80-813#-8738

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.

REPORT

on the

1980 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

on the

MORE CREEK PROSPECT

Liard Mining Division, B.C.

Latitude: 57°15' North

Longitude: 130°41' West

N.T.S. 104G/7E

Owner and Operator: EDZIZA RESOURCES LTD.

Part 1
of 2

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8738
NO.

OCTOBER 20th, 1980

Suite 1201, The Royal Bank Building, 675 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N2 Phone: (604) 669-6363

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INTRODUCTION

The two original grid claims which comprised the More Creek property were acquired by Tarbo Resources Ltd. and Mees Holdings Ltd. of West Vancouver, B.C., under the terms of a letter agreement dated February 11th, 1980. Subsequently the property was acquired by Edziza Resources Ltd. from Tarbo Resources Ltd. and Mees Holdings Ltd. and three additional grid claims were added to the property. In the period July 15th to October 10th, 1980 a preliminary exploration program was carried out on the property. This report, prepared at the request of the President and Directors of Edziza Resources Ltd. describes this work program and its results.

SUMMARY

A field program involving geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and both airborne and ground geophysical surveys was carried out in the 1980 field season to investigate occurrences of sulphide mineralization, from which some fairly spectacular hand samples had been obtained, which occurs on the Dago and Silver Run claims located at the south boundary of the Mount Edziza Recreation Area. Geological work showed the sulphide mineralization to be associated with Cretaceous to Tertiary age intrusions of felsite dykes and small plugs of syenite porphyry. The principal country rocks into which these later dykes and plugs are intruded are predominantly a sedimentary sequence of siltstones and associated greywackes and minor calcareous rocks. Andesitic volcanic rocks also occur in association with the felsite and syenite porphyry intrusives. The youngest rock types in the area are olivine basalts which are post mineralization in age.

Overall the results of the work program indicate the sulphide mineralization to be sporadic and fairly limited in areal extent, and except in one or two places, e.g. the main showing and a new occurrence located in the southeast corner of the grid, to be of generally fairly low grade. Considerations of the style of mineralization, the relatively remote location of the property and consequent high exploration costs have prompted the recommendation that if any further work is to be done on the property it should be carried out under a joint venture or farm-out agreement between Edziza Resources Ltd. and a larger company or group which, having greater financial resources, would be better able to fund the relatively expensive exploration required in this area. Expenditures involved in the total 1980 work program are of the order of $34,000.00.

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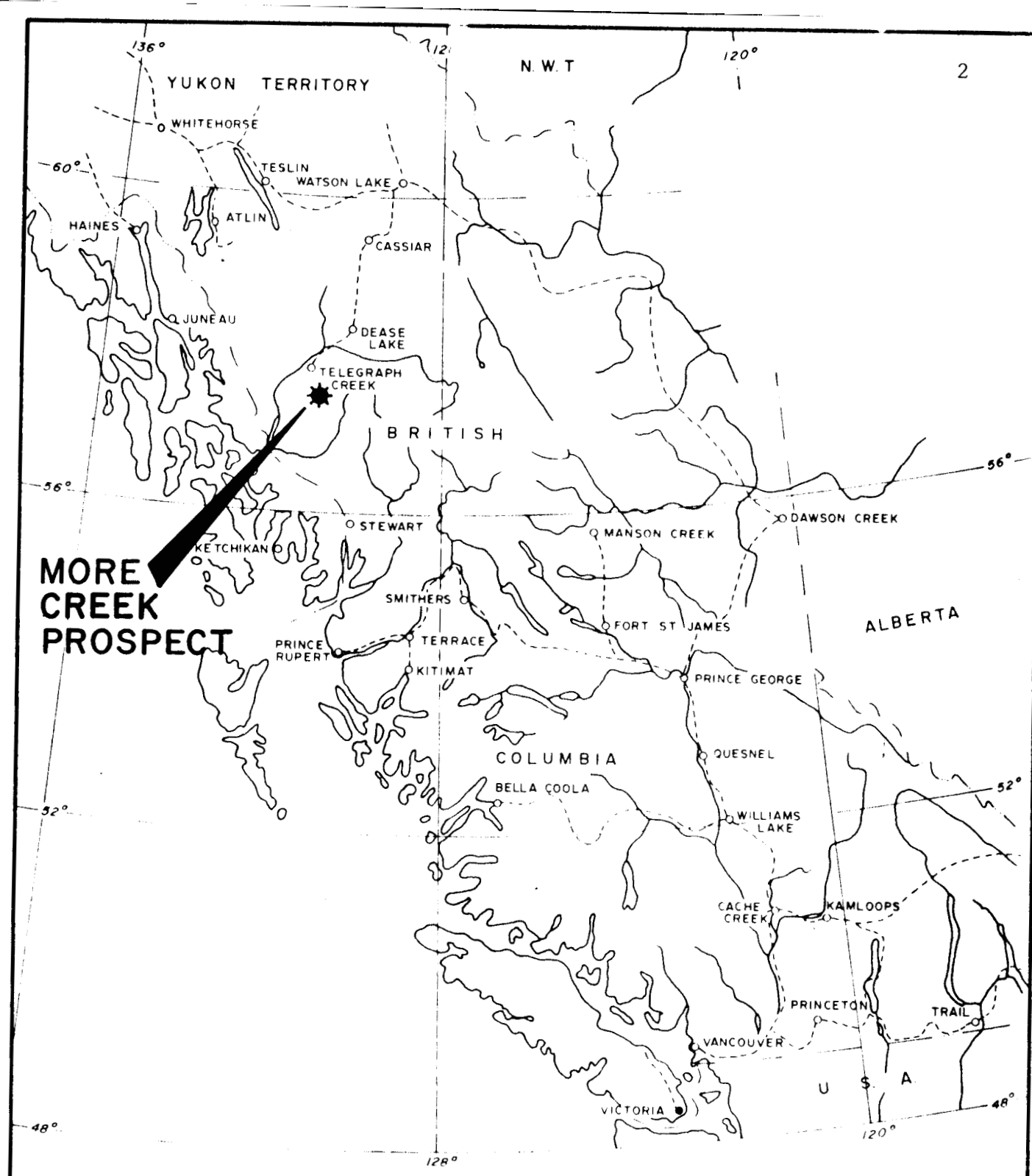

EDZIZA RESOURCES LTD.

MORE CREEK PROSPECT

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B. C.

GENERAL LOCATION SKETCH

SCALE: 1" = 125 MILES

FIGURE 1

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property which consisted originally of only two grid claims, Dago and Silver Run, now consists of five grid claims comprising a total of 56 units. Three new claims, Hector, Harold, and Marina-Jo, were added to the property holdings by staking, near the close of the 1980 field work program. The three newly staked claims surround the original Dago and Silver Run claims to the east, west, and south. The northern boundary of the claims abuts against the boundary of the Edziza Recreational Area. The following table gives the pertinent details of the claims now comprising the More Creek property.

Claim Name	Tag No.	Record No.	No. of Units	Date Staked	Date Recorded	Expiry Date	Recorded Owner
Dago	50275	1028	12	19/9/79	3/10/79	3/10/86**	John Mirko
Silver Run	50276	1029	12	19/9/79	3/10/79	3/10/86**	John Mirko
Harold	59588	*	10	26/8/80	23/9/80	23/9/81	Janet Schorn
Hector	07418	*	6	27/8/80	23/9/80	23/9/81	Janet Schorn
Marino-Jo	51328	*	16	30/8/80	23/9/80	23/9/81	Janet Schorn

*Record No. not issued at date of report.

**These expiry dates reflect the 7 years assessment credit requested in the filing submitted at the 1980 anniversaries.

Under the terms of an amended agreement dated September 16th, 1980 between John Mirko, the original vendor of the claims, and the several companies which originally agreed to purchase the Silver Run and Dago claims from Mirko and those companies which agreed to provide financing for the initial work program, and Edziza Resources Ltd. title to the Silver Run and Dago claims has now been transferred to Edziza Resources Ltd. for considerations of stock in the latter company, although at the time of preparation of this report this transfer had not been registered with the Mining Recorder's office. Edziza Resources Ltd. is also the beneficial owner of the Harold, Hector, and Marina-Jo claims which at the time of preparation of this report were still recorded in the name of Janet Schorn.

The claims are shown on B.C. Department of Mines claim map M104G/7E on a scale of 1:50,000. Figure 2 of this report is a copy of part of that claim sheet showing the original Silver Run and Dago claim to which has been added the outlines of the three more recently staked claims.

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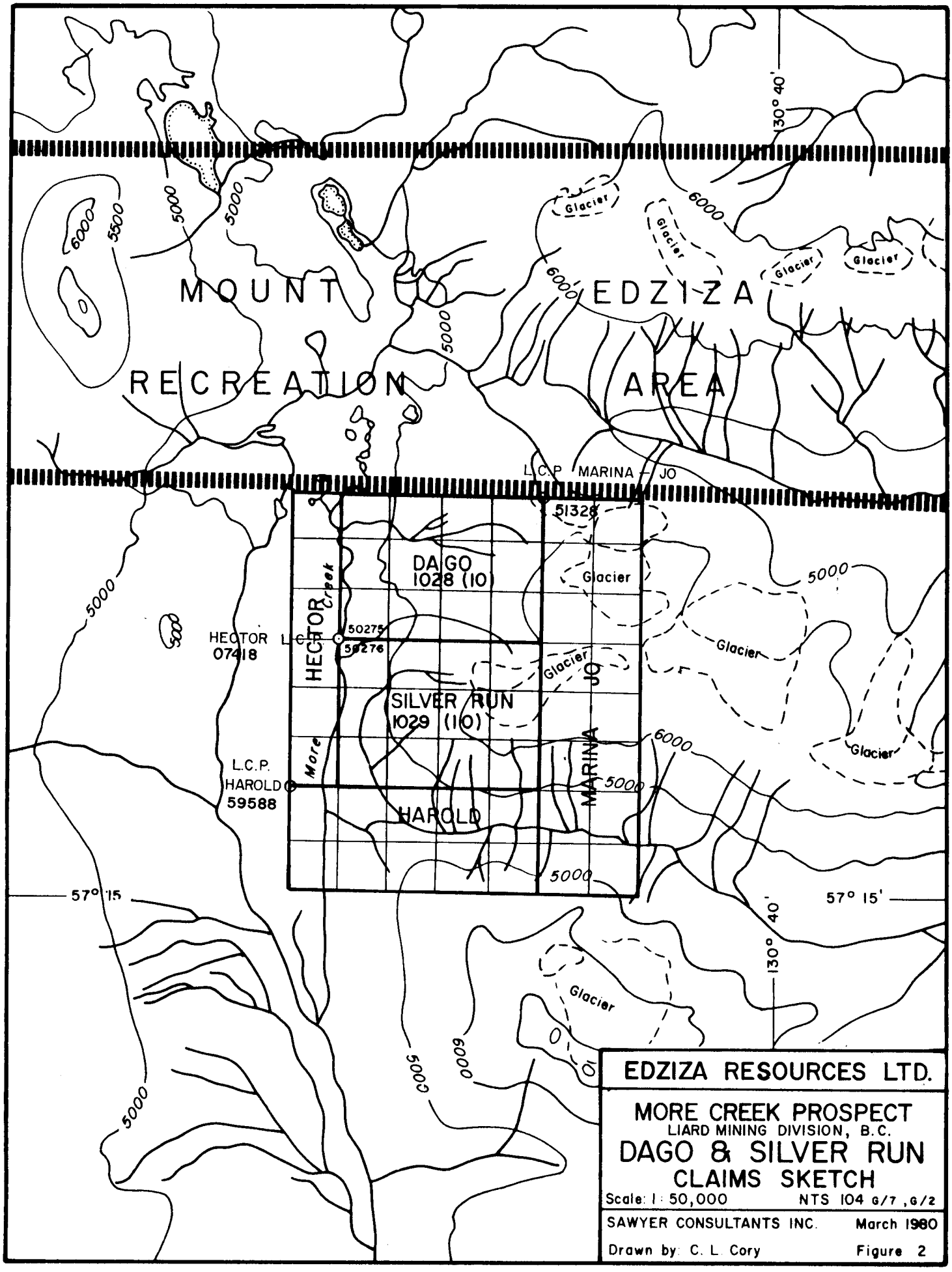
MOUNT EDZIZA
RECREATION AREA
L.C.P. MARINA — JO
51328
DAGO
1028 (10)
HECTOR Creek
HECTOR L.C.P.
07418
50275
50276
SILVER RUN
1029 (10)
JO
MARINA
More Creek
L.C.P.
HAROLD
59588
HAROLD
Glacier
6000
5000
5500
57° 15'
130° 40'
EDZIZA RESOURCES LTD.
MORE CREEK PROSPECT
LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.
DAGO & SILVER RUN
CLAIMS SKETCH
Scale: 1:50,000
NTS 104 G/7, G/2
SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.
March 1980
Drawn by: C. L. Cory
Figure 2

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in northern British Columbia, approximately 25 miles south-southeast of the village of Telegraph Creek near the headwaters of More Creek, some 55 miles east of the Alaska/B.C. border. The deposit is at latitude 57°15' North approximately, and longitude 130°41' West approximately. The northern boundary of the more northerly claim, Dago, abuts onto the southern boundary of the Mt. Edziza Recreation Area. The area is covered by topographic maps 104G, Telegraph Creek, in the 1:250,000 series, and by preliminary map 104G/7, Mess Lake, in the 1:50,000 series. Access to the claims area at present must be had by use of helicopter, there being no road into the immediate property area. The Stewart-Cassiar Highway, B.C. #37, passes approximately 18 miles east of the property and the proposed route of the Dease Lake extensions of the British Columbia Railway lay some 70 miles to the east however this formerly planned extension to the railway has now been abandoned. A number of other prospects, some of them of major size, including Stikine Copper's Galore Creek property and the Schaft Creek property of Teck Corporation lie within a 30 mile radius of the More Creek property. There are landing strips capable of accommodating DC-3 aircraft at Schaft Creek and at the Stikine Copper (Galore Creek) areas. For the purposes of the 1980 work program access was to the Schaft Creek airstrip by Transprovincial Air Lines, and from the Schaft Creek airstrip by Northern Mountain Helicopter to the property. Figures 1 and 2 of this report show the general location and the more local position of the property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies almost on the boundary between two fairly distinct physiographic parts of the Cordillera. To the west of this boundary are the Coast Mountains, a region of extreme topographic relief with deeply incised, glacially oversteepened valleys whose walls rise to inter-valley ridges and spurs at elevations of from 4000-5000 feet above sea level. The highest peaks and spires in these ranges are much higher, Mt. Ambition being more than 9000 feet above the Stikine Valley. To the northeast lies the Stikine Plateau on the western margin of which the More Creek prospect is located.

The whole area lies within the drainage basin of the Stikine River which discharges into the ocean near Wrangle, Alaska. The Iskut River, a principal tributary of the Stikine River, flows southward from Kinaskan Lake through a shallow steep-walled gorge and passes to the east of Hankin Peak which is immediately south-southeast of the claims. More Creek itself is a tributary of the Iskut River. The area has been extensively glaciated as evidenced by the U-shaped valleys and truncated spurs and the bold rounded summits of many of the peaks. Permanent ice still occupies nearly every peak above an elevation of 6500 feet. Ice fields cap the higher mountains such as Hankin Peak, Mt. Ambition, etc. and

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from these great valley glaciers extend well below tree line. The prospect area itself is at an elevation of about 6500 feet just at the boundary of one of the ice fields. The area is well above tree line and, as would be expected, vegetation is sparse. The greater part of the property area is covered by loose glacial debris and scree. Much of the loose rock is in place although in many parts of the property actual bedrock is only occasionally exposed through the loose debris and in the creeks. On some of the higher peaks and crags outcrop is, of course, abundant.

PREVIOUS WORK

Exploration for mineral deposits, principally copper and copper/molybdenum porphyry type deposits, has been carried on intermittently over the last 30 years in this general area. There does not appear to be any record of extensive exploration being carried out in the immediate property area although D.A. Barr (personal communication) suggest that some showings in the More Creek area were investigated by Phelps Dodge Corporation in the 1960's. The original discovery of the mineralization which has sparked the current interest in the claims dates from 1976 when the presently known showing was discovered by John Mirko, then employed by Newconex Ltd. who were carrying out a reconnaissance program in the area. Apparently Newconex did not protect the showing, or have since allowed any claims to lapse, and little or no further work appears to have been done until the ground was restaked by Mr. Mirko for himself in 1979.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Telegraph Creek map sheet was mapped by J.G. Souther of the Geological Survey of Canada in the period 1956 to 1969 and the results of this work have been published as Geological Survey of Canada Paper 71-44, Telegraph Creek map-area, British Columbia, in 1972. Reference to this 1:250,000 scale map shows the general area of the More Creek prospect to be underlain predominantly by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Triassic and Jurassic age (Souther's map units 5, 7, 8, 9, 13), which have been intruded by Jurassic and/or Cretaceous granitic and acid volcanic rocks of map units 17 and 20. Younger basic and intermediate volcanic rocks and related pyroclastics of the Mt. Edziza area, of Tertiary and Quaternary age, are the youngest rocks represented in the area.

The history of the economic geology of the area dates from the 1870's when active prospecting for placer gold followed discovery of fine gold in the Stikine River gravel bars below Telegraph Creek, however it was not until many years later, in the mid-1950's, that modern systematic exploration in this area was begun. From 1955 through the 1960's intensive saturation prospecting involving large scale helicopter supported operations continued throughout the area resulting in discovery of a large number of prospects at least two of which, Galore Creek and Schaft Creek, have

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proven reserves in excess of 200 million tons of better than 0.5% copper equivalent. One of these, Schaft Creek, is currently undergoing further intensive drilling and evaluation preparatory to the property being readied for production.

The main target of the intensive exploration programs carried out in the 1950's and 1960's were porphyry style copper/molybdenum deposits and the only known major mineral deposits in the area to date are of this type, however the possibilities for volcanogenic massive sulphides should not be overlooked.

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1980 WORK PROGRAM

The work program carried out by Edziza Resources Ltd. in 1980 included airborne geophysical surveys and, on the ground, establishment of a grid to provide control for geological mapping, and geochemical and geophysical surveys. Geochemical work essentially involved soil sampling over the grid and geophysical surveys included some ground magnetometer work which proved to be of little value, and an EM-16 electromagnetic survey. Grid work, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveys were carried out by personnel of Edziza Resources Ltd. Geological mapping and sampling was carried out by F. Yacoub, a geologist employed by Sawyer Consultants Inc. The writer spent two days on the property on August 24th and 25th near the close of the field work, examining the various showings and reviewing the geological work.

Airborne Geophysical Surveys

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. carried out some 44 kilometres of helicopter-borne aerial magnetometer, and 2 channel VLF electromagnetic surveys, over the area of the More Creek property. The results of this work are described in a report dated October 20th, 1980 by Glen E. White, P.Eng., and E. Trent Pezzot, Geophysicist, to which the reader is referred for detail.

Control Grid

Since the property is above tree line the grid lines were marked out using small laths and flagging. A north-south trending base line was established coincident with the western claim boundary of the Silver Run and Dago claims, the zero point on the base line being set at the legal corner posts for the two claims. The base line is located on the eastern bank of More Creek in the main valley of the creek. From the base line grid lines were turned off at right angles, having an east-west orientation at intervals of 100 metres, and were extended easterly from the base line for 2000 metres. A total of 17 lines extending from 8+00N to 8+00S involving a total of 5 kilometres of line in all were established.

Geological Mapping and Sampling

The geological mapping was carried out by geologist F. Yacoub of Sawyer Consultants Inc. Map 1 accompanying this report is the geological map which shows the results of his work. As part of the geological evaluation program a number of samples were collected from various mineralized zones located during the mapping program. A total of 38 samples was collected and these were analysed for copper, lead, zinc, gold, and silver by Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. of North Vancouver. Map 2 accompanying this report is a Sample Location Plan which gives the location and assay values obtained for the various samples collected. A copy of the Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. assay certificate is appended to this report as Appendix A.

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Geochemical Sampling

Soil samples were collected whenever possible over the grid lines. In a number of areas there was no soil available, the ground being in outcrop areas or covered by rock debris, and in the area as a whole soil development is only poor, however the soil sampling program was intended to provide some information on the possible extent of mineralized zones from exposed areas into covered areas. The soil samples were collected by either Messrs. Clive Ashworth or Grant Schorn, employed by Edziza Resources Ltd. The samples were submitted to Chemex Laboratories Ltd. of North Vancouver where they were analysed for total copper, lead, zinc, and silver. The analytical technique involved digestion of a 1 gram sample using a mixture of 70% Perchloric acid/30% Nitric acid. The resulting solution was diluted to 25 mls. and the metal concentrations were determined by standard atomic absorption techniques with appropriate corrections for lead being made as part of the standard procedure. Maps 3a through 3d accompanying this report are plots of the content of copper, lead, zinc, and silver, respectively, in the soils collected from the More Creek grid. Copies of the Chemex Labs Ltd. certificates of analyses giving the geochemical results are appended to this report as part of Appendix A.

Geophysical Work

(a) Magnetometer Survey

A magnetometer survey was read over the grid using an MF-2 fluxgate type magnetometer however the instrument apparently was malfunctioning because the plotted results are obviously incorrect and are not acceptable. The readings demonstrate no consistency nor continuity from line to line and are such as to be incapable of any reasonable interpretation. The magnetometer survey results therefore are completely discounted.

(b) EM-16 VLF Electromagnetic Survey

The grid lines were similarly covered with a VLF electromagnetic survey using a Ronka EM-16 unit. The results were plotted on a grid map and the various components, in phase, quadrature, etc. were profiled. Mr. Vaino Ronka, who developed the EM-16 instrument, was retained to interpret and evaluate the results. Maps 4 and 5 accompanying this report present profiles and Mr. Ronka's interpreted conductors, respectively. A copy of the descriptive report prepared by Mr. Ronka to accompany these results forms Appendix B to this report.

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1980 WORK PROGRAM - RESULTS

Geological Mapping and Sampling

Rock units mapped on the More Creek property are set out in the generalized stratigraphic table below.

Quaternary	-	Olivine basalt and related pyroclastic rocks.
Cretaceous to Tertiary	-	Intrusive rocks, including some "andesitic" rocks of volcanic origin - mainly pyroclastic; more acid dykes of felsite and/or aplite which may or may not carry sulphide mineralization; small stocks or plugs of syenite porphyry, and some late, post-felsite dykes.
Triassic	-	A series of sediments which include:
	(a)	normal and thin bedded siltstones, and dolomitic siltstones - making up the greater part of the sedimentary assemblages,
	(b)	greywackes, limestones, - subordinate in amount to the siltstone group rocks.

Descriptions of Rock Units

Olivine Basalt and Related Pyroclastic Rocks

These are generally very fine grained, light to dark grey volcanic flows which typically weather a dark reddish-brown to brownish-grey colour. Commonly they are amygdaloidal and carry white to light grey secondary minerals, possibly zeolites? The olivine basalt being the youngest rock unit in the map-area, is post mineralization in age. It typically shows no obvious alteration or metamorphic effects.

Intrusive Rocks - Felsite and Pyritiferous Felsite Dykes

The country rocks of the area, predominantly siltstones and related sedimentary formations are intruded by two groups of acid (felsite, or aplite) dykes. The distinction between the two groups is based on the sulphide content. One group is almost entirely devoid of pyrite or other sulphides while the second group is quite strongly mineralized with euhedral to subhedral crystals of pyrite as well as some disseminated pyrite. In general the two groups of dykes have a similar trend as indicated on the accompanying geological map (Map 1) and the distinction between the two groups as to age and origin is not clear. There are no visible field relationships which indicate ages of the two, and while the difference in sulphide content would appear to suggest different age relationships it is not possible to reach any firm conclusions on this point. The felsites are generally off-white to pinkish coloured on fresh surface and weather a brown to pinkish-brown colour. They generally display well developed

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joint patterns within the dyke material itself these patterns being distinct from jointing in the enclosing country rocks. The pyritiferous felsite dykes are the most common. The dykes present a curved outcrop pattern, their strike being from 030° to 060° with dips generally from 40° East to vertical. The dykes appear to be relatively fresh and unaltered except at contacts with the later intrusions of syenite porphyry.

Small bodies of syenite porphyry which generally have a fairly coarsely porphyritic texture with quite large pink feldspar crystals represent the third group of intrusive rocks in the property area. Field relationships clearly show the syenite porphyries to be the latest intrusions since they are seen cutting not only the siltstone group rocks but also, in some places, the felsite dykes. It appears that the sulphide mineralization is associated with the syenite porphyry intrusions and along contact zones between syenite porphyry and sediments the siltstones tend to be finer grained and to have a higher sulphide content within three to five metres of the contact itself.

Sedimentary Rocks

This group represents the predominant rock types in the map-area and are the principal hosts for the sulphide mineralization. Frequently the siltstones show well preserved original textures and structures particularly in the thin bedded siltstones. Dolomitic siltstones, although relatively minor in amount, also occur and frequently exhibit linear fracture zones which are filled with secondary minerals including epidote, quartz, and carbonate minerals. Contact zones between the siltstone group rocks and syenite porphyries are generally sharp, intrusive contacts characterized by some shearing and light green alteration. As noted above there appears to be a higher sulphide content within 3-5 metres of the contact zones. Other alteration phenonema include some silicification. Other sedimentary units include minor amounts of limestone, and greywacke. Only one small outcrop of limestone was mapped however some of the siltstones are calcareous and where these are intruded by felsite dykes some development of "skarn", in places mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite, are developed. Greywackes appear to occur as beds intercalated with the stilstones. They are generally fairly fine grained and laminated and, in some places, display faintly visible graded bedding.

Sulphide Mineralization

Sulphide mineralization, predominantly pyrite but including also chalcopyrite and some galena with only very minor, if any, sphalerite, appears to be related to the intrusive syenite porphyry bodies. Mineralization frequently occurs in fracture zones entirely within the intrusive bodies or in contact zones peripheral to them, and associated with locally developed "skarn" zones. The main showing area is in fact a fairly narrow (8-10 inches wide) zone of fairly massive mineralization in a felsitic dyke near a contact with syenite porphyry, however its narrow width and lack of any obvious strike extent limit its potential as an economically attractive occurrence. Within the general area of the main showing both massive and disseminated mineralization occurs. In the more massive types sulphides appear completely to replace the siltstones or in some cases to replace the

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matrix of volcanic rocks. More disseminated mineralization characterizes the syenite porphyries and some of the enclosing country rocks. In these, sulphides occur as disseminations mainly in the matrix of the rocks. The style of mineralization suggests a hydrothermal origin related to the syenite porphyry intrusions. The extent of the mineralization is controlled by fairly widespread fracturing in the host rocks although the overall extent and tenor of mineralization observed is not of ore grade. Frequent wall rock alteration was observed supporting the idea of the hydrothermal origin.

Towards the end of the field program some copper mineralization was detected in a contact zone between sheared volcanics and syenite porphyry rocks high on a ridge in the southeastern part of the property. This showing was investigated by a hand dug pit, at an elevation of around 6500 feet. It is located beyond the limits of the grid but its location corresponds to grid co-ordinates of approximately 13+00S, 19+00E. This showing consists of fairly massive sulphides, pyrite, and chalcopyrite over a width of 4 or 5 inches, and more disseminated mineralization over widths of 2 to 3 feet.

Samples 41, 42, and 43 (see Map 2) are from this occurrence and it is of interest that the silver, copper, and lead values are among some of the higher assay results obtained. Sample 15, is from the main showing and it, as with a few other samples in the same area, e.g. samples 22, 17, shows interesting values in silver, copper, and lead, however, as noted above, the extent of these mineralized zones is only limited.

Geochemical Sampling

Maps 3a, b, c, and d accompanying this report are plots of the copper, lead, zinc, and silver values obtained from soil samples collected over the More Creek grid as determined by Chemex Laboratories Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C. These values in the cases of copper, lead, and zinc have been subjected to standard statistical techniques to determine threshold values, and areas characterized by metal content in soils above these threshold values have been contoured and cross-hatched on the accompanying plans. In the case of silver simple inspection of the results indicated almost no variation in values so that there was no need to apply the normal statistical methods to these values. Threshold values determined are as follows:

Copper	=	191 ppm
Lead	=	35 ppm
Zinc	=	152 ppm

Reference to Map 3a shows a fairly broad area immediately to the west of, i.e. down slope from, the main showing area to be charcterized by above threshold values the highest being at the western extremity of this zone (values of 800 to 1000 ppm copper). In the area of the main showing itself there is no soil available for sampling so that geochemical values directly over the zone are not known. It is apparent however from this that the known mineralization in the showings gives a fairly broad dispersion pattern down slope and down drainage. In the northeastern

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portion of the grid area a second fairly broad zone of higher values in copper is separated by a few readings from another smaller zone of above threshold copper values. In the more northeasterly and larger zone actual values range from a low of 250 ppm to a high of 1000 ppm (from two samples collected at successive stations on line 8+00N at 17E and 17+50E). There is some copper staining and fairly minor copper mineralization in some rocks exposed in this area, however the visible extent of this mineralization appears to be quite limited. The soil sampling values obtained here apparently suggest a possibly more widespread extent of the mineralization than observed in place. Over the rest of the grid area there are several isolated above threshold values of one or two readings including, in the northwesterly corner of the grid another small area, extending over lines 7 and 8 from 1+50E to 2+50E, of values in the 200-240 ppm range.

Copper dispersion in the soils from this grid would appear to be reflecting the known mineralization and might therefore be considered a useful element for any further geochemical work.

Referring to Map 3b which shows the dispersion of lead in soils from this grid we see that the number of above threshold values is much lower than for copper, and in general they appear to be concentrated in a discontinuous northeasterly to southwesterly trending belt through the more easterly two-thirds of the grid. Immediately west-northwest of the main showing area is a fairly restricted zone of above threshold values in the range 34-70 ppm lead. In the extreme northeasterly corner of the grid there appears to be little or no correspondence of lead values with the zone of higher copper values described earlier, however there is correspondence between above threshold lead values and the more restricted zone of above threshold copper values on lines 7N and 8N from approximately 11+50E to 14+50E. The anomalous lead values are in two separate zones and extend further south than do the copper values. Similarly there are two anomalous lead values on lines 5N and 6N which correspond to the extreme southeasterly edge of the larger copper anomaly on these lines. The only other zone of possible interest is a group of three anomalous lead values ranging from 66-92 ppm on lines 1N and 2N, between 15E and 16E. These show some correspondence with two copper values at 15+50E and 16E on line 1N, and have the same trend as a separate zone of two higher copper values at 17E and 17+50E on line 1S.

Referring to Map 3c we note that the anomalous zinc values on this grid are quite restricted, which is perhaps surprising, however this paucity of zinc seams clearly to be reflecting the predominantly copper mineralization with little or no sphalerite observed in this area. There is no expression in zinc values of the main showing area and only three or four other scattered patches involving, at the most, three readings in any one area, on the whole grid.

Reference to Map 3d shows, as discussed earlier, the fact that there is little or no variation over the entire grid in silver values, most of the samples having reported the 0.1 ppm value which probably represents Chemex Laboratories lower detection limit.

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Overall then it would appear that copper and lead, in that order, might be considered the most useful indicators of the mineralization which is observed and which might be expected, in the property area.

Geophysics

(a) Magnetometer Survey

As noted earlier the magnetometer survey results when plotted give an obviously incorrect and quite meaningless pattern of values. Whether this is due to a malfunction of the instrument or is a reflection of extreme magnetic conditions in the area at the time the survey was read is uncertain however they are of no value in interpreting the geology or mineralization of the area and deserve no further comment.

(b) EM-16 Electromagnetic Survey

Map 4 accompanying this report is a series of profiles of the EM-16 components over the grid, and Map 5 is a plan showing the conductors as interpreted by Mr. Vaino Ronka. Reference to Map 5 shows that there are a number of conductors, which he has designated A through L, and which are shown as solid circles, representing good conductors or open circles representing weak conductors, and half filled circles representing conductors between these two extremes. It can be seen that five of the conductive zones, A, B, C, D, and E, are considered as good conductors either in their entirety or in part. Five others, E, F, G, J, and I, exhibit fair conductivity through most or some of their length while the remaining conductors, H, and K, as well as several other unnumbered conductors represent only weak conductive zones probably caused by surface effects.

Considering conductor A, Ronka warns that although this zone shows good conductivity throughout its length, it might be due to a gravel or clay filled crevasse or other surface effect and this should be checked. From our knowledge of the terrain in this particular area this is certainly a possibility, however it is to be noted that occurrences of sulphide mineralization were located just west of this conductor and in the same general area at 7+30S, 1+20E; at 7+05S, 1+00E, and on the base line at 5+90S. At this last location, 5+90S, on the base line there is a zone of fairly strong silicification in the volcanic rocks. The silicification is accompanied by fairly abundant pyrite in euhedral to subhedral crystals and some chalcopyrite, and according to Yacoub this zone can be traced for some considerable distance southwards along an approximate north-south to 010^{o} strike. Reference to the sampling plan shows that the assay values obtained from the sulphides in these zones are only low however the fact that there are sulphides in the area is perhaps more significant than the assay values at this point. It would be fortuitous if the exposed mineralization represented the best or even the average mineralization in an area where outcrop is relatively sparse. Reference to the geological map shows that this conductor lies immediately south of a small zone of mapped volcanic rocks and, as we noted above, the sulphide mineralization observed in this area is associated with volcanic rocks and silicified volcanic rocks. It might be, perhaps, that the conductive zone is a contact effect or perhaps the contact has a significant surface expression, as suggested by Ronka.

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Conductive zone B is strongest at its southerly end and does not coincide with any known mineralization. It is perhaps significant that the strike of these conductive zones (A and B) is not parallel or similar to the geological strike in the area, and in fact is at a very sharp angle to the trend of the felsite and other dykes.

Conductive zone C is classified by Ronka as being probably a topographic effect although it does show a fairly conductive rock mass. Reference to the geological and sampling plans shows no apparent significant features which might explain this particular conductor, however it is perhaps worth noting that some copper mineralization discovered on a ridge in the extreme southeasterly part of the claims, approximately at 13S,19E would be in line with a southeasterly projection of conductor C. If further work is done this projection can perhaps be checked out although on the basis of present information it would appear that Ronka's interpretation as being a topographic effect would be more reasonable.

Comparing the other conductors with the geological and sampling plans it is apparent that there is no obvious relationship between any of the conductors and known mineralization. Conductors F and G lie entirely within the area underlain by volcanic rocks, and conductor J is roughly coincident with the mapped contact zone between the volcanic rocks and sediments. It is a possibility perhaps that both conductors J and B are picking out the geological contacts either because of the conductive nature of the contact or perhaps because of an accumulation of conductive gravels or clays along the contact zones.

A copy of Vaino Ronka's report, to which the reader is referred for more detail, forms Appendix B to this report.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the geological, geochemical, and geophysical work carried out on the More Creek property in the 1980 field season have in general been somewhat disappointing. Sulphide mineralization associated with late stage syenite porphyry, and/or felsite dyke intrusions which cut a sedimentary sequence of probable Triassic age is fairly widespread in the property area however at only one or two points has the tenor of mineralization reached ore grade and in these locations the extent of the mineralization appears to be quite limited. The main showing area while consisting of quite massive sulphide mineralization has been demonstrated to be of very restricted extent so that our evaluation of this showing which prompted the original interest in the property leads us to conclude that it probably has little economic potential.

Exposure in the general area is fairly limited, much of the area being covered by loose scree and rock debris so that to this extent at least our conclusions about the extent of some of the mineralization are open to question. The brightest prospect perhaps relates to the discovery

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towards the end of the program of strong mineralization in sheared volcanic and syenite porphyries high on the ridge in the southeastern part of the claim group. Assays from this material give quite interesting values which, if they can be sustained over a sufficiently large area, would probably approach grade and tonnage potential of economic interest.

It is perhaps of some interest that it is in this same area that the strongest response was obtained from the airborne VLF survey (see report by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.). The four northeast-southwest trending conductors shown in this area may perhaps be reflecting major dykes or intrusive zones with associated sulphide mineralization, although the trend of these conductive zones is offset somewhat from the observed strike of the mineralized band in the pit excavated on the high saddle. However this variation may be local and not significant. The interesting point is the general correspondence between the most conductive zones detected from the airborne survey and the best mineralization observed in place. Referring to the rest of the airborne survey results there is fairly good correspondence between the geological contact interpreted from the airborne data and the mapped geological contact between the volcanic and sedimentary groups in the northern half of the property area, i.e. on the Dago claim. To the south the contact is shown as being continuous from the airborne data however the geological mapping does not define this as being a continuous contact. As noted above the relative paucity of continuous outcrop in many of these areas may be influencing these interpretations and the general degree of correspondence is quite good.

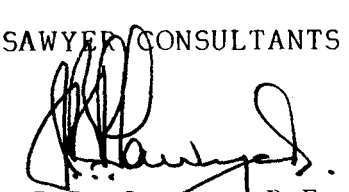
If further work is to be done on the More Creek prospect it should probably be directed at tracing and expanding the mineralization exposed in the pit on the high saddle in the general area around 13+00S, 19+00E.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The location of the More Creek prospect is fairly remote thus the cost of exploration work is high and these constraints of location and high cost provide a fairly heavy burden for a small company. It is recommended that as much work as is available be filed for assessment credit to maintain the claims in good standing and that Edziza Resources Ltd. attempt to obtain partners either on a joint venture or farm-out basis to fund any further work.

Respectfully submitted,

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.



J.B.P. Sawyer, P.Eng.

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CERTIFICATE

I, Fayz F. Yacoub, do hereby certify:

(1) That I am a graduate in Geology and Chemistry of Assuit University, Egypt (B.Sc. 1967), and Mining Exploration Geology of the International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences (I.T.C.), Holland (Diploma 1978).

(2) That I have practised within the geological profession for the past seven years.

(3) That the information, opinions, and recommendations in the attached report are based on personal observations on the More Creek property in the period August 8th to 25th, 1980, and from general reference material.

(4) That I own no interest in the shares or securities of Edziza Resources Ltd., nor in the More Creek property, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Fayz F. Yacoub

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 20th day of October, 1980.

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CERTIFICATE

I, J.B.P. Sawyer, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

(1) That I am a consulting geologist with business office at 1201 - 675 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1N2, and President of Sawyer Consultants Inc.

(2) That I am a graduate in geology of Manchester University (B.Sc. - 1953) and of the University of Western Ontario (M.Sc. - 1957).

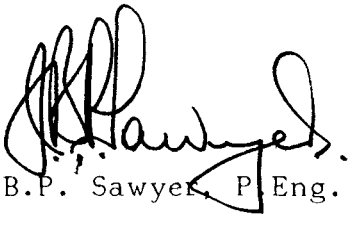
(3) That I am a Registered Professional Engineer (geological) in the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia, and a Registered Chartered Engineer with the Council of Engineering Professions, London.

(4) That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, and Fellow of the Institution of Mining & Metallurgy, London.

(5) That I have practised my profession as a geologist for the past twenty-six years.

(6) That the information, opinions, and recommendations in the attached report are based on personal review of published geological maps and reports, and personal observations made on the property in August 1980, and discussions regarding the detailed mapping and other work carried out on the property by Fayz Yacoub, and by field personnel employed by Edziza Resources Ltd.

(7) That I own no interest in the More Creek property nor in the shares or securities of Edziza Resources Ltd.



J.B.P. Sawyer, P. Eng.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 20th day of October, 1980.

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APPENDIX A

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. Assay Certificates

Chemex Labs Ltd. Certificates of Analyses

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To: wyer Consultants

PAGE No. 1

1201 Royal Bank Building
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BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

REPORT NO. 20 - 1348

DATE: September 30, 1980

Samples submitted: September 3, 1980
Results completed: September 30, 1980

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ore samples.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		Cu	Pb	Zn					
	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
34552	0.005		0.23		0.62	0.07	0.06					
34553	<0.002		0.09		0.14	0.01	<0.01					
34554	<0.002		0.09		0.32	0.01	<0.01					
34555	<0.002		0.08		0.43	<0.01	<0.01					
34556	0.002		0.89		3.59	<0.01	0.02					
34557	0.003		0.11		0.23	0.07	0.01					
34558	0.002		0.07		0.22	<0.01	<0.01					
34560	<0.002		0.13		0.28	0.03	0.04					
34561	<0.002		<0.02		0.01	<0.01	<0.01					
34562	<0.002		<0.02		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01					
34563	<0.002		<0.02		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01					
34564	<0.002		<0.02		0.02	<0.01	<0.01					
34565	<0.002		<0.02		0.02	<0.01	<0.01					
34566	0.002		0.06		0.44	<0.01	<0.01					
34567	<0.002		<0.02		0.03	<0.01	<0.01					
34568	<0.002		5.94		7.60	1.07	8.80					
34569	0.002		0.18		0.27	0.04	0.28					
34570	<0.002		1.00		0.04	1.08	1.32					
34571	0.003		0.04		0.03	0.03	0.05					
34572	0.002		0.04		0.13	0.01	0.02					
34573	<0.002		<0.02		0.01	0.01	<0.01					
34574	<0.002		0.21		0.80	<0.01	0.01					
34575	0.002		0.56		2.80	0.04	0.02					
34676	<0.002		0.02		0.04	<0.01	<0.01					
34677	<0.002		<0.02		0.02	<0.01	<0.01					
34678	<0.002		<0.02		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01					

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

To: S ver Consultants

PAGE No. 2

REPORT NO. 20 - 1348

DATE: September 30, 1980

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ore samples.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		Cu	Pb	Zn					
	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
34679	<0.002		<0.02		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01					
34680	<0.002		<0.02		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01					
34681	<0.002		<0.02		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01					
34682	<0.002		<0.02		0.01	<0.01	<0.01					
34683	<0.002		<0.02		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01					
34684	<0.002		<0.02		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01					
34685	<0.002		<0.02		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01					
34686	<0.002		<0.02		0.01	<0.01	0.01					
34687	<0.002		<0.02		0.01	<0.01	<0.01					
34688	<0.002		<0.02		0.01	0.01	<0.01					
34689	<0.002		<0.02		0.01	<0.01	<0.01					
34690	<0.002		0.02		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01					
34691	<0.002		0.02		0.02	<0.01	<0.01					
34692	0.002		1.64		4.49	0.01	0.32					
34693	<0.002		0.16		0.20	<0.01	0.02					
34694	<0.002		<0.02		0.02	<0.01	<0.01					
34695	<0.002		1.95		1.24	1.64	0.12					
34696	0.003		2.21		1.10	1.85	0.09					

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
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SAMPLE NO. :	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag
0+00 0+00	58	6	118	0.1
0+50E	56	6	88	0.1
1+00	34	8	88	0.1
1+50	56	8	90	0.1
2+00	54	4	68	0.1
2+50	42	4	78	0.1
3+00	50	4	72	0.1
4+00	92	12	104	0.1
4+50	68	8	122	0.1
5+00	46	12	198	0.1
5+50	14	10	142	0.1
6+00	96	24	96	0.1
6+50	64	12	158	0.1
7+00	200	20	114	0.1
7+50	142	32	124	0.1
8+50	166	26	82	0.1
9+50	128	34	108	0.1
10+00	184	42	106	0.1
10+50	170	28	72	0.1
11+50	54	8	54	0.1
12+00	58	14	68	0.1
12+50	72	12	96	0.1
13+00	56	6	62	0.1
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14+00	72	12	76	0.1
15+00	104	22	78	0.1
16+00	138	28	108	0.1
16+50	144	36	90	0.1
17+00	62	14	94	0.1
17+50	64	6	78	0.1
0+00 19+50E	128	16	112	0.1
1+00S 0+00	64	8	92	0.2
0+50E	54	8	90	0.1
1+00	56	4	98	0.1
1+50	66	8	84	0.1
2+00	58	8	80	0.1
2+50	42	6	86	0.1
3+00	36	8	80	0.1
3+50	96	10	96	0.1
1+00S 4+00E	56	6	76	0.1

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SAMPLE NO. :	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag
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5+00	110	18	184	0.1
5+50	128	22	200	0.1
6+00	545	38	148	0.1
6+50	104	20	82	0.1
7+00	76	36	142	0.1
7+50	88	12	124	0.1
8+00	114	18	116	0.1
8+50	144	12	90	0.1
9+00	275	66	92	0.1
9+50	275	70	104	0.1
10+00	265	66	94	0.1
10+50	310	40	100	0.1
11+50	132	22	80	0.1
12+00	118	16	86	0.1
12+50	104	14	88	0.1
13+00	96	14	72	0.1
15+00	88	14	96	0.1
15+50	118	24	86	0.1
17+00	235	22	136	0.1
17+50	295	32	124	0.1
18+00	114	10	86	0.1
18+50	94	12	88	0.1
1+00S 19+00E	86	8	92	0.1
2+00S 0+00	44	6	72	0.1
0+50E	58	6	74	0.1
1+00	66	8	92	0.1
2+50	68	10	128	0.1
3+00	118	12	570	0.1
3+50	56	6	78	0.1
5+00	108	26	96	0.1
6+00	235	18	112	0.1
6+50	196	16	96	0.1
7+50	310	26	126	0.2
8+00	196	18	110	0.1
17+50	114	16	86	0.1
18+00	86	14	126	0.1
18+50	84	20	102	0.1
19+50	102	14	98	0.1
3+00S 6+00E	1000	10	196	0.1

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SAMPLE NO. :	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag
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7+00	186	24	156	0.1
7+50	365	36	138	0.1
3+00S 8+00E	200	32	106	0.2
5+00S 0+00	144	8	102	0.1
0+50E	108	20	114	0.1
1+00	76	18	102	0.1
1+50	74	8	84	0.1
2+00	142	16	82	0.2
2+50	335	16	142	0.4
3+00	194	24	126	0.2
3+50	176	22	112	0.1
4+00	176	22	110	0.1
4+50	148	22	128	0.1
5+00	142	20	88	0.1
6+00	106	10	92	0.1
6+50	180	16	138	0.1
7+00	196	30	106	0.1
7+50	245	16	108	0.1
8+00	230	22	134	0.1
8+50	285	16	152	0.1
9+00	164	22	68	0.1
9+50	335	10	88	0.1
5+00S 10+00	148	8	96	0.1
6+00S 0+00	56	8	104	0.1
0+50E	102	8	160	0.1
1+00	94	12	130	0.1
1+50	230	12	140	0.1
2+00	114	10	98	0.1
2+50	134	14	98	0.1
3+00	56	10	106	0.1
3+50	116	14	82	0.1
4+00	184	24	124	0.1
5+00	176	22	124	0.1
5+50	170	20	92	0.1
6+00	200	18	98	0.1
6+50	220	16	86	0.1
7+00	215	22	94	0.1
8+00	144	20	66	0.1
6+00S 8+50E	196	18	102	0.1

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SAMPLE NO. :	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag
6+00S 09+00E	114	16	92	0.1
09+50E	106	8	80	0.1
6+00S 10+00E	182	18	120	0.1
7+00S 00+00	34	6	100	0.1
00+50E	106	12	92	0.1
01+00	66	2	184	0.1
01+50	108	4	90	0.1
02+00	164	14	92	0.1
02+50	54	14	84	0.1
03+00	136	34	98	0.1
03+50	72	6	90	0.1
04+00	118	34	118	0.1
04+50	104	12	116	0.1
05+00	148	28	112	0.1
05+50	126	56	104	0.1
06+00	172	28	140	0.1
06+50	164	48	112	0.1
08+00	128	34	90	0.1
08+50	220	106	168	0.1
09+00	385	26	110	0.1
09+50	200	32	154	0.1
10+00	168	22	128	0.1
10+50	156	18	120	0.1
7+00S 11+00E	180	22	132	0.1
8+00S 0+00	68	8	132	0.1
00+50E	54	8	110	0.1
01+00	82	6	108	0.1
01+50	84	8	170	0.1
02+00	46	10	88	0.1
02+50	48	12	64	0.1
03+00	94	8	88	0.1
04+00	92	6	90	0.1
09+00	86	24	96	0.1
09+50	132	46	176	0.1
10+00	118	16	104	0.1
8+00S 10+50E	116	14	100	0.1
1+00N 0+00	56	8	116	0.1
0+50E	54	6	94	0.1
2+50	74	8	100	0.1
1+00N 3+00E	48	4	78	0.1

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

CERTIFIED BY: Hart Biellle

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ATTN:

INVOICE NO. 38263

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ANALYSED Aug. 27/80

SAMPLE NO. :	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag
1+00N 03+50E	72	8	86	0.1
04+00	134	16	98	0.1
04+50	116	16	124	0.1
05+00	68	10	96	0.1
05+50	64	10	92	0.1
06+00	38	16	78	0.1
06+50	80	10	86	0.1
07+00	102	10	68	0.1
07+50	102	12	60	0.1
08+00	90	16	88	0.1
08+50	74	10	92	0.1
10+00	42	28	62	0.1
10+50	96	8	58	0.1
11+00	112	14	108	0.1
13+00	56	6	64	0.1
13+50	78	10	94	0.1
14+00	162	22	136	0.1
14+50	158	28	150	0.1
15+00	134	26	118	0.1
15+50	365	92	190	0.1
16+00	315	82	146	0.1
16+50	94	16	174	0.1
17+00	122	10	92	0.1
1+00N 18+00E	82	6	78	0.1
2+00N 0+00	80	8	130	0.1
00+50E	36	6	92	0.1
01+00	54	2	72	0.1
01+50	42	6	88	0.1
02+00	220	26	98	0.1
03+00	26	6	56	0.1
03+50	32	10	110	0.1
04+00	150	20	128	0.1
05+00	80	8	104	0.1
06+00	220	16	102	0.1
06+50	680	30	128	0.1
07+50	134	16	86	0.1
08+00	106	14	88	0.1
08+50	114	16	86	0.1
09+00	94	16	98	0.1
2+00N 09+50E	108	24	146	0.1

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

CERTIFIED BY: Hart Biddle

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE 984-0221
AREA CODE 604
TELEX 04-352597

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO A8010040-006-A

TO: Tarbo Resources
680 Barnham Road
West Vancouver, B.C.
V7S 1T5

ATTN:

INVOICE NO 38263

RECEIVED Aug. 19/80

ANALYSED Aug. 27/80

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag
2+00N 13+00E	56	6	56	0.1
13+50	54	8	56	0.1
14+00	54	8	60	0.1
14+50	68	10	80	0.1
15+00	188	66	116	0.1
2+00N 16+50	176	36	112	0.1
3+00N 0000E	68	8	106	0.1
00+50	122	8	92	0.1
01+00	94	4	78	0.1
01+50	22	8	48	0.1
03+50	74	14	120	0.1
04+00	400	178	116	0.2
04+50	18	8	70	0.1
05+00	126	14	84	0.1
05+50	98	14	96	0.1
06+00	98	14	116	0.1
06+50	116	14	94	0.1
07+00	168	18	82	0.1
07+50	108	14	100	0.1
08+00	196	26	104	0.1
08+50	102	14	96	0.1
09+00	114	6	112	0.1
09+50	64	8	76	0.1
10+00	62	8	68	0.1
10+50	48	4	48	0.1
11+00	42	2	52	0.1
3+00N 13+50	96	10	90	0.1
4+00N 0+00	110	22	76	0.1
00+50E	68	6	90	0.1
01+00	156	8	100	0.1
03+50	48	8	102	0.1
04+00	66	10	88	0.1
04+50	34	6	88	0.1
05+50	72	6	116	0.1
06+00	66	8	90	0.1
06+50	28	10	56	0.1
07+00	94	14	118	0.1
07+50	62	8	88	0.1
08+00	66	6	106	0.1
4+00N 08+50E	158	14	108	0.1

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SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	% Ag
4+00N 09+00E	94	12	116	0.1
09+50	52	8	60	0.1
10+00	126	18	64	0.1
10+50	200	10	72	0.1
11+00	44	8	52	0.2
12+00	118	14	98	0.1
4+00N 15+00	76	12	90	0.1
6+00N 14+00E	134	26	76	0.1
17+00	530	20	118	0.1
17+50	365	22	124	0.1
6+00N 18+50E	380	42	116	0.1
5+00N 3+00E	96	8	98	0.1
4+00	138	10	90	0.1
4+50	136	8	102	0.1
6+50	124	18	80	0.1
7+00	138	20	96	0.1
7+50	160	28	116	0.1
8+50	114	10	108	0.1
9+00	146	20	96	0.1
10+00	72	4	46	0.1
11+50	138	12	80	0.1
12+00	220	62	220	0.1
12+50	110	18	84	0.1
13+00	76	12	74	0.1
13+50	128	20	78	0.1
14+00	160	20	100	0.1
14+50	92	10	52	0.1
5+00N 17+50E	230	42	96	0.1
6+00N 0+00	96	6	96	0.1
01+00E	116	6	96	0.1
01+50	54	8	88	0.1
02+00	156	20	94	0.1
02+50	54	8	104	0.1
03+50	180	10	80	0.1
04+50	168	20	96	0.1
05+00	94	12	102	0.1
05+50	96	28	114	0.1
06+50	110	14	88	0.1
07+50	122	22	108	0.1
6+00N 08+00E	96	10	84	0.1

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SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	Ag
6+00N 08+50E	74	4	100	0.1
09+00	138	16	86	0.1
09+50	176	18	84	0.1
12+00	176	30	78	0.1
12+50	164	40	82	0.1
6+00N 13+50E	138	46	98	0.1
8+00N 14+00E	126	18	56	0.1
15+50	134	38	66	0.1
16+00	250	16	94	0.1
17+00	1000	24	94	0.2
8+00N 17+50	1000	24	96	0.1
7+00N BL 0+00	166	24	92	0.1
00+50E	94	8	98	0.1
01+00	158	32	76	0.1
01+50	200	10	130	0.1
02+00	230	16	156	0.1
02+50	54	8	106	0.1
03+00	56	8	58	0.1
03+50	148	28	106	0.1
04+00	106	14	70	0.1
04+50	74	6	122	0.1
05+00	142	22	108	0.1
05+50	16	8	58	0.1
06+00	20	6	78	0.1
06+50	86	8	100	0.1
07+50	164	10	96	0.1
08+00	14	10	58	0.1
08+50	84	1	96	0.1
09+00	64	6	90	0.1
09+50	86	8	76	0.1
10+00	148	18	128	0.1
10+50	144	18	88	0.1
11+00	86	12	60	0.1
11+50	234	32	82	0.1
12+00	315	66	82	0.1
12+50	240	28	120	0.2
14+00	270	46	80	0.1
14+50	138	32	76	0.1
15+00	255	32	80	0.1
7+00N 16+00E	670	12	86	0.1

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CERTIFICATE NO. A8010040-009-A

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V7S 1T5

ATTN:

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SAMPLE NO.	PPM Cu	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Ag
7+00N 18+50E	485	32	102	0.1
7+00N 19+00E	330	22	104	0.1
8+00N 0+00E	136	20	82	0.1
00+50	196	28	96	0.1
01+00	106	6	106	0.1
01+50	36	4	80	0.1
02+00	240	40	96	0.1
02+50	225	32	98	0.1
03+00	174	22	86	0.1
03+50	172	10	146	0.1
04+00	26	1	64	0.1
04+50	32	1	64	0.1
05+00	200	16	112	0.1
05+50	114	6	100	0.1
06+00	86	8	98	0.1
06+50	54	1	78	0.1
07+00	42	4	84	0.1
07+50	58	4	104	0.1
08+00	42	10	94	0.1
08+50	86	4	82	0.1
09+00	54	12	148	0.1
09+50	46	6	164	0.1
10+50	30	4	66	0.1
11+00	106	12	68	0.1
11+50	104	12	68	0.2
12+00	78	14	80	0.1
12+50	110	16	56	0.1
13+00	335	42	86	0.1
8+00N 13+50E	310	84	88	0.4

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J : Tarbo Resources
680 Barnham Road
West Vancouver, B.C.
V7S 1T5

CERT. # : A8010366-001-A
INVOICE # : 33774J
DATE : 15-SEP-80

EDZIEN - MOOSE CR.

Sample description	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm
RIDGE 0+50E	170	72	118	0.1
RIDGE 1+00E	144	56	94	0.1
RIDGE 1+50E	275	40	96	0.1
RIDGE 2+00E	510	16	98	0.1
RIDGE 2+50E	114	24	48	0.1
RIDGE 3+00E	340	970	315	0.5
RIDGE 3+50E	72	18	60	0.1
RIDGE 4+00E	86	16	82	0.1
RIDGE 4+50E	58	8	72	0.1
RIDGE 5+00E	116	52	104	0.1
RIDGE 5+50E	94	56	96	0.1
RIDGE 6+00E	102	240	140	0.8
RIDGE 6+50E	128	24	96	0.1
RIDGE 7+00E	150	20	144	0.2
RIDGE 7+50E	148	56	92	0.1
RIDGE 8+00E	116	12	114	0.1
RIDGE 8+50E	98	16	78	0.1
RIDGE 9+00E	130	12	136	0.1
RIDGE 9+50E	124	12	76	0.1
RIDGE 10+00E	96	16	82	0.1
4+00S 3L0+00	40	4	58	0.1
4+00S 0+50E	168	36	76	0.1
4+00S 2+00E	54	8	108	0.1
4+00S 2+50E	102	6	70	0.1
4+00S 4+00E	114	14	76	0.1
4+00S 5+00E	200	20	88	0.1
4+00S 7+50E	265	36	98	0.1
CIRQUE RIDGE	>20	570	150	3.4
12+25S 16+50E	>10000	3200	2550	>20.0

Certified by .Hank Biddle..

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING

APPENDIX B

EM-16 Interpretation and Description by Vaino Ronka

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EM-INTERPRETATION

A REPORT TO
SAWYER CONSULTANTS, INC.
by
V. RONKA
September 16, 1980

GENERAL

This evaluation of the VLF-EM results is based on the EM-survey and a rough topographic map of the area.

The anomalies are plotted on the Topo. Map, B-800915. Estimated depths in meters are marked on the same.

METHOD OF PRESENTATION

The open circles represent weak conductors, more likely surface effects, including topographic variations [not seen in detail from the Topo. Map.]

Half-filled circles may be fairly conductive surface targets or deeper, weak conductors [such as faults, shear zones, etc.].

Completely filled circles include typically deeper targets or targets with depth extend.

The depth estimates marked [in meters] are only theoretical. A conductor can start from the surface

although deeper depth is indicated, when the target has limited conductivity. This is particularly true with vertical dyke-like targets.

Dip estimates are too risky when the detail surface topography is not known. But on an even ground symmetrical anomaly indicates vertical, spherical or cylindrical target [see map A-800915].

Final evaluation of the targets should be done only with all information at hand, and in the field.

The value of the VLF survey is largely that it hardly misses any sizable targets within the skin-depth of the signal.

EVALUATION OF THE CONDUCTORS

Zone A [Map B-800915]

Shows a typical vertical dyke or a cylinder. Depth estimates are to the centre of cylinder or to the upper area of the dyke. If it is a dyke, its depth may be cut off at the bottom. This looks like a good target, but make sure it is not just a deep crevassee filled with glacial deposit, clay, etc.

Zone B

This is a small conductor, but seems to be better on lines 6+00S to 9+00S.

Zone C

Probably a topographic effect although shows a rather conductive rock mass. Should be verified.

Zone D

May be also a topographic influence, but shows a good conductive effect [reverse quadrature slope] on line 1+00N.

Zone E

A weak conductor. Could be a fault or fracture, etc. Shows better conductivity on line 7+00N. Probably easily verified in the field.

Zone F

May be topographic influence.

Zone G

Conductive surface deposits. Should be verified.

Zone H, J, K, L.

Surface effects, except "L" shows an interesting spot to check, if not caused by surface deposits.

Vaino Ronka

VAINO RONKA

APPENDIX C

Assay Summaries and Descriptions

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Sample No.	Assay Tag No.	Location	Width of Area Exposed	Strike	Dip	ASSAY Au oz./ton	Ag oz./ton	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Description
1	34552	1+90S 12+00E	15 cm	035°	90°	0.005	0.23	0.62	0.07	0.06	Silicified and carbonatized zone of volcanic rock exposed for 3 metres, disseminated with sulphides.
2	34553	1+75S 8+65E	2 m	040°	?	<0.002	0.09	0.14	0.01	<0.01	Zone of sheared and altered syenite porphyry with disseminated sulphides - chalcopyrite and pyrite, in addition to some malachite and limonite. Zone exposed for 2 metres.
2	34554	1+75S 8+65E			?	<0.002	0.09	0.32	0.01	<0.01	
3	34555	1+55S 8+90E	3.5 m	025°	?	<0.002	0.08	0.43	<0.01	<0.01	Volcanic syenite porphyry contact zone well mineralized with sulphides and some malachite.
4	34556	1+40S 8+17E				0.002	0.89	3.59	<0.01	0.02	Sheared and altered volcanic rock, disseminated with chalcopyrite and pyrite in addition to a large amount of epidote.
5	34557	1+40S 8+20E	10x5 m			0.003	0.11	0.23	0.07	0.01	Zone of altered andesitic volcanic exposed over area of 10 metres x 5 metres. Carries pyrite, chalcopyrite and epidote.
6	34558	1+60S 9+00E	8 m	045°	90°	0.002	0.07	0.22	<0.01	<0.01	Pyritiferous felsite dyke at the contact with syenite porphyry body. The dyke is sheared and weathered, carries large crystals of pyrite.
7	34560	1+75S 8+50E	30 m	?	?	<0.002	0.13	0.28	0.03	0.04	Small altered and mineralized zone of volcanic rock at the contact with felsite dyke. Zone is exposed for 1 metre and consists mainly of pyrite, chalcopyrite with some malachite.
8	34561	1+75S 8+65E	2 m			<0.002	<0.02	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Mineralized syenite porphyry/volcanic contact. Heavy sulphides (pyrite and chalcopyrite) in addition to some malachite.
9	34562	2+30S 8+00E	2 m			<0.002	<0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Mineralized syenite porphyry with disseminated pyrite in a strongly epidotized rock with malachite and some limonite.
10	34563	2+75S 8+35E	?	?	?	<0.002	<0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Zone of alteration and mineralization in syenite porphyry, highly disseminated with pyrite.
11	34564	3+17S 8+40E	2x3 m			<0.002	<0.02	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	Altered syenite porphyry with heavy pyrite.
12	34565	3+60S 9+20E	2x3 m			<0.002	<0.02	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	Extremely altered zone disseminated with pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Assay Summaries and Descriptions

Sample No.	Assay Tag No.	Location	Width of Area Exposed	Strike	Dip	ASSAY Au oz./ton	Ag oz./ton	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Description
13	34566	1+30S 10+12E	1 m			0.002	0.06	0.44	<0.01	< 0.01	Syenite porphyry, sheared and altered. The zone is exposed over 1 metre, no obvious sulphides; some malachite and limonite.
14	34567	1+90S 11+20E	3 m	?	?	<0.002	<0.02	0.03	<0.01	< 0.01	Volcanic rock at contact with syenite porphyry, is highly altered and disseminated with sulphides - pyrite, chalcopyrite and a little epidote.
15	34568	1+95S 11+65E	15 cm	030°	65E-S	<0.002	5.94	7.60	1.07	8.80	Main Showing. Massive sulphides in limy siltstone at contact with syenite porphyry. The matrix completely replaces the siltstone. Sulphides include pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, bornite and malachite.
16	34569	1+85S 11+20E	3 m	?	?	0.002	0.18	0.27	0.04	0.23	Mineralized volcanics interbedded with siltstone at syenite porphyry contact. The zone is altered and disseminated with sulphides.
17	34570	1+70S 11+40E	20 cm	060°	80°E	<0.002	1.00	0.04	1.08	1.32	Silicified zone in volcanic rocks at the contact with syenite porphyry, with galena the only sulphide mineral. Exposed over 1/2 metre.
18	34571	0+77S 8+50E	2 m	?	?	0.003	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	Shear zone in volcanics adjacent to syenite porphyry body and a felsite dyke. Mineral associations are pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, bornite.
19	34572	1+50S 9+50E	1 m	?	?	0.002	0.04	0.13	0.01	0.02	Poorly exposed, sheared and altered zone in volcanics. Mineral associations are azurite, bornite, pyrite and epidote.
20	34573	1+50S 9+55E	4 m	?	?	<0.002	<0.02	0.01	0.01	< 0.01	Zone of disseminated sulphide mineralization in syenite porphyry. Sulphides include sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite.
21	34574	1+00S 10+00E	3 m	?	?	<0.002	0.21	0.80	<0.01	0.01	Contact zone between volcanics and syenite porphyry. It is highly mineralized with disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite.
22	34575	1+50S 11+45E	10 cm	065°	60°S	0.002	0.56	2.80	0.04	0.02	Massive sulphide zone about 10 centimetres wide exposed for 1 metre approximately. Mineral associations are massive chalcopyrite, little sphalerite, pyrite, and a large amount of malachite.

Sample No.	Assay Tag No.	Location	Width of Area Exposed	Strike	Dip	ASSAY					Description
						Au oz./ton	Ag oz./ton	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	
23	34576	3+00S 14+50E	8 m	045°	90°	<0.002	0.02	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	Pyritiferous felsite dyke. Contains large crystals of brass yellow pyrite.
24	34677	3+20S 14+80E	5 m	045°	90°	<0.002	< 0.02	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	Pyritiferous felsite dyke. Contains large cubes of brass yellow pyrite.
25	34678	3+80S 15+15E	5 m	040°	90°	<0.002	< 0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Pyritiferous felsite dyke. Contains large crystals of brass yellow pyrite.
26	34679	4+75S 16+65E	50 cm	015°	90°	<0.002	< 0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Altered zone in syenite porphyry disseminated with sulphides - chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite and limonite - exposed for 1 metre.
27	34680	4+15S 15+25E	50 cm	050°	90°	<0.002	< 0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Mineralized zone in silicified and carbonated siltstone. No obvious sulphides, but much epidote. Zone exposed for 2 metres.
28	34681	6+50S 15+25E	?	?	?	<0.002	< 0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Poorly exposed syenite porphyry disseminated with pyrite and chalcopyrite.
29	34682	5+10S 15+10E	50 cm	?	?	<0.002	< 0.02	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Zone of altered and mineralized volcanics exposed over 100 metres. Fine to very fine grained pyrite in silicified and carbonated altered volcanics. Sulphides are oxidized to some degree.
30	34683	5+00S 16+55E	4 m	030°	90°	<0.002	< 0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Pyritiferous felsite dyke with large rusty and weathered crystals of pyrite.
31	34684	5+00S 17+00E	4 m	032°	90°	<0.002	< 0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Pyritiferous felsite dyke. Contains very coarse pyrite crystals.
32	34685	5+00S 17+30E	4 m	030°	90°	<0.002	< 0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Pyritiferous felsite dyke. Contains large crystals of weathered and rusty pyrite.
33	34686	4+15S 4+00E	3 m	?	?	<0.002	< 0.02	0.01	<0.01	0.01	Altered zone of limy siltstone, 3x4 metres, disseminated with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, malachite and epidote.
34	34687	7+30S 7+20E	1 m	?	?	<0.002	< 0.02	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Sheared and altered zone of volcanic rocks, 30x70 metres, associated with syenite and mineralized with pyrite.
35	34688	7+30S 1+20E	?	?	?	<0.002	< 0.02	0.01	0.01	<0.01	Strongly mineralized zone in volcanic rock, only poorly exposed.

Assay Summaries and Descriptions

Sample No.	Assay Tag No.	Location	Width of Area Exposed	Strike	Dip	ASSAY					Description
						Au oz./ton	Ag oz./ton	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	
36	34689	7+55S 1+00E	?	?	?	< 0.002	< 0.02	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Small zone of volcanic rock associated with irregular intrusive bodies of syenite porphyry. Carries chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, and malachite.
37	34690	BL 5+90S	2 m	035°	?	< 0.002	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	Pyrite with a little chalcopyrite in volcanics exposed over about 2 metres.
38	34691	2+85S 8+45E	1 m	?	?	< 0.002	0.02	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	A small altered zone of syenite porphyry with disseminated sulphides - pyrite and chalcopyrite.
39	34692	1+95S 11+95E	10 cm	035°	90°	0.002	1.64	4.49	0.01	0.32	Zone of silicification and carbonatization in siltstone with sulphides, and malachite and epidote.
40	34693	3+80S 14+60E	10 cm	035°	?	< 0.002	0.16	0.20	<0.01	0.02	A zone of quartz carbonate in siltstone - no obvious sulphides.
41	34694	13+00S 19+00E	?	?	?	< 0.002	<0.02	0.02	<0.01	<0.01	A zone of massive sulphides in a syenite porphyry body. Mineral associations are pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, malachite and azurite.
42	34695	13+00S 19+00E	15 cm	325°	?	< 0.002	1.95	1.24	1.64	0.12	A zone of massive sulphides in syenite porphyry, exposed by digging. This is considered one of the most interesting showings on the property. Sulphides are pyrite and galena, with some malachite and azurite.
43	34696	13+00S 19+00E	15 cm	325°	?	0.003	2.21	1.10	1.85	0.09	Another channel sample collected from the same zone as indicated in sample 42, new trench on ridge.

APPENDIX D

Statement of Expenditures and List of Personnel

for Assessment Purposes

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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The expenditures shown below were made by Edziza Resources Ltd. in connection with the exploration program carried out on the More Creek property, Liard Mining Division, B.C. in the period July 1st, 1980 to September 30th, 1980.

Labour		
July 3, 4, & 5, 1980		
2 men @ $90.00 per day for 3 days	$540.00	
1 man @ $125.00 per day for 3 days	375.00	
	$915.00	$ 915.00
Aug. 1-30, 1980		
2 men @ $90.00/day for 23.75 days	$4,275.00	
1 man @ $125.00/day for 30 days	3,750.00	
1 man @ $200.00/day for 9 days	1,800.00	
	$9,825.00	9,825.00
Air Fares and Helicopter Rental		
July 3 to Aug. 30, 1980		
Helicopter rental	$5,000.00	
4 Wheel Drive	350.00	
Air Fares	2,060.00	
	$7,410.00	7,410.00
Assays and Geochemical Analyses		
Chemex Labs	$1,483.25	
Bondar-Clegg & Co. Ltd.	1,144.00	
	$2,627.25	2,627.25
Engineering		
Sawyer Consultants Inc. - 26 days	$6,275.00	
Travel	1,086.53	
	$7,361.53	7,361.53
Geophysical Survey		
Glen E. White Consulting & Engineering	$4,000.00	
Magnetometer rental	600.00	
	$4,600.00	4,600.00
Camp Supplies, Food, etc.	$1,606.10	1,606.10
TOTAL		$34,344.88

Terence F. Schorn, President

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LIST OF PERSONNEL

Edziza Resources Ltd.

C.A. Ashworth, Senior Fieldman	
July 3-5 inclusive, 1980	
Aug. 1-30 inclusive, 1980	
Total 33 days @ $125.00/day	$ 4,125.00
Grant Schorn, Field Assistant	
July 3-5 inclusive, 1980	
Aug. 1-30 inclusive, 1980	
Total 33 days @ $90.00/day	2,970.00
Otto Paesler, Field Assistant	
July 3-5 inclusive, 1980	
Aug. 1-30 inclusive, 1980	
Total 33 days @ $90.00/day	2,970.00
T.F. Schorn, Supervisor	
Aug. 21-30 inclusive, 1980	
9 days @ $200.00/day	1,800.00

Sawyer Consultants Inc.

F. Yacoub, Geologist	
Aug. 8-25 inclusive, 1980 (field)	
Aug. 26-31 inclusive, 1980 (office)	
Total 23 days @ $150.00/day	3,450.00
J.B.P. Sawyer, P.Eng., Consulting Geologist	
Aug. 23-25 inclusive, 1980 (field)	
3 days @ $300.00/day	900.00

Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd.

See separate report - page 12

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DAGO CLAIM
(1028)

SILVER RUN CLAIM
(1029)

6500
6000
5500
5000
4500

20+00E
19+00E
18+00E
17+00E
16+00E
15+00E
14+00E
13+00E
12+00E
11+00E
10+00E
9+00E
8+00E
7+00E
6+00E
5+00E
4+00E
3+00E
2+00E
1+00E
0+00E

45°
45°
40°

50275 50276
L.C.P.
B.L.

More Creek

8+00N 7+00N 6+00N 5+00N 4+00N 3+00N 2+00N 1+00N 0+00 1+00S 2+00S 3+00S 4+00S 5+00S 6+00S 7+00S 8+00S

LEGEND

- QUATERNARY — OLIVINE BASALT, & RELATED PYROCLASTIC ROCKS
- TRIASSIC — SILTSTONE, THINBEDDED SILTSTONE, SILICEOUS & CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE; ANDESITE VOLCANIC, PYROCLASTIC ROCKS.
- FELSITE DYKE
- PYRITIFEROUS FELSITE DYKE
- MINERALIZED AREA
- MINERALIZED SHOWINGS
- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY, DEFINED, ASSUMED
- GLACIER

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8738
NO.

Part 1 of 2

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT
BY J.B.P. SAWYER, P. ENG.
DATED October 29th 1980

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J.B.P. SAWYER

EDZIZA RESOURCES LTD.

MORE CREEK PROPERTY

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

GEOLOGY MAP

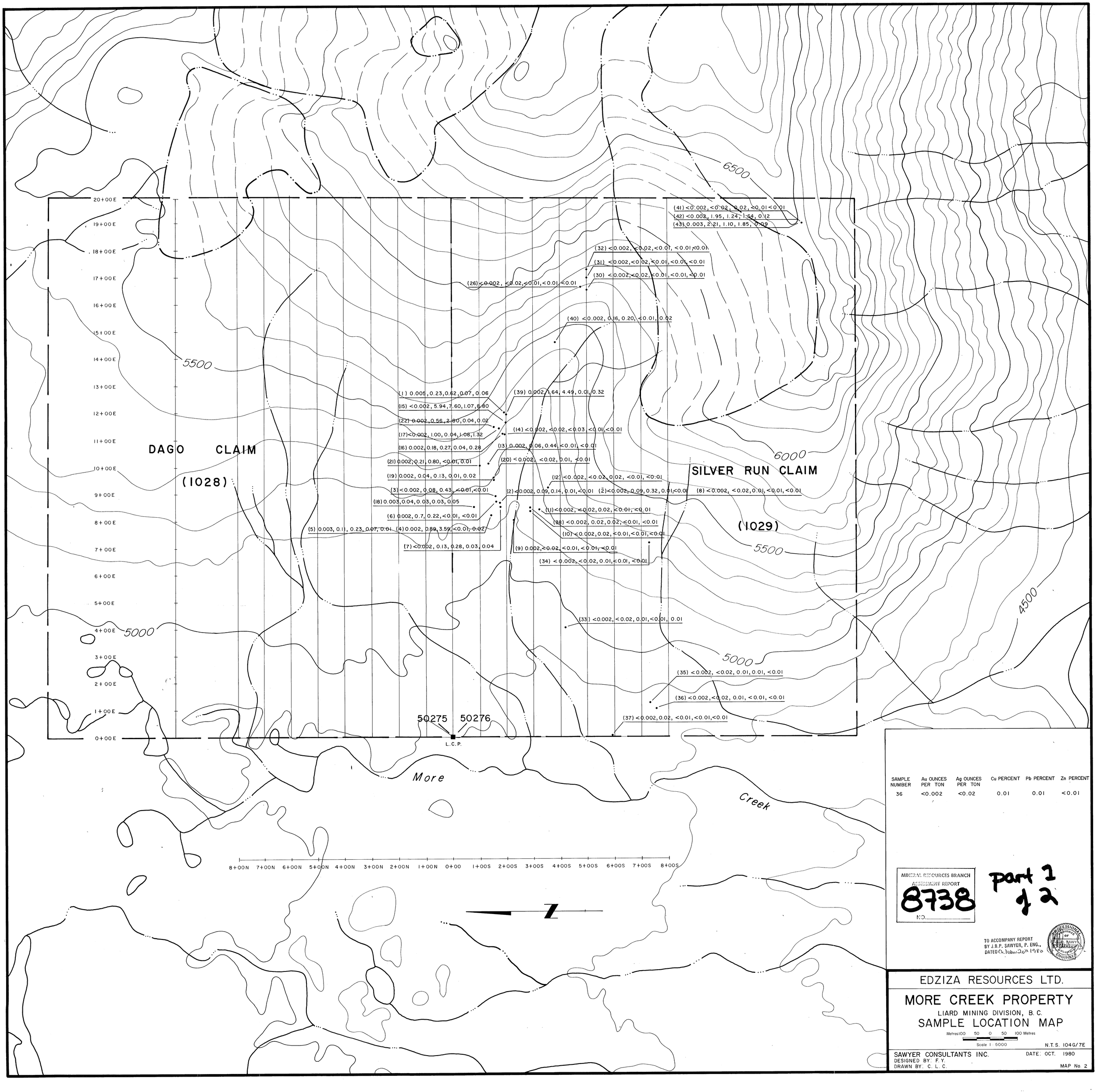
Metres 100 50 0 50 100 Metres
Scale 1" = 500'

N.T.S. 104G/7E

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.
DESIGNED BY: F.Y.
DRAWN BY: C.L.C.

DATE: OCT. 1980

MAP No. 1



SAMPLE NUMBER	Au OUNCES PER TON	Ag OUNCES PER TON	Cu PERCENT	Pb PERCENT	Zn PERCENT
36	<0.002	<0.02	0.01	0.01	<0.01

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8738
NO.

Part 1
of 2

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT
BY J.B.P. SAWYER, P. ENG.,
DATED October 20th 1980

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA J.B.P. SAWYER

EDZIZA RESOURCES LTD.

MORE CREEK PROPERTY

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

Metres 100 50 0 50 100 Metres

Scale 1 : 5000

N.T.S. 104G/7E

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.
DESIGNED BY: F.Y.
DRAWN BY: C.L.C.

DATE: OCT. 1980

MAP No. 2

N

DAGO CLAIM (1028)

SILVER RUN CLAIM (1029)

MAIN SHOWING

15°

20 + 00E
19 + 00E
18 + 00E
17 + 00E
16 + 00E
15 + 00E
14 + 00E
13 + 00E
12 + 00E
11 + 00E
10 + 00E
9 + 00E
8 + 00E
7 + 00E
6 + 00E
5 + 00E
4 + 00E
3 + 00E
2 + 00E
1 + 00E
Base Line

8+00N 7+00N 6+00N 5+00N 4+00N 3+00N 2+00N 1+00N 0.00 1+00S 2+00S 3+00S 4+00S 5+00S 6+00S 7+00S 8+00S

50275 50276

More Creek

66 = ppm Total Copper
Threshold = 191 ppm

Part 1
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BY J.B.P. SAWYER, P. ENG.,
DATED Oct. 20th, 1980

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EDZIZA RESOURCES LTD.

MORE CREEK PROSPECT
LIARD MINING DIVISION, B. C.
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
COPPER

100 0 100
Scale: 1:5000

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.
FIELD WORK BY: CA/GS
DRAWN BY: C. L. C.

DATE: SEPT. 1980
MAP 3a

DAGO CLAIM (1028)

SILVER RUN CLAIM (1029)

20 + 00E
19 + 00E
18 + 00E
17 + 00E
16 + 00E
15 + 00E
14 + 00E
13 + 00E
12 + 00E
11 + 00E
10 + 00E
9 + 00E
8 + 00E
7 + 00E
6 + 00E
5 + 00E
4 + 00E
3 + 00E
2 + 00E
1 + 00E
Base Line

8 + 00N 7 + 00N 6 + 00N 5 + 00N 4 + 00N 3 + 00N 2 + 00N 1 + 00N 0.00 1 + 00S 2 + 00S 3 + 00S 4 + 00S 5 + 00S 6 + 00S 7 + 00S 8 + 00S

50275 50276

More Creek

34 = ppm Total Lead
Threshold = 35 ppm

Part 1 of 2

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
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DATED Oct 20th, 1980.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. B. P. SAWYER

EDZIZA RESOURCES LTD.

MORE CREEK PROSPECT

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B. C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
LEAD

100 0 100
Scale: 1:5000

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.
FIELD WORK BY: CA/GS
DRAWN BY: C. L. C.

DATE SEPT 1980

MAP 3b

DAGO CLAIM (1028)

SILVER RUN CLAIM (1029)

20 + 00E
19 + 00E
18 + 00E
17 + 00E
16 + 00E
15 + 00E
14 + 00E
13 + 00E
12 + 00E
11 + 00E
10 + 00E
9 + 00E
8 + 00E
7 + 00E
6 + 00E
5 + 00E
4 + 00E
3 + 00E
2 + 00E
1 + 00E
Base Line

50275 50276

8 + 00N 7 + 00N 6 + 00N 5 + 00N 4 + 00N 3 + 00N 2 + 00N 1 + 00N 0.00 1 + 00S 2 + 00S 3 + 00S 4 + 00S 5 + 00S 6 + 00S 7 + 00S 8 + 00S

More Creek

88 = ppm Total Zinc
Threshold 152 ppm

Part 1 of 2

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8738
NO.

BY J.C.P. SAWYER, P. ENG.,
DATED Oct. 20th, 1980

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA J.C.P. SAWYER

EDZIZA RESOURCES LTD.

MORE CREEK PROSPECT

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B. C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

ZINC

100 0 100
Scale: 1:5000

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.
FIELD WORK BY: CA/GS
DRAWN BY: C. L. C.

DATE: SEPT 1980
MAP 3c

N

DAGO CLAIM (1028)

SILVER RUN CLAIM (1029)

20 + 00E
19 + 00E
18 + 00E
17 + 00E
16 + 00E
15 + 00E
14 + 00E
13 + 00E
12 + 00E
11 + 00E
10 + 00E
9 + 00E
8 + 00E
7 + 00E
6 + 00E
5 + 00E
4 + 00E
3 + 00E
2 + 00E
1 + 00E
Base Line

50275 50276

8+00N 7+00N 6+00N 5+00N 4+00N 3+00N 2+00N 1+00N 0.00 1+00S 2+00S 3+00S 4+00S 5+00S 6+00S 7+00S 8+00S

More Creek

0.1 = ppm Silver

Part 1
of 2

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
8738
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TO ACCOMPANY REPORT
BY J.B.P. SAWYER, P. ENG.,
DATED Dec 20th, 1980.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J.B.P. SAWYER

EDZIZA RESOURCES LTD.

MORE CREEK PROSPECT

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B. C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
SILVER

100 0 100
Scale: 1:5000

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.
FIELD WORK BY: CA/GS
DRAWN BY: C. L. C.

DATE SEPT. 1980
MAP 3d

20+00E
19+00E
18+00E
17+00E
16+00E
15+00E
14+00E
13+00E
12+00E
11+00E
10+00E
9+00E
8+00E
7+00E
6+00E
5+00E
4+00E
3+00E
2+00E
1+00E
Base Line

8+00N 7+00N 6+00N 5+00N 4+00N 3+00N 2+00N 1+00N 0.00 1+00S 2+00S 3+00S 4+00S 5+00S 6+00S 7+00S 8+00S 9+00S 10+00S 11+00S

More Creek

EM 16

DIP ——————

FILTERED DATA ——•——•——•——

QUADRATURE x--x--x--x

1 mm = 2 %

RONKA MAP No. A-800915

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 8738

part 1 of 2

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT
BY J.B.P. SAWYER, P. ENG.,
DATED Oct. 20th, 1980.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
J. B. P. SAWYER

EDZIZA RESOURCES LTD.

MORE CREEK PROSPECT

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B. C.

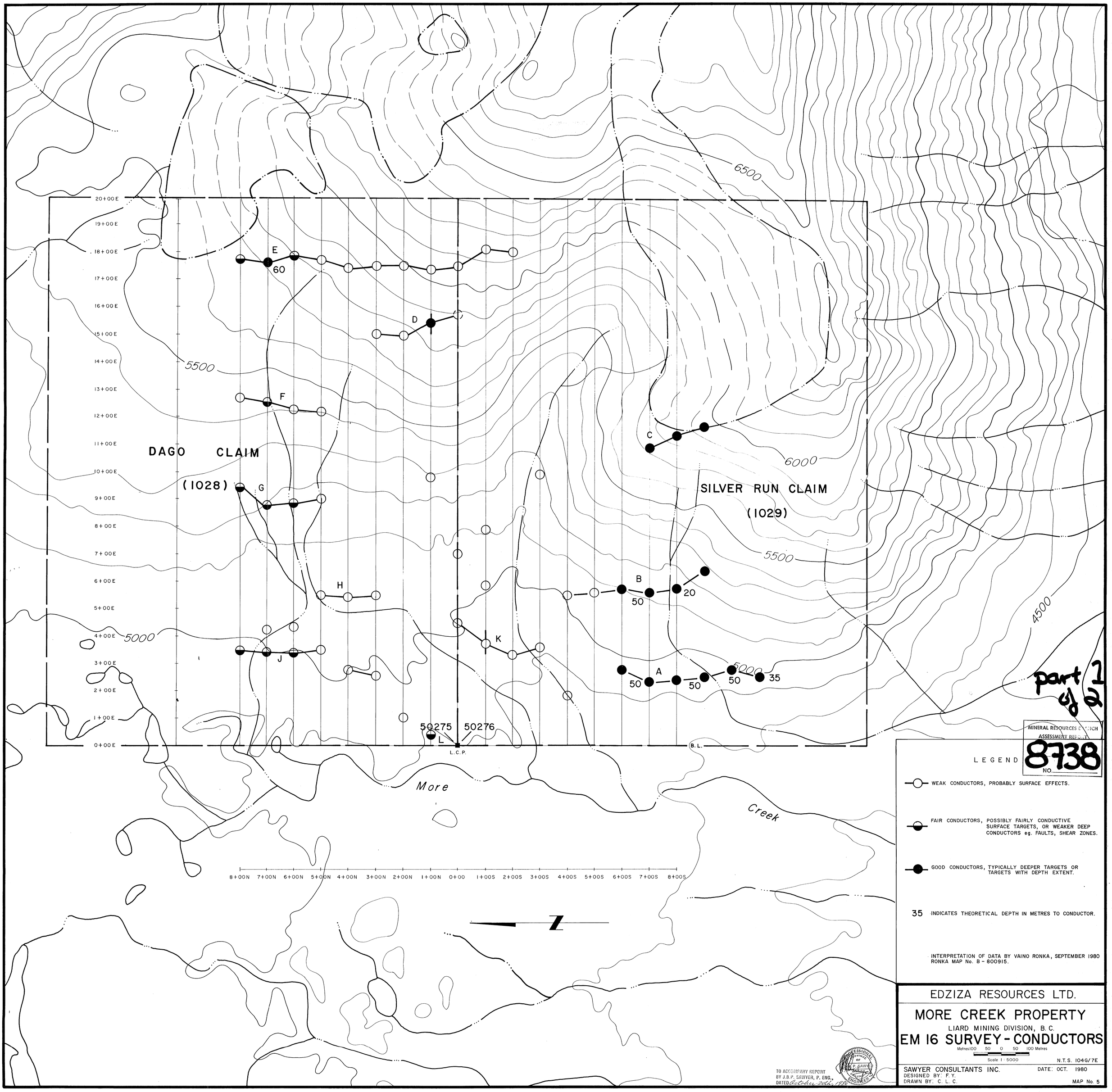
EM 16 PROFILES

100 0 100
Scale: 1: 5000

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.
FIELD WORK BY: CA/GS
DRAWN BY: C. L. C.

DATE: OCT. 1980

MAP 4



part 1 of 2

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 8738

LEGEND

- WEAK CONDUCTORS, PROBABLY SURFACE EFFECTS.
- FAIR CONDUCTORS, POSSIBLY FAIRLY CONDUCTIVE SURFACE TARGETS, OR WEAKER DEEP CONDUCTORS eg. FAULTS, SHEAR ZONES.
- GOOD CONDUCTORS, TYPICALLY DEEPER TARGETS OR TARGETS WITH DEPTH EXTENT.
- 35 INDICATES THEORETICAL DEPTH IN METRES TO CONDUCTOR.

INTERPRETATION OF DATA BY VAINO RONKA, SEPTEMBER 1980
RONKA MAP No. B - 800915.

EDZIZA RESOURCES LTD.

MORE CREEK PROPERTY

LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

EM 16 SURVEY - CONDUCTORS

Metres 100 50 0 50 100 Metres

Scale 1 : 5000

N.T.S. 104G/7E

SAWYER CONSULTANTS INC.
DESIGNED BY: F.Y.
DRAWN BY: C.L.C.

DATE: OCT. 1980

MAP No. 5

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT
BY J.B.P. SAWYER, P. ENG.,
DATED October 20th, 1980

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA J.B.P. SAWYER