$$
87-224-16026
$$

REPORT

Owner/ Operator: TERRACAMP $\stackrel{\text { for }}{\text { DEVELOPMENTS LTD. }}$

> Sheena M.O. $103 \mathrm{I} / 10 \mathrm{~W}, 103 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{sW} \mathrm{W}$
> $54^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \quad 128^{\circ} 48.4^{\prime}$


## FILMED

George Caver
Jim Chapman
March 3, 1987


## SUMMARY


#### Abstract

A 395 metre, 3 hole drilling program was undertaken on the Kalum Lake claims for Terracamp Developments Ltd. during early February, 1987. The drilling was carried out by D.W. Coates Enterprises of Vancouver under supervision of OreQuest Consultants Ltd.


The objective of the program was to test exposed gold bearing quartz vein shear systems and to locate additional mineralized zones.

Continuity of the vein systems and mineralization was established to a depth of 120 metres and 65 metres for the \#1 and \#2 veins respectively. Strike extensions of 150 m on the \#1 vein and 60 m on the \#2 vein were also proven.

Visible gold was encountered in the $\# 2$ vein in holes DDH-TR-87-1 and 2, and is present at surface in the $\# 1$ vein.

Assay values of up to $7.3 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton gold and $13.9 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton silver have been recorded for surface samples and $1.86 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton gold and $4.9 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton silver in drill intersections.

Further diamond drilling is recommended to test the vertical and lateral extensions of these systems. In addition, mapping, sampling and trenching of the similar south showing should be undertaken to be followed by diamond drilling. The Phase I and II program costs are estimated at $\$ 340,000$.

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Jim Chapman, Consulting Geologist
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## INTRODUCTION

A drilling program was undertaken in early February, 1987, to test a system of gold bearing quartz sulfide veins. These veins trend north north-east and dip steeply eastward, becoming subvertical at depth.

Two of these veins, the \#1 and \#2, are exposed in surface trenches or shafts, and vary in width from 20 cm to 60 cm . Sub-surface widths encountered in the drilling also fall within this range.

Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and galena, with some visible gold, in a quartz, calcite gangue. Additional veins with similar mineralogy were intersected throughout the drilling.

Results of the drilling indicate good continuity of the \#1 and \#2 vein systems, both at depth and along strike, within the granodiorite.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Kalum mineral claim group is 32 kilometers north of the city of Terrace located in west-central B.C. The claim block is situated on the west shore and partly straddles Kitsumkaium Lake, and is centered at $54^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ North Latitude and $128^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ West Longitude on NTS map sheet 103I/10, 15W (Figure 1).

Easy access is provided to the claims by an all weather gravel road which leaves the Yellowhead \#16 Highway approximately 5 kilometers west of Terrace and passes through the middle of the claim group.


The majority of the claim group is accessible by several old, 4 wheel drive logging roads which branch off the main access road.

Supporting infrastructure is well established with the main power transmission line which supplies power to the Nass Valley passing through the claim group, while the CNR Prince Rupert rail line which roughly follows the Yellowhead \#16 Highway across B.C. is located 32 kilometers south of the property.

Pacific Western and Canadian Pacific Airlines have daily scheduled flights from Vancouver to Terrace daily.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located at the divide of the Pacific Ranges of the Coast Mountains and the Hazelton Mountains of the Intermontane Physiographic Belt.

The Kitsumkalum Valley is typical of a wide glaciated valley with flat, gently rolling valley bottoms and steep, rugged mountain flanks. Elevations on the property vary from 150 - 475 metres ASL.

The area is timbered with mostiy immature cedar, hemlock, fir and spruce with choking intergrowths of alder and willow.

The majority of the claims lie on the west shore of Kitsumkalum Lake which would provide enough water for any further exploration and development. The

Nelson River, which crosscuts through the Burn 2 and 3 claims, would also provide adequate water for any drilling in that area. It should be noted at this point that the majority of the Trench claims are overlain by Kitsumkalum Lake.

Thick glacial debris consisting of clay, sand and till blanket at least $60 \%$ of the claim area.

## PROPERTY STATUS

The Kalum group of claims consist of 5 claim blocks totalling 87 units.
All claims are owned by Terracamp Development Ltd. through an option agreement with the Kalum Lake Mining Group.

The following table summarizes pertinent data for the claim block:

| Claim Name | Units | Record $\#$ | Anniversary Date |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bav 1-4 | 4 | $37397-37400$ | July 21, 1994 |
| Bav 5-9 | 5 | $4223-4227$ | November 28, 1994 |
| Trench 1 | 20 | 4398 | April 13, 1988 |
| Burn 1 | 20 | 4399 | April 13, 1987 |
| Burn 2 | 20 | 4425 | April 27, 1987 |
| Burn 3 | 18 | 4445 | May 11, 1987 |

## HISTORY and PREVIOUS WORK

Earliest recorded activity on the Kalum property is 1919 when C.A. Smith of Terrace staked the original Lakeside claims, with the Portland and West Portland claims to follow in 1922. Between 1923 and 1925 the newly formed Kalum Mines Ltd. conducted considerable work on the property which consisted of shaft


FIGURE 2
CLAIM MAP
TERRACAMP DEVP. LTD.
kaLum lake claims

SKEENA MINING DIV., N.T.S. $103110,15 W, B . C$.
sinking and drift development along the main vein discovered in 1919. Two shafts were sunk with the east shaft reaching 9.1 metres depth and the main or west shaft developed to 18.2 metres with 64 metres of drifting westerly along the vein. A selected grab sample collected in 1930 assayed $0.62 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{t}$ gold and $2.2 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{t}$ silver.

Approximately 90 metres southeast of the main vein, Kalum Mines Ltd. put in a 26 m adit along a second vein. Assay values from this vein in 1937 contained only minor amounts of gold and silver.

In 1972 , the original claims were restaked as the Bav $1-4$ by J. Apolzer of Terrace, B.C. One drill hole totalling 114 m was drilled in an attempt to intersect the main vein. Drill records indicate that the main vein was not located but granodiorite with areas of quartz veining and weak alteration were intersected. Gold and silver values range from $0.002-0.011 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton and $0.08-$ $0.02 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton respectively. From studying the drill hole plan, it appears that this hole was drilled almost parallel to the strike of the main vein.

In November of 1983 , Kalum Lake Mining Group was formed at which time they trenched and sampled along the Main and $\# 2$ veins. Values up to $7.32 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{t}$ gold and $6.58 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{t}$ silver were received in a few grab samples collected from the \#2 vein.

Just to the west of the Kalum Lake Mining claims, Campbell Resources Ltd. has conducted a drilling program on the Misty claims. Staked as a result of the release of the 1979 Silt Geochemical Survey by the Government, Campbell

Resources Ltd. has outlined areas of high gold values using soil geochemistry. Published data indicate this to be a similar system to that encountered on the Kalum Lake claims.

A soil survey carried out over the southwestern portion of the claim block in 1984 revealed good gold values around a granodiorite knob in that area.

## GEOLOGY

Bedrock exposure along the valley bottom is sparse and largely confined to the shore of Kitsumkalum Lake, streams, gulleys and old trenches.

A thick layer (upto 60 metres) of glacial sand and gravel masks at least $60 \%$ of the claim area.

Towards the west edge of the Burn 1 and 2 claims outcrop exposure becomes more noticeable.

The oldest rocks underlying the claim area are Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous dominantly greywackes, conglomerates and argillites belonging to the sedimentary package of the Bowser Group. General strike in the claim area is east-west with dips $75^{\circ}$ northerly. Intrusive to this sedimentary package are stocks of the Coast Intrusions which consist of granodiorite, diorite, quartz diorite and quartz monzonite of Upper Cretaceous or later age (Figure 3).

## Alteration

Alteration in the granodiorite is directly related to the density of


FIGURE 3
REGIONAL GEOLOGY TERRACAMP DEVP. LTD.

KALUM LAKE CLAIMS

SKEENA MINING DIV., N.T.S. $103110,15 W, B . C$.


#### Abstract

veining and shearing. The predominant type is propylitic with lesser silicification and epidotic and hematitic alteration.


In areas of sparse veining or fracturing propylitic haloes extend from $1 \mathbf{c m}$ to 5 cm in the otherwise fresh granodiorite. As veining increases these haloes merge and the rock takes on an overall pale gray green colour. With increasing intensity of alteration the individual crystal boundaries become vague and blurred resulting in a more homogeneous appearance.

Epidote and hematitic alteration tend to occur as pairs with the epidote overprinting on the earlier hematite haloes. Proportionally the hematitic zone is usually 3 to 4 times the width, up to 10 cm of the epidotic zone. This style of alteration is only apparent in the unaltered granodiorite sections.

Silicification of the wallrock was limited in extent, extending less than 30 cm out from faults or shear zones.

Gray white argillic alteration is prominant over short intervals, less than 40 cm , usually surrounding fault zones. Abundant gouge is normally associated with these intervals containing variable amounts of fragments. Feldspars within these zones are a dull white colour generally in an earthy gray white matrix.

Mineralization is predominantly associated with the stronger propylitic alteration although minor pyrite is associated with many of the argillic sections.

Mineralization
Mineralization at the Kalum property is of the epigenetic vein type typically consisting of a quartz gangue with pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and galena and associated values in gold and silver. Lode vein deposits are common throughout the Terrace area with most consisting of narrow quartz veins occupying faults, fractures, shear zones or margins of dikes.

There are two good examples of this vein style mineralization exposed on the Kalum property in a small granodiorite stock near waters edge.

The \#1 vein, which was the locus for work in 1922-23, is about 30 centimetres true width as exposed in the two shafts. Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, galena and visible gold in a quartz gangue. Selected samples collected from the dump between 1978-1984 have assay values ranging from trace to $5.62 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton gold and $0.01-13.92 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{t}$ silver. Both shafts are caved and flooded.

The \#2 vein, which is believed to be the vein followed by the adit in 1923, has been trenched for approximately 30 metres along strike to the west of the lake shore. This vein, similar to the \#1 vein in mineralogy, varies between 15 and 60 centimetres, true width. In reports by the B.C. Ministry of Mines, there is mention of another vein approximately 10 centimetres wide which parallels the north wall and comes to within 5 centimetres of the \#2 vein. This vein was intersected by DDH-TR-87-1.

Selected assay samples taken from the adit in 1937 indicate only minor
amounts of gold and silver. Surface trench samples taken from the same vein in 1983-1984 have yielded values upto $7.328 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{t}$ gold and $6.58 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{t}$ silver.

The veins are subparallel striking $012^{\circ}$ with the \#1 vein dipping approximately $45^{\circ}$ southeast and the $\# 2$ vein dipping approximately $65^{\circ}$ southeast at surface. At depth both steepen to subvertical.

Due to the limited exposure in the area of the old workings, because of glacial debris, it could not be adequately tested for additional vein systems by surface methods.

A second area of interest occupies a small granodiorite knob approximately 2.25 kilometers southwest of the main showing. The granodiorite at this location is similar to the main showing but shows a greater degree of alteration caused by a higher density of quartz veining and shearing. Pyrite and chalcopyrite have been observed and selected grab samples from reconnaissance trenching yielded values upto $0.49 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{t}$ gold and $7.06 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{t}$ silver.

## DRILLING

Introduction

Three holes totalling 393 metres were drilled on the Bav 1 claim of Terracamp Development Ltd. between Feb. 4 and Feb. 9, 1987.

Holes DDH-TR-87-1 and 2 were collared at the same site bearing $280^{\circ}$ and dipping $-50^{\circ}$ and $-80^{\circ}$ respectively. The third hole, DDH-TR-87-3 was collared 60 m

southeast, bearing $280^{\circ}$ and dipping $-45^{\circ}$ (Figure 4). Depths of the holes were $114.6 \mathrm{~m}, 87.2 \mathrm{~m}$ and 190.8 m respectively.

The main lithology intersected in the drilling was the granodioite stock. In its least altered state this was a dark green, generally equigranular, medium to coarse grained massive rock. With increasing intensity of alteration it became a pale gray green to gray white, vitreous to earthy appearing rock with blurred to indistinguishable crystal boundaries. At the base of TR-87-3, 3 narrow very fine grained soft dark brown ultramafic dykes cut the intrusive. Some aplitic dykes were noted on surface, however, alteration effects have made their identification uncertain.

To ensure good recovery of vein material NQ size ( 4.75 cm ) core was drilled. The cove is stored ot the drill sete.

DDH-TR-87-1
The upper 3 m of the core was heavily oxidized and showed abundant limonite in several $2 \mathrm{~cm}-8 \mathrm{~cm}$ veins and shear zones. Veining and fracturing ranges from less than one per 10 cm to a stockwork density. These are predominantly less than 1 cm wide but, excepting the $\# 1$ and $\# 2$ veins, range upto 15 cm .

Three styles of veining are present and occur throughout the core. Generally high angle, 0.5 cm to 4 cm , milky white barren quartz veins and hairline fractures are the most abundant. Alteration effects (haloes) are most prominent about these fractures, which exhibit random attitudes. The third variety are generally low angle $0.5-5 \mathrm{~cm}$, clear to white quartz veins commonly
showing diffuse contact zones.

With the exception of the \#1 and \#2 veins, most of the mineralization, ie. pyrite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite, is contained within low angle veins.

The \#2 vein was intersected at 17.7 m which indicated that it had maintained its surface attitude to this depth. At this location it comprises an upper 0.4 m vein and a lower 0.3 m vein with 0.3 m of highly altered granodiorite between. Mineralization is consistent with that observed on surface with the addition of 5 grains of visible gold in the upper vein. This upper vein assayed $1.866 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton Au and $4.9 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton Ag .

A zone of increased veining with associated pyrite, tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite from 101.7 m to 111.2 m was assumed to represent the \#1 vein at its projected depth. Measurements of the attitude on the \#2 vein in holes TR-87-2 and 3 show that below the 20 m level the vein has steepened to subvertical (Figures 5, 6). Also the intersection of the \#1 vein in TR-87-3 shows that it too becomes subvertical at depth. This means that hole TR-87-1 probably stopped short of the required depth to intersect the \#1 vein.

DDH-TR-87-2

This hole was drilled from the same site as TR-87-1. The aim was to intersect veins \$2 and \#1 at depth. As mentioned above, the intersection with the $\# 2$ vein occurred between 44.8 m and 45.7 m almost vertically beneath its location in TR-87-1. At this depth it has a true thickness of 40 cm . Only one main vein occurs at this level, however smaller 0.5 cm to 3 cm quartz sulfide
veinlets continue to 47.5 m . Tetrahedrite is more abundant than chalcopyrite at this location as opposed to the intersection in TR-87-1. Visible gold was present as two 1.0 mm grains in the upper portion of the vein.

The interval from 44.4 m to 50.5 m enveloping the \#2 vein averaged 0.091 oz/ton Au.

From 47.5 m to 71.5 m the hole consisted of variably altered granodiorite with regular veining and shearing, locally sulfide bearing. Below 71.5 m the rock was predominantly unaltered dark gray green granodiorite with the exception of a 2 m zone at 81.6 to 83.6 . A 4 cm quartz vein containing 3 cm of massive pyrite, assaying $0.02 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton Au , occupies the center of this highly altered and abundantly veined interval.

The hole was terminated at 87.2 m in relatively unaltered granodiorite. It was assumed that the $\# 1$ vein was also subvertical in attitude therefore an intersection would not be possible at a reasonable depth.

DDH-TR-87-3

The location of this hole represented a step out along strike and at depth for both vein systems. With regard to the \#2 vein, the intersection occurred 50 m west of the westernmost surface exposure and 75 m below the discovery pit. The \#1 vein was intersected 150 m west of the shaft at a depth of 130 m
(Figure 6). The angle of intersection indicates, as mentioned above, that both vein systems are near vertical.

The section cut in this hole is very similar to that described in TR-87-1 and 2 and so will not be dealt with here. For full details see Appendix A.

The \#2 vein shows a true width of 30 cm at 64.4 m containing pyrite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite with traces of galena. Assay values were 0.028 $\mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{ton} \mathrm{Au}$ and 6.8 ppm Ag . This occurs within an interval from 59.4 m to 70.0 m which is heavily veined and sheared carrying trace to several percent sulfides. As in TR-87-2, this interval contained anomalous gold values.

An intensely altered and sheared zone from 178.6 m to 183.2 m hosts the \#1 vein. At this location it consists of two 20 cm quartz sulfide veins, 179.2 m and 181.2 m , separated by 2 m of altered and brecciated granodiorite.

Strong alteration with minor pyrite and tetrahedrite, in veins and shears, continues to the end of the hole at 190.8 m .

## CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The drilling completed during this program was successful in confirming the presence of high grade vein style mineralization.

The high grade veins which were the target of the current drilling program represent a portion of a strongly altered and variably mineralized intrusive. The mineralization is associated with quartz veins within the strongly propylitic sections of the granodiorite and are commonly located along narrow
faults or shear zones. Highest gold and silver values are associated with intervals of increased tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite content.

Assay values of up to $1.86 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton gold and $4.9 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton silver were returned from drill intersections and these are compatible with high grade surface samples of up to $7.3 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton gold and $13.9 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton silver. Anomalous gold values were also recorded for up to 5 m on either side of the $\# 2$ vein.

The limited amount of drilling that has been conducted indicates a strong continuity of width and attitude for the vein systems within the intrusive.

A second intrusive body 2.2 km south-west of the area of drilling is very similar but with more intense alteration and more extensive veining. Surface samples of oxidized material from this area have assayed up to $0.49 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton gold and $7.0 \mathrm{oz} /$ ton silver. The similarities suggest the possibility of a second zone of high grade mineralization, as in the current area of drilling, and an indication of the possible strike length of these systems.

It is recommended that further work in the form of additional drilling on the \#1 and \#2 veins be carried out to test the vein systems both vertically and along the strike. The object of this work is to test for increased width of the high grade mineralization. Nine 100 m holes will be required to test this area and complete Phase I of the program.

Sampling of future drill sections of vein material should be of the complete core to account for the nugget effect of gold distribution.

For Phase II on the south showing, it is recommended that preliminary mapping, sampling and trenching be undertaken to determine the prevalent attitudes of the mineralized structures. Follow up drilling would be carried out based on results of this work.

Costs for the Phase I program are estimated at $\$ 125,000$ with an additional $\$ 215,000$ for Phase II if warranted.

## PHASE I

Mobilization and Demobilization S 4,000
Road and Drill Site Preparation 2,000
Camp Construction and Supplies $\quad 2,000$
Wages, Geological \& Geochemical 12,000
Food and Vehicles 2,500
Diamond Drilling - $900 \mathrm{~m} @ \$ 95 / \mathrm{m} 85,500$
Assays - 200 assays @ \$20/assay 4,000
Supervision $\quad 1,000$
Drafting and Report $\quad 1,000$
Contingencies @ 10\% 11,000
TOTAL OF PHASE I $\underline{\mathbf{\$ 1 2 5 , 0 0 0}}$

## PHASE II

Road \& Drillsite Preparation \$ 6,000
Camp Construction \& Supplies $\quad 5,000$
Wages, Geological \& Geochemical 38,000
Food and Vehicles 12,500
Trenching - 15 days @ \$600/day 9,000
Diamond Drilling - 1100 m @ $\$ 95 / \mathrm{m} \quad 104,500$
Assays - 500 @ \$20/assay 10,000
Supervision 4,000
Drafting and Report $\quad 7,000$
Contingencies @ 10\% $\quad 19,000$
TOTAL OF PHASE II $\underline{\$ 215,000}$

## CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATIONS

I, George Cavey, of 6891 Wiltshire Street, Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1976) and hold a BSc. degree in geology.
2. I am presently employed as a consulting geologist with OreQuest Consultants Ltd. of 404-595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since graduation.
4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
6. The information contained in this report was obtained from knowledge of the area geology, detailed review of data and company reports listed in the References of the accompanying report.
7. Neither OreQuest Consultants Ltd. nor myself have or expect to receive direct or indirect interest in the property nor in the securities of Terracamp Developments Ltd.
8. I consent to and authorize the use of the attached reporting my name in the Company's Prospectus, Statement of Material Fagts 8 other publfodocument.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 3rd day of March, 1987.

## CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATIONS

I, Jim Chapman, of 580 West 17th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1976) and hold a BSc. degree in geology.
2. I am presently employed as a consulting geologist with OreQuest Consultants Ltd. of 404-595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since graduation.
4. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
5. The information contained in this report was obtained from onsite supervision of the program during February, 1987, and a review of data listed in the bibliography.
6. Neither OreQuest Consultants Ltd. nor myself have or expect to receive direct or indirect interest in the property nor in the securities of Terracamp Developments Ltd. or any of its subsidiaries.
7. I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name in the Company's Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts or other public document.


Jim Chapmán Consulting Geologist

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 3rd day of March, 1987.

## Statement of Expenditures

INVOICE
C.E.E. COSTS TO FEERLARY 28, 1987.

| Frafessionial Fees | * | rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fet ff DAYS CHAPMAR | 0.50 | 300.00 | 150.00 |
| Feb Br dals CHAPMAN | 8.00 | 300.60 | 2,400.00 |
| Fet IL DCYS CHAPMAN | 1.00 | 300.00 | 300.00 |
| Fet dft hrs voukg | 3.00 | 25.00 | 75.00 |
| Feb Re days chapman | 3.50 | 300.00 | 1.050.00 |
| Fet ff bays chapmat | 3.50 | 300.00 | 1.050 .00 |
| TOTAL PRO FEE |  |  | 5,025.00 |
| OISEURSEMENTS | CHINW |  |  |
| J.H.H. CONSTRUCTIOH IT | 22087 |  | 2.53500 |
| Tetal February Distursenents |  |  | 2,535.00 |
| Admin rate |  |  | 0.15 |
| gdain Fee |  |  | 380.25 |

## drilling

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D. W. COATES EHTERPRISE 34487
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0.10
grill Atein Fee
3.632 .88

TOTAL C.E.E. TO FEGRUAFY 28, 1987.
47.901 .91

COSTS AFTEF FE日RUAFVV 28.1987.

| Frofessional Fees | * | rate |  |
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| Mar fr days chafman | 4.50 | 300.00 | 1.350 .00 |
| Mat wP/DRIL log wllila | 15.50 | 20.00 | 310.00 |
| Mar dFt hes young | 4.50 | 25.00 | 112.50 |
| slipervision- g. cavey |  |  | 400.00 |
| total fre feg |  |  | 2.172 .50 |
| dISRURSEMENTS | CK/INY |  |  |
| GATELLE COURIEF | 5355 |  | 11.50 |
| BC TEL | 121386 |  | 5.64 |
| vangeochem lab | 736 |  | 70.10 |
| B.C. TELEPHONE COMFANY | 158799 |  | 21.36 |
| VANCAL REPRODUCTIONS | 13087 |  | 14.77 |
| longyear canada inc. | 20287 |  | 545.70 |
| VANGEOCHEM LABS LTD. | 701289 |  | 32.10 |



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Geology of the Terrace Map Area, B.C. Memo 329; 1964, 117 pp.
G.S.C. PAPER
1956: 36-17-22

APPENDIX A












APPENDIX B

VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED<br>MAN OFFICE<br>1521 PEMBERTON AVE. NORTH VANCOUVER. B.C. VTP 253 (604) 906-6211 TELEX: 04-352578

## GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPDRT 

\author{
CLIENT: ORERUEST CONSULTANTS LTD. ADDRESS: 404 - 595 Howe Street <br> : Vancouver, B. C. <br> : VEC 2TS <br> PROJECT\#: None Given <br> SAMDLES ARRIVED: Feb 131987 <br> REPORT COMPLETED: Mar 041987 <br> ANALYSED FOR: Ap Au (FA/AAS) <br> REPORT* 870147 GA <br> JOE\#: 870147 <br> DATE: Mar 0141987 <br> ```
SAMPLES FRDM: OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD.

``` COPY SENT TO: OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD.
}

\section*{PREPARED FOR: MR. JIM CHAPMAN}



\section*{VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED}

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(604) 906-5211 TELEX: 04-352578
REPORT MMBER: 870147 EA JOQ MMBER: 878147 DIEAEST CNELLTANS LTD. PAGE 2 OF 5

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
VANGEOCHEN \\
MAIN OFFICE 1521 PEMBERTON AVE. NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. VTP \(2 S 3\) (604) 906-5211 TELEX: 04-352578
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline REPORT MMPER: 870147 EA & 308 & NMMEER: 870147 & ORETEST COMELT \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SMMPLE} & AD & Au & \\
\hline & S0m & ppb & \\
\hline 51922 & . 6 & nd & \\
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\hline 51924 & . 5 & nd & \\
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\hline 51940 & . 1 & nd & \\
\hline 51941 & . 2 & nd & \\
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\hline 51943 & . 1 & nd & \\
\hline 51944 & . 3 & nd & \\
\hline 51945 & . 5 & nd & \\
\hline 51946 & . 1 & nd & \\
\hline 51947 & nd & nd & \\
\hline 51948 & nd & nd & \\
\hline 51949 & . 2 & nd & \\
\hline 51950 & . 3 & nd & \\
\hline 51951 & . 4 & nd & \\
\hline 51959 & . 4 & nd & \\
\hline 51953 & . 8 & nd & \\
\hline 51954 & . 6 & nd & \\
\hline 51955 & . 5 & nd & \\
\hline 51956 & . 7 & nd & \\
\hline 51957 & 1.2 & not & \\
\hline 51958 & . 8 & rod & \\
\hline 51959 & 1.9 & no & \\
\hline 5196 & 1.8 & nd & \\
\hline DETECTION LIMIT & 0.1 & 5 & \\
\hline nd \(=\) nome detected & not an & analysed is = & fficient samole \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED
mam office
1521 PEMBERTON AVE
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. VTP \(2 S 3\)
(804) 006-6211 TELEX: 04352578

main office
1521 PEMbERTON AVE
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7P \(2 S 3\) (604) 986-5211 TELEX: 04352578
\begin{tabular}{lrr} 
SAMPLE & Ag & Au \\
opm & npb \\
52090 & .6 & nd
\end{tabular}

VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED
main Office
1521 PEMBERTON AVE.

\section*{ASEAY ANARYTICAL REPQRT \\ 边}
```

    CLIENT: OREPUEST CONSULTANTS LTD.
    ADDRESS: 4@4 - 595 Hawe Street
        : Varicauver: B.C.
        : VGC 2TS
        REPORT#& 870147 AA
        JOB#: 870147
    | PRDJECT\#: NGrie Giver | INVOICE\#: 870147 NA |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| SAMPLES ARRIVED: Feb 131987 | TOTAL SAMPLES: $1 Q$ |
| REPORT COMPLETED: Mar Q4 1987 | REJECTS/PULPS: $3 Q$ DAYS/1 YR |
| ANALYSED FOR: Au | SAMPLE TYPE: 10 DRILL CORE |

SAMPLES FROM: OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD. COPY SENT TO: OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD.

```

\section*{PREPARED FOR: MR. JIM CHAPMAN}


MAIN OFFICE
1521 PEMBERTON AVE. NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7P 2S3 (604) 966-5211 TELEX: 04-352578

Page No. I OF 1 JOB: 870147 REPORT: 870147 AA 03/04/87 COMPANY: OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LIMITED

METALLIC ANALYSIS
WEIGHT
\((G M)\) \begin{tabular}{rrr} 
(MG)
\end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{r} 
AU \\
\((O Z / S T)\)
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{rrr}
608.50 & 0.586 & 0.028 \\
23.00 & 0.024 & - \\
585.50 & 0.562 & 0.028 \\
1451.61 & 0.374 & 0.007 \\
69.81 & 0.042 & - \\
1381.80 & 0.332 & 0.007
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{rrr}
880.40 & 56.318 & 1.866 \\
37.80 & 10.818 & - \\
842.60 & 45.500 & 1.575
\end{tabular}
\(1179.35 \quad 1.202 \quad 0.030\)
21.05
0.090
0.028
\begin{tabular}{rrr}
1401.69 & 0.010 & ND \\
88.39 & 0.010 & - \\
1313.30 &
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{rrr}
683.68 & 0.194 & 0.008 \\
18.88 & 0.012 & - \\
664.80 & 0.182 & 0.008 \\
& & \\
1620.66 & 27.286 & 0.491 \\
46.56 & 7.641 & - \\
1574.10 & 19.645 & 0.364 \\
437.62 & 0.298 & 0.020 \\
27.02 & 0.016 & - \\
410.60 & 0.282 & 0.020 \\
0.01 & 0.001 & 0.001 \\
\(\cdots\) & NOT ANALYSED
\end{tabular}
\(0.01 \quad 0.001 \quad 0.001\)

ND = NONE DETECTED

\section*{GEOCHEMIRAL ANPLYTIRAL REPGRT \\ }

\author{
CLIENT: OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD. ADDRESS: 404 - 595 Howe Street \\ : Varicouver, E. C. \\ : VGC 2TE \\ REPORT*: 870153 GA \\ JOE\#: 870153 \\ PRDJECT\#: TERRACAMP DEV. \\ SAMPLES ARRIVED: Feb 151987 \\ REPORT COMPLETED: Mar 141987 \\ ANALYSED FDR: An Au (FA/AAS) \\ SAMPLES FROM: Terrace, E. C. \\ COPY SENT TO: OREQUEST CONSULTANTS LTD.
}


\title{
VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED \\ man office
}
\begin{tabular}{lrr} 
SAMPLE : & \begin{tabular}{rl} 
Ag & Au \\
opa
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
ppb
\end{tabular} \\
51838 & .4 & nd \\
51839 & .7 & 30 \\
51840 & .7 & 18 \\
51841 & .4 & 10 \\
51842 & 2.2 & 78
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{llr}
51843 & .6 & nd \\
51844 & .6 & 45 \\
51845 & .1 & nd \\
51846 & .6 & 140 \\
51847 & .8 & nd \\
51848 & & \\
51849 & .2 & 138 \\
51850 & .6 & nd \\
51851 & .4 & nd \\
51852 & .6 & nd
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lll}
51853 & .6 & nd \\
51854 & .3 & nd \\
51855 & .2 & nd \\
51856 & .2 & nd \\
51857 & .3 & 40
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lll}
51858 & .5 & nd \\
51859 & .5 & nd \\
51858 & .6 & nd \\
51861 & nd & nd \\
51862 & .3 & nd
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lll}
51863 & .1 & nd \\
51864 & nd & nd \\
51865 & .1 & nd \\
51866 & .2 & nd \\
51867 & nd & nd \\
& & \\
51868 & nd & nd \\
51869 & .2 & 69 \\
51878 & .4 & 165 \\
51871 & .3 & nd \\
51872 & .3 & nd
\end{tabular}
51873 . 2 nd
51874 . 5 nd
51875 nd ne

51876
.3 nd
DETECTION LIMIT 0.1 5
nd \(=\) none detected \(\quad-=\) not analysed is = insufficient samole

\author{
VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED \\ main office \\ 521 PEMBERTON AVE \\ NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. VIP \(2 S 3\) \\ (604) 906-5211 TELEX: 04352578
}

REPORT NLMBER: 870153 GR JOB MMBER: B70153 OMEDEST CONSLLTANTS LTD. PAFE 2 OF 2
\begin{tabular}{lrr} 
SAMPLE & An & Au \\
& opn & nob \\
51877 & .2 & nd \\
51878 & .3 & nd \\
51879 & .6 & nd \\
51889 & .2 & 128 \\
51881 & .2 & nd \\
& & \\
51882 & .4 & nd \\
51883 & .5 & nd \\
51884 & .2 & nd \\
51885 & .2 & 80 \\
51886 & nd & nd \\
& & \\
51887 & .2 & nd \\
51888 & .2 & nd \\
51889 & .2 & nd \\
51850 & .3 & nd \\
51891 & nd & nd \\
& & \\
51892 & .5 & nd \\
51893 & .2 & nd \\
51894 & .1 & nd \\
51895 & .4 & nd
\end{tabular}

```

