

LOG NO: 0526	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

REPORT ON MIKEY 1 AND LISA 1 CLAIMS
 STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA
 SKEENA MINING DIVISION
 NTS 104B 7E
 LATITUDE 56° 27'
 LONGITUDE 130° 30'
 130

BY

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PREPARED FOR: SOUTH UNUK GOLD CORPORATION
 Stewart, B.C.

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DATED: November, 1988

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
 ALBERTA DISTRICT OFFICE

18,801

FILMED

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SUMMARY

The Mikey and Lisa 1 Claim owned by South Unuk Gold Corporation is located about 70 km northwest of Stewart, B.C. along the South Unuk River near its junction with Gracey Creek. The claims cover an area of volcanic sandstones and tuffs in contact with the Coast Range Batholith. The property is underlain by massive pyrrhotite, magnetite and chalcopyrite lenses conformable to bedding.

The claims are within a belt of Jurassic rocks extending from south of Stewart to north of the Stikine River. This belt is host to numerous gold deposits including the Premier - Big Missouri, Scottie Gold, Newhawk ore bodies, Catear's Goldwedge, the Snip, Stonehouse and Doc. In addition numerous significant gold-silver showings have been reported by operators along this belt of rocks. In November, Calpine Resources announced some spectacular results from the Eskay property a short distance north of the South Unuk property.

Echo Bay Mines also have announced a large work program on the Doc claims adjacent to the South Unuk property.

During June 1988, a geochemical rock and silt program was initiated on the claims to evaluate the gold silver potential. A total of 139 rock and silt samples were collected on the property and analysed for gold, silver and copper.

Results of the survey indicate highly anomalous gold, silver and copper values on the property. Gold values up to 3380 ppb or 0.1 opt were obtained in the silt samples while silver values ranged up to 9.1 ppm or .26 opt. The anomalous copper are related to some skarn showings while the source of the gold-silver values has yet to be determined. The 1987 B.C. Department of Mines geochemical survey indicates that many of the South Unuk values varying from 59 ppb gold or greater fall in the upper 10% of the government survey. The

distribution of the gold-silver would indicate a possible shear zone source. The presence of anomalous gold and silver silt samples, favourable geology and location make this property an excellent exploration target.

Further work is recommended on the property and should consist of line cutting, mapping, soil sampling and trenching. This program is expected to cost approximately \$150,000.

INTRODUCTION

During June, 1988 South Unuk Gold Corp. conducted a rock and silt geochemical survey and prospecting over the Mikey and Lisa 1 Claims.

This report was prepared on data accumulated during the work program as well as previous surveys in the area and from data the author has accumulated in the general area.

The work was conducted by E.R. Kruckowski Consulting personnel, Limar Industries personnel and DJ & J Enterprises personnel.

All analyses were performed by Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C.

Location and Access

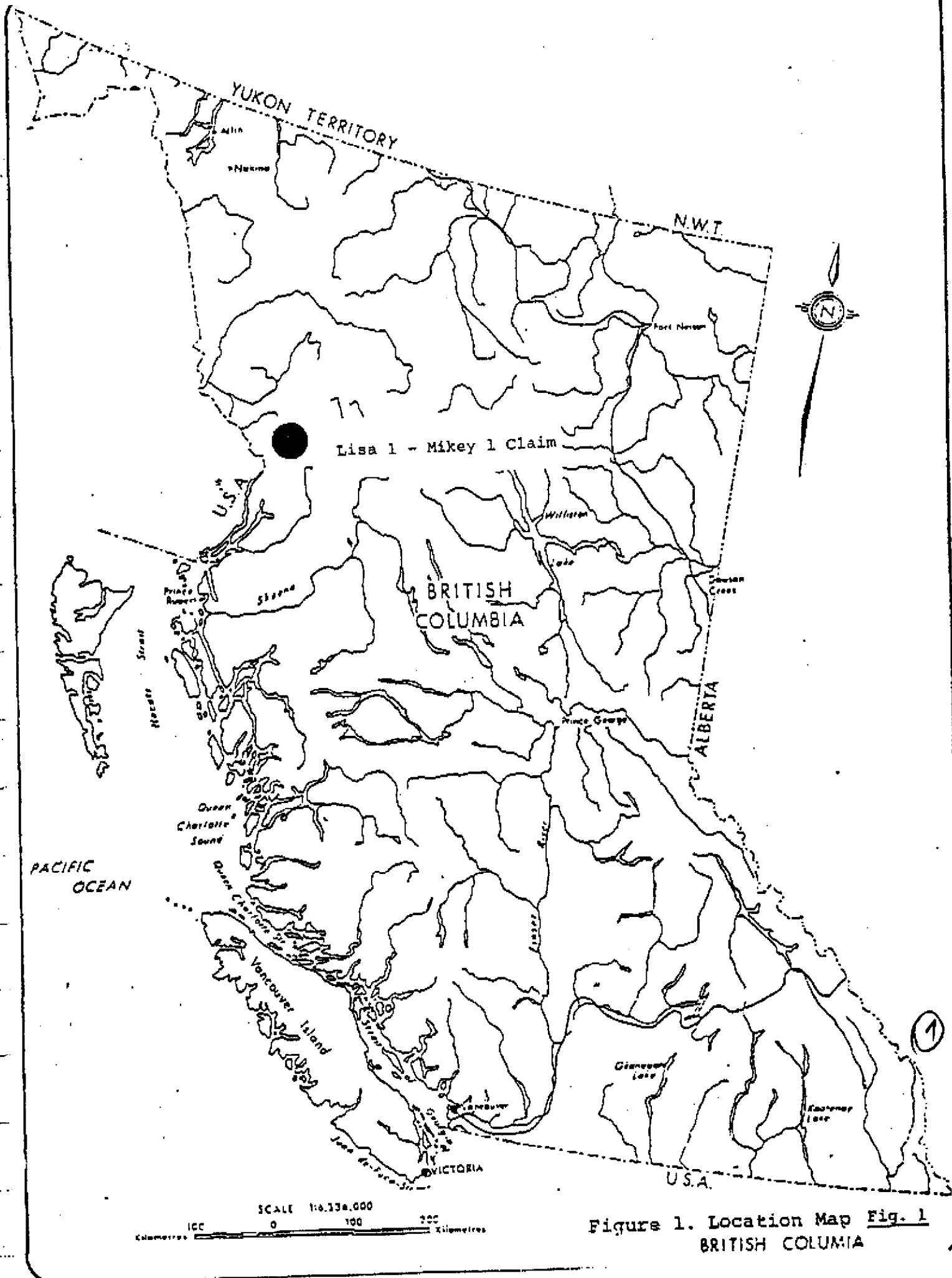
The property is located along the west slope of South Unuk River approximately 19 km west of Brucejack Lake and approximately 70 km northwest of Stewart, B.C. The area is 56° 30' west longitude on NTS Sheet 104B/7E in the Skeena Mining Division.

Access to the property at the present time is by helicopter from Stewart. Access for mobilization is probably best done by helicopter from the Tide Lake Airstrip which is approximately a 20 minute trip into the South Unuk Area. Figure 1 shows the property location.

Physiography and Topography

The area of the property encompasses steep mountain slopes typical of the Coast Range region of British Columbia. Ice caps and small glaciers occupy high mountain alleys and ridges, tributary to the small creeks draining into the Main U-shaped South Unuk River.

Most of the area is covered by alder and hemlock vegetation with good outcrop exposure along the creeks and gulleys.



77
 Lisa 1 - Mikey 1 Claim

BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.W.T.

YUKON TERRITORY

ALBERTA

PACIFIC OCEAN

VICTORIA

SCALE 1:6,330,000

ICC 0 100 200 Kilometres

Figure 1. Location Map Fig. 1
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

1

Property Ownership

The property consists of 2 claim blocks containing 38 units as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Date of Recording</u>
Mikey 1	6247	June 22, 1987
Lisa 1	6246	June 22, 1987

Terry Heinrichs staked the claims and subsequently sold them to J. Marx by Bill of Sale dated September 18, 1987. The claims were then sold to South Unuk Gold Corp. by Bill of Sale on October 3, 1988.

The author did not examine the posts and cannot verify the quality of staking. The exact location of these claims would be subject to further surveys. (Figure 2)

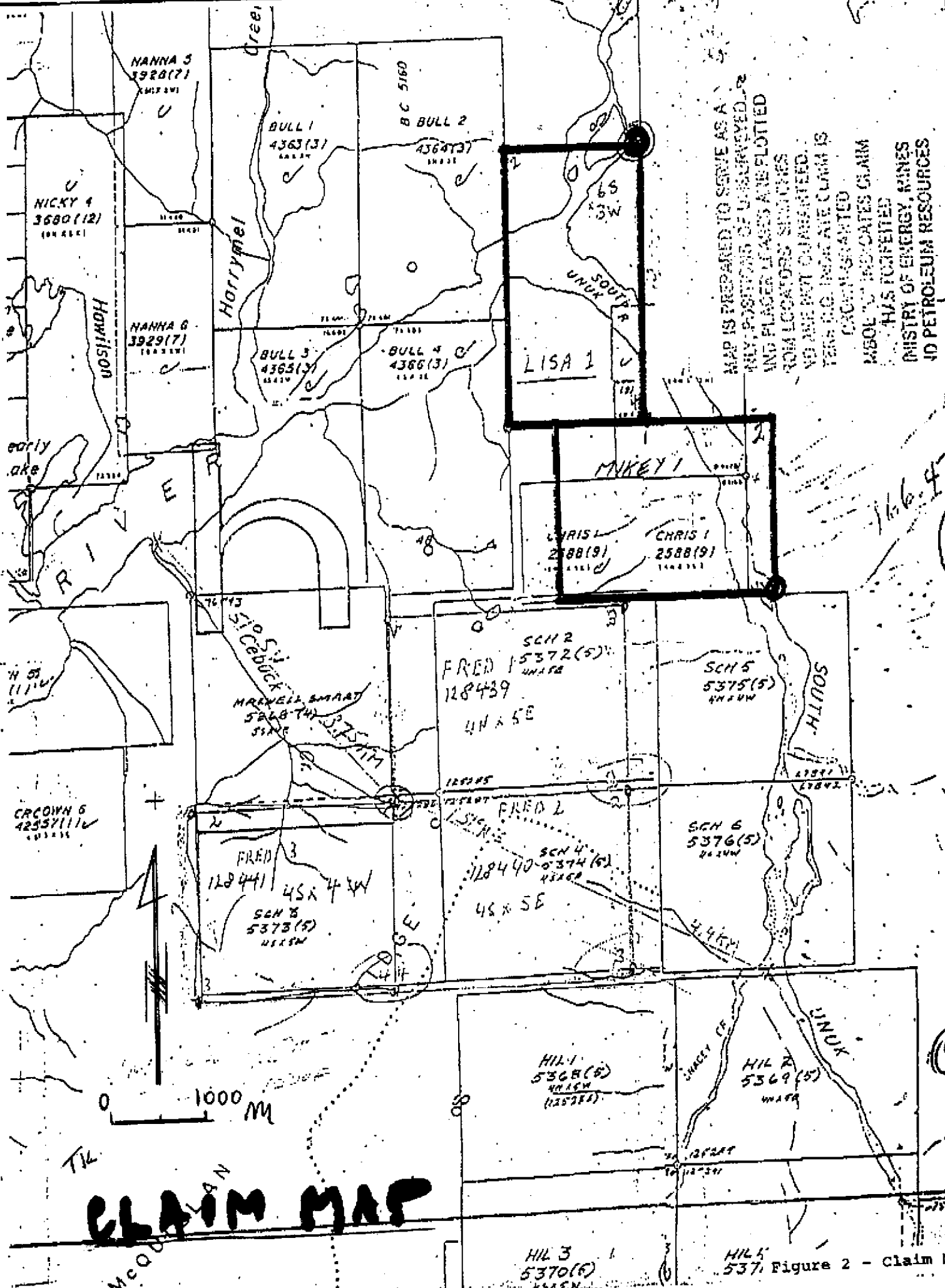
Personnel and Operations

Personnel involved during the 1988 program on the property were as follows:

<u>E.R. Kruchkowski Consulting Personal</u>		
K. Konkin	geologist	13 days
E.R. Kruchkowski	geologist	8 days
B. Krutow	geologist	16 days
D. Lund	assistant	17 days
A. Reimer	assistant	14 days
T. Bonenfant	assistant	7 days
D. Funk	assistant	14 days
J. Paquette	assistant	5 days
A. Hoffman	assistant	5 days

Limar Industries Inc. and DJ & J Enterprises personnel are not listed.

Personnel involved in the project were accomodated in a fly camp located on the Mikey 1 Claim and utilized a Vancouver Island Bell 205



MAP IS PREPARED TO SERVE AS A
 KEY, POSITIONS OF UNOBSERVED,
 AND PLACER LEASES ARE PLOTTED
 FROM LOCATOR'S SURVEYS
 AND ARE NOT GUARANTEED.
 YEARS DO NOT INDICATE CLAIM IS
 CURRENTLY GRANTED
 ALSO INDICATES CLAIM
 HAS FORFEITED
 MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES
 AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

CLAIM MAP

537, Figure 2 - Claim M

and 206 helicopter for transportation to and from the project area. Supplies for the program were purchased in Stewart and Terrace, B.C.

Previous Work

The first discovery of minerals in the Unuk River area is credited to a prospector named O'Hara who is said to have come out of the Unuk in 1893 with Placer Gold. A chronology of the precious metals exploration in the South Unuk River area is as follows:

- 1898 - H.W. Ketchum staked an area situated on the Mount Madge ridge - slope to the south side of Sulphurets Creek about 2 miles from its mouth.
- 1900 - H.W. Ketchum sold his claims to the Unuk River Mining and Dredging Company who then carried out some development work, including driving two short adits. Attempts to transport machinery failed and operations ceased.
- 1932 - a prospecting expedition into the Ketchum Creek area, was undertaken by T.S. MacKay, A.H. Melville, and W.A. Prout representing a syndicate of Premier, British Columbia interest. This resulted in the discovery of a wide area of mineralization in which gold values occur.
- 1933 - further exploration of these discoveries was undertaken by the
1935 MacKay Syndicate and by the Premier Gold Mining Company.
- 1935 - a representative sample taken from a dump of about 15 tons at the portal of the Mount Madge adit assayed: gold, 0.26 oz/ton; silver, 2.4 oz/ton; copper, 0.3 percent; lead, 3 percent; zinc 10 percent.
- 1959 - in this period, Granduc Mines Ltd. located and drilled the Max
1967 iron ore deposit. this deposit consists of 11,000,000 tons of 42% iron and 0.3% copper.
- 1980 - Dupont undertook regional geochemical work in the area. No geochemical samples were taken from the area underlain by the South Unuk Gold property.
- 1986 - in the area to the south of Mount Madge, near the South Unuk River, Silver Princess Resources Inc. and Magna Ventures Ltd. commenced a drilling program. Results document two significant intersections: One drill hole intersects 17.7 feet of 0.728 oz/ton gold and another intersects 14.6 feet of 0.701 oz/ton gold. As a result of this drilling, a very strong structure over a strike length of 1,200 feet and to depths of 440 feet was identified. Based on these excellent

results, Silver Princess and Magna Ventures announced an underground program.

1986 - a soil sampling, prospecting and rock geochemistry program was
1987 undertaken on the Mount Madge project area by Bighorn
resulting in the discovery of numerous gold showings.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Regional Geology

The Mikey 1 and Lisa claims lie in the Stewart area along the east edge of the Coast Crystalline Complex and near the western boundary of the Bowser Basin. Rocks in the area belong to the Mesozoic Hazelton Group and have been intruded by plugs of both Cenozoic and Mesozoic age.

At the base of the Hazelton Group is the Lower Jurassic marine (submergent) and non-marine (emergent) volcanoclastic Unuk River Formation. This is overlain at steep discordant angles by a second, lithologically very similar, Middle Jurassic volcanic cycle (the Betty Creek Formation), in turn overlain by Middle and Upper Jurassic non-marine and marine sediments (with minor volcanics) of the Salmon River and Nass Formations.

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

In the property area the Unuk River Formation is unconformably overlain by Lower Middle and Middle Jurassic rocks from the Betty Creek and Salmon River Formations, respectively. The Betty Creek Formation is another cycle of trough-filling submarine pillow lavas, broken pillow breccias, andesitic and basaltic flows, green, red, purple and black volcanic breccia, with self erosional conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone, and minor crystal and lithic tuffs, chert, limestone and lava. The overlying Salmon River Formation is a late to post volcanic episode of banded, predominately dark coloured, siltstone, greywacke, sandstone, intercolated calcarenite, minor

limestone, argillite, conglomerate, littoral deposits, volcanic sediments and minor flows.

According to E.W. Groves, the majority of the rocks from the Hazelton Group were derived from the erosion of andesitic volcanoes subsequently deposited as overlapping lenticular beds varying laterally in grain size from breccia to siltstone.

There are various intrusives in the area. The granodiorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex largely engulf the Mesozoic volcanic terrain to the west. East of these (in the property area), smaller intrusive plugs range from quartz monzonite to granite to highly felsic; some are, likely, related late phase offshoots of the Coast Plutonism, others are synvolcanic or tertiary.

Double plunging, northwesterly-trending synclinal folds of the Salmon River and underlying Betty Creek Formations dominate the structural setting of the area. These folds are locally disrupted by small east-overthrusts (Tippy Lake, Knipple Lake) on strikes parallel to the major fold axis, cross-axis steep wrench faults which locally turn beds, selective tectonization of tuff units, and major northeast faults which turn beds.

Local Geology

The 1988 program relied upon the surveys conducted by D.E. Allen and D.R. MacQuarrie in 1981. Outcrops noted during the 1988 work consisted of tuffs variably intruded by granodiorite dykes.

A description of the rock types is drawn from their work as follows:

"Main rock types on the property are volcaniclastics presumably Jurassic Age. The rocks have a uniform north-northwest trend. Dips vary from easterly to westerly, indicating some degree of folding.

The most abundant rock types on the property are fine to medium grained chloritic tuff and tuffaceous siltstone and minor massive greenstone. The tuff is usually thin bedded to laminated and has a weak to locally strong foliation usually parallel to bedding.

Feldspathic sandstone occurs interbedded with the tuffaceous units. The rock commonly has a gneissic appearance and consists of 1-2 mm tightly-packed feldspar grains in a chloritic matrix.

Limestone occurs as a few thin beds up to 10 metres thick interbedded with the volcanoclastics. The limestone in the thicker beds is grey in color, has a fine-grained sugary texture and is laminated. The narrow beds which host the sulfides consist of fine-grained green chloritic limestone.

Feldspar porphyry contains abundant 0.5 cm light grey feldspar phenocrysts in a dark green fine-grained groundmass. It occurs as a conformable sill or flow in the volcanoclastics.

Intrusive rocks are rare in the claim area. Two outcrops of fine-grained diorite were encountered. Several narrow andesite dykes were noted locally."

These rock types are similar to those on the Max iron ore deposit 2 kilometres to the west. A large stock of fine-grained granodiorite is present along the north end of Lisa 1.

Economic Geology

The property is adjacent to the Max iron ore deposit consisting of 11,000,000 tons of 42% iron and 0.3% copper. On the property semi-massive to massive magnetite and pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite occur in one to three limestone horizons. Magnetite occurs as layers in the relatively pure limestone units whereas the sulfides occur in thin beds of green chloritic limestone that have been almost completely replaced. The mineralized horizons range in thickness from 0.5 metres to at least 7 metres thick.

Chalcopyrite occurs as streaks and disseminations in massive magnetic and pyrrhotite and locally in commonly siliceous tuff units that underlie the massive sulfide layers. Pyrite and pyrrhotite occur as fine disseminations locally in the volcanoclastics especially where they appear to have been silicified.

Some of the magnetite-rich beds are vuggy and partly converted to limonite, indicating that some of the sulfides may have been leached out by weathering.

In addition the property is tied on to the Doc property which has reported reserves of 470,000 tons grading 0.27 opt gold and 1.31 opt silver. These reserves are in quartz veins located along shear zones.

Echo Bay Mines has committed to spend \$8,000,000 to earn 50% on the Dor property.

Approximately 19 km west Newhawk has reported the following:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Gold opt</u>	<u>Silver opt</u>
West Zone	1,504,488	.506	20.17
Shore Zone	539,776	.263	27.23
Gossan Hill Zone	<u>27,639</u>	<u>1.94</u>	<u>3.51</u>
	2,071,903	.462	21.78

Catear's Goldwedge property adjacent to Newhawk has reported the following:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Gold opt</u>	<u>Silver opt</u>
Golden Rocket Zone	291,000	.837	2.56
Discovery	50,000	.8	3.0
Goldridge	10,000	.106	.26

The property is also adjacent to Bighorn's Mount Madge project where numerous gold showings have been located.

Calpine Resources has also reported .96 feet of 0.7 opt gold on their property a short distance north of the South Unuk property. A 10,000 - 15,000 foot drill program is presently being conducted.

In addition the Unuk Jumbo showings are near the southwest corner of the property. The only available information on this showing indicates gold and barite mineralization related to a contact zone of the Coast Batholith with volcanic rocks. The gold-barite association is very prevalent in the Brucejack Lake ore bodies of Catear and Newhawk. As well, gold and barite are also associated on the Cumberland Crown Grant group a short distance east of the property.

The close proximity of the property to known deposits, the presence of favourable geology, and anomalous gold and silver in silts makes the property an excellent exploration target.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Rock Geochemistry

A total of 30 rock geochemical samples were collected from Lisa 1 and Mikey 1 claims during June - July, 1988. The samples obtained were generally 3-4 pounds of unweathered material. They were selected on the basis of mineralization or alteration. In Appendix I, samples with a R notation signifies a rock geochemical sample.

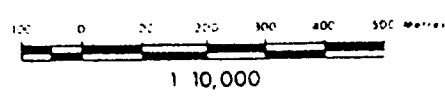
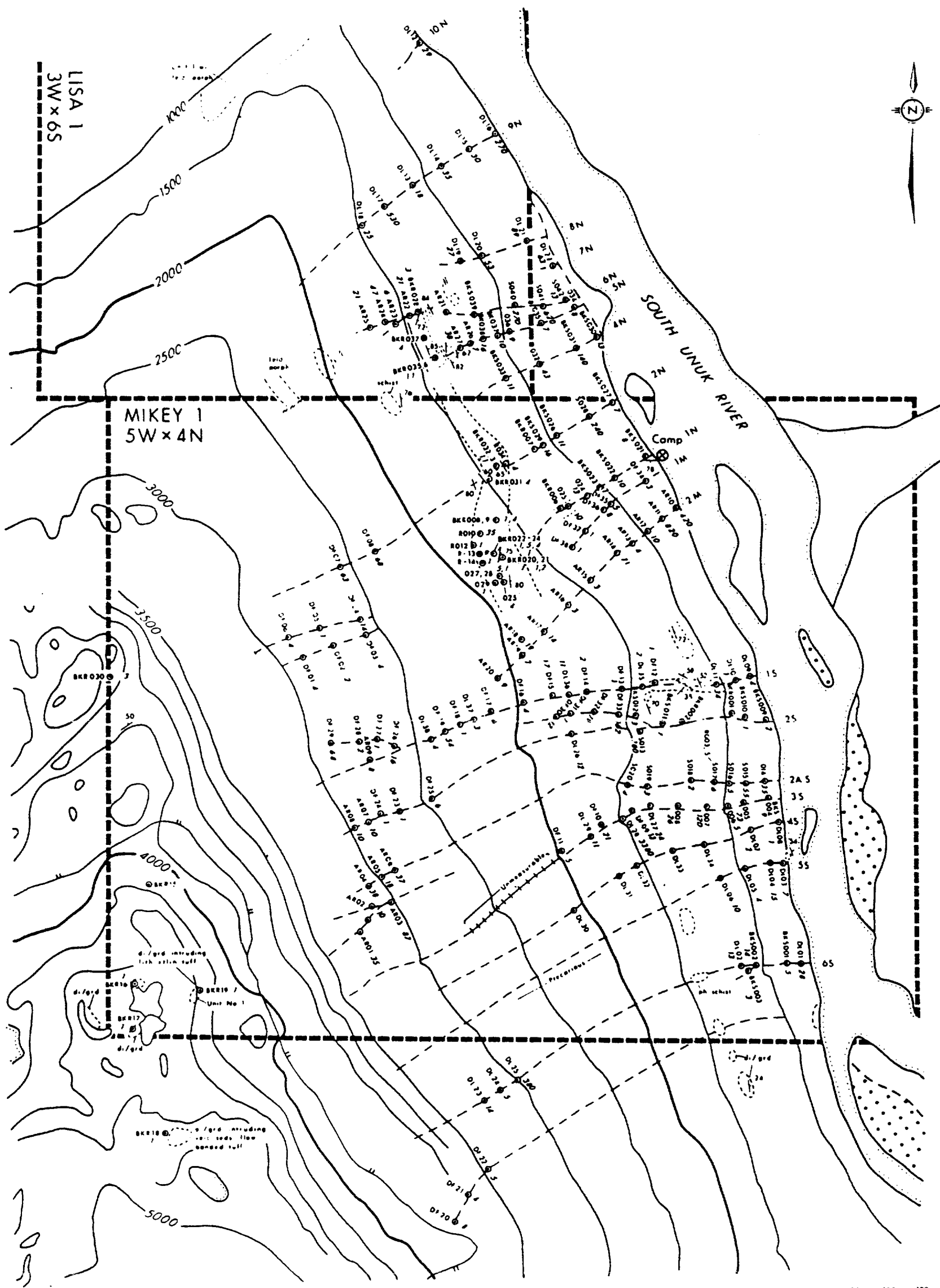
The samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. where they were crushed, split and ground to a -80 mesh. The samples were then analyzed using standard geochemical methods for gold, silver and copper.

Results of the survey, indicate no apparent anomalous gold and one anomalous silver value in the area of the Lisa 1 and Mikey 1 claims. Anomalous values were determined using the 1974 - 1976 rock geochemical results by Granduc Mines Ltd. on the Newcana Joint Venture ground. In the Granduc Survey, any value over 100 ppb gold and 1 ppm silver were considered anomalous. The rock samples collected in the Lisa 1 and Mikey 1 claims indicate low values in gold and silver. These sample sites are shown on Figures 3 - 5.

Silt Geochemistry

A total of 109 silt samples were collected from the Lisa 1 and Mikey 1 claims during June - July, 1988. The samples were screened through a -20 mesh screen and placed in a numbered Kraft sample bag.

The samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. where they were dried, crushed, split and ground to a -80 mesh. The samples were then analyzed using standard geochemical methods for gold, silver and copper.



LEGEND

Sample No → D119 @ 54 ← Au (PPB)

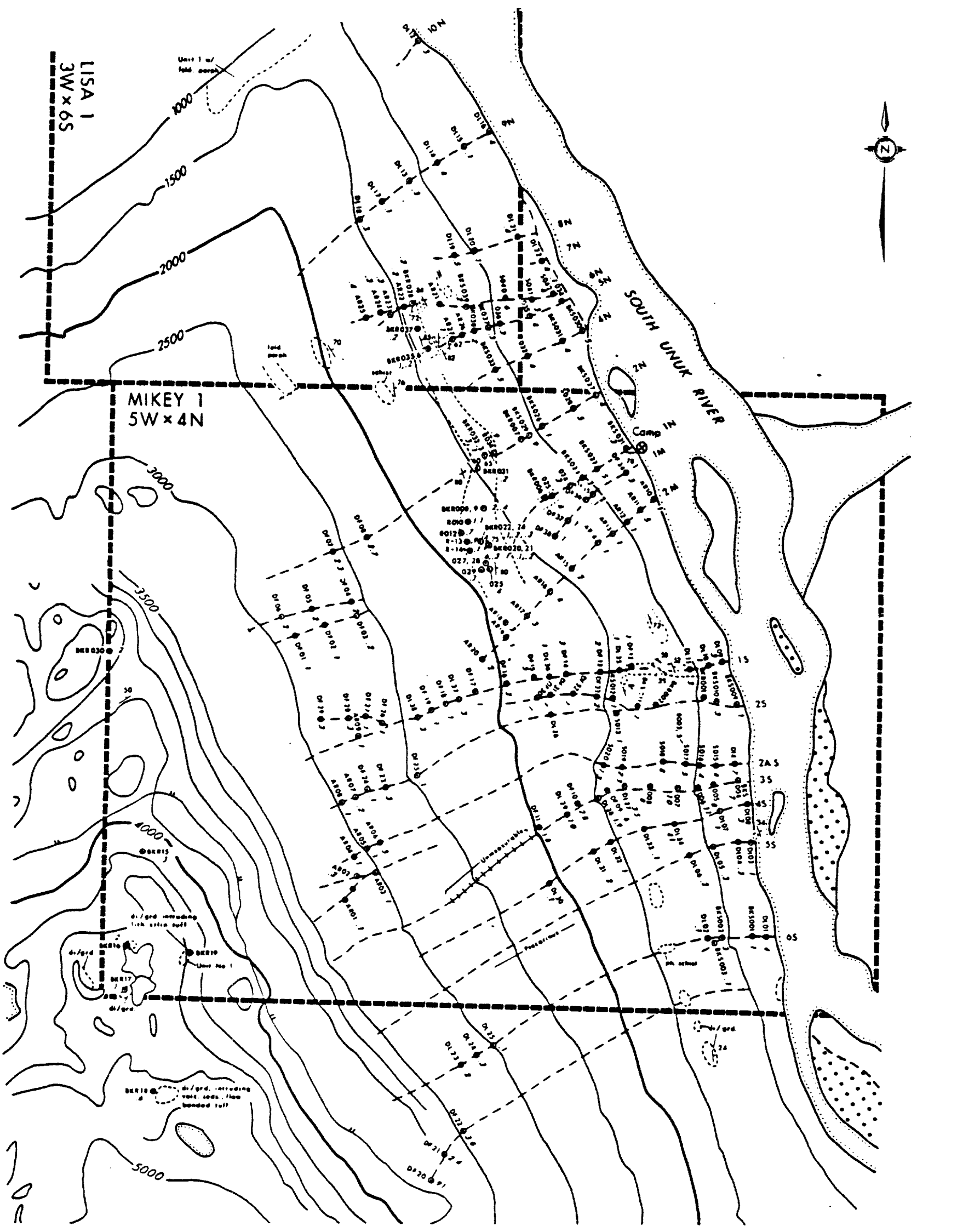
E. R. KRUSHKOWSKI CONSULTING

SOUTH UNUK GOLD LTD.

GOLD VALUES

Fig. 3

July, 1988



LEGEND

Sample No. → BK008, 9 ○ .2, .4 ← Ag (PPM)

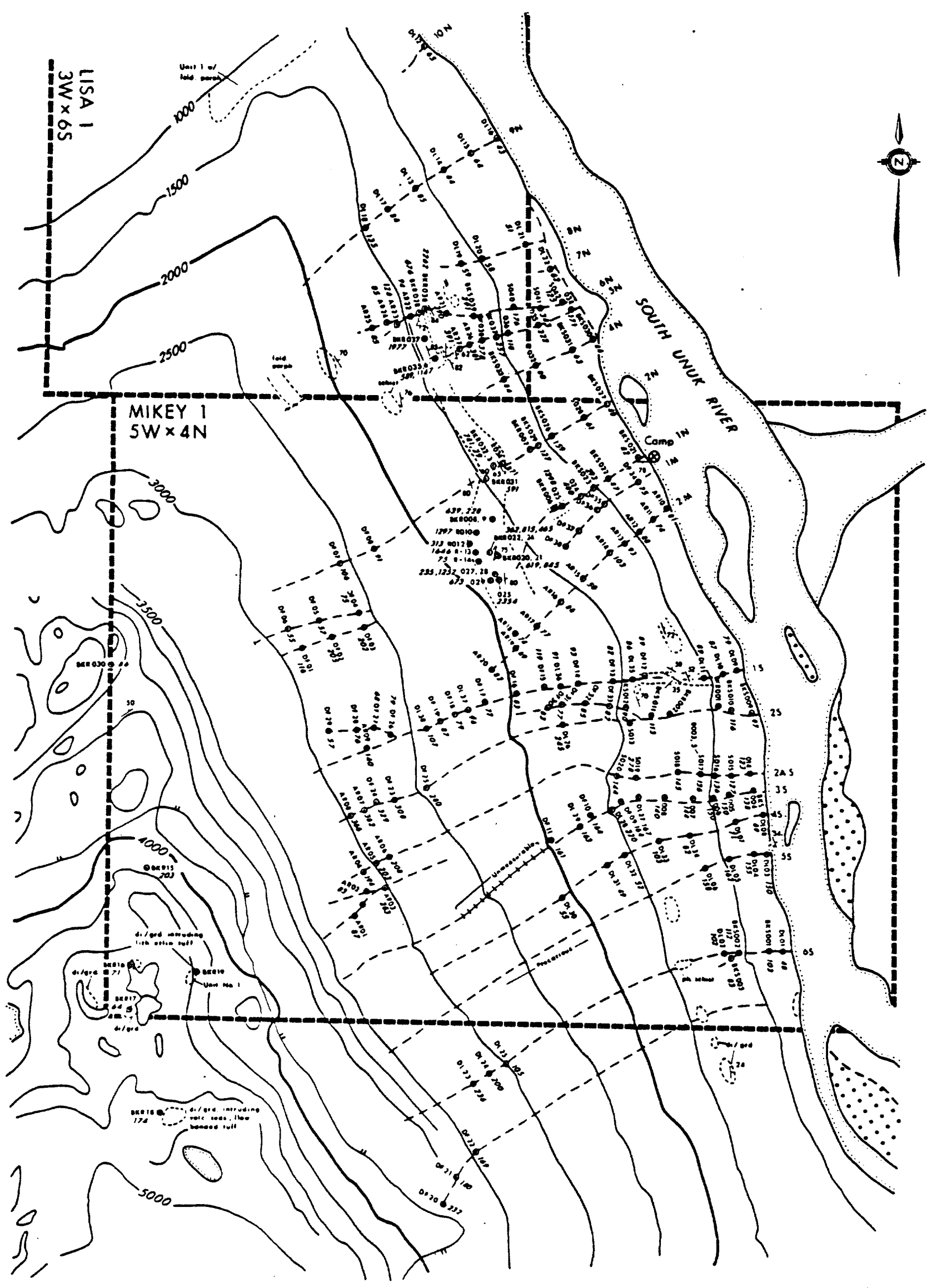
E. R. KRUSHKOWSKI CONSULTING

SOUTH UNUK GOLD LTD.

SILVER VALUES

Fig. 4

July, 1988



LEGEND

DL 38 ○ 107

Sample No. ← ← Cu (PPM)

E. R. KRUSHKOWSKI CONSULTING

SOUTH UNUK GOLD LTD.

COPPER VALUES

Fig. 5

Jul. 1988

Anomalous values were determined using the results of the 1987 Bighorn survey on the adjoining Mount Madge program. Any results over 85 ppb gold and 1.0 ppm silver was considered anomalous. Using this criteria, numerous anomalous gold and silver sites are indicated on the property. However, the two metals generally show poor correlation and could possibly be related to different sources. Figures 3 - 5 show the gold, silver and copper distribution.

The highest gold in silts is 3380 ppb or 0.1 opt. This type of value indicates a potential source near the sample site. The presence of lower values on either side of it would imply a potential particulate gold source. Silver values ranged up to 9.1 ppm or 0.26 opt.

Both the gold and silver anomalies are correlated with a potential shear zone source possibly cutting the property at an oblique angle.

The B.C. Department of Mines conducted a silt sampling program in the region of the South Unuk Gold claims. This survey indicated a high of 360 ppb gold which compares very favorably with maximum values of 493 ppb for the Brucejack Lake area and 288 ppb for the area of the recent Calpine discovery area.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The property is underlain by Jurassic age volcanic rocks. This belt of rocks hosts numerous gold-silver deposits in the Stewart-Sulphurets area.
2. The property is adjacent to the gold deposit on the Doc claims and to the Mount Madge project with numerous gold showings.
3. Numerous anomalous gold and silver silt samples are indicated for the property. Values up to 3380 ppb gold (.1 opt Au) and 9.1 ppm silver (.26 opt Ag) were obtained.
4. The property presents an excellent exploration target for a gold-silver deposit. Further work consisting of the line cutting, mapping, soil sampling and trenching is recommended. This program is expected to cost approximately \$150,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Prospecting

All structural features on the property should be carefully prospected in order to evaluate the mineral potential. As well, all gossaned zones should be checked for all minerals associated with the gold, particularly arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite.

Geological Mapping

The property should be mapped in order to define potential host rocks for epithermal deposits and/or shear related mineralization.

Geochemical Surveys

Further rock geochemistry and soil is recommended, along grid lines.

Estimated cost is as follows:

Personnel

Line Cutting:

4 men, 6 weeks @ \$125/each	21,000	
Geologist, 6 weeks @ \$300/day	12,600	
Assistant, 6 weeks @ \$150/day	6,300	
Cook, 6 weeks @ \$100/day	4,200	
2 Samplers, 6 weeks @ \$125/each	<u>10,000</u>	
		54,600
Subsistence - @ \$25/day/man	9,450	
Camp Rental - @ \$25/day/man	9,450	
Analysis - 1000 samples @ \$15/sample	15,000	
Helicopter - 30 hours @ \$600/hr.	18,000	
Expediting	10,000	

Freight	5,000	
Report Writing	7,500	
Drafting, Typing	<u>2,500</u>	131,500
		<u>18,500</u>
Contingency		<u>\$150,000</u>
TOTAL		<u> </u>

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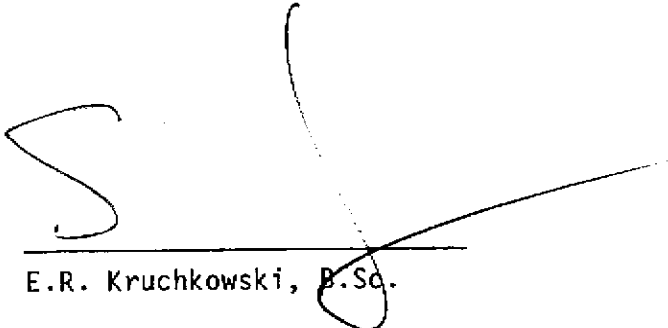
CERTIFICATE

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

1. I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1972.
2. I have been practising my profession continuously since graduation.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
4. I am a consulting geologist on behalf of Catear Resources Ltd.
5. This report is based on a review of reports, documents, maps and other technical data on the property area and on my experience and knowledge of the area obtained during programs in 1974 - 1988 and work done by myself on the property.
6. I hold no securities of South Unuk Gold Corp. and do not expect to receive any.

Date

NOV 30 / 88


E.R. Kruchkowski, B.Sc.

APPENDIX I
Geochemical Analysis

RECEIVED AUG - 2 1988

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. DATE RECEIVED: JUL 15 1988
 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 DATE REPORT MAILED: *July 22/88*

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: P1-P5 SILT P6 ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: *C. Leong* D.TOYE OR C.LEONG, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ER KRUCHKOWSKI CONSULTING FILE # 88-2717 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Au* PPB
AR-01-88	87	.1	35
AR-02-88	83	.3	10
AR-03-88	263	.1	87
AR-04-88	194	.1	38
AR-05-88	203	.1	18
AR-06-88	208	.3	37
AR-07-88	362	.2	10
AR-08-88	366	.1	10
AR-09-88	140	.1	8
AR-10-88	81	.1	420
AR-11-88	74	.5	820
AR-12-88	88	.1	10
AR-13-88	92	.1	4
AR-14-88	103	.1	71
AR-15-88	50	.2	3
AR-16-88	86	.4	3
AR-17-88	77	.3	14
AR-18-88	74	.3	19
AR-19-88	69	.1	7
AR-20-88	82	.2	9
AR-21-88	390	.2	29
AR-22-88	94	.2	21
AR-23-88	124	.3	6
AR-24-88	85	.3	47
AR-25-88	85	.4	21
AR-26-88	381	.1	7
AR-27-88	391	.1	32
BK-S-88-001	103	.1	5
BK-S-88-002	112	.3	14
BK-S-88-003	83	.1	3
BK-S-88-004	138	.7	9
BK-S-88-005	150	.8	73
BK-S-88-006	150	1.1	5
BK-S-88-007	144	1.0	120
BK-S-88-008	140	.8	26
BK-S-88-009	97	.1	2
STD C/AU-S	57	7.1	47

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Au* PPB
BK-S-88-010	116	.3	1
BK-S-88-011	113	.1	1
BK-S-88-012	90	.1	3
BK-S-88-013	114	.1	780
BK-S-88-014	123	.7	35
BK-S-88-015	127	.4	55
BK-S-88-016	136	.4	5
BK-S-88-017	136	.5	6
BK-S-88-018	145	.8	2
BK-S-88-019	278	2.3	3
BK-S-88-020	144	1.3	4
BK-S-88-021	42	.3	8
BK-S-88-022	47	.5	10
BK-S-88-023	293	.3	7
BK-S-88-024	480	.3	13
BK-S-88-025	1298	.4	10
BK-S-88-026	159	1.7	11
BK-S-88-027	48	.4	7
BK-S-88-028	61	.5	240
BK-S-88-029	127	.9	16
BK-S-88-030	44	.5	13
BK-S-88-031	63	.4	140
BK-S-88-032	80	.4	43
BK-S-88-033	34	.5	11
BK-S-88-034	171	.1	8
BK-S-88-035	222	.4	7
BK-S-88-036	118	.3	9
BK-S-88-037	257	.3	10
BK-S-88-038	378	.2	16
BK-S-88-039	291	.2	4
BK-S-88-040	176	.6	270
BK-S-88-041	343	.3	620
BK-S-88-042	152	.4	13
DF-S-01-88	116	.1	4
DF-S3-0988	164	.6	12
DF-S3-1088	164	2.8	21
DF-S3-1188	161	1.6	5
STD C/AU-S	57	6.6	52

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Au* PPB
DF-S12-88	89	.1	1
DF-S13-88	82	.2	1
DF-S14-88	93	.3	2
DF-S15-88	119	.5	17
DF-S16-88	83	.2	4
DF-S17-88	77	.1	6
DF-S18-88	79	.1	1
DF-S19-88	87	.1	54
DF-S20-88	232	9.1	8
DF-S21-88	180	2.4	4
DF-S22-88	169	3.6	5
DF-S23-88	308	.3	1
DF-S24-88	329	.1	1
DF-S25-88	280	.1	6
DF-S26-88	79	.1	16
DF-S27-88	68	.1	1
DF-S28-88	76	.3	2
DF-S29-88	57	.3	68
DF-S30-88	83	.1	12
DF-S31-88	79	.1	1
DF-S32-88	85	.1	19
DF-S33-88	82	.2	162
DF-S34-88	75	.3	3
DF-S35-88	72	.2	5
DF-S36-88	75	.1	8
DF-S37-88	91	.1	1
DF-S38-88	91	.1	1
DF-UN1-S02-88	205	.1	2
DF-UN1-S03-88	202	.2	4
DF-UN2-S04-88	75	.2	41
DF-UN2-S05-88	57	.2	1
DF-UN2-S06-88	55	.2	4
DF-UN7-S07-88	106	2.3	63
DF-UN7-S08-88	91	2.7	68
STD C/AU-S	57	7.1	49

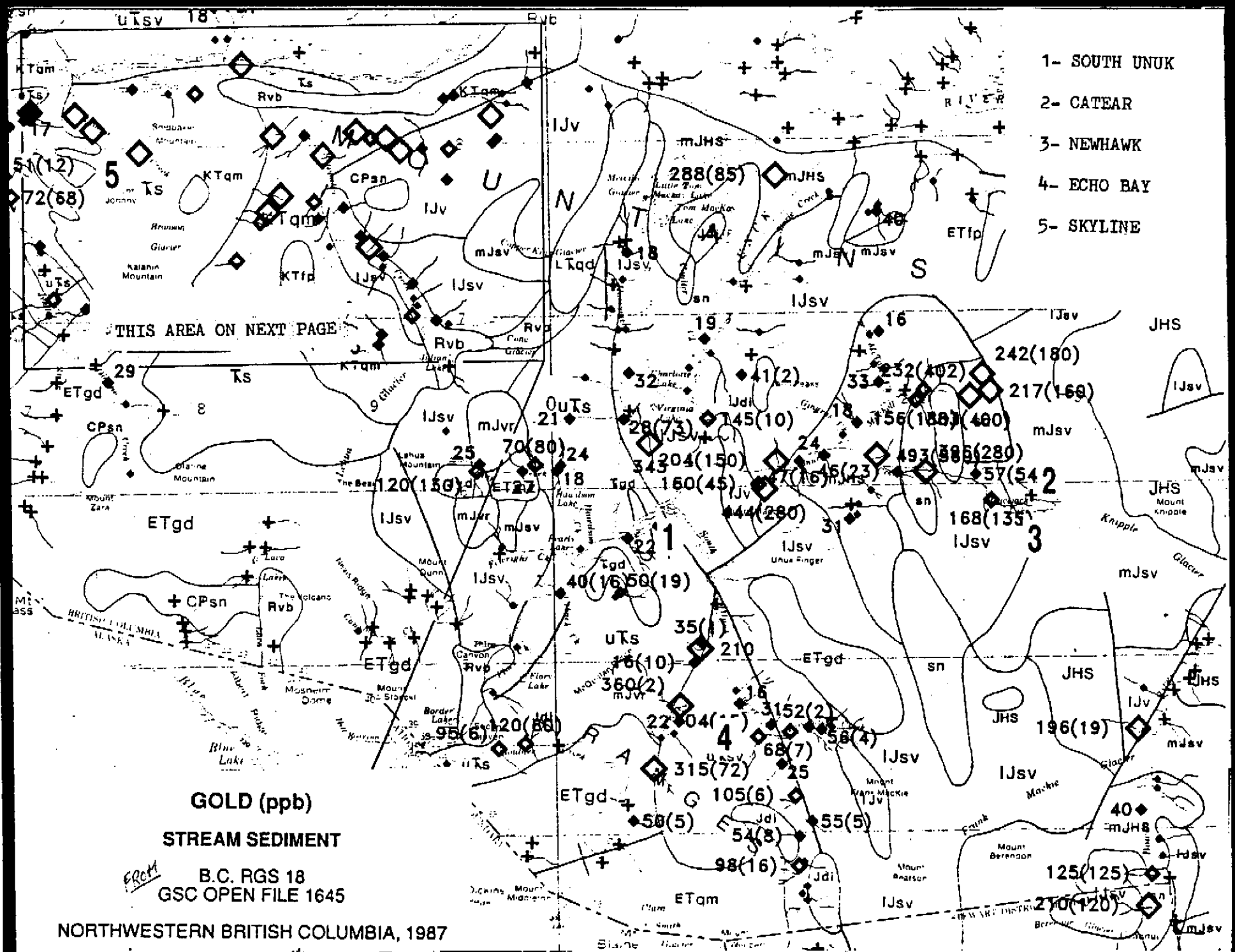
SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Au* PPB
DL-01-88	48	.4	28
DL-02-88	102	.1	13
DL-03-88	150	.1	7
DL-04-88	155	.3	15
DL-05-88	162	.3	4
DL-06-88	158	.2	10
DL-07-88	71	.1	2
DL-08-88	69	.3	1
DL-09-88	79	.3	4
DL-10-88	87	.1	1
DL-11-88	89	.3	34
DL-12-88	65	.3	29
DL-13-88	85	.3	18
DL-14-88	84	.4	35
DL-15-88	64	.1	30
DL-16-88	43	.4	270
DL-17-88	84	.1	530
DL-18-88	135	.3	25
DL-19-88	59	.5	27
DL-20-88	58	1.1	53
DL-21-88	51	.4	89
DL-22-88	62	.4	63
DL-23-88	236	.2	14
DL-24-88	200	.3	5
DL-25-88	105	.1	380
DL-26-88	245	.1	12
DL-27-88	163	1.0	24
DL-28-88	220	1.9	3380
DL-29-88	167	3.5	11
DL-30-88	55	.1	1
DL-31-88	49	.2	1
DL-32-88	52	.1	240
DL-33-88	103	.1	4
DL-34-88	82	.1	3
DL-35-88	86	.1	2
DL-36-88	91	.1	11
DL-36-88 A	96	.1	10
STD C/AU-S	57	7.1	51

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Au* PPB
DL-37-88	94	.3	3
DL-38-88	107	.3	4

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Au* PPB
BK 88R 008	639	.2	4
BK 88R 009	228	.4	1
BK 88R 010	1297	1.1	35
BK 88R 012	313	.7	1
BK 88R 013	1646	.9	9
BK 88R 014	75	.1	1
BK 88R 015	203	.3	1
BK 88R 016	71	.2	1
BK 88R 017	64	.1	1
BK 88R 018	174	.6	1
BK 88R 019	124	.2	1
BK 88R 020	619	.2	1
BK 88R 021	845	.2	2
BK 88R 022	362	.1	1
BK 88R 023	815	.2	5
BK 88R 024	465	.3	4
BK 88R 025	2354	.4	4
BK 88R 026	235	.2	6
BK 88R 027	1252	.6	5
BK 88R 028	676	.3	1
BK 88R 029	673	.3	1
BK 88R 030	86	.2	3
BK 88R 031	591	.2	4
BK 88R 032	741	.3	1
BK 88R 033	29	.1	1
BK 88R 034	879	.9	4
BK 88R 035	589	.1	1
BK 88R 036	1147	.2	1
BK 88R 037	1977	.2	5
BK 88R 038	2262	.2	3
STD C/AU-R	57	7.2	500

APPENDIX II

B.C. Department of Mines Geochemical Survey



51(12)
72(68)

288(85)

242(180)

217(160)

256(180)(400)

493(385)(280)

57(54)2

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70(80)24

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54(8)

98(16)

105(6)

55(5)

58(7)

58(4)

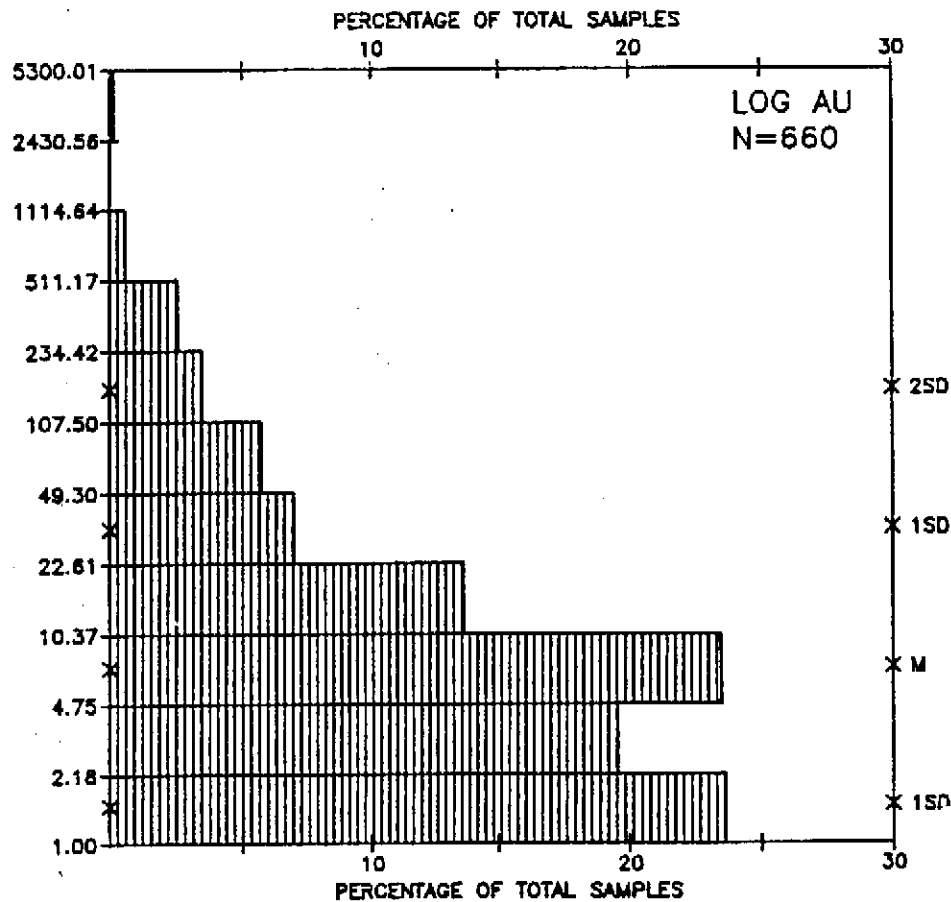
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196(19)

40

125(125)

270(120)



LOGARITHMIC HISTOGRAM

CONCENTRATION

FREQUENCY

169 - 5300	◇	N = 33	(5.0%)
59 - 168	◇	N = 33	(5.0%)
16 - 58	◆	N = 102	(15.5%)
6 - 15	◆	N = 154	(23.3%)
1 - 5	+	N = 338	(51.2%)

Copies of map material and listings of field observations, analytical data and methods, from which the open file was prepared are available

for reference at:

Ministry Library in Victoria,
Libraries of the Geological Survey of Canada,
Map Library at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver

for purchase at:

Maps B.C.
553 Superior Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X5
(604) 387-1441

The data are also available in digital form on MS-DOS 5 1/4" diskettes.

For further information please contact:

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Victoria, British Columbia, V8V 1X4
(604) 387-3234

