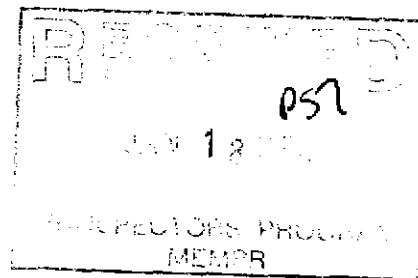


BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR: 2001/2002

REPORT #: PAP 01-34

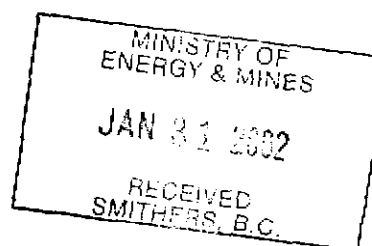
NAME: EGIL LIVGARD



**GLUNDEBERY BATHOLITH
EXPLORATION 2001**

PROSPECTOR GRANT #2001/2002 P57

**Egil Livgard P. Eng.
Vancouver B.C.
January 2002**



PROSPECTORS' ASSOCIATION
MEMBER

Glundebery Batholith
Exploration 2001.

Egil Livgard, P.Eng.
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January 2002.

MINISTRY OF
ENERGY & MINES
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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Pg. 1 of 2.

Anomalous TANTALUM stream silt values were located in drainages in and from the Glundebery batholith by B.C. Regional Geochemical Survey 52 covering Map sheet 1040. This large anomaly and the geology of the batholith suggested that this was a favourable exploration area.

The Glundebery Batholith was mapped (Ref.# 1 and #2) and shown to be a highly silicious, leucocratic and heterogeneous intrusive body. Occasional miarolitic cavities, graphic intergrowth and a few pegmatites indicated that this was an intrusive where late fractionation might have concentrated rare elements. An exploration program with this in mind was carried out in July 2001 with the help of a Prospectors Grant from the B.C. government.

Sixty two stream silt samples were collected and analyzed by Bondar Clegg Ltd. for thirty five elements by a multi-acid digestion (IC30). The tantalum values were high throughout and statistics gave a threshold value (95%ile) of 63ppm. One drainage system, the pass between Tahoots and Glundebery Creeks (The Pass), returned good values. The samples from the area –six- averaged 67ppm tantalum ranging from 30ppm to 147ppm. The highest value came from a tributary from the south. This southern high valley was not prospected. A few scattered single high values were also obtained.

High values were also obtained in ZINC AND LEAD and the threshold value for zinc was determined to be 752ppm and for lead 40ppm. The anomalous values came mainly from Black Lake Valley. Black Lake is a source of a tributary to the west tributary of Blackfly Creek. The highest value, 880ppm zinc and 136ppm lead, came from a small fast creek entering Black Lake from the northwest.

PROSPECTING located no pegmatites perhaps because it was concentrated within the batholith were the high tantalum values of RGS 52 were located and not in adjoining rocks or contact areas.

Considerable rock hydrothermal alteration products such as Sericite, clay and K-feldspar as well as iron and manganese oxidation was noted in the Black Lake area. Rock chip samples returned interesting zinc and lead values in Glundebery granite. The highest zinc value came from an outcrop north of the lake, which consisted of slightly schisty looking friable granite. The sample returned 4095ppm zinc and 48ppm lead. A sub-outcrop on the lower south hillside of the valley consisted of sharp black and brown rubble. Surfaces were completely covered with manganese oxide and iron and manganese oxide patches and specks were disseminated throughout. The best sample ran 1618ppm zinc and 297ppm lead. This area was staked by SHAN#3,4,5 and 6 two post claims.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Pg. 2 of 2.

Oxide Spur was highly fractured and coated with iron oxide, apparently associated with a contact between intrusive stocks. On the east side of Brenda Mtn. A small quartz vein returned 281 ppm tantalum and 2361 ppm zinc.

The Glundebery Batholith consists of very late fractionation intrusions carrying concentrations of rare elements. The scarcity of pegmatites (Ref. #1,2 and this survey) is similar to the situation at the Seagull Batholith in the Yukon 100 Km to the north, where the possible explanation has been offered (Ref#6) that pegmatites, for structural reasons formed above the batholith and have now been eroded away.

It is concluded that further tantalum exploration is warranted in The Pass and especially to the west of East Tahoots Creek. Exploration is also warranted in the Black Lake area to determine if perhaps the hydrothermal alteration, zinc, lead, iron oxide and manganese oxide are indicative of further mineralization.

INTRODUCTION

Due to the positive indicators for Tantalum on the Regional Geochemical Survey results (B.C. RGS 52) covering the 104 O map sheet and on the geological description of the Glundebery batholith (reference# 1,2) in the Asutla Range south of the Jennings River the writer decided that an exploration program in the area was warranted.

A prospectors grant was obtained from the B.C. Government based on a proposal to take dense stream silt sampling and carry out prospecting. The primary mineral of interest was Tantalum. This report describes the work carried out under that program, discusses the results and offers some conclusions. All references are listed in the back and analysis results, statistics and claim information is found in the appendixes.

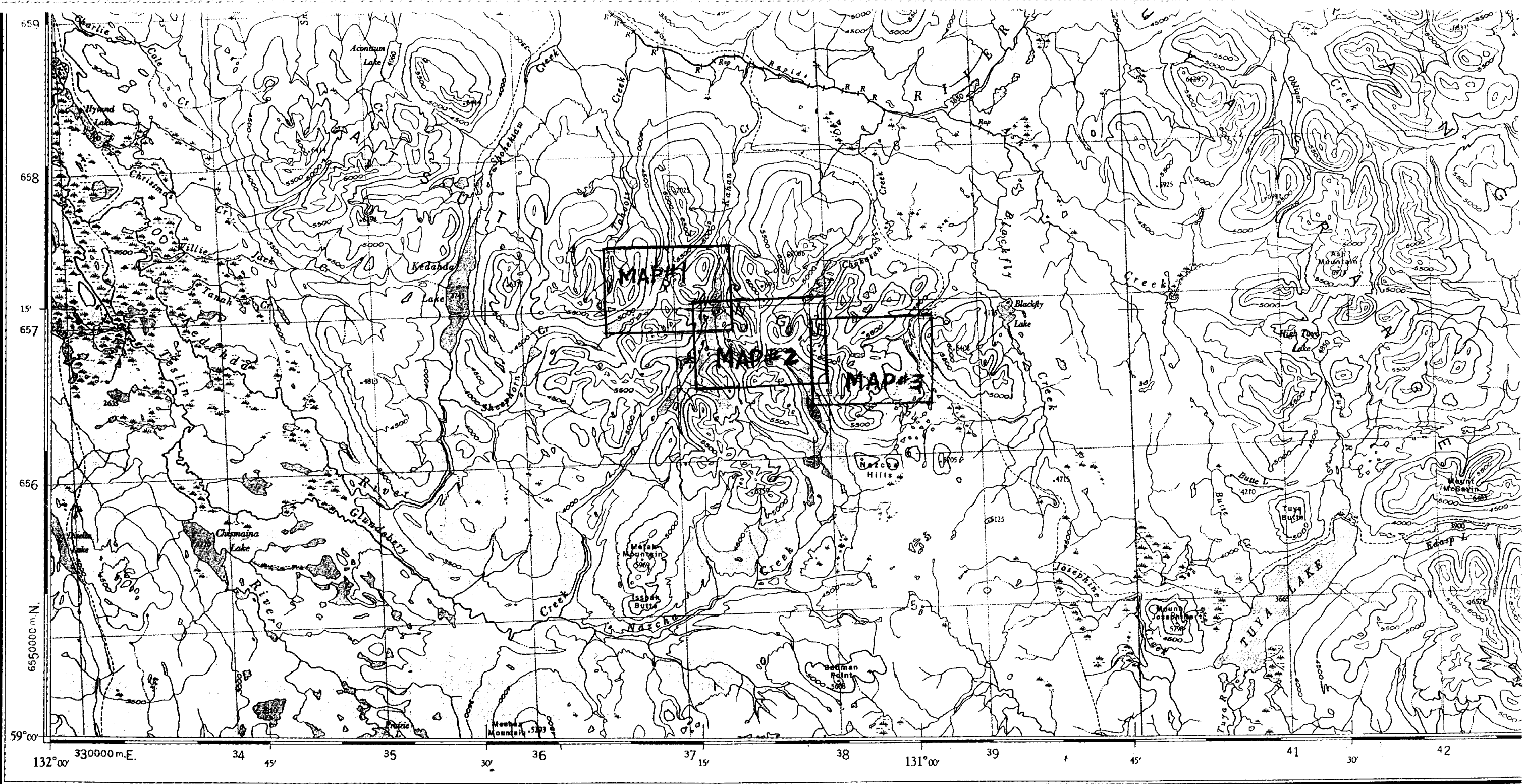
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The area of interest is found on the south end of NTS sheet 104 O/6 and on the north end of NTS sheet 104 O/3. The prospected area covers roughly 40-50 square kilometers between 59°12' to 59°17' North and 131°00' to 131°18' West and can only be reached by use of helicopter or fixed wing aircraft. The nearest road is the Alaska highway 75 kilometers to the north.

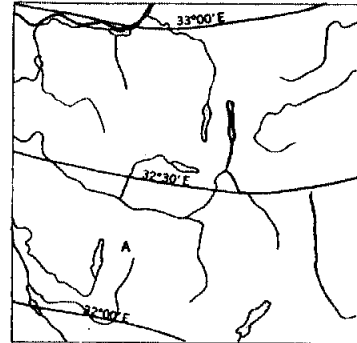
TOPOGRAPHY

The area is mountainous. The lowest point is Kahan Lake at 1325m above sea level (A.S.L) and the highest peaks reach over 1900m A.S.L. The hillsides are always steep- the lower 2/3 being scree slope while the upper 1/3 often has cliff like outcrops. The average slope is often more than 35°. The area is mostly above tree line and the ground cover varies from open spars grass cover to dense growth of willows, buck brush and flat growing spruce shrub and short trees. Firewood is sometimes scarce. There are also a large amount of glacial boulders often in trains and extensive boulder fields. When dense growth of brush and boulder fields coincide it makes for very treacherous walking. Extensive areas of granitic rock disintegrate very rapidly into its separate crystal constituents and this GRUS and/or boulders choke all creeks. Silts therefore are not always easy to collect and have probably undergone little concentration of heavy minerals due to water action.

The silt collection suffered somewhat when it was discovered that a large percentage of subsidiary creeks, as mapped on the 1:20000 Trim maps, do not and have not at any time existed, not even in spring run-off. As an example: A traverse 2 km south from the south end of Kahan lake then 2.5 km southeast following the west and southwest facing hillside, about 1/3 way up the hillside from the creek in the valley bottom, encountered not one subsidiary creek or visible creek bed, while nine creeks are shown on the map as crossing the described traverse.



THE DECLINATION OF THE COMPASS NEEDLE 1950



The declination of the compass needle at any place along a red line is the declination given on that red line. At other places the declination is between those given on the neighbouring red lines; thus at the place marked A the declination is between 32°00' E. and 32°30' E. The declination of the compass needle is decreasing 4 minutes annually.

Surveys in 1947 and compilation in 1951 by the Topographical Survey from air photographs taken in 1948. Lithographed and printed by the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E., Department of National Defence, 1952.

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection.

REFERENCE

Road, Hard Surface, All Weather	More than 2 Lanes	2 Lanes	Route No.	Less than 2 Lanes
Road, Loose Surface, All Weather	2 Lanes or More	Less than 2 Lanes		Dry Weather
Wagon Road, Cart Track etc.		Trail or Portage		
Boundary, International		Boundary Mon.		
Boundary, Provincial		Survey Mon.		
Boundary, County or District		Bench Mark	BM	
Boundary, Indian Reserve, Park etc.		Triangulation Sta.	2239	
Surveyed Line		Spot Elevation (in feet)	2915	
Main Electric Power Line		Telephone, Trunk Route		
Railway, Standard Gauge	Multiple Track	Abandoned	Station	Stoop

JENNINGS RIVER

BRITISH COLUMBIA

GLUNDEBERY PROSPECTING
JULY 2001
LOCATION MAP
MAPSHEET 1040

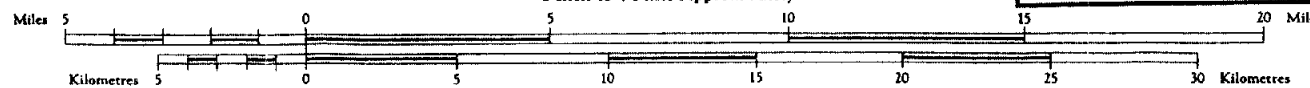
public may obtain copies of this map from the Information Office, Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys.

REFERENCE

Fire Lookout Tower		Cont.
Wireless Station		Cont.
Mine		Cont.
Cliff		Eske
		Wooded Area
Stream, Intermittent		Navigable
Stream, in Dry River Bed		Rapids and Falls
Braided Stream		Ferry
Marsh or Swamp		Dam
Marsh or Swamp, in water		Lighthouse
Glacier or Snowfield		Aerodrome
Sand, Gravel or Mud		Seaplane

Scale 1:250,000

1 Inch to 4 Miles Approximately



1:250,000 SCALE

E. LIVGARD, P. ENG.

GEOLOGY

ROCKTYPES

The area was mapped in 1944 and 1968 (ref.#1.2) and the Upper Cretaceous Glundebery batholith was described as follows: "Much of the batholith comprises a very distinct coarse-grained hornblende granite characterized by a waxy, pale green-buff weathering of perthitic potash feldspar, an abundance of watery quartz, common occurrence of miarolitic cavities and a peculiar "aggregate" texture resulting from a predominance of subhedral feldspar crystals with a minimum of matrix". Further -- "The batholith includes phases of porphyritic granite --- in which potash feldspar phenocrysts occur in a fine-grained matrix". Several areas have numerous inclusions of diorite, such as at the headwaters of Tahoots and Sheephorn creeks where the inclusions are bounded by stock works of leucocratic granite dykes. "The dykes range from fine-grained, pink weathering granite to coarse -grained megacrystic granite and in places the central parts of dykes are coarse pegmatites".

Pegmatites have also been mapped south and west of North Nazcha Lake . Areas of miarolitic cavities and graphic granite have been noted as has syenite stocks as late intrusions into the Glundebery granite.

The batholith has intruded the Upper Triassic Shonektaw formation of augite porphyry and agglomerates to the north, the Permian (and / or Carboniferous) Kedahda formation consisting of chert, quartzite, hornfels and minor limestone and greenstone to the south and west, and it is overlain by the Tertiary (?) and Quaternary Tuya formation consisting of lava, tuff and agglomerate to the east.

MINERALIZATION

Minfile:104 O 031, Tahoots creek

This showing is found a short distance (1,0 km ?) east of Tahoots Lake.
It consists of veinlets of magnetite in pegmatitic granite.

Minfile: 104 O 029 Sheephorn creek

This showing is located east of Sheephorn creek at a pass to Glundebery creek
It consists of small lenses of magnetite in a silicified coarse-grained granite.

Minfile: 104 O 010 Swan (or Wind)

MINERALIZATION (cont'd)

This showing is located in the east headwater valley of Tahoots creek and the claims also extended south to the headwaters of Sheephorn creek. The property has been mapped as granite, quartz feldspar porphyry, alaskite and diorite of the Glundebery batholith. Molybdenite as coarse rosettes occurs in quartz veins and finely disseminated in brecciated quartz veins which strike northeast.

ASSESSMENT REPORTS (6012, 3971, 3212, 3211)

Magnetic and Vertical loop Electromagnetic Surveys were carried out in 1971 on the Wind claims which covered the valley which forms the Tahoots- Sheephorn creeks headwaters. The surveys indicated a northwest striking zone, (at the valley's height of land) which was interpreted as a 300m wide fault. A 250m long conductive body was located striking north from this fault. Two kilometers further north geological mapping, sampling and soil surveying located and described molybdenum mineralization in quartz veins within the Glundebery granite.

The area covered at one time by the Wind Claims was re-staked by the writer as CHAN and SHAN#1 and 2.

DISCUSSION

THE GLUNDEBERY BATHOLITH, PEGMATITES AND RARE ELEMENTS.

The Glundebery batholith has many features found in "fertile granites"- that is those of extreme fractionation carrying concentrated amounts of rare elements, and rare element pegmatites are "igneous derivatives of fertile granitic intrusions" (ref #5)

A. The batholith lies at deep-seated regional structures, the Omenica- Intermontane Belts boundary- a collision environment.

B. It is of Cretaceous (Upper?) age. "Fertile granites in the Cordillera are usually of mid-Cretaceous age" (ref. #6).

C. The batholith is about 400 square kilometers in size. Most fertile stocks are smaller than this however, - on the order of 30 square kilometers.

D. Most fertile intrusions are of late to post-orogenic age as is the Glundebery Granite

DISCUSSION (cont'd)

THE GLUNDEBERY BATHOLITH, PEGMATITES AND RARE ELEMENTS.

E. The batholith is inhomogeneous, leucocratic, silicic and peraluminous. It carries hornblende-biotite rather than the more favourable biotite-muscovite or biotite.

F. Frequent occurrences of miarolitic cavities and occasional graphic granite indicate advanced fractionation as does high traces of rare elements such as niobium, tantalum and rubidium.

G. The whole rock analysis and a calculation of the Shand index places the rocks in the peraluminous class but of course two analysis are not sufficient to reach definite conclusions. Looking at the rock forming elements (oxide) and trace elements the Glundebery granite appears to have more features of an A-type granite than of a S-type. Features such as high magnetite content, smokey quartz and a high Fe/Mg ratio indicate that this may be of NYF (niobium-yttrium-fluorite) affinity although other features such as highly siliceous peraluminous rock with low Calcium and Barium content may indicate an affinity to the LCT (lithium-cesium-tantalum) family of fertile granites. The O'Grady Batholith (NWT) and the Seagull Batholith (YT) are described as being of mixed NYF-LCT affinity (Ref.#6). Perhaps the Glundebery Batholith is of the same type.

H. Dispersion haloes of tin and copper may aid in the location of pegmatites. Such haloes have not been indicated.

I. Pegmatites have been mapped south and west of the main Nazcha Lake (ref. #1,2), but RG.S 52 silt results were below threshold and no prospecting was carried out in these areas.

J. The Glundebery intrusion has in several places given rise to skarn and contact metamorphic alteration. In some cases minor mineralization of skarn type is found within the intrusion.

STATISTICS

Threshold values for silt surveys (95%ile)

Element	Ta	Nb	Zn	Pb	Cu	Mo	Ni	La	Zr	Sc	Mn	Ba
BC RGS 52	8.3	—	200	29	71	10	110	110	960	27	1750	2400
This survey	63	439	752	40	25	39	38	210	376	12	2358	659
Mean	13	78	151	12	6	8	8	40	73	6	555	148
Median	26	204	167	8	10	10	8	90	160	6	1134	293

TANTALUM SILT SURVEY

The RGS-52 survey over map sheet 104 O gave anomalous Tantalum values in most creeks draining Glundebery granite outcrop areas. The threshold value (95%ile) was 8.3 ppm. Prospecting and denser stream silt sampling was carried out this past summer over a large part of these areas. Sixty-two samples were collected. This was short of the target (100) mainly because many creeks marked on the 1:20 000 scale maps do not in fact exist (See topography). Bondar Clegg Ltd. analyzed the samples for 35 elements using their IC30 method. This method may not give a complete digestion of tantalum. The statistics gave a threshold of 63ppm tantalum. Four samples reached this level. AN ANOMALOUS drainage area is in the low pass southwest of Kahan Lake between Glundebery and Tahoots creeks. Six silt samples were collected here (# 5-1 to 5-6) The values varied between 30 and 147ppm and averaged 67ppm Ta (see map#1. The highest value (147ppm) came from a small tributary creek from the south. This tributary valley was not prospected. The rocks in the area are Glundebery Granite, which is lightly to moderately oxidized. It is disintegrating rapidly and creating large masses and mounds of grus. The creeks are choked with it and are in part braided and have done very little sorting. One sample (# 10-3) from the west end of the pass also gave a good tantalum value- 51ppm.

Two other high tantalum values, #7-1 at 83ppm and #28-3 at 63ppm, are single highs and not as significant although both drainages are of interest because of other mineralization or alteration. Sample #7-1 came from a "hanging valley" which drains into Kahan Lake from the west. Two other samples from higher up the creek were not anomalous (one sample was lost). Some hydrothermal (?) clay alteration and some recrystallization was noted (see rock samples 97973,4,5)

Sample #28-3 came from a creek, which may drain the SHAN claims showing during run-of, or through seepage (see rock samples# 97992,3,4,5,)

Other than tantalum, zinc and lead are particularly anomalous in this survey. The anomalous values are located in the vicinity of Black Lake and Pink Mountain (map#3). The area has particularly rapidly disintegrating lightly to moderately oxidized Glundebery granite and like the area anomalous in tantalum described above, large volumes of grus cover most of the ground.

Ten silt samples in the area (4-5 square kilometers) averaged 560ppm zinc (high 1109 ppm) and 40ppm lead (high 136ppm).

ROCK SAMPLES

Twenty-nine rock samples were collected and analyzed by Bondar Clegg Ltd. for 35 elements using their IC30 method (see lab reports). Seven of these samples were also analyzed for gold and two were given only whole rock analysis and a few trace elements. 18 rock samples came from the Black Lake area. Of these eight are anomalous in lead and zinc averaging 151ppm lead and 1258ppm zinc. Of these three samples (#97980, 83,83) from close to Black Lake averaged 168ppm lead and 1601ppm zinc. Samples from the SHAN claims (#3,4,5,6) which lie on the south flank of Black Lake valley, averaged 137ppm lead, 985ppm zinc, 41ppm copper, 5.9ppm cadmium and one sample gave in excess of 20 000ppm manganese. One or two kilometers to the east a quartz vein, about 35cm wide gave 281ppm tantalum and 2361ppm zinc. (This tantalum value, 281ppm, converts to 685.6ppm or grams or about 1.5 pounds Ta₂O₅ per tonne. Tantalum pent oxide (Ta₂O₅) mine concentrate is today quoted at \$50,- US per contained pound)

TRACE ELEMENT DIFFERENCES – DUE TO HETEROGENIOUS STOCKS?

NO iron oxide coating

West Cirque	Ta	Nb	Ba	Sr	Ga	Zr
#97973	<5	38	304	50	18	48
#97974	12	36	462	78	13	46
#97975	<5	40	518	90	18	48
Average	4 ?	38	428	73	16	48

East valley

#97976	<5	262	17	5	32	91
#97977	<5	91	24	13	28	67
#97978	35	310	23	23	29	156
Average	13?	221	21	14	30	105

Brenda Mtn.

#97985	10	72	18	5	24	47
#97986	9	30	24	3	34	52
# 97998	15	74	15	10	39	122
Average	11	59	19	6	32	74

LIGHT to moderate iron oxide coating

Spine ridge

# 97979	54	298	23	21	31	88
---------	----	-----	----	----	----	----

LIGHT to moderate iron oxide coating (CONT'D)

Black Lake

#97980	7	62	85	35	31	38
# 97982	<5	129	71	19	25	68
# 97983	30	149	41	17	30	92

Oxide Ridge

# 97988	25	163	91	156	27	115
# 97989	34	214	69	10	32	51

Shan Claims

# 97992	10	111	102	16	31	50
# 97993	20	138	----	86	36	70
# 97994	21	103	91	144	30	62
#97995	19	93	29	57	30	66
Average	22	146	67	55	30	70

There is a distinct difference between generally competent granites without any iron oxide coating and lightly to moderately oxide coated easily disintegrating granite. The rock values from the West Cirque were exceptionally high in Barium-428ppm and also in Strontium-73ppm and low in Gallium-16ppm and in Zirconium-48ppm while the rocks from East Valley were high in Niobium-221ppm. The lightly to moderately oxidized rocks were more than twice as high in Tantalum-22ppm and without the above exceptions higher in Niobium-146ppm, Barium-67ppm and Strontium-50ppm.

PROSPECTING

SHEEPHORN – TAHOOTS VALLEY

Considerable prospecting was carried out in the valley holding the headwaters of Sheephorn and Tahoots Creeks. This valley was believed to be the location of the comment in GSC paper 68-55—stock works of leucocratic granitic dykes which in places carry coarse pegmatitic centers – The valley has also returned the highest tantalum stream silt value in any government RGS silt survey in the province – 59ppm Ta.

Careful prospecting of the valley did not locate a single outcrop. Outcrops did not appear except above the scree slope in the top 1/3 of the of the hillside. The valley was therefore densely silt sampled (16 samples) in order to perhaps focus in on an anomalous spot. None of the samples were anomalous, according to the statistics of our local survey, and the results did not confirm the 59ppm value obtained in the regional survey. It is possible that the analysis method used (IC 30) may give incomplete digestion of the mineral(s) carrying tantalum and thus give lower than true values.

PROSPECTING (cont'd)

The writer believes that perhaps the area to the west, which holds the headwaters of the western branches of Tahoots creek may have been the location referred to regarding the dykes with pegmatitic centers.

Outcrops at the south end of the valley consisted of fresh coarse pophyritic Glundebery granite. Vertical fracturing in two directions more or less at right angles and less horizontal fracturing left large columns reminiscent of columnar basalt when seen from a distance. One outcrop near silt 10-3 consisted of fine to medium-grained granite with smokey quartz grains.

THE PASS

The pass between Glundebery and Tahoots Creeks, at an elevation of about 1530m above sea level, is a relatively flat and broad Grus plain. The north hillside exhibits columnar fracturing. The southeast hillside consists of light oxidized granite (sample #5-5) and some like that described above at silt 10-3. Occasionally a relatively high (1%) magnetite content was noted. Hills of Grus and large boulder trains occupy the lower south end of the pass.

THE HANGING VALLEY WEST OF KAHAN LAKE

The lower part of this creek drains straight northeast through large boulders into the lake and no silt was found. The northwest side of the creek has outcrops of a very densely fractured silicified (?) rock. The fracture surfaces are coated with iron oxide. It appears to be a fine grained intrusive, perhaps diorite, with minor (1/2%) pyrite. Higher up the creek the valley is partly blocked by an endmorain, behind which there is now a small lake. A silt sample taken just above the lake gave an anomalous Ta value (83ppm). Further up an outcrop on both sides of the creek consisted of granite, which was thought to be silicified, but petrographic work (97975) identified it as very fine strongly interlocking recrystallization. Sericitic alteration was also described. Another 100m up the creek a few hillocks of grey and tan soft clay with small angular pitted rock fragments(97973)were examined. The rock fragments consisted of feldspar, in part sericitized and quartz. The clay is not thought to be glacial. It has probably been formed by hydrothermal action. Silt and rock samples from the area did not give any values of interest. The south hillside is fresh granite(#97974). According to the 1944 geological report (Ref.#2) of the area a fault, extending from East valley east of Kahan Lake, runs northwesterly through the hanging valley.

PROSPECTING (cont'd)

EAST VALLEY EAST OF THE SOUTH END OF KAHAN LAKE

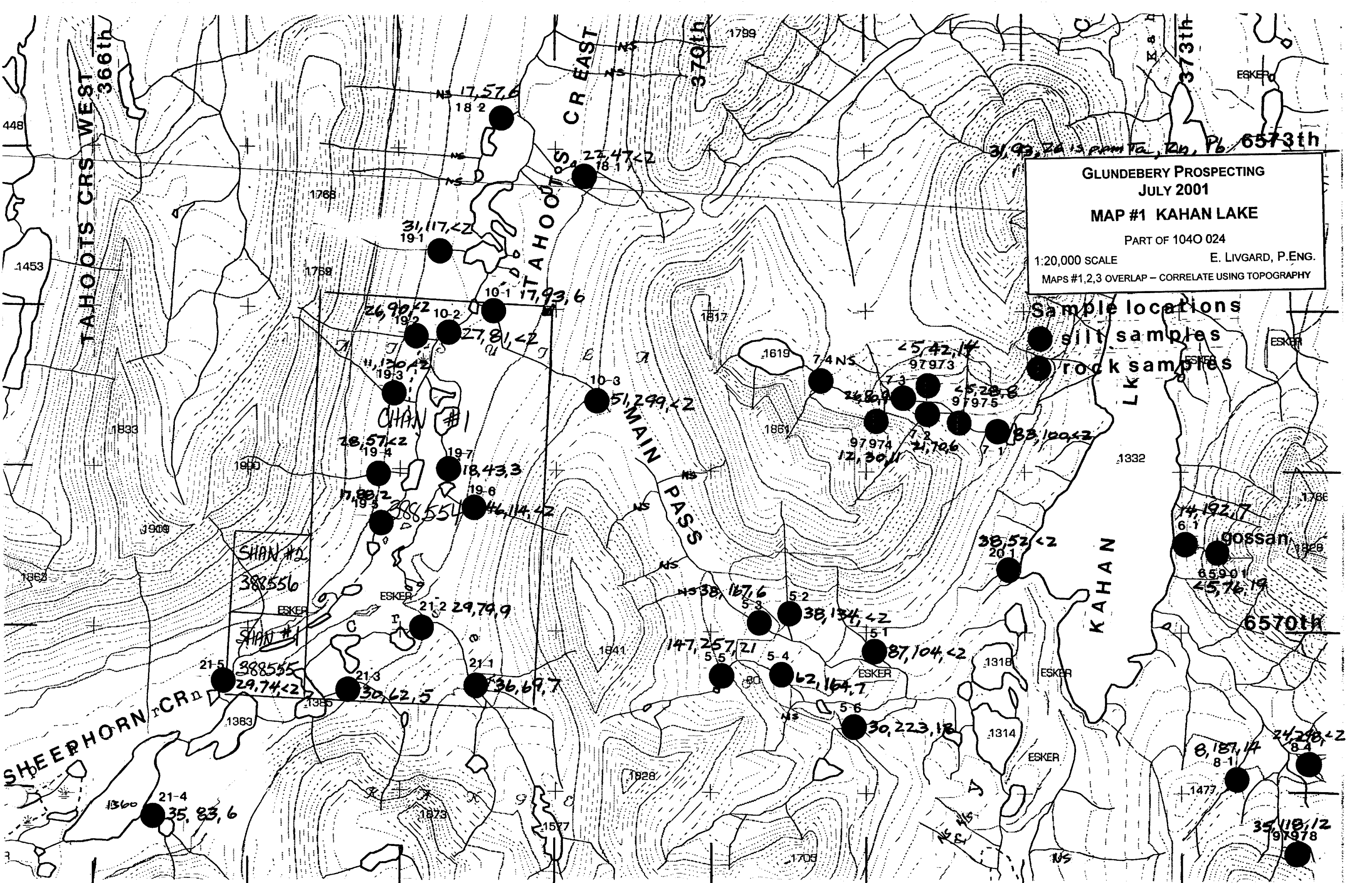
The first silt sample 8-1 was taken in a tributary creek, which occupies a deep gully. The gully was noted as a northeast striking southwest dipping structure (lineament) on aerial photos. The sample did not give good values. The hillside on the south side of the valley is generally fresh coarse-grained granite (sample 97978) with minor but more than usual magnetite. It gave a fairly good tantalum value- 35ppm. At the south lake (the valley has three small lakes) a couple (one?) of very coarse-grained (5-40mm) feldspar dykes of unknown size (poor exposure) were sampled. No values were found. The long (1.5km) very straight high valley above the south lake could not be accessed due to a steep snow covered entrance directly above the lake. The valley may be formed along the fault, which extends northwesterly up the western Hanging Valley. It is an interesting prospecting target best reached by helicopter. Gossan Ridge forms the northeast wall of this valley. The ridge is partly heavily oxidized and manganese stained and iron oxide flecks are disseminated throughout the granitic rock. A sample (97979) gave good tantalum values—54ppm. The rocks are fractured but generally competent. Higher up at the head of the valley is found moderately oxidized, decomposing granite. Higher to the north is found porphyritic andesite (#15-1).

HEADWATERS AREA BETWEEN CHOKATAH AND NAZCHA LAKES:

Three creeks enter west Chokatah, one from the southwest and two from the south in the same valley. The tributary to the west end of Chokatah Lakes, one from the southwest runs in a valley full of grus in irregular hills with boulder trains in between. No silt was found partly due to snow cover in the cut occupied by the creek. Outcrops near the foot of the valley are of typical Glundebery granite high in quartz (40%). All of which is glass like and partly has a grey smokey colour. Feldspars occasionally show minor sericitic alteration. The rock has been fractured every 20-40 cm at 20 degrees azimuth with vertical to 70 degrees west dip.

Near the foot of the tributary(s) from the south are outcrops of granite with-feldspar alteration and with small flecks of iron oxide disseminated throughout (#110572). The air photos show curved parallel lineaments, from the northwest curving to the northeast, which have their apex in this area.

The terrain is very irregular and higher up the two semi-parallel creeks here is large hills of grus and boulder trains between them. One silt sample on the eastern creek gave 54ppm Ta.



GLUNDEBERY PROSPECTING
 JULY 2001
 MAP #1 KAHAN LAKE
 PART OF 1040 024
 1:20,000 SCALE
 E. LIVGARD, P.ENG.
 MAPS #1,2,3 OVERLAP - CORRELATE USING TOPOGRAPHY

Sample locations
 ● silt samples
 ● rock samples

TAHOOTS CR WEST
 366th

TAHOOTS CR EAST
 370th

373th

6573th

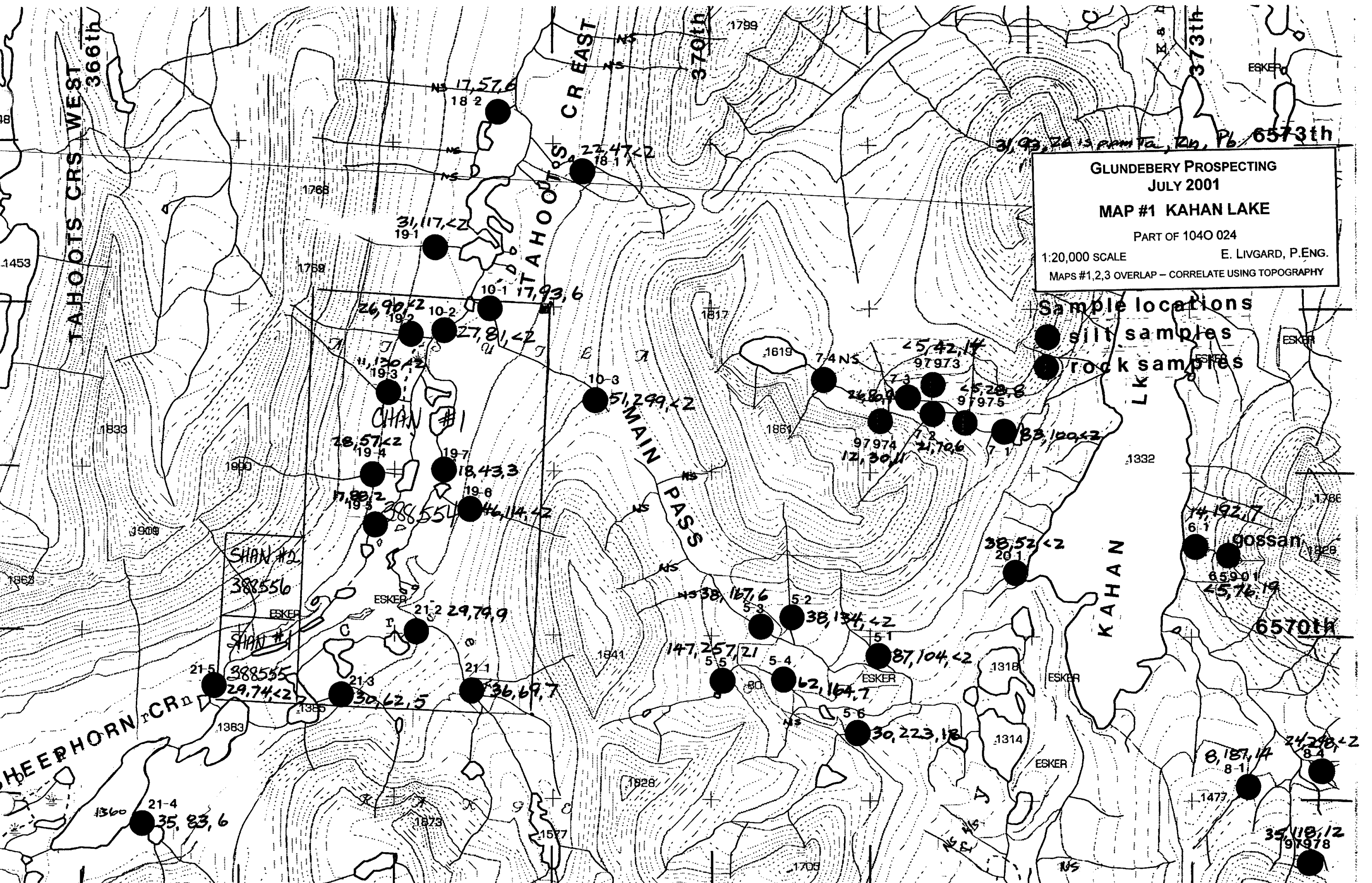
6570th

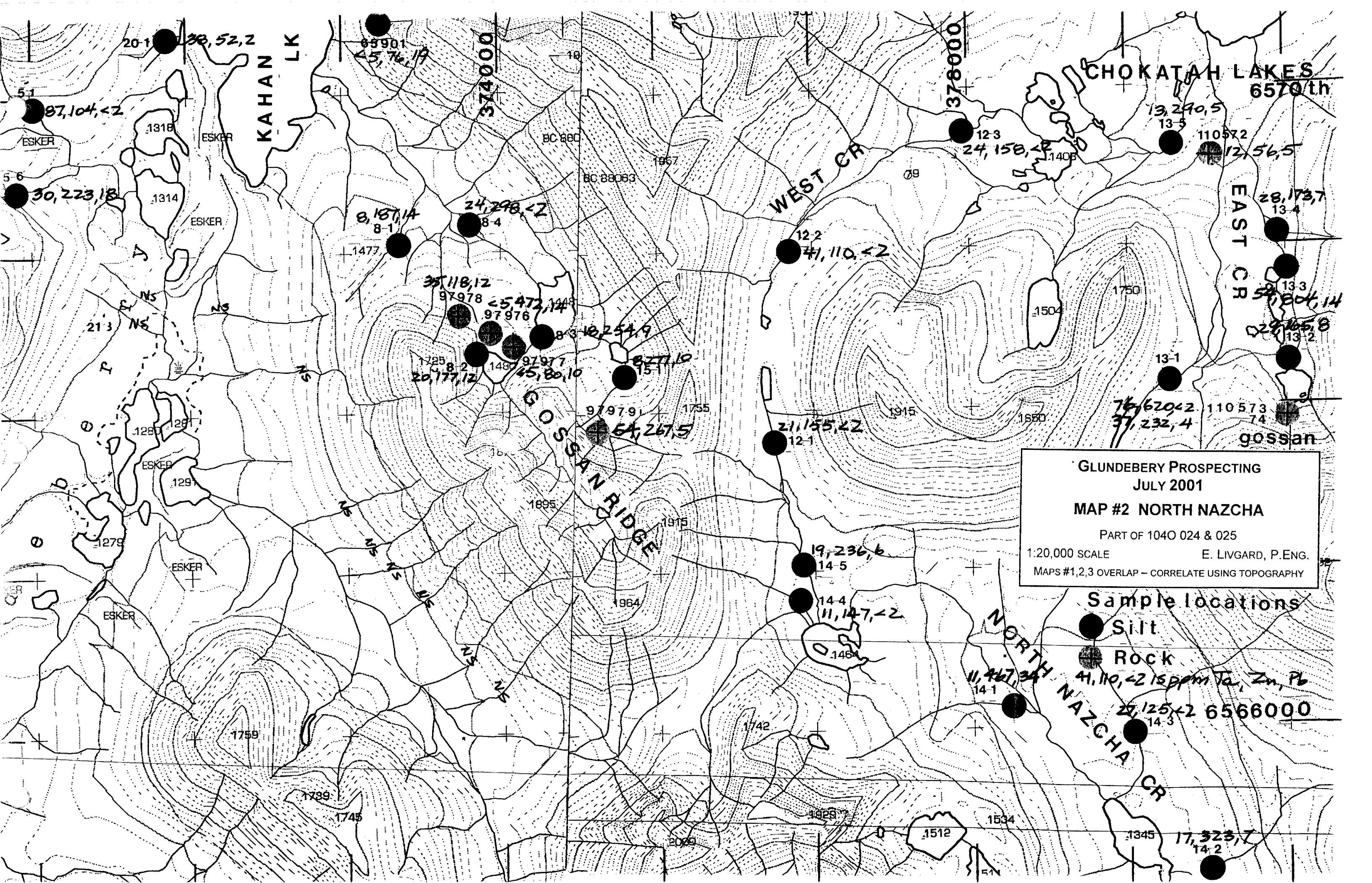
SHAN #2
 388556

SHAN #1
 388555

CHAN #1

gossan

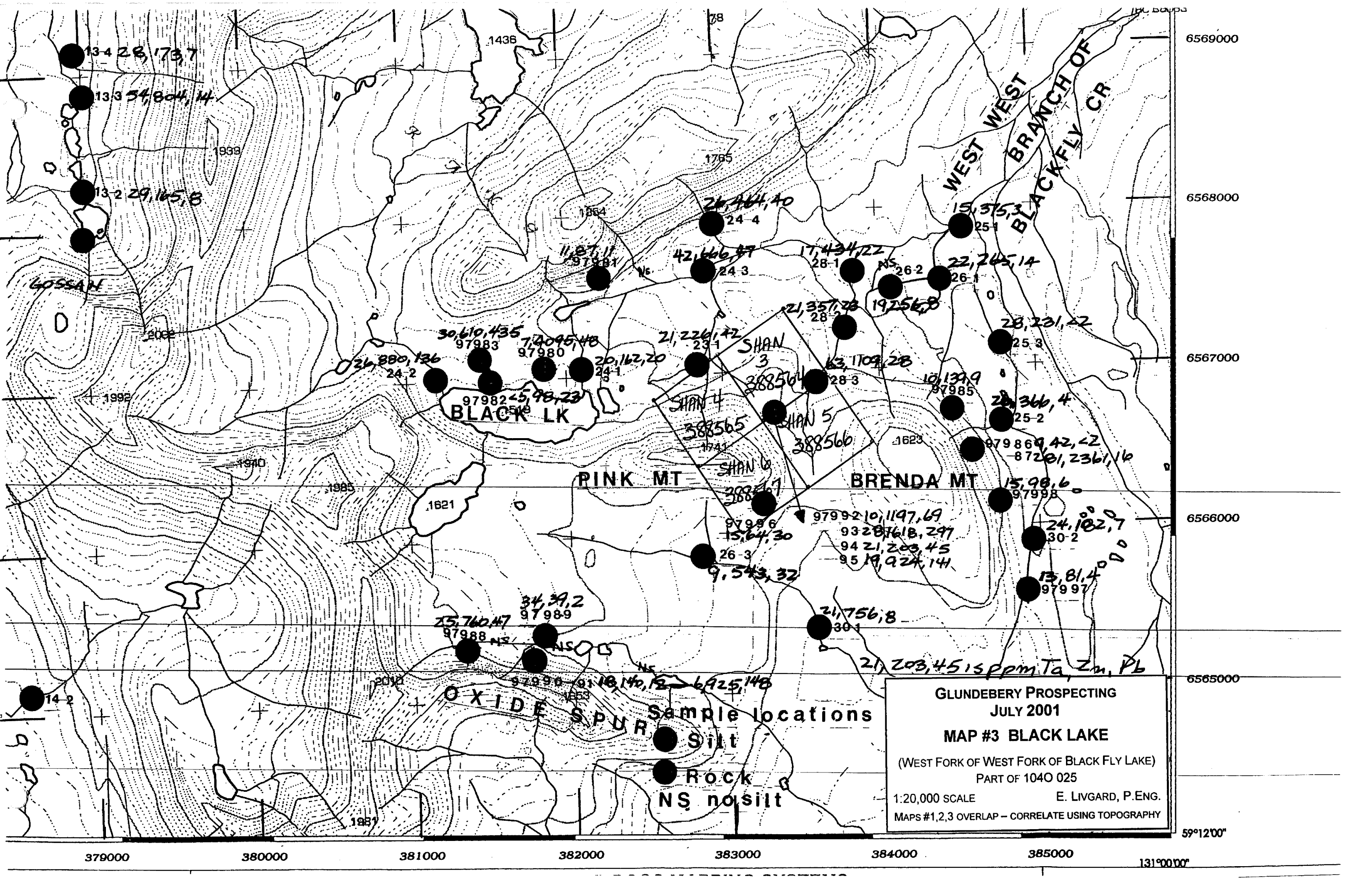




GLUNDEBERY PROSPECTING
JULY 2001
MAP #2 NORTH NAZCHA
 PART OF 1040 024 & 025
 1:20,000 SCALE E. LIVGARD, P.ENG.
 MAPS #1,2,3 OVERLAP - CORRELATE USING TOPOGRAPHY

Sample locations
 ● Silt
 ● Rock
 4, 110, <2 15ppm Ta, Zn, Pb
 20, 125, <2 6566000

20-1 30, 52, 2
 87, 104, <2
 30, 223, 18
 1318
 1314
 65901
 45, 76, 19
 374000
 BC 880
 BC 88063
 1967
 12-3
 24, 158, <2
 13, 290, 5
 13-5
 110572
 12, 56, 5
 8, 187, 14
 8-1
 24, 298, <2
 8-4
 WEST CR
 12-2
 41, 110, <2
 EAST CR
 28, 173, 7
 13-4
 35, 118, 12
 97978
 25, 472, 14
 97976
 8-3
 10, 254, 9
 12-5
 8-2
 20, 177, 12
 1480
 97977
 45, 80, 10
 8-3
 15-1
 8, 277, 10
 97979
 1755
 54, 267, 5
 12-1
 21, 155, <2
 1915
 1504
 1750
 1500
 13-1
 76, 620, <2
 37, 232, 4
 110573
 74
 gossan
 1279
 1280
 1281
 1291
 1895
 1915
 1964
 19, 236, 6
 14-5
 14-4
 11, 147, <2
 1454
 1759
 1739
 1745
 1929
 1742
 1929
 1512
 1534
 1345
 11, 467, 34
 14-1
 20, 125, <2
 14-3
 17, 323, 7
 14-2



GLUNDEBERY PROSPECTING
JULY 2001
MAP #3 BLACK LAKE
 (WEST FORK OF WEST FORK OF BLACK FLY LAKE)
 PART OF 1040 025
 1:20,000 SCALE E. LIVGARD, P.ENG.
 MAPS #1,2,3 OVERLAP - CORRELATE USING TOPOGRAPHY

Sample locations
 ● Silt
 ● Rock
 NS noisilt

21,203,45 is ppm Ta, Zn, Pb

379000 380000 381000 382000 383000 384000 385000 131°00'00"

6569000
6568000
6567000
6566000
6565000

WEST WEST BRANCH OF BLACKFLY CR

BLACK LK

RINK MT

BRENDA MT

OXIDE SPUR

GOSSAN

13-4 28,173,7

13-3 34,804,14

13-2 29,165,8

14-2

26,464,40
24-4

42,666,47
24-3

17,434,22
28-1

15,375,3
25-1

22,265,14
26-1

19,256,8
26-2

28,231,22
25-3

36,880,136
24-2

30,610,435
97983

7,095,48
97980

20,162,20
24-1

21,226,22
23-1

SHAN 3
388564

63,1109,28
28-3

10,139,9
97985

28,366,4
25-2

97982 45,98,23
518

SHAN 4
388565

SHAN 5
388566

1623

97986 9,42,2
87201,2361,16

SHAN 6
388567

97986 15,64,30
26-3

97992 10,1197,69
93287618,297

94 21,203,45
95 19,924,141

15,98,6
97998

24,182,7
30-2

13,81,4000
97997

34,39,2
97989

25,760,17
97988

NS

97990 91,18,140,12
6925,148

9,543,32

21,756,8
30-1

OXIDE SPUR

Silt

Rock

NS noisilt

1436

78

1785

1854

11,87,11
97981

939

2082

1992

1940

1985

1621

2018

1837

59°12'00"

HEADWATERS AREA BETWEEN CHOKATAH AND NAZCHA LAKES (cont'd)

At the head of the eastern creek at the foot of a scree is a small tarn. The rocks in the scree are partly strongly oxidized (#110573). This sample returned 620ppm zinc, 34ppm molybdenum and 50ppm cobalt. It was also very high in iron >10% and 8454ppm manganese. The sample originated 1/2 to 2/3 way up the hillside as did a gabbro (#110574) which has star shaped (round) fibrous looking amphibolites 1 to 3mm in diameter. The groundmass is amorphous pale greenish with indistinct white and greenish black flecks.

The North Nazcha area consists of coarse-grained fresh hornblende granite. To the east the granite has more K-feldspar and occasional miarolitic cavities.

THE BLACK LAKE AREA

The Back Lake valley east of the lake is completely filled with hills of grus and boulders. North of the lake are a few outcrops of granite which are moderately oxidized. They are in part schisty and feldspars have a greasy look (sericite). The valley by the lake is relatively flat and, near the lake, the soil consists of soft sticky clay (hydrothermal alteration product?) and sharp angular rock fragments which have parallel fractures 1/2 to 2cm apart. Minor pyrite is disseminated through the rock. The steep scree slope on the south side of the lake is strongly oxidized while the hillside to the north is lightly oxidized. No dykes or pegmatites were found.

A silt sample (24-2) from the creek entering the lake returned 880ppm zinc and 136ppm lead and a sample (24-3) 1.0 km down the creek from the lake, returned 666ppm zinc and 47ppm lead. Rock samples (97980,2,3) from near the lake returned 4095, 98 and 610ppm zinc, and 48,23 and 435ppm lead. About 1.0 km east of the lake on the south hillside a sub-outcrop of manganese and iron oxide staining was sampled (#97992,3,4,5,) and returned 1197,1618,203 and 924ppm zinc and 69,297,45 and 141ppm lead. One sample (#97993) returned more than 20, 000ppm manganese. The showing is about 10 by 20 m in size and consists of angular fragments of strongly stained highly altered granite and quartz-diorite (see petrographic description 97992 and 97993). Overburden prevents determination of the extent and nature of the zone. The showing is located at the east foot of a hill that the writer gave the descriptive name of Pink Mountain. The area was staked by two-post staking (SHAN# 3,4,5 and 6). Other black stained areas were noted but not examined, particularly a large one on the north facing slope above the scree slope which appears to be associated with horizontal fractures. Traversing east along the north side of the valley found only the usual fresh Glundebery granite and no signs of pegmatites or quartz veins. A sample (#97981) was taken for whole rock analysis.

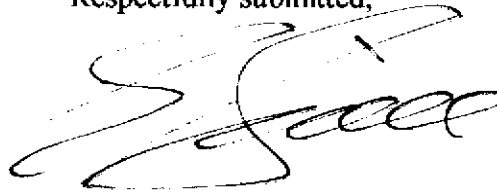
THE OXIDE SPUR

This area lies 1.0 km south of Pink Mountain across a boulder strewn flat. A large area of fractured highly oxidized rock appears above the scree slope. One piece of float from higher up the hill (#97991) was completely oxidized and looks like a sponge. Sample #97989 was from what the writer believes was an outcrop (1/4 square meter) between large boulders. The outcrop was flat hard and (possibly) striated. The rock appeared pink, sheared and/or brecciated and contained about 1.0 % pyrite. No hand specimen was obtained. Sample #97990 is described in the petrographic report, as is sample #97988. This last sample came from an area about 200m further west. This latter area is believed to be the location of an intrusive contact between stocks of the Glundebery batholith. The contact appears to strike approximately northwest- southeast and the intrusive activity may be the cause of the fracturing (and attendant mineralization-oxidation) of the Oxide Spur. No silt samples were located as the creek was hidden in scree and boulders.

THE BRENDA MOUNTAIN AREA

A traverse along the east side of Brenda Mountain identified leucocratic Glundebery granite that was partly coarse-grained and high in K-feldspar and quartz. It also contained quartz stringers and a quartz vein. The quartz vein was about 35cm wide and contained some black minerals (sample#97987). Some of the granite contained a bright crimson mineral tentatively identified as hematitic alteration (sample#97986). Traverses west and south of the mountain found the same type of granite without the excess quartz. A sample (#97997) was taken for whole rock analysis.

Respectfully submitted,



Egil Livgard P. Eng.

[REDACTED]

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APPENDIX # 1

SILT SAMPLE ANALYSIS

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

EIGHT PAGES



BONDAR CLEGG



Geochemical Report

REPORT: V01-01492.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE:

CLIENT: MR. EGIL LIVGARD

SUBMITTED BY: E. LIVGARD

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

DATE RECEIVED: 09-AUG-01 DATE PRINTED: 16-AUG-01

DATE APPROVED	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION	EXTRACTION	METHOD	SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
010815	1 Ag	Ag - IC30	62	0.5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	2 Cu	Cu - IC30	62	1 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	3 Pb	Pb - IC30	62	2 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	4 Zn	Zn - IC30	62	2 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	5 Mo	Mo - IC30	62	1 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	6 Ni	Ni - IC30	62	1 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	7 Co	Co - IC30	62	1 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	8 Cd	Cd - IC30	62	1.0 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	9 Bi	Bi - IC30	62	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	10 As	As - IC30	62	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	11 Sb	Sb - IC30	62	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	12 Fe Tot	Fe - IC30	62	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	13 Mn	Mn - IC30	62	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	14 Te	Te - IC30	62	25 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	15 Ba	Ba - IC30	62	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	16 Cr	Cr - IC30	62	2 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	17 V	V - IC30	62	2 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	18 Sn	Sn - IC30	62	20 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	19 W	W - IC30	62	20 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	20 La	La - IC30	62	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	21 Al	Al - IC30	62	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	22 Mg	Mg - IC30	62	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	23 Ca	Ca - IC30	62	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	24 Na	Na - IC30	62	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	25 K	K - IC30	62	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	26 Sr	Sr - IC30	62	1 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	27 Y	Y - IC30	62	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	28 Ga	Ga - IC30	62	10 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	29 Li	Li - IC30	62	2 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	30 Nb	Nb - IC30	62	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	31 Sc	Sc - IC30	62	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	32 Ta	Ta - IC30	62	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	33 Ti	Ti - IC30	62	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	34 Zr	Zr - IC30	62	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					
010815	35 S	S - IC30	62	0.002 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	INDUC. COUP. PLASMA					

REMARKS: Added PREP WTT0 colum per Andy.Charge \$1.00 per sample.

Due to digestion limitations based upon sample mineralization, IC30 results for Al, Ba and Cr may vary.

REPORT COPIES TO: 1990 KING ALBERT AVE.

INVOICE TO: 1990 KING ALBERT AVE.

 This report must not be reproduced except in full. The data presented in this report is specific to those samples identified under "Sample Number" and is applicable only to the samples as received expressed on a dry basis unless otherwise indicated



BONDAR CLEGG



YANCOUVER BRANCH

Geochemical Lab Report

CLIENT: MR. EGIL LIVGARD
REPORT: V01-01492.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 09-AUG-01 DATE PRINTED: 16-AUG-01 PAGE 1 OF 5

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT UNITS, and various elements (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Tot, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S) with their respective concentrations in PPM or PCT.



BONDAR CLEGG



YANCOUVER BRANCH

Geochemical Lab Report

CLIENT: MR. EGIL LIVGARD
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DATE RECEIVED: 09-AUG-01 DATE PRINTED: 16-AUG-01 PAGE 2 OF 5

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	Ni	Co	Cd	Bi	As	Sb	Fe	Tot	Mn	Te	Ba	Cr	V	Sn	W	La	Al	Mg	Ca	Na	K	Sr	Y	Ga	Li	Nb	Sc	Ta	Ti	Zr	S
		PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT
15-1		<.5	8	10	277	15	26	16	<1.0	<5	17	<5	6.82	1364	<25	132	43	54	<20	<20	98	5.77	0.70	0.85	2.36	1.33	57	37	18	38	90	6	8	0.72	128	0.040	
18-1		<.5	2	<2	47	38	6	8	<1.0	<5	6	<5	1.82	328	<25	602	8	24	<20	<20	36	7.95	0.30	1.07	3.12	2.03	166	39	20	30	88	<5	22	0.39	132	0.024	
18-2		<.5	8	6	57	5	11	10	<1.0	<5	53	<5	2.79	361	<25	650	17	46	<20	<20	46	7.73	0.56	1.06	2.57	1.93	153	29	15	31	70	<5	17	0.40	107	0.027	
19-1		<.5	<1	<2	117	4	6	73	<1.0	<5	16	<5	9.34	2989	<25	488	10	123	<20	38	98	7.16	1.39	3.09	2.64	1.34	328	56	<10	25	314	14	31	4.29	225	0.031	
19-2		<.5	<1	<2	90	2	5	42	<1.0	<5	18	<5	6.03	1663	<25	569	9	91	<20	<20	61	7.48	1.09	2.46	2.75	1.24	317	69	10	24	258	10	26	2.41	179	0.032	
19-3		<.5	9	<2	130	6	11	43	<1.0	<5	11	<5	8.04	1670	<25	501	20	135	<20	<20	78	7.59	1.71	2.98	2.31	1.02	322	42	<10	36	146	14	11	1.88	104	0.069	
19-4		<.5	4	<2	57	10	4	18	<1.0	<5	<5	<5	3.29	668	<25	503	15	58	<20	<20	41	6.70	0.68	1.53	2.81	1.87	214	34	15	28	131	6	28	0.91	133	0.028	
19-5		<.5	10	2	88	7	8	21	<1.0	<5	9	<5	4.42	899	<25	713	13	75	<20	<20	48	8.04	1.13	2.24	2.92	1.92	382	32	13	30	69	9	17	0.74	42	0.033	
19-6		0.6	6	<2	114	11	8	57	<1.0	<5	11	<5	8.55	2360	<25	570	15	136	<20	33	79	7.13	1.37	2.60	2.54	1.67	326	52	<10	27	281	13	46	3.18	142	0.041	
19-7		<.5	9	3	43	4	2	9	<1.0	<5	<5	<5	1.54	358	<25	662	8	29	<20	<20	43	7.58	0.31	1.08	3.03	2.67	185	45	17	19	111	<5	18	0.53	158	0.013	
20-1		<.5	<1	<2	52	2	<1	13	<1.0	<5	<5	<5	2.33	924	<25	511	5	14	<20	<20	36	7.51	0.19	1.06	3.28	2.24	126	68	22	21	290	<5	38	0.93	292	0.013	
21-1		<.5	6	7	69	9	4	7	<1.0	<5	33	<5	2.87	404	<25	526	7	35	<20	<20	86	7.33	0.22	0.77	2.63	2.08	118	104	18	37	231	<5	36	0.32	170	0.023	
21-2		<.5	6	9	79	4	5	9	<1.0	<5	26	<5	3.95	598	<25	520	7	48	<20	<20	72	7.76	0.30	0.89	3.01	2.09	129	66	19	46	149	<5	29	0.39	209	0.018	
21-3		<.5	5	5	62	8	3	7	<1.0	<5	36	<5	2.12	491	<25	497	6	27	<20	<20	39	7.41	0.24	0.92	2.77	1.75	116	60	20	41	107	<5	30	0.28	121	0.025	
21-4		<.5	15	6	83	7	5	8	<1.0	<5	48	<5	2.89	720	<25	306	8	30	<20	<20	68	7.40	0.37	0.79	2.98	2.21	92	101	25	91	215	<5	35	0.32	237	0.021	
21-5		<.5	5	<2	74	6	8	23	<1.0	<5	13	<5	3.94	980	<25	553	22	69	<20	<20	61	7.18	0.84	1.92	2.71	2.38	281	45	11	27	110	8	29	1.12	104	0.034	
23-1		<.5	12	42	226	20	4	7	<1.0	<5	6	<5	2.74	685	<25	107	15	22	<20	<20	71	5.90	0.13	0.19	2.56	1.59	29	58	26	13	226	<5	21	0.36	177	0.020	
24-1		<.5	8	20	162	14	3	5	<1.0	<5	10	<5	2.08	341	<25	106	8	15	<20	<20	59	5.98	0.08	0.13	2.25	1.37	22	44	28	9	144	<5	20	0.27	119	0.066	
24-2		<.5	57	136	880	58	14	11	3.1	<5	16	<5	4.05	3617	<25	202	20	36	<20	<20	137	7.96	0.31	0.25	2.60	1.58	56	126	27	20	191	<5	26	0.29	127	0.054	
24-3		<.5	16	47	666	17	7	9	<1.0	<5	11	<5	3.98	1164	<25	147	14	24	<20	<20	152	7.29	0.23	0.35	2.38	1.60	42	135	23	23	327	<5	42	0.37	84	0.115	
24-4		<.5	9	40	464	11	3	8	2.1	<5	10	<5	4.08	1626	<25	129	5	27	<20	<20	183	7.62	0.16	0.19	3.60	2.08	45	136	42	20	277	<5	26	0.36	354	0.010	
25-1		<.5	17	3	375	15	38	26	<1.0	<5	15	<5	6.49	2095	<25	259	47	99	<20	<20	114	8.05	1.12	1.30	1.84	1.06	105	84	12	67	205	10	15	0.97	125	0.078	
25-2		<.5	10	4	366	39	25	17	<1.0	<5	18	<5	6.55	2152	<25	260	60	63	<20	<20	222	8.00	0.51	0.71	1.76	1.25	79	151	19	67	237	6	26	0.58	164	0.099	
25-3		<.5	8	<2	231	77	30	28	<1.0	<5	15	<5	6.54	2235	<25	307	75	104	<20	<20	210	7.99	0.91	1.10	2.00	1.74	121	116	16	52	185	10	28	0.88	128	0.114	
26-1		<.5	6	14	265	16	16	13	<1.0	<5	13	<5	3.50	851	<25	161	33	47	<20	41	91	6.56	0.43	0.57	2.54	2.62	52	69	22	18	210	<5	22	0.66	189	0.021	
26-2		<.5	18	8	256	16	14	9	1.0	<5	15	<5	2.95	644	<25	196	42	38	<20	<20	84	6.42	0.33	0.56	2.11	1.73	61	56	20	35	143	<5	19	0.46	133	0.049	
26-3		<.5	29	32	543	6	30	15	1.4	<5	12	<5	4.72	910	<25	347	63	86	<20	<20	124	7.08	0.61	0.58	2.12	2.33	86	96	22	27	231	8	9	0.57	399	0.032	
28-1		<.5	19	22	434	9	10	8	1.2	<5	28	<5	3.28	631	<25	162	19	30	<20	<20	110	6.58	0.23	0.34	2.34	1.52	45	93	23	17	206	<5	17	0.41	141	0.034	
28-2		<.5	12	23	357	8	8	8	<1.0	<5	30	<5	3.14	643	<25	143	15	25	<20	<20	99	6.74	0.19	0.26	2.46	1.56	34	64	27	16	193	<5	21	0.39	117	0.027	
28-3		<.5	22	28	1109	29	16	16	2.3	<5	24	<5	6.53	1411	<25	248	35	59	23	<20	263	7.44	0.54	0.70	2.14	2.09	72	229	23	38	441	7	63	0.75	201	0.061	



BONDAR CLEGG



Geochemical Lab Report

CLIENT: MR. EGIL LIVGARD
REPORT: V01-01492.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 09-AUG-01 DATE PRINTED: 16-AUG-01 PAGE 3 OF 5

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	Ni	Co	Cd	Bi	As	Sb	Fe Tot	Mn	Te	Ba	Cr	V	Sn	W	La	Al	Mg	Ca	Na	K	Sr	Y	Ga	Li	Nb	Sc	Ta	Ti	Zr	S
		UNITS	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PPM
30-1		<.5	17	8	756	11	40	18	<1.0	<5	11	<5	6.68	1103	<25	261	42	72	<20	<20	203	8.01	0.73	0.56	2.00	1.73	64	119	23	28	240	7	21	0.60	171	0.054
30-2		<.5	12	7	182	46	8	12	<1.0	<5	36	<5	3.97	1292	<25	216	26	45	<20	<20	81	6.45	0.30	0.62	2.08	1.72	71	67	20	24	181	6	24	0.55	148	0.163



BONDAR CLEGG



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PAGE 4 OF 5

STANDARD NAME	ELEMENT UNITS	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	Ni	Co	Cd	Bi	As	Sb	Fe	Tot	Mn	Te	Ba	Cr	V	Sn	W	La	Al	Mg	Ca	Na	K	Sr	Y	Ga	Li	Nb	Sc	Ta	Ti	Zr	S	
		PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PCT	PPM	PCT
CANMET LKSD-2		<.5	35	42	226	2	30	19	1.3	<5	11	<5	4.45	2032	<25	774	41	77	<20	<20	62	6.51	1.02	1.64	1.38	1.67	229	39	<10	21	11	11	<5	0.34	116	0.179		
Number of Analyses		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mean Value		0.3	35	42	226	2	30	19	1.3	3	11	3	4.45	2032	13	774	41	77	10	10	62	6.51	1.02	1.64	1.38	1.67	229	39	5	21	11	11	3	0.34	116	0.179		
Standard Deviation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accepted Value		0.8	37	44	209	2	26	17	0.8	-	9	1	4.30	2020	-	780	57	77	5	-	68	6.50	1.01	1.57	1.43	2.19	220	44	-	20	16	13	<1	0.40	128	0.140		
ANALYTICAL BLANK		<.5	<1	<2	<2	<1	<1	<1	<1.0	<5	<5	<5	0.01	<5	<25	<5	<2	<2	<20	<20	<5	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<1	<5	<10	<2	<5	<5	<5	<.01	<5	<.002		
ANALYTICAL BLANK		<.5	<1	<2	<2	<1	<1	<1	<1.0	<5	<5	<5	<0.01	<5	<25	<5	<2	<2	<20	<20	<5	0.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<1	<5	<10	<2	<5	<5	<5	<.01	<5	<.002		
Number of Analyses		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mean Value		0.3	<1	1	1	<1	<1	<1	0.5	3	3	3	0.01	3	13	3	1	1	10	10	3	0.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<1	3	5	1	3	3	3	<.01	3	0.001		
Standard Deviation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accepted Value		0.2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0.5	2	5	5	0.05	1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	<1	<1	-	<.01	<.01	-	<.01	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<.01	<1	<.001	
CANMET STSD-4		<.5	64	12	107	3	31	17	<1.0	<5	13	<5	4.10	1542	<25	1976	68	108	<20	<20	20	6.61	1.27	2.92	1.96	1.47	365	21	<10	14	11	12	7	0.44	45	0.113		
Number of Analyses		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mean Value		0.3	64	12	107	3	31	17	0.5	3	13	3	4.10	1542	13	1976	68	108	10	10	20	6.61	1.27	2.92	1.96	1.47	365	21	5	14	11	12	7	0.44	45	0.113		
Standard Deviation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accepted Value		0.3	66	16	107	2	30	13	0.6	-	15	7	4.10	1520	-	2000	66	106	2	-	24	6.40	1.28	2.86	2.00	1.33	350	24	-	14	9	14	<1	0.46	53	0.090		



BONDAR CLEGG



Geochemical Lab Report

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PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Mo PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Cd PPM	Bi PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Fe Tot PCT	Mn PPM	Te PPM	Ba PPM	Cr PPM	V PPM	Sn PPM	W PPM	La PPM	Al PCT	Mg PCT	Ca PCT	Na PCT	K PCT	Sr PPM	Y PPM	Ga PPM	Li PPM	Nb PPM	Sc PPM	Ta PPM	Ti PCT	Zr PPM	S PCT
-3		<.5	33	<2	299	24	8	14	1.2	<5	127	<5	5.73	1954	<25	367	22	33	<20	<20	101	7.92	0.36	1.04	2.81	2.32	76	270	25	63	597	8	51	0.65	578	0.075
Duplicate		<.5	32	<2	302	23	9	13	<1.0	<5	115	<5	5.48	1829	<25	363	13	31	<20	<20	80	7.83	0.34	0.97	2.81	2.40	72	250	23	63	566	8	58	0.62	591	0.075
12-3		<.5	11	<2	158	4	13	18	<1.0	<5	10	<5	4.52	736	<25	143	30	57	<20	<20	85	6.24	0.56	0.75	2.39	2.86	53	83	19	19	275	<5	24	0.93	135	0.013
Duplicate		<.5	12	<2	160	5	14	20	<1.0	<5	10	<5	4.97	777	<25	150	29	62	<20	<20	86	6.50	0.57	0.79	2.44	2.90	55	86	20	18	267	5	20	0.98	179	0.014
19-7		<.5	9	3	43	4	2	9	<1.0	<5	<5	<5	1.54	358	<25	662	8	29	<20	<20	43	7.58	0.31	1.08	3.03	2.67	185	45	17	19	111	<5	18	0.53	158	0.013
Duplicate		<.5	6	2	45	5	2	10	<1.0	<5	8	<5	1.50	366	<25	647	10	27	<20	<20	49	7.29	0.31	1.05	3.07	2.66	180	30	15	19	93	<5	12	0.53	147	0.013
26-3		<.5	29	32	543	6	30	15	1.4	<5	12	<5	4.72	910	<25	347	63	86	<20	<20	124	7.08	0.61	0.58	2.12	2.33	86	96	22	27	231	8	9	0.57	399	0.032
Duplicate		<.5	29	34	559	10	32	17	1.3	<5	13	<5	4.96	951	<25	372	61	89	<20	<20	141	7.27	0.66	0.60	2.04	2.38	92	104	22	28	206	8	10	0.60	338	0.036

Egil Lievgard Statistics

Sample ID	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Mo	Ni	Co	Cd	Bi	As	Sb	Fe Tot	Mn	Ti	Ba	Cr	V	Sn	W	La	Al	Mg	Ca	Na	K	Sr	Y	Ga	Li	Nb	Sc	Ta	Ti	Zr	S		
14920050 21-1	-0.5	6	7	69	9	4	7	-1	-5	33	-5	2.87	404	-25	526	7	35	-20	-20	86	7.33	0.22	0.77	2.63	2.08	118	104	18	37	231	-5	36	0.32	170	0.023		
14920051 21-2	-0.5	6	9	79	4	5	9	-1	-5	26	-5	3.95	598	-25	520	7	48	-20	-20	72	7.76	0.3	0.89	3.01	2.09	129	66	19	46	149	-5	29	0.39	209	0.018		
14920052 21-3	-0.5	5	5	62	8	3	7	-1	-5	36	-5	2.12	491	-25	497	6	27	-20	-20	39	7.41	0.24	0.92	2.77	1.75	116	60	20	41	107	-5	30	0.28	121	0.025		
14920053 21-4	-0.5	15	6	83	7	5	8	-1	-5	48	-5	2.89	720	-25	306	8	30	-20	-20	68	7.4	0.37	0.79	2.98	2.21	92	101	25	91	215	-5	35	0.32	237	0.021		
14920054 21-5	-0.5	5	-2	74	6	8	23	-1	-5	13	-5	3.94	980	-25	553	22	69	-20	-20	61	7.18	0.84	1.92	2.71	2.38	281	45	11	27	110	8	29	1.12	104	0.034		
14920055 23-1	-0.5	12	42	226	20	4	7	-1	-5	6	-5	2.74	685	-25	107	15	22	-20	-20	71	5.9	0.13	0.19	2.56	1.59	29	58	26	13	226	-5	21	0.36	177	0.02		
14920056 24-1	-0.5	8	20	162	14	3	5	-1	-5	10	-5	2.08	341	-25	106	8	15	-20	-20	59	5.98	0.08	0.13	2.25	1.37	22	44	28	9	144	-5	20	0.27	119	0.066		
14920057 24-2	-0.5	57	136	880	58	14	11	3.1	-5	16	-5	4.03	3617	-25	202	20	36	-20	-20	137	7.96	0.31	0.25	2.6	1.58	56	126	27	20	191	-5	26	0.29	127	0.054		
14920058 24-3	-0.5	16	47	666	17	7	9	-1	-5	11	-5	3.98	1164	-25	147	14	24	-20	-20	152	7.29	0.23	0.35	2.38	1.6	42	135	23	23	327	-5	42	0.37	84	0.115		
14920059 24-4	-0.5	9	40	464	11	3	8	2.1	-5	10	-5	4.08	1626	-25	129	5	27	-20	-20	183	7.62	0.16	0.19	3.6	2.08	45	136	42	20	277	-5	26	0.36	354	0.01		
14920060 25-1	-0.5	17	3	375	15	38	26	-1	-5	15	-5	6.49	2095	-25	239	47	99	-20	-20	114	8.05	1.12	1.3	1.84	1.06	105	84	12	67	205	10	15	0.97	125	0.078		
14920061 25-2	-0.5	10	4	366	39	23	17	-1	-5	18	-5	6.55	2152	-25	260	60	63	-20	-20	222	8	0.51	0.71	1.76	1.25	79	151	19	67	237	6	26	0.58	164	0.099		
14920062 25-3	-0.5	8	-2	231	77	30	28	-1	-5	15	-5	6.54	2235	-25	307	75	104	-20	-20	210	7.99	0.91	1.1	2	1.74	121	116	16	52	185	10	28	0.88	128	0.114		
14920063 26-1	-0.5	6	14	265	16	16	13	-1	-5	13	-5	3.5	851	-25	161	33	47	-20	41	91	6.56	0.43	0.57	2.54	2.62	52	69	22	18	210	-5	22	0.66	189	0.021		
14920066 26-2	-0.5	18	8	256	16	14	9	1	-5	15	-5	2.95	644	-25	196	42	38	-20	-20	84	6.42	0.33	0.56	2.11	1.73	61	56	20	35	143	-5	19	0.46	133	0.049		
14920067 26-3	-0.5	29	32	543	6	30	15	1.4	-5	12	-5	4.72	910	-25	347	63	86	-20	-20	124	7.08	0.61	0.58	2.12	2.33	86	96	22	27	231	8	9	0.57	399	0.032		
14920068 28-1	-0.5	19	22	434	9	10	8	1.2	-5	28	-5	3.28	631	-25	162	19	30	-20	-20	110	6.58	0.23	0.34	2.34	1.52	45	93	23	17	206	-5	17	0.41	141	0.034		
14920069 28-2	-0.5	12	23	357	8	8	8	-1	-5	30	-5	3.14	643	-25	143	15	25	-20	-20	99	6.74	0.19	0.26	2.46	1.56	34	64	27	16	193	-5	21	0.39	117	0.027		
14920070 28-3	-0.5	22	28	1109	29	16	16	2.3	-5	24	-5	6.53	1411	-25	248	35	59	23	-20	263	7.44	0.54	0.7	2.14	2.09	72	229	23	38	441	7	63	0.75	201	0.061		
14920071 30-1	-0.5	17	8	756	11	40	18	-1	-5	11	-5	6.68	1103	-25	261	42	72	-20	-20	203	8.01	0.73	0.56	2	1.73	64	119	23	28	240	7	21	0.6	171	0.054		
14920072 30-2	-0.5	12	7	182	46	8	12	-1	-5	36	-5	3.97	1292	-25	216	26	45	-20	-20	81	6.45	0.3	0.62	2.08	1.72	71	67	20	24	181	6	24	0.55	148	0.163		
Statistics																																					
Mean	0.035	6	12	151	8	8	8	1	0	18	0	1.52	555	0	148	16	25	3	10	40	0.58	0.31	0.53	0.35	0.34	62	44	6	13	78	6	13	0.42	73	0.023		
Median	-0.5	10	6	167	10	8	15	-1	-5	16	-5	4.36	1134	-25	293	15	45	-20	-20	90	7.33	0.46	0.99	2.58	1.88	92	65	20	31	204	6	26	0.64	160	0.030		
Max	0.6	57	136	1109	77	45	73	3	-5	244	-5	9.52	3617	-25	713	85	136	26	101	330	9.17	1.71	3.09	4.22	2.86	382	320	42	91	597	14	147	4.29	578	0.163		
Min	-0.5	-1	-2	43	2	-1	5	-1	-5	-5	-5	1.54	328	-25	106	-2	14	-20	-20	36	5.77	0.08	0.13	1.66	1.02	22	29	-10	9	69	-5	8	0.27	42	0.009		
90%ile	-0.5	22	31	467	29	30	32	1	-5	47	-5	6.81	2191	-25	567	60	104	-20	-20	181	8.19	1.15	2.14	3.06	2.33	275	150	26	63	338	11	51	1.24	330	0.078		
95%ile	-0.5	25	40	752	39	38	42	1	-5	53	-5	8.02	2358	-25	613	73	111	-20	33	210	8.50	1.40	2.46	3.27	2.45	322	225	27	71	439	12	63	1.87	376	0.103		
98%ile	-0.5	32	46	863	55	41	54	2	-5	112	-5	9.17	3063	-25	659	77	132	14	40	254	8.96	1.53	2.90	3.56	2.66	328	261	28	82	537	14	86	3.01	437	0.115		

APPENDIX # 2

ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSIS
WOLE ROCK ANALYSIS

EIGHT PAGES



BONDAR CLEGG



VANCOUVER BRANCH

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V01-01483.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE:

CLIENT: MR. EGIL LIVGARD

SUBMITTED BY: E. LIVGARD

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

DATE RECEIVED: 09-AUG-01

DATE PRINTED: 12-OCT-01

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK	29	2 -150	29	CRUSH/SPLIT & PULV.	29

REMARKS: Due to digestion limitations based upon sample mineralization, IC30 results for Al, Ba and Cr may vary.
Please note that this is a Correction Certificate and that all results contained herein are to supersede any and all previously reported. Results for 97981 & 97997 were added.
RRD 09/28/01

REPORT COPIES TO: 1990 KING ALBERT AVE.

INVOICE TO: 1990 KING ALBERT AVE.

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BONDAR CLEGG



Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V01-01483.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE:

CLIENT: MR. EGIL LIVGARD

SUBMITTED BY: E. LIVGARD

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

DATE RECEIVED: 09-AUG-01 DATE PRINTED: 12-OCT-01

DATE APPROVED	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION	EXTRACTION	METHOD	DATE APPROVED	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION	EXTRACTION	METHOD
010822	1 Pt	Pt - FA36	2	5 PPB	FIRE ASSAY	010822	37 SiO2	2	0.01 PCT	BORATE FUSION	XRAY FLUORESCENCE
010822	2 Ag	Ag - IC30	29	0.5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	38 TiO2	2	0.01 PCT	BORATE FUSION	XRAY FLUORESCENCE
010822	3 Cu	Cu - IC30	29	1 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	39 Al2O3	2	0.01 PCT	BORATE FUSION	XRAY FLUORESCENCE
010822	4 Pb	Pb - IC30	29	2 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	40 Fe2O3	2	0.01 PCT	BORATE FUSION	XRAY FLUORESCENCE
010822	5 Zn	Zn - IC30	29	2 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	41 MnO	2	0.01 PCT	BORATE FUSION	XRAY FLUORESCENCE
010822	6 Mo	Mo - IC30	29	1 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	42 MgO	2	0.01 PCT	BORATE FUSION	XRAY FLUORESCENCE
010822	7 Ni	Ni - IC30	29	1 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	43 CaO	2	0.01 PCT	BORATE FUSION	XRAY FLUORESCENCE
010822	8 Co	Co - IC30	29	1 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	44 Na2O	2	0.01 PCT	BORATE FUSION	XRAY FLUORESCENCE
010822	9 Cd	Cd - IC30	29	1.0 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	45 K2O	2	0.01 PCT	BORATE FUSION	XRAY FLUORESCENCE
010822	10 Bi	Bi - IC30	29	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	46 P2O5	2	0.01 PCT	BORATE FUSION	XRAY FLUORESCENCE
010822	11 As	As - IC30	29	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	47 LOI	2	-2.00 PCT	Ignition 1000 Deg.	GRAVIMETRIC
010822	12 Sb	Sb - IC30	29	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	48 Total	2	0.01 PCT	Whole Rock Tot.-XR80	
010822	13 Fe Tot	Fe - IC30	29	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	49 Cr2O3	2	0.01 PCT	BORATE FUSION	XRAY FLUORESCENCE
010822	14 Mn	Mn - IC30	29	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	50 Rb	2	5 PPM	BORATE FUSION	XRAY FLUORESCENCE
010822	15 Te	Te - IC30	29	25 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	51 Hf	2	2 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	NEUTRON ACTIVATION
010822	16 Ba	Ba - IC30	29	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL	010822	52 Th	2	0.5 PPM	NOT APPLICABLE	NEUTRON ACTIVATION
010822	17 Cr	Cr - IC30	29	2 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	18 V	V - IC30	29	2 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	19 Sn	Sn - IC30	29	20 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	20 W	W - IC30	29	20 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	21 La	La - IC30	29	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	22 Al	Al - IC30	29	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	23 Mg	Mg - IC30	29	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	24 Ca	Ca - IC30	29	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	25 Na	Na - IC30	29	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	26 K	K - IC30	29	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	27 Sr	Sr - IC30	29	1 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	28 Y	Y - IC30	29	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	29 Ga	Ga - IC30	29	10 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	30 Li	Li - IC30	29	2 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	31 Nb	Nb - IC30	29	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	32 Sc	Sc - IC30	29	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	33 Ta	Ta - IC30	29	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	34 Ti	Ti - IC30	29	0.01 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	35 Zr	Zr - IC30	29	5 PPM	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						
010822	36 S	S - IC30	29	0.002 PCT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCL						



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Geochemical Lab Report

CLIENT: MR. EGIL LIVGARD
REPORT: V01-01483.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 09-AUG-01

DATE PRINTED: 12-OCT-01

PAGE 1A(1/ 6)

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

Table with columns: SAMPLE NUMBER, ELEMENT, PT, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Tot, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S, SiO2. Rows include sample numbers 65901 through 110574 and their corresponding element concentrations.



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Geochemical Lab Report

CLIENT: MR. EGIL LIVGARD
REPORT: V01-01483.0 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 09-AUG-01 DATE PRINTED: 31-AUG-01 PAGE 18(2/ 6)

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	TiO2	Al2O3	Fe2O3	MnO	MgO	CaO	Na2O	K2O	P2O5	LOI Total	Cr2O3	Rb	Hf	Th
		PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PPM	PPM
65901															
97973															
97974															
97975															
97976															
97977															
97978															
97979															
97980															
97981		0.24	12.44	2.59	0.05	0.19	0.30	4.41	4.83	0.04	0.42	99.21	0.01	252	18 26.0
97982															
97983															
97985															
97986															
97987															
97988															
97989															
97990															
97991															
97992															
97993															
97994															
97995															
97996															
97997		0.22	11.60	2.63	0.06	0.03	0.06	4.03	4.69	0.01	0.44	99.52	0.02	191	7 8.4
97998															
110572															
110573															
110574															



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PROJECT: NONE GIVEN
PAGE 2A(3/ 6)

Table with columns for STANDARD NAME, ELEMENT UNITS, and various chemical elements (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ni, Co, Cd, Bi, As, Sb, Fe, Tot, Mn, Te, Ba, Cr, V, Sn, W, La, Al, Mg, Ca, Na, K, Sr, Y, Ga, Li, Nb, Sc, Ta, Ti, Zr, S, SiO2). Rows include CANMET STSD-4, ANALYTICAL BLANK, CANMET SO-2 REF STD, and CANMET STSD-2.



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Geochemical Lab Report

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PAGE 2B(4/ 6)

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

STANDARD NAME	ELEMENT UNITS	TiO2 PCT	Al2O3 PCT	Fe2O3 PCT	MnO PCT	MgO PCT	CaO PCT	Na2O PCT	K2O PCT	P2O5 PCT	LOI Total PCT	Cr2O3 PCT	Rb PPM	Hf PPM	Th PPM
CANMET STSD-4		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Analyses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean Value		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Standard Deviation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accepted Value		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANALYTICAL BLANK		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Analyses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean Value		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Standard Deviation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accepted Value		<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.01	<1	<1	<.1
CANMET SO-2 REF STD		1.38	14.52	7.61	0.09	0.86	2.60	2.48	2.86	0.67	14.31	84.98	<0.01	78	-
Number of Analyses		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Mean Value		1.38	14.52	7.61	0.09	0.86	2.60	2.48	2.86	0.67	14.31	84.98	<0.01	78	-
Standard Deviation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accepted Value		1.38	14.75	7.69	0.09	0.87	2.64	2.48	2.85	0.67	14.26	-	<0.01	78	-
CANMET STSD-2		0.80	15.64	7.27	0.14	3.11	4.18	1.75	2.18	0.31	10.32	88.88	0.01	111	-
Number of Analyses		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Mean Value		0.80	15.64	7.27	0.14	3.11	4.18	1.75	2.18	0.31	10.32	88.88	0.01	111	-
Standard Deviation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accepted Value		0.79	15.75	7.25	0.14	3.11	4.00	1.72	2.12	0.32	10.30	-	0.01	104	-



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DATE PRINTED: 12-OCT-01

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN
PAGE 3A(5/ 6)

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	PT	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Mo PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Cd PPM	Bi PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Fe PCT	Tot PCT	Mn PPM	Te PPM	Ba PPM	Cr PPM	V PPM	Sn PPM	W PPM	La PPM	Al PCT	Mg PCT	Ca PCT	Na PCT	K PCT	Sr PPM	Y PPM	Ga PPM	Li PPM	Nb PPM	Sc PPM	Ta PPM	Ti PCT	Zr PPM	S PCT	SiO2 PCT
97975			<.5	5	2	28	4	4	7	<1.0	<5	6	<5	1.64		257	<25	547	107	16	<20	<20	28	8.13	0.06	0.14	2.57	3.50	90	13	18	11	44	<5	<5	0.20	54	0.014	
Duplicate			<.5	4	4	28	4	5	6	<1.0	<5	6	9	1.65		277	<25	555	110	16	<20	<20	29	8.16	0.06	0.14	2.60	3.56	83	13	17	11	43	<5	<5	0.20	56	0.012	
97993			<.5	84	294	1618	<1	1	7	12.9	<5	18	31	5.73	>20000	<25	>2000	33	4	21	<20	57	7.90	<.01	0.03	4.70	1.09	86	23	36	9	111	<5	20	0.26	96	0.167		
Duplicate			<.5	82	293	1515	<1	2	6	12.6	<5	18	29	5.58	>20000	<25	>2000	33	3	<20	<20	55	7.67	<.01	0.03	4.71	1.08	87	24	35	8	137	<5	23	0.26	99	0.164		



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PROJECT: NONE GIVEN
PAGE 38(6/ 6)

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	TiO2 PCT	Al2O3 PCT	Fe2O3 PCT	MnO PCT	MgO PCT	CaO PCT	Na2O PCT	K2O PCT	P2O5 PCT	LOI Total PCT	Cr2O3 PCT	Rb PPM	Hf PPM	Th PPM
---------------	---------------	----------	-----------	-----------	---------	---------	---------	----------	---------	----------	---------------	-----------	--------	--------	--------

97975
Duplicate

97993
Duplicate

APPENDIX # 3

GOLD ASSAYS

THREE PAGES



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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V01-01483.1 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE:

CLIENT: MR. EGIL LIVGARD

SUBMITTED BY: E. LIVGARD

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

DATE RECEIVED: 06-SEP-01

DATE PRINTED: 14-SEP-01

DATE APPROVED	ORDER	ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
010913	1	Au30 Au - FA30	7	5 PPB	Fire Assay of 30g	30g Fire Assay - AA

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK	7	2 -150	7	SAMPLES FROM STORAGE	7

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 This report must not be reproduced except in full. The data presented in this report is specific to those samples identified under "Sample Number" and is applicable only to the samples as received expressed on a dry basis unless otherwise indicated



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Geochemical Lab Report

CLIENT: MR. EGIL LIVGARD

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

REPORT: V01-01483.1 (COMPLETE)

DATE RECEIVED: 06-SEP-01

DATE PRINTED: 14-SEP-01

PAGE 1 OF 2

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	AU30 PPB
R2 65901		8
R2 97975		<5
R2 97980		<5
R2 97983		<5
R2 97991		<5
R2 97992		<5
R2 97993		<5



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Geochemical Lab Report

CLIENT: MR. EGIL LIVGARD

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

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DATE RECEIVED: 06-SEP-01

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PAGE 2 OF 2

STANDARD NAME	ELEMENT UNITS	Au30 PPB
HX12 Oxide		6518
Number of Analyses		1
Mean Value		6517.7
Standard Deviation		-
Accepted Value		6600
ANALYTICAL BLANK		
Number of Analyses		<5
Mean Value		1
Standard Deviation		2.5
Accepted Value		-
		5

APPENDIX # 4

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

THREE PAGES

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Pg. 1 of 4.

Sample # 5-5

Located at silt sample of same number

Slightly tan glassy feldspar - Perthite ? 40-50 %
Pink feldspar - Orthoclase 20-25 %
Quartz 20 %
Hornblende 5%
Minor magnetite

Disseminated irregular brown and black iron oxide and minor fine flaky soft grey metallic mineral -Molybdenite?

Not assayed

GLUNDEBERY GRANITE

Sample # 65901

Very fine grained - equigranular
Tan grains - feldspar- 80-85%
Black grains-pyroxene? 15-20 % - minor magnetite ?
Minor finely disseminated pyrite

CONTACT METAMORPHIC

Sample # 97973

Fragments mixed in a small clay hill -hydrothermal alteration
-altered granite - hairline fractures -5-10 mm apart irregularly one directional-filled with brown iron oxide.

ALTERED GLUNDEBERY GRANITE

Sample #97974

Fresh granite - much like #97975 as described in petrographic report (97975) without any obvious alteration features.

FRESH GLUNDEBERY GRANITE

Sample # 97975

See petrographic report

Sample # 97976

Coarse grained -5-40mm- feldspar 70% , and quartz 30%, - minor fine grained black mineral. A few 1-2 mm grains of magnetite

QUARTZ--FELDSPAR DYKE

Sample # 97977

As above

Sample # 97978

Coarse grained granite with minor biotite to 10mm
60 % orthoclase 35% quartz 5% biotite
Minor fine blebs of iron oxide disseminated throughout
Minor magnetite - Up to 1/2 % ?

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Pg. 2 of 4.

FRESH GLUNDEBERY GRANITE

Sample 10-3

Located about 200m WSW of silt 10-3 location

Fine to medium grained

50% K-feldspar 14 % plagioclase 35% quartz 1 % biotite

Quartz colour ranges from glassy through grey to black smokey glass – partly rounded!

GRANITE

Sample # 97979

Coarse grained GRANITE low in black minerals

Gossan Ridge is moderately to completely covered with iron and manganese oxide on the surface and on fracture surfaces. Irregular patches of iron oxide is scattered throughout (2-3 %).

Fractures and parallel streaks of quartz and of mini breccias noted with widths of 1 to 2mm.

Sample 15-1

From near high pass above Gossan Ridge

Homogeneous light grey groundmass with microscopic disseminated black mineral – biotite? 15-20 % white sub-angular to sub-rounded feldspar phenocrysts 2 to 10mm in size.

PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE

Sample #97980

Intrusive- sheared- fractures every 1to10mm – fracture surfaces covered with oxide
Feldspar some sericite – quartz – 4-5 % sulphides- pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and bornite ?

Sample #97981

GLUNDEBERY GRANITE –IC30 and whole rock analysis

Porphyritic – phenocrysts 10mm – fine to moderate grained groundmass with lightly smokey quartz , white feldspar and 5% hornblende and biotite.

Sample #97982

As sample #97980

Sample #97983

Glundebery granite- moderately oxidized – minor visible pyrite

Sample #97984

N.S.

Sample #97985

Coarse grained granite—fracture surfaces covered with iron and manganese oxide.
High quartz content –5% ? irregular oxide patches.

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Pg. 3 of 4.

PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE (cont'd)

Sample #97986

K-feldspar 60-70 % the remainder glassy quartz equigranular fine grained
Minor black specks and bright crimson! staining – hematite alteration.

Sample #97987

Quartz vein carrying 2-3 % black minerals – iron oxide staining – width 35cm.

Sample #97988

See petrographic report.

Sample #97989

Very small outcrop between large boulders – no hand specimen obtained
Rock appears fractured – sheared and/or brecciated and high in iron oxide.

Sample #97990

See petrographic report

Sample #97991

Totally oxidized float from higher up the hillside—spongy looking .

Sample #97992

See petrographic report

Sample #97993

See petrographic report

Sample #97994

As sample #97992 with much more “ cataclastic deformation in which K-feldspar was recrystallized to interlocking aggregates “

Sample #97995

As sample #97992 with higher iron content in the form of brown oxide and metallic hematite.

Sample #97996

GLUNDEBERY GRANITE with miarolitic cavities- minor development of sericite-
strong surface oxidation and internal iron oxide patches – minor fine pyrite - .

Sample #97997

GRANITE consisting of 60% pink K-feldspar, 35 % clear quartz, 5% hornblende.
No alteration is evident.

Sample #97998

See petrographic report

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Pg. 4 of 4.

PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE (cont'd)

Sample #110572

GRANITE consisting of 40% K-feldspar (part K- feldspar alteration), 30% plagioclase, 30% quartz and minor iron oxide.

Considerable fine grained "groundmass" which may be deformation and recrystallization.

Minor cavities which are coated with iron oxide

It is located near the apex of an apparent curved structure seen on aerial photos.

Sample # 110573

Heavy black rock

From scree at the very head of east creek tributary to the head of Chokatha Lakes from due south .

Minerals noted: biotite, black amphibolite, glassy slight brownish amorphous silica ?, minor ankerite?, high luster reddish-brown sphalerite?, very soft metallic grey graphite and in hand specimen on location also tentatively identified pyrrhotite .

CONTACT METAMORPHIC?

Sample #110574

From same scree as above

Star shaped (round) fibrous looking amphibolite ? 1to 3 mm in diameter- sometimes with a silica center in a groundmass (40%) of amorphous greenish white and black material ?

A METAMORPHOSED GABBRO ???

Sample 13-2

From same scree as above

Fine-grained GLUNDEBERY GRANITE

APPENDIX # 5

PETROGRAPHIC REPORT

TEN PAGES



Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

8080 GLOVER ROAD, LANGLEY, B.C. V3A 4P9
PHONE (604) 888-1323 • FAX (604) 888-3642

webpage: members.home.net/vanpetro

Report 010555 for

**Livgard Consultants,
1990 King Albert Ave.,
Coquitlam, B.C., V3J 1Z2**

September, 2001

Samples: 97975, 97988, 97990, 97992, 97993, 97998

Summary:

Sample 97975 is a slightly porphyroblastic granite with a few megacrysts of K-feldspar (one with a rim of plagioclase) in a groundmass of medium to coarse grained plagioclase, quartz, and K-feldspar, with much less abundant biotite and minor hornblende. Plagioclase is replaced slightly by sericite-limonite. Most of the biotite is replaced completely by muscovite-limonite. Hornblende is replaced completely by sericite-limonite with patches of hematite.

Sample 97988 is a brecciated rock containing fragments of two varieties of porphyritic, hypabyssal latite and minor fragments of quartz diorite. Latite is dominated by plagioclase with moderately abundant magnetite and interstitial patches of quartz and disseminated grains of pyrite. Fragments are cemented by a matrix dominated by ankerite with patches of quartz, pyrite, and minor calcite and sphalerite. Sphalerite contains exsolution lenses of chalcopyrite.

Sample 97990 is a porphyritic potassic granite containing scattered medium to coarse grains of K-feldspar and quartz surrounded by patches of very fine to fine grained K-feldspar and quartz. Minor minerals include plagioclase, pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chlorite. Zircon is more abundant than in a normal granite and has an unusual texture. K-feldspar contains abundant, dusty hematite inclusions. Plagioclase probably was originally more abundant, and was in part replaced by K-feldspar. In the weathered part of the sample are a few veinlets of limonite.

Sample 97992 is a fine to medium grained quartz diorite dominated by fresh plagioclase with much less abundant quartz and minor K-feldspar. The texture of plagioclase is similar to that in many of the other samples, but without the strong K-feldspar replacement typical of many of the other samples. Hematite patches maybe in part after hornblende and in part after pyrite. A replacement patch is of sphalerite with lesser pyrite and minor chalcopyrite and galena. A large replacement zone is of quartz with clusters of specular hematite, magnetite, and minor pyrite.

Sample 97993 is a potassic granite that is dominated by medium to coarse grained K-feldspar with much less abundant hornblende, quartz, and plagioclase, and minor pyrite and barite. Hornblende is replaced completely by hematite-(quartz-sericite). Plagioclase is replaced strongly by K-feldspar. In scattered patches and a few seams, K-feldspar was recrystallized to much finer grained aggregates, probably as a result of weak cataclastic deformation. Abundant veinlets are of hematite/limonite.

Sample 97998 is a coarse grained, hornblende potassic granite dominated by perthitic K-feldspar and quartz with lesser coarse patches of altered hornblende(?), represented by intergrowths of hematite/limonite and quartz, and plagioclase. Larger plagioclase grains are altered moderately to strongly to K-feldspar. Very fine grained, fresh plagioclase and lesser quartz are interstitial to perthite grains. Quartz forms a set of subparallel, in part braided veinlets.



John G. Payne, Ph.D.,

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Fax: (604)-597-1080 (call first)

email: jgpayne@telus.net

Sample 97975**Biotite Granite**

The sample is a slightly porphyroblastic granite with a few megacrysts of K-feldspar (one with a rim of plagioclase) in a groundmass of medium to coarse grained plagioclase, quartz, and K-feldspar, with much less abundant biotite and minor hornblende. Plagioclase is replaced slightly by sericite-(limonite). Most of the biotite is replaced completely by muscovite-limonite. Hornblende is replaced completely by sericite-limonite with patches of hematite.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)	
megacryst			
K-feldspar	5- 7%	10	
plagioclase	0.5	0.3-0.5	
groundmass			
plagioclase	30-35	0.5-1.7	(a few grains up to 2.7 mm across)
K-feldspar	25-30	0.7-1.7	
quartz	25-30	0.3-1.5	(a few grains up to 2 mm across)
biotite	3- 4	0.2-0.8	
hornblende	0.7	0.5-3.5	
limonite-hematite	1	0.1-0.2	
ilmenite	minor	0.07-0.1	
zircon	trace	0.05-0.15	
veinlets			
limonite-sericite	0.3	cryptocrystalline	

One megacrystic patch up to 1 cm across has a broad core of two K-feldspar grains and a rim up to 0.4 mm wide of plagioclase; the latter is altered slightly to disseminated flakes of sericite. At one end, the "rim" of plagioclase cuts across one of the K-feldspar grains over a length of 3 mm. K-feldspar in the core of the patch contains 1% exsolution patches of plagioclase.

Plagioclase forms mainly anhedral grains and a few subhedral prismatic grains. A few grains have patches up to 0.2 mm across of myrmekite along borders with K-feldspar grains. Most grains are altered slightly to disseminated flakes of sericite, and a few are altered moderately to patches of sericite flakes, in part stained light yellow to medium orange by limonite.

K-feldspar forms anhedral to subhedral grains, commonly with Carlsbad twins. Grains are fresh.

Quartz is concentrated moderately in irregular patches up to a few mm across as slightly sutured grains with slightly strained extinction. A few patches show moderate recrystallization to much finer, strongly interlocking, subgrain aggregates.

Biotite forms anhedral flakes alone and in clusters of a few flakes. A few contain relic, relatively fresh patches with pleochroism from light to medium brown. A few, small, fresh flakes preserved inside quartz grains have pleochroism from medium brown to semi-opaque. Most grains are replaced completely by pseudomorphic muscovite and abundant, irregular patches of cryptocrystalline orange-brown limonite and locally red-brown hematite.

Hornblende forms one elongate prismatic grain 3.5 mm long and a few equant grains from 0.5-0.7 mm in size. It was replaced completely by sericite-(limonite) with 5% disseminated patches of cryptocrystalline hematite.

Ilmenite forms equant, anhedral grains, mainly associated with biotite.

Zircon forms subhedral to euhedral grains, mainly associated with biotite.

A few late veinlets up to 0.03 mm wide are of patches of cryptocrystalline sericite and patches of dark brown limonite; these were formed during surface weathering.

Sample 97988**Brecciated Porphyritic Hypabyssal Latite;
Matrix of Ankerite-Quartz-Pyrite-Calcite**

The sample contains fragments of two varieties of porphyritic, hypabyssal latite and minor fragments of quartz diorite. Latite is dominated by plagioclase with moderately abundant magnetite and interstitial patches of quartz and disseminated grains of pyrite. Fragments are cemented by a matrix dominated by ankerite with patches of quartz, pyrite, and minor calcite and sphalerite. Sphalerite contains exsolution lenses of chalcopryrite.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)
phenocrysts		
plagioclase	4- 5	0.5-0.8
quartz	0.5	0.7-1.5
groundmass		
plagioclase	65-70	0.03-0.05; 0.05-0.1
magnetite	3- 4	0.03-0.07
biotite	2- 3	0.05-0.2 (a few flakes up to 0.5 mm long)
pyrite	1	0.5-2
hematite/limonite	1	cryptocrystalline
chlorite	0.3	0.005-0.015
apatite	0.2	0.05-0.2
zircon	trace	0.05-0.15
fluorite	trace	0.1-0.17
breccia matrix		
ankerite	12-15	0.7-2
pyrite	2- 3	0.3-2
quartz	1- 2	0.05-0.3
calcite	1	0.2-0.5
sphalerite	0.2	0.2-0.3
chalcopryrite	trace	0.01-0.03

Plagioclase forms scattered prismatic phenocrysts from 1.5-2.5 mm long. In most fragments, plagioclase forms interlocking, anhedral to subhedral grains that range widely in size from 0.1-1 mm. Most grains contain abundant dusty opaque inclusions.

Quartz forms scattered, anhedral phenocrysts. It also occurs as patches from 0.3-1 mm in size interstitial to plagioclase.

Magnetite forms disseminated anhedral to subhedral grains and clusters of a few grains (0.03-0.1 mm). Some of these grains are altered slightly along grain margins to hematite. As well, magnetite forms clusters of grains from 0.005-0.01 mm in size intergrown with plagioclase along margins of coarser grained magnetite patches.

Pyrite forms porphyroblastic, subhedral to anhedral grains, many of which nucleated on patches of magnetite. Some contain moderately abundant inclusions of relic magnetite. One large pyrite grains contains a few inclusions of quartz and two inclusions of colourless to pale purple fluorite.

Biotite forms ragged, mainly equant grains with pleochroism from light to medium brown. It is concentrated moderately in ragged clusters intergrown with finer grained plagioclase.

Several interstitial patches mainly from 0.1-0.3 mm in size are of pale to light green to brownish green chlorite; many of these are associated with patches of quartz or with patches of very fine grained plagioclase.

(continued)

Apatite forms disseminated acicular to prismatic grains enclosed in plagioclase grains. It is moderately abundant in some fragments and rare in others.

Zircon forms minor subhedral prismatic grains.

A few finer grained, distinctly porphyritic fragments up to 10 mm long contain elongate prismatic phenocrysts of plagioclase from 0.5-1 mm long in a groundmass of interlocking plagioclase grains 0.03-0.15 mm in size. These fragments also contain 3-5% irregular clusters of biotite and disseminated magnetite as in the main fragment type. They may represent inclusions of an earlier formed hypabyssal rock, probably from the same parent magma. A few plagioclase phenocrysts are altered slightly to moderately to irregular patches of extremely fine grained chlorite.

One fragment 2.5 mm across of quartz diorite is dominated by anhedral plagioclase grains with fine, discontinuous albite twins (as in other plutonic samples). It contains irregular, interstitial patches of much finer grained plagioclase and minor patches of each of quartz, magnetite, and rutile.

In the breccia matrix, ankerite forms skeletal grains interstitial to fragments in patches and veinlets. Much of the ankerite is replaced moderately by limonite. At one end of the sample and in a few other patches, ankerite is replaced strongly by limonite/hematite. In some ankerite patches, calcite forms disseminated grains, in part controlled by crystallographic directions in the ankerite. Some large ankerite grains are strained moderately.

Adjacent to ankerite patches, plagioclase grains are free of dusty opaque inclusions; further from the veinlets some of these grains contain dusty opaque inclusions. As well, plagioclase grains in veinlets and patches are free of opaque inclusions. A few veinlets up to 0.1 mm wide are dominated by inclusion-free plagioclase with much less abundant quartz and ankerite.

Pyrite forms anhedral patches intergrown coarsely with ankerite. A few are replaced slightly along their margins by hematite.

A few patches contain moderately abundant to abundant quartz intergrown with ankerite; in some patches, quartz forms euhedral; prismatic grains intergrown with interstitial ankerite. In a few quartz-rich patches, quartz forms an intergrowth of anhedral grains.

A few patches up to 1.5 mm in size are of one to a few grains of sphalerite that contain 5-7% exsolution blebs and slender plates of chalcopyrite. In some patches, chalcopyrite inclusions are concentrated in a broad core of the patch, leaving a thin partial rim of inclusion-free, colourless sphalerite. In some patches, chalcopyrite forms extremely thin plates in parallel orientation along a major crystallographic direction in sphalerite.

Sample 97990

**Porphyritic Potassic Granite; Disseminated Pyrite, Pyrrhotite;
K-feldspar Alteration; Limonite Veinlets**

Scattered medium to coarse grains of K-feldspar and quartz are surrounded by patches of very fine to fine grained K-feldspar and quartz. Minor minerals include plagioclase, pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chlorite. Zircon is more abundant than in a normal granite and has an unusual texture. K-feldspar contains abundant, dusty hematite inclusions. Plagioclase probably was originally more abundant, and was in part replaced by K-feldspar. In the weathered part of the sample are a few veinlets of limonite.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)
K-feldspar	70-75%	0.3-1.7 (a few up to 3 mm across)
quartz	17-20	0.3-1.7 (a few up to 3.5 mm across)
plagioclase	3- 4	0.2-0.7
pyrite	2	0.3-1
pyrrhotite	1	0.2-0.4
chlorite	1	0.05-0.07
hematite	0.3	0.02-0.05
zircon	0.2	0.03-0.2 (a few up to 0.3 mm long)
veinlets		
limonite-clay-pyrite	minor	lim/clay cryptocrystalline; py 0.03-0.1
limonite	0.5	cryptocrystalline

K-feldspar forms anhedral grains that vary widely in size. Some have Carlsbad twins. Grain borders with quartz commonly are irregular in detail. A few K-feldspar grains contain coarse, graphic intergrowths of quartz.

Quartz forms anhedral grains intergrown coarsely to finely with K-feldspar. Many coarser grains are strained slightly to moderately.

Especially near one corner of the section, plagioclase forms several subhedral grains that are altered moderately to strongly to patches of K-feldspar. This texture suggests that a significant percentage of the K-feldspar (possibly up to 25%) may have formed by replacement of plagioclase.

Pyrite forms disseminated grains and a few clusters up to 1.5 mm across of a few to several grains. Many are subhedral to euhedral.

Pyrrhotite forms irregular, commonly interstitial patches from 0.2-0.5 mm in size and locally up to 1.2 mm long. It is concentrated strongly in the end of the section away from the weathered zone, and is not intergrown with primary pyrite. Alteration is complete to cryptocrystalline, secondary pyrite.

Chlorite forms interstitial patches up to 0.4 mm in size of slightly interlocking flakes. Chlorite is neutral to very pale green in colour; it may be secondary after biotite.

A few patches up to 0.5 mm in size are of anhedral grains of hematite. A few proximal patches up to 0.3 mm in size are of plates of specular hematite intergrown with anhedral hematite.

Zircon forms disseminated, anhedral to subhedral, equant to irregular grains and a few clusters of grains. Many of the larger grains have irregular outlines, which is atypical of zircon in an igneous rock.

One wispy veinlet consists of cryptocrystalline material of unknown composition (possibly clay or jarosite); it contains scattered anhedral grains of pyrite from 0.03-0.1 mm in size. Towards the weathered zone the veinlet is dominated by dense limonite.

In the weathered zone at one end of the section are a few veinlets of limonite. The main vein is 0.05-0.07 mm wide. One vein at the end of the section is up to 0.3 mm wide. In this zone, some pyrite grains are replaced slightly to strongly by limonite.

Sample 97992**Quartz Diorite; Hematite Alteration; Sphalerite Replacement Patch
Quartz-Specular Hematite-Magnetite-(Pyrite) Replacement**

The sample is a fine to medium grained quartz diorite dominated by fresh plagioclase with much less abundant quartz and minor K-feldspar. The texture of plagioclase is similar to that in many of the other samples, but without the strong K-feldspar replacement typical of the other samples. Hematite patches maybe in part after hornblende and in part after pyrite. A replacement patch is of sphalerite with lesser pyrite and minor chalcopyrite and galena. A large replacement zone is of quartz with clusters of specular hematite, magnetite, and minor pyrite.

mineral	percentage*	main grain size range (mm)
plagioclase	25-30%	0.2-1
quartz	4- 5	0.1-0.5
hematite/limonite	3- 4	0.5-1
sphalerite	1	1-2
K-feldspar	0.3	0.3-0.7
rutile	0.1	0.05-0.4
zircon	trace	0.1-0.3
chalcopyrite	trace	5-15 microns (one grain 0.04 mm across)
galena	trace	0.02-0.03
replacement		
quartz	55-60	0.07-1 (a few grains up to 1.7 mm)
hematite	3- 4	0.05-0.15
magnetite	1	0.07-0.4
pyrite	0.3	0.1-0.5

* percentage is of thin section (replacement patch occupies 15-20% of hand sample)

Plagioclase forms anhedral to subhedral, equant to prismatic grains. Albite twins are poorly developed, discontinuous, and generally similar in texture to plagioclase in Samples 97993, 97988 and 97990.

Quartz forms anhedral, interstitial grains and patches.

Hematite/limonite forms irregular patches up to a few mm across; a few of these may be secondary after hornblende. Many of these contain two phases, semi-opaque hematite with moderate reflectivity and deep reddish orange limonite with low reflectivity. Pyrite forms anhedral grains, mainly associated with patches of hematite.

Sphalerite occurs mainly in a patch 5 mm across intergrown with minor very fine grained pyrite and quartz. It contains zones with abundant exsolution blebs of chalcopyrite, mainly less than 5 microns in size, with a few up to 15 microns across. A few inclusions are of galena. The sulfide patches are fractured coarsely and corroded along fractures; some fractures are filled with secondary minerals, mainly light orange limonite.

K-feldspar forms scattered grains intergrown coarsely with plagioclase.

Rutile forms anhedral to subhedral prismatic grains that are concentrated strongly in a few clusters.

Zircon forms a few equant grains associated with hematite.

(continued)

The zone of strong quartz-hematite alteration occupies about 2/3 of the thin section. Quartz forms submosaic to slightly interlocking grains. Plagioclase forms relic patches of corroded grains intergrown with quartz; these are concentrated in one diffuse band.

Most patches of hematite are dominated by aggregates of subparallel to subradiating plates of specular hematite. Some of these contain irregular grains of magnetite; textures suggest that hematite was formed partly by replacement of magnetite.

Magnetite forms patches up to 1.5 mm in size of anhedral grains. The replacement zone is moderately magnetic.

Some patches of hematite contain irregular, corroded, interstitial grains of pyrite.

Sample 97993

**Potassic Granite; K-feldspar-Hematite Alteration;
Hematite/Limonite Veinlets**

The sample is dominated by medium to coarse grained K-feldspar with much less abundant hornblende, quartz, and plagioclase, and minor pyrite and barite. Hornblende is replaced completely by hematite-(quartz-sericite). Plagioclase is replaced strongly by K-feldspar. In scattered patches and a few seams, K-feldspar was recrystallized to much finer grained aggregates, probably as a result of weak cataclastic deformation. Abundant veinlets are of hematite/limonite.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)
K-feldspar	75-80%	0.5-2
quartz	5- 7	0.3-1
plagioclase	5- 7	0.7-1.7
hornblende	5- 7	0.7-1.7
pyrite	0.7	0.3-0.7
barite	0.2	0.05-0.15
zircon	minor	0.1-0.3
veinlets		
hematite/limonite	2- 3	cryptocrystalline-0.01

K-feldspar forms anhedral grains, many of which contain dusty hematite inclusions. Adjacent to altered hornblende grains, hematite is much more abundant along fractures in K-feldspar. The rock contains 3-5% irregular patches and a few seams of cataclastic deformation in which K-feldspar was recrystallized to interlocking aggregates of grains 0.01-0.03 mm in size.

Quartz forms interstitial patches up to 2 mm in size of anhedral, mainly unstrained grains.

Plagioclase forms anhedral to subhedral grains, many of which are altered moderately to strongly to K-feldspar. A few have a rim of K-feldspar up to 0.2 mm thick. In many grains, albite twins are thin and discontinuous.

Hornblende forms anhedral to subhedral grains that were replaced completely by patches of dense hematite and aggregates of quartz. Iron oxide varies from opaque hematite with moderate reflectivity to deep orange brown limonite with very low reflectivity. A few patches up to 1.5 mm across contain extremely fine grained sericite(?) camouflaged and stained orange to reddish brown by limonite/hematite.

Pyrite forms anhedral, equant grains that are fractured coarsely and replaced moderately along grain borders and fractures by cryptocrystalline, deep reddish orange hematite/limonite. It is concentrated mainly in one half of the section.

Barite forms scattered, anhedral, interstitial grains, in part associated with pyrite and hematite.

Zircon forms a few disseminated, subhedral to anhedral grains.

Hematite/limonite forms an irregular network of abundant, wispy, discontinuous, in part braided veinlets, mainly from 0.005-0.02 mm wide. Associated with a few of these are irregular grains of barite from 0.05-0.1 mm in size.

Sample 97998

**Perthitic Hornblende Potassic Granite; K-feldspar Alteration;
Strong Hematite-(Quartz-Leucosene) Alteration of Mafic Grains;
Quartz Veinlets**

The sample is a coarse grained granite dominated by perthitic K-feldspar and quartz with lesser coarse patches of altered hornblende(?), represented by intergrowths of hematite/limonite and quartz, and plagioclase. Larger plagioclase grains are altered moderately to strongly to K-feldspar. Very fine grained, fresh plagioclase and lesser quartz are interstitial to perthite grains. Quartz forms a set of subparallel, in part braided veinlets.

mineral	percentage	main grain size range (mm)
perthite	55-60%	0.7-2.5 (a few up to 5 mm across)
quartz	17-20	0.5-2 (a few up to 3.5 mm across)
hornblende (?)	15-17	1-2.5 (a few up to 4 mm)
plagioclase	7- 8	0.3-1.5; 0.05-0.1 (interstitial)
zircon	trace	0.1-0.3
interstitial patches		
sericite/chlorite-hematite/limonite	0.3	0.01-0.03 (ser/chl); cryptocrystalline-0.01 (lim/hem)
veinlets		
quartz	1	0.005-0.03

Perthite forms anhedral grains that are intergrown coarsely with quartz. It consists of a K-feldspar host with 25-35% lenses of plagioclase, mainly averaging 0.02 mm thick oriented parallel to one major crystallographic direction. The core of one large perthite grain contains a much finer perthitic intergrowth with plagioclase lenses averaging 0.05 x 0.003 mm in size. A few grains have Carlsbad twins.

Quartz forms anhedral grains intergrown coarsely with perthite. Only locally are grains slightly to moderately strained.

Plagioclase forms anhedral to subhedral grains that are replaced slightly to strongly by K-feldspar. It also forms clusters and trains of grains averaging 0.07-0.1 mm in size between coarser grains of perthite.

Many hornblende grains are elongate and subhedral to irregular in outline; they are replaced completely, mainly by semi-opaque hematite. Some contain minor to moderately abundant patches up to 0.2 mm in size of leucosene and minor patches of quartz. A few of these oxide-rich patches may be secondary after biotite. Much weaker hematite alteration extends outward for up to 0.3 mm into the plagioclase lenses in adjacent perthite grains as disseminated patches with a deep red-brown colour. Near one end of the section, a patch up to 15 mm in size is of several coarse grains of hornblende(?) that were replaced by intergrowths of patches of red-brown hematite and patches of interlocking grains of quartz (0.05-0.1 mm).

Zircon forms a very few anhedral to subhedral grains associated with altered hornblende.

Sericite/chlorite forms a few patches up to 0.4 mm across. Hematite is associated with sericite and in part is concentrated along the border of some patches. One interstitial patch 0.7 mm across is mainly of colloform, orange to semi-opaque limonite, with minor cores of sericite/chlorite up to 0.1 mm in size.

A set of subparallel veinlets including one major braided veinlet 0.1-0.2 mm wide are of interlocking quartz grains. In a few places in the largest veinlet, part of the width of the veinlet is occupied by quartz grains that are in subparallel orientation perpendicular to the walls of the veinlet. The veinlets are best developed in perthite grains and generally are much narrower and more discontinuous in quartz grains. The main exception to this is that the largest veinlet is as wide in some quartz grains as it is in adjacent perthite grains.

APPENDIX # 6

TANTALUM BEARING PEGMATITES

TWO PAGES

Pegmatites are formed in all tectomagmatic cycles of all ages. Favourable intrusions in the Cordillera are usually of Mid-Cretaceous age, but the Middle Proterozoic age was remarkably productive (about 1.8 to 1.6 billion years) in other areas. Rare- element pegmatites are related primarily to leucocratic biotite-muscovite granites, syenites and nepheline syenites that formed in the last stages of crystallization. These are termed fertile granites etc. Deep regional fault reactivation of old tectonic lineament axis of greenstone belts or flanking gneissic troughs often provide channel ways for these late usually small (less than 100 sq. km) granitic intrusive stocks

Pegmatites will form in structures or dilational zones in the country rock around the fertile parent magma. They are commonly hosted in metamorphic schist (andalusite-cordierite-muscovite). These pegmatites constitute a pegmatite field, which is concentrically zoned around the parent magma.

The pegmatites and their parent magma may be graphic (quartz-microcline intergrowth) and/or miarolitic (cavities bounded by crystal surfaces).

Several types of pegmatites are known. They may be roughly classed by depth of formation as follows:

Barren miarolitic pegmatites formed at shallow depths in or near the parent magma.

Rare-element pegmatites formed at intermediate depth.

Mica bearing pegmatites formed at deep levels.

Rare-element pegmatite fields may be zoned from near the parent magma and outward as follows:

- 1 Barren with granitic texture
- 2 Barren with microcline, biotite and showing graphic intergrowth
- 3 Barren with muscovite, beryl and showing graphic intergrowth
- 4 Zoned microcline-albite with muscovite, beryl, Nb-Ta minerals
- 5 Zoned albite-microcline with Li, Rb, Cs, Be, Ta, B, P, F.
- 6 Albite with Li, Be, Ta, Sn.
- 7 Albite, spodumene with minor Be, Ta, Sn.
- 8 Quartz veins with cassiterite and/or wolframite and/or beryl.

The above zoning is very idealized and there will be much overlapping as well as missing and additional minerals in each zone.

MINERALOGY:

PLAGIOCLASE becomes more sodic (albite) with increasing fractionation.

ROSE QUARTZ patches may occur in quartz core. This is restricted to barren tourmaline pegmatites AND to Be, Ta, Nb bearing pegmatites.

MUSCOVITE which is coarse flaked yellow-green and silvery is typical of Be, Ta, Nb bearing pegmatites.

TOURMALINE -- black is restricted to simple (poor) Be, Ta, Nb bearing pegmatites WHILE, when grading to blue and green with albite, indicates better Ta, Nb mineralization.

BERYL occurs in columnar form with greenish-yellow to brownish colour in simple plucky pegmatites. With increasing fractionation the beryl turns pale to white and/or pink in stubby or tabular crystals (hexagonal). This is typical for rare-element pegmatites.

APATITE in some pegmatites is blue and indicative of Be, Ta, Nb mineralization and the intensity of blue increases with increasing mineralization.