ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers — Off Confidential: 90.02.01

ASSESSMENT REPORT 18709 — MINING DIVISION: Atlin

PROPERTY:	Chid	
LOCATION:	LAT	58 20 00 LONG 132 20 00
	UTM	08 6468705 656137
	NTS	104K08E
CLAIM(S):	Chid 1-3,Tatsa 1-4,Golden Bear Ext. 1-5	
OPERATOR(S):	Allan Res.	
AUTHOR(S):	Freeze, J.C.	
REPORT YEAR:	1988, 51 Pages	
COMMODITIES SEARCHED FOR:	Gold	
KEYWORDS:	Paleozoic,Tuff,Diorite,Quartz Veins	
WORK DONE:	Geological,Geochemical	
	GEOL 2750.0 ha	
	Map(s) - 5; Scale(s) - 1:10 000	
	HMIN 61 sample(s) ;AU,AG	
	ROCK 397 sample(s) ;AU,AG	
	Map(s) - 7; Scale(s) - 1:10 000	
MINFILE:	104K 041,104K 092,104K 093	

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

TATSAMENIE PROPERTIES

ATLIN MINING DIVISION

TATSAMENIE LAKE AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 104K/8

58° N 132° W

PREPARED FOR

ALLAN RESOURCES INC.

530 - 800 WEST PENDER STREET

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

V6C 2V6

PREPARED BY

STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.

2891 WEST 14th AVENUE

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

V6K 2X3

J.C. FREEZE, F.G.A.C.

FEBRUARY, 1989

SUMMARY

The Tatsamenie Lake properties comprise thirteen claims, covering 53.75 square kilometres in the Atlin mining division in northwestern British Columbia. The nearest communities are Telegraph Creek, 80 air kilometres to the southeast and Dease Lake, 140 air kilometres to the east. The property is situated 80 kilometres east of the Pacific Coast on the lee side of the Coast Range Mountains. The region has a relatively dry climate. Most of the claims lie above the tree line, between 990 and 2,614 metres above sea level.

Chevron Minerals Ltd. began exploring the Tatsamenie Lake area for precious metals in 1981 and has developed several properties to the diamond drilling stage.

One of Chevron's properties, the Golden Bear, contains proven and probable reserves of 1.5 million tons grading 0.31 oz gold per ton in a structurally controlled mesothermal deposit. Chevron and joint venture partner, North American Metals (now held by Homestake Mineral Development Company), is currently developing the property to a production stage.

The area presently covered by the CHID claims was staked by Chevron as the Nie 8 claim in 1982. They discovered gold bearing sulphide rich quartz veins associated with a northerly trending structure that also hosts gold mineralization to the south. The Nie 8 claim was allowed to lapse in 1986.

As a result of a research project, the ground covered by the Tatsamenie Lake properties was restaked in 1987 and 1988 and optioned to Allan Resources Inc. On behalf of Allan Resources, Stetson Resource Management Corp. carried out an exploration programme in 1988 under the direction of the writer to further delineate the mineralized zones discovered by Chevron and to explore for additional mineralized zones. The exploration programme comprised geological mapping, prospecting, rock chip and heavy mineral concentrate sampling.

Gold mineralization occurs in quartz, chalcedony and calcite veins and stockwork zones fitting epithermal and mesothermal descriptions. Several other elements such as silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, copper, lead, zinc are found in various combinations associated with the gold.

A two phase exploration programme comprising further geological mapping, prospecting, geophysics and diamond drilling is recommended to test the economic potential of the Tatsamenie Lake properties.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES AND MAPS

1. INTRODUCTION

The geology and economic potential of several precious metal prospects covered by the Tatsamenie properties held by Allan Resources Inc. is discussed in this report. The data presented is from an exploration programme carried out by Stetson Resource Management Corp., under the direction of the writer, and public assessment reports discussing exploration work carried out by previous operators. A two phase exploration programme is recommended to test the economic potential of these claims.

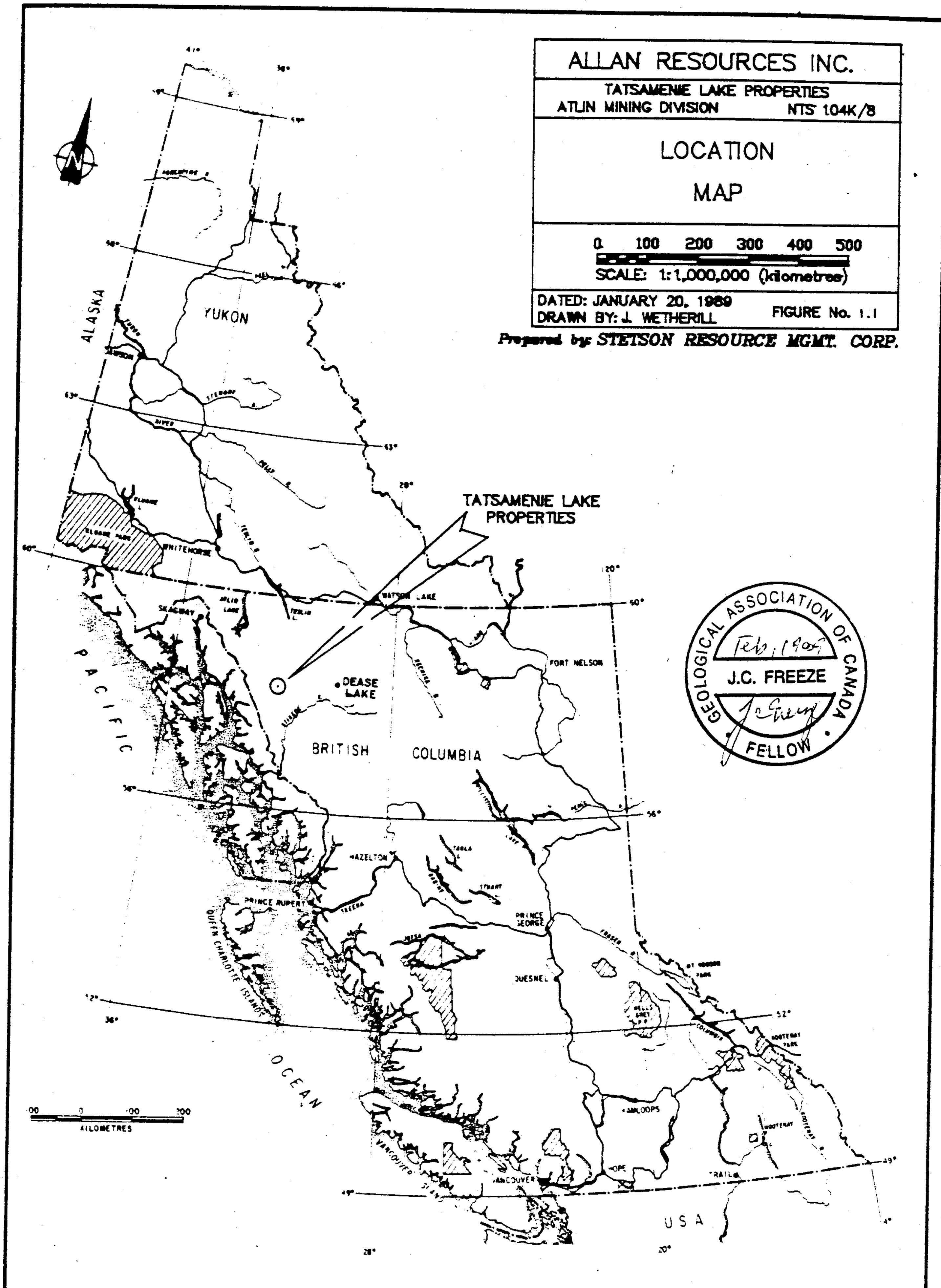
1.1 Location and Access

The Tatsamenie properties are situated in the Atlin mining division in northwestern British Columbia, centred approximately 100 kilometres northwest of Telegraph Creek and 140 kilometres southeast of Atlin. The claim blocks cover a total area of 53.75 square kilometres centred at 58° 20'N and 132° 20' W (Figure 1.1).

The nearest highway to the property area is Highway 114, which extends from Dease Lake to Telegraph Creek. A winter tote road (bulldozer trail) extends 130 kilometres from the highway to Chevron's Golden Bear property, which is at the southern end of the claim blocks. Construction of an all-weather road to access the Golden Bear property is nearing completion.

Air access by fixed wing aircraft is available to three gravel landing strips in the area. A strip on the Sheslay River allows up to DC-3 sized planes; a second at Muddy (Bearskin) Lake handles airplanes up to Caribou size; and a third strip at the western end of Tatsamenie Lake allows airplanes the size of a Cessna 206 to land. Access to Tatsamenie and Little Tats Lakes is available by float plane from June until late October and by plane on skis during winter months, except during freezing and break up periods. Helicopters must be used to travel from the lakes or strips to the properties. Exploration can be carried out from camps on the shores of the lakes.

Groceries, fuel, lumber and general supplies are available to a limited extent, in Atlin and Dease Lake. The remainder may be trucked from Whitehorse to Atlin or from Terrace to Dease Lake.



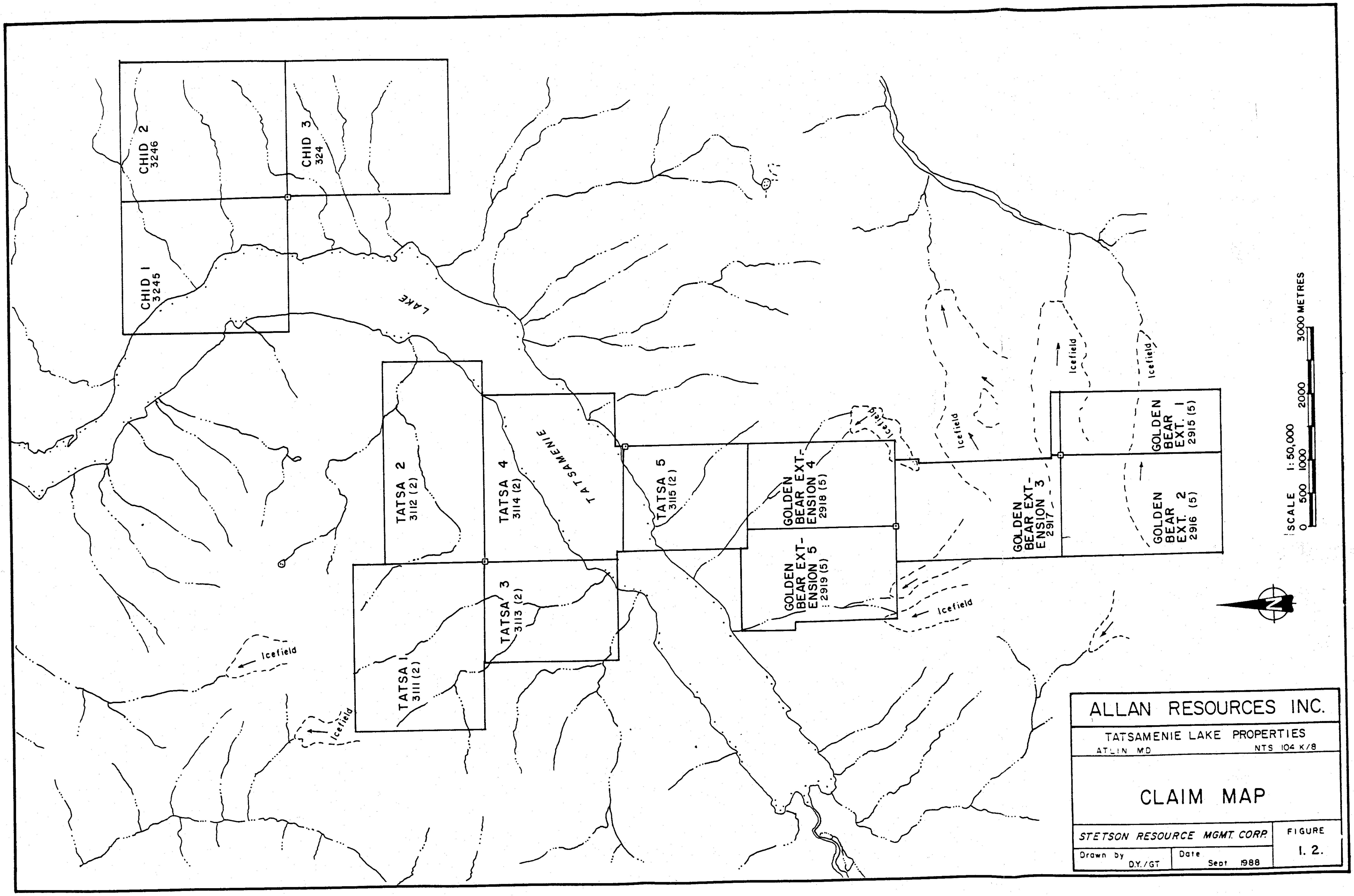
R.W.R. MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD

1.2 Property

The Tatsamenie properties cover 13 claims comprised of 215 units as listed below. Allan Resources Inc. has options to earn an interest in these claims from their owners. The legal and claim status of the claims are beyond the scope of this report.

Table 1.2
Claim Status

Group	Claim Name	Record No.	Record Date	Expiry Date	No. Units
CHID	CHID 1	3245	06/28/88	06/28/96	20
	CHID 2	3246	06/28/88	06/28/95	20
	CHID 3	3247	06/28/88	06/28/95	20
GBE	Golden Bear Extension 1	2915	02/09/87	02/09/90	10
	Golden Bear Extension 2	2916	02/09/87	02/09/90	15
	Golden Bear Extension 3	2917	02/09/87	02/09/90	15
	Golden Bear Extension 4	2918	02/09/87	02/09/90	15
	Golden Bear Extension 5	2919	02/09/87	02/09/90	15
TATSA	TATSA 1	3111	02/09/88	02/09/90	20
	TATSA 2	3112	02/09/88	02/09/90	18
	TATSA 3	3113	02/09/88	02/09/90	15
	TATSA 4	3114	02/09/88	02/09/90	20
	TATSA 5	3115	02/09/88	02/09/90	12



ALLAN RESOURCES INC.

TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES

ATLIN MD NTS 104 K/8

CLAIM MAP

STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.

FIGURE 1.2.

Drawn by D.Y./GT

Date Sept 1988

1.3 Physiography, Vegetation and Climate

The claims are situated on the lee side of the Coast Range Mountains, 80 kilometres east of the Pacific Coast. The region has a relatively dry climate; winter snow cover is moderate; snow, rain and wind storms are common all year round.

The properties cover rugged alpine to sub-alpine terrains. Elevations range from 990 metres (3,250 feet) to 2,614 metres (8,577 feet). Most of the TATSA and CHID claims cover topography which is either very accessible or may be traversed with care. The GBE claims cover some extremely steep topography and a large portion of the claims are under permanent snow and ice cover.

Vegetation is sparse; treeline is at an elevation of approximately 1,300 to 1,500 metres, above which alpine tundra covers the property; shrubs and trees are restricted to valley bottoms. Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, lodgepole pine, white spruce and white bark pine trees characterize the vegetation.

Sufficient water for exploration and development purposes is available from various creeks draining the properties. The main drainages flow northerly into the Inklin River which flows westerly into the Taku River. The Taku flows southwesterly into the Pacific Ocean. Several small lakes and tributaries to the main creeks carry sufficient drilling water during most of the year. Timber resources for exploration and development purposes are available below 1,000 metres in the creek valleys.

1.4 History

Regional History

The Tatsamenie Lake area was initially explored in the 1950's for its porphyry copper potential. Of several copper showings in the area, two have been classified as small porphyry copper type occurrences.

In 1981, Chevron Canada Resources Limited explored the Tatsamenie Lake area for precious metals. Several claims were staked and developed through to the diamond drilling stage. The most advanced to date is the Golden Bear property on which North American Metals Corp. has, under a joint venture agreement with Chevron, developed reserves of 1.5 million tons grading 0.31 oz. gold per ton. The Golden Bear Operating Company is currently developing the property.

Property Histories

The Tatsamenie properties, currently held by Allan Resources Inc., were staked in 1987 and 1988 as the result of a research project based on public assessment reports, regional geological information and an exploration programme carried out by Stetson Resource Management Corp. under the direction of the writer in 1987. The 1987 exploration programme comprised prospecting, geological mapping and rock chip sampling in the Tatsamenie Lake area. Areas where previous work had delineated zones of hydrothermal alteration and/or base metal and precious metal mineralization occurring in geological environments similar to the Golden Bear mine were given priority.

CHID

The area covered by the CHID claims was staked and explored by Chevron in the early 1980's. Several zones of gold, silver, antimony and arsenic mineralization were discovered occurring in shear zones with quartz, fuchsite, malachite, azurite and hematite. Several rock samples carry values of 2000 to >10,000 ppb gold, 1 to 53 ppm silver, 13 to 104 ppm antimony and 40 to 4400 ppm arsenic.

TATSA

The area covered by the TATSA claims has been staked previously but there is no record of exploration on these claims. The regional geology map shows an extensive alteration zone hosting copper and antimony mineralization. These claims are contiguous to Chevron's Misty-Nie property which covers the northerly extension of the structure controlling the Golden Bear precious metal deposit. The Misty-Nie property is currently being explored by the Northern Gold Joint Venture.

GBE

The GBE claims were staked in 1987 to cover a favourable geological environment in the footwall of the main structure controlling the Golden Bear deposit. Little work has been carried out on the claims. A large portion of the claim block lies under permanent ice and snow which masks the bedrock.

1.5 1988 Exploration Programme

In 1988 an exploration programme was undertaken by geologists, prospectors and field technicians employed by Stetson Resource Management Corp. under the direction of J.C. Freeze of Stillwater Enterprises Ltd. The following surveys were carried out between September 25 and October 18:

1) Geological mapping and prospecting was carried out over the claims at a scale of 1:10,000 where possible. Snow conditions hampered the mapping at higher elevations especially on the GBE claims. The CHID claims were given priority because previous exploration identified precious metal mineralization on these claims. Mapping was carried out at more detailed scales along creeks and in mineralized areas. (see Figures 2.3. and 2.4 series);

2) Rock chip sampling of quartz and calcite veins, quartz-carbonate stockwork zones, hydrothermal alteration zones and all pyritic rocks was carried out over the areas mapped (see Figures 2.4 and 3.1 series);

3) Heavy mineral concentrate sampling was carried out in creeks and at the break in slope along strategic contour lines on most of the claims.

4) Stream sediment sampling was also carried out on creeks draining the GBE claims to detect mineralization on these claims since poor weather inhibited prospecting and mapping.

5) On the Chid 1 claim an access trail was cut from the lake up to the Chute precious metal zone.

REGIONAL MINERAL DEPOSITS

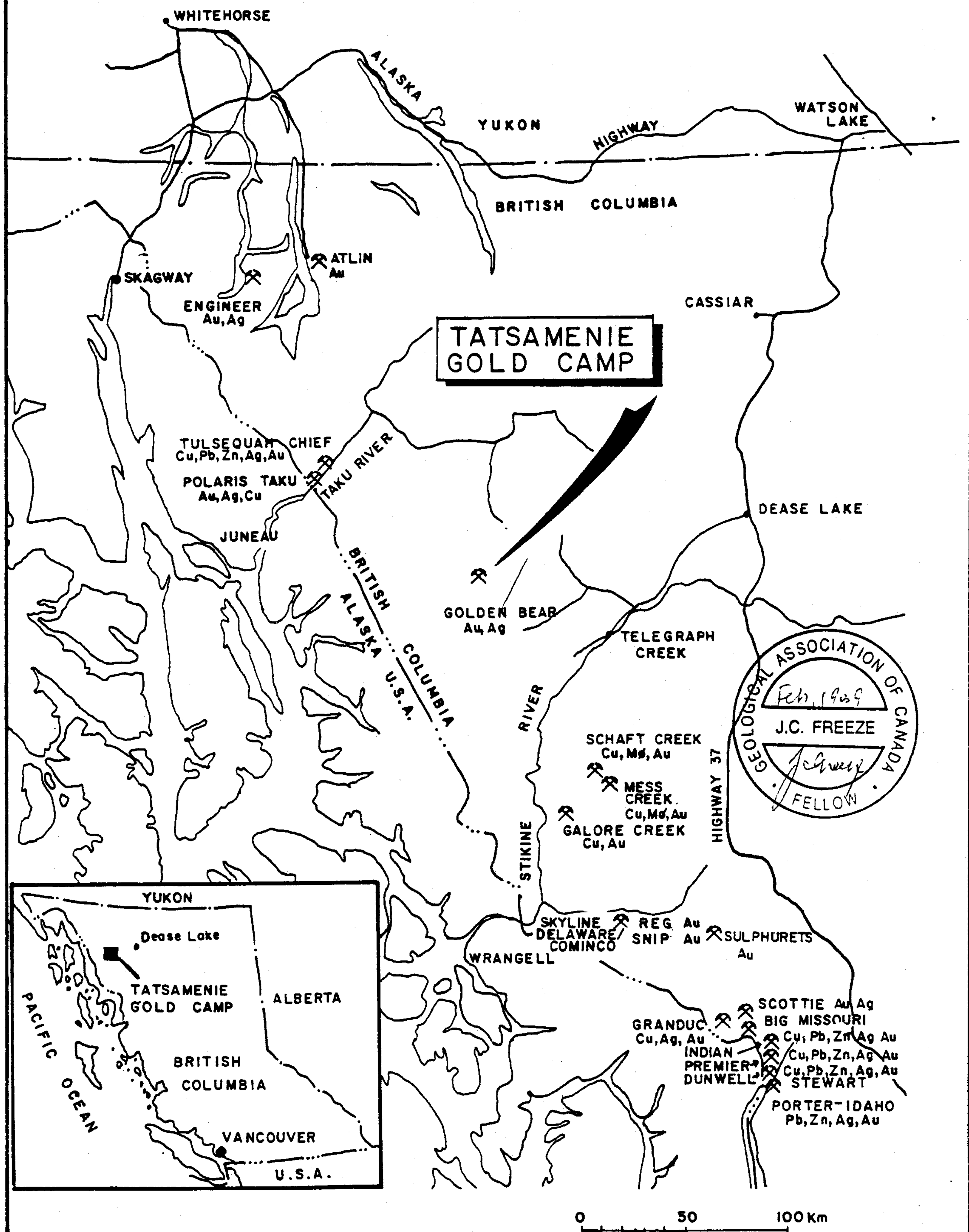


FIGURE 2.2.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The Tatsamenie Lake area was mapped as part of the Tulsequah Map Sheet 104K by J.G. Souther of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1971 (See Figure 2.1).

The oldest unit in the area is a diorite gneiss of unknown age. Permian serpentinite and limestone units are overlain by Pre-Upper Triassic clastic sediments and volcanic rocks. The Permian and Pre-Upper Triassic rocks belong to the Stikine Terrane which is an allochthonous package accreted to the North American craton in latest Triassic to Middle Jurassic time (Monger, 1984). Sedimentary, volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks were deposited on the Stikine Terrane in Triassic to Jurassic time.

Four igneous events have intruded these rocks: a Triassic granodiorite; a Jurassic diorite (part of the Coast Complex); a Cretaceous - Tertiary group of rhyolite dykes, quartz feldspar porphyries and monzonites; and Late Tertiary - Pleistocene intermediate to felsic extrusive and intrusive rocks.

2.2 Regional Mineralization

The Stikine Terrane hosts several precious and base metal ore deposits:

> In the Iskut area, at the southern end of the terrane, two structurally controlled precious metal deposits have been outlined. Both the Reg property held by Skyline Explorations Ltd. and the Snip property held in a joint venture between Cominco Ltd. and Delaware Resource Corp. will be put into production in the near future.

In the Stikine River area two porphyry copper - gold ± molybdenum deposits on Galore Creek and Schaft Creek have been outlined.

In the Stikine Arch area the Red Dog property hosts structurally controlled gold mineralization with associated base metals.

At the northern end of the terrane, in the Taku River area, base and precious metal ore in volcanogenic massive sulphides were produced at the Tulsequah Chief mine and gold ore was produced at the Polaris Taku mine.

In the Tatsamenie Lake area, centrally located within the Stikine terrane, both porphyry style copper - molybdenum and structurally controlled precious metal mineralization has been found.

The most significant precious metal deposit discovered in the area to date is the Bear deposit on the Golden Bear property held by Chevron and North American Metals (Homestake Mineral Development Co.). The deposit is hosted by an extensive northerly trending structure called the West Wall Fault. North trending vertical fault structures between Permian limestone and Pre-Upper Triassic tuff control gold mineralization and associated quartz-carbonate alteration. Both the limestone and the tuff act as hosts to the ore.

The gold is commonly associated with disseminations and fracture fillings of fine grained pyrite, predominantly along fault contacts. Accessory minerals include pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and minor galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and tellurides. Most of the gold is submicron in size and not visible to the naked eye (Kenway, 1986). The mineralization is considered to fit Lindgren's (1933) mesothermal classification of ore deposits.

2.3 Property Geology

The Tatsamenie claims are underlain by Permian limestone bodies and extensive Pre-Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks similar to those hosting the Golden Bear deposit. These rocks have been intruded by two to three igneous events ranging from diorite bodies during the Lower or Middle Triassic and Post Middle Jurassic to felsic volcanic flows, intrusives and pyroclastics during the Late Cretaceous - Early Tertiary time. The young intrusive bodies are well known for their genetic relationships to precious metal mineralization in the Permian and Pre-Upper Triassic rocks comprising the Stikine Terrane.

CHID

The centre of the CHID claim block is underlain by a small Permian Limestone body within Pre-Upper Triassic volcanics and sediments which are surrounded on all sides by a Lower or Middle Triassic diorite batholith. Late Cretaceous - Early Tertiary Sloko Group dykes and stocks intrude the older rocks on the property. The Cretaceous-Tertiary Sloko Group intrudes the diorite and volcanic rocks as a purple porphyritic dykes and as dacite to rhyolite dykes. Diorite gneiss and amphibolite bodies older than the limestone outcrop at higher elevations on the eastern part of the property.

TATSA

The TATSA claims are underlain predominantly by Pre-Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. A north-south trending Permian limestone body outcrops at the southern end of the TATSA claims (TATSA 5) and continues onto the GBE claim block. Two diorite batholiths intrude the older rocks at the northern end of the claims, one of Lower or Middle Triassic age, the other of Post Middle Jurassic diorite age. An extensive ankerite alteration zone covers most of the property suggesting that a large intrusive body lies close to the surface under the exposed volcanics and sediments. As at the Golden Bear these intrusive bodies provide the necessary heat source for mineralizing hydrothermal fluids.

GBE

The GBE claims are also underlain predominantly by the Pre-Upper Triassic sedimentary and volcanic rock package. The linear Permian limestone body outcropping on the TATSA 5 claim continues to the northern edge of the GBE 3 claim where an Upper Jurassic quartz diorite intrudes both the limestone and the sediment - volcanic package. A Sloko Group rhyolite stock intrudes the older rocks on GBE 5.

Description of Units

The diorite gneiss and amphibolite are characterized by an abundance of hornblende and accessory magnetite. These rocks are of an unknown age except that they are older than the limestone. They are especially coarse grained in the Tatsamenie Lake area and the magnetite, which comprises 5 to 20 per cent of the rocks are known to cause deflections in compasses.

The Permian Limestone comprises a succession of limestone beds intercalated with chert, shale and sandstone beds. The limestone is most commonly fine grained and medium grey in colour. Recrystallization occurs near intrusive contacts turning the limestone into a marble.

The Pre-Upper Triassic package comprises fine grained, dark clastic sedimentary rocks and intercalated volcanic rocks. The volcanics occur as flows, tuffs and agglomerates. These rocks often occur as roof pendants in the Triassic diorite. Intense folding and shearing of this package has resulted in the development of slaty cleavage and foliation. A platy, phyllitic texture and lustrous sheen results from the formation of a fine grained secondary mica in the sedimentary rocks. The volcanic rocks have been altered predominantly to a greenstone and chlorite-amphibolite schist.

The Triassic intrusive is a hornblende diorite to quartz monzonite stock. The texture of the diorite varies from fine to medium grained and occurs most commonly in massive form but is in part foliated.

The Post Middle Jurassic intrusive is a massive augite diorite made up of equal amounts of plagioclase and hornblende-augite-biotite with minor quartz and potash feldspar.

2.4 Property Mineralization and Alteration

CHID 1

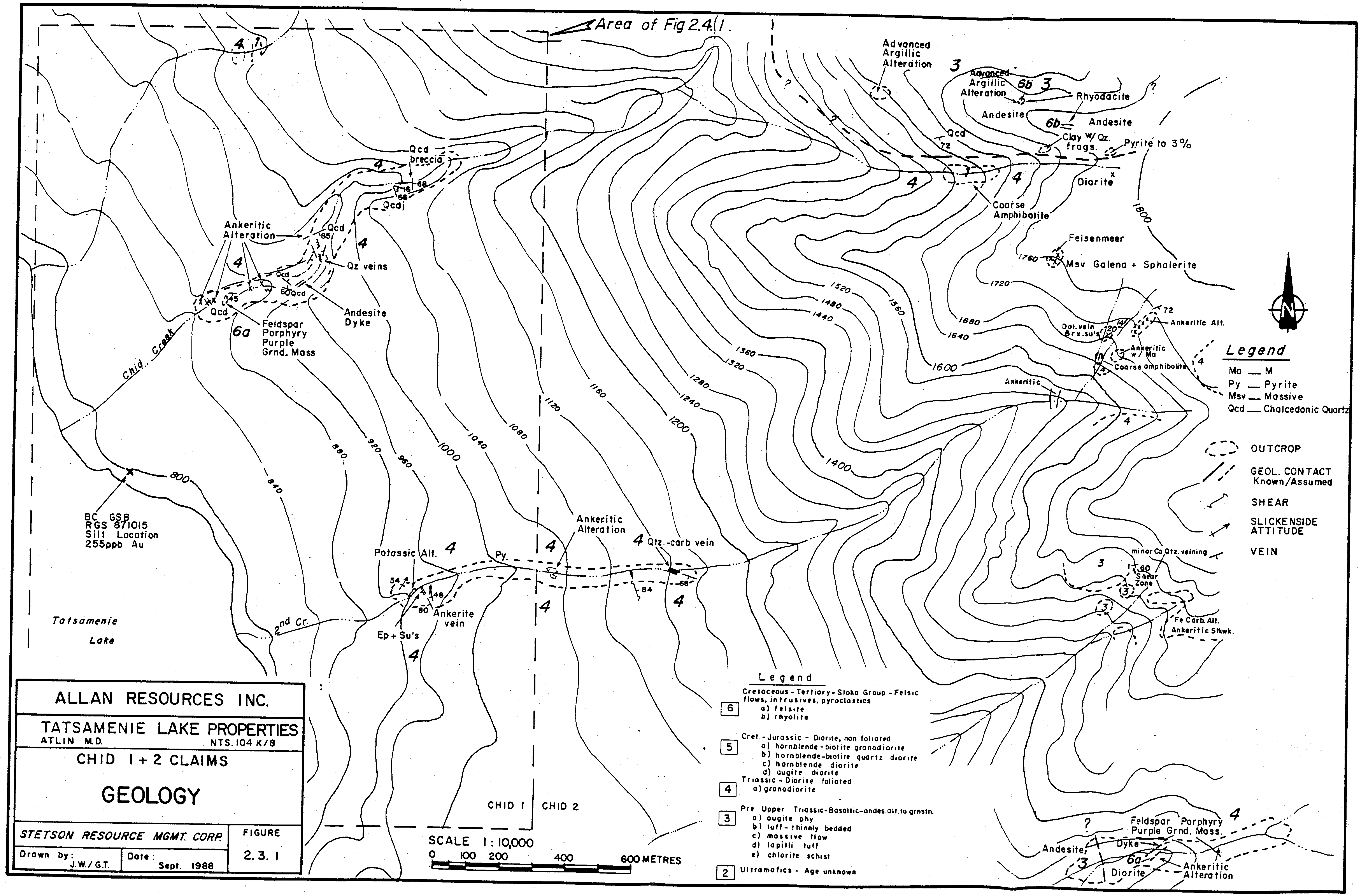
On the CHID 1 claim ankeritic alteration zones are exposed along CHID creek for approximately 1 km. Intense chlorite and epidote (propylitic) alteration typically occurs adjacent (as a halo) to the ankerite. Within these zones the alteration appears to be controlled by north-south striking structures. Precious metal mineralization occurs in three zones within the 1 km length of ankerite alteration zones. The precious metal mineralization occurs in chalcedonic quartz ± carbonate veins, breccias and stockwork. The veins typically grade from amorphous quartz on one selvage to a carbonate on the other with no sharp boundary, this in turn grades to an ankeritic alteration halo.

The Chute zone is a northerly striking zone of gold bearing quartz breccias in sulphide rich chalcedonic matrices and calcite veins. The zone extends over 28 metres in length. The highest gold value in this zone is 0.665 oz/ton over a 0.19 metre width. (See Figure 2.4.1.B) This area is poorly exposed due to slumping. For several 100 metres on either side of the Chute zone gold mineralization occurs in pyritic chalcedonic quartz and carbonate veins. Gold values reach a high of 5580 ppb in this area. This area is underlain by a Jurassic diorite stock which is in gneissic in places.

A second zone 350 metres west of the Chute zone carries gold mineralization of up to 0.43 oz/ton over .065 metres in a chalcedonic quartz vein with fine grained tetrahedrite. Another 50 metres to the west a 7 metre wide amorphous quartz carbonate stockwork zone carries gold values ranging from 40 to 3110 ppb (0.084 oz/ton). This zone occurs along a northerly (160°) striking fault zone which diverts the otherwise westerly direction of the creek. A slickensided surface exposed in this zone has large pyritic quartz cobbles impregnated in it.

A further 250 metres to the west a third zone of quartz-chalcedony-carbonate veins contain anomalous gold values of up to 330 ppb over a 0.12 metre width. This area as well is underlain by the Jurassic diorite.

All three of these zones have anomalous levels of arsenic and antimony associated with the gold mineralization. The Chute zone has anomalous mercury levels and anomalous barium in the chalcedonic stockwork but depleted barium levels with the gold. (See section 3.1 for details) These arsenic-antimony-mercury ± barium bearing chalcedonic and carbonate zones on CHID creek may represent an epithermal



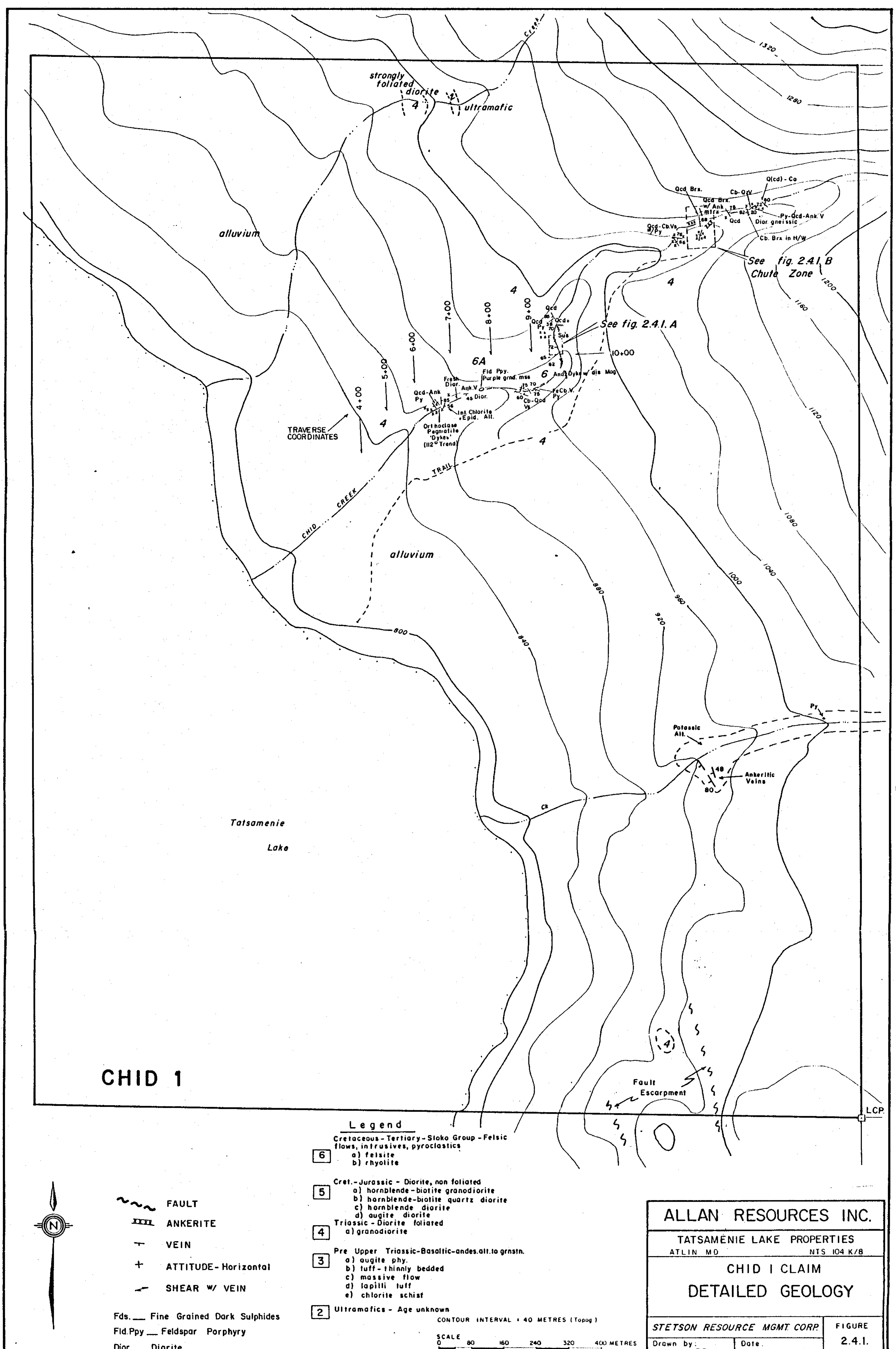
ALLAN RESOURCES INC.

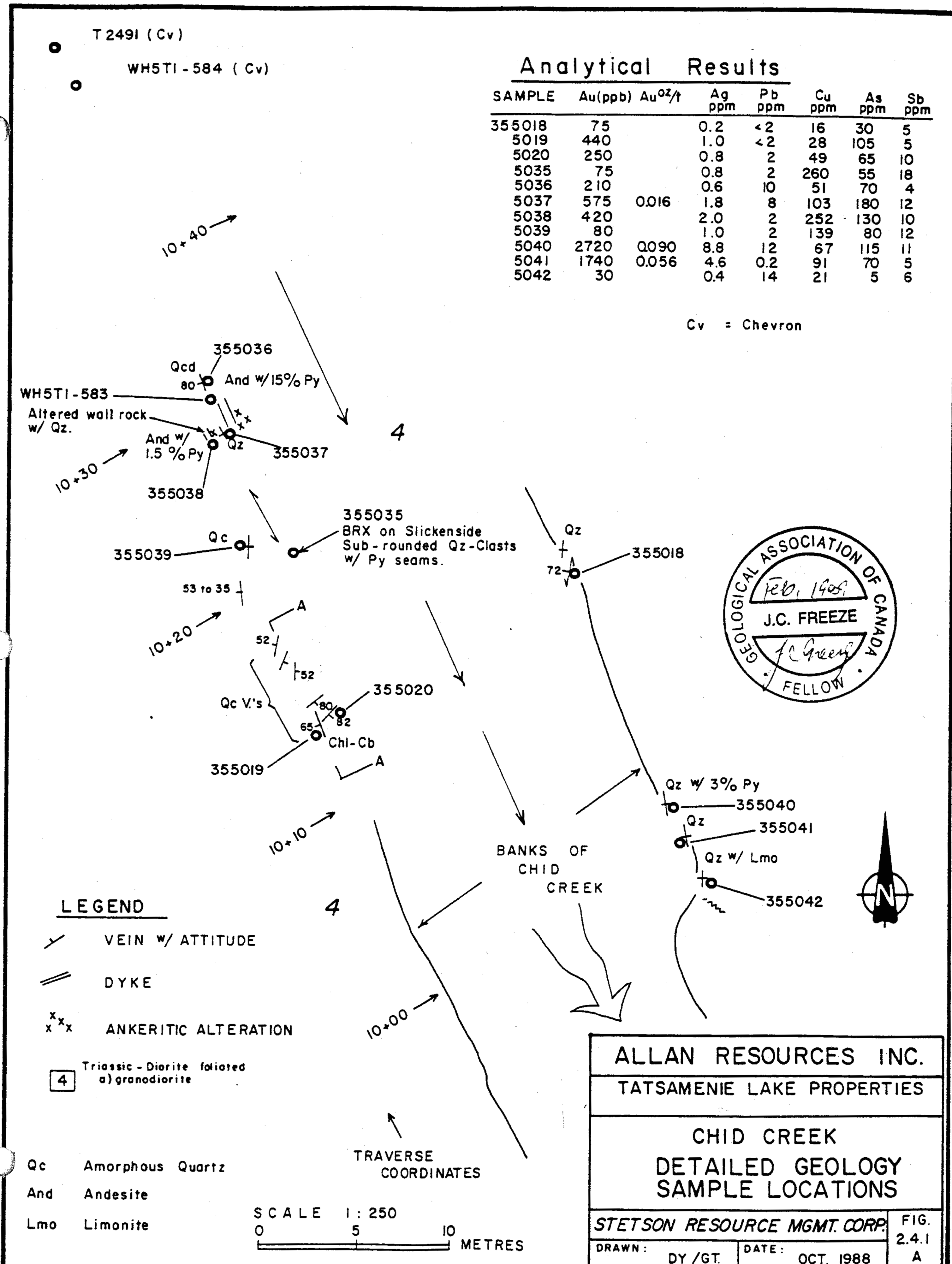
TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES
ATLIN M.D. NTS. 104 K/8

CHID 1 + 2 CLAIMS

GEOLOGY

STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.		FIGURE
Drawn by: J.W./G.T.	Date: Sept. 1988	2.3.1


strongly foliated diorite
ultramafic
alluvium
See fig. 2.4.1. B
Chute Zone
See fig. 2.4.1. A
TRAVERSE COORDINATES
Orthoclase Pegmatite 'Dykes' (112° Trend)
CHID CREEK
TRAIL
alluvium
Tatsamenie
Lake
Potassic Alt.
Ankeritic Veins
Fault Escarpment
CHID 1
LCP
Legend
Cretaceous - Tertiary - Sloko Group - Felsic flows, intrusives, pyroclastics
6 a) felsite
b) rhyolite
Cret.-Jurassic - Diorite, non foliated
5 a) hornblende-biotite granodiorite
b) hornblende-biotite quartz diorite
c) hornblende diorite
d) augite diorite
Triassic - Diorite foliated
4 a) granodiorite
Pre Upper Triassic-Basaltic-andes.alt.to grnstn.
3 a) augite phy.
b) tuff - thinnly bedded
c) massive flow
d) lapilli tuff
e) chlorite schist
2 Ultramafics - Age unknown
FAULT
ANKERITE
VEIN
ATTITUDE - Horizontal
SHEAR W/ VEIN
Fds. __ Fine Grained Dark Sulphides
Fld.Ppy __ Feldspar Porphyry
Dior. __ Diorite
CONTOUR INTERVAL : 40 METRES (Topog.)
SCALE
0 80 160 240 320 400 METRES
ALLAN RESOURCES INC.
TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES
ATLIN MD NTS 104 K/8
CHID I CLAIM
DETAILED GEOLOGY
STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.
FIGURE 2.4.1.
Drawn by: BD/GT
Date: Sept. 1988



Analytical Results

SAMPLE	Au(ppb)	Au oz/t	Ag ppm	Pb ppm	Cu ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
355018	75		0.2	<2	16	30	5
5019	440		1.0	<2	28	105	5
5020	250		0.8	2	49	65	10
5035	75		0.8	2	260	55	18
5036	210		0.6	10	51	70	4
5037	575	0.016	1.8	8	103	180	12
5038	420		2.0	2	252	130	10
5039	80		1.0	2	139	80	12
5040	2720	0.090	8.8	12	67	115	11
5041	1740	0.056	4.6	0.2	91	70	5
5042	30		0.4	14	21	5	6

Cv = Chevron

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Feb. 1989
J.C. FREEZE
J.C. Freeze
FELLOW

LEGEND

VEIN w/ ATTITUDE

DYKE

ANKERITIC ALTERATION

4 Triassic - Diorite foliated a) granodiorite

Qc Amorphous Quartz

And Andesite

Lmo Limonite

SCALE 1 : 250

0 5 10 METRES

ALLAN RESOURCES INC.

TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES

CHID CREEK

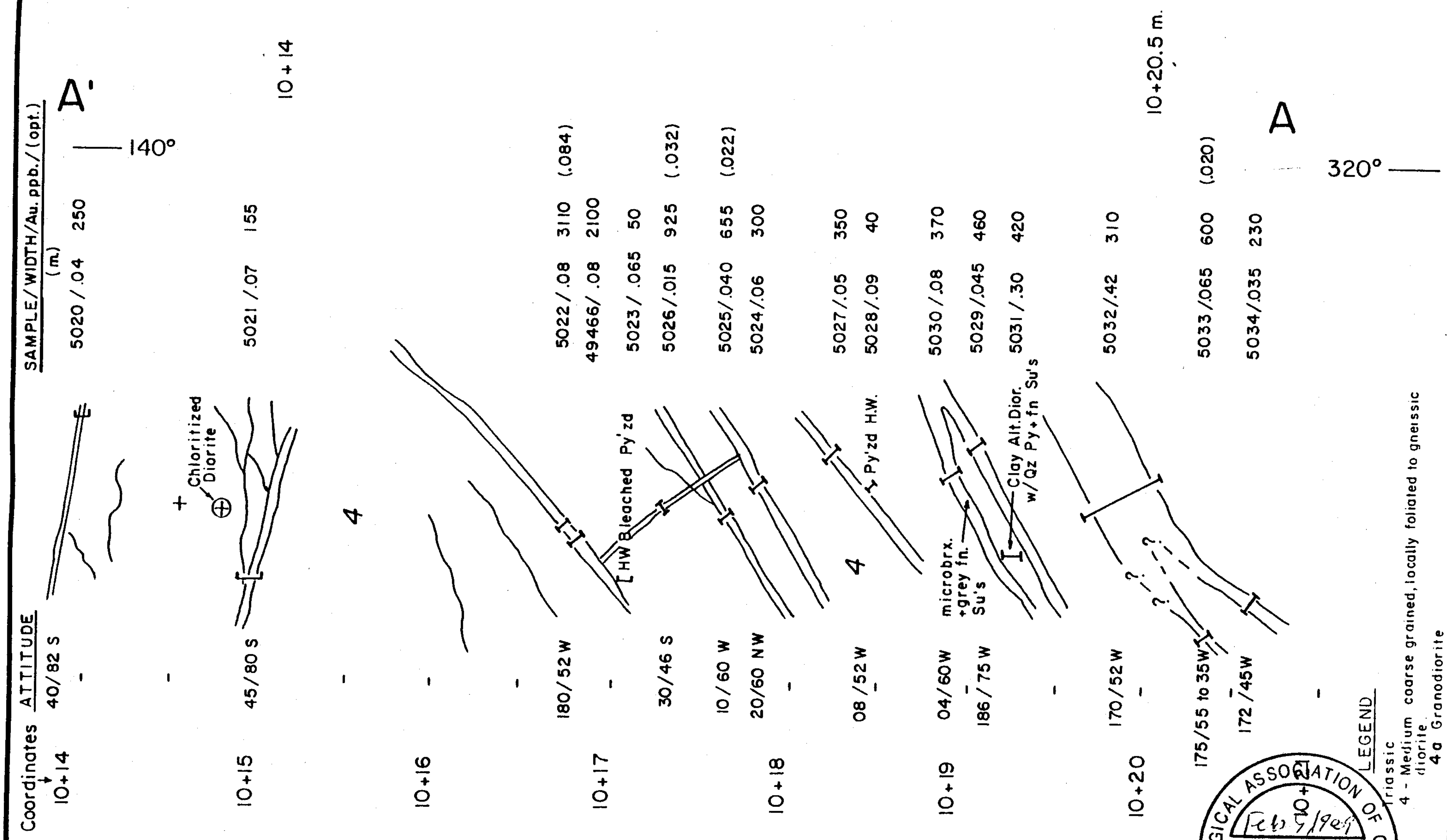
DETAILED GEOLOGY SAMPLE LOCATIONS

STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.

FIG. 2.4.1 A

DRAWN: DY / GT.

DATE: OCT. 1988



Amorphous Quartz Carbonate Stockwork

CHID CREEK (West Bank)

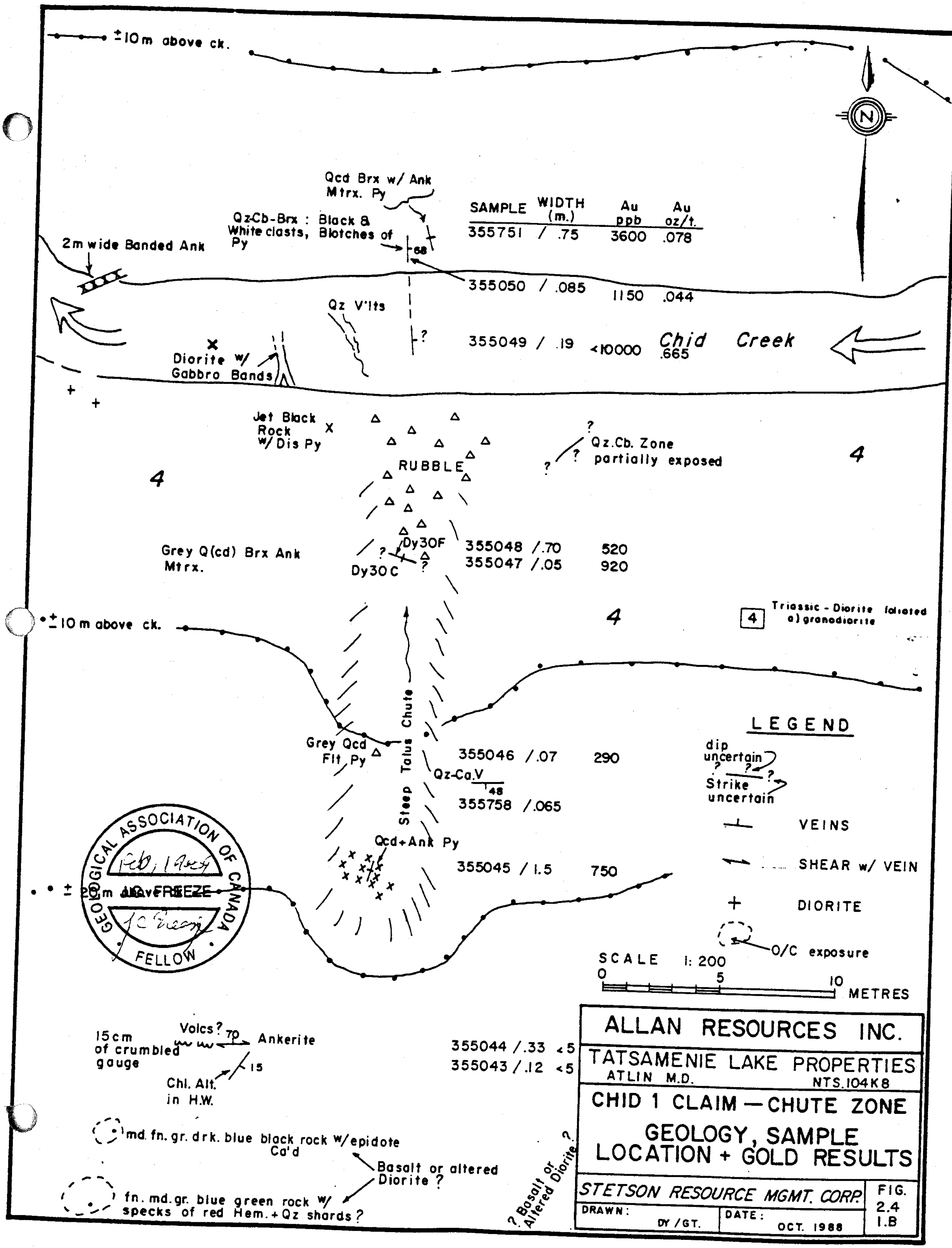
CROSS SECTION — facing south-west

Scale 1: 31.25

0 .5 1 m.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA · J.C. FREEZE · FELLOW · Feb 7/1985

FIGURE 2.4.1.A-A'



±10m above ck.
Qcd Brx w/ Ank Mtrx. Py
Qz-Cb-Brx : Black & White clasts, Blotches of Py
2m wide Banded Ank
SAMPLE
WIDTH (m.)
Au ppb
Au oz/t.
355751 / .75 3600 .078
355050 / .085 1150 .044
Qz V'lts
355049 / .19 <10000 .665
Chid Creek
Diorite w/ Gabbro Bands
Jet Black Rock w/ Dis Py
RUBBLE
Qz.Cb. Zone partially exposed
4
Grey Q(cd) Brx Ank Mtrx.
Dy30F
Dy30C
355048 /.70 520
355047 /.05 920
Triassic - Diorite foliated a) granodiorite
±10 m above ck.
Steep Talus Chute
Grey Qcd Flt Py
355046 /.07 290
Qz-Ca.V
48
355758 /.065
Qcd+Ank Py
355045 / 1.5 750
± 20m above ck.
LEGEND
dip uncertain
Strike uncertain
VEINS
SHEAR w/ VEIN
DIORITE
O/C exposure
SCALE 1: 200
0 5 10 METRES
15cm of crumbled gauge
Volcs?
70
Ankerite
15
Chl. Alt. in H.W.
355044 /.33 <5
355043 /.12 <5
md. fn. gr. drk. blue black rock w/epidote Ca'd
Basalt or altered Diorite ?
fn. md. gr. blue green rock w/ specks of red Hem.+Qz shards ?
? Basalt or Altered Diorite ?
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FELLOW
J.C. FREEZE
ALLAN RESOURCES INC.
TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES
ATLIN M.D.
NTS.104K8
CHID 1 CLAIM — CHUTE ZONE
GEOLOGY, SAMPLE LOCATION + GOLD RESULTS
STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.
DRAWN: DY / GT.
DATE: OCT. 1988
FIG. 2.4 1.B

Sample Descriptions with gold-silver results

ABBREVIATIONS

Alt.	Alteration
Ank.	Ankerite
Brx	Breccia
Brxd	Brecciated
Bxwk	Boxwork
Ca	Calcite
Cb	Carbonate
Chl	Chlorite
Chldny	Chalcedony
Diss	Disseminated
Dol	Dolomite
Fe	Iron
fn	fine
FW	Footwall
gr	grained
HW	Hangingwall
LMO	Limonite
Msv	Massive
Py	Pyrite
Q(cd)	Quartz Chalcedonic
Qz	Quartz
stkwk	stockwork
Su	Sulphide
sil'd	silicified
V.	vein
x'tal	crystal
WS	Weathered Surface
q	

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PROPERTY: CHID CLAIMS

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE WITH MINERALIZATION	WIDTH in meters	ATTD	AU PPB (opt)	AG PPM
355021 DY	Chid Crk. fig2.4.1 A-A'	Banded Qz-Ank V.	.07	45/80E	155	0.8
355022 DY	" "	Thin bands of Q(cd) in Qz-Ank. V.	.08	180/52W	3110 (.084)	2.0
355023 DY	" "	Cb alt Dior in HW of 355022, Ca V.'ng.	.06		50	1.8
355024 DY	" "	Banded Q(cd)-Ank.V., Py	.06	20/60N	300	0.2
355025 DY	" "	Q(cd)-Ank V.	.04	10/60W	655 (.022)	1.0
355026 DY	" "	Q(cd)-Ank V. w/ to 5% Py, cuts trend of stckwk	.015	30/46S	925 (.026)	2.4
355027	" "	Q(cd)-Ank V., 1% Py	.05	08/52W	350	1.2
355028 DY	" "	Ank'tc alt Dior, 5% Py	.09		40	1.0
355029 DY	" "	Q(cd)-Ank V.	.045	187/75W	460	1.2
355030 DY	" "	Q(cd) V. w /microbrx, grey fn Su's & Py	.08	04/60W	370	1.2
355031 DY	" "	Cb-clay alt dior w/ Qz flooding,2% Py	.30		420	1.2
355032 DY	" "	Q(cd) V. w/mnr Su's	.42	170/52W	310	1.0
355033 DY	" "	Qz w/grey Chlcdny bands & mnr Py	.065	175/53W + /35W	600 (.020)	1.4
355034 DY	" "	Q(cd) V. w/ mnr Py	.035	172/45W	230	1.0
355035 DY	Chid Crk fig2.4.1.A	Brx , Qz clasts w/ Py on slickenside	.05	152/90	75	0.8

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE WITH MINERALIZATION	WIDTH in meters	ATTD	AU PPB (opt)	AG PPM
355036 DY	Chid Crk fig2.4.1.A	Qz V.	.12	160/80W	210	0.6
355037 DY	" "	Amorph Qz-Ca w/grey Q(cd) streaks, mnr Py	.18	152/90	575 (.016)	1.8
355038 DY	" "	Qz V. + altered wall rock w/up to 3% Py.	.37	152/90	420	2.0
355039 DY	" "	Amorphous Qz-Ca V.w/ green andesite clasts .	.12	03/90	80	1.0
355040 DY	" "	Amorphous Qz-Ca V., 3% Py	.17	170/90	2720 (.090)	8.8
355041 DY	" "	Amorphous Qz-Cb V. w/ mnr Py	.09	170/90	1740 (.056)	4.6
355042	" "	Qz V. w/clasts of Lmo on curving slickenside	.09	180/90	30	0.4
355043 DY	Chid Crk fig2.4.1.B	Ank V.	.12	35/15E	<5	0.4
355044 DY	" "	Ank V. w/ 0.15m of gouge in HW	.33	90/70S	<5	0.4
355045 DY	" "	Ank V.-Zone w/ Q(cd) + Py	1.50	20/90	750	2.2
355046 DY	" "	Q(cd) V.w/ Py	.07	talus	290	1.0
355047 DY	" "	Q(cd) Brx w/ Dol Mtrx	.08	104/90	920	1.8
355048 DY	" "	Q(cd) Brx	.70m	104/90	520	1.6

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE WITH MINERALIZATION	WIDTH in meters	ATTD	AU PPB (opt)	AG PPM
355049 DY	Chid Crk fig2.4.B	Q(cd) Brx black w/ fn gr Su's to 15%	.19	177/68E	>10000 (.665)	62.8
355050 DY	" "	Q(cd)-Cb Brx, white black clasts	.085	177/68E	1150	5.0
355366 SD	2nd Crk fig ?	Ank stwk	9.00	110/25N	10	1.6
355367 SD	" "	Qz-Cb V.,Ma	3.00	S/C	<5	0.4
355368 SD	" "	Foliated dior contact w/amphibole, some Ca V.ng	1.00	S/C	30	1.4
355369 SD	" "	Mnr Qz Ca,alt zone		134/21N	30	1.0
355380 SD	3rd Crk fig ?	Qz-Ca stckwk	4.50	S/C	<5	1.6
[illegible]5381 [illegible]	" "	Qz-Dol V.in Granodior	6.00	130/60	525	0.8
355382 SD	" "	Ank float,Py	float		<5	0.8
355383 SD	" "	Ca stkwk	1.00	S/C	<5	2.4
635616 JW	2nd Crk fig2.4.1	Stwk Dol-Ca V'ng, fn blue Su's Lmo/Hem altn & Chl	.10	157/70W	<5	0.2
635617 JW	" "	Propylitized dior. No ,vis Su's. b	selct		<5	0.2
355618 JW	" "	Dol V., Chl,Hem alt, minor Qz, no vis su's	.10	140/90	5	0.2
355619 JW	" "	Dol-Qz V. w/ vis Su's ,Lmo altn	.20	154/80W	470	0.6

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE WITH MINERALIZATION	WIDTH in meters	ATTD	AU PPB (opt)	AG PPM
355620 JW	2nd Crk fig2.4.1	Dol-Qz V. w/ mnr fn. blue Su's, Lmo alt, Hem matrix	.20	170/48W	<5	0.2
355621 JW	" "	Ank alt, vis Su's	selct		30	0.2
355622 JW	2nd Crk fig ?	1.5m channel width across 10.5m exposure	1.50		8250 (.254)	19.6
355623 JW	" "	" "	1.50		55	0.2
355624 JW	" "	" "	1.50		105	0.4
355625 JW	" "	" "	1.50		900 (.032)	1.7
355626 JW	" "	" "	1.50		1360 (.036)	1.0
[illegible]5627 JW	" "	" "	1.50		1230 (.034)	1.4
355628 JW	" "	" "	1.50		295	0.4
355629 JW	" "	Dol-Qz V.in Ank alt,vis Py	30m	S/C	25	0.2
355631 JW	" "	Chl + arg alt abund.Su's ,Lmo,	selct	S/C	195	0.6
355632 JW	" "	As above but w/more Qz +Dol flooding	selct	S/C	510 (.022)	0.6
355633 JW	" "	Ank alt, Dol stwk, no vis su's	selct	S/C	10	0.2
355634 JW	" "	Vuggy Ank V.,w/ vis su's in shear zone	.10	164/65E	2000 (.058)	2.6

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE WITH MINERALIZATION	WIDTH in meters	ATTD	AU PPB (opt)	AG PPM
355635 JW	" "	Sample across 5634 V. incl. gouge +Dol flooded zone	.30	164/65E	730 (.028)	0.8
355636 JW	" "	Qz-Carb V.in shear zone vis su's.	.15	163/84E	770 (.016)	1.2
355637 JW	" "	Ank Brx-stckwk,vis su's	selct		5	0.2
355638 JW	" "	1m wide,banded,Qz-Ank V.,Py+fn grey su's	.30	109/68S	295	0.4
355751 DY	Chid Crk fig2.4.1.B	Q(cd) Brx w/ Dol	.75	165/90	3600 (.078)	6.8
355752 DY	Chid Crk fig2.4.1	Q(cd) w/fn gr grey su's	.08	148/75E	1900	1.0
355753	" "	And.Brx clasts in Ank matrix	.06	168/82E	100 (.061)	1.0
355754 DY	" "	Ank-Ca V. w/ And	.17	58/20S	270	0.8
355755 DY	" "	V.of to 50% Py in FW of FeCb Dyke	.11	110/72N	2500 (.072)	6.6
355756 DY	" "	Q(cd)-Ca V. w/ 1% Py.	.05	135/80E	5580 (.162)	16.6
355757 DY	" "	Q(cd) V.s converge in Py'tic Alt envelope	1.17	50/66W 195/76S	3940 (.056)	2.6
355758 DY	Chid Crk fig2.4.1.B	Ank-Qz V.	.065	85/48S		
355912 DY	2nd Crk fig ?	Soil (felsenmeer fines)	5.00m		<5	0.2
355913 DY	" "	Lmo'ic Brx w/Qz clasts & vuggy Qz mosaic	selct	flsnmr	45	0.4

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE WITH MINERALIZATION	WIDTH in meters	ATTD	AU PPB (opt)	AG PPM
355914 DY	2nd Crk fig ?	Ank w/ msv Ga-Sph + Lmo	selct	S/C	95	43.4
355915 DY	" "	Ga clasts to seams, in Ank	.14	S/C	95	43.4
355916 DY	" "	Banded Ank w/ mnr Qz,Ga + Cpy	selct	S/C	95	6.6
355917 DY	" "	Qz Brx w/Lmo mtrx	selct	40?/?	10	0.4
355918 DY	" "	Banded Ank V.	selct	flsnmr	<5	
355919 DY	" "	" "	3.00	90?/?	5	0.2
355920 DY	" "	Ank-Qz V.-zone	grab 1.5m	flsnmr	35	0.4
355921 DY	" "	Qz frags in Flsnmr	selct	flsnmr	145	1.0
[illegible]5922	Chid Crk fig ?	Ank w/ msv Qz	grab 2.0m	flsnmr	10	0.4
355923 DY	" "	Rhydac, clay alt'd	selct	flsnmr	<5	0.4
355924 DY	" "	Adv arg alt'd volc, ylw/brn, vuggy, Qz eyes.	selct		20	0.4
355925 DY	" "	Propylitized volc, to 3% Py.	selct	-	55	0.8
355926 DY	" "	Qz V.,vuggy	selct	-	50	0.2
355927 DY	" "	Clay zone w/clasts of Q(cd)+adv arg alt volc, FeO	1.3	buried	710 (.026)	6.2
355928 DY	" "	" " "	1.9	"	790 (.032)	4.2
355929 DY	" "	" " "	0.3	"	130	3.4

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE WITH MINERALIZATION	WIDTH in meters	ATTD	AU PPB (opt)	AG PPM
355930 DY	Chid Crk fig ?	Qz clasts in rubble	selct	"	990 (.030)	6.0
355931 DY	" "	Comp.talus, bleached Lmo'c, altered volc	20	talus	210	1.8
355932 DY	" "	Vuggy fn gr Qz w/ propyl (py'ized) volc.	selct		60	1.2
355933 DY	" "	Ylw/brn Qz.V, fn gr, mnr Su's	selct		40	0.2
355934 DY	Chid Crk fig2.4.1	Cb-Q(cd) stkwk zone mnr Py, Ma, Hem in Ank altn zone	.12	145/78W	150	0.4
355935 DY	" "	Q(cd) V, grey Py down dip .5m from 934	.12	145/78W	330	0.4
355936 DY	" "	Q(cd)-Ank V.	.06	145/90	460 (.016)	0.6
355937 DY	" "	Ank V.	.06	90/45S	90	0.8
355938 DY	" "	Q(cd) V.	.11	110/60W	5	0.2
355939 DY	" "	Q(cd)-Cb V.,cockscomb , Brx, mosaic texture	.21	122/75N	60	0.4
355940 DY	" "	Rotten Ca V.Ank Selvage	.22	150/70E	5	0.4
355942 DY	" "	Q(cd) w/ mnr Ma	selct	talus	55	0.8
355941 DY	" "	Ank w/ Py	.16	115/75S	25	0.4
355943 DY	" "	Fault gouge	.20	110/90	10	0.2
355944 DY	" "	Fault gouge w/Ca V.	.10	155/70	10	0.2

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE WITH MINERALIZATION	WIDTH in meters	ATTD	AU PPB (opt)	AG PPM
355945 DY	" "	Q(cd)-grey,mnr Py	.06	163/85	>10000 (.434)	37.0
355946 DY	" "	And w/ Py	selct		50	0.6
355947 DY	" "	Banded Q(cd) w/ ghost Brx clasts	.05	163/90	1000 (.032)	2.0
355948 DY	" "	Q(cd)-Ank-Ca V. grey, Py	.28	163/90	1000 (.032)	2.8
355949 DY	" "	Q(cd) grey,ghost Brx clasts,Py	.25	float	5000 (.144)	10.2

PROPERTY: GOLDEN BEAR EXTENSIONS

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION	WIDTH	ATTD	Au PPB	Ag PPM
355901	GBE0+00	Sugary Qz V.,vuggy, Py	Select	Talus	<5	2.0
355902	GBE 255m S of 0+00	Ga to 4% in Lmo'c Mtrx	Select	Talus	6470	>200
355903	GBE 600m S of 0+00	FeCb , Brx zone with Ca	6.0 m	280/90	60	1.8
355904	GBE 2+65E (N)	Med fn gr Lmo Mtrx. with black phenos	Select	Subcrop	<5	0.6
355905	" "	Soil sample buff rusty horizon.	Soil		<5	0.2
355906	GBE 6+89E	Qz V. flt, to 50% py	8cm	Talus	<5	0.2
355907	GBE 7+31E	FeCb Brx w/fn gr grey su's	Select	Talus	<5	0.2
355908	GBE 800m E of 0+00	Clay ,blue & rusty bands	1.0m	60/30N	<5	0.2
355909	GBE 800m E of 0+00	Clay, blue & rusty bands.	0.5m	60/30N	15	0.2
355910	GBE 800m E of 0+00	Brx'd Qz, weathered	Select (glacial outwash)	Talus	<5	0.2
355911	GBE 800m E of 0+00 75 m up stream from #910	FeCb zone, approx. 40m wide. 1360m El.	0.8 m		<5	1.2
355370	1040 m	Gossan: Py & Cpy with sm Qz eyes in Rhyolite flow	Float		20	0.2
355371	1060 m	Ank alt; strong Qz-Ca veins with spots of msv Py, Rhyolite? very fractured	.6m	S/C	85	1.2

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION	WIDTH	ATTD	PPB	PPM
355372	1070m	Ank alt, Cpy & Py in volc.,10% msv su's w/2 cm Qtz veins	10m	S/C	20	0.6

PROPERTY: TATSA

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION	WIDTH	ATTD	PPB	PPM
JW355630	TATSA 1 Saddle	Fe/Carb altn w/ Dol veining, No vis su's	30cm	Frac 32/72W	5	0.2
JW355639	1100m	Dol x'tal lined vuggy stwk w/ mnr vis su's	selct		<5	0.4
JW355640	5m dist.	Carb V., wall rock frags, minor vis su's.	65cm	90/82S	<5	0.4
JW355641	28 m	Dol-Ca stwk in Fe carb altn zone, Mnr vis su's.	Grab		<5	0.4
JW355642	65 m	Sil'd Ank altn w/ mnr vis su's xcut by Dol V.lts	Grab		<5	0.4
JW355643	90m	Sil'd Ank altn w/ fine black su's.	Select		<5	0.2
JW355644	135m	" " but increase in Su's	Select		<5	0.2
JW355645	270m	Msv Su V. in shear zone (Py)	30cm	15/78W	<5	0.2
JW355646	290m	Chl & lmo (no vis su's) gouge zone	Grab		<5	0.2
JW355701	532m	Banded Dol'c limonitic Fe Carb altn. No vis su's	Grab	Chip	<5	0.2
JW355702	572m	Ank altn w aqua-marine,frctrd surface mineral (fluorite)	Grab		<5	0.2
JW355703	615m	Intense carb altn vis Su's. mnr Chl.	20cm Grab		<5	0.2
JW355704	98m from TATS 7+30E	Malachite staining w/ abund. Su's in hematitic Fe/carb.	Select		<5	1.8

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	MINERALIZATION	WIDTH	ATTD	Au PPB	Ag PPM
JW355705	404m from TATS 7+30E	1.5m shear zone w/ mnr vis Su's. FW gouge,lmo	1.5m	63/65NW	<5	0.2
Page 2						
JW355706	Float @ TATS 5+00E	Fn/Carb altn w/ aqua-marine on fracture surf.	Float		<5	0.2
DY355008	Knoll 1520m	Brx'd sil'd Fe carb alt with grn Ma like mineral	Select	S/C	<5	0.8
DY355009	South end of knoll	Qz stkwk, FeO2, WS Brx'd	0.3 m		<5	0.2
DY355010	1480m	Total Fe Cb Qtz alt. mosaic brx.			<5	0.2
DY355011	1700m	Multicolored weathered zone,su's	1.2 m	Flat	260	0.8
SD355373	TATSA 1	Int. mafic volc, mg staining, FeCarb alt.	20m	284/60E	<5	0.2
SD355374	1470m	Small qtz eyes 1mm wide Ca veining,fg & fractured,2% Py in Qtz & Ca,slickensides show a NW movement			5	0.2
SD355375	1475m	Lmn/Chl/Hem (minor) small vuggy qtz veins w/ 1 mm & banded Ca veining No vis su's. Subcrop	10-15m		<5	0.2
SD355376	1540m	Fe carb alt sil'd, fractured surface no vis su's, x-cut by dol veins. Fe carb alt.	Grab over 5 m		<5	0.2
SD355377	1510m	Stream bed sample in granitic creek bed			40	0.2

SD355378	1475m	Brxd FeCarb alt'd volc small Qz V(5mm) & contact zone w/ grano-diorite, some shearing,no vis su's, Fe Carb.	Subcrop over 20m felsnmer	<5	0.2
SD355379	1475m	Stream bed in alt'd zone		<5	0.2

hotspring sinter cap hosting sporadic gold and silver values. This cap overlies the rich gold - silver ore zone in the epithermal model. The advanced argillic alteration zones at the head of CHID creek also fit the typical epithermal alteration pattern.

Geological mapping carried out by Chevron on both the CHID claims and claims to the south suggests a major north-south fault hosting gold mineralization crosses CHID creek and may be the structural control for the gold bearing zones described above. This fault is called the Ultramafic fault as it places a large Permian ultramafic body in contact with younger rocks to the south. The amphibolite mapped on CHID and 2nd creeks may be related to this body. The Ultramafic fault parallels the west wall fault and may be related to it.

CHID 2

Gold mineralization also occurs in a pervasive ankerite alteration zone in andesite volcanics approximately 1100 metres south of the Chute zone on 2nd creek (CHID 2 claim) Gold values average 1742 ppb over a 10.5 metre wide zone. One 1.5 metre section carries 0.25 oz/ton. The only quartz found in this zone is in stringers along joints.

In the northeast corner of the CHID 2 claim a large roof pendant of Pre-Upper Triassic volcanics has undergone advanced argillic alteration in several localities. Sloko Group rhyolite dykes also intrude this area. On the creek banks below this zone a hydrothermally altered clay zone with quartz fragments contains gold mineralization averaging 757 ppb over 3.2 metres. The creek banks around this zone are sloughed making it difficult to identify any structural control.

On the nose of a ridge 300 metres south of the clay zone coarse grained galena ,sphalerite and pyrite mineralization occurs in a breccia with an ankerite matrix. Gold, silver lead and zinc values from a selected sample of this zone are 95 ppb, 43 ppm, 2.2% and 5.9% respectively. The zone is exposed in felsenmeer only, no structural control is recognized to date.

TATSA

Intense ankerite alteration of both the phyllites and volcanics is widespread on the TATSA claims. Quartz breccias, chlorite and hematite alteration occur within the massive ankerite alteration zones. Dolomite occurs as veins and stockwork in both chlorite and ankerite alteration zones. A prominent silicified knoll comprising siderite and ankerite breccia with minor fuchsite outcrops in the centre of the southern part of the TATSA 1 claim. A westerly striking ankerite dyke outcrops northwest of the knoll. A 1.2 metre sample across a sulphide rich weathered zone on the selvage of the dyke carries 260 ppb gold.

GBE

On the GBE 4 claim galena mineralization of up to 4% occurs in an ankerite matrix on a talus slope below the hornfelsed contact between the Jurassic quartz diorite and the Pre-Upper Triassic volcanic tuffs. A selected sample of this zone carries 6470 ppb gold, >200 ppm silver, >10,000 ppm lead, 6040 ppm copper, 91 ppm molybdenum, 4320 ppm zinc, 400 ppm arsenic, 1230 ppm antimony, 234 ppm bismuth and 6.5 ppm cadmium. The source of this float sample appears to be masked by a light talus cover up slope from it. An ankerite breccia zone 250 metres up slope (south) of the talus sample carries 60 ppb gold, 1.8 ppm silver, 196 ppm lead, 127 ppm zinc and 70 ppm arsenic over a 6.0 metre width. This zone may be related to the source of the talus sample.

On the GBE 5 claim pyritic quartz veins occur in ankeritic alteration zones in proximity of a Sloko Group rhyolite dyke. Gold values reach 85 ppb.

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 Rock Chip Sampling

3.1.1 Sampling, Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedures

Rock chip samples were collected from all outcrops with visible mineralization, boxwork, iron staining or silicification, and from all quartz, chalcedony and carbonate stockwork veins and alteration halos. Samples were also collected from talus slopes where bedrock is masked.

Selected samples were taken where the width of the zone of interest could not be determined. Chip samples were taken at regular intervals (according to the size of the unit) across: the width of lenses and veins; wallrock to beds and veins; and gossanous, siliceous or pyritic zones. A total of 176 rock samples were collected and were sent for analysis. Of these 136 samples were collected on the CHID claims, 14 on the GBE claims and 26 on the TATSA claims.

The samples were places in numbered plastic bags and sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver for analysis. In the laboratory, samples were put through primary and secondary crushers. A sub-sample of approximately 250 gm was then pulverized to minus 100 mesh. The pulp was then analyzed for gold, silver and other elements according to visible or suspected mineralization (see Appendix I for specifics).

3.1.2 Presentation and Discussion of Results

Silver and arsenic values show a strong correlation with the gold mineralization. Antimony shows a moderate correlation with gold.

Anomalous barium levels occur in the vicinity of gold mineralization but never with the gold. They appear to have an inverse correlation. In the Chute zone barium values range from 2380 ppm to 40 ppm, gold values in these samples are <5 ppb and 0.665 oz/ton respectively. Mercury shows some correlation in the Chute zone, the sample containing 0.665 oz/ton gold contains 29,000 ppb mercury. Anomalous base metal values (copper, lead and zinc) occur with or without gold mineralization showing very little correlation.

3.2 Heavy Mineral Concentrate Sampling

3.2.1 Sampling, Sample Preparation and Analysis

Heavy mineral concentrate samples must be collected where predominantly high density materials are deposited in the stream bed. These sites include: gravel bars, the inside of bends, stretches below the confluence of two streams, mouths of canyons and areas around obstacles or traps in the active channel.

In the field bulk heavy mineral concentrate samples were collected from talus slopes, B horizon soils and stream beds (wet and dry). Approximately 50 to 100 kg of sediment was sieved to obtain approximately 10 kg of fine material. Talus and dry stream sediments were dry sieved to minus 10 mesh, B horizon soils were dry sieved to minus 6 mesh, and wet stream sediments were wet sieved to minus 20 mesh. The coarse fraction discarded and the remaining fine fraction (approximately 16 kg) was placed in a numbered plastic bag. A total of 23 samples were collected on the CHID claims, 17 on the GBE claims and 21 on the TATSA claims.

All samples were sent to the C.F. Mineral Research Ltd. laboratory in Kelowna for preparation. In the laboratory, the samples were washed and wet sieved to -20 +35, -35 +60 and -60 mesh sizes. The coarse and intermediate fractions were jigged to separate by gravity. A 2000 gm sample from each of the -20 +35 and -35 +60 mesh size heavy fractions and all of the -60 mesh size were dried and separated further by two heavy liquid separations: 1) Tetrabromoethane and 2) Methylene Iodide. The heaviest fractions from the -60 +150 and -150 mesh sizes were each submitted to 3 electromagnetic separations: 1) heavy magnetic (HM), 2) heavy paramagnetic (HP) and 3) nonmagnetic (HN).

The samples were placed in vials; the -60 +150 HN and the -150HN samples were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver for analysis. In the laboratory each sample was analysed by fire assay and gravimetric methods (.002 ppb detection limit)

3.2.2 Discussion of Results

CHID

On the CHID claims samples collected on both CHID and 2nd creeks carry anomalous levels of gold ranging from 3,207 to 23,985 ppb in the fine fraction. Several of these were collected below the areas of mineralization discussed in section 2.4 and may be sourced by those known zones. A sample collected above the Chute zone on CHID creek carries 13,661 ppb in the coarse fraction and 3,207 ppb in the fine fraction. The source for this is as yet unknown. Towards the head of the two creeks anomalous values ranging from 1,182 to 7,142 ppb in the fine fractions indicate the existence of additional mineralized zones above the sample sites. Samples collected along a contour line between CHID creek and 2nd creek, southeast of the Chute zone, contain from 732 to 11,627 ppb gold in the fine fraction. These results may indicate that the Chute zone is hosted by an extensive southeasterly trending mineralized structure.

TATSA

Several anomalous gold values were obtained from samples collected on the TATSA claims. On the TATSA 2 claim all three samples collected are anomalous, from 3,619 to 11,973 ppb gold. These results suggest that lode gold mineralization occurs in the northeast corner of the TATSA 2 claim. Four other sites on various creeks on the TATSA claims also have anomalous levels of gold which are worthy of follow up.

GBE

Several samples collected on the GBE 4 and 5 claims are anomalous in gold indicating the occurrence of lode mineralization on the claims. A sample collected up slope from the rock sample of galena mineralization on the GBE 4 claim carries 3825 ppb gold in the fine fraction. The sample site is 100 metres below the ankerite breccia zone thought to be related to the source of the talus sample.

On the GBE 5 claim a sample collected below quartz veins in an ankerite alteration zone carries 2,359 ppb gold in the fine fraction. Several samples taken along a contour line carry from 395 to 5,411 ppb in the fine fraction and <100 to 8,139 in the coarse fraction. Some of these are below the galena float rock sample which carries 0.284 opt and >200ppm silver

CONCLUSIONS

The Stikine Terrane is well known as a prolific geological belt. Several precious metal deposits have been discovered in this belt to date and are presently being put into production. One of these is the Golden Bear deposit in the Tatsamenie Lake area.

At the Golden Bear precious metal mineralization is hosted by quartz carbonate alteration along fault structures between Permian limestone and Pre-Upper Triassic tuffs. Both the limestone and the tuff act as hosts to the ore. The mineralization is considered to fit Lindgren's (1933) mesothermal classification of ore deposits.

Allan Resources Inc. holds an extensive land package covering geological environments similar to that at the Golden Bear deposit which hosts several precious and base metal mineral occurrences.

Gold ± silver ± arsenic ± antimony ± mercury mineralization occurs in several zones on the property. The mineralization occurs in chalcedonic quartz and carbonate vein structures and in the surrounding stockwork and alteration halos.

These structures crosscut Pre-Upper Triassic volcanic rocks and a Triassic diorite suggesting a Post Triassic age for the mineralization.

The Cretaceous - Tertiary Sloko Group porphyry, rhyolite and dacite dykes often occur proximal to the mineralized structures suggesting a genetic relationship.

Comparing the mineralization discovered on the CHID property to the most economically significant property in the Tatsamenie Lake area, the following observations can be made:

Bear Deposit Model

1) Major structures acting as conduits for mineralizing fluids;

2) A heat source such as intrusive bodies creating hydrothermal convection cells fundamental to epithermal and mesothermal ore bodies;

3) Structural traps;

4) Host rocks that are either chemically or physically receptive to deposition of mineralization.

CHID Observations

1) Several of the mineralized zones appear to be controlled by major north-south structures sub-parallel to the west wall fault.

2) The mineralization occurs in or proximal to Triassic diorite intrusives and Sloko Group dykes and stocks often outcrop proximal to the mineralized zones. Both of these intrusive bodies may have provided the heat source necessary to create hydrothermal convection cells.

3) No structural traps have been identified yet; folding is not apparent in the intrusives or volcanic rocks which are all massive in form.

4) Porosity, permeability and replacement by metasomatism play an important role in the host rocks' ability to allow deposition of metallic mineralization. At the Bear Deposit, limestone and tuff units are excellent hosts for mineralization. On the Tatsamenie Lake properties, similar limestone and tuff units as well as intrusives host the mineralized structures. The intrusives appear to be receptive to mineralization where hydrothermal fluids have broken the feldspars down to clays.

At the Bear deposit mineralization fits Lindgren's (1933) mesothermal model for ore deposits. Although much of the mineralization on the Tatsamenie Lake properties may fit the epithermal model both deposits form in similar systems where cooling intrusive bodies heat mineralizing fluids and the fluids ascend along major structures. The difference between mesothermal and epithermal environments is the intensity of temperatures and pressures which increase with depth.

In conclusion, the Tatsamenie Lake properties are believed to have excellent potential for hosting an economic mineral deposit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the conclusions stated, the following two phased exploration programme is recommended. The decision to proceed with Phase II is contingent upon favourable results from Phase I.

Phase I

1) Detailed mapping and rock chip sampling of mineralized zones discovered to date. Mesothermal and epithermal models should be investigated with respect to mineralization and alteration to aid in determining the configuration of the deposits and the position of precious metals within them.

2) Geophysical surveys such as magnetics and electromagnetics should be tested over the area between Chid and 2nd creeks to test their ability to detect the alteration zones associated with the mineralization and the structures controlling the mineralization.

3) Prospecting and geological mapping should be carried out on portions of the properties unexplored to date.

4) Follow-up heavy mineral concentrate sampling should be carried out at 250 metre intervals where encouraging results were obtained in the 1988 sampling programme.

5) Soil or talus sampling should be carried out over zones of alteration and mineralization.

6) Trenching should be carried out to extend and delineate mineralized zones.

Phase II

Diamond drilling should be carried out on the best targets outlined by Phase I. Favourable structures should be tested for both strike and depth extents.

Respectfully Submitted,
STILLWATER ENTERPRISES LTD.

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
J.C. FREEZE
FELLOW

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
J.C. FREEZE
FELLOW

J.C. Freeze, F.G.A.C.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

TATSA PROJECT SEPTEMBER 19 TO OCTOBER 3, 1988

Mobilization and Demobilization:

Bronco 4 x 4(includes gas,mileage)	$ 600.00	
Airfare/Misc. Transportation	3585.56	
Freight	2160.59	
Expediting	500.00	
		$6846.15

Field Costs:

Project Manager 7 days @ $300.00	$ 2100.00	
Geologist 13 days @ $250.00	3250.00	
Project Geologist 19 days @ $300.00	5700.00	
Prospector 11 days @ $250.00	2750.00	
Field Techs (4) 29 days @ $200.00	5800.00	
Cook 14 days @ $200.00	2800.00	
		$22400.00

Support Costs:

Accomodation in the town of Atlin		
Room $40.00 per day for 16 mandays	$ 640.00	
Board $35.00 per day for 16 mandays	560.00	
Accomodation in camp		
Room $40.00 per day for 70 mandays	$ 2800.00	
Board $25.00 per day for 70 mandays	1750.00	
		$ 5750.00

Transportation:

Fixed Wing Otter	$ 5008.00	
Cessna 185	673.00	
Helicopter	6640.40	
Boat 10 days @ $100.00	1000.00	
		$13321.40

Communication Rentals:

Walkie Talkie (5)@ $10.00 for 12 days	$ 600.00	
SBX 11 $12.50 per day for 12 days	150.00	
		$ 750.00

Supplies:		$ 2339.48
Equipment Rentals:		
Field Gear 89 mandays @ $5.00 per day	$ 445.00	
Generator 12 days @ $45.00	540.00	
Heavy Mineral Equipment	280.00	
Camp Equipment 2 days @ $25.00	50.00	
		$ 1315.00
Assays:		$10911.60
Maps, Drafting and Reproduction:		
Maps	$ 464.47	
Reproductions	123.00	
Draftsman 72 hrs @ $20.00	1440.00	
Office Personnel	1250.00	
		$ 3277.47
Office Personnel:		
B. Dynes 3 days @ @250.00	$ 750.00	
J. Wetherill .5 days @ $250.00	125.00	
J. Dupuis .5 days @ $300.00	150.00	
		$ 1025.00
Report Writing:		
Stillwater Enterprises	$ 3000.00	
Binding 5 reports @ $7.50	37.50	
		$ 3037.50
Sub Total		$70973.60
Administrative Overhead 10%		7097.36
Total		$78070.96

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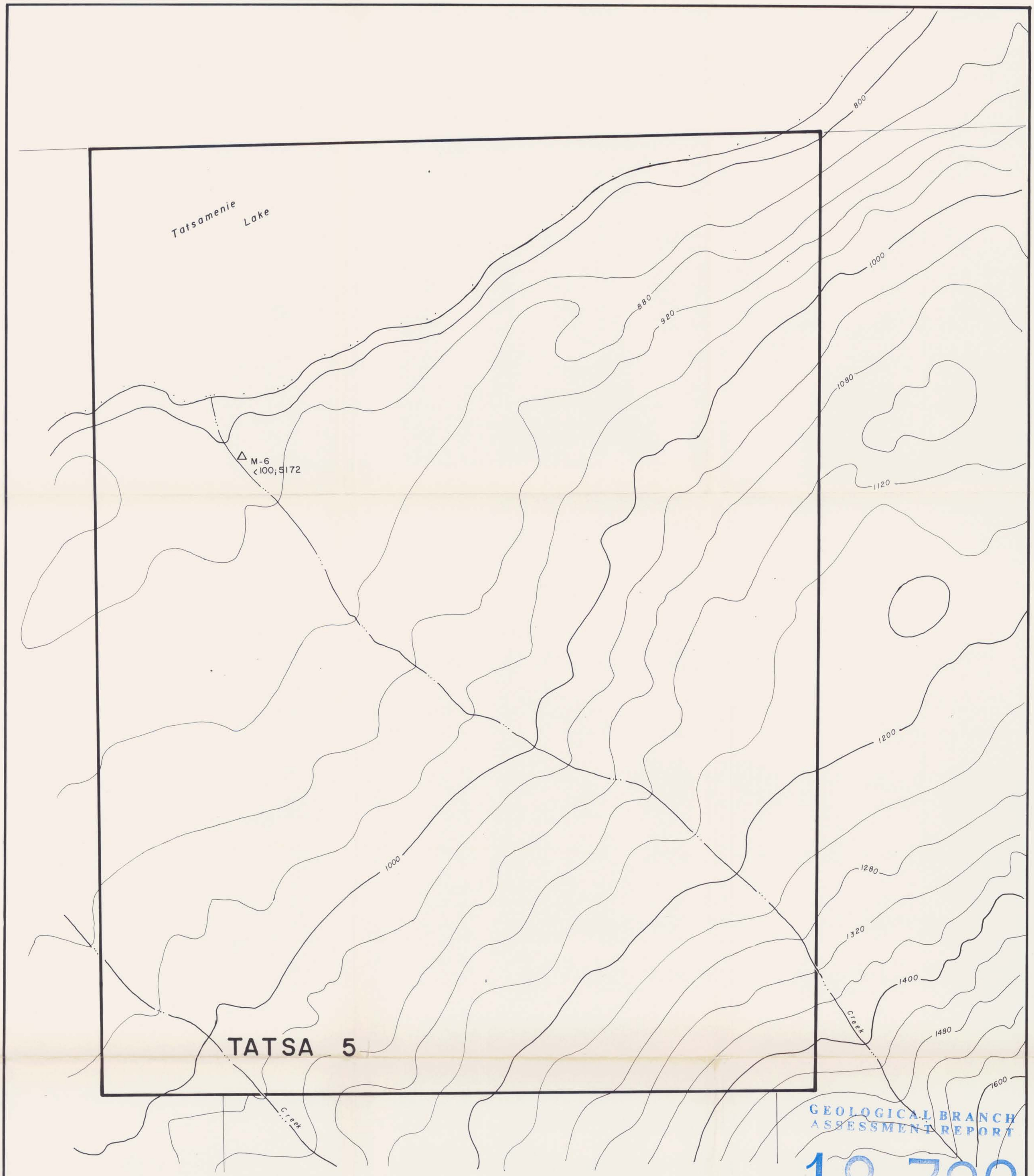
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

NAME:	Freeze, J.C., (nee Ridley), F.G.A.C.
PROFESSION:	Consulting Geologist
EDUCATION:	1981 B. Sc. Geology - University of British Columbia
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:	Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada
EXPERIENCE:	1987 -Present: Consulting Geologist with Stillwater Enterprises Ltd. Directing Exploration programs and reviewing properties in Canada and U.S.A.
	1985 - 1986: Project Coordinator with White Geophysical Inc. Coordinating mineral exploration projects involving geology, geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling in B.C. and the Yukon.
	1981 - 1985: Project Geologist with Mark Management Ltd. Hughes-Lang Group. Responsible for precious metals exploration programs involving geology, geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling in Western Canada.
	1979 - 1981: Summer and part-time Geologist involved with coal exploration in N.E. B.C. with Utah Mines Ltd.

:dc/stetson
qualif



5; 0.2 □ ROCK SAMPLE; Au-(ppb); Ag-(ppm)

HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE LOCATION
⊗ ______ Talus 10 or 6 mesh
△ ______ Stream 20 mesh

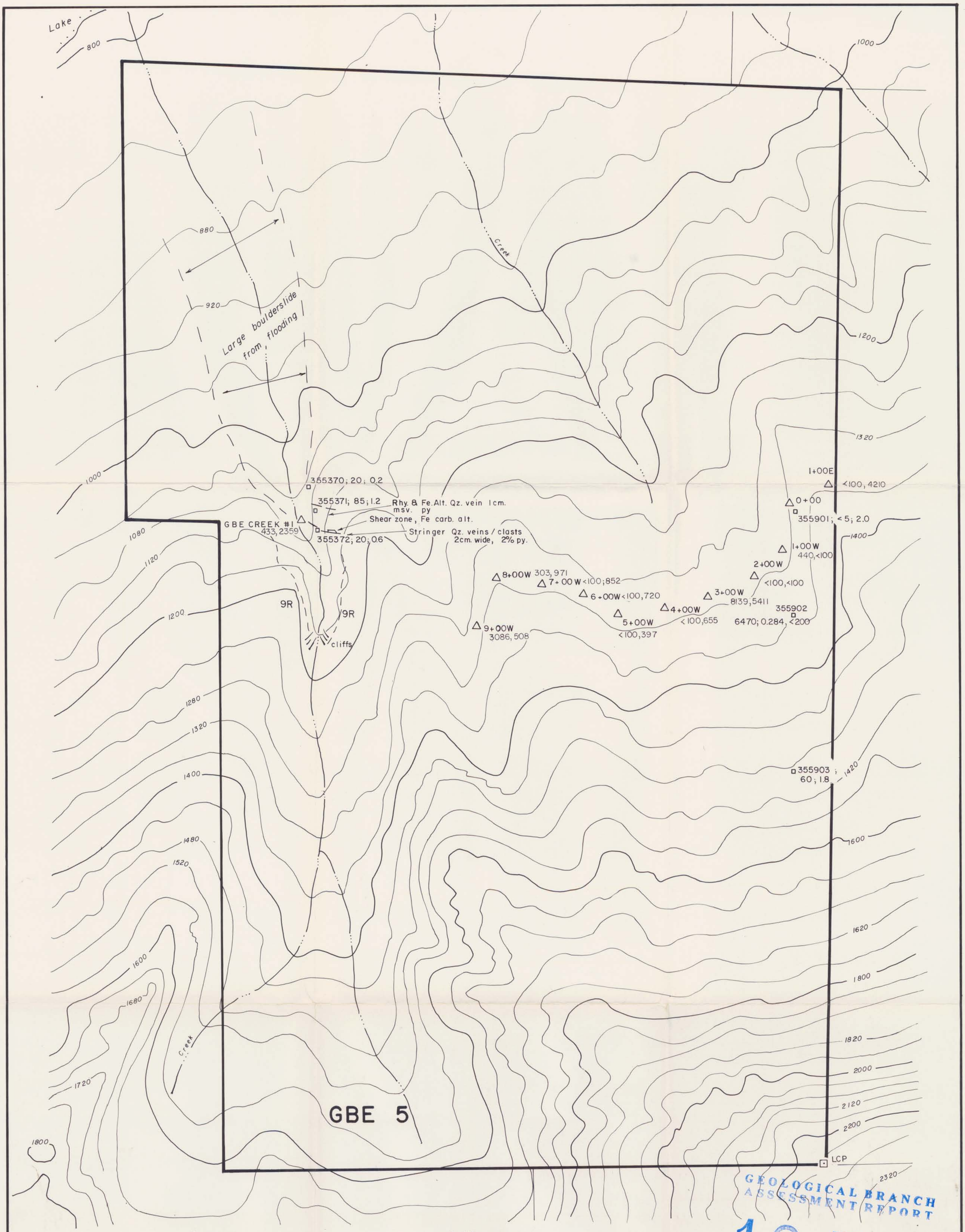
300; 100
-------- 150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)
-------- 60+150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 40 METRES (Topog.)

SCALE
0 80 160 240 320 400 METRES

N

ALLAN RESOURCES INC.	
TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES ATLIN M.D. NTS. 104 K/8	
TATSA 5 CLAIM HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE	
STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.	FIGURE
Drawn by: BD./GT. Date: Sept. 1988	3.1.7



Legend

6 Cretaceous - Tertiary - Sloko Group - Felsic flows, intrusives, pyroclastics
- a) felsite
- b) rhyolite

5 Cret. - Jurassic - Diorite, non foliated
- a) hornblende - biotite granodiorite
- b) hornblende - biotite quartz diorite
- c) hornblende diorite
- d) augite diorite

4 Triassic - Diorite foliated
- a) granodiorite

3 Pre Upper Triassic - Basaltic - andes. alt. to grnstn.
- a) augite phy.
- b) tuff - thinnly bedded
- c) massive flow
- d) lapilli tuff
- e) chlorite schist

2 Ultramafics - Age unknown

5; 0.2 □ ROCK SAMPLE, Au-(ppb), Ag-(ppm)

HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE LOCATION

⊗ ______ Talus 10 or 6 mesh

△ ______ Stream 20 mesh

300; 100

------- 150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)

------- 60+150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 40 METRES (Topog.)

SCALE 0 80 160 240 320 400 METRES

ALLAN RESOURCES INC.

TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES

ATLIN M.D. NTS. 104 K/8

GBE 5 CLAIM
GEOLOGY; HEAVY MINERAL & ROCK SAMPLES

STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.

FIGURE 2.3.3.A

Drawn by: BD./GT. | Date: Sept. 1988

Legend

6	Cretaceous - Tertiary - Sloko Group - Felsic flows, intrusives, pyroclastics a) felsite b) rhyolite
5	Cret.-Jurassic - Diorite, non foliated a) hornblende-biotite granodiorite b) hornblende-biotite quartz diorite c) hornblende diorite d) augite diorite
4	Triassic - Diorite foliated a) granodiorite
3	Pre Upper Triassic-Basaltic-andes. alt. to grnstn. a) augite phy. b) tuff - thinnly bedded c) massive flow d) lapilli tuff e) chlorite schist
2	Ultramafics - Age unknown
//////	Ankeritic alteration zone

ALLAN RESOURCES INC.

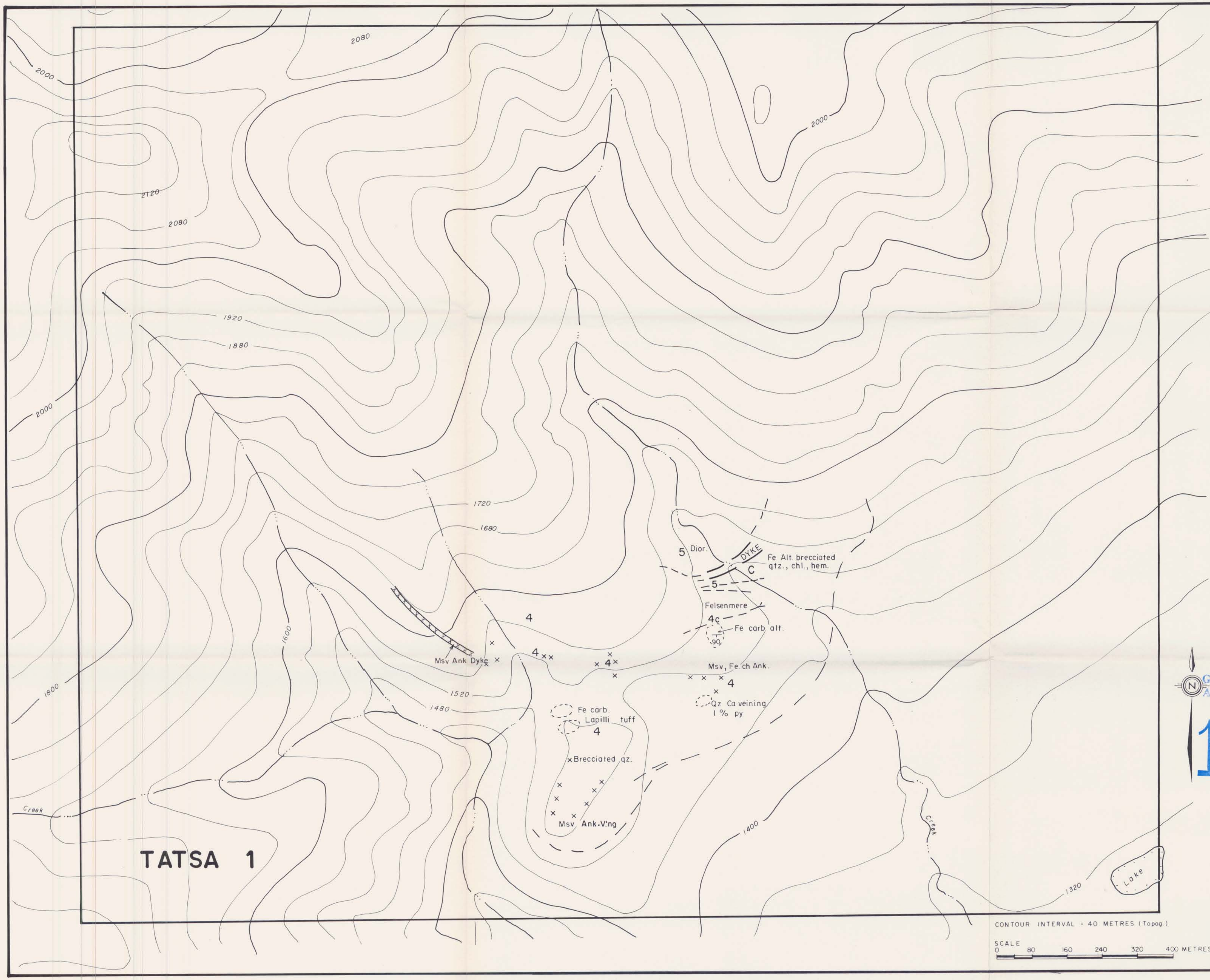
TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES

ATLIN M.D. NTS 104 K/8

TATSA 4 CLAIM

GEOLOGY

STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.		FIGURE
Drawn by: BD./GT.	Date: Sept. 1988	2.3.2.2



Legend

Cretaceous - Tertiary - Sloko Group - Felsic flows, intrusives, pyroclastics

6
- a) felsite
- b) rhyolite

5 Cret.-Jurassic - Diorite, non foliated
- a) hornblende-biotite granodiorite
- b) hornblende-biotite quartz diorite
- c) hornblende diorite
- d) augite diorite

4 Triassic - Diorite foliated
- a) granodiorite

3 Pre Upper Triassic-Basaltic-andes. alt. to grnstn.
- a) augite phy.
- b) tuff - thinnly bedded
- c) massive flow
- d) lapilli tuff
- e) chlorite schist

2 Ultramafics - Age unknown

ALLAN RESOURCES INC.

TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES

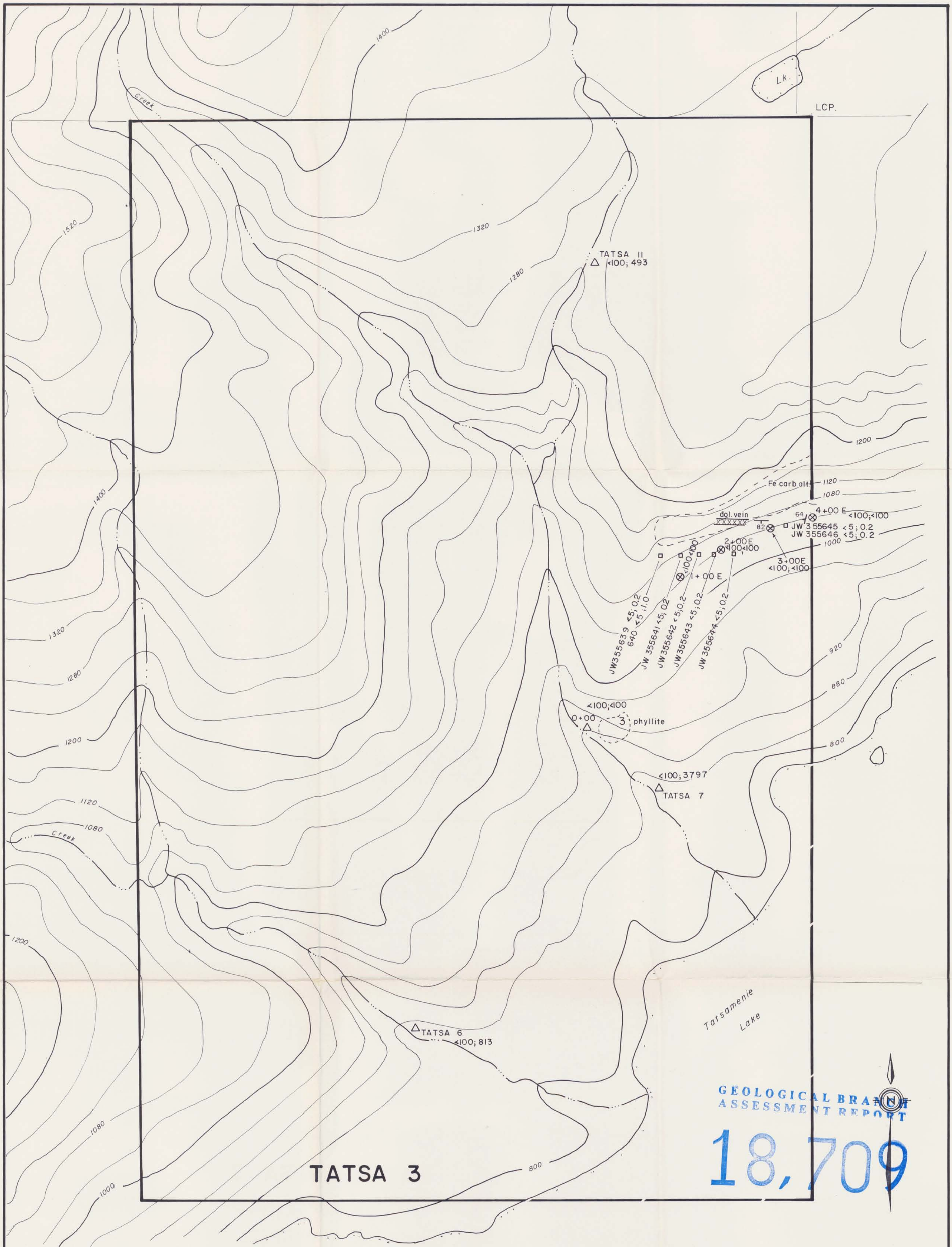
ATLIN M.D. NTS 104 K/8

TATSA 1 CLAIM

GEOLOGY

STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.		FIGURE
Drawn by: BD./GT.	Date: Sept. 1988	2.3.2.1

Lk.
Lk.
1400
1320
1280
1200
1000
1320
1280
920
880
800
800
1000
Tatsamenie
Lake
JW355705; <5; 0.2
JW355704 <5; .8
JW355701; <5; 0.2
JW355703; <5; 0.2
JW355702; <5; 0.2
JW355706; 5; 0.2
<100; <100
4+00E
5+00E
<100; <100
6+00E
<100; <100
7+00E
<100; 1321
8+00E
3524; 5202
9+00E
<500; <500
10+00E
<100; <100
11+00E
<100; 2349
12+00E
<100; 6578
5; 0.2
ROCK SAMPLE; Au-(ppb); Ag-(ppm)
HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE LOCATION
Talus 10 or 6 mesh
Stream 20 mesh
300; 100
150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)
60+150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
18,709
800
Ck.
840
M5 362; 1154
N
TATSA 4
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 40 METRES (Topog.)
SCALE
0 80 160 240 320 400 METRES
ALLAN RESOURCES INC.
TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES
ATLIN M.D.
NTS 104 K/8
TATSA 4 CLAIM
HEAVY MINERAL & ROCK SAMPLES
STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.
FIGURE 3.1.6
Drawn by: BD/GT.
Date: Sept. 1988



Legend

6	Cretaceous - Tertiary - Sloko Group - Felsic flows, intrusives, pyroclastics a) felsite b) rhyolite
5	Cret. - Jurassic - Diorite, non foliated a) hornblende - biotite granodiorite b) hornblende - biotite quartz diorite c) hornblende diorite d) augite diorite
4	Triassic - Diorite foliated a) granodiorite
3	Pre Upper Triassic - Basaltic - andes. alt. to gri a) augite phy. b) tuff - thinnly bedded c) massive flow d) lapilli tuff e) chlorite schist
2	Ultramafics - Age unknown

5; 0.2 □ ROCK SAMPLE; Au-(ppb); Ag-(ppm)

HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE LOCATION

⊗ ______ Talus 10 or 6 mesh

△ ______ Stream 20 mesh

300; 100

-------- 150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)

-------- 60 + 150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 40 METRES (Topog.)

SCALE 0 80 160 240 320 400 METRES

ALLAN RESOURCES INC.

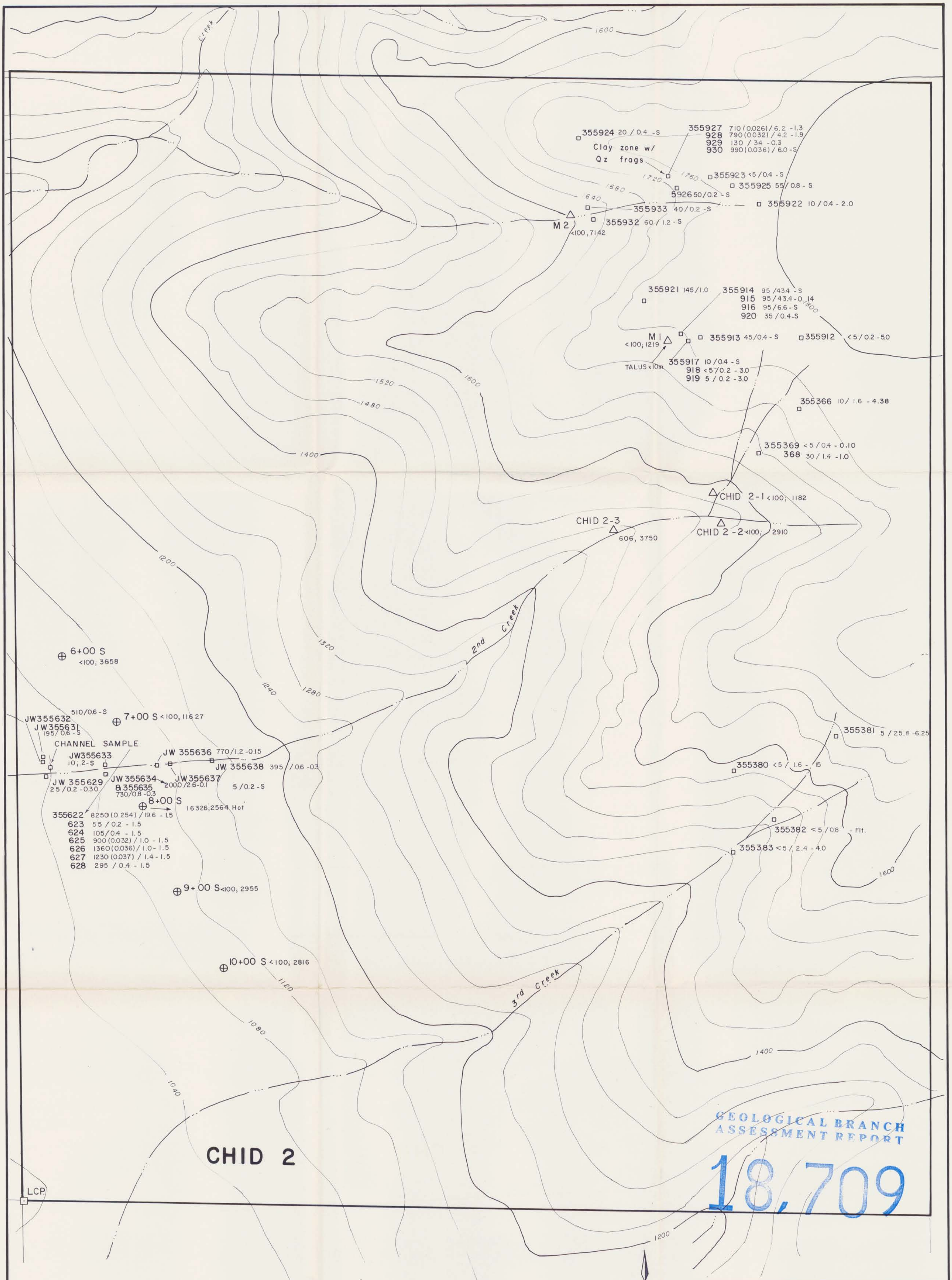
TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES

ATLIN M.D. NTS. 104 K/8

TATSA 3 CLAIM
GEOLOGY; HEAVY MINERAL & ROCK SAMPLES

STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.		FIGURE
Drawn by: BD./GT.	Date: Sept. 1988	3.1.5


TATSA 2
TATSA 9
<100; 4225
TATSA 10
<100; 3619
TATSA 8
2660; 11973
Creek
Lake
Tatsamenie Lake
LCP
1600
1400
1320
1280
1200
1120
1080
1000
920
880
800
5; 0.2
ROCK SAMPLE; Au-(ppb); Ag-(ppm)
HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE LOCATION
Talus 10 or 6 mesh
Stream 20 mesh
300; 100
150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)
60+ 150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)
N
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 40 METRES (Topog.)
SCALE
0 80 160 240 320 400 METRES
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
18,709
ALLAN RESOURCES INC.
TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES
ATLIN M.D.
NTS 104 K/8
TATSA 2 CLAIM
HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLES
STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.
FIGURE
3.1.4
Drawn by
BD./GT.
Date
Sept. 1988



5947 ← ROCK SAMPLE — Au-ppb-(oz/t) / Ag-ppm - width in metres
-S = select

HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE LOCATION

⊗ ______ Talus 10 or 6 mesh

△ ______ Stream 20 mesh

300; 100

└------- 150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)

└-------- 60+150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 40 METRES (Topog.)

SCALE 0 80 160 240 320 400 METRES

N

ALLAN RESOURCES INC.

TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES

ATLIN MD NTS 104 K/8

CHID 2 CLAIM

HEAVY MINERAL & ROCK SAMPLES

STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.

FIGURE 3.1.2

Drawn by BD./GT

Date Sept 1988


ALLAN RESOURCES INC.
TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES
ATLIN MD
NTS 104 K/8
TATSA 1 CLAIM
HEAVY MINERAL & ROCK SAMPLES
STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.
FIGURE 3.1.3
Drawn by: BD / GT.
Date: Sept. 1988
CONTOUR INTERVAL : 40 METRES (Topog.)
SCALE 0 80 160 240 320 400 METRES
5; 0.2 ROCK SAMPLE, Au-(ppb); Ag-(ppm)
HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE LOCATION
Talus 10 or 6 mesh
Stream 20 mesh
300; 100
150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)
60+150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)
N
TATSA 1
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
18,709
355399 <10 0.2
355396 <5, 0.2
355378 <5, 0.2
355395 <5, 0.2
355373 5, 0.2
374 5, 0.2
355010 <5 0.2
355012 <5 0.2
HMT-1 <100; <100
HMT-2 4400; <100
355008 <5 0.8
355009 <5 0.2
2080
2000
2120
1920
1880
1800
1720
1680
1600
1520
1480
1400
1320
Creek
Lake

PREFIX → 5947 1000(0.032)/2.0
35

ROCK SAMPLE — Au-ppb-(oz/t) / Ag-ppm -width in metres
-s select

HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE LOCATION
⊗ ______ Talus 10 or 6 mesh
△ ______ Stream 20 mesh
300; 100
└------150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)
└---------60+150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)

N

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 40 METRES (Topog.)

SCALE
0 80 160 240 320 400 METRES

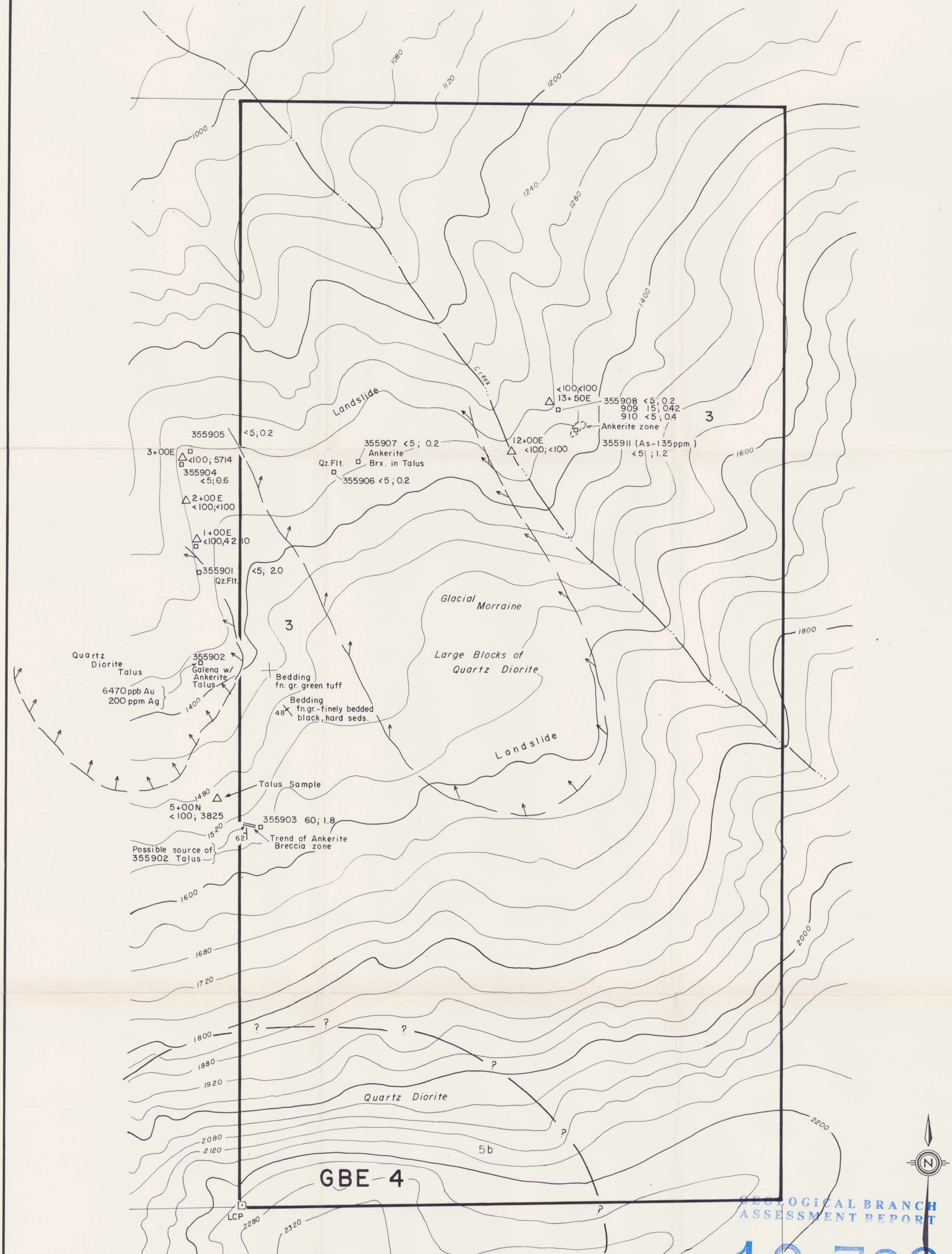
ALLAN RESOURCES INC.

TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES
ATLIN M.D. NTS 104 K/8

CHID I CLAIM
HEAVY MINERAL & ROCK SAMPLES

STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.		FIGURE
Drawn by: BD./GT	Date: Sept. 1988	3.1.1.

Creek
strongly
foliated diorite
4
2
ultramafic
1320
1280
alluvium
Qcd Brx.
Cb-QzV
Q(cd) - Ca
Qcd Brx
w/ Ank
mtrx
Qcd-Cb.Vs
w/Py
Qcd
Py-Qcd-Ank V
Dior. gneissic
Cb. Brx in H/W
See fig. 2.4.1. B
Chute Zone
4
1200
1160
4
7+00
8+00
9+00
6+00
5+00
4+00
6A
6
Qcd
Qcd+
Su's
See fig. 2.4.1. A
10+00
Fld. Ppy.
Purple grnd. mss
Fresh Dior.
Ank. V
Qcd-Ank
Py
45 Dior.
And. Dyke w/ dis Mag
FeCb V.
Py
Cb-Qcd Vs
Int. Chlorite +Epid. Alt.
Orthoclase Pegmatite 'Dykes' (112° Trend)
TRAVERSE COORDINATES
4
4
1120
TRAIL
CHID CREEK
alluvium
1080
1040
1000
960
920
880
840
800
Py
Potassic Alt.
48
80
Ankeritic Veins
Ck
Tatsamenie
Lake
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
18,709
4
Fault Escarpment
CHID 1
L.C.P.
Legend
Cretaceous - Tertiary - Sloko Group - Felsic flows, intrusives, pyroclastics
6 a) felsite
b) rhyolite
5 Cret.-Jurassic - Diorite, non foliated
a) hornblende-biotite granodiorite
b) hornblende-biotite quartz diorite
c) hornblende diorite
d) augite diorite
4 Triassic - Diorite foliated
a) granodiorite
3 Pre Upper Triassic-Basaltic-andes.alt.to grnstn.
a) augite phy.
b) tuff - thinnly bedded
c) massive flow
d) lapilli tuff
e) chlorite schist
2 Ultramafics - Age unknown
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 40 METRES (Topog.)
SCALE
0 80 160 240 320 400 METRES
N
FAULT
ANKERITE
VEIN
ATTITUDE - Horizontal
SHEAR W/ VEIN
Fds. __ Fine Grained Dark Sulphides
Fld. Ppy __ Feldspar Porphyry
Dior. __ Diorite
ALLAN RESOURCES INC.
TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES
ATLIN M.D.
NTS. 104 K/8
CHID I CLAIM
DETAILED GEOLOGY
STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.
FIGURE
2.4.1.
Drawn by: BD/GT.
Date: Sept. 1988



Legend

6 Cretaceous - Tertiary - Sloko Group - Felsic flows, intrusives, pyroclastics
- a) felsite
- b) rhyolite

5 Cret.-Jurassic - Diorite, non foliated
- a) hornblende-biotite granodiorite
- b) hornblende-biotite quartz diorite
- c) hornblende diorite
- d) augite diorite

4 Triassic - Diorite foliated
- a) granodiorite

3 Pre Upper Triassic-Basaltic-andes.alt.to grnstn.
- a) augite phy.
- b) tuff - thinnly bedded
- c) massive flow
- d) lapilli tuff
- e) chlorite schist

2 Ultramafics - Age unknown

5; 0.2 □ ROCK SAMPLE; Au-(ppb); Ag-(ppm)

HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE LOCATION
- ⊗ ______ Talus 10 or 6 mesh
- △ ______ Stream 20 mesh

300; 100
- ________ 150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)
- ________ 60+150 HN Fraction Au (ppb)

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 40 METRES (Topog.)

SCALE
0 80 160 240 320 400 METRES

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TATSAMENIE LAKE PROPERTIES

ATLIN M.D. NTS. 104 K/8

GBE 4 CLAIM
GEOLOGY; HEAVY MINERAL & ROCK SAMPLES

STETSON RESOURCE MGMT. CORP.		FIGURE
Drawn by: BD./GT.	Date: Sept. 1988	2.3.3. B