GEOCHEMICAL REPORT 01/87
IZZI CLAIM
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
NTS ~~93N/5~~ 94C/5E
SUNCOR INC.
RESOURCES GROUP
Donald B. Cross, B.Sc.
1985

14,809

86-10-14809

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

1277 CLAIM

Latitude 5[illegible]° 21' North

Longitude 125° 43.5' West

N.T.S. 94C/5E

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

for

OWNER: Golden Rule Resources Ltd.

Calgary, Alberta

OPERATOR: Suncor Inc. Resources Group

Calgary, Alberta

by

Don B. Cross

Suncor Inc.

November, 1985

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LIST OF MAPS

IZZI CLAIM

MAP TITLE	SCALE	DRAWING #
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Geochemical Results Cu, Pb, Zn.	1:5000	Izzi 004
Geochemical Results Au, Ag, As.	1:5000	Izzi 005

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Anomalous soil, silt and rock samples were collected by Suncor field crews on the Izzi claim during the 1985 field season. The source appears to be a polymetallic body containing above average levels of Cu, Zn, Au and Ag. Pb values do not appear to be anomalous in the samples collected to date. As values rarely reach the 100 ppm level.

Previous work by Mattagami Lake Exploration Limited involved soil, silt and rock sampling and petrographic analysis of selected rock specimens.

INTRODUCTION

During the course of a regional exploration program in the general area Suncor crews staked the Izzi claim and carried out a small evaluation program. Anomalous results were obtained on the new claim. High values were recorded for the following elements; Cu, Zn, Au and Ag.

The Izzi claim lies within an area of common interest pursuant to an agreement between Suncor Inc. and Golden Rule Resources. If Golden Rule consents to including this property under the terms of the joint venture then Suncor Inc. would own a 55% interest and Golden Rule a 45% interest. All expenditures relating to this property would then be applied to the earn-in amount required for Suncor Inc. to achieve its 55% interest in Golden Rule lands.

This report summarizes the results of the 1985 evaluation of the property.

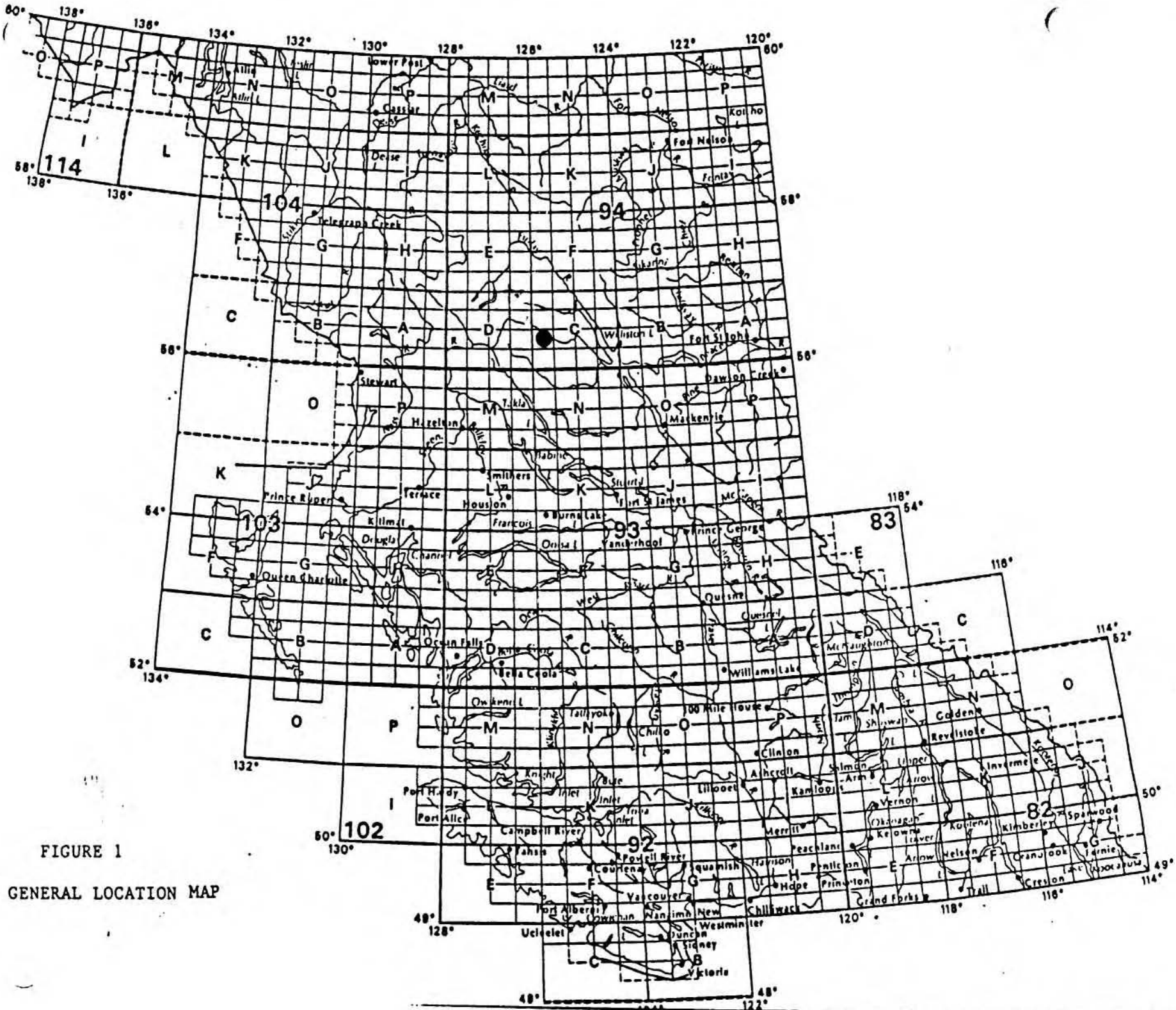
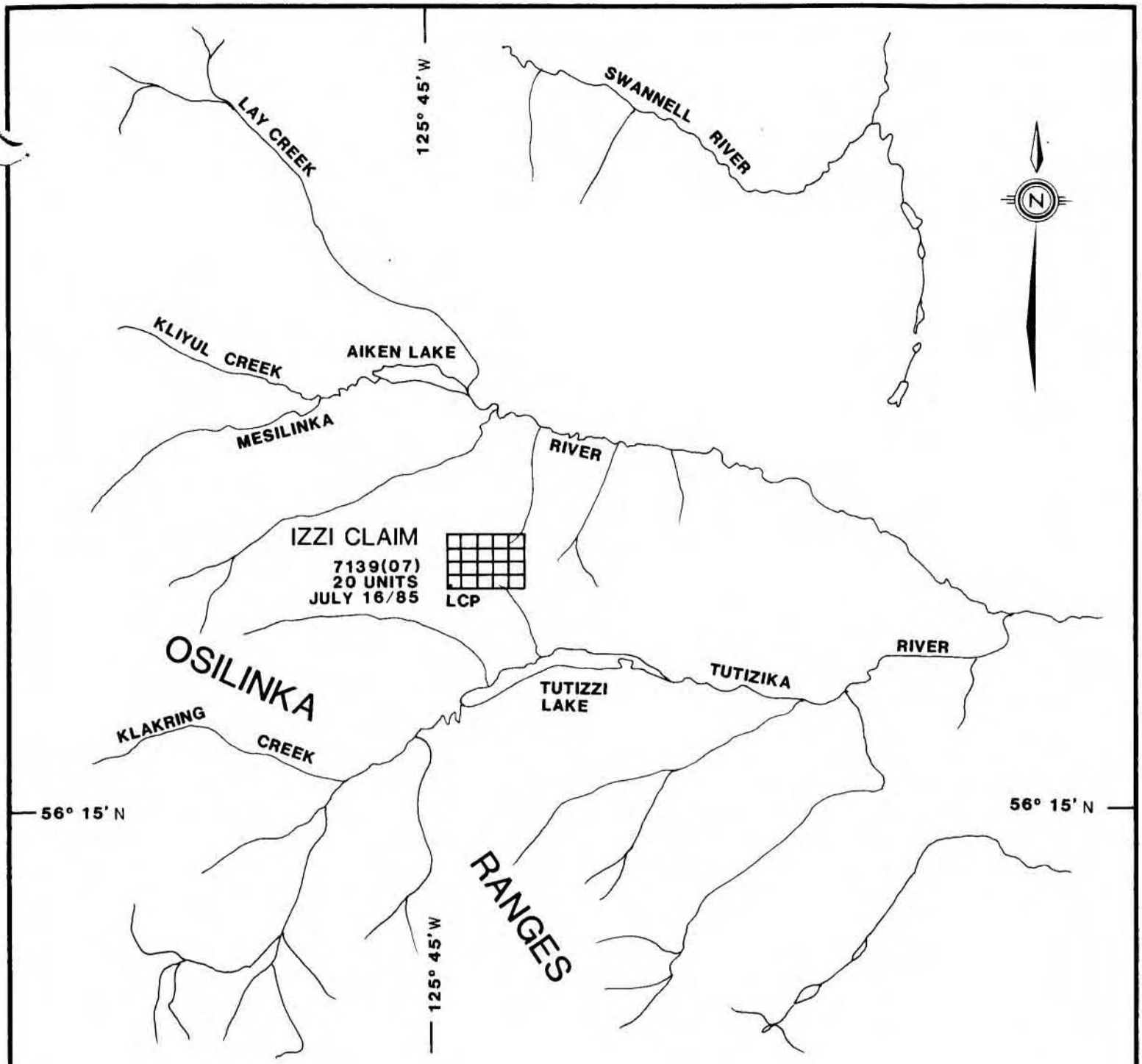


FIGURE 1

GENERAL LOCATION MAP



Suncor Inc. Resources Group

COAL AND MINERALS
DEPARTMENT

OMINECA PROJECT

CLAIM MAP
IZZI CLAIM

BRITISH COLUMBIA
OMINECA MINING DIVISION

DATE	SCALE	N.T.S.	DRAWING No.
NOV.85	1:50,000	93C/5	IZ 001

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GLACIATION

The claim lies within the Osilinka Ranges of the Omineca Mountains physiographic sub-division of the Interior Plateau. The entire region was glaciated and is characterized by wide U-shaped, drift filled valleys and deeply cut upland valleys. Mountain peaks in the area average 5000 feet a.s.l. with maximum elevations of 6500 feet. Lakes are found at approximately 3000 feet.

The Izzi claim lies on the east flank of the Osilinka Ranges 40 miles west of Williston Lake. All of the water draining off the Osilinka Ranges flows east to Williston Lake.

Most of the claim is covered with overburden above the tree line. Outcrop exposures are rare.

PREVIOUS WORK

In 1981, Mattagami Lake Exploration Limited carried out geochemical sampling and geological mapping on the then, Alta-1 and 2, Brit-1 and 2 claims.

Mineralization consisting of galena, chalcopyrite and copper weathering products, arsenopyrite and pyrite was located. Soil anomalies of up to 2400 ppb Au were outlined over a large portion of the Brit-1 claim (now Izzi claim).

PREVIOUS WORK - Continued

Geological mapping and petrographic examination led Mattagami Lake to believe that the potential for economic mineralization was limited by two factors; lack of shearing in the host rock and a low level of alteration (deuteric) associated with the anomalous rocks.

No records exist in Victoria to indicate whether or not recommended work was ever carried out on the claims.

EXPLORATION PROGRAM 1985

The 1985 program was designed to confirm the anomalous values in Au established by Mattagami Lake Exploration. In addition, sampling of gossan zones was carried out to test for bedrock sources of gold and copper.

This work was helicopter supported from a base camp at Bear Lake airstrip, 44 miles west of the property.

WORK COMPLETED

C. Hartley, S. Scott, I. Simpson and B. Dale spent a total of 8 man-days carrying out soil and silt sampling and limited rock sampling.

Personnel

C. Hartley	- Geologist	3 days x	$135.50 =	$ 406.50
S. Scott	- Geological Assistant	3 days x	71.49 =	214.47
I. Simpson	- Geological Assistant	1 day x	72.49 =	72.49
B. Dale	- Geological Assistant	1 day x	60.87 =	60.87
M. McDonagh	- Cook	3 days x	109.80 =	329.40

Transportation

Helicpter 6.4 hours x $480/hour	3,032.00
Fixed wing support direct costs	677.40
Fixed wing support mob-demob prorated	1,554.39
Travel Expenses prorated	709.10

Camp Accommodation & Supplies

$50/man-day x 11 days	550.00

Geochemical Analysis

28 soil/39 silt samples x $11.08/sample (67 samples)	742.35
13 rock samples x $15.10/sample (13 samples)	196.30
Tot 80 samples	

Post Field

Data plotting and report writing 4 days x $180/day	720.00
Drafting 8 hrs. x $25/hour	200.00
Reproduction	80.00
Secretarial 1 day @ $125.00	125.00
TOTAL	$9,670.27

GEOLOGY

No geological mapping was carried out by the field crew, however, the general geologic setting can be described.

The Izzi claim is underlain completely by the Hogem batholith which consists of "bands" of meladiorite and porphyritic monzonite. These alternating rock units are aligned in a northwest strike direction and dip steeply.

Gossan zones are well developed on the claims above treeline. Due to the presence of talc as an alteration product weathering of the bedrock surface is nearly complete thereby presenting little competent bedrock for surface examination.

Table of Formations

Lower Cretaceous		leurocratic granite
Middle Jurassic	Chuchi Syenite	leucocratic syenite, quartz syenite
Lower Jurassic	Duckling Creek Syenite Complex	leucocratic syenite foliated syenite
Lower Jurassic to Upper Triassic	Hogem Granodiorite	granodirorite, quartz monzonite, minor Tonalite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, granite monzonite to quartz monzonite monzodiorite to quartz monzodiorite
Upper Triassic	Hogen Basic Suite	Nation Lakes plagioclase porphyry diorite, minor gabbro, pyroxenite, hornblendite.

(after Garnett, 1978)

GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 67 soil and silt samples and 13 rock samples were collected on the property. This population of samples is too small to yield meaningful geostatistical data. However, because most of the samples represent anomalous values in one element or another, the following table is presented for soil samples (see map pocket).

Anomalously high background levels of Cu, Zn and Au are revealed by the statistical summary. Additional detailed soil sampling in the anomalous areas is required before representative statistical data can be generated for the Izzi claim area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Future work on the Izzi claim should be concentrated on delineating possible economic concentrations of polymetallic mineralization. This can be achieved by:

1. Grid construction over the anomalous area. Lines should be 100 meters apart with stations every 50 meters. The baseline should be oriented toward the northwest with cross-lines running northeast and southwest.

2. Detailed soil sampling and geological mapping should be carried out over this grid paying special attention to gossan zones.

RECOMMENDATIONS - Continued

3. Geophysical surveying with a total field magnetometer to delineate magnetic zones and trends.

4. VLF-EM survey to establish the location and orientation of any structures in the area which may act as channels for mineralization.

REFERENCES

Garnett, J.A., 1978. Geology and Mineral Occurrences of the Southern Hogem Batholith, B.C., Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 70.

Helsen, J.N., November, 1981. B.C. Tungsten, Report on Expliration, Mattagami Lake Exploration Limited, Company Report.

APPENDIX 1

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Soil

An 8 ounce sample of soil is collected from the B-horizon, four or more inches below the ground surface where a well defined soil profile has been developed. Coarse material and roots are removed so that only sand size, or smaller particles, are used for analysis. The samples are air-dried at the base camp and sent for analysis to a commercial laboratory.

Silt

A one pound silt sample is taken below the ground surface on an actively depositing stream bank or bar. The sample is seived to remove coarse gravel and vegetation. It is then air dried in base camp and sent to a commercial laboratory for analysis.

Rock

Samples of fresh outcrop are retreived where possible to form a representative sample of surface mineralization. Where fresh outcrop is unavailable talus or coarse rock chips representing decomposed bedrock is collected at or below the soil horizon. The samples, comprising about 3 pounds of

material are labelled, bagged and sent to a commercial laboratory for analysis.

Rock Sample Description

IZ 2936 to IZ 2942 inclusive

These samples were taken in areas of poor bedrock exposure. Highly weathered outcrop capable of furnishing only loosely consolidated material was sampled. This material consisted of highly weathered, rusty, clay and small rock particles.

IZ2931 Fine-grained pyroxenite, local increase in plagioclase content. Disseminated pyrite and fracture-coating pyrite. Minor malachite staining.

IZ2932 Fine-grained pyroxenite, highly altered. Quartz-carbonate vein 5 cm. wide running along shear. 2 cm. wide vein containing pyrrhotite, magnetite, pyrite as major constituents. Mineralization also in disseminated form through ultramafic rock. Minor malachite staining.

IZ2933 Vuggy calcite-quartz vein with vugs infilled with pyrrhotite, magnetite, pyrite. Vein is 5-10 cm wide, total length untraceable.

IZ2934 Fine-grained pyroxenite, disseminated and fracture-coating pyrite.

IZ2935 Mafic diorite with plagioclase phenocrysts. Gossanous with disseminated and fracture-coating pyrite.

QUALIFICATIONS

I, Donald B. Cross of the City of Calgary, Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I hold an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree.

2. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

3. I have practiced my profession for more than 11 years.

4. I personally supervised the field crew carrying out work detailed in the attached report.

5. I am employed by Suncor Inc. as a Exploration Geologist responsible for Technical Supervision of field projects.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta this 23rd Day of July, 1985.

D.B. Cross

Donald B. Cross

APEX ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, CALGARY

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ROCKS AND DIAMOND DRILL CORE:

These samples are crushed by a primary jaw crusher then through a secondary cone crusher to a particle size of 1/4 inch. The sample is now riffled and a 200 gram portion is kept and pulverized in a temer mill to -200 mesh fraction. The remainder of the sample is kept as a reject. The pulverized sample is rolled to make sure it is well mixed and is then weighed and analyzed.

SOILS

Soil samples are dried and then screened through a 80 mesh stainless steel screen. The -80 mesh sample fraction is then weighed and analyzed. If a soil sample contains an excess of pebbles or is too small, then the entire sample must be pulverized to -200 mesh. This is the only way in which enough material may be found for analysis.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS - AQUA REGIA DIGESTION

1) Place 18 x 150 mm test tubes in aluminum digestion blocks.

2) Weigh 0.5 g of sample into test tubes.

3) Intersperse samples with blanks, checks and certified reference materials.

4) If samples are highly organic, dry ash in aluminum blocks on hot plates with hot plates set at 6-7 for 2-3 hours. Cool.

5) Add 2 ml conc. HNO_3 and heat 40-45 minutes with hot plates set a 5. Cool.

6) Transfer to wire racks but leave aluminum blocks on hot plates.

7) Add 3 ml conc. HCl. Let sit 15-25 minutes.

8) Add 2 ml H_2O to the blanks.

9) Place test tubes back in aluminum blocks, one row at a time watching for any samples that might have too violent a reaction.

   If samples start to overflow, cool test tubes in a beaker of cold water and then place back in aluminum blocks.

10) Digest samples for 2 hours.

11) Add 1.0 ml of ammonium acetate solution to each tube and leave on a hot plate a further 15 minutes.

12) Remove samples from aluminum blocks, transfer to wire racks and let cool.

13) Dilute to 10 ml with 1 N HNO_3: vortex and allow to stand for 3 hours.

14) Read on A.A. against similarly prepared standards.

NOTE: Arsenic analysis by semi quantitative method, is run from the above solutions using a varian AA-5 spec. and recorder (if necessary to graph results.

FIRE ASSAYING

The following is a brief outline of the mechanics of fire assaying for gold and silver.

The ore is mixed with litharge (PBO) and various fluxed and a reducing agent or oxidizing agent is added, (flour or niter) to form a lead button which weighs between 25 and 35 grams. The whole mix is melted in a fire clay crucible at around 1000°c for 30-40 minutes. The lead collects all the gold, silver and precious metals. The molten assay is taken from the furnace and poured into cone shaped iron molds and due to the differences in the specific gravity of the lead and the slag, the lead collects in the bottom of the mold. When cooled the lead button is separated from the slag and hammered into a cube for ease of handling. The button is then placed in a pre-heated cupel in a furnace with the temperature set at around 900°c. A current of air passes over the top of the cupel containing the lead. The lead is converted back to litharge and is absorbed by the cupel.

Gold and silver are not affected and so remain in the cupel as a small bead. After cupellation is complete (about 60 minutes), the cupel is removed from the furnace. The small bead is then cleaned, flattened with a hammer and transferred to a parting cup. This flattened bead consists of a mixture of gold and silver.

The bead is weighed on a gold balance or micro balance. The bead is parted by placing it in hot, dilute nitric acid which dissolves all the silver but leaves the gold intact. The gold is washed free of silver nitrate by decantations with water and dilute ammonium hydroxide and then annealed at red heat and weighed as pure gold. The difference between the two weighings is the weight of silver.

The bead is weighed in milligrams and the results expressed in ounces per ton in the original sample.

METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATON OF GOLD BY FIRE ASSAY

PRECONCENTRATON AND ATOMIC ABSORPTION ANALYSES

1. A 1 assay ton (29.166g) sample is weighed into a 30 g crucible, 1 mg of Ag is added as a collected agent.

2. Enough flux reducing or oxidizing reagent is added to produce a lead button.

3. The sample is transferred into an assay furnace and heated to 2000°F for 40-45 minutes.

4. The fusion is poured into a iron mould.

5. The slag is separated from the lead button in which Au and Ag has been alloyed.

6. The lead button is again transferred to a cupel in the assay furnace.

7. By heating slightly below melting point of Ag, Lead is eliminated either by vaporizing or absorbing into the cupel in about 40 minutes.

8. A bead which contains all the Au in the 1 assay ton sample is recovered on the cupel.

9. The bead is transferred to a 16 x 150 mm test tube, 1 ml of concentrated HNO_3, and 4 ml of 1:1 HCl are added to the tube.

10. The tube is heated on the hot plate for approximately 1 hour, or until all the residue is dissolved in the tubes.

11. The volume is adjusted to 10 ml with 1:1 HCl and the samples are mixed.

12. Samples are read on a Varian AA5 Atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

.DATE 12 NOV 85 10:19:58 RID 81 12 NOV 85 MINERL
*CHEMICAL LAB ANALYSIS REPORT FOR PROJECT: IZZI CLAIM LAB : APX (TYPE F)

*RS.	PRJYR	ROCK.	SAMPLE. NUMBER.	AU FAA	AU OZS. AA	AG PPB. FAA	AG OZS. AA	AS PPM. AA	CU PPM. AA	PB PPM. AA	PPM
80	04085		IZ2931			151		1.7	100		
80	04085		IZ2932			19		3.7	100		
80	04085		IZ2933			212		10.2	100		
80	04085		IZ2934			5		0.7	100		
80	04085		IZ2935			5		0.9	100		
80	04085		IZ2936			102		1.0	100		
80	04085		IZ2937			188		0.7	100		
80	04085		IZ2938		0.061	1525		3.2	100		
80	04085		IZ2939			154		2.7	100		
80	04085		IZ2940			177		13.5	200		
80	04085		IZ2941			151		2.6	100		
80	04085		IZ2942			171		0.6	100		
80	04085		IZ2943		0.088	1440		8.0	100		
50	04085		IZ5526			5		0.3	100	32	21
50	04085		IZ5527			5		0.4	100	36	14
50	04085		IZ5528			5		0.3	100	12	11
50	04085		IZ5529			5		0.4	100	272	15
50	04085		IZ5530			5		0.6	100	261	25
50	04085		IZ5531			5		0.5	100	437	12
50	04085		IZ5532			7		0.6	100	405	13
50	04085		IZ5533			5		0.5	100	231	13
50	04085		IZ5534			17		0.5	100	110	12
50	04085		IZ5535			5		0.7	100	238	11
50	04085		IZ5536			9		0.6	100	101	13
50	04085		IZ5537			12		0.4	100	213	10
50	04085		IZ5538			7		0.5	100	76	11
50	04085		IZ5539			7		0.3	100	57	12
50	04085		IZ5540			9		0.4	100	192	11
50	04085		IZ5541			72		0.5	100	63	12
50	04085		IZ5542			137		0.6	100	46	12
50	04085		IZ5543			34		0.5	100	50	13
50	04085		IZ5544			108		0.4	100	110	15
50	04085		IZ5545			50		0.7	100	124	16
50	04085		IZ5546			77		0.5	100	168	14
50	04085		IZ5547			222		0.5	100	142	21
50	04085		IZ5548			102		0.7	100	612	28
50	04085		IZ6406			5		0.4	100	34	25
50	04085		IZ6407			5		0.5	100	33	36
50	04085		IZ6408			5		0.6	100	33	48
50	04085		IZ6409			7		0.3	100	30	30
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50	04085		IZ6420			257		0.3	100	157	21
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50	04085		IZ6426			5		0.3	100	109	26
50	04085		IZ6427			5		0.4	100	103	29
10	04085		IZ6428			67		0.3	100	96	10
10	04085		IZ6429			12		0.2	100	94	11
10	04085		IZ6430			5		0.3	100	111	26
10	04085		IZ6431			24		0.3	100	90	10
10	04085		IZ6432			5		0.2	100	113	16
10	04085		IZ6433			5		0.2	100	106	14
10	04085		IZ8528			86		0.3		98	21
10	04085		IZ8529			98		0.2		90	12
10	04085		IZ8530			257		0.6		306	25
10	04085		IZ8531			156		0.4		340	17
10	04085		IZ8532			156		0.6		443	18
10	04085		IZ8533			139		0.4		280	13
10	04085		IZ8534			205		0.8		361	21
10	04085		IZ8535			48		0.5		234	16
10	04085		IZ8536			24		0.4		138	7
10	04085		IZ8537			137		0.5		266	15
10	04085		IZ8538			120		0.5		242	17
10	04085		IZ8539			120		1.0		224	9
10	04085		IZ8540			108		0.6		243	12
10	04085		IZ8541			411		0.6		196	10
10	04085		IZ8542			98		0.5		202	12
10	04085		IZ8543			7		0.4		88	7

..... END REPORT .....

80 SAMPLES (ROCK 13, SOIL 28, SILT, 39)

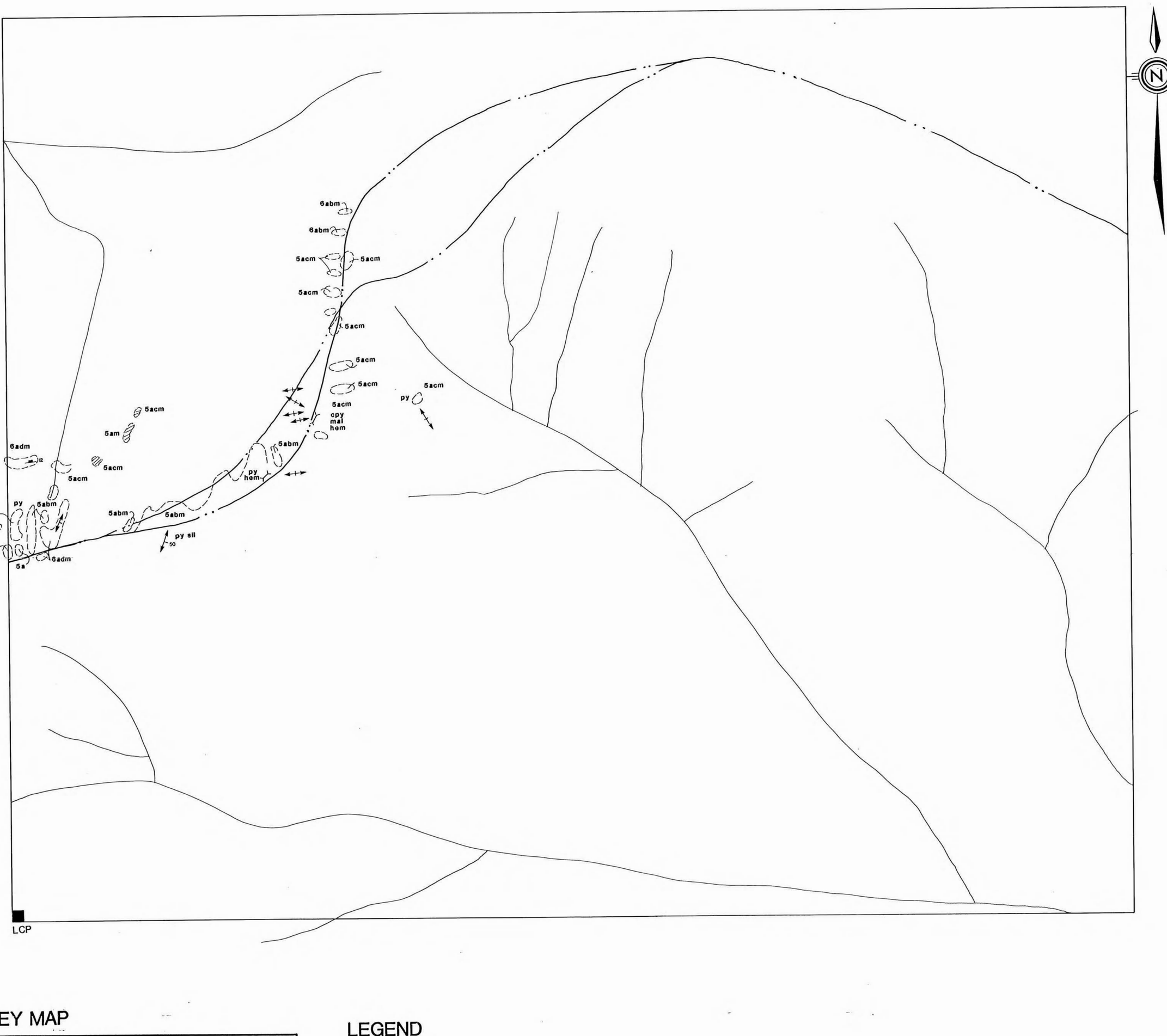
80 MAP LOCATIONS

IZZI CLAIM CORSTAT

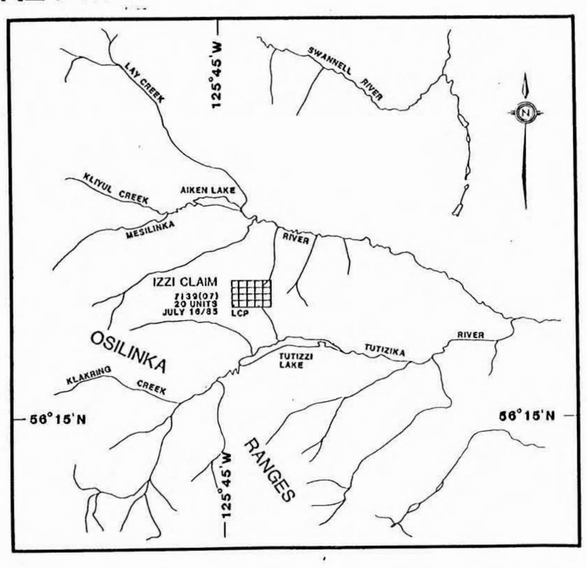
SUMMARY STATISTICS

SUBSET	VARIABLE	UNITS	N	ARITH MEAN	STD DEV	CV %	SKEW	EXCESS KURT	95% LIMITS ON MEAN		GEOM MEAN	LOG 10 MEAN	LOG 10 STD DEV	95% LIMITS ON MEAN	
TOTAL	CU AA	PPM	45	151.	121.	80.5	1.72	3.54	114.	187.	110.	2.0429	.3678	85.6	142.
TOTAL	PB AA	PPM	45	19.3	8.42	43.6	1.36	1.80	16.8	21.8	17.8	1.2507	.1701	15.8	20.0
TOTAL	ZN AA	PPM	44	63.6	39.0	56.8	2.94	8.95	56.8	80.5	62.4	1.7950	.1726	55.3	70.4
TOTAL	AU AA	PPB	45	28.3	55.7	196.6	2.83	7.58	11.6	45.0	10.0	1.0018	.5258	6.98	14.4
TOTAL	AG AA	PPM	45	.456	.110	24.1	.53	-.26	.423	.489	.443	-.3536	.1039	.412	.476

SUBSET	VARIABLE	UNITS	N	MIN VALUE	PERCENTILE 25TH	50TH	75TH	80TH	90TH	95TH	98TH	99TH	MAX VALUE
TOTAL	CU AA	PPM	45	12.000	63.000	112.000	213.000	231.000	356.000	437.000	612.000	612.000	612.000
TOTAL	PB AA	PPM	45	10.000	13.000	16.000	25.000	25.000	30.000	40.000	48.000	48.000	48.000
TOTAL	ZN AA	PPM	44	38.000	48.000	57.000	73.000	78.000	112.000	218.000	228.000	228.000	228.000
TOTAL	AU AA	PPB	45	5.000	5.000	5.000	12.000	34.000	108.000	222.000	257.000	257.000	257.000
TOTAL	AG AA	PPM	45	.300	.400	.400	.500	.500	.600	.700	.700	.700	.700



KEY MAP



LEGEND

Triassic - Jurassic

Ultramafic - Gabbroic Bodies

- 5 Ultramafic Bodies
  - a) pyroxenite
  - b) olivine phenocrysts
  - c) hornblende - pyroxene phenocrysts
  - m) medium grained
  - n) coarse grained
  - o) fine grained
- 6 Mafic Intrusives
  - a) gabbro
  - b) horneblende phenocrysts
  - c) pyroxene phenocrysts
  - d) horneblende - pyroxene phenocrysts
  - m) medium grained
  - n) coarse grained
  - o) fine grained

——— --- Geological boundary (observed, assumed)

——— —— Shearing (vertical, inclined)

X Small outcrop

Outcrop area

g Gossan (point, area)

carb carbonatization

sil silicification

hem hematization

py pyrite

cpy chalcopyrite

mg magnetite

——··—— RIDGE CREST

50 STIKE,DIP,(SHEARING)

12 STRIKE,DIP,(JOINTING)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,809

METERS
100 0 100 200 300 400

Suncor Inc. Resources Group — COAL AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT

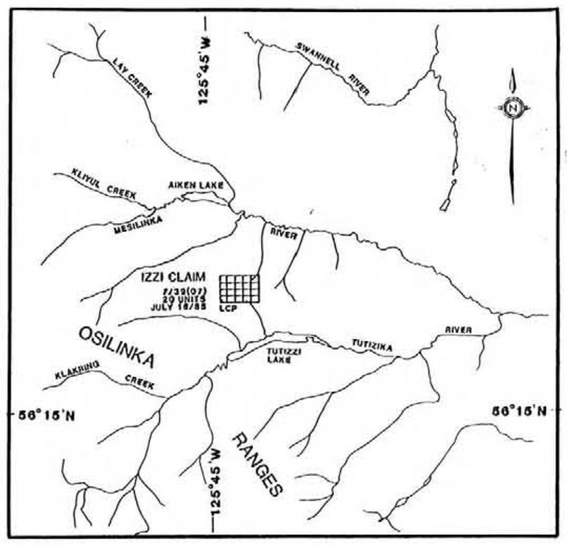
OMINECA OPTION

IZZI CLAIM

GEOLOGY

DATE	SCALE	N.T.S.	DRAWING No.
OCT/85	1:5000	94C/5E	IZZI 002

KEY MAP



SYMBOLS

IZ 5540 ◉ SOIL SAMPLE

• STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE

——·—— RIDGE CREST

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,809

METERS
100 0 100 200 300 400

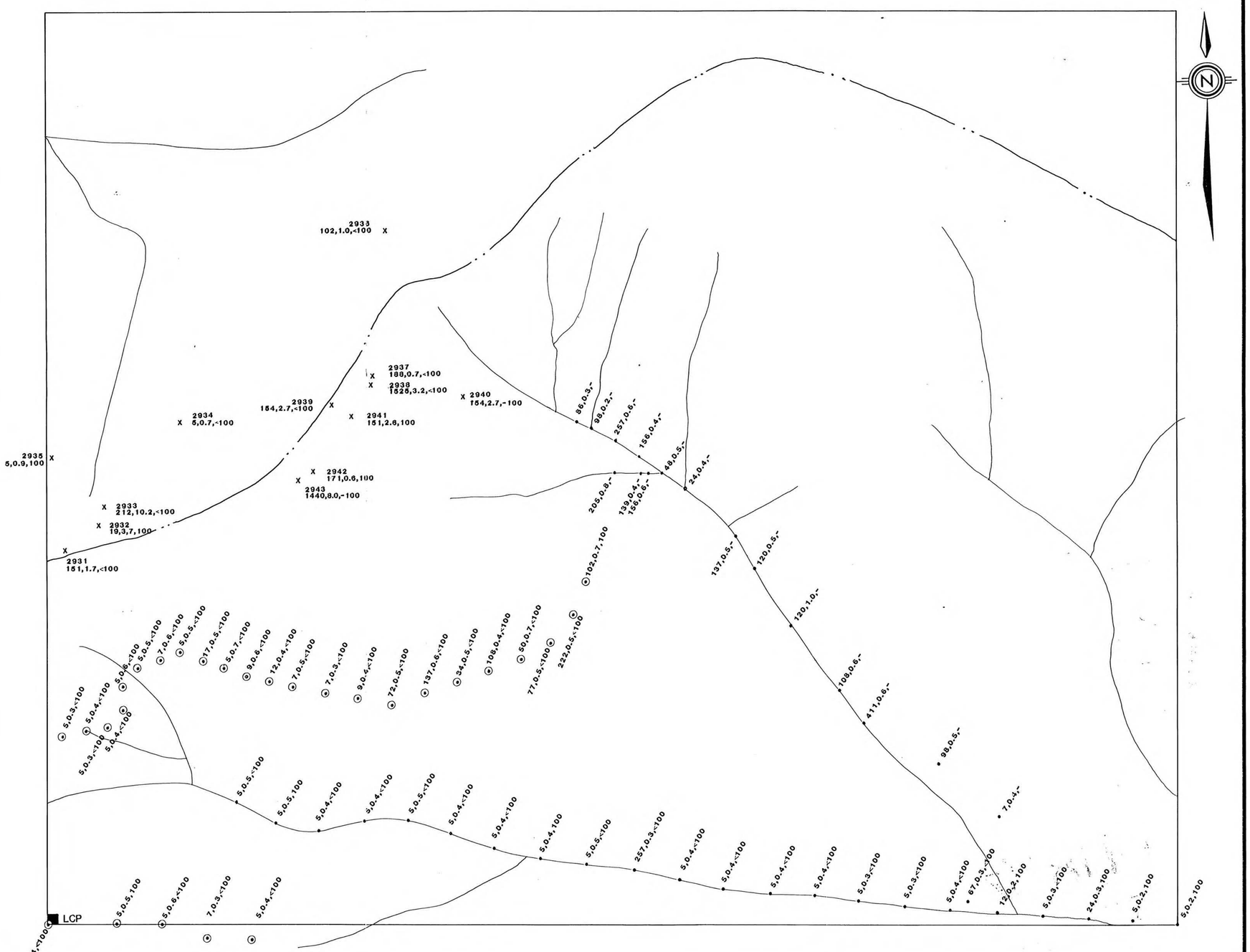
Suncor Inc. Resources Group — COAL AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT

OMINECA OPTION

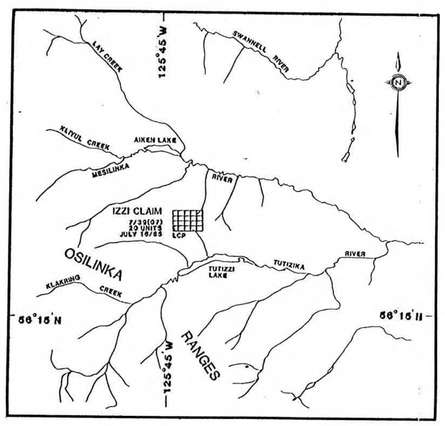
IZZI CLAIM

SOIL & STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATIONS

DATE	SCALE	N.T.S.	DRAWING No.
OCT/85	1:5000	94C/5E	IZZI 003



KEY MAP



LEGEND

5 — Au(ppb)
0.4 — Ag (ppm)
100 — As(ppm)

SYMBOLS

- ◉ SOIL SAMPLE (28 SAMPLES)
- 2942 x ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION (13 SAMPLES)
- • STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE (39 SAMPLES)
- ——··—— RIDGE CREST

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,809

METERS
100 0 100 200 300 400

Suncor Inc. Resources Group — COAL AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT

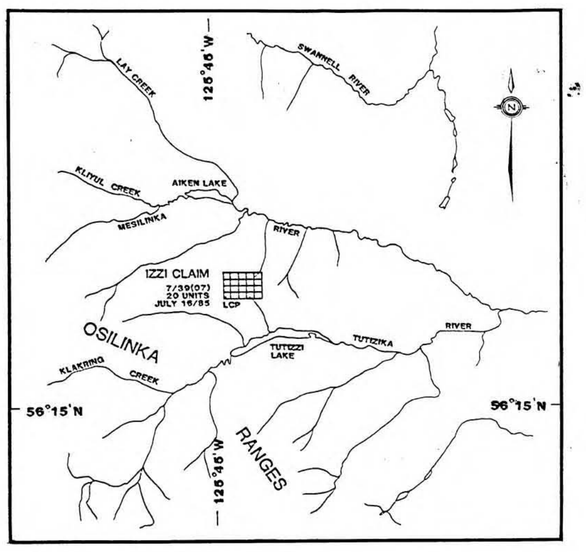
OMINECA OPTION

IZZI CLAIM

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS Au,Ag,As

DATE	SCALE	N.T.S.	DRAWING No.
OCT/85	1:5000	94C/5E	IZZI 005

KEY MAP



LEGEND

157 → Cu(ppm)
23 → Pb(ppm)
48 → Zn(ppm)

SYMBOLS

- ⊙ SOIL SAMPLE
- • STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE
- —·— RIDGE CREST

METERS
100 0 100 200 300 400

Suncor Inc. Resources Group — COAL AND MINERALS DEPARTMENT

OMINECA OPTION

IZZI CLAIM

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS Cu,Pb,Zn

DATE	SCALE	N.T.S.	DRAWING No.
OCT/85	1:5000	94C/5E	IZZI 004