

Au GROUPS
Au 1-19 MINERAL CLAIMS
NTS: 93A14W
Latitude 52°50'N - Longitude 121°25'W
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
REPORT ON GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY
BY
E.F. PATTISON, F.G.A.C.
Dates of Work: June 30 - August 17, 1981

*8 pages
+ Appendices*

Owner: Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd.

Operator: Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd.
80 - 10551 Shellbridge Way
Richmond, British Columbia
V6X 2W8

10,209

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MAPS IN POCKETS

Geology and Geochemical Survey MAP 3A

Scale: 1:12,000

Geology and Geochemical Survey MAP 3B

Scale: 1:12,000

Geology and Geochemical Survey MAP 3C

Scale: 1:1,000

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Location, Access and Physiography

The Au 1-19 claims are located around Yanks Peak, the summit of which lies approximately 25 kms. north northeast of the village of Likely (Figs. 1 and 2). The claims are accessible by truck from a generally poor track that leads from Keithley Creek to Barkerville. Forestry roads give some access to parts of the claim block whereas some of the property is most easily reached by helicopter.

The claims cover part of the transitional terrain between the high alpine, glaciated peaks of the main Cariboo Range to the northeast and the more subdued, rolling, topography of the Interior Plateau to the southwest. Topography varies from alpine terrain at the summit of Yanks Peak, through open sub-alpine meadows on the Snowshoe Plateau to densely forested lower slopes along the Keithley Creek and Caribou River drainage systems.

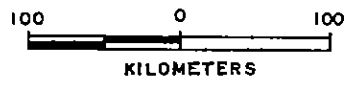
2. Property Definition

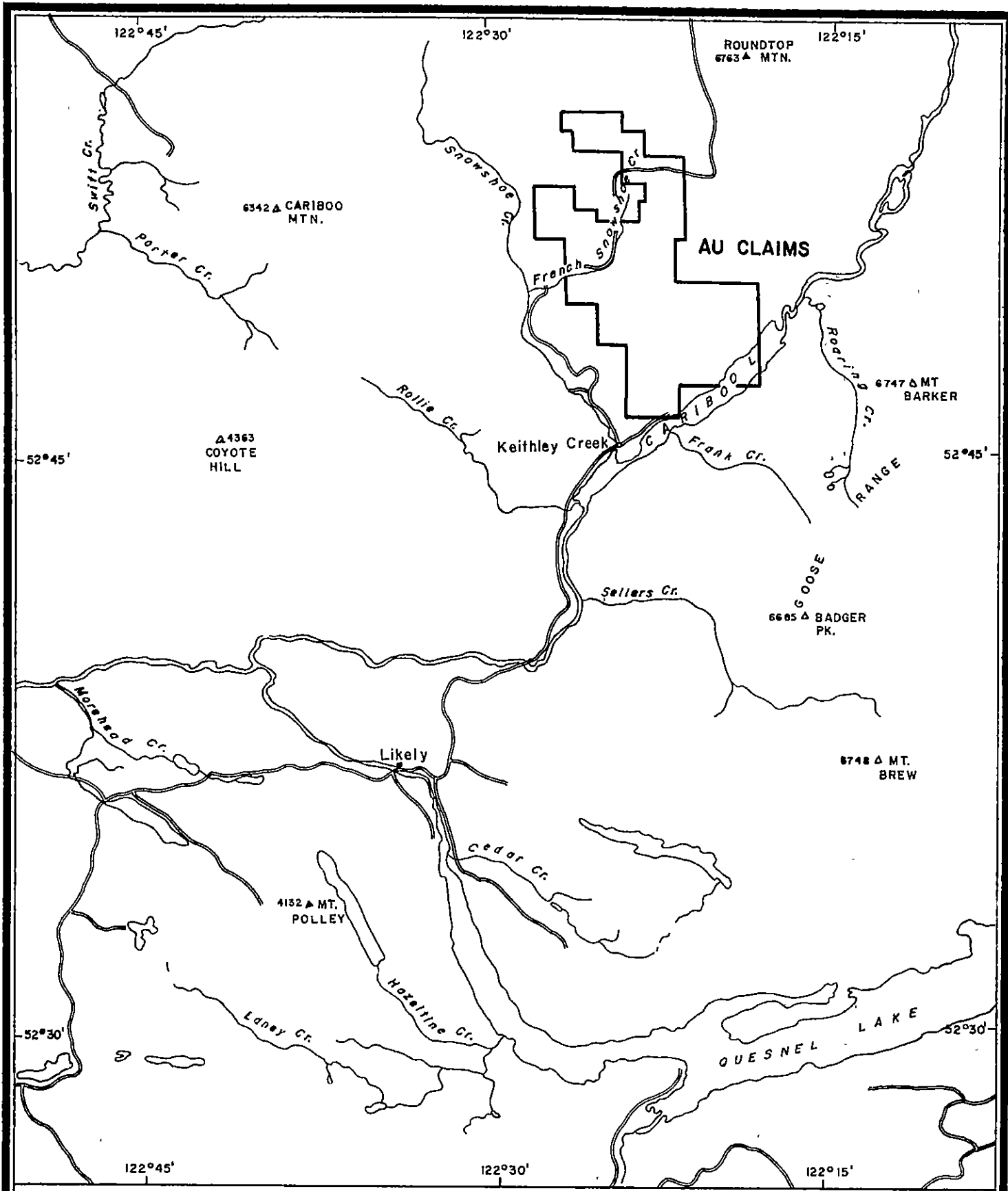
The property consists of 19 claims (315 units) staked between March 7 and March 11, 1981. Data for these claims is tabulated below.

<u>Claim Name (Units)</u>	<u>Record #</u>	<u>Recorded</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
Au 1 (15)	3274	March 25, 1981	March 25, 1982
Au 2 (20)	3275	"	"
Au 3 (20)	3276	"	"
Au 4 (20)	3277	"	"
Au 5 (20)	3278	"	"
Au 6 (20)	3279	"	"
Au 7 (20)	3280	"	"
Au 8 (20)	3281	"	"
Au 9 (18)	3282	"	"
Au 10 (20)	3283	"	"
Au 11 (20)	3284	"	"
Au 12 (20)	3285	"	"
Au 13 (8)	3286	"	"
Au 14 (6)	3287	"	"
Au 15 (20)	3288	"	"
Au 16 (16)	3289	"	"
Au 17 (10)	3290	"	"
Au 18 (10)	3291	"	"
Au 19 (12)	3292	"	"
(315)			



AU CLAIMS
 CARIBOO PROJECT
 BRITISH COLUMBIA





**AU CLAIMS
 CARIBOO PROJECT
 BRITISH COLUMBIA**
 SCALE 1" = 250,000

The owner and operator for all claims is:

Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd.
80 - 10551 Shellbridge Way
Richmond, British Columbia
V6X 2W8

3. Property History

The claims were staked on the basis of a geological evaluation that suggested that the Yanks Peak area might be geologically and structurally analogous to the important past producing gold mines around Barkerville and Wells which lie approximately 25 kms to the north. Numerous small gold showings and gold occurrences are known in the vicinity of Yanks Peak. Good descriptions of these are given in publications by Lang (1936), Holland (1954) and Sutherland-Brown (1957).

4. 1981 Program Summary

A total of 163 man days was spent on the Au 1-19 claims during the period June 30 - August 17, 1981. Work performed consisted of:

- a) Geological mapping at a scale of 1:15,840 (1" = 1/4 mile) over a total area of 7,875 hectares.
- b) A total of 224 rock chip samples were collected and analysed for gold and arsenic. 57 of these were also analysed for silver and tungsten.

II. GEOLOGY

1. Regional Geology

Previous detailed regional mapping (Holland, 1954) which covered the northern portion of the Au claim block (roughly the area northwest of French Snowshoe Creek), suggested that the claims are entirely underlain by formations of the Cariboo Group of Late Proterozoic to Cambrian age. Table 1 lists his proposed geological section.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS (after Holland, 1954)

Formation	Lithology
Intrusive rocks	Dykes of rhyolite porphyry, lamprophyre, diabase & diorite.
	Intrusive Contact
	Upper Member
	Dark grey limestone, chlorite schist, black slate.
	Middle Member
Snowshoe formation	Fissile, grey argillaceous quartzite; fissile, pinkish-brown weathering, sericitic quartzite.
	Lower Member
	White to grey hard grit and quartzite, some feldspathic; interbeds of finer-grained argillaceous quartzite.
	Basal Member
	Pea-pebble conglomerate, pancake conglomerate, or limestone conglomerate, grey gritty quartzite with argillaceous partings or thin argillaceous interbeds.
Midas formation	Grey to black silty quartzite, argillaceous schist & slate with porphyroblastic ankerite, black fine-grained quartzite, grey sericitic argillaceous schist, ankeritic quartzite, and black limestone.
Yanks Peak quartzite	Grey to white, dense, fine-grained silicified quartzite, in places gritty or almost a pea-pebble conglomerate.
Yankee Belle formation	Light-grey to brown phyllite with interbedded quartzite, chlorite schist, characterized by absence of black silty quartzite & at Yanks Peak by presence of numerous smoky-grey quartz veinlets.
Cunningham limestone	Fine-grained, grey to black limestone largely bleached light grey to cream with thin chloritic interbeds in the upper 50 feet.

According to Holland, structure in the area is dominated by the Yankee Belle anticline, a large overturned fold structure whose southwest dipping axial plane lies just west of the summit of Yanks Peak. Formations as low in the sequence as the Yankee Belle formation are exposed in the core of the anticline. To the northeast of Yanks Peak, and extending for approximately 7 kms, he postulates a complex synclinal structure characterized by repetitive, shallowly plunging anticlines and synclines which have the effect of exposing repeated bands of Midas and Snowshoe formation lithologies with the Midas formation being exposed in the cores of the anticlinal structures.

Older formations of the Cariboo Group, down to the Cunningham limestone are again exposed in the core of the major Cunningham anticline 12 kms north-east of Yanks Peak.

Struik (1981) has proposed radically different geological and structural interpretations of the regional geology. The major implication of these reinterpretations, as far as the Au claim block is concerned, is to cast considerable doubt on the correlation of rock units in the Yanks Peak area with the Cariboo group further to the east. Specifically, areas previously mapped as Snowshoe and Midas formations between Yanks Peak and Roundtop Mountain are now considered as being underlain by undifferentiated rocks of the Kaza group, and Cunningham, Black Stuart, and Guyet Formations which range in age from Hadrynian to Devonian.

Regional mineral exploration is focused on the search for deposits similar to the past-producing lode gold mines in the Wells-Barkerville area. These deposits are hosted by the same debatable complex of stratigraphic units that occurs between Yanks Peak and Roundtop Mountain. These deposits are traditionally referred to as occurring near the "Midas-Snowshoe contact."

2. Property Geology

A. Summary

Reconnaissance style geology was carried out at the scale of 1:15,840 by airphoto controlled pace and compass methods. Data were subsequently transferred on 1:12,000 scale enlargements of the relevant 1:50,000 topographic map (NTS 93A14W) (Figs. 3a, 3b). The objectives of the mapping were:

- a. To define areas that might be stratigraphically analogous to the geology of the Wells-Barkerville area
- b. To identify concentrations of auriferous quartz veins within such areas
- c. To determine if any limestone horizons existed that might host auriferous carbonate "replacement" deposits.

A small area in claim Au¹⁷ was mapped at a scale of 1:1000. This area is outlined on Fig. 3a while the geology and geochemical results are compiled as Fig. 3c.

The geology of the portion of the property northwest of French Snowshoe Creek corresponds very well to the mapping by Holland. Areas adjacent to Yanks Peak, exposed in the core of the Yankee Belle anticline, were not traversed in detail but the geology appears to conform to his descriptions of the Yanks Peak and Yankee Bell formations. The main areas of interest, northeast and southeast of Yanks Peak, are underlain by units equivalent to his "Midas" and "Snowshoe" formations and these areas are mapped as such while realizing that these formational units may not correspond to the Midas and Snowshoe formations as defined further to the east by Struik.

B. Lithology

- i) Areas underlain by the "Yankee Belle" and "Yanks Peak" formations were not traversed in detail but those outcrops that were seen agree with the descriptions of Holland. These descriptions are abstracted from his 1954 report. The area of outcrop of those formations as shown on Figs. 3A and 3B is taken from his map.

Yankee Belle:

Near Yanks Peak the Yankee Belle formation consists dominantly of grey silty quartzites, grey argillaceous and sericitic schists, and lesser amounts of grey quartzite. On the trail from the Midas claims to the Yankee Belle camp a characteristic rock is a light-grey brownish-weathering quartzite, thinly laminated with grey silty quartzite and argillaceous schist. An almost complete section is exposed in the canyon on French Snowshoe Creek downstream from where the Yanks Peak quartzite crosses the creek at J. Sockett's mineral showing. The rocks are fairly uniform and are predominantly dark-grey fine silty quartzite, and argillaceous schist and slate. They have light-coloured laminations as much as an eighth of an inch thick which may be either ankerite or quartz-ankerite veinlets parallel to the schistosity. In the upper part of the canyon and near the Yankee Belle adit the rocks contain scattered pyrite cubes as much as half an inch across. As a general rule, the rocks weather to a light brown except on the main road below Snarlberg, where outcrops of grey slates and grey slaty argillaceous rocks are not unlike some members of the Midas formation. On the slopes of Yanks Peak above the Yankee Belle camp, the Yankee Belle rocks contain numerous smoky-grey quartz veins and lenticles, of which some crosscut the foliation and some are parallel to it. This smoky vein quartz is exceedingly common and appears to be restricted to the Yankee Belle formation and the overlying Yanks Peak quartzite.

Yanks Peak:

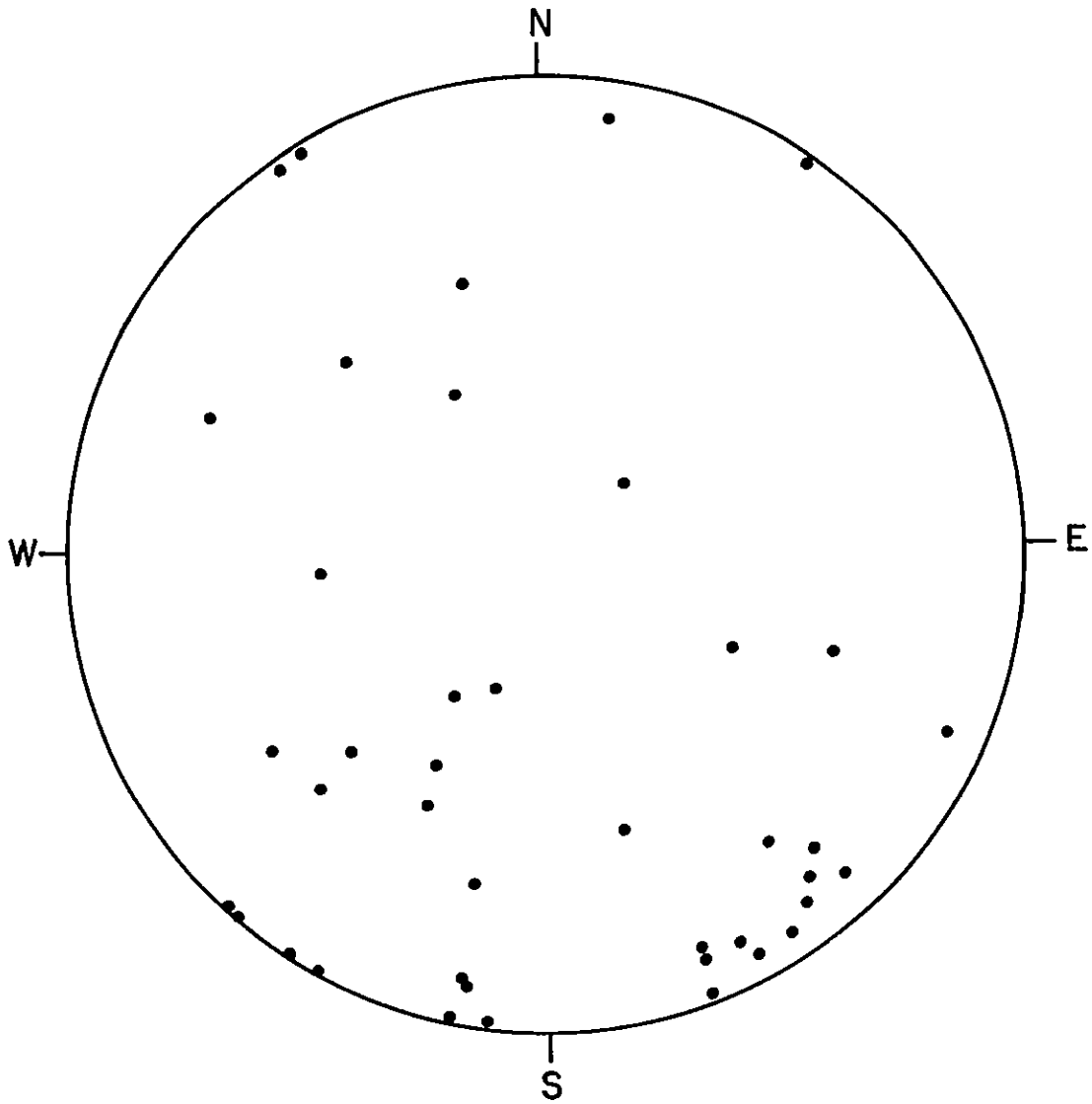
The Yanks Peak quartzite is an essentially uniform quartzite, medium to dark grey in colour but in most places light grey to bone white on weathered surfaces. The formation in places has thin interbeds of dark slaty material which increase in number toward the Yankee Belle and Midas contacts. At its base the quartzite in several places show a noticeable coarsening to gritty material or to a pea-pebble conglomerate. The coarse material is cross-bedded with a small angle of truncation of the beds. It is possible that the cross-bedding is more widespread but is masked by the general silicification that the formation has undergone. In some places the rock appears almost like vein quartz. At Yanks Peak the formation is crossed by numerous smoky-grey quartz stringers like those in the underlying Yankee Belle formation.

- ii) Rocks classified as "Midas" formation consist of variably carbonaceous shales, siltstones and fine sandstones and are characterized by their general dark grey to black colour. Variable quantities of brown-weathering ankeritic carbonate metacrysts and cubic pyrite are commonly present.

Major outcrop areas of "Midas" lithologies were encountered; a) in an arcuate belt around the east side of Yanks Peak which appears to pinch out about 2 kms south of French Snowshoe Creek, and b) as tectonic or stratigraphic intercalations of various sizes within larger areas of "Snowshoe" lithology. Because of poor outcrop and lack of facing directions, it is uncertain whether the distribution of "Midas" lithologies is due to folding as suggested by Holland or simply reflects stratigraphic occurrences of lenses of "Midas" within the "Snowshoe".

- iii) "Snowshoe" formation lithologies, consisting of fine to medium grained arkosic sandstones with rare beds of pebble conglomerate, are interpreted to underlie most of the property. Disseminated anhedral pyrite and rusty weathering ankeritic carbonate are common but not to the same extent as in "Midas" formation rocks. Best exposures of these rocks occur in a belt trending northeast-southwest through claims Au 12, 16, 17, 18 and 19. Outcrop on the southern half of the claim block is poor, even in deeply incised streams.
- iv) Limestone: Only three exposures of sedimentary carbonate were mapped on the claims. Two of these, on claims Au 12 and 17, appear as thin interbeds within typical "Snowshoe" sandstones but may occur at approximately the same stratigraphic horizon. The third exposure is in an area of very limited outcrop in claim Au 1.
- v) Felsic intrusions: Two small exposures of fine grained felsite were mapped on claim Au 16. Whether these represent sills or dykes could not be determined.
- vi) Quartz + Carbonate Veins: Veins of various sizes and consisting of various proportions of quartz and ankeritic carbonate are ubiquitous throughout the claim block and are present in all formations. There appears to be no preferred orientation for these veins except for a concentration that strikes N60°E and has sub-vertical to vertical dips. Fig. 4 shows a graphic presentation of poles to quartz veins.

Small quantities of pyrite are commonly present in these veins, galena is less abundantly present while sphalerite in trace quantities is only sporadically present. Visible gold was not noted in any quartz vein examined. There appears to be no correlation of anomalous gold content with vein orientation nor with sulphide content of quartz veins.



AU CLAIMS
STEREOGRAM OF POLES TO QUARTZ VEINS
CARIBOO PROJECT
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C. Structure

Because of the generally poor exposure and lack of good marker horizons, the structure of the claim block is not interpretable in any detail. Observations suggest that bedding is essentially parallel to a well-developed M30^{OW} trending foliation. A major antiformal structure which traverses the claim block parallel to this foliation is generally upright in character and may correspond to the Lightning Creek Axis of Sutherland-Brown (1957). Numerous local reversals of attitude probably correspond to minor, subsidiary, folds on the flanks of this major structural feature. Attitudes of minor folds suggest a gentle 10-15° plunge to the northwest.

Major faulting was not observed, but a possible 1 km left-lateral offset in the position of the Lightning Creek antiformal structure suggests that a major northeast-southwest cross fault may exist.

III. ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

During the course of mapping, 224 rock chip samples of quartz veins and the various formational units were collected and analysed for gold and arsenic. Of these, 57 samples were also analysed for silver and tungsten. All analytical work was performed by:

Kamloops Research and Assay
2095 West TransCanada Highway
Kamloops, British Columbia
V1S 1A7

Results and analytical methods are compiled as Appendix 1 and the results shown on Figures 3a and 3b. Descriptions of the various samples are compiled as Appendix 2.

Emphasis was placed on evaluation of quartz veins and upon sulphide bearing specimens of the various host lithologies. Samples which returned assays of 50 ppb gold or greater are considered anomalous. Clusters of such anomalous samples or isolated samples assaying greater than 100 ppb gold may be worthy of follow-up. Areas identified as such are:

1. A cluster of samples with values up to 200 ppb located in claims Au 10 and 13 around the switchbacks at Snarlberg.
2. A group of samples with values up to 350 ppb scattered throughout the west half of Claim Au 3.
3. An isolated erratic quartz vein sample from Pine Creek in Claim Au 6 which assayed 5020 ppb.
4. A cluster of samples assaying up to 100 ppb from the rock gorge in French Snowshoe Creek below Snarlberg in Claim Au 10.

5. Isolated values of 570 ppb in claim Au 18, 620 ppb in claim Au 16, and 130 ppb in Au 5.
6. A cluster of values up to 1000 ppb from the detail area in the south half of claim Au 17.

All samples were analysed for arsenic to determine if it could be used as a pathfinder element. Arsenides were not identified in the field and the highest assay value obtained was 100 ppm. No obvious correlation exists between gold and arsenic assays and it is concluded that arsenic does not act as a useful pathfinder in this area.

Samples were randomly selected for silver and tungsten analysis. A cluster of anomalous silver assays ($Ag > 1.0$ ppm) occurs in the area around Snarlberg and appears to coincide with an area of galena bearing quartz veins. Tungsten values were all below the detection limit of 4 ppm. The coincidence of anomalous gold and silver values in the area around Snarlberg suggests that silver might be a useful indicator element.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Reconnaissance geological surveys and rock chip sampling on the Au 1-19 claims during the 1981 field season has produced the following results and observations:

1. Numerous rock chip gold anomalies with values up to 5020 ppb were outlined which may be worthy of additional work.
2. Most of these anomalies are associated with quartz + ankerite veins in "Midas" or "Snowshoe" formation lithologies. Most veins are sulphide-free. When present, pyrite is usually the most common followed by galena and rarely by sphalerite.

Weak gold anomalies are present in pyritic host lithologies.

3. Arsenic, silver and tungsten were evaluated as pathfinder elements for gold. There is no correlation between gold and either arsenic or tungsten. One area in claims Au 10 and 13 showed a spatial relationship between gold and silver, probably caused by the presence of gold in galena bearing quartz-ankerite veins.
4. Because of the generally poor outcrop, a combination of soil geochemistry, humus geochemistry and drift prospecting is suggested as the most suitable approach for the next stage of exploration.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENTS

Note: Costs for labour, personnel expenses, report preparation and miscellaneous costs are itemized below for the entire Au 1-19 claim block. They have then been distributed between the "Au North", "Au Centre" and "Au South" groups on the basis of the percentage of man-days worked in each group as follows:

Au North	33.8%
Au Centre	27.6%
Au South	29.4%
Other	9.2%

Labour

E. Pattison	Aug. 7-17; 11 days @ 216	2,376
T. Jones	July 2,3,7,9,14, 24-31, Aug. 1, 5-9, 11-14, 25 days @ 145	3,625
S. Simigian	July 1-5, 7,9,14, 24-31, Aug. 1-17; 33 days @ 90	2,970
G. Dionne	July 1-5, 7,9,14, 24-31, Aug. 1-17; 30 days @ 71	2,130
D. Mossey	Aug. 1-17; 17 days @ 63	1,071
S. Harrigan	Aug. 1-17; 17 days @ 85	1,445
D. Magnuson	July 1-5, 7, 24-31, Aug. 1-9, 11-17; 30 days @ 60	<u>1,800</u>
	163 man days	15,417

Personnel Expenses

Food and allied expenses - 163 man days @ 10.30	1,680
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Miscellaneous Exploration Costs

Equipment and Supplies	1,651
Communications Expense	400
Freight	211

Report Preparation

Report writing; E. Pattison - 10 days @ 216	2,160
Drafting: H. Humphreys- 10 days @ 66	<u>660</u>

Au North (Claims Au 12, 16, 17, 18, 19) (68 units)

Labour

33.8% of 15,417 5,210

Personnel Expenses

33.8% of 1,680 568

Miscellaneous Expenses

Expl. Equipment & Supplies	33.8% of 1,651	558	
Communications Expense	33.8% of 400	135	
Freight	33.8% of 211	<u>71</u>	
		764	764

Report Preparation

Report writing - E. F. Pattison	- 33.8% of 2,160	730	
Drafting - H. Humphreys	- 33.8% of 660	<u>223</u>	
		953	953

Transport

Helicopter Bell 206, 1.0 hrs. @ 480 (incl. fuel)	480	
Fixed Wing 1.4 hrs. @ 194 (incl. fuel)	213	
Trucks & Fuel	<u>767</u>	
	1,460	1,460

Analytical Expenses

Sample preparation	99 @ 2.50	247	
Au Geochem	99 @ 5.25	520	
As Geochem	99 @ 3.00	297	
Ag Geochem	19 @ 1.75	33	
W Geochem	19 @ 4.00	<u>76</u>	
		1,173	<u>1,173</u>

Total Expenditure Au North Group

10,128

Au Centre (Claims Au 7, 8, 10, 11, 13) (88 Units)

Labour

27.6% of 15,417 4,255

Personnel Expenses

27.6% of 1,680 464

Miscellaneous Expenses

Expl. Equipment & Supplies	27.6% of 1,651	465	
Communications Expense	27.6% of 400	110	
Freight	27.6% of 211	<u>58</u>	
		633	633

Report Preparation

Report Writing - E.F. Pattison	- 27.6% of 2,160	596	
Drafting - H. Humphreys	27.6% of 660	<u>182</u>	
		778	778

Transport

Helicopter Bell 206, 2.1 hrs. @ 480 (incl. Fuel)		1,008	
Fixed Wing, 1.1 hrs. @ 194 (incl. fuel)		213	
Trucks and Fuel		<u>627</u>	
		1,848	1,848

Analytical Expenses

Sample preparation	66 @ 2.50	165	
Au Geochem	66 @ 5.25	346	
As Geochem	66 @ 3.00	198	
Ag Geochem	18 @ 1.75	31	
W Geochem	18 @ 4.00	<u>72</u>	
		812	<u>812</u>

Total Expenses Au Centre Group

8,790

Au South (Claims Au 1, 2, 3, 5, 6) (95 units)

Labour

29.4% of 15,417 4,533

Personnel Expenses

29.4% of 1,680 494

Miscellaneous Expenses

Expl. Equipment & Supplies	29.4% of 1,651	485	
Communications Expense	29.4% of 400	118	
Freight	29.4% of 211	<u>62</u>	
		665	665

Report Preparation

Report Writing - E. F. Pattison	29.4% of 2,160	635	
Drafting - H. Humphreys	29.4% of	<u>194</u>	
		829	829

Transport

Helicopter Bell 206, 5.1 hrs. @ 480 (incl. fuel)	2,448	
Fixed Wing 1.5 hrs. @ 194 (incl. fuel)	291	
Trucks & Fuel	<u>667</u>	
	3,406	3,406

Analytical Expenses

Sample Preparation	22 @ 2.50	55	
Au Geochem	22 @ 5.25	115	
As Geochem	22 @ 3.00	66	
Ag Geochem	6 @ 1.75	10	
W Geochem	6 @ 4.00	<u>24</u>	
		270	<u>270</u>

Total Expenditure Au South Group

10,197

Other Expenditures on Au Claims

Labour

9.2% of 15,417 418

Personnel

9.2% of 1,680 155

Miscellaneous Expenses

Expl. Equipment and Supplies	9.2% of 1,651	152	
Communications Expense	9.2% of 400	37	
Freight	9.2% of 211	<u>19</u>	
		208	208

Report Preparation

Report writing	9.2% of 2,160	199	
Drafting	9.2% of 660	<u>61</u>	
		260	260

Transport

Trucks 209

Analytical Expenses

Sample Preparation	38 @ 2.50	95	
Au Geochem	38 @ 5.25	147	
As Geochem	38 @ 3.00	114	
Ag Geochem	18 @ 1.75	31	
W Geochem	18 @ 4.00	<u>72</u>	
		459	<u>459</u>

Total Other Expenses on Au Claims 2,709

Au North	10,128
Au Centre	8,790
Au South	10,197
Other	<u>2,709</u>

TOTAL: 31,824

REFERENCES

- Holland, S. S., (1954); Geology of the Yanks Peak - Roundtop Mountain Area, Cariboo District, British Columbia. B.C. Department of Mines, Bulletin 34.
- Lang, A. H. (1936); Preliminary Report, Keithley Creek Map Area, Cariboo District, British Columbia. G.S.C. Paper 36-15.
- Struik, L. C. (1981); G.S.C. Open File Map 781.
- Struik, L. C. (1981); A re-examination of the type area of the Devonian-Mississippian Cariboo Orogeny, Central British Columbia. Canadian Journal of Earth Science, V. 18, No. 12, pp. 1767-1775.
- Sutherland-Brown, A., (1957); Geology of the Antler Creek Area, Cariboo District, British Columbia. B.C. Department of Mines, Bulletin 38.

CERTIFICATE

I, Edward F. Pattison, of Naughton, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a Member of the Mineralogical Association of Canada.
2. I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, P.Q. B.Sc. 1963, M.Sc. 1965 (Geological Sciences).
3. I have practiced my profession as an exploration geologist since 1968.
4. This report is based on my personal knowledge of the district, and my direct supervision of the work described in this report.



Edward F. Pattison
February 10, 1982

APPENDIX 1

ROCK CHIP GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY RESULTS

KAMLOOPS

RESEARCH & ASSAY
LABORATORY LTD.

B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

2095 WEST TRANS CANADA HIGHWAY — KAMLOOPS B.C.
V1S 1A7

PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

Canadian Nickel Company Ltd.
80 - 10551 Shellbridge Way
Richmond, B.C.
V6X 2W8

DATE November 19, 1981

ANALYST _____

CARIBOO PROJECT - Au CLAIMS

FILE NO. G-588

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppb Au	ppm As		KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppb Au	ppm As	
6	030306	15	100						
7	030307	5	5						
8	030308	10	14						
9	030309	15	10						
10	RX 030310	20	7						
1	RX030311	40	4	Au	31	RX037283	20	3	Au
2	RX030312	35	8		32	RX037284	15	4	
3	RX030313	5	8		33	RX037285	20	2	
4	RX030314	20	11		34	RX037286	20	3	
5	RX030315	5	28		35	RX037287	10	7	
6	RX030316	15	11		36	RX037288	15	3	
7	RX030317	L5	5		37	RX037289	25	L2	
8	RX030318	5	7		38	RX037290	1000	9	
9	RX030319	10	12		39	RX037291	35	3	
10	RX030320	15	4		40	RX037292	5	8	
11	RX030321	15	7		41	RX037293	5	3	
12	RX030322	L5	3		42	RX037294	L5	3	
13	RX030323	15	3		43	RX037295	15	5	
14	RX030324	15	3		44	RX037296	65	3	
15	RX030325	5	4		45	RX037297	340	4	
16	RX030326	15	4		46	RX037298	35	5	
17	RX030327	L5	7		47	RX037299	30	3	

36	037234	30	2					
39	037235	30	2					
40	037236	15	3					
41	037237	20	23					
42	037238	25	6					
43	037239	30	3					
44	RX 037240	30	5					
45	037241	30	4					
46	037242	45	L2					
47	037243	25	2					
48	037244	20	10					
49	037245	30	3					
50	037246	15	L2					
51	037247	30	L2					
52	037248	620	L2					
53	037249	10	3					
54	RX 037250	5	5					
55	037251	60	7					
56	037252	40	3					
57	037253	40	L2					
58	037254	35	8					
59	037255	10	L2					
60	037256	25	L2					
23	RX 30333	20	-	-	4			
24	RX 30334	15	-	-	10			
25	RX 30335	20	-	-	10			
26	RX 30336	30	-	-	60			
27	RX 30337	20	-	-	2			
28	RX 30338	20	-	-	90			
29	RX 30339	30	-	-	4			
30	RX 30340	20	-	-	L2			

61	RX 037257	15	-	-	3			
62	037258	15	-	-	L2			
63	037259	45	-	-	3			
64	RX 037260	45	-	-	14			
65	037261	40	-	-	3			
66	037262	45	-	-	2			
67	037263	35	-	-	4			
68	037264	30	-	-	3			
69	037265	45	-	-	3			
70	037266	35	-	-	2			
71	037267	40	-	-	3			
72	037268	40	-	-	6			
73	037269	35	-	-	3			
74	RX 037270	25	-	-	4			
75	037271	25	-	-	3			
76	037272	40	-	-	3			
77	037273	45	-	-	3			
78	RX 037274	35	-	-	L2			
18	RX030328	10	6		48	RX037300	35	3
19	RX030329	10	11		49	RX042462	90	5
20	RX030330	570	76		50	RX042463	20	7
21	RX030331	10	43		51	RX042464	15	8
22	RX030332	20	10		52	RX042465	10	2
23	RX037275	20	20		53	RX042466	15	8
24	RX037276	25	6		54	RX042467	10	3
25	RX037277	10	L2		55	RX042468	105	54
26	RX037278	20	8		56	RX042469	110	20
27	RX037279	25	5		57	RX042470	50	7
28	RX037280	25	3		58	RX042471	45	5
29	RX037281	15	3		59	RX042472	25	15
30	RX037282	20	4		60	RX042473	180	9

NO.	IDENTIFICATION	Au	As	RX NO.	IDENTIFICATION	Au	As
91	RX 37363	30	2	121	RX 42499	20	9
92	RX 37364	40	L2	122	RX 42500	40	9
93	RX 37365	40	L2				
94	RX 37366	20	L2				
95	RX 37367	40	L2		Au Method: -80 Mesh		
96	RX 37368	30	2		Fire Assay		
					Atomic Absorption		
97	RX 37369	20	L2		Aq. Pb Method: -80 Mesh		
98	RX 37370	30	L2		Hot Acid Extraction		
					Atomic Absorption		
99	RX 37371	20	L2		As Method: -80 Mesh		
100	RX 37372	30	L2		Acid Extraction		
					Colourimetric Pyridine		
101	RX 37373	40	2				
102	RX 42480	30	3		L means "Less than"		
103	RX 42481	20	4		NES means "Not Enough Sample"		
104	RX 42482	5020	3				
105	RX 42483	60	3				
106	RX 42484	40	3				
107	RX 42485	NES	NES				
108	RX 42486	130	4				
109	RX 42487	50	5				
110	RX 42488	40	5				
111	RX 42489	NES	NES				
112	RX 42490	350	8				
113	RX 42491	70	8				
114	RX 42492	50	7				
115	RX 42493	40	5				
116	RX 42494	30	4				
117	RX 42495	40	4				
118	RX 42496	40	3				
119	RX 42497	40	10				
120	RX 42498	NES	NES				

		AU	AS			AU	AS	
31	RX 30341	20	L2		61	RX 37326	80	L2
32	RX 30342	20	14		62	RX 37327	60	2
33	RX 30343	20	8		63	RX 37328	80	2
34	RX 30344	20	4		64	RX 37329	100	7
35	RX 30345	20	2		65	RX 37330	80	2
36	RX 30346	30	L2		66	RX 37331	60	L2
37	RX 30347	30	6		67	RX 37332	60	7
38	RX 30348	10	8		68	RX 37333	610,000	9 *.66 oz/
39	RX 30349	15	2		69	RX 37341	200	L2
40	RX 30350	50	6		70	RX 37342	120	L2
41	RX 30351	50	L2		71	RX 37343	80	32
42	RX 30352	70	2		72	RX 37344	200	8
43	RX 37308	60	7		73	RX 37345	80	50
44	RX 37309	60	28		74	RX 37346	80	6
45	RX 37310	80	4		75	RX 37347	80	2
46	RX 37311	40	2		76	RX 37348	60	L2
47	RX 37312	80	100		77	RX 37349	50	L2
48	RX 37313	100	4		78	RX 37350	80	6
49	RX 37314	40	7		79	RX 37351	1230	46
50	RX 37315	60	7		80	RX 37352	50	2
51	RX 37316	60	30		81	RX 37353	40	60
52	RX 37317	80	30		82	RX 37354	40	12
53	RX 37318	80	L2		83	RX 37355	30	2
54	RX 37319	40	L2		84	RX 37356	30	8
55	RX 37320	40	7		85	RX 37357	40	L2
56	RX 37321	40	8		86	RX 37358	40	2
57	RX 37322	60	L2		87	RX 37359	30	4
58	RX 37323	60	35		88	RX 37360	30	.7
59	RX 37324	60	2		89	RX 37361	40	L2
60	RX 37325	20	L2		90	RX 37362	40	L2

		AU	AS					
61	RX042474	15	4					
62	RX042475	40	4					
63	RX042476	20	5					
64	RX042477	30	2					
65	RX042478	15	7					
66	RX037301	20	3					
67	RX037302	120	10					
68	RX037303	15	3					
69	RX037304	15	3					
70	RX037305	75	4					
71	RX037307	35	5					
102	042443	35	4					
103	042444	95	6					
104	042445	45	L2					
105	042446	25	3					
106	042447	35	3					
107	042448	330	2					
108	042449 *oz/T .86*		29					
109	RX 042450	1800	13					
110	042451	70	3					
111	042452	260	3					
112	042453	25	2					
113	042454	25	22			Au Method: -80 Mesh		
114	042455	20	4			Fire Assay		
115	042456	15	4			Atomic Absorption		
116	042457	20	L2			As Method: -80 Mesh		
117	042458	50	23			Acid Extraction		
118	042459	35	4			Colourimetric Pyridine		
119	RX 042460	35	10			L means "Less than"		
120	042461	20	5					

ANAL NO	IDENTIFICATION	Aq ppm	W ppm	ANAL NO	IDENTIFICATION	Aq ppm	W ppm
				31	RX037308	.8	L4
				32	RX037313	1.4	L4
3	RX030306	.3	L4	33	RX037318	1.2	L4
4	RX030310	.3	L4	34	RX037323	1.4	L4
5	RX030332	.4	L4	35	RX037328	.3	L4
6	RX030337	.4	L4	36	RX037330	2.0	L4
7	RX030342	.6	L4	37	RX037333	110.0	L4
8	RX030347	.3	L4	38	RX037341	.8	L4
9	RX030352	.7	L4	39	RX037342	40.0	L4
				40	RX037343	2.2	L4
				41	RX037344	10.7	L4
				42	RX037345	2.2	L4
				43	RX037346	.7	L4
				44	RX037347	3.4	L4
				45	RX037348	.2	L4
				46	RX037349	.1	L4
17	RX037234	.2	L4	47	RX037350	.1	L4
18	RX037239	.3	L4	48	RX037351	.9	L4
19	RX037244	.3	L4	49	RX037352	.2	L4
20	RX037248	.2	L4	50	RX037353	1.2	L4
21	RX037253	.4	L4	51	RX037354	.5	L4
22	RX037259	.1	L4	52	RX037359	.2	L4
23	RX037264	.1	L4	53	RX037364	.1	L4
24	RX037269	.3	L4	54	RX037369	.8	L4
25	RX037274	.1	L4	55	RX037373	.4	L4
26	RX037279	.2	L4				
27	RX037284	.1	L4				
28	RX037290	.2	L4				
29	RX037297	.3	L4				
30	RX037302	.2	L4				

APPENDIX 2

ROCK CHIP SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

TRaverse NUMBER _____

PROJECT CARIBOO PM'sGEOLOGIST(S) Sandra Simigian

N.T.S. _____

AREA Au CLAIMSDATE August 1981

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE			SAMPLE LENGTH, WIDTH, AREA	LATITUDE, LONGITUDE and/or U.T.M.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION Rock type, lithology, character of soil, stream silt, etc. Formation Mineralization, etc.	RESULTS (ppm. / % / oz. per ton)					
	RX Rock, Talus	SX Stream Silt, Soil	Grab, Chip, Channel				Au ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	W ppm		
RX037304	Otcp.		grab			qtz vein 4 m wide swarm bearing 63°	15	3				
305	"		"			qtz vein in sandstone	75	4				
RX030311	"		"			qtz vein 1 m wide bearing 45°	40	4				
312	"		"			qtz vein 1 1/2 m wide bearing 58°	35	8				
313	"		"			2 m wide vein bearing 82°	5	8				
314	"		"			qtz area 30 cm boulders	20	11				
315	"		"			o/c of qtz bearing 10° 1 m wide	5	28				
316	"		"			qtz vein bearing 56° 1 1/2 m wide	15	11				
317	"		"			20 cm wide qtz vein bearing 58°	< 5	5				
318	"		"			qtz vein bearing 134° 1 m wide	5	7				
319	"		"			15 m trench bearing 100°	10	12				
320	"		"			qtz vein bearing 90° 2 m wide	15	4				
321	"		"			2 m wide trench w qtz lots of gossan	15	7				
322	"		"			4 cm wide qtz vein	< 5	3				
323	"		"			qtz vein in sandstone	15	3				
RX030333	"		"			qtz layer bearing 125°/vert	20	4				
334	"		"			4 cm qtz vein in boulder	15	10				
335	"		"			qtz vein boulder w vugs of gossan	20	10				
336	"		"			2 m wide qtz breccia	30	60	.4	< 4		
337	"		"			qtz boulder w gossaned vugs	20	2				
338	"		"			qtz boulder w gossan & py	20	90				
339	"		"			qtz boulder w gossaned vugs	30	4				
340	"		"			lense of bluish qtz w 40% gossan	20	< 2				
RX030347	"		"			sandstone w gossaned layers	30	6	.3	< 4		
RX037308	"		"			qtz boulders in black slate	60	7	.8	< 4		
309	"		"			qtz boulder some rusty patches	60	28				
310	"		"			qtz voulders w linedated gossan	80	4				
311	"		"			1/2 m boulder of qtz (white) gossan	40	2				
312	"		"			boulder of 80% gossaned sandstone	80	100				
RX037367	"		"			4 cm wide qtz vein	40	< 2				
RX037313	"		"			qtz vein bearing 152°/vert - 4 cm	100	4	1.4	< 4		
314	"		"			lense of qtz in shale	40	7				
315	"		"			62° qtz vein 4 cm - 2 cm wide	60	7				

TRAVERSE NUMBER _____

PROJECT CARTBOO PM'sGEOLOGIST(S) Sandra Simigian

NT.S. _____

AREA All CLAIMSDATE August 1981

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE			SAMPLE LENGTH, WIDTH, AREA	LATITUDE, LONGITUDE and/or U.T.M.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION Rock type, lithology, character of soil, stream silt, etc. Formation Mineralization, etc.	RESULTS (ppm. /% /oz. per ton)				
	RX Rock, Talus	SX Stream Silt, Soil	Grab, Chip, Channel				Au ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	W ppm	
RX037247	RX		grab			7 cm qtz vein w̄ gossanous yugs	30	<2			
248	"		"			5 cm qtz vein oriented 183°	620	<2	.2	<4	
249	"		"			4 cm qtz vein oriented 070% subvert	10	3			
250	"		"			10 cm qtz. vein oriented 063% subvert	5	5			
251	"		"			15 cm wide qtz boulders	60	7			
252	"		"			qtz. vein oriented 138°/60N	40	3			
253	"		"			20 cm qtz boulder w̄ rusty staining	40	<2	.4	<4	
254	"		"			20 cm wide qtz boulders - quite rusty	35	8			
255	"		"			boulders of white qtz. - some gossan & stain	10	<2			
256	"		"			5 cm wide qtz vein 134% subvert	25	<2			
257	"		"			10 cm wide qtz vein 116°/60N rusty	15	3			
258	"		"			10-15 cm wide qtz vein 120° vert	15	<2			
259	"		"			qtz vein strikes 110°	45	3	.1	<4	
260	"		"			qtz lenses in qtz. ms schist	45	14			
261	"		"			6 cm vein bearing 060°/subvert	40	3			
262	"		"			vein bearing 020/65N	45	2			
263	"		"			rusty qtz boulders	35	4			
264	"		"			8 cm wide qtz vein bearing 176°/50NE	30	3	.1	<4	
265	"		"			3 cm wide qtz vein	45	3			
266	"		"			1 1/2 m qtz vein oriented 030°/vert	35	2			
267	"		"			30 cm wide qtz vein oriented 24°/94W	40	3			
RX042462	"		"			py possible sph in very rusty qtz	90	5	.7	<4	
463	"		"			white qtz a little rusty no visible py	20	7			
464	"		"			1 m wide qtz vein bearing ~115°	15	8			
465	"		"			vein bearing 66° 1m wide with gossan	10	2			
466	"		"			vein bearing 67° 1m wide with gossan	15	8			
467	"		"			vein bearing 63° 1 1/2 m wide very rusty	10	3	.2	<4	
468	"		"			qtz vein 30-40 cm wide 066° strike	105	54			
469	"		"			10 cm wide qtz boulder	110	20			
470	"		"			qtz vein and breccia	50	7			
RX037301	"		"			2 1/2 m qtz boulder in cg sandstone	20	3			
302	"		"			2 1/2 m qtz vein bearing 053/75E	120	10	.2	<4	
303	"		"			10 cm qtz boulders w̄ py	15	3			

TRaverse NUMBER _____

PROJECT CARIBOO PM'sGEOLOGIST(S) Sandra Simigian

N.T.S. _____

AREA All CLAIMSDATE August 1981

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE			SAMPLE LENGTH, WIDTH, AREA	LATITUDE, LONGITUDE and/or U.T.M.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION Rock type, lithology, character of soil, stream silt, etc. Formation Mineralization, etc.	RESULTS (ppm. / % / oz. per ton)					
	RX Rock, Talus	SX Stream Silt, Soil	Grab, Chip, Channel				Au ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	W ppm		
RX037316	Otcp.		grab			20 cm vein w py gossan	60	30				
317	"		"			qtz vein bearing 97° w py	80	30				
318	"		"			1 1/2 wide vein 90/subvert	80	<2	.2	<4		
319	"		"			qtz vein 132/vert 4 cm wide	40	<2				
320	"		"			15 cm wide vein 110°/34E (py)	40	7				
321	"		"			qtz vein 56°/vert 6 cm wide	40	8				
322	"		"			sandstone to gossaned patches	60	<2				
323	"		"			possible vein 46/9° NW all gossan	60	35	1.4	<4		
324	"		"			bluish qtz lenses 5 cm wide	60	2				
325	"		"			bluish qtz lenses w py, gossan	20	<2				
326	"		"			4 cm wide vein 142/vert	80	<2				
327	"		"			vein 50/vert 5 cm wide	60	2				
328	"		"			10 cm vein 103/70SE	80	2	.3	<4		
329	"		"			qtz vein striking 84° 1/2 m wide	100	7				
330	"		"			4 cm wide vein 146/70E	80	2	2.0	<4		
331	"		"			2 m wide qtz vein	60	<2				
332	"		"			black shale w gossan, py's	60	7				
RX030348	"		"			shale w py cubes (analyse py)	10	8				
RX037368	"		"			black graphitic shale w gossaned qtz	30	2				
369	"		"			black graphitic shale w gossaned qtz	20	<2	.8	<4		
370	"		"			qtzite w rusty patches	30	<2				
371	"		"			black shale w rusty qtz lenses	20	<2				
372	"		"			black shale w rusty qtz lenses	30	<2				

TRAVERSE NUMBER _____
 N.T.S. _____

PROJECT CARIBOO PM's
 AREA Au CLAIMS

GEOLOGIST(S) E.F. Pattison
 DATE August 1981

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE			SAMPLE LENGTH, WIDTH, AREA	LATITUDE, LONGITUDE and/or U.T.M.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION Rock type, lithology, character of soil, stream silt, etc. Formation Mineralization, etc.	RESULTS (ppm. / % / oz. per ton)					
	RX Rock, Talus	SX Stream Silt, Soil	Grab, Chip, Channel				Au ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	W ppm		
RX030333	Otcp.		grab			Saddle vein, qtz.-ank vein and galena Py	>10000	9	110	<4		
RX037341	Talvs.		"			BT. Qtz. vein w 15% Py	200	<2	0.8	<4		
342	Otcp.		"			Qtz. ank vein 5% galena	120	<2	40	<4		
344	"		"			Massive milky otz. vein + galena and minor py	200	8	10.7	<4		
345	"		"			Ank'd snowshoe, Mvww py? gal?	80	50	2.2	<4		
346	Erratic		"			Ank. qtz. vein 1-2% c.g. pyrite	80	6	.7	<4		
347	Otcp.		"			Qtz. vein 15-20 cm Gal. minor py. in ank'd snowshoe.	80	2	3.4	<4		
348	Erratic		"			Qtz.-ank. vein boulder	60	<2	.2	<4		
349	"		"			Milky white q.v.	50	<2	.1	<4		
350	"		"			Milky white q.v. mvww py	80	6	.1	<4		
351	Otcp.		"			30-40 cm qtz. vein in schistose ank'd snowshoe	230	46	.9	<4		
352	"		"			Lenoid massive white q.v. in schistose ank'd snowshoe	50	2	.2	<4		
353	Erratic		"			Bldr. bedded ankoitic carb & grn mica	40	60	1.2	<4		
354	Otcp.		"			Highly graphitic block Midas Form	40	12	.5	<4		
RX042489	"		"			Ank'd snowshoe ss 1-2% cubic py	NES					
490	Erratic		"			Qtz-ank vein & wall rock incl. mvww py?	350	8	.2	<4		
491	Otcp.		"			Wkly. graphitic mod'y ank'd Midas Fm, phyllite.	70	8				
492	Otcp.		Comp. Grab			Qtz. veins in above Midas fm.	50	7				
493	"		"			Midas Fm + num thin q.v. to 15 cm.	40	5				
494	"		grab			Rusty weathering siltst. & block graphit mudstone	30	4				
RX042497	"		Comp. Grab			F.g. sugary white-hematitic qtz. Yanks Pk Fm.	40	10				
498	"		grab			Dk-gr.-black graphitic Midas phyllite	NES					
499	"		"			Well bedded thinly hem'd, siltstone. Yanks Polk form.	20	9				
RX042500	"		"			Massive silty qtsite. Yanks Pk form.	40	9	.3	<4		
RX037373	"		"			Midas phyllite 250' west of saddle shaft	40	2				

TRAVERSE NUMBER _____
 N.T.S. 93 A 14

PROJECT CARIBOO P.M.
 AREA Au CLAIMS

GEOLOGIST(S) S. Harrigan
 DATE August 1981

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE			SAMPLE LENGTH, WIDTH, AREA	LATITUDE, LONGITUDE and/or U.T.M.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION Rock type, lithology, character of soil, stream silt, etc. Formation Mineralization, etc.	RESULTS (ppm. / % / oz. per ton)					
	RX Rock, Talus	SX Stream Silt, Soil	Grab, Chip, Channel				Au ppb	As ppb	Ag ppm	W ppm		
RX037275	Otep.		grab			Quartz vein, limonite stained, lensoid - Midas fm.	20	20				
276	"		"			Quartz vein, limonite stained, lensoid max. width 1 m., snowshoe form	25	6				
277	"		"			Quartz vein, limonite stained lensoid, mnv hematite(?) stained	10	<2				
278	"		"			Quartz vein clean white, mnv. hematite elim. Staining.	20	8				
279	"		"			Quartz vein limonite and hematitized(?) stained. Snowshoe form	25	5	.2	<4		
280	"		"			Quartz vein, lensoid-2m. max limestained. Snowshoe form.	25	3				
281	"		"			Quartz vein limonite stained, faulted vein Snowshoe form.	15	3				
282	"		"			Quartz vein 1 m. uniform thickness, limonite and hematite stained	20	4				
283	"		"			Quartz vein limonite stained snowshoe qtz.	20	3				
284	"		"			Quartz vein limonite stained hem. stained, qtz. interfingering with quartz	15	4	.1	<4		
285	"		"			Quartz vein hematite and mnv limonite stained	20	2				
286	"		"			Quartz vein clean with many limonite staining	20	3				
287	"		"			Quartz vein lensoid, limonite and hematite staining	10	7				
288	"		"			Quartz pod, lensoid white river bed	15	3				
289	"		"			Quartz vein, mnv limonite staining, faulted	25	<2				
290	Talvs.		"			Quartz float, hematite and limonite staining Snowshoe form.	1000	9	.2	<4		
291	"		"			Volcanic? contains disseminated py. and hematite.	35	3				
292	"		"			Quartz float, limonite staining - snowshoe form.	5	8				
293	Otep.		"			Quartz vein limonite staining	<5	3				

TRAVERSE NUMBER _____
 N.T.S. 93 A 14

PROJECT CARTBOO P.M.
 AREA Au CLAIMS

GEOLOGIST(S) S. Harrigan
 DATE August 1981

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE			SAMPLE LENGTH, WIDTH, AREA	LATITUDE, LONGITUDE and/or U.T.M.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION Rock type, lithology, character of soil, stream silt, etc. Formation Mineralization, etc.	RESULTS (ppm. /% /oz. per ton)				
	RX Rock, Talus	SX Stream Silt, Soil	Grab, Chip, Channel				Au ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	w ppm	
RX037294	Otcp.		grab			Quartz vein lencoid, clean with Midas Form.	<5	3			
295	"		"			Quartz vein, limonite staining, hem. staining	15	5			
296	Talvs.		"			Quartz pod clean, mnv limonite staining	65	3			
297	Otcp.		"			Quartz vein limonite staining gossen vugs	340	4	.3	<4	
298	"		"			Quartz vein limonite staining	35	5			
299	Talvs.		"			Quartz float limonite staining	30	3			
RX037300	"		"			Quartz float clean white boulders	35	3			
RX042472	"		"			Quartz float limonite staining mnv hematite staining.	25	15			
473	"		"			Quartz float, limonite vugged and stained	180	9	.2	<4	
474	"		"			Quartz float, lensoid faults veins limonite stained.	15	4			
475	"		"			Quartz float limonite staining	40	4			
476	"		"			Quartz float, river deposit hem. & lim. staining	20	5			
477	"		"			Snowshoe quartzite, disseminated pyrite	30	2			
478	Otcp.		"			Snowshoe qtz? pyrite? pink weathered	15	7	.2	<4	
479	"		"			Quartz vein - limonite stained, gossen trends 140 - host Snowshoe form.	No assay	received			
480	Talvs.		"			Quartz float, river flood, plain deposit limonite stained.	30	3			
481	"		"			Quartz float, limonite stained - valley dep.	20	4			
482	"		"			Quartz float, limonite stained - valley dep.	5020	3	.3	<4	
483	"		"			Quartz float, limonite stained - valley dep.	60	3			
484	Otcp.		"			Quartz vein in riverbed, limonite stained pyrite, some gossen.	40	3			
485	Talvs.		"			Quartz float - limonite stained-hematite stained (?)	NES	---			
486	"		"			Quartz float - limonite stained-hematite stained (?)	130	4			
487	Otcp.		"			Quartz vein lencoid limonite stained between Snowshoe & qtz.	50	5	.2	<4	

TRAVERSE NUMBER _____
 N.T.S. 93 A-14

PROJECT CARIBOO P.M.
 AREA Au CLAIMS

GEOLOGIST(S) S. Harrigan
 DATE August 1981

SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE			SAMPLE LENGTH, WIDTH, AREA	LATITUDE, LONGITUDE and/or U.T.M.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION Rock type, lithology, character of soil, stream silt, etc. Formation Mineralization, etc.	RESULTS (ppm. /% /oz. per ton)			
	RX Rock, Talus	SX Stream Silt, Soil	Grab, Chip, Channel				Au ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	W ppm
RX042488	Otcp.		grab			Quartz vein limonite stained	40	5		
RX030341	"		"			Green staining (Cr?) River deposit	20	<2		
342	"		"			Quartz lens in Snowshoe & Midas limonite staining	20	14	.6	<4
343	"		"			Quartz lens limonite stained-clean white mvv lim.	20	8		
344	Talvs.		"			Quartz float limonite stained river deposit	20	4		
345	"		"			Quartz float green staining (Cr?)	20	2		
RX037357	"		"			Quartz float - dark mvv limonite staining	40	<2		
358	"		"			Quartz float talings from mine	40	4		
359	Otcp.		"			Quartz vein - limonite staining along fracture	30	4	.2	<4
360	"		"			Quartz vein in float limonite staining	30	7		
361	"		"			Quartz vein limonite staining dirty	40	<2		
362	Talvs.		"			Quartz float - limonite staining dirty	40	<2		
363	Otcp.		"			Quartz vein limonite staining dirty	30	2		
364	Talvs.		"			Quartz float mvv hematite, lim. staining	40	<2	.1	<4
365	"		"			Quartz float very dirty, kaolinized	40	<2		
366	"		"			Quartz float very dirty, kaolinized	20	<2		
RX042495	"		"			Quartz float, limonite staining	40	4	.3	<4
496	Otcp.		"			Quartz vein, limonite stained (hematite staining?)	40	3		
RX030349	"		"			Midas schist, f.g. graphitic (gte?)	15	2		
RX030350	"		"			Midas quartzite schist f.g. graphitic py	50	6		
351	"		"			Midas quartzite schist f.g. graphitic py	70	2		

TRaverse NUMBER _____

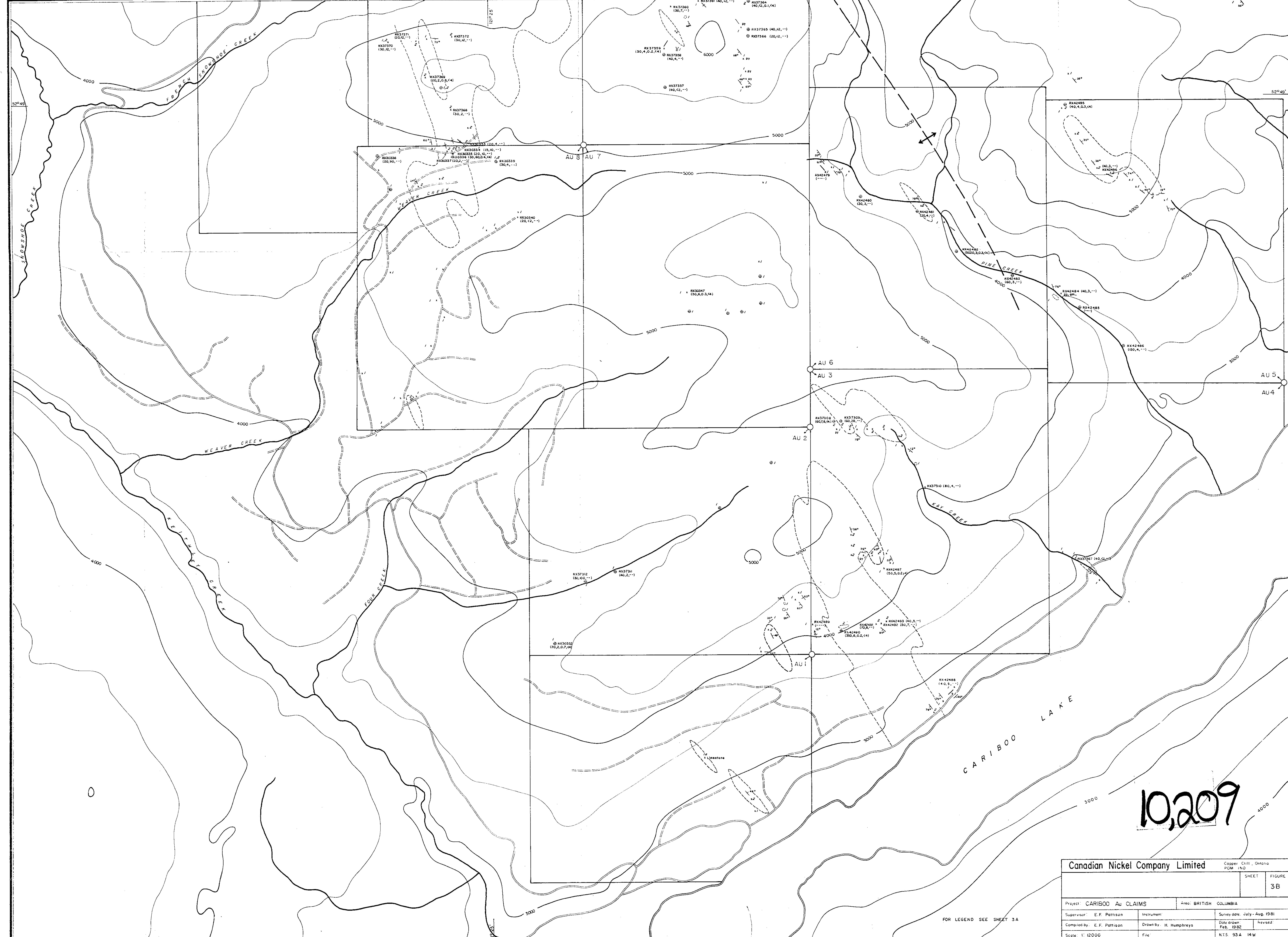
PROJECT CARIBOO PM'sGEOLOGIST(S) Camille Dionne

N.T.S. _____

AREA Au CLAIMS

DATE _____

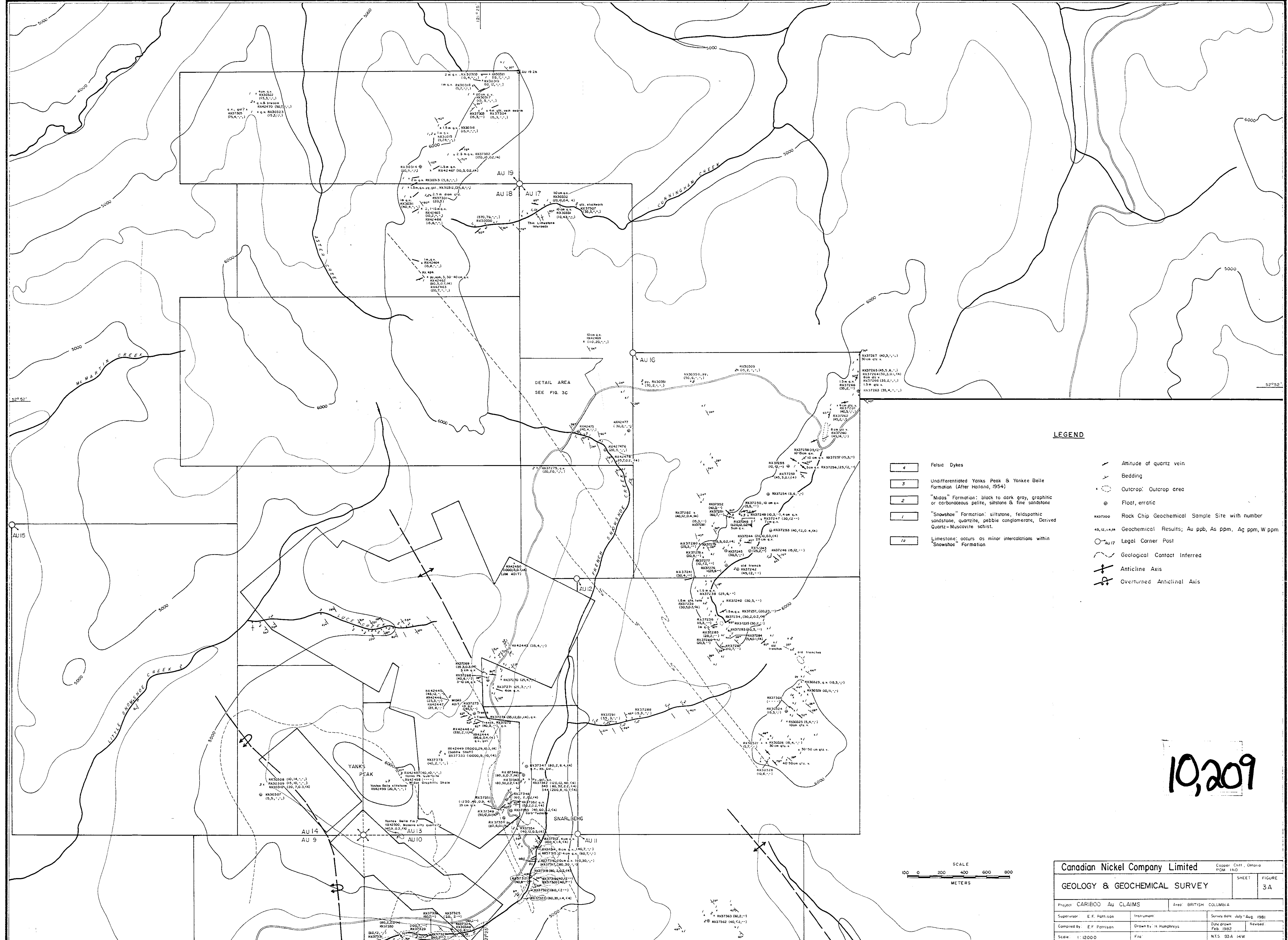
SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE			SAMPLE LENGTH, WIDTH, AREA	LATITUDE, LONGITUDE and/or U.T.M.	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION Rock type, lithology, character of soil, stream silt, etc. Formation Mineralization, etc.	RESULTS (ppm. / % / oz. per ton)						
	RX Rock, Talus	SX Stream Silt, Soil	Grab, Chip, Channel				Au ppb	As ppm	Ag ppm	W ppm			
RX037234	Otcp.		grab			40 cm wide, qtz. vein, milky	30	2	.2	< 4			
235	"		"			30 cm wide, qtz. vein, milky	30	2					
236	"		"			1 m wide, qtz. vein, milky	15	3					
237	"		"			1-1.5 m wide, qtz. vein, rusty, visible QzXtls	23	23					
238	"		"			1.5 m wide, qtz. vein, rust staining, visible QzXtls	25	6					
239	"		"			1.5 m wide, qtz. lens in dirty quartzite	30	3	.3	< 4			
240	"		"			quartz & quartzite, rusty	30	5					
241	"		"			Qtz. vein, rusty with well-developed qtz. crystals	30	4					
242	Float		"			Old trench, rusty, milky qtz.	45	< 2					
243	"		"			White qtz., rusty in places	25	2					
244	Otcp.		"			20-30 cm wide qtz. veins.	20	10	.3	< 4			
245	Float		"			Milky qtz., minor rust stains	30	3					
246	Otcp.		"			Qtz. vein in qtz. mica schist	15	< 2					
RX037268	"		"			Qtz. vein 3-10 cm milky	40	6					
269	"		"			3 cm qtz. vein, milky some rust stain	35	3	.3	< 4			
270	"		"			Milky qtz. vein	25	4					
271	"		"			4 cm gausssind qtz. vein	25	3					
272	"		"			Trench, rusty milk qtz. vein	40	3					
273	"		"			Trench, milky gausssind qtz. vein 75-100 cm wide	45	3					
274	"		"			Trench, milky rusty qtz. vein	35	< 2	.1	< 4			
RX030323	"		"			10 cm qtz. vein milky with rusty blebs	15	3					
324	Float		"			very rusty qtz.	15	3					
325	Otcp.		"			10 cm qtz. vein, milky gausssind in places	5	4					
326	"		"			30 cm qtz. vein gausssind and rust stained	15	4					
327	"		"			30-50 cm qtz. vein, milky with minor rust staining	< 5	7					
328	"		"			10-50 cm qtz. vein	10	6					
329	"		"			small rusty qtz. vein, milky	10	11					
RX037306	"		"			Qtz. vein, rusty	No assays						



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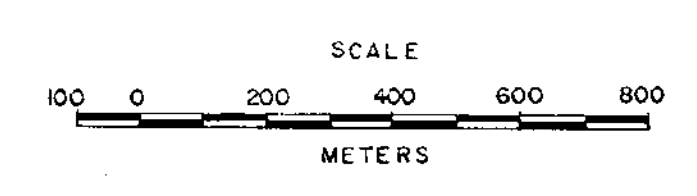
FOR LEGEND SEE SHEET 3A

Canadian Nickel Company Limited		Copper Cliff, Ontario	
		PGM 1120	
		SHEET	FIGURE
			3B
Project: CARIBOO Au CLAIMS		Area: BRITISH COLUMBIA	
Supervisor: E. F. Pattison	Instrument:	Survey date: July-Aug. 1981	
Compiled by: E. F. Pattison	Drawn by: H. Humphreys	Date drawn: Feb. 1982	
Scale: 1" = 12000'	File:	NTS 93A 14W	



LEGEND

- Felsic Dykes
- Undifferentiated Yanks Peak & Yankee Belle Formation (After Holland, 1954)
- "Midas" Formation: black to dark gray, graphitic or carbonaceous pelite, siltstone & fine sandstone
- "Snowshoe" Formation: siltstone, feldspathic sandstone, quartzite, pebbly conglomerate, Derived Quartz-Muscovite schist.
- Limestone; occurs as minor intercalations within "Snowshoe" Formation
- Altitude of quartz vein
- Bedding
- Outcrop; Outcrop area
- Float, erratic
- Rock Chip Geochemical Sample Site with number
- Geochemical Results; Au ppb, Ag ppm, W ppm
- Legal Corner Post
- Geological Contact Inferred
- Anticline Axis
- Overturned Anticline Axis



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Canadian Nickel Company Limited		Copper Cliff, Ontario PGM 1ND
GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY		SHEET 3A FIGURE 3A
Project: CARIBOO Au CLAIMS		Area: BRITISH COLUMBIA
Supervisor: E.F. Pattison	Instrument:	Survey date: July-Aug 1981
Compiled by: E.F. Pattison	Drawn by: H. Humphreys	Date drawn: Feb 1982
Scale: 1:12000	File:	NTS: 93A 14W