BRITISH COLUMBIA

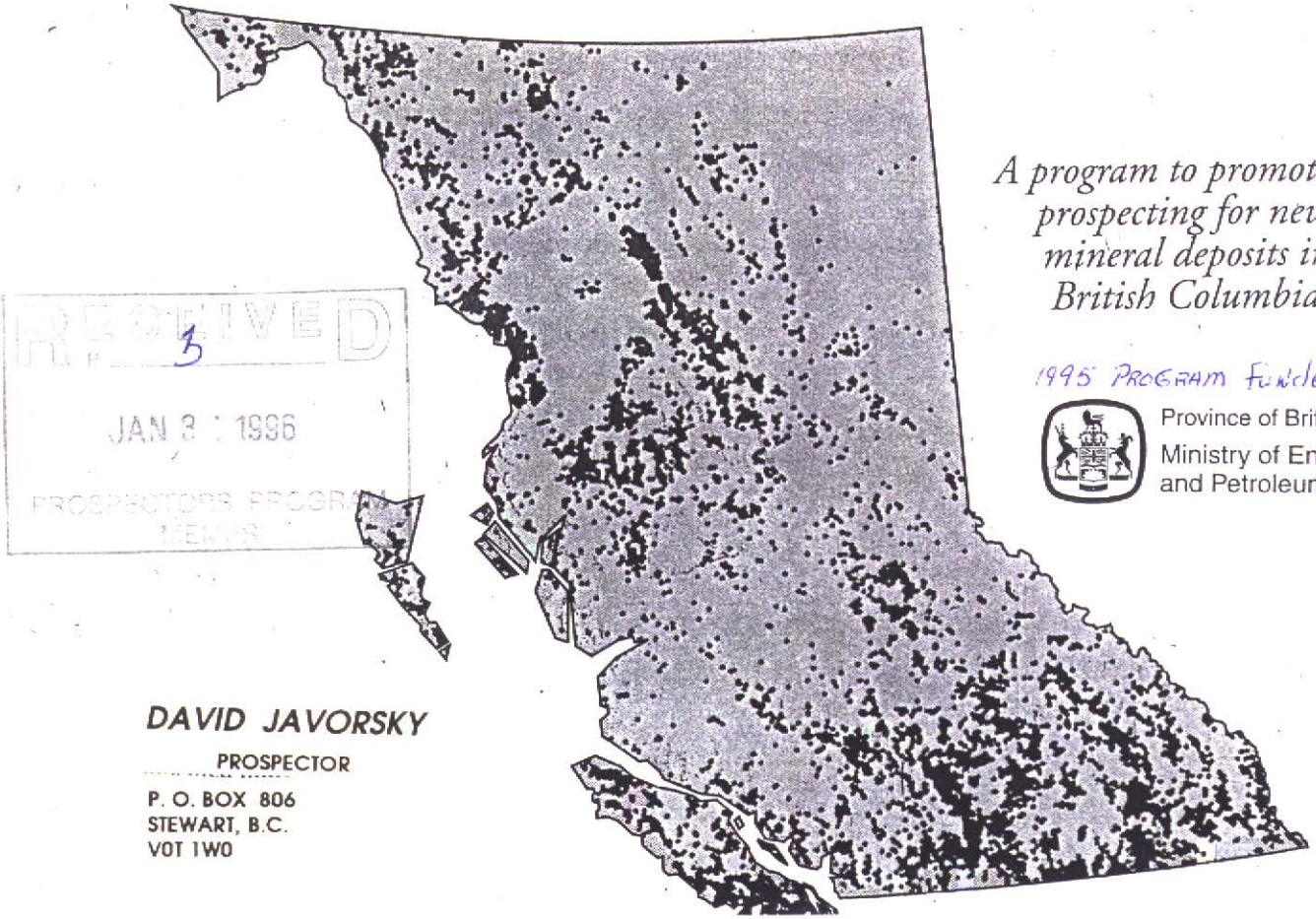
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1995/1996
REPORT #:	PAP 95-1
NAME:	DAVID JAVORSKY

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



A program to promote prospecting for new mineral deposits in British Columbia.

1995 Program Funded By

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

DAVID JAVORSKY
PROSPECTOR
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THUMPER EPITHERMAL GOLD PROJECT

Harris Creek, 82L - 2W, Vernon Mining Division

The Thumper area became interesting after a beautiful epithermal alternation zone was found while prospecting up newly rebuilt logging roads. After doing a search of the written assessment reports it was found that considerable work had been done on these claims by previous explorationist. See; geology and geochemistry of the Creighton Creek Moss claims, 1989, by Wasylyshyn and Nagati. BCDM Ass. Rpt. 17051.

A heavy stream sediment sampling program had been run on the tributaries of Harris Creek while the area was being explored after the Huntington Resources - Whitman Creek - Bret discovery. I made a check of this work by setting up a 4 foot long sluice box at the confluence of this tributary with Harris Creek. I obtained numerous tiny flakes of flower gold from 100 shovels full of material. Marshal Smith, had been in charge of this stream sampling program as I enlisted his help on this prospecting program. Smith's Report is attached.

Four shovels full of gravel from the stream bed and Mossmat were panned into one cupfull of sample. This sample No. DS-04 assayed 4,800 ppb. gold per ton. Uphill from his sample is various opalized, chalcedony, banded quartz veins within kaolin, epithermal alternation zones. These quartz veins have so far failed to assay any gold values. Lots of this quartz looks like it should be on the ore dump at Goldfields, Nevada, however it fails to assay and is very discouraging.

Prospecting Log:

May 30, 1995 Travel to Lumby with Marshal Smith, Geologist.

June 1, 1995 Visited Thumper 1, 2, 3 and 4, prospected and mapped geology. With Smith and self. Also panned sample DS-04.

June 2, 1995 To Thumper 7 and 8 with Smith and self, prospecting, sampling and mapping geology.

July 16, 1995 By vehicle to Lumby, B.C. follow Creighton Creek Road to turn off to Harris Creek logging road set up camp above bridge over Harris Creek. Prospecting Partner: Dollie J and Self. We had stopped off at the offices of Riverside logging in Lumby and enjoying a good relationship with this company.

July 17, 1995 Prospecting, sluicing and panning in Harris Creek. This work was actually done 2.5 kms from the claim block. With Dollie and self.

July 18, 1995 Prospecting on Thumper 4 found banded chalcedony quartz float. With Dollie and self.

July 19, 1995 Prospecting along road on Thumper 7 and 8. Road passes through very large area of epithermal alteration. Quartz veins are crossing road bed. Lots of clay alteration. With Dollie and self

July 20, 1995 Prospecting on Thumper 7. Old working described in BCOM Assessment Report No. 18351 have been rehabilitated. Soil has been pushed around and grass planted and all old trenches were filled in. Difficult to make heads or tails out of the original showings. Dollie and self.

July 21, 1995 Spent day scouting on Ferry Creek logging road. Very heavy overburden. Unable to reproduce high gold values from junction of Ferry Creek and Creighton Valley Road. The Creighton Valley drains Cherry Creek and Monashee Creek, both gold bearing areas. The old Creighton Valley river bed has now been robbed of water by the Shuswap River. It is possible that the earlier high value sample came from Creighton Valley sediments rather than Ferry Creek sediments. No further prospecting on Ferry Creek. With Dollie and self.

November 24/95 With Smith and self, to follow up and collect samples. Prospecting on Thumper 7 and 8. Still unable to find where gold in creek comes from.

Reference: Not listed in Smith's Report; Quaternary Geomorphology and Terrain Map of the Harris Creek Area, British Columbia, by June M. Ryder, B.C. Geological Survey Branch, Open File 1991-18.

REPORT
on the

THUMPER PROPERTY
LUMBY AREA

Vernon Mining Division
Central British Columbia

N.T.S. 82 L/2W

Latitude 50° 8.5'N
Longitude 118° 50'W

for

David Javorsky
1614-675 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6B 4W3
Phone: 604-733-6022

by

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December 1, 1995

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SUMMARY

The writer visited the Thumper claims on July 1 and 2 and November 24 of 1995 with David Javorsky. During both examinations samples were collected, assayed, and discussed in the following report. The six two-post Thumper Mineral claims are located on sheet 82L 2/W in the Vernon Mining Division, Harris Creek area, central British Columbia. The claims cover a portion of the north side near the headwaters of Harris Creek between Mosquito Lake and Home Creek. The gold bearing creek in the area of the claims is unnamed, flows westward into Harris Creek.

The region is part of the Okanagan Highland with well-incised creeks into a gentle rolling plateau between creeks. The claims are at about 1500 metres in an area of mixed moderate slope with flat benches parallel to Harris Creek.

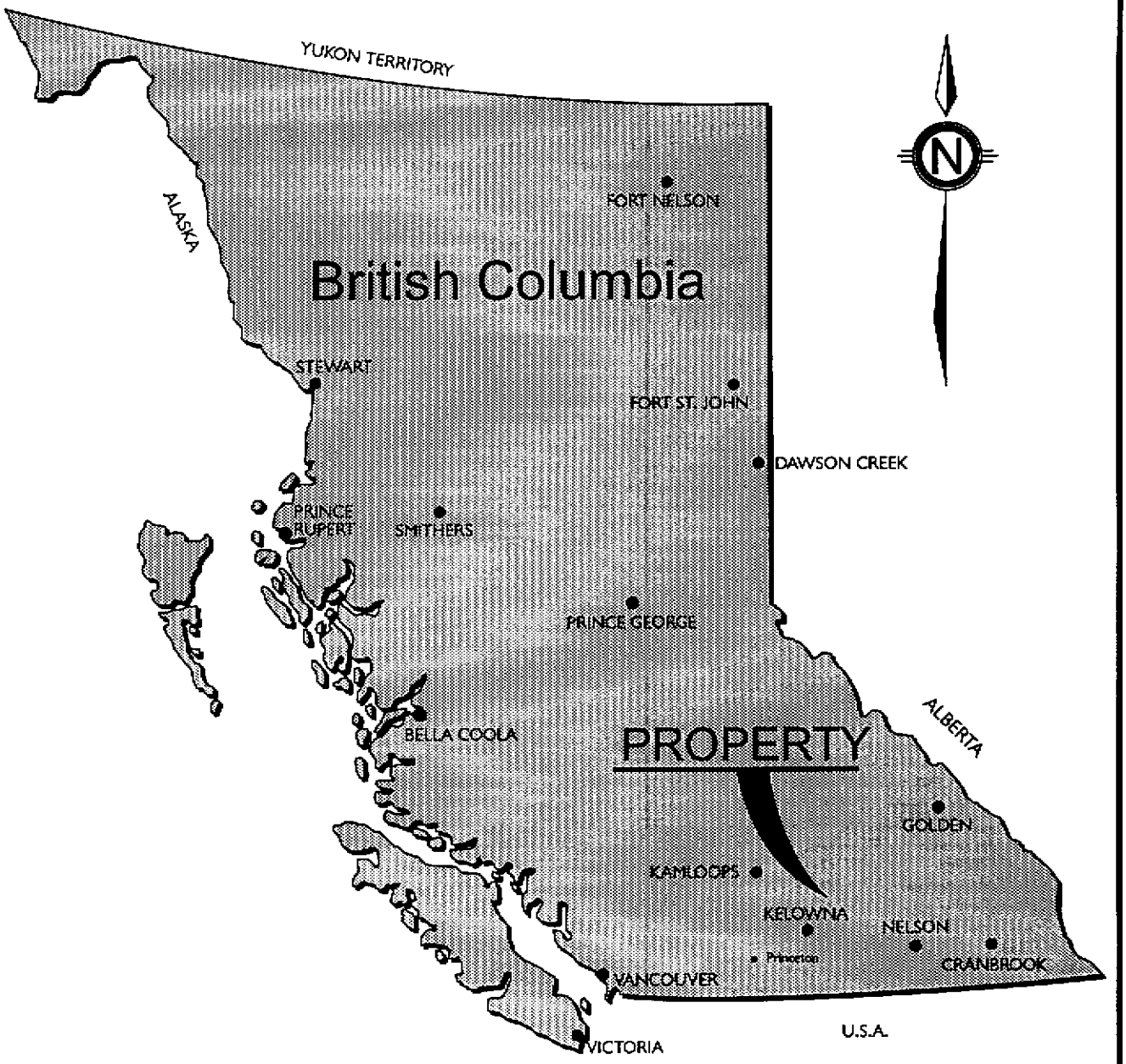
The property is accessible from Lumby by Highway 6, the Creighton Valley road, the Harris Creek and finally Home Creek Main logging road for a distance of 24 km with about 16 km on gravel logging roads.

The earliest known interest in Harris Creek is the location of placer gold near the bottom of Harris Creek. In 1936, a former channel was discovered and worked. Production for the period 1936 to 1945 totaled 14,150 grams of gold. The only known gold bearing vein in the Harris Creek basin is the Bluebird showing near the placer occurrence, about 10km west of the Thumper claims. A sample (from the Bluebird) of rusty quartz across 15 centimetres assayed 34.97 grams per tonne gold and 3.43 grams per tonne silver.

The area of the claims has had considerable work performed from 1983 to 1987 by QPX Minerals Inc. During the tenure, geological mapping, IP surveys, soil and stream geochemistry and finally rotary drillings were carried out on the property. The work resulted in the discovery of epithermal veins but none of the veins carries significant gold values in surface sampling.

In 1988 a stream sampling programme in the area of the Thumper claims located significant anomalies downstream from the property. Also, there is very little gold shedding into the creeks upstream from the Thumper property.

The 1995 work located some of the previously described veins, determined the probable dip of the structures and the problems with previous efforts to locate gold in drilling. Sampling from surface has not yet located a source for the gold in the local creek.



CANADA

David Javorsky Prospertor Grant

LOCATION MAP

THUMPER PROPERTY

Vernon Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith F.G.A.C.

DATE: December, 1995	SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 1

INTRODUCTION

The writer visited the Thumper claims on July 1 and 2 and November 24 of 1995 with David Javorsky. During both examinations, samples were collected and assayed with results listed in this report. The writer examined only the areas previously mapped as having outcrop. Posts and claim lines were checked as noted later in this document.

The writer is very familiar with the area having evaluated many claims both to the east and west of the property. The heavy mineral sampling collected over the years in Harris Creek was done under my supervision. I also acted for Mohawk Oil Company on their PITA property to the east on Heckman Creek and the Wealth Resources claims just south of Cherryville on Ferry Creek.

PROPERTY

The following are the Thumper claims on sheet 82L 2/W in the Vernon Mining Division, Harris Creek area. The claims cover a portion of the previously held MOSS claims.

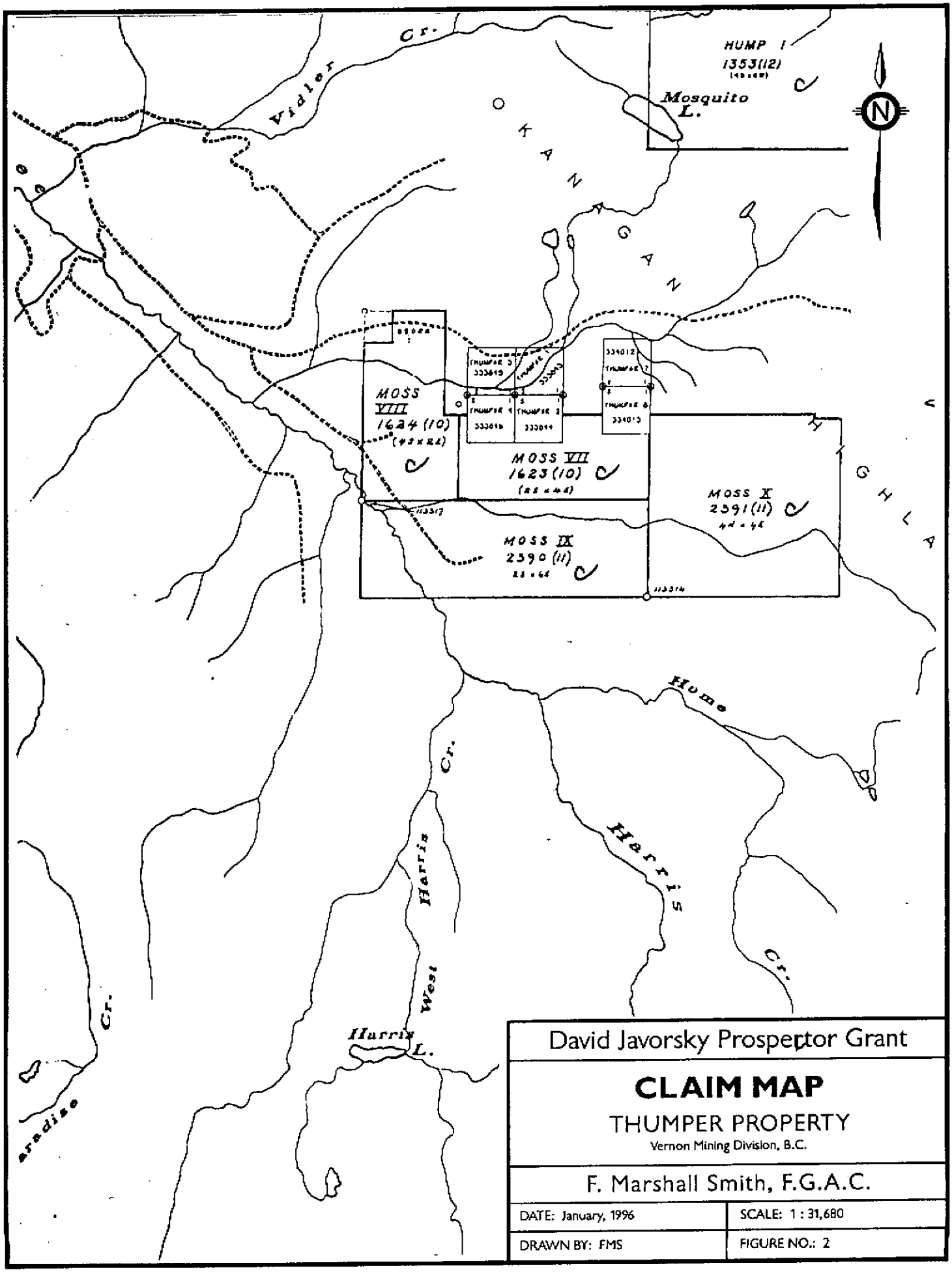
All the claims are owned and recorded in the name of David J. Javorsky. The No 1 posts of Thumper 7 & 8 were examined in the field and the claim line walked. The line is well located according to the map and properly marked in the field.

Claim Name	Units/Claims	Record Number
Thumper 1	1	333843
Thumper 2	1	333844
Thumper 3	1	333845
Thumper 4	1	333846
Thumper 7	1	334012
Thumper 8	1	334013

PHYSIOGRAPHY and VEGETATION

The claims cover a portion of the north side near the headwaters of Harris Creek between Mosquito Lake and Home Creek. Thc gold bearing creek in the area of the claims is unnamed, flows westward to join the creek from Mosquito Lake and into Harris Creek between Vidler and Home Creeks. The drainage locally is all to the unnamed creek and into Harris with the watershed to Bonneau Creek about 3 km to the east.

The region is part of the Okanagan Highland with well-incised creeks into a gentle rolling plateau between creeks. The area has considerable fall and spring rain with moderate to heavy snow in winter. Summers tend to be hot and dry.



David Javorsky Prospector Grant

CLAIM MAP

THUMPER PROPERTY

Vernon Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.

DATE: January, 1996	SCALE: 1 : 31,680
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 2

The claims are at about 1500 metres in an area of mixed moderate slope with flat benches parallel to Harris Creek. The northern portions of the claims cover a steep valley to the unnamed creek and the remainder slopes to the southwest.

The majority of the claims have been logged recently with all replanted in the last three years. The steep drop to the unnamed creek is covered in pine, fir and some white wood with minimum ground cover. The open areas are sparsely covered with alder and birch and immature pine and fir.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The property is located on map sheet 82L 2/W, southeast of the town of Lumby in central British Columbia. The claims are located on the north side of Harris Creek on the main logging access road (Home Creek Main) from Harris Creek to Ferris Creek under the control of Riverside Logging of Lumby, BC.

The property is accessible from Lumby by Highway 6, the Creighton Valley road, the Harris Creek and finally Home Creek Main logging road for a distance of 24 km with about 16 km on gravel logging roads. The Home Creek Main is well maintained and passes through the centre of the claim group.

HISTORY

The earliest known interest in Harris Creek is the location of placer gold near the bottom of Harris Creek near Satellite Hill. Many individuals and companies have explored the Harris Creek drainage trying to locate the possible source of the placer mined near the mouth of the creek. None of this work has been successful. A portion of the Minfile (082LSE031) on the placer occurrence follows:

> The Harris Creek placer deposit is located about 6 kilometres southwest of Lumby. The Bluebird veins (082LSE003) are located nearby. At the turn of the century, small quantities of gold were found in Harris Creek and its tributaries. In 1893, "a considerable amount (of) prospecting work" was done. In 1936, a former channel was discovered and worked. In 1936, leases covered the lower 13 kilometres of Harris Creek, the ground between Harris and Jones creeks and a considerable portion of the valley flat at the mouth of Harris Creek.
>
> The bedrock in the area consists of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group that have been intruded by granitic rocks of the Jurassic Nelson Intrusions. The creek gravels are

resistant, gneissic and granitic with a high proportion of lava. The valley likely contains at least 6 metres of gravels.

The original discovery is on the east side of the creek at the head of the small canyon and just below the mouth of Nicklen Creek (Bessette Creek). A recovery of 373 grams of gold is reported from amongst large boulders at and near irregular bedrock over a 4.6 by 15 metre area. A channel exposed in cross-section on the west side of Harris Creek produced 435 grams of gold. Gold was recovered in a pay streak 3 to 7.6 metres above the lowest gutter and to a lesser extent in the uppermost 4.6 metres of rather cleaner and smaller sized gravel.

The gold is primarily light colored and occurs as fine rough particles, frequently with quartz adhering and considerable black sand. In one or two localities the gold is coarser, darker and well-worn. The short section of pay gravel contained gold of high purity and coarse nuggets (fineness 870 to 878).

Production for the period 1936 to 1945 totaled 14,150 grams of gold (Bulletin 28, page 63).

The only known gold bearing vein in the Harris Creek basin is the Bluebird showing near the placer occurrence. The Bluebird is listed in the Minfile as 082LSE003 and an excerpt of information follows:

The Bluebird showing is located on the northeast side of Harris Creek about 5.6 kilometres southeast of its confluence with Bessette Creek and about 6.5 kilometres south of Lumby. A series of shallow exploratory opencuts, probably from 1949, expose small quartz veins.

The area is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group which have been intruded by granitic rocks of the Jurassic Nelson Intrusions. The Harper Ranch Group comprises tuffaceous mudstone, chert, limestone, sandstone and conglomerate. The veins occur in both sedimentary and plutonic rocks. Most of the veins are less than 15 centimetres wide but locally some are up to 60 centimetres wide. The veins, which contain wallrock inclusions, strike northeast and are vertically dipping. The wallrock is reportedly "much altered and decomposed."

A sample of rusty quartz across 15 centimetres assayed 34.97 grams per tonne gold and 3.43 grams per tonne silver (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1949, page 137). Other samples assayed trace to 14.06 grams per tonne gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1949).

The only other work in the area was performed on Satellite Hill by Golden Porphyrite Ltd. in 1986 and E and B Exploration for uranium to the east of the Thumper claims in 1977-78. None of these programmes is known to have been successful in locating economically significant mineralization.

The area of the claims has had considerable work performed from 1983 to 1987 by QPX Minerals Inc. under the direction of MineQuest Exploration Associates. During the tenure, geological mapping, IP surveys, soil and stream geochemistry and finally rotary drillings were carried out on the MOSS claims. This work was based on the attempt to locate the source of a heavy mineral gold stream anomaly in the unnamed creek on the Thumper claims. The description of the critical results of this work follows in later sections. The most important facts are the discovery of epithermal veins on a portion of the MOSS claims and none of the veins carries gold in surface sampling.

In 1988 the writer directed a stream sampling programme that covered the area around the Thumper claims. This work located the significant anomalies downstream from the Thumper claims and that there is very little gold shedding into the creeks upstream from the Thumper property. Portions of this work are described later in the report.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The only regional mapping of the Harris Creek basin was by Okulitch and Campbell in OF 637 published by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1979. This work suggests most of the outcrop in the basin is Tertiary sedimentary or volcanic rocks. The basement is mapped as 'Shuswap Metamorphic Complex' by the early workers. Most of this mapping is made particularly difficult in the Harris Creek area by the distinct lack of outcropping except limited exposures on roadcuts.

Recent evaluation of the area, as noted in the description of the placer deposit on Harris Creek, has re-assigned the Shuswap metamorphics in the claim area to the Harper Ranch Group of Devonian to Triassic age. The majority of units exposed in stream and road cuts in the area are pelagic limy graphitic argillites with andesite bands or major dome volcanics parallel to the west-northwest trend of the analogous units to the east on Heckman Creek and unites west of Lumby. There are fewer exposures of limestone and limestone with volcanics similar to units south of Cherryville and the black argillites in the Harris Creek area tend to be very monotonous in comparison to similar stratigraphy to the east and west.

Intruding the Harper Ranch Group are Jurassic age granitic rocks of the Nelson Batholith type. These often produce narrow veins carrying gold and base metals like the Bluebird and Kalamalka Mine deposits. The granitic rocks have narrow shells of alteration but lack large metamorphic envelopes.

Covering (and rarely cutting in dyke form) all the above are Tertiary age dacites and andesites flows with rare Eocene age sediments draped over the older units. The flows tend to dip at 40° to 50° northeast with related dykes striking northerly. Miocene age basalt flows cover a portion of the flat plateau areas locally.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY, MINERALIZATION

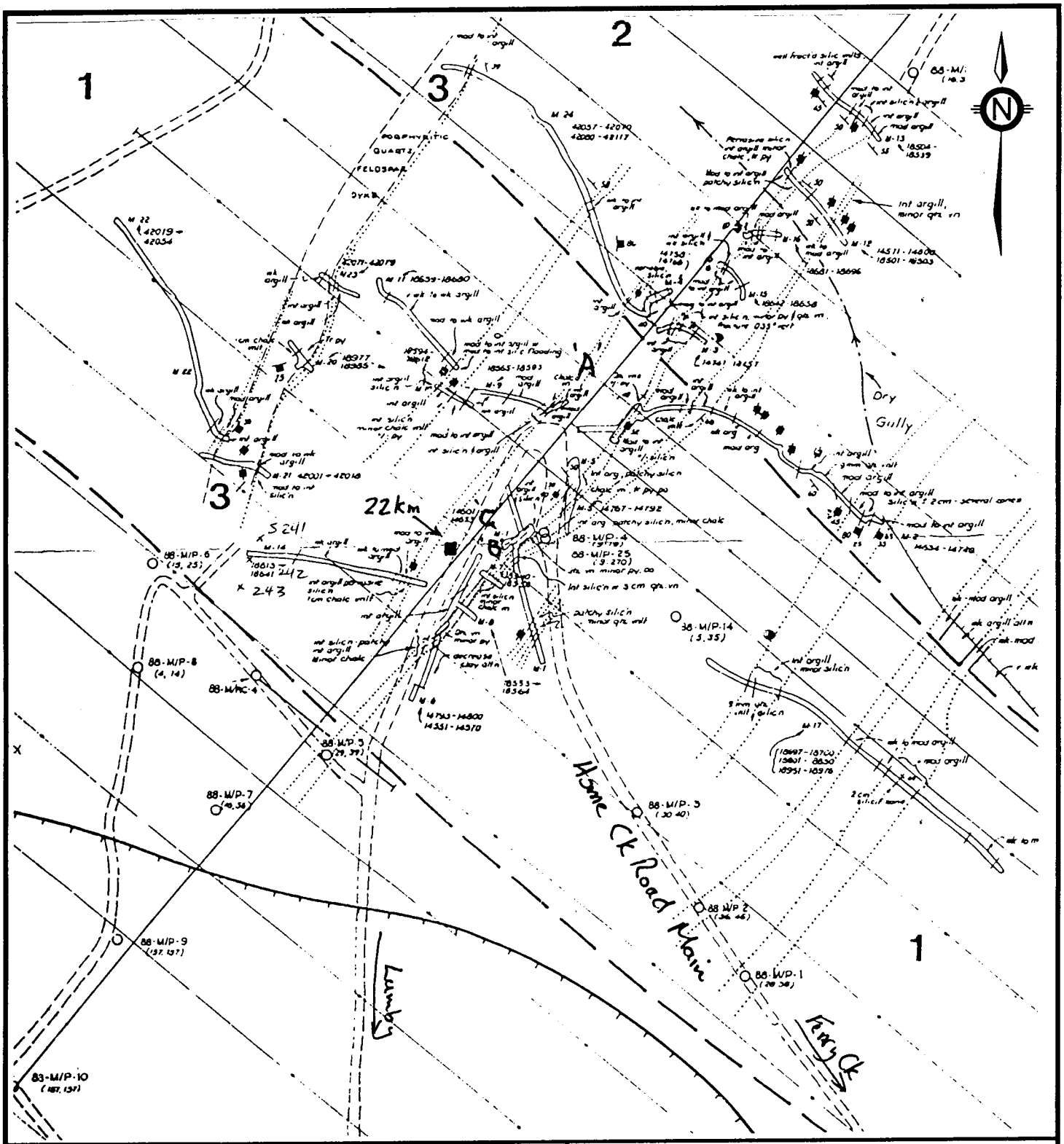
The Thumper claims cover a portion of the Jurassic age Nelson Intrusion cut by a swarm of parallel northeast striking faults with dyke or vein filling. The granitic rock, probably quartz rich granodiorite, is so severely altered in most exposures as to give the appearance of being part of the Eocene age dacite volcanics. The feldspars in the altered and relatively fresh granitic intrusion remain the same as to size and distribution pointing to a clear relation.

There are very few good exposures of bedrock in the veined area that are not part of the altered zone near the veins and faults. The majority of exposures are granitic rocks altered to yellow or orange weathering sericite rich pyrite bearing unit that is somewhat flooded with varying amounts of silica. The altered rock is severely brecciated in the footwall portions of vein faults and clayed in the northwest side. Brecciated zones at the largest of the vein outcroppings in the centre of Thumper 7&8 lead the previous owners to call this the 'rolling stone' vein.

The veins and faults all strike N50°E and dip steeply northwest. There are 5 parallel and possibly inter-related (anastomosing) veins in the area around the 22 kilometre post on the Home Creek Road. The northern (rolling stone) vein is along the claim line, just north of the switch back uphill from 22km. There is one vein exposed uphill and parallel with the others in the road bed just south east of 22km post or in the roadside further southeast. There are several veins on the hillside between 22km and the gold bearing unnamed creek to the west.

See Figure 3 for locations of the vein descriptions following:

a) 22.050 zone is on the east side of Home Creek main about 50m SSE of 22km road marker. The vein is about 0.25m wide striking N50°E and is near vertical to -85°NW.



NOTES

'A' is 'rolling stone' vein area at site 22.100 i.e. 100m up Home Ck. Road from 22km marker
'B' is site 22.000 vein located east of 22km marker
'C' is site 22.050 vein at side of road 50 m from 22km
1 is mapped (1989) as granite cobble agglomerate
2 is mapped as Lithic Crystal Tuff
3 is mapped as Quartz Feldspar Porphyry Dike

From: Geology, Geophysics and Geochemistry of the Creighton Creek, Moss Claims, Assessment Report 18,351; Jan, 1989, Figure 3.

David Javorsky Prospertor Grant

1995 SAMPLE SITES REFERENCE

THUMPER PROPERTY

Vernon Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.

DATE: December, 1995	SCALE: about 1:2700
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 3

The vein is brecciated, with clasts of wallrock and yellow mineral (carbonate?) in clasts. Pyrite is very common as bright grey cubes that are weakly clustered or in blotches of fine cubes. Open space filling is very varved with white/brown-white bands about 2 to 3mm thick. The quartz is chalcedonic in general with grey to dark grey colours common. The east side alteration consists of silica flooding of the altered granitic rock for 1 to 1.5m then no outcrop. The west side alteration consists of 0.3 to 0.5m of silica flooding then a mixture of minor quartz-sericite and sericite and yellow illite alteration of fragmental volcanic for over 5m. The sample from this site is 548616 as a grab of the most sulfide rich quartz vein in the core of the silica flood system. This vein/shear passes through the switchback and carries on as a branching shear with little or no quartz or other fillings. The shear makes a series of right throw steps in the uphill road bank with rotation from near vertical and northeast strike to nearly east west strike and shallow north dip and then back again to northeast with initially shallow northwest dip steepening along strike to nearly vertical dip again. This complex twist is accomplished with about 10 to 20m roll to the east. The rotation is complicated by the staging of the roll with a series of small offsets of the same sort along the extent of the roll. Also there is more than one series of tears separated by 5 to 10m along the trend of the roll to form a zone of rotation/offset.

b) 22.000 zone is on the east side of Home Creek main about due east of the 22km road marker. This zone lies about 15m in the footwall of 22.050 vein. The vein also strikes N50°E with steep northwest dip. The vein is about 8cm to 15cm thick in a shatter zone about 1m wide. The sample of the quartz from the centre of this system is 548617. This sample is not rich in sulfides OR calcite and carried 80ppb gold in the geochemical analysis.

c) 21.970 zone is 30m south of the road marker 22km in the east floor of the roadbed. The vein is 15 to 25cm thick with strike of N50°E. Sample 548618 is a grab of the roadbed exposure of broken vein fragments. Kaolin on the footwall is thin with a narrow selvedge of yellow illite beyond the clay zone. The hangingwall was filled with road material and as the road was in active use no attempt was made to open the hanging wall.

d) 22.100 zone is the 'rolling stone' and lies just beyond the top of the switch-back above 22km road marker. This vein has been hand blasted and opened along a strike of about 10m. This vein lies about 30m in the hangingwall of 22.050 and the opening coincides with the zone of rotation and offset in 22.050. The vein is in outcrop for

20m from just beyond the switchback to the northeast. Quartz veins are in two parallel fillings/shears about 4m apart

The paragenesis of the 'rolling stone' (22.100) vein filling shows at least three stages of filling as follows:

1. The initial filling is predominantly calcite with various colours from white to brown the most common along the trace of the faulting and black in small normal step fractures. There is some quartz filling as chalcedony as light brown to white or pale yellow (altered?) coloured patches and knots. This filling is very chaotic around brecciated wallrock and usually the same colour as altered wallrock. The material is very dense and hard admixture of wallrock, chalcedony and calcite. The only type that is easily recognized is the black calcite in narrow cross-breaks.

2. The second stage consists of grey to white (slightly milky green) fine crystal quartz to chalcedony. Pyrite is either rare yellow crystals, in clots, or common in tiny yellow clusters of cubes. This filling often replaces filling 1 with druzy cavities and very rare quartz after calcite (on weathered surfaces). This filling is more linear but breaks up into silica fill of altered granite for 3 to 5 metres in a "breaded stream" pattern along strike to the west. The filling of openings are 3 to 10 metres long and 15 to 25 cm thick at maximum and average of about 5 to 10 cm.

3. This filling consists of banded dark and light coloured silica rich in very fine grey to silvery grey pyrite with white calcite crystals (some up to 2cm long). This filling reheals breccia of both filling 1 and 2. Pyrite mineralization selectively replaces calcite in filling 1 type coarse crystals. This stage is only exposed in the 'rolling stone' vein as a single lens. The banding is quite striking throughout with clear chill margin and varved layers for 2cm and chaotic core fill. This lens is about 5m long and averages 8cm.

The following describes samples collected from this vein and assayed at Rossbacher Laboratory in certificate 95452.

Sample No.	Description ('rolling stone' vein Nov 24/95)
548963	Thin Section sample - fine quartz stage 3 no pyrite near southeast end (blast trench) of vein
548964	Pyrite splotches with grey sulfides (rare) stage 3, 2m northeast of 63
548965	Pyrite (gossanous) 15cm to 20cm wide vein 4m NE of 64
548966	Sulfide rich sample of western vein up to 15% pyrite both disseminated and replacing calcite - varved and brecciated.
548967	Second sample with less pyrite and more banding of thin section and fluid inclusion work

Each vein in the 22 km Home Road area (Thumper 7 & 8) has a "stepped" topography relation to the vein exposure. This is diagrammed in Figure 4. There is a large linear to oval patch of sericite and clay alteration on the west side of each of the veins. This area invariably forms a flat area (except west of the road bed zone where the road construction has obliterated the flat.) The east side also is sericitized but this side often is charged with silica flooding. The zone of propylitic alteration is not easy to recognize other than hematite paints on granitic rock joints and a red brown cast to the weathered surfaces of these outcrops. The east side of each of the veins tends to rise up into a fairly steep slope quickly to the next patch of alteration on the west side of a parallel vein.

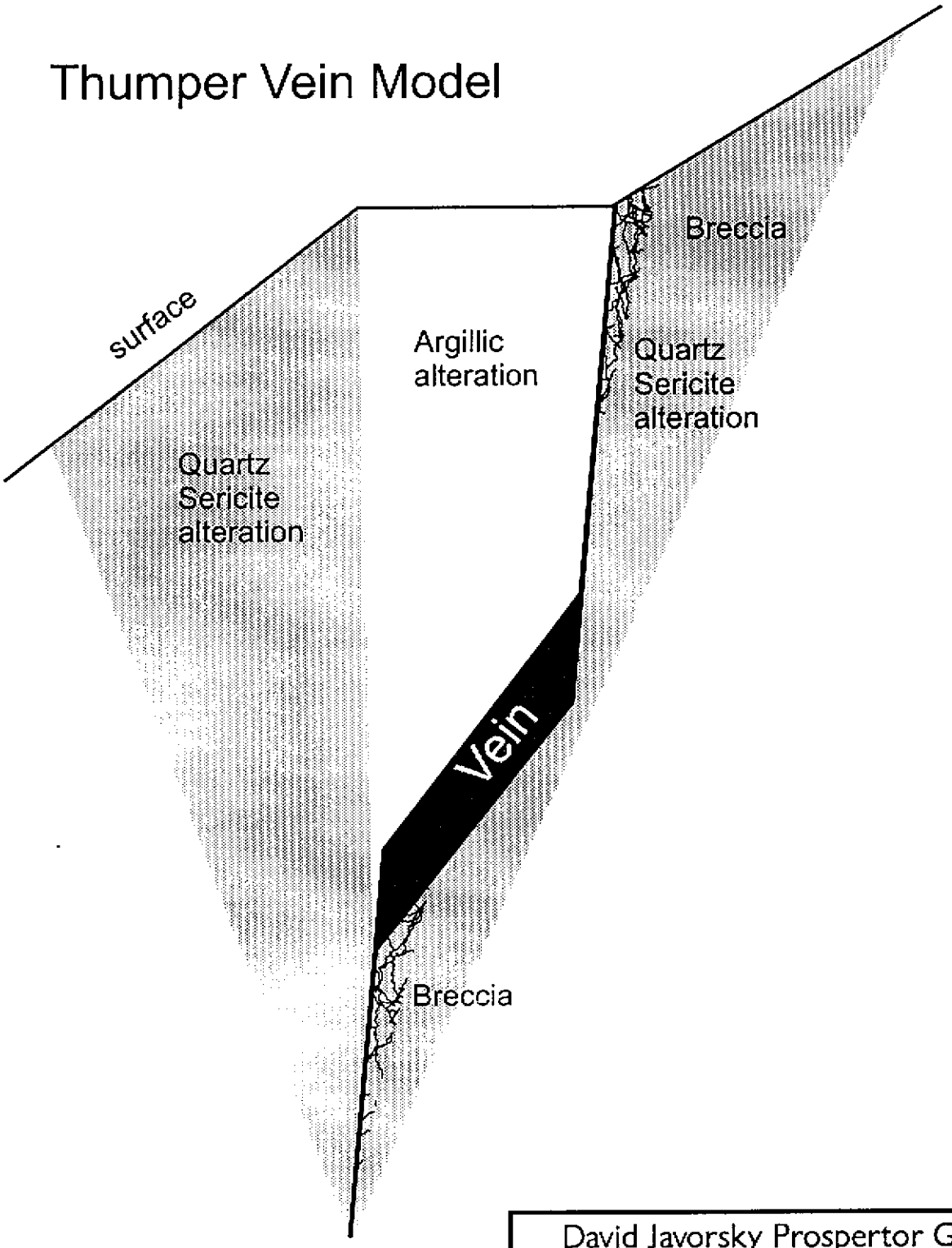
There is a sharp drop from the road bed at 22 km to outcrop of a pale yellowish brown feldspar porphyry dyke of the Eocene type common in the district. This dyke is a feldspar porphyry dacite with some quartz phenocrysts showing flow banding and a chill margin. The dyke fills a fracture parallel to the veins in the area. The dyke seems to dip to northwest at a shallower angle than the veins in the area, but there are no good exposures of either contact to determine the dip. The dyke fills an opening about 4 to 6 metres wide for a length of about 70 metres. There is no sign of argillic alteration on either side of the dyke nor is there any internal alteration in the dacite. There are no quartz veins or veinlets within the dyke.

Sampling from the 'rolling stone' and parallel veins (see map and notes on samples) has not yielded any gold values of note. The amount of calcite and chalcedony, pyrite mineralization and the lake of intense proximal alteration indicate the veins have not been unroofed to a gold bearing zone.

The limited field mapping done located most of the original features described in the work done for QPX Minerals Inc. in 1987 and 1988. This work consisted of soil geochemistry for gold, IP using the "flat earth plotting system," magnetics surveys and rotary and overburden drilling. The soil sampling did not locate any gold anomalies. The IP survey may have located areas of interest but the pole-dipole and flat plotting make it very difficult to interpret. The magnetics survey did not locate any zones of interest. The drilling was done often in the footwall and parallel to vein dips. Only 2 drill holes on the lower veins (near the creek) could have intersected veins. This area is lacking in significant alteration (like at 'rolling stone') with no "stepped" topography.

Previous evaluation of the area should be considered by any interest parties as there has been considerable drilling but as yet no veins have been intersected carrying significant gold values. The most important aspect of the previous work is the strong gold stream geochemical signature in the creek draining the Thumper claims.

Thumper Vein Model



David Javorsky Prospertor Grant

SKETCH SECTION LOOKING NE

THUMPER PROPERTY

Vernon Mining Division, B.C.

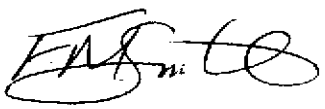
F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.

DATE: December, 1995	SCALE: sketch - no scale
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 4

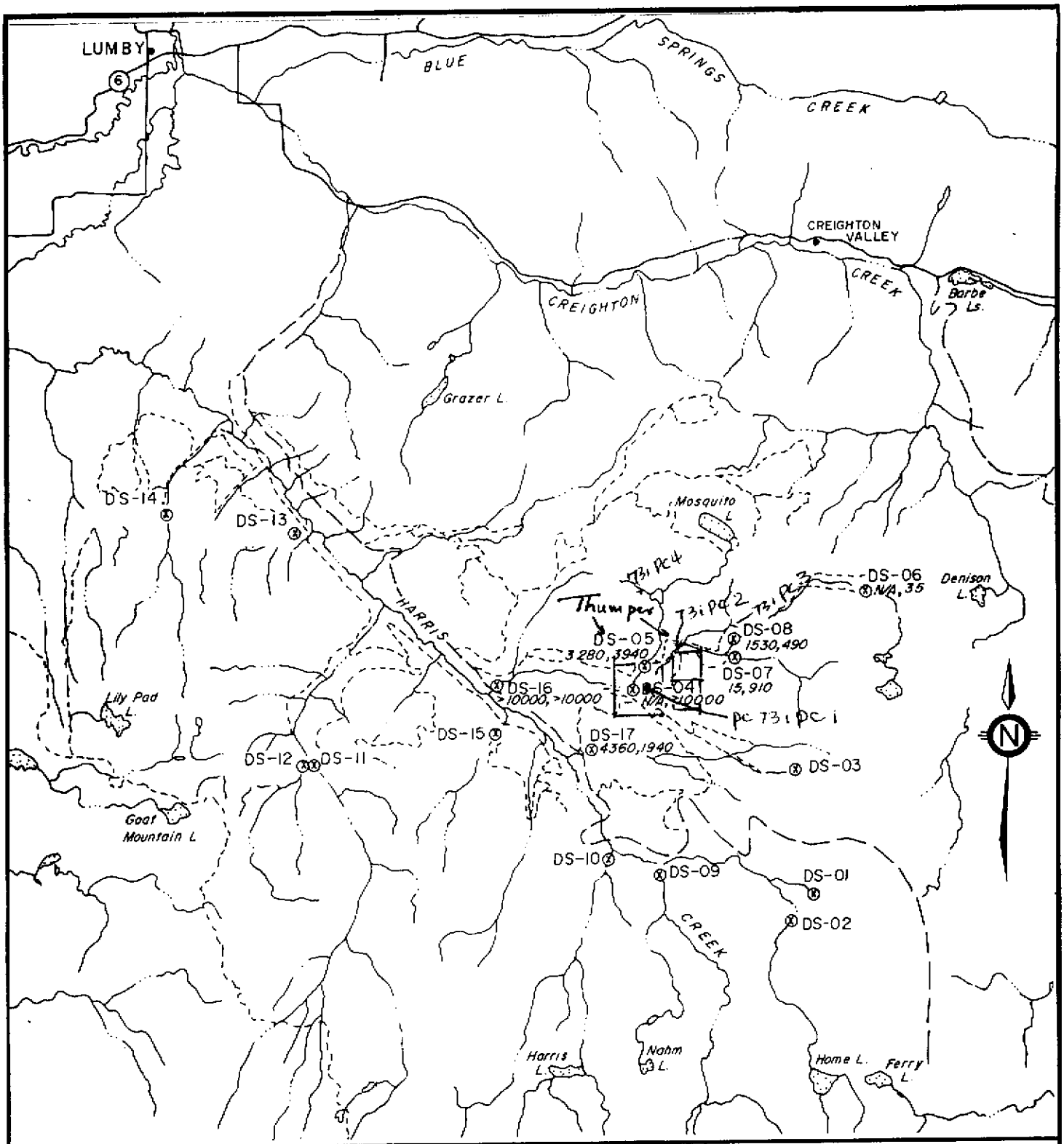
The 1978 work by Searchlight Resources Inc. located very high gold geochemical values in the lower and mid ranges of the unnamed creek that drains the Thumper claims. On Figure 5. David Javorsky collected panned concentrate from site DS-04 (Figure 5) just below the Thumper claims with a value of 4800 ppb gold on the +100 mesh material. The stream value from 1988 was >10,000 for a heavy mineral extraction from a +100 - 20mesh dredge sample from the same site. The site is very poor trap for silts – the 1988 sample has insufficient materials for analysis.

The results plotted on Figure 5 show the extreme anomalous condition of the unnamed creek just above the junction with Harris Creek in both -100 and +100 mesh fractions. The reader must be aware that only the +100 mesh has been augmented by heavy mineral extraction. The -100 mesh is the sieved material extracted from the dredge box. The dredging has been used to accentuate the peak heights to discriminate between anomalous and background. We have found that the coarse gold values are not easily reproduced by replicate (over time) sampling but the -80 or -100 mesh dredge values are quite similar over time.

None of the veins located by QPX Minerals carries gold at surface and none of the samples collected from any of the veins in 1995 by David Javorsky or the writer carries gold. There must be a source for the geochemical values in the area of the veins that is shedding the fine and coarse gold into the unnamed creek.



F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.
January 20, 1996



LEGEND

⊗ DS-01 Sample location & number

20, 1400 Gold ppb -100 mesh geochemical analysis, +100-20 mesh heavy mineral analysis

——— Paved road

····· Forest Access road

KILOMETRES

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

David Javorsky Prospertor Grant

1988 STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY

THUMPER PROPERTY

Vernon Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.

DATE: December, 1995	SCALE: 1 : 100,000
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 5

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Minfile /pc 1995, records 082LSE031 (Harris Creek Placer) and 082LSE003 (Bluebird showing).

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Appendix I

Assay sheets 95089 and 95452

Samples 548616 to 619 on certificate 95089 are Thumper and described in the report as to location and materials. PC-1 is from the Thumper claims.

Samples 548963 to 67 all are from 'rolling stone' vein on the Thumper 7&8 as described in the report.

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1
Ph:(604)299-6910 Fax:299-6252

To : Dave Javorski
PO BOX 806
Stewart, B.C.

Project: n/a
Type of Analysis: ICP

Certificate: 95089
Invoice: 50484
Date Entered: 95-08-25
File Name: DJ95089.I
Page No.: 1

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPB AU	PPM AA	% AG	PPM AL	PPM AS	PPM BA	PPM BE	PPM BI	% CA	PPM CD	PPM CO	PPM CR	PPM CU	% FE	PPM HG	% K	PPM LA	% MG	PPM MN	PPM MO	% NA	PPM NI	PPM P	PPM PB	PPM SB	% SI	PPM SR	% TI	PPM V	PPM W	PPM ZN
A1	548601	5	0.2	1.38	41	83	1	1	0.91	1	3	38	10	0.62	ND	0.02	3	0.16	59	4	0.02	2	119	6	1	0.01	26	0.02	6	3	14
A1	548602	5	0.2	0.57	8	58	1	2	0.06	1	5	162	19	1.20	ND	0.19	6	0.16	46	14	0.07	5	52	7	1	0.01	13	0.01	2	1	16
A1	548603	5	0.2	1.09	7	56	1	1	0.04	1	11	37	9	3.68	ND	0.11	3	0.99	366	2	0.02	4	135	7	1	0.01	5	0.01	8	1	35
A1	548604	5	0.2	0.47	5	23	1	1	0.02	1	46	101	17	10.30	ND	0.20	2	0.23	90	11	0.02	3	30	8	1	0.01	2	0.01	2	1	22
A1	548605	5	0.2	2.01	13	57	1	2	0.05	1	15	31	12	5.49	ND	0.12	1	1.09	693	4	0.03	3	313	5	1	0.01	2	0.01	16	1	59
A1	548606	5	0.2	0.75	13	34	1	1	0.07	1	37	96	20	11.80	ND	0.12	2	0.59	274	7	0.05	3	213	8	1	0.01	2	0.02	7	1	38
A1	548607	5	0.2	0.30	7	2	1	1	0.04	1	1	94	3	0.18	ND	0.01	1	0.01	14	4	0.06	4	19	1	1	0.01	27	0.01	1	1	4
A1	548608	5	0.2	0.25	14	6	1	1	2.37	1	2	152	10	2.38	ND	0.18	1	0.04	38	14	0.22	3	320	3	1	0.01	175	0.01	2	2	8
A1	548609	5	0.2	0.25	10	14	1	1	0.38	1	2	46	5	0.33	ND	0.05	1	0.05	6	2	0.04	2	28	3	1	0.01	16	0.01	1	1	6
A1	548610	5	0.2	0.10	7	13	1	1	0.07	1	5	41	7	1.35	ND	0.05	1	1.00	5	1	0.03	2	52	2	1	0.01	9	0.01	1	1	7
A1	548611	5	0.2	0.25	2	16	1	1	0.18	1	3	121	7	1.96	ND	0.05	1	0.01	14	8	0.06	2	38	1	1	0.01	16	0.01	1	1	24
A1	548612	5	0.2	0.40	4	47	1	1	0.11	1	5	61	10	1.38	ND	0.03	1	0.31	71	6	0.04	4	170	1	1	0.01	10	0.01	3	1	17
A1	548613	5	0.2	0.40	6	3	1	2	0.03	1	1	305	4	0.35	ND	0.01	1	0.01	31	16	0.01	6	34	1	1	0.01	2	0.01	1	1	4
A1	548614	5	0.2	0.05	6	2	1	1	0.02	1	1	133	2	0.22	ND	0.01	1	1.00	18	5	0.01	4	39	1	1	0.01	3	0.01	1	1	2
A1	548615	5	0.2	0.03	6	12	1	1	0.02	1	3	133	2	0.22	ND	0.01	1	1.00	15	12	0.03	4	134	1	1	0.01	6	0.01	1	1	3
A1	548616	5	0.2	0.06	6	3	1	1	0.01	1	2	220	2	0.45	ND	0.01	1	1.00	35	5	0.12	4	124	1	1	0.01	6	0.01	1	1	3
A1	548617	5	0.2	0.18	4	232	1	1	0.02	1	2	93	3	0.77	ND	0.01	11	0.01	25	4	0.01	4	221	1	1	0.01	29	0.01	2	1	7
A1	548618	80	0.2	0.29	6	250	1	1	0.02	1	3	120	9	1.20	ND	0.18	14	0.01	31	5	0.01	4	344	1	1	0.01	74	0.01	3	1	9
A1	548619	5	0.2	0.26	6	77	1	1	0.04	1	3	75	5	1.32	ND	0.08	16	0.01	22	3	0.01	3	324	5	1	0.01	32	0.01	5	1	10
A1	548620	50	0.2	0.28	4	234	1	1	0.02	1	2	106	5	1.83	ND	0.196	20	0.01	17	4	0.01	4	308	2	1	0.01	76	0.01	5	1	8
A1	548621	5	0.2	4.27	10	27	1	1	3.70	1	13	31	148	3.13	ND	0.01	1	1.45	144	1	0.08	15	952	1	1	0.02	50	0.19	87	1	37
A1	548622	10	0.2	3.24	14	25	1	1	2.01	1	17	75	121	3.88	ND	0.04	1	0.57	73	1	0.20	19	675	6	1	0.01	54	0.13	68	1	31
A1	548623	210	2.0	1.49	280	112	1	11	0.18	5	20	558	298	19.33	ND	0.014	3	1.17	490	30	0.03	58	2868	12	1	0.03	17	0.10	754	31	73
A1	548624	30	0.2	0.54	19	177	1	1	0.60	2	28	32	235	4.98	ND	0.52	15	0.10	1495	2	0.02	20	2616	27	1	0.02	31	0.01	59	1	162
A1	548625	80	0.2	0.14	4	15	1	1	0.05	1	6	211	31	0.80	ND	0.12	2	0.04	124	4	0.01	8	296	22	1	0.01	5	0.01	13	1	20
A1	548626	60	0.2	0.03	3	14	1	3	0.01	1	7	142	19	0.62	ND	0.01	1	0.01	160	5	0.01	7	58	70	1	0.01	1	0.01	4	1	16
A1	548627	30	0.2	0.46	7	747	1	1	4.29	3	26	54	52	5.41	ND	0.29	5	1.62	1548	2	0.01	32	795	33	1	0.01	441	0.02	60	1	278
A1	548628	240	9.6	0.04	4	27	1	3	0.01	1	4	170	972	0.73	ND	0.01	1	0.03	45	4	0.01	6	59	46	1	0.01	1	0.01	3	2	13
PC	731 PC 1 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 1 +100 M	4800																													
PC	731 PC 2 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 2 +100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 3 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 3 +100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 4 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 4 +100 M	5																													

PC = panned concentrates -

CERTIFIED BY : A. Rossbach

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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To : Dave Javorsky
PO BOX 806
Stewart, B.C. V0T 1W0

Project: Thumper
Type of Analysis: Geochemical

Certificate: 95452
Invoice: 50530
Date Entered: 95-12-04
File Name: DJ95152
Page No.: 1

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPB Au	PPM Ag	
A1	548963	5	0.2	
A1	548964	5	0.2	
A1	548965	5	0.4	
A1	548966	5	0.6	
A1	548967	5	0.3	
Soil	241	5	0.2	Soil Below Vein
S	242	5	0.2	Dissipointly low
S	243	5	0.3	

CERTIFIED BY: Rossbach

TOM EPITHERMAL GOLD PROJECT

92i-11W, Thompson River, Kamloops Mining Division

The alteration on the Spatsum mineralization zone, Minfile #92i-NW-054 stands out like a search light on the hillside above the Trans Canada Highway. The nearly pure massive white gypsum contrast with the surrounding brown and yellow colours of the rangeland and sagebrushes. There is an outside halo of replaced rusty alteration. This may be the gypsum-rich facies of a kuroko-type deposit, or it may be an epithermal hotsprings deposit. My concern was whether the showing contained any gold.

The property was easily accessed by climbing through the fence along the Trans Canada Highway. There is even a pull-out to park at across the highway from the showing. Practically no vegetation or trees of any sort grow over the surface of the outcrop. A prospector could probably access this property via the Greyhound bus.

The prospector who is credited with originally staking the gypsum deposit around 1898 was named Munroe. A very successful prospector by the name of Munroe worked in the Stewart, B.C. area during the early 1900's. His name appears as the prospector who put tunnels into various spots at the early "Premier Mine" and at the discovery locations at "Rock of Ages", "Roosevelt", "Munroe" and "L.L. and M." mineralization zones. It's probably more than a coincidence that around 1898 someone named Munroe dug a 25-foot tunnel into this gypsum deposit looking for gold.

Monroe wasn't the only one who missed the gold in this deposit. No one since Monroe, including myself, has managed to find any precious metal values in this gypsum deposit. Samples of the gypsum were collected and submitted to local cement companies and also sheetrock producers. Their analyses have not yet been completed.

Prospecting Log:

July 13, 1995 Travelled to Thompson River, took access road to small park between railroad tracks and river, set up camp. Panned in Thompson River below claim. Prospected for float quartz. Beautiful spot to camp beside river. Woke up every time a freight train went by. Working with prospecting partner Dollie, and Derrel Dixon.

July 14, 1995 Moved camp away from railroad tracks. Prospected area of Tom mineral claim. With Dollie and D. Dixon

July 15, 1995 Prospected Tom mineral claim. Screened 200 shovels full of material from dry creek draining south Tom showing. Took bucket of finds to river and panned. Two nice size pieces of placer gold and a dozen specks of flower gold. With Dollie and D. Dixon. Also searched clay and gypsum zones for quartz or silica.

July 29, 1995 Returned with Marshall Smith, geologist. Prospected, sampled and mapped. Both of the alteration zones produced a quartz vein in the foot wall. However, neither carried sulphides or precious metal values.

November 25/95 Returned with Marshall Smith to follow up earlier work. Prospecting and sampling. Derrel Dixon, who had wanted to make this trip with us, had been hospitalized and passed away after a 2-year bout with cancer. Marshall Smith's unabridged version of the geology of the Tom showing follows.

TOM PROPERTY

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Latitude: 050° 34' N

Longitude: 121° 18' W

David Javorsky

N.T.S. 92 I/11W

by

F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.

December, 1995.

SUMMARY

The Tom Property is a significant epithermal precious metal style target traversed by the Trans-Canada highway, approximately 25 kilometers south of Cache creek in southern B.C.

The property has a long history as a gypsum prospect, and is readily recognized from the highway because of the intense argillic alteration and surrounding gossan. It was explored for possible massive sulphide style deposit by Cominco Ltd., who held the property from the mid 1970's until late 1986. Cominco's Induced Polarization geophysical survey located epithermal alteration along a significant north-south trending fault zone. This interpretation was evaluated by Peter Dasler, P.Geo. in 1987. The epithermal interpretation supported by the geophysical data, field observations, and microscope studies. It is believed that the vein gypsum is part of the zoning of the epithermal event.

Geochemical soil sampling, by Cominco, in areas of shallow overburden or outcrop produced very large anomalies in copper, lead , zinc and mercury. The potential for gold mineralization has never been recorded against the property, however placer gold is known from the area but may be derived by perched gravel benches near the clay zones. There is also speculation that one of the short adits on the property was constructed to investigate gold mineralization in quartz veins in the schist near the main zone of epithermal style alteration. Gold bearing quartz veins were mined 10 kilometres to the south of the property, just north of Spences Bridge, and gold-moly mineralization was mined at the Martel Mine in Venables Valley 3km to the west.

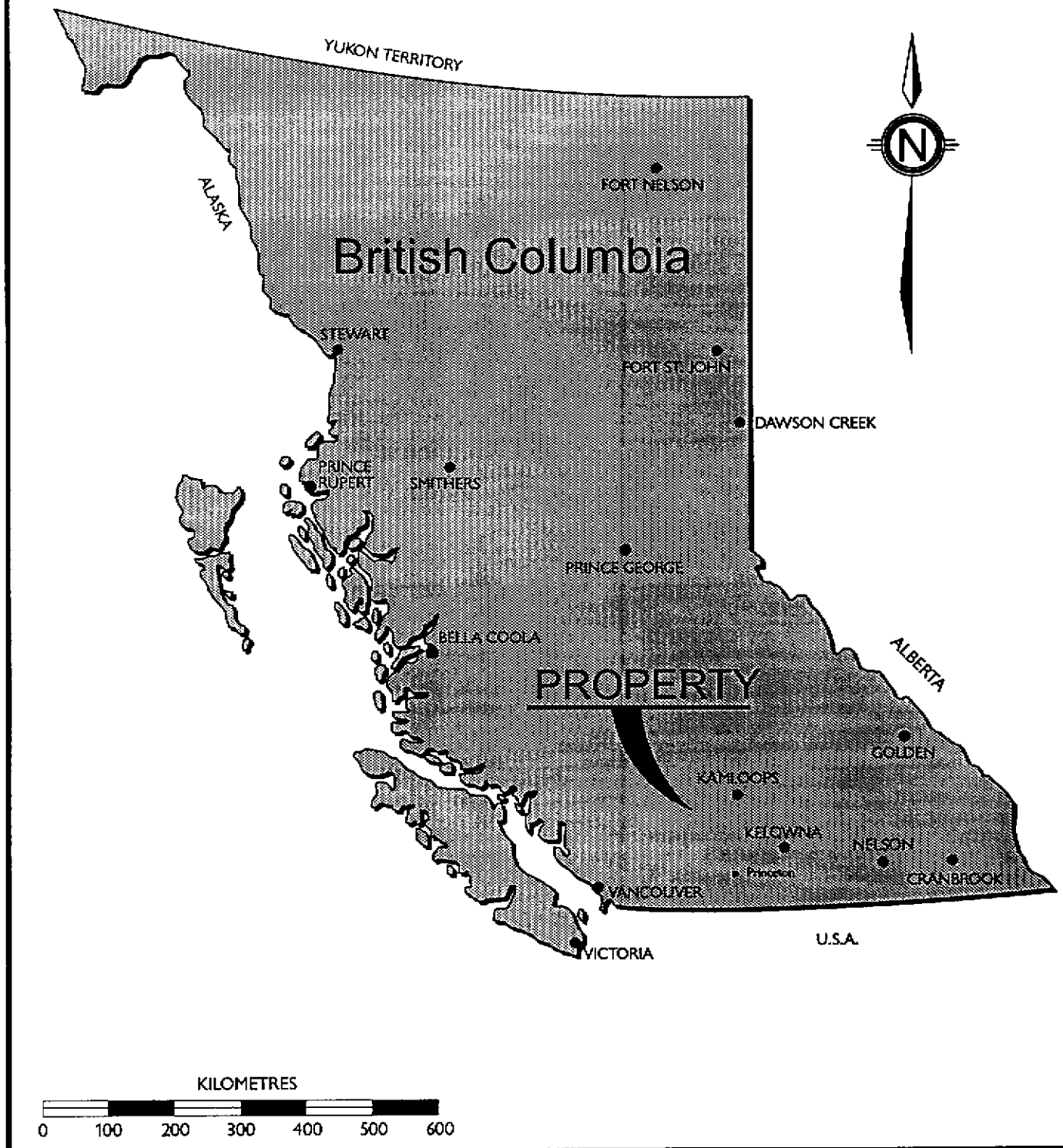
This summary report utilizes the Cominco data, the data collected and interpreted by Dasler and the writer in 1987, and that of previous land owners, to supplement the 1995 field examination.

The 1995 work consisted of examination of the shape and character of alteration adjacent to the gypsum zones and an attempt to locate on strike veins to determine the potential for location of gold bearing epithermal quartz filling in the structure near surface.

INTRODUCTION

The Tom property is situated on the west margin of the Quesnel Trough Structural Province in metamorphosed andesitic and rhyolitic rocks. The volcanoclastic sequence has been locally intruded by diorite, dacite and rhyolite dykes and plugs, and there is ample evidence of hydrothermal alteration in the surrounding rocks.

The claim is next to the Trans-Canada highway, and access is easily achieved to all parts of the property from there, or via farm access tracks.



CANADA

David Javorsky Prospertor Grant

LOCATION MAP

TOM PROPERTY

Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith F.G.A.C.

DATE: December, 1995	SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 1

Gypsum mineralization on the property has been prospected since 1898, but was never developed save for several short adits. In the late 1970's Cominco explored the potential of a Kuroko type massive sulphide deposit as the source of the alteration halos, but after geophysical work and eight short percussion drill holes, the programme was discontinued.

In 1986 the property lapsed from Cominco's control, and was staked by the author, because of the potential for epithermal style gold mineralization.

David Javorsky and the writer visited the property on July 29 and November 25, 1995. The first examination was to examine the sulfate fill zones and attempt to locate silica fillings in portions of the fault opening. This resulted in the location of vein float that may be of epithermal origin and a silica zone within the gypsum filling.

The November 25 visit was to re-examine the area of the silica zone to attempt to understand the relation of silica filling and collect bulk sample for metallurgical purposes.

Location and Access

The property straddles the Trans-Canada highway approximately 317 kilometers east of Vancouver, and approximately half way between Spences Bridge and Cache Creek. The Highland Valley pumping building on the Thompson river is opposite the property, near the old railway station of Spatsum.

The main showings are visible from the highway, and can be accessed from a small dozer track about 150 meters long from the highway or via farm tracks off the old Venables Valley road, which is about one kilometer north of the road showings.

Physiography and Vegetation

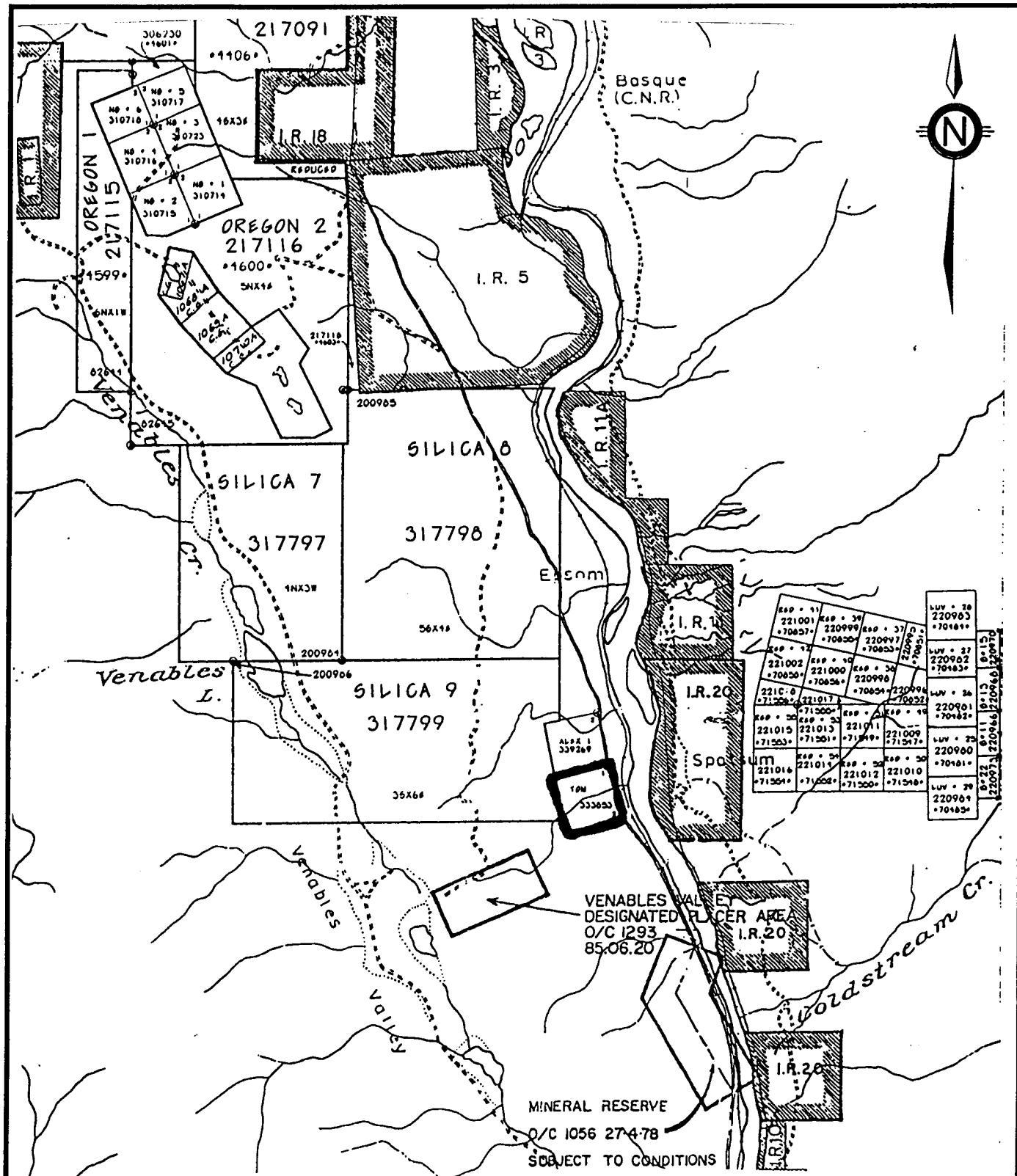
The property lies between 300 and 600 meters above sea level, and from the west, where there is some moderate relief, the property levels off onto two flat river terraces. The highway climbs the interface of the high terrace and the present river valley flat.

Most of the claims are sagebrush and grass covered, with pine trees occurring sporadically. On the western side of the property there are significantly more pine trees, and sage brush is predominant in the east. There is scattered pasture land under government lease, over most of the terrace area.

Rainfall is low, with precipitation mainly as light snow in the winter months. Arid grassland to desert conditions prevail.

Property

The property is recorded in the Kamloops Mining District, British Columbia, and comprises one two post claim. The claim is TOM with record number 333853.



David Javorsky Prospector Grant

CLAIM MAP 92I/11W

TOM PROPERTY

Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith F.G.A.C.

DATE: January, 1996	SCALE: 1 : 31680
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 2

History

About 1898, a prospector by the name of Munroe discovered the gypsum deposits and staked three claims over the main showings. He drove a small tunnel about 25 feet into the deposit and sunk a small winze at the end of it in a deposit of extremely pure gypsum1. This gypsum was reported to have been used to chink the log cabins of the settlers and the buildings used as waystations of the Cariboo stage lines.

In 1907 the claims were restaked and surveyed as the Hart, Flora, Marie, and Belle, but again these lapsed in 1912, after very little work was performed.

The claims subsequently were held from time to time, by various interested parties, but no real development has ever been attempted. A tunnel of about 100 feet was reported to have been excavated in the east bank of the south gossanous zone, above and east of the original workings of Monroe. This tunnel is reported to have cut several pure lenses of gypsum, but no development was attempted

A second tunnel was driven in the west wall of the north gossan, and this apparently was an attempt to intercept bedrock to check for molybdenum and silver values1. Later in 1973, three drill holes were completed to the north of the main showing, but the logs are not available.

All this exploration and prospecting appear to have been aimed at developing the gypsum mineralization into a mineable deposit. It was not until about 1974, when El Paso Mining and Milling Co. carried out geophysical mapping and soil geochemistry surveys that gold and copper-lead-zinc sulphide mineralization appeared possible. (NB The long adit to the south was postulated to have been in search of gold within quartz stringer veins, but there is no record of their findings.)

When Cominco acquired the ground in 1978 the property was considered to potentially host massive sulphide Kuroko style mineralization. They completed mapping of the property, and soil sampled the high terrace areas. A geophysical survey of IP resistivity and conductivity produced several anomalies coincident with the geochemical survey (Cu-Pb-Zn-Hg). Drilling of 1950 feet of percussion coring followed. One of these holes did not reach bedrock, the others intercepted pyritized metavolcanics, but no economic massive sulphide mineralization. Only the first hole was analyzed for gold content. These values only reached 20 ppb.

The main showing lapsed from Cominco's control in the following years, and the rest of the property expired in late 1986. The 2 post claim overlying the main showing lapsed in early 1987, and was subsequently staked by the author.

The property is very similar to the "Silica" property of BP-Selco, immediately to the north. According to assessment reports from this property there was background gold

mineralization within the volcanics of 10-200 ppb. In one reverse circulation drill hole, however, a 5 foot section of core reported as "consolidated overburden" assayed 0.11 opt gold. This assay is most significant as the rock drilled most probably was alteration around a vein system. It was not recognized as such, because the drill targets were massive sulphide deposits.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property lies on the west margin of the Quesnel Trough Structural Province, in what is mapped as Paleozoic Cache Creek Group rocks (greenstone, chert, argillite, minimal limestone and quartzite, chlorite and mica schist), map GSC,1386A, Fraser River.

To the southeast of the property the Guichon Creek batholith, of lower Triasssic age dominates the geological picture, but the mineralization associated with this intrusive would pre-date the epithermal event.

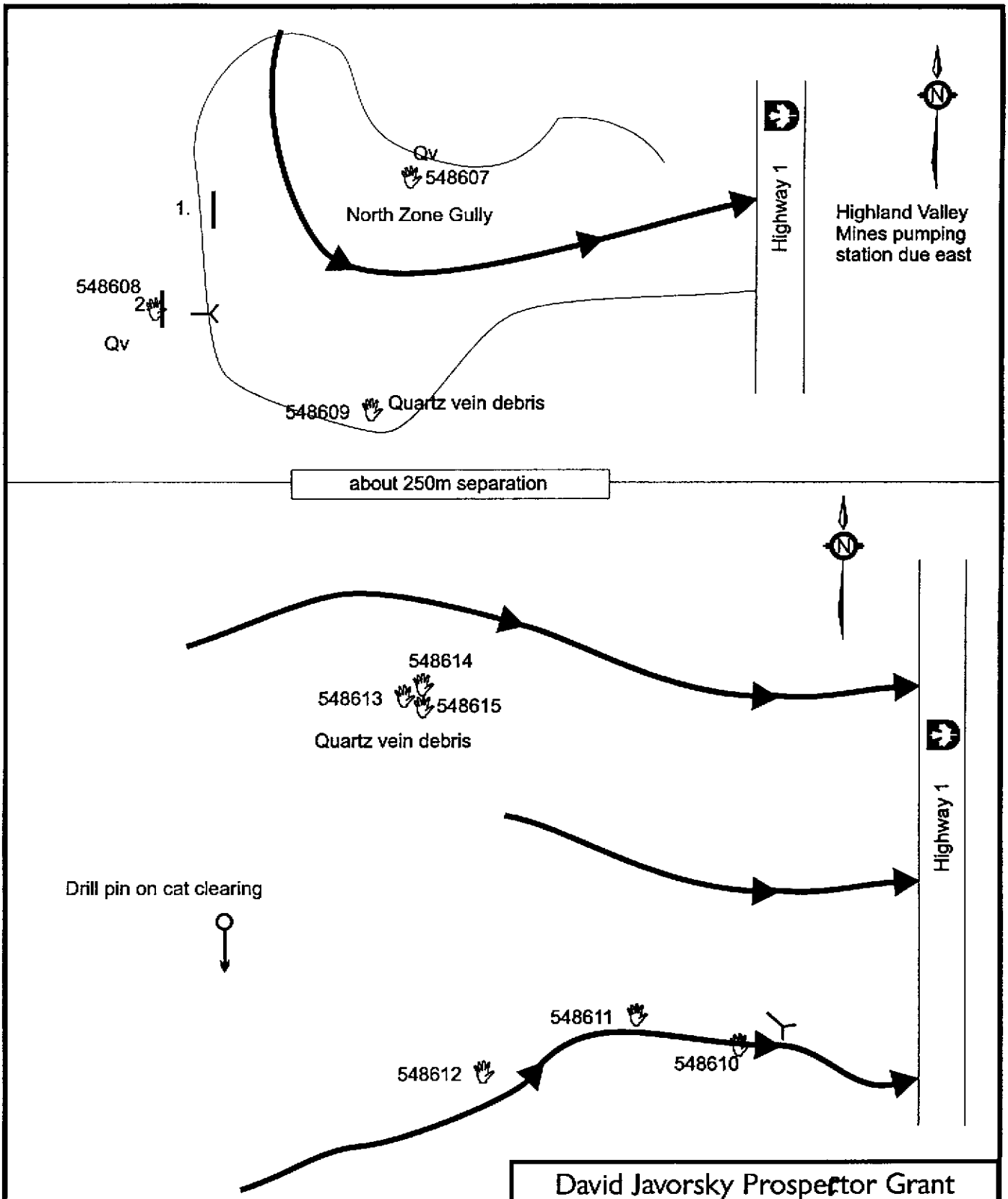
The Fraser Fault of probable late Cretaceous-Tertiary age lies 30 kilometers to the west of the property, and is most likely to have influenced the mineralization on the property.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Mapping in 1978 by Cominco determined that the property covers an intercalated sequence of andesite and rhyolite pyroclastics with minor flows and intercalated sediments comprising chert and limestone. These units are northwest striking and have been folded into a syncline. They are locally intruded by diorite, dacite and rhyolite plugs. The re-interpretation based on the geophysical surveys indicates the "rhyolite" as previously mapped consists, in part, of altered mafic volcanics and other members of the Paleozoic/Triassic age suite of rocks. This altered area is most likely intimately related to a northerly striking vein/fault (associated with the Fraser Fault) with probable Eocene age epithermal alteration.

The outcrops of highly leached and altered (gypsum-bearing, pyritized, silicified and containing trace talc and barite) and weakly mineralized (trace sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite) rhyolitic pyroclastics were interpreted by Cominco to represent the gypsum-rich facies which commonly develops adjacent to base rich massive sulphide lenses in deposits of the Kuroko type. Typically in the Kuroko, the favourable rhyolite horizon is overlain by andesite flows and pyroclastics. Here on the property this sequence exists under overburden which at times reaches 30 metres in depth. The authors consider the gypsum facies to represent the outer shell of the low pH ("rhyolite" zone) alteration zone and not part of a bedded Kuroko zone.

The geophysical survey completed by Cominco indicated two weak to moderate anomalies coincident with the subcrop of the "rhyolite" horizon on both limbs of the postulated syncline, and these were interpreted to be the pyrite-rich facies in the Kuroko



LEGEND

548612 Grab sample (approximate) & sample number

Diamond Drill Hole pin and direction of hole

Dyke of aplite or mafic rock

Dry gully and direction

David Javorsky Prospector Grant

SAMPLE SKETCHS

TOM PROPERTY

Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith F.G.A.C.

DATE: December, 1995	SCALE: SKETCH - NOT TO SCALE
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 3

halo. A magnetometer anomaly and several weak VLF-EM conductors were found to be roughly coincident with some of the IP anomalies. It should be noted however that a pyrite rich zone commonly occurs as a shell around the principal bleached "rhyolite" zone in many epithermal alteration events.

There is very little outcrop on the property in the vicinity of the main zones of alteration near the highway. These zones, 300 metres apart, are exposed by the deep incisions of two small streams as they break over the terrace scarp. On the western portion of the property there is little evidence of similar clay and gypsum alteration, however, there is intense silicification in brecciated metasediments in the vicinity and north of the Tom 1 & 2 LCP (legal corner post). The linearity of the alteration zones, and the internal zonation is most consistent with epithermal activity along a fault zone, and not from the periphery of a Kuroko deposit.

MINERALIZATION

Previous work:

The geochemical soil surveys indicated anomalous lead, zinc, copper and mercury in the vicinity of the main showing, and at the southern showing outcrops. The values obtained were at times well above the anomalous threshold, e.g. 1750 ppm Zn against threshold of 150 ppm, and 2260 ppm Pb against threshold 4 ppm. Values away from these zones had occasional spot anomalies, but otherwise were low. This is to be expected with the thick overburden on the property.

Systematic sampling of the outcrop at the northern gossan zone has now been completed for gold content, but was no significant values were obtained. The clay alteration restricted the first phase of sampling, because there were numerous slumps and debris slides. The trenching and cleanup programme in December allowed better sampling and mapping, but no central veining was discovered. The alteration is considerably more intense on the western side of the northern gossan, but there is still limited outcrop in this area.

1995 work: (see Figure 3)

The northern zone (now located as ALEX 1 (owned by P. Dasler) was traversed and sampled for quartz veins in areas of gypsum filling. The first sign of quartz is in the dry creek draining this site. There are several large pieces of brecciated quartz vein float in the bed of the creek. None of these pieces carries sulfides but they do appear to have been weathered out of a vein near the dry creek.

The cat trench walks around the dry creek on both sides with a single track on the north side and two tracks on the south side. The lower track completely circumscribes the creek and the lower track only extends to the south side.

Near the northeast end of the road at the edge of gypsum filling with dykes of dark green mafic intrusives is on outcrop of sugary white quartz breccia in outcrop parallel to the dyke and the edge of the gypsum. This filling is on the hangingwall of the gypsum and the footwall of the small dyke. Sample 548607 from this site carried no gold.

At site 1 on Figure 3 is an aplite dyke about 3m thick striking about north-south and vertical. On the east side is quartz breccia with rose colour like the float in the creek. This is sample as 548608.

There is a debris train of shards of grey-white quartz on the south side of the creek on the west contact of one of the thickest zones of gypsum. This material is in outcrop and has a strike of about N10°E but the dip is not clear but it must be relatively steep. The quartz vein is the same colour as the gypsum but is composed of fine crystals of quart with no visible sulfides. Sample 548609 is from this site.

During the November visit about 25kg of gypsum was collected form the back of the adit on this site for metallurgical testing.

The southern zone was traversed in detail including scaling the steep bluffs of gypsum on the southeast side of the main filling. This zone is about 50m north-south and about 15m thick. The shape is a flute with rapid thinning southward of the gully and slow thinning northward. Just west of this flute is a second similar zone with about 5 to 10m of argillically altered volcanics. The western flute is narrower than the southern with poor exposure on the west side and north end. There are probably several other smaller slabs of gypsum within the western and northern portion of the zone.

The adit on this portion of the property was located in the southeast corner of the largest of the flutes. The adit is collapsed and the fall of fresh exposure on the cliff of gypsum above the adit shows that this portion of the zone of filling is very nearly pure gypsum with very little clay or discolouration zones. The gypsum is a mixture of coarse blades and knots of crystals separated by septa of branching layers of fine crystals in what may be sheared version of the coarser crystal filling. The material is over 75% coarse pale yellowish white to light brownish white and weathers to a blue grey sand. The rock face is a series of vertical short spires with steep stepped gullies between. Nothing is growing on or immediately adjacent to the gypsum.

Sample 548610 was collected from float of vein float material in the gully above the south adit. This rosy quartz is in very large blocks but the vein may be related to quartz from the Cache Creek volcanics. We located what appears to be a quartz vein within gypsum filling about 40m uphill from the adit. Sample 548611 was collected from this material.

Sample 548612 was collected from very pyrite rich quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zone about 50m up the dry creek bed from sample 548611.

During the traverse we crossed over the top of the zone (~250m above adit) where the Cominco drilling was done and located one of the drill pins. The marker was set in a drill hole collar that was drilled steeply south (~70°S) on the immediate footwall of the epithermal system. In this area there is strong propyllitic alteration of the mafic suite of Cache Creek rocks.

The traverse continued to the northeast and at about 200m from the drill hole stake on the side of the next east flowing gully David Javorsky located vein float in large 30cm by 1m by 2m blocks on the slope. The quartz is druzy, fine needle banded white to milky yellow white in colour. There is no evident breccia or quartz after calcite texture. The slabs of quartz are rosy coloured on weathered surfaces. None of the samples carried gold. The samples collected are as below and diagrammed on Figure 3:

Sample No.	Description (see Appendix I for analysis results)
548613	Quartz vein float north side of South Tom zone - this material is rosy, fine crystalline with no pyrite.
548614	Smaller pieces with indications of carbonate or other minerals other than quartz, weathers red-brown.
548615	Similar to above but much more banded.

CONCLUSIONS

1.0 The similarity of the alteration on the Tom claims to that of a typical epithermal precious metal vein system, was apparently not appreciated during the early exploration of the property, and hence gold mineralization was rarely tested for.

2.0 There are many quartz vein fillings on the margins of gypsum fillings and all are similar to epithermal vein type materials.

3.0 Deep penetrating IP-Resistivity will be required to locate thicker quartz vein filling in the structural opening.

F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.
December 20, 1995

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Assessment report 6483

Cominco (1978): BCDM Assessment Report 8263.

Rodderick,J.A. et al (1976): Geological Survey Of Canada, Map 1386A, Fraser River.

Dasler, P.G., Smith, F.M., Summary Report on the Tom Property, December 22, 1987

Appendix I

Assay Certificate 50484, Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd.

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1
Ph:(604)299-6910 Fax:299-6252

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

To : Dave Javorski
PO BOX 806
Stewart, B.C.

Project: n/a
Type of Analysis: ICP

Certificate: 95089
Invoice: 50484
Date Entered: 95-08-25
File Name: DJ95089.I
Page No.: 1

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPB All AA	PPM AG	% AL	PPM AS	PPM BA	PPM BE	PPM BI	% CA	PPM CD	PPM CO	PPM CR	PPM CU	% FE	PPM HG	% K	PPM LA	% MG	PPM MN	PPM MO	% NA	PPM NI	PPM P	PPM PB	PPM SB	% SI	PPM SR	% TI	PPM V	PPM W	PPM ZN
A1	548601	5	0.2	1.18	41	83	1	1	0.91	1	1	34	10	0.62	ND	0.02	3	0.16	59	4	0.02	2	119	6	1	0.01	26	0.02	6	3	14
A1	548602	5	0.2	0.57	8	54	1	2	0.06	1	5	167	19	1.20	ND	0.19	6	0.16	46	14	0.07	5	52	7	1	0.01	13	0.01	2	1	16
A1	548603	5	0.2	1.09	7	58	1	1	0.04	1	11	37	8	2.64	ND	0.11	3	0.99	366	2	0.02	4	135	7	1	0.01	5	0.01	8	1	35
A1	548604	5	0.2	0.47	5	23	1	1	0.02	1	48	101	17	10.30	ND	0.20	2	0.23	90	11	0.02	3	30	8	1	0.01	2	0.01	2	1	22
A1	548605	5	0.2	2.01	13	57	1	2	0.05	1	15	31	12	5.49	ND	0.12	3	1.89	693	4	0.02	3	313	5	1	0.01	2	0.01	16	1	59
A1	548606	5	0.2	0.75	13	34	1	1	0.07	1	37	96	20	11.80	ND	0.12	2	0.59	274	7	0.05	3	213	8	1	0.01	2	0.02	7	1	38
A1	548607	5	0.2	0.30	7	2	1	1	0.04	1	1	94	3	0.18	ND	0.01	1	0.01	14	4	0.06	4	19	1	1	0.01	27	0.01	1	1	4
A1	548608	5	0.2	0.25	14	6	1	1	2.37	1	2	152	10	2.38	ND	0.18	1	0.04	38	14	0.22	3	320	3	1	0.01	175	0.01	2	2	8
A1	548609	5	0.2	0.25	10	14	1	1	0.38	1	2	46	5	0.33	ND	0.05	1	0.05	6	2	0.04	2	28	3	1	0.01	16	0.01	1	1	6
A1	548610	5	0.2	0.10	7	13	1	1	0.07	1	5	41	7	1.35	ND	0.05	1	1.00	5	1	0.03	2	52	2	1	0.01	9	0.01	1	1	7
A1	548611	5	0.2	0.25	2	16	1	1	0.18	1	3	121	7	1.94	ND	0.05	1	0.01	14	8	0.06	3	38	1	1	0.01	16	0.01	1	1	24
A1	548612	5	0.2	0.40	4	47	1	1	0.11	1	5	61	10	1.38	ND	0.03	1	0.31	71	6	0.04	4	170	1	1	0.01	10	0.01	3	1	17
A1	548613	5	0.2	0.05	6	2	1	2	0.03	1	1	305	4	0.35	ND	0.01	1	0.01	31	16	0.01	6	34	1	1	0.01	2	0.01	1	1	4
A1	548614	5	0.2	0.03	6	12	1	1	0.02	1	3	143	2	0.22	ND	0.01	1	1.00	18	5	0.01	4	39	1	1	0.01	3	0.01	1	1	2
A1	548615	5	0.2	0.06	6	3	1	1	0.01	1	2	220	3	0.45	ND	0.01	1	1.00	35	12	0.03	4	134	1	1	0.01	6	0.01	1	1	3
A1	548616	5	0.2	0.18	4	232	1	1	0.02	1	2	93	3	0.77	ND	0.01	11	0.01	25	4	0.01	4	221	1	1	0.01	29	0.01	2	1	7
A1	548617	80	0.2	0.29	6	250	1	1	0.02	1	3	120	9	1.20	ND	0.18	14	0.01	31	5	0.01	4	344	1	1	0.01	74	0.01	3	1	9
A1	548618	5	0.2	0.26	6	77	1	1	0.04	1	3	75	5	1.32	ND	0.08	16	0.01	22	3	0.01	3	324	5	1	0.01	32	0.01	5	1	10
A1	548619	50	0.2	0.28	4	234	1	1	0.02	1	2	106	5	1.83	ND	0.196	20	0.01	17	4	0.01	4	308	2	1	0.01	76	0.01	5	1	8
A1	548620	5	0.2	4.27	10	27	1	1	3.70	1	13	31	148	3.13	ND	0.01	1	1.45	144	1	0.08	15	952	1	1	0.02	50	0.19	87	1	37
A1	548621	10	0.2	3.24	14	25	1	1	2.01	1	17	75	121	3.88	ND	0.04	1	0.57	73	1	0.20	19	675	6	1	0.01	54	0.13	68	1	31
A1	548622	210	2.0	1.49	280	112	1	11	0.18	5	20	558	298	19.33	ND	0.014	3	1.17	490	30	0.03	58	2868	12	1	0.03	17	0.10	754	31	73
A1	548623	90	0.2	0.54	13	177	1	1	0.60	2	28	32	235	4.98	ND	0.53	15	0.10	1495	2	0.02	20	2616	27	1	0.02	31	0.01	59	1	162
A1	548624	90	0.2	0.14	4	15	1	1	0.05	1	6	211	31	0.80	ND	0.12	2	0.04	124	4	0.01	8	296	22	1	0.01	5	0.01	12	1	20
A1	548625	80	0.2	0.03	3	14	1	3	0.01	3	7	142	19	0.62	ND	0.01	1	0.01	160	5	0.01	7	58	70	1	0.01	1	0.01	4	1	16
A1	548626	30	0.2	0.46	7	747	1	1	4.29	3	26	54	52	5.41	ND	0.29	5	1.62	1548	2	0.01	32	795	33	1	0.01	441	0.02	60	1	276
A1	548627	240	9.6	0.04	4	27	1	3	0.01	1	4	170	972	0.73	ND	0.01	1	0.03	45	4	0.01	6	59	46	1	0.01	1	0.01	3	2	13
PC	731 PC 1 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 1 -100 M	4800																													
PC	731 PC 2 -100 M	5																													
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PC	731 PC 4 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 4 -100 M	5																													

CERTIFIED BY :

LAMARGE VMS PROJECT

92G-8E, Statlu Creek, New Westminster Mining Division

While scouting up the Chehalis River logging roads looking for granite suitable for building stone, I spotted an intense mineralized alteration zone in the hill above the road cut. With the Seneca Mine in the area and the Bigfoot-Exploration projects close by; a single claim was staked over part of the showing.

Assuming that heat rises and the alteration is more intense over the heat engine, I located a very weathered quartz vein in the footwall. While none of the assays from this vein have carried any values, I don't consider the prospecting finished on this mineralized system.

Prospecting Log:

April 28, 1995 Camped on claim beside Statlu Creek. Nice area, good access. The cliffs above the road show four areas of pyrite mineralization and alteration. Lots of rust from yellow to red to brown, some *sulphides weathered, some sulphides disseminated, some massive.* The area gives the appearance of being cooked up. Prospected the area with Derryl Dixon, Dollie and self.

July 10, 1995 Camped on claims with Dollie and self. Found a quartz vein in the footwall of the alteration. The quartz vein is at least 3 metres wide. It is hidden by dense underbrush. Prospecting followed this quartz vein to where it shows up on Statlu Creek. The quartz vein was white, clean and dense. No visible sulphides and no rust.

July 11, 1995 Prospected on claim with Dollie and self. Broke rock across face of cliff trying to get a handle on the mineralization. Four mineralized zones show up within the altered cliff face. The major mineral is pyrite. Massive pyrite. The Lamarge claim overstakes another claim on the eastern side. However, the mineralization is on the western side of the Lamarge claim.

July 12/95 With Dollie and self. Prospecting sides of showing, off claim, heavy brush and overburden. Prospecting in Statlu Creek, panning produced two small flakes of native gold. Very heavy pyrite in the pan concentrates.

July 28/95 Returned to Lamarge with Marshall Smith, geologist, whose Report follows. Prospecting, mapping and sampling. Spent considerable time looking for lead, zinc, or copper mineralization to no avail.

PROPERTY EXAMINATION

Date: January 20, 1996

To: David Javorsky

From: F. Marshall Smith

Subject: La Madre 2 post claim, Westminster M.D. 334009 (Tag 659622)

The examination of the property took place on July 28, 1995 with a very early start from Vancouver. The access was by way of Highway 7 to the Harrison Lake turn-off then by forest logging roads to the Statlu Creek — Chehalis Lake access road. The claim is located just east of the bridge over Statlu Creek where Span Creek flows in from the south. The outcrops sketched on Figure 3 and 4 are on the north side of the road about 300m from the bridge.

A temporary control line was put in to give some mapping references for the outcrop. This line extended to the east from the No. 1 post of Lamadre. The post is set in dense bush about 20m north of the road at the west end of the outcrop. The area around this site is very highly altered with argillic alteration after mafic Harrison Lake series of volcanics.

This alteration near the post may extend down to the creek as there are large patches of intense alteration after volcanics in the creek bed on the north side of the creek just south of the post (about 150m). This zone was not examined as the principal target was the sulfide horizons in the road cut to the east of the post.

Most of the rock units in the area are dacite or dacite porphyries with the majority fresh and only near the No. 1 post is there any alteration. The following are the units marked on Figure 3 and 4:

A. This is a porphyritic dacite that has been highly altered to argillic facies common and sericite less common. There is considerable pyrite in the weak argillic and all the sericite rich zones. The rock has been highly fracture with sets flat and N15°E/15°SE in .1 to 10cm separations. The rock weathers yellow-orange to pale yellow and breaks down to a fine sand. The outcrop appearance is a flaggy to rhomb shape fragments. There are some quartz phenocrysts to 2cm by 1cm and pyrite is in clots of cubes. All pyrite is greyish yellow colour. Within this unit is a shear zone depicted on Figure 1 where samples 548601 & 2 were collected from silica zone in the shear. This may be a portion of an epithermal vein but it is very narrow and does not look to be multi-phased.

B. This is a less (usually propylitically) altered porphyritic dacite virtually identical to A but much less altered. The phenocrysts are the same size shape and frequency as in A. This variety is black to dark red brown on surface. This is probably a flow as there

are no changes in composition or character for 100m to the east. The mixed area on Figure 3 consists of highly fractured pink-purple to red-brown weathering dacite with no visible pyrite. At 150m east of post is the next outcrop with the same general composition as near the post but now the unit is a grey massive dacite with the same quartz phenocrysts in the same density and character. There is a patch of intense propyllitic alteration (some weak sericite alteration patches also) with 10m of pyrite rich zone.

C. This is a steep east-west striking chemical sediment with massive pyrite in s 0.4m thick horizon. This zone is about 25% sulfides and pinches to the west and dips under cover to the east. Sample 548603 was from this material.

D. This is a parallel and younger sulfide horizon to the east of C. It lies about 2m in the hanging wall of C and is capped by "mill rock" of the same composition as unit B. Both C and D strike about N40°W and are nearly vertical. Unit D is up to .6m thick with many layers of sulfides, chert, tuff, and carbonate.

E. this is a blue grey massive to weakly feldspar porphyry dacite. It is bleached at the lower contact near the upper side of Unit B. Occasionally the unit contains cobble to boulder shards of B or a unit similar to B.

F. This is a blue to grey-black thin layered dacite tuff or volcanic with pyrite common in the darker layers.

G. This is a sulfide rich siliceous rhyolite with thin layers of dark pyrite rich andesite scattered throughout the unit. Unit G1 is a white siliceous zone with stringers of quartz and pyrite in rhyolite like a root or feeder zone.

H. This is rhyolite with transition to sulfide horizon or more sulfide rich portions to the west. This has the same dark grey to black (most common) and light grey (rare) interbeds as unit G but in this unit it looks like debris (turbidite) layers in the dominant rhyolite unit. Sample 548606 is from the sulfide rich zone where pyrite is about 50% of this NON banded zone. The chert in this unit is pinkish-brown.

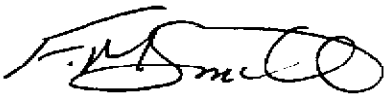
I. This is a barren feldspar porphyry flow or intrusive. There may be a rock change across the fault in this site. This is a mixed variable composition dacite to diorite and weathers like an intrusive of the Doctor's Point type to the east.

The rock exposed on the road side is clearly of the Seneca style and is very common throughout the Harrison Lake suite in the mixed volcanic members. The exposure may be the western end of a massive sulfide under the road or the creek to the southeast and more work is required to determine the merits of the site.

The assay results are all very low for base and precious metals. The system may be one like many in the area consisting only of pyrite. SP may be a useful tool in the area as there is considerable weathering and the pyrite content is very high. SP should be used

PHONE: 604 271-66626580 MAYFLOWER DRIVE RICHMOND, BC FAX 604 271-6607

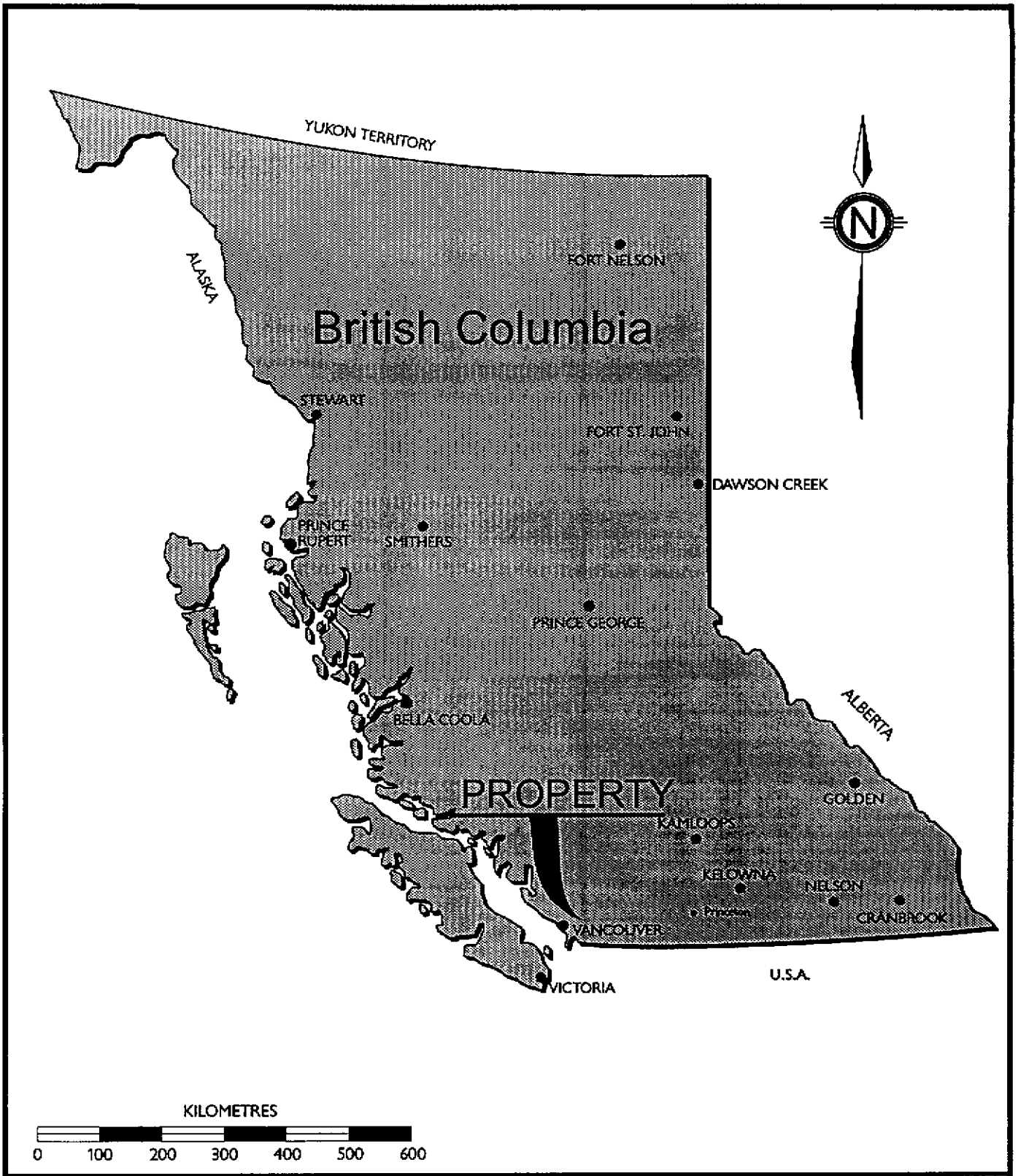
with caution as we have located salt (sea water) sand filled zones at considerable elevation along Harrison Lake that produced major SP anomalies in similar geology.



F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.

January 20, 1996

PHONE: 604 271-66626580 MAYFLOWER DRIVE RICHMOND, BC FAX 604 271-6607



David Javorsky Prospertor Grant

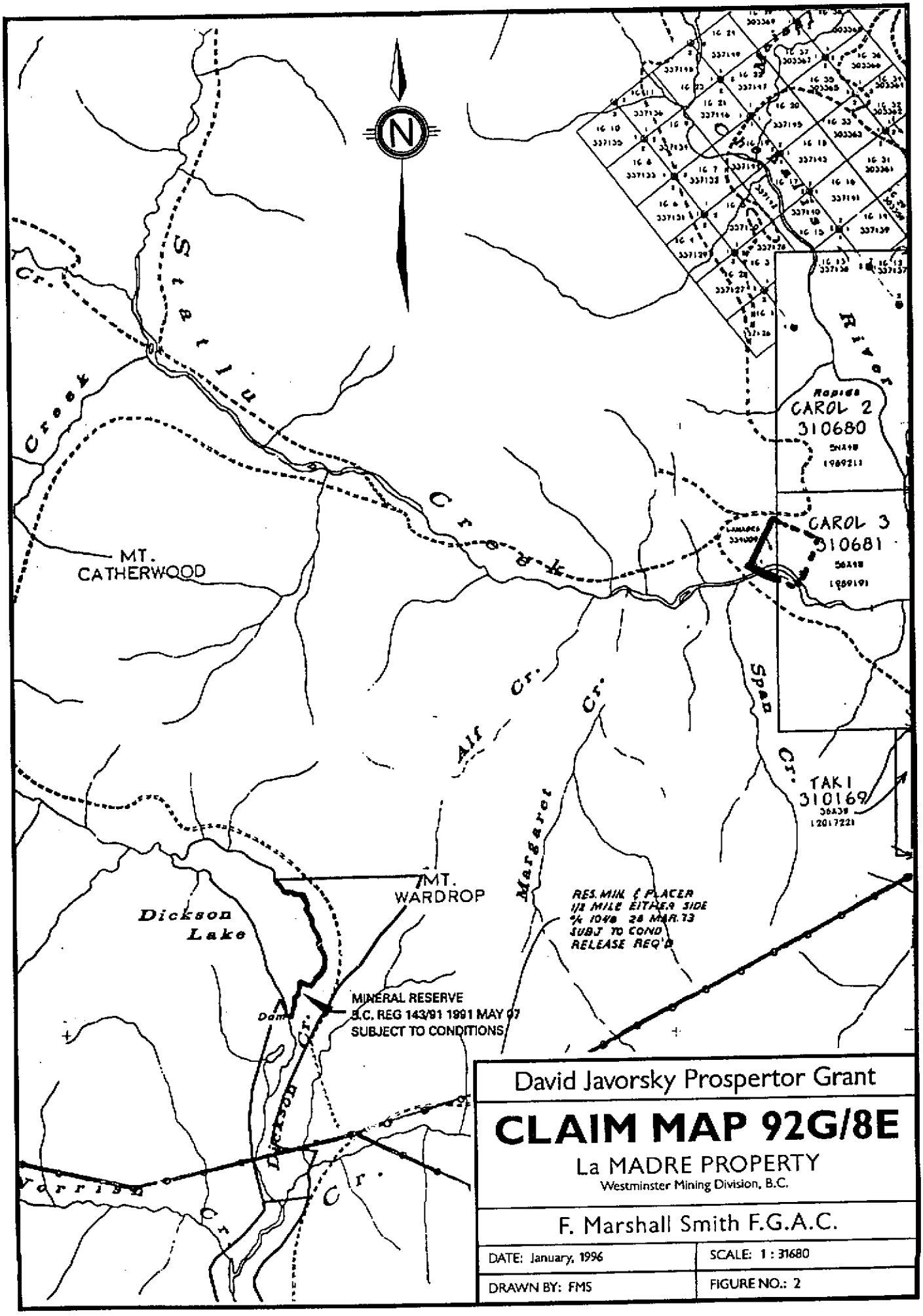
LOCATION MAP

La MADRE PROPERTY

Westminster Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith F.G.A.C.

DATE: December, 1995	SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 1



David Javorsky Prospertor Grant

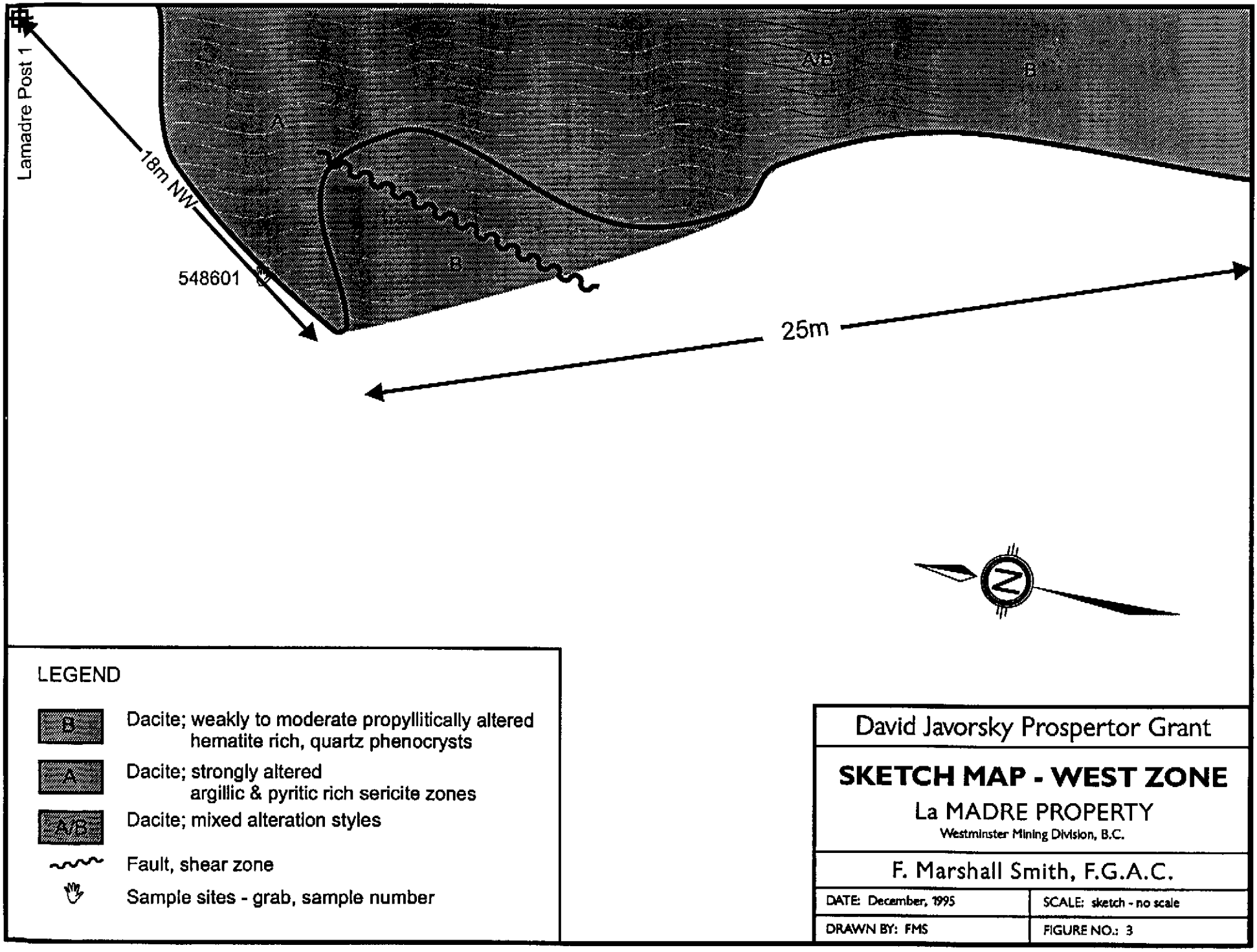
CLAIM MAP 92G/8E

La MADRE PROPERTY

Westminster Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith F.G.A.C.

DATE: January, 1996	SCALE: 1 : 31680
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 2



LEGEND

- B — Dacite; weakly to moderate propyllitically altered hematite rich, quartz phenocrysts
- A — Dacite; strongly altered argillic & pyritic rich sericite zones
- A/B — Dacite; mixed alteration styles
- Fault, shear zone
- Sample sites - grab, sample number

David Javorsky Prospertor Grant

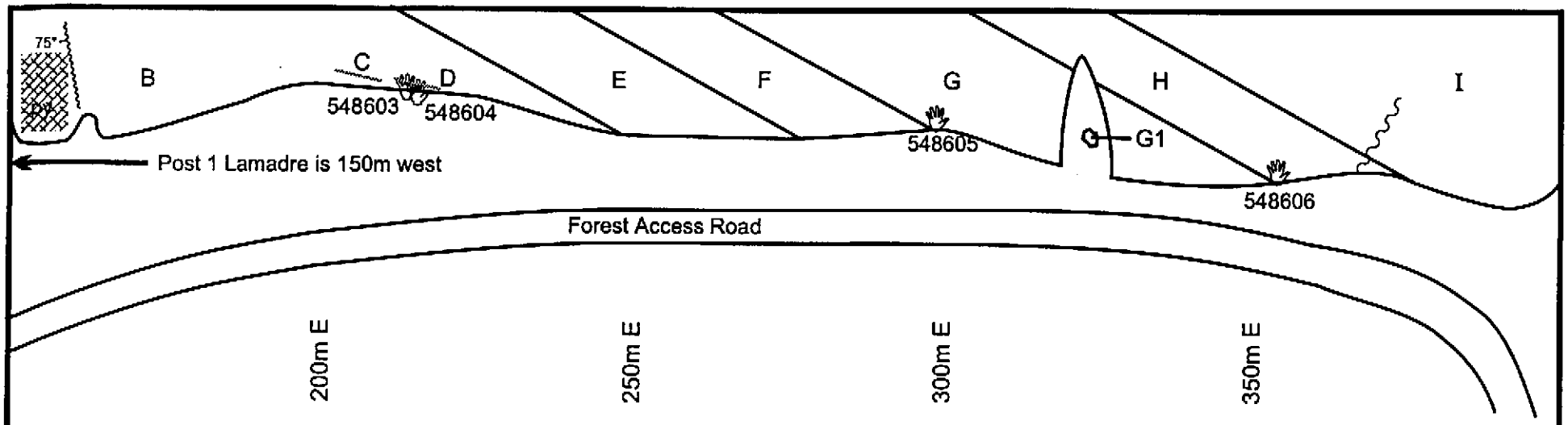
SKETCH MAP - WEST ZONE

La MADRE PROPERTY

Westminster Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.

DATE: December, 1995	SCALE: sketch - no scale
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 3



LEGEND

B	Dacite; weakly to moderate propyllitically altered hematite rich, quartz phenocrysts
C/D	Chert-sulfide rich chemical sediment - pyrite rich 'millrock' groundmass dark green andesite
E	Dacite - bluish grey massive - bleached on west cobble to boulder rich on west
F	Dacite - black to blue grey - thin layering (Tuff?) more pyrite in dark interbeds
G	Rhyolite - sulfide rich with interlayered black andesite G1-white siliceous zone with pyrite stringers
H	Rhyolite (Rhyo-dacite?) - more sulfide rich to west - debris and tuff/flow layers, mixed dark & light grey beds
I	Dacite - feldspar porphyry - may be change across fault dark weathering massive intrusive/extrusive
	gossan
	Fault showing strike
	Sample location, number refers to assay tag

N

METRES
0 25 50

David Javorsky Prospertor Grant

SKETCH MAP - WEST ZONE

La MADRE PROPERTY

Westminster Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.

DATE: December, 1995	SCALE: sketch - scale as shown
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 4

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1
Ph:(604)299-6910 Fax:299-6252

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

To : Dave Javorski
PO BOX 806
Stewart, B.C.

Project: n/a
Type of Analysis: ICP

Certificate: 95089
Invoice: 50484
Date Entered: 95-08-25
File Name: DJ95089.I
Page No.: 1

PREFIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPB AU AA	PPM AG	% AL	PPM AS	PPM BA	PPM BE	PPM BI	% CA	PPM CD	PPM CO	PPM CR	PPM CU	% FE	PPM HG	% K	PPM LA	% MG	PPM MN	PPM MO	% NA	PPM NI	PPM P	PPM PB	PPM SB	% SI	PPM SR	% TI	PPM V	PPM W	PPM ZN
A1	548601	5	0.2	1.38	41	83	1	1	0.91	1	1	38	10	0.62	ND	0.02	3	0.15	59	4	0.02	2	119	6	1	0.01	26	0.02	6	3	14
A1	548602	5	0.2	0.57	8	54	1	2	0.06	1	3	167	19	1.20	ND	0.19	5	0.16	46	74	0.07	5	52	7	1	0.01	13	0.01	2	1	16
A1	548603	5	0.2	1.09	7	58	1	1	0.04	1	11	37	8	3.68	ND	0.11	3	0.99	366	2	0.02	4	135	7	1	0.01	5	0.01	8	1	35
A1	548604	5	0.2	0.47	5	23	1	1	0.02	1	48	101	12	10.30	ND	0.20	2	0.23	90	31	0.02	3	30	6	1	0.01	2	0.01	2	1	22
A1	548605	5	0.2	2.01	13	57	1	2	0.05	1	15	31	12	5.49	ND	0.12	6	1.89	693	4	0.02	3	313	5	1	0.01	2	0.01	16	1	59
A1	548606	5	0.2	0.75	13	34	1	1	0.07	1	37	96	20	11.80	ND	0.12	2	0.59	274	7	0.03	3	213	8	1	0.01	2	0.02	7	1	36
A1	548607	5	0.2	0.30	7	2	1	1	0.04	1	1	94	3	0.18	ND	0.01	1	0.01	14	4	0.06	4	19	1	1	0.01	27	0.01	1	1	4
A1	548608	5	0.2	0.25	14	6	1	1	2.37	1	2	152	10	2.38	ND	0.18	1	0.04	38	14	0.22	3	320	3	1	0.01	175	0.01	2	2	8
A1	548609	5	0.2	0.25	10	14	1	1	0.38	1	2	46	5	0.33	ND	0.05	1	0.05	6	2	0.04	2	28	3	1	0.01	16	0.01	1	1	6
A1	548610	5	0.2	0.10	7	13	1	1	0.07	1	5	81	7	1.35	ND	0.05	1	1.00	5	1	0.03	2	52	2	1	0.01	9	0.01	1	1	7
A1	548611	5	0.2	0.75	2	16	1	1	0.18	1	3	121	7	1.94	ND	0.05	1	0.01	14	8	0.06	2	38	1	1	0.01	16	0.01	1	1	24
A1	548612	5	0.2	0.40	4	42	1	1	0.14	2	5	61	10	1.36	ND	0.03	1	0.21	71	6	0.06	4	170	1	1	0.01	10	0.01	3	1	17
A1	548613	5	0.2	0.05	6	3	1	2	0.03	1	1	305	4	0.15	ND	0.01	1	0.01	31	16	0.01	6	34	1	1	0.01	2	0.01	1	1	4
A1	548614	5	0.2	0.03	6	12	1	1	0.02	1	1	143	2	0.22	ND	0.01	1	1.00	18	15	0.01	4	39	1	1	0.01	3	0.01	1	1	2
A1	548615	5	0.2	0.06	6	3	2	1	0.01	1	2	220	3	0.45	ND	0.01	1	1.00	35	12	0.03	4	134	1	1	0.01	6	0.01	1	1	3
A1	548616	5	0.2	0.18	4	232	1	1	0.02	1	2	93	3	0.77	ND	0.01	11	0.01	25	4	0.01	4	221	1	1	0.01	29	0.01	2	1	7
A1	548617	80	0.2	0.29	6	250	1	1	0.02	1	3	120	9	1.20	ND	0.18	14	0.01	31	5	0.01	4	344	1	1	0.01	74	0.01	3	1	9
A1	548618	5	0.2	0.26	6	77	1	1	0.04	1	3	75	5	1.32	ND	0.08	16	0.01	22	3	0.01	3	324	5	1	0.01	32	0.01	5	1	10
A1	548619	50	0.2	0.28	4	234	1	1	0.02	1	2	106	5	1.83	ND	0.196	20	0.01	17	4	0.01	4	308	2	1	0.01	76	0.01	5	1	8
A1	548620	5	0.2	4.27	10	27	1	1	3.70	1	13	31	148	3.13	ND	0.01	1	1.45	144	1	0.08	15	952	1	1	0.02	50	0.19	87	1	37
A1	548621	10	0.2	1.24	14	25	1	1	2.01	1	17	75	121	2.88	ND	0.04	1	0.57	73	1	0.20	19	675	6	1	0.01	54	0.13	68	1	31
A1	548622	210	2.0	1.49	280	112	1	11	0.18	5	20	558	298	19.35	ND	0.014	3	1.17	490	30	0.03	58	2868	12	1	0.03	17	0.10	754	31	73
A1	548623	30	0.2	0.54	19	177	1	1	0.60	2	28	32	235	4.98	ND	0.53	15	0.19	1495	2	0.02	20	2616	27	1	0.02	31	0.01	59	1	162
A1	548624	80	0.2	0.14	4	15	1	1	0.05	1	6	211	31	0.80	ND	0.12	2	0.04	124	4	0.01	8	296	22	1	0.01	5	0.01	12	1	20
A1	548625	80	0.2	0.03	3	14	1	3	0.01	1	7	142	19	0.62	ND	0.01	1	0.01	160	5	0.01	7	58	70	1	0.01	1	0.01	4	1	16
A1	548626	30	0.2	0.46	7	747	1	1	4.29	3	26	54	52	5.41	ND	0.29	5	1.62	1548	2	0.01	32	795	33	1	0.01	441	0.02	60	1	278
A1	548627	240	9.6	0.04	4	27	1	3	0.01	1	4	170	972	0.73	ND	0.01	1	0.03	45	4	0.01	6	59	46	1	0.01	1	0.01	3	2	13
PC	731 PC 1 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 1 -100 M	4800																													
PC	731 PC 2 -100 M	5																													
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PC	731 PC 3 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 3 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 4 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 4 -100 M	5																													

CERTIFIED BY :

THE GIANT TIP-TOP PROJECT

82F-6W, Fourty-Nine Creek, Nelson Mining Division

Fourty-nine Creek is one of the major mining camps in British Columbia While other areas of the Nelson Mining division usually produced fine gold and sulphide ores, Fourty-Nine Creek produced coarse placer gold. One of the small mines in this area was the "May and Jennie".

The Nelson camp has had a very long history of many people doing a very good job of prospecting.

Prospecting Log:

July 23, 1995 The property was visited with prospecting partners Dollie and Derrel Dixon. The prospecting was hindered by break-up, slush and piles of snow in the draws.

July 24, 1995 With Derrel Dixon, Dollie and local prospector Tom Cherry, the old workings were located and old crown grant boundaries were spotted. Prospected around old mine dumps.

August 2, 1995 Returned to the giant Tip-Top claim with Marshall Smith, geologist. Prospecting sampling and geological mapping.

No further work was done on these claims. The assays were poor and the brush is thick. This property is also a long way from where I usually work. Travel time is considerable. The property Examination Report of Marshall Smith follows.

PROPERTY EXAMINATION

Date: January 20, 1996

To: David Javorsky

From: F. Marshall Smith

Subject: Tip-Top & Giant Property, Nelson M.D., Claim 334019

The examination of the property took place on August 2, 1995 with a very early start from Nelson and a drive to the May & Jennie No. 2 Adit (see Figure 3.) The walk up from the adit was done trailing HipChain thread from the No. 1 Adit portal to locate the boundary of your claim. Along the traverse we examined each of the myriad of small backhoe trenches, cut into the lower May & Jennie Shear zone, to get a better idea of the character of the deposit.

The Elise Formation (JE) in this area is a crystal tuff with augite porphyroblasts, flow banding and breccia (volcano-conglomerate?) There is considerable float in cuts of augite bearing andesite that is brecciated or is a volcano-agglomerate or valcano-conglomerate.

Once we cleared the edge of the property I collected sample 548622 from the lower May & Jennie shear where there was a large amount of ankeritic alteration and a small amount of quartz with pyrite. There was no visible chalcopyrite in this sample but the trench was unusually large and deep. This sample carried 210ppb gold (see Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd. Certificate 95089 attached.) This site is about 384m along the road northwest of May & Jennie No. 1 adit.

The trenching from 548622 site to the northwest along the road (see Figure 3) diminished in intensity and frequency and there was almost no sign of ankeritic alteration by the turn off of the lower May & Jennie to the upper shear zone (178m from 548622.) We walked up to the end of the cut road where we located quartz float along a parallel shear to the upper zone.

The quartz carried chalcopyrite, ankerite and pyrite. The soils in this area are particularly orange stained indicating a large amount of siderite/ankerite in the wallrock similar to the May & Jennie No. 1 Adit area. The Three samples collected are 548623 consisting of considerable siderite after volcanics with minor copper stain; 548624 consisting of quartz with pyrite; and 548625 consisting of large fragments of quartz with visible siderite and pyrite. The sideritized andesite at the corner of the road has as float many pieces of 2cm to 13cm of quartz float. The quartz has .3cm to .6cm bands of siderite and ankerite with some rare clasts of pyrite.

On the return down hill we found a large block of silica and ankerite from vein or altered wall rock in the bend in the road at the small stream. This sample is orange-brown weathering, very dense and hard to break with an uneven weathered surface. The

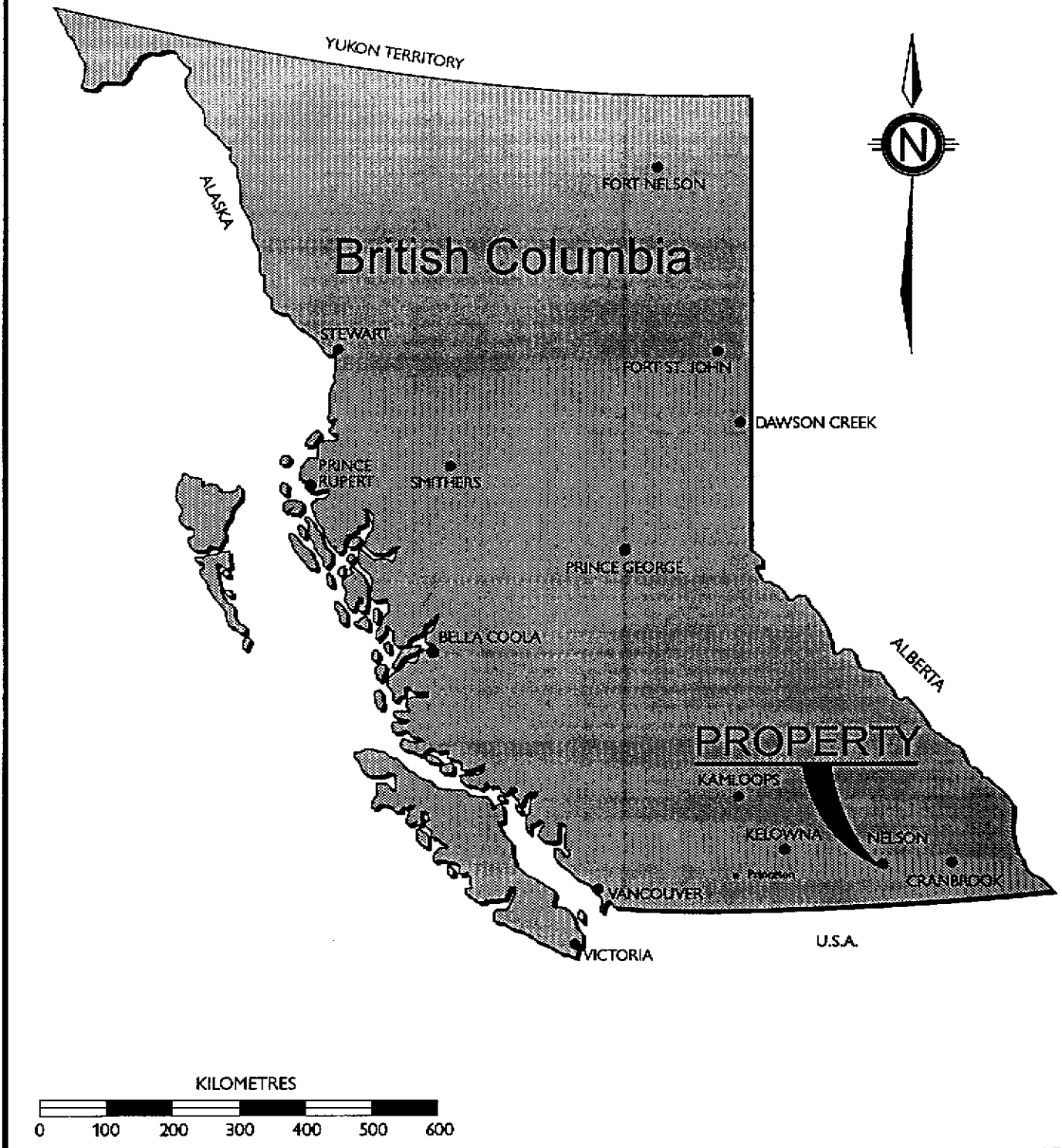
sample from this piece was 548626 and did not carry significant gold. Just below the road is an old partly fallen down cabin on the side of the creek. This site looked as if it had been hand placered in the draw.

The last sample was from a large float boulder about 20cm by 25 by 30cm with splashes of chalcopyrite scattered in the piece. The float and the ankerite/silica boulder probably came downhill from the extensions of the shear zone we located on the road. The upper May & Jennie shear is only about 30m uphill from this site and with the cabin and large angular float on the road there may be hidden workings uphill on the claim.

This float quartz carried 240ppb gold in the material sent for assay.

F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.

January 20, 1996



David Javorsky Prospertor Grant

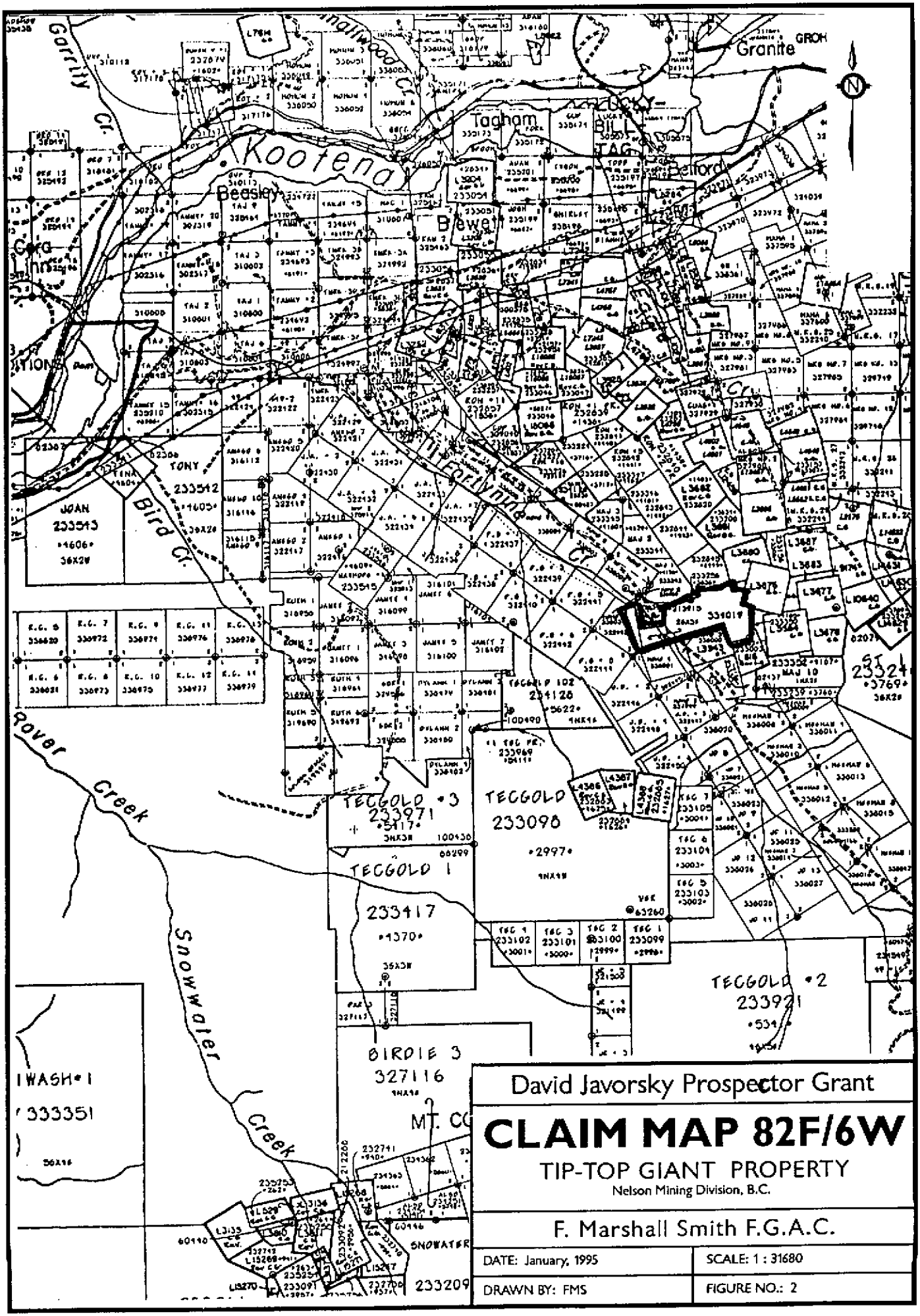
LOCATION MAP

TIP-TOP & GIANT PROPERTY

Nelson Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith F.G.A.C.

DATE: January, 1996	SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 1



David Javorsky Prospector Grant

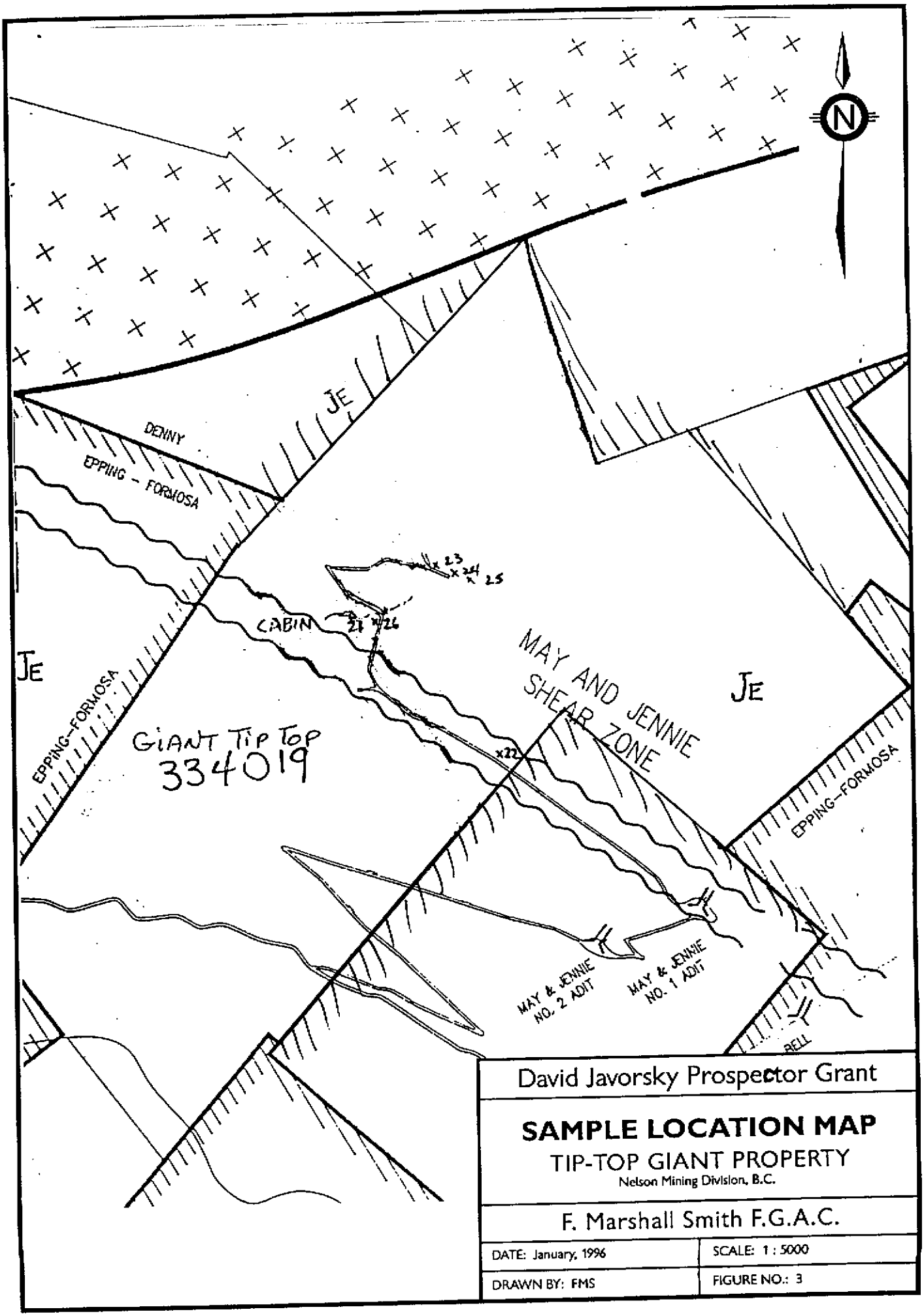
CLAIM MAP 82F/6W

TIP-TOP GIANT PROPERTY

Nelson Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith F.G.A.C.

DATE: January, 1995	SCALE: 1 : 31680
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 2



David Javorsky Prospector Grant

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

TIP-TOP GIANT PROPERTY

Nelson Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith F.G.A.C.

DATE: January, 1996	SCALE: 1 : 5000
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 3

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1
Ph:(604)299-6910 Fax:299-6252

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

To : Dave Javorski
PO BOX 806
Stewart, B.C.

Project: n/a
Type of Analysis: ICP

Certificate: 95089
Invoice: 50484
Date Entered: 95-08-25
File Name: DJ95089.I
Page No.: 1

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPB Au AA	PPM Ag	% Al	PPM As	PPM Ba	PPM Be	PPM Bi	% Ca	PPM Cd	PPM Co	PPM Cr	PPM Cu	% Fe	PPM Hg	% K	PPM La	% Mg	PPM Mn	PPM Mo	% Na	PPM Ni	PPM P	PPM Pb	PPM Sb	% Sr	PPM Sr	% Ti	PPM V	PPM W	PPM Zn
A1	548601	5	0.2	1.36	41	83	1	1	0.91	1	1	38	10	0.62	ND	0.02	3	0.16	59	4	0.02	2	119	6	1	0.01	26	0.02	6	3	14
A1	548602	5	0.2	0.57	8	54	1	2	0.06	1	5	167	19	1.70	ND	0.19	6	0.16	46	14	0.07	5	52	7	1	0.01	13	0.01	2	1	16
A1	548603	5	0.2	1.09	7	58	1	1	0.04	1	61	37	9	3.68	ND	0.11	3	0.09	366	2	0.02	4	135	7	1	0.01	5	0.01	8	1	35
A1	548604	5	0.2	0.47	5	23	1	1	0.02	1	48	101	17	10.39	ND	0.20	2	0.23	90	11	0.02	2	30	8	1	0.01	2	0.01	2	1	22
A1	548605	5	0.2	2.01	13	57	1	2	0.05	1	15	31	12	5.49	ND	0.12	1	1.09	693	4	0.02	3	313	5	1	0.01	2	0.01	16	1	59
A1	548606	5	0.2	0.75	13	34	1	1	0.07	1	37	96	20	11.80	ND	0.12	2	0.59	274	7	0.05	3	213	8	1	0.01	2	0.02	7	1	38
A1	548607	5	0.2	0.30	7	2	1	1	0.04	1	1	94	3	0.18	ND	0.01	1	0.01	14	4	0.06	4	19	1	1	0.01	27	0.01	1	1	4
A1	548608	5	0.2	0.25	14	6	1	1	2.37	1	2	152	10	2.38	ND	0.18	1	0.04	38	14	0.22	3	320	3	1	0.01	175	0.01	2	2	8
A1	548609	5	0.2	0.25	10	14	1	1	0.38	1	2	46	5	0.33	ND	0.05	1	0.05	6	2	0.04	2	28	3	1	0.01	16	0.01	1	1	6
A1	548610	5	0.2	0.10	7	13	1	1	0.07	1	5	41	7	1.35	ND	0.05	1	1.00	5	1	0.03	2	52	2	1	0.01	9	0.01	1	1	7
A1	548611	5	0.2	0.75	2	16	1	1	0.18	1	3	121	7	1.94	ND	0.05	1	0.01	14	8	0.06	3	38	1	1	0.01	16	0.01	1	1	24
A1	548612	5	0.2	0.40	4	47	1	1	0.11	1	5	61	16	1.34	ND	0.03	1	0.31	71	6	0.04	4	170	1	1	0.01	10	0.01	3	1	17
A1	548613	5	0.2	0.05	6	3	1	2	0.03	1	3	305	4	0.35	ND	0.01	1	0.01	31	16	0.09	6	34	1	1	0.01	2	0.01	1	1	4
A1	548614	5	0.2	0.03	6	12	1	1	0.02	1	3	110	2	0.22	ND	0.01	1	1.00	16	5	0.01	4	39	1	1	0.01	3	0.01	1	1	2
A1	548615	5	0.2	0.06	6	3	2	1	0.01	1	2	220	2	0.45	ND	0.01	1	1.00	35	32	0.02	4	134	1	1	0.01	6	0.01	1	1	3
A1	548616	5	0.2	0.18	4	232	1	1	0.02	1	2	93	3	0.77	ND	0.01	11	0.01	25	4	0.01	4	221	1	1	0.01	29	0.01	2	1	7
A1	548617	80	0.2	0.29	6	250	1	1	0.02	1	3	120	9	1.20	ND	0.18	14	0.01	31	5	0.01	4	344	1	1	0.01	74	0.01	3	1	9
A1	548618	5	0.2	0.26	6	77	1	1	0.04	1	3	75	5	1.32	ND	0.08	16	0.01	22	3	0.01	3	324	5	1	0.01	32	0.01	5	1	10
A1	548619	50	0.2	0.28	4	234	1	1	0.02	1	2	106	5	1.83	ND	0.196	20	0.01	17	4	0.01	4	308	2	1	0.01	76	0.01	5	1	8
A1	548620	5	0.2	4.27	10	27	1	1	3.70	1	13	31	148	3.13	ND	0.01	1	1.45	144	1	0.08	15	952	1	1	0.02	50	0.19	87	1	37
A1	548621	10	0.2	3.24	74	25	1	1	2.01	1	17	75	121	3.68	ND	0.04	1	0.57	73	1	0.20	19	675	6	1	0.01	54	0.13	68	1	31
A1	548622	710	2.0	1.49	200	112	1	11	0.18	5	20	558	294	19.33	ND	0.014	3	1.17	490	30	0.03	58	2868	12	1	0.03	17	0.10	754	31	73
A1	548623	30	0.2	0.34	19	177	1	1	0.60	2	28	32	235	4.98	ND	0.53	15	0.19	1495	2	0.02	20	2616	27	1	0.02	31	0.01	59	1	162
A1	548624	80	0.2	0.14	4	15	1	1	0.05	1	6	211	31	0.80	ND	0.12	2	0.04	124	4	0.01	8	296	22	1	0.01	5	0.01	12	1	20
A1	548625	60	0.2	0.03	3	18	1	3	0.01	1	7	142	19	0.62	ND	0.01	1	0.01	160	5	0.01	7	58	70	1	0.01	1	0.01	4	1	19
A1	548626	30	0.2	0.46	7	747	1	1	4.29	3	26	54	52	5.41	ND	0.29	5	1.62	1548	2	0.01	32	795	33	1	0.01	441	0.02	60	1	278
A1	548627	240	9.6	0.04	4	27	1	3	0.01	1	4	170	972	0.73	ND	0.01	1	0.03	45	4	0.01	6	59	46	1	0.01	1	0.01	3	2	13
PC	731 PC 1 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 1 -100 M	4800																													
PC	731 PC 2 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 2 -100 M	5																													
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PC	731 PC 3 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 4 -100 M	5																													
PC	731 PC 4 -100 M	5																													

CERTIFIED BY :

ISKUT ELDORADO PROJECT

104 B11, Laird Mining Division

Because claims in the Lillooet Area which had been originally submitted as part of the prospecting program were optioned before work could be done on them, the Iskut Eldorado claims were substituted.

The Eldorado claims were picked because of their closeness to the Snip Mine and the Skyline-Johnny Mountain Mine which immediately adjoins the Eldorado claims to the north. The Snip Mill is less than nine kms. from the centre of the Eldorado claim block. A good access road could be constructed along the Craig and Jekill River to the Eldorado claims.

The area of the Eldorado claims had been part of the Skyline Resources original claim block. While the Skyline Mine was being developed on their main showing the ground covered by the Eldorado claims had been optioned to various promotional companies who did minimal work but got lots of mileage out of being next to an active mine. After Skyline went through corporate mergers and sales, and assessment work ran out, the ground was dropped. Early in 1995 the ground was picked up by your applicant.

Because of the remoteness of the Iskut Region, and his ability to do geology and prospecting at the same time, John McGoran was enlisted to help on this project. I worked as a prospector on John's Voisey Bay project earlier in the year and John has helped me on these Eldorado claims. His geological-prospecting Assessment Report on the Eldorado claims in included as part of this program.

The western side of the Eldorado claim block is at low elevation along the Jekill River. Travelling easterly, the ground rises for 1,500 meters of elevation in 5 km. of travel to glacier capped peaks, crags, and extremely steep pinnacles sticking out of the second basin ice field.

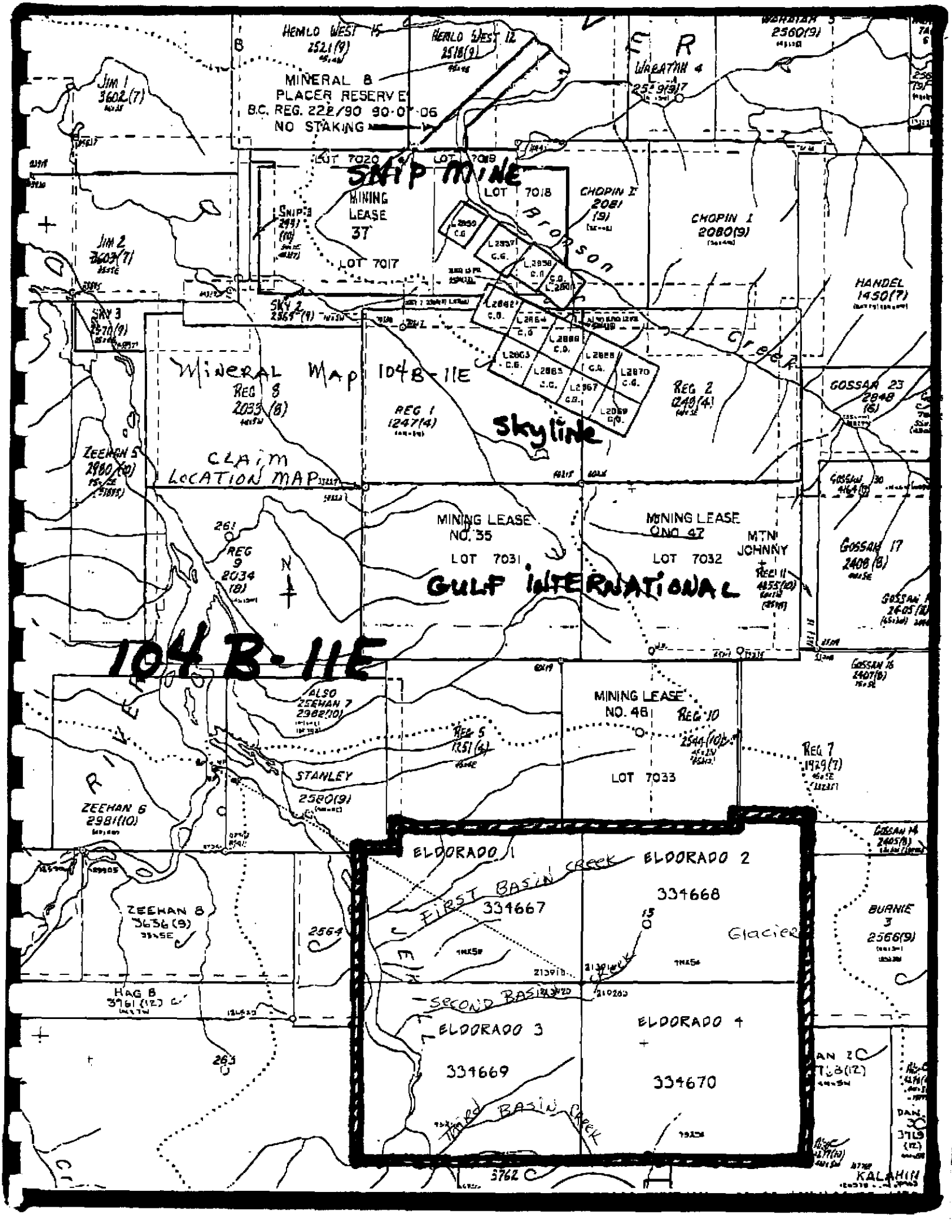
The 1995 prospecting program started with stream sampling the glacier creeks running to the west. G.P.S. locations were taken at all sample locations and various points of interest. Aerial photos and regional topographic maps were used. Sample locations were plotted by GPS and checked by compass bearing to geographical features.

Prospecting Log:

Sept. 12, 1995 Aircraft from Smithers to Snip Mine. With John McGordon and self.

Sept. 13/95 Arranged for helicopter and toured Snip Mine and Mill. Received a geological description from Snip Mine staff geologist. Explored Snip's surface showings and the Mill's ore dump and waste dump. With John McGoran and self.

Sept. 14/95 Helicopter to and from Eldorado claims. Spent day prospecting, sluicing and panning creeks on Eldorado No. 1 mineral claim. With John McGoran and self.


HEMLO WEST 15
2521(9)
HEMLO WEST 12
2518(9)
MINERAL 8
PLACER RESERVE
B.C. REG. 222/90 90-07-06
NO STAKING
WRAITH 5
2560(9)
WRAITH 4
2599(9)
JIM 1
3602(7)
LOT 7020
LOT 7019
SNIP MINE
MINING LEASE 37
LOT 7018
CHOPIN 2
2081(9)
CHOPIN 1
2080(9)
SNIP 3
2951(10)
LOT 7017
BROMSON
JIM 2
3603(7)
SKY 2
2567(9)
HANDEL
1450(7)
SKY 3
2570(9)
Mineral Map 104B-11E
REG 8
2033(8)
REG 1
1247(4)
REG 2
1248(4)
Skyline
Creek
GOSSAN 23
2948(8)
ZEEHAN 5
2980(10)
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
MINING LEASE NO. 35
LOT 7031
MINING LEASE ONO 47
LOT 7032
MTN JOHNNY
GULF INTERNATIONAL
GOSSAN 17
2408(8)
261
REG 9
2034(8)
N
104B-11E
ALSO ZEEHAN 7
2982(10)
REG 5
1251(4)
STANLEY
2580(9)
MINING LEASE NO. 46
REG 10
2544(10)
LOT 7033
REG 7
1929(7)
ZEEHAN 6
2981(10)
ELDORADO 1
ELDORADO 2
334668
FIRST BASIN CREEK
334667
Glacier
BURNIE 3
2566(9)
ZEEHAN 8
3636(9)
2564
HAG 8
3961(12)
SECOND BASIN CREEK
ELDORADO 3
334669
ELDORADO 4
334670
THIRD BASIN CREEK
263
3762
KALAHIN

Sept. 15/95 Helicopter to and from Eldorado No. 3 claim. Spent day prospecting, sluicing and panning creeks. With John McGoran and self.

Sept. 16/95 Helicopter to and from upper area of Eldorado No. 1 in first basin area. Sampling, prospecting, panning and sluicing. Spent evenings at panned concentrates through a 20-power microscope. With John McGoran and self.

Sept. 17/95 Helicopter to Eldorado No. 3, the second basin area. Sampling, prospecting, panning and sluicing. Spent evening on 20-power microscope working on samples. With John McGoran and self.

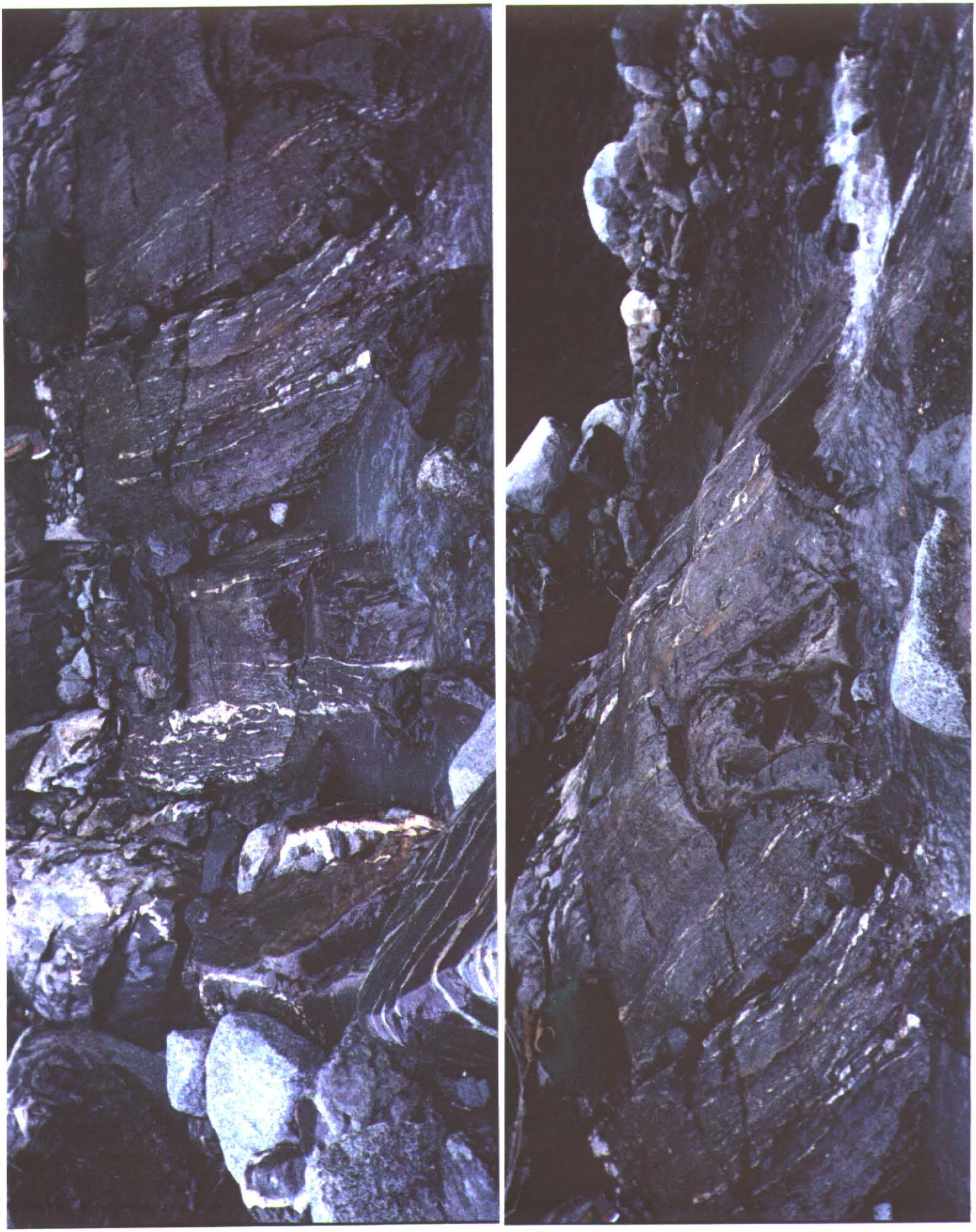
Sept. 18/95 Helicopter to ridge between first and second basin creeks, boundary of Eldorado No. 1 and No. 3. Investigated old showing on this ridge. A large shear zone runs across this ridge. Various rock outcrops along this shear zone show mineralization. Digging the soil off between the outcrops, and three old blast pits showed that the quartz system was many bedded quartz veins, continuously rolling and folding, and sandwiched between the walls of the shear zone.

A sample of mineralization from these quartz veins assayed 1.54 ounce gold per ton.

The shear zone was prospected across a saddle to the cliffs above Second Basin Creek. With John McGoran and self.

Sept. 19/95 Helicopter to Second Basin Creek climbed to a location in the cliffs between the hanging valley and the Jekill River Valley. Prospecting extended the shear zone and its system of folded mineralized quartz veins down to Second Basin Creek. Luckily the fast flowing glacier creek had cleaned the rocks at this point and exposed a laminated zone of maybe 100 veins over a distance of 100 meters of creek bed. A panned sample from this area showed six (6) colours of native gold. A very interesting gossan was located in the cliffs 100 meters above the creek bed obviously within the shear zone. The weather crapped out completely. Survival became more important than prospecting, and freezing rain and snow brought the 1995 exploration season on these claims to an end. With John McGoran and self. Returning to a warm, dry camp this evening was a real luxury.

Sept. 20/95 The helicopter was going to move crews stranded near Eskay Creek by the snow storm, so we packed up and caught a ride to Bob Quin air strip. Dollie met us and we drove back to Stewart, B.C.



QUARTZ VEINS IN shear Zone crossing second Basin CREEK

PROSPECTING REPORT ON THE ELDORADO 1 - 4, ISKUT RIVER AREA, B.C., 1995

LIARD MINING DIVISION

NTS 104B/11

LONGITUDE 131 03'N
LATITUDE 56 35'W

John P. McGoran, B. Sc., P. Geo.
Fleck Resources Ltd.
January, 1996

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Appendix I	Itemized Cost Breakdown
Appendix II	Analytical Results and Proceedures
Appendix III	Statement of Qualifications

Summary

In 1995, 80 units immediately south of Skyline's mineral lease in the Iskut area, were acquired by staking.

During the period September 14 to September 19, 1995, David Javorsky and John McGoran followed-up an area of diverse gold occurrences. Four samples from streams were processed by sluicing through a portable 12 inch by 4 ft box. 90% of the sample was analysed and the remaining 10% was kept for microscopic examination.

1995 Program

During prospecting 29 rock samples were collected, the sample sites were flagged and G.P.S. recorded. The samples were examined for rock type and mineral content prior to analysis. The locations were plotted.

Javorsky and McGoran flew out to the property by a Hughs 500D helicopter from the Snip Mine camp, where accommodation was provided.

The main lithologies on the property are marine sediments, volcan iclastics and volcanic flows of the Jurassic Unuk River and Betty Creek Formations. The same rock units host the Skyline precious metal deposit, located north of the claim group.

Polymetallic mineralization on the property is associated with silicified fracture, fault or shear zones, which have undergone varying degrees of alteration.

Previous exploration is described in Ministry of Mines assessment work reports numbers 9190,13244,16957 and 18156.

Rock samples from two showings in the northcentral area returned values of up to 1.54 oz/t Au.

The quartz diorite plutonic mass in the southwestern corner of the property consists of sub to euhedral crystals of medium to coarse grain size. At least one satellite plug of this intrusion occurs on the ridge crest immediately north of the main pluton at an elevation of 2,020 metres.

Fault and shear zones on the property trend approximately northwest, southeast and northeast, southwest and occasionally follow bedding planes. Shear zones associated with the Skyline deposit trend northeast-southwest structures while felsite dykes are related ti northwest-southeast or north-south trending zones.

Plastic deformation was observed locally where low grade regional metamorphism has occurred within the marine sediments. Here, small scale isoclinal folds plunge steeply west to gently north. Foliation, when apparent, is usually conformable with bedding.

Mineralization and Alteration

Two locations of highly anomalous mineralization are present on the property. They are associated with silicified fracture, faults/ shear zones or folds that have undergone various dgrees of calcic, propylitic, argillic, sericitic or potassic alteration. Silicification is manifested as crystalline to opaque to milky grey-white quartz breccia, stockworks and veins. Vein thicknesses range from 1mm to 1m and calcite often occurs as a secondary vein, or breccia matrix, constituent. The best precious metal mineralization appears to be associated with base metals within distinct quartz vein systems. Pyritization, of up to 15% by volume, is commonly associated with silicified zones. Upon weathering, these zones develop moderate to intense gossans composed of hematite, goethite, jarosite and pyrolusite. Oxidation occurs predominantly on exposed surfaces and fracture planes, but can be pervasive depending upon host lithology.

The highest gold anomaly on the property (Grace Two showing) is situated in the north central portion of the claim group and south of First Basin Creek. The showing consists of northwest shallow plunging folds associated with a steep axial plane shear zone within bedded marine sediments and fragmental volcanic tuffs. The zone is silicified, pyritized and contains malachite and hematite as surface oxidation products. Rock samples at this location carried up to 1.54 oz/t Au, 3.3 oz/t Ag and 2.7% Cu.

A silicified zone, up to 1 m thick, occurs 700 metres southeast of the Grace Two showing at an elevation of 2900 m. It trends northeast within sheared dacitic flows and tuffs and marine sediments. Mineralization associated with the quartz vein included pyrite, galena, spalerite and malachite. Gold content was 0.43 oz/t with 3.5 oz/t Ag and 2.0% Pb and 0.5% Zn.

A grab sample taken 250 m southeast of the above quatz vein, also on the north slope of the Second Basin, contained 0.28 oz/t Au, 0.6 oz/t Ag, 0.2% Pb and 1.6% Zn.

Property Geochemistry

All samples were analyzed for gold by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. Other elements including copper, silver, lead and zinc were analyses by ICP. Analysis was performed by Acme Analytical Laboratories, Vancouver, B.C.

Discussion

Although much of the claim group was snow and ice covered and weather conditions made field work difficult, several areas of interest were found on the property during September, 1995 exploration program.

The 1995 season's sampling confirms the sampling by previous operators. Higher gold values could be due to a concentration of effort in areas of known gold mineralization.

Mineralization on the property was associated with silicified fractures, faults, shear zones and folds that had undergone some degree of alteration. The best precious metal results were derived from distinct quartz systems which also contained some base metal mineralization.

Recommendations

Further detailed sampling, as well as further trenching, is recommended in the vicinity of samples EL9 to EL14 and EL22 to 34. Diamond drilling is recommended, if there is continuity to the minerlized occurrences.

Rock Sample Descriptions

EL3	90% "bell" quartz 5% f.g. biotite 5% f.g. orthoclase
EL4	f.g. sheared tuff 2mm to 2 cm darker euhedral fragments in lighter groundmass 5% pyrrhotite 0.2% chalcopyrite
EL5	92% fine grained feldspar (orthoclase?) 7% pyrite
EL6	foliated grey siltstone & dark argillite interbedded 5mm bands 2% pyrite
EL9	limey argellite minor pyrite 10% of 10 cm porphoblasts of calcite minor f.g. galena & sphalerite
EL10	(also marked ES6TR3) 10% chalcopyrite minor malachite 85% quartz minor f.g. biotite chalcite orthoclase?
EL11	10% chalcopyrite 55% quartz vein 20% argillite
EL11A	gossan (weatherd material) overlying EL11 at the base of the overlying soil
EL12	40% quartz with 10% boxwork after sulphides 2% m.g. chalcopyrite 50% f.g. sericite & chlorite minor malachite
EL13	blasted material from trench 3 5% chalcopyrite minor malachite 65% quartz 30% chlorite
EL14	85% quartz 10% chalcopyrite minor malachite minor limonite & chlorite
EL15	80% quartz 5% pyrrhotite calcite & chlorite on edges of quartz veins
EL16	dark grey f.g. rock (metasedament) minor pyrite minor calcite
EL17	f.g. black rock (dyke) 5% of 2-6mm pyrite
EL18	95% quartz (vein) chlorite along edges
EL18F	silicified banded sediment 70% (float) 25% pyrrhotite 1% chalcopyrite
EL19	f.g. pink-brown rock 10% pyrrhotite
EL20	f.g. micro diorite 20% f.g.pyrite
EL21	90% quartz (vein) 2% pyrrhotite 5% chlorite 2% muscovite

EL22 grey f.g. silicified ? rock 80%
20% 1cm dark sphalerite

EL23 f.g. microdiorite (60% feldspar, 10% biotite,5% quartz)
10% pyrrhotite 0.5% chalcopyrite

EL26 74% cream-brown f.g. feldspar 15% pyrite f.g. 5% quartz stringers

EL28 f.g. grey to brown sheared rock biotite 30% feldspar 50% quartz veining 15% pyrite 5%

EL29 90% quartz 10% argillite

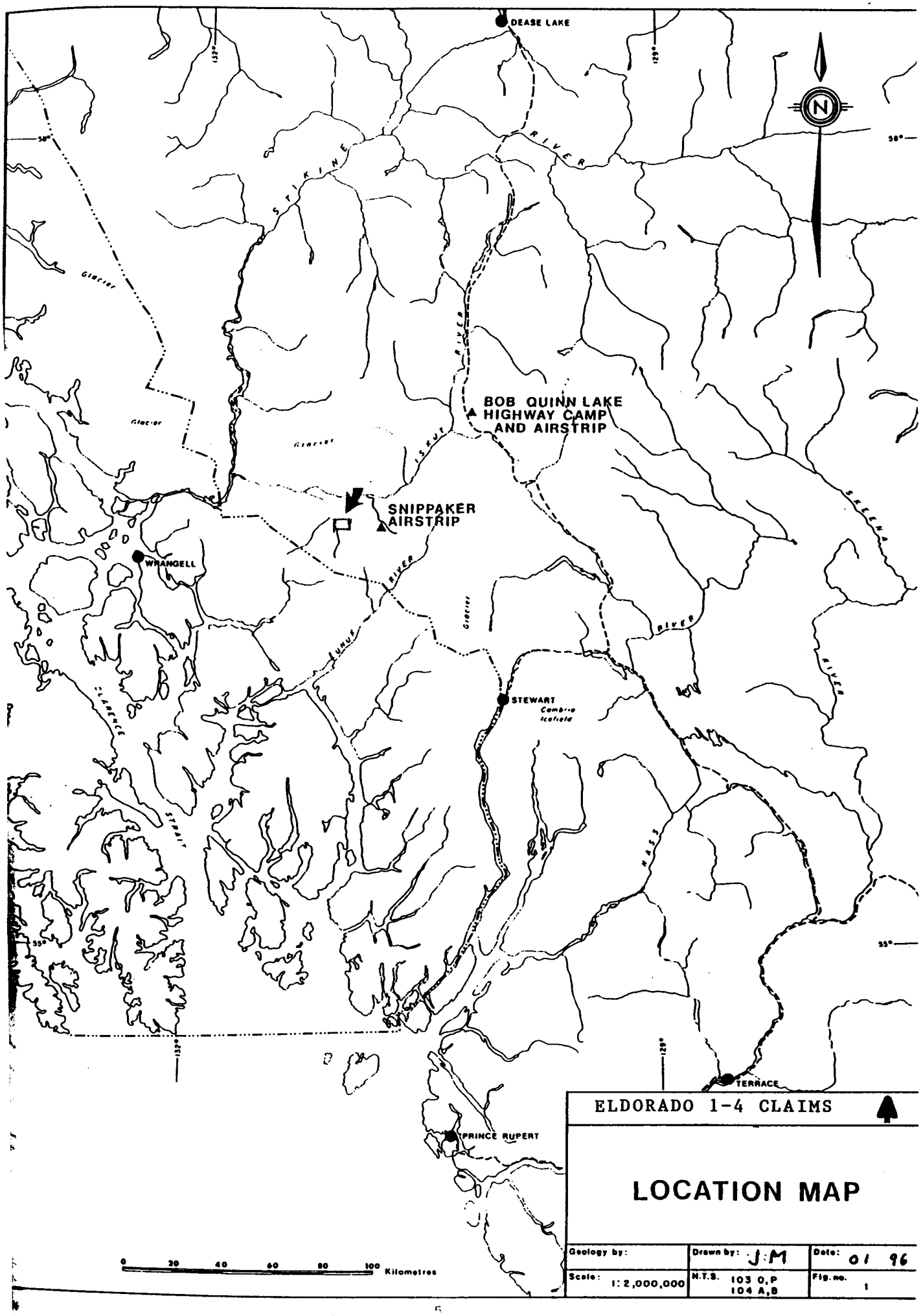
EL30 5% pyrite on calcito fractures in fine-grained-silicified tuff

EL31 f.g. sheared rock grey biotite 30% feldspar 50% quartz 15% pyrite 1%

EL32 same as 31

EL33 quartz- carbonate- chlorite vein
25% quartz 25% chlorite 25% calcite 5% sphalerite
1% galina

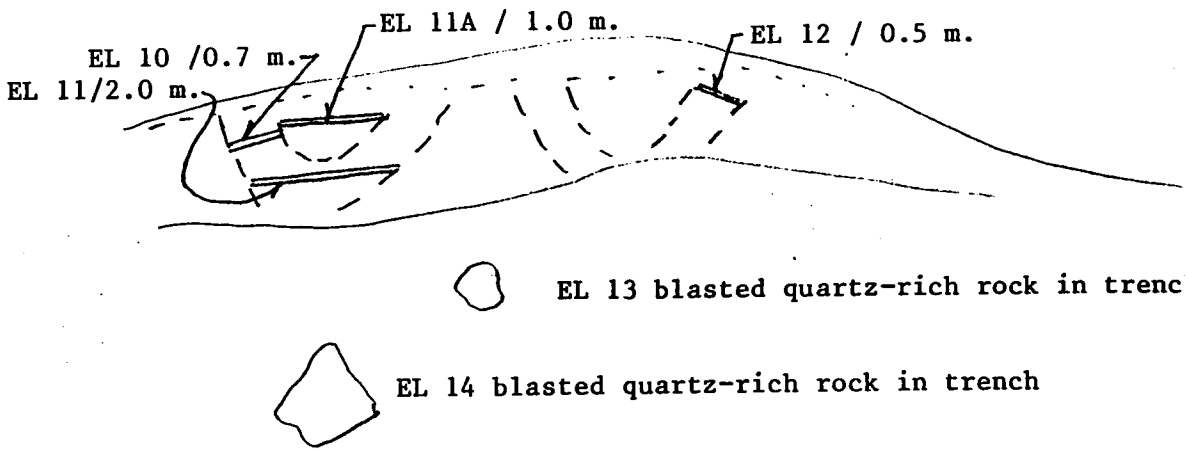
EL34 f.g. grey rock
80% f.g. white orthoclase 3% f.g. hornblende
3% f.g. biotite, 5% f.g. sphalerite & galena


DEASE LAKE
STIKINE RIVER
BOB QUINN LAKE
HIGHWAY CAMP
AND AIRSTRIP
SNIPPAKER
AIRSTRIP
WRANGELL
STEWART
Cambria Icefield
TERRACE
PRINCE RUPERT
ELDORADO 1-4 CLAIMS
LOCATION MAP
Geology by:
Drawn by: J.M
Date: 01 96
Scale: 1:2,000,000
N.T.S. 103 O,P
104 A,B
Fig. no. 1
0 20 40 60 80 100 Kilometres

TRENCH 3

looking toward 160 degrees

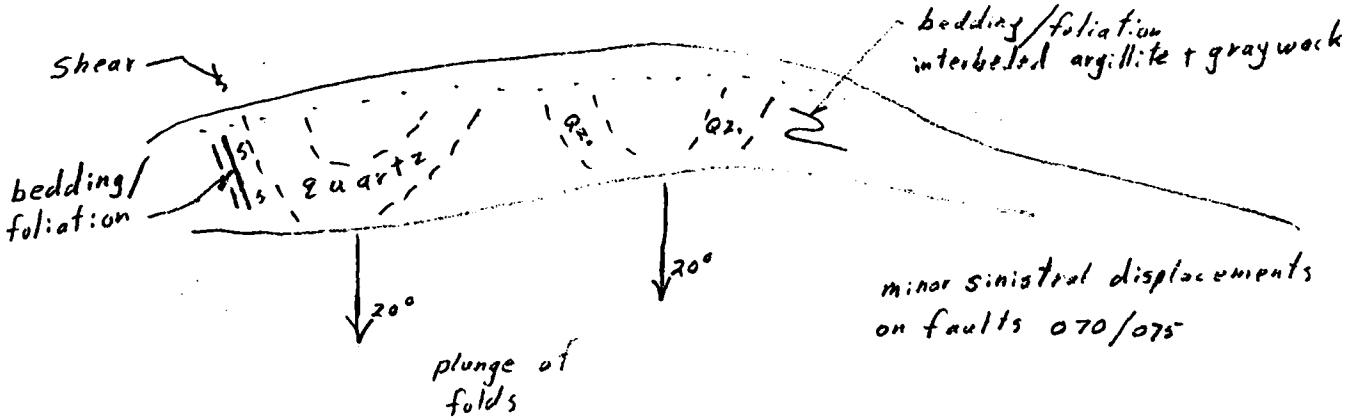
SAMPLE LOCATIONS



EL 13 blasted quartz-rich rock in trenc

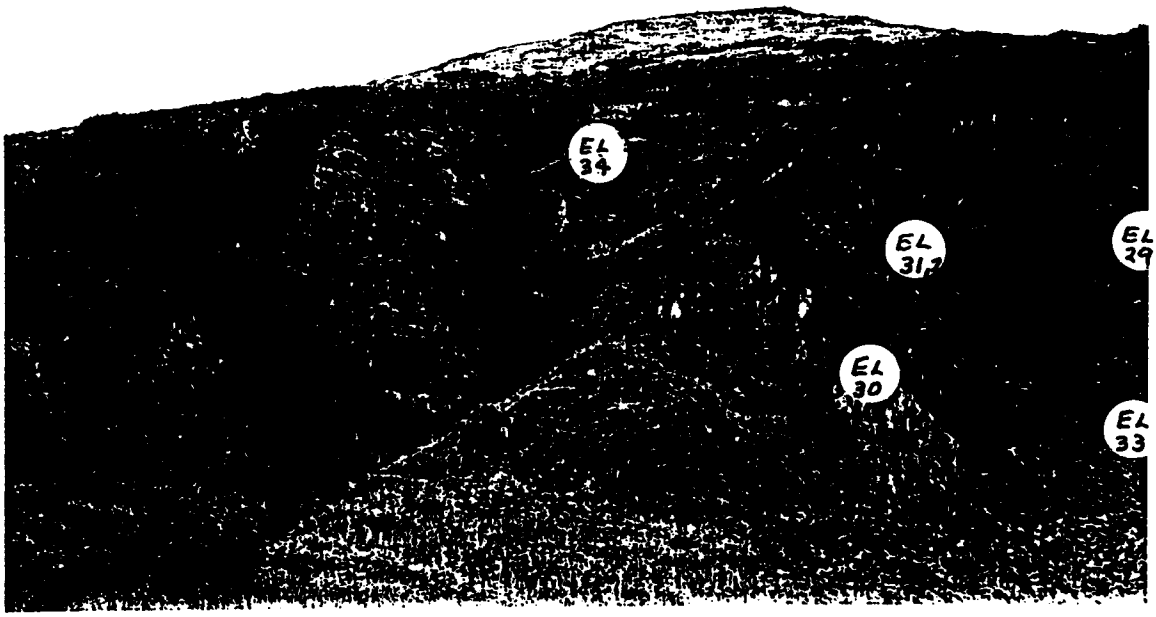
EL 14 blasted quartz-rich rock in trench

TRENCH GEOLOGY

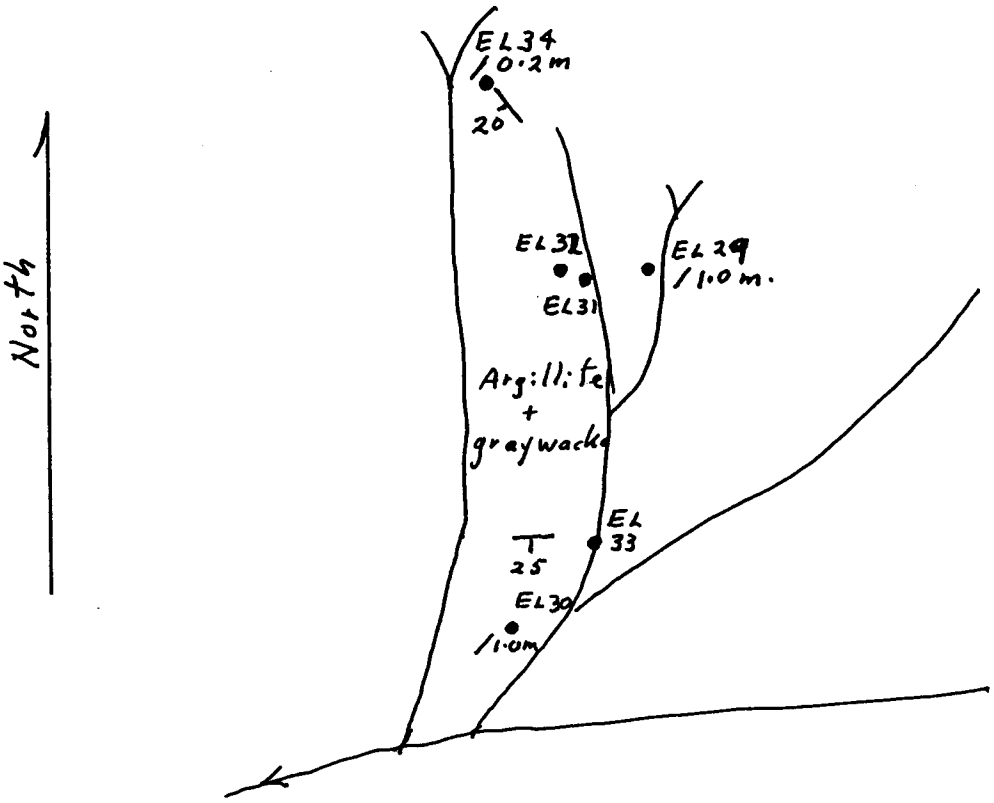


SCALE

10 metres



Area of samples 29 to 34 looking north
(photograph)



Area of samples 29 - 34

SCALE
1 : 5000

0 100 200 m.

EL 1-4 CLAIMS

NORTH

LEGEND

EL 10 Sample site

Claim boundary

For detail of trench 3 see page

For detail of EL 29 to34 see page

SCALE
1 ; 20000

0 ½ 1 KM.

Rock Sample Analysis

Sample	AU ppb	AG ppm	CU ppm	PB ppm	ZN ppm
EL3	3	-	45	4	1
EL4	9	1.1	689	12	47
EL5	8	0.7	20	34	19
EL5	14	0.3	38	6	59
EL9	378	78.1	652	14508	74719
EL10	47600	93.5	22338	53	111
EL11	3380	103.2	42003	435	2122
EL11A	40840	19.4	13876	300	300
EL12	570	16.0	4520	25	64
EL13	17400	98.1	15644	21	73
EL14	19300	39.2	22393	46	164
EL15	24	1.0	312	14	28
EL16	272	2.6	425	12	83
EL17	41	0.5	304	10	171
EL18	15	0.6	84	9	19
EL18F	80	4.2	5994	28	205
EL19	9	1.2	190	47	113
EL20	16	2.3	412	290	128
EL21	6	0.4	157	8	74
EL22	88	7.9	253	610	78060
EL23	44	3.6	1043	44	21374
EL26	15	-	42	10	546
EL28	95	0.7	20	12	67
EL29	43	8.5	323	2028	3150
EL30	2520	1.9	112	1658	1906
EL31	581	25.8	87	7219	387
EL32	28	2.0	232	77	150
EL33	8860	18.7	278	2280	15844
EL34	13400	109.5	64	19811	4530

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
EL-3	4	45	4	1	<.3	88	7	299	.67	40	<5	<2	<2	3	<.2	2	<2	3	.12	.006	<1	44	.64	7	<.01	7	.06	.01	.01	<2	3
EL-4	2	689	12	47	1.1	29	30	406	3.89	4	<5	<2	<2	887	<.2	<2	2	83	4.07	.224	5	25	.99	149	.26	<3	4.28	.54	1.13	<2	9
EL-5	2	20	34	19	.7	8	2	140	1.75	5	<5	<2	<2	25	<.2	2	<2	24	.16	.043	9	7	.18	98	<.01	<3	.55	.08	.23	<2	8
EL-6	4	38	6	59	.3	15	12	301	3.63	23	<5	<2	6	10	<.2	4	<2	51	.20	.084	6	16	.75	194	.26	<3	1.80	.04	1.32	<2	14
EL-9	6	652	14508	74719	78.1	43	39	1872	4.53	27	<5	<2	<2	127	954.2	58	4	53	5.27	.058	<1	43	.80	86	.14	<3	2.84	.04	.57	5	378
EL-11	4	42003	435	2122	103.2	29	5	820	10.15	4	<5	9	<2	51	29.3	<2	<2	8	2.99	.021	<1	10	.10	12	<.01	<3	.23	<.01	.02	3	3380
EL-11 dup.	4	27497	26	116	69.5	34	7	816	6.97	2	<5	18	<2	29	3.3	3	<2	23	1.00	.027	<1	18	.40	56	.03	<3	.73	.01	.22	7	40800
EL-11A	3	13876	300	594	19.4	116	28	10493	12.14	15	<5	2	<2	57	6.5	4	<2	67	.73	.053	13	49	1.25	319	.12	<3	3.38	.04	.52	3	850
EL-12	3	4520	25	64	16.0	30	8	1104	3.07	<2	<5	<2	<2	84	1.4	6	<2	41	1.71	.050	1	50	.67	171	.09	<3	2.46	.07	.58	2	570
EL-13	5	15644	21	73	98.1	25	3	343	11.44	<2	<5	14	<2	5	1.4	<2	<2	23	.05	.019	2	18	.22	42	.01	<3	.47	<.01	.13	2	17400
EL-14	2	22393	46	164	39.2	23	6	1207	5.73	2	<5	<2	<2	53	4.1	<2	<2	12	2.53	.015	<1	17	.19	16	<.01	<3	.37	<.01	.04	9	19300
EL-15	3	198	12	28	.9	10	5	1882	2.82	<2	<5	<2	<2	392	.4	2	<2	28	8.16	.085	<1	6	.34	149	.10	<3	3.33	.31	.43	<2	30
RE EL-15	2	210	11	27	.7	8	5	1806	2.72	<2	<5	<2	<2	375	.2	3	<2	27	7.95	.082	<1	6	.33	163	.10	<3	2.98	.29	.42	2	26
RRE EL-15	3	312	14	28	1.0	7	5	1903	2.88	<2	<5	<2	<2	391	<.2	2	<2	29	8.35	.086	<1	6	.35	135	.10	<3	3.28	.30	.43	<2	24
EL-16	4	425	12	83	2.6	96	15	629	4.64	<2	<5	<2	2	183	<.2	<2	2	99	3.29	.110	1	93	1.57	173	.28	<3	4.01	.30	1.84	<2	272
EL-17	2	304	10	171	.5	24	24	641	6.52	<2	<5	<2	<2	26	<.2	<2	2	225	.99	.226	5	11	2.99	42	.29	<3	3.23	.09	2.05	<2	41
EL-18	5	84	9	19	.6	13	3	665	1.80	3	<5	<2	<2	153	<.2	3	<2	10	2.85	.011	<1	13	.21	63	.01	<3	.79	.08	.16	2	15
EL-18F	5	5994	28	205	4.2	133	21	1062	13.74	<2	<5	<2	<2	75	.5	<2	4	135	1.94	.133	<1	401	2.34	19	.15	<3	4.28	.07	1.23	5	80
EL-19	2	190	47	113	1.2	56	21	736	5.50	2	<5	<2	<2	49	<.2	6	2	118	.98	.148	3	85	1.70	38	.22	<3	1.96	.14	1.18	<2	9
EL-20	2	412	290	128	2.3	73	72	350	14.10	2	<5	<2	<2	38	<.2	6	<2	227	.81	.246	6	25	1.62	13	.19	<3	1.88	.09	1.17	<2	16
EL-21	5	157	8	74	.4	15	8	547	2.28	3	<5	<2	<2	36	<.2	3	3	46	1.85	.002	<1	14	.42	64	.05	<3	.56	.01	.20	<2	6
EL-22	4	253	610	78060	7.9	11	51	1362	6.37	10	<5	<2	<2	15	588.1	<2	14	129	1.03	.167	2	<1	1.50	28	.30	<3	1.97	.04	1.38	7	88
EL-23	13	503	34	562	2.4	10	41	1090	8.22	4	<5	<2	2	13	1.0	3	3	83	.91	.181	4	6	1.11	46	.13	<3	1.38	.04	.33	<2	16
EL-23 dup.	6	1043	44	21374	3.6	16	69	968	10.60	4	<5	<2	2	13	158.8	4	3	95	.67	.165	6	8	.97	13	.17	<3	1.75	.04	.73	<2	44
EL-26	19	42	10	546	<.3	36	23	1389	5.48	13	<5	<2	<2	148	2.6	2	4	140	6.83	.181	2	47	1.91	49	.26	<3	2.55	.13	1.42	<2	15
EL-28	10	20	12	67	.7	6	15	403	4.84	5	<5	<2	6	184	<.2	4	4	27	3.17	.206	3	4	.68	64	.07	<3	3.14	.13	.48	<2	95
EL-29	2	323	2028	3150	8.5	21	15	2406	1.94	19	<5	<2	<2	654	23.8	11	<2	39	32.24	.040	8	17	.50	195	.08	<3	.75	.04	.36	<2	43
EL-30	2	110	1633	1905	1.8	17	12	629	4.14	70	<5	<2	<2	43	23.4	3	<2	78	2.96	.101	3	13	.87	15	.08	<3	1.34	.04	.20	<2	1250
RE EL-30	2	112	1658	1906	1.9	16	12	579	4.14	60	<5	<2	<2	42	24.3	3	4	78	2.95	.100	3	11	.86	15	.08	<3	1.35	.04	.21	<2	2520
RRE EL-30	2	111	1650	1922	2.1	14	12	586	4.11	58	<5	<2	<2	43	24.5	4	<2	78	2.99	.101	3	11	.86	15	.08	<3	1.34	.04	.21	<2	850
EL-31	2	87	7219	387	25.8	13	10	355	3.17	1326	<5	<2	<2	100	5.4	22	3	87	2.48	.117	2	11	.77	43	.15	<3	3.91	.19	.86	3	581
EL-32	2	232	77	150	2.0	30	21	762	5.60	21	<5	<2	<2	65	.9	<2	<2	144	2.38	.119	1	26	1.52	53	.35	<3	2.61	.12	2.01	<2	28
EL-33	6	278	2280	15844	18.7	13	9	295	2.27	1533	<5	5	<2	22	155.2	23	7	20	.76	.027	<1	14	.29	22	.03	<3	.64	.03	.19	<2	8860
EL-34	3	64	19811	4530	109.5	10	26	60	3.25	29337	6	9	<2	2	87.3	116	4	2	.02	.002	1	15	.03	4	<.01	<3	.08	<.01	.03	<2	13400
ES6 TR3 (EL10)	3	22338	53	111	93.5	39	9	2987	10.38	24	<5	50	<2	13	2.9	2	<2	19	.34	.018	4	14	.27	59	.01	<3	.60	.01	.11	<2	47600
STANDARD C/AU-R	21	61	45	137	6.9	78	35	1000	4.08	43	15	8	33	47	19.9	21	20	61	.57	.102	39	64	.92	181	.09	26	1.79	.05	.15	10	543

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 1 '995 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 21/95 SIGNED BY. ..D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
EL-1	3	68	51	204	.5	15	10	895	4.01	9	<5	<2	2	42	1.3	3	<2	73	.53	.100	8	46	1.07	257	.18	3	1.88	.08	.81	<2	3
EL-2	3	57	12	101	.5	42	12	669	3.96	15	<5	<2	2	70	.3	2	2	90	.92	.098	7	104	1.56	254	.22	<3	2.47	.19	.58	<2	7
EL-6	2	29	19	107	<.3	18	9	809	4.94	36	<5	<2	2	93	.2	<2	<2	83	1.80	.112	6	61	1.06	451	.15	<3	1.73	.08	.84	<2	4
EL-27	3	44	51	91	.4	23	9	695	3.77	34	6	<2	2	128	.4	2	7	99	2.50	.131	5	77	1.11	383	.23	<3	2.34	.17	.99	<2	2

Sample type: TAILING.

AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.

SAMPLE#	Au** mg	TOTAL gm	CONC. gm
EL-1	.038	363	10.9
EL-2	.013	413	21.3
EL-6	.863	592	45.6
EL-27	1.406	476	46.8

AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM TOTAL SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 PAN CONC. P2 TAILING

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 17 1995 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 31/95 **SIGNED BY.** .....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

AMPLE GOLDMAX PROJECT

The Ampleboldmax project was origionally submitted as part of the 1995 PROSPECTING Project.

The Lillooet area has weather that allows me to do work during the time Stewart B.C. is snowed in.

Polischuck and myself had been working on this hillside both before and after I applied for the grant. In the spring of 1995 I started taking samples as soon as the ground thawed.

Our previous prospecting had directed us to a Ridge of very Rusty soil. The Geochem survey was closely spaced and produced a very good anomality. The high Au Soil sample Ran 1650 ppb Au. As soon as we recieved these Results we dug the trench that uncovered the free gold bearing quartz vein.

Whooping And Howlering we came into Vancouver and optioned the ground to Homestake Exploration. As a result of this option Homestake will spend $450,000.00 on this project over the next 4 years.

I am including the Assessment Report that covers the 1995 geochem survey and the work done up to when we optioned the claims.

David Jaworsky

SOIL GEOCHEM AND PROSPECTING REPORT
ON THE MINERAL CLAIMS OF THE
AMPLE-GOLDMAX GROUP
DURING THE 1994-95 FIELD SEASON.

LOCATED 8 KMS SW OF LILLOOET, B.C.

ON MAP SHEET 92J-9E

LONG: 122° W

LAT: 50° 41N

DAVE JAVORSKY
PROSPECTOR
BOX 806
STEWART, B.C. V0T 1W0

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SUMMARY

During the 1994-95 field season trail work, prospecting and a soil sampling program was performed on the Arthur Noel, Ample and Gold Max mineral claims.

A closely spaced soil sampling grid was taken across the Polischuck Ridge Mineralization Zone. Sampling along the contours of this ridge produced a high 1,700 ppb. gold in the soil geochemistry and other samples ran over 1,000 ppb Au.

A steep hiking trail was brushed out to the main showing. A proposed access road was located from the Duffy Lake highway to the Polischuck Ridge Mineralization zone.

Finally further prospecting located a strong Braylorne type banded meter wide quartz vein system.

INTRODUCTION

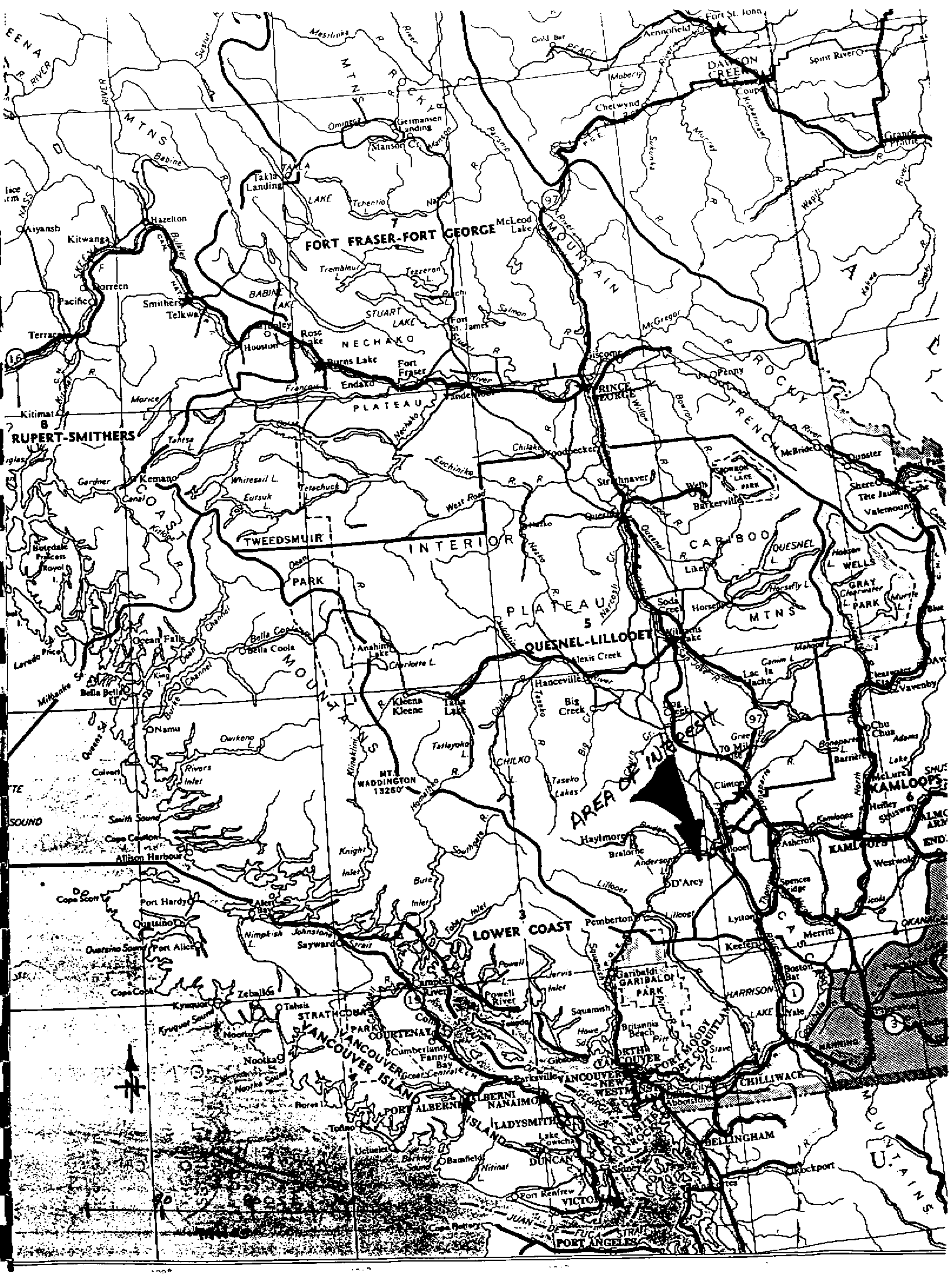
An interesting free gold showing was found on the ridge on the east side of the Ample Mineral Claim by Gary Polishchuck in 1993, after he traced float samples found on his Gold Max claims. The two claim groups have been combined.

A soil# Geochem survey was ran to outline the area. A trail was built to get access to the area. A proposed road was surveyed in.

Prospecting was done on various parts of the claim block.

The results have been favourable.

Work permit # Km 95-0300450-657



Fort St. John
Dawson Creek
Grande Prairie
Germansen Landing
Manson Cr.
Takla Landing
Hazelton
Kitwanga
Aiyansh
FORT FRASER-FORT GEORGE
McLeod Lake
Smithers
Telkwa
Terrace
Pacific
Houston
Burns Lake
Fort St. James
Fort Fraser
Endako
Vanderhoof
Prince George
NECHAKO
PLATEAU
Kitimat
RUPERT-SMITHERS
Kemano
TWEEDSMUIR
PARK
INTERIOR
PLATEAU
CARIBOO
MTNS
Quesnel
Wells
Barkerville
McBride
Dunster
Tête Jaune
Valemount
Ocean Falls
Bella Coola
Bella Bella
Namu
QUESNEL-LILLOOET
Alexis Creek
Williams Lake
Hanceville
Big Creek
Kleena Kleene
Tatla Lake
MT. WADDINGTON 13260'
Clinton
Kamloops
Ashcroft
Lillooet
D'Arcy
Pemberton
Lytton
Merritt
Spences Bridge
Boston Bar
Yale
Hope
LOWER COAST
Port Hardy
Port Alice
Alert Bay
Sayward
Campbell River
Powell River
Zeballos
Tahsis
Kyuquot
Nootka
STRATHCONA PARK
COURTENAY
Cumberland
VANCOUVER ISLAND
PORT ALBERNI
NANAIMO
LADYSMITH
DUNCAN
VANCOUVER
NEW WESTMINSTER
PORT MOODY
PORT COQUITLAM
CHILLIWACK
BELLINGHAM
Squamish
Britannia Beach
Gibsons
Tofino
Ucluelet
Bamfield
Port Renfrew
VICTORIA
PORT ANGELES
JUAN DE FUCA STRAIT
GARIBALDI PARK
HARRISON LAKE
Rockport

The Ample - Gold Max group is situated 6 to 10 kilometers south west of Lillooet, B.C., and the majority of the claims lie on the north side of Cayoose Creek. The Duffy Lake highway crosses the claim block. The elevation ranges from 1,000 to 5,500 feet. Slopes range from steep to extremely steep to overhanging cliffs. Slopes are covered by a light growth of Jack Pine, Douglas Fir and Poplar, or they are bare rock cliff faces.

Approxment location: Lat. 50°39 - 41° North, Long. 122°02 West.

The Bonanza adits are reached by a steep trail a few hundred feet above the road. The two main adits are above the road, one is immediately above the road in the face of the road cut. Another adit is a few feet below the road covered by road building waste.

The Alpha bell-Omega Fr. adit is on the north side of Cayoose Creek directly across from the Bonanza workings at about the same elevation. Their access is by a steep climb along the western boundary of L-123 to the north west corner then 190 meters to the west.

The Ample mine workings, Min file #92 JNE069, are accessable by a very steep climb up a talus slide on the Ample CG Survey L-335. Old tram line cables are still hanging in the trees leading the way to the adits location.

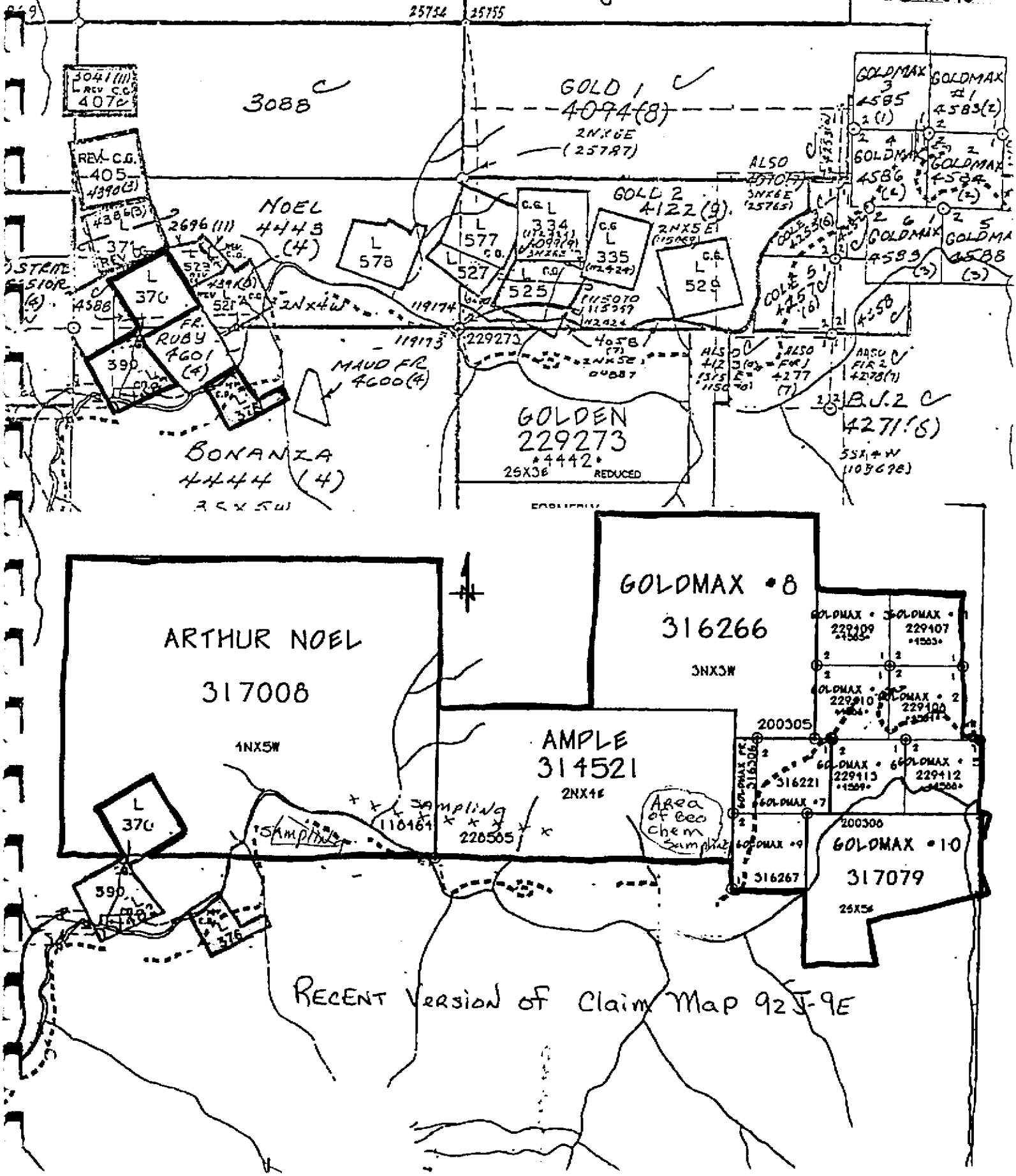
INCLUSIONS

During the last century most of the ground covered by the Ample and Arthur Noel mineral claims has been Crown granted. These Crown Grants have expired, been encheeted, and the surveys thrown out. Now they are restaked. However, because the names of these old Crown Grants are a part of history. they are listed below.

BONANZA	L-123	
WHALE	L-334	
AMPLE	L-335	MinFile #92J-NE069
NORTH STAR	L-371	
RUBY	L-372	
GOLD STRIPE	L-373	
BLUE PETE	L-405	
SUPRISE	L-521A	
OMEGA FR	L-522	
AMPLE BELL	L-523	
GEM	L-525	MinFile #92JNE 069
STANLEY	L-527	
POST	L-529	
DANDY	L-530	
MONARCH	L-577	
WELLAND VALE	L-578	
BONANZA #3	L-2276	

Claim Map.

Mineral Map 92 J-9E Showing Position of old Crown Grants



RECENT Version of Claim Map 92 J-9E

SOIL GEOCHEM

A geochem soil sampling survey was ran across the Polischuck Ridge high grade zone on the Ample Gold Max mineral claims.

58 soil samples were taken from the "B" horizon and sent to Rossenbacker's Laboratories, for prep and gold analysis by AA mithod. The soil samples were screened to minus 80 mess.

The sample lines were ran perpendicular to the strike of the major structure (290°) which are also probably the strike of the gold carrying quartz veins or quartz ledges. The lines were 50 meters apart up the hill and sample stations were 10 meters apart.

A gold zone showed up very well. The high soil sample ran 1,650 ppb. gold, on Reassay it ran 1,700 ppb gold.

The 100 ppb gold contour zone is 80 meters by 150 meters.

Because of the chance of course gold in the soil the soil should be checked for nuggets in the plus 80 mess minus 60 mess fraction.

The soil coloration of the "B" horizon was noted. The richer redish brown iron rich altered soil was obviously the higher gold value soil.

The 0-00 point on the base line was the final post for the Gold Max #9 mineral claim. The base line although called a E-W line was orinlated at 290 degrees from the final post. The cross lines were ran at north 20° east.

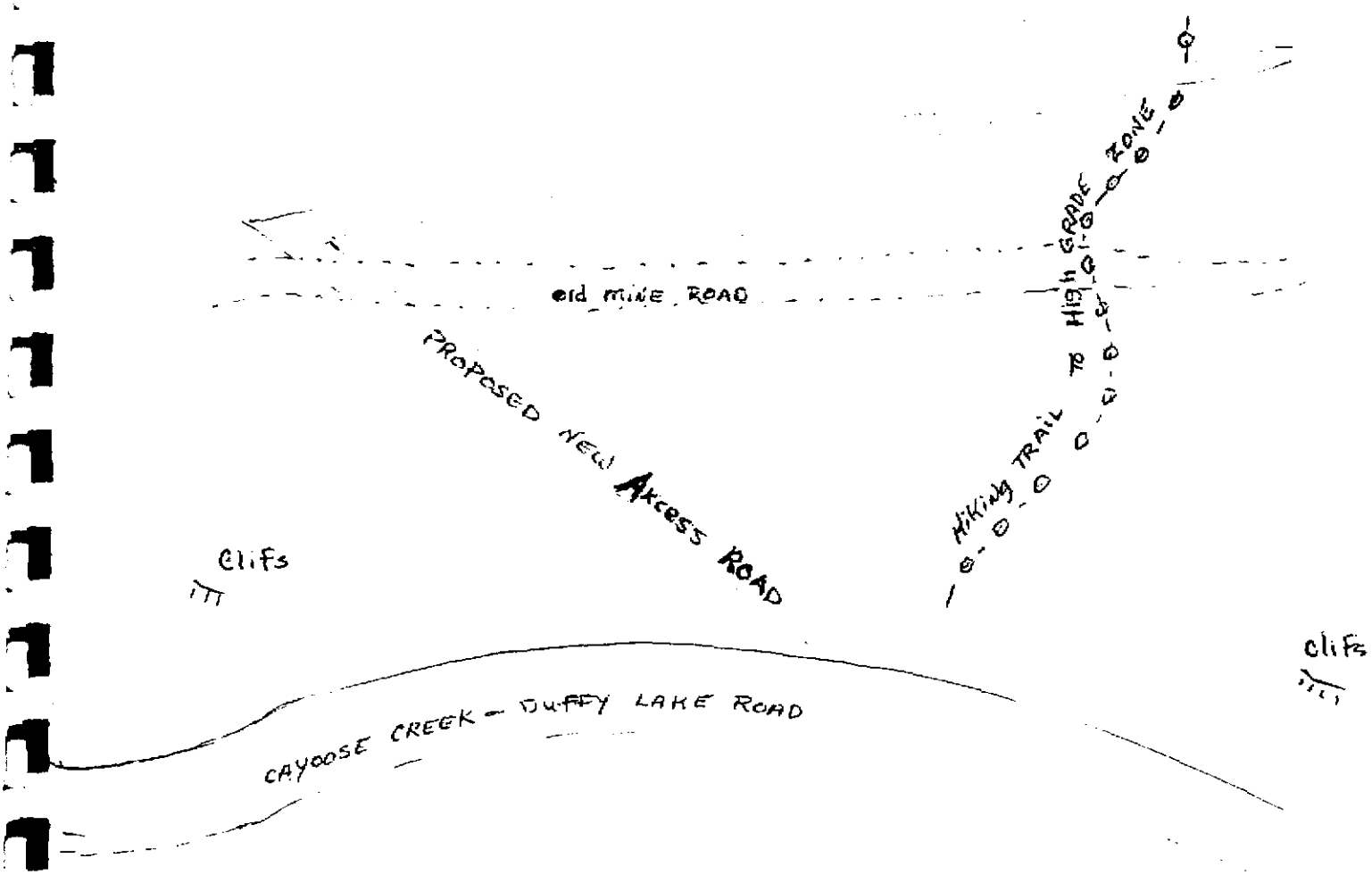
PHYSICAL WORK DETAILS

A hiking trail from the Duffy Lake - Cayoose Creek Road to the Polischuck Ridge High Grade Zone was brushed out. The trail approximately 1.1 KM long raises from the road approximately 800 feet in elevation. Eight man days were spent working on this trail.

A proposed access road from the highway to this high grade zone was surveyed out by a local logging company road builder. Because of the cliffs Talus and rock ridges in this area the selected proposed road had to switch back up an alteration zone in such a way - so that no loose material would fall down onto the Cayoose Creek Road and there would be a minimum of rock work. Three man days were spent at this task.

The following map shows the trail and proposed road work.

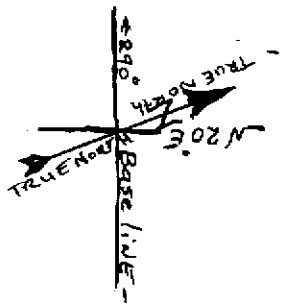
Two man days were spent putting in the grid for the Soil Geochem Sampling - See Geochem Sample Map.



Ample-Arthur Noel Goldmax Project 92 J-9E

March-April 1995 Samplers GP & DJ Polischuck Ridge Gold Zone

Scale 1cm = 10m Soil Samples: Gold in parts per Billion



	5S	4S	3S	2S	1S	0	1N	2N	3N	4N	5N	
7W						90						7W
6W		210	510	220	1650	690	250	50	65	50	55	50	6W
5W	70	65	280	210	1030	760	610	530	350	280	75	60	115	90	5W
4W	50	60	130	220	1020	340	220	100	135	30	100	45	80	65	4W
3W	150	110	275	280	180	480	290	135	45	80	40	25	30	5	3W
									~50m 2W 80					
									~50m 1W 30					
									~50m 50					
	8S	7S	6S	5S	4S	3S	2S	1S	0W	1N	2N	3N	4N	5N

Slope 35° ↓

Slope of hill 35° ↓

Point 0W on Base line is also the Final Post for Goldmax 9 mineral claim

The Alpha Bell-Omega Fr. showing is located directly across Cayoose Creek from the Bonanza workings.

This showing has always been of interest because it is considered the northerly extension of the Golden Cash Mine. Although it is located on the other side of the mountain from the Golden Cash Mine it doesn't take much arm-waving to tie the structure together. Although the vein in outcrop on the Alpha Bell is not as big as the Golden Cash Vein they share a similar trait, spotty-errattic free gold producing the occasional very high assay, and beautiful samples.

> The 1897 B.C. Min. of Mines annual Reports, P.555 states "The Alpha Bell claim on which in the steep face of a high bluff a small vein of quartz is reported a short distance north of the Golden Eagle."
>
> At 1897 annual reports P.554 states the description of the *Golden Cash Vein across the Golden Eagle claim.*
>
> "Near the sumit of a nearby vertical bluff and in the face of this bluff at a height of about 1,700 feet above Cayoose *Creek running diagonally across with a pitch to the north* of about 20 degrees, was seen the ledge traceable for about 450 feet or a lens shape body of quartz about 20 feet thick at the center and narrowing down to a narrow stringer at either end. It was claimed that the vein could be seen again along the trend of this vein, as on the Alpha Bell on one extreme. Gold is seen in both the solid quartz and in the slates of the walls."

One must not get the Alpha Bell mineral claim CGL-523 mixed up with the Alpha Bell Mining Company who did work on the Ample CG Mineral Claim L-335. There is very little production from the Alpha Bell mineral claim although the Ample Mineral claim produced at least a couple thousand tons of stamp mill feed.

In the 1935 Engineering Report of Thomas Drummong M.E., used in a perspectus for the Bonanza Cache Gold Mines, the northward extension of Bonanza Ridge vein system was claims held by ones Chisholm and McDonald. (The Alpha Bell L-523 and Omega Fr. L-522). Mr. Drummond was making a good case for his idea that all of the free gold carrying veins on both sides of the river were tied together.

Prospecting for the Alpha Bell showing set out in the old reports was fairly straight forward. I could even see the area from the road across the Cayoose Creek Canyon.

The first thing found was the NW corner post for the Bonanza L-123 claim. Then getting into position onto the Alpha Bell claim L-523. Scattered Quartz vein float was a big help. However the area where workings were found was on the east boundary of the Omega Fr. L-522 about 2,500 feet in elevation.

Alpha Bell-Omega Fr. showing consist of a pinching and swelling quartz vein up to one meter in thichness. Arsenopyrite similar to that found on the Bonanza workings is abundant. Dry panning the rock dust where the vein had been worked on produced fine flecks of free gold. Arsenopyrite rust (yellow-green) covers some of the dark brown rusty rock. The quartz ledge follows the bedding of the argillite sediments. They are dipping about 18° into the hill. A compass bearing from the showing to the main Bonanza portals was 132°

NORTH STAR
MOONLIGHT FRA
L 386
GLENGARRY
LANDS & WORKS DEPARTMENT
MAR 25 18
Victoria, B.C.
MAY FLOWER
ALPHA BELL FR
L628
14 95/100 Ac
Golden Eagle
GOLDEN EAGLE
Alpha Bell - OMEGA fr Shoul
About 2500 Feet Elevation
2500
SURPRISE
L521
46 45/100 Ac
RUBY
CREEK
CAYOOSH
Wagon Road
1470
N. 61° 12' E
BONANZA GROUP
L.123
L.124
Scale 400ft to one Inch
Lillooet BC
Peter Burnett
BCLS

The Ample-Gem showing is located 525 meters vertically, up a 35 to 40 degree slope from Mile 8.6 (13.8kms) on the Duffy Lake-Cayoose Creek logging road. The portals are on the east side of a talus slide-shoot or rockfall gulch. The ledgeof mineralization corsses the slide-shoot and is visible in the cliffs to the west. The rusty ledge can be seen for quite a distance across the cliffs probably in excess of 500 meters.

In 1974 the B.C. District Geologist, Gordon White set the elevation of the main portals to be 1132 meters and located on the Gem Crown Grant L-525. The occurance is recorded as Minfile number 92 JNE 069.

In 1995 I found this ledge to also cross over the SW corner of the Old Ample Crown Grant L-335 as the zone passed to the east.

It appears that most of the tunnling and prospecting on the Ample and Gem showing was done between 1897 and 1905 by either the Alpha-Bell Company who did a total of 235 feet of tunnling before the property was passed to the Toronto-Lillooet Gold Reef Company. In 1905 this property was consolidated and one of the tunnels was extended to 253 feet. In 1932 the Ample Gem showing was held by the Lillooet and Cariboo Gold Fields Syndicate. The annual reports of the Ministry of Mines for 1932 at pages A-211-212 describes the property geology well. In summing up a sampling of the adits it states at page A-212:

> "The average of all the samples shows a vein width of 54 inches and an average gold value of $1.75 per ton."

IMPRESSIONS

After climbing above the trees on the Talus slope one gets an excellent view just like being in an airplane. The only thing that breaks up your consentration is the occational rock that comes zinning past you from the cliffs above.

It appears that there is parallel mineralized ledges in the cliffs above the Ample Gem showing. The whold system is multi phases of overthrusting. Greenstone starts to appear in the cliffs above the showing and continue eastward towards the Ample Gold Max showing where they inturn are covered by overthrusting.

The cliffs in the area are extremely steep to overhanging. I suspect the contact between the greenstone and the sediments allowed the overthrusting movement, the zone of shearing and the zone of arsenopyrite-gold mineralization to form.

Following the Tramline cable down to Cayoose Creek to the old ruins of a stamp mill a few hundred tons of dump material is left on the creek bank. A sample of the dump material, where it consentrated itself after passing over the stamp plates and being discharged down the bank into the creek, assayed 0.73 ounces gold per ton. This sample consisted mostly of arsenopyrite crystals. Obviously a lot of value was lost through the stamp mill. It is doubtfull this Arsenopyrite-gold mineralization made ore in 1905.

Approximately 400 meters east of the main portals on the Ample-Gem showing the mineralized ledge passes under a rock cliff that's face is separating from the mountain by a meter wide fracture. This hundred thousand tons of rock is going to wipe out the Cayoose Creek road when it goes. Access was gained to the east side of the fracture where the mineralized zone is still visable. At this point the fracture is over a meter wide at the top most point, and extends at least 100 meters up the overhanging rock face. The strike of this fracture zone and the cliff face appear to be paralled. 110 - 290 degrees strike with a dip of N.80 detrees. So also are the major shear zone and overthrust.

MINFILE NUMBER: 092JNE069 NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): AMPLE (L.525), BEV, GEM

STATUS: Prospect
NTS MAP: 092J09E
LATITUDE: 50 38 45
LONGITUDE: 122 02 45
ELEVATION: 975 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: North side of Cayoosh Creek (Lot 525).

MINING DIVISION: Lillooet
UTM ZONE: 10
NORTHING: 5610657
EASTING: 567463

COMMODITIES: Gold

MINERALS
SIGNIFICANT: Pyrite Arsenopyrite
COMMENTS: Anhedral pyrite, euhedral arsenopyrite.
ASSOCIATED: Quartz Calcite
ALTERATION: Graphite Epsomite Siderite
MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown

DEPOSIT
CHARACTER: Vein
CLASSIFICATION: Hydrothermal Epigenetic
DIMENSION: Metres STRIKE/DIP: 090/23N TREND/PLUNGE:
COMMENTS: Four parallel quartz veins are up to 2.5 metres wide.

HOST ROCK
DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Metasedimentary

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Paleozoic-Mesozoic	Bridge River	Undefined Formation	

LITHOLOGY: Phyllite
Schist
Quartzite
Greenstone
Quartz Vein

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
TECTONIC BELT: Coast Crystalline PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Pacific Ranges
TERRANE: Bridge River
METAMORPHIC TYPE: Regional RELATIONSHIP: GRADE:

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

Mississippian to Jurassic Bridge River Complex (Group) metasediments, phyllites, quartz-biotite-hornblende schist, chloritic quartzites and greenstone strike east-west and dip about 25 degrees north. A 10-metre wide zone of faulting occurs in a schistose phyllite unit which is overlain by a more competent impure quartzite. Four parallel quartz veins, about 2.5 metres wide can be traced for 300 metres in the zone, running parallel to the enclosing schistose sediments. Erratic mineralization consists of pyrite and arsenopyrite, with gold values present. Quartz and calcite gangue also contains graphite, epsomite and siderite. Greenstone is said to occur on the hanging wall of the zone.

There has been some confusion between this property and the Golden Cache (092JNE094). Some records list the Ample as part of the Golden Cache group (there may have been an adit called the Ample). Production figures are included with the Golden Cache.

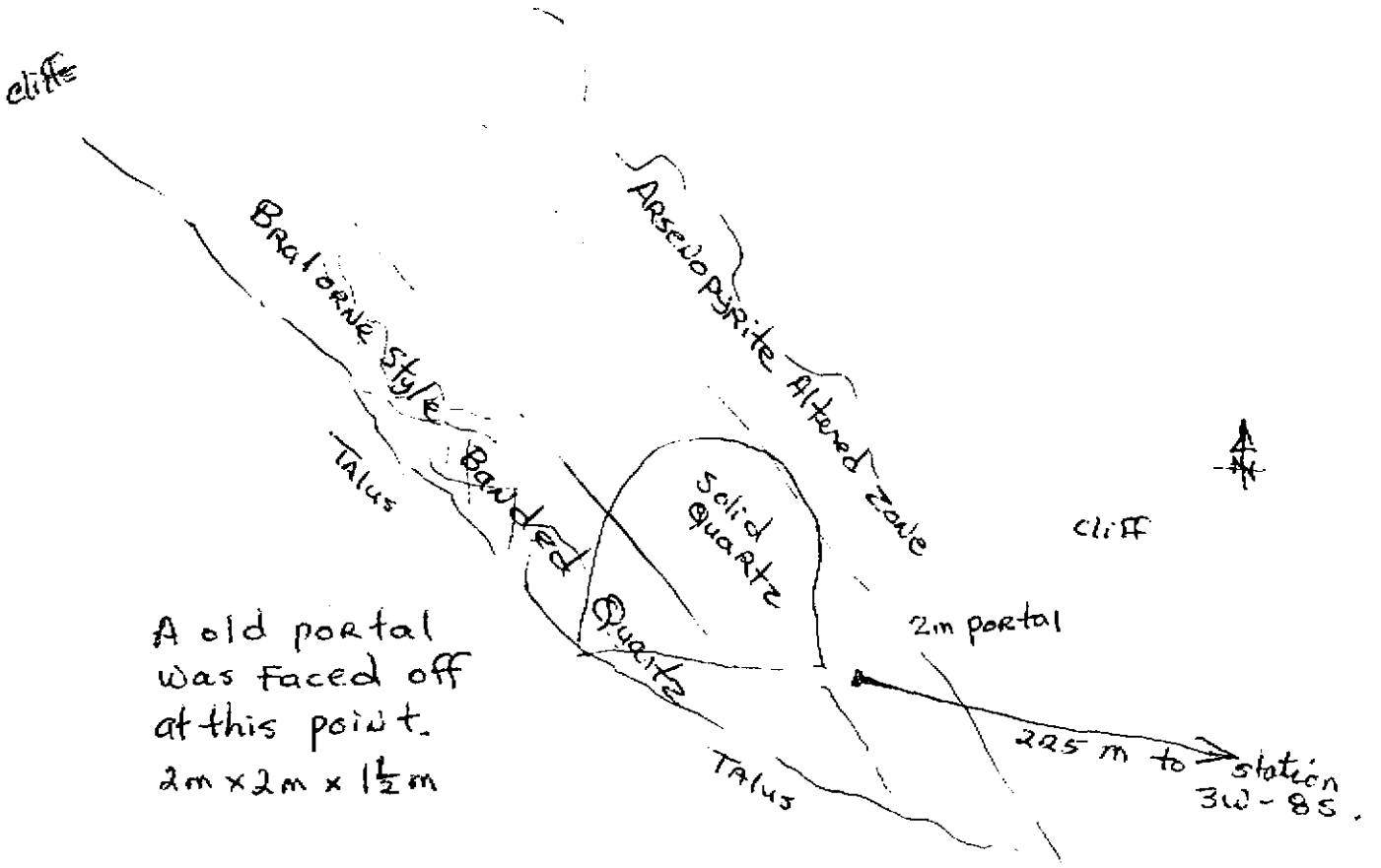
BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR AR 1896-547; 1897-556, 560, 619; 1898-1100; 1900-909; 1904-240; 1932-211; *1935-F8; 1946-121; 1947-136
EMPR PF (Reports by E.W. Smith, 174, 1977; Misc. maps)
EMPR FIELDWORK 1974, p. 35; 1985, pp. 303-310; 1986, pp. 23-29; 1987, pp. 93-130; 1988, pp. 105-152; 1989, pp. 45-72; 1990, pp. 75-83
EMPR OF 1987-11; 1988-3; 1989-4; 1990-10

PROSPECTING: A BRALORNE-PIONEER TYPE VIEW

If one projects the Ample-Gem Mineralization zones, parallel ledges, across various cliff faces they disappear into talus below an overthrusted zone. Strike 110 to 290 degrees, dip north 80°. A 0.5 meter wide banded quartz vein with an altered hanging wall arsenopyrite mineralized (sparly) then grades through an alteration shear zone into greenstone. Below the main Quartz vein, multable banding of quartz stockwork disappear into the talus. This quartz system is at least 2 meters wide and is quite similar to the veins at the Bralorne-Pioneer mine.

The location for this unusual banded bein is 225 meters westerly from the station 3W-8S on the soil geochem survey map.



STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

LABOR: A total of 24 man days was spent working on the Ample Gold Max claim gourp. Three of those days are considered transportation. Eleven man days were spent doing physical work road and trail building.
Two man days were spent putting in lines.
Two man days were spent taking soil samples.
Six man days were spent prospecting.

TRAVEL: Garry Polischuck who lives in Lillooet, B.C. had only 20 minutes travelling time to get to the claims each day. Javorsky who lives at Stewart, B.C., figured his travelling time from and to Vancouver, B.C. where he left from to do this job and returned to with the samples for assaying.

ROOM & BOARD: Polischuck resides at Lillooet, Javorsky camped in a trailer near the property. The $35. per man day for room and board is mostly food.

LABOR - 24 Man days at $200.00 per man day	$4,800.00
ROOM & BOARD - 24 Man days at $35.00 per day	840.00
VEHICLE RENTAL - for 14 days at $230.00 per week	460.00
FUEL, REPAIRS TO VEHICLE	291.60
WORKERS COMPENSATION $49.20 per month per person	98.40
CHAINSAW - Stihl 032 for 2 days at $30.00 per day	60.00
EXPENDABLES, Sample Bags, Pickets, Flagging tape	56.50
	$6606.50
Assaying Soil prep - Geochem AA - Gold 58 samples - Rossbacker Labs.	517.56
Report Preparation, Typing	200.00
	$ 7324.06

CONCLUSION

The finding of the Polischuck Ridge high grade zone in 1993 by Garry Polischuck has presented a complete new life to a bunch of old workings. The arsenopyrite-gold zones were explored for 90 years and did not make ore even though they produced beautiful spinmen samples. The spotty grade and metallurgal problems associated with the arsenopyrite always made the grade of these many showings to small. By prospecting the greensone, rather than its rusty contact with the sediments, the free gold mineralization was located. The grade is higher and its a cleaner ore. This property is accessable, has good value, and now requires the work to prove its size.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I personally did or supervised the work set forth in this report.

I am the co-holder of these claims with Mr. & Mrs. Garry Polischuck.

I am a graduate of the British Columbia Ministry of Mines Advanced Prospecting School.

That I have worked in the industry for the past 30 years.

That I receive mail at P.O. Box 806, Stewart, B.C. VOT 1WO, where I reside on Glacier Avenue.

David Javorsky

DAVID JAVORSKY

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1
Ph:(604)299-6910 Fax:299-6252

To : Dave Javorski
PO BOX 806
Stewart, B.C.

Project: Ample Goldmax
Type of Analysis: Geochemical

Certificate: 95050
Invoice: 50429
Date Entered: 95-05-01
File Name: DJ95050
Page No.: 1

PREFIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPB Au
SR	G95+1	790
SR	BL 00+00	50
SR	BL 1W+00	30
SR	BL 2W+00	80
SR	BL 3W+00	45
SR	L 3W+1N	80
SR	L 3W+2N	40
SR	L 3W+3N	25
SR	L 3W+4N	30
SR	L 3W+5N	5
SR	L 3W+1S	135
SR	L 3W+2S	290
SR	L 3W+3S	480
SR	L 3W+4S	180
SR	L 3W+5S	280
SR	L 3W+6S	275
SR	L 3W+7S	110
SR	L 3W+8S	150
SR	L 4W+0N	125
SR	L 4W+1N	30
SR	L 4W+2N	100
SR	L 4W+3N	45
SR	L 4W+4N	80
SR	L 4W+5N	65
SR	L 4W+1S	100
SR	L 4W+2S	220
SR	L 4W+3S	340
SR	L 4W+4S	1020
SR	L 4W+5S	220
SR	L 4W+6S	130
SR	L 4W+7S	60
SR	L 4W+8S	50
SR	L 5W+0N	350
SR	L 5W+1N	280
SR	L 5W+2N	75
SR	L 5W+3N	60
SR	L 5W+4N	115
SR	L 5W+5N	90
SR	L 5W+1S	530
SR	L 5W+2S	610

CERTIFIED BY : M. Rossbacher

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1
Ph:(604)298-6910 Fax:299-6252

To : Dave Javorski
PO BOX 806
Stewart, B.C.

Project: Ample Goldmax
Type of Analysis: Geochemical

Certificate: 95050
Invoice: 50429
Date Entered: 95-05-01
File Name: DJ95050
Page No.: 2

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPB Au
SR	L 5W+3S	760
SR	L 5W+4S	1030
SR	L 5W+5S	210
SR	L 5W+6S	280
SR	L 5W+7S	65
SR	L 5W+8S	70
SR	L 6W+0N	250
SR	L 6W+1N	50
SR	L 6W+2N	65
SR	L 6W+3N	50
SR	L 6W+4N	55
SR	L 6W+5N	50
SR	L 6W+1S	690
SR	L 6W+2S	1650
SR	L 6W+3S	220
SR	L 6W+4S	510
SR	L 6W+5S	210
SR	L 7W+00	90

CERTIFIED BY :

PROSPECTING ASSISTANTS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS:

(a) Dollie Javorsky is a graduate of the 1990 Advanced Prospecting School and the 1991 class in petrology and alteration for prospectors. Also the 1992 class in petrology and alteration for prospectors.

(b) Marshall Smith is a graduate geologist.

(c) John McGoran is a graduate geologist.

(d) Derrel Dixon is a B.C. Fire Assayer and a graduate chemist. He worked as an underground miner at Kimberly and Bluebell, and as a diamond driller's helper while going to university.

(e) Tom Cherry is a full-time equipment operator, road builder and prospector in the Nelson area.

(f) Gary Polischuck is also a full-time prospector, who runs equipment and builds logging roads in order to finance his prospecting ventures.

Each of the above have over 10 years experience in prospecting or geology.

CLAIMS STAKED DURING PROSPECTING ACTIVITY

No other claims were staked in the project areas.

OPTION AGREEMENT

In the initial Application for 1995, the Ample Goldmax Claim group was included as a prospecting project. This property was optioned to Homestake Exploration before further work could begin on it pursuant to the grant program. Therefore the Eldorado claims were substituted for the Ample-Goldmax group. Gary Polischuck had worked with me on the Ample-Goldmax group and owned a half interest. We had done work before the grant had been approved and had spent considerable time handtrenching a geochem anomaly in the steep cliffs above the Duffy Lake Road, 10 miles west of Lillooet, B.C. Our work was successful and Homestake optioned the ground. Our agreement with Homestake provides that $450,000 will be spent by Homestake on the ground during the next 4 years. Approximately $50,000 was spent this year (1995). The results have been very encouraging and a road to the showings is to be built this spring.

EXPENDITURES