BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1999/2000
REPORT #:	PAP 99-42
NAME:	JOHN TELEGUS

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 15 to 17, page 6.**
- 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 John Telegus Reference Number 99/2000 P113

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) THUNDER CLAIMS, PROJECT 1 MINFILE No. if applicable

Location of Project Area NTS 92-F-05 Lat 49° 23' Long 125° 37'

Description of Location and Access

Ursus Creek, 65 Km west of Port Alberni, Access by helicopter from Port Alberni

Main Commodities Searched For Gold

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Gold in quartz veins and shear zones.

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) Junction zone, Elmer zone
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) Elmer zone 1.5 inches = 100 metres (100 x 400 m area)
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 19 soil samples
4. Geophysical (type and line km) Magnetic survey (5 lines x 100 metre each)
5. Physical Work (type and amount)
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m)
7. Other (specify)

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Gold Claim Name THUNDER 6

Location (show on map) Lat. 49° 23' Long 125° 37' Elevation 500 metres

Best assay/sample type 38 grams per ton * 9906 rock chip sample

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies

multiple shear zone structure hosting quartz veins

mineralization consists of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and rare visible gold.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

Information on this form is confidential for one year from the date of receipt subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act*.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
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Name John Telegus Reference Number 99/2000 P113

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) CDL CLAIMS PROJECT 2 MINFILE No. if applicable _____

Location of Project Area NTS 92-F-3 Lat 49° 03' Long 125° 07'

Description of Location and Access

Project 2 is located in the Coeur d' Alene creek valley east of Effingham Inlet, approximately 35 Km southwest of Port Alberni.

Main Commodities Searched For Zinc, Lead, copper, Silver, gold.

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area

Sulphide altered shale beds.

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) CDL claim area
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) _____
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) _____
4. Geophysical (type and line km) VLF-EM, 4 lines (1.7 Km total)
5. Physical Work (type and amount) _____
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) _____
7. Other (specify) _____

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

~~Commodities~~ Strong conductive target Claim Name CDL claims 1-6

Location (show on map) Lat. 49° 03' Long 125° 07' Elevation 200 metres.

Best assay/sample type up to 80% conductive anomaly L400N, 25W station.

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies

Sulphide altered shale beds produce a large conductive target from VLF-EM survey 100 to 200 metres wide and 600 metres long.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

Information on this form is confidential for one year from the date of receipt subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act*.

1999 PROSPECTING REPORT

THUNDERBIRD PROJECT # 1

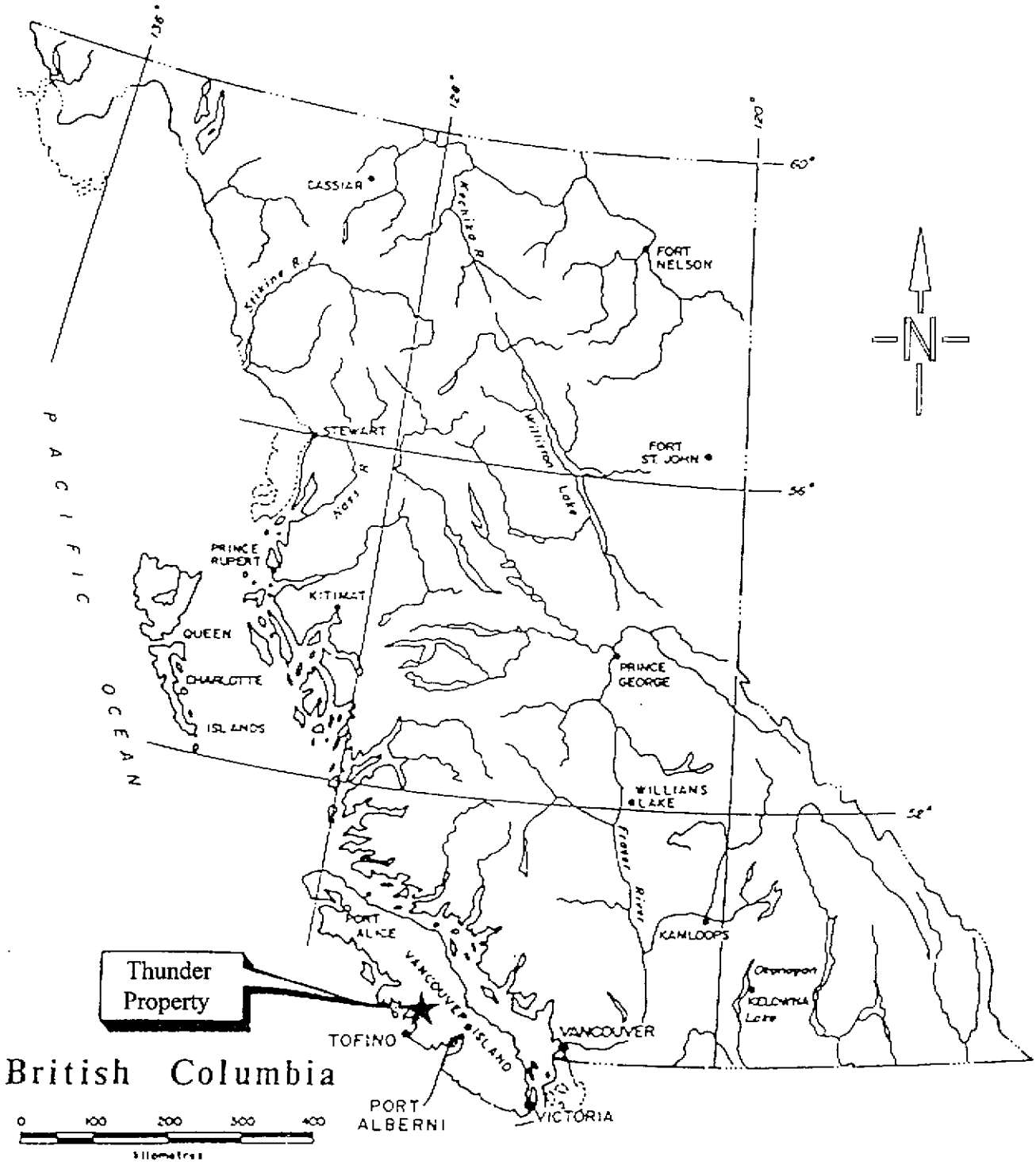
AND

ALBERNI SOUTH PROJECT # 2

BY: JOHN TELEGUS

DATE: DECEMBER 1999

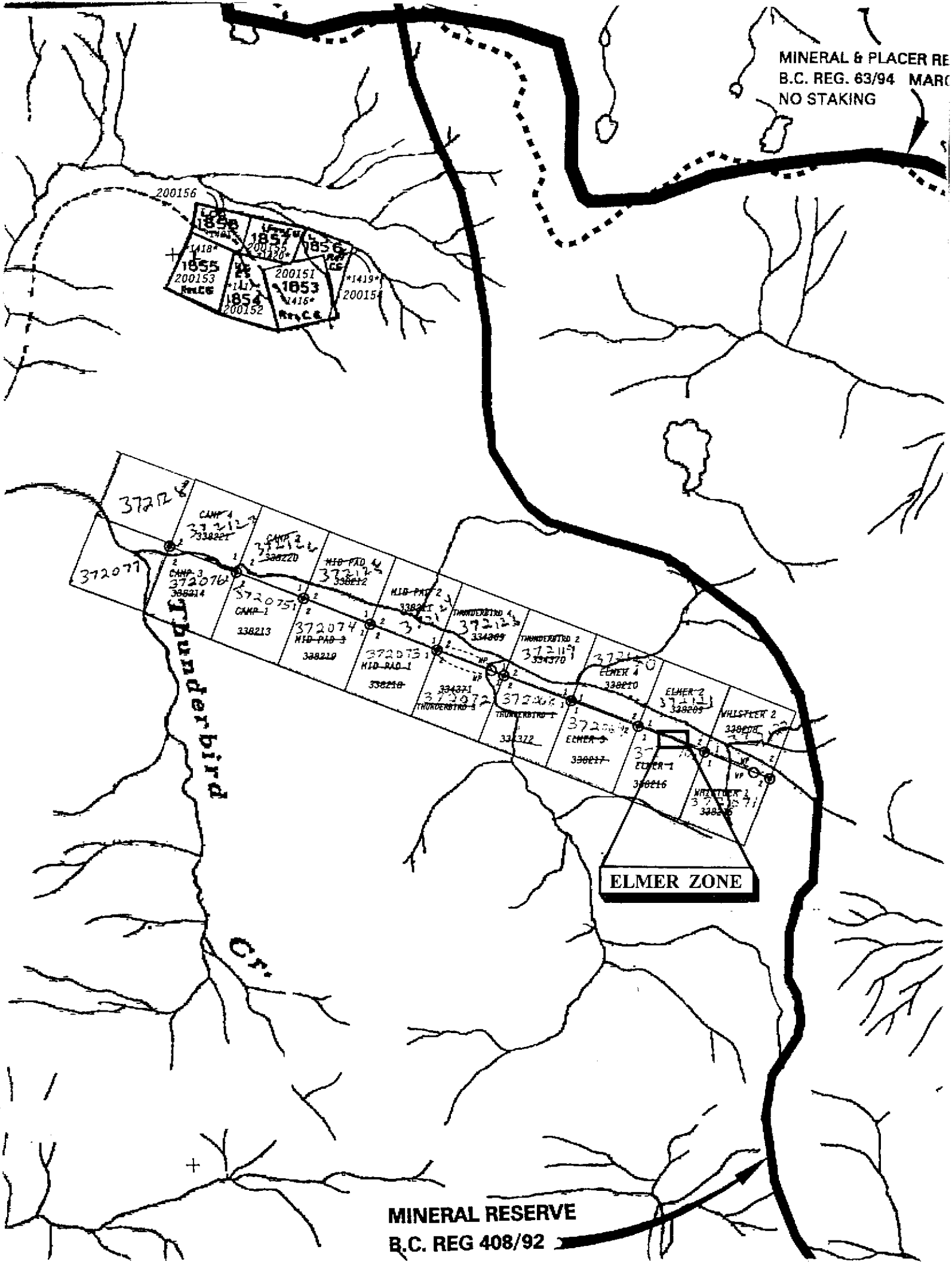
TABLE OF CONTENTS



PROJECT 1

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

Scale: as shown	N.T.S. 92F/5


MINERAL & PLACER RE
B.C. REG. 63/94 MARC
NO STAKING
200156
1858
1857
1856
1855
200153
1854
200152
200151
1853
200154
Thunderbird Cr.
ELMER ZONE
MINERAL RESERVE
B.C. REG 408/92

THUNDERBIRD PROJECT 1

SUMMARY

Geophysical, geochemical and geological mapping was carried out on the eastern Elmer Zone showing of the Thunder claims. To date, this showing is composed of two parallel quartz veins 20 to 25 metres apart, that contains anomalous gold along 300 metres of strike. A geophysical survey completed in the area registered a magnetic low along the strike of these quartz veins, and continues west of the known quartz vein system for a further 100 metres. This may represent a possible extension of the quartz vein system. A partial geochemical survey reveal arsenic and gold anomalies in soils that extend outward from the two known quartz veins, which may open up the mineralized system to both the north and south. Rock samples show the two quartz veins found in shear zones, to be highly anomalous in gold at up to 38 gpt. Rocks samples inside the 10 to 20 metre alteration zone surrounding these veins also show anomalous arsenic and gold. Overall, the shear zone structures mapped appears to cover an area of at least 100 by 300 metres in size. This shear zone system appears large enough to host a significant gold reserve.

LOCATION

Work is to be carried out on the re-staked Thunder claims which totals 20 units measuring 1 km by 5 km in size. These claims are located along the upper reaches of Ursus Creek, which is 65 km west of Port Alberni on Vancouver Island. Ten claims are each owned by John Telegus and Simon Salmon.

N.T.S. 92-F-05
LATITUDE 49 23
LONGITUDE 125 37

ACCESS

Access is by helicopter 65 km east from Port Alberni. There are four helipads that can be used for landing on the Thunderbird claim group and are located near each of the main four gold showings. The two helipads that are known to be clear at this time, are the Junction pad and the Elmer pad. The Junction helipad is located at the fork of Ursus creek and the northwest flowing Junction creek. The Elmer helipad is located 1.5 km east from the Junction creek fork, and 200 metres south of Ursus creek, up a mountain ridge in thick forest.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by granodiorite, while marginal phases are described as quartz diorites. Granitic rocks at the Junction Zone indicate the host rocks are medium to coarse grained quartz diorites. They contain 10 to 25 percent chloritized hornblende and / or biotite and may have undergone weak propylitic alteration.

Albite dikes cut the quartz diorites at the Junction Zone. These rocks are pale green with up to 15 percent chloritized mafics consisting of possible primary pyroxene or biotite. Porphyritic white phenocrysts occur in some samples. Elsewhere, grain boundaries are diffused giving the rock a homogeneous appearance. Rocks vary similar to the Junction Zone were given the field name quartz diorite in other areas of the property.

The host quartz diorite have been offset by a major failure zone which occurs along Ursus Creek. Several phases of alteration have affected the Ursus Cataclastic Zone. Original movement on the shear zone was accompanied by chloritic and possibly pyritic alteration. Later silicification and minor feldspar alteration occurred, possibly at the same time as quartz veins were emplaced in the shear zone. Remobilisation of the shear zone brecciated early quartz veins creating a cataclastic texture. Sericitic, chloritic, and possibly pyritic alteration accompanied this event. Late shearing and syngenetic quartz veining occurred in the cataclastic zone with sericite and pyrite emplacement. Albitite dykes were also emplaced late in the system with associated feldspar alteration and very late carbonate-pyrite fracture fillings.

EXPLORATION WORK ON ELMER ZONE

Work was concentrated on the Elmer zone showing located in the eastern part of the Thunder claims and 200 metres south of Ursus creek. Previous work included two small trenches on two parallel quartz veins 0.5 to 1.5 metres wide which contain anomalous gold up to 0.7 opt. Several rock samples were collected along the strike of the quartz veins, of which most were anomalous in gold. These quartz veins are said to continue for 300 metres to the west from nearby Ursus creek. Work in 1999 included geochemical, geophysical and geological mapping along the strike of the Elmer zone.

GEOLOGY & ALTERATION (Elmer Zone)

The host rock along the Elmer zone is composed of a quartz diorite intrusive. A multiple shear zone system has cut the quartz diorite along an east-west strike. These shears can be seen in the form of sharp ridges and gullies along a north sloping mountain terrain. This shear zone system contains at least five separate fractures, that overall measures a minimum 100 metres wide and 300 metres long. The two quartz veins discovered to date, run parallel and within two of the more prominent shear zones. Smaller quartz stringers, up to 10 centimetres wide, have also been found in a 20 metre radius of both north and south quartz veins. It appears that the multiple fracturing of the host rock has provided the conduit for quartz vein deposition in the area. This apparent fracturing and secondary mineral deposition may be related to thc major Ursus creek fault zone, 100 to 200 metres north.

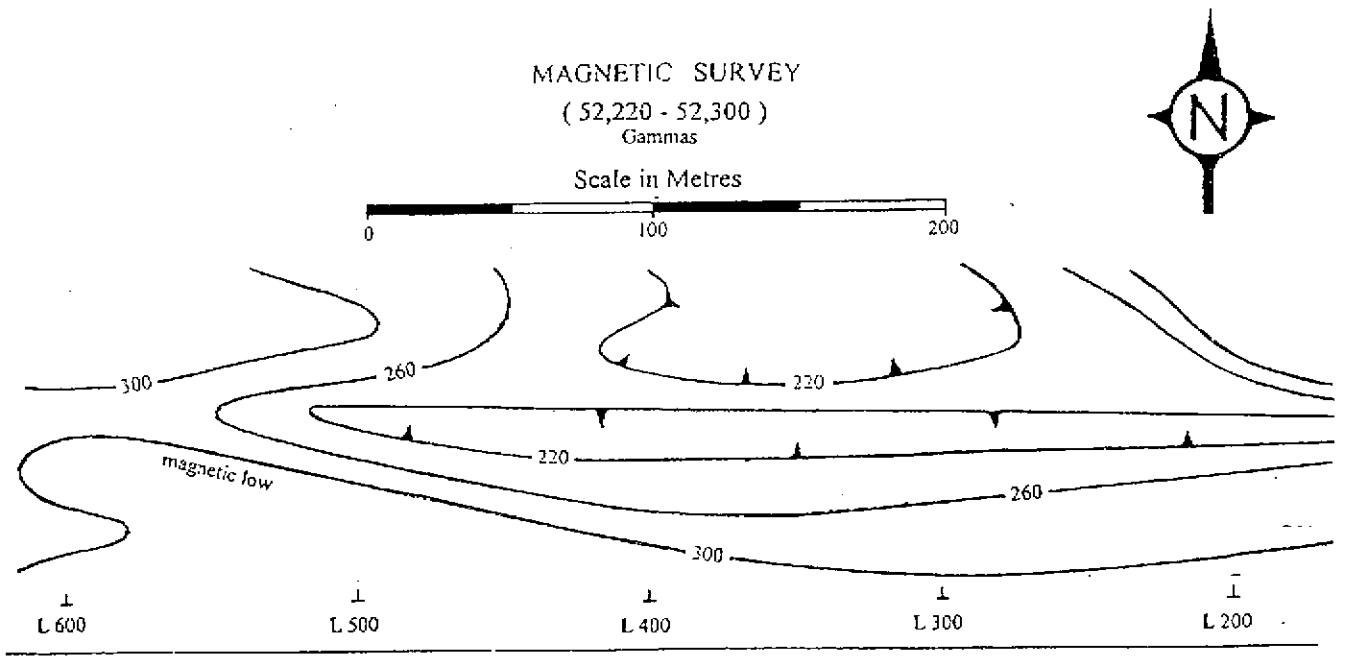
The host quartz diorite have been extensively altered along the shear zone system. Wide spread disseminated pyrite is seen near and outside of these separate shears. The quartz diorite shows secondary alterations of chlorite, epidote, and carbonate fractures within several outcrops. The more mineralized rocks are the quartz veins and smaller quartz stringers. Here, pyrite and galena are prominent with lesser sphalerite, and finally, the more rare visible gold.

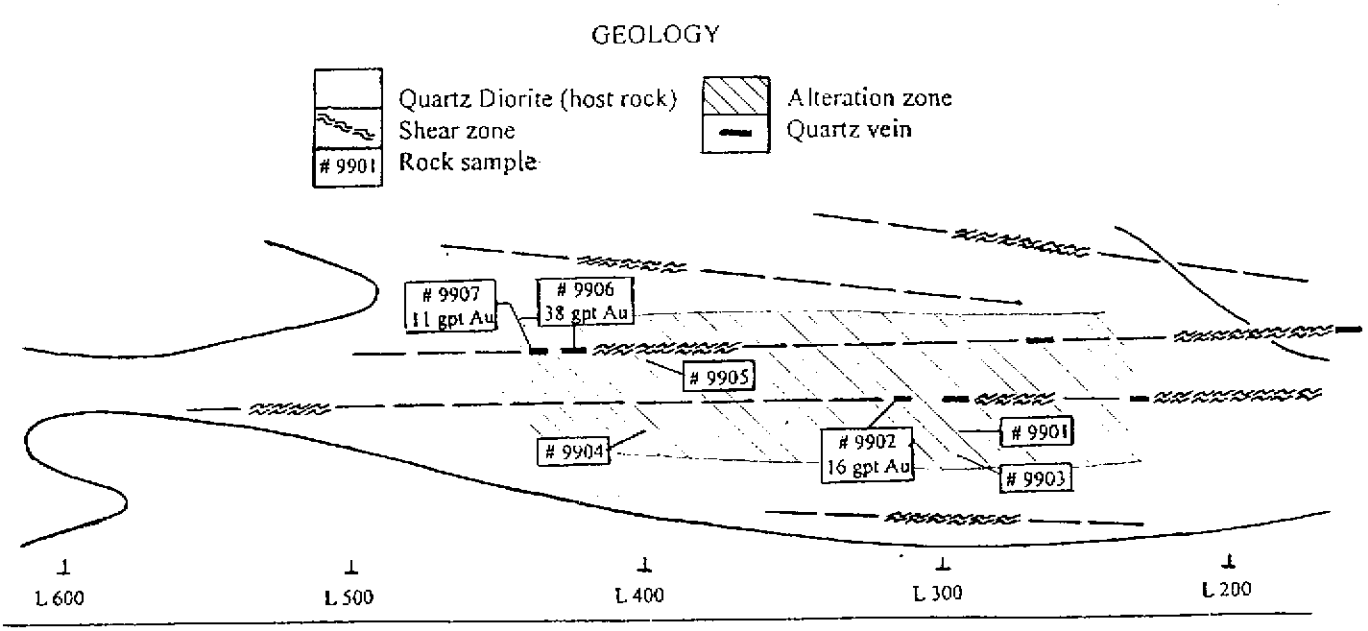
Seven rock chip samples were collected for assay around the shear zone area. The five samples that contain quartz vein material, were all anomalous in gold. Three samples taken along the strike of the two quartz veins carried high values of gold (#9902 at 16.6 gpt, #9906 at 38.4 gpt, and #9907 at 11.7 gpt). Arsenic also appears high in three of the seven rock samples.

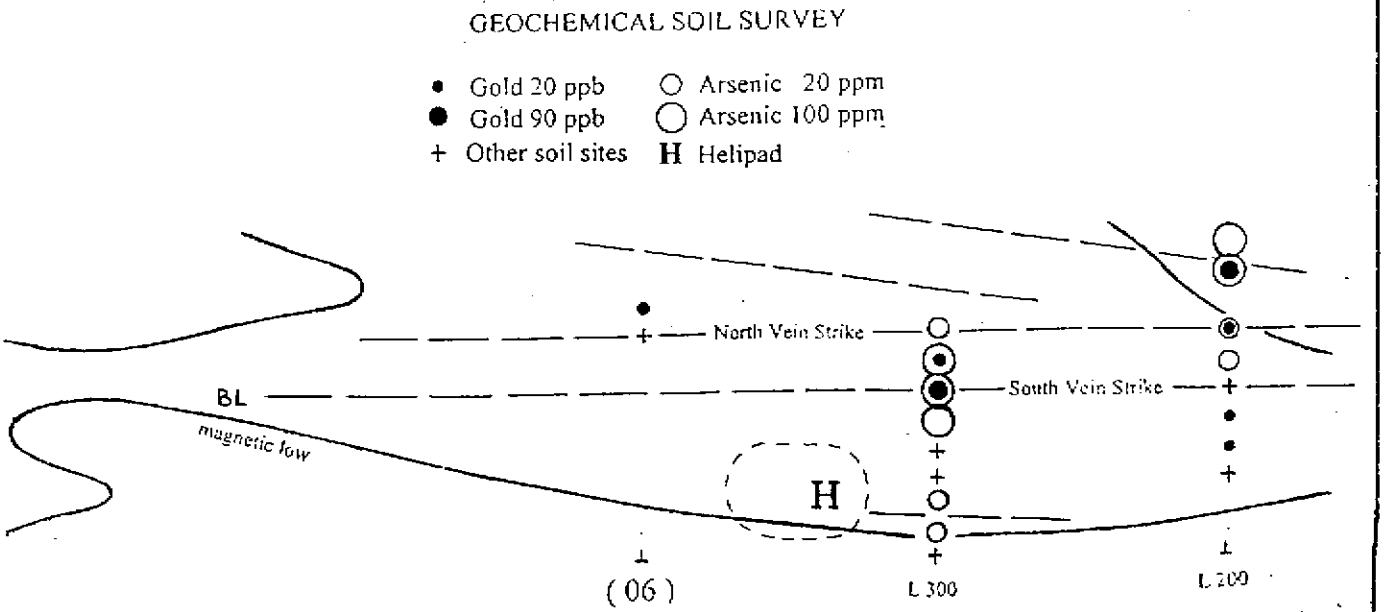
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The soil geochemical survey planned, included 126 samples at 10 metre intervals and along five lines proved impossible to complete. The BF soil horizon was nonexistent in most areas of the survey grid. Two days of sampling the mostly steep slopes of the grid lines produced 19 soil samples. Of these, seven contain anomalous gold from 20 ppb. to 200 ppb. Arsenic was anomalous in ten samples from 20 ppm., to over 1300 ppm. Altogether, 13 of the 19 soil sample sites are anomalous in either arsenic or gold. It appears that arsenic is a good pathfinder element to gold mineralization in soil samples collected. Two soil samples 40N and 50N on line 200 reveal highly anomalous gold and arsenic. The strike of the most northern shear zone mapped crosses this soil anomaly, and may represent a north extension of the gold mineralized shear zone system.. A soil geochemical map shows a highlight of arsenic and gold anomalies on map 1-1.

ELMER ZONE MAP 1 - 1







GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY (Elmer Zone)

A magnetic geophysical survey was completed on the Elmer Zone. The grid size was reduced to a tighter 10 metre station interval because field observations indicated the quartz veins were related to a multiple shear zone system in the Elmer Zone area, and the magnetic survey may have difficulty identifying these smaller structures.

The overall grid dimensions were confined to a 100 by 400 metre area around the Elmer veins due to steep slopes and rock slides in the area, which became too difficult to traverse. Grid lines are spaced at 100 metres intervals.

The main base station was set up at the helipad, then secondary base stations were set up at the zero stations of each line. The time and first readings of the base stations were recorded to identify the drift and the subsequent final reading for use in calculating the base shift of each station within the grid. The instrument used on this survey was a Fluxgate Magnometer made by Geotech.

MAGNETIC SURVEY INTERPRETATION

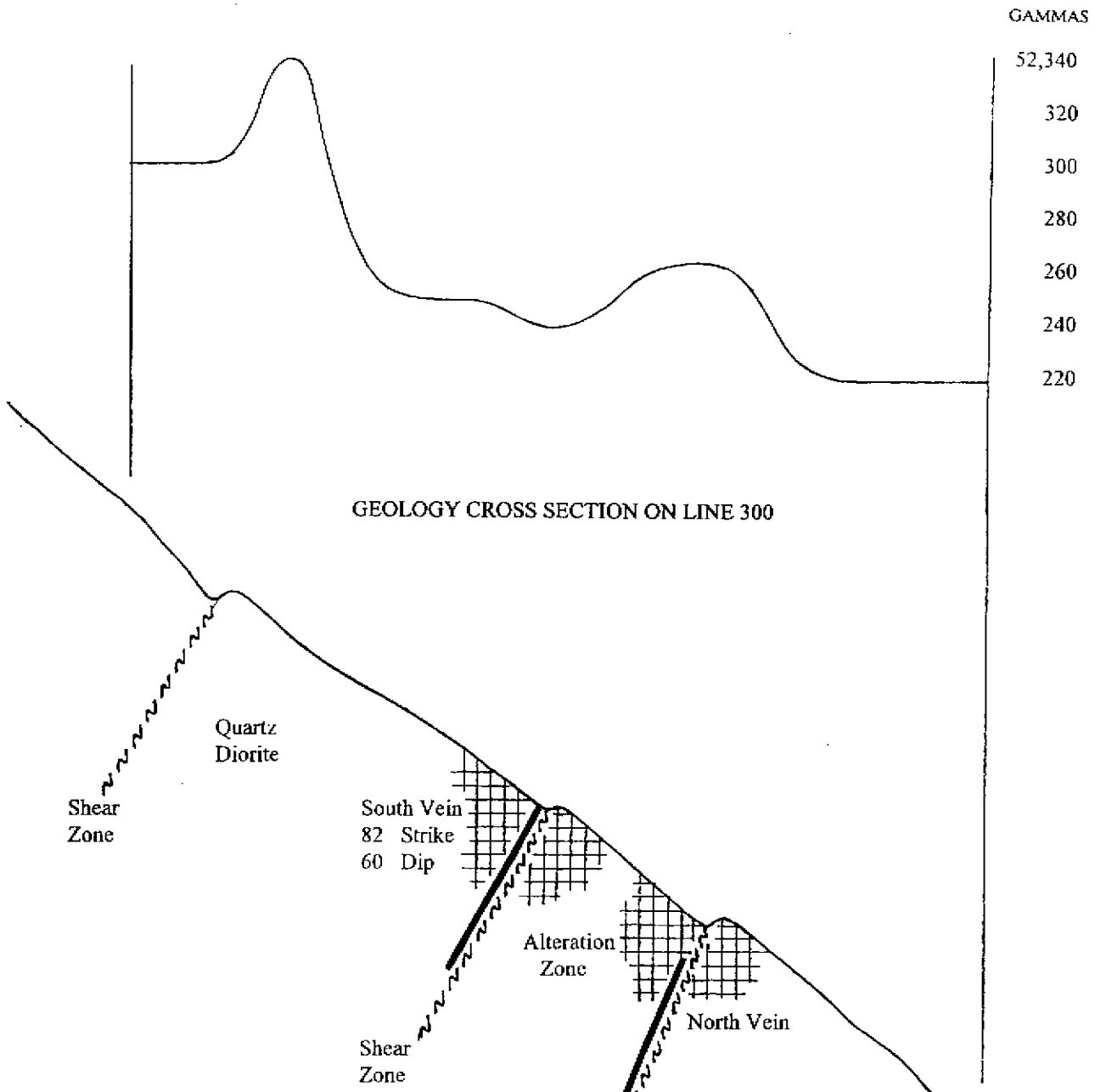
A map of the magnetic survey was made to interpret the magnet response of the area. Contours were developed on the map by interpreting the magnetic low and high responses. A magnetic low was identified along the central part of the grid from line 200 to line 500. Contour threshold of 300, 260 and 220 mark the magnetic low response in the host quartz diorite.

Hydrothermal alteration in the quartz diorite has probably caused the magnetic low response in the area. The magnetic low response directly correlates to the strike of two shear structures with accompanying quartz veins and secondary alterations, shown on map 1-1. This low appears to weaken to the west at line 600. A secondary magnetic low continues to the north between line 300 and line 400. This area may be of interest, as two shear zones are found in the area, but with no visible quartz veins.

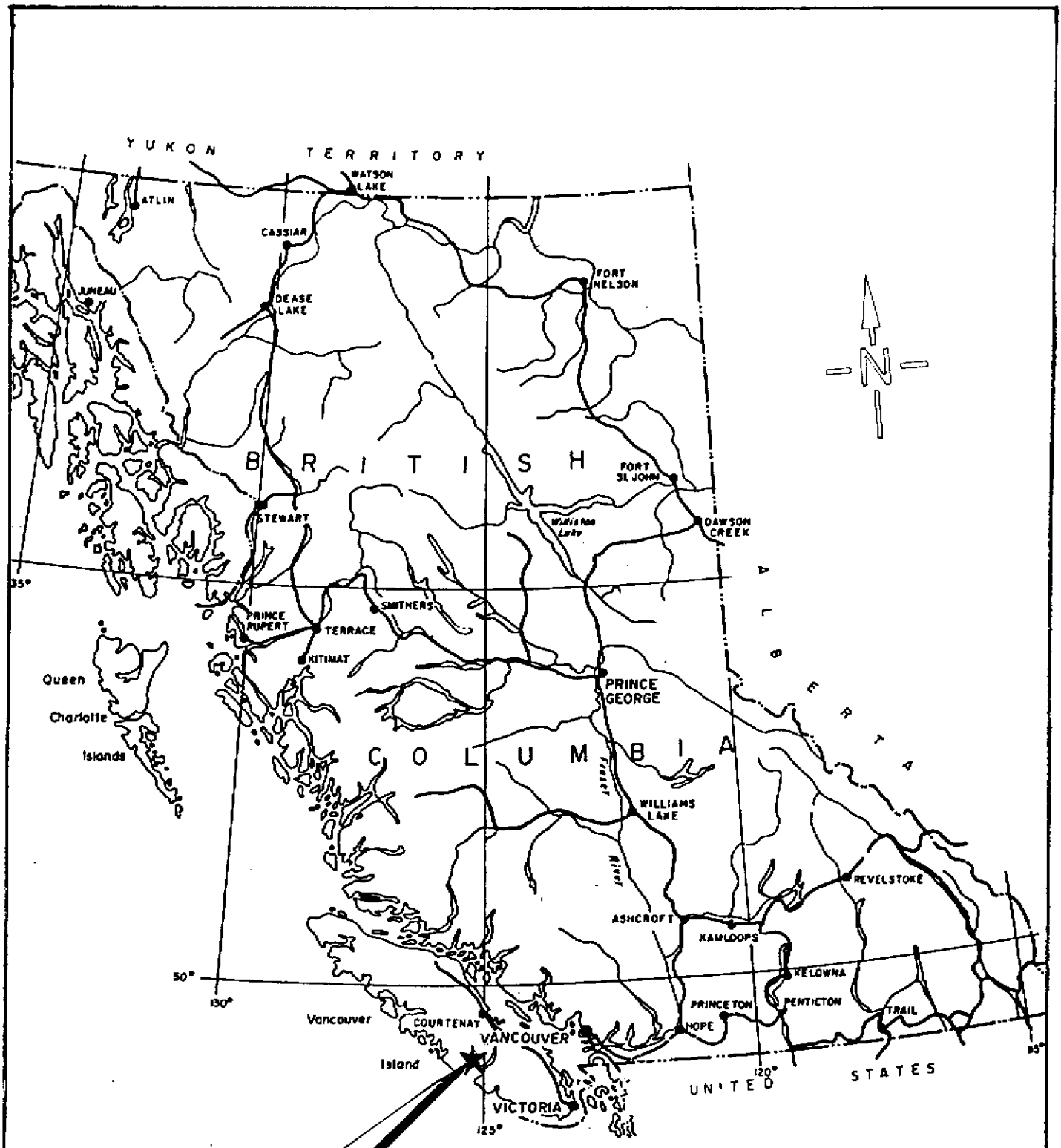
A magnetic cross section and geological cross section of line 300 are profiled on map 1-2. This profile shows how the shear zones may effect the magnetic response across line 300. These four shears may have provided the conduit for hydrothermal alteration and the subsequent magnetic change in the host rock. Two significant quartz veins have been discovered to date, labelled as north and south veins. The north vein is not visible at line 300, but is found both to the east and west of line 300. The geological and magnetic interpretation of map 1-2 point to the possibility that other quartz vein structures may be found at depth, and within other shear zones in the immediate area.

PROFILE LOOKING WEST I - 2

MAGNETIC SURVEY CROSS SECTION ON LINE 300



GEOLOGY CROSS SECTION ON LINE 300

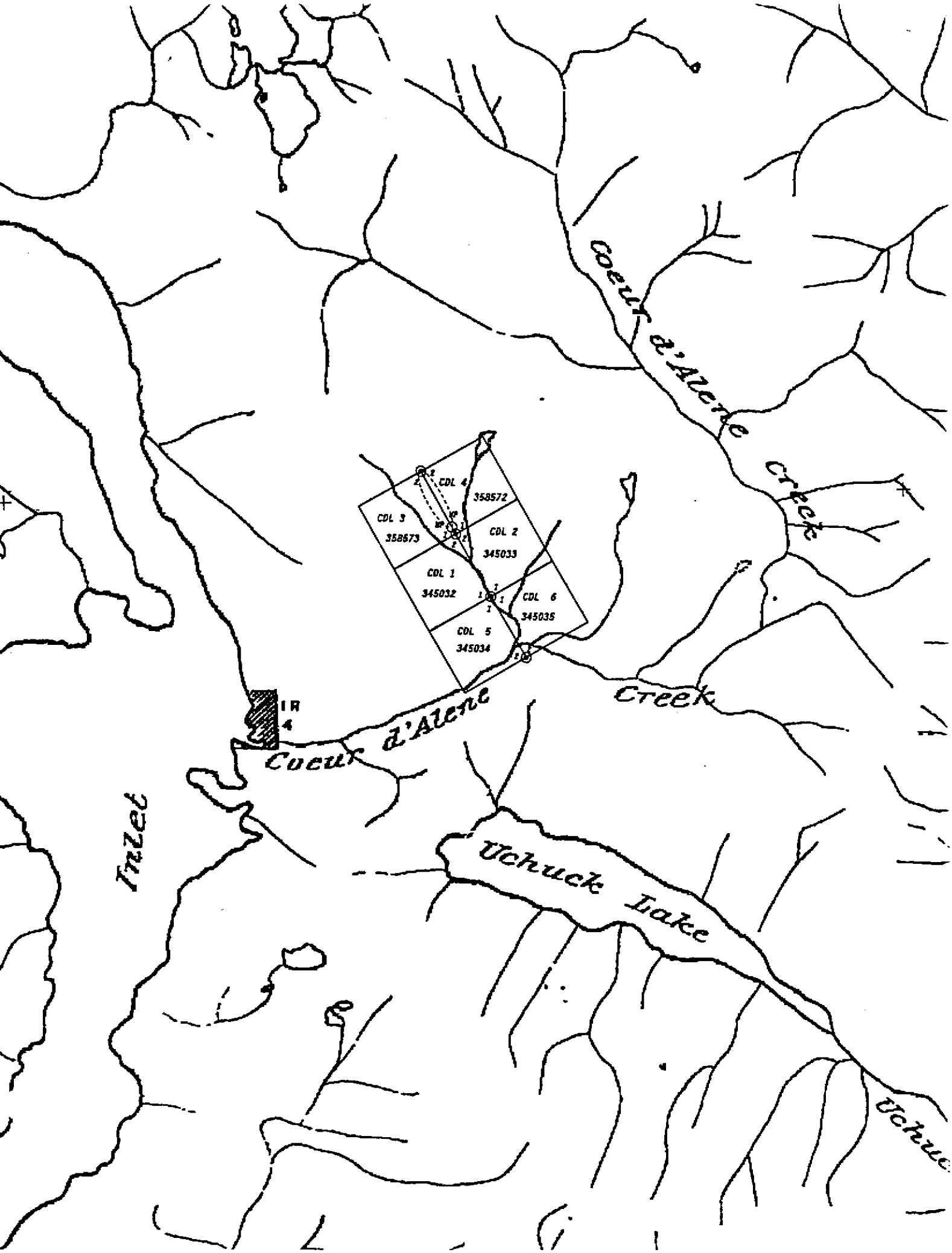


PROJECT 2

GENERAL LOCATION MAP

0 100 200 MILES
0 100 200 300 KILOMETRES

DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	FIG.
			1


Coeur d'Alene creek
CDL 4
358572
CDL 3
358573
CDL 2
345033
CDL 1
345032
CDL 6
345035
CDL 5
345034
IR
4
Coeur d'Alene
Creek
Uchuck Lake
Uchuc

ALBERNI SOUTH PROJECT 2

SUMMARY

A VLF-EM geophysical survey was carried out on the CDL claims to test the pyrite enriched shale beds for conductivity. A strong conductive zone was found on the survey grid, along the strike of the shale bed outcrops. This conductive zone measures 100 to 200 metres wide and passes through 600 metres of survey lines. An approximate depth to target measured 50 metres on the northern line and gradually drops to 150 metres on the southern most line. The pyrite enriched shale beds are thought to play a large role in the size and strength of the conductive anomaly. Two rock samples of the mineralized shale beds show slight enrichment of zinc, lead, silver, and gold. The mineral alteration of the shale beds and the conductive target outlined are prospective features of a massive sulphide target.

LOCATION

Project 2 is located in the Coeur d'Alene creek valley near Effingham Inlet. This valley region is approximately 35 km southwest of Port Alberni.

N . T . S .	92 - F - 3
LATITUDE	49° 03′
LONGITUDE	125° 07′

Four claim units, CDL 1,2,5 and 6 are currently owned by John Telegus. Two claim units, CDL 3 and 4 are currently owned by Simon Salmon. These claims are grouped under the claim name CDL.

ACCESS

Access to Coeur d' Alene Creek was by barge to Silver Landing, then driving along the logging roads for 15 km due west. The claims are located on the north side of Coeur d'Alene creek and can be accessed by using an old logging road switch-back up the mountain

GEOLOGY

The oldest rock type on and around the CDL claims appear to be the black shale beds. These beds have been folded up along a plane striking 330 degrees to the northwest and dip between 36 and 42 degrees to the northeast. The shales are partly visible along two creek beds over a 200 x 1100 metre area.

A felsic rock is found laying along and within the shale beds. The felsite rock appears to have flowed along the shale beds and follow the bedding planes. This felsic rock may be related to stratiform exhalative stockworks. It is highly altered with a siliceous appearance and contains wide spread disseminated pyrite. This felsite is found in several places within the shale beds.

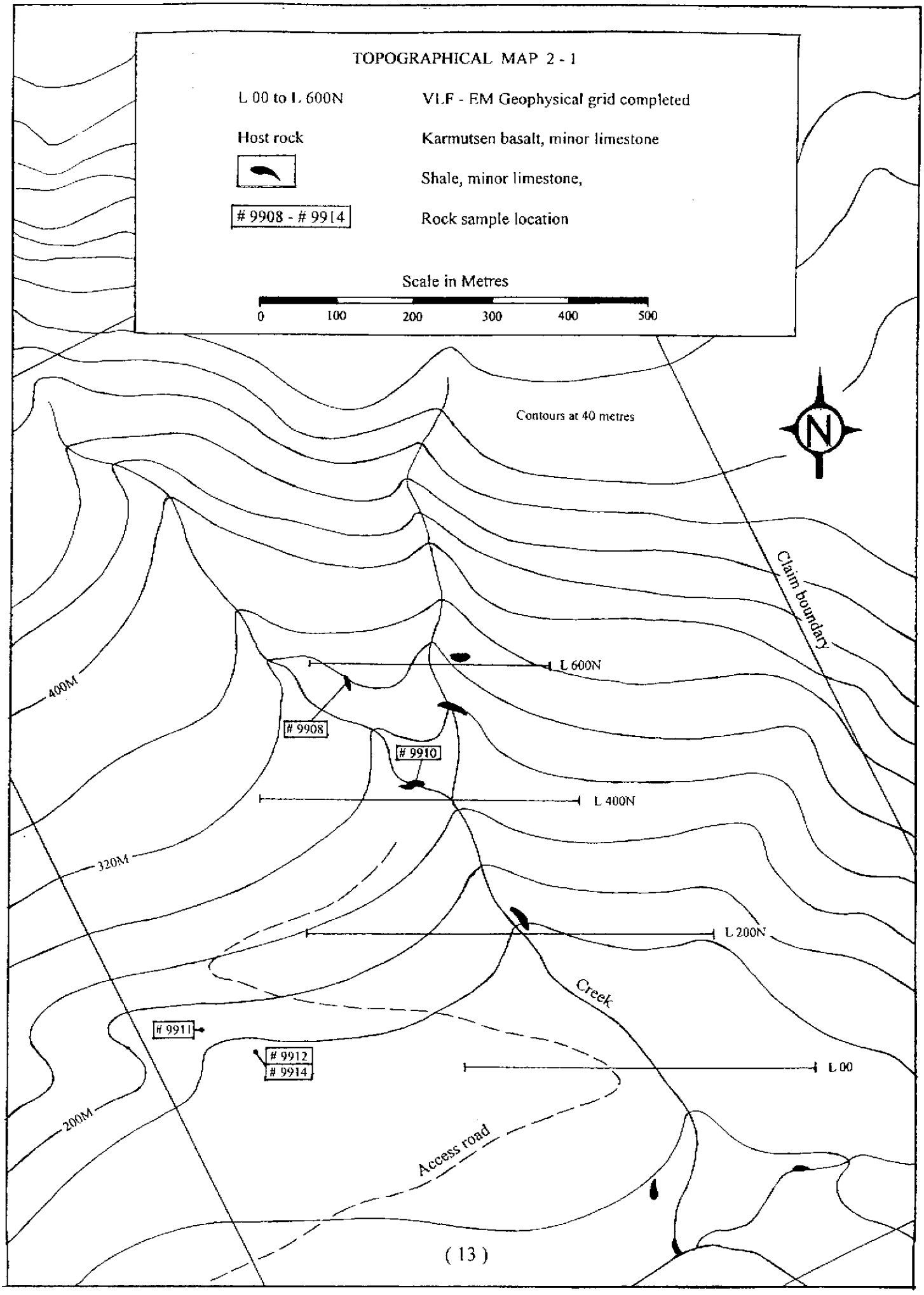
The next rock type found on the CDL claims is the Karmutsen volcanics of Upper Triassic age. The Karmutsen flows overlie the older shales and mask the true size of the shale beds. Because the Karmutsen flows are more wide spread, the shales are mostly visible along the creek beds. Quatsino Limestones are found mainly up the mountain, and the north of the shales.

The Lower Jurassic Bonanza group volcanics are found to the east and south of the CDL claims. Besides the felsite, no other intrusive type rocks are found on or near the claims.

PROSPECTING

Five days were spent prospecting on and off the claims. The main goal was to locate other mineralized shale outcrops around the general claim area. Two new shale outcrops were found on the claim, both north of the other known outcrops and near line 600N. Rock sample 9908 was taken in this area, while sample 9910 was a re-sampling of a shale sulphide outcrop near line 400N in the creek. Both samples are slightly anomalous in zinc to 655 ppm, lead to 360 ppm, silver to 5 ppm, arsenic to 4150 ppm, and gold to 250 ppb. Although these anomalies are not high, they appear consistent in the more mineralized parts of the shale outcrops. Shale outcrops and rock sample locations are identified on map 2-1.

On the western side of the claim group, a mineralized quartz vein and a quartz stringer zone was found and sampled, but with no anomalous results (samples 9911-9914).


TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP 2 - 1
L 00 to L 600N
VLF - EM Geophysical grid completed
Host rock
Karmutsen basalt, minor limestone
Shale, minor limestone,
9908 - # 9914
Rock sample location
Scale in Metres
0
100
200
300
400
500
Contours at 40 metres
N
Claim boundary
400M
320M
200M
L 600N
L 400N
L 200N
L 00
9908
9910
9911
9912
9914
Creek
Access road

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

A VLF-EM geophysical survey was planned for the CDL claims with a grid of up to 10 lines set 100 metres apart and line lengths of 1 to 1.5 kilometres. After attempting to survey the base line on the western perimeter, it was found that the purposed survey could not be completed within the time horizon planned. The terrain was extremely difficult to traverse and contained many steep bluffs, narrow gullies, and logging slash underlying very thick second growth forest. This situation required proper cut lines and significant time in order to carry out the proposed geophysical survey in this rugged area.

The survey parameters were immediately changed in the field to include the main area of interest. The new base line was placed along the major rock slide in the creek that hosts the pyrite mineralized shale beds. The grid was changed to a line spacing of 200 metres with lines up to 600 metres long. There would be six lines that cross the pyrite-shale-bed target. Station intervals remained at 25 metres on each line. An EM-16 instrument was used for the survey, and was calibrated for the Seattle Washington station to the southeast. In summary, four lines were surveyed including L 00, L 200N, L 400N, and L 600N. Lines 200S and 400S were only part done due to bad weather and road blasting interference in the survey area. Consequently, not enough readings are available on these southern lines to make use in this report.

VLF-EM SURVEY INTERPRETATION

VLF-EM Survey

This survey contains 72 readings, all of which were facing to the east. A significant problem for interpretation of the survey is the limited strike length of the survey lines, due to the very difficult terrain encountered. Subsequently, the average or background readings for the geological host rock in this region are not properly identified in the survey. Only five stations reveal negative or out-of-phase readings. These out-of-phase readings strike along the eastern side of a large conductive target.

Conductive Target

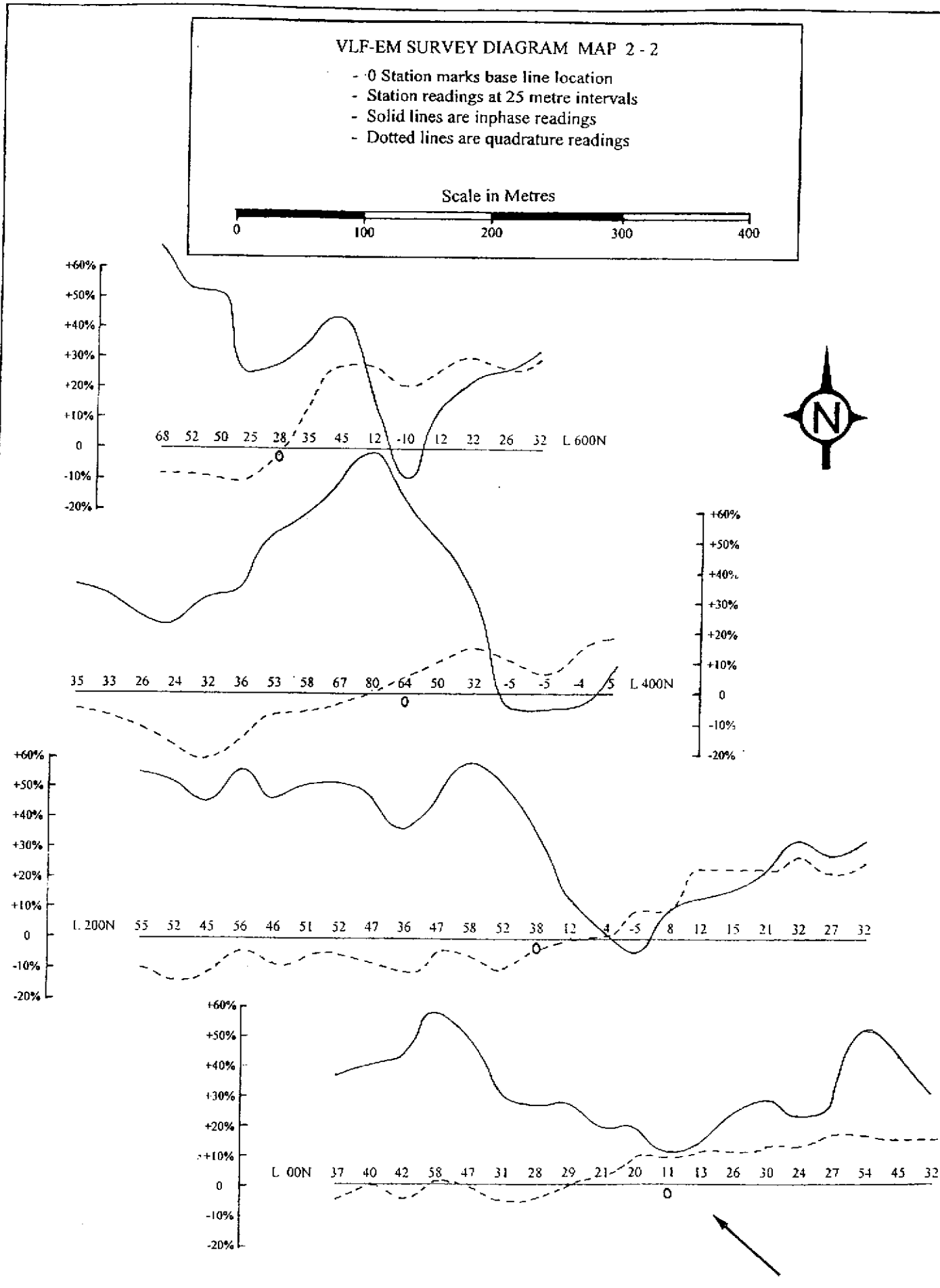
Based on conductivity readings of 20 percent or greater, the overall conductive zone identified measures at least 200 metres wide and 600 metres long on map 2-2. The anomaly appears to be open to the south, to the north, and to the west of the survey grid. The VLF-EM readings were also evaluated by using a Fraser filter technique. These filtered readings are contoured through the positive response of the numbers which are shown on map 2-3. The Fraser filter defines the previous large anomaly to be 100 to 200 metres wide and over 600 metres long and overlaps the eastern side of the non-filtered conductive zone. It remains unclear as to how conductive the bedrock and overburden is overlying the conductive target because of the limited lengths of the survey lines. Also, the pyrite mineralized shale beds may in fact be the main conductive target identified in the survey and may play a large part in the size of the conductive anomaly.

Depth To Target

The main conductive target spans the length of the grid from north to south. An in-phase graph which measures the high to low peaks along the east-west lines are outlined on map 2-2. The distance of the peak to peak readings are measured, and are used to roughly approximate the depth to target. This calculation is supposed to identify the central conductive region of a target. This may actually identify the most conductive part of the shale beds and may measure the minimum depth of the shale unit along the survey lines. Starting at line 00 and going to line 600N the approximate depth to target are as follows:

Line No.	In-phase Low Reading	In-phase High Reading	In-phase Peak to Peak Depth To Target
00 N	+ 11	+ 58	150 metres
200 N	- 05	+ 58	125 metres
400 N	- 05	+ 80	100 metres
600 N	- 10	+ 45	50 metres

The depth to target is shown to be 50 metres at line 600N and gradually deepens to 150 metres at line 00N to the south. Using the diagram on map 2-2, the in-phase reading actually show multiple spikes along the survey lines which measure varying degrees of conductivity and possibly different depths of targets on each line. A more complex system exists than can be shown with the limited survey completed at this time. Because of the positive results so far, a follow up survey would be recommended along the conductive zone to follow the strike past the survey done to date, and with lines spacing of no more than 100 metres apart.

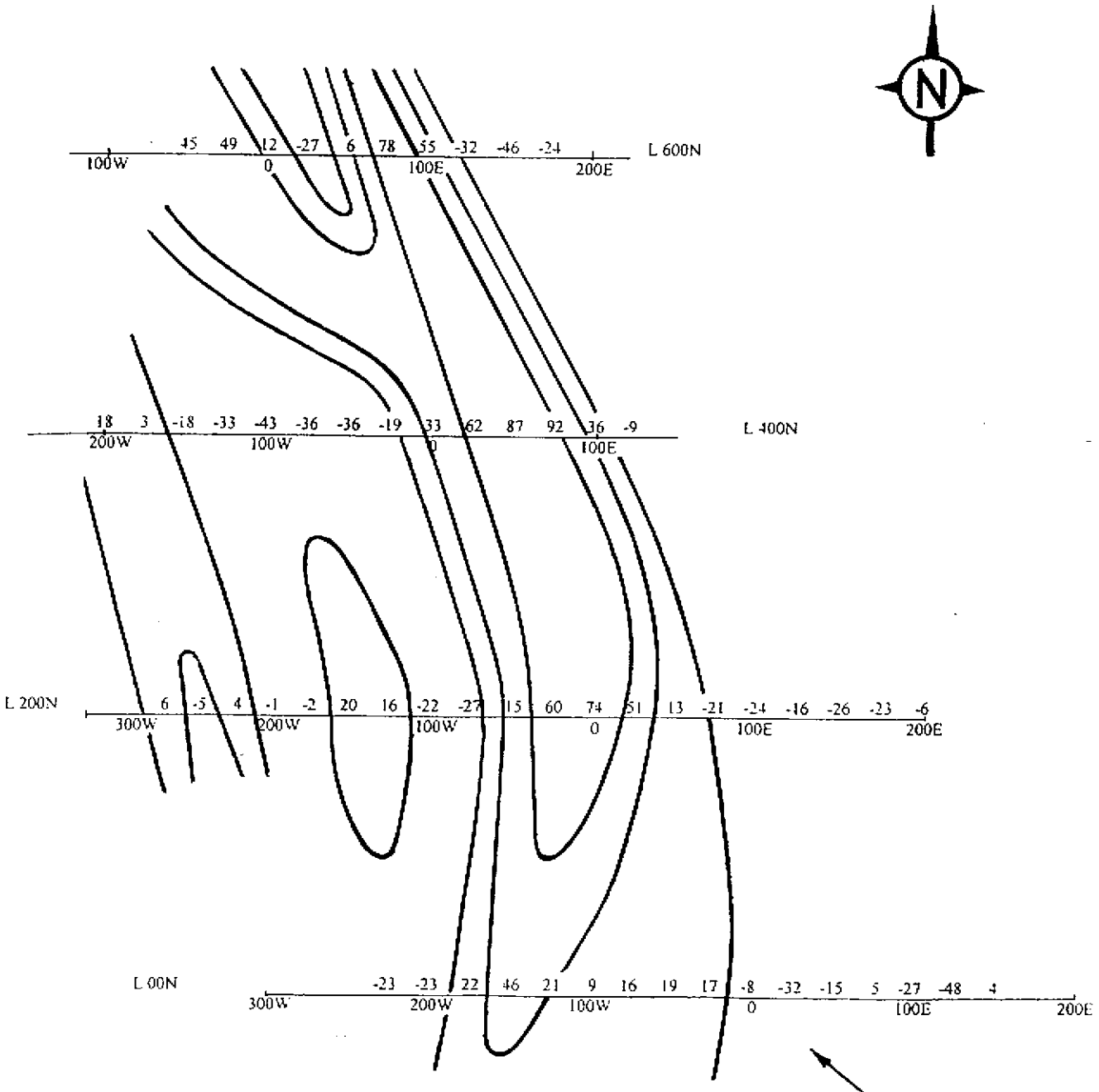

VLF-EM SURVEY DIAGRAM MAP 2 - 2
- 0 Station marks base line location
- Station readings at 25 metre intervals
- Solid lines are inphase readings
- Dotted lines are quadrature readings
Scale in Metres
0
100
200
300
400
+60%
+50%
+40%
+30%
+20%
+10%
0
-10%
-20%
68 52 50 25 28 35 45 12 -10 12 22 26 32 L 600N
35 33 26 24 32 36 53 58 67 80 64 50 32 -5 -5 -4 5 L 400N
L 200N 55 52 45 56 46 51 52 47 36 47 58 52 38 12 4 -5 8 12 15 21 32 27 32
L 00N 37 40 42 58 47 31 28 29 21 20 11 13 26 30 24 27 54 45 32
N
Seattle Washington
Transmitter

VLF-EM FRASER FILTER DIAGRAM MAP 2 - 3

CONTOUR	CONDUCTIVITY
0 to 30	Moderate
31 to 60	High
Over 60	Very high

Scale in Metres

0 100 200 300 400



APPENDIX A

MAGNETIC SURVEY FINAL READINGS
Project # 1 Elmer Zone
(In Gammas)

L600	L500	L400	L300	L200	Station
52,330	52,.275	52,280	52,220	52,320	50N
350	315	220	220	340	40N
310	335	220	220	360	30N
330	335	260	260	340	20N
290	235	180	260	300	10N
325	370	195	240	220	0 BL
350	295	260	250	280	10S
350	375	260	250	280	20S
290	435	260	340	260	30S
330	375	320	280	280	40S
330	395	320	280	320	50S

VLF-EM GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
Project # 2 CLD claims

LINE 00			LINE 200N			LINE 400N			LINE 600N		
	In-phase	Quadrature		In-phase	Quadrature		In-phase	Quadrature		In-phase	Quadrature
	37	-04	300w	55	-10		35	-06	100w	68	-09
	40	0		52	-14		33	-09		52	-09
200w	42	-04		45	-11	200w	26	-12		50	-10
	58	01		56	-04		24	-18		25	-10
	47	0	200w	46	-09		32	-22	BL	28	-02
	31	-04		51	-07		36	-16		35	16
100w	28	-04		52	-14	100w	53	-08		45	28
	29	0		47	-08		58	-05		12	28
	21	03	100w	36	-12		67	-04	100e	-10	20
	20	10		47	-05		80	01		12	26
BL	11	10		58	-06	BL	64	06		22	30
	13	12		52	-08		50	10		26	25
	26	10	BL	38	-04		32	14	200e	32	28
	30	11		12	0		-5	10			
100e	24	11		04	02	100e	-5	06			
	27	15		-5	09		-4	14			
	54	15	100e	08	10		05	18			
	45	14		12	24						
200e	32	14		15	24						
				21	24						
			200e	32	26						
				27	20						
				32	24						

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9002 Accredited Co.) 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Telegus, John File # 9904331

38 Lewis St., Victoria BC V8V 2E8 Submitted by: John Telegus

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
9901	2	6	6	11	<.3	5	2	151	1.03	1391	<8	<2	<2	3	<.2	207	<3	2	.02	.006	2	13	.01	66	<.01	<3	.20	.01	.14	6	311
9902	3	6	669	388	3.4	4	2	301	1.39	6457	<8	14	<2	4	9.4	32	<3	2	.05	.007	2	23	.01	61	<.01	<3	.16	.01	.09	5	16616
9903	2	10	24	31	<.3	3	2	186	1.88	1915	<8	<2	3	6	.3	11	<3	10	.02	.020	10	13	.14	103	<.01	<3	.72	.05	.25	6	471
9904	2	4	11	28	<.3	2	4	589	1.77	28	<8	<2	3	30	.3	3	<3	8	2.49	.024	10	15	.12	89	.01	<3	.85	.16	.27	4	36
9905	1	4	3	37	<.3	4	5	780	1.95	11	<8	<2	3	17	.2	6	<3	17	.81	.041	9	13	.41	122	.01	<3	1.30	.22	.28	4	10
9906	5	15	336	46	9.5	5	1	42	.66	58	<8	92	<2	1	.2	3	<3	1	.01	.002	<1	28	<.01	5	<.01	<3	.02	.01	.01	10	38405
9907	3	41	43	99	2.2	6	<1	99	.72	43	<8	12	<2	1	2.3	16	<3	1	.01	.004	<1	24	<.01	8	<.01	<3	.04	.01	.02	71	11759
9908	53	42	655	192	2.2	8	2	39	3.91	225	19	<2	<2	29	.7	12	<3	76	.85	.814	8	57	.04	463	.02	3	.71	.02	.19	7	253
9910	17	94	322	362	5.1	141	27	46	22.73	4156	<8	<2	<2	7	<.2	18	<3	22	.12	.039	2	29	.04	43	.02	3	.33	.01	.10	6	181
RE 9910	15	94	326	372	4.9	142	27	43	22.78	4157	<8	<2	<2	7	<.2	18	<3	22	.12	.041	1	27	.04	41	.02	<3	.33	.01	.10	6	185
9911	2	7	5	48	<.3	39	13	511	2.87	7	<8	<2	<2	8	<.2	<3	<3	135	3.20	.003	1	87	1.17	12	.14	7	3.44	.01	.04	3	41
9912	2	22	3	51	<.3	26	9	470	2.43	18	<8	<2	<2	9	<.2	<3	<3	34	.10	.057	6	47	.49	40	.01	<3	1.11	.20	.06	4	51
9914	2	12	4	32	<.3	19	5	316	1.86	13	<8	<2	<2	4	<.2	<3	<3	26	.03	.022	3	32	.29	22	.01	<3	.78	.21	.04	7	12
STANDARD C3/AU-R	26	67	34	179	5.8	37	13	812	3.42	58	14	4	22	31	26.0	23	25	81	.58	.092	18	173	.63	157	.08	20	1.99	.05	.18	18	461
STANDARD G-2	2	3	5	45	<.3	8	5	561	2.11	2	<8	<2	4	100	.6	<3	<3	41	.72	.096	8	83	.62	271	.12	<3	1.30	.19	.63	2	3

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU** GROUP 3B - 30.00 GM SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 8 1999 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 18/99 **SIGNED BY.....** D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data ___ FA ___

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9002 Accredited Co.) 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Telegus, John File # 9904332

38 Lewis St., Victoria BC V8V 2E8 Submitted by: John Telegus

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	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	Tl ppm	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm	S %	Sample gm
L200 50N	1.56	8.81	1.99	11.1	29	.5	4.5	152	2.63	104.1	<1	10.4	.9	1.0	.04	.91	.09	47	.01	.016	14.8	2.1	.09	13.9	.003	1	1.09	.004	.02	.5	.02	22	.4	.03	6.9	.01	15.0
L200 40N	10.96	9.26	5.75	26.1	58	.4	4.9	101	3.25	1358.2	1	200.3	1.3	1.5	.07	1.61	.15	20	.01	.023	19.2	.6	.02	12.1	<.001	2	.45	.003	.03	.3	.02	19	.4	.06	2.8	.01	15.0
L200 20N	35	4.69	1.69	8.5	32	.6	2.5	86	1.80	19.6	.1	19.3	1.2	1.9	.02	.60	.06	49	.02	.012	10.6	2.0	.11	12.5	.002	1	1.39	.005	.02	<.2	.02	31	.3	.03	6.7	<.01	15.0
L200 10N	72	6.47	4.06	13.6	53	1.8	2.6	95	4.68	66.3	.3	17.3	1.8	2.5	.04	.85	.17	90	.02	.029	8.8	11.3	.10	26.4	.015	<1	2.43	.005	.02	.3	.05	60	.7	.04	11.3	.01	15.0
L200 00S	22	.92	2.78	15.0	21	.5	2.3	165	2.86	9.5	.2	11.1	1.9	1.3	.03	.67	.09	25	.01	.021	8.8	1.5	.11	48.7	.001	1	1.57	.005	.03	.4	.04	51	.4	.02	5.2	<.01	15.0
L200 10S	.22	.62	1.04	8.6	11	.3	1.5	133	1.24	10.7	.2	33.7	1.5	1.4	.03	.59	.06	23	.01	.015	14.8	.6	.05	13.3	.001	1	.93	.005	.05	<.2	.03	13	.2	<.02	4.6	<.01	15.0
L200 20S	.20	.88	1.55	8.2	24	.5	1.7	81	.85	7.6	.2	22.8	1.7	1.4	.04	.63	.10	17	.02	.019	15.8	1.0	.04	9.9	.001	2	.60	.005	.06	<.2	.04	31	.2	.11	3.2	.01	15.0
L200 30S	.19	.58	1.61	9.2	10	.3	1.9	211	1.00	2.1	.2	8.4	2.0	1.1	.03	.58	.09	20	.01	.017	15.0	.6	.11	15.7	.001	1	.84	.006	.07	<.2	.03	17	.3	.02	4.2	<.01	15.0
L300 20N	.92	12.96	6.73	14.0	50	6.1	4.7	184	3.47	39.1	.1	17.9	.6	3.6	.04	2.87	.14	316	.07	.013	2.1	61.8	.61	6.8	.557	1	1.11	.006	.01	<.2	<.02	49	.4	.05	19.3	.01	15.0
L300 10N	.84	6.32	5.95	23.8	71	1.4	2.9	162	1.96	699.1	.8	22.8	2.0	1.8	.05	.59	.05	42	.03	.023	13.4	3.7	.06	16.9	.003	1	1.28	.005	.02	.5	.02	70	.6	.03	5.4	<.01	15.0
L300 00S	1.35	2.52	1.98	21.6	33	.6	2.5	115	1.49	111.7	.3	90.0	1.6	1.2	.04	.62	.15	50	.01	.011	20.0	1.6	.03	20.3	.007	1	1.36	.004	.02	<.2	.06	20	.2	.20	7.2	<.01	15.0
L300 10S	1.42	3.07	1.58	28.2	7	.3	2.6	179	1.55	180.4	.3	10.7	2.2	.9	.05	.64	.06	34	<.01	.009	18.6	<.5	.02	14.1	.001	2	.83	.005	.04	.3	.03	9	.1	.03	6.0	<.01	15.0
L300 20S	1.67	5.43	3.35	14.4	23	1.6	2.4	167	3.28	4.4	.2	3.7	.7	3.4	.03	.75	.15	143	.03	.019	7.5	9.6	.05	15.3	.110	<1	1.42	.005	.01	<.2	<.02	35	.3	.04	17.1	<.01	15.0
RE L300 60S	.20	.97	3.51	16.3	6	4	1.9	382	1.98	.4	.3	.5	1.7	1.6	.08	.67	.06	35	.01	.017	3.0	1.2	.13	28.2	.015	1	1.41	.005	.05	.2	.03	19	.3	.06	7.6	<.01	7.5
L300 30S	85	8.03	3.63	15.0	20	1.8	2.9	146	3.36	5.0	.1	6.0	.8	2.8	.03	.76	.12	155	.03	.027	7.1	11.2	.08	14.5	.161	1	1.13	.005	.02	<.2	.02	29	.3	.03	13.2	<.01	15.0
L300 40S	23	1.44	1.75	16.1	7	.5	3.9	237	1.03	36.0	.3	6.6	1.5	1.2	.02	.54	.04	27	.03	.020	20.8	.7	.05	13.6	.002	2	.60	.005	.06	<.2	.03	14	.3	<.02	5.2	<.01	15.0
L300 50S	.29	2.53	1.95	11.3	14	.6	2.8	178	.92	25.6	2	9.3	.5	2.1	.02	.49	.06	48	.04	.013	19.4	1.9	.03	8.5	.018	2	.59	.005	.03	<.2	.02	19	.3	<.02	6.2	.01	15.0
L300 60S	.16	.85	2.08	14.5	6	.4	1.7	355	1.89	.8	.3	.9	1.6	1.4	.01	.65	.04	32	.01	.016	2.7	1.0	.12	24.7	.008	1	1.28	.005	.04	.2	.03	21	.2	<.02	6.9	.01	15.0
L400 30N	.36	.72	1.95	6.1	10	.2	1.2	35	.85	6.4	.2	20.6	1.2	1.1	.01	.49	.04	21	.01	.011	23.9	.6	.03	9.9	.003	1	.64	.005	.04	.2	.02	<5	.3	<.02	4.5	.01	15.0
L400 20N	.12	1.84	1.57	8.9	12	.2	2.1	142	1.26	1.2	.3	1.2	2.3	.9	.01	.61	.03	24	.01	.012	13.9	.5	.03	13.2	.001	1	.60	.006	.02	<.2	.02	8	.2	<.02	4.7	<.01	15.0
STANDARD DS2	14.14	128.73	30.30	161.8	253	37.2	12.7	817	3.17	58.4	20.8	194.5	3.8	28.6	11.57	10.96	11.09	80	.53	.092	16.8	170.7	60	149.8	.108	2	1.74	.034	.16	7.6	1.84	254	2.6	1.66	6.2	.03	15.0

GROUP 1F15 - 15.00 GM SAMPLE, 90 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 8 1999 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 18/99 **SIGNED BY.....** D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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