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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

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**BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPECTOR'S
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
2000**

PERRY RIVER PROJECT

NTS MAPS: 082M02 & 07

W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.
December 21, 2000

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INTRODUCTION

General Statement:

In 1999, the writer and Elaine Gruenwald conducted a program of prospecting and geochemical sampling in the Perry River area of southern British Columbia. The geological setting and increased accessibility provided by recent logging activity were key factors in choosing this under explored area. An area of approximately 300 km² were explored. The primary targets of the program were intrusion related gold and rare earth mineralization. In the fall of 1999, the GQ property was staked following the discovery of several new mineral occurrences with "intrusion related" gold geochemical signatures. The 2000 Prospectors Assistance program focused on exploration of the GQ property and the follow-up of several stream geochemical anomalies identified in 1999.

Location and Access:

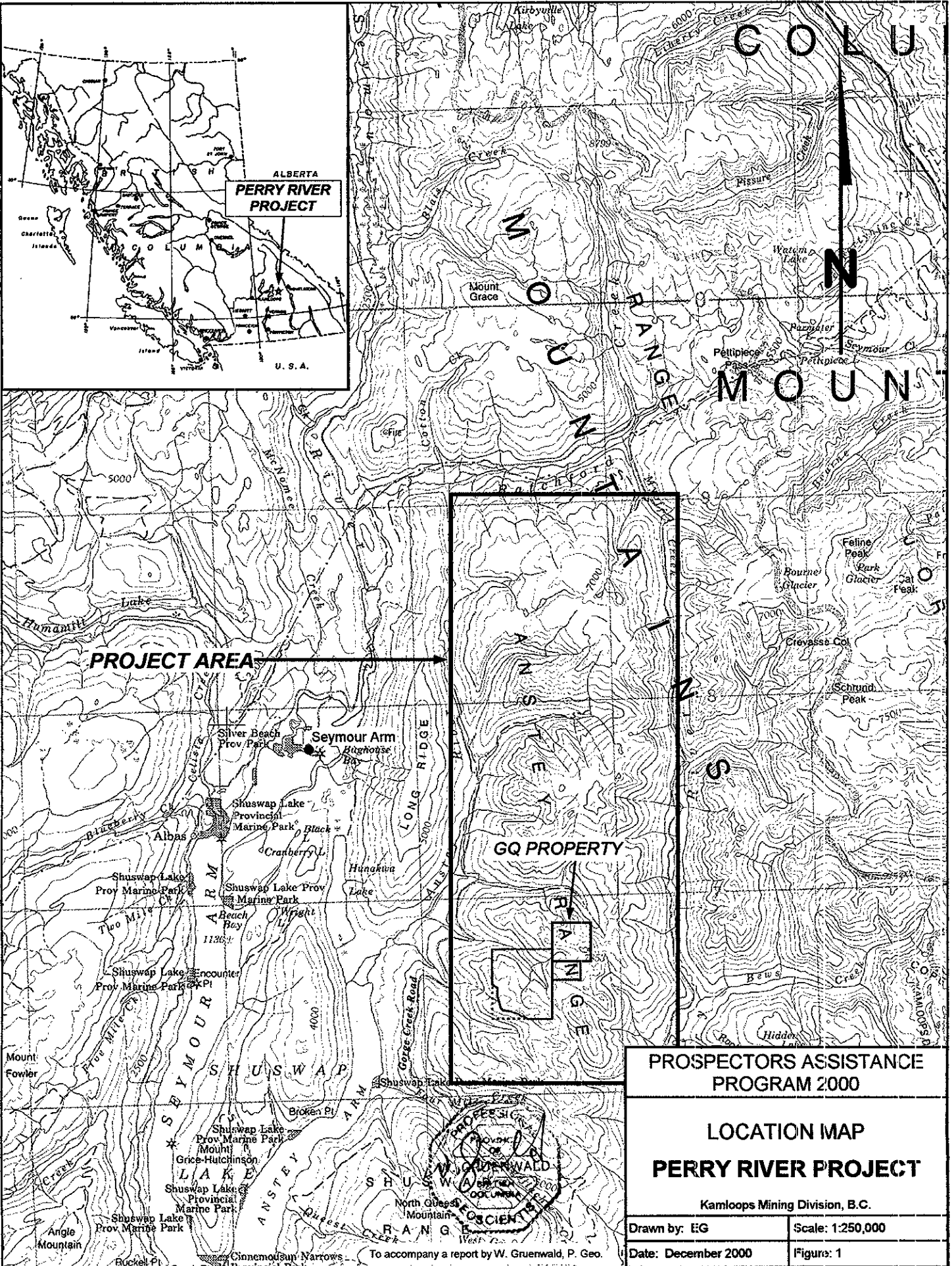
The Perry River project is centered in southern British Columbia approximately 45 kilometres northwest of Revelstoke, and 16 kilometres southeast of the community of Seymour Arm (Figure 1). Project boundaries are the Anstey River to the west, Perry River and Myoff Creeks to the east, Ratchford Creek to the north and Four Mile Creek to the south. The GQ property is located in the southern portion of the project area. Geographic coordinates for the centre of the property are 51°08' north latitude and 118° 47' west longitude on NTS Map No. 082M/02W.

Access to the Perry River project area is from the Trans Canada Highway between Sicamous and Revelstoke near the Evans Forest Products mill. From here the Gorge Creek logging road provides good access to the full length of the project area. At kilometre 36 the Second Creek logging road heads easterly from the Gorge road and transects the western part of the GQ property. Several spur roads constructed in 1998 provide additional access (Figures 1,2). Roads along Third Creek provide access to the northeastern portion of the property. A logging road along the Perry River valley provides access to the eastern portion of the project area.

Physiography:

The Perry River project is situated in rugged terrain of the Anstey Range along the west flank of the Monashee Mountains. Glaciation has been extensive resulting in deeply incised drainages. A 4 to 5 km² remnant glacier occurs southwest of the Perry River headwaters. The height of land that separates drainages flowing to the Anstey and Perry River systems trends northerly through much of the project area and the GQ property. Ultimately, all drainages enter the Shuswap Lake system that is the headwaters of the Thompson River. Topographic elevations in the project area range from 600 metres along the Perry River to 2515 metres (8250 ft) at the aforementioned glacier.

The GQ property is transected by Second Creek, which flows westerly into the Anstey River. Numerous smaller creeks feed into Second Creek and the headwaters of Third Creek in the northeast of the property. The eastern portion of the property straddles the height of land between Second and Third Creeks. The majority of the property slopes moderately to steeply to the north or south. Topographic elevations range from 1400metres at the northwest corner of the property to 2395 metres near the eastern claim boundary.



ALBERTA
**PERRY RIVER
PROJECT**

U. S. A.

PROJECT AREA

GQ PROPERTY

**PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM 2000**

**LOCATION MAP
PERRY RIVER PROJECT**

Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

Drawn by: EIG

Scale: 1:250,000

Date: December 2000

Figures: 1

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

Climate and Vegetation:

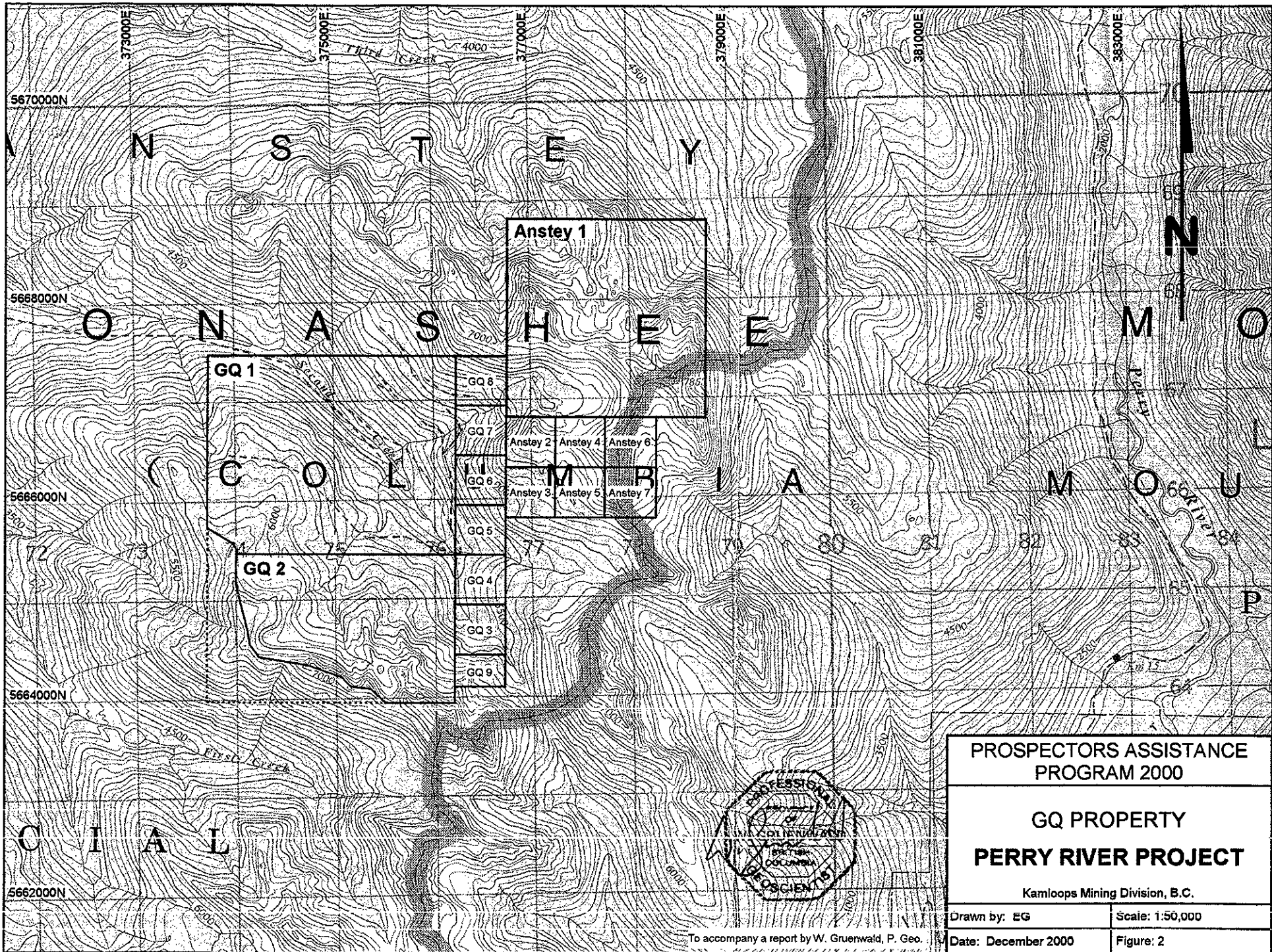
Temperate climate and moderately high annual precipitation characterize the Monashee Mountain Range. Winter snow packs of 3 to 5 metres are not unusual at higher elevations. The ample water supply supports lush and varied coniferous and deciduous vegetation. Commercial stands of cedar, hemlock, fir and pine are found, usually below the 1500 metre elevation. At higher elevations, spruce and balsam typically predominate. Alpine areas are usually found above 1800 metres. Several areas of clear-cut logging are found on the GQ property.

Claims:

At the commencement of the Perry River project in 1999 there were no mineral claims in good standing. Discoveries made during the summer prompted the staking of several claims near the headwaters of Second and Third Creeks (Figure 2). Details of the claims are as follows:

Claim Name	Tag No.	Record No.	No of Units	Expiry Date
GQ 1	215784	372096	20	Sep 23, 2002
GQ 2	215785	372097	15	Sep 22, 2002
GQ 3	684891	372098	1	Sep 21, 2002
GQ 4	689316	372099	1	Sep 21, 2002
GQ 5	689317	372100	1	Sep 22, 2002
GQ 6	684893	372101	1	Sep 23, 2002
GQ 7	684894	372102	1	Sep 23, 2002
GQ 8	684895	372103	1	Sep 23, 2002
GQ 9	684892	372143	1	Sep 21, 2002
Anstey 1	25883	372439	16	Oct 06, 2002
Anstey 2	689467	380094	1	Aug 23, 2002
Anstey 3	689468	380095	1	Aug 23, 2002
Anstey 4	689469	380096	1	Aug 23, 2002
Anstey 5	689420	380097	1	Aug 23, 2002
Anstey 6	689471	380098	1	Aug 23, 2002
Anstey 7	689472	380099	1	Aug 23, 2002

The claims are situated in the Kamloops Mining Division and are owned by the writer. The irregular claim outline in the southwestern corner of the property are a result of the claims having extended onto a temporary no staking reserve that was established around Hunakwa Lake. No private land is indicated within 14 km of the property.



PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 2000	
GQ PROPERTY PERRY RIVER PROJECT	
Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.	
Drawn by: EG	Scale: 1:50,000
Date: December 2000	Figure: 2

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.

History:

Exploration work is documented primarily in the northern portion of the project area. Duval Exploration in 1983 and Teck Corporation in 1989 explored two carbonatite occurrences known as the *Ren* (Ce, La, Nb and Nd). Teck conducted the most extensive work consisting of detailed soil, silt and rock sampling, as well as magnetic and radiometric surveys. A total of 745 metres of trenching were also completed. The mineralization was considered to be too low grade at the time. Highly anomalous lanthanum in a creek three kilometres to the southeast was recommended for follow-up.

During August 1994, a Prospector's Assistance Grant was awarded to Mr. Terry Turner. The exploration target was stratabound lead-zinc mineralization similar to the Cottonbelt deposit on Mt. Grace north of Ratchford Creek. The work conducted by Mr. Turner straddled Ratchford Creek and covered the *Ren* carbonatite showing. A small lead-zinc mineralized zone was discovered along Ratchford Creek, but was not considered of economic interest. Mr. Turner recommended that "future exploration should be concentrated south of the project area".

In 1999, the writer was awarded a Prospectors Assistance Grant to explore a 300m² area northeast of Shuswap Lake. The Perry River project consisted of prospecting and stream and rock sampling in an area that had only recently become road accessible. The discovery of several new mineral occurrences prompted the acquisition of the GQ property.

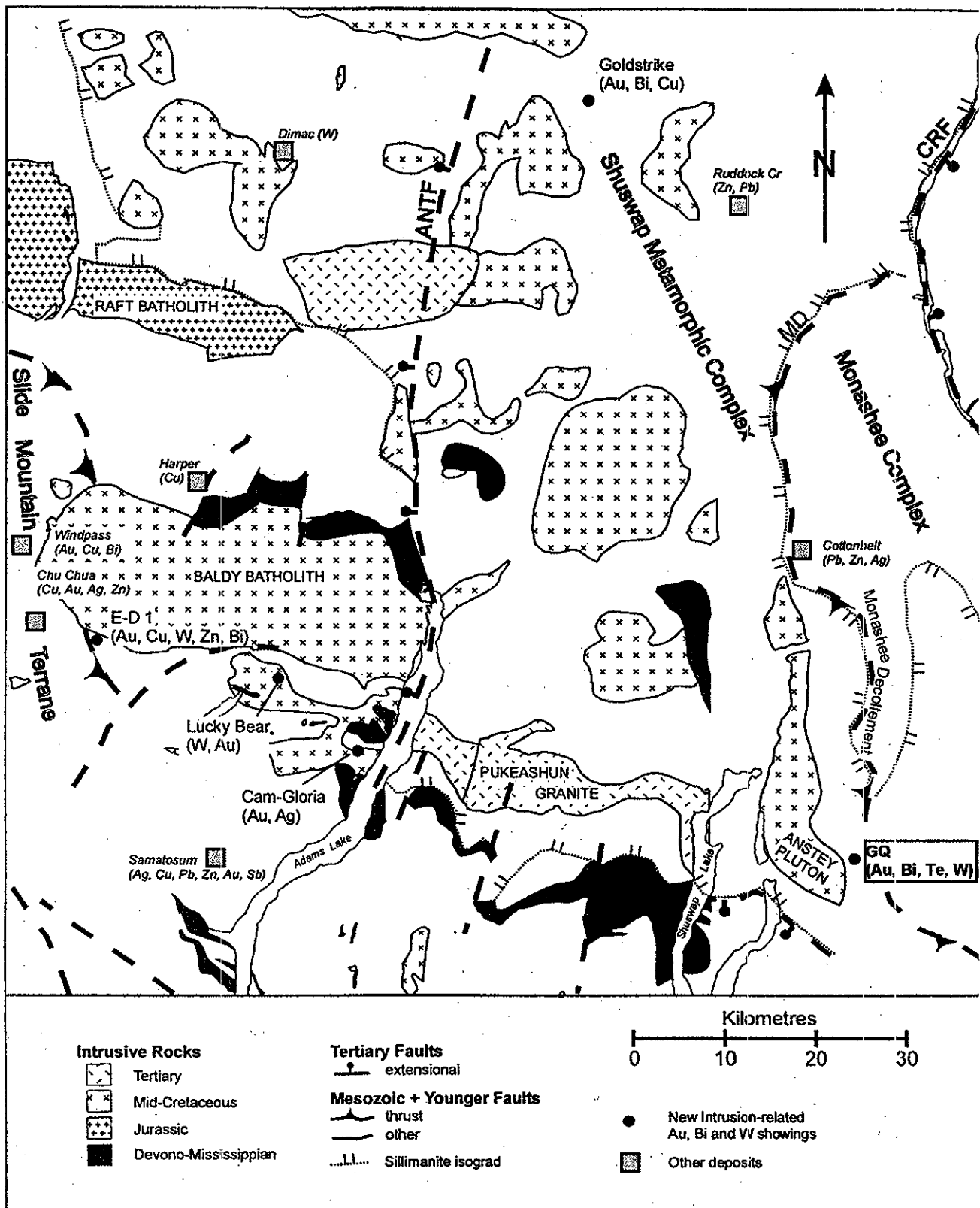
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Perry River project is situated within metamorphic, plutonic and sedimentary rocks of the Omineca Belt. The metamorphic, structural and intrusive history of these rocks is complex, spanning a geologic time frame from Paleozoic to Eocene.

The Omineca Belt in southern British Columbia comprises metasedimentary rocks of the Windemere and Purcell Supergroups as well as Kootenay Terrane. Also present are metamorphic core complexes, the two most local being the Shuswap and Monashee complexes (Figure 3).

Two major structural features in the region are the Adams-North Thompson fault and the *Monashee Décollement*. The latter is described as a zone up to one km thick that represents a major west dipping contractional (thrust) structure. The footwall terrane known as the *Monashee Complex* is the deepest exposed structural level of the southern Omineca belt. The complex consists of an Early Proterozoic paragneiss core (Frenchman's Cap dome) that was intruded by granitoid plutons dated at 2000 Ma. Unconformably overlying the core rocks are stratified metamorphic rocks that include a basal quartzite conglomerate which in turn is covered by a thick succession of pelitic, psammitic and calc-silicate gneiss (2000 to 770 Ma). The metamorphism of the cover rocks is thought to have occurred from Middle Jurassic to Paleocene.

The hangingwall of the Monashee Complex are rocks of the *Shuswap Metamorphic Complex* (Selkirk Allochthon). This complex comprises a thick sequence of Late Proterozoic Windemere, Purcell and Kootenay terrane. It includes rocks of sedimentary, plutonic and volcanic origin. Lithologies include paragneiss, orthogneiss, quartz-mica schist



Generalized geology of the Shuswap metamorphic complex and adjacent areas (modified after Wheeler and McFeely, 1991) showing locations of new intrusion-related gold prospects and granitoid intrusions. Adams-North Thompson fault (ANTF), Monashee decollement and Columbia River fault are after Parrish *et al.* (1988) and Johnson (1994). Sillimanite isograd is after Read *et al.* (1991)

and lesser amounts of marble, calc-silicate, and amphibolite. The GQ property is mapped as being underlain by Shuswap rocks immediately adjacent to the Monashee Décollement. Granitoid intrusions occur throughout the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex and range from Devonian-Mississippian to Eocene in age (Figure 3). The intrusive rocks are thought to have formed during accretion and subduction of allochthonous oceanic terranes (Brandon and Smith, 1994). One such intrusion, the *Anstey pluton*, is a sheared metamorphosed elongate body situated along the western margins of the GQ property. Radiometric dating indicates a 92 to 94 Ma (mid-Cretaceous) age.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

During the exploration on the Perry River project numerous outcroppings and float occurrences were examined and documented. Ridge tops, clearcuts and especially logging roads often provided excellent bedrock exposures. Overburden thickness beyond the valley bottoms is generally thin although some slopes are covered with a few metres of glacial till.

The lithologies observed are quite diverse with several metamorphic and intrusive rock types present. Mapping by various authors indicates that the Monashee Décollement trends northerly through the western portion of the project area near the GQ property (Figure 3). The lithologies underlying the property and surrounding area are summarized as follows:

Metamorphic Rocks:

Schist

- grey to red-brown, quartz-biotite ± muscovite ± garnet schist.
- well foliated and platy, to locally very contorted, folded, crumbly and weathered.

Gneiss

- white to grey, medium to coarse-grained mottled feldspar-quartz-biotite ± garnet gneiss.
- granitic gneiss common.
- local boudinage structures – comprised of quartz ± feldspar “sweats”.
- Occasional partings with graphite flakes.
- *sillimanite* noted along south side of Second Creek at road co-ordinate SCS 11+82

Calc-Silicate Gneiss

- usually greenish, fine to medium-grained bands <1m to several metres thick.
- may represent distinct lithologic units or metamorphosed marbles or calcareous quartzites.
- host rock of the of mineralized sulphide zones

Quartzite

- grey-green to purplish, fine-grained, impure often micaceous and platy.
- more commonly observed in Perry River drainage and height of land.

Marble

- white to grey-green, medium to coarse-grained bands <0.5 to 3.0+ metres thick.
- intercalated with schist and gneiss and often proximal to calc-silicate gneiss

- found scattered throughout project area.
- occasionally contains flakes of *graphite*.

Amphibolite

- dark green to black, medium to coarse-grained bands up to several metres thick within schist or gneiss.
- locally garnetiferous.
- probably represents metamorphosed mafic rich beds in original sedimentary sequence.

Intrusive Rocks:

Granitoid Rocks (Anstey Pluton)

- white to grey, medium to coarse-grained intrusives usually with biotite as chief mafic mineral.
- quartz usually >10%, occasionally garnetiferous.
- most commonly observed in southwest region of GQ property.

Pegmatite

- white to pale grey, coarse-grained rock comprised of white Kspar, quartz with minor coarse biotite and occasional muscovite/sericite.
- occasionally contains garnets up to 2+ mm.
- range from cm to several tens of metres wide.
- occur as dykes and sills throughout the project area.
- *tourmaline* observed in Second Creek area along Spur "A" and "C"
- origin likely both metamorphic (anatectic) and as late stage emanations from granitoid bodies.
- some dykes and sills of finer grained felsic rocks may represent "*aplite*".

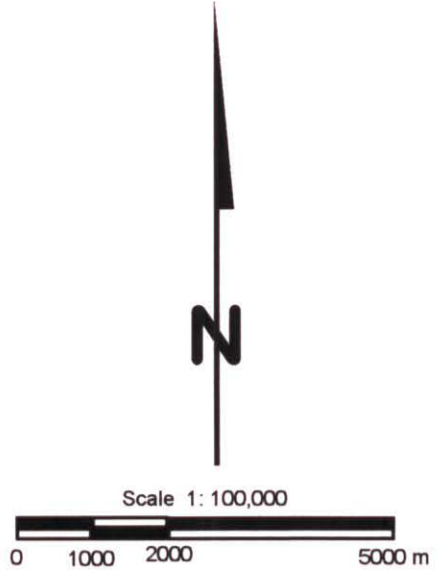
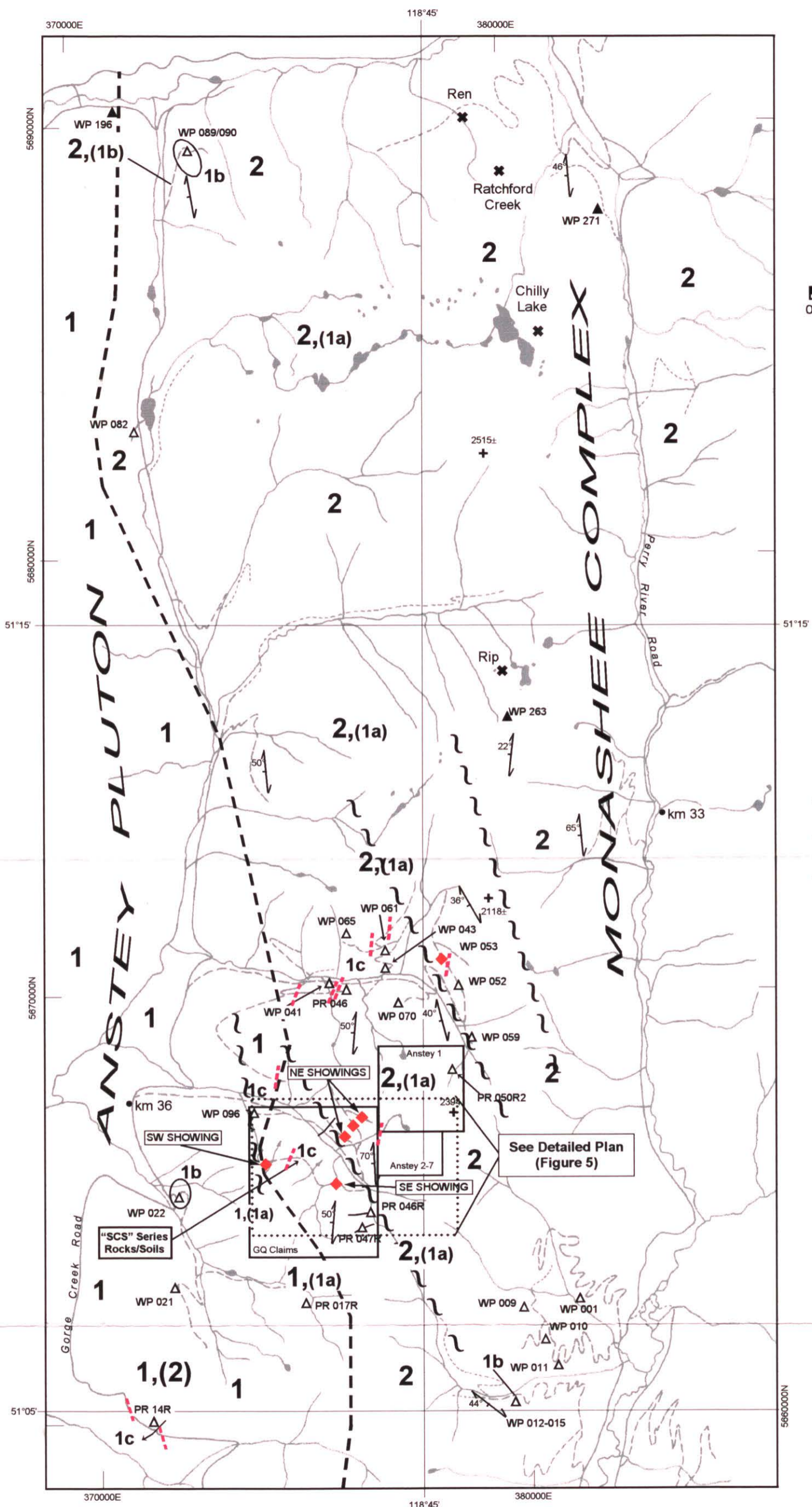
Mafic Dykes

- dark green, grey to brown, fine-grained, basaltic (?) rocks that cut all lithologies.
- range from <1 metre to 1.5 m+ metres wide and occasionally occur in clusters.
- most often strike north to north-northeast and dip steeply, occasionally intruded along faults.
- occur in Second and Third Creeks area however extent is wider evidenced by creek float.

Structure:

Numerous attitudes were measured, primarily focussing on foliation, faults, and mineralized zones. In general, the metamorphic rocks strike from 160° to 195° and dip from 40° to 60° westerly (Figures 4, 5). Significant variations in schistosity were locally noted. There is no evidence of any large-scale fold structures.

During the course of prospecting and mapping faults and shears were observed. Most faults strike from 165° to 215° and dip steeply (65°+) to the west or east. The faults cut all lithologies with some displaying dip-slip displacement (i.e. Spur "A" at 14+37). Along the south side of Second Creek, clay gouge zones were observed in decomposing granite. The fine-grained mafic dykes appear to have been emplaced along near vertically dipping, north trending faults. An examination of air photos revealed distinct linear features that are interpreted as faults (Figure 4). The most prominent linear trends 150° along upper Second Creek. A northwesterly projection of this linear transects the central part of the GQ property near recently discovered mineral showings. A virtually parallel linear is also seen



082M/7
082M/2

National Topographic System
UTM Projection
NAD 27
UTM Grid Zone 11U

LEGEND

- Creek
- Lake
- Major Logging Road
- Secondary Logging Road
- Overgrown Road/Trail
- Mountain Top Elevation (m)
- Claim Boundary
- Minfile Occurrence
- New Mineral Occurrence
- Rock Sample Location (1999)
- Rock Sample Location (2000)

- #### LITHOLOGIES
- 2 Metamorphic Rocks**
 - Schist, gneiss, amphibolite
 - 2a - marble, calc-silicate
 - 2b - carbonatite
 - 1 Intrusive Rocks**
 - Granitic Rocks (Anstey Pluton)
 - 1a - pegmatite dykes and sills
 - 1b - other intrusives (syenite, feldspar porphyry)
 - 1c - mafic dykes
 - 50° Metamorphic Fabric
 - Geologic Contact (approx.)
 - Fault (Airphoto interpretation)

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - 2000
PERRY RIVER PROJECT

Geology and Rock Sample Locations

NTS Map No.: 082M/02,07



00-37 pg. 21

Figure: 4

along the upper (south) branch of Third Creek near the northeast corner of the property. Another linear near the western property boundary trends 170° and occurs near the contact with the Anstey pluton and just west of another new mineral occurrence. The proximity of these structures to known mineralization may be more than coincidence.

Alteration:

By far the most common form of alteration observed is limonite. Weathering of the ubiquitous and finely disseminated pyrrhotite in gneiss and schist often discolours many of these rocks. Pegmatitic rocks are occasionally limonitic whereas the larger granitic bodies seldom display any significant limonite staining. On occasion, sericitic alteration is evident in some pegmatites and granitic dykes.

Mineralization:

According to B.C. Minfile records, there are four mineral occurrences documented in the project area (Figure 4). Situated just south of Ratchford Creek in the northern portion of the project area are two mineral occurrences known collectively as the *Ren* (Minfile #082M199). Rare earth (Ce, La, Nb, Nd) and base metal mineralization (Cu, Zn, Mo) is associated with north-northwest trending, concordant carbonatite sills and tuffs. Mapping by Journeay (1983) indicates that the Ren carbonatite layer extends to the southeast, suggesting a possible source for the high lanthanum content in a creek (Teck Corp. 1989).

Situated approximately 1.5 km and 5.5 km south-southeast of the *Ren* are two kyanite occurrences referred to as *Ratchford Creek* and *Chilly Lake*. The fourth mineral occurrence known as *Rip* (Minfile 082M027) is situated 8 km south of the Chilly Lake occurrence. Molybdenite is described as disseminations in nepheline and pegmatite dykes that intrude biotite gneiss and schist. There are no records of any mineral occurrences in the southern portion of the project area.

In 1999 while working on a Prospectors Assistance program, five new mineral occurrences were discovered along recently constructed logging roads. These have been designated the "SW", "SE" and "NE" showings the latter being comprised of three proximal showings. The SW, SE and one of the NE showings have a significant gold content. Mineralization occurs as irregular sulphide rich zones in calc-silicate rocks near or adjacent to pegmatitic bodies. Sulphides consist of disseminations to semi-massive pyrrhotite and pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. Substantial amounts of scheelite were found in one of the NE occurrences. The showings often display a peculiar "granular" appearance of which the origin and significance is unknown. In 2000, mineralized float was discovered in several areas of the property most of which is found "up-ice" of the known bedrock showings.

EXPLORATION WORK – 2000

Fieldwork took place between July 9 and September 29, 2000. Work consisted of prospecting, stream, rock and soil sampling. Sample sites are marked with flagging and aluminum tags and located using a GPS unit.

Stream Sampling:

A major component of both the 1999 and 2000 exploration programs was stream sampling. Although the Anstey Range was sampled in 1975 by a Regional Geochemical survey, the sample density was low and in some areas substantial drainages such as Second Creek were never tested. Given the often subtle geochemical expression exhibited by intrusion related gold deposits, it was believed that small and quickly collected samples on a large drainage would not effectively detect upstream mineralization. The objective of the sampling program on the GQ property was to increase the sample density, test smaller drainages and collect a large silt sample and panned concentrate. Several stream anomalies identified outside of the GQ property in 1999 were also followed up.

Stream sediments were collected from the active portions of drainages and sieved to $-\frac{3}{8}$ " to remove coarse float. The coarse float was logged in the field to determine lithologic components. The $-\frac{3}{8}$ " material was screened to -10 mesh and then to -40 mesh in order to provide approximately 500 grams of "fines" for the lab. Two gold pans (12 to 15 kg) of $-\frac{3}{8}$ " material were reduced to produce a concentrate weighing 15 to 25 grams. This sample was saved in plastic film vials for examination and testing. Moss mat samples were derived from the washing of moss taken from the active portions of streams. A total of 43 stream, 39 panned concentrate and 3 moss mat samples were collected.

Prospecting:

Logging roads often provided good bedrock exposures in the Second Creek valley and elsewhere. Heavily limonitic, sulphide rich or otherwise suspicious bedrock and float was collected, examined and when necessary sampled. Representative hand specimens were often collected. In specific areas "B" horizon soil was sampled along road cuts. A total of 50 rock and 32 soils were submitted to ALS-Chemex Labs in North Vancouver for analysis. Locations for the rock and soil samples are shown on Figures 4 and 5. Rock descriptions are contained in Appendix B.

Sample Analysis:

The stream sediment and moss mat samples were analyzed for gold using Fire Assay and "Extended Atomic Absorption" with a lower detection limit of 1 ppb gold. In addition, a 41 element ICP and ICP-Mass Spectrometer analysis was conducted on most samples. This analytical method employs a tri-acid leach to ensure near total digestion of elements such as antimony, barium, beryllium, lanthanum and tungsten. This analytical procedure also provides data for elements such as niobium, tantalum and tellurium. The analysis of rocks and soil samples was the same as for stream sediments. Six selected panned concentrates from anomalous sites were submitted to TSL Assayers in Vancouver for gold analysis. All stream, rock and soil geochemical data is contained in Appendix A.

Petrography:

In June 2000, Vancouver Petrographics conducted an analysis of two rock specimens collected from the GQ property in 1999. Samples SCS 10+25R and WP 032R both contained highly anomalous gold as well as bismuth, tellurium and tungsten and are approximately 1.3 kilometres apart. The complete report is contained in Appendix C.

RESULTS

The Perry River project resulted in the discovery of mineral occurrences, mineralized float and stream anomalies near the headwaters of Second and Third Creeks. This prompted the staking of the GQ and Anstey claims

STREAM SAMPLING

GQ Property:

The 1999 and 2000 Perry River projects yielded 17 samples containing ≥ 10 ppb gold with nine of these anomalous samples located on the GQ property (Figures 7 – 10; Appendix A). One anomalous area is in the northern part of the GQ 1 claim where the highest gold content was found in sample PRSL-61 (280 ppb Au). This sample is located uphill of a gold anomalous stream sample (PRSL-49). A follow-up sample (PR-94) collected a short distance upstream, where the creek emanates from several springs, contained only low gold. The possibility of transported mineralized float from the NE showing or a hidden zone being the cause of this anomaly cannot be ruled out.

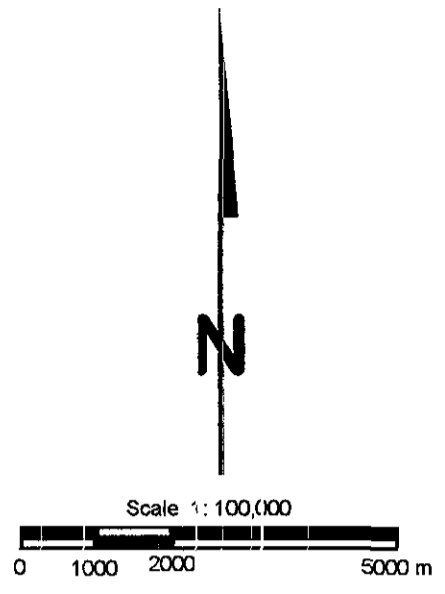
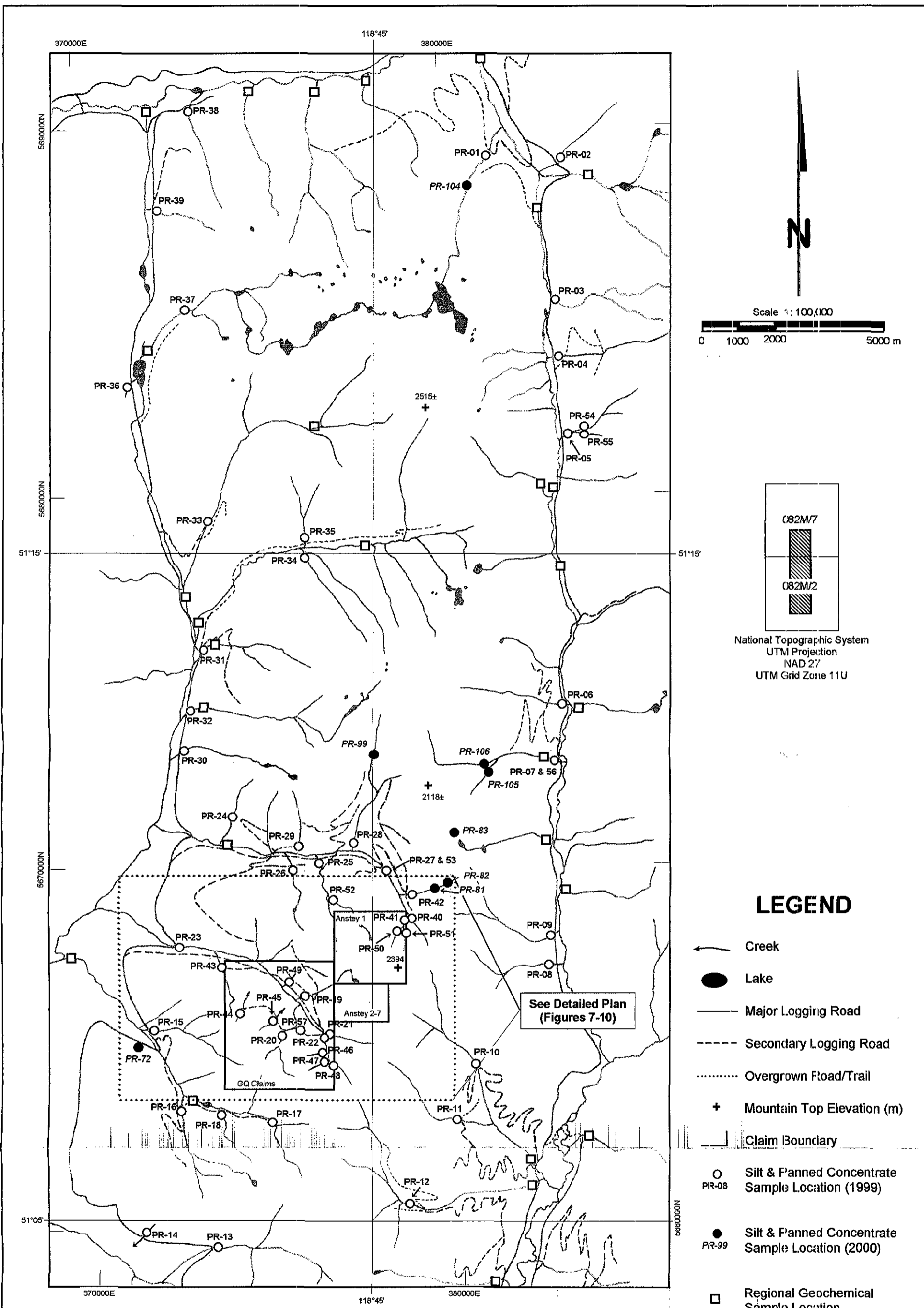
South of Second Creek, stream sample PR-78 contained 44 ppb gold, 4.41 ppm bismuth and 1.25 ppm tellurium, the most anomalous for this area. Further upstream sample PR-97 did not contain anomalous gold, which may indicate that the PR-78 anomaly is caused by mineralization that entered the creek downstream of this sample. Evidence supporting this is gold, bismuth and tellurium mineralized float (SCD 10+99R) found along the road just downstream of sample PR-78. It is also plausible that glacial and/or downhill transport of "SE" showing mineralization, an extension, or another zone entirely may be the source of the PR-78 anomaly as well as the mineralized float. A point of interest is that the three anomalous stream sites in this area of the property occur in a roughly north-south alignment that may reflect mineralization along the lithologic trend.

The most anomalous stream samples on the property occur in the northeast corner of the Anstey 1 claim. Sample PR-41 contains among the highest content of gold, bismuth and tellurium encountered on the entire Perry River project. Detailed follow-up sampling on this and adjacent creeks revealed several anomalous upstream sites. Stream samples PR-85 and 88, both over one kilometre upstream of the PR-41 anomaly, did not contain any anomalous gold or indicator elements, suggesting a potential bedrock source between these two areas.

For the most part results for bismuth, tellurium and tungsten mirror the gold anomalies with only a few exceptions. The sample sites in the northeast corner of the Anstey 1 claim and PR-78 in the west central part of the property demonstrate the strongest coincidence between the four elements.

Areas outside of the GQ Property:

Stream sampling outside of the GQ property also yielded significant results (Figure 6; Appendix A). At the northern end of the project area, sample PR-01 collected in 1999 was found to contain 0.68% REE such as cerium, lanthanum and neodymium and 0.13% niobium. In 2000, follow-up sample PR-104 one km upstream was found to contain over 1.1% combined REE and niobium. This indicates an even more proximal source and also corroborates the 1989 Teck work that mentioned a strong lanthanum anomaly in a creek southeast of the Ren carbonatite occurrences.



082M/7
082M/2
National Topographic System
UTM Projection
NAD 27
UTM Grid Zone 11U

LEGEND

- Creek
- Lake
- Major Logging Road
- Secondary Logging Road
- Overgrown Road/Trail
- Mountain Top Elevation (m)
- Claim Boundary
- Silt & Panned Concentrate Sample Location (1999)
- Silt & Panned Concentrate Sample Location (2000)
- Regional Geochemical Sample Location

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM - 2000

PERRY RIVER PROJECT

Stream Sample Location Plan

NTS Map No.: 082M/02, 07

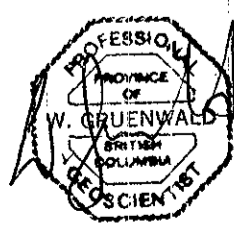


Figure: 6

Northeast of the GQ property, samples PR-81 and 82 collected upstream of a niobium-tantalum anomaly (PR-42), revealed slightly more elevated metal content. Both of these stream samples also have the highest silver content found to date on the entire project. No mineralized source to these anomalies has been identified.

Eight kilometres of the GQ property sample PR-106 yielded some interesting results. This sample, collected as a follow-up of a niobium-tantalum anomaly (PR-07), contained 100 ppb gold, the fourth highest to date. This sample contained significantly greater amounts of REE, niobium and tantalum than PR-07. The source of this anomaly is considered proximal, as the height of land is less than two kilometres west. Zircon content in this and especially sample PR-105 were very high possibly indicating the proximity to an intrusive.

Panned Concentrates:

Analysis of panned concentrates yielded variable results (Appendix A). In some cases the gold content of a concentrate was greater than the corresponding silt. Examples included PR-41, 49, 50 and 102. Conversely, some concentrates contained less gold than their silt counterpart such as PR-51, 61, and 78. Those concentrates analyzed by INAA in 1999 displayed marked increases in elements such as chromium, nickel, rare earths and tungsten over their silt counterpart. This is due to the high specific gravity of minerals such as monazite and scheelite.

PROSPECTING

GQ Property:

In the Second Creek valley, five new mineral occurrences were discovered along recently constructed logging roads (Figures 4, 5). A common observation is that the mineralization generally occurs within calc-silicate rock adjacent to or near pegmatite bodies. Marble is sometimes found proximal to the calc-silicate. Mineralization consists of elongate irregular lenses comprised of quartz, scapolite, diopside and disseminations to semi-massive fine-grained sulphides. The showings display an unusual "granular" texture with infillings of pyrrhotite, pyrite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite and scheelite. Sulphide content ranges from 10% to 30%+.

Spatially, the showings are found over an area in excess of 1.5 x 1.5 kilometres that straddles the upper reaches of Second Creek (Figure 5). The occurrences contain varying, but anomalous, amounts of gold, copper, bismuth, tellurium and tungsten. One of the occurrences, the SW showing is a 20 cm zone that contains 1580 ppb Au, 225 ppm Bi, 11.2 ppm Te and 33.6 ppm W. Approximately 1.5 km to the east-southeast, a 25 cm float boulder was found along the same road. Sample SCS 10+25R contains 2980 ppb Au, 156 ppm Bi, 502 ppm Cu, 16.45 ppm Te and 26.8 ppm W. This float is situated 200 metres westerly of the SE Showing (WP 025) that contains minor gold and anomalous bismuth, copper, tellurium and tungsten.

Northerly and across the Second Creek valley are the three NE showings one of which contains 1250 ppb gold across 0.3 metres (WP 032). Sampling this year tested an area at least three metres into the footwall rocks of sample WP 032. Sample SCB 13+53 collected across 0.6 metres (true thickness) of rusty green calc-silicate with 5 to 10% pyrrhotite contained 1980 ppb Au and anomalous Bi, Te and W. The northerly extension of this showing could not be observed as it dips beneath the adjacent gneiss and overburden. Based on lithologic trends and mineralogical similarities it is speculated that this NE and the SE showings could be related (Figure 5). This would indicate a strike length potential of at least 1.3 kilometres. The two other NE showings located 300 metres northeasterly contain little

gold but up high amounts of tungsten. None of the showings found to date contain any appreciable amounts of arsenic or antimony probably due to the high temperature regime of these mineral occurrences.

During the 2000 program mineralized float was found in the western part of the property along Spurs "A" and "B". Eight of these float samples contain anomalous amounts of gold, bismuth, tellurium and tungsten. Two contain over 3000 ppb gold. In many cases the float has a strong resemblance to the known showings. What is significant is that the float occurrences are several hundred metres "up-ice" of the nearest NE showing (i.e. WP 032). This suggests the presence of one or more undiscovered mineralized zones east and uphill of the spur roads. Mineralized float was also found along Spur "D" where a sample from a 0.60 m angular and sulphide-rich calc-silicate boulder contains 2600 ppb Au and anomalous bismuth, copper, tellurium and tungsten (SCD 10+99). As discussed previously, this float is thought to emanate from a zone to the south and that is responsible for the PR 78 stream anomaly.

While working from a helicopter supported camp in the eastern portion of the property, mineralization was found in bedrock and float. At sample site WP 241 near the eastern property boundary a sulphide rich zone contains weakly anomalous gold and the usual indicator elements found in zones further west. Float sample WP 243 found further north (uphill) indicates the presence of other similar zones along strike. Another float occurrence (PR 91R), found near the camp consists of angular, greenish calc-silicate with 5%+ disseminated pyrrhotite. This sample contains weakly anomalous amounts of gold, silver, bismuth, and tellurium and very anomalous (1100 ppm) tungsten.

The most unusual rock geochemistry on the GQ property is associated with float found at 4+54 on Spur "D". A 15 cm piece of angular rusty, dark green crystalline rock contains anomalous amounts of cerium, chromium, lanthanum, niobium, yttrium and phosphorus. This "REE" geochemical signature is very unusual for the GQ property and more like what would be expected in the carbonatite occurrences 24 km to the north-northeast.

Soil Sampling:

Soil sampling was quite limited in scope, but did reveal some anomalous sites. The highest value for gold (SCS 8+00 - 130 ppb Au) is associated with very limonitic soil rubble. Sample WP 025S located 30 metres westerly contained 39 ppb Au and more anomalous bismuth and tellurium. Both samples likely reflect mineralization associated with the "SE" showing. Anomalous bismuth and tungsten occur westerly and sporadically from the SE showing for approximately 250 metres. On spur "A" at station 2+50, a soil collected from thick rusty till contained 105 ppb gold. It is unlikely that this anomaly is related to the showings and float to the north. Samples 25 metres either side of this sample did not contain any gold.

Petrography:

Petrographic work on two mineralized samples described both as calc-silicate gneiss with weak compositional banding (Appendix C). The mineralogy consists primarily of pyroxene (diopside?) and scapolite with interstitial pyrite-marcasite that has replaced pyrrhotite. The genesis of the mineralized zones remains unclear, however there is speculation that these represent skarn zones. In the writer's opinion the proximity to a major thrust structure such as the Monashee Décollement and the Anstey pluton could have provided both the plumbing and heat source for the movement of mineralized fluids. If these mineralized zones do occur along specific stratigraphic horizons then considerable potential may exist along strike and down-dip.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

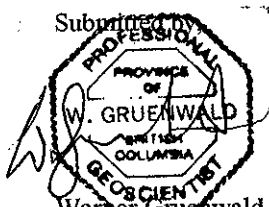
The exploration of the GQ property resulted in the discovery of new mineral showings and anomalous drainages in an under-explored area of southern British Columbia. Five new showings and abundant mineralized float were discovered along recently constructed logging roads in Second Creek. Anomalous amounts of gold, bismuth, copper, tellurium and tungsten are associated with these occurrences – a geochemical suite similar to that observed with some intrusion related gold deposits.

All of the showings occur in metamorphic rocks that are proximal to intrusive rocks. The evidence of mineralized float “up-ice” of some of the bedrock showings, suggest as yet undiscovered mineralized zones. It is thought that some of these showings occur along specific stratigraphic horizons (i.e. calc-silicate) that may extend for considerable length.

Follow-up sampling of an anomalous stream in Third Creek yielded other stream sites with elevated gold, bismuth, tellurium and tungsten. The source of these anomalies has not yet been determined.

Two of three follow-up samples collected elsewhere in the Perry River project area contain highly amounts of REE and niobium. One these samples (PR-106) located eight kilometres northeast of the GQ property also contained significant gold. The source of this anomaly is within two kilometres.

The discoveries made thus far and the geologic setting demonstrates the potential for intrusion related gold and REE/niobium deposits. Further exploration of the Second and Third Creek valleys is warranted and should include detailed geochemical sampling, prospecting and mapping. Geophysical surveys (i.e. magnetic, electromagnetic) could be employed to test known mineralized zones. Continued follow-up of the PR-106 anomaly is also worthy of continued exploration.



Warner Gruenwald, P. Geo.

December 21, 2000

APPENDIX A

ANALYTICAL DATA

PERRY RIVER PROJECT 2000
ANALYTICAL DATA

ROCK SAMPLES

Sample Description	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al %	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Ge ppm	K %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Nb ppm	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Sb ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm				
PR 64AR	<1	0.15	6.77	830	2.20	0.10	0.24	0.04	65	4.6	126	2.35	13	1.46	16.5	0.6	1.88	30.0	18.2	0.10	145	1.0	2.46	11.4	9.4	140	38.5	69.0	<0.1	198.5	0.75	<0.05	15.4	0.15	0.70	3.2	27	0.5	8.6	38				
PR 72R	<1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
PR 84R	3	0.35	7.49	240	2.80	1.28	6.94	<0.02	82	10.4	156	1.80	76	3.52	20.1	1.5	1.46	38.0	14.0	0.99	570	2.4	1.05	17.2	20.8	650	9.0	56.4	0.1	508.0	1.25	0.30	16.6	0.28	0.16	6.0	51	1.7	21.3	58				
PR 91R	15	1.10	7.54	170	23.80	1.77	10.20	0.10	60	42.6	150	1.60	221	6.45	29.2	2.3	0.83	28.0	18.2	1.59	2420	6.8	1.07	32.6	43.8	550	6.5	22.0	0.1	408.0	2.40	0.65	9.2	0.35	0.14	6.2	70	1100.0	23.6	82				
PR 97R	3	0.35	5.88	170	2.10	1.19	5.63	0.12	78	18.2	158	2.65	92	4.42	16.2	1.8	1.17	40.5	16.4	1.52	740	3.2	0.98	11.8	32.8	540	7.5	57.2	0.2	362.0	0.65	0.15	6.8	0.45	0.24	3.0	104	2.1	30.5	62				
PR 99R	7	0.95	8.53	130	5.70	4.80	10.45	0.16	102	46.6	96	4.00	301	6.83	23.8	2.3	0.47	55.5	14.4	1.67	980	5.0	1.40	25.4	63.2	1350	9.0	25.4	0.1	529.0	1.35	0.40	14.8	0.34	0.10	5.4	70	2.8	28.3	68				
SCA 02+84R	5	0.30	8.04	1750	1.15	0.70	0.70	0.06	289	8.4	176	2.35	35	1.64	18.2	1.0	3.01	129.0	19.8	0.31	200	4.2	2.70	15.2	9.8	180	32.0	91.2	0.2	338.0	0.70	<0.05	83.0	0.16	0.94	3.6	24	0.9	12.5	26				
SCA 06+12R	1	0.15	7.90	350	3.50	0.05	1.71	0.04	27	1.6	220	1.30	3	0.49	18.3	0.9	1.55	16.5	15.0	0.06	85	1.8	3.57	2.0	4.4	90	28.0	42.4	<0.1	302.0	0.20	0.05	2.8	0.03	0.22	0.8	5	0.4	3.1	10				
SCA 08+31R	3090	1.35	5.68	100	3.85	159.00	5.38	0.06	75	51.7	97	2.30	386	10.25	16.0	1.6	0.91	37.0	15.4	0.97	580	2.6	0.79	13.2	26.2	550	9.5	43.0	<0.1	427.0	0.80	16.80	17.0	0.20	0.22	4.8	62	14.8	15.9	50				
SCA 09+32R	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
SCA 09+35R	3	0.35	8.21	570	10.60	1.80	4.12	0.04	57	15.0	136	4.30	127	2.86	28.8	2.1	2.14	27.5	25.4	0.66	285	3.2	1.70	20.6	18.4	1330	13.0	86.0	0.1	750.0	1.00	<0.05	9.8	0.16	0.50	4.8	35	1.7	21.2	52				
SCA 09+40R	76	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SCA 13+57R	6	0.05	9.37	60	1.95	0.63	0.10	<0.02	6	0.8	62	0.15	4	0.34	26.7	0.3	0.21	2.0	3.0	0.03	45	0.2	8.62	6.8	1.4	<10	16.0	8.0	<0.1	135.0	0.60	<0.05	<0.2	0.02	0.04	3.8	4	0.2	2.7	2				
SCA 14+37R	<1	0.20	6.47	300	3.60	0.23	2.00	0.02	33	15.6	123	4.05	72	2.62	16.1	0.8	1.96	15.5	63.8	1.35	440	0.4	2.49	13.2	27.6	190	26.5	111.0	0.3	145.5	0.90	<0.05	6.0	0.16	0.54	3.2	70	0.5	13.1	36				
SCA 16+40R	<1	0.15	4.35	180	5.70	0.10	8.21	0.10	38	8.6	28	2.45	<1	3.30	16.4	3.5	0.65	17.0	16.2	6.56	1160	<0.2	2.05	10.8	12.2	350	2.5	39.0	0.3	132.0	0.55	<0.05	6.4	0.11	0.18	2.0	31	0.3	20.6	120				
SCA 18+90R	<1	0.55	6.68	410	11.15	0.59	0.35	<0.02	47	1.8	103	6.30	4	0.40	21.3	1.5	3.38	21.5	17.4	0.09	115	0.2	2.66	48.0	3.2	80	38.0	176.5	<0.1	114.0	3.60	<0.05	17.8	0.03	0.66	3.2	3	5.0	8.0	8				
SCB 07+84R	19	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SCB 07+94R	78	0.35	8.73	130	2.90	2.34	7.64	<0.02	193	21.6	128	0.85	236	3.48	27.6	1.4	0.25	90.5	10.4	0.80	475	1.8	0.83	24.8	10.8	560	4.5	10.2	0.1	555.0	1.45	0.45	40.0	0.23	0.02	7.0	30	1.8	23.9	44				
SCB 08+12R	3490	1.70	6.80	150	2.80	80.10	7.89	0.12	69	22.0	201	0.40	366	12.55	30.3	2.2	0.10	38.0	8.8	1.14	625	2.2	0.47	19.0	34.0	510	6.5	5.0	0.1	515.0	1.30	10.80	10.6	0.29	0.06	5.0	65	23.4	18.5	52				
SCB 08+59R	18	0.50	5.71	50	6.00	2.68	7.86	0.10	69	21.6	334	1.15	134	4.24	17.3	2.3	0.25	37.0	9.0	1.47	1205	50.9	0.33	15.8	32.2	1300	4.0	17.8	0.1	289.0	0.85	0.35	10.0	0.33	0.10	4.6	97	1340.0	52.6	42				
SCB 09+04R	14	1.35	9.94	50	8.80	3.75	8.58	0.08	224	62.2	92	1.05	601	13.50	43.4	1.6	0.17	128.5	12.4	0.74	510	4.0	0.97	37.2	21.8	430	5.5	8.8	0.1	516.0	2.20	0.65	30.2	0.20	0.06	6.0	26	21.2	24.8	44				
SCB 09+63R	28	0.85	10.75	80	27.60	0.71	12.35	0.14	262	29.8	105	5.20	314	6.73	36.5	2.2	0.28	157.0	33.4	0.90	1115	3.0	1.70	25.8	53.9	600	12.0	12.4	0.1	668.0	0.80	0.20	35.4	0.17	0.08	6.8	40	11.0	16.1	188				
SCB 11+90R	6	0.45	7.81	530	4.25	0.84	10.25	0.08	77	13.2	184	4.05	41	4.07	21.8	2.2	1.89	44.0	18.4	1.51	1040	1.6	1.18	19.8	26.4	360	11.0	76.0	0.3	813.0	1.25	0.10	13.8	0.30	0.34	4.2	79	38.4	22.7	122				
SCB 13+53R	1980	1.35	6.58	90	17.70	66.20	9.82	0.12	86	28.0	74	1.30	314	8.29	23.5	3.1	0.38	41.0	24.0	1.70	1210	1.2	0.96	38.4	35.4	850	6.5	20.2	0.3	745.0	1.55	5.05	14.0	0.28	0.08	6.2	73	58.6	27.9	128				
SCB 13+77R	3	0.50	7.24	750	5.05	0.60	0.40	<0.02	46	0.8	103	8.60	2	0.53	23.3	1.6	4.02	21.5	31.6	0.10	345	0.2	2.56	45.8	2.0	80	55.0	221.0	<0.1	149.0	1.20	<0.05	16.8	0.05	1.16	3.2	5	3.0	10.8	18				
SCB 14+89R	4	0.45	6.62	280	2.60	0.46	7.51	0.08	98	17.0	127	1.85	37	3.20	18.8	2.0	1.44	45.5	10.6	1.56	835	1.2	0.58	28.4	30.6	720	8.5	64.4	0.2	573.0	1.50	<0.05	13.8	0.43	0.28	3.4	81	2.5	34.1	74				
SCC 20+03R	<1	<0.05	6.29	1460	1.25	0.17	1.09	<0.02	114	3.2	146	3.75	21	0.89	12.3	1.1	4.23	60.0	12.0	0.39	100	0.6	1.41	5.6	5.4	170	22.5	130.0	<0.1	295.0	0.30	<0.05	35.0	0.10	0.52	1.4	12	0.5	10.4	12				
SCD 04+54R	2	0.25	3.03	60	7.20	0.78	10.05	0.10	>500	59.2	401	1.45	155	9.12	13.9	3.0	0.33	386.0	7.8	2.61	2050	3.2	0.32	148.5	74.2	4010	2.5	20.4	0.2	127.0	1.40	0.20	159.0	0.61	0.12	11.2	144	4.0	101.0	126				
SCD 06+70R	<1	0.25	5.24	470	1.70	0.25	4.08	0.06	81	12.4	164	2.45	32	2.70	14.6	1.8	2.11	39.0	18.8	1.38	515	2.6	0.73	16.4	21.2	430	11.0	77.4	0.4	316.0	0.85	<0.05	14.0	0.37	0.32	2.2	68	1.1	20.3	64				
SCD 07+05R	<1	<0.05	1.61	60	0.75	0.04	0.66	<0.02	13	3.6	192	1.95	19	0.86	4.0	0.9	0.36	6.0	12.2	0.44	90	1.2	0.38	4.2	7.2	130	1.5	24.6	<0.1	65.7	0.15	<0.05	<0.2	0.11	0.12	0.4	26	0.5	6.3	14				
SCD 07+10R	2	0.50	5.96	40	3.00	1.13	3.11	0.06	100	96.8	113	6.70	348	9.62	23.5	1.3	1.33	45.5	57.6	1.62	880	11.8	1.27	25.0	136.5	1600	4.5	107.5	0.6	167.0	1.50	0.40	13.0	1.39	0.60	6.4	277	1.5	33.3	84				
SCD 10+82R	<1	0.25	5.11	220	1.75	0.31	3.66	0.02	84	20.2	153	2.30	50	3.34	14.7	1.7	1.70	39.0	23.0	1.88	970	1.2	0.79	14.4	31.2	520	8.0	68.0	0.1	110.5	0.80	<0.05	9.6	0.36	0.34	2.0	71	1.0	32.5	58				
SCD 10+88R	8	0.20	6.31	310	1.75	2.01	5.11	0.04	143	15.6	136	3.45	61	3.67	18.2	1.7	2.63	66.5	23.0	1.51	465	1.8	1.07	40.8	20.2	410	11.0	101.0	<0.1	433.0	1.65	0.25	31.4	0.52	0.40	2.8	83	1.8	27.2	74				
SCD 10+99R	2600	1.45	4.37	60	2.35	43.90	7.61	0.08	68	81.2	54	2.40	734	18.75	14.3	2.8	0.28	33.5	13.4	1.73	1255	2.4	0.46	12.4	16.8	1020	4.5	13.2	<0.1															

PERRY RIVER PROJECT 2000
ANALYTICAL DATA

SOIL SAMPLES

Sample Description	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al %	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Ce ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Ge ppm	K %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Nb ppm	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Sb ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm	Th ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm					
SCA 02+50	105	0.45	7.81	670	2.75	0.58	0.89	0.12	161	13.4	58	5.85	30	4.03	23.6	1.3	2.38	58.0	52.2	0.90	455	6.6	1.78	18.6	22.8	740	32.0	116.5	0.6	202.0	1.05	0.05	24.8	0.32	0.66	5.6	79	2.1	18.0	92					
SCA 02+00	<1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		
SCA 02+75	<1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
SCA 03+00	3	0.35	7.67	760	2.20	0.69	1.22	0.04	166	6.4	44	3.60	22	2.79	17.4	1.4	2.96	59.5	27.8	0.74	310	6.8	1.77	11.0	12.6	550	28.5	106.5	0.1	216.0	0.70	0.05	27.2	0.21	0.64	5.4	47	1.6	17.2	48					
SCA 09+25	<1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
SCA 09+50	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
SCA 09+75	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
SCB 08+00	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
SCB 08+25	<1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
SCD 03+00	<1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
SCD 04+25	<1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
SCS 07+50	2	0.35	7.23	940	3.00	1.06	1.21	0.26	167	16.0	45	4.80	25	3.49	20.0	1.2	1.78	78.5	40.8	1.08	470	2.0	1.20	17.2	27.8	950	30.0	80.0	0.1	192.5	0.75	0.05	29.6	0.34	0.44	6.6	63	1.6	24.1	100					
SCS 07+75	2	0.45	8.95	420	5.40	0.90	2.76	0.36	126	43.8	62	5.70	96	5.52	20.8	1.2	1.21	56.5	34.6	1.12	890	2.4	0.96	23.2	82.7	1250	23.5	59.6	<0.1	284.0	1.35	0.15	21.4	0.48	0.40	5.8	83	6.6	30.1	86					
SCS 08+00	39	0.55	8.37	480	3.00	1.92	3.09	0.52	165	34.0	51	6.15	65	5.64	22.8	1.3	1.28	76	27.6	0.86	1400	2.6	1.02	27.8	53.7	1130	29.5	61.2	0.2	312.0	1.40	0.25	23.2	0.49	0.40	4.6	72	2.6	61.3	82					
SCS 08+50	6	0.60	9.43	430	4.60	1.96	2.05	0.24	147	42.6	69	6.55	78	6.66	22.0	1.2	1.66	78	46.6	1.20	660	8.0	0.72	13.6	92.0	1370	20.5	80.4	<0.1	278.0	0.65	0.15	24.4	0.34	0.46	18.8	78	3.2	54.1	92					
SCS 08+75	<1	0.35	7.98	1540	3.00	0.63	3.21	0.16	190	16.2	47	7.70	41	3.76	21.7	1.0	1.85	113	36.8	1.04	405	3.2	0.87	13.4	38.4	970	31.5	75.2	0.1	390.0	0.80	<0.05	32.4	0.30	0.48	7.0	60	1.7	39.9	64					
SCS 09+00	2	0.80	10.10	150	5.30	0.82	5.16	0.44	106	33.8	40	1.25	35	5.71	19.4	0.9	0.57	77.5	13.8	0.49	950	3.4	0.62	13.6	53.9	2650	19.0	22.6	<0.1	798.0	0.80	0.05	16.6	0.35	0.18	20.0	62	2.3	53.4	74					
SCS 09+25	<1	0.30	8.39	340	1.95	0.32	0.76	0.30	41	4.6	19	2.95	13	2.72	19.7	0.8	0.94	20.5	18.6	0.25	275	2.0	1.53	7.0	7.2	750	15.0	30.0	0.4	166.5	0.40	<0.05	6.2	0.27	0.20	2.2	37	0.8	13.9	34					
SCS 09+50	<1	0.35	7.78	390	1.05	0.30	0.69	0.28	53	7.8	58	6.65	41	4.62	20.3	0.8	1.27	28	23.0	0.45	440	5.8	1.38	11.8	8.6	1040	19.0	67.4	0.7	153.5	0.55	<0.05	9.2	0.38	0.40	4.0	69	1.1	11.1	46					
SCS 09+75	<1	0.30	8.26	610	1.55	0.74	0.68	0.14	95	9.0	62	6.20	23	3.77	20.6	1.0	1.79	49.5	36.6	0.69	320	3.4	1.39	14.8	17.8	700	19.5	87.2	0.1	174.5	0.75	<0.05	17.8	0.34	0.48	6.8	65	1.2	14.2	64					
SCS 10+00	<1	0.25	7.74	530	2.20	1.08	0.67	0.22	91	8.2	70	5.95	36	5.09	21.3	0.7	1.65	48.5	30.8	0.79	310	4.4	0.83	15.0	20.6	1050	25.0	84.4	0.1	141.5	0.75	0.05	20.8	0.33	0.44	5.8	70	1.4	12.7	68					
SCS 10+25	<1	0.35	8.01	660	2.70	0.81	1.06	0.16	98	12.8	46	6.50	22	3.72	25.4	0.9	1.80	50.5	40.6	0.68	495	6.4	1.74	13.6	20.0	730	27.0	79.4	0.2	231.0	0.75	0.05	17.6	0.37	0.40	5.6	59	2.7	18.4	64					
SCS 10+50	<2	0.80	8.05	680	2.85	0.88	1.77	0.34	171	15.8	79	4.50	23	3.55	16.3	0.9	1.91	74.5	54.8	0.96	605	4.6	1.23	12.2	42.6	1460	28.5	84.4	0.1	289.0	0.60	<0.05	25.0	0.24	0.46	24.6	57	1.9	22.7	88					
SCS 10+60	<2	0.40	7.58	570	3.20	3.44	0.55	0.30	86	4.4	41	3.50	14	3.02	18.8	0.9	1.60	44	23.8	0.58	220	2.2	0.94	17.8	11.0	550	28.5	80.6	0.3	143.5	1.30	0.10	18.0	0.20	0.42	4.4	42	1.3	14.3	38					
SCS 26+75	<1	0.25	7.75	610	1.75	0.54	0.81	0.32	113	7.2	69	4.50	14	3.61	22.7	1.0	1.74	61	20.2	0.64	380	2.2	1.48	17.0	15.2	840	23.0	86.6	0.1	213.0	0.75	0.05	21.0	0.45	0.40	2.6	91	1.1	13.1	58					
SCS 27+00	<1	0.45	8.43	520	2.75	0.61	0.82	0.46	138	11.8	65	6.45	17	4.47	27.4	1.2	1.46	77	83.8	1.27	520	3.2	1.33	21.2	22.6	820	28.0	69.2	0.1	160.0	1.05	<0.05	24.0	0.41	0.42	4.6	70	1.5	19.1	126					
SCS 27+20	<1	0.60	8.40	660	2.80	0.82	1.11	0.24	109	5.6	45	6.50	16	3.04	22.6	1.0	1.92	83.5	55.2	0.56	325	2.8	1.89	16.0	14.8	900	31.0	73.8	0.2	250.0	0.80	<0.05	21.8	0.38	0.44	8.2	57	1.7	21.3	86					
SCS 27+50	<1	0.45	7.42	590	2.05	0.67	1.23	0.48	109	9.2	28	5.85	14	2.73	22.6	1.2	1.77	55.5	27.6	0.52	1610	5.6	2.18	13.6	10.0	930	25.5	69.6	0.3	275.0	0.75	<0.05	18.8	0.37	0.46	4.8	50	2.0	16.3	54					
SCS 27+75	<1	0.40	8.34	490	1.85	0.85	1.10	0.16	84	8.2	30	4.95	16	2.64	20.5	1.0	1.50	45	28.8	0.52	730	3.0	1.98	11.4	9.6	870	22.5	62.2	0.3	233.0	0.55	<0.05	16.0	0.34	0.34	4.0	52	1.2	14.3	58					
SCS 27+91	<2	0.25	8.56	490	3.35	1.93	0.43	0.60	155	10.6	71	10.55	32	5.39	26.5	0.9	1.90	71.5	65.2	0.90	255	5.2	1.03	19.6	39.8	610	29.5	94.2	<0.1	131.0	1.00	0.10	27.8	0.33	0.54	4.4	77	2.4	12.7	98					

00-37 P9.32

**GQ PROPERTY
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

Sample Number	Description	Au ppb	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Te ppm	W ppm	Other ppm
PR 046R	Field: Float near PR-46 stream sample Hand Specimen: Green and pinkish, limonitic weathered, siliceous rock comprised of quartz and pale green mafics (pyroxenes). Disseminations and stringers of very fine-grained sooty sulphides (pyrite?) + pyrrhotite. Trace chalcopyrite. Noted gypsum on fractures/cavities. Weak carbonate. Very weakly magnetic. Sample is quite fluorescent under UV light.	47	11.8	233	0.65	2120	Be=64.3
PR 64AR	Field: Creek float near SCS 25+00 Hand Specimen: Limonitic, fine-grained, quartz-feldspar rich metamorphic rock.	<1	0.10	13	<0.05	0.5	
PR 68R	Field: Float from silt sample site. Hand Specimen: White, medium-grained, quartz rich granitic gneiss. Quartz 75%, white feldspar 20%, biotite 5%. No carbonate, No sulphides.						
PR 91R	Field: Float. Near helicopter camp and at PR 91 stream site. Hand Specimen: Weakly banded, green-grey, fine-grained siliceous rock (calc-silicate) with disseminated pyrrhotite 3-4%. Local bands of greater sulphide content. Moderately magnetic.	15	1.77	221	0.65	1100	
PR 97R	Field: Float. Upstream of PR 78 stream anomaly Hand Specimen: Rusty float (composite) of calc-silicate and amphibolite gneiss. Disseminated pyrrhotite.	3	1.19	92	0.15	2.1	
PRM 69R	Field: Float from sample site. Hand Specimen: Grey, medium-grained, possible calc-silicate gneiss(?). Appears to be comprised of feldspar, quartz and pale green silicate (?). Distinctive features of rock are horizons of flaky graphite and disseminated/fracture pyrrhotite and pyrite. Sulphides average 3-4% locally >5%. Non-magnetic. No carbonate.						
SCA 08+31R	Field: Subrounded 15 cm float cobble at 3 m level in till on Spur "A". Hand Specimen: Rusty, weathered, green, medium-grained, classic looking "granular textured" calc-silicate adjacent to a more massive siliceous calc-silicate. The latter is predominantly comprised of grey-green scapolite (?) with disseminated pyrrhotite 1-2%. Weakly magnetic, no carbonate. The "granular" layer is comprised of dark green crystals of amphibole (25%), spheroidal grains (1-1.5cm) of white and yellowish scapolite (40%), patches and grains of quartz (15%). Remainder comprised of pyrite (after pyrrhotite) 15%. This section of rock is non-magnetic and has no carbonate. Note: This sample is very similar to WP 032 showing 500 m to the west along Spur B.	3090	159.00	386	16.80	14.8	Ag= 1.35
SCA 09+12R	Field: Subrounded float cobble (15 cm) in till at 2.5 - 3m deep. Hand Specimen: Dark green, medium-grained, mafic rock. Comprised largely of green pyroxene and lesser amounts of scapolite. Disseminated pyrite 2-3% and traces of chalcopyrite. Non-magnetic, no carbonate.						

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**GQ PROPERTY
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

Sample Number	Description	Au ppb	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Te ppm	W ppm	Other ppm
SCA 09+21R	Field: Subrounded float cobble (15 cm) at 2.5-3.0 metres in till. Hand Specimen: Rusty, weathered, greenish, medium-grained calc-silicate comprised predominantly of pale green-grey scapolite. Lesser quartz. 3%+. Disseminated pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite. Cut by 0.5 cm quartz vein. Weakly magnetic. No carbonate.						
SCA 09+31R	Field: Subangular to sub-rounded 10 cm cobble. Float occurrence in till. Hand Specimen: Dark green, medium-grained, well-mineralized calc-silicate comprised primarily of greenish diopside and white, pale grey scapolite. Abundant disseminated sulphides (5%+), pyrrhotite (pyrite) and moderate amounts of chalcopyrite ($\leq 0.5\%$). Very weakly magnetic, no carbonate.						
SCA 09+32R	Field: 15 cm cobble in till (~20 cm deep) Hand Specimen: Pale green and white calc-silicate cut by irregular quartz vein. Primary minerals are scapolite, quartz, and possible diopside. Disseminated pyrrhotite 0.5-1%. Non-magnetic.	7					
SCA 09+35R	Field: Angular boulder (35 cm) at 1 m in till sheet. Hand Specimen: Rusty, weathered, white to grey. biotitic gneiss cut by milky quartz feldspar vein. Irregular, fine-grained blebs of pyrite in gneiss (1-1.5%). Minor pyrite in vein. No carbonate, non-magnetic.	3	1.80	127	<0.05	1.7	
SCA 09+40	Field: One of several pieces of float along road. Pieces up to 35 x 50 cm. Hand Specimen: Greenish calc-silicate gneiss with distinct granular texture comprised of quartz scapolite with interstitial black sooty sulphides (25%) that may be pyrite-marcasite. Layer of pinkish feldspar-quartz with disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite fracture fillings. Moderately magnetic (sulphide rich layer).	76					
SCA 09+44R(1)	Field: Float in ditch along Spur "A" Hand Specimen: Dark green, medium-grained rock with carbonate-like weathered surface of resistant brown-green minerals with relief. This is a carbonate rich layer adjacent to dark green, medium-grained calc-silicate.						
SCA 09+44R(2)	Field: Float in ditch line. Hand Specimen: Green, medium-grained. Comprised of dark green pyroxene (diopside), amphibole and lesser scapolite and quartz. 1-1.5% disseminated pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite. Granular texture similar to mineralized zones (i.e. WP 032). Rock has 1 cm bed of marble attached which shows on weathered surface crystals of amber coloured scapolite and dark green amphibole. Weakly magnetic, no carbonate except in marble layer.						
SCA 13+57R	Field: Road cut outcrop of rusty, feldspar rich dyke with occasional quartz veinlets. Hand Specimen: Weakly limonitic, buff coloured, fine-grained, feldspar rich intrusive (aplitic) 85%+ white feldspar. Remainder is quartz grains and one thin quartz veinlet. Several open spaces (mariolitic cavities). Trace oxide coated pyrite. No carbonate.	6	0.63	4	<0.05	0.2	

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**GQ PROPERTY
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

Sample Number	Description	Au ppb	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Te ppm	W ppm	Other ppm
SCA 16+40R	Field: Road cut exposure of greenish gneiss(?) adjacent to pegmatite with local aphanitic sections. Fault (slickensides) Attitude = 165°/65°W. Hand Specimen: Mottled white and green rock comprised of 70% milky white mineral (hardness less than knife). No good crystal cleavage noted. Remainder is pale green crystalline material that resembles an amphibole in crystal form (hardness less than knife). 2-3% amber mineral (stubby crystals) (hardness greater than knife) possibly sphene. Trace dark brown adamantine elongate crystals. Also hardness greater than knife.	<1	0.10	<1	<0.05	0.3	Be=11.15 Ta=3.60
SCA 18+90R	Field: Road cut outcrop of coarse pegmatite with local concentrations of <i>tourmaline</i> . Random grab over 7 metres Hand Specimen: White, coarse-grained pegmatite comprised predominantly of white feldspar (80%) with remainder being quartz and ~5-8% black tourmaline. No carbonate.	<1	0.59	4	<0.05	5.0	
SCA 20+04R	Field: Road outcrop of calc-silicate gneiss cut by rusty pegmatite and minor quartz vein. Hand Specimen: Pale green-grey, fine to medium-grained calc-silicate gneiss comprised primarily of feldspar, quartz and possible tremolite. Trace sulphides.						
SCA 20+94R	Field: Road outcrop of rusty intrusive near coarse pegmatite. Hand Specimen: Rusty, weathered, buff coloured, fine to medium-grained, felsic intrusive (granodiorite). No mafic minerals. Scattered grains of sericite. No carbonate.						
SCB 07+84	Field: Subangular 15 cm float cobble at 3m depth in till. Hand Specimen: Mottled pale green and pinkish calc-silicate comprised of scapolite-quartz-diopside(?). Disseminated clots of pyrrhotite 105 mm (2%). Weakly magnetic, no carbonate.	19					
SCB 07+94	Field: Subangular to angular 10-12 cm float at 2.5-3 m depth in till sheet.	78	2.34	236	0.45	1.8	
SCB 08+12	Field: Angular 15 cm float at 3m in till sheet. Hand Specimen: Greenish, medium-grained, quartz-scapolite-actinolite pyrrhotite rich gneiss. Distinct layered appearance to rock and sulphide bands. Pyrrhotite ~15-20%. Minor chalcopyrite. Moderately magnetic. No carbonate.	3490	80.10	366	10.80	23.4	
SCB 08+59	Field: Very angular rusty float cobble at least 2m in till sheet Hand Specimen: Pale pinkish green, medium-grained calc-silicate comprised largely of scapolite and quartz attached to piece of fine-grained feldspar-quartz-biotite gneiss. Orange quartz "seam" parallel to metamorphic fabric. 1-2% disseminated pyrrhotite. Weakly magnetic. No carbonate.	18	2.68	134	0.35	1340.0	
SCB 09+04	Field: Subrounded, rusty 15x30 cm float at 2.5 m in till sheet. Hand Specimen: Green-grey, medium-grained calc-silicate comprised largely of scapolite and quartz. 30% pyrrhotite found between grains in semi-massive clots. Minor chalcopyrite. Moderately magnetic. No carbonate.	14	3.75	601	0.65	21.2	
SCB 09+63	Field: Several pieces of angular rusty float up to 15 cm across.	28	0.71	314	0.20	11.0	

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**GQ PROPERTY
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

Sample Number	Description	Au ppb	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Te ppm	W ppm	Other ppm
	Hand Specimen: Greenish, m. grained, distinctly granular calc-silicate comprised of quartz, scapolite/diopside. 2-3% dissem. pyrrhotite. Weak-moderately magnetic, no carb.						
SCB 11+90R	Field: Cobbles/boulders of angular, weathered carbonate rock. Composite over 1.5 m. Hand Specimen: Weakly limonitic, pale green, medium-grained "granular" marble. Disseminated pyrrhotite (1.5%), trace chalcopyrite. Green, rounded grains disseminated throughout (hardness less than knife).	6	0.84	41	0.10	38.4	
SCB 13+53R	Field: Outcrop of siliceous horizon 5 metres east of WP 032. Both WP 032 and this rock truncated by 2 metre aplitic dyke and 1.5 metre pegmatite. This sample was taken as 0.6 m chip and is at stratigraphic base of WP 032 horizon. Hand Specimen: Moderately limonite stained, medium-grained, pale green-brown calc-silicate gneiss comprised of quartz and pale green pyroxene (diopside). Disseminated pyrrhotite ~1-1.5%. Non-magnetic, weak carbonate.	1980	66.20	314	5.05	58.6	Ag=1.35 Be=17.70
SCB 13+77R	Field: Outcrop of pegmatite immediately above fine-grained granitic dykes. Hand Specimen: White, coarse-grained, feldspar rich pegmatite. Milky orthoclase grains to 1 cm ±. Irregular scattered clots of biotite and minor muscovite. No sulphides/carbonate	3	0.60	2	<0.05	3.0	
SCB 14+89R	Field: Creek bed and road cut exposure of layered calc-silicate. Hand Specimen: Pale green-grey, fine to medium-grained, strongly siliceous calc-silicate. Layered appearance. Some fracture planes show abundant flakes of graphite. Disseminations of pyrrhotite weakly oriented along laminae (~2%). Weakly magnetic.	4	0.46	37	<0.05	2.5	
SCC 21+43R	Field: Road cut outcrop of rusty mafic gneiss. Hand Specimen: Rusty, weathered, dark green-grey, fine-grained, amphibolite gneiss. Comprised of feldspar, quartz, amphibole, and biotite. Minor pyrite (1%), trace magnetite and unidentified lustrous black mineral. Mon magnetic. No carbonate.						
SCS 02+90R	Field: Outcrop Hand Specimen: White to pale green, coarse-grained muscovite granite. 80% white Kspar quartz, 5% muscovite. Trace garnet and green waxy material on fracture/shear. Very minor pyrite/pyrrhotite noted. Non-magnetic. No carbonate.	3	1.16	<1	<0.05	6.3	
SCS 03+66R	Field: Outcrop along road. Hand Specimen: Limonite stained, fine to medium-grained, biotite gneiss. Predominate minerals are orthoclase with 20% ± quartz. Red-brown biotite. Rock cut by conformable quartz veinlet (≤1 cm). Disseminated, fine-grained pyrite (marcasite), locally platy. Sulphides ~3-4%. Trace chalcopyrite and lustrous black metallic unknown mineral. No carbonate. Non-magnetic.	<1	0.49	162	<0.05	1.1	
SCS 05+36R	Field: Float along road Hand Specimen: Subangular to subrounded boulder on road bank. Rusty, weathering, pale green-white siliceous rock with disseminations and irregular patches of pyrrhotite. Trace	<1	0.40	84	0.05	2.0	Mo=6

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**GQ PROPERTY
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

Sample Number	Description	Au ppb	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Te ppm	W ppm	Other ppm
	chalcopyrite. Sulphides ~2-3%. Some sulphides decomposed to sooty material. Several grains of silvery, very fine-grained metallic (molybdenite?) Wk magnetic. No carbonate.						
SCS 07+78R	Field: Float boulder (30 cm) of very rusty sulphide rich calc-silicate. Hand Specimen: Brown (rusty), medium to coarse-grained calc-silicate containing abundant brownish and green hexagonal crystals. Amber crystals of mineral with near 90° cleavage (scapolite). "Platy" sulphides possibly pyrite (marcasite) 15%+. Non-magnetic.						
SCS 08+81R	Field: Outcrop. Sample across 10 cm. Hand Specimen: Sulphide band adjacent to marble and calc-silicate band. Green-grey, fine to medium grained quartz-feldspar-pyrrhotite zone. Disseminated to crude lenses of pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite. Total sulphides 5-7%. Mod. magnetic. No carbonate.	2	3.30	477	0.75	23.0	
SCS 09+40R	Field: Outcrop. Sample across 10 cm. Hand Specimen: Sulphide band adjacent to marble and calc-silicate band. Green-grey, fine to medium grained quartz-feldspar-pyrrhotite zone. Disseminated to crude lenses of pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite. Sulphides 5-7%. Very weakly magnetic. No carbonate.	76	6.9	57	0.70	2	
SCS 10+18R	Field: Outcrop Hand Specimen: Pale-green, medium-grained, silicified, bleached rock containing disseminated pyrrhotite (~2-3%) and very minor chalcopyrite. Very weakly magnetic.						
SCS 10+25R	Field: Float fragment ~25 cm. Hand Specimen: Limonite stained, subangular, pyrrhotite rich float fragments in a pale grey-brown, fine-grained silicified rock. Disseminated pyrrhotite 3-5%. Also present are flakes of dark grey graphite. Very weakly magnetic. No carbonate.	2980	156.00	502	16.45	27.0	Ag=1.85 Mo=9.2
SCS 10+35R	Field: Outcrop Hand Specimen: Rusty, weathered pale green-grey, medium-grained calc-silicate largely comprised of pale green diopside, lesser quartz, possible scapolite. 3-4% disseminated pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite. Weakly magnetic, no carbonate.	3	7.47	54	0.15	2.2	
SCS 10+50R	Field: Float Hand Specimen: Rusty weathering, angular, pale green-grey, fine-grained siliceous rock (quartz>feldspar). Disseminations and irregular clots of fine-grained pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite. Total sulphides ~5-6%. Weakly magnetic. No carbonate.	5	2.10	160	0.35	2.0	Mo=10.6
SCS 11+50R	Field: Road outcrop of biotite gneiss. Sample across 0.5 metres of pyrrhotite bearing gneiss. Trace green calc-silicate. Hand Specimen: Purplish-grey, fine to medium-grained, quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss. Trace pyrrhotite ≤1%. Weakly magnetic, no carbonate.	4	0.20	65	0.05	3.9	
SCS 11+82R	Field: Road cut outcrop of rusty gneiss. Hand Specimen: Rusty, weathered, platy, quartz-sillimanite-garnet biotite gneiss.						

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**GQ PROPERTY
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

Sample Number	Description	Au ppb	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Te ppm	W ppm	Other ppm
	Sillimanite as white needle-like crystals in biotitic layers.						
SCS 16+38R	Field: Outcrop sample across 2 metres of soft weathered material. Hand Specimen: Bright orange-brown decomposed zone in road cut. Local green-grey clayey gouge zones with rotting granite fragments. Non-magnetic. No carbonate.	<1	2.20	11	<0.05	1.0	
SCS 17+35R	Field: Outcrop Hand Specimen: White to pale grey, medium to coarse grained granite with minor biotite. Limonite halos around disseminated unidentified fine-grained mineral. Sulphides <1%. Non-magnetic. No carbonate.						
SCS 25+15R	Field: Outcrop Hand Specimen: Sample across one metre of decomposed biotite schist cut by granitic dykes/sills. Weakly magnetic. No carbonate.	<1	0.20	30	<0.05	1.0	
SCS 27+00R	Field: Float Hand Specimen: Limonite stained subangular calc-silicate boulder (55 cm). Green, crudely banded, fine-grained siliceous rock comprised of pale green feldspar (?), quartz and mafic minerals. Disseminated throughout are pyrrhotite and pyrite 5%+. Also contained within this boulder are semi-massive sulphides (pyrrhotite 40%) in an actinolite rich zone. Trace chalcopryrite. Moderately magnetic. No carbonate.	150	72.20	403	3.05	1.0	
WP 196	Field: Outcrop along Gorge Creek road at km 64.	<1	0.45	270	0.05	4.7	V=274
WP 231R	Field: Steep talus slope east of Spur A. Composite of rusty float fragments. Hand Specimen: Green, medium-grained calc-silicate with granular texture and disseminated pyrrhotite. Pieces of marble attached. Some pieces to 50 cm across.	39	1.10	646	0.35	16.4	
WP 235R	Field: Float boulder (0.60m) on Anstey 1 claim. Hand Specimen: Intensely rusty amphibolite-garnet-gneiss (calc-silicate?) with disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite (10-15%).	13	1.23	235	0.25	6.9	
WP 237AR	Field: Float Hand Specimen: Rusty amphibolite/calc-silicate with dissem. pyrrhotite, minor cpy.	5	0.23	319	0.20	2.9	
WP 240	Field: Outcrop at top of pass due east of helicopter camp. Hand Specimen: Very rusty feldspar-quartz-biotite gneiss with graphite on fracture faces.	<1	2.44	55	0.85	131.0	Ta=2.75
WP 241	Field: Outcrop of very rusty sulphide zone between pegmatite and marble. Hand Specimen: Very limonitic pyrrhotite rich calc-silicate with minor chalcopryrite. Looks much like zones further west.	30	2.51	475	0.90	141.0	Ag=1.3 Ta=3.1
WP 243	Field: Float in talus slope Hand Specimen: Very limonitic calc-silicate with disseminated pyrrhotite.	5	1.49	895	0.90	3.8	Ag=1.35
WP 267	Field: Float cobbles (10-12 cm) on talus slope in NE corner of Anstey 1 claim. Hand Specimen: Semi-massive pyrrhotite with minor chalcopryrite.	<2					

Note: PR=Rock sample at stream site SCA=Spur "A" SCB=Spur "B" SCC=Spur "C" SCD=Spur "D" SCS=Second Creek South Road

APPENDIX C

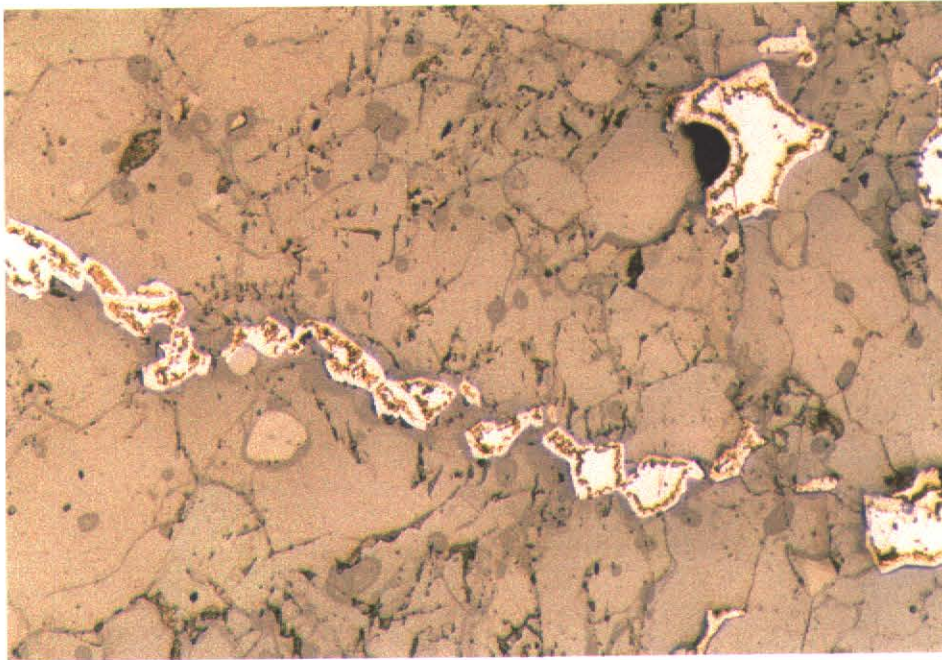
PETROGRAPHIC REPORT

Geoquest Consulting Ltd.

2 samples

**Prepared by K.E. Northcote & Associates
for Vancouver Petrographics
June 30, 2000**

[1] SCS-10+25R
Calc Silicate Gneiss



Photomicrograph 00R XV 0 Reflected light
Scale 0.1 mm _____
Pictured: pyrrhotite vein

Summary Description

Granular, partly interlocking calc-silicate rock with weak gneissic compositional banding. Textures visible in the offcut suggest tight, isoclinal folds. Principal minerals are clinopyroxene, quartz, scapolite, plagioclase, sphene, and pyrrhotite. Much of the pyrrhotite appears as interstitial grains among the silicates, but a discontinuous vein-like structure (vein segment) is also noted cutting across the dominant fabric of the rock. Chalcopyrite is associated with the pyrrhotite. Pyrrhotite is partly altered to fine pyrite+marcasite.

Microscopic Description

Transmitted Light

Quartz; 30-35%, anhedral (0.1 to ~3 mm). Granular, interlocking, mostly with strained extinction.

Clinopyroxene; 25-30%, anhedral (0.1 to ~4 mm). Granular, interlocking texture with quartz, plagioclase, and scapolite. Optical properties consistent with a calcic clinopyroxene -- probably diopsidic (electron microprobe analysis could determine composition if necessary).

Scapolite; 25-30%, anhedral to subhedral (0.1 to ~4 mm). Interlocking, with quartz, plagioclase, pyroxene, in some cases surrounding pyroxene. Optical properties (parallel extinction, uniaxial (-) interference figure, moderate relief, and second order birefringence) are consistent with scapolite with a calcic composition (*i.e.* meionite).

Plagioclase; $\leq 10\%$, anhedral (0.1 to ~3 mm). Interlocking with quartz, albite twinned. Maximum extinction angles of twins normal to (010) is $\sim 30\text{-}35^\circ$ indicating compositions as calcic as bytownite.

Sphene; 2-4%, subhedral to euhedral (0.01 to 0.5 mm). Scattered, mainly in and around pyroxene.

K-feldspar; $\leq 1\%$, anhedral (0.1 to 0.5 mm). Granular, partly interlocking as for the quartz and other feldspars. Localized in a narrow segregation.

Epidote; $\leq 1\%$, anhedral (0.01 to 0.3 mm). Fairly sparsely scattered in small aggregates with scapolite and typically with sphene. In one case intergrown with graphite.

Reflected Light

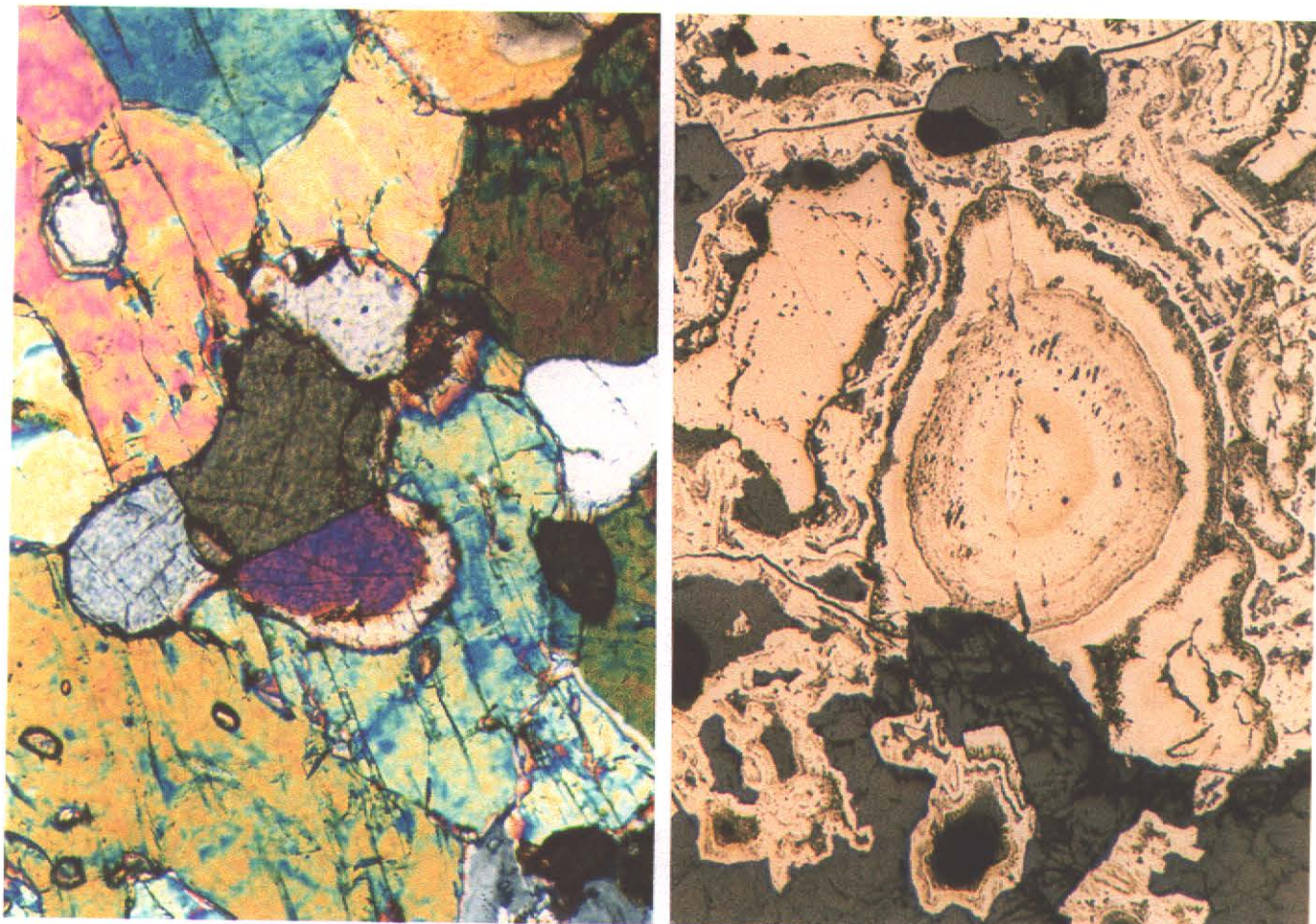
Pyrrhotite; 3-5%, anhedral (0.01 to ~3 mm). Scattered blebs enclosed by quartz or interstitial, particularly among pyroxene. A linear string of pyrrhotite grains is suggestive of a recrystallized or disrupted vein.

Pyrite-marcasite; 1-2%, anhedral (microcrystalline). Fine-grained alteration rims surrounding pyrrhotite.

Chalcopyrite; traces+, anhedral (< 0.01 to 0.2 mm). Found with pyrrhotite.

Graphite; traces, subhedral (0.01 to 0.1 mm). Found with epidote.

[2] WR-032R
Calc Silicate Gneiss



Photomicrographs 00R XV 6 and 9 Cross polarized and Reflected light

Scale 0.1 mm _____

Pictured (6): pyroxene surrounded by scapolite

Pictured (9): pyrite+marcasite after pyrrhotite; some pyrrhotite cores remain

Summary Description

Calc-silicate rock with some gneissic compositional banding. Consists mainly of clinopyroxene, scapolite, plagioclase, and pyrrhotite (or pyrite+marcasite after pyrrhotite), which is interstitial to the pyroxene or in roughly layer-parallel patches enclosing euhedral to subhedral pyroxene and scapolite. Chalcopyrite is associated with the pyrrhotite. Quartz is sparse to absent in this section

Microscopic Description

Transmitted Light

Clinopyroxene; 45-50%, anhedral to subhedral (0.1 to ~2 mm). Granular, partly interlocking with pyroxene, scapolite, plagioclase. Scapolite and plagioclase commonly enclose, or partly enclose the pyroxene.

Scapolite; 25-30%, anhedral to subhedral (0.1 to ~3 mm). Partly interlocking with pyroxene and in some cases partly surrounding granular pyroxene. Optical properties suggest a calcic composition.

Plagioclase; <7%, anhedral (0.05 to 0.5 mm). Partly interlocking, but mainly interstitial to pyroxene. Albite twinned, with labradorite compositions estimated optically by maximum extinction angles of twins normal to (010).

Sphene; 2-4%, subhedral to euhedral (0.01 to ~ 3 mm). Scattered, mainly in and around pyroxene.

Epidote; $\leq 1\%$, anhedral (0.01 to 0.5 mm). Small irregular aggregates among the pyroxene and scapolite, in some cases partly surrounding pyroxene.

Amphibole; <1%, subhedral (0.1 to ~1 mm). Enclosed by pyrite-marcasite after pyrrhotite.

Apatite; traces, subhedral (0.1 to 0.3 mm). a few grains enclosed by pyrrhotite or pyrite-marcasite after pyrrhotite.

Reflected Light

Pyrite-marcasite; 7-10% (microcrystalline). Fine pyritic mixture with bird's eye textures replacing pyrrhotite. Forms bands parallel to the rough gneissic banding in the rock. Encloses euhedral or subhedral grains of pyroxene, sphene, scapolite, and minor amphibole.

Pyrrhotite; 3-5%, anhedral (0.091 to 0.3 mm). Some pyrrhotite remnants are found as cores in the fine-grained pyrite-marcasite.

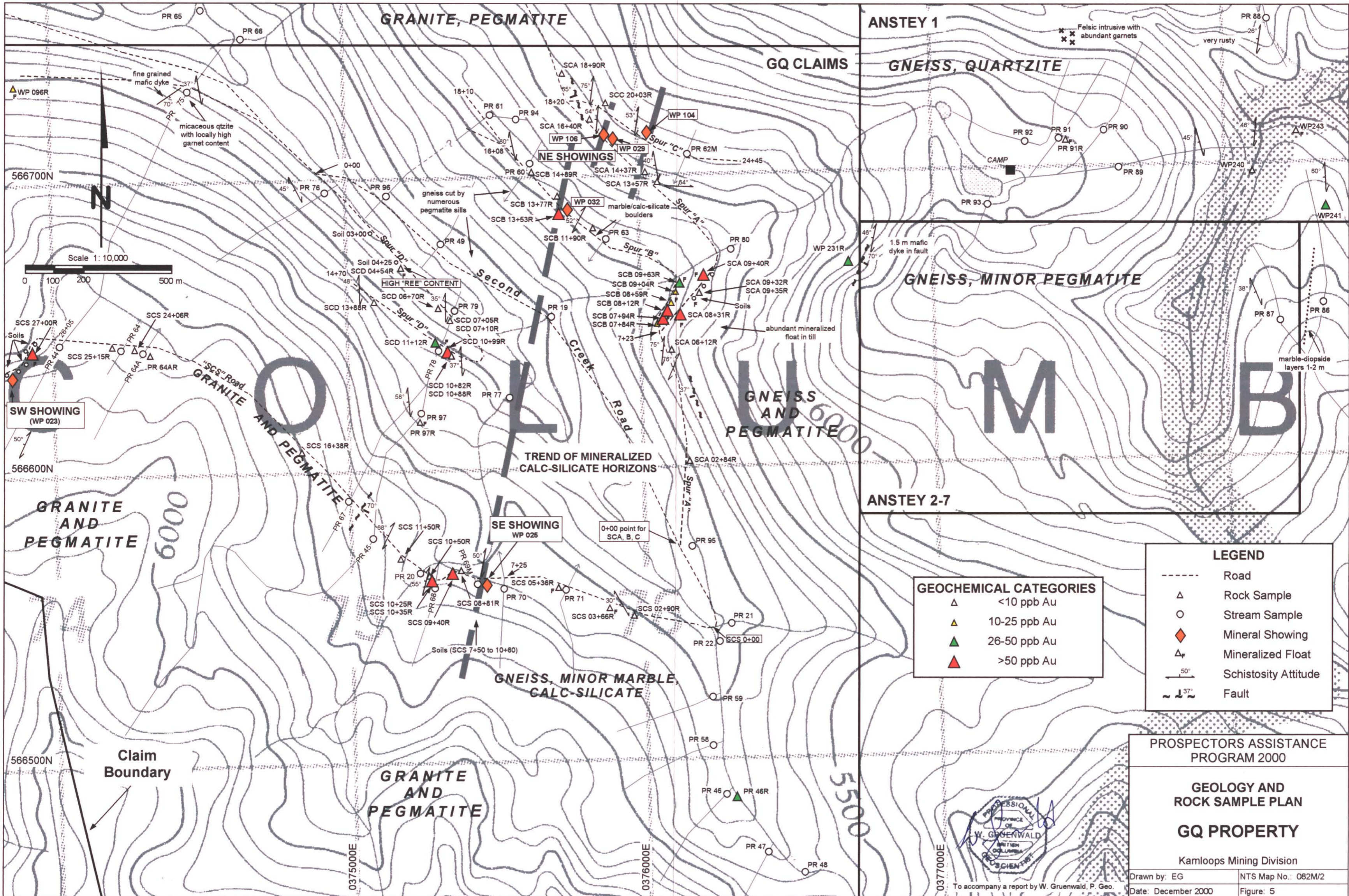
Chalcopyrite; <2%, anhedral (<0.01 to 0.2 mm). Found with pyrrhotite, or more commonly, pyrite-marcasite after pyrrhotite.

Rutile; traces, anhedral (<0.1 mm). Small blebs in sphene.

APPENDIX D

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GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES

△	<10 ppb Au
▲	10-25 ppb Au
▲	26-50 ppb Au
▲	>50 ppb Au

LEGEND

---	Road
△	Rock Sample
○	Stream Sample
◆	Mineral Showing
△	Mineralized Float
50°	Schistosity Attitude
~ ~	Fault

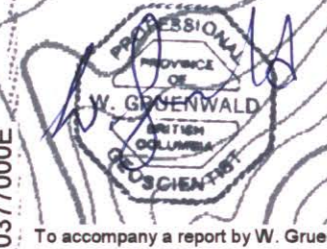
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 2000

GEOLOGY AND ROCK SAMPLE PLAN

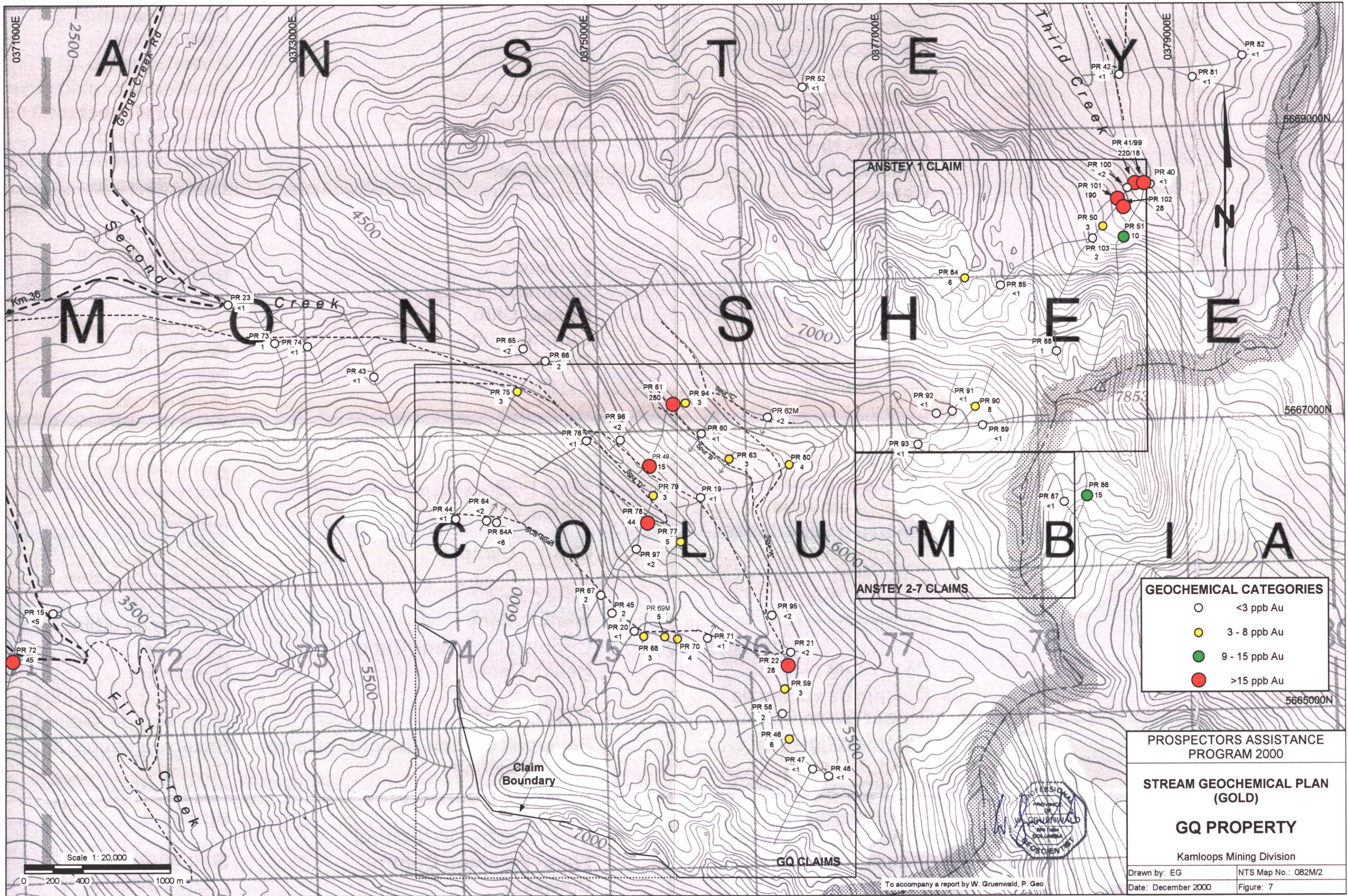
GQ PROPERTY

Kamloops Mining Division

Drawn by: EG NTS Map No.: 082M/2
 Date: December 2000 Figure: 5

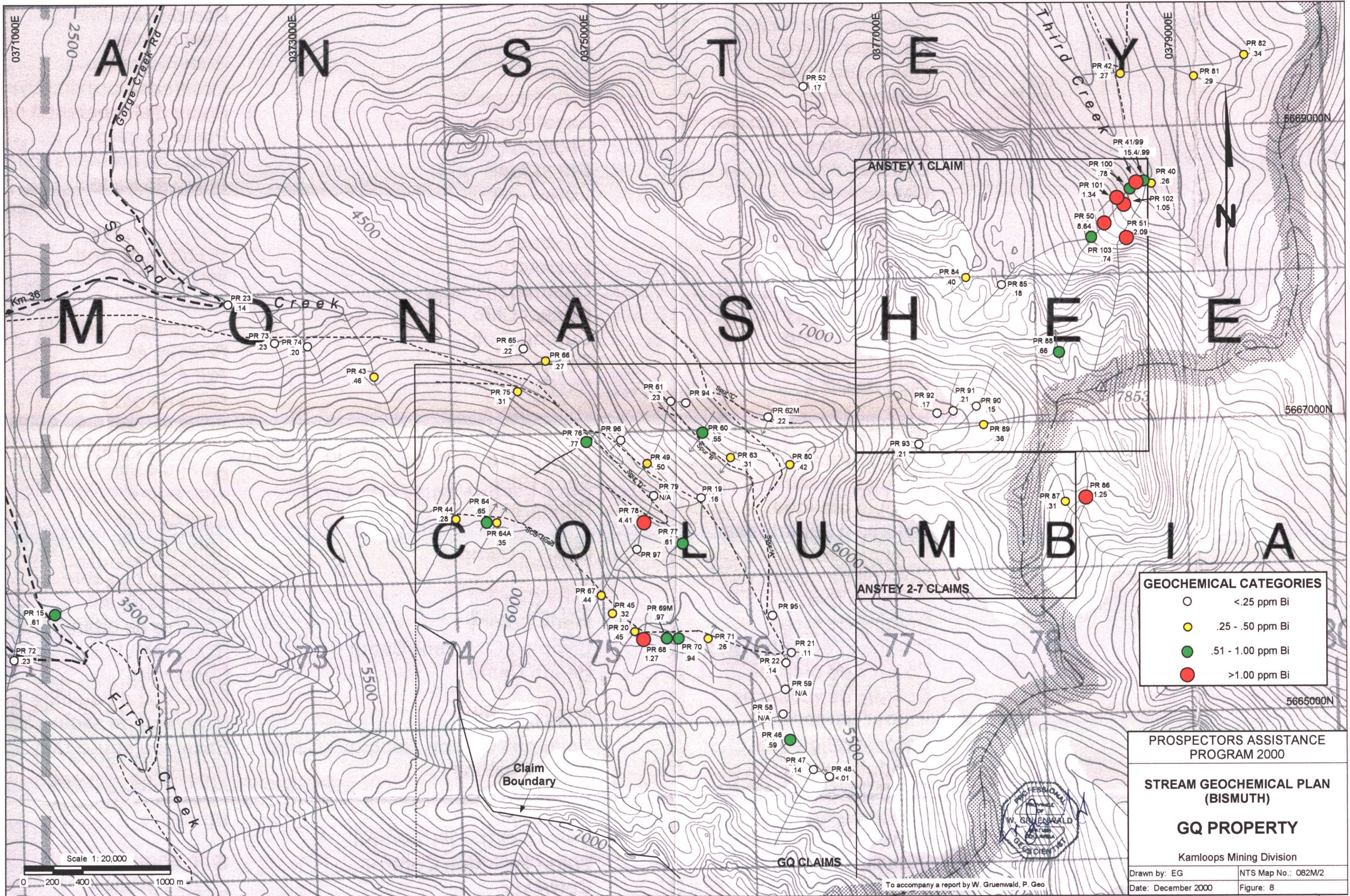


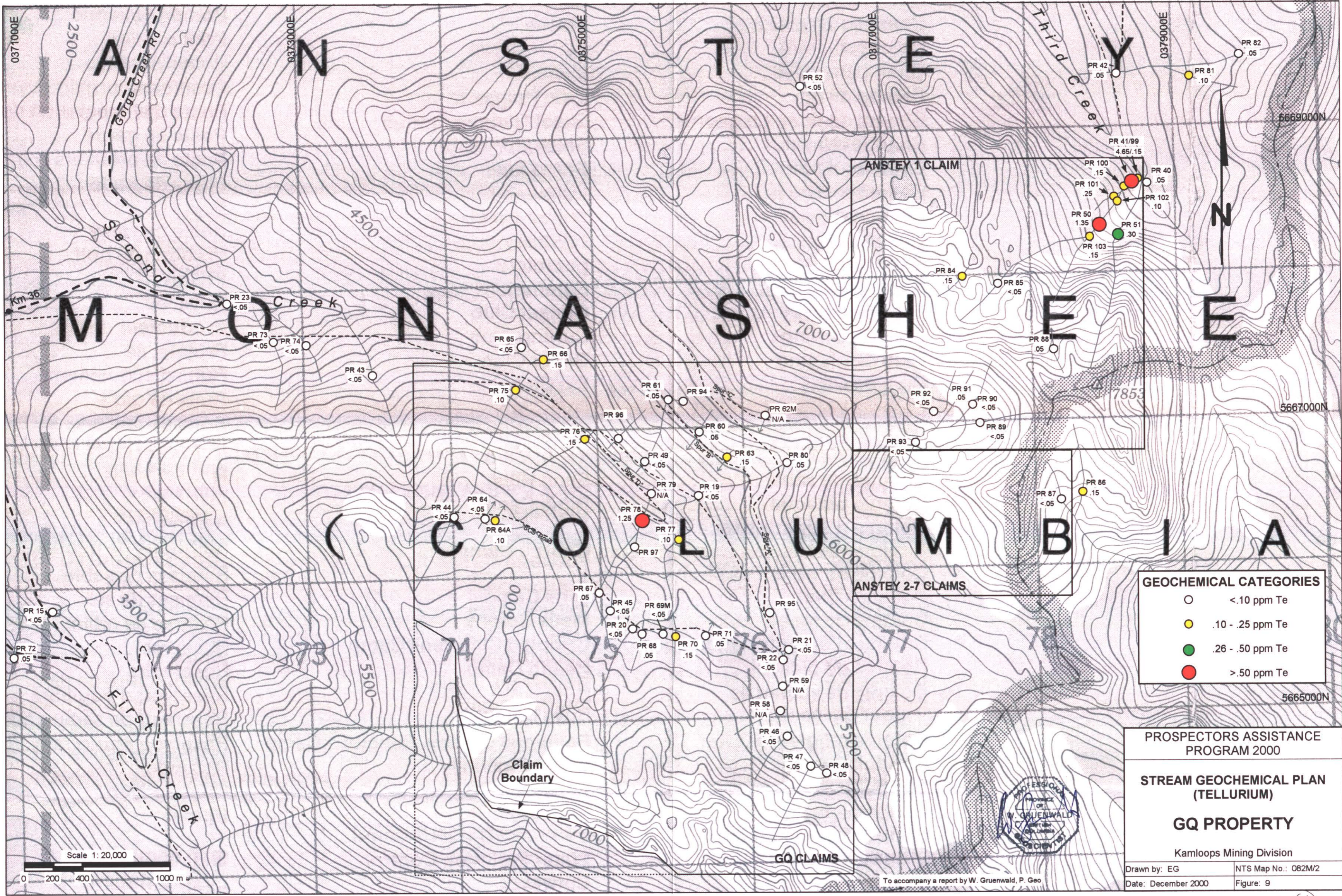
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo.



00-37 (2)

CR





GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES

○	<.10 ppm Te
●	.10 - .25 ppm Te
●	.26 - .50 ppm Te
●	>.50 ppm Te

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 2000

STREAM GEOCHEMICAL PLAN (TELLURIUM)

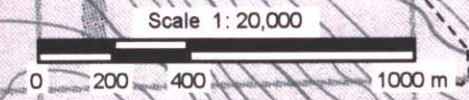
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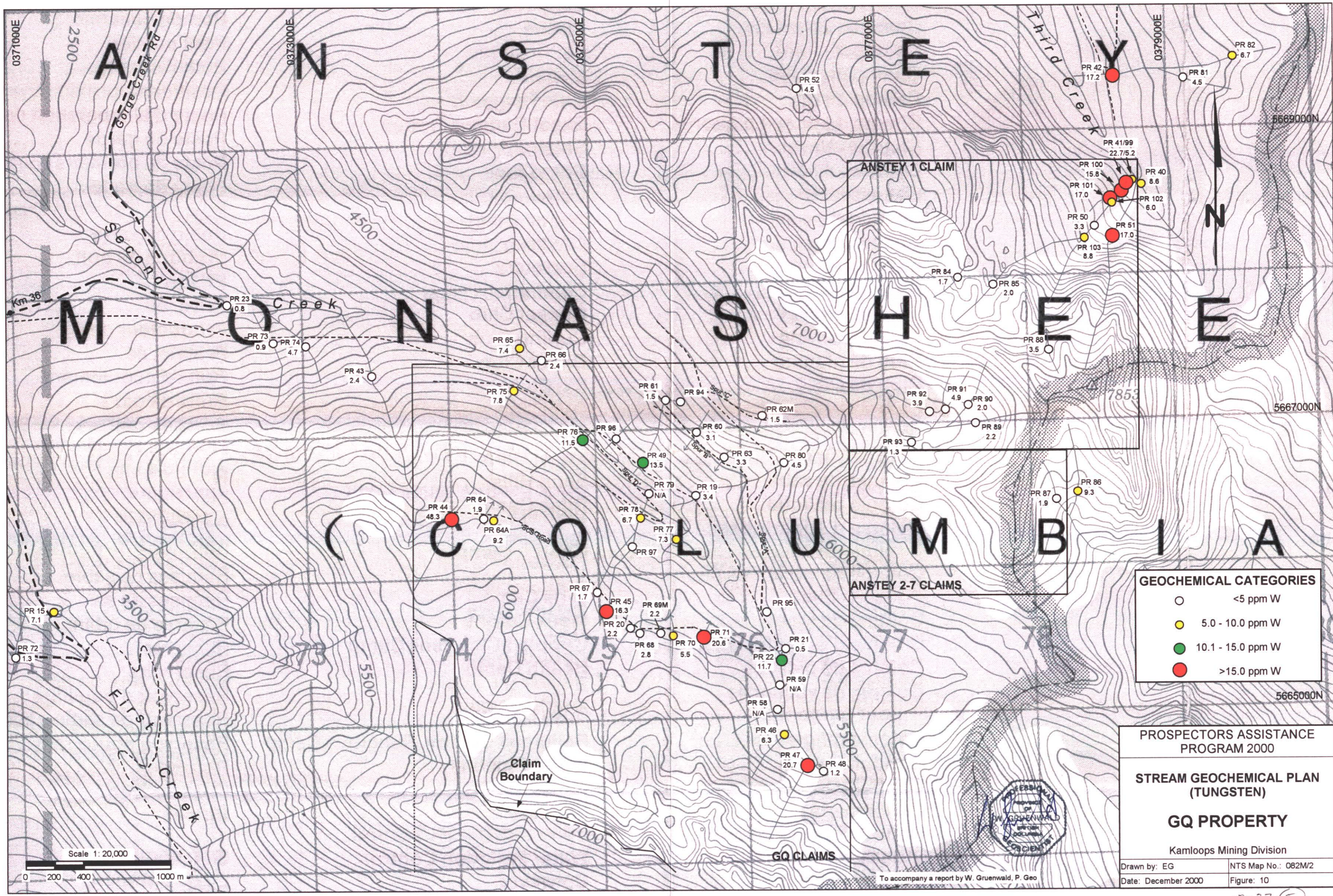
Kamloops Mining Division

Drawn by: EG NTS Map No.: 082M/2
 Date: December 2000 Figure: 9



To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo





GEOCHEMICAL CATEGORIES

○	<5 ppm W
●	5.0 - 10.0 ppm W
●	10.1 - 15.0 ppm W
●	>15.0 ppm W

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 2000

STREAM GEOCHEMICAL PLAN (TUNGSTEN)

GQ PROPERTY

Kamloops Mining Division

Drawn by: EG NTS Map No.: 082M/2
 Date: December 2000 Figure: 10

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, P. Geo

00-37 (5)