SKUHUN PROJECT

1982 Diamond Drilling Report

on the

SKU 1, SKU 2, SKU 3 and GOOD NEWS 1 Claims
Kamloops Mining Division

SKU 4 Claim
Nicola Mining Division

NTS: 92I/6E, 7W
LAT: 50° 18'N LONG: 120° 57'W

Owner & Operator: SMD MINING CO. LTD.

David T.M. Chan
April 1982

SUMMARY

The Skuhun Group claims are located 18 km south of the Highland Valley in southern British Columbia (NTS: 92I/6E, 7W), 30.4 km northwest of Merritt. The claims are located near the southern margin of the copper depleted central core of the Guichon Creek Batholith, in an area structurally similar to the Highland Valley copper district.

Previous exploration on the claims did not locate any signification sulphide mineralization but a weak pyrite zone and an area of fracture-controlled malachite, bornite mineralization was outlined.

The claims overlie granodiorite and monzonite of the Bethsaida, Bethlehem, and Highland Valley phases and are located along the Skuhun Valley fault immediately east of its intersection with the Lornex fault. 1982 diamond drilling consists of seven NQ holes, totalling 677.6 metres, drilled on the SKU 1, 2 claims. Diamond drilling concentrated along the Skuhun Creek Fault and its intersection with structural lineaments, to test possible Cu-Mo mineralization under an area of overburden and sparse outcrop.

Drilling revealed propylitic, montmorillitic and weak argillic alteration in faulted and fractured granodiorite and porphyritic monzonite. Clay and calcite-coated fracture sets contain minor malachite. No significant amount of sulphides were encountered. The best hole to date is DDH-1, drilled in Bethlehem phase granodiorite, which averaged 426 ppm Cu over 78.3 metres. All of the drill holes contained less than 6 ppm Mo.

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1. INTRODUCTION

(i) Location and Access

The Skuhun Group is located near the southern end of the Guichon Creek Batholith about 30.4 km northwest of Merritt, B.C. (Figure 1). The claim group lies immediately south of Skuhun Creek and approximately 2,500 m east of its confluence with Skuhost Creek. Access to the property is east via the Skuhun Creek road from Highway 8 for 12.5 km.

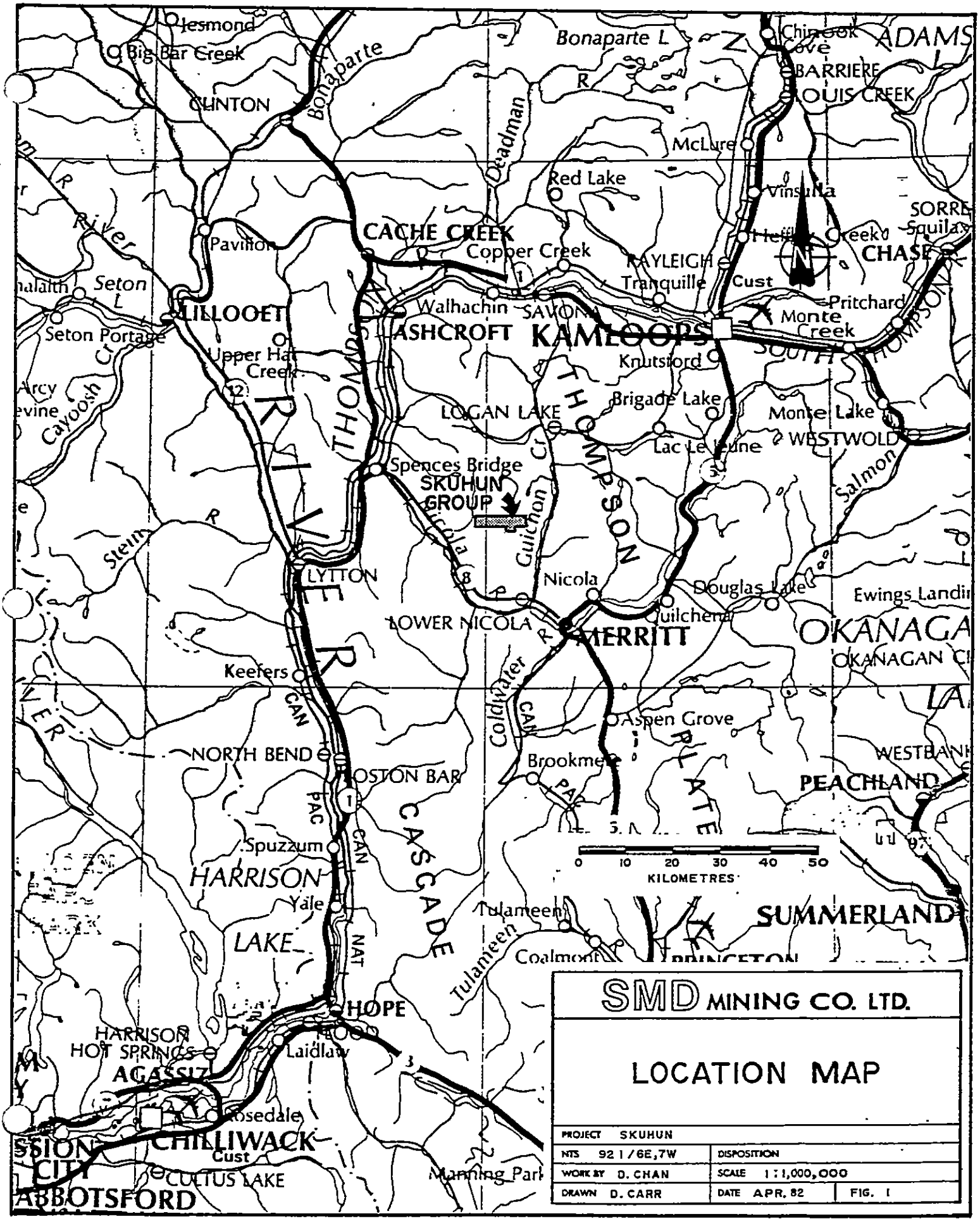
(ii) Claim Definition

The property was acquired from Pearl Resources Ltd. in May 1981 and subsequently ownership was transferred to SMD Mining Company Limited.

The Skuhun Group consists of SKU 1, SKU 2, SKU 3, SKU 4 and GOOD NEWS 1 claims totalling 82 units. The SKU 1, 2, 3 and GOOD NEWS 1 claims are located in the Kamloops Mining Division and the SKU 4 claim is located in the Nicola Mining Division (Figure 2).

TABLE 1
CLAIM DATA

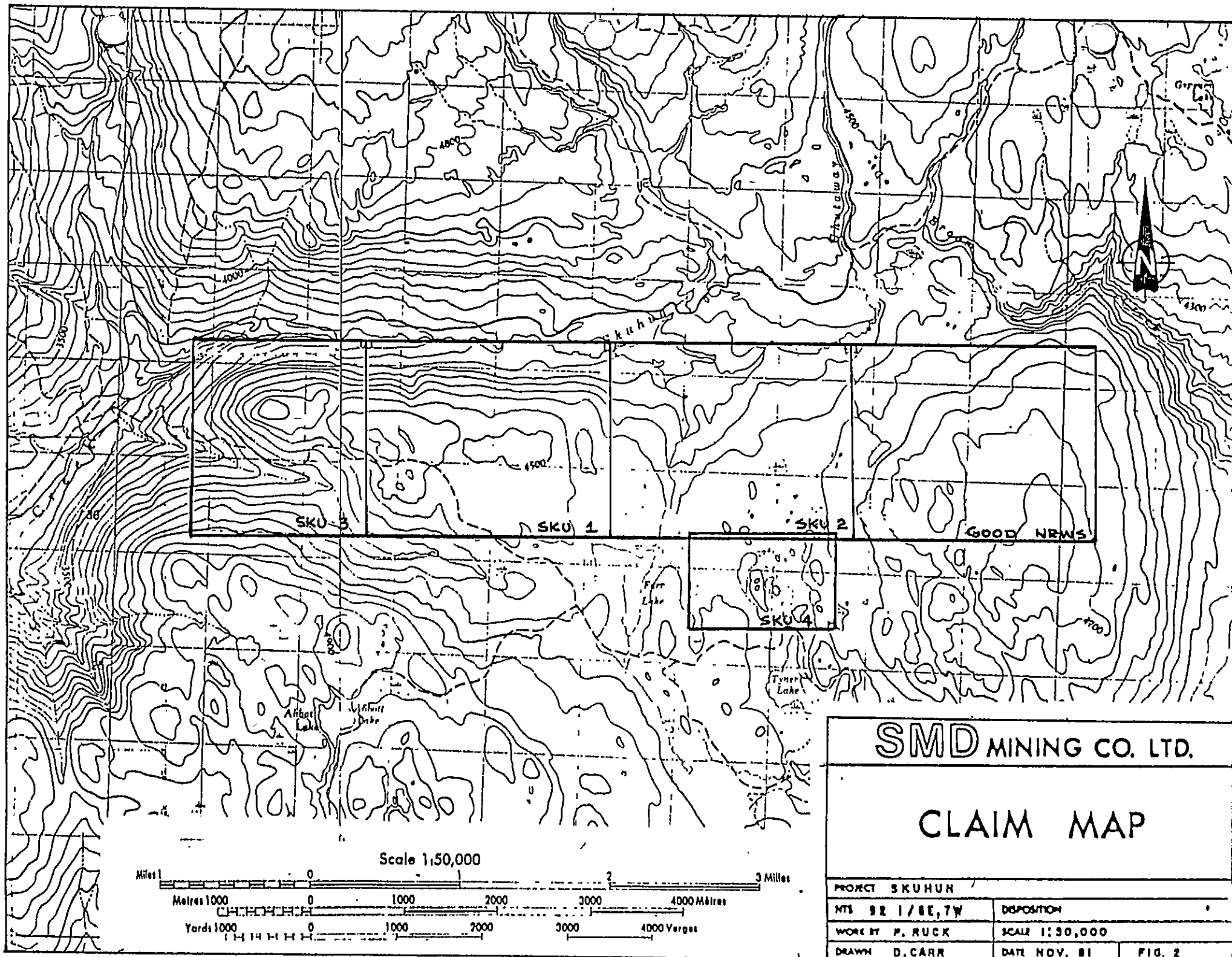
Claim	Units	Record No.	Record Date
SKU 1	20	2245	November 8, 1979
SKU 2	20	2246	November 8, 1979
SKU 3	16	3072	November 10, 1980
SKU 4	6	757	November 8, 1979
GOOD NEWS 1	20	2374	January 28, 1980



SMD MINING CO. LTD.

LOCATION MAP

PROJECT SKUHUN		
NTS 92 I/6E,7W	DISPOSITION	
WORK BY D. CHAN	SCALE 1:1,000,000	
DRAWN D. CARR	DATE APR. 82	FIG. 1



SMD MINING CO. LTD.

CLAIM MAP

PROJECT SKUHUN		
NTS 92 I/8E,7W	DISPOSITION	
WORK BY P. RUCK	SCALE 1:50,000	
DRAWN D. CARR	DATE NOV. 81	FIG. 2

(iii) Previous Work

The Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources mapped the area between 1969 and 1974 (McMillian, 1978). The claim area and adjoining ground has been explored by Canex Placer (1969-70), Cominco (1969-81), Cities Services Minerals Corp. (1975-76), Pearl Resources Ltd. (1979-80), and SMD Mining Co. Ltd. (1981-82).

Canex Placer and Cominco conducted magnetic, induced polarization-resistivity and geochemical surveys over parts of the claim area and adjoining ground (Cannon, 1969). In 1969, Canex Placer drilled eight percussion holes. No sulphide mineralization was encountered.

Cities Services Minerals Corporation drilled three rotary holes north of Skuhun Creek in 1975 (Nordin, 1975). No hydrothermal alteration or sulphide mineralization were encountered.

Pearl Resources Ltd. drilled seven percussion holes in SKU 1 claim in 1980. The highest values were encountered in PDH-80-1 which contained 30 metres averaging 132 ppm Cu and 3.8 ppm Mo (De Leen, 1980).

SMD Mining Co. Ltd. conducted geological survey and percussion drilling in 1981. Nine vertical holes totalling 713.3 metres were drilled. The best values were found in PDH-81-1, averaging 178 ppm Cu and 1.8 ppm Mo over 91 metres (Ruck, 1981).

2. DIAMOND DRILLING

Seven NQ diamond drill holes totalling 677.7 m were drilled by J.T. Thomas Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Smithers between March 11 and April 1. Five holes were drilled along the Skuhun Creek Fault near the Bethsaida and Bethlehem contact to test possible fracture-controlled copper-molybdenum mineralization (Drawing 1). Two holes were drilled further east along the Skuhun Creek Fault to replace percussion drill holes PDH 81-4 and 81-8 which were abandoned in overburden. Drill holes are summarized in Table 2, drill logs are in Appendix A.

DDH 1 was drilled, at the intersection of the Skuhun Creek Fault and a northwesterly trending lineament, in an area of magnetic low.

DDH 2 was drilled, at the intersection between the Skuhun Creek Fault and two lineaments (northwest and southwest striking), in an area of magentic low.

DDH 3 was drilled, to replace DDH 2 which was abandoned in overburden, in an area of magnetic low 240 metres southwest of DDH 2.

DDH 1, 2, 3 are located in the trend of a northerly striking dyke-swarm transecting the SKU 1 claim.

DDH 4 was drilled in an area of magnetic low in the vicinity of the Skuhun Creek Fault.

DDH 5 was drilled at the intersection between the Skuhun Creek Fault and a northerly trending lineament, in an area of magnetic low.

DDH 6 was drilled at the intersection between the Skuhun Creek Fault and two lineaments (northeast and northwest striking).

DDH 7 was drilled at the intersection between the Skuhun Creek Fault and two lineaments (north and east striking).

Average drilling cost was $100.5/ m excluding road construction, mobilization/demobilization. Average advance per shift when drilling was 29.3 metres.

The drill cores from each hole were split in halves and analyzed geochemically for copper and molybdenum every 5 metres by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver. The results of the analysis are included in Appendix B. Drill cores are stored at DDH 1 site.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF DIAMOND DRILLING - SKUHUN PROJECT 1982

DDH	From	To(m)	Length(m)	Rock Type	Cu(ppm)	Mo(ppm)
1	0	44.2	44.2	Overburden		
	44.2	122.5	78.3	Medium-grained granodiorite	426	2
2	0	53.34	53.34	Overburden		
3	0	24.38	24.38	Overburden		
	24.38	82.3	57.92	Coarse-grained granodiorite	8	1
	82.3	114.0	31.7	Porphyritic Monzonite	19	1
	114.0	137.16	23.16	Coarse-grained Granodiorite	12	1
4	0	9.14	9.14	Overburden		
	9.14	33.5	24.36	Fine-grained Granodiorite	60	1
	33.5	90.22	56.72	Medium-grained Granodiorite	86	1
5	0	42.9	42.9	Overburden		
	42.9	91.44	48.54	Coarse-grained Granodiorite	78	1
6	0	51.82	51.82	Overburden		
	51.82	91.44	39.62	Fine-grained Granodiorite	63	2
7	0	54.86	54.86	Overburden		
	54.86	91.44	36.58	Fine-grained Granodiorite	48	1

3. GEOLOGY

(i) General

The Skuhun Group claims are located along the southern margin of the central core of the Guichon Batholith immediately east of the intersection of the Lornex and Skuhun Creek Faults. The claims overlie the Bethsaida granodiorite, monzonite - Bethlehem granodiorite and the Bethlehem granodiorite - Chataway granodiorite contacts (Drawing 1). The claims cover a zone of fractured rock located along the east trending Skuhun Creek Fault occurring within the northern claim boundary. Malachite and chalcopyrite were noted in outcrops on the SKU 1 claim, near percussion drill holes 80-1 and 80-2.

The copper-molybdenum deposits in the Highland Valley occur where major faults are intersected by other faults and where intense fracture zones and northerly-trending dyke swarms are associated with the Bethsaida-Bethlehem phase contact.

The Skuhun claim group covers an area geologically and structurally similar to the Highland Valley. The Skuhun Creek Fault is one of the major faults transecting the inner core of the Guichon Batholith. Two northerly-striking dyke swarms outcrops just north of the Skuhun Group area (Drawing 1) and are projected to intersect the Skuhun Creek Fault within the claim area.

(ii) Local Geology

Diamond drilling intersected granodiorites of the Highland Valley phase, Bethlehem phase, and Bethsaida phase. A small body of porphyritic monzonite intrudes the Bethsaida granodiorite in DDH 3. Distinction between the phases is mainly based on textures and mineral contents (Northcote, 1969 and McMillian, 1978).

Fine-grained Granodiorite

Fine-grained granodiorite occurs in DDH 6, DDH 7 and at the top of DDH 4. This unit is equigranular and plagioclase occurs as light grey subhedral to anhedral

grains (1-2 mm). Orthoclase is very fine-grained, interstitual to plagioclase and fine-grained anhedral quartz (0.5-1 mm). Partly chloritized poikilitic hornblende and biotite are equally abundant and they vary from 1 to 5 mm in length. The rock is generally unaltered and only weakly fractured. Weak propylitic alteration occurs in fault zones where abundant sericite, clay, calcite, and epidote are found. Trace of malachite and disseminated magnetite occur in fractures. Salmon pink-coloured aplite dykes (1-3 cm) are common particularly in DDH 4. Thin K-feldspar envelopes (less than 2 mm) occur around barren quartz veins and fractures. This unit resembles the Chataway variety of the Highland Valley phase.

Medium-grained Granodiorite

This unit occurs in DDH 1 and the bottom of DDH 4. Textually, the rock is equigranular to weakly porphyritic and medium-grained. Plagioclase occurs as subhedral to euhedral grains (2-3 mm) with anhedral quartz grains (2-4 mm). Orthoclase is fine-grained, interstitual to plagioclase and quartz. Poikilitic and irregularly distributed biotite and hornblende are strongly chloritized. Strong montmorillonitic to weak argillic alteration occurs at the top half of DDH 1 and weak propylitic alteration occurs in the bottom. Specular hematite and disseminated magnetite are very common and are generally associated with quartz veining. Fracture-controlled malachite and bornite occur in minor amounts. Faulting and strong fracturing are common in this unit in DDH 1. This unit resembles the Bethlehem phase which surrounds the younger Bethsaida phase coarse-grained granodiorite.

Coarse-grained Granodiorite

Coarse-grained granodiorite occurs in DDH 3 and DDH 5. Coarse-grained biotite books (2-5 mm) and clear, anhedral quartz (2-5 mm) grains occur with grey subhedral plagioclase grains (2-4 mm). Orthoclase is pink and interstitual to plagioclase, quartz and mafics. This unit is weakly fractured, and propylitic alteration is weak to moderate. Fine-grained disseminated magnetite is common in the coarse-grained granodiorite. Biotite books are partly replaced by chlorite. Epidote clots commonly occur with chlorite. Feldspars are partly replaced by sericite and clay near fault

zones. Calcite, clay and hematite are common in fractures. Minor malachite occurs in fractures. The rock resembles the Bethsaida phase which forms the inner core of the Guichon Creek batholith.

Porphyritic Monzonite

Pink porphyritic monzonite occurs as a small dyke-like body intruding the Bethsaida coarse-grained granodiorite in DDH 3. Contacts with the granodiorite are bounded by fault gouges. The rock is medium-grained porphyritic with subhedral grey plagioclase (1-5 mm) and anhedral quartz (1-2 mm) phenocrysts. Pale pink poikilitic orthoclase and fine-grained plagioclase form the matrix. Disseminated biotite and hornblende (less than 1 mm) are partly chloritized. Propylitic alteration is limited to fault zones where sericite and clay replaced the feldspar. Disseminated magnetite is common in the porphyritic monzonite. This unit is probably related to the northerly-striking dyke swarms north of DDH-3.

(iii) Structure

The Skuhun Creek Fault is the major structural feature of the claim area. Northeast and northwest striking structural lineaments, detectable on airphotographs, intersect the Skuhun Creek Fault. All diamond drill holes intersected fault and shear zones. Clay gouges up to two metres thick are common in major fault zones. Fractures are generally sub-parallel, 60° to 65° to core axis in DDH 1, 3, 4, 5, and 30° to 40° to core axis in DDH 6, 7. Average fracture density is four fractures/m.

Minor quartz veining (1-20 mm) occurs in DDH 1, 3, and 6. They are sub-parallel to fractures and usually contain disseminated magnetite and specular hematite.

Salmon pink aplite dykes and veins occur in DDH 4, 5. These dykes are 1-50 mm thick and are composed of fine-grained K-feldspar and quartz. No mineralization is associated with the aplite dykes that intrude both the Bethlehem and the Bethsaida phases.

(iv) Alteration

Deuteric and local hydrothermal alteration occur in all the intrusive phases. Deuteric alteration is primarily propylitic. Biotite and hornblende are chloritized and epidotized and orthoclase are pink to red. Feldspars are fresh to partly altered to sericite and carbonate near fault zones.

Hydrothermal alteration is sporadic and limited to fault and shear zones. Pervasive montmorillonitic to weak argillic facies are common throughout DDH 1 but the most intense hydrothermal alteration is fracture-controlled.

Where argillic or montmorillonitic alteration occurs the rock is soft and appears pale-green and grey. Plagioclase are extensively replaced by clay and sericite. Mafics are replaced by chlorite and carbonate leaving vague grain outline. Pervasive and microvein calcite usually accompany the alteration. Disseminated magnetite is commonly replaced by hematite.

Weak potassic alteration occurs in DDH 6 in strongly fractured zones. Pink K-feldspar envelopes (1-3 mm) appear around quartz microveins and fractures. The alterations are minor and do not associate with any mineralization.

(v) Mineralization

Specular hematite and magnetite are common while supergene malachite and bornite are minor and fracture-controlled. Specular hematite occurs mainly in quartz veins and as fine-grained clusters in fractures. Disseminated magnetite are primary and occur throughout all phases. Malachite occurs as coatings on fractures and in fault gouges commonly with calcite, specularite and magnetite in DDH 1, 4, 5, 7. Disseminated bornite was noted in DDH 1 in quartz vein and in a fracture. The best mineralization occurs in DDH 1, 1,840 ppm Cu over 10 metres, in strongly altered medium-grained granodiorite. No molybdenum mineralization was found.

4. ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Removal of snow on existing roads on the claim area was performed by a CASE-1150 tractor supplied by J.T. Thomas Ltd. Approximately 1.2 km of roads were constructed to provide access to the drill sites using the CASE-1150 tractor and a TD-20E tractor supplied by H.E. Sanders Ltd. (Drawing 1)

5. ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT - SKUHUN GROUP

Diamond Drilling	- J.T. Thomas Diamond Drilling Ltd., Smithers, B.C.	
	Invoice No. 82-3	
	March 11 - April 1, 1982	
	- Drilling (677.7 m @ $100.5/m)	$68,118.48
	- Mob/demob.	3,000.00
	- CASE-1150 tractor (164 hrs @ $45/hr)	7,380.00
	- H.E. Sanders Ltd., Merritt, B.C.	
	TD-20E Tractor (20 hrs @ $85.68/hr)	1,713.60
	Moving to site	400.00
	Total	$80,612.08
Geochemistry	- Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	
	Invoice No. 82-0174, 0189	
80 core samples @ $6.69 sample		$ 535.25
399 m core splitting @ $2.25/metre		897.75
Core shipping (Cache Creek to Vancouver)		304.28
	Total	$ 1,737.28
Supervision and		
core logging	- David Chan, SMD Mining Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	
	March 8 - April 2, 1982	
Labour (26 days @ $150.00/day)		3,900.00
Disbursements		1,602.38
Truck Rental (1 mo. @ $900/mo. + insurance and mileage chg)		1,315.88
Report Writing (7 days @ $150.00/day)		1,050.00
	Total	$ 7,868.26
	Grand Total	$90,217.62

6. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David T.M. Chan, Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify:

1) That I am a geologist residing at 1191 Marsden Court, Burnaby, British Columbia.

2) That I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with a B.Sc. degree in Geology in 1979.

3) That I have practiced my profession since graduation.

4) That I personally supervised and carried out the work on the Skuhun Group claims.

David T.M. Chan
April, 1982

7. REFERENCES

Cannon, R.W.
1969: Assessment Report 2177: Magnetometer Survey for Tyner Lake Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.), Highland Valley, B.C.

1969: Assessment Report 2201: Induced Polarization Survey for Tyner Lake Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.), Highland Valley, B.C.

De Leen, J.
1980: Assessment Report 8616: Percussion Drilling and Sampling on the Sku Group of Mineral Claims - Pearl Resources Ltd.

Hamilton, J.
1969: Assessment Report 2086: Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey - Bin Grid, Spences Bridge Area, Highland Valley, B.C.

MacMillan, W.J.
1978: Geology of the Guichon Creek Batholith and Highland Valley, Preliminary Map 30, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Nordin, G.
1975: Geological, Geophysical, Rotary Drilling Report on the Burns Claims - Cities Service Minerals Corp.

Northcote, K.E.
1969: Geology and Geochronology of the Guichon Creek Batholith, Bulletin 56, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Ruck, P.J.
1981: Geology, Percussion Drilling and Geochemical Analyses on the Skuhun Group claims. Unpublished assessment report.

APPENDIX A

DRILL LOGS

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

Company: SMD Mining Co. Ltd.
Project: SKUHUN
Grid:
Disposition: MC 2245
Drill Contractor: J. T. Thomas

Hole No.: SK DDH 1
Commenced: March 13, 1982
Completed: March 15, 1982
Logged by: D. Chan
TOTAL DEPTH: 122.5 m

Core Size: 1. NQ From: 44.2 To: 122.5
2. From: To:
3. From: To:

Casing Type: HW, NW From: 0 To: 44.20 m Removed(?): Yes

Core Stored at: Drill site
Hole Location (Grid co-ordinates): 3580 E 1870N
Hole Elevation: 1128 m Determined by: Map Rel. to: Sea level

Hole Bearing 0 Relative to True North

Hole Dip:	-90°	-90°			
Depth:	Collar	122.5 m			

Hole Drilled to Determine: Possible Cu-Mo mineralization associated with the Skuhun Creek Fault

Summary Log: Quaternary/Recent From: 0 To: 44.2
Granodiorite (medium-grained) From: 44.2 To: 122.5
From: To:
From: To:

COMMENTS:

Drill Hole No. SK-DDH-1

Depth From	Depth To	Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Mineralization Alteration Fracturing	∝ to C.A.
0	44.2		OVERBURDEN			
44.2	89.0	BETHLEHEM PHASE (?)	GRANODIORITE	Mottled light green, buff and grey; fine-to medium-grained; subhedral to euhedral plagioclase (2-3 mm, 50-60%); anhedral quartz interstitial to plagioclase (2-4 mm, 15-20%); disseminated anhedral biotite and hornblende (0.5-1 mm, 10%); interstitial orthoclase masses (< 1 mm, 5%). Feldspars are completely altered to clay, sericite and montmorillonite (?). Chlorite after mafics. Abundant calcite veins and clay-coated fractures.	3 to 5 fractures/m 1 to 2 quartz veins/m (barren) Intermediate argillic or montmorillonitic alteration Trace of malachite in fractures. Disseminated magnetite in groundmass.	
				44.2-58: Weathered zone, intense fracturing with strong limonite coating. Rock is locally vuggy and friable.	Trace of malachite coating on fractures: 44.7 m, 46.8 m, 47.9 m 57 m	
					57.4 m; malachite on gouge zone (fault?)	45°
				59-60.2: Fault zone with quartz-magnetite veins (1-10 mm); disseminated specular magnetite in mafics, and also as sub-hedral clots (< 2 mm); rock is very friable with abundant clay gouges.	59.6 m: quartz-magnetite vein	55°
					61.2 m: specular hematite on fracture	55°
					70.8 m: calcite vein	78°
				72.7-73.8: Fault, gouge zone, quartz vein with disseminated specular hematite	Fault top: 72.7 m Fault bottom: 73.8 m	40° 45°

Drill Hole No. SK-DDH-1

Depth (m) From	Depth (m) To	Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Mineralization Alteration Fracturing	∝ to C.A.
				75.2: Quartz macrovein (10 mm), trace of disseminated bornite	Trace of subhedral hematite	45°
				78.6-79.25: Fault zone, 1-2 mm subhedral white mica	Trace of hematite in quartz vein	65°
				81-84.3: Shear zone, badly broken core	Abundant fracturing	45°
				85.6-87: Fault zone	Trace of barren quartz vein	45°
89.0-122.5		GRANODIORITE	BETHLEHEM PHASE (?)	Fine to medium-grained granodiorite similar to 44.2-89.0 m except weaker alteration (fresh to moderate altered fedlspars). Chlorite and epidote are common.	89-122.5 m: Moderate propylitic alteration.	
				95.9-96.5: Shear zone	Quartz vein with trace of bornite.	45°
				97-100: Fault zone, 50% core recovery.	99 m: Quartz vein with hematite coating.	65°
				102.4-107: Fault zone, 60% core recovery. Trace of epidote microvein. Intense red hematite coating on fractures.		
				112-122.5: Abundant calcite coated fractures (are 60° to C.A.).	112 m: Quartz-magnetite vein.	35°
				END OF HOLE AT 122.5 m.		

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

Company: SMD Mining Co. Ltd.
Project: SKUHUN
Grid:
Disposition: MC 2245
Drill Contractor: J. T. Thomas

Hole No.: SK DDH-2
Commenced: 16 Mar 82
Completed: 17 Mar 82
Logged by: D. Chan
TOTAL DEPTH: 53.34 m

Core Size: 1. From:_____ To:_____
2. From:_____ To:_____
3. From:_____ To:_____

Casing Type: HW, NW From: 0 To: 53.34 Removed(?): Yes

Core Stored at: Drill site
Hole Location (Grid co-ordinates): 3150 E 1800N
Hole Elevation: 1158 m Determined by: Map Rel. to: sea level

Hole Bearing 000 Relative to True North

Hole Dip: -90°
Depth: Collar

Hole Drilled to Determine: Possible Cu-Mo mineralization associated with the Skuhun Creek Fault

Summary Log: Quaternary/Recent From: 0 To: 53.34
From: To:
From: To:
From: To:

COMMENTS: Hole abandoned at 53.34 m in overburden. No bedrock intersected

Drill Hole No. SK-DDH-2

Depth (m) From	Depth (m) To	Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Mineralization Alteration Fracturing	% to C.A.
0	53.34		OVERBURDEN	No samples collected END OF HOLE AT 53.34 m.		

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

Company: SMD Mining Co. Ltd.
Project: SKUHUN
Grid:
Disposition: MC 2245
Drill Contractor: J. T. Thomas

Hole No.: SK DDH-3
Commenced: 18 Mar 82
Completed: 19 Mar 82
Logged by: D. Chan
TOTAL DEPTH: 137.16 m

Core Size: 1. NQ From: 24.38 To: 137.16
2. From: To:
3. From: To:

Casing Type: HW, NW From: 0 To: 24.38

Removed(?): 21.34 m casing left (stuck) in hole

Core Stored at: Drill site
Hole Location (Grid co-ordinates): 2910 E, 1730 N
Hole Elevation: 1189 m **Determined by:** map **Rel. to:** sea level

Hole Bearing 0 Relative to True North

Hole Dip:	-90°	-90°			
Depth:	Collar	137.16			

Hole Drilled to Determine: Possible Cu-Mo mineralization associated with the Skuhun Creek fault

Summary Log:

Quaternary/Recent	From: 0	To: 24.38
Granodiorite (coarse-grained)	From: 24.38	To: 82.30
Porphyritic monzonite	From: 82.30	To: 114.0
Granodiorite (coarse-grained)	From: 114.0	To: 137.16

COMMENTS:

Drill Hole No. SK-DDH-3

Depth (m) From	Depth (m) To	Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Mineralization Alteration Fracturing	∝ to C.A.
0	24.38		OVERBURDEN			
24.38	82.3	BETHSAIDA PHASE	GRANODIORITE	Light grey, mottled pale pink and green; coarse-grained granular; subhedral plagioclase (2-4 mm, 50-55%); anhedral, coarse-grained interstitial quartz (2-5 mm, 20-25%); pink-coloured interstitial orthoclase (1 mm, 5-10%); subhedral to euhedral biotite books (2-5 mm, 5-10%) and minor euhedral hornblende. Mafics partly altered to chlorite. Feldspars are unaltered except in fault zones where clay and sericite partly replace plagioclase and minor orthoclase.	2-3 fractures/m. Calcite coated fractures. Fresh to very weak propylitic alteration. Nil sulphides	60°
				24-36: Weak weathering zone, trace of limonite-coated fractures.	34-37 m: Subparallel fractures with abundant calcite and clay	60°
				51-53.4: Fault zone, abundant clay gouges, 25% core recovery. Granodiorite appears pale green. Abundant pervasive carbonate.	Strong sericite/clay alteration. Chlorite after mafics	
					53.4 m: Fault bottom	65°
				58.8-64: Increasing chlorite alteration after biotite. Trace of interstitial epidote.		
				74.3-77.7: Strong alteration, abundant chlorite and clay. Epidote clusters in mafics.	77 m: Subparallel fractures, chlorite and clay filled.	30°
				79.5-80.4: Fault zone, strong propylitic alteration. Porphyritic monzonite below fault zone.		

Drill Hole No. SK-DDH-3

Depth From	Depth To	Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Mineralization Alteration Fracturing	∝ to C.A.
82.3	114	BETHSAIDA PHASE (?)	PORPHYRITIC MONZONITE	Pale pink, mottled light grey and green; medium-grained, porphyritic; subhedral plagioclase phenocrysts (1-5 mm, 40-50%); poikilitic orthoclase matrix (<0.5 mm, 30-35%) enclosing plagioclase and quartz; anhedral quartz (<2 mm, 5-10%); disseminated biotite and hornblende (<1 mm, 1-3%).	5 fractures/m, carbonate-coated, nil sulfides Trace of propylitic alteration Disseminated fine-grained magnetite is common.	50°
				Porphyritic monzonite is very hard. Alteration is limited to fractured zones where sericite/clay replaces feldspars and chlorite replaces mafics.		
				93.6-94.2: Shear zone, core is badly broken and fractured. Abundant clay after feldspars. Rock appears light green, grey.	94 m: Calcite coated fractures.	60°
				113-114: Fault zone, mostly clay gouge.		
				114-114.8: Fault zone bounding contact with granodiorite below.		
114.8	137.16	BETHSAIDA PHASE	GRANODIORITE	Light grey, mottled pink and green; coarse-grained granodiorite identical to that of 24.38-82.3 m. Trace of epidote in mafics. Alteration limited to shear zones.	2 fractures/m. Little to no alteration.	
				124.4-125.6; Shear zone, strong sericite/clay after feldspars, chlorite after mafics.		
				125.6-137.16: Abundant chlorite after biotite (subhedral 1-2 mm), trace of epidote clots with chlorite. Pale green montmorillonite (?) after plagioclase.	Moderate propylitic alteration 1-2 fractures/m.	40°
				END OF HOLE AT 137.16 m		

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

Company: SMD Mining Co. Ltd.
Project: SKUHUN
Grid:
Disposition: 502245
Drill Contractor: J. T. Thomas

Hole No.: SK DDH-4
Commenced: 20 Mar 82
Completed: 22 Mar 82
Logged by: D. Chan
TOTAL DEPTH: 91.44 m

Core Size: 1. NQ From: 9.14 To: 89.92
2. From: To:
3. From: To:

Casing Type: HW, NW From: 0 To: 9.14 **Removed(?):** Yes

Core Stored at: Drill site
Hole Location (Grid co-ordinates): 2380 E, 1730 N
Hole Elevation: 1177 m **Determined by:** map **Rel. to:** sea level

Hole Bearing 0 Relative to True North

Hole Dip:	-90	-90			
Depth:	Collar	89.92			

Hole Drilled to Determine: Possible Cu-Mo mineralization associated with the Skuhun Creek fault

Summary Log:

Quaternary/Recent	From: 0	To: 9.14
Granodiorite (fine-grained)	From: 9.14	To: 33.5
Granodiorite (medium-grained)	From: 33.5	To: 90.22
	From:	To:

COMMENTS:

Drill Hole No. SK-DDH-4

Depth (m) From	Depth (m) To	Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Mineralization Alteration Fracturing	∝ to C.A.
0	9.14		OVERBURDEN			
9.14	33.5	HIGHLAND VALLEY PHASE - CHATAWAY VARIETY (?)	GRANODIORITE	Light grey, mottled buff, dark green, and pale green; fine-grained, granular to weakly porphyritic; euhedral to subhedral plagioclase (1-2 mm, 50-55%); anhedral quartz (1-2 mm, 15-20%) interstitial to plagioclase; interstitial orthoclase (<0.5 mm, 5-10%); poikilitic biotite and hornblende (1-3 mm, 10-15%)	1 fracture/m nil sulfides Little to no weathering zone below overburden Fine-grained disseminated magnetite Weak propylitic alteration.	80°
				Chlorite and epidote after mafics, trace of clay after feldspars. Hornblende and biotite are equally abundant.	14 m: Malachite coating in fracture	65°
				15.7: Aplite dyke, 3 cm; pink-coloured, fine-grained quartz and K-feldspar matrix.		70°
				20-21: Intense fracturing, complete chloritization of mafics; abundant epidote clots (18-33 m).	10-15 fractures/m. Some limonite-coated.	
				23.5-27: Shear zone, rock completely broken, abundant limonite coating.	Calcite microveins in fractures.	65°
				28.5-29: Aplite dykes (3 to 5 cm)	Strong alteration of mafics and feldspars	
				32-33.5: Fault		
33.5	90.22		GRANODIORITE	Light grey, mottled pink and dark green; medium-grained granular; composition similar to f-grained granodiorite above except that quartz is coarser-grained and more abundant. Alteration is much weaker than that of 18-33 m.	5 fractures/m. 35.2 m: Malachite in fractures.	60°

Drill Hole No. SK-DDH-4

Depth (m) From	Depth (m) To	Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Mineralization Alteration Fracturing	∝ to C.A.
				42.5-56: Fault, core completely broken, less than 30% recovery, abundant clay gouges.	Trace of limonite and hematite coating.	
				59.7: Aplite dyke, 40° to C.A.		
				59.7-66: Local pervasive epidotization in ground mass	60-3 m: Malachite coating on fractures with disseminated magnetite.	60°
					65.4 m: Malachite in fractures	50°
				72-78.4: Shear zone, core badly broken.	Weak propylitic alteration	
					72.3 m: Trace of malachite on fracture	55°
				78.4-81.4: Abundant chlorite and epidote, disseminated magnetite and red hematite coating.	78.8 m: Trace of malachite	55°
				80.5: Aplite dyke, 60° to C.A.		
				81.4-91.22: Unaltered zone, fine-grained disseminated magnetite and red hematite coating are common	2 fractures/m.	
				84.7: Quartz vein with K-feldspar envelope (35° to C.A.) nil sulfides.		
				85.4-85.7: Fault, intense clay alteration after feldspars.	Fault bottom	55°
				86.5: Malachite coating in fracture with disseminated magnetite.		25°
				END OF HOLE AT 90.22 m		

BETHLEHEM PHASE (2)

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

Company: SMD Mining Co. Ltd.
Project: SKUHUN
Grid:
Disposition: MC 2245
Drill Contractor: J. T. Thomas

Hole No.: SK DDH-5
Commenced: 24 Mar 82
Completed: 25 Mar 82
Logged by: D. Chan
TOTAL DEPTH: 91.44 m

Core Size: 1. NQ From: 42.9 To: 91.44
2. From: To:
3. From: To:

Casing Type: HW, NW From: 0 To: 42.9 **Removed(?):** Yes

Core Stored at: Drill site
Hole Location (Grid co-ordinates): 2120 E, 1880 N
Hole Elevation: 1128 m **Determined by:** map **Rel. to:** sea level

Hole Bearing 0 **Relative to True North**

Hole Dip:	-90°	-90°			
Depth:	Collar	91.44			

Hole Drilled to Determine: Possible Cu-Mo mineralization associated with the Skuhun Creek fault

Summary Log: Quaternary/Recent From: 0 To: 42.9
Granodiorite (coarse-grained) From: 42.9 To: 91.44
From: To:
From: To:

COMMENTS:

Drill Hole No. SK-DDH-5

Sheet 1 of 1

Depth (m) From	Depth (m) To	Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Mineralization Alteration Fracturing	∝ to C.A.
0	42.9		OVERBURDEN			
42.9	91.44	BETHSAIDA PHASE	GRANODIORITE	Light grey, mottled pink and pale green; coarse-grained, granular; sub-hedral plagioclase (1-4 mm, 50-55%); anhedral coarse-grained quartz (2-5 mm, 20-25%); interstitial orthoclase (<0.5 mm, 5-10%); subhedral biotite books (2-5 mm, 5-10%); minor subhedral hornblende. Granodiorite here is the same phase as that of DDH-3.	3 fractures/m.	
					Fresh to weak propylitic alteration	
					Trace of malachite in some fractures.	
					Fine-grained disseminated magnetite is very common.	
				Biotite and hornblende are partly chloritized. Feldspars are mostly unaltered. Alteration is stronger in fault and shear zones.		
				45.8 : Trace of malachite, bornite	45.8 m: Fracture	50°
				48.2-50: Fracture zone, badly broken core with abundant clay gouges.	50.4 m: Disseminated malachite.	
				59.7, 62.8: Fractures with pervasive calcite and malachite coatings.		
				70-73: Fault zone, less than 50% core recovery.	Pale-green clays after feldspars near fault	
					79.15 m: Trace of malachite in fracture.	35°
				81.4-82: Shear zone, badly fractured core, red hematite coatings on fractures (50° to C.A.)		
				83.4-83.8: Fault zone, less than 30% core recovery.	Hematite/clay gouges	
				85.3: Aplite dyke		70°
				85.7: Calcite coated fracture	Trace of malachite	45°
				86-91.44: Little to no alteration	86.7 m: Disseminated limonite in fracture	50°
				END OF HOLE AT 91.44 m.		

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

Company: SMD Mining Co. Ltd.
Project: SKUHUN
Grid:
Disposition: MC 2246
Drill Contractor: J. T. Thomas

Hole No.: SK DDH-6
Commenced: 26 Mar 82
Completed: 28 Mar 82
Logged by: D. Chan
TOTAL DEPTH: 91.44 m

Core Size: 1. NQ From: 51.82 To: 91.44
2. From: To:
3. From: To:

Casing Type: HW NW From: 0 To: 51.82 Removed(?): Yes

Core Stored at: Drill site
Hole Location (Grid co-ordinates): 6040 E, 1840 N
Hole Elevation: 1265 m Determined by: map Rel. to: sea level

Hole Bearing 0 Relative to True North

Hole Dip: -90°
Depth: Collar

Hole Drilled to Determine: Hole drilled to replace percussion drill hole (SK-81-4) lost in overburden

Summary Log: Quaternary/Recent From: 0 To: 51.82
Granodiorite (fine-grained) From: 51.82 To: 91.44
From: To:
From: To:

COMMENTS:

Drill Hole No. SK-DDH-6

Sheet 1 of 1

Depth (m) From	Depth (m) To	Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Mineralization Alteration Fracturing	∝ to C.A.
0	51.82		OVERBURDEN			
51.82	91.44	HIGHLAND VALLEY PHASE - CHATAWAY VARIETY (?)	GRANODIORITE	Light green, mottled dark green and buff; fine-grained, granular, abundant coarse-grained poikilitic mafics; subhedral to anhedral (1-2 mm, 45-50%); anhedral quartz (0.5-1 mm, 15-20%); interstitial orthoclase (<0.5 mm, 5-10%); subhedral to anhedral hornblende and biotite (1-5 mm, 15-20%);	5 fractures/m, calcite coated, minor hematite coating	25°
					Abundant disseminated magnetite	
				Approximately equal amounts of hornblende and biotite, weakly altered to chlorite. Feldspars are generally unaltered. Weak sericite envelopes around clay/chlorite filled fractures. Trace of potassic envelopes around minor quartz microveins and fractures. Epidote is common in fractures.	Weak propylitic alteration, mod. to strong in fault zones	
				59-59.7: Shear zone	Abundant chlorite, clay, epidote.	40°
				60.6-61.3: Fault zone, intensely fractured core.	Trace of hematite (coating)	
				65-65.5: Strong propylitic alteration. Feldspars completely replaced by clay.		
				67.1-67.9: Fault gouge, over 90% clay gouges. Abundant chlorite.	Fault bottom	40°
				68.5: Slickenside on fracture	Fracture with trace of potassic envelope	75°
				72-73.2: Strong fracturing (>10 fractures/m).	Abundant clay/calcite filled fractures	
				73-74: Potassic envelopes around fractures.		
				76.8: Weak potassic envelope around quartz microvein	78.6 m: Epidote and magnetite in quartz vein	55°
				81.5-86.6: Strong fracturing zone, weak potassic envelopes around fractures.	Trace of barren quartz microvein.	
				END OF HOLE AT 91.44 m		

DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

Company: SMD Mining Co. Ltd.
Project: SKUHUN
Grid:
Disposition: MC 2246
Drill Contractor: J. T. Thomas

Hole No.: SK-DDH-7
Commenced: 30 Mar 82
Completed: 1 April 82
Logged by: D. Chan
TOTAL DEPTH: 91.44 m

Core Size: 1. NQ From: 54.86 To: 91.44
2. From: To:
3. From: To:

Casing Type: HW NW From: 0 To: 54.86 **Removed(?):** Yes

Core Stored at: Drill site
Hole Location (Grid co-ordinates): 6960 E, 1870 N
Hole Elevation: 1295 m **Determined by:** map **Rel. to:** sea level

Hole Bearing 0 **Relative to True North**

Hole Dip: -90°
Depth: Collar

Hole Drilled to Determine: Hole drilled to replace percussion drill hole (SK-81-8) lost in overburden

Summary Log:

	From:	To:
Quaternary/Recent	0	54.86
Granodiorite (fine-grained)	54.86	91.44
	From:	To:
	From:	To:

COMMENTS:

Drill Hole No. SK-DDH-7

Depth (m) From	Depth (m) To	Lithology	Rock Type	Description	Mineralization Alteration Fracturing	∝ to C.A.
0	54.86		OVERBURDEN			
54.86	91.44	HIGHLAND VALLEY PHASE - CHATAWAY VARIETY (?)	GRANODIORITE	Light grey, mottled dark green and buff; fine-grained, granular, abundant poikilitic mafics; subhedral plagioclase (1-2 mm, 40-50%); anhedral quartz (1-2 mm, 15-20%); interstitial orthoclase (<1 mm, 5-10%); equal amount of anhedral hornblende and biotite (1-3 mm, 10-15%). Granodiorite is very similar to that in DDH-6. Alteration is local, limited to fault zones. Clay after plagioclase, chlorite and minor epidote after mafics. 64-66: Fault gouge, very strong weathering 69.5-70: Fault zone, 50% clay gouge. 76.8-77: Abundant chlorite, feldspars partly altered to pink-coloured clay. 71-87.8: Unaltered zone 87.9-89: Fault zone with strong propylitic alteration. 90.6-91: Fault zone, over 90% clay gouge END OF HOLE AT 91.44 m.	3 fractures/m. Abundant disseminated magnetite. Trace of malachite in fractures. Weak propylitic alteration. 56.6 m: Trace of malachite, diss. magnetite in fracture. 50° Abundant limonite staining. 66.6 m: Trace of malachite in fracture. Trace of limonite in clay/carbonate-filled fracture. 55° Fault top 70° Fault top 60°	

APPENDIX B

Drill Core Geochemistry Results

for

Cu, Mo

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

To: Saskatchewan Mining Development Corp.,
#330 - 1130 W. Pender St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4A4

c.c. Sturdy-Stone Centre, Saskatoon.

File No. 82-0174
Type of Samples Cores
Disposition

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Project : Skuhun 4944 Req. 0609, 0610 & 0611

SAMPLE No.	Mo	Cu
SKDDH1 45-50 m	1	500
50-55	1	390
55-60	1	1180
60-65	1	2500
65-70	1	290
70-75	1	335
75-80	1	275
80-85	1	135
85-90	2	235
90-95	1	65
95-100	1	160
100-105	1	45
105-110	2	90
110-115	6	200
115-120	2	160
SKDDH1 120-122.5m	2	40
SKDDH3 24.38-30m	1	8
30-35	1	10
35-40	2	8
40-45	1	6
45-50	1	8
50-55	1	8
55-60	1	6
60-65	1	6
65-70	1	9
70-75	1	10
75-80	1	11
80-85	1	5
85-90	1	6
90-95	1	30
95-100	1	20
100-105	1	20
105-110	1	34
110-115	1	20
115-120	1	10
SKDDH3 120-125m	1	16

All reports are the confidencial property of clients
All results are in PPM.

DIGESTION:

DETERMINATION:

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED April 5, 1982

DATE REPORTS MAILED April 14, 1982

ASSAYER D. Toye

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

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

To: Saskatchewan Mining Development Corp.

File No. 82-0174

Type of Samples

Disposition

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE No.	Mo	Cu
SKDDH3 125-130 m	1	15
130-135	1	5
SKDDH3 135-137.16m	1	6
SKDDH4 9.14-15 m	1	15
15- 20	1	20
20- 25	1	60
25- 30	2	100
30- 35	1	105
35- 40	1	80
40- 45	1	36
45- 50	1	60
50- 55	1	55
55- 60	1	60
60- 65	2	95
65- 70	2	120
70- 75	2	115
75- 80	1	80
80- 85	1	100
SKDDH4 85- 90.22m	1	150

All reports are the confidencial property of clients
All results are in PPM.

DIGESTION:

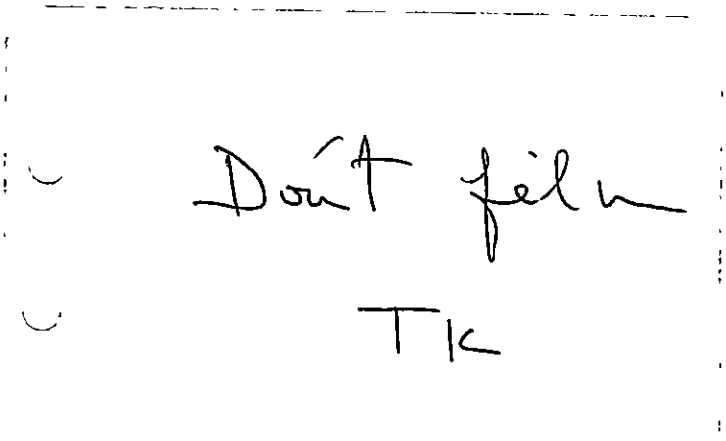
DETERMINATION:

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED April 5, 1982

DATE REPORTS MAILED April 14, 1982

ASSAYER

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER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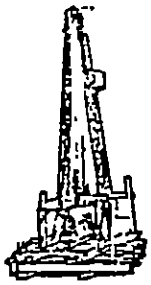
APPENDIX C

J.T. Thomas Diamond Drilling Ltd. Invoice

Acme Analytical Labs Ltd. Invoice

Redhawk Rentals Ltd. Invoice

H.E. Sanders Ltd. Invoice



J. T. THOMAS
DIAMOND DRILLING (1980) LTD.

SMITHERS, B.C.

PH. 847-3531
P.O. BOX 394
V0J 2N0

To: SMD Mining Co. Ltd.
330 - 1130 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4A4

Invoice: #82-3
Invoice Date: 4 MAY 1982
Property: Skuhun Creek

This is our invoice for diamond drilling and other services as per contract. Drill 38-3

Diamond Drilling: Total Meterage - 677.7 (2223 feet) See attached page 2.	$44,746.97
Man and Machine Hours: (Drilling broken ground, tractor rental, standby, etc.) See attached page 3.	15,880.00
Materials Used, Lost or Damaged: See attached pages 4 & 5.	14,871.51
Mobilisation/Demobilisation (lump sum): Note: Extra was charged on move out - much longer move than anticipated.	3,000.00
Acid Tests:	n/c
Room and Board:	n/c
TOTAL	$78,498.48

The above calculations are agreed to by:

Company Representative

J.T. Thomas Diamond Drilling (1980) Ltd.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

PHONE: 253-3158 852 East Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6

File: 82-0174

Date: April 14, 1982

Saskatchewan Mining Development Corp.,
#330 - 1130 W. Pender St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4A4

TERMS:
NET TWO WEEKS
2% PER MONTH CHARGED ON
OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

NUMBER	ASSAY	PRICE	AMOUNT
	Project : Skuhun 4944 Req.: 0609, 0610 & 0611		
	P.O. # 04378		
55	Geochem Mo and Cu assays @	$2.45	$134.75
271	(meter) Core Sample for Splitting @	2.25	609.75
403	(lbs) Sample over 10 lbs (Total 953 lbs - 550 lbs = 403 lbs)	0.25	100.75
55	Core sample preparations @	2.50	137.50
			$982.75
	Motorways # 1989405-4		52.90
	# 1989413-8		58.84
	# 1989410-4		75.73
			$1170.22

PLEASE PAY LAST AMOUNT

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

PHONE: 253-3158 852 East Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6

File: 82-0189

Date: April 14, 1982

Saskatchewan Mining Development Corp.,
#330 - 1130 W. Pender
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 4A4

TERMS:
NET TWO WEEKS
2% PER MONTH CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

NUMBER	ASSAY	PRICE	AMOUNT
	Project : Skuhun 4944 Req.: 0527, 0530 & 0531		
	P.O. # 04378		
25	Geochem Mo and Cu assays @	$2.45	$ 61.25
128 meters	Core sample for splitting @	2.25	288.00
154 lbs	Sample over 10 lbs (Total : 404 lbs - 250 lbs = 154 lbs)	0.25	38.50
25	Core sample preparations @	2.25	62.50
			$450.25
	Motorways #1989441-9		34.95
	#1989436-9		40.93
	#1989421-1		40.93
			$567.06

PLEASE PAY LAST AMOUNT

INVOICE

REDHAWK RENTALS LTD.

3710 East First Avenue, Burnaby, B.C. V5C 3V9

291-9468

SASK. MINING DEVELOPMENT CORPN.
330, 1130 W. PENDER ST.
VANCOUVER, B. C.
V6E 4A4

CONTRACT NO. 165	VEHICLE NO. 367	YOUR P.O. 02316	DATE MARCH 31/82

RENTAL OF 1981 TOYOTA 4 WHEEL DRIVE STATION WAGON UNDER CONTRACT FROM MARCH 8, 1982:

RENTAL FEE MARCH 8 - APRIL 8 PER CONTRACT	$ 900.00
SALES TAX 6%	54.00
INSURANCE FEE MARCH 8 - APRIL 8 PER CONTRACT	80.00
TOTAL	$1034.00

REDHAWK RENTALS LTD.

3710 East First Avenue, Burnaby, B.C. V5C 3V9

291-9468

SASKATCHEWAN MINING DEVELOPMENT CORP.,
#330, 1130 W. PENDER STREET,
VANCOUVER, B/ C/
V6E 4A4

CONTRACT NO. 165	VEHICLE NO 367	YOUR P.O. 02316	DATE APRIL 5/82

RENTAL OF 4 WHEEL DRIVE TOYOTA LAND CRUISER NO. 367 UNDER CONTRACT FROM MARCH 8TH; VEHICLE RETURNED IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION APRIL 5TH WITH TANKS FULL;

RENTAL FEE - ONE MONTH MINIMUM PREVIOUSLY INVOICED		
KM FEE - MILES TRAVELLED	4616	
KMS ALLOWED	2400	
EXTRA KMS @ .12 EACH	2216	$ 265.92
SALES TAX 6%		15.96
		$ 281.88

APR 13 1962

Phone Merritt 378-2186

In Account With

H. E. SANDERS LTD.

LOGGING CONSTRUCTION

Box 80 - Lower Nicola, B.C. - V0K 1Y0

M SASKATCHEWAN MINING CORP.

STE 330, 1130 W. PENDER ST.

VANCOUVER, B.C. V6E 4A4

FOR APPROVAL

OPER.: Kenton 4444

COST ELEMENT: 551

ACTIVITY: 50

SIGNATURE: [illegible] DC.

DATE APPROVED: 12 April 82

(1)	1980 TD20E CRAWLER WITH RAKES & WINCH ALL FOUND		
	20.0 Hours @	85.68	1713.60
(3)	MOVING		$400.00
	TOTAL MARCH 31/82		$2113.60

E. & O.E.

SKUHOST FAULT

LORNEX FAULT

SKUHUN CREEK

TREND OF DYKE SWARM

TREND OF DYKE SWARM

TREND OF DYKE SWARM

HATAWAY CREEK

BROOM CREEK

GYPSUM LAKE

FARR LAKE

TYNER LAKE

SKU 1

SKU 2

SKU 3

SKU 4

GOOD NEWS 1

SK-1

SK-2

SK-3

SK-4

SK-5

SK-6

SK-7

SK-8

69-1

69-2

69-3

69-4

69-5

69-6

69-7

69-8

69-9

69-10

75-1 (41.1) 94.8

75-2 (102.1) 106.7

75-3 (85.4) 100.6

80-1 (1.0) 33.5

80-2 (1.0) 33.5

80-3 (3.3) 45.7

80-4 (5.0) 39.6

80-5 (5.0) 33.5

80-6 (5.0) 48.7

80-7 (19.9) 48.7

SK BI-1 (3.7) 100.6

SK BI-2 (8.8) 51.8

SK BI-3 (11.6) 100.6

SK BI-4 abandoned (19.5)

SK BI-5 (5.2) 100.6

SK BI-6 (5.2) 100.6

SK BI-7 (20.4) 100.6

SK BI-8 abandoned (42.7)

SK BI-9 (7.0) 76.2

BETHSAIDA PHASE

BETHLEHEM TRANSITIONAL PHASE

HIGHLAND VALLEY PHASE

HIGHLAND VALLEY VARIETY

2000N

1000N

0N

0E

1000E

2000E

3000E

4000E

5000E

6000E

7000E

8000E

9000E

LEGEND

5	BETHSAIDA PHASE: Quartz monzonite to Granodiorite
5a	Skeena Variety: Transitional between Bethlehem and Bethsaida phases
4	BETHLEHEM PHASE: Granodiorite
4a	Transitional between Bethlehem and Highland Valley phases
3d	HIGHLAND VALLEY PHASE: Chataway Variety: Granodiorite
3b	Gulchon Variety: Granodiorite
3bf	Fine-grained Granodiorite, probably Gulchon Variety
3a	Transitional between Border and Highland Valley phases
2	BORDER PHASE: Quartz diorite to Granodiorite

AIR PHOTO LINEAMENT

FAULT

GEOLOGIC BOUNDARY - DEFINED, ASSUMED

OUTCROP

DYKE SWARM AREA

GROUND MAGNETIC LOW

SK BI-1 (3.7) 100.6 — 1981 S.M.D. PERCUSSION DRILLING (overburden depth), total depth

80-1 (1.0) 33.5 — PREVIOUS PERCUSSION DRILLING (overburden depth), total depth

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

ROTARY DRILL HOLE

TRENCH

1981 S.M.D. BUILT ROAD

EXISTING ROAD

Scale 1:12,000

0 — 1 Kilometre

Note: Geology after W.J. McMillan 1972 preliminary map No.30 B.C. Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources

Air photo lineament interpretation: Paul Reek 1981 S.M.D. Mining Co. Ltd.

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SMD MINING CO. LTD.

GEOLOGY AND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS MAP

PROJECT	SKUHUN		
NTS	92 I/4E, 7W	DISPOSITION	SKU 1-4, GOOD NEWS 1
WORK BY	P. RUCK	SCALE	1:12,000
DRAWN	D. CARR	DATE	OCT. 81
		DWG.	SK1-1