BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1995/1996
REPORT #:	PAP 95-45
NAME:	DAVID RIDLEY

REPORT ON PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES

carried out under the auspices

of the

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

REFERENCE NUMBER 95/96 P102
(TAKOMKANE PROJECT)

by

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in

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

NTS 93A\2

JANUARY 1995

SUMMARY

The Takomkane project is situated on Big Timothy (Takomkane) Mountain, approximately 80 kilometers northeast of the town of 100 Mile House on BC highway 97. The area is underlain by the Takomkane batholith which cuts Triassic to Jurassic volcanics and related sediments are in turn cut by several smaller stock-like bodies of Cretaceous quartz diorite, of which the Boss Mountain stock, containing the Boss Mt. mine ore bodies is the most valuable, economically speaking. The top of the mountain is capped by two basaltic cinder cones of Tertiary age which contain numerous bombs filled by chrysotile and locally contain beautiful dark green peridot crystals. While the crystals appear large enough to be valuable as semi-precious gem material they are not easily released from the enclosing rock without smashing them. The Ten Mile fault is a major east-west trending, steeply dipping structure that appears to have been active in the recent past as seen by the almost complete lack of tree growth along the trace of the fault where it passes through the SILVERBOSS property (MINFILE #093A 019) and over the top of the mountain.

The Takomkane project consisted of detailed prospecting of the SILVERBOSS claims and reconnaissance prospecting of other known historic showings (eg. GUS) as well as several anomalous or geologically interesting localities defined by past operators. A total of 43 rock and 29 soil samples were collected during the program. A geologist was contracted to map the SILVERBOSS structure in detail. His map and comments are included in the Silverboss report. Most of the program was concentrated on and around the Silverboss-Peridot claims with reconaissance scale prospecting in the GUS and J areas as outlined in the original proposal. A total of 35 man-days were spent in the field of which 8 man-days consisted of physical work (ie; fixing trail, cleaning trenches, etc.) while the remainder was devoted to conventional prospecting and geological mapping (see pg. v).

Over all the highest geochemical values were found in rocks associated with the main SILVERBOSS zone, however, several other interesting showings and minor occurrances were found. Some of these had been discovered in the past as evidenced by tools and trenches blasted into outcrops at several locations. All these showings are on ground covered by the present Silverboss-Peridot claims. A highest assay of 3.8% copper, 256.1 ppm silver, and 3209 ppb gold was obtained from a re-sample of the SILVERBOSS vein in Trench 8 (TAK95 DR29). A second high value of 1.8% copper, 180.0 ppm silver, and 406 ppb gold was obtained from quartz vein float at the northern end of the main SILVERBOSS structure near its junction with a strong NNW trending fault or shear zone (TAK95 DB1). This structure contains the East Breccia zone which returned values up to 2.6% copper, 42.0 ppm silver, and 1241 ppb gold (TAK95 DR12).

Other significant zones include several float boulders in an area of stockwork-style epidote veinlets which returned up to 1.1% copper, 66.5 ppm silver, and 1183 ppb gold (TAK95 DR16). This zone is on the Peridot 2 mineral claim. Anomalous gold values are found in several pieces of float situated about 350 meters southwesterly and on strike with the Silverboss structure. This area is underlain by quartz-feldspar porphyry, hornblende porphyritic diorite breccia, hornblende diorite, and cut by andesitic-basaltic dykes and quartz-epidote-chlorite stockworks.

The GUS showing (MINFILE #093A 020) was not exactly located although the general area was examined in some detail. Diamond drill core from five holes with an average depth of about 300 feet each was found beside the old Molybdenite Creek road just south of Gus Creek. Examination of this core failed to show indications of significant mineralization and for the most part was little altered. It is not clear when this drilling took place, although it is probably related to the three holes west of the SILVERBOSS structure.

Additional work is recommended for the Takomkane Mountain area and in particular on the SILVERBOSS claims. Work would be targeted at exposing the true width of the main SILVERBOSS zone as well as detailed mapping and sampling of the other showings and anomalous zones found during this work program.

Area J-2, immediately east of the BOSS MT. mine property, should be subjected to an Induced Polarization survey. Past work in the 1970's indicated a strong molybdenum anomaly in soils, the existence of a quartz diorite plug of probable Cretaceous age, and the junction of several regionally significant faults. The bulk of the soil anomaly is undoubtably due the mineralization at the BOSS MT. MINE which has been dispersed by glacial action down the Molybdenite Creek valley, therefore, the only other means of investigated the area would be geophysics with possibly machine trenching and diamond drilling.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- **Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations, section 15, 16 and 17.**
- If work was performed on claims a copy of the applicable assessment report may be submitted in lieu of the supporting data (*see* section 16) required with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

Name Dave Ridley Reference Number 95/96 P 102

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Silverboss MINFILE No. if applicable 093A 019

Location of Project Area NTS 93A/2W Lat 52° 06"N Long 120° 56"W

Description of Location and Access see enclosed report.

Main Commodities Searched For copper, silver, gold.

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area see report.

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 1:20,000 ≈ 6x8 kms.
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) 1:1250 Silverboss main zone
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) soils 30 rocks 43
4. Geophysical (type and line km) NA
5. Physical Work (type and amount) trail building + hand trenching (8 mandays)
6. Drilling (no,. holes, size, depth in m, total m) NA
7. Other (specify)

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities copper-silver-gold Claim Name Silverboss 2+3

Location (show on map) Lat Long Elevation ≈ 6700 feet

Best assay/sample type see enclosed report

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies see enclosed report.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

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Sample Description Sheets and Analytical Certificates are included in the Silverboss report Appendices.

LIST OF FIGURES

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

SILVERBOSS GROUP
(SB 1-6 & Peridot 1-2 mineral claims)

BIG TIMOTHY (TAKOMKANE) MOUNTAIN AREA

Cariboo Mining Division

NTS 93A\2W

LAT. 52' 06"N

LONG. 120' 56"W

BY

D.W. RIDLEY (owner/operator)

DECEMBER 1995

WORK APPROVAL NUMBER PRG-1995-1000816-6805

SUMMARY

The SILVERBOSS property is situated on the northwest flank of Big Timothy (Takomkane) Mountain near 6700 feet elevation (MINFILE 093A 019). The claims lie approximately 80 kilometers northeast of the village of 100 Mile House and about 2.5 kilometers north-northwest of the BOSS MT. MINE orebodies (MINFILE 093A 001). The claims are aceessed via well maintained logging roads with the final 6 kilometers being accessed utilizing two-wheel drive ATV's on an old cat road which could be upgraded to handle 4x4 pickups.

The SILVERBOSS property is underlain by plutonic rocks of the Triassic-Jurassic Takomkane batholith which consists of hornblende-biotite quartz diorite, granodiorite, and minor hornblende diorite and monzonite. The batholith is intruded by small stocks and plugs which clearly cut the older batholith rocks are assumed to be Cretaceous age(?). The former BOSS MT. molybdenum mine is hosted by the Boss breccias which are derived from the younger Cretaceous Boss stock composed of biotite-quartz monzonite and granodiorite. Two prominent cinder cones forming the summit of the mountain are interpreted to be of Tertiary age (Campbell, Tipper, 1970). Therefore it is possible that Tertiary intrusives may also be found in the area. These volcanics may have been localized by the Ten Mile fault, a strong east-west trending, steeply dipping structure of regional extent. This fault may also have been responsible for the emplacement of the Cretaceous intrusives and therefore may be somewhat related to the mineralization at the BOSS MT. mine.

Mineralization was first recorded on Takomkane (Big Timothy) Mountain prior to 1917 when a government geologist examined the workings and surrounding area (BCMEMPR Ann. Rpt. 1917; pg. F134-F136). At this time several trenches, opencuts, an adit and a shaft of unknown extent was sunk on a quartz vein system up to 20 feet wide cutting quartz diorite of the Takomkane batholith. The molybdenum showing of the future BOSS MT. mine were discovered at this time although they remained little more than a geological curiosity until the late 1950's. After 1917 the SILVERBOSS prospect lapses into obscurity until 1969-1970 when Exeter Mines Ltd. proformed an initial examination of the showings. Although a substantial follow-up work program was recommended, it was not done and the claims were allowed to lapse. During 1993 the author examined the showings and staked the present property. Work carried out in 1994 included cleaning and sampling of the old trenches and workings. The 1995 program concentrated on prospecting away from the main showings as well as having them mapped by a professional geologist. This work resulted in the recognition of several new areas worthy of additional work. Further work related to trenching and sampling of the SILVERBOSS vein system is also recommended.

INTRODUCTION

David E. Blann, geologist, was contracted to map the main SILVERBOSS vein system and provide a report on his observations, which is included following this report. A detailed prospecting and a limited, reconnaissance-scale soil sampling program was also conducted peripheral to the main zone.

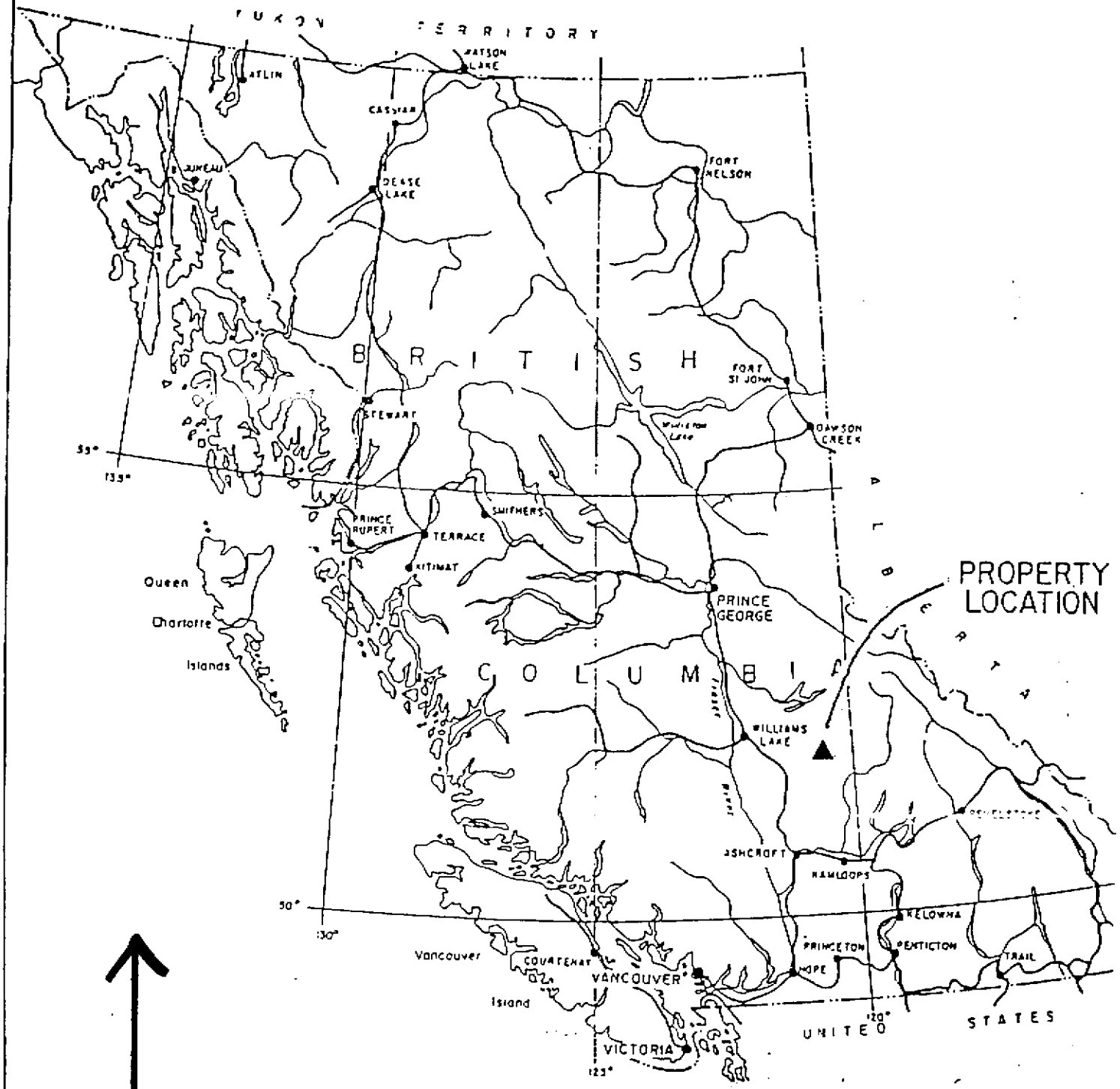
This revealed several other interesting zones besides the main SILVERBOSS structure. Further detailed sampling and mapping of these zones is definitely warranted.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The SILVERBOSS property is located approximately 80 kilometers northeast of the village of 100 Mile House on BC highway 97 and is easily accessible via paved and gravel logging roads to the gate at the BOSS MT. minesite. The old skidoo trail which had provided ATC access over to the old Moly Creek road was destroyed by forestry contractors utilizing it during extremely wet weather which turned it into a long mudhole, ruining all the work put into the trail in 1994. Therefore access is now, by necessity, through the BOSS Mt. property, passing east of the glory hole and following the remnants of the old Moly Creek road to Ten Mile Creek where a cat trail leads westerly up the mountain and eventually to the SILVERBOSS showings. The final hill before the alpine was upgraded to allow ATC access to the main showings. UTM grid co-ordinates for the SILVERBOSS shaft, as obtained from several Magellan GPS fixes are, 5775200N;641400E.

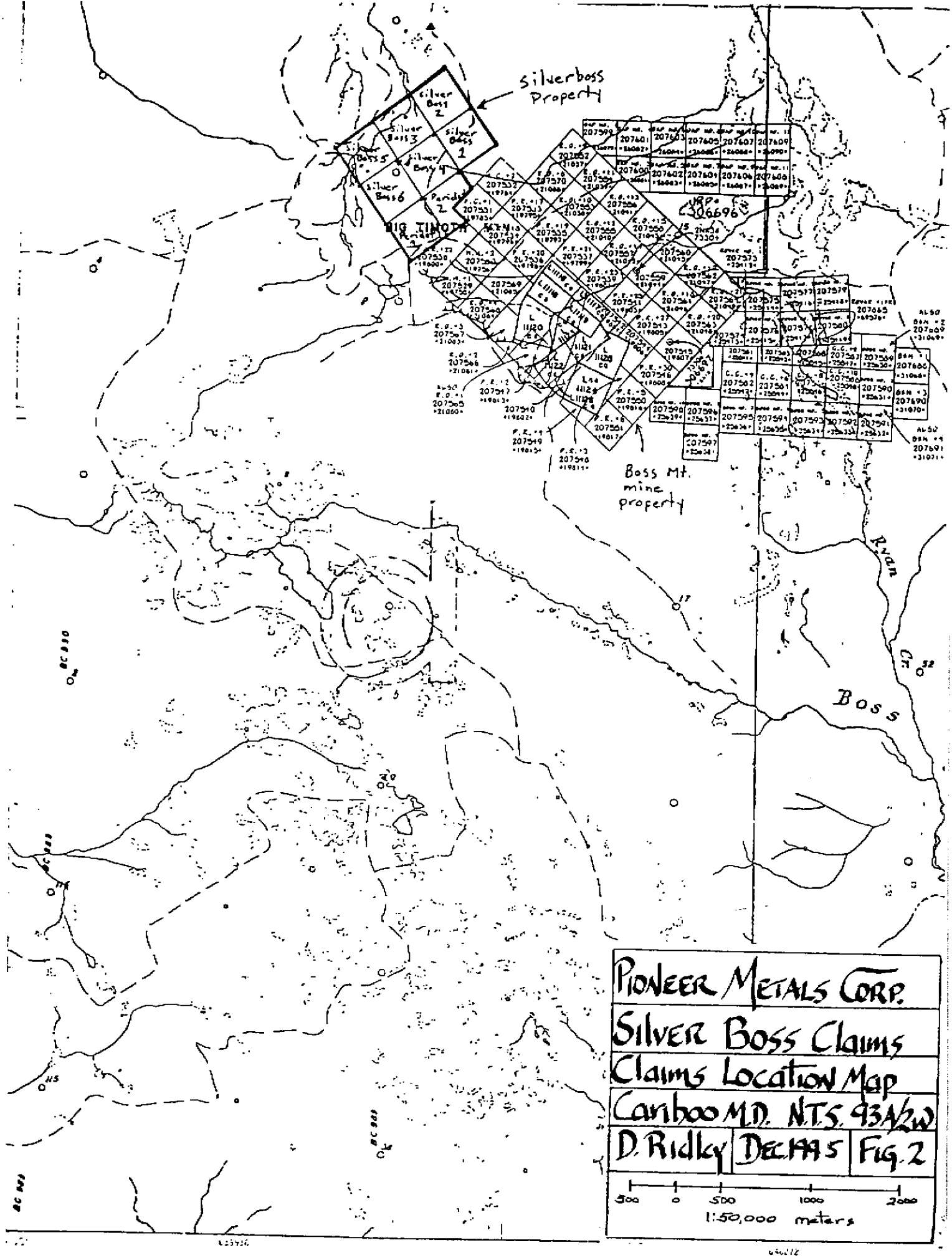
Future logging plans call for clearcuts and road construction in the area between the mine property and Ten Mile creek along the old Moly Creek road by 1997. This will greatly improve the access and substantially reduce the time it takes to get to the showings.

The property lies near the tree-line between 6500-7000 feet elevation on the northwest flank of Big Timothy (Takomkane) Mountain and approximately 2.5 kilometers northwest of the BOSS MT. orebodies. The lower slopes are densely forested with spruce, pine, and fir while the higher elevations are covered by isolated stands of balsam and alpine fir. Topography on the property ranges from gentle to moderate with several steep, cliffy areas to the east and northwest. The area receives abundant precipitation much of which falls during the winter as snow. The effective field season is short with the period between mid-July to late-September being the best.



PIONEER METALS CORP.		
SILVER BOSS CLAIMS		
GENERAL LOCATION MAP		
CARIBOO M.D. NTS. 93A/2W		
D. Ridley	DEC. 1995	Fig. 1

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers


Silverboss Property
Silver Boss 2
Silver Boss 3
Silver Boss 1
Silver Boss 5
Silver Boss 4
Silver Boss 6
Parcel 2
BIG TIMOTH
MRP 306696
Boss Mt. mine property
Ryan Cr.
Boss
PIONEER METALS CORP.
SILVER BOSS CLAIMS
CLAIMS LOCATION MAP
CARIBOO M.D. N.T.S. 93A/2W
D. Ridley
Dec 1995
Fig. 2
500 0 500 1000 2000
1:50,000 meters

CLAIM STATUS

The present SILVERBOSS GROUP consists of eight two-post mineral claims situated in Cariboo Mining Division. The property was staked in 1993 by D. and C. Ridley following a brief examination of the showings. An agreement with Pioneer Metals Corp resulted in cleaning and detailed chip sampling of the main zone. Pioneer did not wish to participate further in the development and the property reverted 100% to Dave Ridley of Eagle Creek, BC, VOK1LO. The property is currently in good standing until Sept. 22, 1997 and this report will extend that date a further three years. Pertinent claim data is listed below.

Claim Name	Record No.	***Expiry Date***
Silverboss 1	321296	Sept. 22, 2000
Silverboss 2	321297	Sept. 22, 2000
Silverboss 3	321298	Sept. 23, 2000
Silverboss 4	321299	Sept. 23, 2000
Silverboss 5	321300	Sept. 23, 2000
Silverboss 6	321301	Sept. 23, 2000
Peridot 1	321305	Sept. 23, 2000
Peridot 2	321306	Sept. 23, 2000

Pending assessment report approval

PROPERTY HISTORY

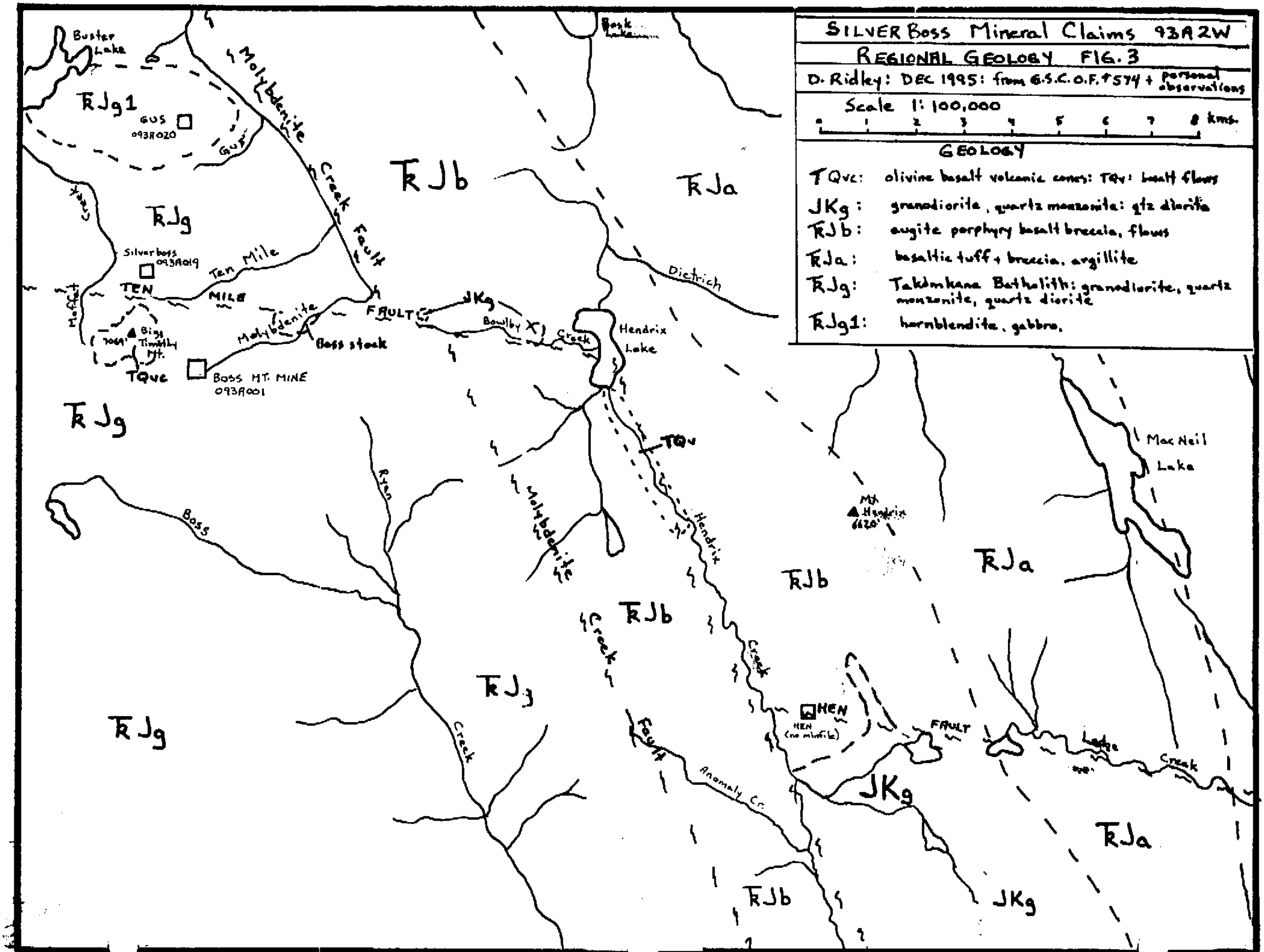
Mineralization was first discovered on the mountain prior to 1917 as attested to by Ministry of Mines Annual Report for that year (pg. F134-F136). At that time several trenches, opencuts, a shaft of unknown depth, and an adit of unknown length were completed on a quartz vein system within a northeasterly trending fault zone cutting quartz diorite of the Takomkane batholith. The 1917 report describes the general area as well as provides a detailed account of the geology and various workings and showings on the mountain. The molybdenum showings, which eventually formed the BOSS MT. mine, were discovered by these prospectors but molybdenum was little more than a geological curiosity at that time. Apparently no further work was conducted on the SILVERBOSS zone after this examination and the property passes into obscurity until the late 1960's and early 1970's. Sporadic work continued on the moly showings during the 1930s' and 1940's with production beginning in 1965 with a mill rate of 1000 tons per day. The mine produced between 1965-1971 and 1974-1986 when it was permently closed due to low prices and lower grade material available for milling.

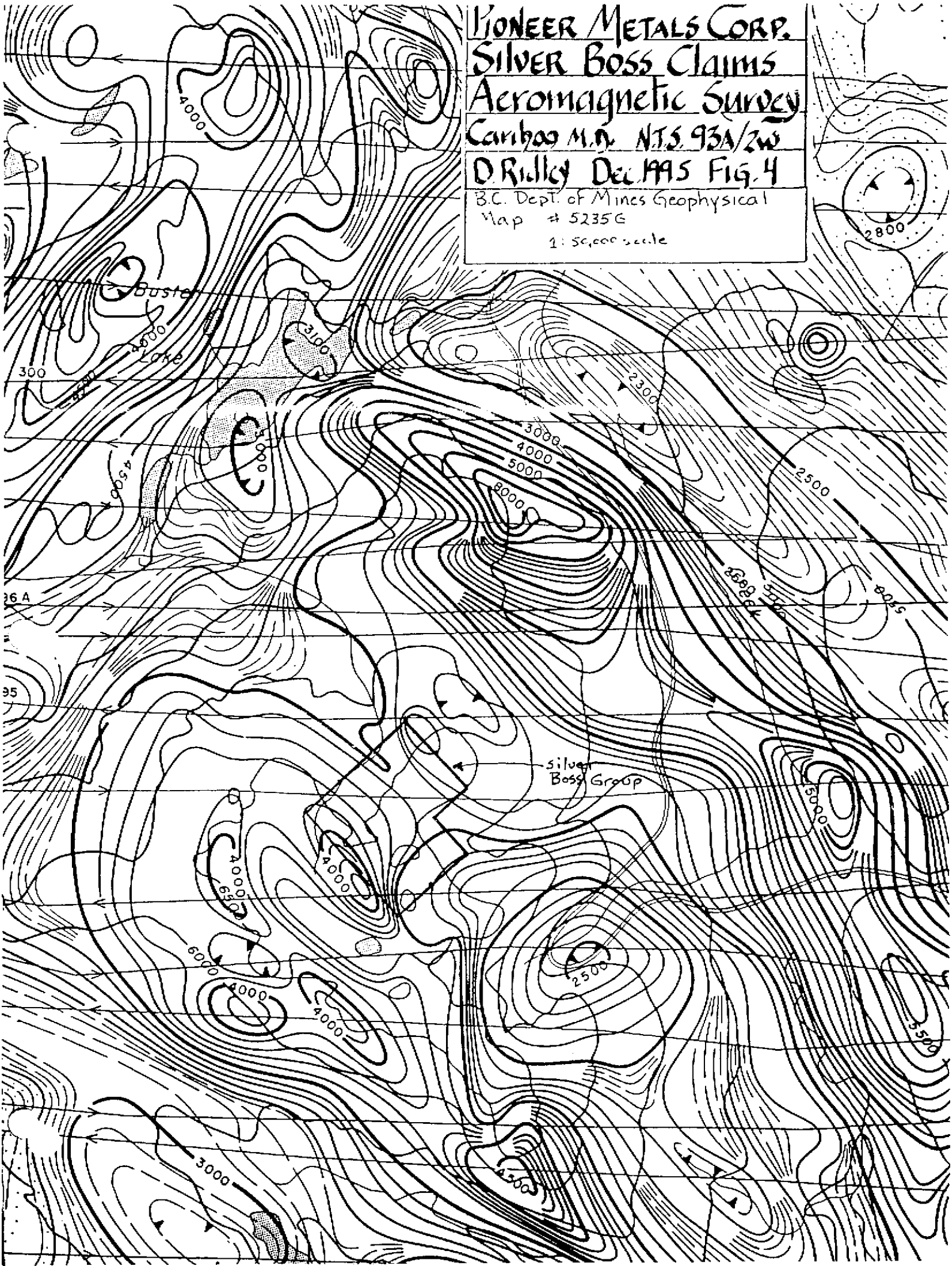
In 1969 Exeter Mines Ltd. staked a large group of claims adjacent to the northwest boundary of the BOSS MT. mine property and included the SILVERBOSS showings. An exploration program consisting of geological mapping, VLF-EM, and a limited soil sampling survey was completed during 1970 (Ass. Rpt. #2513, 2785). This work defined several VLF-EM conductors, some of which had co-incident copper and\or silver soil anomalies which may indicate mineralization similar to the main showings. An extensive follow-up program was recommended for the property including diamond drilling the length of the main SILVERBOSS structure.

Virgo Explorations Ltd. staked a large group of claims in 1969 adjoining both the SILVERBOSS and BOSS MT. properties. During the 1970 field season an exploration program consisting of detailed silt and soil sampling and magnetometer surveys was conducted covering most of the north-eastern portion of Big Timothy (Takomkane) Mountain. Four areas of interest were delineated for further work but no further work was recorded.

Although no further work was recorded for this area several cat trenches, the road, and numerous boxes of diamond drill core, representing three separate holes with an average depth of about 300 feet, are found on the property. One drill hole collar was located and is shown on FIG. 7. It would appear that the target was the Ten Mile fault and not the SILVERBOSS fault due the absence of quartz veining within the core. The other two holes are believed to be located at the end of the cat trail on Moffat Creek,in an area of assumed radial faulting, approximately 850 meters west of the SILVERBOSS shaft. No significant mineralization was noted in the remaining core.

The present property was staked in September, 1993 by D. and C. Ridley following an initial examination of the trenches. Assessment work was carried out in 1994 consisting of cleaning out many of the old trenches and detailed rock sampling of the exposed mineralized and altered SILVERBOSS zone. In 1995 a Prospecting Grant was awarded the author for a work program which included additional prospecting and mapping of the SILVERBOSS property which is the subject of this report (BC PROSPECTORS ASSISSTANCE GRANT #95\96 P102).


SILVER Boss Mineral Claims 93A 2W
REGIONAL GEOLOGY FIG. 3
D. Ridley: DEC 1995: from G.S.C. O.F. 574 + personal observations
Scale 1: 100,000
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 kms.
GEOLOGY
TQvc: olivine basalt volcanic cones: TQv: basalt flows
JKg: granodiorite, quartz monzonite: qtz diorite
TrJb: augite porphyry basalt breccia, flows
TrJa: basaltic tuff + breccia, argillite
TrJg: Takomkane Batholith: granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite
TrJg1: hornblendite, gabbro.
Buster Lake
TrJg1
GUS 093A020
Gus
Molybdenite Creek Fault
TrJb
TrJa
TrJg
Silverboss 093A019
Ten Mile
TEN MILE FAULT
Moffat Creek
JKg
Bowlby Creek
Hendrix Lake
Molybdenite
Boss stock
Big Timothy Mt.
TQvc
Boss MT. MINE 093A001
TQv
Dietrich
Ryan
Boss
Molybdenite Creek
Hendrix Creek
Mt Hendrix
MacNeil Lake
HEN
HEN (no minfile)
FAULT
Lodge Creek
Fault
Anomaly Cr.
Creek
JKg
TrJa
TrJb


PIONEER METALS CORP.
SILVER BOSS CLAIMS
AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY
CARIBOO M.D. N.T.S. 93A/2W
D. RIDLEY DEC. 1995 FIG. 4
B.C. Dept. of Mines Geophysical
Map # 5235G
1:50,000 scale
Silver Boss Group
Beaver Lake
4000
3100
2300
3000
5000
8000
2500
6000
2800
3500
4500
3000

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The SILVERBOSS property is situated near the northeastern edge of Triassic-Jurassic Takomkane batholith which is composed of hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite, minor hornblende diorite and monzonite. Border phases may include gabbro and hornblendite which commonly contain abundant magnetite and show up well on air-magnetometer maps (FIG. 4). The batholith intrudes Triassic Nicola Group volcanics to the south and southwest in the Eagle and Bradley Creek areas. Elsewhere the batholith appears to be in fault contact with younger Jurassic rocks. Several small stocks and plugs of Cretaceous age intrude both the batholith and volcanic rocks. The mineralization at the former BOSS MT. mine was hosted in a Cretaceous quartz diorite stock emplaced near the junction of the Ten Mile and Molybdenite creek faults. Two prominent basaltic cinder cones form the summit of the mountain with a small lava field lying on the higher slopes and gently flowing into Moffat Creek headwaters.

The Ten Mile fault, a major east-west trending, steeply dipping zone is the most prominent structural element in the area. It is best observed from the south end of the SILVERBOSS zone where it slices across the mountain to the west and down into Moffat Creek valley, and to the east where it falls into Ten Mile creek and eventually down to Hendrix Lake via Bowlby creek. Another major east-west structure slices through the lower slopes of Hendrix Mt. via Ledge creek from Hendrix to Deception creeks. This structure, the HEN fault, is believed to be the eastern extension of the Ten Mile fault, which has been shifted southerly by means of a large regional scale strike-slip fault occupying Hendrix Creek valley. Tertiary volcanic rocks found just south of Hendrix Lake are evidence for an old structure in the valley because these rocks were commonly laid down in paleo-depressions, such as those produced by faulting.

1995 WORK PROGRAM

The 1995 work program consisted of trail re-habilitation, detailed geological mapping of the SILVERBOSS structure by D.E. Blann, geologist, followed by prospecting and rock sampling the remainder of the property. Dave Blann's report and map are included at the end of this report. In addition, a limited reconnaissance-scale soil sampling survey was carried out.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The main SILVERBOSS zone has been described and mapped in detail by D. Blann, whose report is included at the end of this report. This section is devoted to describing the other zones found during traverses away from the main mineralized zone.

The most significant "new" showing, termed the "EAST BRECCIA" zone, occurs approximately 300 meters easterly from the SILVERBOSS shaft. The showing is poorly exposed but consists of a zone of highly epidote-altered hornblende diorite breccia healed by quartz carrying variable amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite, and specular hematite. A grab sample from the best mineralization, as exposed in an old trench blasted in bedrock returned 2.48% copper, 1.21 oz\ton silver, and 1241 ppb gold (TAK95 DR12). A psuedo-chip sample across 2 meters exposed in a cat trench about 25 meters NNW of DR12 returned 64 ppm copper, 0.5 ppm silver, and 218 ppb gold (TAK95 DR33). This sample consisted of hornblende diorite cut by quartz and\or epidote stockwork-style veinlets with local chalcopyrite and malachite stain.

The EAST BRECCIA zone strikes 146' and dips steeply to the northeast. This NNW trending feature is very prominent on the air-magnetometer map where it stretches from the mag low at the BOSS MT. mine orebodies northwestward following the trend of the mountain-side, crossing the Ten Mile fault, passing through the EAST BRECCIA zone, continuing past the north end of the SILVERBOSS zone, and ending in the lower Moffat Creek valley (see FIG.4). The true significance of this feature is unknown but the area surrounding the junction of the SILVERBOSS and the possible northerly extension of the EAST BRECCIA zone poses a very attractive exploration target. A grab sample from quartz float mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, and tetrahedrite found within this junction area, returned 1.8% copper, 180.0 ppm silver, and 406 ppb gold (TAK95 DB1).

A zone of mineralized float boulders, collectively termed the SOUTHEAST FLOAT ZONE, occurs in an area of intense epidote-chlorite veining found south of Ten Mile fault and about 500 meters southeast of the SILVERBOSS shaft. This area consists of well-altered hornblende diorite that contains 1-10% pyrite and minor chalcopyrite, molybdenite and magnetite. Alteration includes pervasive chlorite and carbonate with local zones of K-feldspar and biotite mica. A distinct dyke consisting of hornblende porphyritic quartz diorite and containing minor chalcopyrite and molybdenite along the contact returned 873 ppm copper, 461 ppm molybdenum, 14.4 ppm silver, and 617 ppb gold (TAK95 DR17). This dyke trends 046\45SE and can be seen for some distance down the mountain towards Ten Mile fault. The mineralization is found along the dyke contact with a small, plug-like outcrop of granite porphyry.

Other samples from this area were taken from various float boulders showing different styles of mineralization and\or alteration.

Angular float consisting of hornblende granodiorite containing irregular blotches of epidote and mineralized with disemminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, and minor molybdenite, with malachite on fracture surfaces returned 3290 ppm copper, 748 ppm molybdenite, 16.1 ppm silver, and 442 ppb gold (TAK95 DR15). Another piece of angular float found beside DR15 consisted of highly chlorite-altered granodiorite (?) with veinlets and fracture fillings of pyrite-chalcopyrite returned 1.09% copper, 1.9 oz\ton silver, and 1183 ppb gold (TAK95 DR16). An examination of the area indicate this mineralization may be occuring at the junction of several small, yet persistent, fault or shear zones of various attitudes. Additional detailed rock sampling and geological mapping is required in this area.

An old trench was blasted into the rock a short distance south of the float showings. The trench cuts an andesite dyke, trending 290\70SW, which contains quartz-carbonate stringers that carry minor pyrite and trace chalcopyrite. A chip sample across 1.2 meter in the trench returned non-anomalous values (TAK95 DR21). A piece of float, believed to be blasted from this trench, consisting of andesite cut by numerous quartz stringers carrying chalcopyrite and well stained with malachite returned 7736 ppm copper, 4.0 ppm silver, and 148 ppb gold (TAK95 DR22).

Three samples were taken from a strong shear zone trending about 240' which cuts highly epidote-chlorite altered diorite and quartz-carbonate stringers with minor pyrite. The best sample was a grab across 1 meter of quartz-carbonate veining and alteration found on the hanging wall of the main shear. This sample returned 337 ppm copper, 3.8 ppm silver, and 204 ppb gold (TAK95 DR25).

Three scattered float samples coupled with examination of available outcrop indicates the SILVERBOSS fault zone continues southwesterly beyond the Ten Mile fault. The SILVERBOSS structure is fairly strong and can be traced as strong fracture sets as well as narrow, discontinous quartz and sulphide veinlets across the mountain to the Tertiary cover. An old trench and several tools are located at the edge of a snow field situated about 700 meters southwest of the SILVERBOSS shaft. The trench is along the contact between granite porphyry and diorite and contains quartz-K-feldspar veining and pervasive chlorite-epidote-pyrite alteration. A float boulder found about 35 meters southwest of the trench, composed of heavily limonite stained quartz breccia with up to 7% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite returned 95 ppm copper, 6.7 ppm silver, and 464 ppb gold (TAK95 DR27). A second sample immediately below the trench and composed of highly chlorite-epidote-pyrite altered diorite returned 21 ppm copper, 2.7 ppm silver, and 134 ppb gold (TAK 95 DR28). The third sample is located near the final post for the Silverboss 5 and 6 claims. The float sample consisted of narrow quartz veinlets in argillic altered diorite(?) and returned 226 ppm copper, 9.3 ppm silver, 223 ppb gold (TAK95 DR26).

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Two reconnaisance scale soil lines were sampled. Previous work indicated the "C" horizon as the favored medium which generally consisted of light grey-blue sandy-clay. The Silverboss claim location line was used as a baseline with lines extending 250 meters southeast and 750 meters northwest. Portions of the lines south of the baseline were sampled at 50 meter intervals while the northward portions were sampled using 100 meter stations. Both lines extended across Moffat creek to the north and to the rim of Ten Mile cirque to the south.

A gold-silver-copper anomaly located between Line A;1N to 2N and Line B;1N, returned up to 25 ppb gold, 1.4 ppm silver, and 87 ppm copper. On Line A at 0+77N abundant boulders and probable subcrop containing veinlets of epidote and quartz were noted. The veinlets generally follow a strong fracture trend cutting across the line. This area requires detailed sampling and mapping before the significance of these features are known.

The spot anomaly at Line B;2+50N was expected due its location near the old SILVERBOSS workings. A spot anomaly at Line A;7N occurs in an area of little outcrop and so requires additional soil sampling to better define its limits.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on a compilation of past data and the results of this program it can be concluded that;

1) "The Silverboss structure trends northeast for approximately 500 meters and appears to diffuse where cut by northwest to east-west structures. The Silverboss shear contains 1-20 cm wide epithermal quartz vein material that return up to 514.8 g\t silver and 9.41 g\t gold within a silicified, propylitic-clay altered shear zone up to 1.5 metres in width." (see D.E. Blann, 1995; following this report).

2) Three diamond drill holes were completed in the area but this work was apparently not recorded. One drill collar was located at the southwest end of the SILVERBOSS structure near its junction with Ten Mile fault. The other two holes are believed to have been drilled a short distance north of where the core is stored. This area was

mapped as containing a radial fault pattern which would have been a more attractive target due its larger size. Examination of the core failed to reveal any quartz veining similar to that at the main zone.

3) Several previously undocumented showings and\or zones of angular float were found during the course of this program. Sampling indicates significant copper and attendent silver and gold values. The area surrounding the junction of the northeast trending SILVERBOSS structure with that of the northwest trending EAST BRECCIA strike projection is of particular interest. This area contains quartz float with disemminated tetrahedrite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite (TAK95 DB1). The area of the SOUTHEAST FLOAT ZONE may have some potential as a porphyry-type system. This area is near the boundary of the BOSS MT. mine property and as such it may not have had as good an examination by past operators as some of the further removed areas.

4) An interesting occurance of peridot crystals is found near the summit of Big Timothy (Takomkane) Mountain. The crystals are associated with volcanic bombs ejected from the Tertiary volcano, represented by two remnant cinder cones. Although specimens submitted to Tiffany's, New York, in 1917 were of remarkably good colour they were more or less flawed and so of little value to the gem trade. Although it was stated in the 1917 report that a careful search may uncover stones that aren't flawed and so be of commercial value, it is doubtful whether the crystals can be liberated from the enclosing rock without scratching them thereby rendering same worthless.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work on the Silverboss Group is recommended in the form of additional trenching and sampling of the main SILVERBOSS zone "to determine controlling structures, average grade, width and strike length of the best mineralized zones" (Blann DE, 1995; this report). In addition, grid based soil sampling coupled with geological mapping, VLF-EM and ground magnetometer surveys should be conducted over the entire property with detailed surveys around the known mineralized zones.

If results from the first phase warrant further work a diamond drilling program would be required.

Geological Report on the

Silverboss Property

For

David Ridley
General Delivery
Eagle Creek, B.C.
V0K 1L0

By

David E. Blann, P.Eng.
November, 1995

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Silverboss prospect is located within the Quesnel Trough. The regional lithology consists of Upper Triassic-Jurassic Nicola group sediments, volcanic and intrusive rocks, and the Takomkane batholith. The Takomkane batholith is a composite granodiorite intrusion up to 50 kilometres in diameter and is estimated to be 187-198 million years old (Campbell and Tipper, 1971). These rocks are crosscut and partially covered by Tertiary-Recent basalt and andesite.

Upper Triassic-Jurassic Nicola volcanic rocks are fine to coarse grained, augite-hornblende and feldspar porphyritic crystal tuff, lithic tuff and breccia of basalt to andesite composition. Fine grained carbonate rich volcanic tuff, sediment and flow breccia underlie the volcanic rocks. Intrusions are equigranular to variably biotite-hornblende-feldspar porphyritic; quartz-feldspar porphyry occurs locally. Intrusions occur as stocks, sills or dikes and display textural and compositional zoning, and crosscutting relationships. Intrusion breccias may locally grade into intrusive breccias and volcanic breccias, although these relationships are not clear.

Tertiary-Recent carbonate amygdaloidal, vessicular and porphyritic basaltic-andesite unconformably overlie and crosscut Triassic-Jurassic rocks. Tertiary volcanic rocks appear fresh in the project area. Glaciation has removed most of the Tertiary cover in areas of high topographic relief, and glacial till 1-100 metres in thickness cover most of the area.

GEOLOGY, ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

The Silverboss property is underlain by predominantly granodiorite, with subordinate phases biotite, biotite-hornblende and hornblende granodiorite, and diorite that are cut by andesite dikes. Diorite occurs as intrusion breccia or heterolithic fragments locally. Quaternary olivine basalt flows,breccia, and tuff form a prominent cindercone at the summit of Takomkane Mountain at the south side of the property. Major structures include the Ten-mile fault, a steeply dipping, 20-30 metre wide, east-west break that cuts through the property in the vicinity of the Silverboss vein. The fault cuts through the 500 metre long northeast trending Silverboss structure and the Silverboss structure feathers out to the south.

The Silverboss shear strikes 030-040^0, dips steeply, and is traceable on surface for approximately 500 metres. Mineralized quartz vein and sheared, altered wallrock are cut by structures trending northwest to east-west that affect the vein-shear attitude and continuity.

At the intersection between the Silverboss vein and the weakly altered 10-mile fault, several mineralized veins with different orientations occur.

Light to dark colored, fine grained andesite-diorite dikes occur in proximity to the Silverboss structure. These intrusions are propylitc, and locally have vuggy quartz with traces of pyrite and chalcopyrite at the contacts (Figure SB-1). Dark, angular, magnetic diorite fragments and increased fracturing occurs near the Silverboss shaft and Trench 8, 9 and 10. Hairline fractures are filled by chlorite, epidote, calcite, sericite, quartz, clay, and limonite.

The Silverboss vein consists of 1-2 stage, vuggy, quartz vein(s) between 2 and 20 cm in width that is hosted by a one metre wide zone of sheared, chlorite-epidote-sericite-clay altered andesite and granodiorite. Fractured wallrock and quartz veins contain limonite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and geochemically elevated values of manganese, lead, arsenic and antimony occur. Gold and silver values vary. In Trench 4, a sample of a 0.50 metre wide shear containing a 5 cm vuggy quartz vein returned 240 ppm copper, 64.6 g/t silver, and 4.26 g/t gold. In Trench 8, a 0.25 metre sample returned 1.34% copper, 514.8 g/t silver and 9.41 g/t gold. . In Trench 10, a sample returned 0.5 metres grading 3.18% copper, 390.4 g/t silver and 215 ppb gold. Refer to figure SB-1.

CONCLUSIONS

The silverboss structure trends northeast for approximately 500 metres and appears to diffuse where cut by northwest to east-west structures. The Silverboss shear contains 1-20 cm wide epithermal quartz vein material that return up to 514.8 g/t silver and 9.41 g/t gold within a silicified, propylitic-clay altered shear zone up to 1.5 metres in width.

RECOMMENDATIONS

PHASE 1

1.) Further trenching and sampling of the vein on surface to determine controlling structures, average grade, width and strike length of the best mineralized zones is recommended.

PHASE 2

1.) If results of phase 1 warrant further exploration, a diamond drilling program will be required to test the grade, width and continuity of favorable zones at depth.

REFERENCES

Ridley, D., Dunn, D (1994), Prospecting Report on the Silverboss Group, Clinton Mining Division, Pioneer Metals Corp., Assessment Report .

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David E. Blann, of 43 Dieppe Place, Vancouver, B.C., do hereby certify:

1.) That I am a Professional Engineer registered in the Province of British Columbia.

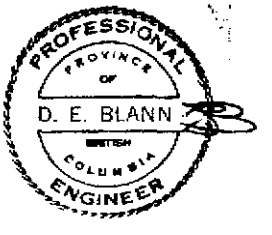
2.) That I am a graduate in Geological Engineering from the Montana College of Mineral Science, Butte, Montana (1986).

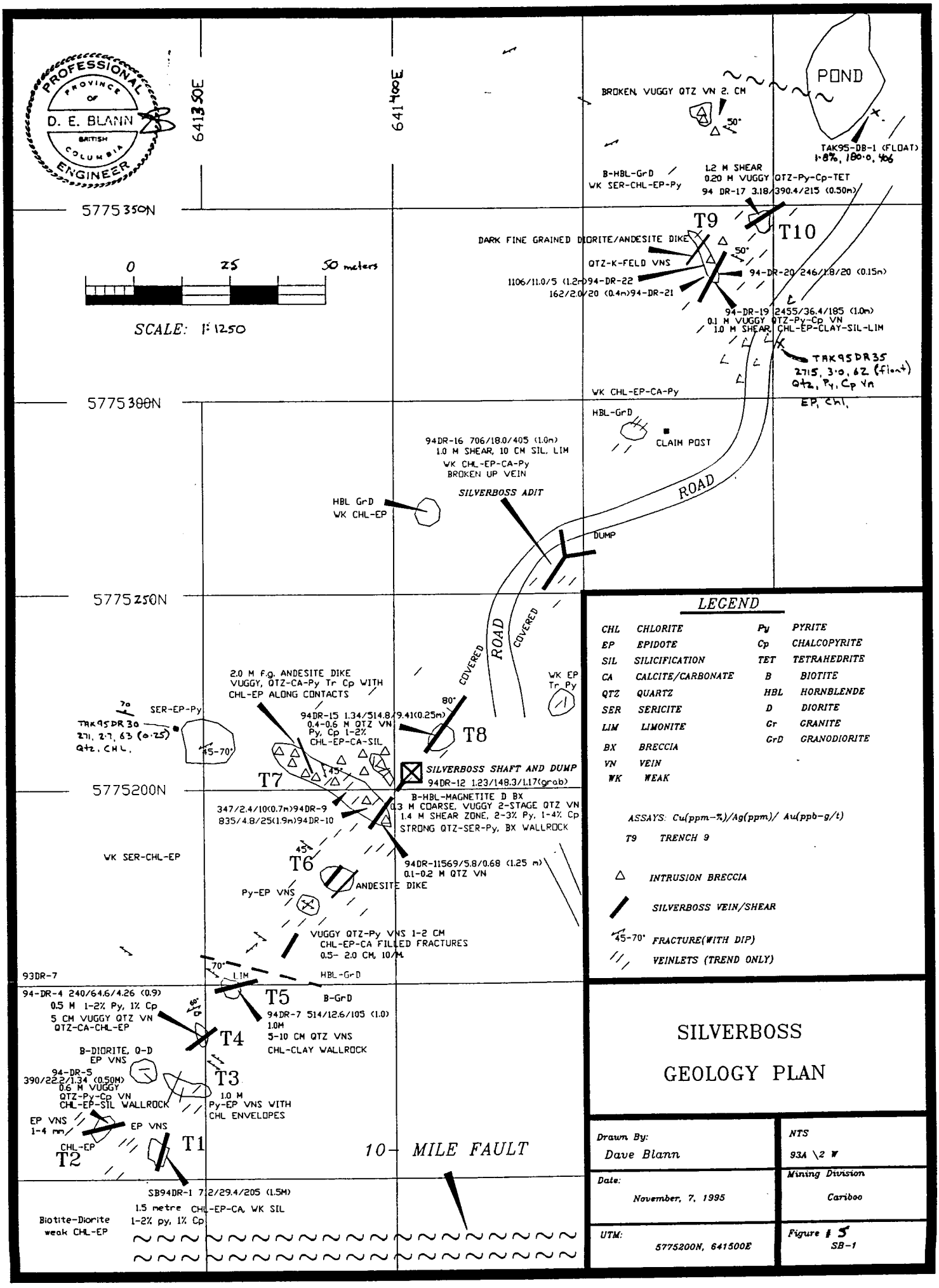
3.) That I am a graduate in Mining Engineering Technology from the B.C. Institute of Technology (1984).

4.) That I performed work on the Silverboss property in September, 1995, and information, conclusions and recommendations in this report are based on my work on the property and previous reports and literature.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., November, 7, 1995

David E. Blann, P.Eng.




PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
D. E. BLANN
641350E
641400E
5775350N
5775300N
5775250N
5775200N
0
25
50 meters
SCALE: 1:1250
POND
BROKEN, VUGGY QTZ VN 2. CM
50°
TAK95-DB-1 (FLOAT)
1.8%, 180.0, 406
B-HBL-GrD
WK SER-CHL-EP-Py
1.2 M SHEAR
0.20 M VUGGY QTZ-Py-Cp-TET
94 DR-17 3.18/390.4/215 (0.50m)
T9
T10
DARK FINE GRAINED DIORITE/ANDESITE DIKE
QTZ-K-FELD VNS
50°
1106/11.0/5 (1.2m)94-DR-22
162/2.0/20 (0.4m)94-DR-21
94-DR-20 246/1.8/20 (0.15m)
94-DR-19 2455/36.4/185 (1.0m)
0.1 M VUGGY QTZ-Py-Cp VN
1.0 M SHEAR, CHL-EP-CLAY-SIL-LIM
TAK95DR35
2715, 3.0, 62 (float)
Qtz, Py, Cp VN
EP, Chl,
WK CHL-EP-CA-Py
HBL-GrD
CLAIM POST
94DR-16 706/18.0/405 (1.0m)
1.0 M SHEAR, 10 CM SIL, LIM
WK CHL-EP-CA-Py
BROKEN UP VEIN
SILVERBOSS ADIT
HBL GrD
WK CHL-EP
ROAD
DUMP
COVERED
ROAD
COVERED
WK EP
Tr Py
2.0 M F.g. ANDESITE DIKE
VUGGY, QTZ-CA-Py Tr Cp WITH
CHL-EP ALONG CONTACTS
70
SER-EP-Py
TAK95DR30
271, 2.7, 63 (0.25)
Qtz, CHL,
45-70°
94DR-15 1.34/514.8/9.41(0.25m)
0.4-0.6 M QTZ VN
Py, Cp 1-2%
CHL-EP-CA-SIL
80°
T8
T7
45°
SILVERBOSS SHAFT AND DUMP
94DR-12 1.23/148.3/1.17(grab)
B-HBL-MAGNETITE D BX
0.3 M COARSE, VUGGY 2-STAGE QTZ VN
1.4 M SHEAR ZONE, 2-3% Py, 1-4% Cp
STRONG QTZ-SER-Py, BX WALLROCK
347/2.4/10(0.7m)94DR-9
835/4.8/25(1.9m)94DR-10
WK SER-CHL-EP
45°
T6
94DR-11569/5.8/0.68 (1.25 m)
0.1-0.2 M QTZ VN
ANDESITE DIKE
Py-EP VNS
VUGGY QTZ-Py VNS 1-2 CM
CHL-EP-CA FILLED FRACTURES
0.5- 2.0 CM, 10/M
93DR-7
70°
LIM
HBL-GrD
94-DR-4 240/64.6/4.26 (0.9)
0.5 M 1-2% Py, 1% Cp
5 CM VUGGY QTZ VN
QTZ-CA-CHL-EP
80°
T5
B-GrD
94DR-7 514/12.6/105 (1.0)
1.0M
5-10 CM QTZ VNS
CHL-CLAY WALLROCK
T4
B-DIORITE, Q-D
EP VNS
94-DR-5
390/22.2/1.34 (0.50M)
0.6 M VUGGY
QTZ-Py-Cp VN
CHL-EP-SIL WALLROCK
T3
1.0 M
Py-EP VNS WITH
CHL ENVELOPES
EP VNS
1-4 mm
EP VNS
CHL-EP
T2
T1
10- MILE FAULT
SB94DR-1 7.2/29.4/205 (1.5M)
1.5 metre CHL-EP-CA, WK SIL
1-2% py, 1% Cp
Biotite-Diorite
weak CHL-EP
LEGEND
CHL CHLORITE
EP EPIDOTE
SIL SILICIFICATION
CA CALCITE/CARBONATE
QTZ QUARTZ
SER SERICITE
LIM LIMONITE
BX BRECCIA
VN VEIN
WK WEAK
Py PYRITE
Cp CHALCOPYRITE
TET TETRAHEDRITE
B BIOTITE
HBL HORNBLENDE
D DIORITE
Gr GRANITE
GrD GRANODIORITE
ASSAYS: Cu(ppm-%)/Ag(ppm)/ Au(ppb-g/t)
T9 TRENCH 9
INTRUSION BRECCIA
SILVERBOSS VEIN/SHEAR
45-70° FRACTURE(WITH DIP)
VEINLETS (TREND ONLY)
SILVERBOSS
GEOLOGY PLAN
Drawn By:
Dave Blann
NTS
93A \2 W
Date:
November, 7, 1995
Mining Division
Cariboo
UTM:
5775200N, 641500E
Figure # 5
SB-1

PROSPECTING REPORT

on the

TAKOMKANE PROJECT

NTS 93A\2; Cariboo Mining Division

by

DAVID W. RIDLEY
EAGLE CREEK, BC
VOK 1LO

for

BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

REFERENCE NUMBER 95\96 P102

DECEMBER, 1995

SUMMARY

The Takomkane project is situated on Big Timothy (Takomkane) Mountain, approximately 80 kilometers northest of the town of 100 Mile House on BC highway 97. The area is underlain by Triassic-Jurassic plutonic rocks of the Takomkane batholith which is in apparent fault contact with younger Jurassic volcanoclastics which are intruded by small stocks and plugs of Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz diorite. The Takomkane volcano, a remnant of Tertiary to Quaternary age, forms the summit of the mountain.

The purpose of this project was to examine several old showings and zones of interesting geology delineated by past operators in the area. The GUS showing (MINFILE #093A020) was of prime importance due its apparent similarity to porphyry-style mineralization. Other notable zones, such as Telephone Hill and J-2 were examined for signs of significant alteration and\or mineralization.

The best geochemical values were obtained from angular float south of Telephone hill. This sample returned 2424 ppm nickel and 26% magnesium (TAK95 DR7). Other samples contained only elevated values even though some were well mineralized with pyrite.

Additional work is certainly warranted for this area although it would require a substantial budget. Further work should consist of geological mapping, Induced Polarization, Ground Magnetometer, and Soil Geochemical surveys. Induced Polarization and ground magnetometer surveys should be conducted over the junction area of Ten Mile and Molybdenite Creek faults.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this project was to examine areas of past work, which although it had returned good results, no further work had been recorded for several areas and minor showings occuring north and east of the BOSS MT. MINE. The GUS showings were the primary area of interest (MINFILE 093A020) with Telephone Hill and the various "J" zones of secondary interest.

Although no significant mineral showings were found during this project several areas require additional work while others (eg. GUS) have seen a great deal of undocumented work including diamond drilling.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

see SILVERBOSS Report pg. 2

PAST EXPLORATION HISTORY

see SILVERBOSS Report pg. 3-4

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

see SILVERBOSS Report pg. 5

PROSPECTING AND ROCK SAMPLING

Prospecting traverses were run along existing roads and trails as well as between them, where prudent. Outcrops and\or float with mineralization or alteration were sampled as found. Sample locations are plotted on FIG. 4-B and analytical results and sample description sheets are included in the appendices. A total of fifteen man-days were spent on this phase of the Prospectors Assistance Grant (Reference Number 95\96 P102).

Two mandays were spent prospecting the north end of Telephone Hill, immediately east of the BOSS MT. MINE property. Four rock samples were taken along the access road. A 15 cm. wide limonite-stained quartz vein with no visible sulphides returned geochemically anomlous values of 97 ppb gold, 1.0 ppm silver, 161 ppm copper, and 132 ppm molybdenum (TAK95 DR1). A sample of sheared diorite forming the wallrock to DR1 vein returned essentially non-anomalous values (TAK95 DR2). Angular float found about fifty meters down the road and consisting of coarse grained diorite cut by epidote-Kspar veinlets with 3% pyrite returned 34 ppb gold and 365 ppm copper (TAK95 DR3). The final sample consisted of very angular float which was dug up during road construction. This material consists of coarse grained diorite containing up to 25% pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and returned 29 ppb gold and 724 ppm copper (TAK95 DR4).

The Telephone Hill area is cut by numerous narrow quartz-Kspar-epidote veinlets near the top of hill and abundant pyrite and propylitic alteration on the lower north facing slope. This area is clearly outside the pyrite alteration halo surrounding the BOSS MT. MINE, as depicted by Soregaroli et al (1976). A comparative increase in pyrite content and copper enrichment appears to occur from south to north trending towards the junction of Ten Mile and Molybdenite Creek faults. This data further supports the recommendation to conduct an Induced Polarization survey in this area.

Three man-days were initially spent examining the area of the GUS showings on the northeast end of Big Timothy (Takomkane) Mountain (MINFILE 093A 020). Several boxes of diamond drill core were found beside the old Moly Creek road south of Gus Creek. This drilling was never documented and therefore it is unclear when it took place although it would appear to have been during the early 1970's. This core represents five different holes with an average deth of about 300 feet. No drill collars were located although a cat road cutting through the old Gus 13 and 14 claims accesses much of the area of interest in the documented reports. The Gus 13 and 14 initial post was found above the old Moly Creek road between two clearcuts established in 1987.

The northern end of the mountain is underlain by generally coarse grained to pegmatitic diorite, gabbro and hornblendite. Contact zones are not apparent so it's unclear whether this represents a border phase of Takomkane batholith or the emplacement of a younger, more mafic intrusion along its margin. These rocks commonly contain several percent magnetite and show up well on air magnetometer maps (FIG.4). A sample of angular float found in Gus Creek consisting of hornblende porphyry diorite with up to 10% magnetite and trace chalcopyrite returned non-anomalous values (TAK95 DR5). Angular float at the bottom of the cat trail which probably leads to the GUS drilling, consists of hornblendite with up to 25% magnetite and minor pyrite returned 16 ppb gold and 703 ppm copper (TAK95 DR6).

Examination of the area of the GUS showing and drill core indicate little evidence for a porphyry system in the immediate vicinity. Epidote-Kspar-quartz veinlets found in the northern clearcut may be related to the Molybdenite Creek fault which they tend to follow. Very little alteration or sulphidation was noted in the drill core. An additional three man-days were spent prospecting this area without finding anything of significance.

One man-day was spent on the south end of Telephone Hill traversing a low saddle between it and the hills to south. No outcrop was found but three float samples were submitted for analysis. The first sample consisted of a highly altered (limonite-chlorite-talc) mafic volcanic with 1-2% disemminated pyrite returned nil for gold, 17 ppm copper, 2424 ppm nickel, and 26% magnesium (TAK95 DR7). The second sample consisted of quartz-carbonate-chlorite-limonite altered andesitic tuff with up to 5% pyrrhotite returned 3 ppb gold and 172 ppm copper (TAK95 DR8). The third sample was a biotite altered breccia which was cut by granodiorite veins and returned 3 ppb gold and 215 ppm copper (TAK95 DR9).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on a compilation of past data and the results of this program it can be concluded that;

1) Five diamond drill holes were completed in the GUS area but were never recorded. Examination of available core does not indicate a porphyry system in the vicinity due the lack of significant alteration and weak to non-existent sulphidation. This is likely the reason that this work was not recorded.

2) Copper enrichment and greater pyrite content is found in rocks on the lower northern slope of Telephone Hill. This is well outside the pyrite alteration halo of the BOSS MT. MINE as depicted by Soregaroli et al (1976) and other workers. Therefore it seems possible that a blind porphyry system may be found near the junction of the Ten Mile and Molybdenite Creek faults. Additional evidence for this hypothesis includes the presence of a quartz diorite plug, possibly of Cretaceous age, the existence of a large molybdenum soil anomaly, and a strong air magnetometer high with a coincident mag low.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work is recommended for the Big Timothy (Takomkane) Mountain area in the form of detailed geological mapping, Induced Polarization and ground magnetometer surveys of the Ten Mile and Molybdenite Creek fault junction area.

Additional prospecting traverses and soil sampling should be conducted south of Telephone Hill across the saddle.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David Wayne Ridley, of General Delivery, Eagle Creek, BC, VOK 1LO, do hereby certify;

1) That I completed the "Mineral Exploration for Prospectors" course, held by the BC Ministry of Mines at Mesachie Lake, BC, in 1984.

2) That I completed the short course entitled "Petrology for Prospectors" held in Smithers BC and hosted by the Smithers Exploration Group, in 1990 and 1994.

3) That I have prospected independently since 1982 and have been employed as a prospector by various exploration companies in BC, Alaska, and Yukon Territory since 1984.

4) That I have qualified for and successfully completed several "Prospecting Assistance Grants" awarded by the provincial government and regulated by the BC Ministry of Mines.

5) That I conducted the work set out in this report.

6) That I currently own an un-divided 100% interest in these claims.

Dated at Hawkins Lake, BC, December 15, 1995

Dave Ridley

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Soregaroli, A.E., Nelson W.I., 1976; Boss Mountain Mine, in Porphyry deposits of the Canadian Cordillera, published by Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; Special Volume 15, 1976; pgs. 432-443.

Other useful publications include;

BCRGS-5-1981; NTS 93A; Regional Stream Geochemical Survey; Open File #776.

GSC Geophysics Paper 5235; McKinley Creek; NTS 93A\2; Aeromagnetic Survey, 1968; Map #5235G.

ROCK SAMPLE SHEET

Sampler D. Ridley
Date Aug. 1995

Property TAKOMKANE

NTS 93A/2

SAMPLE NO.	Sample Width	DESCRIPTION			ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS	ASSAYS				
		Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization		Au	Ag	Cu		
TAK 95 DR1	15cm	qtz vein	limonite	no visible sulphides	J-1 road (Telephone Hill) ≈ 1150m from mine road. trends ≈ 130 steep E dip: 1 to 132ppm:	97	1·0	161		
TAK 95 DR2	50cm	sheared diorite	limonite minor epidote	minor pyrite	wallrx @ DR1 vein: fractures trend 145/65E	9	0·3	293		
TAK95 DR3	F	diorite	epidote K-spar veinlets	≈ 3% pyrite	≈ 50 m down road from DR1+2: diorite is relatively coarse grained: K-spar epidote vein very fine-grained: very angular float	34	0·6	365		
TAK 95 DR4	F	c-grain diorite	limonite	10-20% pyrite trace cpy	@ 1st switchback Telephone Hill: very angular float: quite a bit in area. pyrite is disemminated + as fracture fillings + veinlets.	29	0·6	724		
TAK 95 DR5	F	hornblende porphyry diorite	minor chlorite	up to 10% magnetite trace chalcopyrite	on Moly Cr Road in Gus Creek: angular float. similar outcrop exposed in cat trail ≈ 300 m NW of this site:	26	0·3	140		
TAK 95 DR6	F	pyroxenite?	limonite chlorite	up to 25% magnetite minor pyrite	in clearcut just S of cat trail to Gus drilling??: very angular may be subcrop?:	16	0·4	703		
TAK 95 DR7	F	highly altered mafic volcanic	limonite chlorite talc??	1-2% disem. pyrite	on sheep trail between South Mine Road + Boss Cr. very angular: possible subcrop: ⊛ 2424ppm Ni: 26% Mg ⊛	<2	<0·3	17		
TAK 95 DR8	F	andesitic tuff	qtz-carb ± chlorite limonite	up to 5% pyrrhotite	≈ 200 m S of DR7:	3	0·3	172		
TAK 95 DR9	F	intrusive breccia	biotite	up to 3% disem pyrite	@ DR8: granodiorite matrix: mafic volcanic clasts completely altered to biotite:	3	<0·3	215		
TAK 95 DR10	F	qtz-Kspar porphyry	epidote	1-3% py trace cpy	@ 64 m ■ East on 10 Mile Fault: abundant outcrop just upslope:	15	<0·3	12		
TAK 95 DR11	50cm	diorite?	silica	py up to 5%	@ top of 10 Mile Cirque on ■ South side of fault:	17	<0·3	4		
TAK 95 DR12	G	qtz breccia	qtz-epidote stockworks	cpy to 5% possible tetrahedrite? (hematite ∓ magnetite	grab of best mineralization: zone at least 30cms. wide + may be up to ≈ 1·5 meter wide: not well exposed: zone trends 146/80NE:	1241	42·0	2%		
TAK 95 DR13	1m	diorite	epidote-quartz stockwork	no visible sulphides minor magnetite	grab from NE side of DR12 zone:	31	1·7	686		
TAK 95 DR14	1m	diorite	"	no visible sulphides: no magnetite.	grab from SW side of DR12 zone: strong fractures trend 109/70S:	27	<0·3	38		
TAK 95 DR15	F	grano-diorite	"	1-2% cpy 0·5% moly	angular float: below North summit ≈ 200 m S of Ten Mile Fault: ⊛ 748ppm Mo ⊛	442	16·1	32%		

C-CHIP G-GRAB F-FLOAT

ROCK SAMPLE SHEET

Sampler D. Ridley
Date AUG. 1995

Property TAKOMKANE

NTS 93A/2

SAMPLE NO.	Sample Width	DESCRIPTION			ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS	ASSAYS				
		Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization		Au	Ag	Cu		
TAK 95 DR 16	F	altered diorite?	chlorite qtz limonite	gobs of py-cpy in fracture fillings + as disseminations.	@ DR 15: angular float.	1183	66.5	1128		
TAK 95 DR 17	G	contact zone	limonite	minor cpy-moly-malachite	on 230° ≈ 30 m from 410m: horn porphyry dyke trending 046/45SE: ends @ granite porphyry: grab from "contact zone" contains qtz stockwork + minor sulphides. @ 1612ppm Mo	617	14.4	873		
TAK 95 DR 18	50 cms.	shear zone	epidote chlorite qtz	py to 2%	≈ 10 m on 120° from DR17: zone trends 258/85S: poorly exposed.	21	0.3	39		
TAK 95 DR 19	50 cms.	altered diorite	epidote blotches† stockworks	py veinlets to 3mm thick: possibly as fracture fillings.	≈ 17m on 197° from DR17: 1.03% K	37	1.0	47		
TAK 95 DR 20	1.5 m	"	epidote-pyrite stockwork	py to 3%	≈ 10m on 210° from 410m:	29	0.3	21		
TAK 95 DR 21	1.2 m	andesite? dyke?	qtz ± carb. stringers	none visible.	old trench: ≈ 35m on 290° from 500m: stringers trend 290/70 SW: strong shear with epidote veinlets.	16	<0.3	16		
TAK 95 DR 22	F	"	" "	1-3% cpy malachite.	float: looks like it may have been blasted from trench @ DR21: ≈ 25m on 230° from DR21:	148	4.0	778		
TAK 95 DR 23	1.5m	altered diorite	epidote chlorite	minor pyrite	≈ 15m below 500m: North side of fault zone.	19	0.4	64		
TAK 95 DR 24	1.2m	" "	chlorite ep-qtz veinlets	" "	continue South from DR23: epidote-qtz veinlets trend 240/85N:	6	<0.3	35		
TAK 95 DR 25	G	qtz-carb alteration zone	qtz ± carbonate limonite	minor pyrite	continue South from DR24: grab across 1 meter. zone trends 245/60SE:	204	3.8	337		
TAK 95 DR 26	F	qtz	clay silica	" "	very angular float amongst talus near s.s 5+6 Final Post:	223	9.3	226		
TAK 95 DR 27	F	qtz breccia	limonite	1-3% py-cpy	≈ 35m SW of old trench: ≈ 700m SW of shaft: very angular:	464	6.7	95		
TAK 95 DR 28	F	diorite	qtz epidote	up to 7% py minor cpy	below trench @ DR27: probable source is from area of old trench?	134	2.7	21		
TAK 95 DR 29	G	qtz vein	limonite clay	up to 20% py " " 10% cpy	repeat of 5894 DR15: best mineralization in trench 8:	3299	258.1	38538		
TAK 95 DR 30	25 cm	shear zone	limonite chlorite	1-2% py	≈ 70m NW of Trench 7: shear trends 105/70N strong fracturing @ 070/85N	63	2.7	271		

C-CHIP G-GRAB F-FLOAT

ROCK SAMPLE SHEET

Sampler D. Ridley
Date Oct. 1995

Property Silver Boss

NTS 93A/2

SAMPLE NO.	Sample Width	DESCRIPTION			ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS	ASSAYS				
		Rock Type	Alteration	Mineralization		Au	Ag	Cu		
TAK 95 DR 31	F	qtz vein	chlorite sericite	1-2% pyrite	@ 641900E: 5774753N; 2 major fracture attitudes noted in outcrop @ 130/70SW + 270/90;	20	2.2	217		
TAK 95 DR 32	30 cm	"	limonite sericite chlorite	1-2% pyrite trace cpy	@ 642051E: 5774650N; vein trends 050/90;	33	1.2	126		
TAK 95 DR 33	2 m.	qtz-epidote stockwork	qtz epidote chlorite	minor py-cpy trace malachite	Line "A": 0+25N: old bulldozer trench: pseudochip sample: possibly better mineralization to West side of trench but needs to be exposed.	218	0.5	64		
TAK 95 DR34	G	mafic volcanic	epidote chlorite quartz	1% py trace cpy	Bulldozer trench ≈ 300m NE of DR33; grab of best material visible in South end of trench.	8	0.4	24		
TAK 95 DR 35	F	horn-qtz diorite	epidote chlorite qtz	up to 3% cpy-py	on road ≈ 20m S of Silverboss trench #9; abundant epidote + pyrite in area; dug up during roadbuilding??	62	3.0	27/5		
TAK 95 DR 36	F	rhyolite	qtz	minor py trace cpy	Trench "C" ≈ 35m N of DR 34: angular subcrop;	14	0.3	74		
TAK 95 DR 37	F	basalt	epidote chlorite qtz	minor py trace cpy	@ DR 36; mafic volcanic? in contact with rhyolite dyke @ DR36.	24	0.9	276		
TAK 95 DR38	G	diorite	epidote-qtz stockwork	up to 5% py	North end Trench "C"; wallrx to basalt+ rhyolite dykes (DR 36+37): dykes appear to strike ≈ 100° poorly exposed.	3	<0.3	26		

R - RUN G - GRAB F - FLOAT

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Lodestone Explorations Co. Inc. PROJECT TAK File # 95-2605

General Delivery, Eagle Creek BC V0K 1L0 Submitted by: Dave Ridley

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
CAN 95DR-1	3	17	3	46	<.3	35	17	688	2.61	7	<5	<2	5	99	.2	<2	<2	65	1.84	.074	15	58	.28	54	.01	3	.73	.09	.09	<2	568
CAN 95DR-2	1	22	5	62	<.3	36	19	1333	4.54	9	<5	<2	7	139	.4	<2	<2	93	1.71	.104	24	66	.74	88	.02	5	1.36	.11	.14	<2	270
CAN 95DR-3	<1	20	3	45	<.3	38	19	1591	3.19	13	<5	<2	7	157	.5	<2	<2	71	9.35	.127	26	52	.54	70	.02	<3	1.05	.09	.11	<2	45
CAN 95DR-4	1	27	<3	58	<.3	32	14	741	3.89	<2	<5	<2	6	68	.2	<2	<2	101	1.73	.175	29	92	.46	114	.08	<3	1.03	.07	.22	<2	29
TAK 95DR-1	132	161	13	119	1.0	9	8	154	5.16	35	<5	<2	<2	40	.2	2	<2	49	.15	.042	2	16	.13	78	.09	3	.48	.01	.12	<2	97
TAK 95DR-2	5	293	31	132	.3	5	7	439	3.84	8	<5	<2	<2	45	<.2	<2	<2	112	.99	.175	6	14	.84	163	.19	<3	1.93	.06	.45	<2	9
TAK 95DR-3	17	365	<3	31	.6	5	11	330	4.04	15	<5	<2	2	185	<.2	<2	2	106	1.00	.127	5	14	.84	111	.23	<3	1.70	.03	.29	<2	34
TAK 95DR-4	5	724	3	20	.6	22	114	262	11.08	15	<5	<2	2	54	.3	<2	<2	107	.99	.022	7	13	.70	10	.16	<3	1.52	.05	.11	<2	29
TAK 95DR-5	2	140	<3	28	.3	14	26	292	6.91	5	<5	<2	<2	227	.4	<2	<2	327	3.25	.001	<1	5	1.21	52	.16	<3	5.93	.27	.06	2	26
TAK 95DR-6	1	703	<3	45	.4	31	37	503	7.82	11	<5	<2	<2	70	.7	<2	<2	326	1.04	<.001	1	20	1.40	25	.23	<3	2.21	.03	.02	2	16
RE TAK 95DR-6	1	715	<3	47	.3	31	37	436	7.97	7	<5	<2	<2	71	.2	<2	4	335	1.06	.001	1	19	1.43	25	.24	<3	2.27	.03	.03	<2	13
RRE TAK 95DR-6	1	735	<3	47	<.3	31	41	430	8.43	13	<5	<2	<2	62	.9	<2	<2	352	.93	.001	1	20	1.43	27	.23	<3	2.22	.03	.02	<2	14
TAK 95DR-7	1	17	<3	27	<.3	2424	139	810	4.78	6	<5	<2	<2	4	.6	<2	2	22	.08	.004	<1	89	26.07	18	.01	15	.09	<.01	<.01	<2	<2
TAK 95DR-8	2	172	<3	37	.3	58	23	333	3.39	5	<5	<2	<2	44	.3	<2	<2	87	2.57	.082	2	25	1.04	88	.28	<3	2.20	.12	.29	<2	3
TAK 95DR-9	1	215	6	29	<.3	54	19	316	3.07	5	<5	<2	<2	36	<.2	<2	2	69	1.47	.101	3	62	1.49	53	.15	<3	1.51	.15	.10	<2	3
STANDARD C	20	56	38	131	7.0	70	30	1048	4.06	43	18	7	38	51	18.1	17	16	62	.51	.095	40	61	.96	183	.08	26	1.93	.06	.15	10	-

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** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 30 GM SAMPLE.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 31 1995 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 10/95 **SIGNED BY.** D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Lodestone Explorations Co. Inc. PROJECT TAK File # 95-3118

General Delivery, Eagle Creek BC V0K 1L0 Submitted by: Dave Ridley

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
TAK 95DR-10	3	12	3	43	<.3	4	8	518	2.58	3	<5	<2	9	31	<.2	<2	<2	55	.59	.050	1	7	.91	85	.13	7	1.22	.05	.12	<2	15
TAK 95DR-11	2	4	8	47	<.3	6	71	616	2.77	8	<5	<2	<2	126	<.2	<2	<2	38	1.46	.073	1	9	.85	51	.11	4	1.88	.05	.28	<2	17
TAK 95DR-12	2	26012	10	61	42.0	68	11	483	6.03	3	<5	<2	2	22	1.6	6	16	30	.28	.011	3	21	.80	33	.03	3	.82	<.01	<.01	<2	1241
TAK 95DR-13	2	686	5	49	1.7	12	9	769	2.75	4	<5	<2	2	50	<.2	<2	<2	59	.90	.078	3	5	.99	87	.15	5	1.60	.08	.17	<2	31
TAK 95DR-14	2	38	<3	48	<.3	11	5	651	2.07	2	<5	<2	3	39	<.2	<2	<2	58	1.03	.076	3	6	.91	45	.14	7	1.21	.06	.14	<2	27
TAK 95DR-15	748	3290	5	60	16.1	8	6	460	2.57	<2	<5	<2	30	21	.3	<2	2	44	.38	.032	1	8	.62	81	.10	<3	1.14	.05	.13	2	442
TAK 95DR-16	48	11206	11	96	66.5	12	19	529	5.26	4	<5	3	11	26	1.7	<2	4	60	.38	.037	<1	7	.98	99	.15	3	1.43	.02	.33	<2	1183
TAK 95DR-17	461	873	8	66	14.4	7	7	440	3.61	8	<5	<2	14	35	.3	<2	<2	63	.58	.054	1	5	.78	63	.16	8	1.30	.07	.25	<2	617
TAK 95DR-18	7	39	4	51	.3	7	15	585	3.94	4	<5	<2	<2	128	<.2	<2	<2	45	.91	.056	<1	7	1.07	34	.20	3	1.79	.02	.17	<2	21
TAK 95DR-19	3	47	20	100	1.0	7	12	745	5.04	78	<5	<2	3	33	.3	<2	<2	68	.89	.058	<1	4	1.45	93	.19	4	2.04	.06	1.03	<2	37
TAK 95DR-20	4	21	5	87	.3	8	24	955	4.92	2	<5	<2	2	35	.7	<2	2	86	.98	.067	1	7	1.49	94	.19	3	2.15	.08	.89	9	29
TAK 95DR-21	2	16	4	75	<.3	86	13	1143	2.45	4	<5	<2	<2	79	<.2	<2	<2	52	.99	.051	1	77	2.06	37	.11	3	1.86	.02	.15	<2	16
TAK 95DR-22	3	7736	6	154	4.0	250	196	1177	4.10	25	<5	<2	<2	8	1.8	<2	10	43	.26	.033	1	135	1.67	30	.06	<3	1.17	<.01	.01	<2	148
RE TAK 95DR-22	3	7689	10	153	3.9	249	195	1189	4.08	23	<5	<2	2	7	1.6	<2	<2	42	.26	.033	1	135	1.66	30	.06	<3	1.16	<.01	.01	<2	122
RRE TAK 95DR-22	3	7543	8	150	3.8	245	195	1235	4.09	20	<5	<2	<2	7	1.9	<2	5	42	.25	.033	2	131	1.63	30	.06	3	1.14	<.01	.01	<2	120
TAK 95DR-23	2	64	5	90	.4	6	21	923	4.28	3	<5	<2	5	42	.2	<2	<2	90	1.51	.065	2	6	1.54	134	.19	<3	2.24	.07	.59	2	19
TAK 95DR-24	1	35	4	114	<.3	7	7	1213	3.82	6	<5	<2	2	50	.3	<2	<2	64	1.38	.066	3	5	1.66	108	.16	<3	2.71	.07	.46	<2	6
TAK 95DR-25	4	337	15	116	3.8	8	90	760	8.24	40	<5	<2	4	13	.5	<2	7	57	.29	.048	3	10	.81	136	.06	<3	1.96	.04	.35	2	204
STANDARD C/AU-R	20	60	37	132	7.2	73	33	1126	4.08	44	16	7	39	53	18.4	17	18	62	.50	.097	41	59	.93	193	.08	27	1.90	.06	.16	10	480

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** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 30 GM SAMPLE.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 28 1995 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 1/95 SIGNED BY ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Lodestone Explorations Co. Inc. PROJECT TAK File # 95-3863

General Delivery, Eagle Creek BC V0K 1L0 Submitted by: Dave Ridley

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
SB 95CR-1	3	124	22	97	.3	6	17	564	3.21	6	<5	<2	2	29	1.1	2	<2	67	.96	.066	4	6	.90	88	.19	3	1.67	.11	.38	3	<2
SB 95CR-2	2	64	13	116	<.3	5	25	1156	4.29	5	<5	<2	2	17	.6	<2	<2	90	.57	.070	4	5	2.27	45	.18	<3	2.24	.03	.10	<2	2
TAK 95DB-1	6	18879	190	2240	180.0	21	10	124	4.33	182	<5	<2	<2	2	16.3	533	222	<1	.02	.002	<1	13	.01	11	<.01	<3	.03	<.01	.02	<2	406
TAK 95DB-2	2	160	6	48	2.4	6	2	283	1.09	2	<5	<2	<2	30	.6	7	5	18	.37	.019	1	9	.35	30	.07	<3	.57	.02	.11	2	11
TAK 95DB-3	5	70	12	47	1.7	3	7	247	5.69	52	<5	<2	2	26	.4	<2	3	58	.48	.072	3	5	.43	57	.04	<3	1.63	.11	.41	<2	133
TAK 95DR-26	7	228	160	96	9.3	6	4	66	5.74	114	<5	<2	<2	5	1.0	6	23	12	.01	.022	<1	8	.03	58	<.01	<3	.24	.01	.15	6	223
TAK 95DR-27	20	95	103	446	6.7	6	12	1025	4.64	86	<5	<2	<2	15	3.2	14	37	8	1.13	.009	1	9	.13	34	<.01	<3	.16	<.01	.10	<2	464
TAK 95DR-28	3	21	10	139	2.7	4	25	729	6.18	9	<5	<2	2	54	.6	<2	80	80	1.12	.072	2	5	1.17	38	.16	<3	2.51	.20	.51	11	134
TAK 95DR-29	6	38538	102	122	256.1	11	11	249	9.91	34	<5	<2	2	2	1.6	106	225	14	.03	.026	1	10	.14	52	.01	<3	.54	.01	.12	<2	3209
TAK 95DR-30	3	271	14	96	2.7	2	20	779	8.42	27	<5	<2	2	18	.5	<2	<2	57	.46	.049	2	4	1.27	106	.14	<3	2.42	.01	.59	<2	63
RE TAK 95DR-30	3	232	13	93	2.5	5	21	758	8.26	31	<5	<2	2	18	.6	2	2	56	.45	.049	3	4	1.23	111	.14	3	2.40	.02	.59	<2	59
RRE TAK 95DR-30	3	279	15	90	3.4	4	20	782	7.97	27	<5	<2	2	19	.4	<2	8	58	.50	.048	2	3	1.23	111	.14	<3	2.45	.02	.63	<2	69
TAK 95DR-31	2	217	13	59	2.2	18	12	807	3.60	<2	<5	<2	2	74	<.2	2	<2	82	1.80	.076	13	35	.94	87	.08	<3	.91	.04	.35	2	20
TAK 95DR-32	9	126	8	45	1.2	7	35	434	4.40	13	<5	<2	<2	22	.4	<2	4	33	.31	.024	1	9	.56	35	.06	<3	.86	.01	.11	4	33
TAK 95DR-33	1	64	7	88	.5	6	12	1079	3.82	7	<5	<2	<2	32	.5	<2	<2	92	.83	.073	4	4	1.39	64	.22	4	1.95	.05	.21	<2	218
TAK 95DR-34	2	24	6	54	.4	8	16	746	3.19	10	<5	<2	<2	48	.3	3	<2	79	.96	.093	3	7	1.15	151	.21	4	1.98	.10	.74	2	8
TAK 95DR-35	1	2715	8	67	3.0	65	43	1268	3.53	12	<5	<2	<2	56	.8	3	5	55	1.50	.055	1	141	1.69	31	.20	7	2.18	.03	.10	4	62
TAK 95DR-36	2	74	28	64	.3	6	3	405	.81	8	5	<2	17	35	.8	<2	2	4	.39	.013	17	9	.13	68	.03	<3	.76	.05	.19	2	14
TAK 95DR-37	11	276	12	109	.9	20	28	1105	2.66	10	<5	<2	<2	137	.5	3	<2	57	1.39	.088	4	38	1.05	113	.18	<3	2.02	.13	.59	2	24
TAK 95DR-38	1	26	26	135	<.3	5	8	1057	3.67	19	<5	<2	<2	52	.9	2	4	74	1.03	.120	2	4	1.70	78	.17	5	2.44	.09	.31	2	3
STANDARD C/AU-R	20	61	38	133	6.6	68	33	1104	4.01	42	24	6	38	53	18.1	15	20	62	.50	.095	41	60	.91	191	.09	28	1.90	.07	.15	10	439

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.
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ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 30 GM SAMPLE.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 30 1995 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 11/95 **SIGNED BY** .....D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Lodestone Explorations Co. Inc. File # 95-4424

General Delivery, Eagle Creek BC V0K 1L0 Submitted by: C.J. Ridley

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
LINE-A 10N	6	52	11	70	<.3	14	6	291	3.17	9	<5	<2	<2	25	.3	2	<2	94	.28	.051	7	25	.52	112	.14	3	2.53	.02	.07	4	8
LINE-A 9N	3	51	15	56	<.3	15	5	293	3.71	2	<5	<2	<2	19	<.2	<2	<2	104	.21	.123	5	31	.51	67	.09	<3	2.60	.02	.05	2	5
LINE-A 8N	2	67	12	59	<.3	10	8	435	4.06	7	<5	<2	<2	24	.4	<2	<2	102	.29	.129	6	24	.48	136	.07	<3	3.28	.02	.07	2	6
LINE-A 7N	8	105	15	92	.6	19	10	412	5.05	4	<5	<2	<2	18	.8	<2	<2	105	.20	.061	5	34	.88	124	.15	<3	3.77	.02	.12	2	6
LINE-A 6N	4	47	10	48	.9	9	3	242	3.11	2	<5	<2	<2	15	.2	<2	<2	75	.17	.085	5	23	.36	65	.06	<3	2.50	.02	.06	2	4
LINE-A 5N	4	50	10	54	.5	24	4	182	2.13	3	<5	<2	<2	14	.2	4	<2	47	.18	.082	8	46	.57	44	.07	<3	1.94	.02	.03	2	3
LINE-A 4N	15	38	18	39	.4	9	4	159	2.39	12	<5	<2	<2	20	.3	<2	<2	95	.21	.067	7	22	.33	60	.07	<3	2.55	.02	.04	<2	20
LINE-A 3N	7	59	8	69	<.3	14	6	405	4.11	7	<5	<2	<2	19	.7	2	<2	81	.22	.066	5	29	.51	78	.11	<3	2.12	.02	.05	<2	9
LINE-A 2+50N	3	45	8	50	<.3	11	5	223	4.47	3	<5	<2	<2	16	.6	<2	<2	98	.16	.065	5	26	.40	60	.11	<3	2.03	.02	.06	3	9
LINE-A 2N	6	74	11	43	1.4	14	6	355	2.80	8	<5	<2	<2	17	.3	<2	<2	52	.20	.153	9	26	.40	50	.05	<3	3.00	.02	.07	<2	5
LINE-A 1+50N	2	87	9	53	.4	14	7	319	2.83	11	<5	<2	<2	24	1.0	<2	<2	55	.22	.121	7	25	.55	81	.08	<3	2.82	.01	.06	<2	20
LINE-A 1N	2	65	49	85	.3	11	7	397	3.94	10	<5	<2	<2	17	.5	<2	<2	74	.27	.123	5	18	.74	72	.10	3	3.89	.01	.08	<2	25
LINE-A 0+50N	2	14	11	18	<.3	3	<1	69	.96	<2	<5	<2	<2	11	.2	2	<2	27	.10	.073	4	10	.08	43	.04	<3	.89	.01	.04	<2	2
LINE-A 0N	2	34	10	29	.3	10	3	157	1.40	<2	<5	<2	<2	17	<.2	<2	<2	25	.16	.172	6	23	.21	51	.02	<3	1.76	.01	.06	<2	<2
LINE-B 10N	3	54	8	56	<.3	12	7	419	4.74	7	<5	<2	<2	15	.9	<2	<2	109	.20	.066	6	26	.51	89	.13	<3	3.04	.01	.06	<2	5
LINE-B 9N	3	42	12	35	<.3	10	5	202	3.06	4	<5	<2	<2	14	.2	4	<2	85	.15	.057	4	25	.27	60	.10	<3	1.30	.01	.04	<2	14
LINE-B 7+87N	3	38	9	49	<.3	12	5	191	2.98	5	<5	<2	<2	15	<.2	<2	<2	73	.21	.054	5	26	.49	65	.12	<3	3.16	.01	.04	<2	3
LINE-B 7N	6	54	10	40	<.3	12	6	285	5.17	3	<5	<2	<2	18	.9	<2	<2	113	.17	.068	5	30	.39	98	.10	<3	2.75	.02	.05	<2	5
LINE-B 6N	14	21	17	45	<.3	7	15	2930	2.44	4	<5	<2	<2	49	.6	<2	<2	71	.17	.079	4	14	.26	121	.07	<3	1.21	.02	.06	<2	4
RE LINE-B 4N	6	52	11	51	<.3	15	5	280	3.47	8	<5	<2	<2	18	<.2	3	<2	85	.26	.063	5	25	.61	65	.12	<3	2.75	.01	.05	2	7
LINE-B 5N	4	47	10	39	<.3	14	6	227	4.79	7	5	<2	<2	15	.8	<2	<2	123	.18	.067	4	28	.44	55	.11	<3	1.86	.01	.03	<2	10
LINE-B 4N	5	49	9	48	<.3	13	4	244	3.34	8	5	<2	<2	17	.5	2	<2	82	.25	.060	5	24	.58	63	.12	<3	2.62	.01	.05	2	8
LINE-B 3N	3	21	12	19	<.3	3	2	117	1.41	<2	5	<2	<2	12	.2	2	<2	34	.11	.066	3	8	.20	48	.09	<3	1.29	.02	.03	<2	<2
LINE-B 2+50N	5	240	18	108	.3	30	13	590	5.18	10	6	<2	<2	17	.6	2	2	89	.23	.078	7	46	1.13	73	.15	<3	3.44	.01	.08	2	9
LINE-B 2N	6	62	14	84	<.3	22	12	769	4.03	12	7	<2	<2	29	.6	<2	<2	75	.40	.100	9	33	.99	106	.15	3	2.90	.01	.13	<2	5
LINE-B 1+50N	4	31	13	58	<.3	12	8	357	3.91	13	7	<2	<2	21	.3	2	<2	77	.23	.039	5	21	.75	62	.17	<3	2.31	.01	.10	2	6
LINE-B 1N	3	81	11	62	.9	10	9	470	3.36	7	8	<2	<2	25	.7	2	<2	66	.36	.127	10	19	1.13	85	.10	<3	3.52	.01	.13	<2	3
LINE-B 0+50N	3	68	12	77	.3	10	10	594	4.82	6	9	<2	2	23	.8	<2	<2	96	.29	.077	5	18	1.24	70	.18	<3	3.08	.01	.15	<2	<2
LINE-B 0N	2	26	17	108	<.3	7	6	788	2.42	<2	5	<2	<2	40	.7	3	<2	45	.49	.148	4	11	.50	169	.07	3	1.83	.01	.11	<2	5
SB95-CS1 SILT	3	56	12	110	<.3	17	13	940	4.56	4	8	<2	<2	55	.8	3	<2	99	.56	.096	10	25	.90	103	.21	<3	2.42	.02	.08	<2	<2
STANDARD C/AU-S	20	61	35	134	5.9	61	31	1120	4.08	45	19	7	37	51	17.6	16	20	57	.50	.094	39	59	.90	191	.08	26	1.91	.06	.14	10	50

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.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL/SILT AU** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 30 GM SAMPLE.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 1 1995 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 8/95 **SIGNED BY** D. Toye ..D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Lodestone Explorations Co. Inc. PROJECT TAK File # 95-3118R

General Delivery, Eagle Creek BC V0K 1L0 Submitted by: Dave Ridley

SAMPLE#	Cu %	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t
TAK 95DR-12	2.483	1.21	.027
TAK 95DR-16	1.098	1.90	.041

1 GM SAMPLE LEACHED IN 50 ML AQUA - REGIA, DILUTE TO 100 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP.
AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 19 1995 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Sept 27/95 **SIGNED BY.....** D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

BIG TIMOTHY (TAKOMKANE) MT. AREA
N.T.S. 93A/2: Cariboo M.D.
COMPILATION MAP.
D.W. Ridley, Dec. 1995: FIG. 1-8

N

500 0 500 1000 1500 2000 meters

1: 20,000 scale
contour interval 500' feet

Geology of Boss Mtn. Mine Area exclusively from Soregaroli, A.E. + Nelson W.J; in C.I.M. Special Volume No.15 pg. 432-443: 1976.

Regional Geology from O.F. #574; also from Assessment Reports + Personal Observation; 1995.

Tertiary or Quaternary

TQvc volcanic cinder cones, minor basaltic flows.

Cretaceous

Bbx Boss breccias

BMS Boss Mountain stock

rhyolite dykes

JKg granodiorite, granite.

Triassic / Jurassic

andesite dykes

TRJb augite porphyry breccia + flows.

TAKOMKANE BATHOLITH (Triassic-Jurassic)

TB3 granodiorite porphyry

TB2 granodiorite

TB1 diorite

TRJg undifferentiated Takomkane Batholith.

TRJg1 hornblendite, gabbro (border phase??)

approximate limit pyrite alteration halo: Boss Mtn. Mine.

fault or shear zone

rock sample (outcrop)

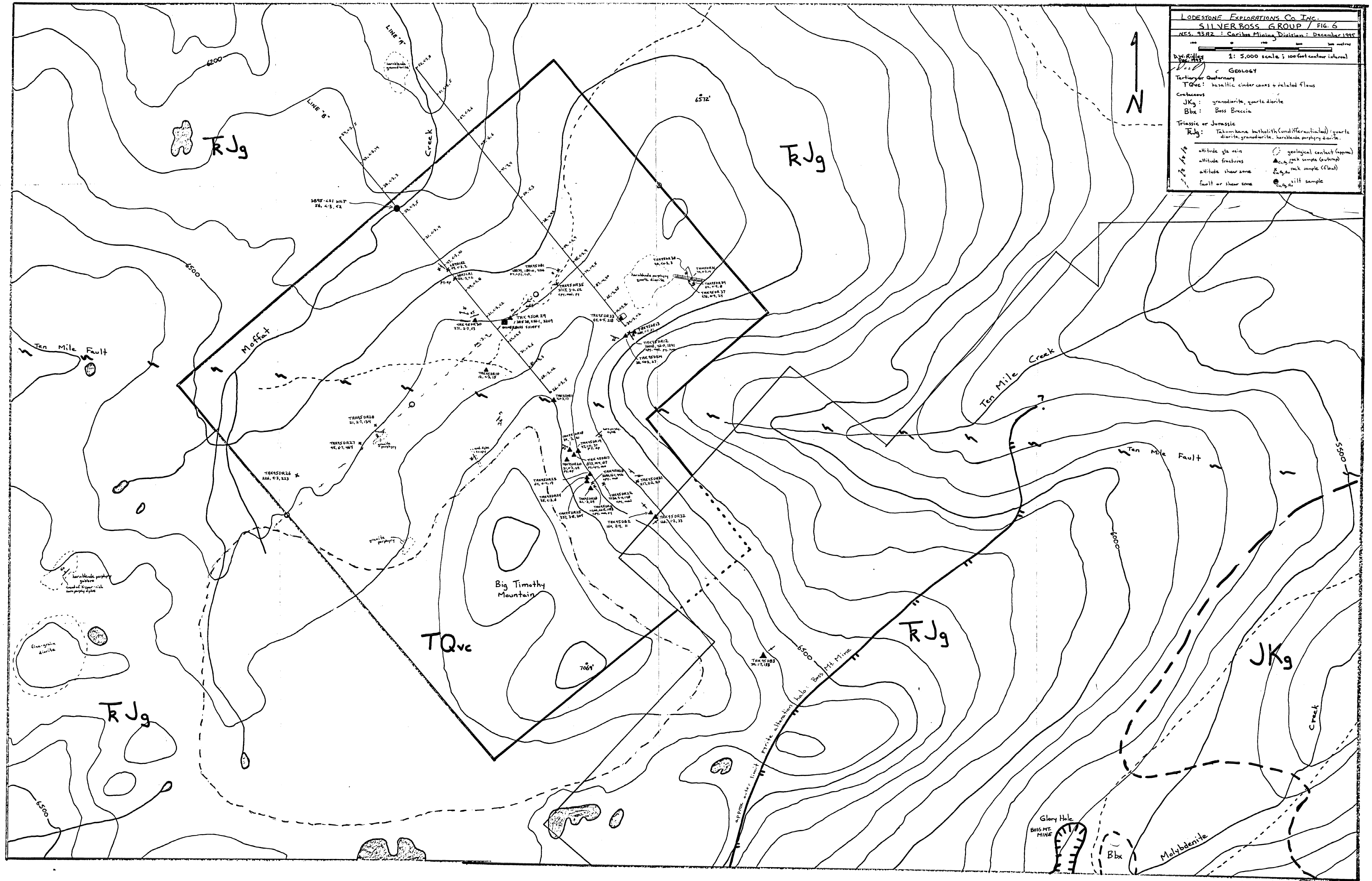
rock sample (float)

geological contact

road or trail

swamp or meadow

95-45 - (1)



95-45 (2)