GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the
CONDOR 9 AND 10 MINERAL CLAIMS
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Latitude: 49° 29'N
Longitude: 121° 54'W
N.T.S. 92 H/5, H/12

OWNER:
JAMES J. BOND
1200-625 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2T6

OPERATORS:
LANSCO RESOURCES LTD.
1200-625 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2T6

AND
VERONEX RESOURCES LTD.
1200-625 HOWE ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2T6

BY
STEVEN F. COOMBES, B.Sc.

AND
PETER G. DASLER, M.Sc.

DECEMBER 20, 1985
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Appendix A  Description of heavy sediment sample locations.
Appendix B  Geochemical analysis certificates.
Appendix C  Plotted VLF-EM Data.
INTRODUCTION

Location and Access

The CONDOR 9 and 10 claims are situated in the New Westminster Mining Division on N.T.S. sheets 92H/5W and 12W centered near 49° 29' north latitude and 121° 54' west longitude, about 140 kilometers east-northeast of Vancouver, B.C. (Figure 1).

Road access to the claims is via highway 7 to the Sasquatch Inn, 115 km east of Vancouver, and thence by forestry road north for 24 km. The Condor 10 claim straddles Hale creek, and the Condor 9 claim is north and east of Sunrise Lake. A network of roads weave through the area, many four wheel drive only. The B.C. Hydro transmission line cuts diagonally across the claims, offering access to areas where roads are not present.

Physiography and Vegetation

The area is typical coast range glaciated terrain consisting of alternating benches and cliff bands with varying amounts of glacial debris on the benches. Elevations range from 10 meters (33 feet) to 717 meters (2351 feet) above sea level.

The properties are heavily forested with fir, cedar and hemlock. On foot, the ground poses no barriers, although progress may be tediously slow negotiating steep slopes and tangles of deciduous growth in recently logged areas.

Claim Information

The CONDOR 9 and 10 claims were staked on December 11 and 12, 1982 by Mr. Malcolm Bell and on January 18, 1983, 100% interest was sold to Mr. James J. Bond of Vancouver, B.C. Mr. Bond is the holder in trust for Lansco Resources Ltd. of the CONDOR 9 claim and the holder in trust for Veronex Resources Ltd. of the CONDOR 10 claim. The claim information is as follows:

<table>
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<td>1644</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>December 16, 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDOR 10</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>December 16, 1985</td>
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</table>
The government claim map indicates that there is a fraction between the CONDOR 9 and CONDOR 10 claims, however, a field inspection of the legal corner post locations indicates that the two claims may be contiguous. For the purposes of this report they have been plotted as being adjoining.

History

Prospecting and claim staking in 1897 - 1898 was focused on gold-silver discoveries on Fire Mountain at the north end of Harrison Lake and at the Providence showing approximately 15 kilometers northwest of the CONDOR 9 and 10 claims on the west side of the lake. About 55 tons of unknown value was produced from the Fire Mountain prospect, and 350 tons with a value of $34/ton in gold and silver was produced from the Providence showing. Further work was done on the Providence in 1929 by the Harrison Gold Mining and Development Co., but without success. During the period 1930 - 1934, further underground work was carried out on Fire Mountain, but also without success.

In the early 1950's, exploration interest through the area along the southwest side of Harrison Lake was sparked with the discovery of copper-zinc sulphides. In 1971, Cominco geologists recognized the geological setting as similar to the Kuroko-type and Noranda-type environment which has been exceptionally productive in Japan. Since then, exploration activity has continued in varying degrees. In particular, the Seneca prospect, approximately 20 kilometers south-southwest of the CONDOR claims, has received considerable effort by Noranda, Cominco and Chevron. In 1972 and 1973, the B.C. Mines Branch completed a mapping project which contributed to the understanding of the geological setting. A search of the records shows a number of assessment reports filed on prospects which consist of varying amounts of base metal sulphides hosted by Harrison Lake volcanics.

The most recent interest in the area has been generated by the discovery of gold-silver mineralization at Doctors Point approximately 5 kilometers northwest of the Providence showing. Trenching and diamond drilling has defined a significant zone of mineralization which occurs along fractures related to diorite intrusives (From Vincent, 1983).

A prospecting examination of the CONDOR 9 and 10 claims was carried out during August, 1983 by Mr. John A. Smith for Lansco Resources Ltd. and Veronex Resources Ltd. Then, during February, 1984, an airborne VLF-EM and magnetometer survey was flown over both claims by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. which outlined a number of VLF-EM anomalies.
Summary of Work

Geological Survey - mapping of roadcuts and lakeshores at a scale of 1:10,000 (Figure 4).

Geochemical Survey - 12 rock chip samples taken from various locations on the property (Figures 5a and 5b).
- 3 heavy sediment samples (Figures 5a and 5b).

Geophysical Survey - VLF-EM surveys carried out on a reconnaissance basis (Figures 6a and 6b).

At the request of Mr. James J. Bond, Searchlight Resources Inc., a private consulting company, carried out the field work on the CONDOR 9 and 10 claims. The work was performed in three phases. The heavy sediment survey and preliminary geological investigation between September 11 and 16, 1985, a second geological investigation and preliminary ground VLF-EM survey on October 18 and 20, 1985, and a third phase of geological mapping, rock chip sampling and VLF-EM geophysics between December 11 and 13, 1985.
Regional Geology

The CONDOR claims lie along the Harrison Lake fracture system (Figure 3) which forms a major, southeasterly trending dislocation over 100 kilometers in length, which in part passes along, and parallel to, Harrison Lake. To the northeast of this system, the rocks include well-deformed supracrustals of the Pennsylvanian to Permian Chilliwack Group (Monger, 1966), as well as highly foliated gneissic rocks and some younger granites. To the southwest of the system, the rocks are generally younger, less deformed, and of lower metamorphic grade. They include a variety of volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks, as well as intrusive granitic rocks and migmatites. These supracrustals are separable into a number of different groups of Jurassic/Cretaceous age, the most notable being the Fire Lake Group and the Harrison Lake Formation. The Fire Lake Group is best developed at the northwest end of Harrison Lake while the Harrison Lake Formation lies immediately north and south of the CONDOR claims. Both groups are intruded by younger plutonic rocks ranging from granite to diorite (after Ray et al, 1984).

Stratigraphically above the Harrison Lake Formation in the region of the property is a series of bedded tuffs and clastic rocks which have been divided into a number of formations (Monger, 1970). From youngest to oldest they are as follows:

Lower Cretaceous

**BROKENBACK HILL FORMATION** - tuff, agglomerate, sandstone and pelite.

**PENINSULA FORMATION** - sandstone and conglomerate.

- disconformity -

Middle Jurassic

**BILLHOOK CREEK FORMATION** - tuff and sandstone.

**MYSTERIOUS CREEK FORMATION** - pelite.

**ECHO ISLAND FORMATION** - tuff, minor agglomerate, sandstone and pelite.

**HARRISON LAKE FORMATION** - intermediate to acidic flow and pyroclastic rock.

All of the above formations can be found on the CONDOR 9 and 10 claims.
Regional Geology of the Harrison Lake Fracture System. 
(Geology adapted after Roddick, 1965 and Monger, 1970)

Figure 3
Property Geology

A three day mapping program was carried out on the CONDOR 9 and 10 claims between December 11 and 13, 1985, the results of this program are summarized on Figure 4. The claims are located in a belt of indurated tuffs and sediments with occasional volcanic flow rocks. Seven units were mapped during the course of this investigation, they are as follows:

UNIT 1 - interbedded tuffs and volcanic flow rocks with occasional chert beds, generally medium grey in colour. Probably the Harrison Lake Formation of Monger.

UNIT 2 - dark grey to black, fine grained bedded mudstone with occasional calcite stringers (Mysterious Creek Formation and Echo Island Formation?).

UNIT 3 - volcanic sandstone and conglomerate, grey-green in colour with scattered calcite stringers (part of Billhook Creek Formation?).

UNIT 4 - chert pebble conglomerate, light to medium grey in colour (lower Peninsula Formation?).

UNIT 5 - medium grey, coarse to medium grained bedded sandstone (middle Peninsula Formation?).

UNIT 6 - fossiliferous sandstone, up to 90% pelecypods and cephalopods in a partially calcareous sandy matrix (upper Peninsula Formation?).

UNIT 7 - interbedded grey-green tuffs and agglomerates, scattered calcite stringers (Brokenback Hill Formation).

Graded bedding indicates that the stratigraphic sequence is not overturned. The bedding, for the most part, is striking northwest-southeast with a moderate dip to the northeast, however, on the CONDOR 10 claim, the bedding is sub-vertical to vertical with an east-west trend on the north side of Hale Creek and has variable strikes and dips on the south side of the creek. There is some evidence of a structural break in the vicinity of Hale Creek and this distortion of bedding may be due to fault activity.

The outcrop exposures are sparse on parts of the property due to the large amounts of glacial debris which have accumulated, this, coupled with the limited amount of time available, has made the locating of geologic contacts only approximate.
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Method

Twelve (12) rock chip samples were taken from various outcrops which were felt to be representative of the lithotypes on the property (Figures 5a and 5b). The rock samples were analyzed by 30 element I.C.P.

Between September 11 and 15, 1985, three (3) approximately 5 kilogram heavy sediment samples were taken at key locations (Figures 5a and 5b) on the property using a Keene two inch suction pump with a one meter sluice box. The volume of material sampled averaged between 0.25 and 0.75 m³. A description of the heavy sediment sample locations is attached as Appendix A. These samples were analyzed for gold and silver.

All samples were analyzed at Chemex Labs Ltd., 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver, B.C. The rock chip samples were analyzed by the following method:

The samples were first crushed by jaw crusher and pulverized by a ceramic plated pulverizer. One (1.0) gram of the sample material was then digested for six (6) hours using a mixture of HNO₃ and HClO₄. After cooling, the samples were then diluted to a standard volume and analyzed by a computer operated Jarrell Ash 9000ICP inductively coupled plasma analyzer. The results obtained by this method are only semi-quantitative.

Heavy sediment samples were analyzed as follows:

The samples were initially floated in Tetrabromoethene to isolate minerals with a specific gravity greater than 2.95 +/- 0.1 g/cm³. This fraction was then crushed to -100 mesh and geochemically analyzed for gold and silver. This process required 10 gm sub-samples to be fused with 10 mg of gold free silver metal. The fusion was then cupelled and the remaining silver bead parted with dilute nitric acid and treated with aqua regia. The remaining salts were then dissolved in dilute HCl and analyzed for gold via atomic absorption spectrometer with a 5 ppb detection limit. Silver analyses required 1 gram portions of each sample to be digested in a 20% HClO₄ - 4% HNO₃ mixture for approximately two hours. The digested sample was then cooled and made up to 25 ml with distilled water. The solution was then mixed and the solids were allowed to settle. Silver concentration was then determined using corrected atomic absorption techniques with a detection limit of 0.1 parts per million (ppm).
Discussion of results

Rock Chip Sampling - No significant values were obtained from any of the rock chip samples, therefore, the values were not plotted. The sample locations are shown on figures 5a and 5b and the certificate of analysis is enclosed as part of Appendix B.

Heavy Sediment Sampling - No significant response was produced from the stream draining Sunrise Lake on the southern half of the Condor 9 claim. Gold in heavy sediment was less than 10ppb. Because of low recent rainfall, no streams were able to provide sufficient water supply from the north end of this claim.

Satisfactory responses were obtained from the two samples taken on Hale creek on the Condor 10 property. The higher value, 3800 ppb Au, was derived from above the bridge adjacent to the claim boundary, and the lower result (1080ppb Au) at some distance towards the lakeshore. (Using a similar sample method in areas of epithermal gold mineralization has returned values of over 80,000ppb in creeks below exposed mineralization.)

The diminishing result during progression downstream indicates mineralization derived from a source further upstream. The sample locations and results are shown on Figures 5a and 5b and in Appendix B.
SAMPLE LOCATION
HARRISON LAKE PROPERTY

- HEAVY SEDIMENT SAMPLES
- ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

LANSKO RESOURCES

SEARCHLIGHT RESOURCES INC.

Drawn: SFC  Checked: PGD  Plan No.
Scale: 1:12 500  Date: DEC. 1985  5g
VERONEX RESOURCES

SAMPLE LOCATION
HARRISON LAKE PROPERTY

HEAVY SEDIMENT SAMPLES
- RC-001
- RC-002
- DS-001
- DS-002
- D-1
- D-2
- D-3
- D-4

ROCK CHIP SAMPLES
- HC-1
- HC-5
- HC-4
- HC-2

Searchlight Resources Inc.
Drawn: BHC
Checked: PGO
Plan No: 5b
Scale: 1:2,500
Date: DEC.1985

1 km

0 25 50 75
Method

Two different types of VLF-EM receivers were used in this survey. The instrument used in the preliminary survey was the Sabre Model 27. The second VLF-EM survey utilized a Phoenix Model VLF-2. Both instruments are designed to measure the electromagnetic component of very low frequency fields (VLF-EM), which, for this survey, are transmitted at 24.8 KHz from Seattle, Washington, and at 21.4 KHz from Annapolis, Maryland.

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic field (primary) by a strong alternating current usually through a coil of wire. If a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is within this magnetic field, a secondary alternating current is induced within it which in turn induces a secondary magnetic field that distorts the primary magnetic field. It is this distortion that the EM receiver measures. The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 16 to 24 KHz, whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up as well as clay beds, electrolyte-filling fault of shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments and lithological contacts. Consequently the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structure and in picking up sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization (I.P.).

The survey carried out on the CONDOR claims was on a reconnaissance basis. It consisted of five (5) independent traverses, two in search of VLF-EM anomalies which had been outlined by the 1984 airborne geophysical survey and three along logging roads as a prospecting tool and to help define lithologic contacts (Figures 6a and 6b).
Discussion of Results

The two VLF-EM traverses in search of the airborne VLF-EM anomalies (Survey A and Line C) failed to locate any indication of them on the ground. It is felt that at least one of the airborne anomalies is the result of interference from the B.C. Hydro power line which runs diagonally across the properties.

The three surveys along logging roads (Lines HC, B and D) also failed to indicate any significant anomalies, however, a weak crossover was found at station 14+00 on the HC line. This corresponds favourably with airborne VLF-EM anomalies to the north and south.

The relative positions of the lines are shown on figures 6a and 6b and the plotted values are enclosed as Appendix C, however no evidence was found of gold or base metal mineralization in the anomalous areas.
CONCLUSIONS

The Condor 9 and Condor 10 claims are situated in a belt of indurated tuffs and sediments with minor volcanic flow rocks and fossiliferous beds.

These rocks provide evidence of quiet depositional basins adjacent to a building volcanic pile. Similar environments to the south and north show evidence of stratigraphic metallogenic deposits; lead-zinc at Seneca and gold at Doctors Point. However from the mapping and the ground VLF-EM traverses completed to investigate the airborne VLF-EM anomalies, there is no evidence of massive bedded sulphide, nor of contact alteration halos around an emerging pluton.

The airborne VLF-EM anomalies were not identified as such in the field, using a portable VLF-EM meter. The anomalies close to the roadway are most likely a response to the power transmission line, and the anomalies between the roadway and the lake all appear to respond to exaggerated topographic relief.

Surface mineralization on the two claims Condor 9, and Condor 10 does not show massive sulphide character, but the assumed faulting along Hale Creek may host sulphide mineralization.
COST STATEMENT

ASSAYS

3 heavy mineral analyses
@ $26.70
$80.10

12 ICP rock geochemistry
@ $10.80
$129.60

ROOM AND BOARD

hotel, 2 nights @ $36.00
$72.00

meals, food, camp expenses
$200.26

$217.54

$489.80

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

Phoenix VLF-EM
4 days @ $30.00
$120.00

Sabre VLF-EM
3 days @ $30.00
$90.00

Keene suction dredge
4 days @ $90.00
$360.00

Portable radios
3 days @ $12
$36.00

Exploration permit rental
$240.00

$846.00

TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL EXPENSE

truck rental
8 days @ $60.00
$480.00

misc. vehicle hire
$127.44

gas, etc.
$380.38

$987.82

MISCELLANEOUS

supplies / consumables
$316.63

drafting materials
$23.87

$340.50

continued---.
WAGES

B. Crockford 7.08 days @ $180.00 $1454.40
J. Bond 2.50 days @ $165.00 $412.50
I. Thompson 2.67 days @ $180.00 $480.00
P. Dasler 6.56 days @ $225.00 $1476.75
S. Coombes 3 days @ $180.00 $540.00 $4,363.65

OFFICE EXPENSES

Telephone, copying. $250.97

ASSESSMENT REPORT COMPILATION

S. Coombes 6.2 days @ $150.00 $930.00
Printing $50.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PROJECT: $8,468.44

EXPENDITURE BY CLAIM: CONDOR 9 $3445.46; CONDOR 10 $5023.01

Peter G. Dasler M.Sc.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Steven F. Coombes, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist employed by Searchlight Resources Inc. with a business address of 218-744 West Hastings St., Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1A5.

2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. degree (Geology) in 1983.

3. I have practiced my profession in western Canada for the past two years.

4. I have been involved with the exploration work on the CONDOR claims from December 9, 1985 to the present.

5. This report is based on information received from field surveys carried out during September, October and December, 1985 as well as from reports by Professional Engineers and others working for the owners and operators of the property.

6. I hold no interest in LanSCO Resources Ltd., Veronex Resources Ltd. or the CONDOR 9 and 10 mineral claims.

Respectfully Submitted:

[Signature]

Steven F. Coombes, B.Sc.
Geologist.

December 20, 1985
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Peter G. Dasler, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist for Searchlight Resources Inc. with offices at 218-744 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate at the University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand with a degree of M.Sc., Geology.

3. I am an Associate Member in good standing of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a Member of the Geological Society of New Zealand.

4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1975.

5. This report is based on information from field surveys in September, October and December 1985 and reports by Professional Engineers and others working for the previous owners and operators of the property.

6. I have no interest in the property or shares of Veronex Resources Ltd. or Lansco Resources Ltd. or in any of the companies with contiguous property to the Condor 9 and 10 claims.

Peter G. Dasler, M.Sc.

December 20, 1985

(604)684-2361 Searchlight Resources Inc. (604)684-2395
218-744 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, V6C 1A5
Description of Heavy Sediment Sample Locations

Sample DS-001
Location: on the CONDOR 10 claim on Hale Creek 10 to 15 meters above the main road bridge.
Elevation: 245 meters.
Flow: moderate.
Width: 3 to 5 meters.
Downstream Brg.: 130 degrees.
Material: large rounded boulders with pockets of coarse to fine sands.
Slope: 3 to 5 degrees with frequent short falls.

Sample DS-002
Location: on the CONDOR 10 claim on Hale Creek approximately halfway between the main road and Harrison Lake.
Elevation: 120 meters.
Flow: moderate.
Width: 5 to 7 meters.
Downstream Brg.: 100 degrees.
Material: abundant coarse to fine gravels and sands in eddies
Slope: 3 to 8 degrees with frequent short falls.
Sample DS-010

Location: on the CONDOR 9 claim on the creek draining Sunrise Lake 50 meters above the main road.

Elevation: 300 meters.

Flow: very light.

Width: 2 to 4 meters.

Downstream Brg.: 40 degrees.

Material: coarse to medium grained sands with silts in small pockets.

Slope: 5 to 8 degrees.
APPENDIX B

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATES
TO: GOLDEN PORPHYRITE LTD.

219 - 744 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1A5

ATTN: PETER DASLER

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CERT. # : A8516518-001-A
INVOICE # : 1851651d
DATE : 25-SEP-85
P.O. # : NONE
CONDOR

Certified by [Signature]
Chemex Labs Ltd.

- Analytical Chemists
- Geochemists
- Registered Assayers

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : GOLDEN PORPHYRITIC LTD.

318 - 744 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1A5

CERT. #: A8517000-001-A
INVOICE #: 18517000
P.O. #: NONE

DATE: 8-OCT-85

Semi quantitative multi element ICP analysis

Nitric-Aqua-Regia digestion of 0.5 gm of material followed by ICP analysis. Since this digestion is incomplete for many minerals, values reported for Al, Ba, Er, Eu, Ca, Cr, Ga, La, Mg, K, Na, Sr, Ti, U, V, and W can only be considered as semi-quantitative.

COMMENTS:
ATTN: R. DASLER

| Sample | Description | Al  | Ag  | As  | Ba  | Be  | Bi  | Ca  | Cd  | Co  | Cr  | Cu  | Fe  | Ga  | K  | La  | Mg  | Mn  | Mo  | Na  | Ni  | P  | Pb  | Sb  | Sr  | Ti  | U  | V  | W  | Zn  |
|--------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
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| 24669 E RC-002 | 2.16 0.4 10 100 <0.5 | <10 30 <0.5 | <10 | 30 1.28 0.6 | 6 43 16 8.71 | 30 0.99 10 0.69 726 | 1 0.64 | 3 540 10 <10 8 0.36 <10 <10 66 <10 70 | -- | -- |

Certified by ........................................
### CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

**TO:** GOLDEN PORPHYRITE LTD.

216 - 744 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1A5

**CERT. #**: A8519048-001-A

**INVOICE #**: 18519048

**DATE**: 20-DEC-85

**F.D. #**: NONE

**CONDOR 9/10**

---

**Chemex Labs Ltd.**

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Telephone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

---

**Semi quantitative multi element ICP analysis**

Nitric-Aqua-Regia digestion of 0.5 gm of material followed by ICP analysis. Since this digestion is incomplete for many minerals, values reported for Al, Sb, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, La, Mg, K, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W and V can only be considered as semi-quantitative.

**COMMENTS:**

| Sample Description | Al (ppm) | Ag (ppm) | As (ppm) | Ba (ppm) | Be (ppm) | Bi (ppm) | Ca (ppm) | Cd (ppm) | Co (ppm) | Cr (ppm) | Cu (ppm) | Ga (ppm) | K (ppm) | La (ppm) | Mg (ppm) | Mn (ppm) | Mo (ppm) | Na (ppm) | Ni (ppm) | P (ppm) | Pb (ppm) | Sb (ppm) | Se (ppm) | Sr (ppm) | Tl (ppm) | U (ppm) | V (ppm) | W (ppm) | Zn (ppm) |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| B-1                | 2.70    | 0.2     | <10     | 140     | <0.5    | <10     | 6       | <10     | 48      | 2.04    | <10     | 0.20    | <10     | 0.46    | <10     | 0.06    | <10     | 5       | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | 66      | <10     | 40      | <10     | 40      |
| B-2                | 2.70    | 0.2     | <10     | 80      | <0.5    | <10     | 8       | <10     | 36      | 6.05    | <10     | 0.21    | <10     | 1.15    | <10     | 0.05    | <10     | 12      | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | 66      | <10     | 60      | <10     | 60      |
| B-1                | 1.92    | 0.2     | <10     | 300     | <0.5    | <10     | 7       | <10     | 21      | 4.82    | <10     | 0.28    | <10     | 0.72    | <10     | 0.03    | <10     | 11      | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | 45      | <10     | 50      | <10     | 50      |
| B-2                | 2.14    | 0.2     | <10     | 2200    | <0.5    | <10     | 7       | <10     | 16      | 3.35    | <10     | 0.23    | <10     | 0.98    | <10     | 0.06    | <10     | 7       | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | 34      | <10     | 50      | <10     | 50      |
| B-3                | 1.84    | 0.2     | <10     | 200     | <0.5    | <10     | 7       | <10     | 22      | 2.51    | <10     | 0.24    | <10     | 0.73    | <10     | 0.07    | <10     | 2       | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | 32      | <10     | 80      | <10     | 80      |
| B-4                | 2.46    | 0.2     | <10     | 110     | <0.5    | <10     | 7       | <10     | 94      | 5.20    | <10     | 0.25    | <10     | 1.84    | <10     | 0.07    | <10     | 1       | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | 63      | <10     | 120     | <10     | 120     |
| B-2                | 1.25    | 0.2     | <10     | 170     | <0.5    | <10     | 4       | <10     | 90      | 2.19    | <10     | 0.13    | <10     | 0.32    | <10     | 0.05    | <10     | 2       | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | 24      | <10     | 40      | <10     | 40      |
| B-2                | 4.00    | 0.2     | <10     | 70      | <0.5    | <10     | 13      | <10     | 54      | 6.09    | <10     | 0.13    | <10     | 0.38    | <10     | 0.05    | <10     | 6       | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | 20      | <10     | 90      | <10     | 90      |
| B-4                | 2.24    | 0.2     | <10     | 80      | <0.5    | <10     | 10      | <10     | 40      | 6.05    | <10     | 0.09    | <10     | 1.46    | <10     | 0.09    | <10     | 6       | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | 42      | <10     | 110     | <10     | 110     |
| B-5                | 2.36    | 0.2     | <10     | 90      | <0.5    | <10     | 17      | <10     | 24      | 5.72    | <10     | 0.07    | <10     | 1.22    | <10     | 0.08    | <10     | 8       | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | <10     | 27      | <10     | 120     | <10     | 120     |

**Certified by:** [Signature]
APPENDIX C

PLOTTED VLF-EM DATA
SEARCHLIGHT RESOURCES INC.
CONDO 9610 CLAIMS
ULF-EM DATA

Scale 1:500
Dec. 11-13, 1985