REPORT ON THE GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS AND DIAMOND DRILLING CONDUCTED ON THE PAYDIRT CLAIM GROUP

LIARD MINING DIVISION

104G/4E, 3W

131° 32' LONGITUDE
57° 04' LATITUDE

BY
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OF

TECK EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

FOR

TECK CORPORATION

January, 1982

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MAPS AND FIGURES

INTRODUCTION

During the 1981 field season employees of TECK EXPLORATIONS LIMITED discovered gold mineralization as a result of a regional geochemical program in the Stikine River drainage. Staking, linecutting, soil sampling, hand trenching, geological mapping, a magnetometer survey, prospecting, sampling and winkie drilling were undertaken to evaluate the occurrence.

Location, Access, Physiography (Figure 1)

The claims are located on Split Creek, the first major tributary of the Porcupine River which flows west into the Stikine River about 40 km north of the Alaska-B.C. border. Access is by helicopter only from the Schaft Creek, Snippaker Creek, Scud River airstrips or from Wrangell, Alaska, about 100 km distant. For exploitation purposes the property is not unfavourably located about 15 km from the confluence of the Stikine and Porcupine Rivers with fair road building possibilities. The lower reaches of the Stikine are navigable by barge.

The property itself contains extreme relief from about 1,700 to 9,000 ft. in elevation. Lower slopes are covered with an extremely dense growth of tag alder, devil's club, and other varieties of verdant, thorny and stinging flora. With the exception of the creek beds, it is necessary to cut trails through the jungle to make progress on foot. Slopes above tree-line are open and pleasant although access is limited by topography. In the main area of interest, slopes averaging 40^{o} with no flat spots suitable for helicopter pads or drill sites are densely covered with bush.

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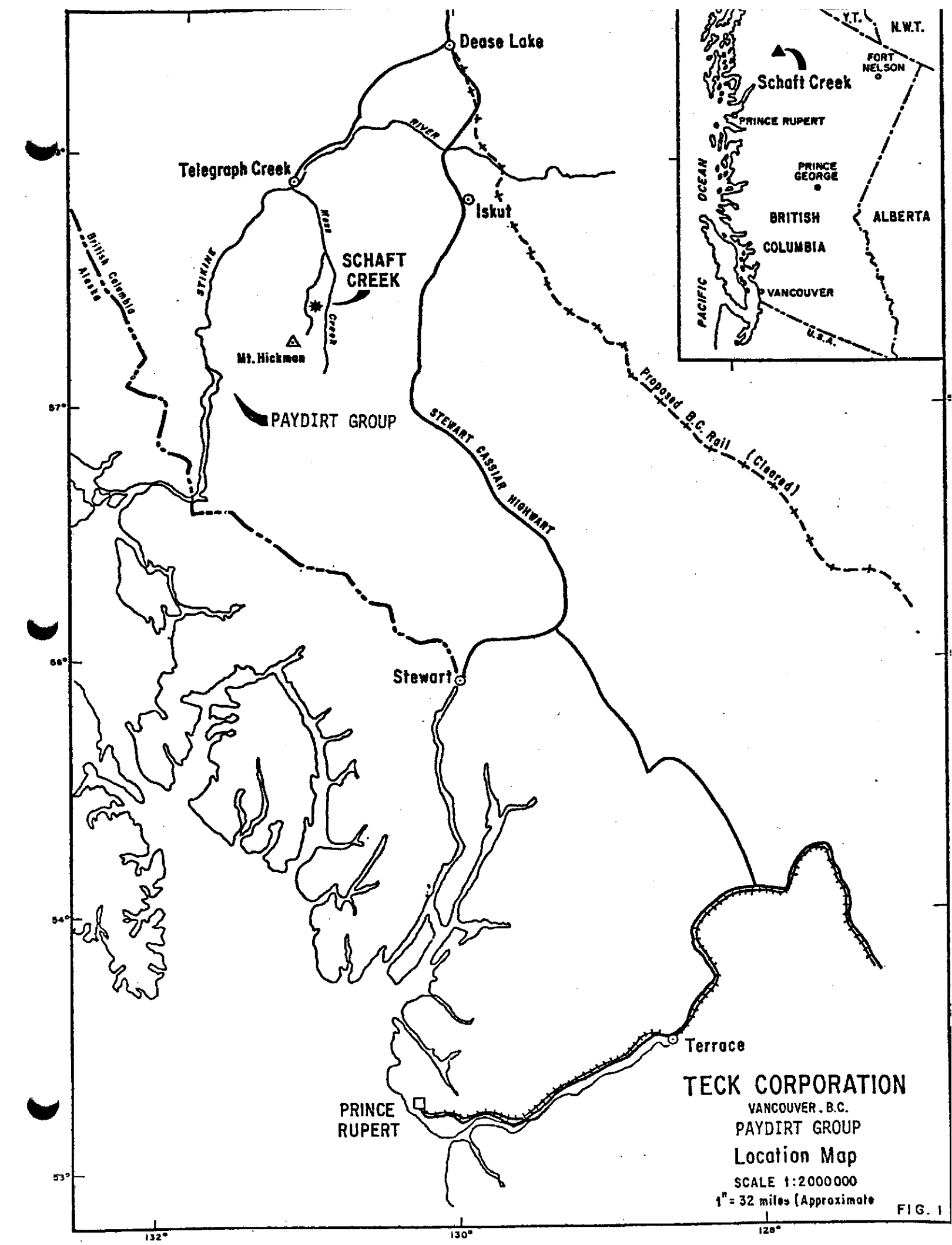
Dease Lake
Telegraph Creek
Iskut
SCHAFT CREEK
Mt. Hickman
PAYDIRT GROUP
Stewart
Terrace
PRINCE RUPERT
Proposed B.C. Rail (Cleared)
STEWART CASSIAR HIGHWART
British Columbia
Alaska
STIKINE
RIVER
Y.T.
N.W.T.
FORT NELSON
Schaft Creek
PRINCE RUPERT
PRINCE GEORGE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
PACIFIC OCEAN
VANCOUVER
U.S.A.
TECK CORPORATION
VANCOUVER, B.C.
PAYDIRT GROUP
Location Map
SCALE 1:2000000
1" = 32 miles (Approximate
FIG. 1

Streams are ice fed and vary extremely depending on weather conditions. Warm, rainy weather results in minor creeks becoming impassable.

During the warmer months, mosquitoes and flies are a constant irritation.

History

In 1942, prospectors for K. J. Springer noted a dispersion of quartz boulders containing galena and chalcopyrite along Split Creek from the Porcupine River to a point where the first tributary of Split Creek disappeared under a glacier. Since then the glacier has receded sufficiently so that a thin vein of little consequence can be examined in bedrock. In the mid-1950's, contemporaneously with the first serious work at Galore Creek, a few kilometres to the northeast, Springer's crews again prospected the area and noted abundant low grade chalcopyrite mineralization. In the early 1960's, Julian Mining Company conducted geological mapping, IP surveys, trenching and 7,000 feet of diamond drilling on the fairly extensive copper occurrences. After the claims lapsed in 1969, Silver Standard staked the property, holding it for two years. In 1974, Great Plains Development Co. restaked the zone and conducted geochemical surveys.

The copper zone was again staked by Teck Explorations in 1981. After the results of a reconnaissance silt sampling program were returned, gold mineralized outcrops were located by panning in an area about 1 km north-east of the main copper zone. Further staking and the work described in this report followed.

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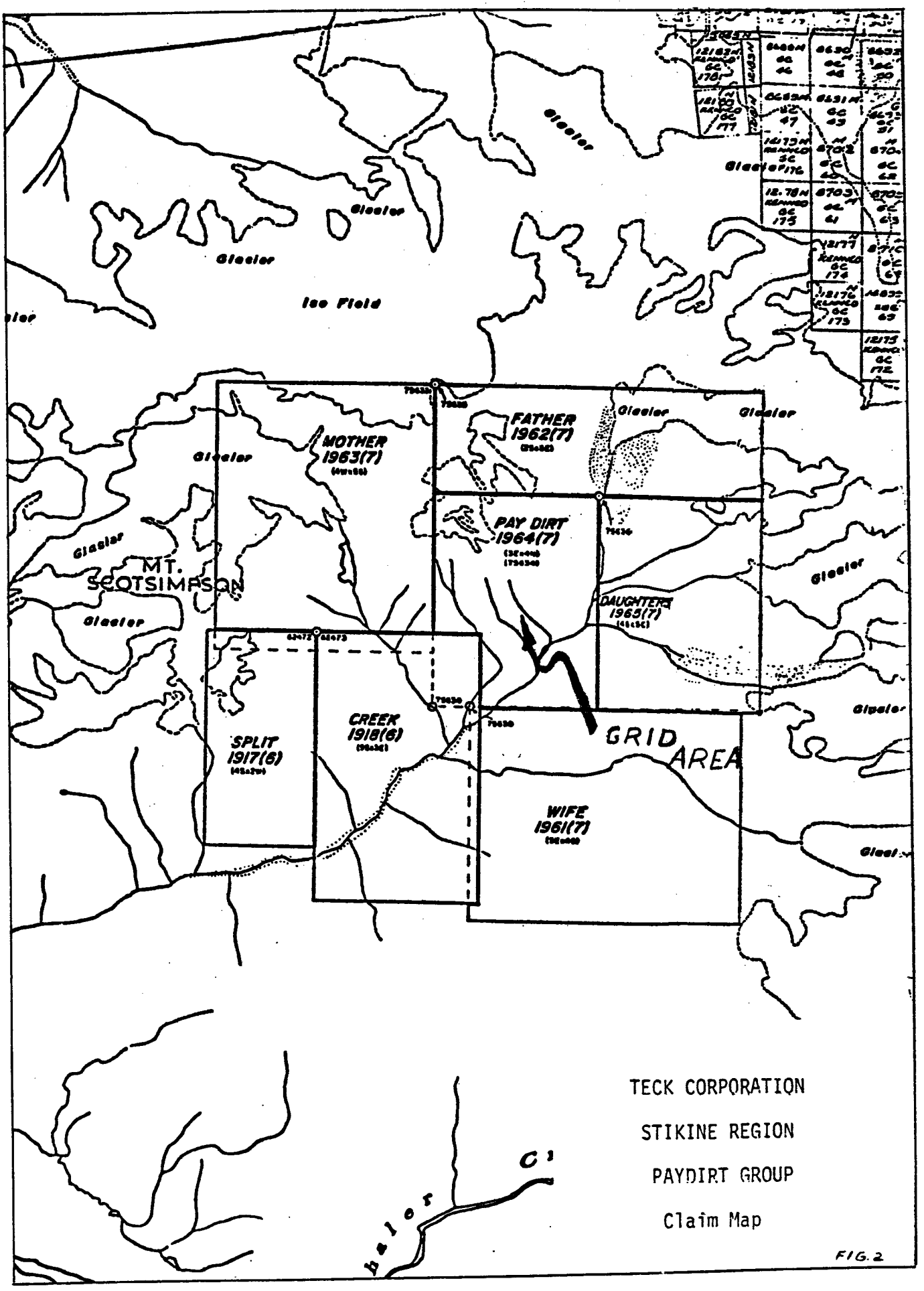
Glacier
Ice Field
MOTHER
1963(7)
FATHER
1962(7)
PAY DIRT
1964(7)
DAUGHTER
1965(7)
MT.
SCOTSIMPSON
SPLIT
1917(6)
CREEK
1918(6)
WIFE
1961(7)
GRID AREA
Baker
TECK CORPORATION
STIKINE REGION
PAYDIRT GROUP
Claim Map
FIG. 2

Claims (Figure 2)

The original group of 111 units has been reduced to 99 units for ease in applying assessment work. Claim data is as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	Units
Split	1917 (6)	8
Creek	1918 (6)	15
Pay Dirt	1964 (7)	12
Mother	1963 (7)	20
Father	1962 (7)	12 (Reduced)
Daughters	1965 (7)	12 (Reduced)
Wife	1961 (7)	20
		99

Work Done

Line cutting	- 4,250 metres.
Magnetometer survey over most of grid	
Soil and silt geochemistry	- 311 samples
Geological mapping over grid	
Winkie drilling	- 49 metres
Rock sampling	- 117 samples, including core.
Prospecting	
Trenching	- 65 metres of hand trenching, 5 prospect pits.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

A sequence of Upper Triassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks have been intruded by Jurassic and/or Cretaceous intrusions ranging from diorite to granodiorite in composition.

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The intrusions appear to be related to batholithic terrain cut by the Stikine River to the west, although some of the material is syenitic - quartz poor with vague similarities to the syenites in the Galore Creek copper deposits to the north east. North-south faults and alteration zones are important in the area.

Property Geology (Figure 3)

Mapping was accomplished by compass-hip chain methods using the grid as a reference. Only a small portion of the property was mapped although most of it has been crudely prospected and geochemically sampled. Nine categories of rock types were identified for preliminary mapping purposes.

Rock Types

1. Fine grained altered volcanics

   Tuffaceous and porphyritic varieties comprise the original volcanic terrain which has subsequently been subjected to regional and local metamorphism.

   The fine grained types are dark green, and have been recrystallized with the formation of soft, fine platy minerals, probably chlorite with some biotite. Pyrite and carbonate alteration are ubiquitous with chalcopyrite as very fine disseminations being quite common.

2. Feldspar Porphyries

   These have been interpreted as being flows, although relations are obscure and they could be intrusive. Up to 70% light green altered feldspar crystals, less than 2 mm in diameter, are set in a dark green possibly biotitic ground mass.

3. Altered Tuff-Breccia

Epidote rich, round, light coloured clasts up to 2 cm in diameter are dispersed irregularly in a dark green to black fine grained matrix. Altered feldspar crystals, epidote veinlets and pyrite are common. Very fine biotite(?) is present.

4. Dioritic to Syenitic Intrusives

Porphyritic to granitic textured K-spar rich, quartz deficient dioritic to syenitic rocks are found in Discovery Creek and appear to intrude the altered volcanics. K-spar crystals up to 5 mm long are formed with a sub-parallel arrangement in a dark matrix of fine biotite or other mafic minerals. Pyrite, epidote and minor chalcopyrite are common. The degree of alteration and mineralization suggests that the dioritic material is older than the lighter coloured equigranular intrusives described below.

5. Equigranular Granodiorite and Diorite

Medium grained, equigranular, granitic textured, greenish granodiorite with some diorite occurs throughout the area. Light greenish altered feldspars comprise about 60% of the material, the remainder being mafics which have been subjected to chloritization. Small percentages of quartz, pyrite, carbonate stringers and epidote are present. Away from the mineral zone, the granodiorite becomes massive and unaltered.

6. Felsite

These dykes are light in colour and are composed mostly of feldspar. Some of them contain up to 10% disseminated pyrite.

7. Later Dykes

Two thin fine grained andesite dykes were noted. One in the bed of Killer Creek was injected along a mineralized fault running up the creek. The second cuts the gold zone in Discovery Creek and in part forms the northeast boundary of the zone. A 4 metre wide fresh, unaltered fine grained diorite dyke occurs in the bed of Discovery Creek and thin unaltered feldspar porphyry dykes were found in trenches in the gold zone.

8. Chlorite Schist

What could be a major shear zone extends through the northern end of the grid in a WNW direction. The intrusive and volcanic rocks have been sheared and partly recrystallized to form a chlorite schist zone of unknown displacement.

Alteration

The Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks have been altered on a regional scale exhibiting varying degrees of pyrite and epidote alteration. The Paydirt Group is located on one of the more obvious large zones of pyritization with prominent malachite staining easily visible from the air. Figure 6 indicates the approximate extent of well pyritized rocks on the property.

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With the exception of the late dykes, all of the rocks exhibit some degree of alteration and/or metamorphism. Fine grained volcanics, tuff-breccias, and volcanic porphyries have been partly recrystallized with biotite, secondary hornblende(?) and magnetite being formed near the intrusive contacts. On the south side of Split Creek, off of the geology map, the intrusive-sediment contact is typefied by a pyrite-pyrrhotite rich hard, dense hornfelsic zone. Propylitic alteration with the formation of pyrite, chlorite, epidote and carbonate has affected a large portion of the property and contains fault controlled zones of bleaching, small silicified areas and substantial volumes of very low grade chalcopyrite in volcanics and dioritic intrusive rocks.

Mineralization

Impressive malachite staining on First and Second Split Creeks formed the basis of exploration in the past. Third Split Creek, Killer Creek and Discovery Creeks also contain chalcopyrite mineralization but in decreasing amounts. The trend of the copper zones are approximately parallel to the main Split Creek on the north side of the creek. Little copper has been found in the jungles on the south side of the creek. The first Split has about 100 m of copper staining, the second about 150 m, and the third about 35 m. As in other prospects in the Stikine drainage, the copper is associated with a distinctive bright red-orange coating of "copper moss" which can be used as a prospecting indicator.

Diamond drilling by Julian Mines apparently intersected abundant material in the 0.1% to 0.2% Cu range near First Split Creek. Although it is likely that more of this type of material is present, the copper

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is not of great economic interest given the remote location except in relation to the gold occurrences. Sample No. 27 (figure 3) over 10 m in one of the copper zones on #3 Split Creek assayed .36% Cu, .04 oz. Ag/T, .015 oz. Au/T. Not far away, samples 67-70 averaged 0.48% Cu, 0.1 oz. Ag/T, .027 oz. Au/T over a 5 m width. This series of samples represents an outcrop which was located by soil sampling and contains abundant pyrite and some chalcopyrite in sheared, highly altered volcanics. The extent of this occurrence is unknown.

A close examination of the results of the prospecting traverses (figure 4) shows that sub-economic but anomalous gold and copper occurs at several locations, many of which have not been examined in detail.

The main gold zone on Discovery Creek is different from the other mineral occurrences located to date. It is a siliceous, heavily pyritic zone which strikes N-S and dips steeply to the east. Small amounts of very fine native gold can be seen in outcrop and drill core. Although stratigraphic data is entirely lacking in the massive and highly altered terrain, the impression is that the zone is near the tuff-breccia-fine grained volcanic contact and cross-cuts at about right angles the general trend. On surface, the prospect has been explored by trenching, sampling and soil panning which yielded surprising amounts of fine gold. The surface expression of the gold bearing zone takes the form of one half of a crescent with a distance of about 75 m from the point to a base which is about 16 m wide. The weighted average of surface samples within this zone is 0.16 oz. Au/T (see figure 3). To the north the

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values terminate abruptly while to the south there is a gradual decrease in values associated with a decrease in silica content. The zone is marked by pyrite and silica alteration and limonitic clay rich soil all of which decrease gradually to the south. Thin feldspar porphyry unaltered dykes cut the gold zone. Results from the drilling indicate that gold content is related to silica and inversely related to fracturing and carbonate content. Preliminary results indicate that surface gold grades and subsurface grades are comparable, both being in the 0.16 oz. Au/T range.

Other mineralization on the property is:

1) The pyrite-chalcopyrite bearing quartz-ankerite filled fault zone in the bed of Killer Creek.

2) A thin quartz-galena-chalcopyrite vein at the top of #3 Split Creek which assayed 26 oz. Ag/T (selected grab sample).

Neither of these occurrences are potentially economic.

Structure

The general trend of the low grade copper mineralization and of the large pyrite zone would be north east, roughly parallel to Split Creek. Major rock unit contacts probably trend in this direction. Subsequent north-south faulting, alteration, and vein and dyke emplacement occupy the stream beds of Split Creek's tributaries.

The gold zone itself is a steeply east dipping N-S striking silica-pyrite alteration zone with a maximum thickness of 16 m and a gold-bearing

surface expression less than 75 m long. It terminates abruptly on the north near an intrusive contact and an andesite dyke and gradually weakens to the south. The walls in altered tuff-breccia and fine grained altered volcanics are not well defined.

Other structures include a WNW chlorite shear zone at the north end of the grid, north-west dipping highly pyritized felsite dykes, and a steeply dipping N-S fault which almost parallels #2 Split Creek. The N-S fault can be seen in a tributary of Sphaler Creek a few kilometres to the south.

On a regional basis, N-S faulting is a significant structural set which is associated with several mineral deposits.

DRILLING

During September, employees of Teck Explorations drilled 49 metres of "A" sized core using a rented WINKIE drill. Drill logs, including assays, are in the Appendix and a cross-sectional view of the three holes is shown on Figure 8. Since the core is so small, it was decided to assay all the core except for small pieces representing each sampling interval which are kept in Teck's Vancouver office.

All three holes were collared at the same location in Discovery Creek near the western border of the gold bearing zone. Hole #1 was drilled 24.7 metres and passed through the zone at about 18 metres, indicating a steep easterly dip. The second hole, although slated to pass through the eastern boundary of the zone, had to be abandoned in an andesite dyke without testing the material on its eastern side. A third hole angled to the west went only 2.9 metres before serious mechanical difficulties

ensued and it was decided to abandon the project. The weighted results of the assaying by fire assay methods of all the core (except dyke material at the end of hole #2) are:

ACME ANALYTICAL LABS, VANCOUVER:	0.191 oz. Au/T
TECK'S CARTER MINE LAB, GUNNISON, COLO:	0.161 oz. Au/T

These results compare favourably with each other and with surface sampling of the zone which yielded a weighted average of 0.16 oz. Au/T.

PROSPECTING

Prospecting was undertaken over the more accessible parts of the property. Panning, silt and soil geochmistry and rock sampling were done to evaluate some of the pyritic zones. It is apparent from Figure 4 that weak gold and low grade copper values can be found over much of the property, particularly in Pyritic material near #1 and #2 Split Creeks. Rock types in these areas are an heterogeneous mix of diorite to granodiorite intruding pyritic tuffaceous and fine grained volcanics. Subsequent shearing and alteration have destroyed most of the original textures of these rocks.

GEOCHEMISTRY

311 soil and silt samples were collected. Figures 5 to 7 are reconnaissance sample location maps and assay plans for Au, Ag, Cu. Figures 9 and 10 record the soil sample results on the Paydirt grid. Soil samples were taken at the top of the "B" soil horizon at depths of approximately 25 cm. Geochemical samples collected in kraft paper bags and sent to ACME ANALYTICAL LABS in Vancouver were prepared and analyzed for Au by atomic absorption and then multi-element analyzed by Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP). Analytical details are included in the Appendix.

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Grid Geochemistry

The Cu and Au values have been contoured and are highly anomalous directly over the mineralization near the baseline, 9+75 North. From there the anomalies extend up Discovery Creek and to the south near the baseline. No mineralization was encountered up the creek in an area of good outcrop exposure. To the south there is very little outcrop and the anomalous values could represent the southward extension of the gold zone.

Other areas were examined and with the exception of some Cu, Au mineralization at the top of the AL line, a northwest line run from 7+00N, 1+50W, nothing of interest was found. The AL line anomaly exhibits a good dispersion train of Cu, Ag and Au downslope from the outcrop; however, this is not generally the case and it is not thought that the soil sampling in general reflects the bedrock concentrations of the elements.

An examination of the soil profiles on figures 11 to 15 shows some highly erratic values with depth and the nature of the soil sampled. Surprisingly, given such steep terrain, the soils on the Paydirt Group are well developed with distinctive A, B, and C horizons of considerable thickness and with highly variable trace element contents. Abundant clay in the B and C horizon material also contributes to the generally erratic results. As a general relationship, the values of all elements increases with proximity to bedrock in the soil profiles - see the profiles of pit #5, and Trenches 4, 9, 10 for the best examples. This would explain the anomaly upstream from the gold zone - the samples were taken essentially on the fractured bedrock surface with no indication of significant mineralization.

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The soil survey appears to be of some use, but does not provide conclusive results since the values are in part controlled by the sample depth and thickness and nature of the soil.

Reconnaissance Geochemistry

Reconnaissance soil and silt sampling results are plotted on figures 6 and 7. Weakly to moderately anomalous values in Cu, Ag, Au, Mo, few of which have been followed up, are found downslope from pyritic outcrops.

GEOPHYSICS - MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A McPhar MF-2 portable fluxgate magnetometer was used to conduct a magnetic survey of the grid. Baseline stations were traversed four times and the results averaged. Traverse loops were then tied into the baseline readings. Diurnal variations in the order of 200 gammas were recorded during the two weeks of the survey. Given the poor climatic conditions and steep topography, accuracy in the order of $\pm$ 50 gammas is all that can be expected of the results which are plotted on figure 16.

A distinct magnetic low down Discovery Creek could be topographically controlled but the magnetic low which extends from the mineralized zone to the south near the baseline cuts across the topography and may be the magnetic expression of the altered zone associated with gold values. This distinct magnetic low is terminated abruptly to the north and extends 150 metres or more to the south weakly corresponding to the geochemical trend.

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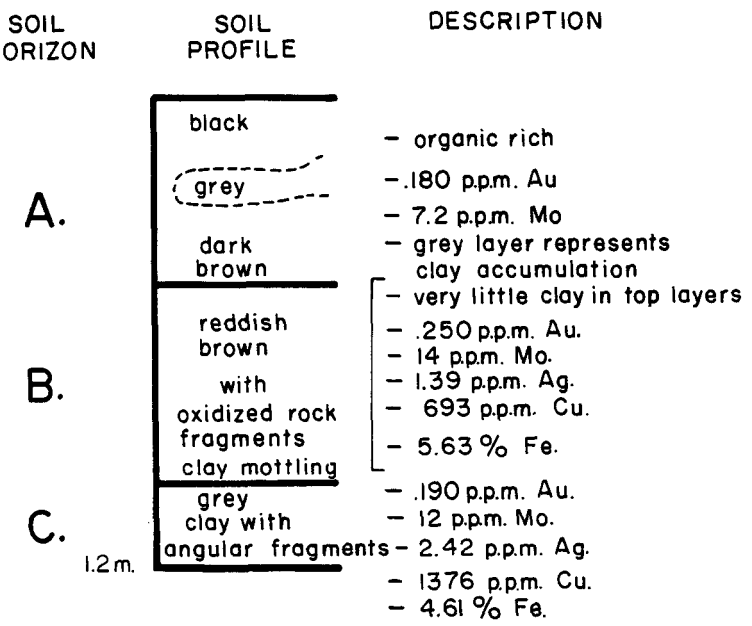
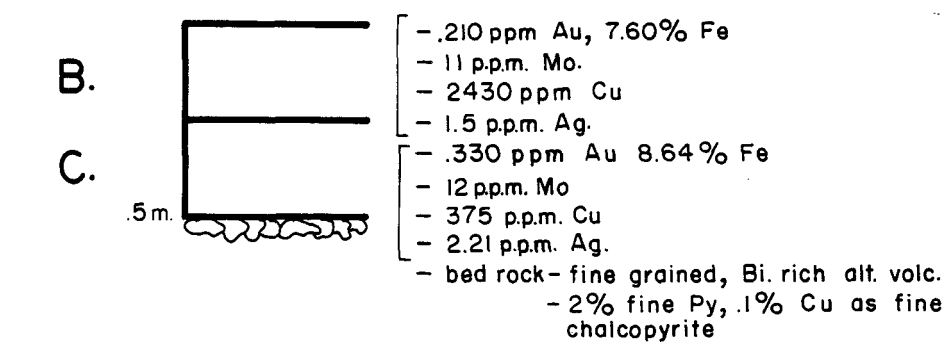
PAYDIRT SOIL

PROFILES

PIT 1 10 + 00 N 0 + 75 E



PIT 2 10+00 N 0+ 25 E



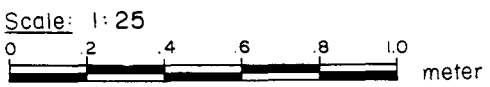
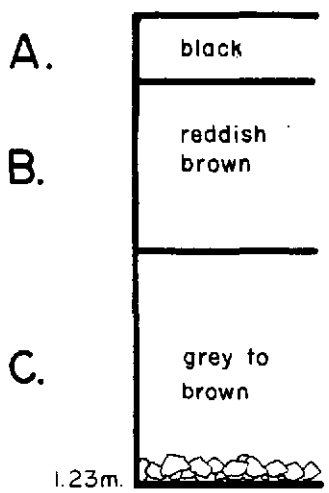


Fig. 11

PAYDIRT SOIL

PROFILES

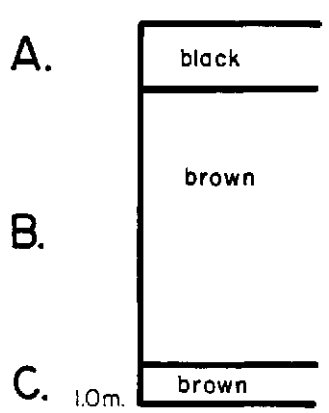
PIT 3 — 11 + 00 N — 100 E



DESCRIPTION

- organic, roots and rock fragments
- sand mixed in soil and small amounts of clay
- rock fragments
- = .240 p.p.m. Au
- = 1.84 p.p.m. Ag
- = 157 p.p.m. Cu
- = 5.72 % Fe.
- brown soil, clay, sand and abundant rock fragments (increasing with depth)
- .110 p.p.m. Au.
- 626 p.p.m. Cu.
- 6.54% Fe.
- brocken up bedrock
- bedrock is altered volc., very little Py. or Ep.

PIT 4 — 11 + 00 N — 1 + 25 E



DESCRIPTION

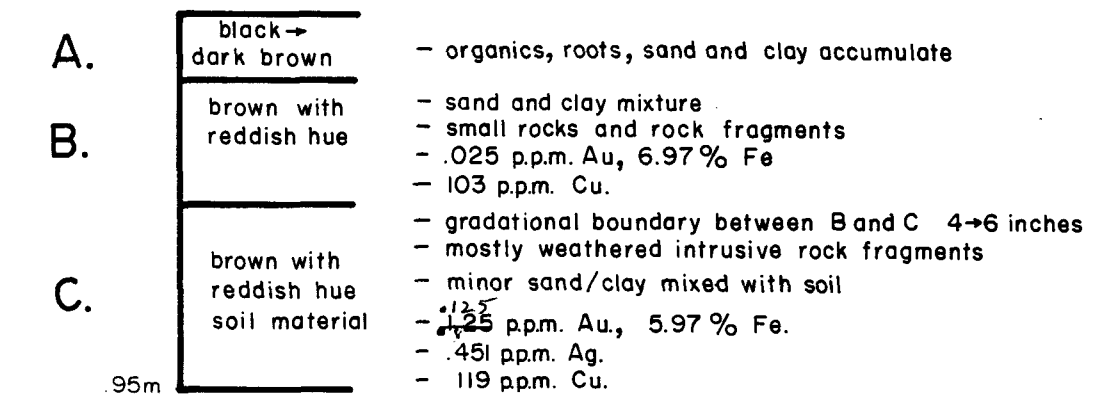
- organic material
- brown soil with rock fragments of varied composition
- slight reddish brown hue to soil
- minor sand and clay mix
- .175 p.p.m. Au. 4.96% Fe.
- 137 p.p.m. Cu.
- hard brown clay layer

Fig. 12

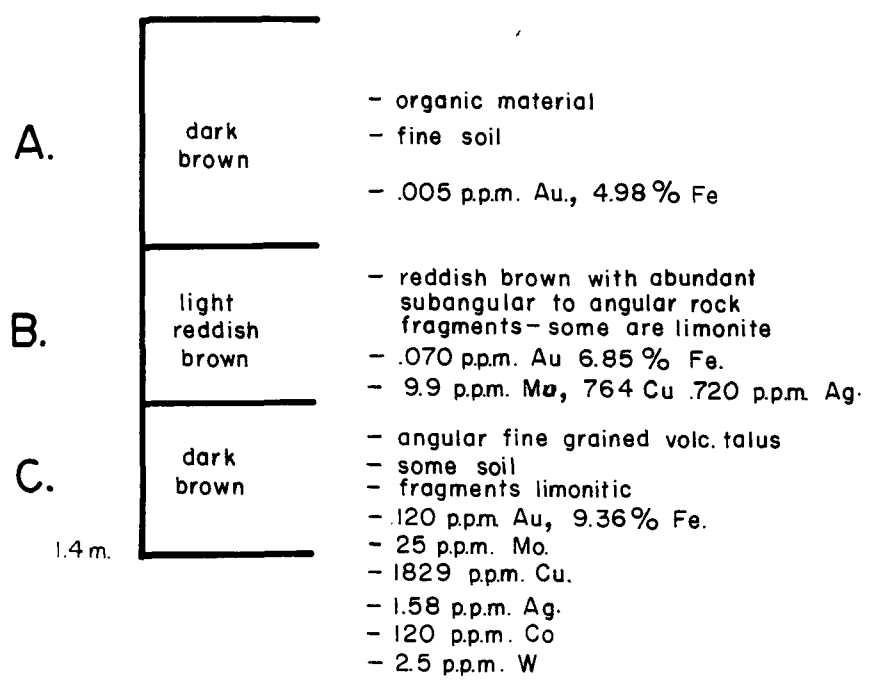
PAYDIRT SOIL

PROFILES

PIT 5 — 11 +00 N — 2+75E



TRENCH 4



Scale: 1:25

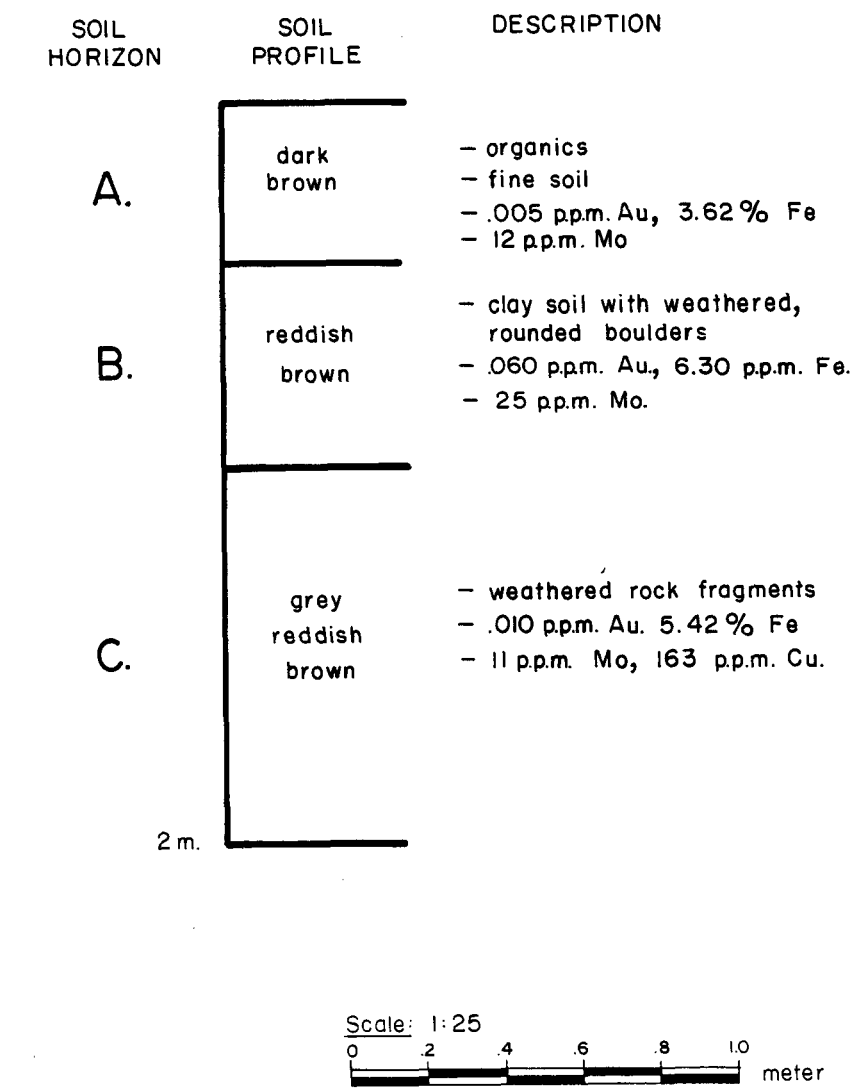
0 .2 .4 .6 .8 1.0 meter

Fig. 13

PAYDIRT SOIL

PROFILES

TRENCH 9



Scale: 1:25

0 .2 .4 .6 .8 1.0 meter

Fig. 14

PAYDIRT SOIL

PROFILES

TRENCH 10 9 + 25 N B.L.

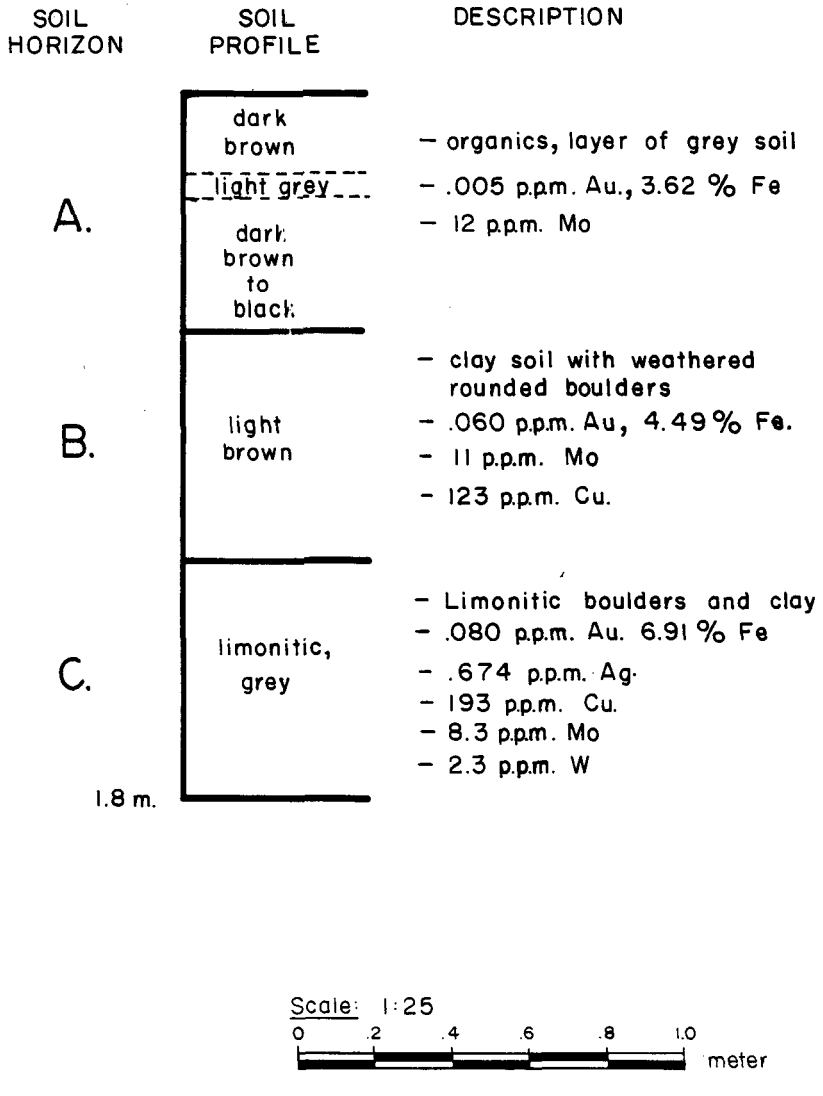


Fig. 15

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. An interesting gold occurrence near an old porphyry copper prospect was discovered as a follow-up to a regional geochemical survey.

2. Surface samping of the siliceous pyrite zone averaged 0.16 oz. Au/T which agrees well with the 0.161 and 0.191 oz. Au/T averages of 49 metres of WINKIE drill core analyzed by two separate fire assay labs.

3. In plan, the zone appears to be half of a crescent with a distance of about 75 metres from point to the base which is about 18 metres wide. Magnetic data and weakly corresponding geochemistry suggests a possible extension of the zone to a total length of more than 150 metres.

4. Soil geochemistry, although generally inconclusive over the soil grid, did serve to locate a gold-copper bearing outcrop of unknown extent averaging 0.48% Cu, 0.027 oz. Au/T, 0.1 oz. Ag/T, over a 5 metre width.

5. The mineralization which dips steeply to the west cross-cuts the altered porphyritic, fragmental and fine grained volcanic country rock. Diorite to granodiorite, felsites, feldspar porphyry and late andesite dykes intrude the volcanics and it may be significant that the gold zone ends abruptly near the nose of a granitic intrusion to the north. Also, the north-south trend corresponds with a system of regional faulting evident throughout the Stikine Region. The gold zone then could be intrusive-related and fault controlled.

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6. Initial prospecting and sampling indicates that additional gold occurrences within the large pyritic area on both sides of Split Creek are possible. Anomalous gold, silver, copper and molybdenum values are present, although further work will be necessary to evaluate the significance of these results.

7. Widespread malachite staining and work by previous operators indicate that large volumes of low grade (less than .2%) copper are present on the north side of Split Creek. At present, this mineralization is of little economic value unless better grades or a significant gold association can be found.

8. The remote and rugged location makes exploration difficult and expensive but the location is not unfavourable for an actual mining operation if such is warranted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Further prospecting on and off the claims using soil and rock geochemistry and gold panning techniques. Most attention should be paid to weather resistant areas in the pyrite zone.

2. A self-potential survey on the grid to determine the extent of the gold bearing pyritiferous zone.

3. Diamond drilling laterally and to some depth. A program of 450 metres of helicopter supported drilling in five or six short holes should be enough to determine if a major drill job complete with road building capabilities is warranted.

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4. Geological mapping of the entire property.

Peter G. Folk, P.Eng.

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ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

WAGES	$
P. Folk, P.Eng. July 17-21, Aug. 17-24, Sept. 3-7, 21-24 21 days @ $200/day	4,200.00
J. Bacon, Helper July 17-24, Aug. 1-11, 17-31, Sept. 3-7, 21-24 43 days @ $60/day	2,580.00
P. Shipley, Helper July 17-21, Aug. 1-11, 14-24 27 days @ $48/day	1,296.00
W. Willows, Helper July 21-24, Aug. 14-16 7 days @ $56/day	392.00
G. Schellenberg, Geologist Aug. 24-31, Sept. 23, 25, 29 11 days @ $125/day	1,375.00
P. Smith, Senior Student Aug. 1-11 11 days @ $75/day	825.00
Kevin Lehman, Winkie Driller Sept. 8-Oct. 4 27 days @ $100/day	2,700.00
Ken Moir, Drill Helper Sept. 8-Oct. 4 27 days @ $70/day	1,890.00
DRILL RENTAL, DRILL SUPPLIES	6,400.00
FREIGHT, TRUCKING AND AIR CHARTERS TO SCHAFT CREEK	5,000.00
CAMP CONSTRUCTION, RADIO RENTAL, INSTRUMENT RENTAL	1,000.00
FOOD 174 man-days @ $20/day/man	3,480.00
Carry forward	$31,138.00

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		$
	Brought forward	31,138.00
HELICOPTER SUPPORT		
Bell Jet Ranger 206B, Quasar Helicopters Schaft Creek Base. 46.4 hrs. @ $500/hr. all inclusive.		23,200.00
ASSAYS		
Rock assays - 117 @ $13.50		1,579.50
Geochem analyses - 311 @ $10.00		3,110.00
REPORT PREPARATION AND DRAFTING		1,500.00
	TOTAL:	$60,527.50

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

Peter G. Folk, P.Eng.

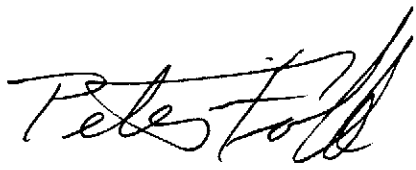
I hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1971 with a B.A.S.C. degree in geological engineering.

2. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.

3. I have worked since graduation as an exploration geologist and mine geologist in Canada and the United States.

4. The work described herein was done under my direct supervision.



APPENDIX I

Assay Techniques

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone : 253 - 3158

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODOLOGY - 1981

SAMPLE PREPARATION

1. Soil samples are dried at 60°C and sieved to -80 mesh.

2. Rock samples are pulverized to -100 mesh.

Geochemical Analysis for Ag*, Bi*, Cd*, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb*, V, Zn

0.5 gram samples are digested hot dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and diluted to 10 ml with dimineralized water.

All the above elements are determined in the acid solution by Atomic Absorption.

* demotes background correction.

Geochemical Analysis for Au

10.0 gram samples that have been ignited overnite at 600°C are digested with hot dilute aqua regia, and the clear solution obtained is extracted with Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.

Au is determined in the MIBK extract by Atomic Absorption using background correction (Detection Limit = 5 ppb direct AA and 1 ppb graphite AA.)

Geochemical Analysis for Au, Pd, Pt, Rh

10.0 - 30.0 gram samples are subjected to Fire assay preconcentration techniques to produce silver beads.

The silver beads are dissolved and Au, Pd, Pt, and Rh are determined in the solution by Atomic Absorption.

Geochemical Analysis for As

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot dilute aqua regia and diluted to 10 ml.

As is determined in the solution by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone : 253 - 3158

Multi Element Analysis by ICP

Digestion of Sample

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia for one hour and the sample is diluted to 10 ml. The diluted sample is aspirated by ICP and the analytical results are printed by Telex, either in percent or ppm as shown.

Please Note : This digestion is partial for Al, Ca, La, Mg, P Ti, W and very little Ba is dissolved.

Report Format

HO/22N 385ØW
EGC

BURN # 1 GE16 15:46 3FEB1981

IS									
1357									
MO	CU	PB	ZN	AG	NI	CO	MN	FE%	AS
3.92	41.5	9.ØØ	136	.332	15.3	5.7Ø	312	3.167	5.73
U	IS	TH	IS	CD	SB	BI	V	CA%	P%
4.11	.371	.424	1Ø73	.96Ø	1.94	4.51	52.7	1.1Ø7	.2Ø6
LA	IN	MG%	BA%	TI%	B	AL%	IS	IS	W
22.1	3.5Ø	.2589	.Ø184	.ØØ14	-.Ø5	1.72Ø	Ø	3.Ø6	.276

*O/M1
EGC

BURN # 1 GE16 15:48 3FEB1981

1358									
.563	29.3	34.6	171	.154	33.4	11.5	794	2.536	8.77
3.57	.Ø44	2.79	765	1.Ø8	.635	4.25	54.8	.6452	.1Ø9
6.42	2.88	.6ØØ8	.Ø252	.Ø753	-.37	1.944	Ø	2.32	-.61

Code :

HO, *O, EGC	Computer Intructions.
/22N 3850 W	Sample Number.
/M1	ACME Geochem standard for quality control.
15:46 3FEB1981	Time and Date of Analysis.
BURN # 1 GE16	Geochem Computer Program.
IS	Internal Standard.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone : 253 - 3158

Interpretation of Results

Stamdard M-1 is a certified geochem standard used to monitor the results. M-1 has the following analysis.

1.	Mo	: in ppm	M1	2.	ppm
2.	Cu	: in ppm	M1	28.	ppm
3.	Pb	: in ppm	M1	38.	ppm
4.	Zn	: in ppm	M1	180.	ppm
5.	Ag	: in ppm	M1	0.3	ppm
6.	Ni	: in ppm	M1	32.	ppm
7.	Co	: in ppm	M1	12.	ppm
8.	Mn	: in ppm	M1	800.	ppm
9.	Fe	: in %	M1	2.5	%
10.	As	: in ppm	M1	8.	ppm
11.	U	: in ppm	M1	3.	ppm
12.	IS	: Internal Standard.			
13.	Th	: in ppm	M1	3.	ppm
14.	IS	: Internal Standard.			
15.	Cd	: in ppm	M1	2.	ppm
16.	Sb	: in ppm	M1	3.	ppm
17.	Bi	: in ppm	M1	2.	ppm
18.	V	: in ppm	M1	54.	ppm
19.	Ca	: in %	M1	0.62	%
20.	P	: in %	M1	0.11	%
21.	La	: in ppm	M1	8.	ppm
22.	In	: in ppm	M1	2.	ppm
23.	Mg	: in %	M1	0.67	%
24.	Ba	: in %	M1	0.023	%
25.	Ti	: in %	M1	0.07	%
26.	B	: in ppm	M1	12.	ppm
27.	Al	: in %	M1	1.9	%
28.	IS	: Internal Standard.			
29.	IS	: Internal Standard.			
30.	W	: in ppm	M1	1.	ppm

Notes:

1. Zinc over 5000 ppm interferes on W channel.
2. Iron over 1. % interferes on In and Sb channel.

Monitoring of Results:

If analysis of standard M-1 is different than the certification, then compensate (add or subtract) samples appropriately.

Standardization:

Complete set of USGS standards, Canadian Certified Reference Materials and 72 specpure metals from Johnson Matthey.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

FIRE ASSAY PROCEDURE - GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, PALLADIUM : -

1. Concentration of Precious Metals

a) Fusion

0.5 A.T (Assay Procedure) or 10 gram (Geochemical Procedure) samples of geological pulp are mixed with a suitable flux and fused to obtain a 30 gram lead button.

b) Cupellation

The lead button is cupelled to obtain a Dore bead (primarily silver) which is weighed.

2. Determination of Gold

The assayer has the option of determining gold by

a) gravimetric method - dissolving the silver and weighing the residual gold. (d.l. = 0.01 oz/ton or 0.5 ppm.)

b) direct AA method - dissolving both gold and silver and determining gold by AA. (d.l. = 0.001 oz/ton or 0.05 ppm.)

c) graphite AA method - dissolving both gold and silver and determining gold by graphite AA (d.l. = 0.0001 oz/ton or 0.001 ppm.)

3. Determination of Platinum and Palladium

Platinum and Palladium can both be determined in the Dore bead by dissolving the bead and running Pt and/or Pd by direct or graphite AA.

Platinum -	direct AA	d.l. = 0.020 ppm.
	- graphite AA	d.l. = 0.001 ppm.
Palladium-	direct AA	d.l. = 0.010 ppm.
	- graphite AA	d.l. = 0.001 ppm.

4. Determination of Silver

Silver is generally determined by difference on higher grade material or determined in a separate acid digestion by AA.

NOTES

1. The detection limit can be lowered and sampling errors reduced by taking larger (1. - 2. AT) samples through the Fusion or by combining a number of Fusions.

2. The Fire assay method can be applied to soils, rocks, drill core, concentrates, metallurgical samples and alloys.

APPENDIX II

Drill Logs

DRILL HOLE RECORD

TECK MINING GROUP

	Inclination	Bearing
Collar	90°	

PROPERTY PAY DIRT
Location SPLIT CREEK, STIKINE
Elevation
Coordinates N E

Length 24.7 METRES
Hor. Comp. 0 / Vert. Comp. 24.7
Bearing
Begun SEPT 81 / Completed SEPT 81
Core size AX / Recovery %

HOLE No. WK #1
Sheet 1 of 2
Logged by P. FOLK
Sampled by P.F

ASSESSMENT REPORT

METRES FOOTAGE From	To	RECOV'Y Run	Core	DESCRIPTION	~~LITHOLOGY~~ FRACT	QTZ	TEXTURE	ALTERATION Si	S	C	H	A	MINERALIZATION	PY %	CP %
0			59%	LIGHT GREEN TO GREY, HARD	20	5	HIGHLY	7	1	2	1	2		20	.1
		0.6		SILICEOUS BRECCIATED ROCK			ALTERED								
1		1.6	59%	WITH ORIGINAL TEXTURES DESTROYED	20	1	SILICEOUS	8	1	2	1	2		20	.1
			87%	BY ALTERATION. ABUNDANT PYRITE,			BRECCIA								
2		2.3		MINOR CHALCOPYRITE IN INTIMATE	10	2		7	1	2	1	2		15	.1
			87%	ASSOCIATION WITH PYRITE. A FEW											
		3.5		VERY FINE SPECKS OF NATIVE	30	1		8	1	2	1	2		15	.1
			75%	GOLD @ 0.7, 2.3, 4.4.											
4		4.7		PROBABLY REMOBILIZED AND ALTERED	50	1		8	1	2	1	2		25	0
				VOLCANIC. VEIN QUARTZ IS MINOR											
			75%	THROUGHOUT. SOME PINKISH MINERAL	30	7		8	1	2	1	2		10	0
				ALTERATION — NOT K SPAR.											
CN		6.7		SILICA DECREASING @ 6.7	20	4		6	2	3	1	2		15	0
				FOLIATION @ 30° PYRITE IS											
			94%	NOW EVENLY DISTRIBUTED. DARK GREEN	20	2		3	1	4	1	1		15	0
8				COLOR											
		9.4			25	4		4	2	4	1	1		15	0
9			60%												
				INCREASED SILICA AND PYRITE.	25	6		5	3	3	1	2		15	0
10		9.9													
					30	7		5	3	3	1	2		20	0
11			73%												
					35	3		4	3	5	1	2		20	0
12				DECREASED SILICA. CO_3 ALT.	40	3	ALTERED	4	4	5	1	2		15	0
		13.1		INCREASING. TENOR OF ALT. DECREASING			FRAGMENTAL								
13			87%	ALSO DECREASE IN PY CONTENT.	50	2		3	6	4	1	1		15	0
				A FEW ALTERED SUB ANGULAR											
14		14.3 14.6	97%	TO SUBROUND FRAGMENTS UP TO	45	3		4	5	5	1	2		15	0
				10mm DIA. INDICATE AN											
15			68%	ORIGINALLY TUFFACEOUS HOST ROCK.	95	1		4	5	5	1	1		10	0
16															
		16.6		FRACTURE DENSITY INCREASING	40	3		3	6	5	1	1		10	0
17			97%	IN LESS COMPETENT LAVAS											
		17.7		ALTERED RECRYSTALLIZED LAPILLI	50	3		3	5	5	1	1		15	0
18				TUFF, VOLCANIC BRECCIA AND											
			80%	PORPHYRITIC VOLCANIC.	50	1		3	5	5	1	1		10	0
19		19.2													
				DECREASED PY, SILICA; INCREASED	85	1		3	7	5	1	1		10	0
20			72%	CHL, CO_3, FRACTURING IN											
				TUFFACEOUS MATERIAL TO END	75	1		2	6	5	1	1		5	0
21		21.0		OF HOLE. TRACES OF											
			77%	LIMONITE ON FRACTURES TO END	95	1		2	6	5	1	1		10	0
22		22.3		OF HOLE.											
					100 ↓	2		3	6	5	1	2		10	0
23			73%												

GRAPHIC

HIGHLY SILICEOUS ... DECREASING SILICA ↓

30° FOLIATION

SAMPLES No.	From	To		Cu%	Ag	Au%	CHECK
1737	0	2	m	.05	.5	.123	.125
1738	2	4	m	.01	.01	.159	.139
1739	4	6	m	.01	.01	.256	.300
1740	6	8	m	.01	.01	.109	.115
1741	8	10	m	.01	.01	.116	.100
1742	10	12	m	.01	.01	.270	.275
1743	12	14	m	.01	.01	.210	.102
1744	14	16	m	.01	.02	.124	.143
1745	16	18	m	.01	.01	.085	.053
1746	18	20		.01	.02	.036	.038
1747	20	22	m	.01	.02	.035	.018
1748	22	24.7	m	.01	.01	.018	.025

DRILL HOLE RECORD

TECK MINING GROUP

	Inclination	Bearing
Collar		

PROPERTY ·
Location
Elevation
Coordinates N
E

Length
Hor· Comp· /Vert· Comp·
Bearing
Begun /Completed
Core size /Recovery %

HOLE No. WK #1
Sheet 2 / of 2
Logged by P. FOLK
Sampled by P.F

METRES FOOTAGE From	To	RECOV'Y Run	Core	DESCRIPTION	LITHOL'Y	FRACT	QTZ	TEXTURE	ALTERATION Bi	CO3	CHL			MINERALIZATION			GRAPHIC	SAMPLES No.	From	To	M	ASSAYS
23		23.5				15	0	1	3	7	5	1	2		5 %	C %						
			56%												15	0						
24		24.7							3	6	5	1	2		10	0						
25																	END OF HOLE					

DRILL HOLE RECORD

TECK MINING GROUP

	Inclination	Bearing
Collar	-57°	EAST

PROPERTY PAY DIRT
Location SPLIT CREEK, STIKINE
Elevation
Coordinates N / E

Length 21.3 m
Hor. Comp. / Vert. Comp.
Bearing EAST
Begun SEPT 81 / Completed SEPT 81
Core size HX / Recovery %

HOLE No. WK # 7
Sheet / of
Logged by F. FOLK
Sampled by P.F

METRES FOOTAGE From	To	RECOV'Y Run	Core	DESCRIPTION	LITHOL'Y FRACT	QTZ	TEXTURE	ALTERATION Si	Ser	Chl	Ab	Ep	MINERALIZATION Py	Cp
0			74%	PYRITIZED, SILICIFIED, SERICITIC ALTERED VOLCANIC. MOST OF THE CORE IS	25	1		5	2	3	1	2	15%	0
1			69%	BRECCIATED AS IN AN ALTERED SHEAR ZONE. PYRITE IS DISSEMINATED	40	0		5	3	3	1	2	15%	0
2			65%	AND AS CLOTS WITH Ep AND	65	0		4	3	3	1	1	10%	0
3		3.0	83%	chl. Ep IS INTIMATELY ASSOC WITH fy. ORIGINAL TEXTURES	25	0		7	3	2	1	1	20%	0.1%
4		4.6	95%	HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY SILICIFICATION. IRT.	30	4		7	2	2	1	1	20%	4%
5			92%	SPECK AU @ 4.9 MATR. FRAGMENTS OF PINK GRANODIORITIC	15	10		8	2	2	1	2	20%	1%
6		6.2	90%	ALTERATION Ep WITH PY AND CHL	25	5		8	2	2	1	2	25%	1%
7			79%	TRACES OF LIMONITE TO BOTTOM OF HOLE	20	4		8	3	3	1	2	20%	0
8		8.4	95%	CHL IS ASSOCIATED WITH SILICA	25	3		6	3	3	1	1	15%	0
9			95%	AND PYRITE. VERY FINE SPECKS ALMOST INVISIBLE.	40	3		7	3	3	1	1	10%	0
10		9.9	60%		30	3		5	3	4	1	1	10%	0
11			64%	TIGHT MIX NO CONSISTENT STRUCTURES PRESENT	30	0		4	4	4	1	1	10%	0
12		12.6	85%		15	2		5	7	5	1	1	10%	0
13			90%		30	3		4	6	3	1	1	10%	0
14		14.0	93%		10	1		4	6	4	1	1	15%	0
15		15.9	89%		15	2		5	7	3	1	1	5%	0
16			96%	SPECK AU @ 15.6	30	2		6	5	5	1	1	10%	0
17		17.9	90%		40	1		6	4	3	1	1	20%	0
18			76%		15	0		2	7	3	1	1	10%	0
19			95%	ANDESITIC DYKE CHILLED AT SHARP	20	0		1	7	2	2	1	5%	0
20		20.1	95%	NIL OF PYRITE @ CONTACT.	10	0		1	7	2	3	1	0	0
21														

GRAPHIC

40° QTZ PY CHRD.
20° THIN QTZ CARB
45° FRACT SET.
40° FRACT SET
40° QTZ 3mm
25° CO_3 VUGGY
DYKE

SAMPLES No.	From	To	m Ft	ASSAYS (60% AG)	AU g/TON	AU g/TON	AU CHECK
1726	0	2	m				
				.01	.01	.205	.146
1727	2	4	m	.01	.02	.185	.115
1728	4	6	m	.01	.03	.332	.264
1729	6	8	m	.01	.02	.237	.152
1730	8	10	m	.01	.01	.197	.140
1731	10	12	m	.15	.02	.196	.318
1732	12	14	m	.01	.01	.144	.085
1733	14	16	m	.01	.01	.293	.208
1734	16	18.75	m	.01	.02	.174	.158
1735	18.75	20.25	m	.01	.01	.001	
1736	20.25	21.3	m	.01	.01	.001	

DRILL HOLE RECORD

TECK MINING GROUP

	Inclination	Bearing
Collar	-45°	WEST

PROPERTY FAT DIRT

Location SPLIT CK STRINGER

Elevation

Coordinates N

E

Length 213 M

Hor Comp /Vert Comp

Bearing

Begun SEPT 30 81 /Completed OCT 1 81

Core size H X /Recovery %

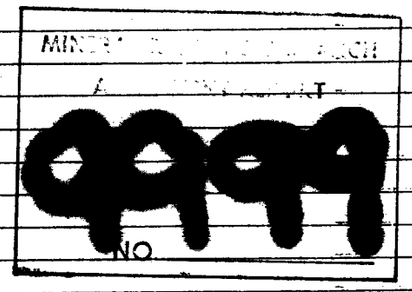
HOLE No. WK-83

Sheet 1 / 1 of 1

Logged by P.I

Sampled by P.I

FOOTAGE From	To	RECOV'Y Run	Core	DESCRIPTION	LITHOL'Y	TEXTURE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	GRAPHIC
0				SILICEOUS PYRITIZED ALTERED					
1				VOLCANIC					
2									
3				END OF HOLE 2.9					
				MECHANICAL PROBLEMS					



SAMPLES No.	From	To	Ft	ASSAYS Au oz/T	Ag oz/T	Au oz/T	CHECK
1749	0	1.5	1.5	.08	.05	.550	.635
1750	1.5	2.9	1.4	.10	.01	.235	.208

12+00N
11+00N
10+00N
9+00N
8+00N
7+00N
6+00N

DISCOVERY CREEK

KILLER CREEK

No. 3 SPLIT CREEK

N

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO.

Fig. 16

TECK CORPORATION

STIKINE REGION
PAY DIRT GROUP

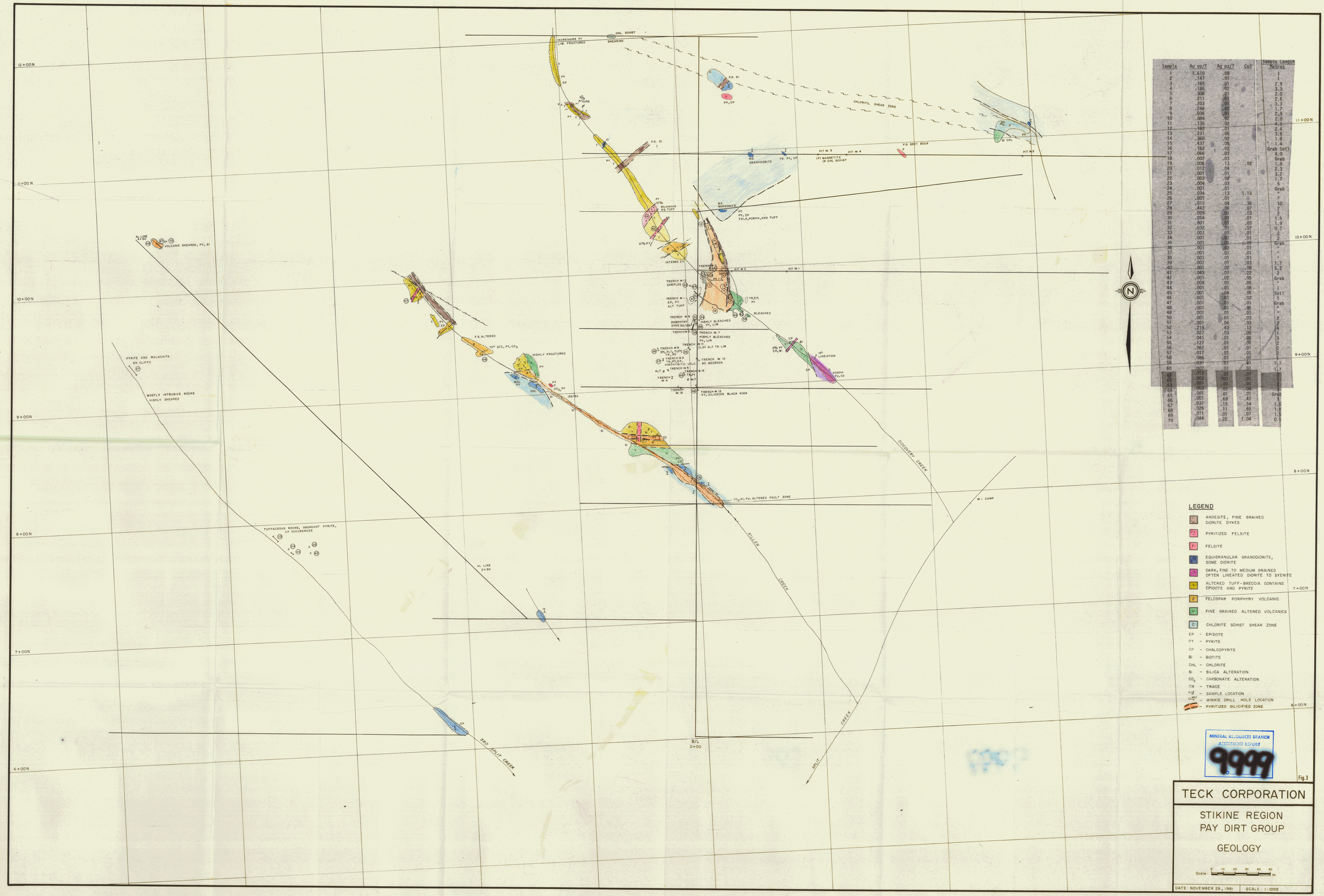
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

CONTOURED @ 200 γ INTERVALS

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 m.

DATE: NOVEMBER 29, 1981 | SCALE: 1:1000

Sample	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T	Cu%	Sample Length Metres
1	1.610	.08		1
2	.147	.01		1
3	.165	.01		2.9
4	.185	.02		3.3
5	.306	.01		2.0
6	.211	.01		2.6
7	.203	.01		3.3
8	.246	.02		1.7
9	.036	.01		2.9
10	.056	.02		2.0
11	.135	.02		4.5
12	.182	.01		2.4
13	.231	.05		3.8
14	.360	.02		1.8
15	.437	.05		1.4
16	.162	.02		Grab Sot)
17	.066	.03		4.0
18	.002	.03		Grab
19	.006	.13	.02	1.8
20	.012	.04		2.3
21	.001	.01		3.2
22	.003	.02		1.7
23	.004	.03		5
24	.001	.01		Grab
25	.034	.13	1.13	"
26	.001	.01		"
27	.015	.04	.36	10
28	.442	.06	.07	2
29	.029	.01	.03	2
30	.054	.01	.01	1.5
31	.801	.01	.03	1.9
32	.032	.01	.07	0.7
33	.001	.01	.01	2
34	.001	.01	.01	2
35	.001	.01	.05	Grab
36	.001	.02	.01	"
37	.001	.01	.01	"
38	.001	.01	.01	"
39	.001	.01	.03	1.7
40	.001	.02	.08	5.2
41	.043	.07	.22	2
42	.001	.02	.05	Grab
43	.004	.01	.05	"
44	.001	.01	.08	1
45	.001	.04	.05	Soil
46	.001	.01	.02	1
47	.001	.01	.01	Grab
48	.001	.01	.01	"
49	.001	.01	.01	"
50	.001	.01	.03	2
51	.001	.04	.03	2
52	.219	.43	.12	4
53	.027	.03	.05	1
54	.041	.01	.01	3
55	.127	.01	.01	2
56	.062	.01	.01	2
57	.017	.01	.01	2
58	.086	.01	.01	2
59	.030	.01	.01	1.7
60	.007	.01	.01	1.7
61	.019	.01	.01	2
62	.003	.01	.01	2
63	.001	.01	.01	2
64	.003	.01	.04	2
65	.001	.01	.01	Grab
66	.001	.69	.41	1
67	.037	.15	.54	1.5
68	.026	.11	.65	1.5
69	.011	.01	.07	1.5
70	.044	.22	1.04	0.5



LEGEND

- ANDESITE, FINE GRAINED DIORITE DYKES
- PYRITIZED FELSITE
- FELSITE
- EQUIGRANULAR GRANODIORITE, SOME DIORITE
- DARK, FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED OFTEN LINEATED DIORITE TO SYENITE
- ALTERED TUFF-BRECCIA CONTAINS EPIDOTE AND PYRITE
- FELDSPAR PORPHYRY VOLCANIC
- FINE GRAINED ALTERED VOLCANICS
- CHLORITE SCHIST SHEAR ZONE

EP – EPIDOTE
PY – PYRITE
CP – CHALCOPYRITE
Bi – BIOTITE
CHL – CHLORITE
Si – SILICA ALTERATION
CO_3 – CARBONATE ALTERATION
TR – TRACE
1-38 – SAMPLE LOCATION
0-42 – WINKIE DRILL HOLE LOCATION
– PYRITIZED SILICIFIED ZONE

Fig. 3

TECK CORPORATION

STIKINE REGION
PAY DIRT GROUP

GEOLOGY

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 m

DATE: NOVEMBER 29, 1981 | SCALE: 1:1000

135°35'

131°30'

30000 N

29000 N

28000 N

27000 N

26000 N

25000 N

QUARTZ VEIN
.030, 2.41, .18/ 2m.

(F).037, .36, .82

(F).018, .38, 2.98

.038, .02, .04/7m.
.005, .01, .03/1.2m.

.008, .01, .08/.5m.

.088, .02, .706
.021, .23, .35
.001, .01, .03

(F).001, .01, .01

.001, 1.8, 0.1

.008, .03, .01

.001, .01, .02

.001, .03, .44

.012, .02, .19

QUARTZ VEIN
.012, 23.8, 6.18/.2m.

.001, .01, .01

.001, .01, .01

.001, .01, .01

QUARTZ VEIN
.025, .02, .26

.001, .01, .04

.018, .01, .01

.001, .01, .01

CLAIM BOUNDARY

N

LEGEND:

- Rivers and Streams
- Glaciers
- Braided Steam
- Dirt Road
- .135, 2.41, .18/.2 - Au oz/T, Ag oz/T, Cu% length, metres
- (F) FLOAT - If no lengths quoted the sample is a grab sample

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Fig. 4

TECK CORPORATION

STIKINE REGION
PAY DIRT GROUP
PROSPECTING
ROCK ASSAYS

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Dec. 1981

43000 N

44000 N

45000 N

46000 N

47000 N

48000 N

49000 N

135°35'
131°30'
30000 N
29000 N
28000 N
27000 N
26000 N
25000 N
43000 N
44000 N
45000 N
46000 N
47000 N
48000 N
49000 N
135°35'
131°30'

N

CLAIM BOUNDARY

DBE 0+00
PBE 14+00
#2 SPLIT CREEK
#1 SPLIT CREEK
KILLER CREEK
PARADISE CR.
DESCO
DSCO
DSC 400E

2961 DPF 54 1892 1893 PF 55 1898 PF 60 1899 1900 DPF 61 DPF 62 2746 1842
PF 56 PF 58 PF 57 1894 95 96 1897 PF 59
B 53 B 52 B 51 B 54 1794 1792 1793 DCC1
PD1 PD2 PD3 PD4 DPJ140 DESC450 MK88 PJ141 PJ142
PJ 34 MK 87 PJ 35 PJ 36 CL00 PF 77 2746 PF 76 CL 400
PF 36 PF 37
PJ139P MK 89 PJ 37 MK 90 PJ 38
PJ 39 MK 91 MK 92 MK 92P PJ 40 PF1 PJ 42
PJ 43 PJ 44 WW 57 MK 93 PJ 45
MK 94 PJ 46
PF 70 1791 PF 71 PF 72 1788 PF 67 PF 73 1789 PF 68 PF 69 1790 PF 74
DP 57 DP 56 DP 55 DP 54 DP 53 DP 51 DP 52

LEGEND

- Rivers and Streams
- Glaciers
- Braided Steam
- Dirt Road
- 1873 Rock Sample
- X PJ 39 Silt and Soil Samples
- Sampling grid

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
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Fig. 5

TECK CORPORATION

STIKINE REGION
PAY DIRT GROUP
PROSPECTING
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Dec. 1981

135°35'

131°30'

30000 N

29000 N

28000 N

27000 N

26000 N

25000 N

43000 N

44000 N

45000 N

46000 N

47000 N

48000 N

49000 N

135°35'

131°30'

N

CLAIM BOUNDARY

#3 BAIT CREEK

KILLER CREEK

DISCOVERY

#2 SPLIT CREEK

#1 SPLIT CREEK

.3,339
.1,107
.2,90
.2,94
.3,119
.3,107
.6,121
.9,203
.9,538
.8,1470,29 Mo
.8,1463,20 Mo
2.5,861,80 Mo
0,72
.2,75
.4,182
.6,189
.6,151
.5,221
.3,674
.1,150
2,174
.1,306 ,Mo
.1,116
.5,167
.3,327
.2,190
.1,70
.1,77
.1,61
.1,41
.2,4
.1,17
.3,76
.2,11
.2,28
.1,60
.2,38
.1,43
.1,47
.3,121
.3,379
.2,107
.6,780
.5,175
.6,173
.5,173
.1,89
1.4,350
2.1,689,43 Mo
1.6,2381,22 Mo
1.3,2053,21 Mo
.2,121
.8,232
.5,444
1.3,904
1.6,448
1.0,305
1.2,312
.4,160
.8,275
.31,249
.4,241
.4,86
.3,59
.8,43
.1,51
.4,56
.9,111
.4,16
.3,187
.5,97
.5,319
.2,152
.2,91
.2,110
.6,731
.1,299
.8,300
.3,393
.3,405
.4,444
.4,285
.5,188
.4,190
.3,312
.4,489
.1,88
.4,119
.2,44
.2,34
.0,25
.5,15
1.0,23
1.5,45
.5,104
.3,23
.3,40
.5,126
.7,65
1.6,38
.5,173
1.4,667
.4,270
1.6,3104,21 Mo
.5,483
.7,304
.3,297
.7,1844
1.0,730
2.4,2779
.4,249
.5,215
.2,78
.5,116
.1,122
.1,227
.5,159
1.0,134

LEGEND:

- Rivers and Streams
- Glaciers
- Braided Steam
- Dirt Road
- Ag, Cu, P.p.m. / Ag oz/T, Cu%
- Sampling grid
- Approximate Boundary of Abundant Pyrite

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Fig. 6

TECK CORPORATION

STIKINE REGION
PAY DIRT GROUP
SILT AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
AG, CU, P.P.M.

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Dec. 1981

135°35'
131°30'
30000 N
29000 N
28000 N
27000 N
26000 N
63 25000 N
CLAIM BOUNDARY
#3 SPLIT CREEK
KILLER CREEK
#2 SPLIT CREEK
#1 SPLIT CREEK
N

LEGEND

- Rivers and Streams
- Glaciers
- Braided Steam
- Dirt Road
- Au. PPB.
- Sampling grid

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
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Fig. 7

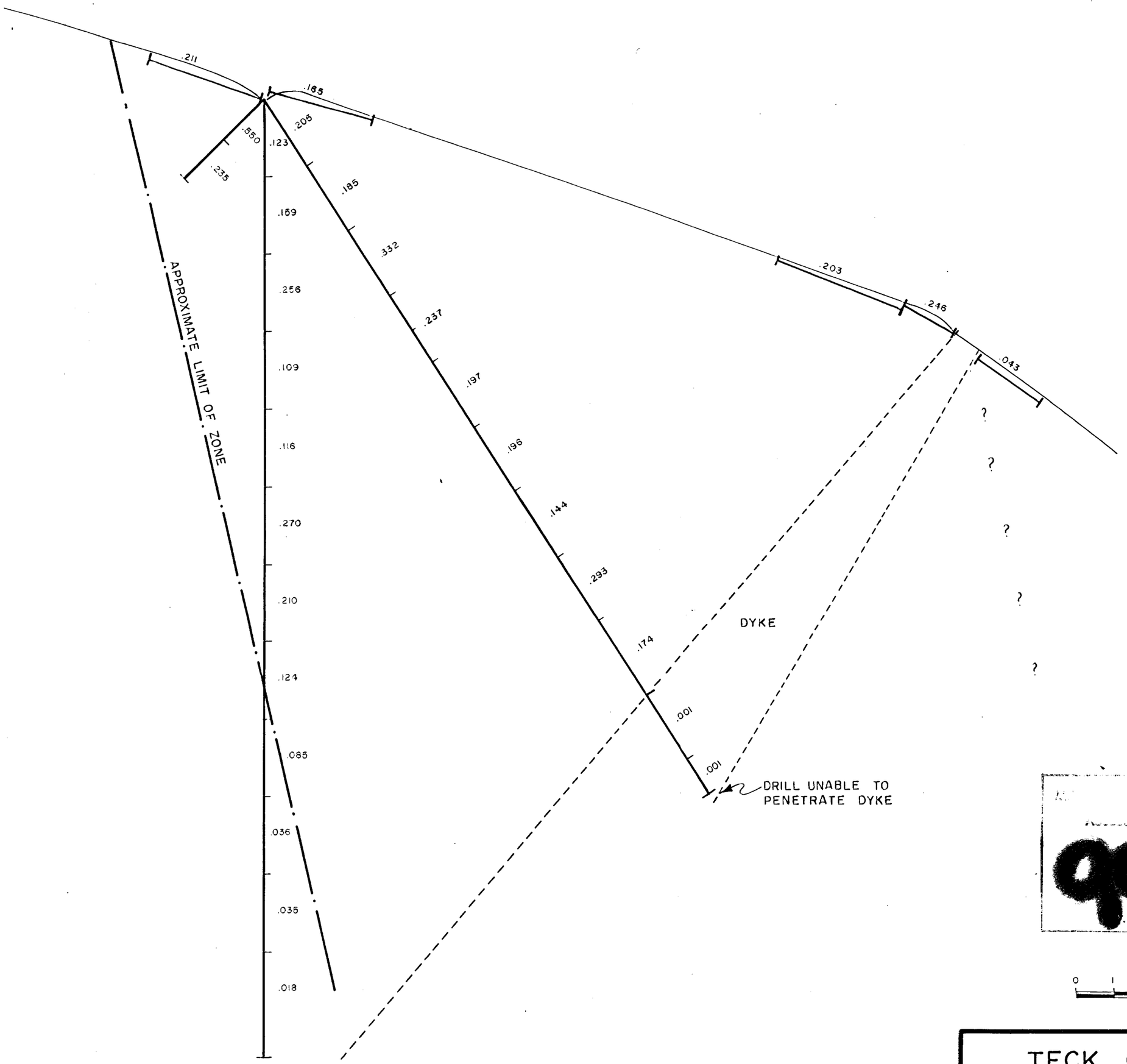
TECK CORPORATION

STIKINE REGION
PAY DIRT GROUP
SILT AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
AU, P.P.B.

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Dec. 1981

42000 N
135°35'
44000 N
45000 N
46000 N
47000 N
48000 N
131°30'
49000 N



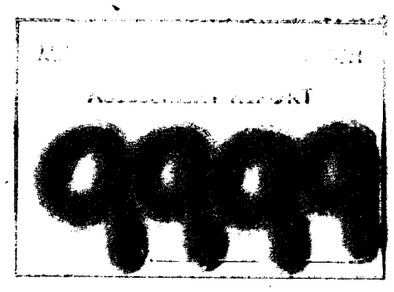


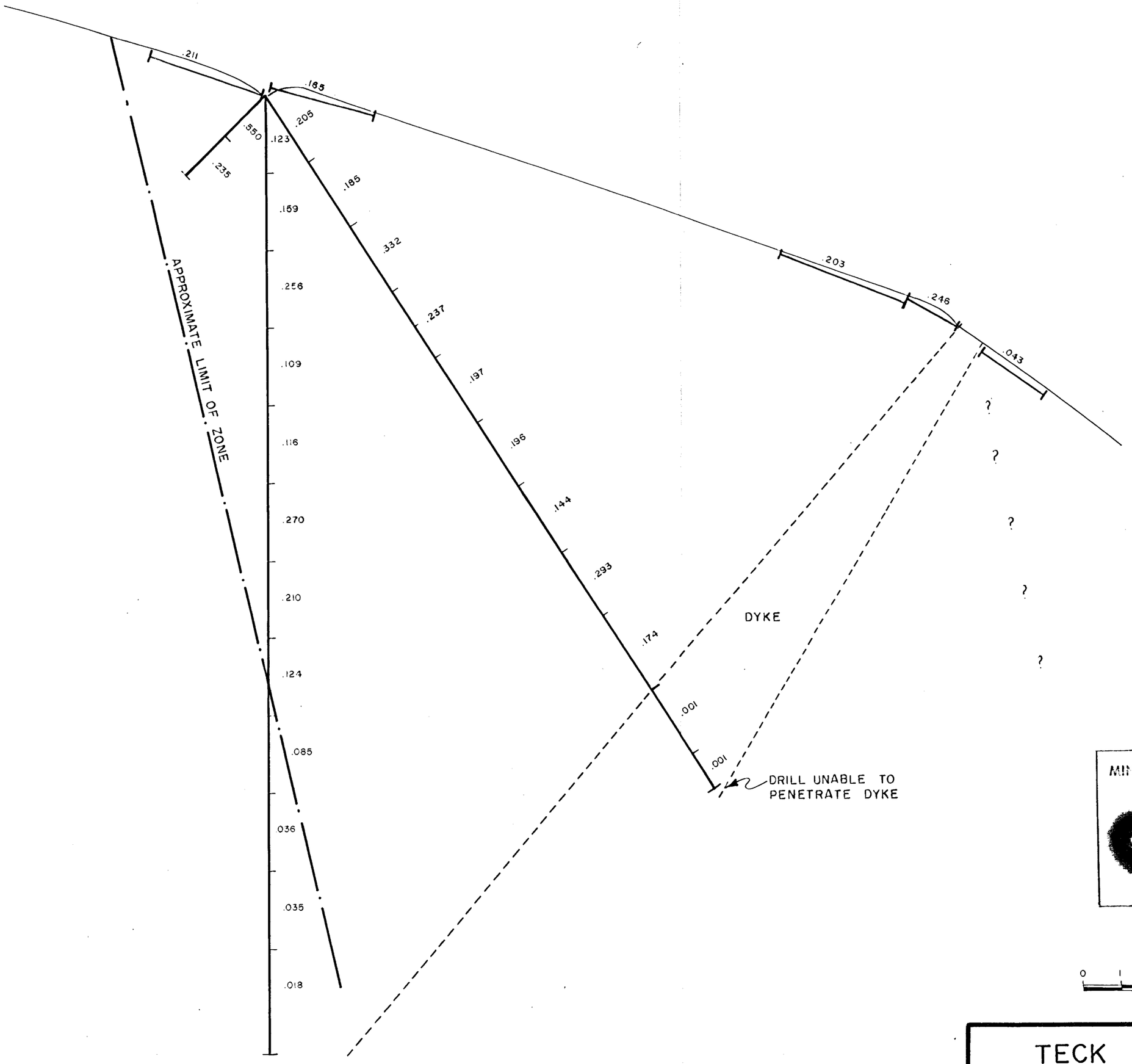
Fig. 8

TECK CORPORATION

STIKINE REGION
PAY DIRT GROUP

WINKIE DRILLING SITE
PAY DIRT DRILL HOLE SECTION
AND AU ASSAYS OZ/TON
LOOKING NORTH

DATE: NOV. 30, 1981	SCALE: 1:100	DWG. A.D.



0 1 2 3 4 5 metres

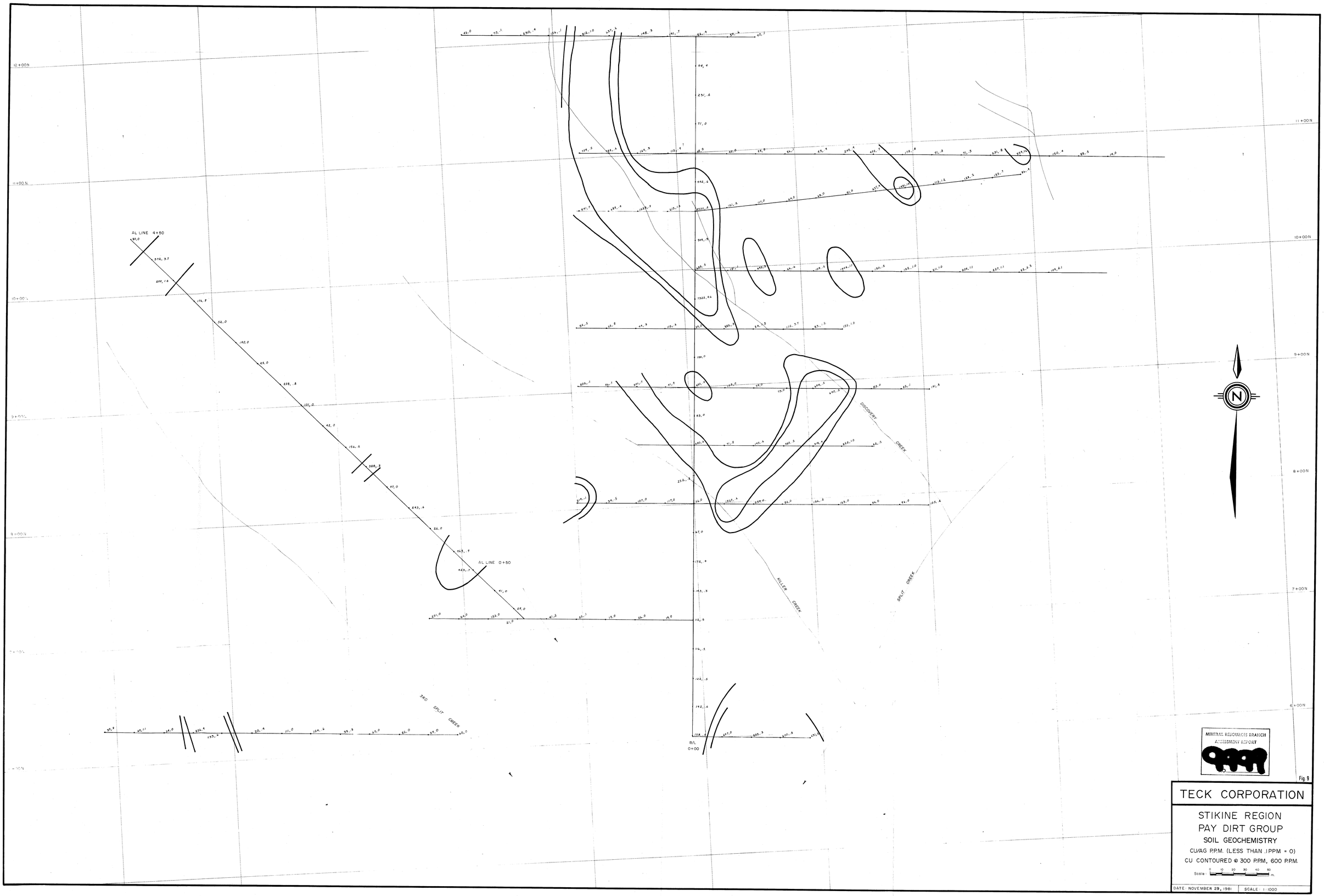
Fig. 8

TECK CORPORATION

STIKINE REGION
PAY DIRT GROUP

WINKIE DRILLING SITE
PAY DIRT DRILL HOLE SECTION
AND AU ASSAYS OZ/TON
LOOKING NORTH

DATE: NOV. 30, 1981	SCALE: 1:100	DWG. A.D.



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Fig. 9

TECK CORPORATION

STIKINE REGION
PAY DIRT GROUP
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

CU/AG P.P.M. (LESS THAN .1 P.P.M. = 0)

CU CONTOURED @ 300 P.P.M, 600 P.P.M.

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 m.

DATE: NOVEMBER 29, 1981 | SCALE: 1:1000

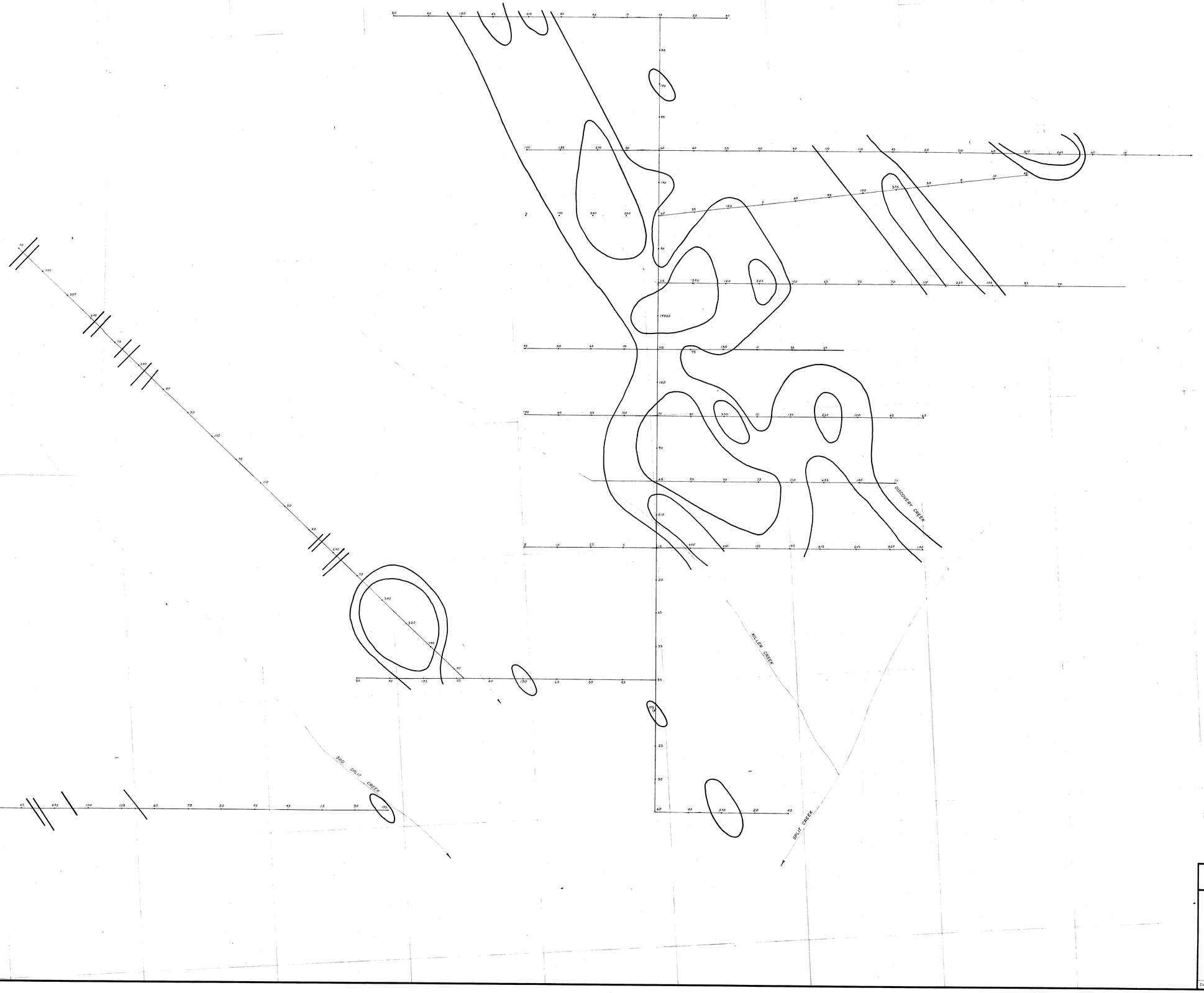


Fig. 10

TECK CORPORATION

STIKINE REGION
PAY DIRT GROUP
GEOCHEMISTRY
AU PPB.

Scale 0 10 20 30 40 50 m

DATE NOVEMBER 29, 1981 | SCALE 1:1000