

1982 EXPLORATION REPORT

on the

B.C. - 1 PROJECT

(ANNA, BAT 1-3, MILLER 1 & 2, JORDAN 1-4,
and the Y7 Group of Mineral Claims)

Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.

Skeena Mining Division

by

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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

10,933
PART 1 OF 2

NTS Sheets: 103F8/103G5
Latitude: 53° 25' N
Longitude: 132° 03' W
Field Work: Sept. 28th to
Oct. 22nd, 1982.

Dated: December 10, 1982

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The BC 1 Project was initiated to search for a large gold deposit along the Sandspit fault zone southeast of the Consolidated Cinola deposit on Graham Island. Graham Island is one of the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

Procan acquired control over a 25 km stretch of the fault zone by staking and letters of agreement with claim holders. The ANNA and JORDAN 1-4 claims were staked in March 1982. Letters of agreement were signed with UMEX and Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. concerning other claims in the area.

During the period September 28 to October 22nd, 1982, seven lines were cut and a seismic survey carried out on claims which cover the fault zone. In addition, 184 soil and 26 rock samples were collected and analysed. All samples were tested for silver, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, tungsten and mercury. Selected samples were also analysed for gold.

Several anomalous values were returned for silver, arsenic, and mercury. The value ranges for these elements were 0.2 to 3.2 ppm, 2 to 46 ppm, and 20 to 420 ppb, respectively. Background values were returned for the other elements.

Anomalies were generally scattered with a single or several high values and few, if any, supportive values. Several of these were multi-element anomalies and require further work.

The seismic survey was very successful in establishing the exact position of the fault. The depth to bedrock west of the fault was generally less than 15 m whereas to the east, the depth exceeded 60 m. A third medium velocity (2000-2300 m/sec) layer was picked up on several lines. This probably represents partly consolidated and saturated Skonun Group sediments. Wedges of these sediments are present, in places, on the west side of the fault.

The seismic profile for line 4 shows a bedrock high between an overburden filled trough and the main fault. Although narrow, this could represent part of a fault bounded silicified zone. Since silicified zones associated with gold deposits in this area generally contain disseminated sulphides, an induced polarization survey could determine whether this bedrock high is such a zone. However, additional seismic survey lines would be most effective in determining whether this zone continues to the northwest or southeast. If it was present on these lines, a drill target would have been identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a seismic survey be carried out over two lines on either side of line 4. If the bedrock high is present on either of these lines, one or two holes should be drilled to determine its nature.

Geochemical soil and/or rock sampling should be carried out near the base of the slope and several lines at about 100 m spacings up slope. Reconnaissance sampling should be completed over the ANNA claim. Detailed surface and selected shallow (less than 10 m) overburden sampling should be carried out in anomalous areas.

INTRODUCTION

The Sandspit fault zone was selected as an area for gold exploration for a number of reasons. The most important of these was the presence of the large low-grade Consolidated Cinola deposit along and adjacent to a splay of this fault.

Several properties were acquired along a 25 km stretch of the fault zone to the southeast of the Cinola deposit. These were acquired by staking and letters of agreement.

The 1982 program was designed to determine the position of the Sandspit fault, establish the depth to bedrock in certain areas, and to geochemically evaluate the ANNA claim.

Field work, including linecutting, seismic surveying, and soil geochemistry was carried out between September 28th and October 22nd, 1982.

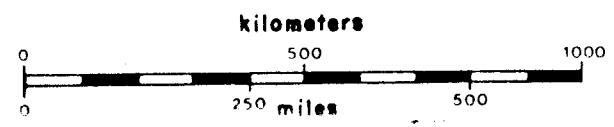
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The area included in the BC-1 Project is located on Graham Island, the largest of the Queen Charlotte Islands off the west coast of British Columbia (Figure 1). It lies about



FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP

B.C.-I PROJECT
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.



750 km northwest of Vancouver and 150 km southwest of Prince Rupert. The central part of the area has co-ordinates 53°25'N latitude and 132°03'W longitude and is covered by N.T.S. Map Sheets 103-F-8 and 103-G-5.

The properties are most easily accessible by helicopter from Sandspit about 20 km to the southeast. The paved Queen Charlotte City - Tlell Highway is nowhere greater than 13 km from any of the properties. Timber access roads approach the northwest and southeast ends of the project area.

There is daily jet service to Vancouver from Sandspit but heavy freight would have to be shipped by barge.

PROPERTY

The property (Map I in pocket) consists of several claims which include a total of 138 mineral claim units. It covers an area of about 5950 ha (16,309 acres). The ANNA and JORDAN 1-4 claims are owned by Procan Exploration (British Columbia) Limited. A letter of agreement has been signed with UMEX concerning the Y7 Group and the BAT 1-3 claims. A similar letter of agreement was also signed with Kidd Creek Mines Limited concerning work on the MILLER 1 & 2 claims.

The property status as of October 31st, 1982 is given in Table 1 below. The claims have been divided into a number of Groups for the purpose of filing assessment work. These groupings are also shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

| <u>Claim Name</u> | <u>Record No.</u> | <u>No of Units</u> | <u>Area Hectares</u> | <u>Record Date</u> | <u>Expiry Date</u> (1) |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Anna | 3392(3) | 20 | 500 | 17/3/82 | 17/3/83 |
| Jordan 1 | 3393(3) | 20 | 500 | 17/3/82 | 17/3/82 |
| <u>Miller 82 Supplementary Group.</u> | | | | | |
| Jordan 2 | 3394(3) | 20 | 500 | 17/3/82 | 17/3/83 |
| Jordan 3 | 3395(3) | 20 | 500 | 17/3/82 | 17/3/83 |
| Jordan 4 | 3396(3) | 20 | 500 | 17/3/82 | 17/3/83 |
| Miller 1 | 2209(4) | 20 | 500 | 2/4/? | 2/4/86 (2) |
| Miller 2 | 2948(4) | 15 | 375 | 2/4/? | 15/4/85 (2) |
| <u>Bat Group</u> | | | | | |
| Bat 1 | 3300(11) | 12 | 300 | 20/11/81 | 20/11/83 (3) |
| Bat 2 | 3301(11) | 20 | 500 | 20/11/81 | 20/11/83 (3) |
| Bat 3 | 3302(11) | 20 | 500 | 20/11/81 | 20/11/83 (3) |
| <u>Y7 Group</u> | | | | | |
| Five | 412(8) | 12 | 300 | 11/8/77 | 11/8/86 |
| Five West | 413(8) | 4 | 100 | 11/8/77 | 11/8/86 |
| Five South | 634(6) | 6 | 150 | 16/6/78 | 16/6/87 |
| Seven | 409(8) | 15 | 375 | 11/8/77 | 11/8/86 |
| Seven West | 462(11) | 8 | 200 | 14/11/77 | 14/11/82 (4) |
| Seven East | 411(8) | 2 | 50 | 11/8/77 | 11/8/86 |
| Seven South | 410(8) | 2 | 50 | 11/8/77 | 11/8/86 |
| Dub | 461(11) | 2 | 50 | 14/11/77 | 14/11/82 (4) |

- 1) Does not reflect work filed in November and December, 1982.
- 2) Subject to approval of work filed by Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.
- 3) Subject to approval of work filed by UMEX.
- 4) UMEX filed one year on these claims, November 10th, 1982. Subject to approval of that work the claims would be in good standing until 1983.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The BC-1 Project area covers the boundary between the Insular Mountains and the Hecate Depression, two major subdivisions of the physiographic units of the Canadian Cordillera. This boundary is marked by the Sandspit fault which separates the Skidegate Plateau to the west from the Queen Charlotte Lowlands to the east. The Skidegate plateau which reaches an elevation of about 800 m in the west-central part of the island slopes north and east at less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. In the vicinity of the Sandspit fault, there is a fairly abrupt change from the plateau surface at about 400 m to the surface of the Queen Charlotte Lowlands at elevations up to about 150 m.

This area had been extensively glaciated during the Pleistocene and outwash material covers most of the mineral claims in the project area. Ice and materials transport appears to have been in a northeastly to northly direction.

Most of the properties are covered by spruce and cedar with areas of scrubby pine, yellow cypress and small spruce. A 0.3 m thick layer of organic material covers the soil in higher areas. In low-lying areas, this layer may be as much as 1.0 m thick.

The water level in creeks and swamps fluctuates rapidly in response to weather conditions. Heavy rainfall causes the creeks to become torrents and may cause them to rise as much as one metre in a 12 hr. period. This causes extensive flooding where the creeks flow out onto the lowlands.

GEOLOGY

The Queen Charlotte Islands form part of the Insular Tectonic Belt of the Canadian Cordillera (Sutherland-Brown, 1968). Rocks range in age from Triassic to Recent (Table 2). In general, three major periods of volcanism have been recognized. These separate four periods of sedimentation. Plutonism appears to have been confined to two major periods. During the middle to late Jurassic bodies of hornblende diorite to quartz diorite were emplaced. A second period during the late Cretaceous to middle Tertiary produced a more varied sequence of quartz diorite to alkaline granitic rocks.

Major crustal movements along northwest striking faults had a pronounced effect on the volcanism, sedimentation and intrusions.

TABLE 2: GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| PLEISTOCENE-RECENT | glacial and interglacial sediments. |
| LATE TERTIARY | SKONUN FM: marine and non - marine sands. |
| EARLY TO MIDDLE TERTIARY | MASSET FM: alkali basalt floods and sodic rhyolite ash flows. |
| LATE CRETACEOUS | SKIDEGATE FM: marine sandstones and siltstones |
| | HONNA FM: conglomerates |
| | HAIDA FM: marine sandstones and shales. |
| EARLY CRETACEOUS | LONGARM FM: marine lithic wackes and calcareous siltstones |
| UPPER TRIASSIC TO LATE JURASSIC | YAKOUN FM (M. JURASSIC): explosive andesitic volcanics. |
| | MAUDE FM (L. JURASSIC): marine shales and sandstones |
| | KUNGA FM (L. JURASSIC AND UPPER TRIASSIC): limestones |
| | KARMUTSEN FM (U. TRIASSIC) mafic volcanics. |

The properties cover part of one of these major northwest striking faults, the Sandspit fault. West of the fault, the area appears to be underlain by Yakoun Formation volcanics and Haida Formation sediments in the northwest and a large body of Cretaceous to Tertiary intrusive in the southeast (Map I in Pocket). To the east, the property is probably underlain by Skonun formation sediments beneath a mantle of glacial outwash material.

The ANNA claim lies about 2 km southwest of the main Sandspit fault and appears to be underlain by Yakoun volcanics. Where observed, these generally consisted of porphyritic andesite, agglomerate, volcanic sandstone, and minor tuff. Several boulders of grey silicified and pyritized volcanic sandstone were encountered in small creeks or in areas of uprooted trees. Samples of fine to medium-grained intrusive boulders and narrow (less than 2 cm) vuggy quartz veins were collected from a south-flowing creek about 750 m north of Feather Lake.

Geochemical analyses were carried out on a suite of samples (boulders) collected during a single geological traverse over part of the claim group. Results were generally poor with one sample weakly anomalous in arsenic and mercury. Analytical results are reported in APPENDIX D.

GEOPHYSICS

Sutherland-Brown (1968) estimates that rocks on the east side of Graham Island have been downfaulted approximately 500 m relative to those outcropping west of the Sandspit fault. Although there could be several normal faults which accommodate this movement, the Sandspit and possible splays are the most obvious.

A seismic survey was planned to establish the exact position of the Sandspit fault and any closely associated splays at 2 to 3 km intervals along the entire length of the project area. In addition to locating the fault, the overburden depth information would assist in evaluating previously gathered soil geochemical data and indicate whether such surveys would be useful.

Bema Industries Ltd. of Langley B.C. were contracted to cut seven lines at about two kilometers each. Between September 28 and October 11th, 1982, the four man crew had completed 13.4 km at which time the contract was terminated.

Geo-Physi-Con Company Ltd. of Calgary were contracted to do the seismic survey. A total seismic survey length of 8.0 km was carried out on the seven lines (Map I in Pocket). Table 3 gives a summary of the data on the individual lines.

Crews were accommodated at the Sandspit Inn and flown daily by helicopter since the distance between lines precluded a field camp operation.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF LINE DATA

| <u>Line No.</u> | <u>Cut Length</u> | <u>Survey Length</u> | <u>Affected Claim (s)</u> |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 1.8 km | 0.7 km | Miller 1 |
| 2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | Miller 2 |
| 3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | Jordan 4 |
| 4 | 2.0 | 1.1 | Jordan 1/Bat 3 |
| 5 | 2.0 | 0.7 | Bat 2 |
| 6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | Bat 1 |
| 7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | Five South |
| | <u>13.4 km</u> | <u>8.0 km</u> | |

The seismic survey was very effective in establishing the exact position of the fault. The apparent offset of the fault to the east on line 4 and west on Line 3 probably represent plotting errors. There were no easily recognizable topographic features on these lines so the estimated starting point for the survey was probably in error.

Line 4 shows a bedrock high between an overburden-filled trough and the main fault. Three explanations are possible:

1. Eroneous data and interpretation;
2. Wedge of bedrock of same composition as that to the west between two faults; or
3. Bedrock composed of an intrusive plug along the fault or

possibly a silicified zone (the eastern part of which has been offset by the fault).

The first does not appear to be the case, so either of the second two or both could be possible.

Part of this area is rapidly flooded during rainy weather so difficulties could be expected if surveys are conducted during such periods.

GEOCHEMISTRY

General.

During the period October 11 to 18, 1982, Bema Industries of Langley, B.C. provided a three to four man contract crew to do reconnaissance soil geochemistry over the ANNA claim. This crew collected a total of 184 soil samples on a 100 m by 100 m north-south grid. The poor productivity relates more to crew initiative than weather or terrain factors and an appropriate invoice reduction was negotiated. A field camp was utilized to carry out this work.

The sample coverage is about 35% of the ANNA claim. However, since about 20% of the ANNA claim appears to overlap the Houlie property, the survey effectively covers about 55% of Procan's ground.

An attempt was made to collect a B-horizon sample at all stations. However, where such a sample could not be collected, a sample of organic material was taken.

All samples were analysed for silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, molybdenum, and tungsten. In addition, forty-four (44) samples were also analysed for gold.

Analyses were carried out by ACME Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver. Silver, arsenic, antimony, molybdenum, and tungsten determinations were carried out by ICP geochemical analysis. In this process, a .500g sample is digested with 3 mls of 3HCl: 1 HNO₃: 3H₂O solution at 90°C for one hour. The sample is diluted to 10 mls with water and analysed. The leach is partial for tungsten. Gold determinations were by atomic absorption from a 10g sample. Mercury analysis was by flameless atomic absorption from a .500 g sample.

Twenty six (26) rock samples were also analysed for this suite of elements using the same techniques.

Results

In general, no highly anomalous areas were identified by the sampling. However, several scattered areas which contain low order anomalies were identified (Maps II & III in Pocket).

The mercury values range from 20 to 420 ppb. Values of 300 ppb or greater are considered to be anomalous. Six, two to four sample anomalies were identified. These generally lie within northeast trending areas of supportive values (150-300 ppm). This trend may reflect the direction of glacial transport.

Arsenic values range from 2 to 46 ppm. Values 20 ppm and greater are considered anomalous. Four of the five weakly anomalous areas have single value highs with few, if any, supportive values (10-20 ppm). The other has three anomalous samples with several supportive values. These suggest a somewhat diffuse northerly trend. The peak value of 43 ppm is coincident with a mercury value of 360 ppb while the 20 ppm value coincides with a 300 ppb mercury value. This, and two other arsenic anomalies occur peripheral to a four sample mercury anomaly. Two of these appear to be in a downslope position relative to the mercury anomaly.

A single value anomaly (43 ppm) partly coincides with a three sample mercury anomaly and a two sample silver anomaly.

The highest arsenic value (46 ppm) does not correlate with anomalous values of any other element.

Silver values of 1.4 ppm and greater are considered to be anomalous. Only three samples yielded results which exceed this value. The highest value (3.2 ppm) has coincident mercury and arsenic anomalies.

The other two values are part of a low order anomaly which lies immediately northeast of a mercury anomaly.

Two of the several other areas of elevated values are coincident with mercury anomalies.

Although somewhat encouraging in a couple of areas, the magnitude of the values do not indicate that a large body of gold mineralization is sub cropping beneath a thin layer of soil. However, a thick layer of transported material could provide an effective diluent and result in such lower values. No significant gold values were returned for soil or rock samples.

The molybdenum, antimony and tungsten analyses did not produce any significant values. Peak values for these elements were 5, 6, and 2 ppm, respectively. The 6 ppm antimony was coincident with the 3.2 ppm silver anomaly. Values for these elements are presented in APPENDIX D.

REFERENCE

- Sutherland-Brown, 1968 Geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, B.C. Dept of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin No. 54.
- Champigny, 1981, A Geological Evaluation of the Cinola (Specogna) Gold Deposit. Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. U.B.C. MSc Thesis.

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATION

I, Richard J. Joy of the city of Calgary, Alberta
hereby certify as follows:

1. That I graduated from Memorial University of Newfoundland in 1971 with a Bachelor (Honours) of Science Degree in Geology.
2. That I have been continuously engaged in the practice of my profession since that time.
3. That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
4. That I am employed as an Exploration Geologist with Procan Exploration Company, of 880 Guinness House, 727-7th Ave., S.W. Calgary, Alberta.
5. That I directed an supervised the work described in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Joy', is located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

APPENDIX B

LOGISTICS:

Project: BC-1, AFE No. 8710

Date: 1982, September 28 to October 22.

Terrain: Boundary between the Skidegate Plateau and Queen Charlotte Lowlands.

Main Base: Calgary and Vancouver.

Operating Base: Sandspit, on Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.

Operating Camps: 1 at a strategic location on the Anna claim.

Crew: 4 linecutters/soil samplers.
4 seismic survey crew.

Support Aircraft: Bell 206B and Bell 206L, LongRanger from Sandspit. A total of 45.2 hrs. of helicopter time was utilized during the execution of this program.

*PROJECT COSTS:

| | <u>Seismic Survey</u> | <u>Anna Claim</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Linecutting/Soil Sampling | | | |
| Bema Industries Ltd. Inv. Nos. 2137, 2183, 2208 | \$10,865.88 | \$ 5,812.13 | \$16,678.01 |
| Seismic Survey Geo-Physicon Co., Ltd. Inv. Nos. 0480, 501 & 502 | \$36,227.54 | - | \$36,227.54 |
| Helicopter Support Vancouver Island Helicopter | \$21,699.07 | \$ 1,055.38 | \$22,754.45 |
| Geochemical Analyses ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. Files 82,1368 & 82-1518 | - | \$ 1,880.75 | \$ 1,880.75 |

| | <u>Seismic Survey</u> | <u>Anna Claim</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Project Supervision & Report Preparation | | | |
| R.J. Joy 18 days at \$215/day | \$ 2,580.00 | \$ 1,290.00 | \$ 3,870.00 |
| R. Joy Travel & Accommodation | \$ 1,516.50 | \$ 297.00 | \$ 1,813.50 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$72,888.99 | \$10,335.26 | \$83,224.25 |

*Does not include staking costs of \$9616.60 for JORDAN 1-4 and ANNA claims; a helicopter charge of \$559.45 incurred during a visit to the area on June 2, 1982; nor the estimated \$3510.00 to record assessment work on claims in the project area.

APPENDIX C

PERSONNEL AND CONTRACTORS EMPLOYED

Linecutting & Geochemical Surveying By:

Bema Industries Ltd.
Suite 203, 19945-56th Ave.
Langley, B.C.
V3A 3Y2

Geophysical (Seismic) Surveying By:

Geo-Physi-Con Co., Ltd.
5810-2nd Street S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2H 0H2

Helicopter Support By:

Vancouver Island Helicopters Ltd.
Sandspit, B.C.

Geochemical Analyses By:

ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd.
852 E. Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.

Geology and Supervision By:

Richard Joy
Exploration Geologist
Procan Exploration Company
880 Guinness House
727-7th Ave., S.W.
Calgary, Alberta,
T2P 0Z5

APPENDIX D

GEOCHEMICAL DATA

SUMMARY SHEET - SOIL SAMPLES

| <u>Element</u> | <u>Value Range</u> | <u>No. in Range</u> | <u>%</u> |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Arsenic | 2-9 ppm | 156 | 84.8 |
| | 10-19 | 20 | 10.8 |
| | 20-29 | 4 | 2.2 |
| | 30-39 | - | - |
| | 40-49 | 4 | 2.2 |
| | | 184 | 100.0 |
| Mercury | 2-9 ppb | 46 | 25.0 |
| | 100-199 | 77 | 41.8 |
| | 200-299 | 42 | 22.8 |
| | 300-399 | 17 | 9.2 |
| | 400-499 | 2 | 1.2 |
| | | 184 | 100.0 |
| Silver | 0.1-0.4 ppm | 147 | 79.9 |
| | 0.5-0.9 | 27 | 14.7 |
| | 1.0-1.9 | 9 | 4.9 |
| | 2.0-2.9 | - | - |
| | 3.0-3.9 | 1 | 0.5 |
| | | 184 | 100.0 |
| Gold | 5, 10, or 15 ppm | 44 | 100.0 |
| Antimony | 2ppm | 175 | 95.1 |
| | 3-4 | 7 | 3.8 |
| | 5-8 | 2 | 1.1 |
| | | 184 | 100.0 |
| Molybdenum | 2 ppm | 174 | 94.6 |
| | 3-4 | 9 | 4.9 |
| | 5-8 | 1 | 0.5 |
| | | 184 | 100.0 |
| Tungsten | 2 ppm | 184 | 100.0 |

ICP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 ML OF 3:1:3 HCL TO HNO3 TO H2O AT 90 DEG.C. FOR 1 HOUR. THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR: Ca,P,Hg,Al,Ti,La,Na,K,W,Ba,Sr,Cr AND B. Au DETECTION 3 ppm.
 AS: ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE. HG: ANALYSIS BY FLAMELESS AA FROM .500 GRAM SAMPLE. SAMPLE TYPE - SOIL

DATE RECEIVED OCT 18 1982 DATE REPORTS MAILED Nov 24/82 ASSAYER D. J. [Signature] DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER
For Au

PROCAN EXPLORATION FILE # 82-1368 PAGE# 1

| SAMPLE # | MO ppm | AG ppm | AS ppm | SB ppm | W ppm | Hg* ppb | Au* ppb |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| OS 1W | 1 | .3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 110 | - |
| OS 2W | 1 | .2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 60 | - |
| OS 3W | 3 | .3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 220 | - |
| OS 4W | 1 | .3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 90 | - |
| OS 5W | 1 | .6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 160 | - |
| OS 6W | 1 | .3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 170 | - |
| OS 7W | 1 | .6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 230 | - |
| OS 8W | 1 | .3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 80 | - |
| OS 9W | 1 | .1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 80 | - |
| OS 10W | 1 | .1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 70 | - |
| OS 11W | 1 | .2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 190 | - |
| OS-0E | 1 | .6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 230 | - |
| OS-1E | 1 | .6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 180 | - |
| OS-2E | 1 | .4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 65 | - |
| OS-3E | 1 | .9 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 210 | - |
| OS-4E | 1 | .5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 190 | - |
| OS-5E | 1 | .3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 150 | - |
| 1S-1W | 1 | .5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 260 | - |
| 1S-2W | 1 | .1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 150 | - |
| 1S-3W | 1 | .3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 260 | 5 |
| 1S-4W | 3 | 3.2 | 43 | 6 | 2 | 300 | 5 |
| 1S-5W | 1 | .7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 310 | 10 |
| 1S-6W | 1 | .3 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 100 | - |
| 1S-7W | 1 | .2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 110 | - |
| 1S-8W | 1 | 1.1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 210 | 5 |
| 1S-9W | 1 | .5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 260 | - |
| 1S-10W | 1 | .3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 120 | - |
| 1S-11W | 1 | 1.3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 180 | 5 |
| 1S-12W | 1 | .3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 260 | - |
| 1S-13W | 1 | .1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 150 | - |
| 1S-14W | 1 | .2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 100 | - |
| 1S-15W | 1 | .2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 190 | - |
| STD A-1 | 1 | .3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 55 | - |
| OS 12W | 1 | .2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 160 | - |
| OS 13W | 2 | .2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 250 | - |
| OS 14W | 1 | .2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 260 | - |
| OS 15W | 1 | .5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 290 | - |

| SAMPLE # | MO ppm | AG ppm | AS ppm | SB ppm | W ppm | Hg* ppb | Au* ppb |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1S 0E | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 100 | - |
| 1S 1E | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 190 | - |
| 1S 3E | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 90 | - |
| 1S 4E | 1 | .4 | 2 | N | N | 190 | - |
| 1S 5E | 1 | .1 | 3 | N | N | 130 | - |
| 2S 1W | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 220 | - |
| 2S 2W | 1 | .4 | 5 | N | N | 200 | - |
| 2S 3W | 1 | .3 | 4 | N | N | 230 | 5 |
| 2S 4W | 1 | 1.0 | 8 | N | N | 310 | 5 |
| 2S 5W | 1 | .2 | 8 | N | N | 130 | 10 |
| 2S 6W | 2 | .6 | 10 | N | N | 140 | 5 |
| 2S 7W | 1 | .2 | 2 | N | N | 100 | 5 |
| 2S 8W | 3 | 1.4 | 13 | N | N | 150 | 15 |
| 2S 9W | 2 | .7 | 19 | N | N | 120 | 5 |
| 2S 10W | 1 | 1.6 | 5 | N | N | 280 | 5 |
| 2S 11W | 1 | .3 | 10 | N | N | 320 | 5 |
| 2S 12W | 1 | .1 | 15 | N | N | 200 | - |
| 2S 13W | 1 | .2 | 2 | N | N | 240 | - |
| 2S 14W | 1 | .5 | 2 | N | N | 300 | - |
| 2S 15W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 120 | - |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| STD A 1/HG | 1 | .2 | 10 | N | N | 55 | - |
| 2S 0E | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 150 | - |
| 2S 2E | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 90 | - |
| 2S 3E | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 150 | - |
| 2S 4E | 1 | .2 | 13 | N | N | 380 | - |
| 2S 5E | 1 | .2 | 2 | N | N | 120 | - |
| 3S 1W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 240 | - |
| 3S 2W | 1 | .4 | 2 | N | N | 180 | - |
| 3S 4W | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 260 | - |
| 3S 5W | 1 | .2 | 3 | N | N | 170 | - |
| 3S 6W | 1 | .3 | 5 | N | N | 230 | - |
| 3S 7W | 1 | .3 | 5 | N | N | 80 | - |
| 3S 8W | 1 | .4 | 5 | N | N | 100 | - |
| 3S 9W | 1 | .3 | 9 | N | N | 80 | - |
| 3S 10W | 1 | .4 | 2 | N | N | 380 | 5 |
| 3S 11W | 1 | .3 | 6 | N | N | 340 | 5 |
| 3S 12W | 1 | .4 | 4 | N | N | 310 | 5 |
| 3S 13W | 1 | .5 | 2 | N | N | 320 | 5 |

| SAMPLE # | MO ppm | AG ppm | AS ppm | SB ppm | W ppm | Hg* ppb | Au* ppb |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 3S 14W | 1 | .3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 250 | - |
| 3S 15W | 1 | .1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 260 | - |
| 3S 0E | 1 | .1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 130 | - |
| 3S 1E | 1 | .2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 140 | - |
| 3S 3E | 1 | .1 | 44 | 2 | 2 | 140 | - |
| 3S 4E | 2 | .4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 380 | - |
| 3S 5E | 3 | .3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 240 | - |
| 4S 0E | 1 | .5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 350 | 5 |
| 4S 1E | 1 | .2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 320 | 5 |
| 4S 2E | 1 | .8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 420 | 5 |
| 4S 3E | 1 | .1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 100 | - |
| 4S 4E | 2 | .4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 140 | - |
| 4S 5E | 3 | .2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 170 | - |
| 5S 0E | 1 | .1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 160 | - |
| 5S 1E | 1 | .4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 400 | 5 |
| 5S 2E | 1 | .4 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 170 | 5 |
| 5S 3E | 1 | .4 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 300 | 15 |
| 5S 4E | 3 | .3 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 150 | 5 |
| 5S 5E | 1 | .4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 270 | - |
| STD A 1/HG | 1 | .3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 55 | - |

ICP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 ML OF 3:1:5 HCL TO HNO3 TO H2O AT 90 DEG.C. FOR 1 HOUR. THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR: Ca, P, Mg, Al, Ti, La, Na, K, W, Ba, Si, Sr, Cr AND B. Au DETECTION 3 ppm.
 AU ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE. Hg ANALYSIS BY FLAMELESS AA FROM .500 GRAM SAMPLE. SAMPLE TYPE - SOIL

DATE RECEIVED NOV 15 1982

DATE REPORTS MAILED

*Nov 24/82
for Au*

ASSAYER

D. Sepp

DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

PROCAN EXPLORATION FILE # 82-1518

PAGE # 1

| SAMPLE # | MO ppm | AG ppm | AS ppm | SE ppm | W ppm | Hg* ppb | Au* ppb |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 4S 1W | 1 | .1 | 20 | N | N | 70 | 5 |
| 4S 2W | 1 | .1 | 6 | N | N | 130 | - |
| 4S 3W | 1 | .2 | 9 | N | N | 90 | - |
| 4S 4W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 85 | - |
| 4S 5W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 120 | - |
| 4S 6W | 1 | .3 | 3 | N | N | 200 | - |
| 4S 7W | 1 | .1 | 6 | N | N | 70 | - |
| 4S 8W | 1 | .2 | 2 | N | N | 85 | - |
| 4S 9W | 1 | .1 | 10 | N | N | 80 | 5 |
| 4S 10W | 1 | .2 | 6 | 4 | N | 80 | - |
| 4S 11W | 1 | .1 | 6 | N | N | 200 | - |
| 4S 12W | 1 | .2 | 2 | N | N | 140 | - |
| 4S 13W | 1 | .4 | 2 | N | N | 150 | - |
| 4S 14W | 1 | .5 | 2 | N | N | 80 | - |
| 4S 15W | 1 | .2 | 2 | N | N | 160 | - |
| 5S 1W | 1 | .2 | 5 | N | N | 230 | - |
| 5S 2W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 60 | - |
| 5S 3W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 80 | - |
| 5S 4W | 1 | .2 | 2 | N | N | 85 | 5 |
| 5S 5W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 95 | 5 |
| 5S 6W | 1 | .1 | 24 | N | N | 150 | 5 |
| 5S 7W | 1 | .2 | 3 | N | N | 110 | - |
| 5S 8W | 1 | .1 | 9 | N | N | 120 | - |
| 5S 9W | 1 | .1 | 5 | N | N | 80 | - |
| 5S 10W | 1 | .7 | 5 | N | N | 240 | - |
| 5S 11W | 1 | .4 | 5 | N | N | 220 | - |
| 5S 12W | 1 | .2 | 16 | N | N | 230 | - |
| 5S 13W | 1 | .1 | 13 | N | N | 290 | - |
| 5S 14W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 140 | - |
| 5S 15W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 70 | - |
| 6S 0 | 1 | .1 | 3 | N | N | 130 | - |
| 6S 1E | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 60 | 5 |
| 6S 2E | 1 | .4 | 4 | N | N | 360 | 5 |
| 6S 3E | 1 | .1 | 16 | N | N | 130 | 5 |
| 6S 4E | 1 | 1.3 | 2 | N | N | 160 | 5 |
| 6S 5E | 4 | .1 | 9 | N | N | 20 | - |
| STD A 1 | 1 | .3 | 9 | N | N | 55 | - |

PROCAN EXPLORATION FILE # 82-1518

PAGE# 2

| SAMPLE # | MO ppm | AG ppm | AS ppm | SB ppm | W ppm | Hg* ppb | Au* ppb |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 6S 1W | 1 | .2 | 2 | N | N | 110 | - |
| 6S 2W | 3 | .4 | 9 | N | N | 200 | - |
| 6S 3W | 1 | .7 | 12 | N | N | 340 | 5 |
| 6S 4W | 1 | 1.3 | 2 | N | N | 320 | 5 |
| 6S 5W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 65 | - |
| 6S 6W | 1 | .2 | 4 | N | N | 160 | - |
| 6S 7W | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 140 | - |
| 6S 8W | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 160 | - |
| 6S 9W | 1 | .4 | 9 | N | N | 200 | - |
| 6S 10W | 5 | .3 | 46 | 5 | N | 50 | 5 |
| 6S 11W | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 150 | - |
| 6S 12W | 1 | .4 | 6 | N | N | 50 | - |
| 6S 13W | 1 | .3 | 5 | N | N | 90 | - |
| 6S 14W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 80 | - |
| 6S 15W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 50 | - |
| 7S 0 | 1 | .1 | 3 | N | N | 70 | - |
| 7S 1E | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 30 | - |
| 7S 2E | 1 | .5 | 12 | N | N | 120 | - |
| 7S 3E | 1 | .2 | 15 | N | N | 150 | - |
| 7S 4E | 4 | 1.0 | 5 | N | N | 60 | 5 |
| 7S 5E | 1 | .9 | 4 | N | N | 120 | - |
| 7S 1W | 1 | .6 | 4 | N | N | 280 | - |
| 7S 2W | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 160 | - |
| 7S 3W | 1 | .7 | 3 | N | N | 200 | 15 |
| 7S 4W | 1 | 1.3 | 6 | N | N | 290 | 5 |
| 7S 5W | 1 | .5 | 2 | N | N | 190 | - |
| 7S 6W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 90 | - |
| 7S 7W | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 240 | - |
| 7S 8W | 1 | .4 | 2 | N | N | 280 | - |
| 7S 9W | 1 | .1 | 7 | N | N | 150 | - |
| 7S 10W | 1 | .2 | 10 | N | N | 70 | 5 |
| 7S 11W | 1 | .2 | 10 | N | N | 120 | 5 |
| 7S 12W | 1 | .3 | 5 | N | N | 110 | - |
| 7S 13W | 1 | .1 | 4 | N | N | 80 | - |
| 7S 14W | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 200 | - |
| 7S 15W | 1 | .2 | 6 | N | N | 60 | - |
| STD A 1 | 1 | .4 | 2 | N | N | 55 | - |

PROCAN EXPLORATION FILE # 82-1518

PAGE# 3

| SAMPLE # | MO ppm | AG ppm | AS ppm | SB ppm | W ppm | Hg* ppb | Au* ppb |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 8S 0 | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 20 | - |
| 8S 1E | 1 | .1 | N | N | N | 50 | - |
| 8S 2E | 1 | .3 | N | N | N | 70 | - |
| 8S 3E | 1 | .3 | 14 | N | N | 90 | - |
| 8S 4E | 1 | .3 | 2 | N | N | 160 | - |
| 8S 5E | 1 | .3 | 3 | N | N | 160 | - |
| 8S 1W | 1 | .4 | N | N | N | 110 | - |
| 8S 2W | 1 | .6 | N | N | N | 120 | - |
| 8S 3W | 1 | .6 | 15 | N | N | 250 | 5 |
| STD A 1 | 1 | .9 | 9 | N | N | 50 | - |
| 8S 4W | 1 | .6 | 3 | N | N | 170 | - |
| 8S 5W | 1 | .4 | 4 | N | N | 160 | - |
| 8S 6W | 1 | .3 | 8 | N | N | 120 | - |
| 8S 8W | 1 | .2 | N | N | N | 60 | - |
| 8S 9W | 1 | .1 | 2 | N | N | 220 | - |
| 8S 10W | 1 | .4 | 2 | N | N | 200 | - |
| 8S 11W | 1 | .3 | N | N | N | 140 | - |
| 8S 12W | 1 | .1 | N | N | N | 160 | - |
| 8S 13W | 1 | .2 | N | N | N | 80 | - |
| 8S 14W | 1 | .2 | 2 | N | N | 130 | - |
| 8S 15W | 1 | .1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 180 | - |

ICP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Rock SAMPLES

A .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 ML OF 3:1:3 HCL TO HNO3 TO H2O AT 90 DEG.C. FOR 1 HOUR. THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR: Ca, P, Mg, Al, Ti, La, Na, K, W, Ba, Si, Sr, Cr AND B. Au DETECTION 3 ppm.
 AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE. HG* ANALYSIS BY FLAMELESS AA FROM .500 GRAM SAMPLE. SAMPLE TYPE - ROCK CHIPS

DATE RECEIVED SEPT 30 1982

DATE REPORTS MAILED

Oct 1982

ASSAYER

A. J. J. J.

DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

PROCAN EXPLORATION FILE # 82-1268

PAGE# 1

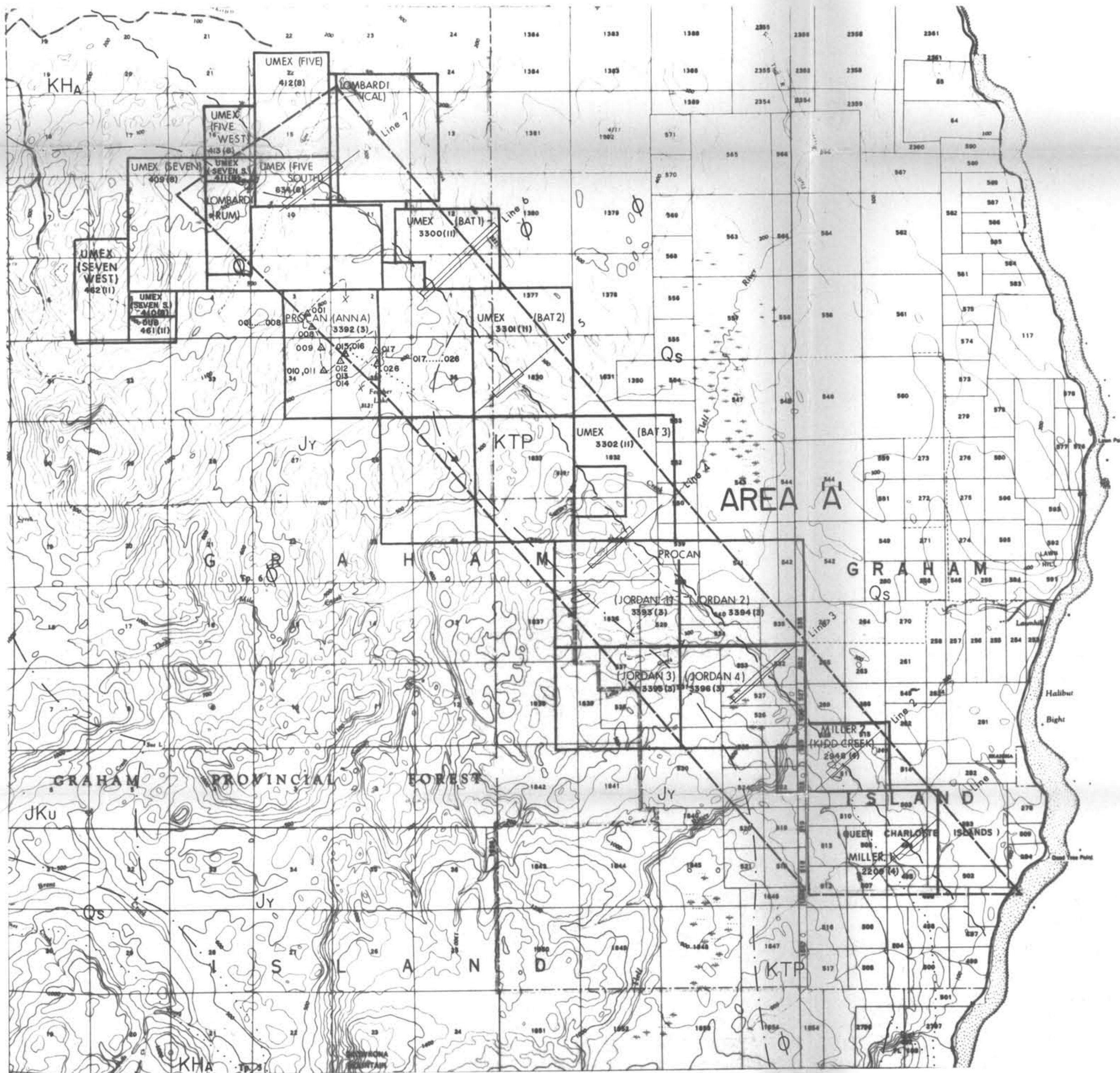
| SAMPLE # | MO ppm | Cu ppm | AG ppm | AS ppm | SB ppm | W ppm | Hg* ppb | Au* ppb |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 001 | 1 | | .3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 30 | - |
| 002 | 1 | | .3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 10 | - |
| 003 | 1 | | .2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 150 | - |
| 004 | 1 | | .2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | - |
| 005 | 1 | | .3 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 55 | - |
| 006 | 1 | | .2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 10 | - |
| 007 | 1 | | .5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 250 | - |
| 008 | 1 | | .2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 5 |
| 009 | 1 | | .2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 30 | - |
| 010 | 1 | | .5 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 100 | - |
| 011 | 1 | | .1 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 40 | 5 |
| 012 | 1 | | .3 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 10 | - |
| 013 | 1 | | .1 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 85 | - |
| 014 | 1 | | .2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 40 | - |
| 015 | 1 | | .1 | 37 | 2 | 2 | 90 | 5 |
| 016 | 1 | | .1 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 10 | - |
| 017 | 1 | | .4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 60 | - |
| 018 | 1 | | .5 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 5 |
| 019 | 2 | | .5 | 86 | 2 | 2 | 360 | - |
| 020 | 7 | 305 | .1 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 5 |
| 021 | 1 | | .3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 5 |
| 022 | 2 | | .4 | 38 | 2 | 2 | 130 | 10 |
| 023 | 1 | | .2 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 5 |
| 024 | 1 | | .2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 160 | 5 |
| 025 | 1 | | .2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 130 | - |
| 026 | 2 | | .6 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 160 | 5 |
| STD A-1 | 1 | | .6 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 55 | 5 |

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY DATA

| <u>Sample No.</u> | <u>Mo ppm</u> | <u>Ag ppm</u> | <u>As ppm</u> | <u>Sb ppm</u> | <u>W ppm</u> | <u>Hg ppb</u> | <u>Au ppb</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 001 | 1 | 0.3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 30 | - | porphyritic andesite with trace pyrite in groundmass. |
| 002 | 1 | 0.3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 10 | - | andesite with diss. vfgr. pyrite. |
| 003 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 150 | - | agglomerate |
| 004 | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | - | volcanic sandstone |
| 005 | 1 | 0.3 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 55 | - | volcanic sandstone with minor blebs of pyrite. |
| 006 | 1 | 0.2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 10 | - | weathered volcanic with 2-3% magnetite |
| 007 | 1 | 0.5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 250 | - | porphyritic andesite with diss. vfgr. pyrite. |
| 008 | 1 | 0.2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 5 | magnetite Skarn(?) with 2-4 mm wide chalcedonic quartz veinlet |
| 009 | 1 | 0.2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 30 | - | volcanic sandstone agglomerate |
| 010 | 1 | 0.5 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 100 | - | vfgr. bleached (weathered?) volcanic with traces of oxidized py. |
| 011 | 1 | 0.1 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 40 | 5 | tuff(?), 5% diss. and fracture controlled py. |
| 012 | 1 | 0.3 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 10 | - | andesite with trace py. |
| 013 | 1 | 0.1 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 85 | - | Rusty-Mn coated surfaces (volcanic?) |

| <u>Sample No.</u> | <u>Mo ppm</u> | <u>Ag ppm</u> | <u>As ppm</u> | <u>Sb ppm</u> | <u>W ppm</u> | <u>Hg ppb</u> | <u>Au ppb</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| 014 | 1 | 0.2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 40 | - | f-m gr. intrusive (with less than 10% mafics. |
| 015 | 1 | 0.1 | 37 | 2 | 2 | 90 | 5 | manganiferous crust on crystal tuff or volcanic sandstone. Pyrite occurs as clusters and disseminations |
| 016 | 1 | 0.1 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 10 | - | similar to 015 |
| 017 | 1 | 0.4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 60 | - | med gr intrusive |
| 018 | 1 | 0.5 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 5 | f-mgr magnetite-epidote-rich rock (skarn?) |
| 019 | 2 | 0.5 | 86 | 2 | 2 | 360 | - | fgr silicified rock with diss. & fracture controlled pyrite (2-3 cm wide) |
| 020 | 7 | 0.1 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 5 | 1-2.5 cm wide vuggy quartz vein. Copper value of 305 ppm. |
| 021 | 1 | 0.3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 5 | andesite with 5% diss and fracture controlled pyrite. |
| 022 | 2 | 0.4 | 38 | 2 | 2 | 130 | 10 | 5-10 cm vuggy, silicified breccia zone. |
| 023 | 1 | 0.2 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 50 | 5 | rusty material cut by stockwork of 2-3 mm wide quartz veinlets |
| 024 | 1 | 0.2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 160 | 5 | andesite with 3-5% diss and fracture controlled pyrite. |

| <u>Sample No.</u> | <u>Mo ppm</u> | <u>Ag ppm</u> | <u>As ppm</u> | <u>Sb ppm</u> | <u>W ppm</u> | <u>Hg ppb</u> | <u>Au ppb</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| 025 | 1 | 0.2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 130 | - | fg intrusive with 3-5% magnetite. |
| 026 | 2 | 0.6 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 160 | 5 | vuggy quartz with bleached breccia fragments. |



ROCK FORMATIONS

- Qs - Quaternary and Skonun Group sediments. Recent alluvium and consolidated Miocene sediments.
- Tm - Masset Volcanics: basalts, rhyolites and sub-volcanic equivs.
- KHA - Haida Fms.: sandstone, shale, siltstone (derived in part, from Yakoun volcanics.)
- KTP - Cretaceous and Tertiary intrusives.
- JY - Yakoun Fm.: volcanics and volcanic sediments.
- Jm - Maude Fm.: argillite, shale and sandstone.
- JKu - Kunga Fm.: flaggy black argillite, some limestone.

PROCAN EXPLORATION COMPANY

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

B.C.-I PROJECT

GRAHAM ISLAND, QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.

Part N.T.S. Sheets 103 F 8 / 103 G 5

Scale 1:50,000

Miles 0 2 3 Miles

Compiled by: R. Joy

Map I

Date: Dec. 3, 1982.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

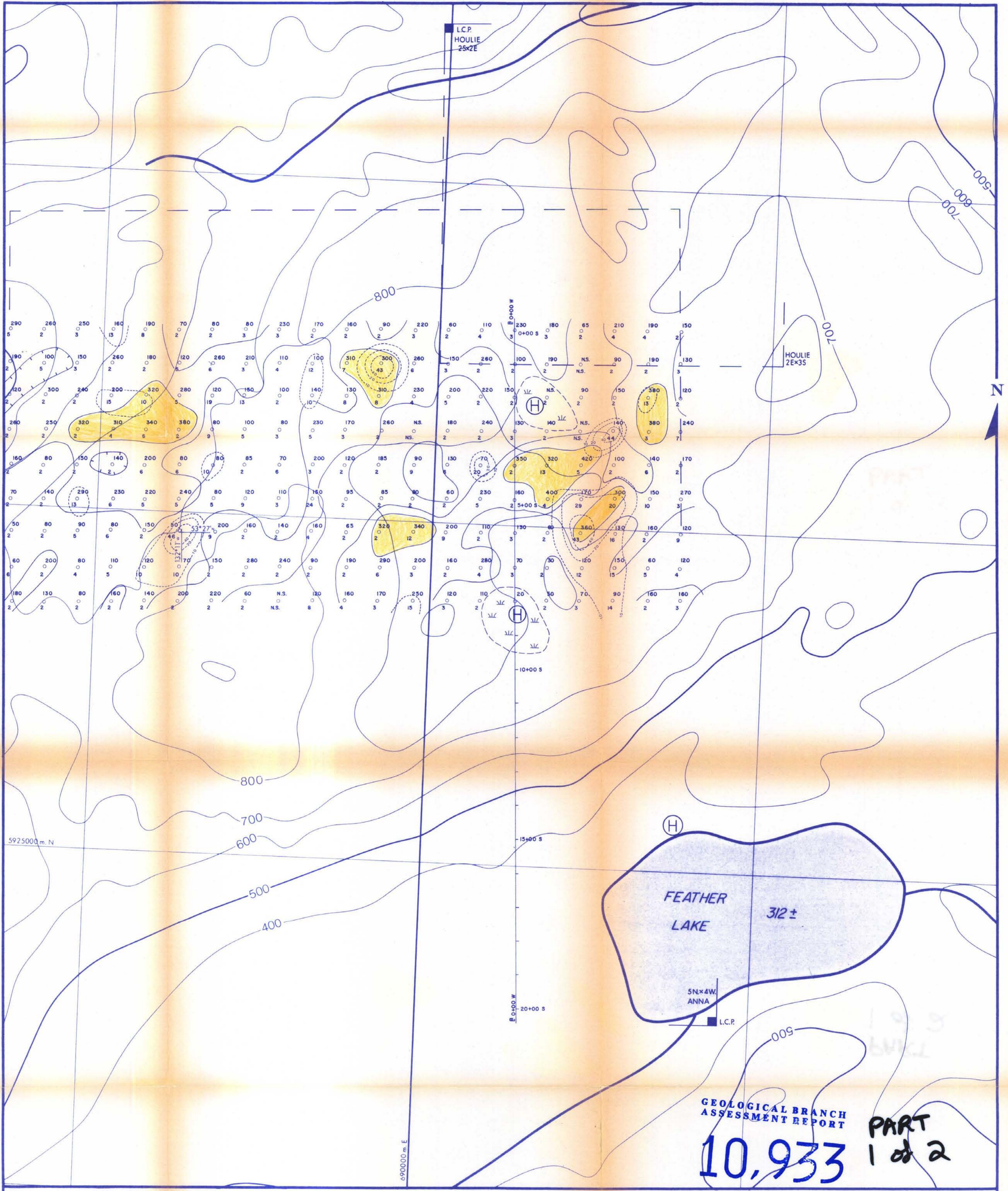
PART
1 of 2

10,933

LEGEND

- cut line showing seismic survey area
- Lineaments
- Geological Traverse
- rock sample location (with number)
- Geological Contact (approx.)
- Sandspit Fault

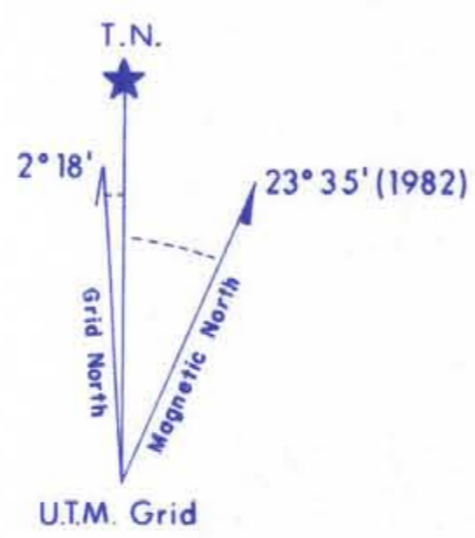
* Geology after Sutherland-Brown, 1968.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,933 PART 1 of 2

Legend

- (H) Heliport
- Legal Corner Post
5 units north x 4 units west.
- L.C.P.
5N x 4 W
- Position of blazed boundary line.
- 360 — Hg. value in ppm.
- Soil Sample Location
- 43 — As in ppm.
- Hg. contour in ppm.
- - - - - As contour in ppm.



PROCAN EXPLORATION COMPANY
CALGARY, ALBERTA

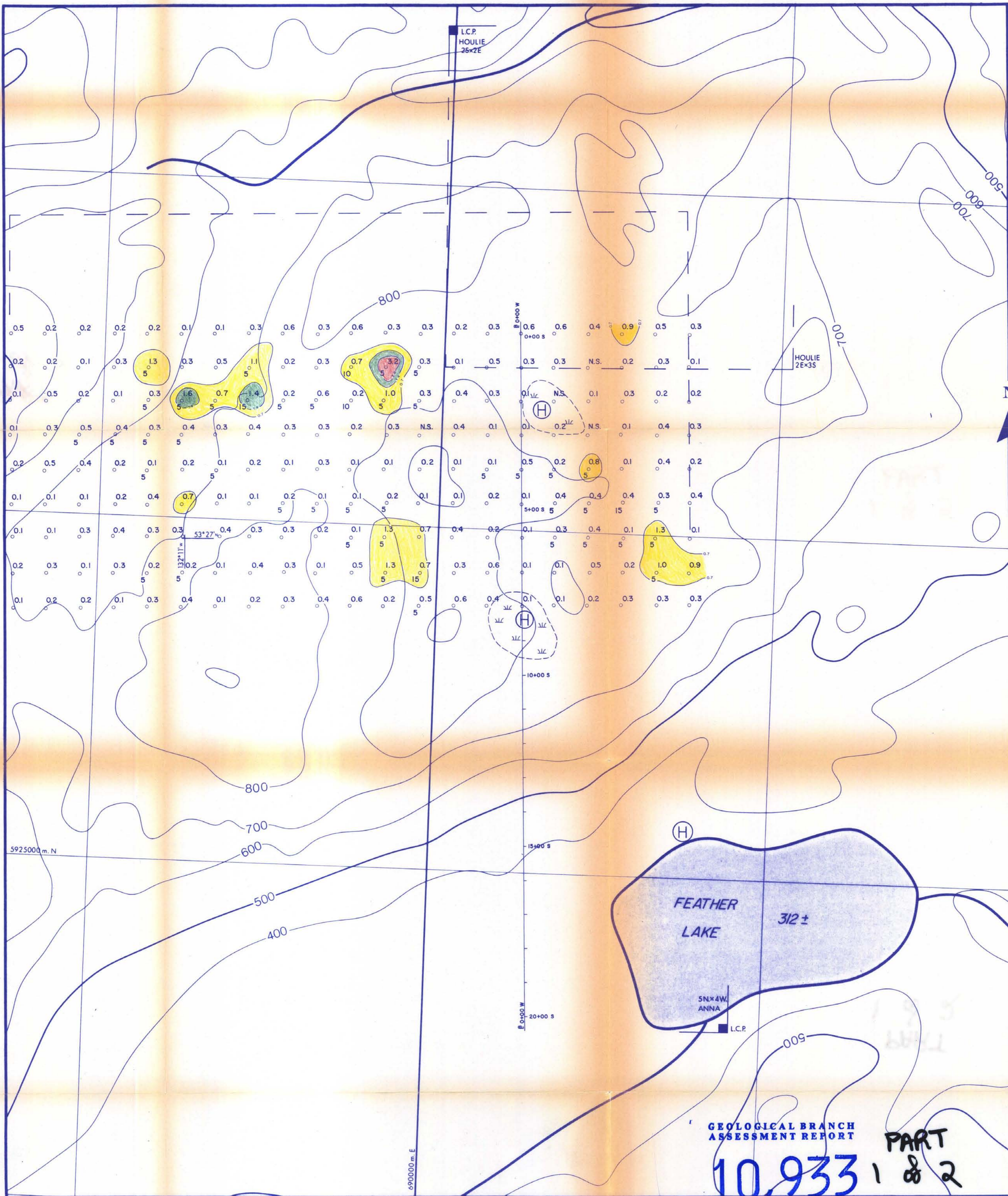
ANNA MINERAL CLAIM
GRAHAM ISLAND, B.C. N.T.S. 103-F-8E

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
MERCURY/ARSENIC PLOT

SCALE: 1:5,000

Meters 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 meters C.I. = 100 ft.

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Compiled by: R. Joy | Date: 26/11/82 | Revision 1: by: | Drawing no. |
| Drawn by: RE. Earle | | Revision 2: by: | Map II |



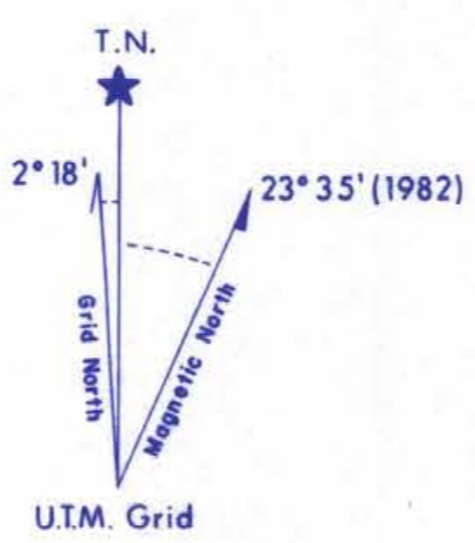
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

10,933 1 & 2

PART

Legend

- (H) Heliport
- Legal Corner Post
5 units north x 4 units west.
- L.C.P.
5N x 4W.
- Position of blazed boundary line.
- 1.3 Ag. in ppm.
- Soil Sample Location
- 5 Au. in ppb.
- 0.7 Ag. contour in ppm.



PROCAN EXPLORATION COMPANY
CALGARY, ALBERTA

ANNA MINERAL CLAIM
GRAHAM ISLAND, BC. N.T.S. 103-F-8E

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
SILVER/GOLD PLOT

SCALE: 1:5,000
Meters 100 50 0 100 200 300 400 Meters C.I. = 100 ft.

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Compiled by: R. Joy | Date: 26/11/82 | Revision 1: by: | Drawing no. |
| Drawn by: RE. Earle | | Revision 2: by: | MAP III |