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PROSPECTING REPORT

APRIL - JUNE, 1980

NANAIMO MINING DIVISION

NTS 92L/12

50°42' north lattitude, 127°45' west longitude

Owners and Operators: Ron Stanwood and John Nelson
P.O. Box 826
Port Hardy, B.C.

Report written by: Ron Stanwood
Owner, Operator and Prospector

Submitted: February, 1981

MINERAL CLAIMS JR 1 - 12

NAHWITTI LAKE AREA, VANCOUVER ISLAND

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The JR Claims consist of twelve 2-post units situate near Nahwitti Lake in the north-central part of Vancouver Island. It's coordinates are 50°42' north lattitude and 127°45' west longitude. The claims are owned and operated by Ron Stanwood and John Nelson of Port Hardy, B.C.

2. A good gravel road, officially known as the Port Hardy Forest Development Road, provides convenient access to the claims. This is a public road and is maintained year-around by the B.C. Department of Highways.

3. Port Hardy is the nearest center for procurement of supplies and shipping of freight. It is serviced by:

   a. Pacific Western Airlines (2 trips daily)
   b. North Island Coach Lines (bus, 3 times weekly)
   c. B.C. Ferries (Vancouver - Port Hardy - Prince Rupert, 3 times weekly)
   d. Johnson Terminals (Freight)
   e. Haida Transport (Port McNeil, Freight)

Foodstuffs and drygoods can be purchased in Port Hardy. Imperial Oil and Standard Oil have supply depots in the town.

B. HISTORY

1. Prospectors have been active in the area since the late 1920's. Sy Pugh found the original occurance of zinc and gold (marmatite) in 1930 and located four claims known as the Ucan prospect. He later changed the name to the Dorlon prospect, currently covered by the JR Claims. The same year Sy Pugh and Meade Hepler located the H.P.H. prospect 1.5 km. west of the Dorlon plus other claims in the area.

2. A limited amount of work, namely stripping and blasting on a pair of marmatite veins, was done on the Dorlon prospect in 1930. Values in zinc (33.6 - 35.6%), gold (.54 oz/ton - .94 oz/ton) and silver (.8 oz/ton - 2.0 oz/ton) were reportedly obtained.

3. In 1931, H.C. Gunning of the Geological Survey of Canada visited the claims and took a specimen from the workings for assay. The reported values were: gold, none; silver, .47 oz/ton; lead, none; zinc, 17.77%.

4. In 1930 American Smelting and Refining drove a 34 meter adit and two 9 meter inclined shafts on a showing of galena and sphalerite at the neighboring H.P.H. claims. Results were disappointing, and the property was dropped. Part of their optioned holdings were the Dorlon claims, however there is no record of them having done any work here.

5. In 1966 Giant Explorations performed a program of geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling over much of the lake area. Their work revealed a geochemical anomaly high in zinc and other heavy metals surrounding the original Dorlon workings. The anomaly measured approximately 1250 meters east-west and up to 548 meters north-south. R. Sutherland was the geologist heading the Giant Exploration program. He recommended follow-up work leading to trenching and/or drilling over the anomalous zone. However, as much of the work done in other areas investigated had disappointing results his recommendations were not heeded.

C. CURRENT OWNERSHIP

The JR Claims are owned jointly by Ron Stanwood and John Nelson. Their mailing address is: P.O. Box 826, Port Hardy, B.C. VON 2PO.

D. NATURE OF PROGRAMME: PROSPECTING JR 3 & 4.

1. Although some geophysical surveying was performed, the work done during the programme falls within the general category of surface prospecting. The programme was, with few exceptions, confined within the boundaries of JR 3 and 4.

2. Approximately 226,800 sq. meters was prospected, specifically; the benches and ledges of JR 3 and 4. The purpose of the programme was to seek out new outcrops of marmatite or sphalerite/galena mineralization, investigate the possibility of a felsitic rock mineralizer and attempt to determine what structural controls aided the formation of marmatite and magnetite-siderite-pyritic occurances on the property.

3. The programme took 57 days to complete and employed two prosepctors; the owners. During this period all observed

outcroppings of volcanics and mineralization were mapped, four prospect pits were sunk, 37 individual samples were taken for assay and an opinion was formed as to the source and nature of the mineralization. Of the 37 samples taken, 18 have been completed and are included here-in.

E. DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

1. Initial prospecting in the vicinity of the original Dorlon showing led to the discovery of a 1.5 meter diameter gossan cap of magnetite, siderite and limonite. Substantial amounts of pyritic float containing minor chalcopyrite was found near the outcrop.

2. Early reports of work done in the area suggested that sphalerite and gold may be associated with felsite dikes in this area. A 6 meter wide felsitic dike outcropped within a few meters of the gossan cap. Mineral claims JR 1 through 4 staked on the showing were recorded at Port Hardy in April.

3. Following recording of the claims the owners set out to prospect the area. According to Ken Northcotte's geological map of the region, the gossan outcropping lay within or close to a shear in a regional-scale east-west striking fault. Since ore-grade mineralization has been known to exist on the property since 1930, this latest find could mean an extension of the mineralization into a larger, structurally-controlled zone of deposition.

4. The entire season was alotted to:

   a. expanding on known mineralized outcroppings, including re-location of the Dorlon workings,

   b. establishing some geological evidence indicating the source of the mineralization,

   c. determining what part structural controls played in the formation of ore minerals, and

   d. create an exploration model on which to base future development.

5. Both owners resided in Port Hardy and commuted on a daily basis during the programme.

6. Initially, the area prospected was a narrow (100 meter wide) east-west zone centered roughly on the common boundary of JR 3 and 4. This area contains a portion of the shear and fault zone plus the previously mentioned gossan cap and felsitic dike. Following is a report of our findings within this traverse.

7. The area is predominantly covered with glacial overburden. Logging debree is quite thick in places and, combined with the rugged terain and second growth shrubbery, made for slow surface prospecting and limited visibility. On the other hand the overburden seemed quite superficial. Outcrops were common enough to establish a good concept of local geology.

8. The country rock in the area traversed is a dark to black silicified limestone, soft and brittle. The rock is typical of the Quatsino formation common to the area. The observed strike is roughly east-west and the dip from vertical to 60° northerly.

9. The original composition of the felsitic dike near the gossan-cap is obscure. It is a light to white coloured, foliated, silicious volcanic pot-marked with rusty cavities that were likely once pyrites. A 3 kg. sample of this rock was crushed to minus 100 mesh and panned for heavy mineral. A little barren magnetite resulted. The dike is obviously altered, appears to have a vertical or near vertical dip and a northerly strike. It outcrops 15 meters south of the gossan cap and again approximately 20 meters north of the mineralization. The attached "Map B" reflects this dike as "Volcanics 1" and the gossan cap as "Exposure 1". Subsequent reference to various rock types will receive a similar nomenclature.

10. A 12 meter wide exposure of felsite-like rock may be seen intruding limestone in a road cut on branch 13D, 130 meters west of exposure 1. Microscopic examination of this rock failed to reveal a crystal structure, but occasional dark phenocrysts were observed. Stringers and pockets of azurite enclosing chalcopyrite, none over 5 centimeters wide, occur in the contact with limestone. Minor disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite also occur in the felsite. The dike has an east-west strike and dips steeply to the north. (Volcanics 2, Exposure 2, Map B) The intervening area between this exposure and Volcanics 1 is mainly covered with overburden although a few small outcrops of baren limestone were observed.

11. East of exposure 1 the terrain is quite steep. Limestone outcrops prominantly in many places. Approximately 122 meters east south-east of exposure 1 a one meter wide exposure of massive magnetite containing milling grade chalcopyrite outcrops from the limestone. (Exposure 3, Map B) This exposure strikes east-west and dips steeply to the north. The limestone on both walls has been bleached

white for 20 meters. The mineralization was quite good looking and a few hours were spent clearing overburden. A narrow dike of rhyolite (20 cm.) was found to dip parallel with and adjoining this exposure. (Volcanics 3, Map B). A somewhat oxidized sample was taken for assay. (Assay 1, Annex A to Map B).

12. An attempt at finding further outcrops of this exposure lower on the hillside (ie; north and down-dip) was hampered by heavy logging debree and glacial overburden. A 1.5 meter diameter boulder of massive magnetite float was found slightly downhill and approximately 15 meters west of this exposure. The magnetite contained no visible sulfides although is was visibly oxidized and crumbly to the touch. No additional outcrops of andesite or other volcanic were observed.

13. Exposure 1 was lightly stripped of surface overburden. This expanded the gossan cap to 3 meters diameter and still open. A 60 cm. deep hole exposed oxidized material before visible sulfides were discernable. Two samples were taken for assay.

14. Sample JR 4/1 (Assay 2, Annex A to Map B) consisted of massive marcassite and magnetite. It displayed no visible copper minerals. Sample JR 4/2 (Assay 3, Annex A to Map B) was a matrix of stubby tetrahedral crystals of actinolite enclosing a stockwork of marcassite and chalcopyrite.

15. During April 23rd. to 30th. inclusive and again from May 10th. to 12th. inclusive overburden was manually removed from a 14 x 22 meter area surrounding exposure 1. This resulted in a prospect pit approximately 2.4 meters deep and an area of exposed mineralization measuring approximately 10.5 meters square. At the bottom of the pit two trenches were sunk. The first was on a body of black, earthy gossan with the appearance and texture of pyrolusite. The north wall of the trench consisted of pink and green epidote and the south wall was the body of massive pyrites and magnetite. The trench was bottomed in bleached-white limestone. No solid samples of mineralization were found in the black gossan. The massive sulfide zone on the south wall was continually blasted into to depth and gave no indication of bottoming out. Pockets of blue chert were encountered in the north (epidote) wall, some containing greenish-yellow cadmium (greenockite) gossan near disseminated crystals of galena.

16. The second trench was sunk on massive pyrites and magnetite at a contact of siderite and a narrow porphyritic felsite dike. This trench was sunk to a total depth of 3.6 meters by 3.5 meters long and 2 meters wide. It passed through continuous massive pyrites and actinolite crystals to the bottom. Low-grade chalcopyrite was encountered throughout.

17. Chip samples were taken from several rock types and mineralization encountered and sent for assay (Assay 4 through 9, Annex A to Map B). Map C reflects the mineralogy and workings at the prospect pit and shows where the various samples were taken.

18. At this point further work in the pit would have required a hoist of some sort. This writer owns a portable E.M. geophysical unit ("Fisher Gemini"). It was decided to determine near-surface horizontal extensions to the mineralization with the "Gemini" rather than persue the vertical extension at this time.

19. A traverse pattern was laid out over an east-west zone of suitable terrain and the area "criss-crossed" a number of times on continuous read-out. The "Gemini" found the mineralization extremely conductive. The results of this traverse are reflected on map D.

20. The map shows surface anomalies in strengths of 100% (0-2 meters depth), 60% (2-4 meters depth) and 40% (4-6 meters depth). Deeper readings were also recorded but they are not considered reliable due to high background noise. At this point it should be mentioned that this traverse should not be confused with that of a conventional E.M. geophysical survey. The Fisher Gemini has a maximum depth range of 10 meters and therefore is merely an aid to surface prospecting.

21. The traverse revealed 6 maximum (100%) read-out zones. Anomaly #2 and #3 apexed under Branch 13D and no attempt was made to expose them. #1 proved to be a continuation of exposure 3. Shallow prospect pits were sunk on anomaly # 1, 5 and 6.

22. Hand-drilling and blasting 6 meters of anomaly #1 to a depth of one meter revealed a sheet-like body of magnetite and chalcopyrite about 20 cm. thick, striking east-west and dipping steeply to the north. This anomaly proved to be a continuation of exposure 3.

23. A shallow pit, 1 meter in diameter by 2 meters deep was sunk through rusty overburden on anomaly #6. This pit failed to reach bedrock and was abandoned.

24. Anomaly # 5 appeared connected to anomaly #4 (exposure 1). A trench 1 meter wide x 3 meters long was sunk 1 meter to bedrock. This trench is located approximately 50 meters west of exposure 1. Bedrock consisted of magnetite and siderite, much similar to that discovered at the original gossan cap. This was hand drilled and given one blast to a depth of 40 cm, at which point disseminated chalcopyrite was visable. (Exposure 4, map B)

25. This concluded the findings of the traverse of (what we refer to as) the 244 meter bench. Topographically the area consists of the first bench south of the Nahwitti River on JR 4 and varies from 200 to 260 meters elevation.

26. Interpretation. At this point in the programme a relationship between felsitic rock and mineralization was developing. Gold values were substantially lower than those given in the early reports and zinc, although present, was economically negligible. It was decided to prospect the upper ledges and benches for additional outcrops of felsitic rock and/or mineralization.

27. The upper-levels programme took 22 days to complete. Following is a summary of the findings:

28. A small seasonal freshet crosses under Branch 13E about 90 meters south-east of the #1 post for JR 3&4. It re-enters the claims approximately 122 meters upstream. The gorge containing this freshet can be seen from the forest development road some 750 meters distant. It was decided to start the upper levels prospecting with a traverse through this gorge, as it would likely afford an excellent view of bedrock geology. These plans were cancelled after only 100 meters progress upstream. This watercourse is completely clogged with logging debree which, in places, exceeds 15 meters in depth. In the short advance made upstream the noted country rock was Quatsino Limestone.

29. One occurance of magnetite containing minor chalcopyrite was discovered on the east bank. No attempt was made to expose this occurance but a note was made as to it's location, strike and dip. This is reflected on map B as "Exposure 5".

30. The area prospected following the attempt up the gorge was the hillside directly south of the 244 meter bench. No outcrops of volcanics were observed between this bench and the 274 meter elevation contour as shown on Index Map A. Numerous outcroppings of Quatsino limestone were seen, one of which contained a 2 cm. wide stringer of marmatite. This occurance is shown on map B as "Exposure 6" and is situate approximately 55 meters south of exposure 3.

31. The first volcanics found on the upper levels is a 9 meter wide dike of andesitic tuff striking north with a near vertical dip. This can be seen outcropping from Quatsino limestone about 60 meters south-east of exposure 6 (Map B, Volcanics 4). This rock seemed quite similar to the andesitic flows of local Karmutsen rock, a formation overlying the Quatsino north of the Port Hardy Forest Development Road. No mineralization was found in or near the contact with limestone, although the occasional crystal of chalcopyrite was observed in the tuff.

32. At the 290 meter level, approximately 55 meters south of exposure 6 is a prominant outcrop of a white, extremely fine-grained volcanic approaching felsite in appearance. This outcrop measures roughly 9 meters wide by 24 meters, has a north-south strike and vertical dip. (Volcanics 5, Map B). This outcrop forms the east bank of a 15 meter wide trough or depression in the surrounding terrain. Immediately west, on the west bank of the trough, are outcrops of Quatsino limestone. No mineralization was observed in place, but massive marmatite float was found in the trough.

33. 30 meters west of the trough is a circular outcrop of felsite-like volcanics of about 2 meters diameter. (Volcanics 6, Map B) Nearby are outcroppings of Quatsino limestone with a vertical dip.

34. Returning to the trough mentioned in paragraph E-32, and proceeding southward about 36 meters the depression ends at the base of a 12 meter high limestone cliff. Massive marmatite float can be found all along the base of this small cliff. At the top of the cliff two parallel veins of massive marmatite can be seen cutting the limestone on a north by northwest strike. These veins are 60 to 75 centimeters wide and lay approximately 6 meters apart. (Exposure 7, map B). Between them is a parallel striking vein of the same felsite-like volcanic previously mentioned. Narrow stringers of marmatite, none over one centimeter in width, cut the felsite at this location. (Volcanics 7, Map B)

35. Exposure 7 shows signs of old work. It has been stripped of overburden for about 30 meters of strike and blasted into at two locations. It is presumed to be the "Dorlon" showing referred to in reports from the 1930's. A representative chip sample was taken and sent for assay. It returned impressive values in zinc and gold (Assay 10, Annex A to Map B).

36. Exposure 7 is situate at the northern-most point of a local bench at 305 meters elevation. During the last half of June, 1980 this bench received a thorough prospecting by the owners. The bench is 100 to 150 meters wide and is mainly covered with shallow overburden and logging debree. Outcrops are numerous, but obscure.

37. This bench proved to be the highlight of the prospecting season. It yielded the best best clues yet on the possible structural controls and source of the mineralization.

38. A change in the attitude of limestone occurs on this bench. The strike remains roughly the same, but the dip ranges from 60° to 45° southerly as opposed to northerly on the lower elevations.

39. The felsitic rock referred to on numerous occasions within this (and other) report(s) is quite likely an extremely fine-grained alaskite, which will be explaned in more detail later. This igneous rock appears deffinitely associated with marmatite mineralization, and quite possibly with chalcopyrite on the lower levels as well.

40. Numerous veins and stringers of marmatite, 1 meter wide and smaller, occur in various locations on the bench. There are also four generalized areas (as shown on Map B) that contain multiple stringers of massive marmatite, the most extensive being near the center of JR 3 at the western boundary. (Annex B to Map B)

41. Covering each exposure in detail within this report would be quite repetitious. Map B and Annex A and B to Map B show all the located occurances with reasonable accuracy. They all have a number of points in common:

a. All the marmatite occurances are massive,

b. Nearly all occur in or very near outcroppings of alaskite (felsite). The only marmatite occurances that did not have an alaskite companion were those that outcropped in a small exposure of Quatsino limestone with no other outcroppings near-by.

c. All of the 305 meter bench occurances trend, either by strike or dip, under the contact with the Bonanza Formation at the 360 meter elevation (approximate elevation of contact).

d. All of the occurances found were confined to the Quatsino bed, ie; no marmatite was found in the Bonanza Formation south of the contact with Quatsino limestone.

42. Volcanics 7 through 13 and Exposures 7 through 15 on Map B reflect the alaskite and marmatite occurances on this bench. Samples were taken from many of these occurances for assay, as reflected on Annex A to Map B. Some assays are not yet back and therefor are not shown.

43. With reference to paragraph E-39, the felsitic rock refered to here-in is usually found as a white to cream-coloured, fine-grained, limey-appearing (but siliceous) igneous rock. In most cases a grain texture cannot be determined with a hand lens. However, as you get closer to the area shown on Annex B to Map B this rock becomes coarser-grained and darker in color. The central point of Annex B is a grano-diorite pluton exposed for some 30 meters by a land slip. Zoning out from the pluton is a greyish blue/green alaskite. In areas where marmatite has formed, especially as distance from the pluton grows greater, the alaskite becomes bleached in colour and finer grained. It is from these observations that I believe that the rock referred to in previous reports as felsite is in all likelyhood an alaskite.

F. CONCLUSIONS

1. It was a successful season. Alot of new information was learned. The highlight of the season had to be the finding of the grano-diorite pluton. Certainly the discovery of the mineralized outcrops was important; after all the name of the game is to find ore. However, the discovery of the pluton provided that degree of encouragement that had been missing in earlier attempts to develop an orebody here.*

2. A "lack of structural control" and "no known mineralizing source" were the two big problems facing previous operators in the area. Finding mineralization here* has never been an initial problem. So far, all the known mineralization in the Lake area has, as it was developed, proven itself to be lensy and dis-continuous.

3. The grano-diorite pluton partially exposed on JR 3 is a likely candidate as the source of all the mineralization we have exposed so far. The landslip has exposed just enough of the 3-way contact (grano-diorite-Quatsino-Bonanza), the emanating alaskite and the all-important resulting mineralization to provide us with some pretty solid geological evidence supporting this statement.

4. As a result of the pluton discovery the total sum of our findings this season can be assembled into an exploration model. Should our occurances prove lensy and dis-continuous we will at least have our "source" to follow. Previous operators have tried to prove an orebody to depth. Maybe the answer lies in the horizontal rather than vertical extension. Our surface work seems to show fair horizontal extent.

5. We need to see some of the sub-surface geology before we can be positive about our concepts of ore-mineral genesis. It is easy to visualize an intruding magma apexing within a zone of weakness in the Quatsino and causing the bedding dips as we found them. Such movement would have caused substantial stress on a rock not capable of supporting much. Fracturing would have been excessive, especially nearer the source. This fracturing would have provided channels for assending mineralizing fluids and gasses. The overlying Bonanza, being a tough, cherty rock, could well have contained these emanations within the Quatsino and created a strata-bound situation.

* "here" meaning the Lake area.

6. If there is an orebody here it's formation will likely not be as simple as that just described. Nonetheless, those hypothetical events could well have played a role in the history of the mineralization viewed, and it is along these lines that we will be basing our exploration model.

G. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Areas of alaskite in Quatsino limestone should be explored more fully, especially near the three-way contact.

2. The Magnetite-Siderite-Pyrite zone should be drilled to depth. Core should be assayed for: gold, silver, cobalt, zinc, copper (nickel).

3. The area west of the pluton, specifically JR 7 and 8, should be surface prospected. A geochemical programme is recommended.

4. A ratio comparison: Arsenic to gold/silver/cobalt and cobalt to silver should be made and kept up-to-date on all assays. Arsenic may be a pathfinder element for gold and accompaning minerals.

H. ADDENDUM

1. As this report was being finalized we received assays on some of the samples submitted for "Direct reading plazma spectrograph" analysis. These assays are not reflected on Annex A to Map B, but are included in the Itemized Cost Statement. They are shown here because they reflect economic or near-economic values in cobalt.

2. Cobalt has not been known in this area prior to this.

JR 4 - 244 Meter Bench

Sample #	Type	Cobalt	Copper	Arsenic	Zinc	Silver	Gold
JR 4/9	Grab(mag)	.0168%	.188%	.0188%	.078%	.21 oz.	N/A
JR 4/12	Grab(mag)	.0113%	-	.0050%	-	.10 oz.	N/A
JR 4/15	Grab(pyr)	.0784%	.179%	.0154%	.049%	.36 oz.	N/A
JR 4/16	Grab(pyr)	.0546%	.171%	.0088%	-	-	N/A
JR 4 - North of Nahwitti River							
JR 4/10	Float	-	.014%	.0751%	18.8%	3.744 oz.	N/A
JR 3 - 305 Meter Bench							
JR 3/10	Chip(marm)	-	.212%	.146%	36.02%	.5oz.	.405 oz.
	Cd: .204%						

Note: N/A : Not Assayed.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Dates	No. days		No. men		Rate/man-day	Total Cost
LABOUR						
April 22-30) May 10-12) May 15-June 4) June 7-29)	55	x	2	x	$40.00	$4400.00
May 13-14	2	x	2	x	$50.00	200.00
					TOTAL LABOUR	$4600.00
TRANSPORTATION						
April 22-30) May 10-June 4) June 7-29)	57	x	2	x	45 km return @ 12.5¢/km.	$ 641.25
EQUIPMENT RENTAL						
April 26-30	5 days rental of generator @ 22.50 per day:					112.50
SUPPLIES						
April 22	1 box 70% Forcite @ $119.03					119.03

ASSAYS	No.	Cost per	Total Cost
Gold	1	$ 5.50	$ 5.50
Gold & Silver	16	8.75	140.00
Copper	3	5.25	15.75
"	6	3.25	19.50
Zinc	7	3.25	22.75
"	4	6.75	27.00
Cadmium	2	3.25	6.50
Lead	2	3.25	6.50
Tungsten	1	8.10	8.10
Platinum	1	27.50	27.50
Spectro.	4	27.50	110.00
Plazma Spec	6	17.00	102.00
Sample prep:			2.50
		Total Assays:	493.60

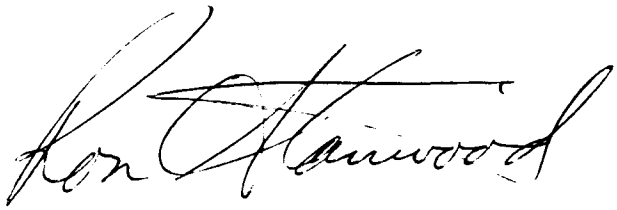
Total Expenses: $5966.38

AUTHORS QUALIFICATIONS

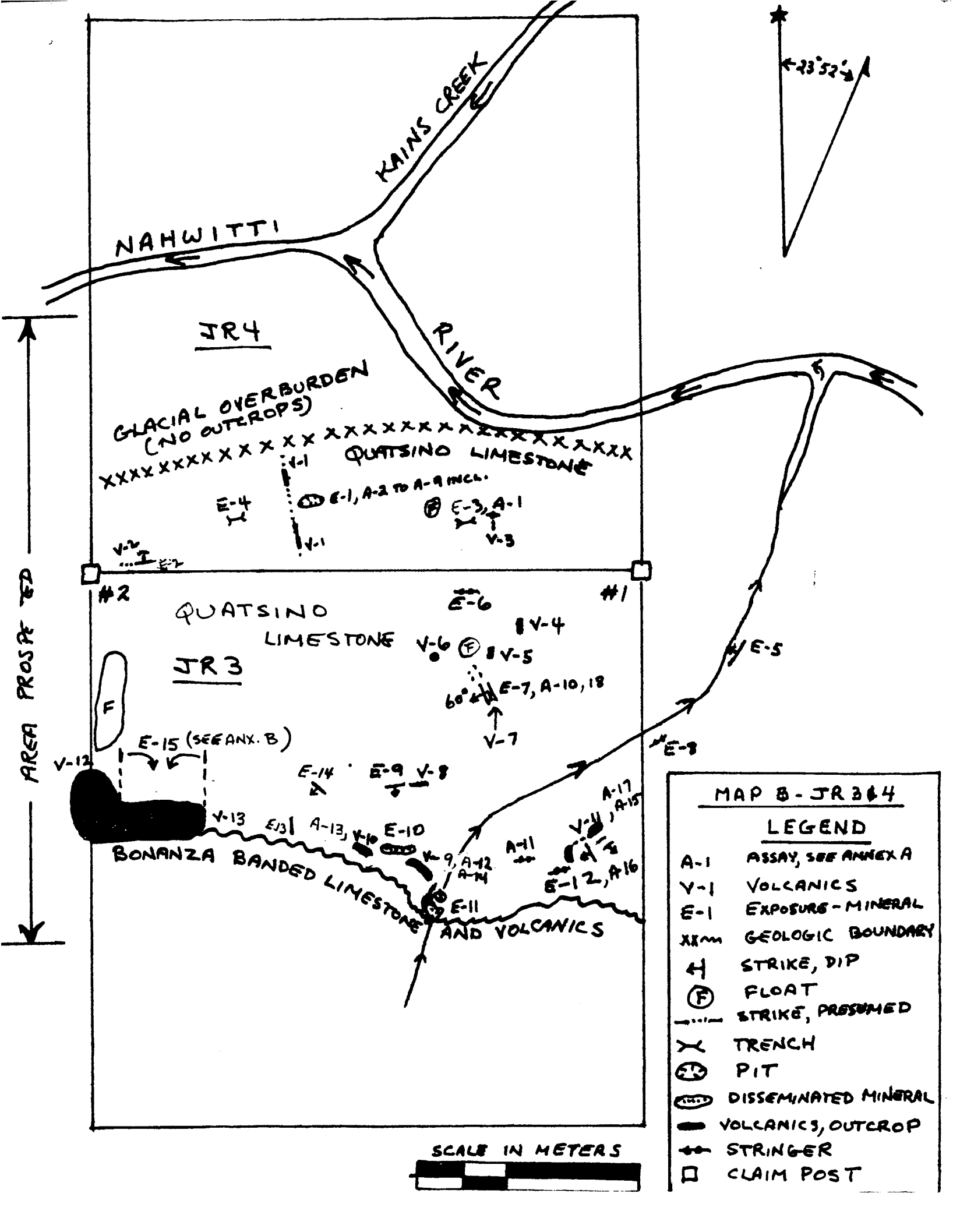
1. Ron Stanwood is a prospector with some 17 years of field experience. His search has been primarily for gold in the lightly prospected areas. This has seen him active in minor camps in California, Arizona, Quebec, Ontario and for the last 5 years, B.C.

2. In B.C. he has held and worked placer claims on Whipsaw Creek near Princeton. In 1976 he discovered the placer deposits on Tuwasus Creek near Pemberton where he spent the following two seasons. In 1978 he staked the Lu claims near Nimpkish and spent that season prospecting the claims. In 1980 he took on a partner, John Nelson of Port Hardy, B.C. Together they staked and prospected the JR claims; the subject of this report.

3. Ron comes from Mining family. He is the eldest son (age 35) of Lawrence Stanwood, current A/Vice-President of Kaiser Resources. He has attended lectures on Mine Engineering, Geology and Minerology at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, however the bulk of his knowledge comes from practical experience in the field, and a life-long association with friends and relatives in the industry.



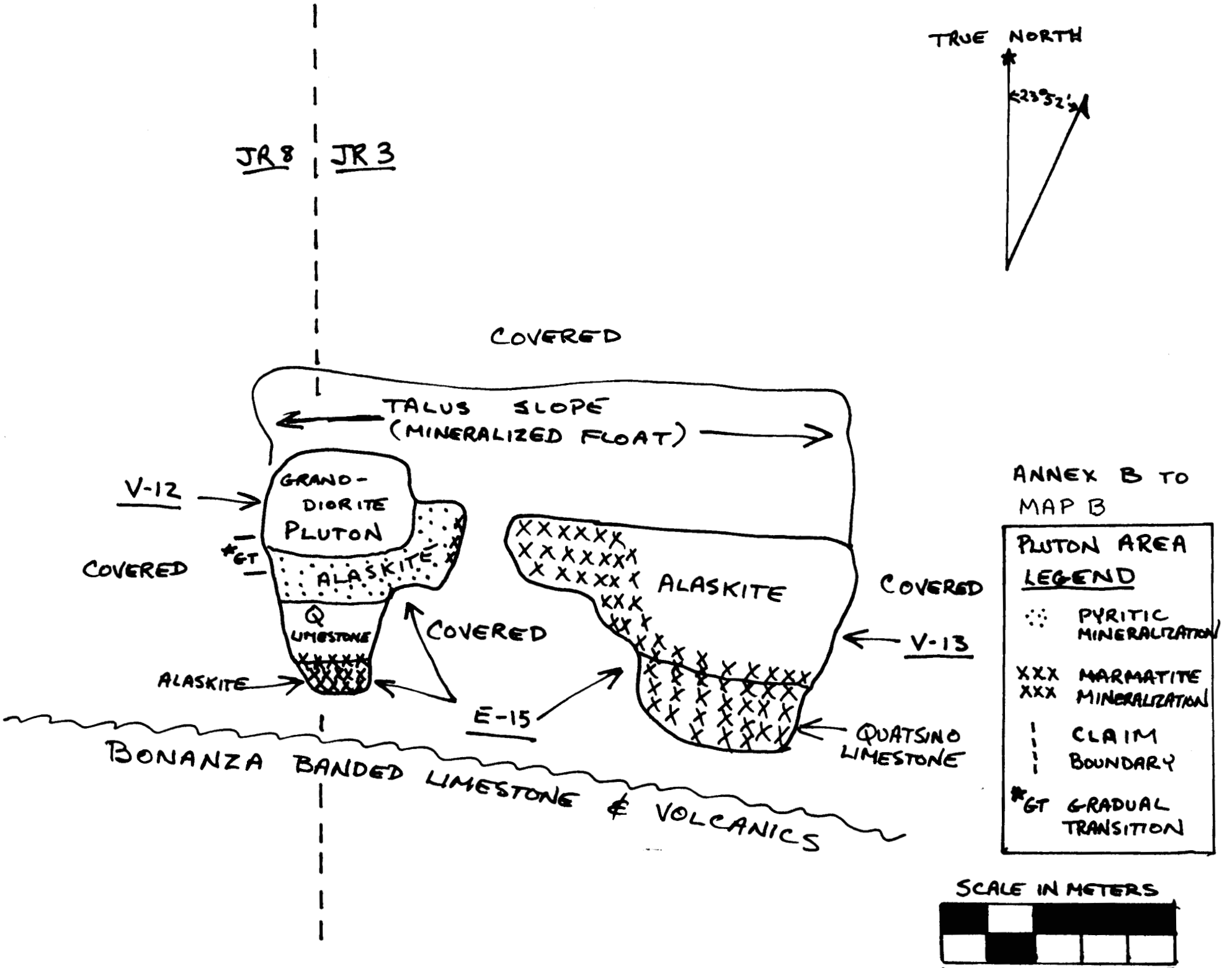
Ron Stanwood
Prospector
Operator

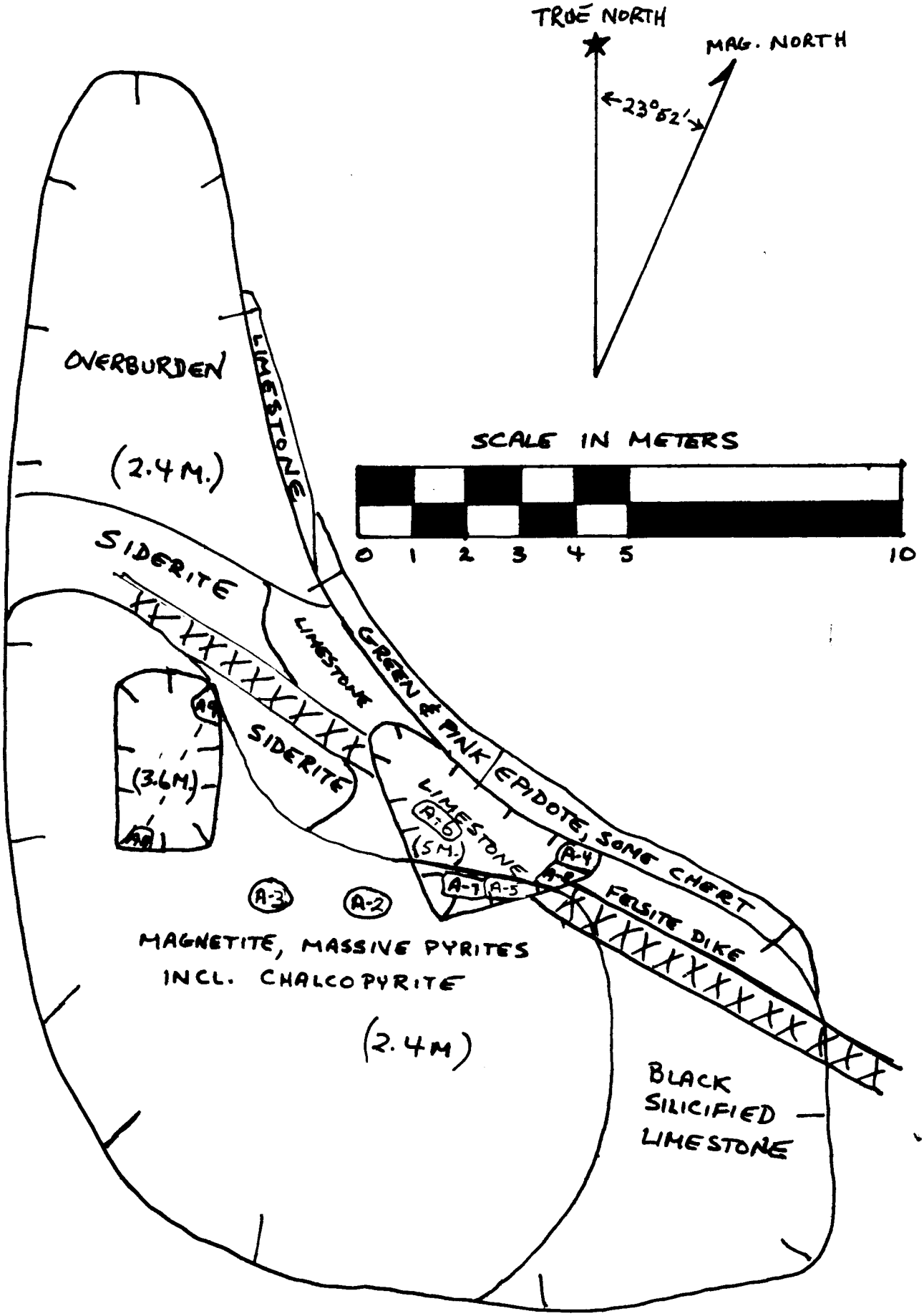

KAINS CREEK
NAHWITTI
RIVER
N 23° 52' E
JR4
GLACIAL OVERBURDEN
(NO OUTCROPS)
QUATSINO LIMESTONE
V-1
E-1, A-2 TO A-9 INCL.
E-4
E-3, A-1
V-3
V-2
E-2
#2
#1
QUATSINO
LIMESTONE
JR3
E-6
V-4
V-6
V-5
E-7, A-10, 18
V-7
E-5
E-8
F
E-15 (SEE ANX. B)
V-12
E-14
E-9
V-8
V-13
E-13
A-13,
V-10
E-10
V-9, A-12
A-14
A-11
A-17
A-15
V-11
E-12, A-16
E-11
BONANZA BANDED LIMESTONE
AND VOLCANICS
AREA PROSPECTED
SCALE IN METERS
MAP B - JR3&4
LEGEND
A-1 ASSAY, SEE ANNEX A
V-1 VOLCANICS
E-1 EXPOSURE - MINERAL
GEOLOGIC BOUNDARY
STRIKE, DIP
F FLOAT
STRIKE, PRESUMED
TRENCH
PIT
DISSEMINATED MINERAL
VOLCANICS, OUTCROP
STRINGER
CLAIM POST

ANNEX A
TO MAP B

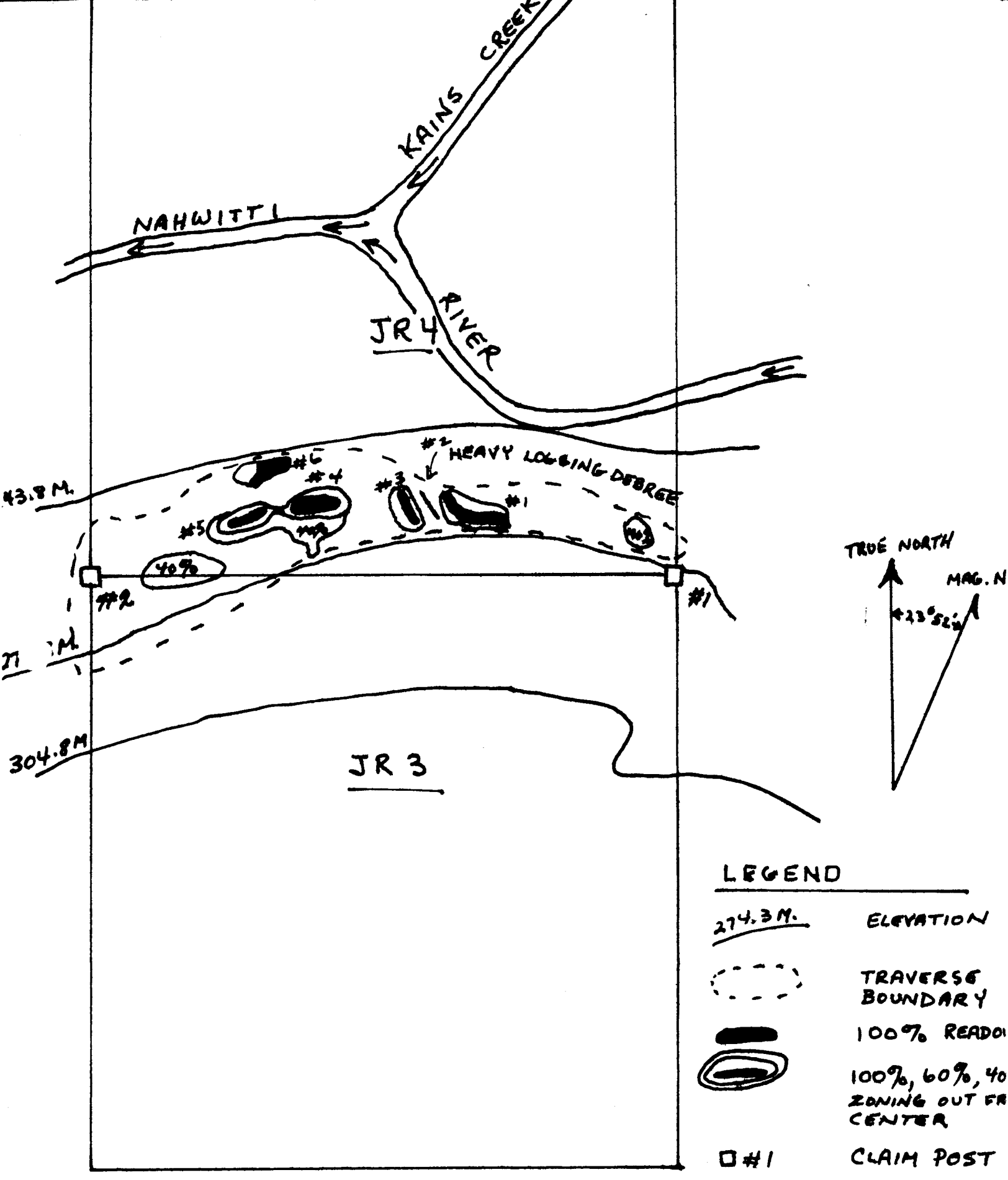
ASSAYS

Map B #	Our File #	Assay
1 Mag/Cpy	JR 3/1	10.2% Cu, 4.68 oz. Ag, .011 oz Au
2 Marc	JR 4/1	.25% Cu, .066 oz. Ag, .002 oz Au
3 Pyr/Act	JR 4/2	1.07% Cu, .066 oz Au, Tr Ag, .2 Zn
4 Clorite	JR 4/3	Tr Au, Ag. .05% Ni
5 Marc	JR 4/4	.008 oz Au, Tr Ag, .17% Cu
6 Limestone	JR 4/5	.03% Zn
7 Marc	JR 4/6	.008 oz Au, .06 oz Ag, N/A Cu
8 Clorite	JR 4/7	.006 oz Au, .06 oz Ag, .15% Cu
9 Pyr/Act	JR 4/8	.007 oz Au, .04 oz Ag, .36% Cu
10 Marm	JR 3/2	.09% Cu, .01% Pb, 37.6% Zn, .52 oz Ag .262 oz Au
11 Marm	JR 3/3	.02% Pb, 7.15% Zn, .17 oz Ag, .058 oz Au
12 Alaskite	JR 3/4	.05% Zn, .07 oz Ag, .001 oz Au
13 Alaskite	JR 3/5	.03% Zn, .02 oz Ag, .001 oz Au
14 Gossan	JR 3/6	.01% Cu, .01% Pb, .22% Zn, .01 oz Ag, .001 oz Au, .01% Cd.
15 Alaskite	JR 3/7	.001 oz Au, .05 oz Ag, .12% Zn, .01% Cu
16 Marm	JR 3/8	.29% Cu, .01% Pb, 30.1% Zn, .76 oz Ag, .225 oz Au, .34% Cd
17 Alaskite	JR 3/9	.02% Cu, .02% Zn, .03 oz Ag, .001 oz Au
18 Marm	JR 3/10	.204% Cd, .405 oz Au, 36.02% Zn, .5 oz Ag .212% Cu, .019% Pb


TRUE NORTH
≤23°52'
JR 8
JR 3
COVERED
TALUS SLOPE
(MINERALIZED FLOAT)
V-12
GRANO-
DIORITE
PLUTON
*GT
ALASKITE
COVERED
Q
LIMESTONE
COVERED
ALASKITE
E-15
ALASKITE
COVERED
V-13
QUATSINO
LIMESTONE
BONANZA BANDED LIMESTONE & VOLCANICS
ANNEX B TO
MAP B
PLUTON AREA
LEGEND
PYRITIC
MINERALIZATION
XXX
XXX
MARMATITE
MINERALIZATION
CLAIM
BOUNDARY
*GT GRADUAL
TRANSITION
SCALE IN METERS
0
10
20
30
40
50



MAP C - PROSPECT PIT - JR 4



MAP D - ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CONDUCTIVE BODIES @ 0-10M.

BRANCH 9

#1

BRANCH 9A

JR 11

#1 #2

JR 10

ROAD

JR 12

BRANCH 10

DEVELOPMENT

#1 #2

BRANCH 12

FOREST

#2

HARDY

BRANCH 14

PORT

BRANCH 13

BRANCH 13B

KAINS CREEK

BRANCH 13A

BRANCH 13C

JR 7

JR 4

JR 5

RIVER

NAHWITTI

NAHWITTI RIVER

SEASONAL FRESHET

CU/FE/AU/AG

BRANCH 13D

BRANCH 13E

800' (243.84M)

#2 #1 #2 #1 #1 #2

ZN

JR 8

JR 3

JR 6

BRANCH 13E

CU/FE

60°

ZN/AU/CD/AG

900' (274.3 M)

ZN/PB/AG/CD

1000' (304.8M)

BRANCH 13L

BRANCH

#1

13M

ZN/CD/AG

BRANCH 13K

1100' (335.28M)

1200' (365.76M)

1300' (396.24M)

JR 1

JR 9

#1

1400' (436.32M) BRANCH 13R

#2

JR 2

TRUE NORTH

MAGNETIC NORTH

←23°52'→

TRUE DIRECTION OF LOC. LINES	
JR 1&2	E 10°S
JR 3,4,7&8	W 1°8'S
JR 5&6	E 1°8'N
JR 9	E 10°N
JR 10,11&12	W 22°S

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FT

ELEVATIONS WHERE SHOWN ARE IN FEET (METERS IN BRACKETS) ABOVE SEA LEVEL

LEGEND

- BRIDGE
- CLAIM POST
- PROSPECT PIT
- PROSPECT TRENCH
- MINERALIZATION, STRIKE AND DIP OF VEIN
- MINERALIZATION, STRINGERS
- MINERALIZATION, GENERALIZED CONCENTRATION

SCALE IN FEET

0 100 200 300 600

SCALE IN METERS

0 36 72 180

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 8944

MAP A
MINERAL CLAIMS JR 1-12, NAHWITTI VALLEY.

SCALE: 1:3600	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY R. STANWOOD
DATE: DEC. 1980		REVISED

POSITIONING OF CLAIM POSTS BY PACE & COMPASS AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP.

DRAWING NUMBER