85-331 - 14300

FILMED

1984 GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL, GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

03/86

TITLE:	Miller Creek Property
CLAIMS:	Mill 1-5
AUTHORS:	J.R. Toohey, C.J. Hodgson
DATE:	March, 1985
COMMODITY:	Au, Ag, Zn, Pb
LOCATION - Area	Smithers
- Mining Division	Omineca
- Co-ordinates	Latitude 54°47'N Longitude 127°22'W
- NTS	93L14
OWNER:	Canamax Resources Inc.
OPERATOR	Canamax Resources Inc.

CANAMAX VANCOUVER OFFICE

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SUMMARY

This assessment report documents geological, ground VLF and soil geochemical surveys conducted at intervals during the period July 1 to September 5, 1984 on Miller Creek property (Mill 1-5 claims) on Hudson Bay Mountain near Smithers, B.C. The property adjoins competitor-owned crown granted claims on which silver and gold-bearing fissure veins (Henderson-Ashman, Mamie, Victory and others) have been mined intermittently since the early 1920's.

The 1984 work attempted to locate extensions of known veins beyond the boundaries of competitor-held ground. Geological mapping and prospecting in the northeastern portion of the property (above roughly elevation 5,000 feet) led to rediscovery of several weakly mineralized vein prospects known as the Neepawa and Mayflower. Whether these are the northeasterly continuation of productive veins to the southwest (eg. Henderson-Ashman) is uncertain, since (a) the veins cannot be traced over a NE-SW distance of 700-1,000 metres of poorly-exposed intervening ground, and (b) a major, post-vein, northwesterly-trending fault is inferred through this poorly exposed ground which may effectively define the northeasterly limit of the productive veins.

In the western portion of the property, on Mill 1 and 5 claims, outcrop is virtually non-existent. A 14 km chain and compass flagged grid was prepared in this area, with lines at 100 and 200 metre spacing, and detailed soil sampling (samples at 25 m spacing), and a VLF survey (readings at 10 m spacing) conducted. Prominent lead-zinc-silver soil anomalies were detected, some of which coincide with known veins, while other anomalies, principally north and south of the Coronado showings on Line 4E, may be related to previously undetected near-surface vein mineralization. Broad, low order lead anomalies along Henderson Creek and an adjacent unnamed creek to the north are believed caused by alluvial dispersion.

Numerous VLF anomalies were indicated on the grid area, none of which coincides with known sulphide veins and few of which coincide with geochemical anomalies. Although a test survey over the exposed Henderson-Ashman vein produced a strong crossover, the effectiveness of the VLF technique in deeply overburden covered areas remains open to question.

CONCLUSIONS

In the western part of the property (Mill 1, 5 claims), a number of soil geochemical Pb-Zn-Ag and ground VLF anomalies suggest that additional veins, or extensions to known veins, may be present beneath widespread overburden in this area. More detailed geophysical and geochemical surveys are warranted in this area to fully delineate these anomalies as drill targets.

In the eastern part of the property, at higher elevations on Hudson Bay Mountain, northeasterly extensions of veins exposed on the crown-granted claims appear to be either fault-terminated or to simply die out in this direction. Furthermore, the uppermost showings, the Mayflower and Iron King prospects, are only weakly mineralized.

INTRODUCTION

General Statement

Mill 1-5 claims were staked peripheral to the Duthie Mine and adjacent vein prospects to explore for possible extensions to known Au-Ag-bearing fissure vein systems. A series of ten veins or vein systems are known on the Mill claims and centrally located competitor-held ground: Henderson-Ashman, Mamie, Coronado (2 veins), Victory, Dome, King Tut, Neepawa, Myrtle, Iron King and Mayflower.

The 1984 program consisted of geological mapping and prospecting, soil geochemical sampling and a ground VLF-EM survey. The work was conducted by J.R. Toohey (geologist in charge), J. Cockroft and L. Louie at intervals between July 1 and September 5, 1984.

Field cost for work claimed in this report was $5,899.55

Location, Physiography and Access (Figs. 1&2)

The Miller Creek property is centred approximately 12 kilometres due west of the town of Smithers, B.C. on the southwest flank of Hudson Bay Mountain. Elevations on the property range from 2800 feet to 7800 feet above sea level. The terrain is steep and rugged at the higher elevations and the northeast portion of the property is above treeline. Several permanent snowfields exist above the 6,000 foot level and a large percentage of the high ground is talus covered. The southwestern corner of the property covers swampy valley floor terrain.

CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

MILLER CREEK PROPERTY

MILL CLAIMS

OMINECA MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP

N

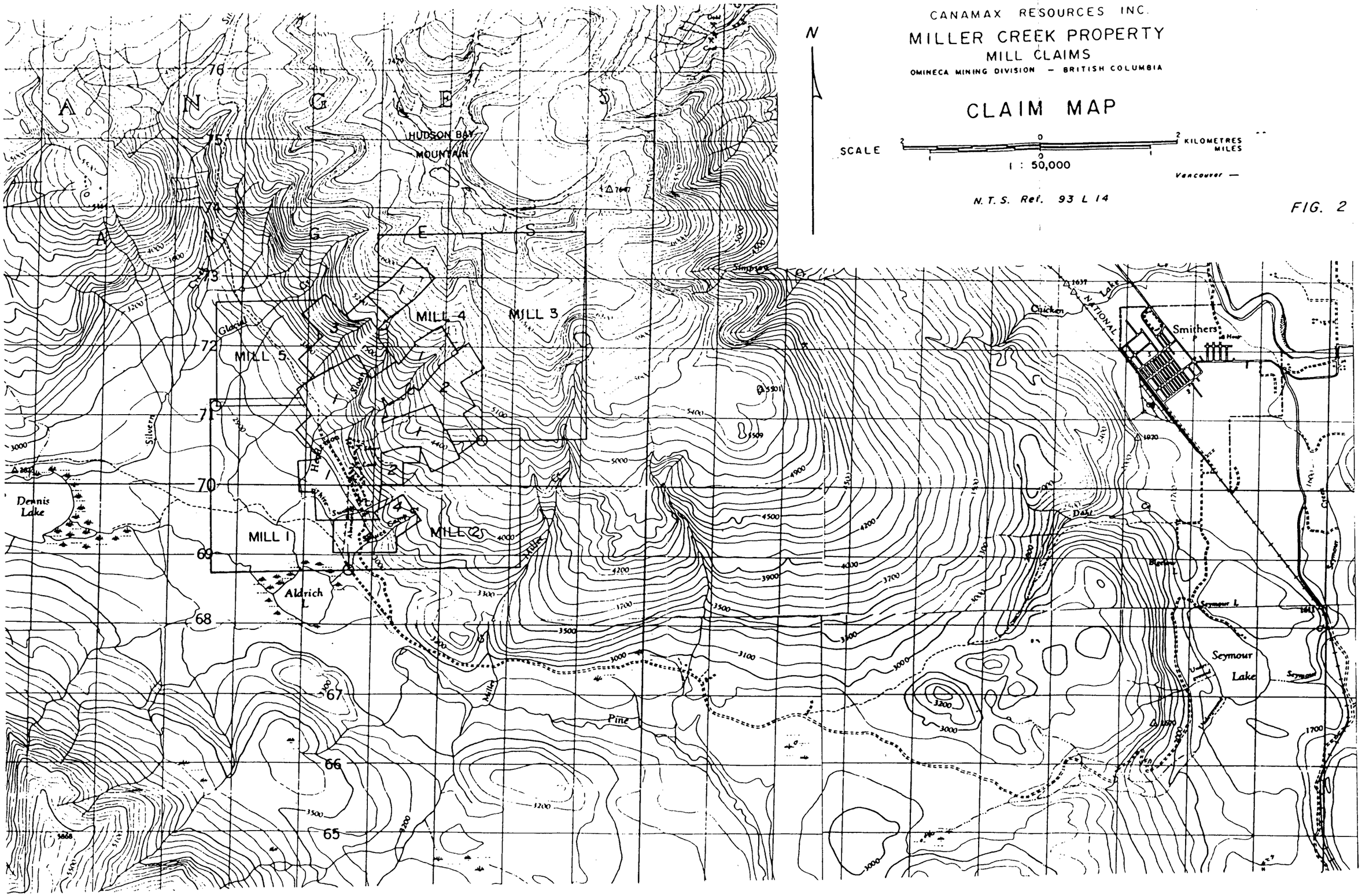
SCALE 2 0 2 KILOMETRES / MILES

1 : 50,000

Vancouver —

N.T.S. Ref. 93 L 14

FIG. 2



CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

MILLER CREEK PROPERTY

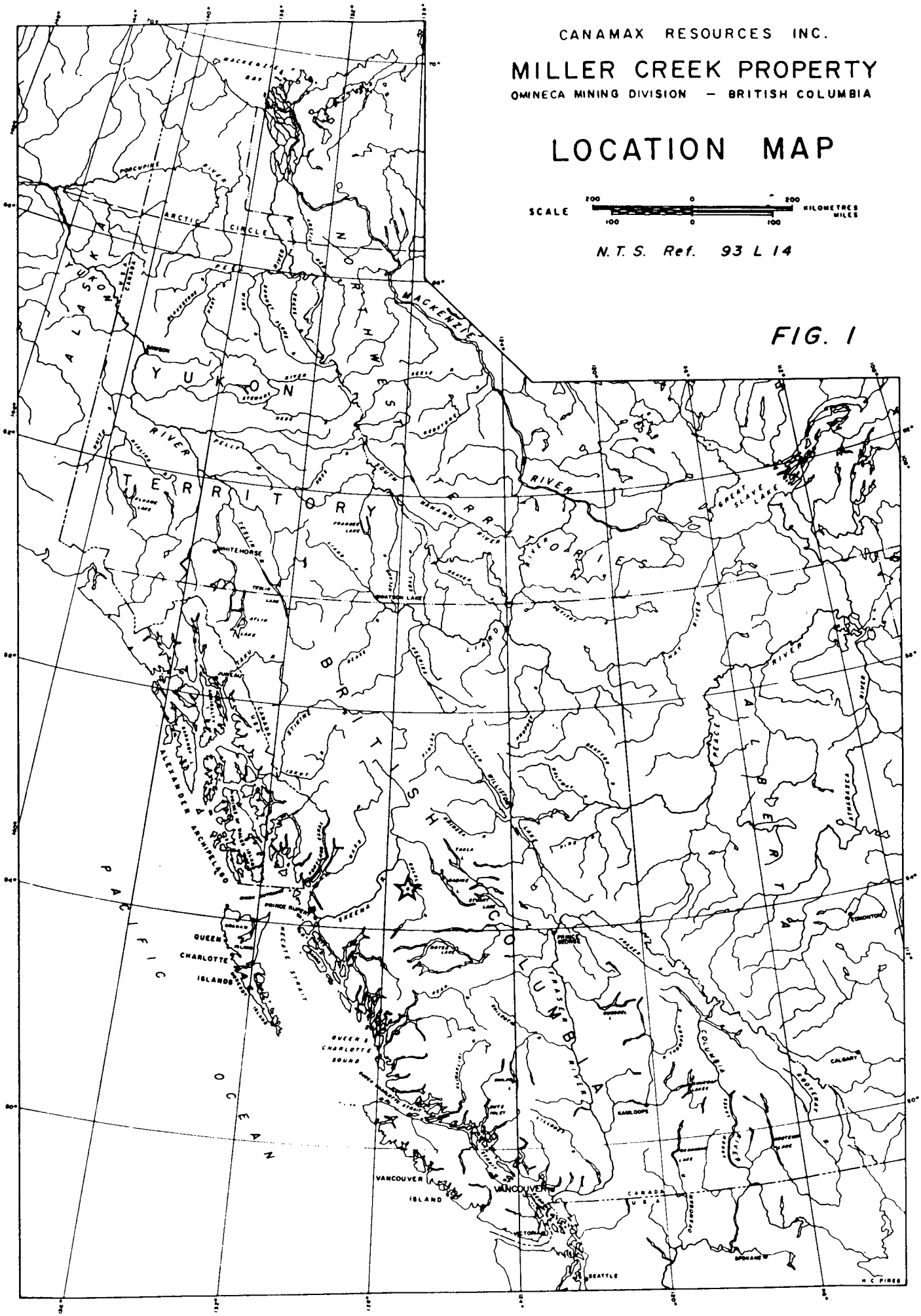
OMINECA MINING DIVISION – BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION MAP

SCALE 200 0 200 KILOMETRES
100 0 100 MILES

N.T.S. Ref. 93 L 14

FIG. 1



Good access to the southwest half of the property is provided by the McDonnell Lake Road from Smithers which services the Duthie Mine. A series of old mine roads and pack trails aid travel to most of the workings and prospects in the area.

Claims (Fig. 2)

The Miller Creek property consists of Mill 1-5 claims inclusive, totalling 85 units. Pertinent claims data is tabulated below:

Claims	Record Number	Units	Date Recorded	Expiry* Date
MILL 1	6805	20	March 9, 1984	March 9, 1986
MILL 2	6806	20	March 9, 1984	March 9, 1986
MILL 3	6807	18	March 9, 1984	March 9, 1986
MILL 4	6808	18	March 9, 1984	March 9, 1986
MILL 5	6401	9	July 31, 1984	July 31, 1985

The claims were staked over pre-existing crown granted and located two-post claims which cover most of the known showings and all of the important workings.

* After acceptance of the assessment work described in this report.

History

The Henderson-Ashman vein system (Duthie Mine), the most important lode in the vicinity of the Mill claims, was first discovered in 1908. Between 1923 and 1954, 78,281 tons of ore, mined intermittently from the Duthie Mine, contained average recovered grades of 0.041 oz/t Au, 21.1 oz/t Ag, 4.0% Zn, 4.8% Pb, and 0.015% Cd. Proven reserves in 1957 were reported as 21,700 tons at 0.09 oz/t Au, 7.3 oz/t Ag, 5.0% Pb and 7.5% Zn. Small scale mining has been conducted since 1980 by lease-holder Paul Kindrat.

The Henderson-Ashman vein system has been explored over a strike length of 1050 metres and a vertical distance of 275 metres by means of eleven levels, six which are underground adits, and several miles of underground workings.

The Victory claim was staked in 1906 and developed on four adit levels in 1925-28 and 1952. Some 1,300 feet of drifts, crosscuts and veins were driven. 58 tons of ore shipped from the property between 1914 and 1939 returned 18 oz Au, 2,481 oz Ag.

The Mamie was staked around 1911 and was developed by means of two adit levels, two winzes and several raises during the periods 1917-23, 1934-35 and 1950-51. Total length of underground development was about 3,000 feet. In 1941, a 14.37 ore shipment averaged 0.97 oz/t Au, 4.10 oz/t Ag.

The Coronado was staked in 1905. Development work to 1940 included 3 adits totalling over 450 feet on the westerly vein and a 62 foot adit on the easterly vein. From 1905 to 1940, 140 tons of ore were shipped from which 41 oz Au and 7,798 oz Ag were recovered.

The Myrtle and Iron King prospects were discovered around 1909 and explored

by means of hand-dug open cuts.

The Mayflower prospect, located on Mill 3 claim, was first located around 1909. Open cuts and a short adit were driven prior to 1925.

The Neepawa (Moonshine) prospect, also located on Mill 3 claim, was first located around 1911 and developed in 1929 by means of several open cuts and a 36 foot long drift adit.

The King Tut prospect, first located in the 1920's, was explored during that decade by a 50 foot shaft, and a 350 foot crosscut adit with a 65 foot drift.

DISTRICT GEOLOGY

Hudson Bay Mountain is underlain by bedded volcanic and sedimentary rocks belonging to the Jurassic Hazelton Group and by Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Skeena Group. These were intruded during a Late Cretaceous orogenic event by stocks and irregular masses of porphyritic granodiorite and quartz monzonite of the Bulkley Intrusive Group. In the Early Tertiary, intrusion by mafic dykes was followed by emplacement of a series of felsic stocks and dykes.

The district is structurally complex. Three recognizable tectonic events have produced faulting beginning with thrust faulting during the Cretaceous which was perhaps contemporaneous with emplacement of the Bulkley Intrusions. Subsequent block faulting related to broad gentle doming of the Hudson Bay Range took place in the early Tertiary. This produced a series of high angle normal faults paralleling the long axis of the range. With intensified doming and uplift of Hudson Bay Mountain itself during emplacement of silicic porphyries, sets of structures were produced that are disposed both radially and concentrically with respect to an intrusive centre within the core of the mountain.

Fissure vein deposits in the district form a radial pattern as do felsic dykes. These are often displaced short distances by concentrically patterned faults or by reactivated northwesterly trending high angle normal faults. The age of mineralization is believed to be either contemporaneous with or following closely formation of radial faults in early Tertiary and perhaps preceeding development of concentric faults.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geological mapping was conducted on reconnaissance traverses utlizing B.C. government 1:30,000 scale air photographs for control. Data was subsequently transferred to a 1:5,000 scale base map which was enlarged from a 1960's, 1:12,000 scale government topographic base map of the area (figure 3).

Lithologic Units

Vein-lode deposits which occur within the boundaries of the MILL claims are hosted mainly by rocks of the upper volcanic division (Telkwa Formation) of the Hazelton Group (Middle Jurassic). These consist of flows, flow breccias, tuffs and agglomerates ranging in composition from andesite to dacite and rhyolite. Flows are generally massive and porphyritic, locally displaying planar flow structure. Bedding is seldom clearly discernible and contacts between various flows and fragmental members are gradational. The Hazelton volcanics exposed on the property were subdivided into three mappable units based on gross compositional and textural differences observable between outcrops. This subdivision includes felsic volcanics, intermediate volcanics and agglomerate.

The felsic volcanics are lowermost in the stratigraphy. They consist of white to grey rhyolitic flows and tuffs. The flows are generally massive and feldspar and quartz porphyritic, but sometimes spherulitic and have well developed flow structure. Crystal lithic lapilli tuffs contain feldspar and quartz crystals and rhyolite lithic fragments.

Intermediate volcanics are variegated greenish, bluish and purplish grey

andesitic to dacitic flows and flow breccias. Flows are usually porphyritic with white, pink or light grey feldspar phenocrysts which are euhedral or partially resorbed and subhedral. Flow breccias are polymictic with angular to subangular fragments of white, purplish grey, greenish grey and black volcanics ranging up to 8 cm in diameter and with a fine grained matrix which is identical to the flows.

The agglomerate is generally a grey polymictic volcanic breccia with angular to subangular fragments of felsic to intermediate volcanics ranging in size up to 15 cm. This rock is much coarser on average than the intermediate flow breccia in the underlying unit.

Sedimentary rocks occur in the northwest part of the claims and include dark coloured basal chert pebble conglomerate, black carbonaceous shale and greywacke of the Red Rose Formation (Lower Cretaceous) of the Skeena Group. These rocks overlie Hazelton volcanics unconformably and occur in two small outliers on the west side of the mountain.

Dyke rocks seen intruding volcanics on the property include diorite, basalt and quartz feldspar porphyry.

Structure

Sulphide veins are confined to steeply dipping shear, fracture and sheeted zones which form parallel systems trending NE to NNE. Diorite and mafic dykes generally predate mineralization and are cut and displaced short distances by the Henderson vein. These displacements are sinistral in sense. Felsic dykes are generally parallel to the vein systems and are of similar age. These also

crosscut mafic dykes.

Post mineralization movement along the vein systems has occurred as evidenced by slickensides and shearing developed on vein sulphide minerals. There is also evidence of reactivation of Cretaceous block faults. At the Duthie Mine, veins are displaced dextrally by high angle normal faults with northwesterly strikes. One such fault, known as the "No. 1 Fault" truncates the Henderson Vein and is the southwest limit of mineralization. Other smaller northwest trending "cross faults" displace the vein with like sense but for only short distances.

Farther down slope in the valley to the southwest the inferred trace of a major Cretaceous high angle normal fault passes beneath alluvial cover. If post mineralization reactivation and movement has occurred along this structure there could be important implications for prospecting for vein extensions into the valley.

Joint attitudes mapped fall into three major sets. Two sets represent radial and concentric structures and the third relates to the earlier northwest trending block faults.

MINERALIZATION

Ore sulphides occur as open space fillings surrounding angular fragments of brecciated wall rock between sharply bounded, sheared vein walls. Ore minerals present include pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, marcasite and pyrargyrite. Gangue minerals are subordinate to sulphides and include quartz, calcite, siderite and rhodocrosite.

Zonal distribution of sulphide ore minerals was observed in the field. To the northeast, the veins are composed predominantly of pyrrhotite (eg. Mayflower); further southwest, sphalerite-arsenopyrite is the dominent assemblage (eg. Mamie); further still to the southwest, galena exceeds sphalerite and arsenopyrite is minor (eg. Henderson-Ashman, Coronado).

Vein systems vary in width from several centimetres up to about 2.5 metres, often with considerable variability in width over short strike lengths. The Henderson-Ashman vein-lode is traced for 1050 metres, although other vein-lodes have 300 metres or less of exposed strike extent. Ore has been developed on the Henderson-Ashman system over a vertical distance of 275 metres.

ALTERATION

Hydrothermal alteration of wall rocks in the vicinity of vein mineralization consists of sericitization, propylitization, silicification and pyritization. Alteration zones extend for 2 to 3 metres outward from vein system margins. Chloritization was the initial stage followed by sericitization, silicification and pyritization. Chloritic zones extend beyond the

other alteration zones. Altered wall rocks are bleached and have been converted to a white to apple-green hornfels. With increasing intensity of alteration, the original texture and composition of the wall rock may be disguised.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Survey Description

Reconnaissance soil sampling was conducted at 25 metre intervals on lines 100 and 200 metres apart on Mill 1 and 5 claims (figures 3,4). The lines were oriented at 160-340°. roughly at right angles to the prevalent vein lode attitude. A total of 348 B-horizon soil samples were analysed by atomic absorption at Rossbacher Laboratory, Burnaby for the elements Ag, Zn and Pb.

Results

Analytical results are listed in Appendix III, and are plotted on Figure 4 together with contours for +50 and +100 ppm Pb in soils. Anomalous threshold levels are established by inspection for the three metals as follows:

	Background	Anomalous	Highly Anomalous
Pb	< 50 ppm	50-99 ppm	100+ ppm
Zn	<500 ppm	500-999 ppm	1000+ ppm
Ag	< 1 ppm	1+ ppm	

Of the three metals analysed, lead produces the most cohesive anomalies in the grid area in question. Lead anomalies are strongest and most widespread on Line 4E, becoming weaker and more restricted in extent downslope towards the west where deeper and more extensive overburden prevails. In apparent contradiction to this statement, a broad, weak lead anomaly which crosses the baseline extends right across the grid between lines 4E and 4W. This anomaly is

believed to be related primarily to alluvial dispersion along and adjacent to Henderson Creek. A similar dispersion train is seen along an unnamed creek north of Sloan Creek near the north end of the grid area. Local, highly anomalous lead values in soils between these drainages are interpreted to reflect the nearby presence of lode veins in bedrock. In particular, lead anomalies on Line 4E at 3+50-4+25N, 7+50-8+00N and 12+50-13+00N are not in the vicinity of known veins and suggest the presence of hitherto undiscovered veins in these areas. The same applies to lead anomalies on Line 1E between 12+50-13+50N.

Zinc and silver in general follow lead although anomalous values in these metals (especially silver) are in general more erratic. A few single station zinc and silver anomalies also occur outside the limits of the lead anomalies outlined on figure 4.

GEOPHYSICS

VLF Orientation Study

Ground VLF response to the Henderson-Ashman vein system was tested over two orientation lines near the 4500 foot elevation contour on Figure 3. Readings of dip angle only were taken on the Honolulu transmitting station using a Phoenix Geophysics VLF instrument at a spacing of 10 metres. The results of this orientation survey indicated excellent crossover response over the vein on both orientation lines.

Ground VLF Survey

Following the encouraging orientation test results, a survey was run over grid lines 4E, 2E, 0E, 2W and 4W in MILL claims 1 and 5 (figures 3,4). Again, readings were taken on the Honolulu station at 10 metre spacings. Several strong crossovers were identified which are equal in quality to those produced during the orientation study as well as others of lesser quality. An arbitrary comparative rating system has been devised and crossovers designated as strong, moderate or weak have been identified symbolically on the map in Figure 3.

With line spacings of 200 metres this survey is not sufficiently detailed to allow conducting zones to be traced with much confidence between lines. However, some inferred trends have been extended between lines in Figure 3 to identify where attention might effectively be focussed during detailed

follow-up geophysics. The trends shown were speculatively chosen to be parallel to the trends of vein systems mapped to the northeast of the study area. Some of these trends corroborate soil geochemistry results, but the assumption that all conducting structures are parallel to vein trends may not be valid.

As observed for the soil geochemistry, the VLF response of conductive veins may be muffled by thick overburden along lines low in the valley as, for example, on Line 4W where VLF response is notably flat.

C.J. Hodgson

REFERENCES

Jones, R.H.B. (1925) Geology and Ore Deposits of Hudson Bay Mountain, Coast District, B.C.; Summary Report, GSC.

Kindle, E.D. (1954) Mineral Resources, Hazelton and Smithers Areas, Cassiar and Coast Districts, British Columbia; GSC Memoir 223.

Kirkham, R.V. (1969) A Mineralogical and Geochemical Study of the Zonal Distribution of Ores in the Hudson Bay Range, British Columbia; Ph.D Thesis, University of Wisconsin.

Reports of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1914, 1924, 1927, 1928.

Tipper, H.W. (1976) Geological Map of the Smithers Area; GSC Open File 351.

APPENDIX I

Statement of Costs

Statement of Costs

Miller Creek Property - Mill 1-5 Claims

Summary of Work - Geology, Geochemistry, Geophysical Surveys

Period of Work - July 1 - September 5, 1985

Personnel Employed

C.J. Hodgson-601-535 Thurlow St., Vancouver, B.C. Chief Geologist; 2 days @ $240.00/day	$ 480.00
J.R. Toohey-1007 Prospect Ave., N. Vancouver, B.C. Senior Assistant; 8 days @ $101.73/day	813.84
J.G. Cockroft-11469-256 St. R.R.#1, Maple Ridge, B.C. Assistant; 9 days @ $66.34/day	597.06
L.A. Louie-4891 Shirley Ave., N. Vancouver, B.C. Temp. Geologist; 1 day @ 86.25/day	86.25
Accommodations & Board - 20 man days @ $50.00/day	1,000.00
Geochemical Analyses - Rossbacher Laboratory 225 S. Springer Avenue Burnaby, B.C.	
Invoice Nos. 4243, 4327 348 soil samples analysed for Ag, Zn, Pb	1,322.40
Transportation - 4 x 4 vehicle - 15 days @ $45.00/day	675.00
VLF - Phoenix Geophysics Limited 200 Yorkland Blvd. Willowdale, Ontario	
Invoice No. 4328 - Rental 17 days @ $25.00/day	425.00
Report Preparation and Drafting	500.00
TOTAL	$5,899.55
Portable Assessment Credit	1,701.00

Work to be Applied:

One (1) years assessment work is to be applied to the Mill 1-4 claims.

APPENDIX II

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME	Jeff R. Toohey
ADDRESS	1007 Prospect Avenue North Vancouver, B.C. V7R 2M5
EDUCATION	Colorado School of Mines - BSc. Geological Eng. (Exploration)
EXPERIENCE	1978-80 - B.P. Minerals Ltd. - Senior Expl. Assistant. 1981-82 - Union Carbide Exploration - Senior Exp. Assistant & Drill Geologist 1983 - Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. - Senior Expl. Assistant 1984 - Canamax Resources Inc. - Senior Expl. Assistant

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME	Jason G. Cockroft
ADDRESS	11469 - 256 St. R.R. #1 Maple Ridge, B.C. V2X 7E6
EDUCATION	Trinity Western College - 1st yr. Science - 1982-83 Simon Fraser University - 2nd yr. Geoligical Engineer-Geology 1983-84
EXPERIENCE	Teck Exploration - Geological Assistant - 1983 Canamax Resources Inc. - Geological Assistant - 1984 (Summer)

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME	Laura Ann Louie
ADDRESS	4891 Shirley Avenue North Vancouver, B.C.
EDUCATION	University of British Columbia - BSc. - Geology
EXPERIENCE	1980 - Presplicer-Rodak Canada Inc., North Vanc., B.C. 1981 - Junior Geological Assistant - Utah Mines Ltd. 1982 - Junior Geological Assistant - Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. 1983 - Senior Geological Assistant - Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. 1984 - Temporary Geologist - Canamax Resources Inc.

OSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

2225 S. SPRINGER AVENUE
BURNABY, B.C. V5B 3N1
TEL : (604) 299 - 6910

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.
601-535 THURLOW STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
PROJECT No.: 7046-MILLER

CERTIFICATE No.: 84401 - 1
INVOICE No.: 5035
DATE ANALYSED: SEPT.21,1984
FILE NAME: CX066401

PREFIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPM Ag	PPM Zn	PPM Pb
S	92L14 84 MUS 407	0.4	580	46
S	408	0.6	530	60
S	409	0.2	510	40
S	410	1.2	268	32
S	411	0.2	258	20
S	412	0.4	256	26
S	413	0.4	232	88
S	414	0.6	110	26
S	415	0.4	670	74
S	416	0.2	312	34
S	84 MUS 417	0.2	680	40
S	418	0.2	494	26
S	419	0.2	226	20
S	420	0.6	174	32
S	421	0.2	288	22
S	422	0.2	114	16
S	423	0.4	332	44
S	424	0.4	210	40
S	425	0.2	484	22
S	427	0.6	660	78
S	84 MUS 428	0.4	660	20
S	429	0.8	182	44
S	430	0.6	570	72
S	431	4.2	4300	142
S	432	0.6	550	70
S	433	0.2	494	52
S	434	0.4	1300	40
S	435	1.0	820	60
S	436	1.8	354	102
S	437	1.0	152	44
S	84 MUS 438	0.2	202	22
S	439	1.6	680	70
S	440	0.4	342	32
S	441	1.2	318	46
S	442	0.4	630	62
S	443	0.6	720	58
S	444	0.4	448	66
S	445	0.4	424	60
S	84 MUS 446	0.4	180	18
S	STD E	0.2	136	18

CERTIFIED BY : F. Ossbacher

OSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

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TEL : (604) 299 - 6910

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.
601-535 THURLOW STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
PROJECT No.: 7066-MILLER

CERTIFICATE No.: 84401 - 2
INVOICE No.: 5035
DATE ANALYSED: SEPT.21,1984
FILE NAME: CX066401

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPM Ag	PPM Zn	PPM Pb
S	92L14 84 MUS 447	0.6	192	12
S	448	0.6	100	10
S	449	0.4	218	10
S	84 MUS 450	0.2	72	18

CERTIFIED BY : F. Ossbacher

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

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TEL : (604) 299 - 6910

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.
401-535 THURLOW STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
PROJECT No.: 7066 MILLER

CERTIFICATE No.: 84401 - S
INVOICE No.: 5035 -
DATE ANALYSED: SEPT.21,1984
FILE NAME: CX066401

PREFIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPM Ag	PPM Zn	PPM Pb
S	92L14 84 MLS 335	0.6	840	98
S	336	0.4	1760	48
S	337	0.8	1020	52
S	338	0.6	348	24
S	339	0.8	640	40
S	340	0.8	500	36
S	341	0.8	468	36
S	342	0.6	436	40
S	343	0.4	250	22
S	344	0.4	352	54
S	84 MLS 345	0.6	510	60
S	346	2.2	510	26
S	347	0.8	144	18
S	348	0.2	116	16
S	349	0.2	168	18
S	350	0.2	102	16
S	351	0.2	100	14
S	352	1.6	270	28
S	353	1.4	620	54
S	354	0.6	184	34
S	84 MLS 355	3.2	346	68
S	356	0.8	188	44
S	357	0.4	580	50
S	358	0.2	710	64
S	359	1.0	920	72
S	360	0.4	880	76
S	361	0.6	500	56
S	362	2.0	1120	104
S	363	0.4	238	56
S	364	0.8	408	62
S	84 MLS 365	2.4	510	52
S	366	5.2	520	128
S	367	0.2	372	46
S	368	0.2	328	16
S	84 MLS 369	0.4	228	22
X	STD C	0.6	122	82
S	84 MLS 370	0.2	226	24

CERTIFIED BY : F. Rossbacher

Rossbacher Laboratory
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE.,
BURNABY, B.C.
CANADA
TELEPHONE: 299-6910
AREA CODE: 604

Jan. 1982

(1)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL METHODS CURRENTLY IN USE AT ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

A. SAMPLE PREPARATION

1. Geochem. Soil and Silt: Samples are dried, and sifted to minus 80 Mesh, through stainless steel, or nylon screens.

2. Geochem. Rock: Samples are dried, crushed to minus ¼ inch, split, and pulverized to minus 100 mesh.

B. METHODS OF ANALYSIS

1. Multielement: (Mo, Cu, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cd):
0.5 Gram sample is digested for four hours with a 15:35 mixture of Nitric-Perchloric acid.
The resulting extract is analyzed by Atomic Absorption spectroscopy, using Background Correction where appropriate.

2. Antimony: 0.50 Gram sample is fused with Ammonium Iodide and dissolved.
The resulting solution is extracted into TOPO/MIBK and analyzed by Atomic Absorption spectroscopy.

3. Arsenic: 0.25 Gram sample is digested with Nitric-Perchloric acid.
Arsenic from the solution is converted to arsine, which in turn reacts with silver D.D.C. The resulting solution is analyzed by colorimetry.

4. Barium: 0.50 Gram sample is repeatedly digested with $HClO_4$-HNO_3 and HF.
The solution is analyzed by Atomic Absorption spectroscopy.

5. Biogeochemical: Samples are dried, and ashed at 550°C. and the resulting ash analyzed as in #1, multielement analysis.

6. Bismuth: 0.50 Gram sample is digested with Nitric acid. The solution is analyzed by Atomic Absorption spectroscopy.

7. Chromium: 0.25 Gram sample is fused with Sodium Peroxide. The solution is analyzed by Atomic Absorption spectroscopy.

Rossbacher Laboratory
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

2225 S SPRINGER AVE.
BURNABY, B.C.
CANADA
TELEPHONE: 299-6910
AREA CODE: 604

METHOD OF ANALYSIS (CONT.)

8. Fluorine: 0.50 Gram sample is fused with a Carbonate Flux, and dissolved. The resulting solution is analyzed for Fluorine by use of an Ion Selective Electrode.

9. Gold: 10.0 Gram sample is roasted at 550°C. and dissolved in Aqua Regia. The resulting solution is subjected to a Methylisobutyl Ketone extraction, which extract is analyzed for Gold using Atomic Absorption spectroscopy.

10. Mercury: 1.00 Gram sample is digested with Nitric and Sulfuric acids. The solution is analyzed by Atomic Absorption spectroscopy, using a cold vapor generation technique.

11. Partial Extraction and Fe/Mn oxides: 0.50 Gram sample is extracted using one of the following: Hot or cold 0.5 M. HCL, 2.5% E.D.T.A., Ammonium Citrate, or other selected organic acids. The solution is analyzed by use of Atomic Absorption spectroscopy.

12. pH: An aqueous suspension of soil, or silt is prepared, and its pH is measured by use of a pH meter.

13. Rapid Silicate Analysis: 0.10 Gram sample is fused with Lithium Metaborate, and dissolved in HNO_3. The solution is analyzed by Atomic Absorption for SiO_2, Al_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, MgO, CaO, Na_2O, K_2O, TiO_2, P_2O_5, and MnO.

14. Tin: 0.50 Gram sample is sublimated by fusion with Ammonium Iodide, and dissolved. The resulting solution is extracted into TOPO/MIBK and analyzed by Atomic Absorption spectroscopy.

15. Tungsten: 1.00 Gram sample is sintered with a carbonate flux, and dissolved. The resulting extract is analyzed colorimetrically, after reduction with Stannous Chloride, by use of Potassium Thiocyanate.

APPENDIX III

Geochemical Results and Analytical Methods

ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

2225 SOUTH SPRINGER AVENUE
BURNABY, B.C. V5B 3N1
TEL: (604) 299-6910

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: Canamax Resources Inc.
601-535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver B.C.

CERTIFICATE NO. :84278 - 1

INVOICE NO. :4327

PROJECT: 7066 Miller Creek

DATE ANALYSED :August 5 1984

	SAMPLE#	PPM Ag	PPM Zn	PPM Pb
S	93L14 84 MUS 79	0.4	256	28
S	80	0.4	760	44
S	81	0.8	402	82
S	82	1.4	470	66
S	83	0.8	640	68
S	84	1.0	280	26
S	85	0.8	142	40
S	86	0.6	250	54
S	87	1.0	910	138
	84 MUS 88	1.4	458	46
	89	0.6	456	82
	90	1.4	790	290
	91	0.4	440	40
S	92	1.0	680	100
S	93	0.4	428	42
S	94	1.0	200	46
S	95	0.6	300	48
S	96	2.2	1090	254
S	84 MUS 97	0.6	336	80
X	STD C	0.6	116	78
S	84 MUS 98	1.0	550	70
S	99	1.8	830	202
S	100	0.6	760	78
S	101	0.4	386	64
S	102	1.2	170	42
S	103	0.6	250	40
S	104	1.2	920	100
S	105	0.6	630	98
S	106	1.4	850	440
S	84 MUS 107	0.6	550	104
S	108	1.0	750	148
S	109	1.8	1710	214
S	110	0.8	410	90
S	111	0.2	244	26
S	112	0.4	280	40
S	113	0.6	370	52
S	114	0.6	250	30
	115	0.6	970	128
S	84 MUS 116	1.0	630	104
X	STD C	0.6	114	78

F. Rossbach

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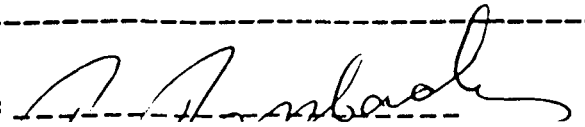
INVOICE NO. :4327

PROJECT: 7066 Miller Creek

DATE ANALYSED :August 5 1984

	SAMPLE#	PPM Ag	PPM Zn	PPM Pb
S	93L14 84 MUS 117	0.8	1620	52
S	118	0.8	760	88
S	119	1.0	800	58
S	120	1.0	1000	50
S	121	0.6	316	28
S	122	0.8	50	8
S	123	0.4	84	12
S	124	0.6	40	6
S	125	0.4	26	4
S	84 MUS 126	0.4	334	24
S	84 MUS 127	0.4	142	14
S	128	0.4	94	8
S	129	0.2	84	10
S	130	1.6	218	14
S	131	0.2	120	8
S	132	0.2	138	8
S	133	0.4	140	6
S	134	0.4	100	10
S	84 MUS 135	0.4	94	8
X	STD D	4.0	470	102
S	84 MUS 136	0.4	138	10
S	137	0.4	90	8
S	138	0.4	156	16
S	139	0.6	176	16
S	140	0.4	92	6
S	141	0.4	188	10
S	142	0.4	182	12
S	143	0.4	294	12
S	144	0.4	220	18
S	84 MUS 145	1.0	326	16
S	146	0.4	216	16
S	147	0.6	240	12
S	148	0.6	304	32
S	149	0.2	136	16
S	150	1.0	278	42
S	151	0.4	216	32
S	152	0.4	168	20
S	153	0.4	162	18
S	84 MUS 154	0.8	800	76
X	STD D	4.0	470	96

CERTIFIED BY : 

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INVOICE NO. :4327

PROJECT: 7066 Miller Creek

DATE ANALYSED :August 5 1984

	SAMPLE#	PPM Ag	PPM Zn	PPM Pb
S	93L14 84 MUS 155	0.6	580	76
S	156	0.6	900	60
S	157	0.8	488	50
S	158	0.2	434	46
S	159	0.4	424	36
S	160	0.4	356	62
S	161	0.4	210	24
S	162	0.4	362	48
S	163	0.2	280	54
S	84 MUS 164	0.8	680	88
S	165	1.0	388	64
S	166	0.6	200	30
S	167	0.2	228	24
S	168	0.4	160	28
S	169	0.2	164	18
S	170	0.2	154	14
S	171	3.8	800	48
S	172	0.2	160	24
S	84 MUS 173	1.4	260	64
X	STD D	4.0	442	94
S	84 MUS 174	0.2	78	12
S	175	0.4	134	34
S	176	0.6	162	24
S	177	4.6	1140	76
S	178	0.4	600	34
S	179	0.4	540	72
S	180	0.2	540	84
S	181	1.0	580	72
S	182	1.6	720	96
S	84 MUS 183	0.8	640	106
S	184	0.2	860	64
S	185	0.4	960	60
S	186	0.4	560	58
S	187	0.4	292	28
S	188	0.4	680	38
S	189	0.4	420	34
S	190	0.4	400	40
S	191	0.2	338	26
S	84 MUS 192	0.2	310	28
X	STD D	4.2	498	106

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	SAMPLE#	PPM Ag	PPM Zn	PPM Pb
S	93L14 84 MUS 193	0.4	198	24
S	194	1.2	580	50
S	195	0.2	132	24
S	196	0.4	640	62
S	197	0.4	780	78
S	198	0.4	494	82
S	199	0.2	700	80
S	200	0.6	960	68
S	201	0.2	426	48
S	84 MUS 202	0.4	640	96
	203	0.4	680	70
	204	0.8	940	80
	205	0.8	880	50
	206	0.2	286	32
S	207	0.4	248	42
S	208	0.2	164	32
S	84 MUS 209	0.2	252	26

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PROJECT: 7066 Miller Creek

DATE ANALYSED :August 5 1984

	SAMPLE#	PPM Ag	PPM Zn	PPM Pb
S	93L14 84 MJS 652	7.2	2320	3220
S	84 MJS 653	1.0	126	56
X	STD E	0.2	136	20
S	84 MJS 654	0.2	144	16
S	655	0.2	124	24
S	656	0.2	122	18
S	657	0.2	134	20
S	658	0.2	240	30
S	659	1.8	122	16
S	660	0.4	90	20
S	661	0.2	102	20
	662	1.8	540	92
	84 MJS 663	0.2	346	48
S	664	0.4	314	76
S	665	0.2	332	44
S	666	0.2	760	70
S	667	0.4	1400	76
S	668	0.4	250	34
S	669	1.6	920	74
S	670	0.6	112	24
S	671	0.6	166	28
S	84 MJS 672	0.4	100	20
X	STD E	0.2	132	20
S	84 MJS 673	0.2	262	38
S	674	0.6	238	20
S	675	0.2	126	20
S	676	6.0	780	74
S	677	0.6	368	30
S	678	0.6	268	42
S	679	0.8	700	34
S	680	0.6	408	74
S	681	0.6	880	66
S	84 MJS 682	0.8	620	72
S	683	1.0	480	62
S	684	0.8	700	70
S	685	1.0	720	74
	686	1.0	740	62
	687	0.6	900	66
S	688	0.6	900	72
S	689	0.6	1240	62

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PROJECT: 7066 Miller Creek

DATE ANALYSED :August 5 1984

	SAMPLE#	PPM Ag	PPM Zn	PPM Pb
S	93L14 84 MJS 690	0.8	920	68
S	84 MJS 691	1.2	1720	78
X	STD D	4.2	484	102
S	84 MJS 692	1.2	860	70
S	693	1.4	840	62
S	694	0.6	162	24
S	695	19.2	304	1380
S	696	0.6	166	32
S	497	0.4	160	18
S	698	0.4	122	16
S	699	0.4	216	16
S	700	0.6	106	24
	84 MJS 701	0.4	120	14
	702	0.4	228	22
S	703	0.4	100	14
S	704	0.8	580	30
S	705	0.6	238	102
S	706	0.8	480	50
S	707	0.8	600	62
S	708	0.8	384	54
S	709	0.6	308	46
S	84 MJS 710	0.6	960	64
X	STD D	4.4	500	104
S	84 MJS 711	1.0	560	52
S	712	6.8	1060	580
S	713	4.0	1840	262
S	714	0.8	760	122
S	715	0.4	600	46
S	716	0.4	324	96
S	717	0.6	400	126
S	718	0.2	304	56
S	719	0.2	54	14
S	84 MJS 720	0.2	126	18
S	721	0.2	74	14
S	722	0.2	44	14
S	723	0.2	150	24
S	724	0.2	320	34
	725	0.2	470	62
	726	0.2	880	66
S	727	0.2	470	56

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CERTIFICATE NO. :84278 - 3

INVOICE NO. :4327

PROJECT: 7066 Miller Creek

DATE ANALYSED :August 5 1984

	SAMPLE#	PPM Ag	PPM Zn	PPM Pb
S	93L14 84 MJS 728	0.8	334	36
S	84 MJS 729	0.2	940	56
X	STD D	3.8	474	98
S	84 MJS 730	0.2	232	46
S	731	0.2	130	30
S	732	0.2	126	26
S	733	0.2	112	18
S	734	0.6	238	38
S	735	0.2	382	34
S	736	0.2	196	16
	737	0.2	126	18
	738	0.2	134	16
	84 MJS 739	0.2	90	10
	740	0.2	112	22
S	741	0.2	112	14
S	742	0.2	86	12
S	743	0.2	106	16
S	744	0.2	84	14
S	745	0.2	134	14
S	746	0.2	156	16
S	747	0.2	114	16
S	84 MJS 748	0.2	130	16
X	STD D	4.0	494	100
S	84 MJS 749	0.4	150	18
S	750	0.2	100	14
S	751	0.8	152	32
S	752	0.2	154	16
S	753	0.4	182	18
S	754	0.2	128	18
S	755	0.2	158	20
S	756	0.2	182	16
S	757	1.2	172	26
S	758	0.2	86	8
S	759	0.8	178	24
S	760	0.2	90	12
S	761	0.2	46	6
	762	0.2	266	40
	763	0.2	172	20
	764	0.2	800	78
S	765	0.2	154	14

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CERTIFICATE NO. :84278 - 4

INVOICE NO. :4327

PROJECT: 7066 Miller Creek

DATE ANALYSED :August 5 1984

	SAMPLE#	PPM Ag	PPM Zn	PPM Pb
S	93L14 84 MJS 766	0.2	94	14
S	84 MJS 767	0.2	152	28
X	STD E	0.2	138	18
S	84 MJS 768	0.2	88	18
S	769	0.2	82	14
S	770	0.2	92	28
S	771	0.2	128	12
S	772	0.2	88	14
S	773	0.2	132	16
S	774	0.2	92	18
S	775	0.2	86	14
S	776	0.2	82	10
	84 MJS 777	0.2	232	34
	778	0.2	332	26
S	779	0.2	166	32
S	780	0.2	126	14
S	781	0.2	92	16
S	782	0.2	108	16
S	783	0.2	108	12
S	784	0.2	74	16
S	785	0.2	76	8
S	84 MJS 786	0.2	146	14
X	STD E	0.2	134	18
S	84 MJS 787	0.2	106	18
S	788	0.2	130	18
S	789	0.2	56	14
S	790	0.2	232	24
S	791	0.4	98	14
S	792	0.2	160	14
S	793	0.2	128	12
S	794	0.2	416	30
S	795	0.2	444	30
S	84 MJS 796	0.2	160	20
S	797	0.2	424	56
S	798	0.4	580	34
S	799	0.2	700	78
S	800	0.2	560	76
	801	0.2	328	52
	802	0.2	318	54
S	803	0.2	124	16

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601-535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver B.C.

CERTIFICATE NO. :84278 - 5

INVOICE NO. :4327

PROJECT: 7066 Miller Creek

DATE ANALYSED :August 5 1984

	SAMPLE#	PPM Ag	PPM Zn	PPM Pb
S	93L14 84 MJS 804	0.2	278	34
S	84 MJS 805	1.0	780	58
X	STD B	0.8	138	90
S	84 MJS 806	0.2	800	54
S	807	0.2	600	62
S	808	0.4	600	64
S	84 MJS 809	0.2	110	60
X	STD B	0.6	142	92
S	84 MJS 810	0.2	980	54
S	84 MJS 811	0.2	164	26

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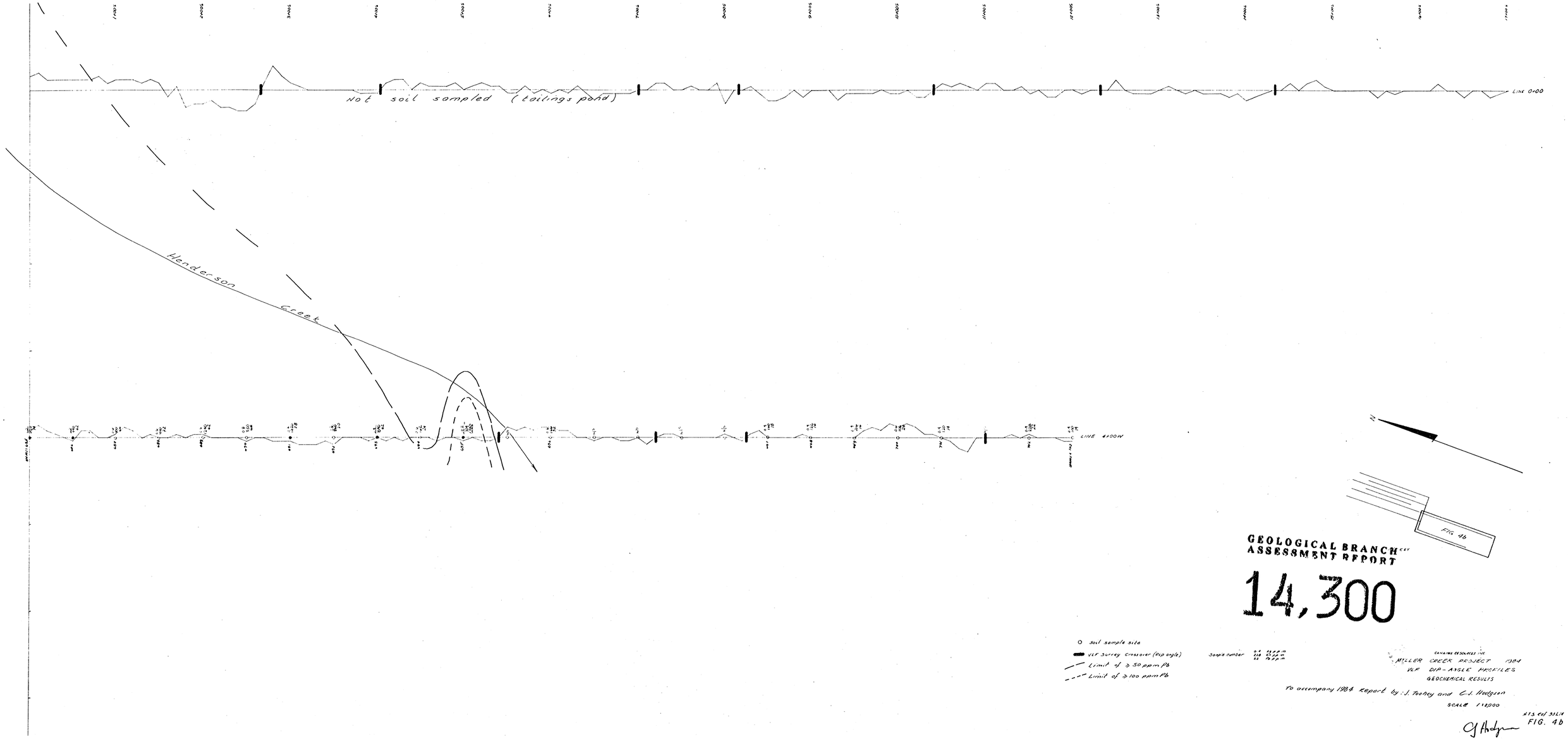


O Soil sample site
VLF Survey Crossover (Dip angle)
Limit of ≥ 50 ppm Pb
Limit of ≥ 100 ppm Pb

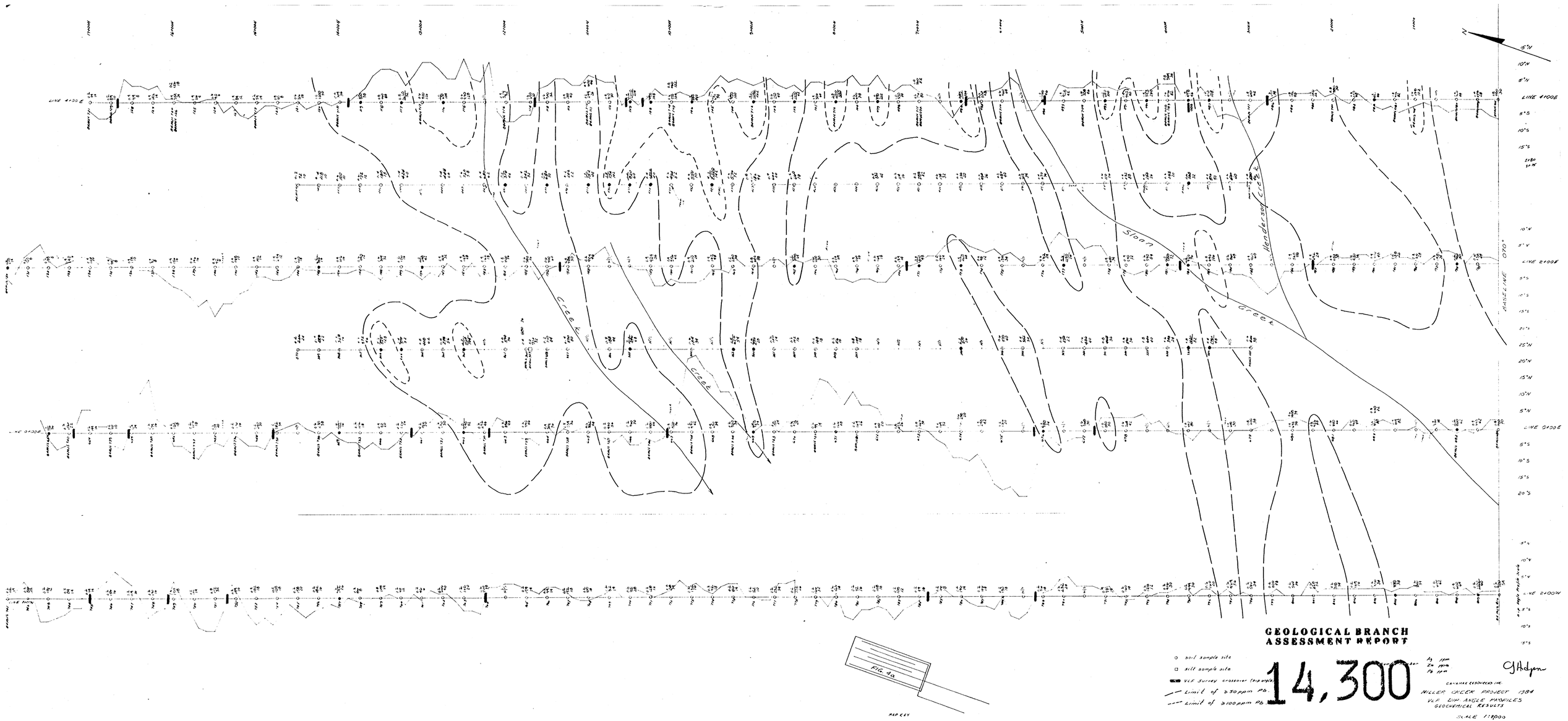
Sample number

CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.
MILLER CREEK PROJECT 1984
VLF DIP-ANGLE PROFILES
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

To accompany 1984 Report by: J. Tooley and C.J. Hodgson

SCALE 1:2,000

NTS ref 93L/4
FIG. 4b



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,300

- soil sample site
- silt sample site
- VLF survey crossover (shown)
- Limit of ≥30 ppm Pb
- Limit of ≥100 ppm Pb

Au ppm
Zn ppm
Pb ppm

C.J. Hodgson

CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

MILLER CREEK PROJECT 1984

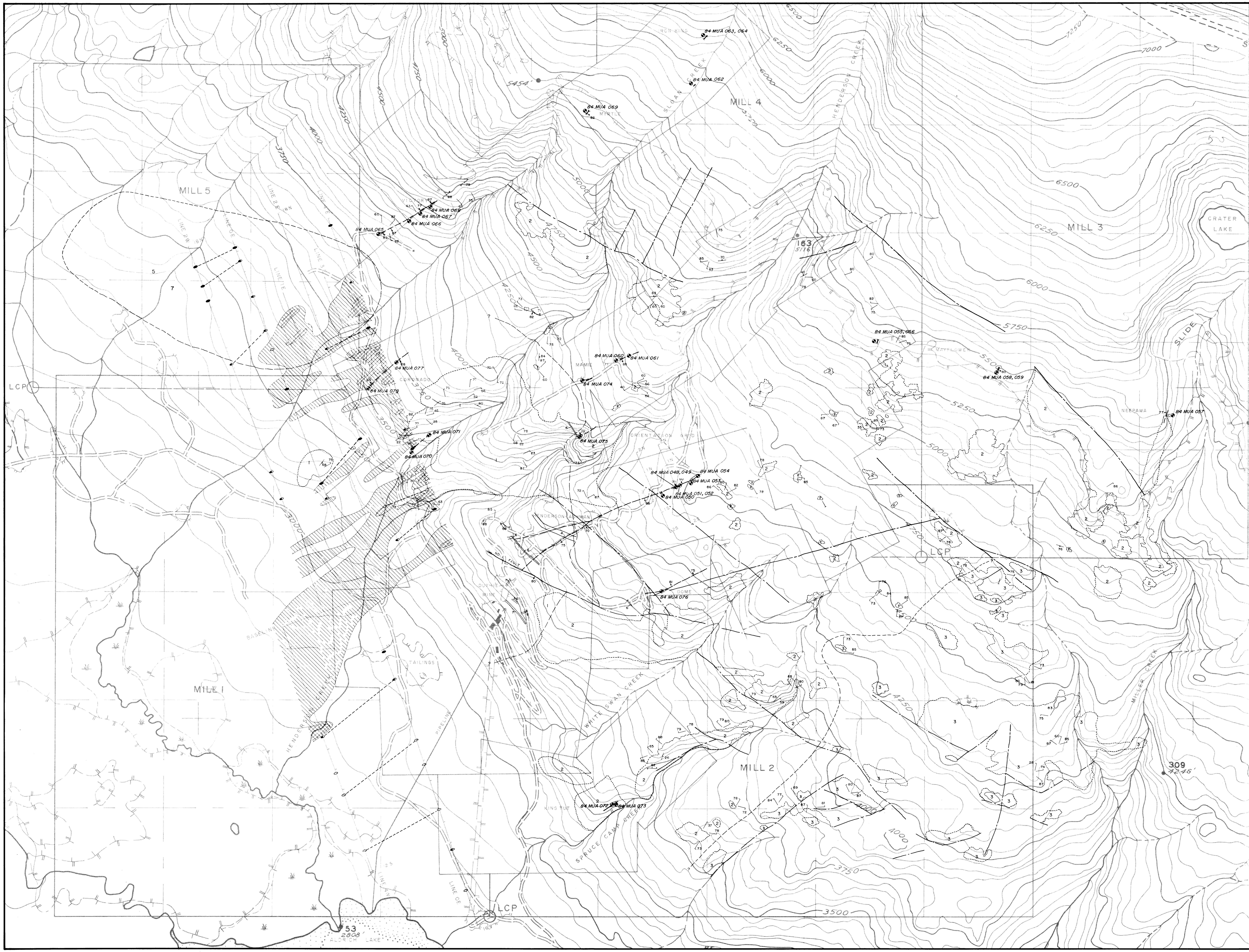
VLF DIP ANGLE MAGNETICS
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

SCALE 1:2000

NTS Ref 93L/9

To accompany 1984 Report by F. Toohey and C. J. Hodgson

FIG. 4a



L E G E N D

TERTIARY

7	*Felsic dykes including aplite and quartz-feldspar porphyry.*
6	*Mafic dykes including porphyritic olivine basalt and diabase.*

CRETACEOUS

SKEENA GROUP, RED ROSE FORMATION

5	*Black carbonaceous shale, dark gray graywacke, dark gray to black chert pebble conglomerate.*

unconformity

BULKLEY INTRUSIONS

4	*Gray coloured medium grained augite diorite.*

JURASSIC

HAZELTON GROUP

3	*Generally gray polymictic volcanic breccia with angular to subangular clasts of felsic to intermediate volcanics.*
2	*Variegated greenish, bluish and purplish gray andesitic to dacitic flows and flow breccias.*
1	*White to gray massive porphyritic rhyolite flows.*

S Y M B O L S

Outcrop
Geological contact (defined, approximate)
85 *Vein (showing attitude)*
87 *Fault (showing attitude)*
Air photo lineament
80 *Dyke (showing attitude)*
78 *Joint attitude*
25 *Bedding attitude*
87 *Flow structure attitude*
65 *Shear attitude*
Assay sample location
Strong / *Moderate* / *Weak* } *VLF crossovers*
Inferred trend of VLF conductor
Extent of ≥50 p.p.m. Pb and ≥100 p.p.m. Pb in soil and silt.
Adit
Trench
6250 *Topographic contour*
Claim boundary
LCP *Legal corner post*
Claim unit boundary
Grid line
Road
Clearing
Stream
Swamp

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,300

CANAMAX RESOURCES INC.

MILLER CREEK PROPERTY
MILL CLAIMS
OMINECA MINING DIVISION — BRITISH COLUMBIA

GEOLOGY AND COMPILATION MAP

SCALE 200 0 200 METRES
500 0 500 FEET
1 : 5,000

To accompany 1984 Report by: J. Toohey and C J Hodgson.

Vancouver — J. T., H. P.

N. T. S. Ref. 93 L 14

FIG. 3