GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL

REPORT ON THE

BAM CLAIMS

Liard Mining Division
Telegraph Creek Map Area (104G/2)W

Latitude 57° ~~12'~~ 10.7'
Longitude ~~131° 22'~~ 130° 52.6'

Owner:
Chris Graf

Operator:
Chevron Canada Resources Limited

Wayne Hewgill
Godfrey Walton
December, 1986

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al I/28/2

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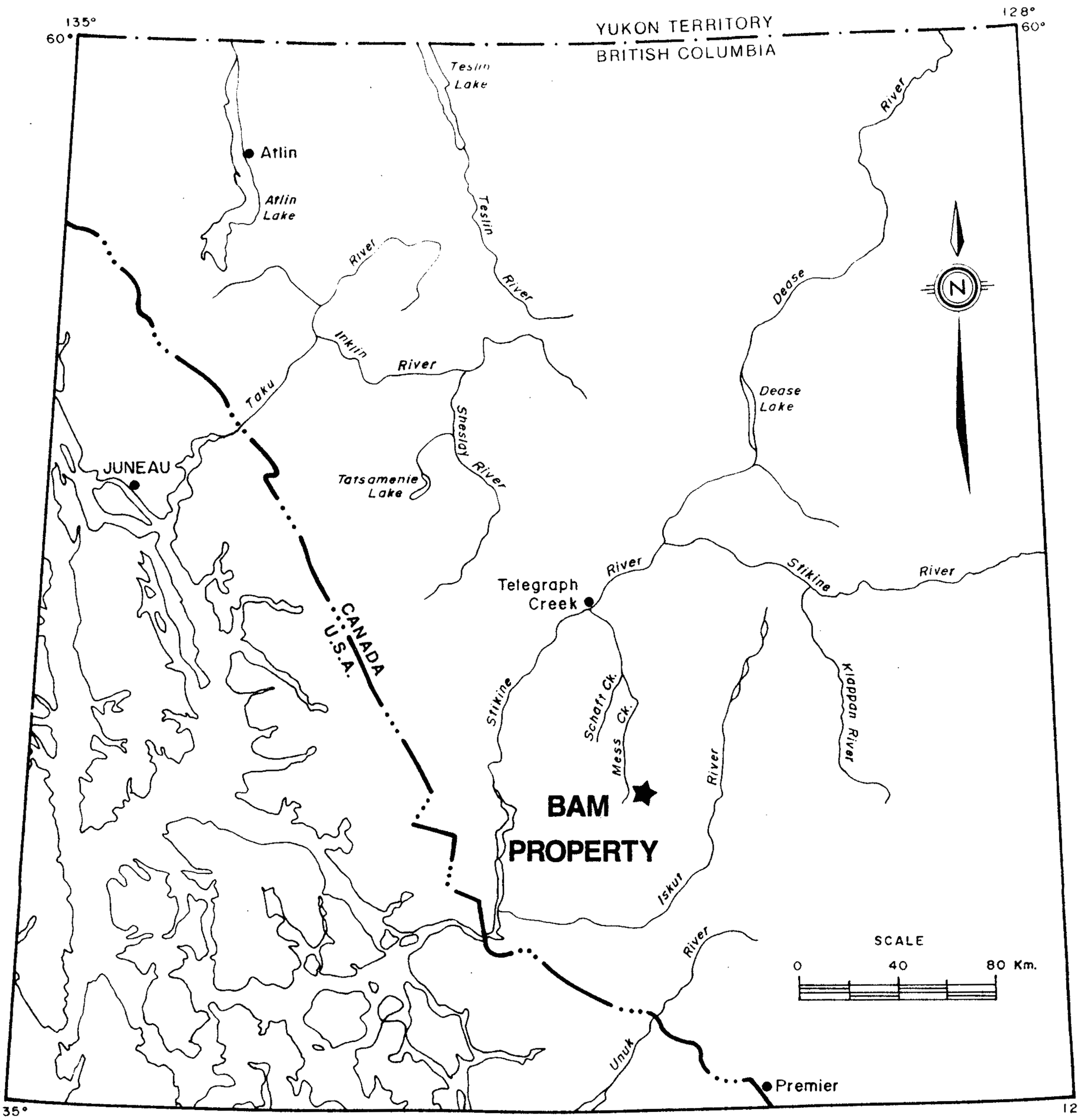


Chevron Canada Resources Limited

Minerals Staff

LOCATION MAP

BAM PROPERTY

FIGURE 1

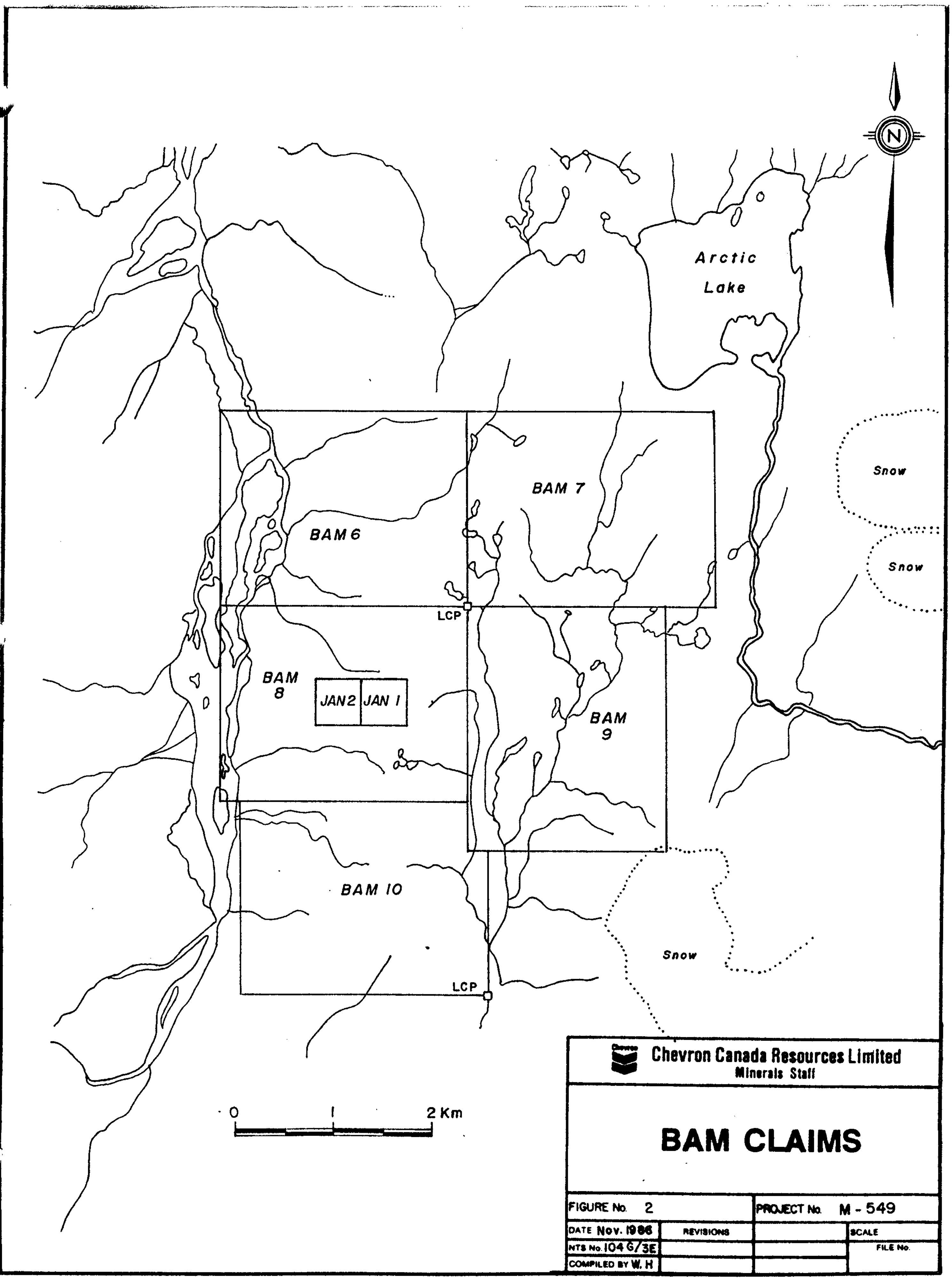
INTRODUCTION

The Bam property consisting of five claims (61 units) is owned by Chris Graf and was explored by Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. under an option agreement signed in 1985. In 1967, previous workers outlined 330,000 tons of 0.76% Cu in tetrahedrite veins cutting dolomitic limestone. The 1986 Chevron program was designed to evaluate the gold potential near two quartz vein samples assaying 212.9 g/t and 15.6 g/ton gold which had been picked up on the property during 1985. The 1986 program consisted of 1:10,000 scale mapping and soil sampling, 1:1,000 detailed geologic mapping, soil sampling, VLF-EM16 geophysics, and trenching.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Bam Property is located in the Liard Mining Division of northwestern British Columbia. The property is located near the headwaters of Mess Creek along the eastern side, approximately 80 kilometres south of Telegraph Creek on the Stikine River (Figure 1). The NTS grid reference is 104G/2 and the coordinates 57° 12' north and 131° 22' east.

Access from the base camp at Loon Lake was facilitated by a Northern Mountain Helicopter Bell 206 based in camp. The nearest airstrip is at Schaft Creek, ten kilometres to the northwest of our base camp and is capable of handling moderately sized aircraft. The nearest road access is 40 kilometres along More Creek to Bob Quinn Lake on the Stewart Cassiar Highway (Figure 1) or through Pass Raspberry, the routing of the Telegraph trail, to the Stewart-Cassiar highway.



Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

BAM CLAIMS

FIGURE No. 2		PROJECT No. M - 549	
DATE Nov. 1986	REVISIONS		SCALE
NTS No. 104 G/3E			FILE No.
COMPILED BY W. H			

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The elevation of the Bam property ranges from 820 metres in the Mess Creek valley up to 1,620 metres. The property is bounded by the rugged Coast Range Mountains to the west and the Mount Edziza Plateau to the east. The eastern portion of the property is hummocky alpine terrane with rugged cliffs outlining the down-dropped section of the Mess Creek graben to the west.'

Records kepts at Schaft Creek indicate a mean temperature during June, July and August of 13° with winter temperatures seldom below -30°. Precipitation averages about 50 cm per year much of which falls as snow. Snow cover may be heavy and remains on the upper portion of the property until late July. Lower areas of the property are thickly forested with scrub spruce and alder trees.

CLAIM STATUS

The pertinent claim information for the BAM group are outlined below:

Claim	Record Number	Record Date	Expiry Date	Number of Units
BAM 6	2841	June 30, 1983	June 30, 1987	9
BAM 7	2842	June 30, 1983	June 30, 1987	8
BAM 8	2843	June 30, 1983	June 30, 1987	20
BAM 9	2844	June 30, 1983	June 30, 1987	4
BAM 10	2845	June 30, 1983	June 30, 1987	20

WORK SUMMARY AND HISTORY

The Mess Creek area received considerable attention from the 1950's to late 1970's during the porphyry copper rush but little emphasis has been placed on the gold potential other than as a by-product. Newmont Mining Corporation and Silver Standard Mines conducted extensive regional exploration programs in the area with Silver Standard discovering the Schaft Creek porphyry copper deposit which has published reserves of one billion tons at 0.30% Cu, 0.034% MoS_2, 0.004 oz/t Au and 0.035 oz/t Ag (Canadian Mines Handbook, 1986).

The Bam property was drilled in 1967 by Shawinigan Mining and Smelting Company outlining two separate zones totalling 330,000 tons of 0.76% Cu within brecciated carbonates. Mineralization occurs as irregular grains and blebs of tetrahedrite. This zone is within the Jan claim owned by J. N. Anderson. The Bam property was staked by Chris Graf on June 30, 1983.

Homestake Mineral Development Company operated the property in 1984 and conducted a program consisting of reconnaissance scale mapping, prospecting and lithogeochemical sampling to evaluate the precious metal potential of the Bam.

Two field visits, consisting of two days each, located two quartz veins which had values of 15.6 g/ton Au and 212.9 g/ton Au in an area not detected by Homestake personnel. The property was optioned by Chevron prior to the first field visit because the potential of the property was recognized immediately.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

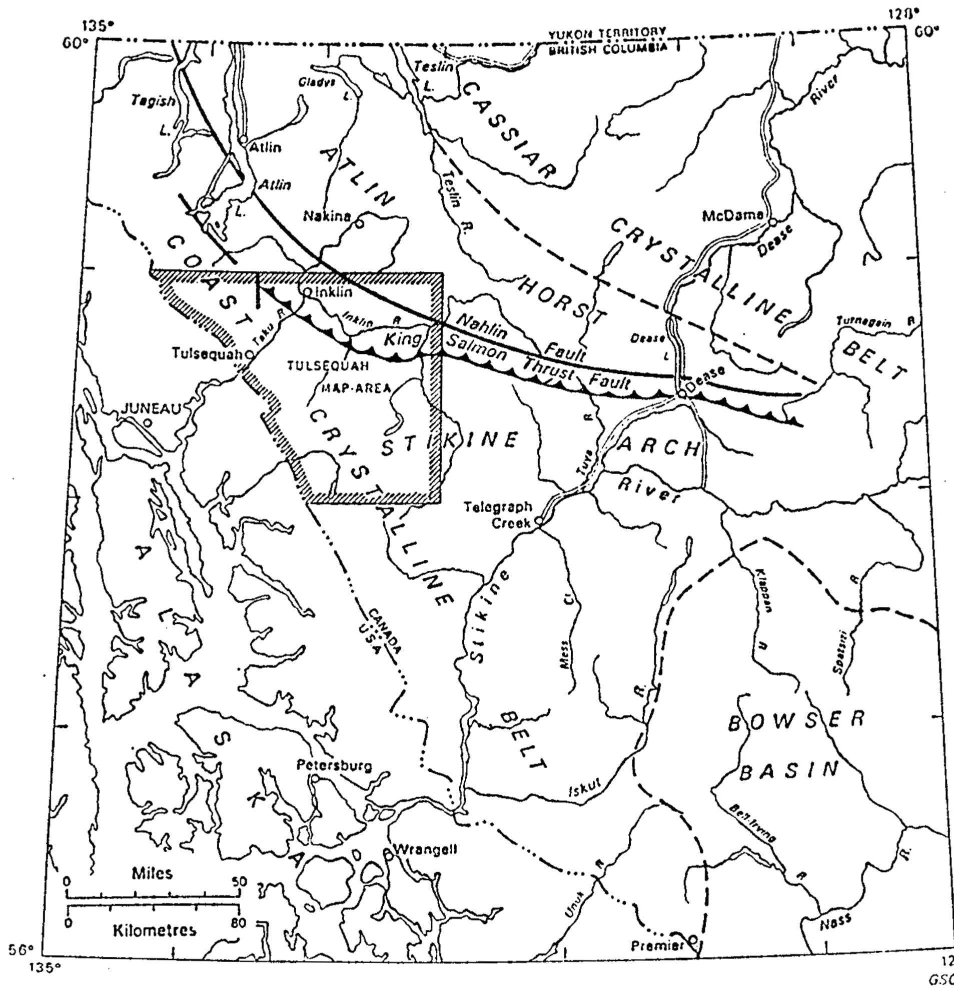
Tectonic Setting

The tectonic setting of the Telegraph Creek Map area is described in G.S.C. Paper 71-44 (Souther, 1972). The Mess Creek valley lies within the Stikine terrane (Monger, 1984) which includes the Stikine Arch composed of crystalline and metamorphic rocks. It is believed that during the Mesozoic time the Stikine Arch was relatively static and had a strong influence on Mesozoic structures and sedimentation around its margins.

The Stikine Arch is bounded on the east and northeast by the Triassic-Jurassic Whitehorse trough of volcanics and clastic sediments and on the southeast by the Jurassic Bowser Basin. The Bowser Basin is a successor basin in which marine sedimentation continued through Jurassic time after marine sedimentation had ceased in the remainder of the area.

The most dominant structural trends in the region are the Tertiary north-south faults which produced the Mess Creek valley. The Tertiary normal fault movement occurred along the same fault surfaces as Mesozoic reverse faulting. Repeated movement along these Tertiary structures has resulted in a graben structure of which the Mess Creek valley is the down-dropped section. The recent movement along this fault structure is recorded by the progresive overlapping of lavas from the Mount Edziza Complex.

Volcanic activity from the Mount Edziza Complex is believed to have occurred as late as a few hundred years while the latest fault movement is at least as old as the 1,340 year old Arctic Lake Olivine Basalt (Souther, 1970).



TECTONIC ELEMENTS IN NORTHWESTERN B. C.

(Souther, 1971)

Figure 3

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

- **29** Fluviatile gravel; sand, silt; glacial outwash, till, alpine moraine and colluvium
- **28** *Hot-spring deposit, tufa, aragonite*
- **27** Olivine basalt, related pyroclastic rocks and loose tephra; younger than some of 29

TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY
UPPER TERTIARY AND PLEISTOCENE

- **26** *Rhyolite and dacite flows, lava domes, pyroclastic rocks and related sub-volcanic intrusions;* minor basalt
- **25** Basalt, olivine basalt, dacite, related pyroclastic rocks and subvolcanic intrusions; minor rhyolite; *in part younger than some 26*

CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY
UPPER CRETACEOUS AND LOWER TERTIARY
SLOKO GROUP

- **24** Light green, purple and white rhyolite, trachyte and dacite flows, pyroclastic rocks and derived sediments
- **22 | 23** 22. Biotite leucogranite, subvolcanic stocks, dykes and sills 23. Porphyritic biotite andesite, lava domes, flows and (?) sills

SUSTUT GROUP

- **21** Chert-pebble conglomerate, granite-boulder conglomerate, quartzose sandstone, arkose, siltstone, carbonaceous shale and minor coal
- **20** Felsite, quartz-feldspar porphyry, pyritiferous felsite, orbicular rhyolite; in part equivalent to 22
- **19** *Medium-to coarse-grained, pink biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite*

JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS
POST-UPPER TRIASSIC PRE-TERTIARY

- **18** Hornblende diorite
- **17** Granodiorite, quartz diorite; minor diorite, *leucogranite* and migmatite

JURASSIC
MIDDLE (?) AND UPPER JURASSIC
BOWSER GROUP

- **16** Chert-pebble conglomerate, grit, greywacke, subgreywacke, siltstone and shale; *may include some 13*

MIDDLE JURASSIC

- **15** Basalt, pillow lava, tuff-breccia, derived volcaniclastic rocks and related subvolcanic intrusions

LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC

- **14** Shale, minor siltstone, siliceous and calcareous siltstone, greywacke and ironstone

LOWER JURASSIC

- **13** Conglomerate, polymictic conglomerate; granite-boulder conglomerate, grit, greywacke, siltstone; basaltic and andesitic volcanic rocks, peperites, pillow-breccia and derived volcaniclastic rocks

MESOZOIC

TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC
POST-UPPER TRIASSIC PRE-LOWER JURASSIC

- **12** Syenite, orthoclase porphyry, monzonite, pyroxenite

HICKMAN BATHOLITH

- **10 | 11** 10. Hornblende granodiorite, minor hornblende-quartz diorite 11. Hornblende, quartz diorite, hornblende-pyroxene diorite, amphibolite and pyroxene-bearing amphibolite

TRIASSIC
UPPER TRIASSIC

- **9** Undifferentiated volcanic and sedimentary rocks *(units 5 to 8 inclusive)*
- **8** Augite-andesite flows, pyroclastic rocks, derived volcaniclastic rocks and related subvolcanic intrusions; minor greywacke, siltstone and polymictic conglomerate
- **7** Siltstone, thin-bedded siliceous siltstone, ribbon chert, calcareous and dolomitic siltstone, greywacke, volcanic conglomerate, and minor limestone
- **6** Limestone, fetid argillaceous limestone, calcareous shale and reefoid limestone; may be in part younger than some 7 and 8
- **5** Greywacke, siltstone, shale; minor conglomerate, tuff and volcanic sandstone

MIDDLE TRIASSIC

- **4** Shale, concretionary black shale; minor calcareous shale and siltstone

PALEOZOIC

PERMIAN
MIDDLE AND UPPER PERMIAN

- **3** Limestone, thick-bedded mainly bioclastic limestone; minor siltstone, chert and tuff

PERMIAN AND OLDER

- **2** Phyllite, argillaceous quartzite, quartz-sericite schist, chlorite schist, greenstone, minor chert, schistose tuff and limestone

MISSISSIPPIAN

- **1** Limestone, crinoidal limestone, ferruginous limestone; maroon tuff, chert and phyllite

- **B** Amphibolite, amphibolite gneiss; age unknown probably *pre-Upper Jurassic*
- **A** Ultramafic rocks; peridotite, dunite, serpentinite; age unknown, probably *pre-Lower Jurassic*

Geological boundary (defined and approximate, assumed) ....

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned) ....

Anticline ....

Syncline ....

Fault (defined and approximate, assumed) ....

Thrust fault, teeth on hanging-wall side (defined and approximate, assumed) ....

Fossil locality ....

Mineral property .... 15 ×

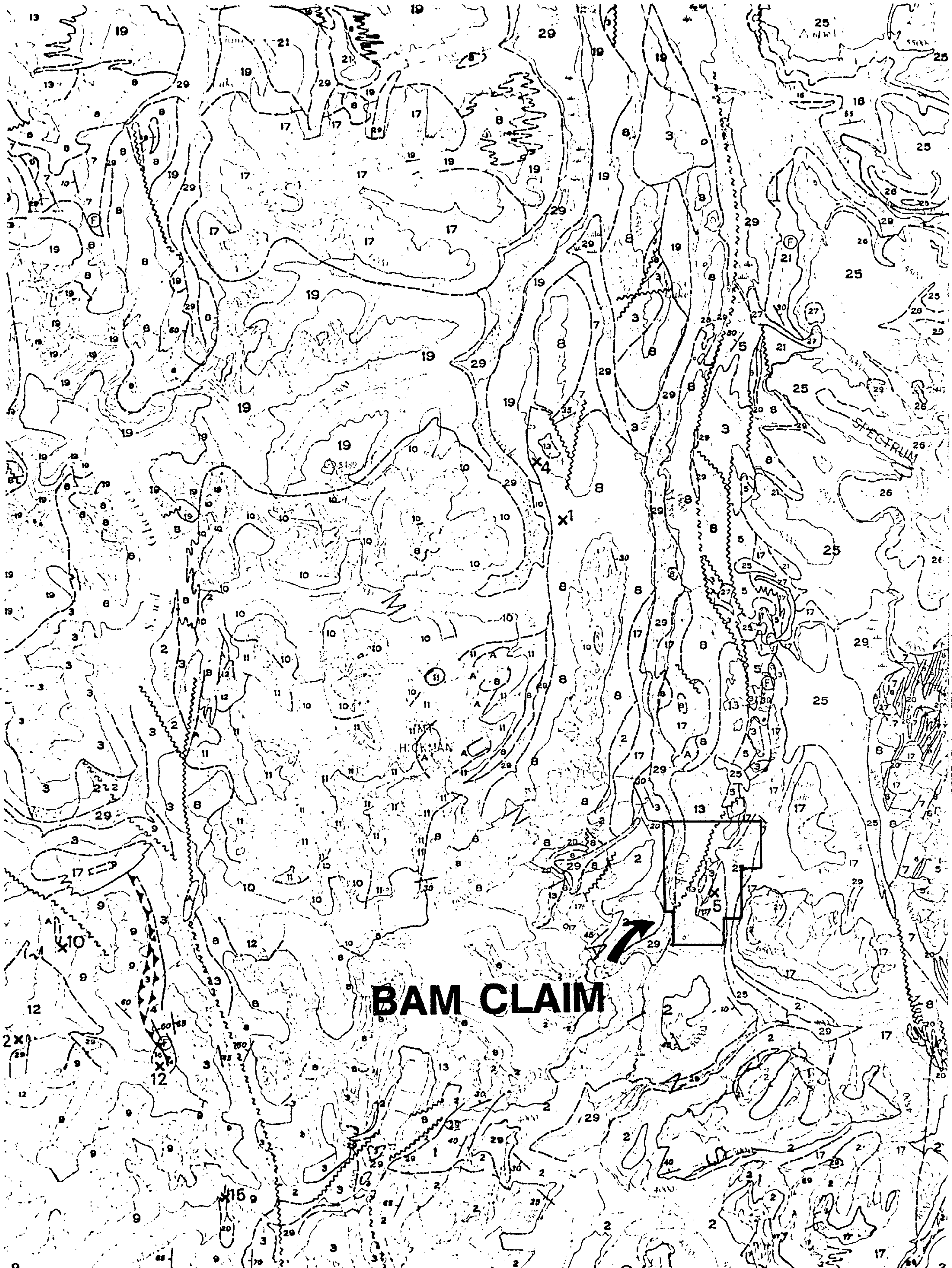
Glacier ....

INDEX TO MINERAL PROPERTIES

1. *Lizard Copper*	5. *Dam*	9. Mill	13. Ann, Su
2. Galore Creek	6. Gordon	10. BIK	14. SF
3. QC, QCA	7. Limpoke	11. JW	15. Goat
4. Nabe	8. Poke	12. Copper Canyon	16. Mary

TELEGRAPH CREEK MAP AREA 104G (SOUTHER, 1972)

Figure 4


BAM CLAIM
HICKMAN
SPECTRUM

Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy in the area has been broken down into six tectonostratigraphic packages and are listed by Souther (1971) as follows:

1. Mississippian to Middle Triassic - Carboniferous rocks that were deformed and regionally metamorphosed during the early to mid-Triassic, Tahltanian orogeny.

2. Upper Triassic - Unmetamorphosed, moderately deformed Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. This package is separated from overlying strata by a disconformity representing the latest Triassic to earliest Jurassic Inklinian uplift and contemporaneous emplacement of granitic rocks (e.g. Hickman Batholith).

3. Lower to Middle Jurassic - Mainly clastic sedimentary rocks derived in part from (2) above, and separated from overlying strata by a disconformity, representing the mid-Jurassic Nassian uplift.

4. Middle to Upper Jurassic - Clastic sediments derived in part from 1, 2, and 3 above and separated from overlying strata by a profound angular unconformity that truncates decollement folds formed during the Columbian Orogeny.

5. Cretaceous and Tertiary - Acid volcanic rocks and genetically related intrusions; and a contemporaneous clastic sediment separated from overlying strata by an angular unconformity related to early Tertiary extension and block faulting.

6. Late Tertiary and Quaternary - Lava flows and pyroclastic rocks.

Intrusive Rocks

The earliest known intrusive activity in the area is the Post-Upper Triassic to Pre-Lower Jurassic Hickman batholith which outcrops at the north end of Schaft Creek. It is crudely zoned ranging from a hypidimorphic biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite in the centre to a more quartz rich less mafic quartz diorite towards the perimeter. This unit is believed to underlay a major portion of the southern portion of the Bam property.

A younger group of small equidimensional plutons occur throughout the area one of which is genetically associated with the Galore Creek orebody (Allen et al, 1976). These rocks are commonly porphyritic with potash feldspar crystals up to 10 cm across in a fine grained matrix of orthoclase aegirine-augite and biotite.

A Jurassic and/or Cretaceous medium to coarse grained quartz monzonite occurs along the Mess Creek valley most notably on the steep cliffs on the west side of Mess Lake.

The rock is plagiolcase feldspar porphyritic with a fine grained orthoclase matrix and chloritized mafic minerals.

Ultramafic rocks of undetermined age occur throughout the map area. Most of these occurrences are small serpentinized units associated with fault structures. Northeast of Mount Hickman is an apparently unaltered dunite to peridodite body. As its exterior margin it is altered to a fine grained dark grey rock which is believed to be a contact metamorphic zone between the Hickman Batholith and the ultramafic rocks.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Lithologic Units

The oldest rocks on the Bam are the Permian volcanics and volcaniclastics. The unit includes massive greenstone, chloritic phyllite, chloritic schist and minor greywacke. Adjacent to the intrusive contact the volcanics are Fe-carbonate altered to an orange-brown colour and xenoliths of this rock type are included throughout the granite. In areas of apparent fault contact between the two units the chloritic schist contains abundant quartz sweats parallel to foliation.

Above this unit is a relatively thick package of Permian dolomite and limestone with interbedded chert. The dolomite has been Fe-carbonate altered and forms large orange cliffs on the west side of the property. The carbonate package hosts much of the copper mineralization in the form of disseminated grains, blebs and veins of tetrahedrite.

The unit locally contains abundant corals, crinoid stem and mollusc shell fragments. The G.S.C. has assigned a Mississippian age to the fossils found in this area (Souther, 1972). The rocks have been locally highly brecciated, most intensely within the bedded chert.

Unconformably overlying the Permian section is a relatively thick section of Lower Jurassic clastic sediments comprising polymictic pébble conglomerates, arkosic sandstone and argillites. Graded bedding and rip up clasts observed on a vertical section exposed on the cliffs indicates the package is right side up and dips 45^{o} to the northeast. Locally the unit is heavily mineralized with tetrahedrite, auzurite and malachite.

A Jurassic quartz diorite to granite intrusion underlies a major portion of the southeast area of the Bam and hosts the gold bearing veins that were the focus of the 1986 program. The granite is a pale orange limonitic colour with saussuritized plagioclase feldspar crystals, in a matrix of grey to white quartz, pale pink plagioclase feldspar and minor chloritized mafics. The rock is highly fractured and has locally been intensely Fe-carbonate altered and silicified to the point where it is often difficult to distinguish between silicified granite and quartz veins.

The youngest rock type on the property are the Arctic Lake olivine basalts that cover the north and eastern portion of the property. Good columnar jointing is seen in the north of the property. This unit has been dated as 1,340 years old (Souther, 1970).

Minor fault bounded serpentinized ultramafics of undetermined age occur on the property. These rocks have a rough weathered surface and are highly chloritic.

Alteration

Three main types of alteration occur on the Bam:

1) Dolomitization of the limestone;
2) Carbonatization of the conglomerates grits, and volcanics;
3) Hydrothermal alteration and associated quartz veining in the granitic rocks.

Both the hydrothermal alteration and the carbonatization are probably related to the later stage of the granitic intrusion. The carbonatization of the volcanics is greatest adjacent to the intrusive contact. The mild carbonatization of the granitic rocks would infer that this alteration continued throughout cooling and final crystalization of the magma.

Mineralization

Gold mineralization in the granitic host rocks occurs as fine to coarse grained pyrite within grey quartz veins. Native gold has been observed in polished thin sections but has not been seen in hand specimens. The quartz veins are discontinuous and tend to pinch out and disperse into the highly fractured granitic host rock.

Copper and silver mineralization occur as irregular grains and blebs of tetrahedrite, malachite and auzurite within the Permian carbonates and the lower Jurassic conglomerate and arkose. As the mineralization occurs in both stratigraphic units it can be assumed that this mineralization occurred post lower Jurassic and may be related to the granitic instrusion.

Timing of the mineralization is purely speculation. The hypothesis tested during the initial properly assessment in 1986 is that the known copper-antimony mineralization of the Bam showing could be the upper level of a gold bearing hydrothermal system. If this is the case both the gold mineralization and the copper mineralization may be related to the Jurassic granitic intrusion. The quartz veining may be a late deuteric phase of the intrusion.

ROCK AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 98 rock and 283 soil samples were taken in 1986 and analysed for Au, Ag, Sb, As, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Bi, Tl, Ga and Cd as outlined in Appendix I. Two soil grids were established by hip chain and compass. Rocks were collected while mapping along the 1:10,000 and 1:1,000 grid lines.

Soil sample spacings on the 1:10,000 grid were 100 metres on lines 500 metres apart. On the detailed soil grid soils were collected every 50 metres on lines spaced 50 metres apart. Where possible B horizon soil samples were collected with a mattock at a depth of 15 - 25 cm, placed in Kraft wet strength soil bags and air dried before shipment to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver.

Detailed mapping and sampling were carried out on the detailed grid (1:1,000) to determine the extent of the vein system. Much of the area mapped is very highly fractured outcrop and felsenmeer with most samples grab samples of limonitic granite, vein material, altered volcanics and carbonates.

Soil Geochemistry Results

The results of the soil geochemistry survey outlined two anomalous areas. One area anomalous in gold and antimony adjacent to the volcanic intrusive contact, and another area related to the copper mineralization. The detailed soil grid failed to outline further vein type targets even in the immediate area of the discovery showing. Two reasons could be proposed for this, first being the spotty mineralization in the area and the second the poor soil development above the underlying granitic rocks.

Gold values up to 675 ppb were obtained along the contact between the intrusive and volcanics. The high gold and antimony values occur in hybrid areas where volcanic rocks have been assimilated into the intrusion. Anomalous values in copper, and zinc occur in the area underlain by the arkosic sandstone, conglomerate and argillites. Anomalous zinc values are ubiquitous when associated with this lithology inferring a high background for zinc. The high copper and zinc values occur below the mineralized cliffs of the Bam copper showing. These values may be due to downslope dispersion and probably do not represent mineralization in underlying rocks.

The poor soil development problem may be overcome by digging test pits and systematically sampling different horizons in the pit to determine if an alternate horizon to the B horizon would be more useful for geochemical evaluation in the area.

Rock Geochemical Results

Detailed rock sampling adjacent to the discovery showing returned several anomalous values of altered granite and vein material. Resampling the discovery showing returned an assay of 200.80 gms/tonne gold. Another sample of relatively unaltered granite to the west returned a value of 9700 ppb.

Anomalous values in gold were almost always associated with abundant pyrite and dark-orange-purple limonitic alteration. These samples also tend to be anomalous in silver, bismuth and antimony. Anomalous copper with these samples often indicates the presence of tetrahedrite.

The area adjacent to the Bam copper showing is naturally anomalous in copper. The tetrahedrite samples also contain anomalous values of silver, zinc, arsenic, antimony and cadmium, but are deficient in gold.

Trench Geology

A total of 68 trench samples were taken in four trenches with a total length of 63 metres. The trenches were drilled with a punjar hand drill, blasted and hand mucked. The trenches are one to two metres deep and one metre wide.

With the minor exception of local Fe-carbonate altered volcanic xenoliths, the only rock type in the trenches is the highly siliceous granite. The granite is a pale orange colour with pale green saussuritized plagioclase feldspars, smoky grey quartz and minor chloritized mafics in a pale pinkish-orange matrix of plagioclase feldspars and quartz. Adjacent to quartz veining the granite is intensely silicified and is often difficult to distinguish from the veins. The granite is locally very heavy due to small barite stringers. Small dots and dendrites of pyrolusite often gives the rock a pale grey appearance. Two prominant fracture orientations occur in the trenches and appear to be related to the limonitic and mineralized zones. An earlier 140° - 150° trend is often offset by a later more dominant 030° - 060° set. Trench 86-1 was oriented perpendicular to this more dominate orientation but mapping indicated it was the earlier orientation that is associated with the pyrite-gold deposition.

The solutions associated with the later fractures appeared to have oxidized the pyrite where they intersected the mineralized zones. The limonite was then dispersed along these fractures giving the initial impression that these were the mineralized zones and thus the important fracture orientation.

Mineralization occurs mainly in medium dark grey quartz veins with greyish yellow subhedral cubes and blebs of fine to medium grained pyrite. A petrographic examination revealed native gold (approximately .0018 mm) along fractures in the pyrite and disseminated in the quartz matrix. No native gold has been observed in hand specimen.

Trench 86-1 returned the highest value. Grab samples returned assays up to (200.80 g/tonne). One three metre section averaged 22.80 gms/tonne gold and 9.07 gms/tonne silver. A weighted average across the total length of 19.34 metres averaged 7.413 g/tonne gold per metre. This includes one 0.34 metre sample assaying 87.34 g/tonne. The intense fracturing of the rock makes the veins discontinuous and grades erratic. This fracturing, however, has established a stockwork that has the potential to continue laterally in both directions and may become more consistent with depth.

Using EM-16 instrument oriented to the Seattle transmitter.

GEOPHYSICAL STUDY

A VLF-EM survey was carried out on a slope corrected grid established surrounding the discovery showing. The area of the survey has relatively low relief. The lines are 50 metres apart and readings were taken every 12.5 metres along the line.

The in phase values from the VLF survey have all been Fraser filtered, to assist the identifying of conductors. The Fraser filtering causes any cross overs which occur over conductors to appear as peaks while all other data appears as low positive or negative values. Figure 22 displays the contoured Fraser filtered values which outline the conductors. Most of the conductors correlated with known structures which have been idenfitied from airphotograph lineaments. The VLF profiles help in correlating structures which have similar, in phase and Fraser filter responds across lines.

Two strong conductors occur on the grid area. One of these occurs along the volcanic - intrusive contact to the northwest of the discovery showing. The other corresponds with a northeast trending fault gulley.

It appears that this type of geophysical survey is useful in outlining major faults and contacts but is less useful in delineating stockwork vein structures. An Induced Polarization geophysical survey may be better to define this type of mineralization.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The BAM property previously known for its small tonnage copper deposit now shows potential for a vein type gold deposit. The gold occurs in late stage deuteric quartz veins associated with a Jurassic quartz diorite. Trench assays average 7.413 g/tonne.

A three stage program is recommended each contingent on the results of the previous stage. Firstly an induced polarization geophysical program should be conducted to delineate areas of sulfide mineralization within the granitic rocks. Stage two would invoilve flying in a small Bobcat or Kabota backhoe to strip the overburden from prospective areas.

Diamond drilling would be the final stage to determine the depth potential of the vein system. Several small lakes could supply the necessary water for this program.

REFERENCES

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Wayne Hewgill, have worked in the mineral exploration industry since 1983. I graduated in 1985 with a B.Sc. (Majors) from the University of British Columbia. I presently work for Chevron Canada Resources Limited and have done so on a seasonal basis since 1983.

WAYNE HEWGILL

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Godfrey Walton, have worked as a geologist since 1974 in Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Ontario. I graduated in 1974 with a B.Sc. (Hons) degree from the University of Alberta and was awarded a M.Sc. degree from Queens University in January 1978. I have been employed by Chevron on a permanent basis since 1976.

I am a member in good standing with the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Society of Exploration Geochemists and the Mineralogical Association of Canada.

I supervised and carried out the work on the BAM Claims.

GODFREY WALTON

COST STATEMENT

BAM 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

A) Personnel

	Field Day	Office Day
G. Walton	4	1
E. Titley	4	
W. Hewgill	12	6
J. MacRae	9	
G. Wober	12	—
	41	7

41 field days at $150/day	$ 6,150.00
7 office days at $150/day	1,050.00

B) Camp and food supplies

41 man days at $60/man day	2,460.00

C) Helicopter

9.6 hours at $560/hr including fuel	5,280.00

D) Drafting

6 day at $150/day	900.00

E) Geochemistry

Rock and soil analyzed for Au, Ag, As, Sb, Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Tl, Bi, Ga and Cd	Analysis	8,543.70
	Shipment	4,000.00

F) VLF-EM 16 Rental fee 30 days @$35/day + tax	1,148.00

G) Plane fare from Vancouver

$600/person - 6 people (5 field, 1 cook) 25% prorated	$ 900.00
TOTAL	$30,431.70

a33/01/26

COST STATEMENT - PHYSICAL WORK

BAM 10

A) Personnel

	Field Day	Office Day
W. Hewgill	5	1
J. MacRae	13	
G. Wober	11	—
	29	1

29 field days at $150/day		$ 4,350.00
1 office day at $150/day		150.00
B) Camp and food supplies		
29 man days at $60/man day		1,740.00
C) Helicopter		
5.4 hours at $560/hr including fuel		3,024.00
D) Drafting		
4 days at $150/day		600.00
E) Geochemistry		
Rock and soil analyzed for Au, Ag,	Analysis	1,064.00
	Shipment	1,000.00
F) 4 x 25 kg. Explosives		1,033.61
TOTAL		$12,961.61

APPENDIX A

GEOCHEMICAL PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

1. Geochemical samples (soils, silts) are dried at 50°C for a period of 12 to 24 hours. The dried sample is sieved to -80 mesh fraction through a nylon and stainless steel sieve. Rock geochemical materials are crushed, dried and pulverized to -100 mesh.

2. A 1.00 gram portion of the sample is weighted into a calibrated test tube. The sample is digested using hot 70% $HClO_4$ and concentrated HNO_3. Digestion time = 2 hours.

3. Sample volume is adjusted to 25 mls. using demineralized water. Sample solutions are homogenized and allowed to settle before being analyzed by atomic absorption procedures.

4. Detection limits using Techtron A.A.5 atomic absorption unit.

Copper	-	1 ppm
Molybdenum	-	1 ppm
Zinc	-	1 ppm
*Silver	-	0.2 ppm
*Lead	-	1 ppm
*Nickel	-	1 ppm
Chromium	-	5 ppm

*Ag, Pb & Ni are corrected for background absorption.

5. Elements present in concentrations below the detection limits are reported as one half the detection limit, i.e. Ag - 0.1 ppm.

PPM Antimony:

A 2.0 gm sample digested with conc. HCl in hot water bath. The iron is reduced to Fe $^{+2}$ state and the Sb complexed with I^-. The complex is extracted with TOPO-MIBK and analyzed via A.A. Correcting for background absorption 0.2 ppm ± 0.2.

Detection limit: 0.2 ppm

PPM Arsenic:

A 1.0 gram sample is digested with a mixture of perchloric and nitric acid to strong fumes of perchloric acid. The digested solution is diluted to volume and mixed. An aliquot of the digest is acidified, reduced with KI and mixed. A portion of the reduced solution is converted to arsine with $NaBH_4$ and the arsenic content determined using flameless atomic absorption.

Detection limit: 1 ppm

FIRE ASSAY METHOD - Silver & Gold

Silver and gold analyses are done by standard fire assay techniques. In the sample preparation stage the screens are checked for metallics which, if present, are assayed separately and calculated into the results obtained from the pulp assay.

0.5 assay ton sub samples are fused in litharge, carbonate and siliceous fluxes. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled in a muffle furnace. The combined Ag & Au is weighed on a microbalance, parted, annealed and again weighed as Au. The difference in the two weighings is Ag.

F.A. - A.A. GOLD COMBO METHOD

For low grade samples and geochemical materials 10 gram samples are fused with the addition of 10 mg of Au-free Ag metal and cupelled. The silver bead is parted with dilute HNO_3 and then treated with aqua regia. The salts are dissolved in dilute HCl and analyzed for Au on an atomic absorption spectrophotometer to a detection of 5 ppb.

Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver ppm:

1.0 gm sample is digested with perchloric-nitric acid ($HClO_4$-HNO_3) for approximately 2 hours. The digested sample is cooled and made up to 25 mls with distilled water. The solution is mixed and solids are allowed to settle. Copper, lead, zinc and silver are determined by atomic absorption techniques. Silver and lead are corrected for background absorption.

Detection limit: Copper, Zinc - 1 ppm
Silver - 0.2 ppm
Lead - 2 ppm

Lead, Molybdenum, Copper:

An aliquot from an acid-preserved filtered sample is taken and digested to dryness with concentrated nitric acid. The residue is dissolved in warm perchloric acid and sufficient water is added to restore the sample to proper dilution. The concentration of each element is then determined by its atomic absorption with Varian AA-5 spectrophotometer calibrated with blanks and standard metal solutions prepared similarly. Background absorption corrections was applied to the measurement of lead. The detection limit for all elements by this method is 0.01 g/ml.

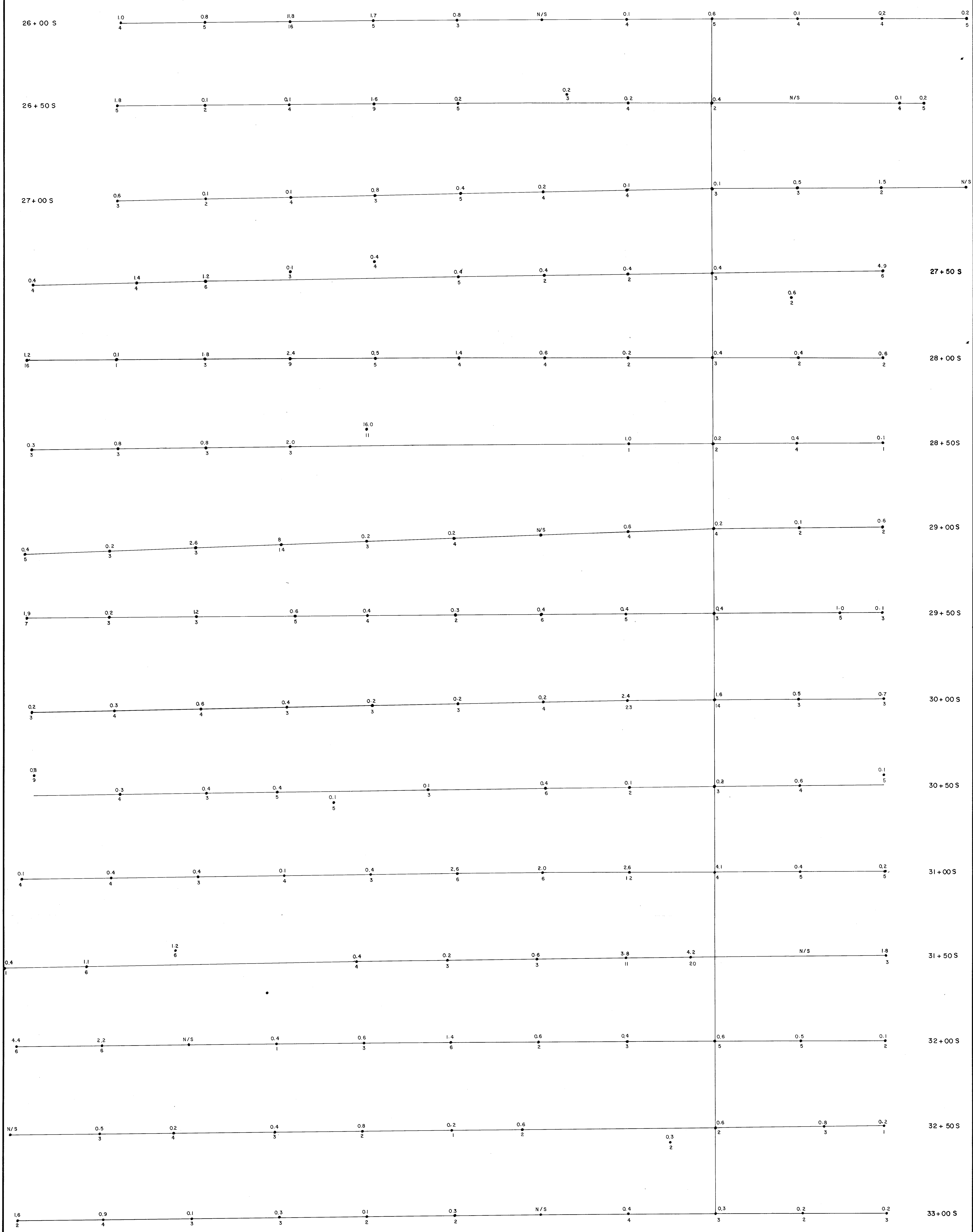
Bismuth ppm:

A 2.0 gram sample is digested with concentrated HCl and potassium chlorate. The solution is then cooled. After the addition of KI and the reduction of iron, the solution is extracted with MIBK aliquot 336 and analyzed via standard AA procedure, correcting for background absorption.

Detection limit: 0.2 ppm

Thallium and Gallium:

2 gms sample - HC104, HN03, and HF digestion - organic extraction of iodide complex and atomic absorption finish correcting for non-atomic background absorption.



N

Sb (ppm) • As (ppm) DETAILED SOIL SAMPLE

SCALE

0 20 40 60 m

1 : 1,000

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,827

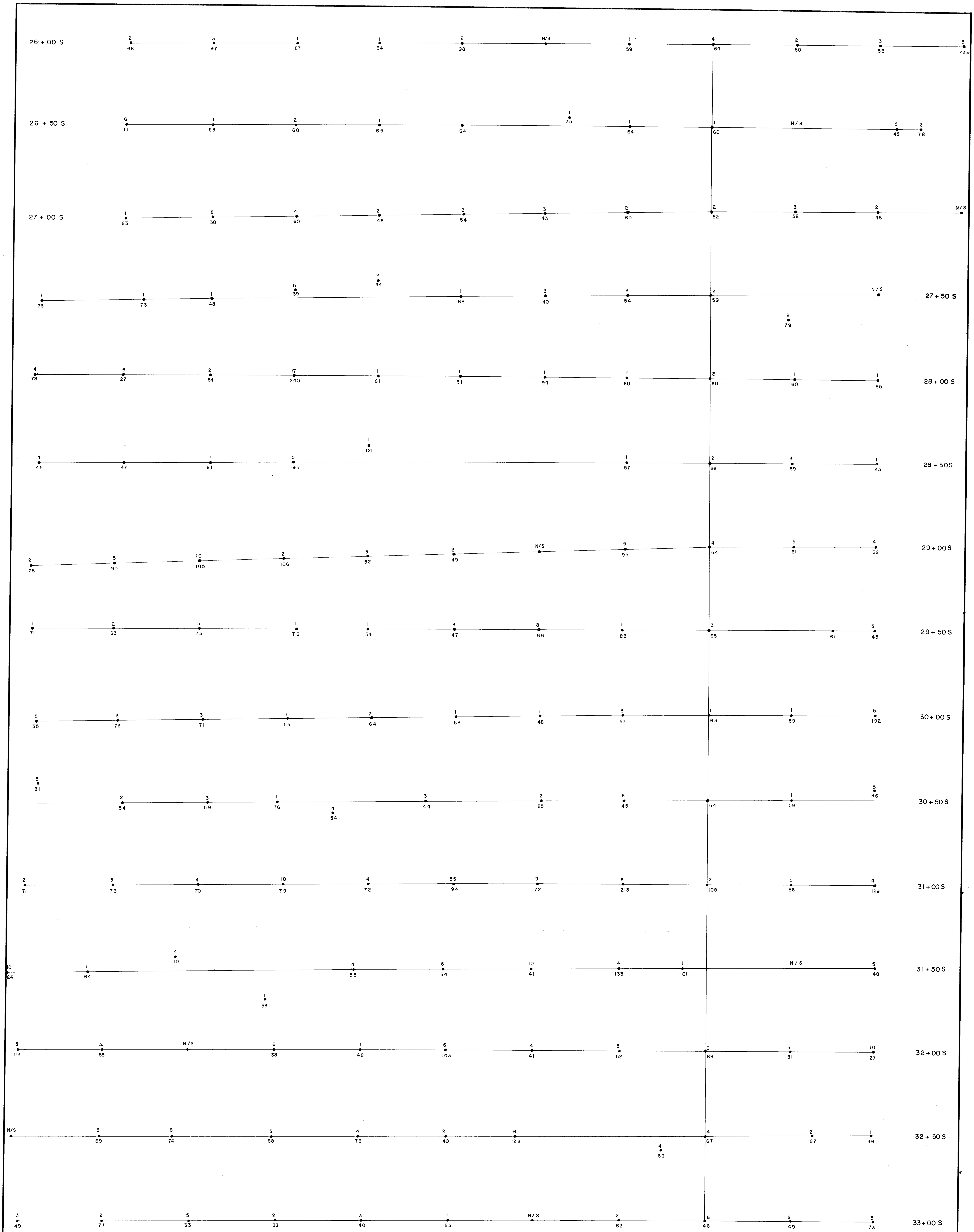
Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

BAM

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Sb; As

DETAILED GRID

FIGURE No. 16		PROJECT No. M - 549	
DATE NOV./1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1 : 1,000
NTS No. 104 G			FILE No.
COMPILED BY W.H			C - 3



Pb (ppm)
• DETAILED SOIL SAMPLE
Zn (ppm)

SCALE

0 20 40 60 m

1 : 1,000

N

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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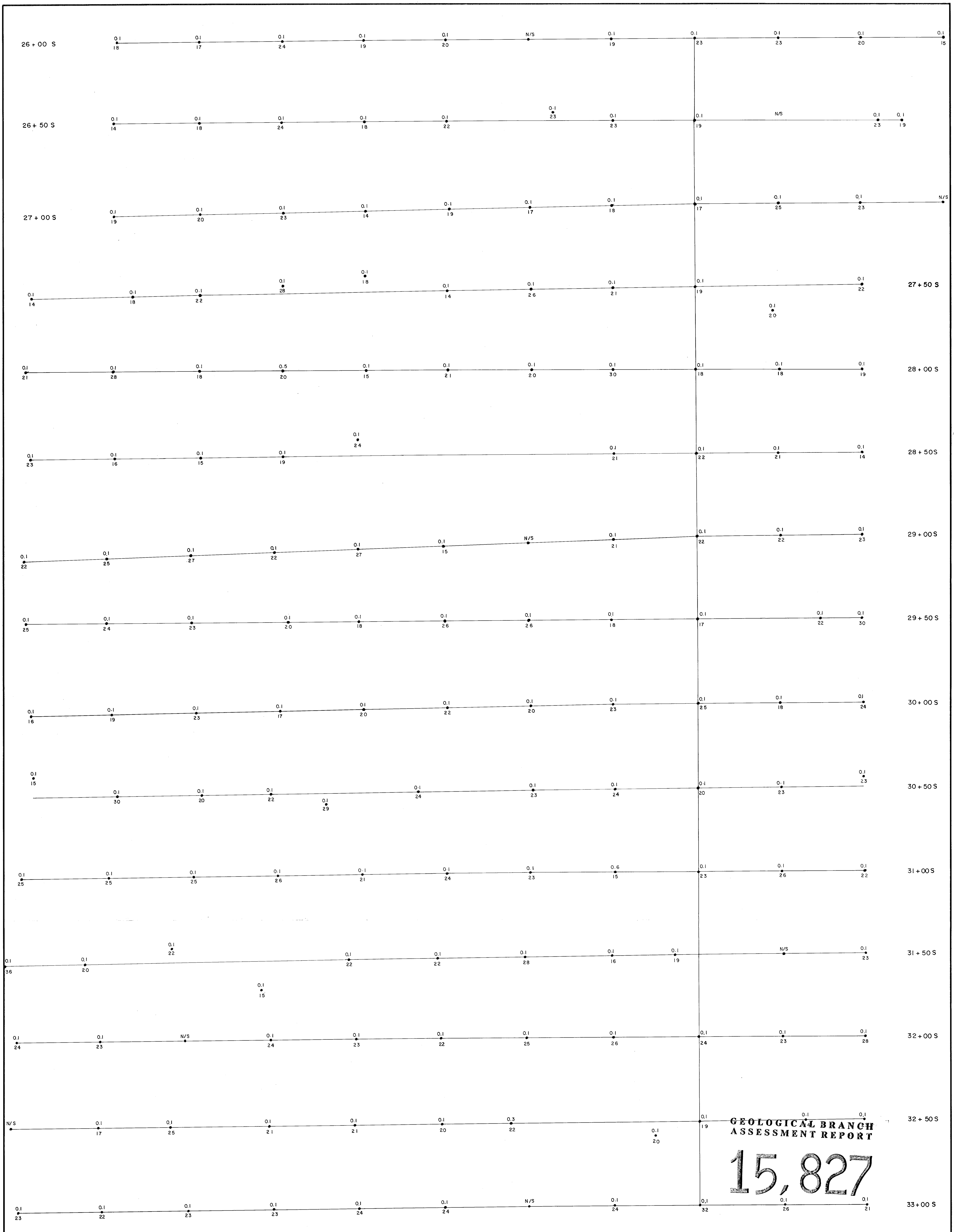
Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

BAM

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Pb; Zn

DETAILED GRID

FIGURE No. 18		PROJECT No.	M - 549
DATE NOV./1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1 : 1,000
NTS No. 104 G			FILE No. C - 4
COMPILED BY W.H.			



Cd (ppm) / Ga (ppm) DETAILED SOIL SAMPLE

SCALE
0 20 40 60 m
1 : 1,000

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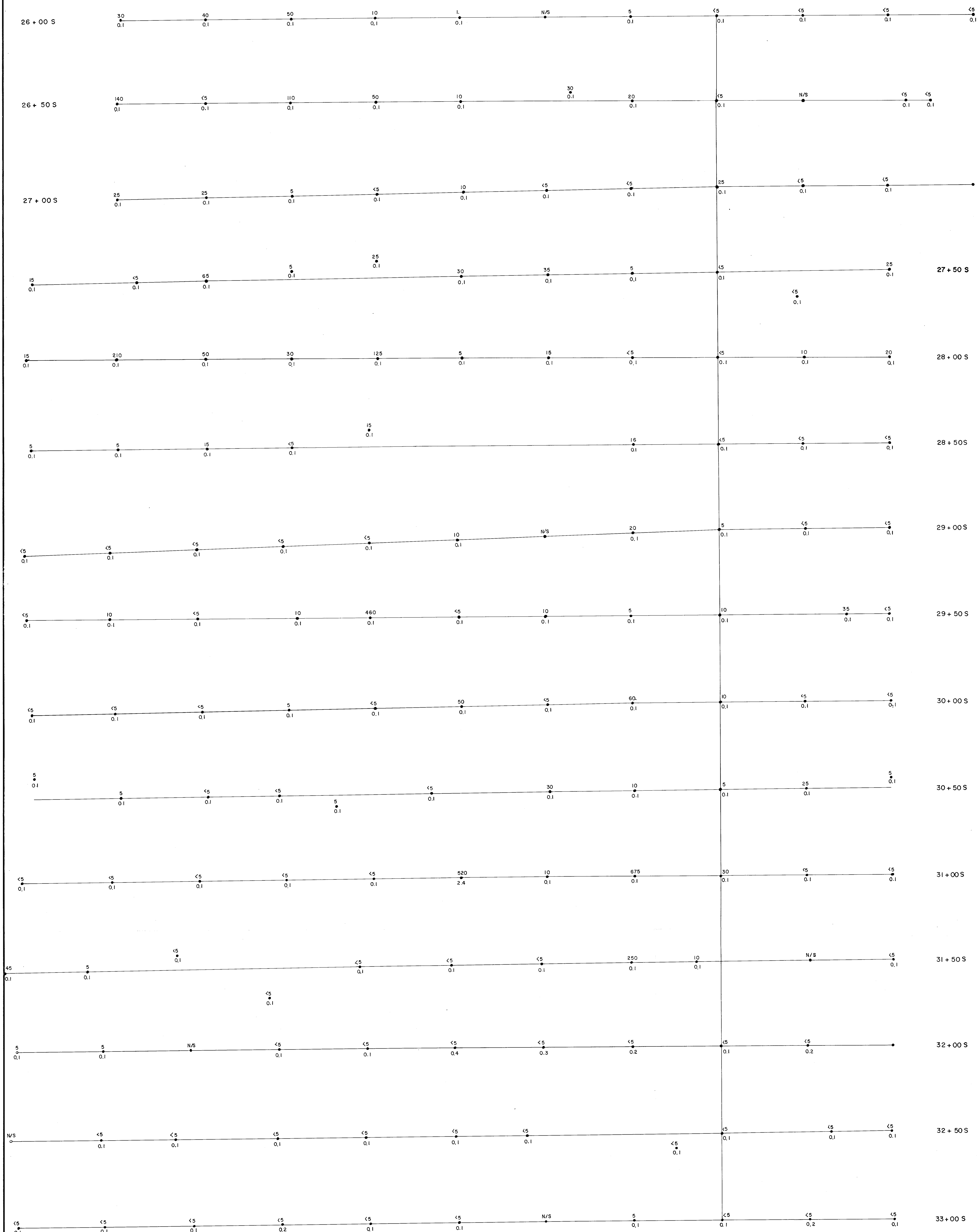
Minerals Staff

BAM
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Cd; Ga
DETAILED GRID

FIGURE No. 20		PROJECT No.	M - 549
DATE NOV./1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1,000
NTS No. 104 G			FILE No. C - 5
COMPILED BY W.H.			



Au (ppb)
Ag (ppm) DETAILED SOIL SAMPLE

SCALE
0 20 40 60 m
1 : 1,000

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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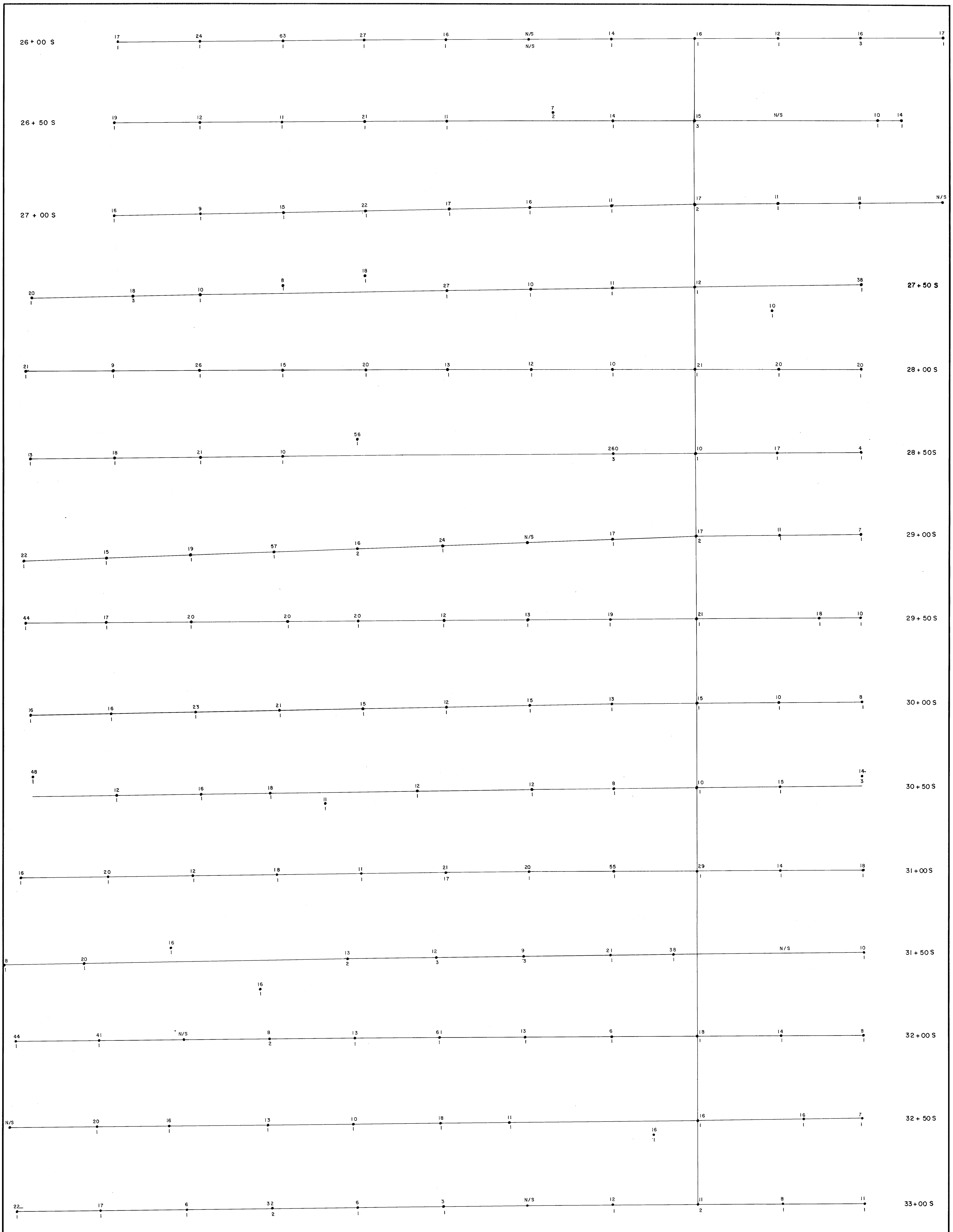
BAM

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Au; Ag

DETAILED GRID

FIGURE No. 15		PROJECT No. M - 549	
DATE NOV./1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1,000
NTS No. 104 G			FILE No. C - 6
COMPILED BY W. H.			



Cu (ppm) / Mo (ppm) DETAILED SOIL SAMPLE

SCALE
0 20 40 60 m
1 : 1,000

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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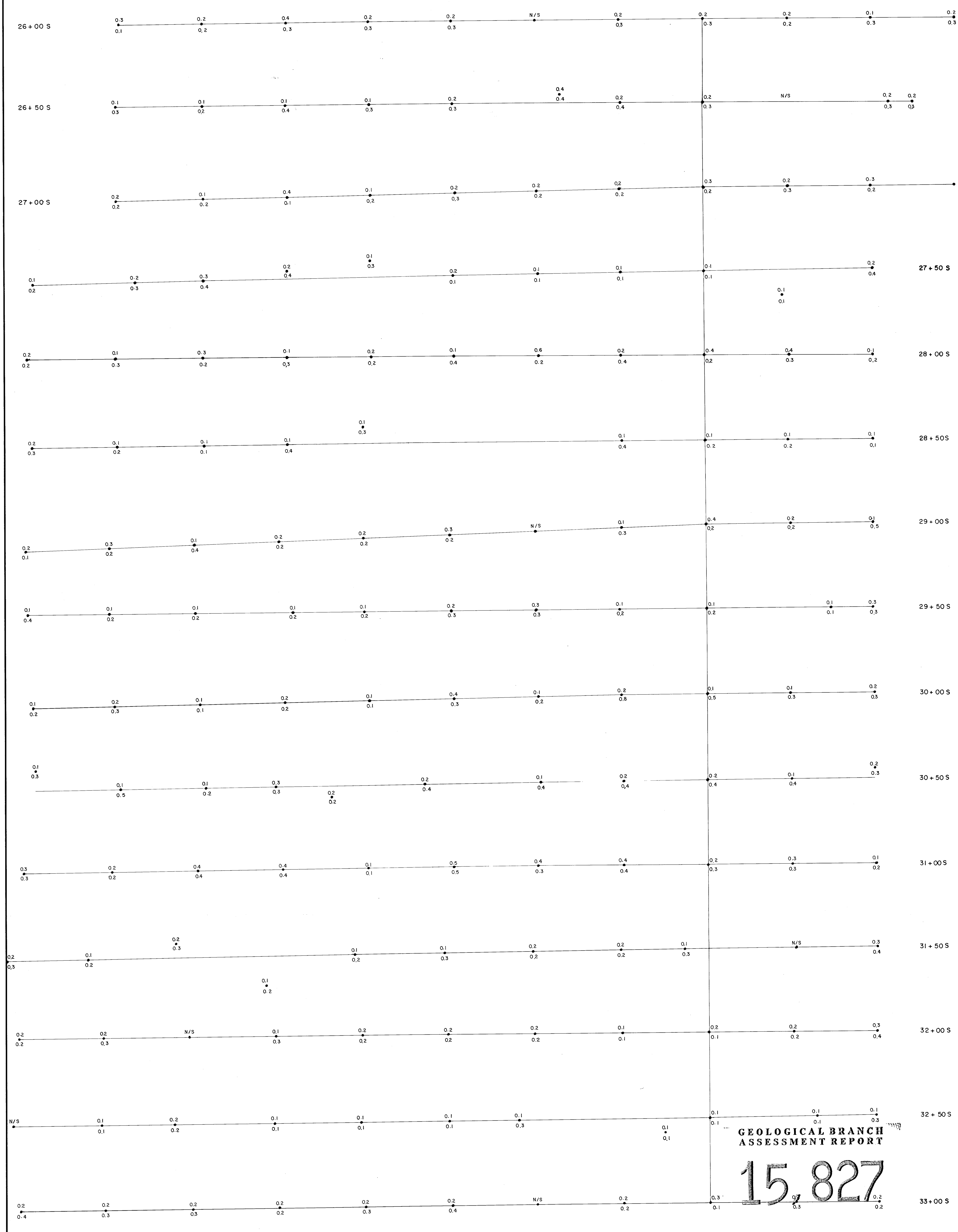
Minerals Staff

BAM

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Cu; Mo
DETAILED GRID

FIGURE No. 17		PROJECT No. M - 549	
DATE NOV./1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1,000
NTS No. 104 G			FILE No
COMPILED BY W.H.			C - 7



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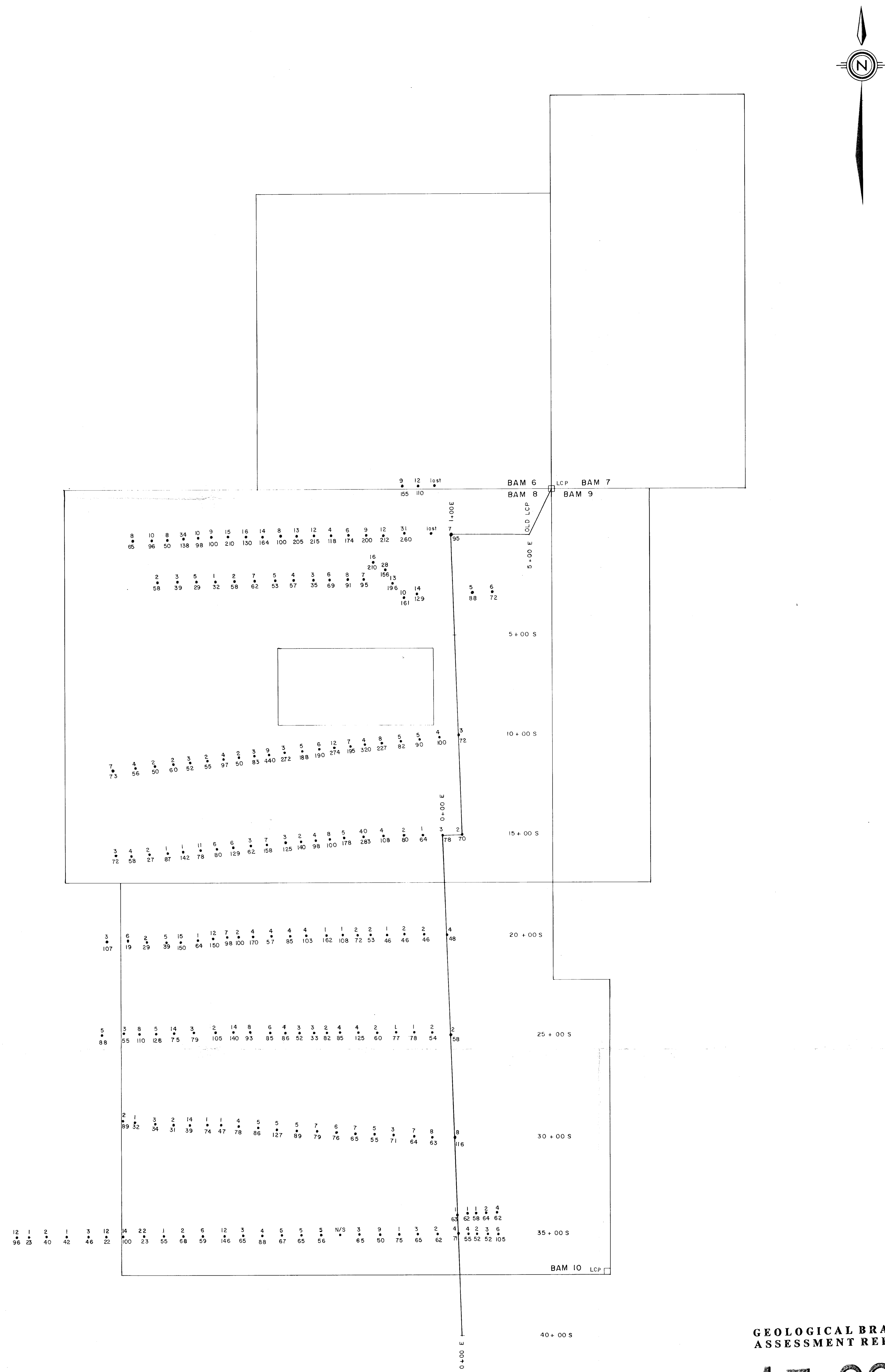
BAM

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Bi; Ti
DETAILED GRID

FIGURE No. 19		PROJECT No. M - 549	
DATE NOV./1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1,000
NTS No. 104 G			FILE No C - 8
COMPILED BY W.H			



2 Pb (ppm)
88 Zn (ppm) SOIL SAMPLE

SCALE
0 200 400 600 m
1 : 10,000

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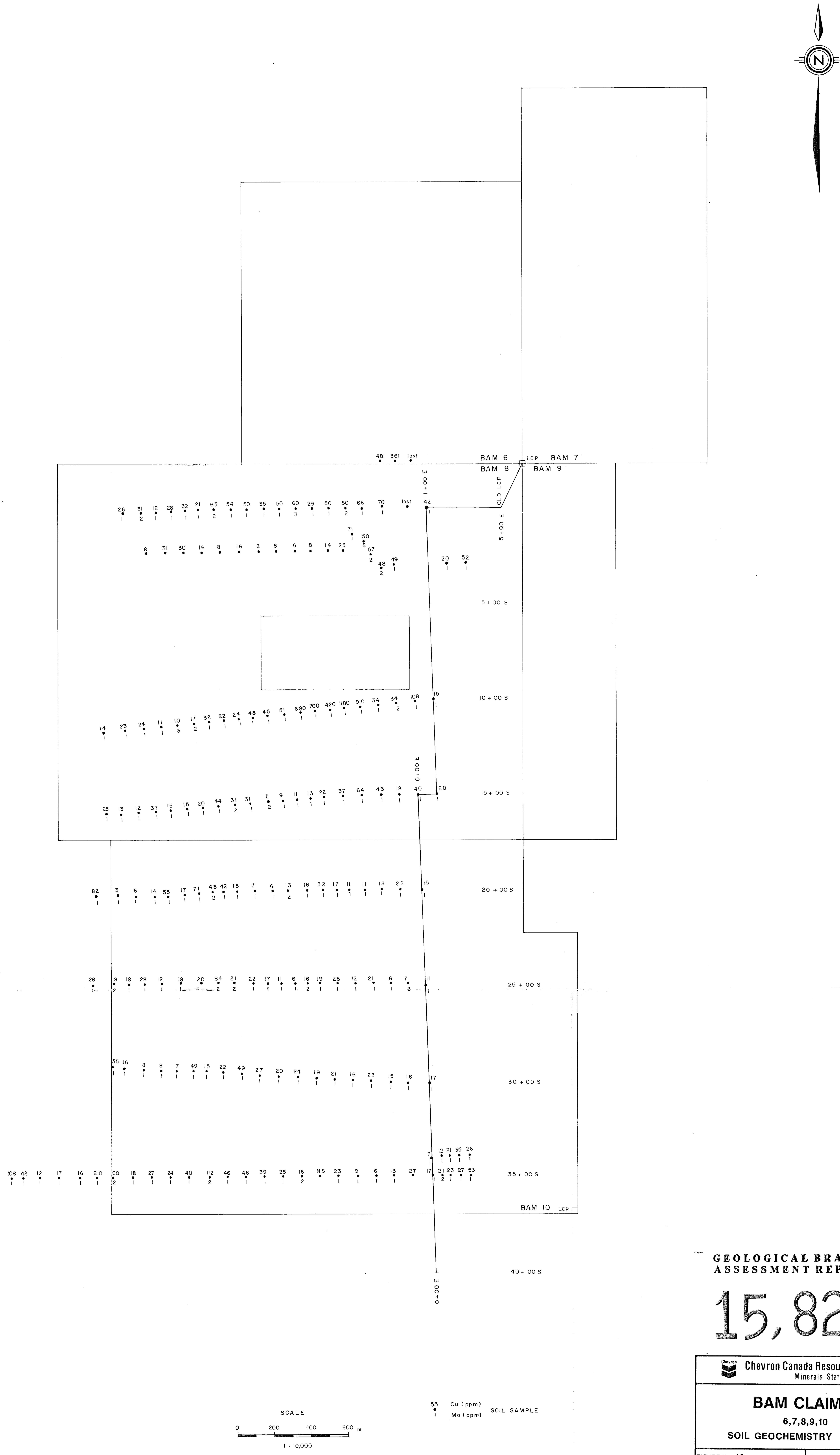
BAM CLAIMS
6,7,8,9,10
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Pb, Zn

FIGURE No 11		PROJECT No M - 549	
DATE OCT. 1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1 : 10,000
NTS No 104 G			FILE No C - 9
COMPILED BY W. H			



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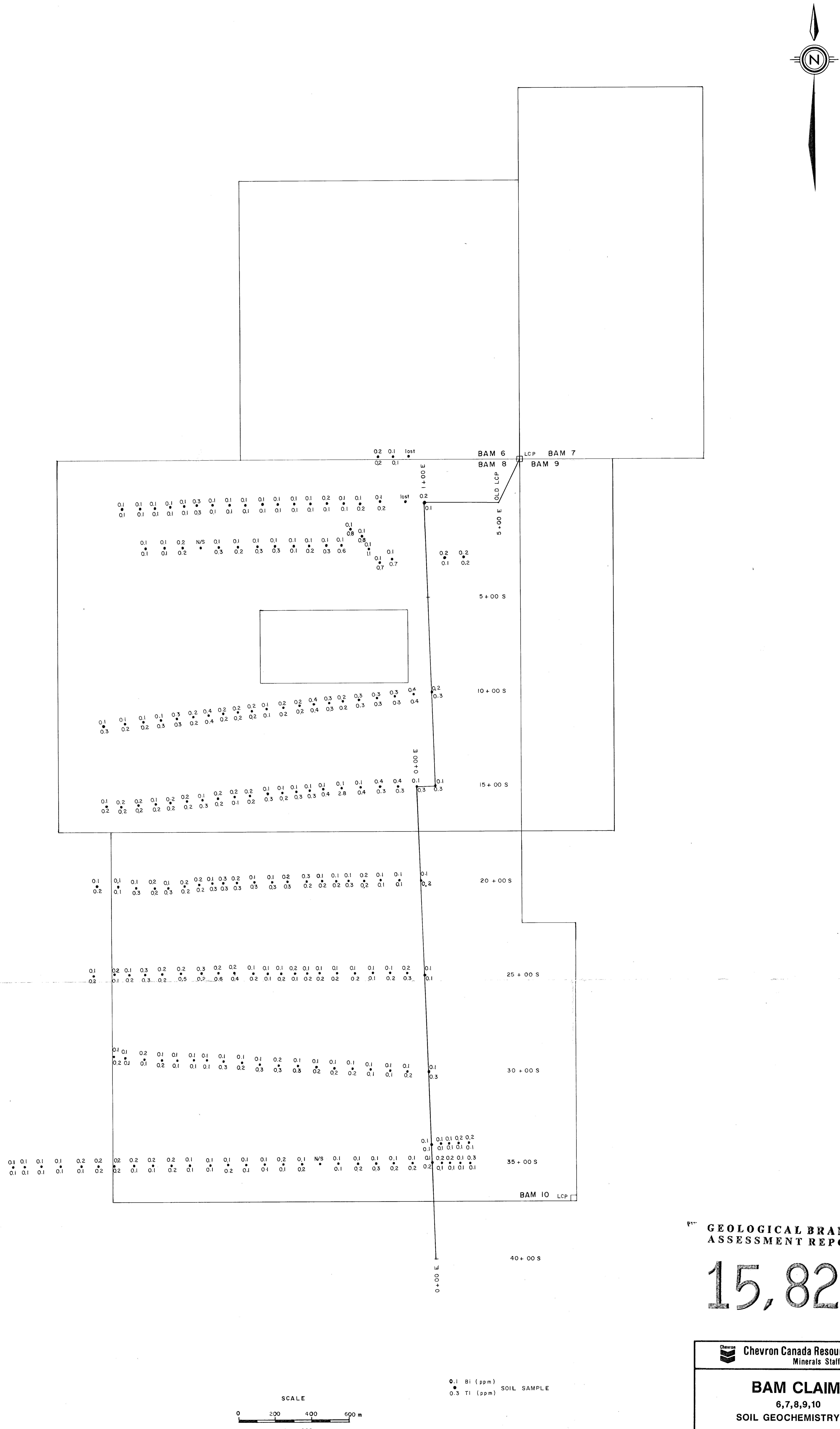
BAM CLAIMS

6,7,8,9,10

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Cu; Mo

FIGURE No 10	PROJECT No M - 549	
DATE OCT. 1986	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:10,000
NTS No 104 G		FILE No C - 10
W H		



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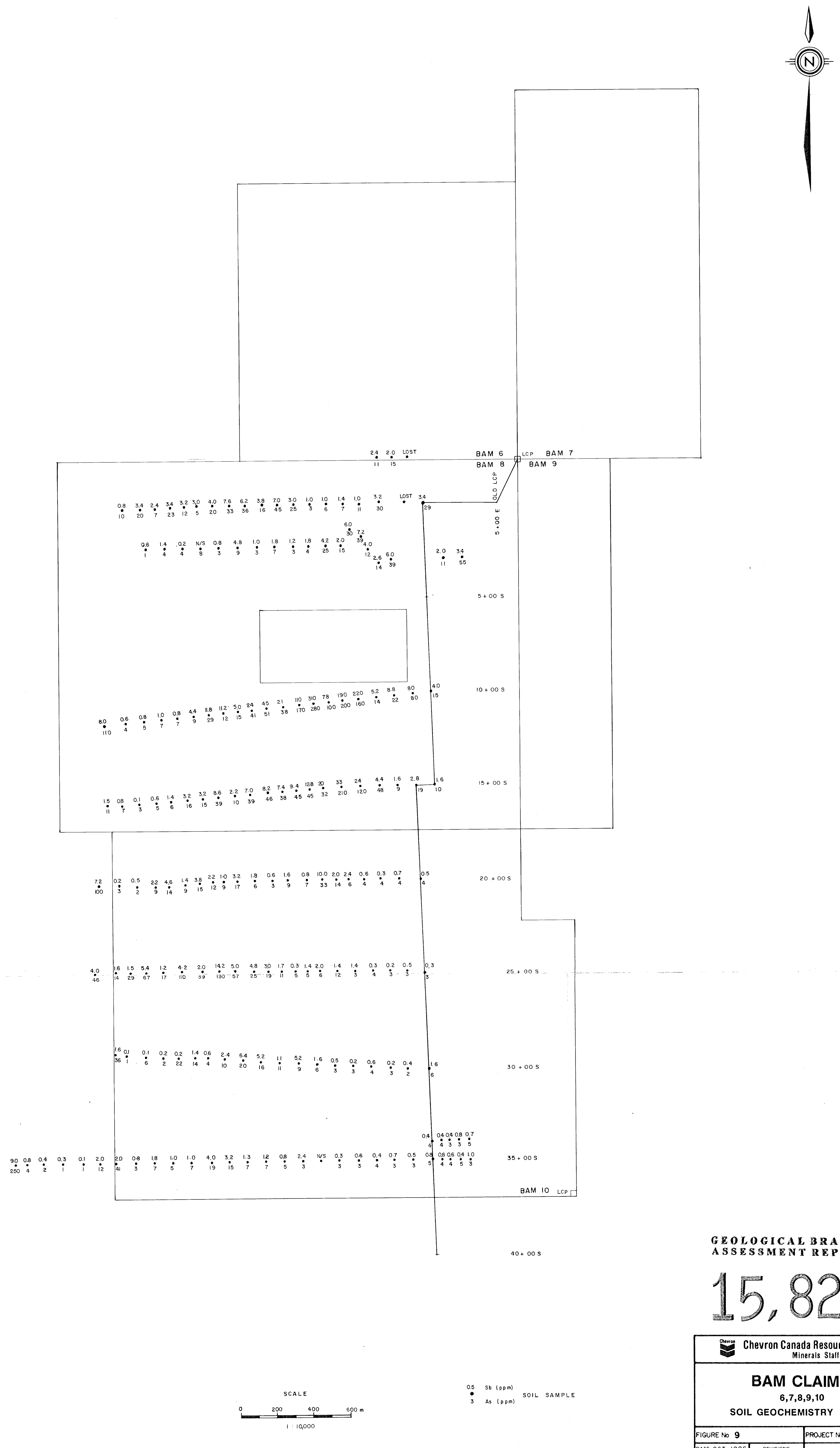
BAM CLAIMS
6,7,8,9,10
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Bi, Tl

FIGURE No. 12		PROJECT No. M - 549	
DATE OCT. 1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1 : 10,000
NTS No. 104 G			FILE No.
COMPILED BY W. H			C - II



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ASSESSMENT REPORT

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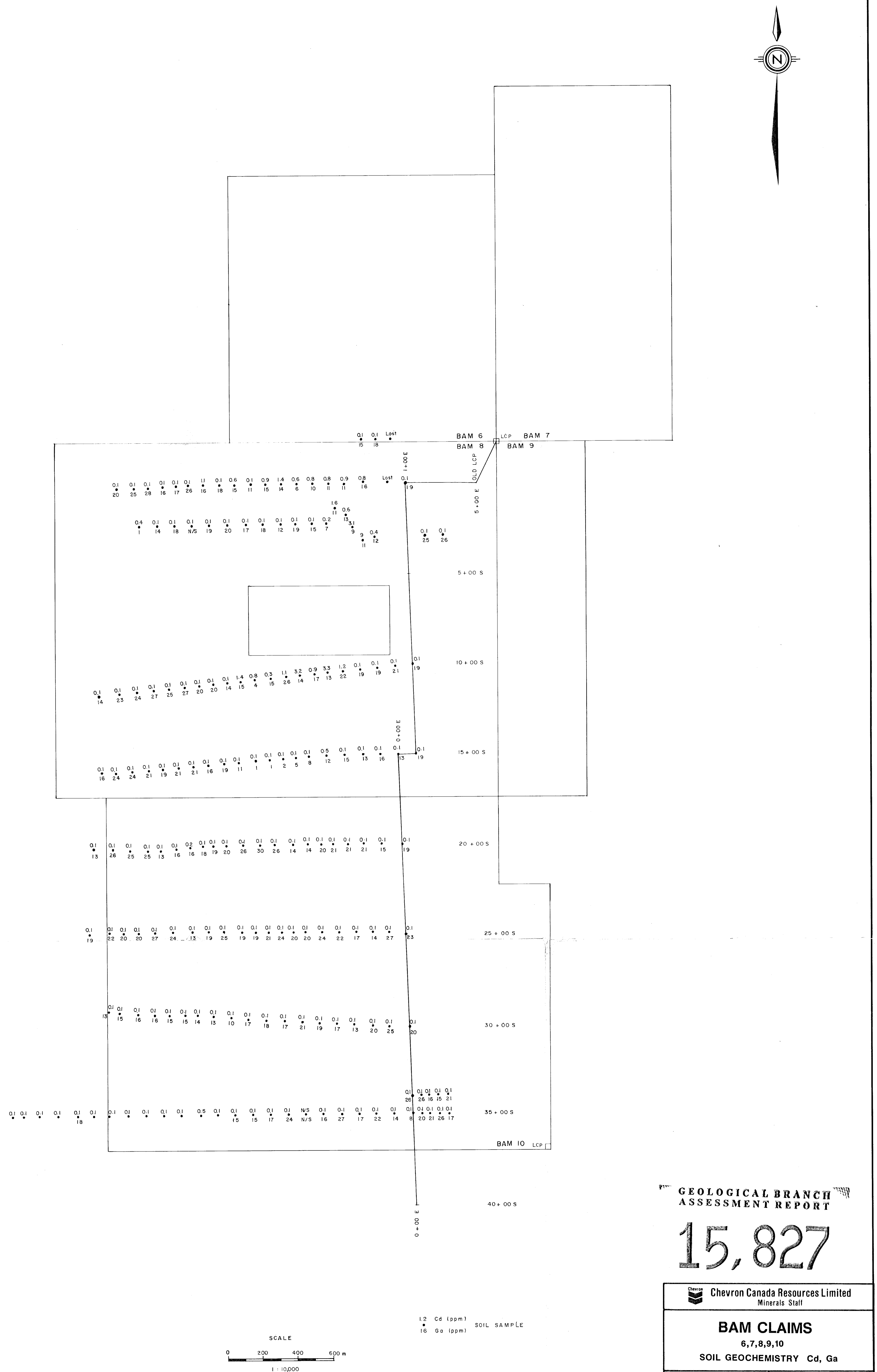
BAM CLAIMS
6,7,8,9,10
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Sb, As

FIGURE No 9		PROJECT No	M - 549
DATE OCT. 1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1 : 10,000
NTS No 104 G			FILE No C - 12
COMPILED BY W. H			



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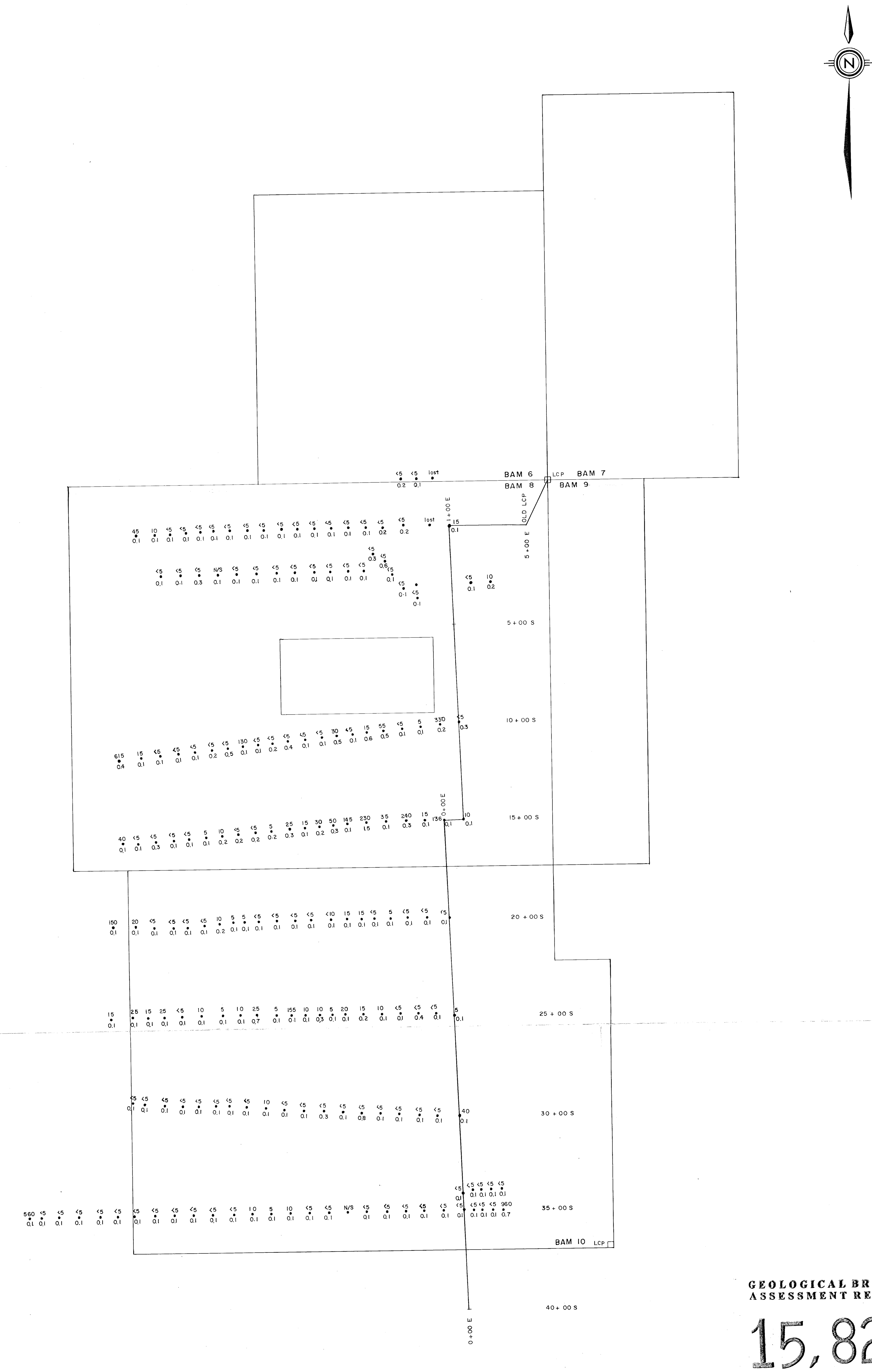
BAM CLAIMS
6,7,8,9,10
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Cd, Ga

FIGURE No 13		PROJECT No M - 549	
DATE OCT. 1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:10,000
NTS No 104 G			FILE No C-13
COMPILED BY W. H.			



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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SCALE

0 200 400 600 m

1 : 10,000

20 Au (ppm)
0.1 Ag (ppm) SOIL SAMPLE

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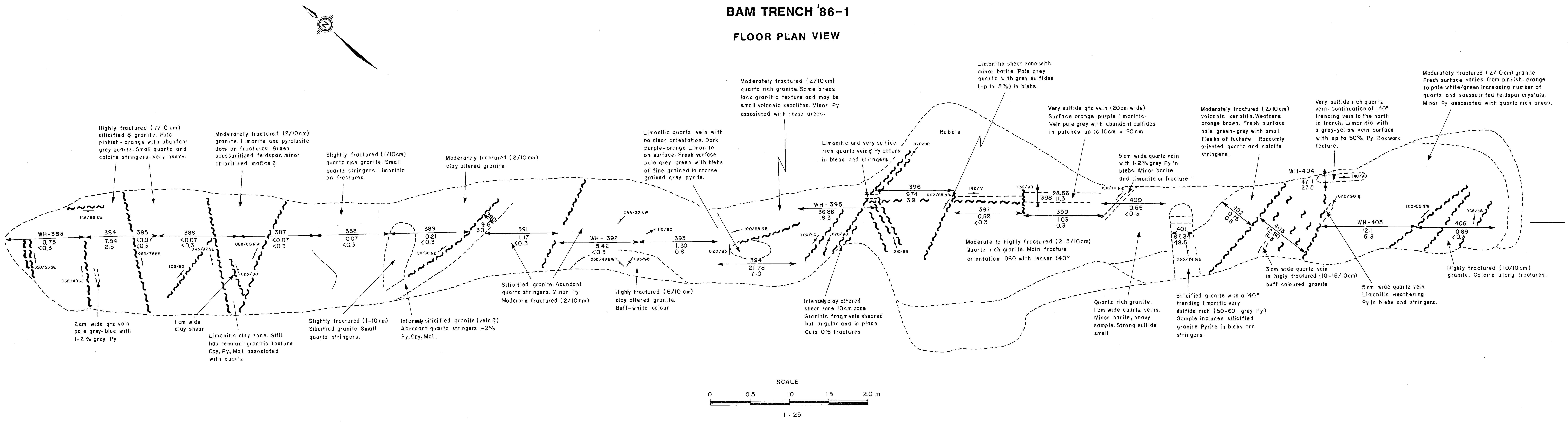
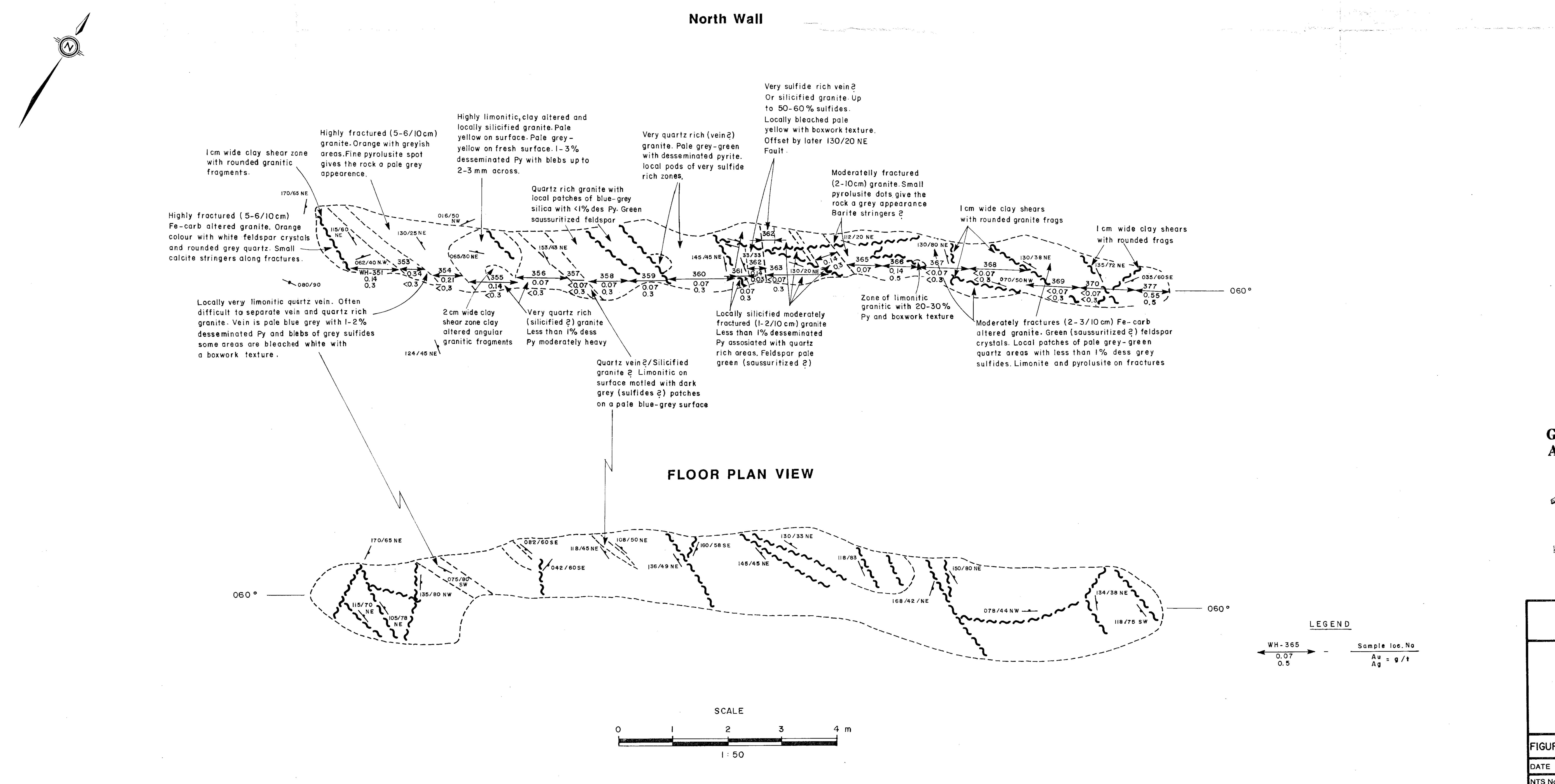
BAM CLAIMS
6,7,8,9,10
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Au; Ag

FIGURE No 8		PROJECT No M - 549	
DATE OCT. 1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1 : 10,000
NTS No 104 G			FILE No C - 14
COMPILED BY W. H			





GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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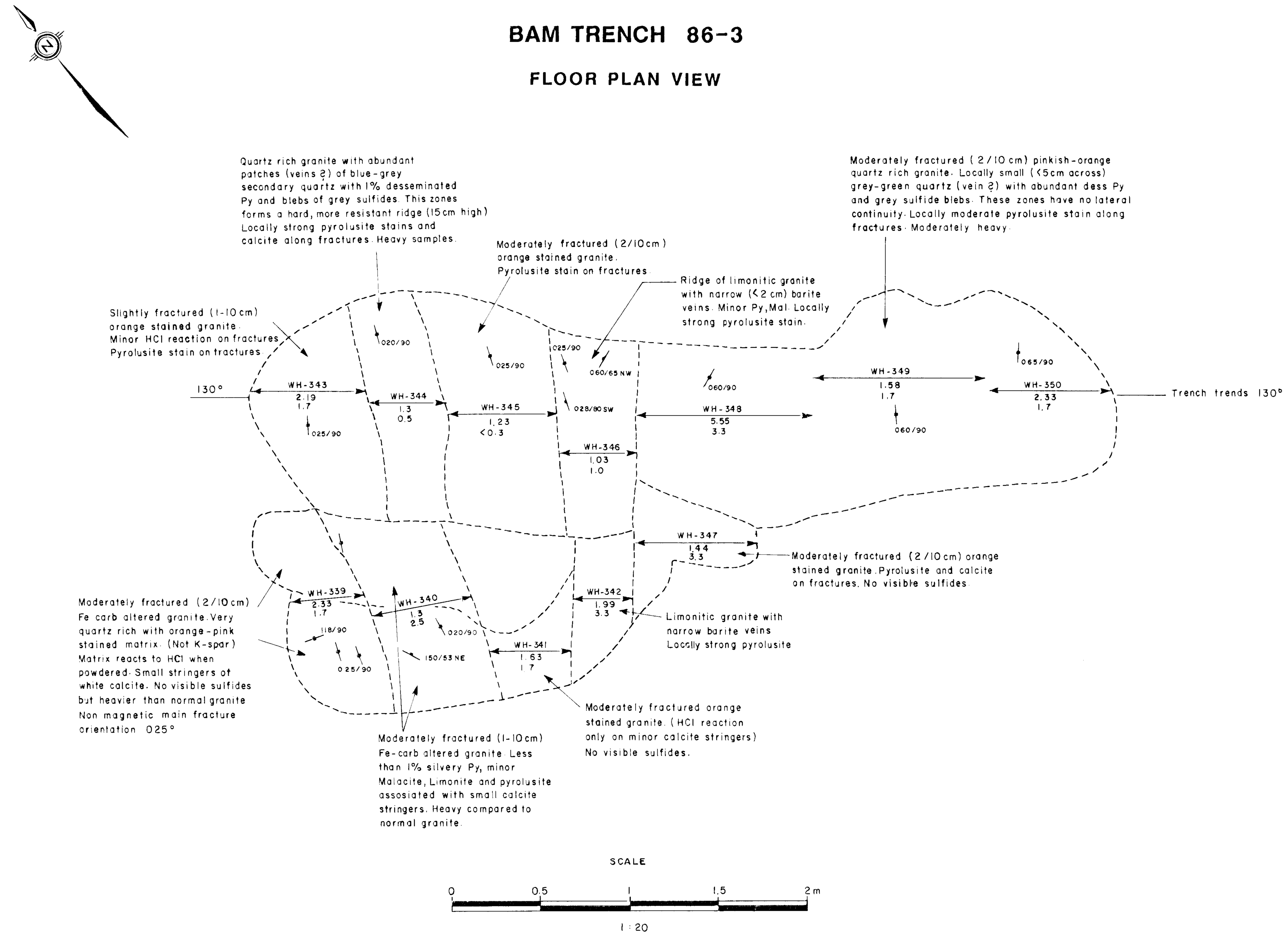
BAM TRENCH '86-1, '86-2

FIGURE No. 21		PROJECT No. M-549	
DATE OCT. 1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:25, 1:50
NTS No.			FILE No. C-15
COMPILED BY W.H.			

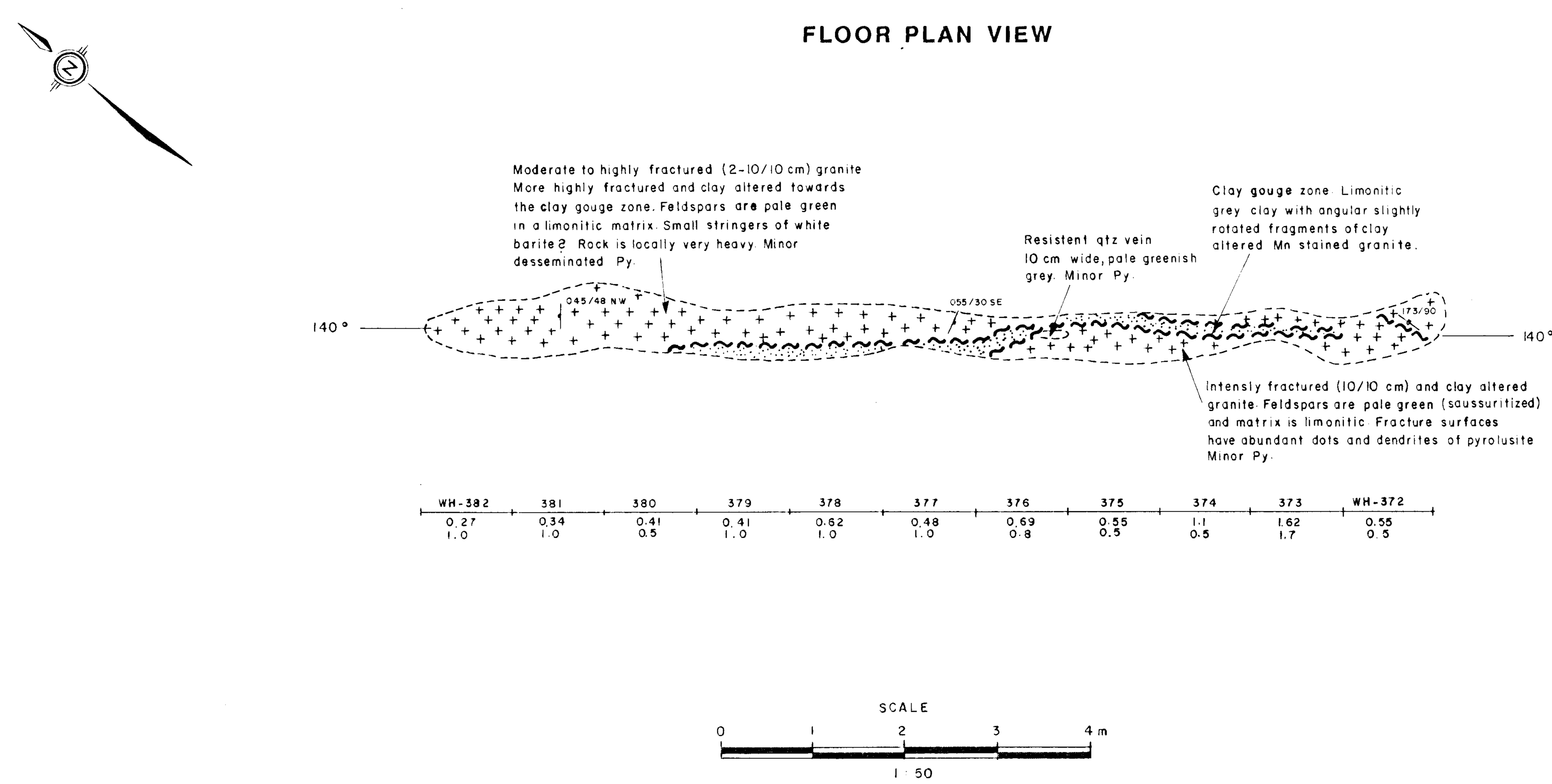
BAM TRENCH 86-3

FLOOR PLAN VIEW



BAM TRENCH 86-4

FLOOR PLAN VIEW



LEGEND

WH-348 / 5.55 / 3.3	-	Sample loc. No / Au, Ag = g/t
WH-379 / 0.48 / 1.0	-	Sample loc. No / Au, Ag = g/t

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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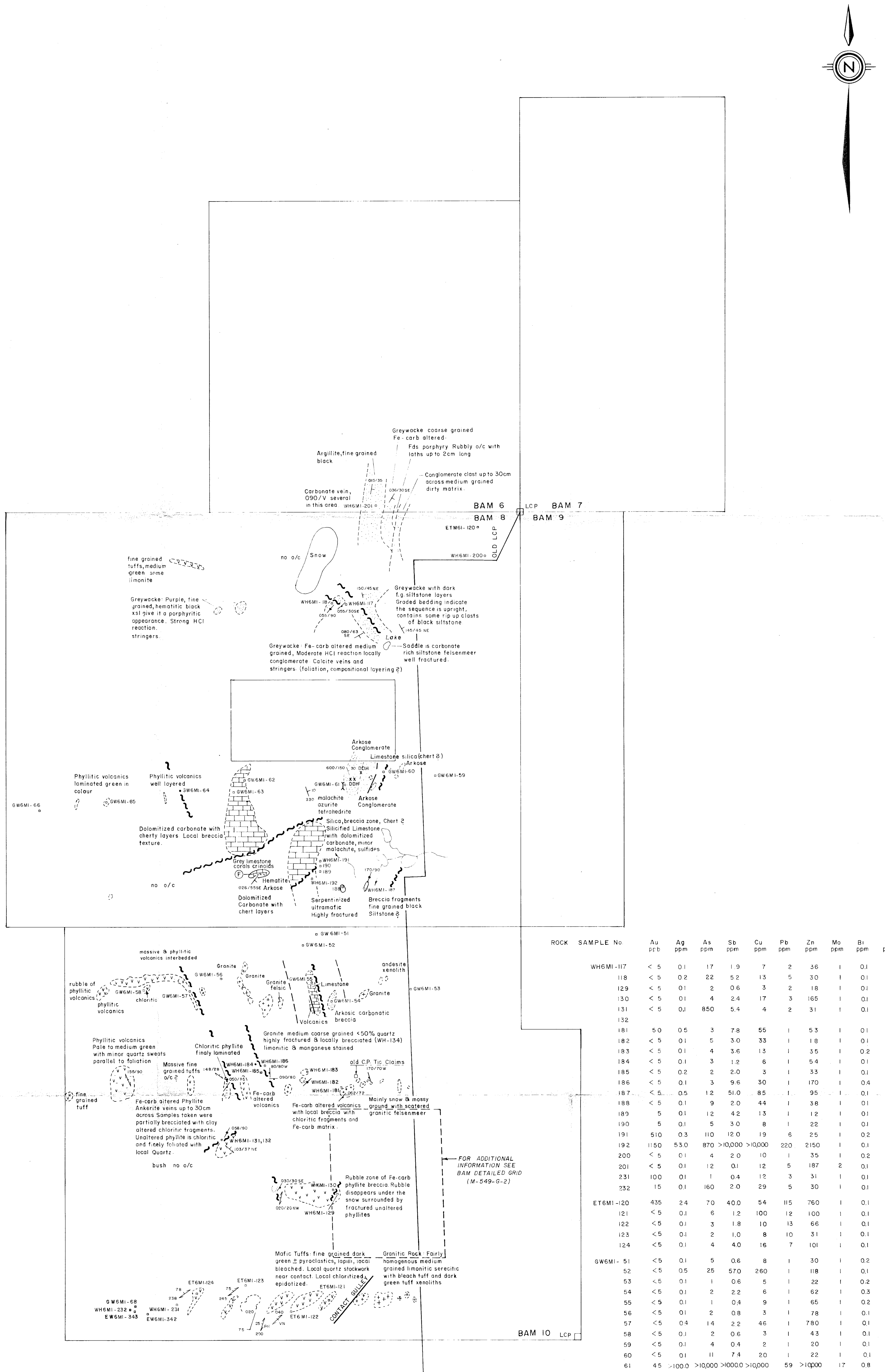
BAM TRENCH '86-3, '86-4

FIGURE No. 21		PROJECT No. M-549	
DATE OCT. 1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:20, 1:50
NTS No.			FILE No. C-16
COMPILED BY A.H			



ROCK SAMPLE No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Bi ppm	Tl ppm	Ga ppm	Cd ppm
WH6MI-117	< 5	0.1	17	1.9	7	2	36	1	0.1	0.1	8	0.1
118	< 5	0.2	22	5.2	13	5	30	1	0.1	0.1	12	0.1
129	< 5	0.1	2	0.6	3	2	18	1	0.1	0.2	13	0.1
130	< 5	0.1	4	2.4	17	3	165	1	0.1	0.1	7	0.5
131	< 5	0.1	850	5.4	4	2	31	1	0.1	0.1	9	0.1
132												
181	50	0.5	3	7.8	55	1	53	1	0.1	0.2	13	0.1
182	< 5	0.1	5	3.0	33	1	18	1	0.1	0.1	12	0.1
183	< 5	0.1	4	3.6	13	1	35	1	0.2	0.1	12	0.1
184	< 5	0.1	3	1.2	6	1	54	1	0.1	0.2	22	0.1
185	< 5	0.2	2	2.0	3	1	33	1	0.1	0.1	10	0.1
186	< 5	0.1	3	9.6	30	1	170	1	0.4	0.2	11	0.3
187	< 5	0.5	12	51.0	85	1	95	1	0.1	0.1	6	0.2
188	< 5	0.1	9	2.0	44	1	38	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.1
189	5	0.1	12	4.2	13	1	12	1	0.1	0.4	1	0.1
190	5	0.1	5	3.0	8	1	22	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1
191	510	0.3	110	12.0	19	6	25	1	0.2	0.7	1	0.2
192	1150	53.0	870	>10,000	>10,000	220	2150	1	0.1	0.1	1	39.0
200	< 5	0.1	4	2.0	10	1	35	1	0.2	0.1	2	0.1
201	< 5	0.1	12	0.1	12	5	187	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.6
231	100	0.1	1	0.4	12	3	31	1	0.1	0.1	9	0.1
232	15	0.1	160	2.0	29	5	30	1	0.1	0.1	9	0.1
ET6MI-120	435	24	70	40.0	54	115	760	1	0.1	0.7	6	6.0
121	< 5	0.1	6	1.2	100	12	100	1	0.1	0.1	13	0.1
122	<5	0.1	3	1.8	10	13	66	1	0.1	0.1	4	0.1
123	<5	0.1	2	1.0	8	10	31	1	0.1	0.1	5	0.1
124	<5	0.1	4	4.0	16	7	101	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.1
GW6MI- 51	<5	0.1	5	0.6	8	1	30	1	0.2	0.1	2	0.1
52	<5	0.5	25	57.0	260	1	118	1	0.1	0.1	1	1.0
53	<5	0.1	1	0.6	5	1	22	1	0.2	0.1	13	0.1
54	<5	0.1	2	2.2	6	1	62	1	0.3	0.1	13	0.2
55	<5	0.1	1	0.4	9	1	65	1	0.2	0.1	1	0.1
56	<5	0.1	2	0.8	3	1	78	1	0.1	0.2	24	0.2
57	<5	0.4	14	2.2	46	1	780	1	0.1	0.1	6	6.6
58	<5	0.1	2	0.6	3	1	43	1	0.1	0.1	14	0.2
59	<5	0.1	4	0.4	2	1	20	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.1
60	<5	0.1	11	7.4	20	1	22	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.2
61	45	>100.0	>10,000	>1000.0	>10,000	59	>10,000	17	0.8	0.1	1	>200.0
62	< 5	11.2	650	1000.0	3,700	1	700	1	0.1	0.1	1	9.5
63	< 5	0.8	38	90.0	180	1	135	1	0.1	0.1	1	1.3
SOIL SAMPLE GW6M2-64	10	0.2	10	5.6	16	7	45	1	0.3	0.3	21	0.1
65	< 5	0.6	12	50.0	113	1	80	1	0.2	0.1	16	0.6
66	3500	12.5	45	160.0	250	27	47	1	4.0	0.1	2	0.3
68	60	0.1	3	0.2	50	3	540	1	0.1	0.1	9	0.1
EW6MI-342	30	1.5	17	1.4	940	22	29	10	0.3	0.2	4	0.6
343	10	0.4	36	4.0	28	8	27	1	1.0	0.1	9	0.1
WH6MI-409	605	3.1	11	0.8	13	10	10	2	0.1	0.1	2	0.1
410	5	0.2	1	0.2	2	1	7	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.1

LEGEND

- ○ WH6MI-162 — ROCK SAMPLE 1986
- 170/70 W — FRACTURE ORIENTATION
- 148/28 NE — FOLIATION
- 600/150 — COMPOSITIONAL LAYERING/BEDDING
- OUTCROP OUTLINE
- FELSENMEER OUTLINE
- TRENCH
- LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, CHERT
- VOLCANICS, XENOLITHS, Fe-CARB ALTERED
- CHLORITE PHYLLITE
- ARKOSIC SEDIMENTS, CONGLOMERATE, ARGILLITE
- GRANITE
- STREAMS
- FAULT

SCALE

0 200 400 600 m

1 : 10,000

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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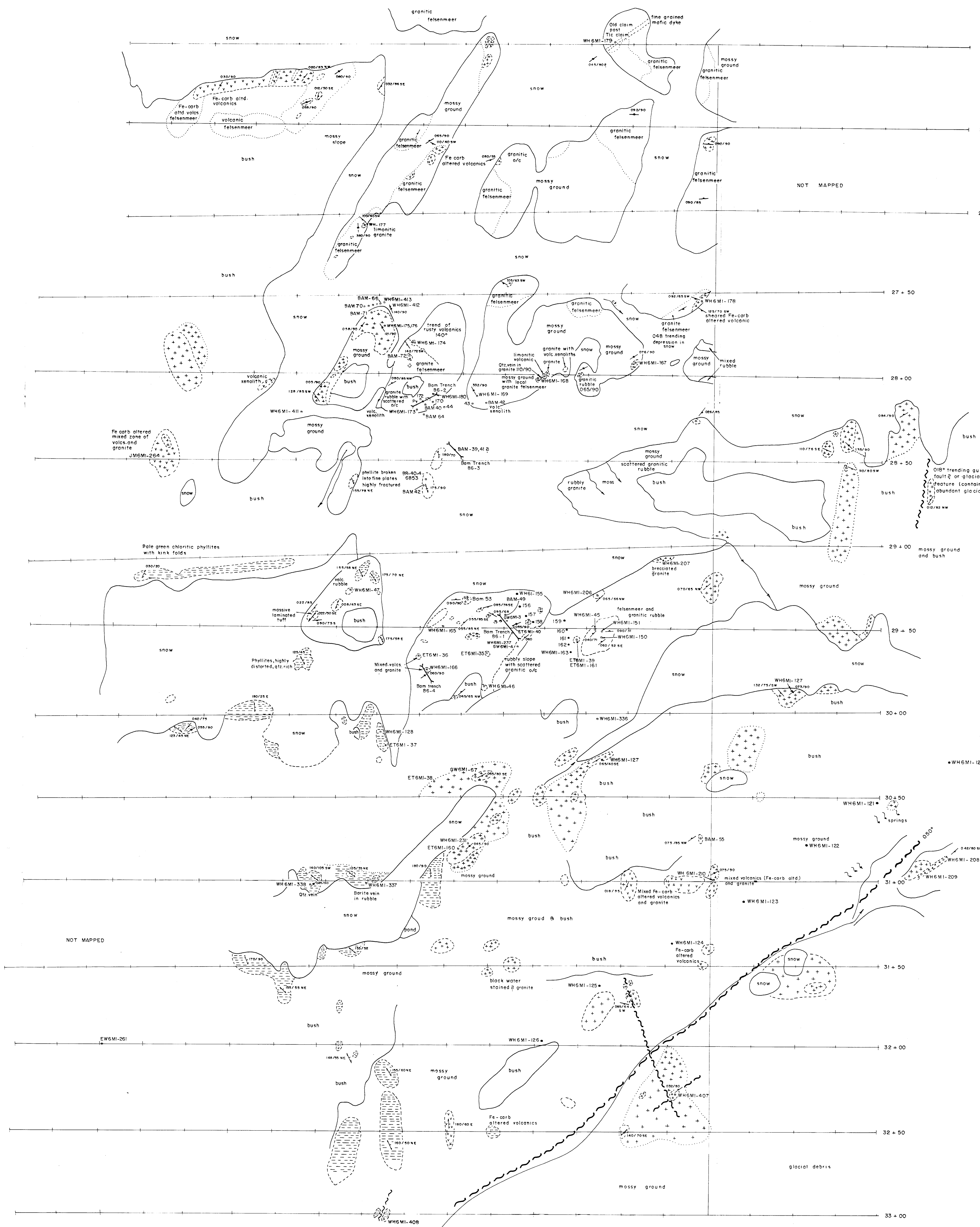
Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

BAM CLAIMS

GEOLOGY

FIGURE No. 5		PROJECT No. M-549
DATE OCT 1986	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:10,000
NTS No. 104 G		FILE No. G-1
COMPILED BY W. H.		



1985 ROCK SAMPLE No	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
BAM 39	15.6 (g/t)	10.3 (g/t)	11	6.0
40	< .1 (g/t)	1.7 (g/t)	3	0.4
41	2 600	2.8	10	5.8
42	15	0.2	5	1.0
43	250	0.2	5	0.6
44	15	0.1	5	2.2
45	385	1.7	41	1.6
46	55	0.3	5	1.0
47	10	0.4	5	1.2
48	20	0.1	4	0.6
49	212.9 (g/t)	55.0	80	150.0
50	2 200	2.6	11	8.2
51	60	0.5	10	1.0
52	1680	5.6	9	8.4
53	30	0.1	4	1.0
54	350	0.7	7	1.0
55	190	0.1	4	0.5
61	<5	0.1	5	1.0
62	<5	0.1	3	0.6
63	15	0.1	9	3.6
64	165	0.7	17	1.2
65	15	0.2	5	0.8
66	1300	2.5	19	2.6
67	240	0.4	9	3.2
68	335	0.4	9	3.6
69	40	0.1	7	6.8
70	380	0.5	9	1.8
71	85	0.1	6	1.8
72	10	0.1	50	0.8
73	<5	0.1	5	1.2

ROCK SAMPLE No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Bi ppm	Tl ppm	Ga ppm	Cd ppm
ET6MI-35	100	0.1	3	0.8								
36	900	1.9	19	1.8								
37	< 5	0.1	2	0.2								
38	< 5	0.1	1	0.6								
39	2.516 (oz/t)	44.0	11	30.0								
40	6.456 (oz/t)	1000.00	30	32.0								
160	1250	2.6	7	0.9								
161	45	0.1	3	1.0	13	9	20	3	0.3	0.1	16	0.1
GW6MI- 3	4.668 (oz/t)	68.0	80	130.0	16	2	29	1	0.1	0.1	11	0.1
4	5	0.1	1	0.9	6	3	24	1	0.1	0.1	7	0.1
67	825	1.4	3	0.6	105	8	19	1	0.2	0.1	13	0.1
WH6MI- 45	615	0.5	7	1.2								
46	60	0.1	6	6.2								
47	<5	0.1	2	0.4								
127	55	0.1	4	3.0	9	2	30	1	0.2	0.1	7	0.1
128	<5	0.1	2	1.0	30	2	45	1	0.1	0.1	13	0.1
150	<5	0.1	3	0.8	4	3	12	1	0.1	0.2	9	0.1
151	<5	0.1	4	0.8	5	7	14	1	0.1	0.1	11	0.1
165	<5	0.1	4	0.6	6	1	46	1	0.1	0.1	6	0.1
166	9700	3.9	3	0.8	6	3	15	1	0.2	0.1	13	0.1
167	150	0.1	3	5.7	23	1	22	1	0.1	0.1	8	0.1
168	20	0.1	2	5.4	12	1	9	1	0.1	0.1	11	0.1
169	35	0.1	1	0.1	3	1	7	1	0.1	0.1	8	0.1
170	395	0.7	17	0.4	14	2	7	1	0.1	0.1	12	0.1
171	230	0.9	10	1.0	16	45	24	2	0.2	0.1	13	0.1
172	435	1.6	17	1.2	8	23	6	3	0.4	0.1	13	0.1
173	325	1.6	10	1.0	18	89	12	1	0.3	0.1	13	0.1
174	150	0.9	27	1.0	20	16	6	1	0.1	1.0	15	0.1
175	370	0.7	9	1.0	11	2	24	2	0.3	0.1	11	1.0
176	200	0.1	2	1.0	9	1	27	1	0.1	0.1	8	0.1
177	35	0.1	1	0.1	3	1	16	1	0.1	0.1	10	0.1
178	25	0.2	6	7.0	208	1	80	1	0.2	0.2	14	0.1
179	25	0.2	4	6.4	40	1	69	1	0.1	0.2	13	0.2
180	520	1.3	35	6.6	35	7	24	1	0.4	0.1	13	0.1
206	60	0.1	1	0.1	19	3	12	1	0.1	0.1	8	0.1
207	25	0.1	1	0.2	17	2	36	1	0.1	0.1	9	0.1
208	20	0.1	2	1.8	22	3	10	1	0.1	0.1	7	0.1
209	10	0.1	1	0.8	11	4	10	1	0.1	0.1	7	0.1
210	230	0.6	4	2.0	41	6	18	13	0.2	0.1	8	0.1
231	100	0.1	1	0.9	12	3	31	1	0.1	0.1	9	0.1
237	3.064 (oz/t)	65.0	15	8.2	200	95	25	5	20.0	0.1	13	0.1
EW6MI-261	<5	0.1	3	0.1	11	2	17	1	0.8	0.1	4	0.1
WH6MI-336	<5	0.1	1	0.8	7	1	14	1	0.2	0.1	5	0.1
337	<5	0.2	2	0.6	4	1	23	1	0.1	0.1	5	0.1
338	<5	0.1	1	0.2	2	5	25	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.1
407	<5	0.2	12	16.4	83	1	30	1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1
408	<5	0.3	1	0.2	4	1	32	1	0.1	0.1	2	0.1
411	<5	0.5	4	36.0	66	2	73	2	0.1	0.1	3	0.2
412	<5	0.3	3	0.2	21	1	5	1	0.1	0.2	11	0.1
413												
JM6MI-264	25	0.1	3	3.1	12	2	60	1	0.1	0.1	8	0.1

SOIL SAMPLE NO.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Bi ppm	Tl ppm	Ga ppm	Cd ppm
WH6M2-119	30	0.1	5	3.0	12	2	94	1	0.1	0.1	18	0.1
120	10	0.1	5	1.0	20	3	100	1	0.1	0.1	17	0.1
121	<5	0.1	4	0.5	12	6	83	2	0.3	0.2	19	0.1
122	5	0.1	5	0.4	22	2	89	1	0.1	0.1	13	0.1
123	90	0.1	15	2.0	25	3	100	1	0.1	0.2	18	0.1
124	10	0.1	27	2.6	20	5	81	1	0.2	0.6	19	0.1
125	50	0.1	5	3.2	26	4	106	1	0.1	0.3	21	0.1
126	5	0.1	3	0.4	7	6	37	1	0.1	0.3	23	0.1

SOIL SAMPLE NO. WH6M2-155 to 163 Heavy mineral concentrate, not assayed.

LEGEND

- □ WH-176 ROCK SAMPLE
- • WH-155 SOIL SAMPLE
- 040/30 SE FRACTURE ORIENTATION
- 022/50 SE FOLIATION
- 060/80 SE COMPOSITIONAL LAYERING/BEDDING
- SNOW OUTLINE
- OUTCROP OUTLINE
- FELSENMEER OUTLINE
- 045/90 FRACTURE ORIENTATION VERTICAL
- TRENCH
- STREAMS
- Py PYRITE
- GRANITE
- VOLCANICS, XENOLITS, Fe-CARB ALTERED
- CHLORITE PHYLLITE
- BRECCIA ZONE
- GEOLOGIC BOUNDRY (ASSUMED)
- V.L.F. LINEARS ? AIRPHOTO LINEARS ?

SCALE

0 20 40 60

1 : 1,000

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,827

Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

BAM

GEOLOGY
DETAILED GRID

FIGURE No. 6	PROJECT No. M-549
DATE OCT. 1986	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:1,000
NTS No. 104 G		FILE No. G-2
COMPILED BY W.H.		

FRASER FILTER
I.P.
QUAD

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,827

LINE 26+00S to 28+00 S

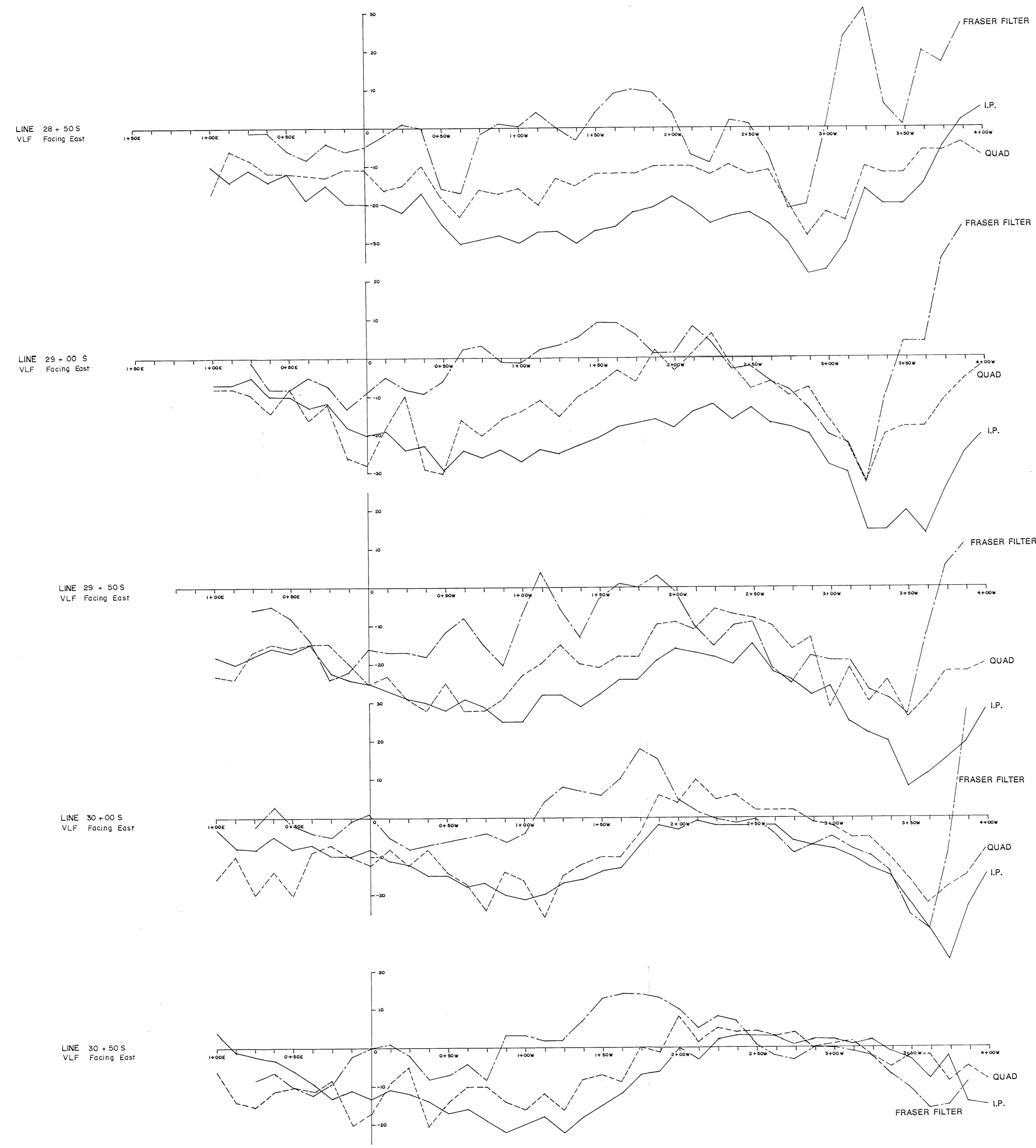
Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

BAM GRID

VLF PROFILES

Seattle Transmitter

FIGURE No 23		PROJECT No	M-549
DATE OCT. 1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1 : 1,250
NTS No 104 G			FILE No P - 1
COMPILED BY W.H.			



FRASER FILTER
I.P.
QUAD

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,827

LINE 28 + 50 S to 30 + 50 S

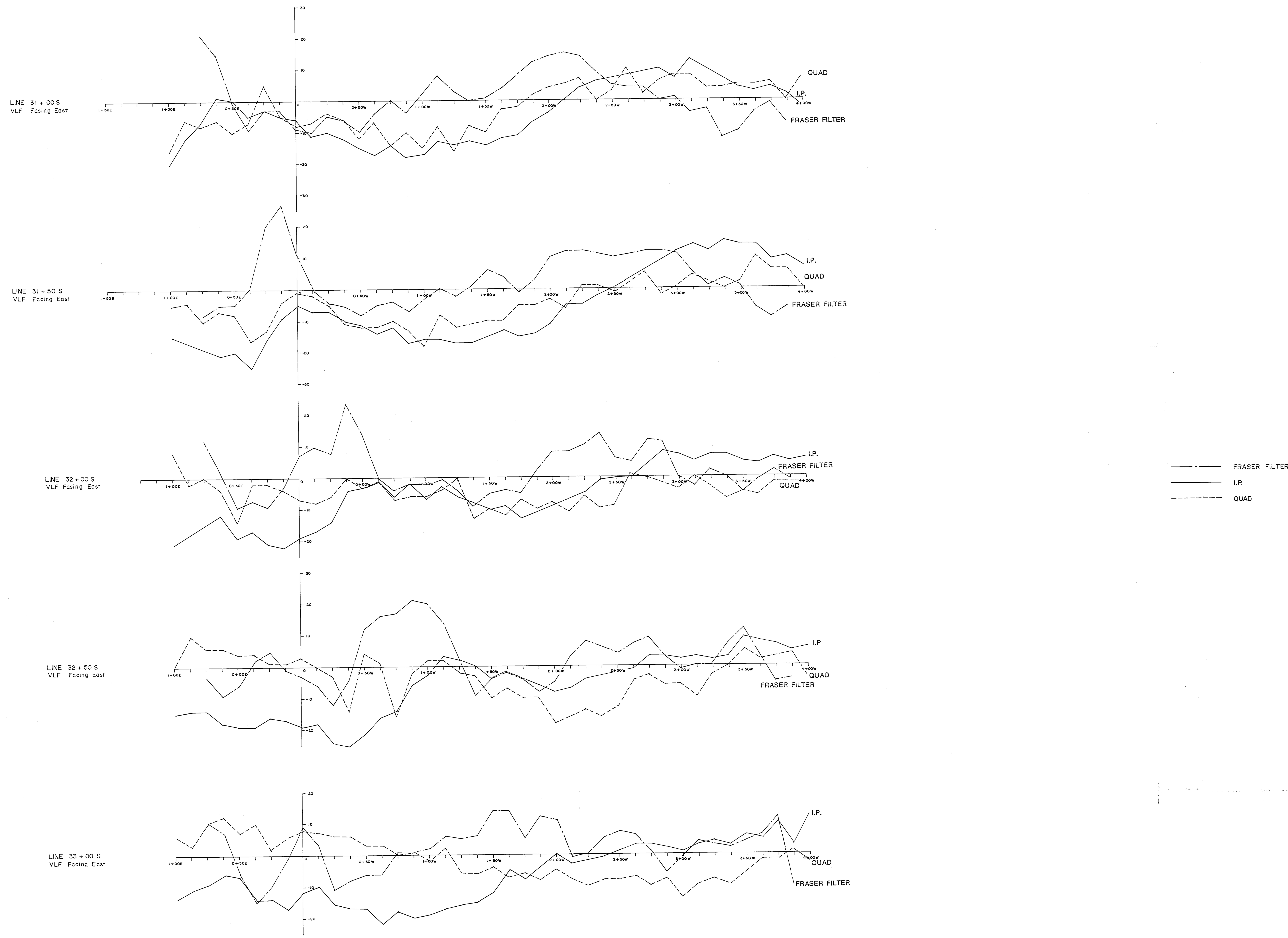
Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

BAM GRID

VLF PROFILES

Seattle Transmitter

FIGURE No. 24		PROJECT No.	M-549
DATE OCT. 1968	REVISIONS		SCALE 1 : 1,250
NTS No. 104 G			FILE No. P - 2
COMPILED BY W.H.			



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,827

LINE 31+00S to 33+00S

Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

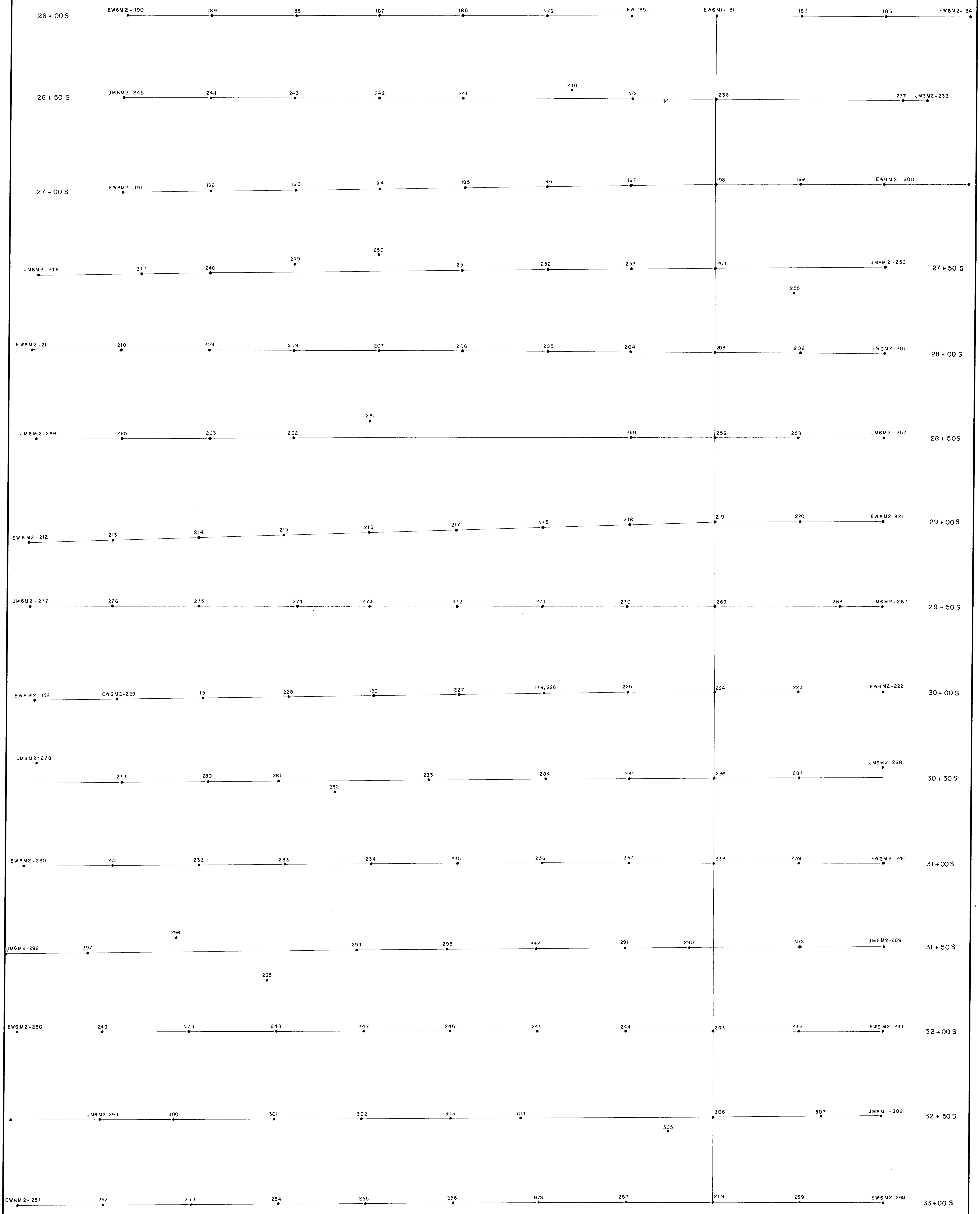
BAM GRID

VLF PROFILES

Seattle Transmitter

FIGURE No. 25		PROJECT No.	M-549
DATE OCT 1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:1250
NTS No. 104 G			FILE No.
COMPILED BY W.H.			P-3


26 + 00 S
26 + 50 S
27 + 00 S
27 + 50 S
28 + 00 S
28 + 50 S
29 + 00 S
29 + 50 S
30 + 00 S
30 + 50 S
31 + 00 S
31 + 50 S
32 + 00 S
32 + 50 S
33 + 00 S
SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50m
1 : 1,000
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
15,827
Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff
BAM CLAIMS
V.L.F. CONTOURED FRASER
FILTERED VALUES
FIGURE No. 22
PROJECT No. M-549
DATE NOV-1986
REVISIONS
SCALE 1 : 1,000
NTS No. 104 G
FILE No.
P - 4
COMPILED BY W.H.



N

SCALE

0 20 40 60 m

1 : 1,000

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,827

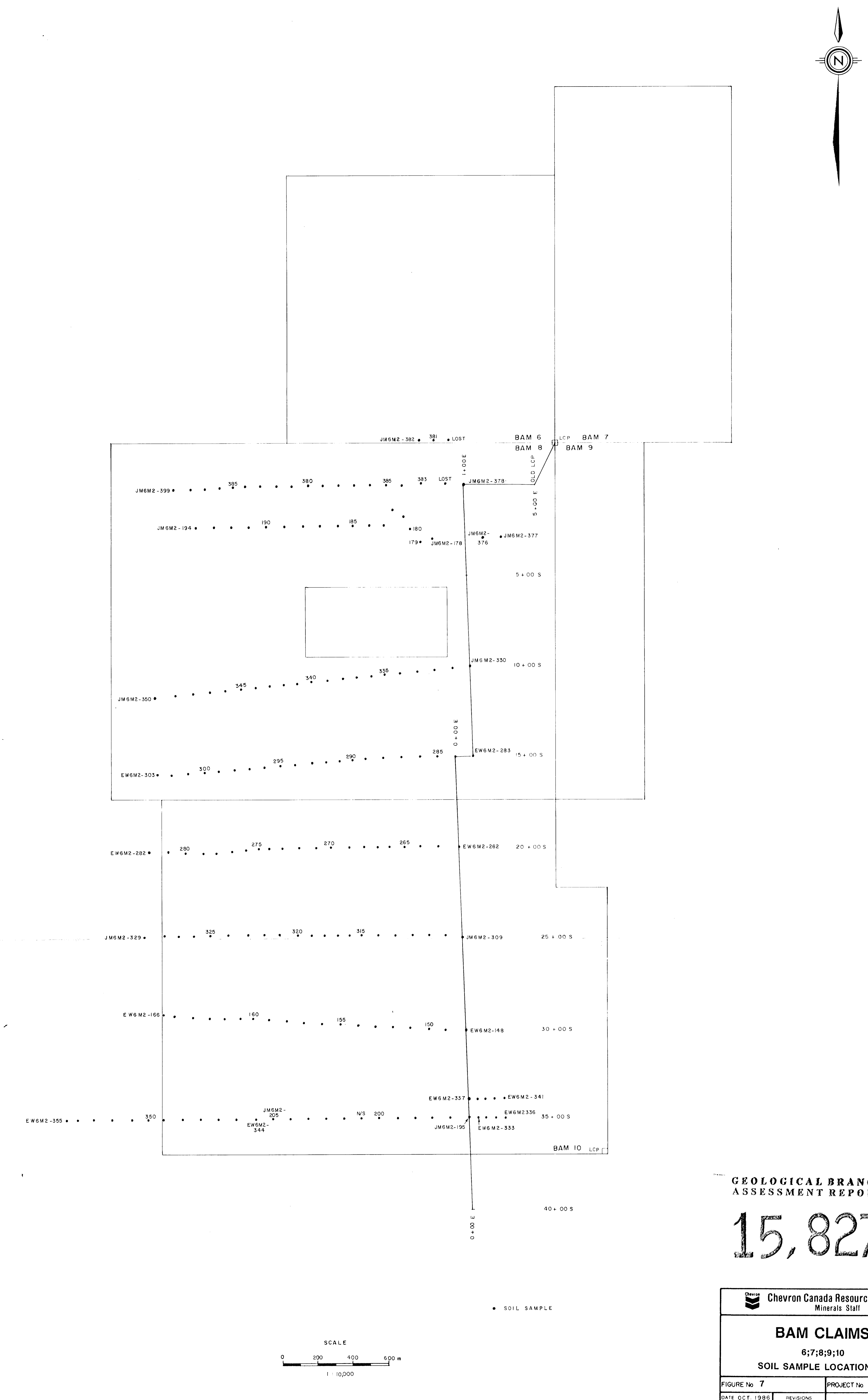
Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

BAM

DETAILED SOIL GRID

SAMPLE LOCATION No.

FIGURE No. 14		PROJECT No.	M - 549
DATE NOV./1986	REVISIONS		SCALE 1 : 1,000
NTS No. 104 G			FILE No.
COMPILED BY W.H.			S - 1



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,827

Chevron Canada Resources Limited Minerals Staff	
BAM CLAIMS 6;7;8;9;10 SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION No.	
FIGURE No 7	PROJECT No M - 549
DATE OCT. 1986 / REVISIONS	SCALE 1 : 10,000
NTS No 104 G	FILE No S - 2
COMPILED BY W. H	