

81-#1036 - # 9803

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

BOW 1-4, DINAH 1 - 16, ANDY 1,2

MINERAL CLAIMS

LOCATED on BULLION CREEK in the

LIARD MINING DIVISION

NTS 104.I.7E

BRITISH COLUMBIA

at

58°24' N. latitude

128°36' W. longitude

for

QUEENSTAKE RESOURCES LTD.

by

D.A. YEAGER - GEOLOGIST .

C.K. IKONA - P. ENG.

NOVEMBER 1981

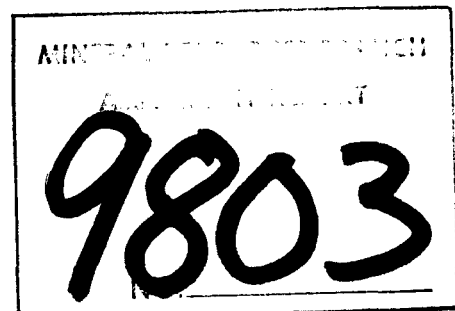


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1.0 INTRODUCTION

On October 5, 1980, a silver, lead, zinc prospect located on Bullion Creek approximately 6 km north of Wolverine Lake in the Turnagain River area of northern British Columbia was examined by Mr. T. Cameron Scott of Pamicon Developments Limited on behalf of Mr. Gordon Gutrath of Queenstake Resources Limited. The prospect was presented by Mr. John Kubiak, prospector-owner who discovered the showings some 10 years or more ago.

On the recommendation of Mr. Scott the property was acquired by Queenstake Resources Limited.

A report on the results of Mr. Scott's examination (Scott and Ikona, Private report, November 1980) indicated that the prospect occurs in a regional geologic setting similar to stratabound lead, zinc, silver deposits of the Selwyn Basin. A 3.2 metre channel sample taken by Mr. Scott was reported (Scott and Ikona, 1980) to have assayed 0.01 %Zn, 5.39 %Pb, 0.80 oz./T.Ag. Scott and Ikona recommended a program of prospecting, geologic mapping, and geochemical sampling to further investigate the potential of the Bullion Creek prospect.

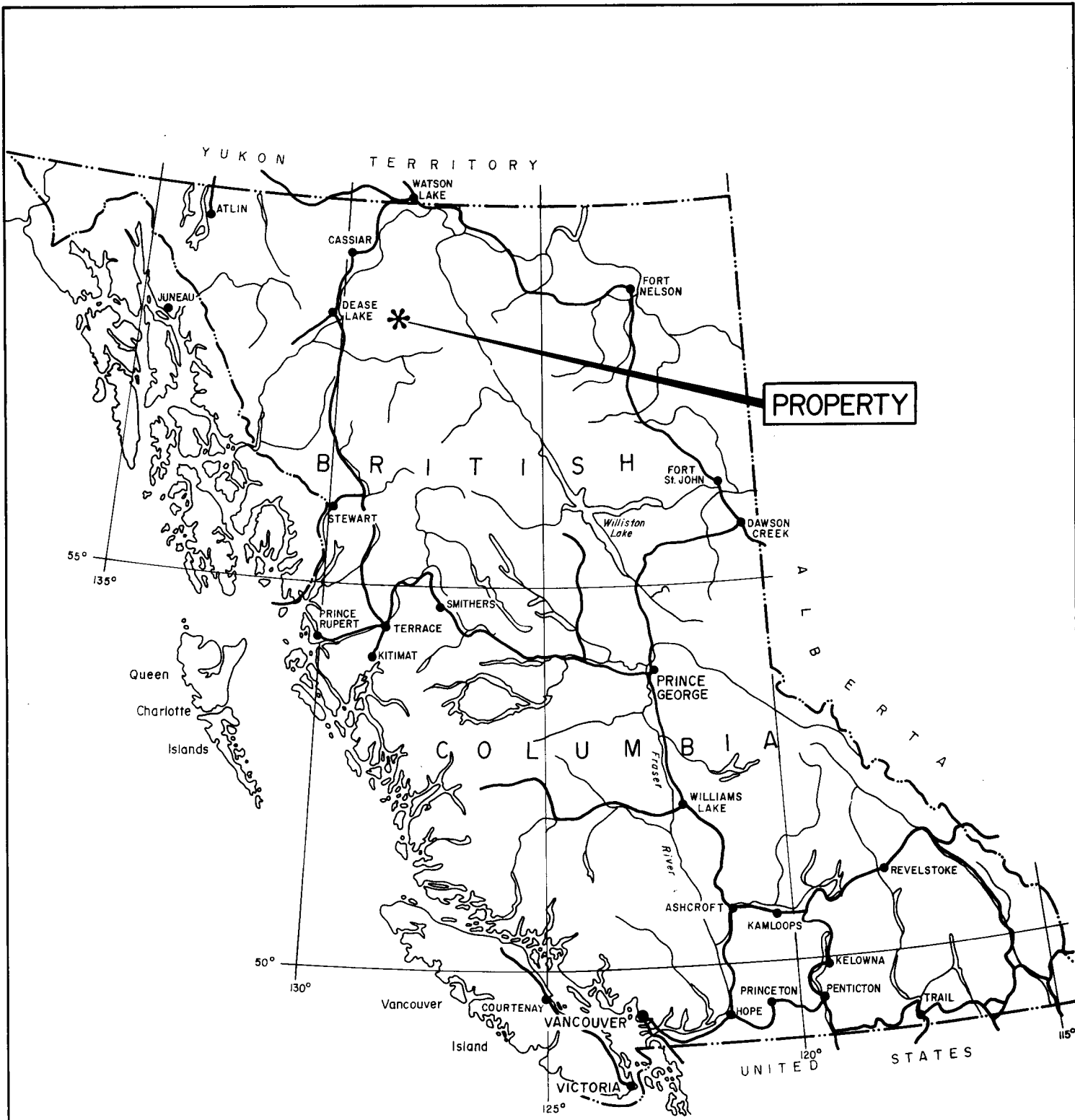
In December 1980 Queenstake Resources Limited staked four additional claims, totalling 76 units, adjoining the original BOW, DINAH, and ANDY claims acquired from Mr. Kubiak.

Pamicon Developments Limited of Vancouver was contracted to carry out the 1981 field work. This program consisted of establishment of a picket grid, grid soil sampling, stream sediment sampling, rock chip geochemical sampling and geologic mapping and prospecting. The field work was done under the supervision of David Yeager, Geologist.

2.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

Examination of mineral titles registered with the British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources indicates the existence of the following mineral claims covering the area of the Bullion Creek prospect:

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>NO.OF UNITS</u>
DINAH 1	1691	1
DINAH 2	1692	1
DINAH 4	1693	1
DINAH 3	1694	1
ANDY 1	1747	1
ANDY 2	1748	1
DINAH 5	1774	1
DINAH 6	1775	1
DINAH 7	1776	1



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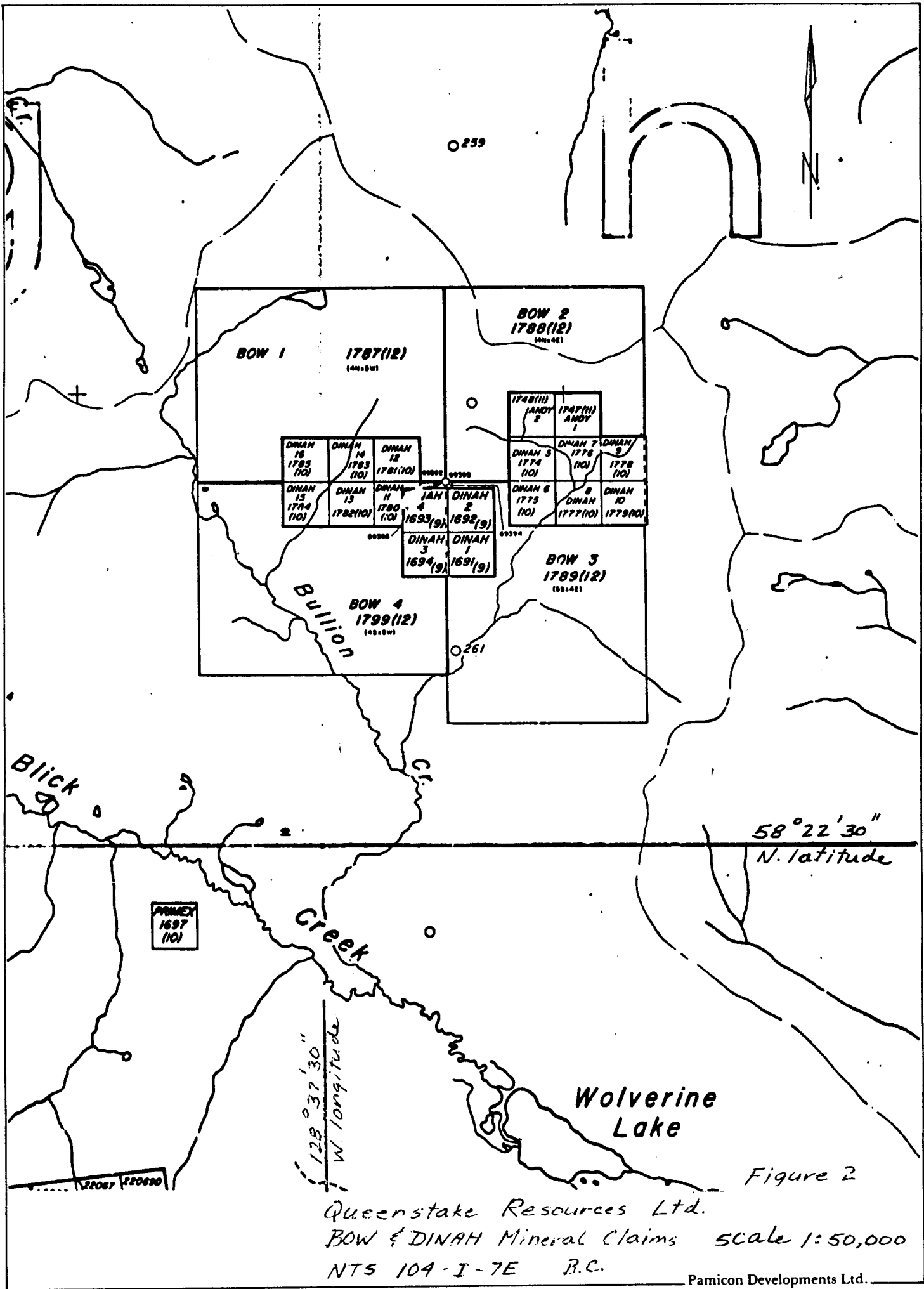
BOW & DINAH MINERAL CLAIMS
 NTS 104-1-7E B.C.

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

0 100 200 MILES
 0 100 200 400 KILOMETRES

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DRAWN JW	PROJECT BULLION	DATE NOV. 1981	FIG. 1
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Queenstake Resources Ltd.
 BOW & DINAH Mineral Claims scale 1:50,000
 NTS 104-I-7E B.C.

Figure 2

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>NO OF UNITS</u>
DINAH 8	1777	1
DINAH 9	1778	1
DINAH 10	1779	1
DINAH 11	1780	1
DINAH 12	1781	1
DINAH 13	1782	1
DINAH 14	1783	1
DINAH 15	1784	1
DINAH 16	1785	1
BOW 1	1787	20
BOW 2	1788	16
BOW 3	1789	20
BOW 4	1790	20

Claim posts examined in the field appear to conform with the requirements of the B.C. Mineral Act.

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The area of interest lies approximately 80 km east of the town of Dease Lake, B.C. General boundaries are Kutcho Creek and Rainbow Lakes to the north and east, Wolverine Lake, Bullion Creek, Faulkner Creek and the Turnagain River on the south, southwest and northwest respectively. The main showings are located on the shoulder of a south facing slope approximately 6 km north of Wolverine Lake and on the north side of Bullion Creek between the first two main tributaries of Bullion Creek. Elevation of the showings is approximately 5,500 ft. a.s.l.

The topography is characterized by moderately undulating south facing slopes near the maximum angle of repose. These slopes are generally above tree line and are covered with bunch grass forming open alpine meadows. A fringe of alpine spruce and balsam at the base of the hills separate the open meadows along Bullion Creek from the upper slopes. The north facing slopes are steep, rugged, incised rock bluffs with little or no vegetation. The relative relief of the area is in the order of 2,500 ft. with elevations ranging from 4,500 ft. to 7,000 ft. a.s.l. Water is plentiful in the creeks flowing into Bullion Creek but in the vicinity of the main showings, some 800 ft. higher in elevation, there does not appear to be any regular supply.

The most convenient access to the area is by helicopter from Dease Lake. There is, however, a cat road to the property which branches from the Dease Lake - Kutcho airstrip cat road at Wolverine Lake. The Kutcho Creek airstrip, 1.2 km long and gravel, is located some 20 km to the south-southeast. An abandoned airstrip in relatively poor condition is located approximately 2 km east of Wolverine Lake, 7 km southeast of the main showings. The NTS map reference for the area is 1041/7E, Cry Lake Sheet.

4.0 HISTORY

Since the early 1900's, the creeks flowing into Turnagain River, mainly Wheaton and Faulkner Creeks, have been intermittently worked for placer gold. Other creeks in the Wolverine and Lataine Lakes area have been worked for placer jade. In the early 1950's investigations began on the asbestos occurrences 8 km west of Wolverine Lake; the ground now being held by Cassiar Asbestos.

During the mid 1960's Cu-Mo occurrences were discovered east of Eaglehead Lake and are currently being developed jointly by Esso Resources and Nuspar Resources. In 1972 the Kutcho Creek volcanogenic Cu-Zn-Ag deposit was discovered by Esso Resources and Sumac Mines Ltd.

Mr. Kubiak has held the Bullion Creek ground intermittently for at least ten years performing some development work such as blasting pits, sampling and prospecting of adjacent areas.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the Cry Lake map sheet was revised by the G.S.C. and is now available as Open File 610. A portion of this map is presented in Figure 3 of this report at a scale of 1:250,000.

The area of interest occurs in a discontinuous succession of strata ranging from Proterozoic schists and sediments to the northeast, through Lower Paleozoic marine sediments and Upper Paleozoic Cache Creek Group carbonates with related ultrabasic units, and on to Lower Mesozoic volcanics to the southwest. These strata were subsequently intruded by concordant Jurassic and Cretaceous granodiorites and quartz monzonites of the Cassiar Batholith.

The regional trend from all units, including the intrusions, is northwesterly. This subparallel to the northeasterly dipping Nahlin and King Salmon thrust faults which surface 20 and 30 km, respectively, south of Wolverine Lake. All of the sedimentary and most of the volcanic units contained within these thrust sheets display pronounced foliations related to northwesterly trending isoclinal fold systems. Most of the sediments and volcanics have been subjected to regional metamorphism and commonly appear as schists or phyllites.

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

6.1 - Introduction

The Bullion Creek showings appear to occur within the Lower Cambrian Atan Group which consists of interbedded isoclinally folded quartzite, limestone, micaceous quartzite, slates, phyllites and mica schists. The Atan Formation is bounded on the north (Fig.3) by a concordant mass of Cretaceous quartz monzonite. To the southwest it appears to be unconformably overlain by Cambro-Ordovician argillaceous limestone and black crenulated phyllite, possibly of Road River equivalent.

LEGEND

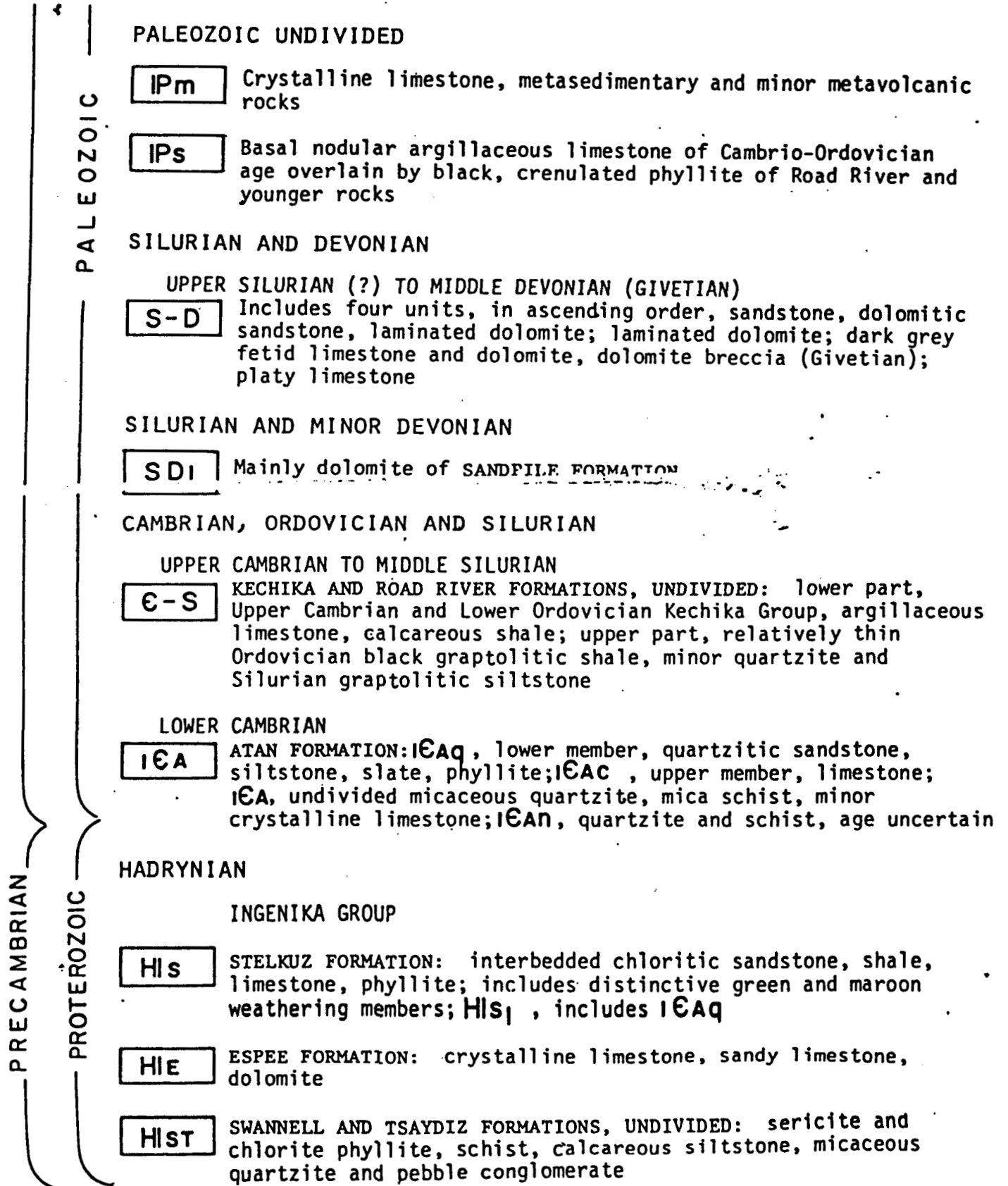


Fig 3b

6.2 - Stratigraphy and Structure

The Atan Group is divided into a lower Boya Formation and an upper Rosella Formation (Fritz, 1980); the Boya consists of siltstones and quartzites while the Rosella consists primarily of limestones with some minor shales and quartzites especially near the base. According to G.S.C. mapping (Fig.3) the main showing is located within the Rosella Formation (upper member Atan carbonate on Fig. 3) very close to the southwesterly dipping erosional unconformity with the overlying Cambro-Ordovician and Road River limestones and shales. Detailed mapping of the main showing area (Figure 4; scale 1:500) indicates that the mineralization occurs in a tightly folded sequence of limestones, shales, quartzites and argillites. This sequence closely resembles the lithology of some of the lower sequences of the Rosella Formation (Fritz 1980). If this is the case, it would indicate the erosion of a fairly large thickness of the upper Rosella as the overlying unconformity is mapped as being very close to the main showing areas. Additional detailed mapping is required to delineate these geological parameters.

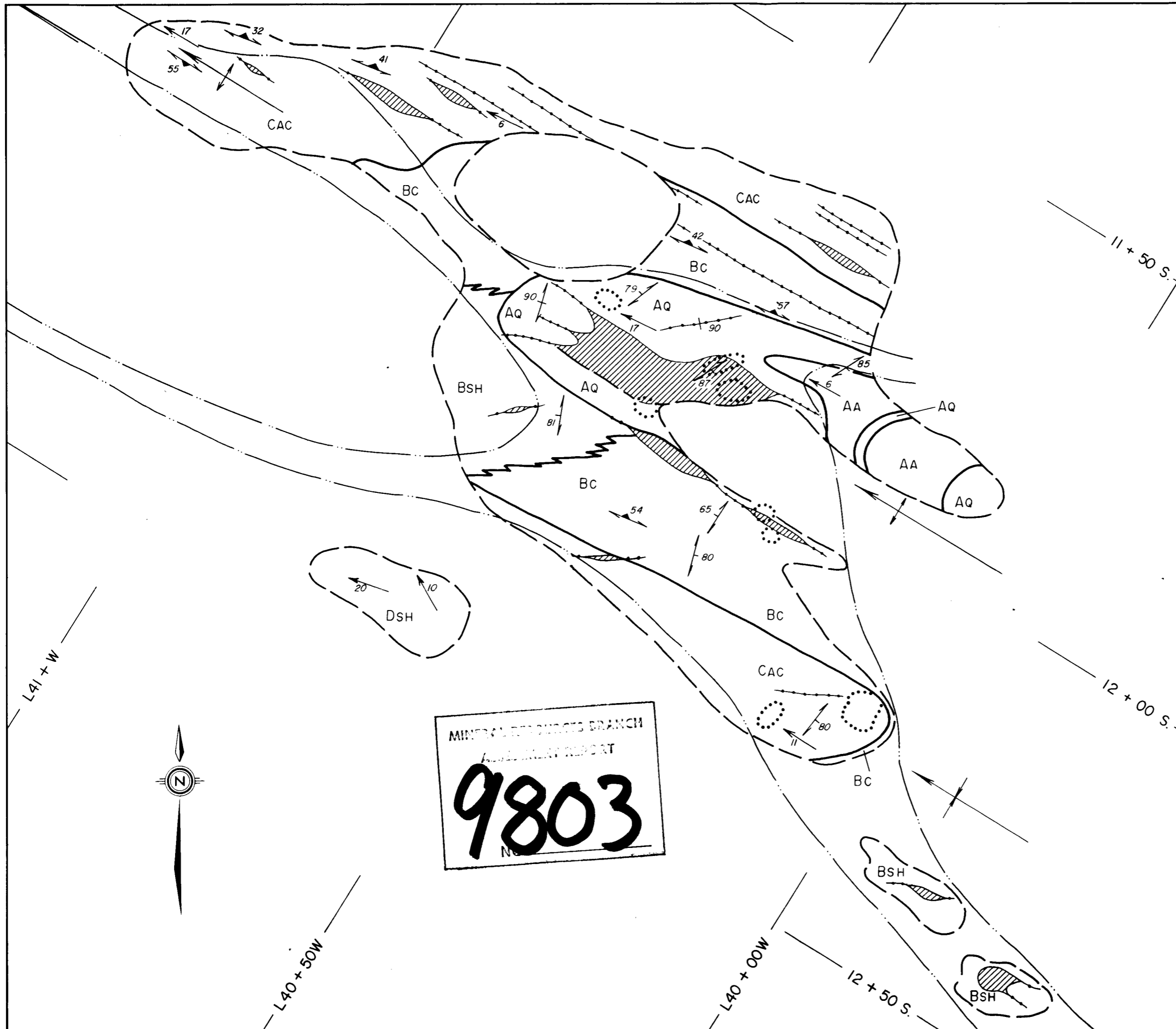
The regional strike of almost all the geologic features on the property is northwesterly (approximately 300°) and this trend is reflected by directions of foliations, fold axes, and quartz veining in the main showing (Fig.4). Regional dips are generally to the southwest as evidenced by the progression of younger geologic groups to the southwest across the area. Observations in the area and detailed mapping on the main showing indicate widespread isoclinal folding plunging at about 15° to the northwest (approx. 300°). The main showing horizon is delineated by a topographic linear feature which extends to the northwest and southeast for a distance of 7 Kilometres.

6.3 - Mineralization

The main showing is exposed for an area 160 metres by 40 metres and occurs on a resistant shoulder adjacent to the main lineament. It is characterized by interbedded, contorted, thin bedded argillaceous limestone, recrystallized limestone, argillaceous quartzite, micaceous quartzite and phyllites (Fig.4). The rocks are foliated and minor fold structures display a northwesterly plunge of 6° - 17° . Numerous conformable and cross-cutting quartz veins, ranging from 0.5 cm to 6.0 metres in width, occur in the area. These are intimately associated with mineralization.

Mr. Kubiak had blasted several pits on the showing and has exposed a considerable amount of sulphide mineralization, galena being by far the most conspicuous. Several modes of occurrence can be noted and are as follows:

- a. Lenses of massive galena conformable to foliation and measuring 0.6 by 3 m in area.
- b. Large masses of coarse grained galena in cross-cutting quartz veins up to 1 m wide.



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 No.

LITHOLOGY

- DSH SILICEOUS BLACK PHYLLITE
- CAC DARK GREY ARGILLITE; with interbedded limestone
- Bc/BSH Bc: GREY LIMESTONE
BSH: GRAPHITE BLACK PHYLLITE; in part calcareous
- AQ/AA AQ: CALCAREOUS QUARTZITE; yellow to tan weathering with micaceous partings.
AA: GREY ARGILLITE; occasional calcareous beds

LEGEND

- Foliation
- Fracture cleavage
- Minor fold axis lineations
- Extent of surface mineralization
- Trench outline
- Geologic contact
- Outcrop limit
- Fold axial trace
- Facies change boundary
- anticline
- syncline
- Quartz vein

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 NTS 104-1-7E B.C.
GEOLOGICAL MAP
MAIN SHOWING

0 5 10 20
 METRES

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

DRAWN JW	PROJECT BULLION	DATE NOV. 1981	FIG. 4
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- c. Medium grained galena in narrow bands associated with concordant quartz veins.
- d. Narrow finer grained seams of galena conformable to bedding in the quartzites.
- e. Fine to medium grained galena replacing calcareous layers within the calcareous quartzites.

Pyrite, the only significant sulphide noted other than galena occurs in trace amounts throughout the showing. Surface oxidation of this pyrite has resulted in a weak gossan which is generally restricted to the immediate area.

Secondary zinc oxides and carbonates were noted throughout the showing area, however, surface weathering has apparently **leached** out the sphalerite as none was seen in hand specimen.

Intermittent float trains of galena mineralized quartzites and argillites were discovered extending from the showing approximately 500 metres to the northwest and 300 metres to the southeast.

7.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

7.1 - Soil Geochemistry

7.1.1. - Introduction

A picket grid was established for the purpose of soil sampling along the linear trend passing through the main showing area. The baseline was run at 302° for a distance of four kilometres and one kilometre long crosslines were run at 200 metre intervals. The grid location and orientation is plotted on Figure 5 of this report at a scale of 1:50,000. Stations on the lines were spaced at 25 metre intervals. They were marked with flagging tied to vegetation at the 25 metre intervals with lath pickets placed in the ground at every 100 metre station. Twenty-five kilometres of line was established.

Samples were taken from the "B" soil horizon where there was good horizon development (average depth 10 c.m.). In the few swampy areas, samples were taken from the first horizon below the organic layer (average depth 30 cm); this horizon was invariably clay (in the swampy areas). Samples were placed in Kraft envelopes, labelled by grid location, and air dried in camp prior to shipment to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C.

Upon receipt at Chemex Labs the samples were further dried if necessary then sieved through an ASTM 80 mesh screen. The - 80 fraction was dissolved using a perchloric -nitric acid extraction and levels of lead, zinc and silver were determined using standard atomic absorption techniques. A total of 988 soil samples were taken, however only 908 samples were received by Chemex Labs; presumably the 80 missing samples (lines 48 + 00 W and 50 + 00 W) were lost during shipping.

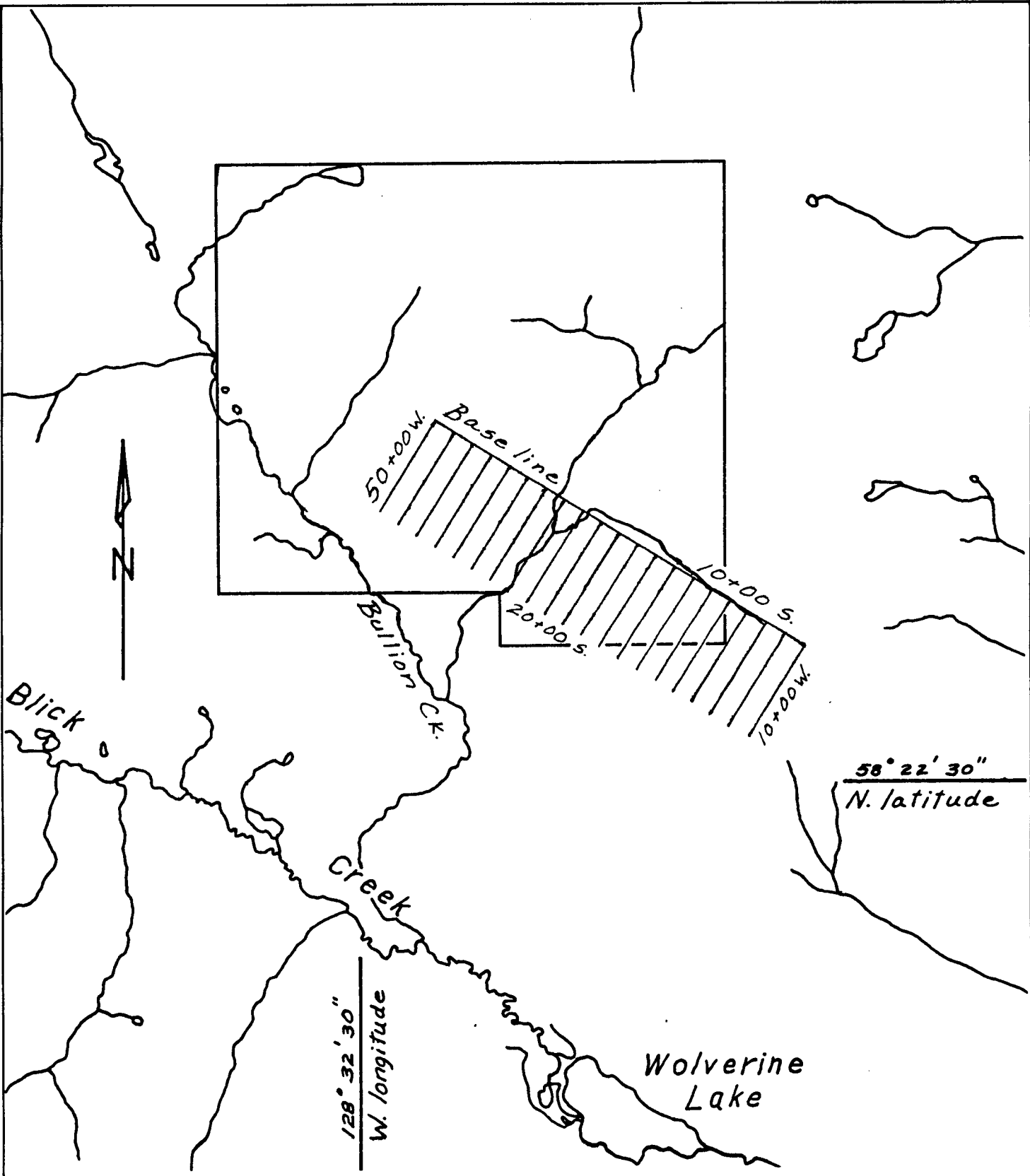


fig. 5
 QUEENSTAKE RESOURCES LTD.
 BOW & DINAH Mineral Claims
 NTS 104-I-7E B.C.
 SOIL SAMPLE GRID LOCATION
 scale:- 1:50,000 date: NOV. 1981

Efforts are continuing to locate the samples.

The results of the soil survey for lead, zinc, and silver are plotted on figures 6, 7, and 8 respectively at a scale of 1:5000. Extremely thick dwarf fir and spruce cover on the hillsides in the grid area was a definite hindrance to both movement through the bush and to obtaining samples from root matted soil.

7.1.2. - Evaluation

Contouring of the soil sample values indicates a very strong NW - SE trend to groups of anomalous samples. While this trend is undoubtedly influenced by the contrast between the sample interval distance (25 m) and the line spacing (200 m); it is nevertheless apparent that mineralized trends on the grid are parallel to the geologic trends of the underlying bedrock. This would support the theory that the Bullion Creek prospect occurs in an environment of stratabound mineralization.

The main showing is located at 12 + 00 S on line 40 + 50 W. While this area is marked by a coincident lead, zinc, silver anomaly; it is certainly not the only anomalous area on the grid nor is it the largest. There are numerous other such areas where overburden and vegetation cover are too thick to reveal bedrock.

The highest concentration of anomalous values came from the western portion of the grid; from line 36 + 00 W. to 46 + 00 W. While there are also many anomalous areas in the eastern grid area, they are smaller in area and appear to be of less importance than the western anomalies. The central portion of the grid contains far lower values than the rest of the grid.

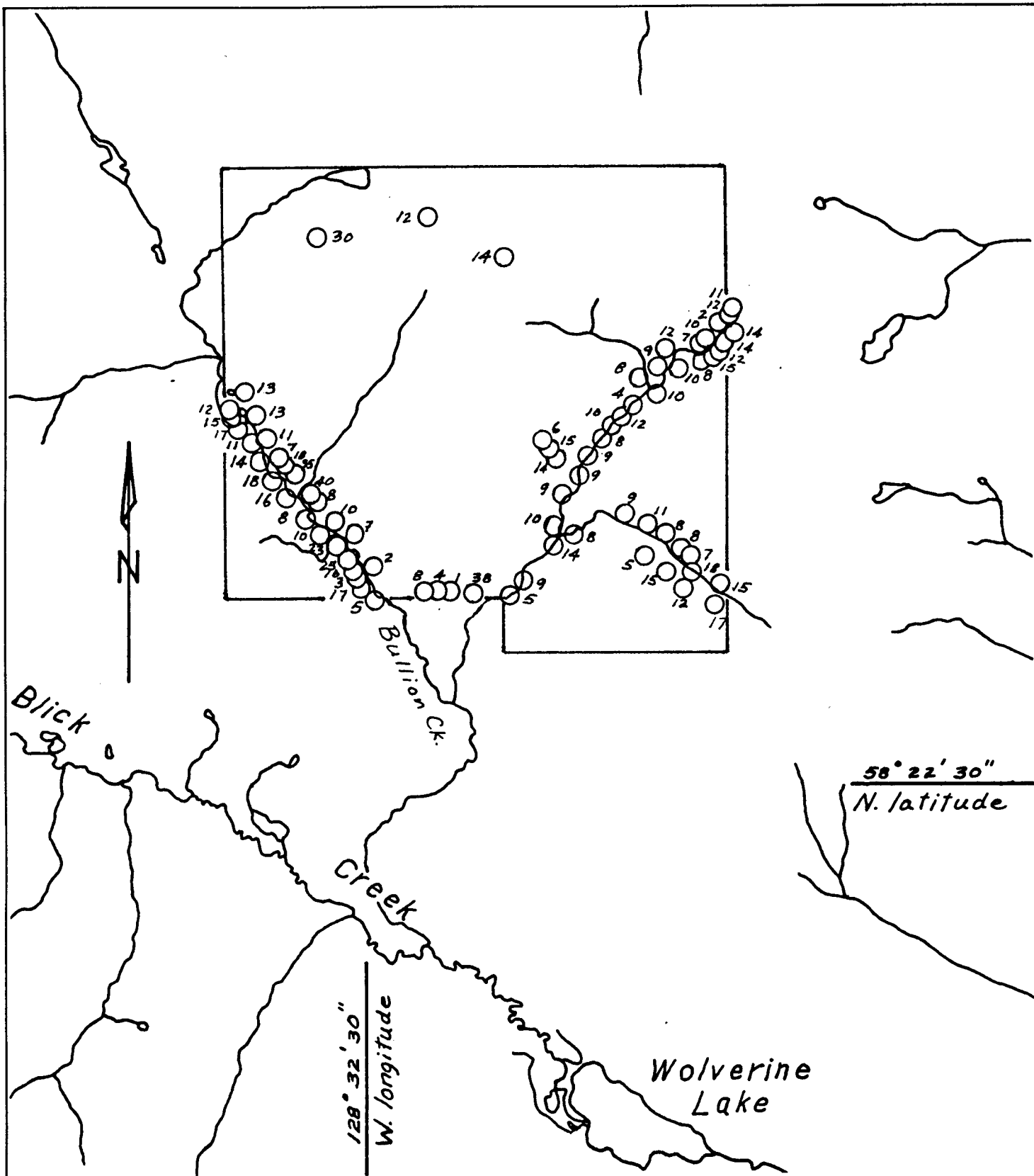
The western anomalies are open to the northwest and therefore require additional sampling to delineate them.

7.2 - Stream Geochemistry

7.2.1 - Introduction

A total of 74 silt samples were taken from streams and seepages on the property. Samples were taken from sediments in the active part of streams and placed in numbered Kraft envelopes. The locations were marked using correspondingly numbered plastic flagging and plotted using aerial photographs. Samples were air dried in camp prior to shipment to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C.

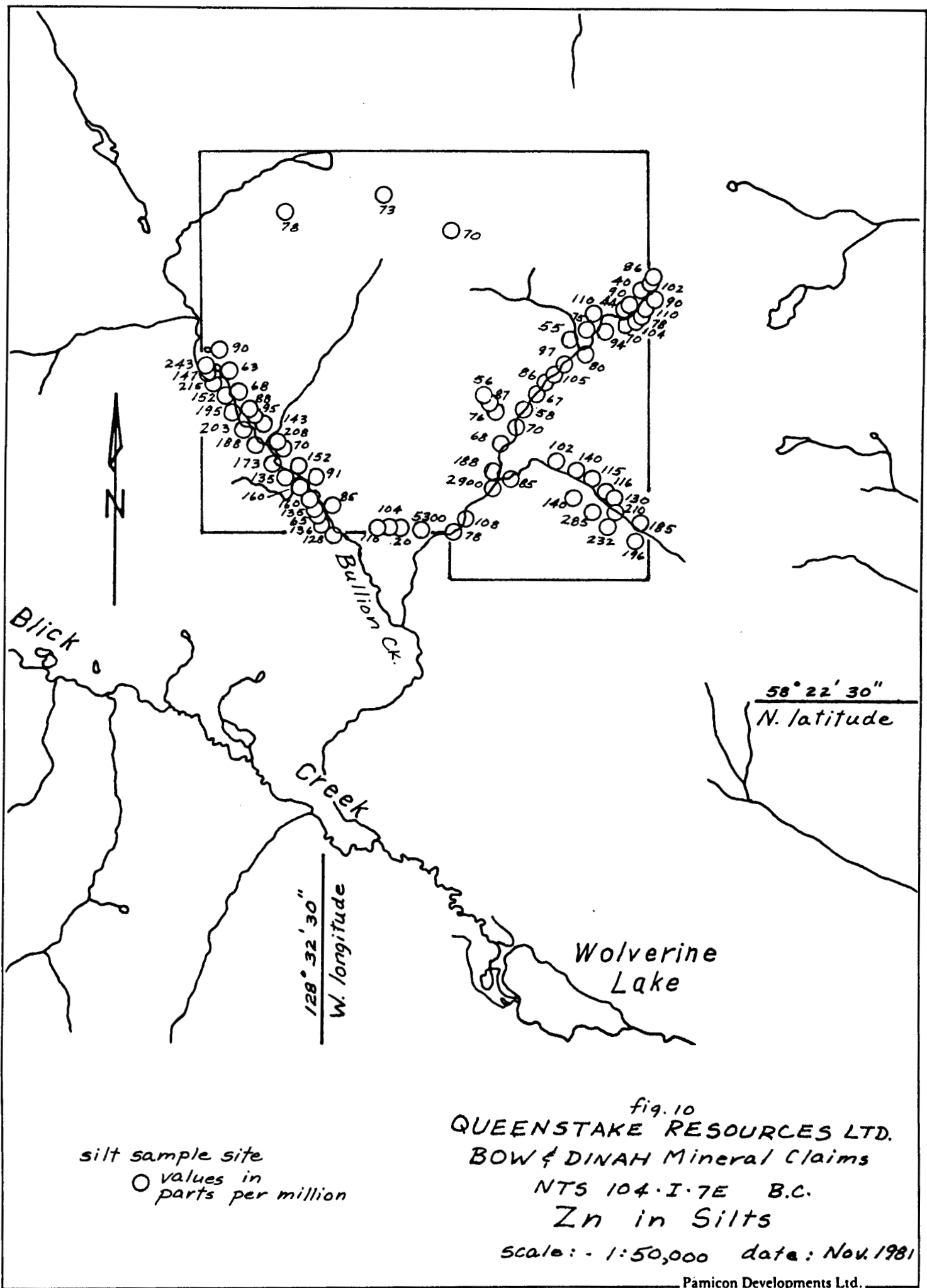
Upon receipt at Chemex Labs the samples were further dried then sieved through an ASTM 80 mesh screen. The -80 fraction was dissolved using a perchloric-nitric acid extraction and levels of lead, zinc, and silver were determined using standard atomic absorption techniques.



silt sample site
 ○ values in parts per million

fig. 9
 QUEENSTAKE RESOURCES LTD.
 BOW & DINAH Mineral Claims
 NTS 104-I-7E B.C.
 Pb in Silts

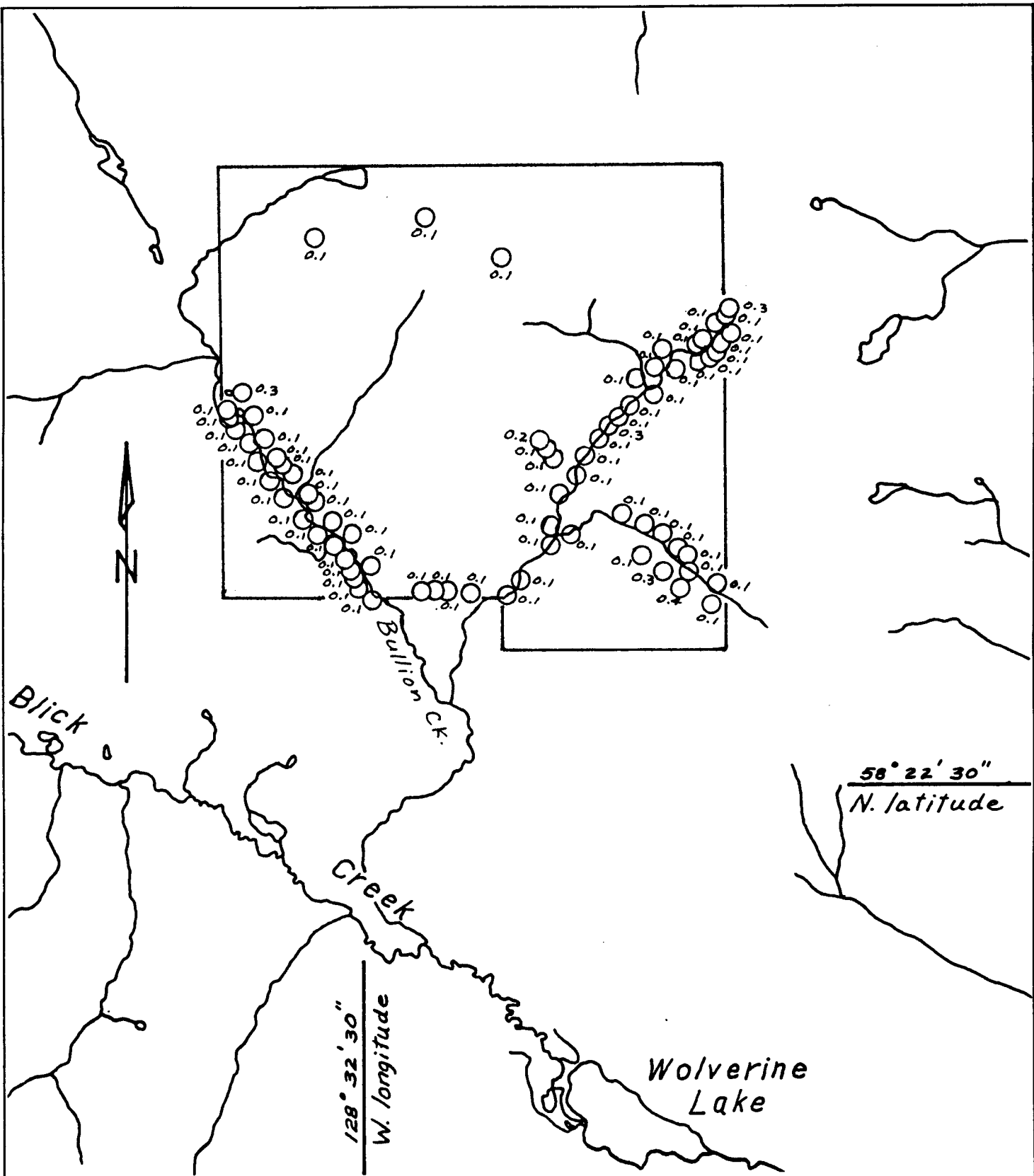
scale:- 1:50,000 date: Nov. 1981



silt sample site
 ○ values in parts per million

fig. 10
 QUEENSTAKE RESOURCES LTD.
 BOW & DINAH Mineral Claims
 NTS 104-I-7E B.C.
 Zn in Silts

scale: - 1:50,000 date: Nov. 1981



silt sample site
 ○ values in parts per million

fig. 11
 QUEENSTAKE RESOURCES LTD.
 BOW & DINAH Mineral Claims
 NTS 104-I-7E B.C.
 Ag in Silts
 scale: - 1:50,000 date: Nov. 1981

The results of the silt sample survey for lead, zinc, and silver are plotted on figures 9, 10, and 11 respectively at a scale of 1:50,000.

7.2.2 - Evaluation

Based on experience gained in similar sampling programs in this type of terrain and geology, the following table is offered as a guide to classifying the silt sample results.

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>ANOMALOUS VALUE</u>	<u>HIGHLY ANOMALOUS VALUE</u>
lead	above 25 ppm	above 50 ppm
zinc	above 200 ppm	above 500 ppm
silver	above 0.5 ppm	above 1.0 ppm

An inspection of the results in Figures 9 - 11 shows the existence of two very anomalous sample sites for zinc. The two samples containing 5300 and 2900 parts per million zinc came from a seepage entering the first north tributary of Bullion Creek and from the first north tributary itself near the southern boundary of the property. Both these locations are along strike from the main showing and indicate a possible extension of the main showing mineralization to this area. A value of 38 ppm lead is coincident with the 5300 ppm zinc value. Several other isolated samples contained over 200 ppm.

There did not appear to be any anomalous values for silver.

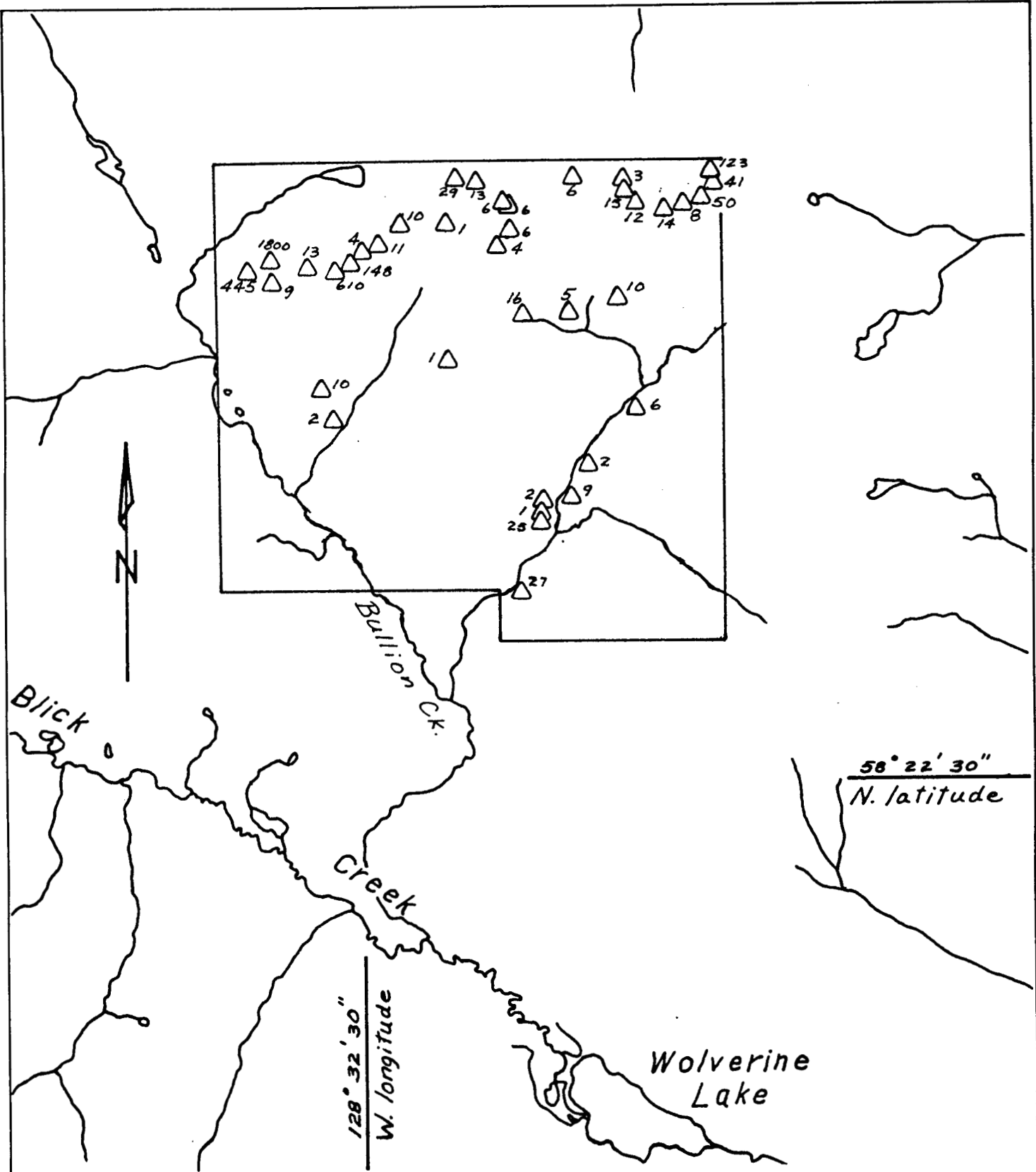
7.3 - Rock Chip Geochemistry

7.3.1 - Introduction

Thirty-eight rock chip geochemical samples were collected on the property. Samples consisted of approximately twenty-five rock chips approximately one cubic centimetre in size taken from outcrop over areas ranging from one square metre to three square metres. The samples were placed in numbered poly sample bags and shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver. Sample sites were marked with correspondingly numbered plastic flagging and plotted on aerial photographs.

Upon receipt at Chemex Labs the samples were crushed and subsampled if necessary. They were then pulverized in a ring grinder to approximately - 100 mesh. Samples were dissolved using a perchloric-nitric acid extraction and analysed for lead, zinc and silver using standard atomic absorption techniques.

Sample locations and values for lead, zinc, and silver are plotted on figures 12, 13, and 14 respectively at a scale of 1:50,000.



rock chip sample site
values in
△ parts per million

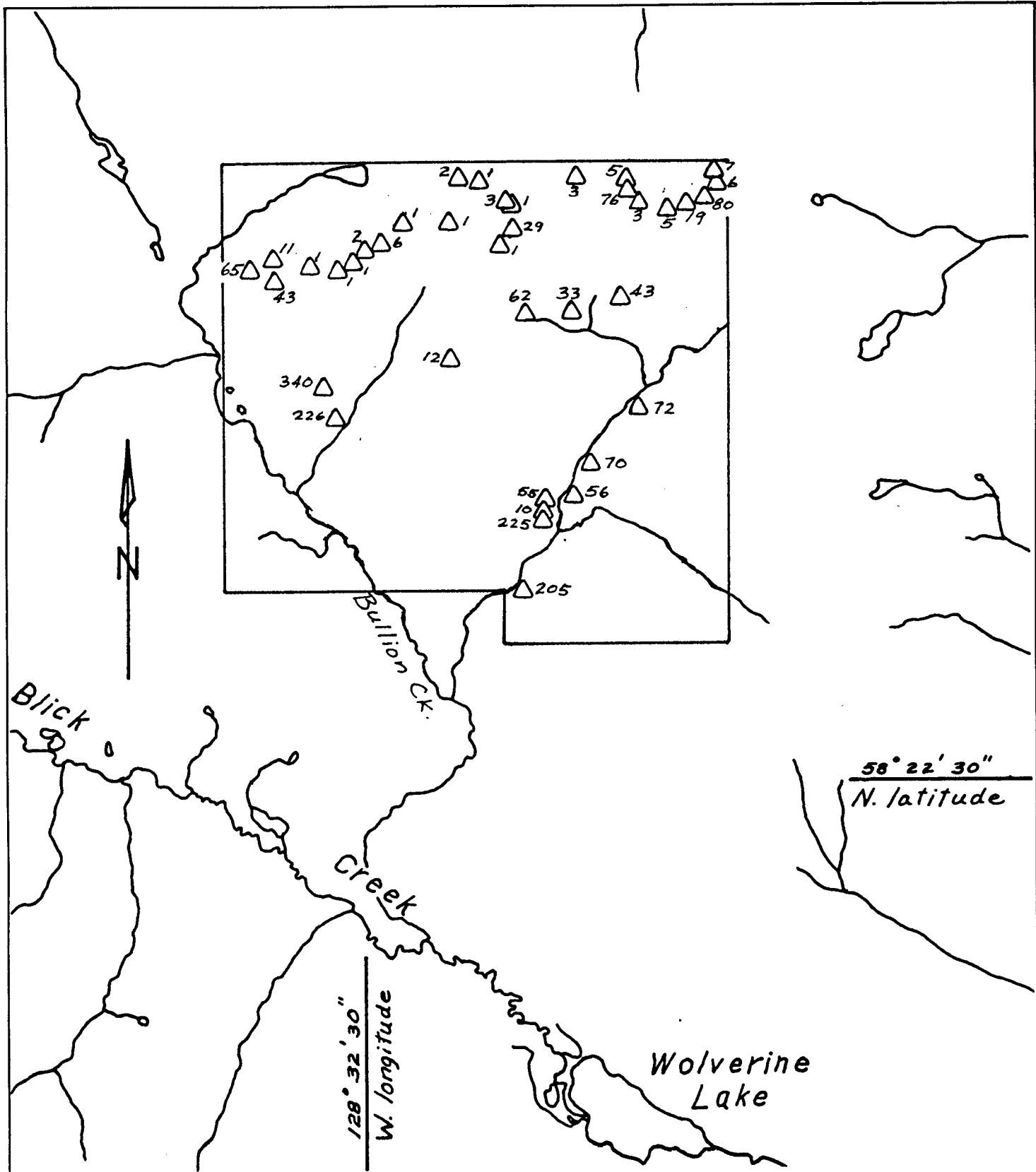
QUEENSTAKE RESOURCES LTD.

BOW & DINAH Mineral Claims

NTS 104-I-7E B.C.

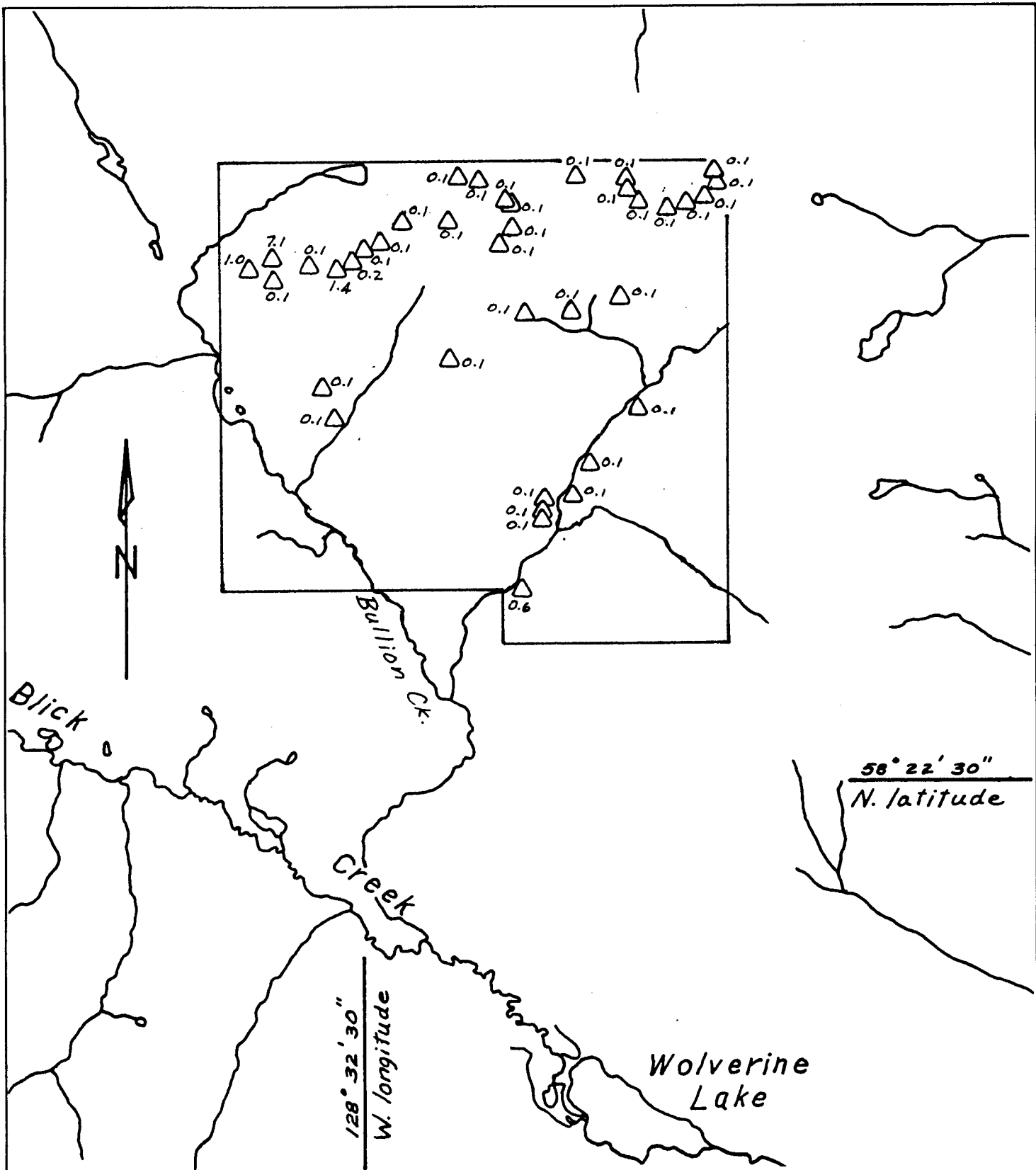
Pb in Rock Chips

scale: - 1:50,000 date: - NOV. 1981



rock chip sample site
values in
△ parts per million

fig. 13
 QUEENSTAKE RESOURCES LTD.
 BOW & DINAH Mineral Claims
 NTS 104-I-7E B.C.
 Zn in Rock Chips
 scale: - 1:50,000 date: - NOV. 1981



rock chip sample site
 values in
 Δ parts per million

fig. 14
 QUEENSTAKE RESOURCES LTD.
 BOW & DINAH Mineral Claims
 NTS 104-I-7E B.C.
 Ag in Rock Chips
 scale:- 1:50,000 date: NOV. 1981

7.3.2 - Evaluation

Three rock chip samples contained 445 ppm, 1800 ppm and 610 ppm lead. These came from an area in the northwest corner of the claims and were noted to contain galena at the time of sampling. These showings appeared to be small, isolated occurrences in which quartz veins contained minor amounts of galena. All other rock chip samples were of phyllites. The sample containing 1800 ppm lead also contained 7.1 ppm silver.

Four rock chip samples contained over 200 ppm zinc. These were taken from the vicinities of the first north and second north tributaries of Bullion Creek and are along strike from the main showing. This indicates that the rock units hosting the main showing are above background in zinc and substantiates the theory that the mineralization in the main showing is of a stratiform nature.

8.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- a. The main showing is a noteworthy mineral occurrence which contains a considerable amount of galena with some secondary zinc oxides distributed in a variety of modes throughout the bedrock exposures. The modes of occurrence are seen mainly as replacements and veins, both conformable and cross-cutting in nature, concentrated in the nose of a gently plunging anticline. There are indications however that the mineralization may originally have been syngenetic.
- b. It appears, from the G.S.C. and detailed mapping, that the main showing may occur at the nose of several gently plunging folds. The marker horizons for these is the Atan upper member limestone or Rosella Formation which can be traced for approximately 5 km (Fig. 3a). It is quite likely that other mineral occurrences, similar to the main showing are contained within these structures.
- c. From a developmental point of view the physical setting of the showing would be amenable to bulk mining if mineralization was restricted to a gently plunging shoot along the crest of the folds. On the other hand, if the mineralization was associated with deep seated vertical structures such as quartz veins or a fault, then development could be accommodated from an adit collared in the valley bottom, some 500 m southeast of the main showings. Such an opening would offer at least 250 m of back should mineralization extend to that depth.
- d. As far as transportation is concerned, it is located only 7 km. through relatively open and level ground from the location of the proposed road between Dease Lake and the Kutcho Creek massive sulphide deposits.
- e. Grid soil sampling has been shown to be an effective tool in outlining areas containing anomalous amounts of lead, zinc, and silver in soils.

f. The anomalous areas outlined to date occur in an area approximately 1000 metres by 1000 metres. Many of these anomalies are open to the north-west (grid west) and will require further delineation by soil sampling.

g. Silt and rock chip sampling, while confirming the metal rich nature of the rock units hosting the main showing, have not indicated any new areas of interest on the property outside of the main showing host units.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

a. A program consisting of extension of the existing grid and soil sampling coverage to the northwest should be undertaken. Presently outlined anomalous areas on the grid should be filled in to a line spacing of 100 metres to better delineate anomalies.

b. Geologic mapping and careful float and outcrop prospecting in anomalous areas on the grid will undoubtedly reveal new areas of lead-zinc mineralization.

c. A number of geophysical techniques should be tested on the property. Particularly, a magnetometer and an EM survey should be tried as these methods have been used with success on similar shale and carbonate hosted lead-zinc occurrences.

d. On completion of the above work, a limited diamond drilling program should be carried out to test the grade, thickness, and continuity of mineralized units in the main showing area. In addition, several geochemical and geophysical targets could be tested should preliminary surveys warrant such action.

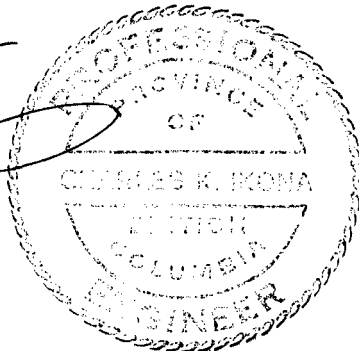
Respectfully submitted,

David A Yeager

D. A. Yeager - Geologist

Chh K Ikona

C. K. Ikona - P. Eng.



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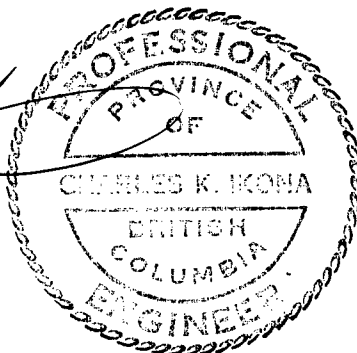
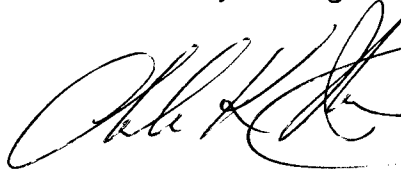
ENGINEERS CERTIFICATE

I, CHARLES K. IKONA, of 5 Cowley Court, Port Moody in the Province of British Columbia DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Consulting Mining Engineer with offices at 208 - 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree in Mining Engineering.
3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.
4. I have not examined the property reported on herein however, the field examination was conducted by David A. Yeager, a geologist whom I have known and worked with for 5 years and in whom I have every confidence.
5. I have no interest in the property reported on nor in the securities of Queenstake Resources, nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated this 7th day of Dec / 81

Charles K. Ikona, P. Eng.



CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, David A. Yeager, of Bowen Bay Road, Bowen Island, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a Geologist in the employment of Pamicon Developments Ltd. with offices at 208 - 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.
3. My primary employment since 1969 has been in the field of mineral exploration, mainly as a Field and Project Geologist.
4. My experience has encompassed a wide range of geologic environments and has allowed considerable familiarization with geophysical, geochemical and diamond drilling techniques.
5. This report is based on data generated by work done by me on the Bullion Creek Property from August 6 to September 2, 1981.
6. I have no interest in the property described herein, nor in the securities of Queenstake Resources, nor do I expect to acquire any such interests.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 4 day of December 1981

David A. Yeager
David A. Yeager

Geologist

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Wages

David Yeager - Project Geologist
Bowen Bay Rd. Bowen Island
B.C.

August: 6 - 31 - 26 days @ \$83.33/day	= \$2,166.58	
Sept. : 1,2,5, & 8 -4 days @ 83.33/day	= \$ 333.32	
+ 15% burden	<u>374.98</u>	\$ 2,874.88

John Ziegler - Prospector
Box 431
Kaslo, B.C.

August: 6 - 31 - 26 days @ \$73.34/day	= 1,906.84	
Sept. : 1-2, 2 days @ 73.34/day	= 146.68	
+ 15% burden	<u>308.03</u>	2,361.55

Rod Gibson - Prospector
4831 Hanken Dr.
Burnaby, B.C.

August: 6 - 31, 26 days @ \$58.93/day	= 1,532.18	
Sept. : 1 & 2 - 2 days @ 58.93/day	= 117.84	
+ 15% burden	<u>210.00</u>	1,860.00

Marlon Legare - Prospector/cook
c/o Pamicon Developments
208-850 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.

August: 6 - 31, 26 days @ \$86.90/day	= 2,259.44	
Sept. : 1,2, - 2 days @ 86.90/day	= 173.84	
+ 15% burden	<u>349.98</u>	2,783.22

Barry Ziegler - Prospector
Box 431
Kaslo, B.C.

August: 6 - 31, 26 days @ \$73.81/day	= 1,919.10	
Sept.: 1,2, - 2 days @ 73.71/day	= 147.66	
+ 15% burden	<u>280.01</u>	2,346.77

William Germaine
c/o Pamicon Developments
208-850 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.

August: 6 - 31 - 26 days @ \$55.36/day	=	\$1,439.32	
Sept. : 1,2, - 2 days @ 55.36/day	=	110.68	
+ 15% burden	=	<u>210.00</u>	\$1,760.00

David Leis
c/o Pamicon Developments
208-850 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.

August: 10 - 18 - 9 days @ \$66.66/day	=	599.94	
+ 15% burden	=	<u>89.99</u>	689.93

TOTAL WAGES

\$14,676.35

Communication & Telephone

Yukon Expediting		
L.D. phone charges		11.88

Professional Fees & Services

C. K. Ikona, P. Eng.		300.00
1 day consulting Fee @ \$300.00/day		

Aviation Expense - Fixed Wing

B.C. Yukon Air Service Limited - Otter

August 8 - 256 miles @ 2.56/mile	=	655.36	
August 9 - 476 miles @ 2.56/mile	=		
credit 90 dal. 100/130 @ 2.15/gal. (193.50)	=	1,025.06	
August 14 -256 miles @ 2.50/mile	=	655.36	
August 20 -256 miles @ 2.56/mile	=	655.36	
August 28 -142 miles @ 2.56/mile	=	363.52	
Sept.2 - 228 miles @ 2.56/mile	=	583.68	
Credit 35 gal.100/130 @ 2.15/gal.(75.25)	=	<u>508.43</u>	3,863.09

Helicopter Support

Casual Helicopter - Frontier Helicopters Ltd.

August 21 Bell 206B 4.5 hrs. @ \$415.00/hr. = \$1,867.50
Fuel 210.45 \$2,077.95

Contract Helicopter

Trans North Turbo Air

August 9-Bell 47	1.2 hrs.@ 230/hr.	=	276.00	
" 10- "	5.9 hrs.@ 230/hr.	=	1,357.00	
" 11- "	.7 hrs.@ 230/hr.	=	161.00	
" 12- "	2.1 hrs.@ "	=	483.00	
" 13 "	4.2 hrs.@ "	=	966.00	
" 14 "	5.6 hrs.@ "	=	1,288.00	
" 15 "	4.1 hrs.@ "	=	943.00	
" 16 "	3.7 hrs.@ "	=	851.00	
" 18 "	1.4 hrs.@ "	=	322.00	
" 19 "	1.9 hrs.@ "	=	437.00	
" 20 "	1.4 hrs.@ "	=	322.00	
" 21 "	2.7 hrs.@ "	=	621.00	
" 22 "	.8 hrs.@ "	=	184.00	
" 23 "	3.7 hrs.@ "	=	851.00	
" 24 "	2.2 hrs.@ "	=	506.00	
" 26 "	2.4 hrs.@ "	=	552.00	
" 27 "	6.6 hrs.@ "	=	1,518.00	
" 28 "	1.3 hrs.@ "	=	299.00	
" 29 "	.6 hrs.@ "	=	<u>138.00</u>	12,075.00
August 30-Bell 206B	- .5 hrs.@ 400/hr.	=	200.00	
" 31- " "	- .6 hrs.@ 400/hr.	=	240.00	
Sept. 1 - " "	- .5 hrs.@ "	=	200.00	
" 2 " "	-3.5 hrs.@ "	=	<u>1,400.00</u>	2,040.00

Aviation Fuel

Yukon Aviation Products

August 14 - 820 L 100/130 @ .515/L	=	422.30	
August 19 - 820 L 100/130 @ .515/L	=	422.30	
Sept. 1 - 820 L JP4 @ .462/L	=	378.84	
Delivery Charge of \$2.00/drum x 12 drums	=	<u>96.00</u>	1,319.44

Report Preparation

David Yeager - Project Geologist

During period Nov. 1 - Dec. 4, 1981

Total 11.0 days @ \$250.00/day = \$2,750.00

R. Darney - Consulting Geologist

November 9, 1981; 1.0 days @ \$250.00/day = 250.00

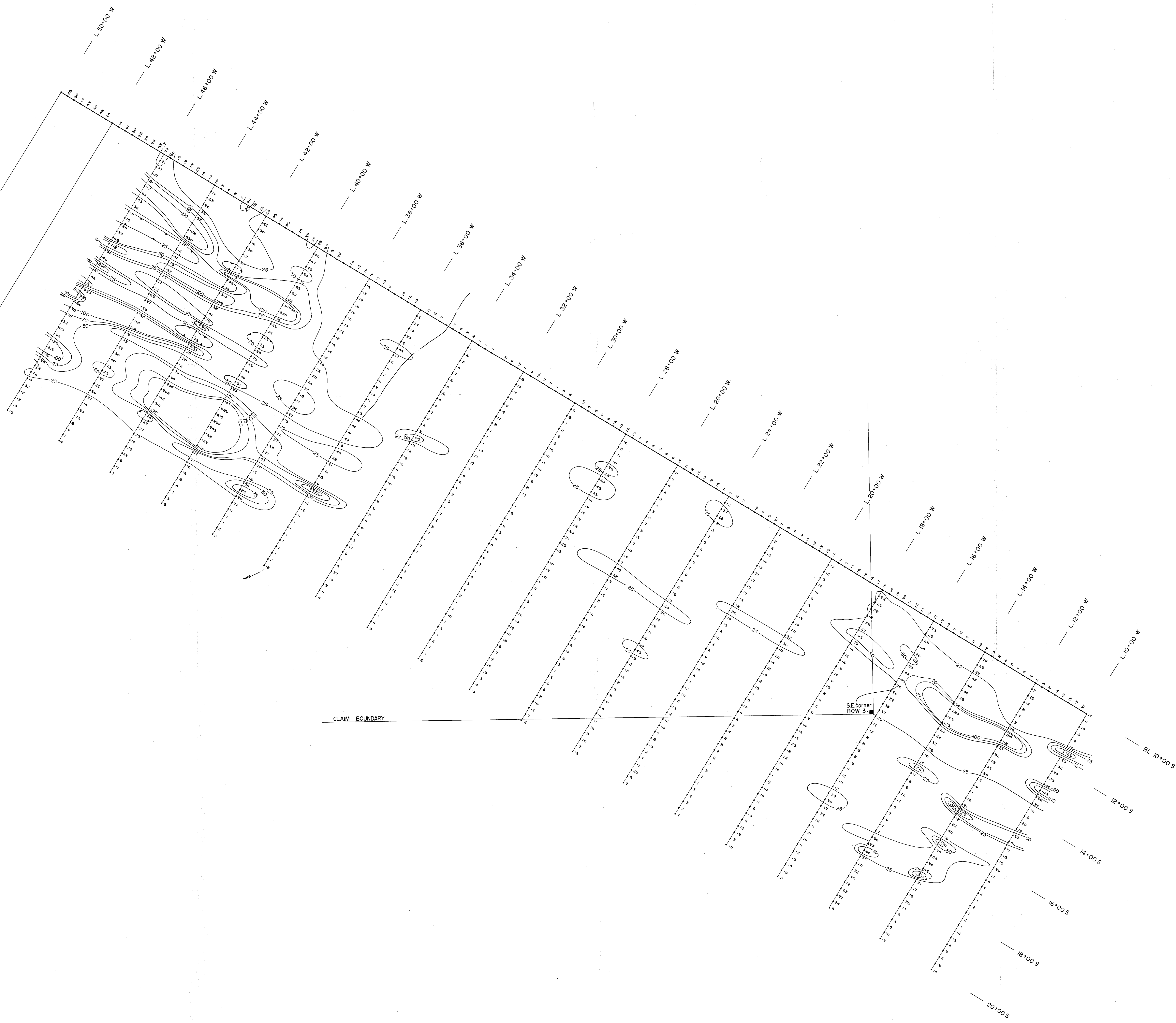
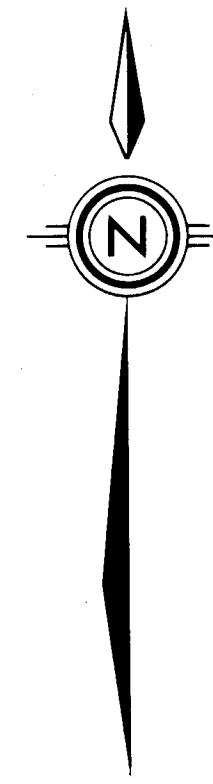
K. Milledge - Accountant

December 3, 1981; 1.0 days @ \$100.00/day = 100.00

Typing, Photocopying, etc. = 150.00

Drafting, printing = 1,200.00 \$4,450.00

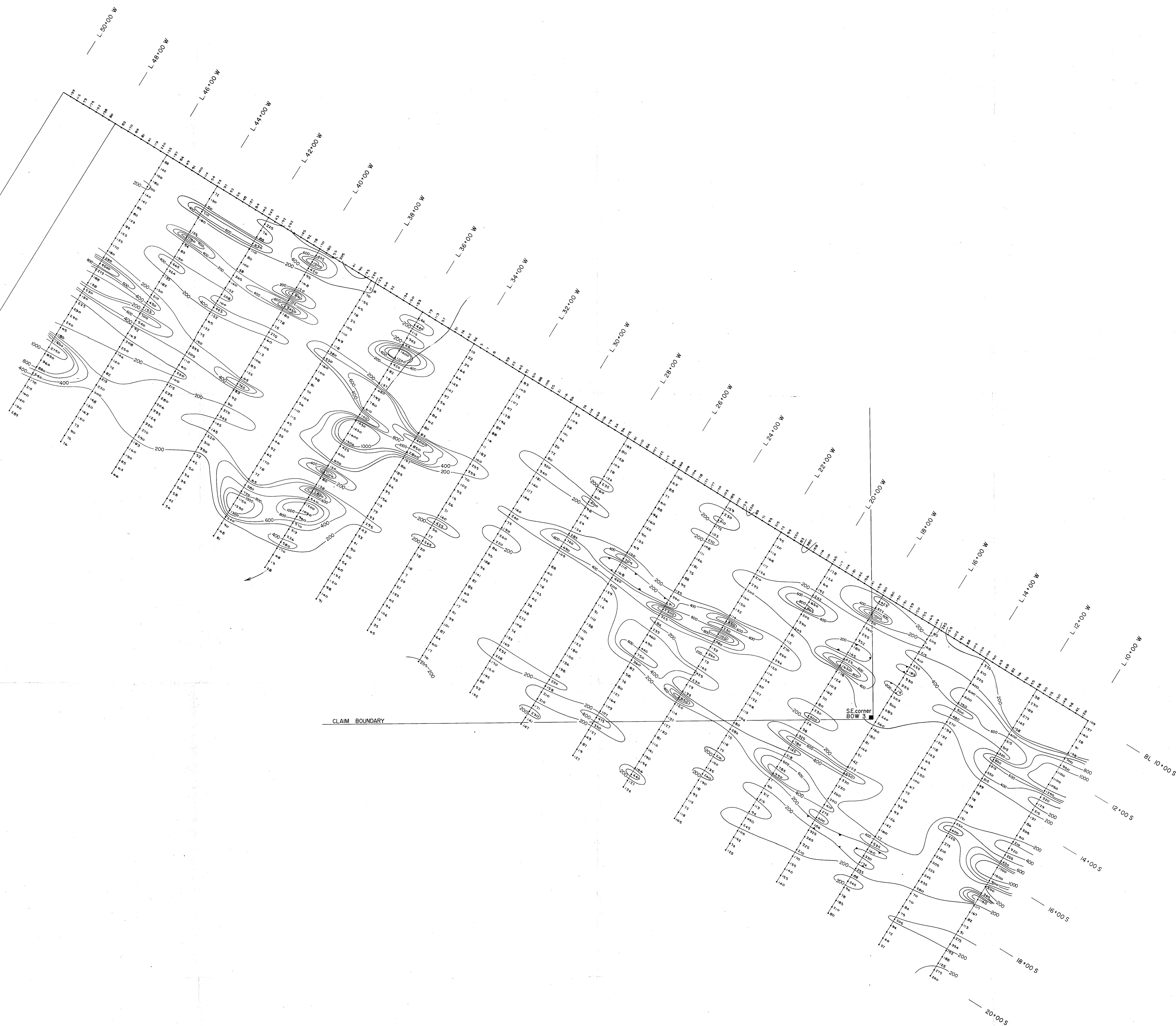
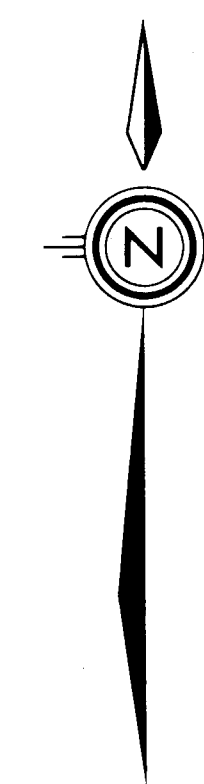
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS = \$48,133.23



VALUES IN PARTS PER MILLION

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
9803

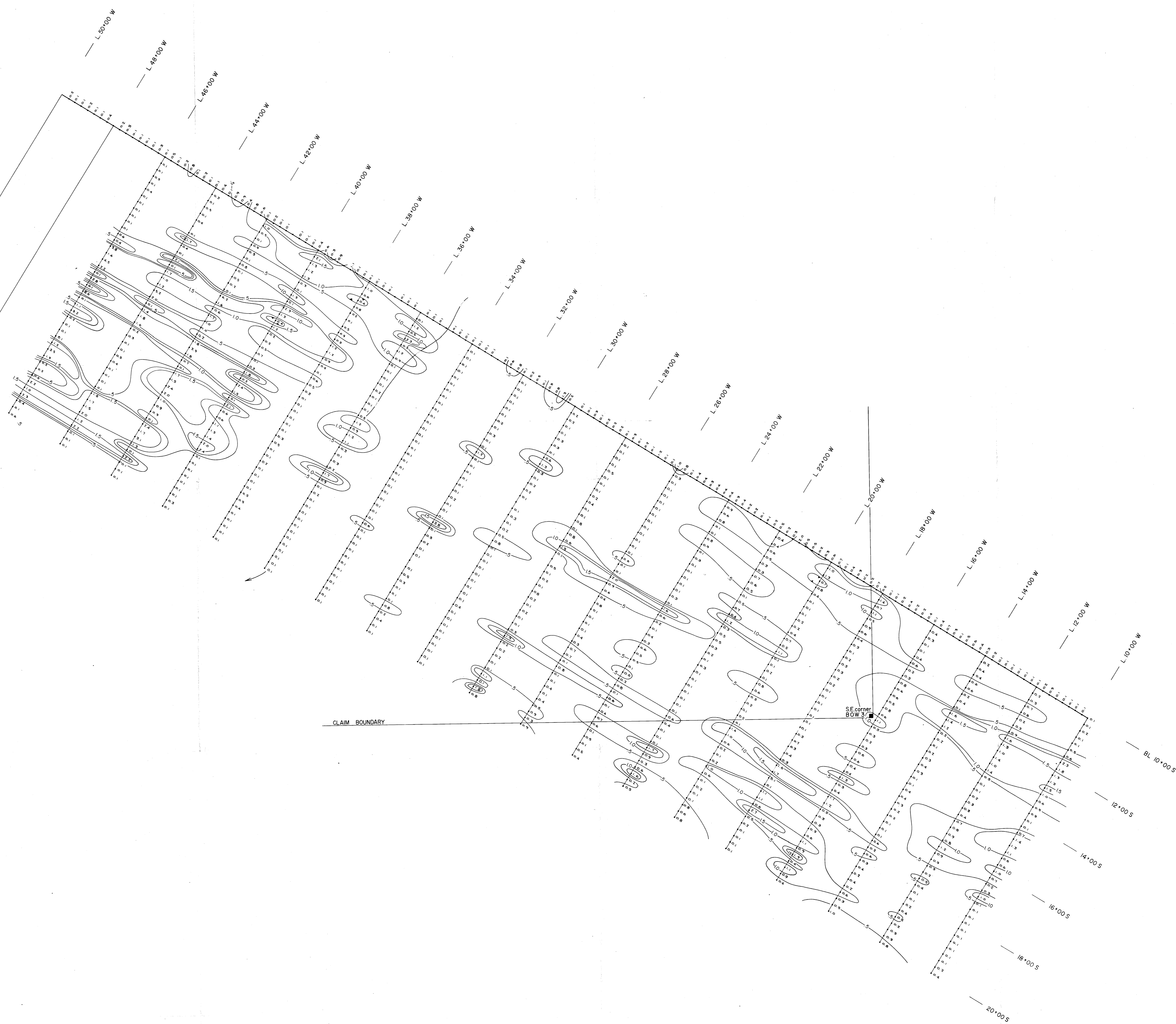
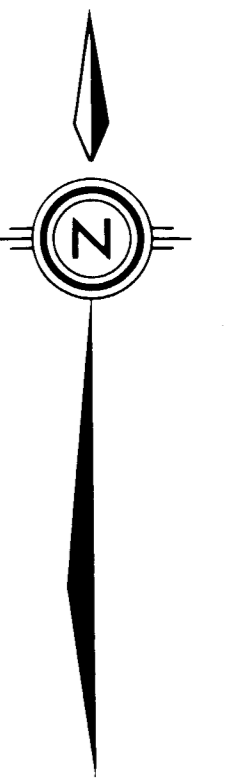
QUEENSTAKE RESOURCES LTD.			
BOW & DINAH MINERAL CLAIMS			
N.T.S. 104-1-7E			
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Pb IN SOILS			
0 100 200 300 METRES			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	F10
JW	BULLION CREEK	NOVEMBER, 1981	6



VALUES IN PARTS PER MILLION

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
REGISTRATION UNIT
9803

QUEENSTAKE RESOURCES LTD.			
BOW & DINAH MINERAL CLAIMS			
N.T.S. 104-1-7E BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Zn IN SOILS			
0 100 200 300 METRES			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
DRAWN JW	PROJECT BULLION CREEK	DATE NOVEMBER, 1981	FIG 7



VALUES IN PARTS PER MILLION

MINERAL DEVELOPMENTS DISTRICT
AGRICULTURE REPORT
9803

QUEENSTAKE RESOURCES LTD.			
BOW & DINAH MINERAL CLAIMS			
N.T.S. 104-1-7E			
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Ag IN SOILS			
0 100 200 300 METRES			
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.			
DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	FIG.
JW	BULLION CREEK	NOVEMBER, 1981	8