INCONSPICUOUS

GEOLOGICAL - GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

Inconspicuous #1 - #5 Mineral Claims

Skeena Mining Division
Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.
NTS 103F/14E+15W
Latitude 53°58'N Longitude 133°00'W

Dates of Work:	Oct. 5-17, 1980
By:	G G. Richards, P.Eng.
	B.J. Price, M.Sc.
	J.S. Christie, Ph.D.
Owner:	G.G. Richards
Operator:	Ventures West Minerals Ltd.
Contractor:	JMT Services Corp.
Submitted:	February 20, 1981

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Stream sediments were collected along the base of slope of both sides of Hana Koot Creek in May 1980. Samples from along the upper north side of the creek were highly anomalous in gold, arsenic and mercury. The Inconspicuous #1 -#4 claims were staked on July 3, 1980 at which time additional silts were collected. The Inconspicuous #5 was staked on August 13th and 14th, 1980. Mapping and sampling carried out from October 5th to the 17th, 1980 is the basis for this report. The Inconspicuous #6 and #7 were staked January 13, 1981 to cover the projection of the geochemically anomalous system.

A large zone containing anomalous amounts of gold and arsenic in soils is underlain by pyritic and locally silicified Cretaceous sediments and Tertiary volcanics. This zone measure 900 metres by 3000 metres. Many strongly anomalous areas for gold and arsenic occur within the large zone. Several drill targets already exist but more detailed work within the strongly anomalous areas is recommended prior to drilling. Some additional reconnaissance mapping and sampling like that described in this report is also recommended.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies in the northwestern part of Graham Island, south of Pivot Mountain and north of the headwaters of Hana Koot Creek. The west coast of Graham Island is 6 km west and Naden Harbour is 25 km east of the property.

The property is accessible by helicopter from Sandspit, 115 km to the south-east. The nearest road is approximately 20 km away along Davidson Creek - a logging haulage road built by CIPA (previously Queen Charlotte Timber).

J M T SERVICES CORP.

FIGURE 1

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

SCALE

Mile 1136 0 136 Mile

Prepared by: Drawn by:	Date : Revised:	NTS MAP AREA 93 - E	DRAWING No.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Elevations on the property range from 200 ft. to 1700 ft above sea level. Terrain is hilly and slopes moderately steep but easily traversable. Slopes are covered in hemlock-spruce forests with a mossy forest floor and practically no underbrush. Flat ridge tops contain open swamps with stunted pine and cypress trees.

MINERAL CLAIMS

Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Record Date
INCONSPICUOUS #1	15	2471	August 1,1980
INCONSPICUOUS #2	6	2472	August 1, 1980
INCONSPICUOUS #3	8	2473	August 1, 1980
INCONSPICUOUS #4	20	2474	August 1, 1980
INCONSPICUOUS #5	15	2549	August 1, 1980
INCONSPICUOUS #6	20	Staked January 13, 1981	
INCONSPICUOUS #7	15	Staked January 13, 1981	

Owner: G.G. Richards

GEOLOGY

General

The oldest rocks on the property are sandstones and shales probably of the Cretaceous Haida Formation.

Several intrusive plugs, necks(?), sills and dykes of variable textures with acid to intermediate compositions intrude the sediments. These along with acid to intermediate extrusive volcanics have been mapped as Tertiary Masset Formation units. The age relation between the extrusive and intrusive volcanics is not clear although some of the larger intrusions appear to cut the extrusives as well as the Cretaceous sediments.

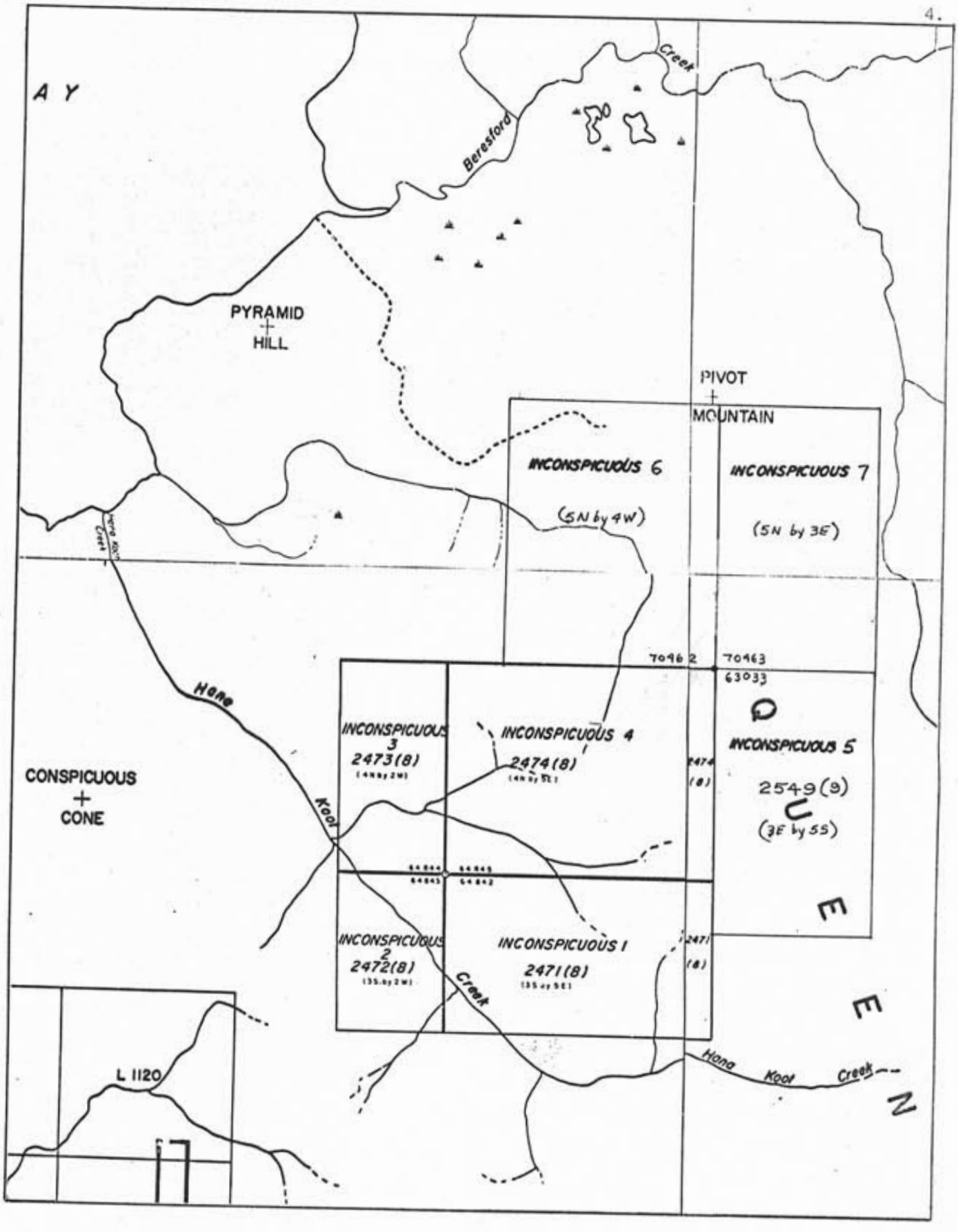


FIGURE 2

CLAIM MAP

Volcanics with definite extrusive textures and field relationships were identified only on the uppermost slopes of the ridge west of camp. Outcrops lying uphill west of P975 and upstream from sample R1769 are rhyolitic welded ash flow tuffs with a near flat lying well developed banding. Banding is fine with laminae generally less than 1 - 2 mm. A few varieties have a porphyritic texture with 5 - 10% feldspar phenocrysts measuring 2-3 mm long. The unconformity with underlying shales is well exposed in the creek above R1769 and is sharp. The occurrence of the same unconformity west of J460 at approximately the same elevation suggest low relief on the unconformity. Tertiary outcrops mapped east of Sams Fault are buff to dark greenish grey andesites with a weak feldspar porphyritic texture. Although not present in all specimens, fine 5 mm long hornblende needles are characteristic of this rock type. The exposures on the hillside north and south of camp form massive and brecciated units. The brecciated units occasionally contain other textural rock fragments with rhyolite fragments particularly abundant. This rock type may form massive flows and breccias-agglomerates. The more massive units may form dykes and plugs. Some of the breccias may be fault breccias. See discussion on G6 and G7 under Gold and Arsenic Geochemistry below.

Two rock types mapped as plugs are the fine-grained diorite near R1775 and R1776 and the chunky feldspar porphyry at the north and south end of the mapped area. The diorite is uniform textured, dark to medium grey, and massive. The chunky feldspar porphyry has an aphanitic to very fine grained dark to medium grey matrix. Feldspar phenocrysts are somewhat broken, measure up to 10 mm long and are occasionally fused to one or two other feldspar phenocrysts. A few smaller bodies were noted elsewhere on the property (see figure 3).

The sediments are locally hornfelsed although the cause of the hornfelsing is not clear. Hornfelsing of sediments from R1777 down the creek and near R1748 and possibly R1927 to R1953 is probably related to the fine grained diorite mapped in the bottom of the valley near R1775 and R1776. Hornfelsing of sediments along the two northerly flowing creeks north of camp and sampled by P1104 and P1105 may be related to the chunky feldspar porphyry or to some of the larger bodies of hornblende needle andesite that outcrop in the general area of this hornfels. Some of the hornfelsing is difficult to distinguish from silicification described below under alteration. The hornfels typically is a biotite hornfels with minor potash feldspar. Plumose and dendritic fracture controlled and very fine grained pyrite-marcasite is common throughout all the hornfels and typically forms 2% of rock volume.

Much of the sediments were too felsic to have produced easily recognized biotite and potash feldspar. It is the alteration of these outcrops that may be confused with silicification. These occurrences are: in the creek above R1927; in the creek above R1775; and particularly in the creek below R1945.

Structure

Faults control several mineralized showings on the property. The major trend of faulting is north north east. Other directions of faulting are present but not common. Faults cut all rock types found on the property. A major fault, Sams Fault, is shown on Figure 3. It probably has a more sinuous surface trace and is more complex than shown. Several splays are mapped in the creek north of R1945. This fault controls dykes and alteration and some lateral offset of rock units is apparent. See figure 3.

Mineralization and Alteration

Pyrite-clay and pyrite-silicification are the two common alteration types found on the property. Both types contain anomalous gold and arsenic. These alteration systems are described below from north to south (figures 3 - 5).

In the creek above P1118 chunky feldspar porphyry is cut by 020° trending faults. Gouge with sulphide measures up to 1 metre wide. Adjacent to one such fault at P980 is a well mineralized silicified zone 5 metres wide that contains 2 - 10% pyrite and some arsenopyrite and stibnite on fractures and welded seams. Silica is flooded through the rock although there is little or no quartz veining. Some of the feldspars are altered to clays. Alteration walls are sharp. Grades across this showing are 1934, 2365 and 1816 ppb Au from east to west with an average grade of 2040 ppb (.06 oz/ton) across 5 metres (16 ft). Other strongly altered clay-sulphide zones with associated 020° faulting occur 15 metres downstream (3 m wide-grab sample 181 ppb Au) and 30 metres downstream (7m wide-grab samples 215 and 30 ppb Au). This zone probably projects across the hill to the north and south as soils in both directions and below the strike of this zone are anomalous for gold and arsenic. Overburden to the north is deep and soils are organic and clayey. The zone may continue as far south as R1857 and beyond as silicification with anomalous, though lower, gold and arsenic exists in float.

Another series of fault controlled mineralized bodies exists at R1739 and further up the creek although the one at R1739 is the widest (20' approx.) and strongest altered. Host rocks are hornblende needle andesites that are clay altered, locally silicified and contain 1 - 5% pyrite with traces of arsenopyrite. The bounding faults trend southwest to southeast. Two rock chips of this showing run 737 ppb Au (R1739) and 4460 ppb Au (P1075).

Another clay altered fault zone at R1881 (381 ppb Au) runs on the north side of the ridge west of camp. The hornfels in the northwest flowing creek north of camp contains low but anomalous values for gold and arsenic.

An alteration type, jasperoid, different from all other occurrences on the property, occurs as abundant float on a small knoll on the ridge 400 metres west of camp and in a small slide 150 metres north of this location. Volcanic breccias are intensely silicified and cut by banded chalcedonic veins less than 5 cm wide. There is no sulphide and the only rock chip (R1935) ran 21 ppb Au and 17 ppb As.

Hornblende needle andesites and breccias that outcrop in the two south flowing creeks, off the ridge west of camp, contain disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite over broad areas. Some of the breccias are intensely clay altered with 2 - 5% very fine disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite. These outcrops are poorly exposed in the creek south of camp at sample sites R1786 to R1788 and in the creek 500 metres west at sample site R1754.

Faults exposed on the southwest facing slope at the southwest limit of mapping invariably control clay-sulphide alteration zones with local silicification. Most of these are anomalous for gold (100 to 500 ppb) and aresenic (30 - 350 ppm). Most zones are less than 5 metres wide. The widest zone at R1847 is complicated by several attitudes of faulting but could have a width of 10 to 20 metres.

GEOCHEMISTRY

General

The work described in this report was designed to provide a general geologic map and geochemical coverage, based on soils, rock chips and silts, of the area outlined by previous reconnaissance silt samples which were anomalous for gold ± arsenic ± mercury. Some further reconnaissance silting was done to better define the limits of anomalous geochemistry. In total 634 soil, rock chip and stream sediment samples were collected and analysed for gold and arsenic.

Rock chip samples were made from three to ten rock chips, small enough to fit into standard kraft sample bags. Soil samples were collected from the B horizon where possible from a depth of 1 cm to 1/2 m. Silt samples were collected with a spoon from active silt in creeks.

Gold and arsenic geochemical analyses were done on the minus 80 mesh fraction by Chemex Labs Ltd. - 202 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver, B.C. using the following standard procedures:

Gold - Fire assay preconcentration with Neutron Activation Analysis

Arsenic - Perchloric-nitric acid extraction with Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer determination.

Gold and Arsenic

Anomalous gold geochemistry in soils (>9 ppb) occurs over an area 900 metres wide by 3000 metres long (figure 4). This system is open to the southwest, northeast and partly to the west. Within this large moderate anomaly there are several areas of highly anomalous gold in soils (>49 ppb).

Anomalous arsenic geochemistry in soils (> 29 ppm) follows anomalous gold geochemistry fairly closely. Compare figures 4 and 5. Highly anomalous arsenic geochemistry (> 99 ppm) is closely associated with highly anomalous gold geochemistry with a few exceptions.

The >49 ppb gold patterns shown on figure 4 are labelled G1 to G10 and are discussed below with respect to geology and arsenic geochemistry.

G1 and G2: The anomalous geochem in these areas is probably related to the southerly extension of the showing sampled by P980 - P983 (9, 1934, 2365 and 1815 ppb Au respectively). The showing is a fault controlled vertical body apparently 5 metres wide. No other outcrops were located along the soil lines nor in the creeks along the soil lines because of deep overburden. The strike length indicated by strongly anomalous gold and arsenic is 500 metres, lying south of the showing. The showing may thus be the northern tail of more significant mineralization.

Several diamond drill holes are recommended at inclinations of -50 to -60° crossing the strike of the geochem anomaly and major faulting. More soil lines are recommended uphill from P1130 and west of G1 and G2 to define the limits of anomalous gold and arsenic.

G3: Cause of the anomalous geochem in this area is unknown. Further soil lines are recommended to the north and east to limit the extent of anomalous gold and arsenic.

G4 and G5: The anomalous samples collected in these areas occur near the contact of hornblende needle andesite with honfelsed sediments and at the upper limit of outcrop on the hillside. Rock chips explain the anomalous arsenic values but not the gold values unless low 10 - 30 ppb Au values in rocks can produce 50 to 300 ppb Au values in soils. One rock chip P952 ran 211 ppb Au. It is possible that small high bedrock anomalies like this could be producing the high soil anomalies or the anomalies could be produced from mineralization occuring under cover uphill from the limit of outcrop. The two occurrences of jasperoid described under mineralization and alteration occur in this area.

The soils on the ridge that are not anomalous for gold and arsenic (J478, 479, 501 - 505, 489, 490) are 100% organic samples collected by auger from the bog that covers the ridge top. These sample results should be disregarded in limiting anomalous geochemistry. Thus the anomalous zones G4 and G5 could merge across the ridge beneath the zone of thick organic cover into anomalous areas G6 and G7.

R1881 (381 ppb Au) is a sample of deeply leached clay altered hornblende needle andesite. This site should be re-examined.

G6 and G7: These areas have linear trends that parallel the major faults. Bedrock is hornblende needle andesite and volcanic breccias. Clay-sulphide gumbo zones sampled by R1786 to R1788 in area G7 and by R1754 in area G6 contain weakly anomalous gold (22, 24 and 31 ppb Au respectively). These outcrops occur on the east side of the anomalous gold patterns and could be interpreted as fault breccias.

Most anomalous rock chips were R1757 (94 ppb Au) in G6 and R1790 (110 ppb Au) in G7. There is no outcrop away from the creeks but depth of overburden is probably less than 5 metres everywhere on the steep hillside and possibly much less than this figure. Float prospecting in the area of higher gold anomalies should be done in conjunction with more detailed evaluation of creek geology. The very

anomalous gold values in soils J347 to J349 and J468 to J470 (789, 133, 125, 144, 329, and 188 ppb Au respectively) at the top of the hill in area G6 is an excellent exploration lead. More detailed evaulation of this area is necessary.

G8: This anomalous pattern of high gold and very high arsenic is based on a single soil line and should be evaluated by more soil lines and geological mapping.

The diorite in the creek north of G8 is in contact with hornfelsed sediments that contain weak gold values (5 to 19 ppb Au). Other hornfels on the property have similar low gold values. Thus the anomaly at G8 is probably related to some other style of mineralization. 400 metres northeast of G8, there are four fault controlled mineralized zones that are highly anomalous in gold and arsenic and, with one exception, strike towards area G8. The widest zone sampled by R1739 measured 5 metres wide and ran 737 ppb Au and >500 ppm As. P1075 was 1/2 metre wide and ran 4460 ppb Au and 7 ppm As. Clay altered wallrock was sampled by P1076 and ran 1565 ppb Au and $\geq$ 500 ppm As. Similar fault controlled mineralization may be the cause of the anomaly in G8.

G9: This is another large gold-arsenic anomaly in an area where geology is not well know. Outcrops in the creek northwest of G9 are silicified and/or hornfelsed sediments with rock chips assaying as high as 109 ppb Au, 5 ppm As (R1952) and 195 ppb Au, $>$ 500 ppm As (R1928). Field notes from sample sites R1922 and R1923 indicate much rusty float in both creeks and much white coloured float in creek R1922. Rhyolite dykes outcrop in the general area of G9 at R1911, R1954 and below R1953. The white float at R1922 is likely similar rhyolite. More geological mapping and soil sampling is warranted within G9.

G10: This is a small area at the southwestern edge of outcrop at the base of slope. Much alteration and pyrite mineralization was located on the hillside north and east of G10 along faults. These zones are sampled by R1835 (126 ppb Au, 120 ppm As), R1844 (278 ppb Au, 230 ppm As), R1846 (437 ppb Ag, 335 ppm As), R1847 (100 ppb

Au), R1050 (160 ppb Au, 365 ppm As), R1911 (253 ppb Au, 190 ppm As), R1957 (207 ppb Au, 180 ppm As), R1963 (501 ppb Au, 25 ppm As), and R1969 (261 ppb Au, 190 ppm As). Although none of these samples produced results approaching ore grade, they were strongly anomalous, somewhat leached and of small size relative to the structures samples. The soils at G10 possibly relate to similar mineralized structures.

Reconnaissance: The geochem patterns of figures 4 and 5 have not been adequately limited. The patterns are open to the northeast between R1819 and R1076, to the northwest between R1773 and J519, and to the southwest between R1004 and R1965. The first two areas should be prospected using the same procedures described for this report. The last area projects under the wide flat valley floor of Hana Koot Creek, and cannot be easily prospected, and should not be considered further at this time.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Cretaceous fine grained sediments overlain by Tertiary volcanics have been intruded by several varieties of diorite, porphyritic andesite and rhyolite. Hornfels has been produced in some of the sediments near some of these intrusions. North north-east trending major faults cut all of the above rock types and exert a prominent control on alteration-mineralization. Soil samples outline an area of low order anomalous gold and arsenic (9 ppb Au and 29 ppm As) that measures 900 metres by 3000 metres. Within this large zone are smaller ones of highly anomalous gold and arsenic (49 ppb Au and 99 ppm As).

The highest gold values in rock chips have been obtained from three different showing areas as follows:

1. The main showing at the north end of the map sampled by P981 - P983 ran 1816 to 2365 ppb Au over approximately 5 metres. This zone is strongly fault controlled and probably continues for several hundred metres to the south.

2. Showings in the big creek south of camp sampled by R1739 ran 737 ppb Au over 5 metres. Nearby another showing sampled by P1075 ran 4460 ppb Au over 1/2 metre with clay altered wallrock running 1565 ppb Au over an unknown width. These and other nearby showings are strongly fault controlled.

3. Numerous showings exist on the southwest facing hillside at the south end of the map. All showings are fault controlled with widths of one to ten metres. Individual samples run 100 to 500 ppb Au.

The above showings are strongly fault controlled and are drill targets by themselves. Intersection of these or similar faults with favourable stratigraphy could produce "blanket type" mineralization - a style of mineralization that is crudely stratigraphically controlled and has a much higher tonnage potential than fault controlled mineralization. Favorable targets could exist within the Tertiary volcanics or within the Cretaceous sediments. Potential areas with anomalous soils geochemistry are: volcanics and underlying sediments west of camp; sediments south of camp within area G8 on figure 4; sediments and possibly volcanics within area G9 on figure 4.

The following work is recommended:

1. Complete reconnaissance mapping to the northwest and northeast.

2. Fill in soils sampling and geology uphill from G1, above and below G8, above and below G9.

3. Re-examine and map in more detail the following: Sample R1881 in G4; G6 and G7 particularly the northern part of G6; the Au-As anomalous fault zones south of G9 and east of G10.

4. Diamond drill the southern extension of the main showing in and near G1.

5. Additional diamond drilling will likely be warranted as a result of the work undertaken in 1, 2, and 3 above.

BUDGET

A.	Complete reconnaissance and detailed sampling		
	TIME: 2 Geologists 25 man days @ $200/day		$ 5,000.00
	MEALS: 25 man days @ $25/day		625.00
	CAMP RENTAL: 2 weeks @ $50/week		100.00
	SBX 11 RENTAL: 2 weeks @ $50/week		100.00
	AIRFARES: 2 men - Vancouver - Sandspit		200.00
	HELICOPTER:		6,000.00
	ACCOMMODATION:		250.00
	GEOCHEM: 600 samples @ $10.00/sample		6,000.00
	EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES:		800.00
	FREIGHT:		100.00
	TRUCK:		200.00
	REPORTS: Current		2,000.00
	REPORTS: 1981		4,000.00
	RECORDING 1980 WORK		1,000.00
	RECORDING 1981 WORK:		10,000.00
	CONTINGENCY		3,625.00
		SUB TOTAL	40,000.00
B.	DRILL MAIN SHOWING: 3000' @ $60.00/ft		180,000.00
C.	ADDITIONAL DRILLING BASED ON "A" ABOVE: 10,000 @ $60.00/ft.		600,000.00
		TOTAL	$ 820,000.00

STATEMENT OF COSTS

WAGES:	B. Price - Oct. 5-7, 9-17	12 days @ $175/day	$ 2,100.00
	G. Richards- Oct. 5-7, 9-17	12 days @ $175/day	2,100.00
	G. Light - Oct. 7,8	2 days @ $88/day	176.00
	S. Courte - Oct. 7-21	15 days @ $125/day	1,875.00
MEALS:	51 field days @ $22/man day		1,122.00
SBX 11 RENTAL			100.00
CAMP RENTAL			100.00
AIRFARES:	3 men one way Vancouver - Sandspit = 3 @ $95.05		285.15
HELICOPTER:	Queen Charlotte Helicopters		5,938.10
ACCOMMODATION:			225.63
GEOCHEM:	634 samples @ $9.00/sample		5,706.00
AUPPLIES			1,120.03
VANCAL:	Reproductions		95.40
B.C. TELEPHONE			50.22
REPORT WRITING, DRAUGHTING, TYPING			2,000.00
		TOTAL	$ 22,993.53

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gordon G. Richards of Richmond, British Columbia do hereby certify that,

1. I am a Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia, residing at 6195 Lynas Lane, Richmond, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.A.Sc. 1968, M.A.Sc. 1974.

3. I have practised my profession as a mining exploration geologist, continuously since 1968.

4. This report is based on my personal knowledge of the district, and mapping of the geology at the property.

Gordon G. Richards, P.Eng.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Barry James Price of Vancouver, B.C. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist residing at 2121 W. 5th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.Sc. (Honors Geology) 1965, M.Sc. (Economic Geology) 1972.

3. I have practised my profession as an exploration geologist continuously since 1965.

4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5. This report is based on my personal knowledge of the district and mapping and sampling done on the property.

Barry Price

B.J. Price, M.Sc.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICIATIONS

I, James S. Christie of Vancouver, British Columbia do hereby certify that,

1. I am a Professional Geologist residing at 3921 West 31st Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6S 1Y4.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.Sc. Honors, Geology - 1965, Ph.D. Geology - 1973.

3. I have practiced my profession as a mining exploration geologist, continuously since 1965.

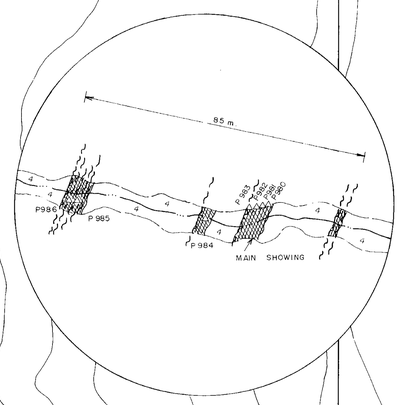
4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5. I am a Member of the Geological Society of America.

6. This report is based on my personal knowledge of the district, and mapping of the geology at the property.

James S. Christie, Ph.D.

DETAIL A



SEE DETAIL A

Unconformity

SAMS FAULT

HANA KOOT CREEK

Jasperoid float

Jasperoid float

CAMP

LCP #6 LCP #7 LCP #5

LCP #3 LCP #4 LCP #2 LCP #1

CLAIM BOUNDARY

LEGEND

TERTIARY MASSET FORM

- 6 Rhyolite dykes
- 5 Medium grained diorite
- 4 Chunky feldspar porphyry
- 3 Hornblende needle andesite – weak feldspar porphyritic texture
- 2 Banded rhyolite 2a volcanistic

CRETACEOUS HAIDA FORM

- 1 Sandstone and shale: 1H – hornfels; 1H ?–silicification

~~~ Fault

Outcrop

— ? — Limit of pyrite includes pyrite–clay ± Silicification Zones

Pyrite–clay ± Silicification zones

○ Soil sample

□ Silt sample

△ Rock chip

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
9028

JMT SERVICES CORP.

Queen Charlotte Islands NTS 103F/14E+15W

INCONSPICUOUS PROJECT

GEOLOGY

1:5000

0 500 1000 2000 FEET

0 100 200 300 400 500 METERS

FIG 3
~~~

DETAIL A

85 m

P986 50/107

P985 215/500

P984 18V/500

MAIN SHOWING

SEE DETAIL A

G1 G2 G3 G4 G5 G6 G7 G8 G9 G10

CAMP

SAMS FAULT

HANA KOOT CREEK

CLAIM BOUNDARY

LCP #1 LCP #2 LCP #3 LCP #4 LCP #5 LCP #6 LCP #7

GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

- > 99 ppb
- 50. - 99 ppb
- 20 - 49 ppb
- 10 - 19 ppb

SOIL GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY CONTOURS

- 50 ppb
- 10 ppb

G1 to G10 >50 ppb Au soil anomalies discussed in text.

- Soil Sample
- Silt "
- Rock "

R 2131 4/30 Gold (Au) / Arsenic (As) ppb ppm.

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INCONSPICUOUS PROJECT

GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

1 : 5000

0 500 1000 2000 FEET

0 100 200 300 400 500 METERS

FIG 4

DETAIL A

85 m

P986 30/1014

P985 215/500

P984 181/500

MAIN SHOWING

SEE DETAIL A

FAULT

SAMS

CAMP

HANA KOOT CREEK

CLAIM BOUNDARY

LCP #3 LCP #4 LCP #2 LCP #1 LCP #6 LCP 5 LCP #7 LCP #5

N

ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY

- 199 ppm
- 100 199 ppm
- 30 99 ppm

SOIL ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY CONTOURS

- 200 ppm
- 100 ppm
- 30 ppm

- Soil Sample
- Silt "
- Rock "

R 2131 4/30 Gold (Au) ppb / Arsenic (As) ppm.

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Queen Charlotte Islands NTS 103F/14E+15W

INCONSPICUOUS PROJECT

ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY

1:5000

0 500 1000 2000 FEET

0 100 200 300 400 500 METERS

FIG 5