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11/88

REPORT ON THE GAMMA CLAIM
 STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA
 SKEENA MINING DIVISION
 NTS 104B/8E
 LATITUDE 56° 21'
 LONGITUDE 130° 08'

FILMED

BY

E.R. KRUCHKOWSKI, B.Sc., P.Geol.,
 CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

KEN KONKIN, B.Sc.

PREPARED FOR: WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.
 203 - 888 Burrard Street
 Vancouver, B.C.

PREPARED BY: E.R. KRUCHKOWSKI CONSULTING LTD.
 23 Templeside Bay N.E.
 Calgary, Alberta
 T1Y 3L6

CALGARY, ALBERTA
 JANUARY, 1988

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 MINING DEPARTMENT REPORT

17,028

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SUMMARY

The 20 unit Gamma Claim is located within the Stewart complex, some 42 kilometers north of Stewart, B.C. The area is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation and sedimentary rocks of the Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation.

Significant mineralization is encountered in quartz-sulphide veins and pyritic, quartz brecciated conglomerate. Both forms of mineralization are hosted by the Unuk River Formation. Grab samples from the narrow quartz veins, containing tetrahedrite, sphalerite and galena, have assayed up to 377.71 oz/ton silver but sampling across 3.5 feet width diluting the vein in waste rock yields values significantly less (157.9 ppm Ag). The random distribution of sulphides and narrow nature of the veins (approx. 8 - 14 cm wide) may account for the great discrepancy in the values obtained.

Follow-up work on an anomalous gold value, .095 oz/ton, uncovered a pyritic, quartz brecciated conglomerate zone trenched open for 23 feet averaging a grade of .118 oz/ton gold. A similar zone located 120 meters directly up-slope from the 23 foot wide zone, yields anomalous gold values of 720,780 and 1045 ppb from a small trench.

The geological potential for the property is great. Further work is essential in order to adequately evaluate the property's economic potential. Extended trenching and sampling is necessary to define the extent of the auriferous and argentiferous zones. Diamond drilling should follow the trenching based on the results generated from the preliminary trenching.

INTRODUCTION

Location, Access and Physiography

The Gamma Claim is located approximately 42 air-kilometers north of Stewart, B.C. in the Skeena Mining Division, NTS 104A/5W (Figure 1).

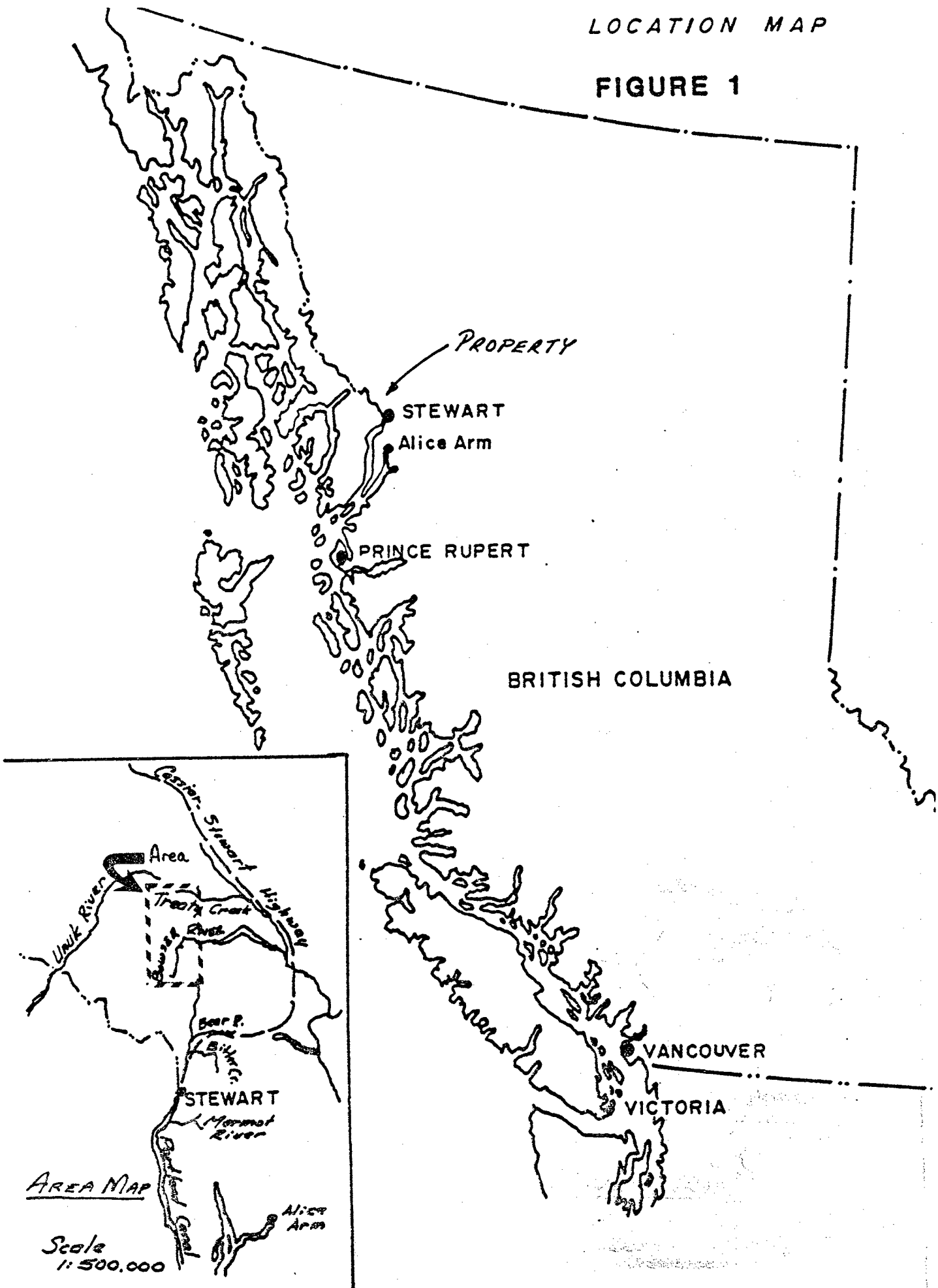
Access is gained utilizing helicopters based in Stewart. A summer gravel road leads from Stewart to the Granduc airstrip located approximately nine kilometers southeast of the claim. From the Granduc airstrip, it is a short helicopter flight to the property. Access may be gained by foot from the airstrip but is not recommended due to the hazardous highly crevassed Frankmackie Glacier and steep valley walls.

The claim is centered between the Frankmackie Glacier to the south and Little Canoe Glacier to the north. Approximately 30% of the claim area is covered by ice fields. Generally moderate to good outcrop exposure is encountered at higher elevations. Southern exposed slopes facing Frankmackie Glacier are steep with small glacial runoff streams cutting the landscape. The topography entails gentle to moderately steep slopes in the central region of the claim. Property elevation varies from 760 m (2500 ft) to 1860 m (6100 ft) .

Vegetation is limited to thick brush and minor, small hemlock associated with alpine grasses, mosses and lichens at higher elevations. Tree-line is encountered at approximately 1300 meters (4265 ft) elevation. Water supply is plentiful as numerous glacial runoff streams are encountered intermittantly throughout the property. The field season is limited to three or four months during the summer and surface exploration at the highest elevation is limited to late August - early September. Generally the winter season is severe with periods of heavy snowfall.

LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1



Property Ownership

The property consists of a single 20-unit staked mineral claim (figure 2)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record Date</u>
Gamma	3621	20	Nov. 3, 1982

The claim is held in good standing under the name of Teuton Resources Corp. and presently optioned to Wedgewood Resources Ltd. Both public companies are located in Vancouver, B.C. and trade on the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

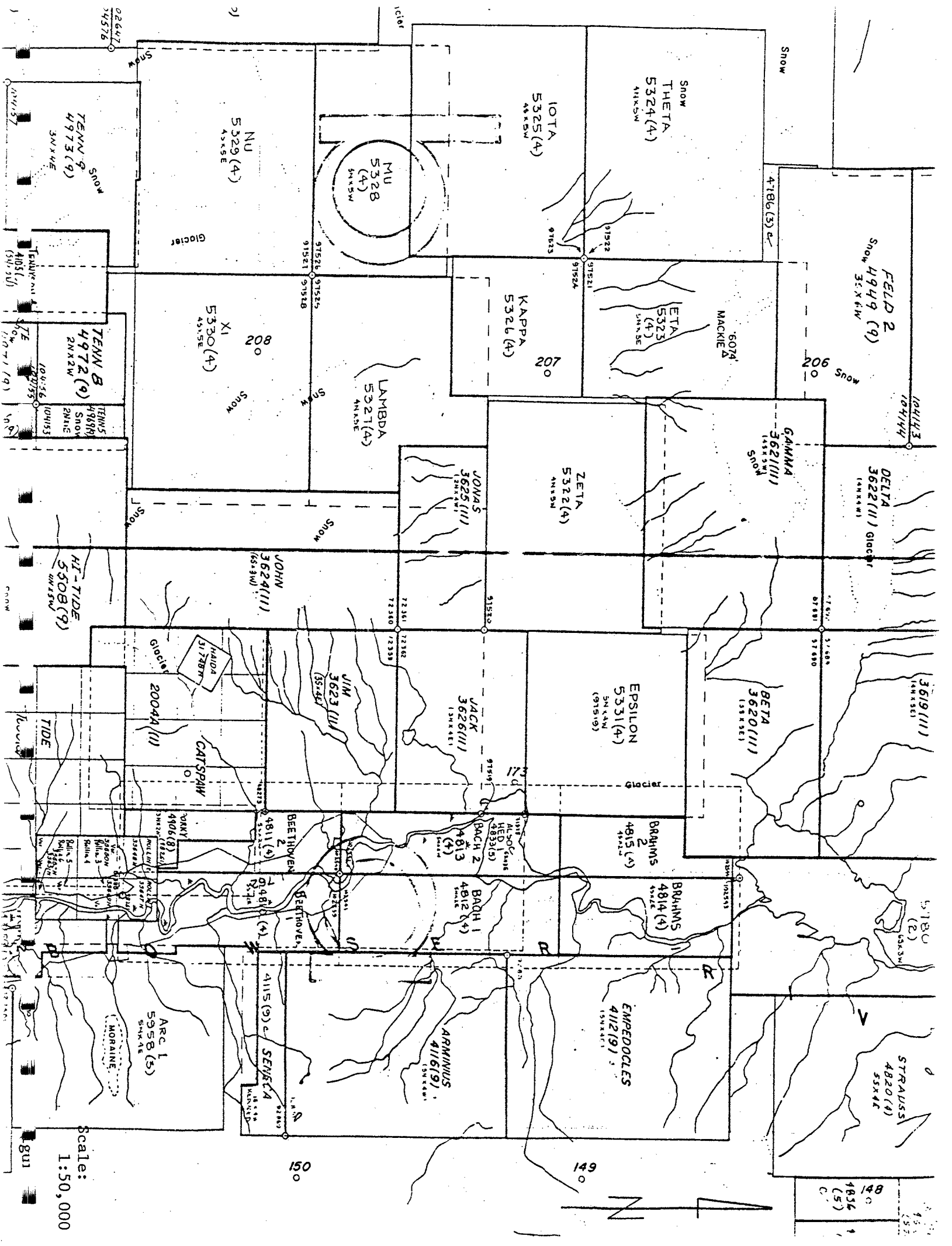
Previous Work

The work history of the property is short and recent. Glacial and snow cover made the property unexplorable in earlier years. A regional mapping program, in 1966 - 1967 by the B.C. Department of Mines, first makes reference to the property area. Very little work had been done in the area until the Gamma Claim was staked in 1982. Significant work is first noted in 1986 where a seven-man reconnaissance crew took 73 soil samples and 22 rock samples, with minor trenching during September of that year.

Significant argentiferous mineralization was discovered as a result of the 1986 surface exploration program. The 1987 surface exploration program was designed as follow-up to the 1986 program.

Personnel and Operations

E.R. Kruckowski Consulting Ltd. conducted the 1987 surface exploration program. Work was executed from the Catear Brucejack Lake Camp, September 10-13, September 18, and September 20, utilizing a Bell 206 helicopter. Generally a four-man crew was used to explore the property.



FIELD 2
SNOW 4949 (9)
SNOW 36 X 6 W

SNOW
THETA
5324(4)
SNKSW

LOTA
5325(4)
48 X SW

MU
5328
(4)
SNKSW

NU
5329(4)
48 X SE

TENN 9
4973(9)
38 X SE

206
SNOW

KAPPA
5326(4)

ETA
5325
(4)
SNKSE

6074
MACKIE Δ

XI
5330(4)
48 X SE

LAMBDA
5327(4)
48 X SE

TENN B
4972(9)
28 X SW

DELTA
3622(II) GIACIER
(48 X SW)

ZETA
5322(4)
48 X SW

GAMMA
3621(III)
48 X SW
SNOW

JONAS
3625(III)
48 X SW

JOHN
3624(III)
(65 X SW)

HI-TIDE
3508(9)
48 X SW

BETA
3620(III)
(58 X SE)

EPSILON
5331(4)
SNKSW
(97 X SE)

JACK
3623(III)
(58 X SE)

JIM
3623(III)
(58 X SE)

BRAHMS
4815(4)
48 X SE

BAOCH 2
4813
(4)

BEETHOVEN
4811(4)
48 X SE

CATSPAIN
2004A(III)

BRAHMS
4814(4)
48 X SE

BAOCH 1
4812(4)
48 X SE

BEETHOVEN
4811(4)
48 X SE

ARC 1
5958(5)
SNK SE

EMPEDOCLES
4112(9)
(58 X SE)

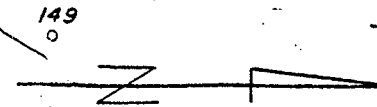
ARMINIUS
4116(9)
(58 X SE)

SENECA
4115(9) Δ
48 X SE

MORAINES

STRAUSS
4820(4)
58 X SE

Scale:
1:50,000



148
1856
C (5)

Personnel includes the following:

K. Konkin	Geologist
G. Sinden	Geo-technologist
J. Helton	Geologist
D. Sloan	Geological Assistant

Six intensive days were spent sampling, prospecting and trenching the Gamma Claim. The anomalous values obtained in the 1986 program were located, re-sampled, prospected for continuity and in several cases trenched. The prospecting and trenching program yielded 43 rock chip samples. A multi-element I.C.P. analysis was conducted on the samples by Acme Analytical Labs Ltd. in Vancouver.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

Rocks that underlie the claim area belong to the Mesozoic Hazelton Group. These Lower to Middle Jurassic extrusive volcanics and sediments are intruded by Cenozoic and Mesozoic phases. (Figure 3)

The Lower Jurassic volcanoclastic Unuk River Formation are the oldest rocks in the area. These rocks form a distinct north-northwesterly trending belt extending from Alice Arm to the Iskut River. The Unuk River Formation consists of: green, red, and purple volcanic breccia, pillow lavas, volcanic flows, volcanic conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, with minor crystal and lithic tuff, limestone, chert, and coal.

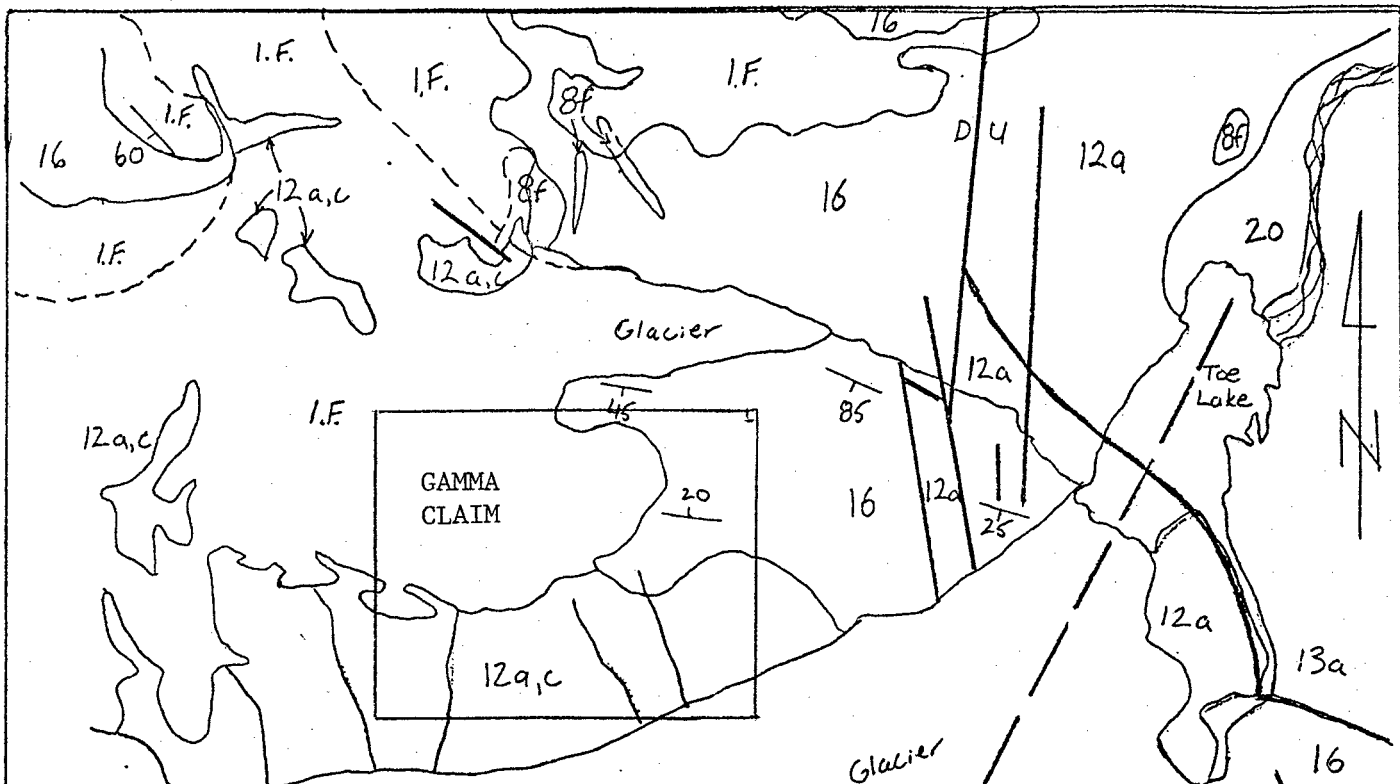
The Unuk River Formation is unconformably overlain by Lower Middle and Middle Jurassic rocks from the Betty Creek and Salmon River Formations, respectively. The next rocks encountered in decreasing age is the Lower Middle Jurassic Betty Creek Formation. Similar to the Unuk River Formation the Betty Creek Formation is a continued sequence of trough-filling submarine pillow lavas, pillow breccias, andesite and basalt flows, red, green, purple and black volcanic breccia, volcanic conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone with minor crystal and lithic tuffs, chert and limestone.

The youngest stratified units are of the Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation. Overlying the Betty Creek Formation, the Salmon River Formation consists of late to post volcanic deposition of siltstone, greywacke, sandstone, intercolated calcarenite, minor limestone, argillite, conglomerate, littoral deposits, volcanic sediments and minor volcanic flows.

Many of the rocks from the Hazelton Group are erosionally derived from andesitic rocks deposited in lenticular beds varying from breccias to sandstones. The Betty Creek and Unuk River Formations are separated by a violent cauldric collapse and erosion of their active volcanic phases. The vulcanism was accompanied by volcanogenic massive-sulphide deposits originated from the submarine spreading ridge. The intense volcanic activity subsided into an erosional, tuff-distal, sedex precipitate episode with back-arc and continental sedimentation (Salmon River Formation). Minor hot spring-fumarolic activity followed.

Various intrusives are encountered ranging from the Coast Plutonic Complex to smaller post Coast Plutonic stocks and plugs (thought to be late off-shoots of the Coastal plutonism). The rocks include: granodiorite, granite, quartz monzonite and feldspar porphyry. These stocks are often accompanied by significant sulphide mineralization featuring argentiferous veins developed in post-crystallization fractures and breccia zones.

Structurally, the region is characterized by a double plunging, northwesterly trending, synclinal folds of the Salmon River and underlying Betty Creek Formations. The folds are locally disrupted by small overthrusts. Major northwest trending faults offset beds.



LEGEND

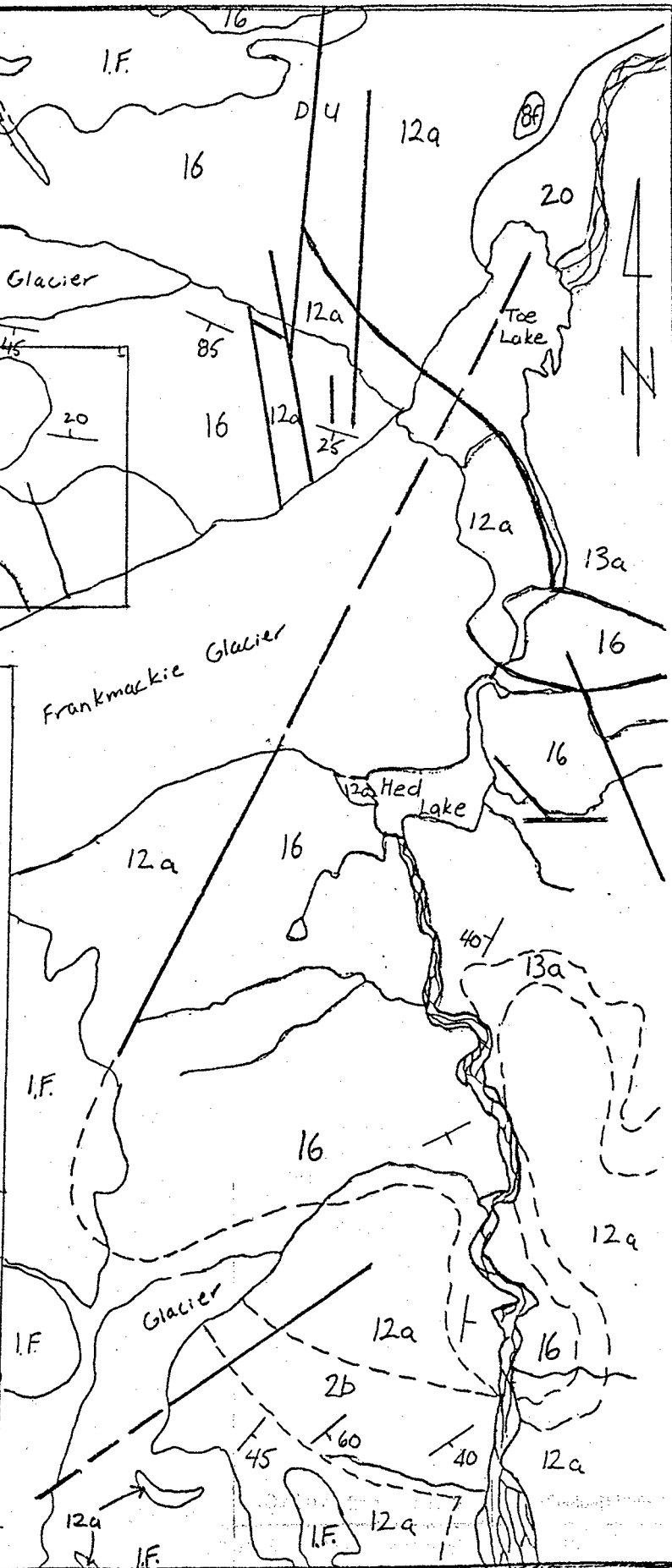
- RECENT**
 20 UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS: RIVER FLOODPLAIN, ESTUARINE, RIVER CHANNEL AND TERRACES, ALLUVIAL FAN, DELTAS AND BEACHES, OUTWASH, GLACIAL LAKE SEDIMENTS, TILL, PEAT, LANDSLIDES, VOLCANIC ASH, HOTSPRING DEPOSITS
- MIDDLE JURASSIC**
 SALMON RIVER FORMATION
 16 SILTSTONE, GREYWACKE, SANDSTONE, SOME CALCARENITE, MINOR LIMESTONE, ARGILLITE, CONGLOMERATE, LITTORAL DEPOSITS
- BETTY CREEK FORMATION**
 13a GREEN, RED, PURPLE, AND BLACK VOLCANIC BRECCIA, CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE, AND SILTSTONE 13b CRYSTAL AND LITHIC TUFF 13c SILTSTONE 13d MINOR CHERT AND LIMESTONE (INCLUDES SOME LAVA #14) 13e
- LOWER JURASSIC**
 UNUK RIVER FORMATION
 12a GREEN, RED, AND PURPLE VOLCANIC BRECCIA, CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE, AND SILTSTONE 12b CRYSTAL AND LITHIC TUFF 12c SANDSTONE 12d CONGLOMERATE 12e LIMESTONE 12f CHERT 12g MINOR COAL 12h
- JURASSIC**
 2 HORNFELS 13b PHYLLITE, SEMI-SCHIST, SCHIST 13c GNEISS 13d CATACLASITE, MYLONITE 13e TACTITE 13f
- SYMBOLS**
 GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (DEFINED, APPROXIMATE) - - - - -
 FAULT (DEFINED, APPROXIMATE)
 BEDDING (HORIZONTAL, INCLINED, VERTICAL, CONTORTED) $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
 ICEFIELD #19

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.

GEOLOGY OF
 THE GAMMA CLAIM
 (Geology after E.W. Grove 1964 - 1970)



Date: Jan, 1988	Scale 1:50,000
Drawn by: K.Konkin	Figure: 3



Local Geology

Two separate rock units are encountered on the property. The oldest belong to the Unuk River Formation. The Lower Jurassic, predominately volcanic unit, includes: green, red, and purple volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone. While the younger, unconformably overlying, Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation includes: siltstone, greywacke, sandstone, argillite and conglomerate.

Geological observations suggest that the property is overlain by pyroclastic andesites and red-weathering, black carbonaceous shales, with the former intruded by a minor unmapped feldspar porphyry (Cremonese, 1987). These geologically significant intrusives have been linked to several precious metal occurrences throughout the Stewart complex.

Economic Geology

A total of 42 rock chip samples were taken from various mineralized zones and veins encountered throughout the property. The majority of these sample sites are clustered in and around "the Fairweather Zone" (Cremonese, 1987). The mineralization was discovered during the 1986 reconnaissance program, and minor trenching was employed in order to establish continuity of the mineralized veins and zones.

Silver grades as high as 377.71 oz/ton (grab sample) and 69 oz/ton chip sample over a two meter width were obtained during the 1986 field program (Cremonese, 1987).

The tetrahedrite, galena and pyrite-bearing quartz veins located along shear zones seem to carry high silver values.

Significant gold values have been obtained in massive pyrite mineralization within a quartz brecciated conglomerate host. A selective grab sample of massive pyrite yielded .333 oz/ton gold and a 3 foot chip sample yielded .160 oz/ton gold.

Results from sampling and re-sampling the argentiferous quartz-sulphide veins are tabulated below:

<u>Sample Site</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Width/Sample Type</u>	<u>Silver Values Obtained</u>	
			<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
IC-12	IC-12	Grab: tetrahedrite + galena + pyrite	377.71 oz/ton	
IC-12	KK-305	2.5 ft chip: wall rock, 10% quartz veining		167.4 ppm
IC-12	KK-306	3.5 ft chip: 25% quartz vein + galena + sphaler- ite + tetrahedrite		157.9 ppm
RS-22	RS-22	8 cm chip: quartz vein + galena + pyrite	590.6 ppm	
RS-22	KK-319	14 cm chip: quartz vein + galena + pyrite + tetrahedrite		294.4 ppm

The 1987 re-sampling of the highly anomalous 1986 values failed to confirm grades as high as 377.71oz/ton Ag, but note that the highly anomalous samples are grab samples compared to follow-up chip samples taken over significantly greater sample widths. Given the narrow widths of the veins and spotty, massive sulphide distribution throughout the quartz vein, it is conceivable that representative chip sampling across a vein that yielded high-grade silver values could yield poor results as demonstrated in the above table. In support of this theory, examining samples KK-305 and KK-306, the greater silver value is obtained in the wall rock sample with no significant sulphide mineralization, KK-305 (167.4 ppm Ag), yet the quartz vein bearing galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite, KK-306, yields only 157.9 ppm Ag. (Figure 4)

The high-lighting note of the 1987 exploration program is the discovery and extension of an auriferous pyritic brecciated conglomerate zone. In 1986 grab samples yielded gold values from .001 to .095 oz/ton. By trenching the anomalous gold zone, samples revealed gold values as high as .333 oz/ton (grab sample) and .160 oz/ton over a three foot wide zone. Other trench values as high as .139 and .140 oz/ton Au were taken over 3.5 feet and 4.0 feet respectively.

The pyritic quartz brecciated conglomerate zone averages .118 oz/ton gold across 23 feet. Similar mineralization is encountered in a small trench cut 120 meters up-slope from the 23 foot wide zone. Three random grab samples of pyritic quartz brecciated conglomerate yielded values of 720,780 and 1045 ppb gold. Further work is essential in order to determine if this is in fact the same zone encountered along the 23 foot trench cut.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The Gamma Claim is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Unuk River and Salmon River Formations.
2. Trenching indicated anomalous silver values in quartz veins bearing: sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite and pyrite. Trenching also exposed a pyritic, quartz brecciated conglomerate zone 23 feet wide.
3. Values as high as 294.4 ppm Ag and 11,420 ppm (.333 oz/ton) Au were obtained from the 1987 program.
4. Values as high as 317.71 oz/ton Ag and .095 oz/ton Au were obtained prior to 1987.
5. The pyritic brecciated conglomerate carries gold values averaging .118 oz/ton over 23 feet.
6. An exploration program consisting of trenching, sampling and contingent diamond drilling is recommended for the Gamma Property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Continued trenching of the auriferous conglomerate unit is recommended. The zone is covered by overburden on the ends of the trenches. Little information has been obtained from the gold zone. Extended trenching will hopefully yield data concerning strike, dip, length, width and possibly thickness.

Trenching between anomalous trenches is also recommended in order to determine the possibility of it being one continuous mineralized zone.

Silver mineralization encountered in the quartz-sulphide veins appear to be very narrow. Due to the narrow nature and spotty mineralization of the sulphides and silver values, the majority of the exploration effort should be focused on the pyrite-gold zones. However, prospecting for extensions and parallel vein systems should be carried on, as these narrow argentiferous veins have been known to radically pinch and swell within the Stewart Complex area.

Diamond drilling is recommended as a contingent program based on favourable results obtained from the preliminary trenching program.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Personnel

E.R. Kruchkowski, Geologist	1 day @ \$300/day	300.00
K. Konkin Geologist	6 days @ \$200/day	1,200.00
G. Sinden Geo-technologist	6 days @ \$165/day	990.00
D. Sloan Prospector	6 days @ \$150/day	900.00
J. Helton Geologist	6 days @ \$150/day	900.00
		<u>4,290.00</u>

Food

\$20 per day x 24 mandays 480.00

Camp Rental

\$25 per day x 24 mandays 600.00

Geochemical Analysis

42 rock samples @ \$15 per sample 630.00

Helicopter

.9 hrs. per day x 4 days x 588.75 per hr. 2,119.50

Cobra Drill Rental

\$90 per day x 6 days 540.00

Fuel, Explosives, etc.

120.00

Freight

75.00

Communications/Expediting Costs

200.00

Mob/Demob

Pro-rated 1,500.00
Report Writing/Draughting, etc. 1,500.00

TOTAL

12,054.50

REFERENCES

1. ALLDRICK, D.J. (1984); Geological Setting of the Precious Metals Deposits in the Stewart Area, Paper 84-1, Geological Fieldwork 1983, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
2. ARNOLD, R. (1980); Prospecting Report, Bowser-Unuk Project, Knipple Lake Area, 1980, for E & B Explorations Ltd., by CanLake Explorations Ltd.
3. CREMONESE, D. (1987); Assessment Report on the following claims, Gamma #3621 (II), NTS 104B/8E.
4. GROVE, E.W. ET AL (1982); Unuk River-Salmon River-Anyox Area. Geological Mapping 1:1000000 B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
5. GROVE, E.W. (1971); Geology of Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area. Bulletin 58, B.C.M.E.M.P.R.
6. GROVE, E.W. (1983); Geological Report and Work Proposal on the Teuton Resources Corp. Knip Property in the Bowser River Area, Stewart District, Northwestern B.C., Skeena M.D., NTS 104A/5W.

CERTIFICATE

I, EDWARD R. KRUCHKOWSKI, Geologist, residing at 23 Templeside Bay N.E., in the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, hereby certify that:

1. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1972.
2. I have been practising my profession continuously since graduation.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
4. I am a consulting geologist on behalf of Wedgewood Resources Ltd.
5. This report is based on a review of reports, documents, maps and other technical data on the property area and on my experience and knowledge of the area obtained during a program in 1983.

Jan 25/88
DATE



E.R. KRUCHKOWSKI, B.Sc.

CERTIFICATE

I, KENNETH J. KONKIN, Geologist, residing at 4117 Burkerridge Place, in the City of West Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1985.
2. I have been practising my profession continuously since graduation.
3. I am a consulting geologist working on behalf of Wedgewood Resources Ltd.
4. This report is based on a review of reports, documents, maps and other technical data, and field work carried out by myself from September 10 to September 13, 18 and 20, 1987, and on my experience and knowledge of the area.
5. I hold no direct interest in the Gamma Claim.

Jan 25 1988
DATE

K. J. Konkinn
K.J. KONKIN, B.Sc.

APPENDIX I

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATES

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEC. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: P1-SILT P2-3 ROCK AU# ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 20 1987

DATE REPORT MAILED: *Nov 2/87*ASSAYER: *D. Toye*...DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

TEUTON RESOURCES

File # 87-5109

Page 1

SAMPLE#	MO	CU	PB	ZN	AG	NI	CO	MN	FE	AS	U	AU	TH	SR	CD	SB	BI	V	CA	P	LA	CR	MG	BA	TI	B	AL	NA	K	W	AU#
	PPM	PPM	PPH	PPH	PPM	PPH	PPH	PPH	%	PPH	PPM	PPM	PPH	PPH	PPM	PPM	PPH	PPH	%	%	PPH	PPH	%	PPH	%	PPH	%	%	%	PPH	PPH
75-85	1	112	25	140	.5	34	16	995	5.26	30	5	ND	2	53	1	3	2	67	.95	188	12	21	1.03	185	.01	3	1.54	.04	.12	1	4
76-86	2	111	163	260	.8	30	13	1055	1.68	90	5	ND	1	211	1	5	2	56	5.07	144	9	18	1.18	47	.01	2	.87	.02	.07	2	13

TEUTON RESOURCES FILE # 87-5109

SAMPLE#	MO	CU	PB	ZN	AG	NI	CO	MN	FE	AS	U	AU	TH	SR	CD	SB	BI	V	CA	P	LA	CR	MG	BA	TI	B	AL	NA	K	W	AUT
	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	%	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	PPH	%	%	PPH	PPH	%	PPH	%	PPH	%	%	%	PPH	PPB
KK-310	1	3374	908	1885	81.1	6	78	661	19.54	11587	12	3	2	44	17	212	30	32	1.86	.019	2	5	.33	7	.01	2	.69	.03	.03	1	4810
KK-311	1	488	487	472	18.3	3	34	1337	13.92	1720	5	ND	2	13	4	5	9	52	1.03	.031	2	2	.61	9	.01	3	1.12	.04	.03	2	2420
KK-312	1	1052	564	1457	28.1	5	64	217	23.92	3565	7	4	2	2	15	29	11	25	.03	.013	2	1	.25	2	.01	2	.45	.01	.02	1	5515
KK-313	4	1262	734	8512	37.2	4	311	847	13.69	8923	5	3	2	3	92	299	56	52	.12	.028	2	1	.84	10	.01	2	1.56	.02	.01	1	3940
KK-314	1	1015	2144	253	155.3	7	194	28	30.87	34945	19	8	3	2	2	875	91	11	.01	.010	2	1	.03	3	.01	2	.09	.01	.02	2	11420
KK-315	1	237	1583	1020	44.2	5	62	25	24.54	4218	5	6	2	2	11	42	45	4	.01	.003	2	1	.03	3	.01	2	.02	.01	.02	2	7990
KK-316	6	1566	532	11890	22.2	6	109	1263	10.62	3270	5	ND	1	4	132	72	19	66	.20	.033	2	6	1.32	7	.01	2	2.39	.02	.01	1	1805
KK-317	1	2359	960	1822	23.3	5	15	1035	10.51	675	5	ND	1	4	17	2	5	56	.19	.063	2	4	.99	21	.01	4	2.44	.02	.03	1	780
KK-318	3	1649	903	2320	14.4	5	15	990	9.12	714	5	ND	1	6	25	2	9	51	.22	.043	2	6	.94	7	.01	2	2.09	.02	.07	1	720
KK-319	13	20561	18421	28347	294.4	2	6	6018	16.46	492	5	ND	3	28	310	15681	2	15	.49	.038	2	1	.15	49	.01	2	.26	.02	.09	1	1905
KK-320	3	105	422	1768	12.9	4	11	1552	4.35	25	6	ND	2	110	25	2	2	49	5.46	.145	7	2	1.16	107	.01	3	1.08	.03	.16	1	23
KK-321	2	281	942	709	58.5	4	12	1066	4.83	14	5	ND	1	108	5	61	2	66	2.67	.148	5	5	1.31	103	.01	2	1.55	.04	.15	1	20
KK-322	3	146	4480	4211	35.2	3	5	626	2.56	70	5	ND	1	86	156	67	2	8	1.30	.085	3	1	.37	127	.01	23	.27	.03	.15	1	36
KK-323	4	392	2412	5310	28.3	5	13	940	5.15	30	5	ND	1	50	85	56	2	50	1.08	.158	6	4	1.06	87	.01	4	1.31	.04	.21	1	26
KK-324	6	294	925	5897	15.2	6	13	1319	4.99	17	5	ND	1	65	71	13	2	46	1.68	.163	6	7	.99	116	.01	2	1.13	.04	.16	1	18
KK-325	1	122	67	246	2.5	5	13	1323	5.02	11	5	ND	3	49	2	2	2	100	2.13	.158	8	7	1.75	168	.03	3	2.14	.04	.16	1	9
KK-326	2	1372	731	2609	16.3	5	12	983	10.80	832	5	ND	2	4	25	2	4	58	.12	.049	6	4	1.04	19	.01	2	2.37	.02	.07	1	1045

.140
.070
.160
3.33
Character
4' chip
5.5' chip
3.0' chip

APPENDIX II - SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

The following sample descriptions have been derived from the fieldnotes of geologist, Ken Konkin, and geological technologist, Gordon Sinden.

KK-296 Grab from 0.3m float boulder at base of ice field; white-grey quartz stockwork in grey, silicified host (sericite schist); 1-2% fine-grained, disseminated pyrite.

KK-297 0.6 m chip across quartz-ankerite vein in ankeritic sericite schist host.

KK-298 0.6 m chip; same as KK-297

KK-299 0.6 m chip; same as KK -297

KK-300 Grab from 18 cm wide float boulder; massive, very coarse-grained galena in quartz vein; very vuggy.

KK-301 0.7 m chip; 7-10% quartz stockwork in severely oxidized crystal lithic tuff.

KK-302 0.6 m chip; intense limonite and hematitic ox., schistose subcrop in stream at top of ravine; minor 5-7% quartz stockwork; less than 1% fine-grained, disseminated pyrite.

KK-303 0.9 m chip; oxidized conglomerate breccia, moderately schistose; less than 1% fine-grained, disseminated pyrite.

KK-304 0.9 m chip; silicified conglomerate breccia, weak to moderate ankerite alteration, buff colour.

KK-305 0.75 m chip; wallrock of small quartz vein; 10-15% intruded quartz; schistose quartzite or argillite; less than 1% fine-grained disseminated pyrite.

KK-306 1.06 m chip; silicified, quartz intruded 20-25%, schistose, moderate oxidation; 3-5% coarse-grained galena and sphalerite (possible tetrahedrite), minor malachite and azurite and hydrozincite; schistosity vertical, trending east-west.

KK-307 0.75 m chip; wallrock--same as KK-305

KK-308 0.9 m chip; quartz and ankerite vein stockwork in ankeritic conglomerate breccia; 2-3 cm wide veins contain 5-7% coarse-grained galena, sphalerite, trace tetrahedrite.

KK-309 1.1 m chip; Brecciated conglomerate, 15-20% quartz stockwork, much silicification, semi-massive, coarse-grained, interstitial pyrite (15-20%).

KK-310 1.23 m chip; same as KK-309, sample centered on 2.5 cm

wide massive layer of pyrite, intense hematite and limonite.

KK-311 1.67 m chip; same as KK-309

KK-312 0.91 m chip; same as KK-309

KK-313 2.27 m chip; oxidized brecciated conglomerate, 15-20% quartz stockwork, 15-20% interstitial pyrite, intense hematite and limonite oxidation, minor malachite and azurite stain.

KK-314 Select grab sample of 2.5 cm layer of massive pyrite at center of KK-310 sample interval.

KK-315 Selective grab of semi-massive pyrite in quartz vein out of KK-312 sample interval.

KK-316 Selective grab of malachite and azurite stain out of KK-313 sample interval.

KK-317 Select grab, brecciated conglomerate, minor quartz stockwork (7-10%), 3-5% disseminated, interstitial pyrite, minor malachite and azurite stain, 1-2% coarse grained, dissem. chalco.

KK-318 Same as KK-317

KK-319 13 cm chip; galena with pyrite and tetrahedrite in quartz vein (30-35% sulfides), malachite and azurite staining, strong, intense limonite ox.; vein filled shear zone.

KK-320 1.5 m chip; moderate to strong sericite alteration of crystal lithic tuff, strong silicification, blocky fracture, minor calcite veinlets, 2-3% disseminated, fine to coarse grained pyrite; moderately strong limonite ox. along fracture planes

KK-321 1.5 m chip; same as KK-320

KK-322 20 cm chip; quartz vein, 3-5% galena, pyrite and tetrahedrite; limonitic, minor calcite veining along shear zone.

KK-323 1.5 m chip; same as KK-320

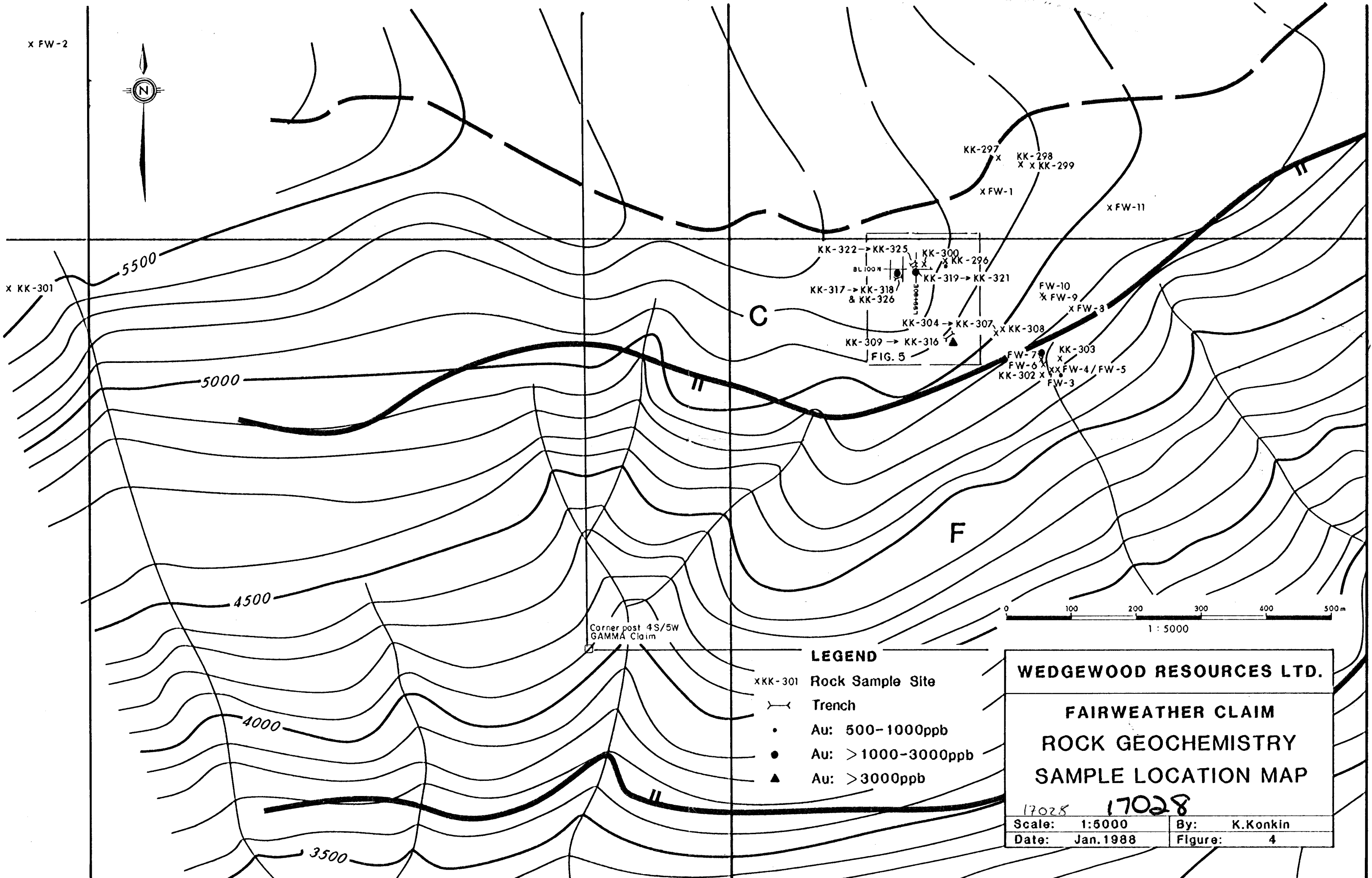
KK-324 1.1 m chip; same as KK-320; 5-7% cherty material

KK-325 2.4 m chip; weakly altered (sericite and chlorite) crystal lithic tuff; 5-7% limonitic calcite veinlets; less than 1%, fine-grained disseminated pyrite.

KK-326 Grab sample from brecciated conglomerate; 10-15% coarse grained, interstitial pyrite in quartz stockwork.

FW-1 TO FW-12 Grab samples from quartz-sulfide veins, dimensions 10 cm to 1.1 m, galena-sphalerite-pyrite mineralization, occasional tetrahedrite.

x FW-2



LEGEND

- x KK-301 Rock Sample Site
- > Trench
- Au: 500-1000ppb
- Au: >1000-3000ppb
- ▲ Au: >3000ppb

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.

**FAIRWEATHER CLAIM
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP**

17028 17028

Scale: 1:5000	By: K.Konkin
Date: Jan. 1988	Figure: 4

x FW-2



x KK-301

KK-297

KK-298
x x KK-299

x FW-1

x FW-11

5500

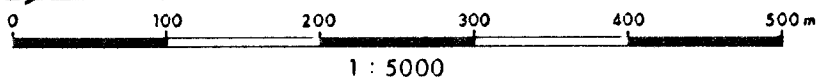
KK-322 → KK-325
 BL 100M
 KK-317 → KK-318
 & KK-326
 KK-300
 KK-296
 KK-319 → KK-321
 KK-304 → KK-307
 KK-309 → KK-316
 FIG. 5
 KK-308
 KK-303
 FW-10
 x FW-9
 x FW-8
 FW-7
 FW-6
 x x FW-4 / FW-5
 KK-302 x
 FW-3

C

5000

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

F
17,028



Corner post 4S/5W
GAMMA Claim

LEGEND

- xKK-301 Rock Sample Site
- > Trench
- Au: 500-1000ppb
- Au: >1000-3000ppb
- ▲ Au: >3000ppb

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.

**FAIRWEATHER CLAIM
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP**

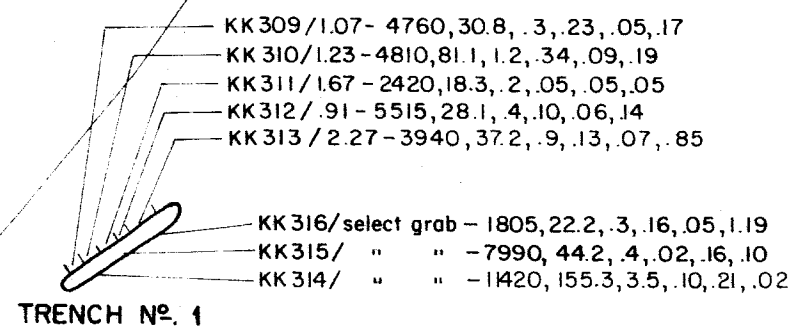
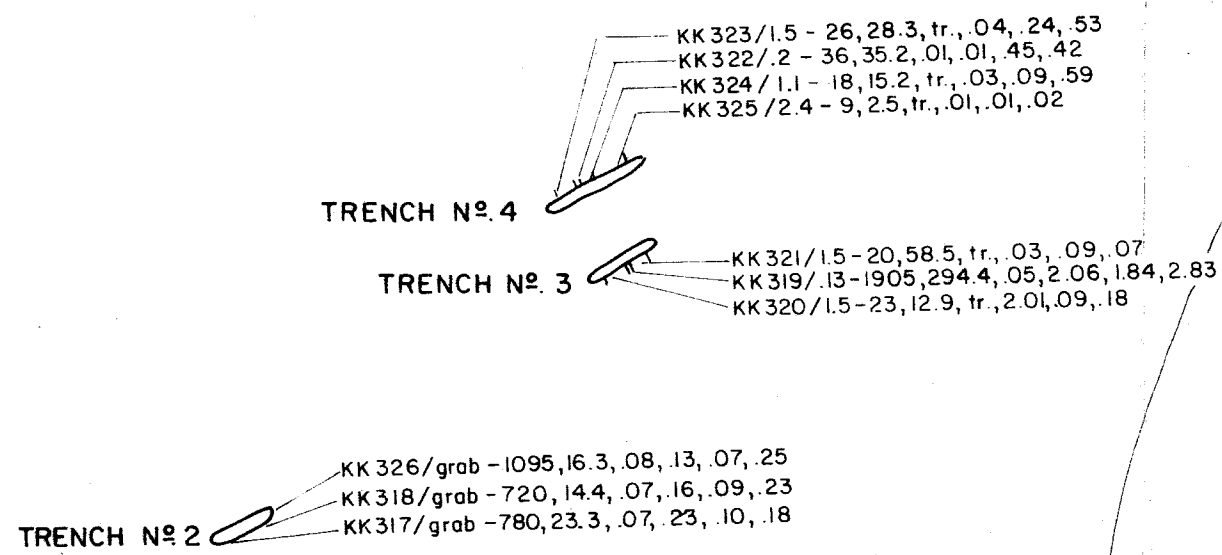
Scale: 1:5000
Date: Jan. 1988

By: K.Konkin
Figure: 4

4500

4000

3500



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**



17,028

WEDGEWOOD RESOURCES LTD.

**GAMMA CLAIM
SKEENA M.D.
TRENCH LOCATION &
SAMPLE VALUES MAP**



SCALE 1:500

DATE: AUG. 1988

FIGURE N°. 5

LEGEND

TRENCH

Sample N° / Width in m. - Au ppb, Ag ppm, As %, Cu %, Pb %, Zn %

For location see Fig. 4