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E Z E K I E L E X P L O R A T I O N L I M I T E D

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT

REPORT ON THE "O" CLAIMS

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

**NTS ~~OPEN~~ GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,622
BY

R.A. GONZALEZ, MSc., F.G.A.C., P.ENG.

AUGUST, 1984

LOCATION: 59° 37' NORTH LATITUDE-133°22' WEST LONGITUDE
OPERATOR: MARK MANAGEMENT LTD.
CONSULTANT: ARCHEAN ENGINEERING LIMITED.
PROJECT GEOLOGIST: COLMAN WONG



ARCHEAN ENGINEERING LTD.

**GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT
REPORT ON THE "O" CLAIMS
ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C.
NTS 104 N/11W**

SUMMARY

The "O" claims are located near the south shore of Surprise Lake approximately 19 km (12 miles) east-northeast of the town of Atlin in northwestern British Columbia. A programme of geologic mapping and geochemical sampling was carried out by Mark Management Ltd. for the registered holder, Ezekiel Explorations Limited, in 1984. Results of the programme indicate a good potential for discovering lode gold mineralization similar in occurrence to Standard Gold's new find located just one kilometre to the southwest in a similar sequence of rocks.

A two phase exploration programme was recommended for this property. The Phase 1 programme entailed detailed geologic mapping and systematic soil and rock chip sampling is now complete and is the basis for this report. The Phase 2 programme was contingent upon favourable results of Phase 1 and entails trenching and preliminary diamond drilling.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The "O" claim block is a lode-gold prospect located in the historic Atlin Placer Gold Mining Camp in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). The claims were staked in 1981 after Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. reported a large, low-grade gold discovery in the area.

In 1983, follow-up work was carried out over the claims and consisted of preliminary geologic mapping, grab sampling, soil sampling, and a VLF-EM survey. The success of this cursory programme prompted a further systematic exploration effort. In 1984, a detailed geologic and geochemical assessment of the property was undertaken by Mark Management Ltd. under the direction of Archean Engineering Ltd. This exploration programme consisted of detailed geologic mapping, systematic soil sampling, and detailed rock chip sampling.

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The "O" claims represent a lode gold prospect located within the Atlin Placer Camp; this area consists of about 380 square kilometres of mountainous country, in the Atlin Mining Division in northwestern British Columbia (see Figure 1). This placer area is east of Atlin which is centrally located on the east side of Atlin Lake. The area trends northeastward and is approximately 26 km long and 20 km wide. Most of the area is drained to the west by Fourth of July Creek in the north, Pine and Spruce Creeks in the central portion, and McKee and Eldorado Creeks in the south. The eastern portion of the district is drained by the north flowing Snake, Otter, and Wright Creeks and the east and south flowing Feather and Slate Creeks.

Atlin is, and has been since the early days of the Klondike Gold Rush of 1897 and 1898, the principal population and supply centre of northwestern British Columbia. It is approximately 150 kilometres south of Whitehorse, the capital and principal Yukon city. Atlin, since 1949, has had a road connecting it with Jakes Corners on the Alaska Highway in the Yukon Territory. This road is open all year except for short periods when some of the hills are iced over. From Jakes Corners another road goes to Carcross, Y.T. The Alaska Highway extends from Dawson Creek, B.C., to Whitehorse, Y.T., and beyond to Alaska and is open all year. Both Carcross and Whitehorse are on the White Pass and Yukon Railway line, which extends from Skagway, U.S.A. to Whitehorse; however, at present the railroad is not in service. Skagway is the terminus for several coastal lines; and, until the closure of the rail line in late 1982, most heavy freight to the area went by boat to Skagway, thence by train to Carcross and thence by truck to Atlin. Now that the White Pass and Yukon Railway is closed all heavy cargo must be transported by truck from Skagway or from the east along the Alaska Highway. For passengers traveling to the area, it is best to fly to Whitehorse and go from there to Atlin by plane, car, or bus. Whitehorse is served by scheduled flights from both Vancouver and Edmonton. Aircraft for charter trips are available at

Atlin, Whitehorse, and Lower Post on the Dease River. Helicopters are available in Atlin on a year round basis.

The "O" claims are located in the central portion of the placer district approximately 19 km east-northeast of Atlin. It is located on N.T.S. Quadrangle 104N/11W. Terrestrial coordinates for the centre of the claim group are as follows:

59° 37' North Latitude
133° 22' West Longitude

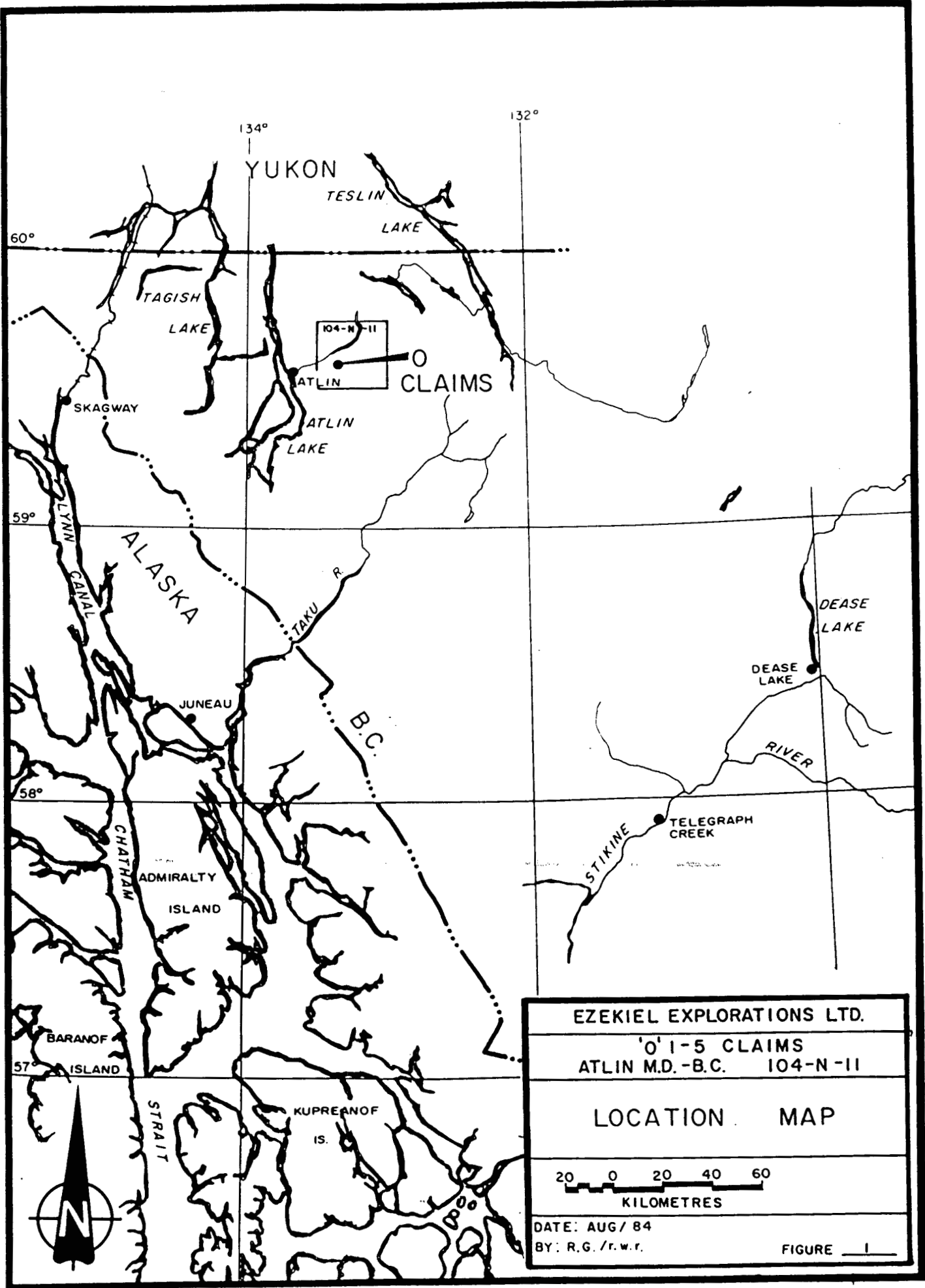
Within the area roads extend to all the placer creeks. The roads are in good condition except in the eastern part of the area where the roads are considered to be low-maintenance summer roads. The "O" claims are accessible from Atlin by a road along the south side of Pine Creek. This road connects with the Otter Creek road near the west end of Surprise Lake. The Otter Creek road is a dry weather only track and diagonally crosses the "O" claims.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

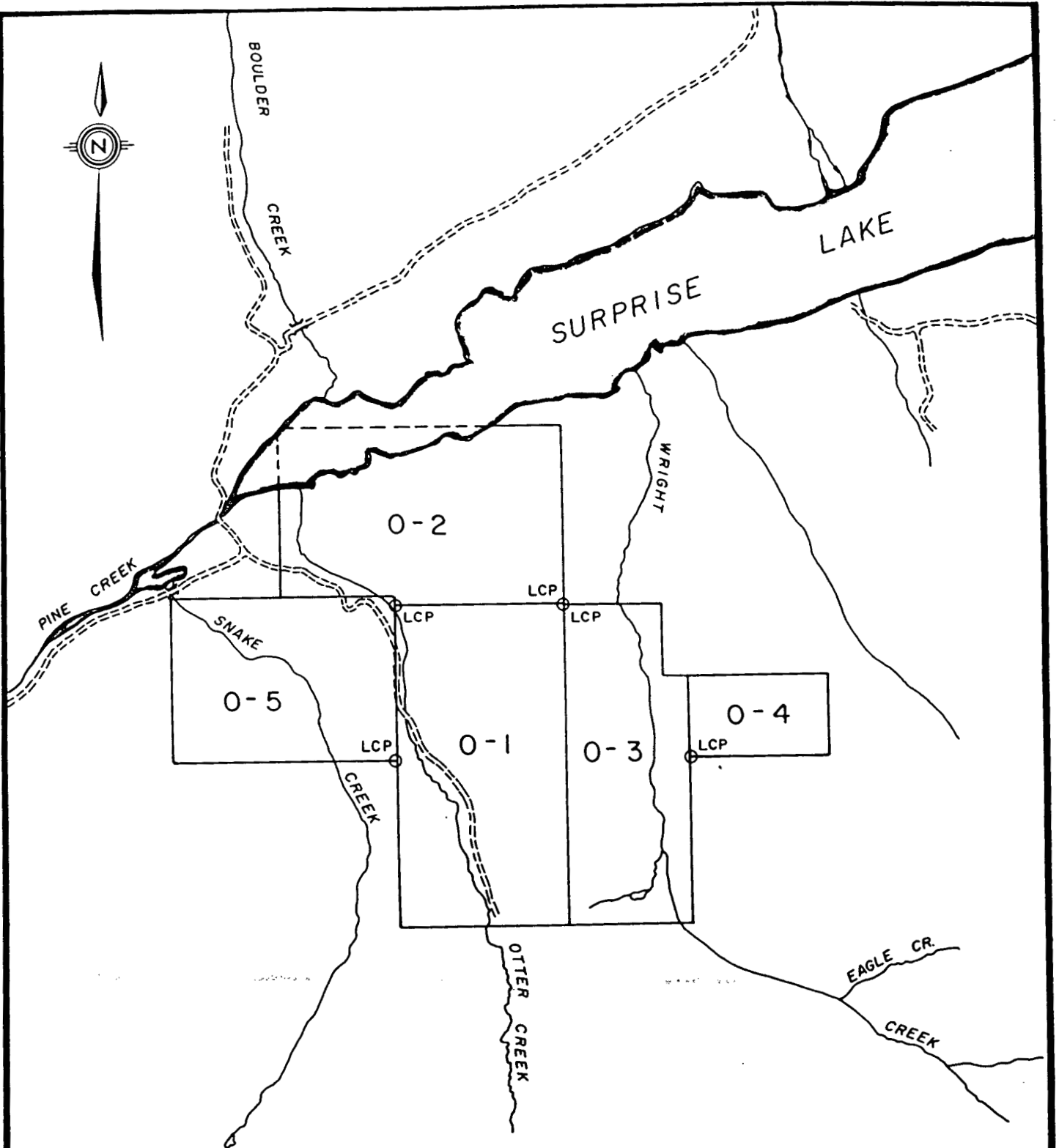
The Atlin area is located just east of the Coast Mountains on the Teslin Plateau. The town of Atlin lies on the east shore of Atlin Lake, the largest natural lake in British Columbia, at an elevation of 670 m (2,200 feet). The topography is moderately rugged with slopes of up to 30° rising from the Pine Creek Valley floor at an elevation of 914 m (3,000) feet to mountains well over 1828 m (6,000 feet). Glaciers occupied the Spruce Creek valley in Pleistocene time and deposited up to 90 m (300 feet) of glacio-fluvial till during their retreat. Meltwater channels are prominent on Spruce Creek just above its confluence with Dominion Creek and near its confluence with Little Spruce Creek.

The tree line is at approximately 1370 m (4,500 feet) on north facing slopes and 1525 m (5,000 feet) on south facing slopes. Below 1370 m (4,500 feet), the valleys are forested with lodgepole pine, black spruce, aspen and dwarf birch. Mountain alder and willow grow near streams with stunted buckbrush covering the hills above tree line.

Atlin enjoys a pleasant summer climate with temperatures averaging 20°C and little precipitation. Winter temperatures average -15°C in January with moderate snowfall. Total annual precipitation averages 279.4 millimetres of moisture. "Winter" conditions can be expected from October to April.



EZEKIEL EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
'O' 1-5 CLAIMS	
ATLIN M.D.-B.C.	104-N-11
LOCATION MAP	
 KILOMETRES	
DATE: AUG / 84	FIGURE <u> 1 </u>
BY: R.G. / r.w.r.	



EZEKIEL EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
'0' 1-5 CLAIMS ATLIN M.D.-B.C. 104-N-11	
CLAIM MAP	
0 1 2 KILOMETRES	
DATE: AUG./84	FIGURE 2
BY: R.G. / r.w.r.	

1.3 CLAIM INFORMATION

The "O" claims are located in the Atlin Mining Division and consists of five claims totalling 67 units. Claim information is listed in Table 1, below:

TABLE 1
CLAIM STATUS

Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Anniversary Date
O-1	18	1392	August 4,
O-2	15	1935	July 12,
O-3	18	2005	August 31,
O-4	4	2006	August 31,
O-5	12	2007	August 31,

1.4 HISTORY

Before 1898 very little was known of the Atlin country beyond the fact that it contained fur, big game, and a number of large lakes, the largest of which was called "Atlin," meaning "Big Water," by the Tlinkit-Tagish Indians. According to the most authenticated sources, B.C. Dept. of Mines, Annual Reports for 1900, 1904, 1932, and 1936, gold was first discovered on Pine Creek about July, 1897, by a man named Miller while driving cattle into Dawson and the Klondike Gold Fields. The information, together with a rough map, was passed on to Miller's brother, Fritz, in Juneau, who together with Kenny McLaren, a Canadian prospector named Hans Gunderson, and another, were on their way to the Klondike. These men decided to investigate and with the aid of the map were able to locate the creek with little difficulty and staked the first claims about July 8, 1898. Public information concerning the new strike reached Alaskan ports on August 5th, and Victoria, B.C. on August 13th, 1898, and resulted in a rush to the area. The first workings were on Pine Creek and by the end of 1898, more than 3,000 people were camped in the Atlin area. Only eight creeks, Spruce, Pine, Birch, Boulder, Ruby, Otter, Wright and McKee, have been important producers in the Atlin camp, although gold has been produced along 21 other creeks including Dominion, Eldorado, Feather, Fox, Rose, Slate, Snake, and O'Donnel River.

Uninterrupted placer mining in the Atlin camp has produced an estimated one million ounces of gold since 1898. Spruce Creek, the richest stream in the camp, has yielded more than 40 per cent of this gold. The pay streak along Spruce Creek is over 5 kilometres long, approximately 2 m thick, and up to 60 m wide. Near the southern end of the pay streak, the gravels are reported to have averaged about 80 gm

of gold to the cubic metre along a 600 m section of the creek. Table II shows the gold production from the main creeks for the period up to 1946, the last year for which individual creek recoveries were obtained.

Since the late 70's interest and activity in the placer deposits has increase with the increase in the price of gold. Today the area is swarming with activity, and for five months a year the area is alive with small- and medium-sized operations re-working or re-examining the area.

Gold-bearing quartz veins were first discovered in the Atlin area in 1899, and by 1905 most of the known showings had been discovered. Although the original showings have been repeatedly worked and re-examined there is no record of regional exploration for lode mineralization since 1905. In 1981, Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. acquired and re-examined the old Lakeview property. Work done by Yukon Revenue showed low-grade gold values over an extensive but delicate stockwork of carbonatized and silicified andesite adjacent to a serpentinite intrusive.

The discovery by Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. and the similarity of geology in the vicinity of major placer gold producing streams prompted Ezekiel Explorations Ltd. to stake the "O" claims.

TABLE 2 (from Holland, 1950 and Black, 1953)

GOLD RECOVERY FROM PRODUCTIVE CREEKS, ATLIN AREA, 1898-1946.

<u>STREAM NAME</u>	<u>OUNCES OF GOLD PRODUCED</u>
Spruce Creek	262,603
Pine Creek	138,144
Boulder Creek	67,811
Ruby Creek	55,272
McKee Creek	46,953
Otter Creek	20,113
Wright Creek	14,729
Birch Creek	12,898
All Others (21 creeks)	<u>15,624</u>
TOTAL PRODUCTION	634,147

Note: B.C. Dept. of Mines records show that for this same period 705,229 ounces of gold was sold from the Atlin area suggesting that not all gold production was reported.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Geologic mapping of this area was undertaken in 1951-55 by J.D. Aitken of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and compiled as Map 1082A. In 1966-68, J.W.H. Monger, also of the GSC, selectively mapped the Atlin area and published his findings in GSC Paper 74-47.

The Atlin region is located in a eugeosynclinal area composed of three distinct northwest striking tectonic belts; the St. Elias and Insular Belt, Coast and Cascades Belt, and Intermontane Belt. The rocks of the area belong to the Atlin Terrane, which represents an independent tectonic entity of the oceanic sequence of the Intermontane Belt in the Canadian Cordillera. The Atlin Terrane consists of upper Paleozoic age radiolarian cherts, pelites, carbonates, volcanics, and ultramafics. These rocks are intruded by Mesozoic granite, alaskite and quartz monzonite. The youngest rocks of the Atlin Terrane are composed of Tertiary and Quaternary volcanics. Till deposited by receding Pleistocene glaciers extensively covers the valleys.

The Atlin Terrane is bounded on the northeast by a northwest striking vertical fault and on the southwest by a northwest striking reverse fault. Structurally, the terrane is characterized by compressional deformation which is similar in style and trend to the southwest bounding faults (Monger, 1975). Minor fold axes generally strike northwest or trend southwest.

2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Outcrop exposure accounts for 5 per cent of the surface area on the properties. Felsenmeer is present in areas of no outcrop and is assumed to be close to outcrop. Till covers the valleys below 1370 m (4,500 feet) elevation.

The properties are underlain by Cache Creek Group metasediments and volcanics intruded by Pennsylvanian and Permian ultramafics and a Cretaceous alaskite stock (Figure 3).

The Cache Creek Group rocks are of Pennsylvanian and Permian age and consist of limestone, argillite, chert, and andesite. Monger (1975) classifies the limestone, argillite, and chert as forming part of the Kedahda Formation and the andesite as part of the Nakina Formation. The massive limestone is ash grey in colour. The chert is typically dark grey to black in colour and locally is interlayered with argillite containing beds of graphite. The andesite is typically drab grey-green in colour, siliceous, sometimes weakly carbonatized and contains 1% primary pyrite.

LEGEND:

TERTIARY

6 BASALT

CRETACEOUS

5 GRANITIC INTRUSIVE
a. ALASKITE

**PENNSYLVANIAN / PERMIAN
CACHE CREEK GROUP**

4 ANDESITE

4a CARBONATIZED ANDESITE

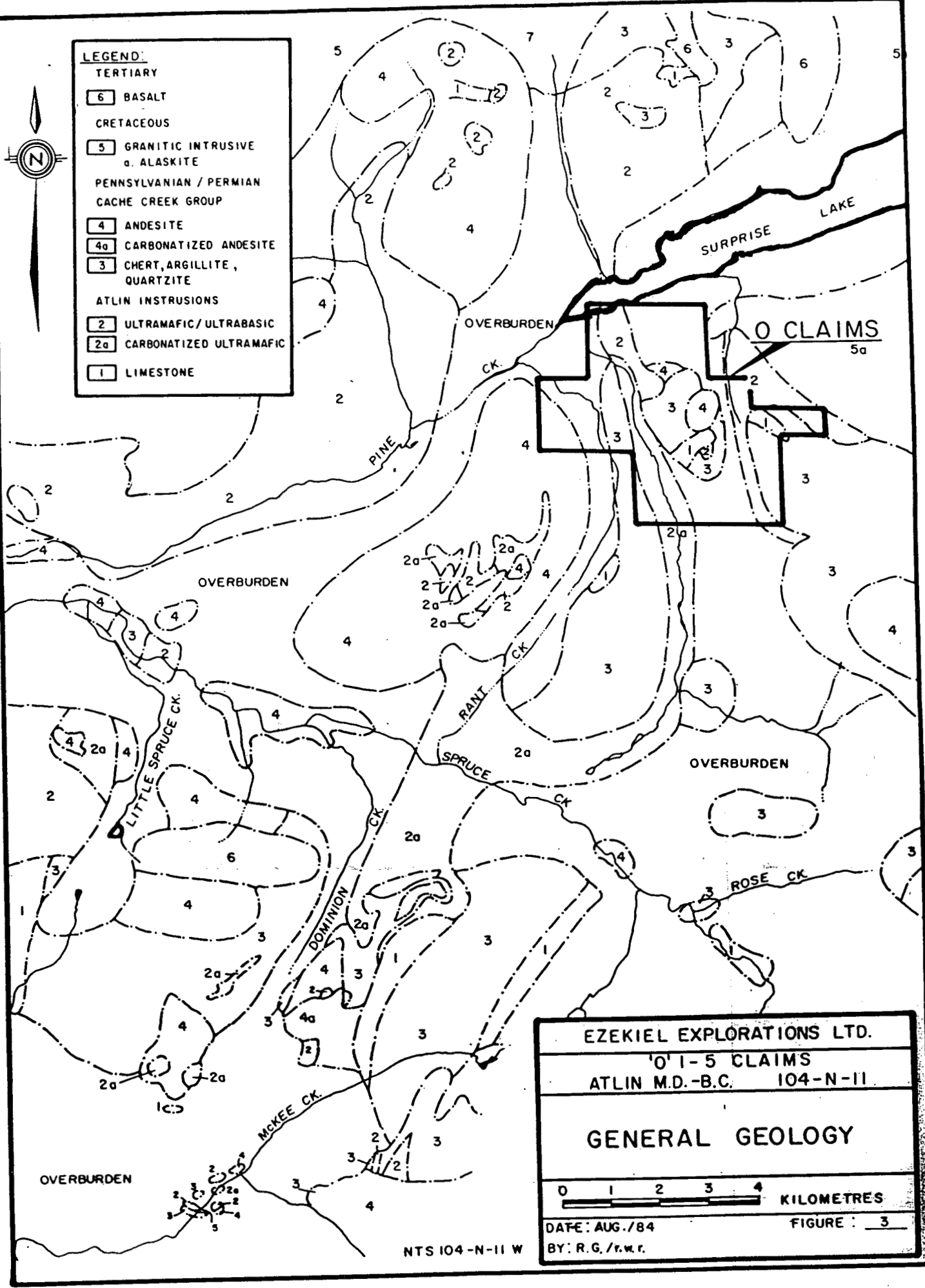
3 CHERT, ARGILLITE,
QUARTZITE

ATLIN INTRUSIONS

2 ULTRAMAFIC / ULTRABASIC

2a CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC

1 LIMESTONE



EZEKIEL EXPLORATIONS LTD.

'0'1-5 CLAIMS

ATLIN M.D.-B.C. 104-N-11

GENERAL GEOLOGY

0 1 2 3 4 KILOMETRES

DATE: AUG./84

BY: R.G./r.w.r.

FIGURE : 3

NTS 104-N-11 W

The Pennsylvanian and Permian ultramafics are part of the Atlin Intrusions and consist of peridotite and serpentinite. The rock is usually dark green to dull waxy green in colour and locally talcose. Alteration of the ultramafic is extensive, and most of the rocks have been subject to varying intensities of serpentinization or carbonatization. The carbonatized ultramafics are characterized by rusty-orange brown weathering and its topographically recessive nature.

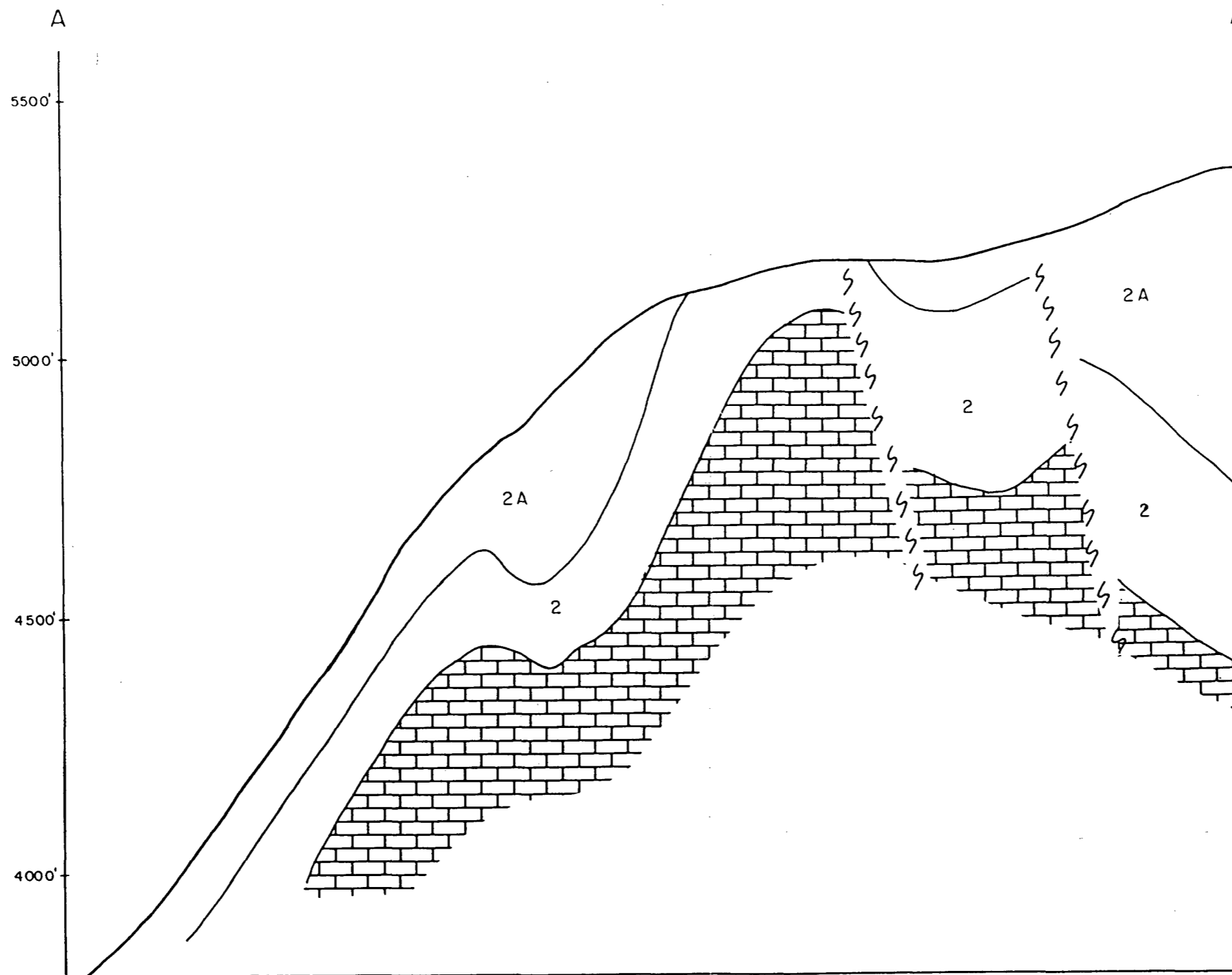
The "O" Claim group is partly underlain by a Cretaceous alaskite that represents a portion of the Surprise Lake Batholith. This rock type is light coloured and varies in texture from coarse-grained to the more common fine-grained variety.

Because of the limited outcrop exposures it is difficult to obtain specific structural information, however, it appears that several folds and minor faults are present. Structural features do not appear to control the localization of gold mineralization. Figure 4 is an outcrop map showing the geology of the "O" claim group; selected cross-sections are presented on Figures 5 to 7.

2.3 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The Atlin area has enjoyed a history of productive placer mining and to a very minor extent, hard rock mining. Nearly all gold recovered from the Atlin area is very-coarse and many large nuggets have been found in the camp. Fine-gold as well as the nuggets are often found intergrown with quartz, which in many cases, occurs as euhedral crystals. All important placer gold production has been from rich Tertiary gravels buried beneath a thick blanket of barren glacial till and glacial-fluvial material. Along Otter Creek, gold bearing Tertiary gravels have been traced onto the O-1 claim.

In 1983, Standard Gold Mines Ltd. announced a new lode gold discovery just one kilometre southwest of the southwest corner of the O-1 claim. Work by Standard Gold indicated that the gold occurred in a quartz-stockwork hosted by carbonatized ultramafic. Because of the similarities in geologic setting, similar mineralization may exist on the properties held by Ezekiel Explorations Ltd.

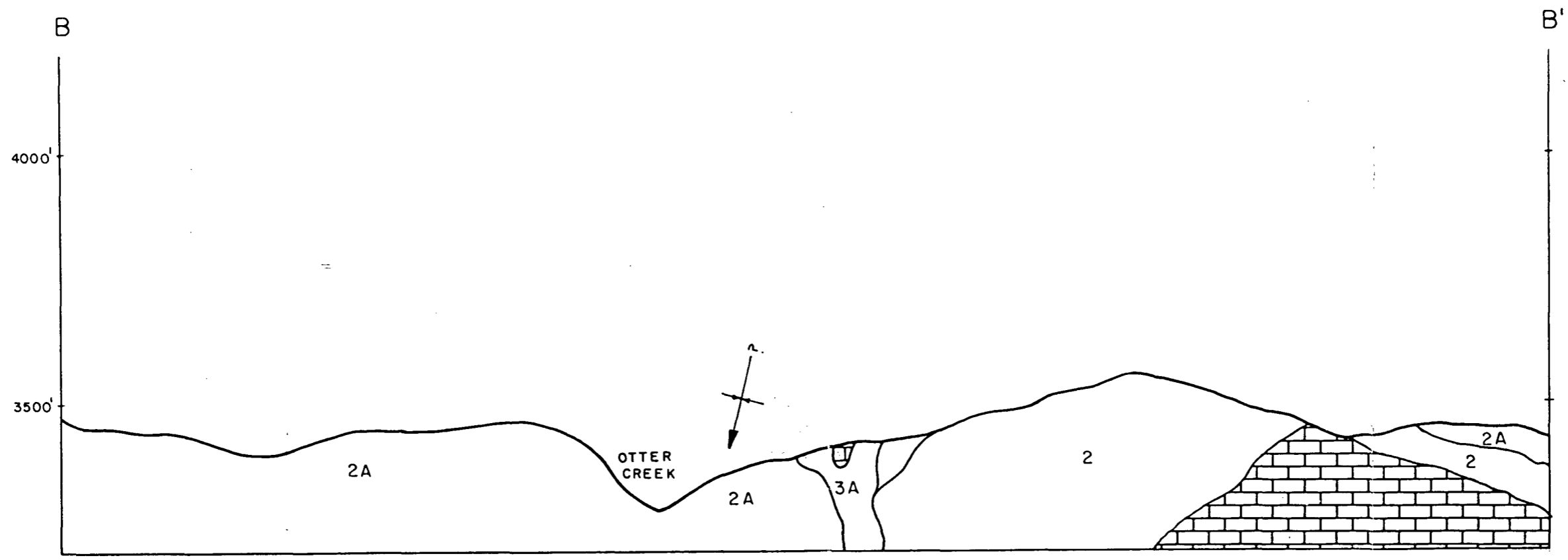


LEGEND:


- 2A ARGILLITE & MINOR CHERT
- 2 CHERT & MINOR ARGILLITE
- ▒ LIMESTONE
- ↯↯ FAULT / SHEAR ZONE

EZEKIEL EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
'0' 1-5 CLAIMS	
ATLIN M.D.-B.C. 104-N-11	
IDEALIZED CROSS SECTION AA' - BONANZA CREEK	
DATE: AUG. /1984	FIGURE: 5
BY: R.G./r.w.r.	

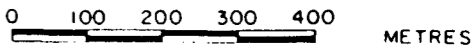
NOTE: GEOLOGY BY STEVEN LAU
JULY, 1984

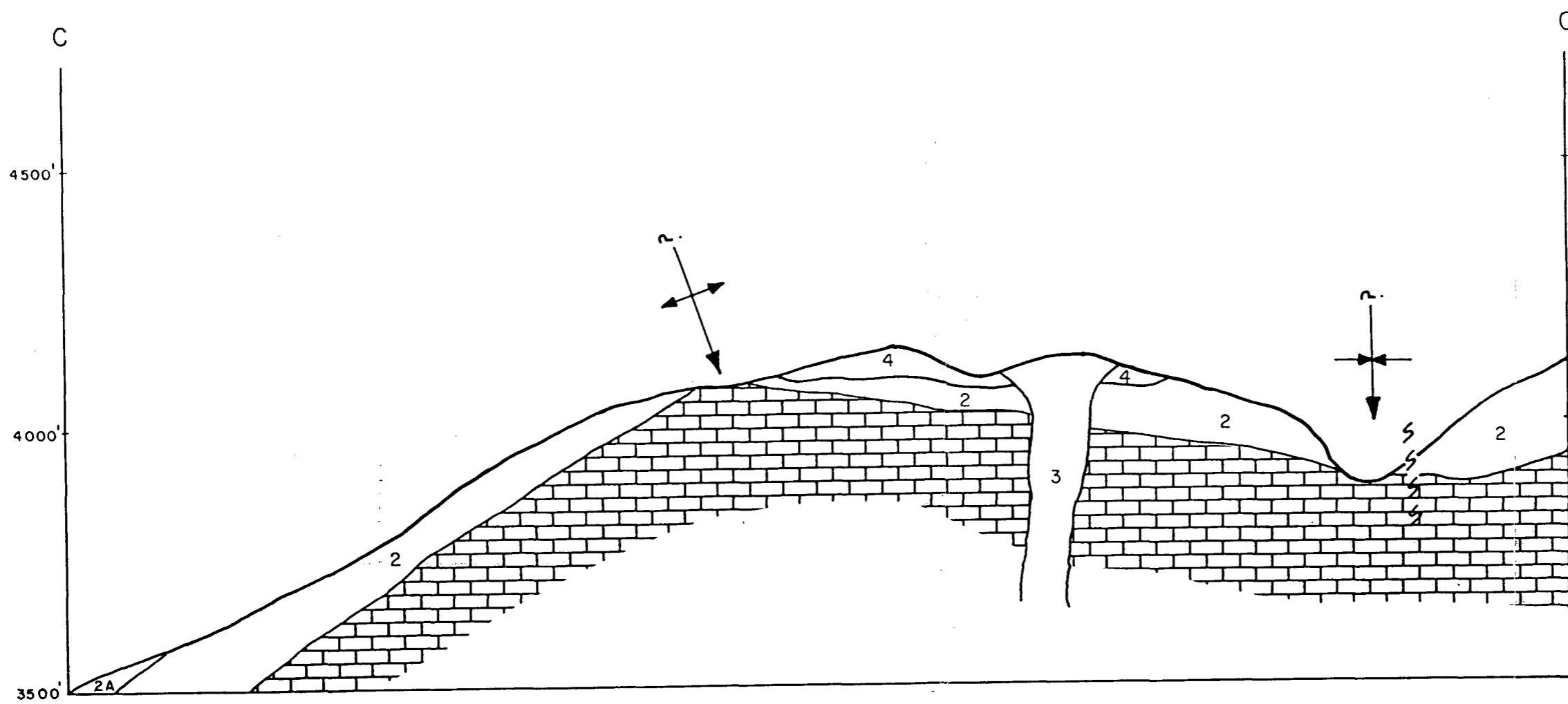


LEGEND:

- 3A CARBONATIZED/SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
- 2A ARGILLITE & MINOR CHERT
- 2 CHERT & MINOR ARGILLITE
- LIMESTONE
-  SYNCLINE - ASSUMED

NOTE: GEOLOGY BY STEVEN LAU
JULY, 1984

EZEKIEL EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
'0' 1-5 CLAIMS	
ATLIN M.D.-B.C. 104-N-11	
IDEALIZED CROSS SECTION	
BB'	
(ACROSS OTTER CREEK)	
	
DATE: AUG 1984	FIGURE 6
BY: R.G. / rwr	



LEGEND:

- 4 ANDESITE
- 3 ULTRAMAFIC
- 2A ARGILLITE & MINOR CHERT
- 2 CHERT & MINOR ARGILLITE
- LIMESTONE
- X ANTICLINE ASSUMED
- X SYNCLINE ASSUMED
- SS FAULT / SHEAR ZONE

NOTE GEOLOGY BY STEVEN LAU
JULY, 1984

EZEKIEL EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
'O' 1-5 CLAIMS ATLIN M.D.-B.C. 104-N-11	
IDEALIZED CROSS SECTION CC' (OF KNOLL BETWEEN OTTER CR.)	
0 100 200 300 400	METRES
DATE: AUG /1984	BY: R.G./r.w.r.
	FIGURE: 7

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 ROCK CHIP SAMPLING

3.1.1 SAMPLING AND SAMPLE TREATMENT

A total of 56 rock chip samples were collected for assay from various rock types, quartz veins, and mineralized float. Typically the samples consisted of two or three fist-sized representative specimens. The samples were shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver where they were crushed to minus 100 mesh and fire assayed for gold; the samples were also analysed for copper and iron by standard atomic absorptions techniques and reported as per cent contained metal. The results of this analytical work is listed in Appendix A.

3.1.2 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

All the samples gave disappointing gold and copper assay values and suggest that surface chip sampling is ineffective for outlining lode-gold deposits in this camp. On Standard Gold Mines' discovery, the mineralized quartz veins are topographically recessive and are not exposed on surface. Only the barren bull quartz sections of the veins are found in outcrop. Similar recessive mineralized quartz veins may exist on Ezekiel's claims.

Only three soil samples were collected; however, since their results are of little value no discussion is necessary.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The results from the 1984 programme are promising and indicate a good potential for the discovery of lode-gold mineralization similar in occurrence to Standard Gold Mines Ltd's new discovery. Important findings of the programme are summarized as follows:

- 1) Geologic mapping of the properties shows Cache Creek Group rocks to be intruded by ultramafics of the Atlin Intrusions and a Cretaceous alaskite. The ultramafics are extensively carbonatized or serpentized and are favourable for hosting mineralization similar to that found approximately one km to the southwest.
- 2) Grab samples of various rock types, not unexpectedly, returned low gold and copper values.
- 3) Results from the two soil sample collected on the 0-1 and 0-5 Claims are inconclusive.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional systematic exploration of the properties is warranted. Work recommendations should be continued as outlined in the April 24, 1984 report by the author, with some modifications. Systematic soil and rock chip sampling has been demonstrated, on this property and other properties in the Atlin Camp, to be totally ineffective; therefore, no additional geochemical sampling, except possibly heavy mineral concentrate sampling, is advised.

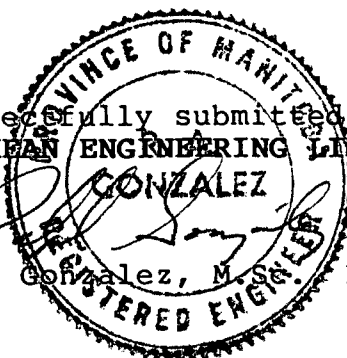
Emphasis should be placed on detailed prospecting in areas of favourable host rock, i.e. near the ultramafic-chert contacts. Detailed ground EM surveys are helpful, and any anomalous areas should be initially examined in detail and followed up with backhoe trenching or diamond drilling when warranted.

A diamond drilling programme should be contingent on the favourable results obtained from the detailed examinations.

Respectfully submitted,
ARCHEAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

CONZALEZ

R.A. Gonzalez, M.Sc. F.G.A.C., P.Eng.



6. REFERENCES

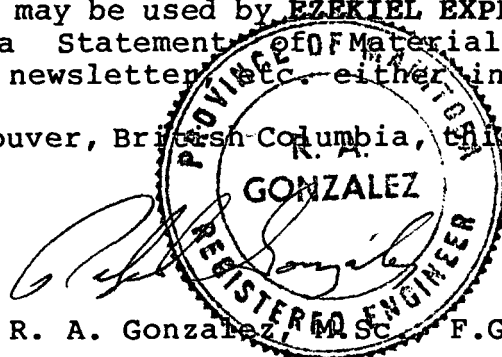
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- Troup, A.G. and Wong, C., 1982; Geophysical Report on the SNAP, CRACKLE, S and O Mineral Claims: Engineer's Report.
- Troup, A.G. and Wong, C., 1983; Geochemical, Geological and Geophysical Report on the Shuksan Property: Engineer's Report dated October 1983.

7. CERTIFICATE

I, R. A. González, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist and reside at 2460 Ottawa Ave., West Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of The University of New Mexico, U.S.A.; with a B.Sc. in geology (1965) and a M.Sc. in geology (1968).
3. I have practiced my profession since 1965 in Canada and abroad as indicated on the following page.
4. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Manitoba.
5. I am a Fellow in the Geological Association of Canada; registration number F4523.
6. I have based this report on a property examination done in March 1984 and on information obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, B.C. Department of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, and engineering reports and other support documents provided by Archean Engineering Limited.
7. I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest, either directly or indirectly, in the securities or properties presently held by **EZEKIEL EXPLORATIONS LIMITED**.
8. I have no past or present, direct or indirect interest in the "O" Claims or in any other property within the Atlin Mining Division.
9. This report may be used by **EZEKIEL EXPLORATIONS LIMITED** or their agents for a Statement of Material Facts, Prospectus, or Shareholders' newsletter, etc. either in whole or in part.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 10th. day of August, 1984;



R. A. Gonzalez, M.Sc., F.G.A.C., P. Eng.

8. STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONSR.A. GONZALEZ, M.Sc., P.Eng.ACADEMIC

1965	B.Sc. in Geology	The University of New Mexico, U.S.A.
1968	M.Sc. in Geology	The University of New Mexico, U.S.A.

PROFESSIONAL

1983	Archean Engineering Limited	Overseas Manager
1980-1983	Placer Development y Cia. Ltd. (Chile)	Ass't Exploration Manager
1977-1980	Consultant attached to the Geological Survey of Malaysia	Ass't Project Manager on a C.I.D.A. supported mineral exploration survey over Peninsular Malaysia
1975-1977	Province of Manitoba	Resident Geologist for the Manitoba Dept. of Mines.
1971-1975	Giant Mascot Mines Limited	Senior Geologist
1970-1971	New Jersey Zinc (Canada) Ltd.	Exploration Geologist
1968-1970	Anaconda American Brass Ltd.	Research Geologist
1965-1966	Mex-Tex Mining Co.(U.S.A)	Geologist

9.0 COST STATEMENT

EZEKIEL EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY AND GEOPHYSICS
1 APRIL, TO 1 JULY, 1984

Salaries & Wages:		
5 persons	18 June - 1 July: 49 man days @ \$88.65/day	\$ 4,343.62
Benefits:	@ 20 %	868.72
Food & Accommodation:		
5 persons	18 June - 1 July: (57 Man Days) @ \$17.33/day.	987.81
Supplies:		234.40
Shipping/Postage		181.45
Fuel:		392.62
Rentals:		
Angela Field Office:		
5 days @ \$60/day		\$ 300.00
Mark Management 4WD Bronco:		
5 days @ \$43/day		215.00
Airways 4WD Blazer:		
11 Days @ \$43/day		473.00
Ezekiel SBX-11A Radio:		
11 days @ \$27/day		297.00
Perron Chainsaw:		
1 day @ \$30/day		30.00
Ezekiel Camp Equipment:		
57 man days @ \$6.00/day		342.00
Geonics EM-16:		
11 days @ \$27/day		<u>297.00</u>
		1,954.00

Consultant Fees:
 Archean Engineering Ltd. 2,085.26

Report Preparation: 5,477.00

Assays & Analysis:

Bondar-Clegg:

4 rocks for Cu, Fe, Au @ \$26.31ea \$ 105.25

1 silt for Cu, Fe, Au \$10.25 10.25

Chemex Laboratories-Vancouver

2 soils for Cu, Fe, Au @ \$8.60ea 17.20

54 rocks for Cu, Fe, Au @ \$25.84ea 1,395.45

Sampling Supplies; 155.00 1,683.15

Airborne EM Survey:
 Dighem

Not in this report. 12,146.37

TOTAL COSTS

\$30,354.40

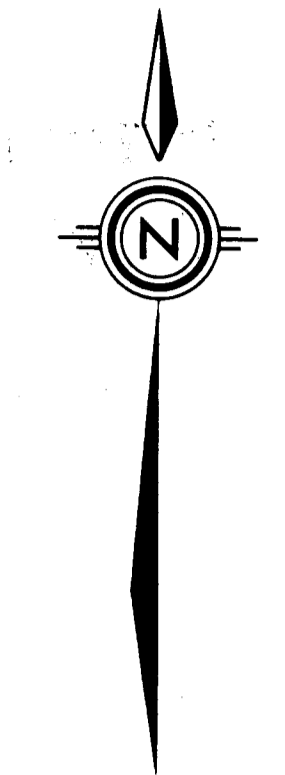
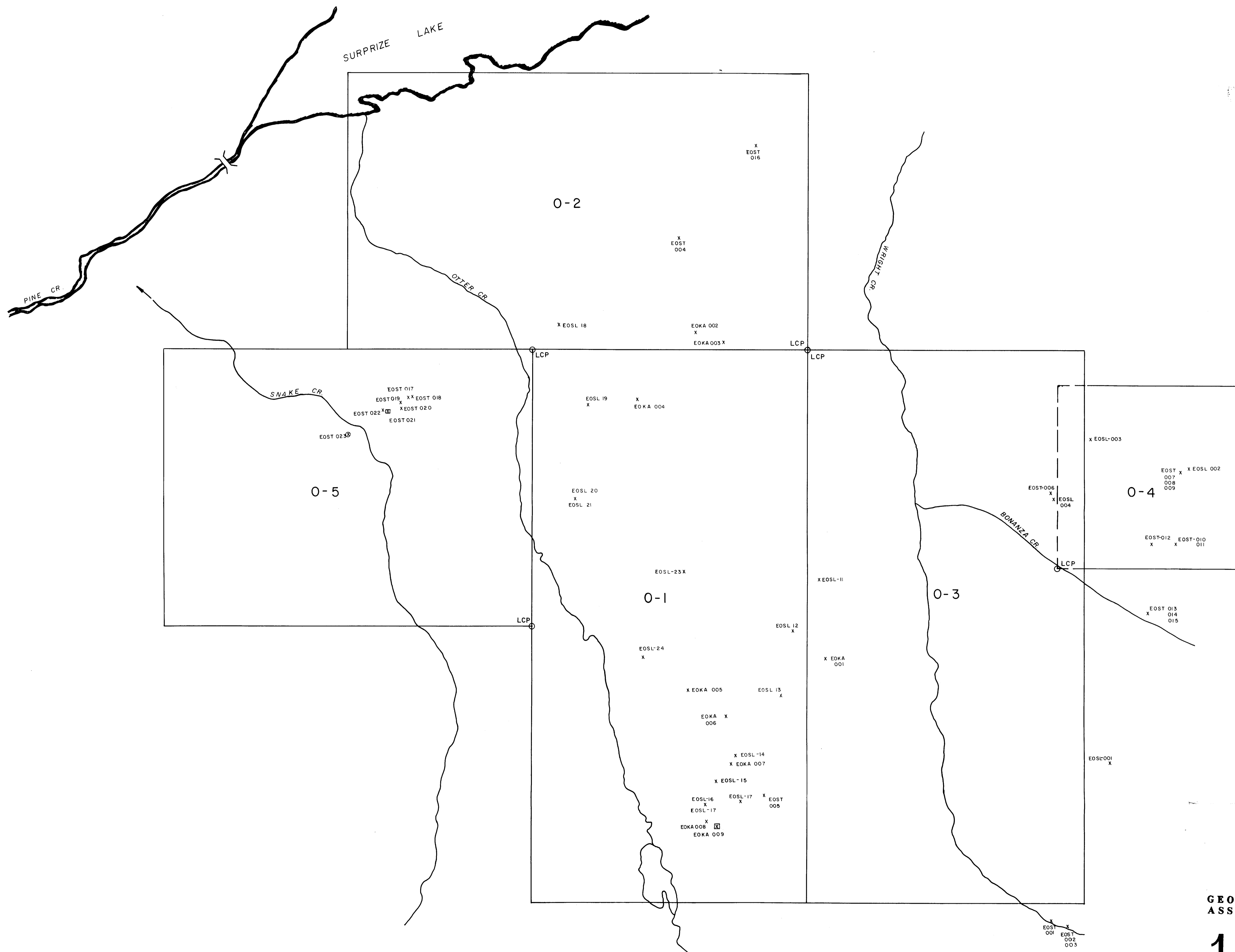
10. APPENDIX A

ROCK CHIP SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE NUMBER	FIELD NAME	PERCENT		OZ/TON GOLD	ROCK TYPE
		COPPER	IRON		
14052	EOSL001	0.005	2.14	0.0015	
14053	EOSL002	0.005	6.27	0.0015	
14054	EOSL003	0.005	5.48	0.0015	
14055	EOSL004	0.005	6.68	0.0015	
14056	EOSL005	0.010	8.05	0.0015	
14057	EOSL006	0.005	3.53	0.0015	
14058	EOSL007	0.005	5.18	0.0015	
14059	EOSL008	0.005	3.34	0.0015	
14060	EOSL009	0.005	1.05	0.0015	
14061	EOSL010	0.005	3.94	0.0015	
14062	EOST001	0.005	3.38	0.0015	
14063	EOST002	0.005	2.64	0.0030	
14064	EOST003	0.005	1.10	0.0015	
14065	EOST004	0.005	5.93	0.0050	
14066	EOKA001	0.005	5.53	0.0030	
14067	EOST005	0.005	1.24	0.0015	
14068	EOSL011	0.005	9.36	0.0015	
14069	EOSL012	0.005	8.16	0.0015	
14070	EOSL013	0.005	6.87	0.0060	
14071	EOSL014	0.005	5.87	0.0015	
14072	EOSL015	0.005	3.43	0.0015	
14073	EOSL016	0.005	3.99	0.0015	
14074	EOSL017	0.005	4.48	0.0015	
14075	EOST006	0.005	0.15	0.0060	
14076	EOST007	0.005	4.94	0.0015	
14077	EOST008	0.005	0.75	0.0015	
14078	EOST009	0.005	4.39	0.0015	
14079	EOST010	0.005	2.44	0.0015	
14080	EOST011	0.005	0.95	0.0015	
14081	EOST012	0.005	0.10	0.0015	
14082	EOST013	0.005	2.20	0.0015	
14083	EOST014	0.005	2.60	0.0015	
14084	EOST015	0.005	0.50	0.0015	
14085	EOSL018	0.005	5.28	0.0030	
14086	EOSL019	0.005	4.93	0.0030	
14087	EOSL020	0.010	4.75	0.0050	
14088	EOSL021	0.005	1.44	0.0015	
14089	EOSL022	0.005	1.05	0.0030	
14090	EOSL023	0.005	5.73	0.0015	
14091	EOSL024	0.005	1.49	0.0050	

APPENDIX A - ROCK CHIP SAMPLE RESULTS (CONT.)

SAMPLE NUMBER	FIELD NAME	PERCENT COPPER	IRON	OZ/TON GOLD	ROCK TYPE
14092	EOSL025	0.005	0.94	0.0015	
14093	EOST016	0.005	5.72	0.0030	
14094	EOST017	0.005	6.78	0.0015	
14095	EOST018	0.005	1.05	0.0080	
14096	EOST019	0.005	4.87	0.0015	
14097	EOST020	0.005	2.59	0.0015	
14098	EOST022	0.005	5.82	0.0015	
14099	EOKA002	0.005	1.20	0.0015	
14100	EOKA003	0.005	2.29	0.0015	
14101	EOKA004	0.005	5.03	0.0015	
14102	EOKA005	0.005	7.67	0.0015	
14103	EOKA006	0.005	5.08	0.0015	
14104	EOKA007	0.005	3.04	0.0015	
14105	EOKA008	0.005	4.28	0.0015	



LEGEND
 X ROCK CHIP SAMPLE
 ⊗ SILT SAMPLE
 ⊠ SOIL SAMPLE

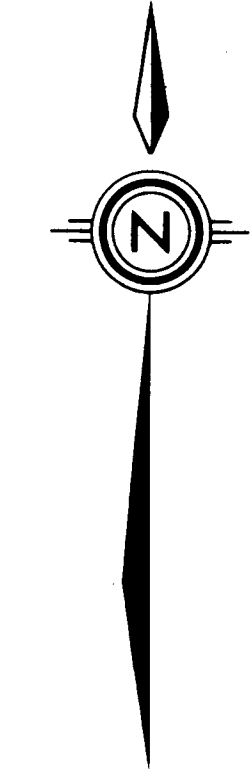
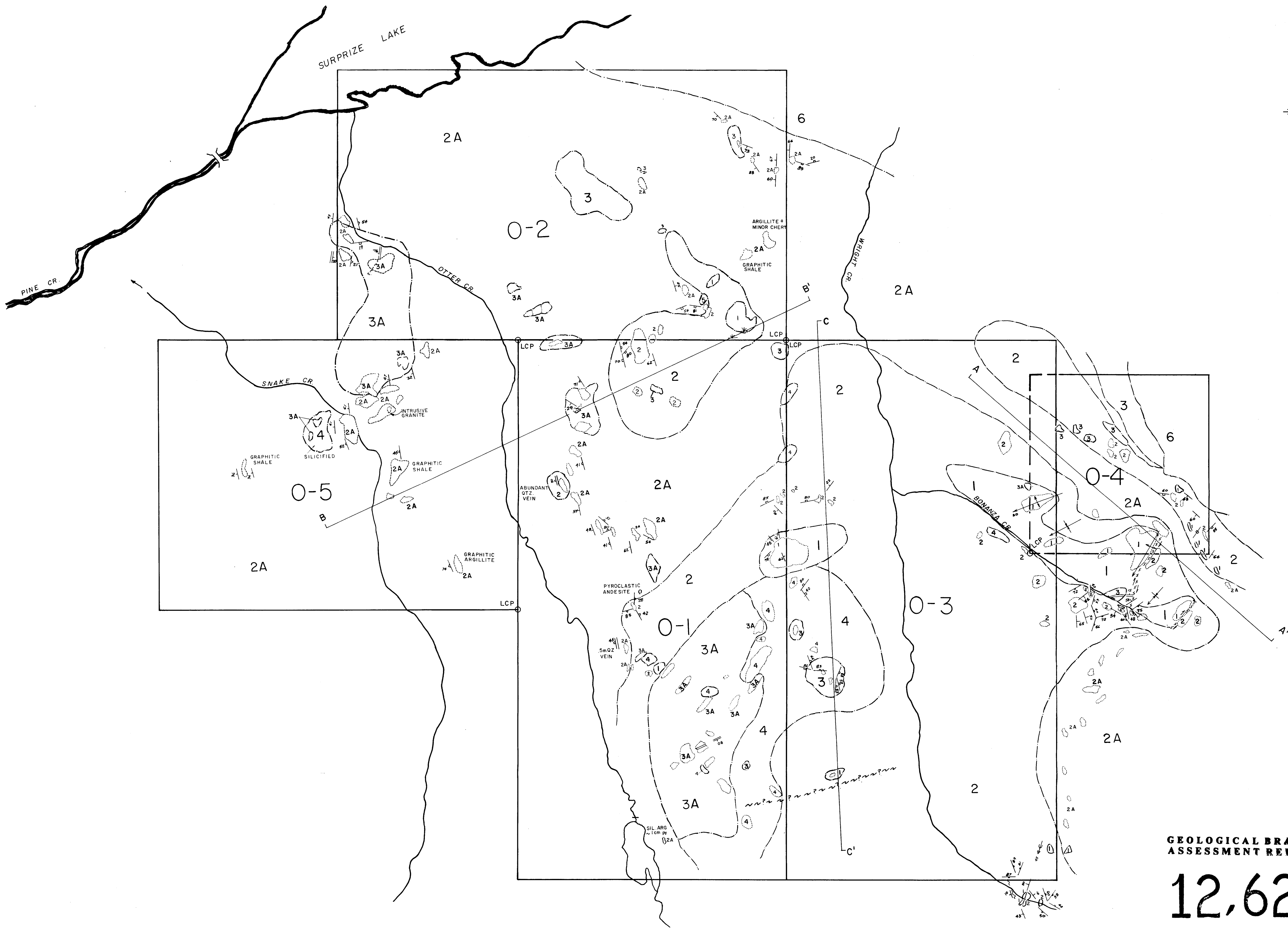
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'01 - 5 CLAIMS
 ATLIN M.D. - B.C. 104-N-11

12,622 ROCK CHIP
 SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

0 500 METRES

DATE: AUG. / 1984
 BY: R.G./r.w.r. FIGURE 8



LEGEND

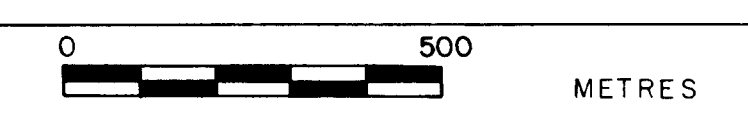
- 6 ALASKITE
- 5 DIORITE DYKE
- 4 ANDESITE
- 3 ULTRAMAFIC
- 3A CARBONATIZED/SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
- 2A ARGILLITE
- 2 CHERT
- 1 LIMESTONE
- STRIKE / DIP
- FRACTURE
- CLEAVAGE
- ATTITUDE OF VEIN
- ANTICLINE WITH TREND/PLUNGE
- SYNCLINE WITH TREND/PLUNGE
- SMALL SCALE FOLDS/ ANTICLINE
- SMALL SCALE FOLDS/ SYNCLINE
- OUTCROP: DEFINITE: ASSUMED
- FAULT/SHEAR: ASSUMED: DEFINITE WITH MOVEMENT
- B B' CROSS SECTIONS
- C C' CROSS SECTIONS
- LCP CROSS SECTIONS

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ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,622

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GEOLOGY



DATE: AUG / 1984
BY: R.G. rwr
FIGURE 4