REPORT ON EXPLORATION CONDUCTED ON PREMIER EXTENSION CLAIMS LOCATED AT STEWART, B.C.

CLAIMS INVOLVED:

Premonition	1627	20 units
Premonition I	1628	20 units
Premonition II	1629	12 units

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

NTS 104 A/4 W.

Lattitude: 56°-05' North

Longitude: 129°-55' West

Owner of Record - Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd.

(subject to an agreement to purchase by Rich Lode Gold Corporation who are paying for the work done).

Consultant - John S. Vincent, P. Eng.

Author of this report: F. Julian Fell
of Wilderness Explorations Ltd.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

September 1983

11,546

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Appendix

I Maps showing claims upon which work was done

1:10,000

1:2500

II Report on the Premier Extension Project Area

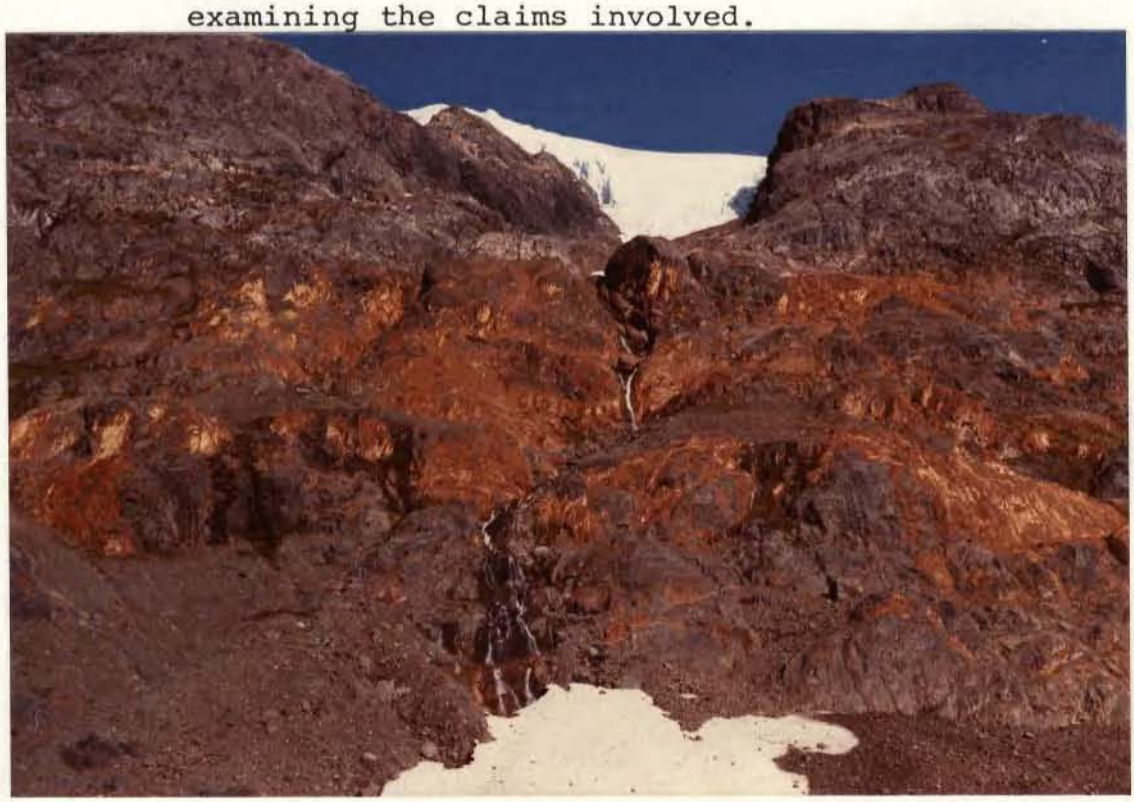
by John S. Vincent, P. Eng.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Rich Lode Gold Corporation the author, together with Michael Seed and an assistant, flew to Stewart, B.C. via Prince Rupert to conduct exploration work on the following claims:

Premonition	1627	20 units
Premonition I	1628	20 units
Premonition II	1629	12 units

Copy of the report of John S. Vincent, P. Eng. (see appendix) had been reviewed prior to examining the claims involved.



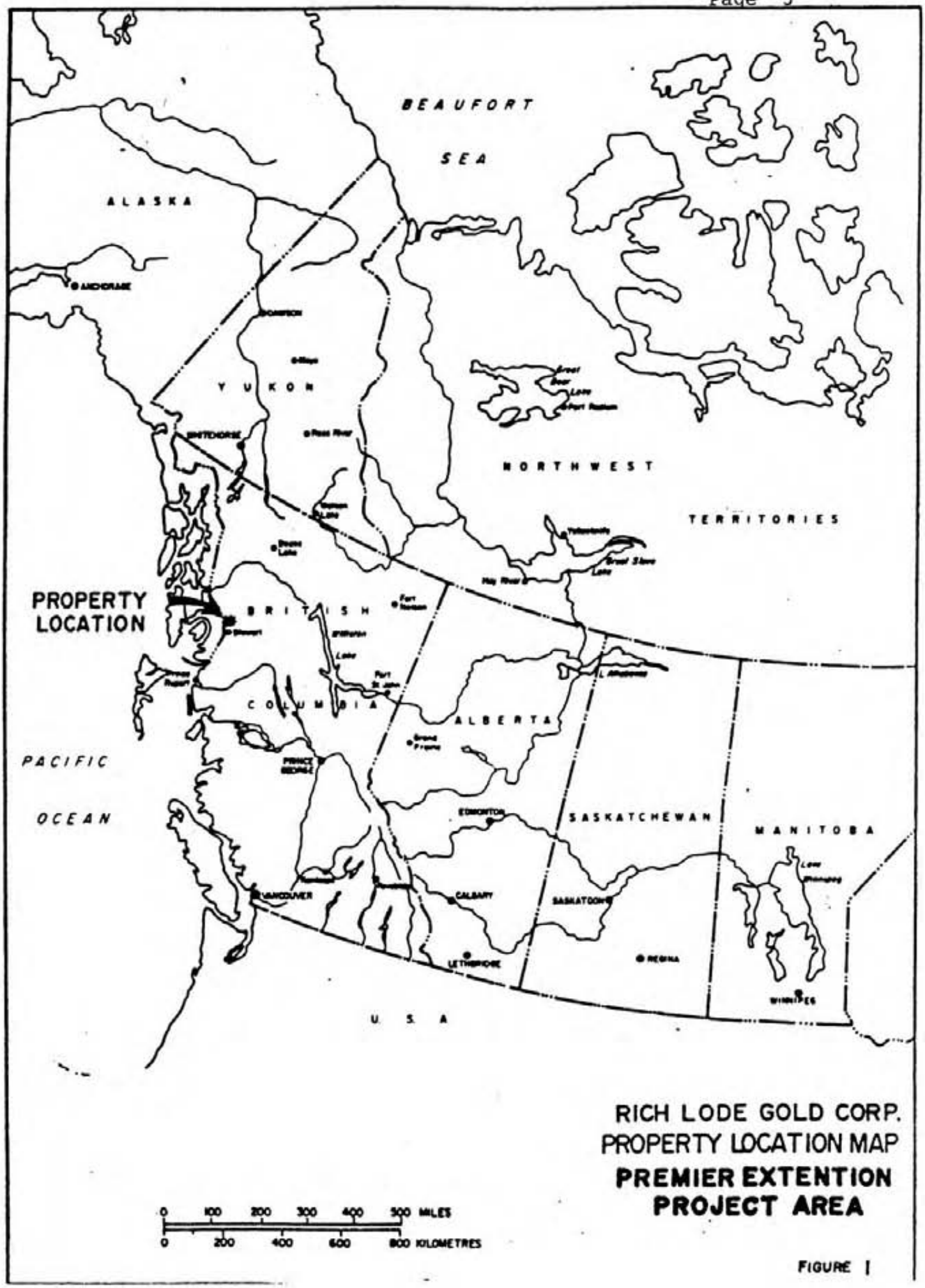
Gossan zone on the ridge of Premonition claim.

PROPERTY LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Premier Extension Project encompasses 115 mineral claim units which comprise the Independence, Dalhousie and Premier Extension claim groups. These are located 16 KM (10 miles) north of the town of Stewart immediately west of the Bear River. Highway 37 in the Bear River Valley almost crosses the corner of the property.

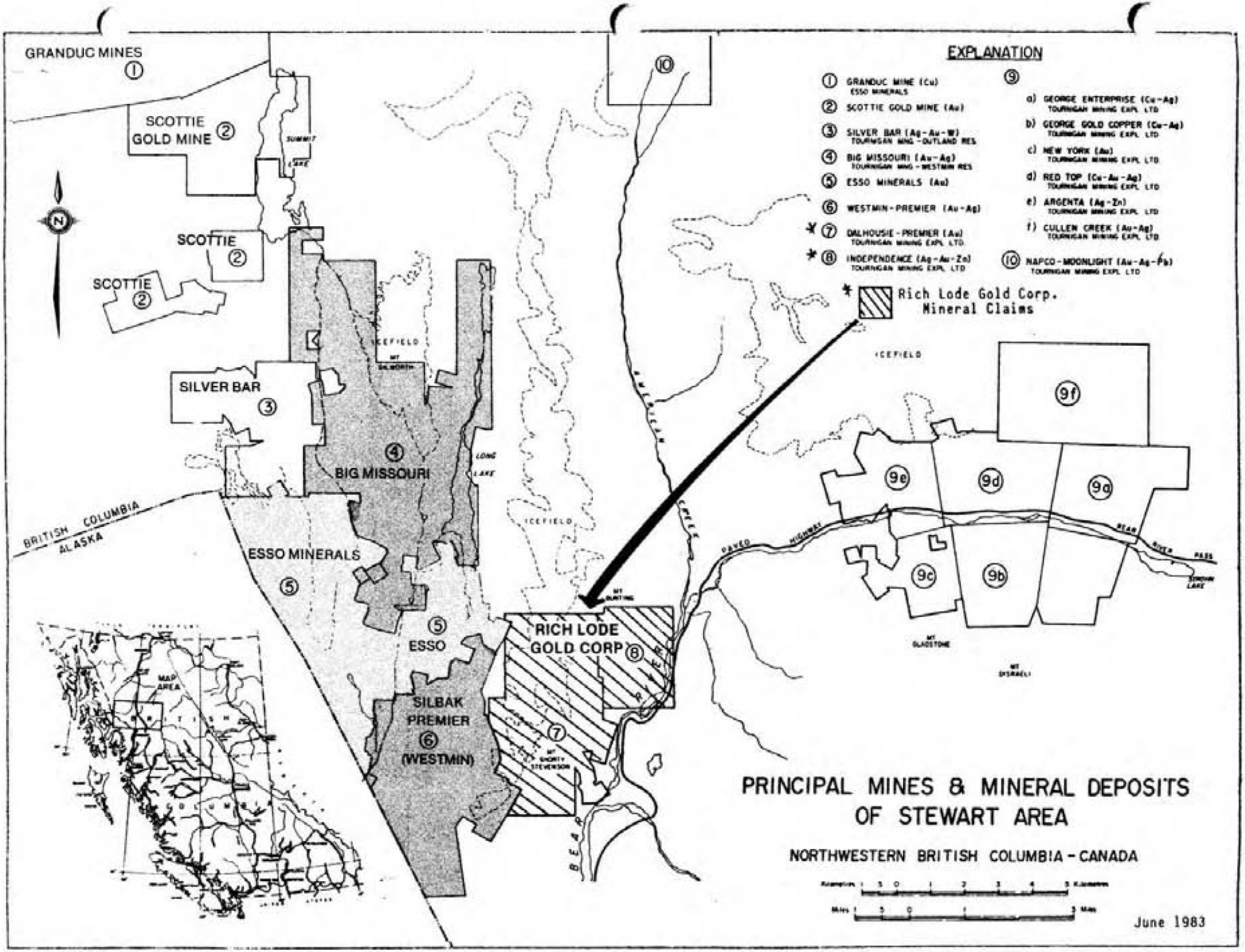
The claims are in the Skeena Mining Division, at approximately 129° 55' west longitude by 56° 05' north lattitude. Tournigan Mining Exploration Ltd. is the owner of record and claims are subject to an agreement to purchase by the Rich Lode Gold Corporation of Vancouver, B.C.

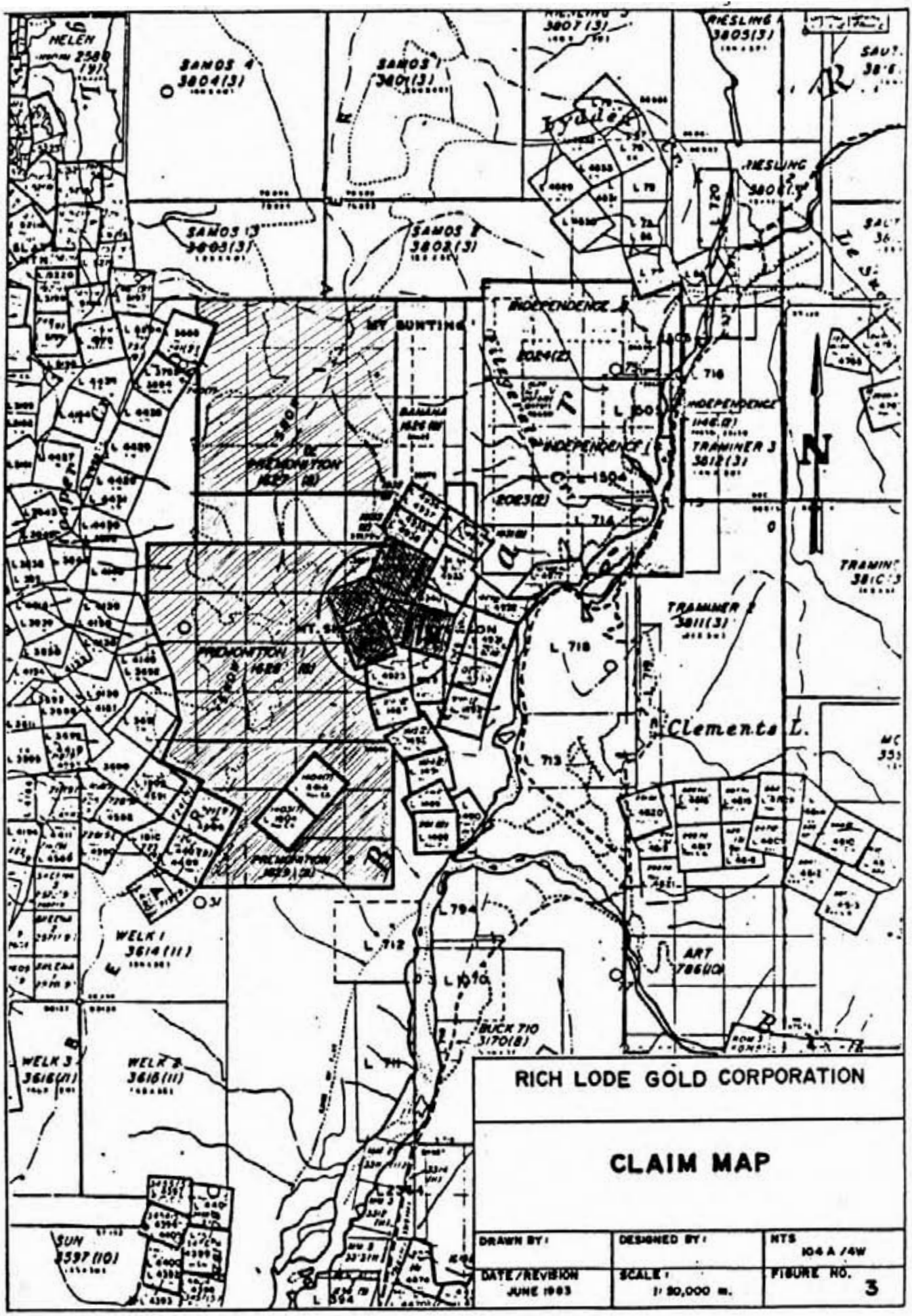
Our instructions were to examine the claims Premonition, Premonition I and Premonition II and to carry out geological mapping and sampling to identify mineralized zones which might contain significant values in gold and silver.



RICH LODE GOLD CORP.
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
PREMIER EXTENTION
PROJECT AREA

FIGURE 1

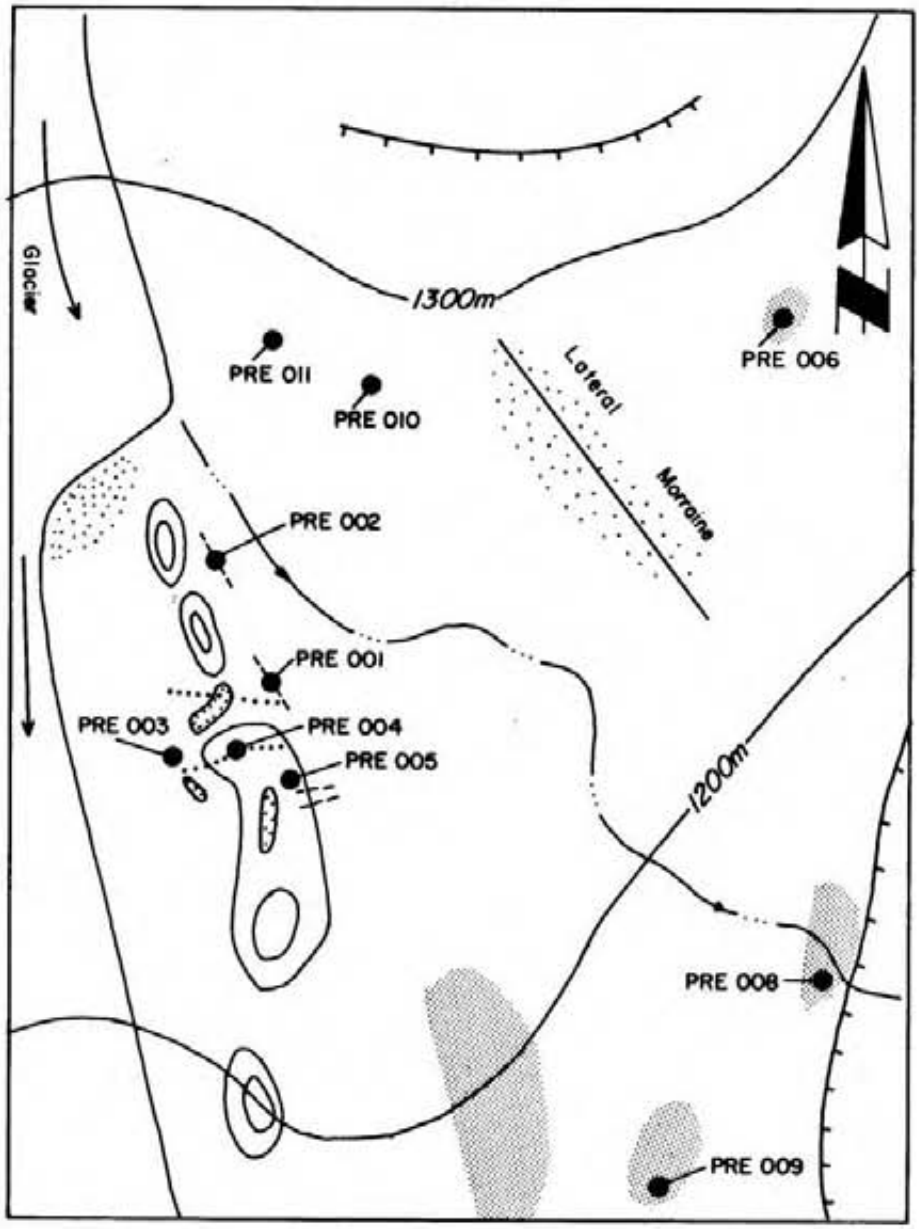

GRANDUC MINES
①
SCOTTIE GOLD MINE ②
SCOTTIE ②
SCOTTIE ②
SILVER BAR ③
④ BIG MISSOURI
ESSO MINERALS ⑤
⑤ ESSO
SILBAK PREMIER ⑥ (WESTMIN)
RICH LODE GOLD CORP ⑧
⑦
⑩
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALASKA
SUMMIT LAKE
LONG LAKE
ICEFIELD
MT. SILVERTH
MT. DURTNG
MT. GLADSTONE
MT. DYSART
MT. SHORTY STEVENSON
BEAR RIVER
BEAR RIVER PASS
STEWART LAKE
PAVED HIGHWAY
MAP AREA
EXPLANATION
① GRANDUC MINE (Cu) ESSO MINERALS
② SCOTTIE GOLD MINE (Au)
③ SILVER BAR (Ag-Au-W) TOURNIGAN MNG - OUTLAND RES
④ BIG MISSOURI (Au-Ag) TOURNIGAN MNG - WESTMIN RES
⑤ ESSO MINERALS (Au)
⑥ WESTMIN - PREMIER (Au-Ag)
⑦ DALHOUSIE - PREMIER (Au) TOURNIGAN MINING EXPL LTD
⑧ INDEPENDENCE (Ag-Au-Zn) TOURNIGAN MINING EXPL LTD
⑨
a) GEORGE ENTERPRISE (Cu-Ag) TOURNIGAN MINING EXPL LTD
b) GEORGE GOLD COPPER (Cu-Ag) TOURNIGAN MINING EXPL LTD
c) NEW YORK (Au) TOURNIGAN MINING EXPL LTD
d) RED TOP (Cu-Au-Ag) TOURNIGAN MINING EXPL LTD
e) ARGENTA (Ag-Zn) TOURNIGAN MINING EXPL LTD
f) CULLEN CREEK (Au-Ag) TOURNIGAN MINING EXPL LTD
⑩ NAPCO - MOONLIGHT (Au-Ag-Pb) TOURNIGAN MINING EXPL LTD
Rich Lode Gold Corp. Mineral Claims
9f
9e
9d
9a
9c
9b
PRINCIPAL MINES & MINERAL DEPOSITS OF STEWART AREA
NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA
June 1983



RICH LODE GOLD CORPORATION

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	NTS 104 A /4W
DATE/REVISION JUNE 1983	SCALE: 1: 50,000 m.	FIGURE NO. 3



DETAIL AREA

SCALE: 1 : 2500

LEGEND:

- STREAM
- MORRAINE
- GLACIAL FLOW
- POND
- EDGE OF CLIFF
- LOCAL HIGH RELIEF
- QUARTZ VEINS
- MINERALIZED VEINLETS
- GOSSAN STAINED OUTCROPS

FINELINE DRAFTING

FIG. 4

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL COMMENTS

The Premonition claims can be reached in a reasonable time only by helicopter. The work is difficult as the exposed areas grade 40° or steeper and a large part is under ice. The Premonition O unit is 80% glaciated. The exposed edges on the east and west have to be explored separately.

The areas explored in this report are on the eastern side of claims at elevations about 1200 M, which is above the mineralized zone studied by Keytes and Read in 1979.

The rock appeared to be basalts and andesites with flow banding visible in places and many fractures trending 140°. There is extensive rust-staining over some areas. The most intensive red stains appear to be associated with rock containing fine-grained disseminated to semi-massive pyrite in shear zones, where the rock has schistosity and may be seritized. (samples PRE-006, 008, 009).

Within this and at locations hosted by unaltered basalt are fractures containing lens of massive pyrite and chalcopyrite. In most locations this has weathered out and only the rusty stain remains. In some places sufficient mineral remained to sample (PRE-010, 011). In these places the staining is yellow.

There are quartz veins of the shear and tension type but none are longer than 3-4 M and none are wider than 15 cm. They contain in places, a dark mineral that superficially resembles magnetite, but is hornblende or hornblende altered to chlorite. Frequently it occurs in distinctive cross banding.

In places the country rock is intruded by basalt (grey and red) and rholite dikes, particularly on the south eastern part of the Premonition O claim. No base or precious metal mineralization was found that could be associated with these intrusions in the areas explored.

In one area just east of the ablation zone of the glacier, some veins of quartz showed unweathered pyrite at surface and traces of copper leaching. These were trenched (samples - 001 to 005) and assays showed significant gold and silver and sulfide mineralization in PRE 003 - 005. The concentrations of these metals seem to match those obtained by Westmin on the Big Missouri property. This mineralization appeared to be intruded rather than strata bound.

Examinations of the glacial morrain found no mineralized float. Successive morrains and unweathered exposure suggest that the glacier is presently in retreat.

This author suggests that color aerial photography be used for geological mapping on the Premonition units, as the bedrock is mostly exposed around the icefields.

In some of the areas examined, it was evident that complex igneous events had occurred and a trained geologist would be required to interpret and correlate them with geology known nearby.

SCHEDULE OF WORK

Over the period 05 August to 10 August 1983 Michael Seed, the writer and an assistant conducted exploration activities on the so-called Dalhousie-Premier claims of Rich Lode Gold Corporation, located approximately 10 miles north of Stewart, B.C.

05 August 1983

The morning of 05 August was spent in travel from Vancouver, obtaining supplies in Stewart and arranging a purchase of explosives from Scottie Gold. At mid afternoon the party flew by helicopter to the claims, and after a reconnaissance of the area, landed on a ledge in the vicinity of the boundary between the so-called Alpine and Rock of Ages units. This is just east of an ice tongue at an elevation of ca 4000 ft. and above the area detailed in the J.S. Vincent Report of June 1983. (see appendix).

The specific intent was to explore the Premonition units of the Premier-Dalhousie group but reconnaissance showed that these units are largely under an ice cap and those parts not covered are of grades between 40° and 60° on average (which is to say cliff) and without any suitable place to land or set up camp. The icefield is strongly crevassed and therefore unsafe to cross. The PREMONITION units are effectively divided into eastern and western parts that have to be explored separately. The units are well above the tree line and most of the rock is exposed which facilitates geological mapping, especially in the west, where the bedrock is smooth. The western parts have no sheltered areas to set up camp out of the wind. The claims have prominent gossan areas and distinctly colored rock types. Color photography by helicopter on a clear day would be a great help in mapping the geology of these claims.

05 August 1983 (cont'd)

After landing a fog closed in and rain commenced for 48 hours.

06 August 1983

Attempted to penetrate NW up Mt. Shorty Stevenson by crossing a static part of the ice tongue and then going northerly along the edge of the icefield. We eventually abandoned this course as too hazardous and explored to the north of the camp area up to the ablation terminus of the glacier. The location of morrain indicates that the glacier is currently in retreat. Several quartz veins showing pyrite or light copper staining were found. The helicopter penetrated the fog and delivered explosives.

07 August 1983

Five zones located 06 August were drilled and blasted. Two nearby gossan zones on a cliff were sampled. At the end of the day the fog and rain cleared.

08 August 1983

A sunny cloudless day. M. Seed and assistant went west to penetrate the PREMONITION I unit, which meant climbing Mr. Stevenson. They managed to reach the face of the hanging glacier north of the peak on the eastern side at an elevation of ca 1680 M (5500 ft.). The grade averaged 60° towards the end, and for safety all encumbrances had to be left behind, hence no samples were taken. They found massive pyrites concentrated in sheared rock to about halfway up (1430 M/4700') then barren rock for 150 M, then more of the same iron staining. Quartz veins with very weakly dissemminated pyrite were found just above the icefield at the bottom. The terrain was judged to be too steep to safely conduct trenching without special preparations.

08 August 1983 (cont'd)
The writer went north (345°) to penetrate the PREMONITION unit following the ledge that is east of and parrallels the glacier. North of the ablation area of the glacier no disseminated mineralization was found. Only occasional mineralization was encountered in cracks (no Quartz) but nothing to sample. An elevation of 1550 M (5100') was reached.

09 August 1983
Two intensely rust-stained outcrops were trenched and sampled at 200 M north of camp. The camp was packed up and moved to a better landing site. Helicopter arrived (late) at 16.30 h.

10 August 1983
Returned to Vancouver.

F. Julian Fell
Wilderness Explorations Ltd.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH:253-3158 TELEX:04-53124

DATE RECEIVED AUG 23 1983

DATE REPORTS MAILED Aug 24/83

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE TYPE : PULP

ASSAYER DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

RICH LODE MINES FILE # RE: 83-1641 PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	AG OZ/TON	AU OZ/TON	CU %	PB %	ZN %
PRE-1	.01	.001	-	-	-
PRE-1W	.01	.001	-	-	-
PRE-2	.01	.001	-	-	-
PRE-2W	.01	.001	-	-	-
PRE-3	2.56	.053	3.08	.14	26.20
PRE-4	1.41	.044	1.26	.03	19.10
PRE-5	.99	.165	.24	7.06	.45
PRE-6	.15	.003	-	-	-
PRE-7	.01	.001	-	-	-
PRE-8	.01	.001	-	-	-
PRE-9	.01	.001	-	-	-
PRE-10	.01	.001	-	-	-
PRE-11	.23	.002	.01	.01	.02

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES ASSAYED

PRE 001 - Quartz vein with trace galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Taken from an area with shear and tension veins which cross-cut a vein with visible pyrite at surface. A black mineral in these veins which looks like magnetite was identified as hornblende altered to chlorite.

PRE 001W - Wall (host) rock from same locality - appears to be an altered basalt.

PRE 002 - Fracture (shear) Quartz vein with visible chalcopyrite at surface.

PRE 002W - Wall rock. Altered basalt. Some pyrite present.

PRE 003 - Narrow (1 cm.) vein of quartz with chlorite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. After blast - no obvious vein but zones of strong mineralization. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite, spalerite, bornite. Host rock greenish basalt.

PRE 004 - Vein near to and mineralized as 003.

PRE 005 - Quartz vein, 1-3 cm. wide, strike/dip irregular. Galena, malachyte, azurite bornite, chalcopyrite, rust. Host rock - green basalt with pyrite.

PRE 006 - Small showing of strongly rusted rock. Dissemminated pyrite in sheared (schisty) basalt.

PRE 007 - Flaky, silvery mineral in Quartz vein. Suspected silver sulfide but subsequently identified as hematite.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLES ASSAYED (cont'd)

PRE 008 - Samples of rock from intensely rusted outcrop. Small grained pyrite present, disseminated to semi-massive.

PRE 009 - Outcrop similiar to 008.

PRE 010 - Sample from gossan zone on cliff north of principle blasting area.

PRE 011 - Showing similiar to and near to 010.

COST STATEMENT

Personnel:

Two graduate prospectors @ $300.00
An assistant @ $200.00 per day

Total - $800.00 x 8 days	$ 6,400.00

Camp Cost:

Subsistence allowance

18 man-days @ $30.00	$ 360.00

Equipment:

Tent & heating equipment	$ 90.00
Portable drill & powder	$ 490.00

Transportation:

Air fare to Prince Rupert	$ 780.00
Prince Rupert to Stewart	$ 480.00
Helicopter	$ 1,380.00
Maps & reports	$ 400.00
Filing costs	$ 520.00
	$11,000.00

To Vancouver August 04, 1983

On Site August 05 to August 10, 1983

Return Vancouver Island August 11, 1983

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

I; F. Julian Fell

resident at: 405 Vancouver Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 3T4

CERTIFY THAT:

I am a graduate in Biological Sciences and Oceanography
B.A. - University of Massachusetts/Boston 1969
B.Sc. & Ph.D. - University of Maine 1971, 1976

That I have had 1½ years of geological training at the University of Maine.

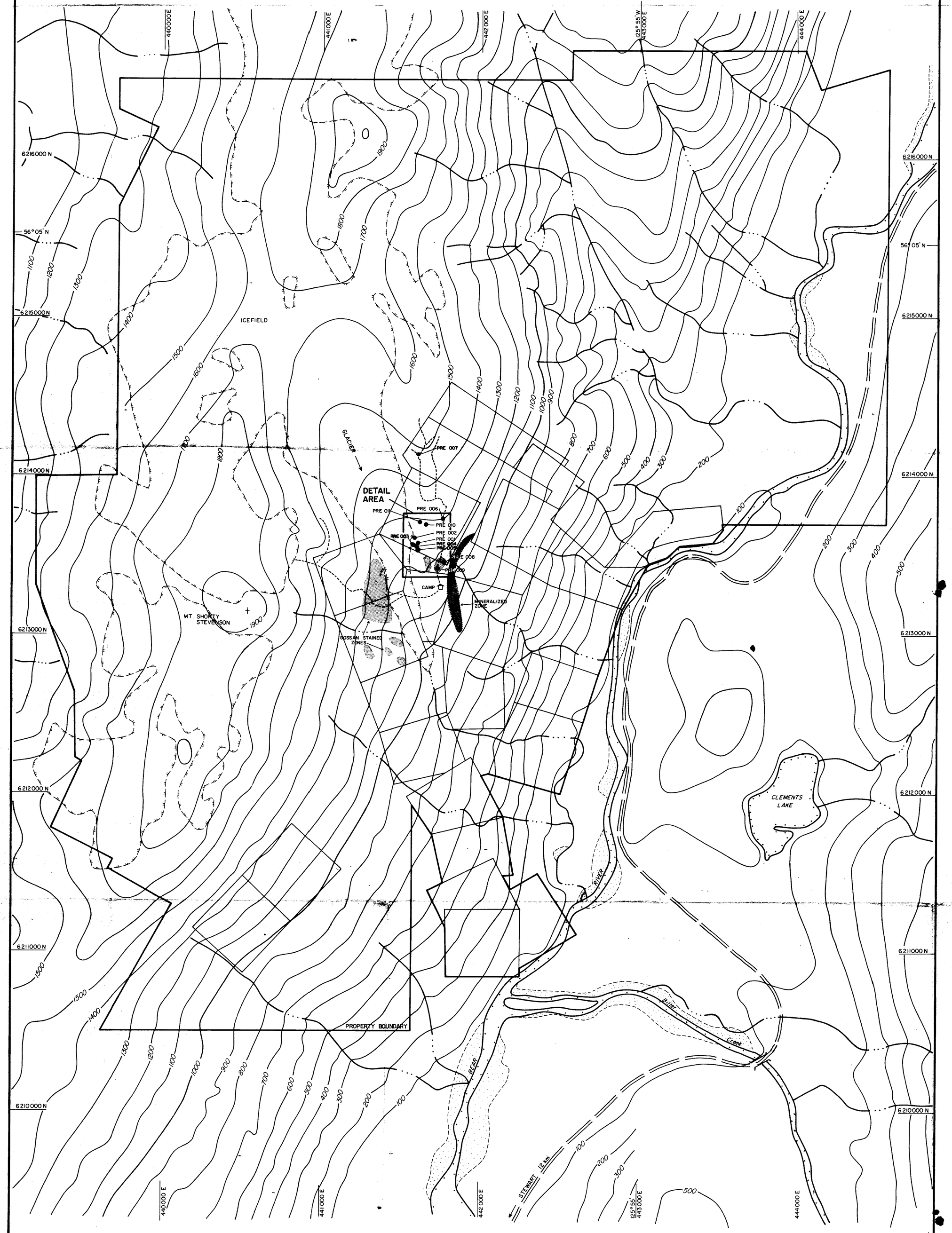
That I am a practicing prospector in British Columbia.

That I am a graduate of the Advanced Course in Mineral Exploration for Prospectors given by the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

That I have had employment in mines in the engineering and environmental areas.

That I have no interest in the properties or securities of Rich Lode Gold Corporation or Tournigan Mining Exploration Ltd.

F. Julian Fell
Wilderness Explorations Ltd.


440000E
441000E
442000E
125° 55' W
443000E
444000E
6216000 N
56° 05' N
6215000 N
6214000 N
6213000 N
6212000 N
6211000 N
6210000 N
ICEFIELD
GLACIER
DETAIL AREA
PRE 007
PRE 006
PRE 011
PRE 010
PRE 002
PRE 003
PRE 001
PRE 004
PRE 005
PRE 008
PRE 009
CAMP
MINERALIZED ZONE
GOSSAN STAINED ZONES
MT. SHORTY STEVENSON
PROPERTY BOUNDARY
CLEMENTS LAKE
BEAR
River
Creek
STEWART 12 km
28° 30'
Magnetic North
LEGEND:
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
EXPLORATION TRAVERSES
MINERALIZED ZONE
GOSSAN STAINED ZONE
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
11,546
0 100 200 400 600 800m
1 : 10,000
RICH LODE GOLD CORPORATION
PREMIER EXTENSION CLAIM GROUP,
STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA
FORMAT FROM ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES MAP
N.T.S. 104A/4
FINELINE DRAFTING
ELEVATION IN METRES
SCALE 1 : 10,000

A REPORT ON THE

PREMIER EXTENSION PROJECT AREA

STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA

for

RICH LODE GOLD CORP.

by

John S. Vincent, P. Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.

June 22, 1983

John P. Vincent P. Eng.

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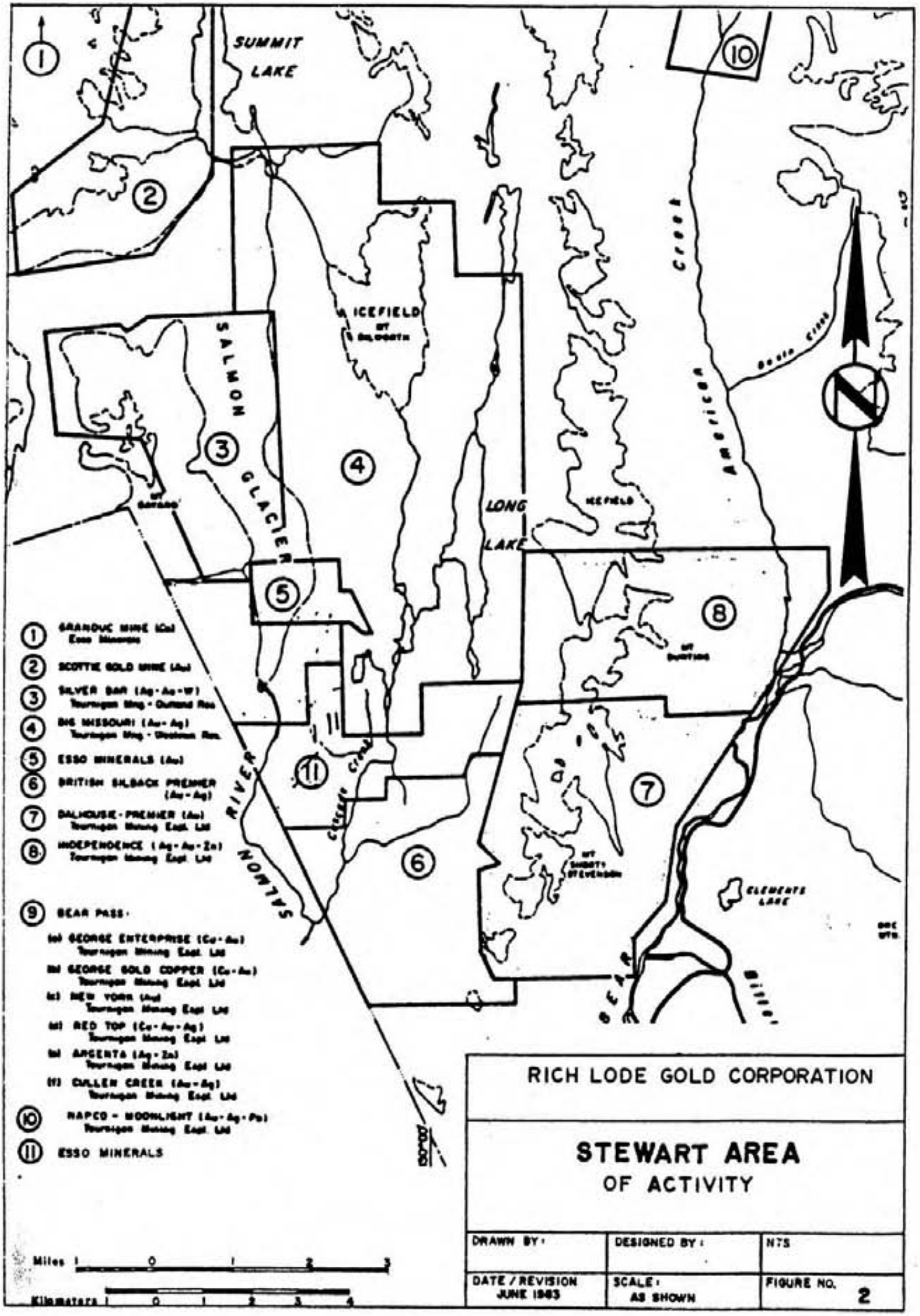
Dalhousie ..... Figure 6

RICH LODE GOLD CORP.
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
PREMIER EXTENTION
PROJECT AREA

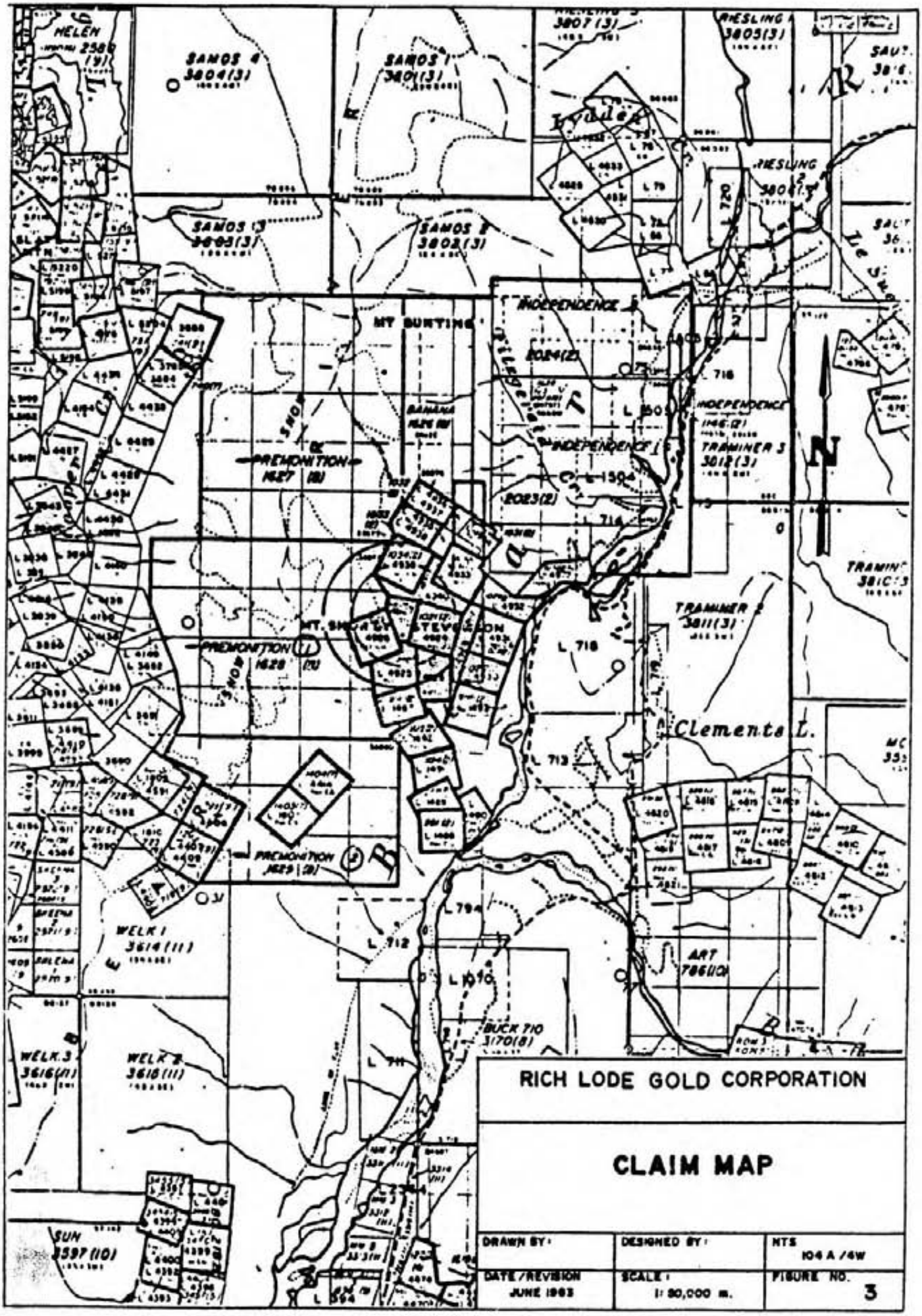
FIGURE 1



RICH LODE GOLD CORPORATION

STEWART AREA
OF ACTIVITY

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	NTS
DATE / REVISION JUNE 1983	SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIGURE NO. 2



RICH LODE GOLD CORPORATION

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY:	DESIGNED BY:	NTS
		104 A /6W
DATE / REVISION	SCALE:	FIGURE NO.
JUNE 1983	1: 50,000 m.	3

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. A.E. Devine, President of Rich Lode Gold Corp., the writer has prepared this report on the Premier Extension Project Area. The data has been compiled from the references cited, as well as from corporate reports in the files of Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd. As a Consultant for Tournigan, the writer has worked on several of the Company's Stewart properties, and had the opportunity to examine the area of interest during the 1981 field season.

The body of this report consists of a review of the previous work and the results, a description of the geology, and a recommended exploration program to evaluate the project area.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Premier Extension Project encompasses 115 mineral claim units which comprise the INDEPENDENCE, DALHOUSIE, and PREMIER EXTENSION claim groups. The property is located 16 km (10 miles) north of the town of Stewart immediately west of the Bear River. Highway 37 in the Bear River valley almost crosses the corner of the property.

The area is rugged, and relief ranges from 50 to 2000 metres above sea level, with slopes averaging 37°. Although old trails wind their way up the hillside out of the Bear River Valley, access is most effectively accomplished by helicopter from Stewart; a 15 minute flight.

The claims are located on NTS sheet 104 A/4, in the Skeena Mining Division, at approximately 129° 55' west longitude by 56° 05' north latitude. Tournigan Mining Exploratins Ltd. is the owner of record, and the

claims are subject to an agreement to purchase by the Rich Lode Gold Corp. of Vancouver. The claims and their particulars are summarized as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	Units	Expiry Date
Alpine	1024	1	Feb 8, 1984
Algonquin	993	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Banana	1626	10	Aug. 20, 1984 ←
Ben Lomond	990	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Dalhousie	1021	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Dalhousie Fr	1036	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Deep Fr	1027	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Dundee	994	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Erie	992	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Independence #1	2023	16	Feb. 6, 1984
Independence #2	2024	8	Feb. 6, 1984
Independence	1146	6	Feb. 19, 1985
Mammoth	991	1	Feb. 8, 1984
O.K.	1025	1	Feb. 8, 1984
O.K. Fr	1026	1	Feb. 8, 1985
Orient	1022	1	Feb. 8, 1984
✗ Premonition	1627	20	Aug. 20, 1983
✗ Premonition #1	1628	20	Aug. 20, 1983
✗ Premonition #2	1629	12	Aug. 20, 1983
Rock of Ages No. 1	1034	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Rock of Ages No. 2	1030	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Rock of Ages No. 3	1031	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Rock of Ages No. 4	1031		
Rock of Ages No. 5	1031		
Rock of Ages No. 6	1033	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Rock of Ages No. 7	1032	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Rock of Ages Fr	1035	1	Feb. 8, 1985
Talisman No. 1	1028	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Talisman Fr	1029	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Tecumseh	995	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Tillamook	1023	1	Feb. 8, 1984
Wentworth	996	1	Feb. 8, 1984
		115 units	

Figures 1,2 and 3, illustrate the location of the project area, the relationship of the property to the general areas of activity in the Stewart area, and the detailed configuration of the claims and units.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The period of activity represented by the adits located on Figure 4 spans the first half of the 1920's, but discovery coordinates with the activity in the Stewart Camp from the turn of the century onward. The Independence Gold Mining Co. was incorporated on January 24th, 1924, with the objective being to develop the high-grade silver mineralization discovered in a strong and well-defined vein system. By 1925 an adit had been driven 300 feet and a cross-cut driven to intersect the No. 2 vein.

The Dalhousie Mining Co. Ltd. was incorporated in May, 1925, following the discovery of what was considered to be mineralization "which assures economical mining from the surface ore indications", (Minister of Mines Rpt., 1925, p. A99). Several "veins" had been discovered which returned values in gold, silver, lead, and zinc. Widths of 20 to 25 feet were reported. By late 1926 an adit had been driven 110 feet on the No. 1 vein which is described as a silicified vein containing considerable pyrite and chalcopyrite. A sample from a surface cut returned 0.10 ounces of gold per ton, 1.4 ounces of silver per ton, and 1% copper. Up-slope from the No. 1 vein a "broad belt of mineralization" is described at an elevation of 975 metres (3200 feet) which is well silicified. A .9 metre (3 foot) sample assayed 0.80 ounces of gold, 1.2 ounces of silver, and 2.1 % copper.

Mine development work on these properties tapered off by 1930 and nothing of significance is reported over the interim period until Tournigan Mining Exploration Ltd. acquired the ground in the mid 1970's. At this time Mr. John Hembling, President of Tournigan, recognized the mineral potential in the many precious metal occurrences and prospects of the Stewart Area and began an aggressive program of property acquisition. In addition to several excellent prospects along the Bear River Valley, Mr. Hembling was successful in assembling a group of properties which are now known as the Big Missouri; an important gold-silver prospect currently being explored and developed by Westmin Resources Ltd.

During the 1979 field season a 1 month program of geologic mapping, trenching, sampling, and magnetometer surveying was carried out on the Dalhousie claim group by Mr. G. Keyte under the supervision of Mr. John DeLeen, P.Eng. Dr. Peter Read carried out a 7 day examination of the volcanic stratigraphy during this period.

Geological mapping and sampling on the Independence Claims was carried out in 1980 by Mr. Dave Klepacki under the direction of Mr. John DeLeen, P.Eng.

The writer had the opportunity to examine the project area during the 1981 field season in conjunction with an overall examination and review of Tournigan's mineral properties along the Bear River Valley.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE

Work to date in the Premier Extension Project area has discovered gold and silver-bearing mineralization associated to varying degrees with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and magnetite. A strong vein system up to 4.3 metres (14 feet) wide carries predominantly silver values associated with galena and sphatrite on the Independence propsect. The vein cross-cuts the stratigraphy. In contrast, mineralization on the Dalhousie is gold-bearing, and closely associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite, and siliceous magnetite-rich zones which are concordant with the volcanic succession of flows and tuffaceous rocks. Gold values to 0.80 ounces per ton are reported along with appreciable credits in silver and copper. A more detailed description of the mineralization and hosting geology is provided under the appropriate headings.

Over the past 3 field seasons a new and fresh geologic perspective has been generated to encourage exploration in the Stewart area based on the results reported from the Big Missouri Property 5 km to the

northwest. Westmin Geologists have found that lower to middle Hazelton-age volcanic rocks underlie the area, and work to date has yielded appealing evidence that the mineralization represents significant phases of the volcanic activity which determined the regional geologic environment. To date, property studies on the Dalhousie and Independence prospects have been done without benefit of this information. Peter Read's work has provided valuable insight into the package of volcanic rocks underlying the Premier Extension Project Area, and has demonstrated that the mineralized zones on the Dalhousie are also hosted by volcanic flows and tuffaceous units of the Hazelton Group. Property work can now proceed with this information in mind, and from the perspective that economic mineralization is intimately associated with the formative volcanic processes represented by the stratigraphic sequence.

GEOLOGY

Regional

Recent geological compilation maps 1385A and 1418A in the the 1:1,000,000 series outline an area underlain by the Jurassic Hazelton Group which runs from Alice Arm on the south to a point 75 kilometers north of Stewart. These rocks range in composition from volcanic to sedimentary. The area is rugged and probably a third of it is covered by glaciers. As a result it is a slow and laborious task to fit the details together. However, the regional picture is continually enhanced as detailed property geology is recorded. Carter and Grove are probably the most recent publishers on the Alice Arm and Stewart areas, respectively. In Bulletin 58 of the BCDOM Grove concludes that, in the Stewart area, fossil evidence limits the stratigraphic section to the Upper Hazelton which consists dominantly of volcanic epiclastics derived from the erosion of older pyroclastics, tuffs, and flows. The stratigraphy hosts the bulk of the mineral occurrences in the Stewart area. His evaluation concludes that structure plays a major role in

the localization of mineralization, and in particular, regional cataclasis. This activity provided ground preparation for subsequent mineralizing processes.

This interpretation of the stratigraphy differs substantially from that of earlier geologists who described volcanic rocks in addition to sediments. It is the opinion of the writer that the stratigraphic section in the Stewart area does indeed include a significant volcanic content, and that mineral occurrences have a definite spatial relationship to the volcanic horizons.

Probably one of the more significant programs within the immediate area of interest is that being carried out by Westmin Resources on the Big Missouri prospect under option from Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd.; number 4, Figure 2. A drilled reserve of 1.9 million tons grading 0.10 ounces of gold per ton has been announced. Westmin Resources will also be spending approximately $500,000 during the 1983 season on the Premier Silback, immediately to the west of the area of interest. Recent published information on the property geology identifies three cherty-tuff horizons which contain significant amounts of gold and silver-bearing sulphides, in form, varying from finely disseminated to semi-massive. These layers separate individual silicified and sericitized andesite flows, tuff, and agglomerate units. The total sequence consists of a Lower to Middle Jurassic section of rhyolitic to andesitic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks. The depositional setting is regarded as a submarine structurally controlled basin proximal to active volcanism. Intermittent with periods of volcanic activity the siliceous exhalative horizons and sulphides were precipitated, and local topographic lows in the basin allowed the collection of massive to semi-massive sulphides. Grades of 0.10 - 0.15 ounces of gold and 0.50 ounces of silver occur in significant but unreported tonnages.

The identification of this geologic setting is both important and refreshing as it provides a new and better perspective for mineral exploration in the area. It demonstrates that volcanism was indeed active, and it helps identify specific relationships which may be potentially productive.

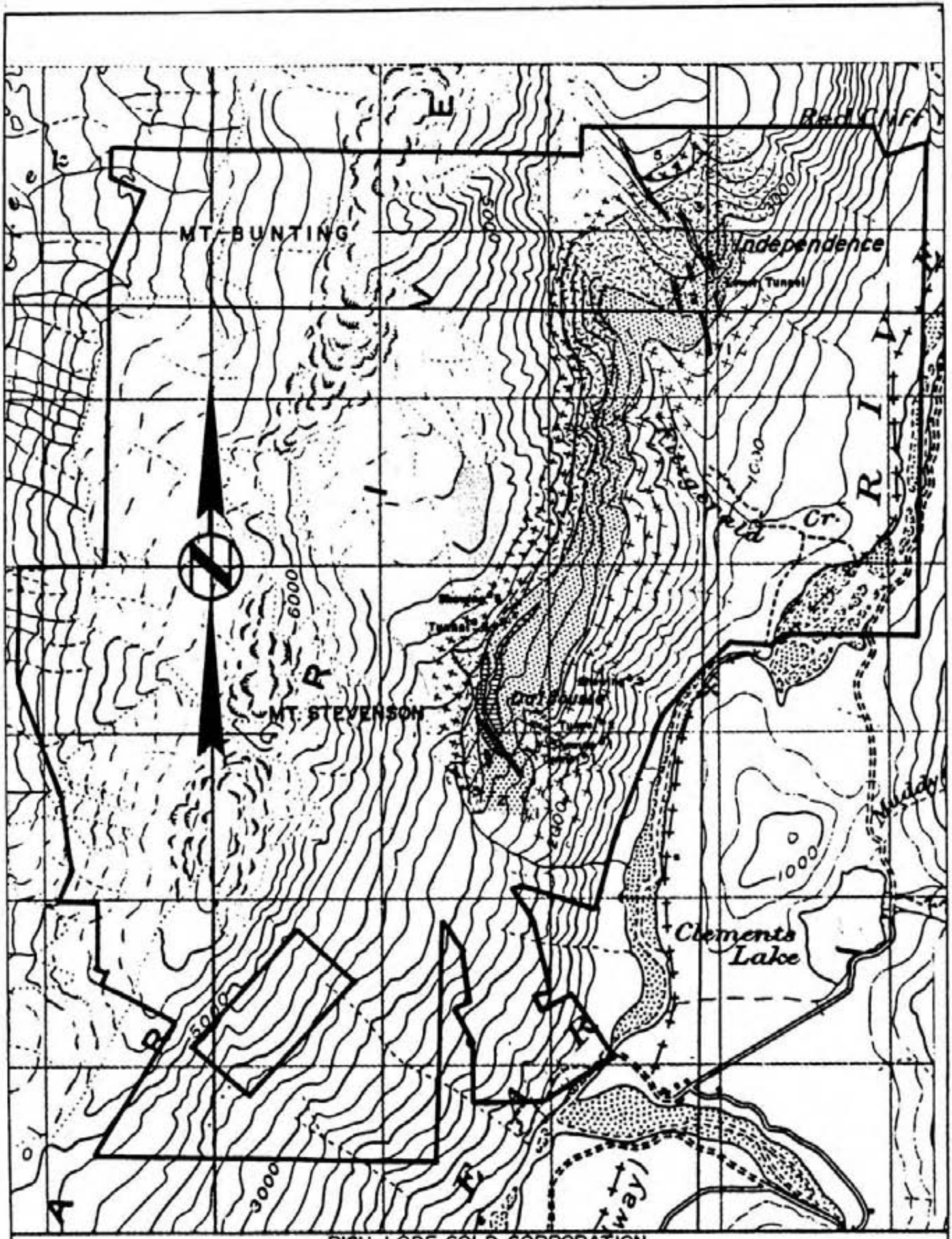
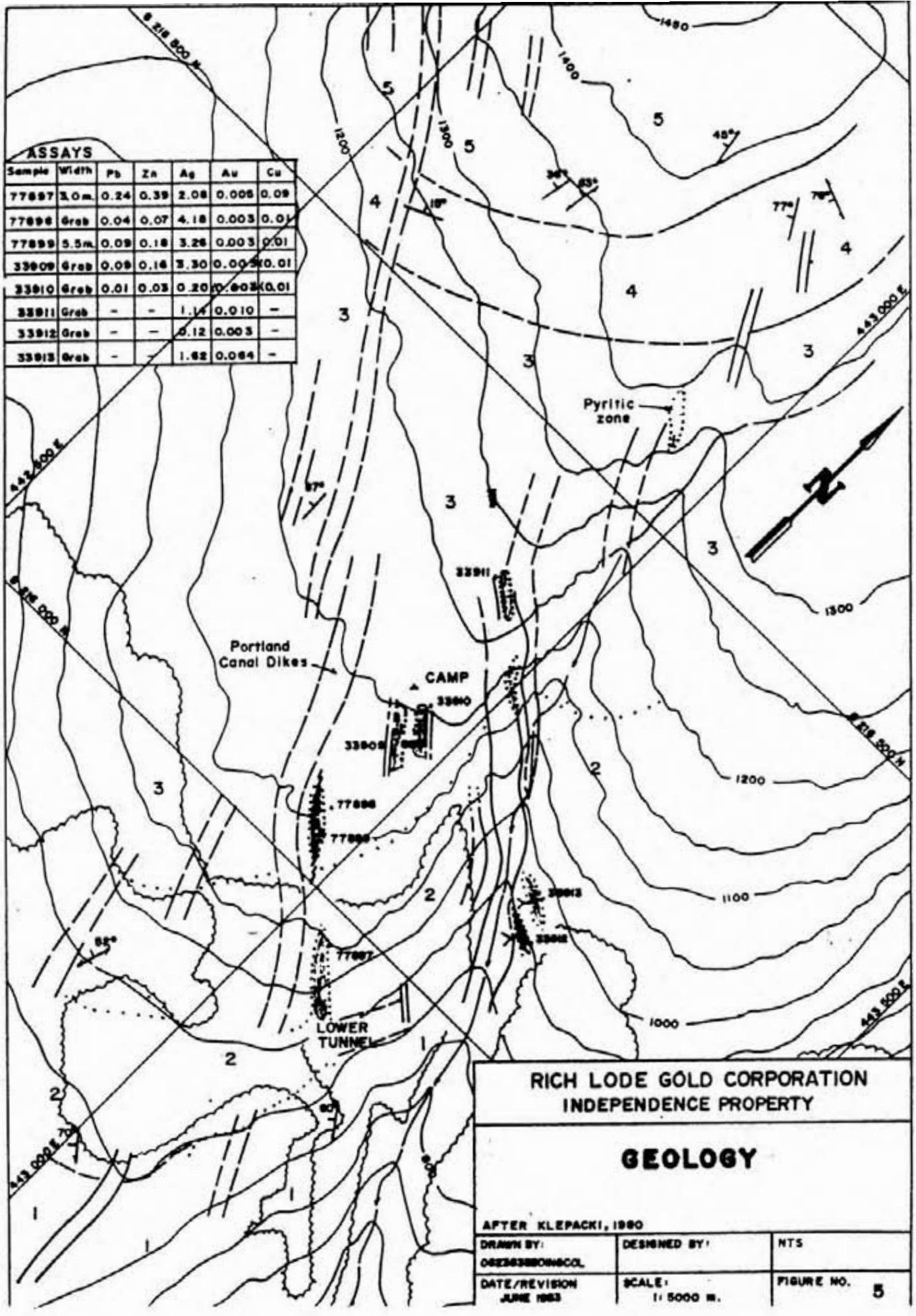
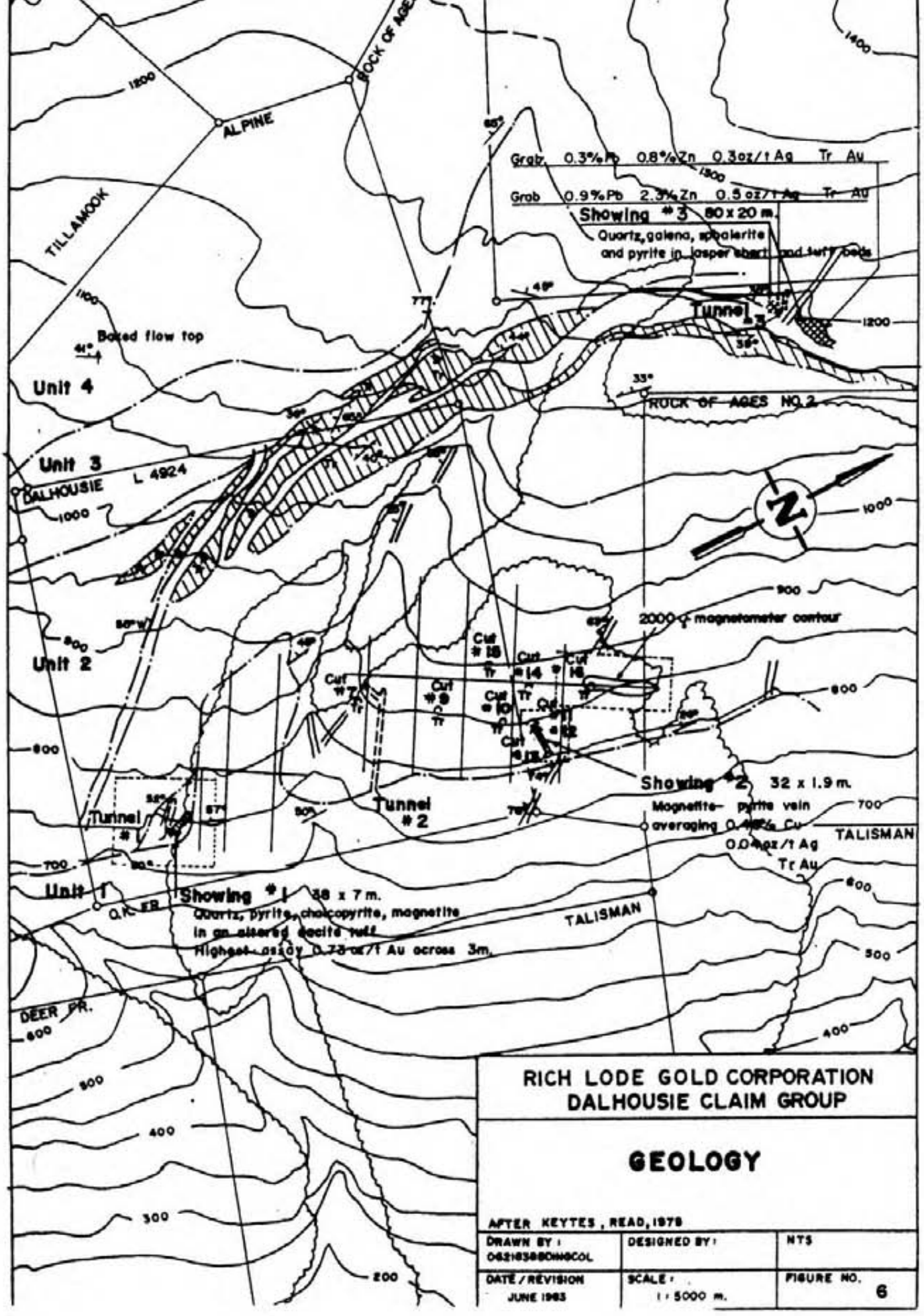

MT. BUNTING
MT. STEVENSON
Independence
Lower Tunnel
Clements Lake
Cr.
RICH LODE GOLD CORPORATION
PROJECT COMPILATION MAP
Scale 1000 500 0 1000 2000 Metres

FIGURE 4


ASSAYS
Sample | Width | Pb | Zn | Ag | Au | Cu
77897 | 3.0m. | 0.24 | 0.39 | 2.08 | 0.005 | 0.09
77898 | Grab | 0.04 | 0.07 | 4.18 | 0.003 | 0.01
77899 | 5.5m. | 0.09 | 0.18 | 3.26 | 0.003 | 0.01
33909 | Grab | 0.09 | 0.16 | 3.30 | 0.005 | 0.01
33910 | Grab | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.20 | 0.003 | 0.01
33911 | Grab | - | - | 1.14 | 0.010 | -
33912 | Grab | - | - | 0.12 | 0.003 | -
33913 | Grab | - | - | 1.62 | 0.064 | -
Pyritic zone
Portland Canal Dikes
CAMP
LOWER TUNNEL
RICH LODE GOLD CORPORATION
INDEPENDENCE PROPERTY
GEOLOGY
AFTER KLEPACKI, 1980
DRAWN BY:
DESIGNED BY:
NTS
DATE/REVISION
JUNE 1983
SCALE:
1:5000 m.
FIGURE NO.
5



RICH LODE GOLD CORPORATION
DALHOUSIE CLAIM GROUP

GEOLOGY

AFTER KEYTES, READ, 1979

DRAWN BY: DGS/HBS/BOH/MCOL	DESIGNED BY:	NTS
DATE / REVISION JUNE 1983	SCALE: 1:5000 m.	FIGURE NO. 6

Project Area:

A description of the local geology underlying the Premier Extension Project area is taken from the writings of Dr. Peter Read and Messrs. Keyte and Klepacki, and the following sections from their respective reports are reproduced as credited.

"The bedrock of the Independence Claim Group is a sequence of massive volcanics and tuffs on intermediate composition overlain by bedded sediments and tuffs with some acidic units. These are intruded by dikes of porphyritic (plagioclase, amphibole, pyroxene) diorite, equigranular hornblende-biotite granodiorite and aphanitic dacite. Earlier regional work (B.C. Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Resources) has assigned the massive volcanic rocks to the lower to middle Jurassic Hazelton assemblage, and the bedded tuffs and sediments to the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser assemblage. No evidence of angular unconformity or basal conglomerate was seen during this field work.

No good bedding was found in the massive volcanic units and the sequence of lithologies is structural and not necessarily stratigraphic. Graded beds in the bedded tuffs and sediments show these strata to be stratigraphically up-right. The succession is as follows; starting with the uppermost unit.

UNIT 5 Light grey-green and grey, fine to coarse-grained bedded sand stones, greywackes, tuffs and lithic tuffs, minor white rhyolite tuffs.

UNIT 4 Grey-green and red bedded tuffs, lithic tuffs and volcanic conglomerates. Local aphanitic dacite flows.

UNIT 3 Dark grey-green and reddish grey porphyritic (altered plagioclase and pyroxene) meta-andesite flows and tuffs.

UNIT 2 Red and dark grey fine-grained massive tuffs, local medium grained lithic tuffs, minor porphyritic (feldspar) tuffs.

UNIT 1 Grey-green, fine frained porphyritic (plagioclase) metandesite flows and tuffs. Altered pyroxene phenocrysts locally present.

Intrusive rocks of the Portland Canal dike swarm cut all strata mapped. These rock types are:

Light grey, equigranular, medium grained hornblende biotite granodiorite.

Grey, porphyritic (plagioclase, pyroxene) fine grained diortie.

Grey, fine grained dacite, often showing flow structures near margin.

Dikes typically have aphanitic chilled margins, trend approximately 140° and are vertical to steeply northeast dipping.

Structure:

The massive nature of Hazelton lithologies mask mesostructures. Mapped contacts resolved no large scale structures. Many small fault zones, indicated by sheared rock and fault breccia were found along dike contacts, trending parallel to the contact. Faults also are found in mineralized zones where vugs and fine well shaped quartz crystals are common. Drag folds in late dacite dikes show east side down movement. Bedding-cleavage relationships show anticline of post Bowser age to the east of the mapped area. Pre-existing structures in the Hazelton rocks were not resolved.

Mineralization:

Mineralization on the Independence claims occurs as zones of banded jasper-silica with sulphides concordant to layering, barite crystals as rectangular laths to 10 cm long are common in most showings. Sulphides are pyrite, phrrhotite, and chalcopyrite, with sphalerite and galena in higher grade layers. Infilled agate mineralization is common, as is layering of silica in various shades of green, red and black. The mineralized zones are adjacent to, and cut by, Portland Canal dike rocks. Late aphanitic dacite dikes cut mineralized zones. Like the dikes the trend of mineralized zones and jasper layering runs from 140/70 NE to 123/90 which is perpendicular to contacts of the volcanic units. On this basis the mineralizing event appears to be vein type and associated with the intrusion of the Portland Canal dike system. Mineralized zones, mapped as oxidized sulfide zones on surface exposure are of limited strike length and thickness. They may be pictured as hand shaped tabular bodies whose greatest dimension is along strike, plunging gently into the mountainside. Criteria such as favourable stratigraphic horizons that host mineralization are not evident, so further exploration would follow extensions of exposed mineralized zones or search for similar zones adjacent to the same dike.

Sampling Results:

Eight samples were taken from the vein in the lower tunnel. The vein has a width of about 3 metres and a length in excess of 200 metres. The copper content in the vein samples varied from 0.7 to 4.66%, the lead from 0.07 to 4.40%, the zinc from 0.52 to 2.96%, the silver from 0.50 to 2.72 ounces and the gold from 0.020 to 0.46 ounces per ton.

The copper content of the surface samples varied form trace to 0.09%, the lead content from 0.01 to 0.24%, the zinc from 0.03 to 0.39%, the silver from 0.12 to 4.18 ounces per ton and the gold from trace to 0.004 ounces per ton." (DeLeen, Klepacki, 1980)

The stratigraphic section on the Dalhousie claim has been described by Dr. Peter Read as follows:

> "the rocks on the area examined on the claim group are predominently flows and some tuffs of the Hazelton Group host the mineral showings. Based on one baked flow top, a volcanic stratigraphy of about 1000 metres in thickness is as outlined below in order of increasing age.

	Rock Unit	Thickness	Stratigraphy
HAZELTON GROUP	4	100 m (top not exposed)	Medium to dark green meta-andesite volcanic breccia and locally amygdaloidal and porphyritic (plagioclase) flows.
	3	150 m	White to light buff or grey, porphyritic (feldspar) rhyolite to rhyodacite flows with maringally developed tuff and breccia.
	2	350 m	Dark grey-green, aphanitic meta-andesite flows and tuff. Rhyodacite and dacite tuff and fine breccia are intercalated. The unit grades down into pyroclastic rocks of highly variable thickness.
	1	400 m (base not exposed)	White to cream weathering, locally porphyritic (feldspar) rhyolite flows which grade down into a medium grey porphyritic (feldspar) rhyodacite to dacite flows.

> Northwesterly trending intrusions of the Portland Canal Dyke Swarm range from 1 to 10 metres thick, intrude the Hazelton Group, and form less than two percent of the outcrop. They are mainly dacite, locally vesicular, and the 10 metre thick dyke shown on the map is a biotite-hornblende quartz-feldspar porphyry.: (Keyte, Read, 1979)

Keytes notes that the dacite flows are least abundant, and that thin units of chert and jasper can be found at the base of Rock Unit 4; a dark green meta-andesite volcanic breccia.

Dr. Read found that the mineral occurrences are located within 100 metres stratigraphically of the acid volcanic units 1 and 3. Four areas of mineralization were investigated by Keytes along the lower rhyolite-andesite contact during a program of trenching, sampling, and mapping; Figure 6. His descriptions of these occurrences are provided as follows:

"No. 1 Showing

The No. 1 showing is located at the base of Unit 2 on the southern side of a bulge in the Unit 1 - Unit 2 contact. This showing occurs in a dacite tuff which has a limited aerial extent at the base of Unit 2. The tuff has a varied texture and has been partially silicified, pyritized and altered by chlorite, epidote and amphibole. The underlying rhyolite flow of Unit 1 has also been altered by chlorite, epidote and amphibole. The amphibole has not been positively identified, it appears, however, to be actinolite.

The precious metals in the No. 1 showing are associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite and quartz. The mineralization occurs in veinlets and as irregular small pods. While no bedding was found in the vicinity of the No. 1 sequence, i.e. a north-south strike and a westerly dip. The No. 1 showing has a length of 38 metres and a width of 7 metres. The down-dip length of the No. 1 showing is unknown. The mineralized zone was not intersected in the tunnel located about 12 metres to the south and about 4 metres below the outcrop. The occurrence was trenched and six trenches were completed and channel sampled. The samples which were taken over three metre lengths gave the following results:

Trench		Au	Ag	Cu	
		oz/T	oz/T	%	
No. 1	0 to 9 m	Tr	Tr	Tr	South end of Showing
No. 2	0 to 3 m	0.04	Tr	Tr	4 m NW of No. 1
	3 to 6 m*	0.73	0.20	0.30	4 m NW of No. 2
	6 to 9 m	0.15	0.20	0.60	5 m NW of No. 3
No. 3	0 to 3 m	0.12	0.20	1.00	
No. 4	0 to 3 m	Tr	Tr	Tr	
No. 5	0 to 3 m	Tr	Tr	Tr	
No. 6	0 to 3 m	0.24	0.50	1.90	

*One 30 element spectrographic analysis was completed on this sample - see the Analysis Sheet in the Appendix.

No. 2 Tunnel

This tunnel is located about 220 metres due north of the No. 1 showing. It is located on the northern side of bulge in Unit 2 just above the contact of Unit 1 and Unit 2. The tunnel has been driven to the northwest a distance of about 110 metres. The rocks of the tunnel are andesite with some minor lenses of rhyolite. A crosscut has been driven at 100 metres to the southwest and the first 10 metres contained disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization in andesite. A large grab sample from the 10 metre section contained 0.33 Cu, 0.3 Ag and 0.05 Au. The copper mineralization is not economic.

No. 2 Showing

The No. 2 showing is located just to the northwest of the Dalhousie claim, about 400 metres to the north of the No. 1 Showing. It is near the Unit 1 - Unit 2 contact. The zone strikes east-west and dips south at 80 degrees. The zone has a width of about 2 metres and length of about 35 metres. The mineralization is magnetitie, pyrite and quartz. The assay results of the samples from this zone are as follows:

Geological Assays for No. 2 Showing

	Cu	Ag	Au
Westerly Cut	0.26	0.16	Tr - 2.0 m width
Central Cut	0.52	0.40	0.06 - 1.5 m width
Easterly Cut	0.65	0.60	Tr - 2.2 m width

No. 3 Showing

This showing is located in the northwestern corner of the area mapped in 1979. The mineralization occurs in dacite tuffs and bands of chert and jasper 10 metres above Unit 2 - Unit 3 contact. The mineralization is galena and sphalerite and possible argentite. The rocks of the mineralized zone have been fractured and altered by chlorite. A 12 metre crosscut has

been driven into this zone. The zone of mineralization was only intersected at the portal of the crosscut. It is exposed over an area of 10 x 10 metres. It appears to be limited in depth. A selected grab sample from the portal of the crosscut contained the following: Pb 0.86, An 2.32, Ag 0.48 and Au Tr.

Approximately 50 metres north of Showing No. 3 there is exposed on the wall of a canyon a tightly folded syncline. It appears to contain the same zone of mineralization as the No. 3 Showing. The folded zone has a width of about 35 metres. The bottoms of the trough are slightly lower than the No. 3 Showing crosscut. A sample of selected material from a zone about 10 x 20 metres of the syncline contained the following: Pb 0.27, An 0.77, Ag 0.30 and Au Tr." (Keyte, Deleen, 1979).

Keytes concludes that the examined mineralization occurs in Unit 2 immediately above the contact with the underlying Unit 1. The attitude of the zones is concordant with that of the hosting volcanic rocks.

The association of magnetite in the section responded to a magnetometer survey which located anomalous zones. Follow-up mapping and sampling located pyrite and minor amounts of chalcopyrite associated with banded magnetite in a flow-banded dacite. Only trace values in precious metals were found.

In summary, gold and silver values are associated with two varieties of mineralization in the Premier Extension Project Area. That on the INDEPENDENCE is hosted by a cross-cutting structure, and appears to have a more significant silver content. Precious metal values on the DALHOUSIE are hosted by stratabound mineralization which is genetically related to the formative volcanic processes, and has the potential of lateral extent.

Detailed stratigraphic mapping is required, with further evaluation being carried out from the perspective generated by the recent results of work on the Big Missouri to the northwest.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping and sampling has identified mineralized zones which contain significant values in gold and silver. Although economic dimensions have not been delineated, the stratigraphic relationship and nature of the mineralization is indicative of a volcanogenic setting which has an attractive economic potential. The volcanogenic setting is proving to be productive in the Stewart area.

A comprehensive exploration program is fully justified which will involve geologic mapping and lithogeochemistry to identify stratigraphic levels of importance.

The following recommended program is outlined in 2 stages as follows:

Stage 1

1. Carry out geological mapping to delineate the volcanic and volcano-sedimentary detail of the stratigraphic sequence.
2. Establish a control grid.
3. Carry out an induced polarization-resistivity survey.

Stage 2

1. Allow for 1500 m (5,000 ft) of BQ wire line diamond drilling to evaluate areas of interest.

COST ESTIMATE

Stage 1

Personnel:		
Senior Geologist: 40 days @ $375	$15,000	
Geologist: 1 month @ $3,500	3,500	
2 Assistants: 1 month @ $1,500	3,000	
		$21,500
Camp Costs:		
a) Camp purchase & construction	$7,500	
b) Subsistence; 200 man days @ $20	4,000	
c) Fuel & expendibles	500	
		$12,000
Transportation:		
a) Mobilization and Demobilization	$5,000	
b) Air fares	2,000	
c) Helicopter; 50 hours @ $550	27,500	
		$34,500
Analytical:		
Estimate 500 @ $10		$ 5,000
Geophysical:		
a) 4 man crew; 20 days @ $1,400	$28,000	
b) Data reduction & reporting @ 15%	4,200	
		$32,200
Miscellaneous:		
Communication, field supplies, etc.		$ 2,000
Report Production:		
Consulting, supervision & reporting		$ 5,000
Overhead & Administration @ 12%		$13,464
		$125,664

Allow $125,000

Stage 2

Allow for 5,000 ft (1,500 m) of BQ wire line drilling at an estimated $50 per foot ($166 per metre), all in cost for the Stewart area.

TOTAL $250,000

TOTAL Stages 1 and 2 **$375,000**

Respectfully submitted,

John S. Vincent, P. Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.

June 22, 1983

CERTIFICATE

I, John S. Vincent, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That I am a Consulting Geologist resident at 4859 12A Ave., Delta, B. C., V4M 1B6.

2. That I am a graduate of Queen's University in Geological Sciences, B.Sc., - 1959; and of McGill University, M.Sc. - 1962.

3. That I am a Registered Professional Engineer (Geological) in the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.

4. That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, and a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

5. That I have practiced my profession as a geologist for the past twenty-four years.

6. I have examined the area under study I am familiar with the geology and mineral occurrences of the Stewart area.

7. That I have no interest in the properties of securities of Rich Lode Gold Corp.

John S. Vincent, P. Eng.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA J. S. VINCENT

Vancouver, B. C. June 22, 1983

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