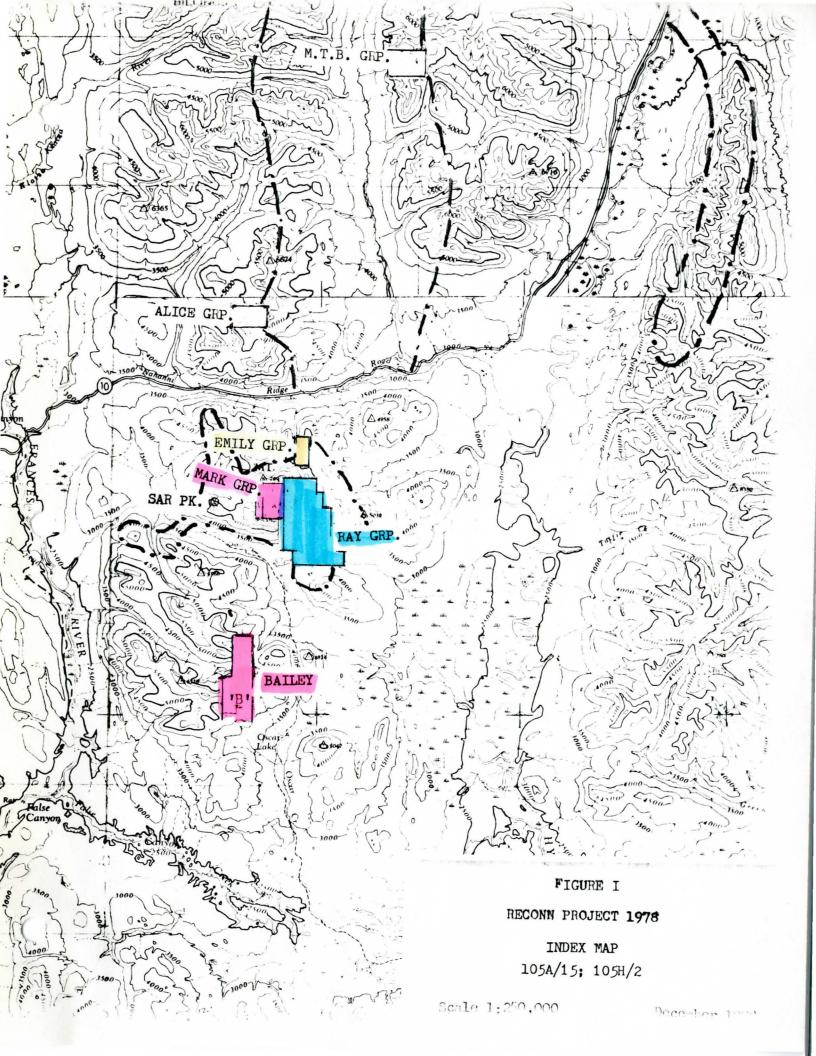
Telephone (604) 988-1545



MARK CLAIM GROUP

INTRODUCTION

Investigation of a rusty zone within the batholith on the east slopes of Mt. Murray in September 1977 located quartz-pyrite mineralization with scheelite. Further prospecting was done in 1978 and similar mineralization was found in Sickle Creek to the south. The area was staked as the MARK 1-12 claims adjoining the west boundary of the RAY group.

GEOLOGY MAP IV ,

The only rock type reported on the claim group is granodiorite of the Mt. Murray-Mt. Billings batholith. The intrusive is cut by a system of shears and fractures, some of which are mineralized.

The "Quartz Vein Zone" originally located on a steep north face (MARK 1) is "sheared and silicified granite, filled with iron pyrites and quartz veins, all of which are products of faulting and shearing. Within these silicified-pyritized shears very minor molybdenite and some scheelite are found. The scheelite occurs as a very fine coating or dusting on pyrite rich quartz material. Generally if there was no pyrite there was no scheelite.

Three zones of shears were found that contained some scheelite - the large rusty crevice midway along the north slope being the most significant."

Similar mineralization was found over a total width of about 600 feet in Sickle Creek. This zone appears to be cut off by an eastwest fault in the creek bed. The most highly sheared and mineralized,

generally north trending, fracture zones are recessive weathering while intervening unaltered granite is quite fresh and resistant. A representative chip sample over the best portion of the zone assayed 0.0% WO3 across 100 feet. This sample contained a large proportion of the unaltered granite.

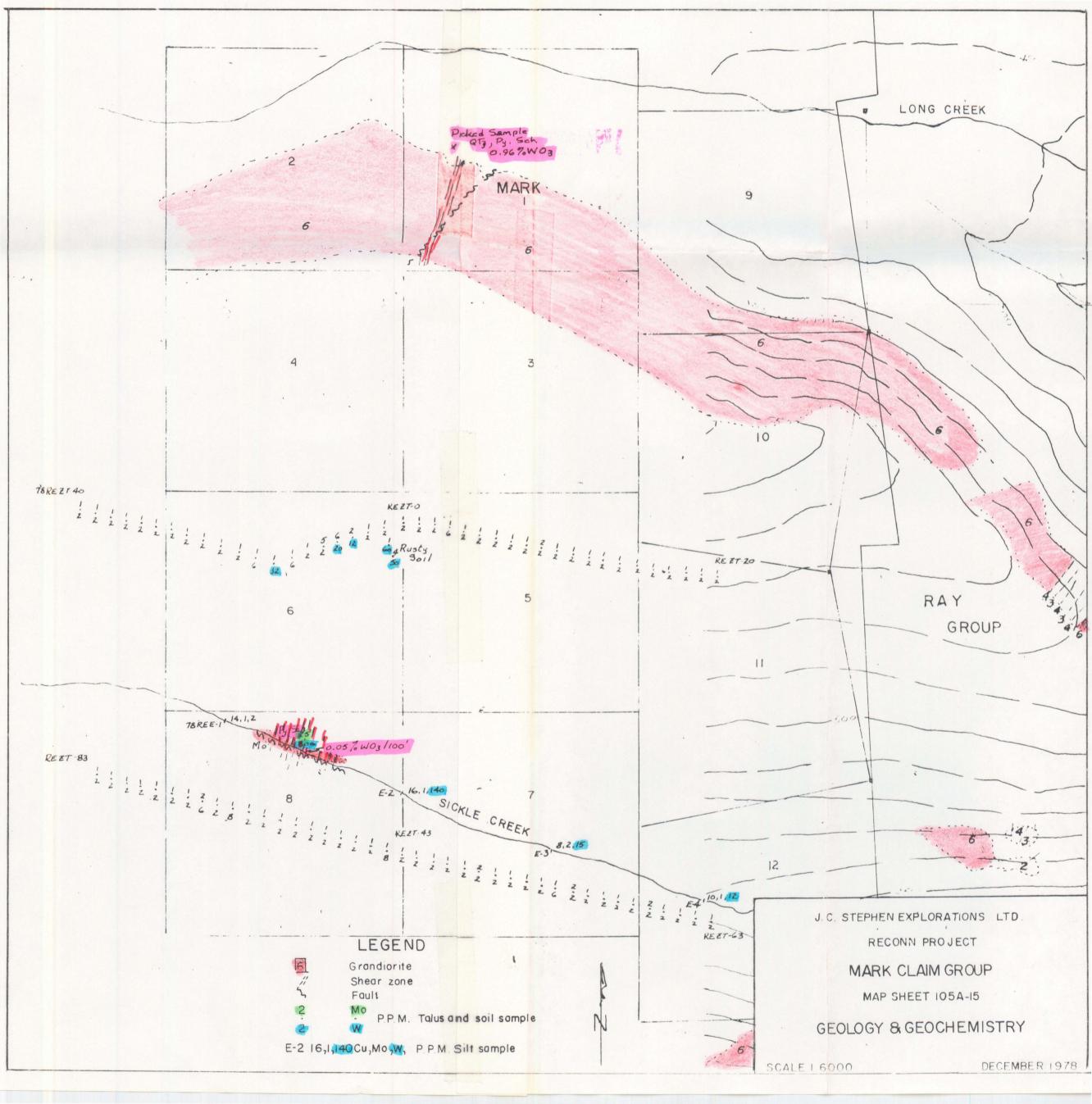
GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil and/or talus samples were collected on two lines approximately parallel to Sickle Creek. South of the creek there is no indication of the mineralized shear structure.

North of Sickle Creek there are several samples returning anomalous values approximately in line between the two showings. The two highest values, 50 and 60 ppm, are from rusty brown soils which may be due to pyrite mineralization in the area. The single sample running 25 ppm Mo. and 800 ppmW. at the showing was from similar rusty material derived from scheelite bearing quartz vein structures.

Minor molybdenite was found in quartz veins without pyrite. This mineralization must be extremely limited since no significant molybdenum values were obtained from the silt or soil samples.

Silt from just upstream of the Sickle Creek showing returned 2 ppm W., just below the showing the silt returned 140 ppm W. Downstream at 1000 foot intervals the silt values are 15, 12, 40, 15 and 35 ppm W. The last three samples are on RAY group and field notes indicate quartz-pyrite float. The assumption is that this float is from the MARK showing.



RECOMMENDATIONS

If an IP survey is arranged for lines crossing the magnetic anomalies on RAY group, consideration should be given to surveying two lines across the north extension of the MARK Sickle Creek showing.

High IP effects and reduced resistivity would indicate significant shearing and pyrite mineralization which might constitute a reasonable drill target.

Helicopter support would be necessary to move the IP crew to this location. Additional costs for this work to be done in conjunction with hAY group work would be in the order of:-

IP surveying	g - 2 days @ \$400/day	\$ 800
Helicopter -	- 4 hours @ \$200	800
Line marking	g and helpers	400
Compilation,	examination, etc.	500
	Total	\$2,500