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PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	2000/2001
REPORT #:	PAP 00-47
NAME:	ADAM TRAVIS

A Summary of Reconnaissance Geological, Geochemical and Prospecting Work

for Gold
on the Adams Lake Plateau area
(82 M/5, 92P/8)

and for
Platinum Group Elements on the Plateau between Penticton and Beaverdell
(82E/6, 82E/11)

Prepared By

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In partial Fulfillment For Assistance Granted Under the Prospectors Assistance Program

January 2001

Project Summary and Conclusions

The applicant conducted reconnaissance style prospecting programs in the Adams Lake area from June 10 th to June 14 th and October 29-30 th with the target type of Intrusive Related Gold Deposits as the focus. This work followed up the excellent government compilations and fieldwork conducted by Mike Cathro, Ray Lett and Jim Logan. The applicant had prior experience in the region and with the increasing gold price during the application process the proposed program appeared timely. A subsequent depression in the gold price, lack of industry support, the return of insignificant phase 1 results and time constraints forced the applicant to re-consider the program.

With the approval of Regional Geologist Mike Cathro and Prospector Assistance Program Coordinator Garry Payie the applicant choose an area between Penticton and Beaverdell to conduct a prospecting program for Platinum Group Elements (PGE's). This program was conducted between January 12 th and January 19 th. The applicant had previously outlined this area in earlier compilations but had yet to conduct any field work due to funding and time constraints. The increased awareness of PGE's, government mapping to the north at Whiterocks Mtn. and industry demand assured that this revised program would recieve better attention and be a more appropriate expenditure of funds.

Although the program for gold on the Adams Lake Plateau has generally returned disappointing results the target type is still valid and with increasing demand for gold will recieve renewed attention. The program for PGE's has given the applicant the opportunity to examine previously highlighted areas and conduct some limited sampling. This work has given the applicant the necessary data to approach industry to seek continued funding and exploration, something that was not previously available based on compilation alone.

The field examination of the Allendale Lake area led to the author staking 21 claims in the area for which he will seek industry funding for a well deserved PGE exploration program.

The results of these programs are discussed under their seperate headings below, due to the authors time constraints however the second phase of the program did not commence until the new year. As a result the analytical results have not been recieved, these will be forwarded as an addendum when recieved.

(See appended results page 20.)

Adams Lake Plateau

Project Summary

The area between Adams Lake and Barriere which covers the Baldy Batholith formed the focus of the applicants original proposal and the first half of the revised proposal. The objective of this program was to follow up on the work of government geologists Mike Cathro, Ray Lett and Jim Logan's and to complete work on the applicants Honey 1-6 claims located immediatly north of the Cam-Gloria discovery. This work led to sampling on the Honey claims, staking and sampling in the Bendelin Creek drainage and prospecting in the vicinity of the ED 1 Minfile Occurrence just to the west of the Chu Chua massive sulphide deposit.

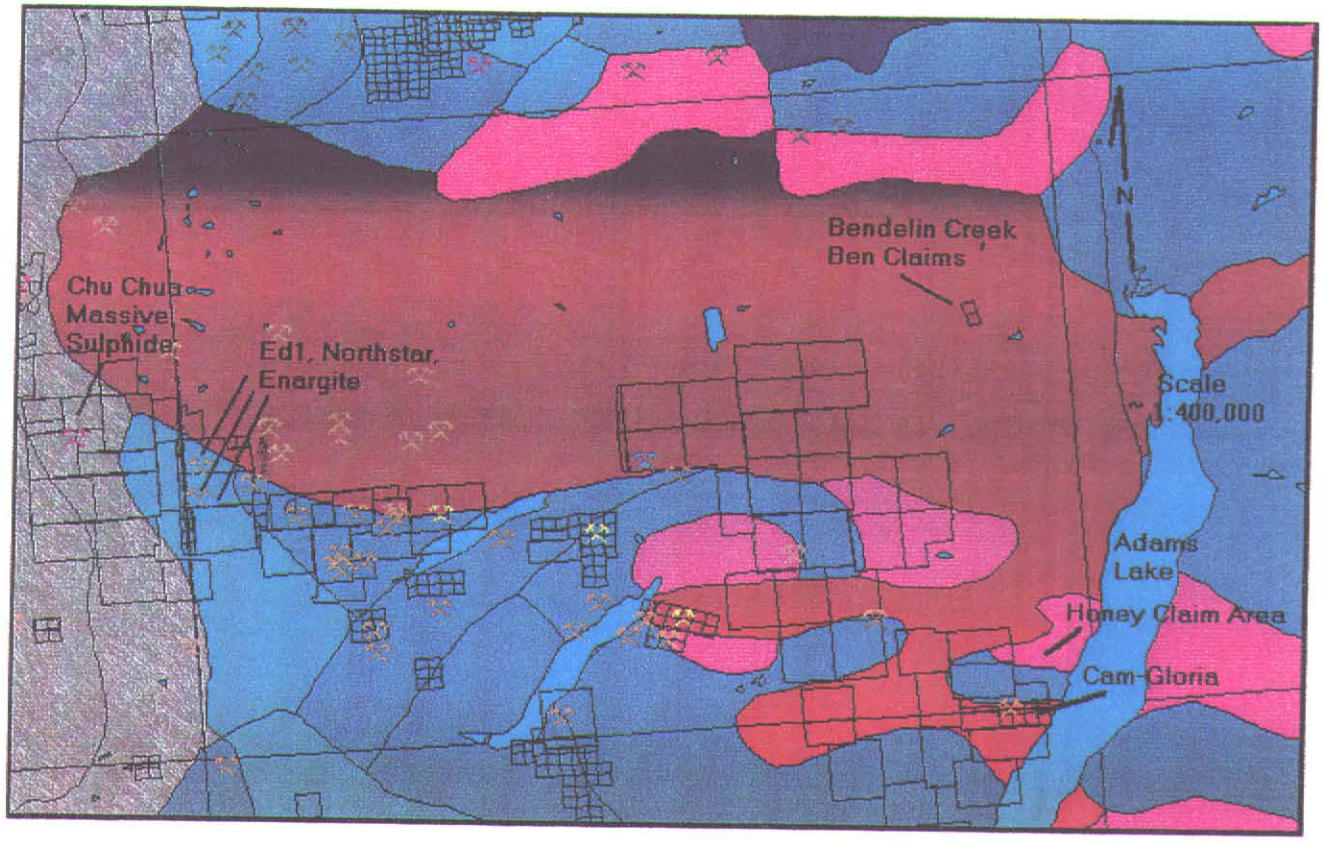
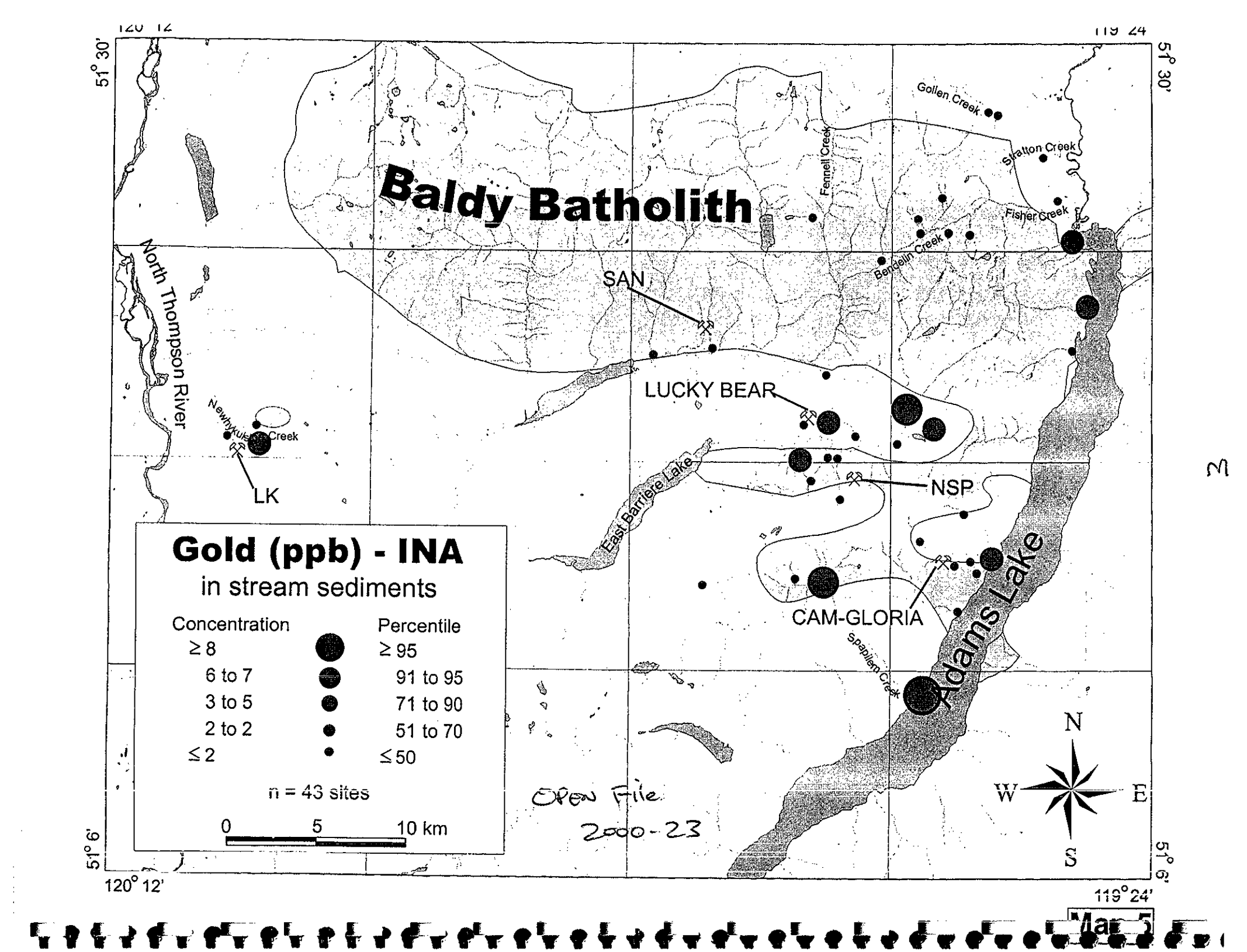
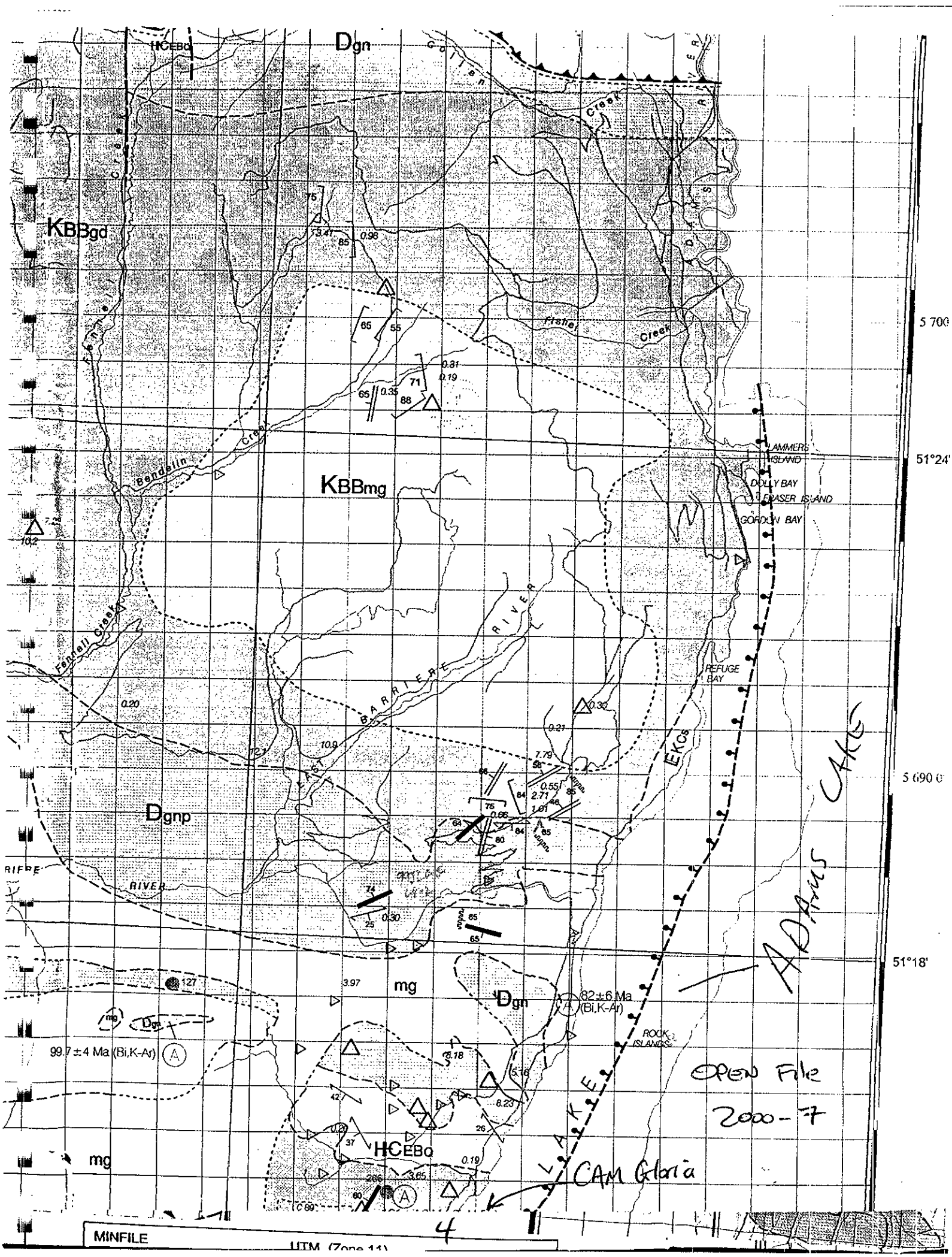


Figure 1: Adams Lake Plateau showing the Baldy Batholith (red) with the areas investigated (Honey Claims, Bendelin Creek and Ed1, Northstar and Enargite Showing Area)

The work of Ray Lett et al. (Open File 2000-23, see following page for Map 4) led to proposed prospecting work in the Newyhuklston Creek (east of Barriere), the NE margin of the Baldy Batholith (Gollen, Stratton, Fisher creeks) and the applicants Honey claims. The Newyhuklston Creek unfortunately was staked early in the spring prior to the applicant's feild program. The work of Jim Logan and Richard Mann (Open File 2000-7, see following page for Map) indicated that sample 99JLO-2-18-2 which returned 6430 ppb Au, 0.6 ppm Ag, 563 ppm Bi, and 900 ppm Cu was taken from near the head of Bendelin Creek (which was also emphasized on plots of Au, Bi, Tungsten by Ray Lett). Compilation work by Mike Cathro and B. Madu in January 1999 produced a map which indicated that the ED 1 manto MiInfile occurrence was a possible intrusion related Au-W-Bi target. Continued compilation by the applicant in the fall of 2000 discovered that these claims were coming due, this resulted in the applicant prospecting and staking (later not recorded) in the Birk Creek areas. The applicant also held claims immediatley to the north of the Cam-Gloria discovery which formed the third main area of focus within the Adams Lake plateau project area.


Baldy Batholith
North Thompson River
Fennell Creek
Gollen Creek
Stratton Creek
Fisher Creek
Bendelin Creek
SAN
LUCKY BEAR
NSP
CAM-GLORIA
LK
East Barriere Lake
Adams Lake
Spapilem Creek
Gold (ppb) - INA
in stream sediments
Concentration
Percentile
≥ 8
≥ 95
6 to 7
91 to 95
3 to 5
71 to 90
2 to 2
51 to 70
≤ 2
≤ 50
n = 43 sites
0
5
10 km
N
W
E
S
51° 30'
51° 6'
120° 12'
119° 24'
Open File
2000-23


Dgn
HCEBo
KBBgd
KBBmg
Dgnp
mg
Fisher Creek
Bendelin Creek
Fennell Creek
BARRIERE RIVER
ADAMS LAKE
EKGs
HAMMERS ISLAND
DOLLY BAY
FRASER ISLAND
GORDON BAY
REFUGE BAY
ROCK ISLANDS
99.7 ± 4 Ma (Bi,K-Ar)
82 ± 6 Ma (Bi,K-Ar)
5 700
51°24'
5 690 0
51°18'
MINFILE
UTM (Zone 11)
4
ADAMS LAKE
OPEN File 2000-7
CAM Gloria

Adams Lake Detailed Areas - Bendelin Creek

Summary

The upper portions of the Bendellin Creek area cover the north eastern portion of the Baldy Batholith which has been subdivided in that locale by Jim Logan into two units. The two units are a coarse potassium feldspar megacrystic hornblende-biotite granite to granodiorite, coarse equigranular biotite monzogranite and medium grained aplite dykes (KBBgd) and a medium grained, equigranular,leucocratic biotite-muscovite monzogranite with rare white potassium feldspar megacrysts (KBBmg).

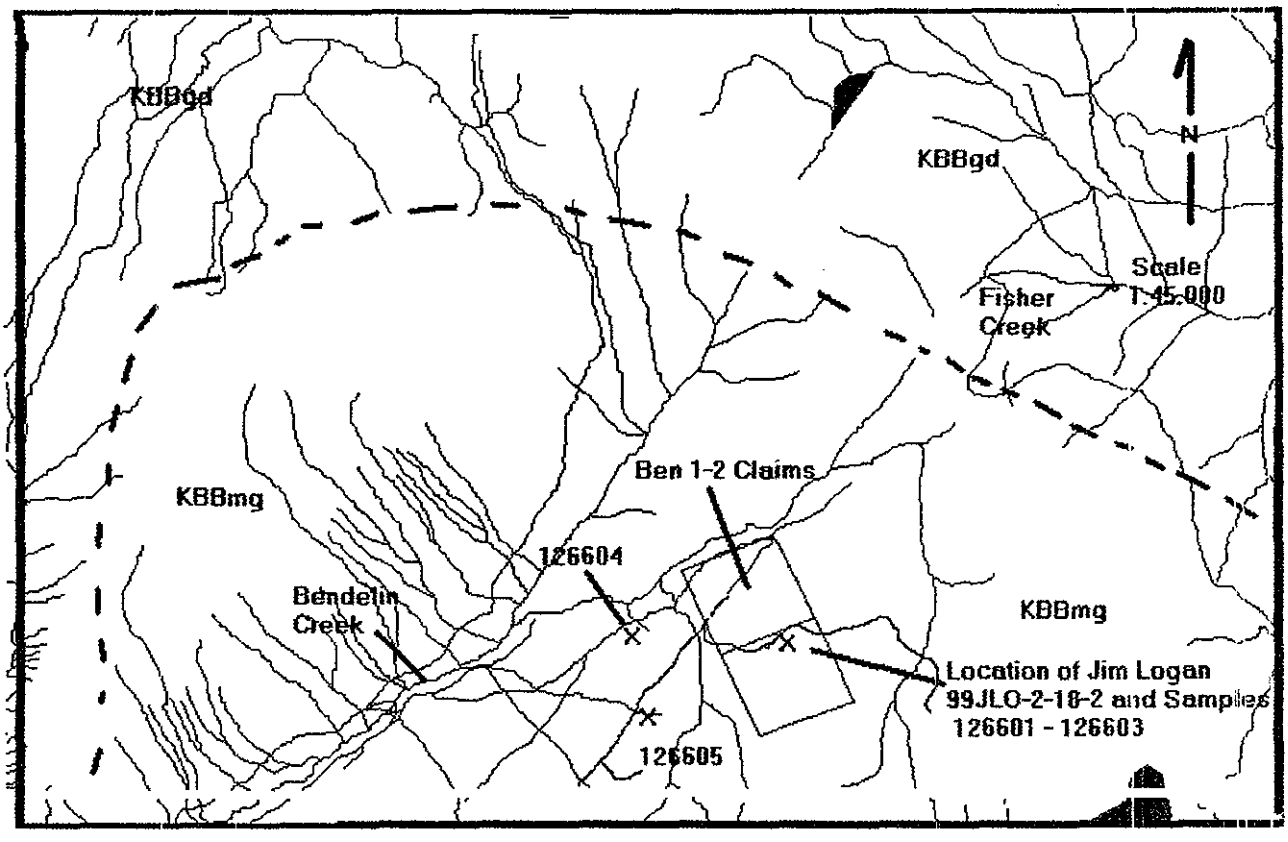


Figure 2: Bendelin Creek area showing the Ben claims and contact of distinct phases of the Baldy Batholith

The objective of the program was to evaluate the previous sampling (99JLO-2-18-2) of Jim Logans which returned 6430 ppb Au, 0.6 ppm Ag, 563 ppm Bi, and 900 ppm Cu from a muscovite-biotite-kspar-quartz pegmatite. This sample was found by following up a logging road which climbed up to the south of Bendelin Creek near the pass with Fisher Creek. Also reported in the area are samples 99RBS013 and 99RBS014 as reported in Open File 2000-23 and with a comparison of GPS coordinates are 91 metres north and 66 metres east of Jim Logans sample, these were not located during this program. A review of these two samples indicates that a "quartz molybdenite" and "granite host to quartz molybdenite" were sampled and returned only weak arsenic, 808 ppm moly and 4 ppm tantalum.

Discussion of Results and Conclusions

Approximately two days prospecting and claim staking in the area and the collection of five samples (126601-126605) confirmed that the area is principally underlain by a monzonitic phase of the Baldy Batholith that contains small (< 5 m x 20 m) irregular quartz, muscovite-biotite +/- molybdenite lenses or veins. Resampling of the original Jim Logan site (99JLO-2-18-2) has returned only anomalous molybdenum values (>1000 ppm) and not duplicated the gold, bismuth or copper values. These results are closer to those reported by Ray Lett in the general area. A float boulder (126604) did return 60 ppb Au on the road below the showing perhaps indicating that potential may exist in the area.

Regardless of these primary finding the area still appears to have high exploration as evidenced by the following:

1. The highest bismuth values occurred in a north flowing tributary of Bendelin Creek (station 33) and in a creek south of Stratton Creek (station 23).
2. A moss mat (station 26) from a stream flowing north into Gollen Creek returned 92 ppb Au.
3. The hishest tungsten value (40 ppm) occured in a south flowing tributary of Bendelin Creek.
4. Moss mats from creeks to the south of Gollen Creek (Fisher, Stratton Gordon etc) have returned anomalous gold, bismuth, bromine, barium, cobalt,copper,fluorine,tungsten and molybdenum. The waters of Stratton Creek also contained 550 ppb fluoride and 41 ppm sulphate. This combination of enhanced gold, fluorine, and bismuth in the moss mat sediment and anomalous water chemistry suggest weathering of a mineral sulphide source and the presence of fluorite in the Stratton Creek watershed.

The recent industry interest for tantalum and rare earth's and a potentially favourable environment for them in the Baldy Batholith has encouraged the author to re-analysis some of the pulps from this area. The environment of volatile rich granites, two mica granites, pegmatites and anomalous fluorine, tungsten, uranium and molybdenum geochemistry is prospective. For examplle sample sites 23 and 24 (Open File 2000-23) from Gordon and Fisher Creeks (east of Bendelin CReek) returned 14.3 and 17.3 ppm Tantalum respectively with only Bear Creek (site 43) to the east of North Barriere Lake returning a higher value (28.2 ppm Ta).

The results of the author's re-sampling will be discussed in an addendum as soon as recieved.

(See appended results, page 20)

Adams Lake Detailed Areas - Honey Claims

Summary

The previous Honey 1-6 claims were located immediately north of the Cam-Gloria discovery were Teck Corporation defined a zone of quartz veining and sericite alteration up to 40 metres wide and 700 metres in strike length. At the time the claims were staked a dispute ensued and was not settled until January of 2000. As a result the proposed owner of the claim did not get a chance to evaluate them and they subsequently focuused their efforts outside of the country. The author was then left with the Honey claims which had never been geologically examined.

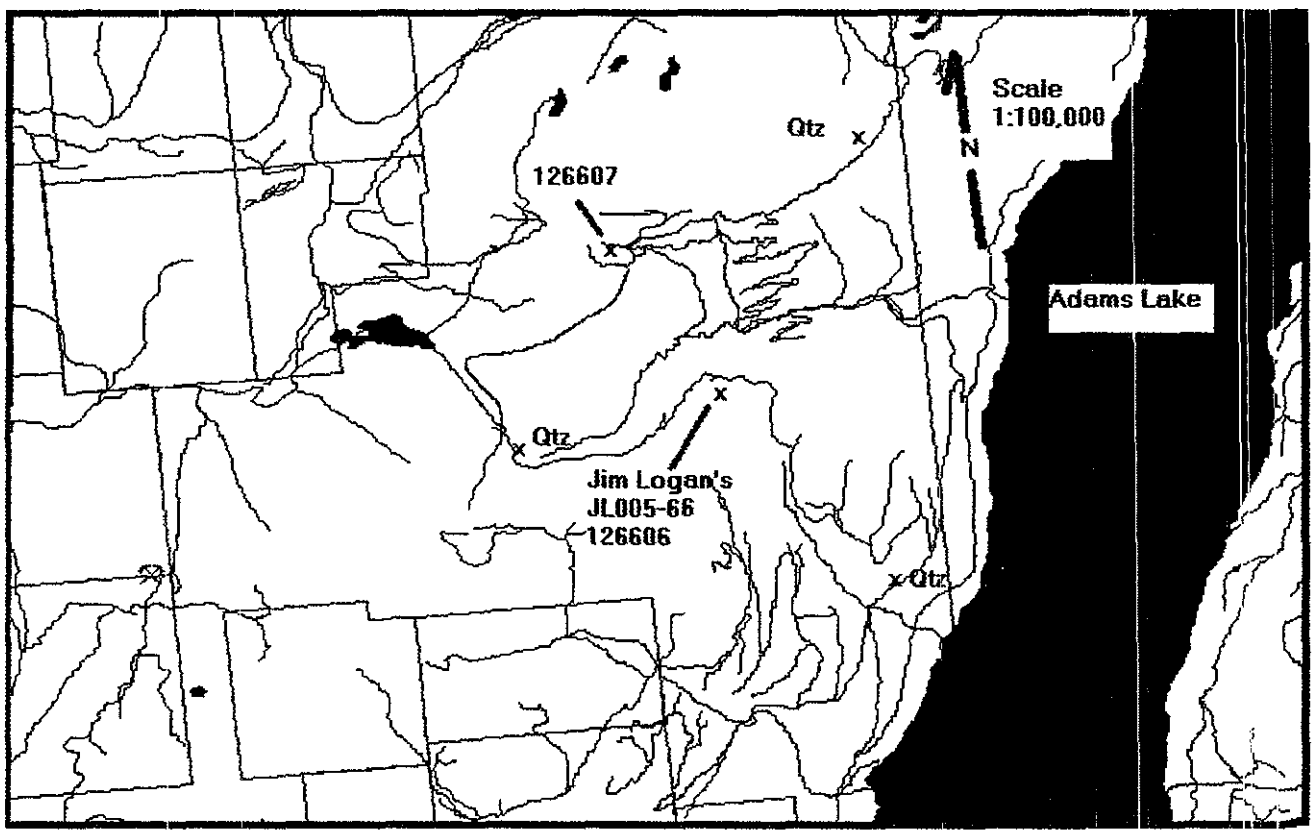


Figure 3: Honey claim area showings access roads, occurrences of quartz and sample locations

The work of Jim Logan (OPen File 2000-7) was examined and indicates that the central area which forms an east-west trend from "Pass Lake" is underlain by late Devonian orthogneiss and the northern portions are the edge of the Baldy Batholith. Mapping to the south of the Cam-Gloria claims indicates a monzodiorite of unknown age with coarse pegmatite segregations, Late Devonian Orthogneiss and a seperate monzodiorite termed the Honeymoon Bay stock.

The author spent approximately 1 1/2 days prospecting the logging roads and noted several areas of quartz veins and/or veining and also took two rock samples (126606, 126607). These samples along with Jim Logans samples in the area failed to return significant values. A review of the geochemical analysis table in Open File 2000-7 indicates that sample 99JLO-5-48-2 taken at 5688982 N/ 324316 E (and not plotted on the map) returned anomalous Ag (0.65), As (1.3), Bi (1.55), Cu (1300), Mo (4200) and Pb(23.5) from a molybdenum bearing pegmatite. This would plot somewhere near the top of the switchback roads apporoximately 1 kilometre east of sample 126607 and near the contact of the Baldy Batholith.This sample site was not encountered during this quick reconnaissance but requires some follow - up. A number of other sites were also recognized with quartz veining but were not sampled during this work program.

Discussion of Results and Conclusions

This quick reconnaissance of the previous Honey claims failed to return significant results from the limited sampling. A review of Open File 2000-7 however has indicated that sample 99JLO-5-48-2 was taken at 5688982 N/ 324316 E and returned anomalous Ag (0.65), As (1.3), Bi (1.55), Cu (1300), Mo (4200) and Pb(23.5) from a molybdenum bearing

pegmatite. This site and the fact that the road northward (above Gordon and Fisher Creeks)was not passable at the time. warrant further investigation of the batholith in this area.

Adams Lake Detailed Areas - ED1 Manto Area

Summary

The ED1 manto Minfile occurrence was highlighted in work by Mike Cathro (January 1999) as being a possible intrusion related Au-W-Bi target. With the claims lapsing the author choose to make a reconnaissance of the area and also staked a small block of claims that were subsequently not recorded. The occurrences are noted in Birk Creek immediately to the east of the Chu Chua massive sulphide deposit.

At Ed 1, three holes were drilled in 1997, but no logs or assays are available. The mineralization occurs at the contact between a grey limestone unit and an underlying green and pink-banded rock, interpreted to be calc-silicate-altered sediments. Regionally, these rocks are mapped as Mississippian-aged Unit EBPl of the Eagle Bay Assemblage and the faulted contact with basalt of the Fennell Formation (Slide Mountain Terrane) occurs a few hundred metres to the west. The Gossan 1 and 2 showings consist of stratabound pods of partially oxidized, massive pyrrhotite with lesser pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. They are up to 2 metres thick and several metres in length and dip moderately to the southwest. **Three surface grab samples indicates that the sulphides contain significant gold (to 3300 ppb), bismuth (to 377 ppm), copper (to 1348 ppm), zinc (to 1537 ppm), and tungsten (to 1487 ppm) values and are also weakly anomalous in silver, cadmium, molybdenum, selenium, and tellurium (Fieldwork, 1999, pages 210, 211).** The stratabound sulphide mineralization has the appearance and characteristics of a manto-style deposit. The metal assemblage of gold-copper-zinc-tungsten-bismuth with anomalous tellurium and molybdenum, combined with proximity to the Baldy batholith and the presence of weakly calc-silicate altered rocks in the footwall suggest that mineralization formed by replacement of limestone adjacent to the batholith. (Minfile)

At Enargite the property is underlain by Devonian to Permian age Fennell Formation rocks consisting of cherts and phyllites in the west and Mississippian age Eagle Bay Formation rocks consisting of phyllites, siltstones and sandstones in the east. A fault striking 150 degrees and dipping steeply fault, separating the two formations, has sheared and silicified the metasediments. The rocks generally strike 160 to 170 degrees and dip 50 to 90 degrees to the west, and in places, display **rusty carbonate** alteration. To the east is a Mississippian limestone unit. Mineralization consisting of galena and pyrite and lesser sphalerite and chalcopyrite, occurs within **several quartz veins within a northerly trending zone measuring about 200 by 120 metres. Individual veins and lenses vary from a few centimetres to several metres wide and vary in orientation, although northerly strikes and moderate (40 to 50 degrees) easterly dips predominate.** (Minfile)

At Northstar the property is underlain by Devonian to Permian age Fennell Formation rocks consisting of cherts and phyllites in the west and Mississippian age part of the Eagle Bay Formation rocks consisting of phyllites, siltstones and sandstones in the east. A 150 degree striking and steeply dipping fault, separating the two formations, has sheared and silicified the metasediments. The rocks generally strike 160 to 170 degrees and dip 50 to 90 degrees to the west, and in places, display rusty carbonate alteration. To the southeast is a Mississippian limestone unit. Mineralization consists of sphalerite and galena with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite in **quartz veins within highly sheared phyllite pyritic quartzite and ferruginous limestone. The quartz veins are a few centimetres to a few metres wide and generally strike north- northwest with near vertical dips.** (Minfile)

A review of the above mentioned Minfile descriptions encouraged the author to not only examine the area for "intrusion related gold" but also for potential similarities to the Wells-Barkerville area were International Wayside was making discoveries in similar rocks. The presence of quartz veins, a wide shear zone, phyllites with carbonate and pyrite further encouraged this correlation.

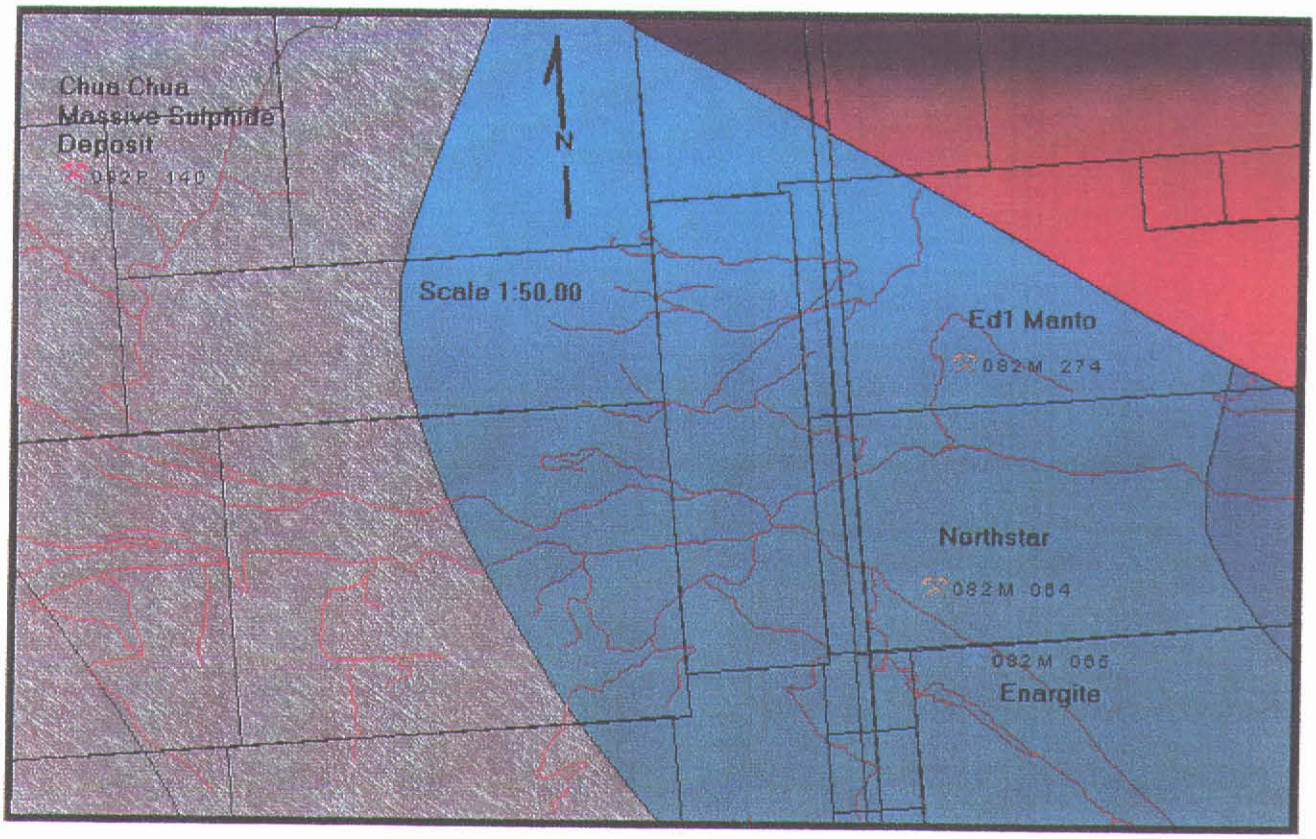


Figure 4: Ed1 manto area showing the nearby Chu Chua massive sulphide deposit and Northstar and Enargite showings

Discussion of Results and Conclusions

The author was somewhat hindered by the presence of snow which did not allow the examination of the Enargite and Northstar occurrences in the steep gulley of Birk Creek. A reconnaissance of the Ed1 area indicated the presence of altered sediments and limestones with a gossanous band noted on cliff faces and bluffs to the east of the access road. Based on this work the author elected to stake 4- two post claims to cover the Ed1 area and then to try and convince industry representatives to fund more work.

Later in the fall the author tried to seek industry support and failed to recieve much interest so he elected to not record the claims. The area however remains a valid target for both Intrusive related gold and perhaps shear vein type gold.

Penticton-Beaverdell Plateua Area

Project Summary

As interest waned for intrusive gold related targets the author continued to compile platinum group elements (PGE`s) targets in British Columbia. This work led to subsequent work for Santoy Resources which focussed on PGE`s in the Yukon, northern BC, Alaska, Mexico and the Hope area. As part of this earlier compilation the author had identified numerous other targets that were never followed up. One of these target areas areas was relatively close to the authors home, yet was not of sufficient interest to garner industry attention. The rationale behind highlighting this area came from the following sources:

1. Munitions Report 1918: Pt is reported from Shuttleworth Creek, which drains an area to the east of Okanagan Falls.
2. Open File 1986-7: reports of PGE in BC (newly free on the web site) which also listed Shuttleworth Creek.
3. Minfile Searches which indicated "shonkinites" at Allendale Lake and at the Frankiln Camp, the Laurion Minfile Occurrence with Pt listed as a commodity and ultramafics at "Shuttlworth Asbestos" and the "Arlington Lakes" area.
4. Drysdale's Memoir of the Franklin Camp
5. Minfile and Assessment Report Review of the Dobbin Property and recent publications.
6. At Laurion Minfille the Eocene Beaverdell porphyry is a subcircular granitic stock centred 14 kilometres south of Beaverdell. Oxidized stringers and fractures with galena , sphalerite and marcasite is noted, yet higher on the hill segregation of pyrite carry high gold values along with platinum and mercury (MMAR, 1929).

The recognition that these areas were related to alkalic intrusions which had mafic differentiates encouraged the author to request a revision of the original prospecting program. This was thankfully approved by Garry Payie and Mike Cathro.

Three areas that recieved detailed follow up in this project area were the Allendale Lake area, the Arlington Lakes area and the Shuttleworth Asbestos occurrence which are discussed under their seperate headings.

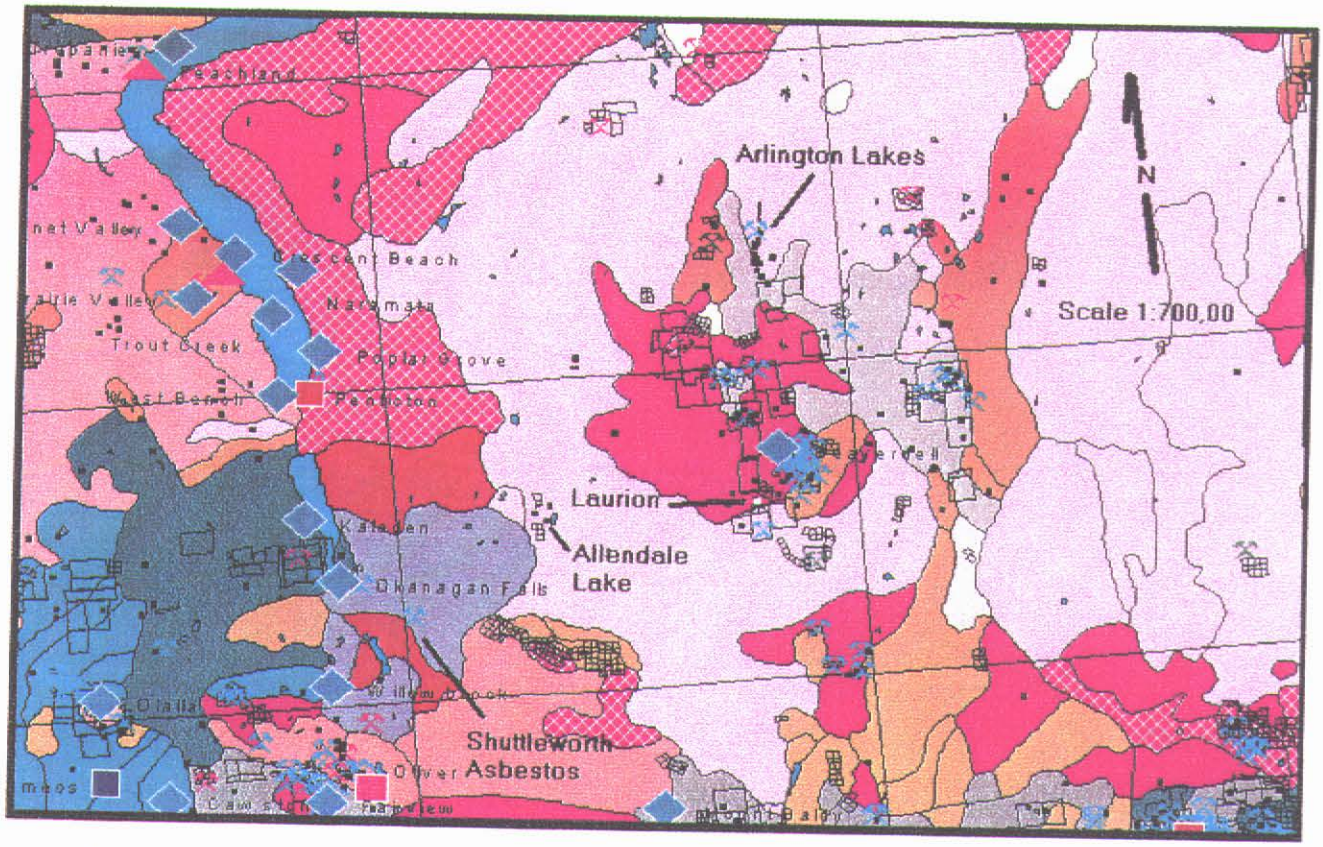


Figure 5: Area between Penticton and Beaverdell which is primarily underlain by the Eocene Coryell Intrusions (pink) and shows the Arlington Lakes, Allendale Lake and Shuttleworth Asbestos target areas.

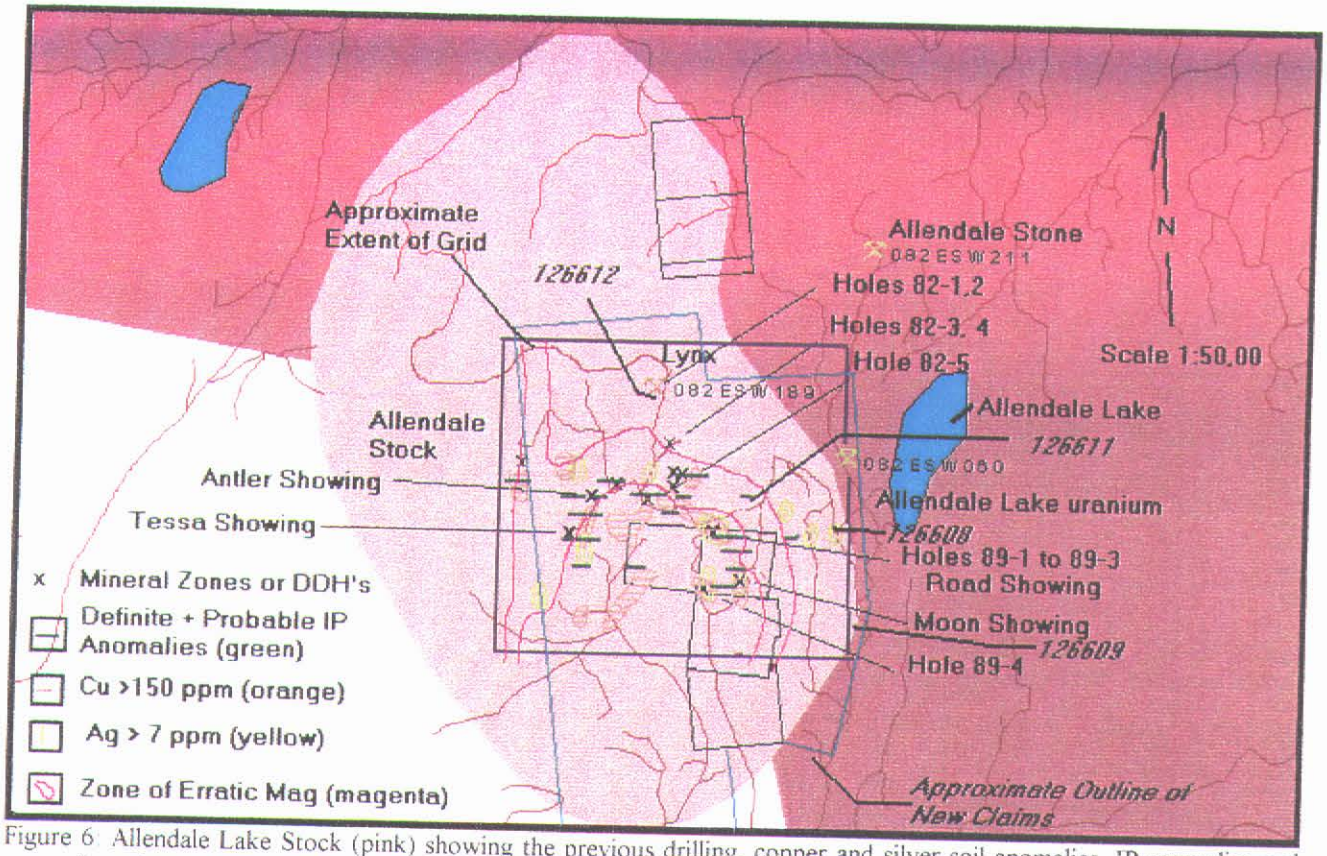


Figure 6. Allendale Lake Stock (pink) showing the previous drilling, copper and silver soil anomalies, IP anomalies and zone of erratic magnetics

The syenite phase is hosted in small pockets in the monzonite phase. Rhomb-shaped anorthoclase phenocrysts are distinctive. Apatite and magnetite are also locally abundant. The syenite is weakly propylitic altered in isolated fracture zones. Epidote and calcite veins comprise alteration minerals. Local zones of strong secondary biotite replacement occur adjacent to **pegmatite dikes**. Argillic alteration of feldspars is very weak. Partially assimilated aplite xenoliths are common within the syenite. They range from less than 1.5 to 6 metres length. However, angular fragments of gneiss are also present.

A shonkinitic border phase is exposed along the west and southwest margins of the stock where it forms a continuous **zone ranging from 50 to 300 metres wide.** The phase is relatively mafic-rich and **probably is a basic differentiate of the monzonite.** The fine to medium grained rock is composed of intermixed anorthoclase and orthoclase perthite (80 per cent) and pyroxene (15 per cent). The pyroxene contains accessory biotite and hornblende in clots with apatite and magnetite or as poikilitic inclusions in large augite grains. Small, partly altered nepheline grains, one-half to one millimetre diameter, are sparingly disseminated throughout the rock. The main fractures within this Coryell stock have a mean strike of 035 degrees and dip 80 degrees southeast. Strong subsidiary fractures strike 245 degrees dipping 80 degrees northwest. Two weaker sets strike 190 degrees dipping 55 degrees northwest and 135 degrees dipping vertical.

Pegmatite dikes crosscut the syenite and monzonite phases in the north, east-central and south parts of the stock. The pegmatites are quartz-rich and feldspars consist of very coarse albite. Biotite and actinolite comprise mafic minerals. Sphene, allanite and magnetite comprise accessory minerals.

The Allendale dimension stone prospect is located 1 kilometre north of Allendale Lake, 18 kilometres east-northeast of Okanagan Falls. This unusual type of stone prospect forms a round hill with a scattered boulder field along its edges. When cut and polished, this stone has a dark blue colour with occasional light iridescence in some feldspar grains. The rock is a very coarse grained, dark grey syenite. The colour and texture of the stone varies slightly in individual boulders and rock outcrops. The presence of many small boulders indicates a high fracture density. Therefore, in spite of its very attractive appearance in finished slabs, potential development of this site will probably be limited to monument work and interior projects only. The Allendale stone is a distinctive, dark grey to black, rhomb-shaped anorthoclase syenite. The rock is very coarse with large (1-2 centimetres) phenocrysts of grey anorthoclase and black augite. It has a poorly

Penticton-Beaverdale Plateau Detailed Areas - Allendale Lake

Summary

The Allendale Lake area was chosen as it represents the only area outside of the Franklin Camp to return "shonkinites" from a Minfile search and a subsequent review of the Minfile and assessment reports looked encouraging.

The area is underlain by a 2.5 kilometres diameter (8 square kilometres) stock of Eocene Coryell intrusions which has been informally called the Allendale Lake stock. It occurs at the intersection of the Eocene hornblende granodiorite to the west, the Okanagan Gneiss to the southwest and northwest, and granite of the Cretaceous Okanagan batholith which may reflect a an apparent point of structural weakness.The stock consists of at least three distinct phases with a main biotite pyroxene monzonite, a smaller syenite phase hosted in the monzonite and a shonkinitic border phase which is probably a basic differentiate from the monzonite and forms a 50-300 m wide continuous zone along the west and southwest margins of the stock. Quartz rich pegmatites cut the monzonite and syenite phases in the north, east-central and southern portions of the stock.

Previous workers have targeted the area for porphyry copper style mineralization, uranium in the pegmatites and also for building stone. A brief history of the copper exploration is highlighted below:

1966- copper mineralization discovered by KG Ewers and RW McLean, General Resources completed geology, geochemistry, 2365 m of bulldozer trenching and 244 m of blast trenching
1968- Gunnex Ltd. completes EM, Mag and soils
1971- Selco completes at least 2 drillholes
1982- Allendale Resources completed 5 drillholes
1983- Allendale Resources completes soils, Mag, IP with 5 new anomalies defined
1986- Noranda acquires ground to the south but soils return disappointing results
1989- Yukon Minerals conducts geological mapping, geophysics and completes 4 drillholes

Several styles of mineralization have been noted by previous workers and include:

- bornite and chalcocite as sulphide replacements in xenoliths (eg. Lynx-Main Showing)
- local zones of 2-3% disseminated pyrite, chalcocite and bornite
- fractures, shears sometimes at shonkinitic borders with control copper (eg. Road, Spoon, Moon)
- zones of secondary biotite development marginal to shonkinitic border phase (eg. Antler, Tessa)

The previous workers have also outlined several areas of anomalous copper (>150 ppm) and silver (>7ppm) is soils and also several probable and definite IP anomalies. These are plotted on the following figure and also include the recent sampling which has been italicized.

An examination of the assessment report maps (although hard to read) indicates that one sample at the Spoon showing returned 0.05 opt Pd thus confriming the authors original assumption that this geological environment is favourable for the formation of PGE's.

Minfile Review

The Allendale Sone, Allendale Lake uranium and Lynx Minifle occurrences are all underlain by a small oval shaped stock of Eocene Coryell intrusions which has been informally called the Allendale Lake stock. This stock is roughly 2.5 kilometres diameter (8 square kilometres) and occurs at the intersection of the Eocene hornblende granodiorite to the west, the Okanagan Gneiss to the southwest and northwest, and granite of the Cretaceous Okanagan batholith. The Allendale Lake stock consists of three phases. **The main phase is biotite pyroxene monzonite** which is typically porphyritic with a spongy framework of smoky grey, perthitic textured high temperature orthoclase and orthoclase-anorthoclase phenocrysts, 1 to 2 centimetres diameter with interstitial diopsidic augite and biotite. These mafic minerals occur either as individual grains or as clusters with apatite, magnetite and sphene.

developed linear fabric defined by the augite crystals. The rock is partially altered with pseudomorphs of chlorite after augite and some chloritization of biotite. Quartz is significant in its absence and nepheline may be present as a minor constituent of the fine matrix. Minor constituents are apatite, magnetite and pyrite. The rock takes a good polish (7-8/10) with some pitting on chlorite or biotite grains. There are tight intergranular cracks throughout the rock and individual grains show some cracking as well. Grains are well interlocked and there is no iron staining from either the pyrite or magnetite (2-3 per cent) (Fieldwork 1994, pages 367-368).

The Allendale Lake uranium occurrence is located 1.5 kilometres west of Allendale Lake, 18 kilometres east-northeast of Okanagan Falls. Mineralization at the Allendale Lake occurrence consists of a pegmatite dike within syenite. The dike contains betafite, cyrtolite, and perhaps brannerite and euxenite in association with magnetite and hematite. Somewhat higher than normal radioactivity occurs in this Coryell stock.

The Lynx occurence (and several others throughout the area, including Late, Tammy, Pine, Cam, Fox, Moon, Dick, Allendale, Power, Power Group, Antler, Tessa, Spoon and Road) are located ~ 1.5 kilometres west of Allendale Lake, 18 kilometres east-northeast of Okanagan Falls. The Lynx occurrence, consisting of porphyry style copper mineralization, was first discovered on the Lynx and Late claims, and staked in 1966 by K.G. Ewers and R.W. McLean, on a hilltop 1.25 kilometres west of Allendale Lake. The claims have since been explored sporadically. In that same year, under option to General Resources Ltd., geological and geochemical surveys were conducted on 8 claims. A total of 2365 metres of bulldozer trenching and another 244 metres of blast trenching was also conducted. In 1968, Gunnex Ltd. optioned the property. Electromagnetic, magnetic geophysical and soil geochemical surveys were done. In 1971, at least two drillholes were completed by Selco. Allendale Resources Ltd. acquired an interest in the property in 1982 and completed five diamond-drill holes. This was followed-up by a comprehensive exploration program of soil geochemical, magnetic and induced polarization geophysical surveys in 1983. Five new anomalies were defined. In 1986, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. acquired an option on the Nora claims. The results of their soil geochemical survey were poor and the option was dropped. Yukon Minerals acquired an option on all the claims in the area in 1989 and completed limited geological mapping, geophysical surveys and a diamond drill program.

Mineralization at the Lynx occurrence consists of several styles. The Main showing is an example of the most common mineralization style; sulphide replacements in xenoliths. Bornite and chalcocite comprise the sulphide mineralogy. The more digested the xenolith the better the mineralization. It is believed the early migration of volatiles within the intrusion resulted in the sulphide mineralization. Most of the property exploration has been directed towards a large tonnage disseminated copper sulphide deposit. Locally, pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite comprise 2 to 3 per cent disseminated sulphides. Chalcopyrite is locally associated with magnetite and occurs as inclusions in mafic silicates and large feldspar phenocrysts. Some fracture controlled copper mineralization also occurs. Trace molybdenite has also been found. The Moon showing is an example of this mineralization style. A typical well-mineralized sample of this type taken in 1971 east of the Moon showing yielded 0.48 per cent copper and 6.85 grams per tonne silver (Geology, Exploration and Mining 1971, page 386). In 1989, drillhole 89-4 intersected minor copper mineralization between 50.93 and 76.15 metres. The best drillhole intersections were 0.04 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20132). The Antler and Tessa showings are composed of zones of moderate to intense secondary biotite development, marginal to the shonkinitic border phase. Grab sample 80954 from the Tessa showing yielded 0.06 per cent copper and 1.03 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 20132). At the Antler showing, grab sample 80953 yielded 0.06 per cent copper and 1.71 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 20132). The Spoon showing is composed of a series of widely spaced (3 to 5 metres) shears mineralized with chalcopyrite, bornite and tetrahedrite. The shears strike 262 degrees and dip 26 degrees north. The mineralization is spotty and limited but a selected grab sample yielded 13.77 per cent copper, 4.4 grams per tonne gold and 180.0 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 20132). The Road showing is also a mineralized shear zone along the contact between the shonkinitic and syenite phases of the stock. Mineralization consists of disseminated chalcopyrite and trace tetrahedrite in shonkinite (east wall) and bornite in syenite (west wall). Sample 66201, a 2.65 continuous chip sample from the east wall, yielded 0.44 per cent copper and 2.4 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 20132). From the west wall, grab sample 66203 yielded 0.90 per cent copper (Assessment Report 20132). Several drillholes were drilled on this zone in 1989. In drillhole 89-2, 1.22 metres grading 0.68 per cent copper and 3.8 grams per tonne silver was intersected (Assessment Report 20132). In drillhole 89-3, three pyritic zones were intersected. The best assay results for each is as follows: the upper yielded 0.19 per cent copper and 0.9 gram per tonne silver over 2.65 metres, the middle yielded 0.61 per cent copper and 0.3 gram per tonne silver over 0.8 metre and the lower yielded 0.24 per cent copper and 1.5 grams per tonne silver over 0.42 metre (Assessment Report 20132).

Allendale Lake Conclusions (See Page 20 for results)

The author is currently awaiting the results (which will be forwarded in an Addendum) of limited rock sampling from the Allendale Lake area. Regardless of these results the environment of a multiphase alkaline intrusions with basic differentiates, known copper and silver mineralization and perhaps palladium which show remarkable similarities to both the Franklin Camp and the Dobbin or Whiterocks Mtn. area is very encouraging. Despite these similarities the area incredibly has not seen any evaluation for PGE's.

Encouraged by this geological environment the author elected to stake claims in the area and will attempt to garner industry support for a proposed exploration program for the summer of 2001. The author will also attempt to put these claims together with previous claims to build a cohesive land package. A very cost effective program could be conducted based on the previous work and may consist of re-sampling of previous drillcore, trenches, and showings for PGE's. Numerous other copper and soil anomalies now have better access due to the extensive logging that has occurred since the last work in 1989. These roads have also seen little exploration for over ten years, and probably none directed at PGE's.

Penticton-Beaverdale Plateau Detailed Areas - Shuttleworth Asbestos

Summary

As noted previously platinum was reported in the Muntions Resources Report, 1920 in Shuttleworth Creek as "evidence of presence of platinum but not in commercial quantities". Research in the area indicated that the Shuttleworth Asbestos Showing was located 0.8 kilometres south of Shuttleworth Creek and 6.5 kilometres southeast of Okanagan Falls.

A review of the Minfile and Assessment Reports indicates that a fine grained dark green-black dunite intrudes granitic gneiss and is itself intruded by pegmatitic dykes. The dunite is exposed discontinuously for over 800 metres strike and 200 metres width. Drilling has interescted a dunite body over 30 metres. Intermittent work from 1953-1988 has outlined the ultramafic bodies by airborne mag, ground mag, soil geochemistry, trenching, and drilling. Work in 1988 appeared to only consist of a ground mag survey and no PGE analysis or soils. Earlier work in 1971 by Noranda outlined Cu-Zn anomalies coincident with IP anomalies in the NE portion of the grid but no appreciable mineralization was noted in rocks.

The author proposed to investigate these ultramafic bodies and collect some samples for PGE analysis , as this area could well be the source for Pt values noted in Shuttleworth Creek. Due to the recessive nature of the ultramafics and somewhat hindered by snow the author collected samples (126616-126617) from one 50 m wide exposure along a logging road. The results of these samples are still pending and will be appended when recieved.

Minfile Review

The Shuttleworth Creek asbestos occurrence lies on a hillside between 790 and 980 metres elevation, 0.8 kilometre south of Shuttleworth Creek and 6.5 kilometres southeast of Okanagan Falls. This asbestos occurrence has been known for many years. It was supposed to have been discovered by G. Maynard in 1898. Claims were recorded on the ground in 1910. Platinum was reported discovered in Shuttleworth Creek in 1918, by J. Hislop and G. Maynard. No further record of work was recorded until 1920. A second hiatus of work occurred until 1947, when R.C. McKay and L.E. Iverson worked on the occurrence. In the following year exploration was overseen by W.J. Asselstine. Little else was done until 1953 when Western Asbestos and Development Ltd. acquired the property. Exploration consisted of trenching, geological mapping and diamond drilling. In 1971, the southern portion of the ground was staked as the Soo claims by Action Exploration Ltd. and an airborne magnetometer geophysical survey was conducted. The northern portion was owned by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. consisting of the Dog and Ajax claims. Their exploration program consisted of geological mapping, soil geochemical, and magnetic, electromagnetic and induced polarization geophysical surveys. In 1988, the ground covering the Shuttleworth Creek occurrence was staked as the Shut claim, owned by G. Crooker. A ground magnetometer survey was conducted. The deposit is hosted in a **mass of fine grained, dark green to black (unweathered) dunite that intrudes light to medium grey granitic and granodioritic gneiss of the Eocene Okanagan Gneiss**. The dunite body is exposed discontinuously over **800 metres length and up to 200 metres width**. Drilling indicates the dunite is approximately **30 metres thick**. The contact relations between the dunite and host gneiss are uncertain but one exposure in a trench indicates the **dunite intrudes the gneiss along a shear**. The rock is composed mostly of olivine with up to 10 per cent altered to amphibole and minor serpentine and magnetite. The amphibole is in turn partly altered to talc. A few patches and irregular veinlets of enstatite are also present. **The dunite is intruded by felsic**

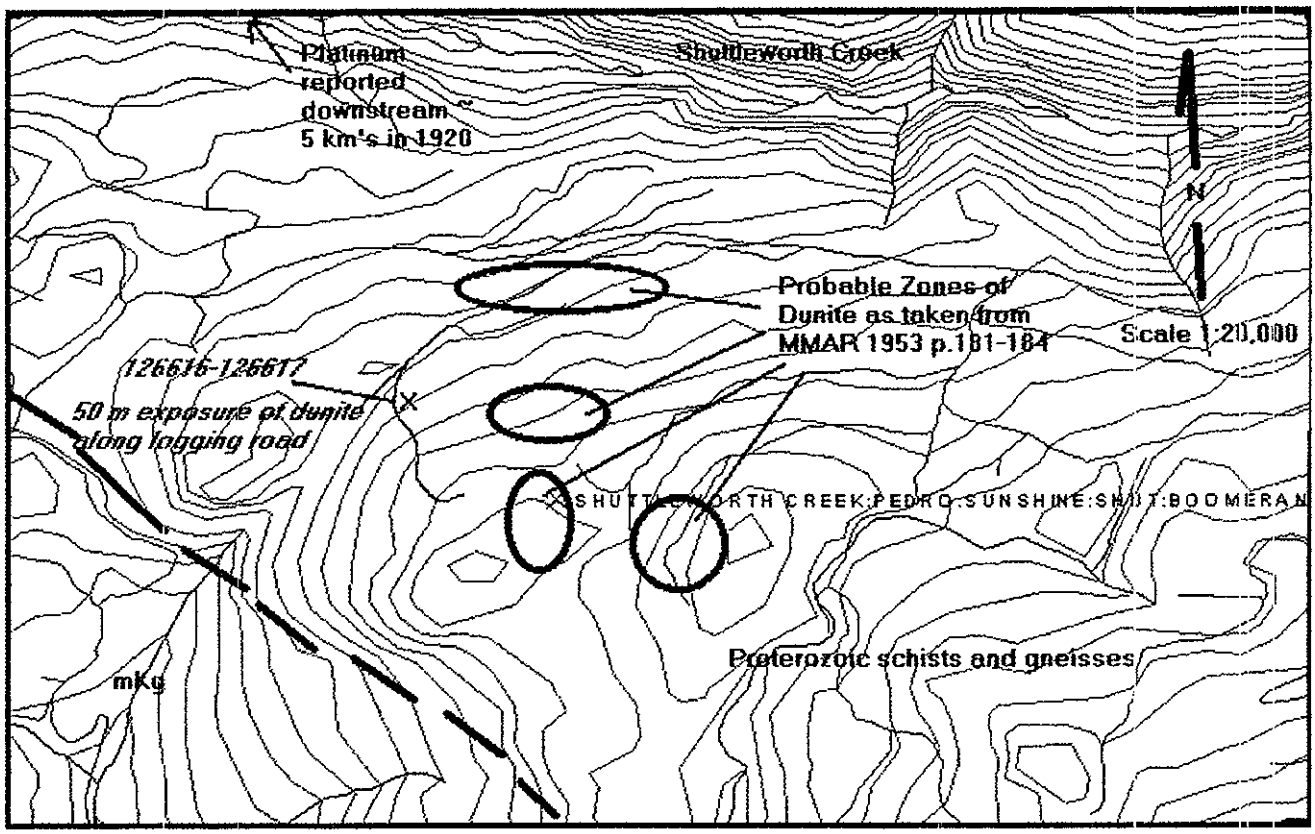


Figure 7: Shuttleworth Asbestos ~6.5 km SE of Okanagan Falls, showing dunite exposures and current sampling

dikes and irregular pegmatitic masses 0.13 to 2.1 metres thick. Asbestos mineralization consists of greyish-green to white anthophyllite, occurring in irregular lenses and cross fibre veinlets scattered throughout the dunite. The lenses are 0.3 to 3 metres wide and up to 3.7 metres in length. Individual veinlets are 0.63 to 68 centimetres thick, with most varying from 5 to 15 centimetres. They strike in various directions, most commonly between 050 and 080 degrees and 135 and 150 degrees, and usually dip near vertical. Frequently, the asbestos and associated mica form zones along the walls of felsic dikes, with dike enclosed by mica which itself is enclosed by asbestos. This occurs most commonly on the hangingwall side. The anthophyllite occurs in three forms; as hard woody chunks with fibres 20 to 25 centimetres long, as randomly orientated sheaf like clumps, 0.63 to 1.8 centimetres in length, and as powdery aggregates of tiny needle-like fibres. All fibre is easily reduced to a talc-like powder by rubbing between fingers or by pounding on a flat surface. The second and third types of anthophyllite described above are commonly intermixed with varying amounts of silvery green to black biotite and brown vermiculite. A few lenses are comprised almost completely of fine-grained biotite. The vermiculite, an alteration product of the biotite, is brittle, soft, slippery and exfoliates quite well when heated. A sample of long fibre anthophyllite analysed as follows in per cent (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1948, page 182): ---------- SiO2 57.50 Al2O2 0.36 Cr2O3 0.03 Fe2O3 1.10 FeO 5.69 MnO 0.25 MgO 29.21 CaO 2.24 H2O+ 3.60 H2O- 0.22 ---------- One lens of fine-grained biotite was mined to produce material for use in roof manufacturing some time prior to 1948. No production figures are available.

Shuttleworth Asbestos Conclusions

Known ultramafic bodies occur within granitic gneiss over a 800 m x 200 m wide area and are located upstream of platinum bearing gravels on Shuttleworth Creek. These bodies have been somewhat well defined by previous workers for their asbestos or Cu-Ni mineralization potential. This limited sampling appears to be the first time that they have been sampled for PGE's. Further work is recommended in the summer to follow up coincident Cu-Zn soil anomalies and IP for the potential to host PGE's.

(See page 20 for results)

Penticton-Beaverdale Plateau Detailed Areas - Arlington Lakes

Summary

The Arlington Lakes area was highlighted after a Minfile search revealed that outcrops of hornblendite, pyroxenite and/or highly altered basic rocks contained magnetite, pyrite and chalcopyrite at the Elk 7, Elk 3, and Dkd 6 Minfile showings near the south end of Arlington Lakes. Further to the south at the Arlington, Dkd 6, Dkd 4, Dkd 2, Hall, Bru 21, and Bru 22 showings the Minfile noted that values in copper +/- silver which are coincident with a magnetic anomaly occur along the contact of gneissic diorite and mafic diorite. Continuing further to the south the Hall Creek asbestos showing is located along the same trend. At Hall Creek a 20 metre thick serpentinized peridotite porphyry is noted pn the west side of Hall Creek canyon.

This geological setting of Devonian Harper Ranch group rocks intruded by both Eocene and Jurassic plutons with known sulphide accumulations in mafic- ultramafic rocks appears very prospective. Previous workers have outlined these mafic units by both geochemical and geophysical means.

The author proposed to investigate some of these known occurrences and sample them for their PGE potential.

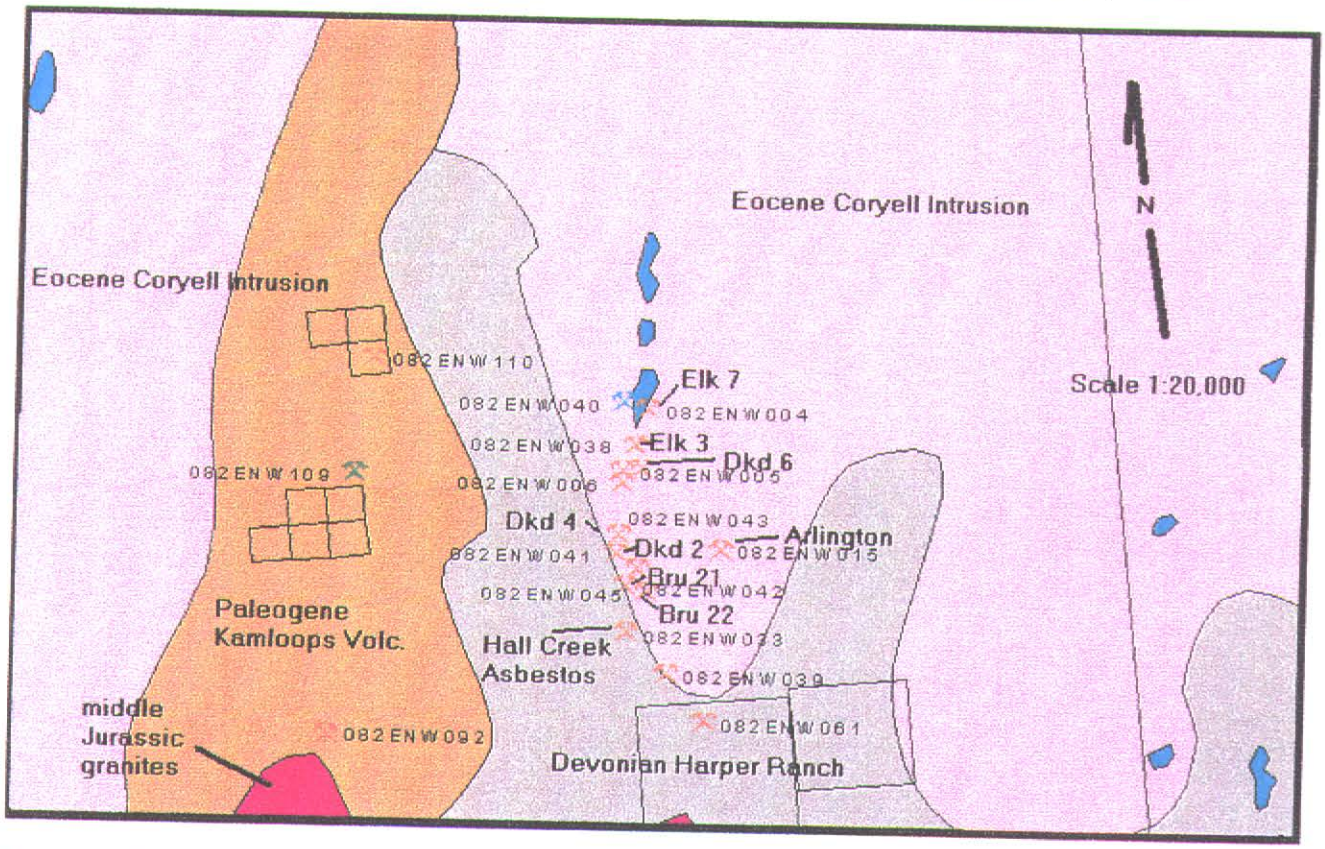


Figure 8. Arlington Lakes area showing string of Minfile occurrences and Tectonic Assemblage Geology

Arlington Lakes Conclusions

The author made two reconnaissance trips into the area which consisted of a brief examination and sampling of the Elk 7, Elk 3 and Dkd 6 showings followed by silt sampling of Hall Creek just above where it intersects Highway 33. Access was limited to walking in from Highway 33 so an examination of the southerly showings was not possible. The areas investigated appeared to be complex interaction zones between the Coryell granitic rocks, Nelson Jurassic granodiorites and mafic volcanics and metasediments of the Anarchist Group. It is unclear at this time which package of rocks the mafic unit belongs too - but it appears to be an assimilated zone of Anarchist Group. Where investigated it displays a very fine hornblendite appearance with occasional corser layers which approach the look of a pyroxenite.

Rock samples were collected from the vicinty of the Elk 7 (126613-126614) and Elk 3 (126615) showing areas. Based on the review of similar settings it may be more prospective to exam the silver rich areas on Arlington Mountian. Nevertheless sample results are eagerily awaited and continued reconnaissance in the area is strongly recommended.

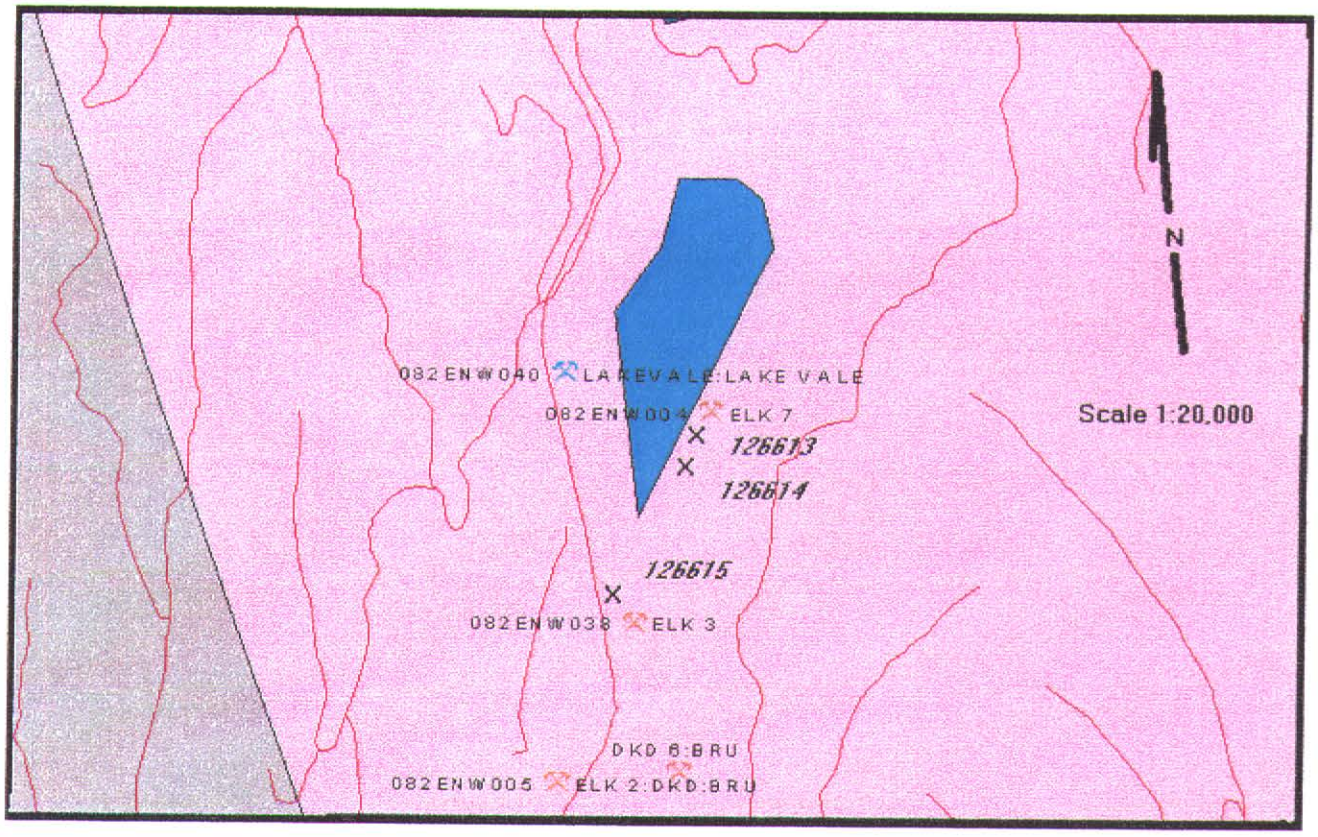


Figure 9: Elk 7-Dkd 6 area at the south end of Arlington Lakes showing the location of samples 126613-126615.

(See Page 20 for discussion of results)

Appendix I

Sample Descriptions and Locations

Prospector Grant 2000 - Adam Travis Sampling

Sample #	Type	Date	Location	Remarks
126601	Rock Chip	June 11	Bendelin Creek	Fw Zone qtz-pegmatite dyke, rusty sheared, moly < 2 cm- 1m chip
126602	Rock Chip	June 11	Bendelin Creek	central "buck" quartz core- 1m chip
126603	Rock Chip	June 11	Bendelin Creek	Hw, pegmatoidal phase, Musc, garnet, moly- 1 m chip
126604	Rock Float	June 11	Bendelin Creek	2 km up from bridge, below Jim Logan showing, qtz float
126605	Rock Float	June 11	Bendelin Creek	spur road across creek + west of final post, qtz float
126606	Rock Grab	June 12	Honey claims	99JL005-66 also, qtz veined stckwrk intrusive
126607	Rock Grab	June 12	Honey Claims	north switchback rd, qtz veined sed in road cliff
126608	Rock float	Jan. 13	Allendale Lk.	250 m from lake, med-crse grained bio-qtz monzonite
126609	Rock float	Jan. 13	Allendale Lk.	1 km south of lake, (22.2 km mark),pyroxene cumulate monzonite
126610	Rock float	Jan. 13	Allendale Lk	4.2 km south of lake, large boulder of pegmatite cutting gneiss
126611	Rock float	Jan. 14	Allendale Lk.	24 km marker west of lake, feldspar cumulate monzonite
126612	Rock grab	Jan. 14	Allendale Lk.	Spoon showing, attempt to get mal. staining on cliff, pyroxenite
126613	Rock grab	Jan. 15	Elk 7	magnetic, f.g hornblendite, minor pyx, trace po+cpy ?
126614	Rock float	Jan. 15	Elk 7	talus float from cliffs down to lake edge, mafic volc?
126615	Rock float	Jan. 15	Elk 3	boulder beside railway grade near Elk 3, mafic volc, hornblendite
126616	Rock Grab	Jan. 16	Shuttleworth As.	nearly 100% biotite as lens in peridotite
126617	Rock Grab	Jan. 16	Shuttleworth As.	average peridotite, some anthophyllite alt'n
131701	silt	Jan. 13	Kilmer Creek	drains Allendale becomes Shuttleworth, taken at Ok Falls FS road
131702	panned silt	Jan. 13	Kilmer Creek	panned of 131701 to ~ 1/10 of original 3 kg
131703	silt	Jan. 14	Shuttleworth	just below canyon, 2 km road marker, near 1918 Platinum ??
131704	silt	Jan. 15	Hall Creek	300 m's south of Arlington Lake, drains area of Elk 7 and 3
131705	silt	Jan. 15	Hall Creek	at Hall Creek rest stop on Hwy 33, drains Minfile showings
131706	panned silt	Jan. 15	Hall Creek	panned 131705 to ~ 1/10 th original size
131707	panned silt	Jan. 15	Shuttlworth	panned sample of 131703

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Appendix II

Analytical Results

Addendum to Adam Travis Prospecting Report 2000 (February 9, 2001)

Results Discussion:

1. Rock Grab 126612: taken at Allendale Lk.near Spoon Showing on my newly staked Alley 12 claim returned Au 696, Pt 195, Pd 926 (total 1.82 g Pd+Pt+Pd), Ag 4, Cu 3060 from weakly malachite stained mafic phase. I couldn't even get to the better stuff and it was visibly banded/layered here.

2. 126613,126614 rock grabs from Arlington Lakes near Elk 7 showing which returned Pt 15, Pd 54 and Pt 40, Pd 54 from fine grained ultramafic with low Ni but elevated Cu (467,290). Silts (131704,705,706) from Hall Creek which drain the area also returned Au 4, Pt 10, Pd 8 and Au 10 and Pt 15.

These results indicate that at Allendale quite elevated PGE's are noted with elevated (but not extravagant) Cu, Ag and indicate that previous Cu-Ag anomalies (which don't even show at Spoon) should be aggressively followed up.

At Arlington I am pleasantly surprised that elevated PGE occur and an un-investigated Arlington Mtn which indicates mafic diorites should be followed up in the summer.

I have also just looked at the rare earth potential of the Allendale samples and note that they are very high in Lanthanum (0.013%) this indicates that they may also be elevated in the lanthanide series cerium-yterrbium. This could have a significant impact on the potential economics.

The samples for Allendale Lake are currently being re-analysed for rare earths at Chemex.

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V4T 1C5, CANADA

A0021517

Comments: ATTN: ADAM TRAVIS

CERTIFICATE A0021517

(RDS) - TRAVIS, ADAM

Project: PG 2000
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 04-JUL-2000.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	7	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
226	7	0-3 Kg crush and split
3202	7	Rock - save entire reject
229	7	ICP - AQ Digestion charge

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
983	7	Au ppb: Fuse 30 g sample	FA-AAS	5	10000
2118	7	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	100.0
2119	7	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2120	7	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
557	7	B ppm: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	10	10000
2121	7	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2122	7	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2123	7	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2124	7	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2125	7	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	500
2126	7	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2127	7	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2128	7	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2150	7	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2130	7	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2131	7	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2132	7	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2151	7	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2134	7	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2135	7	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
2136	7	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2137	7	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2138	7	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2139	7	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2140	7	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
551	7	S %: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
2141	7	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2142	7	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2143	7	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2144	7	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2145	7	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2146	7	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2147	7	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2148	7	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2149	7	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

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Project : PG 2000
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Page Number :1-A
Total Pages :1
Certificate Date: 04-JUL-2000
Invoice No. :I0021517
P.O. Number :
Account :RDS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0021517

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %
126601	205	226	5	< 0.2	0.31	22	< 10	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.07	< 0.5	1	130	6	0.94	< 10	< 1	0.15	< 10	0.01
126602	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.01	12	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.5	< 1	176	1	0.26	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 0.01
126603	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.27	8	< 10	< 10	< 0.5	< 2	0.33	< 0.5	< 1	102	< 1	0.26	< 10	< 1	0.14	< 10	< 0.01
126604	205	226	60	< 0.2	0.03	4	< 10	10	< 0.5	< 2	0.20	< 0.5	1	160	1	1.01	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.05
126605	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.73	< 2	< 10	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.29	< 0.5	8	74	27	1.41	< 10	< 1	0.05	< 10	0.39
126606	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	0.23	2	< 10	30	< 0.5	< 2	0.19	< 0.5	1	89	7	0.68	< 10	< 1	0.15	< 10	0.02
126607	205	226	< 5	< 0.2	1.48	2	< 10	90	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	5	129	34	2.27	< 10	< 1	0.90	10	0.71

CERTIFICATION:

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Page Number : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 04-JUL-2000
Invoice No. : I0021517
P.O. Number :
Account : RDS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0021517

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
126601	205	226	150	>10000	0.04	11	380	< 2	0.83	< 2	< 1	8	0.01	< 10	20	< 1	< 10	26
126602	205	226	15	45	< 0.01	3	< 10	4	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	< 1	< 10	< 2
126603	205	226	670	179	0.05	4	1370	< 2	0.01	< 2	< 1	3	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	< 1	< 10	6
126604	205	226	265	2	< 0.01	3	30	28	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	6	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	< 1	< 10	38
126605	205	226	190	2	0.09	12	330	< 2	0.20	< 2	1	10	0.04	< 10	< 10	14	< 10	22
126606	205	226	455	3	0.05	3	160	6	0.04	< 2	1	20	< 0.01	< 10	10	< 1	< 10	6
126607	205	226	260	3	0.02	12	150	6	0.54	< 2	5	4	0.14	< 10	< 10	34	< 10	54

CERTIFICATION:

23

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A0110814

Comments: ATTN: ADAM TRAVIS

CERTIFICATE A0110814

(RDS) - TRAVIS, ADAM

Project: PG 2000
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 29-JAN-2001.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
244	3	Pulp; prev. prepared at Chemex

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
9301	3	Al %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	25.0
9341	3	Sb ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.05	1000.0
9302	3	Ba ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.5	10000
9303	3	Be ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.05	1000
9304	3	Bi ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.01	10000
9305	3	Cd ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.02	500
9306	3	Ca %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	25.0
9307	3	Ce ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.01	500
9308	3	Cs ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.05	500
9309	3	Cr ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	1	10000
9310	3	Co ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.1	10000
9311	3	Cu ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.2	10000
9312	3	Ga ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.05	500.0
9313	3	Ge ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.05	500.0
9315	3	Fe %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	25.0
9316	3	La ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.5	500
9317	3	Pb ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.5	10000
9318	3	Li ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.2	500
9319	3	Mg %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	15.00
9320	3	Mn ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	5	10000
9321	3	Mo ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.05	10000
9322	3	Ni ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.2	10000
9323	3	Nb ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.1	500
9324	3	P ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	10	10000
9325	3	K %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	10.00
9326	3	Rb ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.1	500
9327	3	Ag ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.05	100.0
9328	3	Na %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	10.00
9329	3	Sr ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.2	10000
9330	3	Ta ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.05	100.0
9331	3	Te ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.05	500
9332	3	Tl ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.02	500
9333	3	Th ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.2	500
9334	3	Ti %: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	0.01	10.00
9335	3	W ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS/ICP	0.1	10000
9336	3	U ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.1	500
9337	3	V ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	1	10000
9338	3	Y ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP-MS	0.1	500
9339	3	Zn ppm: ICP + ICP-MS package	ICP	2	10000

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To: TRAVIS, ADAM
3579 LANSBURY COURT
WESTBANK, BC
V4T 1C5, CANADA

Project : PG 2000
Comments: ATTN: ADAM TRAVIS

Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 29-JAN-2001
Invoice No. : I0110814
P.O. Number :
Account : RDS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0110814

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Al % (ICP)	Sb ppm (ICP)	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Ce ppm (ICP)	Cs ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Ga ppm (ICP)	Ge ppm (ICP)
126601	244 --	5.70	Minrlzd	330.0	2.00	2.00	< 0.50	0.16	Minrlzd	Minrlzd	220	< 1.0	6.0	Minrlzd	Minrlzd
126602	244 --	0.05	< 0.05	2.5	0.10	0.14	0.02	< 0.01	0.26	0.05	256	0.5	2.6	0.20	1.40
126603	244 --	6.35	0.05	195.5	3.75	0.17	0.32	0.40	4.53	4.35	157	0.4	3.0	20.30	4.15

CERTIFICATION: *+

RERUNS from A0021517

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TO: TRAVIS, ADAM

3579 LANSBURY COURT
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0110814

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Fe % (ICP)	La ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm (ICP)	Li ppm (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)	Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	Nb ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)	K % (ICP)	Rb ppm (ICP)	Ag ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)
126601	244 --	0.94	Minrlzd	24.0	Minrlzd	0.04	560	>10000	< 1.0	Minrlzd	670	4.16	Minrlzd	0.20	1.14
126602	244 --	0.22	< 0.5	2.0	7.2	< 0.01	15	12.35	3.2	< 0.1	< 10	0.02	1.1	< 0.05	0.02
126603	244 --	0.67	2.0	8.0	29.0	0.04	4260	117.10	2.8	21.9	1760	2.45	239	0.40	2.32

CERTIFICATION: *+

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ta ppm (ICP)	Te ppm (ICP)	Tl ppm (ICP)	Th ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	U ppm (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	Y ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)
126601	244 --	64.0	Minrlzd	Minrlzd	Minrlzd	Minrlzd	0.03	< 10.0	Minrlzd	5	Minrlzd	26
126602	244 --	1.0	< 0.05	0.15	< 0.02	< 0.2	< 0.01	0.1	< 0.1	1	< 0.1	2
126603	244 --	36.0	5.45	0.20	0.96	1.0	0.01	2.1	3.4	5	23.0	12

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Project:
P.O. #:

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
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SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
201	7	Dry, sieve to -80 mesh
202	7	save reject
229	7	ICP - AQ Digestion charge

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
975	7	Au ppb: FA ICP package	FA-ICP	2	10000
976	7	Pt ppb: FA ICP package	FA-ICP	5	10000
977	7	Pd ppb: FA ICP package	FA-ICP	2	10000
2118	7	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	100.0
2119	7	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2120	7	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
557	7	B ppm: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	10	10000
2121	7	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2122	7	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2123	7	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2124	7	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2125	7	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	500
2126	7	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2127	7	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2128	7	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2150	7	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2130	7	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2131	7	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2132	7	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2151	7	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2134	7	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2135	7	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
2136	7	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2137	7	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2138	7	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2139	7	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2140	7	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
551	7	S %: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
2141	7	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2142	7	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2143	7	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2144	7	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2145	7	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2146	7	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2147	7	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2148	7	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2149	7	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

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TO: TRAVIS, ADAM
3579 LANSBURY COURT
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V4T 1C5, CANADA

Project :
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Page Number : 1-A
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0111082

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb ICP	Pt ppb ICP	Pd ppb ICP	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %
131701	201	202	4	< 5	2	< 0.2	0.24	6	< 10	40	< 0.5	< 2	0.77	< 0.5	8	43	7	5.67	< 10	< 1	0.04
131702	201	202	< 2	< 5	< 2	< 0.2	0.12	6	10	20	< 0.5	< 2	0.77	< 0.5	9	58	6	7.49	< 10	< 1	0.03
131703	201	202	< 2	< 5	< 2	< 0.2	0.21	< 2	10	40	< 0.5	< 2	0.55	< 0.5	5	17	6	3.47	< 10	< 1	0.05
131704	201	202	4	10	8	< 0.2	0.97	2	< 10	90	0.5	< 2	0.80	< 0.5	9	18	29	3.25	< 10	< 1	0.06
131705	201	202	10	< 5	< 2	< 0.2	0.94	4	< 10	80	< 0.5	< 2	0.48	< 0.5	10	29	15	2.59	< 10	< 1	0.12
131706	201	202	2	15	< 2	< 0.2	0.59	2	< 10	60	< 0.5	< 2	0.37	< 0.5	10	46	11	4.13	< 10	< 1	0.07
131707	201	202	< 2	< 5	< 2	< 0.2	0.10	2	10	10	< 0.5	< 2	0.68	< 0.5	7	26	4	5.70	< 10	1	0.02

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0111082

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
131701	201	202	40	0.13	260	1	0.01	14	2990	2	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	73	0.04	< 10	< 10	155	< 10	24
131702	201	202	40	0.10	225	< 1	0.01	16	2980	4	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	66	0.03	10	< 10	207	< 10	26
131703	201	202	20	0.11	165	< 1	0.01	6	2030	2	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	53	0.03	< 10	< 10	94	< 10	18
131704	201	202	10	0.53	935	< 1	0.01	8	2400	12	0.02	< 2	3	58	0.03	< 10	< 10	88	< 10	124
131705	201	202	< 10	0.56	295	< 1	0.03	18	700	6	0.01	< 2	2	41	0.06	< 10	< 10	83	< 10	52
131706	201	202	< 10	0.41	220	1	0.02	17	800	6	< 0.01	< 2	1	27	0.07	< 10	< 10	164	< 10	44
131707	201	202	30	0.07	175	< 1	0.01	8	2690	< 2	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	52	0.02	< 10	< 10	159	< 10	20

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(RDS) - TRAVIS, ADAM

Project:
P.O. #:

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 02-FEB-2001.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	10	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
226	10	0-3 Kg crush and split
3202	10	Rock - save entire reject
229	10	ICP - AQ Digestion charge
* NOTE	1:	

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES 1 of 2

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
975	10	Au ppb: FA ICP package	FA-ICP	2	10000
976	10	Pt ppb: FA ICP package	FA-ICP	5	10000
977	10	Pd ppb: FA ICP package	FA-ICP	2	10000
2118	10	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	100.0
2119	10	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2120	10	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
557	10	B ppm: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	10	10000
2121	10	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2122	10	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2123	10	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2124	10	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2125	10	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	500
2126	10	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2127	10	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2128	10	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2150	10	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2130	10	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2131	10	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2132	10	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2151	10	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2134	10	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2135	10	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
2136	10	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2137	10	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2138	10	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2139	10	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2140	10	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
551	10	S %: 32 element, rock & soil	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
2141	10	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2142	10	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2143	10	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2144	10	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2145	10	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2146	10	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2147	10	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2148	10	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000

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Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
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SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
205	10	Geochem ring to approx 150 mesh
226	10	0-3 Kg crush and split
3202	10	Rock - save entire reject
229	10	ICP - AQ Digestion charge

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

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ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES 2 of 2

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
2149	10	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0111083

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Au ppb ICP	Pt ppb ICP	Pd ppb ICP	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	B ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %
126608	205	226	< 2	< 5	< 2	0.2	1.73	6	< 10	2010	< 0.5	2	4.27	< 0.5	26	68	24	2.43	10	< 1	1.21
126609	205	226	< 2	< 5	< 2	0.2	2.16	12	< 10	1700	0.5	< 2	4.05	0.5	23	80	21	3.98	10	< 1	1.23
126610	205	226	< 2	< 5	< 2	0.2	0.26	< 2	< 10	40	< 0.5	< 2	0.06	< 0.5	< 1	87	2	0.46	< 10	< 1	0.19
126611	205	226	4	< 5	4	< 0.2	1.14	4	< 10	270	< 0.5	6	1.15	< 0.5	15	30	166	3.77	10	< 1	1.06
126612	205	226	696	195	926	4.0	0.42	6	< 10	80	1.0	6	2.31	< 0.5	6	44	3060	1.80	< 10	< 1	0.24
126613	205	226	6	15	54	< 0.2	1.38	< 2	< 10	210	0.5	4	5.12	1.5	28	25	467	8.01	10	< 1	0.53
126614	205	226	4	40	54	< 0.2	0.83	6	< 10	40	1.0	2	3.66	1.5	18	31	290	8.72	10	< 1	0.13
126615	205	226	< 2	10	8	< 0.2	0.23	< 2	< 10	10	< 0.5	18	0.07	< 0.5	84	398	3	4.80	< 10	< 1	0.13
126616	205	226	< 2	< 5	2	< 0.2	7.34	< 2	< 10	930	1.0	24	0.03	< 0.5	53	802	< 1	4.72	30	< 1	5.93
126617	205	226	< 2	25	8	< 0.2	0.92	< 2	< 10	90	< 0.5	12	0.07	< 0.5	60	533	8	2.89	< 10	< 1	0.74

CERTIFICATION:

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0111083

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
126608	205	226	100	3.16	325	< 1	0.16	114	>10000	8	0.03	< 2	4	766	0.13	30	< 10	81	< 10	42
126609	205	226	80	2.76	430	< 1	0.30	76	>10000	6	0.01	< 2	7	873	0.31	20	< 10	148	< 10	66
126610	205	226	< 10	0.03	60	< 1	0.05	2	10	6	< 0.01	< 2	< 1	19	< 0.01	< 10	350	5	< 10	4
126611	205	226	80	1.41	420	1	0.08	21	4060	24	< 0.01	2	1	127	0.25	10	< 10	115	< 10	94
126612	205	226	130	0.79	300	2	0.10	17	7120	28	0.07	< 2	4	150	0.09	30	< 10	52	< 10	38
126613	205	226	10	1.72	1245	< 1	0.14	15	7000	4	0.03	< 2	18	261	0.16	< 10	< 10	322	< 10	82
126614	205	226	< 10	1.04	980	1	0.11	9	4650	8	0.02	< 2	9	201	0.18	< 10	< 10	332	< 10	94
126615	205	226	< 10	>15.00	545	< 1	< 0.01	1610	< 10	< 2	0.06	< 2	5	3	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	21	< 10	28
126616	205	226	< 10	10.55	500	< 1	0.31	747	< 10	6	< 0.01	< 2	11	15	0.14	< 10	30	88	10	190
126617	205	226	< 10	10.45	425	< 1	0.03	1315	20	2	0.10	< 2	5	6	0.01	< 10	< 10	18	< 10	32

CERTIFICATION: _____

Appendix IV

Completed Prospecting Report Forms

D. TECHNICAL REPORT

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Ministry of Energy and Mines
Energy and Minerals Division

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

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

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

Name Adam Travis Reference Number

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Adams Lake Plateau MINFILE No. if applicable

Location of Project Area NTS 82M/5, 92P/8 Lat 119° 45' Long 51° 25'

Description of Location and Access Numerous logging roads connect to Paved roads at Adams Lake and Barriere

Prospecting Assistants(s) - give name(s) and qualifications of assistant(s) (see Program Regulation 13, page 6)

N/A

Main Commodities Searched For Gold

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area focus was on gold targets such as Cam-Gloria, Edmonto for Intrusive Hosted gold

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 50 Km²
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) rock, 7
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) claim staking, 2 units Ben 1, Ben 2

Best Discovery

Project/Claim Name Ben 1, Ben 2 Commodities Au

Location (show on map) Lat. 119°35' Long 51°24' Elevation 4500'

Best assay/sample type 126604 - Au 60 ppb

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies

molybdenum in quartz pegmatite zone sampled by Jim Logan, failed to duplicate previous results

FEEDBACK: comments and suggestions for Prospector Assistance Program

D. TECHNICAL REPORT (continued)

REPORT ON RESULTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA
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Energy and Minerals Division

- Those submitting a copy of an Assessment Report or a report of similar quality that covers all the key elements listed below are not required to fill out this section.
- Refer to Program Regulation 17D on page 6 for details before filling this section out (use extra pages if necessary)
- **Supporting data must be submitted with the following TECHNICAL REPORT or any report accepted in lieu of.**

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

Name Adam Travis Reference Number _____

1. LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA [Outline clearly on accompanying maps of appropriate scale.]

Adams Lake Plateau (See attached report)
Detailed areas within Berdelin Creek, Honey claims, ED-1

2. PROGRAM OBJECTIVE [Include original exploration target.]

Intrusive Hosted Gold was the primary objective (see report), a few samples however are being re-analyzed for potential of Tantalum. The tantalum results however returned generally low values.

3. PROSPECTING RESULTS [Describe areas prospected and significant outcrops/float encountered. Mineralization must be described in terms of specific minerals and how they occur. These details must be shown on accompanying map(s) of appropriate scale; prospecting traverses should be clearly marked.]

See attached report.

D. TECHNICAL REPORT

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

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS

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

Name Adam Travis Reference Number

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Beaverdell - Penticton MINFILE No. if applicable

Location of Project Area NTS 82E/6, 82E/11 Lat Long

Description of Location and Access numerous logging roads connect to the community's of Okanagan Falls, Beaverdell, Penticton

Prospecting Assistants(s) - give name(s) and qualifications of assistant(s) (see Program Regulation 13, page 6)

NA

Main Commodities Searched For Platinum group elements.

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Allendale Lake - Lynx, Laurion, Arlington Lakes Shuttleworth, which are all prospective for PGE's.

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 40 km^2
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) –
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 10 rocks, 7 silt
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) claim staking - 21 units

Best Discovery

Project/Claim Name Allendale Lake Commodities Cu, Ag, (PGE ?)

Location (show on map) Lat. 119°21' Long 49°23' Elevation 1500 m

Best assay/sample type ~~(results pending, to be appended.)~~ 126615: Au 696, Pt 195, Pd 926, Alky 12 claim

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies

Field examination was successful in confirming previous geological assumptions that the area was prospective for alkaline associated PGE's. A differentiated syenite complex with copper and silver values will hopefully return PGE values. Sample results indicate highly anomalous PGE's + REE's

FEEDBACK: comments and suggestions for Prospector Assistance Program

D. TECHNICAL REPORT (continued)

REPORT ON RESULTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA
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Energy and Minerals Division

- Those submitting a copy of an Assessment Report or a report of similar quality that covers all the key elements listed below are not required to fill out this section.
- Refer to Program Regulation 17D on page 6 for details before filling this section out (use extra pages if necessary)
- **Supporting data must be submitted with the following TECHNICAL REPORT or any report accepted in lieu of.**

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Name Adam Travis Reference Number _____

1. LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA [Outline clearly on accompanying maps of appropriate scale.]

Penticton Beaverdell Plateau area - See attached report
Allendale Lake, Shuttleworth Asbestos, Arlington Lakes detailed areas.

2. PROGRAM OBJECTIVE [Include original exploration target.]

To evaluate known Ultrafile areas for the presence of PGE's based on their geologic environment. Previous research usually noted ultramafic or differentiated environments.

3. PROSPECTING RESULTS [Describe areas prospected and significant outcrops/float encountered. Mineralization must be described in terms of specific minerals and how they occur. These details must be shown on accompanying map(s) of appropriate scale; prospecting traverses should be clearly marked.]

See attached report.