

GM 53450

SUMMARY REPORT, LINGWICK PROPERTY

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Énergie et Ressources
naturelles

Québec 

LESLIE I.
KOVACS
GEOLOGIST

For

New GoldCore Ventures Ltd.

&

Tertiary Consultants Inc.

Summary Report

August, 1994 to November 1994

Ligwick Property
Lingwick Township
Weedon Area, Quebec

95 - MAI 30 - 8 20
MER-SYSTEME
DE GESTION DES LOISIRS
QUEBEC

MRN - S.I.S.E.M. 1995/11

GM 53450



January, 1995

Leslie I. Kovacs B.Sc.
Project geologist

Summary:

Between August and November, 1994 a four month prospecting, soil sampling and trenching program was carried out on the Lingwick property.

Additional prospecting over and above last year produced two football size boulders between L6 and 8, 10+00N which assayed at 10% cu and .75% cu.

Soil sampling over this area produced assays of up to 1575 ppm cu and 875 ppm zn.

Having trenched this area, 6 trenches out of 9 hit bedrock, of which 3 trenches produced anomalous values of cu and zn. Trenches 9,10 and 6 gave values of up to 1655 ppm cu and 2160 ppm zn. These three Trenches are on strike with each other possibly indicating a cu-zn source at depth.

Trenching two soil anomalies on L6. 6+50N and 7+50N produced values of 6440 ppm cu and 2180 ppm zn over a 1.0' width in trench #1.

Trench #2, approx. 30 meters to the south produced an anomalous value of 215 ppm cu.

Finally, trenching the I.P. anomaly on L12, 1+75N has indicated a silicified shale with 1-3% pyrite, an interesting and encouraging find because it indicates a flow of mineralizing fluids along and adjacent the volcanic tuff/granite/shale fault-contact.

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Introduction:

The purpose of this report is to summarize the prospecting, soil sampling and trenching program completed between August and November, 1994.

Prospecting the property has revealed 2 additional boulders which assayed at 10% and .75% cu.

Soil sampling part of the property has indicated several soil anomalies, some of which were trenched with very encouraging results.

Location And Access:

The property is located approx. 16kms southeast of the town of Weedon, Quebec. It is approx. 65kms northeast of Sherbrooke along provincial highway 112 and 137 kms due south of Quebec city, in Compton county (NTS 21E/11W).

From Weedon, chemin weedon is taken southeast to the village of Fontainbleau where the all weather asphalt road turns into chemin Lingwick. Approx. 4kms southeast of Fontainbleau, a cut-off road (Chemin Bouroue) is taken onto Domtars property to the Lingwick claims of Tertiary Consultants Inc.

Approx. 50% of the north part of the property is underlain by swamps, the remainder is covered with a mixture of hardwood and softwood stands. Riviere Rouge divides the property into two blocks, with access to the south block being provided by a bridge approx. 3kms west of the north block.

See Figure 1 a, b, and c for Lingwick property position.

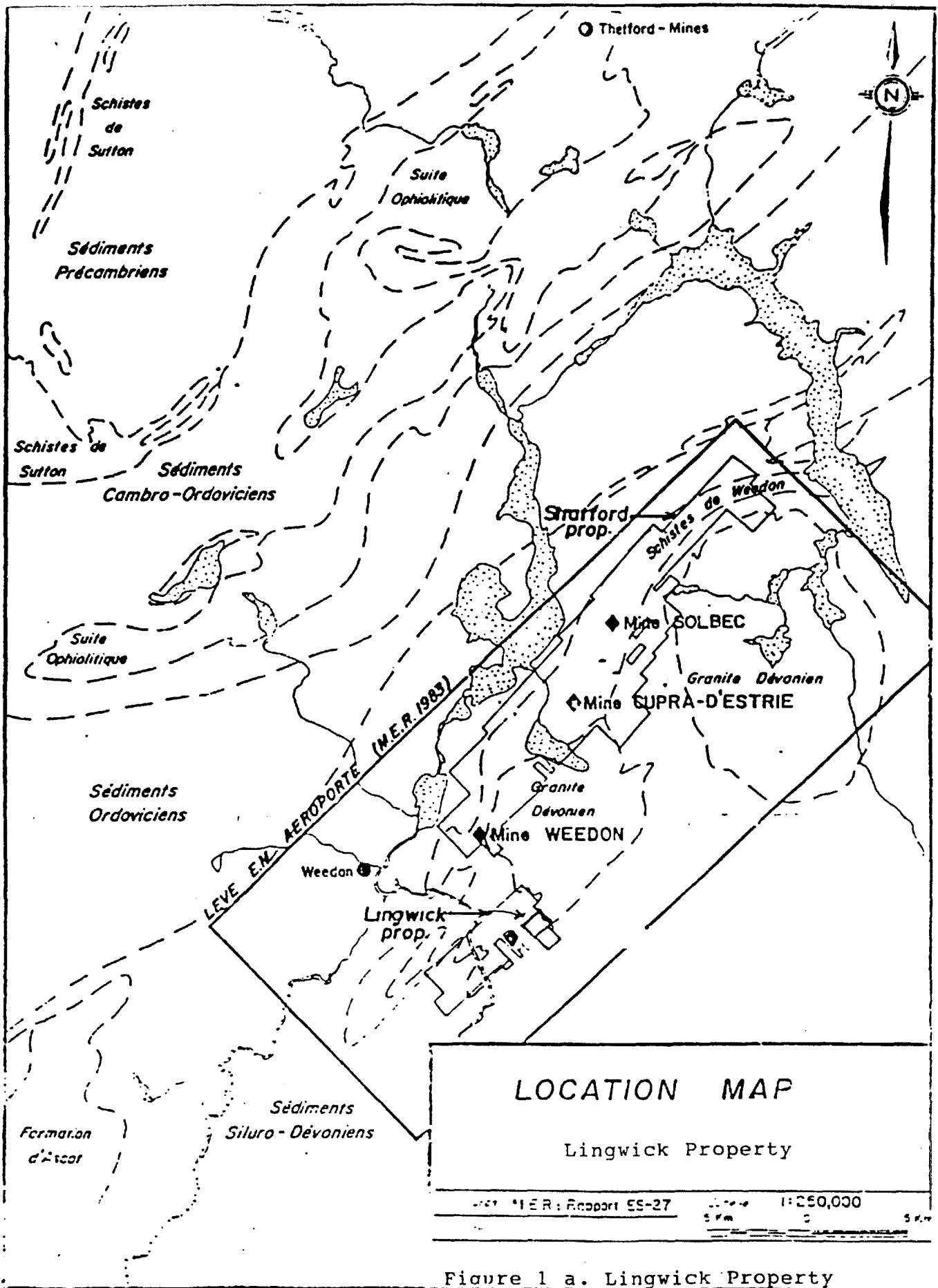


Figure 1 a. Lingwick Property

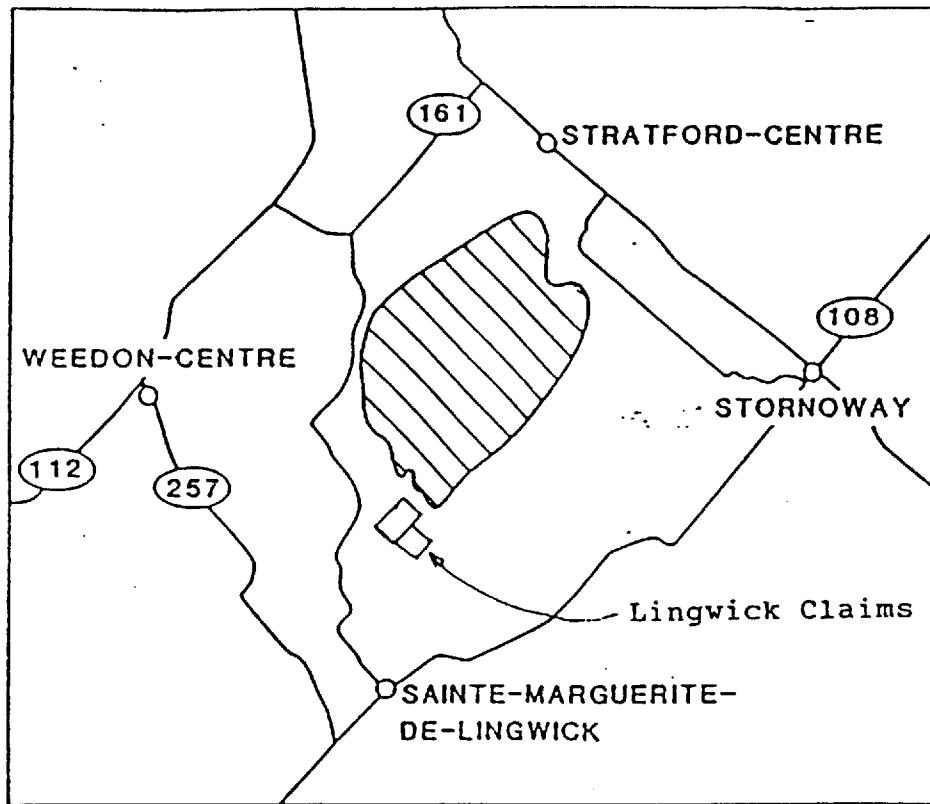


Figure 1. b. Lingwick Claims position

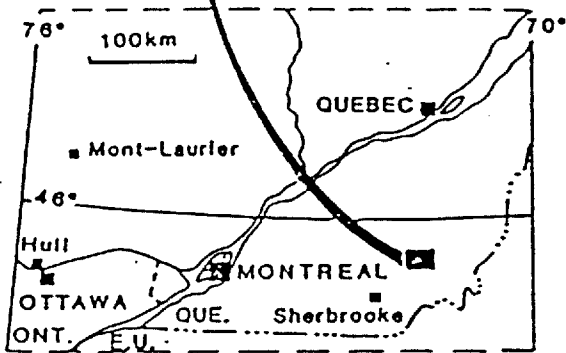


Figure 1. c. Location Map - Lingwick Claims.

Claim Group:

The Lingwick property consists of 10 contiguous surveyed lots located in ranges 9 and 10, Lingwick Township. The property covers an area of 518 hectares (1295 acres).

The claim group shown in Figure 2. outlines Tertiary Consultants Inc. property position and a list of claims with expiration dates is included in appendix 1.

Ownership and Acquisition :

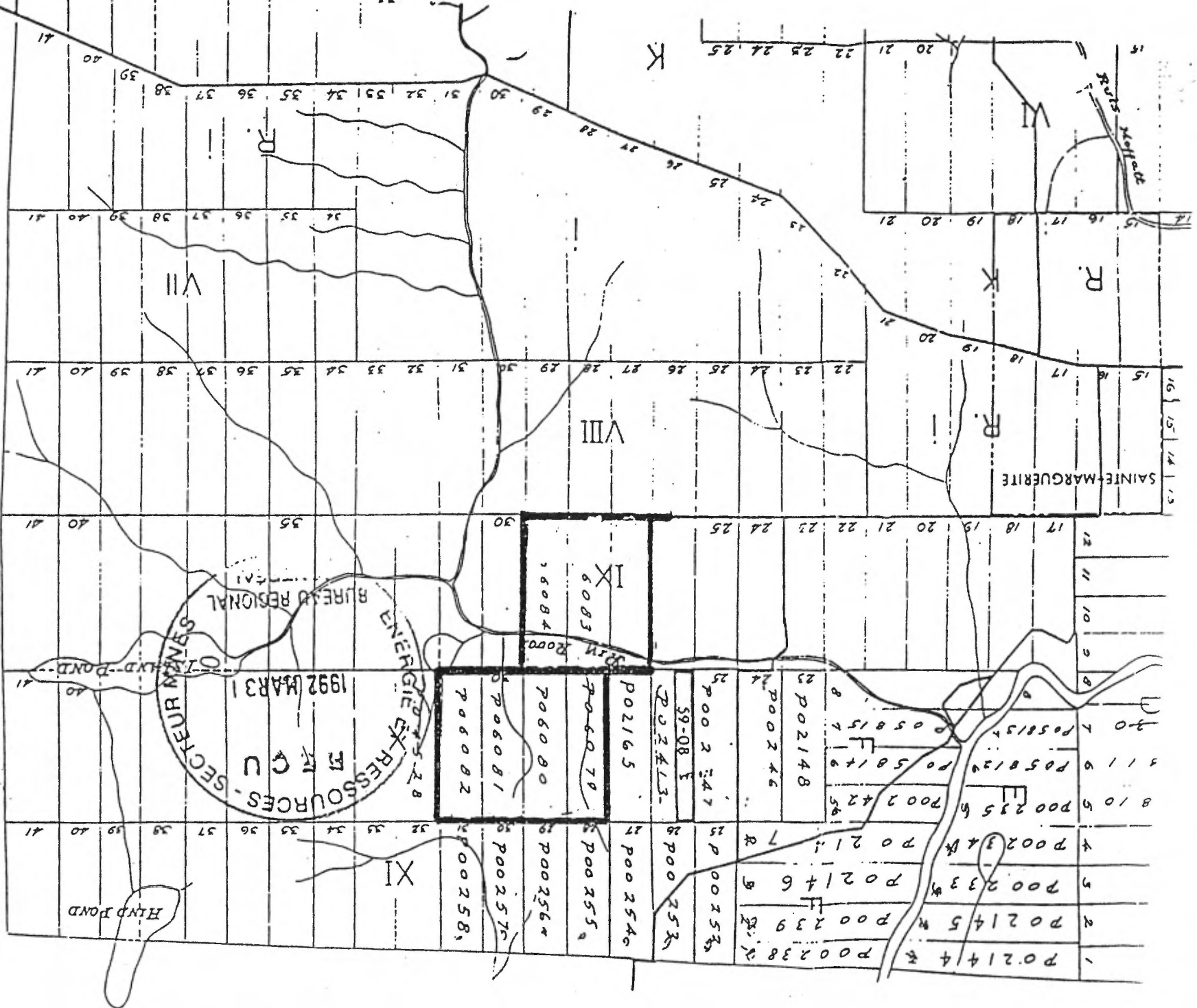
In April of 1993, Tertiary Consultants Inc. acquired 100% ownership of the Lingwick property by staking 10 contiguous claims, located in Lingwick Township in the Weedon area of southeastern Québec.

Topography and Resources:

Generally, the entire property is relatively flat-lying with an average mean elevation of 335 feet above sea level (ASL) for the northern block and 320 feet (ASL) for the southern block. Local hilly areas reaching an elevation not in excess of 430 feet (ASL) occupying the east part of the north block.

The low-lying swampy area in the north block are generally around 320-315 feet (ASL) and make up greater than 50% of the cut grid. These low-lying areas, are covered by dense to semi-dense spruce and deciduous trees. Approx. 80-90% of the south block cut grid has been recently logged and is scheduled to be scarified in the near future.

Lumbering and farming are the two main industries of the district. Most of the area has been logged at least once, but cutting is now done according to a cyclical system. Spruce and fir trees are the principal conifers. Small tamarack trees are found here and there in swamps. Cedar occurs also in swampy areas and along the margins of the ponds and rivers in the area. Birch, maple, wild cherry and poplar are the commonest deciduous trees. Alders grow densely along streams, rivers and lakeshores but they are usually not of large size. Hardwood and softwood lumber is produced both for export and local consumption.



NSLOW

Figure 2. Lingwick Claim Group

WEEDON

Farming is also an important industry. The county is moderately settled and most of the arable land is cleared. Large areas are left in pasture or have been abandoned because sand, gravel and erratics are abundant. Some maple syrup and maple sugar are produced and supplement the farm income.

The principal villages are Gould, Fontainbleau, St. Gerard, Garthby and Stratford.

Local - Previous Work : (Wolfe and Compton Counties)

The earliest geological observations in this area was made before 1842 and was mentioned by Logan (1843) in his first report for the geological survey of the Province of Canada. At this time, regional base mapping was carried out with no significant showings of economical interest being discovered.

Regionally, In a 15 km radius around the Lingwick property 3 past base and precious metal producing mines have operated between 1895 and 1965. The Weedon Mine in Weedon Township was discovered in 1895 and produced 1.6 million tons of ore with a grade of 2.33% copper, 1.12% zinc, 1.62 grams of silver and 0.33 grams of gold per ton. The mine also produced and marketed pyrite concentrates for the production of sulphuric acid. The Weedon mine is approx. 3 kms north of the Lingwick property.

The Solbec Mine, in Stratford Township, was discovered in 1958 and produced 1.9 million tons of ore grading 1.45% copper, 4.50% zinc, 0.69% lead, 52 grams silver and 0.58 grams gold per ton. The Solbec Mine is approx. 15 kms. northeast from the Lingwick claim block. Ore still exists at depth.

The Cupra Mine also in Stratford Township, was discovered in 1960 and produced 2.4 million tons of ore grading 2.74% copper, 3.28% zinc, and 0.54% lead. per ton. The Cupra Mine is located approx. 11kms. northeast of the Lingwick property. It is believed that ore still exists at depth.

Locally, in 1932 a gentlemen by the name of Jean Fortier dug several exploration pits on what is now the Soquem-Lingwick (Tertiary) claim

block. He discovered pervasively silicified-cherty-sericitic rock units with a large? percentage of pyrite. He conducted other work in the general area-chieflly trenches and pits until 1954. Since then, no further work was carried out until 1967.

In 1967-68 Soquem carried out geochemical surveys and obtained cu, pb and zn soil anomalies, as well, MAG/VLF and early I.P. surveys were also carried out, followed by trenching and geological mapping. They also carried out a 8 hole (556 meter) diamond drill program with encouraging results.

In 1969, follow up work by Soquem included another diamond drill program of 8 holes for a total of 982 meters. In 1970, Soquem returned and started a new geophysical program including ground MAG/VLF and I.P. surveys which revealed several coincident geochemical-geophysical anomalies. A 20 foot hole, 8690 meter diamond drill program was initiated which culminated in the discovery of a cu-zn ore lense of 350,000 tons ore grading cu 0.61%, zn 5.84%, pb 0.14%, ag 18.9 grams and au 0.35 grams per ton.

This stratiform lens of zinc-copper-silver mineralization occurs in a chimney-like structure within a sequence consisting mainly of acid pyroclastics with rhyolites and andesites.

The ore body varies in thickness from 3 to 40 feet near the base of the pyrite (halo) zone. The pyrite halo has a chimney like habit with a thickness from 200 to 250 feet across dip, 600 to 650 feet along strike and extends to a depth of at least 1000 feet. The base metals concentration occur from a vertical depth of 250 feet to approx. 800 feet. This ore body lies approx. 600 meters from Tertiary's west boundary of their Lingwick property. Several Soquem sources indicate the possibility of repetition of similar zones at depth as well as on strike towards the Lingwick property.

Regional Geology:

Near Weedon the sedimentary rocks can be subdivided in to 5 major units, each one containing characteristic assemblage of rocks.

They are from west to east, the Disraeli slate, the lake Aylmer limestone, the Weedon schists or metavolcanics and the lower and middle formations of the St. Francis-St. Juste group represented respectively by limestone and siltstone interbedded with slate.

The five units can be grouped as follows:

St. Francis-St. Juste Group

Upper Formation

(Compton Formation) not exposed

Middle Formation

(interbedded slate and siltstone)

Lower Formation (limestone)

correlated with the Lake Aylmer limestone.

Québec Group

Weedon Schist Formation

(metavolcanics)

Disraeli Formation (slate)

Abundant small intrusives undetected, are seen cutting the Weedon schists and are believed to be related to the Taconic Orogeny.

The oldest rocks of the area belong to the Québec Group of inferred pre-silurian age. West of the Lake Aylmer limestone, the Québec group is represented by the Disraeli formation characterized by a sequence rich in black slate with minor acidic tuffs and grits. East of the limestone the rocks of the Québec group are confined to a belt of schistose metavolcanics and related intrusives called the Weedon Schists.

The Lake Aylmer limestone of upper silurian to lower Devonian age rests unconformably above the Disraeli slates and the Weedon schists. Farther south the St. Francis-St. Juste group lies unconformably above the Weedon schists. The lower part of this group consists of a calcareous sequence

in all respects similar to the Lake Aylmer limestone. Because of the similarity of them, as far as lithology and structural relationship to the Weedon metavolcanics go, a correlation of those two limestone formations is proposed.

Conformably and above the St. Francis-St. Juste limestone, a sequence of siliceous siltstone interbedded with black slate crops out abundantly in the southeastern part of the Stratford and Gould sheet areas. This sequence represents the Middle formation of the St. Francis-St. Juste group. Because the St. Francis-St. Juste limestone is here correlated with the Lake Aylmer limestone, the St. Francis-St. Juste group must be assigned to the Gaspé group of Silurian and Devonian age and belongs, for that reason to the Gaspé-Connecticut River Synclinorium, a major structural unit in the surrounding area.

The eastern part of the Weedon sheet is underlain by a post Lower Devonian stock of granite. This biotite-muscovite-oligoclase granite is seen to cut the whole stratigraphic sequence including a coarse-grained meta-gabbro still found east of Trout Lake.

Another oligoclase granite stock of post-Lower Devonian age outcrops along the eastern boundary of the Stratford map-area.

A thick blanket of unconsolidated materials cover the lower part of the region and the flanks of hills. The Pleistocene deposits are of variable thicknesses and consist of glacial till, erratic blocks, and kame terraces. Alluvial deposits are also abundant and consist mainly of silt, sand and gravel.

Property Geology:

The north and northwest part of the property is underlain by acid metavolcanic rocks of the Québec Group which are Ordovician in age and are overlain, at the south edge of the property, by siltstones and shales of the St. Francis and Gaspé Group of Silurian age.

These rocks belong to the same large anticlinorium as Solbec, Cupra and Weedon Mines, these being on the north flank, while Lingwick is on the south flank of this structure. The formations, striking northeast-southwest, are plunging about 45 degrees to the southeast and appear to have been affected mainly by the one period of deformation that is responsible to the major alignment of the strata.

The metavolcanics present on the north block of the Lingwick property are acid tuffs and lapilli tuffs; (50-65%), rhyolite (20-40%), andesite-dacite (10%). These rocks show a well developed schistosity, which corresponds in general to the bedding. Sericite is quite abundant in the tuffs, less in most of the rhyolite.

The mineralogical composition of the pyroclastics on the property is rather close and appears definitely rhyolitic. These rocks contain 60% or more quartz but little feldspar. Feldspars can be identified with difficulty on account of the small size of the grains or fragments. There is a marked difference in texture, however as the rhyolites show much better agglomerated grains than the tuffs where the fragments are enrobed in sericite. The tuffs consists of volcanic ashes of heterogeneous grain size; they have been sheared and sericitized and they are partially recrystallized. Secondary minerals observed are quartz, carbonate, sericite, chlorite and chloritoid.

The facts observed confirm the overall "mapping" of rock units performed on the diamond drill cores. On the otherhand, outcrop mapping is much more difficult without a diamond saw. On account of the extensive schistosity, it is difficult to observe the textures, the rock quite often breaks on the schistosity planes. On the other hand, the presence of intense schistosity indicates in general a pyroclastic rock.

The eastern section of the north block is underlain by the granitic-granodiorite rocks of the Lake Aylmer Pluton, which is of Post Lower Devonian age. This biotite-muscovite-oligoclase granite is seen to cut the whole stratigraphic sequence mentioned earlier in this report. Outcrops on the property are generally rounded by erosion. Grab samples exhibit medium to coarse grain size, the unit is light to medium beige with a quartz, biotite, feldspar, muscovite assemblage. The biotite muscovite percentage may in some areas reach 30%. Fine pyrite grains to 1% have been observed as well as trace chalcopyrite and malachite. The Weedon ore lense as well as the Cupra and Solbec Mines are believed to be genetically related to this pluton.

The southeast part of the north block and virtually all of the south block is underlain by slates, siltstones and mudstones of the Saint Victor formation which is of Cambro-Ordovician age.

Slaty grab samples taken from the north block, on contact with the felsic tuffs and are generally dark grey, well stratified, friable, soft with local areas presenting shale-mudstone characteristics.

Although the whole south block is underlain by this unit, no outcrops were encountered. Locally, MAG/VLF, REXHEM III surveys indicate anomalies in this area which may be due to graphitic units within this formation. All rocks seen on the property strike NE-SW and dips between 42 and 78 degrees have been encountered.

Prospecting:

During the months of August, September and October, field prospecting was carried out over the Lingwick cut grid.

Prospecting within the Soquem 1971 soil anomaly produced two football size boulders 20 meters east of L6, 10+25N and at L7+45, 9+25N. The boulder at L6 assayed 10% cu, with minor zn-pb, whereas the L7+45 boulder assayed .75% cu, .25% zn with minor pb.

The boulder at L6 was discovered within the Soquem cu soil anomaly whereas the boulder at L7+45N was found in the zn soil anomaly.

This may be significant as the boulder at L6 (10% cu) may represent a cu enriched zone whereas the boulder at L7+45 (.75%cu, .25%zn) may represent a cu poor zone with increasing zn towards the east. This may indicate a zone of differential settling in a melt which is very common in VMS (Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide) ore deposits.

This can be seen in the Soquem deposit approx. 600-800 meters towards the west. this deposit presents 3 distinct sulphide zones; A: a pyritic halo; B: a zn rich zone with a zn-cu ratio of 6-1 and C: a cu zone. In both cases, swampy terrain has made follow-up prospecting very difficult.

The two boulders were approx. 15-20lbs, sub-angular and appear to be frost heave which may indicate a possible cu-zn source at depth.

Lithologically, the two boulders were very similar to intermediate-mafic volcanic tuff outcrops found 100 meters to the north and south of the two boulder showings.

Prospecting around and adjacent the I.P. anomaly axis and high Mag. (1200 gammas greater than the surrounding area) at L9 to L14, 11+50N to 13+50N did not outline any new areas of interest.

It was noticed however, that chloritic intermediate tuffs between L8 and L12, 11+00N to 13+75n were very similar to the two boulders found approx. 300 meters to the west. Each unit was pervasively chloritized with fine (less than 2mm) grey-blue qtz. eyes/shards.

Although very difficult, some prospecting was carried out in the swampy area between L6 and L10, 10+00N to 13+00N to try to find any indication of cross faulting which may have displaced the inferred faults at the central and north zones.

Firstly, no new outcrops were discovered in the swamp zone. Secondly,

newly discovered outcrops were small (less than 2-3 feet across) which were easily missed last year.

All the new outcrops were similar to ones discovered last year during mapping. As well, no alteration such as blue qtz. eyes, mylonite, fault gouge, sericite or recrystallization was seen which may point to possible faulting in the area.

Soil Sampling: *August - September.*

Soil sampling was carried out over an "L" shaped grid encompassing the north I.P. anomaly/Mag. high as well as the Soquem 1971 soil anomaly. The soiled grid ran from L4 to L8, 5+00N to 15+00N and L9 to L16, 11+00N to 15+00N.

Soil samples were taken by a soil auger to 18" depth where possible which in most cases on this property corresponds to the Basal "B", top "C" horizon.

Background values for cu were 33 ppm and 64 ppm for zn.

A total of 205 soils were taken in the west central part of the north block and 136 soils were taken on the north zone for a grand total of 341 soil samples.

Soils were analyzed by the "AA" (Atomic Absorption Method) and analyzed for two elements, cu and zn. The detection limit was 2 ppm (Parts Per Million).

Upon completion, several intense to moderate anomalies were detected. The anomalous soils around L6, 6+00N to 7+00N (335, 440 ppm zn) is due to mineralization of up to 6-8% pyrite found in the felsic tuffs during trenching.

The large highly anomalous cu-zn zone around L5,6, and 7, 9+00 to 11+00N were very interesting as they occupied a similar position as with the Soquem soil anomaly.

Values of up to 1575 ppm zn and 875 ppm cu at L7, 10+25N and 430 ppm zn and 350 ppm cu at L6, 10+00N indicates a 100 plus meter long anomalous zone.

Trenching around the L6 anomaly has indicated a mafic tuff with 5-8% sulphides and 1655 ppm cu. Trenching to the east to L7 was impossible due to swampy conditions. This highly anomalous zone is directly on strike with the Soquem soil anomaly. Since this zone is zn rich as at the Soquem deposit it may reflect the eastward extension of this deposit.

The weakly anomalous cu-zn zone between L10 and L14, 13+00 to 14+00N with values of 196 and 283 ppm zn and 202 and 397 ppm cu is a reflection of the 5 to 15% pyrite in the cherty felsic tuffs in the area. A high Mag. of 1200 gammas over background as well as an I.P. anomaly may indicate a cu-zn zone of economic importance in this area.

Trenching:

Trenching was carried out on the Lingwick property in early November, 1994. Appendix 1 will indicate the approx. location of the trenches. Trenches #1 and #2 were dug in the moderately anomalous zones around L6, 6+50N + 7+25N. Trenches up to 60 feet long, 3-4 feet deep uncovered intermediate tuffs with up to 8-12% pyrite with minor chalcopyrite. Returning assays from trench #1 revealed 6440 ppm cu, 2180 ppm zn and 390 ppm pb over a 1.0 foot width, very encouraging values.

Trench #2 revealed only background values of cu-zn.

Trenches #3,4, and 5 between L6 and L7, 9+50N also revealed only background values of cu-zn. The intermediate-mafic tuffs in this area are less mineralized than those in trenches 6,9, and 10, with less than 1-3% finely disseminated and cubic pyrite.

Trenches 6,9, and 10 are on strike with each other. In this area trenches to 12 feet deep present a very schistose, sericitic intermediate tuff. Due to the severe alteration of the tuffs (fault gouge, quartz eyes, and sericite) one may infer a fault zone trending N42 degrees.

This inferred fault appears to be up to 4 feet wide but the alteration zone extends the fault to 6-7 feet wide.

Trench #9 at L5, 9+50N returned assays of 750ppm cu and 900 ppm zn, well above background values found in mineralized intermediate tuffs in the area. Trench #10 at L5+40, 9+60N assayed 1425 ppm cu and 2160 ppm zn over a 2.0 foot width. Trench #6 at L5+90, 9+75N assayed at 1655

ppm cu and 40 ppm zn which is just below background values for zn in this area.

Samples taken from bedrock in trenches 6,9, and 10 were very well mineralized with 8-12% clumps, patches (anhedral) disseminated and cubic pyrite with up to 15-20% locally. Up to 2% chalcopyrite was seen as individual grains, some occasionally rimming pyrite grains and patches (possible replacement texture) and presumably as interstitial infill within the pyrite.

These three trenches, although not returning economic values, may be an indication that mineralizing fluids were at one time percolating through the fault zone. If this is the case, a good stratigraphic trap may be found at the tuff-granite contact, 600 meters on strike to the NE.

Scraping, trenching and cleaning mineralized outcrops at L4+30, 5+35N revealed decreasing mineralization to less than 1% disseminated pyrite. The final trench/pit was dug at L12, 1+50N, a 1993 I.P. anomaly in shales. Trenching to 14-15 foot depth has uncovered a very silicified shale with pervasive quartz veining and 1-3% disseminated pyrite, not graphitic shales as earlier though.

Conclusion:

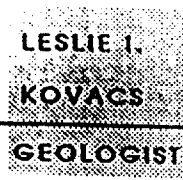
The main objectives of this prospecting, soil sampling and trenching program was successful in location and interpretation of geological units over the soil anomalies within the north central part of the cut grid on the Lingwick property.

Several trenches revealed sub-economic grades of cu-zn mineralization over 1-2 foot widths which may possibly indicate this areas potential for hosting a Soquem style ore deposit.

It is in this area that the Soquem deposit may trend onto the property, thus it is recommended that this zone undergo a geophysical survey and diamond drilling where and when warranted.

References

1. Adam, H., 1971, Geochemistry of the Rocks Enclosing the Lingwick Copper-Lead-Zinc Mineralization; Thesis, Carleton, V., 1971
2. Duquette, G., 1961, The Weedon Area and its Vicinity, Wolfe and Compton Counties, Department of Natural Resources, Québec; DP-25
3. Haron, G.A., 1973, The Metallogeny of Sulfide Deposits in the Eastern Townships; Department of Natural Resources, Québec; DP-253
4. Murray, L.G., 1954, Wall Rock Alteration in the Vicinity of Base Metal Sulfide deposits in the Eastern Townships of Québec; McGill University; Ph.D. Thesis, 164P
5. Kovacs, L.I., 1994, Summary Report; Lingwick Property, Weedon Area Quebec. Gouvernement du Quebec; Ministère de L'Energie et des Ressources.



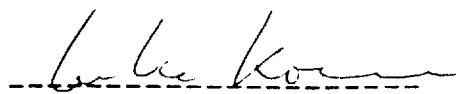
Certificate

I, Leslie I. Kovacs, a contract geologist residing at 349 Graham Blvd. Suite 18 in Montreal, Quebec, do hereby certify

1. I am a graduate of Concordia University, in 1983 with a B.Sc. degree in geology.
2. I am presently employed as a project geologist with New GoldCore Ventures Ltd. and have been working within the Canadian Mining Industry since graduation.
3. I have work on the Lingwick property for a period of 6 months, 3 in 1993 and 3 in 1994.
4. No part of this report may be altered in any form without written permission of the author.

Montreal, Quebec.
February 15, 1995

LESLIE KOVACS B.Sc. - Contract Geologist



Leslie I. Kovacs
Project Geologist

List of Appendices

1. List of Claims with expiry dates.
2. Lingwick - Base Map - Compilation with Trenches.
3. Lingwick - Soil Sampling - Values and Contours. - Zinc.
4. Lingwick - Soil Sampling - Values and Contours - Copper.

APPENDIX 1

CLAIM LIST

Lingwick Project Claims List

Township or Seigneurie	Permit Nb.	Responsible	%	Range	Lot or Cadastre	Area (ha)	Recorded Date	Expired Date
LINGWICK	P008670	SYNDICAT MON TOUR (LE)	100	9	27	55	920331	960420
LINGWICK	P008671	SYNDICAT MON TOUR (LE)	100	9	28	55	920331	960420
LINGWICK	P008672	SYNDICAT MON TOUR (LE)	100	9	29	55	920331	960420
LINGWICK	P008673	SYNDICAT MON TOUR (LE)	100	10	28	54	920331	960420
LINGWICK	P008674	SYNDICAT MON TOUR (LE)	100	10	29	54	920331	960420
LINGWICK	P008675	SYNDICAT MON TOUR (LE)	100	10	30	54	920331	960420
LINGWICK	P008676	SYNDICAT MON TOUR (LE)	100	10	31	54	920331	960420
LINGWICK	P008680	SYNDICAT MON TOUR (LE)	100	10	26	27	920409	960503
LINGWICK	P010554	SYNDICAT MON TOUR (LE)	100	9	30	55	931213	960106
LINGWICK	P010555	SYNDICAT MON TOUR (LE)	100	9	31	55	931213	960106
	10				10	518		

APPENDIX 2

BASE MAP

APPENDIX 3
SOIL SAMPLING – ZINC
VALUES AND CONTOURS

APPENDIX 4
SOIL SAMPLING - COPPER
VALUES AND CONTOURS

APPENDIX 5
SOIL SAMPLING
ASSAY RESULTS



LABORATOIRE D'ANALYSE BOURLAMAQUE LTÉE

BOURLAMAQUE ASSAY LABORATORIES LTD.

TERTIATY CONSULTANTS INC.

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSES
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

N° 63098

Pg 1/2

ECHANTILLONS
SAMPLES Soil - 80 M

VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) le 7 sept. 19 94

REÇU DE
RECEIVED FROM Douglas Parent

ANALYSES 164 Cu, 164 Zn
ASSAYS Géochimique

Echantillon	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Echantillon	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
L4-1	40	210	L-4-41	15	65
-2	30	190	L-5-1	15	50
-3	40	180	-2	10	35
-4	30	65	-3	60	35
-5	10	40	-4	15	55
-6	50	80	-5	15	65
-7	65	40	-6	10	45
-8	10	45	-7	25	95
-9	80	140	-8	45	200
-10	30	205	-9	20	130
-11	25	55	-10	20	70
-12	10	10	-11	20	60
-13	15	45	-12	15	55
-14	10	10	-13	10	45
-15	10	25	-14	5	35
-16	10	35	-15	20	95
-17	15	50	-16	45	205
-18	45	50	-17	35	205
-19	30	35	-18	40	220
-20	45	60	-19	120	605
-21	45	55	-20	70	140
-22	50	35	-21	25	110
-23	30	60	-22	170	145
-24	75	55	-23	135	155
-25	10	30	-24	60	80
-26	20	40	-25	70	80
-27	15	60	-26	95	40
-28	5	35	-27	5	25
-29	15	60	-28	10	70
-30	45	50	-29	15	115
-31	30	75	-30	10	60
-32	15	60	-31	205	120
-33	5	55	-32	40	45
-34	10	20	-33	280	285
-35	10	20	-34	15	65
-36	15	50	-35	5	30
-37	20	50	-36	10	50
-38	15	55	-37	10	40
-39	5	20	-38	15	65
-40	10	35	-39	35	135
			-40	35	95
			-41	35	115

Linda Melnhardie
ANALYSTE / ASSAYER

Linda - D. Melnhardie



LABORATOIRE D'ANALYSE BOURLAMAQUE LTÉE BOURLAMAQUE ASSAY LABORATORIES LTD.

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSES
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TERTIATY CONSULTANTS INC.

N° 63098 Pg 2/2

ECHANTILLONS Soil - 80 M
SAMPLES

VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) le 7 sept. 19 94

RECU DE Douglas Parent
RECEIVED FROM

ANALYSES 164 Cu, 164 Zn
ASSAYS Géochimique

Echantillon	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Echantillon	Cu ppm	Zn ppm
L6-1	5	25	L-7-1	10	50
-2	110	75	-2	10	25
-3	5	20	-3	70	50
-4	75	35	-4	40	65
-5	70	55	-5	185	30
-6	25	45	-6	30	85
-7	170	335	-7	20	65
-8	100	130	-8	10	90
-9	20	160	-9	20	160
-10	55	440	-10	30	175
-11	25	185	-11	35	155
-12	10	55	-12	10	15
-13	5	35	-13	75	205
-14	5	20	-14	55	350
-15	15	70	-15	90	415
-16	20	130	-16	50	250
-17	30	180	-17	35	235
-18	40	220	-18	25	180
-19	85	250	-19	35	225
-20	90	120	-20	130	280
-21	350	430	-21	50	335
-22	250	320	-22	1575	875
-23	95	70	-23	145	305
-24	300	80	-24	170	375
-25	90	75	-25	125	420
-26	50	50	-26	70	50
-27	210	60	-27	<5	45
-28	100	35	-28	10	60
-29	130	85	-29	65	210
-30	25	45	-30	20	175
-31	5	45	-31	145	115
-32	10	70	-32	25	70
-33	15	115	-33	20	50
-34	25	95	-34	15	55
-35	25	110	-35	5	20
-36	35	35	-36	<5	40
-37	65	30	-37	5	60
-38	25	25	-38	5	25
-39	20	90	-39	5	25
-40	45	175	-40	15	120
-41	35	180	-41	5	50

< = moins que :
< = less than :

Linda - D. Meln...
ANALYSTE / ASSAYER
7/19/94

Linda - D. Meln...

RAPPORT: C94-61526.0 (COMPLET)

DATE DE L'IMPRESSION: 12-SEP-94

PROJET: AUCUN

PAGE 1

NUMÉRO DE L'ÉCHANTILLON	ÉLÉMENT UNITÉS	Cu PPM	Zn PPM	NUMÉRO DE L'ÉCHANTILLON	ÉLÉMENT UNITÉS	Cu PPM	Zn PPM
L8-01		10	56	L9-01		11	68
L8-02		2	35	L9-02		6	104
L8-03		3	46	L9-03		6	97
L8-04		4	42	L9-04		116	103
L8-05		9	156	L9-05		5	59
L8-06		60	28	L9-06		10	47
L8-07		53	86	L9-07		44	90
L8-08		42	33	L9-08		113	78
L8-09		80	55	L9-09		30	63
L8-10		9	63	L9-10		30	67
L8-11		10	67	L9-11		38	51
L8-12		28	47	L9-12		2	20
L8-13		9	52	L9-13		9	77
L8-14		4	53	L9-14		119	80
L8-15		13	81	L9-15		3	29
L8-16		6	44	L9-16		5	37
L8-17		7	51	L9-17		10	48
L8-18		18	49	L10-01		6	72
L8-19		15	60	L10-02		9	83
L8-20		87	99	L10-03		5	48
L8-21		137	59	L10-04		8	45
L8-22		40	43	L10-05		20	68
L8-23		53	29	L10-06		27	42
L8-24		85	52	L10-07		33	54
L8-25		27	30	L10-08		44	51
L8-26		12	9	L10-09		180	131
L8-27		30	27	L10-10		81	91
L8-29		38	26	L10-11		69	41
L8-30		29	33	L10-12		68	67
L8-31		22	145	L10-13		15	56
L8-32		22	65	L10-14		19	37
L8-33		3	21	L10-15		53	73
L8-34		36	50	L10-16		11	133
L8-35		24	92	L10-17		13	111
L8-36		10	47	L11-01		15	84
L8-37		8	61	L11-02		16	72
L8-38		5	24	L11-03		7	25
L8-39		10	61	L11-04		3	25
L8-40		7	70	L11-05		12	23
L8-41		27	137	L11-06		12	6

12/9/94

1322 rue Harricana
Val d'Or, Québec J9P 3X6
Tél: (819) 825-0178
Fax: (819) 825-0256

CHIMITEC LEE

RAPPORT D'ANALYSE GÉOCHIMIQUE

RAPPORT: C94-61527.0 (COMPLET)

RÉFÉRENCE:

CLIENT: TERTIARY CONSULTANTS
PROJET: AUCUN

SOMIS PAR: LK
DATE DE L'IMPRESSION: 16-SEP-94

COMMANDE	ÉLÉMENT	NOMBRE LIMITE INFÉRIEURE			MÉTHODE
		D'ANALYSES	DE DETECTION	EXTRACTION	
1	Cu Cuivre	85	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	ABSORPTION ATOMIQUE
2	Zn Zinc	85	1 PPM	HCL:HNO3 (3:1)	ABSORPTION ATOMIQUE

TYPES D'ÉCHANTILLONS	NOMBRE	FRACTION UTILISÉE	NOMBRE	PRÉP. DE L'ÉCHAN.	NOMBRE
SOL	85	-80	85	SECHAGE, TAMIS -80	85

COPIES DU RAPPORT À: 4115 SHERBROOKE WEST

FACTURE À: 4115 SHERBROOKE WEST

D. PARENT
LES KOVACS

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RAPPORT: C94-61527.0 (COMPLET)

DATE DE L'IMPRESSION: 16-SEP-94

PROJET: AUCUN

PAGE 1

NUMÉRO DE L'ÉCHANTILLON	ÉLÉMENT UNITÉS	Cu PPM	Zn PPM	NUMÉRO DE L'ÉCHANTILLON	ÉLÉMENT UNITÉS	Cu PPM	Zn PPM
L12-01		22	76	L14-07		64	68
L12-02		9	58	L14-08		35	33
L12-03		4	29	L14-09		82	64
L12-04		9	52	L14-10		42	38
L12-05		23	83	L14-11		53	69
L12-06		6	44	L14-12		14	37
L12-07		25	18	L14-13		204	61
L12-08		32	41	L14-14		14	11
L12-09		30	49	L14-15		46	36
L12-10		107	83	L14-16		6	64
L12-11		202	196	L14-17		5	31
L12-12		63	121	L15-01		16	81
L12-13		112	105	L15-02		5	33
L12-14		144	183	L15-03		6	35
L12-15		70	38	L15-04		6	33
L12-16		11	31	L15-05		6	37
L12-17		8	81	L15-06		17	46
L13-01		10	51	L15-07		51	38
L13-02		7	61	L15-08		21	43
L13-03		31	45	L15-09		37	51
L13-04		7	40	L15-10		21	39
L13-05		7	49	L15-11		71	85
L13-06		27	21	L15-12		24	49
L13-07		64	67	L15-13		11	52
L13-08		15	23	L15-14		10	71
L13-09		41	47	L15-15		12	140
L13-10		104	103	L15-16		26	220
L13-11		77	86	L15-17		24	301
L13-12		133	135	L16-01		16	93
L13-13		83	184	L16-02		9	58
L13-14		367	218	L16-03		6	54
L13-15		20	116	L16-04		22	67
L13-16		3	146	L16-05		47	47
L13-17		8	76	L16-06		43	55
L14-01		3	26	L16-07		33	20
L14-02		6	45	L16-08		91	38
L14-03		65	47	L16-09		88	43
L14-04		16	34	L16-10		64	31
L14-05		25	36	L16-11		40	101
L14-06		65	50	L16-12		37	85

16/9/94

RAPPORT: C94-61527.0 (COMPLET)

DATE DE L'IMPRESSION: 16-SEP-94

PROJET: AUCUN

PAGE 2

NUMÉRO DE L'ÉCHANTILLON	ÉLÉMENT UNITÉS	Cu PPM	Zn PPM	NUMÉRO DE L'ÉCHANTILLON	ÉLÉMENT UNITÉS	Cu PPM	Zn PPM
L16-13		46	117				
L16-14		85	182				
L16-15		23	163				
L16-16		24	209				
L16-17		35	141				

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RAPPORT: C94-61527.0 (COMPLET) DATE DE L'IMPRESSION: 16-SEP-94
 PROJET: AUCUN PAGE 3

# MESURE STANDARD	ÉLÉMENT UNITÉS	Cu PPM	Zn PPM	# MESURE STANDARD	ÉLÉMENT UNITÉS	Cu PPM	Zn PPM
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STD GEOCHIMIQUE 3		833	520				
Nombre d'analyses		1	1				
Valeur de moyenne		833.3	519.6				
Écart-type		-	-				
Valeur acceptee		820	500				

BLANC		<1	1				
BLANC		1	<1				
BLANC		1	<1				
Nombre d'analyses		3	3				
Valeur de moyenne		0.8	0.7				

Écart-type		0.29	0.29				
Valeur acceptee		1	1				

STD GEOCHIMIQUE 5		92	75				
Nombre d'analyses		1	1				
Valeur de moyenne		91.8	74.5				
Écart-type		-	-				
Valeur acceptee		90	80				

STD GEOCHIMIQUE 4		290	238				
Nombre d'analyses		1	1				
Valeur de moyenne		289.6	237.7				
Écart-type		-	-				
Valeur acceptee		290	255				

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APPENDIX 6
PROSPECTION AND TRENCHING
ASSAY RESULTS



LABORATOIRE D'ANALYSE BOURLAMAQUE LTÉE

BOURLAMAQUE ASSAY LABORATORIES LTD.

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSES
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TERTIARY CONSULTANTS INC.

N° 63069

ÉCHANTILLONS
SAMPLES Grab

VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) le 2 sept. 19 93

RECU DE
RECEIVED FROM Douglas Parent

ANALYSES 4 Au, 4 Ag, 4 Cu, 4 ZN, 4 Pb
ASSAYS

Echantillon	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %
✓ 10951	170	21	0.750	0.215	0.047
✓ 10952	100	60	10.70	0.052	0.017
10953	N.D.	1	0.010	0.005	0.001
10954	N.D.	1	0.010	0.004	0.001

Leslie's

Pour Au N.D. = < 5 ppb
For Au N.D. = < 5 ppb

< veut dire moins que.
< means less than.

2/9/93

7/9/94

Linda D. Melnbardis

ANALYSTE / ASSAYER

Linda - D. Melnbardis



LABORATOIRE D'ANALYSE BOURLAMAQUE LTÉE BOURLAMAQUE ASSAY LABORATORIES LTD.

TERTIATY CONSULTANTS INC.

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSES
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

N° 63581

ÉCHANTILLONS
SAMPLES Roche

VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC) le 22 novembre 19 93

REÇU DE
RECEIVED FROM Leslie Kovacs

ANALYSES 2 Au, 2 Ag, 2 Cu, 2 ZN, 2 Pb
ASSAYS

<u>Echantillon</u>	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Cu %</u>	<u>Zn %</u>	<u>Pb %</u>
✓ 10955	40	26	5.40	0.036	0.007
✓ 10956	140	1	0.010	<0.001	0.003

*Lingwick
usage Bouillon - Tartan and luff.*

< veut dire moins que.
< means less than.

*LM 24/11/94
LM 24/11/94*

Linda D. Melnbardis
ANALYSTE / ASSAYER

Linda - D. Melnbardis



LABORATOIRE D'ANALYSE BOURLAMAQUE LTÉE

BOURLAMAQUE ASSAY LABORATORIES LTD.

TERTIATY CONSULTANTS INC.

PN-Lingwick

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSES
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

N° 63139 ✓

ECHANTILLONS Grab
SAMPLES

le 14 sept. 19 94
VAL D'OR (QUÉBEC)

REÇU DE L. Kovacs
RECEIVED FROM

ANALYSES 3 Au, 3 Ag, 3 Cu, 3 ZN, 3 Pb
ASSAYS

Echantillon	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm
✓ 10957	N.D.	< 0.5	25	35	< 5
Non ✓ 10958	N.D.	< 0.5	50	90	5
Non ✓ 10959	N.D.	< 0.5	50	90	5

Pour Au N.D. = < 5 ppb
For Au N.D. = < 5 ppb

< veut dire moins que.
< means less than.

ANALYSTE / ASSAYER

Linda - D. Melnhardie



LABORATOIRE D'ANALYSE BOURLAMAQUE LEE BOURLAMAQUE ASSAY LABORATORIES LTD.

Echantillonnage

TERTIARY CONSULTANTS INC.

CERTIFICAT D'ANALYSES
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

PN-Weedon

N° 63678

ECHANTILLONS
SAMPLES Grab

VAL D'OR (QUEBEC) le 7 décembre 19 94

RECU DE
RECEIVED FROM L. Kovacs

ANALYSES 13Au, 13Ag, 13Cu, 13Zn, 13Pb
ASSAYS (Géochimique), 2Cr, 2Pt

	<u>Echantillon</u>	<u>Au ppb</u>	<u>Ag ppm</u>	<u>Cu ppm</u>	<u>Zn ppm</u>	<u>Pb ppm</u>	<u>Cr %</u>	<u>Pt ppm</u>
WD	10980	10	0.5	200	20	15	---	---
	10981	5	0.5	80	60	20	---	---
LW	10982	80	14.5	8000	220	850	---	---
TP-1	10983	20	8.0	6440	2180	390	---	---
TP-2	10984	<5	<0.5	215	40	5	---	---
TP-3	10985	<5	<0.5	20	20	35	---	---
TP-4	10986	<5	<0.5	55	20	25	---	---
TP-5	10987	10	<0.5	25	20	10	---	---
TP-9	10988	10	1.0	750	895	30	---	---
TP-10	10989	<5	1.5	1425	2160	5	---	---
TP-6	10990	<5	<0.5	1655	40	5	---	---

TRANCHÉES

< = moins que .
< = less than .

L.P.
12/14/94

Linda D. Melnbardis
ANALYSE / ASSAYER

Linda - D. Melnbardis