

87-176-15988
3/88

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

TODD CREEK PROPERTY

(TOC 1 - 12 CLAIMS)

N.T.S. 104 A/04W, 05W

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

Situated at Coordinates: $56^{\circ} 16' 40'' N$ ^{13.5'}
 $129^{\circ} 46.5' W$

Owner/Operator: NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

15,988

By: Robert J. Baerg

March, 1987

FILMED

RECEIVED

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GOLD COMMISSIONER
PRINCE RUPERT

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SUMMARY:

The Todd Creek copper-gold property is located on the eastern flank of the Coast Range mountains approximately 45 km north northeast of Stewart, B. C. Mineralization, consisting of copper-gold bearing quartz and sulphide veins were first discovered by Newmont in 1959. Noranda staked the area of the showings in 1986 and has subsequently confirmed the presence of the copper-gold mineralization. To date, there are three main areas of interest:

1. the South Zone, where a mineralized zone cuts a feldspar porphyry intrusive. Chip sampling on this zone has delineated an area 3m wide by 270m long, averaging 0.119 oz/T Au.

2. the Mid Zone, where a package of variably altered felsic volcanics is mineralized with pyrite and minor malachite and where local quartz-pyrite breccia cobbles have returned gold values to 26,400 ppb, and,

3. the North Zone, where quartz breccia veins cut chloritic andesitic agglomerate. The best value from the North Zone veins during this current program, was 0.153 oz/T Au across 3m.

Further work is recommended on these three areas as well as reconnaissance work for the remainder of the property.

INTRODUCTION:

The Todd Creek property is situated on the eastern side of the Coast Range Mountains of British Columbia, within the Skeena Mining Division. The property was staked to cover several Cu-Au occurrences which were originally discovered by Newmont Mining Corp. in 1959. 1986 fieldwork included resampling and mapping the showings and regional mapping, silt and rock sampling.

HISTORY:

The South and North Zone showings on the property were originally discovered in 1959 by prospector's Ole Olsen and Fred Hasselberg, Jr., in the employ of Newmont Mining Corporation. Newmont conducted a limited trenching and drilling program on the zones in 1960 with inconclusive results.

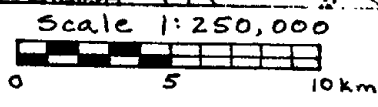
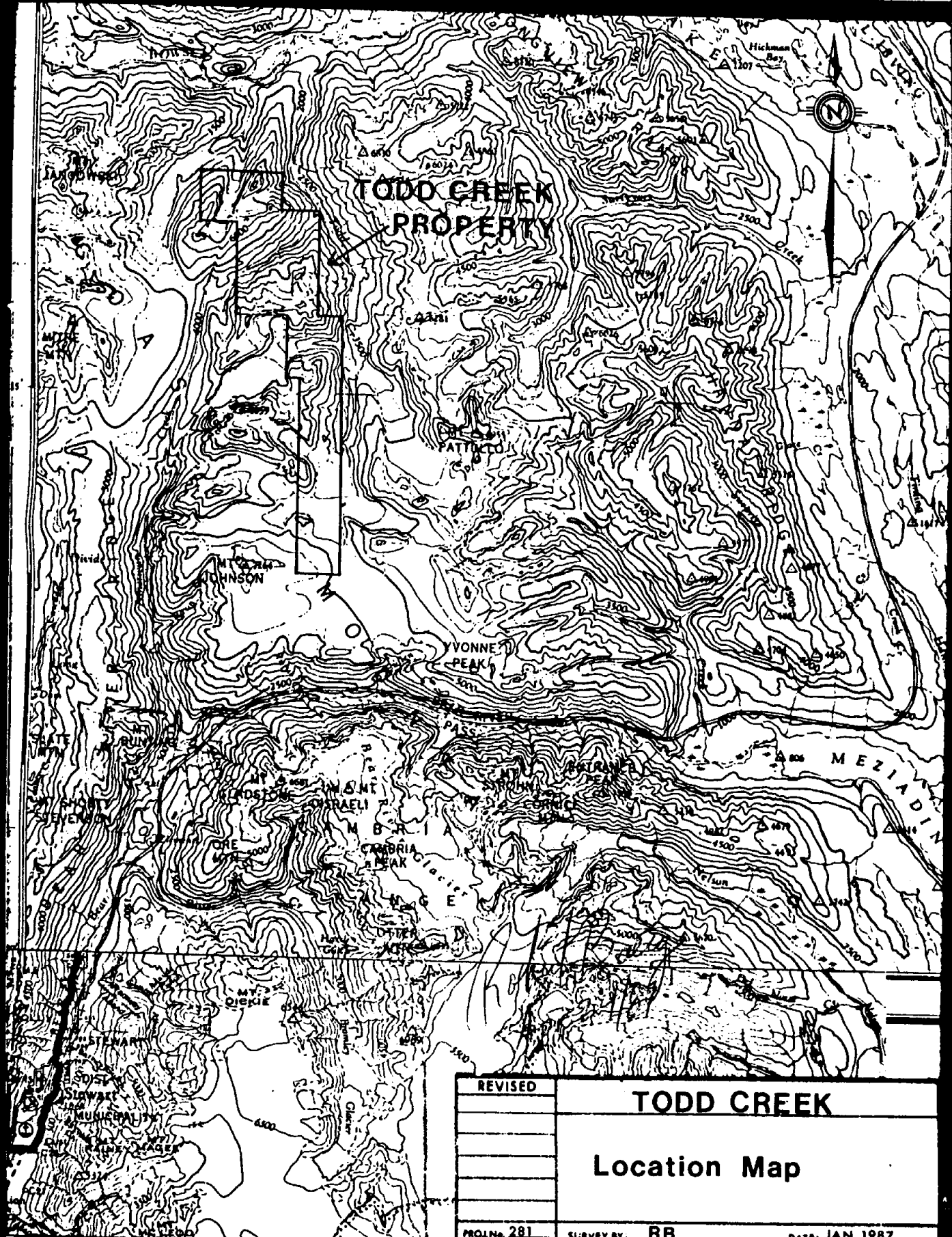
On the South Zone, a zone of chalcopyrite-pyrite stringers and hematitic quartz breccias, Newmont drilled 5 randomly spotted packsack drill holes.

In 1969, the South Zone showing was staked for Kerr Addison Mines by Wilf Christians. Kerr Addison, who recorded no work on the property, subsequently transferred title to Christians, who in turn sold the claims to C.S. Powney. During 1970-72, several trenches were blasted and sampled. In 1981, J.R. Woodcock Consultants staked the North Zone and a large altered area further north. From 1981 to 1984, Woodcock and RioCanex conducted extensive geological and geochemical programs on their claims. In 1985, Woodcock dropped everything except two units, which they currently hold.

In 1986, Noranda Exploration Company Limited staked the TOC 1-10 to cover the known showings. The TOC 11 and 12 were added later in 1986.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Todd Creek property is located in the Skeena Mining Division, approximately 45 km NNE of Stewart, B. C. (Figure #1) Highway #37A to Stewart passes 10 km to the south of the property. The property covers most of the western side of the Todd Creek valley and portions of Todd Creek glacier. Access to the property is via helicopter from Stewart, B. C.



REVISED	TODD CREEK	
	Location Map	
PROJ. No. 281	SURVEY BY: RB	DATE: JAN 1987
N.T.S. 104A	DRAWN BY: RB	SCALE: 1:250,000
DWG. No. 1	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: Prince George	

PHYSIOGRAPHY & VEGETATION:

The property lies on the eastern flank of the Coast Range Mountains. Relief in the area is great, from 2900 feet in the valley bottom to 6800 feet on the highest summit. Todd Creek glacier and several valley glaciers occupy portions of TOC 11 and 12. The sides of the valley have extensive areas of bedrock exposure which commonly forms steep rock faces and cliffs. The valley bottom has a thick cover of glacial outwash material. Vegetation on the property consists of young willow, poplar and alder in the valley bottom, grading up slope into local stands of fir, hemlock and spruce and higher up into alpine meadows and bare rock.

CLAIM STATISTICS:

The Todd Creek property consists of 12 modified grid claims (Figure #2), as listed below:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>RECORD #</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
TOC 1	20	5303	April 9, 1987
TOC 2	20	5304	April 9, 1987
TOC 3	20	5305	April 9, 1988
TOC 4	20	5306	April 9, 1988
TOC 5	20	5307	April 9, 1988
TOC 6	20	5308	April 9, 1988
TOC 7	18	5309	April 9, 1988
TOC 8	18	5310	April 9, 1988
TOC 9	20	5311	April 9, 1988
TOC 10	20	5312	April 9, 1988
TOC 11	20	5518	Sept 17, 1988
TOC 12	<u>16</u>	5577	Oct. 28, 1988
	232		

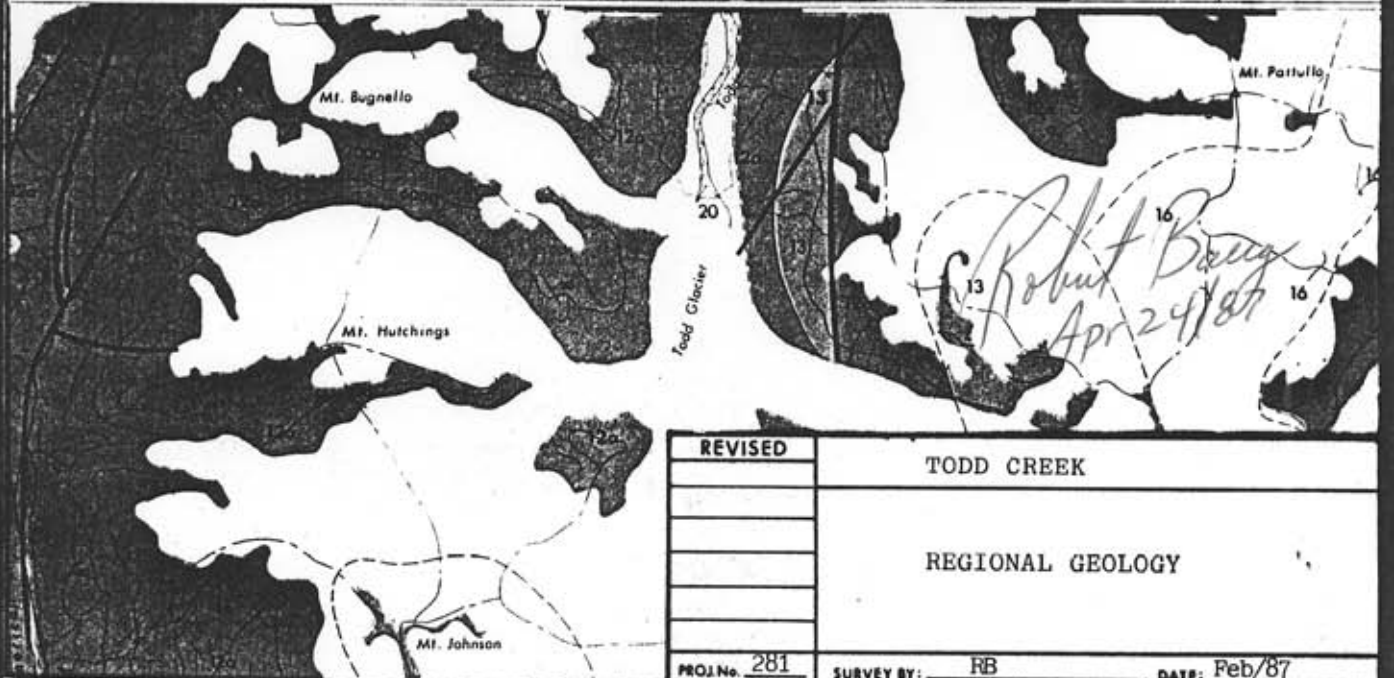
REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The area has been mapped as being largely underlain by Lower Jurassic age Unuk River Formation volcanics and clastic sediments which are cut by numerous Jurassic and Tertiary age intrusive bodies ranging in size from narrow dykes and sills to large plutons.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY:

South Zone

Geology - The South Zone is underlain by a siliceous Feldspar Porphyry intrusive (?) which is exposed over an area 500m x 950m. The intrusive body is bounded to the west and north by dark green-grey andesite flows and agglomerate and to the south and east by glacial till. The western contact was not observed in outcrop,



(After Grove, 1986)

REVISED	TODD CREEK	
	REGIONAL GEOLOGY	
PROJ. No. 281	SURVEY BY: FB	DATE: Feb/87
N.T.S. 104A/4,5	DRAWN BY: TG	SCALE: 1:100,000
DWG. No. 3	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: Prince George	

but is presumed to be a fault, while the northern contact is a sharply defined E-W trending, north dipping fault. The feldspar porphyry is pervasively altered; alteration ranging from quartz-pyrite, to quartz-sericite-pyrite, chlorite and iron-carbonate-quartz-sericite. The western 2/3 of the exposed porphyry body is predominantly quartz-pyrite altered and has a rusty yellow-brown weathered surface and is pale brown on a fresh surface. To the east, the porphyry is locally chloritic and proximal to the mineralized zone there is increased sericite alteration and locally iron-carbonate alteration. (Figure #7)

Mineralization - The mineralization, which consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, specular hematite and malachite, is hosted in a 5 to 15m wide north-northeast trending, steeply west dipping fracture zone, which cuts the eastern flank of the exposed feldspar porphyry body. This zone has been traced for at least 900m. Mineralization occurs along the southern 425m and the northern 100m of the exposed portions of the zone. There are two types of mineralization within the fracture system:

1. massive pyrite-chalcopyrite stringers and veins from less than 1cm to 10cm wide, and,
2. a zone of quartz-hematite-chalcopyrite stringers and breccia veins to 3m wide.

The two types of mineralization also form two distinctly separate zones; the pyrite-chalcopyrite veins form the hanging wall and the quartz veins, the footwall. Geochemically, the two zones are also distinct; the pyrite-chalcopyrite veins generally having distinctly higher Mo, Cu and As values and lower Au values than the quartz breccia veins.

Prospecting to the west of the above mentioned zone revealed several local, narrow, quartz-chalcopyrite veins. These do not appear to have much significance. As well, silt samples collected in the western area did not define any new anomalous areas.

Mid Zone

Geology - The Mid Zone lies in the northwest corner of TOC 10. (Figure #6) Only a small portion of this area has been reconnaissance mapped and prospected. The area is underlain by a north-south trending sequence of interbedded andesite flows and agglomerate, feldspar porphyry flows and tuff and rhyolite flows, tuff and breccia. The rhyolite unit is locally intensely quartz-sericite-pyrite altered. As well, a large gossan which has not yet been explored, is located several hundred meters to the north.

Mineralization - Mineralization consists predominantly of east-west to northwest trending quartz-pyrite +/- chalcopyrite veins. The veins range from 1cm to 6m wide and 1m to 108m long. No significant precious metal values have been obtained from these veins. As well, there are local small zones and widespread large boulders of pyritic rhyolite breccia. This unit commonly contains

10-20% coarse grained pyrite with trace amounts of malachite. No significant precious metals were obtained from these rocks.

Silt samples collected from creeks draining the gossan to the north were slightly anomalous in Cu, As, Co, Fe and Au.

North Zone

Geology - Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting has been completed over only a limited area. Rock units identified are mainly andesitic agglomerates and flows and feldspar porphyry. The feldspar porphyry at the eastern end of TOC 8 appears to be an intrusive. The feldspar porphyry mapped in central TOC 8 and 9, however, is difficult to ascertain as to whether it is intrusive or is a flow rock. Detailed mapping of this area is required before any conclusions can be made. The feldspar porphyries and the andesitic volcanics to the west have been locally altered; predominantly to either quartz-sericite-pyrite or iron-carbonate-quartz-sericite. A broad north-south trending zone of patchy to pervasive alteration occurs in the north-central portion of TOC 9 and parts of TOC 8. This zone is on strike with the gossan north of the Mid Zone, which in turn appears to be continuous with the Mid Zone. As well, local areas in the andesitic agglomerates are weakly sericite altered and foliated and contain up to 10% disseminated pyrite.

Mineralization - Mineralization observed to date occurs in two areas:

1. the east-southeast portion of TOC 8, and
2. south-central TOC 8 and northwest TOC 9.

The eastern mineralization consists mainly of north-northwest trending, 1 to 100cm wide hematitic quartz-chalcopyrite veins and vein breccias. These veins constitute what Newmont called the "A" and "B" zones. The 1986 work focused on the north side of Fall Creek on the "A" zone, where Newmont reported their best values and drilling results. Resampling of Newmont's trenches did not repeat their values. The best value obtained was 0.153 oz/T Au across 3m. The veins are hosted by dark green, chloritic, andesitic agglomerate. The agglomerate in the footwall (?) has been intensely iron-carbonate-quartz altered in a zone parallel to the veins and from 10-15m wide. The mineralized veins do not extend into this altered zone. The veins range in width from .3 to 1m wide and vary from a dense zone of vuggy quartz stringers in Trench 4 to wider massive quartz breccia veins in Trenches 2 and 1. The breccia veins are commonly dark grey-green due to the presence of abundant chlorite and fine grained hematite. Chalcopyrite +/- pyrite and hematite occurs as disseminated grains and irregular blebs between breccia fragments.

The "B" zone consists of veins similar to the "A" zone, but they are generally narrower, discontinuous, more widely spaced and lower grade.

As well, a 1-2m wide northwest trending barite-quartz-galena vein was observed to cut the feldspar porphyry to the east. Minor silver values are associated with the galena.

The other area of interest is located south of Fall Creek and along and east of Ice Creek. Mineralization in this area to date consists of float material, three small Cu-Au occurrences and wide spread disseminated pyrite. Five main types of mineral float have been identified in this area:

1. massive coarse grained pyrite,
2. massive, coarse pyrite with chalcopyrite,
3. chalcopyrite in an altered porphyry,
4. bornite in quartz veins within altered diorite, and,
5. disseminated pyrite-hematite-chalcopyrite in quartz-carbonate breccia.

Table I lists Cu-Au analyses for the respective float samples.

TABLE I - FLOAT SAMPLES

<u>SAMPLE #</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (%)</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Au (oz/T)</u>
55481	1	682	-	830	-
55482	4	3,298	-	6	-
55487	1	19	-	3	-
55488	2	-	4.45	-	.648
55491	5	1,387	-	26,400	-
55494	5	2,880	-	4,150	-
55496	3	-	6.29	-	.001
15221	5	-	0.02	-	.128
15222	3	-	0.66	-	.009
15224	2	-	1.70	-	.152
15225	5	-	.74	-	.004
15230	5	-	.73	-	.001
15231	3	-	5.76	-	.008

As mentioned, three small showings were located. The first one consisted of a 6m long x 0.5m wide pod of semi-massive to massive pyrite with 2-3% chalcopyrite. The pod is hosted by quartz-chlorite-pyrite altered feldspar porphyry and has a northwest trend.

The other two showings are similar, narrow chalcopyrite veins in 1-2m wide discontinuous, north-northwest trending shear zones, hosted by quartz-sericite-pyrite altered feldspar porphyry. The longest zone is only 25m long. Table II lists the Cu-Au values associated with the respective showings.

TABLE II - SHOWING SAMPLES

<u>SAMPLE #</u>	<u>SHOWING #</u>	<u>SAMPLE TYPE</u>	<u>Cu (%)</u>	<u>Au (oz/T)</u>
55490	1	grab	1.10	.067
15228	2	grab	3.08	.960
15229	3	grab	3.01	.197



GEOLOGY OF THE UNUK RIVER - SALMON RIVER - ANYOX MAP AREA

SCALE - 100000

LEGEND

SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS

QUATERNARY

- 20 UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS, RIVER FLOODPLAIN, ESTUARINE, RIVER CHANNEL AND TERRACE, ALLUVIAL FAN, DELTA AND BEACHES, OUTWASH, GLACIAL LAND SEDIMENTS, TILL, PEAT, LANDSLIDE, VOLCANIC Ash, HOTSPRING DEPOSITS
- 19 BASALT FLOWS W. CHANDER, AMB W.
- 18 PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
- 16 BASALT FLOWS

JURASSIC

HAZELTON GROUP

UPPER JURASSIC

- 17 NAME FORMATION
SILTSTONE, GREYSHALE, SANDSTONE, SOME CALCARENITES, ARGILLITE, CONGLOMERATE, MINOR LIMESTONE, MINOR COAL, MUDFLY AND SOMEVALENT SHALE, PHYLLITE, AND SCHIST
- MIDDLE JURASSIC
SALMON RIVER FORMATION
16 SILTSTONE, GREYSHALE, SANDSTONE, SOME CALCARENITES, MINOR LIMESTONE, ARGILLITE, CONGLOMERATE, LITONAL DEPOSITS
- 15 PHYLLITE, ARGILLITE, CALCIC, CRYSTAL AND LITIC TUFF
- 14 BETTY CREEK FORMATION
13 PILLOW LAVA, BROKEN PILLOW BRACCOIA W. ANDESITIC AND BASALTIC FLOWS W.
- 12 BRASH, RED, PURPLE, AND BLACK VOLCANIC BRACCOIA, CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE, AND SILTSTONE W. CRYSTAL AND LITIC TUFF W. SILTSTONE W. MINOR CHERT AND LIMESTONE (W. CLINGS SOME LAVA 1-14) W.

LOWER JURASSIC

- 11 IRMA RIVER FORMATION
10 BRASH, RED, AND PURPLE VOLCANIC BRACCOIA, CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE, AND SILTSTONE W. CRYSTAL AND LITIC TUFF W. SANDSTONE W. CONGLOMERATE W. LIMESTONE W. CHERT W. MINOR COAL W.
- 9 PILLOW LAVA W. VOLCANIC FLOWS W.

TRIASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC

- 8 TAKLA GROUP (?)
SILTSTONE, SANDSTONE, CONGLOMERATE W. VOLCANIC M.T. STONE, SANDSTONE, CONGLOMERATE W. AND SOME BRACCOIA W. CRYSTAL AND LITIC TUFF W. LIMESTONE W.

PLUTONIC ROCKS

- OLIGOCENE AND YOUNGER
17.5 DYKE AND SILLI GRANITE, GNEISS W. QUARTZ GNEISS W. GRANODIORITE W. BASALT W.
- Eocene STOCKS, ETC. AND OLDER
9 QUARTZ GNEISS W. GRANODIORITE W. MONZONITE W. QUARTZ MONZONITE W. AUGITE GNEISS W. FELDSPAR PORPHYRY W.
- 7 COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX GRANODIORITE W. QUARTZ GNEISS W. QUARTZ MONZONITE, SOME GRANITE W. MEGMATITE - AGMATITE W.
- JURASSIC
MIDDLE JURASSIC AND YOUNGER ?
6 GRANODIORITE W. GNEISS W. SYENODIORITE W. MONZONITE W. ALABITE W.
- LOWER JURASSIC AND YOUNGER ?
5 GNEISS W. SYENODIORITE W. GNEISS W.
- TRIASSIC
UPPER TRIASSIC AND YOUNGER ?
4 GNEISS W. QUARTZ GNEISS W. GRANODIORITE W.

MURRESLEND PREDOMINANT M
SNOTITE PREDOMINANT S

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

TERTIARY

- 3 MORMELE W. PHYLLITE, SCHIST W. SOME GNEISS W.

JURASSIC

- 2 MORMELE W. PHYLLITE, SEMI-SCHIST, SCHIST W. GNEISS W. CATACLASTIC, MYLONITE W. TACTITE W.

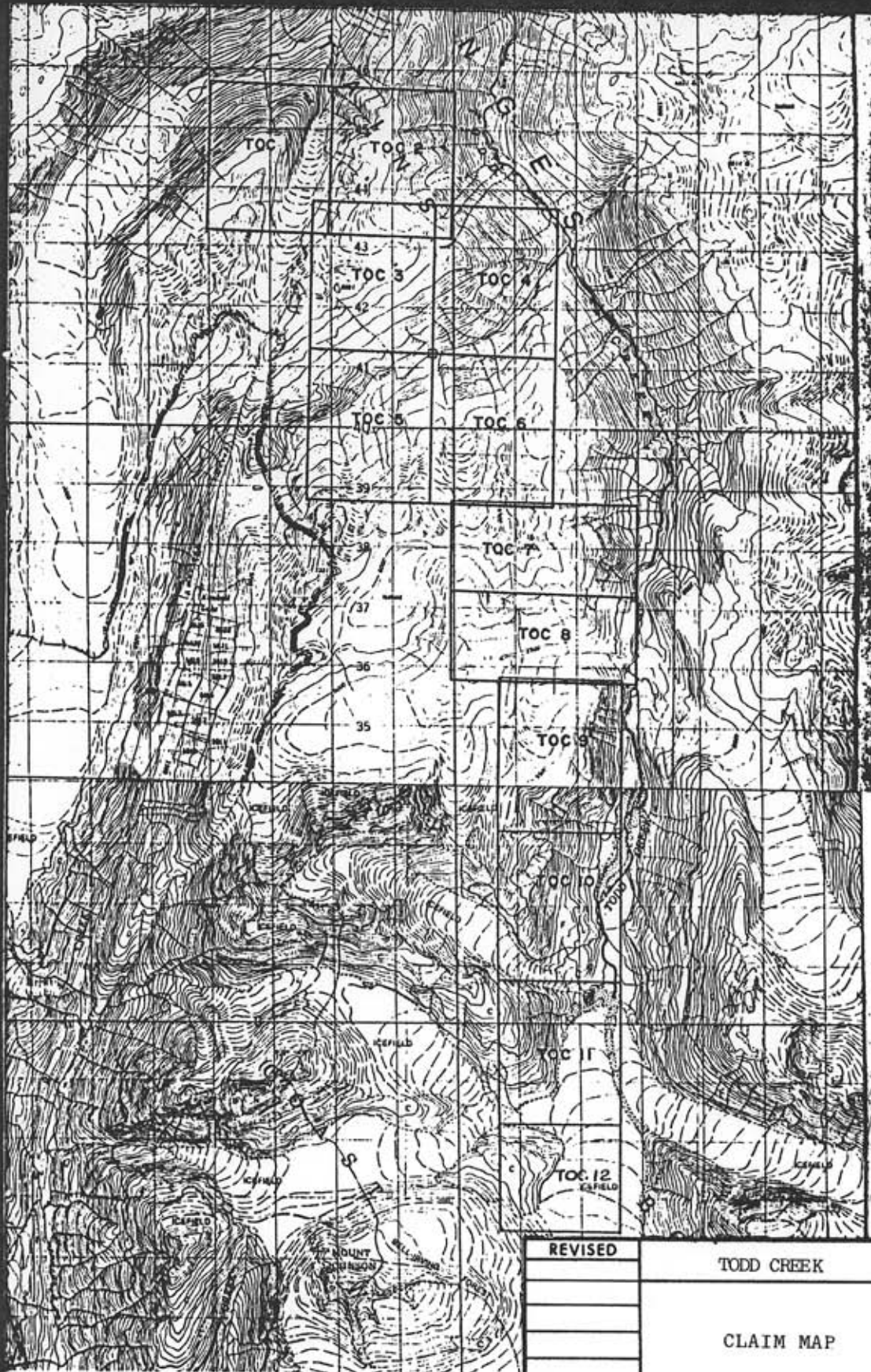
TRIASSIC

- 1 SCHIST W. GNEISS W. CATACLASTIC, MYLONITE W.
NONMURRESLEND OR AMPHIBOLE DEVELOPED M
SNOTITE DEVELOPED S
POTASSIUM FELDSPAR DEVELOPED K

- AREA UNMAPPED

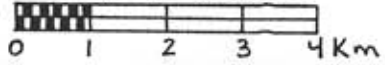
SYMBOLS

- ADIT
- ANTICLINE NORMAL, OVERTURNED
- BEDDING HORIZONTAL, INCLINED, VERTICAL, CONTORTED
- BOUNDARY MONUMENT
- CONTOUR INTERVAL 1,000 FEET
- FAULT DEFINED, APPROXIMATE
- FAULT (THRUST)
- FAULT MOVEMENT (APPARENT)
- FOLD AREA, MINERAL LINATION HORIZONTAL, INCLINED
- FORK LOCALITY
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (DEFINED, APPROXIMATE)
- GLACIAL STRIAS
- GRAVEL, SAND, OR MUD
- HEIGHT IN FEET ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL
- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
- JOINT SYSTEM INCLINED, VERTICAL
- MARSH
- MINE PROPERTY
- ROCK TOP
- SCHISTOSITY INCLINED, VERTICAL
- SYNCLINE NORMAL, OVERTURNED
- TUNNEL
- VOLCANIC CONE

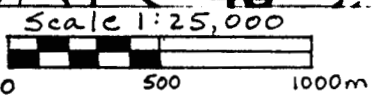
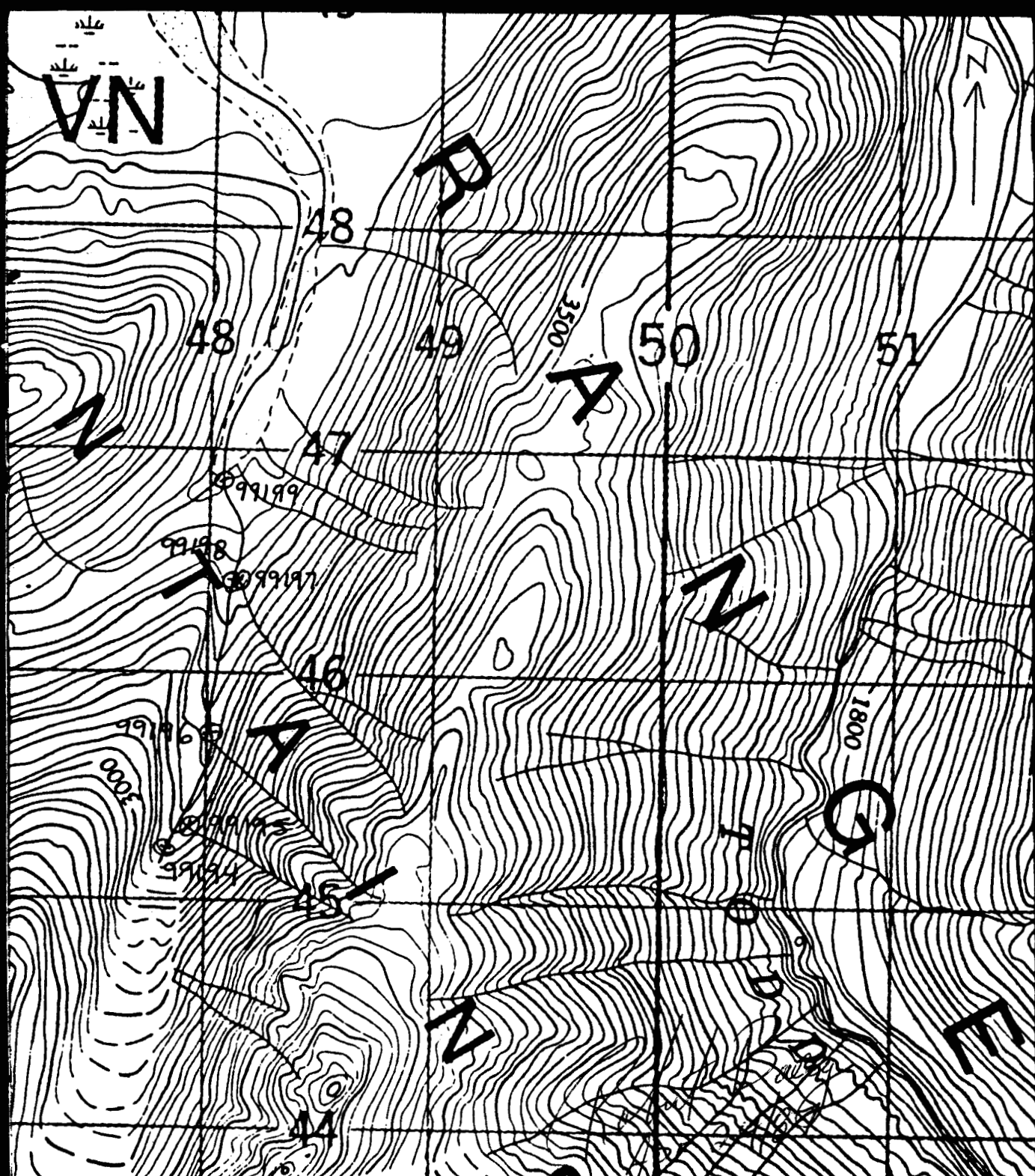


Robert Barry
Apr 24/87

Scale 1:100,000



REVISED	TODD CREEK
	CLAIM MAP
PROJ. No. 281	SURVEY BY: <u>RB</u> DATE: <u>Feb/87</u>
N.T.S. 104A/4.5	DRAWN BY: <u>RB</u> SCALE: <u>1:100,000</u>
DWG. No. 2	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE: <u>Prince George</u>



REVISED	TOC 1 CLAIM	
	SILT SAMPLE LOCATION MAP	
PROJ.No 281	SURVEY BY: RB	DATE: Mar 87
N.T.S. 104A5	DRAWN BY: RB	SCALE: 1:25,000
DWG.No. 4	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: Prince George	

As well, silt samples were collected on all the creeks draining the area of alteration. Virtually all the silt samples proved to be anomalous in Cu, As, Au +/- Pb, Zn. Table IV lists the silt samples collected from this area.

TABLE IV - NORTH-MID ZONE SILT SAMPLES
ANOMALOUS ELEMENTS
(ppm unless otherwise noted)

SAMPLE #	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Au (ppb)
15151	94	22	104	.4	32	24
15152	142	24	102	.3	54	37
15153	100	27	323	.4	51	25
15154	80	16	101	.2	37	34
15155	122	29	103	.3	42	32
15156	90	33	123	.3	48	129
15157	65	20	104	.4	45	14
15158	80	22	100	.5	43	37
15215	15	28	84	.2	8	1
15216	16	11	72	.1	2	32
55485	96	24	111	.3	48	68
55492	69	11	99	.3	51	18
55495	171	30	87	.4	89	47
55497	26	15	125	1.1	36	19
55498	123	24	86	.4	41	3

As well, a day was spent prospecting and silt sampling the main drainage on the TOC 1 claim. Silt samples were collected from the main stream as well as any tributaries. Table V lists the silt sample analyses and Figure #4 shows the sample locations. Prospecting of the area was conducted using a helicopter, due to the extremely rugged nature of the terrane.

The silt samples appear to indicate that there may be mineralization present beneath the glacier.

TABLE V - TOC 1 CLAIM SILT SAMPLES
(ppm unless otherwise noted)

SAMPLE #	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Au (ppb)
99194	50	116	246	1.4	26	1
99195	8	14	119	0.1	12	3
99196	67	77	247	6.0	23	12
99197	29	13	111	0.1	11	4
99198	45	47	199	1.5	10	1
99199	34	34	180	1.0	14	1

coincident with a large alteration area on the south side of Fall Creek has opened up a new exploration target area. Float samples returned values as high as 26,400 ppb gold. As well, silt samples collected from this area were almost uniformly anomalous in Cu, As and Au. Three small copper showings in this area returned very anomalous gold values, up to 0.960 oz/T.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

To date, a significant zone of copper-gold mineralization has been outlined in the South Zone. It is recommended that this zone be mapped in detail and then diamond drilled to test the continuity of the zone to depth.

Work in the Mid Zone has outlined a favourable package of felsic volcanics and identified a large gossan which has yet to be explored. The creeks draining this area are locally anomalous in base and precious metals. It is recommended that the entire ridge on which the Mid Zone sits, be mapped and sampled. This would include the altered area southwest of the North Zone.

In the North Zone, the presence of copper-gold bearing veins was confirmed, but the values were generally quite low. It is recommended that the "A" zone trenches be resampled and that larger samples be collected.

For the remainder of the property, it is recommended that a program of silt sampling, prospecting and regional mapping be undertaken to evaluate the potential of the surrounding areas.

REFERENCES:

- Alldrick, D. J., (1983) Salmon River Project, Stewart, B. C. B.C.D.M. Paper 83-1.
- Gorc, D., (1982) Todd Creek Property, B.C.D.M. Ass. Rpt. 10404.
- Grove, E. W., (1982) Geology of the Unuk River-Salmon River-Anyox Map Area.
- Hodgson, A. G., (1971) Geological Report on Todd Group of Claims, B.C.D.M. Ass. Rpt. 3428.
- Osborne, T. C., (1960) Todd Creek Project, Newmont Mining Corporation, Company Report.

APPENDIX I(a)

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COST

PROJECT - TODD CREEK (TOC 1, 2, 3)
TYPE OF REPORT - Geological, Geochemical

a) **Wages:**

No. of Days - 2
Rate per Day - \$150
Dates From - Aug 18, 1986
Total Wages \$ 300.00

b) **Food and Accommodation:**

No. of Days - 2
Rate per Day - \$50.00
Dates From - Aug 18, 1986
Total Cost \$ 100.00

c) **Transportation:**

No. of Days - 1
Rate per Day - \$1,103.00
Dates From - Aug 18, 1986
Total Cost \$ 1,103.00

d) **Analysis:**

6 silt samples @ \$13.85/sample
(30 element geochem package
and Au geochem)
Total Cost \$ 83.10

e) **Cost of Preparation of Report:**

Author \$ 25
Drafting \$ 25
Total Cost \$ 50.00

TOTAL COST \$ 1,636.10

APPENDIX I(b)

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COST

PROJECT - TODD CREEK (TOC 4, 5, 6, 7, 8)
TYPE OF REPORT - Geological, Geochemical

a) **Wages:**

No. of Days - 21
Rate per Day - \$150
Dates From - Aug 11 to Oct 4, 1986
Total Wages \$ 3,150.00

b) **Food and Accommodation:**

No. of Days - 19
Rate per Day - \$50.00
Dates From - Aug 11 to Oct 4, 1986
Total Cost \$ 950.00

c) **Transportation:**

No. of Days - 5
Rate per Day - \$462.96
Dates From - Aug 11 to Oct 4, 1986
Total Cost \$ 2,314.80

d) **Analysis:**

41 rock samples @ \$24.00/sample \$ 984.00
(Cu-Au Assay & 30 element
geochem package)

34 rock samples @ \$15.75/sample \$ 535.50
(30 element geochem package
& Au geochem)

22 silt samples @ \$13.85/sample \$ 304.70
(30 element geochem package &
Au geochem)

Total Cost \$ 1,824.20

e) **Cost of Preparation of Report:**

Author \$ 200
Drafting \$ 200
Typing \$ 50
Total Cost \$ 450.00

TOTAL COST \$ 8,689.00

APPENDIX I(c)

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COST

PROJECT - TODD CREEK (TOC 9, 10, 11, 12)
TYPE OF REPORT - Geological, Geochemical

a) **Wages:**

No. of Days - 20
Rate per Day - \$150.00
Dates From - Aug 18 to Sept 30, 1986
Total Wages \$ 3,000.00

b) **Food and Accommodation:**

No. of Days - 20
Rate per Day - \$50.00
Dates From - Aug 18 to Sept 30, 1986
Total Cost \$ 1,000.00

c) **Transportation:**

No. of Days - 5
Rate per Day - \$341.63
Dates From - Aug 18 to Sept 30, 1986
Total Cost \$ 1,708.15

d) **Analysis:**

80 rock samples @ \$24.00/sample \$1,920.00
(Cu-Au Assay & 30 element
geochem package)

63 rock samples @ \$15.75/sample \$ 992.25
(Au geochem & 30 element
geochem package)

10 silt samples @ \$13.85/sample \$ 130.85
(Au geochem & 30 element
geochem package)

Total Cost \$ 3,043.10

e) **Cost of Preparation of Report:**

Author \$ 175
Drafting \$ 175
Typing \$ 50
Total Cost \$ 400.00

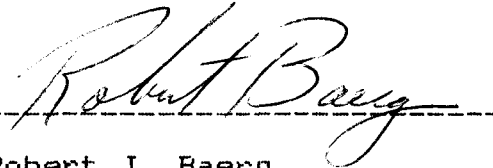
TOTAL COST \$ 9,151.25

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert J. Baerg of the City of Prince George, Province of British Columbia, do certify that:

1. I have been employed as a geologist by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited since May, 1984.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science (Honors) in Geology (1984).
3. I supervised and assisted with the work described in this report.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert Baerg", written over a horizontal dashed line.

Robert J. Baerg
Geologist
Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

APPENDIX III

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

The methods listed are presently applied to analyse geological materials by the Noranda Geochemical Laboratory at Vancouver. (March, 1984).

PREPARATION OF SAMPLES

Sediments and soils are dried at approximately 80°C and sieved with a 80 mesh nylon screen. The -80 mesh (0.18 mm) fraction is used for analysis.

Rock specimens are pulverized to -120 mesh (0.13 mm). Heavy mineral fractions (panned samples) are analysed in its entirety, when it is to be determined for gold without further sample preparation.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Decomposition of a 0.200 g sample is done with concentrated perchloric and nitric acid (3:1), digested for 5 hours at reflux temperature. Pulps of rock or core are weighted out at 0.2 g or less depending on the matrix of the rock, and twice as much acid is used for decomposition that that is used for silt or soil.

The concentrations of Ag, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, V and Zn (all the group A elements of the fee schedule) can be determined directly from the digest (dissolution) with an atomic absorption spectrometer (AA). A Varian-Techtron Model AA-5 or Model AA-475 is used to measure elemental concentrations.

ELEMENTS REQUIRING SPECIFIC DECOMPOSITION METHOD

Antimony - Sb: 0.2 g sample is attached with 3.3 ml of 6% tartaric acid, 1.5 ml conc. hydrochloric acid and 0.5 ml of conc. nitric acid, then heated in a water bath for 3 hours at 95°C. Sb is determined directly from the acid solution with an AA-475, equipped with electrodeless discharge lamp (EDL).

Arsenic - As: 0.2 - 0.4 g sample is digested with 1.5 ml of 70% perchloric acid and 0.5 ml of conc. nitric acid. A Varian AA-475 equipped with an As-EDL measures the arsenic concentration of the digest.

Barium - Ba: 0.1 g sample is decomposed with conc. perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acid. Atomic absorption using a nitrous oxide-acetylene flame determines Ba from the aqueous solution.

Bismuth - Bi: 0.2 g - 0.3 g is digested with 2.0 ml of perchloric 70% and 1.0 ml of conc. nitric acid. Bismuth is determined directly from the digest into the flame of the AA instrument c/w EDL.

Gold - Au: 10.0 g sample sample (Pan-concentrates see below) is digested with aqua regia (1 part nitric and 3 parts hydrochloric acid). Gold is extracted with Methyl iso-Butyl ketone (MIBK) from the aqueous solution. Gold is determined from the MIBK solution with flame AA.

Magnesium - Mg: 0.05 - 0.10 g sample is digested with 4 ml perchloric/nitric acid (3:1). An aliquot is taken to reduce the concentration to within the range of atomic absorption. The AA-475 with a nitrous oxide flame determines Mg from the aqueous solution.

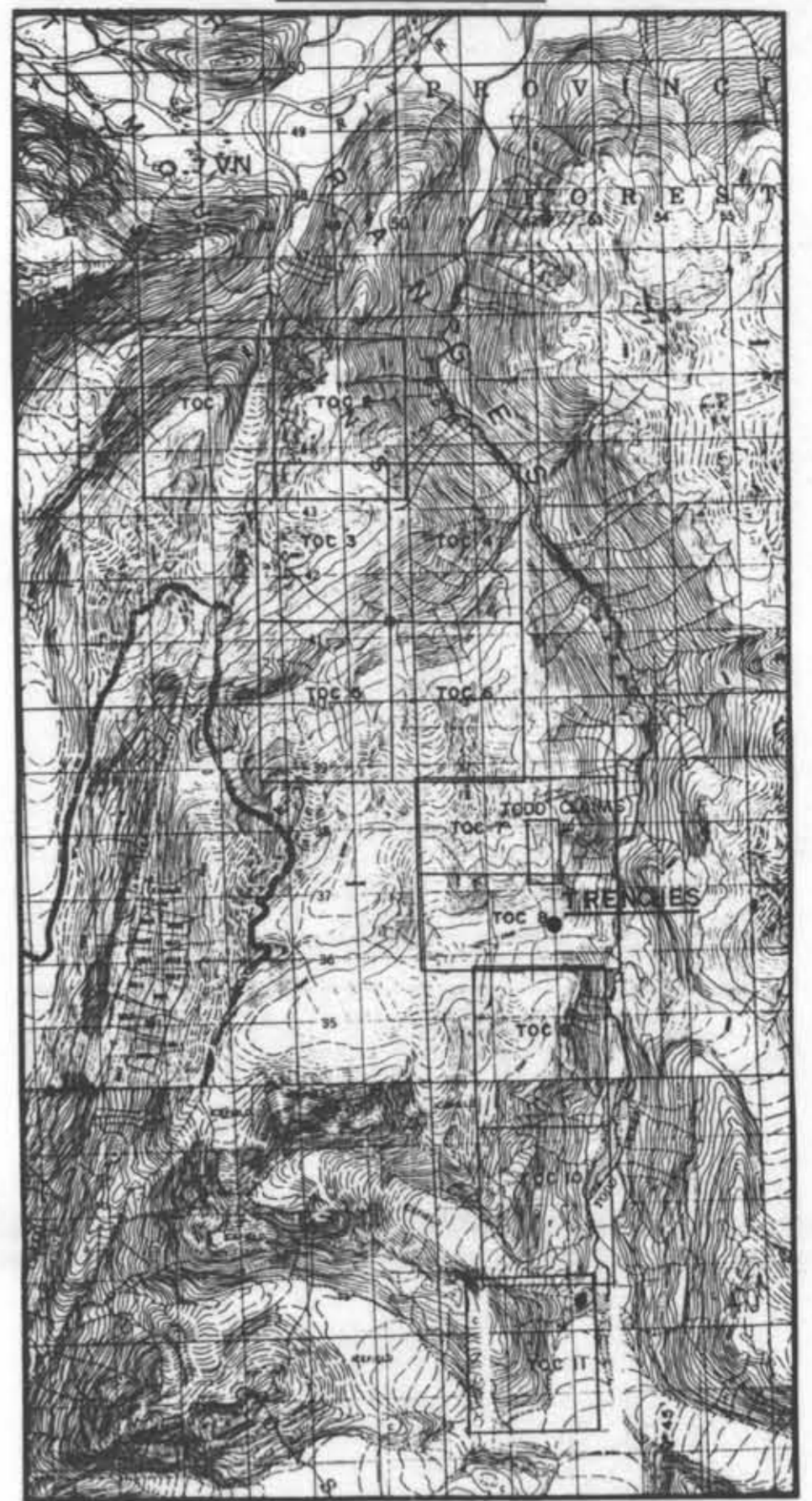
Tungsten - W: 1.0 g sample sintered with a carbonate flux and thereafter leached with water. The leachate is treated with potassium thiocyanate. The yellow tungsten thiocyanate is extracted into tri-n-butyl phosphate. This permits colourimetric comparison with standards to measure tungsten concentration.

Uranium - U: An aliquot, taken from a perchloric-nitric (3:1) decomposition, usually from the multi-element digestion, is diluted with water and a phosphate buffer. This solution is exposed to laser light, and the luminescence of the uranyl ion is quantitatively measured on the UA-3 (Scintrex).

LOWEST VALUES REPORTED IN PPM

Ag - 0.2	Mn - 20	Zn - 1	Au - 0.01 (10 ppb)
Cd - 0.2	Mo - 1	Sb - 1	W - 2
Co - 1	Ni - 1	As - 1	U - 0.1
Cu - 1	Pb - 1	Ba - 10	
Fe - 100	V - 10	Bi - 1	

LOCATION MAP



LEGEND

ROCK TYPES

- 1 Feldspar Porphyry, pale brown, la-quartz-pyrite altered, lb-quartz-sericite pyrite altered
- 2 Dark green, maroon grey andesite flows, agglomerate tuff, breccia
- Quartz-pyrite +/- sericite altered mineralized zone

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop area
- Geologic contact defined, inferred
- || Mineralized vein
- x, ⊙ Rock, float sample
- ⊙ Silt sample
- Glacial till
- Icefield
- Trench or chip sample line
- Strike and dip
- Fault

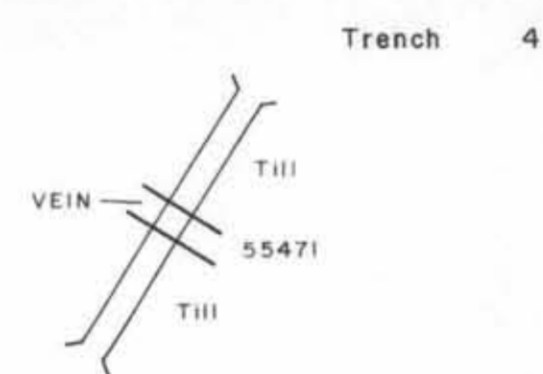
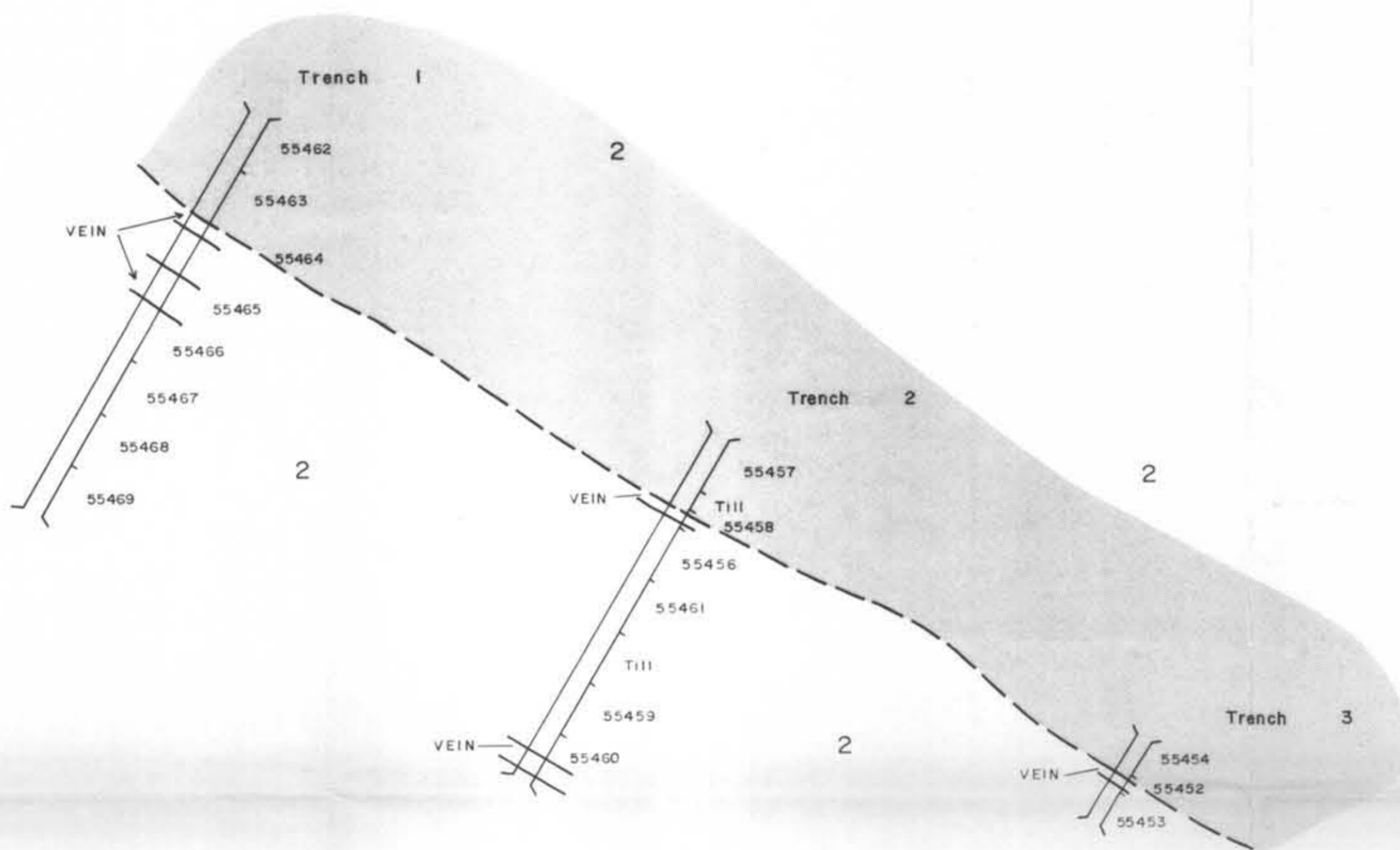


TABLE OF ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

ALL VALUES IN ppm EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

SAMPLE #	TYPE	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Cd	Sb	Au (ppb)	Cu %	Au (oz/T)
55452	rock	14	8,250	247	1,220	13.5	46	6	2	-	.92	.013
55453	rock	3	1,862	27	135	0.9	15	1	2	-	.20	.001
55454	rock	3	59	12	76	0.5	9	1	2	-	.01	.001
55455	silt	2	157	23	118	0.3	40	1	2	-	-	-
55456	rock	5	6,240	73	406	2.7	72	4	2	26	-	-
55457	rock	7	30	121	687	0.8	12	4	7	-	.68	.001
55458	rock	19	6,668	1,172	3,130	20.2	37	23	5	-	.70	.016
55459	rock	6	186	43	265	0.4	21	1	2	-	.02	.001
55460	rock	11	1,711	53	398	4.4	35	3	2	-	.18	.153
55461	rock	8	319	22	150	0.3	21	1	2	-	.03	.001
55462	rock	7	26	22	99	0.3	49	1	2	-	.01	.001
55463	rock	6	17	19	92	0.3	25	1	2	-	.01	.001
55464	rock	26	6,227	80	969	3.0	167	11	2	-	.67	.011
55465	rock	9	917	102	713	1.2	28	6	2	-	.10	.003
55466	rock	26	41,484	51	398	14.1	109	7	2	-	5.39	.030
55467	rock	17	61	38	226	0.4	10	1	2	-	.01	.001
55468	rock	4	924	80	181	0.6	21	1	2	-	.10	.002
55469	rock	11	5,482	45	370	2.3	59	5	2	-	.63	.014
55471	rock	7	5,208	230	852	7.8	49	4	2	-	.59	.009

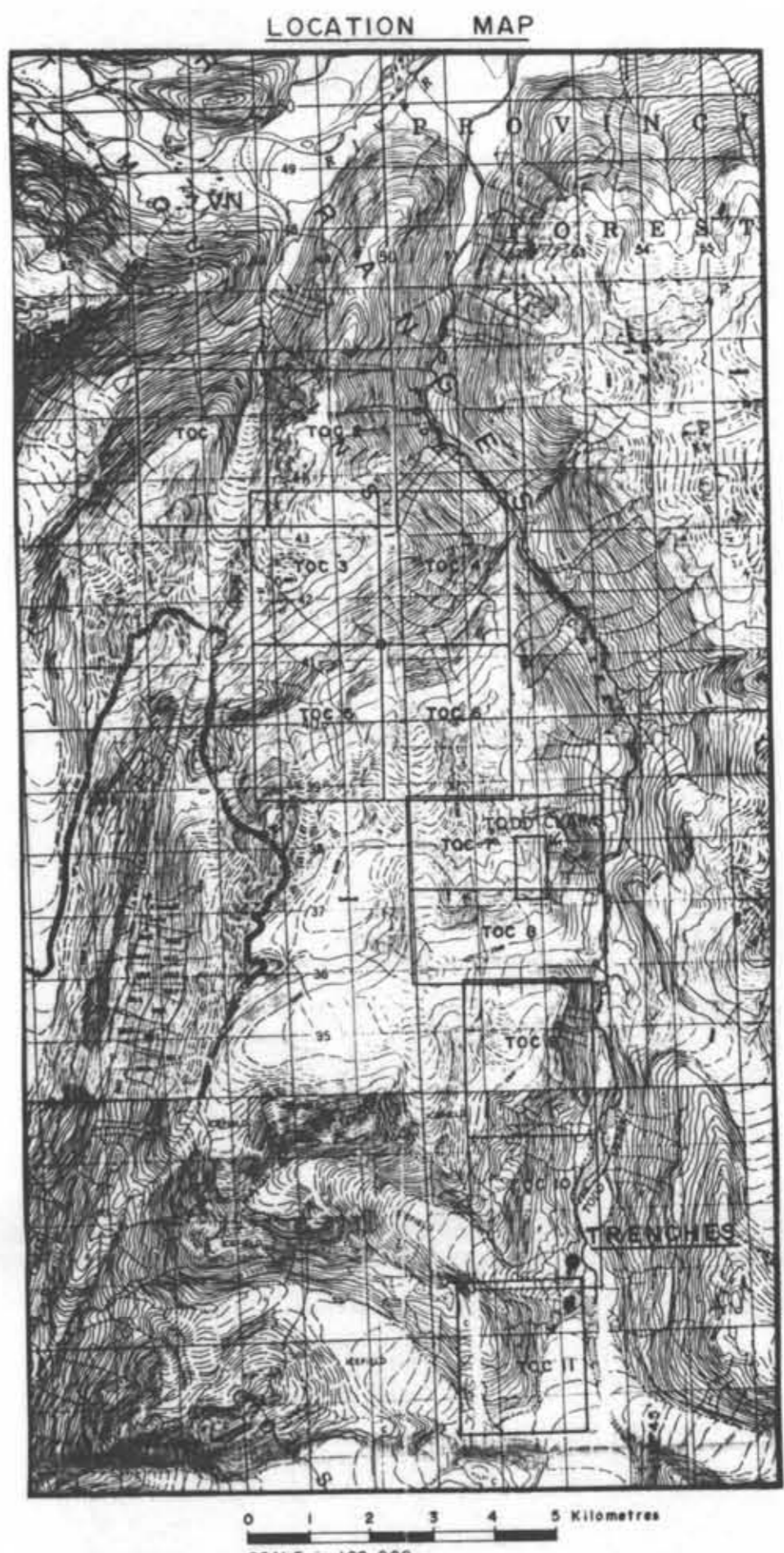
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,988

Robert Barry
Apr 24/87

SCALE 1:250

REVISED	TOC CLAIMS	
	NORTH "A" ZONE	
	TRENCH LOCATIONS	
PROJ. No. 240	SURVEY BY: R.B.	DATE: Sept. / 1986
N.T.S. 104A/5	DRAWN BY: S.K.B.	SCALE: 1:250
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
Fig. 6	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	



LEGEND

- ROCK TYPES**
- 1 Feldspar Porphyry, pale brown, la-quartz-pyrite altered, lb-quartz-sericite pyrite altered, lc-chlorite altered, ld-iron carbonate +/- quartz-sericite altered.
 - 2 Dark green, maroon gray andesite flows, agglomerate tuff, breccia

- Quartz-pyrite +/- sericite altered mineralized zone

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop area
- Geologic contact defined, inferred
- Mineralized vein
- X, O Rock, float sample
- Silt sample
- Glacial till
- Icefield
- Trench or chip sample line
- Strike and dip
- Fault

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

15,988

TABLE OF ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

ALL VALUES IN ppm EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

SAMPLE #	TYPE	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Sb	Au (ppb)	Cu \$	Au (oz/T)
41808	rock	2	2,835	7	35	0.8	16	13	-	.28	.162
41809	rock	2	25,324	35	73	2.9	273	23	-	2.76	.118
41810	rock	13	5,512	45	37	0.8	1,128	2	-	.55	.047
41811	rock	3	3,093	8	34	0.2	12	7	-	.30	.085
41812	rock	1	4,626	8	33	0.7	88	12	-	.48	.259
41813	rock	2	5,526	7	42	0.3	67	20	-	.59	.123
41814	rock	6	984	88	14	0.5	459	107	31	-	-
15006	rock	2	818	23	27	0.4	209	11	-	.08	.001
15007	rock	17	725	43	27	0.9	1,128	5	-	.07	.001
15008	rock	3	3,123	17	46	0.3	55	7	-	.35	.025
15009	rock	3	20,464	35	83	1.1	274	2	-	2.25	.062
15010	rock	1	106	20	24	0.7	23	14	-	.01	.001
15011	rock	1	370	10	24	0.3	14	7	-	.04	.001
15012	rock	5	1,096	28	41	0.4	144	12	-	.11	.001
15013	rock	2	1,187	19	56	0.3	124	7	-	.12	.012
15014	rock	1	1,048	5	14	0.2	40	4	-	.11	.001
15015	rock	6	16,871	33	82	1.3	328	4	-	1.85	.093
15016	rock	1	60,133	26	146	1.0	484	2	-	7.65	.216
15017	rock	13	17,546	69	85	2.7	2,163	13	-	1.87	.082
15018	rock	31	1,765	105	44	1.5	1,874	2	-	.18	.020
15055	rock	1	1,620	11	26	0.2	238	2	-	.16	.021
15056	rock	19	14,344	54	62	2.9	1,498	2	-	1.57	.043
15057	rock	5	5,319	41	57	0.9	514	2	-	.55	.004
15058	rock	2	258	14	14	0.1	83	4	-	.03	.001
15059	rock	1	391	4	16	0.1	25	3	-	.04	.003
15060	rock	5	13,503	26	64	1.0	469	2	-	1.41	.060
15061	rock	6	7,357	37	58	1.4	276	6	-	.76	.058
15062	rock	5	712	94	27	0.7	338	8	-	.07	.004
15063	rock	1	1,120	7	23	0.2	47	9	-	.11	.072
15064	rock	17	11,976	68	58	0.4	1,005	2	-	1.25	.088
15065	rock	15	3,969	28	66	0.1	269	3	-	.39	.013
15066	rock	23	2,848	106	83	1.2	2,265	2	-	.28	.031
15067	rock	1	4,182	10	27	0.2	25	4	-	.26	.024
15068	rock	1	2,518	12	32	0.8	36	14	-	.72	.063
15069	rock	11	6,936	30	59	0.4	578	2	-	.72	.064
15070	rock	6	598	24	45	0.3	228	2	-	.06	.004
15071	rock	1	1,612	6	14	0.1	16	7	-	.16	.044
15072	rock	1	1,031	5	14	0.1	20	5	-	.10	.022
15073	rock	8	294	49	51	0.6	720	2	-	.03	.008
15074	rock	2	140	14	36	0.3	82	4	-	.01	.001
15075	rock	3	36,917	27	183	18.4	291	104	-	4.16	.148

TABLE OF ROCK SAMPLE ANALYSIS

ALL VALUES IN PPM EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

SAMPLE #	TYPE	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Cd	Sb	Au (ppb)	Cu \$	Au (oz/T)
15160	rock	4	271	25	16	0.3	257	1	2	-	.03	.013
15161	rock	2	3,157	28	43	0.3	134	1	4	-	.33	.012
15162	rock	2	5,722	18	48	0.8	310	1	2	-	.61	.062
15163	rock	1	489	8	19	0.1	19	1	2	-	.05	.019
15164	rock	2	296	5	25	0.1	13	1	2	-	.03	.033
15165	rock	1	180	6	33	0.1	7	1	2	-	.02	.011
15166	rock	7	6,038	19	37	0.4	289	1	2	-	.65	.064
15167	rock	2	190	4	17	0.1	2	1	2	-	.02	.001
15168	rock	23	8,129	21	44	1.0	245	1	4	-	.90	.003
15169	rock	8	3,597	36	54	0.5	450	1	2	-	.38	.008
15170	rock	8	606	49	80	1.9	269	1	23	-	.06	.017
15171	rock	2	2,263	11	132	2.2	63	4	176	-	.23	.128
15172	rock	2	205	9	20	0.1	39	1	2	-	.02	.001
15173	rock	2	39	28	21	0.2	66	1	2	-	.01	.001
15174	rock	2	18,565	20	73	3.0	62	2	18	-	2.05	.115
15175	rock	2	757	7	28	0.1	3	1	4	-	.08	.041
15176	rock	2	98	19	8	0.1	157	1	5	-	.01	.002
15177	rock	2	6,203	14	46	10.9	.56	1	53	-	.66	.130
15178	rock	2	65	4	23	0.2	3	1	2	-	.01	.011
15179	rock	4	8,231	19	36	0.4	256	1	9	-	.87	.037
15180	rock	5	2,980	13	22	0.6	46	1	7	-	.30	.091
15181	rock	1	3,346	8	15	0.2	17	1	6	-	.35	.007
15182	rock	2	2,073	7	39	0.2	6	1	2	-	.21	.029
15183	rock	2	935	4	31	0.1	6	1	3	-	.09	.022
15184	rock	2	4,569	3	31	0.6	13	1	6	-	.48	.135
15185	rock	3	881	9	21	0.2	2	1	2	-	.09	.066
15186	rock	3	429	6	30	0.2	4	1	2	-	.04	.039
15187	rock	3	11,148	11	39	1.0	4	1	2	-	1.24	.191
15188	rock	2	820	8	27	0.3	2	1	2	-	.09	.087
15189	rock	2	371	15	3	0.3	112	1	2	-	.04	.001

Robert B. Bagg
Apr 24/89

SCALE 1:1,000

REVISED	TOC CLAIMS	
R. B. Oct., 1986	SOUTH ZONE TRENCH LOCATIONS	
PROJ. No. 240	SURVEY BY: R. B.	DATE: Sept. 23/86
N.T.S. 104A/4	DRAWN BY: S.K.B.	SCALE: 1:1000
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
FIG. 8	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	