

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

11,458

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

PHANTOM 1 CLAIM

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 93B/16E

(52°53.5' N, 122°09' W)

By

J. A. Turner, Geologist

September 21, 1983

Claims owned by : Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited

Work done by: Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited

Work done between: August 5 - August 7, 1982
July 1 - July 20, 1983

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APPENDIX 1 ICP RESULTS for 1982 heavy mineral
concentrates 19

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FIG. 1 LOCATION MAP after pg 2

FIG. 2 GEOLOGY MAP at back of report

FIG. 3 GEOCHEMICAL MAP Cu,Ag in Heavy Mineral " " " "
concentrates and soils,
silts and rocks.

FIG. 4 GEOCHEMICAL MAP Au, in Heavy mineral " " " "
concentrates. Au,Hg in
soils, silts and rocks.

Summary

In 1982 a total of 19 heavy mineral concentrates from bulk soil samples, 19 soil samples and 8 rock chip samples were taken and analyzed in a geochemical evaluation of the Phantom 1 claim. Gold values in the heavy mineral concentrates were encouraging enough to merit followup in 1983 with a detailed soil grid (284 samples). Further investigation included geologic mapping and 25 rock chip samples.

Introduction

In 1982, as part of a regional survey, Newmont staked the Phantom 1 claim. The purpose for staking was to cover a small airborne magnetic anomaly lying along Gerimi Creek, south west of Quesnel, British Columbia. This anomaly is thought to be caused by a hypabyssal alkaline intrusive, part of the Quesnel River Group, that could indicate gold mineralization. Several known gold deposits located to the south east, such as the QR, Cariboo Bell, Kwun Lake, are associated with these types of intrusives. Geologic mapping done by the G.S.C. and Newmont indicate the trend of the QR and Cariboo Bell host rocks passes through the Phantom 1 claim.

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Record No.</u>
Phantom 1	20	July 25, 1982	4391

Location and Access (Fig. 1)

The claims are situated about 25 km southeast of Quesnel in the Cariboo Mining District of British Columbia. Access is 15 km east of Quesnel along highway 26 thence 16 km south along a logging road to the claims.

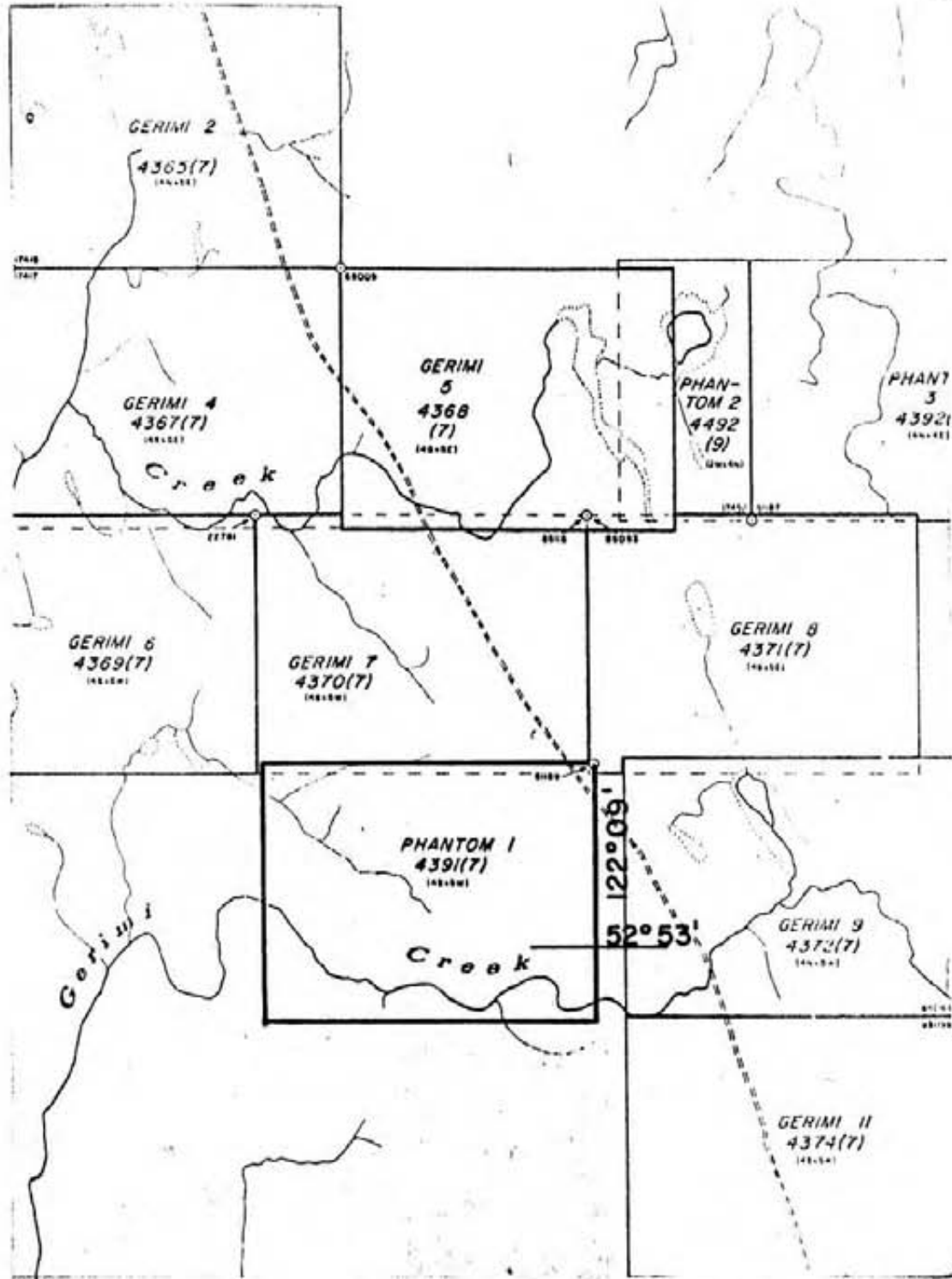
Physiography

The claims cover a gently sloping west-facing bench along the Quesnel River. Elevations range from 750 to 1000 m above sea level. There is one prominent west and south flowing stream, Gerimi Creek, that crosses the property. It drains into the Quesnel River which drains north to the Fraser River. There is approximately 5% outcrop on the claims; the trend of outcrop ridges approximately coincides with the glacial direction which is to the north west. Several gravel eskers or drumlins also trend north west. Between the outcrop ridges the overburden is approximately 10-15 m deep. To the south of Gerimi Creek no outcrop exists and overburden is up to 30 m deep. Overburden is mostly glacial till. Most forest cover is cottonwood, alder, birch, spruce and a few pine. Summer temperatures range from 10-30°C and there is about 30 cm of rain. Snow lasts from November to May.

History

The north west portion of the Phantom 1 claim is known as the Lynda showing (Gerimi and San groups). The Lynda showing is recorded on the B.C. Mineral Inventory Map 93B, No. 25. The Lynda claims were staked in May 1971, by Robert Spooner of Quesnel, B.C. These claims were restaked by part of the Gerimi Group in 1983. Work on the Lynda included mapping, trenching and soil and rock sampling.

93 B 16 E



NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.

LOCATION MAP PHANTOM I.

SCALE	1:50,000	LOCATION	93B 16 E	DATE	Sept 21, 1983
SURVEY BY		DRAWN BY		NO.	Fig. 1

Geology

Regional Geology

The area of interest is underlain by a north westerly striking sequence of volcanic breccias, dolomitic limestones, maroon basalts and minor intrusive rocks of Triassic age. They are known as the Quesnel River Group. The most recent mapping of Sheet 93B is by Tipper (1959), but he did not map the area of the claims. Campbell (1978) has mapped the adjoining sheet, 93A, and the geology of the claims is largely projected from there. The surficial geology was mapped by Tipper (1971) in map 1290 A.

Property Geology (Fig. 2)

Very little is known of the property geology as there is less than 5% scattered outcrop and therefore structural information is limited.

There are eight rock types seen on the claims and they can be subdivided into three groups: Intrusive Unit, Volcanic Unit and Sedimentary Unit, the most abundant rocks belonging to the volcanic unit. The mapping was carried out along geochemical chain and compass lines at 200 metre intervals. The scale of the map is 1:10,000 which is a blowup of the 1:50,000 scale topographic map 93B/16E.

The following is a brief discussion of the lithology, structure and mineralization found on the Phantom 1 claim.

Intrusive Unit (Triassic)

Unit 8 Leucite porphyry:

This rock is dark coloured with large (2 cm) white phenocrysts of leucite in a groundmass composed of fine euhedral augite-hornblende with minor calcite and possibly nepheline. There are only

two outcrops of this unit in the central part of the claims. Unit 8 is thought to be a dyke.

Unit 7 Diorite:

This rock is a dark coloured medium grained, magnetic hornblende-biotite diorite. The two outcrops seen correspond to the airborne magnetic anomaly. Only minor magnetite mineralization was seen in this unit.

Volcanic Unit (Triassic)

Unit 6 Andesite Breccia:

This rock is dark green, medium grained brecciated alkaline greenstone. The angular fragments are small (1 cm) to large (20 cm) and are syenitic. They are also porphyritic with phenocrysts (1-3 mm) of euhedral augite, feldspar and minor hornblende. The groundmass is composed of fine grained calcite, chlorite, epidote and augite. Minor euhedral pyrite occurs as disseminations throughout. Unit 6 is exposed along a ridge in the northwest corner of the claims. It is thought that this unit is a very thick flow breccia that occupies a fault zone.

Unconformity

Unit 5 Dolomitic Limestone:

This rock is fine grained, thin bedded and light gray to rusty coloured. Dolomite breccias also occur. The limestones are not more than 100 metres thick and only occur in the northwest corner of the Phantom claim. Conformably underlying the limestones are:

Unit 4 Maroon Basalt Tuffs:

The basalt tuffs are maroon coloured, fine grained, medium hard and often porphyritic rocks. They show little bedding or foliation. Phenocrysts consist of either olivine or feldspar; analcite occurs as amygdale fillings. Thicknesses are indeterminate as overburden separates these from the underlying basalt porphyry. The tuffs are the more distal phase of Unit 3.

Unit 3 Basalt Porphyry:

This rock is medium grained maroon coloured unit. The phenocrysts consist of euhedral augite, feldspar, hornblende, and olivine, analcite occurs near the top of the unit. Along Gerimi Creek, in the southwest corner of the claims, the basalts are strongly sheared and foliated. At this point several small quartz veins carrying various minor quantities of chalcopyrite are found. This unit is the most wide spread rock type on the claims. Thicknesses are unknown. Forming a gradational contact are:

Unit 2 Mafic Volcanics and Breccias:

This rock is medium grained, dark brown, soft and locally porphyritic. The phenocrysts consist of hornblende, augite and minor feldspar. The mafic rocks and flow breccias seem to represent the core zone of the overlying basalts.

Sedimentary Unit Lower Triassic

Unit 1 Argillites, sandstones, minor tuff:

These rocks are a mixed unit of distal tuffs and well bedded sandstones. They are greenish to brownish coloured, fine grained, hard rocks. Most observed rocks are angular float and little is known about the structure. Elsewhere in the belt these rocks are known to be in unconformable contact with the basalts. No mineralization of any significance is found in these rocks.

All units are part of the Triassic "Quesnel River Group", equivalents of the Takla-Nicola Group rocks in general although some Jurassic rocks may be included.

Structure

The units on the Phantom claim have a weak to strong northeast foliation indicating minor shearing. A Jurassic granodiorite located further down Gerimi Creek is the cause. Bedding can be seen in the more mafic flows and flow breccias. The limestone unit has a north-west strike but dips are hard to see. This unit also shows crenulation and minor folding. One major fault crosses the north west part of the claims. The volcanic breccia located there appears to have come up along the fault graben. Minor brecciation has occurred in the dolomitic limestone. A possible fault exists along Gerimi Creek but the displacement, if any, is not known. Only one dyke or sill is seen and seems to be cogenetic with a diorite unit. They could be sub-volcanic equivalents of the overlying flows.

Mineralization

The most mineralized unit on the Phantom claim is Unit 5 the dolomitic limestone. The well bedded limestone is host to the Lynda showing, where mineralization consists of finely disseminated tetrahedrite and chalcocite along the thin bedding planes. Malachite occurs as a stain on the weathered surface and in the many fractures. A 1 metre chip sample returned 2445 ppm Cu, 69 ppm Pb, 321 ppm Zn, 3600 ppb Hg, 3.4 ppm Ag and 15 ppb Au. Two other grab samples showed similar results. The mafic volcanic Unit 2 contain varying amounts of euhedral magnetite from 1-15% as disseminations, minor chalcopyrite was seen in the breccia phases. Rock composite chips from this unit revealed slightly anomalous Cu low Au and Ag. Magnetite also occurs as disseminations in Unit 8, Leucite porphyry and Unit 7, Diorite. Along Gerimi Creek, at the east border of the claims, several small (<20 cm) quartz veins occur. Minor chalcopyrite and malachite can be seen. A 15 cm chip sample of the best mineralized vein revealed; 1250 ppm Cu, 8 ppm Pb, 35 ppm Zn, 0.6 ppm Ag and 65 ppb Au. Across 1 m of this same vein the gold result increased to 105 ppb.

Geochemistry

Between August 5 and August 7, 1982 a crew of four Newmont employees carried out geochemical heavy mineral till sampling and minor geologic mapping over the Phantom 1 claim. Between July 1 and July 20th a crew of three Newmont employees conducted follow-up soil sampling on a detailed grid, with further geologic mapping.

Sample Procedure

A total of 19 heavy mineral and 284 soil samples were taken from the B horizon on residual soils as well as glacial till and gravels at 20-25 cm depth. A total of 33 chip samples were taken from selected outcrops containing varying degrees of mineralization. Heavy mineral and soil samples were taken from pits dug with a mattock over a chain and compass grid at approximately 500 m intervals. "Heavy mineral" samples from till were bulk samples collected from 30-50 cm depth, taking about 10 kg of material to a nearby stream or lake to be wet sieved to -20 mesh. This process removes much of the very fine silt and clay fraction by washing it away, and reduces the volume to approximately 0.5-1 kg by removing the coarse (+20 mesh) fraction. Rock chip samples were taken with a hammer and chisel. Samples were packed in kraft wet strength paper or plastic bags and then sent to Acme Analytical Labs in Vancouver where they were dried and either put through a heavy liquid, tetrabromoform Sp.G 2.96, to form a concentrate or sieved to -80 mesh, pulverized and then analyzed for: Heavy mineral concentrates - 30 element I.C.P. + Au.
Soils - Hg or Cu, Ag, Au.
Rock chips - Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Hg, As or Cu, Ag, Au.

Analytical

For the 30 element ICP analysis, a 0.5 g sample is digested with 3 ml of 3:1:3 nitric acid to hydrochloric acid to water at 90° C for 1 hour and the sample is diluted with water to 10 ml. The leach is partial for Ca, P, Mg, A, Ti, La, W, Ba, and Cr.

For Au, a 10 g sample that has been ignited overnight at 600°C is digested with hot dilute aqua regia, and the clear solution obtained is extracted with Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK). Au is

determined in the MIBK extract by atomic absorption, using a background correction (detection limit = 5 ppb).

For conventional Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by AA, a 0.5 g sample is digested in hot dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and diluted to 10 ml with demineralized water. The determinations are made in the acid solution by atomic absorption.

For the geochemical analysis of Hg, a 0.5 g sample is digested with aqua regia and diluted with 20% HCl. Mercury in the solution is determined by cold vapour AA using an F & J Scientific Hg assembly: an aliquot is added to a stannous chloride - hydrochloric acid solution and the reduced Hg is swept out of the solution and passed into the Hg cell where it is determined by AA.

Results and Interpretation

Results, quoted in parts per million (ppm) for Cu, Ag and parts per billion (ppb) for Au and Hg are plotted on Fig. 3, 4 and are included in this report. The maps are at a scale of 1:10,000. Field notes taken by personnel included the nature and colour of soil sampled, depth of sample, slope, vegetation and any outcrop if encountered in order that the data could be interpreted accordingly.

Threshold values for Cu, Ag, Au and Hg were arbitrarily chosen and are not based on any statistical analysis. They are:

	Cu	Ag	Au	Hg
Heavy mineral	35	0.6	50	-
Soil/Silt	90	0.6	30	70
Rock	150	0.6	30	

Heavy Mineral Results

The values for Cu, Pb and Zn in heavy mineral concentrates are mainly low and did not yield any obvious exploration targets. The values ranged overall from 13-36 ppm Cu, 2-12 ppm Pb, and 15-43 ppm Zn. The values for Ag were also low, but with two values of 0.9 ppm Ag corresponding to 590 and 1900 ppb Au in concentrates.

There are nine anomalous gold values in heavy mineral concentrates five of which are over 500 ppb Au, on the Phantom 1 claim. The values overall ranged from 5-1900 ppb Au. The anomalous values occur near Gerimi Creek where geologic mapping show mafic volcanics and diorites. The area there is mostly flat. Residual soil is developed on about 10-30 metres of glacial till.

The results from the other 25 elements (Cd, Co, Mn, Cr, Sr, As, Sb, U, W, Th, B, Bi, La, V, Al, Ba, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na, P and Ti) analyzed for by I.C.P. in heavy mineral concentrates were uniformly low and were of little help as indicators for gold mineralization.

Soil Results 1982

Soil samples analyzed for Hg were uniformly low and did not yield any exploration targets. They did not show any correspondence with Au values. Only one sample at 110 ppb Hg is weakly anomalous and is considered an erratic. The values overall ranged from 15-110 ppb Hg with most samples running in the 20-60 ppb range.

Soil Results 1983

Samples taken in 1983 were analyzed for Cu, Ag and Au and were done at Chemex Labs in North Vancouver.

The values for Cu were generally low and did not yield any targets. The values overall ranged from 8-570 ppm Cu, with most running in the 8-60 ppm range. Two values of 570 ppm Cu occur in the area of the Lynda showing and are probably a reflection of the tetrahedrite and chalcocite mineralization there. Other anomalous values for Cu are considered erratics.

The values for Ag were also low and did not yield any targets. The values overall ranged from 0.1-0.7 ppm Ag, with most running in the 0.1-0.3 ppm range. Three values of 0.6, 0.9, 0.7 ppm Ag occur in an area in the southwestern part of the claims, of high Au in soils. Other than these samples there is no correspondence of Ag to Au.

There are fourteen anomalous gold values in soils and silts four of which are over 100 ppb Au. The values overall range from 5-720 ppb Au. Several one station anomalies are considered erratics. Fig. 4, contoured at 20, 20 and 100 ppb Au show a broad anomaly in the southeast corner of the claims; the shape of the contours seem to parallel the glacial direction. The soil samples from this area came from a well developed tan to brown 'B' horizon at least 5-15 cm deep soil profiles show that:

- A 5 cm organic
- B 5 - 15 cm residual
- C ? gravel & till

There is no outcrop near this anomaly and overburden is thought to be greater than 10 m. A resample of the 720 ppb Au located near the southeast corner post showed low (10 ppb) Au. The area of high Au in heavy mineral concentrates can be correlated to several weak (35-50 ppb Au) in scattered soil samples.

Rock Chip Results 1982

There were three samples taken from the Lynda showing, two grab and one 1 m chip sample. They are from an exposure along the road located in the northeast corner of the property. All three samples are anomalous in Cu, Ag and Hg; a 1 m chip from quartz vein material on Gerimi Creek near the west claim line ran high in Cu at 830 ppm and Au at 105 ppb; about 1% chalcopyrite occurs in this vein. A 15 cm chip from the center of this vein ran 1250 ppm Cu and 65 ppb Au. Three 2 m chips of porphyritic basalts (Unit 3), near the vein, yielded low values in the elements analyzed.

Rock Composite Chip Results 1983

In 1983 as part of the geologic survey 25 composite chip samples were taken over outcrops encountered. The areas over which the samples were taken varied between 10 and 100 m². The procedure is to take several chips over the area of outcrop exposure. The samples were analyzed at Chemex Labs in North Vancouver for Cu, Ag and Au.

The results for Ag & Au were low and did not yield any exploration targets. The values overall ranged from 0.1-0.3 ppm Ag and 5-20 ppb Au. The values for Cu were somewhat anomalous with nine samples over 100 ppm Cu. The values overall ranged from 18-227 ppm Cu. Three anomalous results are from the mafic volcanic and breccia unit 2; a unit that can contain minor chalcopyrite, magnetite and malachite. The samples are located just off the airborne magnetic anomaly. One sample that ran 133 ppm Cu is from Unit 8, a leucite bearing dyke located near Unit 2. Other high values for Cu came from Unit 3, a maroon basalt porphyry.

The high Cu values are of interest but since there is no correspondence with Au values they are not a primary target. The Lynda showing does however show strong correspondence with Cu and Ag, but this area is not of primary interest.

Conclusions

The anomalous gold values in heavy mineral concentrates correspond well to an airborne magnetic anomaly and minor chalcopyrite mineralization in mafic volcanics. On geochemical followup in this area the gold values in both soil and rock were low although copper values in rocks are slightly anomalous. Other elements analyzed show only low or erratic values and are of little use as gold indicators on the Phantom 1 claim.

The best target area, near the southeast border of the claim shows a glacial dispersion of gold. This is a primary target area and followup work is planned.

It is possible that the thick (1-30 m) cover of glacial till-gravel overburden is partly masking any geochemical response that may be present. Further geochemical testing is required to test this hypothesis i.e. overburden sampling by reverse circulation drilling, plugger or hydrasonic means.



J. A. Turner

Vancouver, B.C.

September 21, 1983

References

Tipper, H. W. (1959): Geological Survey of Canada Map 12-1959,
Geology - Quesnel (1:253,440)

_____ (1971): Glacial Geomorphology and Pleistocene
History of Central British Columbia, Geological Survey of
Canada Bulletin 196, pp 49-53 (including Map 1290 A).

Government of British Columbia Assessment Reports, #639 (geological,
geophysical, geochemical, on Gerimi and Sam groups); 628 and
629 (geophysical on BI 1-36).

J. A. TURNER

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

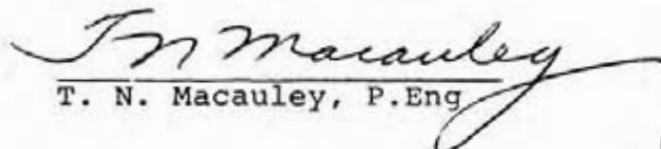
I, James A. Turner, residing at 14149 17 A Avenue, Surrey British Columbia, state that:

1. I have graduated from the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc degree in physics with geology in 1973 and further academic work in geological sciences in 1976.
2. I have been employed by Newmont Exploration of Canada Limited, Vancouver, British Columbia as a Project Geologist since 1980.
3. I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada (Cordilleran Section).
4. I supervised the exploration project at the Phantom property during August 5-7, 1982 and July 1-20, 1983.



J.A. Turner, B.Sc

I, Terrence N. Macauley, do hereby certify that the work described in this report was done under my direction.

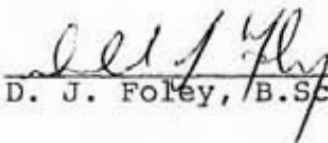


T. N. Macauley, P.Eng

DONALD J. FOLEY

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Don Foley graduated in 1983 from Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology. He has been employed by Newmont Exploration of Canada in the summers of 1982 and 1983, during which time he worked on the Phantom 1 claim.


D. J. Foley, B.Sc.

COST STATEMENT

1. Personnel

J. A. Turner - Project Geologist

Field Work	August 5 - 7, 1982,	3 days		
	July 7, 14, 1983,	2 days		
Report Writing	July 9 -10, 1983,	2 days	@ \$154.00 =	\$ 1,078.00

D. Foley, Senior Assistant

Field Work	August 5, 1982:	1 day		
	July 8,9,10,12,13,14,15,16,18,19,			
	20, 1983:	11 days	@ \$104.00 =	\$ 1,248.00

V. Fong, Junior Assistant

Field Work	August 5-6, 1982,	2 days @ \$87.00	=	\$ 174.00
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P. Gilbert, Junior Assistant

Field Work	July 8,9,10,14,15,16,			
	18,19, 1983:	8 days @ \$94.00	=	\$ 752.00

N. Smith, Junior Assistant

Field Work	August 5, 1982:	1 day @ \$94.00	=	\$ 94.00
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H. Bartle, Junior Assistant

Field Work	July 8,9,12,13,14,16,19,20, 1983			
		8 days @ \$87.00		\$ 696.00
				<hr/>
				\$ 4,042.00

2. Truck Rental, Maintenance & Fuel

3 days @ \$35.80	\$ 107.40
11 days @ \$53.00	\$ 583.00

3. Food

7 Man days @ \$27.30	\$ 191.00
29 Man days @ \$28.00	\$ 812.00

4. Accommodation

7 man days @ \$18.75	\$ 131.25
29 man days @ \$12.84	\$ 372.35

5. Assays

Heavy mineral 30 element ICP + Au	
19 @ \$20.50 =	\$ 389.50
Soil Hg 19 @ \$ 3.00 =	57.00
Rock (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au, Hg) 8 @ \$12.90	103.20
Soil (Cu, Ag, Au) 244 @ \$6.95, 40 @ \$6.05 =	1,937.80
Rock (Cu, Ag, Au) 25 @ \$8.70 =	217.50
Sampling supplies (bags, flagging etc)	80.00
Sample shipping	<u>125.00</u>

6. Preparation of report \$ 800.00

TOTAL \$9,949.00

NEWMONT EXPLORATION PROJECT # DMS FILE # 82-0554

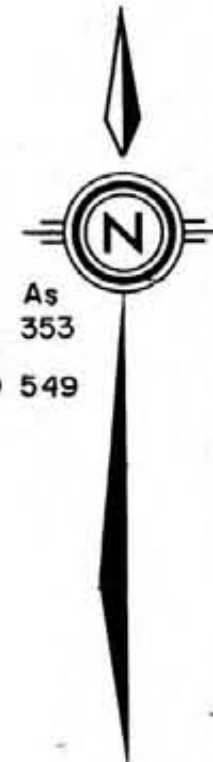
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APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE #	No	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	S	Al	K	Na	F	Cl	Br	I	Hg	Cd	Aut		
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
NY 20271	1	24	9	30	.2	15	10	402	7.46	22	2	ND	5	62	2	2	2	221	.97	.07	14	65	.39	58	.21	2	.97	.02	.04	2	20.1	5						
NY 20272	1	19	6	25	.2	19	7	444	3.80	8	2	ND	12	84	1	2	2	125	1.52	.10	20	54	.63	31	.19	2	1.32	.04	.03	2	12.9	15						
NY 20273	1	23	8	24	.1	17	17	413	5.33	10	2	ND	9	69	1	2	2	154	1.22	.09	15	52	.43	32	.18	2	1.04	.03	.03	2	28.0	5						
NY 20274	1	25	10	35	.2	16	15	460	7.14	9	2	ND	11	79	2	2	2	217	1.30	.07	12	75	.39	37	.24	2	1.13	.03	.03	2	17.2	775						
NY 20275	1	32	10	30	.9	20	19	361	5.81	13	2	4	17	54	1	2	2	174	1.01	.09	12	55	.45	36	.18	2	1.06	.02	.03	2	44.6	890						
NY 20276	1	22	7	24	.2	16	12	302	4.26	7	4	ND	12	59	1	2	2	124	1.17	.13	20	56	.40	28	.15	2	1.01	.03	.03	2	19.9	880						
NY 20277	1	20	9	23	.2	15	14	302	4.79	7	2	ND	11	48	1	2	2	139	.94	.07	13	67	.44	30	.15	2	.84	.02	.02	2	29.3	50						
NY 20278	1	22	8	17	.2	10	8	283	5.11	15	3	ND	2	45	1	2	2	169	.87	.08	9	50	.56	25	.14	6	.63	.02	.02	2	35.2	5						
NY 20279	1	20	4	17	.2	14	9	194	3.39	9	2	ND	2	30	1	2	2	99	.67	.04	7	60	.36	24	.10	2	.60	.02	.01	2	57.2	5						
NY 20280	1	14	4	18	.1	12	7	172	2.76	3	2	ND	2	25	1	2	2	85	.68	.05	5	60	.46	26	.09	2	.67	.02	.02	2	50.0	135						
NY 20281	1	13	2	15	.1	12	6	206	2.80	3	2	ND	6	29	1	2	2	86	.73	.04	8	59	.43	23	.10	2	.57	.02	.01	2	49.9	5						
NY 20290	2	30	11	32	.1	23	20	336	5.56	7	2	ND	8	70	2	2	2	151	1.26	.16	19	59	.48	37	.15	2	1.34	.03	.03	2	30.5	15						
NY 20291	1	28	12	36	.1	23	16	402	6.09	15	3	ND	7	67	2	2	2	175	1.20	.11	14	60	.49	46	.18	2	1.46	.02	.04	2	25.7	20						
NY 20292	1	34	12	31	.2	26	19	462	5.96	14	3	ND	12	58	1	2	2	172	1.15	.15	15	51	.55	46	.15	2	1.13	.02	.03	2	53.5	1500						
NY 20293	1	19	7	20	.9	12	6	523	3.47	7	2	2	10	80	1	2	2	109	1.55	.14	23	52	.45	26	.17	2	1.20	.03	.03	2	13.4	1900						
NY 20294	1	20	9	25	.2	13	10	426	5.40	12	3	ND	10	66	1	2	2	159	1.30	.12	20	56	.38	33	.18	2	1.07	.03	.03	2	20.2	5						
NY 20295	1	19	8	29	.1	17	9	415	5.13	8	2	ND	4	49	1	2	2	144	.97	.09	16	62	.43	38	.16	2	.99	.02	.04	2	17.0	35						
NY 20296	1	17	10	24	.1	16	9	559	5.42	6	2	ND	7	53	1	2	2	151	.99	.06	25	56	.34	24	.18	2	.99	.02	.02	2	18.6	5						
NY 20297	1	19	10	26	.1	16	9	677	5.46	7	3	ND	10	57	1	2	2	149	1.13	.08	20	56	.35	23	.19	2	1.08	.02	.02	2	14.7	85						

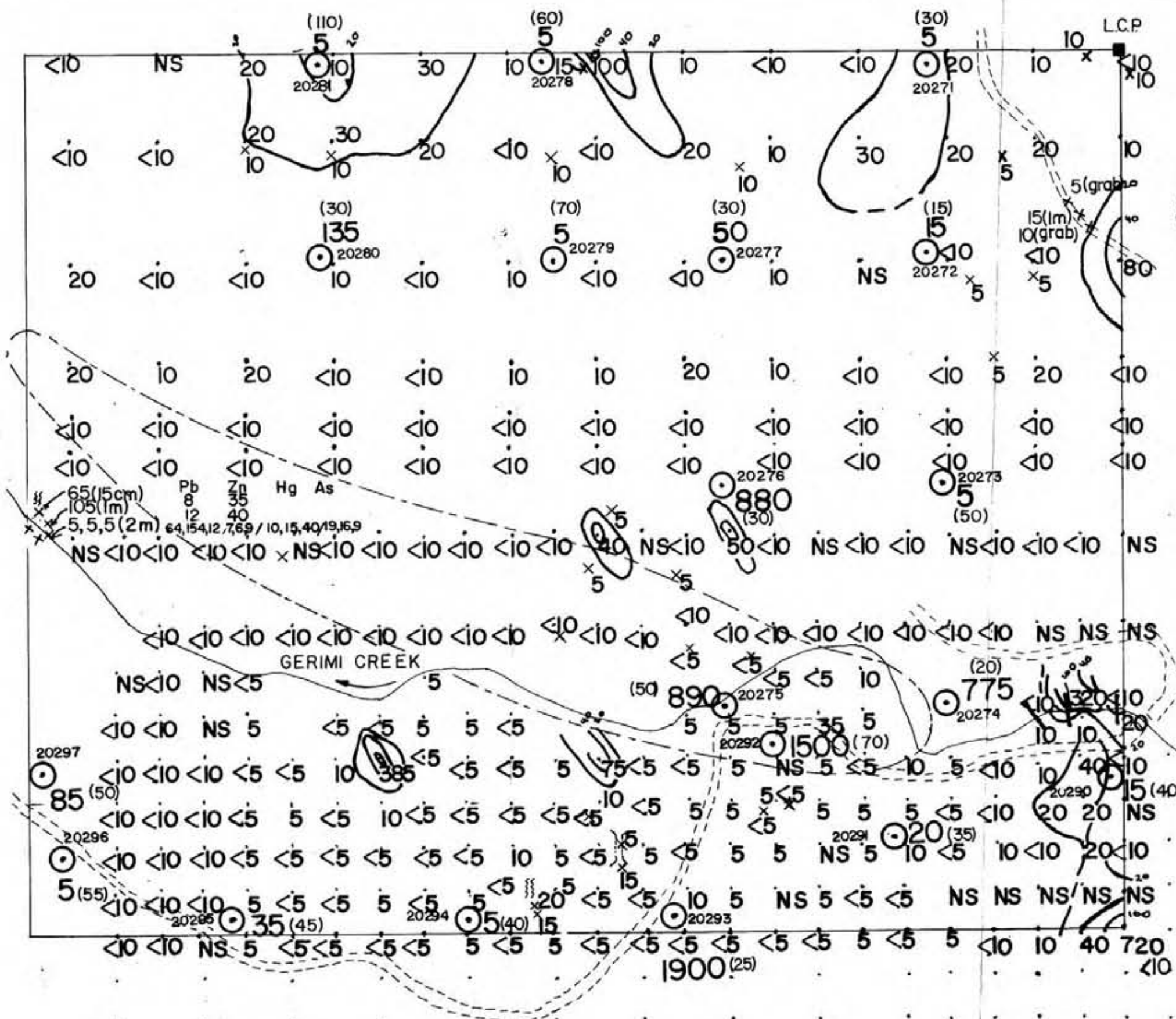
LEGEND

- Road
- Trench
- Magnetic Anomaly



	Pb	Zn	Hg	As
ppm				
	15	101	5600	353
	69	321	3600	
	13	69	2000	549

- (30) Hg (ppb)
- 20276 Heavy mineral sample site
- 880 (see ap. I for I.C.P.) ppb Au
- 720. Soil sample site
- 320 X Silt sample site
- 15 x Rock sample site
- 20 40 100 Contours (ppb)



65 (15cm) 105 (1m) Pb 8 12 Zn 35 40 Hg As 64, 154, 12, 7, 69 / 10, 15, 40, 19, 16, 9

Au (ppb)
(Hg) (ppb)

SURVEY BY- CHAIN & COMPASS



NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.		
PHANTOM I Geochemistry		
SCALE 1:10,000	LOCATION 93 B 16 E	DATE Sept. 21, 1983
SURVEY BY D. FOLEY	DRAWN BY JAT	NO. Fig. 4

LEGEND

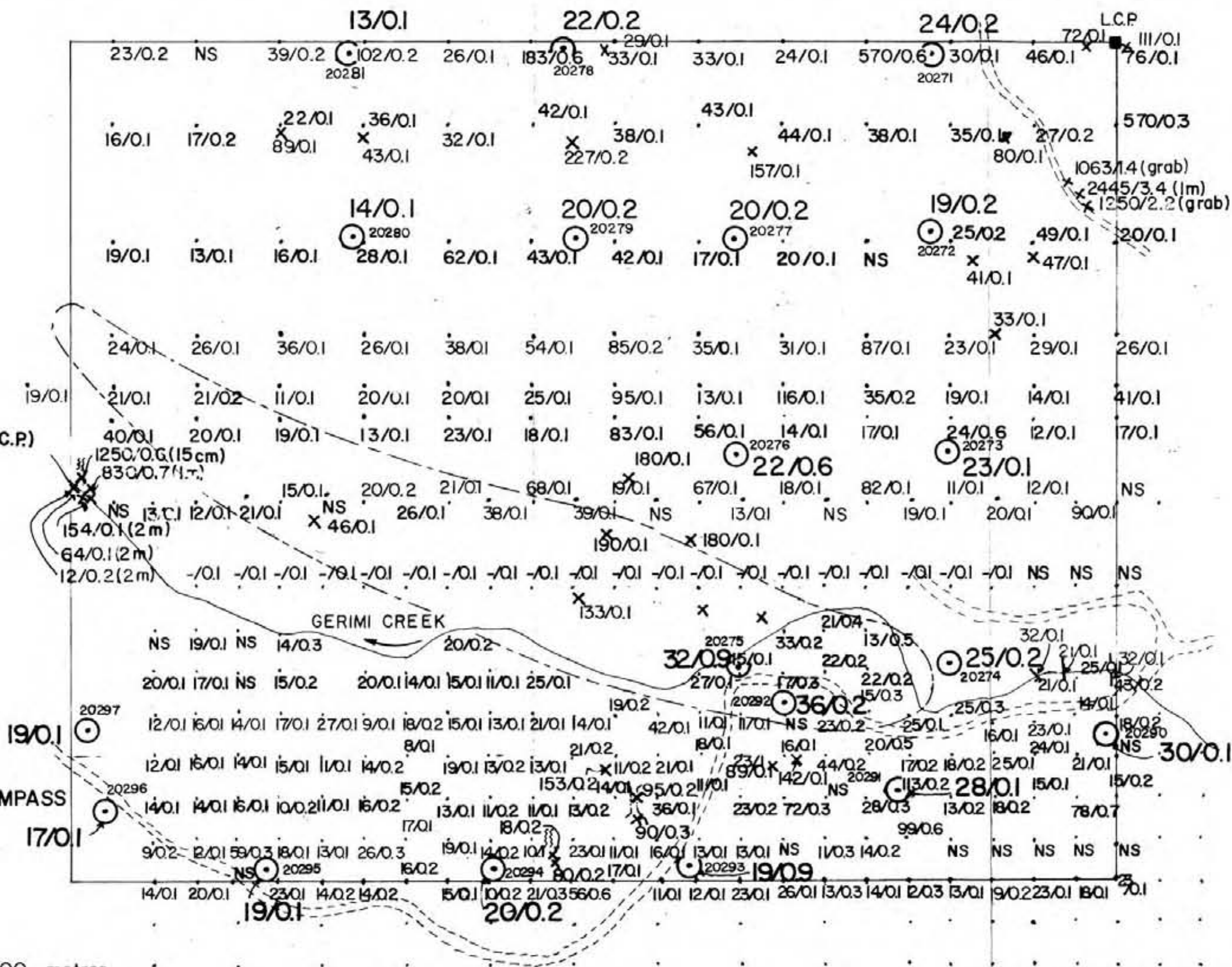
- Road
- Trench
- Magnetic Anomaly



- 20276 Heavy mineral sample site
22/0.6 (see ap. 1 for I.C.P.)
Cu Ag
- 56/0.1 Soil sample site
Cu Ag
- 32/0.1 Silt sample site
Cu Ag
- Rock sample site

SURVEY BY:
CHAIN & COMPASS

0 100 500 metres



Cu/Ag (ppm)

NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.		
PHANTOM I Geochemistry		
SCALE 1:10,000	LOCATION 93 B 16 E	DATE Sept. 21, 1988
SURVEY BY D. FOLEY	DRAWN BY JAT	NO. Fig. 3

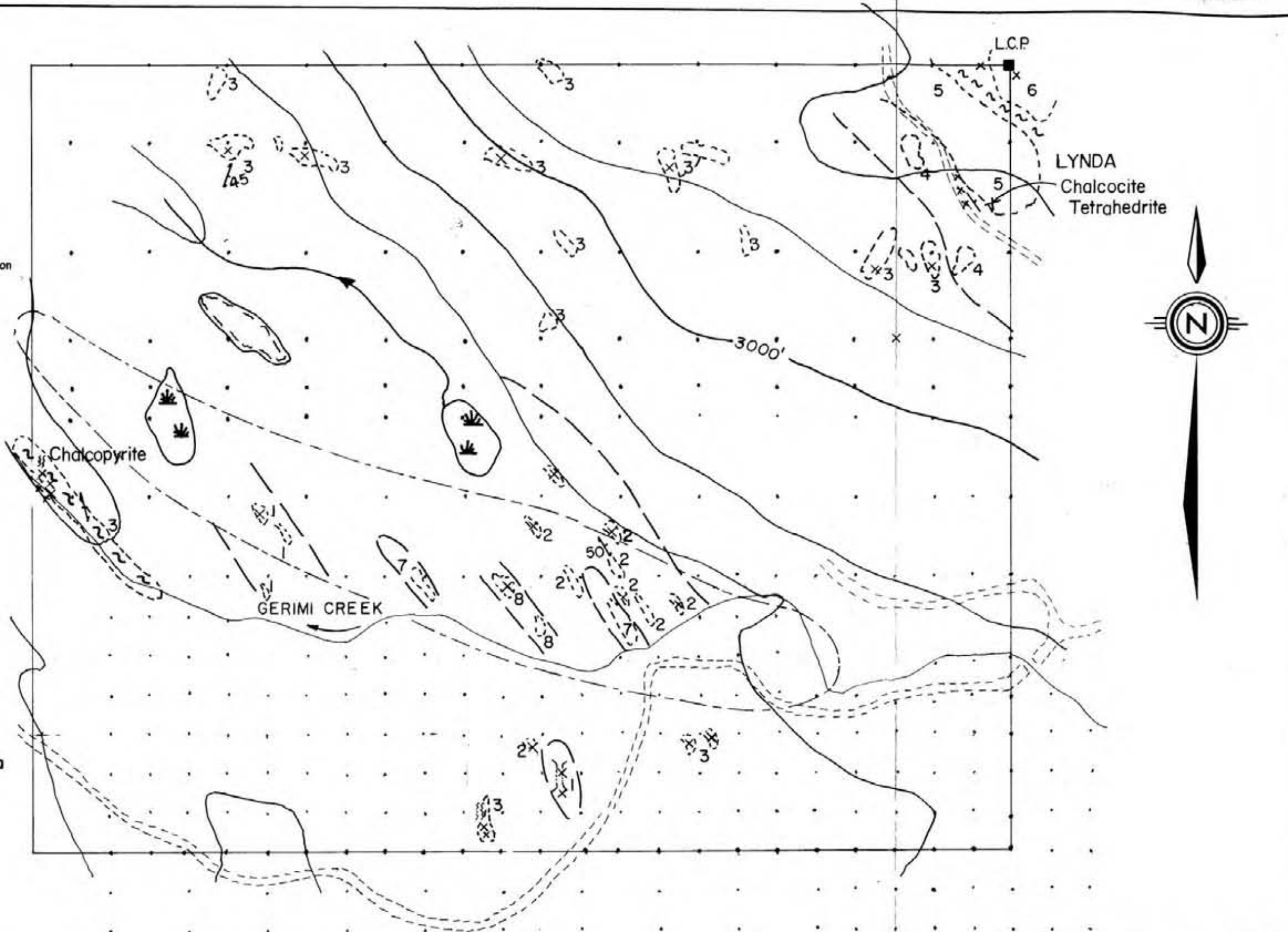
NO 242 - N.E.C.

SYMBOLS

- Road
- Trench
- Magnetic Anomaly
- Soil Sample
- Rock Sample
- Quartz Vein
- Fault
- Outcrop
- Contact
- Lake
- Bedding, foliation
- Contours (100')

LEGEND

- INTRUSIVE UNIT**
- Leucite Porphyry
 - Diorite
- VOLCANIC UNIT**
- Volcanic Breccia
 - Dolomitic Limestone
 - Maroon Basalt Tuffs
 - Maroon Basalt Porphyry
 - Mafic Volcanics & Breccia
- SEDIMENTARY UNIT**
- Tuffs & Sandstone



SURVEY BY- CHAIN & COMPASS



NEWMONT EXPLORATION OF CANADA LTD.		
PHANTOM I GEOLOGY		
SCALE 1:10,000	LOCATION 93 B 16E	DATE Sept. 21, 1983
SURVEY BY D. FOLEY	DRAWN BY JAT	NO. Fig. 2