

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers

Off Confidential: 89.03.31

ASSESSMENT REPORT 17250

MINING DIVISION: Liard

PROPERTY: Adoog
 LOCATION: LAT 57 31 33 LONG 127 30 00
 UTM 09 6376702 589831
 NTS 094E11W 094E12E

CLAIM(S): Adoog 1-5
 OPERATOR(S): Delaware Res.
 AUTHOR(S): Beattie, B.C.
 REPORT YEAR: 1988, 27 Pages

COMMODITIES
 SEARCHED FOR: Gold, Silver

GEOLOGICAL

SUMMARY: The Adoog 1 claim is underlain by the Upper Triassic Takla Group comprising augite porphyry basalt flows/breccias and minor siltstones and cherts. Unit 1 of the Adoogatcho Creek Formation covers the rest of the claims and comprises quartzose biotite-hornblende phyric ash flows. Silt and rock geochemistry indicate some areas of elevated gold values although no mineralization has been located.

WORK

DONE: Prospecting, Geochemical
 PROS 2700.0 ha
 Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
 ROCK 36 sample(s) ;AU,AG

Adoog 1-6

LOG NO. 0406	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

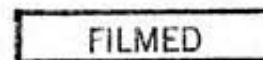
RECONNAISSANCE PROSPECTING REPORT

on the
ADOOG 1-6 Mineral Claim
Liard Mining Division
NTS 94-E/11W + 12E
Latitude 57°32' North
Longitude 127°30' West
British Columbia

January 15, 1988



on behalf of
DELAWARE RESOURCES CORP.
Vancouver, B.C.



by

Brent C. Beattie, B.A.Sc.
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
#400, 534 - 17th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2S 0B1

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

17,250

TABLE OF CONT

INTRODUCTION	1
Location and Access	
Property Status	
Physiography/Glaciati	
Previous Work	
EXPLORATION HISTORY.	5
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	7
EXPLORATION TARGETS.	10
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	11
SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK	14
1987 EXPLORATION PROGRAM	14
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.	16
CERTIFICATE.	17
BIBLIOGRAPHY	18

APPENDIX

Summary of Personnel	
Rock Sample Descriptions	
Summary of Expenditures	
Certificates of Analysis	
Analytical Techniques	

FIGURES

1 General Location Map.	2
2 Claim Location Map.	3
3 Regional Geology.	8
4 Property Geology.	12

MAPS

1 Compilation Map Au/Ag Geochemistry	,000
--------------------------------------	------

INTRODUCTION

Taiga Consultants Ltd. was contracted by Delaware Resources Corp. to complete a reconnaissance prospecting program on the Adoog 1-6 mineral claims. A total of 36 rock samples were collected and analyzed for Au and Ag. The results of this program are described in this assessment report which includes a compilation and interpretation of all current and previous work.

Location and Access

The Adoog 1-6 mineral claims (Figure 1) are located approximately 520 km northwest of Prince George, B.C., in the Stikine River area on N.T.S. map sheets 94-E/11W and 12E. The centre of the claims is located at 57°31' North latitude and 127°30' West longitude. The claims are accessible from Smithers (300 km to the south) to the Sturdee Airstrip via fixed-wing aircraft, then by helicopter to the claims, approximately 50 km.

Property Status

The Adoog 1-6 mineral claims (Figure 2) were staked under the modified grid system and are currently registered in the name of *Goodwin King* Res. Relevant claim data are as follows:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>	<u>Assessment Due Date</u>
ADOOG 1	20	3404	Mar 4, 1986	Mar 4, 1988
ADOOG 2	20	3405	Mar 4, 1986	Mar 4, 1988
ADOOG 3	20	3406	Mar 4, 1986	Mar 4, 1988
ADOOG 4	20	3407	Mar 4, 1986	Mar 4, 1988
ADOOG 5	20	3408	Mar 4, 1986	Mar 4, 1988
ADOOG 6	8	3409	Mar 4, 1986	Mar 4, 1988



LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

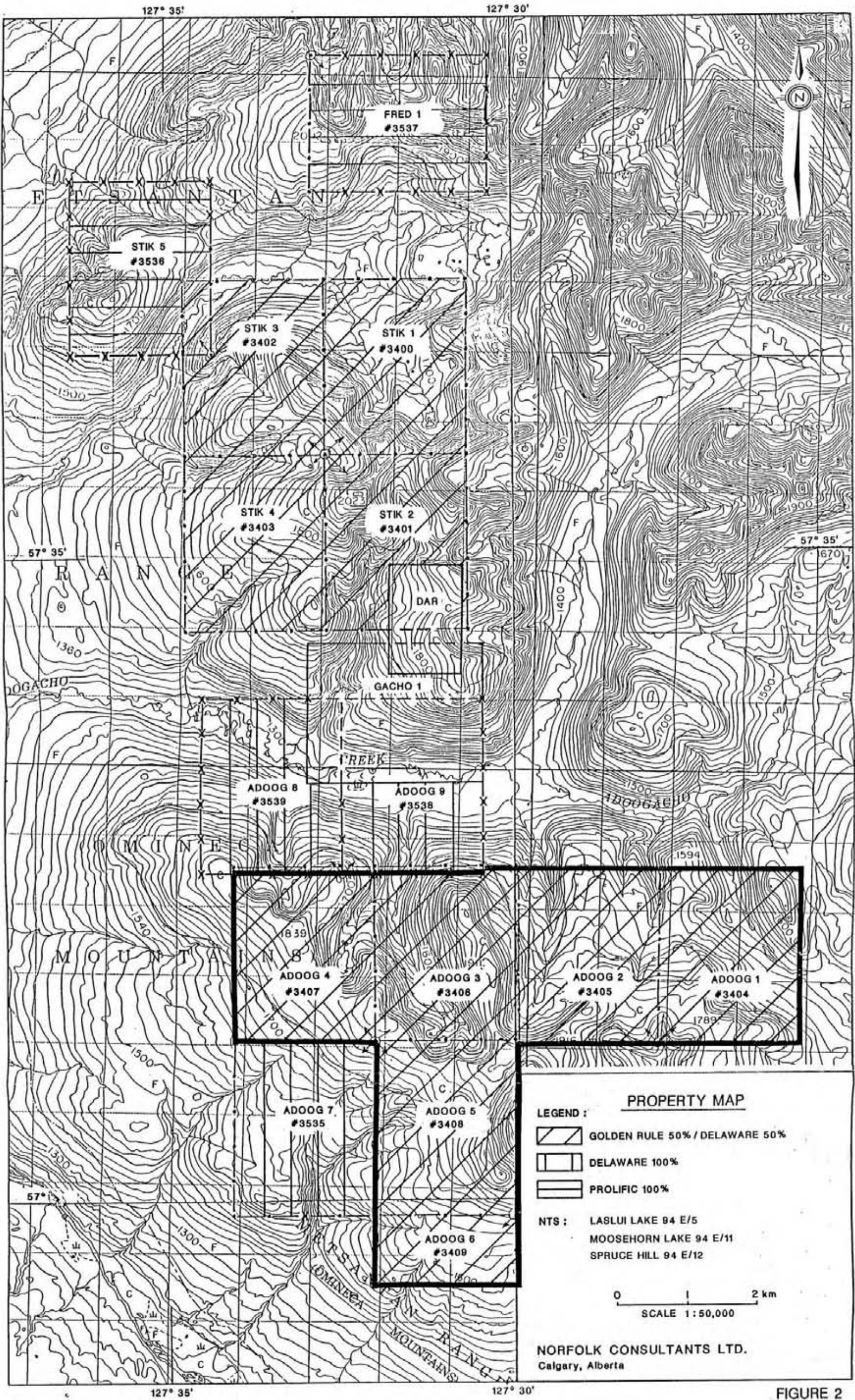


FIGURE 2

Physiography/Glaciation

The claims lie in the Cassiar Mountains physiographic subdivision of the Interior Plateau. The region was entirely glaciated and is characterized by wide U-shaped drift-filled major valleys. Incised V-shaped stream valleys occur locally at higher elevations.

Topographic relief within the claim ranges from 1300 m in the valley of Adoogacho Creek to 1916 m on the Adoog 2 claim, giving the area a maximum relief of 616 m.

Vegetation varies from mixed woodlands consisting of spruce and poplar in the valley bottoms to alpine meadows generally located above 1600 m. The highest elevations with north-facing slopes within the claims area have permanent snow cover.

Bedrock is moderately well exposed within the area. In the valleys, bedrock is mantled by glacial and glacio-fluvial deposits with only scattered exposures. However, in the uplands, especially above tree line, bedrock exposures and felsenmeer are abundant, allowing effective prospecting and geological mapping to be conducted.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Gold was first discovered in the Toodoggone River area by C. McClair in 1925. Placer gold was located along what is now called McClair Creek in the period 1925 to 1927 when operations were suspended. Cominco carried out a base metals exploration program in the area in 1933 which resulted in the location of several showings.

In 1968, Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd. carried out a regional stream sediment geochemical survey in the area. During the acquisition of these samples, gold- and silver-rich float was noted. Follow-up exploration by Kennco, during the period 1969-1974, resulted in the discovery of most of the gold and silver occurrences on the Chappelle and Lawyers properties. In addition, exploration by several other mining companies active in the area located a number of gold occurrences. Conwest optioned the Chappelle claims in 1973 and constructed an adit to sample underground. In 1974, DuPont of Canada Exploration Ltd. optioned the Chappelle claims and put the Baker Mine into production based on the drill indicated reserves on the "A" vein. This mine operated from May 1981 to late 1983 when suspended due to exhaustion of the orebody.

Further work by Kennco on the Amethyst Gold Breccia (AGB) zone on the Lawyers property consisted of prospecting, mapping, trenching, and diamond drilling until 1975.

In 1978, the Lawyers property was optioned to Serem who have carried out exploration and development work until the present. In addition, the original AGB zone, two other gold zones (the Duke's Ridge and the Cliff Creek) have been discovered on the Lawyers property. At present, there are three levels of underground development on the AGB zone and a production decision is expected in 1989 by Cheni Gold Mines Ltd. (formerly Serem).

To the north of the Lawyers property, toward the Adoog claims, several other gold/silver deposits have been discovered in the last several years

including the "A" Zone on the Mets claims held by Manson Creek Resources Ltd., and the Thesis III, BV, and Bonanza Ridge Zones held by Energex Minerals Ltd.

At present, reported reserves on the Lawyers property are 1,037,600 tons grading 0.209 oz/ton gold and 7.57 oz/ton silver. Reserves developed to date on the Manson Creek "A" Zone deposit are 92,000 tons grading 0.334 oz/ton gold. Reserves identified to date by Energex are estimated to be in excess of 250,000 tons grading approximately 0.3 oz/ton gold. The Baker Mine, although not currently in production, is undergoing additional exploration by International Resources Ltd., and if additional gold reserves are located, may be placed back into production.

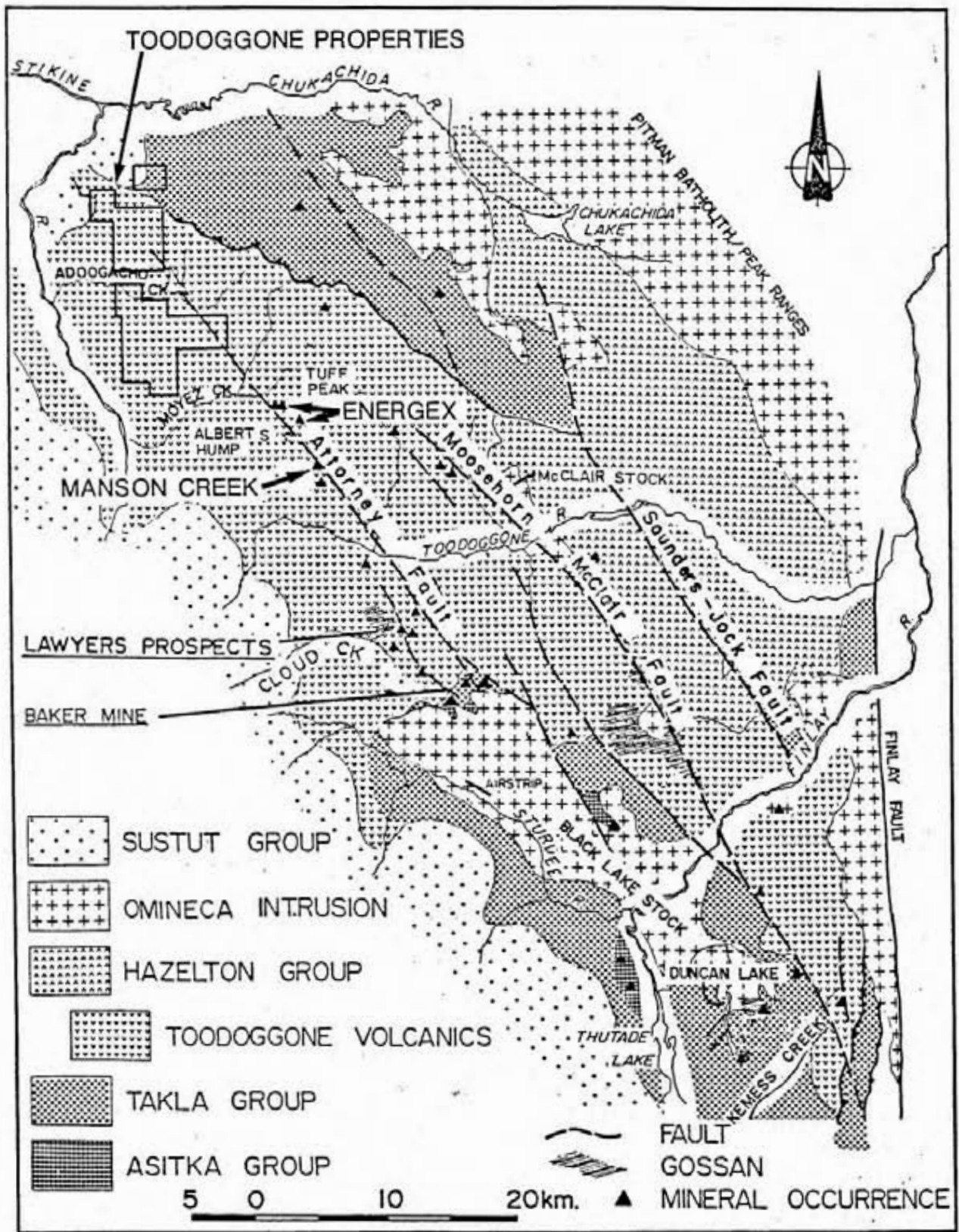
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology was mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada at a scale of 1:250,000 under the direction of Dr. H. Gabrielse during 1971-1975, with the results published in 1977 as Open File 483.

During 1971 to 1985, the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources carried out a mapping program in the Toadoggone area, with a compilation (Preliminary Map 61) published at a scale of 1:50,000 in 1985. This mapping, carried out under the direction of T. G. Schroeter, details the units of the Toadoggone Volcanics. The following description of the regional geology is excerpted from his 1981 report.

The Toadoggone area lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt. The oldest rocks exposed are wedges of crystalline limestone more than 150 metres thick that have been correlated with the Asitka Group of Permian age. The next oldest rocks consist of andesitic flows and pyroclastic rocks including augite-tremolite andesite porphyries and crystal and lapilli tuffs that belong to the Takla Group of Late Triassic age. The Omineca intrusions of Jurassic and Cretaceous age (potassium-argon age of 186 to 200 Ma obtained by the Geological Survey of Canada) range in composition from granodiorite to quartz monzonite. Some syenomonzonite bodies and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes may be feeders to the Toadoggone rocks which unconformably overlie the Takla Group. The 'Toadoggone' volcanic rocks (named informally by Carter, 1971) are complexly intercalated volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks of Early and Middle Jurassic age, 500 metres or more in thickness, along the west flank of a northwest trending belt of 'basement' rocks at least 90 km in length by 15 km in width (Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 306, replaced by Open Files 483 and 606). A potassium-argon age of 186±6 Ma was obtained by Carter (1971) for a hornblende separate from a sample collected from a volcanic sequence 14 km southeast of Drybrough Peak. Four principal subdivisions of 'Toadoggone' rocks have been recognized:

1. Lower volcanic division -- dominantly pyroclastic assemblage including purple agglomerate and grey to purple dacitic tuffs.
2. Middle volcanic division -- an acidic assemblage including rhyolites, dacites, 'orange' crystal to lithic tuffs, and quartz feldspar porphyries; includes welded tuff. The 'orange' colour of the tuffs resulted from oxidation of the fine-grained matrix while the rock was still hot. A coeval period of explosive volcanism included the formation of 'laharic' units and intrusion of syenomonzonite bodies and dykes. This event was accompanied by explosive brecciation along zones of weakness, predominantly large-scale



from : 'Lawyers gold-silver deposits, British Columbia';
 Mineral Deposits of Northern Cordillera,
 special vol. 37, ed. by J. A. Morin, 1983.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY, TOODOGGONE RIVER AREA

FIGURE 3

faults and attendant splays, followed by silicification and deposition of precious and base metals to varying degrees in the breccias. Rounded fragments of Omineca intrusive rocks are rare components in Toodoggone tuffs.

3. Upper volcanic-intrusive division -- grey to green to maroon crystal tuffs and quartz-eye feldspar porphyries.
4. Upper volcanic-sedimentary division -- lacustrine sedimentary rocks (sometimes varved), stream bed deposits, and possible local fanglomerate deposits and interbedded tuff beds.

Many Toodoggone rocks have a matrix clouded with fine hematite dust implying a subaerial origin; however, some varieties may have accumulated in shallow water. The host rock for mineralization (division 2) is an orange to chocolate brown coloured crystal tuff with varying minor amounts of lithic and vitric ash. Broken crystals of plagioclase and quartz are set in a fine-grained 'hematized' matrix of quartz and feldspar. The exact chemical composition(s) and rock name(s) await chemical analyses. Carter (1971) determined the composition of a suite of rocks collected from the Toodoggone area to range from latites to dacite (less than 30 weight per cent quartz); fused beads gave refractive indices between 1.505 and 1.535. Apatite may be a common accessory mineral.

To the west, Upper Cretaceous to Tertiary pebble conglomerates and sandstones of the Lower Tango Creek Formation of the Sustut Group (Eisbacher, 1971) unconformably overlies both Takla Group volcanic rocks and Toodoggone volcanic rocks.

STRUCTURE

The structural setting was probably the most significant factor in allowing mineralizing solutions and vapours to migrate through the thick volcanic pile in the Toodoggone area. The entire area has been subjected to repeated and extensive normal block faulting from Jurassic to Tertiary time. It is postulated that a northwesterly trending line of volcanic centres along a gold/silver-rich 'province' marks major structural breaks, some extending for 60 km or more (for example, McClair Creek system, Lawyers system). Prominent gossans are often associated with structural zones but many contain only pyrite; sulphides occur as disseminations and fracture fillings in Toodoggone and Takla Group rocks. Thrusting of Asitka Group limestones over Takla Group rocks probably occurred during Middle Jurassic time.

Today, Toodoggone rocks display broad open folds with dips less than 25°. The Sustut Group sedimentary rocks have relatively flat dips and do not appear to have any major structural disruptions.

EXPLORATION TARGETS

Precious metals exploration activity in the Toodoggone district is focused mainly on epithermal gold mineralization associated with subaerial Early Jurassic intermediate to acidic volcanism (Toodoggone Volcanics). Gold mineralization found within Late Triassic alkaline andesitic rocks (Takla Group) and in Early Jurassic calc-alkaline volcanic rocks (Hazelton Group) is generally viewed as being in the "root zone" of the epithermal event related to Toodoggone volcanism (e.g., Baker Mine).

The structural settings of these epithermal vein systems are of primary importance in the development of economic gold mineralization within the Toodoggone Volcanics. Faulting and concomitant brecciation form the conduits for ascending gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions and vapours. It is also essential that repeated fault movement and brecciation occur, allowing multiple infusions of hydrothermal solutions.

Both lateral and vertical alteration patterns occur adjacent to these epithermal vein deposits. The outer propylitic zone consists of chlorite, epidote, calcite, and pyrite. This grades inward to an argillic/phyllic zone consisting of sericite, montmorillonite, illite, and silica. The silicified core zone is comprised of silica, adularia, and/or albite, immediately adjacent to the vein system.

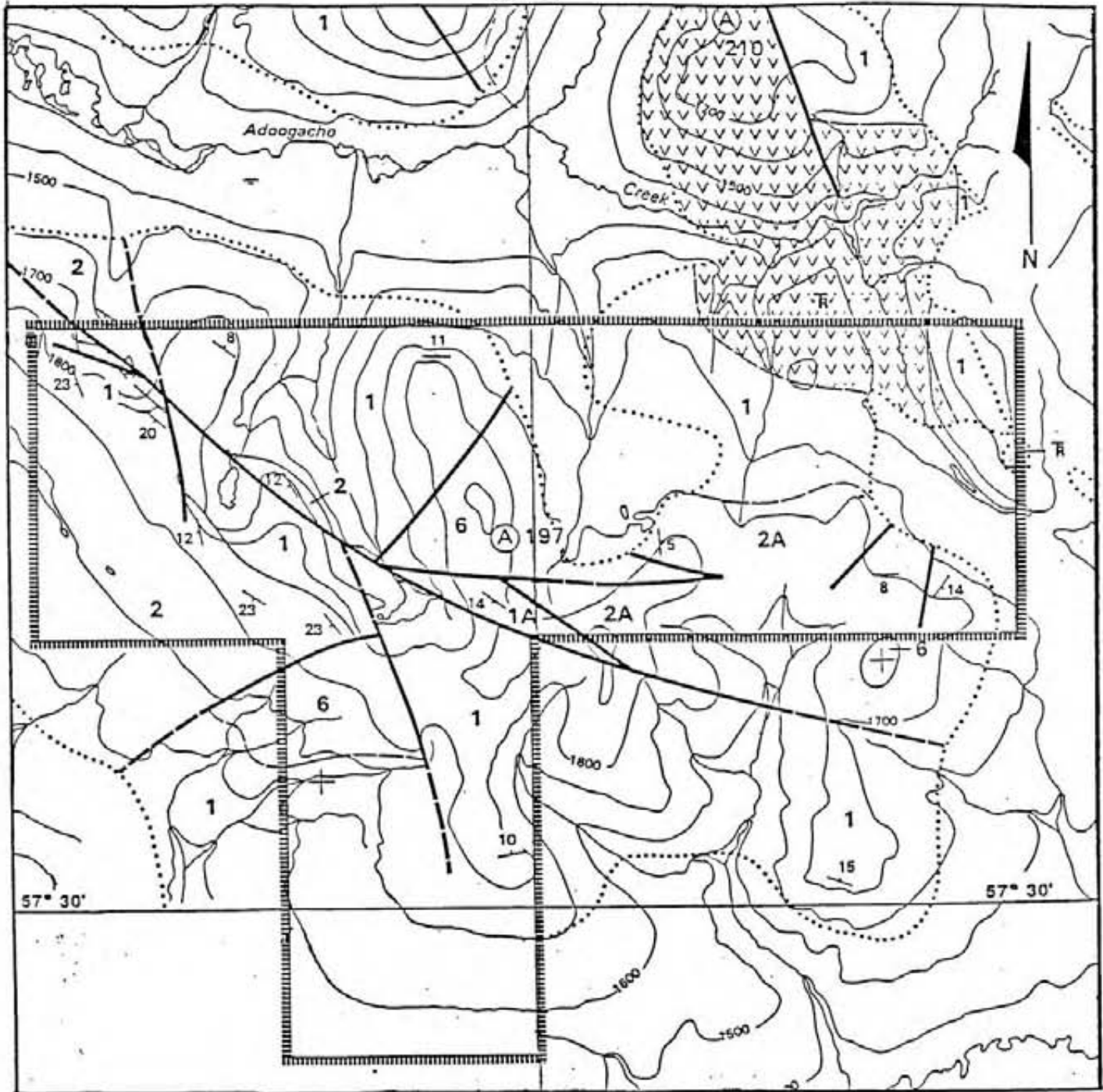
Mineralized zones generally carry abundant hematite and manganese oxides. Native gold, electrum, barite, and minor pyrite occur within these silica-rich zones along with amethystine quartz. Anomalous silver, lead, zinc, and copper values have been found associated with the gold-bearing epithermal vein systems. However, the systems appear to be relatively free of arsenic and antimony.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The geological map (Figure 4) and the Table of Formations were modified after L. J. Diakow et al. (Preliminary Map 61, B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources). This map is the most recent and detailed compilation of the geology of the Toodoggone River area.

The oldest rock units found on the property are the augite porphyry basalt flows and breccias and minor interbedded siltstones, tuffaceous sediments, and cherts of the Upper Triassic Takla Group (Schroeter, 1985). The Takla Group is exposed along the northern boundary of the Adoog 1 claims. Unit 1A of the Adoogacho Creek Formation is exposed on the Adoog 2 and 3 claims, and is comprised of numerous ash-flow sheets with intercalated crystal-lithic tuffs. The tuffs are composed of plagioclase, hornblende, biotite, and subordinate quartz and apatite phenocrysts set within a pink to brick-red vitric matrix. Unit 1 is found on all of the Adoog claims and is comprised of reddish grey to dark red-brown quartzose biotite/hornblende phytic ash flows. Unit 2 (Moyez Creek Volcaniclastics) is comprised of a diverse assemblage of interbedded air-fall tuff, thin ash-flow sheets, and epiclastic and chemical sedimentary rocks. Unit 6 (Tuff Peak Formation) is the youngest volcanic unit exposed on the property and is composed of a sequence of pyroclastics comprised of crystal tuff, lapilli tuff, and breccia, with local interformational conglomerate. This unit is exposed on the Adoog 2, 3, and 5 claims.

127° 30'



from : Prov. of B. C. 'Geology of the Toodogone River Area, NTS 94 E',
sheet 1, L. J. Diakow, A. Pantalejev, and T. G. Schroeter, 1985.

0 1000 2000 m
SCALE 1:50,000

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

FIGURE 4

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND
(units appearing on Property Geology, Figure 4)

UPPER CRETACEOUS

- K SUSTUT GROUP (Tango Creek Formation)
polymictic conglomerate, sandstone, shale, carbonaceous mudstone

LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC "Toodoggone Volcanics"

- 6 TUFF PEAK FORMATION
pale purple, grey, green biotite augite hornblende plagioclase porphyry flows
- 5 McCLAIR CREEK FORMATION
purple, lavender, grey, and rarely grey-green, fine- to medium-grained, plagioclase porphyritic flows, includes some lapilli tuff and breccia.
- 2 MOYEZ CREEK VOLCANICLASTICS
conglomerate with some granitic clasts, graded, cross-bedded greywacke, well-bedded crystal tuff, epiclastic sediments, local laminated calcareous silt.
- 2A crystal tuffs in thin well-layered units, some epiclastic sandstone and mudstone.
- 1 ADDOGATCHO CREEK FORMATION
pale reddish grey to dark red-brown quartzose biotite hornblende phytic ash flows.
- 1A crystal ash tuff, lapilli tuff, and rare agglomerate with interspersed epiclastic beds, tuffaceous sediments and minor conglomerate.
- 1B quartzose plagioclase porphyry, jointed, domal intrusion(?) of homogeneous appearing grey to green chloritized and epidote altered rock containing abundant inclusions of Takla volcanics.

UPPER TRIASSIC



- \bar{R} TAKLA GROUP
Dark green augite porphyry basalt flows and breccias with lesser fine-grained andesite to basalt flows and minor interbedded siltstone, tuffaceous sediments and chert.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

LOWER JURASSIC (dykes, sills, small plugs)

- C biotite hornblende diorite/gabbro

SYMBOLS

- $\frac{10}{-}$ layering
- x⁴³ mineral occurrence (with file number)
- (A)104 radiometric date sample site (age in Ma)
- x^{ba,qv} Barium, quartz vein
-  synform
-  antiform
- main outcrop areas
- — — geologic contact (defined, assumed)
- — — fault (observed, inferred)
- ***** claim boundary

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK

In 1982, Newmont Exploration conducted geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys on the ADOO claims which were adjacent to the southern boundary of the Adoog 1 and 2 claims and the eastern boundary of the Adoog 5 and 6 claims. A total of 307 soil, 11 rock, and 23 silt samples were collected and analyzed; however, no anomalous zones of gold, silver, copper, lead, or zinc geochemistry were identified on the ADOO property.

The DAR mineral occurrence on the Adoog 4 claim was examined by Newmont Exploration at the same time. The company prospected the area of the occurrence and analyzed ten rock samples for Au, Ag, Pb, and Zn. Minor galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite occur in four quartz vein zones cutting maroon tuffs of the Toodoggone Volcanics.

In late September 1985, silt geochemistry and prospecting identified a number of anomalous creek basins, several highly altered and silicified shear zones, and several mineralized quartz breccia boulders, reporting significant values in gold and silver (see Map 1).

1987 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A brief reconnaissance prospecting program was carried out on the Adoog 1-6 mineral claims in late September and early October. A total of 36 rock samples were collected and forwarded to Barringer Magenta Laboratories Ltd. in Calgary, Alberta, for Au and Ag analysis. Analytical procedures and results are presented in the Appendix. Map 1 shows the sample locations and results.

The program consisted of a helicopter-supported investigation and sampling of gold geochemical anomalies and mineralized zones delineated in previous exploration programs. Prospecting also covered previously unexplored areas of the claims. Winter conditions prevailed throughout the program, reducing the effectiveness of the prospecting at elevations higher than 1500 m. No elevated Ag values were returned; however, several anomalous Au values were returned, as detailed below:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>ppb Au</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Adoog 1	DM 27	63	shear zone, siliceous
"	DM 28	38	} same zone as EDA 74 (224 ppb Au)
"	DM 29	34	
"	DM 31	62	float
"	DM 32	46	quartz vein
"	GM 14	64	quartz vein
"	GM 16	35	quartz vein
"	GM 17	57	quartz vein
"	GM 18	60	quartz vein
"	SE 24	48	shear zone, siliceous
Adoog 2	TK-2	40	quartz-calcite in andesite
Adoog 3	TE 22	13	andesite, reddish brown, trace pyrite

The elevated gold values from the Adoog 1 claim were from a geochemically anomalous zone in the northeastern corner of the claim. The mineralized zones are silicified, brecciated shear zones 0.1m to 2.0m wide, found for 300 m along the north-draining creek (Map 1). The consistently elevated Au values in this area require detailed prospecting and trenching to further define the mineralized zones.

The elevated Au value from the Adoog 2 claim was from an outcropping siliceous zone. Sample collection was hampered by snow cover, and the extent of this zone is unclear.

The marginally anomalous Au value returned from the Adoog 3 claim was collected from an outcrop beside the north-draining creek. The drainage area of this creek was covered with a recent snow fall and could not be explored. However, this creek returned anomalous silt geochemical samples in the 1985 exploration program. This warrants further prospecting and detailed mapping.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Nine man days were spent exploring the Adoog 1-6 claims, which are underlain by formations of the "Toodoggone Volcanics", generally considered prospective for epithermal vein-hosted precious metals deposits in the Toodoggone area.

The prospecting and geological mapping done during extremely adverse weather conditions in late September 1985 identified several highly altered, silicified shear zones on the claims, as well as several mineralized quartz breccia boulders reporting significant values in gold and silver.

The brief prospecting program completed in 1987 further defined the silicified shear zone located on the Adoog 1 claim, as a series of shear zones through a 300 m section along the main north-draining creek.

Further exploration of the claims, in the form of reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting, should cover areas not explored in previous programs. Lithogeochemical sampling should be completed in prospective mineralized zones and those already delineated from previous work.

CERTIFICATE

I, Brent Coleman Beattie, of #1406, 1310 - 14th Avenue S.W. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd. with offices at Suite 400, 534 - 17th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.A.Sc. Geological Engineering (1984), and I have practised my profession continuously since 1985.
3. I am the author of the report entitled "Prospecting Report on the ADOOG 1-6 Mineral Claims, Liard Mining Division, NTS 94-E/11W+12E, British Columbia", dated January 15, 1988.
4. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of DELAWARE RESOURCES CORP., in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 15th day of January, A.D. 1988.

Respectfully submitted,



Brent C. Beattie, B.A.Sc.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Gabrielse, H.; Dodds, C.J.; Mansy, J.L.; Eisbacher, G.H. (1977): Geology of Toodoggone River [94-E] and Ware West Half [94-F]; Geol.Surv.Cda., Open File 483
- Nagy, L.J.; Netolitzky, R.K. (1986): Reconnaissance Geological and Geochemical Report, ADOOG 1-6 Claims, Liard Mining Division, British Columbia; for Delaware Resources Corp., private company report
- Schroeter, T.G. (1981): Toodoggone River [94-E]; B.C. Min.Energy,Mines,and Petro.Res.; Geological Fieldwork 1980, pp.6-7
- (1985): Geology of the Toodoggone River Area, NTS 94-E; B.C. Min. Energy,Mines,and Petro.Res.; Prelim.Map 61

APPENDIX

Summary of Personnel
Rock Sample Descriptions
Summary of Expenditures
Certificates of Analysis
Analytical Techniques

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

<u>Name / Address</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Man Days</u>
Brent Beattie Calgary, Alberta	Project Geologist	Sep. 24, Oct. 1, 2	3
Ted Eninew La Ronge, Sask.	Sr. Prospector	Sep. 24	1
Don McLeod La Ronge, Sask.	Sr. Prospector	Sep. 24	1
Sam Eninew La Ronge, Sask.	Jr. Prospector	Sep. 24	1
George McLeod La Ronge, Sask.	Jr. Prospector	Sep. 24	1
Ken Ray Fort Fraser, B.C.	Jr. Prospector	Oct. 2	1
Terry Kennedy Calgary, Alberta	Camp Cook	Oct. 2	1

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

- 110764 siltstone, blue-green-grey, pyrite as disseminations and cubes, quartz stringers, limonite staining
- 110765 siltstone, blue-green-grey, pyrite as disseminations and cubes, quartz stringers, limonite staining, increasingly fractured
- 110766 siltstone, blue-green-grey, pyrite as disseminations and cubes, quartz stringers, limonite staining
- 110767 siltstone, blue-green-grey, pyrite as disseminations and cubes, quartz stringers, limonite staining
- 110768 green-grey, pyrite as disseminations and cubes, limonite staining
- 110812 plagioclase porphyry, purple-grey
- 110813 plagioclase porphyry, purple-grey
- 110877 quartzite, fine-grained, pale blue-grey, limonite stained
- 110878 siltstone, brecciated, siliceous, disseminated pyrite, limonite and manganese staining
- 110879 siltstone, brecciated, siliceous, disseminated pyrite, limonite and manganese staining
- 110880 siltstone, brecciated, siliceous, disseminated pyrite, limonite and manganese staining
- 110881 float: siltstone, siliceous, brecciated, pyrite as disseminations and cubes, two stages of quartz flooding
- 110882 siltstone, fine-grained, blue to green-grey, siliceous, pyrite as disseminations and cubes
- 110883 porphyry, reddish, vuggy; barite-calcite crystals
- 110884 porphyry, reddish; calcite-quartz, no visible sulphides
- 110885 porphyry, reddish; calcite-quartz, no visible sulphides
- 110886 porphyry, reddish; calcite-quartz, no visible sulphides
- 110887 tuff, siliceous, fine-grained, white, float
- 110888 tuff, siliceous, fine-grained, white, float, disseminated pyrite
- 110890 crystal tuff, argillically altered
- 110891 porphyry, pink, medium-grained; minor pyrite and quartz clasts, feldspar argillically altered
- 110892 porphyry, pink, medium-grained; minor pyrite and quartz clasts, feldspar argillically altered, with minor barite
- 110893 porphyry, dark grey, argillically altered, barite/calcite float
- 110894 calcite-quartz stringer
- 110895 calcite-quartz stringer
- 110896 calcite-quartz stringer
- 110897 quartz-calcite in grey tuff, no visible sulphides
- 110916 siltstone, green-grey to blue-grey, disseminated pyrite, occasional fracture, limonite staining
- 110917 siltstone, green-grye, trace pyrite, limonite and manganese staining
- 110918 siltstone, green-grye, trace pyrite, limonite and manganese staining
- 110956 barite in reddish porphyry; hornblende, epidote, trace sulphides
- 110996 barite in porphyry; hornblende, minor quartz, float
- 110997 float: barite in reddish porphyry; calcite crystals, minor quartz
- 110998 barite in porphyry; calcite stringers
- 110999 barite with malachite specks, calcite stringers
- 110200 quartz-calcite vein in reddish porphyry; coarse-grained

BARRINGER MAGENTA
Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd.

4200B - 10 STREET N.E., CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA T2E 6K3
PHONE: (403) 250-1901

AUTHORITY: D. DUPRE

TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
100, 1300 - 8 STREET S.W.
CALGARY, ALBERTA T2R 1B2

BARRINGER
Laboratories (NWT) Ltd.

P.O. BOX 864, YELLOWKNIFE, NWT, CANADA X1A 2N6
PHONE: (403) 920-4500

PAGE: 1 OF 2
COPY: 1 OF 2

PROJECT: BC-87-10

WORK ORDER: 4401D-87

*** FINAL REPORT ***

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK

S A M P L E N U M B E R	FIRE ASSAY	FIRE ASSAY
	AU PPB	AG PPM
110812	4.0	0.44
110813	13.0	0.45
110914	8.0	<0.02
110915	5.0	5.2
110916	14.0	0.25
110917	3.0	0.16
110918	48.0	0.44
110875	3.0	0.2
110876	7.0	0.2
110877	63.0	0.43
110878	38.0	0.26
110879	34.0	0.64
110880	7.0	0.33
110881	62.0	0.52
110882	46.0	0.48
110762	33.0	3.08
110763	7.0	0.02
110764	64.0	0.5
110765	8.0	0.04
110766	35.0	0.33
110767	57.0	0.8
110768	60.0	1.62
110992	6.0	0.1
110993	5.0	0.11
110994	4.0	1.32
110995	5.0	2.6
110996	6.0	0.54
110997	2.0	0.06
110998	6.0	0.04
110999	2.0	0.68

BARRINGER MAGENTA
Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd.

4200B - 10 STREET N.E., CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA T2E 6K3
PHONE: (403) 250-1901

AUTHORITY: D. DUPRE

TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
100, 1300 - 8 STREET S.W.
CALGARY, ALBERTA T2R 1B2

BARRINGER
Laboratories (NWT) Ltd.

P.O. BOX 864, YELLOWKNIFE, NWT, CANADA X1A 2N6
PHONE: (403) 920-4500

09-NOV-87
PAGE: 4 OF 4
COPY: 1 OF 2

PROJECT: BC-87-10

WORK ORDER: 4381D-87

*** FINAL REPORT ***

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK

S A M P L E N U M B E R	FIRE ASSAY	FIRE ASSAY
	AU PPB	AG PPM
110883	<2.0	0.02
110884	<2.0	0.04
110885	<2.0	0.08
110886	<2.0	<0.02
110887	<2.0	<0.02
110888	<2.0	0.04
110889	3.0	0.11
110890	<2.0	0.05
110891	<2.0	0.06
110892	3.0	0.05
110893	<2.0	0.1
110894	2.0	0.05
110895	<2.0	0.08
110896	<2.0	0.03
110897	40.0	0.1
110898	166.0	6.03
110899	826.0	8.8

SIGNED: _____

C. Douglas Read
C. Douglas Read,
LABORATORY MANAGER

FOOTNOTES:

P=QUESTIONABLE PRECISION; * = INTERFERENCE; TR=TRACE; ND=NOT DETECTED;
IS=INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE; NA=NOT ANALYZED; MS=MISSING SAMPLE

BARRINGER MAGENTA
Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd.

4200B - 10 STREET N.E., CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA T2E 6K3
PHONE: (403) 250-1901

AUTHORITY: D. DUPRE

TAIGA-CONSULTANTS LTD.
100, 1300 - 8 STREET S.W.
CALGARY, ALBERTA T2R 1B2

BARRINGER
Laboratories (NWT) Ltd.

P.O. BOX 864, YELLOWKNIFE, NWT, CANADA X1A 2N6
PHONE: (403) 920-4500

12-NOV-87
PAGE: 2 OF 2
COPY: 1 OF 2

PROJECT: BC-87-10

WORK ORDER: 4401D-87

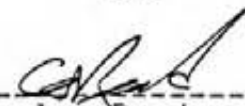
*** FINAL REPORT ***

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY REPORT

SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK

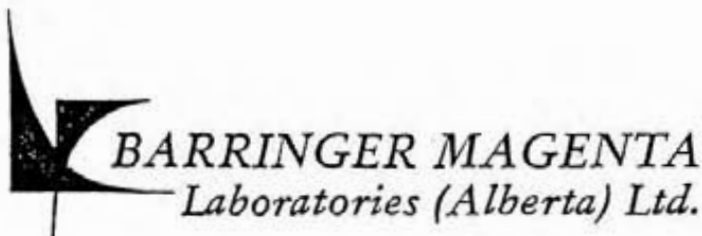
SAMPLE NUMBER	FIRE ASSAY	FIRE ASSAY
	AU PPB	AG PPM
111000	2.0	0.1
110956	3.0	<0.02
110957	2.0	<0.02
110958	36.0	0.02
110959	2.0	0.1
110960	3.0	<0.02

SIGNED: _____


C. Douglas Read,
LABORATORY MANAGER

FOOTNOTES:

P=QUESTIONABLE PRECISION; * = INTERFERENCE; TR=TRACE; ND=NOT DETECTED;
IS=INSUFFICIENT SAMPLE; NA=NOT ANALYZED; MS=MISSING SAMPLE



4200B - 10 STREET N.E.
CALGARY, ALBERTA
T2E 6K3
PHONE: (403) 250-1901

Taiga Consultants Ltd.,
Suite 100 - 1300 - 8 St. S.W.,
Calgary, Alberta
T2R 1B2

As per your recent request, following are descriptions of the sample preparation and subsequent analysis for gold and silver soil and rock samples.

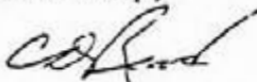
Rock samples are routinely crushed, split and pulverized to minus 150 mesh. Soils are sieved to minus 80 mesh.

For the determination of gold and silver, the procedure followed by Barringer Laboratories utilizes a one assay-ton (29.16 gram) of material. This is mixed with the standard charge and an aliquot of known concentration of palladium. The palladium acts as an inquant to enhance the collection of trace amounts of gold. Following cupellation, the bead is completely dissolved in aqua regia. The gold is extracted into methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) and subsequently analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry (A.A.S.). A detection limit of 2 ppb is achieved.

Silver is determined by direct aspiration of the solution by A.A.S. prior to the extraction stage. The detection limit for silver is 10 ppb.

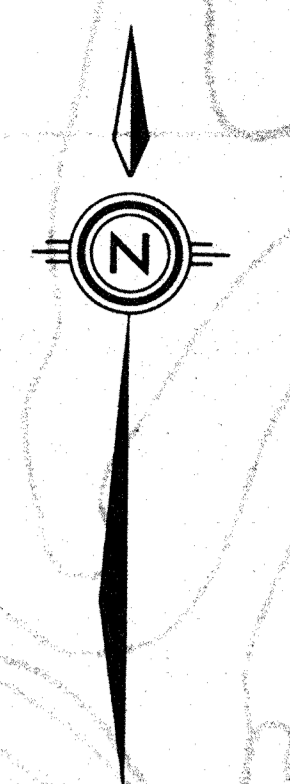
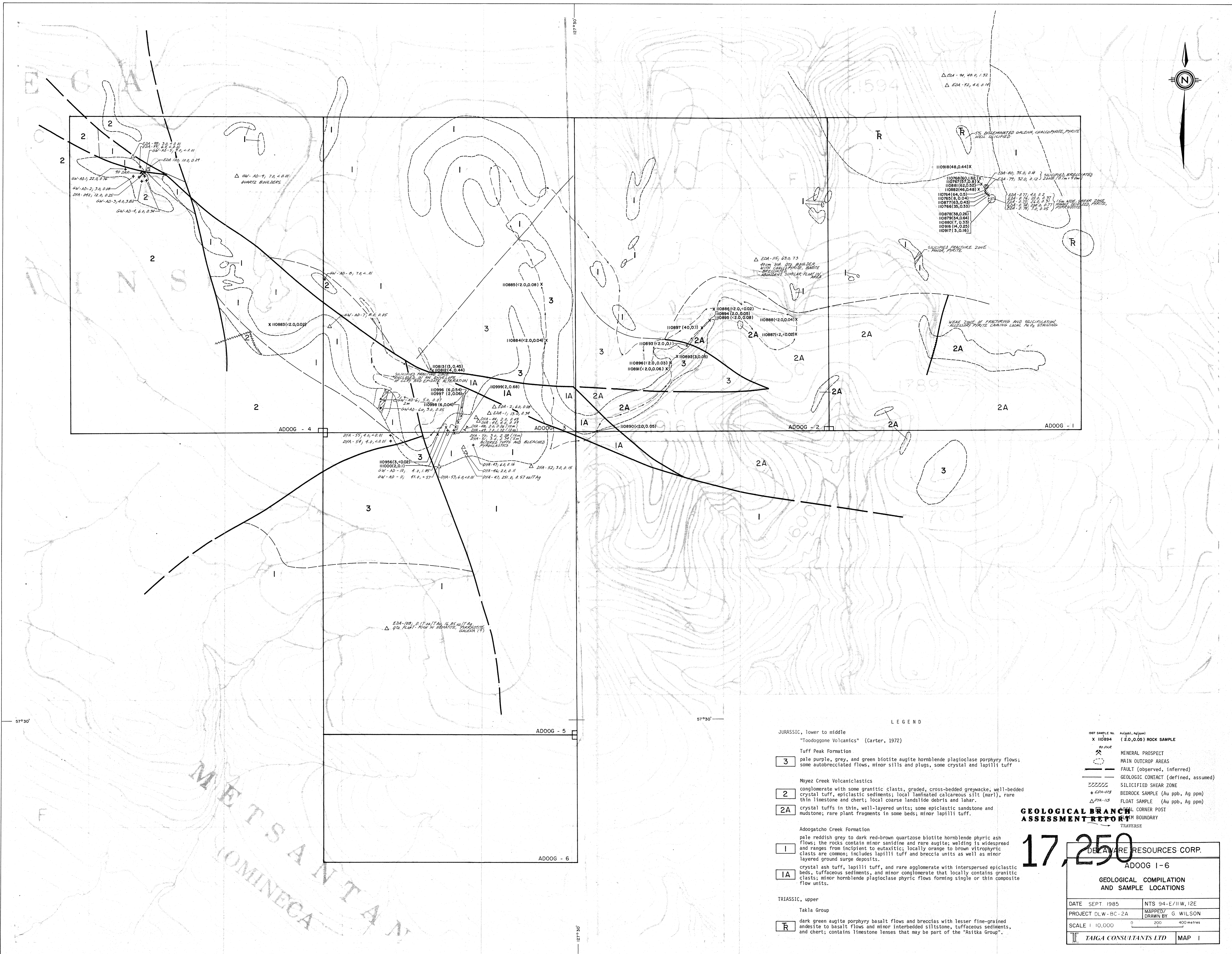
Should you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,



C. Douglas Read,
Manager, Analytical Services

CDR/th



LEGEND

JURASSIC, lower to middle
 "Toodoggone Volcanics" (Carter, 1972)
 Tuff Peak Formation
 3 pale purple, grey, and green biotite augite hornblende plagioclase porphyry flows; some autobrecciated flows, minor sills and plugs, some crystal and lapilli tuff

Moyez Creek Volcaniclastics
 2 conglomerate with some granitic clasts, graded, cross-bedded greywacke, well-bedded crystal tuff, epiclastic sediments; local laminated calcareous silt (marl), rare thin limestone and chert; local coarse landslide debris and lahar.
 2A crystal tuffs in thin, well-layered units; some epiclastic sandstone and mudstone; rare plant fragments in some beds; minor lapilli tuff.

Adoogatcho Creek Formation
 1 pale reddish grey to dark red-brown quartzose biotite hornblende phyrlic ash flows; the rocks contain minor sandstone and rare augite; welding is widespread and ranges from incipient to eutaxitic; locally orange to brown vitrophyric clasts are common; includes lapilli tuff and breccia units as well as minor layered ground surge deposits.
 IA crystal ash tuff, lapilli tuff, and rare agglomerate with interspersed epiclastic beds, tuffaceous sediments, and minor conglomerate that locally contains granitic clasts; minor hornblende plagioclase phyrlic flows forming single or thin composite flow units.

TRIASSIC, upper
 Takla Group
 R dark green augite porphyry basalt flows and breccias with lesser fine-grained andesite to basalt flows and minor interbedded siltstone, tuffaceous sediments, and chert; contains limestone lenses that may be part of the "Asitka Group".

1087 SAMPLE NO. Au(ppb), Ag(ppm)
 X 110894 (2.0, 0.05) ROCK SAMPLE
 AD00G MINERAL PROSPECT
 MAIN OUTCROP AREAS
 FAULT (observed, inferred)
 GEOLOGIC CONTACT (defined, assumed)
 SILICIFIED SHEAR ZONE
 BEDROCK SAMPLE (Au ppb, Ag ppm)
 FLOAT SAMPLE (Au ppb, Ag ppm)
 CORNER POST
 TRANSVERSE

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,250

DELAWARE RESOURCES CORP.
 ADOOG I-6
 GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS

DATE	SEPT 1985	NTS 94-E/11W, 12E
PROJECT	DLW-BC-2A	MAPPED BY G WILSON
SCALE	1:10,000	DRAWN BY G WILSON
		200 400 METERS

T TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD MAP 1