Province of British Columbia — Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT/SURVEY(S)	TOTAL COST
GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL	$76,038.00

AUTHOR(S) David Shaw SIGNATURE(S) David Shaw

DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILED September 12, 1984 YEAR OF WORK 1984

PROPERTY NAME(S) NIE Claim Group, SNIE Claim Group, NIE #8 Claim, DUCK Claim

COMMODITIES PRESENT gold, silver

B.C. MINERAL INVENTORY NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN

MINING DIVISION Atlin NTS 104K, Tulsequah Sheet

LATITUDE 58°19' LONGITUDE 132°18

NAMES and NUMBERS of all mineral tenures in good standing (when work was done) that form the property [Examples: TAX 1-4, FIRE 2 (12 units); PHOENIX (Lot 1706); Mineral Lease M 123; Mining or Certified Mining Lease ML 12 (claims involved)]:

NIE #3-#7; NIE #2, SNOW 1, SNOW 3-6; NIE #8 (20 units); DUCK Claim (18 units)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,688

OWNER(S)

(1) Chevron Canada Limited (2)

MAILING ADDRESS

1900 - 1055 West Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B. C. V6E 2E9

OPERATOR(S) (that is, Company paying for the work)

(1) Chevron Canada Resources Limited (2)

MAILING ADDRESS

1900 - 1055 West Hastings St.
Vancouver, B. C. V6E 2E9

SUMMARY GEOLOGY (lithology, age, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, and attitude):

Main rock types are pre-Upper Triassic, intermediate to mafic, chloritized volcanics and Triassic, foliated diorite. Also get pre-Upper Triassic phyllite, limestone and mafic/ultramafics. Main structure is West Wall fault, strikes northerly and dips steeply to east. Majority of Claim area located on hanging wall, highly fractured zone segmented into large blocks. Alteration and mineralization associated with West Wall fault on west side and Ultramafic fault on east.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS WORK NIE Group '82 and '83; NIE #8 '82 and '83; SNOW Group '83.

(over)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	COST APPORTIONED
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)	1:10,000 40.75 km²	NIE #2-#8; DUCK	$20,980.00
Ground			
Photo			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic	66.52 km	NIE #2-#4	$ 9,000.00
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for ....)			
Soil	1134	NIE #2-#4	$28,155.00
Silt			
Rock	155	NIE #2-#7, NIE #8, DUCK	3,000.00
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralogic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Topographic (scale, area)			
Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Line/grid (kilometres)	68.17 km	NIE #2-#4	$12,303.00
Road, local access (kilometres)			
Trench (metres)	14.6	NIE #2	$ 2,600.00
Underground (metres)			
		TOTAL COST	$76,038.00

FOR MINISTRY USE ONLY	NAME OF PAC ACCOUNT	DEBIT	CREDIT	REMARKS:
Value work done (from report)				
Value of work approved				
Value claimed (from statement)				
Value credited to PAC account				
Value debited to PAC account				
Accepted .... Date	Rept. No.			Information Class

ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

NIE and SNIE GROUPS, DUCK and NIE 8

ATLIN MINING DIVISION

TATSAMENIE LAKE AREA, B. C.

N.T.S. 104K/TULSEQUAH SHEET

58°19'N

132°18'W

OWNER: CHEVRON CANADA LIMITED

OPERATOR: CHEVRON CANADA RESOURCES LIMITED

AUTHOR: DAVID SHAW

November 1984

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LOCATION AND ACCESS

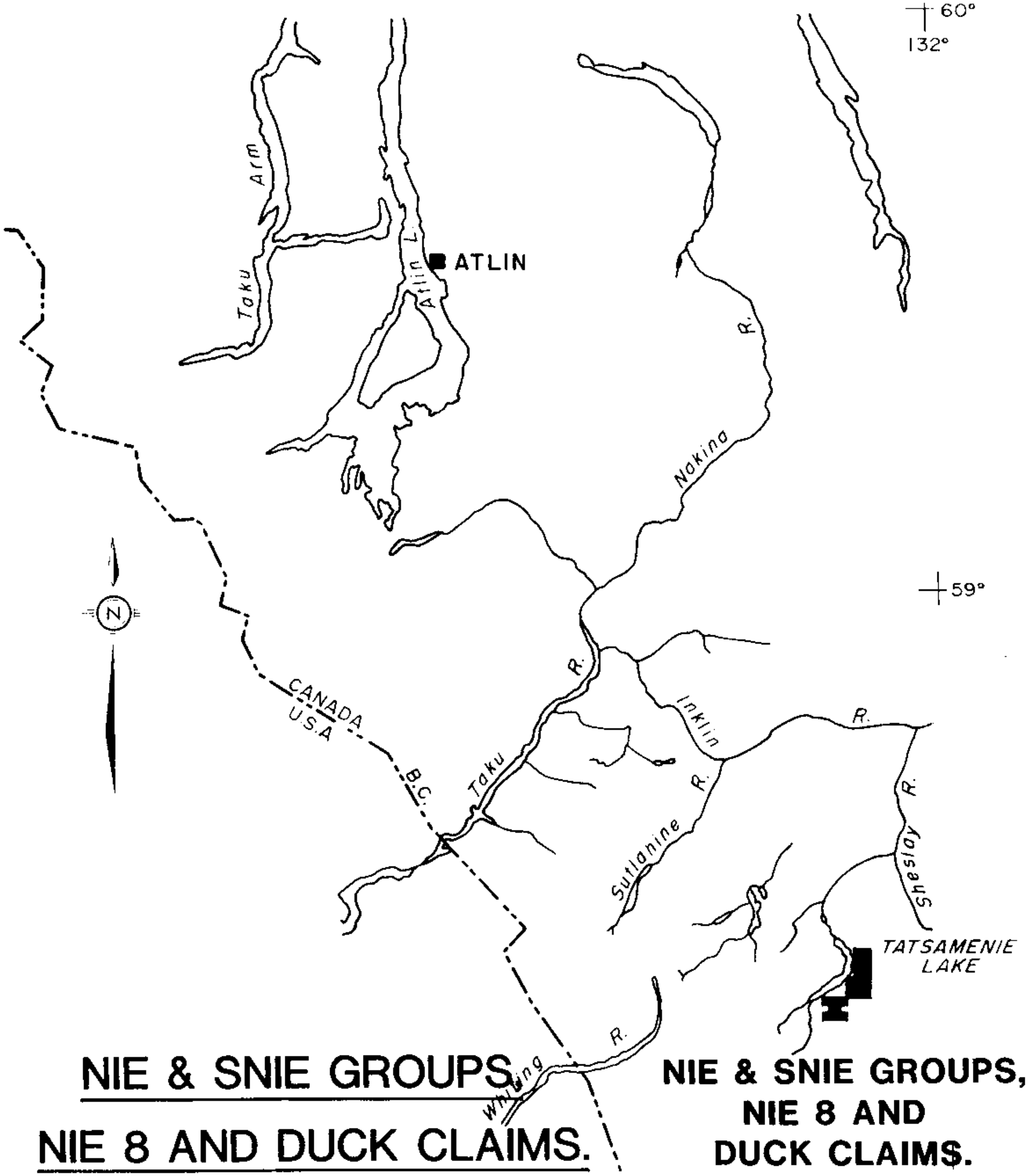
The NIE Group (NIE #3 to #7), the SNIE group (NIE #2, SNOW #1, #3 to #6), NIE #8 and the DUCK claims are located 58°19'N and 132°18'W. Sam Creek is at the southern end of these claims and they extend northwards to and alongside the southeastern and eastern shoreline of Tatsamenie Lake. The small town of Atlin, B.C. is approximately 150 km to the northwest whilst Juneau, Alaska is approximately 140 km to the east.

CLAIMS

Claim	Record Number	Record Date	No. of Units
NIE #2	1540	September 18, 1981	20
NIE #3	1541	September 18, 1981	20
NIE #4	1542	September 18, 1981	20
NIE #5	1543	September 18, 1981	15
NIE #6	1544	September 18, 1981	10
NIE #7	1545	September 18, 1981	20
NIE #8	1546	September 18, 1981	20
SNOW 1	1748	September 22, 1982	15
SNOW 3	1750	September 22, 1982	16
SNOW 4	1751	September 22, 1982	4
SNOW 5	1752	September 22, 1982	20
SNOW 6	1753	September 22, 1982	15
DUCK	2054	September 26, 1983	18

PREVIOUS WORK

In 1982 Chevron Canada Resources Limited performed rock and soil sampling plus reconnaissance mapping on the NIE Claim Group and on NIE #8. A total of 243 soil samples and thirty-six rock samples were collected and analysed. The mapping/prospecting failed to reveal any major areas of alteration and/or mineralization. Results from the rock and soil sampling programmes failed to indicate any zones of anomalous precious metal mineralization.



NIE & SNIE GROUPS NIE 8 AND DUCK CLAIMS.

NIE & SNIE GROUPS, NIE 8 AND DUCK CLAIMS.

LOCATION MAP

M 504

FIG. 1

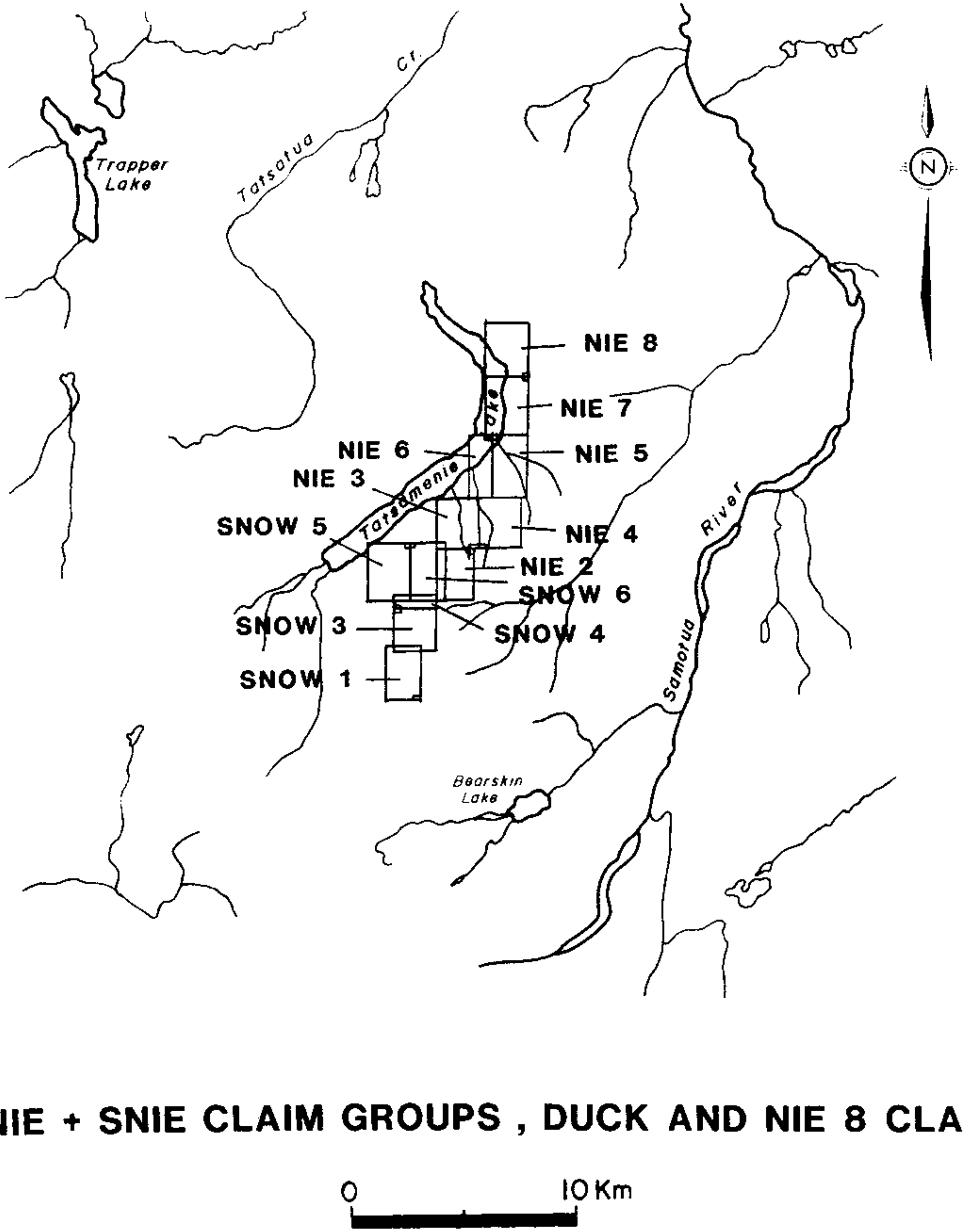
0 30
Km

In 1983 Chevron Canada Resources Limited performed prospecting, reconnaissance mapping plus a limited amount of detailed mapping, rock and soil sampling on the SNOW claims (part of SNIE Group), the NIE Claim Group and on NIE #8. A total of seventy-nine rock samples and six hundred and forty-one soil samples were collected and analysed for precious metal and trace element content.

The majority of the rock and soil samples were collected on the NIE Group (fifty-five and three hundred and eighty-five respectively). The soils were collected from a large grid on NIE #4 and #5 which was an extension to the NIE #3 soil grid constructed during 1982. Only one rock sample was found to be highly anomalous in gold; there were some weak anomalies. Geochemical results from the soil survey failed to indicate any strong gold or silver anomalies.

Forty-nine soil samples were collected from contour soil lines on the NIE #8 claim, these lines were orientated to complement those utilized during the previous season. Only three samples contained greater than 50 ppb gold; silver, arsenic and antimony values were all at background levels.

Twenty-four rock and two hundred and seven soil samples were collected from the SNOW Group (these claims have now been re-grouped and are part of the SNIE Group). Due to the nature of the topography and lack of good soil development most of these samples were from SNOW 1, 2, 5 and 6. Analysis for Au, Ag, As, Sb yielded a distribution that was weak and sporadic. The main area of interest generated was one of anomalous arsenic and antimony values on SNOW 1.



NIE + SNIE CLAIM GROUPS , DUCK AND NIE 8 CLAIMS

M523

FIG. 2

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area south and immediately east of Tatsamenie Lake and north of Sam Creek (excluding the area covered by the MISTY Claim Group) consists predominantly of pre-Upper Triassic volcanic rocks intercalated with sedimentary rocks and Lower-Middle Triassic age, foliated, hornblende diorite (Souther, 1971). Intruding these rocks are stocks and dykes of non-foliated, post-Middle Jurassic diorite.

Structurally the area is dominated by the northerly striking West Wall fault which lies on the west side of the NIE Claims. To the south this structure strikes through the MISTY Claim Group. On the western side of the NIE Claims, there is another major fracture that has within it pods of mafic/ultramafic rocks, predominantly amphibolite. The ground in between these two major structural breaks is segmented by a complex array of conjugate joints and faults.

Tight to isoclinal, small scale (wave length less than one metre) folds are observed in thinly layered limestone, the limestone outcrops being fault blocks or slivers.

CLAIM GEOLOGY

Pre-Upper Triassic Rocks (Units 1, 2, 3 and 4)

The pre-Upper Triassic rocks are of four main types - mafics/ultramafics, limestones, phyllites and volcanics. These rocks account for approximately sixty-five percent of the claims outcrop, the volcanics are by far the most abundant whilst the limestone and phyllites are restricted in outcrop. The degree of deformation varies; tight to isoclinal minor folds are recognized in the thinly layered limestones whilst brittle failure phenomenon is well represented by numerous faults and shear zones.

Rock exposure varies from non-existent (in the vegetated, glacial and lacustrine sediment covered area bordering Tatsamenie Lake) to one hundred percent on the glaciated valley sides.

A varied degree of chloritization has affected all of the volcancis and has resulted in a large volume of greenstone being produced. The most common volcanic rock type is a fine to medium grained tuff which is usually strongly chloritized but not deformed unless adjacent to a fault(s). Subordinate in frequency to the tuffs are fine grained, dark green-black, magnetic, massive flows. Many of the chloritized tuffs and flows have been sheared producing phyllites and schists.

Stratigraphy within the volcanics is difficult to establish due to rapid textural changes. One possible marker horizon is an augite porphyry that contains phenocrysts up to 2 centimetres in length. Textural differences are often masked on the weathered surfaces which are generally dark green except where a local pyrite content has produced a rusty red patch of hematite.

The limestone occurs either as slivers in a shear zone that is located in the hangingwall of the West Wall fault or as fault blocks within the central area. The limestone varies from a clean white/grey, massive type to a thinly layered, grey, carbonaceous rock. As the limestone is everywhere in fault contact with adjacent rocks its stratigraphic position is unknown. Detailed mapping to the south by the author has indicated that the limestones are stratigraphically below the previously described volcanics.

A single outcrop of grey/buff siliceous phyllite was recognized. These thinly layered metasediments occur as a fault sliver within a shear zone that is structurally located on the hangingwall of the West Wall fault.

On the eastern part of the NIE Claim Group and in the DUCK Claims (Figures 3A and 3B) highly sheared, fracture bounded blocks of amphibolite occur. These exotic rocks are located in a major structure that strikes north-south, the Ultramafic Fault zone.

Triassic Diorite (Unit #5)

Approximately thirty percent of the Claim Group is underlain by a diorite of Lower or Middle Triassic age (Souther, 1971). This intrusive is fine to medium grained and greenish-grey in colour. Biotite and hornblende, often altered to chlorite and epidote, are aligned to form a planar fabric. Feldspars are often weathered to a chalky-white colour possibly indicating saussuritization.

Both the eastern and western contacts of the diorite body within the central part of the NIE Claims as well as the western contact of the foliated diorite body on the eastern side of the NIE Claims, adjacent to the DUCK and NIE #8 Claims, are of a sheared intrusive nature. Iron carbonate alteration plus minor silica veining and silicification has occurred sporadically along these contacts, affecting primarily the contact volcanics.

Cretaceous-Jurassic Diorite (Unit #6)

Within the central part of the NIE Claim Group is what appears to be a faulted, non-foliated diorite stock. Emanating from this intrusion into the volcanic country rock are numerous diorite dykes. This diorite is distinguished from the previously described diorite by an absence of mineral fabric and a distinctive red colour. The unaltered appearance of the rock is that of a syenite due to the presence of iron contaminated plagioclase feldspar which is red in colour. The dykes vary in width from a few centimeters to a couple of metres and are usually cut by a well developed joint pattern, as in the stock.

The location and orientation of the dykes appears to be controlled by local fractures, either at the contact of different rock types or within a single rock type.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

A major fault, the West Wall fault, strikes north-northwesterly through the western part of the NIE Claim Group. The structure dips steeply to the east. In the footwall there are volcanics - tuffs in the northern part and massive, fine-grained flows in the southern part. A shear zone composed of slivers of limestone, phyllite and volcanics forms the immediate hangingwall. Non-foliated diorite and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes as well as quartz veins have been injected into the fault and hangingwall shear zone.

On the eastern side of the NIE Claims and on NIE #8 and the DUCK Claims there is another major fracture, the Ultramafic fault. This structure has north-south alignment with a vertical dip. Amphibolite within the structure is strongly fractured.

Wall rocks are also fractured and faulted, parts of the west wall volcanics being intensely sheared. The fault zone in places has a width of up to 0.5 km, this zone being occupied by fracture segmented, amphibolite blocks.

The ground between the two major fractures is strongly jointed and faulted. Movement along fractures has moved juxtaposed limestone blocks against the stratigraphically younger and structurally higher volcanics.

Minor folds, tight to isoclinal, of small wavelength are recognized within the limestone slivers located on the West Wall fault hangingwall shear zone. These folds are thought to be correlative with those generated during a regional second phase of deformation (this correlation is based on detailed mapping done by the author on ground to the south).

MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

The majority of the alteration, mineralization and vein intrusion within the claim group occurs at, or in the hangingwall of, the West Wall fault. Rock samples collected at locations on or adjacent to this structure yield the highest gold values. The most promising section of the structure (based on mapping and geochemical values from surface grab samples) was trenched (Figure 4 and page 12). Along its entire length the West Wall fault exhibits evidence of either alteration, vein intrusion and/or mineralization. The alteration type may be iron-carbonate and/or silica, the former is more apparent and plentiful being particularly well developed within pods of chloritized volcanics located in the hangingwall shear package. Veins may be composed of either quartz or non-foliated diorite. One section of diorite (Station DS-337) has been fractured parallel to the structure that it intrudes and is itself veined by quartz. These veins have yielded assay values in excess of 14 gms. gold.

The north-northwest/south-southeast trending Au-Sb-As soil anomaly (Figures 5 and 6) is probably a reflection of mineralization along the West Wall fault.

On the east side of the claims there is a major structural break (the Ultramafic fault) that contains mafic/ultramafic pods. Associated with this structure is strong shearing and alteration. The volcanics at the west contact are highly iron-carbonate altered with some subordinate quartz veining and silicification. This structure can be traced northwards to NIE #8 where grab samples of altered and fractured foliated diorite yielded anomalous Au values.

These two major, northerly striking fractures (the West Wall fault and the Ultramafic fault) enclose an area that is diversely segmented by numerous fractures and faults. Alteration and mineralization is concentrated at, or adjacent to, these structures. Iron carbonate alteration of volcanics is common with minor silica veining and silicification. Less common is silica alteration of the limestone fault blocks that are occasionally located within the ubiquitous volcanics. Whilst such mineralization and alteration of the volcanics may show anomalous concentrations of As and Sb the presence of anomalous amounts of Au is somewhat rare.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Soil Geochemistry

A baseline, originating on the southeastern shoreline of Tatsamenie Lake and trending due south for a distance of 5.4 km, was surveyed, cut and marked. Cross lines were orientated at ninety degrees to the baseline and spaced at one hundred metre intervals. These lines were compassed and chained, pickets were placed every 25 m. Cross lines to the west of the baseline extend up to 1700 m, those to the east have a maximum length of 3100 m.

One thousand, one hundred and thirty-four soil samples were collected during 120 man days of work (Figures 5 and 6). Sample sites were spaced at 50 m intervals, samples were collected by use of a soil mattock with the upper B soil layer being the target horizon.

Soil samples were placed in kraft wet strength soil bags, air dried and shipped to Chemex Labs, North Vancouver, B. C. The samples were further dried and then sieved, with the -80 mesh portion being retained for analysis. Rock samples were crushed and then pulverized in a ring grinder to -100 mesh. For Au determination, a fire assay - atomic absorption technique is used with the fire assay bead being dissolved in HCl and HNO_3 then analyzed by conventional atomic absorption techniques. For Ag, a mixture of $HClO_4$ and HNO_3 is used to digest the sample, which is followed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. The As analyses are done by standard colorometric techniques following an $HClO_4$ plus HNO_3 digestion. Antimony analyses are done by digesting the sample in HCl, then adding potassium iodide, extracting with TOPO - MIBK and then analyzing by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Laboratory analysis revealed anomalous Au values up to 595 ppb (grid location 3400S - 840W) the majority of these anomalous values appear to be related to the West Wall fault. The north-central and eastern parts of the grid (those outside of the MISTY claim group) show only low levels of Au content.

The distribution of anomalous Sb and As samples is similar to that of Au in that they also appear to be related to the West Wall fault. The north-central and eastern part of the grid are generally devoid of anomalous samples. An exception to this occurs on line 1600S immediately east of the baseline where there are thirteen consecutive anomalous Sb samples. This anomalous zone is possibly related to mineralization along an east-west trending fault which possibly intersects the main area of mineralization associated with the West Wall fault.

Rock Geochemistry

Eighteen of the one hundred and twenty-five rock samples assayed returned values in excess of 100 ppb Au. Five of these samples had Au contents in excess of one thousand ppb. The highest value obtained was 8100 ppb, this sample was located in NIE #2 on the West Wall fault (the above does not relate to the DS-337 trench samples which will be discussed later). The majority of the anomalous samples were obtained on the West Wall fault.

Anomalous values of As, Hg and Sb are more common but also tend to be located at the West Wall fault or within the immediate hangingwall section. Exceptions to this are found at the northern end of the Ultramafic fault zone (NIE #8) and in the central part of the NIE Group where mineralization is associated with a complex fracture array.

VLF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Principles of Operation

An EM 16 is a sensitive receiver covering the frequency band of VLF-transmitting stations with means of measuring the vertical field components. The receiver has two inputs, with two receiving coils built into the instrument. One coil has normally vertical axis and the other is horizontal. The signal from one of the coils (vertical axis) is first minimized by tilting the instrument. The tilt angle is calibrated in percentage. The remaining signal in this coil is finally balanced out by a measured percentage of a signal from the other coil after being shifted by 90°. This coil is normally parallel to the primary field. Thus if the secondary signals are small compared to the primary horizontal field, the mechanical tilt-angle is an accurate measure of the vertical real-component, and the compensation /2 signal from the horizontal coil is a measure of the quadrature vertical signal (Geonics Operating Manual).

The magnetic field lines from a station are always at right angles to the direction of that station. Consequently a station (Seattle) was selected that gave a field approximately at right angles to the general strike of the geological structure (West Wall fault) that was being investigated.

The VLF-EM16 survey was conducted on the NIE grid. Readings were taken at 12½ metre intervals. Not all of the grid lines were covered during the survey; those readings taken are plotted in plan view and profile view in Figures 7A to 7E, 8A to M, 9A to Q.

GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

A dominant feature of the VLF EM-16 survey is the extremely strong, linear response that strikes approximately north-northwest along the western edge of the grid. This zone varies in width from less than 50 m to in excess of 250 m and is probably generated by the West Wall fault and the associated hangingwall shear zone.

Elsewhere on the grid there is a varied electromagnetic response, determining the orientation of the conductors responsible however is difficult. It is assumed that they are related to the multiple fracture array that is found throughout the NIE claims.

TRENCH RESULTS

A 14.6 m long trench, orientated east-west, was blasted across the West Wall fault at station DS-337 (Figure 4). At this location the fault contact between the footwall volcanics and the hangingwall shear zone assemblage strikes north-south and dips steeply towards the east. Due to the precipitous terrain at this location the trench was not extended sufficiently far to the west to intersect the footwall volcanics.

Geology exposed in the trench involves two distinct units. A twelve metre width of a strongly jointed, weak to moderately altered, non-foliated diorite dyke forms the hangingwall contact with the footwall volcanics off to the immediate west. The diorite is fractured by two distinct through-going planar structures (Units G and K) and a third, less well defined fracture/shear zone (Unit P). Mineralization within the diorite appears to be fracture controlled. The highest Au assay (14.00 gm) was obtained from the fracture Unit G whilst the highest silver assay (Unit N - 8.9 gm) was obtained from strongly jointed and veined diorite.

Structurally overlying the diorite dyke and separated from it by yellow, clay gouge is highly fractured and sheared carbonaceous limestone. This limestone sliver is intruded by a mottled white/grey, quartz vein which contains zenoliths of the host rock. Precious metal mineralization appears to be structurally controlled, the highly fractured carbonaceous limestone bounded by the quartz vein and gouge contains 3.1 gm Ag and 8.6 gm Au (Unit C).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Detailed mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and trenching has outlined major structures hosting mineralization and alteration. Whilst no widths of economic grade material were discovered on surface the geochemical and geophysical responses at and adjacent to the West Wall fault suggest that potential may exist at depth. Detailed mapping and sampling on and adjacent to the Ultramafic fault zone have also outlined a very interesting geological environment. Future work should be orientated towards further trench targets across the West Wall fault and into the hangingwall shear zone. Also detailed sampling and VLF-EM16 surveying should be carried out across the Ultramafic fault zone in order to locate sites for trenching.

REFERENCES

Geonics Limited, 1979. EM 16 Operating Manual

Souther, J. G. (1971). Geology and mineral deposits of Tulsequah map-area, British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 362, 84p.

1984 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

DUCK CLAIM

COST STATEMENT

PERIOD June 1 to August 30, 1984

(1) Personnel

Name	Position	Field Days	Office Days
D. Shaw	Geologist	7	1
F. Wohlgemuth	Geol. Asst.	1	

Average cost per man day $221.00	$1,768.00
Average cost for office day - $240.00	240.00
(2) Analysis	
Rock: 7 @$18.	126.00
(3) Camp Costs	
Total man days 8 @$60./day	480.00
(4) Helicopter	
3.1 hours @$450./hr.	1,395.00
(5) Drafting	
1 day @$150./day	150.00
	$4,159.00

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1984 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

NIE #8 CLAIM

COST STATEMENT

PERIOD June 1 to August 30, 1984

(1) Personnel

Name	Position	Field Days	Office Days
D. Shaw	Geologist	1	1
F. Wohlgemuth	Geol. Asst.	1	
M. Wood	Sampler	2	
A. Paramonoff	Sampler	2	
A. Grigoruk	Sampler	2	
T. Zanger	Sampler	2	

Average cost per man day $96.00	$ 960.00
Average cost for office day - $240.00	240.00
(2) Analysis	
Rock: 54 @$18.	972.00
(3) Camp Costs	
Total man days 10 @$60./day	600.00
(4) Helicopter	
1.8 hours @$450./hr.	810.00
(5) Drafting	
1 day @$150./day	150.00
	$3,732.00

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1984 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

NIE #3, #4, #5, #6 and #7

COST STATEMENT

PERIOD June 1 to August 30, 1984

(1) Labour

Name	Position	Field Days	Office Days
D. Shaw	Geologist	18	8
F. Wohlgemuth	Geol. Asst.	16	
M. Wood	Sampler	17	
A. Paramonoff	Sampler	17	
A. Grigoruk	Sampler	17	
A. Debowski	Surveyor	7	
C. Miroslaw	Surveyor	7	
D. Cook	Geophys. Tech.	15	

Average cost per man day $106.00	$12,084.00
Average cost for office day - $240.00	1,920.00
(2) Analysis	
Soil: 928 @$14.00	12,992.00
Rock: 41 @$18.00	738.00
(3) Camp Costs	
Total man days 114 @$60./day	6,840.00
(4) Helicopter	
15.3 hours @$450./hr.	6,885.00
(5) Drafting	
5 days @$150./day	750.00
	$42,209.00

a2/17/17

1984 EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

NIE #2, SNOW 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6

COST STATEMENT

PERIOD June 1 to August 30, 1984

(1) Labour

Name	Position	Field Days	Office Days
D. Shaw	Geologist	13	3
F. Wohlgemuth	Geol. Asst.	9	
M. Wood	Sampler	10	
A. Paramonoff	Sampler	10	
A. Grigoruk	Sampler	10	
A. Debowski	Surveyor	3	
C. Miroslaw	Surveyor	3	
D. Cook	Geophys. Tech.	22	

Average cost per man day $106.00	$ 8,480.00
Average cost for office day - $240.00	720.00
Yukon Eric Mining Services	
8 man days @$133.13/day	1,065.00
(2) Analysis	
Soil: 206 @$14.00	2,884.00
Rock: 53 @$18.00	954.00
(3) Camp Costs	
Total man days 82 @$60./day	4,920.00
(4) Helicopter	
14.7 hours @$450./hr.	6,615.00
(5) Drafting	
2 days @$150./day	300.00
	$25,938.00

a2/17/18

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David Shaw, graduated from the University of Sheffield in 1973 with a B.Sc. (Hons. Geology) and from Carleton University in 1980 with a Ph.D. (Structural Geology).

I have worked for Chevron Canada Resources Limited since November 1, 1981.

David Shaw

DAVID SHAW

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ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

MISTY GROUP

ATLIN MINING DIVISION

TATSAMENIE LAKE AREA, B. C.

N.T.S. 104K/TULSEQUAH SHEET

58°17'N

132°18'W

OWNER: CHEVRON CANADA LIMITED

OPERATOR: CHEVRON CANADA RESOURCES LIMITED

AUTHOR: DAVID SHAW

October 1984

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LIST OF FIGURES

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Misty Group (NIE 1, SAM 1, SNOW 2, MISTY 1 and 2) is located at 58°17'N and 132°18'W, about five km south of Tatsamenie Lake. Atlin, B.C. is approximately 160 km northwest of the Misty group (Figure 1). A helicopter provided access to the property from the Tatsamenie Lake camp on the western shore of the lake.

CLAIMS

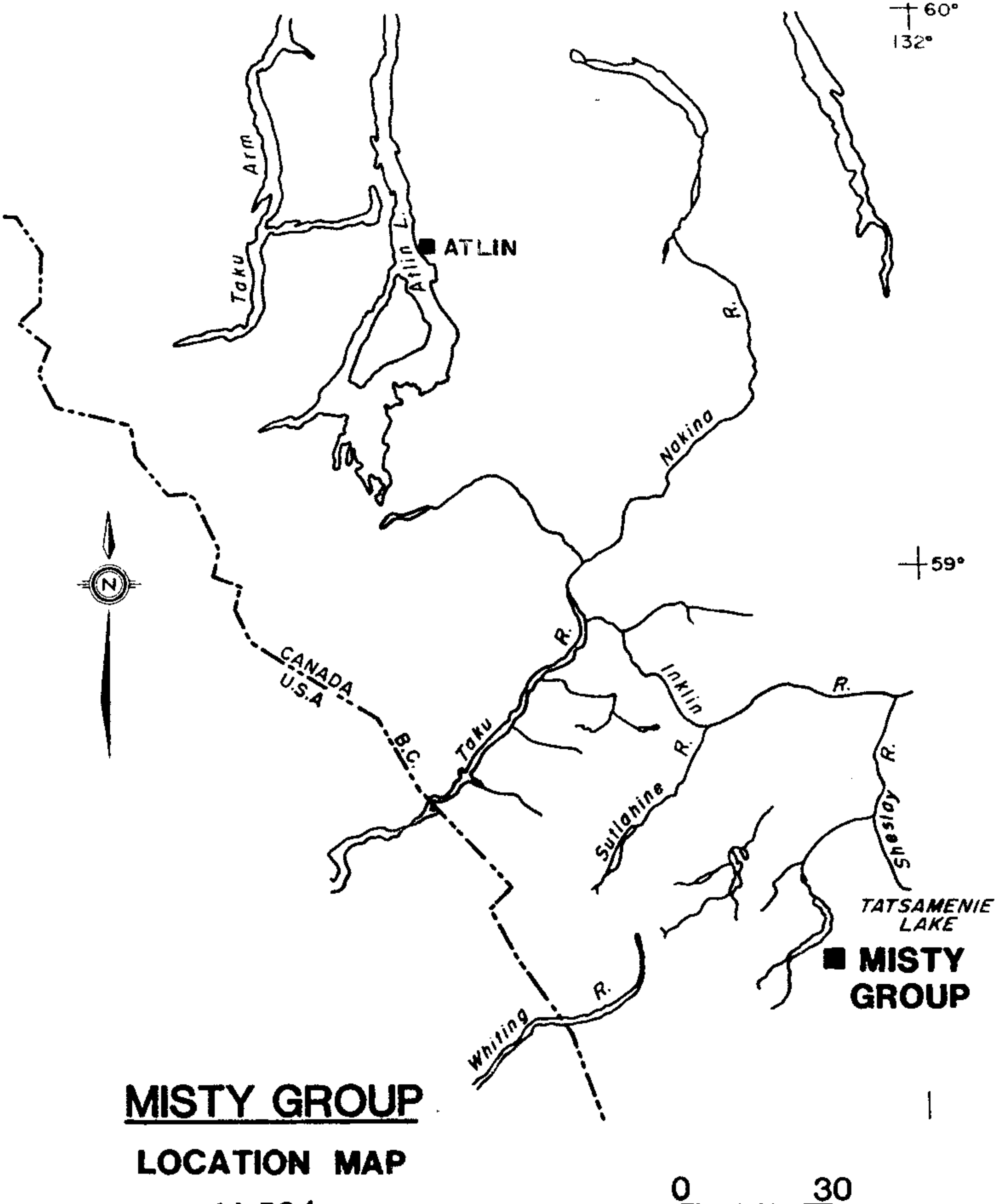
CLAIM	RECORD NUMBER	RECORD DATE	NUMBER OF UNITS
SNOW 2	1749	September 22, 1982	20
NIE 1	1539	September 18, 1981	20
SAM 1	1290	March 5, 1981	15
MISTY 1	1484	August 21, 1981	20
MISTY 2	1485	August 21, 1981	20

These claims cover previously unstaked ground. The claims are owned by Chevron Canada Limited with Chevron Canada Resources Limited acting as the operator.

PREVIOUS WORK

Work has been done on the Misty Claim Group by Chevron Canada Resources Limited during the 1982 and 1983 field seasons.

During 1982 the work consisted of reconnaissance mapping and rock sampling plus soil sampling. Thirty-seven rock and seventy-six soil samples were analyzed. Significant gold and silver values were found to be associated with narrow veins. A more detailed and larger soil grid was recommended as a result.



MISTY GROUP

LOCATION MAP

M 504

FIGURE 1

The 1983 programme consisted of follow-up mapping, not of a detailed nature, and a larger soil survey. Results obtained verified and expanded those gained in the previous year. No further work was recommended due to the small size of the alteration zones and the limited size of the anomalies.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area south of Tatsamenie Lake and north of Sam Creek consists predominantly of pre-Upper Triassic volcanic rocks intercalated with sedimentary rocks (Souther, 1971). Phyllite and chlorite schists are common. Permian (?) ultramafic rocks (Souther, 1971) occur at the extreme eastern edge of the claims within a north-south fracture. A small area of Permian limestone is exposed in a fault bounded sliver within a major shear zone. The pre-Upper Traissic rocks are strongly folded and sheared.

Foliated hornblende diorite of Lower or Middle Triassic age (Souther, 1971) outcrops over a large part of the Claim Group. Dykes and stocks of non-foliated, post-Middle Jurassic diorite intrude the Pre-Triassic rock.

GROUP GEOLOGY

Pre-Upper Triassic Rocks (Units 1, 2, 3 and 4)

The pre-Upper Triassic rocks are divided into four main types - ultramafics, limestones, phyllites and volcanics. They cover approximately thirty percent of the Claim Group; the volcanics are the most abundant and the phyllites do not outcrop. The degree of deformation varies, locally primary compositional layering and textures are preserved whilst elsewhere phyllitic and schistose textures may be developed.

A varied degree of chloritization has affected all of the volcanics and has resulted in a large volume of greenstone being produced. The most common volcanic rock type is a fine to medium grained tuff which is usually strongly chloritized but not deformed unless adjacent to a fault(s). Subordinate in frequency to the tuffs are fine grained, dark green-black, magnetic, massive flows. Many of the chloritized tuffs and flows have been sheared producing phyllites and schists.

Stratigraphy within the volcanics is difficult to establish due to rapid textural changes. One possible marker horizon is an augite porphyry that contains phenocrysts up to 2 cm in length. Textural differences are often masked on the weathered surfaces which are generally dark green except where a local pyrite content has produced a rusty red patch of hematite.

The small fault sliver of sedimentary rock is composed of a dirty grey, thinly layered, carbonaceous limestone. As it is in fault contact with adjacent rocks its stratigraphic position is unknown. Work elsewhere suggests that this lithology is correlative with a unit below the previously described volcanics.

On the eastern border of NIE I, highly sheared amphibolite is in fault contact with sheared and chloritized tuffs and flows to the west. These ultramafics occur at the western edge of a major north-south shear zone.

Triassic Diorite (Unit #5)

Approximately fifty-five percent of the Claim Group is underlain by a diorite of Lower or Middle Triassic age (Souther, 1971). This intrusive is fine to medium grained and greenish-grey in colour. Biotite and hornblende, often altered to chlorite and epidote, are aligned to form a planar fabric. Feldspars are often weathered to a chalky-white colour possibly indicating saussuritization.

Both the eastern and western contacts of the diorite body within NIE 1 and MISTY 2 are of a sheared, intrusive nature. Silica veining, silicification and iron-carbonate alteration has occurred intermitantly along these two contacts, affecting primarily the contact volcanics.

The southern contact of this diorite body, centrally located within MISTY 2, is one of multiple zenoliths of choritized tuffs and flows within the diorite plus numerous diorite dykes and apophyses within the contact volcanics.

Cretaceous - Jurassic Diorite (Unit #6)

Within the Claim Group there are a few outcrops of diorite dykes, distinguished from the previously described diorite by an absence of mineral fabric and a distinctive red colour. The unaltered appearance of the rock is that of a syenite due to the presence of iron contaminated plagioclase feldspar which is red in colour. The dykes vary in width from a few centimeters to a couple of metres and are usually cut by a well developed joint pattern.

The location and orientation of these dykes is controlled by local fractures, either at the contact of different rock types or within a single rock type.

Miocene - Level Mountain Plateau Basalts (Unit #8)

The Miocene extrusives, Level Mountain Group (Souther, 1971), exposed in the northeast corner of the Claim Group are subhorizontal, dark brown to black, vesicular basalt flows. They rest unconformably on the centrally located, foliated diorite. A rusty-yellow regolith is developed at the contact.

A major fault, the West Wall fault, strikes NW/SE just to the east of the MISTY 1 and 2/SAM 1 and 2 Legal Claim Post. The volcanics to the west are in the footwall of this major structure which post-dates D_2. The remainder of the Claim Group occupies a hanging wall position and is intensely fractured and sheared. Three dominant fracture orientations are recognized - 340/160, 220/040, 080/260.

MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

The West Wall fault is the major locus of alteration and mineralization within the Claim Group. Zones of iron carbonate alteration, silica vein injection and silicification are recognized within the intensely sheared hangingwall rock, the footwall is less altered. Anomalous values of gold, silver, arsenic and antimony are encountered in narrow, intermitant zones along the structure.

The sheared, intrusive contact of the centrally located diorite body also hosts a similar type of alteration and mineralization. However, the precious metal values are lower and more intermitant.

Away from the major structures there are varying degrees of pervasive iron-carbonate alteration of the volcanics, particularly the tuffs. Within these alteration rocks there are occasional thin veins and small quartz sweats, some of which can host higher than background values of Au, Ag, As and Sb

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES OF CLAIMS

Sixty-three rock samples and one hundred and thirty-eight soil samples were collected throughout the MISTY Claim Group. Soil samples were collected to aid prospecting in areas covered by overburden. B-horizon soil was used when possible, otherwise C-horizon soil was collected.

Soil samples were placed in kraft wet strength soil bags, air dried and shipped to Chemex Labs, North Vancouver, B. C. The samples were further dried and then sieved, with the -80 mesh portion being retained for analysis. Rock samples were crushed and then pulverized in a ring grinder to -100 mesh. For Au determination, a fire assay -atomic absorption technique is used with the fire assay bead being dissolved in HCl and HNO_3 then analyzed by conventional atomic absorption techniques. For Ag, a mixture of $HClO_4$ and HNO_3 is used to digest the sample, which is followed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. The As analyses are done by standard colorometric techniques following an $HClO_4$ plus HNO_3 digestion. Antimony analyses are done by digesting the sample in HCl, then adding potassium iodide, extracting with TOPO - MIBK and then analyzing by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

The soil geochemical results are plotted on Figures 4, and 5.

There are only eight samples having greater than 50 ppb gold, one sample with greater than 200 ppm arsenic and six samples with greater than 10 ppm antimony. These anomalous samples do not form a cluster or define a definite trend, rather they occur as isolated individual or paired samples.

VLF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Principles of Operation

The VLF Survey was conducted using an EM 16 receiver, on a grid with line spacing of 100 m, readings being taken every 12½ metres.

An EM 16 is a sensitive receiver covering the frequency band of VLF-transmitting stations with means of measuring the vertical field components. The receiver has two inputs, with two receiving coils built into the instrument. One coil has normally vertical axis and the other is horizontal. The signal from one of the coils (vertical axis) is first minimized by tilting the instrument. The tilt angle is calibrated in percentage. The remaining signal in this coil is finally balanced out by a measured percentage of a signal from the other coil after being shifted by 90°. This coil is normally parallel to the primary field. Thus if the secondary signals are small compared to the primary horizontal field, the mechanical tilt-angle is an accurate measure of the vertical real-component, and the compensation $\pi/2$ signal from the horizontal coil is a measure of the quadrature vertical signal (Geonics Operating Manual).

The magnetic field lines from a station are always at right angles to the direction of that station. Consequently a station (Seattle) was selected that gave a field approximately at right angles to the general strike of the geological structure (West Wall fault) that was being investigated.

GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

The results of the VLF-EM 16 survey are plotted on Figure 6. Only areas containing readings of ten or greater are contoured.

Three areas of interest are defined. The first one spans between lines 4300S and 5000S and has a maximum width of 275 m between the zero contours. This zone trends approximately north-south. The second zone also trends grossly north-south; its northern end is at 5250S and it is open to the south. The final area of interest is on line 5200S, due to a lack of control points to either the north or south it is open in both directions.

All three zones are correlated with faults involving the foliated diorite that is centrally located within the Claim Group. The first two zones are mapping out part of the diorite's western fault contact whilst the third is on the eastern margin.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Detailed mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying has outlined major structures hosting alteration and mineralization. Whilst no economic grade material was discovered on surface the geochemical indications associated with the strongly developed structures suggest that potential may exist at depth. If further work is done in the Misty Claim Group it would be orientated towards a drill programme. However, due to the lack of economic mineralization on surface no further work is recommended at this time.

REFERENCES

Geonics Limited, 1979. EM 16 Operating Manual

Souther, J. G. (1971). Geology and mineral deposits of Tulsequah map-area, British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 362, 84p.

1984 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

MISTY 1 and 2; SNOW 2; SAM 1 and NIE 1

COST STATEMENT

Period June 1 to August 30, 1984

(1) Labour

	Position	Field Days	Office Days
D. Shaw	Geologist	7	7
F. Wohlgemuth	Sampler	5	
M. Wood	Sampler	5	
A. Paramonoff	Sampler	6	
A. Grigoruk	Sampler	6	
A. Debowski	Surveyor	6	
C. Miroslaw	Surveyor	6	
D. Cook	Geophysical Tech.	6	
	Total man days	47	

Average Cost per field man day - $105.	$ 4,935.00
Average Cost per office man day - $240.	1,680.00
(2) Analysis:	
Soil: 138 samples @$14.00	1,932.00
Rock: 63 samples @$18.00	1,134.00
(3) Camp Costs	
Total man days 47 @$60.00 per day	2,880.00
(4) Helicopter	
9.5 hrs. @$450.00 all in	4,275.00
(5) Drafting	
3 man days @$150.00	450.00
Total	$ 17,286.00

a2/08/10

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David Shaw, graduated from the University of Sheffield in 1973 with a B.Sc. (Hons. Geology) and from Carleton University in 1980 with a Ph.D. (Structural Geology).

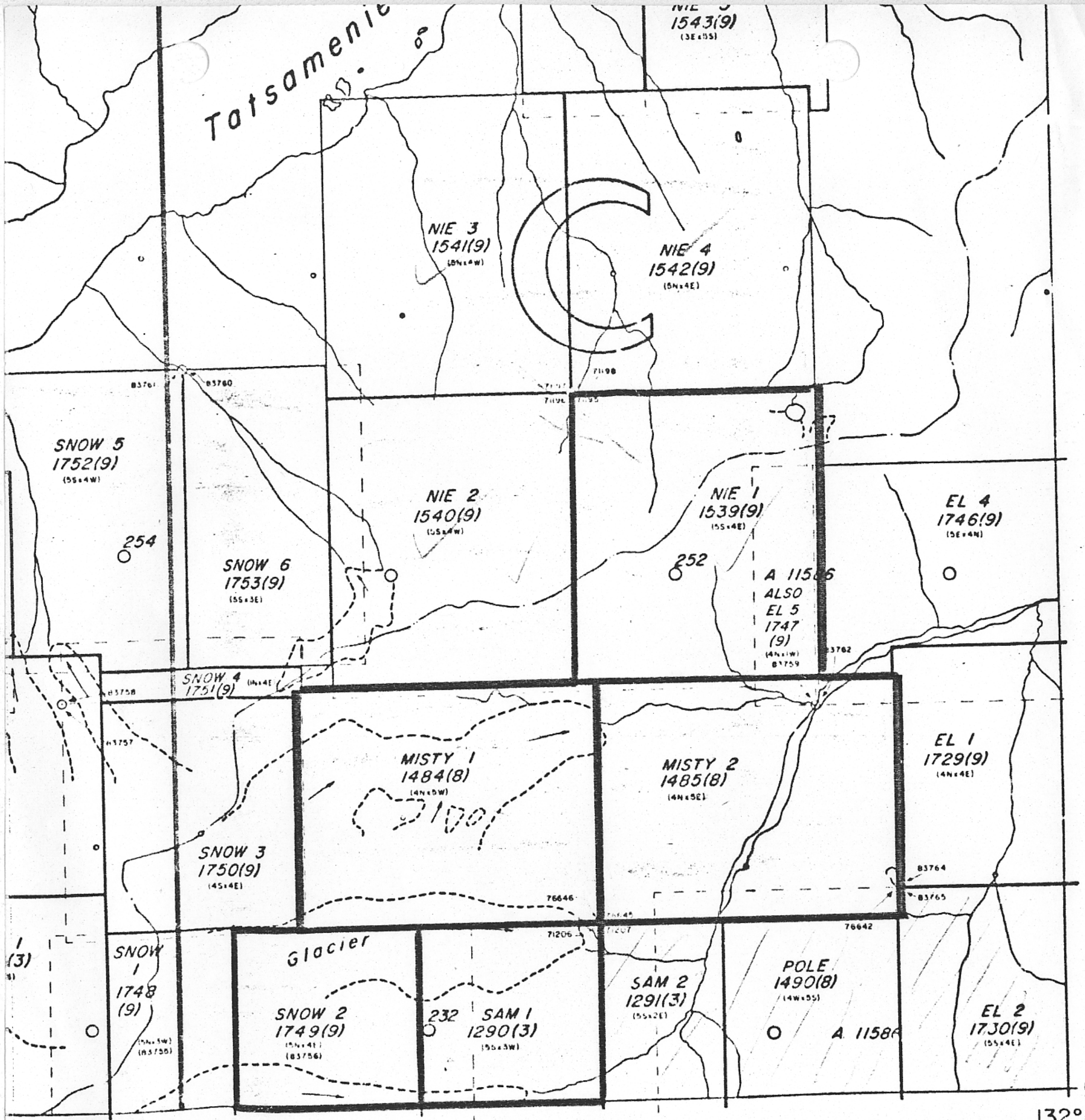
I have worked for Chevron Canada Resources Limited since November 1, 1981.

David Shaw.

DAVID SHAW

David Shaw.

a2/10/11



TO SOUTH SEE MAP 104-K-1-W

MINERAL TITLES REFERENCE MAP 104K/8W

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES VICTORIA, B.C.

Province of British Columbia
Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

0 1 2 Miles
0 2000 3000 Metres
0 2 3 Kilometres

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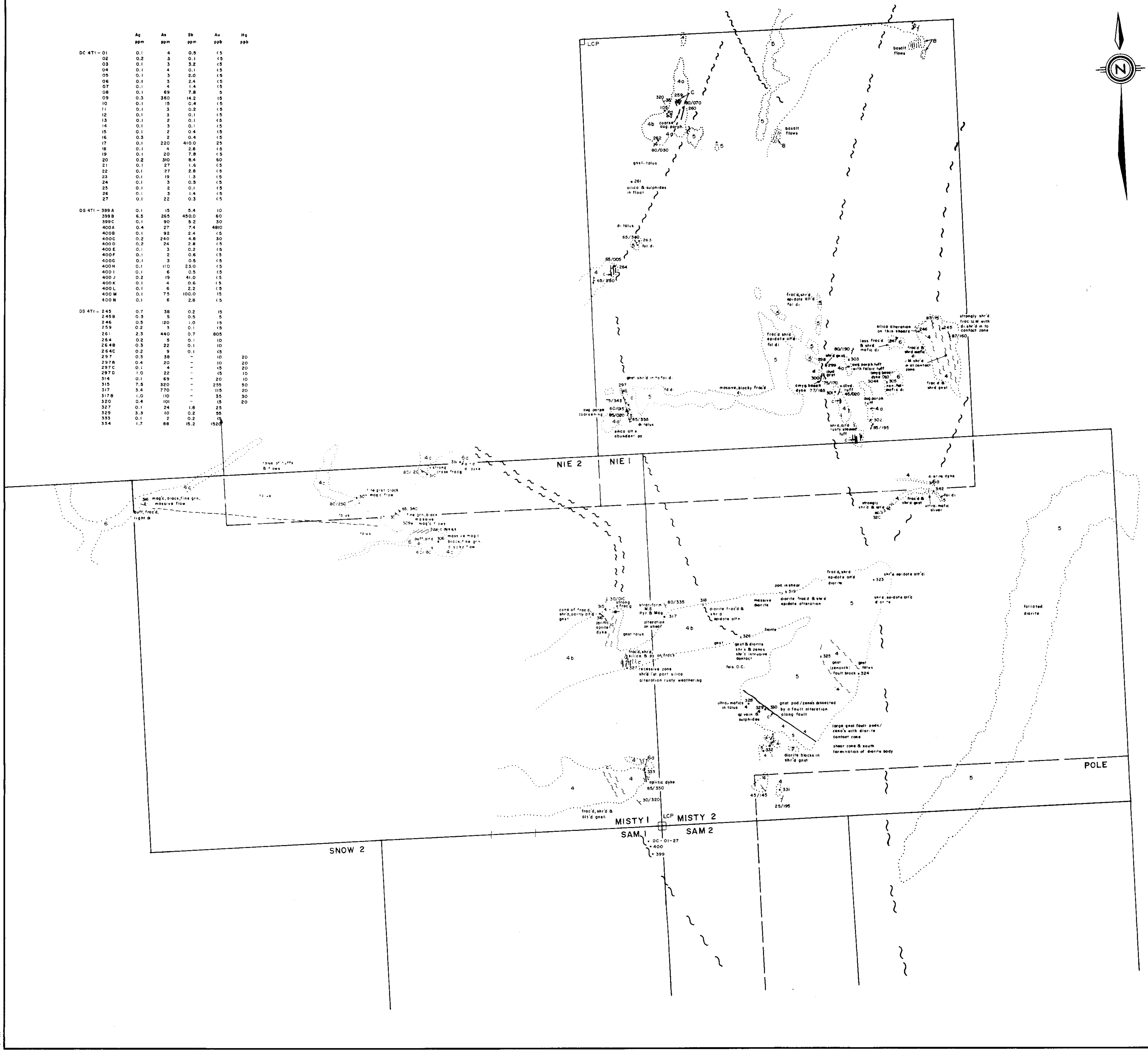
M 104K.
8W

UNLESS VERIFIED OR SURVEYED, THE MAP POSITION OF A LEGAL CORNER POST IS BASED ON THE LOCATOR'S SKETCH. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO THE OFFICE OF THE MINING DIVISION CONCERNED.

DATE OF MICROFILM: 83/10/28

	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppb	Hg ppb
DC 4T1 – 01	0.1	4	0.5	<5	
02	0.2	3	0.1	<5	
03	0.1	3	3.2	<5	
04	0.1	4	0.1	<5	
05	0.1	3	2.0	<5	
06	0.1	3	2.4	<5	
07	0.1	4	1.4	<5	
08	0.1	69	7.8	5	
09	0.3	360	14.2	15	
10	0.1	15	0.4	<5	
11	0.1	3	0.2	<5	
12	0.1	3	0.1	<5	
13	0.1	2	0.1	<5	
14	0.1	3	0.1	<5	
15	0.1	2	0.4	<5	
16	0.3	2	0.4	<5	
17	0.1	220	410.0	25	
18	0.1	4	2.8	<5	
19	0.1	20	7.8	<5	
20	0.2	310	8.4	60	
21	0.1	27	1.6	<5	
22	0.1	27	2.8	<5	
23	0.1	19	1.3	<5	
24	0.1	3	0.5	<5	
25	0.1	2	0.1	<5	
26	0.1	3	1.4	<5	
27	0.1	22	0.3	<5	
DS 4T1 – 399 A	0.1	15	5.4	10	
399 B	6.5	265	450.0	60	
399 C	0.1	90	5.2	30	
400 A	0.4	27	7.4	4810	
400 B	0.1	92	2.4	<5	
400 C	0.2	240	4.8	30	
400 D	0.2	24	2.8	<5	
400 E	0.1	3	0.2	<5	
400 F	0.1	2	0.6	<5	
400 G	0.1	3	0.5	<5	
400 H	0.1	110	23.0	<5	
400 I	0.1	6	0.5	<5	
400 J	0.2	19	41.0	<5	
400 K	0.1	4	0.6	<5	
400 L	0.1	6	2.2	<5	
400 M	0.1	75	100.0	15	
400 N	0.1	6	2.8	<5	
DS 4T1 – 245	0.7	38	0.2	15	
245 B	0.3	5	0.5	5	
246	0.5	120	1.0	15	
259	0.2	3	0.1	<5	
261	2.3	440	0.7	805	
264	0.2	5	0.1	10	
264 B	0.3	22	0.1	10	
264 C	0.2	9	0.1	<5	
297	0.3	38	–	10	20
297 B	0.4	20	–	10	20
297 C	0.1	4	–	<5	20
297 D	1.0	22	–	<5	10
314	0.1	69	–	20	10
315	7.5	320	–	255	50
317	3.4	770	–	115	20
317 B	1.0	110	–	35	30
320	0.4	101	–	<5	20
327	0.1	24	1.8	25	
329	3.3	10	0.2	55	
333	0.1	2	0.2	<5	
334	1.7	88	15.2	1520	



LEGEND

- 8 **MIOCENE** LEVEL MOUNTAIN - PLATEAU BASALTS
- 7 **TERTIARY-CRET.** SLOKO GROUP
  - a - feldspar porphyry
  - b - rhyolite dykes, stocks
  - c - basalt dykes
- 6 **CRET. - JURASSIC** DIORITE NON-FOLIATED
  - a - diorite non-foliated dyke
  - b - albitite sill
  - c - porphyritic diorite
- 5 **TRIASSIC** DIORITE FOLIATED
- 4 **PRE UPPER TRIASSIC** INTERMEDIATE TO MAFIC VOLCANICS
  - a - augite porphyry
  - b - tuff - thinly bedded
  - c - massive flows
  - d - lapilli tuff
  - e - chlorite schist
- 3 **PHYLLITE**
  - a - massive pink banded limestone
  - b - siliceous siltstone
  - c - thin banded pink limestone
  - d - buff weathering limestone
  - e - mafic flows
- 2 **PERMIAN** LIMESTONE
  - a - carbonaceous
  - b - white
- 1 **ULTRAMAFIC**

ALTERATION

- C IRON CARBONATE AND QUARTZ VEIN
- Q QUARTZ STOCKWORK
- D DOLOMITIZED
- S SILICIFIED

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SYMBOLS

- COMPOSITIONAL LAYERING (So)
- PLANAR FOLIATION
- FOLD HINGE
- FAULT

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

- KNOWN
- ASSUMED
- PROJECTED

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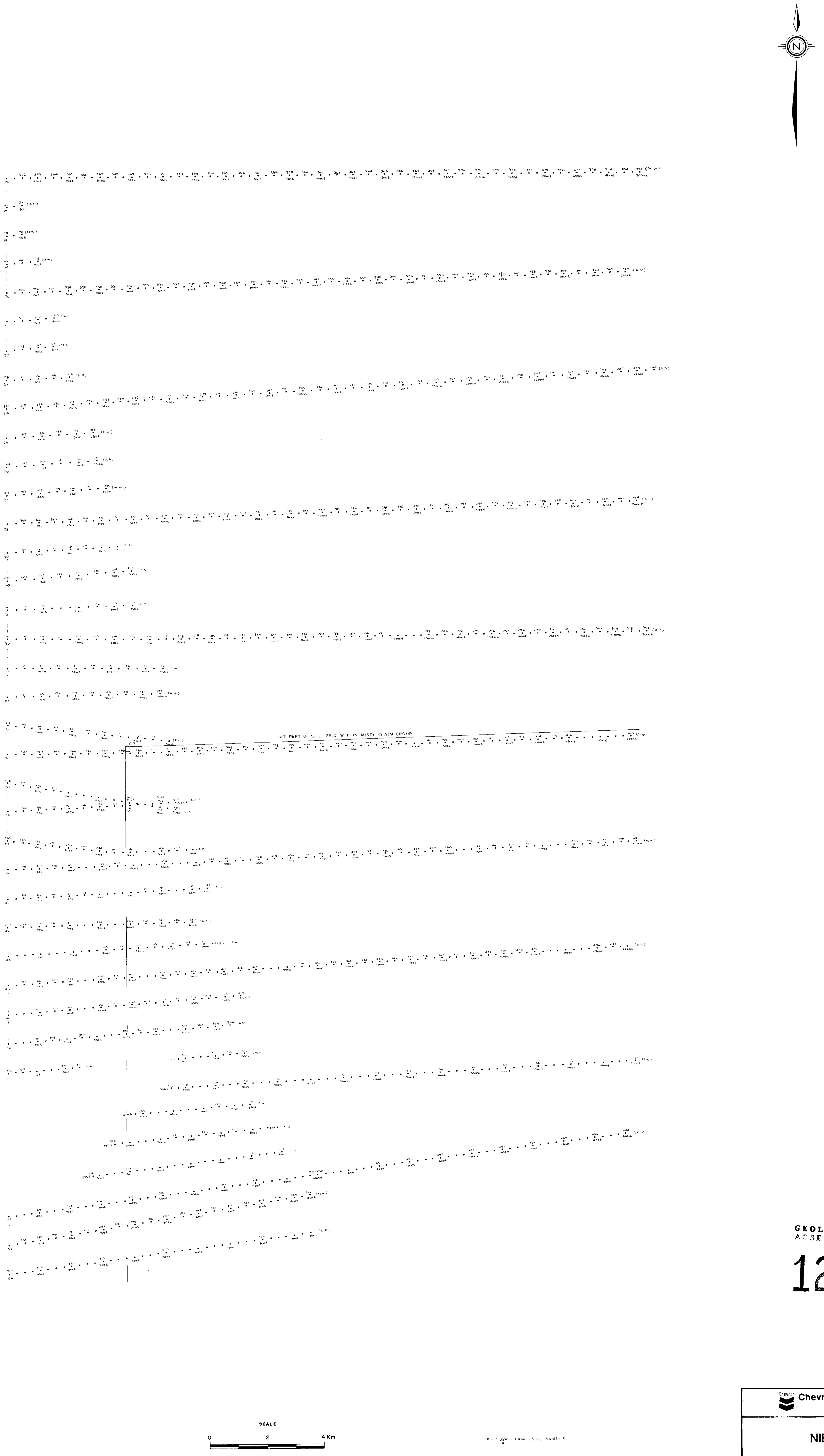
NIE & MISTY GROUPS

1984 GEOLOGY

FIGURE No. 2		PROJECT No. M-504
DATE SEPT. 1984	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:10,000
NTS No.		FILE No.
COMPILED BY D.S.		



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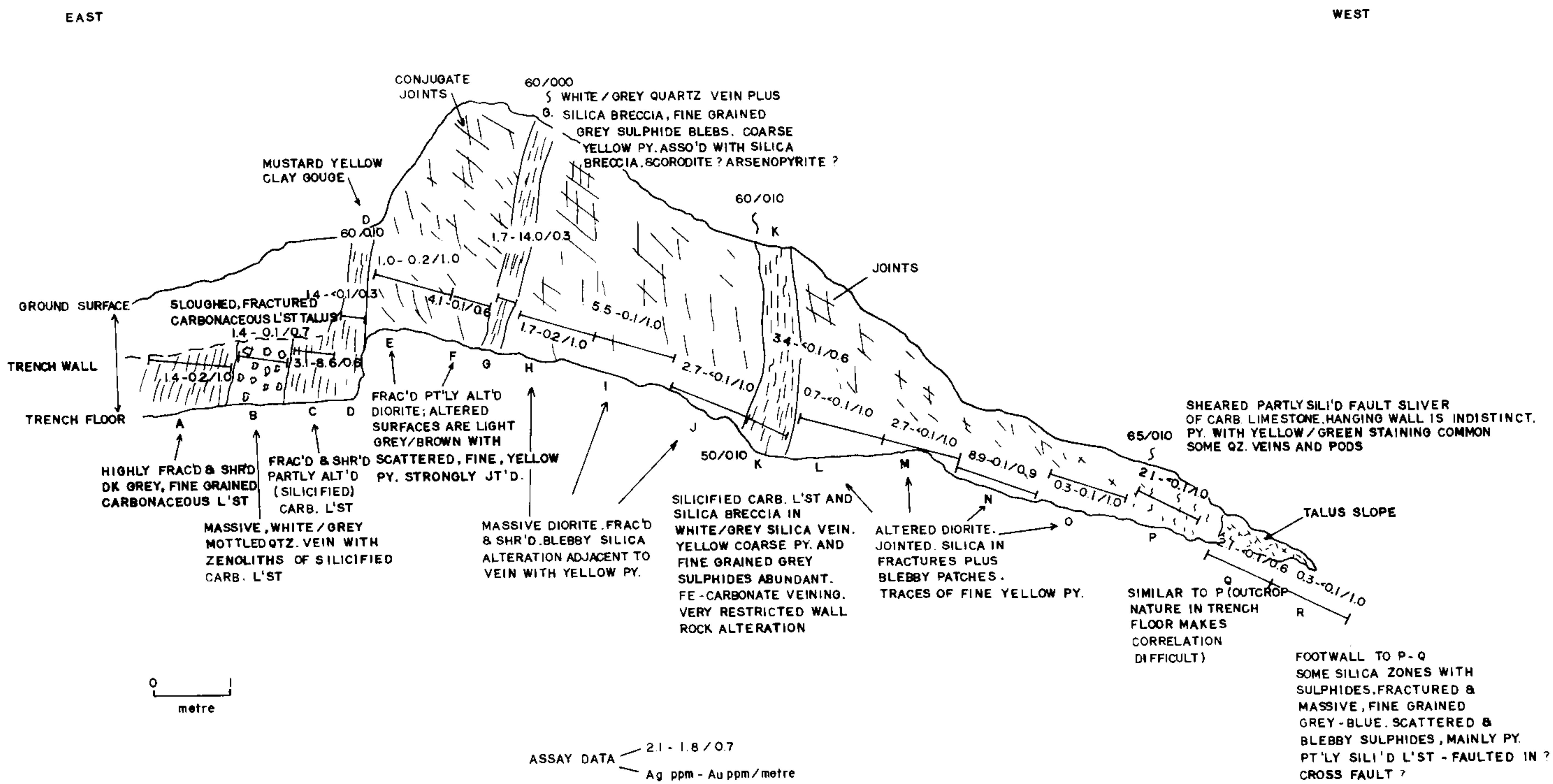
NIE GRID EAST

SOIL SAMPLE LOCATIONS

FIGURE No. 3		PROJECT No. **M504**	
DATE SEPT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:50,000
NTS No.			FILE No
COMPILED BY D.S.			



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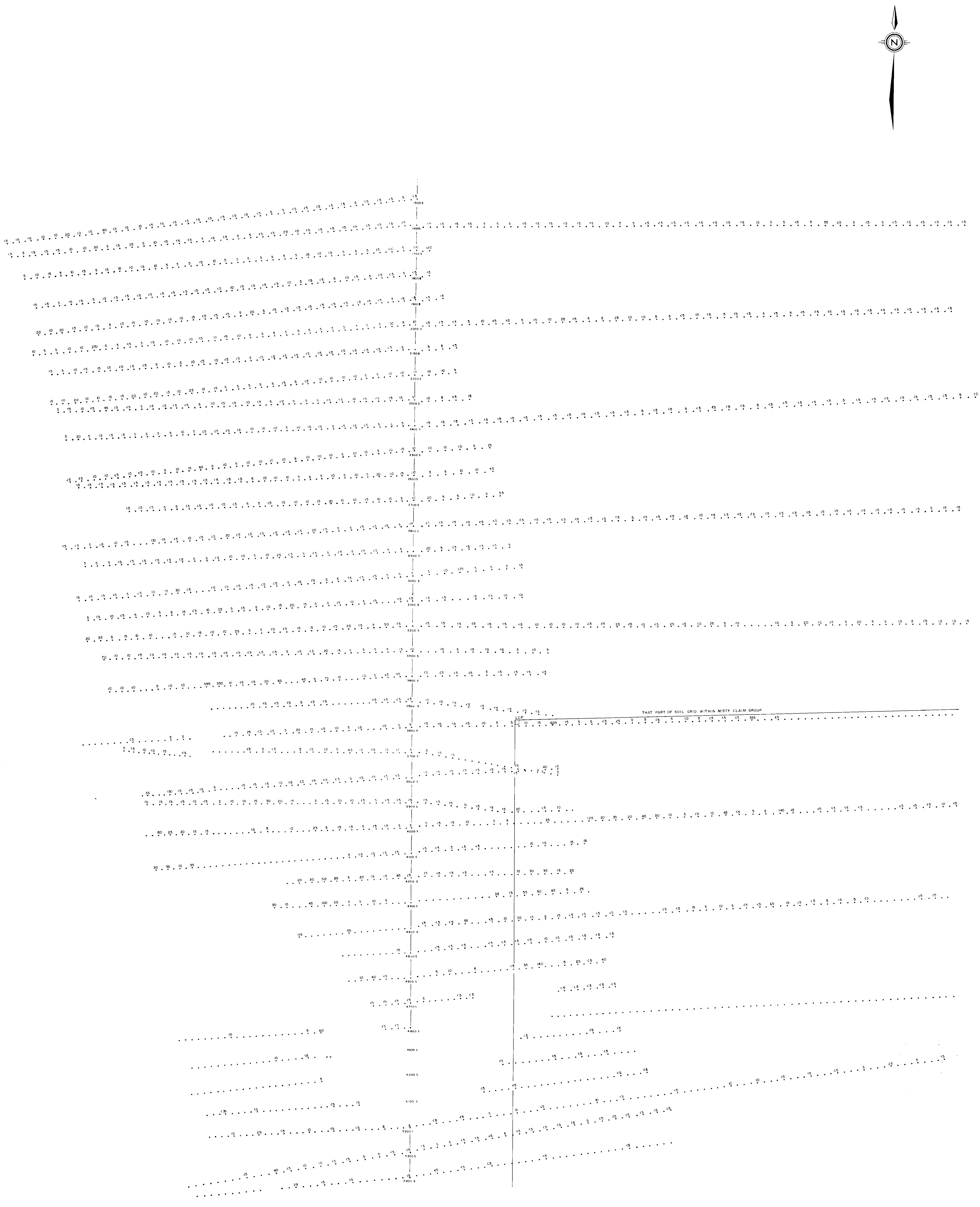
DS - 337 TRENCH ON WEST WALL FAULT (VIEWED LOOKING SOUTH)

FIGURE No 4		PROJECT No M 504	
DATE NOV. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:50
NTS No			FILE No
COMPILED BY D.S			



LEGEND

<5 (Au-ppb) 1984 SOIL SAMPLE

SCALE

0 2 4 Km

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NIE GRID EAST & WEST

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Au - ppb

FIGURE No. 4		PROJECT No. M - 504	
DATE Sept. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1 : 50,000
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY D.S.			

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LEGEND

27 (As-ppm)
• 1984 SOIL SAMPLE
5.6 (Sb-ppm)

SCALE

0 2 4 Km

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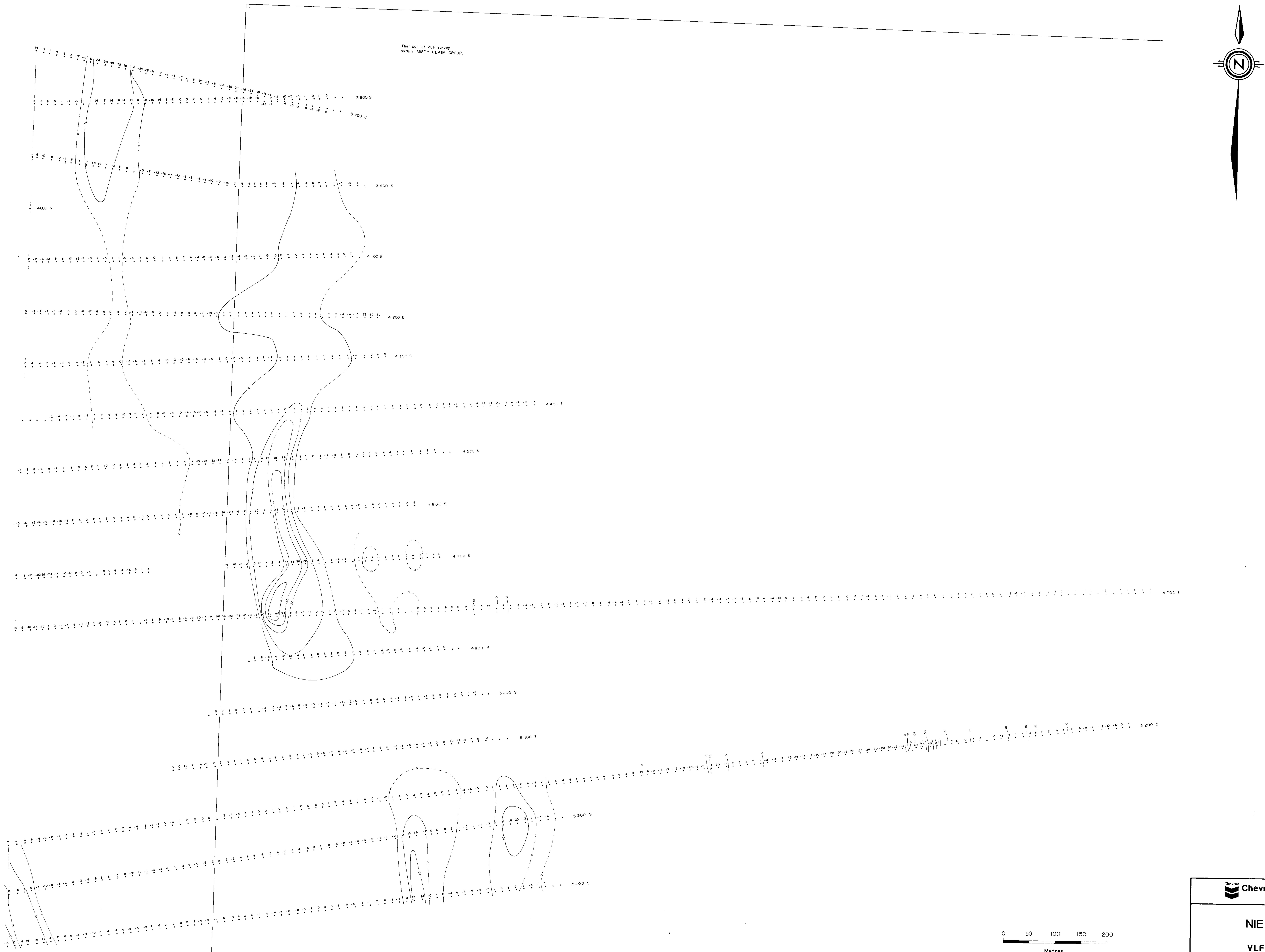
NIE GRID EAST & WEST

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

As,Sb - ppm

FIGURE No. 5		PROJECT No. M - 504	
DATE Sept. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1 : 50,000
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY D.S.			



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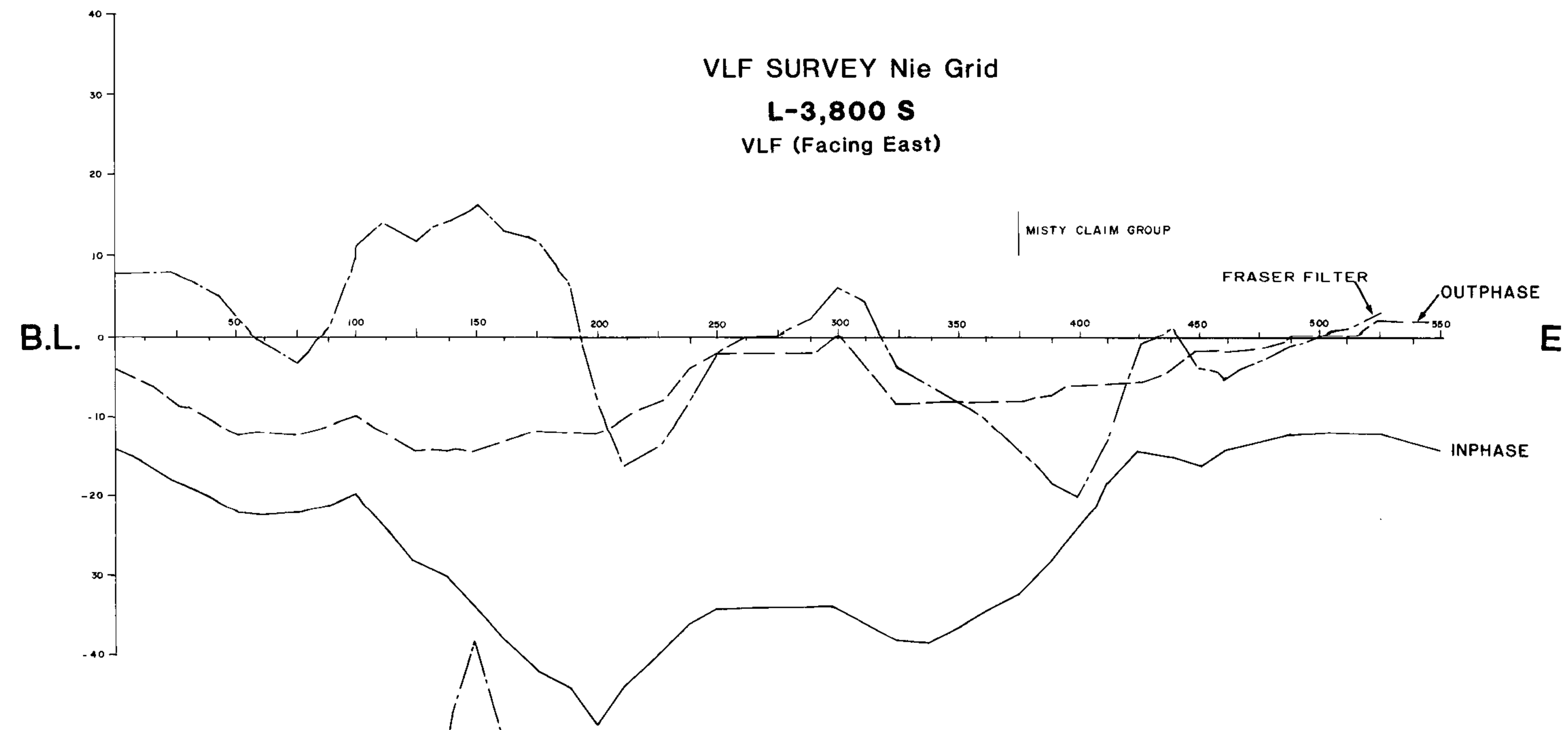
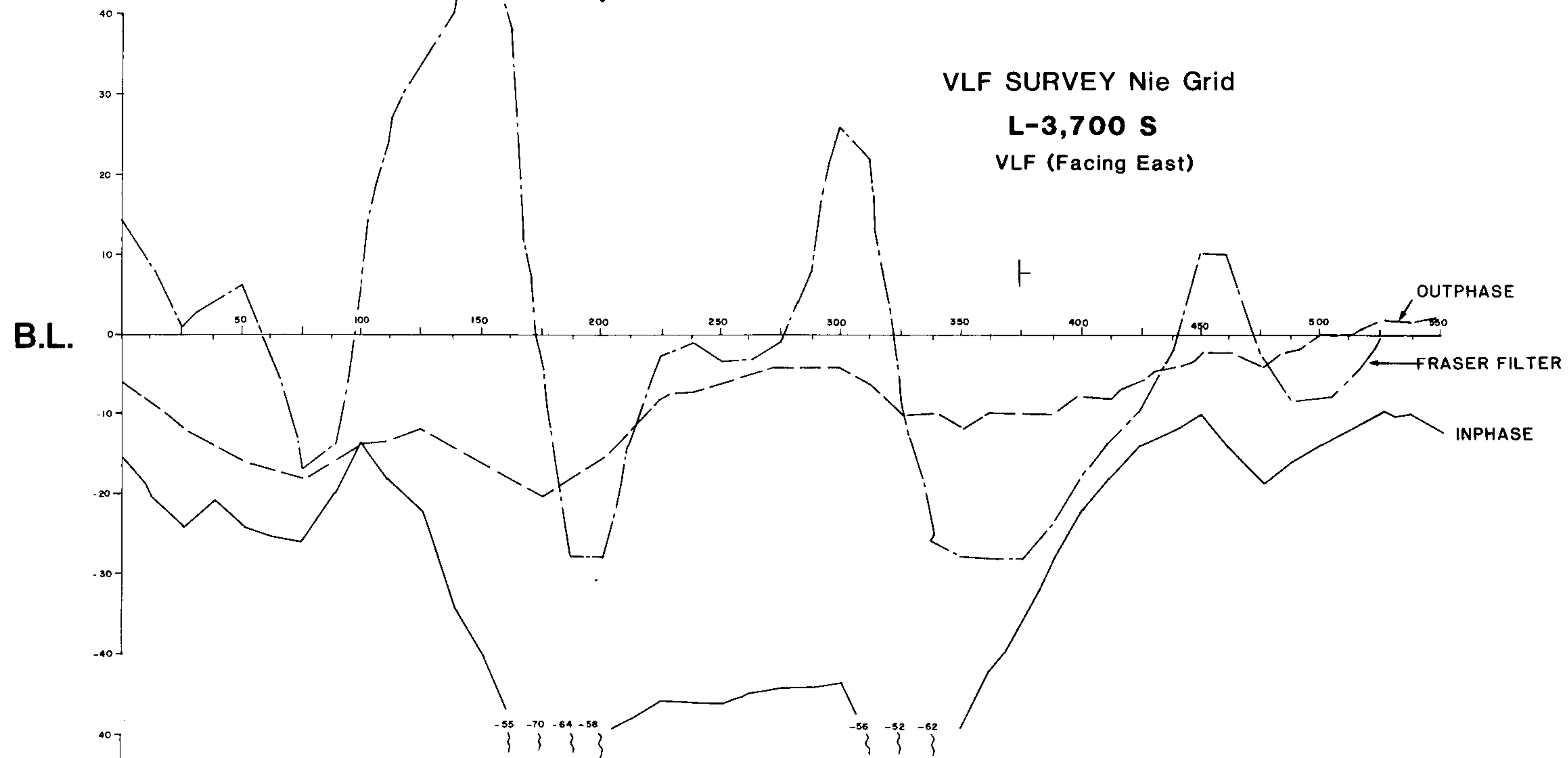
NIE CLAIM EAST

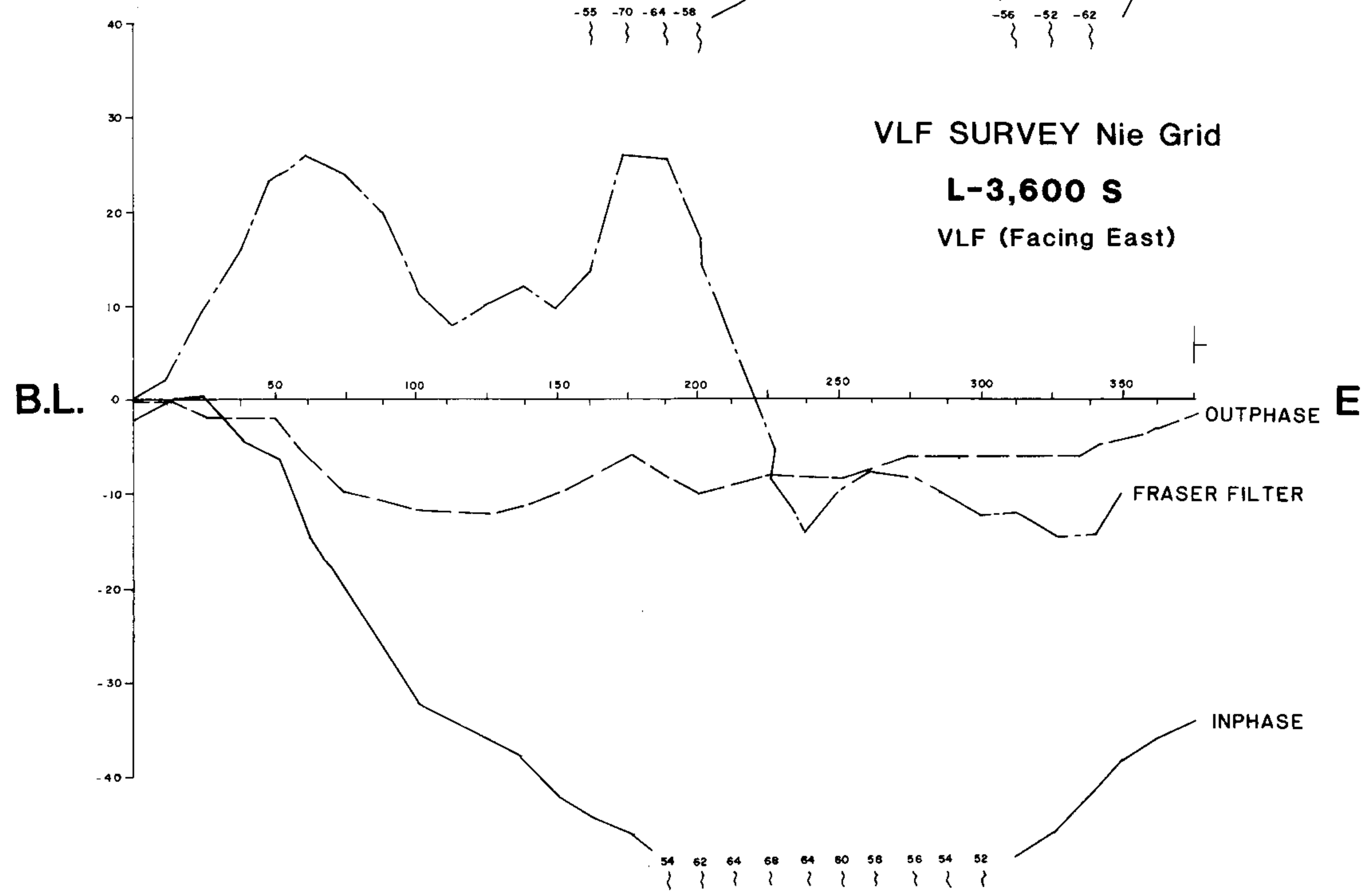
FRASER FILTER

VLF CONTOUR MAP

FIGURE No 6		PROJECT No M504	
DATE Oct.1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:2,500
NTS No			FILE No
COMPILED BY			







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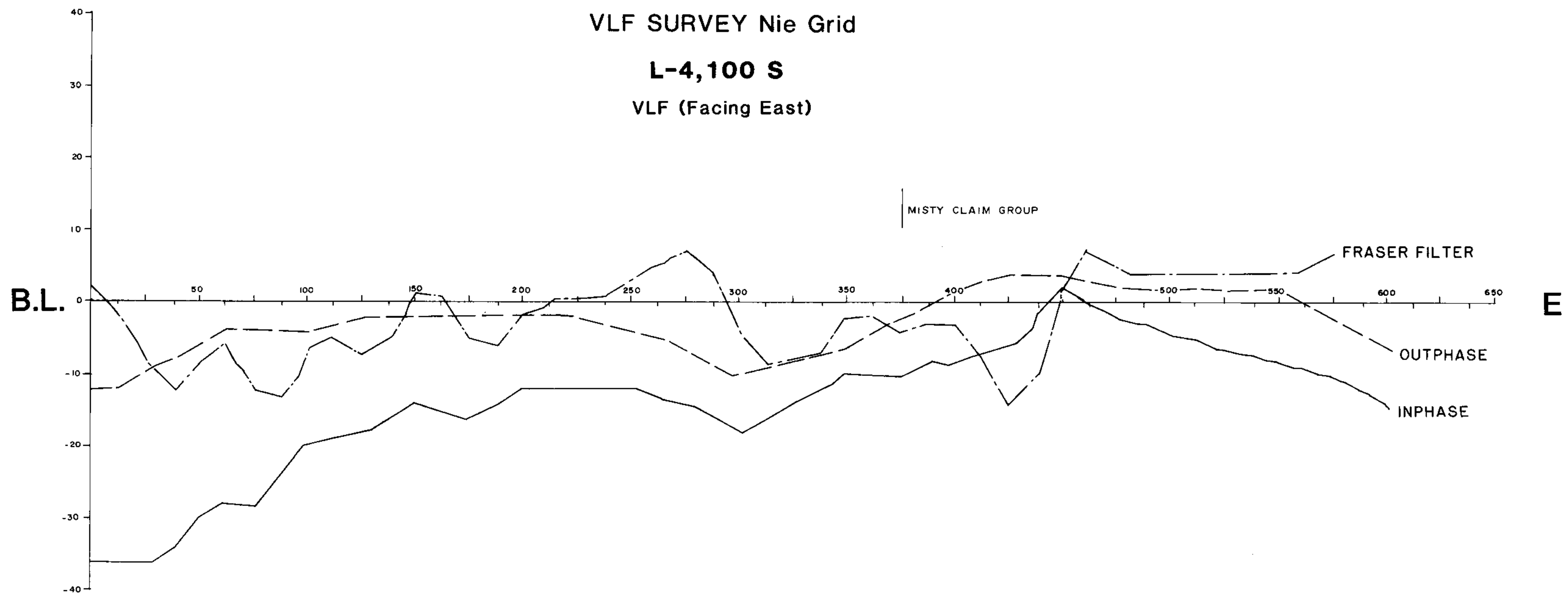
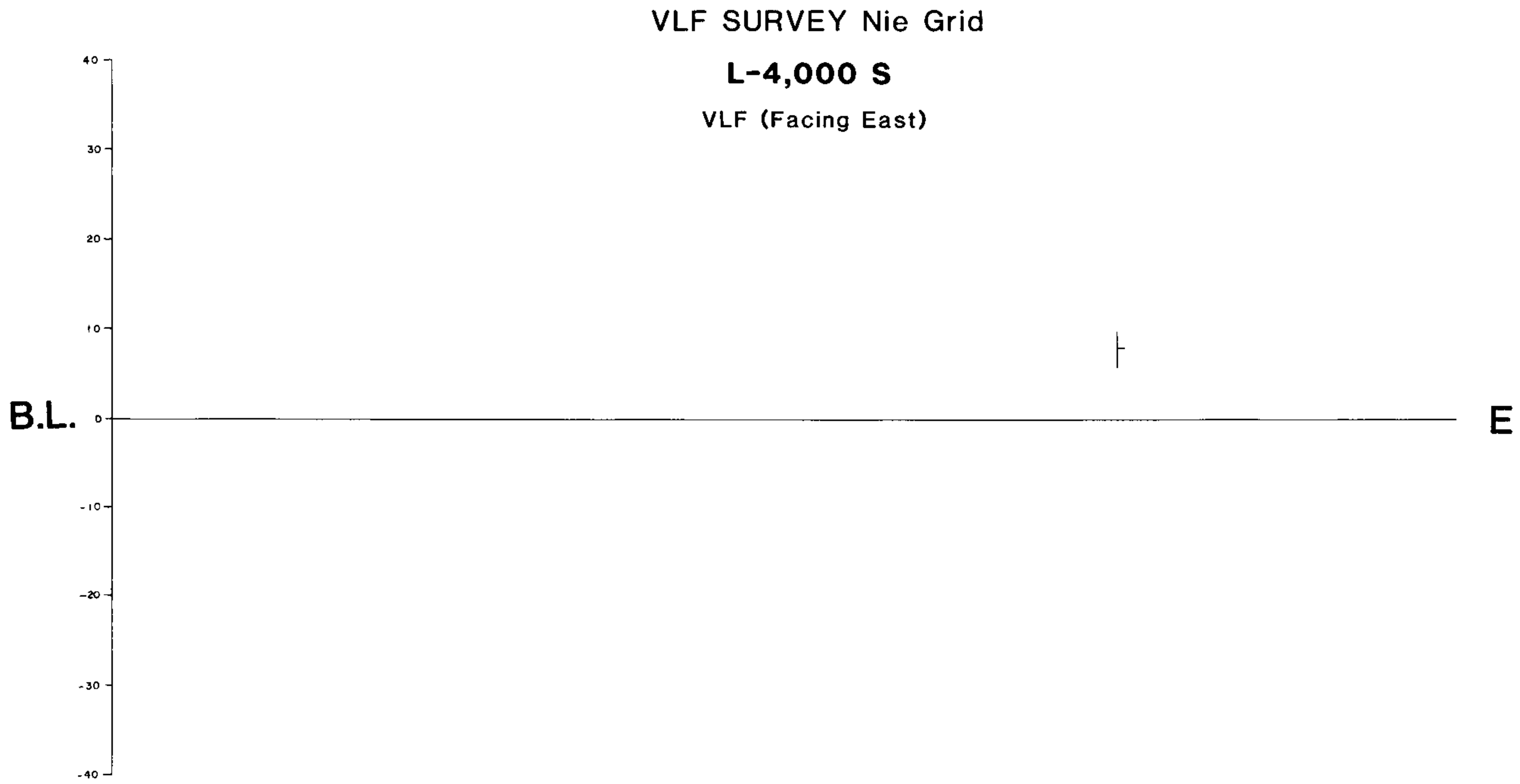
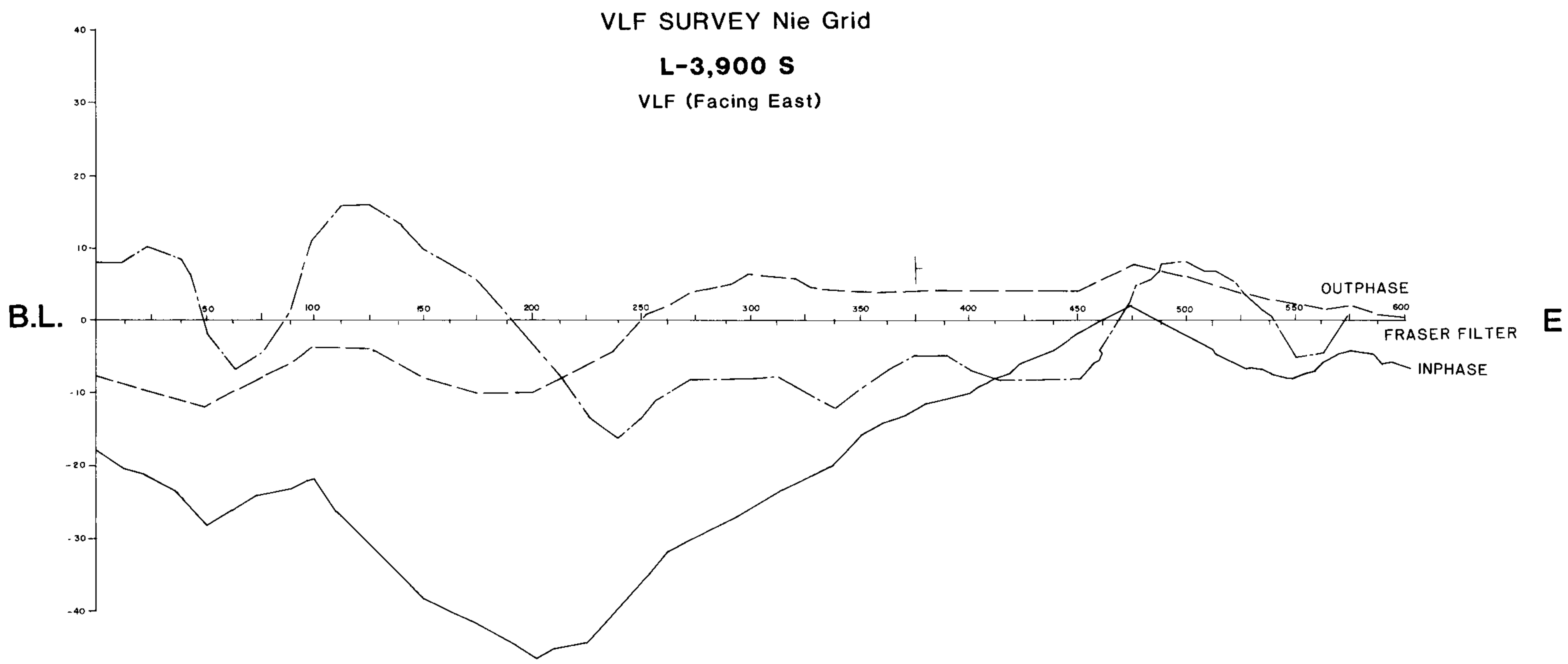
MISTY GROUP

VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 7a		PROJECT No.	M504
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			







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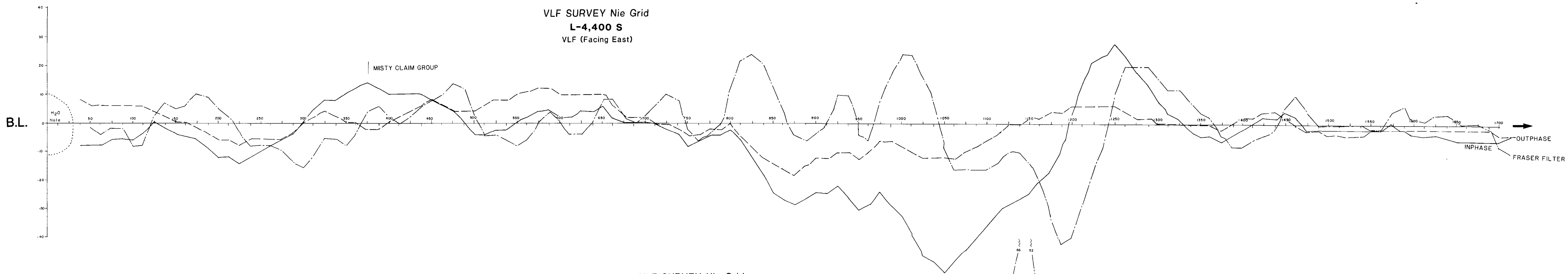
MISTY GROUP

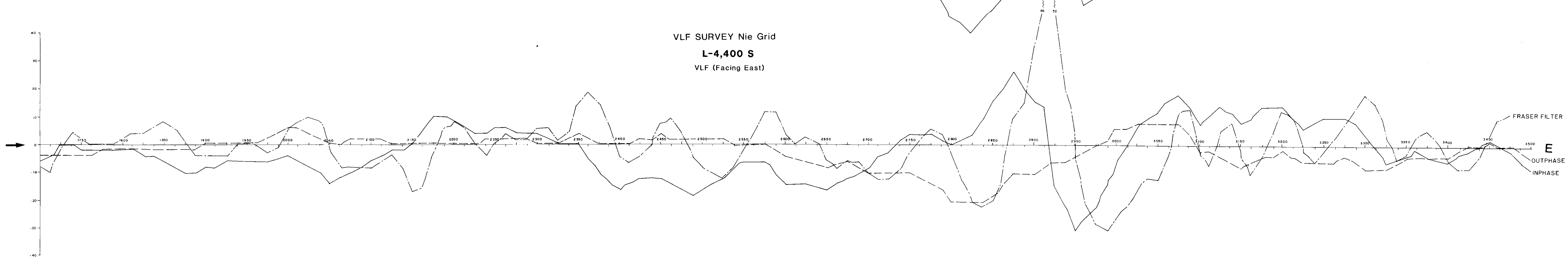
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 7b		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			

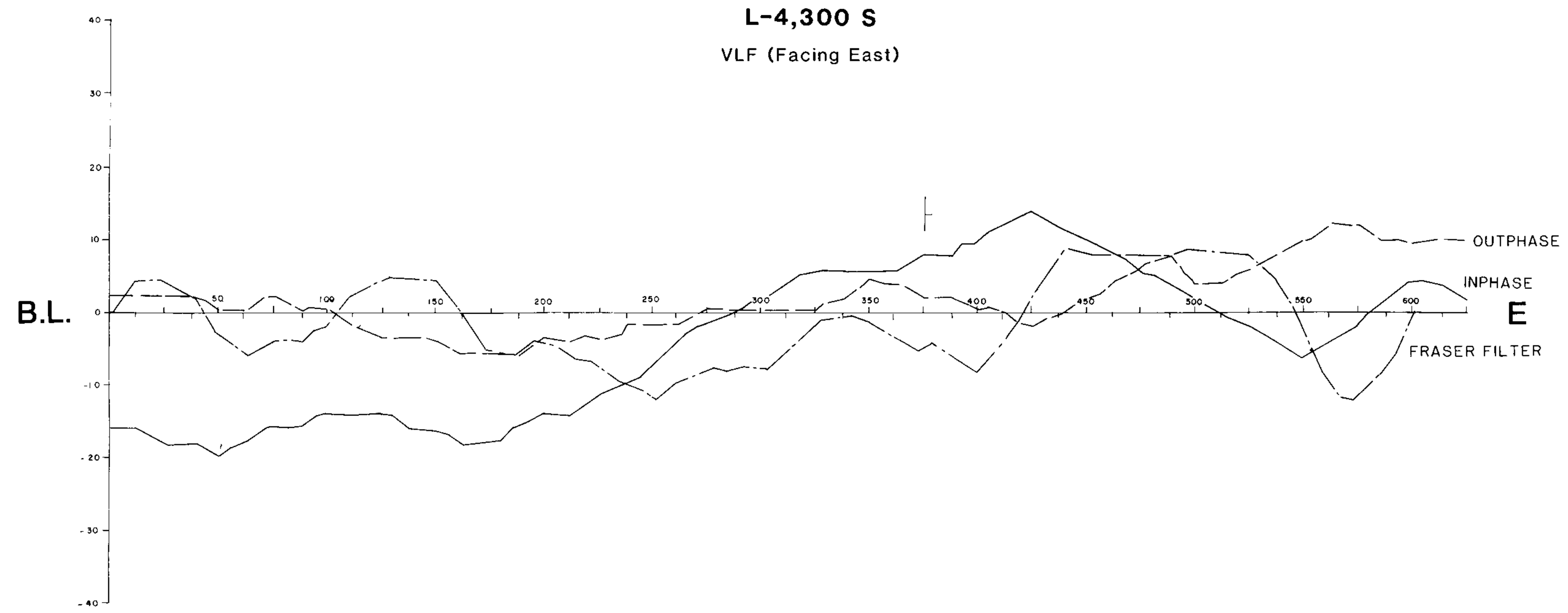
VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L-4,400 S
VLF (Facing East)



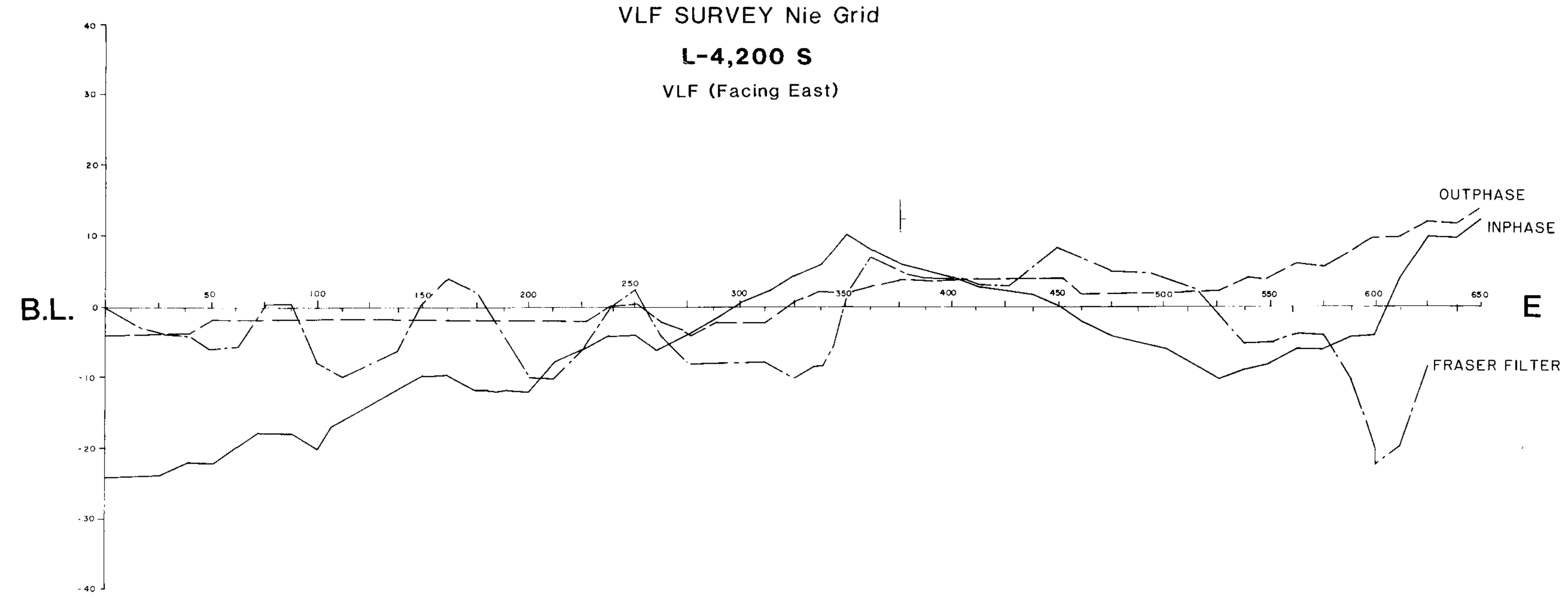
VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L-4,400 S
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L-4,300 S
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L-4,200 S
VLF (Facing East)



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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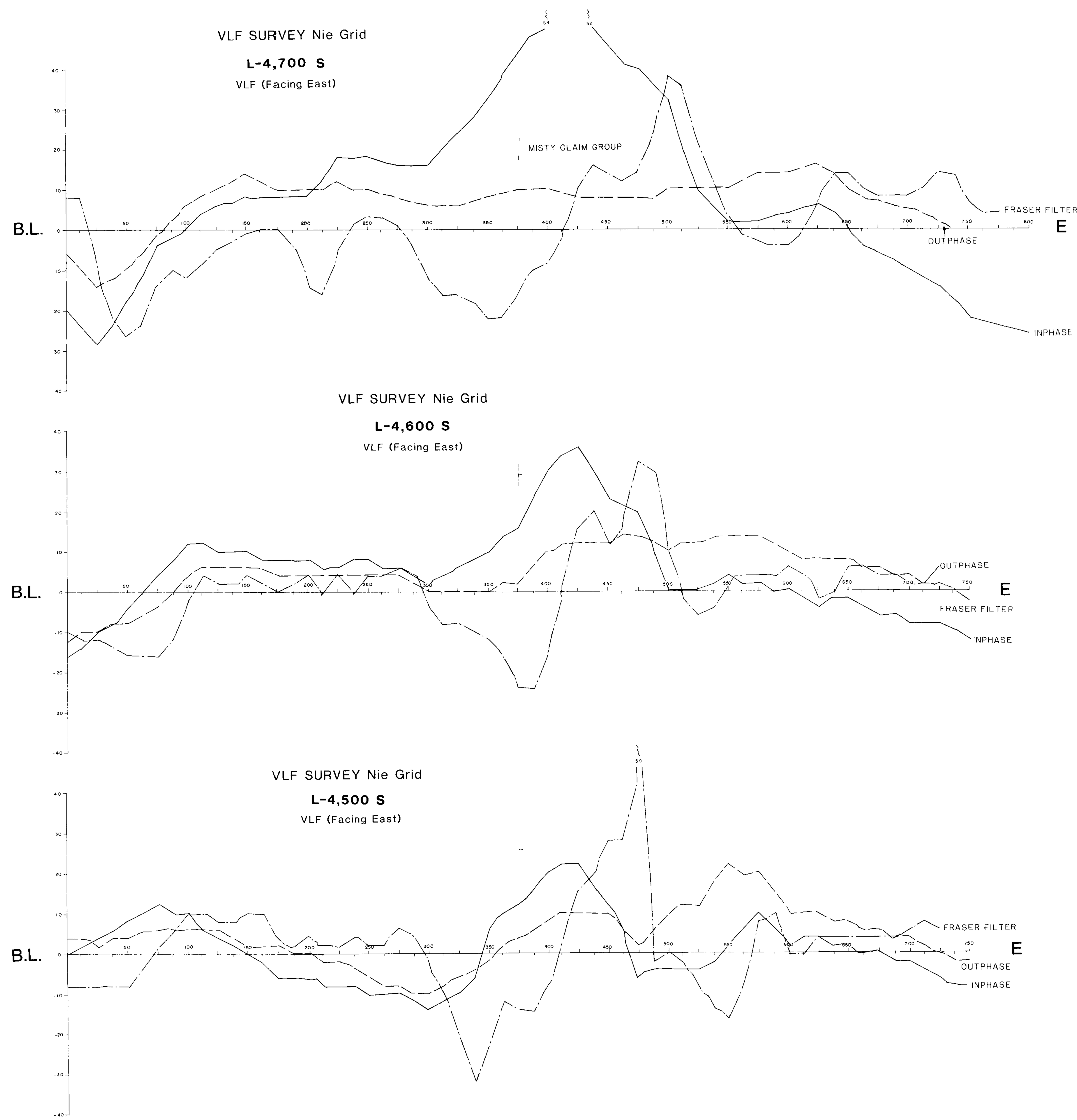
Minerals Staff

MISTY GROUP

VLF SURVEY

FIGURE No 7c		PROJECT No **M504**	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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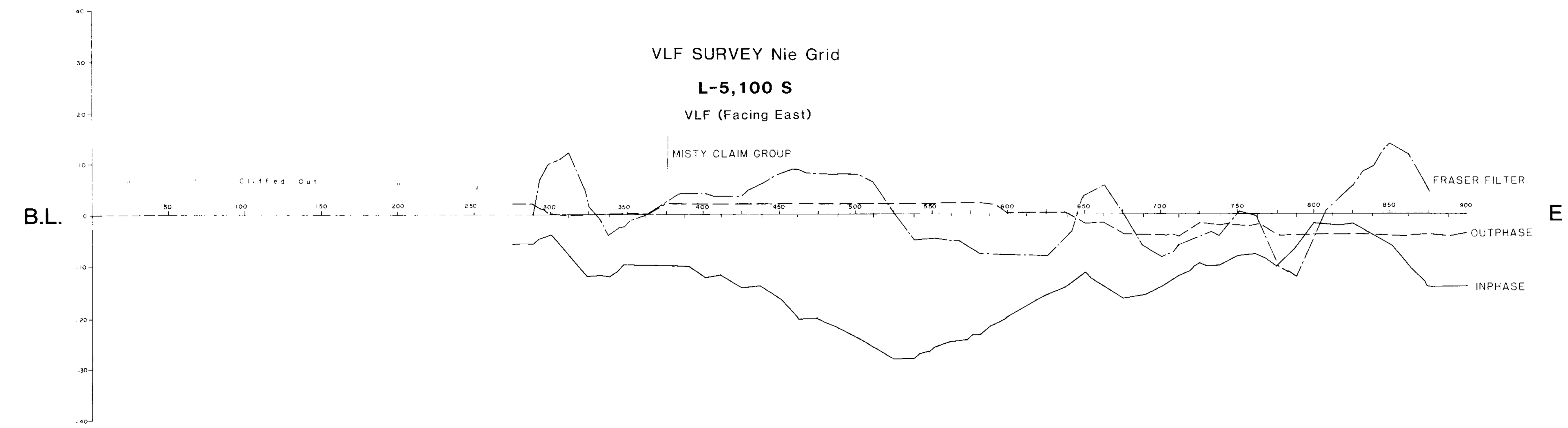
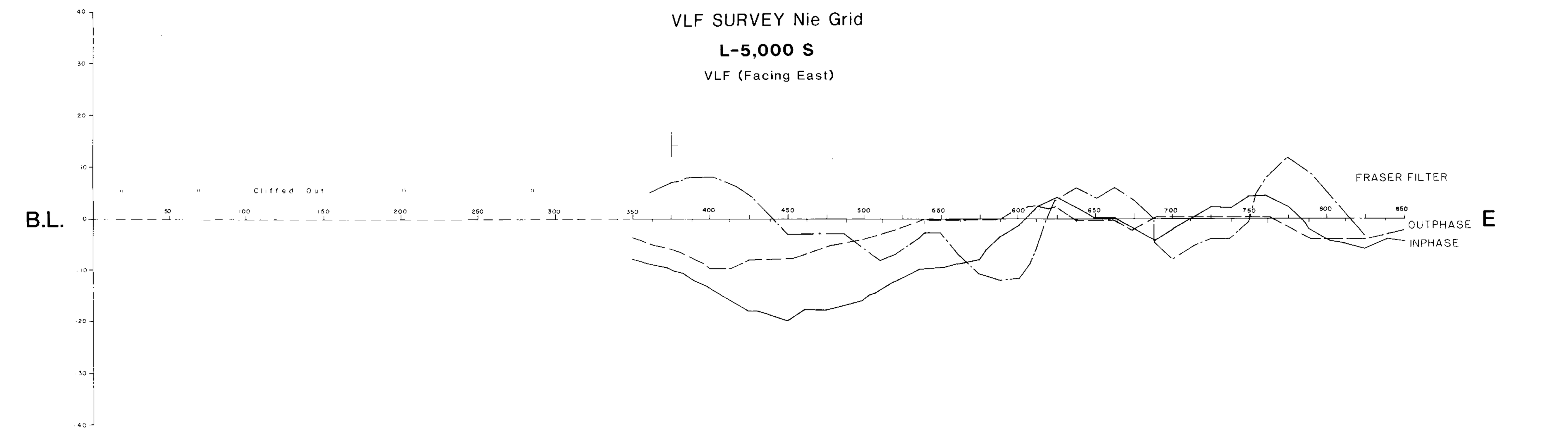
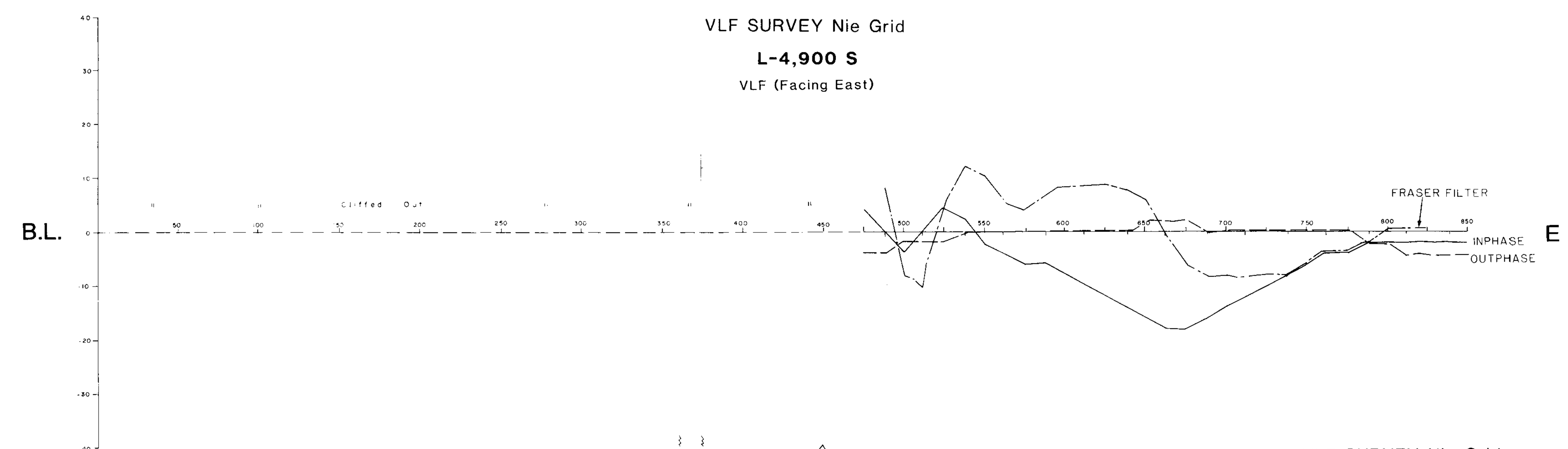
MISTY GROUP

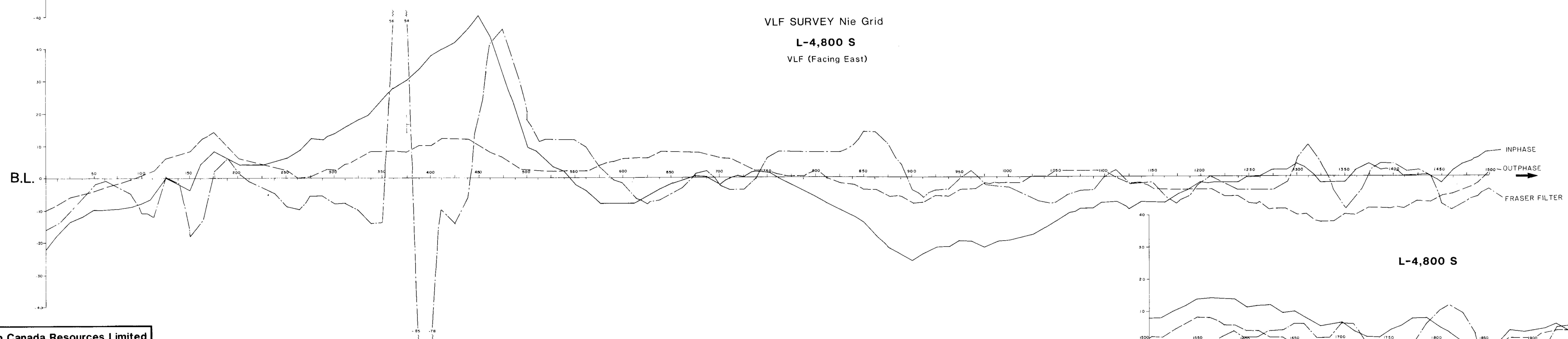
VLF SURVEY

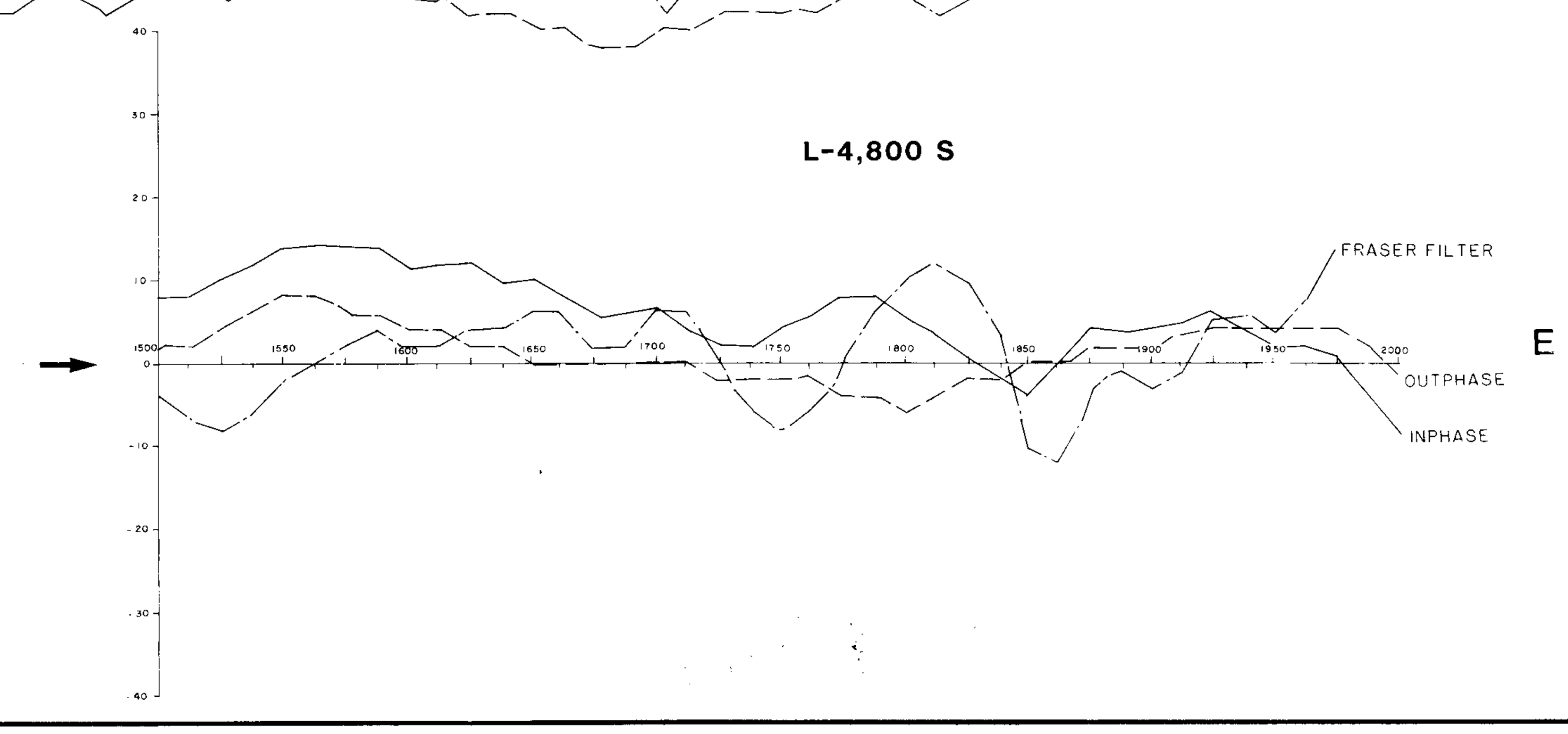
FIGURE No. 7d		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			











Chevron Canada Resources Limited Minerals Staff			
MISTY GROUP VLF SURVEY			
FIGURE No. 7e		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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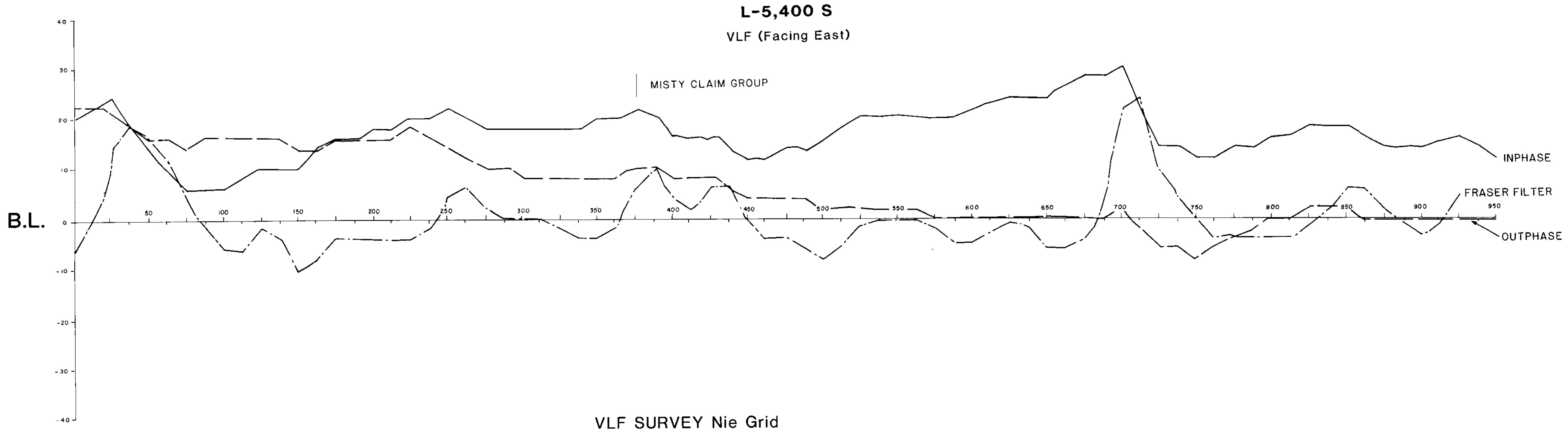
VLF SURVEY Nie Grid

L-5,400 S

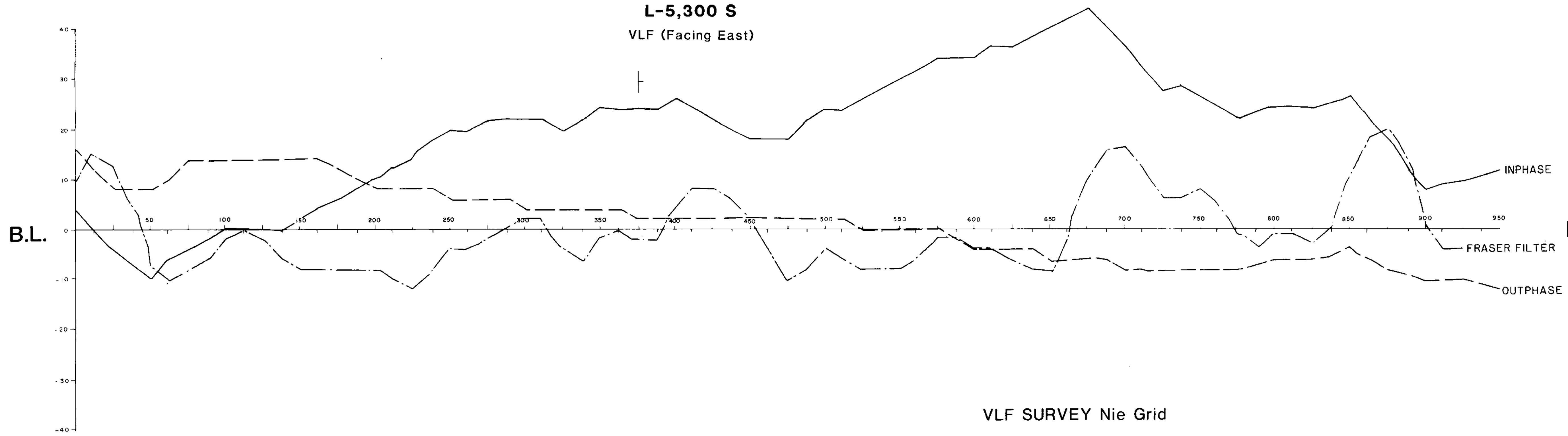
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid

L-5,300 S

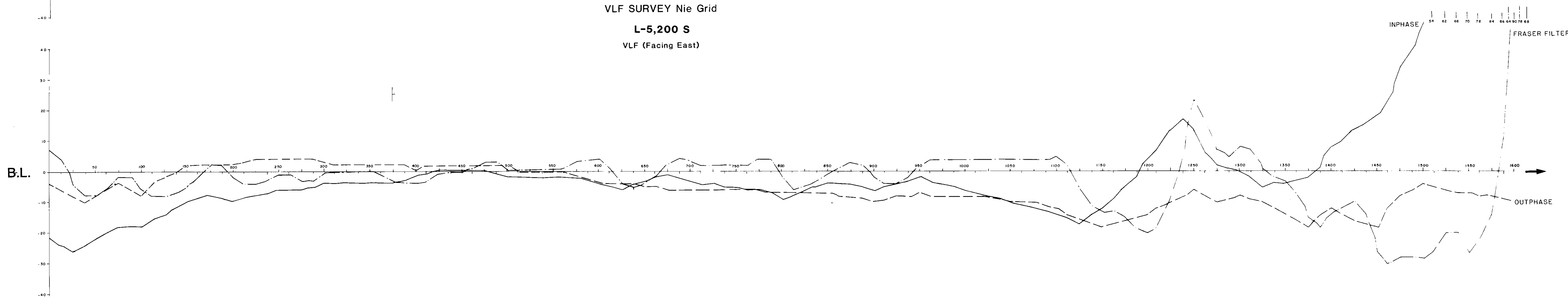
VLF (Facing East)



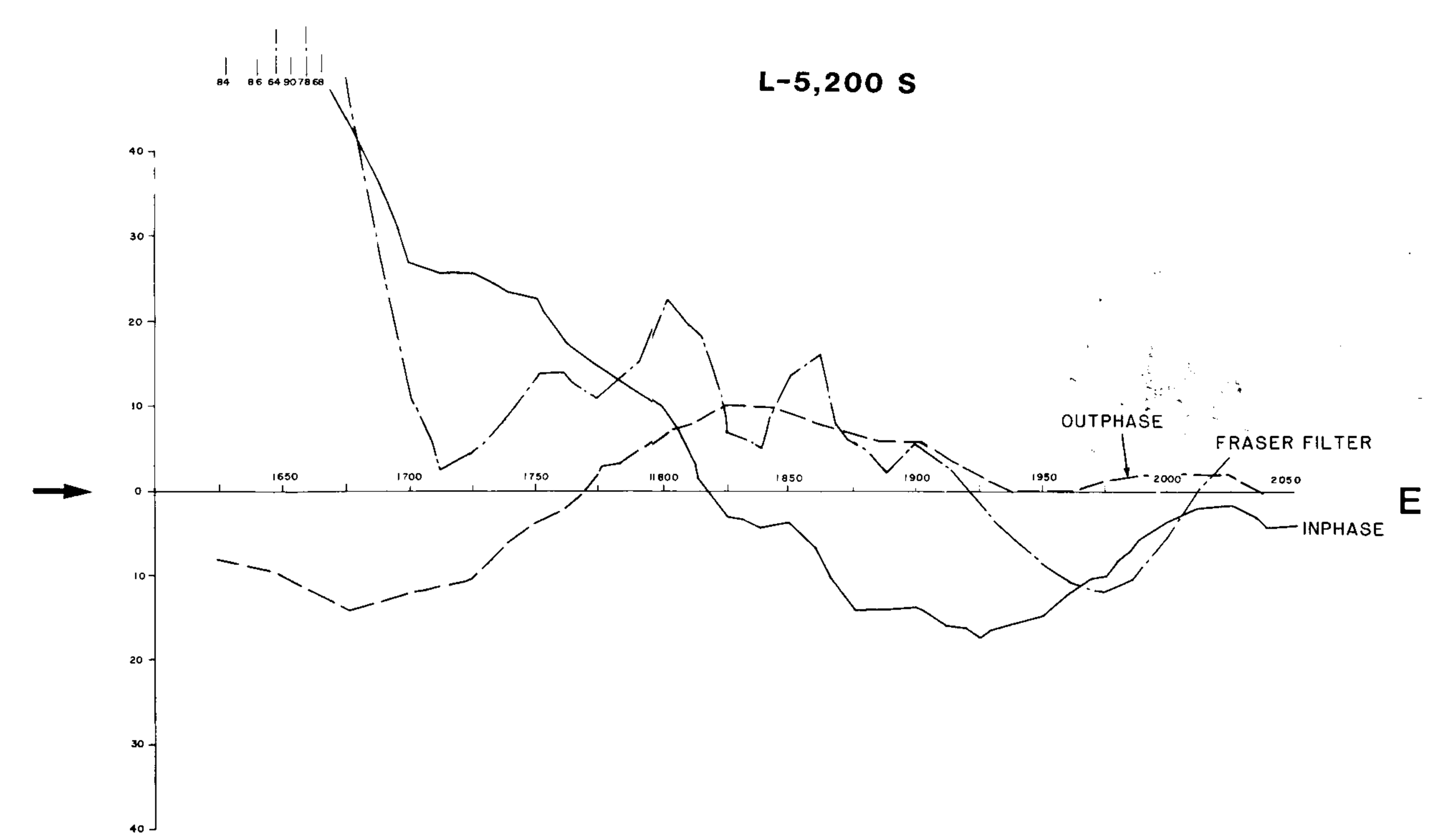
VLF SURVEY Nie Grid

L-5,200 S

VLF (Facing East)



L-5,200 S



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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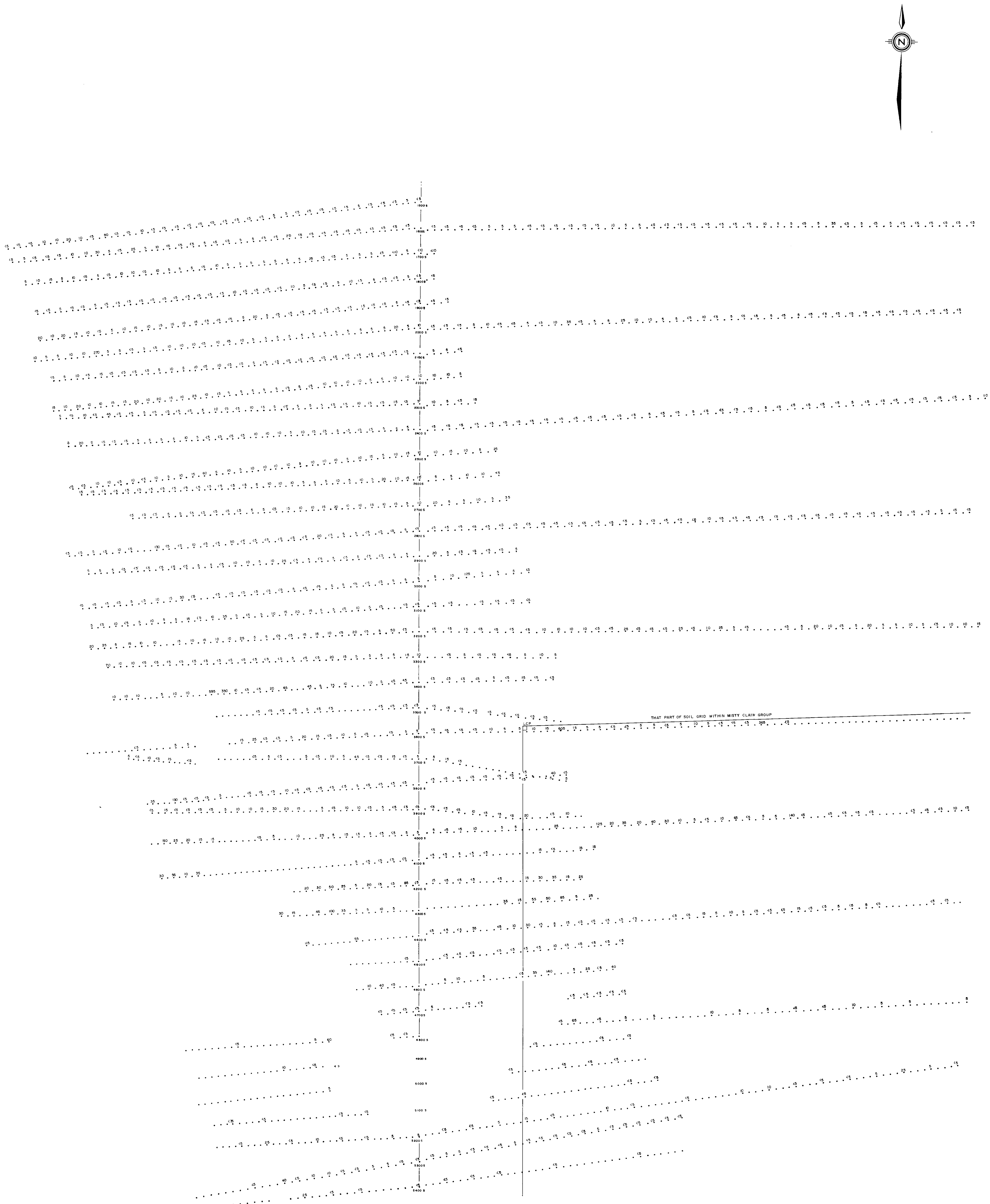
Minerals Staff

MISTY GROUP

VLF SURVEY

FIGURE No. 7f		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT.1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			



LEGEND

(5 (Au-ppb) 1984 SOIL SAMPLE

SCALE

0 2 4 Km

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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Minerals Staff

NIE GRID EAST & WEST

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Au - ppb

FIGURE No. 5		PROJECT No. M - 504	
DATE Sept. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:50,000
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY D.S.			

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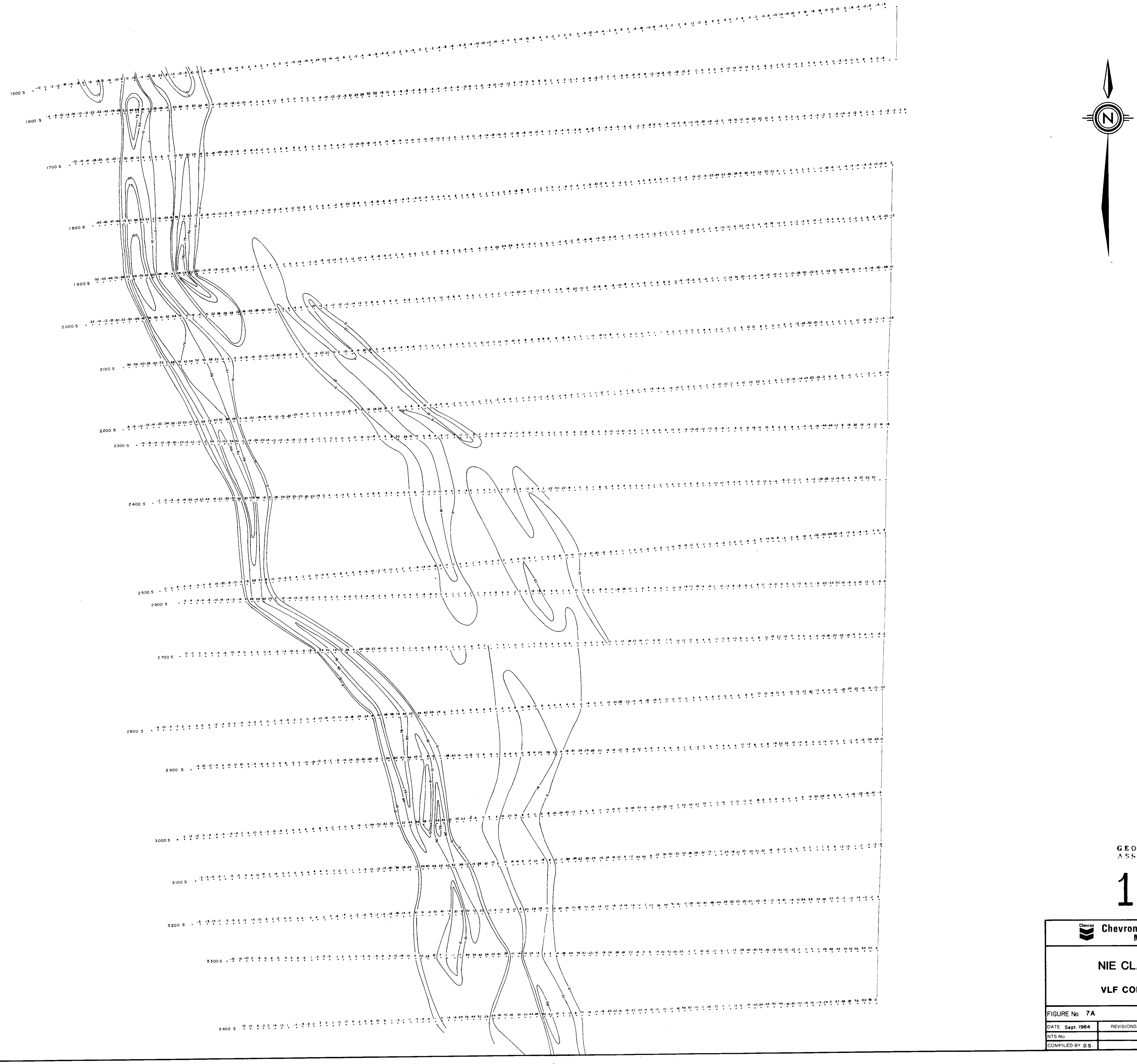
LEGEND

27 (As-ppm)
• 1984 SOIL SAMPLE
5.6 (Sb-ppm)

SCALE

0 2 4 Km

Chevron Canada Resources Limited Minerals Staff			
NIE GRID EAST & WEST			
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY **As,Sb - ppm**			
FIGURE No. 8		PROJECT No. M-504	
DATE Sept. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:50,000
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY D.S.			



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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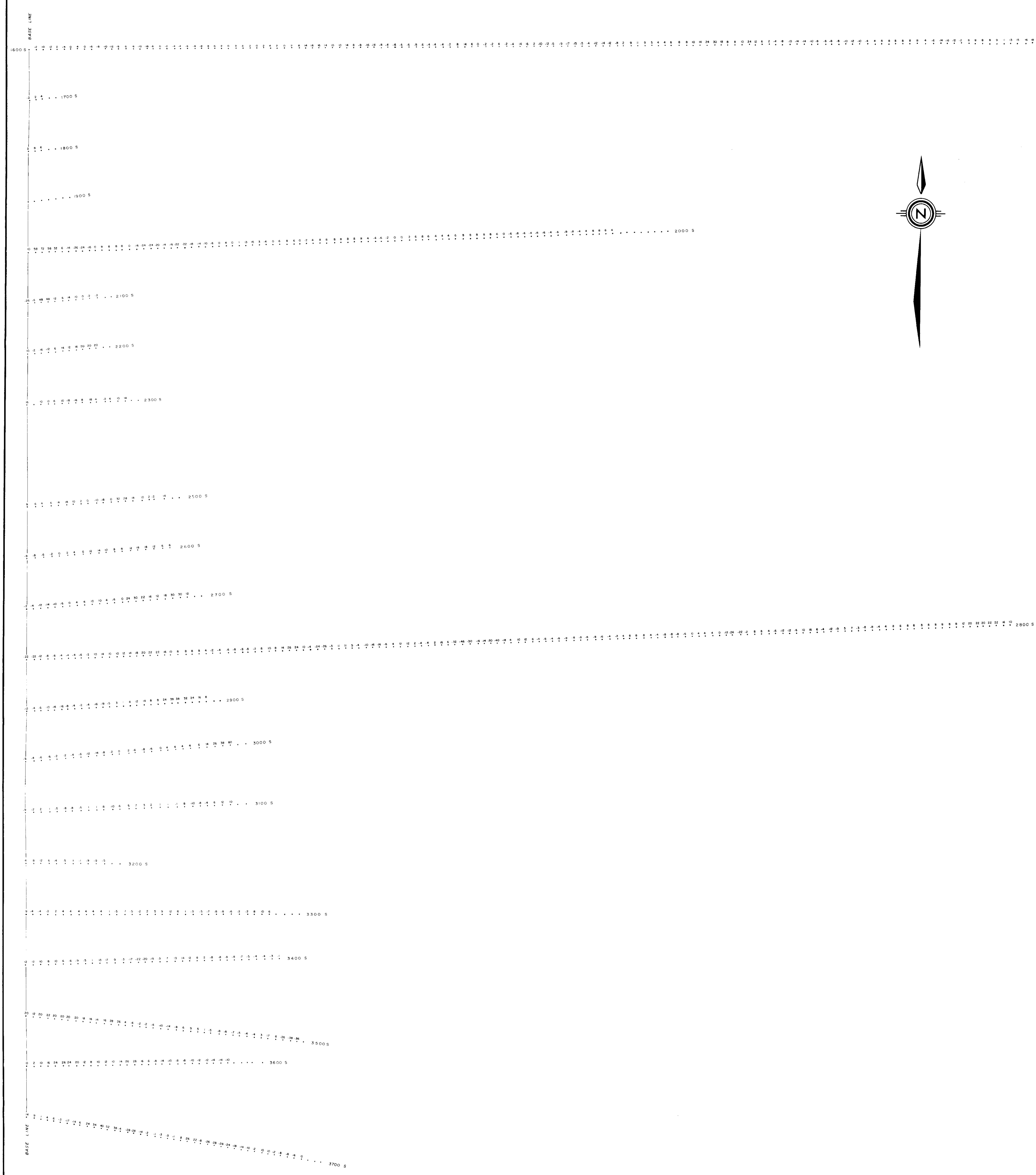
Chevron Standard Limited Minerals Staff			
NIE CLAIM WEST VLF CONTOUR MAP			
FIGURE No. 7A		PROJECT No. M - 504	
DATE Sept. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1 : 2,500
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY D.S.			



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Minerals Staff

NIE CLAIM EAST

FRASER FILTER

VLF CONTOUR MAP

FIGURE No. 7B		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:2,500
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			

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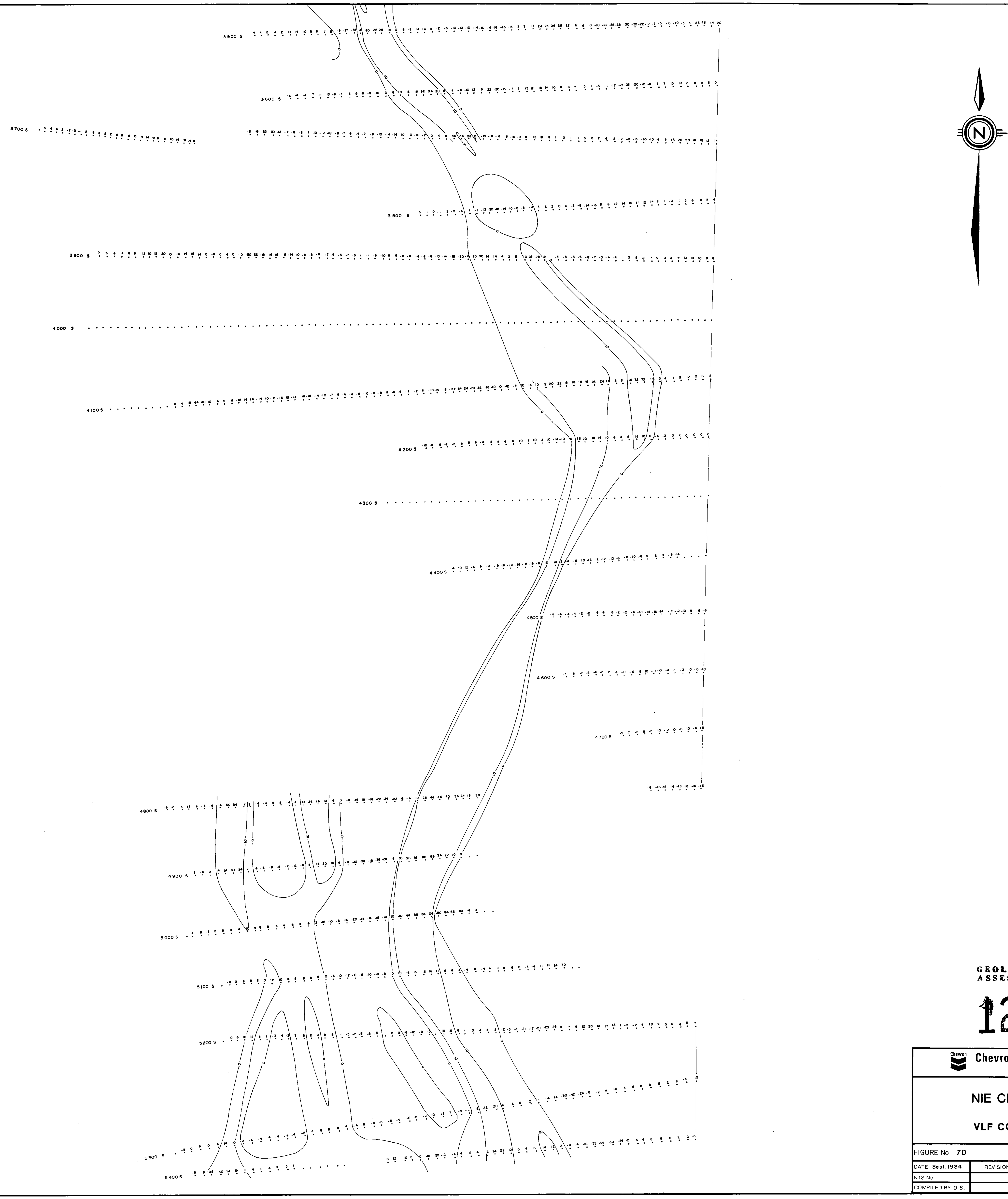
Minerals Staff

NIE CLAIM EAST

FRASER FILTER

VLF CONTOUR MAP

FIGURE No 7C		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:2,500
NTS No			FILE No
COMPILED BY			



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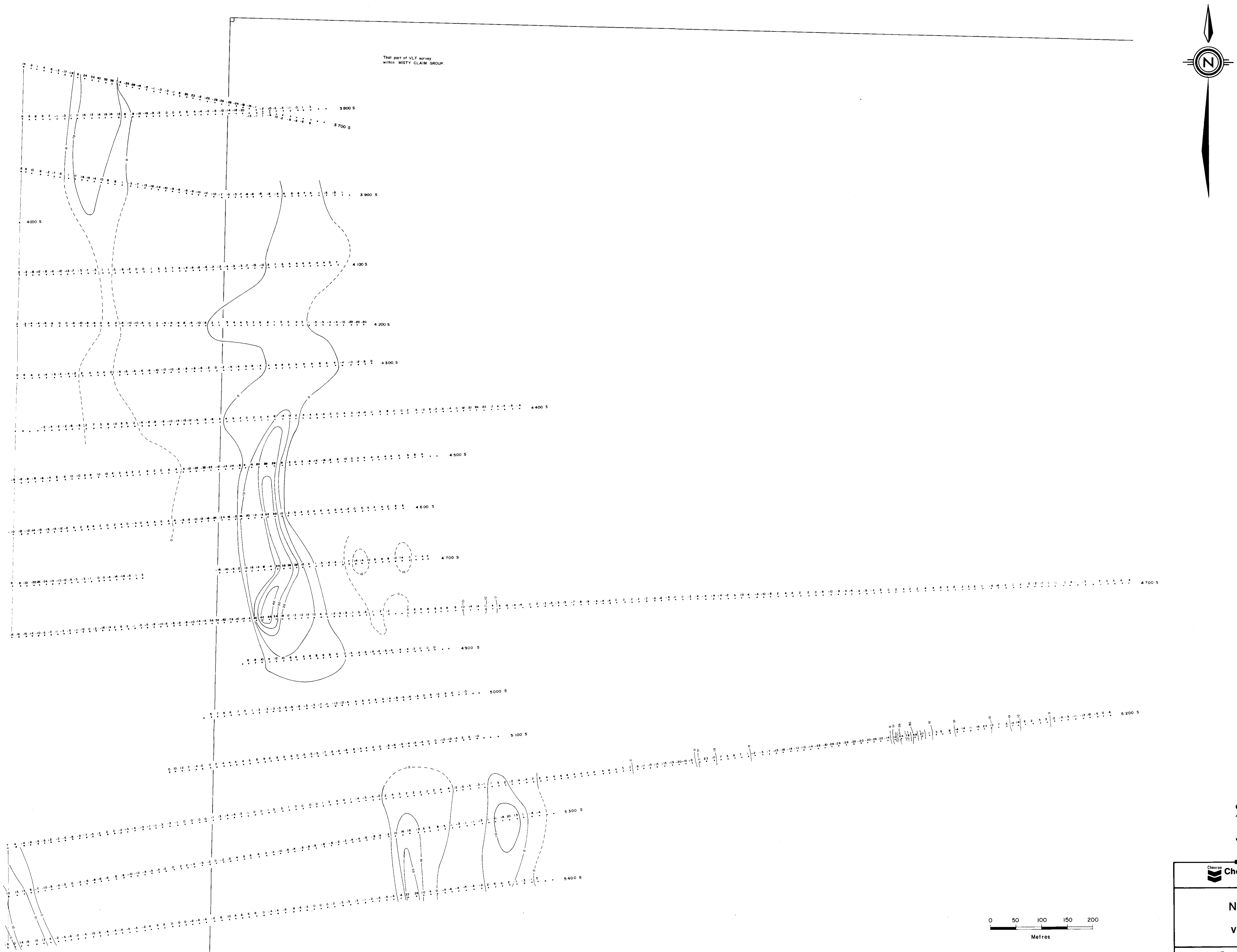
Minerals Staff

NIE CLAIM WEST

VLF CONTOUR MAP

FIGURE No. 7D		PROJECT No. M - 504	
DATE Sept 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1 : 2,500
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY D.S.			



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NIE CLAIM EAST
FRASER FILTER
VLF CONTOUR MAP

FIGURE No. 7E		PROJECT No. **M504**	
DATE Oct. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:2,500
NTS No			FILE No
COMPILED BY			

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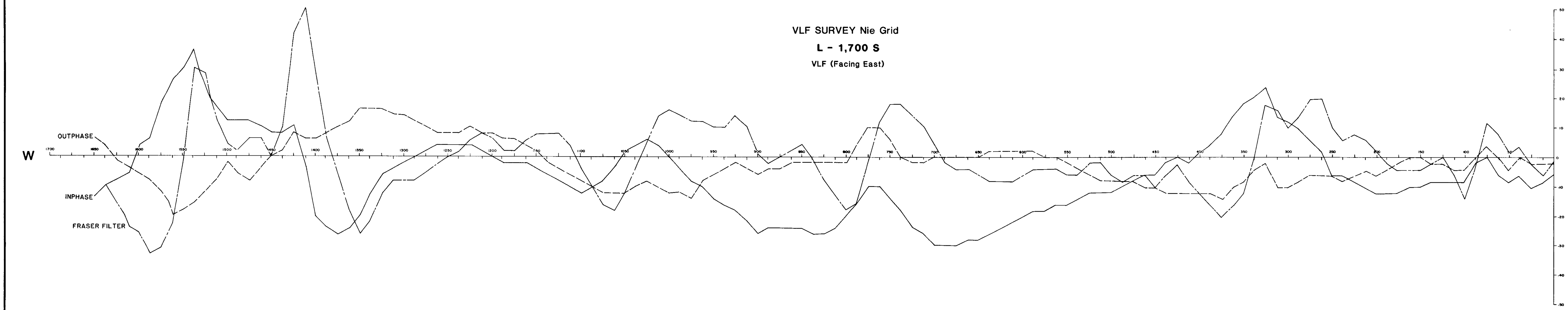
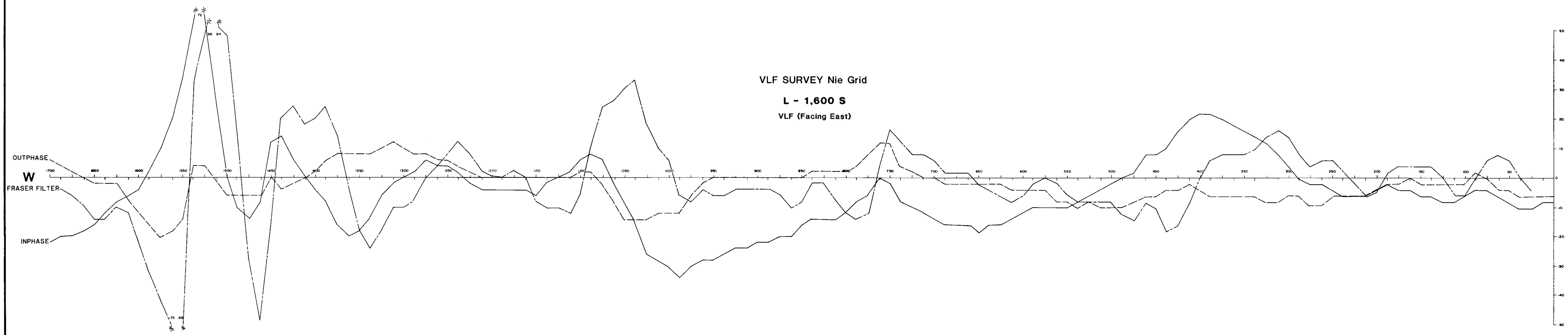
Minerals Staff

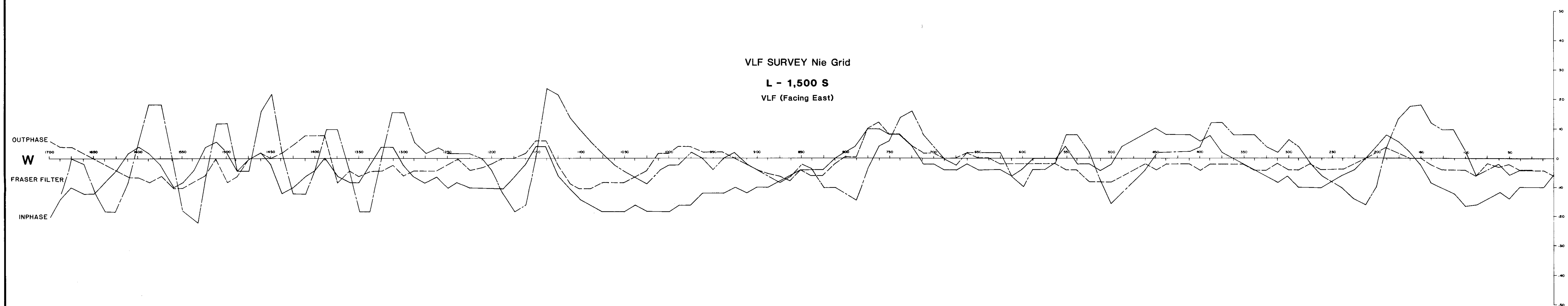
NIE GROUP W.

VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 8B		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No			FILE No
COMPILED BY			







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VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 8A		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			

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NIE GROUP W.

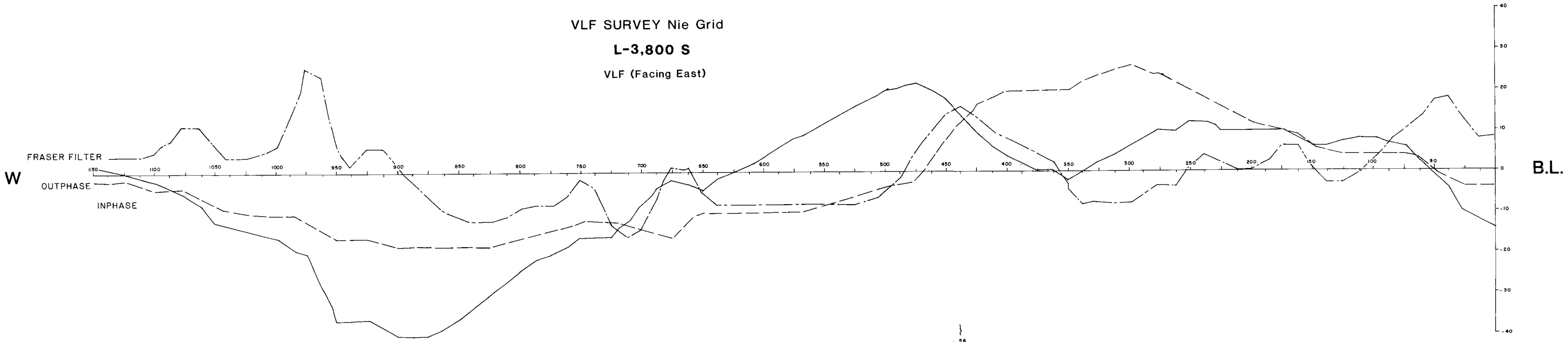
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 8G		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			

VLF SURVEY Nie Grid

L-3,800 S

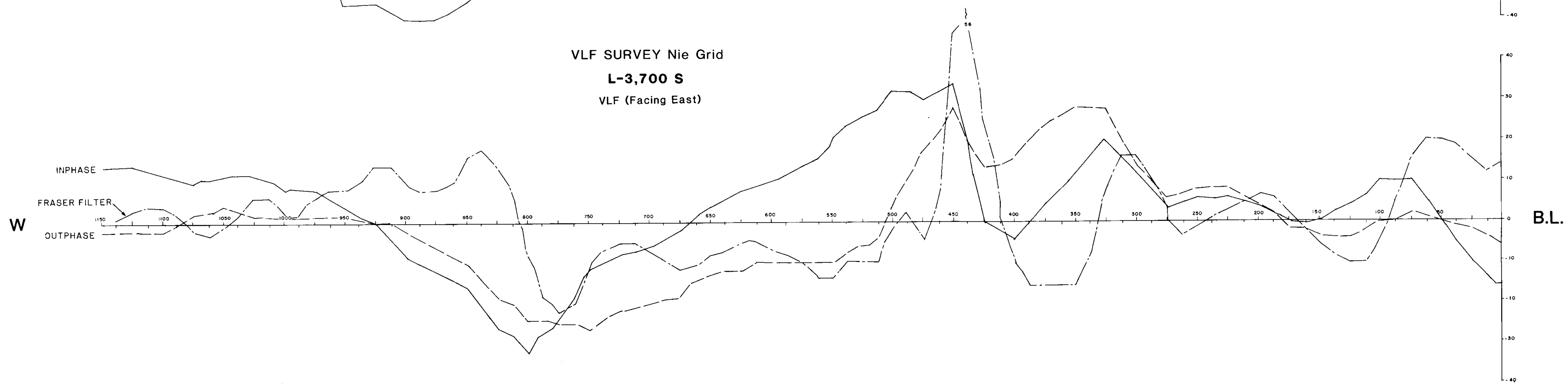
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid

L-3,700 S

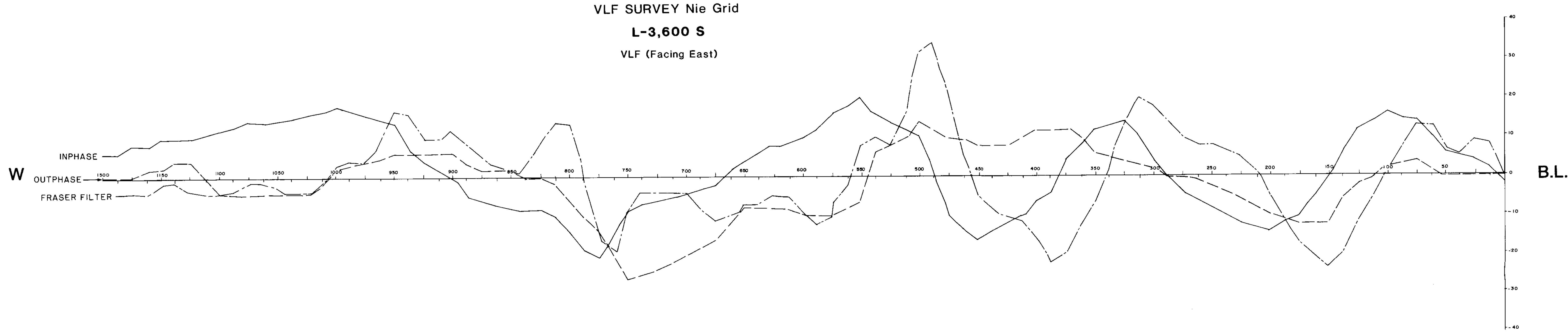
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid

L-3,600 S

VLF (Facing East)



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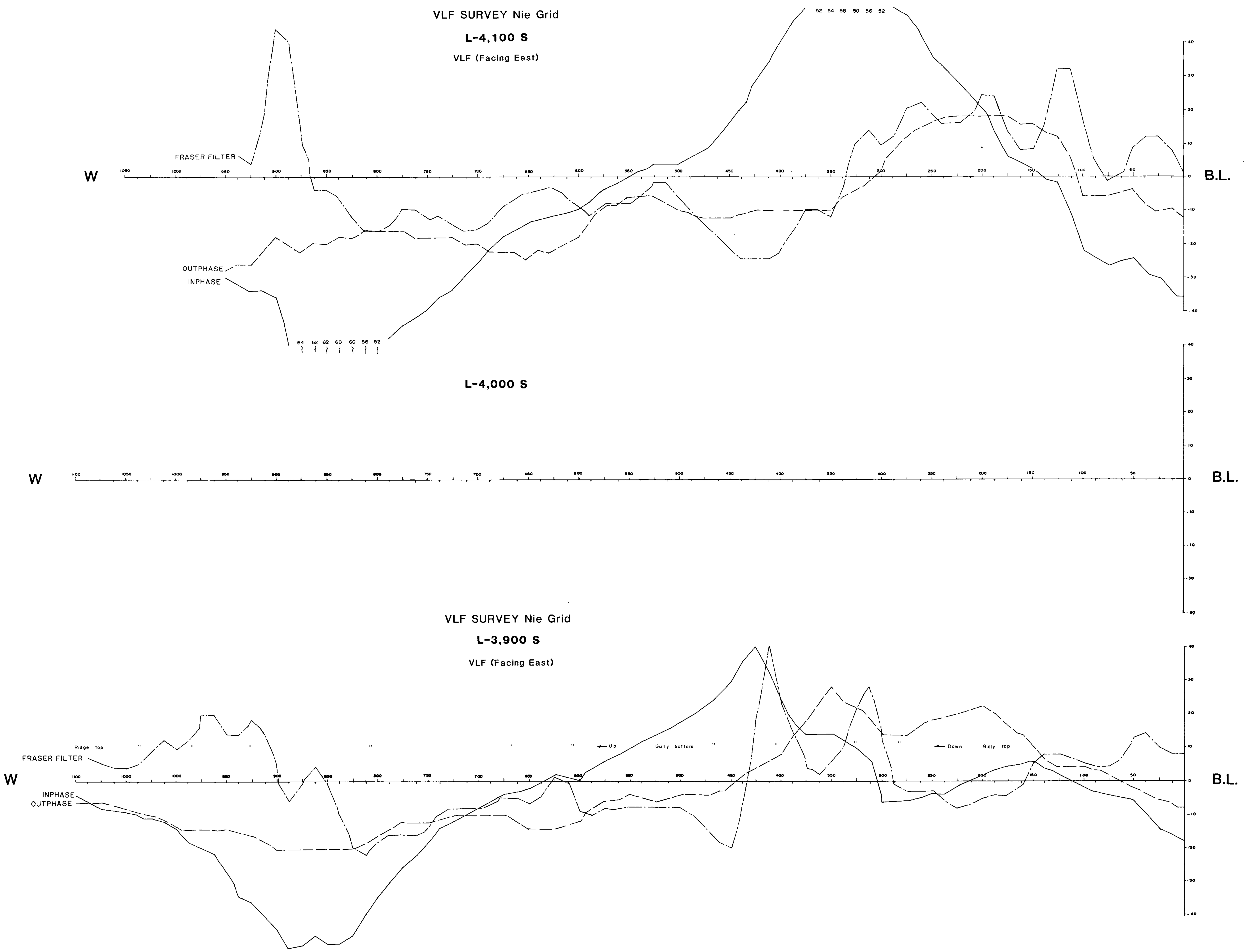
NIE GROUP W.

VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No 8H		PROJECT No M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			



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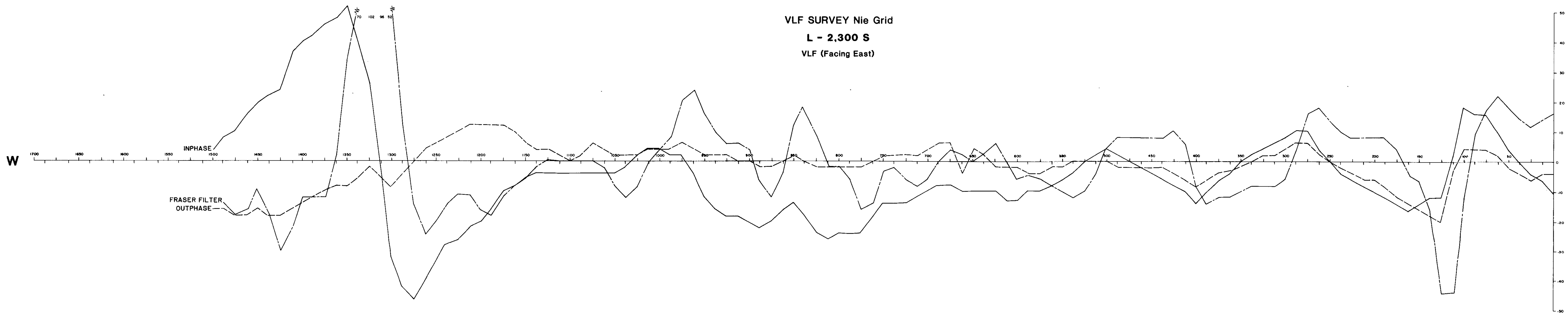
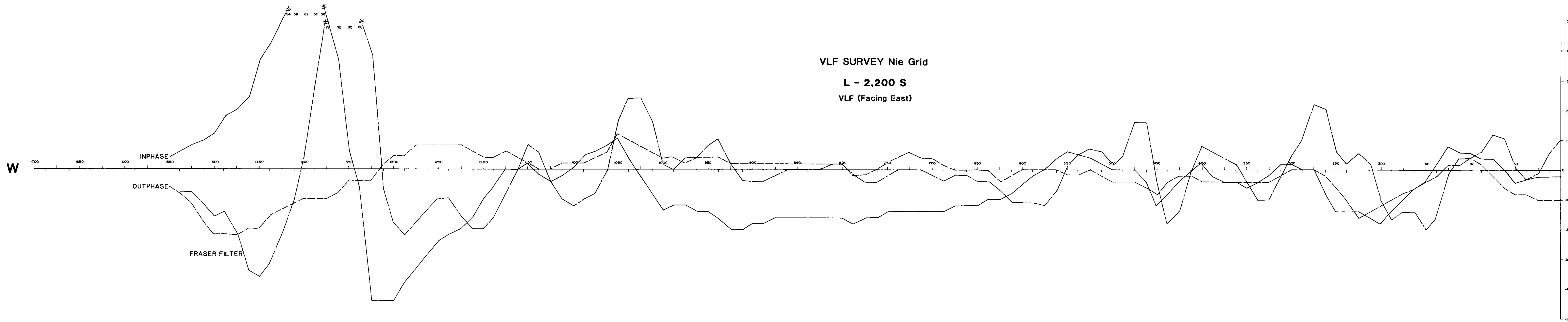
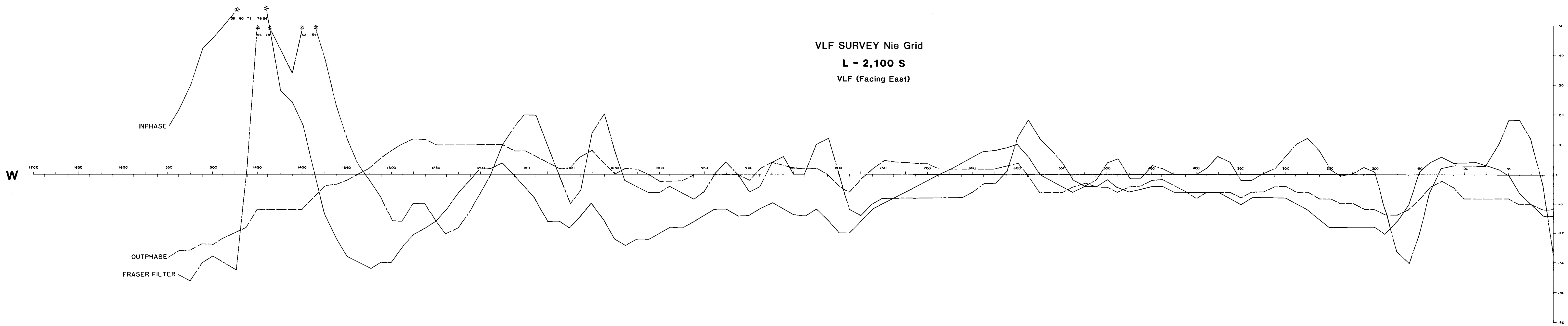
NIE GROUP W. VLF PROFILES			
FIGURE No. 81		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666,6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			







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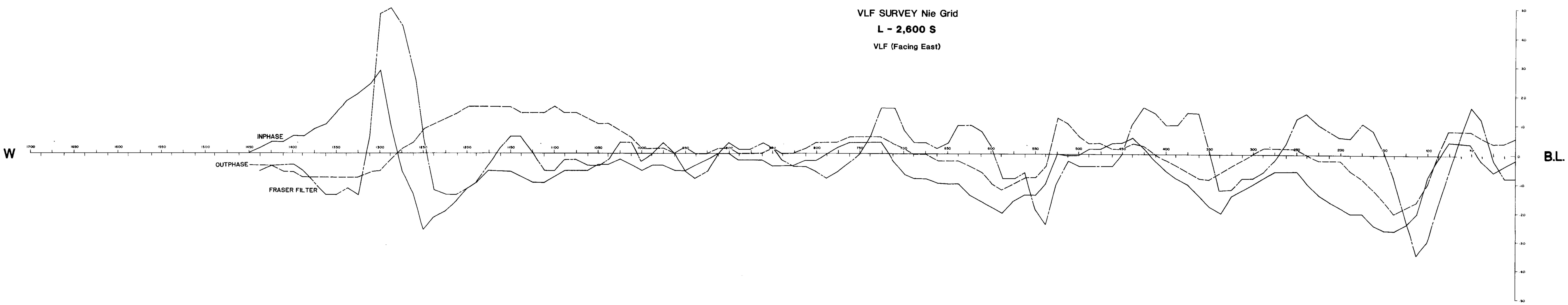
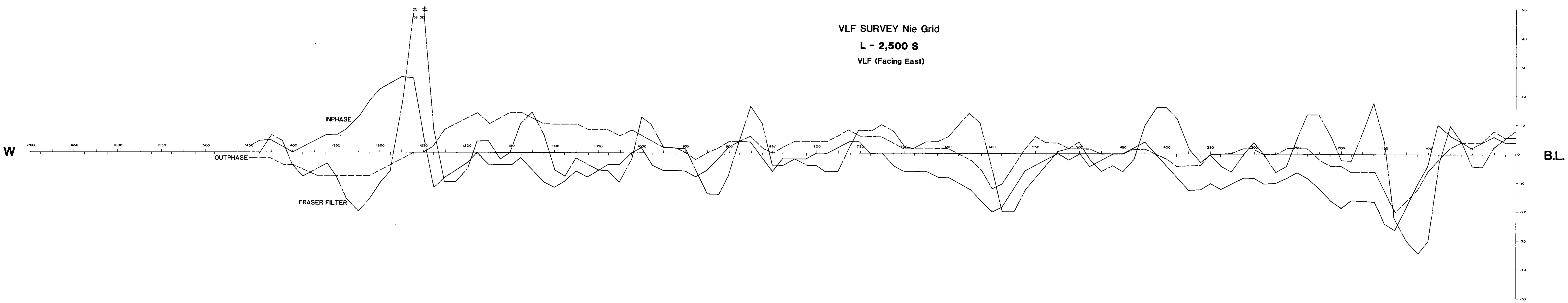
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No 8C		PROJECT No M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No			FILE No
COMPILED BY			

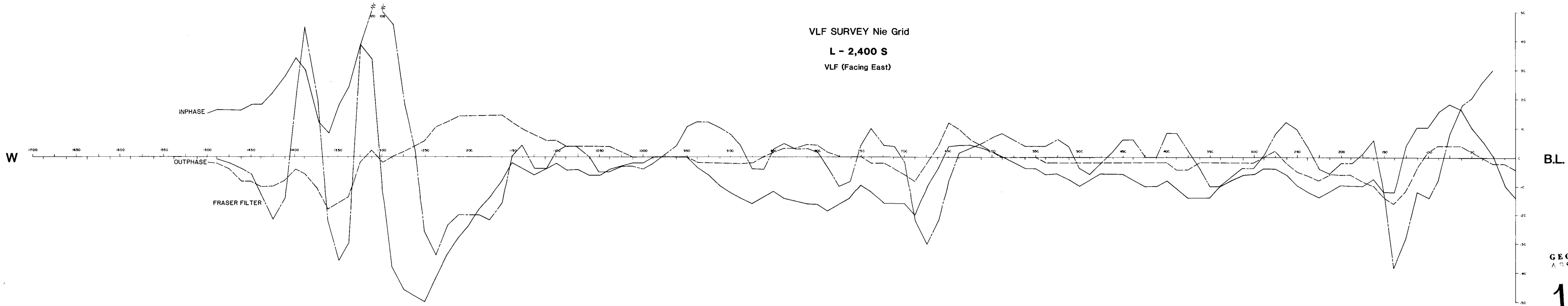
VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L - 2,600 S
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L - 2,500 S
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L - 2,400 S
VLF (Facing East)



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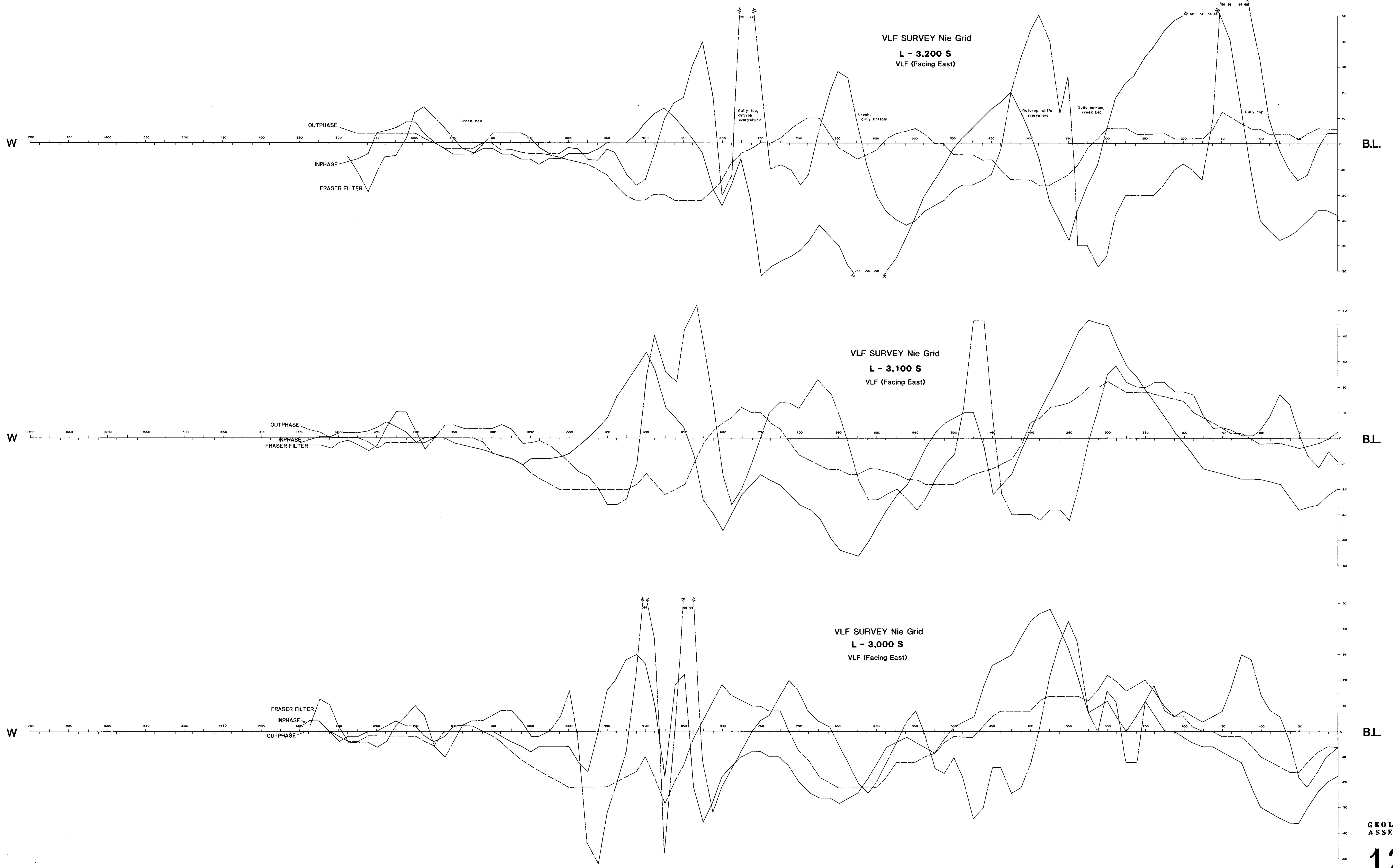
NIE GROUP W.

VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No 8D		PROJECT No **M 504**	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No			FILE No
COMPILED BY			



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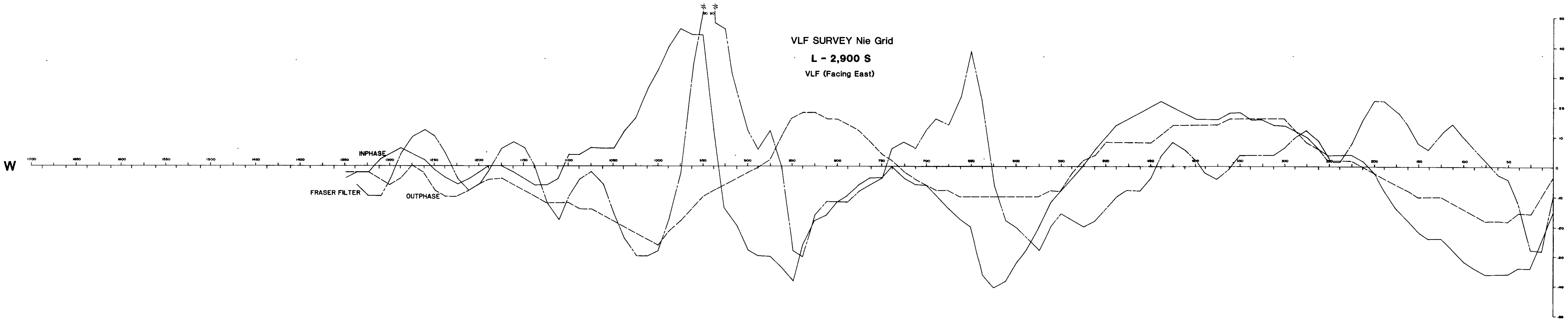
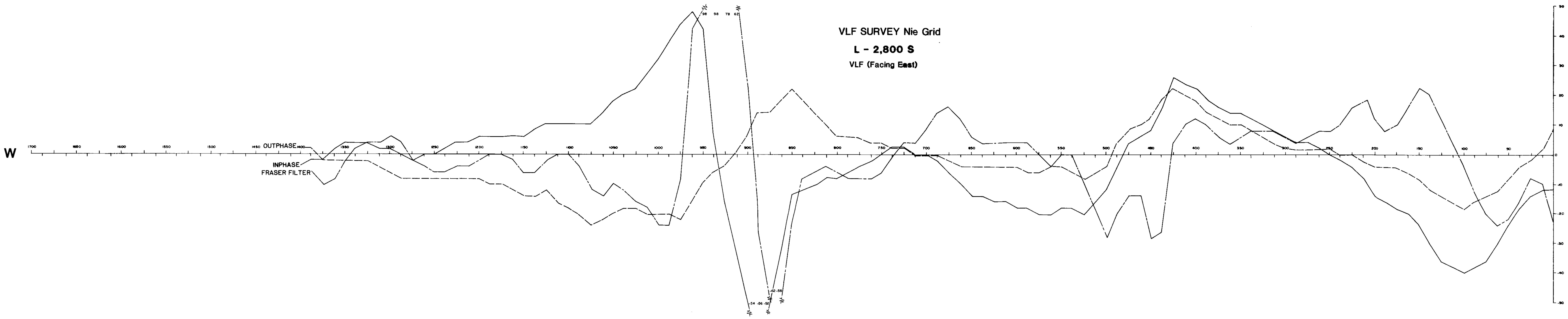
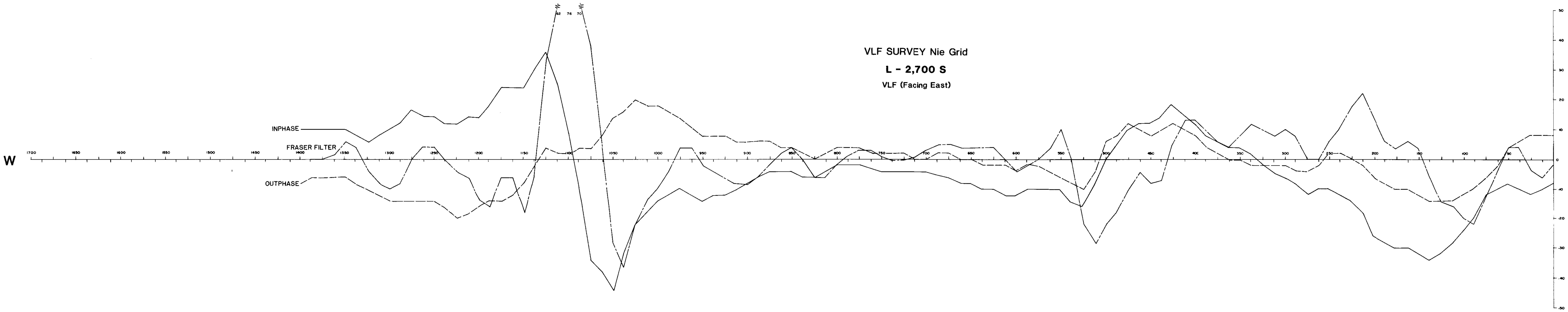
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 8F		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			







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NIE GROUP W.

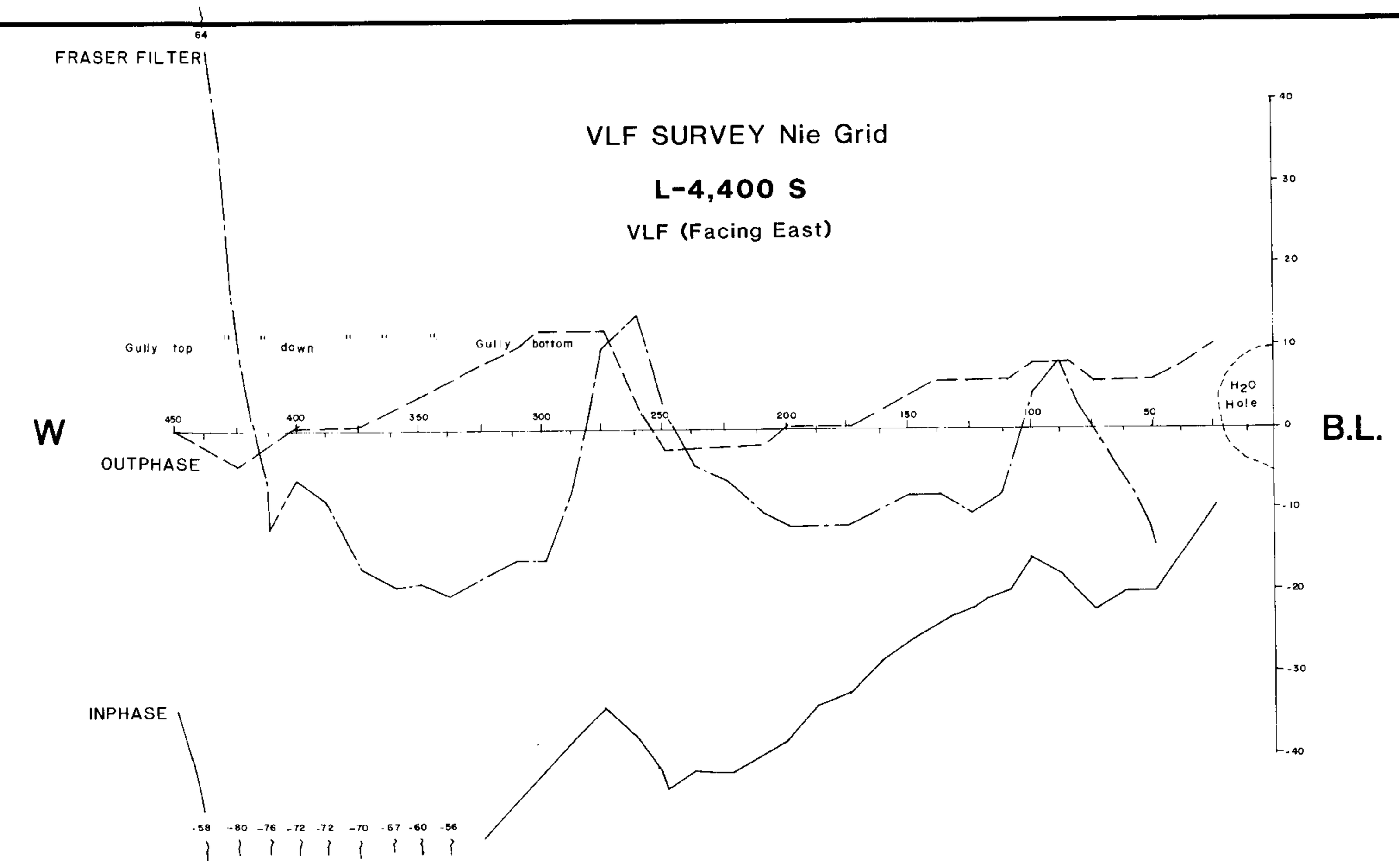
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 8E		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			

VLF SURVEY Nie Grid

L-4,400 S

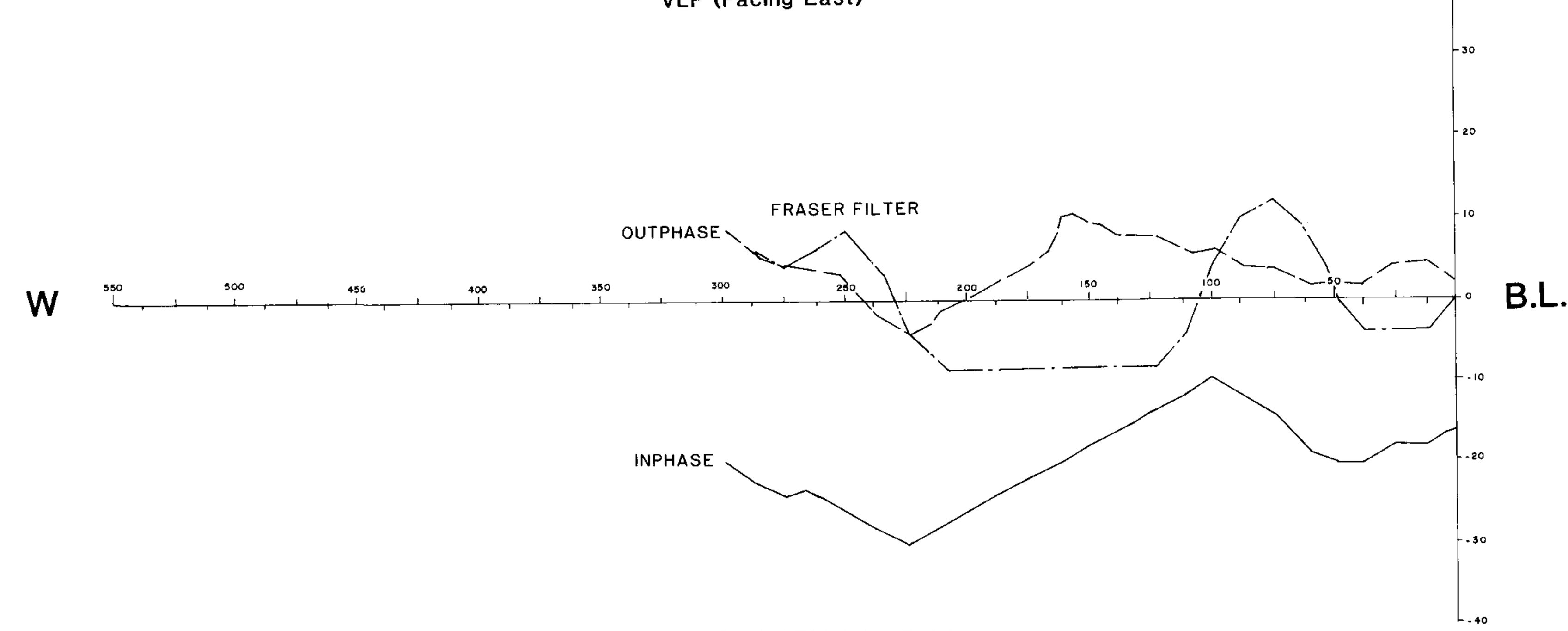
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid

L-4,300 S

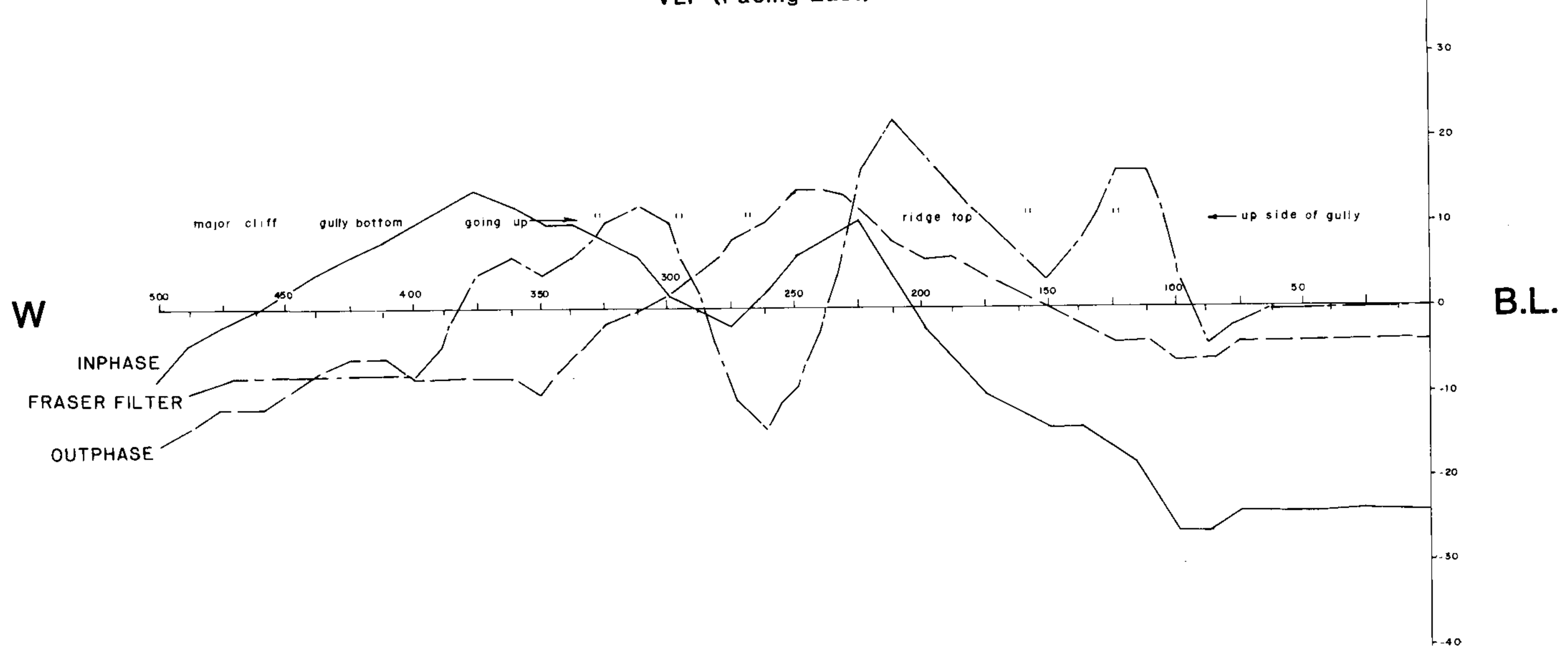
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid

L-4,200 S

VLF (Facing East)



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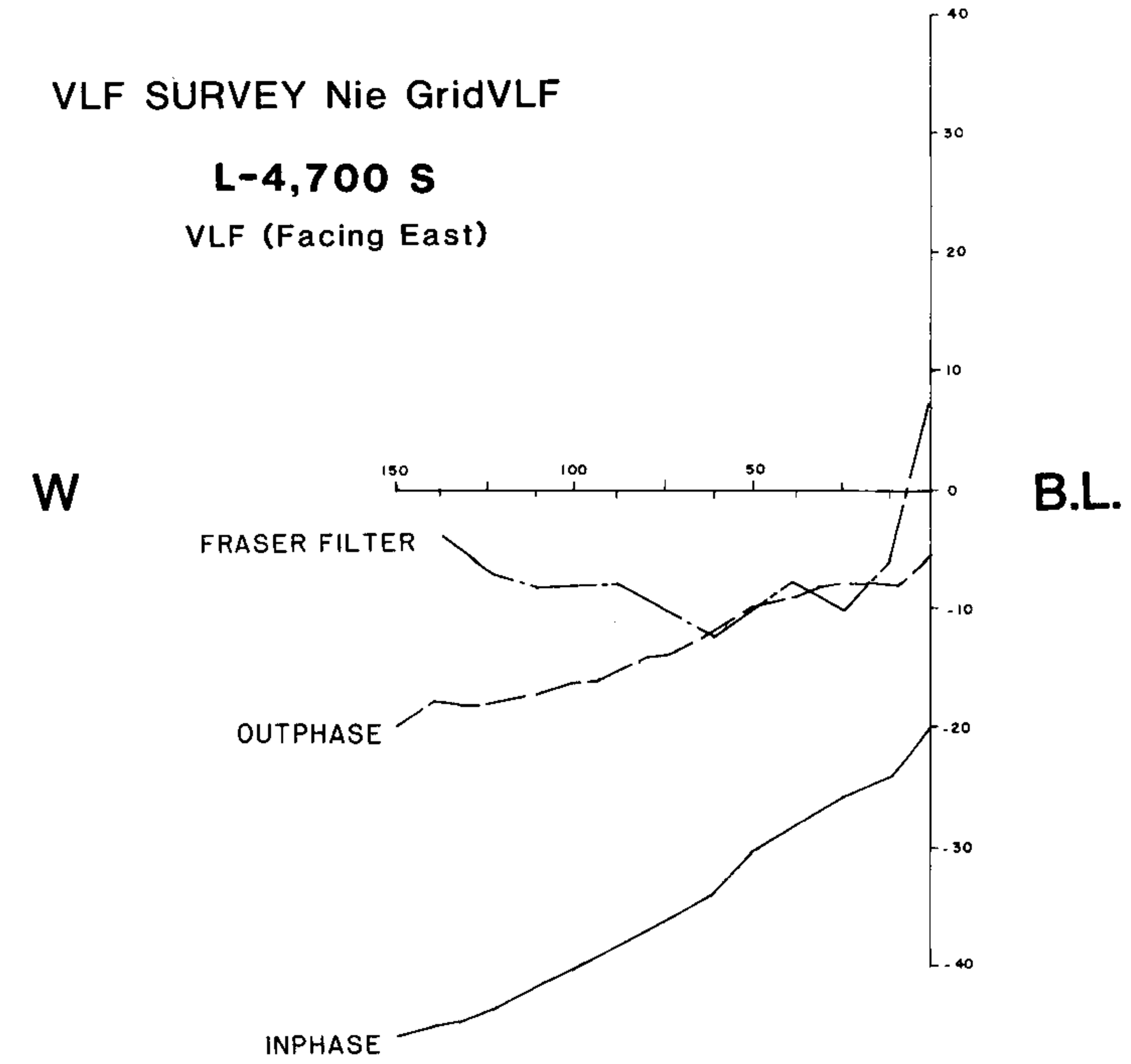
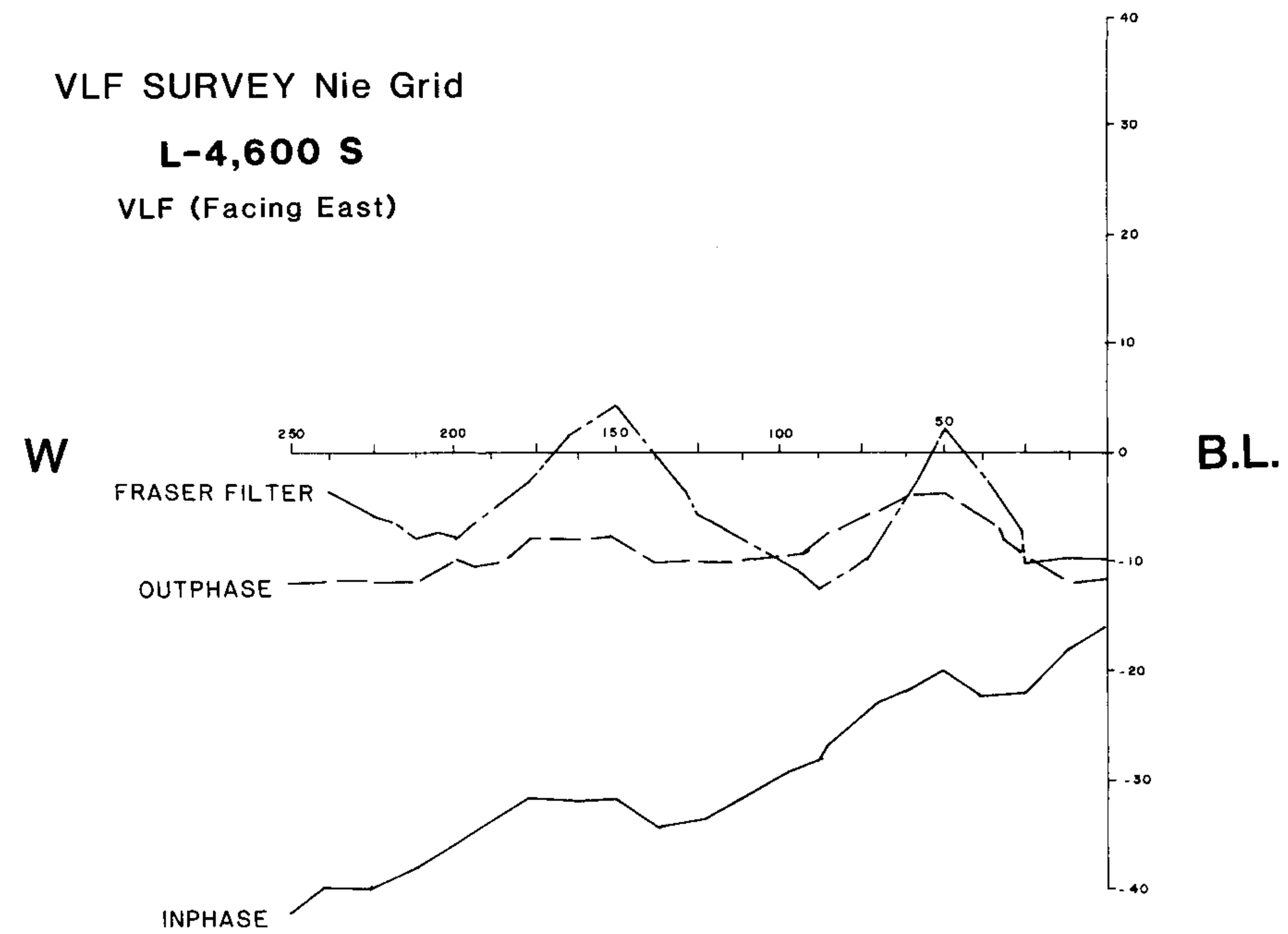
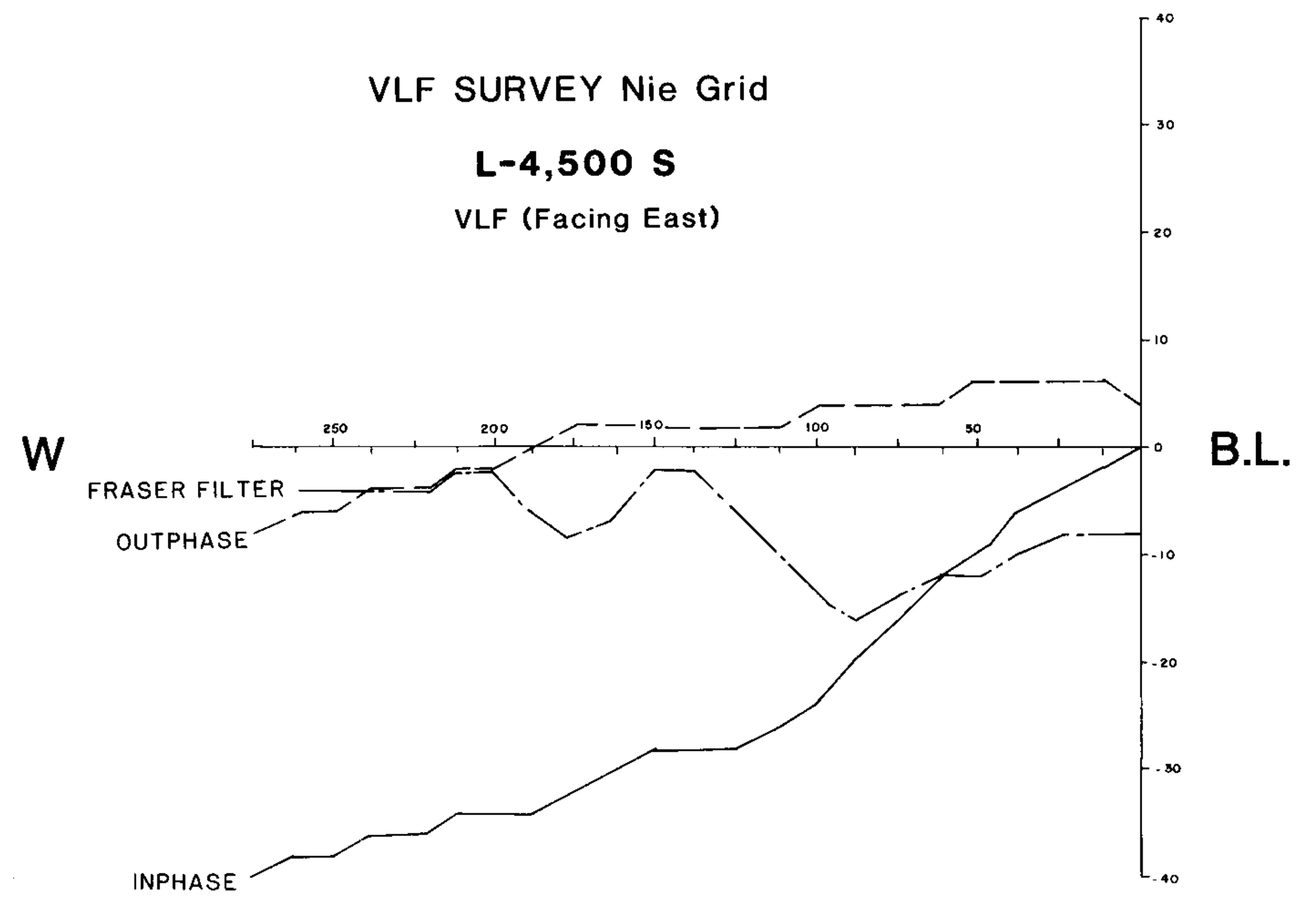
NIE GROUP W.

VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 8J		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			







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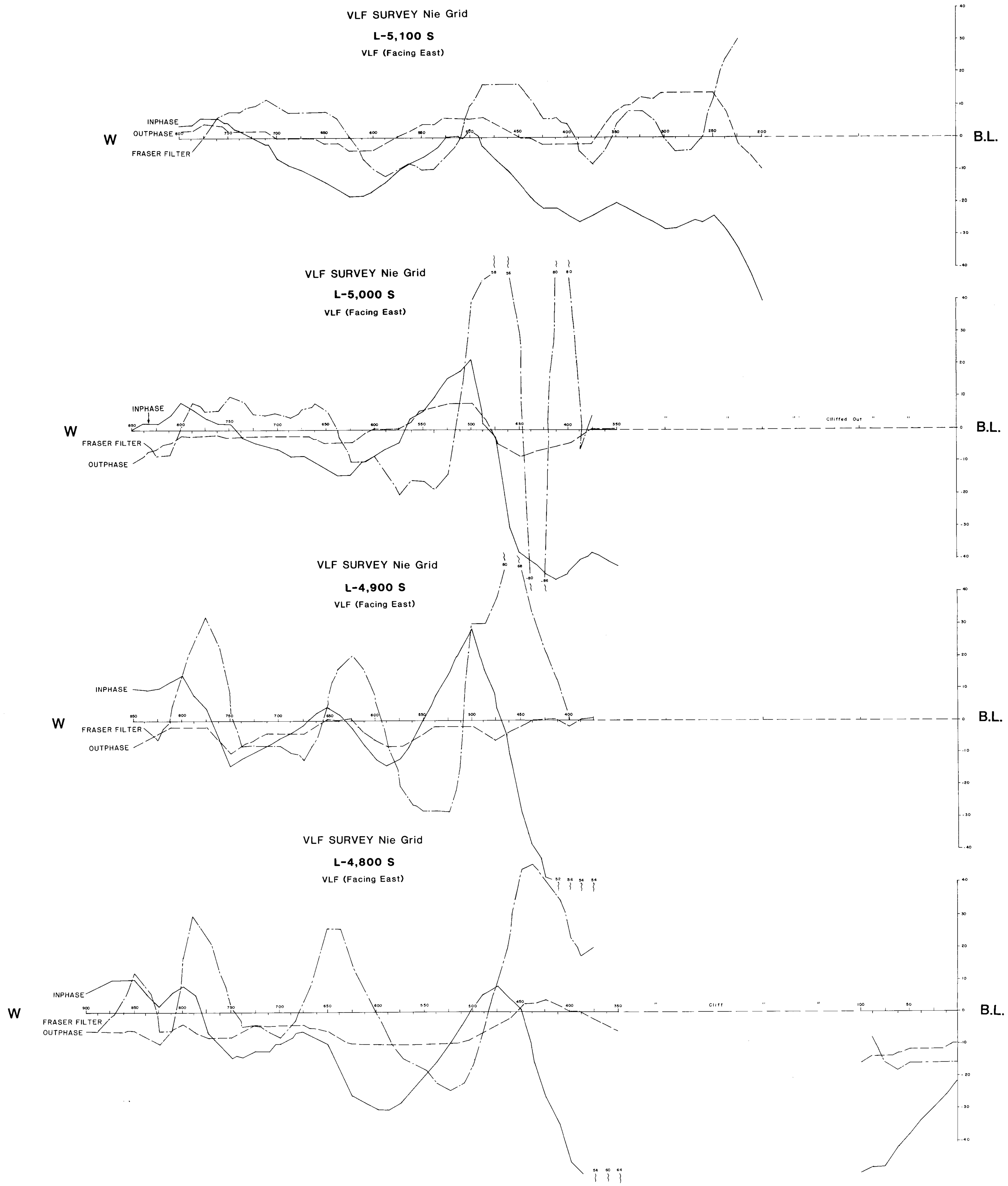
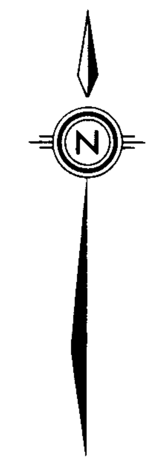
NIE GROUP W.

VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No 8K		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			





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NIE GROUP W.

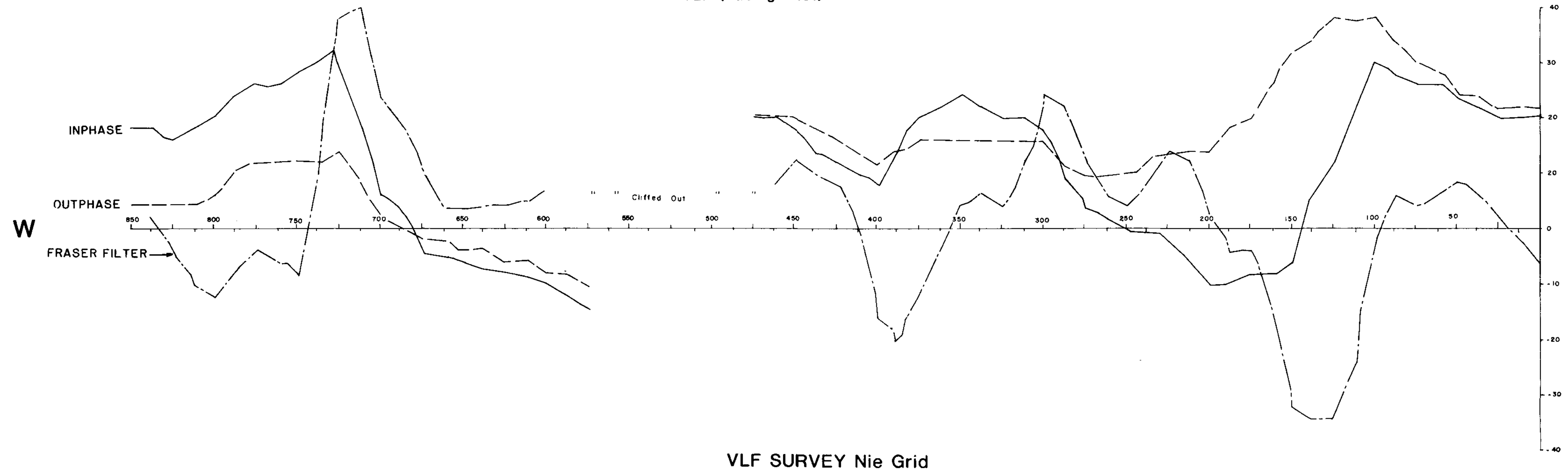
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 8L		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			

VLF SURVEY Nie Grid

L-5,400 S

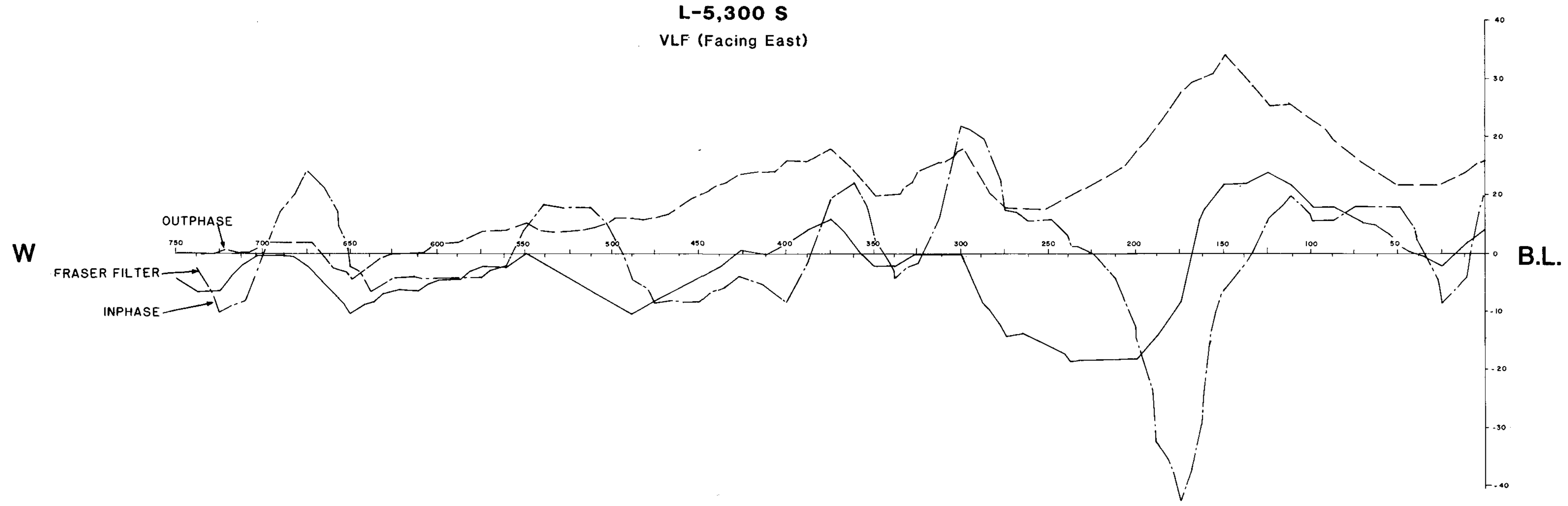
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid

L-5,300 S

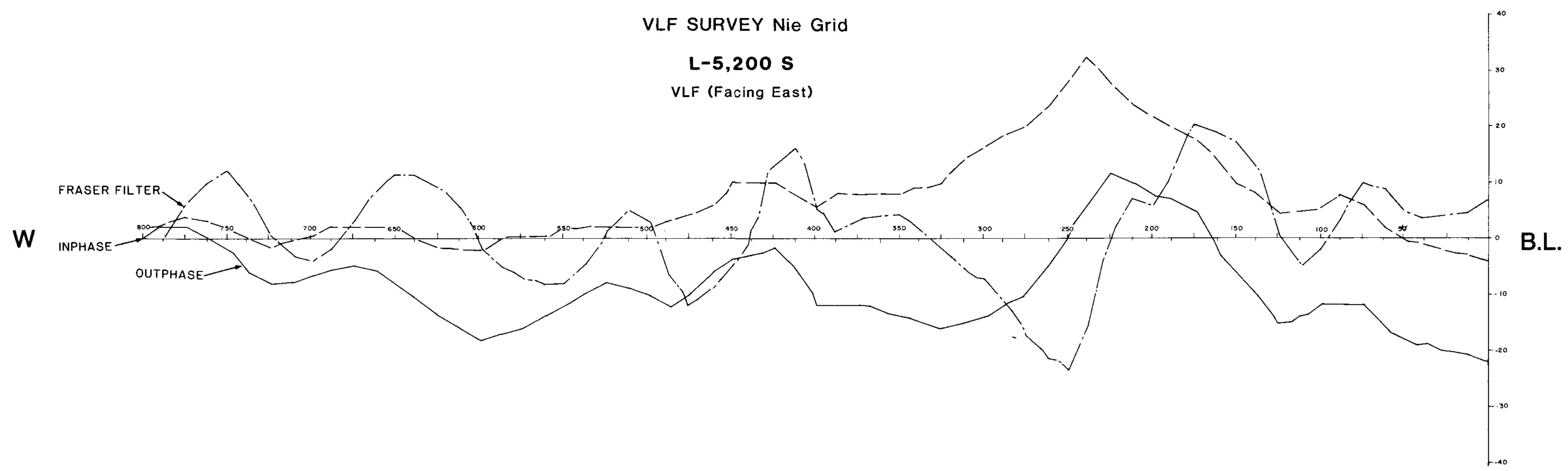
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid

L-5,200 S

VLF (Facing East)



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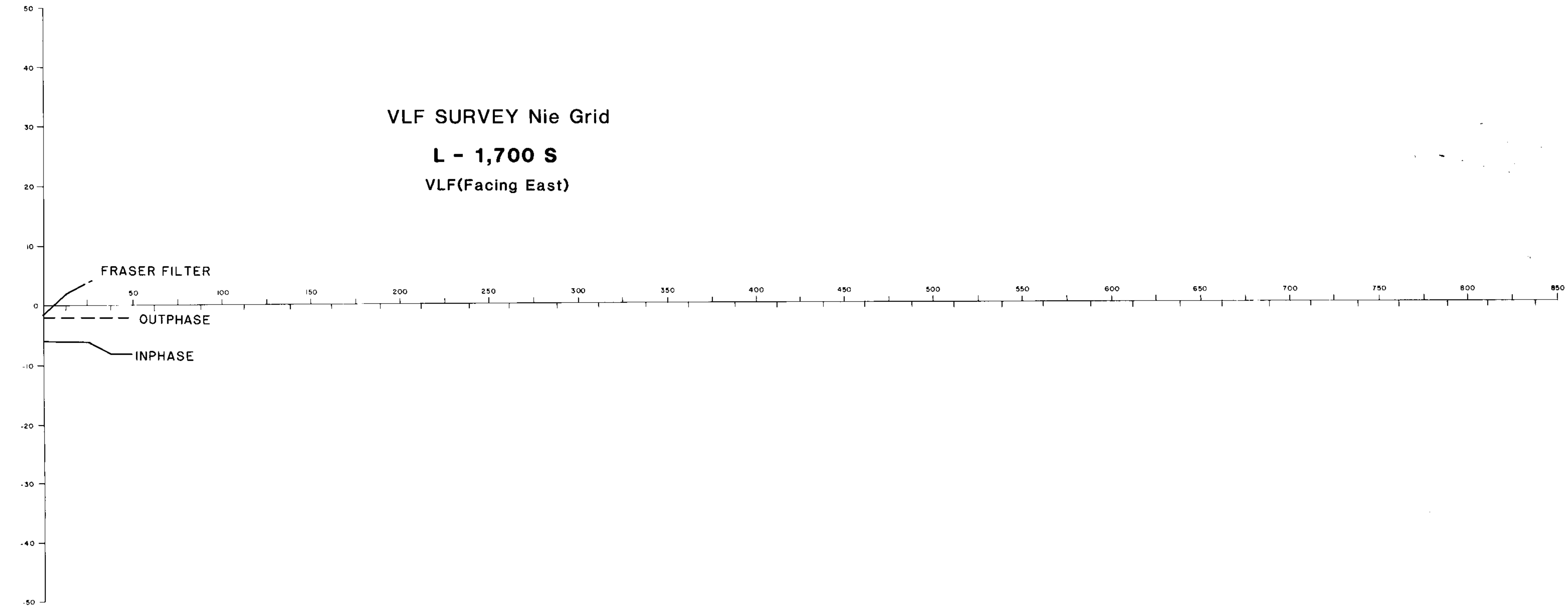
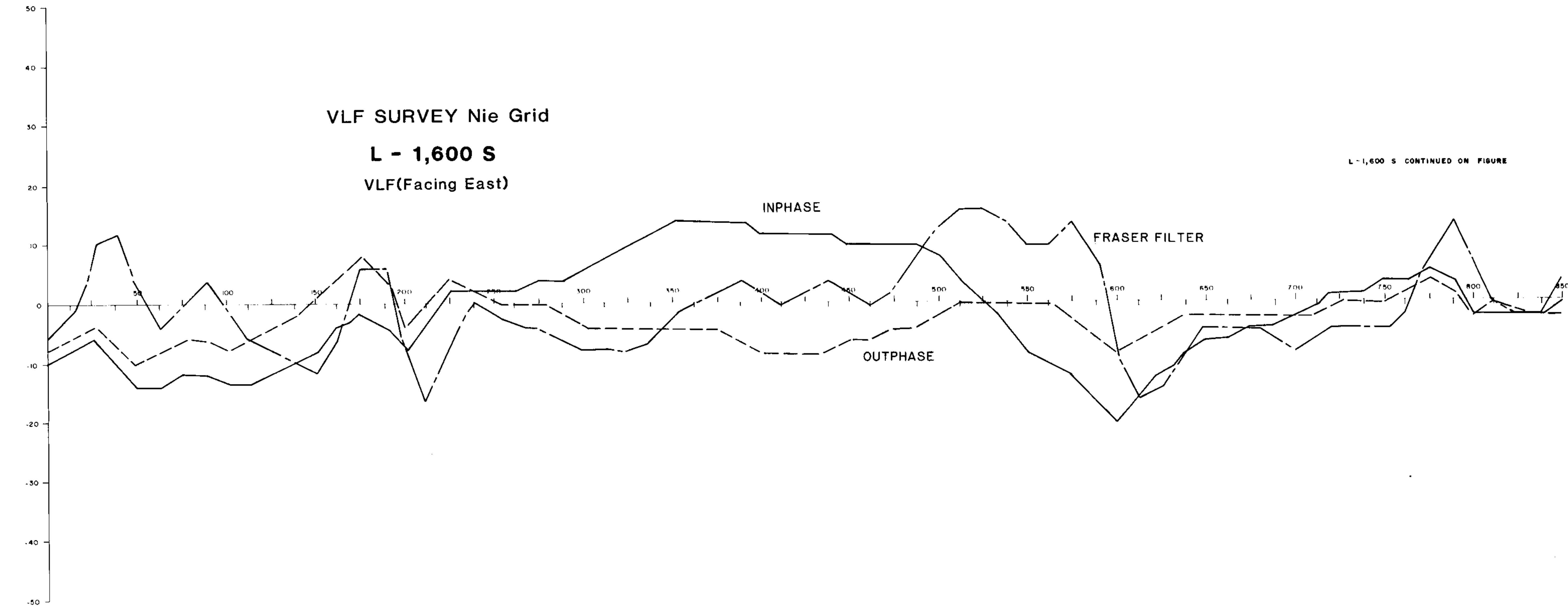
NIE GROUP W.

VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 8M		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			





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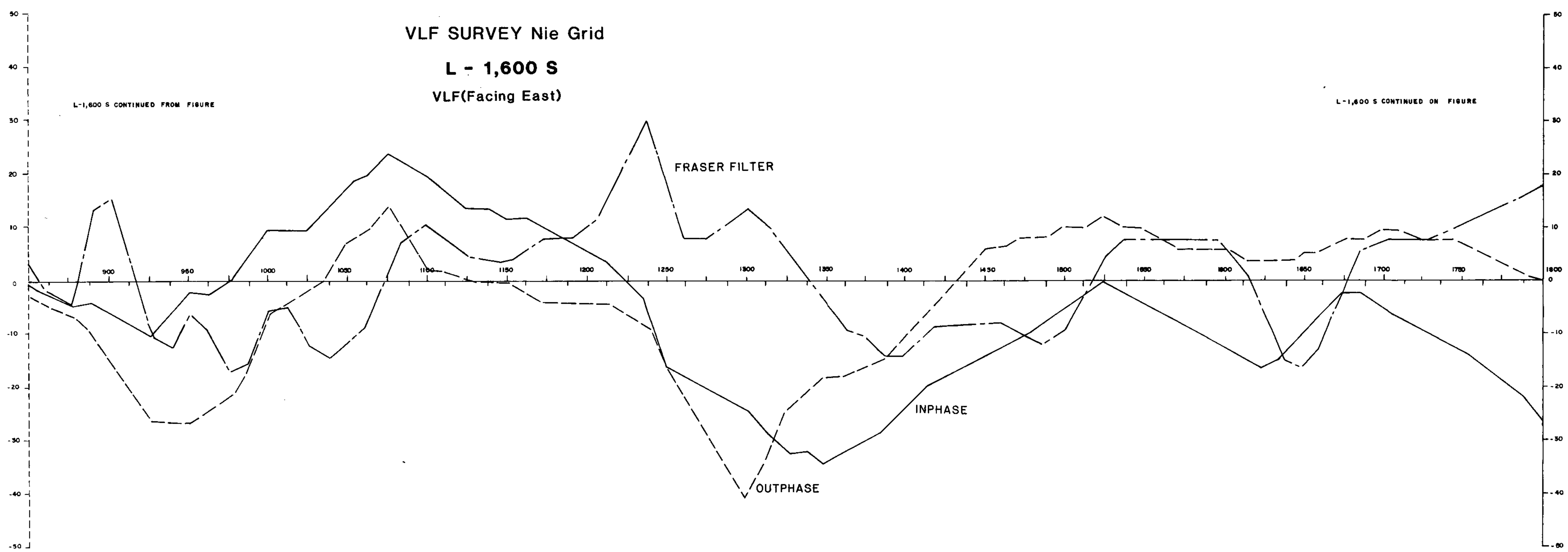
NIE GROUP E.
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No 9A		PROJECT No M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			



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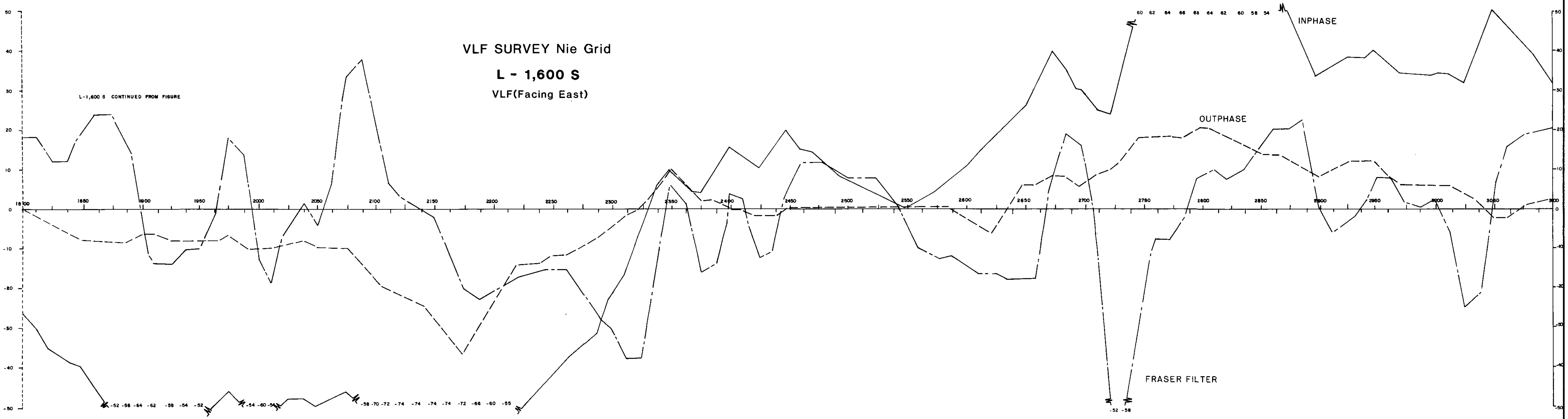
NIE GROUP E.

VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 9B		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			



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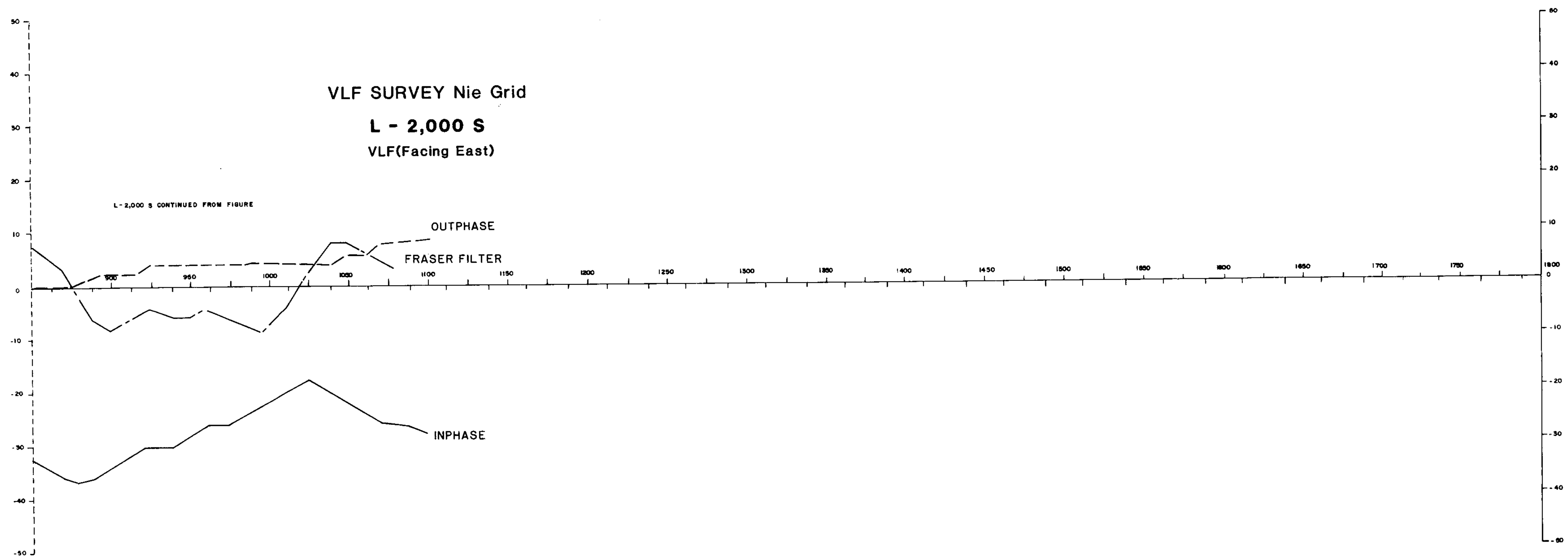
NIE GROUP E.

VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 9C		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			



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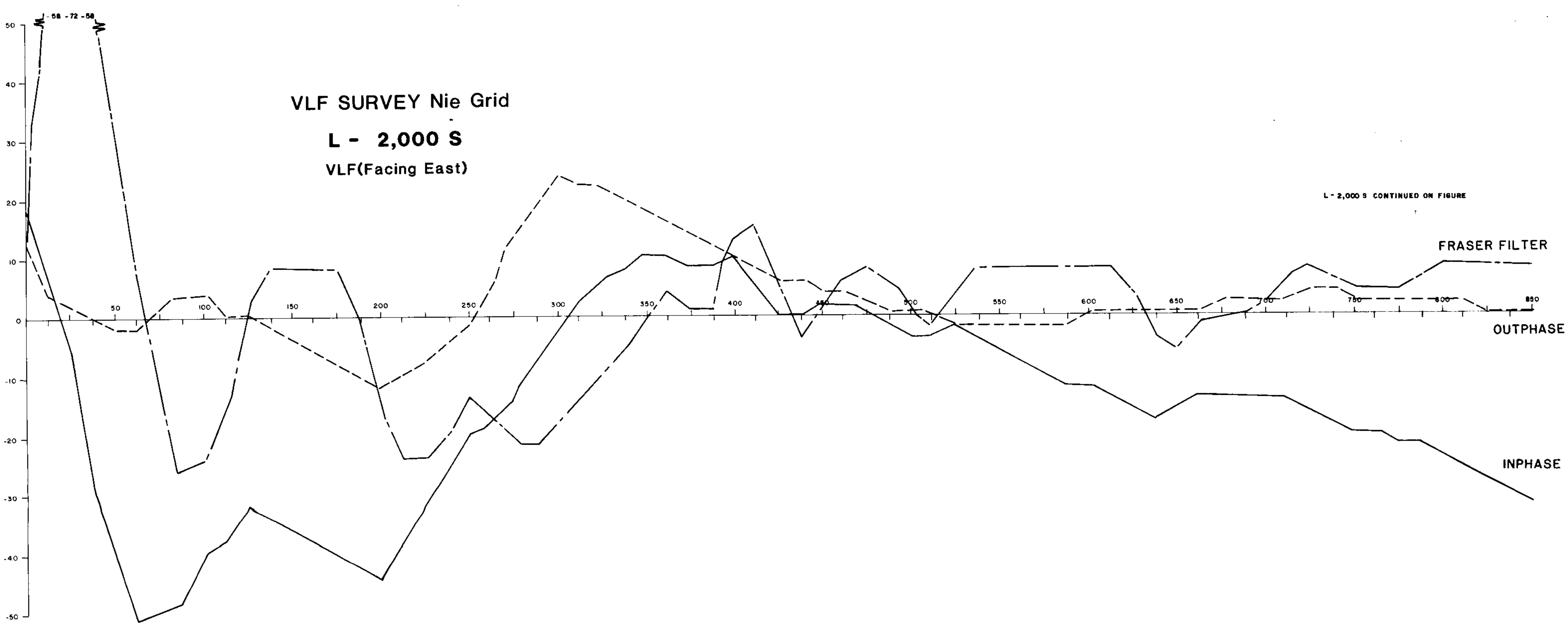
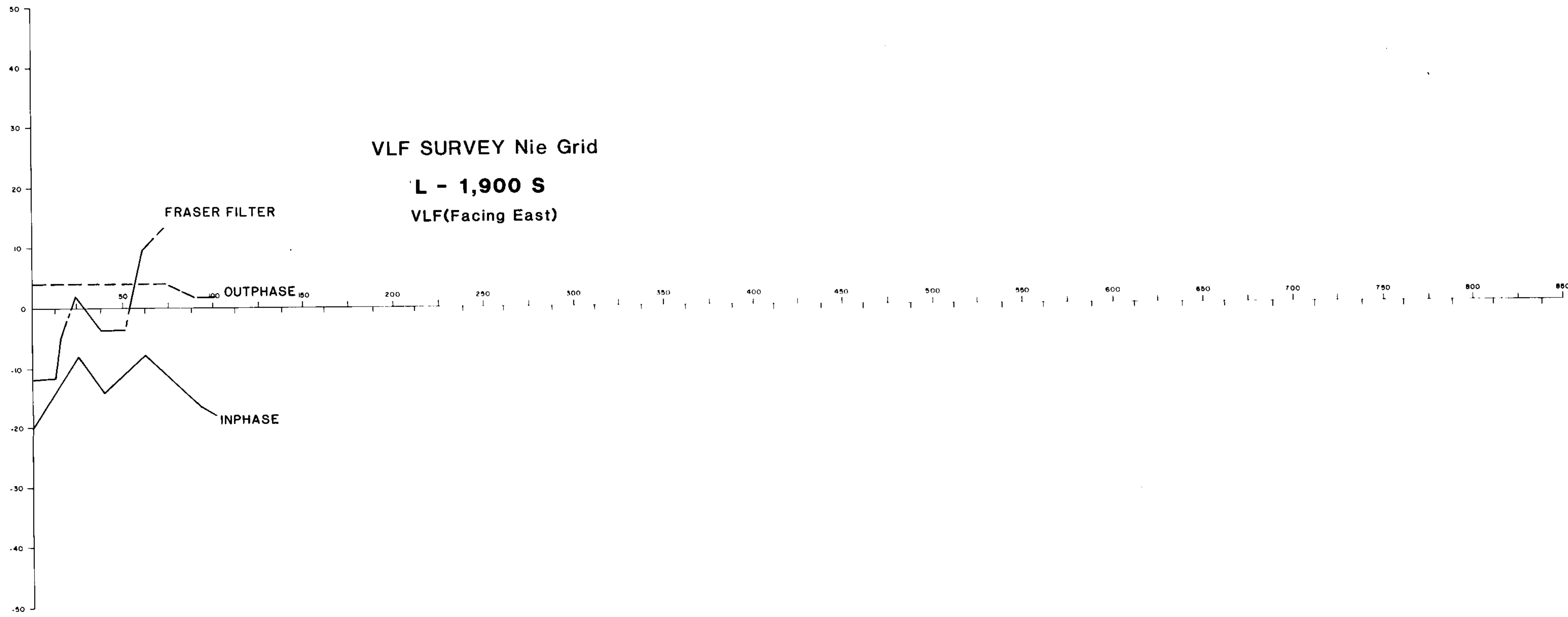
NIE GROUP E.

VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 9D		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			





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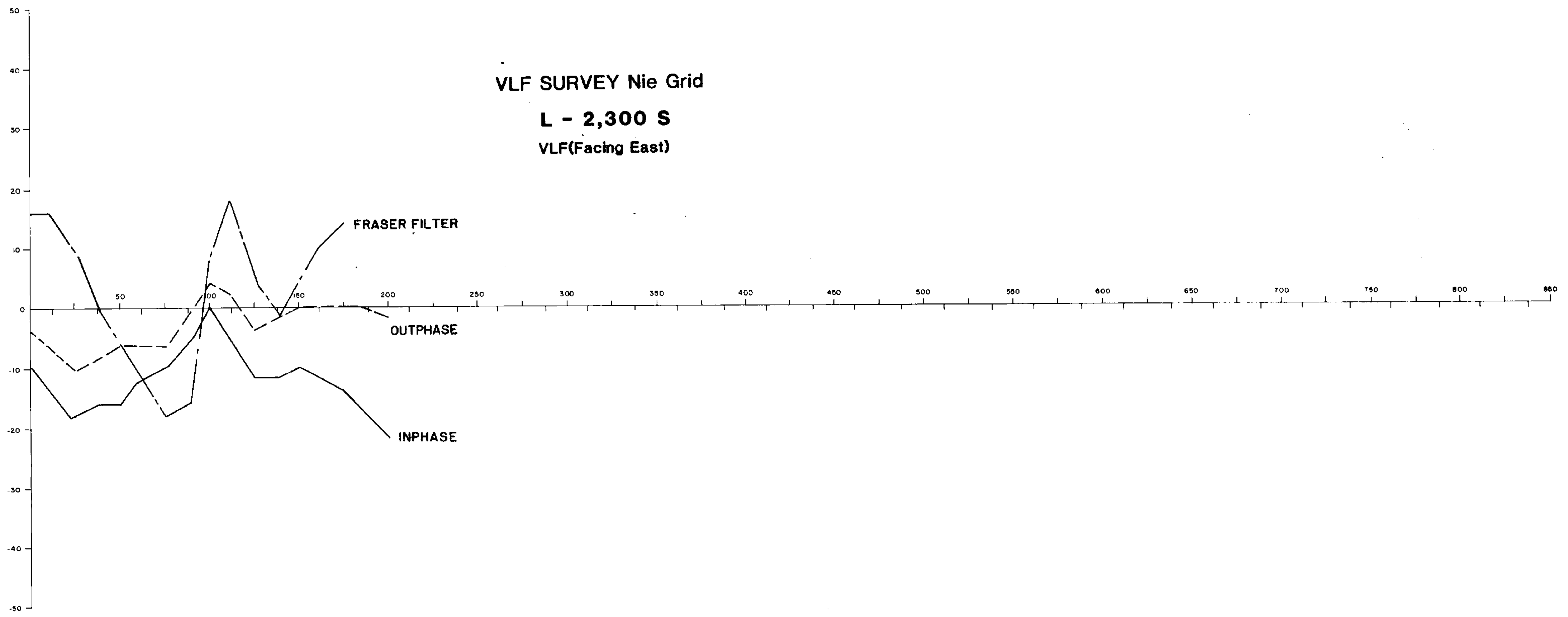
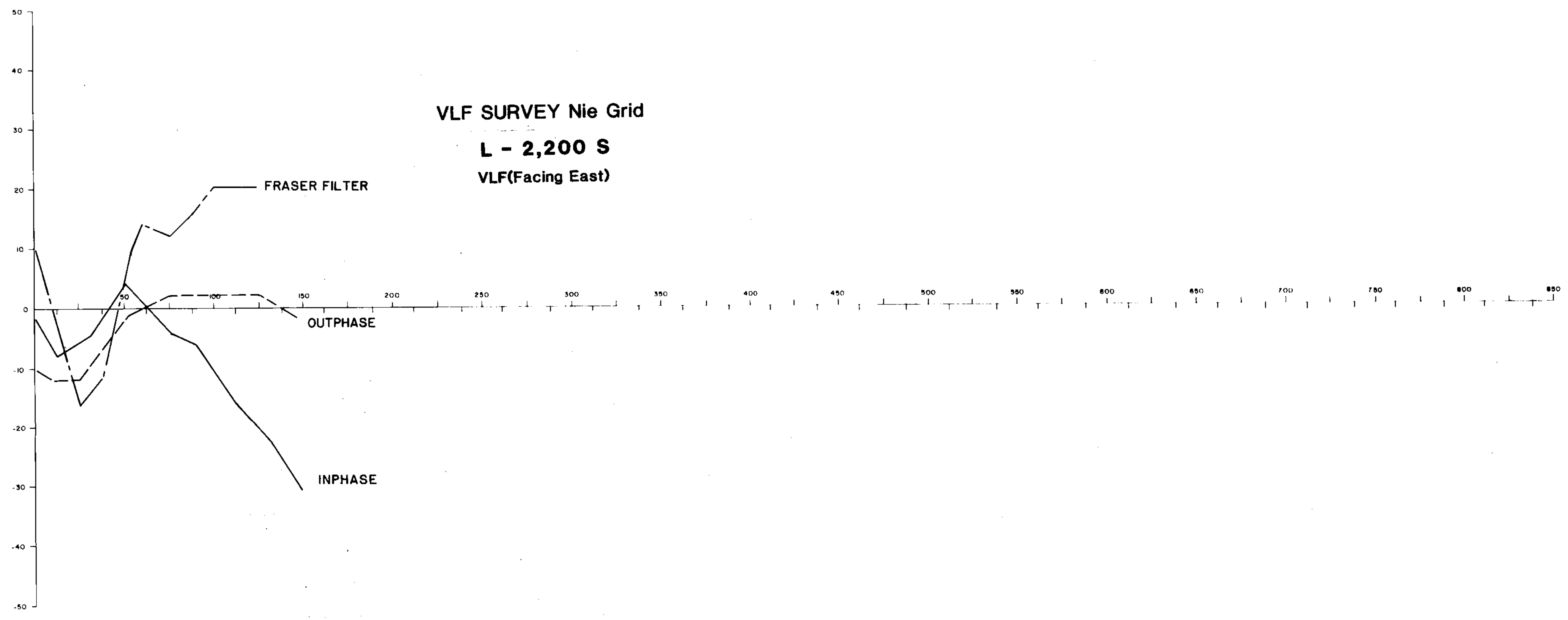
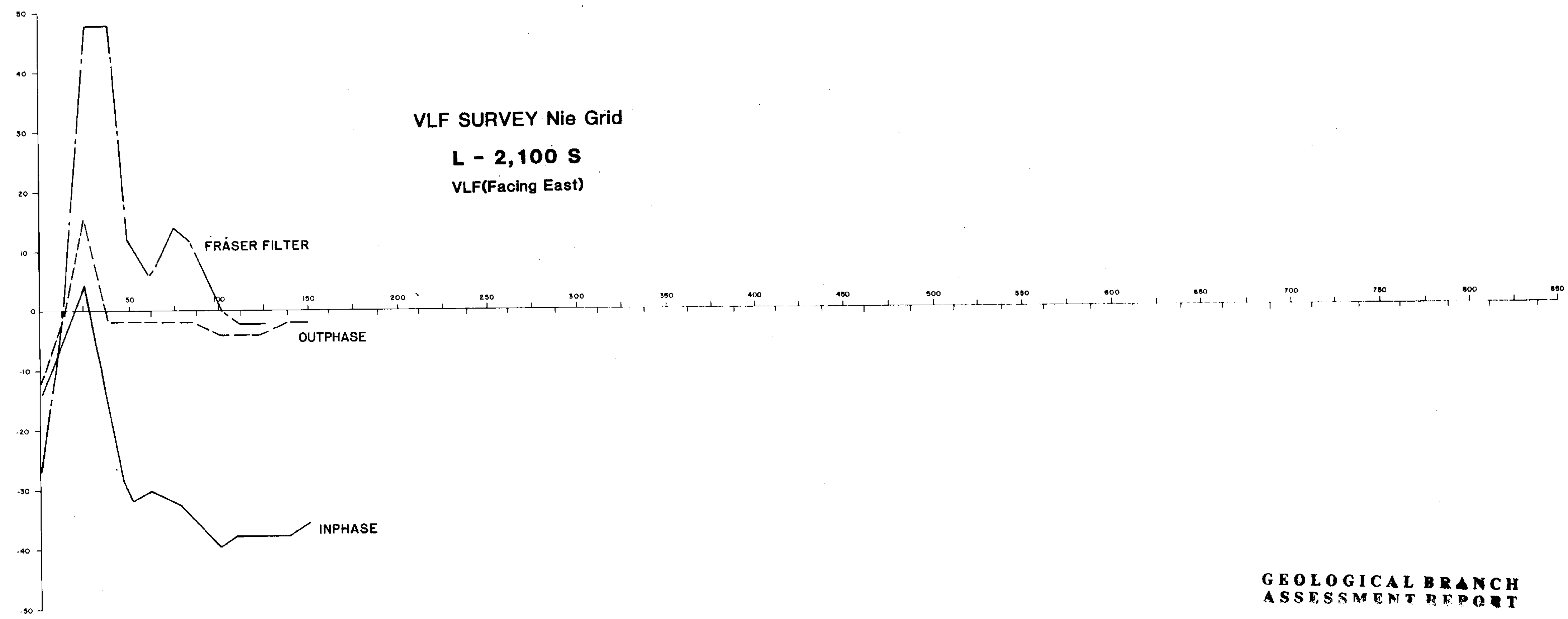
NIE GROUP E.

VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 9E		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			







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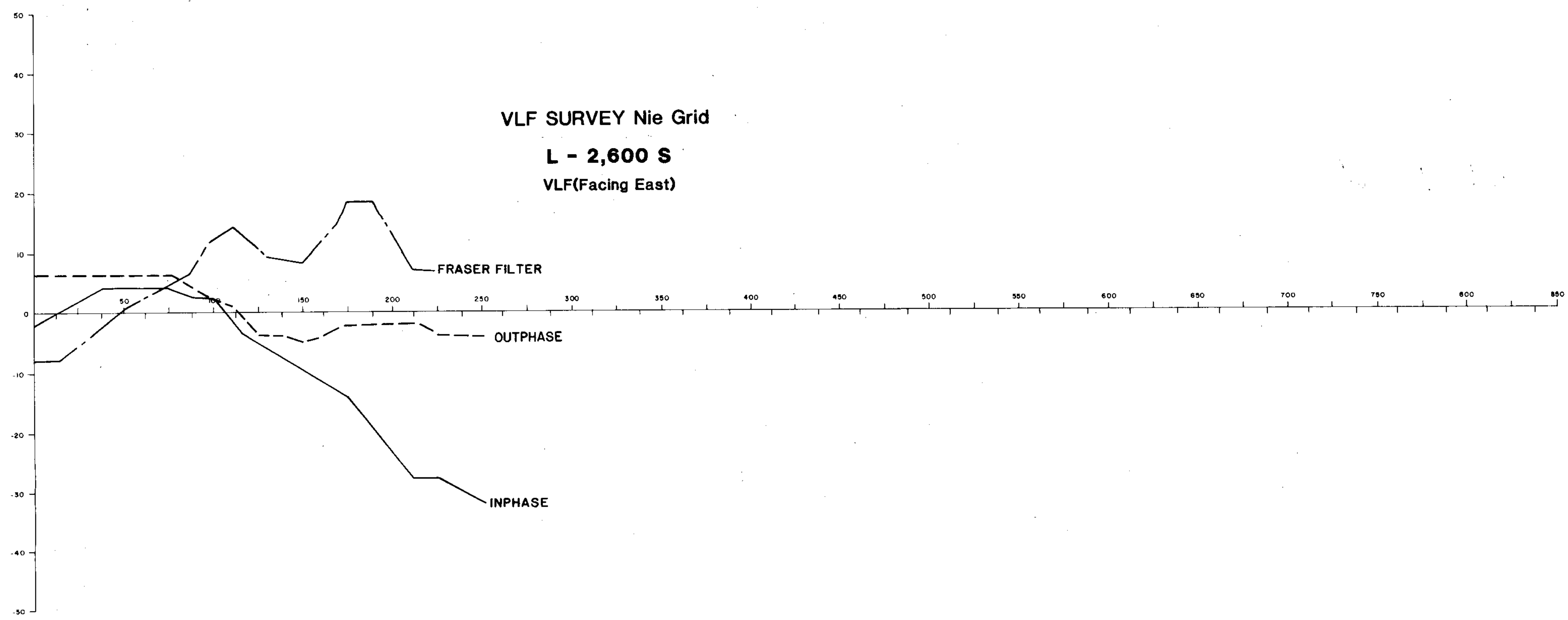
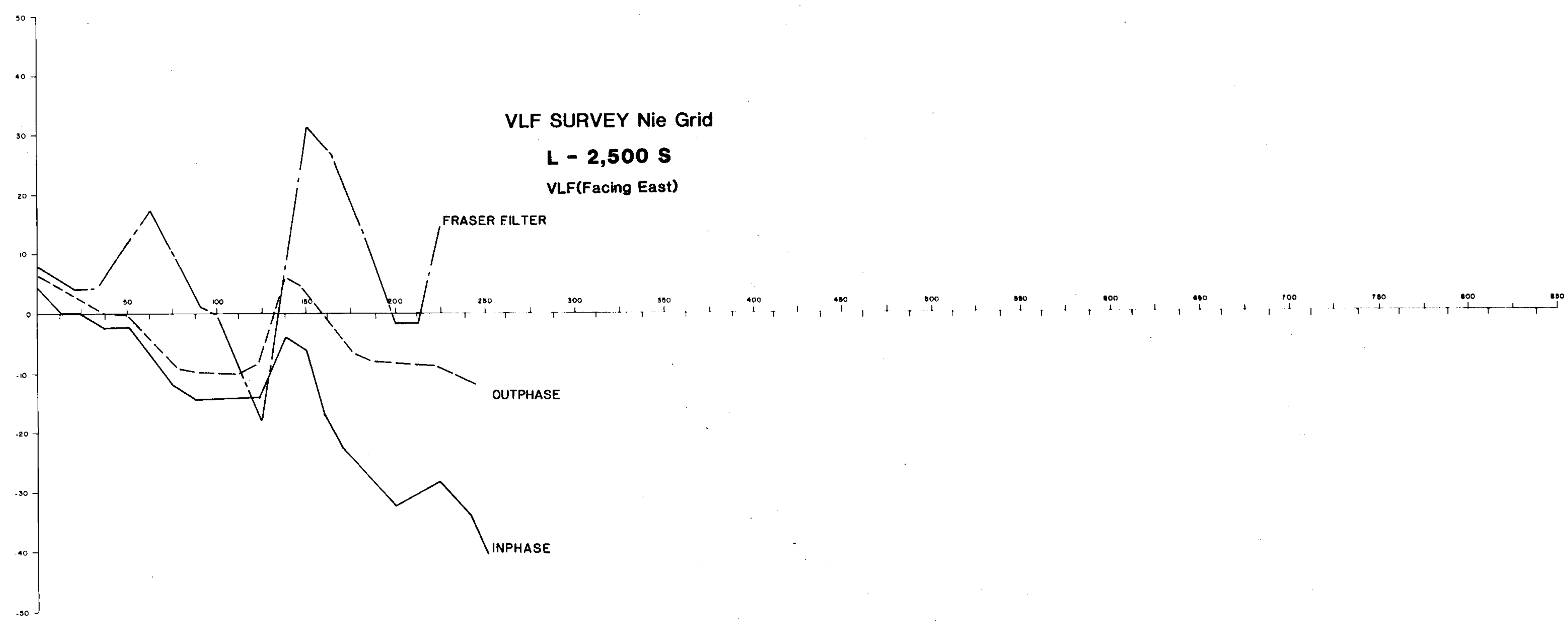
NIE GROUP E.

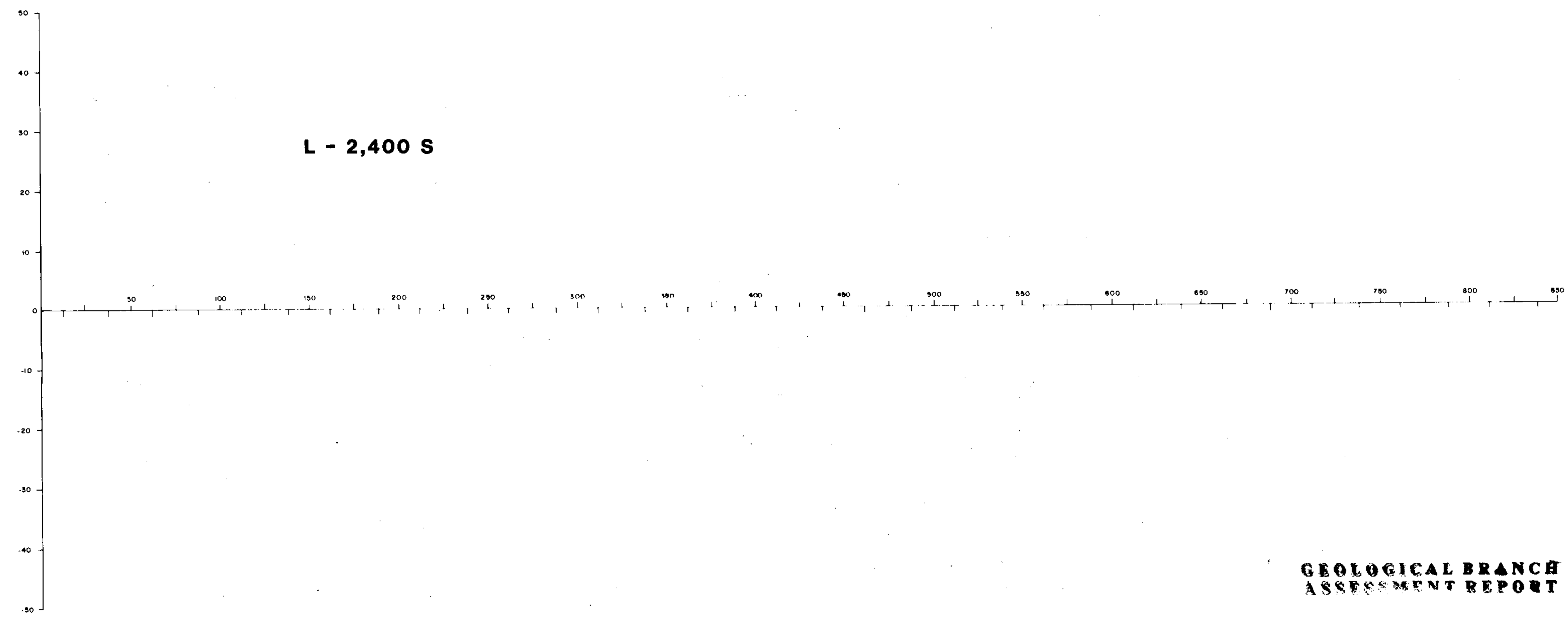
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 9F		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			

NCI-560







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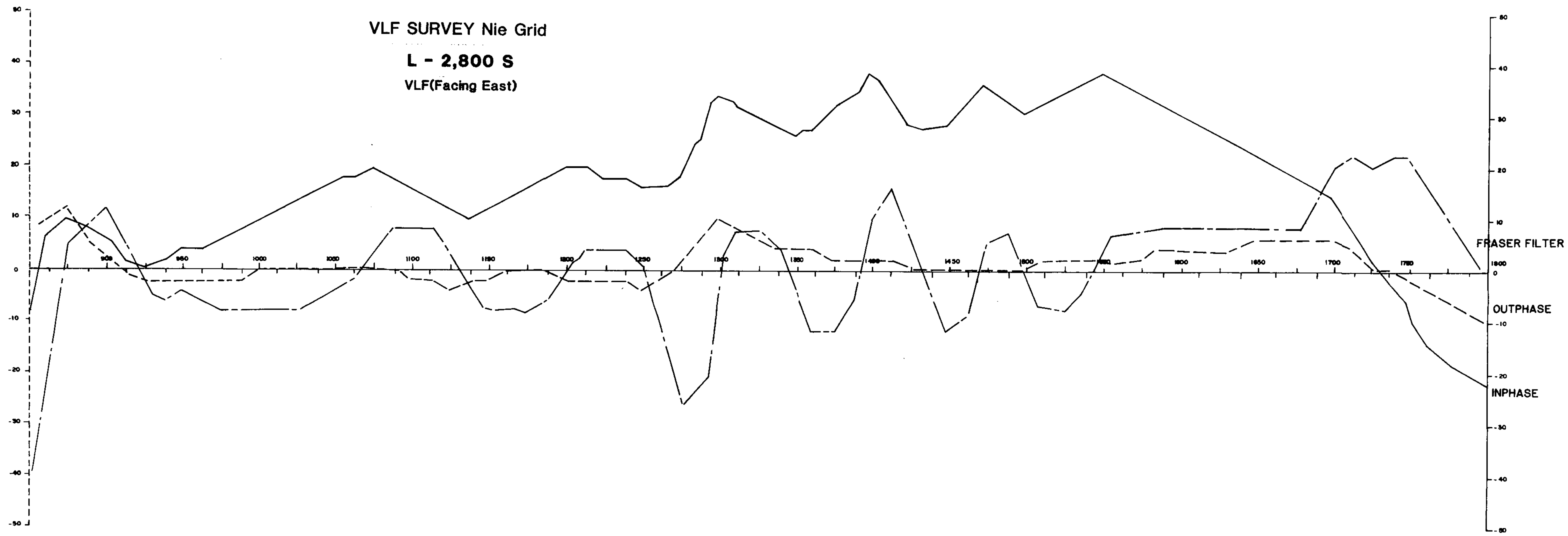
NIE GROUP E.
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 9G		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			

L-2,800 S CONTINUED FROM FIGURE



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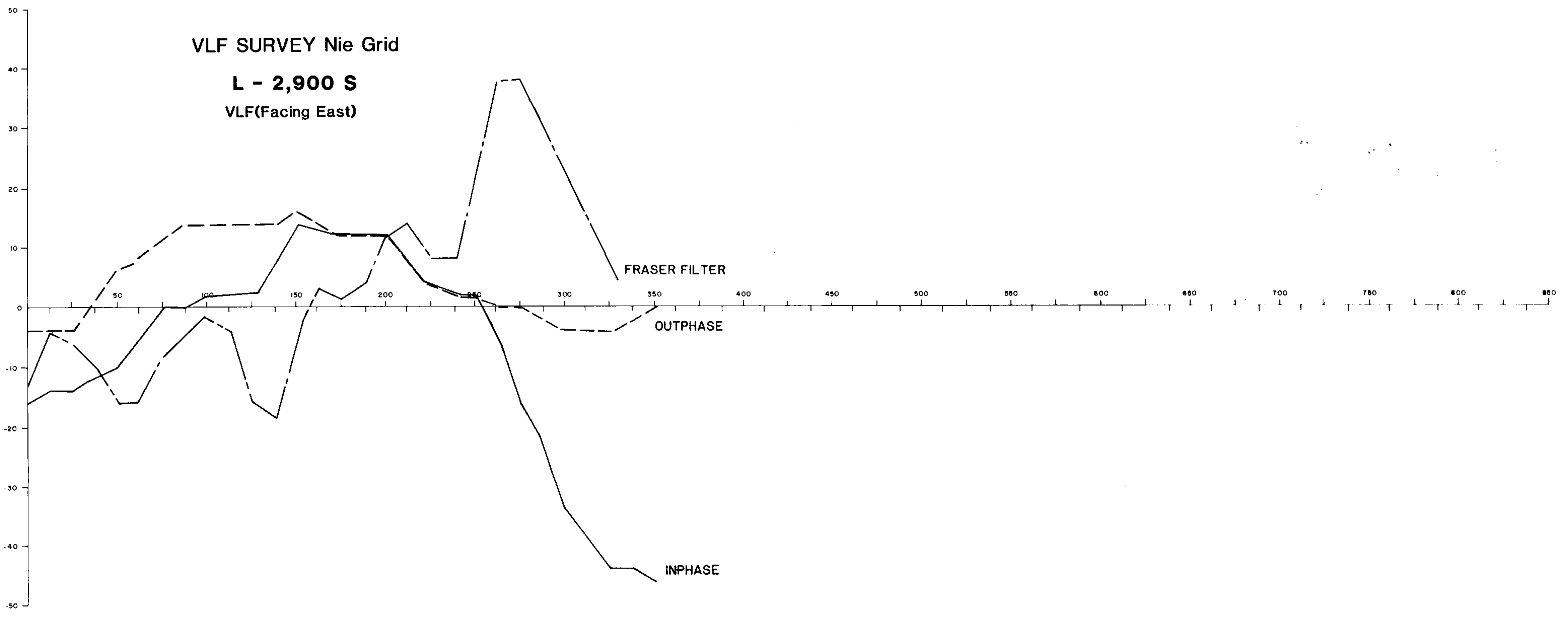
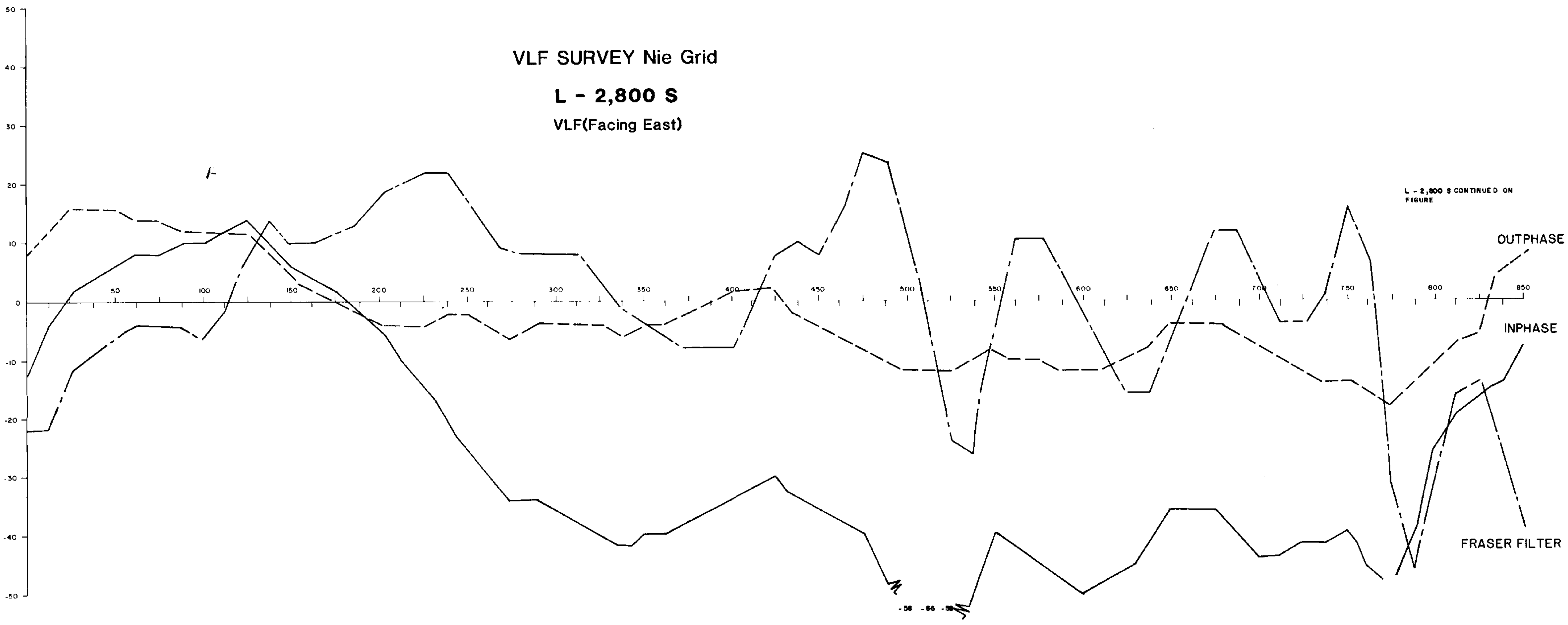
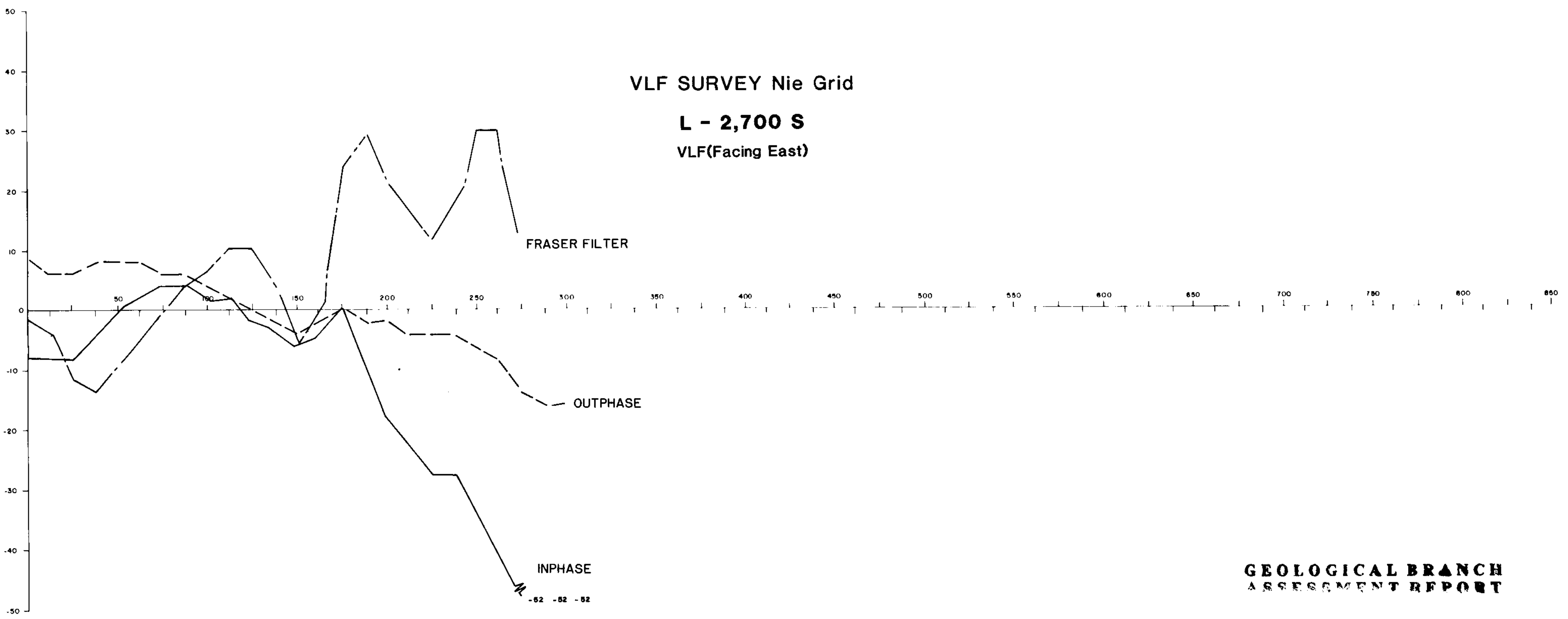
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 9H		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			







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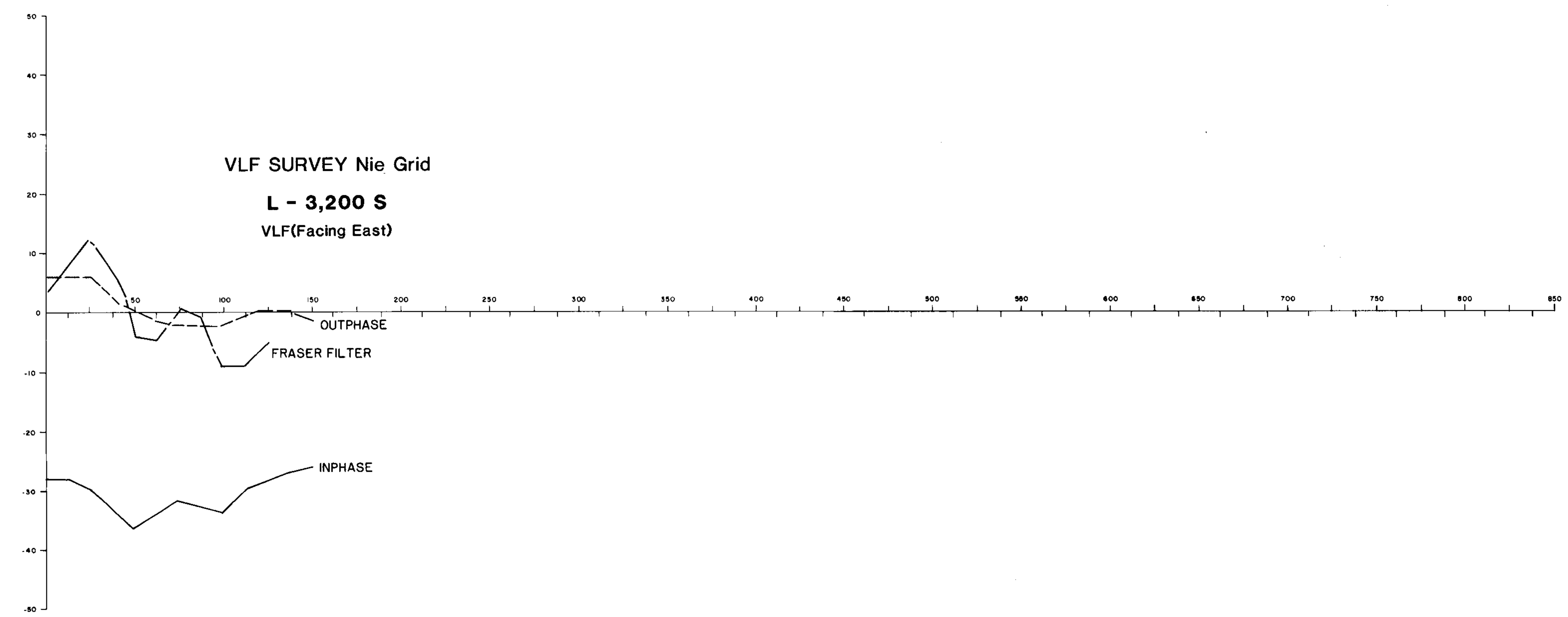
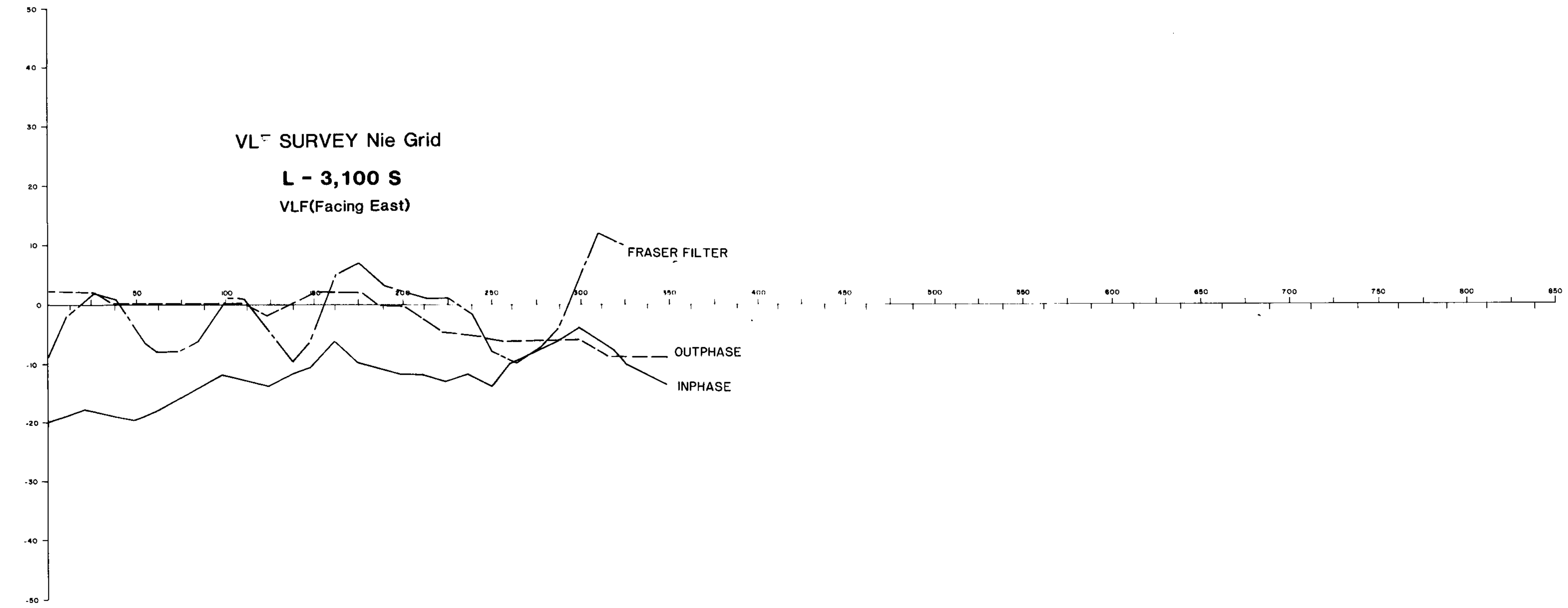
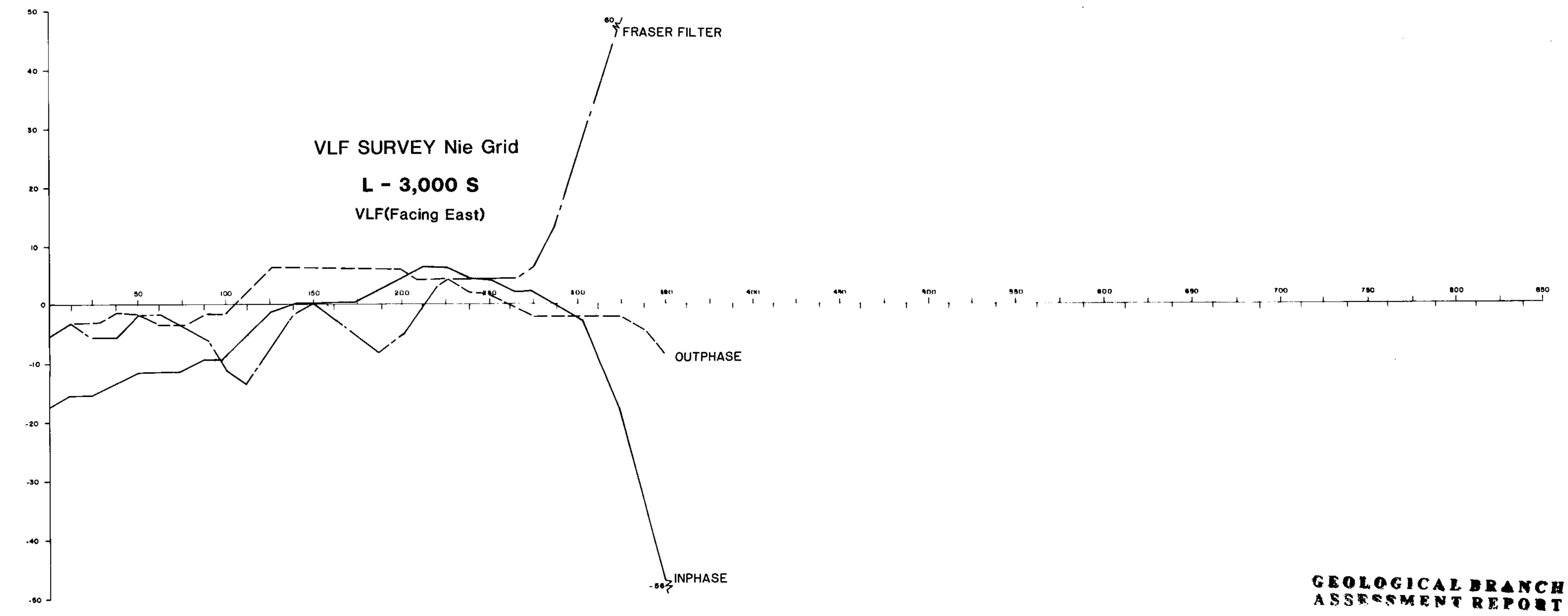
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 91		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			







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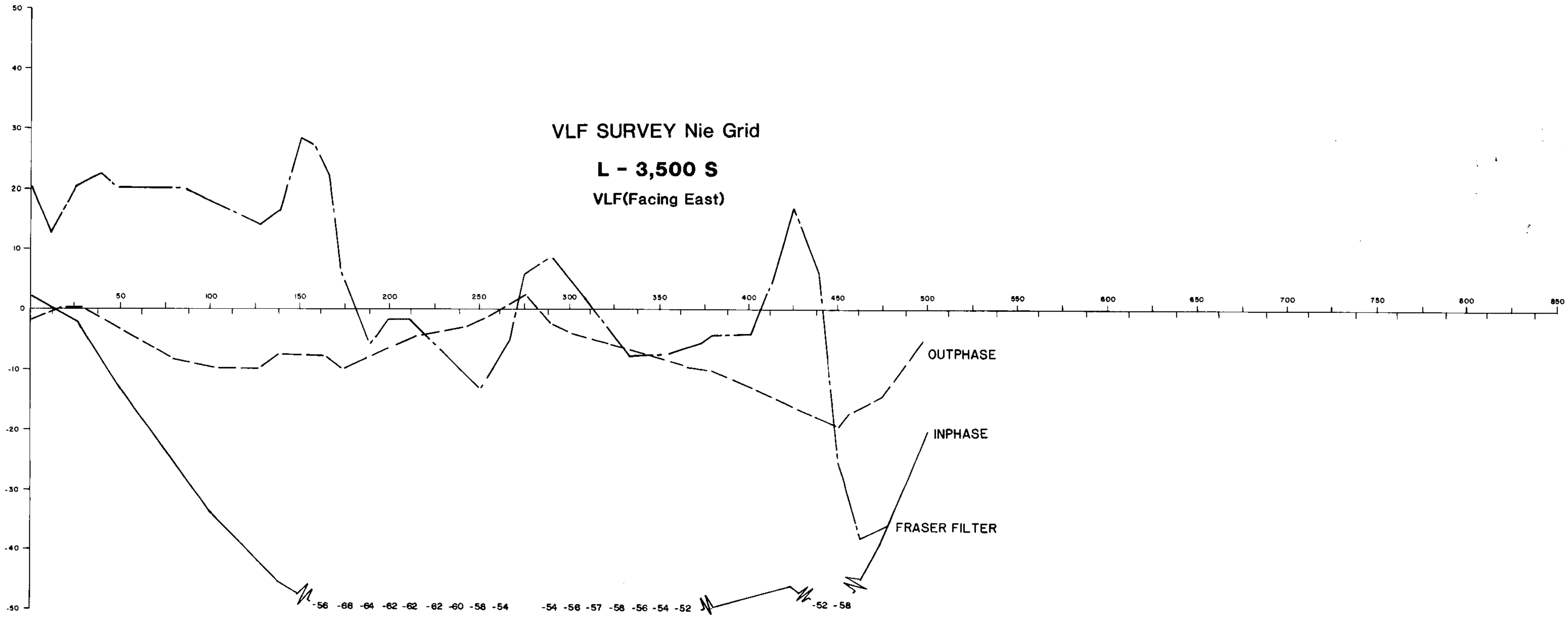
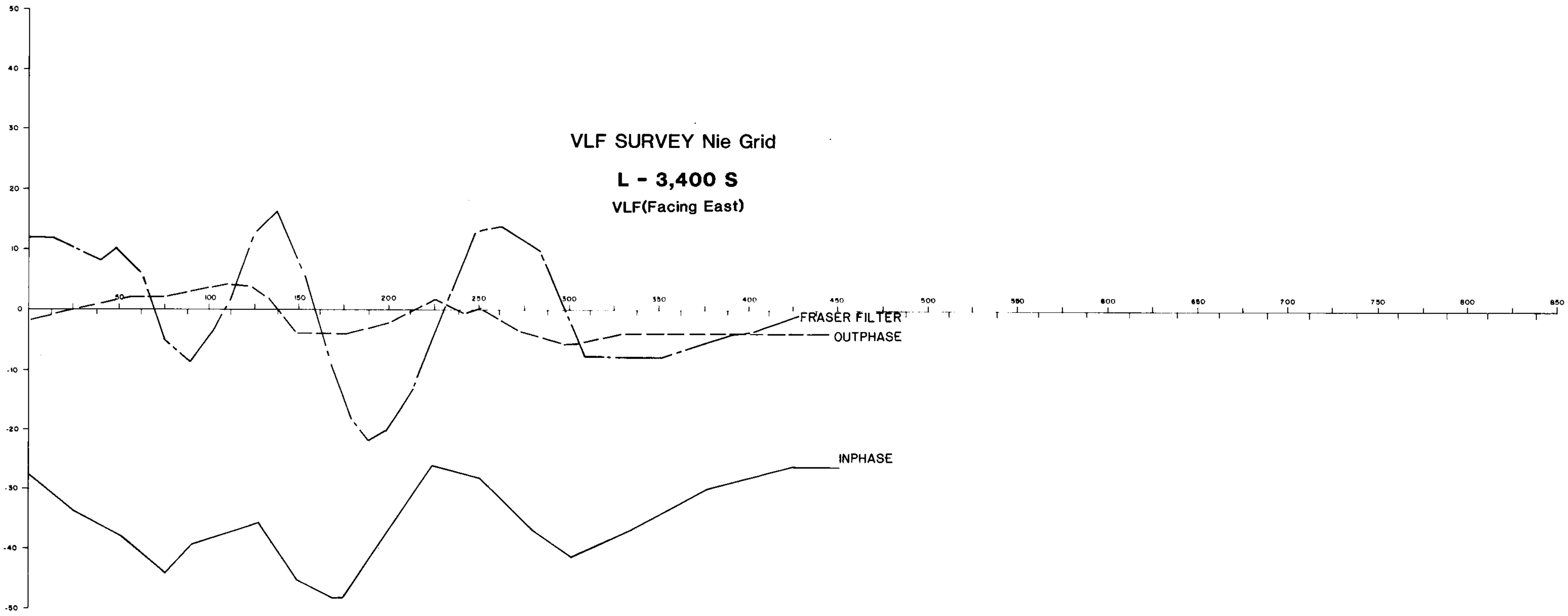
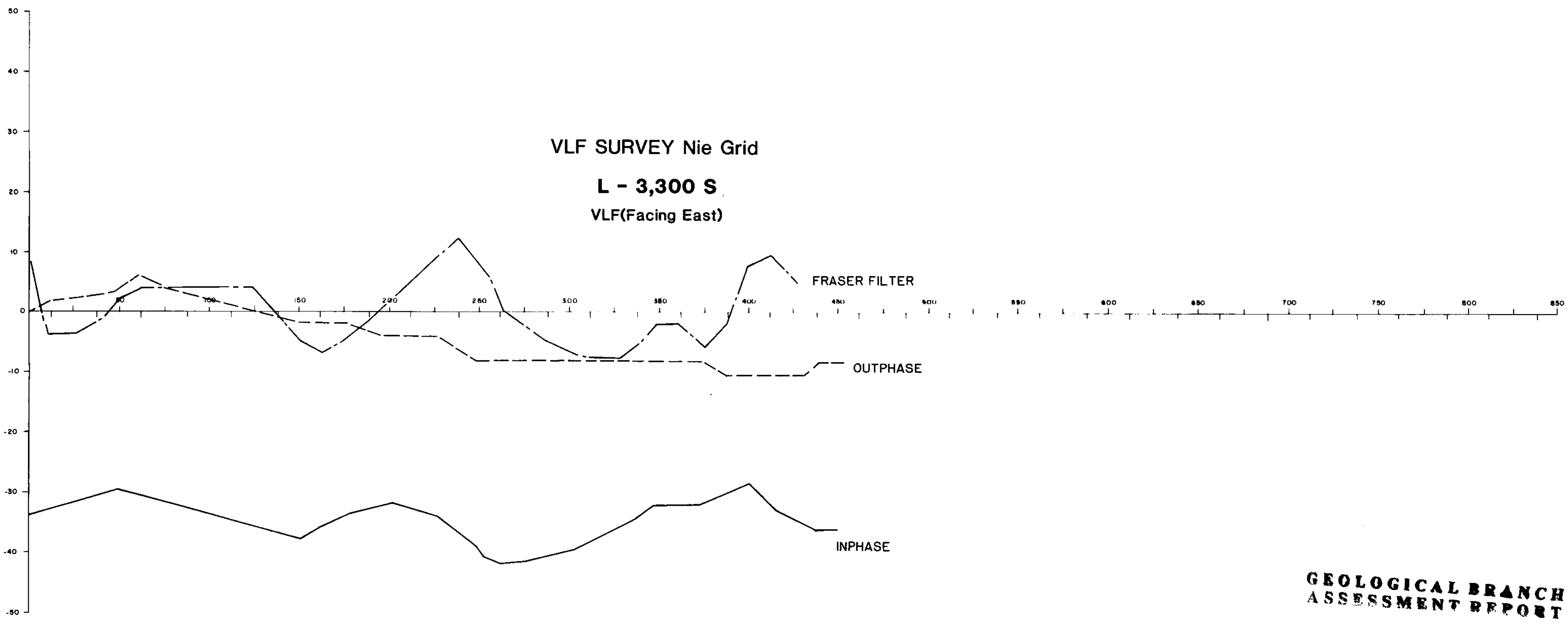
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 9J		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			

NCI - 560







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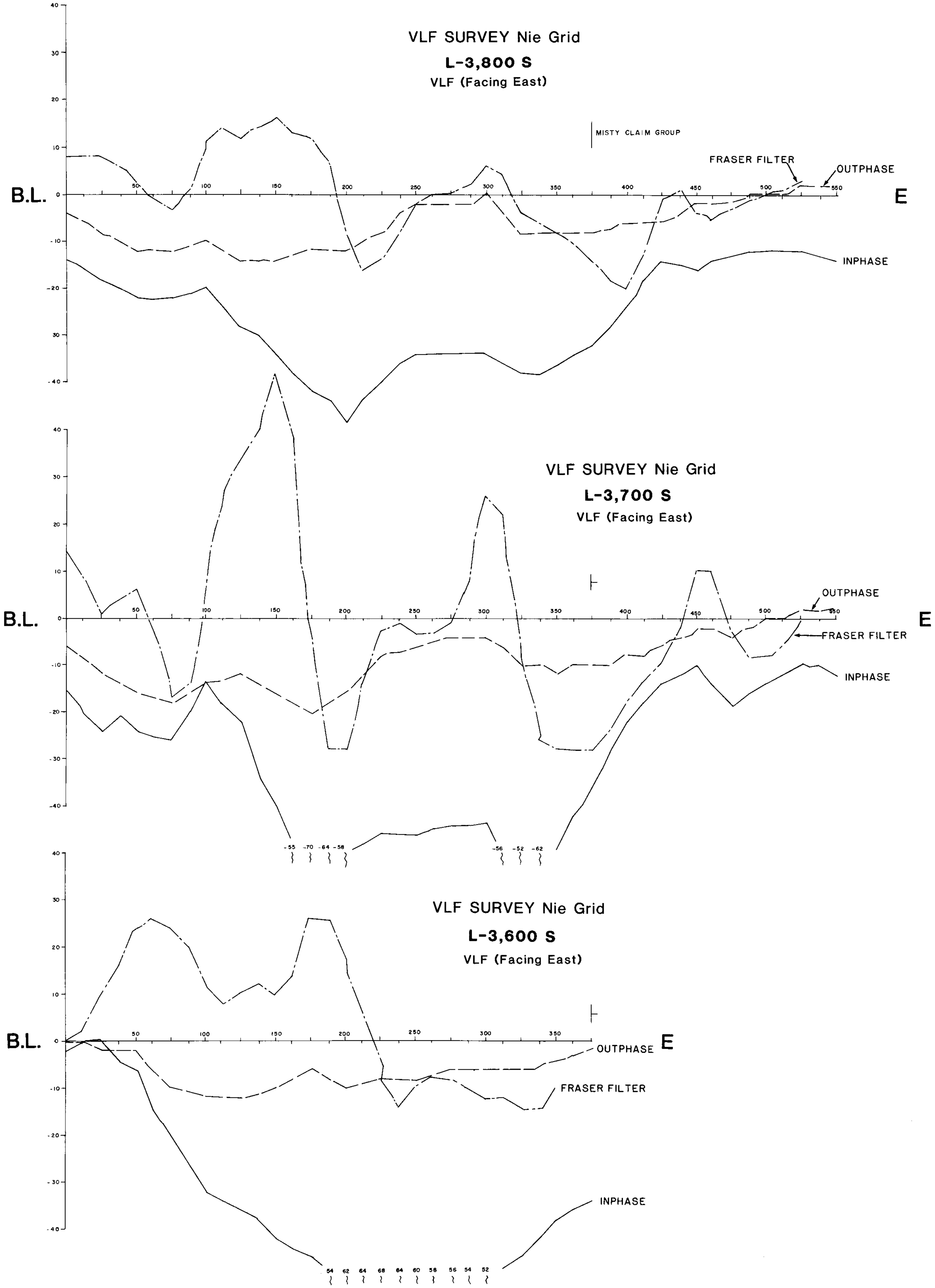
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 9K		PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			



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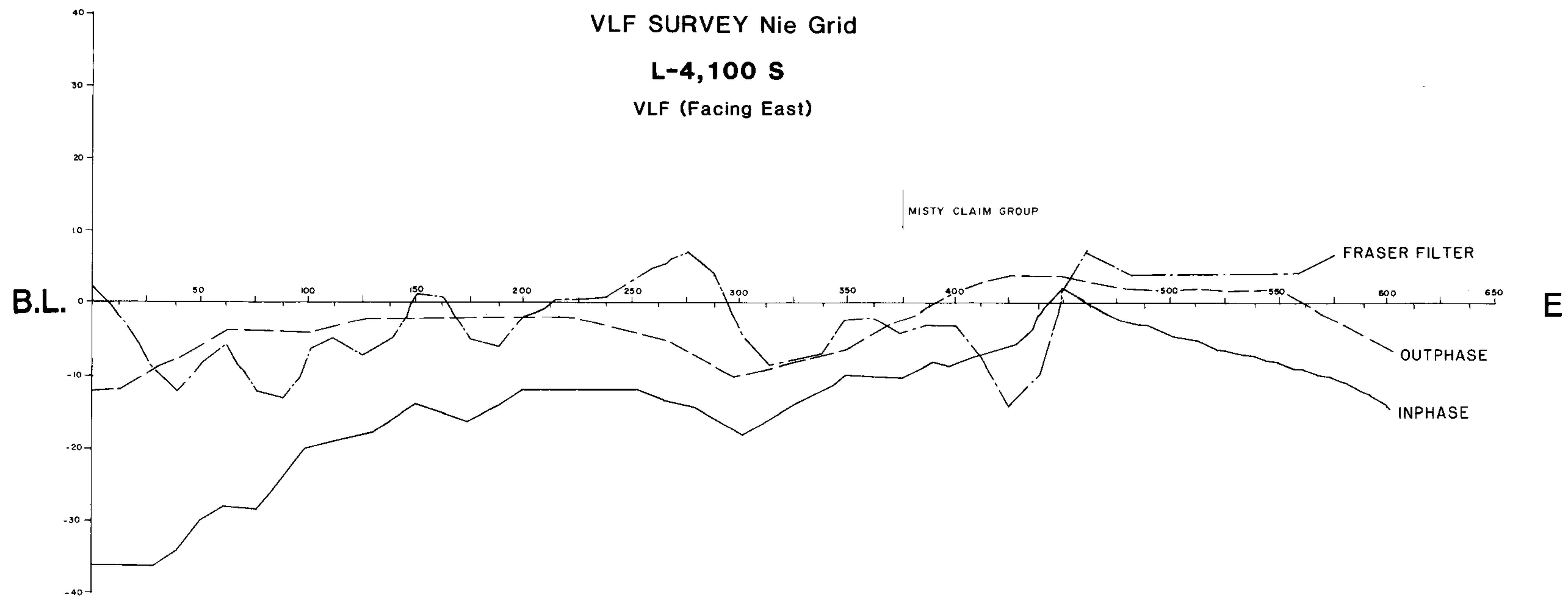
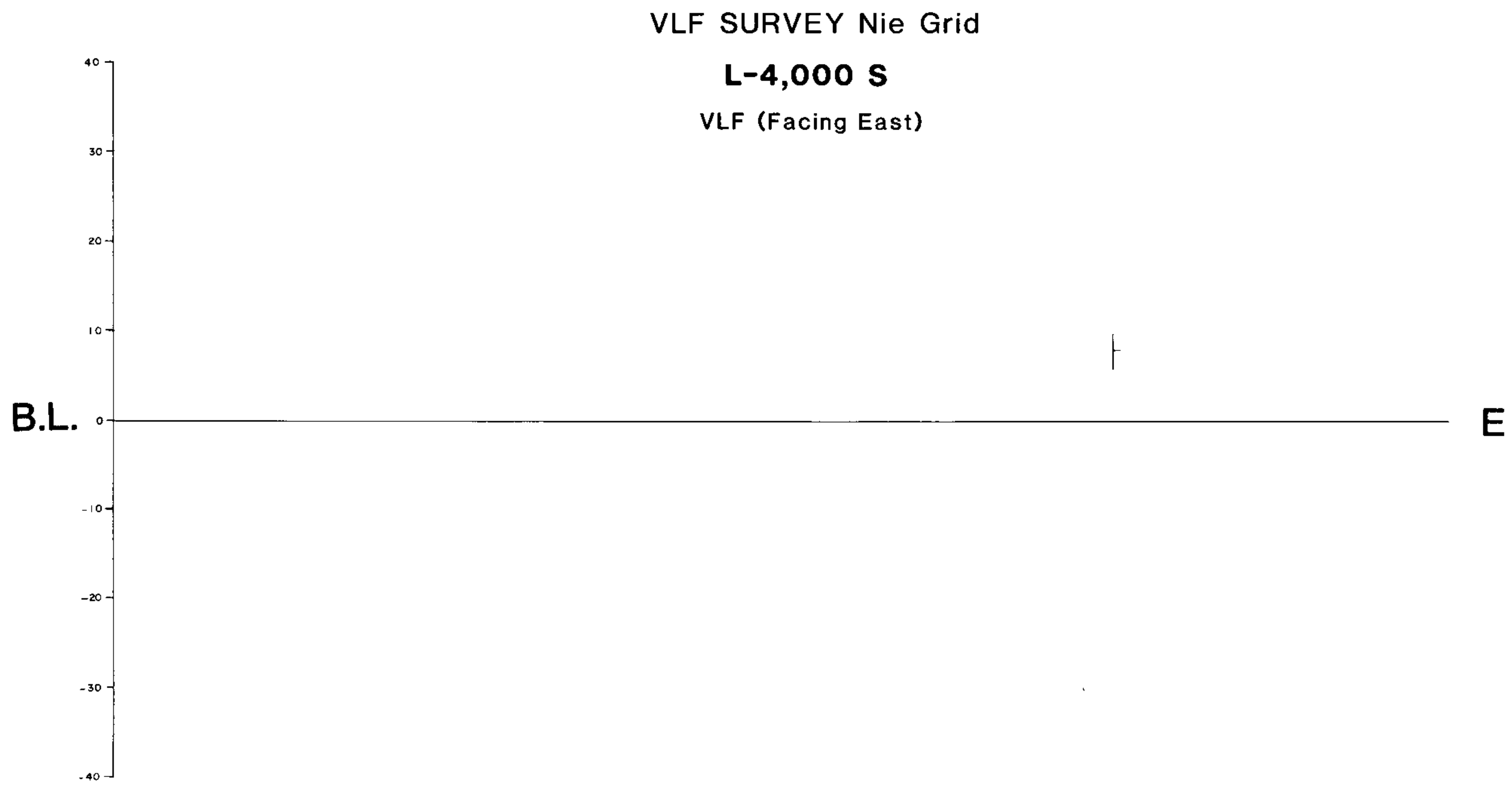
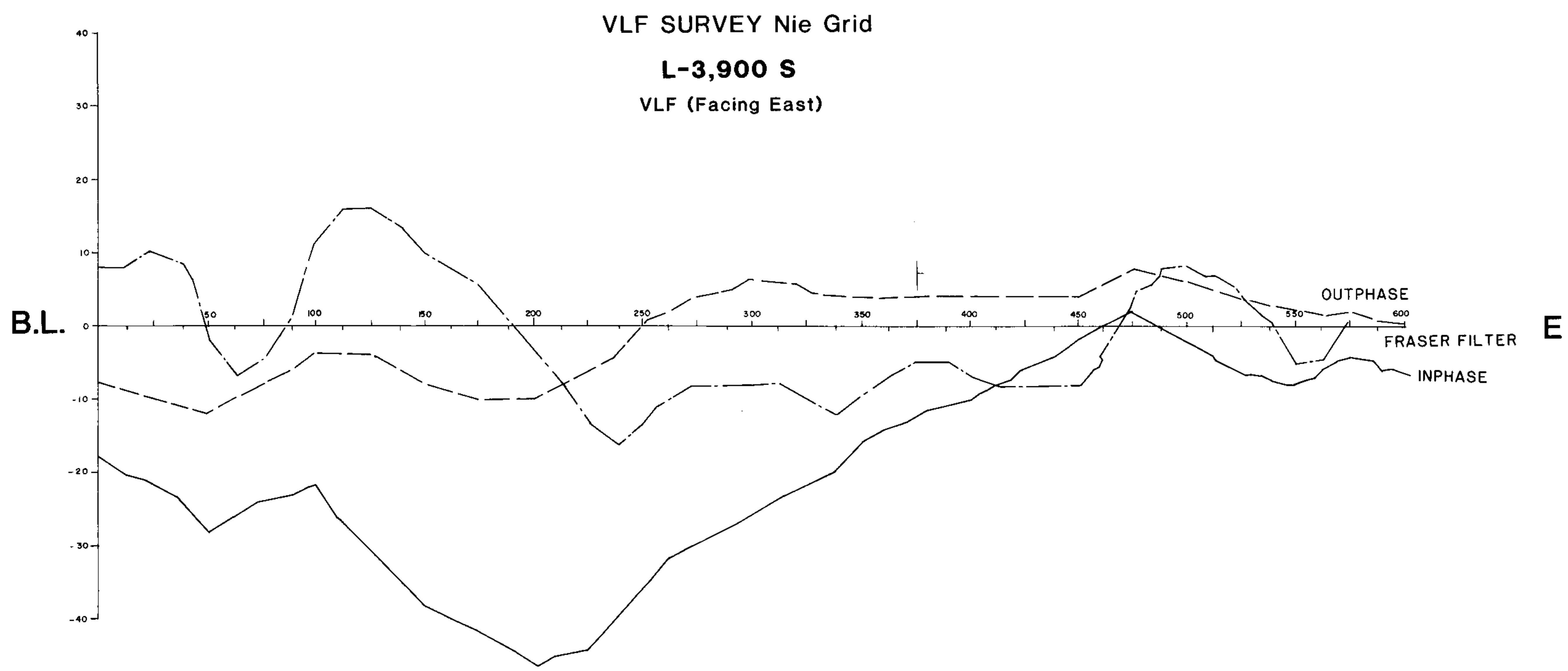
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 9L		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			







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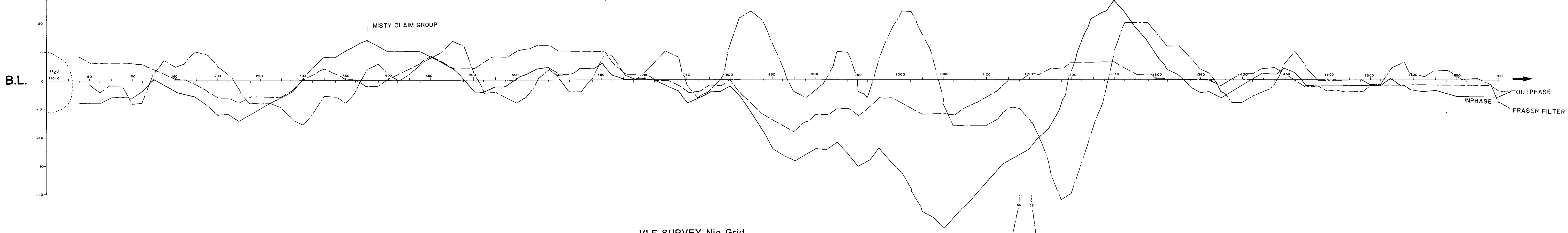
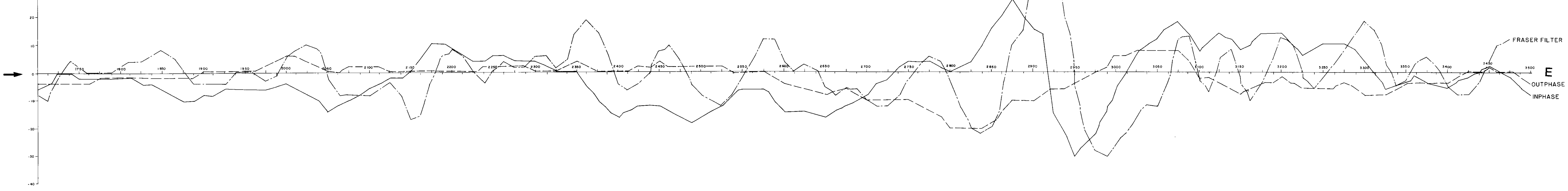
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 9M		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			

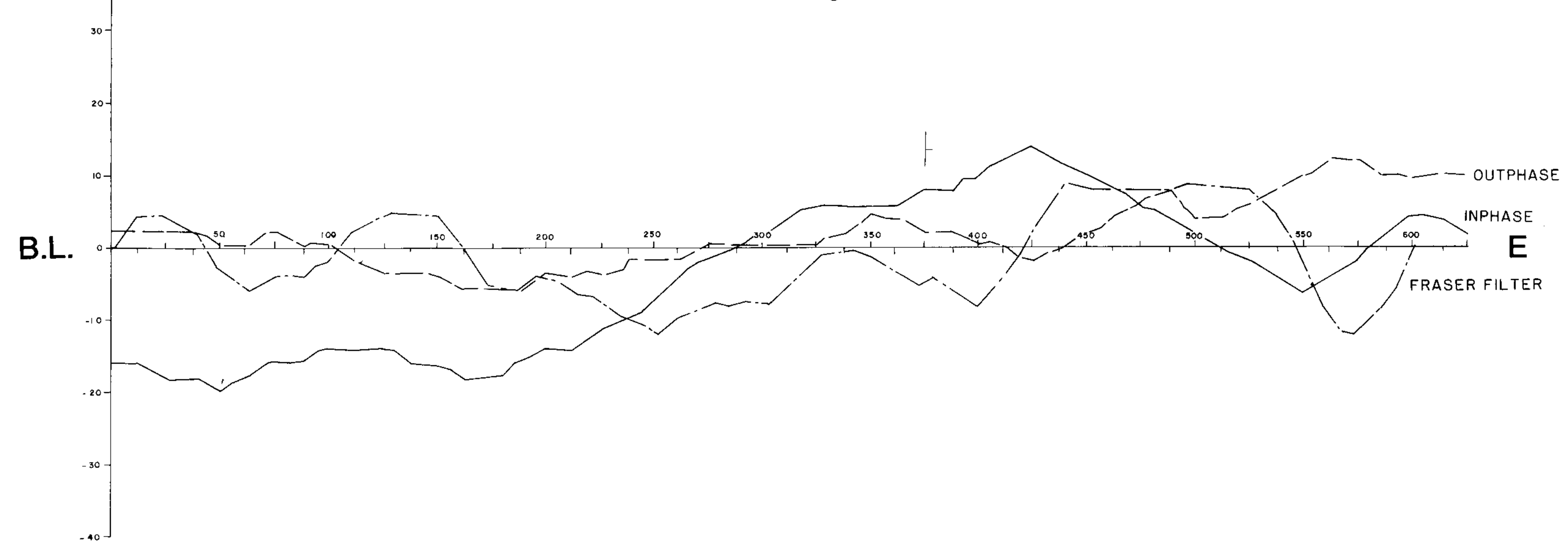
VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L-4,400 S
VLF (Facing East)



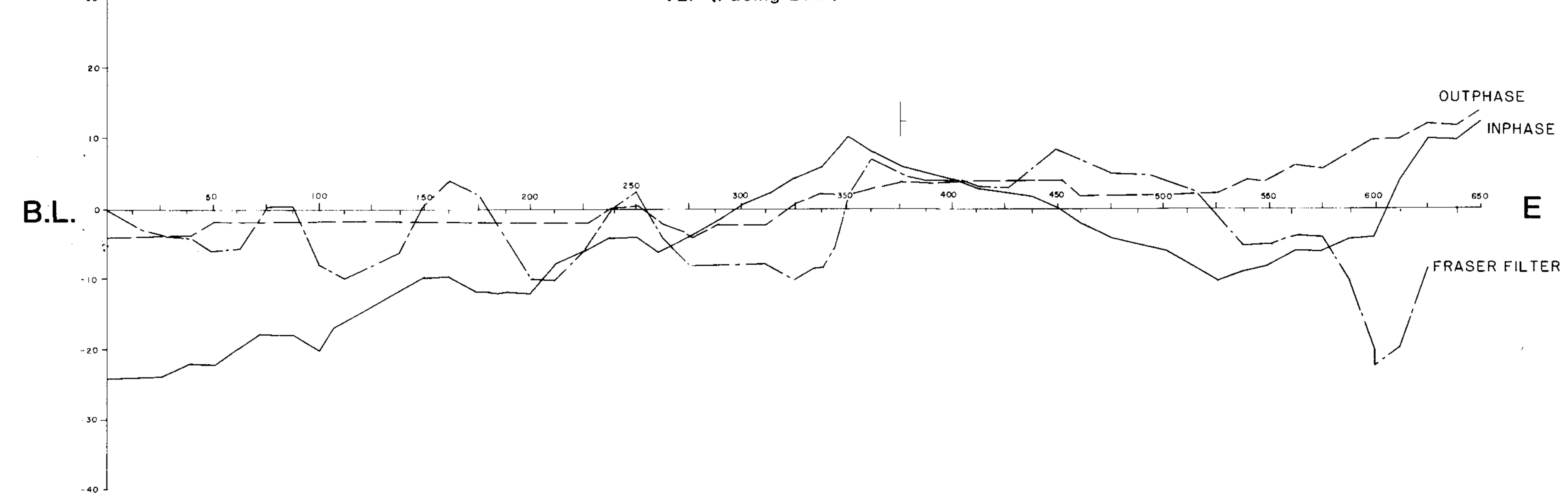
VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L-4,400 S
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L-4,300 S
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L-4,200 S
VLF (Facing East)



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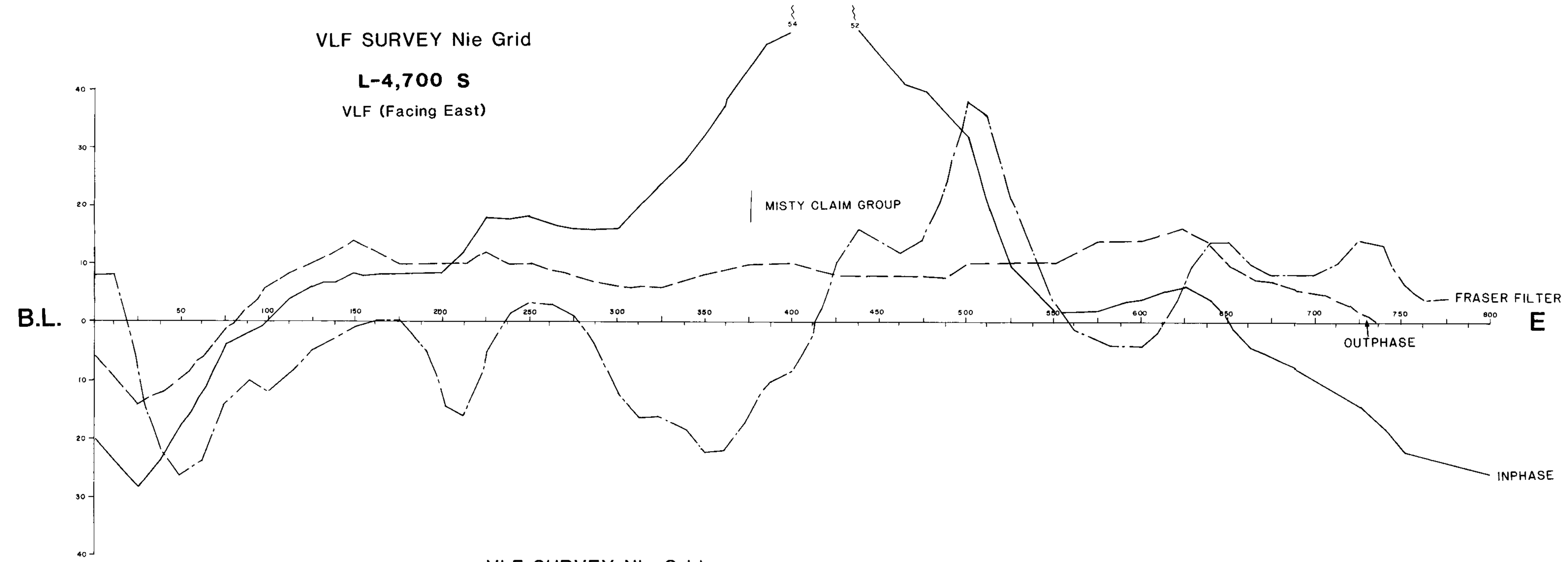
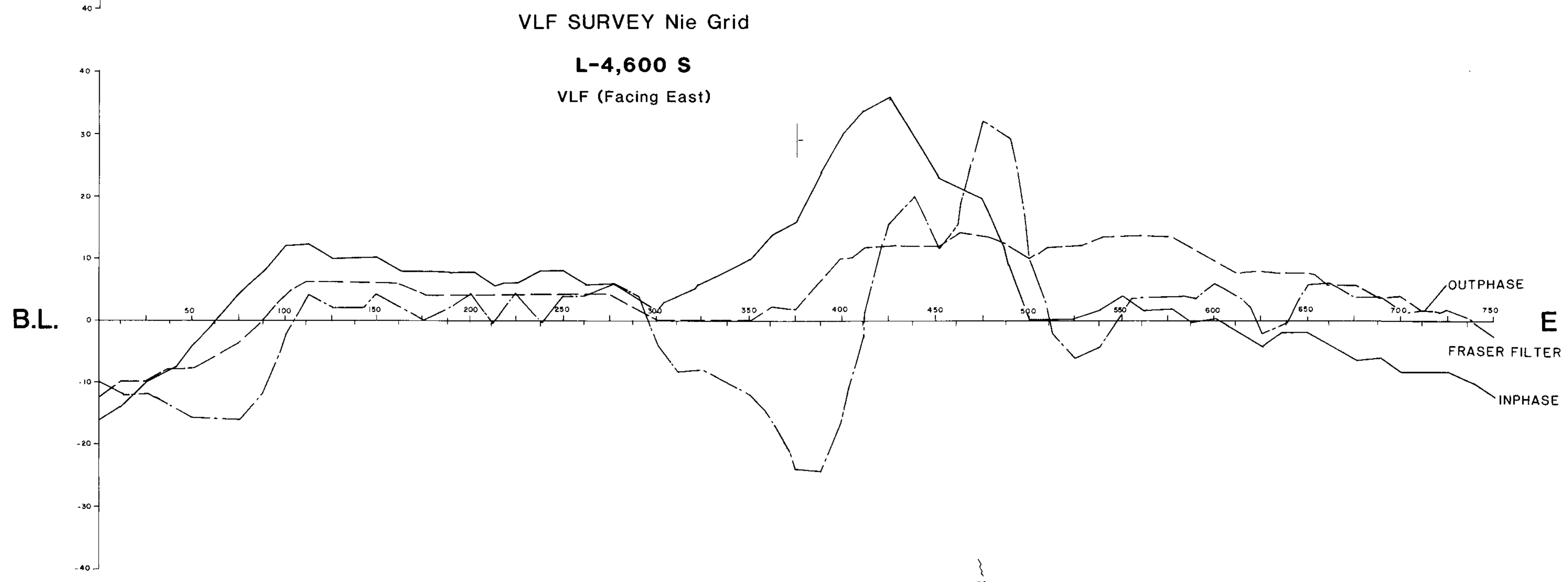
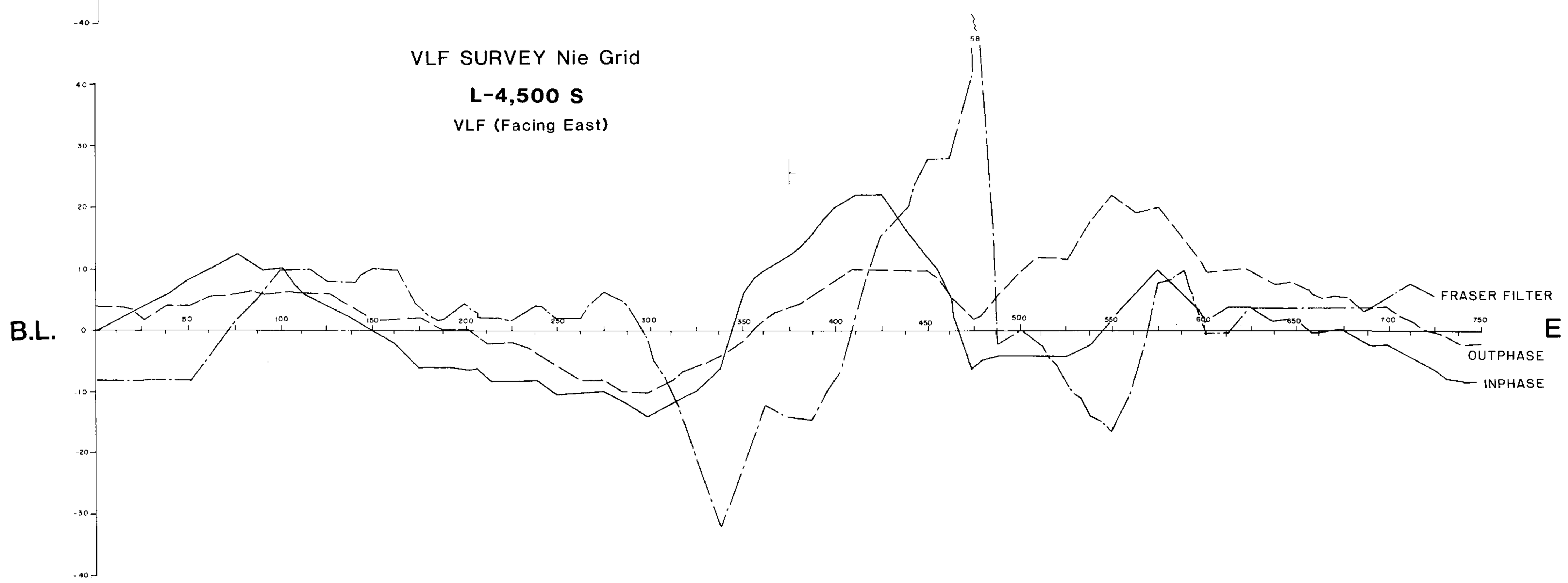
NIE GROUP E.

VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No. 9 N		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			







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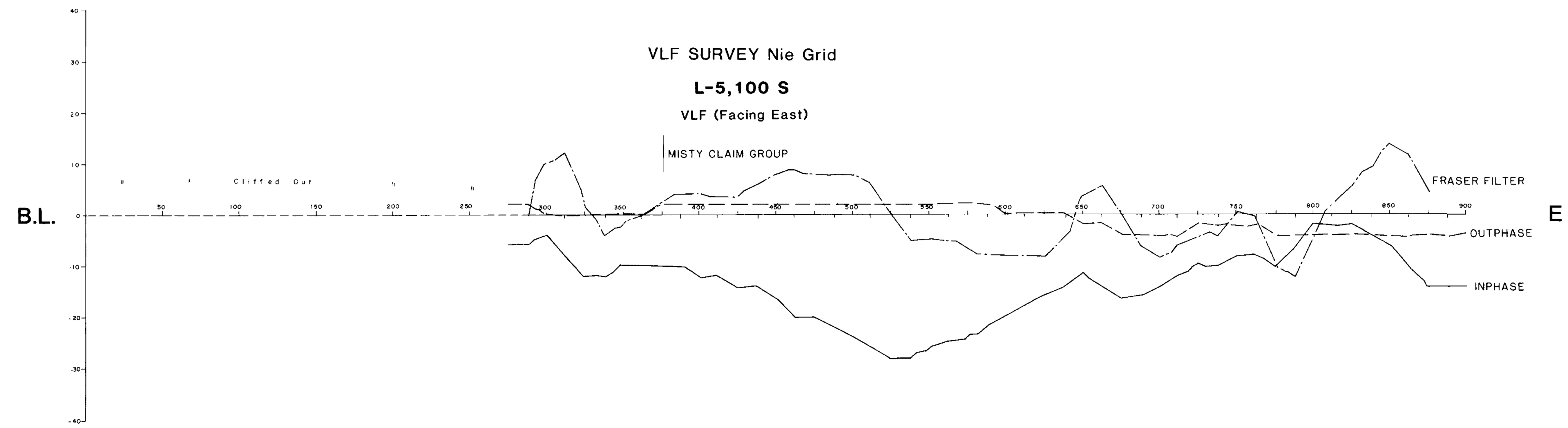
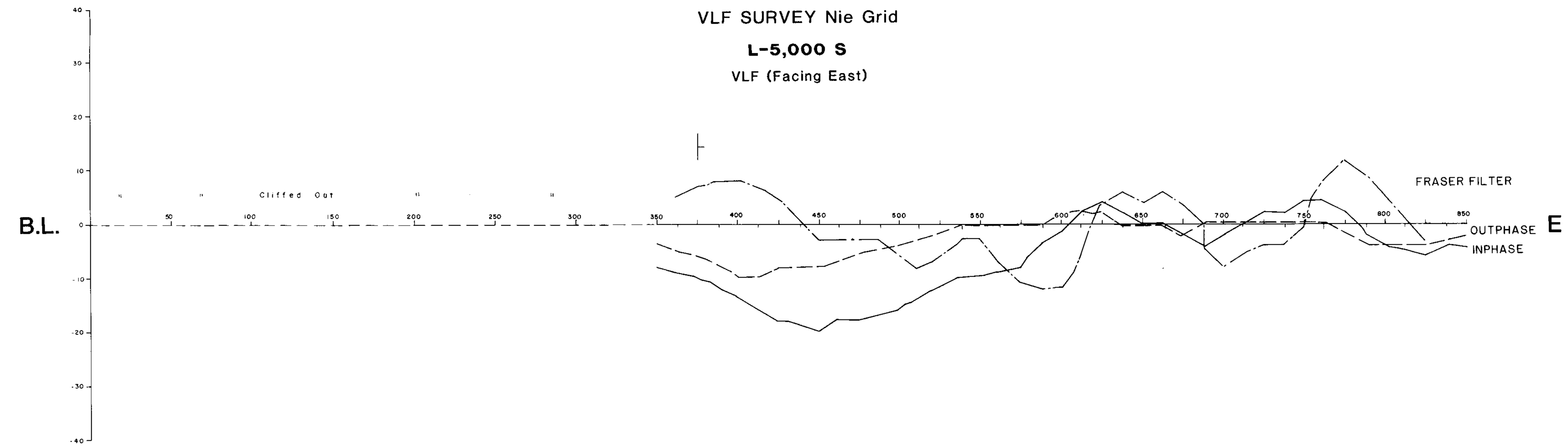
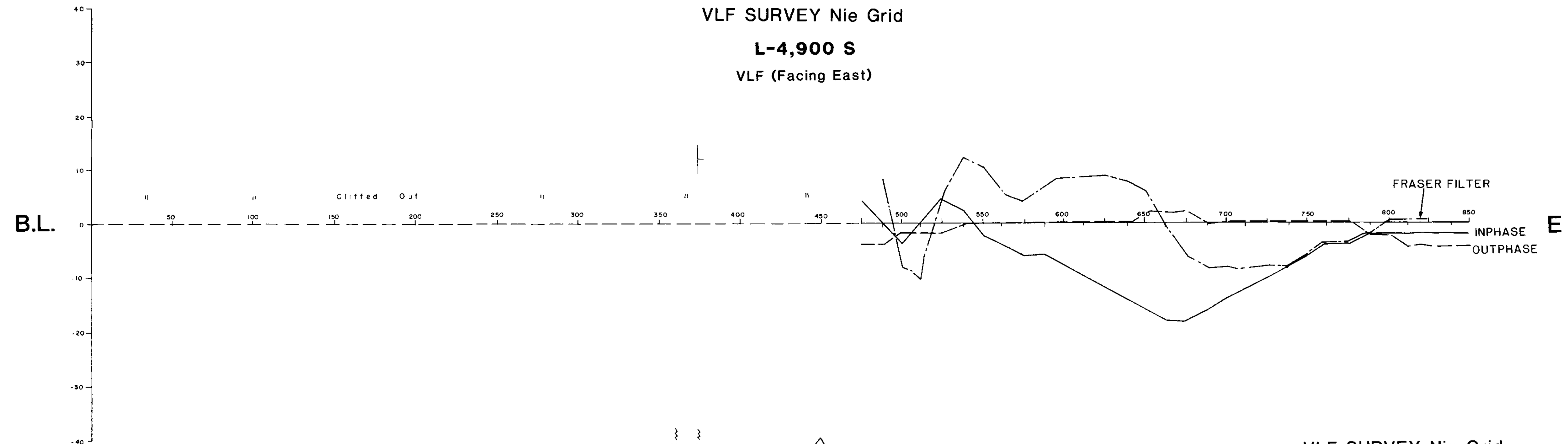
NIE GROUP E.

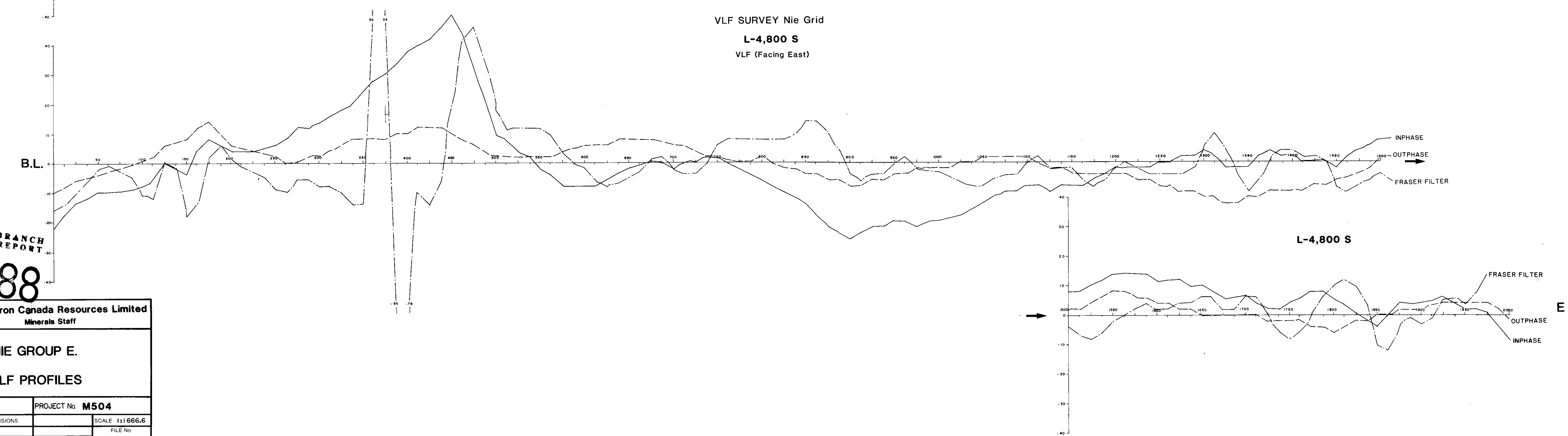
VLF PROFILES

FIGURE No 90		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT.1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No			FILE No
COMPILED BY			









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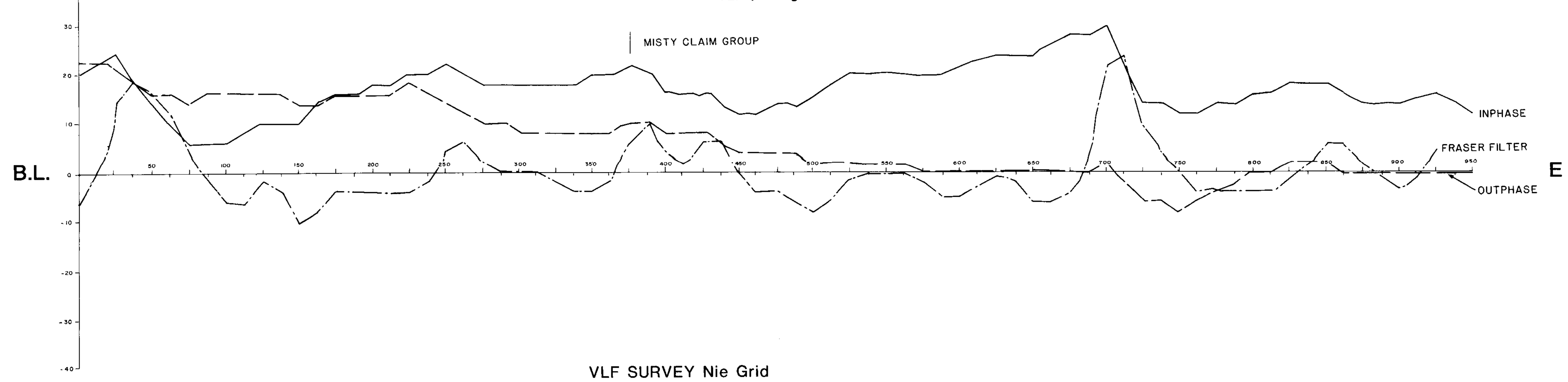
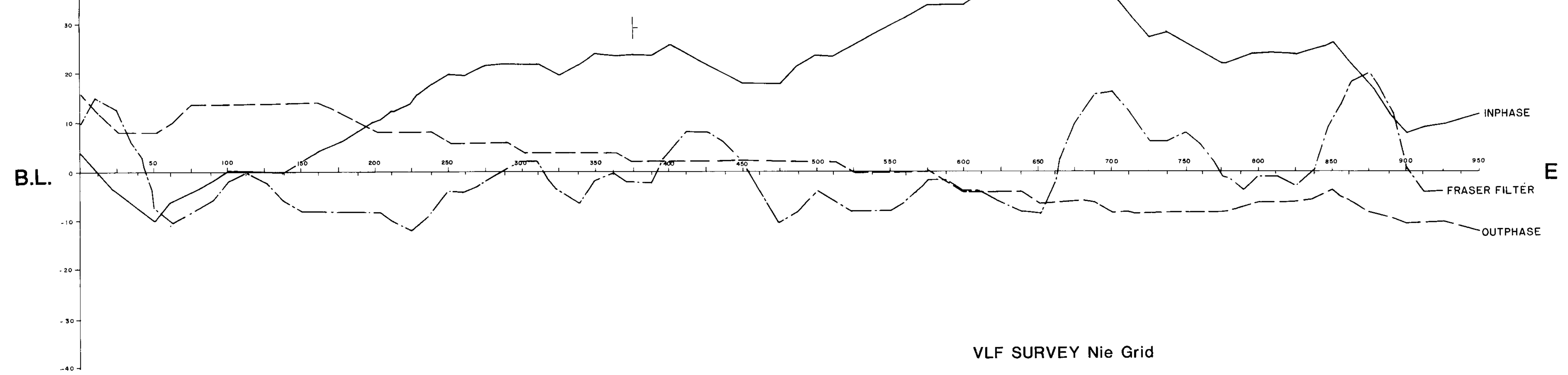
NIE GROUP E. VLF PROFILES			
FIGURE No. 9 P		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			

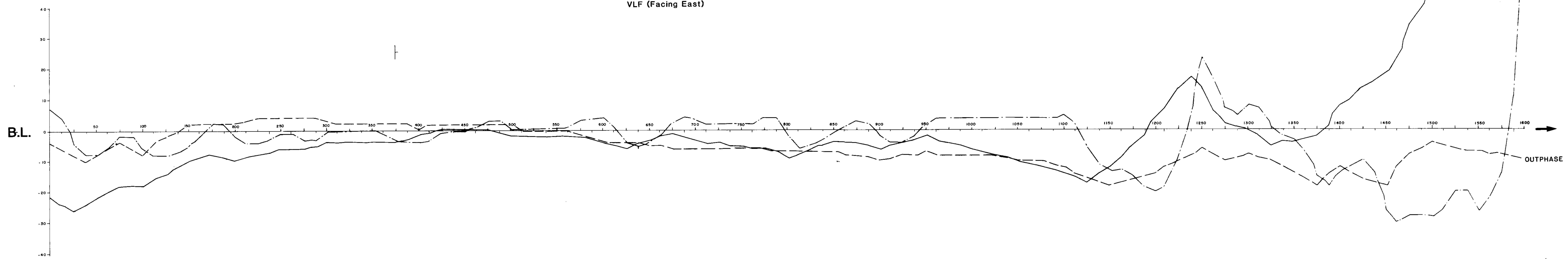
VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L-5,400 S
VLF (Facing East)



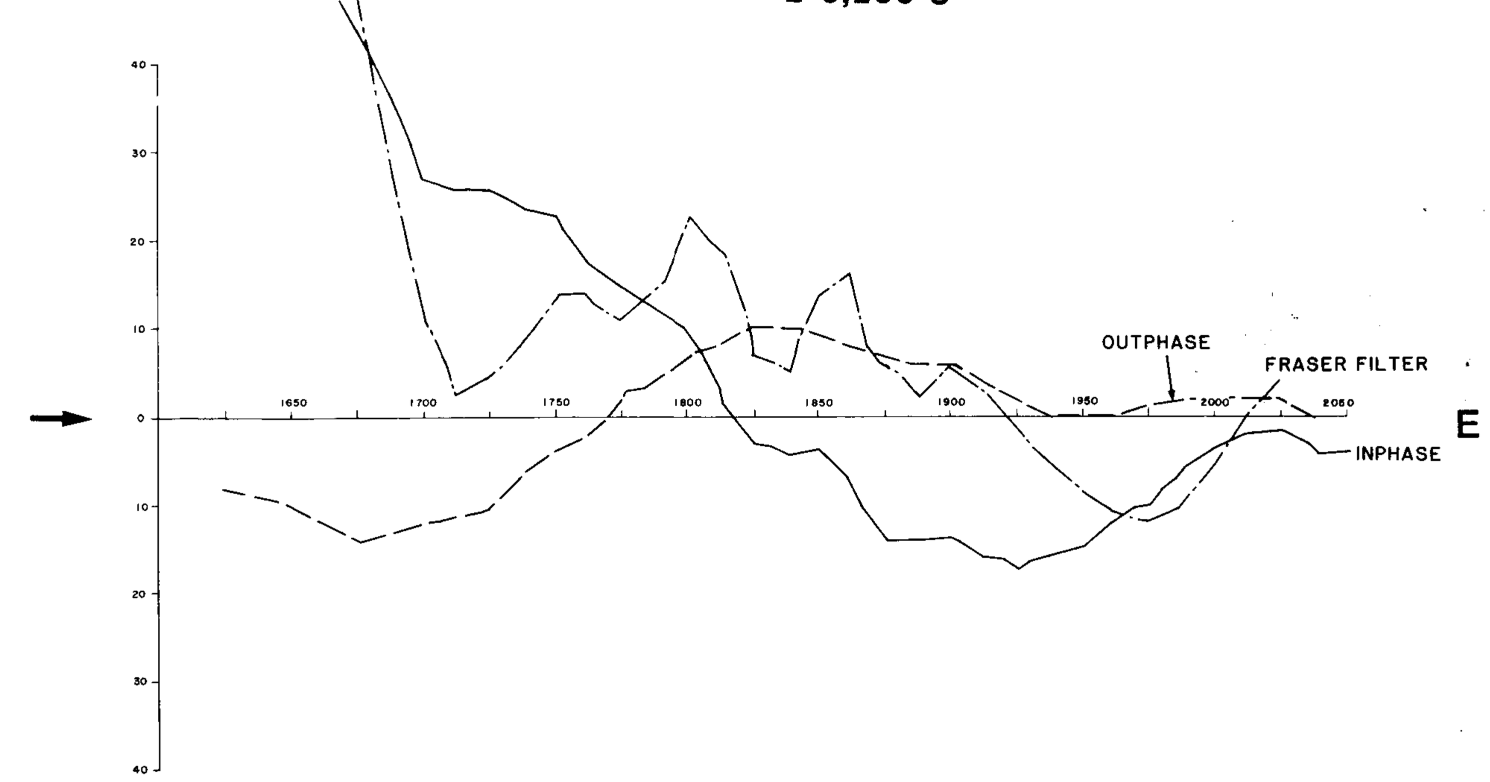
VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L-5,300 S
VLF (Facing East)



VLF SURVEY Nie Grid
L-5,200 S
VLF (Facing East)



L-5,200 S



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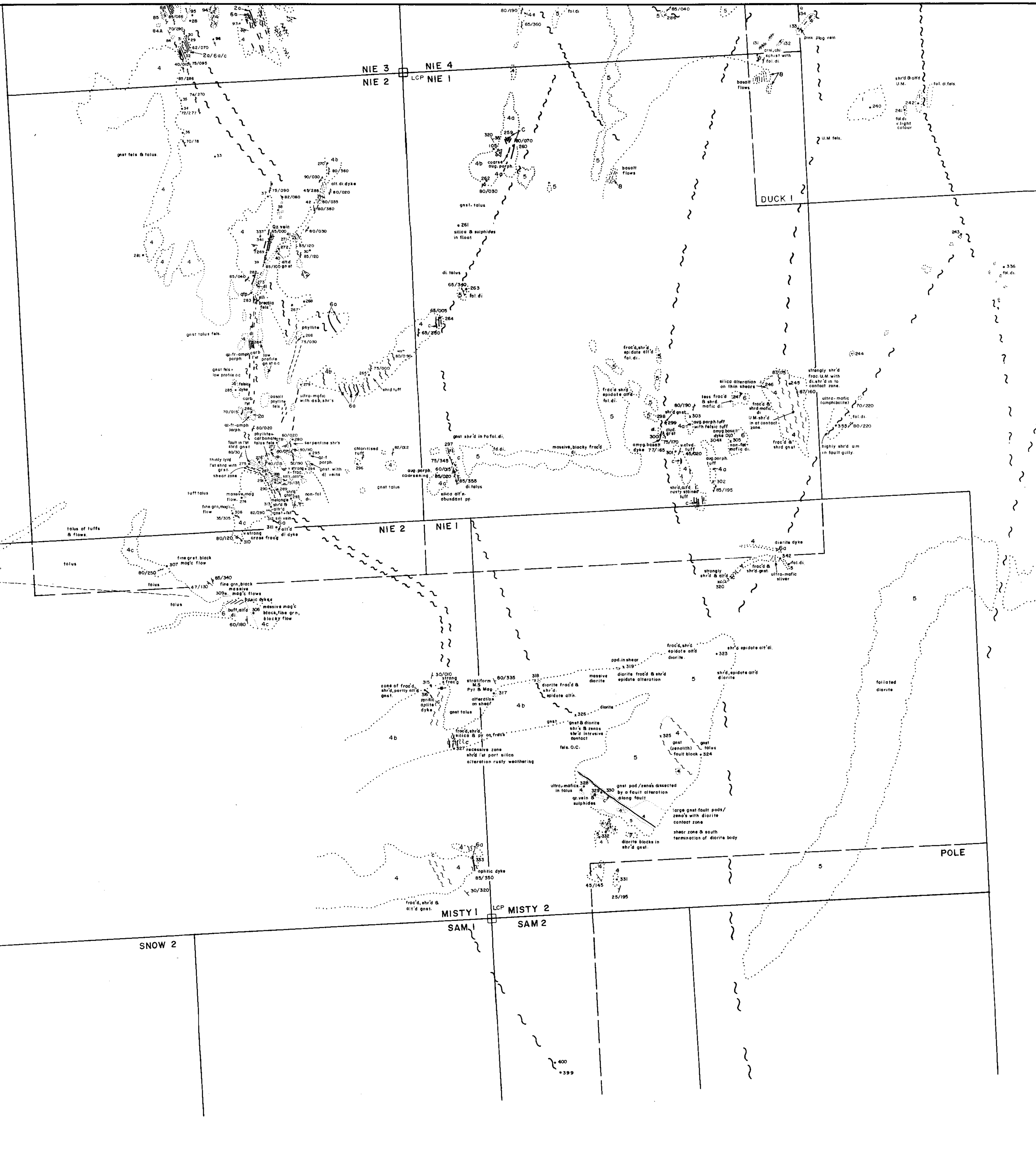
NIE GROUP E. VLF PROFILES			
FIGURE No. 9 Q		PROJECT No. M504	
DATE OCT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1666.6
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY			

	As ppm	Hg ppb	Sb ppm	Au ppb
DS 4T1 - 10 A	41	120	3.2	20
12	36	980	0.8	10
18	22	190	0.8	10
29	69	60	1.2	50
30	220	270	3.0	10
32 A	85	100	3.9	10
33	2000	230	8.0	20
43	620	1100	3.0	10
53	29	100	1.0	10
54	3000	380	79.0	10
54 B	140	380	25.0	10
54 C	240	1600	27.0	10
54 D	94	740	75.0	10
54 E	3400	790	36.0	130
55	53	950	1.4	10
57	101	280	1.6	25
58	30	170	0.1	10
59	30	280	1.0	10
62	90	80	3.2	10
63	79	180	1.6	40
64	11	58	1.4	25
64 B	27	100	1.2	10
66	190	910	5.6	80
73	19	70	1.0	25
86 B	83	70	6.6	<5
88	35	80	3.2	100
90	93	110	6.0	5
92	260	170	4.6	10
93	17	60	8.0	20
93 B	14	10	2.0	50
93 C	33	69	3.8	5
94	170	180	10.0	<5
97	5	10	1.8	260
98	3	20	1.0	5
102	100	40	4.2	45
103	4	160	0.6	<5
105	5	75	0.3	25
116	36	220	0.2	45
125	5	30	0.2	<5
127	24	20	1.4	5
142	4	20	0.2	15
146	5	40	0.4	15
146 B	35	80	1.2	45
157	2	20	0.1	5
157 B	14	30	0.3	10
184	3	70	0.8	25
33 B	14	40	7.0	<5
33 C	32	30	1.6	<5
33 D	11	40	36	20
33 E	11	30	71	130
33 F	32	30	40	30
33 G	88	30	24	<100
33 H	86	20	6.5	<5
33 I	29	30	2.4	<5
33 J	260	20	1.8	40
33 K	73	20	24	15
33 L	39	20	1.6	100
33 M	100	20	1.6	40
	As ppm	Ag ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppb
197	99	0.1	148	5
231	650	0.2	108	20
232	88	260	0.1	345
252	4	0.6	0.2	10
254	2	0.1	0.1	10
267	11	0.2	2.0	15
268	7	0.3	0.8	10
269	6	0.4	2.4	<5
269 B	23	1.0	3.4	8130
269 C	10	0.9	0.5	30
269 D	39	1.1	0.8	105

	As ppm	Ag ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppb
DS 4T1 - 267	41	0.1	11.2	10
271 B	5	0.1	2.6	5
282	85	0.8	16.6	40
283	61	1.3	10.8	70
285	830	0.7	2.2	15
287	115	0.2	6.4	10
288	85	0.8	3.4	20
289 B	77	0.8	6.5	20
289 C	150	2.6	13.8	20
289 D	63	0.6	3.9	25
290	650	3.6	75.0	55
290 B	45	0.2	9.2	55
292	81	2.6	2.8	30
292 B	190	1.1	13.8	25
		1.4		0.2
398 A	22	0.1	0.6	<5
398 B	30	0.1	0.5	25
398 C	24	0.1	0.2	<5
398 D	11	0.1	0.6	5
398 E	55	0.1	6.0	10
398 F	29	0.1	2.2	<5
398 G	19	0.1	6.6	5
398 H	100	6.0	14.4	2710
398 I	>10 000	50.0	140.0	770
398 J	310	32.0	7.2	40
398 K	45	3.7	1.6	495
398 L	53	3.2	5.2	40
398 M	240	0.5	4.4	30
398 N	420	0.5	5.0	410
398 O	>10000	350.0	850.0	690
398 P	230	5.8	280.0	270
398 Q	105	22.0	19.2	2970
398 R	9	0.1	1.6	<5
398 S	16	0.1	2.6	<5
398 T	100	0.5	0.7	835
398 U	9	0.1	0.1	45
398 V	90	3.2	9.4	4200
398 W	57	0.6	11.8	70
398 X	19	0.5	11.0	10
398 Y	[illegible]	0.2	2.9	45
398 Z	33	0.3	27.0	<5
	As ppm	Ag ppm	Hg ppb	Au ppb
307 D	27	1.8	10	40
312	20	0.6	10	5
321	23	0.1	10	<5
322	83	0.6	20	<5

	Ag g/tonne	Au g/tonne
337 A	1.4	0.2
337 B	1.4	<0.1
337 C	3.1	8.6
337 D	1.4	<0.1
337 E	1.0	0.2
337 F	4.1	0.1
337 G	17	14.0
337 H	1.7	0.2
337 I	5.5	0.1
337 J	27	<0.1
337 Ka	3.4	<0.1
337 Kb	3.4	<0.1
337 L	0.7	<0.1
337 M	2.7	<0.1
337 N	8.9	0.1
337 O	0.3	0.1
337 P	2.1	<0.1
337 Q	2.1	<0.1
337 R	0.3	0.1
338 A	0.7	<0.1
338 B	2.7	<0.1
339	0.7	<0.1
340	38	1.8
341	24	0.3



LEGEND

8 **MIOCENE** LEVEL MOUNTAIN - PLATEAU BASALTS

7 **TERTIARY-CRET.** SLOKO GROUP
- a - feldspar porphyry
- b - rhyolite dykes, stocks
- c - basalt dykes

6 **CRET.- JURASSIC** DIORITE NON-FOLIATED
- a - diorite non-foliated dyke
- b - albitite sill
- c - porphyritic diorite

5 **TRIASSIC** DIORITE FOLIATED

4 **PRE UPPER TRIASSIC** INTERMEDIATE TO MAFIC VOLCANICS
- a - augite porphyry
- b - tuff - thinly bedded
- c - massive flows
- d - lapilli tuff
- e - chlorite schist

3 **PHYLLITE**
- a - massive pink banded limestone
- b - siliceous siltstone
- c - thin banded pink limestone
- d - buff weathering limestone
- e - mafic flows

2 **PERMIAN** LIMESTONE
- a - carbonaceous
- b - white

1 **ULTRAMAFIC**

ALTERATION
- C IRON CARBONATE AND QUARTZ VEIN
- Q QUARTZ STOCKWORK
- D DOLOMITIZED
- S SILICIFIED

SYMBOLS

- COMPOSITIONAL LAYERING (So)
- PLANAR FOLIATION
- FOLD HINGE
- FAULT

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- KNOWN
- ASSUMED
- PROJECTED
- JOINT
- •342 STATION

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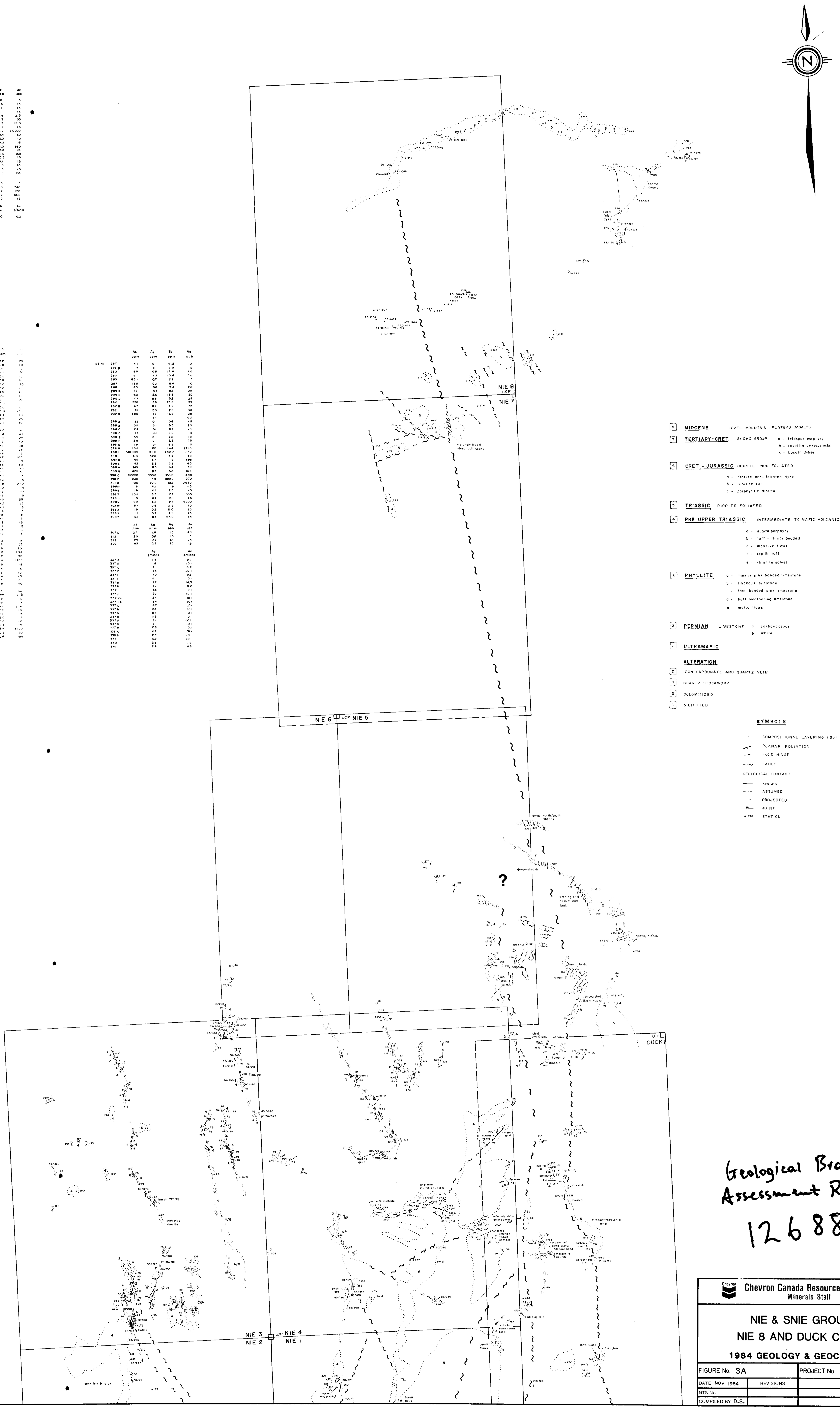
NIE & SNIE GROUPS
NIE 8 AND DUCK CLAIMS.
1984 GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

FIGURE No. 3B	PROJECT No. M-504	
DATE SEPT. 1984	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:10,000
NTS No.		FILE No.
COMPILED BY D.S.		

NC 639



	As ppm	Ag ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppb
TZ4T1 - 134 A	3	0.1	1.0	5
135 A	5	0.1	1.5	<5
136 A	6	0.1	1.1	<5
137 A	3	0.1	0.1	<5
138 A	7	0.3	2.8	275
139 A	14	0.2	2.3	105
140 A	7	1.8	13.2	1210
141 A	6	0.1	4.2	<5
142 A	16	53.0	6.9	>10 000
143 A	4	0.2	0.4	60
144 A	22	0.1	26.0	40
145 A	4	0.1	1.2	>5
146 A	15	1.1	21.0	550
147 A	45	0.4	43.0	85
148 A	15	0.3	10.6	150
149 A	3	0.1	0.3	<5
150 A	1	0.1	0.1	<5
151 A	107	0.9	58.0	45
152 A	81	1.8	27.0	<5
153 A	7	0.1	64.0	135
EW4T1 - 1067	7	0.3	7.0	5
1068	85	1.1	35.0	740
1069	73	0.6	11.2	120
1070	110	1.3	9.2	550
1072	36	0.3	150.0	15
	As %	Ag g/tonne	Sb %	Au g/tonne
1071	0.389	74.0	1.100	0.2

	As ppm	Hg ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppb
DS 4T1 - 10 A	41	120	3.2	20
12	36	550	0.8	10
18	22	100	[illegible]	10
29	69	60	[illegible]	50
[illegible]	220	270	3.0	10
32 A	63	100	3.8	10
33	2000	230	8.0	20
43	620	100	3.0	10
53	29	100	1.0	10
54	4000	550	79.0	10
54 B	140	350	25	10
54 C	240	1600	27.0	[illegible]
54 D	94	740	75.0	[illegible]
54 E	3400	790	36.0	[illegible]
55	[illegible]	950	1.4	10
57	101	250	1.6	25
58	30	170	0.1	10
59	30	280	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	90	80	3.2	[illegible]
63	79	150	1.6	40
64	11	55	1.4	25
64 B	27	100	1.2	10
66	90	510	[illegible]	80
73	[illegible]	70	1.0	25
86 B	63	70	6.6	5
88	35	60	3.2	100
90	53	110	6.0	5
92	260	170	4.6	10
93	17	60	8.0	20
93 B	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	50
93 C	33	65	3.8	5
94	[illegible]	150	10.0	5
97	5	10	1.8	230
98	3	20	1.0	5
102	[illegible]	40	4.2	[illegible]
103	4	160	0.6	5
105	5	75	0.3	25
116	36	220	0.2	<5
125	5	30	0.2	5
127	24	20	1.4	5
142	4	20	0.2	5
146	5	40	0.4	5
146 B	35	80	1.2	45
157	2	20	0.1	5
157 B	14	30	0.3	[illegible]
164	3	70	0.8	<5
33 B	14	40	7.0	5
33 C	32	30	1.8	<5
33 D	[illegible]	40	5.6	20
33 E	11	30	1.0	130
33 F	32	30	4.0	30
33 G	88	30	2.4	1100
33 H	55	20	6.5	<5
33 I	29	30	2.4	<5
33 J	260	20	1.3	40
33 K	73	20	2.4	15
33 L	39	20	1.6	100
33 M	100	20	1.8	40
	As ppm	Ag ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppb
137	59	0	14.8	5
231	650	0.2	10.8	[illegible]
232	68	[illegible]	0.1	[illegible]
252	4	0.6	0.2	10
254	2	0.1	0.1	5
267	11	0.2	2.0	5
268	[illegible]	1.3	0.8	10
269	6	0.4	2.4	<5
269 B	[illegible]	1.0	3.4	[illegible]
269 C	10	0.9	0.5	30
269 D	39	[illegible]	0.8	105

	As ppm	Ag ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppb
DS 4T1 - 267	41	0.1	11.2	10
271 B	5	0.1	2.6	5
282	85	0.8	16.6	40
283	61	1.3	10.8	70
285	830	0.7	2.2	15
287	115	0.2	6.4	10
288	85	0.8	3.4	20
289 B	77	0.8	8.5	20
289 C	150	2.6	13.8	20
289 D	[illegible]	0.6	3.9	25
290	550	3.6	75.0	55
290 B	45	0.2	5.2	55
292	81	2.6	2.8	30
292 B	190	1.1	13.8	25
		1.4		0.2
398 A	22	0.1	0.6	<5
398 B	30	0.1	0.5	25
398 C	24	0.1	0.2	<5
398 D	11	0.1	0.6	5
398 E	55	0.1	6.0	10
398 F	29	0.1	2.2	<5
398 G	19	0.1	6.6	5
398 H	100	6.0	14.4	2210
398 I	>10 000	50.0	140.0	770
398 J	310	32.0	7.2	40
398 K	45	3.7	1.6	495
398 L	53	3.2	5.2	40
398 M	240	0.5	4.4	30
398 N	420	0.5	5.0	410
398 O	>10000	350.0	350.0	690
398 P	230	5.8	280.0	270
398 Q	105	22.0	19.2	2970
398 R	9	0.1	1.6	<5
398 S	16	0.1	2.6	<5
398 T	100	0.5	0.7	335
398 U	9	0.1	0.1	<5
398 V	90	3.2	9.4	4 200
398 W	57	0.6	11.8	70
398 X	19	0.5	11.0	10
398 Y	11	0.2	2.9	<5
398 Z	33	0.3	27.0	<5
	As ppm	Ag ppm	Hg ppb	Au ppb
307 D	27	1.8	10	40
312	20	0.6	10	[illegible]
321	23	0.1	10	<5
322	63	0.6	20	<5
		Ag g/tonne		Au g/tonne
337 A		1.4		0.2
337 B		1.4		<0.1
337 C		3.1		8.6
337 D		1.4		<0.1
337 E		1.0		0.2
337 F		4.1		0.1
337 G		1.7		14.0
337 H		1.7		0.2
337 I		5.5		0.1
337 J		2.7		<0.1
337 Ka		3.4		<0.1
337 Kb		3.4		<0.1
337 L		0.7		<0.1
337 M		2.7		<0.1
337 N		8.9		0.1
337 O		0.3		0.1
337 P		2.1		<0.1
337 Q		2.1		<0.1
337 R		0.3		0.1
338 A		0.7		<0.1
338 B		2.7		<0.1
339		0.7		<0.1
340		3.8		1.8
341		2.4		0.3

[8] **MIOCENE** LEVEL MOUNTAIN - PLATEAU BASALTS

[7] **TERTIARY-CRET.** SLOKO GROUP
- a - feldspar porphyry
- b - rhyolite dykes, stocks
- c - basalt dykes

[6] **CRET.- JURASSIC** DIORITE NON-FOLIATED
- a - diorite non-foliated dyke
- b - gabbro sill
- c - porphyritic diorite

[5] **TRIASSIC** DIORITE FOLIATED

[4] **PRE UPPER TRIASSIC** INTERMEDIATE TO MAFIC VOLCANICS
- a - augite porphyry
- b - tuff - thinly bedded
- c - massive flows
- d - lapilli tuff
- e - chlorite schist

[3] **PHYLLITE**
- a - massive pink banded limestone
- b - siliceous siltstone
- c - thin banded pink limestone
- d - buff weathering limestone
- e - mafic flows

[2] **PERMIAN** LIMESTONE
- a carbonaceous
- b white

[1] **ULTRAMAFIC**

ALTERATION

[C] IRON CARBONATE AND QUARTZ VEIN

[Q] QUARTZ STOCKWORK

[D] DOLOMITIZED

[S] SILICIFIED

SYMBOLS

- COMPOSITIONAL LAYERING (So)
- PLANAR FOLIATION
- FOLD HINGE
- FAULT

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- KNOWN
- ASSUMED
- PROJECTED
- JOINT
- 342 STATION

Geological Branch
Assessment Report
12688
T.K.

Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

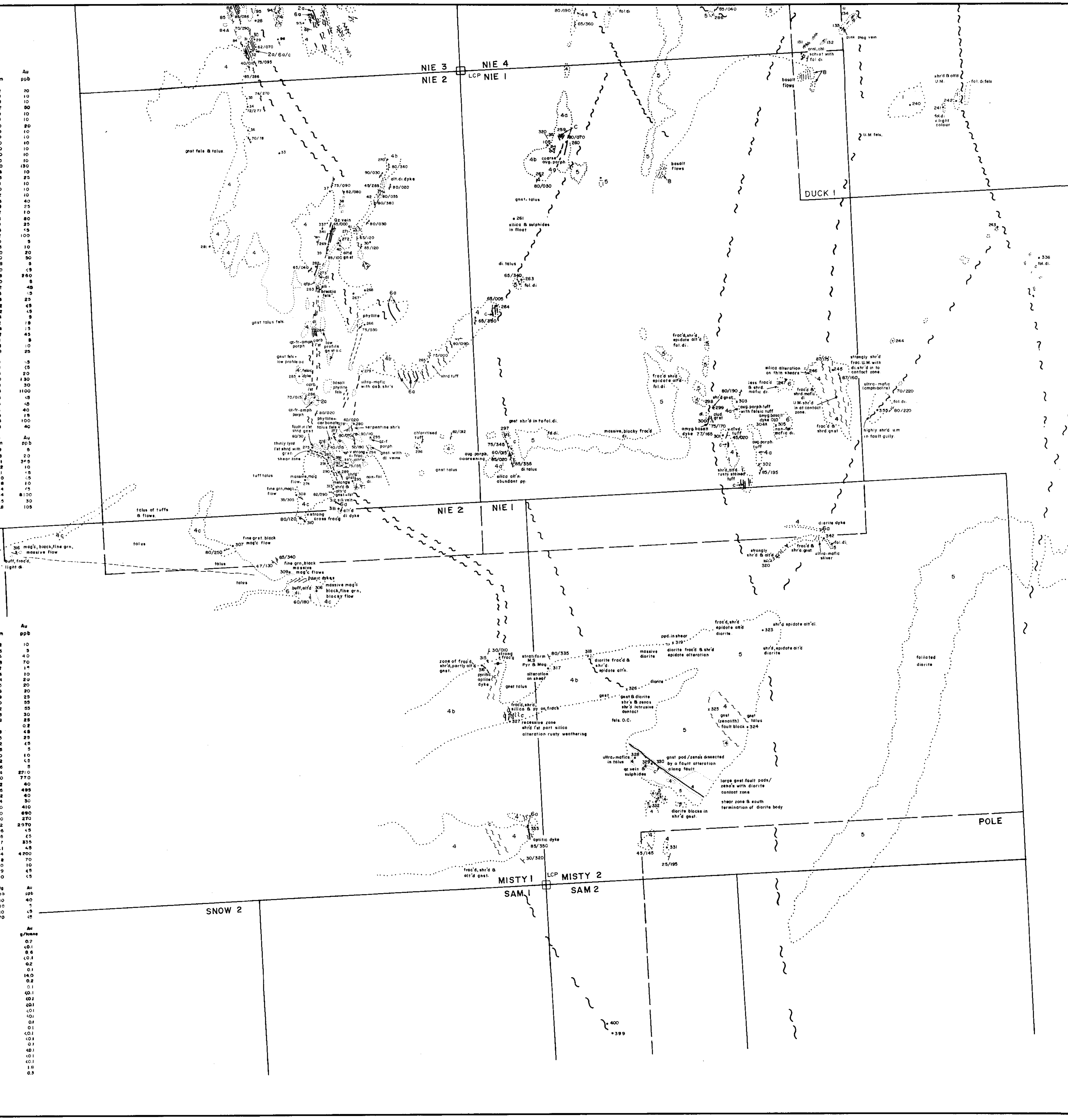
NIE & SNIE GROUPS
NIE 8 AND DUCK CLAIMS.

1984 GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

FIGURE No 3A		PROJECT No.	M504
DATE NOV 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:10,000
NTS No			FILE No
COMPILED BY D.S.			

	As ppm	Hg ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppb
DS 4TI - 10 A	41	120	3.2	20
12	36	890	0.8	10
18	22	190	0.8	10
29	69	60	1.2	50
30	220	270	3.0	10
32 A	53	100	3.8	10
33	2000	230	8.0	20
43	620	1100	3.0	10
53	29	100	1.0	10
54	5000	980	79.0	10
54 B	140	380	25.0	10
54 C	240	1600	27.0	10
54 D	94	740	75.0	10
54 E	3400	790	36.0	130
55	53	950	1.4	10
57	101	250	1.6	25
58	30	170	0.1	10
59	30	280	1.0	10
62	90	80	3.2	10
63	79	180	1.6	40
64	11	58	1.4	25
64 B	27	100	1.2	10
66	190	810	5.6	80
73	19	70	1.0	25
86 B	63	70	6.6	<5
88	36	80	3.2	100
90	63	110	6.0	5
92	260	170	4.8	10
93	17	60	8.0	20
93 B	14	10	2.0	50
93 C	33	69	3.8	5
94	170	180	10.0	<5
97	5	10	1.8	260
98	3	20	1.0	5
102	100	40	4.2	<5
103	4	160	0.6	<5
105	5	75	0.3	25
116	36	220	0.2	<5
125	5	30	0.2	<5
127	24	20	1.4	5
142	4	20	0.2	15
146	5	40	0.4	15
146 B	38	80	1.2	45
187	2	20	0.1	5
187 B	14	30	0.3	10
164	3	70	0.8	25
33 B	14	40	7.0	<5
33 C	32	30	1.8	<5
33 D	11	40	5.6	20
33 E	11	30	1.0	130
33 F	32	30	4.0	30
33 G	88	30	2.4	1100
33 H	55	20	6.5	<5
33 I	29	30	2.4	<5
33 J	260	20	1.3	40
33 K	73	20	2.4	15
33 L	39	20	1.6	100
33 M	100	20	1.8	40

	As ppm	Ag ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppb
197	59	0.1	14.8	5
231	650	0.2	10.8	20
232	88	26.0	0.1	345
252	4	0.6	0.2	10
254	2	0.1	0.1	<5
267	11	0.2	2.0	<5
268	7	0.3	0.8	10
269	6	0.4	2.4	<5
269 B	23	1.0	3.4	8100
269 C	10	0.9	0.5	30
269 D	39	1.1	0.8	105



	As ppm	Ag ppm	Sb ppm	Au ppb
DS 4TI - 267	41	0.1	11.2	10
271 B	5	0.1	2.6	5
282	85	0.8	16.6	40
283	61	1.3	10.8	70
285	830	0.7	2.2	15
287	115	0.2	6.4	10
288	65	0.8	3.4	20
289 B	77	0.8	8.5	20
289 C	150	2.6	13.8	20
289 D	63	0.6	3.9	25
290	550	3.6	75.0	55
290 B	45	0.2	8.2	55
292	81	2.6	2.8	30
292 B	190	1.1	13.8	25
		1.4		0.2
398 A	22	0.1	0.8	<5
398 B	30	0.1	0.5	25
398 C	24	0.1	0.2	<5
398 D	11	0.1	0.6	5
398 E	55	0.1	6.0	10
398 F	29	0.1	2.2	<5
398 G	19	0.1	6.6	5
398 H	100	6.0	14.4	2710
398 I	>10 000	50.0	140.0	770
398 J	310	32.0	7.2	40
398 K	45	3.7	1.6	495
398 L	53	3.2	5.2	40
398 M	240	0.5	4.4	30
398 N	420	0.5	5.0	410
398 O	>10000	3500	350.0	690
398 P	230	5.8	280.0	270
398 Q	105	22.0	19.2	2970
398 R	9	0.1	1.6	<5
398 S	16	0.1	2.6	<5
398 T	100	0.5	0.7	335
398 U	9	0.1	0.1	<5
398 V	90	3.2	9.4	4200
398 W	57	0.8	11.8	70
398 X	19	0.5	11.0	10
398 Y	[illegible]	0.2	2.9	<5
398 Z	33	0.3	27.0	<5

	AS ppm	Ag ppm	Hg ppb	Au ppb
307 D	27	1.8	10	40
312	20	0.6	10	5
321	23	0.1	10	<5
322	83	0.6	20	<5

	Ag g/tonne	Au g/tonne
337 A	1.4	0.2
337 B	1.4	<0.1
337 C	3.1	8.6
337 D	1.4	<0.1
337 E	1.0	0.2
337 F	4.1	0.1
337 G	17	14.0
337 H	1.7	0.2
337 I	35	0.1
337 J	27	<0.1
337 Ka	3.4	<0.1
337 Kb	3.4	<0.1
337 L	0.7	<0.1
337 M	2.7	<0.1
337 N	8.9	0.1
337 O	0.3	0.1
337 P	2.1	<0.1
337 Q	2.1	<0.1
337 R	0.3	0.1
338 A	0.7	<0.1
338 B	2.7	<0.1
339	0.7	<0.1
340	38	1.8
341	24	0.3

NCI - 639

LEGEND

8 **MIOCENE** LEVEL MOUNTAIN - PLATEAU BASALTS

7 **TERTIARY-CRET.** SLOKO GROUP
- a - feldspar porphyry
- b - rhyolite dykes, stocks
- c - basalt dykes

6 **CRET. - JURASSIC** DIORITE NON-FOLIATED
- a - diorite non-foliated dyke
- b - albitite sill
- c - porphyritic diorite

5 **TRIASSIC** DIORITE FOLIATED

4 **PRE UPPER TRIASSIC** INTERMEDIATE TO MAFIC VOLCANICS
- a - augite porphyry
- b - tuff - thinly bedded
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3 **PHYLLITE**
- a - massive pink banded limestone
- b - siliceous siltstone
- c - thin banded pink limestone
- d - buff weathering limestone
- e - mafic flows

2 **PERMIAN** LIMESTONE
- a - carbonaceous
- b - white

1 **ULTRAMAFIC**

ALTERATION

C IRON CARBONATE AND QUARTZ VEIN

Q QUARTZ STOCKWORK

D DOLOMITIZED

S SILICIFIED

SYMBOLS

COMPOSITIONAL LAYERING (So)

PLANAR FOLIATION

FOLD HINGE

FAULT

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

KNOWN

ASSUMED

PROJECTED

JOINT

342 STATION

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,688

0 400 m

Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

NIE & SNIE GROUPS
NIE 8 AND DUCK CLAIMS.
1984 GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

FIGURE No. 3B		PROJECT No. M-504	
DATE SEPT. 1984	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:10,000
NTS No.			FILE No.
COMPILED BY D.S.			