BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1995/1996
REPORT #:	PAP 95-47
NAME:	BRYAN MULOIN

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 BRYAN T. MULOIN Reference Number 119152

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A.) Jawbone Ck Minfile No. if applicable _____

Location of Project Area NTS 93 H 4E Lat 53°02' Long 121°45'

Description of Location and Access Access is by highway 26 from Quesnel to the 74 C logging road between Wing dam and Stanley. Thence to between 12 and 13 km.

Main Commodities Searched For Gold.

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Foster Benches, Lightning Creek.

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) _____
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) 1 km of road cut.
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 63 alder leaf, multi element ICP
4. Geophysical (type and line km) mag 19 km, VLF 2720 m.
5. Physical Work (type and amount) Trenching 10 m³, line cutting 7 km.
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) _____
7. Other (specify) _____

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS (if any)

Commodities _____ Claim Name _____

Location (show on map) Lat _____ Long _____ Elevation _____

Best assay/sample type _____

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies intrusive structure into phyllite, with extensive alteration and shatter envelope identifiable by magnetic and EM surveys.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS ON JAWBONE CREEK

CARIBOO MINING DISTRICT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
NTS 93H/4 b,c,f,g,

LATITUDE 53x 2'
LONGITUDE 121x 45'

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COBALT	MANGANESE
ARSENIC	URANIUM
THORIUM	STRONTIUM
CADMIUM	BISMUTH
LANTHANUM	CHROMIUM
BARIUM	BORON
GOLD	

MAPS IN POCKET:

GEOLOGY JAWBONE CREEK AREA, 1:5,000
DETAILED MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:
4200S TO 4650S
4650S TO 5150S
GEOPHYSICAL RECONNAISSANCE 4100S TO 4550S, 100E TO 450E:
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
CRONE VLF FIELD STRENGTH
CRONE VLF DIP ANGLE and QUADRATURE

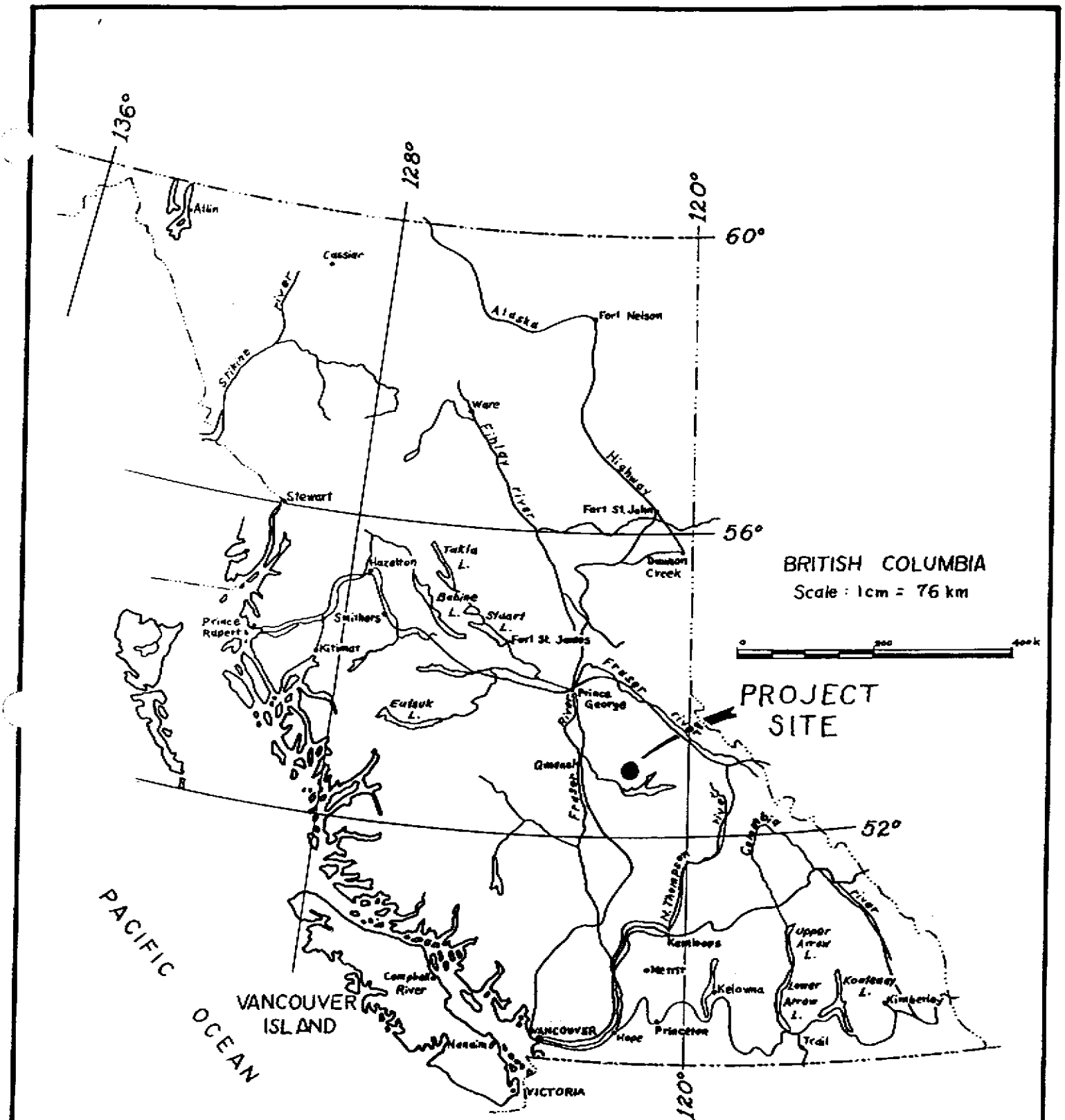


FIG 1

LOCATION MAP

BM 12/87

INTRODUCTION

These studies are a continuation of assessment work done from '91 to '94 on the TARA and KNOW group of mineral claims east of Jawbone Creek.

Work prior to '91 comprised of a dip angle VLF survey on a line spacing of 500 meters, and some geochem sampling, both on the TARA claim group. From this work one strong conductor on the east branch of Jawbone Creek was singled out for study in '91.

The KNOW group covers that VLF structure for over a mile along the east branch of Jawbone Creek. Study to date includes magnetometer and VLF-EM traverses every 50 meters extending 100 to 400 meters either side. As part of that study a precision magnetic survey was initiated to define components in the alteration shatter envelope. These features are thought to be the feeders for the gold worked by a previous generation of miners. Ground flumes, shafts, and washes local to these structures attest to their interest.

An orientation geochemical survey done in '91 indicated the magnetically defined structures are related to subdued gold responses.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Topographic description of site:

NTS 93H/4b,c,f,g

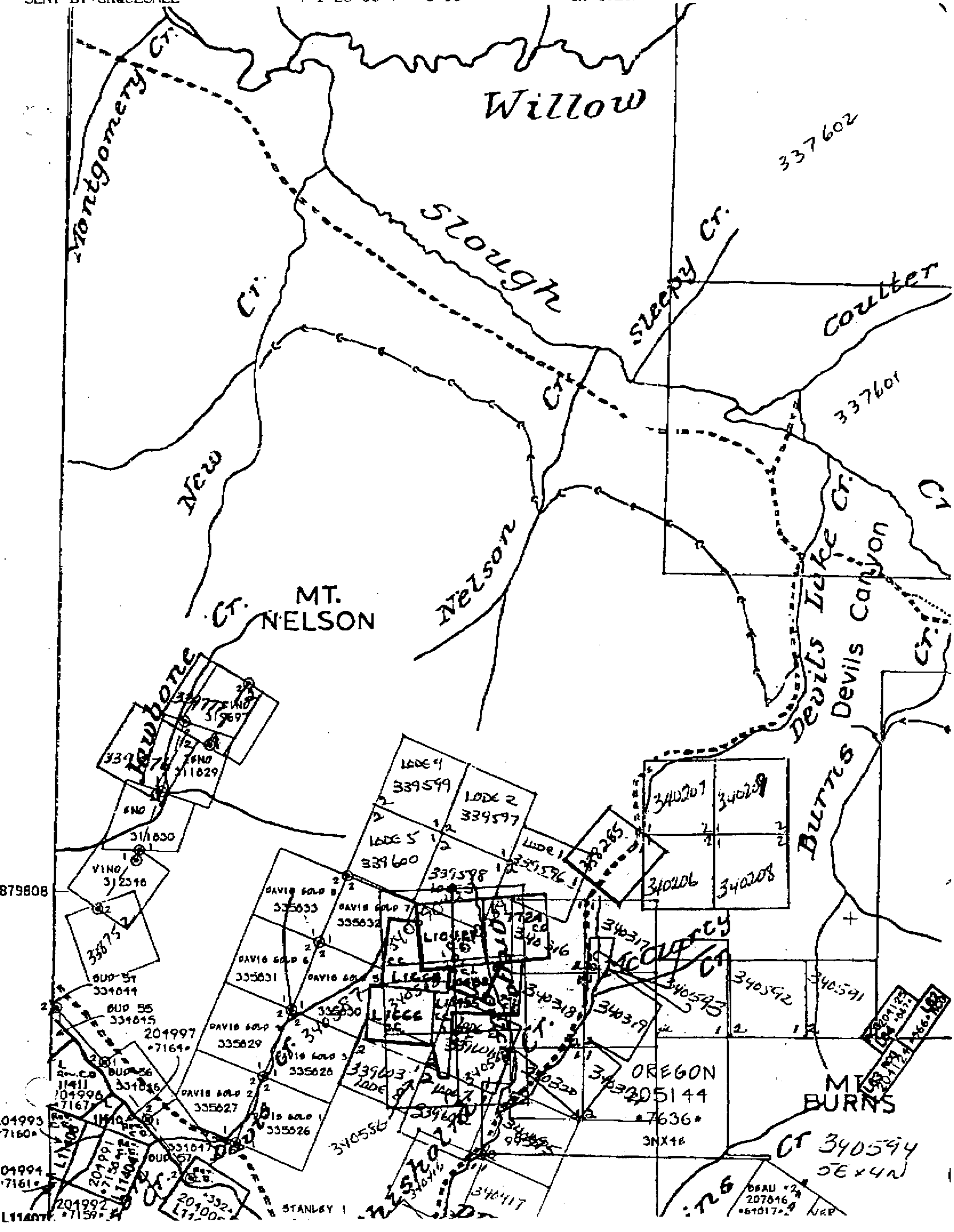
The KNOW Group, now 6 of 2 post claims: VINO, ENO, ZENO, SINO, CRONO, and RENO is successor to Jawbone and Tara Groups of mineral claims. It is situated in the area known as the Barkerville Gold Belt or the Cariboo Gold Mining District. For a general location see figure 1 on preceeding page and in more detail, Know Claim Group Location Map, Figure 2 after this page. Access to the property from Highway 26 is by logging road 72C at Timon Creek and a short road just west of Jawbone Creek. It is situated west of the former community of Stanley enroute between Quesnel and Wells. Another, older, road enters the area from the north over Nelson Mountain from Slough Creek.

HISTORY

The Stanley and VanWinkle area on Lightning Creek to the south is a notable mining area. Butcher Bench produced the largest recorded nugget of the Cariboo 36.4 oz with 6100 oz coming from an area of only a few square yards. The district has several continuing active operations.

The Slough Creek area north of the property has attracted extensive work, and is reputed to have produced more gold than Williams Creek. Most recent photos showing the large nugget gold of the Cariboo are from the south side of this creek.

The promise of the KNOW prospect is inspirational if one beleaves the find reported by Stuart S. Holland 1948, p.34 that: "F.J. Tregillus, of Barkerville, says that the father of W.M. Hong, of Barkerville, told him a Chinese miner had found a 41 ounce nugget on the left fork of Jawbone Creek. The nugget was never shown locally because the finder shortly left for China."


Willow
Montgomery Cr.
Slough
Sleepy Cr.
Coulter
Cr
337602
337601
New Cr.
Nelson Cr.
MT. NELSON
Devils Lake Cr.
Devils Canyon
Burns
Jawbone
LODE 4
339599
LODE 2
339597
LODE 5
339600
340207
340206
340208
DAVIS GOLD
335633
335632
335631
335629
335628
335627
335626
204997
OREGON
205144
•7636•
MT. BURNS
Cr 340594
340592
340591
STANLEY 1
879808

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Previously the area was included in the Richfield formation, a basal quartzite. Struick introduced the concept of terraines and renamed the formations. His description of the Jawbone Creek area is that it is underlain by phyllites. Structural elements he defines are: a fault parallel to Davis Creek, and the Lightning Creek Anticlinorum halfway up Mount Nelson.

Forestry road 72C, continued into the area in 1993, exposes phyllite bedrock. Brecciated phyllite outcrops, 5550S, 70E to 80E, its occurrence on a steep slope accounts for its exposure. To the west and just off the grid at about 4950S another out crop, in Jawbone Creek, is a resistant phyllite. These with the group of siliceous outcrops just south of the grid are representative of the country rock.

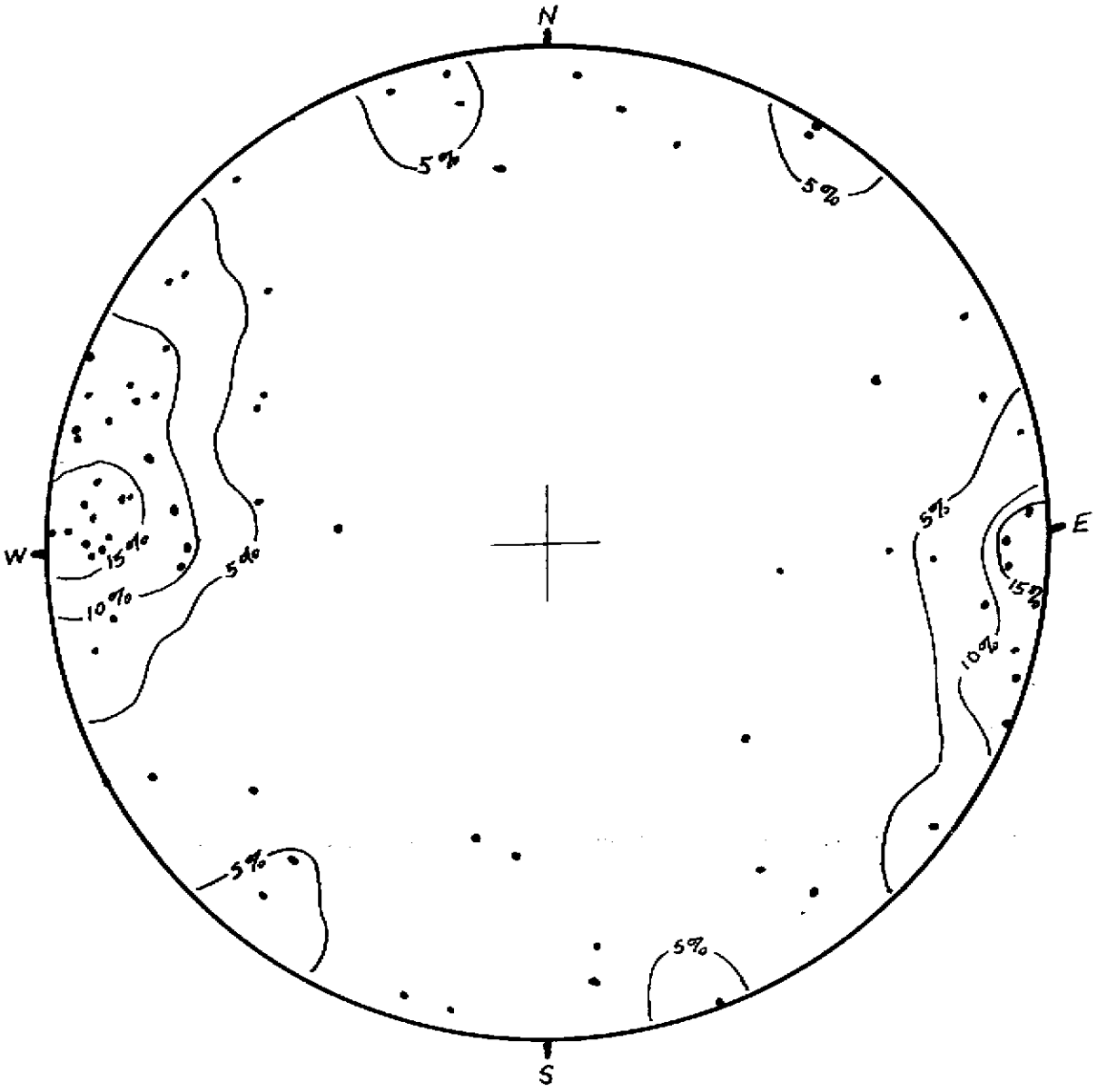
There are also remnants of north striking mafic dykes presumably related to the Mount Murry intrusives. They are not as fully weathered as the enclosing till. From one such feature at 10.6 km the road builders obtained gravel for use on this road. Examination will still locate other thinner dykes, evidence that these soils are not glacial tills. The Fraser glaciation could not have completely covered the interior Basin as suggested by Tipper, 1971. This may explain the lack of observed moraines noted by him. His 1971 report is an invitation to discussion. Subsequent writers ignore this purpose of Bulletin 196 treating this writting as proven fact.

South of Lightning Creek, the Dominion Claims were visited by Holland, 1948, p.56. A precis of that information follows:

The north east of Lot 11404 is underlain by grey flaggy quartzites and squeezed pea size quartz pebble conglomerate. They are overlain by about 100 feet of limestone outcropping in the canyon of Anderson Creek. Overlying the limestone is a 1500 feet or more belt of chloritic rocks grading upward from bright green chloritic schist to brown weathering chlorite schist to quartzite. They strike north 30 degrees west and dip 20 to 40 degrees west. The claims are south west of the major anticlinal axis but the limestone and chloritic schists are not repeated on the north east side.

It is suspected that Holland has described the components of alteration.

Along the baseline, parallel the VLF-EM, magnetic structures, see Geology map, the outcrop is similar to the Dominion Claims pebble conglomerate further exposed by blasting. Quartz intrusive alteration, is necessary for outcrops to expose through the mature weathered soils. The pisolites (pebbles) have a hyaline, opalene sheen to them. On the Dominion Claims they are seen to grade from oolites, 3mm, at the ends of the outcrop area, inward, to the larger size, 8 to 10mm with associated carbonate. On the grid, 5550S, 20E, an outcrop is quartz with phenocrysts of feldspar. This is also seen just east of the Dominion Claims adit possibly relating to the pre-Mississippian Proserpine type intrusive described by Holland 1948, p.18.



EQUAL AREA PLOT

OF 72 JOINT MEASUREMENTS

POLES PROJECTED TO UPPER HEMISPHERE

MEAN ORIENTATION : STRIKE 004° mag.

DIP 82° W

BTM 1/96

LOCAL GEOLOGY cont

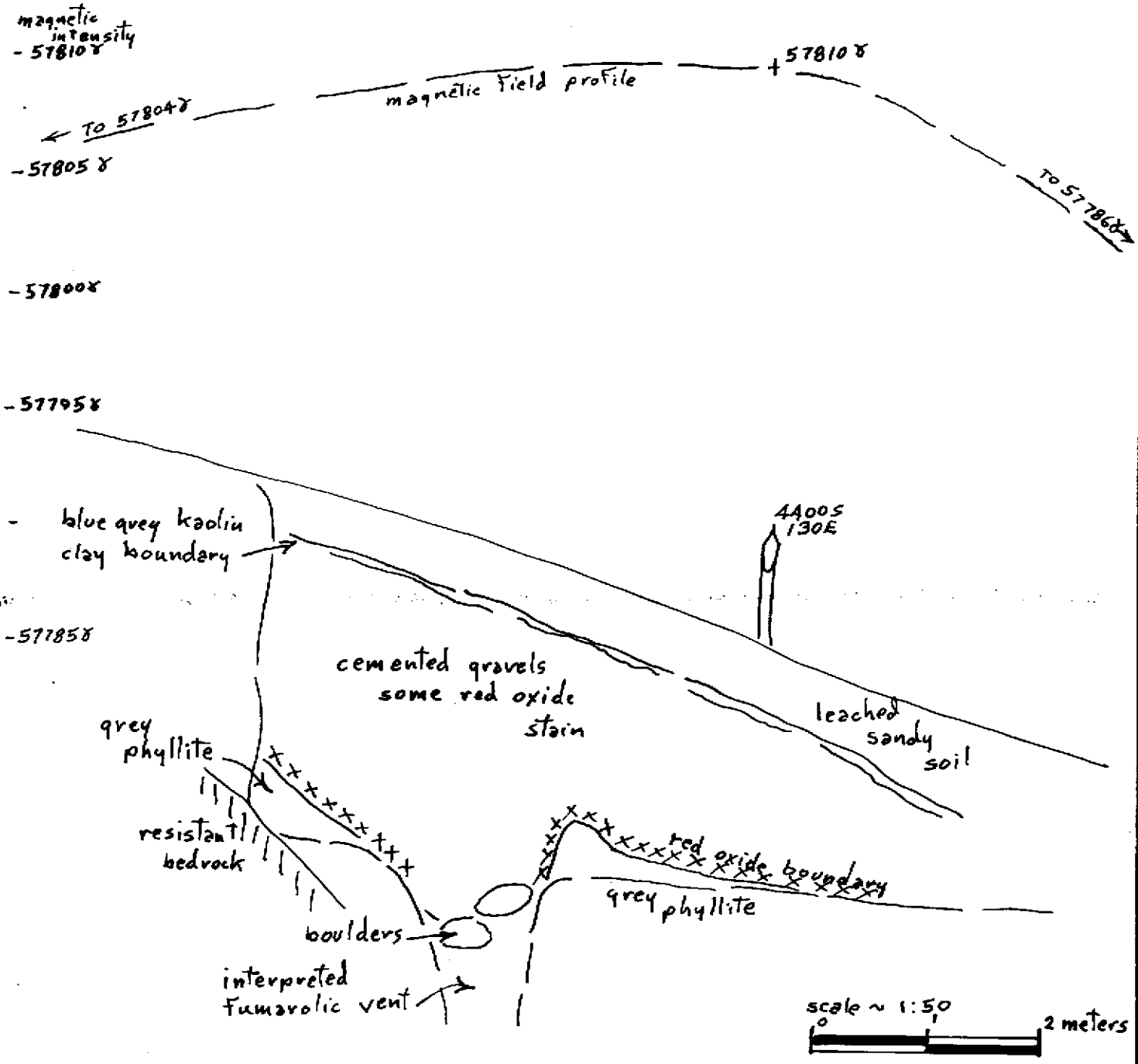
Some exposures have manganese stains, often a mineralization indicator. EM conductors when drilled may be labeled as graphitic shear zones, which may be wad. Drilling inclined holes at this type of EM zone often misses the metallic component, other alteration features being seen instead.

In the area of this study, between 4300S and 4330S, 80E to 90E, a a "B" type quartz vein of over a meters width is located. Its vertical dip and exposed side give it the appearance of being over 2 to 3 meters across. This too is a measure of silica alteration intensity. Two parts of the EM conductor straddle this quartz vein. To the west near 40W the EM target is poorly conductive. To the east, at 200E, is an other conductor. This seems to indicate a sequence of events in this intrusive. First silica flooding, followed by intrusion of a more diverse chemical nature. The silica having sealed up the primary vents the subsequent activity has to shatter into a more brittle cap or divert around it.

Of some interest is that the only placer mining along Jawbone Creek is on the east bank of the east branch where the outpourings of the mineralizing structure have enriched the weathered overburden.

The 72C road from 12.5 km to 13.5 km exposes considerable outcrop allowing for some structural information to be observed. The schists are seen to have various shallow dipping orientation with several small tight folds. This does not seem to identify the lightning creek anticlinorum supposed to be here. Of interest are the two borrow pits excavated at 11.5 km and 11.8 km. They show quartz veining and general silicification at depth, 10 to 20 meters, that is not continous to surface. When one realizes this is a mature weathered terrain, not deeply excavated by natures agencies through eons of time, there is significance to this observation. The processes of mountain building can be explained by other than great synclinal folding and valley scouring. There was not enough room on the geology plan to display the jointing. To record this information an equal area plot is presented on page 7 preceeding this page. The orientation is dominantly 004 mag or 027 degrees and dips 82 degrees west. This is the "B" vein direction.

Further excavation on the trench at 4400S, 130E seems to cross section a fumarolic vent expected to be the source of the weak magnetic structures followed in this study. A simple alteration pattern is assosciated with this vent. See sketch on page 9 following.



SKETCH SECTION OF TRENCH

BTM 11/96

GEOPHYSICS

The present grid was initiated at 1675W on line "J" The base line is due magnetic north or 23 degrees east of true north. Numbering on the baseline is from 5000S at this point and follows along the VLF field strength maximum of the conductor.

The VLF conductive structure is continuous on or near the baseline for its entire length. It appears that the conductivity of the structure significantly drops off by about 4500S. North of this point the conductive nature of the structure appears to have transposed to both the east and west. Line extensions pick it up at about 200E. Exploration to the west is progressing. This bifurcation of the structure may indicate two cycles of intrusion, a primary one silica rich opening and initiating mineralization, and a secondary cycle in which a metallic rich injection occurs in selected channel ways.

Several alteration components of these intrusives are identifiable by geophysical means. The alteration can be divided into mineralogical, petrological, and shatter envelope components. The shatter envelope is the passages, plumbing, for alteration to develope in. With detailed study it is seen to have a fairly consistent pattern.

A hint of the shatter envelope pattern is seen in the magnetometer survey, being irregular magnetic highs and lows flanking the EM conductor to the west and a fairly continuous but moderate high flanking on the east and uphill side of the conductor. The difference in the two flanking structures was dictated by the topography at the time of intrusion. This shows the terrain is mature and not heavily eroded since that time. The down hill side may be more interesting to the prospector. Here we are deeper into the shatter envelope where the focii of shear and tension stress form explosive venting passage ways. To identify this A closer grid spacing, 10 meters by 10 meters, was used. Detailed magnetometer surveys were paced in between lines.

To test the main structure, the VLF-EM conductor, several of these shatter cone, secondary zones, have been identified by magnetic surveys. The magnetometer gives structural detail on cloudless days. Clouds can cause reading drift of at least 20 gammas or more. This is not acceptable when the total range of the readings is 60 gammas.

The tension veins radiate laterally and parallel the intrusive, VLF-EM conductor. They show up as weak magnetic highs. There is also a pattern of oblique or shear fractures. Where these stress indicators focus is an area of intense shattering, the vent where the intrusive has released pressure. Depending on many complex factors these vents may be mineralized. On other prospects they have been seen to form dumbbell patterns or pairs straddling the intrusive. Because of the steepness of this hillside the uphill side was not tested assuming structural and geometric reasons for greater difficulty in identification.

GEOPHYSICS

Between 4230S and 4410S two parallel tension patterns are seen as the focus of venting. Chinese workings where the structure crosses the creek attest to this. These structures were not defined at their northern end. Complementary structures are suggested by more chinese workings to the east. Further surveys were done in this area: the detailed magnetometer survey, 4450S to 4800S, by 100E to 100W filling in between previous detailed surveys; extension of the grid to 400E between 4100S and 4550s.

The detailed magnetometer survey identifies 4650S on the 0 baseline as a point of departure from which two structures shear off to the east and join the previously detailed structures. Two difficulties are seen with this survey. There is a 20 gamma closure error along 4450S. Between 4400S and 4450S further detail is needed to fill in the remaining part of the second structure. To the west of the baseline a larger structure seems to indicate more intense venting. It is symetrically positioned across the baseline to the two structures to the east.

The extension of the grid identifies three differing VLF-EM structures: a cross onto, or half crossover at 150E, 4250S to 4100S; a conductor inductor between 250E and 300E; and an inductor along at 400E. The magnetometer survey of course does not have sufficent detail to confirm the VLF structures other than the inductor at 400E. It hints at the continuation of the detailed magnetic structures to the north.

GEOCHEMICAL TESTING

In '91 Warren Hunt requested that two of the shatter structures be tested by sampling of alder leaves. Two traverses were made across magnetically defined structures. The assays are not spectacular for their values. They seemed to indicate gold concentration where they are near to the shatter structures interpreted from the magnetometer study.

The limitations in alder leaf sampling were again encountered with this study. Alders do not grow every where in the area of interest. Presumably water and depth of soil control their location. In 1994 a block comprizing 51 locations was tested. Again in 1995 another 63 locations was tested. The samples were of one to two pounds in size. At some locations this defoliated all the alders. It took about an hour a pound to collect the samples. The studies all differ. The '94 series was picked in July and the orientation survey was sampled in September '91. The '95 series was picked in August. Again, previously higher values now asseyed poorly though were adjacent to better valued samples. This is possibly due to the depletion of material available by the first testing. Different trees had to be sampled on this study.

Differing areas of the intrusive structure are being examined. The '94 area was fairly level and in an area interpreted as marginal to an area of intense silicification. This area tested in '95 is very steep and close to the primary VLF structure because the silicification event was not as intense.

GEOCHEMICAL TESTING cont.

A complex pattern of mineralization seems evident. The similarity of metal distribution patterns for all elements plotted, see appendix, indicates that a primary mineralizing source is being examined. If this were a glacially distributed mineralization it would be expected that there would be a more random correlation between elements. Gold was the primary interest. Concentrations at 5100S, 20W and 4900S, 100W are interpreted.

Molybdenums distribution though subdued is assosciated with the magnetic feature at 5050S.

Copper patterns correspond to the drainage. The high value at 4830S, 70W, 204ppm, may be related to the magnetic structure the placer miners sought with shafts and washes.

Lead like molybdenum, zinc, arsenic and barium seems to indicate a N/S vein 5050S, 20W as well as increasing in the drainage below the magnetic structures.

Zinc like lead, molybdenum, arsenic and barium indicates a N/S vein 5050S, 20W/30W as well as the drainage 5050S, 70W.

Silver was more variable in last years study, possibly due to assay changes.

Nickel like cobalt increases in the drainage down hill from the magnetic structures.

Cobalt like nickel is assosciated with the three magnetic structures.

Manganese seems to mirror the concentration patterns of the other elements though not identifying the N/S vein 5050S, 20W.

Arsenic values seem related to drainage, magnetic structures, and like molybdenum, lead, zinc and barium the vein 5050S, 20W.

Uranium shows very weak response related to less silica flooding in this area as was suggested as source in the previous survey. As with thorium, and possibly manganese, strontium, and bismuth, 5000S, 40W and 4800S, 50W to 70W are points of enrichment.

Thorium seems concentrated by drainage. As with uranium, and possibly manganese, strontium, and bismuth, 5000S, 40W and 4800S, 50W to 70W are points of enrichment.

Strontium is only nominally concentrated along 4800S which is in a placer miners flumed wash. In many ways its distribution is similar to Thorium

Cadmium may be in concentration relative to the magnetic anomalies.

Bismuth seems controlled by drainage, the offsetting pattern assosciated but mutually exclusive to the other mineralization is not evident in this area. Like strontium its distribution is similar to Thorium

Lanthanum seems controlled by drainage.

Chromium too seems controlled by drainage.

Barium appears to decrease into the drainage and away from the the N/S vein 5050S, 20W or the baseline located VLF-EM structure.

Boron correlates with that of gold.

The assay report is presented in the appendix, See also the Geochem maps.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

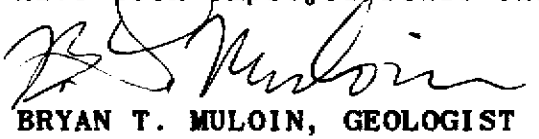
The distribution patterns developed in the geochemical study identify small vein structures, and that this is a residual soil that is being tested. On this hillside drainage has modified elemental distribution. The bedrock topography of this hill side is more rugged than the soil surface.It is between 20 to 30 feet to these veins judging from the magnetometer survey. The range in bedrock topograpy can be seen in the quartz veining which stands high and exposes above the soil surface. Metallic veins can be expected to weather deeply. Fumarolic sources of metal are likely to be very deep fissures.

Further work on the trench at 4400S, 130E will give more information on the alteration pattern being studied in this project. Drill holes and backhoe work may be convenient, they seem not necessary, and not as environment friendly as the pick and shovel.

Recommendations seem meaningless when directed to ones self. The interest in this prospect at this point is both further exploration along lines already defined and the lure of a potential mine. To this end: continued geophysics to follow and define the structure; alder sampling to chemically develope the picture of structural component significance; and excavation for first hand knowledge are all required.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, BRYAN T. MULOIN, declare that I am a graduate of Queen`s University, Kingston, Ontario, having received a bachelor`s degree in Geological Sciences from its Faculty of Applied Science in 1971; and that I have been employed since then in mining exploration.



BRYAN T. MULOIN, GEOLOGIST

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Bryan Muloin File # 95-3115 Page 1

P.O. Box 1312, Fort St. James BC V0J 1P0

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
100W 4910S	1	103	4	520	<.3	94	6	3182	.13	10	<5	<2	10	567	.2	<2	<2	<1	19.26	2.830	<1	3	5.52	119	<.01	54	.05	.01	23.45	<2	17
100W 4980S	2	97	6	480	.3	70	2	2167	.11	20	<5	<2	7	583	.3	<2	<2	<1	20.74	2.868	<1	2	5.89	221	<.01	63	.03	.01	23.59	<2	6
100W 5100S	1	97	11	439	.6	37	2	3706	.13	23	<5	<2	12	572	<.2	<2	<2	1	17.77	2.939	<1	4	5.17	116	<.01	111	.04	.01	22.24	<2	18
90W 4910S	1	112	4	473	<.3	91	6	3835	.10	18	<5	<2	12	662	<.2	<2	<2	1	21.16	2.724	<1	3	6.63	122	<.01	68	.05	.01	23.96	<2	3
90W 4980S	1	112	<3	743	<.3	98	5	3908	.12	20	<5	<2	13	587	<.2	<2	<2	1	20.67	3.019	<1	4	4.72	125	<.01	74	.05	.01	23.34	<2	1
90W 4990S	<1	125	<3	654	.3	169	4	3634	.14	19	<5	<2	11	656	.2	<2	2	1	19.91	3.328	<1	4	5.21	96	<.01	62	.05	.01	23.33	<2	2
80W 4820S	<1	120	4	432	<.3	107	4	3693	.12	9	<5	<2	13	710	<.2	<2	<2	<1	18.15	3.125	5	3	5.42	112	<.01	59	.09	.01	22.30	<2	<1
80W 4990S	<1	118	7	741	<.3	162	17	8566	.13	26	<5	<2	35	596	.7	<2	5	1	17.43	3.460	2	4	6.60	76	<.01	50	.11	.01	22.87	<2	1
80W 5000S	<1	162	5	968	<.3	130	8	4725	.17	20	<5	<2	15	587	.4	<2	<2	1	22.19	2.957	1	3	5.00	82	<.01	54	.06	.01	23.86	<2	9
70W 4800S	<1	135	5	520	<.3	172	4	18662	.13	31	7	<2	58	1025	.5	<2	10	1	15.71	3.297	5	5	6.85	82	<.01	49	.14	.01	22.78	<2	9
70W 4830S	1	204	3	631	.3	159	17	5616	.16	174	<5	<2	22	507	.2	<2	6	1	11.97	3.842	2	3	6.80	81	<.01	63	.15	.01	20.70	<2	2
70W 4990S	<1	117	5	802	<.3	98	10	5215	.15	260	<5	<2	20	489	<.2	<2	4	<1	18.52	3.808	2	4	5.54	87	<.01	111	.10	.01	23.03	<2	<1
RE 70W 4990S	<1	118	5	807	.3	96	10	5245	.15	264	<5	<2	18	491	<.2	<2	3	1	18.66	3.849	<1	4	5.59	86	<.01	112	.10	.01	22.89	2	3
70W 5000S	<1	121	4	729	<.3	183	6	6693	.13	74	<5	<2	23	581	.3	<2	4	<1	19.95	3.067	<1	2	3.96	101	<.01	67	.08	.01	23.55	<2	<1
70W 5050S	<1	115	10	790	.3	122	10	6286	.15	43	<5	<2	24	584	.3	<2	5	1	17.83	3.203	1	3	5.51	94	<.01	121	.11	.01	23.08	<2	2
70W 5060S	<1	117	5	818	<.3	68	2	7013	.16	51	<5	<2	29	472	.4	<2	3	1	14.68	3.630	2	4	5.43	134	<.01	169	.05	.01	21.34	<2	<1
60W 4800S	<1	131	<3	462	<.3	169	3	8051	.12	25	<5	<2	33	996	.2	<2	5	1	17.03	3.346	6	3	7.09	90	<.01	35	.09	.01	23.84	<2	2
60W 5000S	1	130	4	887	<.3	70	4	8737	.13	20	<5	<2	34	566	.2	<2	7	<1	18.48	3.460	1	2	4.87	107	<.01	87	.05	.01	23.24	<2	1
60W 5030S	1	137	9	682	.3	67	8	1444	.20	23	<5	<2	6	644	.2	<2	<2	1	18.17	3.446	<1	7	6.10	116	<.01	55	.12	.02	23.14	<2	2
60W 5060S	<1	168	10	896	.3	228	7	6643	.20	43	<5	<2	27	493	.3	<2	5	1	16.58	3.726	7	6	5.68	80	<.01	119	.10	.01	22.42	<2	3
60W 5070S	<1	92	<3	622	<.3	67	3	5816	.09	20	<5	<2	21	564	<.2	<2	4	<1	18.21	3.230	1	2	6.01	197	<.01	124	.03	.01	23.26	<2	2
50W 4800S	<1	120	6	544	<.3	163	8	11062	.10	22	6	<2	46	924	.4	<2	9	1	17.67	3.122	5	3	5.63	69	<.01	62	.11	.01	23.75	<2	3
50W 5000S	2	81	<3	500	<.3	61	5	3259	.10	30	<5	<2	14	488	<.2	<2	2	<1	16.94	3.349	<1	2	6.16	187	<.01	70	.03	.01	22.80	<2	3
50W 5050S	2	76	<3	543	<.3	10	1	1177	.12	139	<5	<2	9	498	<.2	<2	<2	<1	15.71	3.156	<1	2	5.50	163	<.01	79	.02	.01	21.99	<2	2
50W 5070S	<1	76	6	562	<.3	45	2	4938	.11	182	<5	<2	19	553	.7	2	2	1	16.94	3.289	2	4	6.38	94	<.01	138	.05	.03	23.06	<2	4
50W 5080S	<1	121	4	803	<.3	101	3	6710	.11	26	<5	<2	25	664	.2	<2	3	<1	18.85	3.770	<1	2	6.13	84	<.01	110	.04	.01	23.88	<2	2
40W 4960S	<1	183	5	705	<.3	124	11	6456	.14	70	<5	<2	26	465	.5	<2	5	1	15.70	4.179	2	6	6.26	103	<.01	54	.09	.05	23.00	<2	6
40W 4990S	1	104	5	710	.4	52	2	3656	.10	22	<5	<2	13	585	.3	<2	2	1	19.42	3.210	<1	2	5.88	103	<.01	69	.04	.01	24.08	<2	1
40W 5000S	<1	105	4	574	<.3	70	3	11578	.10	26	7	<2	45	603	.3	<2	8	1	20.13	2.736	<1	3	6.41	88	<.01	88	.04	.01	24.63	<2	1
40W 5010S	<1	83	5	529	<.3	49	5	6120	.09	33	6	<2	24	528	.2	<2	5	1	19.37	2.866	<1	5	6.32	227	<.01	52	.03	.01	24.09	<2	1
40W 5060S	1	107	5	586	<.3	28	2	1928	.12	37	<5	<2	11	394	<.2	<2	2	1	13.12	4.258	2	3	5.19	146	<.01	98	.04	.01	20.72	<2	1
40W 5080S	1	101	5	751	<.3	34	2	1844	.12	35	<5	<2	10	536	<.2	<2	2	<1	15.86	3.365	1	4	4.88	256	<.01	96	.03	.01	21.70	2	4
40W 5090S	<1	161	5	931	<.3	75	4	6999	.11	25	<5	<2	28	556	.2	<2	5	<1	16.44	3.717	2	3	5.99	73	<.01	92	.05	.01	22.63	<2	1
40W 5100S	<1	97	4	496	<.3	50	2	4694	.11	54	<5	<2	16	620	<.2	<2	2	<1	18.09	3.083	<1	3	5.93	71	<.01	89	.03	.01	23.14	<2	1

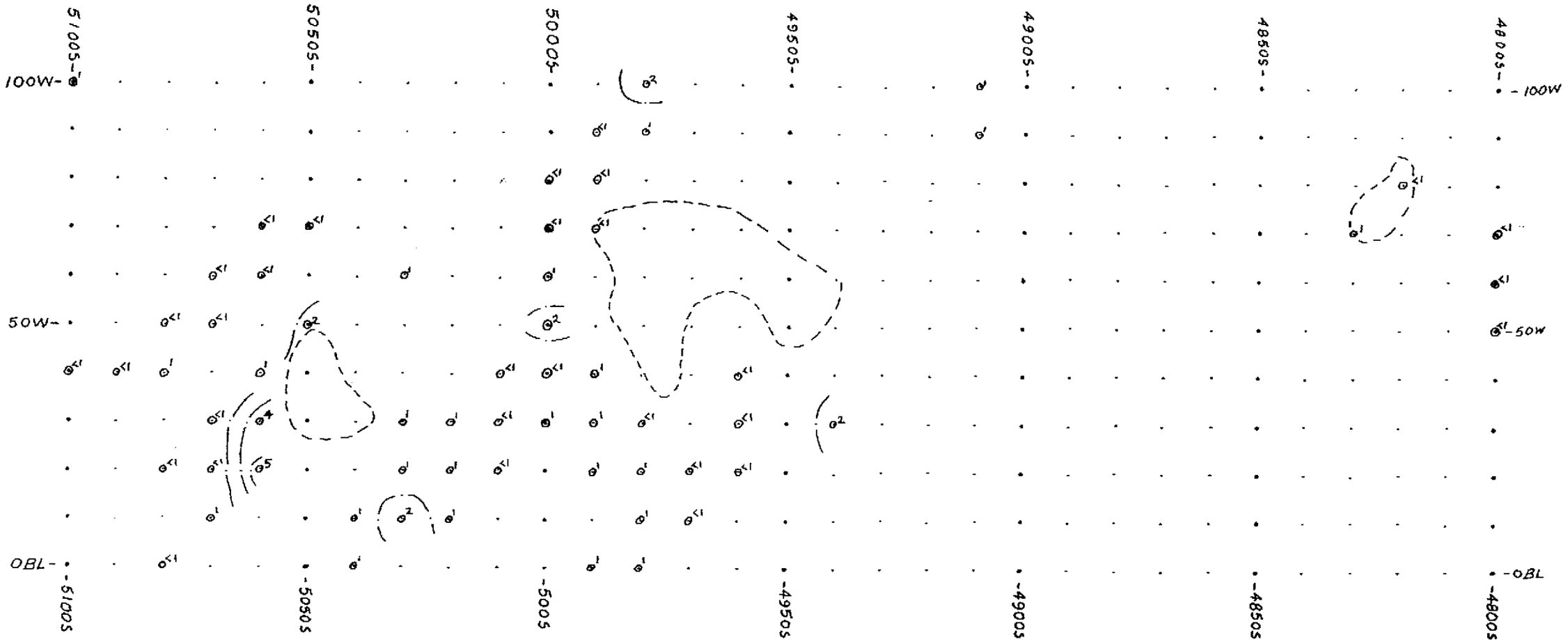
ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
- SAMPLE TYPE: VEGETATION AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 25 1995 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 9/95 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
30W 4940S	2	46	5	235	<.3	62	3	1551	.11	7	<5	<2	7	561	<.2	<2	<2	<1	16.94	2.557	1	3	8.25	284	<.01	45	.05	.01	24.06	<2	5
30W 4960S	<1	109	<3	716	<.3	37	6	4979	.11	8	<5	<2	16	552	.2	<2	3	<1	19.77	3.038	<1	2	6.88	258	<.01	42	.05	.01	24.86	<2	4
30W 4980S	<1	89	<3	608	<.3	20	3	2697	.09	7	<5	<2	9	510	.5	<2	<2	<1	19.84	3.083	1	3	8.64	106	<.01	59	.04	.01	24.92	<2	1
30W 4990S	1	78	4	468	<.3	49	6	2434	.10	8	<5	<2	9	496	.2	<2	<2	<1	17.18	3.312	1	2	6.42	245	<.01	66	.04	.01	23.58	<2	1
30W 5000S	1	100	3	570	<.3	48	7	5329	.10	8	<5	<2	22	499	<.2	<2	3	<1	17.22	3.163	1	2	6.80	235	<.01	124	.02	<.01	23.55	<2	1
30W 5010S	<1	124	4	592	<.3	79	8	3896	.11	133	<5	<2	13	566	<.2	<2	<2	<1	18.14	3.825	<1	3	8.03	59	<.01	77	.04	.01	24.58	<2	<1
30W 5020S	1	86	3	664	<.3	13	1	3928	.08	20	<5	<2	15	511	.2	<2	3	<1	20.00	2.855	<1	3	6.11	254	<.01	123	.02	.01	24.33	<2	1
30W 5030S	1	59	<3	600	<.3	7	1	962	.08	13	<5	<2	2	521	<.2	<2	<2	<1	19.91	2.594	<1	2	6.22	171	<.01	73	.02	<.01	24.11	<2	1
30W 5060S	4	86	<3	460	<.3	13	2	1742	.12	14	<5	<2	9	412	<.2	<2	<2	<1	12.56	3.224	1	2	4.40	205	<.01	115	.03	.01	19.96	<2	1
30W 5070S	<1	105	4	584	<.3	43	3	1945	.11	17	<5	<2	6	634	.3	<2	<2	<1	19.61	3.107	<1	2	6.21	260	<.01	96	.04	.01	23.56	<2	2
RE 30W 5070S	<1	103	7	569	<.3	40	3	1902	.11	17	<5	<2	7	619	.4	<2	<2	<1	19.14	3.023	<1	2	6.06	254	<.01	94	.04	.01	23.70	<2	1
20W 4960S	1	109	4	587	<.3	29	9	1910	.14	10	<5	<2	7	481	<.2	<2	<2	<1	18.49	2.902	1	3	6.55	174	<.01	67	.03	.01	22.71	<2	1
20W 4970S	<1	69	6	574	<.3	10	2	4030	.11	37	<5	<2	16	413	<.2	<2	3	1	17.06	2.830	1	2	6.32	159	<.01	95	.03	.01	22.63	<2	1
20W 4980S	1	52	4	527	<.3	6	1	1709	.07	15	<5	<2	7	495	<.2	<2	<2	<1	19.43	2.712	<1	2	7.46	267	<.01	80	.02	<.01	23.96	<2	2
20W 4990S	1	108	3	524	<.3	33	4	2498	.12	11	<5	<2	8	590	.2	<2	<2	1	20.05	3.042	<1	2	6.91	330	<.01	86	.03	.01	24.10	<2	1
20W 5010S	<1	99	5	573	<.3	18	3	5031	.12	15	<5	<2	17	496	.2	<2	3	<1	19.18	2.772	1	3	5.49	290	<.01	122	.03	.01	23.21	<2	18
20W 5020S	1	96	4	675	<.3	38	3	2764	.10	20	<5	<2	10	499	.2	<2	<2	<1	18.80	2.846	<1	2	5.52	227	<.01	98	.03	.01	22.79	<2	2
20W 5030S	1	105	10	813	<.3	40	3	2600	.13	20	<5	<2	11	456	<.2	<2	<2	1	17.12	3.974	1	3	6.78	170	<.01	81	.06	.01	22.81	<2	2
20W 5060S	5	91	10	602	<.3	24	2	892	.19	38	<5	<2	6	589	.7	<2	<2	1	16.97	3.446	1	5	6.64	245	<.01	95	.06	.03	22.54	<2	7
20W 5070S	<1	137	8	751	<.3	78	3	7126	.13	93	<5	<2	29	652	.4	<2	5	1	17.44	3.824	2	3	4.11	106	<.01	119	.09	.01	21.64	<2	3
20W 5080S	<1	110	4	681	.3	84	5	2630	.16	36	<5	<2	11	758	.2	<2	<2	1	18.88	2.902	1	3	5.45	107	<.01	71	.06	.01	23.11	<2	3
10W 4970S	<1	102	<3	578	<.3	13	3	9058	.11	36	<5	<2	38	370	<.2	<2	7	1	16.70	2.903	2	3	5.36	258	<.01	163	.02	.01	21.97	<2	1
10W 4980S	1	123	<3	620	<.3	21	2	2118	.10	22	<5	<2	10	413	<.2	<2	<2	<1	16.46	3.313	2	2	5.87	159	<.01	84	.02	.01	21.81	<2	2
10W 5020S	1	114	<3	650	<.3	43	5	3812	.10	28	<5	<2	15	525	<.2	<2	3	<1	18.59	3.075	1	2	6.25	188	<.01	79	.02	<.01	22.89	<2	1
10W 5030S	2	81	4	578	<.3	23	1	1568	.11	15	<5	<2	10	383	<.2	<2	3	<1	14.42	3.729	2	2	5.61	123	<.01	95	.02	.01	20.83	<2	1
10W 5040S	1	64	6	603	<.3	49	2	2717	.11	26	<5	<2	10	608	.4	<2	<2	<1	19.42	2.365	<1	2	6.52	302	<.01	72	.03	.01	23.67	<2	1
10W 5070S	1	73	3	513	<.3	25	1	2393	.12	25	<5	<2	12	492	<.2	<2	2	<1	15.76	3.410	1	2	5.68	232	<.01	118	.03	.01	21.48	<2	1
BL0 4980S	1	84	3	445	<.3	42	4	5459	.11	16	<5	<2	19	418	.5	<2	5	1	16.55	2.900	1	2	5.54	213	<.01	93	.02	.01	22.13	<2	6
BL0 4990S	1	69	<3	453	<.3	35	4	3548	.11	14	<5	<2	15	434	<.2	<2	3	<1	16.72	2.876	1	2	5.92	193	<.01	106	.03	.01	22.05	<2	1
BL0 5040S	1	78	4	608	<.3	58	3	2234	.10	14	<5	<2	11	569	.4	<2	3	<1	18.26	2.540	2	2	6.16	260	<.01	67	.03	.01	22.26	<2	1
BL0 5080S	<1	62	<3	502	<.3	40	2	6808	.08	10	<5	<2	28	549	<.2	<2	6	<1	18.22	2.924	2	2	5.36	259	<.01	133	.02	.01	23.17	<2	1

Sample type: VEGETATION. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

** As data may not be reliable due to volatilization or contamination during ashing.



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

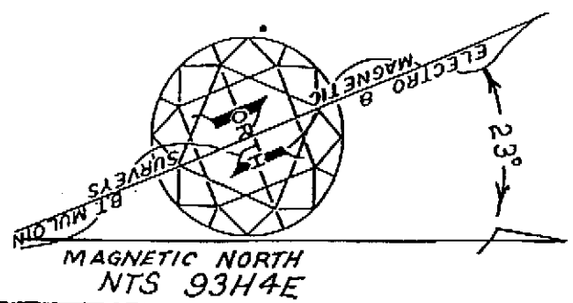
GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-MOLYBDENUM, Mo ppm

MAGNETIC ANOMALY

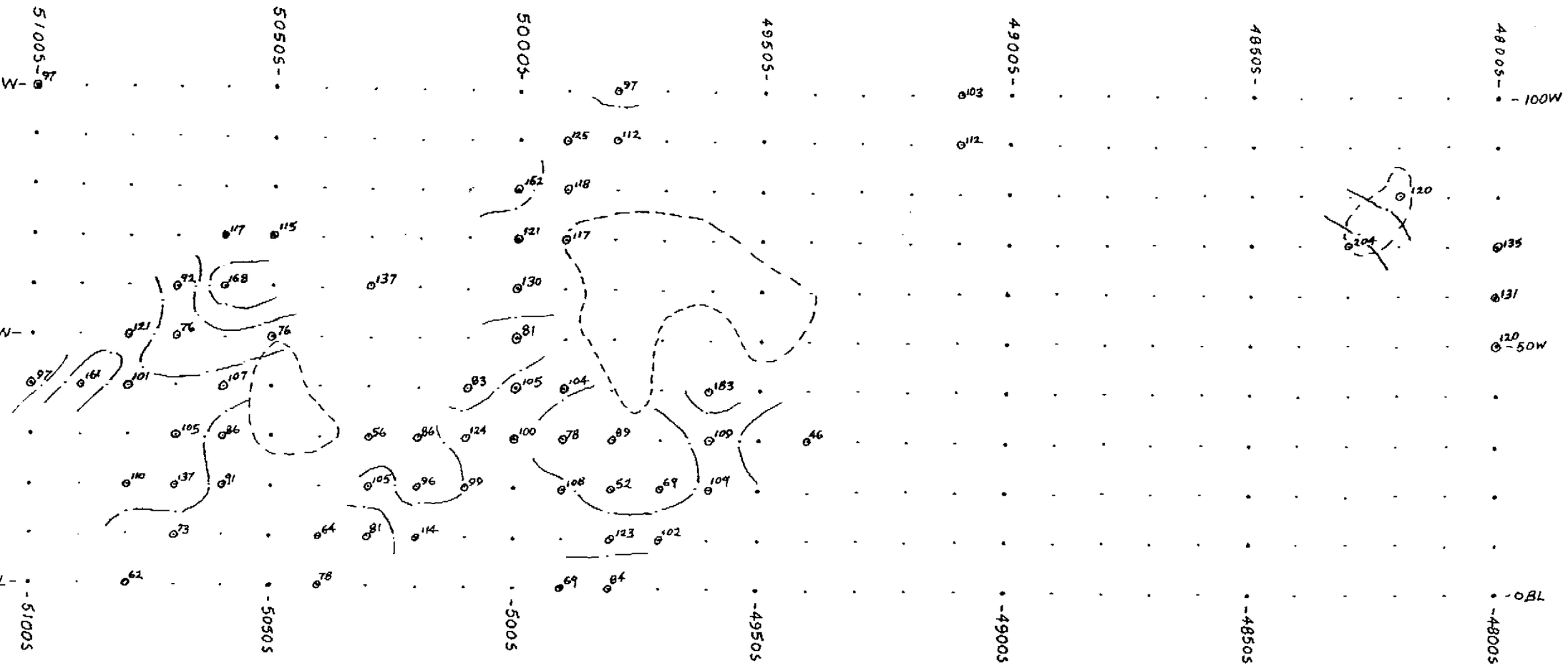
SAMPLE LOCATION

CONTOURS : 2,3,5 ppm

SCALE 1:1000
0 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

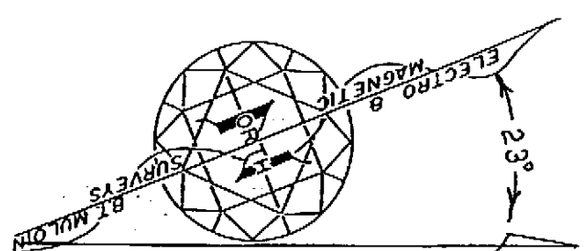
GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-COPPER, Cu ppm

MAGNETIC ANOMALY

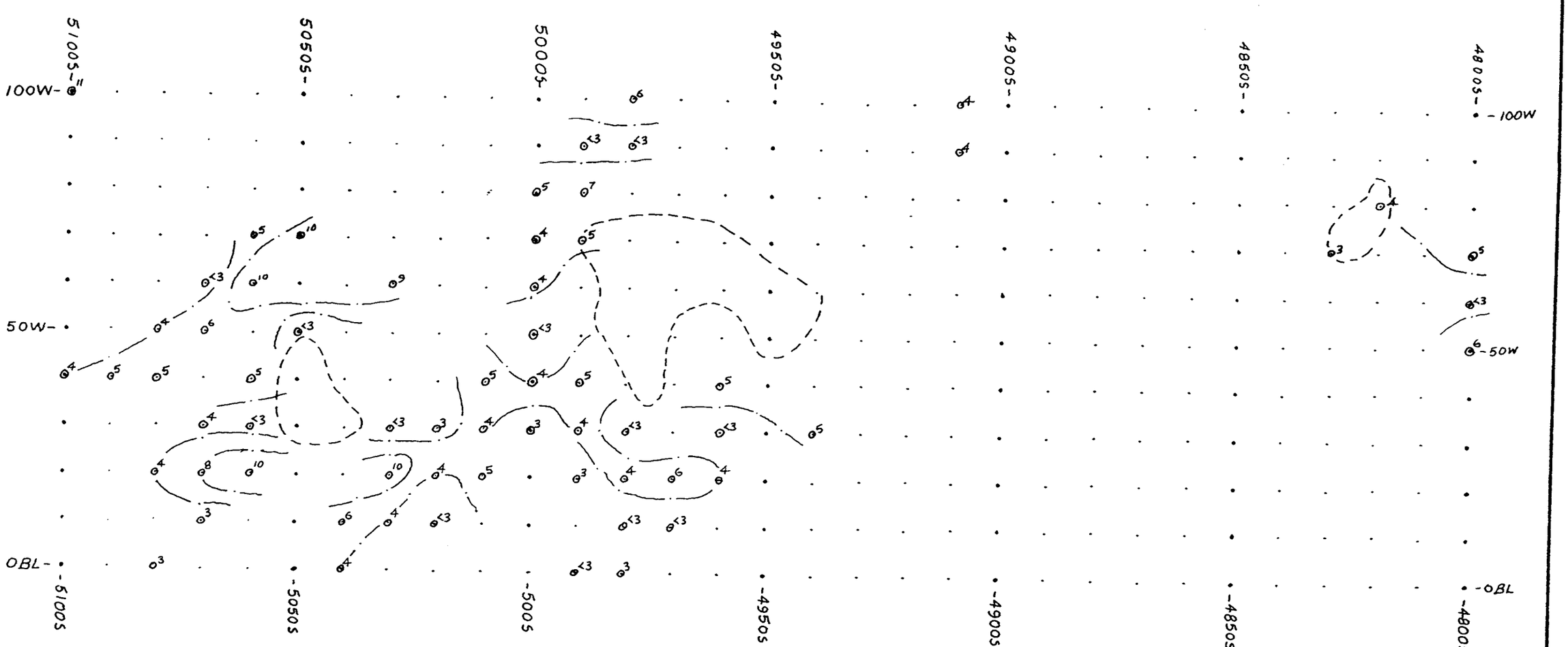
SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

CONTOURS : 100, 150, 200 ppm

SCALE 1:1000
0 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-LEAD, Pb ppm

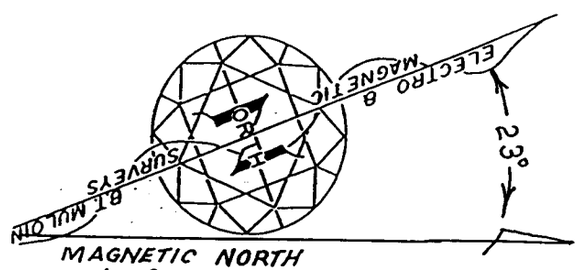
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

CONTOURS : 4.8 ppm

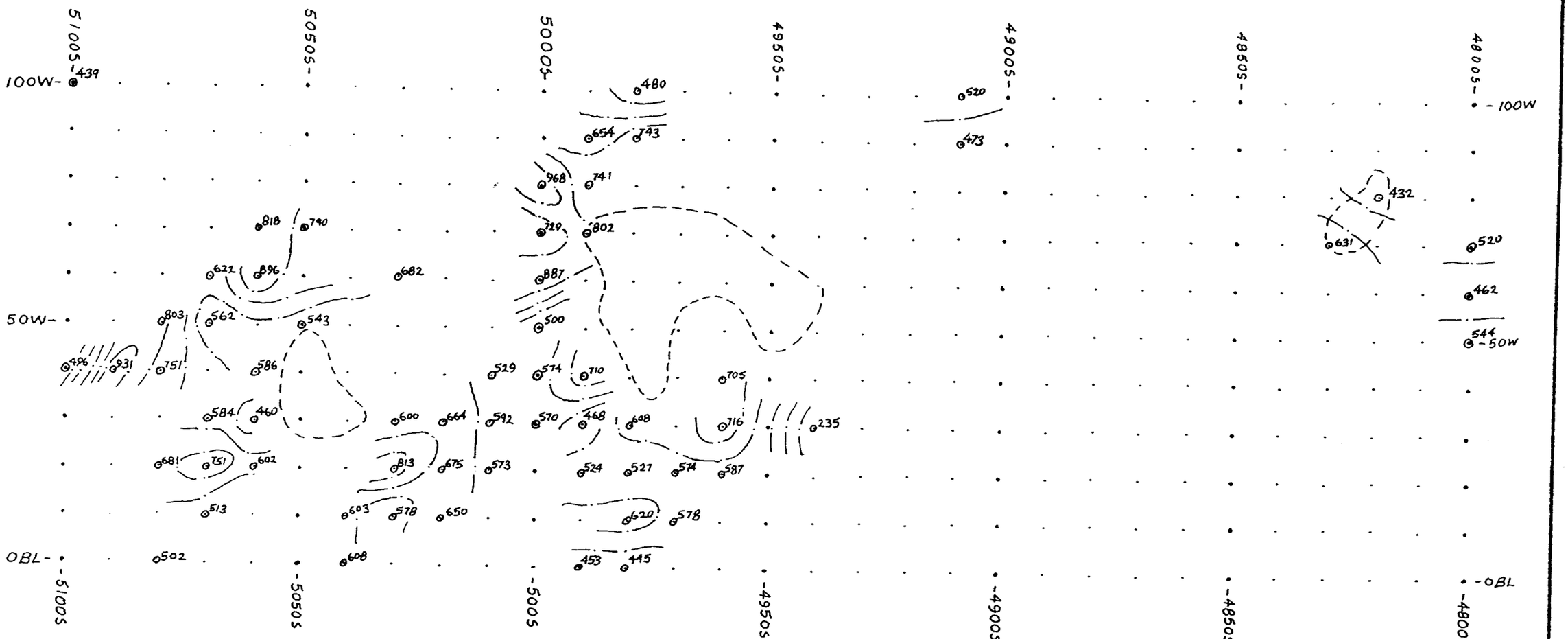
SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50



MAGNETIC NORTH

NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-ZINC, Zn ppm

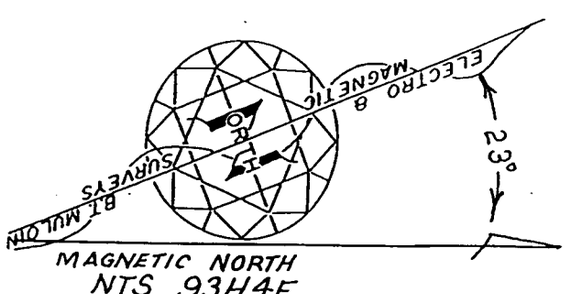
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION

CONTOURS : 500, 600, 700.... ppm

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50



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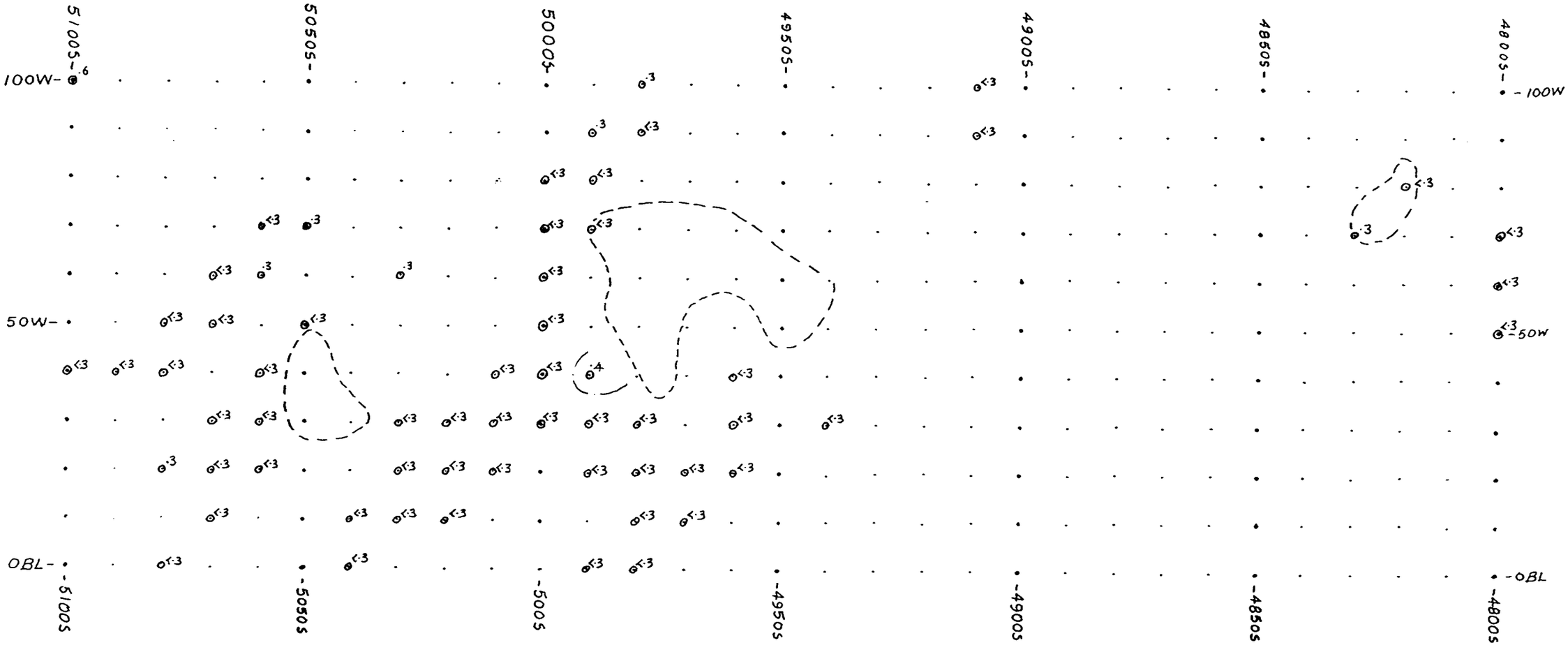


KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

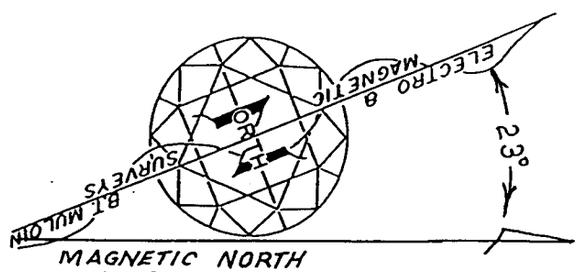
GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-SILVER, Ag ppm

MAGNETIC ANOMALY

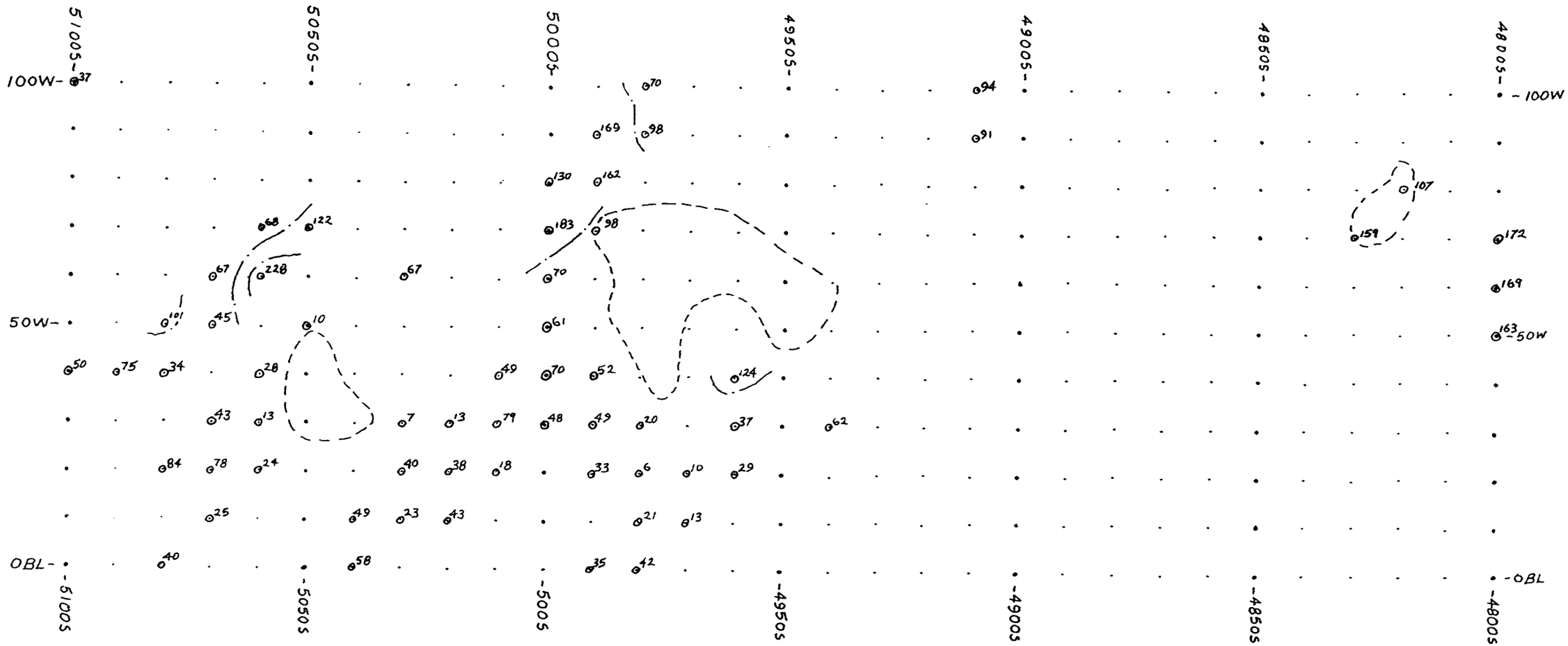
SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

CONTOURS : ·4 ppm

SCALE 1:1000
0 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-NICKEL, Ni; ppm

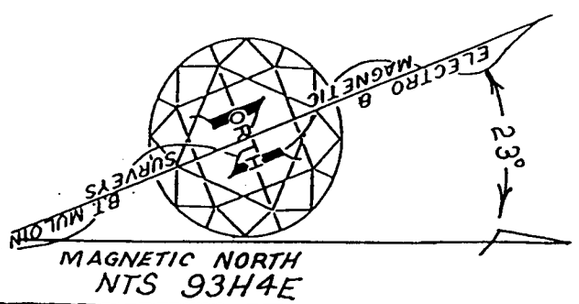
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

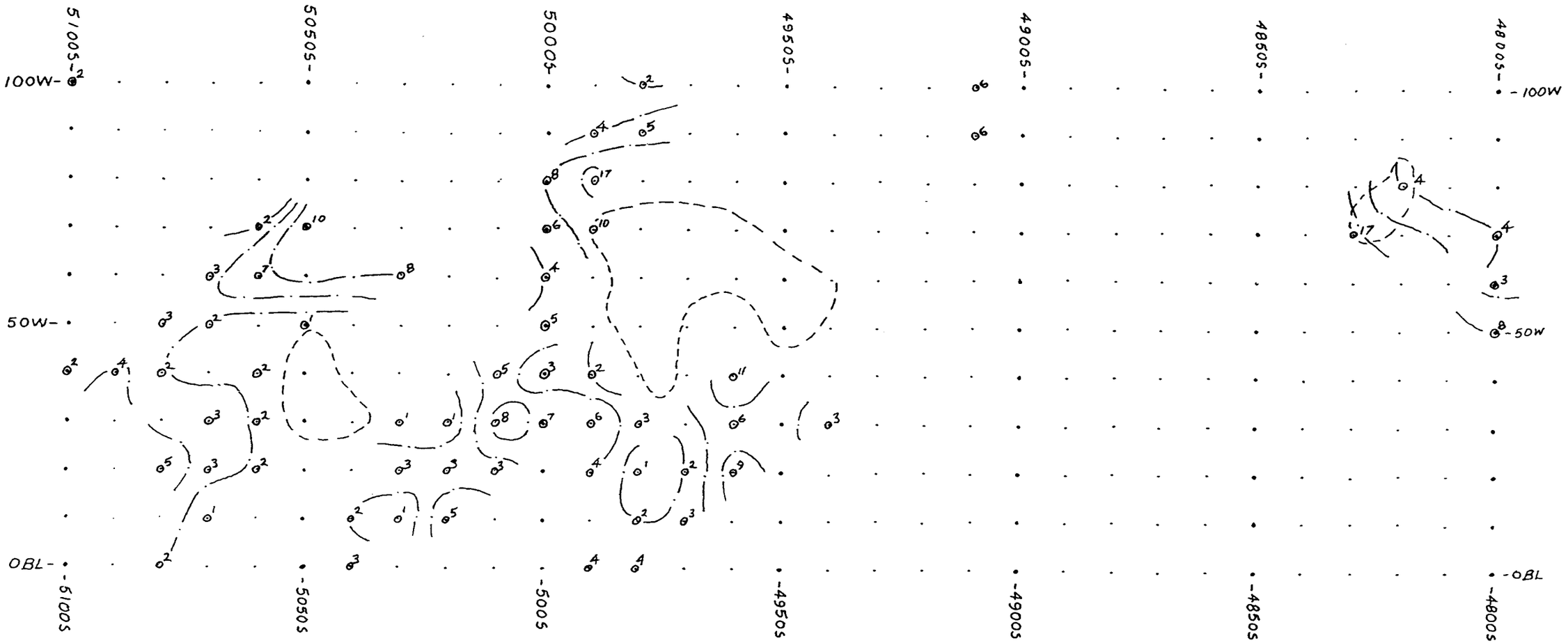
CONTOURS : 100, 200 ppm

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-COBALT, Co ppm

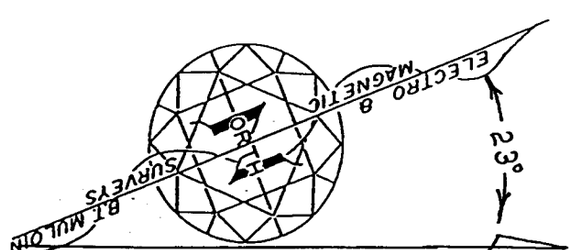
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

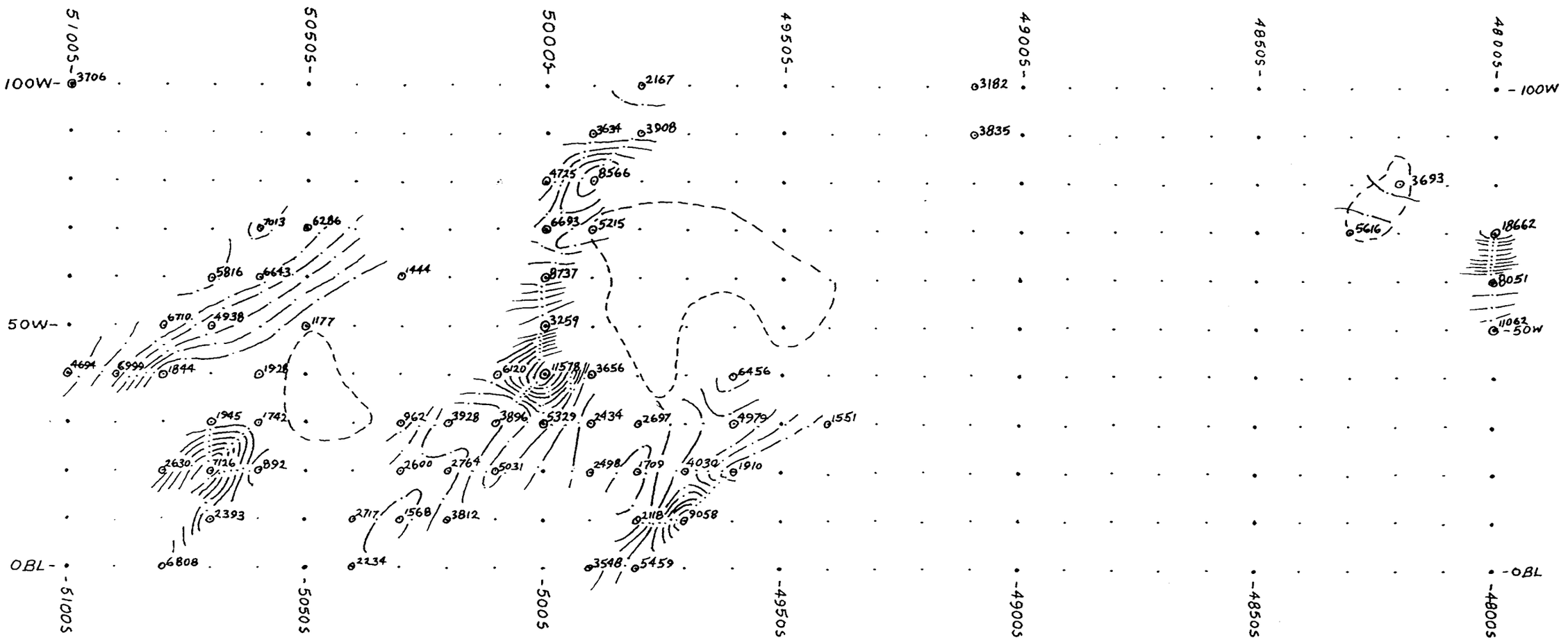
CONTOURS: 2, 4, 8, 16 ppm

SCALE 1:1000

6 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-MANGANESE, Mn ppm

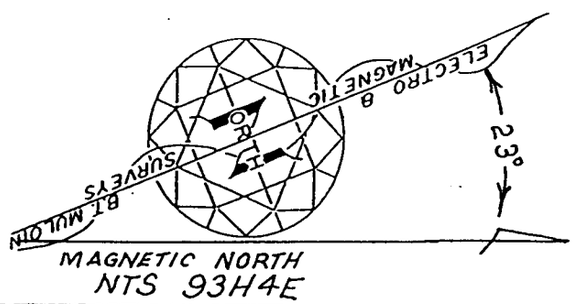
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

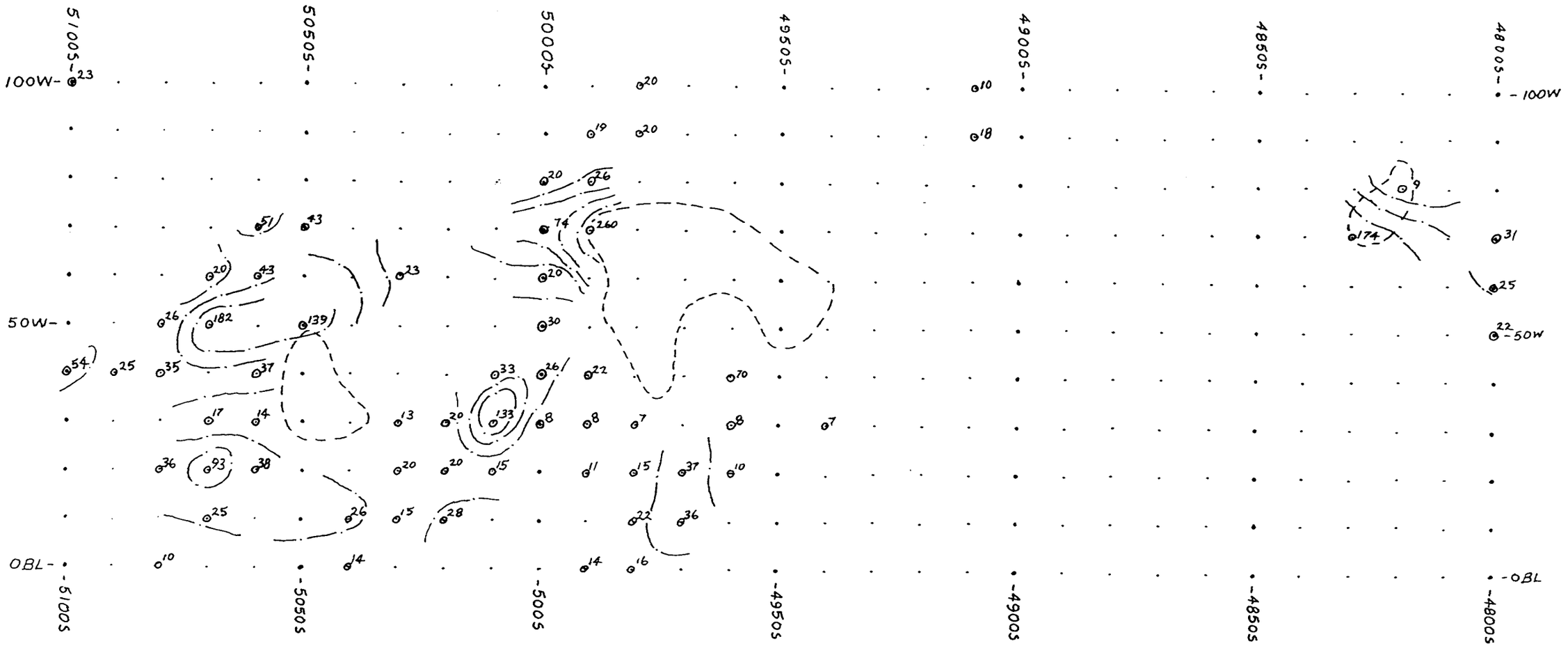
CONTOURS : @ 1000 ppm

SCALE 1:1000

6 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-ARSENIC, As ppm

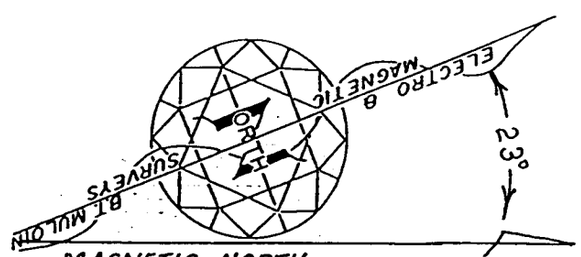
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

CONTOURS : 25, 50, 100, 200 ppm

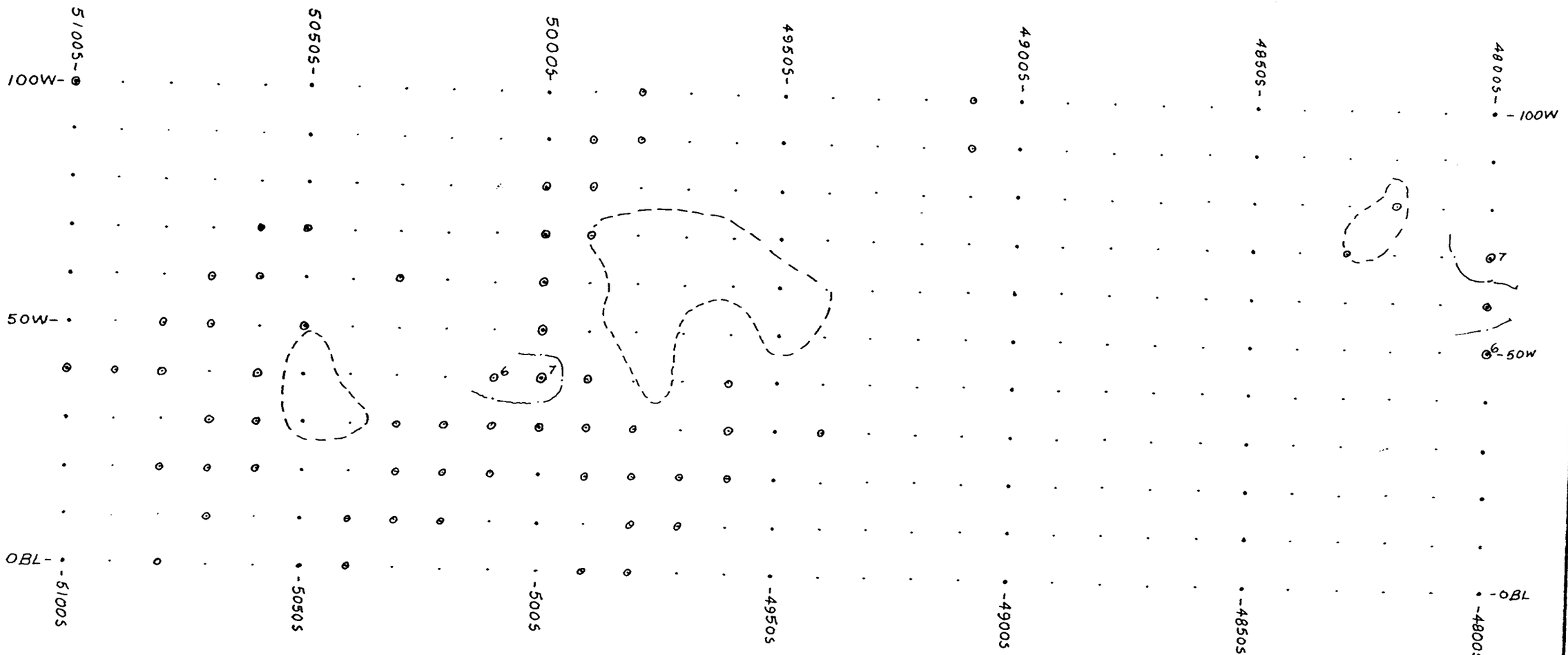
SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E

note: this data may not be reliable due to volatilization or contamination during ashing



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-URANIUM, U ppm

MAGNETIC ANOMALY

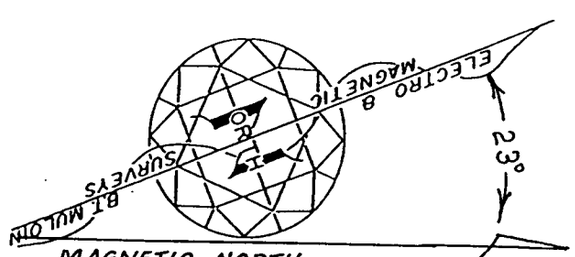
SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

CONTOURS: 5 ppm —·—

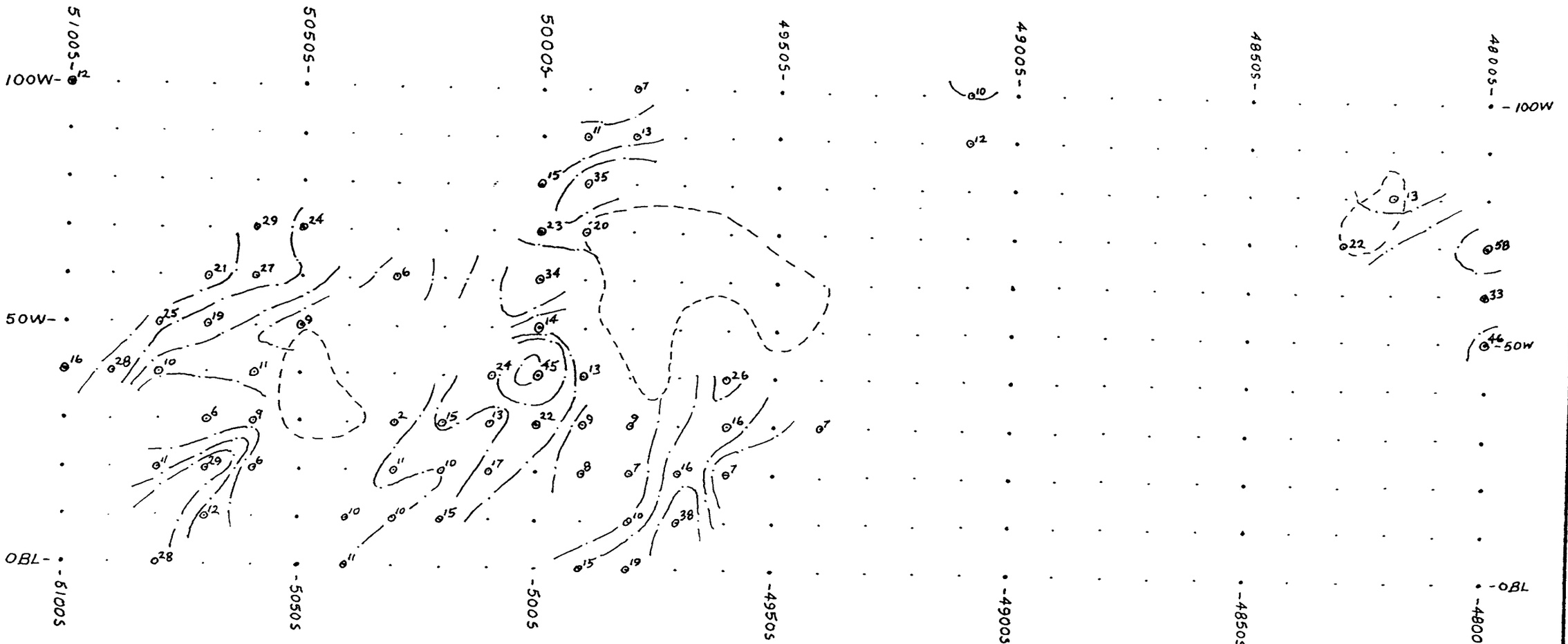
MOST SAMPLES <5 ppm

SCALE 1:1000

6 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-THORIUM, Th ppm

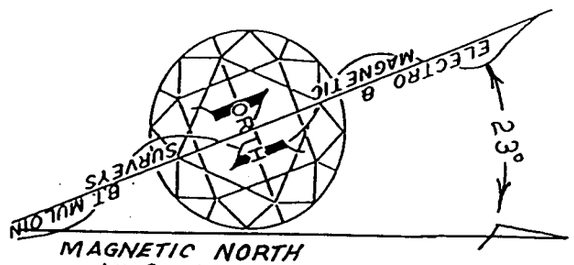
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

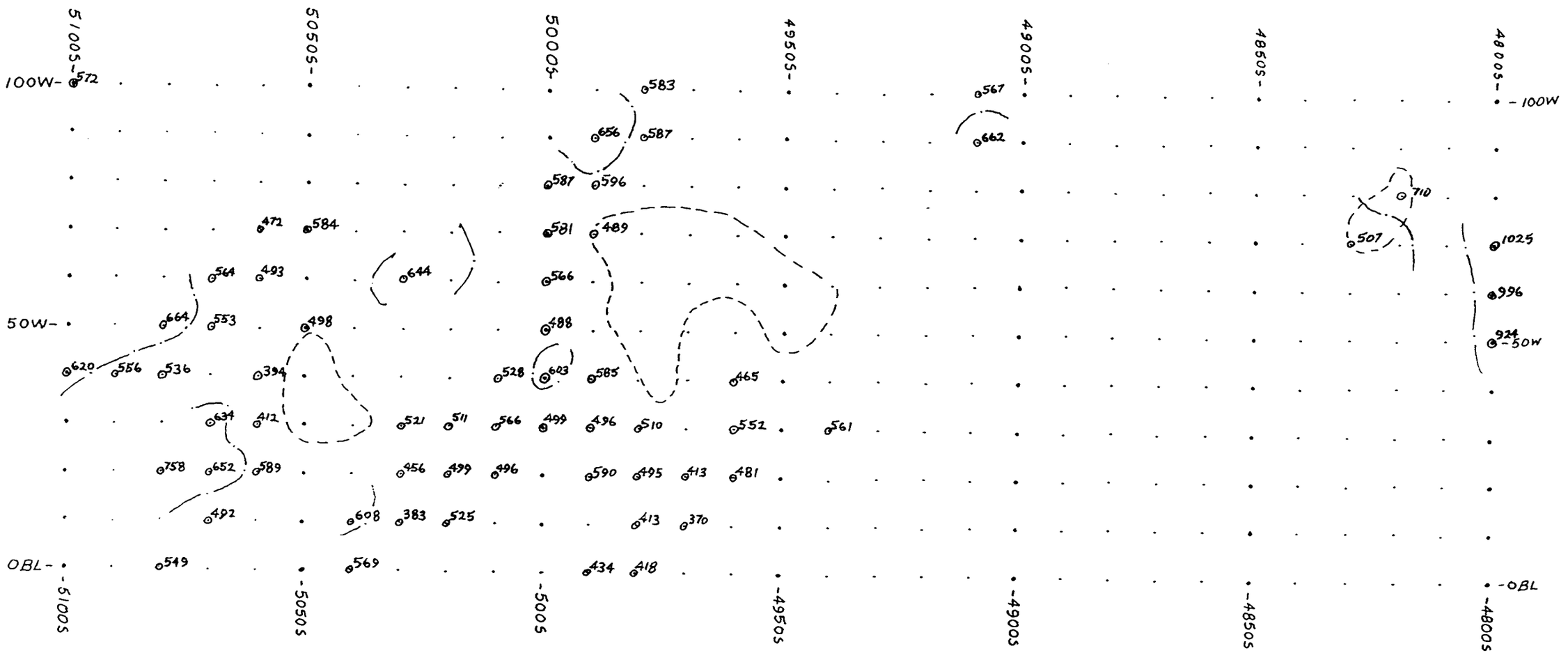
CONTOURS : 10, 15, 25, 45 ppm

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-STRONTIUM, Sr ppm

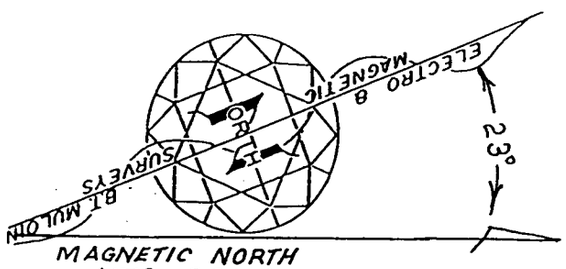
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

CONTOURS: 600, 900 ppm

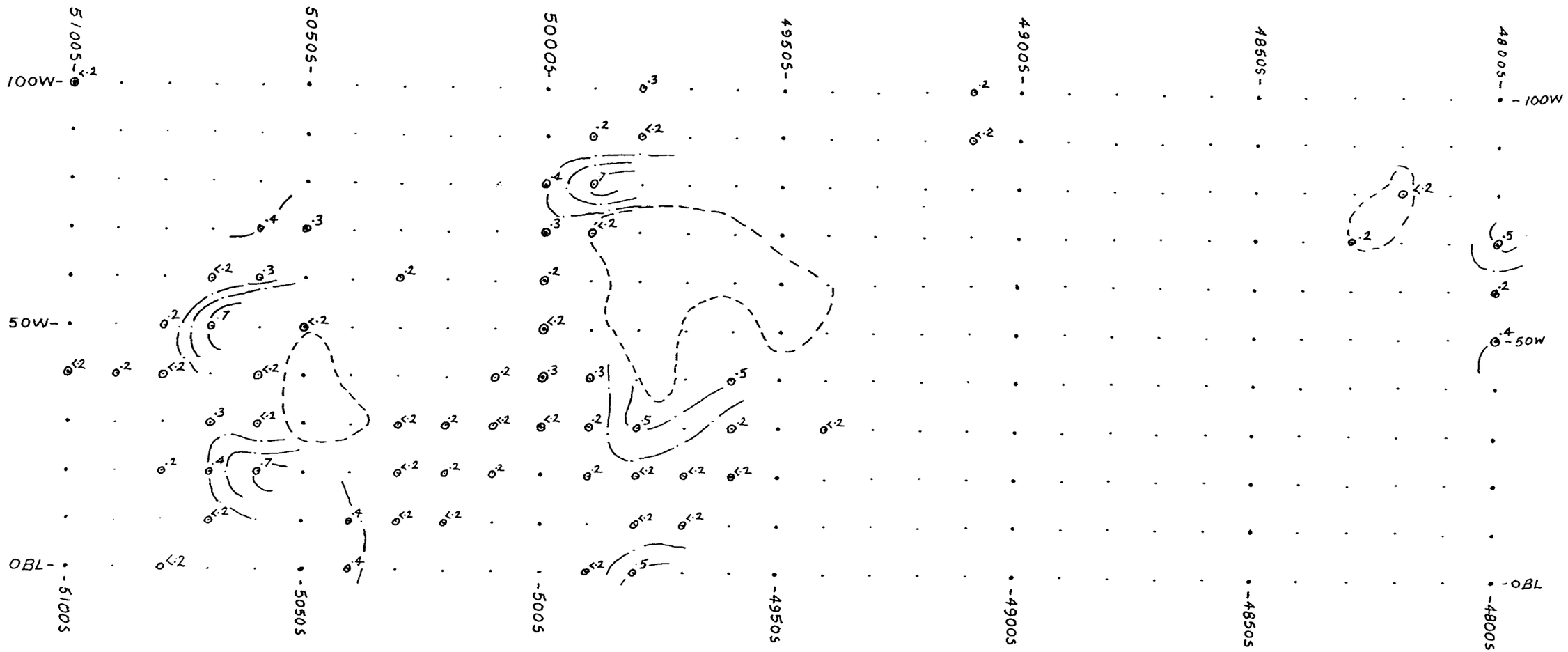
SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50



MAGNETIC NORTH

NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-CADMIUM, Cd ppm

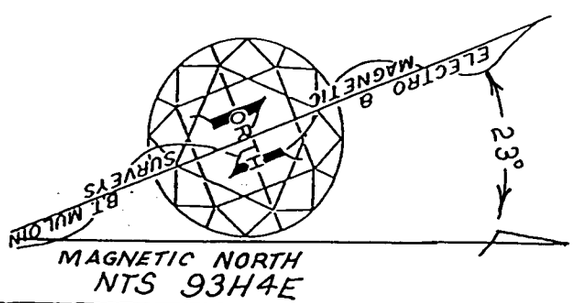
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION

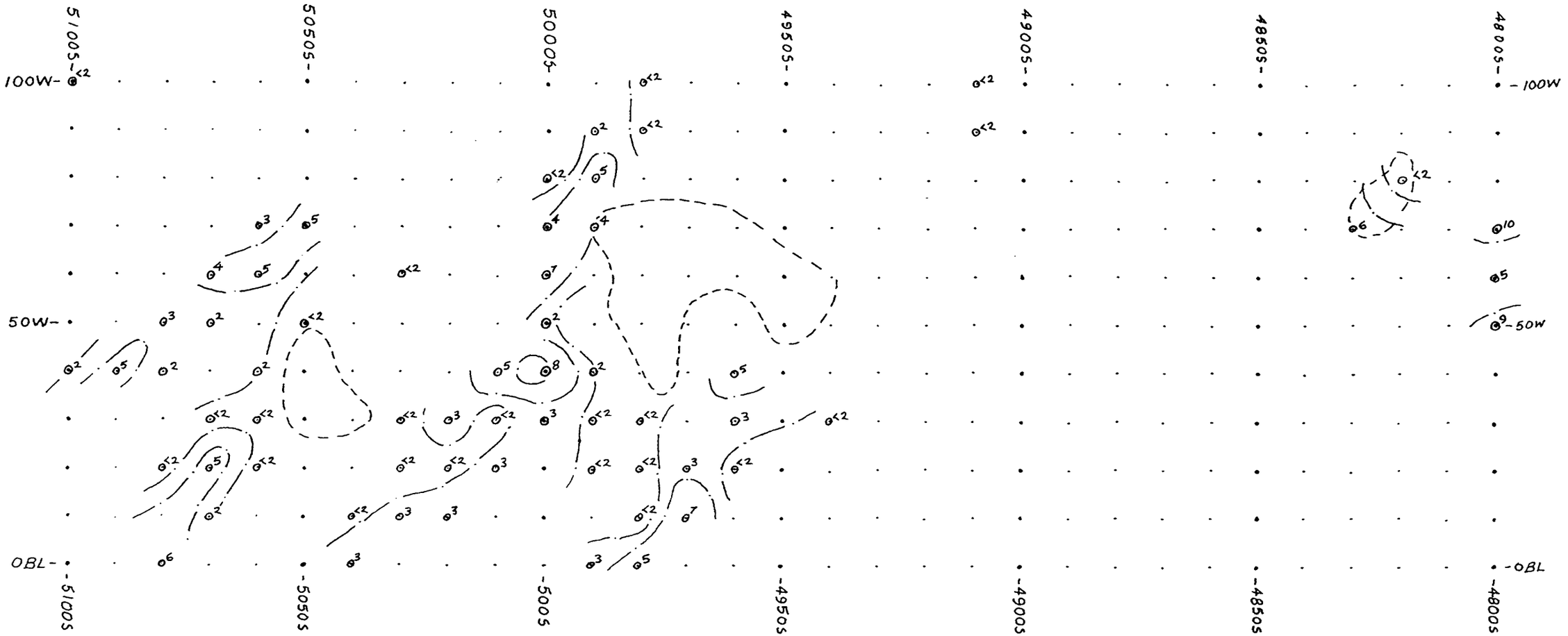
CONTOURS : .4, .5, .7 ppm

SCALE 1:1000

6 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-BISMUTH, Bi ppm

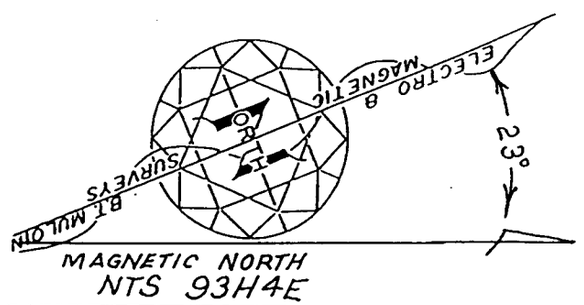
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

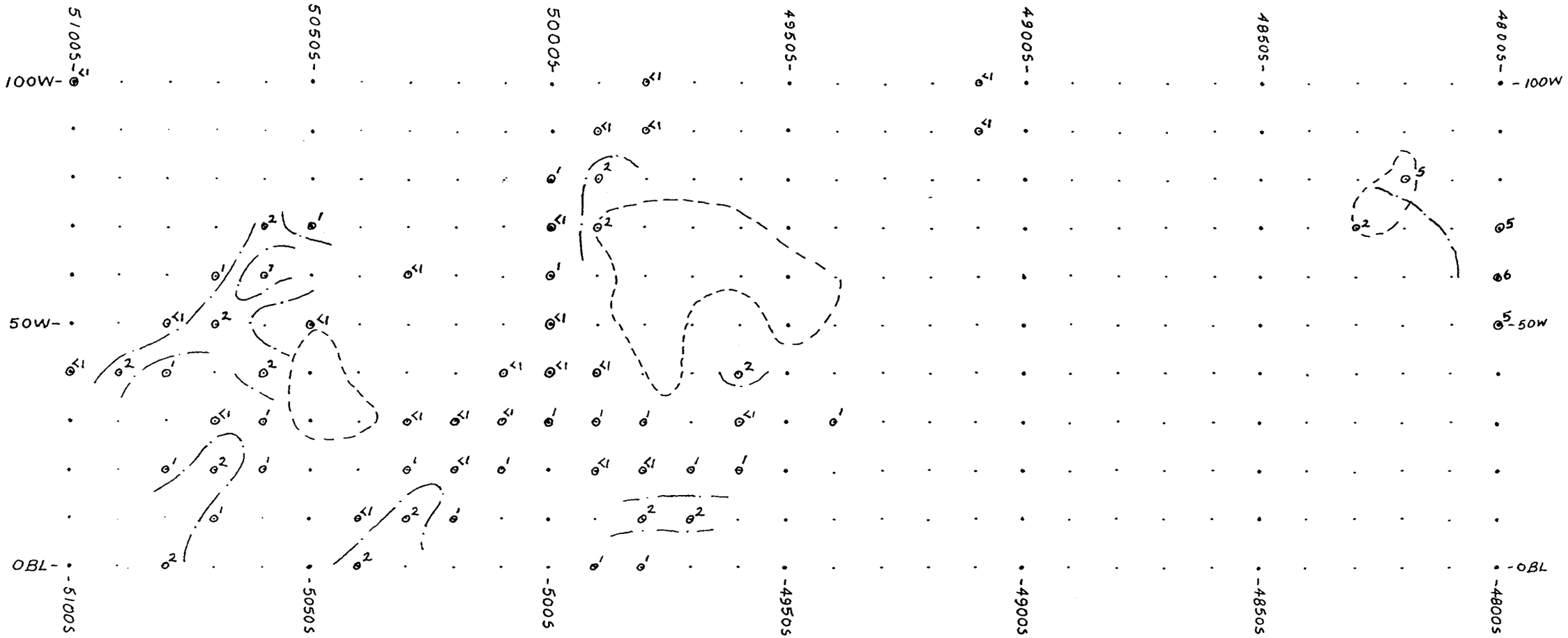
CONTOURS: 2,4,8 ppm

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-LANTHANUM, La ppm

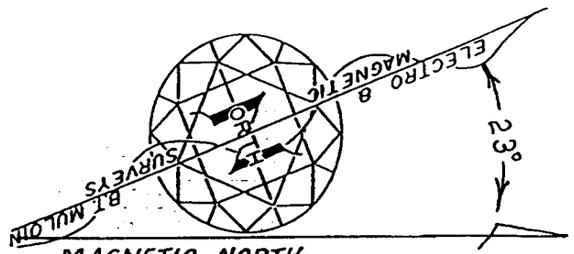
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

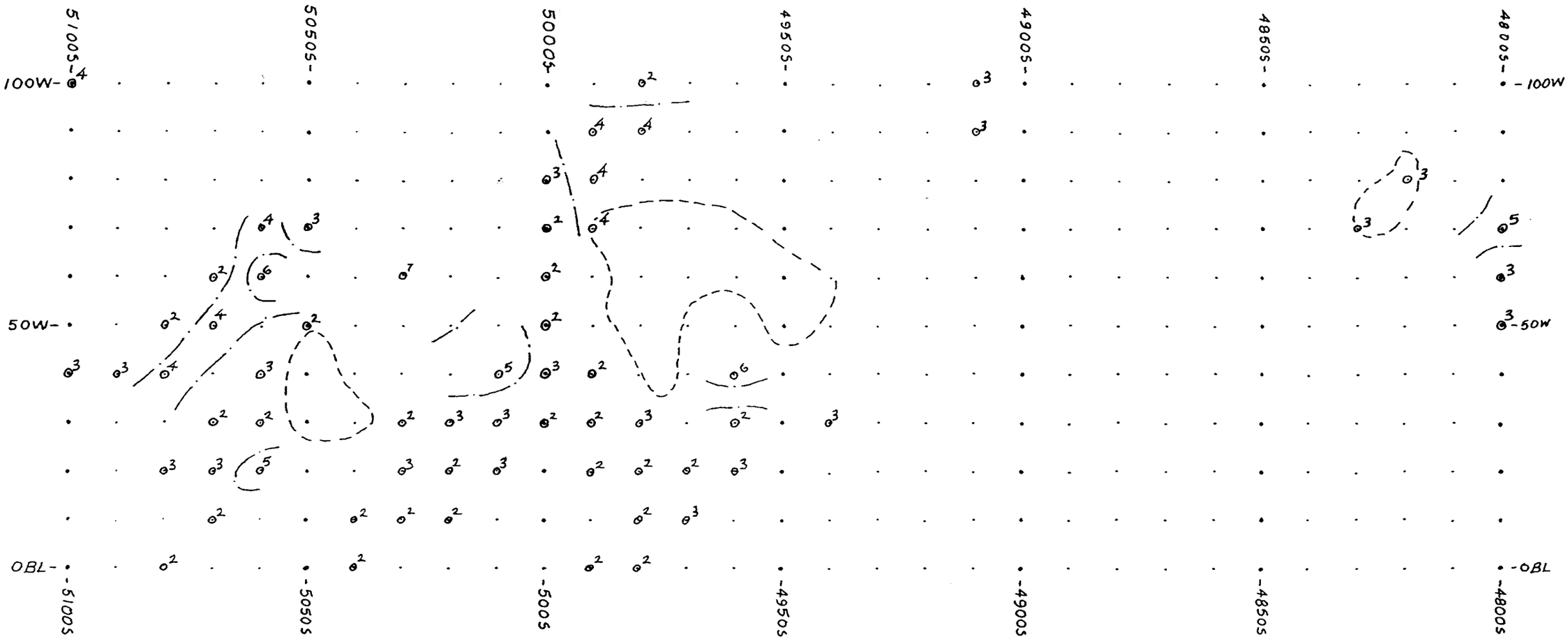
CONTOURS: 2, 4 ppm

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY - ALDER LEAVES
- CROMIUM, Cr ppm

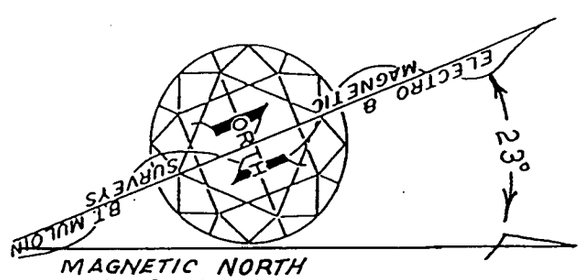
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION

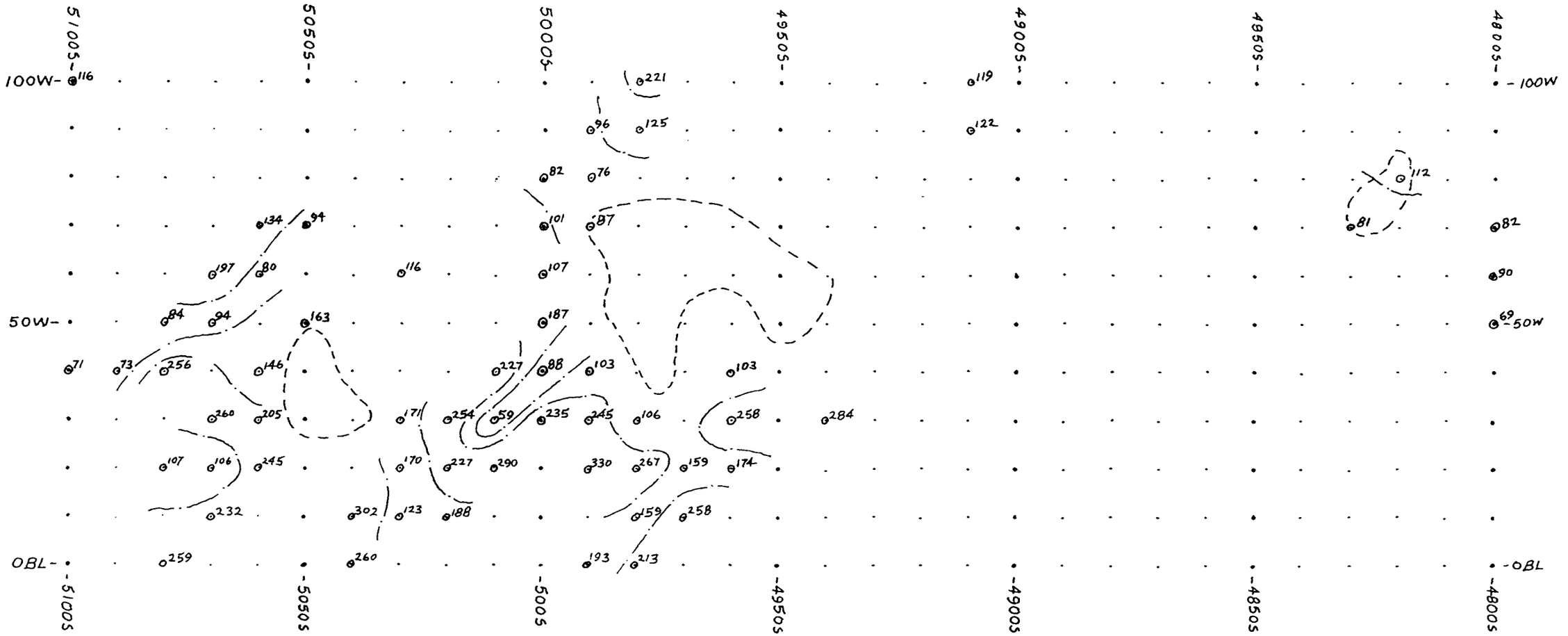
CONTOURS: 4, 6 ppm

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY - ALDER LEAVES
- BARIUM, Ba ppm

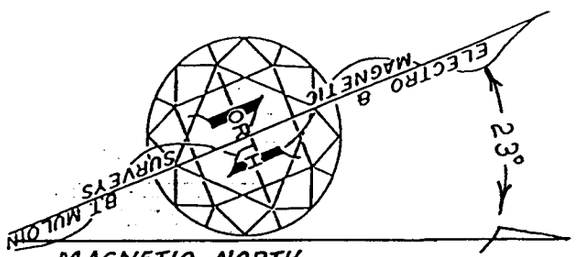
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

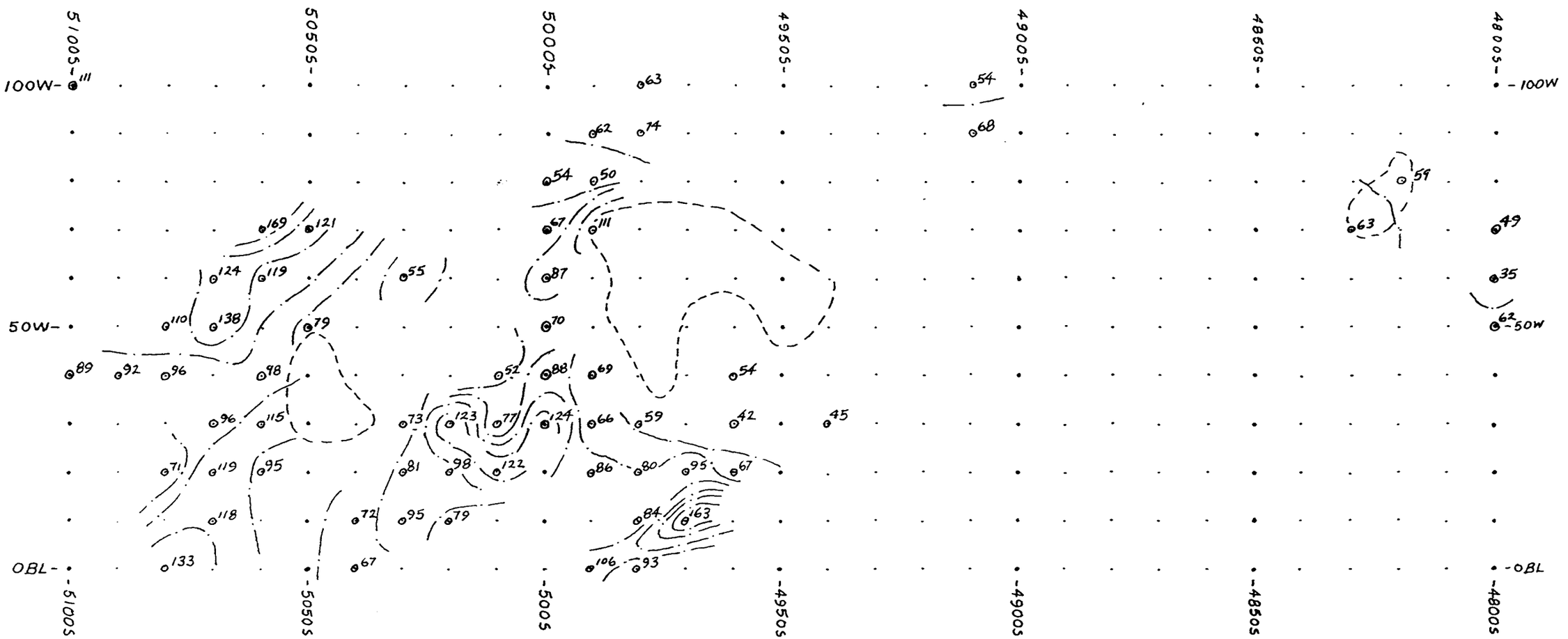
CONTOURS : 100, 200 ppm

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-BORON; B ppm

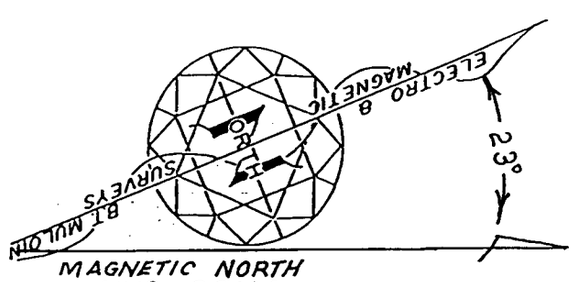
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION ⊙

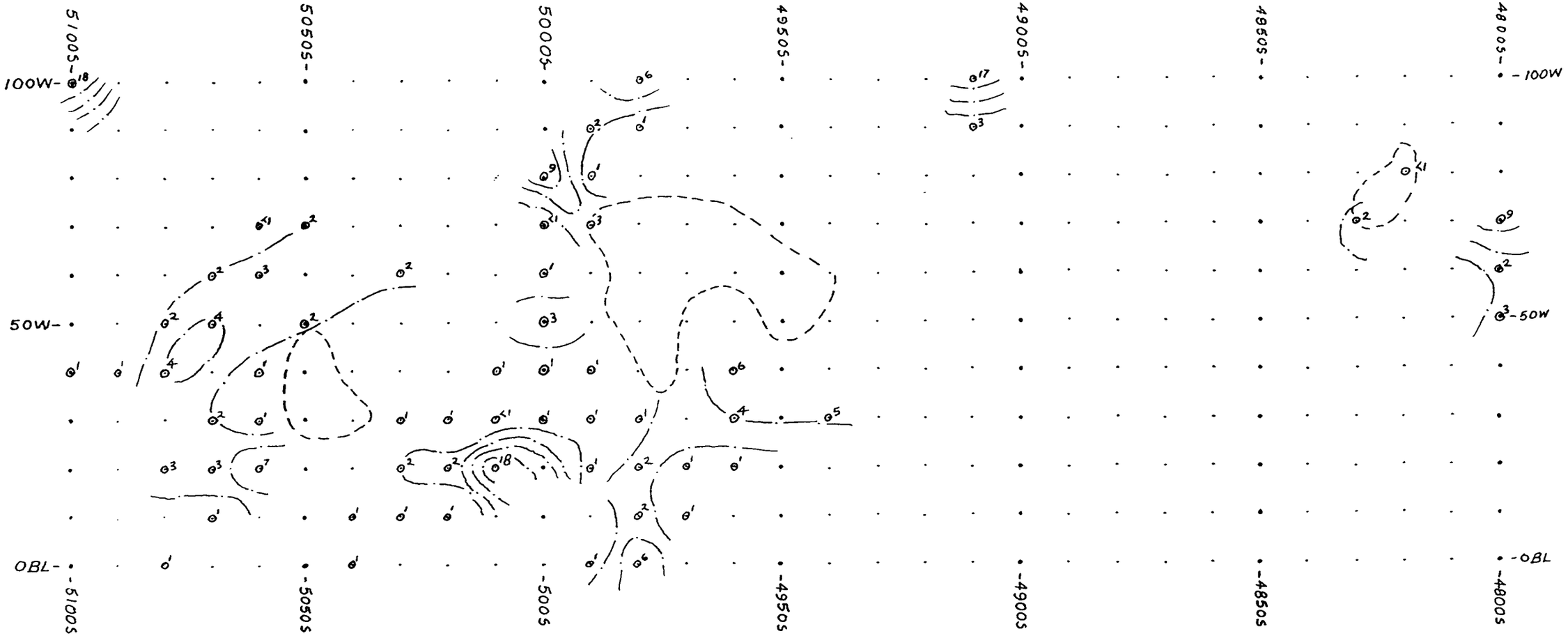
CONTOURS : 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, ... ppm

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL STUDY -ALDER LEAVES
-GOLD, Au ppb

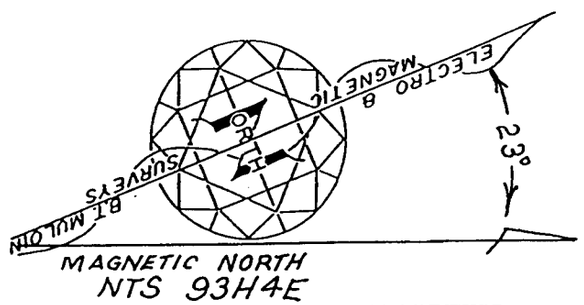
MAGNETIC ANOMALY

SAMPLE LOCATION

CONTOURS: 2,4,8,16 ppb

SCALE 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40 50



NTS 93H4E

JAWBONE CREEK AREA
NTS 93H/4E

GEOLOGY

+ OUTCROPS

45 SCHISTOSITY

70 QUARTZ VEINS

MAGNETIC & VLF STRUCTURES

SCALE 1 : 5000

0 100 200 500m

1/96

95-47-(1)

TARA* MINERAL CLAIMS CARIBOO
NTS 93 H 4

GRID 4200S TO 4650S

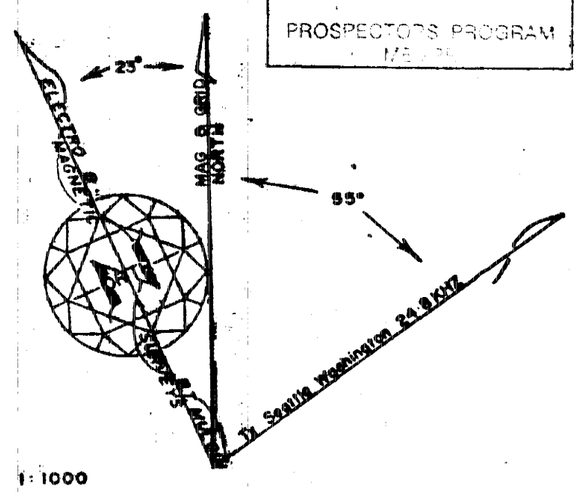
DETAILED MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX MP2 DIGITAL PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5γ and 50γ

BACKGROUND: 57000γ

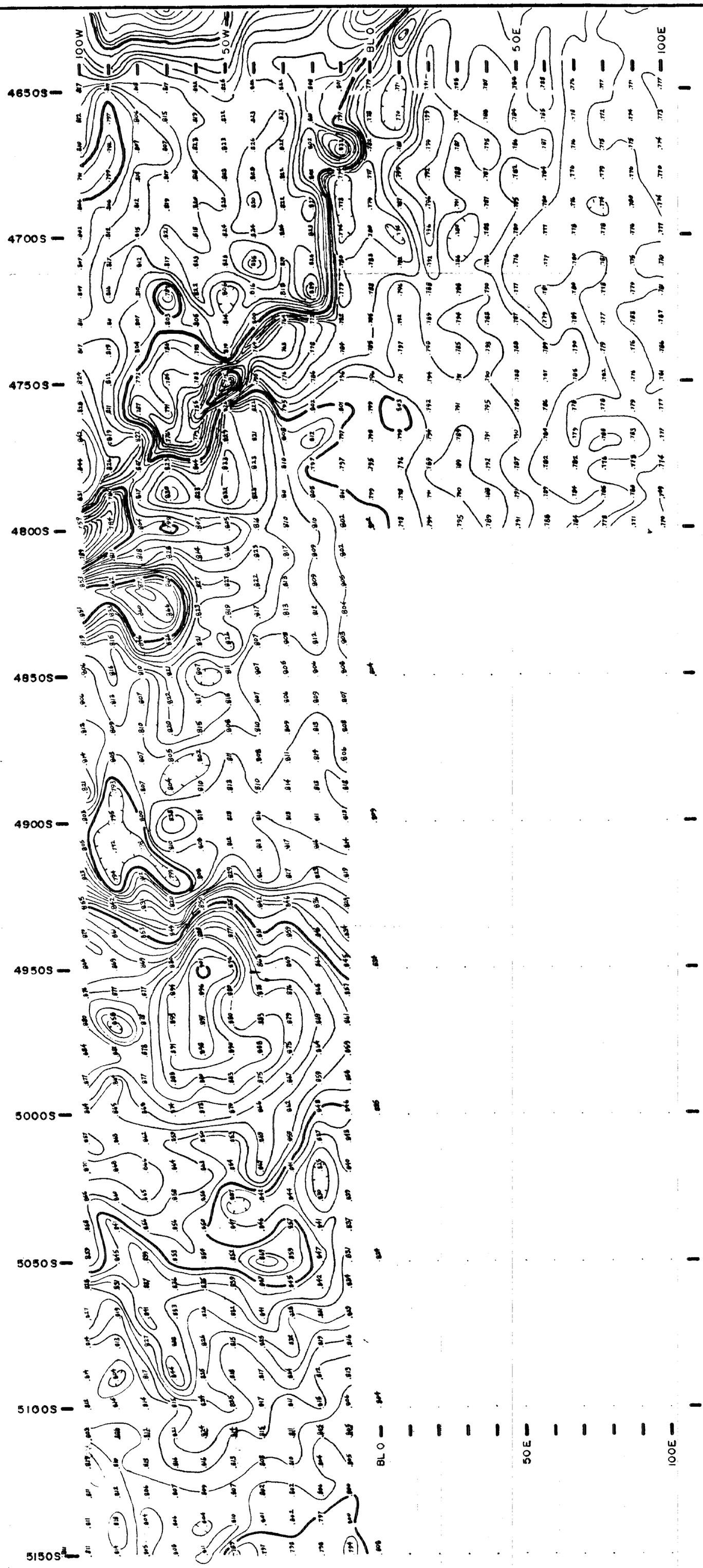
*NOW KNOW GROUP



11/95

95-47-(2)

BTM 9/91



TARA MINERAL CLAIMS CARIBOO
NTS 93 H 4

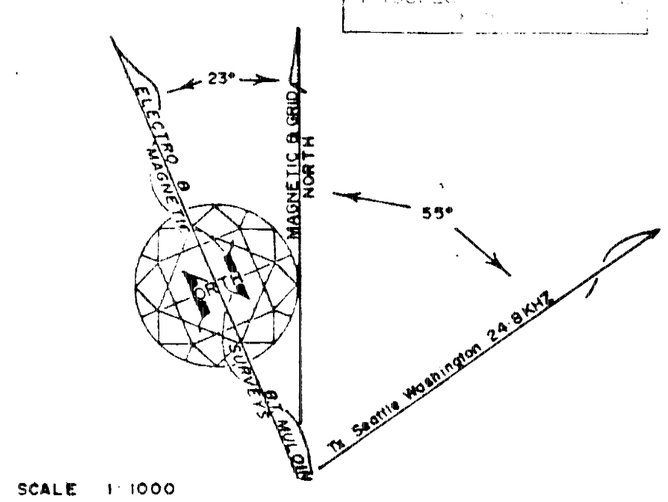
GRID 4650S TO 5150S

DETAILED MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX MP2 DIGITAL PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5γ and 50γ

BACKGROUND: 57000γ



SCALE 1:1000

0 50meters 100

95-47-(3)

KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS CARIBOO
NTS 93 H 4E

95-47-(4)

VLF EM SURVEY
DIP ANGLE and QUADRATURE
COMPONENTS

INSTRUMENT: CRONE RADEM
TRANSMITTER: SEATTLE WASHINGTON USA
24.8KHZ ~ 55°E of MAG/GRID NORTH

DIP ANGLE SECTION SCALE:
1IE 1 mm = 1°
0° 5° 10° 20°

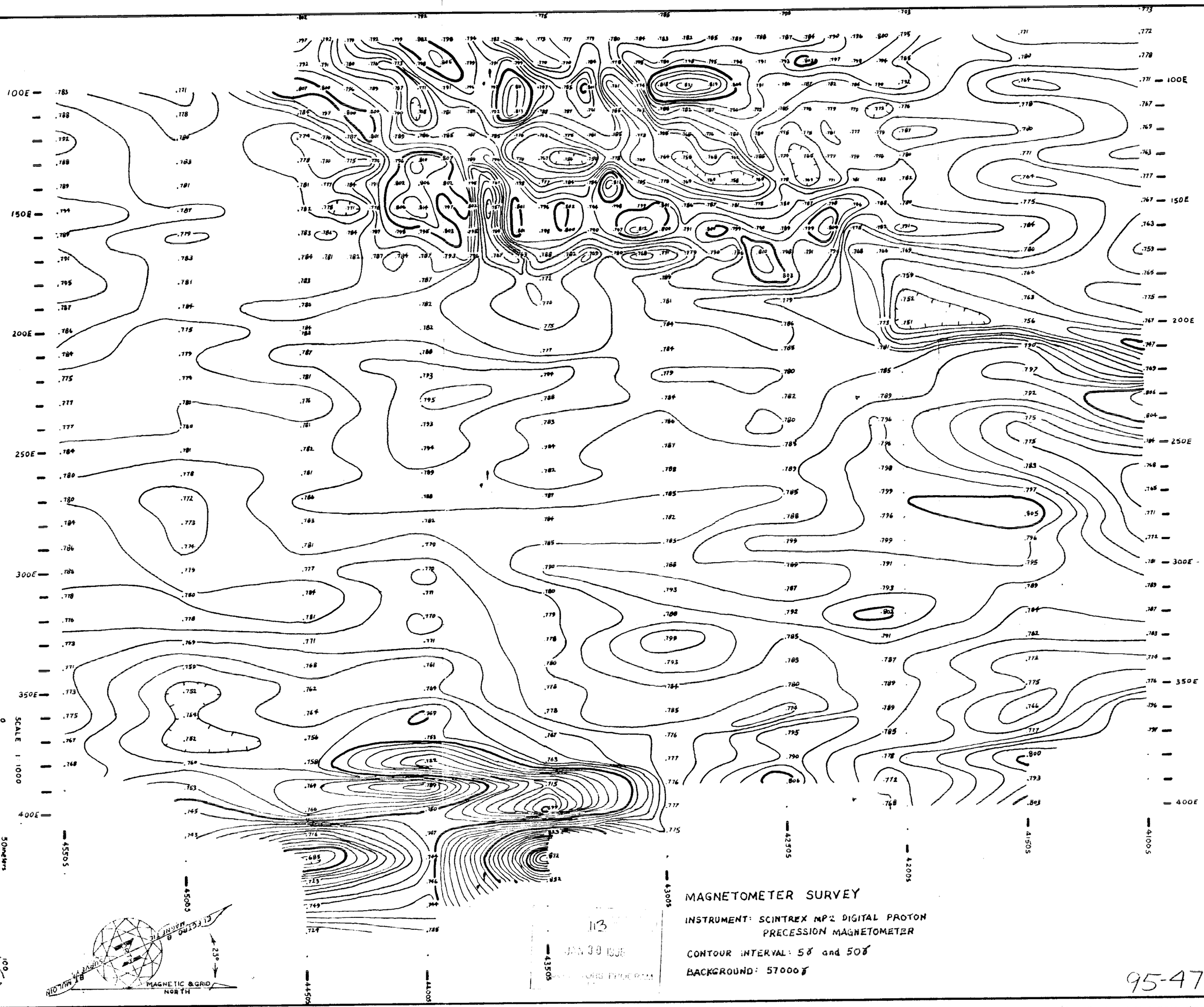
QUADRATURE CONTOURS: 5% and 10%

100E — 150E — 200E — 250E — 300E — 350E — 400E

41005
41505
42005
42505
43005
43505
44005
44505
45005
45505

SCALE 1:1000
0 50meters 100

ELECTRO MAGNETIC SURVEY BY CRONE
MAGNETIC & GRID NORTH
23°



KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS CARIBOO
NTS 93 H 4E

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

INSTRUMENT: SCINTREX MP-2 DIGITAL PROTON PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5γ and 50γ

BACKGROUND: 57000γ

95-47-(5)

KNOW MINERAL CLAIMS CARIBOO
NTS 93 H 4E

VLF EM SURVEY
FIELD STRENGTH COMPONENT

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5%
INSTRUMENT: CRONE RADEM
TRANSMITTER: SEATTLE WASHINGTON USA
24.8KHz ~ 55°E of MAG/GRID NORTH

SCALE 1:1000
0
50 meters
100

MAGNETIC & GRID NORTH
23°
ELECTRO MAGNETIC SURVEY BY R.J. MULLOIN

113

95-47-6