GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL & GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

DOMINION CREEK PROPERTY

AK-I, II, III, IV and
DOCK 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 1
Mineral Claims

N.T.S. 93 H/06W, 6E

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

Situated at Coordinates: 53 ° 27 '
121 ° ~~17~~ ' 16'12"

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

By: M. J. Savell
L. Bradish

October, 1987

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Contained in Pocket

SUMMARY:

The AK I to IV mineral claims were acquired by Noranda in September, 1986 and surrounding DOCK claims staked in November, 1986. This report describes the subsequent exploration program undertaken to assess the economic potential of the occurrence of Au, Ag, Pb and Zn bearing quartz vein boulders discovered in Dominion Creek.

The property lies in the Cariboo Mountains of the Omineca belt and is underlain by Upper Proterozoic shales and limestones (Isaac and Cunningham Formations).

Trenching of several coincident Pb, Zn, Cu Ag and Au soil geochem anomalies has resulted in the discovery of several mineralized quartz veins. Grades of up to 31.8 gmt Au, 63.2 gmt Ag, 5.78% Pb and 2.82% Zn over 4.4 meters have been obtained from surface chip sampling. The veins appear to trend with bedding planes, however, faults have deformed these structures to some extent.

The structures should be tested by diamond drilling and other anomalies trenched.

INTRODUCTION:

The AK I to IV mineral claims were acquired by Noranda in September, 1986. The claims were staked in August, 1986 by Nathen Kencayd to secure ground on which galena-sphalerite-pyrite-chalcopyrite bearing quartz vein boulders were found in stream gravels. The surrounding DOCK claims were staked by Noranda following acquisition of the AK claims.

This report describes the subsequent geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys undertaken between October 1986 and August, 1987 to assess the economic potential of the prospect. All geological surveys except for VLF-EM were performed by employees of Noranda Exploration Company, Limited. Road construction and excavator trenching was contracted to Sure-Spar Logging Co. Ltd., and Pat Murray and Sons Excavating Ltd. of Prince George, B.C.

The property consists of four continuous groups (see Table 1). The data has been compiled into a single report. A Statement of Costs has been prepared for each group (Appendix II).

LOCATION & ACCESS:

The property is located approximately 110 km east-southeast of Prince George and 43 km north-northwest of Wells, B.C. (Figure #1) It can be reached via forest service roads from Prince George (approximately 155 km). A 6 km access road branching off the Bowron-Haggen Forest Service road was constructed to provide access to the main area of interest. The final 13 km of road to the property is ungravelled, winter logging road which is usable in summer but is rough and muddy during wet weather.

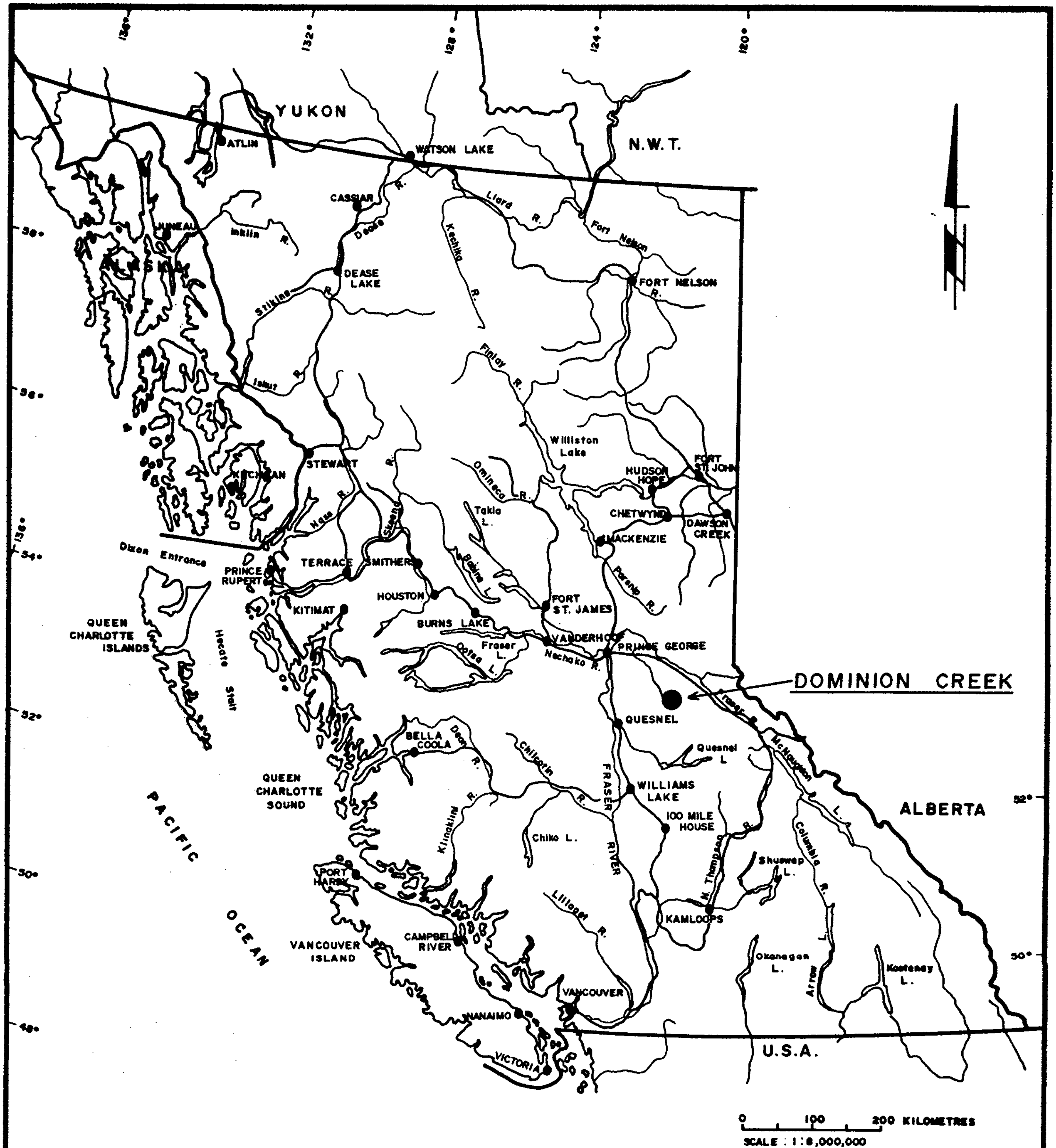
PHYSIOGRAPHY & VEGETATION:

The claims lie within the Cariboo Mountains. Local terrane is gentle to steeply sloping and almost entirely forested. Local relief ranges from about 3500 to 6000 feet.

Vegetation consists of mature white spruce and balsam fir. A moderately dense undergrowth of dwarf willows, huckleberry and devils club covers most of the property.

CLAIM STATISTICS:

The property is comprised of a 274 unit block of modified grid claims as listed below. (Figures #2 & #3). Upon acceptance of this report, the claims will be in good standing until the indicated expiry date.



REVISED	DOMINION CREEK
	LOCATION MAP

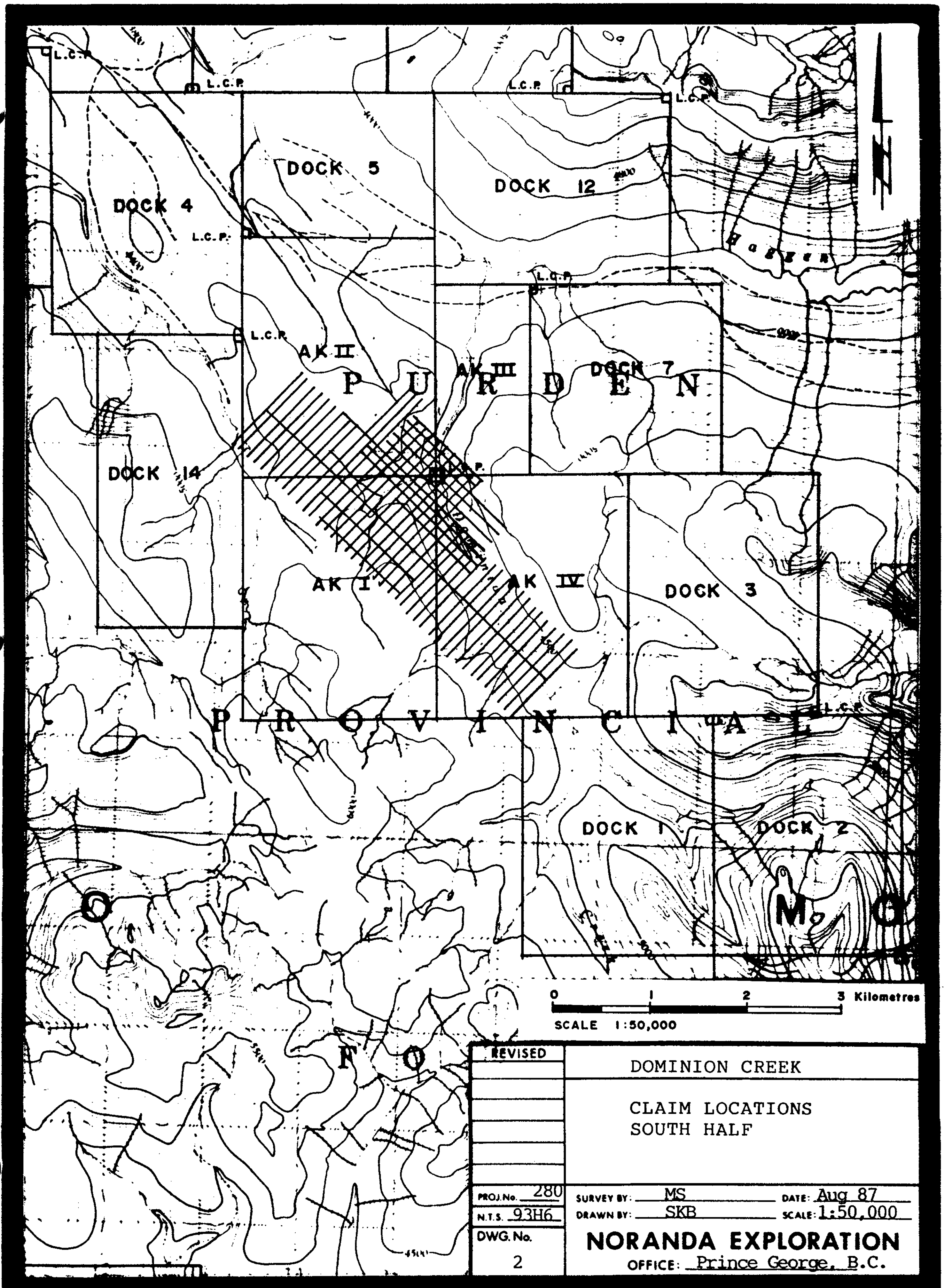
PROJ. No. 280 — SURVEY BY: MS — DATE: Oct 87

N.T.S. 93H6 — DRAWN BY: S.K.S. — SCALE: 1 : 8,000,000

DWG. No. 1

NORANDA EXPLORATION

OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.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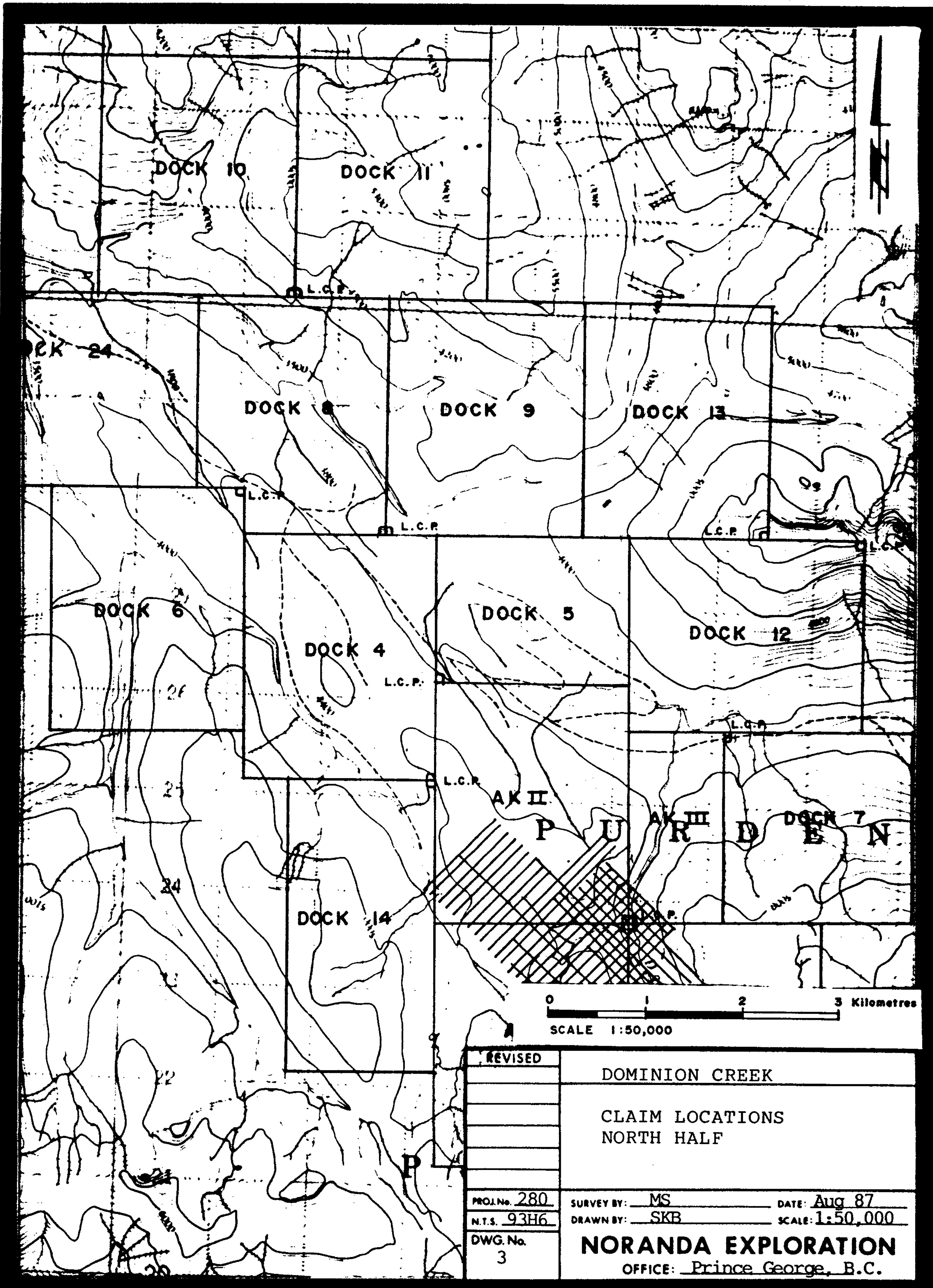
DOCK 5
DOCK 12
L.C.P.
AK II
AK III
DOCK 7
P U R D E N
DOCK 14
AK I
AK IV
DOCK 3
P R O V I N C I A L
DOCK 1
DOCK 2
0 1 2 3 Kilometres
SCALE 1:50,000
REVISED
DOMINION CREEK
CLAIM LOCATIONS
SOUTH HALF
PROJ.No. 280
N.T.S. 93H6
DWG.No. 2
SURVEY BY: MS
DRAWN BY: SKB
DATE: Aug 87
SCALE: 1:50,000
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE: Prince George, B.C.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DOCK 5
DOCK 12
L.C.P.
AK II
AK III
DOCK 7
PURDEN
DOCK 14
0 1 2 3 Kilometres
SCALE 1:50,000
REVISED
DOMINION CREEK
CLAIM LOCATIONS
NORTH HALF
PROJ.No. 280
N.T.S. 93H6
DWG. No. 3
SURVEY BY: MS
DRAWN BY: SKB
DATE: Aug 87
SCALE: 1:50,000
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE: Prince George, B.C.

TABLE 1 - CLAIM STATISTICS

NAME	RECORD #	UNITS	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE
DC "A" GROUP:				
AK II	7862	20	Aug 6, 1986	Aug 6, 1991
DOCK 5	8146	12	Nov 22, 1986	Nov 22, 1990
DOCK 9	8150	20	Nov 22, 1986	Nov 22, 1990
DOCK 10	8151	20	Nov 22, 1986	Nov 22, 1990
DOCK 11	8152	20	Nov 22, 1986	Nov 22, 1990
DC "B" GROUP:				
AK I	7861	20	Aug 6, 1986	Aug 6, 1991
DOCK 4	8145	20	Nov 22, 1986	Nov 22, 1990
DOCK 6	8147	20	Nov 22, 1986	Nov 22, 1990
DOCK 8	8149	20	Nov 22, 1986	Nov 22, 1990
DOCK 14	8153	18	Nov 22, 1986	Nov 22, 1990
DC "C" GROUP:				
AK III	7863	8	Aug 6, 1986	Aug 6, 1990
DOCK 7	8148	16	Nov 22, 1986	Nov 22, 1990
DC 'D' GROUP:				
AK IV	7864	20	Aug 6, 1986	Aug 6, 1991
DOCK 1	8143	20	Nov 22, 1986	Nov 22, 1990
DOCK 2	8144	20	Nov 22, 1986	Nov 22, 1990

PREVIOUS WORK:

There is no record of any previous exploration work having been conducted in the area prior to staking in 1986. The 1984 government Regional Geochemical Survey detected a geochemically anomalous drainage (Clear Mountain area) which was followed up by the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (B.C.M.E.M.P.R.) in 1985. This follow up survey is reported in B.C.M.E.M.P.R. Paper 1986-1 and suggests a northwesterly trending linear zone is geochemically anomalous in Pb-Co-Fe-As- and Sb.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The property lies in the Cariboo Mountains of the Omineca belt. The regional geology is comprised of Upper Proterozoic to Cambrian continental margin sediments including quartzite, sandstone, siltstone, shale and limestone. The area has been mapped at a scale of 1 inch to four kilometers (Map 1356A) and studied in Paper 72-35. Struik (1986) considers these rocks part of the Cariboo sub-terrane which is part of the Cassiar Terrane of displaced continental margin sediments.

These rocks have been grouped with the Upper Proterozoic Winderemere tectonic assemblage, which consists of mainly clastic continental margin sediments of the Lower Cambrian Gog tectonic assemblage, which consists of rifted and passive continental margin sediments. On the property only rocks of the Isaac and Cunningham Formation (Winderemere assemblage) are exposed.

The area has been deformed into a series of northwest plunging major fold structures. The northwest trending Isaac Lake Fault which roughly cuts through the centre of the property separates the Isaac Lake Synclinorium to the east and the Lanezi Arch or Anticlinorium to the west. This deformational episode appears to have resulted in folding of deeper, older formations where as younger, high level formations display more fault dominated structures. This is probably a function of the physical characteristics (less competent shales at depth) of the rocks and the higher temperatures at depth. The rocks display low-grade metamorphic effects.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY:

The property is underlain by rocks of the Isaac Formation and Cunningham Formation. Figures #4 through #7 show the geological plan at 1:2500 scale. Figures #25 and #26 show selected areas at more detailed scales. The Isaac formation consists predominantly of dark grey to black, fine grained, finely laminated, fissile, phyllitic to slatey argillite. It is variably graphitic, calcareous and pyritic. Pyrite forms medium to coarse grained cubes with shadows of quartz or calcite. Lesser amounts of grey siltstone and quartzite are interbedded with the argillite. Grey to black, micritic limestone also forms a major component of the Isaac Formation, especially near the upper, gradational contact with the Cunningham Formation. This limestone may be finely interbedded with the argillite or form individual beds up to 25-30 meters thick, and increases in proportion upwards towards the Cunningham. The overlying Cunningham Formation consists of massive to faintly laminated, micritic to finely crystalline, medium grey limestone with minor interbeds of graphitic argillite.

In general bedding attitudes are consistently northwest to west-northwest, and moderate to steeply dipping southwestward. A southeast plunging anticlinal axis was mapped on Dominion Creek near the east edge of the property. In the vicinity of the AK claims LCP, bedding trends have been shifted to an east-west orientation.

A major northwest trending fault cuts through the centre of the property and is evidenced by topographic lineaments and abrupt lithological contracts. This structure is thought to be the extension of the Isaac Lake Fault and strikes at about 145 degrees. Several smaller faults trending at about 155 degrees have been mapped (Figure #25) and these are thought to be splays of the Isaac Lake Fault.

Two prominent jointing sets were measured. The first cut is generally parallel to foliation, which is usually parallel to bedding. The second set is generally perpendicular to foliation and dips steeply to the east. These fractures are generally filled with a network of thin quartz and/or calcite veinlets.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

1. Stream Sediments:

A stream sediment orientation survey was conducted to determine the geochemical signature associated with mineralization. Sample locations and analytical values are shown on Figures #4 to #7. Silt samples were collected from the active stream channel, placed in high wet strength Kraft paper envelopes and shipped to Vancouver, B.C., where they were analyzed by the methods described in Appendix III.

A total of 18 silt samples were collected and analyzed. Gold values are all at or below detectable limits. Silver values are also at or below detectable limits, except for sample #96138 (Figure #5) which contained 0.8 ppm Ag, and is located immediately downslope of mineralization. Lead values fall between 10 and 38 ppm, except #96138, which contained 140 ppm Pb. Zinc and copper results fall within background ranges, 76 to 160 ppm and 12 to 30 ppm, respectively.

Panned concentrates were obtained from 20 litre gravel samples collected on upstream ends of gravel bars in streams. The panned heavy mineral concentrate (20 to 40 grams) is shipped to Vancouver and analyzed as described in Appendix III. Gold values of up to 20,000 ppb were obtained, yet the samples taken nearest know mineralization (#18190, 91 - Figure #5) contained only 2500 and 7500 ppb Au. However, these samples contained the highest base metal values (up to 390 ppm Pb, 240 ppm Zn, 110 ppm Cu) and Ag values (up to 18.0 ppm Ag).

2. Soils:

For control purposes, a grid was established as presented on Figures #8 to #19. A baseline with a 135 degree azimuth was cut and designated 10,000E. Lines at 100 meter spacing were surveyed perpendicular to the baseline and designated lines 7500N to 11,500N. Eventually a series of lines was also run parallel to the baseline (Sheet 5). In certain areas, lines were run at 50 meter spacing or more detailed in both directions. Sample intervals are 25 meters or less. All lines are compass and hip-chain controlled and stations are marked at 25 meter or closer intervals by fluorescent surveyors ribbon. A total of 68 km of grid lines were surveyed.

A total of 3399 samples were collected and analyzed for Pb and Zn and most of these also analyzed for Au, Ag, and Cu. The samples were collected from the "B" soil horizon by digging a small hole with a grubhoe. The samples were placed in Kraft paper envelopes and shipped for analysis to Noranda's lab at 1050 Davie St., Vancouver, B.C. The details of the analytical procedure is given in Appendix III. Line, sample locations and analytical values are presented on Figures #8 to #19. Table 2 is a summary of statistics of the analytical results.

Copper: Background levels fall within the range of 2 to 20 ppm. Values of up to 320 ppm were obtained near surface mineralization, however, the dispersion halos are very restricted in size.

Zinc: Background levels fall within the range of 8 to 80 ppm. There appears to be a wider scatter of threshold values, however the highest levels (up to 3300 ppm) correlate with exposed mineralization very well. The 200 ppm contour appears to define an anomalous dispersion halo of significant dimensions.

Lead: Background levels fall with the range of 1 to 20 ppm. A very distinct zone of threshold values (>25 ppm) roughly 100 to 400 meters wide, trending northwest through the center of the grid is observed. This is less evident on the higher, flat areas on the north end of the grid. Within this large threshold zone are found numerous large quartz vein boulders and the surface mineralization (Figures #4 to #7, #24, #25). The strongest results occur immediately downslope of known mineralization where values of up to 12,000 ppm were obtained. These are coincident with the highest Cu, Zn, Ag and Au values as well. The 100 ppm contour appears to define an anomalous dispersion halo of significant dimensions.

Silver: This element displays a very narrow dispersion halo around known mineralization. Values over 1.0 ppm are considered anomalous and lower values are generally background.

Gold: The 20 ppb contour appears to be roughly coincident with the large Pb threshold zone (>25 ppm) discussed above. Values near known mineralization reach 2400 ppb, and the 100 ppb contour appears to define an anomalous dispersion halo of significant dimensions.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY:

1. Magnetics:

An extensive magnetic survey was completed on the Dominion Creek property during July and August of 1987. Total Field Magnetic readings were recorded at 10 meter intervals and with all applicable corrections applied to the data. A total of 39.8 km of grid lines were surveyed. The data is plotted on Figure #20 and interpretation shown on Figure #21.

The magnetic signature over the entire property is of low amplitude and exhibits a fairly uniform magnetic susceptibility. There are however, some important but subtle variations in the

TABLE 2 - SUMMARY STATISTICS - SOIL GEOCHEM

Element	Zn	Pb	Au	Cu	Ag
No. of Analyses	3658	3658	2044	1750	1750
Lowest Value	8 ppm	1 ppm	10 ppb	2 ppm	0.2 ppm
Highest Value	3300 ppm	12000 ppm	4000 ppb	320 ppm	15.0 ppm
Mean (log)	77.5	18.3	11.6	17.5	0.22
Stand. Dev. (log)	0.195	0.336	0.227	0.225	0.139
Mean (Arith)	87.7	33.6	18.3	20.0	0.25
Stand. Dev	92.86	255.18	107.38	13.35	0.436

magnetic picture that indicate changes in the mineralogy of the underlying geology. In addition, some structural features can be interpreted from the magnetic data.

A filtered version of the magnetic map is employed as the base for the interpretation map, however, most of the interpreted features are determined from the raw data. This filtered map will enhance the general magnetic bias recorded over this grid which has a primary preference of 145 degrees along with additional subsidiary directions of 160 degrees.

Three distinct magnetic domains are seen in the magnetic data and are as illustrated on the magnetic interpretation map.

UNIT 1) This magnetic package lies over about one third of the east side of the grid and is characterized by a magnetic signature that is slightly above the average background and with a more variable distribution of magnetic minerals which gives the contour map a somewhat "noisier" appearance. Within and particularly along the margin or contact there are concentrations albeit weak, of magnetic mineralization - hence the pronounced "thumbprint" anomalies.

UNIT 2) The central portion of the grid has a lower magnetic background and a subdued variability in its magnetic susceptibility when compared to UNIT 1. Within the "guts" of this area there are large zones of magnetic depletion which extend across most of the grid and appear to be truncated near line 11200N.

UNIT 3) This unit is a narrow(?) package at the (grid) north end of the grid that widens towards the (grid) south and strikes in an approximate 145 degree direction. This magnetic unit's response is just a few nanoTesla's above UNIT 2's magnetic response, but is fairly well defined.

Structural features are not directly defined, however, "magnetic breaks" are observed and are interpreted to be sourced by faults and shears. Several are mapped with this data set with strike directions of 095 and 005-010 degrees and are as seen on the interpretation map.

2. VLF-EM:

Limited VLF-E.M. surveys were completed on a portion of the Dominion Creek grid. The VLF survey employed a Geonics E.M.-16 receiver with headings recorded from NLK (Jim Creek, Wash.) and NAA (Cutler, Maine). Readings were recorded at 12.5 meter intervals. Results are presented on Figures #22 and #23. A total of 7.5 km of grid lines were surveyed.

The VLF-E.M. surveys have mapped several zones of assumed bedrock conductivity. The data collected from two stations has produced an interesting comparison.

The data is presented in both Fraser Filter and profiled In-Phase/Quadrature form. The "conductor" axes are shown on both presentations as heavy lines and these are interpreted from the profile data rather than the Fraser Filtered data which can both create and destroy features.

SEATTLE SURVEY

Two major trends were identified utilizing the Seattle transmitter along with a few smaller subsidiary responses. The two trends are separated by a distance of 200+ meters north of Line 9900N and some 350+ meters south of the same line.

A strong response is mapped between L.9800N/10290E and L.9600N/10360E yielding a strike direction of 110-115 degrees. A subparallel and weaker zone lies 100 to 150 meters grid east of this zone. Numerous additional responses are observed within the survey area.

CUTLER SURVEY

Fewer "conductor" axes were defined by this survey employing the Cutler, Maine transmitter station. A major difference is that the major grid west conductor detected by the Seattle survey was not detected whereas the grid east zone is defined albeit at a lower amplitude

The third conductor discussed in the previous section was also detected, however, at a lower amplitude and with slightly different strike direction at approximately 120 degrees.

A large amplitude but dimensionally restricted response is recorded at L.9800N/10240E and extending in part to L.9850N. This response possibly exhibits a strike direction of 110 degrees or a length of 100+ meters.

A sharp response is recorded at L.9900N/10120E and extends to L.9850/10120E yielding a strike direction of approximately 120 degrees. This response is open towards grid north.

A final response of note is recorded at the grid NE corner of the survey block. This response was detected by both VLF surveys, however, the strongest response was recorded when using the Cutler transmitter.

3. HLEM:

A total of 1.45 km of SE-88 EM survey were completed on grid lines over known mineralization. The results are presented on Figure #24. The SE-88 EM survey defined a number of features which were originally identified by the VLF-EM survey. The difference between the two EM surveys are that the SE-88 survey indicates the western conductor to be sourced by a bedrock source which widens on Line 9800N to about 60 meters whereas the VLF-EM survey defined two discrete axes. The eastern axis may be caused by a change in the underlying resistivity (b/r or o/b ?).

TRENCHING:

A trenching program was undertaken in order to evaluate the source of Au-Ag-Pb-Zn mineralized quartz vein float occurrences and soil geochem anomalies detected in the surveys described above. A caterpillar 225 excavator was utilized. Bedrock was exposed along road sides on the steep slopes where the targets were located and are more appropriately described as roadcuts rather than as trenches. Locations of exposures, geology, sample locations and assay results are presented on Figures #25 (1:1000 scale) and #26 (1:200) scale. Note that a new chained, slope corrected grid was surveyed to map the trenches and this grid is shown on Figures #25 and #26, along with tie-in points to the geochem grid.

This work has exposed several promising quartz vein structures with economic Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, values over mineable widths. Two separate areas termed the North and South zones are indicated (Figure #25), the most promising being the South zone (Figure #26). These are described below:

SOUTH ZONE:

#1A Vein: This consists of massive white quartz and silicified, quartz breccia with up to 10% gal-sph-cpy at the fault contact between siltstones and limestones. The structure parallels the fault and crosscuts the bedding. The 1A structure, which apparently follows a fault trending at 155-160 degrees, may be a bedding plane vein (#1B vein?) that has been dragged and flexed parallel to the fault by transverse motion. The vein was exposed for 12 metres and is open along strike and down dip. It assayed 14.13 gmt Au over 1.3 meters.

#1B Subsidiary Vein: This consists of a silicified quartz stringer zone parallel to bedding in a graphitic limestone unit. It was exposed at several locations over a 40 metre length and is open along strike and at depth. The best assay obtained was 27.53 gmt Au over 0.65 meters.

#2B Vein: This was found approximately 50 metres northeast of the #1 vein and consists of massive white quartz with isolated patches and bands of gal-sph-cpy. It appears to parallel bedding and dips at about 70 degrees. The 2B structure is observed to pinch, swell and branch along strike and probably does the same down dip. It apparently follows the bedding and is displaced by numerous small faults in several directions. It is open along strike and at depth. The best assay obtained was 32.09 gmt Au over 2.4 meters.

#3B Vein: This is similar to both the above structures and assayed up to 31.8 gmt Au over 4.4 meters.

In addition, the 2B or a related structure was found to continue along strike to the southeast for at least 210 meters, however, grade and thickness appear to wane, at least where trenched. Assays up to 3.02 gmT Au/0.5 meters and 2.5 gmT Au/0.3 meters were obtained.

A sample of sulphide-rich vein material was submitted for petrographic analysis and is described in Appendix V. Mineralogy consists of quartz, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, calcite and native gold.

NORTH ZONE:

Two Au-bearing structures have been identified. The first structure has been exposed in three trenches over a length of about 50 meters, and consists of a quartz vein which ranges from a massive vein 2 meters wide to a stringer zone of narrow pods and veinlets up to 4 meters wide. This structure is on the strike projection of the 1A structure (155 degree trending fault) in the south zone, however it trends parallel to bedding at 110 degrees. The best weighted average assay obtained is 6.21 gmT Au/2.4 meters. A grab sample ran 43.06 gmT Au. The second structure lies about 300 meters northeast of the first and has been exposed in two trenches, 50 meters apart. It is a sulphide bearing. bedding plane, quartz vein ranging in thickness from 0.25 to 0.7 meters and grades 27.57 and 17.21 gmT Au respectively.

Two structures indicated during access road construction were also trenched:

11275N,10025E: (Figure #5) This is approximately 1.4 km northwest of the South Zone. A 0.5 to 1.0 m thick quartz stringer/silicified zone at a limestone-phyllite contact contains pods and blebs of stibrite up to 5 cm thick. There were weak Pb (32 ppm) values detected near this structure, which trends at about 125 degrees. No Au or Ag was detected by the assay.

10640N,9875E: (Figure #6) This is a calcite-quartz vein from 1 to 1.3 m thick trending at about 112 degrees. No geochem signature was evident. No Au or Ag was detected by the assay.

CONCLUSIONS:

The above described systematic exploration program has succeeded in locating the most probably source area of Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, and Cu being quartz vein boulders discovered in Dominion Creek. The exposed structures display economic grades and widths. The potential for locating similar structures elsewhere on the property is excellent.

Mineralization occurs in quartz veins hosted by limestones and argillites near the top of the Isaac Lake Formation. The northwest trending Isaac Lake fault passes a few hundred meters east of the north and south zones and may have provided a conduit along which deep sourced mineralizing hydrothermal solutions percolated. Quartz vein bearing basic dykes cutting Cunningham Formation limestones observed 12 km to the north of the mineralized veins may originate from a pluton from which these hydrothermal solutions emanated. Emplacement of veins at the top of the Isaac Formation may be associated with the change in deformational styles from folding to faulting which is coincident with the change from incompetent Proterozoic strata to the much more competent Lower Cambrian rocks, as described by Campbell, et. al (1973).

The stream sediment sampling survey indicates that elevated Pb values in the order of 5 to 7 times background levels can be obtained when the drainage area containing the mineralization is relatively small, however, analysis of panned heavy mineral concentrates may be more useful in detecting this style of mineralization within larger drainages. The panned samples show a distinct Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag and Au anomaly.

On relatively steep slopes, soil sampling at 100 m line spacing and 20 m intervals is sufficient to detect significant Au and Pb dispersion halos. Trenching targets can be narrowed down by more detailed sampling. On flat, higher areas till cover and lack of mechanical action, via gravity forces, appear to subdue geochem responses.

The mineralization discovered to date does not appear to have any direct geophysical characteristics, however, "magnetic breaks" and EM trends detected elsewhere should be tested.

Excavator trenching is a cost effective method of exposing bedrock and providing road access in this terrane.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The mineralized structures on the North and South Zones should be tested at depth by diamond drilling. Untested soil geochem anomalies should be excavated.

REFERENCES:

Boronowski, A.J. (1985): 1985 Orientation Survey. A Follow Up of Two 1984 Regional Geochemical Survey Geochemically Anomalous Drainages by Panned Stream Sediment and Silt Sampling in B.C. M.E.M.P.R. Geological Fieldwork, 1985, Paper 1986-1, pg. 115-120.

Campbell, R.B. et al (1973): Geology of McBride Map - Area, British Columbia. G.S.C. Paper 72-35.

Struik, L.C.: Imbricated Terranes of the Cariboo gold belt with correlations and implications for tectonics in southeastern British Columbia. C.J.E.S. Vol 23, No. 8, Aug 1986, pg. 1047-1061.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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

1. I am a geologist residing at 3507 Rosia Rd., Prince George, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University with a Bachelor of Science (Honors) in Geology.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada, Canadian Institute of Mining, Prospector's and Developer's Association and the B.C.-Yukon Chamber of Mines.

4. I presently hold the position of Project Geologist with Noranda Exploration Company, Limited and have been in their employ since 1980.

Michael J. Savell
Geologist
Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

****

I, Lyndon Bradish of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geophysicist residing at 1826 Trutch Street, Vancouver British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. (geophysics).

3. I am a member in good standing of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, Canadian Institute of Mining and the Prospector's and Developer's Association.

4. I presently hold the position of Division Geophysicist with Noranda Exploration Company, Limited and have been in their employ since 1973.

L. Bradish.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COST

DATE: Oct. 1987

PROJECT - DOMINION CREEK - DC 'A' GROUP
(AK II, DOCK 5, 9, 10 & 11)

TYPE OF REPORT - GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL

a)	Wages:		
	No. of Days - 191		
	Rate per Day - $120.68		
	Dates From - Sept 1, 1986 to Sept 1, 1987		
	Total Wages		$ 23,049.88
b)	Food and Accommodation:		
	No. of Days - 191		
	Rate per Day - $ 15.39		
	Dates From - Sept 1, 1986 to Sept 1, 1987		
	Total Cost		$ 2,929.49
c)	Transportation:		
	No. of Days - 191		
	Rate per Day - $ 26.06		
	Dates From - Sept 1, 1986 to Sept 1, 1987		
	Total Cost		$ 4,977.46
d)	Equipment, Supplies, Rentals, Repairs:		
	Total Cost		$ 2,283.53
e)	Analysis:		
	1119 soils - Pb,Zn @ $2.70/sample	$3,021.30	
	683 soils - Au @ $3.50/sample	$2,390.50	
	621 soils - Ag @ $0.60/sample	$ 372.60	
	509 soils - Cu @ $0.60/sample	$ 305.40	
	34 rocks - Au,Ag,Pb,Zn @ $17.25/sample	$ 586.50	
	7 silts, pan conc - Au,Ag,Pb, Zn,Cu @ $7.40/sample	$ 51.80	
	Total Cost		$ 6,728.10
f)	Other:		
	Contractor - 7.5 km VLF-EM survey @ $135.84/km		$ 1,018.80
g)	Cost of Preparation of Report:		
	Author $100.00		
	Drafting $100.00		
	Typing $ 25.00		
	Total Cost		$ 225.00

TOTAL COST			$ 41,222.26

STATEMENT OF COST

DATE: Oct. 1987

PROJECT - DOMINION CREEK - DC 'A' GROUP
(AK II, DOCK 5, 9, 10 & 11)

PHYSICAL WORK

Road Construction and Trenching -
Dates from Sept 1, 1986 to Aug 5, 1987

159 hrs Caterpillar 225 excavator @ $101.91/hour	$ 16,203.69
Mob/demob	660.00
27 hrs America 35D excavator @ $100/hr	2,700.00
28 hrs Caterpillar D7 tractor @ $80/hr	2,240.00
1.5 km road building at $3,793.10/km	5,689.65
5 days tree faller @ $300/day	1,500.00

Total Cost	$ 28,993.34

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COST

DATE: Oct. 1987

PROJECT - DOMINION CREEK - DC 'B' GROUP
(AK I, DOCK 4, 6, 8, & 14)

TYPE OF REPORT - GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL

a) Wages:
No. of Days - 119
Rate per Day - $120.68
Dates From - Sept 1, 1986 to Sept 1, 1987
Total Wages — $ 14,360.92

b) Food and Accommodation:
No. of Days - 119
Rate per Day - $ 15.39
Dates From - Sept 1, 1986 to Sept 1, 1987
Total Cost — $ 1,831.41

c) Transportation:
No. of Days - 119
Rate per Day - $ 26.06
Dates From - Sept 1, 1986 to Sept 1, 1987
Total Cost — $ 3,101.14

d) Equipment, Supplies, Rentals, Repairs:
Total Cost — $ 1,423.85

e) Analysis:

990 soils - Pb,Zn @ $2.70/sample	$2,673.00	
619 soils - Au @ $3.50/sample	$2,166.50	
545 soils - Ag @ $0.60/sample	$ 327.00	
509 soils - Cu @ $0.60/sample	$ 305.40	
129 rocks - Au,Ag,Pb,Zn @ $17.25/sample	$2,225.25	
6 silts, pan conc - Au,Ag,Pb, Zn,Cu @ $7.40/sample	$ 44.40	
Total Cost		$ 7,741.55

f) Other:

g) Cost of Preparation of Report:

Author	$100.00	
Drafting	$100.00	
Typing	$ 25.00	
Total Cost		$ 225.00

TOTAL COST — $ 28,683.37

STATEMENT OF COST

DATE: Oct. 1987

PROJECT - DOMINION CREEK - DC 'B' GROUP
(AK I, DOCK 4, 6, 8, & 14)

PHYSICAL WORK

Road Construction and Trenching -
Dates from Sept 1, 1986 to Aug 5, 1987

149.5 hrs Caterpillar 225 excavator @ $101.91/hour	$ 15,235.55
Mob/demob	650.00
26 hrs America 35D excavator @ $100/hr	2,600.00
27 hrs Caterpillar D7 tractor @ $80/hr	2,160.00
1.4 km road building at $3,793.10/km	5,310.34
5 days tree faller @ $300/day	1,500.00

Total Cost	$ 27,455.89

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COST

DATE: Oct. 1987

PROJECT - DOMINION CREEK - DC 'C' GROUP
(AK III, DOCK 7)

TYPE OF REPORT - GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL

a) Wages:
No. of Days - 36
Rate per Day - $120.68
Dates From - Sept 1, 1986 to Sept 1, 1987
Total Wages — $ 4,344.48

b) Food and Accommodation:
No. of Days - 36
Rate per Day - $ 15.39
Dates From - Sept 1, 1986 to Sept 1, 1987
Total Cost — $ 554.05

c) Transportation:
No. of Days - 36
Rate per Day - $ 26.06
Dates From - Sept 1, 1986 to Sept 1, 1987
Total Cost — $ 938.16

d) Equipment, Supplies, Rentals, Repairs:
Total Cost — $ 408.35

e) Analysis:

114 soils - Pb,Zn @ $2.70/sample	$ 307.80	
114 soils - Au @ $3.50/sample	$ 399.00	
50 soils - Ag @ $0.60/sample	$ 30.00	
50 soils - Cu @ $0.60/sample	$ 30.00	
2 rocks - Au,Ag,Pb,Zn @ $17.25/sample	$ 34.50	
3 silts, pan conc - Au,Ag,Pb, Zn,Cu @ $7.40/sample	$ 22.20	
Total Cost		$ 823.50

f) Other:

g) Cost of Preparation of Report:
Author $100.00
Drafting $100.00
Typing $ 25.00
Total Cost — $ 225.00

TOTAL COST — $ 7,293.53

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF COST

DATE: Oct. 1987

PROJECT - DOMINION CREEK - DC 'D' GROUP
(AK IV, DOCK 1 & 2)

TYPE OF REPORT - GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, GEOCHEMICAL

a)	Wages:		
	No. of Days - 105		
	Rate per Day - $120.68		
	Dates From - Sept 1, 1986 to Sept 1, 1987		
	Total Wages		$ 12,671.40
b)	Food and Accommodation:		
	No. of Days - 105		
	Rate per Day - $ 15.39		
	Dates From - Sept 1, 1986 to Sept 1, 1987		
	Total Cost		$ 1,615.95
c)	Transportation:		
	No. of Days - 105		
	Rate per Day - $ 26.06		
	Dates From - Sept 1, 1986 to Sept 1, 1987		
	Total Cost		$ 2,736.30
d)	Equipment, Supplies, Rentals, Repairs:		
	Total Cost		$ 1,257.28
e)	Analysis:		
	1176 soils - Pb,Zn @ $2.70/sample	$3,175.20	
	721 soils - Au @ $3.50/sample	$2,523.50	
	666 soils - Ag @ $0.60/sample	$ 399.60	
	616 soils - Cu @ $0.60/sample	$ 369.60	
	33 rocks - Au,Ag,Pb,Zn @ $17.25/sample	$ 569.25	
	8 silts, pan conc - Au,Ag,Pb, Zn,Cu @ $7.40/sample	$ 59.20	
	Total Cost		$ 7,096.35
f)	Other:		
g)	Cost of Preparation of Report:		
	Author $100.00		
	Drafting $100.00		
	Typing $ 25.00		
	Total Cost		$ 225.00

TOTAL COST			$ 25,602.28

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 aid, 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).

<u>LOWEST VALUES REPORTED IN PPM</u>

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	

APPENDIX IV

INSTRUMENTATION

Ground Geophysics

SE-88 EM System:

The SE-88 unit differs from the normal HLEM systems such as the MaxMin II above in that it measures without regard to phase, the ratio of signal amplitude between two frequencies which are transmitted and received simultaneously. A low frequency of 112 Hz is used as a reference frequency. The signal difference is integrated or averaged over a period of time in order to improve the signal to noise ratio.

The survey parameters employed on the follow-up programme are as follows:

Coil separation	: 100 meters
Frequencies	: 3037, 1012, 337 Hz
Reference frequency	: 112 Hz
Integration period	: 16 or 8 seconds
Reading interval	: 25 meters
Measurement	: ratio of amplitude between reference and signal frequencies (%)

MP-3 Magnetometer System:

Magnetometers manufactured by Scintrex Ltd. of Concord, Ontario were employed for these surveys. The MP-3 Total Field Magnetometer System consists of one or more field units and a base station. Diurnal and day to day variations are automatically corrected at the end of the survey by the built in microqrocessor giving the data a usable accuracy of 1 gamma.

EM-16 VLF-EM System:

The EM-16 VLF-EM receiver is manufactured and serviced by GEONICS of Mississauga, Ontario. This instrument measures the dip of the null angle and phase of the electromagnetic field generated by very low frequency transmitters maintained by military forces around the world for communications purposes. Thefrequency range is between 15 and 30 KHz. with power outputs in the range of 50 kilowatts to 1 megawatt.

The operation of the EM-16 instrument is well documented in the manuals and other literature. Basically the system is physically oriented along the lines of the electromagnetic field and this angle of the null field is recorded as units of percent slope. Additionally the phase angle is also measured and recorded. This type of passive EM system suffers considerable influence from the local topography and as a high system frequency is employed, subtle variations in the underlying resistivity produce large variations in the recorded profiled data thus caution must be exercised in the interpretation of the data.

APPENDIX V

PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

JAMES VINNELL, Manager
JOHN G. PAYNE, Ph. D. Geologist

P.O. BOX 39
8887 NASH STREET
FORT LANGLEY, B.C.
V0X 1J0

PHONE (604) 888-1323

Report for: M. Savell,
Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd.,
Unit 3A, 1750 Quinn Street,
PRINCE GEORGE, B.C., V2N 1X3

Invoice 6194
December 1986

Samples: "A", "B"

Sample "B" is a vein containing extremely fine to very fine grained intergrowths of sulfides, coarsely intergrown with quartz and minor calcite. Sulfides are dominated by sphalerite with lesser galena, and much less pyrite and chalcopyrite. Native gold is moderately abundant as grains up to 0.1 mm in size, mainly associated with galena in a variety of textures. Silver probably occurs mainly in galena.

John G. Payne

Sample "B" Quartz-Sphalerite-Galena-Pyrite-Chalcopyrite-Native Gold-Calcite Vein

The sample is a quartz-sulfide vein, with extremely fine to very fine grained intergrowths of sulfides in patches more coarsely intergrown with quartz. Sulfide textures suggest pyrite formed before other sulfides, and was partly fractured before introduction of other sulfides. Native gold occurs in a variety of textures, mostly with galena. Native gold is moderately abundant, and accounts for the gold in the assay. Silver probably occurs mainly in galena.

sphalerite	40-45%
galena	12-15
pyrite	3- 4
chalcopyrite	2- 3
native gold	minor
quartz	30-35
calcite	2- 3

Sulfides occur in extremley fine to very fine grained aggregates showing a variety of textures depending on mineral abundances. These patches are coarsely intergrown with quartz; the latter mineral forms patches up to several mm across containing very little sulfides.

Sphalerite forms very fine to fine grained aggregates in sphalerite-rich zones. It contains exsolution, extremely fine grained blebs of chalcopyrite. Interstitial to sphalerite are galena, lesser chalcopyrite, and minor native gold. Where sphalerite is less abundant and galena more abundant, sphalerite forms irregular, subrounded grains from 0.05-0.1 mm in size surrounded by galena with lesser chalcopyrite.

Galena is interstitial to sphalerite in textures as described above. Galena-rich patches contain rounded grains of sphalerite and irregular patches of chalcopyrite.

Pyrite occurs as anhedral, in part rounded and in part irregular corroded and fractured grains from 0.05-0.3 mm in size. It is concentrated in some parts of the sample, within both sphalerite-rich and galena-rich parts of the sample. Fractures commonly are filled with galena, with or without chalcopyrite and native gold. Where other sulfides are less abundant, pyrite tends to be subhedral to euhedral in outline, forming cubic grains from 0.05-0.1 mm in size. These crystal faces commonly are in part at least against quartz. A few galena-rich patches contain subhedral to euhedral pyrite.

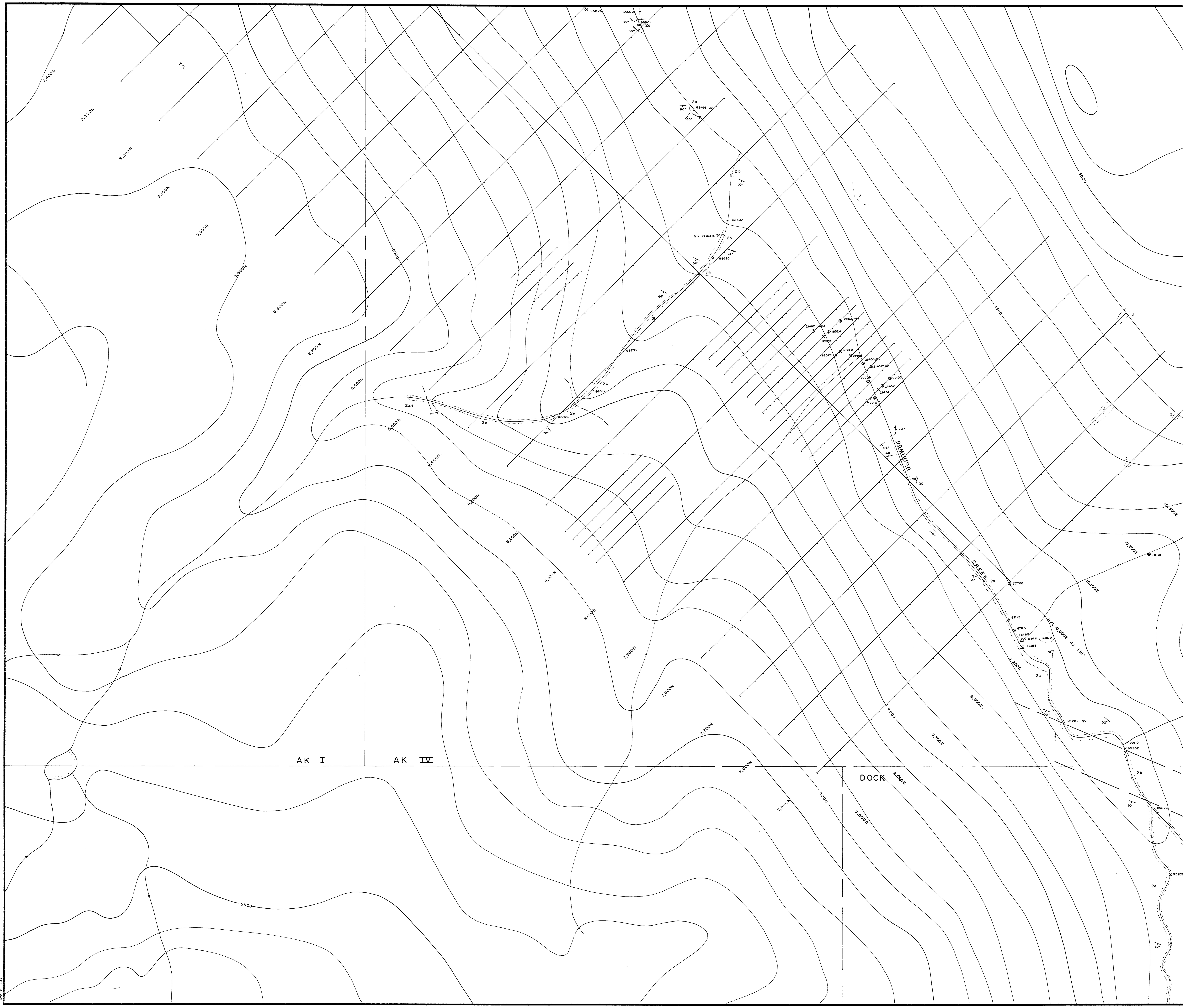
Chalcopyrite occurs mainly with galena in interstitial patches to sphalerite. Intergrowths with both sphalerite and galena are very intimate, with scattered coarser patches of chalcopyrite up to 0.3 mm in size. Chalcopyrite also occurs as exsolution blebs in sphalerite as described above.

Native gold forms grains averaging 0.01-0.03 mm in size, with a few up to 0.1 mm across. It occurs mainly with galena interstitial to sphalerite, in fractures in pyrite, and in fractures or interstitial seams in quartz. Locally it occurs as inclusions in pyrite and as grains within quartz grains; these grains are mainly 0.01-0.02 mm in size.

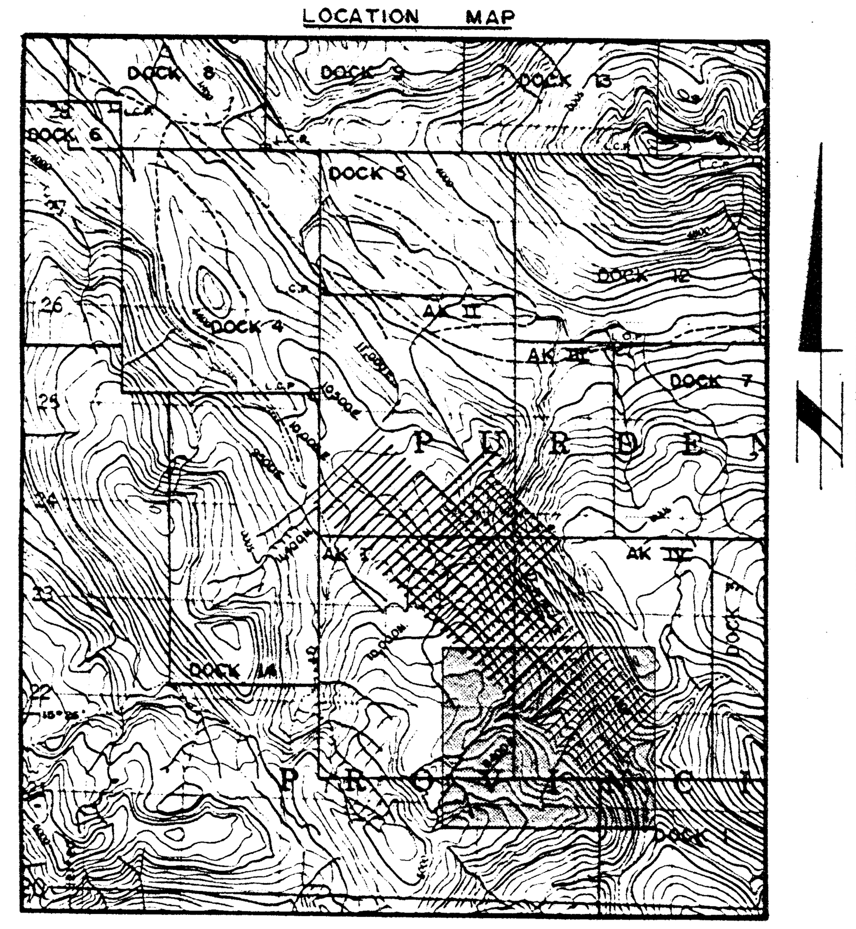
Quartz forms fine to medium grained aggregates in quartz-rich patches, and fine to very fine grained aggregates more intimately intergrown with sulfide patches. Calcite? occurs in a few patches of very fine to fine graines intergrown with quartz. Identification and description of non-reflective minerals is tentative because they were examined only in hand sample and polished section.

APPENDIX VI

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES



LOCATION MAP



LEGEND

ROCK TYPES

HADRYNIAN (Windermere)

3 CUNNINGHAM FORMATION - massive to faintly laminated, micritic to very finely crystalline, medium grey limestone, commonly with web-like network of calcite veinlets. Minor black graphitic phyllite.

2 ISAAC FORMATION
- 2a - Grey to black, fissile, graphitic, pyritic, slatey, finely laminated, phyllitic argillite
- 2b - Finely interbedded grey to black, laminated micritic limestone and black laminated graphitic argillite
- 2c - Finely bedded to laminated, fine grained, medium to dark grey, argillaceous limestone, with 2-3% quartz calcite stringers
- 2d - Medium grey, fine grained, finely bedded, pyritic, calcareous siltstone
- 2e - Pale red-brown, fine grained quartzose sandstone

1 KAZA GROUP - grey, fine grained quartzite
- 1a - Finely interbedded quartzite and black phyllite

(NOTE: Ages, names obtained from G.S.C. Map 1356A)

SYMBOLS

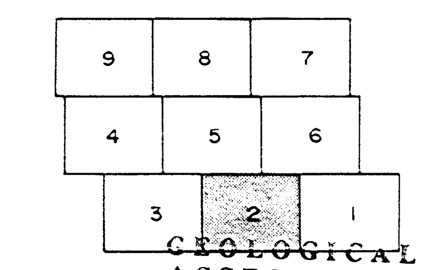
Logging road, cat road	Strike and dip of bedding
D.D.H. collar location	Strike and dip of foliation
82496 x Rock sample (outcrop)	Strike and dip of joints
98619 Rock sample (float)	Geological contact (definite, inferred, assumed)
96138 Silt sample	Fault (definite, inferred)
Quartz Vein	Plunging anticline
Outcrop large, small	SSSSS Drag folds
96190 Chip Sample location	10,275E. L.9700N. Geochem grid co-ordinate
Zone of intense quartz veinlets, silicification, brecciation	Trench location
	Pan sample

TABLE OF ANALYSES

(all values in ppm except where noted)
(* denotes assay values - Au, Ag (gmt), Pb, Zn, Cu (%)

SAMPLE #	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	(m) Width	(ppb) Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
82492	silt	--	--	10	0.2	22	110	26
89870	"	--	--	2	0.2	24	84	19
99110	"	--	--	10	0.2	22	110	20
99111	"	--	--	10	0.2	18	100	20
98738	"	--	--	10	0.2	26	130	30
18188	pan conc.		--	1400	2.4	180	140	190
18189	"	--	--	20	0.4	120	110	60
18181	rock	Quartz vein	float	*0.07	*<0.7	*<0.01	*<0.01	*0.01
18322	"	Quartz vein	float	5	0.2	2	6	na
18323	"	Quartz vein	float	5	0.2	12	46	na
18324	"	Quartz vein	float	5	0.2	10	8	na
18325	"	Quartz vein	float	5	0.2	2	6	na
21451	"	Quartz vein	float	-------	pending	-------		
21452	"	Quartz vein	float		"			
21453	"	Quartz vein	float		"			
21454	"	Quartz-ankerite vein	float		"			
21455	"	Quartz vein	float		"			
21456	"	Quartz vein	float		"			
21457	"	Quartz vein	float		"			
21458	"	Quartz vein	float		"			
21459	"	Quartz vein	float		"			
21460	"	Quartz vein	float		"			
21461	"	Quartz vein	float		"			
21462	"	Quartz-ankerite vein	float		"			
77708	"	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07	0.2	2	3	na
77709	"	Quartz vein	0.2	*<0.07	0.1	7	11	na
77710	"	Quartz v., minor gal	float	*0.51	30.0	23741	40691	na
82496	"	Quartz vein	1.5	10	0.2	2	32	8
87112	"	Quartz vein	float	*0.37	*1.41	27160	44354	304
87113	"	Quartz/calcite vein	0.2		0.3	2	4	1
89901	"	Quartz vein	0.7	*0.54	0.1	9	6	na
89902	"	Quartz vein	1.0	*<0.07	0.2	14	30	na
95201	"	Quartz vein	0.5	*<0.07	* 0.1	15	10	na
95202	"	Quartz vein	1.0	*<0.07	*<0.1	16	11	na
95203	"	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07	* 0.1	44	39	na
98695	"	Quartz vein	grab	15	0.2	na	na	20
98696	"	Pyritic Quartzite	grab	90	<0.2	na	na	10
98697	"	Pebble conglomerate	grab	65	<0.2	na	na	10
95075	"	Quartz vein	float	0.07	0.2	30	35	na

MAP SHEET INDEX



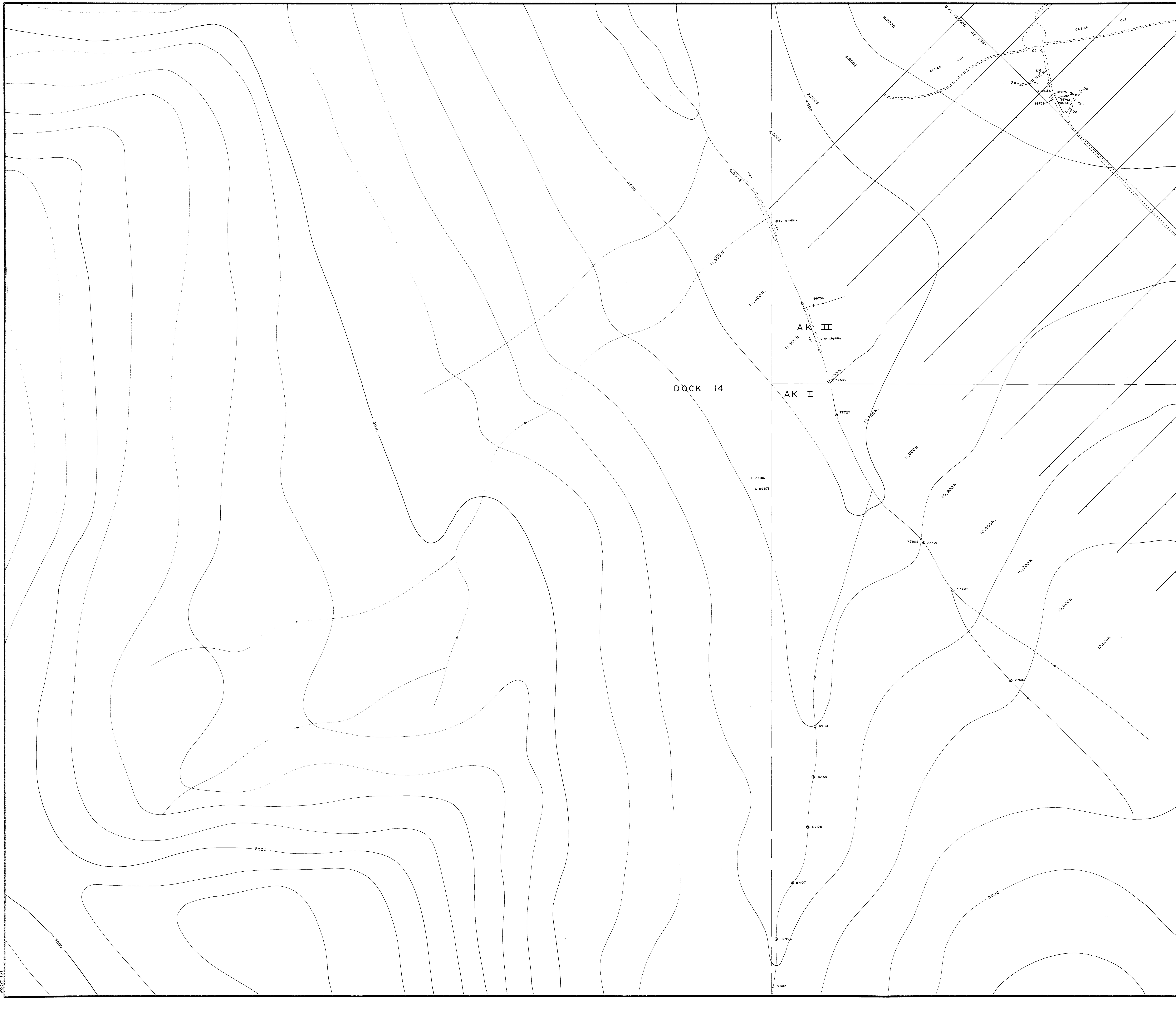
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,549

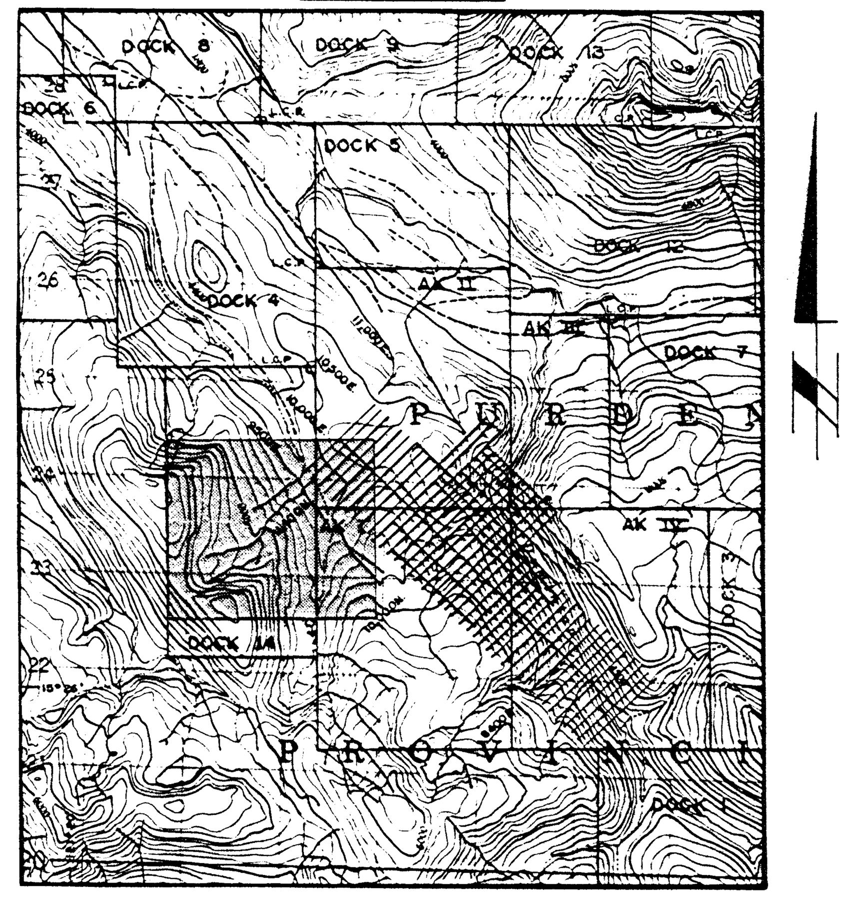
NOTE: Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S. 1:50,000 scale map 93H/6

0 50 100 150 200 metres
SCALE 1 : 2,500

REVISED	DOMINION CREEK
	GEOLOGY ROCK AND SILT SAMPLE LOCATIONS
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: M.S., T.C. DATE: Sept. 1986 - Aug. 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B. SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No. FIG. 4	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.



LOCATION MAP



0 1 2 3 4 kilometres

SCALE 1:50,000

LEGEND

ROCK TYPES

HADRYNIAN (Windermere)

3 CUNNINGHAM FORMATION - massive to faintly laminated, micritic to very finely crystalline, medium grey limestone, commonly with web-like network of calcite veinlets. Minor black graphitic phyllite.

2 ISAAC FORMATION
- 2a - Grey to black, fissile, graphitic, pyritic, slatey, finely laminated, phyllitic argillite
- 2b - Finely interbedded grey to black, laminated micritic limestone and black laminated graphitic argillite
- 2c - Finely bedded to laminated, fine grained, medium to dark grey, argillaceous limestone, with 2-3% quartz calcite stringers
- 2d - Medium grey, fine grained, finely bedded, pyritic, calcareous siltstone
- 2e - Pale red-brown, fine grained quartzose sandstone

1 KAZA GROUP - grey, fine grained quartzite
1a - Finely interbedded quartzite and black phyllite

(NOTE: Ages, names obtained from G.S.C. Map 1356A)

SYMBOLS

- Logging road, cat road
- D.D.H. collar location
- Rock sample (outcrop)
- Rock sample (float)
- Silt sample
- Quartz Vein
- Outcrop large, small
- Chip. Sample location
- Zone of intense quartz veinlets, silicification, brecciation
- Strike and dip of bedding
- Strike and dip of foliation
- Strike and dip of joints
- Geological contact (definite, inferred, assumed)
- Fault (definite, inferred)
- Plunging anticline
- Drag folds
- Geochem grid co-ordinate
- Trench location
- Pan sample

TABLE OF ANALYSES

(all values in ppm except where noted)

SAMPLE #	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH	Au (ppb)	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	
77504	silt	--	--	6	0.1	38	104	22	
77505	silt	--	--	1	0.2	22	89	20	
77506	silt	--	--	1	0.1	32	107	23	
98739	silt	--	--	10	0.2	12	100	14	
99113	silt	--	--	10	0.2	14	88	18	
99114	silt	--	--	10	0.2	14	14	18	
77503	rock	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07	0.1	2	13	na	
77726	rock	Quartz vein	float	<5	0.2	2	2	na	
77727	rock	Quartz vein	float	<5	0.1	3	3	na	
77750	rock	Quartz vein	1.1m	*<0.07	*<0.1	<2	4	na	
87106	rock	Quartz vein	float	1	0.3	10	4	1	
87107	rock	Quartz vein	float	1	0.2	6	4	1	
87108	rock	Quartz vein	float	1	0.1	2	1	2	
87109	rock	Quartz vein	float	1	0.1	2	2	7	
88739	rock	Calcite vein	grab		-- pending --				
88740	rock	Quartz vein	grab		"				
88741	rock	Quartz vein	grab		"				
88742	rock	Quartz vein	grab		"				
88743	rock	Quartz vein	grab		"				
89878	rock	Quartz vein	1.1m	*<0.07	<0.1	<2	3	na	Sb
92675	rock	Quartz vein w stibuite	0.5m	*<0.07	*<0.7	*0.01%	*<0.01%	*0.01%	*6.52%

* denotes assay - Au (gmt), Pb, Zn (%)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,549

MAP SHEET INDEX

9	8	7
4	5	6
3	2	1

NOTE: Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S. 1:50,000 scale map 93H/6

0 50 100 150 200 metres

SCALE 1:2,500

REVISED	DOMINION CREEK
	GEOLOGY ROCK AND SILT SAMPLE LOCATIONS
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: M.S., T.C. DATE: Sept. 1986 - Aug. 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B. SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No. FIG. 5	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.

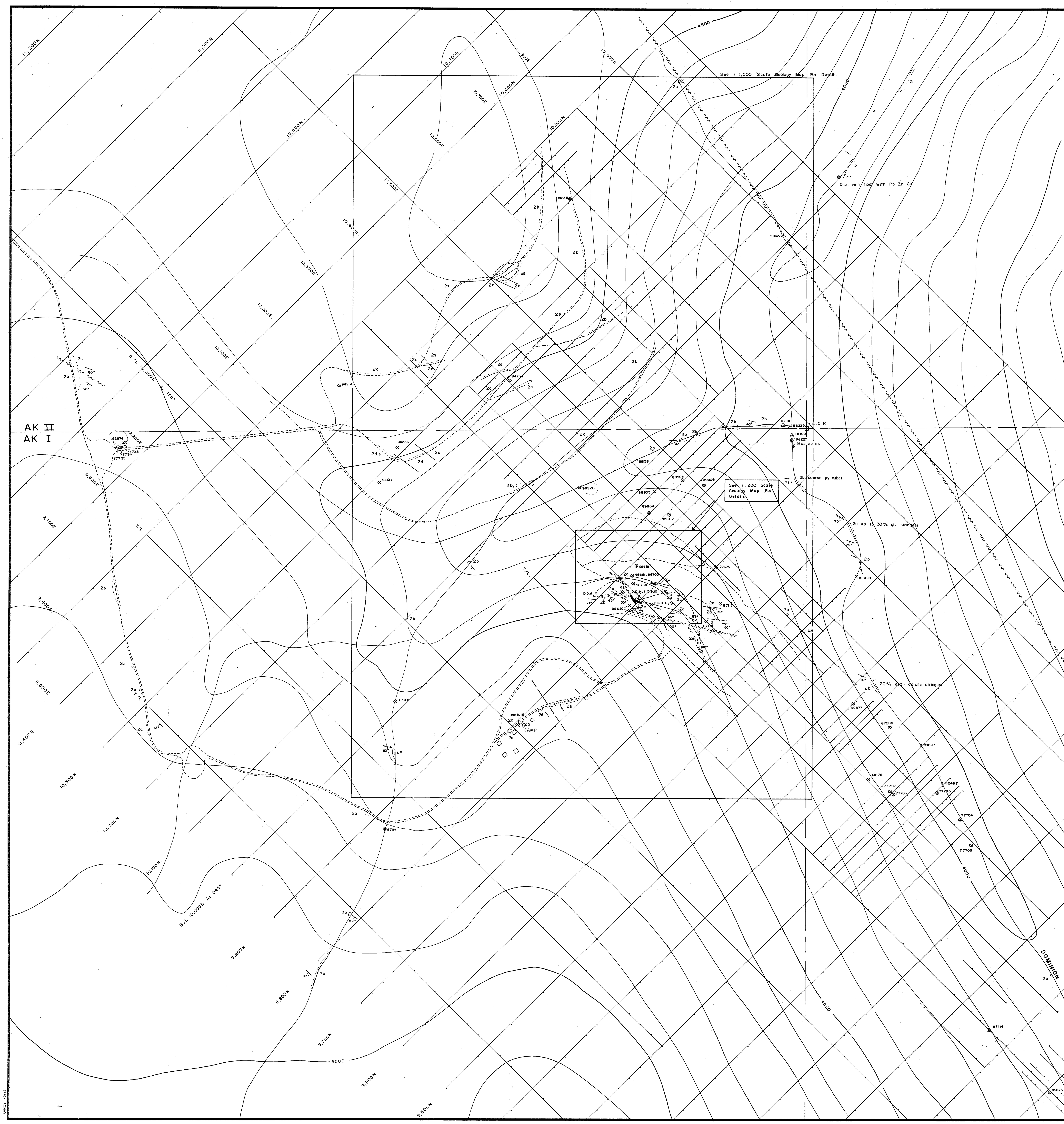
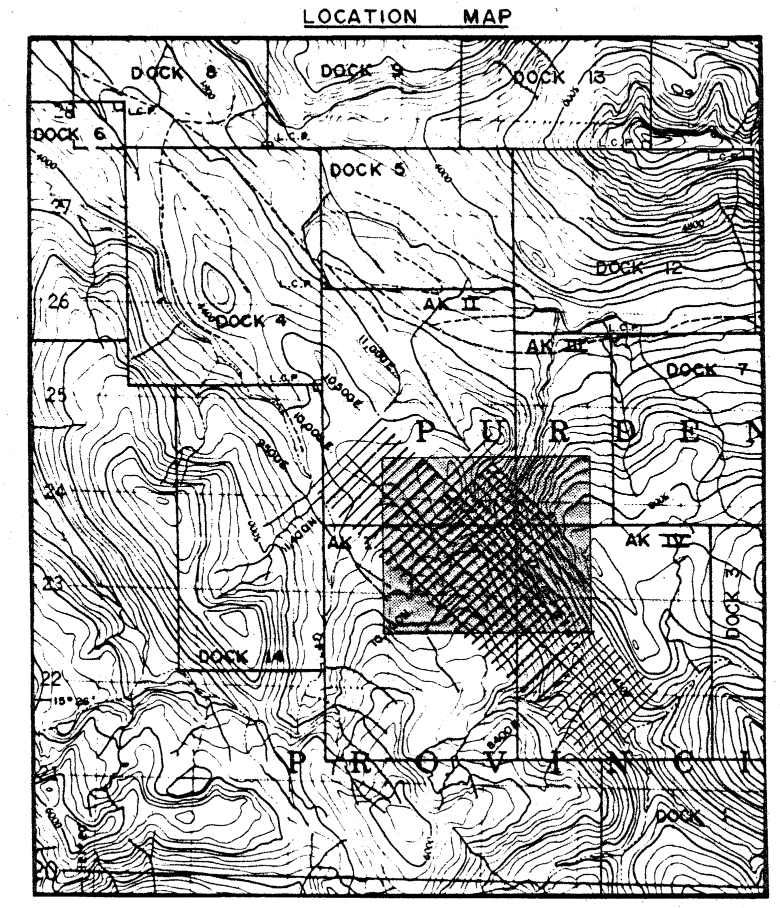


TABLE OF ANALYSES

(all values in ppm except where noted)
(* denotes assay values - Au, Ag (gmt), Pb, Zn, Cu (%)

SAMPLE #	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	(m) WIDTH	(ppb) Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
77675	rock	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07		*0.02	*0.02	
77703	"	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07	0.2	4	27	
77704	"	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07	0.1	2	9	
77705	"	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07	0.1	12	15	
77706	"	Quartz vein	float	* 0.07	0.1	2	1	
77707	"	Quartz vein	float	* 0.07	0.1	2	5	
77733	"	Quartz-calcite vein	grab	*<0.07	<0.1	2	24	
77734	"	Quartz-calcite vein	grab	*<0.07	<0.1	<2	38	
77735	"	Quartz-calcite vein	grab	*<0.07	<0.1	6	10	
87114	"	Quartz-calcite vein	float	5	na	10	18	
87115	"	Quartz vein	float	42	na	111	29	
87116	"	Quartz vein	float	5	na	9	17	
87117	"	Quartz vein	float	8	na	9	18	
87118	"	Quartz vein	float	234000	193.5	19188	78618	
87205	"	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07	<0.1	2	3	
89903	"	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07	0.1	10	24	
89904	"	Quartz vein	float	* 2.96	2.1	410	583	
89905	"	Quartz vein	float	* 1.39	5.1	715	329	
89906	"	Quartz vein	float	* 1.67	0.6	36	37	
89907	"	Quartz vein	float	* 0.41	2.2	766	146	
89876	"	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07	0.1	4	6	
89877	"	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07	0.1	10	11	
92674	"	Calcite-quartz vein	1.0	*<0.07	<0.7	na	na	
94115	"	Pyritic quartzite	grab	*<0.07	na	na	na	
94116	"	Pyritic quartzite	grab	*<0.07	na	na	na	
94131	"	Quartz vein	float	* 0.48	<0.7	*0.01	*<0.01	
94233	"	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07	na	*0.02	*0.02	
94234	"	Quartz vein	float	* 3.94	na	*0.02	*0.02	
94235	"	Quartz v. 5% sulfides	float	* 5.44	na	*1.14	*0.16	
94236	"	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07	na	*0.02	*0.02	
95074	"	Quartz vein	float	*<0.07	0.2	11	19	
95075	"	Quartz vein	float	* 0.07	0.2	30	35	
18190	pan conc	--	--	3500	18.0	290	140	110
18191	"	--	--	7500	1.8	390	240	98
96138	silt	--	--	10	0.8	140	80	16
96229	"	--	--	10	0.2	20	76	20
98627	"	--	--	10	0.2	30	100	20
89901	rock	Quartz vein	0.7	*0.54	0.1	9	6	na
89902	"	Quartz vein	1.0	* 0.07	0.2	14	30	na

LOCATION MAP



0 1 2 3 4 kilometres
SCALE 1 : 50,000

LEGEND

ROCK TYPES

HADRYNIAN (Windermere)

3 CUNNINGHAM FORMATION - massive to faintly laminated, micritic to very finely crystalline, medium grey limestone, commonly with web-like network of calcite veinlets. Minor black graphitic phyllite.

2 ISAAC FORMATION
- 2a - Grey to black, fissile, graphitic, pyritic, slatey, finely laminated, phyllitic argillite
- 2b - Finely interbedded grey to black, laminated micritic limestone and black laminated graphitic argillite
- 2c - Finely bedded to laminated, fine grained, medium to dark grey, argillaceous limestone, with 2-3% quartz calcite stringers
- 2d - Medium grey, fine grained, finely bedded, pyritic, calcareous siltstone
- 2e - Pale red-brown, fine grained quartzose sandstone

1 KAZA GROUP - grey, fine grained quartzite
- 1a - Finely interbedded quartzite and black phyllite

(NOTE: Ages, names obtained from G.S.C. Map 1356A)

SYMBOLS

Logging road, cat road	60° 110° Strike and dip of bedding
D.D.H. collar location	75° Strike and dip of foliation
82498 X Rock sample (outcrop)	Strike and dip of joints
98619 Rock sample (float)	Geological contact (definite, inferred, assumed)
96138 Silt sample	Fault (definite, inferred)
Quartz Vein	Pan sample
Outcrop large, small	

TABLE OF ANALYSES

SAMPLE #	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH	(ppb) Au	(ppm) Ag	(ppm) Pb	(ppm) Zn	(ppm) Cu	(ppm) As	(ppm) Sb
96138	silt			10	0.8	140	80	16	48	na
96229	silt			10	0.2	20	76	20	16	na
98627	silt			10	0.2	30	100	20	na	na
82497	rock	Qtz vein with gal,sph,cpy,py	float	23000	28.0	6000	32000	280	220	na
82498	rock	Qtz vein with gal,sph,cpy,py	float	28000	60.0	18000	2000	720	160	na
96227	rock	Qtz vein with gal,sph,cpy,py	float	20000	25.0	17000	5000	100	44	na
98617	rock	Qtz vein with gal,sph,cpy,py	float	>10000	50.0	>10000	8900	495	220	na
98618	rock	Qtz vein with graphitic films	float	>10000	15.0	4000	720	169	80	na
98619	rock	Qtz vein, barren	float	3100	22.0	6200	2000	191	47	na
98620	rock	Qtz bein, barren	float	820	8.6	3200	630	126	46	na
98622	rock	Py band in Qtz vein	float	>10000	15.0	3600	680	58	220	na
98623	rock	Qtz vein, barren	float	480	2.8	920	218	32	14	na
98705	rock	Qtz vein, graphite banded edge	float	2200	2.2	1030	880	55	4	na

SAMPLE #	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH	(gmt) Au	(gmt) Ag	% Pb	% Zn	% Cu	% As	% Sb
98621	rock	Gal,sph,cpy band in Qtz vein	float	2.88	51.4	5.60	1.88	0.02	na	na
98622	rock	Py band in Qtz vein	float	24.65	na	na	na	na	na	na
98704	rock	Chips from Qtz vein boulders with gal,sph,cpy,py	float	414.11	244.5	13.95	13.40	0.52	na	na

MAP SHEET INDEX

9	8	7
4	5	6
3	2	1

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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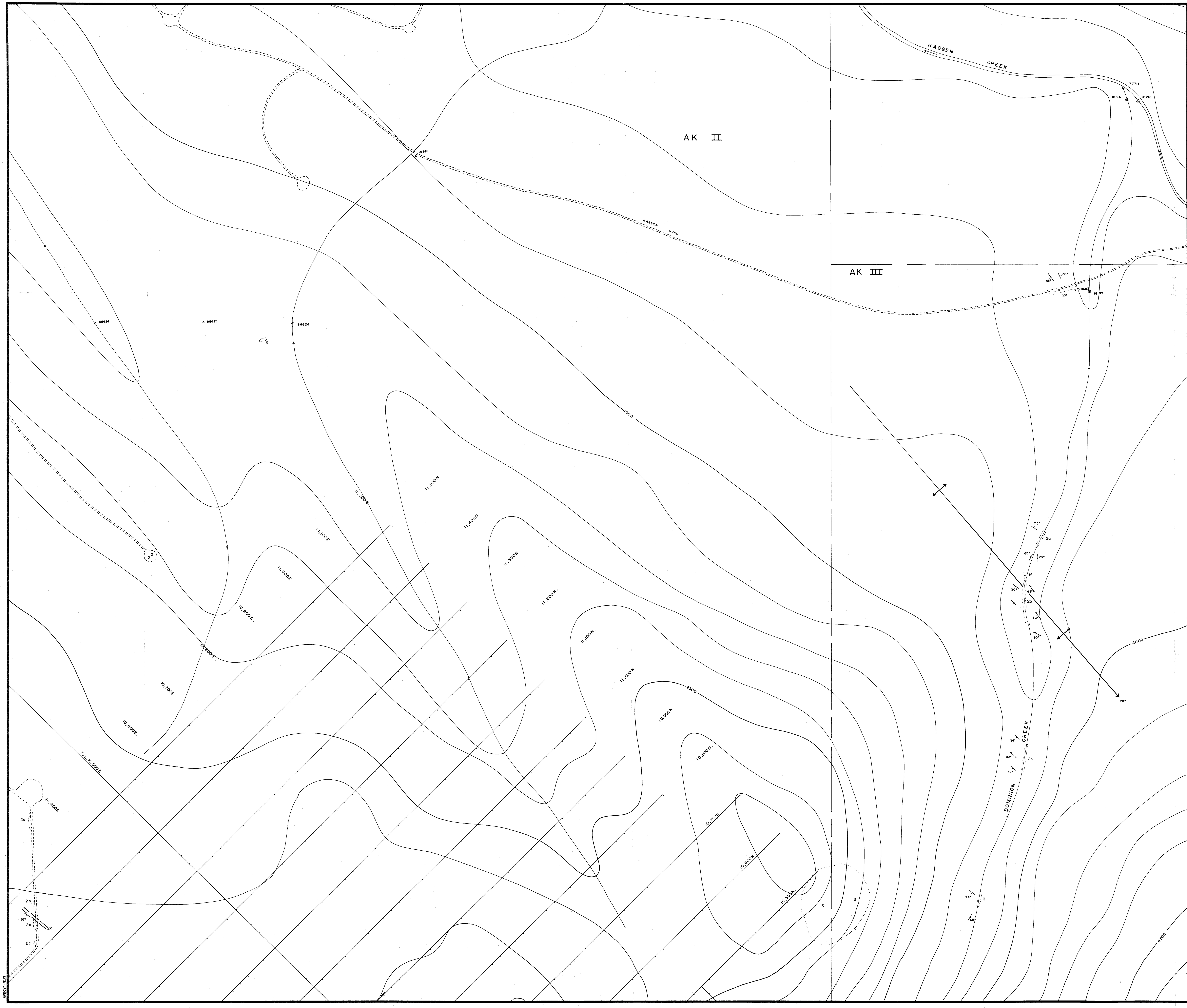
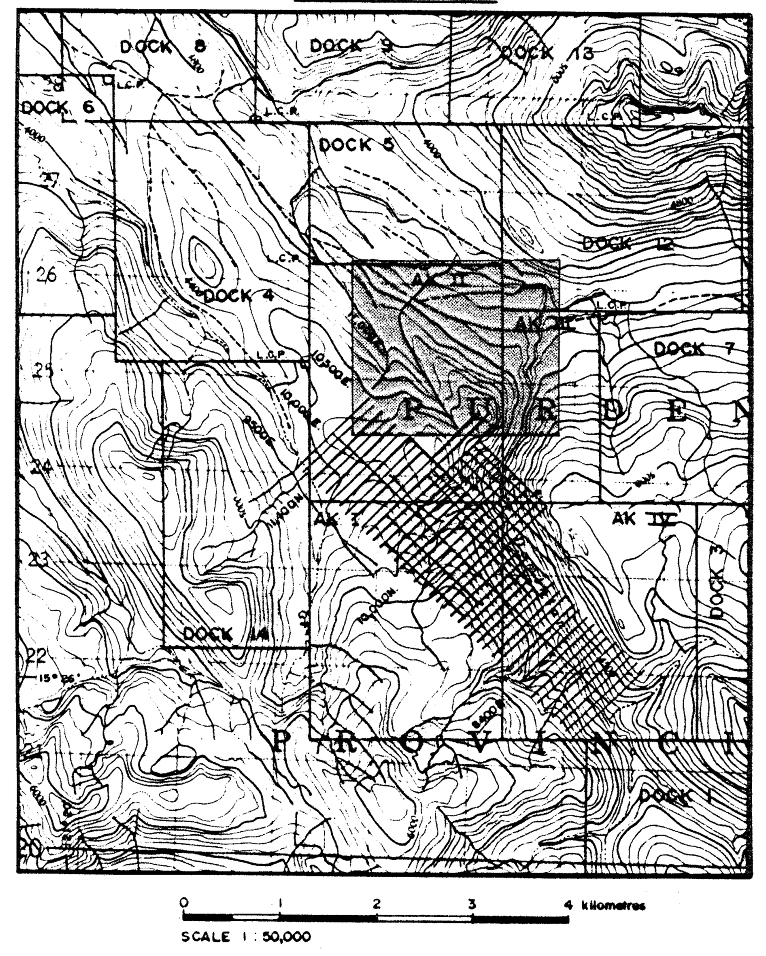
NOTE: Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S. 1:50,000 scale map 93H/6

0 50 100 150 200 metres
SCALE 1 : 2,500

REVISED	DOMINION CREEK
	GEOLOGY ROCK AND SILT SAMPLE LOCATIONS
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: M.S., T.C. DATE: Sept. 1986 - Aug. 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B. SCALE: 1 : 2500
DWG. No. FIG. 6	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.



LOCATION MAP



LEGEND

ROCK TYPES

HADRYNIAN (Windermere)

3 CUNNINGHAM FORMATION - massive to faintly laminated, micritic to very finely crystalline, medium grey limestone, commonly with web-like network of calcite veinlets. Minor black graphitic phyllite.

2 ISAAC FORMATION
- 2a - Grey to black, fissile, graphitic, pyritic, slatey, finely laminated, phyllitic argillite
- 2b - Finely interbedded grey to black, laminated micritic limestone and black laminated graphitic argillite
- 2c - Finely bedded to laminated, fine grained, medium to dark grey, argillaceous limestone, with 2-3% quartz calcite stringers
- 2d - Medium grey, fine grained, finely bedded, pyritic, calcareous siltstone
- 2e - Pale red-brown, fine grained quartzose sandstone

1 KAZA GROUP - grey, fine grained quartzite
- 1a - Finely interbedded quartzite and black phyllite

(NOTE: Ages, names obtained from G.S.C. Map 1356A)

SYMBOLS

	Logging road, cat road	60° 110°	Strike and dip of bedding
	D.D.H. collar location	75°	Strike and dip of foliation
82498 X	Rock sample (outcrop)		Strike and dip of joints
98619	Rock sample (float)		Geological contact (definite, inferred, assumed)
96138	Silt sample		Fault (definite, inferred)
	Quartz Vein		Plunging anticline
, x	Outcrop large, small	SSSSS	Drag folds
95190	Chip. Sample location	10,275E. L.9700N.	Geochem grid co-ordinate
	Zone of intense quartz veinlets, silicification, brecciation		Trench location
			Pan sample

TABLE OF ANALYSES

(all values in ppm except where noted)

SAMPLE #	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH	Au(ppb)	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
77711	silt	--	--	13	0.1	33	96	27
98624	silt	--	--	10	0.2	30	100	12
98626	silt	--	--	10	0.2	10	80	20
18194	pan conc		--	20	0.4	96	110	120
18195	pan conc		--	20,000	1.2	76	84	82
18193	rock							
98625	rock	Quartz Vein	float	150	3.1	420	88	35
98692	rock	Limestone w veinlets	grab	460	<0.2	220	154	20
98693	rock	Phyllite w veinlets	grab	280	<0.2	180	160	23

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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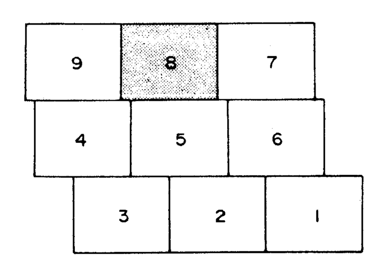
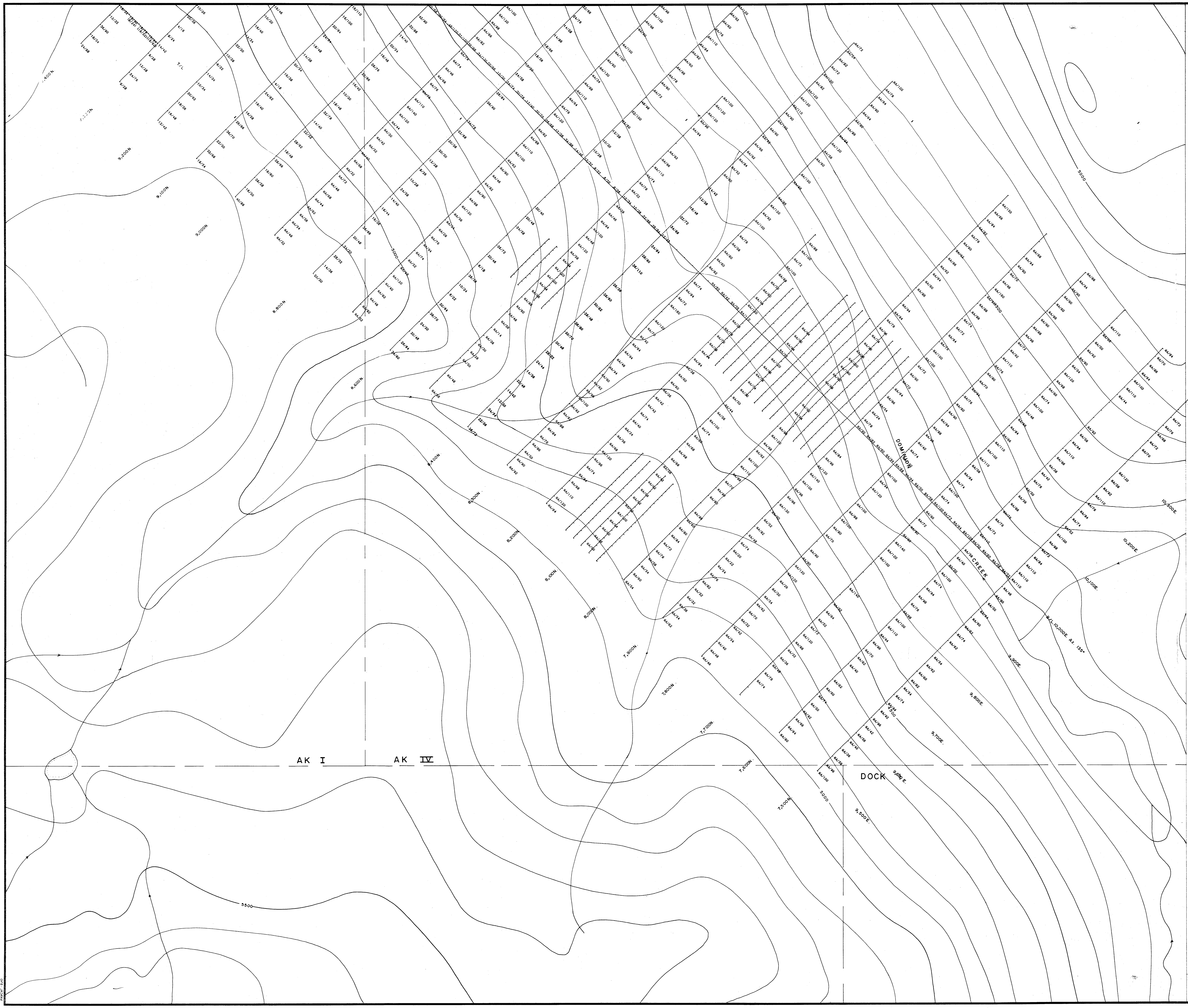
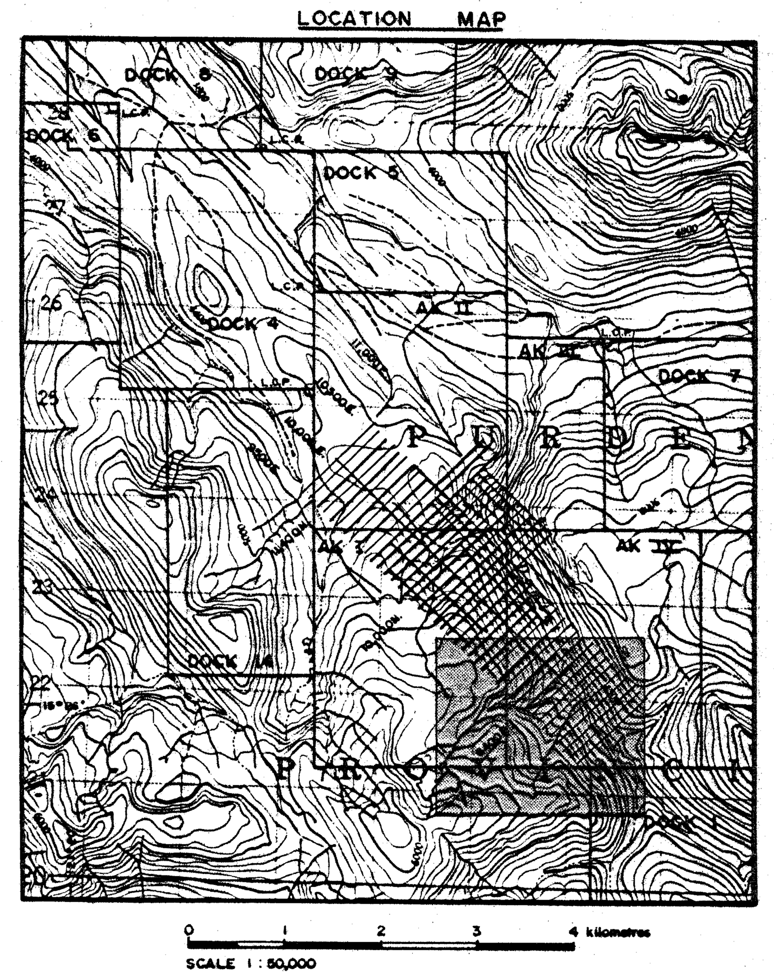


NOTE: Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S. 1:50,000 scale map 93H/6

0 50 100 150 200 metres
SCALE 1 : 2,500

REVISED	
	DOMINION CREEK
	GEOLOGY ROCK AND SILT SAMPLE LOCATIONS
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: M.S., T.C. DATE: Sept. 1986 - Aug. 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B. SCALE: 1 : 2500
DWG. No. FIG. 7	**NORANDA EXPLORATION** OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.





0 1 2 3 4 kilometres
SCALE 1 : 50,000

LEGEND

56/76 Soil Geochem Survey Cu/Zn (ppm)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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MAP SHEET INDEX

9	8	7
4	5	6
3	2	1

NOTE : Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S. 1:50,000 scale map 93H/6

0 50 100 150 200 metres
SCALE 1 : 2,500

REVISED	DOMINION CREEK	
	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY CU/ZN IN PPM	
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: M.S.	DATE: APRIL 15, 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B.	SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No. FIG. 8	NORANDA EXPLORATION	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.


LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1:50,000
LEGEND
Soil Geochem Survey Pb/Ag(ppm)
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
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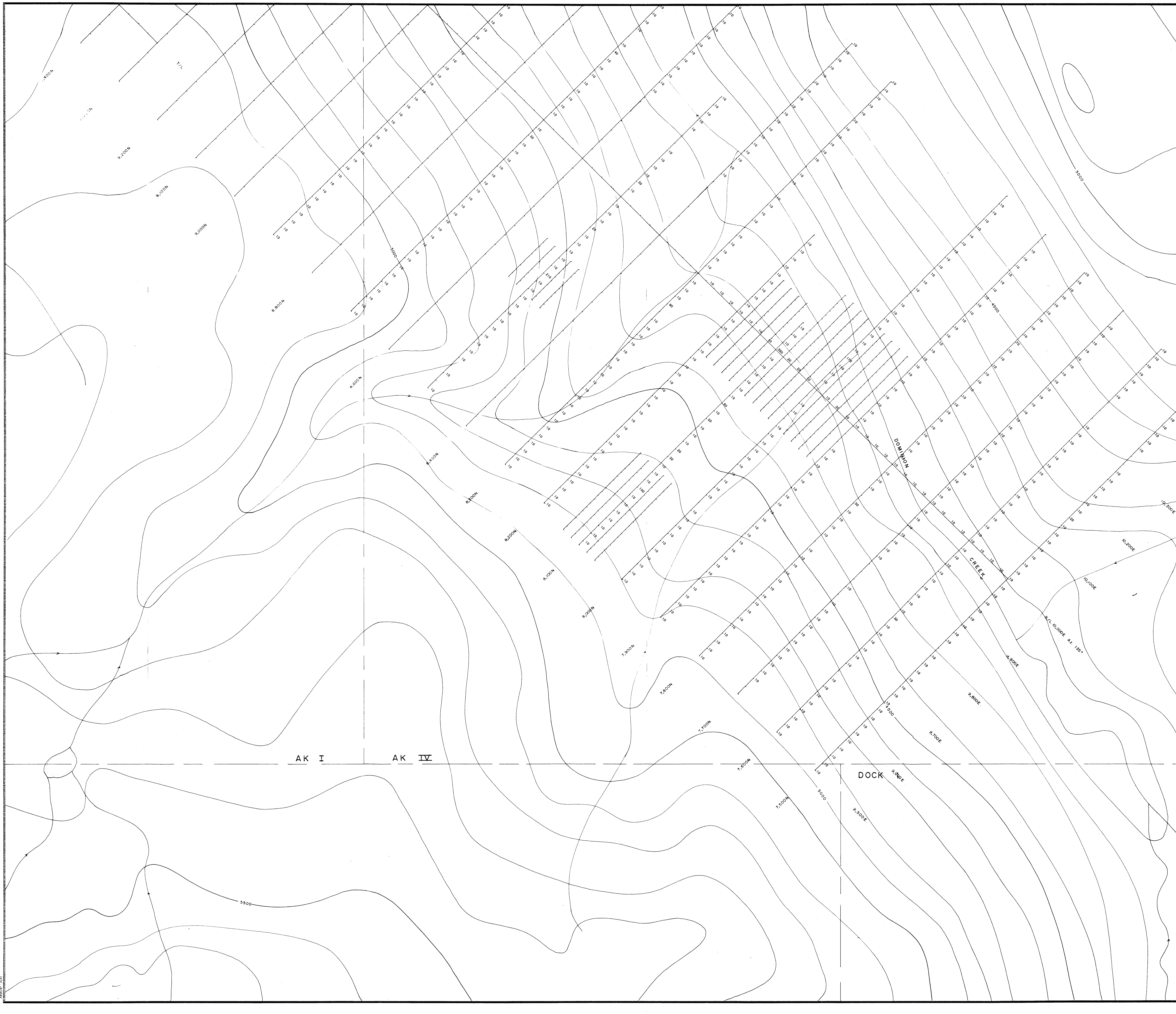
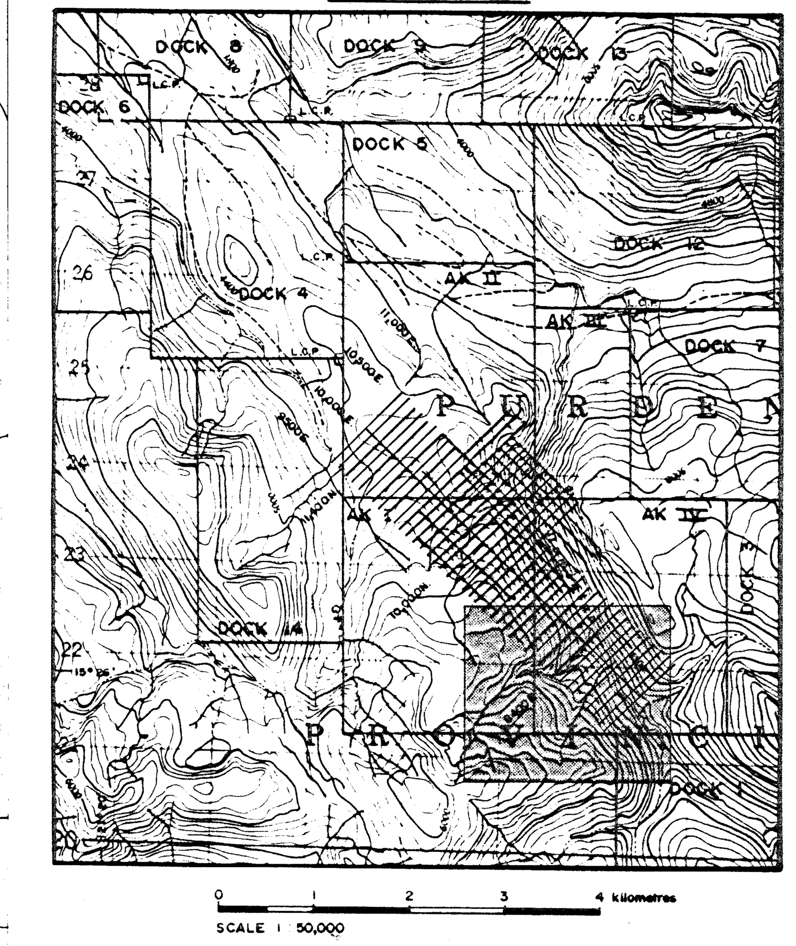
MAP SHEET INDEX
AK I
AK IV
DOCK
DOMINION CREEK
NOTE: Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S. 1:50,000 scale map 93H/6
SCALE 1:2,500
REVISED
DOMINION CREEK
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY PB/AG IN PPM
PROJ. No. 280
N.T.S. 93H/6
DWG. No.
FIG. 9
SURVEY BY: M.S.
DATE: APRIL 15, 1987
DRAWN BY: S.K.B.
SCALE: 1:2,500
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.



LOCATION MAP



L E G E N D

68 Soil Geochem Survey Au (ppb)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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MAP SHEET INDEX

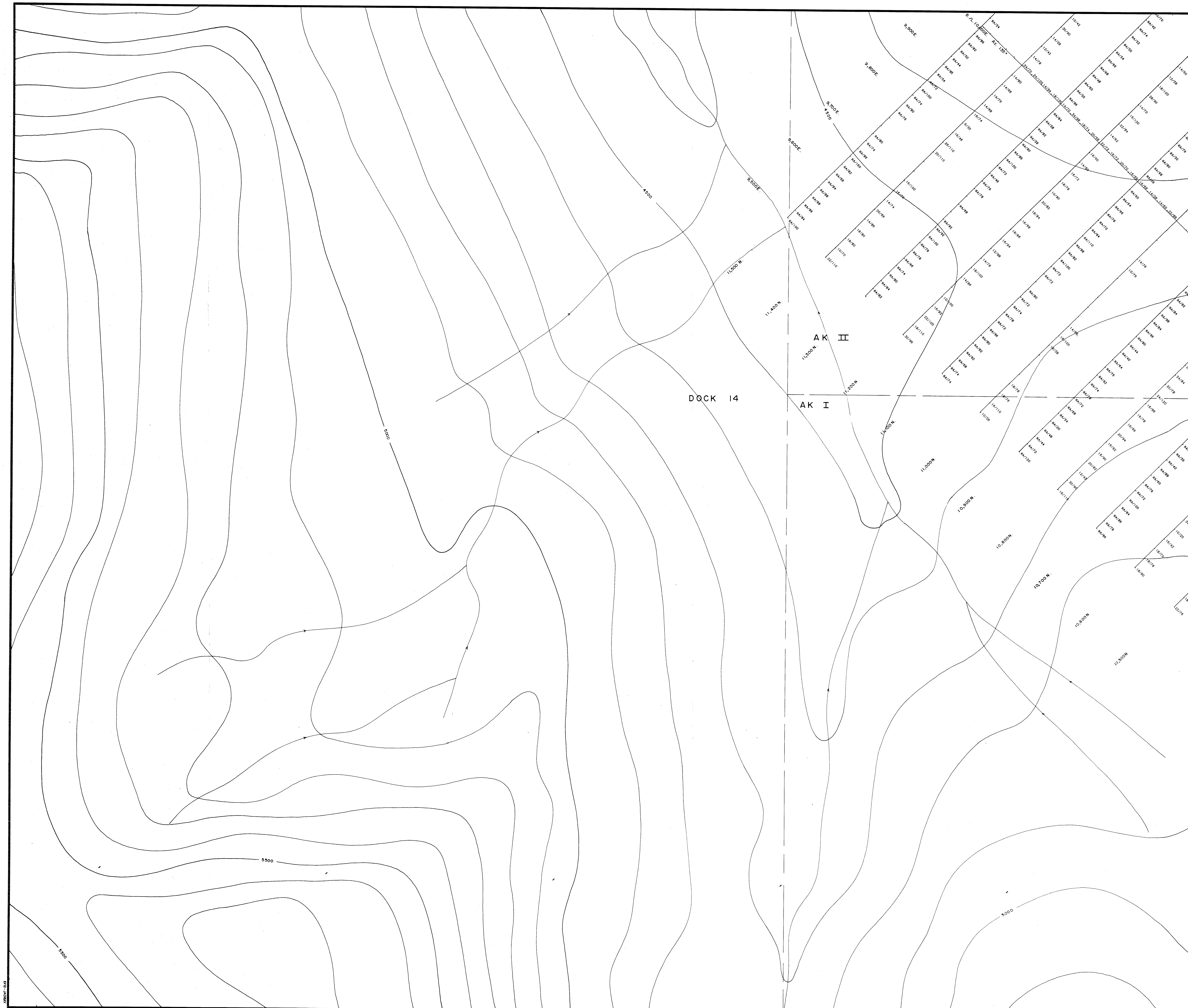
9	8	7
4	5	6
3	2	1

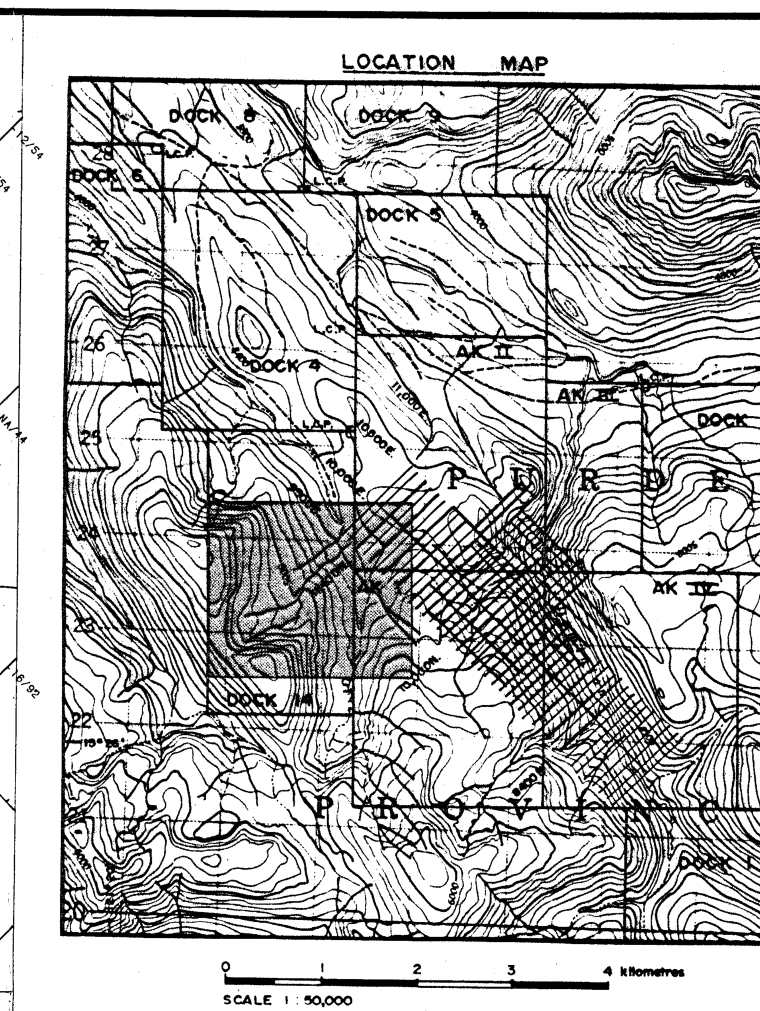
NOTE: Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S. 1:50,000 scale map 93H/6

0 50 100 150 200 metres

SCALE 1:2,500

REVISED	DOMINION CREEK
	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY AU IN PPB
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: MS DATE: OCT. 21, 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B. SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No. FIG. 10	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.





LEGEND

Soil Geochem Survey Cu/Zn (ppm)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,549

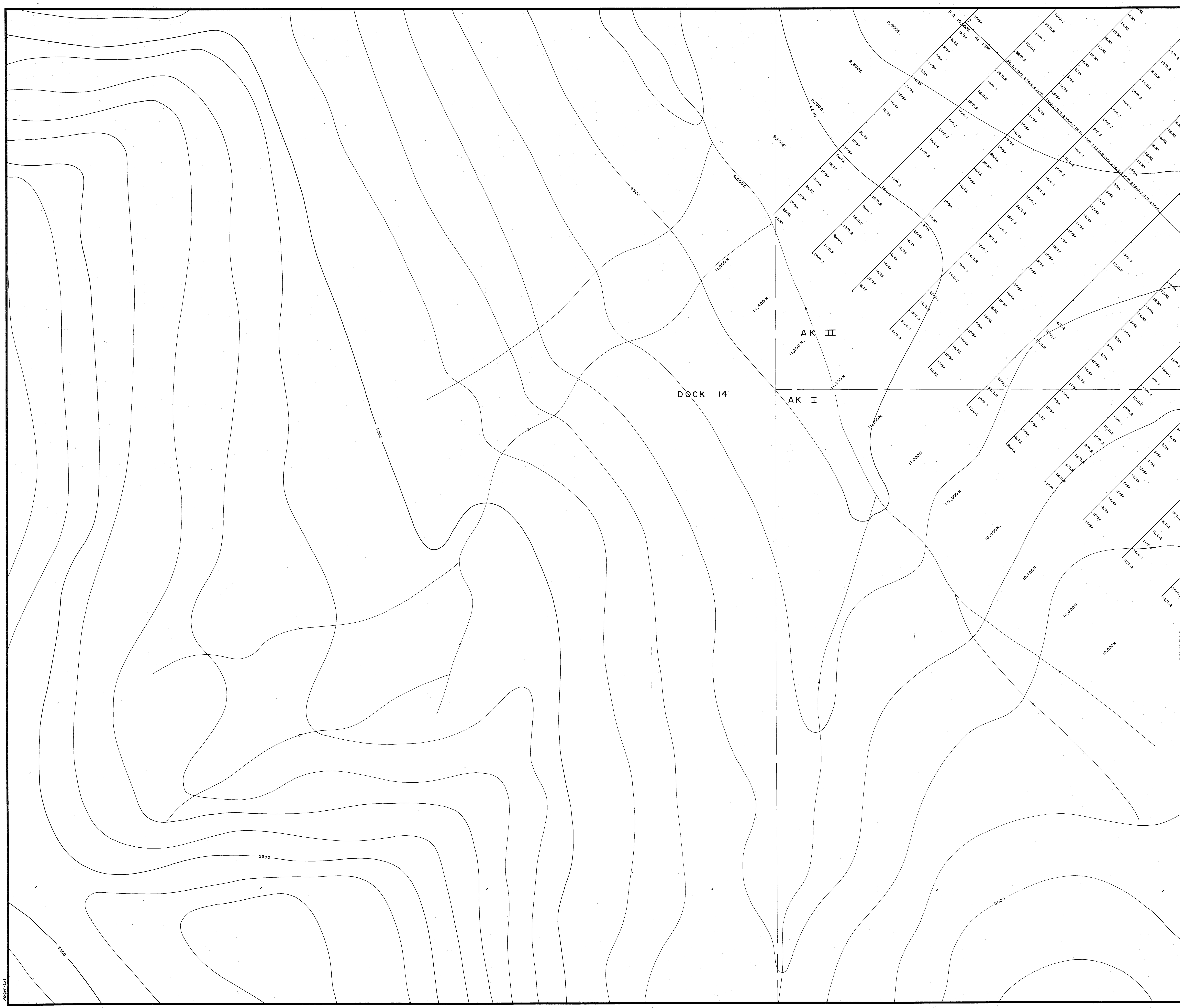
MAP SHEET INDEX

9	8	7
4	5	6
3	2	1

NOTE : Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S. 1:50,000 scale map 93H/6

0 50 100 150 200 metres
SCALE 1:2,500

REVISED	DOMINION CREEK
	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY CU/ZN IN PPM
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: M.S. DATE: APRIL 15, 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B. SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No. FIG. 11	**NORANDA EXPLORATION** OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.



LEGEND

Soil Geochem Survey Pb / Ag (ppm)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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MAP SHEET INDEX

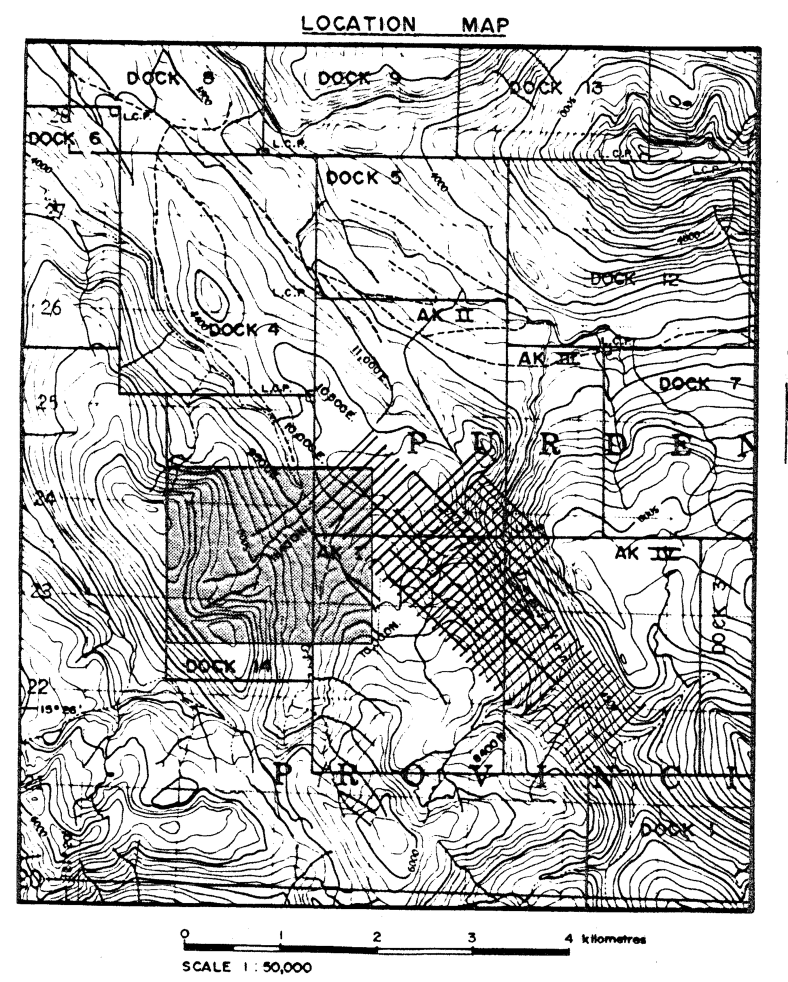
9	8	7
4	5	6
3	2	1

NOTE : Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S. 1 : 50,000 scale map 93H/6

0 50 100 150 200 metres

SCALE 1 : 2,500

REVISED	
	DOMINION CREEK
	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY PB/AG IN PPM
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: M.S. DATE: APRIL 15, 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B. SCALE: 1 : 2500
DWG. No. FIG. 12	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.



LEGEND

68 Soil Geochem Survey Au (ppb)

MAP SHEET INDEX

9	8	7
4	5	6
3	2	1

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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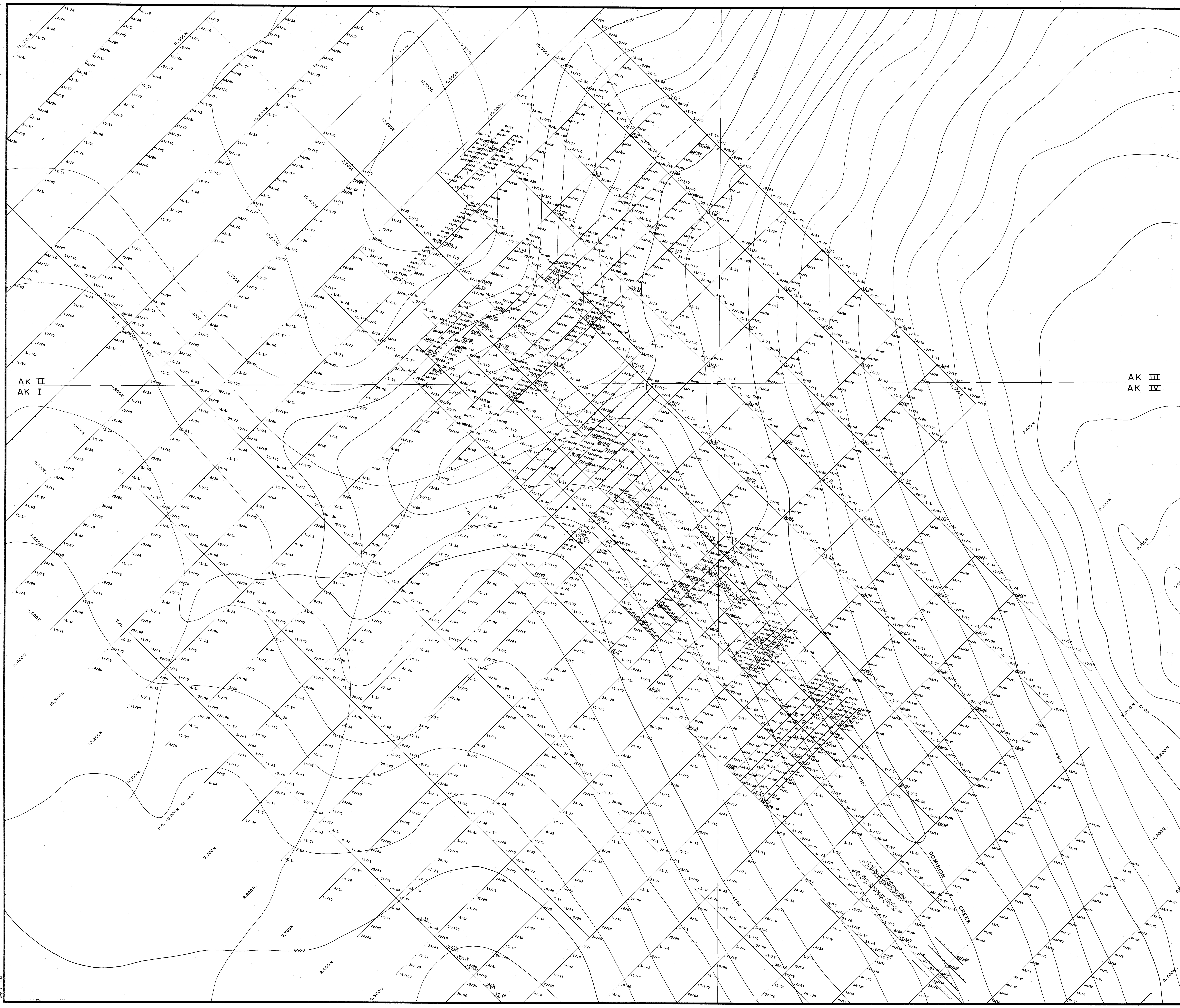
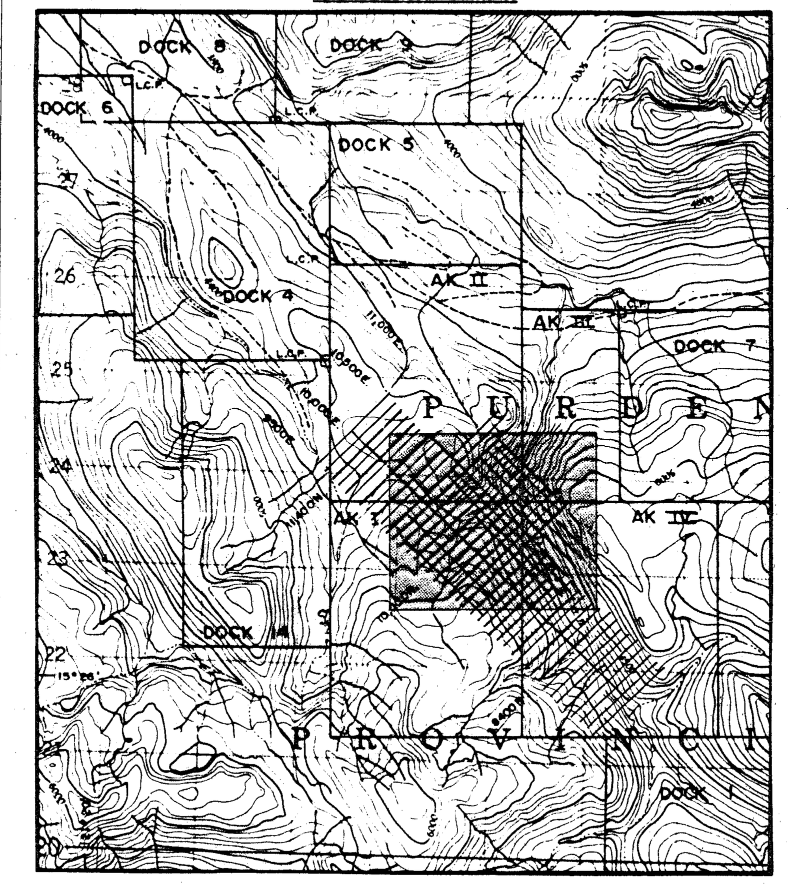
NOTE : Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S. 1 : 50,000 scale map 93H/6

0 50 100 150 200 metres
SCALE 1 : 2,500

REVISED	DOMINION CREEK
	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY AU IN PPB
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: MS DATE: OCT. 21, 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B. SCALE: 1 : 2500
DWG. No. FIG. 13	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.



LOCATION MAP

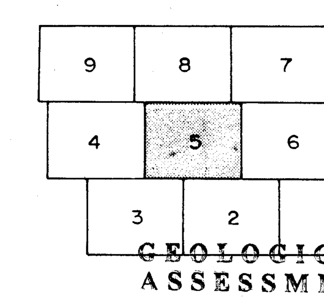


0 1 2 3 4 kilometres
SCALE 1 : 50,000

LEGEND

56/78 Soil Geochem Survey Cu/Zn (ppm)

MAP SHEET INDEX



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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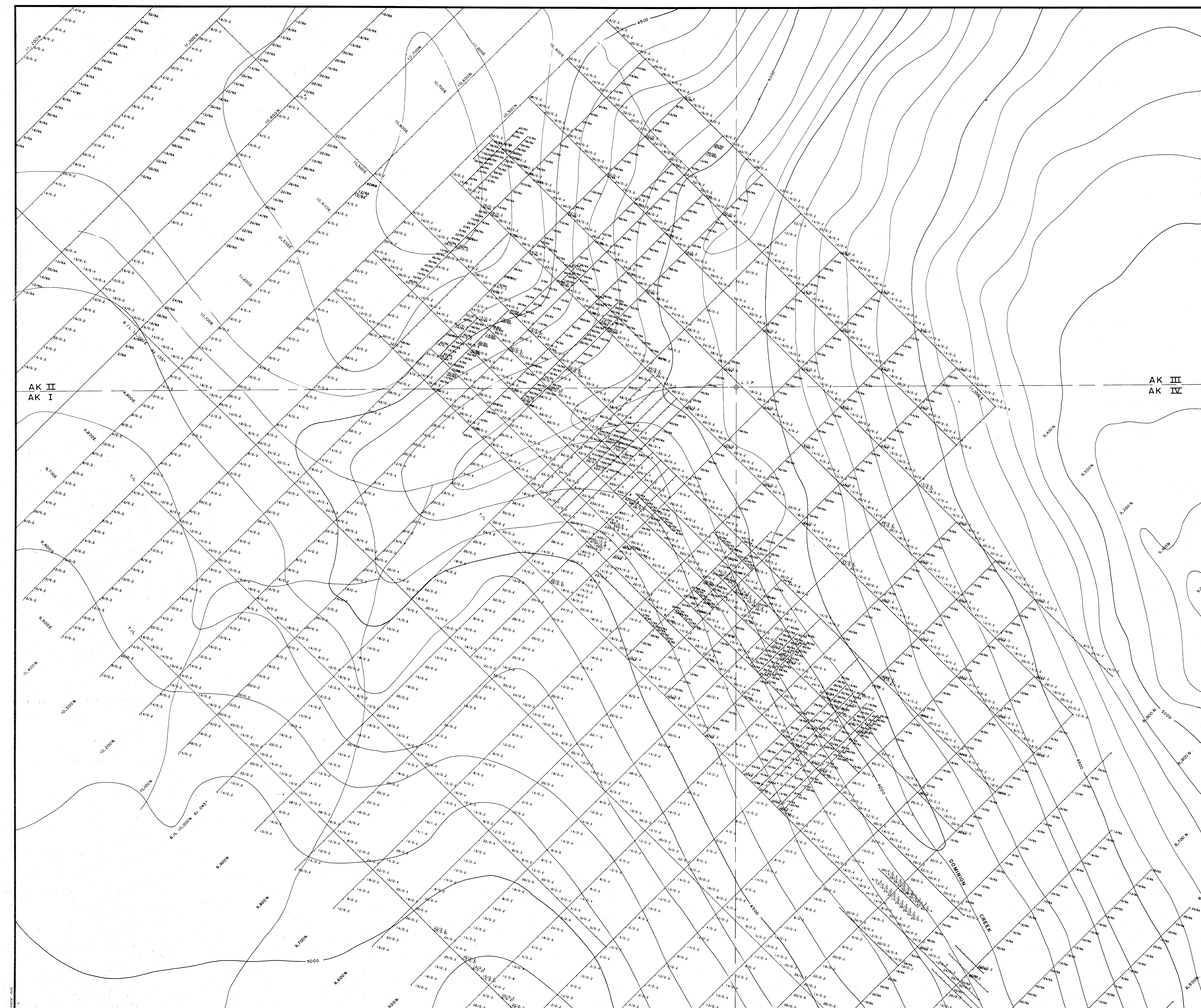
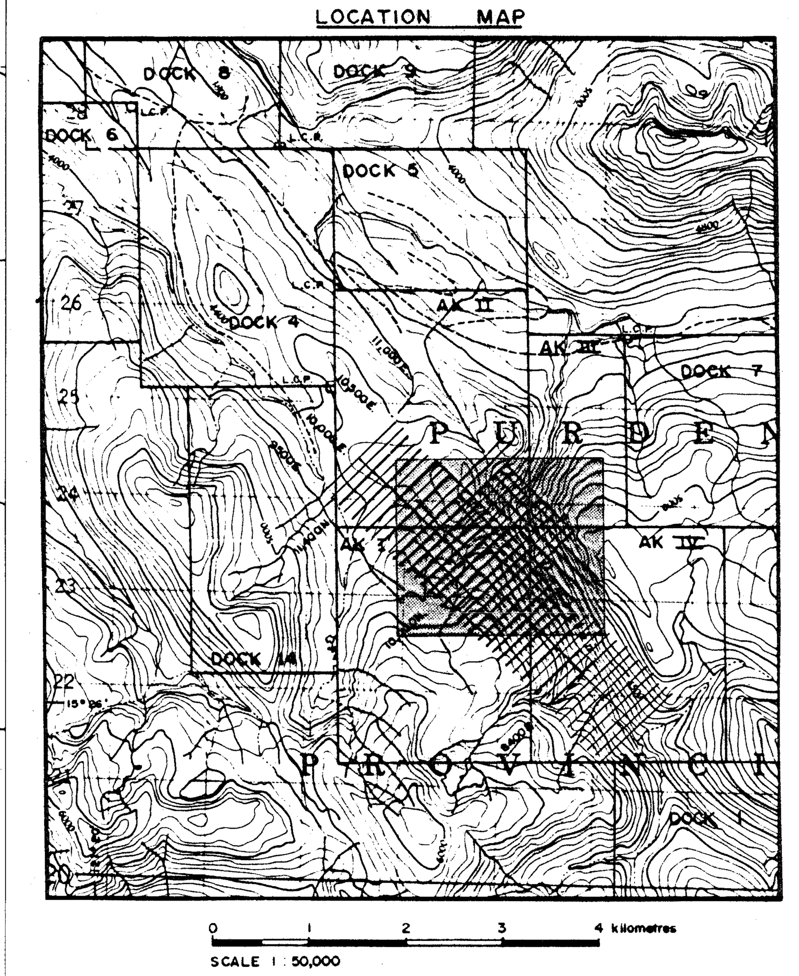
NOTE : Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S 1:50,000 scale map 93H/6

0 50 100 150 200 metres
SCALE 1 : 2,500

REVISED	DOMINION CREEK
	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY CU/ZN IN PPM
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: M.S. DATE: APRIL 20, 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B. SCALE: 1 : 2,500
DWG. No. FIG. 14	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.





LEGEND

68/0.2 Soil Geochem Survey Pb/Ag(ppm)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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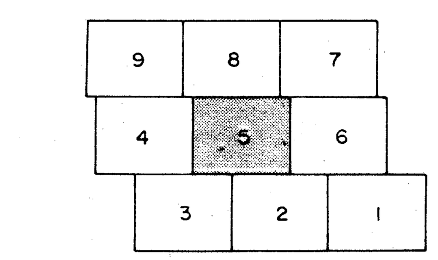
MAP SHEET INDEX

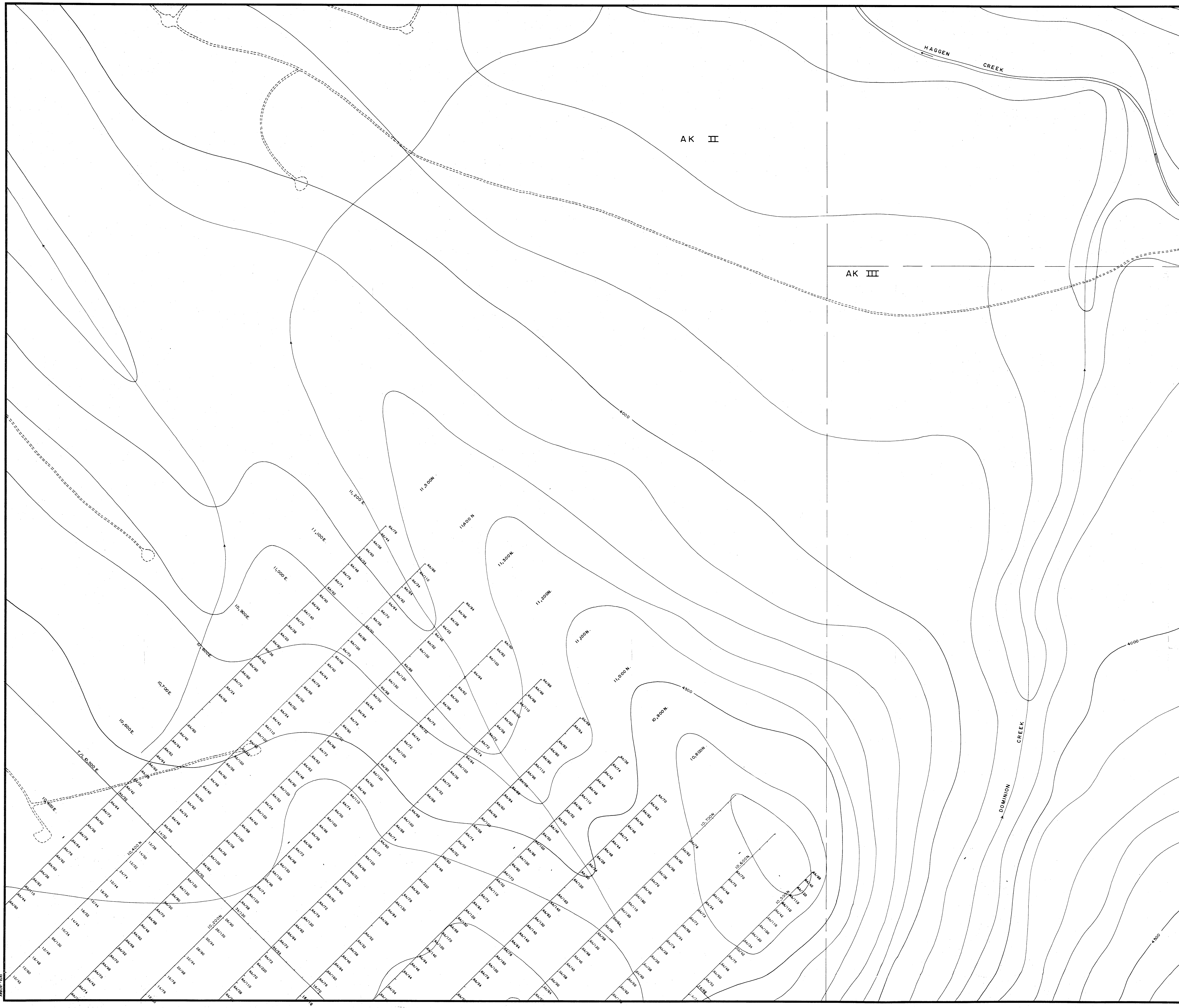


NOTE: Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S. 1:50,000 scale map 93H/6

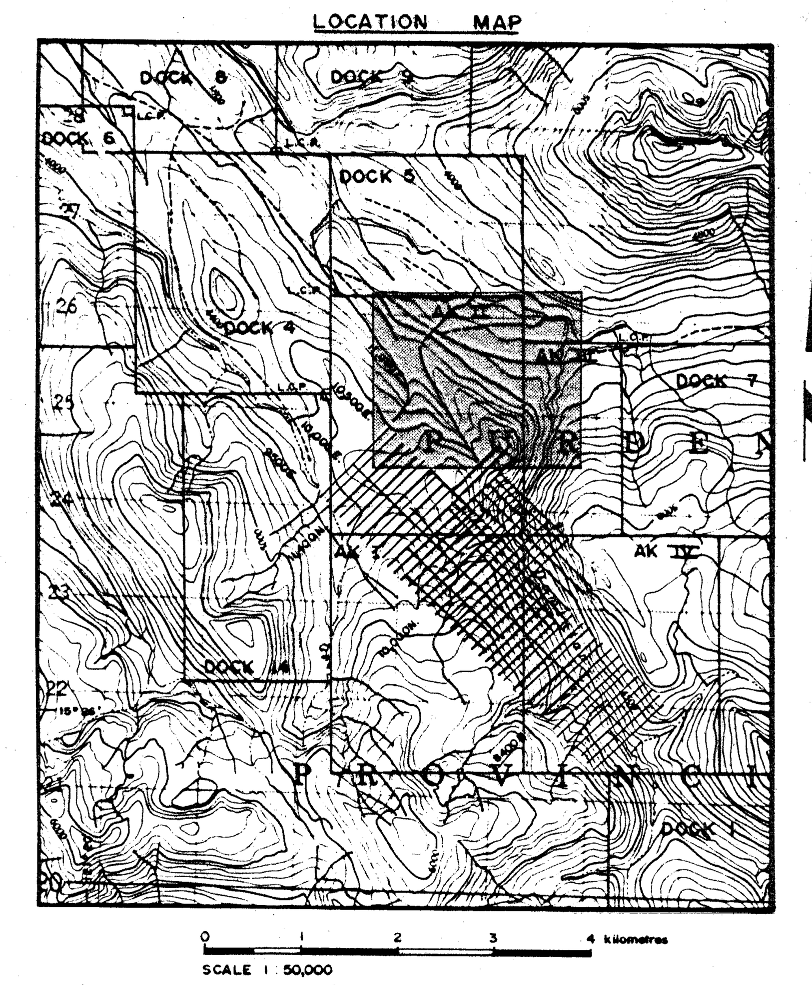
0 50 100 150 200 metres
SCALE 1 : 2,500

REVISED	DOMINION CREEK	
	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY PB/AG IN PPM	
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: M.S.	DATE: APRIL 20, 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B.	SCALE: 1 : 2500
DWG. No. FIG. 15	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	

LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1 : 50,000
AK II
AK I
AK III
AK IV
LEGEND
Soil Geochem Survey Au (ppb)
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
16,549
MAP SHEET INDEX
NOTE: Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S 1 50,000 scale map 93H/6
0 50 100 150 200 metres
SCALE 1 2,500
DOMINION CREEK
REVISED
DOMINION CREEK
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
AU IN PPB
PROJ. No. 280
N.T.S. 93H/6
DWG. No.
FIG. 16
SURVEY BY: MS
DATE: APRIL 30 '89
DRAWN BY: S.K.B.
SCALE: 1 : 2,500
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.



LOCATION MAP



LEGEND

56/78 Soil Geochem Survey Cu/Zn (ppm)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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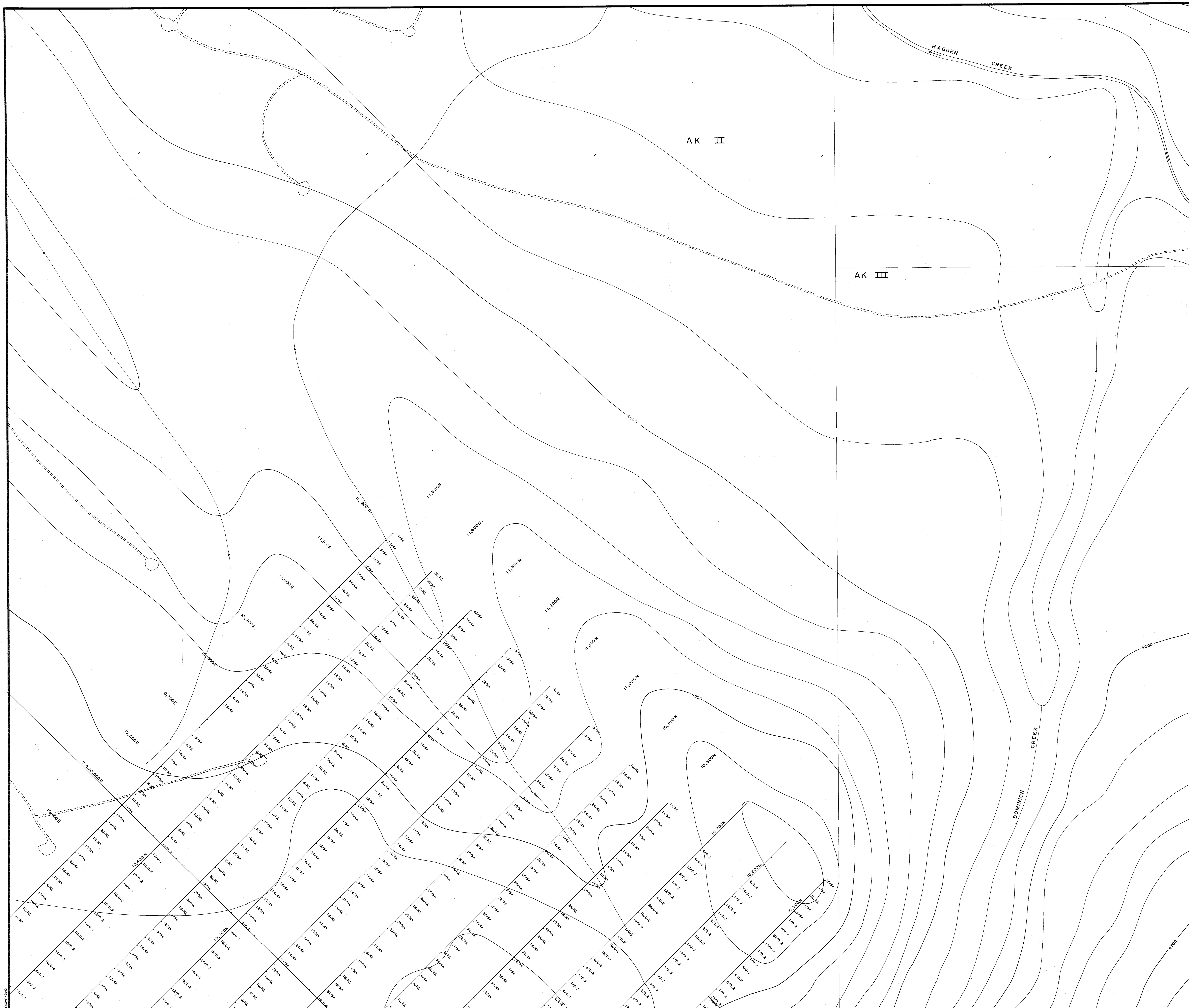
MAP SHEET INDEX

9	8	7
4	5	6
3	2	1

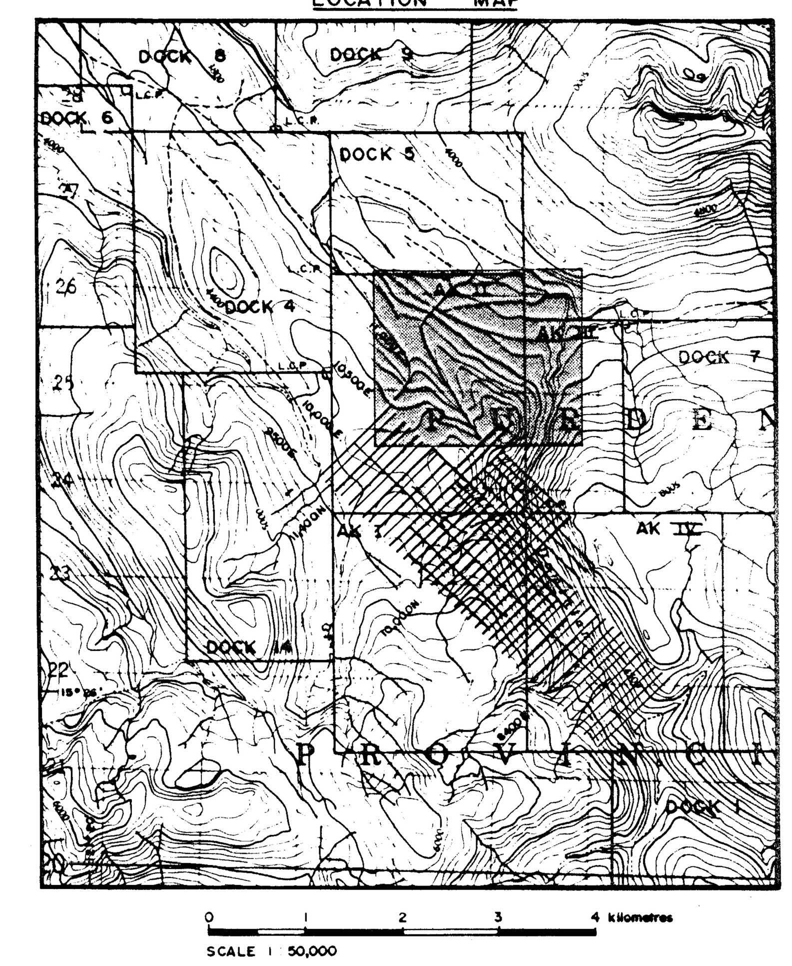
NOTE: Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S. 1:50,000 scale map 93H/6

0 50 100 150 200 metres
SCALE 1 : 2,500

REVISED	DOMINION CREEK	
	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY CU/ZN IN PPM	
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: M.S.	DATE: APRIL 16, 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B.	SCALE: 1 : 2500
DWG. No. FIG. 17	NORANDA EXPLORATION	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.



LOCATION MAP



LEGEND

68/0.2 Soil Geochem Survey Pb/Ag (ppm)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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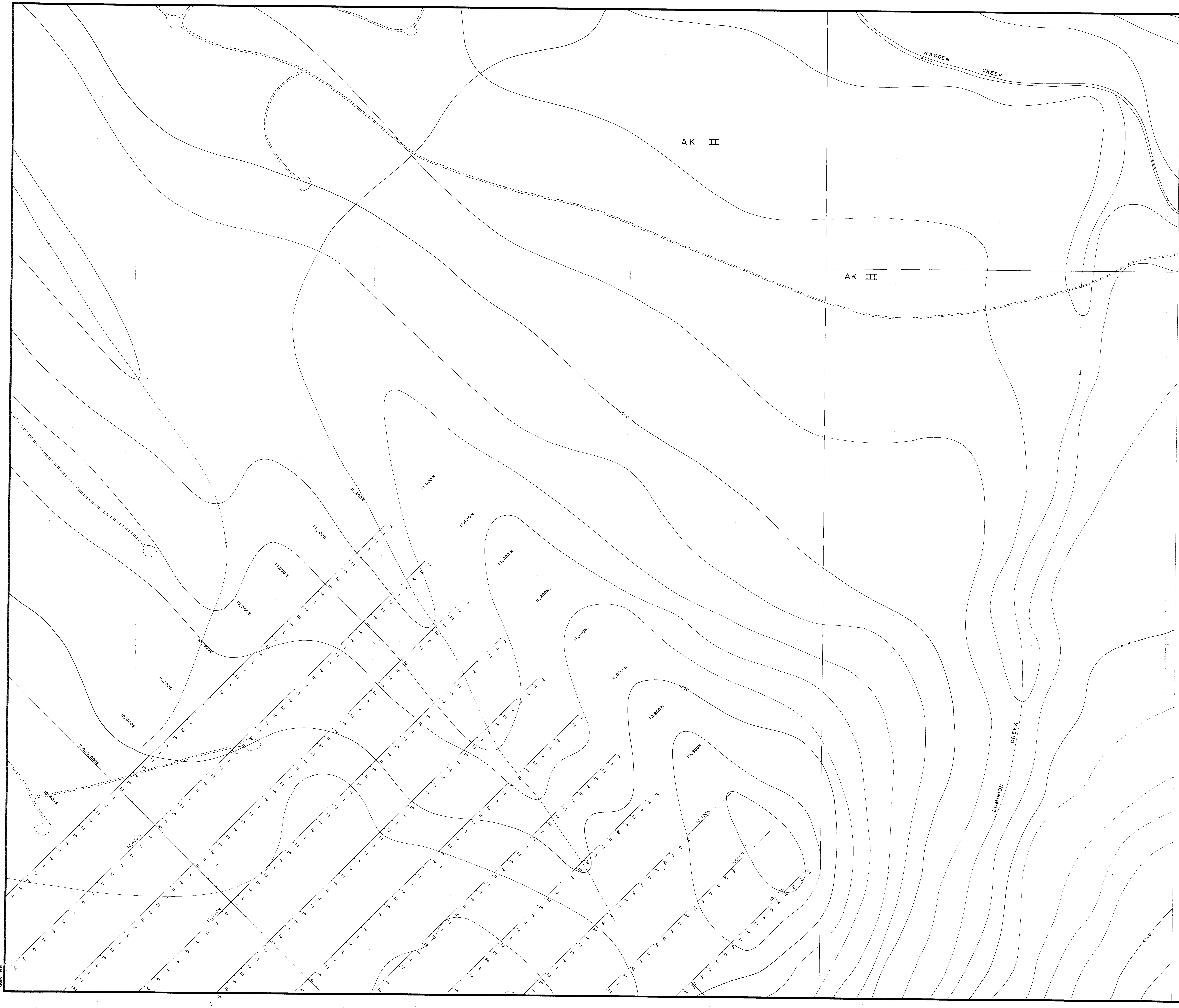
MAP SHEET INDEX

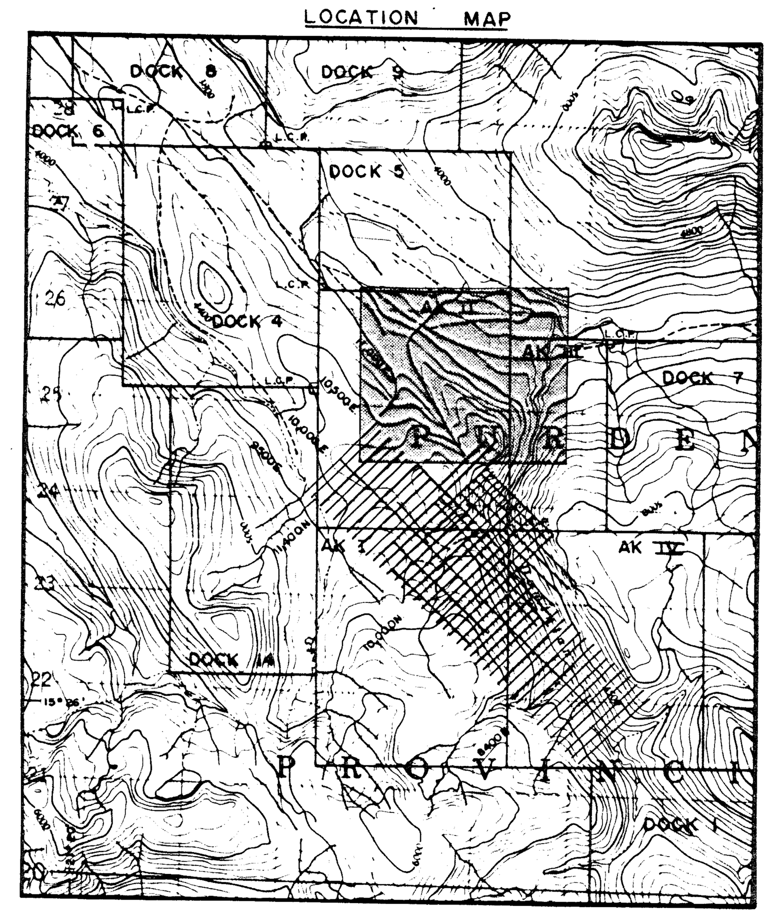
9	8	7
4	5	6
3	2	1

NOTE: Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N.T.S. 1:50,000 scale map 93H/6

0 50 100 150 200 metres
SCALE 1 : 2,500

REVISED	DOMINION CREEK	
	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY PB/AG IN PPM	
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: M.S.	DATE: APRIL 16, 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B.	SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No. FIG. 18	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.	





LEGEND

Soil Geochem Survey Au (ppb)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,549

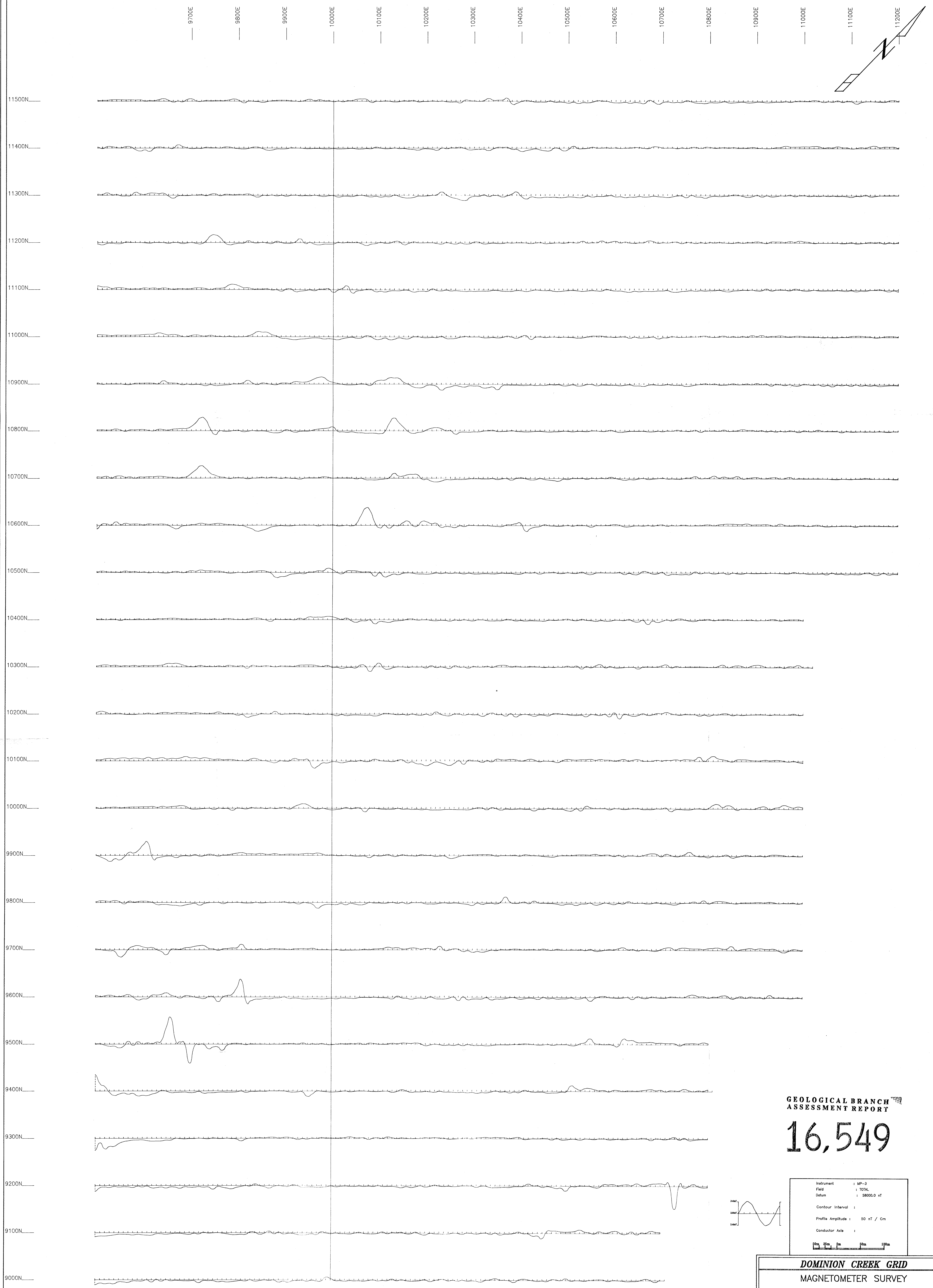
MAP SHEET INDEX

9	8	7
4	5	6
3	2	1

NOTE Topography based on photocopy enlargement of N T S 1 : 50,000 scale map 93 H / 6

0 50 100 150 200 metres
SCALE 1 : 2,500

REVISED	DOMINION CREEK
	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY AU IN PPB
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: MS DATE:
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B. SCALE: 1 : 2500
DWG. No. FIG. 19	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,549

Instrument : MP-3
Field : TOTAL
Datum : 58000.0 nT
Contour Interval :
Profile Amplitude : 50 nT / Cm
Conductor Axis :

50m 25m 0m 50m 100m

DOMINION CREEK GRID

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

PROJECT: DOMINION CREEK PROJECT # : 280
BASELINE AZIMUTH : 136 Deg.

SCALE = 1: 2500 DATE : 7/24/87
SURVEY BY : TL NTS : 93H/6
FILE: M280DOMC

FIG. 20

NORANDA EXPLORATION


11500N
11400N
11300N
11200N
11100N
11000N
10900N
10800N
10700N
10600N
10500N
10400N
10300N
10200N
10100N
10000N
9900N
9800N
9700N
9600N
9500N
9400N
9300N
9200N
9100N
9000N
BASELINE
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
16,549
Magnetic Breaks
Magnetic Contacts
Instrument : MP-3
Field : TOTAL
Datum : 58000.0 nT
Contour Interval : 1 nT
(8 passes through a 9 pt. Hanning Filter.)
(8 passes through a 3 pt. Hanning Filter.)
Conductor Axis :
50m 25m 0m 50m 100m
DOMINION CREEK GRID
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
(FILTERED CONTOUR PRESENTATION)
PROJECT: DOMINION CREEK PROJECT # : 280
BASELINE AZIMUTH : 136 Deg.
SCALE = 1: 2500
DATE : 7/24/87
SURVEY BY : TL
NTS : 93H/6
FILE: M280DOMC
FIG. 21
NORANDA EXPLORATION

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,549

Instrument : EM-16
Vertical Scale: 1 cm = 20%
Conductor Axis :
Tx Location : NLK Seattle, Wash.
Contour Interval :
In-phase :
Quadrature :

Profile Scale : 20 / cm

DOMINION CREEK

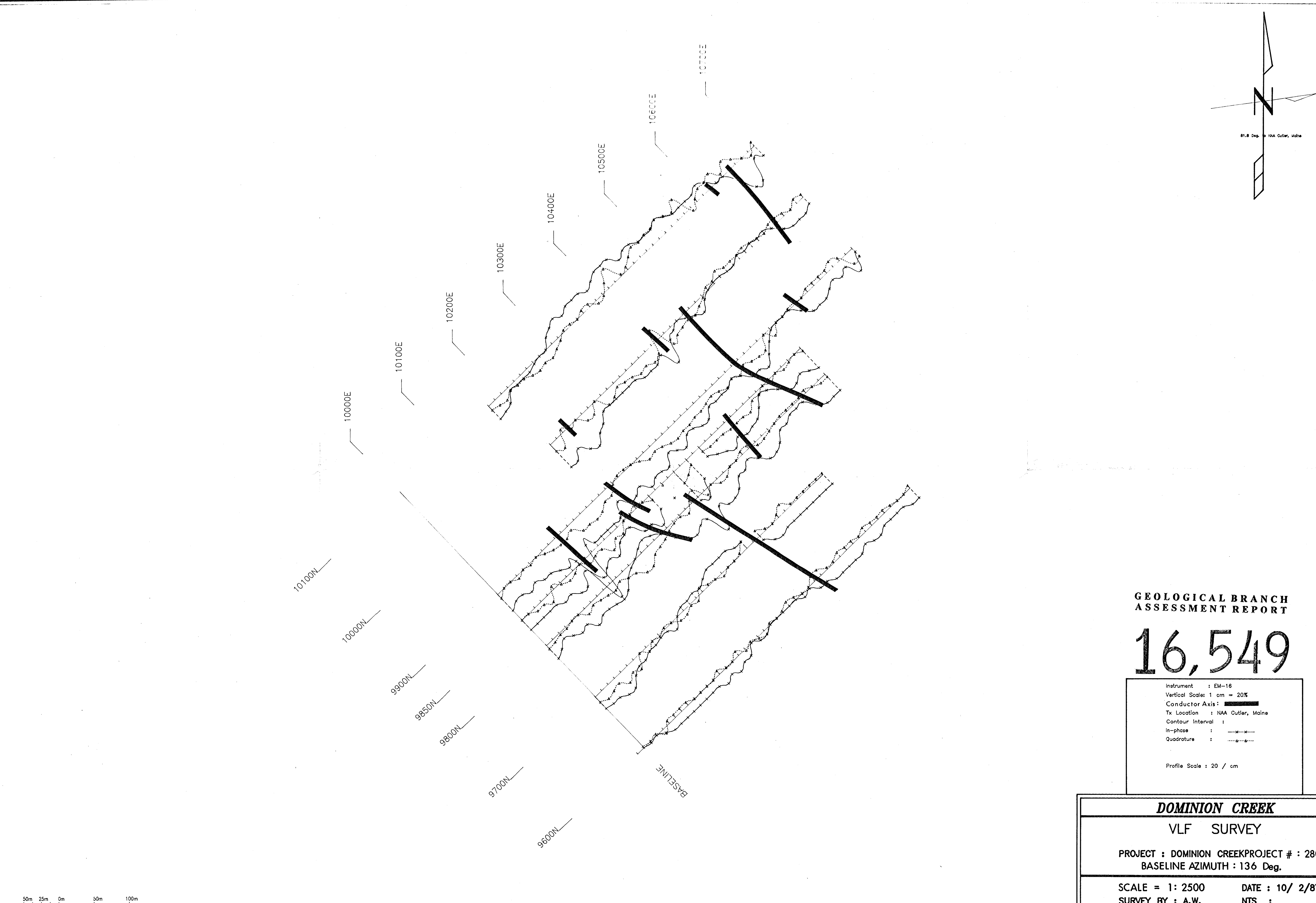
VLF SURVEY

PROJECT : DOMINION CK PROJECT # : 280
BASELINE AZIMUTH : 136 Deg.

SCALE = 1: 2500 DATE : 10/ 2/87
SURVEY BY : A.W. NTS :
FILE: V280DOM FREQ.: 21.8 KHz.

FIG. 22 NORANDA EXPLORATION

Vers. 3.95 Tue 1 Jan 1980 at 14:58 Normal Profile Centre of plot at 10350.0E / 9850.0N Serial # /86140 Registered User : NORANDA EXPLORATION



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,549

Instrument : EM-16
Vertical Scale: 1 cm = 20%
Conductor Axis :
Tx Location : NAA Cutler, Maine
Contour Interval :
In-phase :
Quadrature :

Profile Scale : 20 / cm

DOMINION CREEK

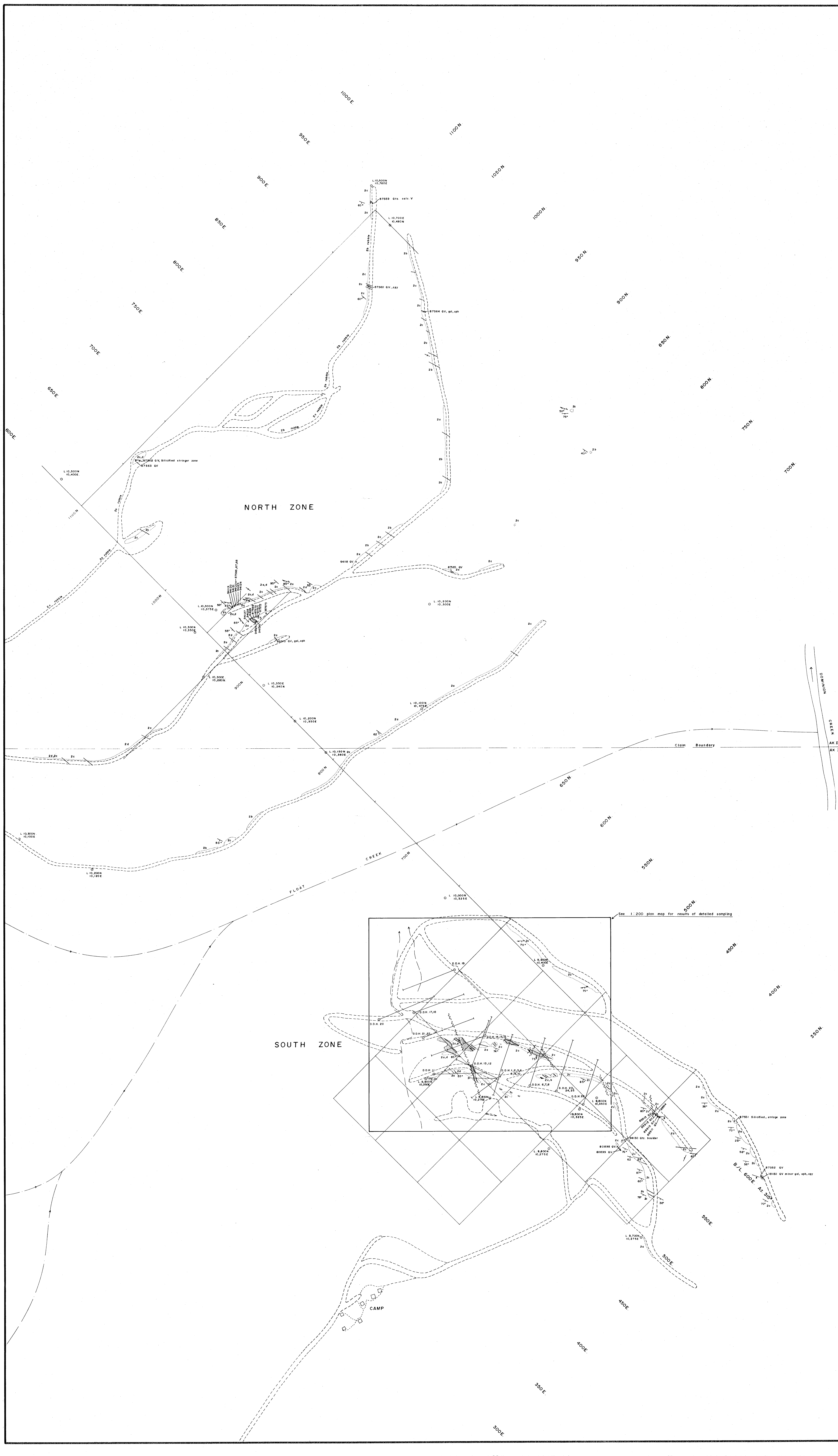
VLF SURVEY

PROJECT : DOMINION CREEKPROJECT # : 280
BASELINE AZIMUTH : 136 Deg.

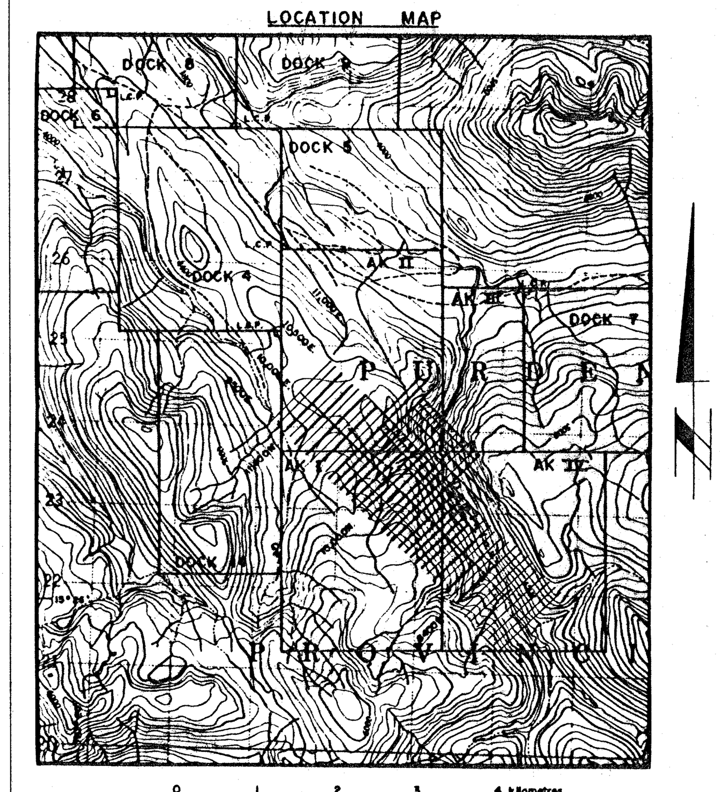
SCALE = 1: 2500	DATE : 10/ 2/87
SURVEY BY : A.W.	NTS :
FILE: V80DOM	FREQ.: 24.0 KHz.

FIG. 23 **NORANDA EXPLORATION**

Vers. 3.95 Tue 1 Jan 1980 at 12:43 Normal Profile Centre of plot at 10350.0E / 9850.0N Serial # V86140 Registered User : NORANDA EXPLORATION



LOCATION MAP



SCALE 1 : 50,000 (0 – 4 kilometres)

LEGEND

ROCK TYPES

HADRYNIAN (Windermere)

3 CUNNINGHAM FORMATION - massive to faintly laminated, micritic to very finely crystalline, medium grey limestone, commonly with web-like network of calcite veinlets. Minor black graphitic phyllite.

2 ISAAC FORMATION
- 2a - Grey to black, fissile, graphitic, pyritic, slatey, finely laminated, phyllitic argillite
- 2b - Finely interbedded grey to black, laminated micritic limestone and black laminated graphitic argillite
- 2c - Finely bedded to laminated, fine grained, medium to dark grey, argillaceous limestone, with 2-3% quartz calcite stringers
- 2d - Medium grey, fine grained, finely bedded, pyritic, calcareous siltstone
- 2e - Pale red-brown, fine grained quartzose sandstone

1 KAZA GROUP - grey, fine grained quartzite
- 1a - Finely interbedded quartzite and black phyllite

(NOTE: Ages, names obtained from G.S.C. Map 1356A)

SYMBOLS

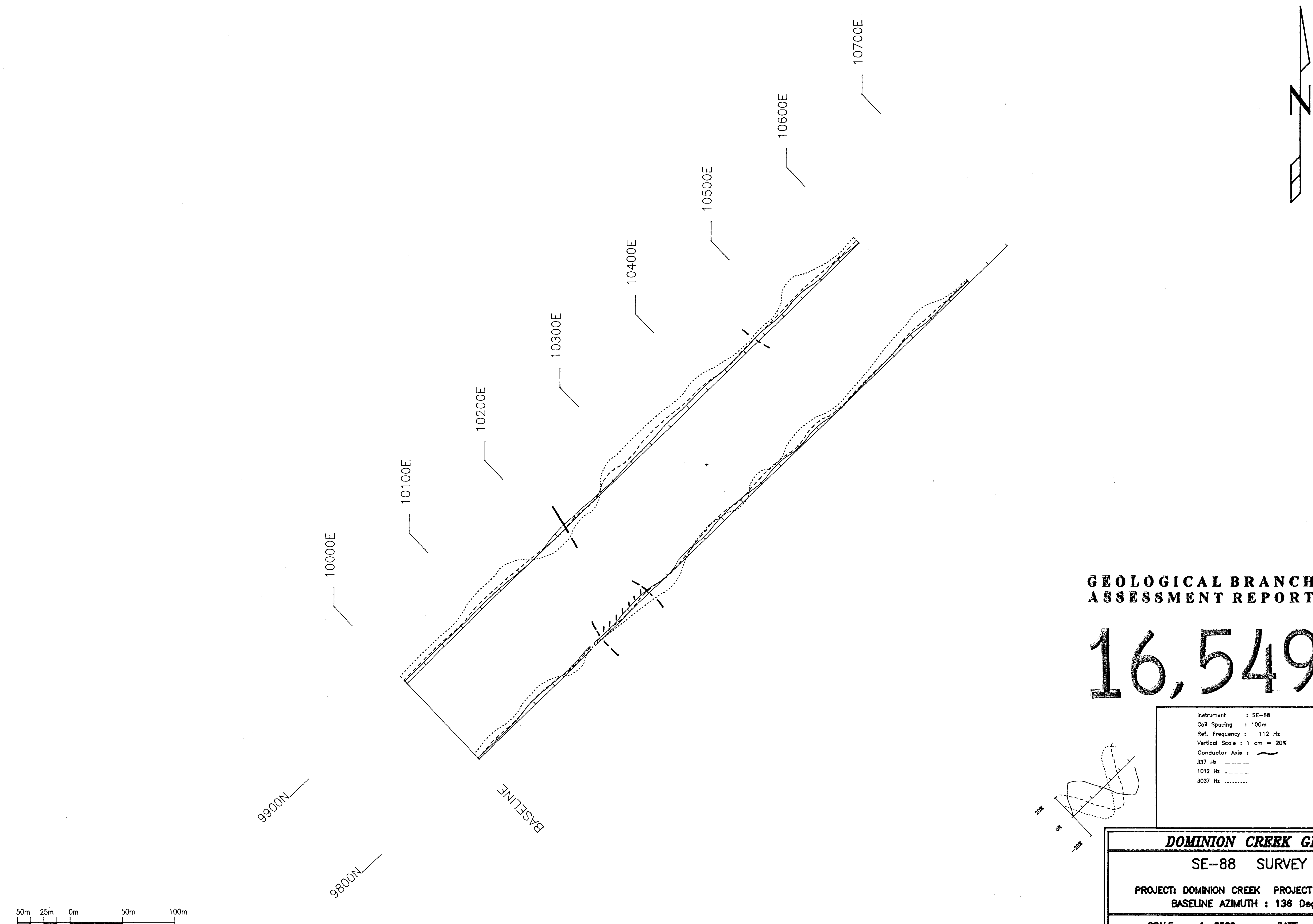
- Logging road, cat road
- D.D.H. collar location
- 82498 x Rock sample (outcrop)
- 98619 Rock sample (float)
- 96138 Silt sample
- Quartz Vein
- Outcrop large, small
- 95190 Chip Sample location
- Zone of intense quartz veinlets, silicification, brecciation
- 60° 110° Strike and dip of bedding
- 75° Strike and dip of foliation
- Strike and dip of joints
- Geological contact (definite, inferred, assumed)
- Fault (definite, inferred)
- Plunging anticline
- SSSSS Drag folds
- 10,275E. L.9700N. Geochem grid co-ordinate

TABLE OF ASSAYS

SAMPLE #	TYPE	WIDTH (m)	DESCRIPTION	Au (gmt)	Ag (gmt)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
18180	grab	0.3	Quartz vein with gal, sph	2.50	31.90	1.87	1.28
80898	chip	1.0	Quartz vein	0.79	0.7	0.01	0.01
80899	"	0.8	Quartz vein	0.89	< 0.7	< 0.01	0.02
87559	"	0.25	Quartz/calcite vein	<0.07	< 0.7	< 0.01	< 0.01
87560	"	0.25	Quartz vein, minor cpy	27.57	15.8	0.31	0.04
87561	"	0.25	Quartz vein	0.48	0.7	0.01	< 0.01
87562	"	0.3	Quartz vein/stringer zone	0.31	< 0.7	< 0.01	< 0.01
87563	"	1.3	Quartz vein/stringer zone	0.21	2.70	0.11	0.14
87564	"	0.7	Quartz vein, minor gal, sph	17.21	8.20	0.46	0.16
87565	"	0.3	Quartz vein	0.31	< 0.70	0.01	0.01
87566	"	0.6	Phyllite with 5% quartz veinlets	1.51	1.00	0.02	0.06
87567	"	0.6	Phyllite with 5% quartz veinlets	7.47	4.10	0.24	0.06
87568	"	0.6	Phyllite with 5% quartz veinlets	0.69	< 0.70	0.26	0.10
87569	"	1.0	Phyllite with 10% quartz veinlets	0.89	< 0.70	0.01	0.04
87570	"	1.0	Phyllite with 5% quartz veinlets	0.41	< 0.70	0.02	0.05
87571	"	1.0	Phyllite with 5% quartz veinlets	3.09	< 0.70	0.04	0.06
87572	"	1.0	Phyllite with 15% quartz veinlets	0.38	< 0.70	0.07	0.04
87573	"	0.3	Quartz vein	0.21	< 0.70	< 0.01	< 0.01
87551	"	1.0	Quartz vein/stringers/silicified zone	0.07	< 0.70	0.01	< 0.01
87552	"	0.25	Quartz vein, minor gal, sph, cpy	1.41	24.00	0.86	2.16
89910	grab	0.5	Quartz vein, minor gal, sph, cpy	43.06	9.60	0.54	0.01
89911	"	0.5	Quartz vein, trace gal, sph, cpy	3.02	15.10	0.87	0.13
89912	"	0.4	Quartz vein, trace gal, sph, cpy	2.30	24.30	0.75	0.24
89913	"	0.7	Quartz vein, trace gal,sph, cpy	1.95	2.70	0.08	0.02
89914	"	0.3	Limestone, F.W.	0.14	< 0.70	0.02	0.01
89915	"	0.3	Phyllite, H.W.	< 0.07	< 0.70	0.04	0.06
94118	"	0.3	Quartz vein	< 0.07	< 0.10	< 0.01	< 0.01
94119	"	0.9	Phyllite, 20% quartz veinlets	0.38	2.60	0.05	0.04
94120	"	0.5	Phyllite, 2% quartz veinlets	0.55	0.20	0.10	0.07
94121	"	0.3	Two 10cm quartz veins in phyllite	13.95	2.10	0.02	0.04
94122	"	1.8	Phyllite, 2-5% quartz veinlets	2.98	0.60	0.08	0.06
94123	"	0.3	Quartz vein	16.39	10.00	0.66	0.09
94124	"	1.0	Phyllite, 2-5% quartz veinlets	1.10	0.40	0.20	0.11
94125	"	0.8	Quartz vein	0.75	0.20	0.01	0.01
94126	"	1.1	Quartz vein	1.06	0.80	0.02	0.01
94127	"	1.0	Phyllite, H.W.	1.10	0.50	0.01	0.02
94128	"	1.5	Quartz vein	1.71	0.60	0.04	0.02
94129	"	1.0	Phyllite, F.W.	0.31	0.20	< 0.01	0.01
94130	"	1.0	Quartz boulder	0.55	0.20	< 0.01	0.01

SCALE 1:1,000 (0 – 70 metres)

REVISED	DOMINION CREEK
	GEOLOGY MAP NORTH AND SOUTH ZONES
PROJ. No. 280	SURVEY BY: M.S., T.C. DATE: SEPT., 1987
N.T.S. 93H/6	DRAWN BY: S.K.B. SCALE: 1:1000
DWG. No. FIG. 25	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,549

Instrument : SE-88
Coil Spacing : 100m
Ref. Frequency : 112 Hz
Vertical Scale : 1 cm = 20%
Conductor Axis :
337 Hz
1012 Hz
3037 Hz

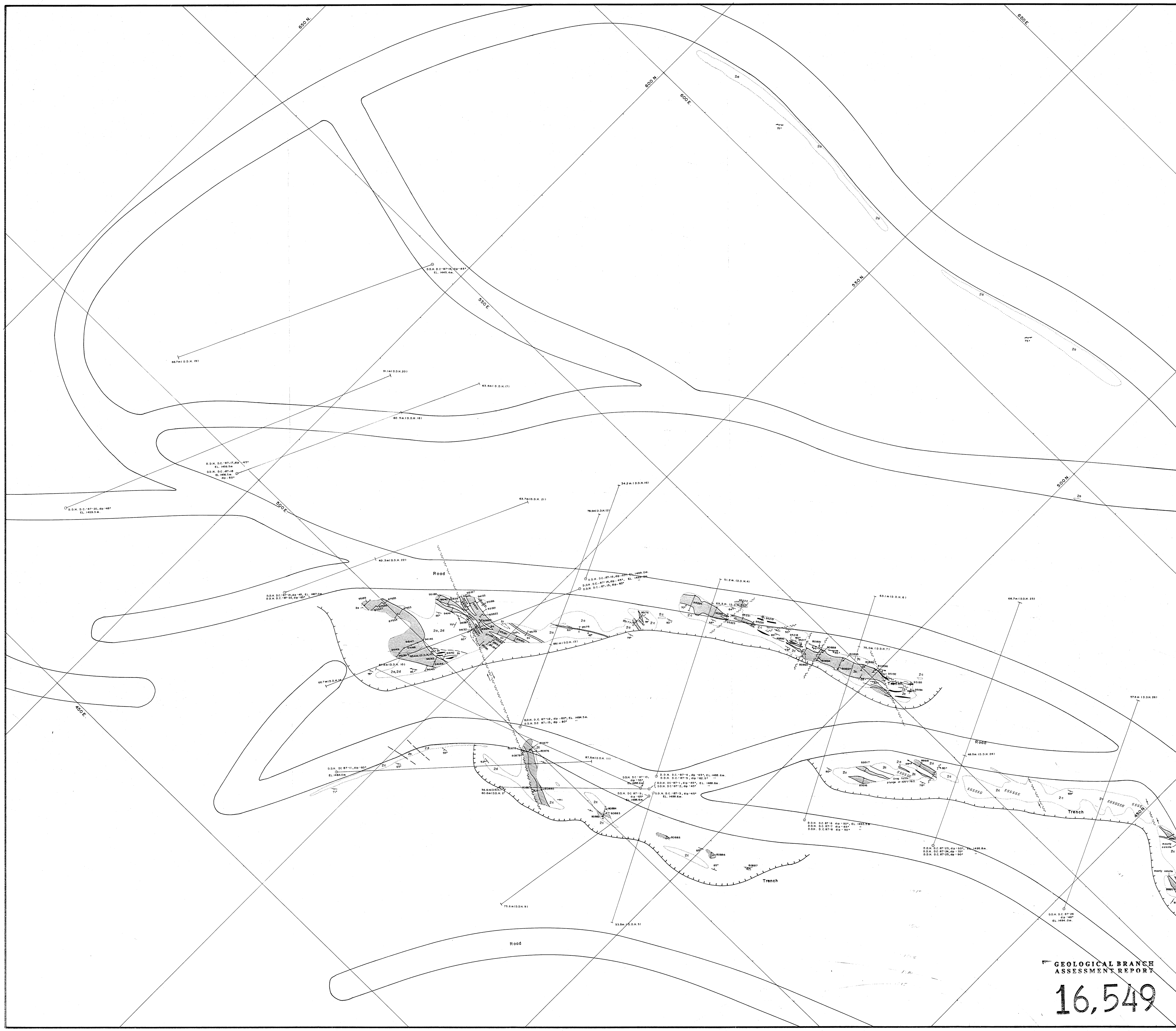
DOMINION CREEK GRID

SE-88 SURVEY

PROJECT: DOMINION CREEK PROJECT # : 280
BASELINE AZIMUTH : 136 Deg.

SCALE = 1: 2500 DATE : 7/28/87
SURVEY BY : TL NTS : 93H/6
FILE: S280DOM
FIG. 24 NOREANDA EXPLORATION

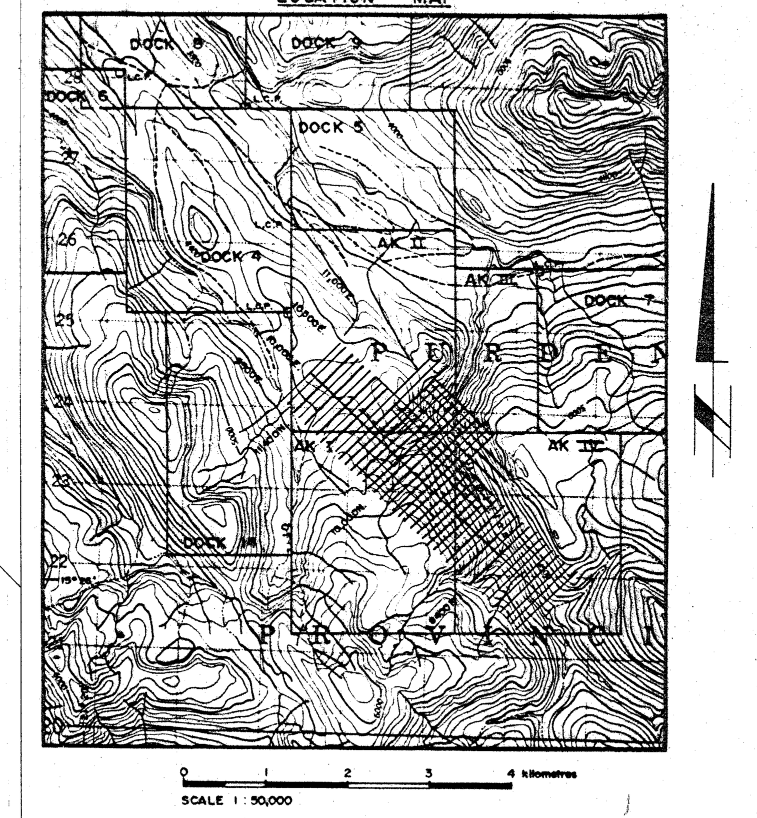
ers. 3.95 Wed 19 Aug 1987 at 8:19 Normal Profile Centre of plot at 10350.0E/9850.0N Serial # S87140, Registered User : NORANDA EXPLORATION



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,549

LOCATION MAP



SCALE 1 : 50,000 (0 1 2 3 4 kilometres)

LEGEND

ROCK TYPES

HADRYNIAN (Windermere)

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2 ISAAC FORMATION
- 2a - Grey to black, fissile, graphitic, pyritic, slatey, finely laminated, phyllitic argillite
- 2b - Finely interbedded grey to black, laminated micritic limestone and black laminated graphitic argillite
- 2c - Finely bedded to laminated, fine grained, medium to dark grey, argillaceous limestone, with 2-3% quartz calcite stringers
- 2d - Medium grey, fine grained, finely bedded, pyritic, calcareous siltstone
- 2e - Pale red-brown, fine grained quartzose sandstone

1 KAZA GROUP - grey, fine grained quartzite
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(NOTE: Ages, names obtained from G.S.C. Map 1356A)

SYMBOLS

- Logging road, cat road
- D.D.H. collar location
- 82496 X Rock sample (outcrop)
- 98619 Rock sample (float)
- 96138 Silt sample
- Quartz Vein
- Outcrop large, small
- 95190 Chip. Sample location
- Zone. of intense quartz veinlets, silicification, brecciation
- 60° 110° Strike and dip of bedding
- 75° Strike and dip of foliation
- Strike and dip of joints
- Geological contact (definite, inferred, assumed)
- Fault (definite, inferred)
- Plunging anticline
- SSSSS Drag folds
- Trench area

TABLE OF ASSAYS

(All values in p.p.m. except where noted)

SAMPLE #	TYPE	WIDTH (m)	DESCRIPTION	Au (gmT)	Ag (gmT)	Pb	Zn	Cu	As	Sb
80876	chip	0.8	Limestone H.W. #1 vein, 10-20% calcite veinlets	60ppb						
80877	chip	1.0	#1 vein, qtz breccia/silicified	3.60	24.69	25000	18000	460	22	100
80878	chip	0.6	#1 vein, qtz milky	31.68	8.23	210	160	8	12	10
80879	chip	0.3	Siltstone gouge F.W. of #1 vein	140ppb						
80880	chip	0.85	Silicified qtz breccia	4.11	73.37	17000	15000	2240	44	1500
80881	chip	0.95	Barren white qtz vein	11.59	4.80	1100	280	36	8	36
80882	chip	0.6	Graphitic shale with 10% qtz stringers	9.60	34.28	10000	1100	2200	28	120
80883	chip	0.6	Graphitic shale with 25% qtz stringers	0.51	15.09	17000	8000	870	20	80
80884	chip	0.8	Graphitic shale with trace of galena	0.03	2.74	1700	2200	134	24	40
80885	chip	0.65	Silicified qtz stringer/breccia zone	27.53	43.20	1900	30000	5800	26	26
80886	chip	1.4	Silicified qtz stringer/breccia zone	3.02	38.40	11000	8400	970	14	40
80887	chip	0.3	Silicified qtz stringer/breccia zone	0.69	30.66	13000	9000	1140	20	50
80888	chip	1.3	#2 vein, massive milky qtz	12.21	45.51	15000	1900	1250	42	100
80889	chip	1.3	#2 vein, massive milky qtz	0.41	3.43	1400	170	42	26	8
80891	grab	0.15	#2 vein, sulphide rich band	5.01	49.37	9000	3900	2040	68	18
80892	chip	0.3	#2B vein, milky qtz	1.37	6.50	5500	845	44	6	31
80893	chip	1.6	#2B vein, milky qtz limonite stained	4.87	35.30	14000	4700	570	19	77
80894	chip	2.05	#2B vein, milky white qtz	1.27	4.10	2280	137	40	5	12
80895	chip	1.4	#2B vein, milky white qtz	5.07	19.50	4080	585	90	7	31
80896	chip	1.1	#2B vein, milky white qtz	0.25	4.80	2540	152	64	8	10
80897	chip	0.6	#2B vein, white qtz	48.86	69.40	32400	7200	1580	38	55

SAMPLE #	TYPE	WIDTH (m)	DESCRIPTION	Au (gmT)	Ag (gmT)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
87553	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	1.03	1.0	.03	.12
87554	chip	0.8	Quartz Vein	< 0.07	< 0.7	.01	.03
87555	chip	0.6	Quartz Vein	1.89	1.7	.22	.20
87556	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.07	< 0.7	.01	.01
87557	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	< 0.07	< 0.7	.01	< .01
87558	chip	0.4	gal-sph-qtz Vein	77.59	207.1	16.10	6.42
89917	chip	0.5	Quartz Vein	< 0.07	< 0.7	.01	.01
89918	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	< 0.07	< 0.7	.01	< .01
89919	chip	0.4	Calcite/Quartz Vein	< 0.07	< 0.7	.01	< .01
89920	chip	0.5	Calcite/Quartz Vein	< 0.07	< 0.7	.01	< .01
89921	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.10	0.7	.02	.04
89922	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	9.81	39.4	3.17	.75
89923	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	3.33	10.6	.72	.25
89924	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.51	0.7	.04	.05
89925	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.79	1.0	.05	.06
94132	chip	1.0	Limestone with quartz veinlets	< 0.07	< 0.7	.02	.02
94133	chip	0.7	Quartz vein with phyllite	0.31	0.7	.05	.14
94134	chip	1.0	Quartz vein with phyllite	3.57	2.7	.13	.06
94135	chip	0.7	Phyllite with quartz veinlets	1.58	5.5	.30	.30
94136	chip	0.6	Quartz Vein	20.54	28.8	.98	.26
94137	chip	0.4	Phyllite	0.48	1.0	.05	.14
94138	chip	0.6	Quartz Vein	0.21	0.7	.04	.04
94139	chip	0.6	Limestone	0.14	13.7	1.41	.09
94140	chip	0.9	Quartz vein with limestone	0.62	15.4	2.03	.60
94141	chip	0.8	Quartz vein with limestone	0.34	37.7	2.97	1.98
94142	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.07	12.7	1.07	.18
94143	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.45	4.1	.31	.03
94144	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.31	< 0.7	.02	.01
94145	chip	1.0	Phyllite	< 0.07	< 0.7	.04	.01
94146	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.45	2.1	.09	.47
94147	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.31	< 0.7	.01	.01
94148	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.07	< 0.7	.01	< .01
94149	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	< 0.07	< 0.7	.01	< .01
94150	chip	0.5	Quartz Vein	0.65	< 0.7	.01	< .01
95140	chip	0.7	Limestone	pending			
95176	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein/Limestone	1.95	3.1	.24	.61
95177	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	2.67	21.3	1.18	.09
95178	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein/Limestone	0.48	3.8	.21	.11
95179	chip	1.0	Phyllite, Quartz veinlets	0.07	< 0.7	.03	.04
95180	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.07	< 0.7	.01	.03
95181	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.14	< 0.7	.06	.06
95182	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	17.45	35.7	3.75	.94
95183	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	69.53	143.3	10.82	5.97
95184	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	44.88	92.6	10.38	5.20
95185	chip	1.4	Quartz Vein	5.83	4.8	.34	.21
95186	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	10.83	24.7	2.10	.30
95187	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.31	0.7	.06	.02
95188	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	0.38	10.3	1.56	.06
95189	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	15.50	9.3	.53	1.56
95190	chip	0.3	Limestone	0.51	0.7	.06	.19
95192	chip	0.4	Quartz Vein/Limestone	6.07	15.1	1.16	.47
95193	chip	0.4	Quartz Vein/Limestone	13.13	28.1	2.96	.35
95194	chip	0.5	Quartz Vein/Limestone	0.75	1.7	.09	.06
95217	chip	1.0	Quartz/Limestone	16.83	47.3	1.42	1.17
95218	chip	1.0	Quartz/Limestone	5.21	21.3	1.46	.78
95219	chip	1.0	Quartz/Limestone	0.24	0.7	.14	.05
95220	chip	1.4	Quartz Vein	8.33	21.9	.97	1.82
95221	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	7.68	22.3	.95	.57
95222	chip	1.0	Quartz Vein	14.06	11.3	.67	.15
95223	chip	1.0	Quartz/Limestone	8.40	29.5	2.27	.36
95224	chip	2.4	Quartz Vein, incl 0.5m Limestone	32.09	146.4	11.75	2.89
95225	chip	2.5	Quartz Vein, incl 0.5m Limestone	13.95	45.9	1.55	.28

SCALE 1 : 200 (0 5 10 15 m)

REVISED	
M.S. Mar. 1987	
M.S. Aug. 1987	
M.S. Sept. 1987	

DOMINION CREEK

GEOLOGY AND PLAN OF D.D.H.'s DC 87 1-26

PROJ. No. 280
N.T.S. 93H/6
SURVEY BY: M.S
DATE: MAR. 1987
DRAWN BY: S.K.B.
SCALE: 1:200
DWG. No. FIG. 26

NORANDA EXPLORATION

OFFICE: PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.