BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	2000/2001
REPORT #:	PAP 00-1
NAME:	DAVID HAUGHTON

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PROSPECTING REPORT
HARRISON LAKE NICKEL BELT

SUBMISSION TO THE PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

By:
***David R. Haughton*, P.Eng., Ph.D.**

October 17, 2000

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CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

MAPS
(In Pocket)

D. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- **Refer to Program Regulations 15 to 17, pages 6 and 7.**

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area

Information on this form is confidential subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act.*

Name David R. Haughton Reference Number 2000/2001 P7

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Cogburn Talc Creek area MINFILE No. if applicable

Location of Project Area NTS 92H (West Half) Lat 49° 28′ to 49° 35′ Long 121° 34′ to 121° 46′

Description of Location and Access Located in New Westminster Mining Division. Accessed via 28 kilometres of gravel road running north from Harrison Hot Springs along the east shore of Harrison Lake. The prospected area includes area accessible from logging roads along Cogburn and Talc Creeks

Prospecting Assistants(s) - give name(s) and qualifications of assistant(s) (see Program Regulation 13, page 6)
Miranda Haughton B.Ed. Has taken geology courses and assisted the grantee in prospecting in 1999.

Main Commodities Searched For Cu, Ni, Pt, Pd

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Minfile #s: 092HNW039 (Victor Ni), 092HNW040 (Al), 092HNW045 (Settler Ck), 092HNW046 (Citation), 092HSW004 (Pride of Emory), 092HSW005 (BEA), 092HSW081 (Ni), 092HSW082 (Swede),092HSW093 (Star of Emory), 092HSW125 (CHOATE) – all Cu & Ni occurrences

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area)Prospecting in area drained by Cogburn & Talc Creeks
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)Regional mapping at scale of 1:20,000 (11,250 hectares) detailed mapping on 14 two post claims at a scale of 1:5000
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 81outcrop and float, 15 overburden & 21 stream sediment samples collected
4. Geophysical (type and line km) Approx. 3 km of self potential surveying done & 2 km of magnetometer survey
5. Physical Work (type and amount)
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m)
7. Other (specify) An ore dog trained to detect sulphides was used during prospecting traverses

Best Discovery

Project/Claim Name Jason Claims Commodities Cu, Ni, Pt, Pd

Location (show on map) Lat.49° 33′ 20″ Long 121° 42′ Elevation 692 metres

Best assay/sample type 0.2% Ni, 0.25% Cu, .1% Cr (separate samples)

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies Disseminated Po, Py, Cp, Pn have been identified. These magmatic sulphides occur in hornblendic pyroxenite and may be exposed over 1km. Directly adjacent to the disseminated sulphides is a significant Self Potential anomaly. The sulphide assemblage and the host rocks are similar to those found at the Giant Mascot mine within the same belt of ultramafic rocks. There is a possibility that the SP anomalies may represent a zone of concentrated sulphides and therefore are considered a drill target for future exploration.

A new mineral occurrence of anomalous Ag 1.1 gm/tonne has been found in a shear zone containing arsenopyrite (Charles Ck area).

FEEDBACK: comments and suggestions for Prospector Assistance Program

PROSPECTING REPORT

HARRISON LAKE NICKEL BELT

PROJECT LOCATION

The prospect area outlined in Figure 1 is located in the New Westminster Mining Division, in the west half of NTS map sheet 92H. It is contained within an area lying northwest of Hope and extends from Emory Creek (northwest of Pride of Emory Mine, Minfile # 092HSW004) (Giant Mascot Mine) to Harrison Lake. A rectangular area containing the prospected zone is bounded on the south by latitude 49° 28′ and on the north by latitude 49° 35′. The longitudinal limits are 121° 34′ on the east and 121° 46′ on the west.

The prospect area includes the area accessible from logging roads along Cogburn and Talc Creek and accessible area bounded by these two creeks. Both creeks drain westward into Harrison Lake.

ACCESS

Access from Harrison Hot Springs is via some 28 kilometres of winding mainly unpaved road, along the east shore of Harrison Lake to Lakeside Pacific's log sorting yard and administration office at the site named Bear Creek. Bear Creek is the site named after a former logging camp which was located on a fluvial fan at the confluence of Cogburn and Talc Creeks. From there, logging roads run the length of both Cogburn Creek (28 km) and Talc Creek (14 km). Unfortunately, the southern portion of Talc Creek was staked in the winter of 1999. Therefore, this area was not prospected. Other areas, not including Talc and Cogburn Creek roads, but accessible by four wheel drive vehicle are listed below:

South Talc

An area referred to as South Talc lies south of the junction of Talc and Cogburn Creeks. This area was accessible by a deactivated logging road commencing directly east of the airstrip at Bear Creek camp

Settler Creek Logging Road

Settler Creek logging road runs off the Cogburn Creek road at 12.1 km, where it crosses Cogburn Creek and then runs in a westerly direction along the south side of Cogburn Creek to the junction of Cogburn Creek and Settler Creek. From this point, it runs in a southeast direction along the east side of Settler Creek for about 6 km to the base of the Old Settler mountain.

Charles Creek Logging Road

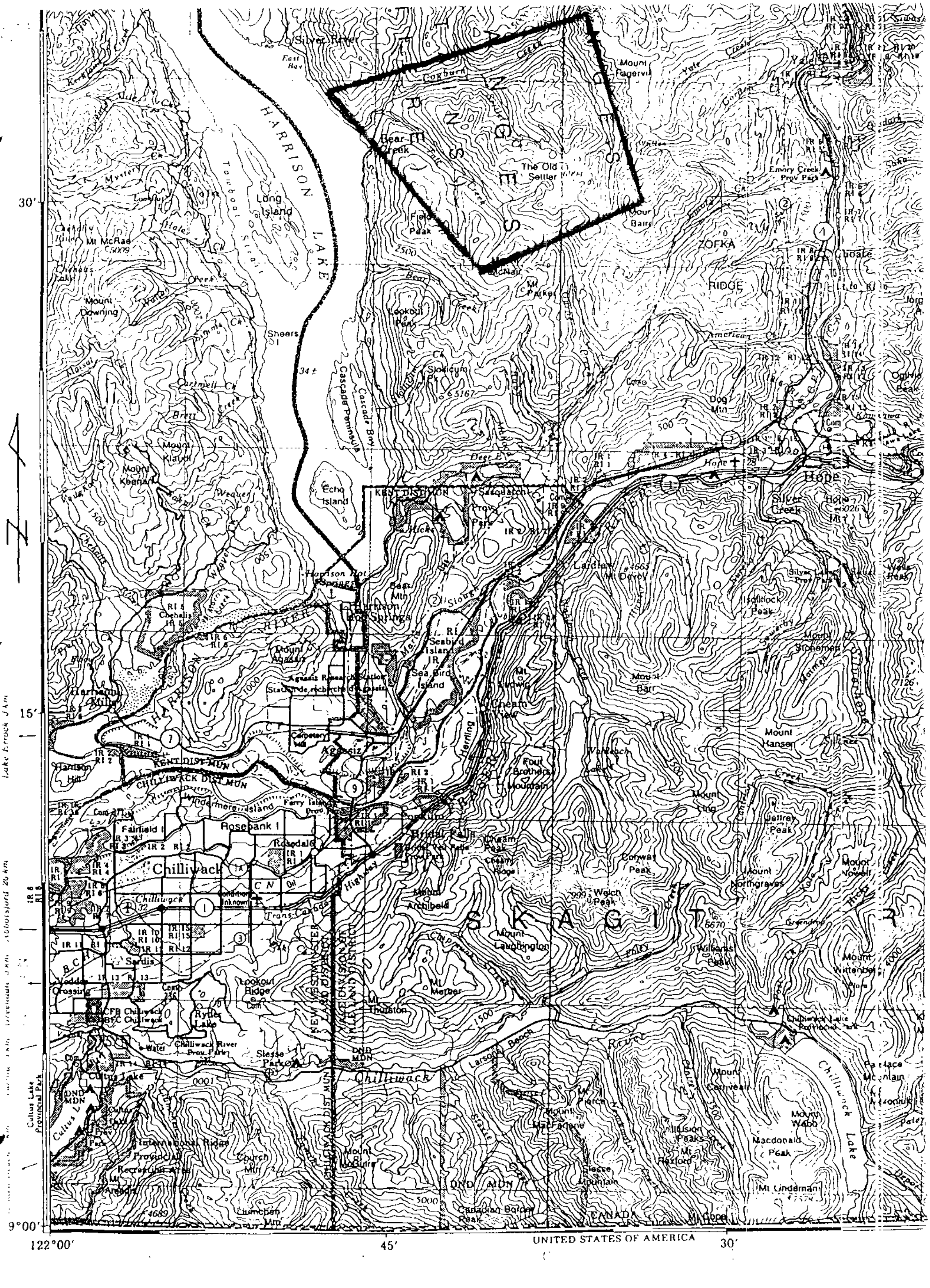
Fifteen kilometers along Cogburn Creek road from Bear Creek yard is located Charles Creek road. The east portion of the logging road is still being advanced by Lakeside Pacific but was followed through a zone of diorite and anorthosite for a distance of approximately 8 kilometers to the point at which the road was blocked due to construction. Because the road is still being constructed, no air photos are available showing the new road to precisely locate samples in this area. Therefore, a text description is provided of the few sample locations on this road.

Figure 1: Location Map

Topographic Features from NTS Map 92H

Scale 1:250,000

1cm = 2,500 m = 2.5 km



HARRISON LAKE
Silver River
Mount Fagervik
Yale
Bear Creek
The Old Settler
Emory Creek Prov Park
Long Island
Field Peak
Mt McRae
ZOFKA
RIDGE
Choate
Mount Downing
Lookout Peak
Sheers I
Slollicum Pk
Cascade Peninsula
Dog Mtn
Mount Klaudt
Mount Keenan
Echo Island
KENT DIST MUN
Sasquatch Prov Park
Hope
Silver Creek
Hope Mt
Laidlaw
Mt Devoy
Harrison Hot Springs
Bear Mtn
Chehalis
Silver Lake Prov Park
Isolillock Peak
Mount Agassiz
Seabird Island
Sea Bird Island
Agassiz Research Station
Station de recherche d'Agassiz
Mount Stoneman
Harrison Mills
Mount Barr
Agassiz
Mount Hanson
Harrison Hill
KENT DIST MUN
CHILLIWACK DIST MUN
Four Brothers Mountain
Wahleach Lake
Mount Ling
Windermere Island
Rosebank I
Rosedale
Bridal Falls
Cheam Peak
Jeffrey Peak
Fairfield I
Chilliwack
Conway Peak
Mount Northgraves
Welch Peak
Mount Archibald
SKAGIT R
Mount Laughington
Wilberts Peak
Mount Wittenberg
Sardis
Vedder Crossing
Lookout Ridge
Mt Mercer
Ryder Lake
CFB Chilliwack
BFC Chilliwack
Chilliwack River Prov Park
Slesse Park
Thurston
Chilliwack Lake Provincial Park
Larsons Bench
Cultus Lake
Cultus Lake Provincial Park
Mount Corriveau
Mt Pierce
Mount MacFarlane
Illusion Peaks
Mt Rexford
Mount Webb
Macdonald Peak
International Ridge Provincial Recreation Area
Church Mtn
Mount McGuire
Slesse Mountain
Mt Lindeman
DND MDN
Canadian Border Peak
Chilliwack Lake
CANADA
Mt Copes
Lake Errock 3 km
30′
15′
9°00′
122°00′
45′
30′
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PROSPECTING TARGETS

The prospecting targets are mineral deposits containing massive and disseminated nickel and copper bearing sulphides that have crystallized from a liquid sulphide melt immiscible with a host magmatic silicate liquid. These deposits are presumed similar to those found in the Giant Mascot Mine about 10 kilometres north of Hope at the eastern end of the Nickel Belt.

COMMODITIES

Geology studies in this report indicate that the prospect area and the Giant Mascot mine are in the same zone of ultramafic rocks. Therefore, ore values at the Giant Mascot are considered to indicate economic metal values to be found in the sulphide mineral deposits of the prospect area.

Nickel and copper were the prime metallic products at the Giant Mascot mine, with ore averages grading 0.77 per cent nickel and 0.34 per cent copper. Principal ore minerals, at the Giant Mascot, hosting nickel and copper were pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and chalcopyrite.

Literature review indicates that platinum and palladium associated with sulphide ore at the Giant Mascot have reported grades of approximately 3 to 4 grams per tonne of platinum and palladium and 1 to 8 grams per tonne of gold. Not only platinum, palladium and gold were present but also cobalt, chromium, and silver were present in the ore in economic quantities.

In summary, prospecting efforts using geology, geophysics and geochemical analysis can be directed *to locate platinum, palladium, gold, nickel and copper as primary commodities.*

DEPOSIT TYPE

The project area includes the northwest extension of the ultramafic intrusive units that host the Giant Mascot mine. Table 1 lists the Minfile occurrences related to this zone of ultramafics and therefore to the Giant Mascot Mine. These occurrences are scattered along a zone extending from American Creek (north of Hope) to the junction of Cogburn and Talc Creeks on the east shore of Harrison Lake.

Table 1: Minfile Cu-Ni Occurrences within the Hope to Harrison Lake Ni Belt (92HW).

MINFILE #	NAME	COMMODITIES	MINFILE CLASSIFICATION
092HNW039	VICTOR NI	Ni, Cu	Tholeiitic Intrusion --hosted
092HNW040	AL	Cu, Ni	Tholeiitic Intrusion --hosted
092HNW045	SETTLER CREEK	Ni, Cu	Tholeiitic Intrusion --hosted
092HNW046	CITATION	Ni, Cu, Zn	Tholeiitic Intrusion --hosted
092HSW004*	PRIDE OF EMORY*	Ni, Cu, Au, Ag	Tholeiitic Intrusion --hosted
092HSW005	BEA	Ni, Cu	Tholeiitic Intrusion --hosted
092HSW081	NI	Ni, Cu	Tholeiitic Intrusion --hosted
092HSW082	SWEDE	Ni, Cu	Tholeiitic Intrusion --hosted
092HSW093*	STAR OF EMORY*	Ni, Cu, Cr, Pt, Pd	Tholeiitic Intrusion --hosted
092HSW125*	CHOATE*	Ni, Cu, Cr, Co	Tholeiitic Intrusion --hosted

* These deposits form part of the Giant Mascot Mine

Figure 2: Minfile occurrences related to the prospect area.

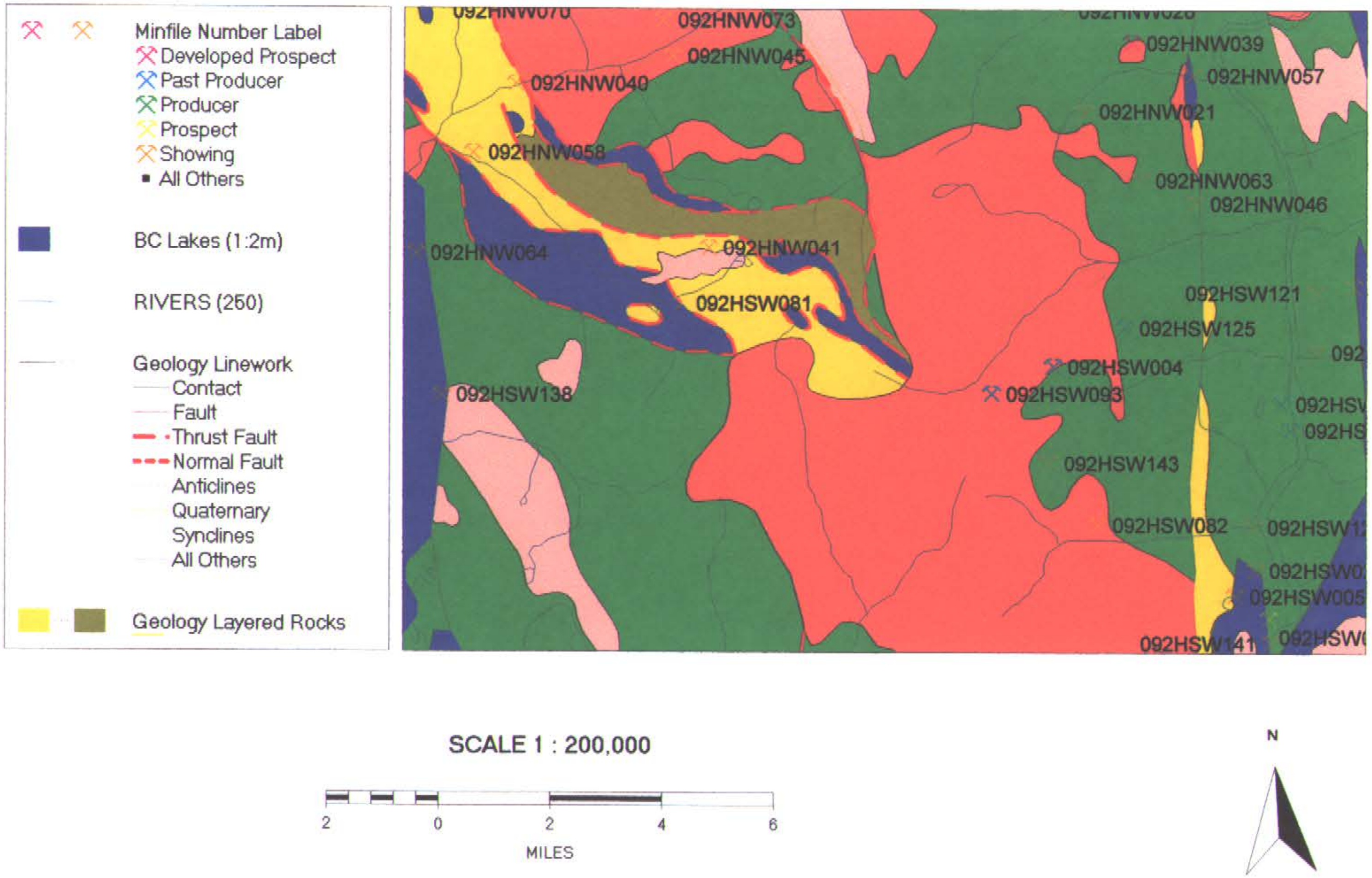
1) Victor Ni (092HNW039)
2) Al (092HNW040)
3) Settler Creek (092HNW045)
4) Citation (092HNW046)
5) Pride of Emory (092HSW004)*
6) BEA (092HSW005)
7) NI (092HSW081)
8) Swede (092HSW082)
9) Star of Emory (092HSW093)*
10) Choate (092HSW125)*

(All of the above are Cu-Ni deposits related to ultramafic intrusions.)

11) North Fork-Besshi massive sulphide Cu-Zn in Chilliwack metasediments (092HNW070)
12) Cogburn Creek – Kyanite and sillimanite in schists (092HNW073)
13) Ox – Cu-Au-Ag skarn deposit (092HNW041)

* Note the Giant Mascot Mine is located on Zofka Ridge 9.6 Km northwest of Hope.

B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines



All of the Minfile occurrences listed are described by the provincial geological survey as Tholeiitic Intrusion-hosted Ni-Cu deposits, indicating the uniformity of mineralization associated with this zone of mafic intrusions. Three of these Minfile occurrences formed part of the Giant Mascot Mine.

GEOLOGY OF THE GIANT MASCOT DEPOSITS

Knowledge of the origin of the deposit is embodied in its classification or type. A clear understanding of the origin of the targeted ultramafic deposits and their associated sulphides will greatly assist in the future location of these deposits. The target deposits are magmatic ultramafic intrusives containing sulphides which when emplaced had separated as an immiscible iron-sulphur-oxygen liquid from an ultrabasic silicate melt. The immiscible Fe-S-O liquid contains the economic elements: Ni, Cu, Co, Cr, Pt, Pd, Au,) This type of deposit is classified simply as a Ni-Cu magmatic deposit. The deposits at the Giant Mascot Mine are crudely zoned, steeply dipping, intrusions which, in some cases are roughly concentric in cross section. Petrologic descriptions of associated rock types include: peridotite with associated gabbro, olivine pyroxenite, pyroxenite, hornblende pyroxenite, and hornblendite. Crude zonation from a peridotite core to a hornblendite rim has been observed in some of the deposits. However, in some deposits reverse zonation also occurs. So that the core of the orebody may be olivine barren or else olivine rich (Muir, 1971). The ore bodies are close to vertical in orientation, are pipelike in form and have diameters of 10 to 50 meters.

Unlike Alaskan type intrusions, at the Giant Mascot, the orebodies contain abundant orthopyroxene in ultramafic rocks. Because of the orthopyroxene content, the gabbro present may be classified as norite as found in other Cu-Ni deposits such as the Sudbury or Lynne Lake deposits. Because of the presence of Ca poor pyroxene and orthopyroxene in ultramafic rocks, the lack of podiform chromite deposits and the high content of nickel sulphide, the deposit is not classified either as an Alpine ultramafic or as an Alaskan ultramafic complex. However, because of the pipelike form, the deposits of the Giant Mascot are structurally similar to the Alaskan type deposits emplaced in an orogenic environment. Nixon and Hammack, 1991, describe the Giant Mascot as a synorogenic-synvolcanic Cu-Ni gabbroid associated deposit. They state that Rana (Norway) and Moxie (U.S.A) are deposits in this same classification.

Review of the literature indicates that faulting exhibits some significant control on this type of deposit. Also ore association with brecciation has been mentioned briefly in some reports. Four fault systems have been recognized (Clarke, 1971). One fault group striking N45°-5°W and dipping 50°-75°NE is concluded to be pre-ore in age, with minor post ore movement. The second group of faults (N15°-30°E, 70°SE-70°NW) are closely associated with tabular ore bodies. The faults of group 3 (N10°W-10°E, 55°E-55°W) are considered related to the second group and are common to all mineralized zones examined. The above three fault systems are all considered pre-ore and are postulated, by Clarke, to have established complicated zones of fracturing favourable to ore deposition. A fourth fault system (N30°W-N30°E, 20-30°E or W) is considered to be post ore. It has been reported that certain ore shoots have terminated against this fault type.

The Giant Mascot mine lies within a northwest trending belt of basic to ultramafic intrusive rocks. This distinctive assemblage is hereafter referred to as the Hope to Harrison Lake Nickel Belt or simply the Nickel Belt. The mine has changed names during its evolution. Such names include: Pride of Emory, Giant Mascot, Giant Nickel, B.C. Nickel, Pacific Nickel, Western Nickel. The mine has the distinction of having been the only significant economic producer of Nickel within B.C. From 1958 to 1974, approximately 4,315,296 tonnes of ore was mined from this property. Nickel and copper were the prime metallic products with the ore grading 0.77 per cent nickel and 0.34 per cent copper with cobalt as a byproduct. However, chromium oxide, platinum, gold and silver are also present (Minfile Assessment Report 16553). Higher grades of both Ni and Cu occur within ore zones at the mine. For example, in 1936, 18 samples of ore were taken by the Mines Branch from several different sulphide bodies. Analysis yielded an average of 18.38 per cent iron, 1.89 per cent nickel, 0.14 per cent cobalt, 0.31 per cent chromium, 10.87 per cent sulphur, 0.7 per cent copper and only a trace of arsenic (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1936, page F64). One 22.7 tonne bulk sample averaged 2.74 grams per tonne platinum and palladium and 0.68 grams per tonne gold. In 1937, B.C. Nickel Mines had developed 1.2 million tons of ore at 1.38 per cent nickel and 0.5 per cent copper (B.C.GEM, 1974, pg.105). Early records of samples of ore yielded 3.98 per tonne platinum and palladium and 7.89 grams per tonne gold. The chromium content of the ore averaged 0.2 to 0.4 per cent (Minfile report 092HSW004). Aho (1952) lists estimates of developed ore for the various orebodies in the mine. Percentage Cu ranged from 0.36 to 0.77. Percentage Ni ranged from 0.92 to 2.37. The mine closed in 1974 with reserves of 863,000 tonnes grading 0.75 per cent nickel, 0.3 per cent copper and 0.03 per cent cobalt. The cumulative nickel and copper production from the mine was 26.8 million kilograms of nickel and 14 million kilograms of copper (Nixon & Hammack, 1991) from 26 distinct orebodies.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROSPECT AREA

Figure 3 and Figure 4 illustrate the geology of the area. The regional geology of the prospect area is complex, containing unconsolidated surficial deposits and metasedimentary rocks, acid-igneous rocks and basic to ultrabasic intrusive rocks. The surficial deposits include alluvium, colluvium, glacial-fluvial and glacial deposits. Rock types are granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite, gabbro, hornblendite, hornblende pyroxenite, pyroxenite, peridotite, metavolcanics and metasediments.

Thick surficial deposits mantle more than sixty per cent of the bedrock to depths greater than 30 metres in the valley bottoms. Much thinner deposits occur on higher slopes where outcrop is more abundant.

Dioritic rocks of the Spuzzum pluton surround the mafic and ultramafic intrusive rocks of the prospect area. The mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks intrude metapelites, shale, slate and pyrite bearing metasediments. These metasedimentary rock types have been mapped in larger quantities south and north of the Nickel Belt. The Nickel belt is truncated on the west by the right-lateral strike-slip Harrison Lake fault (Late Cretaceous to Tertiary) and on the east by the Fraser River fault (25 Ma).

The oldest rocks in the area are the metasediments and the metavolcanics. The metasediments occur in the Slollicum Schist, the Settler Schist and the Cogburn Group. These metasediments range in age from early Cretaceous to Carboniferrous. The specific age of the metavolcanics is unknown. However, Figure 4 illustrates that they have been included with the Baird Diorite of Settler Mountain . This group may range in age from Paleozoic to Proterozoic. The Baird Diorite in the old Settler Mountain is Precambrian (Monger, 1989). The age of the basic intrusive rocks which host the nickel and copper bearing sulphides was estimated by McLeod (1975) to be 119Ma (Middle Cretaceous). The age of the Spuzzum batholith was estimated as 89 Ma (McLeod, 1975). The former ultramafite was considered to represent the earliest phase of the predominately dioritic Spuzzum pluton (Monger, 1989). Within the Cogburn to Talc Creek area, Lowes (1972) mapped the ultramafic rocks as being separated into subparallel segments by the Shuksan Fault Zone, shown in Figure 4.

FIGURE 3
INDEX MAP & GENERAL GEOLOGY

Cenezoic & Mesozoic: Tertiary & Cretaceous

G

Granite, Quartz Diorite, Granodiorite

Mesozoic: Middle & Late Cretaceous

U

Ultramafic Intrusions including:
Diorite, Norite, Gabbro, pyroxenite, hornblendite, peridotite, dunite
Peridotites and dunites may be altered to serpentinite

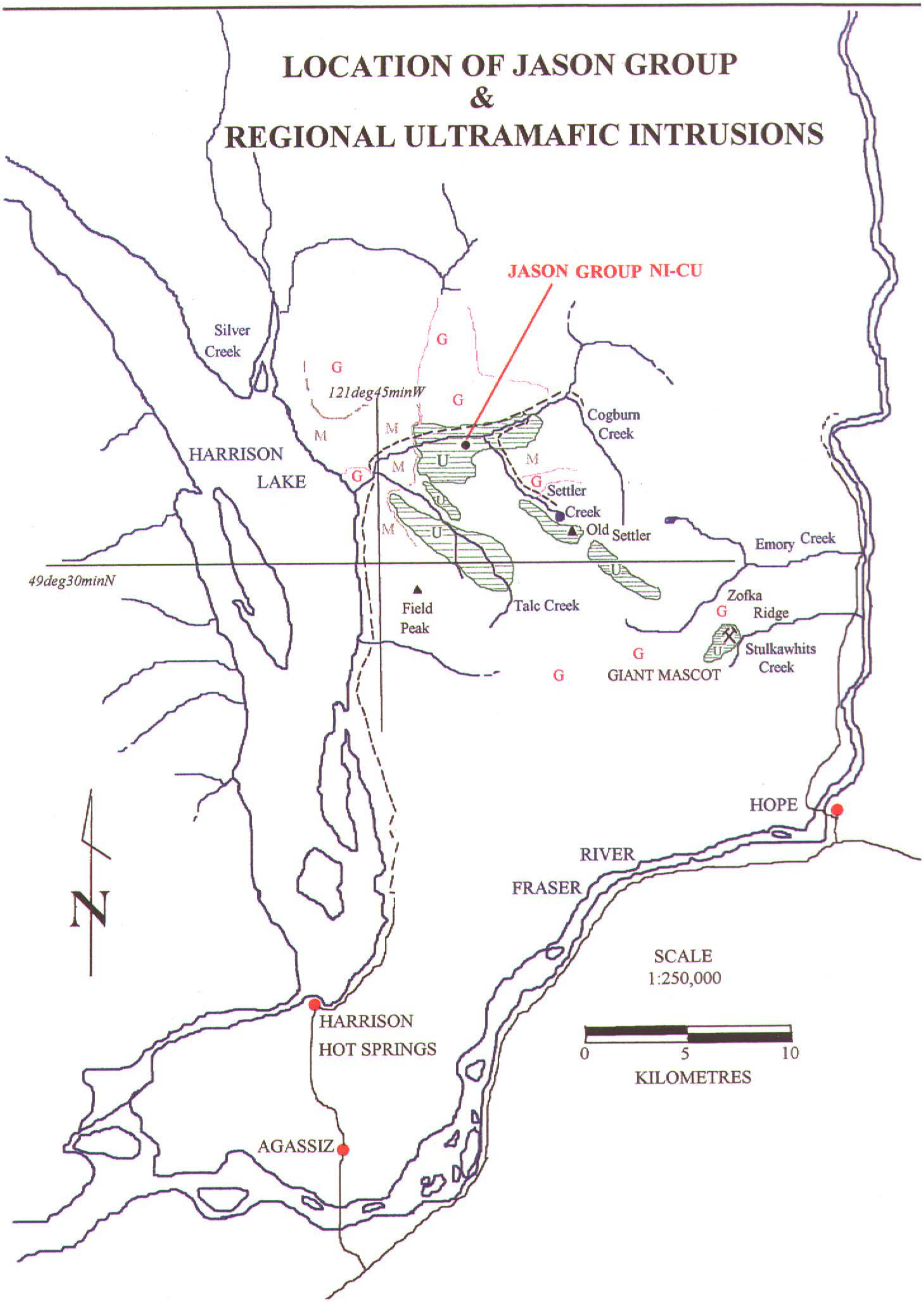
Paleozoic: Carboniferous or Permian (Chilliwack Group)

M

Chilliwack Group includes:
Metasedimentary rocks: argillite, slate, phyllite, cherty to arenaceous
Metavolcanic rocks: fine grained metavolcanic rocks with disseminated pyrite

REFERENCES:
Eastwood, G.E.P. 1972, Ni; B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources; Geology Exploration and Mining in British Columbia; pp258-264.
Haughton, D.R., 1999, Unpublished report
Monger, J.W.H., 1989, Geology, Hope, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Map 41-1989.

LOCATION OF JASON GROUP & REGIONAL ULTRAMAFIC INTRUSIONS



EXPLANATION: GEOLOGY TALC-COGBURN CREEK AREA

Recent and Quaternary Deposits

Alluvium or fluvial deposits, colluvium, glaciofluvial deposits, glacial till

Cenezoic: Tertiary (Oligocene)

G2

Granite, quartz diorite, granodiorite, diorite

Mesozoic: Middle to Late Cretaceous

G1

Quartz diorite and granodiorite (Settler Creek body of Spuzzum Pluton)

Mesozoic: Middle Cretaceous

U

Dunite, peridotite, pyroxenite, hornblendite, gabbro, diorite, altered pyroxenite & peridotite

Mesozoic: Early to Middle Cretaceous

SL

Shale, phyllite and schist with local metavolcanic and metadiorite (Slollicum Schist)

Mesozoic:Triassic

SS

Arenaceous metasediment, shale and schist with abundant pyrite (Settler Schist)

Paleozoic: Carboniferous

CG

Shale and schistose metasediment (Cogburn Group, tectonic melange)

Paleozoic and Proterozoic

M

Metavolcanic and Metadiorite (includes Baird Diorite in Settler Mountain)

Symbol

Thrust Fault

Scale & Contour Interval

Scale: 1:50,000
1inch = 0.79 miles; 1centimetre = 0.5 kilometres

Contour Interval: 1000 feet


N
Cogburn Creek
CG
U
SS
Settler Creek
G1
Bear Creek
SL
M
The Old Settler
6994
West Talc Creek
Talc Creek
Daioff Creek
G2
Field Peak

The age of this thrust fault was stated to be Albian (Gabites, 1985) (Middle Cretaceous, 97.5 to 113 Ma).

High magnetic relief occurs to over 3,500 gammas throughout the area and over the Giant Mascot deposit. This was determined from an airborne magnetometer survey, flown at 300 ft. (1970), for the Ni Syndicate. Magnetite in the peridotite was observed by the Ni Syndicate geologists and is considered the probable cause of the high magnetic relief. Metasediments and biotite phase diorite exhibit lower relief in the 1500 to 2000 gamma range.

PREVIOUS WORK

Ni Syndicate

Previous work in the prospect area occurred primarily within the years from 1969 to 1975. During that time the Giant Mascot Mine had developed a Nickel Syndicate and conducted the largest single exploration program in the area (Minfile: Settler Creek). The Nickel Syndicate operated during this time in the hope of discovering additional ore to expand and prolong mine operations. Following claim staking in 1969, over much of the present prospect area, the exploration program conducted an airborne magnetometer survey (1970) which lead to the definition of significant magnetic anomalies. This lead to the definition (1971) of six target areas. On five of these target areas detailed ground magnetic and Turam–electromagnetic surveys were conducted on sampling grids in conjunction with multi-media geochemical sampling (overburden, stream sediments, rock chips) and geological mapping (122 m (400 ft) separation on some lines). Two of the selected areas were diamond drilled. In one area east of Settler Creek three diamond drill holes were emplaced to an aggregate length of 457 m (1500 ft). In the other area southeast of Daioff Creek, 17 holes were drilled to an aggregate length of over 1,219 m (4000 ft). At this site, Cu and Ni sulphides comprise weakly disseminated pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite. They were in part fracture controlled and hosted by pyroxenite and peridotite. Assays yielded 0.19 per cent nickel and trace copper. Drilling results did not indicate economic mineralization at either site. Therefore the program ceased in 1975.

Prospecting 1999

In 1999 the author conducted a prospecting program to define target areas for more detailed work in the area drained by the Cogburn and Talc Creeks (Figure 1). Rock samples (float and outcrop) were so abundant that they were collected as the primary sample type throughout the area. Sample type, location and description were recorded on field cards. Samples from areas of favourable rock type (ultramafic rocks) and potential Ni-Cu mineralization were collected. From these samples a suite of samples from potential exploration targets were analyzed by ICP multi- element analysis. Polished thin sections were made of samples from a new Ni-Cu mineral occurrence in ultramafic rocks. These sections were examined by an independent expert in the microscopic determination of ore minerals, Dr. J. Lusk. Examination of the polished thin sections indicated that the sulphides discovered were of magmatic origin. Twelve two-post claims were staked in the area where new sulphide mineralization had been discovered.

Polished Thin Section Examination:
Examination of polished thin sections of hornblendic pyroxenites (D.R. Haughton, *1999* prospecting report) shows evidence that sulphides from the Jason claims are magmatic in origin. The photomicrographs clearly show sharp grain boundaries between pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and pentlandite. Pentlandite grains and exsolution textures showing flame texture where pentlandite has exsolved from pyrrhotite are indicative that nickel is contained in sulphides rather than just in silicate minerals. Textures showing sulphides interstitial to silicate phases are clearly shown. In addition,in other samples, circular cross sections of sulphides show clearly that immiscible sulphide globules have been trapped during quenching from a sulphur-saturated melt. These textural relationships are similar to those seen at Sudbury where sulphides are magmatic in origin. Consequently, the mineralogy and textural relationships confirm that the sulphide phases are magmatic in origin.

Ore Dogs in Sulphide Exploration:
In 1962, Dr. A. Kahma of the Geological Survey of Finland initiated the use of dogs to detect weathered sulphide bearing boulders. Since that time, dogs were trained in Finland, Sweden and Russia to detect sulphides during prospecting programs. Reports indicate that the governments of Finland and Sweden used dogs for about 20 years with great success.
As part of the preparation for prospecting the project area, the author trained an Alsatian dog as an "ore dog". After initial reconnaissance of the prospect area, and after target areas were defined for prospecting, the ore dog was brought into the area and used as part of the prospecting team. Subsequently, the dog played an important role in detecting mineralized boulders that lead to the staking of 12 claims in 1999.

CLAIM LOCATIONS

Figure 5 displays the claims held within the area. The 1999 claims staked by David R. Haughton include claims Jason 1 to 12. Claims 13 and 14 were staked in 2000. The claims are located as shown in Figure 5. The claims are west of and adjacent to Settler Creek and three of the claims are astride Cogburn Creek.

PROSPECTING RESULTS 2000

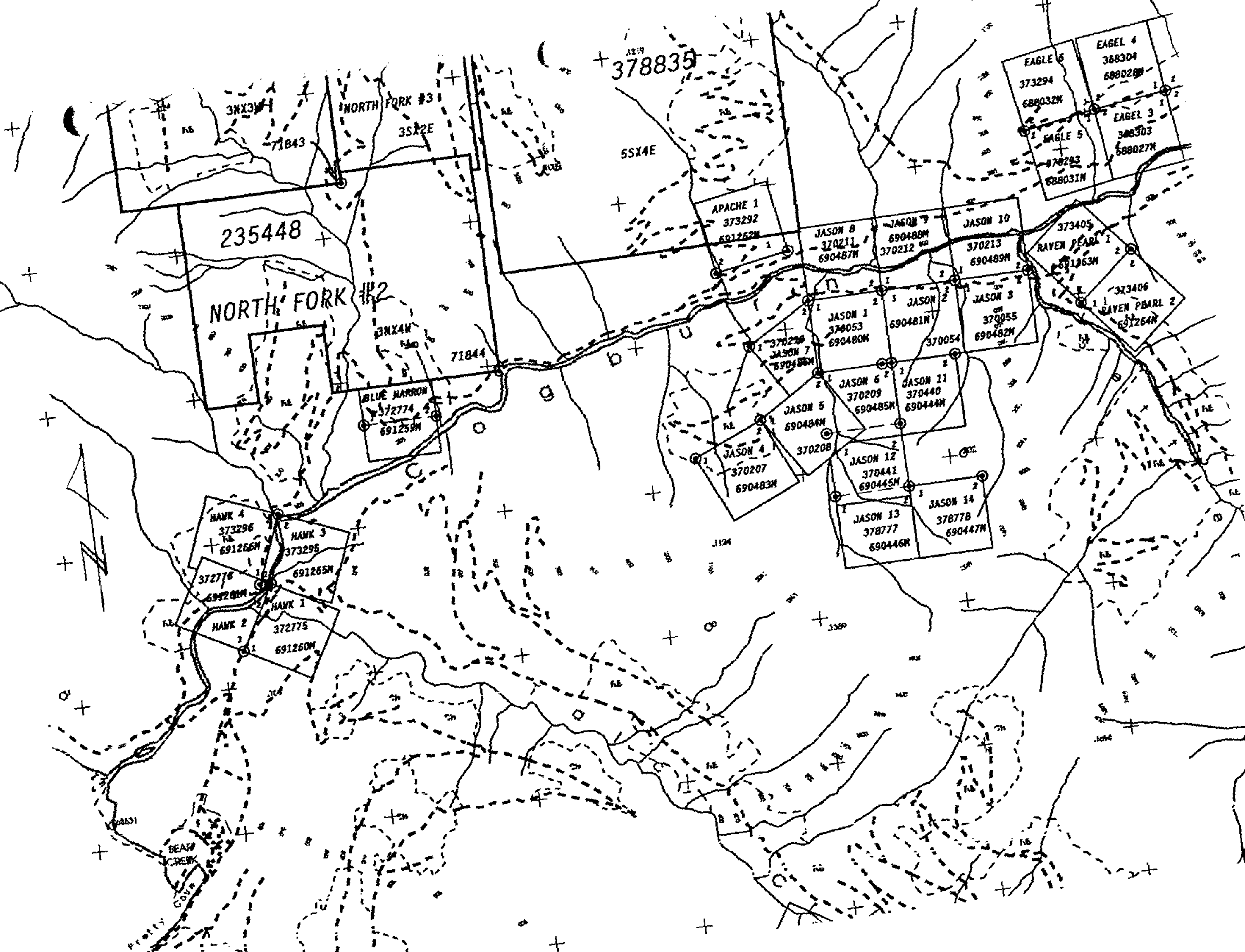
In 2000 the author conducted a follow-up prospecting program to evaluate targets defined in 1999 and to evaluate in more detail the 12 Jason claims and a new discovery of magmatic Cu-Ni mineralization. Samples collected outside of the Jason Claims were outcrop samples. Samples collected from the Jason Claims included outcrop, float, overburden and stream sediment samples. Sample type, location and description were recorded on field cards. Summary descriptions are listed in Tables 2, 3,and 4. From these listed samples a suite of samples were analyzed.

Sample Location Maps
Sample location maps were prepared from 1:5,000 scale maps of the Jason Claims and by tracing locations of rivers, lakes and logging roads from air photos. The resulting maps are presented in figures 6,7 and 8 and Drawings #2 and #3.

Figure 5: Claim locations in the Prospect Area.

Scale 1: 31,680 (approx.)

1cm = 316.8 metres



378835
NORTH FORK #3
3NX3W
3SX2E
71843
5SX4E
235448
NORTH FORK #2
3NX4W
71844
BLUE HARRON
372774
691259M
EAGLE 6
373294
688032M
EAGEL 4
388304
688028M
EAGEL 3
388303
688027M
EAGLE 5
373293
688031M
APACHE 1
373292
691262M
JASON 8
370211
690487M
JASON 9
690488M
370212
JASON 10
370213
690489M
373405
RAVEN PEARL 1
691263M
373406
RAVEN PEARL 2
691264M
JASON 1
370053
690480M
JASON 2
690481M
370054
JASON 3
370055
690482M
JASON 7
JASON 6
370209
690485M
JASON 11
370440
690444M
JASON 5
690484M
370208
JASON 4
370207
690483M
JASON 12
370441
690445M
JASON 13
378777
690446M
JASON 14
378778
690447M
HAWK 4
373296
691266M
HAWK 3
373295
691265M
372776
HAWK 1
372775
691260M
HAWK 2
BEAR CREEK
Pretty Cove

30BCC96125 No. 34 & 30BCC96124 No. 186

SCALE: 1:20,000
1cm = 200m

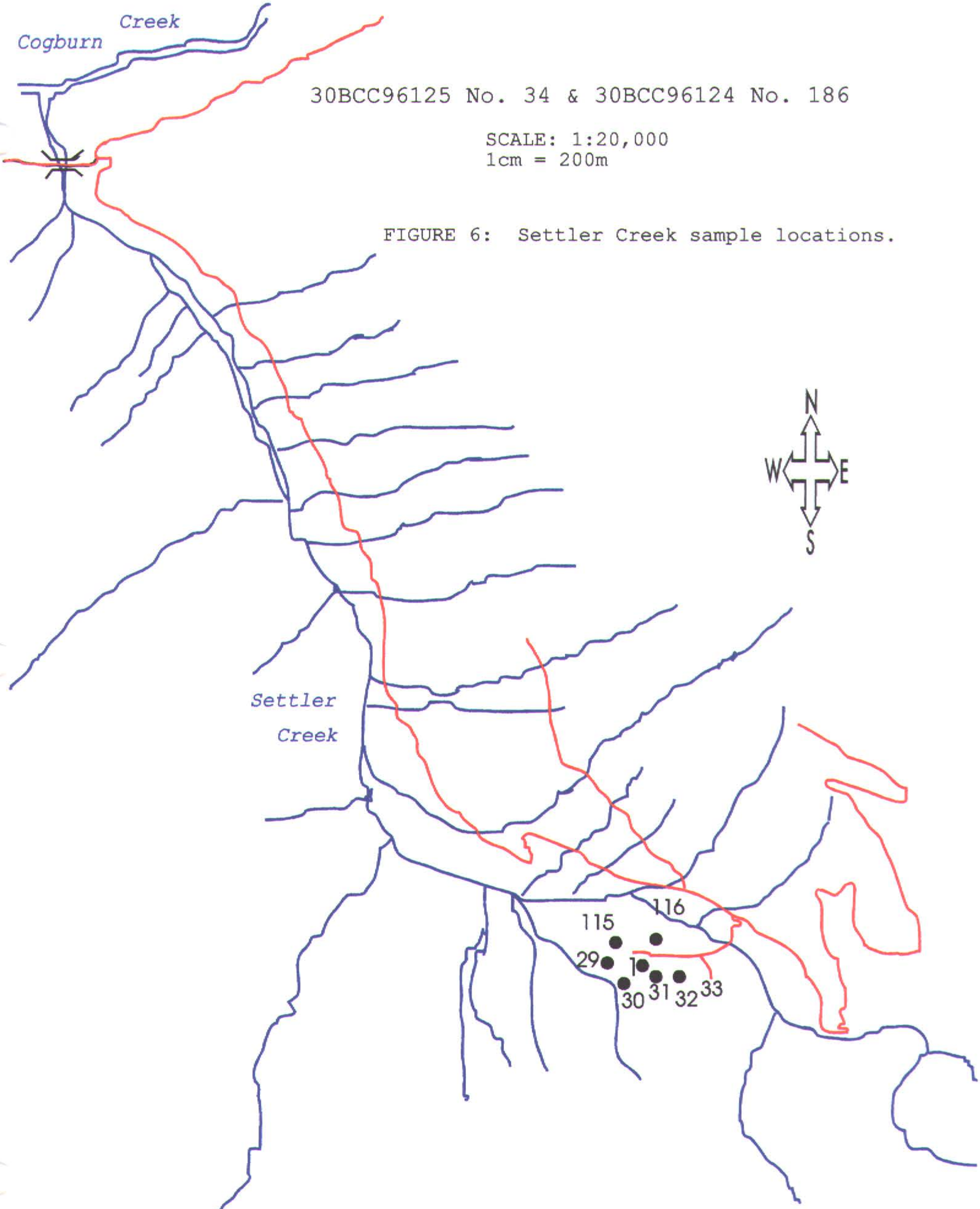


FIGURE 6: Settler Creek sample locations.

THE OLD
SETTLER

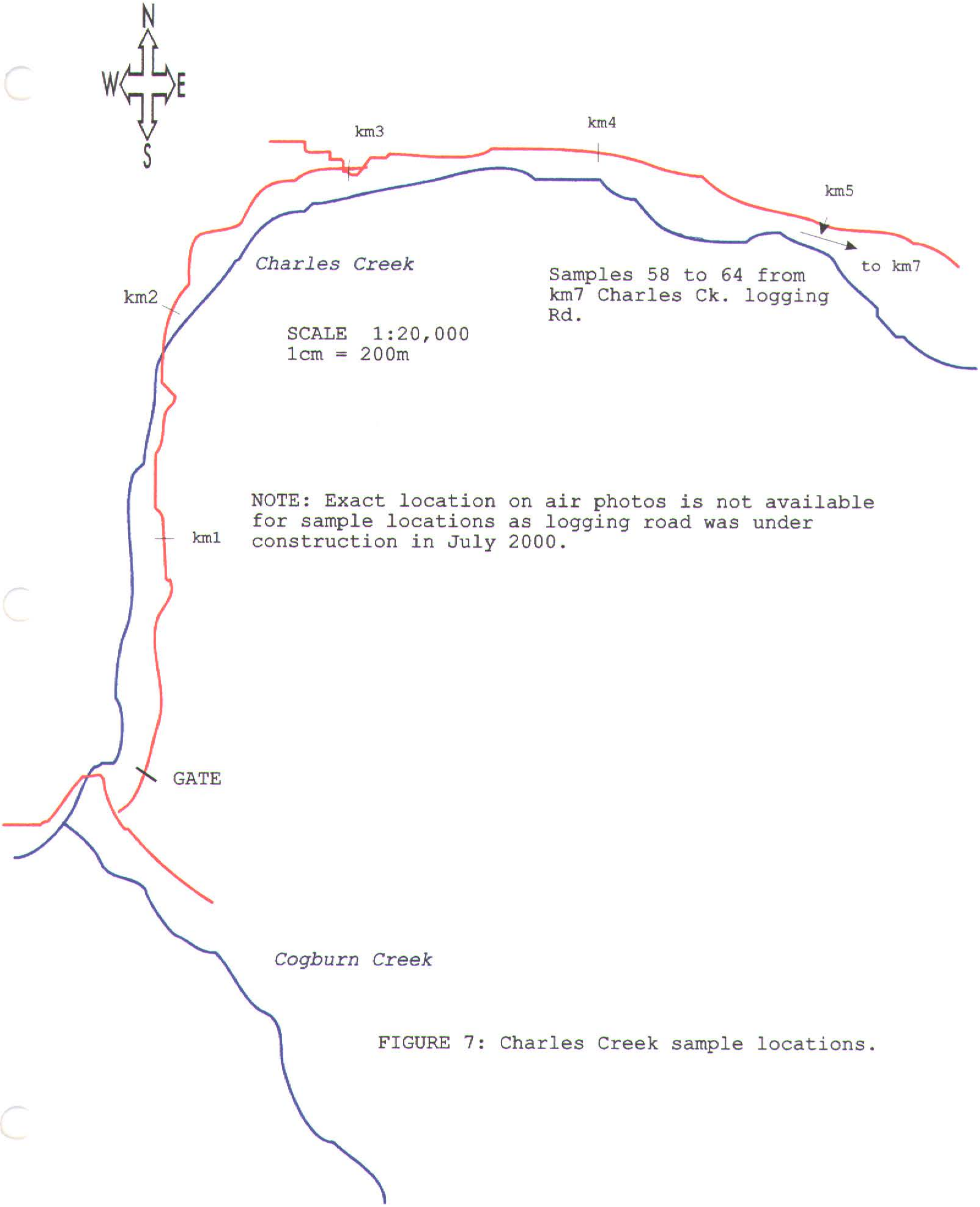


FIGURE 7: Charles Creek sample locations.

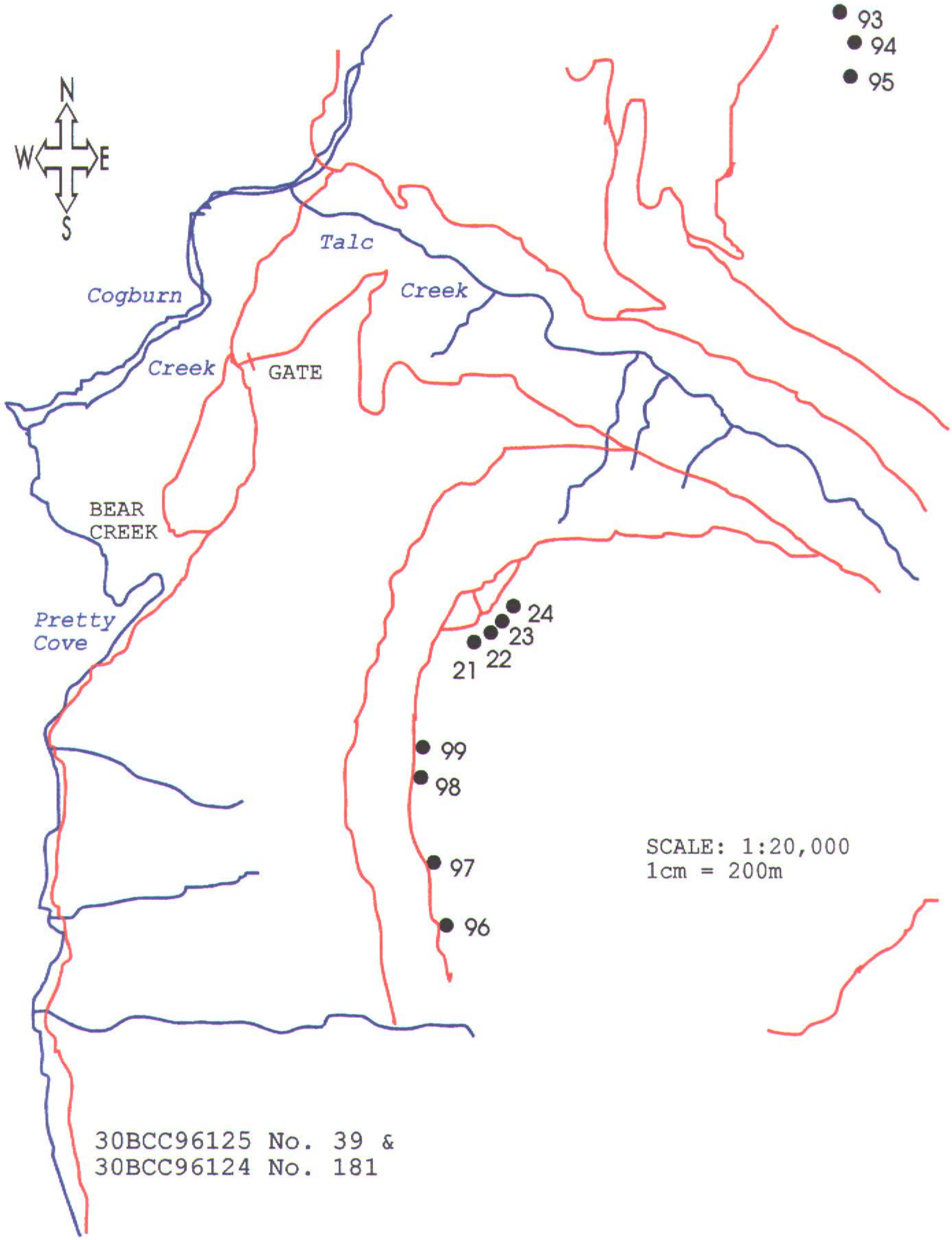


FIGURE 8: South Talc sample locations.

TABLE 2 - OUTCROP AND FLOAT SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 2000

NO.	DATE	SOURCE	GRAIN SIZE	COLOUR	ROCK NAME	DESCRIPTORS	MINERALS	REMARKS
1	12-Jul	outcrop	coarse	pale brown yellow	altered peridotite	massive altered		
3	14-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	massive altered	pyrrhotite	
4	14-Jul	float	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	massive altered	pyrrhotite	
6	14-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	massive altered	pyrrhotite	
7	14-Jul	float	coarse	dark green	hornblendite	altered	pyrrhotite	
9	14-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green	hornblendite	altered	pyrrhotite	
10	14-Jul	float	coarse	dark green brown	hornblendite	sheared altered	pyrite	abundant sulphides on shear face
12	15-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green gray	hornblendite	fresh	pyrrhotite	
13	15-Jul	float	coarse	dark green brown	hornblendite	. altered	pyrrhotite	
14	15-Jul	float	coarse	dark brown	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
16	15-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green brown	hornblendite	altered	pyrrhotite	
17	15-Jul	float	coarse	dark green	hornblendite	massive altered		
19	15-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green	hornblendite	altered	pyrrhotite	
20	15-Jul	float	coarse	dark green	hornblendite	altered	pyrrhotite	
21	15-Jul	outcrop	fine	medium green	metavolcanic	sheared	pyrite	contains pyrite in shear zones
22	15-Jul	outcrop	fine	medium green	metavolcanic	sheared altered	pyrite	
23	15-Jul	outcrop	fine	medium green	metavolcanic	sheared altered	pyrite	
24	15-Jul	float	fine	medium green	metavolcanic	sheared altered	pyrite	
25	15-Jul	outcrop	fine	medium green	metavolcanic	sheared altered	pyrite	
26	15-Jul	outcrop	fine	medium green	metavolcanic	sheared altered	pyrite	
27	15-Jul	float	coarse	pale green	peridotite	altered		yellow brown gossanous surface
28	15-Jul	float	fine	medium green	metavolcanic	sheared altered	pyrite	
29	15-Jul	outcrop	medium	dark green black	peridotite	massive altered		
30	16-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green gray	hornblendite	massive fresh		hornblendite breccia
31	16-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green gray	peridotite	massive fresh		
32	16-Jul	outcrop	medium	dark green gray	peridotite	brecciated fresh		no sulphides observed
33	18-Jul	outcrop	medium	medium green gray	peridotite	brecciated fresh	pyrrhotite	contains magnetite test for chrome
34	19-Jul	float	medium	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	pyrrhotite	small amount of disseminated pyrrhotite
36	19-Jul	outcrop	medium	pale red white	leucodiorite	massive, altered		
37	19-Jul	float	coarse	black	hornblendite	massive altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
39	19-Jul	outcrop	medium	dark brown black	hornblendite	massive altered		no visible sulphides although rusty surface
40	19-Jul	float	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	massive altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	good specimen showing dissem. Sulphides
41	19-Jul	float	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	massive altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	sulphides sparse & disseminated
43	19-Jul	float	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	massive fresh	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	good specimen for thin section abund sulph.
44	19-Jul	outcrop	fine	dark white & black	hornblendite	massive sheared altered		
47	19-Jul	float	coarse	black	hornblendite	fresh	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	sparse disseminated sulphides
48	20-Jul	float	medium	dark gray	peridotite	massive fresh		interior fresh outside altered
49	20-Jul	float	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
50	20-Jul	float	all sizes	dark green	tectonic breccia	altered	pyrite	talc alteration
51	20-Jul	float	medium	dark gray	peridotite	fresh		outside altered interior fresh
52	20-Jul	float	medium	dark white & gray	metasediment?	altered	pyrite	texture looks magmatic but uncertain
54	20-Jul	float	medium	dark gray	pyroxenite	massive altered		gossanous exterior fresh interior
58	22-Jul	outcrop	coarse	pale brown white	quartz vein	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	road cut at approx 8 km from gate
59	22-Jul	outcrop	coarse	medium gray	migmatite	sheared & brecciated	pyrite arsenopyrite	contact between metaseds & diorite
60	22-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green white	migmatite	sheared & altered	pyrite	7km Charles Ck road
61	22-Jul	outcrop	coarse	green & white	migmatite	sheared & brecciated	pyrite arsenopyrite	well developed crystal faces on arsenopyrite
62	22-Jul	outcrop	coarse	pale white gray	migmatite	sheared & brecciated	pyrite	
63	22-Jul	outcrop	coarse	brown white black	migmatite	sheared & brecciated	pyrite pyrrhotite	
64	22-Jul	outcrop	coarse	pale brown	migmatite	sheared & brecciated	pyrite	minerals at site:as, py, cp, po
65	23-Jul	outcrop	medium	medium green	arenite			
66	23-Jul	outcrop	medium	black	shale			sample with gossanous metasediments
67	25-Jul	outcrop	medium	black	hornblendite	massive	pyrite	
68	25-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark white black	quartz diorite	massive fresh	pyrite	contains small grains of disseminated pyrite
69	25-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
70	25-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	pyrrhotite chalcopyrite	
71	25-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green	hornblendite	altered	pyrrhotite chalcopyrite	contains po, py, cp, pn?
72	26-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark brown black	hornblendite	altered	pyrrhotite chalcopyrite	
73	26-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
74	26-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
75	26-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
76	26-Jul	outcrop	coarse	medium green	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
77	26-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
77A	26-Jul	outcrop	medium	dark brown	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
93	29-Jul	outcrop	medium	dark green gray	peridotite	foliated		no visible sulphides although rusty exterior
94	29-Jul	outcrop	medium	dark gray	peridotite	massive fresh		
95	29-Jul	outcrop	medium	dark green gray	peridotite	massive altered		
96	30-Jul	outcrop	medium	medium green	metavolcanic	foliated, altered	pyrite	
97	30-Jul	outcrop	fine	dark green	metavolcanic	foliated altered	pyrite	
98	30-Jul	outcrop	fine	medium gray	metavolcanic?	sheared foliated	pyrite	quartz lenses throughout
99	30-Jul	outcrop	medium	medium green gray	metasediment		pyrite	
100	31-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
101	31-Jul	outcrop	coarse	green brown black	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	sample shows textural relations
102	31-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
103	31-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
104	31-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
105	31-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
106	31-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
108	31-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
109	31-Jul	outcrop	coarse	dark green black	hornblendite	altered	chalcopyrite pyrrhotite	
115	16-Jul	outcrop	fine	medium gray	schist	sheared	pyrite	
116	16-Jul	outcrop	medium	medium gray	peridotite	altered		abundant olivine no sulphides visible

TABLE 3 - STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 2000

NO.	DATE	UNCONSOLIDATED SEDIMENTS	COLOUR	WATER FEATURES	REMARKS
2	14-Jul	10% gravel, 90% sand	dark green brown	young strm, < 1m depth, <1m width	
5	14-Jul	10% gravel, 80% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	young strm, < 1m depth, <1m width	
8	14-Jul	90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	young strm, < 1m depth, <1m width	
11	15-Jul	90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	young strm, < 1m depth, <1m width	
15	15-Jul	90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	young strm, < 1m depth, <1m width	
18	15-Jul	80% sand, 20% silt	dark brown	young strm, < 1m depth, <1m width	
35	19-Jul	80% sand, 20% silt	dark brown	young strm, <1m depth, 5m width	
38	19-Jul	80% sand, 20% silt	dark brown	young strm, <1m depth, 5m width	
42	19-Jul	80% sand, 20% silt	dark brown	young stream, <1m depth 10m width	dry stream bed
45	19-Jul	80% sand, 20% silt	dark brown	young stream, <1m depth 10m width	creek bed almost dry
46	19-Jul	80% sand, 20% silt	dark brown	young stream, <1m depth 30m wide	creek bed almost dry
53	20-Jul	80% sand, 20% silt	dark brown	young stream, <1m depth 30m wide	
55	20-Jul	80% sand, 20% silt	dark brown	young stream <1m depth 20m wide	
56	20-Jul	80% sand, 20% silt	dark brown	young stream <1m depth 30m wide	
57	20-Jul	80% sand, 20% silt	dark brown	young stream <1m depth 30m wide	sample collected at old logging road
107	31-Jul	80% sand, 20% silt	medium brown	young stream <1m depth <1m wide	
110	31-Jul	80% sand, 20% silt	dark brown	young stream <1m depth <1m wide	
111	31-Jul	80 % sand, 20% silt	medium brown	young stream <1m depth <1m wide	
112	31-Jul	81 % sand, 20% silt	medium brown	young stream <1m depth <1m wide	
113	31-Jul	82 % sand, 20% silt	medium brown	young stream <1m depth <1m wide	
114	31-Jul	83 % sand, 20% silt	medium brown	young stream <1m depth <1m wide	

TABLE 4 - OVERBURDEN SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 2000

NO.	DATE	UNCONSOLIDATED SEDIMENT	COLOUR	GLACIAL & RECENT DEPOSITS
78	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted
79	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted
80	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted
81	26-Jul	B1, 70% sand, 30% silt	dark brown	well sorted
82	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted
83	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted
84	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted
85	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted
86	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted
87	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted
88	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted
89	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted
90	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted
91	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted
92	26-Jul	B1, 90% sand, 10% silt	dark brown	well sorted

Chemical Analyses of Selected Samples
Ninety-three samples collected this year (2000), from the prospect area, were sent for chemical analysis to ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver. Fifty-six outcrop and float samples were submitted for 30 element ICP analysis. Elements included nickel, copper, cobalt and chromium. Twelve of these samples were analyzed using fire assay and analysis by ultra/ICP for Au, Pt, Pd. Sixteen overburden samples and twenty-one stream sediment samples were analyzed using ICP analysis (30 elements). Stream sediment samples were also analyzed using fire assay and analysis by ultra/ICP for Au, Pt, Pd. Geochemical analysis certificates are presented in Table 5.

Rock Samples:
Typically peridotite samples in this area may have Ni values of the order of 1000 to 2000 ppm. If no sulphides are observed in such samples, the Ni is primarily dissolved in the silicates. Because Cu is not commonly found in silicates, ultramafic samples anomalous in both Cu and Ni are considered to indicate the presence of sulphides retaining these elements.

Outcrop and float samples were collected on the Jason claims when sulphides were observed. All pyroxene bearing rocks containing about 10 to 90% hornblende are grouped together as hornblendic pyroxenites. Numerous observations were made of hornblende and pyroxene bearing samples with no visible sulphides. Such samples were not collected. Consequently, only magmatic ultramafic rocks containing chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite were collected and because of their sulphide content are considered anomalous and of exploration interest. This conclusion is supported by assessment report reviews which suggest that the Ni syndicate, between 1969 and 1974, found that sulphides in outcrops of ultrabasic rocks were rare. For example, the author found only one reference in assessment files relating to sulphide bearing outcrop, located by the Ni Syndicate. This observation was confirmed by the author (1999) during prospecting of the areas, drained by Cogburn and Talc Creeks, which had been accessible, by logging road, to the Ni Syndicate. The Jason claims are the only area where the author has observed an abundance of magmatic sulphides in hornblendic pyroxenite. Sulphide bearing hornblendic pyroxenite samples, collected in 2000, which contain anomalous values of both Cu (>150 ppm) and Ni (>170ppm) include the following samples: 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 41, 43, 47, 49, 71, 72, 76, 77, 100(100A), 102, 103, 104, 108, 109. All of these hornbendic pyroxenites have similar mineralogy. Their location and distribution indicate that they may have come from a large zone of pyroxenite that contains interstitial magmatic sulphides. It is the author's opinion, based on the geology and geophysical measurements, that these sulphide bearing pyroxenites are representative of a large zone of pyroxenite containing interstitial magmatic sulphides emplaced as an immiscible sulphide (Fe-S-O) liquid which drained through a crystal cumulate toward the footwall of an intrusive body.

Samples of outcrop and float were collected from the Jason claims in association with sampling for overburden and stream sediment samples. Rock sample locations and their Cu and Ni values are presented in Drawing 2. Samples collected off the Jason claims are located as shown in Figures 6 to 8.

Comments describing the analyzed rock samples follow:
Some samples are anomalous with respect to Au, Pt, and Pd. Samples considered to be anomalous with respect to these elements include :
Sample JH4 (collected in 1999, analyzed in 2000) – This float sample was located on the Jason claims and contains 0.14% copper and is also anomalous with respect to Pb, Zn, Ag, Sr, V. Unfortunately, the source of this sample was not located.

Sample 1 – This peridotite outcrop sample is anomalous with respect to Pt and Pd content. It is from a clearcut at the north side of Settler mountain. No sulphides were observed in this sample.
Sample 10 – This hornblende-pyroxenite float sample is anomalous with respect to Cu, Ni, Co, Au. It is from Discovery Creek on the Jason claims. The sample contains pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite(?).
Sample 48 – This fresh peridotite float sample is anomalous with respect to Ni but does not contain any visible sulphides. The nickel is presumably contained in the silicates. The sample is from West Fault Creek on the Jason claims.
Sample 61 – This outcrop sample of sheared and brecciated migmatite is anomalous with respect to Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Au. This sample contains visible arsenopyrite. The sample is from a new mineral occurrence, a shear zone which crosses Charles Creek road at approximately 7 kilometres from the road gate.
Sample 93 – This outcrop sample of peridotite is anomalous with respect to Cu and Ni.
Sample 100 – This outcrop sample of hornblendic pyroxenite is anomalous with respect to Cu, Ag, Ni, Co, Sr and V. The sample is on the west side of West Fault Creek in claim Jason 7.

Several samples were collected from kilometre 7 on the newly developed portion of Charles Creek logging road. These samples are anomalous primarily with respect to Mo, Cu, Zn, Ag, As, Sr, Au. The samples contain arsenopyrite and are located in a shear zone cutting the Charles Creek road. The mineralization appears to be epigenetic in character. Anomalous samples from this site are: 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64.

Several samples were collected from a zone of metavolcanics in the South Talc area, south of the North Forks Besshi type MVS occurrence and claims. This site was selected for evaluation this year based on geochemical analysis. These samples were anomalous with respect to Cu and Zn, however no massive sulphides of chalcopyrite or sphalerite were observed. Anomalous samples with respect to Cu and Zn are: 21, 22, 23, 25.

Stream Sediment Samples:
In order to define the probable extent of the bedrock source containing magmatic sulphides, stream sediment samples were collected on the Jason claims. The location of these samples and their Ni and Cu values are indicated on Drawing 3. Unfortunately, large segments of creeks in this area are located in vertically walled rock cuts with numerous steep waterfalls and steep rock gradients. Attempts to traverse the length of such streams would be dangerous and require rock climbing equipment. Therefore, sampling was done where possible but was limited to the extent shown on the maps.

Stream sediment samples from Discovery Creek have two times the magnitude of Ni and Cu concentration of samples collected from East Creek or West Fault Creek. Samples from Discovery Creek all lie over sulphide bearing hornblendic pyroxenite producing anomalous Cu and Ni values. Therefore, because of low Cu and Ni values, it is assumed that the stream sediment samples over lower portions of East and West Fault Creeks do not lie over rocks bearing anomalous amounts of Cu and Ni bearing magmatic sulphides.

However, the stream sediment samples 107, 111, 113 and 114 primarily from the Jason 7 claim, collectively have the highest Ni, Cu, Au, Pt and Pd values of any of the stream samples collected. These high values may reflect the sulphide content of hornblendic pyroxenite rocks identified in outcrop samples collected in the south-central portion of Claim "Jason 7".

Table 5: Chemical analysis certificates for Ni Belt samples collected in 2000.

File #A002998 Outcrop and Float Samples
File #A002999 Stream Sediment Samples
File #A003000 Overburden Samples

Note: All sample numbers without leading initials are MH samples as listed in the following tables.

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Haughton, David R. File # A002998 Page 1

2760 Dooley Road, Victoria BC V8Y 1R7 Submitted by: David R. Haughton

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
JH4	1	1369	15	63	.7	45	31	210	6.26	<2	<8	<2	<2	284
MH1	<1	55	3	8	<.3	702	74	764	3.74	14	<8	<2	<2	3
MH10	1	1270	9	31	.4	1156	176	133	4.66	<2	<8	<2	<2	14
MH29	1	36	6	12	<.3	1942	128	993	5.10	7	<8	<2	<2	<1
MH33	1	17	4	6	<.3	1538	94	822	3.38	10	<8	<2	<2	<1
MH43	1	155	<3	10	<.3	321	53	160	2.08	<2	<8	<2	<2	13
MH48	<1	29	<3	15	<.3	1744	111	898	5.64	10	<8	<2	<2	1
MH61	4	229	9	96	.8	38	12	1186	4.45	6706	<8	<2	2	43
RE MH61	6	222	12	95	.7	36	12	1154	4.35	6605	<8	<2	<2	43
MH67	1	71	3	42	<.3	50	20	219	2.01	36	<8	<2	<2	25
MH69	2	230	3	11	<.3	128	24	132	1.83	21	<8	<2	<2	6
MH93	<1	162	<3	4	<.3	623	52	613	2.18	7	<8	2	<2	35
MH100	2	2458	9	9	.8	662	320	67	8.01	<2	<8	<2	<2	304
STANDARD C3/FA-10R	28	69	38	171	5.9	39	12	835	3.37	61	19	3	22	29
STANDARD G-2	2	4	<3	45	<.3	8	4	572	2.05	2	<8	<2	4	71

SAMPLE#	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	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
JH4	.9	<3	<3	131	4.05	.119	2	125	.27	93	.08	<3	5.19	.48	.03	<2	44	3	1
MH1	.2	<3	<3	6	.15	.003	<1	571	9.63	9	<.01	8	.16	.01	.02	<2	1	25	13
MH10	<.2	5	<3	58	.95	.004	<1	176	.93	8	.05	<3	.38	.06	.01	3	11	4	4
MH29	.3	7	<3	8	.04	.003	<1	927	20.97	3	<.01	19	.07	<.01	<.01	<2	3	3	5
MH33	.3	8	<3	<1	.21	.003	<1	539	21.72	1	<.01	17	.05	<.01	<.01	<2	4	6	10
MH43	<.2	<3	<3	38	.57	.010	1	189	1.30	9	.04	3	.36	.08	.02	<2	2	7	4
MH48	.4	7	<3	<1	.03	.004	1	176	22.22	2	<.01	16	.06	<.01	<.01	<2	2	10	17
MH61	.5	12	<3	64	1.62	.070	8	28	1.25	149	.01	6	1.18	.07	.28	<2	177	7	4
RE MH61	.4	11	<3	62	1.58	.067	8	28	1.21	147	.02	6	1.17	.07	.28	2	185	5	5
MH67	<.2	<3	<3	54	1.04	.097	1	15	.80	31	.10	4	1.07	.16	.04	<2	2	7	2
MH69	<.2	<3	<3	20	.30	.004	<1	227	1.02	50	.04	<3	.49	.06	.02	<2	5	7	5
MH93	<.2	<3	3	39	6.03	.002	<1	1192	6.35	3	<.01	3	.30	<.01	<.01	<2	5	29	24
MH100	.6	<3	<3	24	2.49	.002	1	74	.50	19	.02	<3	3.64	.41	.01	<2	56	13	18
STANDARD C3/FA-10R	25.4	21	25	81	.57	.088	19	170	.62	147	.08	23	1.82	.04	.16	17	473	464	478
STANDARD G-2	<.2	<3	<3	42	.66	.094	7	74	.62	230	.13	9	.95	.08	.46	2	<1	2	5

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 R150 60C AU** PT** PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ULTRA/ICP.(30 gm)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 14 2000 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 25/00 SIGNED BY C. Leong .D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

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
MH3	<1	377	<3	8	<.3	355	58	93	1.90	2	<8	<2	<2	17	<.2	<3	<3	17	.63	.109	3	84	.71	30	.03	3	.26	.05	.04	<2
MH4	2	164	<3	9	<.3	89	24	131	1.55	<2	<8	<2	<2	10	<.2	<3	<3	17	.37	.017	1	112	.73	14	.03	5	.39	.06	.02	<2
MH6	<1	206	3	16	<.3	220	46	94	1.54	2	<8	<2	<2	12	<.2	3	<3	44	.40	.009	<1	236	1.59	69	.04	5	.72	.07	.02	<2
MH7	1	114	3	24	<.3	67	22	166	1.62	<2	<8	<2	<2	8	.2	<3	<3	39	.72	.010	<1	117	1.13	8	.07	6	.61	.09	.02	<2
MH12	<1	147	6	22	.3	245	42	152	1.77	<2	<8	<2	<2	15	<.2	<3	<3	25	.37	.006	<1	100	1.32	26	.03	5	.23	.05	.03	<2
MH13	1	211	<3	7	<.3	172	56	105	2.66	<2	<8	<2	<2	19	<.2	<3	<3	36	.49	.010	<1	90	.80	14	.05	3	.46	.09	.02	<2
MH14	<1	866	<3	10	.3	412	103	119	3.62	<2	<8	<2	<2	23	.3	<3	<3	59	.67	.007	<1	92	1.04	33	.08	3	.59	.11	.03	2
MH16	1	197	<3	17	.3	274	44	154	1.87	2	<8	<2	<2	19	<.2	<3	<3	27	.52	.018	1	146	1.39	22	.03	6	.34	.08	.03	<2
MH17	<1	180	<3	23	<.3	255	42	186	2.02	<2	<8	<2	<2	26	<.2	3	<3	48	.62	.009	<1	156	1.89	26	.06	6	.43	.11	.03	<2
MH19	<1	133	3	15	<.3	133	37	113	1.54	<2	<8	<2	<2	18	<.2	<3	<3	38	.60	.013	1	140	1.21	55	.05	3	.61	.10	.08	<2
MH20	<1	210	<3	9	<.3	250	40	120	1.60	<2	<8	<2	<2	16	<.2	<3	<3	27	.47	.011	<1	109	.95	26	.04	4	.29	.06	.03	<2
MH21	5	123	8	58	<.3	36	22	340	2.68	3	<8	<2	<2	5	.4	<3	<3	99	1.33	.075	1	24	.95	11	.10	4	1.19	.17	.05	2
MH22	<1	492	6	75	<.3	29	29	456	4.26	2	<8	<2	<2	5	.3	<3	<3	117	1.17	.068	<1	28	1.70	15	.11	<3	1.94	.16	.04	2
MH23	2	579	4	89	<.3	40	41	473	4.67	3	<8	<2	<2	2	.3	<3	<3	79	.67	.068	1	33	2.22	9	.08	13	2.27	.08	.03	3
MH25	<1	126	3	73	<.3	29	24	323	2.82	2	<8	<2	<2	4	<.2	<3	<3	67	1.31	.087	<1	24	.77	16	.22	<3	.94	.16	.09	2
MH32	1	24	<3	5	<.3	1508	92	854	3.61	8	<8	<2	<2	<1	.2	5	<3	<1	.11	.005	<1	525	22.98	5	<.01	17	.06	<.01	<.01	<2
MH34	<1	117	<3	10	<.3	47	32	120	1.49	<2	<8	<2	<2	60	.2	<3	<3	49	1.00	.016	1	15	.92	35	.06	4	1.24	.19	.06	<2
MH37	1	137	4	31	<.3	70	53	278	2.92	<2	<8	<2	<2	24	<.2	<3	<3	121	1.81	.163	1	80	1.70	9	.16	4	1.31	.20	.04	<2
MH40	<1	212	<3	9	<.3	106	34	84	1.39	<2	<8	<2	<2	7	<.2	<3	<3	19	.41	.020	<1	96	.65	6	.03	3	.29	.05	.01	<2
MH41	9	268	<3	36	.3	204	52	125	2.57	<2	<8	<2	<2	201	.3	<3	<3	145	1.81	.004	2	105	.57	121	.16	4	3.42	.56	.22	<2
MH44	1	23	<3	24	<.3	19	9	66	1.34	<2	<8	<2	<2	76	<.2	<3	<3	56	.83	.045	2	14	.38	340	.11	3	1.72	.30	.28	3
MH47	<1	324	<3	12	<.3	540	88	148	2.52	<2	<8	<2	<2	29	.2	3	<3	14	.48	.017	1	183	2.44	115	.04	3	.70	.12	.23	<2
MH49	<1	187	<3	19	<.3	337	44	247	2.50	<2	<8	<2	<2	16	<.2	3	<3	29	.47	.004	<1	190	2.47	71	.04	3	.33	.08	.01	3
MH50	2	40	<3	23	<.3	1337	99	837	4.80	7	<8	<2	<2	1	.2	<3	<3	15	.02	.004	<1	941	14.60	19	<.01	8	.49	<.01	<.01	2
MH59	<1	169	8	67	.7	29	14	985	3.93	12249	<8	<2	<2	47	.3	12	<3	52	2.08	.041	7	34	.97	73	.01	6	1.01	.06	.16	4
MH60	2	41	4	38	<.3	25	11	514	2.02	846	<8	<2	<2	15	<.2	4	<3	28	.47	.027	5	32	.55	89	<.01	8	.85	.05	.13	<2
RE MH60	3	42	3	38	<.3	26	11	525	2.07	875	<8	<2	<2	15	.2	4	<3	30	.49	.028	6	32	.56	90	<.01	7	.88	.05	.13	<2
MH62	2	319	6	95	1.1	21	23	1019	4.97	21176	<8	<2	<2	43	.3	15	<3	49	1.86	.062	7	20	.99	107	<.01	7	.92	.05	.20	4
MH63	3	117	8	79	.6	23	12	891	2.55	1513	<8	<2	<2	13	.3	6	<3	41	.45	.038	8	30	.74	118	.01	6	1.28	.06	.16	<2
MH64	2	70	11	151	<.3	95	24	1515	5.61	266	<8	<2	3	14	<.2	61	<3	37	.16	.083	9	24	.22	190	<.01	18	.55	<.01	.30	3
MH70	<1	155	<3	13	<.3	170	32	99	1.33	6	<8	<2	<2	6	<.2	3	<3	25	.39	.016	<1	220	1.33	14	.03	4	.70	.06	.02	<2
MH71	<1	198	<3	10	<.3	183	44	120	1.60	8	<8	<2	<2	10	<.2	<3	<3	17	.45	.014	<1	84	.71	6	.02	3	.24	.05	.02	<2
MH72	1	284	<3	15	<.3	250	57	112	2.04	2	<8	<2	<2	12	<.2	<3	<3	22	.43	.016	<1	102	.78	8	.03	<3	.29	.06	.01	<2
MH100A	1	1205	<3	11	.4	383	151	93	5.57	4	<8	<2	<2	230	.3	<3	<3	36	2.10	.059	2	106	.63	15	.03	<3	2.68	.33	.01	<2
STANDARD C3	28	69	39	183	5.9	40	12	845	3.35	63	20	2	22	28	25.9	17	25	80	.57	.087	18	168	.62	144	.07	24	1.79	.04	.15	18
STANDARD G-2	1	4	3	48	<.3	9	5	588	2.06	<2	<8	<2	4	73	<.2	<3	<3	42	.66	.094	7	77	.62	235	.12	5	.97	.08	.48	2

Sample type: ROCK R150 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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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
MH102	7	434	5	23	.3	357	79	124	3.84	4	<8	<2	<2	204	.6	<3	<3	97	2.56	.058	1	113	.38	22	.04	<3	3.55	.36	.01	<2
MH103	2	337	5	26	.4	233	64	168	3.36	5	<8	<2	<2	163	.3	<3	<3	56	1.88	.023	1	127	1.01	16	.06	<3	2.17	.34	.02	3
MH104	4	464	4	23	<.3	173	73	242	4.09	2	<8	<2	<2	20	.3	<3	<3	54	1.44	.103	2	51	1.46	10	.09	3	.82	.17	.03	<2
MH105	1	175	<3	24	<.3	67	32	175	4.22	3	<8	<2	<2	43	<.2	<3	<3	82	.87	.018	<1	166	1.42	17	.10	<3	1.39	.15	.02	2
MH108	4	492	<3	14	.3	326	102	168	4.38	5	<8	<2	<2	527	.6	<3	<3	48	4.31	.005	1	93	.85	76	.06	<3	6.16	.58	.04	2
MH109	3	1428	10	22	.7	371	155	155	5.25	7	<8	<2	<2	307	.5	<3	<3	115	2.70	.003	1	155	.85	27	.05	<3	3.69	.57	.03	3
M73	3	183	4	15	<.3	153	39	156	1.78	<2	<8	<2	<2	21	<.2	<3	<3	32	.68	.012	<1	144	1.17	10	.04	3	.42	.09	.02	<2
M74	<1	172	<3	13	<.3	148	38	124	1.63	<2	<8	<2	<2	14	<.2	<3	<3	23	.46	.017	1	106	.86	13	.03	3	.33	.07	.01	<2
RE M74	1	168	<3	13	<.3	144	37	125	1.61	<2	<8	<2	<2	14	<.2	<3	<3	24	.47	.017	<1	107	.87	12	.03	<3	.33	.07	.01	<2
M75	4	124	<3	41	<.3	196	38	239	2.47	<2	<8	<2	<2	18	<.2	<3	<3	37	.50	.006	<1	194	1.91	22	.04	3	.41	.06	.01	<2
M76	2	176	<3	24	<.3	270	47	307	3.58	<2	<8	<2	<2	14	<.2	<3	<3	51	.45	.008	<1	343	3.11	28	.04	3	.48	.07	.02	2
M77	3	376	<3	37	<.3	565	84	559	4.37	2	<8	<2	<2	18	<.2	<3	<3	22	.43	.014	1	223	5.53	32	.03	<3	.35	.08	.02	<2
STANDARD C3	27	69	37	172	5.9	38	12	850	3.38	61	22	4	22	28	25.3	17	25	83	.56	.088	19	181	.62	147	.08	24	1.80	.04	.16	17
STANDARD G-2	2	4	3	44	<.3	8	4	593	2.05	<2	<8	<2	5	72	<.2	<3	<3	43	.66	.094	8	81	.62	230	.13	<3	.96	.08	.45	2

Sample type: ROCK R150 60C. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Haughton, David R. File # A002999
2760 Dooley Road, Victoria BC V8Y 1R7 Submitted by: David R. Haughton

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	Pt** ppb	Pd** ppb
MH2	<1	182	<3	33	<.3	208	49	295	2.96	<2	<8	<2	<2	25	<.2	<3	<3	42	.28	.057	2	131	1.94	76	.06	3	1.12	.02	.09	<2	4	2	3
MH5	<1	187	<3	36	<.3	213	50	310	2.95	<2	<8	<2	<2	29	<.2	<3	<3	44	.30	.053	2	137	1.94	76	.06	3	1.34	.03	.08	<2	3	<1	2
MH8	<1	228	4	32	<.3	241	57	315	2.90	<2	<8	<2	<2	29	<.2	<3	<3	40	.30	.054	2	132	1.77	69	.06	4	1.21	.02	.06	<2	4	5	3
MH11	<1	197	<3	31	<.3	210	52	295	2.87	<2	<8	<2	<2	24	<.2	<3	<3	39	.27	.052	2	135	1.93	64	.05	3	1.07	.02	.07	<2	3	5	7
MH15	<1	189	<3	27	<.3	205	52	302	3.00	<2	<8	<2	<2	18	<.2	<3	<3	38	.23	.043	1	125	1.94	67	.05	<3	.93	.02	.09	<2	4	4	3
MH18	<1	147	<3	32	<.3	199	47	313	2.97	<2	<8	<2	<2	22	<.2	<3	<3	32	.22	.046	1	129	2.37	41	.04	3	.92	.02	.04	<2	1	5	7
MH35	1	105	3	26	<.3	105	28	166	2.05	<2	<8	<2	<2	51	<.2	<3	<3	43	.63	.096	2	68	.79	49	.05	3	1.13	.07	.04	<2	2	<1	1
MH38	1	99	3	24	<.3	94	25	149	2.08	<2	<8	<2	<2	62	<.2	<3	<3	45	.71	.098	1	64	.81	52	.06	<3	1.22	.08	.04	<2	1	6	6
MH42	<1	96	<3	21	<.3	85	23	134	2.00	<2	<8	<2	<2	54	<.2	<3	<3	45	.63	.091	1	57	.73	44	.05	<3	1.11	.07	.03	<2	3	<1	5
MH45	<1	104	4	25	<.3	99	28	163	2.01	<2	<8	<2	<2	57	<.2	<3	<3	47	.63	.090	2	60	.74	51	.06	<3	1.20	.07	.04	<2	3	2	1
MH46	1	111	5	23	<.3	98	26	142	2.15	<2	<8	<2	<2	53	<.2	<3	<3	46	.64	.103	2	64	.77	46	.05	<3	1.11	.07	.03	<2	<1	9	7
MH53	<1	58	3	23	<.3	73	17	191	1.87	<2	<8	<2	<2	39	<.2	<3	<3	54	.52	.100	2	47	.66	97	.07	<3	1.20	.05	.10	<2	2	<1	1
MH55	<1	64	4	25	<.3	99	21	222	1.85	3	<8	<2	<2	38	<.2	<3	<3	43	.49	.086	2	52	1.01	103	.07	<3	1.23	.05	.10	<2	<1	<1	2
MH56	<1	91	4	35	<.3	156	29	289	2.55	5	<8	<2	<2	41	<.2	<3	<3	53	.51	.076	2	73	1.70	125	.08	<3	1.49	.05	.14	<2	1	5	4
MH57	<1	68	<3	28	<.3	126	23	217	2.00	3	<8	<2	<2	32	<.2	<3	<3	46	.45	.085	2	57	1.33	93	.07	<3	1.12	.04	.10	<2	3	1	4
RE MH57	<1	65	3	27	<.3	122	22	214	1.96	3	<8	<2	<2	31	<.2	<3	<3	45	.43	.082	2	55	1.31	92	.06	<3	1.10	.03	.09	<2	<1	2	10
MH107	<1	368	<3	29	.3	445	36	354	2.56	<2	<8	<2	<2	43	<.2	<3	<3	48	.55	.093	2	145	1.55	124	.07	<3	1.33	.03	.06	<2	17	43	36
MH110	<1	58	<3	29	<.3	84	21	202	2.32	<2	<8	<2	<2	40	<.2	<3	<3	69	.60	.128	2	38	.71	88	.05	<3	1.62	.05	.03	<2	4	10	12
MH111	<1	351	<3	29	.3	429	34	325	2.64	<2	<8	<2	<2	36	<.2	<3	<3	52	.49	.091	2	153	1.62	104	.07	<3	1.21	.03	.05	<2	18	72	23
MH112	<1	61	5	40	<.3	83	19	190	2.24	<2	<8	<2	<2	29	<.2	<3	<3	68	.62	.071	3	84	1.13	179	.12	<3	1.75	.03	.33	<2	<1	3	2
MH113	<1	204	<3	34	<.3	298	29	312	2.40	2	<8	<2	<2	36	<.2	<3	<3	51	.52	.092	2	112	1.52	119	.07	<3	1.34	.03	.09	<2	6	22	14
MH114	<1	62	<3	44	<.3	121	23	266	2.44	8	<8	<2	<2	36	.2	<3	<3	69	.73	.078	3	82	1.49	197	.12	<3	1.95	.03	.33	2	4	<1	2
STANDARD C3/FA-10R	27	68	35	167	5.7	37	12	805	3.48	60	18	<2	21	28	24.8	18	22	76	.56	.092	17	164	.59	151	.09	24	1.76	.04	.16	17	505	493	511
STANDARD G-2	1	4	3	44	<.3	9	4	542	2.05	<2	<8	<2	3	82	<.2	<3	<3	38	.65	.098	6	71	.58	258	.12	<3	1.08	.13	.52	2	1	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.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SILT S140 60C AU** PT** & PD** GROUP 3B BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ULTRA/ICP.
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 14 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 25/00 SIGNED BY..........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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FA

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Haughton, David R. File # A003000

2760 Dooley Road, Victoria BC V8Y 1R7 Submitted by: David R. Haughton

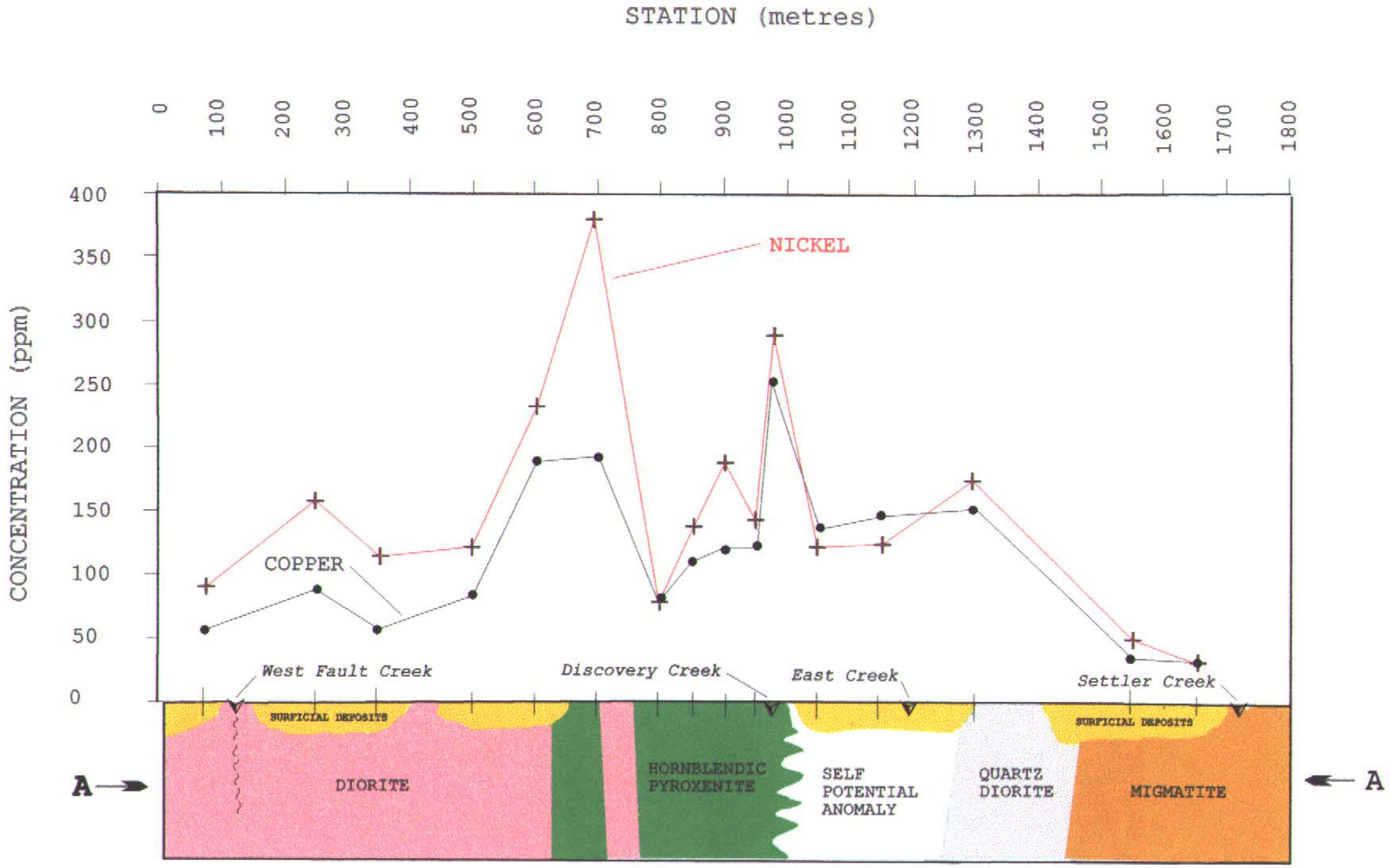
SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
MH77A	2	32	6	36	<.3	33	7	130	3.28	2	<8	<2	2	9	<.2	<3	<3	108	.15	.083	5	76	.70	147	.16	<3	3.78	.02	.25	<2
MH78	3	36	7	30	<.3	44	11	213	2.22	2	<8	<2	<2	14	<.2	3	<3	68	.17	.062	5	46	.34	78	.11	3	2.77	.01	.09	<2
MH79	2	151	7	46	<.3	174	33	167	2.86	<2	<8	<2	<2	20	<.2	<3	<3	72	.23	.139	3	96	.71	45	.08	<3	5.38	.03	.03	<2
MH80	2	145	<3	37	<.3	124	34	277	2.52	4	<8	<2	<2	28	<.2	3	<3	73	.45	.139	4	80	1.03	120	.10	5	3.32	.06	.20	<2
MH81	3	135	<3	31	<.3	119	27	225	2.38	4	<8	<2	<2	41	<.2	<3	<3	75	.60	.136	3	83	1.09	95	.09	4	2.77	.09	.15	<2
MH82	1	254	4	42	<.3	289	57	293	2.78	4	<8	<2	<2	27	<.2	4	<3	80	.49	.158	5	93	1.05	97	.11	3	3.48	.05	.15	<2
MH83	3	145	8	28	<.3	141	26	226	2.10	2	<8	<2	<2	23	<.2	<3	<3	44	.35	.104	3	70	.54	53	.07	4	3.26	.04	.04	<2
MH84	1	145	8	48	<.3	188	44	411	2.82	3	<8	<2	<2	30	.2	<3	<3	56	.44	.105	4	79	.47	81	.09	3	2.59	.03	.04	<2
MH85	1	110	10	43	<.3	138	33	396	3.02	2	<8	<2	<2	24	.2	<3	<3	59	.37	.097	4	68	.56	53	.08	3	3.01	.02	.04	<2
MH86	3	78	5	35	<.3	75	29	276	3.01	2	<8	<2	<2	30	<.2	<3	<3	49	.27	.122	5	63	.31	56	.08	3	4.99	.02	.02	<2
MH87	1	194	7	61	<.3	381	68	610	4.18	5	<8	<2	<2	14	<.2	3	<3	57	.26	.075	4	127	3.68	105	.10	3	2.25	.02	.11	<2
MH88	1	188	4	41	<.3	233	48	356	2.74	6	<8	<2	<2	17	<.2	3	<3	48	.32	.093	4	108	1.47	71	.08	3	2.39	.02	.08	<2
RE MH88	1	192	3	42	<.3	239	49	366	2.81	4	<8	<2	<2	18	<.2	3	<3	50	.33	.097	4	108	1.49	73	.08	3	2.46	.03	.08	<2
MH89	2	84	6	50	<.3	122	26	418	2.75	6	<8	<2	<2	26	.2	3	<3	60	.37	.088	4	67	.77	74	.09	3	2.82	.02	.06	<2
MH90	1	55	10	39	<.3	112	23	451	2.65	8	<8	<2	<2	23	<.2	<3	<3	64	.32	.081	3	65	.54	61	.09	<3	2.02	.02	.04	<2
MH91	1	85	9	61	<.3	158	30	509	2.90	11	<8	<2	<2	18	<.2	4	<3	73	.37	.075	5	106	1.42	144	.14	<3	2.72	.03	.20	<2
MH92	2	56	<3	36	<.3	93	20	267	3.23	3	<8	<2	<2	24	<.2	3	<3	83	.19	.051	3	84	.52	50	.12	<3	2.80	.03	.02	<2
STANDARD C3	28	69	38	171	5.9	39	12	835	3.37	61	19	3	22	29	25.4	21	25	81	.57	.088	19	170	.62	147	.08	23	1.82	.04	.16	17
STANDARD G-2	2	4	<3	45	<.3	8	4	572	2.05	2	<8	<2	4	71	<.2	<3	<3	42	.66	.094	7	74	.62	230	.13	9	.95	.08	.46	2

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.
- SAMPLE TYPE: TILL S230 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 14 2000 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 26/00 **SIGNED BY**............D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

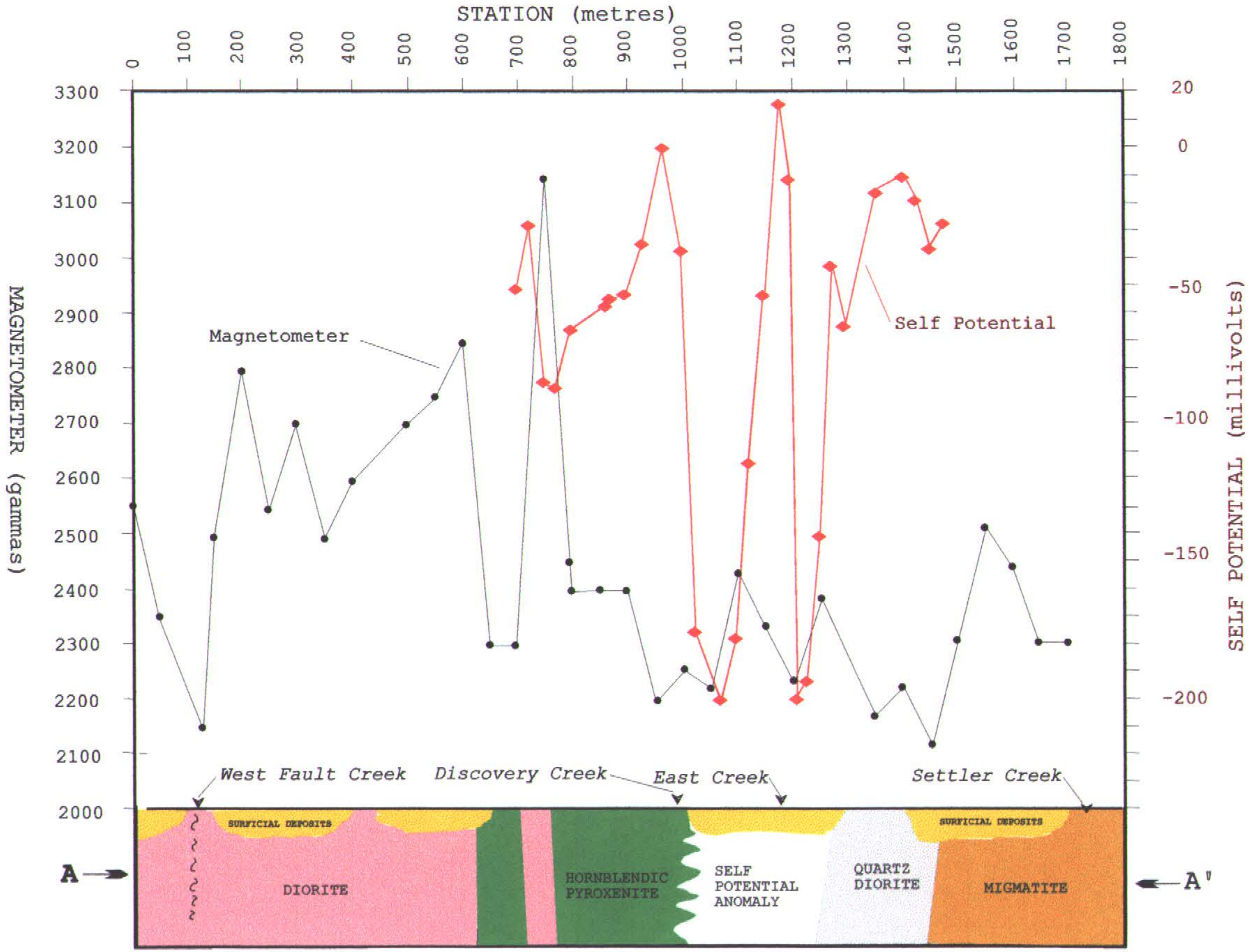
Figure 9: Cu and Ni values in overburden samples along traverse A-A'.



GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

CU & NI CONCENTRATION IN OVERBURDEN SAMPLES

Figure 10: Results of geologic, magnetometer and self potential surveys along traverse A-A'.



GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

Overburden Samples:
Overburden samples were obtained from the B_1 soil horizon and were collected along a trail (old logging road) designated A-A' illustrated in Drawing #1. A plot of Cu and Ni concentrations for these overburden samples is presented in Figure 9.

Integrated Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Surveys
Drawing #1 (in pocket) shows an east-west section extending over approximately 1800 metres along a trail forming the boundary between Jason claims 1,2, 3 and Jason claims 8, 9, 10. The geology of this section was mapped. Along this section samples of outcrop and overburden were collected. In addition, a magnetometer survey was conducted at stations 50 metres apart. Magnetometer readings were taken with a McPhar fluxgate magnetometer (M-700). Readings were corrected for diurnal variation based on an hourly check of base station readings. Since sulphide bearing hornblendic pyroxenite was located along this section a Self Potential survey was conducted from station 700 to 1475 at stations 25 metres apart. Values obtained from the Magnetometer and Self Potential surveys are presented in Table 6. Cu and Ni values in overburden samples and outcrop samples are plotted above a schematic section drawn to represent the geology mapped (Figure 9). Magnetometer and Self potential surveys are portrayed in Figure 10.

Table 6: Magnetometer and Self Potential Survey Results

STATION metres	MAG RDG gammas	SP RDG mv	STATION metres	MAG RDG gammas	SP RDG mv	STATION metres	MAG RDG gammas	SP RDG mv
0	2550		775		-77	1200	2226	-11
50	2350		800	2400	-65	1205		-200
100	2150		850	2400	-56	1225		-192
150	2500		875		-53	1250	2385	-141
200	2800		900	2400	-53	1275		-42
250	2550		925		-33	1300		-65
300	2700		950	2200	-29	1350	2173	-15
350	2500		975		0	1400	2226	-10
400	2600		1000	2250	-37	1425		-18
500	2700		1025		-175	1450	2120	-37
550	2750		1050	2226	-194	1475		-27
600	2850		1075		-200	1500	2306	
650	2300		1100	2438	-177	1550	2528	
700	2300	-51	1125		-114	1600	2438	
725		-29	1150	2332	-53	1650	2306	
750	3150	-74	1175		16	1700	2306	

Note: Magnetometer readings were corrected for diurnal variation.

The charts portraying the geology, geophysics and Cu and Ni values, over the traverse, indicate the surface extent of the hornblendic pyroxenite and illustrate that along this section, this sulphide bearing unit extends over approximately 400 metres. This suggests that the area over which this rock unit is exposed may be very large. This is illustrated in the detailed geology map in Drawing #1.

The Cu values in overburden and outcrop when compared to the geology show a close correlation with hornblendic pyroxenite. Although not as consistent, Ni values also reflect this. The highest Ni values are also associated with hornblendic pyroxenite. In overburden samples, the higher copper values extend to a point just east of East Creek. Although surficial deposits mantle much of the traverse between Discovery Creek and East Creek, the Cu values in overburden samples suggest that bedrock in this section is also hornblendic pyroxenite.

Magnetometer readings reflect rock type with sufficient consistency to be used to assist in assigning a probable bedrock type. Magnetometer readings above diorite are the highest with a range of 2150 to 3150 gammas. Readings over hornblendic pyroxene show less variation and range from 2200 to 2300 gammas. Readings over quartz diorite were the lowest measured and ranged from 2125 to 2175 gammas. Readings over rocks of varied composition including migmatite yielded magnetic readings of 2300 to 2525 gammas approximately. This data was compared to the airborne magnetic data produced for the Ni Syndicate in 1970. The ground survey results indicated that the hornblendic pyroxenite layer produces magnetic intensity values ranging from 2200 to 2300. These values seem to correlate fairly well with airborne readings ranging from approximately 1900 to 2000 gammas. This comparison suggests that a linear zone of hornblendic pyroxene extends from Discovery Creek in a southwest direction toward the southern half of Jason 7 claim. This interpretation is presented in the geology map labeled Drawing #1.

The self potential survey (SP) revealed two well developed and distinct self potential anomalies each with a magnitude of approximately –200 millivolts. Negative readings of this magnitude are typical of SP readings over massive sulphides. It is of particular interest that the western half of the west SP anomaly commences at a value of 0 mv (Figure 10) over hornblendic pyroxenite containing disseminated magmatic sulphides. The anomaly drops in value to –200 mv to the east of this outcrop. Unfortunately, the site of the anomaly is mantled by fluvial deposits. However, as mentioned previously, high Cu values in overburden suggest that at the anomaly site, bedrock may be sulphide bearing hornblendic pyroxenite.

The geology, geochemistry and geophysical surveys conducted on this traverse are complementary and produced results which are compatible and which permit interpretation of the data produced. Therefore, it is concluded that the self potential anomalies may result from concentrated sulphides at shallow depth beneath or within the hornblendic pyroxenite and adjacent to the unit mapped as quartz diorite.

Sulphide Deposition Model

In order to develop a strategy for evaluating the SP anomaly and determining its cause, it is desirable to develop and consider a geological model explaining the formation of a possible sulphide deposit at the site of the SP anomaly.

The geology map in Drawing #1 illustrates a possible large zone of hornblendic pyroxenite. This zone extends for approximately 1000 metres and contains disseminated magmatic sulphides. In addition, this zone is judged, on the basis of airborne magnetic data (1970), to be the southern edge of a large diapiric ultramafic intrusion, dipping to the northwest. It is considered that the layer of hornblendic pyroxenite (mapped) was originally a crystal cumulate (pyroxene) from this intrusion. It is possible that magmatic sulphides have drained by gravity through the silicate crystal cumulate to the footwall of the ultramafic diapir. The footwall of the diapir may be the quartz diorite layer. Consequently, if this model is correct, concentrations of massive sulphides may lie along the footwall of the diapir. Therefore, the SP anomalies represent a drill target to determine if the anomalies are due to an economic concentration of Ni/Cu bearing sulphides.

Claims staked by D.R. Haughton

As a result of the discovery of a new showing of sulphide mineralization that contained chalcopyrite, pentlandite and nickeliferrous pyrrhotite, twelve mineral claims were staked in 1999. This year (2000), two claims were staked south of and adjoining the 12 Jason claims staked in 1999. These claims were staked to ensure that claim coverage was sufficient to cover possible zones of mineralization. The location of the claims is illustrated in Figure 5.

EVALUATION OF PROSPECTING TARGETS

Several prospecting targets were defined in 1999. Summary results of investigations of these targets are presented.

South Talc Area

In 1999 one metavolcanic sample containing 266 ppm Cu and 215 ppm Zn was located in the South Talc area. The area in which the sample had been collected was prospected and an SP survey was conducted over an area containing disseminated sulphides. However, although other samples were collected with Cu and Zn values of similar magnitude no massive chalcopyrite or sphalerite samples were observed. An SP survey was conducted but did not produce a significant anomaly.

Daioff Creek Area

Samples from the Daioff Creek area were obtained in the 1999 prospecting program which indicated that additional prospecting should be done in this area. However, during the winter of 1999 the area of interest was staked. Therefore, the geochemical anomalies, described in the 1999 report, could not be evaluated.

Jason Claims

- Prospecting was done in the vicinity of a magnetic anomaly in the southern portion of the Jason claims. Unfortunately, it proved to be unsafe and therefore unwise to enter steep vertical rock walled gorges. Consequently prospecting was limited to ridges between creeks. No massive sulphides were observed in the area of the magnetic anomaly. Peridotite was observed in the vicinity of the magnetic anomaly but no sulphides.

- The source of sulphide mineralized boulders located in 1999 on claim Jason7 was determined to be outcrop located in a zone of hornblendic pyroxenite. This location and that at Discovery Creek (Jason 2) provide two distinct but widely separated outcrops of the same rock type.

- The location of additional sulphide bearing hornblendic pyroxenite was mapped (Jason 2).

- A ground based magnetic survey was undertaken which correlates well with the airborne magnetic survey conducted for the Ni Syndicate (1970). This survey, along with petrographic and geochemical analysis of outcrop samples, enabled definition of a possible, large zone of hornblendic pyroxenite.

- A self potential anomaly was located adjacent to an outcrop composed of sulphide bearing hornblendic pyroxenite (Jason 2). This may indicate the presence of massive sulphides adjacent to the disseminated sulphide. Therefore, a drill target to evaluate the self potential anomaly has been developed.

SUMMARY OF PROSPECTING PROGRAM

Prospecting in the Ni Belt has located sulphide bearing magmatic rocks with economic potential. The program has developed geological exploration targets that warrant discussion with exploration companies, with the objective of obtaining an option for additional exploration. Prospecting achievements are listed for the prospecting which has been undertaken in the Ni Belt.

- Discovery of new Ni-Cu mineral occurrence in the Ni Belt (1999)
- Staking of twelve claims (Jason claims) (1999)
- Definition of a large zone of hornblendic pyroxenite containing Ni and Cu bearing sulphides.
- Staking of two additional claims (Jason 13 & 14) in 2000
- Compilation of previously mapped geology by others and mapping by the author to produce a more detailed regional map of the west end of the Ni belt.
- Location of a new mineral occurrence (arsenopyrite, anomalous Ag, Au,) in the Charles Creek area (2000)
- Drill target defined (Jason 2 & 3), based on geology mapped, geochemistry surveys, magnetometer survey and self potential survey.

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COGBURN PROPERTY (Ni, Cu, PGE's?)
Fact Sheet, August 2000

Location	• 120 km east of Vancouver, near Hope, British Columbia, Canada. Reference NTS maps 092H05E and 092H12E.
Access	• By logging road from Ruby Creek at Highway 7 then up Garnet Creek to its headwaters (16km), or from Harrison Hot Springs by logging road up Cogburn Creek and then to the headwaters of Talc Creek (42km).
Land Package	• Nine contiguous Mineral Claims consisting of 68 Units (1,700ha) in the New Westminster Mining Division.
Ownership	• John A. Chapman (50%) and KGE Management Ltd. (50%). Gerald G. Carlson is the President and major shareholder of KGE Management Ltd.
Completed Exploration	• In 1971, Giant Explorations Ltd. (a subsidiary of Giant Mascot Mines Ltd.) discovered the Cogburn nickel deposit while conducting a wide area airborne geophysical and stream silt geochemistry program. The survey area, which identified a number of ultramafic intrusions, covered a 12km wide swath from the Giant Mascot nickel, copper, cobalt mine northeast 25km to Harrison Lake. This preliminary work was followed by grid surveys over the Cogburn deposit area, including soil geochemistry, magnetics and rock chip sampling and then core drilling (1971 to 1975).
Resources	• The only mention of resource potential was in the George Cross News Letter of September 1, 1971, "Present indications are in the order of 200,000 tons per vertical foot, which gives 100 million tons per 500 feet of depth ... A number of the samples from the property have been subjected to carefully controlled ascorbic acid tests which indicate that between 90% and 95% of the nickel is in sulfide form ... All of the samples from within the discovery area have presented a remarkably consistent value between 0.19% and 0.25% nickel". G.E. Eastwood, a geologist with the BC Department of Mines, in his property report (EMPR GEM 1971 pgs 258-264) stated, "samples from southeast of Daioff Creek (Cogburn deposit) ..... contained 0.19% to 0.22% sulfide nickel .... These results are to be compared with Nickel Syndicate averages of 0.22% nickel obtained from systematic rock chip sampling over an area of approximately 80 acres and 0.20% from diamond-drill core ... Southeast of Daioff Creek 17 holes were diamond drilled to an aggregate length of over 4,000 feet". PGE values within the deposit are not known (no assays).
Area Production	• Eight kilometers to the east of Cogburn is the former Pride of Emory mine that was operated by Giant Mascot Mines Ltd. from 1958 to 1974. The mine produced 4.3 million tonnes of ore and recovered 26.6 million kg of nickel, 13.2 million kg of copper, 140 thousand kg of cobalt and minor gold and silver. At closure in 1974 the resource estimate was 863 thousand tonnes grading 0.75% nickel, 0.30% copper and 0.03% cobalt. Zones within the Pride of Emory deposit were reported to contain PGE's. The Minfile No. 092HSW004 reports, "In 1936, one 22.7 tonne bulk sample taken from the 488 metre (1,600 feet) crosscut averaged 2.74 grams per tonne platinum and palladium and 0.68 grams per tonne gold. Early samples of ore yielded 3.98 grams per tonne platinum and palladium and 7.89 grams per tonne gold .... In 1978, ... three samples collected on the surface were anomalous in platinum and yielded 1.17, 1.61 and 1.61 grams per tonne platinum respectively ... One high-grade sample from the bottom of the "1500" orebody assayed 2.85 grams per tonne platinum and 4.94 grams per tonne palladium".
Geology	• The Cogburn deposit, similar to the Pride of Emory, is within ultramafic rocks composed primarily of altered pyroxenite and peridotite. The pyroxenite is strongly uralitized and contains pyrrhotite with minor magnetite and traces of pyrite, chalcopyrite and possibly pentlandite that are all finely disseminated throughout the rock.
Environment	• The deposit is located between 800 meters and 1,500 meters elevation on the headwaters of Talc and Garnet Creeks. The area is being actively logged. In the past 10 years approximately 60% of the claim area has been clear-cut.
Potential	• The Cogburn deposit and surrounding area has potential for discovery of further nickel, copper, cobalt and PGE's. The deposit setting lends it to development as a large low-grade open pit operation. Major highways, high capacity electric transmission lines and a high capacity natural gas pipeline are all located within 16 kilometers of the deposit.
Area Claims	• Santoy Resources Ltd. a Ron Netolitzky Group Company has recently staked 6,500 hectares of claims nearby to the east boundary of the Cogburn property. A private group of mining professionals has staked 10,400 hectares in the past eight weeks to the immediate north of the Cogburn property.
Status	• The Cogburn claims are available for option. Contact John Chapman at 604-536-8356 (E-mail: jacms1@sprynet.com), or Gerald Carlson at 604-688-0833 (E-mail: gcarlson@copper-ridge.com).

SUMMARY of INFORMATION Nov. 2000
Re: The JASON CLAIMS

INTRODUCTION

Claims: Jason 1 to 18 (contiguous, two post claims)

Location: Located in the ***Pacific Ni Belt***, (92H052, BCGS) (092H12E, NAD27, NTS) a zone of ultramafic rocks hosting the ***Giant Mascot Mine***. The Ni Belt extends from 10 km north of Hope, in a northwest direction to Harrison Lake.

Access: Jason claims are accessed by 8 km of gravel road from the site of Bear Ck on the East side of Harrison Lake. Upon leaving the gravel road, approximately 1 kilometer of deactivated logging road provides direct access to the Jason claims by 4x4 and walking.

Commodities: Based on commodities at the Giant Mascot Mine, the commodities of exploration interest are: Nickel, Copper, Cobalt, Chromium, Platinum, Palladium, and Gold.

Giant Mascot Mine: The Giant Mascot Mine closed in 1974 and was BC's only Ni mine. The primary commodities were Ni and Cu. Production was 26.8 million kg of nickel and 14 million kg of copper. The sulphide deposits were magmatic in origin. Sulphides are Pyrrhotite, Pyrite, Pentlandite, and Chalcopyrite. Mill average was 0.77% Ni and 0.34% Copper. Provincial Geological Survey data list platinum and palladium values as 2 g/t and 3 g/t respectively. The sulphides were deposited as a sulphide melt that was immiscible with the host ultramafic silicates. Rock types associated with the Giant Mascot mine, in the Nickel Belt include diorite, norite, hornblendite, hornblendic pyroxenite, pyroxenite, peridotite and dunite.

JASON CLAIMS

New Discovery: The Jason claims were staked by D.R. Haughton, around a new mineral discovery, (Reported in BC Mineral Exploration Review 1999). Magmatic sulphides (pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite) were located in hornblendic pyroxenite. In 1999 the owner conducted a reconnaissance prospecting program over the area drained by Talc and Cogburn Creeks. Although outcrop in the area is abundant, these claims are the only property where the owner has been able to locate magmatic sulphides within outcrop. These sulphides occur throughout an extensive zone of pyroxenite. In 2000, a major staking rush occurred in the area and most of the ground in the Ni Belt drained by Cogburn and Talc Creeks has now been staked. ***Since the Jason claims were staked before the staking rush and after his prospecting reconnaissance program, the owner believes these claims cover the most desirable ground in the area.***

Geology: Disseminated sulphides occur in pyroxenites extending over a zone of 350 metres in width with a minimum estimated extension, based on magnetometer data, of 1000 metres. At the extremities of the pyroxenite zone are located two areas of surface exposures of disseminated magmatic sulphides. Therefore, it is concluded that the entire zone of pyroxenite may contain magmatic sulphides.

Geochemistry:

Rock Samples Maximum Values (Estimated Background = B)

Cu ppm	Ni ppm
1993 (B 50)	1176 (B 25)

Overburden Samples Maximum Values (Estimated Background = B)

Cu ppm	Ni ppm
381 (B 40)	254 (B 45)

Stream Sediment Samples Maximum Values (Estimated Background = B)

Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Pt ppb	Pd ppb
368 (B 100)	381 (B 100)	72 (B 5)	36 (B 5)

Geophysics: Ground magnetometer results have been used to correlate outcrop mapping and a 1970 regional airborne magnetometer survey. As a result of this correlation, a possible large zone of pyroxenite has been defined. Within this zone, two well defined self potential (SP) anomalies have been detected extending from hornblendic pyroxenite containing disseminated sulphides. The exposed disseminated sulphides did not produce the anomaly but massive sulphides beneath overburden may cause the SP anomalies. In addition, Cu and Ni values increase in overburden samples over the SP anomalies. This supports the probability that the anomalies may be caused by sulphide mineralization.

Exploration Status: Prior to the discovery of the sulphides in the hornblendic pyroxenite, the property had not been subjected to ground based exploration or detailed geological mapping. The property is truly a virgin prospect. Because the SP anomaly site is readily accessible, because magmatic sulphides have been located in pyroxenite outcrop and because the SP anomaly commences in the sulphide bearing pyroxenite, this property is a prime exploration prospect and already contains a drill target.

Exploration Potential: On the basis of the preliminary work summarized above, a deposit model has been developed. It is concluded that the sulphides in the pyroxenite are indications of more concentrated sulphides: against the footwall of either a diapiric intrusion or else against the footwall of a major structural lineament (fault). Preliminary geology, geophysics and geochemistry surveys support these possibilities. In addition to locating economic sulphides, confirmation of this model will be a key to additional successful exploration in the western portion of the Nickel Belt.

Work Requirement to Confirm Exploration Model: Basic exploration procedures including 1) Line cutting, 2) Geophysical surveys, 3) Geochemical surveys, 4) Geological mapping and 5) Drilling are required. However, with minimal work to activate the deactivated logging road, all equipment required for such groundwork may be transported directly to the location of the SP anomaly by vehicle. Consequently, compared to properties where access roads must be constructed or else equipment must be transported by helicopter, transportation costs should be minimal. This is another desirable aspect of this property.


JASON CLAIMS
GEOLOGY
2000-01 (1)
Date: Sept. 2000 Drwg. # 1
Drawn by: D.R. Haughton P. Eng.
SCALE 1:5000
0 1 2 3 4 5
METERS x 100
Contour Interval 100 Meters
Elevation in Meters Above M. Sea Level
Geology
Recent & Quaternary
Alluvium or fluvial, colluvium, glacial till deposits
Mesozoic: Cretaceous
P Peridotite
H Pyroxenite-Hornblendite
D Diorite
QD Quartz Diorite
T Tectonic Melange: leucodiorite, hornblendite migmatite
Symbols
Assumed geological boundary
Assumed fault
Outcrop
Note: A-A' marks section traversed
7.4 Km to Bear Ck. log sorting yard
Cogburn
Creek
West Fault Ck.
Discovery Ck.
East Ck.
Settler Creek
A
A'
JASON 8
370211
JASON 9
370212
JASON 10
370213
JASON 1
370053
JASON 2
370054
JASON 3
370055
JASON 7
370210
JASON 6
370209
JASON 11
370440
JASON 5
370208
JASON 4
370207
JASON 12
370441
400
300
500
600
700
800
900
1000
1100


SCALE 1:5000
0 1 2 3 4 5
METERS X 100
Contour Interval 100 Meters
Elevation in Meters Above M. Sea Level
Outcrop & Float
Ni/Cu Outcrop Samples
Ni/Cu Float Samples
7.4 Km to Bear Ck. log sorting yard
Cogburn
Creek
West Fault Ck.
Discovery Ck.
East Ck.
Settler Creek
JASON 8 370211
JASON 9 370212
JASON 10 370213
JASON 7 370210
JASON 1 370053
JASON 2 370054
JASON 3 370055
JASON 6 370209
JASON 11 370440
JASON 5 370208
JASON 4 370207
JASON 12 370441
WP
Max 662/2458 100-109
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
1100
JASON CLAIMS 00-01 ②
GEOCHEMISTRY
Date: Sept. 2000 Drwg. #2
Drawn by: D.R. Haughton P. Eng.

JASON CLAIMS 00-01 3
GEOCHEMISTRY
Date: Sept. 2000 Drwg. # 3
Drawn by: D.R. Haughton P. Eng.
SCALE 1:5000
0 1 2 3 4 5
METERS x 100
Contour Interval 100 Meters
Elevation in Meters Above M. Sea Level
Stream Sediments & Overburden
Ni/Cu • Stream Sediments
Ni/Cu ▪ Overburden
7.4 Km to Bear Ck. log sorting yard
Cogburn Creek
West Fault Ck.
Discovery Ck.
East Ck.
Settler Creek
JASON 1 370053
JASON 2 370054
JASON 3 370055
JASON 4 370207
JASON 5 370208
JASON 6 370209
JASON 7 370210
JASON 8 370211
JASON 9 370212
JASON 10 370213
JASON 11 370440
JASON 12 370441
WP
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
1100