BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:2000/2001REPORT #:PAP 00-23NAME:DAVID MOLLOY

2000 PROSPECTORS GRANT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES CODES & TARGET AREAS

ACTIVITY CODE:

1. LOGISTICS, EQUIPMENT, PACK

2. MOB-DEMOB

3. DAILY EXPLORATION SCENARIO ON TOPOG MAPS, DETAIL MAPS

4. ROAD RECON, CLEARING

5. LOG SAMPLES

6. DATA PLOT, ENTRY

7. PACK, SHIP SAMPLES AT STEWART, SMITHERS

8. RAINOUT: LABEL SAMP BAGS, FLAGS; SUPPLIES, TRUCK MAINT

9. CLAIM RESEARCH, CLAIM STAKE, CLAIM RECORD

10. FOREST ROAD STATUS RESEARCH - AT LOC DIST OFFICES

11. RECON GEOL GEOCHEM SURVEYS

12. DETAILED SOIL GEOCHEM, GEOLOGICAL, STRUCTURAL SURVE'

13. MEE'T GOV'T GEOL/DISTRIC MANAGER/ FIELD TRIPS

14. GRID INSTALLATION, CHAIN & COMPASS PROPERTY RDS,

15. REPORT

TARGET AREAS A: POLY PROPERTY B: RED PROPERTY C: BEAR PASS D BOWSER E WHITE: RIVER F MEZIADIN LAKE

DAY/DATE	2000 PROSPECTOR TARGET, ACTIVITIY	RS GRANT TIME ALLO PARTICIPANTS	OCATION FIELD DAYS
1 JL 12	(SEE CODE TABLE) B:2., 4.	DM	1.00
2 JL 13	B:4., 8.	DM, DK	2.00
3 JL 15	B:3., 14.	DM, DK	2.00
4 JL 17	B:11., 14.	DM	1.00
5 JL 18	B:3., 12., 14.	DM	1.00
6 JL 19	B: 3., 12., 8., 6., 7.	DM	1.00
7 JL 21	B: 8., 5., 9.	DM	1.00
8 JL 22	C: 3., 12., 8.	DM	1.00
9 JL 23	C: 3., 12.	DM	1.00
10 JL 24	D: 3., 8.; B: 11.	DM	1.00
11 JL 25	C: 3., 11., 9.	DM	1.00
12 JL 26	F: 3., 8., 5., 7	DM	1.00
13 JL 27	F: 3., 12., 5.	DM, BC	2.00
14 JL 28	E: 12., 8., 5., 6.	DM	1.00
15 JL 29	8.A.; 5., 6,; C. 9.	DM	1.00
16 JI 30	D:12., 8., 5.	DM	1.00

2000 PROS	SPECTORS GRANT 1	FIME ALLOCATION (CO	ON'T)
DAY/DATE	TARGET, ACTIVITIY	PARTICIPANTS	FIELD DAYS
	(SEE CODE TABLE)		
17 JL 31	8.A.; 5., 6,; C. 9., 7	DM	1.00
18 AUG 1	C:12; 8., 7.	DM	1.00
19 AUG 8	B: 8., 5., 6. 7.	DM	1.00
20 AUG 11	C:11; 6.	DM	1.00
21 AUG 12	B: 3., 11., 14.	DM	1.00
22 AUG 14	B: 3., 8., 11., 5,., 6.14	.DM	1.00
23 AUG 21	E: 12., 5.,	DM	1.00
24 AUG 22	D: 3., 12., 8., 5., 6., 7	.DM	1.00
25 AUG 24	B:3., 12., 8., 5.	DM	1.00
26 AUG 26	B: 3., 14., 11	DM	1.00
27 AUG 27	A: 3; 11; 9., 12.	DM, DK	2.00
28	A: 3., 12., 5., 6., 7	DM	1.00
29	A: 12., 5., 6., 7	DM	1.00
	TOTALS		33.00

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D. TECHNICAL REPORT One technical report to be completed for each project area. of Exeron Refer to Program Regulations 15 to 17. pages 6 and 7. Energy and Mine Information on this form is SUMMARY OF RESULTS confidential subject to the provisions of the Freedom of This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area Information Act. C6650014 Mill Reference Number Name LOCATION/COMMODITIES م م liumer MINFILE No. if applicable Project Area (as listed in Part A) Location of Project Area NTS Lat Inno Description of Location and Access pecting Assistants(s) give nam qualifications of as (see Program Regulation 13, nage 6) PARCO 11/15 Main Commodities Searched For Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area WORK PERFORMED 1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) 3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) Sed inten 4. Geophysical (type and line km) 5. Physical Work (type and amount) 6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) 7. Other (specify) D & U Best Discovery Project/Claim Name Commodities Location (show on map) Long Lat Best assay/sample type 3 Descripti uder suggestions for Prospector Assi stance Program omments and

BC Prospectors Assistance Program - Guidebook 2000

D. TECHNICAL REPORT One technical report to be completed for each project area. Ministry of Eterny Refer to Program Regulations 15 to 17, pages 6 and 7. Егиноч Information on this form is SUMMARY OF RESULTS confidential subject to the provisions of the Freedom of This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area Information Act. 501! Reference Number Name LOCATION/COMMODITIES 6 Project Area (as listed in Part A) MINFILE No. if applicable Location of Project Area NTS Description of Location and Access H CI Prospecting Assistants(s) - give name(s) and qualifications of assistant(s) (see Program Regulation 13, page 6 AVC P Main Commodities Searched For Known, Mineral Occurrences in Project Area WORK PERFORMED 1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) 3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 4. Geophysical (type and line km) 5. Physical Work (type and amount) 6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) 7. Other (specify) **Best Discovery** Project/Claim Name Entrance Pea Commodities Location (show on map) Lat .ong/ Best assay/sample type / Description FEEDBACK: comments and suggestions for Prospector Assistance Program

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D. TECHNICAL REPORT	BRITISH
• One technical report to be completed for each project area.	COLUMBIA
• Refer to Program Regulations 15 to 17, pages 6 and 7.	Ministry of Energy and Minerals Division
SUMMARY OF RESULTS	Information on this form is
• This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area	provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.
Name <u>Navid E Molloy</u> Referen	nce Number <u>CG6507</u> 1
LOCATION/COMMODITIES	ar A
Project Area (as listed in Part A) 277011 MINFIL	E No. if applicable
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Prospecting Assistants(s) - give name(s) and qualifications of assistant(s) (see Program R	egulation 13, page 6)
Main Commodities Searched For 174 Ag 1621	
Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area	
WORK PERFORMED	
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2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)	
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) <u>5 KOCK FLOP</u>	X.EMM_>1
4. Geophysical (type and line km)	······
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Best Discovery	
Project/Claim Name <u>A/O (/a/M)</u> Commodities	TINEN
Location (show on map) Lat.	Elevation []
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Mill Stappell Sode - Min	retard TAROR
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FEEDBACK: comments and suggestions for Prospector Assistance Program	
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D. TECHNICAL REPORT	BRITISH
One technical report to be completed for each project area.	COLUMBIA
• Refer to Program Regulations 15 to 17, pages 6 and 7.	filinistry of Energy and Mine:) Energy and Minerals Division
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This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project are	provisions of the Preedom of
	Information Act.
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Location of Project Area NTS / / / / / Lat	Long La Bridge
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4. Geophysical (type and line km)	
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Best Discovery	1/
Project/Claim Name VOR Commodities	Mu 2n
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Best assay/sample type <u>Sed Thorney - 480 ypb</u>	AU
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FEEDBACK: comments and suggestions for Prospector Assistance Program	KEP UP 60011
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• 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 • Many of RESULTS • This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area • Many of RESULTS • This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area • Many of RESULTS • This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area • Many of RESULTS • This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area • Many of RESULTS • This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area • Many of regers area • Many of RESULTS • This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area • Many of regers area • Many of RESULTS • This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area • Many of regers area • Man	One technical report to be completed for each project area. Refer to Program Regulations 15 to 17, pages 6 and 7. UMMARY OF RESULTS This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area $\frac{D/A}{IIIONCOMMODITIES}$ oject Area (as listed in Part A) COLUMBIA Ministry of Energy and Minorals Covision Information Access $\frac{D/A}{IIIONCOMMODITIES}$ oject Area (as listed in Part A) COLUMBIA Ministry of Energy and Minorals Covision MINFILE No. if applicable $\frac{D/A}{IIIONCOMMODITIES}$ oject Area (as listed in Part A) COLUMBIA Ministry of Energy and Minorals Covision MINFILE No. if applicable $\frac{D/A}{IIIONCOMMODITIES}$ oject Area (as listed in Part A) $\frac{D/A}{IIIIONCOMMODITIES}$ $\frac{D/A}{IIIIIONCOMMODITIES}$ $\frac{D/A}{IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII$
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7. Other (specify) <u>KOAD</u> <u>CLEAR INC</u> Best Discovery Project/Claim Name <u>MORE</u> <u>Commodities</u> Location (show on map) Lat. <u>3EF</u> <u>More II A Birlation</u> Best assay/sample type <u>STRAM</u> <u>SED</u> ; <u>189900000000000000000000000000000000000</u>	Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m)
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D. TECHNICAL REPORT One technical report to be completed for each project area. filmistry of Refer to Program Regulations 15 to 17, pages 6 and 7. Energy and Information on this form is SUMMARY OF RESULTS confidential subject to the provisions of the Treedom of This summary section must be filled out by all grantees, one for each project area Information Act. 1 n | I n Reference Number Name LOCATION/COMMODITIES MINFILE No. if applicable Project Area (as listed in Part A) Location of Project Area NTS Lat Description of Location and Access Prospecting Assistants(s give name and qualifications of assistant (see Program Regulation 13, page 6) Main Commodities Searched For Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area WORK PERFORMED 1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) ea e our 3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 4. Geophysical (type and line km) 5. Physical Work (type and amount) 6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) 7. Other (specify) **Best Discovery** Project/Claim Name Commodities Location (show on map) Lat Best assay/sample type Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies FEEDBACK: comments and suggestions for Prospector Assistance Program 16 BC Prospectors Assistance Program - Guidebook 2000

Assessment Report 26580 has been accepted in lieu of the supporting data required with the Technical Report on the Poly (Entrance Peak) property. Please refer to the Assessment Report for further details.

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Assessment Report: 26580

Property Name	Entrance Peak
Mining Division(s)	Skeena
Camp	Stewart Camp
Location	NAD 27: Latitude: 56 07 00 Longitude: 129 32 00 UTM: 9 466836 6218979
	NAD 83: Latitude: 56 06 59 Longitude: 129 32 07 UTM: 9 466716 6219163
	NTS: <u>104A04E</u>
Title of Report	Geochemical and Geological report on the Entrance Peak Project
Affidavit Date	2001-06-27
Claim(s)	Poly 2-3
Operator(s)	Geofine Exploration Consultants Limited
Owner(s)	Molloy, David E.; Geofine Exploration Consultants Limited; Kennedy, David Roy
Author(s)	Molloy, David E.; Kennedy, David Roy
Report Year	2000
No. of Pages	168 Pages
Off Confidential	2002-06-27

This report is confidential until June 27, 2002.

Database last posted: November 01, 2001

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Assessment Report 26581 has been accepted in lieu of the supporting data required with the Technical Report on the Red (Bitter Creek) property. Please refer to the Assessment Report for further details.

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Government of British

Columbia

Assessment Report: 26581

Property Name	Bitter Creek		
Mining Division(s)	Skeena		
Camp	Stewart Camp		
Location	NAD 27: Latitude: 56 02 00 Longitude: 129 52 00 UTM: 9 445993 6209914		
	NAD 83: Latitude: 56 01 59 Longitude: 129 52 07 UTM: 9 445874 6210099		
	NTS: <u>104A04W</u>		
Title of Report	Geochemical and Geological Report on the Bitter Creek Project		
Affidavit Date	2001-06-27		
Claim(s)	Red 1-6		
Operator(s)	Geofine Exploration Consultants Limited		
Owner(s)	Molloy, David E.; Geofine Exploration Consultants Limited		
Author(s)	Molloy, David E.; Kennedy, David Roy		
Report Year	2001		
No. of Pages	116 Pages		
Off Confidential	2002-06-27		

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REPORT ON THE 2000 PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: FOLLOW-UP GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS ON THE BITTER CREEK, ENTRANCE PEAK, MOUNT STROHN, BOWSER LAKE, WHITE RIVER, MEZIADIN LAKE EXPLORATION PROJECTS **DELINEATED BY A 1999 REGIONAL** STREAM SEDIMENT AND GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM) OF HAZELTON GROUP AND COVERED HAZELTON GROUP LITHOLOGIES IN THE **STEWART GOLD CAMP:** LATITUDE 56° 30' NORTH LONGITUDE 130° 00' WEST **NTS 104A SKEENA MINING DIVISION,** STEWART GOLD CAMP, NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY **DAVID E. MOLLOY**

JANUARY 2001

SUMMARY: 2000 PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM:

The 2000 Prospectors Assistance program comprised follow-up exploration activities on six projects (Bitter Creek, Entrance Peak, Mount Strohn, Bowser Lake, White River and Meziadin Lake) in the Stewart Gold Camp. Reconnaissance 1999 geochemical and geological surveys had outlined stream sediment geochemical anomalies associated with currently unexplored, Hazelton Group and covered Hazelton Group geological environments (Molloy, 2000).

The work could not have been initiated without the on-going financial assistance of the BC Prospectors Assistance Program and the invaluable support of the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, particularly of the Smithers Regional Office. Appreciation is also expressed to Dave Kennedy, prospecting partner for some of the work.

The 2000 program was carried out from Stewart, BC, in July and August. Activities included the collection of 202 stream sediment, rock, soil and check samples and their analysis for gold (FA/AA) and 24 to 35 element ICP by ALS Chemex in Vancouver. As in 1999, the work was hindered by adverse field conditions, considered by many Stewart residents as the worst summer on record: cold temperatures; often torrential, incessant rain; and, 1999-2000 snow accumulations at higher elevations that have remained into 2001. The conditions proved particularly onerous for the follow-up of 1999 stream sediment anomalies: many streams were totally cleansed of sediments by high-energy runoff, which flooded many areas and which lasted throughout most of the summer.

A>The Bitter Creek Project:

The Bitter Creek Project is located in the Bitter Creek Valley and Clements Lake Areas, about 13 km east of Stewart. The project includes the Red Claims, which were expanded to six claims and 61 units in 2000. The historic Adam Mill is located on the property in the Bitter Creek Valley, to which muck was trucked from other mine sites in 1973. However, it is concluded that the 1999, high priority geochemical anomalies, located in Bitter Creek at Hwy 37A and on the property, are not reflective of the historic mill site; but, of a prospective geological environment with potential for hosting a substantial gold-copper deposit. In fact, the bismuth signature that is characteristic of the muck milled is also associated with in-situ and subcrop rocks on the property.

The geological environment includes favourably altered rhyolite and rhyolite breccia at the contact of the Eocene Bitter Creek quartz monzonite pluton. A polymetallic signature (gold, copper, silver, arsenic, +/- lead, zinc) is associated with the rocks and overlying soil, and has been traced to date for about 1.5 km south of the mill. For example, of the 18 in situ and subcrop rock samples collected in the Bitter Creek area of the property, 17 have strongly anomalous copper contents, ranging between 67 and 66200 ppm; 10 have anomalous gold contents between 25 and 3420 ppb; 5 have anomalous silver contents between 0.8 and 45.2 ppm; 2 have anomalous lead contents of 50 and 84 ppm; one has an anomalous zinc content of

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156 ppm; three have anomalous arsenic ranging between 80 and 692 ppm; 7 have anomalous cadmium contents between 1 and 6.5 ppm; 7 have anomalous bismuth contents between 6 and 2160 ppm; and, six have anomalous tungsten values between 10 and 670 ppm.

Nine of the rock samples are from outcrop and 9 are interpreted as subcrop. All of the outcrop samples have anomalous copper contents ranging between 188 to 2920 ppm; and, seven of the samples have anomalous gold contents between 30 and 3150 ppb. The latter gold value came from a sample collected from a 10 cm wide quartz sulfide vein, which returned 3150 ppb gold, 5.6 ppm Ag, 64 ppm lead; 124 ppb zinc; 2920 ppm copper; 6 ppm arsenic; 3 ppm cadmium; 2160 ppm bismuth; and, 670 ppm tungsten. A composite sample of hanging wall and footwall rocks composed of rhyolite breccia contained 210 ppb gold; 413 ppm copper; 48 ppm bismuth and 150 ppm tungsten.

The most interesting subcrop sample (759744RS) was dug out of the overburden about 50 m southeast of the mill. The brecciated and silicified, angular, semi massive sulfide (pyrite and chalcopyrite) boulder returned 3420 ppb gold; 45.2 ppm silver; 84 ppm lead; 156 ppm zinc; 66200 ppm copper; 648 ppm arsenic; and, 464 ppm bismuth. Gold, silver, copper and zinc soil anomalies are located in the area of the sample. A sample (759745R) of similarly altered rhyolite from a nearby outcrop contained 90 ppb gold, 593 ppm copper, 6 ppm bismuth and 10 ppm tungsten.

Geological surveys indicate that the favourable felsic stratigraphy and its irregular contact with the quartz monzonite extends at least 600 m south of the mill, and is probably in excess of 200 m wide in the vicinity of the mill. Stream sediment surveys along the Bitter Creek road indicate the rhyolite extends for at least 1.5 km south of the mill and remains open for delineation in every direction.

The follow-up of 1999 stream sediment anomalies in the Clements Lake Area of the Red Property indicates the auriferous environment around the Bitter Lake Pluton is rather extensive. Favourably altered rocks of andesitic composition on the east side of the quartz monzonite contain anomalous gold values. On Ore Mountain above the tree line, historic adits, open cuts and pits expose favourably altered tuff and tuff breccia of the Hazelton Group. Initial chip samples have returned up to 1810 ppb gold, 21.2 ppm silver, 1010 ppm lead and 2150 ppm arsenic.

It is generally concluded from work on the Bitter Creek Project and on the Entrance Peak Project (referenced below), that Eocene intrusive rocks and their altered contacts are rather prospective environment for gold and polymetallic mineralization. Interesting in situ and sub crop mineralization has been discovered on the property and it is often signatured by bismuth, tungsten and arsenic – three of the most reliable indicators of auriferous environments in the Stewart Gold Camp.

It is recommended that the Bitter Creek Area of the property be followed-up along with the Clements Lake Area. The follow-up work in both areas should first include a detailed compilation to ascertain the precise location of all historic mineral occurrences, their reported geology, access routes and historic work carried out on and in the vicinity of the property. For example, air photos suggest there are a number of historic bush roads and trails leading to the area of the Adam Mill from well above the Bitter Creek Road. Fieldwork indicates many of these are now overgrown by dense vegetation. Do these roads lead to mineral showings and occurrences, which supplied some muck to the stockpiles?

The compilation should also reference the regional structural fabric, including a major eastwest trending fault that extends through the property and with which historic mineralization is associated to the west. Structural junctions on and in the vicinity of the pluton appear to offer important exploration targets. Based on the integration of the results of the compilation and those from this program, exploration targets would be prioritized for detailed follow-up. Current priorities include the sulfidized tuffs in the Clements Lake area; the felsic horizon at and to the east, west, south and north of the Adam Mill site; the rationale for the upper road network above the mill site; and, a number of rock and stream sediment anomalies in the southern area of the Bitter Creek Road.

A proposed 2001, Phase 1, \$50,000 detailed follow-up budget would include some helicopter photography and photo interpretation for the delineation of structural fabric, bush road infrastructure and Ore Mountain historic mineralization sites and access; and, the utilization of two geologists for 30 days to carry out geological and geochemical surveys. The objective of the program would be the identification and initial prioritization of drill targets.

A>The Entrance Peak Project:

The Entrance Peak Project includes the Poly 1-7 Mineral Claims, located in the Entrance Peak area of the Strohn Creek Valley about 40 km east of Stewart. Four of the claims, which strattle Hwy 37A, were staked by the author as part of a 1999 BC Prospectors Assistance Program to cover the postulated along strike, southern extension of the Stewart Highway Zone, i.e., the 37A Zone. The zone is exposed in the streambed of Boundary Creek, on the north side of the Hwy 37A Valley, about 800 m north of the 37A Zone. Its importance was first indicated via talus blocks discovered just north of the old Hwy 37A, and which returned up to 56.85 g gold/t, 520 g silver/t, and 15.2% zinc (Kennedy, 1992).

The mineralization is associated with a north-northwest trending fracture system, located near the contact of brecciated and silica flooded Hazelton volcanic rocks and argillites of the Salmon Arm Formation. The zone is located on the west side of an Eocene quartz monzonite pluton and the mineralization comprises veins, stringers and disseminations of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and tetrahedrite. Chip samples returned up to 9.85 g gold/t, 1163 g silver/t, 0.33% copper, 0.54% lead and 0.33% zinc across a 3 m width (Kennedy, 1992). Selective sampling of a sulfide rich section of a quartz vein returned 123.3 g gold/t, 1897 g silver/t, 0.85% copper, 5.79% lead and 0.47% zinc over 15 cm. The zone has never been evaluated with diamond drilling.

The Poly Claims cover one of the most prospective, and until 2000, generally unexplored iv

environments that the author has encountered in the Stewart Gold Camp. An indication of such potential is provided by the analytical results from a rock sample 686551RF, found in 2000 in Boundary Creek just north of the old Hwy 37A: 33.2 g gold/t, 5894.9 g silver/t, 1.42% copper, 0.46% lead and 1.19% zinc (Kennedy, 2001). Detailed follow-up of the 37A Zone was carried out by David Kennedy, assisted to a minor extent by the author, as part of Kennedy's 2000 Prospectors Assistance Program. The geological and geochemical surveys continue to confirm the importance of the 37A Zone (Kennedy, 2001) i.e., altered (silicified, sulfidized) tuff and tuff breccia of Hazelton Group have a polymetallic signature (gold, copper, lead, zinc, cadmium, arsenic) indicative that the important Stewart Highway Zone mineralization may have a strike length of over 1.4 km.

Further geological and geochemical surveys carried out under the author's 2000 BC Prospectors Assistance Program. The activities included the collection of 22 B-horizon soil samples, 12 rock samples and two stream sediment samples. The samples were analyzed for gold (FA/AA) and for another 34 elements (ICP). The results are indicative of at least an additional 500 m extension of the 37A Zone Target Area to the southeast; a current, 1 by 2km target area; and, a target area open for expansion in most directions. The geological surveys indicate the area is mainly overburdened covered. However, the ubiquitous angular, oxidized tuff breccia boulders are deemed to be rather representative of the underlying bedrock. The silicified boulders are often mineralized with disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and traces of sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. The 12 samples of float rock and sub crop have gold and copper contents ranging between <5 and 270 ppb and 18 and 293 ppm, respectively. Eleven of the samples have anomalous gold and copper contents which average 79 ppb and 184 ppm, respectively.

Twenty-two soil samples have gold and copper contents ranging between <5 and 70 ppb and 27 and 311 ppm, respectively. Seventeen of the samples have anomalous gold values that average 32 ppb; 20 of the samples have anomalous copper contents which average 127 ppb; twelve of the samples have anomalous zinc contents which average 201 ppm; eight of the samples have anomalous lead contents which average 40 ppb; and, fourteen of the samples have anomalous arsenic values which average 56 ppm.

The two stream sediment samples taken near the south contact of the quartz monzonite pluton have weakly anomalous gold values and strongly anomalous copper values. One of the samples has an anomalous lead content of 40 ppm; and, a strongly anomalous zinc content of 3190 ppm.

It is recommended that a grid with lines at a 25 m spacing and orientated east west be installed from Strohn Creek in the south to the Stewart Highway Zone in the north, as topography permits. The gridded area would include the power line corridor south of Hwy 37A, the new Hwy 37A and the old Hwy 37A. Work to date suggests that the target mineralization is associated with sulfidized fracture zones, particularly where silicification is most intense. IP and magnetometer surveying is thus proposed to locate chargeability and associated resistivity and magnetic anomalies, in order to delineate the southern strike extension of the Stewart Highway Zone and parallel zones. Geological and geochemical surveys would be carried out

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on the grid to follow-up and prioritize the IP anomalies as drill targets. A \$95,000 budget is proposed to advance the property to the diamond drilling stage in 2001.

C>MOUNT STROHN PROJECT:

The Mount Strohn Project is located about 35 km east of Stewart, just east of Strohn Lake on the north side of Mount Strohn. The 1999 stream sediment survey had located a lead, zinc, cadmium, and barium anomaly in a favourable Hazelton Group geological environment. Follow-up, 2000 geochemical and geological surveys first required the unravelling of one of the most fascinating drainage environments encountered in the Stewart Gold Camp. Activities were also hindered by flooded streams and by high-energy run-off removing most of the sediments.

Seven stream sediment samples were collected from the various creeks below the waterfalls on the north side of Mount Strohn. All the samples have anomalous silver values ranging between 1 and 1.6 ppm; very anomalous lead values between 94 and 118 ppm; very anomalous zinc values between 406 and 500 ppm; and, anomalous cadmium values between 2.5 and 5.0 ppm. Six samples have anomalous barium values ranging between 328 and 410 ppm, and two samples have anomalous copper values of 42 and 43 ppm. The various creeks were followed up stream to their principal source – the waterfalls at the base of Mount Strohn, the steep north side of which rises over 1000 m to the mountain top. Two stream sediment samples were taken near the base of the falls and their contents are part of the anomalous geochemical signature noted above, which includes their lead values of 106 and 122 ppm, and zinc values of 410 and 500 ppm.

Five rock samples comprising altered, banded argillite and altered tuff breccia were taken from the talus pile below the falls. Only one of the samples provided any indication of the host rock of the geochemical target i.e., sample 759831RFC, which returned 0.8 ppm silver, 300 ppm zinc, 48 ppm copper and 4.5 ppm cadmium.

It is concluded that a rather strong and consistent lead-zinc-cadmium stream sediment anomaly is located in the Divide Creek Area. The anomaly appears to have a source in the cliffs above, on the south side of Strohn Valley, which is drained by Great Divide Creek. However, it is intriguing that the anomaly, particularly the lead and cadmium components, remains so strong and consistent in all the sediment samples collected. The only indication of the possible host rock type is from a composite sample of banded, pyritized argillite, but that sample lacks the anomalous lead and barium components of the stream sediment anomaly.

It is recommended that the rather unique anomaly is be followed-up, with the following parameters comprising an essential part of the strategy: follow-up above the falls will probably require helicopter access; however, a small number of sediment samples, if sample material is available, should provide substantial indications of a target on the mountain side; Great Divide Creek marks the east boundary of the Bear Pass park area, in which claim staking is not allowed; the main target area may be located at or in proximity to the height of land itself i.e., the target may be located both below and above the falls on the east boundary of the park; a small soil geochemical survey over the height of land may provide some immediate definition of the specific follow-up target.

D>BOWSER LAKE PROJECT:

The Bowser Lake Project is located on the main Bowser Lake logging road, north of Bowser Lake, about 19 km west of the Bowser River Bridge. The area is underlaim by Bowser Group sediments (argillite, shale, sandstone, mudstone) and is devoid of known mineral occurrences. Interest in the area was generated by the results of two 1999 stream sediment samples (160248SS and 160249SS; Molloy, 2000). The former sample was taken 19.9 km west of the Bowser River Bridge, on a small seep creek on the edge of the logging road. It returned anomalous silver, copper, nickel, zinc, cadmium and barium i.e., 1 ppm, 56 ppm, '79 ppm 1595 ppm, 2.5 ppm and 330 ppm, respectively. The latter sample was taken 0.9 km to the east of the former sample and contained 392 ppm zinc, without other anomalous elemental associations.

Follow-up 2000 geological and geochemical surveys included the collection of a total of 9 stream sediment samples and 7 soil samples in the two areas. Although the follow-up samples did contain some anomalous copper and nickel (typical of Bowser Group terrains) and some anomalous barium and silver, the anomalous zinc values were not repeated. The zinc anomalies are interpreted as hydromorphic saline anomalies, which in part can probably be attributed to scavenging by iron and manganese. The torrential rainfalls of the summer of 2000 apparently diluted the zinc values.

Normally, no further work would be recommended. However, two anomalous gold values (30 and 90 ppb) were retuned from the western or OOZ 1 Area; and, one very anomalous gold value (480 ppb) was returned from the eastern or OOZ 2 Area. Based on the author's experience, such values are rather intriguing in Bowser Group sediments, which are usually devoid of gold anomalies. Moreover, the analytical technique used for the gold analyses had a lower detection limit of <30 ppb. As noted in the assessment report on the Bitter Creek Project (see attached), when a number of the <30 ppb gold values from the Red Property were re-run, most then had anomalous values in the 10 to 80 ppb range.

It is recommended that all the Bowser samples with <30 ppb gold values be re-run with a detection limit of <5 ppb. If an additional number of samples are then shown to have anomalous gold contents, claim staking and a detailed follow-up soil geochemical survey should be carried out.

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E>WHITE RIVER PROJECT:

The White River Project is located south of Meziadin Lake, on the White River logging road about 9 km west of Hwy 37A. The project geological environment and follow-up stream sediment anomaly targets are very similar to those of the Bowser Lake Project: zinc stream sediment anomalies (up to 956 ppm) in an area underlain by Bowser Group sediments. The main obstacle to the 2000 follow-up activities in the White River Area was flooding: road washouts, flooded creeks and the general lack of sediment.

Two areas could be investigated to some extent: Bear Seep 1 and Bear Seep 2, located 10.5 and 9 km, respectively, west of Hwy 37A. As was the case for the Bowser Lake Project targets referenced above, the zinc anomalies could not be repeated in confirmation samples. However, weakly anomalous zinc (142 ppm) was found in a soil sample (759819SO) of spectacularly oxidized (limonite, jarosite-alunite), B-horizon material, along with very anomalous barium (510 ppm) at Seep 1.

At Bear Seep 2, three of the stream sediment samples have anomalous silver contents ranging between 1.4 and 1.8 ppm; cadmium contents ranging between 1.5 to 6.5 ppm; and, copper contents ranging between 45 and 56 ppm. All four sediment samples have anomalous barium ranging between 340 to and 1020 ppm. Two of the samples have anomalous nickel contents of 57 and 125 ppm. One sample (759823SS), the farthest upstream has an anomalous zinc content of 184 ppm, along with the aforementioned 6.5 ppm cadmium value and the 1020 ppm barium value.

Follow-up of the two zinc values is recommended when the two creeks are at normal levels and when Seep 1 is not enveloped in devils club. The oxidized soil horizon at Seep 1 is similar to such horizons associated with important targets in the Stewart Camp e.g., the red-yellow Bhorizon overlying the felsic volcanic rocks on the Red Claims; and, the oxidized B-horizon overlying the sulfidized tuff breccias on the Poly Property. The zinc anomaly at Seep 2 has the important cadmium verifier that is so indicative of lead-zinc-silver targets in the Stewart Gold Camp.

6>Meziadin Lake Project:

The 1999 regional geochemical and geological program located a number of interesting stream sediment anomalies (i.e., gold, lead, zinc, copper, nickel, arsenic) in the Meziadin Lake Area, particularly in streams flowing into the northwest area of the lake. The geology includes altered tuffs of the Hazelton Group and overlying shalely sediments of the Bowser Lake Group.

The onerous conditions referenced during the White River Project i.e., flooding, few fines and incessant rain continued throughout most of the summer in the Meziadin Lake Area. Such conditions and the steep topography which rises over 1000 m from the south shore of the northwest area of the lake entails high-energy stream flows, flooded banks and near impossible sampling environments.

In view of the field conditions, some confirmation and follow-up stream sediment sampling could only be accomplished with regard to the 1999 samples 160457SS (53 ppm copper, '76 ppm nickel, 154 ppm zinc), 160456SS (75 ppb gold, 45 ppm copper, 72 ppm nickel, 140 ppm zinc), and 160455SS (69 ppm copper, 92 ppm nickel, 222 ppm zinc). A total of 7 stream sediment samples were collected in 2000. Four these samples were collected in the follow-up of sample 160456SS, but two of these samples were apparently lost in their shipment from Smithers to Vancouver. Of the five samples analyzed, all have anomalous zinc contents ranging between 156 to 220 ppm, copper contents between 50 and 58 ppm and nickel contents between 78 and 89 ppm; however, the samples have no anomalous cadmium, barium, gold, arsenic or lead contents.

It is concluded that the aforementioned zinc anomalies would normally be regarded as of some interest, but the follow-up samples are apparently devoid of the usual associated "verifiers" such as silver, lead, and cadmium. Bowser Group sedimentary terrains are characterized by anomalous copper and nickel (Molloy, 2000), and such anomalous values without any other verifiers are common and without apparent significance. However, the dilution effect on sediment anomalies by high-energy runoff is well know to the author, particularly in the northeastern and central areas of the Stewart Camp.

In view of the favourable geology on the South Shore of Meziadin Lake, including sulfidized pyroclastic rocks of the Hazelton Group, it is recommended that, as a low priority follow-up activity carried out only when field conditions are very permissive, a traverse be made up the stream, which returned the gold anomaly in sample 160456SS. A number of sulfidized, angular boulders were apparent in the middle of the flooded stream, and when normal flow conditions prevail, the boulders could provide critical information about the postulated targets upstream.

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REPORT ON THE 2000 PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM:

FOLLOW-UP GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS ON THE BITTER CREEK, ENTRANCE PEAK, MOUNT STROHN, BOWSER LAKE, WHITE RIVER, MEZIADIN LAKE EXPLORATION PROJECTS

A. INTRODUCTION:

The 2000 Prospectors Assistance Program followed-up a number of the stream sediment anomalies and associated geological environments delineated during the 1999 regional program, which was executed by the author (Molloy, 2000). The rationale for the regional program focused on the favourable Hazelton Group lithologies and postulated covered lithologies, which host most of the significant gold and copper mineralization in the camp and which are regarded by the author as extremely prospective for the discovery of new, worldclass polymetallic deposits.

In view of the high energy drainage regimes, extensive overburden and Bowser Group sedimentary cover on the margins of the Stewart Gold Camp, and limited road access, the successful application of the program in the camp involves considerable patience, careful interpretation of often subtle anomalies, and detailed follow-up surveys with relevant deposit models and geochemical signatures in mind. In view of the current lack of exploration activity and the lapse of many claim groups, it is obviously an opportune time to generate new targets for the soon anticipated major up turn in the mineral industry in BC.

As discussed below, the significance of the low cost programs is readily apparent. For example, two rather important exploration targets were quickly identified during the 1999 activities: the 37A Zone in the Entrance Peak Project Area; and, the Bitter Creek Valley felsic stratigraphy in the Bitter Creek Project Area. Follow-up work in 2000 has verified the importance of the targets, even though there are no reported historic showings or exploration activities in the specific target areas.

Relevant Stewart Camp exploration rationale and models, hosted by altered Hazelton Group rocks, include the Eskay Creek VMS deposit with 1999 reserves of about 2.1 million tonnes containing 2.63 M oz of gold and 116.06 M oz of silver, and with a total deposit size of 7.1 M oz gold equivalent; the historic Silbak-Premier deposit, which produced 56,000 kg of Au and 1,281,400 kg of Ag from 1918 to 1976; and, the Marc Zone, Red Mountain type mineralization (auriferous pyrite and chalcopyrite in fracture controlled, often brecciated zones associated

with Jurassic intrusions), which totals about 1 M oz grading about 10 g Au/t. Eccene intrusions, as demonstrated in this report, are also considered to have important gold and polymetallic potential, which appears to have been overlooked historically.

The 2000 exploration follow-up programs carried out on the six projects are summarized below. These projects, with respect to the 2000 program proposal are:

PROJECT NAME; AREA OR PROPERTY NAME:	2000 ASSISTANCE PROGRAM APPLICATION TARGET NO.:	NTS LOCATION:
1.> ENTRANCE PEAK; POLY PROPERTY	ADDED TO 2000 PROGRAM WITH PERMISSION OF PROGRAM COORDINATOR	104 A/4
2.> BITTER CREEK; RED PROPERTY	5.	104 A/4
3.> MOUNT STROHN; GREAT DIVIDE CREEK AREA	4.	104 A/4
4.> BOWSE'R LAKE; WIZARD OF OOZ AREAS	1.	104 A/6
5.> WHITE RIVER; BEAR ONE, BEAR TWO SEEP AREAS	3.	104 A/12
6.> MEZIADIN LAKE; SOUTH SHORE ARE	2.	104 A/3

Activities on the Poly and Red Properties are described in separate assessment work reports, each of which is appended to this report. The Summaries from these reports are also included in this report as Section 1 and 2. The work in the four remaining areas is summarized in Sections 3-6 in the order listed above. The ALS Chemex Certificates of Analysis are included in appendices at the end of each section.

1. SUMMARY: 2000 BITTER CREEK PROJECT CARRIED OUT ON THE RED 1-6 MINERAL CLAIMS (FROM APPENDED 2000ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT):

The Red 1-6 Mineral Claims are located in the Bitter Creek and Clements Lake Areas of the Stewart Gold Camp of Northwestern British Columbia. The 6 contiguous claims comprise 61 Claim Units and cover about 15 square km. The Red 1-4 Claims were staked in September 1999, as part of a regional geochemical stream sediment and geological evaluation (i.e., a BC Prospectors Assistance Program) of various, currently unexplored environments in the camp (Molloy, 2000). In 2000, the Red 3 Claim was re-staked as New Red 3, to cover open ground; and, the Red 5 and Red 6 Claims were staked as part of the 2000 follow-up activities.

The 1999 geochemical program had almost immediately identified interesting, polymetallic targets in the Bitter Creek Valley (Molloy, 2000). Initial follow-up activities indicated that an historic mill complex was located in one of the target areas. Research in 1999 and 2000 first indicated that mill feed had apparently come from a source or sources in proximity to the mill. However, data provided by the BC government on August 14, 2000 indicated that the mill was owned by the Adam Milling Company and operated from April until September 1973. The mill was apparently built to treat copper-gold ore from the Red Cliff deposit on American Creek and from the Roosevelt deposit farther up Bitter Creek (Minfile 104A037).

The author's current interest in the Bitter Creek and Clements Lake Areas is based primarily on the favourable geological environment, which includes the Eocene Bitter Creek quartz monzonite pluton, a satellite of the Coastal Plutonic Complex; and, proximal, altered Hazelton Group Rocks, including Unuk River Formation andesite rhyolite flows, and pyroclastic rocks, including crystal tuff and crystal tuff breccia. The environment becomes particularly interesting when the various stream sediment anomalies are referenced with respect to specific geological settings on the property, and in terms of the relevance of such polymetallic anomalies obtained from similar environments elsewhere in the Stewart Camp. For example, the geology of the Poly Property (Molloy, 2000P) includes the Entrance Peak quartz monzonite pluton, in the vicinity of which polymetallic stream sediment and soil anomalies are indicative of rather prospective and only recently discovered, new gold-copper-silver-lead-zinc targets.

The 2000 Bitter Creek Project was also carried out a under the BC Prospectors Assistance Program as part of a regional project. In addition to the aforementioned claim staking, the exploration activities included compass and chain surveying of access roads, mill site roads, trails, and hiking trails; the installation of various flagged grid and control lines; detailed and reconnaissance geological and geochemical surveys, including the collection of 113 stream sediment, rock, soil and check samples and their analysis for gold and 34 element ICP; and, some airborne investigation to ascertain possible local source areas of the Adam Mill's feed.

1.A> Bitter Creek Area Geological and Geochemical Surveys:

All of the 10 stream sediment samples collected in the Bitter Creek Valley on the Red Property have anomalous copper and cadmium contents ranging between 64 and 2330 ppm and 1 and 5 ppm, respectively. Six samples have anomalous lead contents ranging between 20 and 268 ppm; 9 samples have anomalous zinc contents between 130 and 346 ppm; 5 samples have anomalous arsenic contents between 32 and 80 ppm; three samples have anomalous gold values between 30 and 120 ppb; and five samples have anomalous silver values between 0.8 and 4.4 ppm.

The stream sediment samples are indicative of at least two areas of interest: Area 1> an area located about 1.2 km south of the historic mill on the Bitter Creek Road (sample 759713SS: 346 ppm zinc, 100 ppm copper; 80 ppm arsenic; 5 ppm cadmium; and sample 759714SS: 120 ppb gold; 150 ppm zinc, 79 ppm copper, 40 ppm arsenic); and, Area 2> the Mill Area (e.g. sample 759788SS, a retake of the original discovery sample 160207SS, located on the Bitter Creek Road about 70 m north of the mill: 35 ppb gold; 4.4 ppm silver; 256 ppm lead; 268 ppm zinc; 2330 ppm copper). The original sample contained 50 ppb gold; 5 ppm silver; 372 ppm lead; 346 ppm zinc; and, 1325 ppm copper.

Four of the 54 soil samples collected on the property in the Bitter Creek Valley were taken from the historic tailings pond, which is now dry and located about 250 m north of the mill. The four samples have gold contents ranging between 300 and 510 ppb; silver contents between 4.4 and 5.5 ppm; lead contents between 18 and 68 ppm; zinc contents between 8 and 22 ppm; copper contents between 188 and 840 ppm; arsenic contents between 42 and 74 ppm; and bismuth contents between 34 and 52 ppm. The analytical results are somewhat suggestive of the metals recovered in the mill i.e., gold, copper, and silver from rock with a distinctive arsenic-bismuth signature.

The remaining 50 B-horizon soil samples were mainly taken on grid lines in the vicinity of the mill. Twenty-five have anomalous gold values ranging between 10 and 360 ppb; 34 have anomalous silver values between 0.8 and 25 ppm; 35 have anomalous copper values between 40 and 1550 ppm; 19 have anomalous arsenic contents between 30 and 48 ppm; 2 have anomalous zinc contents of 172 and 1270 ppm; 4 have anomalous bismuth contents between 6 and 144 ppm; and two have anomalous W contents of 20 and 70 ppm. The results are rather reflective of the favourable rhyolite and rhyolite breccia horizon exposed on the east edge of the Bitter Creek Road. The felsic rocks appear to have been intruded by the quartz monzonite pluton, with which they have both sharp and gradational contacts. A large majority of the soil samples taken within 100 m of the east side of the road have anomalous silver, lead, copper, and arsenic values. The higher zinc values are also located in this area, along with the majority of anomalous gold values.

The gold anomalies are not limited to the area of the historic mill site e.g. the second and third highest gold values (120 and 95 ppb) and the second highest copper value (524 ppm) were obtained on higher ground, to the east of the site. The most interesting soil sample (759'769'SO)

was dug from the bank above the culvert where the aforementioned stream sediment samples 759788SS and 160207SS were taken. The soil sample returned 125 ppb gold; 25 ppm silver; 1510 ppm lead; 2270 ppm zinc; 34 ppm arsenic, 8 ppm cadmium and 26 ppm bismuth. The significance of this apparently important sample has yet to be fully ascertained: while its metal contents could be possibly due to run off from the muck pile to the east or from the mill site to the south, there is little evidence of any such historic metal dispersion or contamination elsewhere on the property, except in the tailings pond.

The second most interesting soil sample (759753SO) was taken about 200 m south of the mill, just east of the Bitter Creek Road. It returned 360 ppb gold; 0.8 ppm silver; 28 ppm lead; 124 ppm zinc; 249 ppm copper; 32 ppm arsenic; 1.5 ppm cadmium; 144 ppm bismuth; and, 70 ppm tungsten. The third most interesting soil sample (759758SO) was taken east of all historic infrastructure on the property – about 8 m east of, and above the main muck pile. It contained 95 ppb gold; 6 ppm silver; 44 ppm lead; 28 ppm zinc; 524 ppm copper; 42 ppm arsenic; and, 24 ppm bismuth.

Of the 22 rock samples collected on the property in the Bitter Creek Area, 4 are composite samples of the two main mineralization types on the 2 muck piles located about 100 m above the mill. The smaller dump pile contains quartz-carbonate breccia vein material mineralized with disseminations and fracture fillings of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Two samples (759729RM and 759730RM) returned 870 and 60 ppb gold; 451.0 and 44.4 ppm silver; 4240 and 7660 ppm lead; 8810 and 44700 ppm zinc; 16 and 6 ppm arsenic; 136.5 and 486.0 ppm cadmium; and 2 and 24 ppm bismuth, respectively.

The two composite samples (759731RM, 759732RM) of semi massive sulfides (coarse pyrite and massive chalcopyrite in silicified, brecciated volcanic rock) from the main pile contained 870 and 2340 ppb gold; 10 and 35 ppm silver; <2 and 50 ppm lead; 124 and 206 ppm zinc; 4670 and 35600 ppm copper; 204 and 692 ppm arsenic; 3 and 6 ppm cadmium; and 80 and 220 ppm bismuth.

Of the remaining 18 rock samples collected in the Bitter Creek area of the property, 17 have strongly anomalous copper contents, ranging between 67 and 66200 ppm; 10 have anomalous gold contents ranging between 25 and 3420 ppb; 5 have anomalous silver contents ranging between 0.8 and 45.2 ppm; 2 have anomalous lead contents of 50 and 84 ppm, one has an anomalous zinc content of 156 ppm; three have anomalous arsenic contents ranging between 80 and 692 ppm; 7 have anomalous cadmium contents ranging between 1 and 6.5 ppm; 7 have anomalous bismuth contents ranging between 6 and 2160 ppm; and, six have anomalous tungsten values ranging between 10 and 670 ppm.

Of the 18 aforementioned rock samples, 9 are from outcrop and 9 are interpreted as subcrop. All of the outcrop samples have anomalous copper contents ranging between 188 to 2920 ppm; and, seven of the samples have anomalous gold contents ranging between 30 and 3150 ppb. The latter gold value came from rock sample 759752R, collected from a 10 cm wide quartz sulfide vein, and located above the aforementioned soil sample759753SO. The rock sample

:5

returned 3150 ppb gold, 5.6 ppm Ag, 64 ppm lead; 124 ppb zinc; 2920 ppm copper; 6 ppm arsenic; 3 ppm cadmium; 2160 bismuth; and, 670 ppm tungsten. A composite sample (759753R) of hanging wall and footwall rocks composed of rhyolite breccia contained 210 ppb gold; 413 ppm copper; 48 ppm bismuth and 150 ppm tungsten.

The most interesting subcrop sample (759744RS) was dug out of the overburden about 50 m southeast of the mill. The brecciated and silicified, angular, semi massive sulfide (pyrite and chalcopyrite) boulder returned 3420 ppb gold; 45.2 ppm silver; 84 ppm lead; 156 ppm zinc; 66200 ppm copper; 648 ppm arsenic; and, 464 ppm bismuth. Silver, copper and zinc soil anomalies are located in the area of the sample. A sample (759745R) of similarly altered rhyolite from a nearby outcrop contained 90 ppb gold, 593 ppm copper, 6 ppm bismuth and 10 ppm tungsten.

Geological surveys indicate that the favourable felsic stratigraphy and its irregular contact with the quartz monzonite extends at least 600 m south of the mill, and is probably in excess of 200 m wide in the vicinity of the mill. The rhyolite and rhyolite breccia remain open for delineation in every direction.

It is concluded from work in the Bitter Creek Valley, that the Adam Mill was built on prospective geology, which continues to offer interesting exploration targets. The copper-gold -bismuth signature of the rhyolite and rhyolite breccia, along with the numerous historic mining claims staked in the area, many of which have recently come open, support, this interpretation.

Although it is firmly documented that the mill feed came from other properties, it is somewhat intriguing that in situ and subcrop mineralization on the property can have a geochemical signature, including bismuth), and alteration that is rather similar to that of the muck on the largest stock pile (e.g., sample 759752R vs. 759731RM). In addition to bismuth, one of the muck samples and a number of the rock samples from the property have anomalous tungsten contents. Based on the author's experience, tungsten is often associated with specular hematite, which is one of the most reliable and important indicators of gold potential in the Stewart Camp.

It is recommended that the Bitter Creek area of the property be followed-up along with the Clements Lake area, which is summarized below. The follow-up work in both areas should first include a detailed compilation to ascertain the precise location of all historic mineral occurrences, their reported geology, access routes and historic work carried out on and in the vicinity of the property. For example, air photos suggest there are a number of historic bush roads and trails leading to the area of the Adam Mill from well above the Bitter Creek Road. Fieldwork indicates many of these are now overgrown by dense vegetation. Do these roads lead to mineral showings and occurrences, which supplied some muck to stockpiles? The currently apparent follow-up targets, which include a number of geochemical anomalies and geological environments outlined by the 2000 work, should be prioritized for 2001 follow-up work based on the results of the compilation.

1.B> Clements Lake Area Geological and Geochemical Surveys:

The Red 5 and 6 Mineral Claims were staked based on the positive results from the 1999 program (Molloy, 1999); and, on the favourable indications from the 2000 work in the Bitter Creek Area. The Bitter Creek quartz monzonite pluton dominates the geology south of Clements Lake. The 1999 work delineated stream sediment anomalies, which were confirmed via the 2000 results. Of the 9 stream sediment samples taken, 8 have anomalous copper contents ranging between 47 and 173 ppm; seven samples have weakly anomalous silver contents between 0.8 and 1.8 ppm; six samples have anomalous lead contents between 22 and 48 ppm; seven samples have weakly anomalous zinc contents between 138 and 176 ppm; six samples have anomalous arsenic between 36 and 146 ppm; and three samples have weakly anomalous gold contents between 10 and 20 ppb. All three streams draining north into Clements Lake have polymetallic sediment anomalies, with the Middle and East Creeks having the strongest gold, copper and arsenic values.

As in the case of the Bitter Creek area, the anomalies are postulated to have sources in altered rocks near or at the contact with the quartz monzonite pluton. The initial follow-up of the East Creek anomaly located a large outcrop of pyritized crystal tuff, a composite sample (759847RF) of which returned 25 ppb gold and 94 ppm copper. Further follow-up of the East and Middle Creek anomalies lead to the discovery of some historic pits and adits at about the 1300 m elevation, about 1.5 km south of Clements Lake. The area is accessible by the Ore Mountain Hiking Trail.

Four contiguous panel samples (686801RP-686804RP) of sulfidized tuff breccia (pyrite veins, stringers) were taken in a small open cut into the hillside. The samples have gold contents ranging between 195 and 1810 ppb and averaging 618 ppb; silver contents between 3.6 to 21.2 ppm and averaging 8.5 ppm; lead contents between 80 and 1010 and averaging 438 ppm; zinc contents between 148 and 216 ppm, and averaging 170 ppm; and, arsenic contents between 348 and 2150 ppb and averaging 917 ppm. A fifth, composite sample (686805RC) was taken from a pit located about 70 m north of the open cut and returned 20 ppb gold, 1.2 ppm silver, 88 ppm lead, 594 ppm zinc and 88 ppm arsenic. Weather conditions did not allow the examination of an adit located about 50 m below the pit.

It is concluded that the geological environment of the Clements Lake Area of the Bitter Creek Pluton also offers interesting polymetallic exploration targets. The area, and the Bitter Creek Valley Area apparently have not been subject to recent detailed exploration scrutiny via discovery criteria that have been used successfully, elsewhere in the Stewart Camp. The Red Property is deemed to have sufficient favourable attributes for the initiation of such detailed follow-up work.

The compilation contemplated above in Section A is an important prerequisite. It should also reference the regional structural fabric, including a major east-west trendling fault that extends through the property and with which historic mineralization is associated with to the west. Based on the integration of the results of the compilation and those from this program,

exploration targets would be prioritized for detailed follow-up. Current priorities included the sulfidized tuffs in the Clements Lake area; the felsic horizon on and in the vicinity of the Adam Mill site and the Bitter Creek road; the rationale for the upper road network above the mill site; and, a number of rock and stream sediment anomalies in the southern area of the Bitter Creek Road.

A proposed 2001, Phase 1, \$50,000 budget would include some helicopter time for the air photo acquisition and interpretation to facilitate the detailed delineation of structural fabric; bush road infrastructure; and, the location of Ore Mountain historical showings and access. The budget would include the utilization of two geologists for 30 days to carry out detailed geological and geochemical surveys. The objective of the program would be the identification and initial prioritization of drill targets.

2. SUMMARY: 2000 ENTRANCE PEAK PROJECT CARRIED OUT ON THE POLY 1-7 MINERAL CLAIMS (FROM APPENDED ASSMENT-MENT WORK REPORT): NTS 104 A/4

The Poly Claims are located about 42 km east of Stewart or about 18 km west of Meziadin Lake, in the Entrance Peak Area of the Stewart Gold Camp of Northwestern British Columbia. The author staked the Poly 1-4 Claims in August 1999, as part of a regional geochemical stream sediment and geological evaluation of various, then currently unexplored environments in the camp.

During the aforementioned regional activities, an area of oxidized soil and altered (limonitized, silicified, sericitized, sulfidized, brecciated +/- carbonatized, chloritized), angular subcrop boulders and large blocks, herein the 37A Zone, was discovered in tag alders between the old Hwy 37A and the new Hwy 37A. The 37A Zone was evaluated via initial prospecting and geological and geochemical surveys on the Poly 2 Mineral Claim. A small flagged grid was installed and 8 B-horizon soil samples were collected. The samples returned rather anomalous gold, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic values, along with anomalous silver, cadmium, molybdenum, nickel, and cobalt contents; and, some anomalous antimony, mercury and barium values. Thirteen of the 15 composite sub crop samples of altered crystal tuff breccia had anomalous gold contents ranging up to 70 ppb. All the rock samples had strongly anomalous copper contents, averaging 198 ppm. They also had weakly anomalous silver contents, and some anomalous molybdenum and antimony contents, ranging up to 23 ppm and 10 ppm, respectively.

The alteration is similar to, and appears to constitute the along strike, southeastern extension of the historic Stewart Highway Zone polymetallic showing. If this interpretation were correct, the Stewart Hwy Zone would have a strike length of over one km, with substantial evidence of additional, parallel and/or en echelon zones proximal to it.

The Stewart Highway Zone is exposed in the streambed of Boundary Creek, on the north side of the Hwy 37A Valley, about 800 m north of the 37A Zone. Its importance was first indicated via talus blocks discovered just north of the old Hwy 37A, and which returned up to 56.85 g gold/t, 520 g silver/t, and 15.2% zinc (Kennedy, 1992). The mineralization is associated with a north-northwest trending fracture system, located near the contact of brecciated and silica flooded Hazelton volcanic rocks and argillites of the Salmon Arm Formation. The zone is located on the west side of a quartz monzonite pluton and the mineralization comprises veins, stringers and disseminations of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and tetrahedrite. Chip samples returned up to 9.85 g gold/t, 1163 g silver/t, 0.33% copper, 0.54% lead and 0.33% zinc across a 3 m width (Kennedy, 1992). Selective sampling of a sulfide rich section of a quartz vein returned 123.3 g gold/t; 1897 g silver/t; 0.85% copper; 5.79% lead; and, 0.47% zinc over 15 cm.

It was concluded that the 37A Zone constituted a very interesting follow-up target, particularly

in view of the infrastructure, which includes highway and trail access, and the presence of the Stewart Power Line on the property. Detailed follow-up geochemical and geological surveys were initiated in 2000 as part of the Prospectors Assistance Programs of Dave Kennedy (Kennedy, 2000); and, of David Molloy. The Kennedy activities (Kennedy, 2000), with Molloy as prospecting partner for some of the work, followed-up the aforementioned 1999 results from the 37A Zone. The work included the staking of the Poly 5-7 Claims; the installation of a flagged and chained grid on the 37A Zone; and, the collection of 144 soil samples, 9 stream sediment samples and 42 rock samples. The positive results are interpreted as confirmation of the importance of the 37A Zone i.e., the favorable alteration and prospective geochemical signature evidence the southeastern extension of the Stewart Highway Zone. Furthermore, the work suggests zone has significant size potential - a strike length of over 1.4 km; and, that Eocene intrusions in the Stewart Camp can entail geological environments with considerable potential for precious and base metal mineralization. An indication of such potential is provided by the analytical results from rock sample 686551RF, found in 2000 in Boundary Creek just north of the old Hwy 37A: 33.2 gold Au/t, 5894.9 g silver/t, 1.42% copper, 0.46% lead and 1.19% zinc (Kennedy, 2000).

The Molloy activities as described herein, and with Kennedy as prospecting partner for some of the work, focused on the southeastern, along strike extension of the targets outlined by the 1999 work; and, by the 2000 Kennedy work. These activities were carried out on and in the vicinity of the avalanche control station road on the Poly 3 Mineral Claim. They comprised reconnaissance geological surveys; and, reconnaissance and detailed geochemical surveys. The activities included the collection of 23 B-horizon soil samples, 12 rock samples and two stream sediment samples. The samples were analyzed for gold (FA/AA) and for 34 additional elements (ICP).

The results of the Molloy fieldwork are indicative of at least an additional 500 m extension of the 37A Zone Target Area to the southeast. The geological surveys indicate the area is mainly overburdened covered. However, the ubiquitous angular, oxidized tuff breccia boulders are deemed to be rather representative of the underlying bedrock. The boulders are often mineralized with disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and traces of sphallerite, galena and chalcopyrite. The 12 samples of float rock and subcrop have gold and copper contents ranging between <5 and 270 ppb and 18 and 293 ppm, respectively. Eleven of the samples have anomalous gold and copper contents which average 79 ppb and 184 ppm, respectively.

Twenty-two soil samples (excluding one check sample) have gold and copper contents ranging between <5 and 70 ppb and 27 and 311 ppm, respectively. Seventeen of the samples have anomalous gold values which average 32 ppb; 20 of the samples have anomalous copper contents which average 127 ppb; twelve of the samples have anomalous zinc contents which average 201 ppm; eight of the samples have anomalous lead contents which average 40 ppb; and, fourteen of the samples have anomalous arsenic values which average 56 ppm.

The two stream sediment samples taken near the south contact of the quartz monzonite pluton have weakly anomalous gold values and strongly anomalous copper values. One of the samples

has an anomalous lead content of 40 ppm; and, a strongly anomalous zinc content of 3190 ppm.

Based on the author's experience in the Stewart Camp, the polymetallic geochemical signature and favorable alteration on the apparent, southeastern extension of the 37A. Zone are characteristic of geological environments in the Stewart Camp that can host significant goldcopper and/or silver-lead-zinc mineralization. Evidence of ore grade mineralization has been found and continues to on the Poly Property. However, the Stewart Highway Zone has never been subject to geophysical scrutiny and drill testing. Detailed historic work has apparently never been carried out on the 37A Zone and its apparent extensions.

It is recommended that a grid with lines at a 25 m spacing and orientated east west be installed from Strohn Creek in the south to the Stewart Highway Zone in the north, as topography permits. The gridded area would include the power line corridor south of Hwy 3'A, the new Hwy 37A and the old Hwy 37A. Work to date suggests that the target mineralization is associated with sulfidized fracture zones, particularly where silicification is most intense. IP and magnetometer surveying is thus proposed to locate chargeability and associated resistivity and magnetic anomalies, in order to delineate the southern strike extension of the Stewart Highway Zone and parallel zones. Geological and geochemical surveys would be carried out on the grid to follow-up and prioritize the IP anomalies as drill targets. A \$95,000 budget is proposed to advance the property to the diamond drilling stage in 2001.
3. SUMMARY: 2000 MOUNT STROHN PROJECT: FOLLOW-UP GEOCHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES, GREAT DIVIDE CREEK AREA: NTS 104 A/4:

The Mount Strohn Project is located just east of Strohn Lake in the Bear Pass Area of the Stewart Mining Camp (Map 2, Appendix 3M). Interest in the project was generated by stream sediment sample 160223SS, which was taken from Great Divide Creek during the 1999 regional program (Map 1; Molloy, 2000). The sample contained 1.2 ppm silver, 114 ppm lead, 456 ppm zinc 4.5 ppm cadmium and 320 ppm barium: all anomalous values indicative of an important polymetallic target. No apparent detailed historic work has been carried out in the area.

Follow-up 2000 geological and geochemical surveys initially encountered rather puzzling field conditions i.e., each of a number of creeks in the area appeared to flow both east and west. Activities were furthered hampered by dense tag alders and high-energy flows that tended to flood topographic lows and cleanse the creeks of most sediment. The explanation for the drainage pattern is a height of land, along which Great Divide Creek flows after descending over waterfalls to the bottom of the north side of Mount Strohn (Map GRDIVCRK). The creek is able to flow along the top of the divide so precisely that it generates a number of individual tributaries that flow both west and east.

The unravelling of the complexities of the drainage basin was an important prerequisite for the initiation of the 2000 geological and geochemical surveys. Seven stream samples (Table GRDIVCRKSS00) were collected from the various creeks below the water falls (Map GRDIVCRK). All the samples have anomalous silver values ranging between 1 and 1.6 ppm; very anomalous lead values between 94 and 118 ppm; very anomalous zinc values between 406 and 500 ppm; and, anomalous cadmium values between 2.5 and 5.0 ppm (Table GRDIVCRKSS00; Appendix A3). Six samples have anomalous barium values ranging between 328 and 410 ppm, and two samples have anomalous copper values of 42 and 43 ppm. The various creeks were followed up stream to their principal source – the water falls at the base of Mount Strohn, the steep north side of which rises over 1000 m to the mountain top. Stream sediment samples 759830SS and 759832SS were taken near the base of the falls and their contents are part of the anomalous geochemical signature noted above, with lead values of 106 and 122 ppm, and zinc values of 410 and 500 ppm, respectively (Map GRDIVCRK).

The only apparent outcrop in the area is located at the base of the falls, where there is also an extensive talus pile that has been eroded from the cliffs above. Rock types consist of a greenish grey, altered (silica, carbonate +/- disseminated pyrite) tuff breccia; and, black --greyish black argillite, which is often banded (light and dark bands), well oxidized (limonite) and altered (carbonate, silica +/- disseminations of fine to coarse pyrite). The argillite is the predominate type and in the cliffs above it is apparently interbedded with the aforementioned pyroclastic rocks.

Five composite rock samples (Table GRDIVCRK R00; Map GRDIVCRK; Appendix A3) were collected from the talus pile. Only one of the samples provides any indication of the host rock of the geochemical target i.e., sample 759831RFC, which returned 0.8 ppm silver, 300 ppm zinc, 48 ppm copper and 4.5 ppm cadmium.

It is concluded that a rather strong and consistent lead-zinc-cadmium stream sediment anomaly is located in the Great Divide Creek Area. The anomaly is considered important since the geochemical signature is uniform over the area. The anomaly appears to have a source in the cliffs above, on the south side of Strohn Valley, which is drained by Great Divide Creek. However, it is intriguing that the anomaly, particularly the lead and cadmium components, remains so strong and consistent in all the sediment samples collected. The only indication of the possible host rock type is from a composite sample of banded, pyritized argillite, but that sample lacks the anomalous lead and barium components of the stream sediment anomaly.

It is concluded that detailed follow-up of the rather unique anomaly is warranted, with the following parameters comprising an essential part of the strategy:

1. follow-up above the falls will probably require helicopter access; however, a small number of sediment samples, if sample material is available should provide substantial indications of a target on the mountain side;

2. Great Divide Creek marks the east boundary of the Bear Pass park area, in which claim staking is not allowed;

3. the main target area may be at or in proximity to the height of land itself i.e., the target may be located both below and above the falls on the east boundary of the park;

4. a soil geochemical survey over the height of land may provide some immediate definition of the specific target area.



TABLE GRDIVCRK \$500: INITIAL FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES - GREAT DIVIDE CREEK, BEAR PASS AREA STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND MOST RELEVANT ANALTICAL RESULTS:

	SAMPLE	NAME	DESCRIPTION:	STREAM	GEOLOGY:	SAMPLE		MOST RELEV	ANT ANALY	TICAL RESU	JLTS:					
	NO., LOC, TYPE:	COLOUR:		PERAMATERS		NO	AU ppb	AG ppm	PB ppm	ZN ppm	CU ppm	AS ppm	CD ppm	BA ppm	Bí ppm	W ppm
1.0	759900SS S FROM OBSER AREA TO TAG CRK: EAST FOR 30 M	HETRO SD GREY BLK - RD BRN	FI (20%) MED (30%) CO (50%) POORLY SORT, FEW FINES, GEN COMPOSED OF GRN SIL VOL, GRY SIL VOL, MIN PK VOL, MIN BLK SLATY SED, GRN, WH, GREY QTZ, LIM OXID QTZ; OXID MAT (TO 10%); TARN BLK SULFS (2-3%); MIN EPIDOTE, FELD; GEN ANG FRAGS	FLOW 250° HIGH ENERGY ENVIRON FEW FINES	GREY & GRN SIL YOL PREDOM IN BED & SAMP	759900SS	<5	1.0	94.0	406.0	29.0	38.0	2.5	360.0	<2	<10
2.0	9 759899SS E FROM 759900SS FOR 30 M - STR SWINGS S I.E FORMS WEST FLOWING BR OF MAIN STR SAMP TAKEN 10 M NORTH OF E & W BRANCH ON W BRANCH	HETRO SD GREY BLK - RD BRN	AS 759900	FLOW 320° WEST BR FLOWS W @ 320° EAST BRANCH FLOWS E	GREY & GRN SIL VOL PREDOM IN BED & SAMP	759899SS	<5	1.2	102.0	458.0	34.0	36.0	4.0	370.0	<2	<10
3.0) 759898SS 10 M S OF 759899SS AT START OF ANOTH E BRANCH: S ONE	HETRO SD GREY BLK - RD BRN	AS 759900	FLOW 60° IN É BRANCH	GREY & GRN SIL VOL PREDOM IN BED & SAMP	75989855	<5	1.2	104.0	458.0	33.0	46.0	3.5	380.0	<2	<10
4.(0 75989755 15 M WNW OF 75989855 ON SMALL TRIB	HETRO SD GREY BLK - RD BRN	AS 759900 BUT 10% ORGS, 90% SD> CO (50%), MED (30%), FI (10%)	FLOW 310° V SMALL STREAM LOW FLOW	GREY & GRN SIL VOL PREDOM IN BED & SAMP	75989788	<5	1.6	118.0	486.0	42.0	40.0	5.5	450.0	<2	<10
5.0	0 759828SS CONFIRM OF 99 SAMP 160223SS ON E SIDE PARK LOT AT REST AREA BEAR GLACIER 30 M W OF 759900SS	HETRO SD GRA GREY BRN S	N FI-CO 10% FI 90% CO CO FRAC MAINLY ANG ARG, QTZ > GREEN, WH, OX; WH CAL; GREY VOL, PK VOL, OXID MAT	FLOWS 230° CRK IN FLOOD FEW FINES	HETRO BO IN CRK	759828SS	<5	1.0	94.0	410.0	30.0	36.0	2.5	328.0	<2	<10
6.0	759830SS AT BASE EAST WATERFALL (SMALL CRK)	CL/SILT/PEBS 60% ORGS GREY BRN	CL - PEBS 60% ORGS, 10% CL 20% SILT 10% PEBS> ANG ARG, QTZ, OXID MAT, GRN TUFF BREC	CRK FLOWS 6 CRK IN FLOOD FEW FINES	5 Hetro Bo in Crk)	75983055	<5	1.0	106.0	410.0	34.0	28.0	3.0	260.0	<2	<10
7.0	0 75983255 AT BASE WEST WATERFALL (LARG CRK)	SDIPEBS GREY BRN SAMP OF BK OF CKK SED	FI - PCDC 15% FI, 85% CO MAINLY ARG, OXID MAT, QTZ, CARB, SOM PX, GREY VOL	FLOWS 350° CRK IN FLOQE FEW FINES	HETRO BO IN CRK	75983255	<5	1.4	122.0	500.0	43.0	56.0	4.0	410.0	<2	<10



TABLE GRDIVCRK RK00: INITIAL FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES - GREAT DIVIDE CREEK, BEAR PASS AREA ROCK SAMPLE SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND MOST RELEVANT ANALTICAL RESULTS:

				COMMENTS	SAMPI F		MOST RELEVA	INT ANALYT	ICAL RESUL	TS:					
	SAMPLE NO., LOC, TYPE:	NAME, COLOUR:	DESCRIPTION:	COMMENTS,	NO	AU ppb	AG	PB ppm	ZN ppm	CU ppm	AS ppm	CD ppm	BA ppm	Bl ppm	W ppm
1.0	759829RFC AT BASE OF E FALL	SIL TUFF BREC SW: GRN GREY ORG BRN F: GRN GREY	20% FI - APHAN GRN SIL MATRIC C/W GREY QTZ CRYSTS MM TO 1 CM, & LARG FRAGS BLK ARG TO 4 CM; CRYSTS & FRAGS 75% OF RK SOM AREAS MYLONITIZED; 2-3% FI DISSEM GREY BLK METALLIC - TARN? TR CPY; SOM BLK SULF FORMS NET TEXT AROUND CRYSTS;	TUFF BREC CONC IN AREA OF E FALLS - E FALLS - ELSEHWERE MAINLY BND ARG	759829RFC	<5	0.2	16.0	136.0	15.0	4.0	<0.5	90.0	<2	<10
2.0	9 759831RFC BETWEEN FALLS	BND ARG W: GREY BLK ORG BRN F: GREY BLK	FI - APHAN, BNDS MM TO 3 CM, ALT LIGHT - DK BANDS, DK BNDS PREDOM, LOC 5% DISSEM PY MAINLY DK BANDS	MAINLY BND OX ARG BO	759831RFC	<5	0.8	8.0	300.0	48.0	8.0	4.5	110.0	<2	<10
3.0) 759833RFC BETWEEN FALLS	BND ARG W: GREY BLK ORG BRN F: GREY BLK	FI - APHAN, BNDS MM TO 3 CM, ALT LIGHT - DK BANDS, DK BNDS PREDOM, 3% DISSEM PY MAINLY IN IN DK BANDS; CW VUG QTZ CARB VEN TO 2 CM - 5% BLEBBY PY	MAINLY BND OX ARG BO	759833RFC	<5	0.2	<2	140.0	21.0	28.0	<0.5	340.0	<2	<10
4.0	0 759834RFC EAST OF WEST FALLS	BND ARG W: GREY BLK ORG BRN F: GREY BLK	FI - APHAN, BNDS MM TO 2 CM, ALT LIGHT - DK BANDS, 60% DK BNDS 7-10% DISSEM PY MAINLY IN LIGHT BANDS VEN TO 2 CM - 5% BLEBBY PY	MAINLY BND OX S ARG BO	759834RFC	<5	0.2	<2	120.0	31.0	30.0	<0.5	60.0	<2	<10
5.	0 759835RFC 10 M EAST OF WEST FALLS & IN FRONT OF E FALLS > COMP SAM	ALT BND ARG W: GREY BLK ORG BRN F: GREY BLK AF WH	FI - APHAN, BNDS MM TO 2 CM, ALT LIGHT - DK BANDS, 60% DK BND: 5% CARB, 20% LOC AS STWK, STRING, VNS, LENS; OFTEN VUG, OXID > ROTTEN RK	MAINLY BND OX S ARG BO	759835RFC	<5	0.2	<2	130.0	19.0	8.0	0.5	100.0	<2	<10
6.	0 686794CK CHECK SAMPLE				686794CK	1510.0	2.8	<2	130.0	7690.0	132.0	<0.5	<10	<2	<10

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	PR	8P	Au ppb	λg	A1	As	В	Ba	Be	BÍ	CE Ca		CATE	OF A	Cu	YSIS Pe	Ga	10026	050 x	La	Mg
SAMPLE 9828 9830 9832 9897 9898	201 201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	FA+AA < 5 < 5 < 5 < 5 < 5 < 5	pp# 1.0 1.0 1.4 1.6 1.2	1.17 1.05 1.32 1.16 1.20	ppm 38 28 56 40 46	<pre>ppm < 10 < 10</pre>	380 260 410 450 380	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	> 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2	0.33 0.83 0.39 0.58 0.38	2.5 3.0 4.0 5.5 3.5	9 14 13 10 11	9 13 10 11 10	30 34 43 42 33	3.79 2.62 4.17 3.63 3.87	<pre></pre>	<pre>> 1 < 1 <</pre>	0.07 0.14 0.10 0.08 0.08	10 10 10 10 10	0.57 0.36 0.60 0.55 0.57
989 9 9900	201 201	202 202	< 5 < 5	1.2 1.0	1.18 1.15	36 38	< 10 < 10	370 360	0.5	< 2 < 2	0.34 0.32	4.0 2.5	10 9	10 9	34 29	3.62 3.75	< 10 < 10	< 1 < 1	0.08 0.07	10 10	0.57
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SAMDLE	PR	SP DR	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	S %	Sb	SC SC	Sr DDM	CATE			′SIS ▼ ppm	A W ppm	2n ppm	050	
59828 59830 59832 59897 59898	201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	1175 2760 1655 1545 1525	4 3 6 4 5	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01	21 19 32 27 25	960 1210 1050 1040 890	94 106 122 118 104	0.08 0.10 0.07 0.10 0.10	<pre>< 2 < 2</pre>	3 3 4 3 4	18 63 20 29 20	0.04 0.01 0.04 0.03 0.03	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	29 24 28 28 28 28	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	410 410 500 486 458		
59899 59900	201 201	202 202	1230 1210	5 5	0.01 0.01	24 20	810 840	102 90	0.09 0.09	< 2 < 2	· 3 3	19 18	0.04	< 10 < 10	< 10 < 10	27 28	< 10 < 10	458 406		<u></u>
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SAMPLE	PRI	ip)e	Ац ррb FA+AA	Ag ppm	A1 %	Хs рра	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppn	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cđ ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppn	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	
\$6794C \$9829 \$9831 \$9833 59834	214 205 205 205 205	229 226 226 226 226 226	1510 < 5 < 5 < 5 < 5 < 5 < 5	2.8 0.2 0.8 0.2 0.2	3.71 1.54 0.81 2.61 1.42	134 4 8 28 30	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	< 10 90 110 340 60	< 0.5 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5	< 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3.53 3.08 0.76 0.77 1.50	< 0.5 < 0.5 4.5 < 0.5 < 0.5	207 10 6 3 10	22 32 41 39 56	7690 15 48 21 31	9.70 2.64 2.34 3.01 2.90	10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	< 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1	0.04 0.43 0.21 0.33 0.08	< 10 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	2. 0. 1. 0.
759835	205	226	< 5	0.2	1.74	8	< 10	100	< 0.5	< 2	0.87	0.5	6	71	19	2.54	< 10	< 1	0.19	< 10	0.
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APPENDIX 3M







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4. SUMMARY: 2000 BOWSER LAKE PROJECT: FOLLOW-UP GEOCHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES, WIZARD OF OOZ AREA, NTS 104 A/6:

4.1. WIZARD OF OOZ AREA 1:

The Bowser Lake Project Area is underlain by sediments (argillite, shale, mudstone, sandstone) of the Bowser Lake Group. Although the geological environment is not a primary target, interest was generated by the results of two 1999 stream sediment samples (160248SS and 160249SS; Molloy, 2000). The former sample was taken 19.9 km west of the bridge on the Bowser River, on a small seep creek on the edge of a logging road. The area is characterized by iron oxide coatings on soil and rock fragments in the creek, and on banks on the side of the road. The sample returned anomalous silver, copper, nickel, zinc, cadmium and barium i.e., 1 ppm, 56 ppm, 79 ppm 1595 ppm, 2.5 ppm and 330 ppm, respectively (Map 4, Appendix 4M). The latter sample was taken 0.9 km to the east of the former sample and contained 392 ppm zinc, without other anomalous element associations.

The target area is relatively flat, with often rather thick sand, gravel and clay overburden cover. However the composition of the bedrock is readily apparent from a number of outcrops of argillite and from ubiquitous angular boulders along the logging road. Much of the area has been clear-cut, including the immediate area of sample 160248SS. The sample was taken from a seep, which can be traced up stream, for about 40 m south of the road (Maps 4, BOWSER00).

Follow-up 2000 geological and geochemical surveys included the collection of a total of 9 stream sediment samples and 7 soil samples in the two areas (Map BOWSER00, Appendix 4M). Stream sediment sample 759801SS (Table BOWSER SS00; Appendix 4), a re-sample of sample 160248SS, contained elevated zinc (114 ppm); elevated copper 39 ppm; anomalous nickel (68 ppm); and, very anomalous barium (660 ppm). However, the anomalous cadmium, silver and very strong zinc content of the original sample are lacking. A second stream sediment sample (759802SS) taken four metres east of 7595801SS had almost the same contents, including anomalous nickel (77ppm) and very anomalous barium (730 ppm), but without the anomalous cadmium, silver and very strong zinc. A third stream sediment sample (759810), taken about 33 m east of soil sample 759809SO (Map BOWSER00; Tables BOWSERSS00, BOWSERSO00; Appendix 4), returned anomalous silver (1.2 ppm) and anomalous barium (320 ppm), but no other values of interest.

Two stream sediment samples (759811SS and 759812SS) were taken on the original seep creek about 10 and 17 m southeast of the original sample (160248SS), respectively. 'The former sample contained 30 ppb gold; the latter sample contained anomalous silver (1.2 ppm) and anomalous copper (40 ppm). Sample 759813SS was taken about 50 m west of sample 160248SS, in a dry streambed on the north side of the logging road. Other than anomalous

barium (430 ppb) and nickel (43 ppm), the sample did not have any contents of interest.

Seven soil samples (759803SO-759809SO; Table BOWSER SO00; Map BOWSER00; Appendix 4) were collected from locations ranging from 10 m west to 60 m east of sample 160248SS. All the samples have anomalous barium contents, ranging between 570 and 710 ppm; and anomalous nickel contents between 60 and 95 ppm. Six of the samples have anomalous copper contents ranging between 42 to 57 ppm; four of the samples have elevated zinc contents between 102 to 120 ppm; and one of the samples has a rather anomalous gold content of 90 ppb.

4.2. WIZARD OF OOZ AREA 2:

The second follow-up area is located about 0.9 km to the east of sample 160448SS Map (BOWSER00). As noted above, interest was generated by sample 160449SS, which was taken from a small creek and which had a very anomalous zinc content of 392 ppm. The area is underlain by shalely Bowser Group sediments, which outcrop on the sides of a northwest trending valley. Sample 759814SS was a re-sample of 160448SS, but did not return any values of interest (Table BOWSERSS00; Appendix4; Map BOWSER00). Two additional stream sediment samples (7859815SS; 759816SS) were taken upstream, at about 25 and 50 na to the southeast. At these locations, the grassy stream valley is relatively wide, and the main, stream channel, which was dry, is often underground. The only element value of interest is the gold content of the latter sample (480 ppb).

It is concluded that the main 1999 geochemical response of interest, i.e., strongly anomalous zinc, could not be repeated during the 2000 program. In the OOZ 1 Area, some of the associated elements are present i.e., some barium, copper and silver, but anomalous cadmium, often the key indication of the importance of such anomalies, is absent in each and every sample taken. The three samples collected from the OOZ 2 Area are all devoid of anomalous element contents, except for a strongly anomalous gold value of 480 ppb.

The original zinc anomalies are interpreted as hydromorphic saline anomalies, accumulated over time, probably via scavenging by manganese and iron, and diluted by the torrential rains that Stewart Camp was subject to in the summer of 2000. Based on the analytical results, the area would normally be deemed to be of no current interest. However, the three anomalous gold values ranging between 30 and 480 ppb remain somewhat intriguing e.g., gold is not normally an apparent exploration target in Bowser Group sedimentary terrain. Moreover, the analytical technique used for the gold analyses had a lower detection limit of <30 ppb. As noted in the description of the Bitter Creek Project, when a number of the <30 ppb gold values from the Red Property were re-run, many then had anomalous values in the 10 to 80 ppb range.

It is recommended that all the Bowser samples with <30 ppb gold values be re-run with a

detection limit of <5 ppb. If an additional number of samples are then shown to have anomalous gold contents, claim staking and a detailed follow-up soil geochemical survey should be carried out, first and foremost in the vicinity of the 480 ppb, 2000 gold value from the OOZ 2 Area. Although the value does not have any other apparent metal association, the stream valley in which it was taken is probably structurally controlled. Some of the sediments proximal to it are propylitically altered (calcite, chlorite).



TABLE BOWSERSSOD: FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS ON 1999 SAMPLES 160248SS; 160249SS SOIL SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND MOST RELEVANT ANALYTICAL RESULTS:

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			CD SIZE	COMPOSITION	DRAINAGE	COMMENTS	SAMPLE	MC	ST RELEVA	NT ANALYT	ICAL RESU	LTS:					
	LOCATION	DEVEL, DEPTH	COLOUR	Composition	GEOLOGY	Commento	NO	AU ppb	AG ppm	PB ppm	ZN ppm	CU ppm	AS ppm	CD ppm	BA ppm	Bl ppm	W ppm
1.0	759800CK CAMMET CHECK SAMP CH3						759800CK	180.0	2.6	10.0	142.0	5800.0	NĂ	0.5	90.0	16.0	20.0
2.0	1 759803SO 1 M S OF 759802 FROM S BK	CL/SILT/PEBS, B, WELL, 35 CN	CL - PEBS, I GREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	80% CL, 10% SILT, 10% PEBS > BLK BOW SEDS MIN ORG, STICKY, LI PATCHES, BANDS	good > Into S Ditch BLK Bow MSEDS	WHITE COATING ON MATERIAL S DITCH - CARB? RUSTY OOZ IN DITCH	759803SO	<0.03	0.2	4.0	102.0	57.0	NA	<0.5	650.0	<2	<10
3.0) 75980450 1 M S OF 75980155 FROM S BK	CL/SILT/PEBS, 5 B, WELL, 35 CN	CL - PEBS, M GREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	70% CL, 10% SILT, 20% PEBS > BLK BOW SEDS, 50% WELL LIM, TO 4 CM MIN ORG, STICKY, LI PATCHES, BANDS	GOOD > INTO S DITCH BLK BOW SEDS M	WHITE COATING ON MATERIAL S DITCH - CARB? RUSTY OOZ IN DITCH	759804SO	90.0	<0.2	8.0	120.0	43.0	NA	<0.5	710.0	<2	<10
4.(0 759805SO 10 M W OF 7598018 FROM S BK	CL/SILT/SD, S(B, WELL, 25 CM	CL - CO M GREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	10% CL, 10% SILT, 70% SD > 50% FI, M 50% BOW SEDS, SOM LIM, MIN ORG	GOOD > INTO EI S DITCH BLK BOW SEDS	UPPER W REACH OF OOZ IN DITCH MAT IN BK NOT CURR OOZING	759805SO	<0.03	0.2	6.0	96.0	42.0	NA	<0.5	570.0	2.0	<10
5.(0 75980650 10 M E OF 7598025 FROM S BK	CL/SILT/SD/PE SCB, WELL, 90 C	BCL - PEBS MGREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	40% CL, 30% SILT, 20% SD, 10% FRAG; TO 2 CM, WELL OXID BOW SED	GOOD > INTO S S DITCH D BLK BOW SEDS	OOZ TRAIL E ALONG RD DITCH - STICKY WET SAMPLE INDIC OF QOZ TRAIL	759806SO	<0.03	0.6	6.0	108.0	54.0	NA	<0.5	600.0	<2	<10
6.0	0 759807SO 10 M E OF 7598065 FR S BK	CL/SILT/SD/PE SCB, WELL, 100 (E CL - PEBS CI GREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	40% CL, 30% SILT, 20% SD, 10% FRAG TO 2 CM, WELL OXID BOW SED	GOOD > INTO S S DITCH D BLK BOW SEDS	OOZ TRAIL E ALONG RD DITCH - STICKY WET SAMPLE INDIC OF OOZ TRAIL	759607SO	<0.03	0.4	8.0	110.0	51.0	NA	<0.5	590.0	<2	<10
7.0	0 75980850 20 M E OF 7598075 FR S BK	CL/SILT/SD/PE SOB, WELL, 100 C	B CL - PEBS M GREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	60% CL, 20% SILT, 10% SD, 10% FRAG TO 2 CM, WELL OXI(BOW SED	GOOD > INTO SS DITCH D BLK BOW SEDS	OOZ TRAIL E ALONG RD DITCH - STICKY WET SAMPLE INDIC OF OOZ TRAIL RD	75980850	<0.03	0.6	4.0	92.0	45.0	NĂ	<0.5	570.0	<2	<10
8.	0 759809SO 20 M E OF 7598085 FR S BK	CL/SILT/SD/PE S0B, WELL, 200 C	BCL - PEBS MGREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	60% CL, 20% SILT, 10% SD, 10% FRAG TO 2 CM, WELL OXII BOW SED	GOOD > INTO SS DITCH D BLK BOW SEDS	OOZ TRAIL E ALONG RD DITCH - STICKY WET SAMPLE INDIC OF OOZ TRAIL RD 130 D	75980950	<0.03	0.4	4.0	74.0	34.0	NA	<0.5	580.0	<2	<10

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TABLE BOWSERSOOD: FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS ON 1999 SAMPLES 160248SS; 160249SS SOIL SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND MOST RELEVANT ANALYTICAL RESULTS;

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		ENAME HORIZ	CR SIZE	COMPOSITION	DRAINAGE	COMMENTS	SAMPLE	M	OST RELEV	ANT ANALYT	ICAL RESU	LTS:					
	LOCATION	DEVEL, DEPTH	COLOUR		GEOLOGY		NO	AU ppb	AG ppm	PB ppm	ZN ppm	CU ppm	AS ppm	CD ppm	BA ppm	Bl ppm	W ppm
1.0	0 759800CK CAMMET CHECK SAMP CH3						759800CK	180.0	2.6	10.0	142.0	5800.0	NA	0.5	90.0	16.0	20.0
2.0	0 759803SO 1 M S OF 759802 FROM S BK	CL/SILT/PEBS, B, WELL, 35 CM	CL - PEBS, A GREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	80% CL, 10% SILT, 10% PEBS > BLK BOW SE DS MIN ORG, STICKY, LI PATCHE S, BANDS	good > Into S Ditch Blk Bow WSEDS	WHITE COATING ON MATERIAL S DITCH - CARB? RUSTY OOZ IN DITCH	759803SO	<0.03	0.2	4.0	102.0	57.0	NA	<0.5	650.0	<2	<10
3.	0 759804SO 1 M S OF 759801S FROM S BK	CL/SILT/PEBS, S B, WELL, 35 CM	CL - PEBS, A GREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	70% CL, 10% SILT, 20% PEBS > BLK BOW SEDS, 50% WELL LIM, TO 4 CM MIN ORG, STICKY, LI PATCHES, BANDS	GOOD > INTO S DITCH BLK BOW SEDS M	WHITE COATING ON MATERIAL S DITCH - CARB? RUSTY OOZ IN DITCH	759804SO	90.0	<0.2	8.0	120.0	43.0	NA	<0.5	710.0	<2	<10
4.	0 759805SO 10 M W OF 7598013 FROM S BK	CL/SILT/SD, S(B, WELL, 25 CM	CL - CO I GREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	10% CL, 10% SILT, 70% SD > 50% FI, MI 50% BOW SEDS, SOM LIM, MIN ORG	GOOD > INTO EI S DITCH BLK BOW SEDS	UPPER W REACH OF OOZ IN DITCH MAT IN BK NOT CURR OOZING	759805SO	<0.03	0.2	6.0	96.0	42.0	NA	<0.5	570.0	2.0	<10
5.	0 759806SO 10 M E OF 7598028 FROM S BK	CL/SILT/SD/PE SCB, WELL, 90 C	BCL - PEBS MGREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	40% CL, 30% SILT, 20% SD, 10% FRAGS TO 2 CM, WELL OXID BOW SED	GOOD > INTO S S DITCH D BLK BOW SEDS	OOZ TRAIL E ALONG RD DITCH - STICKY WET SAMPLE INDIC OF OOZ TRAIL	759806SO	<0.03	0.6	6,0	108.0	54.0	NA	<0.5	600.0	<2	<10
6.	0 759807SO 10 M E OF 7598065 FR S BK	CL/SILT/SD/PE SCB, WELL, 100 (E CL - PEBS CI GREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	40% CL, 30% SILT, 20% SD, 10% FRAGS TO 2 CM, WELL OXID BOW SE D	GOOD > INTO SS DITCH DBLK BOW SEDS	OOZ TRAIL E ALONG RD DITCH - STICKY WET SAMPLE INDIC OF OOZ TRAIL	759807SO	<0.03	0.4	8.0	110.0	51.0	NA	<0.5	590.0	<2	<10
7.	0 759808SO 20 M E OF 7598073 FR S BK	CL/SILT/SD/PE S0B, WELL, 100 C	B CL - PEBS X GREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	60% CL, 20% SILT, 10% SD, 10% FRAG TO 2 CM, WELL OXID BOW SI D	GOOD > INTO S S DITCH D BLK BOW SEDS	OOZ TRAIL E ALONG RD DITCH - STICKY WET SAMPLE INDIC OF OOZ TRAIL RD	759808SO	<0.03	0.6	4.0	92.0	45.0	NA	<0.5	570.0	<2	<10
8.	0 759809SO 20 M E OF 759808 FR S BK	CL/SILT/SD/PE S(B, WELL, 200 C	BCL - PEBS MGREY BRN - RUSTY BRN	60% CL, 20% SILT, 10% SD, 10% FRAG TO 2 CM, WELL OXIE BOW SED	GOOD > INTO S S DITCH S BLK BOW SEDS	OOZ TRAIL E ALONG RD DITCH - STICKY WET SAMPLE INDIC OF OOZ TRAIL RD 130 D	75980950	<0.03	0.4	4.0	74.0	34.0	NA	<0,5	580.0	<2	<10

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212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1 PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: MOLLOY, DAVID PROP 49 NORMANDALE RD. UNIONVILLE, ON L3R 4J8

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Page Number :1-A Total Pages :1 Certificate Date: 14-AUG-2000 Invoice No. : 10024959 P.O. Number :BOWR Account :RIX

Project : GR-00 Comments: ATTN: D. MOLLOY

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									CERTI	FICATE	OF AN	ALYSIS	<u> </u>	100249	59	
SAMPLE	P: C	rep Ode	Au g/t	Ag ppm AAS	Al % (ICP)	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppa (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Coppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)	K % (ICP)	Hg % (ICP)
759800 759803 759804 759805 759806	214 201 201 201 201	285 202 202 202 202 202 202	0.18 < 0.03 0.09 < 0.03 < 0.03	2.6 0.2 0.2 < 0.2 < 0.2 0.6	4.82 7.17 6.95 6.08 6.81	90 650 710 570 600	< 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	16 < 2 < 2 2 < 2 < 2	10.15 0.11 0.21 0.11 0.12	0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5	191 19 16 26 13	718 120 115 101 110	5800 57 43 42 54	11.00 3.25 3.15 3.07 3.31	0.08 1.21 1.28 1.03 0.97	6.99 1.28 1.30 1.04 1.10
759807 759808 759809 759819 759824	201 201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	<pre>< 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03</pre>	0.4 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.8	5.70 6.20 6.17 6.58 4.28	590 570 580 510 670	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	<pre></pre>	0.22 0.10 0.08 0.12 0.64	< 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 1.0	24 15 8 14 57	98 106 115 97 69	51 45 34 27 16	3.00 3.04 3.08 4.22 2.48	1.08 1.01 1.14 0.75 0.62	1.00 1.02 1.08 0.95 0.47
759826 759827	201 214	202 285	< 0.03 1.89	0.6	2.99 8.47	720 30	1.0 < 0.5	< 2 < 2	0,86 4.21	1.5 < 0.5	29 211	68 36	29 7650	1.09 10.60	0.43 0.54	0.27 2.49
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A Chemex S Aurora Laboratory Services Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1 PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: MOLLOY, DAVID PROP 49 NORMANDALE RD. UNIONVILLE, ON L3R 4J8

Project : GR-00 Comments: ATTN: D. MOLLOY

Page Number :1-B Total Pages :1 Certificate Date: 14-AUG-2000 Invoice No. :10024959 P.O. Number :BOWR Account :RIX

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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A0024959

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm AAS	Sr ppm (ICP)	<u>Ti</u> % (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)		
759800 759803 759804 759805 759806	214 285 201 202 201 202 201 202 201 202 201 202	1055 1095 770 1200 680	<pre> < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1</pre>	0.15 1.80 1.69 1.69 1.59	2610 80 86 71 80	510 540 770 400 600	10 4 8 6 6	40 99 107 95 94	0.39 0.36 0.34 0.31 0.32	173 133 137 107 118	20 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	142 102 120 96 108	· · ·	
759807 759808 759809 759819 759824	201 202 201 202 201 202 201 202 201 202 201 202	915 525 325 1125 >10000	<pre></pre>	1.73 1.63 1.27 1.35 0.86	95 74 60 59 53	670 610 600 440 1650	8- 4 4 6 10	107 90 77 100 152	0.30 0.30 0.32 0.38 0.24	104 110 133 126 95	<pre> < 10 < 10</pre>	110 92 74 142 76		
759826 759827	201 202 214 285	3810 1775	< 1	0.72	22 87	1820 210	8	181 58	0.19 0.17	51 104	< 10 < 10	56 136		 ·
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Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers 5175 Timberlea Blvd., Mississauga Ontario, Canada L4W 2S3 PHONE: 905-624-2806 FAX: 905-624-6163

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Page Number :1-A Total Pages :1 Certificate Date: 16-AUG-2000 Invoice No. :10024962 P.O. Number :BOWR Account :RIX

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Project : GR-00 Comments: ATTN: D. MOLLOY

									CERTI	ICATE	OF AN	ALYSIS	A	002496	62	
SAMPLE	PF	uep)de	Au g/t	Ag ppm AAS	A1 % (ICP)	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Coppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)	K % (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)
759801 759802 759810 759811 759812	201 201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	< 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 0.03 < 0.03	0.2 0.6 1.2 0.2 1.2	6.34 7.37 4.61 2.59 2.81	660 730 320 240 120	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	<pre>< 2 < 2</pre>	0.20 0.21 0.22 0.53 0.24	< 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5	28 20 30 4 4	99 118 57 15 13	39 38 30 38 40	3.21 3.32 2.05 0.38 0.25	1.09 1.35 0.49 0.15 0.11	1.10 1.36 0.39 0.15 0.08
759813 759814 759815 759816 759817	201 201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	< 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 0.48 < 0.03	0.2 0.2 0.2 < 0.2 < 0.2 1.8	4.39 1.23 1.01 0.44 6.54	430 290 180 160 470	< 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 2.0	< 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2	0.23 0.91 0.43 0.94 0.28	< 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 0.5 0.5	17 5 4 3 15	71 18 18 5 83	27 15 14 6 45	2.11 0.68 0.60 0.57 2.22	0.64 0.19 0.19 0.07 0.69	0.63 0.16 0.12 9.06 0.62
759818 759820 759821 759822 759823	201 201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	< 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03	0.8 1.8 1.4 1.6 0.6	5.51 4.76 2.74 3.33 4.25	550 660 370 340 1020	1.5 1.5 1.0 1.5 1.0	* 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2 * 2	0.34 0.38 0.54 0.43 0.81	0.5 1.0 2.0 1.5 6.5	13 42 9 6 65	90 86 43 46 82	44 26 51 56 45	2.43 2.20 0.68 0.56 3.39	0.85 0.65 0.33 0.27 0.84	0.92 0.58 0.30 0.25 0.77
759825	201	202	0,18	1.2	6.82	140	1.0	< 2	2.92	3.5	31	62	132	5.72	1.64	1.62
		••														Al

CERTIFICATION:



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5175 Timberlea Blvd., Mississauga Ontario, Canada L4W 2S3 PHONE: 905-624-2806 FAX: 905-624-6163 To: MOLLOY, DAVID PROP 49 NORMANDALE RD. UNIONVILLE, ON L3R 4J8

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Page Number :1-B Total Pages :1 Certificate Date: 16-AUG-20) Invoice No. :10024962 P.O. Number :BOWR Account :RIX

Project : GR-00 Comments: ATTN: D. MOLLOY

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CERTIFICATION:_

			_						CERTI	FICATE	OF AN	ALYSIS	<u> </u>	00249	52	
SAMPLE	PR CO	ep De	Mn ppm (ICP)	Moppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm AAS	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)			
759801 759802 759810 759811 759812	201 201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	1795 955 1200 205 220	3 < 1 3 1 < 1	1.57 1.68 0.53 0.24 0.15	68 77 30 28 17	1040 870 2660 3310 2350	8 6 2 2	107 107 63 80 36	0.31 0.37 0.15 0.05 0.03	120 144 60 15 8	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	114 116 42 32 18			
759813 759814 759815 759816 759817	201 201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	1485 560 345 45 3040	< 1 1 1 < 1	1.08 0.19 0.07 0.07 0.43	43 19 11 10 63	1310 2270 1730 860 2890	8 2 2 4 2 6	82 127 55 131 61	0.23 0.05 0.03 0.01 0.16	87 23 24 7 85	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	94 32 26 6 114			
759818 759820 759821 759822 759823	201 201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	1240 6620 1165 180 >10000	< 1 < 1 4 8 < 1	0.71 0.88 0.32 0.42 0.35	70 57 34 32 125	1630 2970 2510 2500 1870	6 10 8 5 10	77 112 144 282 147	0.25 0.20 0.09 0.10 0.15	102 78 42 37 101	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	106 74 50 26 184			
759825	201 :	202	910	8	1.90	. 63	1080	82	- 295	0.29	164		254			

APPENDIX 4M

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TABLE BOWSERSSOD: FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS ON 1999 SAMPLES 160248SS; 160249SS SOIL SAMPLES AND MOST RELEVANT ANALYTICAL RESULTS:

SAMPLE	MOST RELEVANT ANALYTICAL RESULTS:													
NO	AU	AG	PB	ZN	CU	AS	CD	BA	BI	W				
	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm				
759800CK	180. 0	2.6	10.0	142.0	5800.0	NA	0.5	90.0	16.0	20.0				
759803SO	<0.03	0.2	4.0	102.0	57.0	NA	<0.5	650.0	<2	<10				
759804SO	90.0	<0.2	8.0	120.0	43.0	NA	<0.5	710.0	<2	<10				
759805SO	<0.03	0.2	6.0	96. 0	42.0	NA	<0.5	570.0	2.0	<10				
759806SO	<0.03	0.6	6.0	108. 0	54.0	NA	<0.5	600.0	<2	<10				
759807SQ	<0.03	0.4	8.0	110.0	51.0	NA	<0.5	590.0	<2	<10				
759808SO	<0.03	0.6	4.0	92. 0	45.0	NA	< 0.5	570.0	<2	<10				
759809SO	<0.03	0.4	4.0	74.0	34.0	NA	<0.5	580.0	<2	<10				

TABLE BOWSERSSOD: FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS ON 1999 SAMPLES 160248SS; 160249SS STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES AND MOST RELEVANT ANALYTICAL RESULTS:

NO	A11	10	DD	71	011		00			
NU	AU	AG	PD	ZN	00	AS	CD	BA	BI	w
	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
759801SS	<0.03	0.2	8.0	114.0	39.0	NA	<0.5	660.0	<2	<10
759802SS	<0.03	0.6	6.0	116.0	38.0	NA	<0.5	730.0	<2	<10
759810SS	<0.03	1.2	6.0	42.0	30.0	NA	<0.5	320.0	<2	<10
759811SS	30.0	0.2	2.0	32.0	38.0	NA	<0.5	240.0	<2	<10
759812SS	<0.03	1.2	1.0	18.0	40.0	NA	<0.5	120.0	<2	<10
759813SS	<0.03	0.2	8.0	94.0	27.0	NA	<0.5	430.0	<2	<10
759814SS	<0.03	0.2	2.0	32.0	15.0	NA	<0.5	290.0	<2	<10
759815SS	< 0.03	0.2	2.0	26.0	14.0	NA	<0.5	180.0	<2	<10
759816SS	480.0	<0.2	<2	6.0	5.0	NA	<0.5	160.0	~	<10

MAP BOWSER00:

2000 GEOCHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS IN BOWSER LAKE PROJECT AREA:

LEGEND:

	759807SO	SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
>	759801SS	CREEK WITH FLOW DIRECTION AND SEDIMENT SAMPLE NUMBER
	SG	SAND & GRAVEL
	FE	IRON OXIDE STAIN
_		BOWSER MAIN LOGGING ROAD

CULVERT ΔL SWAMP

ARG BO ARGILLITE BOULDERS

SCALE 1:500

والدبي والممهور والمستوجرة الأربين مترج بالرجان الأرامي والمركز والأكارية

5. SUMMARY: 2000 WHITE RIVERPROJECT: FOLLOW-UP GEOCHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES, BEAR SEEP 1, 2 AREAS, NTS 104 A/12:

The White River Project is located south of Meziadin Lake, about 9 km east of Hwy 37A (Map 5). The White River logging road provides access, when it is not flooded or washed out. The project area is rather similar topographically and geologically to the Bowser Project Area. It is comprised of many historic clear-cut areas, and is underlain by Bowser Group sediments: argillite, mudstone and sandstone. Outcrops are generally limited to proximity to the road, and most of them are composed of argillite, shale and mudstone, often with minor carbonate alteration.

Follow-up activities were scheduled to evaluate a number of 1999 stream sediment anomalies (Molloy 2000; Map 8). However, in initial attempts, most stream targets were flooded or torrential rains had cleansed them totally of sediments, often leaving only a rocky or grassy streambed.

5.1. BEAR SEEP 1 AREA:

The Bear Seep 1 Area is located on the White River Road, about 10.5 km southeast of Hwy 37A (Map WRSEEP, Appendix 5M). Interest in the area was generated by the 1999 stream sediment sample 160317SS (Map 8), which contained anomalous copper (71 ppm), nickel (103 ppm) and zinc (162 ppm). In 2000, the creek was initially flooded upstream of the road culvert, and almost completely devoid of sediment. One confirmation stream sediment sample (759818SS) and one follow-up stream sample (759817SS; Map WRSEEP; Table WHITESS00; Appendix 5), returned anomalous silver (1.8, 0.8 ppm), anomalous copper (45, 44 ppm), anomalous nickel (63, 70 ppm) and very anomalous barium (470 and 550 ppm, respectively). However, although the samples have elevated zinc values of 114 and 106 ppm, the original zinc anomaly (threshold of 130 ppm) is no longer present.

A soil sample (759819SO; Map WRSEEP; Table WHITESO00; Appendix 5) of spectacularly oxidized (limonite, jarosite-alunite), B-horizon material returned anomalous zinc and nickel values (142 ppm and 59 ppm, respectively) and very anomalous barium (510 ppm).

5.2. BEAR SEEP 2 AREA:

The Bear Seep 2 Area is located on the White River Road about 9 km southeast of Hwy 37A (Map WRSEEP). Interest was generated by the 1999 stream sediment sample 160316SS (Map 8), which contained anomalous copper and nickel (62 and 83 ppm, respectively), and very anomalous zinc (956 ppm). In 2000, one confirmation stream sediment sample (759820SS) and three additional stream sediment samples (759821-759823SS) were collected, along with two soil samples (759824SO, 759826SO; Map WRSEEP; Tables WHITESS00; WEUTESO00; Appendix 5). Three of the stream sediment samples have anomalous silver contents ranging

between 1.4 and 1.8 ppm; cadmium contents between 1.5 to 6.5 ppm; and, copper contents between 45 and 56 ppm. All four sediment samples have anomalous barium ranging between 340 to and 1020 ppm. Two of the samples have anomalous nickel contents of 57 and 125 ppm. One sample (759823SS), the farthest upstream, has an anomalous zinc content of 184 ppm, along with the aforementioned 6.5 ppm cadmium value and the 1020 ppm barium value.

Soil sample 759824SO was taken 4 m west of stream sediment sample 759823SS. It returned weakly anomalous silver (0.8 ppm) and anomalous nickel (53 ppm); and, very anomalous barium (670 ppm; Map WRSEEP; Table WhiteSO00). The second soil sample (759826SO), taken 4 m west of the road culvert, returned anomalous cadmium (1.5 ppm) and barium (720 ppm).

It is concluded that, as in the case of the Bowser Lake Project, the strong zincanomaly originally located in the Bear Seep 2 Area may have been a hydromorphic salline anomaly with manganese and iron apparently acting as scavengers. The torrential rainfall experienced in the Stewart Camp in 2000 probably diluted the anomaly. However, anomalous zinc values were found in one soil sample from Bear Seep 1 and one stream sediment sample from Bear Seep 2. The soil sample is of some interest — such strongly oxidized B-horizon material isoften associated with mineralized bedrock targets e.g., on the Red Claims in Bitter Creek Valley; and, on the Poly Claims at the 37A Zone. Both areas continue to have some anomalous silver, barium and, in the case of Seep 2, cadmium - all supportive of the original target rationale. Additional follow-up is recommended in both areas when ground conditions are most permissive and when Bear Seep1 is not encompassed by devils club.



TABLE WHITESSOO: FOLLOW-UP STREAM SEDIMENT SURVEYS ON 1999 SAMPLES 160316SS, 160317SS BLACK BEAR SEEP AREAS 1, 2, WHITE RIVER ROAD

	SAMPLE	MAME	DESCRIPTION	STREAM	GEOLOGY: SAMPLE		MOST RELEVANT ANALYTICAL RESULTS:										
	NO., LOC, TYPE:	COLOUR:		PERAMATERS:		NO	AU ppb	AG ppm	PB ppm	ZN ppm	CU ppm	NI ppm	AS ppm	CD ppm	BA ppm	Bl ppm	ppm
1.0	0 759817SS 35 M S OF WH R RI CONFIRMATION OF 160317SS RD @ 280° BEAR SEEP 1AREA	CL/SILT/ORGS DBLK RD BRN	CL/SILT 30% CL, 65% SILT, 5% ORGS	STR (INDERGRD AT SAMP LOC > SEEPAGE CRK CRK FLOWS @ 360* CRK FULL OF DEV CLUB	SHALY BOWSER SEDS IN AREA	75981755	<0.03	1.8	6.0	114.0	45.û	63.0	NA	0.5	470.0	<2	<10
2.0	0 759818SS 10 M S OF WH R R FU OF 160317SS RD @ 280° BEAR SEEP 1 AREA	CL/SILT/ORGS DGREY BRN	CL/SILT 35% CL, 35% SILT, 30% ORGS MUCK FROM S SIDE OF PD	SAMP FROM POND S OF RD CULVERT - N OF PD CRK IS UNDERGRD SEEPAGE CRK FLOWS @ 360°	SHALY BOWSER SEDS IN AREA	75981855	<0.03	0.8	6.0	106.0	44.Q	70.0	NA	1.0	550,0	₹2	<10
3.0	0 759820SS 5 M S OF CULVERT ON WH R RD. RD @ 325° CONFIRMATION OF 160316SS BEAR SEEP 2 AREA	SILT BRN GREY BLK	SILT 20% SILT, 80% ORGS	SAMP FROM UPSTR OF POND S OF RD CULVERT SMALL SEEP CRK IN OPI I AREA; ABUND FERNS, FIREWEED, GRASS CRK FLOWS @ 360°	SHALY BOWSER NSEDS IN AREA	75982055	<0.03	1.8	10.0	74.0	26.0	57.0	NA	1.5	660.D	<2	<10
4.9	0 759821SS 25 M S OF CULVER ON WH R RD. BEAR SEEP 2 AREA	SILT RTBRN GREY BLK	SILT 20% SILT, 80% ORGS	SAMP FROM UPSTR OF POND S OF RD CULVERT SMALL SEEP CRK IN OPI I AREA; LOW FLOW - SMALI ABOV GRD CHAN	SHALY BOWSER VSEDS IN LAREA	759821SS	<0.03	1,4	8.0	50.0	51.0	34.0	NĂ	1.0	370.0	<2	<10
5.	0 759822SS 45 M S OF CULVER ON WH R RD. BEAR SEEP 2 AREA	SILT RTBRN GREY BLK	SILT 20% SILT, 80% ORGS	SAMP LOC AT UPPER REACH OF ABOVE GRD WATER	SHALY BOWSER SEDS IN AREA	75982255	<0.03	1,6	6.0	126.0	56. Q	32.0	NA	1.5	340.0	<2	<10
6.	0 759823SS 65 M S OF CULVER ON WH R RD. BEAR SEEP 2 AREA	SILT RTBRN GREY BLK	SILT 20% SILT, 80% ORGS	SAMP TAKEN FR UNDERGRD CRK THRU HOLE IN OB	SHALY BOWSER SEDS IN AREA	75982355	<0.03	0.6	10.0	184.0	45.0	125.0	NA	6.5	1020.0	<2	<10

TABLE WHITESO00

TABLE WHITESOOD: FOLLOW-UP SOIL SURVEYS ON 1999 SAMPLES 160316SS, 160317SS BLACK BEAR SEEP AREAS 1, 2, WHITE RIVER ROAD

	SAMPLE NO., TYPE	E.NAME. HORIZ.	GR SIZE.	COMPOSITION	DRAINAGE.	COMMENTS	SAMPLE		MOST RELEVANT ANALYTICAL RÉSULTS:									
	LOCATION	DEVEL, DEPTH	COLOUR		GEOLOGY		NO	AU ppb	AG ppm	PB ppm	ZN ppm	CU ppm	NI ppm	AS ppm	CD ppm	BA ppm	Bl ppm	W ppm
	1.0 759819SO 22.5 M S OF RD, E BK OF SEEP CRK BEAR SEEP 1	SILT/SD B, WELL, 20 CM	Silt - Fi Yel org Brn Well Lim	75% SILT, 25% SD, MIN ORGS	SEEP CRK BOW SED IN AREA	PROSPECTIVE ALT IN SOIL	75981950	<0.03	0.2	6.0	142.0	27.0	59.0	NA	<0.5	510.0	<2	<10
	2.0 759824SO FU OF 160316 BK SAMP @ 759823SS LOC - 4 M TO W BEAR SEEP 2	SILT/CL Ab, Well, 20 C BK Samp	CL-SILT MGREY BLK	60% CLAY, SILT 30% 10% ORGS	,SEEP CRK BOW SED IN AREA	ABUND FERNS, THICK A HORIZ	759824SO	<0.03	0.8	10.0	76.0	16.0	53.0	NA	1.0	670.0	<2	<10
	3.0 759825CK TOP MAP 104/A HWY 37 & BITTER CRK; NW BANK, CH MATERIAL FOR SUI	sd, blk Ieck Rv	FI GR, MAINLY I MAFIC VOL (709 QTZ (15%); OX (6%); FELD (5% MINOR BIOTITE SERICITE; NO MAGNETITE	RD %); MAT 6); ;	FAST FLOW N STREAM DRAI MINERALIZED THAT INCLUDI MOUNTAIN FLOWS NE	IW, MAJOR INING AREA ES RED	75982555	180.0	2.2	82.0	254.0	132.0	63.0	NA	3.5	140.0	<2	10
D	4.0 759826SO FU OF 160316 BK SAMP @ 759820SS LOC - 10 M TO W BÉAR SEEP 2	SILT/CL AB, WELL, 20 C BK SAMP	CL - SILT MGREY BLK	25% CLAY, 25% SILT 50% ORGS	SEEP CRK BOW SED IN AREA	ABUND FERNS, THICK A HORIZ	75982650	<0.03	0.6	8.0	56.0	29.0	22.0	NA	1.5	720.0	<2	<10
	5.0 759827CK CANMET CHECK SAMPLE WGM1						759827CK	1890.0	3.2	6.0	136.0	7650.0	87.0	NA	<0.5	30.0	<2	<10

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212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1 PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218 To: MOLLOY, DAVID PROP 49 NORMANDALE RD. UNIONVILLE, ON L3R 4J8

Page Number :1-A Total Pages :1 Certificate Date: 14-AUG-2000 Invoice No. :10024959 P.O. Number :BOWR Account :RIX

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Project : GR-00 Comments: ATTN; D. MOLLOY

								CERTI	FICATE	OF AN	ALYSIS	; <i>1</i>	002495	59	
SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au g/t	Ag ppm AAS	Al % (ICP)	Bappm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Coppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cuppa (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)	K % (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)
759800 759803 759804 759805 759806	214 285 201 202 201 202 201 202 201 202 201 202	0.18 < 0.03 0.09 < 0.03 < 0.03	2.6 0.2 0.2 < 0.2 < 0.2 0.6	4.82 7.17 6.95 6.08 6.81	90 650 710 570 600	< 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	16 < 2 < 2 2 < 2 < 2	10.15 0.11 0.21 0.11 0.12	0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5	191 19 16 26 13	718 120 115 101 110	5800 57 43 42 54	11.00 3.25 3.15 3.07 3.31	0.08 1.21 1.28 1.03 0.97	6.99 1.28 1.30 1.04 1.10
759807 759808 759809 759819 759824	201 202 201 202 201 202 201 202 201 202 201 202	< 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03	0.4 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.8	5.70 6.20 6.17 6.58 4.28	590 570 580 510 670	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	<pre></pre>	0.22 0.10 0.08 0.12 0.64	<pre>< 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 1.0</pre>	24 15 8 14 57	98 106 115 97 69	51 45 34 27 16	3.00 3.04 3.08 4.22 2.48	1.08 1.01 1.14 0.75 0.62	1.00 1.02 1.08 0.95 0.47
759826 759827	201 202 214 285	< 0.03 1.89	0.6 3.2	2.99 8.47	720 30	1.0 < 0.5	< 2 < 2	0.86 4.21	1.5 < 0.5	29 211	68 36	29 7650	1.09 10.60	0.43 0.54	0.27 2.49
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CERTIFICATION:



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Page Number :1-B Total Pages :1 Certificate Date: 14-AUG-2000 Invoice No. : 10024959 P.O. Number :BOWR Account :RIX

Project : GR-00 Comments: ATTN: D. MOLLOY

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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A0024959

SAMPLE	PREI CODE	Mn (IC	PPm CP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm AAS	Sr ppn (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)		
759800 759803 759804 759805 759806	214 28 201 20 201 20 201 20 201 20 201 20	15 12 12 12 12	1055 1095 770 1200 680	<pre>< 1 < 1</pre>	0.15 1.80 1.69 1.69 1.59	2610 80 86 71 80	510 540 770 400 600	10 4 8 5 6	40 99 107 95 94	0.39 0.36 0.34 0.31 0.32	173 133 137 107 118	20 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	142 102 120 95 108		
759807 759808 759809 759819 759824	201 20 201 20 201 20 201 20 201 20 201 20	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	915 525 325 1125 10000	<pre>< 1 < 1</pre>	1.73 1.63 1.27 1.35 0.86	95 74 60 59 53	670 610 600 440 1650	8 4 4 6 10	107 90 77 100 152	0.30 0.30 0.32 0.38 0.24	104 110 133 126 95	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	110 92 74 142 76		
759826 759827	201 20 214 28)2 5	3810 1775	1	0.72 1.23	22 87	1820 210	86	181 58	0.19	51 104	< 10 < 10	56 136		
					•										



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5175 Timberlea Blvd., Mississauga Ontario, Canada L4W 2S3 PHONE: 905-624-2806 FAX: 905-624-6163 To: MOLLOY, DAVID PROP 49 NORMANDALE RD. UNIONVILLE, ON L3R 4J8 Page Number :1-A Total Pages :1 Certificate Date: 16-AUG-2000 Invoice No. :10024962 P.O. Number :BOWR Account :RIX

Project : GR-00 Comments: ATTN: D. MOLLOY

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									CERTI	FICATE	OF AN	ALYSIS	; /	400249	62	
Sample	PRI	ep De	Au g/t	Ag ppm AAS	A1 % (ICP)	Bappm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Coppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % {ICP}	K % (ICP)	ng % (ICP)
759801 759802 759610 759811 759812	201 201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	< 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 0.03 < 0.03	0.2 0.6 1.2 0.2 1.2	6.34 7.37 4.61 2.59 2.81	660 730 320 240 120	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	<pre></pre>	0.20 0.21 0.22 0.53 0.24	< 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5	28 20 30 4 4	99 118 57 15 13	39 38 30 38 40	3.21 3.32 2.05 0.38 0.25	1.09 1.35 0.49 0.15 0.11	1.10 1.36 0.39 0.15 0.08
759813 759814 759815 759816 759816 759817	201 201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	< 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 0.48 < 0.03	0.2 0.2 0.2 < 0.2 < 0.2 1.8	4.39 1.23 1.01 0.44 6.54	430 290 180 160 470	< 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 2.0	< 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2	0.23 0.91 0.43 0.94 0.28	< 0.5 < 0.5 < 0.5 0.5 0.5	17 5 4 3 15	71 18 18 5 83	27 15 14 6 45	2.11 0.68 0.60 0.57 2.22	0.64 0.19 0.19 0.07 0.69	0.63 0.16 0.12 0.06 0.62
759818 759820 759821 759822 759822 759823	201 201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	< 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03	0.8 1.8 1.4 1.6 0.6	5.51 4.76 2.74 3.33 4.25	550 660 370 340 1020	1.5 1.5 1.0 1.5 1.0	< 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2 < 2	0.34 0.38 0.54 0.43 0.81	0.5 1.0 2.0 1.5 6.5	13 42 9 6 65	90 86 43 46 82	44 26 51 56 45	2.43 2.20 0.68 0.56 3.39	0.85 0.65 0.33 0.27 0.84	0.92 0.58 0.30 0.25 0.77
759825	201 2	202	0.18	1.2	6.82	140	1.0	< 2	2.92	3.5	31	62	132	5.72	1.64	1.62
														1		ni

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Page Number :1-B Total Pages :1 Certificate Date: 16-AUG-2000 Invoice No. : I0024962 P.O. Number :BOWR Account :RIX

Project : GR-00 Comments: ATTN: D. MOLLOY

									CERTI	FICATE	OF AN	ALYSIS	; /	002496	52	
Sample	PI	rep ode	Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm AAS	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)			
759801 759802 759810 759811 759812	201 201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	1795 955 1200 205 220	3 < 1 3 1 < 1	1.57 1.68 0.53 0.24 0.15	68 77 30 28 17	1040 870 2660 3310 2350	8 6 2 2	107 107 63 80 36	0.31 0.37 0.15 0.05 0.03	120 144 60 15 8	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	114 116 42 32 18			
759813 759814 759815 759816 759817	201 201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	1485 560 345 45 3040	< 1 1 1 1 < 1	1.08 0.19 0.07 0.07 0.43	43 19 11 10 63	1310 2270 1730 860 2890	8 2 2 4 2 6	82 127 55 131 61	0.23 0.05 0.03 0.01 0.16	87 23 24 7 85	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	94 32 26 6 114	-		
759818 759820 759821 759822 759823	201 201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202 202	1240 6620 1165 180 >10000	< 1 < 1 4 8 < 1	0.71 0.88 0.32 0.42 0.35	70 57 34 32 125	1630 2970 2510 2500 1870	6 10 8 6 10	77 112 144 282 147	0.25 0.20 0.09 0.10 0.15	102 78 42 37 101	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	106 74 50 26 184			
759825	201	202	910	8	1.90	63	1080	82	295	0.29	164	10	254			
															Â	A

CERTIFICATION:

APPENDIX 5M

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TAG ALDERS, FOREST

TAG ALDERS, FOREST

TAG ALDERS, FOREST

TAG ALDERS, FOREST

TO BEAR SEEP 2 1.5 KM

11

FOREST

WHITE RIVER MAIN LOGGING ROAD

TAG ALDERS, FOREST

BEAR SEEP 1 TARGET AREA

160317SS 75981855

7ht

TABLE WH	ITESSOO: FO	LLOW-UP S	TREAM SE	MENT OUT						
TABLE WH	ITESS00: FO	LLOW-UP S BLACK BE	TREAM SE	DIMENT OUT						
			AR SEEP AI	REAS 1. 2. V	RVEYS ON 1 VHITE RIVE	999 SAMP	LES 160316	SS, 160317S	S ·	
						···· · ·				
SAMPLE	м	OST RELEV	ANT ANALY	TICAL RES	ULTS:					
NO	AU	AG	PB	ZN	CU	NI	AS	CD	BA	Bł
	ррь	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppr
759817SS	<0.03	1.8	6.0	114.0	45.0	63.0	NA	0.5	470.0	_
759818SS	<0.03	0.8	6.0	106.0	44.0	70.0	NA	1.0	550.0	
75982055	< 0.03	1.8	10.0	74.0	26.0	57.0	NA	1.5	660.0	
759821SS	<0.03	1.4	8.0	50.0	51.0	34.0	NA	1.0	370.0	
759822SS	<0.03	1.6	6.0	126.0	56.0	32.0	NA	1.0	340.0	
75982355	<0.03	0.6	10.0	184.0	45.0	125.0	NA	6.5	1020 0	~
TABLE WH	ITESOOD: FO	LLOW-UP S		YS ON 1999	SAMPLES	16031655,	16031755			
	BLACK BE	AR SEEP A	REAS 1, 2,	WHILE RIVI	ER ROAD					
SAMPLE	м	OST RELEV	ANT ANALY	TICAL RES	ULTS:					
NO	AU	AG	PB	ZN	CU	NI	AS	CD	BA	Bi
	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppr
75981950	<0.03	0.2	6.0	142.0	27.0	59.0	NA	<0.5	510.0	<2
759824SO	<0.03	0.8	10.0	76.0	16.0	53.0	NA	1.0	670.0	<2
	180.0	2.2	82.0	254.0	132.0	63.0	NA	35	140.0	<2
759825CK								0.0	140.0	
759825CK 759826SO	<0.03	0.6	8.0	56.0	29.0	22.0	NA	1.5	720.0	<2

MAP WRSEEPS:

2000 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS BEAR SEEP 1, 2 AREAS, WHITE RIVER PROJECT, STEWART GOLD CAMP

LEGEND:	
→ + ₇₅₉	STREAM, WITH DIRECTION AND STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE 822SS LOCATION
• 759824SO	SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
\rightarrow -	STREAM BANK DOWN SLOPE DIRECTION
	HILL UPSLOPE DIRECTION
SG	SAND & GRAVEL
FE	IRON OXIDE STAIN
	WHITE RIVER MAIN LOGGING ROAD
\succeq	CULVERT
	SWAMP
ARG BO	ARGILLITE BOULDERS

SCALE 1:500

<10

<10 <10

10.0

<10 <10

6. SUMMARY: 2000 MEZIADIN LAKE PROJECT: FOLLOW-UP GEOCHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES, NTS 104 A/3:

The Meziadin Lake Project is located about 55 km east of Stewart. Lake access is gained by boat, which can be chartered from residents at the Meziadin Highway Camp on the north shore of the lake. Follow-up interest was generated by two 1999 stream sediment samples: 160456SS and 160459SS (Map 3). The former sample returned 75 ppb gold, along with anomalous copper and nickel (Map 3). The latter sample contained anomalous zinc (244 ppm), silver (0.8 ppm), nickel (67 ppm) lead (32 ppm), cadmium (2.5 ppm), and arsenic (106 ppm). The polymetallic stream sediment anomaly is characteristic of mineralized Hazelton Group terrains, which are often signatured by anomalies with lead and arsenic verifiers.

The aforementioned anomalies and others shown on Map 3 from streams draining into Meziadin Lake are generally located on the south and west shores of the northwest area of the lake. The mountainous topography on the south shore rises from the lake to over 1000 m. The steep topography is somewhat reflective of beds of Bower Group sediments (shale, mudstone) being eroded into cliff faces. The sediments are interbedded with more durable tuffs and tuff breccias of the Hazelton Group. The west end of the lake is mainly characterized by marshy, low ground where Strohn Creek enters the lake. The 2000 torrential rainfalls and sporadic melting of some 1999 mountain snow accumulations resulted in the high-energy streams on the south shore remaining flooded for most of the summer and cleansing the streams of most sediment fines. As a result of the high lake level, the western shores of the lake were also flooded, with some stream channels becoming indistinguishable.

In view of the field conditions, some confirmation and follow-up stream sediment sampling could only be accomplished with regard to the 1999 samples 160457SS, 160456SS, and 160455SS (Map 3). A total of 7 stream sediment samples were collected in 2000 (Table MEZSS00; Appendix 6; Map 3, Appendix 6M). Four these samples were collected with regard to the follow-up of 160456SS, but two of these samples were apparently lost in their shipment from Smithers to Vancouver. Of the five samples analyzed, all have anomalous zinc contents ranging between 156 to 220 ppm, copper contents between 50 and 58 ppm, and nickel contents between 78 and 89 ppm. However, the samples have no anomalous cadmium, barium, gold, arsenic or lead contents.

It is concluded that the aforementioned zinc anomalies would normally be regarded as of some interest, but the samples are apparently devoid of the usual associated verifier elements such as arsenic, lead, and cadmium. Bowser Group sedimentary terrains are characterized by anomalous copper and nickel (Molloy, 2000), and such anomalous values without any other verifiers are common and without apparent significance.

The dilution effect on sediment anomalies by high-energy runoff is well known to the author, particularly in the northeastern and central areas of the Stewart Camp, as well as in Jamaica and Mexico. Genuine anomalies take time to build up in streams, and significant run-off can

dilute or destroy them. In view of the favourable geology on the south shore of the northwest area of Meziadin Lake, including sulfidized pyroclastic rocks of the Hazelton Group, it is recommended that, as a low priority follow-up activity and only when field conditions are permissive, a traverse be made up the stream where the gold anomaly was returned from sample 160456SS. A number of sulfidized, angular boulders were apparent in the middle of the flooded stream, and when normal flow conditions prevail, the boulders could provide critical information about targets upstream. However, such work on a stream encompassed by devil's club is time consuming and should not come at the expense of the many higher priority targets identified to date e.g., the Bitter Creek Project, in the heart of the Stewart Gold Camp.



TABLE MEZSSOD: INITIAL FOLLOW-UP SURVEYS ON STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES 160454SS-160457SS STREAM SEDIMENT SURVEY, MEZIADIN LAKE, STEWART GOLD CAMP

	SAMPLE	NAME.	DESCRIPTION:	STREAM	GEOLOGY:	SAMPLE	N	OST RELEV	ANT ANALY	TICAL RESUL	TS:			~~	~		144
	NO., LOC, TYPE:	COLOUR:		PERAMATERS:		NO	AU ppb	AG ppm	PB ppm	ZN ppm	CU ppm	NI ppm	AS ppm	CD ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
1.0	686800ACK TOP MAP 104/A HWY 37 & BITTER CRK; NW BANK, CH MATERIAL FOR SU	SD, BLK ECK RV	FI GR, MAINLY MAF VOL (70%) OTZ (15%); OX (6%); FELD (59 MINOR BIOTITE SERICITE; NO MAGNETITE	MAJOR STR ; DRAINS RED MT AREA 6); ;	ALTERED (SIL, CARB, K FELSPAR, LIM) HAZELTON VOL, MAINLY ANDESITE COMP SOM WELL LIM; SOM SHALEY BOW SED	686800ACK	90.0	2.6	54.0	200.0	150.0	67.0	165.0	2.0	60.0	<2	10.0
2.0	686800SS S MEZ L @ 25 M UPSTR CONFIRM SAMPLE FOR 160456SS	SILT/SD GREY	SILT - FI 85% SILT, 15% SD LITTLE SED	IN FLOOD, FEW FINES FLOW 115°	MOSTLY BOW SED, A FEW LARGE OX LIM BREC BO	686800SS	<0.03	<0.2	14.0	162.0	47.0	83.0	18.0	0.5	180.0	2.0	<10
3.0	0 6867993SS S MEZ L @ 25 M UPSTR FROM 686800SS CONFIRM SAMPLE FOR 160456SS	CL/SILT/SD BRN	CL - FI 20% CL, 45% SILT, 35% SD LITTLE SED MIN ORGS, MIN HETRO FRAGS	IN FLOOD, FEW FINES	MOSTLY BOW SED, A FEW LARGE OX LIM BREC BO	686799SS	<0.03	<0.2	12.0	156.0	50.0	78.0	14.0	0.5	180.0	<2	<10
4.0	0 68679855 S MEZ L @ 25 M UPSTR CONFIRM SAMPLE FOR 160455555	SILT/SD/GRAV BRN	SILT - PEBS 50% SILT, 45% SD, 5% PEBS PEBS MAINLY ANG BOW SEE SOM LIM BREC	IN FLOOD, FEW FINES STEEP CRK FLOWS 102°	Bow sed in Cliffs, Bow sed in CRK - Mostly argillite	686798 5 5	<0.03	< 0.2	10.0	220.0	58.0	89.0	8.0	<0.5	180.0	<2	<10
5.0	0 686797SS S MEZ L @ MOUTH OF STR CONFIRM SAMPLE FOR 160457SS	SILT/SD/PEBS GREY BLK	SILT - PEBS 50% SILT, 45% SD, 5% PEBS PEBS MAINLY ANG BOW SED SOM LIM BREC	IN FLOOD HI ENGERGY CRK FLOWS 360°	BOW SED BO MOSTLY ARGILLITE SOME LARG BREC BO	686797SS	<0.03	<0.2	10.0	174.0	56.0	86.0	12.0	0.5	180.0	<2	<10
6.0	0 686796SS S MEZ L @ 25 M UPSTR CONFIRM SAMPLE FOR 160457SS	SILT/SD/PEBS GREY BLK	SILT - PEBS 50% SILT, 459 SD, 5% PEBS PEBS MAINLY ANG BOW SEC SOM LIM BREC	IN FLOOD 6 HI ENGERGY CRK FLOWS 360° 0	BOW SED BO MOSTLY ARGILLITE SOME LARG BREC BO	686796SS	<0.03	<0.2	14.0	194.0	56.0	80.0	14.0	0.5	210.0	<2	<10
7.0	0 686793CK TOP MAP 104/A HWY 37 & BITTER CRK; NW BANK, CI MATERIAL FOR SU	SD, BLK HECK RV	FI GR, MAINLY MAFIC VOL (70 QTZ (15%); QY (6%); FELD (5 MINOR BIOTTT SERICITE; NO MAGNETITE	MAJOR STR)%DRAINS RED (MT AREA %); E,	ALTERED (SIL, CARB, K FELSPAR, LIM)	686793CK	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.1	0 50579455 50 M UPSTR FROM 68679955	SD, GRAV	FLPEBS; 25% CO FRACT> HETRO PEBS: OVERALL COM BOW SEDS 35 GR SIL VOL 56 OXID 5%	IN FLOOD FEW FINES	ALTERED (SIL, CARB, K FELSPAR, LIM) HAZELTON VOL, MAINLY ANDESITE COMP SOM WELL LIM; SOM SHALEY BOW SED	686794SS	NA	NA	NĂ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9,	0 686795SS 50 M UPSTR FROM 686794SS	AS 68679435				686795SS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



	•		• * •					·. ·			C	ERTIF	ICAT	EOF	ANAL	YSIS	2	A002	5046		<u></u>
Sample	PR CO	EP DE	Au g/t	Ag ppn	. <u>Al</u> %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi. ppm	Ca	Cđ ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga pp a	Hg pp m	Д 8	La PPm	Mg %
36793 36794 36795 36796 36797	 201 201	 202 202	NotRcd NotRcd NotRcd < 0.03 < 0.03	NotRcd NotRcd NotRcd (0,2 (0,2	NotRed NotRed NotRed 2.32 2.34	NotRed NotRed NotRed 14 12	NotRed NotRed NotRed < 10 < 10	NotRed NotRed NotRed 210 180	Notred Notred Notred 0.5 0.5	NotRcđ NotRcđ NotRcđ (2 (2	NotRcd NotRcd NotRcd 0.54 0.41	NotRed NotRed NotRed 0.5 0.5	NotRed NotRed NotRed 32 31	NotRed NotRed NotRed 39 41	NotRcd NotRcd NotRcd 56 56	Notred Notred Notred 4.57 4.50	Notred Notred Notred < 10 < 10	NotRcd NotRcd NotRcd (1 (1	NotRed NotRed NotRed 0.14 0.11	NotRed NotRed NotRed < 10 < 10	NotRcd NotRcd NotRcd 1.20 1.28
36798 36799 36800 36800A	201 201 201 201	202 202 202 202 202	< 0.03 < 0.03 < 0.03 0.09	< 0.2 < 0.2 < 0.2 2.6	1.95 2.17 2.09 1.49	8 14 18 156	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	180 180 180 60	0.5 0.5 0.5 < 0.5	<pre></pre>	0.77 0.49 0.45 2.57	< 0.5 0.5 0.5 2.0	29 25 25 30	43 43 45 24	58 50 47 150	3.97 4.22 4.17 5.33	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	<pre> { 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 </pre>	0.06 0.13 0.11 0.10	< 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10	0.96 1.18 1.14 1.31
										;		1.				:			• • •	·	
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APPENDIX 6M





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7.

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8.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS:

I, David E. Molloy, of the Town of Unionville, of the Regional Municipality of York, Ontario, hereby certify that:

- i. I am prospector/consultant with a business address at 49 Normandale Road, Unionville, Ontario, L3R 4J8.
- ii. I am a graduate of McMaster University, in the City of Hamilton, Ontario, with a B.A. in Philosophy (1968); I am a graduate of the University of Waterloo, in the City of Waterloo, Ontario, with a B.Sc. in Earth Science (1972);
- iii. I have practised my profession in mineral exploration continuously for the past 28 years, including 10 years as a prospector/consultant; 10 years with St. Joe Canada Inc./Bond Gold Canada Inc./LAC Minerals Ltd. as Regional Geologist, Exploration Manager, Vice President and as Senior Vice President, Canadian Exploration; and, 8 years with Beth-Canada Mining Company as a Regional Geologist;
- iv. I am a Fellow of The Geological Association of Canada; and a Member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario;
- v. I am a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; of the Prospectors and Developers' Association; of the Canadian Geophysical Union; of the Association of Exploration Geochemists; and, of the BC Yukon Chamber of Mines;
- Vi. I have carried out the majority of the fieldwork and the prepared this report entitled "Report On The 2000 Prospectors Assistance Program: Follow-up Geochemical And Geological Surveys On The Bitter Creek, Entrance Peak, Mount Strohn, Bowser Lake, White River, Meziadin Lake Exploration Projects Delineated By A 1999 Stream Sediment And Geological Evaluation (Prospectors Assistance Program) Of Hazelton Goup And Covered Hazelton Group Lithologies In The Stewart Gold Camp: Skeena Mining Division, Stewart Gold Camp, Northwestern British Columbia" by David E. Molloy.
- vii. The recommendations herein are solely the responsibility of the author.

David E. Molloy, B.A., B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

Dated at Unionville, Ontario, this 18th day of January, 2001