HOODOO CLAIM (15 Units)

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING PROGRAM

for

DIEX JOINT VENTURE
(DIMAC RESOURCE CORP. AND ENERGEX MINERALS LTD.)
(Owners-Operators)

by

G.L. GARRATT, P.Geol.

N.T.S. 92N/5 & 6
Lat: 51°20'N
Long: 125°30'W

November, 1980

Vancouver Mining Division

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INTRODUCTION

The area covered by the Hoodoo Claims gained interest after anomalous results were obtained from rock and stream sediment samples acquired during a reconnaissance program carried out by M. McClaren and B. Dickinson of Dimac Resource Corp. in early 1980. The author and W.J. Dickinson staked a claim on July 24, 1980 and during the period July 24 through July 26 carried out an evaluation of the claim area. Fifteen units comprise the claim which has its southwest corner (legal corner post) near the top of Lancers Mountain, in the Mount Waddington area. Rock, stream sediment and soil samples, including detailed chip samples were obtained to aid in this evaluation.

The author, A. Birkeland (Energex) and M. McClaren (Dimac) returned to the property on September 26, 1980 and carried out further sampling in the East #2 gossan zone. From October 20 through October 24, 1980, the author and two Energex personnel undertook the staking of the Hoodoo 2 claim (6 units) and carried out prospecting and sampling in the northeastern corner of the Hoodoo and Hoodoo 2 claims.

Several gossans are exposed in the area and are related to hydrothermal activity in a sub-volcanic intrusive complex. The most pronounced gossan also coincides with an intrusive vent breccia, which carries stockwork silver and gold mineralization.

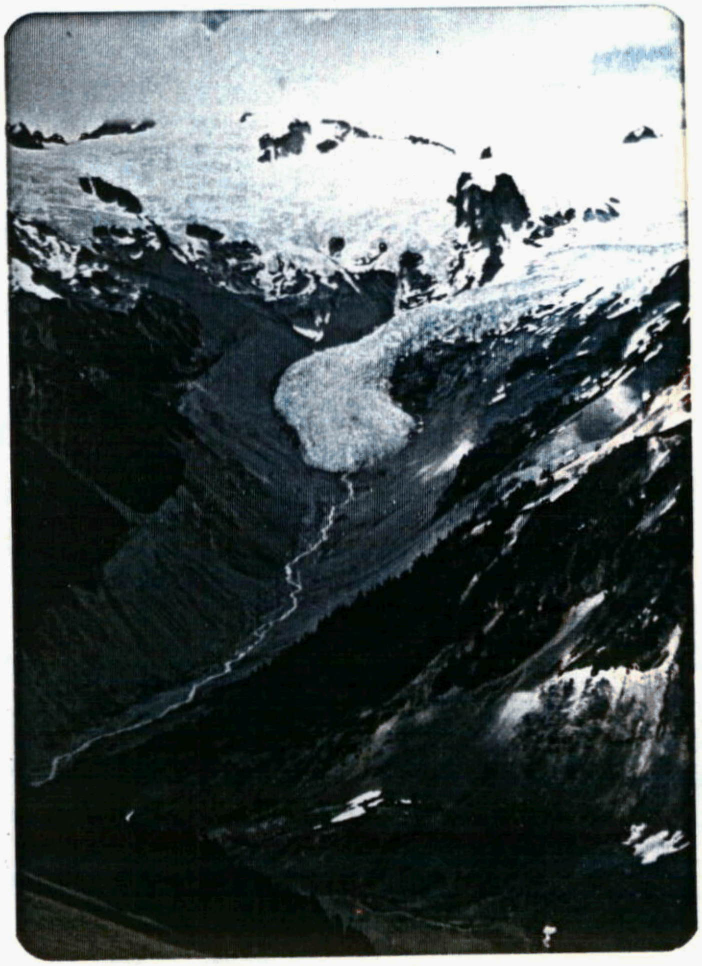
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Hoodoo claim is located at latitude 51 degrees 20 minutes north and longitude 125 degrees 30 minutes west, on the borders of map sheets 92N/5 and 92N/6 (Klinaklini Glacier & Mt. Waddington, 1:50,000 series). The claims are located near the headwaters of Hoodoo Creek, a major tributary flowing westward into the Klinaklini River. The area lies approximately 145 kilometers north of Campbell River and is accessible from there by helicopter or by fixed wing-float equipped aircraft to the head of Knight Inlet and from there by helicopter. The property is approximately 30 kilometers north of the head of Knight Inlet. Logging roads from Knight Inlet give access to within ten kilometers of the property and will be developed to within two kilometers by the end of 1981, according to personnel of Percy Log Company, the present operator of the Knight Inlet camp.

Hoodoo Creek Valley
(looking W from Hoodoo 2
location post)

Hoodoo Glacier

(Looking N.E. - camp at bottom
center of photo)



PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Hoodoo claim lies, for the most part, above tree line in glaciated terrain typified by alpine vegetation, steep valley walls and high, jagged mountain peaks. Glaciers surround the property on the west, south and east while the northern slopes descend into the dense vegetation of Hoodoo Creek. Elevations on the claims rise from approximately 1,300 meters (4,300 feet) to 2,150 meters (7,000 feet). The area is noted for an abundance of grizzly bears.

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

Twenty-one silt samples were obtained from streams on or adjacent to the claim and a line of soil samples were taken along the north claim boundary in an area of heavy vegetation cover. Eighteen soil samples were taken from B horizon soil where available and from a sandy glacial soil in areas where talus accumulation hindered soil development. The soil sample sites are located at approximately 100 meter intervals along the claim line. Soil and silt sample locations are shown on an enclosed diagram. The geochemical samples have been submitted to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver for analysis of copper, zinc, gold and silver contents.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Hoodoo Claims are underlain by a wide variety of intrusive bodies of acid to intermediate composition. The largest and probably the oldest intrusive, as defined by crosscutting features, is a foliated quartz diorite (FQD) which generally underlies the entire property. The FQD displays a foliation which often approaches a gneissic texture and trends 200 to 340 degrees. In the vicinity of Lancers Mountain and to the west of the northerly ridge of Lancers Mountain is exposed a monzonite(?) to quartz-monzonite porphyry (MP-QMP) intrusive body of unknown dimension. Dykes of similar composition and texture cut the FQD to the east of the monzonite porphyry and are likely related to the major intrusive body. These dykes commonly parallel the foliation in the FQD. To the east of Demo Creek, in the north central part of the claim group, is an extensive exposure of an intrusive breccia (MLB) which appears to be related to the MP-QMP intrusive event in that its intrusive component displays a similar composition and texture. This breccia is a multilithic fragmental carrying unsorted angular to subrounded fragments of FQD, MP, QMP and QEP (quartz-eye porphyry - altered QMP(?)). Fragment sizes vary from ¼ inch to blocks several feet in diameter. The dominant fragment type appears to be FQD. Intrusive textures in the breccia are uncommon but have been observed at several localities, and are best displayed near the contact between MLB and FQD, adjacent the East #2 gossan. Fine grained andesite dykes, weakly epidotized, were observed crosscutting QMP dykes and are of limited abundance. Pyritic felsite or bleached quartz-eye porphyry dykes cut all the above units and appear to be related to the most intense gossans on the property. The youngest intrusive activity appears to be displayed by quartz-pyrite and pyrite veining (± zinc, lead and copper sulphides).

The MLB appears to be structurally located along linear, northeasterly trending fault zones which may pinch towards the Hoodoo 2 claim. An exposure of MLB near the border of the Hoodoo and Hoodoo 2 claims confirms its extension from the east #2 gossan through the debris filled glacial bowl.

It is apparent that all the intrusives, with the exception of the FQD, are related to a sub-volcanic intrusive complex. In this respect, the MLB likely represents a vent or sub-vent (neck) explosive centre; the andesite dykes may have been feeders to flows which are now eroded; the MP and QMP represent passive intrusion away from the centre; and the FQD was the pre-existing host rock to the intrusive-volcanic event.

GOSSAN ZONES

1. East #1

The east number one gossan is exposed in bluffs on the east side of Demo Creek, approximately one hundred meters above the creek, The host rock is a barren foliated quartz diorite and is cut by 0.5 to 5 centimeter (rarely to 40 - 50 cm.) quartz-pyrite and pyrite veins. Veins density does not exceed one/two feet and the veins commonly trend north to northwest, with steep to vertical dips. Oxide material from the veins has washed over barren zones producing a more pronounced looking gossan. The veins generally consist of banded to subcrystalline quartz and fine grained granular to subhedral accumulations of pyrite. Minor amounts of epidote and chlorite occur as random disseminations. Minor disseminations of chalcopyrite, rare sub to euhedral galena and the occasional cluster of coarse black to dark brown sphalerite were also observed to occur in the veins, especially the larger, vuggy variety. Locally, hairline to 0.5 cm. pyrite veinlets cut the FQD in densities of 5 to 8 per foot and carry minor amounts of chlorite and epidote. Only traces of disseminated pyrite occur in the FQD in these zones. Green, fine grained andesite dykes and one felsitized and chloritized hornblende bearing felsitic dyke were observed in the E #1 gossan and they commonly carry up to one percent disseminated pyrite. The latter dyke was crosscut by pyrite and quartz-pyrite-sphalerite veins.

Rock samples obtained in the east #1 gossan area were: grab samples G-80-13, 14, 15, 16, 17a, 17b and a chip sample over an area 1.5 meters by 5 meters, numbered G-80-17. The gossan is exposed over an area 30 meters by 90 meters.

2. West #1

The West #1 gossan is exposed in bluffs immediately west of the camp location, over an area of approximately 100 meters by 135 meters. The gossan is very similar to the East #1 except for a paucity of sphalerite. The lowermost outcrop in the West #1 gossan displays a bright red to yellow iron oxide development across a 15 meter width, reflecting the most intense pyritization in this area. Pyrite and quartz-pyrite (± marcasite and epidote) cut the host FQD at a variety of trends. Minor secondary biotite has developed along the periphery of some of the veins. Dyke activity is more pronounced in this gossan than the E #1 and is characterized by 0.5 to 5 meter andesite and

Quartz-sulphide veining along joint-fault in FQD; note offset on andesite dyke

Sample Site G-80-18, west #1 gossan

quartz monzonite dykes. Crosscutting features indicate that the FQD was intruded, in ascending order, by quartz monzonite dykes, then by andesitic to rhyolitic dykes and then by quartz-pyrite and pyrite veins and fracture fillings. The andesitic dykes are generally grey-black to dark green, carry variable amounts of disseminated epidote; up to one percent disseminated pyrite, and occasionally become siliceous, approaching a rhyolite composition. The quartz monzonite porphyry dykes carry less than one percent disseminated pyrite, traces of chalcopyrite and commonly display up to 10 percent sub - to euhedral hornblende laths.

Rock sample G-80-19 is representative of the QM dyke and samples G-80-18 and G-80-20 are chip samples taken from the lower and upper west #1 gossan, respectively. G-80-18 was across a three meter zone and G-80-20 represents a six meter chip sample.

Although the east #1 and west #1 gossans display enough similarities to conclude a common genesis, barren outcrops below the east #1 gossan preclude an interpolation of continuity between the two systems. It is believed that the gossan exposures are generally representative of their lateral dimensions. A continuity of pyritization between these two areas might well exist at depth, as the source intrusive is approached.

3. West #2

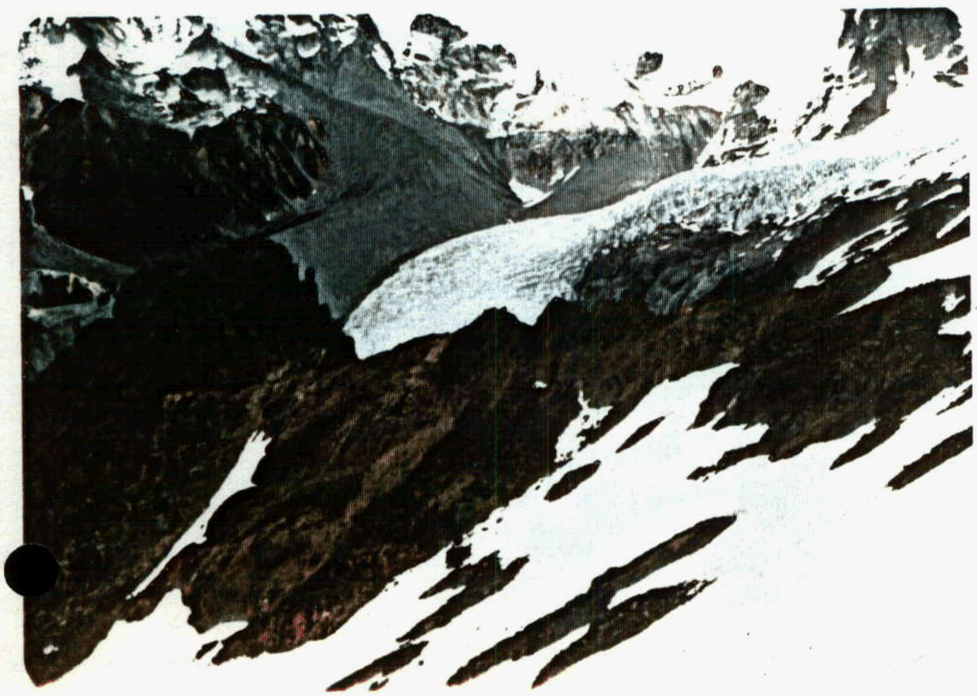
The west #2 gossan outcrops below the ridge to the northeast of Lancers Mountain and was found to be caused by the intrusion of several felsitic quartz-eye porphyry dykes. The dykes generally trend 300 to 310 degrees, carry one to three percent disseminated pyrite; are one to five meters in width and account for erosional recessions in the ridge area. The dykes weather light buff in contrast to the redder hematite coated FQD. The FQD in this area is generally barren, carrying minor amounts of pyrite where adjacent to felsitic dykes. Grab samples G-80-22 a, b and c represent three dykes in the 6,000 to 6,700 foot (1,825-2,000 meter) elevations of Lancers ridge. Although the west #2 gossan appears large from an aerial view, its size is diminished by the fact that the gossanous coloration is due to iron oxide coating fractures and by talus shedding over much of the steep slopes. This, combined with the limited size and effect of the felsitic dykes made detailed sampling in this area unworthy.

4. East #2

The east #2 gossan is located on a narrow north trending ridge, approximately 1,000 meters east of the camp site, on Demo Creek. The gossan is a bright red to yellow color and is exposed over an area 70 meters by 75 meters. Red and yellow iron oxides and minor amounts of pyrolusite color the multilithic intrusive breccia host. The MLB carried altered fragments of QMP and FQD in varying sizes from pebbles to 2 meter blocks. The FQD fragments generally carry only minor amounts of pyrite, otherwise pyrite is ubiquitous in amounts averaging one to two percent. (up to 5% locally). The zone is bound on the north by a sharp (probably a fault) contact with FQD and on the south by an intrusive phase of the breccia, although the MLB continues southward to the crosscutting ridge where it is in contact with FQD. The intrusive exposed on the south side of the gossan is a quartz monzonite porphyry characterized by 0.3 to 1.0 centimeter feldspar phenocrysts, 2 to 5 mm. glassy quartz-eyes, minor amounts of chloritized hornblende phenocrysts and pyrite, as well as occasional, small, altered fragments.

Felsitic (bleached) quartz-eye porphyry dykes cut the gossan zone and carry one to three percent disseminated pyrite. The gossan is covered by snow (and/or ice) to the west and east. On the next ridge to the west is exposed a 10 meter gossanous zone consisting of pyrolusite and red and yellow iron oxides. The rock is altered such that textures are difficult to discern, however it is assumed that the host is the intrusive MLB. The next ridge to the east displays a broad but weak gossan but was not examined. From visual appearance, this weak gossan may be attributed to sporadic pyrite veining along fractures. The east #2 gossan might easily extend some distance to the east or west as indicited by the peripheral gossan zones and the intensity of pyritization within the gossan itself.

Looking East towards E #2 gossan (at top-center of photo)



E #2 gossan (looking N.E. towards Hoodoo Glacier)

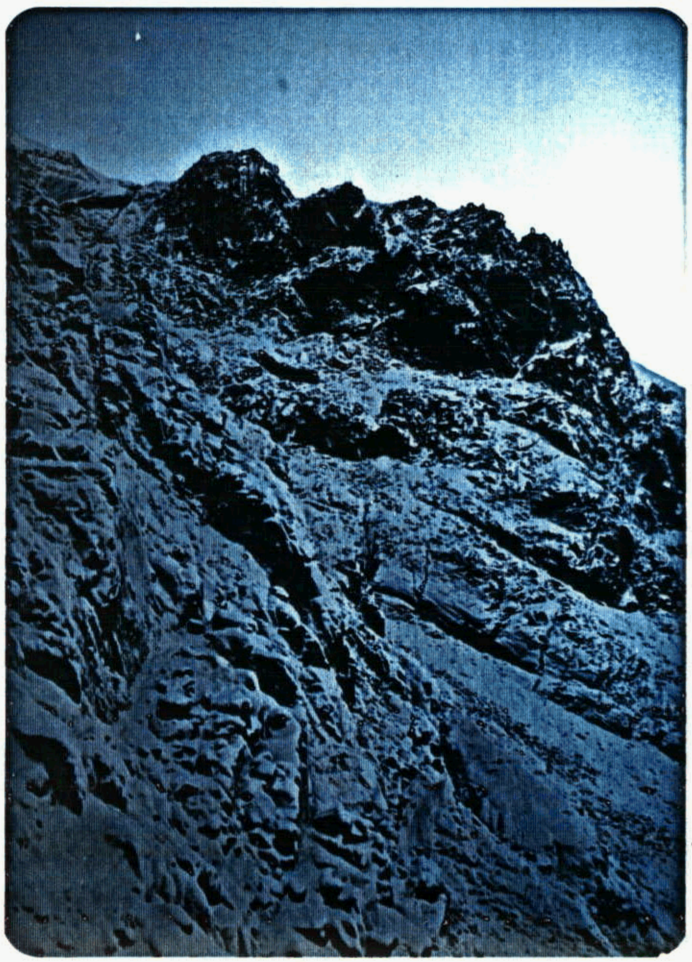
Chip samples taken in this area were: G-80-5 a six meter sample from the FQD on the north; G-80-6 an 18 meter sample at the north end of the gossan and G-80-7 a 46 meter chip sample, continuing from G-80-6 to the south end of the gossan. Chips were removed from outcrop every few inches along a line of equal elevation along the gossanous ridge side and are believed to be a representative average of the exposure.

Follow-up sampling on the east #2 gossan resulted in the discovery of two quartz stockwork zones which carried significant silver mineralization. These stockworks consist of 0.25 to 0.5 meter wide zones containing thin quartz veins which carry pyrargyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Subsequent follow-up, although inhibited by snow cover, indicated that quartz veining is more prolific than previously believed. Sulphide mineralization, other than pyrite, is not always present and the veins or vein stockworks rarely exceed one meter in width, but it is evident that detailed mapping and prospecting would likely uncover further mineralized vein systems. A gossan zone exposed in bluffs on the east side of the glacial bowl east of the east #2 gossan represents an altered zone in FQD. This alteration is characterized by hydrothermal fluid invasion along vertical fractures resulting in pyritization, clay alteration of the FQD and limited intrusion of feldspar porphyry. This zone appears to be limited to a 3 meter by 3 meter area but may be significant in indicating an extension of the East #2 mineralization through the intervening glacial till filled bowl. In this respect, the presence of MLB to the south of this small mineralized zone, and the continuity of the fault-fracture system of the East #2 gossan along the base of the bluffs at the head of the bowl combine to indicate a good potential for eastward extension of the East #2 gossan mineralization. Several crosscutting fault and fracture systems were observed in the bluffs and the head of the bowl, and several of these host dykes. The presence of these structures cutting across the East #2 trend enhances the till covered bowl area as a well developed structural host for the upwelling mineral solutions.

E #2 gossan (looking west) - note resistant FQD knob at N end of ridge

Upper contact zone of E #2 gossan (looking west)

note: near vertical fault-fracture system



OTHER GOSSANS

A small gossan, approximately five meters wide, is exposed on a ridge 200 meters southeast of the east #2 gossan. This gossan is related to a felsitic quartz-eye porphyry dyke. The host FQD is relatively fresh but is coated on fractures by hematite and pyrolusite. Grab sample G-80-11 represents the dyke.

In the southeast corner of the claim block, a saml1 gossan is exposed on the slopes facing the Confederation glacier. This exposure was not examined.

A gossanous zone is exposed in a lateral morraine, on the west side of the glacier towards the head of Demo Creek. A felsite, pyritic dyke cuts a feldspar-hornblende porphyry (MP?) in an exposure approximately 30 meters long by 6 meters wide. Outcrops above this exposure, above the morraine, are not gossanous and there are no outcrops below. The feldspar porphyry carried minor amounts of disseminated pyrite and partially chloritized 2 to 3 mm. laths of hornblende. The felsite dyke is cut by numerous pyrite veinlets. Grab samples G-80-24 a and b and G-80-25 represent this zone.

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Geochemical results of silt, soil and rock sampling on the Hoodoo claim are: to some extent, misleading. Seven anomalous silts, three anomalous soil samples and six anomalous rock samples were obtained. The anomalous silt and soil samples are, with one exception, located in the north-eastern part of the claim group. The other anomalous silt was obtained from a bank (lateral morraine?) located west of the Lancer's Mountain ridge, near the west border of the claim group. This sample may reflect the presence of felsite quartz-eye porphyry dykes to the east, exposed on Lancer's ridge (G-80-22a), or may have been derived from morrainal material with an unknown source. The anomalous soil and silt samples from the northeast part of the claim group appear most likely to relate to the east #2 gossan and a gossan to the east of this. The anomalous rock samples can be divided into two groups: those with slightly over background gold contents (30 to 40 p.p.b.) and; those with anomalous gold contents (in excess of 200 p.p.b. Au). The latter samples (G-80-13, 14 and 17(B)) all represent quartz-pyrite veining in the East #1 gossan zone. Grab and chip samples obtained in this same zone failed to return anomalous gold values. Samples G-80-12, 17(a) and 22(a), carrying gold contents of 30 to 40 p.p.b., represent a dioritic dyke, FQD (East #1) and a felsite quartz-eye porphyry dyke, respectively. The results of the rock geochemical analyses indicate quite clearly that the gold is genetically associated with late quartz-pyrite veining and dyke intrusion. Gold enrichment in host rocks is minimal (G-80-17(a)) to negligible, as evidenced by chip sampling in the gossan zones affected by these intrusive components.

The anomalous silt and soil samples appear to indicate, considering the low rock values, that the base and precious metals are highly mobile. There does not appear to be any direct relationship between base and precious metal values with the exception that the highest gold values (in excess of 200 p.p.b.) have coincidentally high silver, zinc and copper values. The reverse case does not hold, however. Base metal values are fairly erratic in association with gold values under 200 p.p.b.

Gold Anomalies in Silt Samples

Sample No.	Cu (p.p.m.)	Zn (p.p.m.)	Ag (p.p.m.)	Au (p.p.b.)
J-2	575	680	1.6	260
J-21	62	98	0.2	60
J-26	125	640	3.8	40
J-29	370	460	1.6	60
J-37	470	890	1.4	80
J-38	350	490	1.8	50
J-39	158	145	0.8	40

Gold Anomalies in Soil Samples

Sample No.	Cu (p.p.m.)	Zu (p.p.m.)	Ag (p.p.m.)	Au (p.p.b.)
J-20	72	118	1.0	180
J-25	70	310	2.2	40
J-28	250	440	1.6	40

Gold Anomalies in Rock Samples

Sample No.	Cu (p.p.m.)	Zn (p.p.m.)	Ag (p.p.m.)	Au (p.p.b.)
G-80-12	30	164	0.1	30
G-80-13	910	> 4,000	> 20.0	600 (0.019 oz/ton)
G-80-14	1,500	900	14.0	240
G-80-17a	190	1,500	1.0	30
G-80-17b	186	730	18	560 (0.018 oz/ton)
G-80-22a	18	10	1.6	40

ASSAY RESULTS

Three samples were procured in the East #2 gossan and submitted for assay. These samples are numbered G080-218 through 220. A summary of the results follows:

Sample No.	Cu(%)	Pb(%)	Zn(%)	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag	Description
G-80-218	0.01	0.21	0.57	0.032	44.36	grab sample of quartz-sulphide vein material.
G-80-219	0.03	0.38	1.02	0.018	10.14	altered, pyritic breccia.
G-80-220	0.01	0.28	0.65	0.005	2.42	0.7 meter chip sample across quartz-sulphide stockwork.

CONCLUSIONS

1. A sub-volcanic intrusive complex is exposed on the Hoodoo claim and is hosted by a foliated quartz-amphibole diorite of the Coast Range Complex.

2. The sub-volcanic intrusive complex is characterized by the following units or events, from oldest to youngest:
   (a) porphyritic monzonite to quartz monzonite stocks
   (b) multilithic intrusive breccia (monzonite) (sub-vent)
   (c) porphyritic monzonite dykes
   (d) andesite dykes
   (e) quartz-eye porphyry - felsitic dykes
   (f) pyrite and quartz-pyrite (± Cu, Zn, Pb sulphides) veins.

3. The FQD is generally barren except where adjacent to dykes.

4. The FQD is often coarsened and develops secondary biotite where it is peripheral to dykes or stocks.

5. The felsitic quartz-eye porphyry dykes are the most heavily pyritized unit.

6. All the porphyritic intrusives carry noteable amounts of pyrite.

7. Economic sulphides appear to be restricted to pyrite and quartz-pyrite veining.

8. The development of the multilithic breccia is likely coincidental with the intrusion of porphyritic monzonite stocks elsewhere on the property.

9. The most pronounced gossans relate to two events:
   (a) felsitic quartz-eye porphyry dyke intrusion
   (b) late quartz-pyrite and pyrite veining.

10. In the case of 9(b) these are likely related to some buried porphyritic intrusion.

11. The most pronounced gossan of substantial dimension is the east #2, which shows potential for extension to the east and west, and hosts significant silver mineralization.

12. The west #1 gossan is exposed over a reasonably large area but is not as heavily pyritized as the east #2.

13. Geochemical results indicate that stream sediment and soil gold anomalies are most likely related to late quartz-pyrite vein and dyke sources, and that enrichment in their host rocks is poor.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is evident that the late stage intrusive activity, represented by quartz-pyrite veining and felsitic dykes, is responsible for distributing precious metals through the various host rocks. It is apparent that the exploration target for precious metals would be analogous to a porphyry copper deposit where the density of vein and fracture filling mineralization is the controlling influence on economic potential.

It is evident that the mineralized zones exposed on the Hoodoo claim are peripheral to some buried intrusive body in the case of the east #1 and west #1 zones, and to cross-cutting intrusives in the case of the west #2 and #2 zones. Potential exists at depth to locate more intense silicification and higher grade mineralization.

The mineralization exposed in the east #2 gossan indicates that a potential exists to develop high grade silver mineralization that is associated with quartz-sulphide vien and vein stockwork development. Although vein widths or densities do not presently indicate commercial widths, the mineralization is high grade locally and a good potential exists to discover new veins. The potential for extending this zone to the east, in overburden covered terrain appears to be high, giving adequate size potential to the vein systems. Sample G-80-219, which assayed 0.018 oz./ton Au and 10.14 oz./ton Ag, is a pyritic breccia in the East #2 gossan and indicates the possibility of locating more extensive "disseminated" mineralization.

To adequately explore the potential of these quartz veins would require detailed mapping of the east #2 gossan area with respect to the location, altitudes and widths of the veins. To aid this mapping, and to facilitate proper sampling for grade estimations extensive trenching should accompany this work. To ideally test the mineralization, diamond drilling should be undertaken. Core drilling would not only supply a test of the continuity of grades and define the vein densities, but would allow the evaluation of the veins at depth, where oxidation might be less developed, giving a better estimation of the possibility of surface leaching in the pyrite rich mineral zone. Drilling in this area would be difficult due to the amount of till and talus accumulated on the flanks of the gossan zone. The holes would have to be cased through this debris and this might prove to be a difficult task.

As the continuity and presence of the structural setting is reasonably well defined by outcrop exposures, it is believed that geophysical surveying would only confirm what is already obvious. In addition, the presence of the debris filled bowl might inhibit geophysical exploration. With glacial ice surrounding the area, this structurally disturbed zone would be water saturated and therefore conductive.

It is recommended that at least the detailed mapping and sampling (with trenching) be undertaken on the east #2 gossan area. This program should be followed by diamond drilling unless negative results are obtained.

A P P E N D I X 1

Soil and silt sample tables and location sketch

GEOCHEMICAL SILT SURVEY

CAMP: Hoodoo Cr/ | SAMPLE CODE:

COLLECTOR: J. DICKINSON | PROJECT: COAST RANGE | AREA (Lake, River): Hoodoo Cr.

DATE: July 24/25, 1980 | MAP SHEET: Klinaklini 92N/5 Mount Waddington 92N/6 | AERIAL PHOTO:

No.	SAMPLE No.	STREAM NAME AND LOCATION	SAMPLE SITE	SIZE	GRAD. (VEL.)	SAMPLE TEXT.	SAMPLE COLOUR	SAMPLE % ORG.	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS ~~Mo~~ Zn PPM	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Au PPB
1	J-1(s)	Hoodoo Cr. See Map	Cr. coming from under snow	S	Mod	sandy	light brown	0	near 1N-0E post	525	150	0.1	20
2	J-2	" "	taken from bank	S	Mod	fine	brown	15	turbid Creek slightly E. of sample 1	680	575	1.6	260
3	J-3	" " West of 2N-0E	Cr. coming from under glacier	M	Mod	fine	light brown	0	} turbid good quality silt	174	66	1.4	<10
4	J-4	Further W. of 2N-0E	" "	L	Mod	fine	brown-grey	0	} these 2 creeks drain an area outside of claims	198	76	3.6	<10
5	J-5	3N + 100m. E	creek bed	S	Steep	sandy	light brown	0	possibly same creek as sample J-2	260	150	2.2	<10
6	J-12	3N/1E + 100E	creek bed	S	"	"	"	0		205	250	0.2	<10
7	J-15	3N/1E + 300E	taken from bank	S	"	"	"	0	some creek beds are so steep that silt is not present	190	275	0.4	<10
8	J-17	3N/1E + 450m. E	creek bed	L	Mod	fine	brown-grey	0	"camp" tributary of Hoodoo Cr.	146	86	1.0	<10
9	J-21	3N/2E + 200m. E	" "	V.S.	Mod	sandy	brown	0	small seepage	98	62	0.2	60
10	J-26	3N/3E + 100m. E	" "	S	Steep	sandy	brown	0	mild gossan above	640	125	3.8	40
11	J-29	3N/3E + 300m. E	" "	L	Steep	fine	light brown	0	1 major trib. of Hoodoo Creek to the N. of "camp" trib.	460	370	1.6	60
12	J-30	3N/3E + 400m. E	" "	L	"	"	"	0	close to creek of sample J-29 -likely draining same area	178	200	2.0	<10
13	J-31	0N/1E camp cirque	" "	S	"	sandy	brown	0	gossan area above	122	350	0.8	10
14	J-32	0N/1E	taken from under moss	S	Mod	fine	"	20		490	198	3.8	<10
15	J-33	W. wall of "camp" cirque 100m. above glacier	seepage	V.S.	S	sandy	light brown	0	slightly turbid creek south end of small gossan	170	240	1.0	<10
16	J-34	E. wall of camp cirque	creek bed	L	S	fine	light brown	0	slightly turbid creek quality silt	75	44	0.1	<10
17	J-35	" "	creek bed	S	S	fine	light brown	0	limonitic or nearby	180	22	1.2	10
18	J-36	" "	creek bed	S	Mod	sandy	"	0		365	26	2.4	10
19	J-37	N. flowing trib. of Hoodoo Cr.	"	M	Mod	sandy	brown	0	creek drains a rusty cirque	890	470	1.4	80
20	J-38	N.W. flowing 2N/5E	"	M	Mod	fine	grey brown	0	drains glacier covered cirque	490	350	1.8	50

GEOCHEMICAL SILT SURVEY

CAMP Hoodoo Cr./

SAMPLE CODE

COLLECTOR J. DICKINSON

PROJECT COAST RANGE

AREA (Lake, River) Hoodoo Creek

DATE July 25/ 1980

MAP SHEET Klinaklini 92N/5 Mount Waddington 92N/6

AERIAL PHOTO

No.	SAMPLE No.	STREAM NAME AND LOCATION	SAMPLE SITE	SIZE	GRAD. (VEL.)	SAMPLE TEXT.	SAMPLE COLOUR	SAMPLE % ORG.	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS PPM ~~Mo~~ Zn	PPM Cu	PPM Ag	PPB Au
1	J-39	300m. N. from sample J-38	creek bed	M	Mod	sandy	brown	0	drains glacier filled cirque	145	158	0.8	40
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY

CAMP HOODOO CR/

COLLECTOR J. Dickinson

DATE July 25, 1980

PROJECT COAST RANGE

MAP SHEET Klinaklini 92N/5 Mount Waddington 92N/6

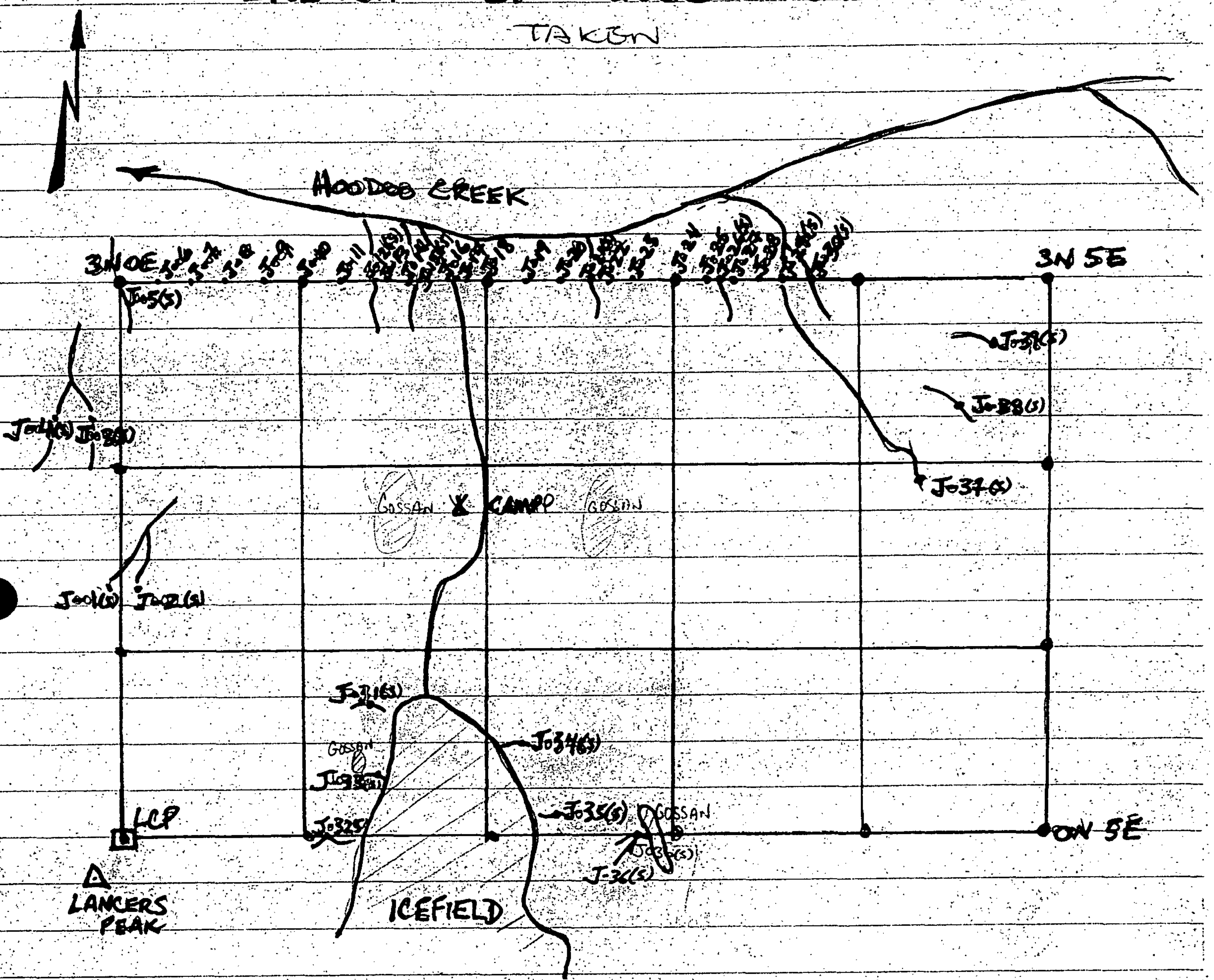
SAMPLE CODE

AREA (Lake, River) Hoodoo Creek

AERIAL PHOTO

No.	SAMPLE No.	LOCATION LINE	LOCATION STN.	TOPO.	DRAIN	TERR.	VEG.	SOIL TYPE	DEPTH HORIZ.	COLOUR	TEXT.	REMARKS	ANALYTICAL RESULTS ppm ~~Mo~~ Zn	ppm Cu	ppm Ag	ppb Au
1	J-006	3N0E to 3N4E moving east		steep N. Face	fast into Hoodoo Cr	Rugged	Alder	"B"	30cm.	light brown	fine	taken near J-005(s)	150	84	1.2	<10
2	J-007	3N„100m.E„ 3N 200m.E		"	"	"	"	some org.	20cm.	dark brown	med	Near granite o.c.	88	54	1.0	20
3	J-008	3N 300m.E		"	"	"	"	"B"	20cm.	light brown	med		134	120	0.2	<10
4	J-009	3N 400m.E		"	"	"	"	"B"	20cm.	light brown	med	some organic material	46	20	0.6	<10
5	J-010	3N 1E		"	"	"	"	"B"	30cm.	light brown	med		84	28	0.1	<10
6	J-011	3N/1E+100m.E		"	"	"	"	"B"	30cm.	light brown	med		44	14	0.2	10
7	J-013	3N/1E+200m.E		"	"	"	"	"B"	30cm.	"	"		60	46	0.8	<10
8	J-014	3N/1E+300m.E		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		38	40	1.6	<10
9	J-016	3N/1E+400m.E		"	"	"	Treed slope	"	"	grey brown	"		82	22	0.1	<10
10	J-018	3N/2E		Mod	"	"	Boulder slope	"	"	brown	"	near creek	134	62	0.1	<10
11	J-019	3N/2E+100m.E		Mod	"	"	"	" Sandy	"	"	sandy		60	28	0.1	<10
12	J-020	3N/2E+200m.E		"	"	"	"	"	"	light brown	"		118	72	1.0	180
13	J-022	3N/2E+300m.E		"	"	"	"	"	"	grey brown	"	granitic boulder nearby	86	64	0.4	<10
14	J-023	3N/2E+400m.E		"	"	"	"	"	"	brown	med	"	460	325	0.4	10
15	J-024	3N/3E		"	"	"	"	"	"	light brown	med	"	310	106	2.8	20
16	J-025	3N/3E+100m.E		"	"	"	"	"	"	light brown	"	rusty Rx nearby	310	70	2.2	40
17	J-027	3N/3E+200m.E		"	"	"	"	"	"	light brown	sandy		104	52	0.4	10
18	J-028	3N/3E+300m.E		"	"	"	"	"	"	brown	"	rusty Rx in talus nearby	440	250	1.6	40
19																
20																

— HOODOO CLAIMS —
SKETCH OF GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES TAKEN



Scale: 3 cm = 500 m (approximately)

0 — 500 — 1000 meters

A P P E N D I X   2

Rock sample descriptions and location sketch

APPENDIX 2: Rock sample descriptions.

G-80-1	feldspar porphyry dyke (QMP) - approximately six meter wide dyke, characterized by 3 to 5 mm. white, sub to euhedral feldspar phenocrysts and a few glassy quartz-eyes set in a pale green, very fine grained groundmass.
G-80-2	multilitic breccia (MLB) - feldspar porphyry and FQD angular to subrounded fragments set in a fine grained pale green matrix which is weakly porphyritic; trace pyrite.
G-80-3	quartz-eye rhyolitic (QMP?) MLB - fragments of silicified MP(?) and FQD, as well as 1 to 5 mm. quartz eyes, set in a pale green fine grained matrix.
G-80-4	sample of bleached MLB(?), disseminated pyrite, less than one percent; pyrolusite coating fracture surfaces.
4(a)	less altered equivalent of .4; textures weak; trace to minor amounts of disseminated pyrite and magnetite; blotchy iron staining; rare white feldspar phenocrysts.
4(b)	totally bleached sample of above.
G-80-5	chip sample across 6 meters of weakly gossanous FQD approx. 5 lbs., iron oxide coating fractures, trace or no disseminated pyrite.
G-80-6	chip sample across 18 meters of the East #2 gossan; includes MLB and altered contained frags; quartz-eye porphyry and FQD.
G-80-7	chip sample across 46 meters, continuous southerly from sample 6.
G-80-8	MLB - finely dispersed chlorite in the matrix gives it a greenish color; small fragments of FQD and altered MP, minor disseminations of pyrite.

G-80-9 QMP - porphyritic feldspar and quartz phenocrysts with minor amounts of chloritized hornblende and minor disseminated pyrite in a fine grained, pale green groundmass; occasional fragments of altered MP.

G-80-10 same as 9 only much greater percentage of fragments as well as disseminated epidote and up to one percent disseminated pyrite.

G-80-11 bleached(felsitic) quartz-eye porphyry dyke - less altered rocks show rare feldspar phenocrysts; fine grained, white with red specks where pyrite has weathered out.

G-80-12 diorite(?) dyke: fine to medium grained with less than one percent disseminated pyrite; moderately magnetic; weakly epidotized; barely identifiable tiny laths of hornblende.

G-80-13 FQD - cut by pyrite veinlets with trace chalcopyrite, epidote, chlorite.

G-80-14 quartz-pyrite vein - with coarse black to amber sphalerite; minor galena; red and yellow iron oxides; quartz is banded to subhedral in open space.

G-80-15 chloritized - hornblende felsitized dyke - thin hornblende laths barely visible; 1% disseminated pyrite in addition to crosscutting pyrite veinlets; grey-white color.

G-80-16 FQD - cut by several hairline to 0.5 cm. pyrite veinlets; trace of disseminated pyrite; minor amounts of epidote, chlorite.

G-80-17 chip sample across 5 meters of FQD (W#1 gossan), dykes and quartz-pyrite veining (a) & (b) - representative of the FQD (a) and a quartz-pyrite vein (b).

G-80-18 chip sample across 3 meters of west #1 gossan; pyrite and quartz-pyrite veins cut FQD; minor chalcopyrite, marcasite, epidote and chlorite.

G-80-19 QMP dyke: trends 330 degrees; less than one percent disseminated pyrite; 10% hornblende laths; feldspar phenocrysts and glassy quartz-eyes; trace chalcopyrite.

G-80-20 chip sample across 6 meters of FQD in upper west #1 gossan.

G-80-21 MP - subhedral to euhedral feldspar phenocrysts to 1 cm.; less than one percent disseminated pyrite and about one percent finely disseminated magnetite; fine grained pale green to gray groundmass; blocky talus.

G-80-22 a, b & c: felsitic quartz-eye porphyry dykes: bleached, white, pyritic (1 - 3%), fine to very fine grained mass of quartz and feldspar.

G-80-23 QMP - dyke or small stock; grey weathering, resistant outcrop; quartz-eye feldspar porphyry with minor biotite.

G-80-24(a) MP - minor disseminated pyrite; 2 - 3 mm. partially chloritized laths of hornblende.

(b) felsite dyke - white, fine grained quartz-feldspar dyke cut by numerous pyrite veinlets.

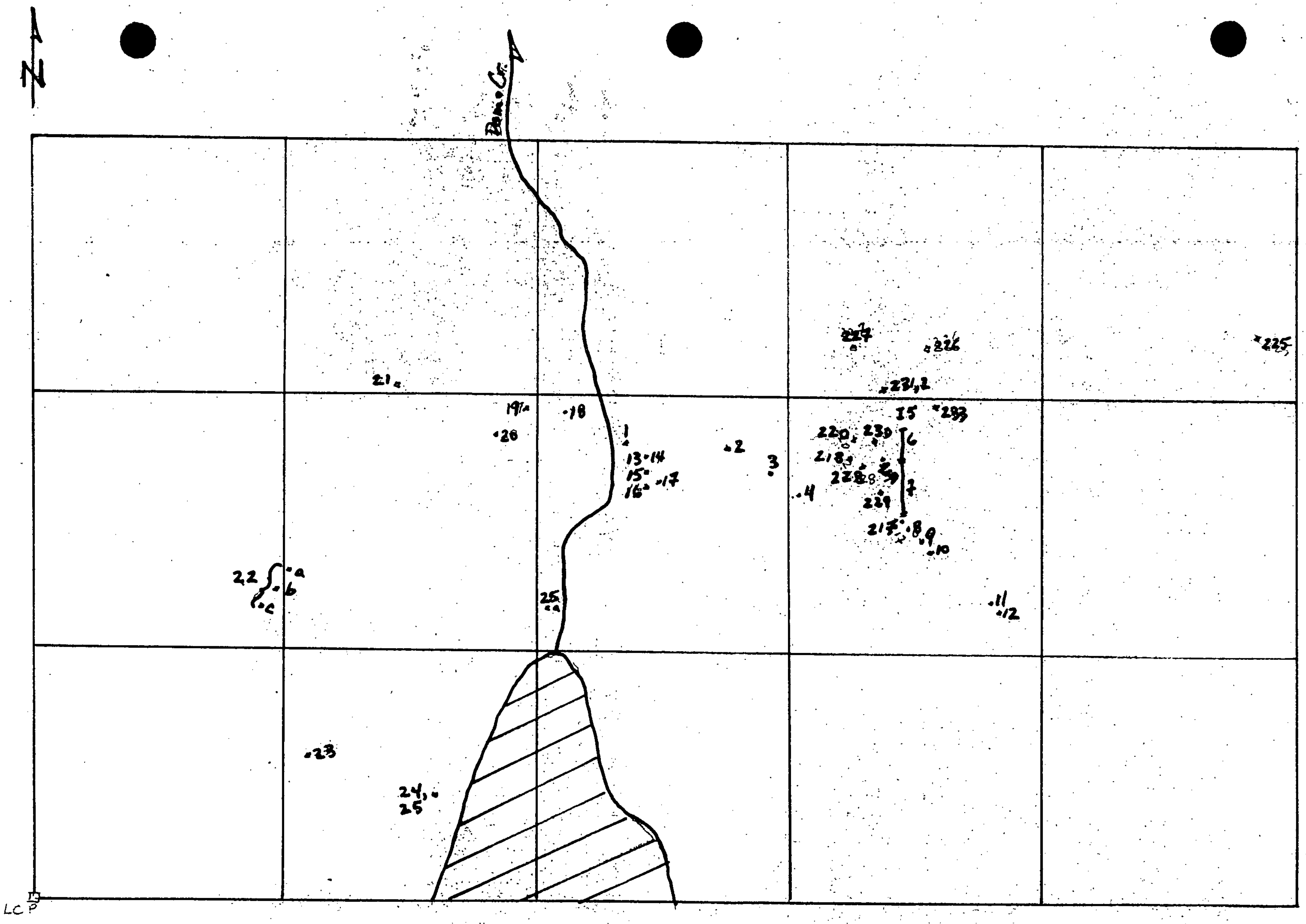
G-80-25 feldspathic rock with no distinguishing phenocrysts; cut by thin pyrite veinlets; weak brownish coloration may be due to finely dispersed biotite (blotchy) in groundmass.

G-80-25(a) MP breccia - float; rounded and sub-rounded fragments of altered, bleached and chloritized feldspar porphyry; little to no matrix except sub to euhedral pyritohedrons to 1 cm. diameter, throughout spaces between fragments.

G-80-217	chips along 1 metre of gossanous white to grey feldspar porphyry(?); clay altered, soft; adjacent contact with MLB.
G-80-218	white quartz vein with galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrargyrite; 2 cm. vein in 0.3 m. zone.
G-80-219	breccia; altered, chloritic, pyritic matrix; fragments are clay altered; siliceous along fractures.
G-80-220	chip across 0.7 metres of stockwork; 8 to 10, 1/16 to 1/2 inch white subhedral quartz veins with fine black sulphides, red pyrargyrite, galena, pyrite, sphalerite.
G-80-225	altered zone in FQD containing pyrite (3-5%); possibly pyrargyrite, as veinlets and disseminations in a quartz-feldspar-clay, fine grained groundmass; grey-white.
G-80-226	altered pyritic FQD (QEP?); grey-white; few quartz eyes; 1-2% disseminated pyrite.
G-80-227	1-2 ft. wide quartz-pyrite vein; vuggy boxwork quartz; 1-5% pyrite.
G-80-228	thin (½ inch) massive white quartz vein with pods of subhedral pyrite cutting MLB.
G-80-229	0.75 - 1 meter wide zone of silicification with grey hairline quartz veins every 2 - 3 inches; pyrite, minor sphalerite and a silver to grey black mineral(?).
G-80-230	feldspar porphyry; faint white feldspar phenocrysts; 1-3% disseminated and vein pyrite; hairline grey quartz veins.
G-80-231 & 232	quartz-feldspar veins; white feldspar and grey to glassy quartz with pyrite to 2% locally; 1 ft. wide; weakly

banded; cuts FQD.

G-80-233 quartz=eye porphyry dyke; white-grey; 1-2% disseminated pyrite.



Hoodoo Claim

Rock Sample Locations

Scale: Approx. 1cm = 100 m.

All samples prefixed G-80.

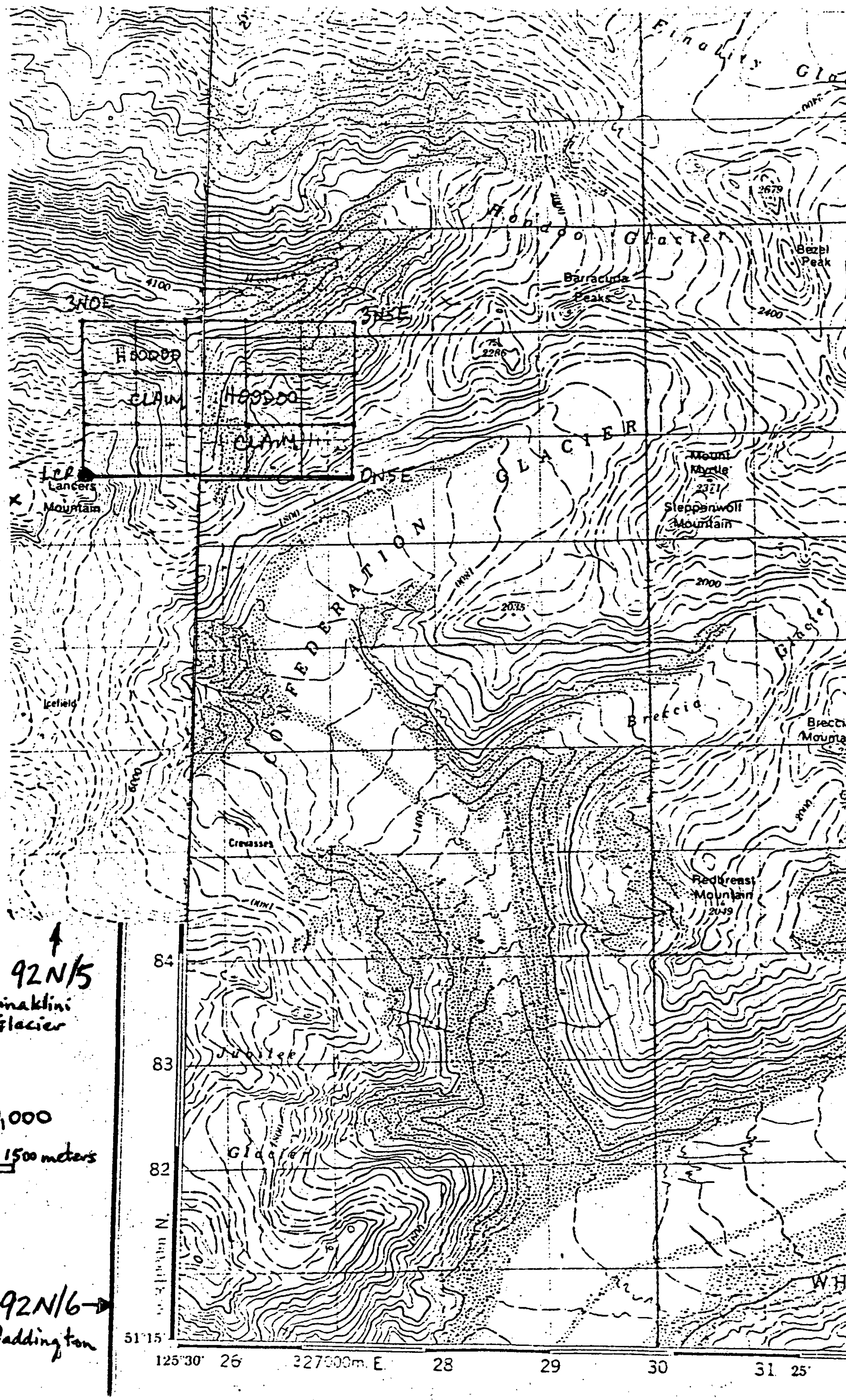
0 100 200 meters

G.L. Garratt, Aug./80.

A P P E N D I X 3

Claim Location Map

odoo Claims Location Map.



92N/5
Klinaklini Glacier

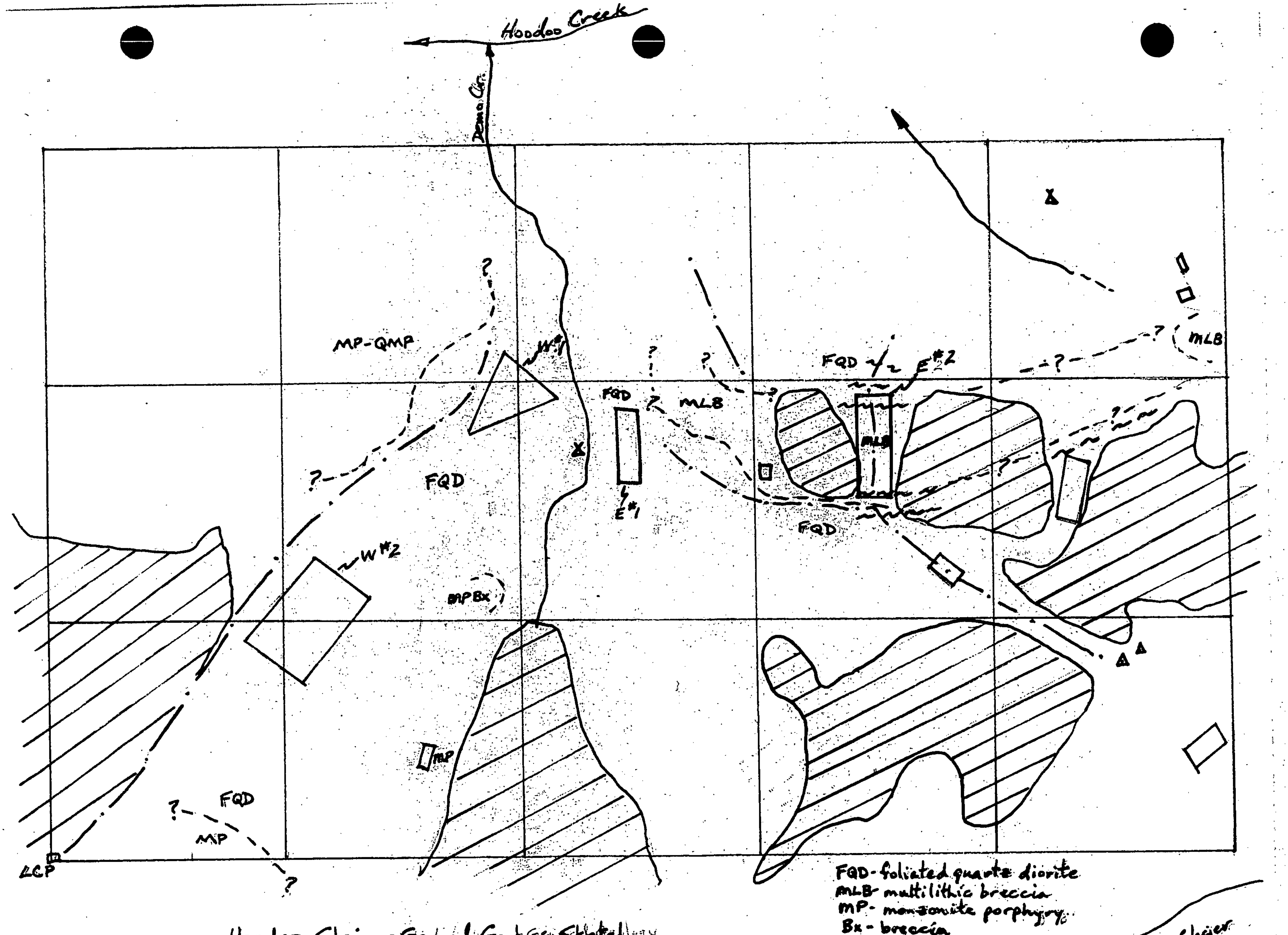
Scale: 1:50,000

0 500 1000 1500 meters

92N/6
Mt. Waddington

APPENDIX 4

General Geology



Hoodoo Claim - General Geology Sketch

L. Garratt, Aug. 1980.

APPENDIX 5

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I Glen L. Garratt, completed the requirements for a B.Sc. majoring in Geology at the University of British Columbia in 1972. I have been a practising geologist since that time in British Columbia, the Yukon, western United States and Ontario. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta, and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

GLEN L. GARRATT, P. Geol.

APPENDIX 6

Certificate of Analysis

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

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

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. 55364

INVOICE NO. 37927

RECEIVED Aug. 6.80

ANALYSED Aug. 15/80

TO: Dimac Resources Corp.

1326 - 510 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.

ATTN: G.L. Garret

S = silt

SAMPLE NO. :	PPM Cu	PPM Mo	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au
J - 1	150		525	0.1	20
2	575		680	1.6	260
3	66		174	1.4	10
4	76		198	3.6	< 10
5	150		260	2.2	10
6	84		150	1.2	< 10
7	54		88	1.0	20
8	120		134	0.2	< 10
9	20		46	0.6	< 10
10	28		84	0.1	< 10
11	14		44	0.2	10
12	250		205	0.2	< 10
13	46		60	0.8	< 10
14	40		38	1.6	< 10
15	275		190	0.4	< 10
16	22		82	0.1	< 10
17	86		146	1.0	< 10
18	62		134	0.1	< 10
19	28		60	0.1	< 10
20	72		118	1.0	180
21	62		98	0.2	60
22	64		86	0.4	< 10
23	325		460	0.4	< 10
24	106		310	2.8	20
25	70		310	2.2	40
26	125		640	3.8	40
27	52		104	0.4	10
28	250		440	1.6	40
29	370		460	1.6	60
30	200		178	2.0	< 10
31	350		122	0.8	10
32	198		490	3.8	< 10
33	240		170	1.0	< 10
34	44		75	0.1	< 10
35	22		180	1.2	10
36	26		365	2.4	10
37	470		890	1.4	80
38	350		490	1.8	50
39	158		145	0.8	40
J - 40	250	52	130	0.1	< 10

CERTIFIED BY: Hart Bichler

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

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. 55366
INVOICE NO. 37984
RECEIVED August 6, 1980
ANALYSED August 20, 1980

TO: Dimac Resources
1326 - 510 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1L8

ATTN:

ROCKS

SAMPLE NO. :	PPM Cu	PPM Mo	PPM Zn	PPM Ag	PPB Au
G-80-1	18		2500	0.6	20
2	12		210	0.1	<10
3	68		210	0.4	10
4	2		192	0.1	<10
4a	4		150	0.1	<10
4b	12		128	0.4	20
5	94		200	0.1	<10
6	34		68	1.0	<10
7	46		44	0.6	<10
8	370		86	1.0	20
9	12		88	0.2	10
10	22		98	0.2	<10
11	2		14	0.4	<10
12	30		164	0.1	30
13	910		>4000	>20	600
14	1500		900	14	240
15	1000		210	2.6	<10
16	104		230	1.2	<10
17	162		270	1.2	20
17a	190		1500	1.0	30
17b	186		730	18	560
18	430		96	0.6	<10
19	78		68	0.4	10
20	188		62	0.8	20
21	12		48	0.2	20
22a	18		10	1.6	40
22b	34		16	0.8	10
22c	68		14	0.6	<10
23	72		152	0.6	20
24a	54		68	0.2	<10
24b	168		20	0.6	<10
25	430		26	0.6	<10
25a	44		134	0.8	10
26	30	53	42	0.4	<10
27	20	8	24	0.6	10
28	320	1	112	0.6	<10
29	14	4	68	0.2	<10
30	22	3	90	0.1	<10
31	250	6	140	0.2	<10
32	78	2	124	0.1	10
G-80-33	174	10	72	0.2	20

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

CERTIFIED BY: Hart Bichler

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

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

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 70294
INVOICE NO. 39606
RECEIVED Sept.30/80
ANALYSED Oct.17/80

TO: Dimac Resources,
1326 - 510 W. Hastings,
Vancovuer,B.C.
V6B 1L8

ATTN: Mr.G. Garratt

SAMPLE NO. :	% Copper	% Lead	% Zinc	Oz/Ton Silver	Oz/Ton Gold
G-80-205	0.01	1.63	1.06	1.58	0.005
206	0.02	0.44	0.79	0.50	0.003
207	0.01	0.30	1.39	0.46	0.010
218	<0.01	0.21	0.57	44.36	0.032
219	0.03	0.38	1.02	10.14	0.018
220	0.01	0.28	0.65	2.42	0.005

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING

REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: (604)984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : DIMAC RESOURCES
1326 510 W HASTINGS
VANCOUVER B.C.
V6B 1L8

CERT. # : A8010618-001-A
INVOICE # : 39633
DATE : 17-OCT-80

G.L. GARRATT

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au -(AA) ppb	
G-80-208	205	18	10	22	3.6	<10	--
G-80-209	205	8	14	168	8.0	<10	--
G-80-210	205	100	1300	3200	7.4	<10	--
G-80-211	205	16	122	350	3.8	<10	--
G-80-212	205	10	98	100	2.0	<10	--
G-80-213	205	10	48	118	0.8	<10	--
G-80-214	205	182	1700	4300	8.0	<10	--
G-80-215	205	10	24	20	3.2	<10	--
L11↑ G-80-216	205	550	600	10000	6.4	280	--
Hoodoo G-80-217	205	92	6	78	1.0	<10	--

Certified by ....

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: (604)984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : DIMAC RESOURCES
701-744 W. HASTINGS
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1A5

CERT. # : A8010955-001-A
INVOICE # : 40740
DATE : 25-NOV-80
P.O. # : NONE

Sample description	Prep code	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t				
G-80-225	207	1.06	0.010	--	--	--	--
G-80-226	207	0.24	<0.003	--	--	--	--
G-80-227	207	11.11	0.056	--	--	--	--
G-80-228	207	0.70	0.005	--	--	--	--
G-80-229	207	0.46	0.003	--	--	--	--
G-80-230	207	0.10	<0.003	--	--	--	--
G-80-231	207	0.16	<0.003	--	--	--	--
G-80-232	207	0.14	<0.003	--	--	--	--
G-80-233	207	0.02	<0.003	--	--	--	--

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

HOODOO CLAIM

STATEMENT OF COSTS

A)	WAGES Glen Garratt - Geologist (July 25-26, Sept. 26, Oct. 23-24)	$875.00	
	J. Dickinson - Prospector (July 25-26)	200.00	
	M. McClaren - Geologist (September 26)	100.00	
	A. Birkeland - Geologist (September 26)	100.00	
			$1,275.00
B)	HELICOPTER - 10 hours @ $380/hour		3,800.00
C)	ROOM & BOARD		200.00
D)	ANALYSIS 39 Silts, 28 Soils (Zn, Cu, Ag, Au) 28 Rock Samples (Zn, Ag, Au) 12 Rock Samples (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au) 9 Rock Samples (Au, Ag)		1,049.25
	TOTAL COST		$6,324.25

I, Robert A. Dickinson certify this cost statement to be correct to the best of my knowledge.

R.A. Dickinson

ROBERT A. DICKINSON
President
DIMAC RESOURCE CORP.