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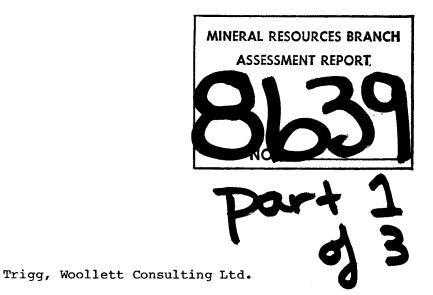
NTS 82K/8W

#### ECHO BAY MINES LTD.

#### MIN3 AND MIN4 MINERAL CLAIMS

EXPLORATION - 1980

GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA



January, 1981

J.G. Jansen R.A. Olson

#### ECHO BAY MINES LTD.

#### MIN3 AND MIN4 MINERAL CLAIMS

#### EXPLORATION - 1980

## GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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.

#### ECHO BAY MINES LTD.

#### MIN3 AND MIN4 MINERAL CLAIMS

#### EXPLORATION - 1980

#### GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

#### SUMMARY

Exploration, which included prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling, was performed at MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims between June 21 and September 3, 1980.

Folded and faulted Dutch Creek Formation and Mount Nelson Formation carbonate and clastic rocks exist within the mineral claims. At least eleven sulphide mineral occurrences, comprising small amounts of one or more of galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite, exist in bedrock or float within or near the mineral claims; none of the sulphide occurrences are, in themselves, economically important. There remains a possibility, however, that important concentrations of lead-, zinc- and silver-bearing sulphide minerals exist in Dutch Creek Formation dolomite within MIN3 mineral claim and/or in Mount Nelson Formation dolomite within MIN4 mineral claim.

Further exploration, comprising prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling, is required to evaluate geochemical and geological anomalies that exist within MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims. The estimated cost of the recommended exploration is \$8,000.

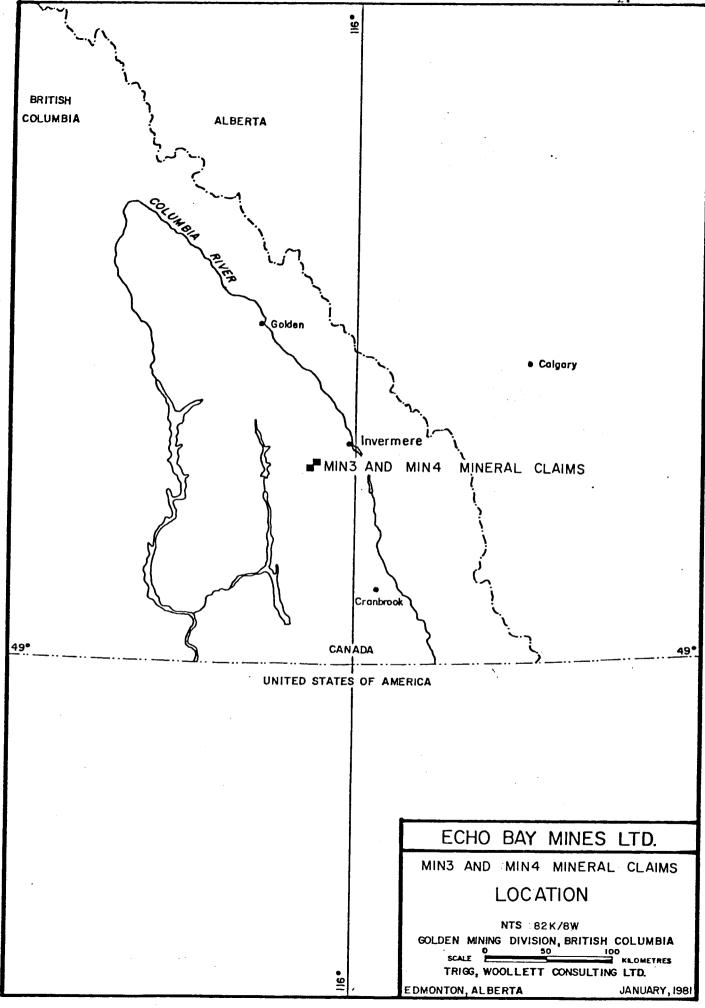
#### INTRODUCTION

#### Location

The MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims are in Golden Mining Division within National Topographic System (NTS) map-sheet 82K/8W and are centered at 50°21'N latitude, 116°28'W longitude (Dwg. 1EBI-1). The mineral claims cover a total area of 425 hectares and are accessible by helicopter or by four-wheel-drive vehicle.

#### History

The area has been geologically mapped at a scale of one inch equals 2 miles (Walker, 1926), at a scale of 1 cm equals 2.5 km (Reesor, 1957 and 1973) and at a scale of 1 inch equals 1,500 feet (Fyles, 1959). A zinc-lead-silver-copper-cadmium sulphide ore deposit existed at the now closed Mineral King mine which is 2 km southeast of MIN4 mineral claim; the Mineral King deposit was actively mined from 1954 to 1967.



In 1979, Trigg, Woollett Consulting Ltd., on behalf of Echo Bay Mines Ltd., performed reconnaissance and detailed geochemical stream sediment sampling in parts of the area now covered by MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims. MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims, bearing record numbers 512 and 513 respectively, were staked on November 13 and 14, 1979 and were recorded on November 23, 1979. MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims are held by Echo Bay Mines Ltd.

#### 1980 Exploration

A total of 14 man-days of field work, which included prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling, was performed at MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims between June 21 and September 3, 1980 (Appendix I).

Exploration on the mineral claims during 1980 included geological mapping of a 50 hectare area at a scale of 1 cm equals 100 m and collecting 26 geochemical soil samples and 12 geochemical stream sediment samples.

The total cost of exploration performed within MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims between June 21 and September 3, 1980 is \$3,634 (Appendix II).

#### GEOLOGY

#### Regional Geology

The eastern Purcell Mountains are underlain by rocks of Helikian to Cretaceous age and include Helikian Purcell System and Hadrynian Windermere System (Reesor, 1973). At and near MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims, however, only the two upper formations of Purcell System are present.

The two upper formations of Purcell System are Dutch Creek Formation, which comprises mainly argillite, siltstone and quartzite with lesser amounts of carbonate rocks, and Mount Nelson Formation, which comprises mainly dolomite with lesser amounts of quartzite, dolomitic limestone, slate, argillite and conglomerate. Mount Nelson Formation is the host unit for the sulphide deposit mined at the now closed Mineral King mine.

The eastern Purcell Mountains have undergone at least two orogenic events. Prior to the deposition of Windermere System, Purcell System rocks were faulted and were deformed into northerly trending folds. The effects of this early orogeny have been overprinted and masked by a Mesozoic orogenic event that resulted in Paleozoic and older rocks being faulted, folded and intruded. Mesozoic deformation is characterized by northwesterly trending folds, by normal faults that strike mainly northwesterly and northerly, and by local thrust faults that dip mainly southwesterly (Reesor, 1973; Jansen and Olson, 1979).

#### Stratigraphy and Structure Within the Mineral Claims

Dutch Creek Formation lithologies present within the mineral claims include argillite, siltstone, quartzite, calcareous argillite and dolomite (Dwg. 1EBI-2). Two, massive to finely laminated dolomite units exist within MIN3 mineral claim; the location of the western contact of the western dolomite unit is uncertain. These dolomite units are on strike with dolomite units that exist at MIN2 mineral claim (Jansen and Olson, 1980).

Within MIN4 mineral claim, lower Mount Nelson Formation, comprising quartzite, dolomite and argillaceous dolomite, conformably overlies Dutch Creek Formation. The basal unit of Mount Nelson Formation is an orthoquartzite which grades upward into argillaceous dolomite and dolomite. Upper Mount Nelson Formation is not present within the mineral claim; a north-northwesterly trending fault has juxtaposed lower Mount Nelson Formation dolomite against Dutch Creek Formation argillite (Dwg. 1EBI-2).

Quartz veins are common within the mineral claims and exhibit a variety of attitudes.

Bedding within MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims generally strikes north-northwesterly and dips moderately to steeply east-northeasterly. Medium- to large-scale folds have not been defined: however, minor folds and local variations in bedding attitudes indicate that such folds are present. A north-northwesterly striking, subvertical fault which is downthrown on the west side exists in the eastern part of MIN4 mineral claim (Fyles, 1959).

Minor structures related to the Mesozoic orogenic event include a pervasive north-northwesterly striking, generally steeply east-northeasterly dipping foliation, and lineations and minor fold axes that generally plunge shallowly north-northwesterly.

#### MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Eleven sulphide mineral occurrences, comprising one or more of galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite that exist in bedrock or in float boulders, have been discovered in Dutch Creek Formation argillite and dolomite and Mount Nelson Formation dolomite within or near MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims (Dwg. 1EBI-2). All the sulphide occurrences contain less than two visually estimated volume per cent of sulphide minerals.

Within MIN3 mineral claim, sulphide mineral occurrences comprise galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and/or sphalerite that generally exist in quartz veins in Dutch Creek Formation argillite and dolomite float. At occurrence OSHM008, for example, galena is disseminated within quartz boulders and within quartz veins in argillite boulders in a stream. At sulphide occurrence 9JJM006, however, galena exists in a quartz vein in an argillite outcrop.

Within MIN4 mineral claim, sulphide mineral occurrences comprise galena, sphalerite and/or tetrahedrite that exist in quartz veins and along fractures in Mount Nelson Formation dolomite. At two of the sulphide occurrences, including occurrence OSHM005, the sulphide minerals are in quartz veins and fractures in dolomite bedrock; at one occurrence galena exists along a fracture in dolomite float.

#### GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Twenty-six geochemical soil samples and 12 geochemical stream sediment samples were collected within and near MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims (Dwg. 1EBI-3). All geochemical samples were dried and sieved for the -80 mesh fraction at the field base camp. All samples were analyzed for lead, zinc, silver, and cadmium; nine samples were analyzed for mercury and barium. Analyses were performed by Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia (Appendix III). Geochemical results for lead, zinc, silver, cadmium, mercury and barium in soil and stream sediment are compiled on drawing 1EBI-3.

Metal concentrations present in soil and stream sediment range up to 1,220 parts per million (ppm) lead, 1,350 ppm zinc, 2.3 ppm silver, 2.2 ppm cadmium, 650 parts per billion mercury and 7,090 ppm barium. Maximum concentrations of lead and silver exist in a stream sediment sample collected downslope from sulphide mineral occurrence OSHM008 in MIN3 mineral claim. Maximum concentrations of zinc and cadmium exist in soil and stream sediment samples collected near mineral occurrence OSHM005 in MIN4 mineral claim. Maximum concentrations of mercury and barium are not spatially near any known sulphide mineral occurrences.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Folded and faulted Dutch Creek Formation and Mount Nelson Formation carbonate and clastic rocks exist within MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims.

At least eleven sulphide mineral occurrences, comprising small amounts of one or more of galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite, exist within or near the mineral claims. At MIN3 mineral claim, seven sulphide occurrences are in Dutch Creek Formation argillite and dolomite float and one sulphide occurrence is in Dutch Creek Formation argillite bedrock. At MIN4 mineral claim, two sulphide mineral occurrences are in Mount Nelson Formation dolomite bedrock and one is in Mount Nelson Formation dolomite float. None of the sulphide occurrences within MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims are, in themselves, economically important.

Several geochemical anomalies exist within the mineral claims. Soil and stream sediment contain up to 1,220 ppm lead, 1,350 ppm zinc, 2.3 ppm silver and 2.2 ppm cadmium. Maximum concentrations of lead, zinc, silver and cadmium are near occurrences of galena and/or sphalerite. A few geochemical anomalies are not spatially near known sulphide occurrences.

There remains a possibility that important concentrations of lead-, zinc- and silver-bearing sulphide minerals exist in the western Dutch Creek Formation dolomite unit within MIN3 mineral claim and/or in Mount Nelson Formation dolomite within MIN4 mineral claim. At MIN4 mineral claim, the existence of geologically favourable Mount Nelson Formation and the proximity to the now closed Mineral King mine indicate that economic sulphide deposits are more likely to exist at MIN4 mineral claim than at MIN3 mineral claim.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Further exploration is required at MIN3 and MIN4 mineral claims to evaluate geochemical and geological anomalies. At MIN3 mineral claim, the western dolomite unit should be prospected and geologically examined. At MIN4 mineral claim, prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling along lines spaced 200 m apart should be performed in the area underlain by Mount Nelson Formation dolomite; geochemical samples should be analyzed for lead, zinc, silver, cadmium and, for selected samples, barium. Depending upon the results of this work, geophysical surveys, trenching and/or diamond drilling may be required.

The estimated cost of the recommended exploration is \$8,000.

Trigg, Woollett Consulting Ltd.

J.G. Jansen, B.Sc.

R.A. Ossan BRIPAH.D. P. Eng.

January, 1981 Edmonton, Alberta

THE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS and GEOPHYSICISTS

OF ALBERTA

PERMIT NUMBER P 2374

TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.

## REFERENCES

Fyles, J.T.	(1959)	Mineral King, Red Ledge; in Minister of Mines, British Columbia, Ann. Rep't,
		p. 74-89.
Jansen, J.G. and Olson, R.A.	(1979)	Exploration - 1979, Invermere Project, Fort Steele and Golden Mining Divisions, British Columbia; unpublished report prepared for Echo Bay Mines Ltd. by Trigg, Woollett Consulting Ltd.
	(1980)	MIN1, MIN2, SMIN1, RED LEDGE 1 and RED LEDGE 2 Mineral Claims, Exploration - 1980, Golden Mining Division, British Columbia; unpublished report prepared for Echo Bay Mines Ltd. by Trigg, Woollett Consulting Ltd.
Reesor, J.E.	(1957)	Geology, Lardeau, British Columbia, Sheet 82K (east half); Geol. Surv., Canada, Map 12-1957.
	(1973)	Geology of the Lardeau map-area, East-Half, British Columbia; Geol. Surv., Canada, Memoir 369.
Walker, J.F.	(1926)	Geology and mineral deposits of Windermere map-area, British Columbia; Geol. Surv., Canada, Memoir 148.

#### CERTIFICATION

I, R.A. OLSON OF 8727 - 181 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA CERTIFY AND DECLARE THAT I AM A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA WITH A B.SC. DEGREE IN GEOLOGY (1968), A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO WITH A M.SC. DEGREE IN GEOLOGY (1971) AND A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA WITH A PH.D. DEGREE IN GEOLOGY (1977). I AM REGISTERED AS A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER WITH THE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND AS A PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST WITH THE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND GEOPHYSICISTS OF ALBERTA.

MY EXPERIENCE INCLUDES SERVICE AS AN EXPLORATION GEOLOGIST WITH TEXASGULF INC., VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA. SINCE 1969 I HAVE CONDUCTED AND DIRECTED PROPERTY EXAMINATIONS, PROPERTY EVALUATIONS AND EXPLORATION PROGRAMS ON BEHALF OF COMPANIES AS A GEOLOGIST IN THE EMPLOY OF TRIGG, WOOLLETT & ASSOCIATES LTD. AND TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD., EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD. HAS A RETAINED INTEREST IN THE INVERMERE PROJECT OF ECHO BAY MINES LTD. I AM A PARTNER IN TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.

J.G. JANSEN'S REPORT ON MIN3 AND MIN4 MINERAL CLAIMS IS BASED UPON FIELD WORK AND UPON STUDY OF PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED DATA.

A. QLSONALTEH. D. P. ENG.

JANUARY, 1981 EDMONTON, ALBERTA

## APPENDIX I

## PERSONNEL

Name and Address	Position	Dates in Field (1980)	Days
Foley, P. 32 Wordsworth Way WINNIPEG, Manitoba	Geologist	July 26	1
Hawker, S. General Delivery URANIUM CITY, Saskatchewan	Prospector	June 21,28; July 5,6	4
Jansen, J. 10504 - 103 Street EDMONTON, Alberta	Geologist	September 3	1
Redwood, I. 9618 - 113 Avenue GRANDE PRAIRIE, Alberta	Geological Assistant	June 28	1
Root, K. P.O. Box 653 INVERMERE, British Columbia	Geologist	June 21; July 26; August 27; September 3	4
Sperling, T. 5619 King's Road VANCOUVER, British Columbia	Geological Assistant	July 5,6; August 27	3

#### APPENDIX II

#### COST STATEMENT

#### MIN3 AND MIN4 MINERAL CLAIMS

P. Foley	1 day @	• -	\$ 92	
S. Hawker	4 days 0	· ·	416	
J. Jansen	1 day @	•	164	
I. Redwood	1 day @	57/day	57	
K. Root	4 days @	_	316	
T. Sperling	3 days @	64/day	192	
				\$ 1,237
MEALS AND ACCOMMODATION ( food and food preparation		odation,		
14 r	man-days @ \$30/	man-day		420
TRANSPORTATION:				
(a) Helicopter: 2.4	hrs. @ \$410/hr	•	984	
(b) Truck (Includes fuel, oil and re	epairs):			
<b>14</b> r	man-days @ \$18/	man-day	252	1,236
EQUIPMENT (Includes rental	l of technical	and camp	,	
equipment and cost of maps				
<b>14</b> r	man-days @ \$5/m	an-day		70
GEOCHEMICAL (Includes analoadmium, sample preparation field drafting of sample )	on*, shipping c	harges, sa	mple bag	
38	samples @ \$6.6	0/sample		251
DEDODUTNO (Includes seeme	tarial draftin	σ.		
REPORTING (Includes secret reproduction and editing):		9,		420

<sup>\*</sup> Samples were oven-dried and sieved in camp in order to promote consistency in sample preparation, to avoid possible contamination or switching of samples in the lab and to hasten turn-around time between collection of samples and receipt of results.

### APPENDIX III

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORTS

#### STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES



1500 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. PHONE: 885-0881 TELEX: 04-54554

		Geochemical	Lab	Report
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raction Cu Pb, Zn Ba Sb; X	Report P	No	1499	PROJECT	r: EB - I				
hod Cu, Pb Zn	Absorpt	ion	From_	Tri	gg - Wo	ollett			
ction Used	 			_ Date			Oct	tober 16	_19_7

005 | 42 | 38 | 47 | 0.5 | 0.3 | < 5 | 1410 | < 1

Geochemical Lab Report

port No. 29 - 980 Page No.

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn PPm	p pm A g	Cd ppm	Hg ppb	Ba ppm	REMARKS	
82K 79 KRC								

190 44 242 0.2 0.9 40 680

Report No. 29 - 1111 Geochemical Lab Report Page No. 3

SAMPLE NO. Pb Ppm		
---	--	--

82K-79-MCC

	160	36	46	0.2	0.2	3530	15	
-	161	26	46	0.2	0.2	580	15	
	162	41	168	0.2	1.0	910	50	

Report No. 29 - 1111 Geochemical Lab Report 5

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn P <b>P</b>	Ag PP	PP	ppm ppm	Hg PPB	REMARKS
82K-79-TSC 193	30	54	0,2	0.2	760	30	
194	66	115	0.2	0.8	500	20	
195	7	ట	0.2	0.2	2050*	15	
196	42	43	0.2	0.2	380	10	_
197	99	70	0.7	0.3	650	35	



130 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

PHONE: 985-0681

TELEX: 04-352667

# Geochemical Lab Report

Hg; Contro Extraction Pb.Zn.Ag.C Hg; Closed Method Pb.Zn.Ag.C	d: Hot A Cell At	qua Reg	sorption	1			- 1881 Woollet	PROJECT: EBI
Fraction Used80 me								September 19 19 79
SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	p A g	Cđ ppm	ppB ppB	ppm ppm		REMARKS

82K-79KRC	1 1		l i			l .
399	48	52	0.6	0.2	10	160
400	78	107	0.6	0.7	40	550
401	60	52	0.5	0.5	45	360
402	54	58	0.5	0.3	30	640
403	48	49	1.4	0.3	50	360
404	1220	195	2.3	1.5	145	2050
405	64	62	0.4	0.2	30	600
406	45	51	0.4	0.2	15	370
407	94	77	0.3	0.3	35	570
408	44	39	0.3	0.2	25	300
409	50	64	0.3	0.2	20	670
410	< 2	81	0.7	0.2	15	21204

Report No. 29 - 1881 Geochemical Lab Report Page No. 2

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Cd ppm	Hg ppb	Ba ppm	REMARK
82K-79KRC 411	< 2	83	0.5	0.2	-10	2080*	-
412	59	94	0.2	0.4	25	530	=
413	52	94	0.2	0.2	30	510	·
414	58	117	0.2	0.2	30	510	_
415	37	85	0.2	0.2	20	710	<del>-</del>
416	42	48	0.2	0.2	5_	920	
82K-79KRS 042	24	41	0.2	0.2	30	570	

\* Interference

130 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. PHONE: 985-0681

FHORE. 983-00

TELEX: 04-352667

# Geochemical Lab Report

Extraction Pb, Zn, Ag Hg; Closed	Cell Ato	Aqua Reg	rption	Report No. 29 - 1844 PROJECT: EBI From Tries, Woollett Consulting					
Fraction Used	mesh				Date			September 14 19 79	
SAMPLE NO.	pPh	₽ŽA	pβ∰	pÇd ppm	Hg ppB	Ba ppm		REMARKS	
82K-79AKC									

413	26	64	0.2	0.2	30	710
414	50	275	0.2	1.0	55	1000
415	86	307	0.3	1.2	100	880
416	24	58	0.2	0.2	25	690
417	27	61	0.2	0.2	20	630
418	28	66	0.2	0.2	20	600
419	30	62	0.2	0.2	10	580
420	28	83	0.2	0.2	10	540
421	36	81	0.2	0.2	5	580
422	28	71	0.2	0.2	5	510
423	26	41	0.2	0.2	20	490

Report No. 29 - 1844 Geochemical Lab Report Page No. 3

SAMPLE NO. PD Zn Ag Cd Hg ppm ppm REMARKS	SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	2n ppm	A g ppm	Cd ppm	Hg ppB	Ba ppm	REMARKS
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82K-/9MCC 363	38	57	0.2	0.4	< 5	3300
364	194	535	0.3	2.2	65	4610
365	37	41	0.2	0.2	40	7840
366	18	55	0.2	0.5	35	3290
367	18	43	0.2	0.2	20	1600
368	36	136	0.2	0.7	20	3930
369	57	146	0.2	0.4	30	630
370	36	84	0.2	0.2	25	450
371	38	352	0.2	1.0	30	490
372	45	291	0.2	0.8	40	570
373	54	255	0.6	0.7	< 5	630
374	42	300	0.2	1.0	650	720

Report No. 20 - 1123 Geochemical Lab Report Page No. 3

SAMPLE NO.	Pb	Zn	Ag	Cd	Hg	Ва	" Ba*	REMARKS
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	bbo	7.	NEMARKS

82 K80 KRC 005 141 390 0.7 0.8 25 3370 -

Geochemical Lab Report

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	p pm Cd	PPB He	Ba ppm	ZBa*	REMARKS
82 K80 KRC			0.2	0.3	20	7090		
006	56	44				3000	-	
007	30	60	0,2	0.6	25	3000	-	
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Report No. 20 - 1333 Geochemical Lab Report

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	A g ppm	PPm Cd	Hg ppb	Ba ppm		REMARKS
ļ						ļ	ļ	

82 -K -80 -SHC 001	41	62	0.9	0.4	15	410_	
002	620	143	1.6	0.2	60	750	
003	230	118	0.7	0.6	60	690	
!			]				

Report No. 20 = 1333 Geochemical Lab Report Page No. 5

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	A g PPm	Cd ppm	Hg ppb	, Ba ppm	REMARKS	
82-K-80-SHC 004	56	127	0.3	0.4	25	250		
005	103	108	1.4	0.4	60	190		
006	41_	44	1.4	0.2	15	450		

Report No. 20 - 1561 Geochemical Lab Report

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	A g ppm	Cd ppm	Hg ppB	Ba ppu	REMARKS
82K-80-PFC	,						

054	33	83	0.2	0.4	<u> </u>	_	
055	25	37	0.2	0.3	-		

Geochemical Lab Report

SAMPLE NO. Pb Zn Ag Cd Hg Be PPB PPB PPB PPB PPB

82K-80

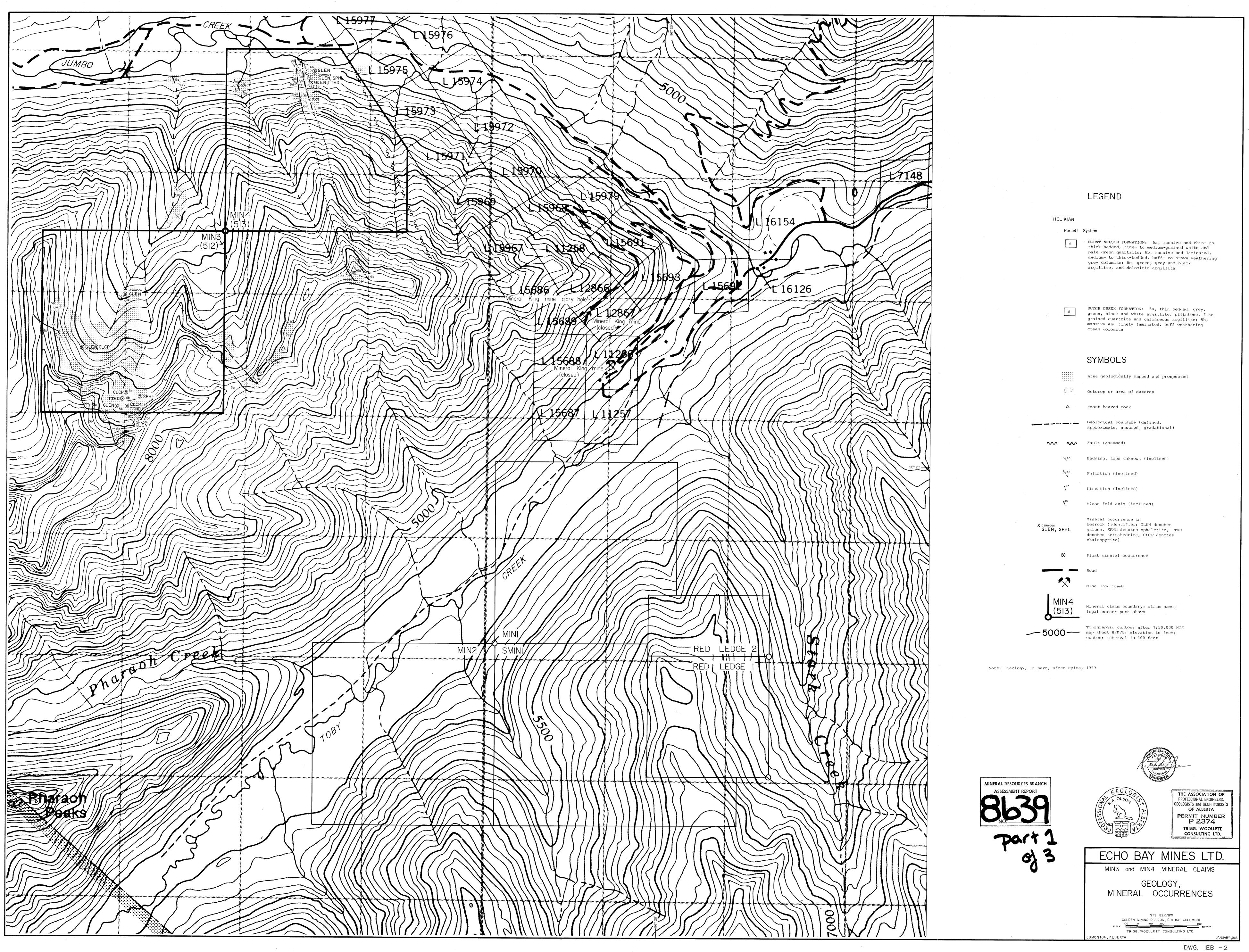
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PFS 018	34	138	0.2	0.2				<b></b>
019	26	111	0.2	0.2	-	-		
020	33	69	0.2	0.2				
021	28	112	0.2	0.2				
022	36	94	0.2	0.3	-	-		
023	37	77	0.2	0.2	_			
024	49	204	0.2	0,2	_			
025	30	145	0.2	0.3				
026	41	80	0.2	0.2	-	-		
027	25	53	0.2	0.2	-	-		
028	18	75	0.2	0.2				
029	23	43	0.2	0.2	-	•		
030	33	66	0.2	0.2	-	•		
031	24	34	0.2	0,2	-			
032	30	37	0.2	0.2	-	-		
								•

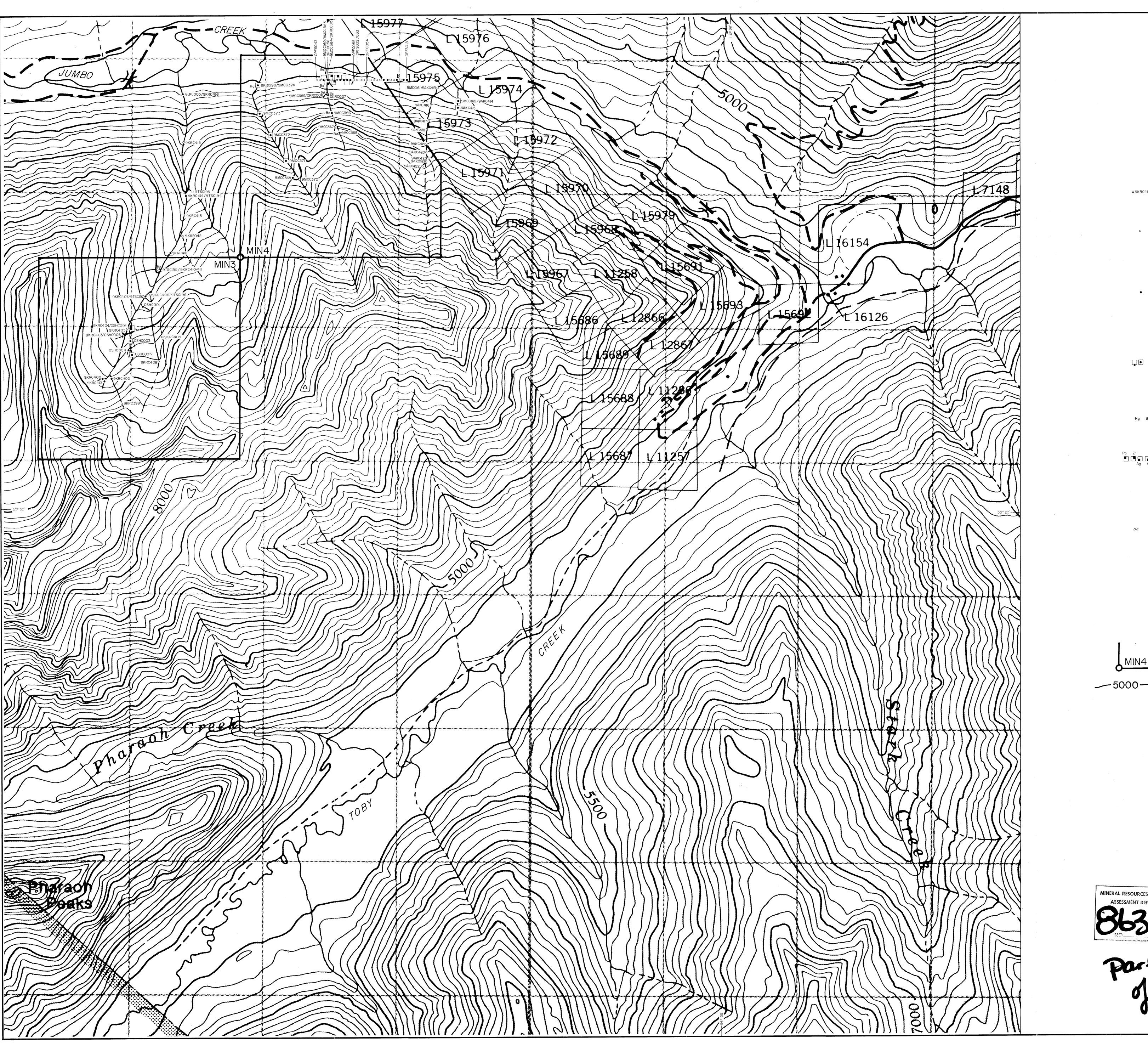
# Geochemical Lab Report

ort No. -20 - 1561

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raye	140.		

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Cd ppm	Hg ppb	Ba ppm	REMARKS
32K-80-PFS 033	30_	37	0.2	0.2			
034	56	87	0.2	0.2	•	-	
035	105	184	0.2	0.3	-		
036	61	155	0.2	0,6	-	-	
037	58	139	0.2	0.3		<u></u>	
038	300	610	0.2	1.5	-	•	
039	360	670	0.5	1.2	•	-	
040	270	1350	0.2	1.3		-	
041	118	42	0.2	0.5			
042	23	6	0.2	0.2	-	-	
043	14	13	0.4	0,2		_	





# SYMBOLS

o9KRC4|5 Sample site: Identifier (prefix 82K7 or 82K8 omitted); S in 4th digit from right denotes a soil sample, C denotes a stream sediment sample Note: All soil samples were collected from the B soil horizon

o BACKGROUND: Geochemical soil or stream sediment sample in which Pb, Zn, Ag and Cd are less than the following concentrations:

	Soil	Stream Sediment		
Pb	50 ppm	Pb	50 ppm	
Zn	50 ppm	Zn	100 ppm	
Ag	0.5 ppm	Ag	0.5 ppm	
-				

 POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS: Geochemical soil or stream sediment sample in which two or more of Pb, Zn, Ag and Cd are within the following concentration ranges, or one of these elements is above the following concentrations:

		Soil			Stre	am Se	ediment
Pb	50		<100 ppm	Pb	50		<100 ppm
Zn	50		<100 ppm	Zn	100		<200 ppm
Ag	0.5		<1.0 ppm	Ag	0.5		<1.0 ppm
Cd	>0.2		<0.5 ppm	Cd	>0.2	-	<0.5 ppm

PROBABLY ANOMALOUS: Geochemical soil or stream sediment sample in which two or more of Pb, Zn, Ag and Cd are within the following concentration ranges:

		Soil		Stream Sediment					
Pb	100	-	<500 ppm	Pb	100		<500 ppm		
Zn	100	~	<500 ppm	Zn	200		<1,000 ppm		
Ag	1.0		<2.0 ppm	Ag	1.0		<2.0 ppm		
Cd	0.5		<2.0 ppm	Cd	0.5	***	<2.0 ppm		

Hg Bo Geochemical stream sediment sample in which Hg or Ba is within the following concentration ranges: Hg 200 - <1,000 ppb

# ANOMALOUS: Geochemical soil or stream sediment sample Ag Cd in which one or more of Pb, Zn, Ag and Cd are greater than or equal to the following concentrations:

	Soil	Stream Sediment		
Pb	500 ppm	Pb	500 ppm	
Zn	500 ppm	Zn	1,000 ppm	
Aq	2.0 ppm	Ag	2.0 ppm	
cd	2.0 ppm	Cd	2.0 ppm	

Geochemical stream sediment sample in which the concentration of Ba is greater than or equal to 5,000 ppm

NOTE: Pb denotes lead

Ba 2,000 - <5,000 ppm

Zn denotes zinc Ag denotes silver Cd denotes cadmium

Hg denotes mercury Ba denotes barium

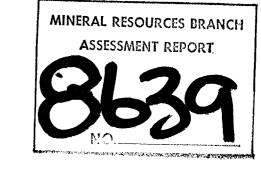
ppm denotes parts per million ppb denotes parts per billion > denotes greater than

< denotes less than</pre>

Mineral claim boundary: claim name, legal corner post

Topographic contour after 1:50,000 NTS map sheet 82K/8: elevation in feet; contour interval is 100 feet







GEOLOGISTS and GEOPHYSICISTS
OF ALBERTA PERMIT NUMBER P 2374 TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.

THE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS,

# ECHO BAY MINES LTD.

MIN3 and MIN4 MINERAL CLAIMS

SAMPLE LOCATION AND NUMBER, GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES

NTS 82K/8W GOLDEN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.