DUVAL INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
SUITE 505 - 1281 WEST GEORGIA STREET
VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA V6E 3J7 CANADA TELEPHONE ~~(604) 685-5523~~ PHONE (604) 685-0185

Report on Diamond Drilling on the TOW #2 Claim

Lillooet Mining Division

NTS 92I/12W

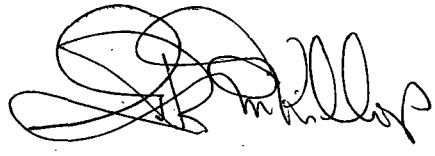
Latitude 50° 32' 30"N, Longitude 121° 53' 20"W

Owned by Duval Mining Ltd.

Operated by Duval International Corporation

Report by Gregory R. McKillop

Submitted August 28, 1981



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INTRODUCTION

Summary

This report describes the drilling, logging and analytical results of a single 230.7 metre diamond drill hole which was drilled on the TOW #2 claim to test the depth characteristics of a significant surface rock geochemical molybdenum anomaly associated with a quartz stockwork in an altered quartz diorite stock.

The drill hole was collared in hornfelsed siltstone, entered quartz diorite at 27 metres and continued primarily in quartz diorite to 180 metres. The remainder of the hole was in siltstone. All the core was cut by narrow quartz-sulphide veins which in some sections constitute a strong stockwork. All the core was split and one half was sent for geochemical analysis for Cu, Mo and W. The hole averaged 222 ppm Mo, including 12 metres of 527 ppm Mo.

Location

Mineral claim TOW #2 is centred on the ridge between Spray and Texas creeks in the Lillooet Range, about 16 km south of the village of Lillooet in N.T.S. division 92I/12W. The approximate centre of the claim lies at 121° 53' 20"W longitude and 50° 32' 30"N latitude. The index map (Figure 1) indicates the position of the claim relative to other claims in the TOW Group.

Access

Access for drilling is only practical by helicopter. The drill site is located on top of a barren ridge at an elevation of about 2160 m (7100 feet), and a level area was dug out nearby to accommodate a helicopter.

A Bell 206 helicopter was used to sling the drill and

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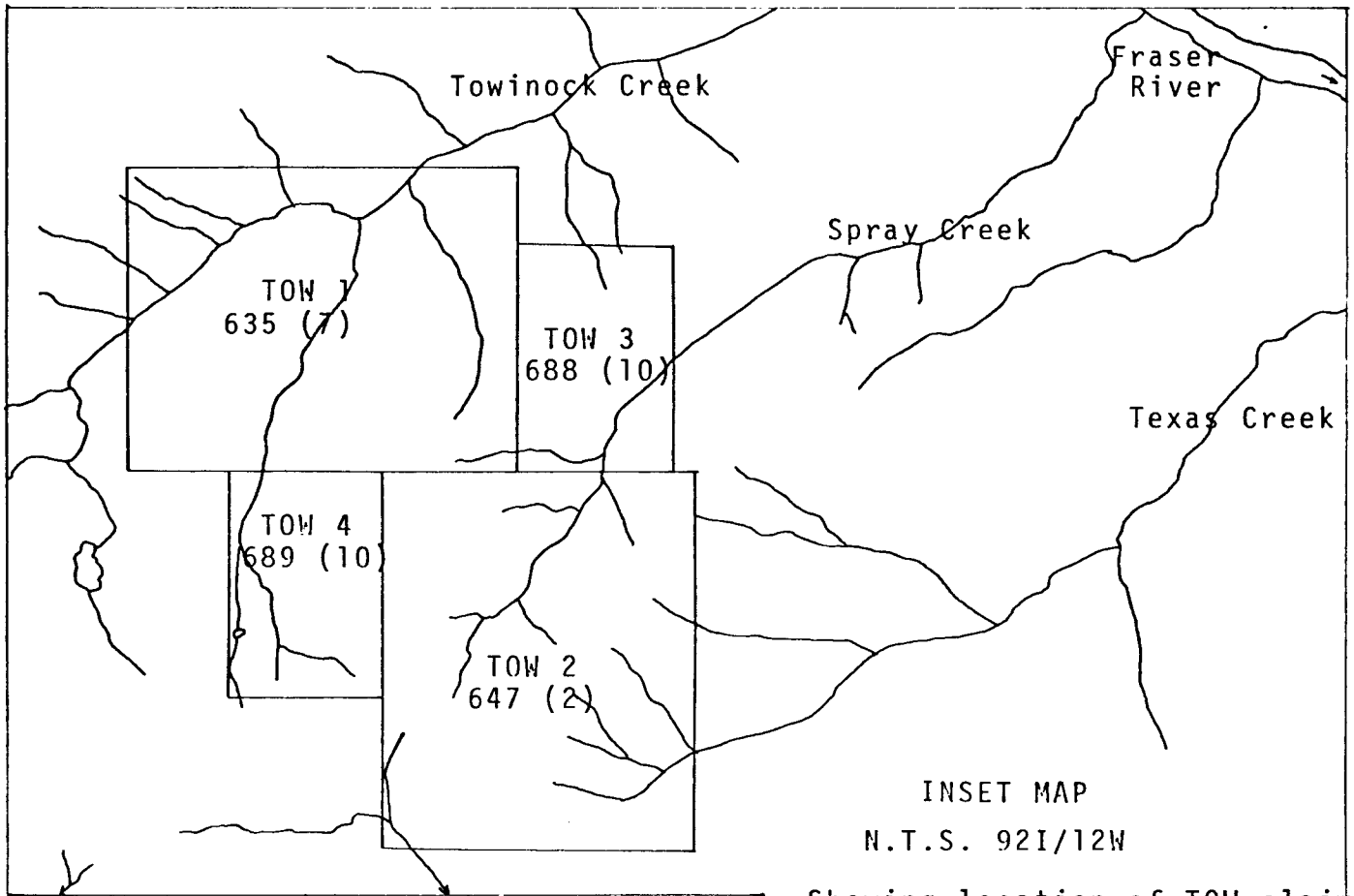

INSET MAP

N.T.S. 92I/12W

Showing location of TOW claim

1:50,000

0 1 2 3

kilometres

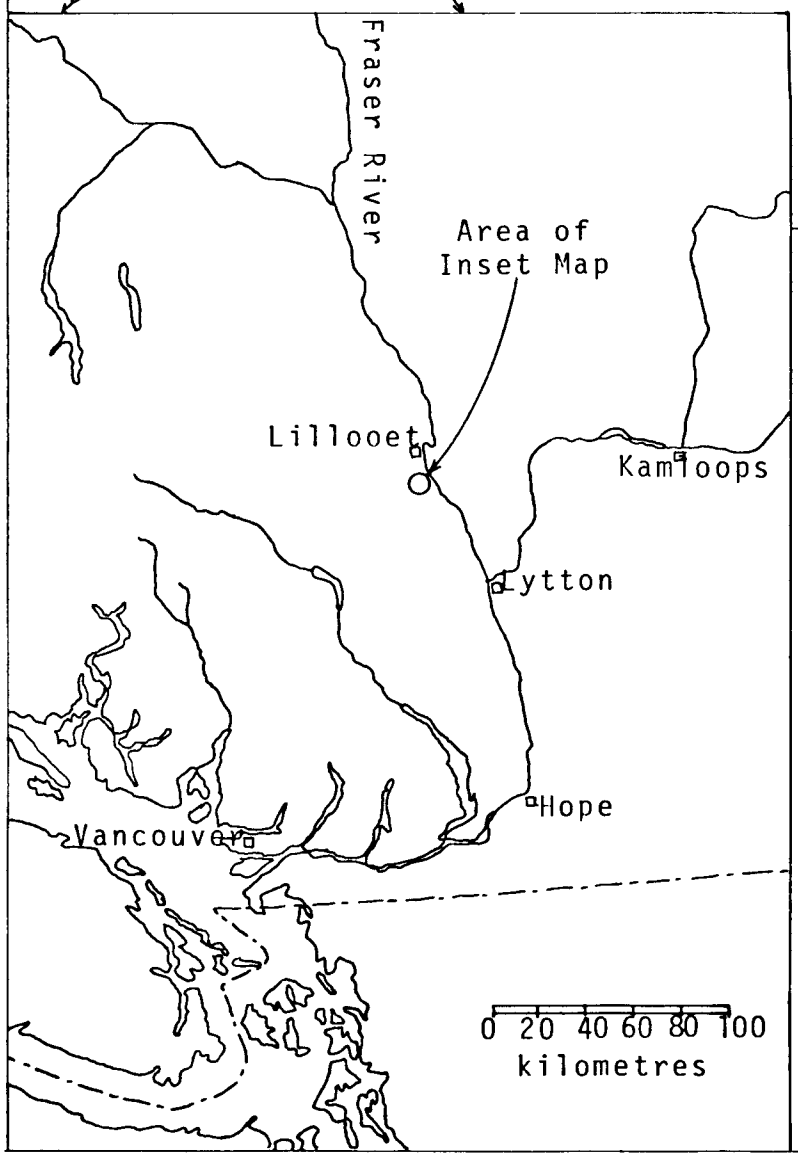

FIGURE 1

INDEX MAP

accessory equipment into the site and to provide twice daily shift changes from a base camp near the village of Lillooet. Poor weather delayed or prevented access on several occasions.

Claims

The TOW #2 claim is one of 4 adjacent claims comprising the TOW Group. It is a 20 unit claim, with tag number 38395, recorded on July 31, 1978. The record number in the Lillooet Mining Division is 647 (7).

The claim is owned by Duval Mining Ltd., Free Miner's Certificate number 208687 and the work described in this report was performed or supervised by Duval International Corporation personnel. The current exploration program by Duval is intended to evaluate the prospect's molybdenum potential. Assessment reports numbered 7211 and 7569 detail Duval's previous work on the claim group.

Several old claim posts have been observed on the TOW #2 claim, indicating that prospect has been staked before as the GOAT and BIG BEN claims. Several small trenches and pits exist on the claims, but none expose significant showings.

Work Done

The work covered by this report consists of site preparation, diamond drilling, and logging, splitting and analysis of the core.

The drill site was constructed by Bema Industries Ltd. on May 25, 1981. The site was modified and enlarged by Core Enterprises Ltd. on June 19. Initial work on the pump site was undertaken by Bema on May 27, and completed by Core on June 15.

.../...

The drilling was accomplished by Core Enterprises Ltd. using a new Boyles model 15A drill powered by a three cylinder Hatz diesel motor. It took 13 days, from June 27 to July 9, to set up the drill, complete the hole, and remove the drill from the site. This interval included 5 days lost to recovering and repairing or replacing drilling equipment dropped from the helicopter. Two shifts were utilized for the early part of the drilling.

Exceptionally hard rock led to rapid bit wear and slow drilling. The upper 88.7 m were drilled with NQ (47.6 mm core) equipment, while the rest of the hole was completed with BQ (36.5 mm core) equipment.

Water for drilling was obtained by pumping from Spray Creek, a horizontal distance of 670 metres and a vertical lift of 150 metres. A flexible high pressure hose was used and was fastened to steel reinforcing bar driven into the hillside.

The core was transported to the base camp daily. There it was logged and split. Half of the core was bagged in 3 metre intervals and shipped to the Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C., for preparation and geochemical analysis for Mo, Cu and W. Some of the core was also analysed for Zn.

Upon completion of the programme the core was trucked to Duval's warehouse at 1281 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C., for storage.

The location of the drill hole was permanently marked in the field by driving a 8 cm thick, 1.5 metre long post into the hole until only 0.6 m remained showing. A metal tag was affixed to this post giving the hole number, bearing, inclination and total depth.

.../...

DRILLING

Purpose

This diamond drill hole was initiated to test the subsurface grade and extent of a surface rock geochemical molybdenum anomaly. The anomaly occurs in an altered quartz diorite porphyry stock and adjacent hornfelsed siltstones. Both rock types are cut by numerous quartz-sulphide veins which often occur with sufficient intensity to comprise stockworks.

The location of the drill site was determined by terrain rather than by geology. The attitude of the hole was chosen to intersect the core of the stock. This attitude is -65° at 125° azimuth, with a collar elevation of 2155 metres.

Lithology

The drill hole was collared in shattered and strongly weathered hornfelsed siltstone within 15 metres of relatively competent quartz diorite outcrop. The hornfelsed siltstone persisted to a depth of 27 metres, at which point quartz diorite became the dominant rock type. The hole again encountered siltstone at 180 metres and continued in this rock type to the bottom of the hole at 230.7 metres. The simplified geology and drill site location are illustrated by Map 1 (in pocket) and Figure 2.

The composition of the quartz diorite is quite variable, but appears to be dependent more upon variations in alteration than compositional changes in the original melt. Biotite is the dominant mafic mineral, although it is commonly replaced by chlorite. Biotite phenocrysts up to 1 cm in diameter are occasionally observed. Plagioclase phenocrysts are almost always present and range up to 5 mm

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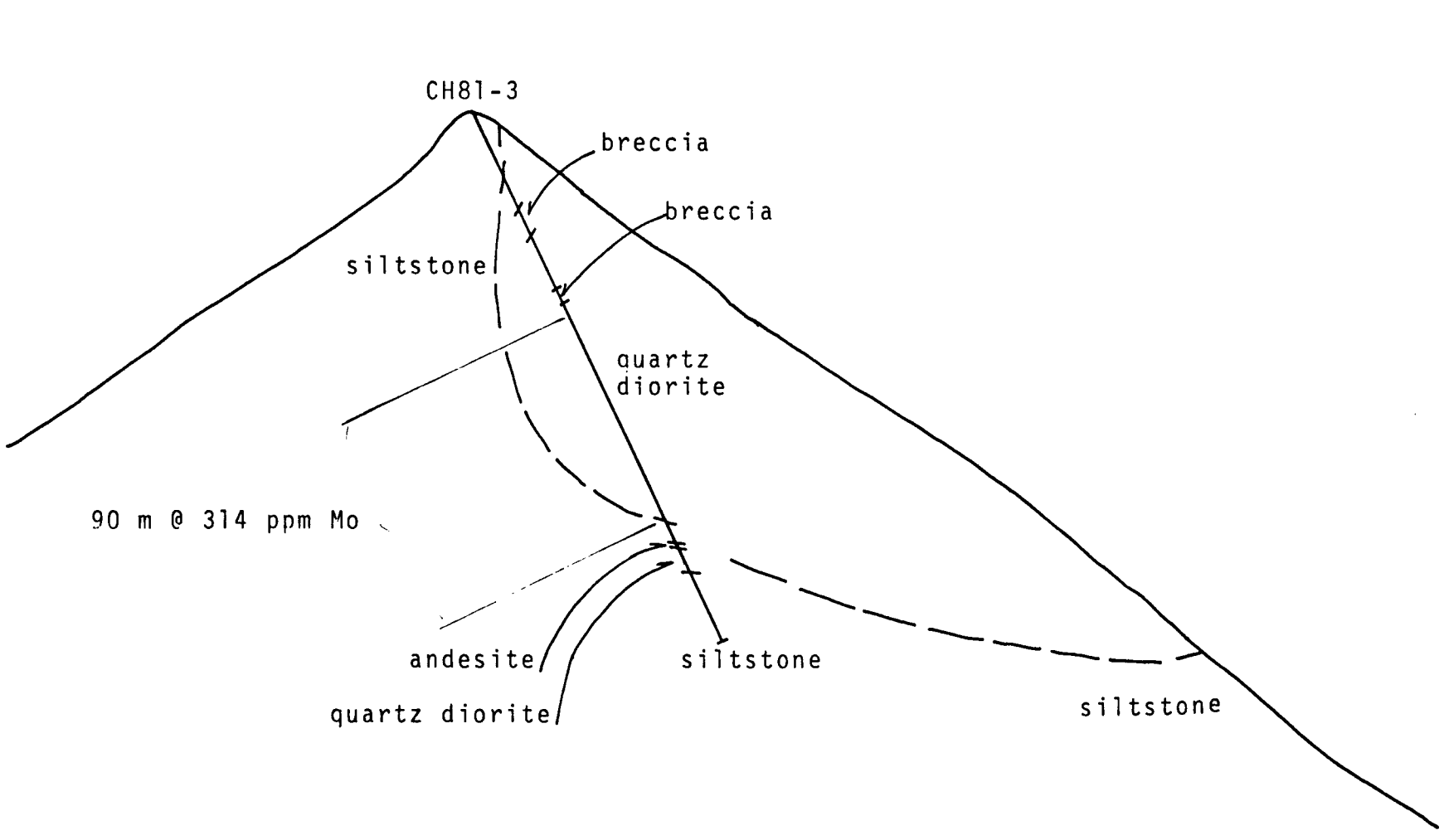

hole average grade
230.7 m @ 222 ppm Mo

FIGURE 2

Section through CH81-3
from southwest

0 50 100 150 200
metres

across, although most are less than 2 mm. Potassium feldspars are absent.

The hornfelsed siltstone is also quite variable, occurring as a fairly massive unit, or thinly bedded. Grain size may vary between beds, as may color. Color gradually darkens as the distance from the intrusive contact increases.

Alteration

Alteration encountered in the drill core is extremely erratic and may change several times over a one-metre interval.

In order to simplify core logging, four different alteration assemblages were recognized, and the most commonly occurring types in a 3 metre interval were recorded. The alteration assemblages are described below:

Type 1 - characterized by coarse dark brown biotite, occasionally as phenocrysts up to 1 cm across, and by cloudy but still translucent feldspars.

Type 2 - chlorite is the most commonly occurring mafic mineral, and the feldspars are nearly opaque. Mineral grains are still distinct, and the porphyritic texture of the quartz diorite is readily discernable.

Type 3 - this assemblage is typified by strong silicification and few mafic grains. Grain boundaries are indistinct and the porphyritic texture is obscured. Feldspars are opaque and sericitized.

Type 4 - this alteration type is identified by the presence of fine grained light brown mica (biotite ?). The rock may be strongly silicified and foliated, or may be porphyritic with cloudy to opaque feldspars. Chlorite may also be present.

.../...

Alteration assemblages 1, 2 and 3 can be seen to be gradational. Type 4 has less obvious association with the other assemblages. In one location type 4 alteration was seen to be cut by narrow bands of type 3 related to narrow calcite veins. In some instances the fine grained light brown biotite is believed to be formed as a result of contamination of the quartz diorite by the assimilation of iron-rich metasediments. In other cases it may represent potassic alteration, but random sodium cobaltinitrate stain tests on the quartz diorite have failed to identify potash feldspars.

This classification of alteration assemblages is somewhat arbitrary. This is partly because of the rapidity with which the alteration changes, and partly because the alteration assemblages in the core do not always fit the above-mentioned "typical" alteration types.

Mineralization

Sulphides noted in the core are, in decreasing order of abundance: pyrrhotite, pyrite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite. Pyrrhotite occurs consistently throughout the core, mostly as disseminations, but also as a common constituent of quartz veins. Pyrite occurs most commonly in quartz veins, often in close association with pyrrhotite, but is also noted as disseminations in the quartz diorite. Chalcopyrite is noted in trace amounts in quartz veins erratically throughout the core. Arsenopyrite is a rare constituent of the core and occurs only in quartz veins. It usually occurs as distinct crystals at least 2 mm across, and is generally a major component of the individual veins in which it occurs. Sphalerite is observed as a minor component of a number of quartz veins, generally larger ones, in the core. The sphalerite is of the high iron, or

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cut siltstone, they are commonly accompanied by a bleached and silicified halo from 1 mm to 30 mm in width. Calcite veins are much less common than quartz veins, and rarely exceed 1 mm in width.

Drill Log

The drill core was logged in three metre intervals to coincide with the assay intervals. The drill log records lithology, extent of weathering, alteration, silicification, intensity of quartz veining, sulphide content, and core recovery, and notes other observations of interest. The log is attached to the end of this report as Appendix 1.

GEOCHEMISTRY

After being logged, the drill core was split using a Longyear type core splitter. One half of the core was retained for future reference while the other half was bagged at 3 metre intervals in 30 cm x 45 cm poly bags and fastened with a twist-tie. The bags were numbered and careful records were kept to correlate bag numbers and core intervals. The bagged samples were shipped by truck to Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd., 130 Pemberton Avenue, North Vancouver, B.C., where they were dried, crushed, pulverized and sieved to -100 mesh. The -100 mesh fraction was then digested and analysed for Mo, W, Cu and, in most cases, Zn. The digestion and analysis procedures for these elements are tabulated below:

Element	Digestion	Analysis
Mo	HNO_3-HCl Hot extraction	Atomic Absorption
W	Carbonate Sinter	Colorimetric
Cu	HNO_3-HCl Hot extraction	Atomic Absorption
Zn	HNO_3-HCl Hot extraction	Atomic Absorption.

.../...

The detection limit for these methods is reported to be 1 ppm for Mo, Cu and Zn, and 2 ppm for W.

The results of these analyses are tabulated in Appendix 2, Compilation of Geochemical Analyses, and are diagramatically represented in Figure 3. Histograms of metal content are shown in Figure 4. The table below lists some elementary statistics relating to the analyses:

Element	Number of Samples	Mean	Approx. Mode	Std. dev.	Mean + 2 std. dev.
Mo	76	222	175	141	504
W	76	2.4	2	0.8	4
Cu	76	93	97	30	153
Zn	20	115	47	83	281

Molybdenum

Molybdenum values range from a low of 8 ppm for an andesite dike to a high of 660 ppm for a well-veined altered quartz diorite. The hole average grade of 222 ppm Mo includes 90 metres of 314 ppm Mo, which in turn includes twelve metres of 527 ppm Mo. As illustrated by Figure 3, molybdenum content of the core is low near the upper contact with the quartz diorite and is highest near the middle of the quartz diorite.

Tungsten

Tungsten values are consistently low in DDH CH81-3. The mean value of 2 ppm and high value of 6 ppm are considerably lower than values obtained in surface sampling and in DDH CH81-2. There is too little spread between values to determine any pattern for tungsten results.

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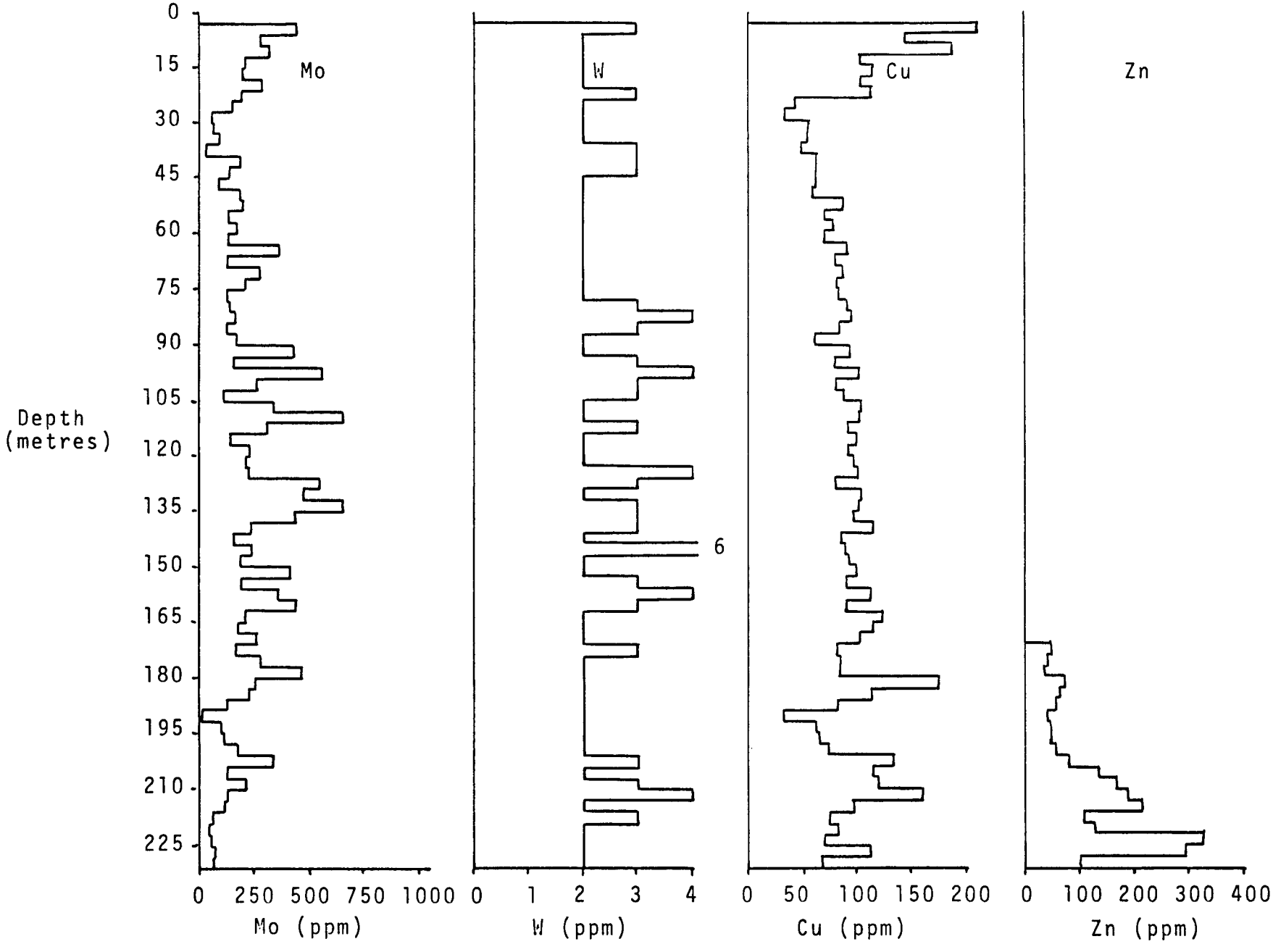

Figure 3 - Diagramatic representation of metal content in core.

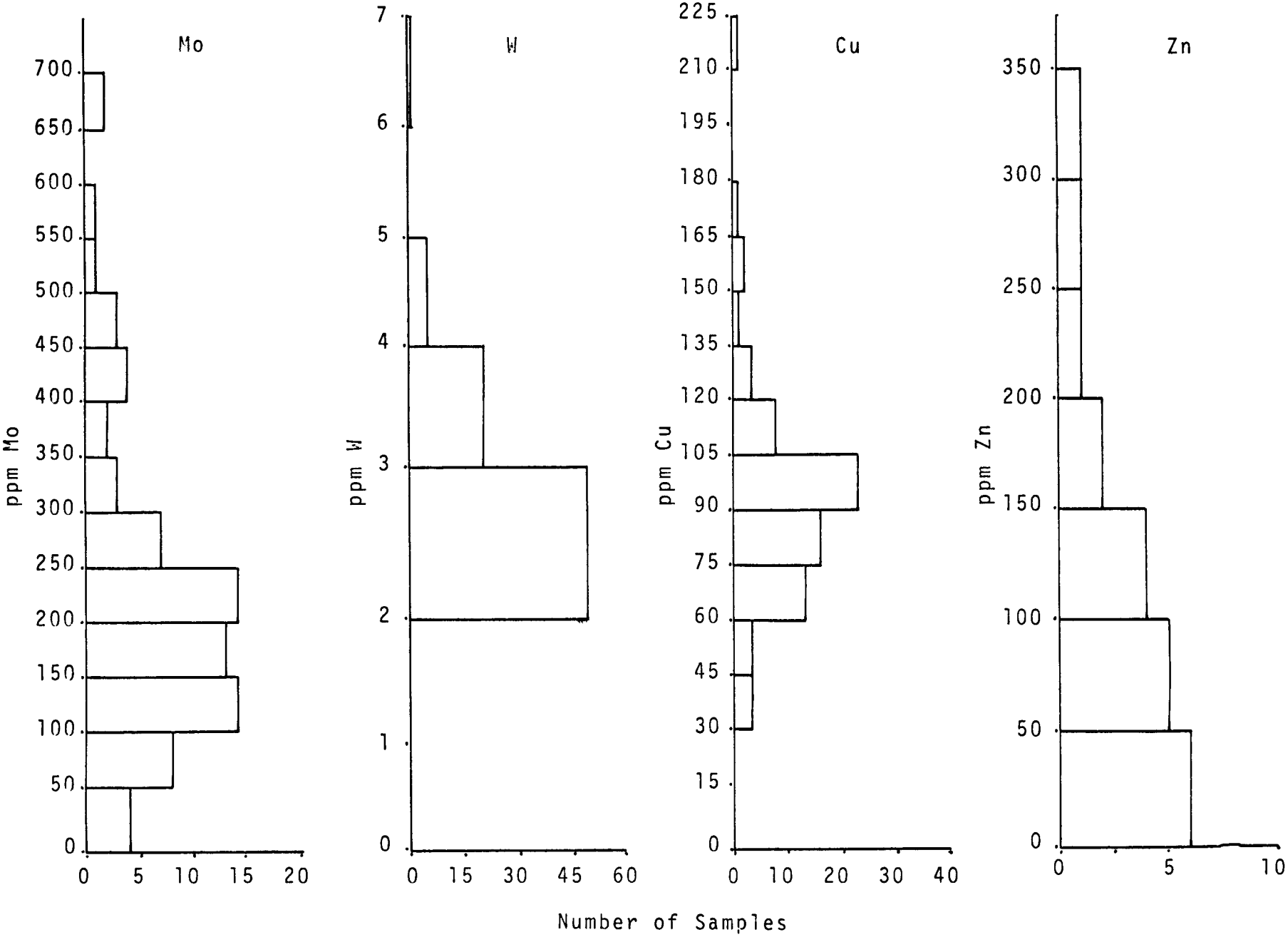

Figure 4 - Histogram of metal content.

Copper

Copper values range from 36 ppm to 210 ppm. It is interesting to note that the highest and lowest values occur relatively close together in the core. The siltstones are generally enriched in copper relative to the quartz diorite, but show much greater variation in copper content. Conversely, the copper content of the quartz diorite is very consistent, with a gradual increase downwards from the upper contact.

Zinc

Zinc analyses were only completed for the lower 60 metres of the core. Within this interval there is a fair variation in zinc content, from 40 ppm to 328 ppm. It would appear that there is an increase in zinc content in the siltstone with distance from the intrusive contact.

CONCLUSIONS

Diamond drill hole CH81-3 penetrated 230.7 m of mineralized quartz diorite and hornfelsed siltstone which averaged 222 ppm molybdenum. There does not appear to be any commercial potential for copper, tungsten or zinc.

The drill hole was not expected to intersect siltstone at depth. The fact that it did intersect siltstone significantly decreases the tonnage potential of the prospect. Additional drilling may delineate zones of higher grade, and possibly locate deeper seated mineralized quartz diorite.

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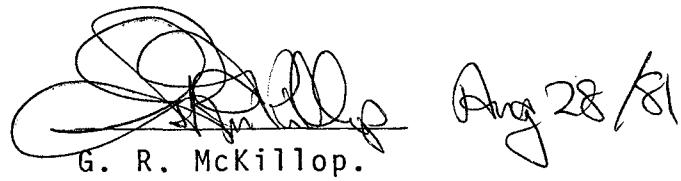
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Michael J. Gray

Michael J. Gray had completed one year of studies in science at Douglas College, Surrey, B.C., at the time of his employment on the TOW claims. He was engaged in core splitting, sampling, site preparation and drill moves over the period from June 27 to July 9, 1981. He is known to the writer as a competent and conscientious worker.

Gregory R. McKillop

Gregory R. McKillop graduated from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Honors Geology in May of 1973. Up to that time he had spent 5 summer seasons working for various mining exploration companies, and since graduation he has been employed by Duval International Corporation. He is currently District Geologist for Duval's Vancouver office. Mr. McKillop supervised site preparation, diamond drilling, and sampling on the TOW claims and logged the core.



G. R. McKillop.

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

Diamond Drilling by Core Enterprises Ltd.

personnel - Allen Harvey - foreman and driller
Allen Gleason - driller
Roy Stoner - helper
Garnet Campbell - helper
John Spence - helper

labour charges: 65 hours @ $20/hr	$ 1,300.00
mobilization - demobilization: 1/4 x $750.00	$ 187.50
bit charges	$ 1,150.00
footage: 230.7 m (757') @ $24.50/ft	$18,546.50
site preparation - J. Spence: 12 hours @ $20/hr	$ 240.00
waterline - A. Harvey and R. Stoner: 16 hours @ $20/hr	$ 320.00

Site preparation by Bema Industries Ltd.

personnel - D. Lockwood - 1 day @ $200/day	$ 200.00
I. Somers - 1 day @ $165/day	$ 165.00
M. Roden - 1 day @ $145/day	$ 145.00

Helicopter Support by Horizon Helicopters Inc.

for drilling: 18.6 hours @ $404/hr	$ 7,514.40
for site preparation: 1.5 hours @ $404/hr	$ 606.00

Accommodation

Bema crew - 2 days @ $52/day	$ 104.00
Core crew - 10 days @ $52/day	$ 520.00
Duval crew - 12 days @ $22/day	$ 264.00

Meals

60 man days @ $15/man day	$ 900.00
Sub-total	$32,162.40

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Brought forward.....$32,162.40

Duval Labour

G.R. McKillop - supervision, core logging, report preparation - 14 days @ $118/day.....$ 1,652.00

M.J. Gray - core splitting, sampling, etc. 12 days @ $55/day.....$ 660.00

Assaying

sample preparation	- $2.50 x 76 samples	=	$190
analyses for Cu, Zn, Mo	- $3.25 x 20 "	=	$ 65
Cu, Mo	- $2.50 x 56 "	=	$140
W	- $3.75 x 76 "	=	$285
			$680.. 680.00

Miscellaneous

air photo base map: 1/2 x $2,450.....$ 1,225.00

core boxes: NQ - 14 @ $4.40 + 6% tax = $65.29
BQ - 19 @ $4.55 + 6% tax = $91.63

156.92.....$ 156.92

transportation of core to storage: 1/4 x $280.00....$ 70.00

Bema vehicle rental: 1 day @ $35.00.....$ 35.00

typing, drafting, printing.....$ 100.00

TOTAL COST....$36,741.32

Aug 28/81

G. R. McKillop,
District Geologist.

APPENDIX 1
CORE LOG

9427

HOLE #: CH81-3
BEARING: 125° azimuth
INCLINATION: -65°
LOCATION: E 578825
N 5599250
COLLAR ELEVATION: 2155 m

ABBREVIATIONS: N/D - none detected
wk. - weak
mod.- moderate
str.- strong
dissem.-disseminated

q.d. - quartz diorite
silts.- siltstone
N/M - not measured
tr. - trace

See text for description of alteration

Aug 28/81

Depth (metres)	Rock Type	Weathering	Alteration (decreasing order of abundance)	Silicification	Quartz veins per metre	% Sulphides					% Core Recovery	Notes	Mo ppm
						Pyrite	Pyrrhotite	Chalcopyrite	Arsenopyrite	Molybdenite			
0-3.9	casing												
3.9-6	silts.	str.		mod.	N/M	3	tr.			tr.	90	shattered, leached, weathered	455
6-9	silts.	str.		mod.	35	3	tr.			tr.	85	" " "	281
9-12	silts.	str.		mod.	N/M	3	tr.			tr.	75	" " "	316
12-15	silts.	str.		mod.	60	3	N/D			tr.	100	strong calcite veining	209
15-18	silts.	str.		mod.	60	3	N/D			tr.	100	strong calcite, clay alteration	200
18-21	silts.	mod.		mod.	60	3	N/D			tr.	85	shattered, weathered	287
21-24	silts.	mod.		mod.	N/M	4	N/D			tr.	100		198
24-27	silts.	wk.		str.	N/M	3	1			tr.	100	strong silicification	151
27-30	q.d.	wk.		str.	15	2	2			tr.	90	silicification masks contact	59
30-33	q.d.	wk.	2, 3	mod.	30	1	3	tr.		tr.	100	strong calcite veining	60
33-36	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	20	1	3			tr.	100	minor silts. inclusions	94
36-39	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	20	1	3			tr.	100	calcite veins, qtz-chlorite veins	36
39-42	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	25	1	3	tr.	tr.	tr.	100	calcite veins	188
42-45	breccia	N/D	2	mod.	30	1	3	tr.		tr.	100	q.d. matrix, silts. and q.d. fragments	138
45-48	breccia	N/D		mod.	15	1	3			tr.	100	minor calcite-chlorite veins	93
48-51	breccia	N/D	2, 3	str.	55	1	3			tr.	100	very siliceous with qtz stockwork	189
51-54	breccia	N/D	2, 3	str.	55	1	3			tr.	100	trace sphalerite	200
54-57	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	70	1	3			tr.	100	stain test - no K-spar	131
57-60	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	mod.	65	1	3	tr.	tr.	tr.	100		167
60-63	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	mod.	40	1	3			tr.	100		137

.../...

CORE LOG

HOLE #: CH81-3
BEARING: 125° azimuth
INCLINATION: -65°
LOCATION: E 578825
N 5599250
COLLAR ELEVATION: 2155 m

ABBREVIATIONS: N/D - none detected
wk. - weak
mod.- moderate
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dissem.-disseminated
q.d. - quartz diorite
silts.- siltstone
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Depth (metres)	Rock Type	Weathering	Alteration (decreasing order of abundance)	Silicification	Quartz veins per metre	% Sulphides					% Core Recovery	Notes	Mo ppm
						Pyrite	Pyrrhotite	Chalcopyrite	Arsenopyrite	Molybdenite			
63-66	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	65	1	3		tr.	tr.	100		364
66-69	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	mod.	30	1	3	tr.		tr.	100	1.3 m siliceous siltstone inclusion	132
69-72	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	mod.	85	2	2	tr.		tr.	100		278
72-75	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	mod.	60	1	3			tr.	100	very siliceous sections	205
75-78	q.d.	N/D	3, 2	str.	60	1	3			tr.	100	very siliceous	123
78-81	breccia	N/D	3	str.	40	2	3			tr.	100	silicified qtz vein breccia	141
81-84	breccia	N/D	3	str.	50	2	3			tr.	100	" " " "	213
84-87	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	mod.	55	1	3			tr.	100	strong sericite	129
87-90	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	mod.	40	1	3			tr.	100	" " , reduce to B.Q.	170
90-93	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	mod.	40	1	3			tr.	100	" "	430
93-96	q.d.	N/D	3	mod.	60	1	3			tr.	100	" "	152
96-99	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	mod.	70	1	3			tr.	100	disseminated MoS_2	560
99-102	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	mod.	40	1	3		tr.	tr.	100	qtz eyes in felsic zones	256
102-105	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	60	1	3			tr.	100		109
105-108	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	70	1	3			tr.	100	disseminated f.g. light brown "biotite"	341
108-111	q.d.	N/D	2, 4	mod.	45	1	4			.1%	100	f.g. light brown "biotite"	660
111-114	q.d.	N/D	2, 4	mod.	65	tr.	4			tr.	80	" " " "	305
114-117	q.d.	N/D	2, 4	mod.	45	1	3			tr.	100	dark biotite phenocrysts	136
117-120	q.d.	N/D	2, 4	mod.	60	1	3			tr.	100		222
120-123	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	60	1	3	tr.		tr.	100	qtz eyes	209

.../...

CORE LOG

HOLE #: CH81-3
BEARING: 125° azimuth
INCLINATION: -65°
LOCATION: E 578825
N 5599250
COLLAR ELEVATION: 2155 m

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Depth (metres)	Rock Type	Weathering	Alteration (decreasing order of abundance)	Silicification	Quartz veins per metre	% Sulphides					% Core Recovery	Notes	Mo ppm
						Pyrite	Pyrrhotite	Chalcopyrite	Arsenopyrite	Molybdenite			
123-126	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	40	1	3	tr.		tr.	100	qtz eyes	221
126-129	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	65	1	3	tr.		.1%	100	small silts. inclusions	545
129-132	q.d.	N/D	2, 4	str.	85	1	3			tr.	100	50% silts. inclusions	475
132-135	silts.	N/D		str.	70	1	3			.1%	100	very siliceous silts.	650
135-138	q.d.	N/D	3	str.	40	1	3			tr.	100	grade back to q.d.	440
138-141	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	str.	35	1	4			tr.	100	finer grain size	231
141-144	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	str.	45	1	3			tr.	100	minor qtz eyes & dissem. MoS_2	164
144-147	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	str.	45	1	3			tr.	65		233
147-150	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	str.	35	1	3			tr.	100		180
150-153	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	35	1	3			tr.	95	dark green color	415
153-156	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	mod.	40	1	3			tr.	100	strong shearing, dissem. MoS_2	183
156-159	q.d.	N/D	3, 2	mod.	10	1	3			tr.	100	strong shearing, few veins	357
159-162	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	45	1	3			tr.	100	foliated	440
162-165	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	mod.	50	1	3			tr.	100		216
165-168	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	40	1	3			tr.	100	greenish color	177
168-171	q.d.	N/D	2	mod.	35	1	3			tr.	100	" "	258
171-174	q.d.	N/D	2, 4, 3	mod.	35	1	3			tr.	100	abundant f.g. light brown "biotite"	167
174-177	q.d.	N/D	2, 3, 4	mod.	30	1	3			tr.	100		224
177-180	q.d.	N/D	2, 2	mod.	25	1	3		tr.	tr.	100	179.5 to 180.8 m - qtz breccia	465
180-183	silts.	N/D		mod.	40	1	3			tr.	100	minor q.d. dikes	253
183-186	silts.	N/D		str.	N/M	1	3			tr.	100	very siliceous, broken up	227

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CORE LOG

HOLE #: CH81-3
BEARING: 125° azimuth
INCLINATION: -65°
LOCATION: E 578825
N 5599250
COLLAR ELEVATION: 2155 m

ABBREVIATIONS: N/D - none detected
wk. - weak
mod.- moderate
str.- strong
dissem.-disseminated
q.d. - quartz diorite
silts.- siltstone
N/M - not measured
tr. - trace

Depth (metres)	Rock Type	Weathering	Alteration (decreasing order of abundance)	Silicification	Quartz veins per metre	% Sulphides					% Core Recovery	Notes	Mo ppm
						Pyrite	Pyrrhotite	Chalcopyrite	Arsenopyrite	Molybdenite			
186-189	silts.	N/D		str.	50	1	3			tr.	100	minor q.d. dikes	127
189-192	andesite	N/D		str.	N/D	N/D	N/D			tr.	100	f.g., dense, siliceous porphyry	8
192-195	q.d.	N/D	2, 3	mod.	30	1	3			tr.	100	minor silts. inclusions	95
195-198	q.d.	N/D	3	str.	N/D	1	3		tr.	tr.	100	very str. foliation, masks veins	104
198-201	q.d.	N/D	3	str.	15	1	3		tr.	tr.	100	very siliceous	178
201-204	silts.	N/D		str.	60	1	3		tr.	tr.	100		288
204-207	silts.	N/D		str.	100	2	1			tr.	100	light grey color	127
207-210	silts.	N/D		str.	60	1	3			tr.	100	minor q.d.	208
210-213	silts.	N/D		str.	60	1	3			tr.	100	pyrrhotite-pyrite veins	128
213-216	silts.	N/D		str.	60	1	3			tr.	100	bedding 50° to core axis	115
216-219	silts.	N/D		str.	75	1	3		tr.	tr.	100	f.g. light grey bedded silts.	59
219-222	silts.	N/D		str.	80	1	3			tr.	100	" " " " "	40
222-225	silts.	N/D		str.	80	1	3			tr.	100	" " " " "	47
225-228	silts.	N/D		str.	95	1	3	tr.		tr.	100	" " " " "	63
228-230.7	silts.	N/D		str.	135	1	3		tr.	tr.	100	" " " " "	54

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COMPILATION OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

Aug 28/81

Depth (m)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	W (ppm)
0-3.9	casing			
3.9-6	210		455	3
6-9	146		281	2
9-12	187		316	2
12-15	103		209	2
15-18	114		200	2
18-21	103		287	2
21-24	112		198	3
24-27	42		151	2
27-30	36		59	2
30-33	57		60	2
33-36	56		94	2
36-39	50		36	3
39-42	63		188	3
42-45	64		138	3
45-48	63		93	2
48-51	60		189	2
51-54	89		200	2
54-57	70		131	2
57-60	78		167	2
60-63	70		137	2
63-66	91		364	2
66-69	80		132	2
69-72	88		278	2
72-75	84		205	2
75-78	84		123	2
78-81	91		141	3
81-84	96		213	4
84-87	84		129	3
87-90	61		170	2
90-93	94		430	2
93-96	80		152	3
96-99	102		560	4

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COMPILATION OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

Depth (m)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	W (ppm)
99-102	80		256	3
102-105	88		109	3
105-108	103		341	2
108-111	102		660	2
111-114	92		305	3
114-117	100		136	2
117-120	94		222	2
120-123	98		209	2
123-126	100		221	4
126-129	80		545	3
129-132	103		475	2
132-135	102		650	3
135-138	97		440	3
138-141	114		231	3
141-144	86		164	2
144-147	90		233	6
147-150	93		180	2
150-153	100		415	2
153-156	90		183	3
156-159	112		357	4
159-162	90		440	3
162-165	122		216	2
165-168	115		177	2
168-171	102		258	2
171-174	82	37	167	3
174-177	85	43	224	2
177-180	85	40	465	2
180-183	174	75	253	2
183-186	113	63	227	2
186-189	82	59	127	2
189-192	32	43	8	2
192-195	62	49	95	2
195-198	65	48	104	2

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COMPILATION OF GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

Depth (m)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	W (ppm)
198-201	74	58	178	2
201-204	132	85	288	3
204-207	116	139	127	2
207-210	120	172	208	3
210-213	160	192	128	4
213-216	98	215	115	2
216-219	74	112	59	3
219-222	82	130	40	2
222-225	70	328	47	2
225-228	112	294	63	2
228-230.7	68	105	54	2

50° 34' 30"

121° 56' 00"

121° 52' 00"

5,602,500 mN

5,602,000 mN

5,601,500 mN

5,601,000 mN

5,600,500 mN

5,600,000 mN

5,599,500 mN

5,599,000 mN

5,598,500 mN

5,598,000 mN

5,597,500 mN

50° 31' 30"

TOW 4

TOW 1

TOW 3

TOW 2

W/L 1945 M

CHBI-2 230.7 m @ -65°

CHBI-3 230.7 m @ -65°

STEIN CREEK

STEIN CREEK

MAP 1 - TOH CLAIMS

Simplified Geology and Drill Hole Location Map

2 Quartz Diorite Porphyry

1 Metasediments and Metavolcanics

Geologic Contact - definite, approximate

Limit of Hornfels in Metasediments and Metavolcanics

TOW 4 Claim Boundary and L.C.P.

CHBI-2 230.7 m @ -65° Diamond Drill Hole (projected to surface) with Total Depth and Inclination

Scale 1:5,000

0 100 200 300 400 500

metres

To accompany a report titled "Report on the Diamond Drilling on the TOH #2 Claim".

Integrated Resources Photography Ltd.
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Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3W5
(604)681-3505

DUVAL INTERNATIONAL

MAP SCALE: 1:5,000	SHEET 1 of 1
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 10 m.	NOTES
PHOTO SCALE: 1:20,000	PRELIMINARY RECONNAISSANCE MAPPING
PHOTO DATE: 27-7-75	
DATUM: GEODETIC	
MAP REF: 92 I/12	
PROJECT No: 80-637	
CONTROL BY: 1:50,000 92I/12W	

Aug 28/81

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