# REPORT ON THE TICKER TAPE PROPERTY, ISKUT RIVER AREA FOR TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD. AND CHERYL RESOURCES LTD.



Part 1 of 2



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OREQUEST

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## SUMMARY


During the 1988 exploration program on the Ticker Tape property, the second phase of exploration was completed on the most favorable areas of known mineralization: the North Zone, South Zone, and King Vein. Regional prospecting also outlined several new anomalous areas.

The North and South Zone mineralization is characterized by finely disseminated and fracture controlled sphalerite and galena, localized in two distinctive limestone units, near their contact with a fine grained syenitic unit referred to as intermediate subvolcanic. From drilling and surface chip sampling, silver values range from 0.1 to 9.02 oz/t and combined lead-zinc values range from 1.07 to 4.19% over widths from 2.7 to 11.4 metres, with high grade grab samples assaying up to 16.99 oz/t silver. Generally, the limestones are increasingly mineralized to the south. The North and South Zones are genetically related in that they contain the same rock types with generally the same north-south sedimentary contact orientation. The South Zone, however, has possibly experienced a faulting event giving the zone itself an east-west trend.

The King Vein is hosted by a granodiorite which has been cut by several mafic dykes. The vein has a surface exposure of 150 m and varies in thickness from 0.1 to 1.3 m. Chip samples indicate a weighted average grade of 1.00 oz/t gold over an average vein width of 0.30 m or, 0.20 oz/t gold over a mining width of 1.52 m (5 feet). Gold values from King Vein intersections in drilling returned 0.294 to 3.315 oz/t gold over widths of 40-50 cm. An up-dip extension of 82 m to the north was proven by the 1988 drilling, although some discontinuity is apparent.

Narrow quartz-pyrite veins, most commonly in mafic dykes and surrounded by carbonate alteration, were also found to carry gold grades as high as 0.362 oz/t over 10 cm and 0.312 oz/t over 50 cm.

Darwin Vein drill intersections reached a high gold value of .031 oz/t over 0.45 m. The vein's surface trace extends 32 m and chip sampling over widths ranging from 3 to 12 cm produced assays as high as 0.516 oz/t gold.

Silt and heavy metal samples from the north slope drainage area of Chubby Creek indicated gold anomalies of 220, 260 and 660 ppb. Prospecting has traced the 660 ppb gold anomaly to a northeasterly trending pyritic shear zone cutting volcanics and sediments. Two other new localities yielding anomalous gold values have been outlined through prospecting. In the north central claim area grab samples of pyritic volcanics along a northeasterly shear zone assayed 0.034, 0.042 and 0.055 oz/t gold. High silver and copper values of 28.4 oz/t silver and 21.5% copper were discovered in quartz and carbonate veins in the northwest corner of the claims.

Drilling is recommended for the King Vein to further test its dip extension from the surface exposure and to test the potential for a down-dropped extension east of the terminating fault.

Detailed prospecting and, where the terrain allows, trenching of the Chubby Creek prospect should also be carried out in the 1988 field season, in preparation for possible drilling.

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# INTRODUCTION

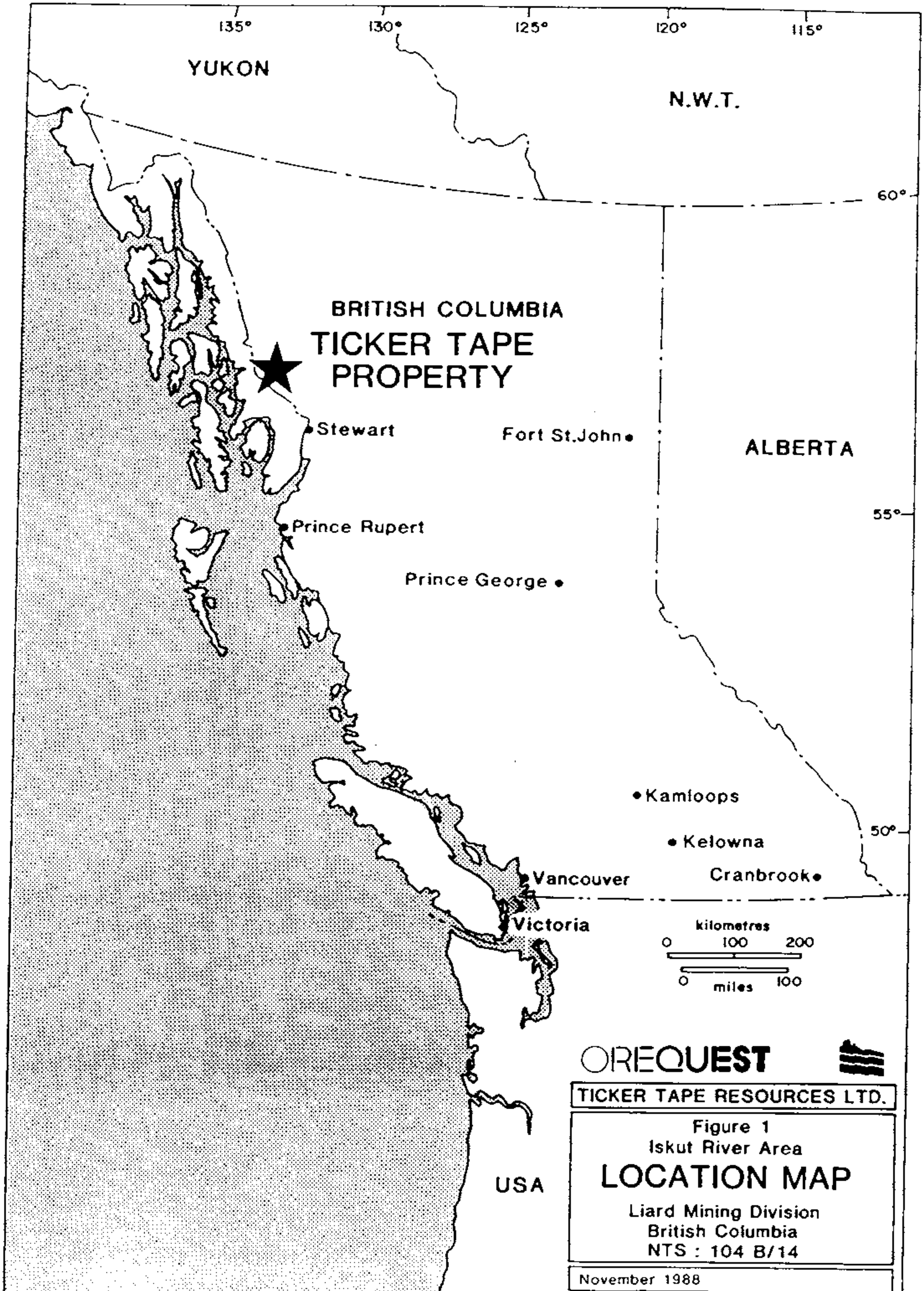
The 1988 exploration program on the Ticker Tape claims conducted by OreQuest Consultants Ltd., under the management of Prime Explorations Ltd., was carried out with three objectives: 1) second stage drilling was required in the North Zone. Four holes tested this zone with a total of 537.8 m. 2) more detailed analysis was required in areas where mineralization was defined by preliminary 1987 mapping and prospecting. Included in this work was a 452 m, 5 hole drill program on the King Vein. 3) grass roots exploration was needed over the new claims added to the Ticker Tape claim group since 1987. Exploration began in mid July and ended early October 1988.

# PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

## Location and Access

The property is located on the eastern edge of the Coast Mountain Range approximately 110 km northwest of Stewart, B.C. (Figure 1). The claims lie in the Liard Mining Division, NTS 104B/14E and 104B/15W. The center of the property is at longitude 131 00'W and latitude 56 50'N.

The area is serviced by frequent scheduled and chartered fixed wing flights from Smithers to the Bronson Creek Airstrip on the south shore of the Iskut River. Fixed wing flights into the Bronson Camp also originate from Wrangell, Alaska and Terrace, B.C. The claims lie some 15 km north of the airstrip where several helicopters are based during the field season and were used for access to the property. Rapidly changing weather conditions often hampered safe travel to and from the property, with extensive fog forming around the substantial ice and snow cover.

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TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.

Figure 1
Iskut River Area

# LOCATION MAP

Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14

November 1988

Claim Status

The Ticker Tape property consists of 21 mineral claims totalling 295 units (Figure 2), the following is a list of pertinent claim data. Expiry dates reflect assessment already filed for 1988 field work. Some claims, marked with an asterisk "*", will have additional assessments filed when 1988 expenditures are tabulated.

**TABLE 1**

| Claim | Record No. | Date Recorded | # of Units | Expiry Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ver 3 | 3895 | February 19/88 | 16 | February 19/99 |
| Ver 4 | 3896 | February 19/88 | 16 | February 19/99 |
| New 7 | 3919 | February 19/87 | 16 | February 19/99 |
| New 8 | 3920 | February 19/87 | 16 | February 19/99 |
| Ice 1 | 4195 | September 2/87 | 12 | September 2/93* |
| Ice 2 | 4196 | September 2/87 | 15 | September 2/93* |
| Ice 3 | 4197 | September 2/87 | 12 | September 2/93* |
| Ice 4 | 4198 | September 2/87 | 20 | September 2/93* |
| Ice 5 | 4199 | September 2/87 | 10 | September 2/93* |
| Ice 6 | 4214 | September 17/87 | 10 | September 17/94 |
| Ice 7 | 4215 | September 17/87 | 10 | September 17/98 |
| Ice 8 | 4216 | September 17/87 | 20 | September 17/94 |
| Ice 9 | 4217 | September 17/87 | 20 | September 17/98 |
| Ice 10 | 4218 | September 17/87 | 10 | September 17/94 |
| Ice 11 | 4219 | September 17/87 | 20 | September 17/94 |
| Ice 12 | 4220 | September 17/87 | 20 | September 17/94 |
| Ice 13 | 4221 | September 17/87 | 16 | September 17/94 |
| Ice 14 | 4222 | September 17/87 | 10 | September 17/94 |
| Ice 15 | 4223 | September 17/87 | 8 | September 17/94 |
| Ice 16 | 4224 | September 17/87 | 6 | September 17/94 |
| Ice 17 | 4225 | September 17/87 | 12 | September 17/98 |

Physiography and Vegetation

The claim area is approximately 75% covered by ice fields. The largest area of rock exposure occurs on the southern margin of the claim area where the Verrett River and Chubby Creek have cut steep walled valleys. Relief varies from 500 metres above sea level to 1800 m in the north central region. The North Zone, South Zone and King Vein areas occur in the south central claim area on the margins of an ice field between 1350 and 1550 m elevation. Plate 1 shows the

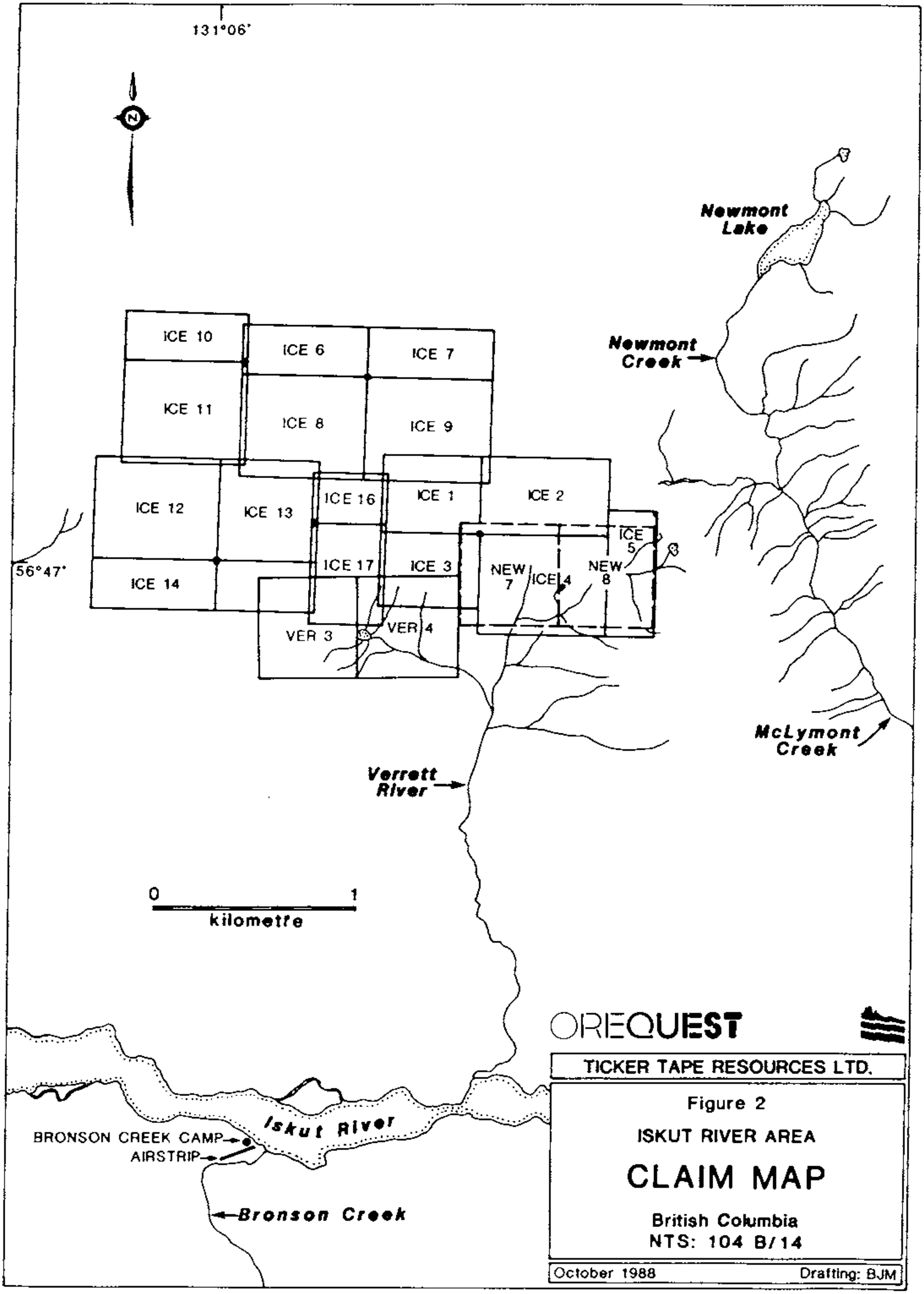


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Figure 2

ISKUT RIVER AREA

CLAIM MAP

British Columbia

NTS: 104 B/14

October 1988 Drafting: BJM


Plate 1: Aerial view of the North Zone, South Zone and the King Vein.

exposure of rock is complete except in areas of snow or glacial debris. Snow cover is a major limiting factor to exploration of these claims. Exposure is best from late July to mid September. Tree line begins at 1200 m elevation and is characterized by stunted pine trees and alpine vegetation of moss, lichen and small shrubs which gives way to dense vegetation with an undergrowth of devil's club lower in the valley.

## AREA HISTORY

The first recorded work in the Iskut region was in 1907 when a group from Wrangell, Alaska, staked nine claims north of Johnny Mountain. Crown granted claims along Bronson Creek and on the north slope of Johnny Mountain were subsequently worked by the Iskut Mining Company. By 1920, a 30 foot adit revealed gold, silver, and galena mineralization in a number of veins and stringers. Activity carried on into the 1930's when interest in precious metals was concentrated in the Stewart area. Some sporadic placer operations were also located in the Unuk River Valley.

In 1954, Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting found the Pick Axe showing and some high grade gold-silver-lead-zinc float on the upper slopes of Johnny Mountain. The claims were worked and allowed to lapse and are now part of the Skyline Exploration Ltd. Reg deposit.

Porphyry copper - molybdenum deposits were of interest in the 1960's when several major mining companies undertook reconnaissance exploration programs in the area. arsenic a result, claims were staked on Johnny Mountain and Sulphurets Creek.

From 1965 to 1971, Silver Standard Mining and later Sumitomo worked the E & L prospect on Nickel Mountain at the headwaters of Sulphurets Creek. Trenching, drilling, and 460 metres of underground development proved reserves of 3.2 million tons of 0.8% nickel and 0.6% copper.

Massive sulphide float originating from the head of the Bronson Creek glacier resulted in Skyline staking the Inel property in 1969. Skyline also restaked the Reg property in 1980. Between 1981 and 1985, various exploration programs were conducted on both properties for high grade gold and polymetallic massive sulphide mineralization.

In 1986, drilling and underground work on the Stonehouse gold zone confirmed the presence of high grade gold mineralization with silver and copper also present over minable widths. Reserves from a Jan. 15, 1988 Skyline news release are as follows:

| Stonehouse Zone | Gold (oz/t) | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| Total Measured | 1.246 | 121,000 |
| Total Drill Indicated | 0.556 | 236,875 |
| Total Inferred | 0.57 | 700,000 |
| TOTAL | 0.644 | 1,057,875 |

Inel Resources Ltd. had driven an adit for approximately 100 metres below the Main Sulphide Zone on their property by the end of October 1987. It is an exploratory adit that is being utilized for underground diamond drilling. Previous drill results from 1984 returned gold values up to .940 oz/t over 2.1 m and silver values as high as 20.22 oz/t over 1.3 m.

In 1965, Cominco discovered mineralization on the ground now held jointly by Cominco Resources International Ltd. and Delaware Resource Corp. The work prior to 1986 consisted of mapping, sampling and trenching. In 1986, Delaware provided funds under an earn-in option agreement with Cominco and began an extensive drill program. The joint venture partners have recently announced an ore reserve of 1.1 million metric tonnes (1.21 million tons) of 24 gm/tonne (0.70 oz/ton) gold from the Twin Zone (Vancouver Stockwatch December 7, 1987). The deposit remains open to depth and along strike. Underground work began in April, 1988. Colossus Resources Equities Inc. has recently completed a purchase of approximately 51% of Delaware Resources' common stock.

Gulf International Minerals received positive results from their 1987 drill program on the McLymont claims located at the north end of the Iskut mining camp. Gold values up to 1.6 oz/t and silver assays up to 39.73 oz/t over 36.5 feet (hole 87-29) were recovered from precious metal bearing, magnetic, stratabound sulphide zones. Drilling continued in 1988, producing additional good results including 15.1 feet grading .810 oz/t gold and 16.1 feet of .645 (Hole 88-28) and 6.9 feet grading 3.551 oz/t gold in Hole 88-35 (Vancouver Stockwatch).

A brief comparative chart of the mineralized showings in the Iskut area is presented in Table 2.

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional geological mapping of the Iskut River area (Kerr, 1948, GSC Memoir 246, 9 - 1957 and GSC Map 1418 - 1979) has been expanded by Grove in two recent detailed works which define this area as the Stewart Complex (Grove, 1971, 1986).

TABLE 2. COMPARATIVE CHART OF THE MINERALIZED SHOWINGS IN THE ISKUT GOLD CAMP, B.C.

| NAME | LOCATION | OWNER | CLASSIFICATION | ORE MINERALS | ASSOCIATED MINERALS | ASSOCIATED ALTERATION | ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES | ASSOCIATED INTRUSION | HOST ROCKS | TONNAGE GRADE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SNIP | Bronson Cr | Cominco-Delaware | SHEAR VEIN | gold<br>tellurides(Pb-Bi)<br>chalcopyrite<br>sphalerite<br>galena | quartz<br>carbonate<br>pyrite<br>pyrrhotite<br>molybdenum<br>arsenopyrite | biotite<br>pyritic<br>kspar | 110-120/65W shear | orthoclase porphyry (Red Bluff only) | Feldspathic wackes, siltstones, pebbly wacke | 1.2 mil tonnes<br>0.7 oz/ton Au |
| REG | Johnny Mt | Skyline | VEIN MASSIVE SULF | gold<br>electrum<br>chalcopyrite<br>sphalerite<br>galena | quartz<br>sulfosalts | kspar<br>chloritic | 070/70N shear, fract | feldspar porphyry | volcaniclastics, porphyritic flows (Unuk Fm?) | 1.05 mil tons<br>0.644 oz/t Au |
| INEL | Snippaker Mt | Inel | VEIN SHEAR | gold<br>silver<br>chalcopyrite<br>sphalerite<br>galena | quartz<br>pyrrhotite<br>k-feldspar<br>pyrite | kspar<br>silicic<br>chloritic | shear stockwork | kspar bearing syenodiorite, alaskite, mafic dikes | basalt-siltstone contact (Unuk-Betty Cr Fm) | Main Zone<br>0.39 oz/t Au<br>0.44 oz/'0.44 oz/t Ag<br>6.56 % Zn<br>0.18 % Cu |
| DAN-BURNIE | Jekill R | Skyline (Pezgold) | VEIN SHEAR BRECCIA | silver<br>gold<br>galena | quartz<br>pyrrhotite<br>pyrite | pyritic<br>argillic<br>sericitic<br>propylitic | NW +/- NE faults | | argillites, siltstones, andesitic volcaniclastics | |
| CAM, JP | Iskut R | Norman (Pezgold) | SKARN VEIN | galena<br>sphalerite<br>chalcopyrite | pyrite | | | hornblende granodiorite | granite-arkose contact=vein limestone=skarn | |
| WARATAH | Iskut R | Tungco Res | VEIN | gold<br>chalcopyrite<br>galena<br>sphalerite<br>silver | magnetite<br>arsenopyrite | propylitic | 145/65NE<br>155/70 SW<br>170/45 W<br>vein | kspar porphyry, monzonite | monazite, agglomerate (Unuk Fm ?) | 1.12 m of 0.65 oz/t<br>2.4 m wide, 70 m strike<br>0.24 oz/t Au |
| McLYMONT | McLymont Cr | Gulf International | VEIN SHEAR SKARN | gold<br>chalopyrite<br>galena<br>sphalerite | pyrite<br>magnetite<br>arsenopyrite | silicic | 120-140 shear | quartz monzonite | quartz porph, chert-marble, sst-marble contacts | 36 ft of 1.6 oz/t Au |

TABLE 2. COMPARATIVE CHART OF THE MINERALIZED SHOWINGS IN THE ISKUT GOLD CAMP, B.C.

| NAME | LOCATION | OWNER | CLASSIFICATION | ORE MINERALS | ASSOCIATED MINERALS | ASSOCIATED ALTERATION | ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES | ASSOCIATED INTRUSION | HOST ROCKS | TONNAGE GRADE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SKY, SPRAY | Snippaker Cr | Hector Res. | VEIN | gold | galena<br>sphalerite<br>chalcopyrite<br>pyrite<br>magnetite<br>arsenopyrite | chloritic | 102/90<br>120/75NE | hornblende porphyry dike (?) | greywacke, siltstone | |
| GAB (Ken Showing) | northwest of Newmont Lk | Prism (Pezgold) | | gold<br>silver<br>chalcopyrite<br>galena<br>sphalerite | pyrite<br>arsenopyrite<br>Fe carbonate<br>magnetite | chloritic<br>pyritic | 065/72W vein<br>70 lineament | quartz feldspar porphyry, syenodiorite to syenite plug | carbonate, andesite agglomerate | grab samples up to 1.86 oz/t Au |
| MERIDOR | Iskut R | Meridor | SHEAR VEIN | gold<br>chalcopyrite<br>sphalerite<br>molybdenum | pyrite<br>pyrrhotite<br>barite<br>magnetite | biotite<br>sericitic<br>silicic<br>kspar | 080-090/90 shear | syenite porphyry | greywacke, argillite, limestone, minor siltstone | |
| WINSLOW | Upper Bronson Cr | Winslow | SHEAR VEIN | gold<br>silver<br>chalcopyrite | pyrite<br>magnetite | chloritic<br>biotite | 120/80N | | greywacke, siltstone | |
| WINSLOW | Iskut R | Winslow | SHEAR VEIN | chalcopyrite<br>sphalerite | pyrite<br>pyrrhotite<br>arsenopyrite | sericitic<br>carbonate | 110/70-80W | | felsic volc-argillites in fault contact | |
| KING VEIN | Verrett R | Ticker Tape Res | VEIN | gold<br>bornite<br>chalcopyrite<br>stibnite (?) | quartz<br>pyrite<br>magnetite | chloritic<br>potassic<br>silicic<br>argillic | flat vein | | granodiorite | |
| NORTH ZONE | Verrett R | Ticker Tape Res | SKARN | silver<br>galena<br>sphalerite<br>gold | chlorite<br>magnetite<br>fspar<br>pyrite | silicic<br>chloritic<br>kspar | | intermediate subvolcanic | limestone | |

NOTE: Above table is a compilation based on informal discussions with explorationists in the Iskut Camp.

The Stewart Complex, as defined by Grove, lies south of the Iskut River and north of Alice Arm. It is bounded by the Coast Plutonic Complex on the west and the Bowser Basin to the east. It is composed of Late Paleozoic, and Mesozoic volcanics and sediments which were intruded during Mesozoic and Tertiary times.

The oldest units in the complex are Mississippian or Permian carbonates and other marine sediments. Upper Triassic epiclastic volcanics, marbles, sandstones and siltstones lie unconformably above the Permian. These are overlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton Group which are lithologically similar to the Triassic section. The Hazelton Group has been subdivided (Grove, 1986) into the Early Jurassic Unuk River Formation, the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek and Salmon River Formations, and the Upper Jurassic Nass Formation.

The Unuk River Formation forms an angular unconformity with the underlying Late Triassic rocks and consists of volcanic rocks and sediments which include lithic tuffs, pillow lavas with carbonate lenses and some thin bedded siltstones. Betty Creek rocks unconformably overlie the Unuk River Formation and are characterized by bright red and green volcaniclastic agglomerates with sporadic, intercalated andesitic flows, pillow lavas, chert, and carbonate lenses. The Salmon River Formation is a thick assemblage of colour banded andesitic siltstones and lithic wackes that form a conformable to disconformable contact with the underlying Betty Creek Formation. The Nass Formation consists of weakly deformed argillites, siltstones, and greywackes which unconformably overlie the Salmon River Formation.

These volcanic and sedimentary successions were intruded by the Coast Plutonic Complex during the Mesozoic and Tertiary periods. A wide variety of intrusive phases are present including granodiorite, quartz monzonite, and diorite. Small satellite plugs and dyke systems range in age from Late Triassic to Tertiary and may be important for localizing mineralization.

Major structural features of the Stewart Complex include the western boundary contact with the Coast Intrusive Complex and the northern thrust fault along the Iskut River where Paleozoic strata has moved southward across Middle Jurassic and older units. Regional tectonic normal faults also border the complex to the south and east (Grove, 1986).

## EXPLORATION RESULTS

### Previous Work

The only previous work on the Ticker Tape claims was carried out in 1987. The claim group then consisted of the Ice 1 to 5, 7 and 9 claims as well as Ver 3 and 4, New 7 and 8.

The 1987 exploration program involved prospecting, geologic mapping and geochemical sampling on New 7 and 8. During this phase the King Vein was discovered with a high grade grab sample value of 56.3 oz/t gold. The North and South Zones with high silver-lead-zinc values were also discovered.

Follow up work included establishing a grid over the North Zone on which VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys were conducted. The mineralized limestones were then drilled. Seven holes were fanned from a single set up for a total of 408 m

(1337') of drilling. Silver values ranged from 2.0 g/t to 219.0 g/t (6.39 oz/t) and gold values ranged from 0.01 g/t to 7.30 g/t (0.213 oz/t).

The known mineralized showings on the Ticker Tape claims include the North Zone, South Zone, and King Vein. The relative positions of these three zones are indicated in Figure 3 in the back pocket.

NORTH ZONE

Geology

The geology of the North Zone has been mapped at 1:500 scale (Figure 4). The reference numbers given with each lithology in the following descriptions refer to the units on Figure 4. The North Zone is underlain by andesitic volcanics, unit 1, which are possibly a part of the Unuk Formation, forming a ridge on the east side of the North Zone grid. The west side of the grid is characterized by a package of steeply westward dipping limestones greywackes and volcanics with a fault-emplaced wedge of volcaniclastics and mafic volcanics. These rocks are possibly of the Betty Creek Formation. Graded bedding in the greywacke suggests the sequence is not overturned.

The contact of the andesites with unit 2 is not exposed in the map area. Finely bedded limestone, jasperoid and basalts typify unit 2.

There are two types of limestones in the North Zone, tuffaceous and pelloidal limestone, which are distinguished by their textural differences. Tuffaceous limestone, unit 3, contains thin intercalations of andesitic-trachyandesitic tuff. It is easily recognized in the field by differential weathering of the narrow tuff layers. The weathered surface is generally a velvety red-brown colour or a pale grey, while the fresh surface is pale grey.

Tuffaceous limestone is also bright red where it has been hematized in the contact zone of intermediate subvolcanic or chlorite-magnetite rich dykes. Generally fine grained, the tuffaceous limestone is recrystallized to a coarse grained variety both where it is in contact with intermediate subvolcanic and where it is cut by prominent fractures. Coarse iron carbonates locally occur in the recrystallized limestone giving it a "spotted texture".

Very finely disseminated galena and sphalerite replace the primary tuff layers in areas proximal to intermediate subvolcanics.

Tuffaceous limestone occurs along both the southeastern and western margins of the grid area dipping generally to the west. Faulting through the central map area may have raised the western block causing a re-exposure of the tuffaceous limestone on the west side.

Pelloidal limestone, unit 4, conformably overlies the tuffaceous limestone in the center of the map area and underlies it on the west side, below a breccia zone. The weathered surface is commonly red-brown or white where it is recrystallized.

Pelloidal limestone is composed of structureless carbonate spheres less than 1 mm in diameter with occasional lime clasts and possible crinoids. Beds vary in thickness from several centimeters to pencil-line thick black layers separating pelloidal beds less than 1 cm in thickness.

Finely disseminated galena and sphalerite occur in the pelloidal limestone, most notably near chlorite-magnetite rich dykes.

Vesicular basalt, unit 5, with rafts of limestone, occurs in both conformable and faulted contact with the pelloidal limestone. Weathered surface is limonitic and friable. A narrow bedded felsic tuff, unit 5b, occurs within the vesicular basalt.

The contact between the vesicular basalt and volcanic sediments, unit 6, is a pyritic fault parallel to bedding. These volcanic sediments include bedded, sericitically altered greywackes, basaltic breccias and calcareous pillow basalts which dip approximately 75 degrees to the west. Disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite occur in these sediments proximal to the faulted areas.

Bedded greywackes and mudstones, unit 7, occur across a fault contact to the west of the volcanic sediments. They are olive grey in colour and fine upwards in repeated sequences approximately 15 cm thick. Up to 20% pyrite occurs along bedding planes.

The greywackes are conformably overlain by basaltic agglomerate, unit 8, which contains subrounded clasts of porphyritic andesite, volcanic bombs and red limestone. Clasts are 1 to 60 cm in diameter and are supported by a basaltic matrix.

Micritic black limestone, unit 9, occurs in the northwest region of the map area. Narrow dykes of pyritic andesite cut the limestone in a north-south direction.

The tuffaceous and pelloidal limestones and the andesitic volcanics have been invaded by an intermediate subvolcanic, unit A, on both the west and east margin of the map area. The intrusion appears to have been preferentially emplaced along lithological contacts and faults. Compositionally, the intermediate subvolcanic is very similar to the tuff layers in the tuffaceous limestone.

A high level of emplacement of the intrusion is evidenced by its fine grain size, violent style of emplacement and the broadly fingering nature of the related chlorite-magnetite rich dykes. Its violent emplacement is suggested by intense brecciation of the country rock along the contact zones and numerous large subrounded xenoliths within the intrusion.

Faults occur subparallel to the intrusion within the contact zone and localize the more intense mineralization suggesting the faults either pre-date the intrusion or are contemporaneous with emplacement of the intrusion, which brought in the metals.

The intermediate subvolcanic is magnetic and on rare occasions porphyritic with hornblende and feldspar phenocrysts. It is composed of approximately equal proportions of potassium feldspar and plagioclase, and minor secondary biotite. Magnetite can form as much as 6% of the rock and quartz is conspicuously absent.

The intermediate subvolcanic could possibly be a fine grained equivalent of a syenitic monzonite. This may be significant since syenites are believed to be associated with mineralization on the Inel, Gab and Meridor properties (Table 2). The rock is dark green in colour and occasionally hematized to a dark burgundy. Weathered surface is a dark blue-green and commonly manganese stained. Its magnetic nature and colour on weathered surface distinguish the intermediate subvolcanic from the older andesites.

Dykes rich in chlorite and magnetite, with up to 3% cubic pyrite, finger through the limestones along bedding planes and across sedimentary features. The limestone in contact with these dykes is commonly hematized to a bright red colour. A silicified halo occasionally surrounds the chlorite-magnetite rich dykes. Finely disseminated sphalerite and galena occur in the limestones in contact with these dykes. Chlorite also replaces primary textures proximal to the dykes.

In the contact zone of the intermediate subvolcanic and the limestone, the intermediate subvolcanic displays an autobrecciation texture in which subvolcanic fragments are displaced by a few centimeters without rotation (Plate 2). Possibly, pods of intermediate subvolcanic were emplaced and fractured with calcite being remobilized into the fracture spaces. The calcite surrounding the fragments is coarse grained suggesting a possible high volatile content and recrystalization.

The chlorite-magnetite rich dykes and intermediate subvolcanics are compositionally very similar. They also are both characterized by a high cadmium

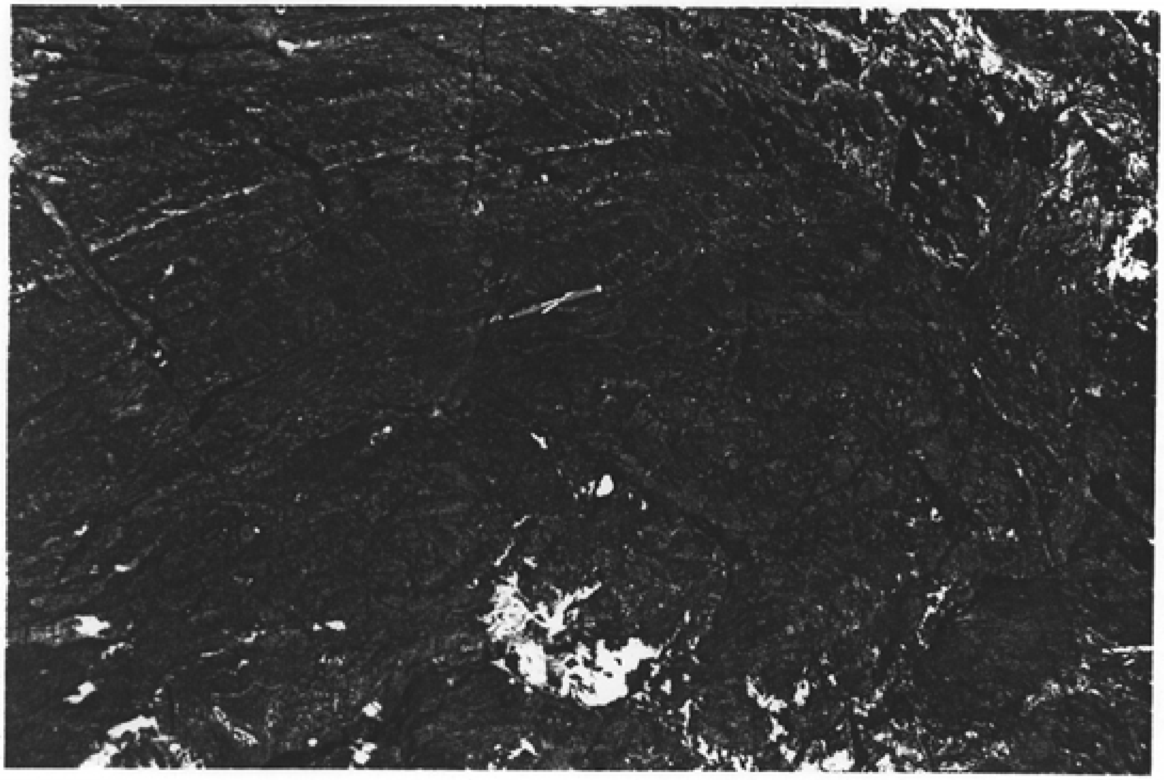


Plate 2: Tuffaceous limestone invaded by a pod of intermediate subvolcanic.

content.

Hornblende porphyry dykes, unit B, are known to occur at three locations in the map area - each proximal to intermediate subvolcanics and hosted by limestones. They are 30 to 50 cm thick and are localized along faults and fractures. Thirty meters southeast of drill site D (Figure 4) chlorite-magnetite rich dykes are seen to emanate directly from a hornblende porphyry dyke (Plate 3). This indicates that the hornblende porphyry dykes and chlorite-magnetite rich dykes are contemporaneous and therefore the hornblende porphyry dykes are also related to the intermediate subvolcanic.

The dykes are characterized by a homogeneous groundmass of feldspar and amphibole grains less than 3 mm in size, surrounding randomly oriented amphibole phenocrysts up to 1 cm in length. Rutile granules are more or less common within the amphiboles. The amphiboles are commonly altered to chlorite and the dykes themselves are locally affected by carbonate alteration. Pyrite and magnetite are locally weakly disseminated.

Narrow felsic dykes, unit C, are emplaced along late faults in the North Zone. They are fine grained, highly siliceous and contain up to 3% pyrite.

The geologic history of the North Zone can be summarized by the following sequence of events:

1. deposition of andesitic volcanics
2. deposition of tuffaceous limestone, pelloidal limestone and minor volcanics

Plate 3: Hornblende porphyry dyke (pale green) with chlorite-magnetite rich dykes emanating directly from it. Note the rock hammer on left margin for scale.

3. emplacement of intermediate subvolcanic into units 1 and 2.
   a) chlorite-magnetite rich dykes emplaced in limestones
      -hematization of proximal limestones
      -local silicification
   b) delicate replacement of primary sedimentary textures by fine grained galena and sphalerite
   c) emplacement of hornblende porphyry dykes
   d) shatter fracturing of the limestones possibly related to a build up of volatiles in the cooling intrusive
      -galena or sphalerite emplaced along fractures
   e) planar fracturing
      -fluids moved through the limestone precipitating potassium feldspar and magnetite
   f) recrystalization of limestone into coarse iron carbonates and calcite, along planar fractures

4. faulting peripheral to the intermediate subvolcanic

   - faulting appears to localize mineralization and is therefore thought to be contemporaneous with emplacement of intermediate subvolcanic

5. strike slip faulting causing the emplacement of volcanic sediments with pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization

   - the absence of chlorite-magnetite rich dykes in this rock package suggests these rocks were faulted into place after intrusion of the intermediate subvolcanic

6. supergene oxidation corroding the limestone, creating a vuggy limonitic unit and altering the feldspar to clay and magnetite and/or altering pyrite to goethite

Mineralization

In the North Zone, mineralization occurs as finely disseminated galena and sphalerite in the limestones and as coarse grained pyrite and arsenopyrite related to a strike slip fault.

Thin sections show the very finely disseminated pyrite, galena and sphalerite occur with garnet, epidote and chlorite in the tuff layers indicating skarn mineralization. Trace chalcopyrite is also present. This mineralization occurs in areas proximal to intermediate subvolcanics. Sphalerite is generally red in colour and is locally so fine grained that it gives the limestone a rose colour.

The limestones have been affected by both hydrofracturing and planar fracturing. Coarse honey or red-colored sphalerite occurs locally in both types of fractures, as does coarse galena. Very rarely, however, do galena and sphalerite occur together in these fractures, indicating they filled the fractures in separate mineralizing events.

On the weathered surface, the most intensely mineralized areas are recognized by a powdery mustard coloured stain (possibly pyromorphite). Pods of galena up to 5 cm across occur in the fresh rock here. On rare occasions, cream colored ankerite occurs with galena in a zoned texture similar to zebra rock.

Gold mineralization was found to exist in pelloidal limestones during the 1987 drilling program. A 1 meter intersection of 0.213 oz/t gold was recorded in DH-87-5, occurring in the footwall of a hornblende porphyry dyke.

A major strike slip fault cuts through the center of the North Zone in a north-south direction. It trends subparallel to bedding in the volcanic and sedimentary rocks exposed on surface, and forms breccia zones in the underlying pelloidal limestones. In both rock types, coarse grained pyrite and arsenopyrite are associated with the deformation event.

Geochemistry

Surface chip samples were taken in the North Zone to determine the grade of mineralization related to :

1) intermediate subvolcanic in contact with algal and pelloidal limestones
2) algal and pelloidal limestones proximal to intermediate subvolcanic
3) algal and pelloidal limestones cut by chlorite-magnetite-rich dykes
4) hornblende porphyry dykes in contact with algal and pelloidal limestones
5) felsic dykes and their host rocks
6) recrystallized limestone enveloping rocks cut by east-west trending fractures
7) late north-south trending fault structures
8) quartz-barite veins

Samples were chipped across variable lengths, determined by the geology, between 0.5 and 1.2 m long. The exact lengths are given along with brief sample descriptions and silver-lead-zinc values in Appendix 1. Samples were analyzed by the ICP method for ten elements (Ag, Ar, Ba, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Mo, Pb and Zn) and geochemically for gold by fire assay with an AA finish at Vangeochem Labs in Vancouver. Sample locations and results are presented in Figures 5 and 6, located in the back pocket.

1) Chip samples of the intermediate subvolcanic are generally anomalous in silver and reach a high of 9.02 oz/t silver. Lead and zinc are also anomalous, ranging from 0.33 to 8.79% lead and 0.36 to 18.3% zinc. Cadmium values are commonly greater than 100 ppm and arsenic is occasionally anomalous.

2) Pelloidal and tuffaceous limestones near the intermediate subvolcanic contact each appear to be receptive to different elements. The pelloidal limestones are generally higher in zinc with a high value of 2.56%. Cadmium levels are locally greater than 100 ppm. Contrastingly, tuffaceous limestone is anomalous in silver and lead but not in the same proportions. Possibly a mineral

other than galena is hosting the silver values, or, there were several generations of galena only one of which was silver bearing. In the areas of mustard coloured surface weathering, lead, zinc and silver reach highs of 18.93%, 17.63% and 16.99 oz/t respectively.

3) Samples of limestones cut by chlorite-magnetite-rich dykes are elevated in zinc and to a lesser extent lead and silver. Zinc values ranged from 1.4% to 4% while lead and silver reached levels of 1.4% and 13.9 ppm respectively.

4) Hornblende porphyry dykes contained no detectable gold, nor did the host rocks to the dyke. High cadmium is associated with the dykes. Zinc values are generally higher than lead in the tuffaceous limestone wallrocks with maximum values of 4.6 oz/t silver, 5.86% lead and 4.79% zinc over 1.2 meters.

5) Felsic dykes are elevated in base metal values (maximum value of 1.8% zinc and 0.4% lead). Silver and gold values are very low.

6) East-west trending fractures enveloped by recrystallized limestone contain up to 85ppb gold, local high cadmium, 1-2% zinc and 0.1-0.8% lead.

7) Late fault structures are characterized by an arsenic anomaly (>1000 ppm). Gold values were elevated to a high of 110 ppb gold in a limestone raft within vesicular basalts. Silver values are slightly elevated in the basalt agglomerate (7.3 and 19.3 ppm). Lead values are low and zinc is moderately anomalous (up to 0.4%).

8) Base and precious metal values associated with the quartz-barite veins are low. Arsenic is locally anomalous.

Geophysics

In 1987 a VLF-EM survey was conducted over the North Zone Grid. A north-south trending conductor 250 m long was outlined and was interpreted as a vertical sheet conductor with variable conductivity along its length. Drilling has shown the VLF anomaly is related to a shear zone cutting volcanics and limestones which contain disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite in the fault zone.

The magnetic anomalies outlined by the 1987 survey are related to chlorite-magnetite rich dykes which cut the limestones.

The geophysical grids were not extended in 1988 due to the steepness of the topography.

Drilling

The North Zone was first drilled in October of 1987. Seven holes were drilled off a single set up since, at that time, only one was possible and the program ended abruptly due to the harsh weather conditions. Drilling of the North Zone and King Vein was therefore recommended for the summer months to optimize drilling conditions. First stage drilling intersected two mineralized limestones and a one meter interval of 0.213 oz/t gold in the footwall of a hornblende porphyry dyke.

The second phase of drilling began in August of 1988 to test the downdip extension of the silver-lead-zinc-gold mineralization and its strike length to the north where VLF-EM and magnetic anomalies were outlined in 1987. A total of 537.8 meters (1765 feet) was drilled in four holes from two drill sites during this program. Table 3 summarizes the pertinent drill hole information. The drill hole locations and their surface projections are indicated in Figure 4 in the back pocket.

Diamond drilling was carried out by Falcon Drilling of Prince George, BC, using a custom built drill comparable to a JKS 300. The entire length of core was split with half sent to Vangeochem Labs in Vancouver and the remainder stored in the Bronson camp. Sampling was done in 1.5 metre intervals or within geologic boundaries. Samples were analyzed by ICP methods for 10 elements (Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Mo, As, Cd, Co, Bi, Ba) and geochemically for gold by fire assay with an AA finish. Gold values greater than 1000 ppb and silver, lead and zinc values greater than maximum detection limits by ICP (50 ppm silver, 2% lead and zinc) were also assayed. The analytical results for the drilling are located in Appendix 4g.

Detailed geologic drill logs are available in Appendix 3. Drill hole 87-5 was also relogged using the terminology set forth in the 1988 surface mapping program to allow correlation between the work done over the two years and to relate the anomalous gold and silver values of 1987 to the current geologic units. This log is also found in Appendix 3. The 1987 drill core is now stored in the Bronson camp.

The following paragraphs provide a description of the drill targets for each hole, followed by a summary of the geology encountered with geochemical results. Mineralized intervals in each hole have been summarized in Table 4 as weighted averages. Cut-off grades for mineralization were set at 1 oz/t silver and/or 1% lead or zinc.

**TABLE 3**

| **HOLE No.** | **LOCATION** (line) | (station) | **AZIM** (deg.) | **DIP** (collar) | **LENGTH** (m) | **TARGET ZONE** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TT-88-6 | 2+12S | 1+77W | 115 | -60 | 173.4 | down dip of DH-87-5 |
| TT-88-7 | 2+12S | 1+77W | 315 | -60 | 103.4 | mineralized limestone |
| TT-88-8 | 1+24S | 1+70W | 060 | -60 | 137.2 | mineralized limestone VLF anomaly |
| TT-88-9 | 1+24S | 1+70W | 115 | -45 | 123.8 | mineralized limestone VLF anomaly |

Hole TT-88-6

Drill hole TT-88-6 was collared above an area where 1987 surface grab samples of recrystallized limestone cut by east-westerly fractures assayed 454 and 359 ppm silver.

The hole was designed to continue to the downdip extension of the gold mineralization intersected in 1987, namely a one meter intersection of 0.213 oz/t gold in the footwall of a hornblende porphyry dyke (Figure 7). The theory that hornblende porphyry may have brought in the gold on the Ticker Tape claims is supported by the occurrence of a hornblende porphyry proximal to gold mineralization on the Hector Resources Properties (Table 2). Drill hole six was continued to the intersection of intermediate subvolcanic to determine the silver, lead and zinc content of the limestones in the contact zone.

TABLE 4. NORTH ZONE MINERALIZED DRILL INTERSECTIONS

| DRILL HOLE | INTERVAL (m) FROM | TO | LENGTH | WEIGHTED AVERAGE Ag(oz/t) | Pb(%) | Zn(%) | ROCK TYPE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TT-88-6 | 5.6 | 17.0 | 11.4 | 1.40 | 0.57 | 1.91 | TUFFACEOUS LIMESTONE |
| | 55.9 | 58.6 | 2.7 | 3.13 | 0.11 | 1.08 | PELLOIDAL LIMESTONE |
| | 76.8 | 84.9 | 7.1 | 1.22 | 0.89 | 1.69 | LIMONITIC RXSTAL'D LIMESTONE |
| | 89.3 | 92.4 | 4.1 | 1.20 | 0.24 | 0.83 | TUFFACEOUS LIMESTONE |
| | 117.4 | 123.5 | 6.1 | 1.20 | 0.29 | 0.39 | INTERMEDIATE SUBVOLCANIC |
| TT-88-7 | 12.0 | 18.0 | 6.0 | 1.36 | 0.34 | 1.05 | TUFFACEOUS LIMESTONE |
| | 26.7 | 29.6 | 2.9 | 1.12 | 0.66 | 1.14 | TUFFACEOUS LIMESTONE |
| | 43.8 | 47.0 | 3.2 | 0.75 | 1.11 | 1.25 | CARBONATE BRECCIA |
| | 49.5 | 54.5 | 5.0 | 1.30 | 0.57 | 1.08 | TUFFACEOUS LIMESTONE |
| | 65.5 | 76.0 | 10.5 | 0.67 | 0.81 | 1.29 | TUFFACEOUS LIMESTONE |
| | 78.3 | 82.3 | 4.0 | 1.19 | 0.85 | 1.61 | LIMONITIC LIMESTONE |
| | 86.8 | 89.3 | 2.5 | 1.39 | 0.96 | 1.48 | LIMONITIC LIMESTONE |
| | 92.8 | 97.3 | 4.5 | 0.81 | 0.93 | 0.87 | LIMONITIC LIMESTONE |
| TT-88-8 | 88.6 | 91.9 | 3.3 | 0.15 | 0.22 | 1.99 | PELLOIDAL LIMESTONE |
| | 97.2 | 107.7 | 11.3 | 0.18 | 0.30 | 1.60 | PELLOIDAL LIMESTONE |
| TT-88-9 | 86.5 | 96.4 | 10.9 | 0.09 | 0.26 | 1.76 | PELLOIDAL LIMESTONE |
| | 102.4 | 109.1 | 6.7 | 0.26 | 0.49 | 2.44 | PELLOIDAL LIMESTONE |

The top 17 m of Hole TT-88-6 cut through tuffaceous limestone which contained finely disseminated and fracture related sphalerite and galena. Within this unit a 11.4 m interval assays 2.48% combined lead-zinc and 1.4 oz/t silver (Table 4). Thin section work indicates the mineralization is associated with the tuffaceous horizons.

Underlying the tuffaceous limestone is a breccia zone which probably is related to the fault emplacement of older tuffaceous limestone onto younger pelloidal limestone. A 2.7 m section of 1.08% zinc occurs within the altered pelloidal limestone (Table 4).

Mineralization is again encountered immediately down hole from a fault between 76.8 and 84.9 m. This fault corresponds to faulting seen on surface and projected along strike into the drill section. Limonitic recrystallized limestone below the fault grades 1.22 oz/t silver and 2.58% combined lead-zinc over 7.1 metres. From 89.3 to 92.4 m less altered tuffaceous limestone grades 1.2 oz/t silver and 1.07% combined lead-zinc. It would appear that the silver grade was not affected by the alteration presumably associated with the faulting, while lead-zinc values were possibly enhanced by the event.

The hornblende porphyry dyke was encountered on both sides of the fault at the pelloidal limestone-tuffaceous limestone contact. Using the dyke as a marker horizon, a 4 m dip-slip movement is indicated. No significant gold values were detected in the host rocks although there was a zone of very poor recovery immediately below the dyke where the fault occurs.

At the contact between tuffaceous limestone and intermediate subvolcanic 6.1 metres of 1.2 oz/t silver and 0.68% combined lead zinc was intersected.

Hole TT-88-7

The hole was targeted at the steeply dipping limestone-intermediate subvolcanic contact 34 m northwest of the collar. Surface alteration marks the pods of fairly massive galena which occur in a trend subparallel to the contact zone.

Hole TT-88-7 remained in tuffaceous limestone throughout its length with the exception of a short carbonate breccia zone (Figure 7b). It did not intersect the intermediate subvolcanic indicating the contact dips variably to the west. It was the most mineralized hole on the North Zone with a total of 38.1 metres of anomalous silver-lead-zinc values. There is fairly poor correlation between the occurrence of visible mineralization and anomalous grades. No pods of massive galena, as seen on surface, were intersected. From 78.3 to 82.3 and 86.8 to 87.3 m the limestone is limonitic and altered. Combined lead-zinc values are slightly higher here, 2.46% and 2.44%, compared to 1.39%, 1.80% and 1.65% in unaltered tuffaceous limestone. Carbonate breccia also assayed higher, combined lead-zinc values of 2.36%.

Silver values are lower in the carbonate breccia (0.75 oz/t). Within the tuffaceous limestone silver values range from 0.67 to 1.36 oz/t. Similarly, silver ranges from .81 to 1.39 oz/t in the limonitic limestone.

Hole TT-88-8, TT-88-9

Drill holes eight and nine were collared west of a north-south trending VLF and poddy magnetic anomaly outlined in 1987 The VLF anomaly was interpreted as a vertical sheet type conductor with variable character along its strike. Several drill intersections were therefore required to test the zone. Surface mapping indicated the anomaly was related to a pyrite and arsenopyrite bearing fault zone.

Both drill holes were extended beyond the VLF anomaly into the pelloidal limestones. They tested the northerly strike extension of this unit which was drilled some 100 metres to the south in 1987 (Figure 7c and 7d).

A hornblende porphyry dyke occurs perpendicular to drill holes 8 and 9, west of the VLF anomaly. These holes both tested the association of gold mineralization with that intrusive phase.

Very minor mineralization was encountered in TT88-8. Only zinc is at anomalous levels, specifically in pelloidal limestones and mudstones near the intermediate subvolcanic contact where 11.3 m of 1.4% zinc and 3.3 m of 1.83% zinc occur.

The VLF anomaly is related to the steeply dipping faults with associated disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite. These faults bound a wedge of steeply westward dipping volcanics and sediments and continue into the underlying limestones.

No gold mineralization was detected in the footwall of the hornblende porphyry dyke near the top of TT-88-8.

Pelloidal limestones reach 120 ppb gold in TT-88-8 near a chlorite-magnetite rich dyke and intermediate subvolcanic. All other values are of background levels.

Drill hole TT88-9 is also low in silver and lead values while zinc values are higher. Between 102.4 and 109.4 m the pelloidal limestone grades 2.44% zinc and .49% lead. There is also a 16.9 m section of 1.76% zinc in pelloidal limestones between 86.5 and 96.4 m.

The fault zone was encountered again in TT-88-9, marked by fault gouge, disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite, and brecciation.

Gold levels are largely below the detection limit. Within the intermediate subvolcanic a high of 160 ppb was reached and carbonate veins in limestone near the intermediate subvolcanic contact ran 150 ppb. Tuffaceous limestone below a hornblende porphyry produced values of 70, 130 and 120 ppb gold. The pyrite-arsenopyrite fault zone is consistently below detection limit for gold.

## SOUTH ZONE

### Geology

Preliminary mapping of the South Zone indicates that the lithologies intersected in the north zone extend to this area (Figure 4 and 8).

The South Zone rises steeply from the southwest margin of a glacier and can be subdivided into three showings: Lower South Zone, Upper South Zone and Grant Showing (Plate 4).

In the Lower South Zone, faults parallel to bedding at 087 degrees cut through felsic tuffs and sandstones which interdigitate with limestone. These sediments form a bed 14 m thick striking 080 degrees, hosted in a thick package of andesitic volcanics.

The Grant Showing is hosted by pelloidal and tuffaceous limestones which have been invaded by intermediate subvolcanics. The emplacement of the subvolcanic may have been controlled by the limestone/andesite contact. Tuffaceous limestone occurs in the lower elevations (1400 m) of the showing while pelloidal and recrystallized limestone are seen at 1510 meters. The contact between these two limestones is obliterated by a talus slope. Generally, however, it occurs in a north-south direction compatible with the trend of these rocks in the North Zone. The Grant Showing is bounded to the north and south by andesitic volcanics giving the zone itself an east-west trend. The limestones may have been fault emplaced as a block within the andesites. Alternatively, the bounding andesites may actually be intermediate subvolcanics which intruded the limestones perpendicular to their contact. Thin section work and detailed geologic mapping will be necessary to determine this.

The Upper South Zone is a fault bounded package of volcanics, greywackes and jasperoids. It is marked by limonite and jarosite as well as 2-3% disseminated pyrite.

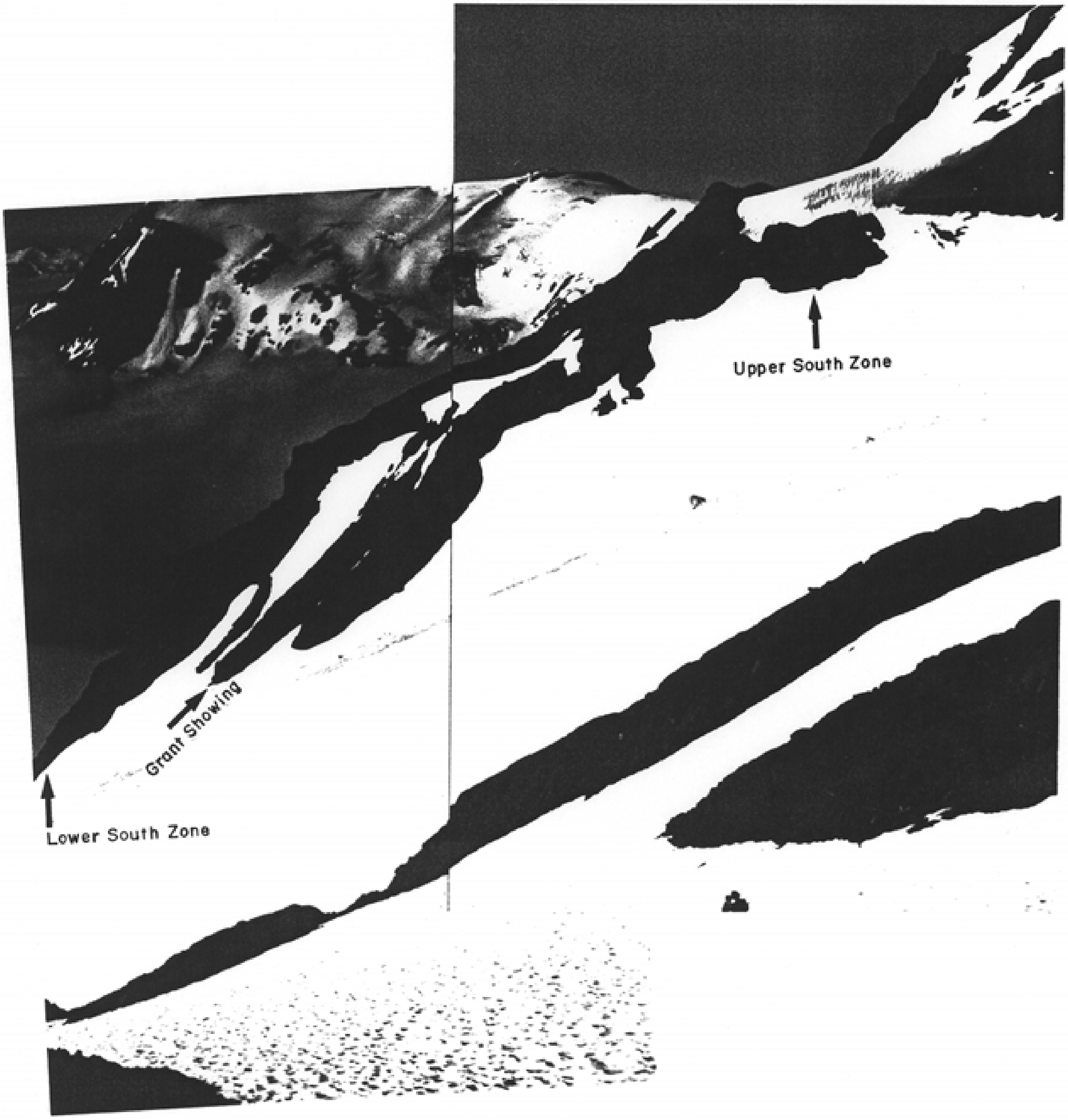



Plate 4: View of the South Zone as seen from the North Zone (foreground). The proposed drill set-up for the South Zone is located near the second peak from the right.

## Mineralization

Disseminated galena and sphalerite occur in tuffaceous limestone along the intermediate subvolcanic contact in the Grant Showing. Mustard colored weathering (possible pyromorphite) commonly occurs over areas of higher galena content. Mineralization is generally more extensive in the tuffaceous limestones. Grab samples of the pelloidal limestone taken in 1987 returned 558 and 473 ppm silver. The Grant Showing is terminated to the west by the fault which also cuts off the King Vein (Plate 5).

Mineralization in the Lower and Upper South Zones consists of pyrite with minor amounts of chalcopyrite and galena disseminated in the sediments, which are limonitic and cut by faults.

## Geochemistry

The Upper and Lower South Zones and Grant Showing underwent limited chip and grab sampling in the 1988 season. The pyritic sediments of the Lower South Zone contain elevated silver values (up to 21.8 ppm) and local elevated lead and zinc (up to 0.36% lead and 0.45% zinc). No gold was detected. The Upper South Zone samples averaged 4.8 ppm silver and contained no detectable gold. Lead and zinc values are generally very low with spotty anomalous barium and arsenic values.

Grab samples were taken from the Grant Showing. The best result was 5.9 oz/t silver, 9.57% lead and 8.17% zinc. Cadmium and arsenic are locally anomalous.

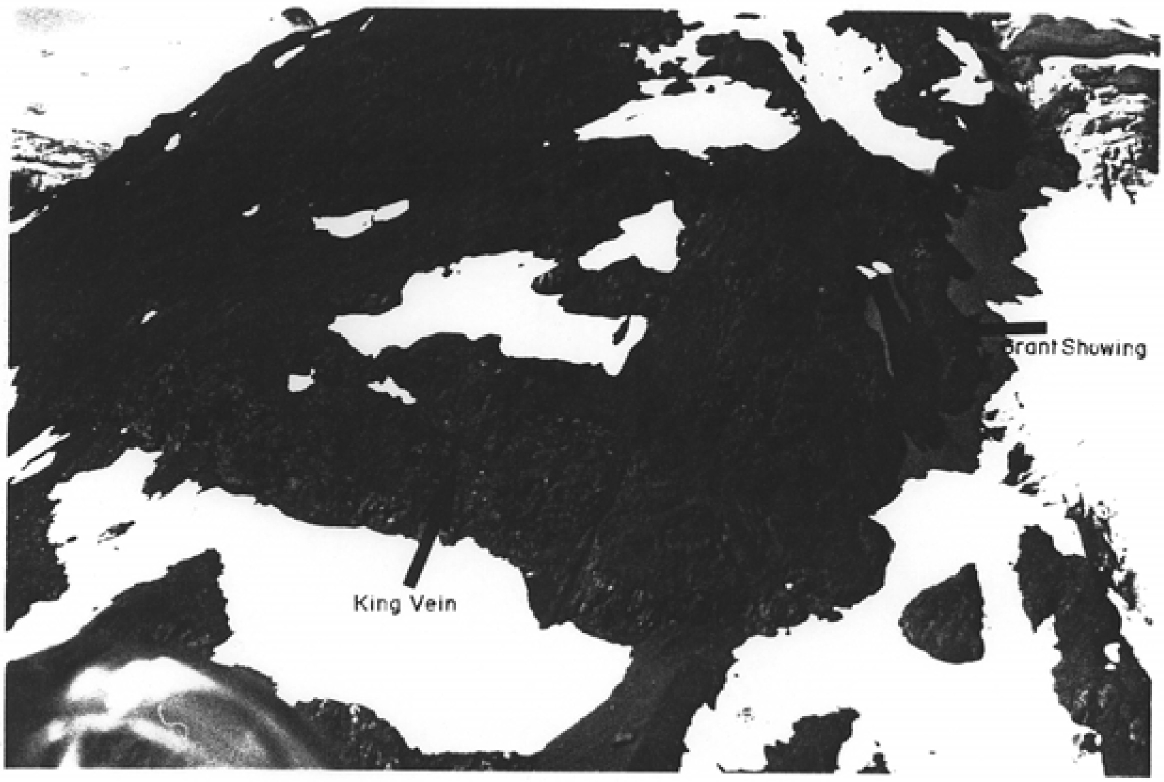



Plate 5: Aerial view of the King Vein and South Zone. The Grant Showing is marked by a rusty brown talus slope cut off by the fault at one end and the glacier on the other.

## KING VEIN and DARWIN VEIN

### Geology

The King Vein and the Darwin Vein are hosted by a medium grained granodiorite which has undergone several stages of alteration (Figure 9).

The granodiorite contains 20% mafic minerals and up to 15% quartz in grains up to 5mm long in a homogeneous texture. Pervasive chloritic alteration is common throughout the granodiorite and is locally overprinted by silicification, potassic alteration, argillic alteration and fracture-related chlorite-magnetite.

Silicification occurs in two styles. Firstly, pervasive silica envelopes some veins and overprints chloritic and intense potassic alteration. Secondly, irregular microveinlets of clear quartz cut argillically altered areas indicating this silica phase post dated the argillic alteration event. This type of alteration is most commonly seen in the vein footwalls.

Potassic alteration is fracture controlled ranging in extent from a few centimeters to several metres.

Argillic alteration is also fracture controlled but confined to more proximal areas (less than one metre). Dendritic pyrolusite and supergene limonitic staining (liesegang banding) commonly occur within argillic alteration zones. Areas of potassic and argillic alteration were possibly more permeable and therefore more susceptible to supergene oxidation.

Several diabase dykes occur in the map area, providing possible marker horizons for the drilling and putting some time restrictions on the geologic history of the area. Narrow quartz veins which dip more steeply than the King Vein are cut off by the diabase dykes as well as occurring within them. These veins are seen to merge with the King vein without sharp contact. These relationships suggest the higher angle veins, diabase dykes and the King Vein occurred within a relatively short time span. Carbonate alteration is consistently seen in the diabase dykes and their host rocks.

In drill core, the King Vein is most commonly enveloped by potassic, silicic and argillic alteration. In outcrop the footwall of the King Vein is intensely chloritized while the hanging wall looks fairly fresh.

The geologic history of the King vein can be summarized by the following events:

1. deposition of andesitic volcanics

2. intrusion of granodiorite
    a) pervasive chloritization with local silicification
    b) hydrofracturing with chlorite, pyrite and occasionally quartz emplaced along fractures
    c) faulting and emplacement of narrow quartz veins

3. emplacement of diabase dykes
    a) carbonate alteration

4. faulting and emplacement of flat veins: Darwin and King Veins
    a) potassic and argillic alteration
    b) veinlets of feldspar-magnetite or pyrite
    c) silicification

5. supergene oxidation controlled by fractures and fault zones.

Mineralization

The King Vein, discovered in 1987, varies in thickness from 7 to 130 cm and has a surface strike length of 150 meters (Plate 6). The core region of this quartz vein is often miarolitic with euhedral quartz crystals up to 4 cm long growing into open space. Massive pyrite occurs in the center of the vein and at its margins. Pyrite appears to have been introduced late into the vein in both these cases. Pyrite in the center of the vein fills the last open spaces while pyrite along the contacts is a late addition deposited where late fault movement caused detachment. Brecciation of the altered wallrock near pods of pyrite at the vein-wallrock contact support the theory that late movement along the fault was taken up in the areas where alteration of the wallrock weakened it.

Acicular metallic silver crystals (possible stibnite) are intimately associated with visible gold. Minor chalcopyrite, bornite and possible native bismuth also occur in the quartz vein.

The Darwin Vein, discovered in 1988, occurs 40 m vertically below the King Vein, and is very similar in appearance to the King Vein in its vuggy texture and pyrite occurrences. Very fine grained visible gold was seen at station 28 W.

The Darwin Vein is 33 m long on surface and varies in thickness from 3 to 13 cm. Unlike the King Vein, it is tightly folded and thrusted.

Additional mineralization occurs 300 m above the King Vein, in the form of narrow, closely spaced veins with chalcopyrite, pyrite and native bismuth. They were found to contain up to 1.4 oz/t silver and 90 ppb gold.

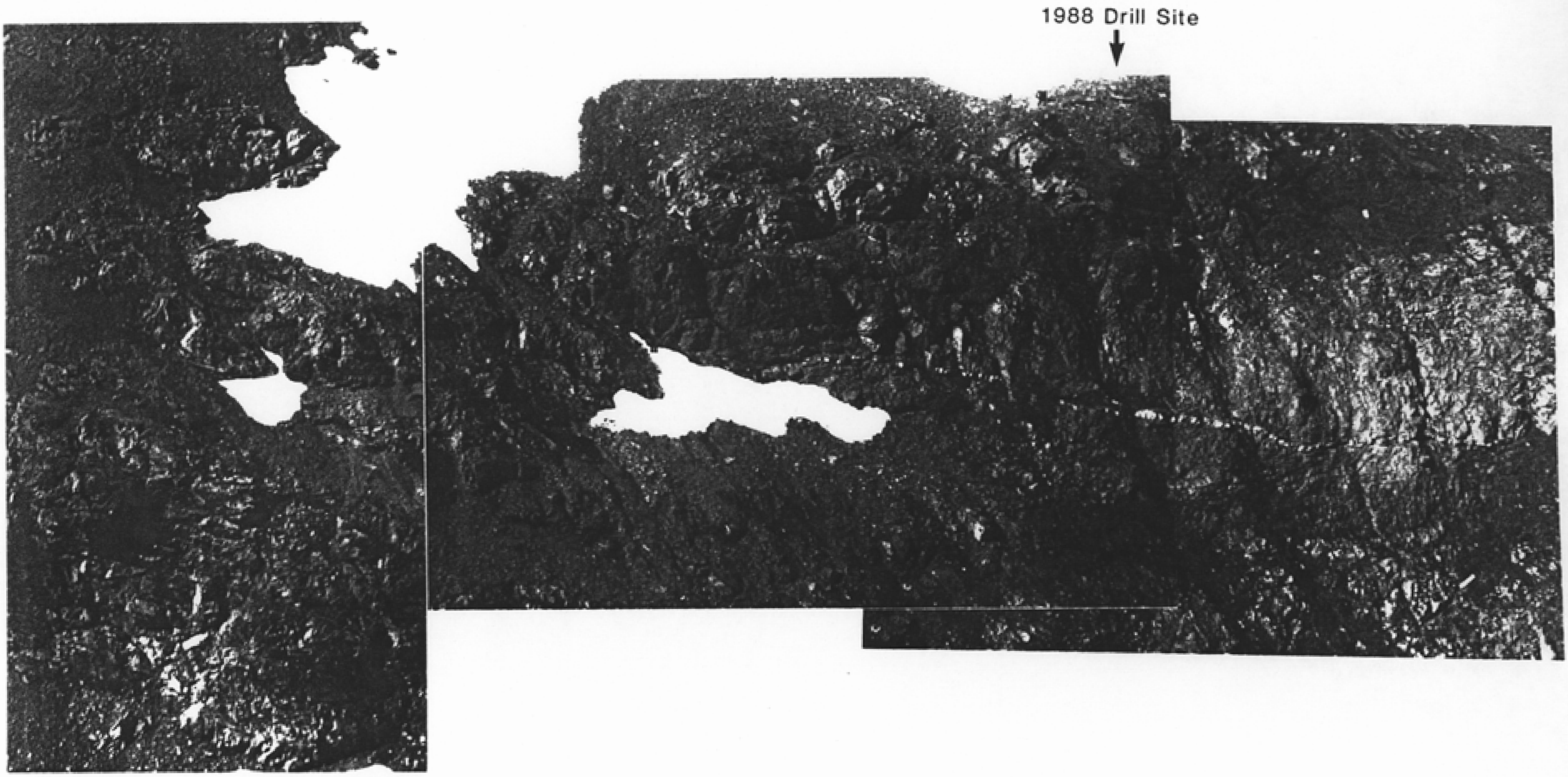



Plate 6: King Vein with narrow quartz veins. A core box can be seen in the lower right for scale. The 1988 drill site can be seen along the top of the photograph. Photograph taken late August.

## Geochemistry

Preliminary samples of the King Vein were taken perpendicular to the vein at 2 m sample intervals for stations from 20E to 18W. Three 1 meter samples were taken, when possible, with the middle sample being centered on the vein. The vein was later chipped strictly across its width making a total of 4 samples per station along this section.

From 20W to 130W stations were 4 m apart with three chip samples taken at each station: one across the vein, the second 1 metre into the hanging wall and the third 1 metre into the footwall. The sample locations and gold content are indicated in Figures 10 and 11.

There is a very strong association of gold with an acicular steel grey mineral in hand specimen and a geochemical bismuth anomaly. Bismuth values possibly indicate an area of potential gold mineralization which did not assay high gold due to a nugget effect.

The Darwin Vein was chip sampled across the vein at 4 m intervals.

Samples were analyzed by 10 element ICP and assayed for gold at Vangeochem Labs in Vancouver. Generally, the King Vein carries gold consistently along its strike length. The wallrock, however, very rarely carries gold grade.

Table 5a provides a compilation of the vein gold grades and a weighted average grade for the vein.

The King Vein grades 1.00 oz/t gold over its average width of 0.30 m. Diluting that value to a mining width, the King Vein carries 0.20 oz/t over 1.5 m (5.0 ft).

Weighted average calculations were also done included the vein sample and the best adjacent wallrock sample (Table 5b). Over an average width of 1.24 m, the zone grades 0.35 oz/t gold. Over a mining width of 1.5 m (5 ft) the zone grades 0.29 oz/t gold.

Diamond Drilling

The King Vein was drilled in late August 1988 following a program of detailed geologic mapping and chip sampling. Due to the steepness of the terrain there were only two drill sites available in the vicinity of the King Vein (Plates 5 and 6). Drill collar locations were determined using an altimeter and chain with slope corrections.

Five holes totalling 1483 feet (452.8 m) were drilled from a single site at 1416 m elevation, 45 m above the King Vein. Table 6 summarizes the pertinent drill hole information and the hole locations with their projections to surface are on Figure 8. Detailed drill logs are given in Appendix 3.

The diamond drilling was carried out by Falcon Drilling of Prince George, B.C., utilizing a custom drill comparable to a JKS 300, and BQ size drill core. Core intersections of the King Vein and Darwin Vein were photographed and sent to Vangeochem Labs in their entirety. The rest of the hole was split with half being sent for analysis and half being stored at the Bronson Camp for future

TABLE 5a. KING VEIN WEIGHTED AVERAGE (CHIP SAMPLES)-VEIN (GOLD)

| STATION LOCATION | VEIN WIDTH (m) | GOLD (oz/t) |
|---|---|---|
| 130W | 0.50 | 0.007 |
| 126W | 0.10 | 0.014 |
| 122W | 0.10 | 0.018 |
| 109W | 0.20 | 0.000 |
| 106W | 0.50 | 0.002 |
| 102W | 0.30 | 0.011 |
| 88W | 0.20 | 0.325 |
| 84W | 0.20 | 1.394 |
| 80W | 0.20 | 1.272 |
| 76W | 0.65 | 0.289 |
| 72W | 0.34 | 0.146 |
| 68W | 0.49 | 0.627 |
| 64W | 0.41 | 0.098 |
| 61W | 0.32 | 0.446 |
| | 0.23 | 0.589 |
| 56W | 0.35 | 0.137 |
| | 0.18 | 0.200 |
| 52W | 1.30 | 0.120 |
| 48W | 0.70 | 0.096 |
| 44W | 0.42 | 0.062 |
| 40W | 0.28 | 0.665 |
| 36W | 0.47 | 0.745 |
| 32W | 0.51 | 1.543 |
| 28W | 0.33 | 3.048 |
| 24W | 0.30 | 0.225 |
| 20W | 0.30 | 1.339 |
| 18W | 0.29 | 1.173 |
| 16W | 0.29 | 2.415 |
| 14W | 0.20 | 1.991 |
| 12W | 0.20 | 1.038 |
| 10W | 0.20 | 1.307 |
| 6W | 0.12 | 1.902 |
| 2W | 0.09 | 0.120 |
| 0 | 0.10 | 0.000 |
| 10E | 0.10 | 3.103 |
| 12E | 0.20 | 3.465 |
| 13E | 0.20 | 20.140 |
| 16E | 0.10 | 0.907 |
| 18E | 0.08 | 0.694 |
| 20E | 0.10 | 2.415 |
| TOTAL | 12.145 | |
| AVERAGE WIDTH | 0.303625 | |

WEIGHTED AVERAGE GRADE 1.002 OVER 0.30m

AVERAGE GRADE 0.203 OVER 1.5m (5ft)

TABLE 5b. KING VEIN WEIGHTED AVERAGES-VEIN AND WALLROCK (GOLD)

| STATION LOCATION | | GOLD GRADE (oz/t) | VEIN AND WALLROCK WIDTH(m) | WEIGHTED AVERAGE GOLD (oz/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 130W | V | 0.007 | 0.50 | 0.007 |
| 126W | WR | 0.002 | | |
| | V | 0.014 | 1.10 | 0.003 |
| 122W | WR | 0.006 | | |
| | V | 0.018 | 1.10 | 0.009 |
| 109W | V | 0.000 | 0.20 | 0.000 |
| 106W | V | 0.002 | | |
| | WR | 0.001 | 1.50 | 0.001 |
| 102W | V | 0.011 | | |
| | WR | 0.004 | 1.30 | 0.005 |
| 88W | WR | 0.004 | | |
| | V | 0.325 | 1.20 | 0.058 |
| 84W | V | 1.394 | | |
| | WR | 0.002 | 1.20 | 0.234 |
| 80W | WR | 0.011 | | |
| | V | 1.272 | 1.20 | 0.221 |
| 76W | WR | 0.005 | | |
| | V | 0.289 | 1.65 | 0.117 |
| 72W | WR | 0.035 | | |
| | V | 0.146 | 1.34 | 0.063 |
| 68W | WR | 0.013 | | |
| | V | 0.627 | 1.49 | 0.215 |
| 64W | WR | 0.014 | | |
| | V | 0.098 | 1.41 | 0.038 |
| 61W | V | 0.446 | | |
| | WR | 0.174 | | |
| | V | 0.589 | 0.92 | 0.372 |
| 56W | V | 0.137 | | |
| | WR | 0.036 | | |
| | V | 0.200 | | |
| | WR | 0.071 | 2.68 | 0.073 |
| 52W | WR | 0.137 | | |
| | V | 0.120 | | |
| | WR | 0.047 | 3.30 | 0.103 |
| 48W | WR | 0.033 | | |
| | V | 0.096 | 1.70 | 0.059 |
| 44W | WR | 0.022 | | |
| | V | 0.062 | 1.42 | 0.034 |
| 40W | WR | 0.061 | | |
| | V | 0.665 | 1.28 | 0.193 |
| 36W | WR | 0.086 | | |
| | V | 0.745 | 1.47 | 0.297 |
| 32W | WR | 0.001 | | |
| | V | 1.543 | 1.51 | 0.522 |
| 28W | WR | 0.006 | | |
| | V | 3.048 | 1.33 | 0.761 |
| 24W | WR | 0.003 | | |
| | V | 0.225 | 1.30 | 0.055 |
| 20W | V&WR | 0.575 | 1.00 | 0.575 |
| 18W | V&WR | 0.283 | 1.00 | 0.283 |

TABLE 5b. KING VEIN WEIGHTED AVERAGES-VEIN AND WALLROCK (GOLD)

| STATION LOCATION | | GOLD GRADE (oz/t) | VEIN AND WALLROCK WIDTH(m) | WEIGHTED AVERAGE GOLD (oz/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16W | V&WR | 0.701 | 1.00 | 0.701 |
| 14W | V&WR | 0.055 | 1.00 | 0.055 |
| 12W | V&WR | 1.138 | 1.00 | 1.138 |
| 10W | V&WR | 0.191 | 1.00 | 0.191 |
| 6W | V&WR | 0.200 | 1.00 | 0.200 |
| 2W | V&WR | 0.050 | 1.00 | 0.050 |
| 0 | V&WR | 0.023 | 1.00 | 0.002 |
| 10E | V&WR | 0.786 | 1.00 | 0.786 |
| 12E | V&WR | 1.021 | 1.00 | 1.021 |
| 14E | V&WR | 0.343 | 1.00 | 0.343 |
| 16E | V&WR | 0.321 | 1.00 | 0.321 |
| 18E | V&WR | 0.005 | 1.00 | 0.005 |
| 20E | V&WR | 0.674 | 1.00 | 0.674 |
| TOTAL | | | 47.10 | |
| AVERAGE WIDTH | | | 1.239 | |

WEIGHTED AVERAGE 0.35 OVER 1.24m

0.29 OVER 1.5m(5ft)

reference. Samples were analyzed by Vangeochem Labs in Vancouver for geochemical and assay gold values (using a 15 gm and 20 gm sample size respectively) and, 10 element ICP (Ag, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Co, Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn).

**TABLE 6**

| Hole No. | Location | Dip (collar) (deg.) | Azim (deg.) | Length m | Geologic Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TT-88-1 | 1416 m elev. | -60 | 160 | 103.4 | King & Darwin Vein |
| TT-88-2 | 1416 m elev. | -90 | 0 | 100.6 | King & Darwin Vein |
| TT-88-3 | 1416 m elev. | -60 | 095 | 72.9 | King & Darwin Vein |
| TT-88-4 | 1416 m elev. | -60 | 210 | 91.2 | King & Darwin Vein |
| TT-88-5 | 1416 m elev. | -60 | 275 | 83.9 | King & Darwin Vein |

The King Vein was successfully intersected in drill holes 1, 3, 4 and 5 with widths varying from 43 to 50 cm. Visible gold was seen in the core from drill holes 1, 3 and 4. Table 7a summarizes the most favorable intersections from the drilling program. The weighted average values of the mineralized vein intersections are listed in Table 7b. Gold was found to be the only element in economic quantities. Bismuth shows a very strong association with gold and is therefore a good indicator element. Arsenic may also be a good indicator (Table 7b).

The Darwin Vein was intersected in drill holes 1, 3 and 4. The highest gold value from the Darwin Vein is .03 oz/t over 40 cm. In the cases of both veins, the wallrock does not carry any appreciable gold. Carbonate veins cutting mafic dykes, however, were found to carry gold.

TABLE 7a. KING VEIN AND DARWIN VEIN MINERALIZED DRILL INTERSECTIONS

| DRILL HOLE | INTERSECTION FROM (m) | To(m) | SAMPLE LENGTH | SAMPLE TYPE | Au oz/t (ppb) | Bi ppm | As ppm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TT-88-1 | 28.10 | 29.50 | 1.40 | KV-Hangingwall | <.005 | <3 | <3 |
| | 29.50 | 29.95 | 0.45 | KV-Vein | 3.315 | 66 | 40 |
| | 29.95 | 31.00 | 1.05 | KV-Footwall | 0.013 | 3 | 20 |
| | 70.80 | 71.90 | 1.10 | DV-Hangingwall | <.005 | <3 | 7 |
| | 71.90 | 73.10 | 1.20 | DV-Hangingwall | <.005 | <3 | 11 |
| | 73.10 | 73.55 | 0.40 | DV-Vein | 0.031 | 5 | 20 |
| | 73.55 | 74.40 | 0.85 | DV-Footwall | 0.010 | <3 | 40 |
| | 74.40 | 76.70 | 2.30 | DV-Footwall | 0.006 | <3 | 22 |
| TT-88-2 | 9.60 | 11.10 | 1.50 | Narrow veinlet | 0.040 | | |
| TT-88-3 | 31.80 | 32.70 | 0.90 | KV-Hangingwall | <.005 | <3 | 17 |
| | 32.70 | 33.14 | 0.44 | KV-Vein | 0.531 | 31 | 47 |
| | 33.14 | 34.20 | 1.60 | KV-Footwall | <.005 | <3 | 26 |
| | 51.20 | 52.50 | 1.30 | DV & Wallrock | 0.055 | | |
| TT-88-4 | 17.50 | 18.00 | 0.50 | Qtz-py vein | 0.312 | | |
| | 24.90 | 26.20 | 1.30 | KV-Hangingwall | <.005 | <3 | 10 |
| | 26.20 | 26.63 | 0.43 | KV-Vein | 0.294 | 11 | 18 |
| | 26.63 | 27.40 | 0.77 | KV-Footwall | <.005 | <3 | 20 |
| | 27.40 | 28.80 | 1.40 | KV-Footwall | (70) | <3 | 23 |
| | 70.80 | 72.00 | 1.20 | DV-Hangingwall | <.005 | <3 | 16 |
| | 72.00 | 72.17 | 0.17 | DV-Vein | <.005 | <3 | 64 |
| | 72.17 | 72.80 | 0.63 | DV-Footwall | <.005 | <3 | 14 |
| TT-88-5 | 28.60 | 29.10 | 0.50 | KV-Hangingwall | (180) | <3 | 9 |
| | 29.10 | 29.60 | 0.50 | KV-Vein | 0.408 | 12 | 341 |
| | 29.60 | 30.60 | 1.00 | KV-Footwall | 0.014 | <3 | 21 |
| | 65.60 | 66.60 | 1.00 | DV-Hangingwall | (180) | <3 | 25 |
| | 66.60 | 67.70 | 1.10 | DV-Vein | (20) | <3 | 10 |
| | 67.70 | 68.55 | 0.85 | DV-Footwall | (10) | <3 | 16 |
| | 72.9 | 73 | 0.1 | Qtz-py veinlet | 0.362 | | |

**TABLE 7b**

KING VEIN and DARWIN VEIN
WEIGHTED AVERAGES (CHIP SAMPLES) -
VEIN and WALLROCK (GOLD)

| Drill Hole | Vein and Wallrock Length (m) | Weighted Average Gold (oz/t) |
|---|---|---|
| TT-88-1 King Vein | 1.5 | 1.004 |
| Darwin Vein | 1.25 | 1.011 |
| TT-88-3 King Vein | 1.34 | 0.174 |
| TT-88-4 King Vein | 1.2 | 0.105 |
| TT-88-5 King Vein | 1.5 | 0.145 |

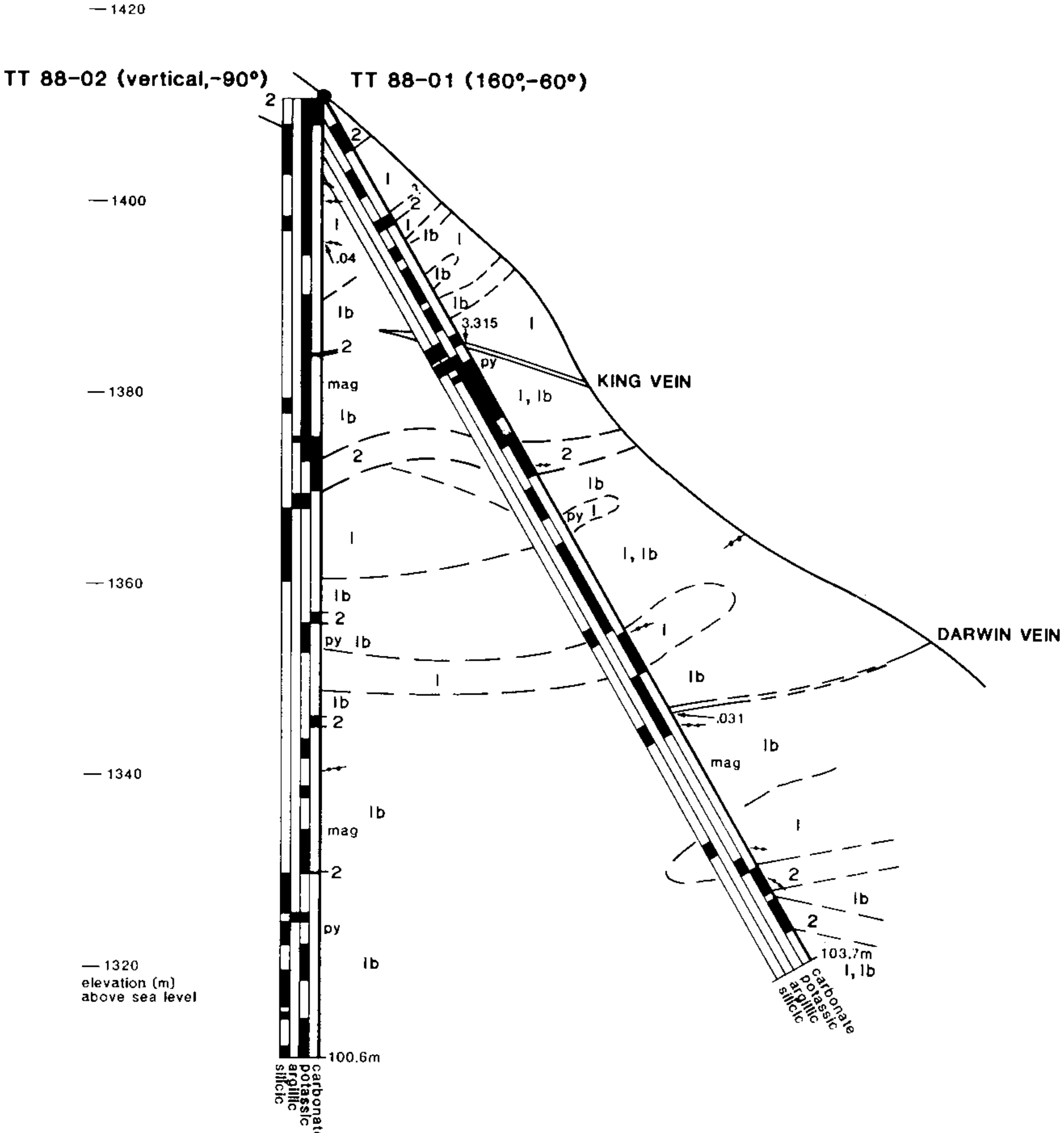
The significance of associated elements (referred to above) deserves consideration because visible gold in the King Vein is quite coarse and assay results may therefore be subject to a nugget effect. To test this a one assay and two assay ton sample size was analyzed with the following results:

**TABLE 8**

| Drill Hole No. | 1/2 assay ton (oz/t) | 1 assay ton (A) (oz/t) | 1 assay ton (B) (oz/t) | 2 assay ton* (oz/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TT-88-1 | 3.315 | 3.072 | 2.661 | 2.866 |
| TT-88-3 | .513 | 1.369 | .683 | 1.026 |
| TT-88-4 | .294 | .647 | .520 | .584 |
| TT-88-5 | .408 | .468 | .326 | .397 |

*average of A and B

Considerable variability in the analyses is evident and a two assay ton analysis of the vein intersections is recommended for future drilling.




| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | mafic dike |
| 1 | granodiorite |
| 1b | chloritized granodiorite |

| | |
|---|---|
| —— | geological contact; known |
| | geological contact; gradational |
| — — | geological contact; inferred |
| | quartz veinlet |
| 3.315 | gold assay (oz/t) |

| | |
|---|---|
| gal | galena |
| py | pyrite |
| aspy | arsenopyrite |
| cpy | chalcopyrite |
| mag | magnetite |
| sphal | sphalerite |
| Au | gold |

scale 1 : 500


Figure 12a

OREQUEST

TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.

Iskut River Area

KING VEIN DRILL SECTION
LOOKING EAST NORTHEAST
TT 88-01,02

Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14

November 1988 Drawn by RM

TT-88-1

Drill hole TT-88-1 was directed at intersecting both the King Vein and the Darwin Vein in their thicker regions.

The King Vein was intersected at 29.5 m, increasing the dip extension to 14 m (Figure 12a). The vein has an apparent thickness of 0.45 m which is consistent with the vein thickness at surface, and assays 3.315 oz/t gold. Ten specks of gold were visible in the core. The vein is enveloped by a 4 m zone of intense argillic and silicic alteration and iron oxidation from probable supergene weathering.

The Darwin Vein was intersected at 73.1 m and has thickened from 12 cm to an apparent thickness of 40 cm, assaying 0.031 oz/t gold.

TT-88-2

Drill hole TT-88-2 further tested the King and Darwin Veins northward. Neither of the veins was intersected.

Narrow carbonate veinlets assayed .04 oz/t over a 1.5 m interval (Figure 12a).

TT-88-3

On its eastern side, the King Vein in seem to terminate at a fault which experienced 70 m vertical uplift of the King Vein side. Visible gold was commonly found between stations 14E and 12W. TT-88-3 was targeted at this zone of visible gold on the eastern King Vein.

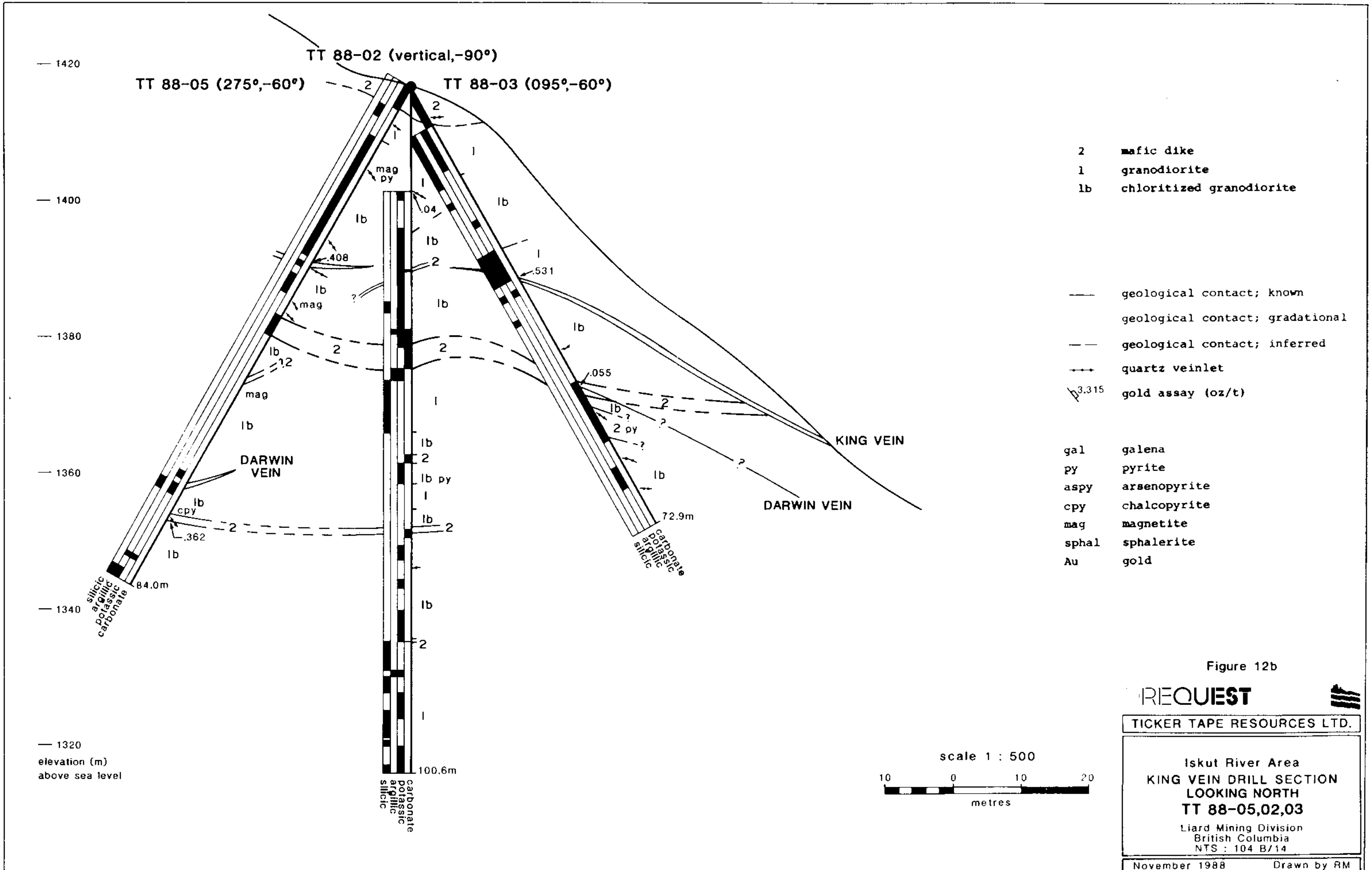

TT 88-02 (vertical,-90°)
TT 88-05 (275°,-60°)
TT 88-03 (095°,-60°)
1420
1400
1380
1360
1340
1320
elevation (m)
above sea level
mag
py
.04
.408
.531
mag
.12
mag
.055
.362
cpy
py
DARWIN VEIN
KING VEIN
DARWIN VEIN
84.0m
100.6m
72.9m
silicic
argillic
potassic
carbonate
2 mafic dike
1 granodiorite
1b chloritized granodiorite
geological contact; known
geological contact; gradational
geological contact; inferred
quartz veinlet
3.315 gold assay (oz/t)
gal galena
py pyrite
aspy arsenopyrite
cpy chalcopyrite
mag magnetite
sphal sphalerite
Au gold
scale 1 : 500
10 0 10 20
metres
REQUEST
TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.
Iskut River Area
KING VEIN DRILL SECTION
LOOKING NORTH
TT 88-05,02,03
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14
November 1988
Drawn by RM

Figure 12b

The King Vein was successfully intersected at 32.7 m which was higher than expected, indicating a steeper southerly dip in this area than is seen on surface. Fifty-three metres dip extension is indicated by this hole. The vein grades 0.531 oz/t gold and 1.62 oz/t silver across its 44 cm apparent thickness. Minor visible gold was seen with up to 5% pyrite and possible stibnite.

The hanging wall of the King Vein shows a broad zone of potassic and silicic alteration. The footwall shows the same alteration but in a much narrower zone (Figure 12b).

Several quartz-pyrite veinlets up to 2 cm wide were intersected between 51.2 and 52.5 m. They are surrounded by carbonate alteration and probably represent the Darwin Vein. The 1.3 m interval assays 0.055 oz/t gold.

TT-88-4

Drill hole TT-88-4 was aimed at the western extension of the King Vein where surface exposure of the vein was discontinuous.

The vein was intersected at 26.2 m proving a 29 m dip extension. It assays 0.294 oz/t over its 43 cm apparent width.

The hangingwall of the King Vein is brecciated and hematitic. The vein itself contains two flecks of gold colors, possible native bismuth and minor pyrite. The footwall displays pervasive carbonate and silicic alteration and fracture controlled chloritic alteration in a zone 20 cm wide (Figure 12c).

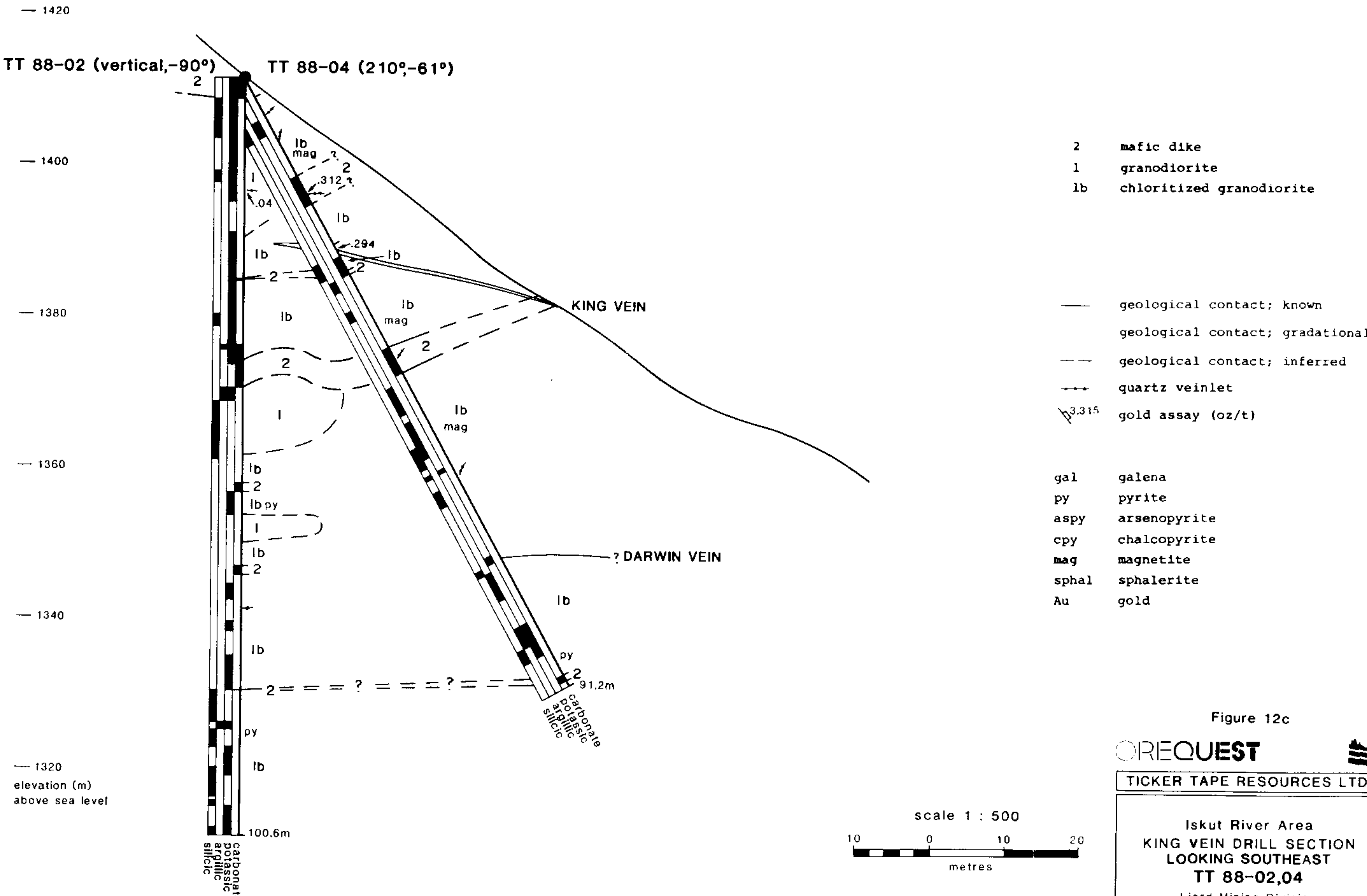



Figure 12c

OREQUEST

TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.

Iskut River Area
KING VEIN DRILL SECTION
LOOKING SOUTHEAST
TT 88-02,04

Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14

November 1988 Drawn by RM

The Darwin Vein was intersected at 72 m, having a 17 cm apparent thickness. It is vuggy and pyritic but does not carry detectable gold.

A pyritic and carbonate altered mafic dyke was intersected between 14.9 and 18.6 m. At 17.5 m this dyke has been brecciated and healed by carbonates and cut by narrow quartz veins with 10% pyrite. This material ran 0.312 oz/t over 0.5 m.

TT-88-5

Drill hole TT-88-5 was targeted at the northern extension of the King Vein and Darwin Vein 50 m and 97 m from their surface exposures respectively.

The King Vein was intersected at 29.1 m indicating a steeper dip than seen on surface. The vein is known to extend 82 m northward as a result of this hole (Figure 12b).

The vein assayed 0.408 oz/t gold over an apparent thickness of 50 cm, and contains pods of massive pyrite and minor needles of possible stibnite.

The hanging wall shows cataclastic deformation with late disseminated pyrite and assays 180 ppb gold. The footwall is a 1 metre zone of intense potassic alteration cut by minor quartz-pyrite veinlets, assaying 480 ppb gold.

PROSPECTING

Four new localities of anomalous precious metal values have been outlined by the 1988 prospecting program. Sample locations are indicated on Figure 13. Brief geologic descriptions of the samples are found in Appendix 2.

In the northwest corner of the Ice 10 claim north-south trending quartz and carbonate veins 2 to 10 cm wide carry 28.39 oz/t silver, 21.5% copper and 4.72 oz/t silver, 1.73% copper (sample numbers 24869, 24875) (Figure 13). The narrow veins are closely spaced and a sample of the alteration zone around them indicated 3.36 oz/t silver and 2% copper (#24872).

The prospecting of a north-south gorge on the north wall of the Chubby Creek Basin, up drainage from a heavy metal stream sample which assayed 660 ppb gold, led to several mineralized northeasterly trending shears. These shears may be related to regional north-east fault structures which may be significant since several mineralized showings are localized around them (ie. Gulf International's Northwest Zone and Consolidated Sea Gold's Northeast, Northwest and Southwest Zones).

Locally the shear zones are marked by pyrite, limonite and hematite. A felsic to intermediate dyke also occurs in the mineralized area.

Grab samples from these shears assayed 0.172 and 0.034 oz/t gold (#21066, #21096). Northeasterly trending faults cut the gorge at 019 /66W. These shears are locally silicified and contain pyrite, arsenopyrite, jarosite and hematite. Samples of this material assay 0.054, 0.137 and 0.28 oz/t gold (#21097, #21098 and #21099).

Across the ice field to the north, a similar mineralized structure was found. Grab samples of silicified and pyritic volcanics cut by northeast trending faults carried gold values of 0.034, 0.042 and 0.055 oz/t gold (#21083,

#21084 and #21085).

Other local anomalies indicated by prospecting include a pyritic horizon in a limestone bed east of the King Vein which carried 940 ppb gold in a grab sample (#21007); and, narrow quartz veins south and southwest of the King Vein which carried 0.066 and 0.046 oz/t gold (#21052, #21054).

## REGIONAL PROPERTY GEOCHEMISTRY

### Silt and Heavy Metal Sampling

Silt and heavy metal samples were taken from each of the drainages which feed Chubby Creek from the north side. Samples were dried and sifted to -80 mesh and finally analyzed by fire assay with an AA finish for gold (20 gm sample size) and 10 element ICP for Ag, Pb, Zn, Cd, As, Co, Bi, Cu, Mo and Ba. The base and precious metal results have been plotted on Figures 16 to 19.

Sampling has shown that a high ranking value of copper, silver or lead in a silt sample corresponds well with a high ranking heavy metal sample. For gold, however, heavy metal samples gave much higher anomalous values allowing better definition of the interesting areas.

Silt and heavy metal samples indicate the steep northern valley walls of Chubby Creek are highly anomalous in gold, with values ranging from 220 to 660 ppb (heavy metal). Zinc and to a lesser extent lead values are anomalous downstream with values as high as 414 ppm zinc and 126 ppm lead in silt samples.

Soil Geochemistry

Due to the steep topography and limited soil development only the southern claim area is amenable to soil sampling. Soil samples were taken at 15 to 30 cm depths, dried, sifted to -80 mesh and analyzed by ICP for Ag, Pb, Zn, Ba, Bi, Co, Cd, Mo, Cu and by fire assay with an AA finish for gold. Soil, silt and heavy metal sample locations and their gold, silver, lead and zinc values are plotted on Figures 14a to 14e, located in the back pocket.

Gold values were generally very low ranging from below detection limit to 35 ppb. The higher values occur on the north slope of Chubby Creek east of Cripple Creek. The anomalous gold values in heavy metal samples came from the drainage area just west of Cripple Creek. Possibly these soils are indicating a weak gold enhancement halo.

Silver values ranged from .1 to 9.4 ppm and values above 2 ppm are considered anomalous. The highest values occur near the Ver 4 - New 7 claim boundary in downhill trains which extend across 2 or 3 contour lines. Small clusters of higher silver values also occur further east at the 1100, 1000 and 800 m elevations.

Lead values above 100 ppm are considered anomalous in this area. Clusters of greater than 200 ppm lead values occur on the east end of contour lines 1100, 1000 and 800, proximal to silver anomalies.

Zinc values above 100 ppm are common in the north slope of Chubby Creek. Values from 276 to 959 ppm zinc occur proximal to the lead-silver anomalies. The extreme southeast corner of Ver 4 at 600 and 500 m contours hosts a cluster of 4 samples around 200 ppm zinc.

CONCLUSIONS

The North Zone stratabound silver-lead-zinc mineralization occurs in two limestone units with a known strike length of 220 m to a depth of 110 m. The mineralized units are open to the north, south and at depth. The mineralization is very fine grained skarn type, with higher values associated with the tuffaceous limestone. Chip sampling of the intermediate subvolcanic showed it was anomalous in silver-lead-zinc. Since mineralization is localized around this intrusive phase, it is believed to be the source of the metals.

Surface chip samples reach high silver, lead and zinc values of 9.02 oz/t, 7.3% and 9.24% respectively. Mineralized drill intersections assay 0.09 to 1.4 oz/t silver, 0.1 to 1.11% lead and 0.39 to 2.44% zinc over 2.7 to 11.4 metre intervals.

Gold mineralization found in the footwall of a hornblende porphyry dyke in the 1987 drilling, was not found to occur in association with other intersections of that dyke or other hornblende porphyry dykes elsewhere on the property.

The VLF anomaly is related to disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite along a vertical fault zone. No gold values were found in association with this structure Chlorite-magnetite rich dykes are responsible for the pods of magnetic anomalies.

The two mineralized limestones of the North Zone occur in the South Zone with consistent north-south sedimentary contact orientations. Furthermore, South Zone mineralization was introduced by intermediate subvolcanics which invaded along the andesite-limestone contact, similar to the situation in the North Zone. The South Zone, however, is cut off by andesites, possibly through faulting, giving the zone an east-west trend.

The King Vein is 150 m long on surface with its thickness varying from 9 to 130 cm. Generally, the vein forms broad east-west folds. At one locality it splits into two veins for a metre and then rejoins to form a single vein. From drilling, the vein is known to be broadly folded in a north south direction as well. The known dip extension of the vein moving from west to east is 29 m, 82 m, and 53 m, with some discontinuity. The vein averages 1.00 oz/t over an average width of 0.30 m, which when diluted to a 1.5 m (5 ft) width, grades 0.20 oz/t. Drill intersections range from 0.292 to 3.315 oz/t gold over apparent widths of 40 to 50 cm.

Four new areas of anomalous precious metal values have been outlined by the 1988 prospecting program. They include narrow closely spaced veins with up to 28 oz/t silver and 21.5% copper. The alteration zone around the veins carries 3.36 oz/t silver and 2% copper in grab samples. A northeasterly trending shear zone assays up to 0.28 oz/t gold and a northeast trending structure cutting volcanics north of the main ice fields carries up to 0.055 oz/t gold in grab samples. Narrow quartz veins south and east of the King Vein carry up to 0.066 oz/t gold.

In summary, both the North Zone and King Vein occurrences are related to an intrusive source and are characterized by chloritic alteration which was followed by potassium-feldspar veining. The similarities in the character of these two mineralized zones may suggest that they are related to a single mineralizing event which manifested itself in different ways depending on the host rocks. More specifically, the more competent granodiorite fractured creating the open space for veins while the limestone reacted to form fine grained skarn mineralization. The presence of gold in the veins and not in the skarn may be a function of depth of emplacement.

Furthermore, in a review of the mineralized occurrences of the Iskut gold camp, the environment in which the King Vein and North zone formed appears geologically favourable. From Table 2, it can be said that mineralization in the Iskut is most commonly vein or skarn type. The intrusive source is most commonly a potassium-feldspar porphyry, quartz monzonite or syenodiorite to syenite porphyry. The mineralization is polymetallic (ie. gold with copper, silver, lead and zinc) and commonly associated with pyrite, arsenopyrite and magnetite among others. The two most commonly noted associated alterations are chloritic and potassium-feldspar as seen on Skyline's Reg property, the Inel property, the Sky and Spray claims and the Gab claims. This investigation has shown that these features are common to the Ticker Tape mineralization. The main geologic difference between the known economic showings and the Ticker Tape showings is the fine grained nature of the source intrusive. Perhaps the North Zone represents a higher level of emplacement than most showings in the Iskut.

In addition, the major northeast trending fault zone along which the Northwest Zone of Gulf International, and the Northwest, Northeast and Southwest Zones of Consolidated Sea Gold are localized, is seen on orthophotographs to trend onto the Ticker Tape claims immediately south of the King Vein and North Zone. Gulf has intersected 1.605 oz/t gold over 36.5 feet in drill hole 87-29. Surface samples from Consolidated Sea Gold have returned gold assay values as high as 1.85 oz/t. The King Vein and North Zone are therefore located along a major structure known to be proximal to other mineralized showings of significant gold grade. The similar geologic character of the Ticker Tape mineralization to these mineralized showings in the Iskut camp continue to make it an interesting area.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The silver-lead-zinc values in the limestones are not significant enough to merit further work in the North Zone at the current metal prices.

Gold values in the North Zone were indicated by only one sample. Re-analysis of this sample is recommended to determine if it is reproducible. Alternatively, gold mineralization may be very sporadic and other sampling methods should be investigated. Perhaps the entire core around hornblende porphyry dykes should be analyzed and/or a two assay ton sample size should be used for the analyses.

The South Zone has similar geology to the North Zone and in view of the North Zone drilling results, further development is not warranted at this time.

Significant gold grades are consistently obtained in the King Vein. It is recognized that the vein as presently known is too narrow to have economic potential but by the same token its extent has not been fully defined. The possibility that the vein may yet thicken has not been discounted. Further drilling is recommended but it should be preceded by accurate survey location of the vein's surface trace and existing drill collars to provide accurate control. This will certainly result in the adjustment of existing sections and influence the choice of future drill sites which should also be surveyed in prior to their use. The terrain above the King Vein is very precipitous and, given the shortness of the season at these elevations, the choices for drillsites will be limited and must be maximized.

A drill hole should also be considered for exploration of a possible down dropped eastern extension of the King Vein beyond the terminating fault. The narrow quartz vein found southeast of the King Vein area may be an extension of either the King or Darwin Vein. Detailed geology of this area would facilitate definition of drill targets.

The most promising showing found by prospecting is the northeast trending shear zone in the Chubby Creek drainage basin. More intensive prospecting and, where the terrain allows, trenching is recommended to further define the extent of this mineralization and prepare for possible drilling.

**STATEMENT OF COSTS**

(September 18 to November 30, 1988)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mobilization/Demobilization - prorated from Iskut Project | | $ 7170.25 |
| Field Costs<br>Wages: | | |
| G. Cavey - consulting geologist - 4 days @ $450/day | 1800.00 | |
| W. Raven - geologist - 1 day @ $380/day | 380.00 | |
| E. McCrossan - geologist - 3 days @ $350/day | 1050.00 | |
| B. Barnes - geologist - 2 days @ $300/day | 600.00 | |
| R. Brett - prospector - 1 day @ $350/day | 350.00 | |
| T. McGowen - field assistant - 2 days @ $250/day | 500.00 | |
| | $ 4680.00 | $ 4680.00 |
| Camp Costs | | 1625.00 |
| Analyses | | 8159.00 |
| Office Expenses (administration, secretarial, accounting telephone, photocopying, etc.) | | 1104.28 |
| Report Preparation: | | |
| Petrographic Studies | 755.00 | |
| Drafting | 4726.50 | |
| Secretarial | 1890.00 | |
| Reproduction, Maps, etc. | 469.28 | |
| Wages: | | |
| K. Hudson - geologist - 20 days @ $380/day | 7600.00 | |
| B. Dewonck - geologist - 2.5 days @ $380/day | 950.00 | |
| J. Chapman - geologist - 1 day @ $400/day | 400.00 | |
| P. Brucciani - geologist - 2 days @ $280/day | 560.00 | |
| T. McGowen - field assistant - 6 days @ $250/day | 1500.00 | |
| | $18850.78 | $18850.78 |
| | | $41589.31 |
| - Statement of Work filed December 16, 1988 (Ice-E group) | | $41400.00 |

## STATEMENT OF COSTS

(May 5 to September 2, 1988)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mobilization/Demobilization - prorated from Iskut project | | $ 8227.56 |
| Field Costs | | |
| Wages: | | |
| G. Cavey - consulting geologist - 5 days @ $450/day | $ 2250.00 | |
| B. Dewonck - consulting geologist - 7.5 days @ $380/day | 2850.00 | |
| K. Hudson - geologist - 33 days @ $380/day | 12540.00 | |
| E. McCrossan - geologist - 12 days @ $350/day | 4200.00 | |
| P. Brucciani - geologist - 1 day @ $280/day | 280.00 | |
| D. Carstens - prospector - 23 days @ $265/day | 6095.00 | |
| W. Egg - prospector - 5 days @ $300/day | 1500.00 | |
| B. Barnes - geologist - 6 days @ $300/day | 1800.00 | |
| R. McGinn - field assistant - 4 days @ $270/day | 1080.00 | |
| D. Volkmer - field assistant - 6 days @ $250/day | 1500.00 | |
| R. Hui - field assistant - 4 days @ $250/day | 1000.00 | |
| H. Page - field assistant - 4 days @ $250/day | 1000.00 | |
| G. Prenevost - field assistant - 9 days @ $250/day | 2250.00 | |
| T. Helgasen - feild assistant - 1 day @ $250/day | 250.00 | |
| K. Sax - prospector - 5 days @ $270/day | 1350.00 | |
| D. Page - field assistant - 1 day @ $250/day | 250.00 | |
| S. Gordon - field assistant - 6 days @ $250/day | 1500.00 | |
| R. Mackie - field assistant - 10 days @ $250/day | 2500.00 | |
| T. McGowen - feild assistant - 8 days @ $250/day | 2000.00 | |
| A. Linley - field assistant - 4 days @ $250/day | 1000.00 | |
| D. Hebditch - field assistant - 24.5 days @ $225/day | 5512.50 | |
| | $52707.50 | $52707.50 |
| Camp Costs | | $32500.00 |
| Expediting, Field Administration | | 8398.09 |
| Field Equipment, Materials | | 6934.00 |
| Drilling - contract | | 84603.54 |
| - mobilization (fixed wing) | | 2666.66 |
| Transportation - Helicopter | | 40701.48 |
| Analyses | | 9235.26 |
| Office Expenses (administration, secretarial, accounting telephone, photocpying, etc.) | | 1077.70 |
| | | $247111.79 |

| | |
|---|---|
| - Statement of Work filed September 14, 1988 (Ice-A group) | 91800.00 |
| - Statement of Work filed September 15, 1988 (Ice-B group) | 58800.00 |
| - Statement of Work filed September 16, 1988 (Ice-C group) | 57000.00 |
| - Statement of Work filed September 17, 1988 (Ice-D group) | 19200.00 |
| | $226800.00 |

CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATIONS

I, Kim Hudson, of 2225 Acadia Road, Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1984) and hold a B.Sc. degree in geology.
2. I am a graduate of Queen's University (1988) and hold a M.Sc. in mineral exploration.
3. I am presently employed as a geologist with OreQuest Consultants Ltd. of 404-595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
4. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since 1981.
5. The information contained in this report was obtained by supervision of the work done on the property and the materials listed in the bibliography.
6. Neither OreQuest Consultants Ltd. nor myself have or expect to receive direct or indirect interest in the property nor in the securities of Ticker Tape Resources Ltd.
7. I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name in the Company's Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts or other public document.

K Hudson

Kim Hudson
Geologist

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 30th day of November, 1988.

CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATIONS

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

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1976) and hold a BSc. degree in geology.
2. I am presently employed as a consulting geologist with OreQuest Consultants Ltd. of 404-595 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since graduation.
4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
5. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
6. The information contained in this report was obtained by supervision of the work done on the property by OreQuest Consultants Ltd.
7. Neither OreQuest Consultants Ltd. nor myself have or expect to receive direct or indirect interest in the property nor in the securities of Ticker Tape Resources Ltd.
8. I consent to and authorize the use of the attached report and my name in the Company's Prospectus, Statement of Material Facts or other public document.

George Cavey
Consulting Geologist

FELLOW

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 30th day of November, 1988.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

COLLINS, D.A., and KING, G.R.
1987: Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Diamond Drilling Report on the New 7 and 8, Iskut River Area, B.C.

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1979: Map No. 1418 A: Iskut River.

GROVE, EDWARD, W.
1971: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the stewart Area, B.C., B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, bulletin No. 58.

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KERR, F.A.
1948: Lower Stikine and Western Iskut River Areas, B.C., Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 246.

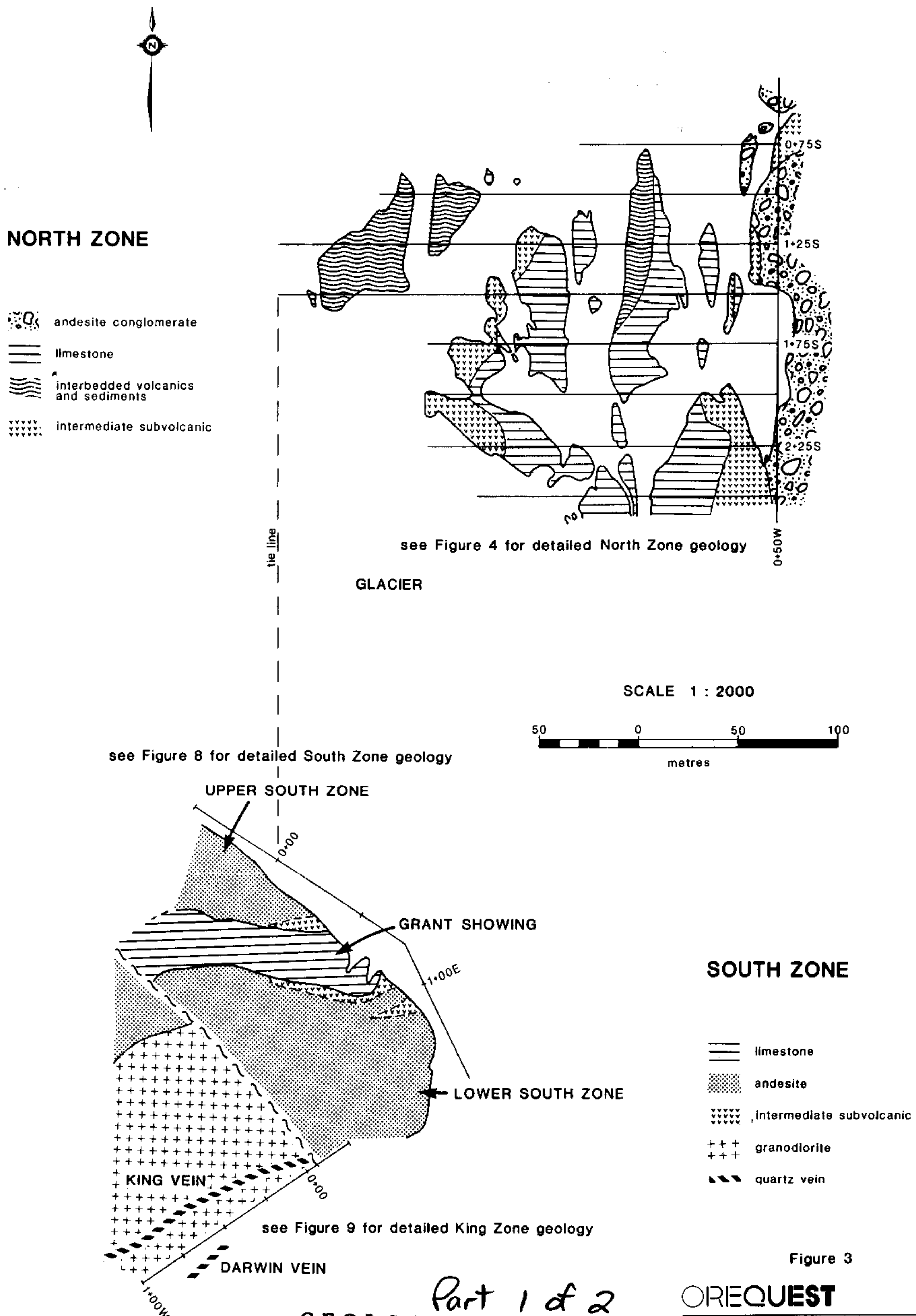



Figure 3

OREQUEST

TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.

Iskut River Area

LOCATION MAP of MINERALIZED ZONES

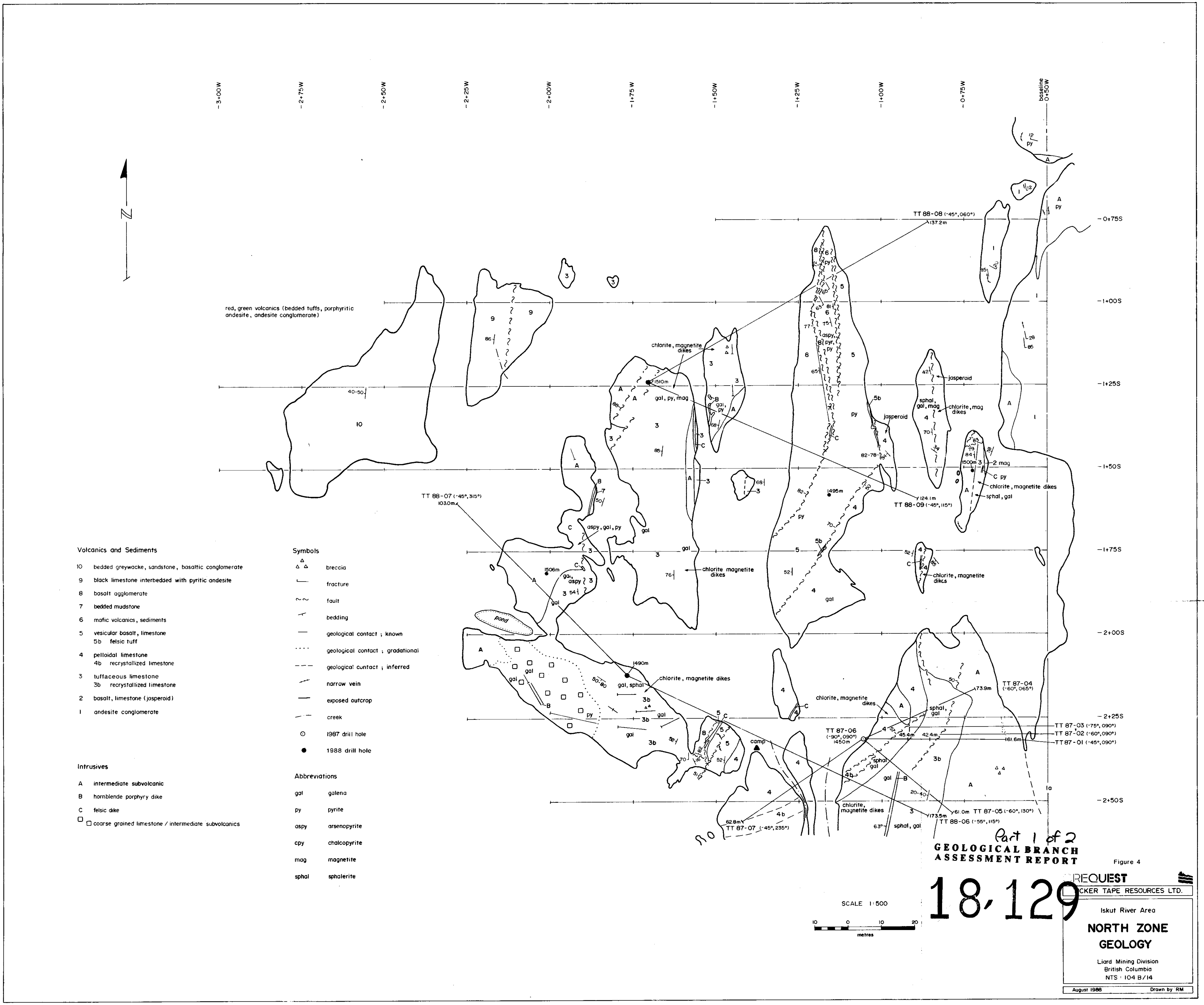
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14

September 1988 Drawn by RM

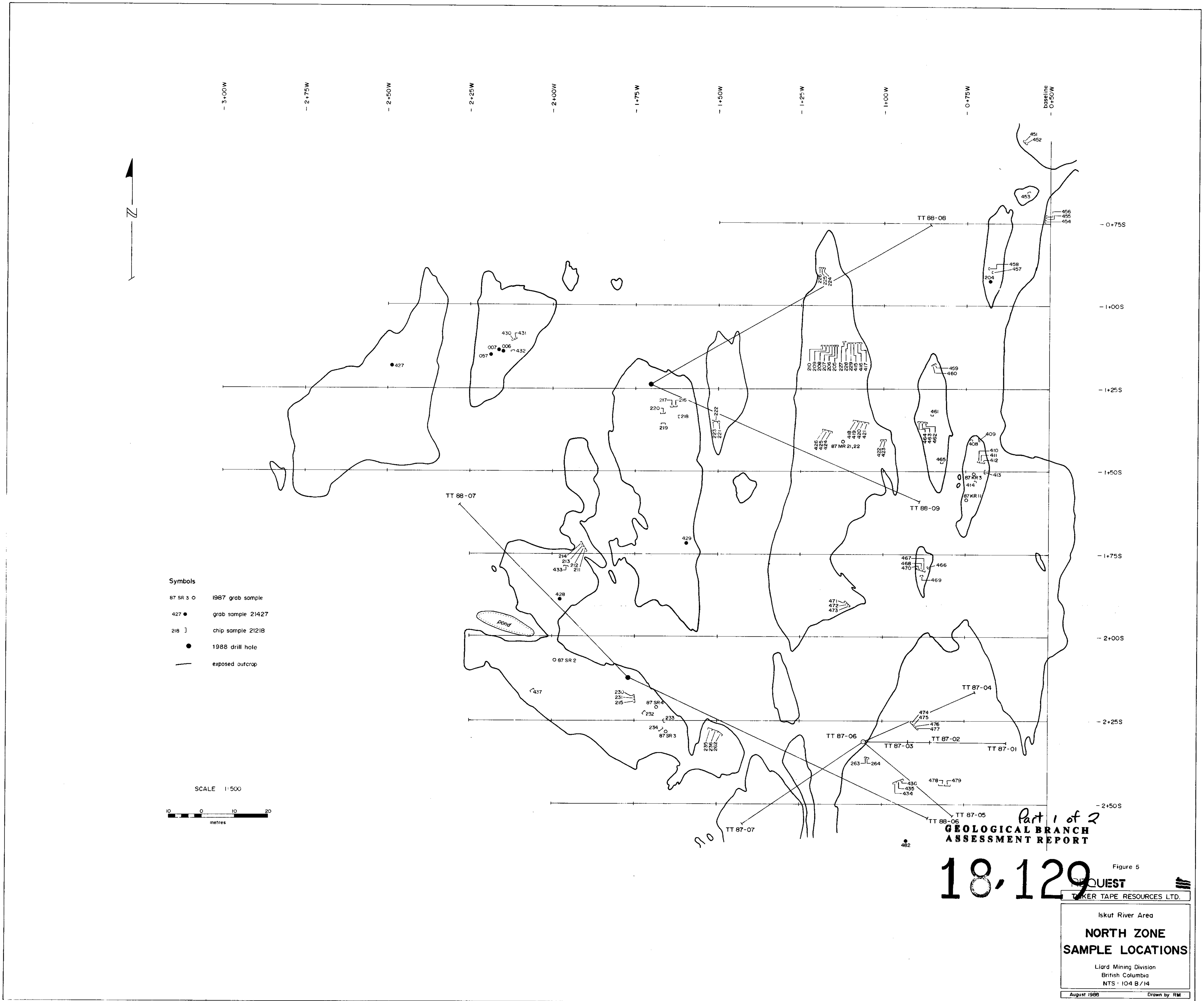
Part 1 of 2

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

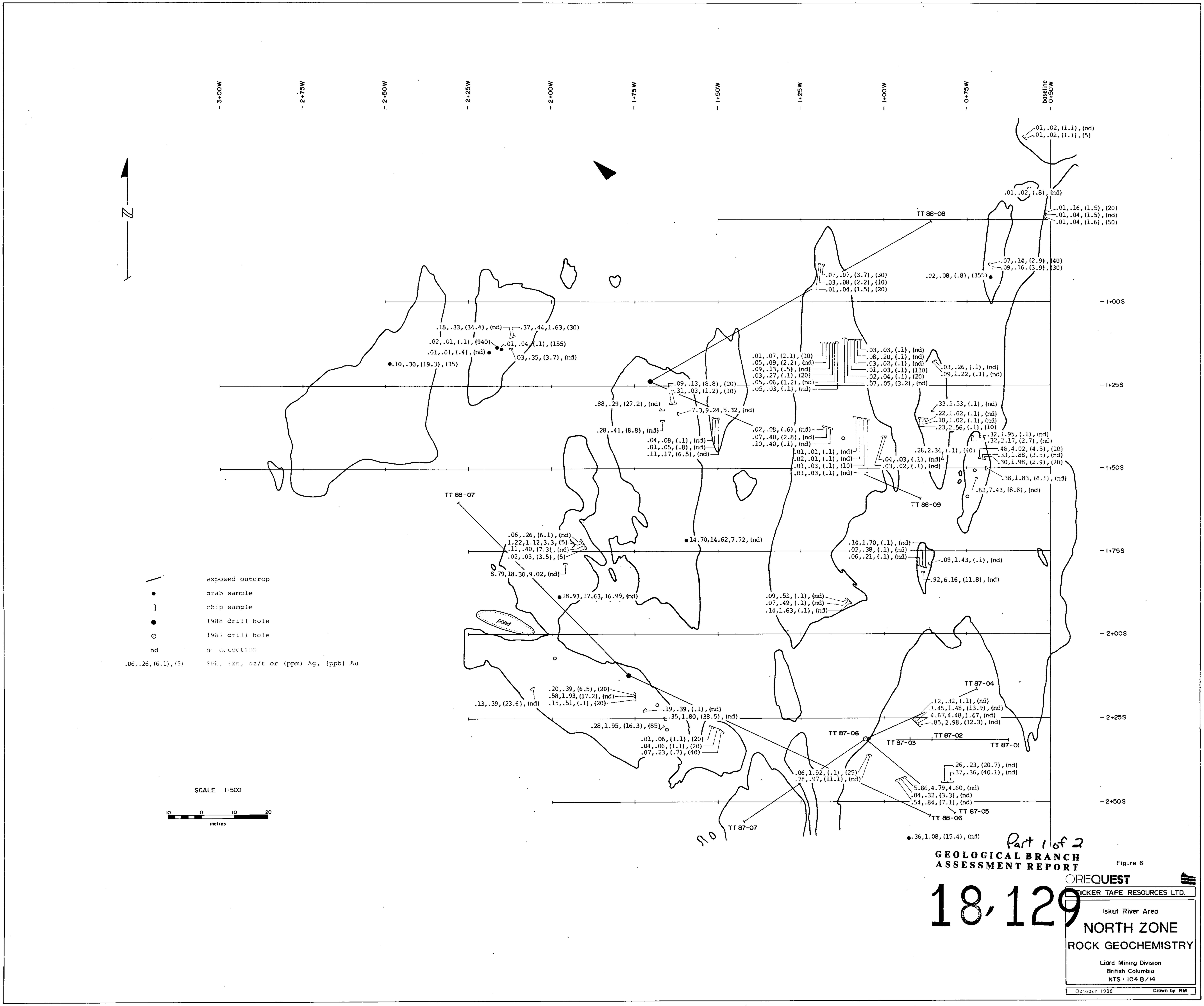
18,129



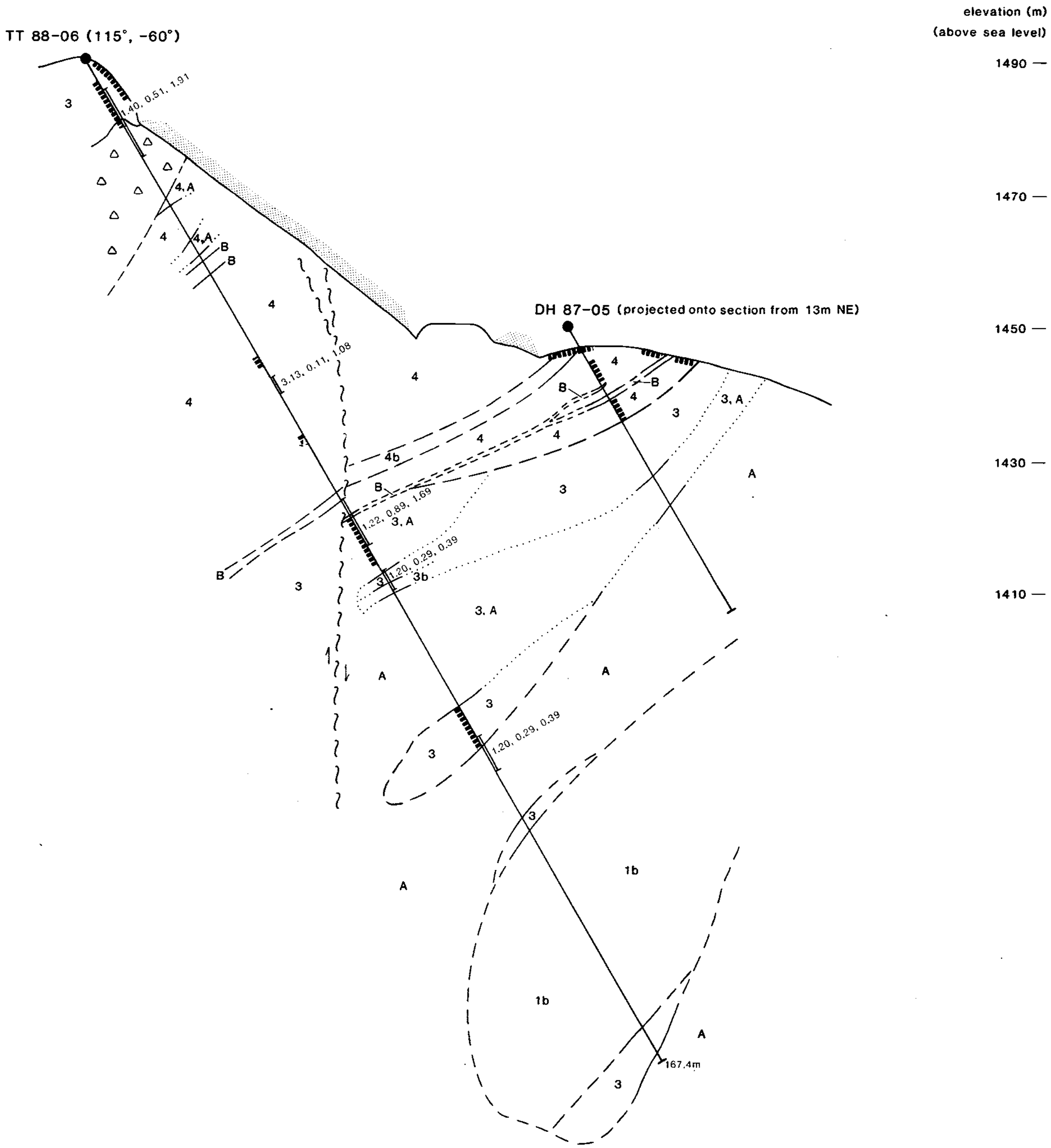
-3+00W
-2+75W
-2+50W
-2+25W
-2+00W
-1+75W
-1+50W
-1+25W
-1+00W
-0+75W
baseline 0+50W
-0+75S
-1+00S
-1+25S
-1+50S
-1+75S
-2+00S
-2+25S
-2+50S
N
red, green volcanics (bedded tuffs, porphyritic andesite, andesite conglomerate)
chlorite, magnetite dikes
gal, py, mag
jasperoid
sphal, gal, mag
chlorite, mag dikes
chlorite, magnetite dikes
sphal, gal
aspy, gal, py
chlorite magnetite dikes
chlorite, magnetite dikes
gal, sphal
pond
camp
TT 88-08 (-45°, 060°) 137.2m
TT 88-09 (-45°, 115°) 124.1m
TT 88-07 (-45°, 315°) 103.0m
TT 87-04 (-60°, 065°) 73.9m
TT 87-03 (-75°, 090°)
TT 87-02 (-60°, 090°)
TT 87-01 (-45°, 090°)
TT 87-06 (-90°, 090°) 1450m
TT 87-05 (-60°, 130°) 61.0m
TT 88-06 (-55°, 115°) 173.5m
TT 87-07 (-45°, 235°) 62.8m
1510m
1500m
1495m
1506m
1490m
Volcanics and Sediments
10 bedded greywacke, sandstone, basaltic conglomerate
9 black limestone interbedded with pyritic andesite
8 basalt agglomerate
7 bedded mudstone
6 mafic volcanics, sediments
5 vesicular basalt, limestone
5b felsic tuff
4 pelloidal limestone
4b recrystallized limestone
3 tuffaceous limestone
3b recrystallized limestone
2 basalt, limestone (jasperoid)
1 andesite conglomerate
Intrusives
A intermediate subvolcanic
B hornblende porphyry dike
C felsic dike
□ coarse grained limestone / intermediate subvolcanics
Symbols
breccia
fracture
fault
bedding
geological contact ; known
geological contact ; gradational
geological contact ; inferred
narrow vein
exposed outcrop
creek
1987 drill hole
1988 drill hole
Abbreviations
gal galena
py pyrite
aspy arsenopyrite
cpy chalcopyrite
mag magnetite
sphal sphalerite
SCALE 1:500
10 0 10 20
metres
Part 1 of 2
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
18,129
Figure 4
REQUEST
TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.
Iskut River Area
NORTH ZONE
GEOLOGY
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS 104 B/14
August 1988
Drawn by RM



N
- 3+00W
- 2+75W
- 2+50W
- 2+25W
- 2+00W
- 1+75W
- 1+50W
- 1+25W
- 1+00W
- 0+75W
baseline
- 0+50W
- 0+75S
- 1+00S
- 1+25S
- 1+50S
- 1+75S
- 2+00S
- 2+25S
- 2+50S
TT 88-08
TT 88-07
TT 88-09
TT 88-06
TT 87-04
TT 87-06
TT 87-03
TT 87-02
TT 87-01
TT 87-05
TT 87-07
87 MR 21,22
87 KR 3
87 KR 11
87 SR 2
87 SR 3
87 SR4
pond
Symbols
87 SR 3 O 1987 grab sample
427 ● grab sample 21427
218 ] chip sample 21218
● 1988 drill hole
exposed outcrop
SCALE 1:500
10 0 10 20
metres
Part 1 of 2
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
18,129
Figure 5
REQUEST
TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.
Iskut River Area
NORTH ZONE
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS: 104 B/14
August 1988
Drawn by RM



3+00W
2+75W
2+50W
2+25W
2+00W
1+75W
1+50W
1+25W
1+00W
0+75W
baseline 0+50W
1+00S
1+25S
1+50S
1+75S
2+00S
2+25S
2+50S
N
TT 88-08
TT 88-07
TT 88-09
TT 88-06
TT 87-01
TT 87-02
TT 87-03
TT 87-04
TT 87-05
TT 87-06
TT 87-07
pond
exposed outcrop
grab sample
chip sample
1988 drill hole
1987 drill hole
nd
.06,.26,(6.1),(5)
SCALE 1:500
10 0 10 20
metres
Part 1 of 2
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
18,129
Figure 6
OREQUEST
TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.
Iskut River Area
NORTH ZONE
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS: 104 B/14
October 1988
Drawn by RM




Volcanics and Sediments

- 8 basalt agglomerate
- 7 bedded mudstone, greywacke
- 6 mafic volcanics, sediments
- 5 vesicular basalt, limestone
  - 5b felsic tuff
- 4 pelloidal limestone
  - 4b recrystallized limestone
- 3 tuffaceous limestone
  - 3b recrystallized limestone
- 2 basalt, limestone (jasperoid)
- 1 andesite conglomerate
  - 1b andesite tuff
  - 1c mudstone

Intrusives

- A intermediate subvolcanic
- B hornblende porphyry dyke

breccia

disseminated sphalerite, galena

snow

fault

geological contact; known

geological contact; gradational

geological contact; inferred

1.20, 0.24, 0.83 Ag (oz/st), Pb (%), Zn (%)

| | |
|---|---|
| gal | galena |
| py | pyrite |
| aspy | arsenopyrite |
| cpy | chalcopyrite |
| mag | magnetite |
| sphal | sphalerite |

Part 1 of 2

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,129

Figure 7a

SCALE 1 : 500

10 0 10 20

metres

OREQUEST

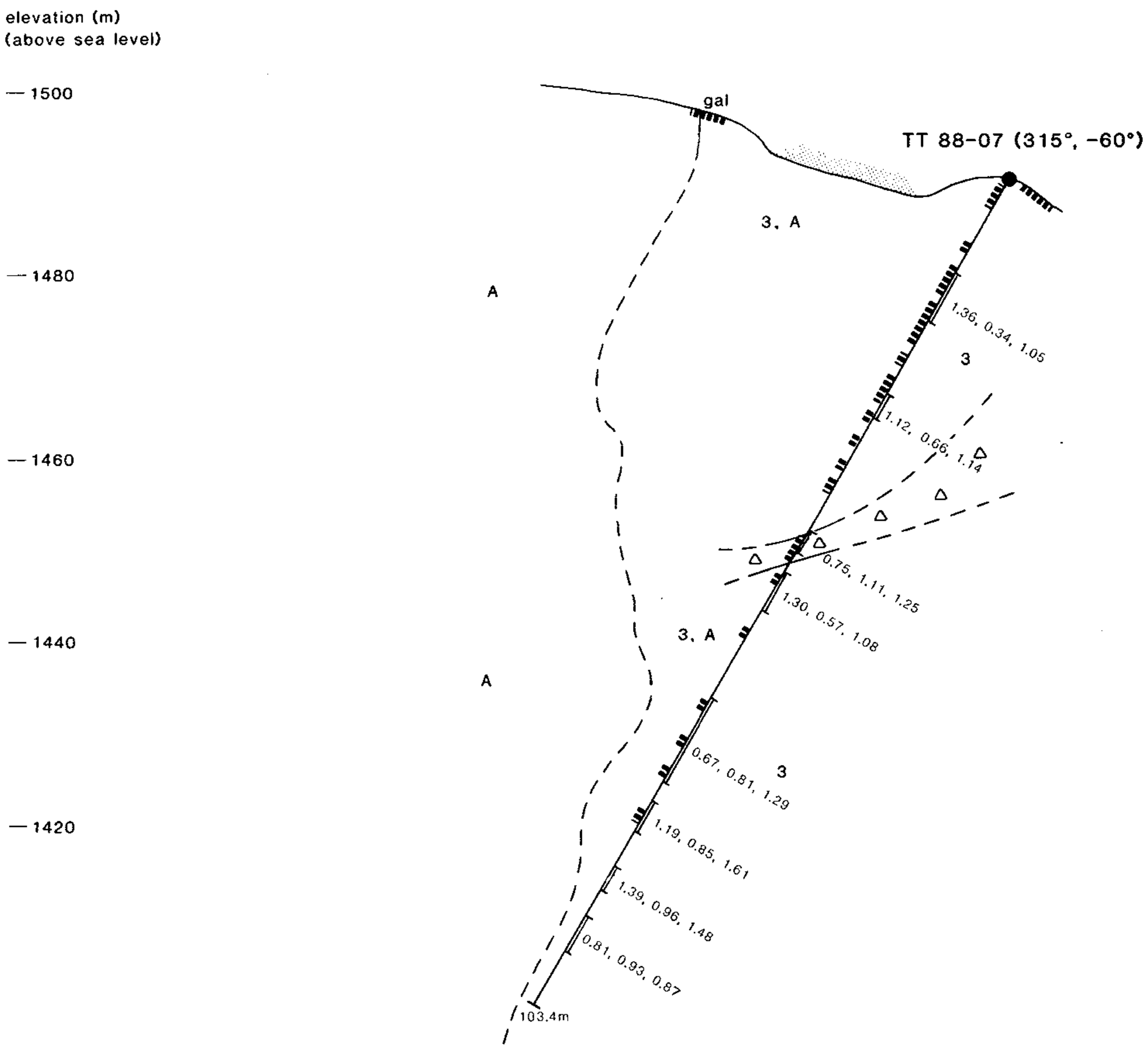
TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.

Iskut River Area

NORTH ZONE DRILL SECTION
LOOKING NORTHEAST
TT 88-06, DH 87-05

Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14

September 1988 Drawn by RM




Volcanics and Sediments

8 basalt agglomerate
7 bedded mudstone, greywacke
6 mafic volcanics, sediments
5 vesicular basalt, limestone
  5b felsic tuff
4 pelloidal limestone
  4b recrystallized limestone
3 tuffaceous limestone
  3b recrystallized limestone
2 basalt, limestone (jasperoid)
1 andesite conglomerate
  1b andesite tuff
  1c mudstone

Intrusives

A intermediate subvolcanic
B hornblende porphyry dyke

breccia
disseminated sphalerite, galena
snow
fault
geological contact; known
geological contact; gradational
geological contact; inferred
0.26, 0.49, 2.44 Ag (oz/st), Pb (%), Zn (%)

gal galena
py pyrite
aspy arsenopyrite
cpy chalcopyrite
mag magnetite
sphal sphalerite

Part 1 of 2

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,129

SCALE 1 : 500

10 0 10 20
metres

Figure 7b

OREQUEST

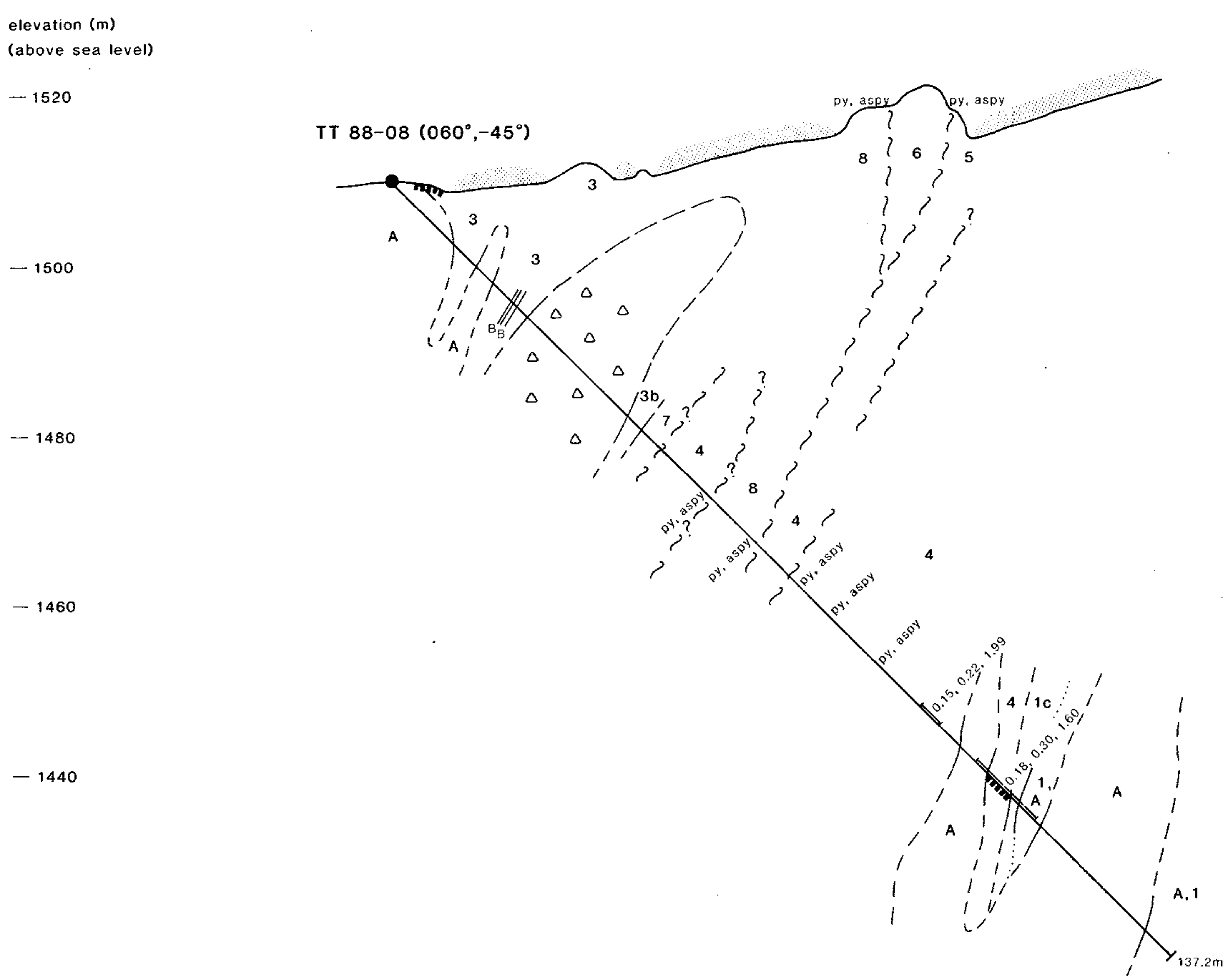
TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.

Iskut River Area

NORTH ZONE DRILL SECTION
LOOKING NORTHEAST
TT 88-07

Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14

September 1988 Drawn by RM




Volcanics and Sediments

8 basalt agglomerate
7 bedded mudstone, greywacke
6 mafic volcanics, sediments
5 vesicular basalt, limestone
5b felsic tuff
4 pelloidal limestone
4b recrystallized limestone
3 tuffaceous limestone
3b recrystallized limestone
2 basalt, limestone (jasperoid)
1 andesite conglomerate
1b andesite tuff
1c mudstone

Intrusives

A intermediate subvolcanic
B hornblende porphyry dyke

breccia
disseminated sphalerite, galena
snow

fault
geological contact; known
geological contact; gradational
geological contact; inferred
0.15, 0.22, 1.99 Ag (oz/st), Pb (%), Zn (%)

gal galena
py pyrite
aspy arsenopyrite
cpy chalcopyrite
mag magnetite
sphal sphalerite

Part 1 of 2

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,129

Figure 7c

OREQUEST

SCALE 1 : 500

10 0 10 20
metres

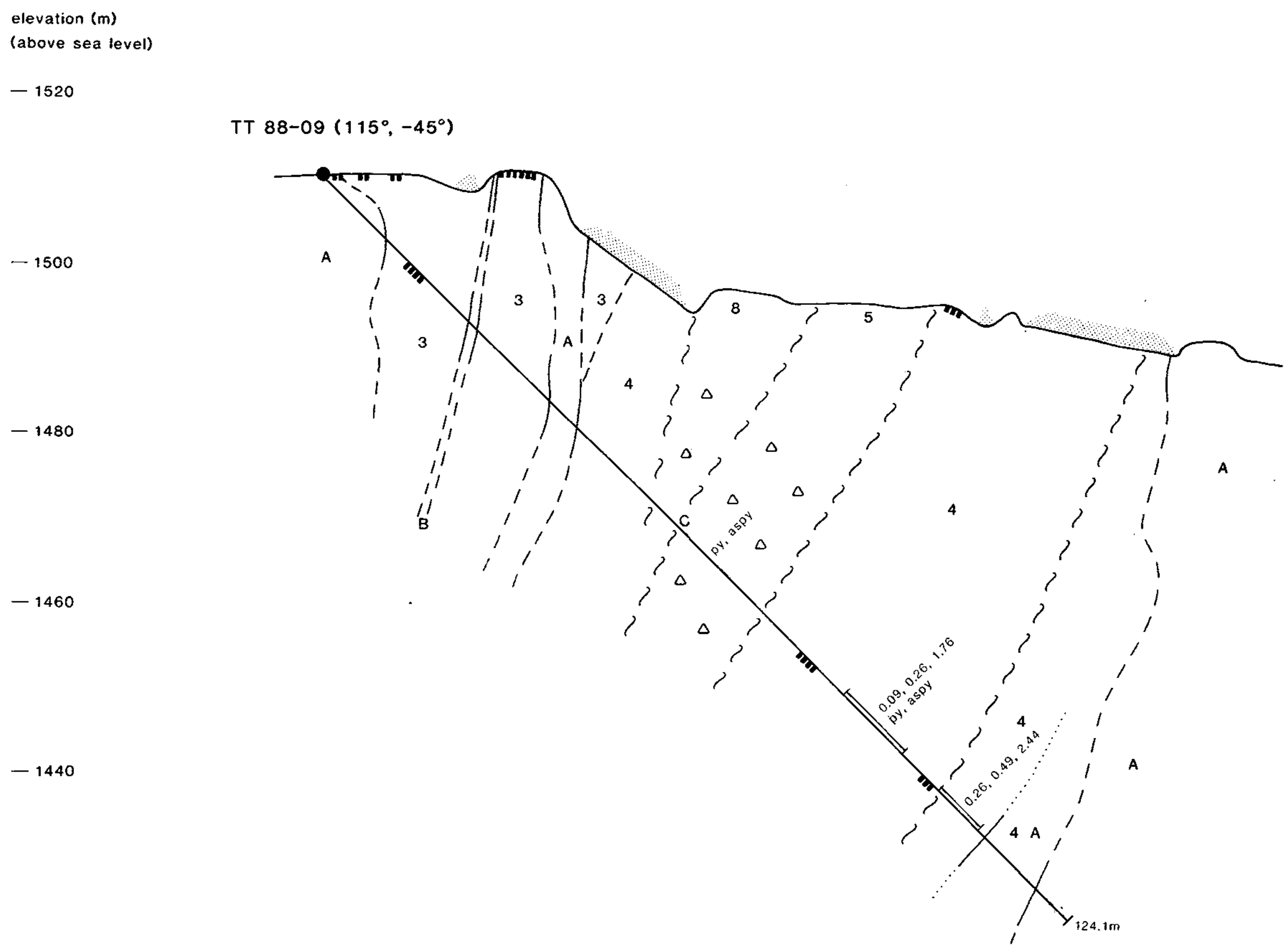
TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.

Iskut River Area

NORTH ZONE DRILL SECTION
LOOKING NORTHEAST
TT 88-08

Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14

September 1988 Drawn by RM




Volcanics and Sediments

- 8 basalt agglomerate
- 7 bedded mudstone, greywacke
- 6 mafic volcanics, sediments
- 5 vesicular basalt, limestone
  - 5b felsic tuff
- 4 pelloidal limestone
  - 4b recrystallized limestone
- 3 tuffaceous limestone
  - 3b recrystallized limestone
- 2 basalt, limestone (jasperoid)
- 1 andesite conglomerate
  - 1b andesite tuff
  - 1c mudstone

Intrusives

- A intermediate subvolcanic
- B hornblende porphyry dyke
- C felsic dyke

- breccia
- disseminated sphalerite, galena
- snow
- fault
- geological contact; known
- geological contact; gradational
- geological contact; inferred
- 0.26, 0.49, 2.44 Ag (oz/st), Pb (%), Zn (%)

| | |
|---|---|
| gal | galena |
| py | pyrite |
| aspy | arsenopyrite |
| cpy | chalcopyrite |
| mag | magnetite |
| sphal | sphalerite |

Part 1 of 2

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT**

# 18,129

Figure 7a

SCALE 1 : 500

10 0 10 20

metres

OREQUEST

**TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.**

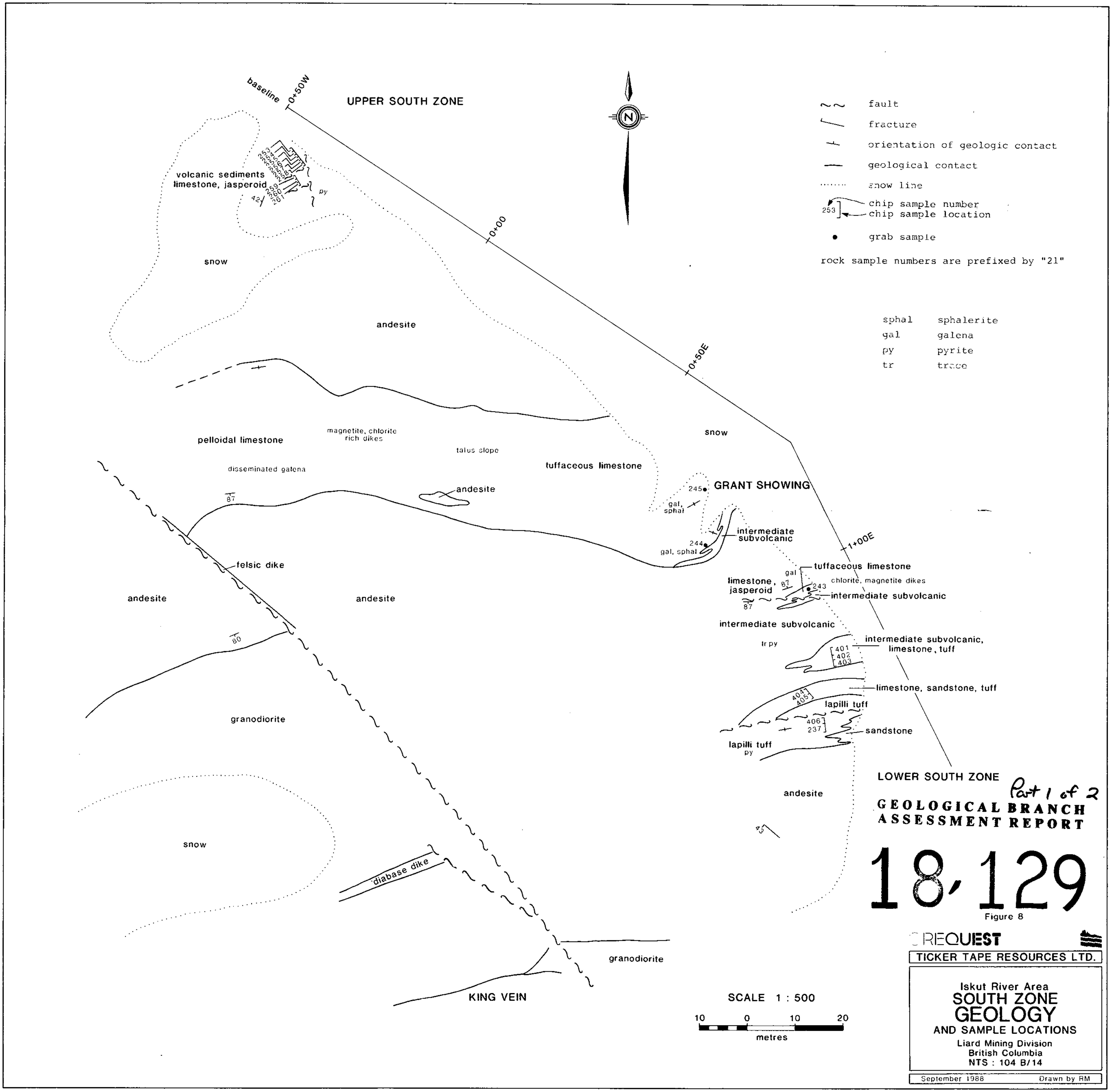
Iskut River Area

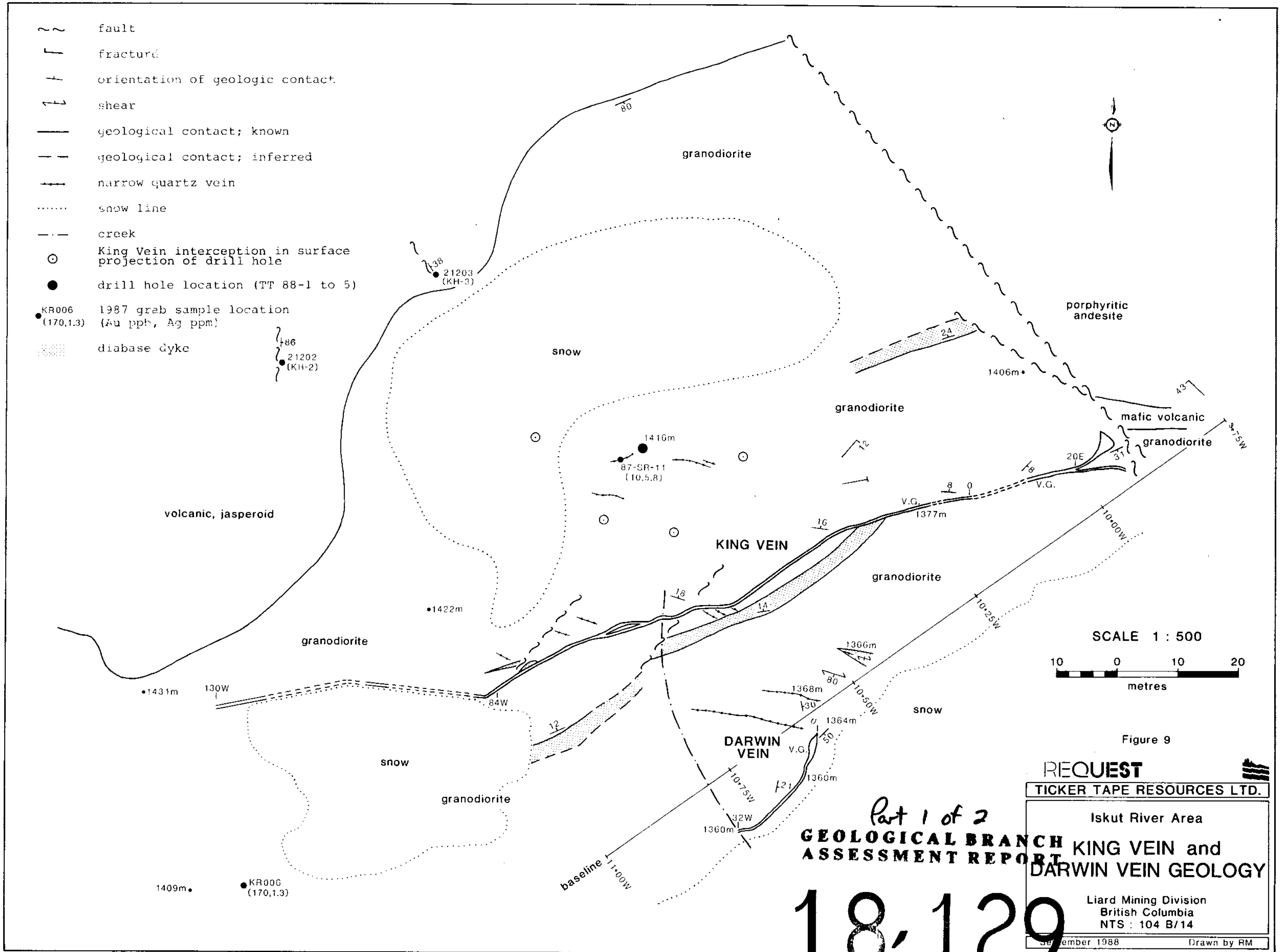
NORTH ZONE DRILL SECTION
LOOKING NORTHEAST

TT 88-09

Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14

September 1988 Drawn by RM


UPPER SOUTH ZONE
baseline
0+50W
0+00
0+50E
1+00E
N
fault
fracture
orientation of geologic contact
geological contact
snow line
chip sample number
chip sample location
253
grab sample
rock sample numbers are prefixed by "21"
sphal sphalerite
gal galena
py pyrite
tr trace
volcanic sediments
limestone, jasperoid
py
42
snow
andesite
pelloidal limestone
magnetite, chlorite rich dikes
talus slope
disseminated galena
tuffaceous limestone
snow
GRANT SHOWING
245
gal, sphal
andesite
87
intermediate subvolcanic
244
gal, sphal
felsic dike
tuffaceous limestone
gal
limestone, jasperoid
87
243
chlorite, magnetite dikes
intermediate subvolcanic
andesite
andesite
80
intermediate subvolcanic
tr py
intermediate subvolcanic, limestone, tuff
401
402
403
limestone, sandstone, tuff
404
405
lapilli tuff
406
237
sandstone
granodiorite
lapilli tuff
py
LOWER SOUTH ZONE
andesite
snow
diabase dike
granodiorite
KING VEIN
SCALE 1 : 500
10 0 10 20
metres
Part 1 of 2
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
18,129
Figure 8
REQUEST
TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.
Iskut River Area
SOUTH ZONE
GEOLOGY
AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14
September 1988
Drawn by RM


fault
fracture
orientation of geologic contact
shear
geological contact; known
geological contact; inferred
narrow quartz vein
snow line
creek
King Vein interception in surface projection of drill hole
drill hole location (TT 88-1 to 5)
KR006 (170,1.3) 1987 grab sample location (Au ppb, Ag ppm)
diabase dyke
granodiorite
porphyritic andesite
snow
volcanic, jasperoid
mafic volcanic
KING VEIN
DARWIN VEIN
21203 (KH-3)
21202 (KH-2)
1416m
87-SR-11 (10,5.8)
1406m
1377m
1422m
1431m
1409m
1366m
1368m
1364m
1360m
130W
84W
32W
20E
V.G.
baseline
9+75W
10+00W
10+25W
10+50W
10+75W
11+00W
SCALE 1 : 500
10 0 10 20
metres
Figure 9
REQUEST
TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.
Iskut River Area
KING VEIN and DARWIN VEIN GEOLOGY
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14
September 1988
Drawn by RM
Part 1 of 2
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
18,129


GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

18,129

Figure 10

OREQUEST

TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.

Iskut River Area

KING VEIN and DARWIN VEIN

SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14

September 1988 | Drawn by RM


quartz vein: known
quartz vein: inferred
KING VEIN
36W station
(47) vein width (cm)
hangwall value (125)
footwall value (440)
.627 quartz vein value
(125) gold assay value expressed in ppb
.627 gold assay value expressed in oz/t
nd no detected gold
DARWIN VEIN
16W (3) station (vein width in cm)
• (190) vein sample location gold assay value (ppb)
• .140 vein sample location gold assay value (oz/t)
N
KING VEIN
DARWIN VEIN
baseline
0+00
0+25W
0+50W
0+75W
SCALE 1 : 200
metres
Part 1 of 2
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
18,129
Figure 11
OREQUEST
TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.
Iskut River Area
KING VEIN and DARWIN VEIN
GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14
September 1988
Drawn by RM


MESOZOIC

2 Hazelton Group: volcanics, sediments (Triassic-Jurassic)

PALEOZOIC

3a limestone (calcarenite, crinoidal)

3b chert, quartzite, siltstone, slate, argillite (Mississippian-Permian)

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

A acid intrusives; syenite, syenodiorite, feldspar porphyry, felsite (Mesozoic-Tertiary)

B Coast Plutonic Complex: quartz monzonite, granodiorite, gabbro, granite (Mesozoic-Tertiary)

C quartz diorite, granodiorite, diorite (Mesozoic-Tertiary)

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS FROM ANOMALOUS ROCK SAMPLES (underlined)

| SAMPLE NUMBER | Au oz/st (ppb) | Cu % (ppm) | Pb % | Zn % | Ag oz/st (ppm) | APPROXIMATE LOCATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21052 | .066 | (468) | .003 | .005 | (4.3) | south of King Vein |
| 21054 | .046 | (13) | .001 | .002 | (.1) | southwest of King Vein |
| 21066 | .172 | (79) | .001 | .002 | (1.1) | south central |
| 21096 | .034 | (143) | .004 | .004 | (7.9) | " |
| 21097 | .054 | (113) | .003 | .003 | (10.4) | " |
| 21098 | .137 | (125) | .005 | .001 | (25.3) | " |
| 21099 | .280 | (80) | .008 | .003 | (17.5) | " |
| 24915 | (800) | (238) | .003 | .001 | (4.2) | " |
| 21083 | .034 | (535) | .035 | .320 | (6.5) | north central |
| 21084 | .042 | 1.83 | .006 | .031 | 1.57 | " |
| 21085 | .055 | (448) | .007 | .016 | (2.3) | " |
| 24869 | (210) | 21.51 | .013 | .016 | 28.39 | northwest |
| 24872 | (160) | 2.00 | .004 | .023 | 3.36 | " |
| 24875 | (20) | 1.73 | .006 | .072 | 4.72 | " |

actin actinolite
and andesite
and ankerite
ba barite
carb carbonate
chl chlorite
cpy chalcopyrite
dior diorite
epi epidote
hem hematite
jar jarosite
lamp lamprophyre
mal malachite
po pyrrhotite
porph porphyry
py pyrite
qtz quartz
sid siderite
sil sillimanite
tet tetrahedrite
tr trace

dyke
vein within a shear
local shear
joint
vein (inclined, vertical
bedding (inclined, vertical)
rock sample
fault

scale 1:10,000

0 100 200 300 400 500
metres

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OREQUEST

TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.

Figure 13

Iskut River Area

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS

British Columbia

NTS: 104 B/14

October 1988 Drafting: BJM


OREQUEST

TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.

Figure 14a

Iskut River Area

## SOIL and SILT SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14

November 1988 — Drawn by RM

soil sample location and assay value (ppb Au)
silt, heavy sediments sample location and assay values (ppb Au)
NOTE : samples without assay values have no detected Au
VER 3
VER 4
NEW 7
NEW 8
Cripple Creek
Chubby Creek
Verrett River
scale 1:10,000
0
500
metres
Part 1 of 2
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Figure 14b
Iskut River Area
SOIL and SILT
GEOCHEMISTRY (GOLD)
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14
November 1988
Drawn by RM

soil sample location and assay value (ppm Ag)
silt, heavy sediments sample location and assay values (ppm Ag)
NOTE : samples without assay values have no detected Ag
VER 3
VER 4
NEW 7
NEW 8
Cripple Creek
Verrett River
Chubby Creek
scale 1:10,000
0
500
metres
Part 1 of 2
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Figure 14c
Iskut River Area
SOIL and SILT
GEOCHEMISTRY (SILVER)
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14
November 1988
Drawn by RM

soil sample location and assay value (ppm Pb)
silt, heavy sediments sample location and assay values (ppm Pb)
NOTE : samples without assay values have no detected Pb
VER 3
VER 4
NEW 7
NEW 8
Cripple Creek
Chubby Creek
Verrett River
scale 1:10,000
0
500
metres
Part 1 of 2
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Figure 14d
Iskut River Area
SOIL and SILT
GEOCHEMISTRY (LEAD)
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14
November 1988
Drawn by RM


50 ● soil sample location and assay value (ppm Zn)
50,70 ▲ silt, heavy sediments sample location and assay values (ppm Zn)
NOTE : samples without assay values have no detected Zn
VER 3
VER 4
NEW 7
NEW 8
Cripple Creek
Chubby Creek
Verrett River
scale 1:10,000
0
500
metres
Part 1 of 2
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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REQUEST
TICKER TAPE RESOURCES LTD.
Figure 14e
Iskut River Area
SOIL and SILT
GEOCHEMISTRY (ZINC)
Liard Mining Division
British Columbia
NTS : 104 B/14
November 1988
Drawn by RM