Cook Property

Geological, Prospecting, and Geochemical Report on the Cook Property

COOK 1 to 4 Mineral Claims
Skeena Mining Division
N.T.S. 104-B/7E
Latitude 56°24′ North
Longitude 130°38′ West
British Columbia

November 6, 1989

on behalf of
Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C.

by

C. H. Aussant, B.Sc., P.Geol., F.GAC
- and -
D. G. DuPré, B.Sc., P.Geol., F.GAC

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.
#800, 900 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1E5

ABSTRACT

The Cook property consists of four contiguous modified-grid claims totalling 42 units located approximately 80 km northwest of Stewart, British Columbia. Access to the property is by fixed-wing aircraft from Terrace, Stewart, or Smithers to various airstrips in the area and then via helicopter to the property.

The property lies within the Intermontaine Tectono-Stratigraphic Belt and occurs near the contact between the Stikine Terrane and the unmetamorphosed sediments of the Bowser Basin. The central portion of the property is underlain by Upper Triassic sediments of the Stuhini Group. The eastern and western portions are underlain by the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation consisting of andesitic volcanics with lesser sediments, intruded by the Tertiary King Creek Dyke Swarm on the northwest corner of the property. Diorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex underlie a ridge in the centre of the COOK 3 and 4 mineral claims, and Pleistocene basalt flows underlie the lower reaches of the Unuk River valley.

The area has an exploration history dating back to the turn of the century when prospectors passed through the region on their way to the interior. In the 1970's, the porphyry copper boom again brought prospectors and companies into the area. The current gold exploration rush began in 1980 with the option of the Sulphurets property by Esso Minerals Canada and the acquisition of the Johnny Mountain claims by Skyline Exploration Ltd. which was brought into production in mid-1988. The adjacent SNIP property is slated for production in 1990.

At this time, the Eskay Creek prospect, located 30 km northeast of the Cook property and currently being explored by Calpine and Consolidated Stikine, is the most significant showing in the area. The prospect comprises at least eight mineralized zones occurring over a strike length of 1800 m within a sequence of felsic volcanics. The mineralization is associated with disseminated sulphides in felsic volcanic breccias and graphitic argillites in contact with overlying intermediate volcanic rocks.

A review of all available information indicates that the entire Unuk River area was subjected to reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting by Newmont Mines Ltd. in 1959-1962 which led to the discovery of a number of showings within or adjacent to the property boundaries.

The Six Mile #2 copper showing occurs at the south end of a small lake near the northeast corner of the COOK 1 claim. Minor chalcopyrite and up to 5% disseminated pyrite occur within and adjacent to the Flory Creek Fault Zone. Located on the same structure, directly northeast of the property boundary, is the Homer #3 copper showing. A gossanous zone within the Flory Creek Fault Zone hosts disseminations and fracture fillings of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The Canyon Creek prospect occurs adjacent to the extreme southwest corner of the property. It consists of two showings known as the Black Bear and Daily Boy. The showings consist of mineralized quartz veins, occurring either along the selvage of a diorite porphyry dyke, or within silicified and hornsfelsed sediments which are disseminated with pyrite and on weathering are covered by a crust of deep brown limonite.

The 1989 exploration program consisted of helicopter-supported reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, and geochemical sampling with the objective of evaluating the property's potential for hosting economic precious metals deposits and for the purpose of fulfilling the assessment requirements. Reconnaissance prospecting and geochemical sampling were completed in areas of reported mineralization and gossans noted within the property.

An aerial reconnaissance of the property located a number of iron-stained areas in the western portion of the COOK 3 and 4 mineral claims. A limited amount of reconnaissance prospecting completed over this area located weak Pb and Zn mineralization in cherty silty sandstone. A number of quartz veins were located in the southwest corner of the property, near the reported location of the Canyon Creek occurrence; however, grab samples collected here did not yield any anomalous geochemical results.

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INTRODUCTION

Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, commissioned Keewatin Engineering Inc. to conduct a field exploration program to be completed on the Cook property located in the Unuk River area of northern British Columbia. Exploration was directed by Keewatin Engineering Inc. with geological support and field supervision provided by Taiga Consultants Ltd. as a sub-contractor to augment the Keewatin crew.

The objective of this program was to evaluate the property's potential for hosting economic precious metals deposits, and for the purpose of fulfilling the assessment requirements. Exploration consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, and geochemical sampling. Geochemistry included lithogeochemical, stream silt, and heavy mineral sampling.

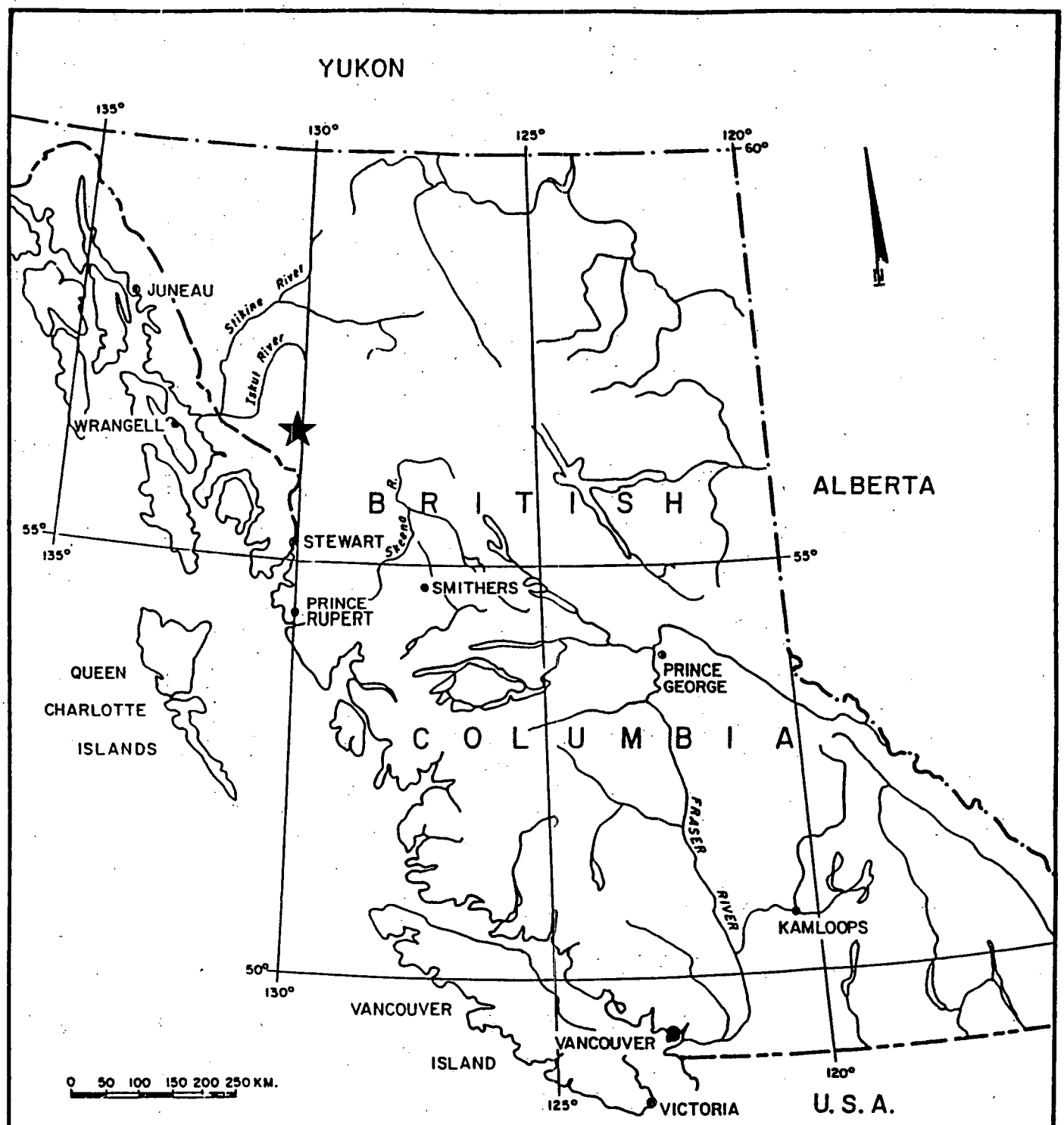
Location and Access

The Cook property is located in northwestern British Columbia, approximately 80 km northwest of Stewart (Figure 1). The claims are situated within N.T.S. map-sheet 104-B/7E and centered about 56°24′ North latitude and 130°38′ West longitude. Access to the property is by fixed-wing aircraft from Terrace, Stewart, or Smithers to various airstrips in the area and then via helicopter to the property. The claims can also be directly accessed by helicopter from Stewart.

At some future date, road access to the area from the Stewart-Cassiar Highway could be obtained via the Upper Unuk River and Tiegen Creek valleys.

Property Status and Ownership

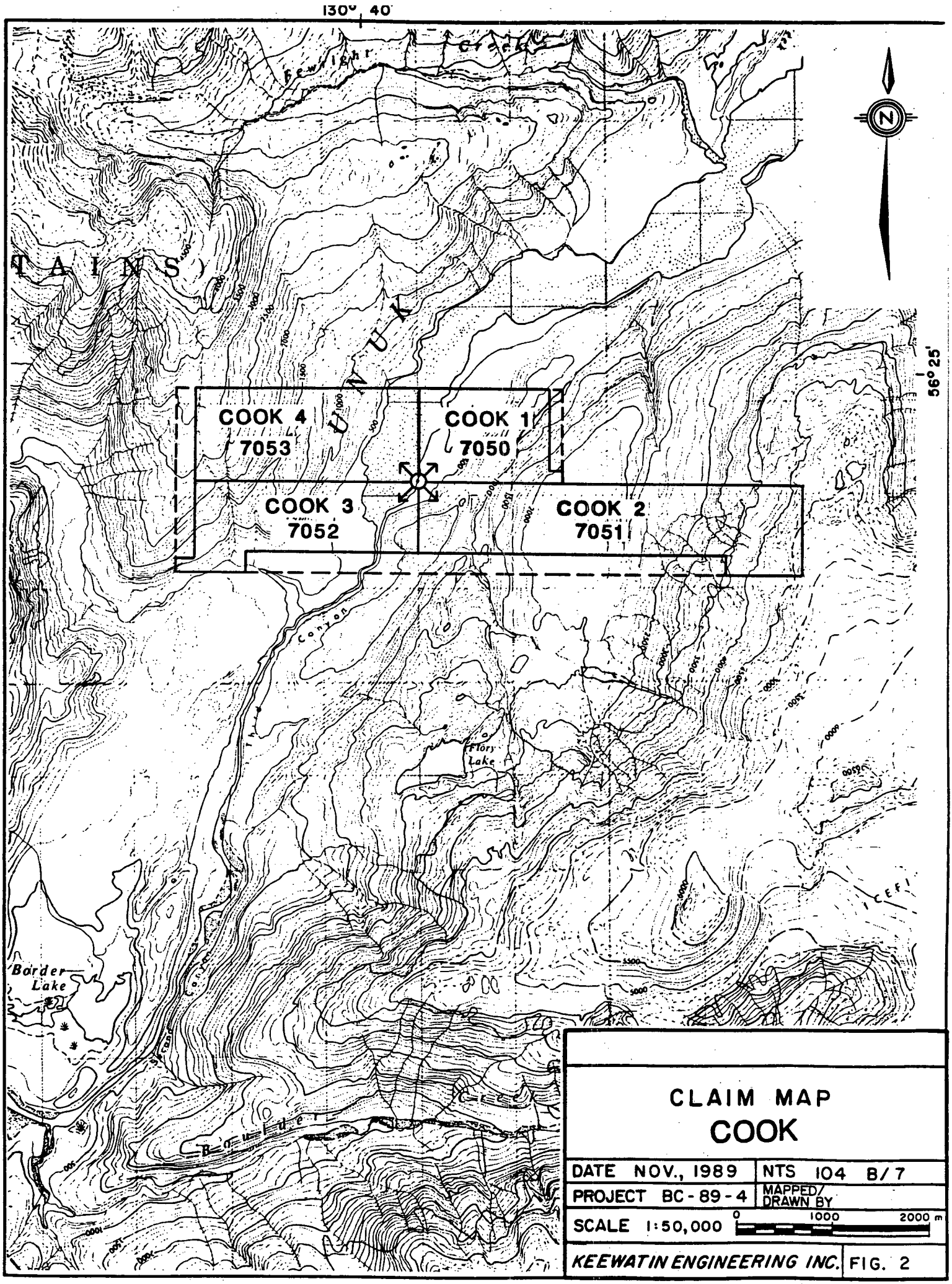
The Cook property (Figure 2) consists of four modified-grid claims totalling 46 units, located within the Skeena Mining Division. Relevant claims data are tabulated below:



★ PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Figure I

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.



CLAIM MAP
COOK

DATE NOV., 1989	NTS 104 B/7
PROJECT BC-89-4	MAPPED/ DRAWN BY
SCALE 1:50,000	0 1000 2000 m
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.	FIG. 2

Claim Name	Record Number	No.of Units	Date of Record	Expiry Date
COOK 1	7050	6	Dec.21/88	1989
COOK 2	7051	16	Dec.21/88	1989
COOK 3	7052	10	Dec.21/88	1989
COOK 4	7053	10	Dec.21/88	1989

These claims are apparently the subject of an agreement between the claim holder (K. S. Gouley) and Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd. The claim maps show that the outer edges of the property encompass slivers of pre-existing mineral claims.

Physiography and Climate

The Cook property is situated within the Coast Range Physiographic Division and is characterized by northern rain forests and sub-alpine plateaux. Valleys are steep sided and U- to V-shaped. Elevations (see Figure 2) range from 120 m in the valley of the Unuk River to 1400 m in the extreme southeast corner of the property.

A transitional treeline, characterized by dense sub-alpine scrub, occurs at approximately the 915 m elevation. Terrain above treeline is typified by intermontane alpine flora. Permanent glacial ice is found intermittently above the 1065 to 1370 m elevations. Conifers up to 30 m tall are common below treeline, especially in stream valleys. Water for camp and drilling purposes is generally in good supply from the numerous creeks draining the claim area.

Precipitation is heavy, exceeding 200 cm per annum, with short mild summers but very wet spring and fall periods. Thick accumulations of snow are common during winter. It is seldom possible to begin surface geological work before July and difficult to continue past September.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The area drained by the upper reaches of the Stikine, Iskut, Unuk, Craig, and Bell-Irving Rivers has been explored for gold since the late 1800's when prospectors passed through the region on their way to the interior. In the 1970's, the porphyry copper boom again brought prospectors and companies into the area. The current gold exploration rush began in 1980 with the option of the Sulphurets property by Esso Minerals Canada and the acquisition of the Johnny Mountain claims by Skyline Explorations Ltd. The Johnny Mountain deposit was brought into production in mid-1988, and the adjacent SNIP property is slated for production in 1990.

The mineralization at Eskay Creek was discovered in 1932, and active prospecting has continued sporadically since then. Two adits are the result of limited mining activity on this prospect. In 1988, Calpine Resources Incorporated discovered high-grade gold and silver mineralization on the '21 Zone' (*Northern Miner* - November 7, 1988). A number of excellent diamond drill intersections have been obtained to date, including drill hole CA-88-06 which encountered 96 feet of 0.752 oz/ton gold and 1.13 oz/ton silver. Based on the results of 70 drill holes completed to June 1, 1989, a preliminary geological ore reserve of 2.8 million tons grading 0.23 oz/ton gold and 3.3 oz/ton silver has been calculated for the '21 Zone' (Consolidated Stikine Silver Ltd. - 1989 Annual Report).

The Unuk River area was covered by regional geological mapping in 1988 as part of the Iskut-Sulphurets project carried out by B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Britton, et al.,1989). The whole of N.T.S. 104-B is currently being mapped by R. G. Anderson of the Geological Survey of Canada (Anderson, 1989).

The results of a regional stream sediment sampling program conducted over this area were released in July 1988 (National Geochemical Reconnaissance, 1988). Britton (et al.) report that almost every known precious metal prospect in the Unuk River area is associated with high stream sediment gold values. Known gold deposits are also associated with high but variable values for such

pathfinder elements as silver, arsenic, antimony, and barium. No samples were collected from the creek draining the property.

A review of the material in the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources assessment report archives indicates that the entire Unuk River area was subjected to reconnaissance geological mapping and prospecting by Newmont Mines Ltd. during the period 1959 to 1962.

The Six Mile #2 copper showing (Minfile #225) occurs at the south end of a narrow lake located in the northeast corner of the COOK 1 claim. Minor chalcopyrite and up to 5% disseminated pyrite occur within and adjacent to the Flory Creek Fault Zone.

The Homer #3 copper showing (Minfile #224) occurs adjacent to the northeast corner of the property at the north end of the same small lake on which the Six Mile #2 copper showing is located. A gossanous zone within the fault hosts disseminations and fracture fillings of pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The Fewright (6-Mile) showing (Minfile #097) is plotted as occurring near the northwestern boundary of the property. However, investigation of this area indicated that this showing is misplotted.

The Canyon Creek prospect (Minfile #098) occurs adjacent to the extreme southwest corner of the property. It consists of two showings known as the Black Bear and Daily Boy. The showings consist of mineralized quartz veins, occurring either along the selvage of a diorite porphyry dyke, or within silicified and hornsfelsed sediments which are disseminated with pyrite and on weathering are covered by a crust of deep brown limonite.

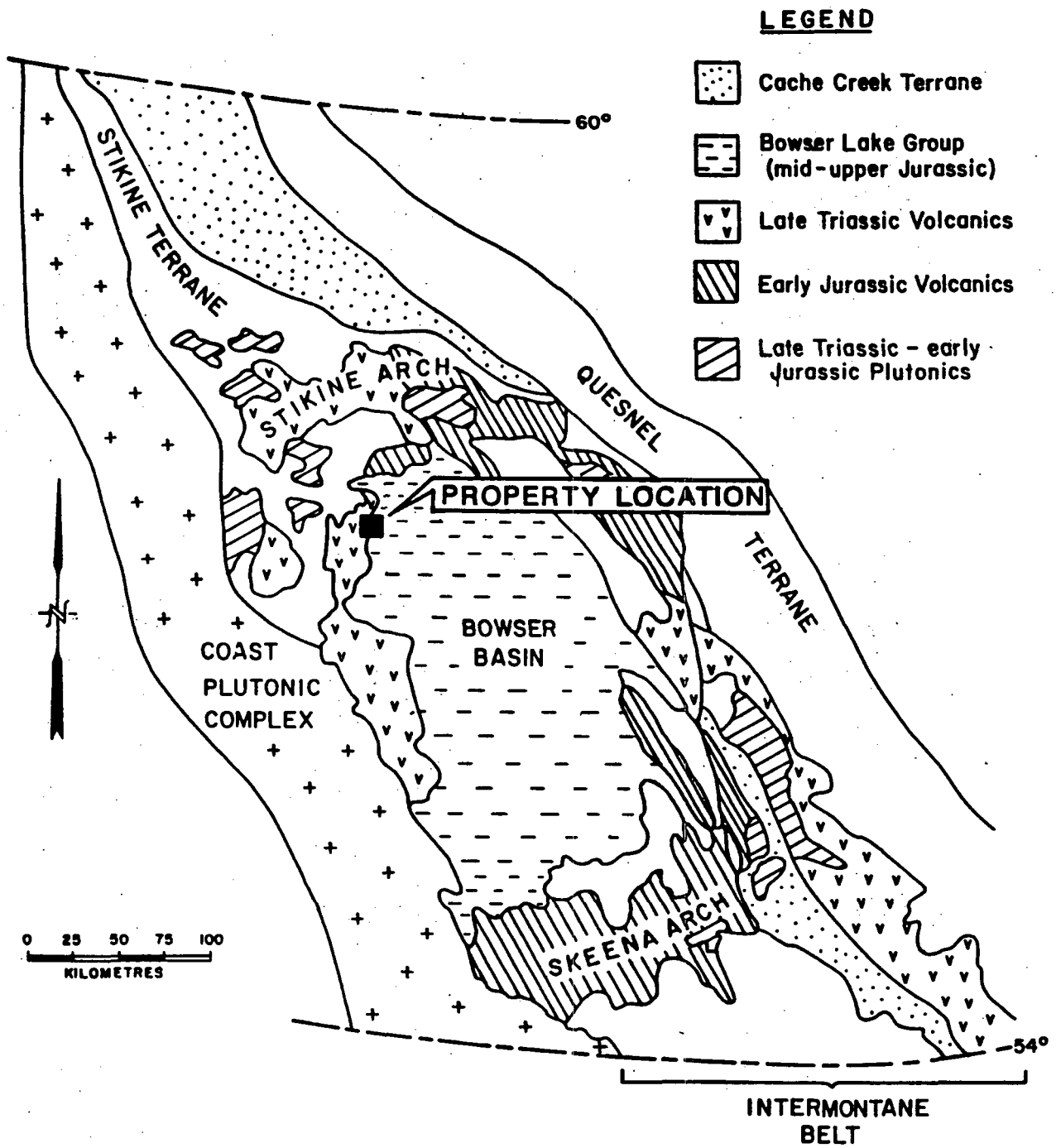
The assessment records indicate that Granduc Mines Ltd. conducted an airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over McQuillan Ridge in 1968. This survey covered the Cook property east of the Unuk River.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property lies within the Intermontane Tectono-Stratigraphic Belt, one of five parallel northwest-southeast trending belts which comprise the Canadian Cordillera (Figure 3). The Cook property occurs near the contact between the Stikine Terrane, which makes up most of the western part of the Intermontane Belt, and the unmetamorphosed sediments of the Bowser Basin.

The Unuk River area (Figure 4) is underlain by a thick succession of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcano-sedimentary arc complex lithologies capped by Middle Jurassic marine basin lithologies. This package has been intruded by a variety of plutons representing at least four intrusive episodes spanning late Triassic to Tertiary time. These include synvolcanic plugs, small stocks, dyke swarms, isolated dykes and sills, as well as batholiths belonging to the Coast Plutonic Complex.

The stratigraphic sequence has been folded, faulted, and weakly metamorphosed during Cretaceous time, but some Triassic strata are polydeformed and may record an earlier deformational event. Remnants of Pleistocene to Recent basaltic flows and tephra are preserved locally.

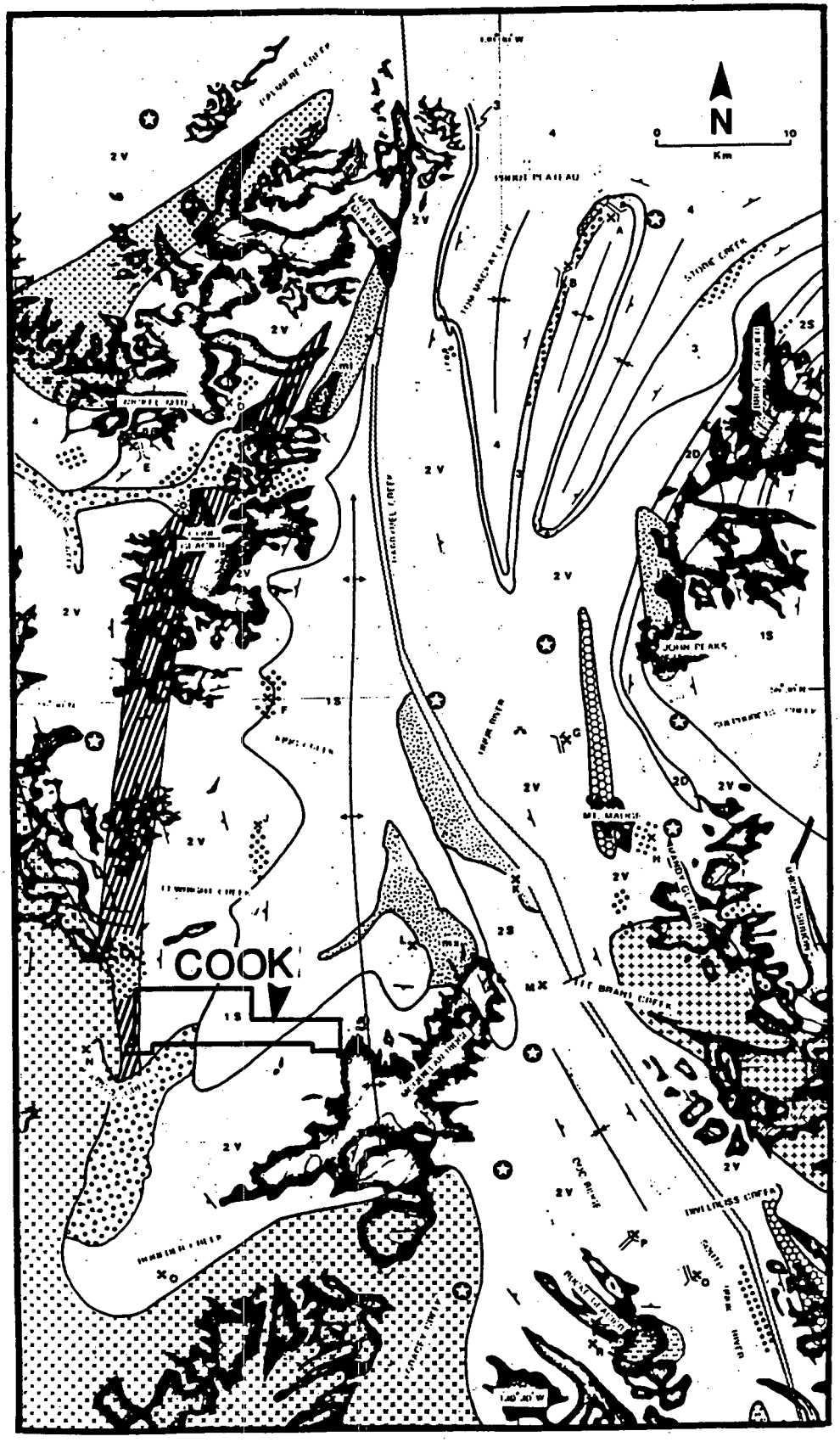


REGIONAL GEOLOGY
BOWSER BASIN
NW BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Outline of terrane boundaries and major rock groups of the Jurassic and Triassic – modified from Thomson, 1985).

Figure 3

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.



LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Eocene		King Creek Dyke Swarm
		Coast Plutonic Complex
		Lee Brant Stock
Jurassic		Lehto Porphyry
L Jurassic to U Triassic		Diorite and Gabbro: Nickel Mountain (nm) John Peaks (jp) Melville (mv) Max (mx)
U Triassic		Meta-quartz-diorite

STRATIFIED ROCKS

Recent to Pleistocene		Basalt Flows and Tephra
M Jurassic	4	Marine-basin Turbidites
	3	Felsic Pyroclastics
L Jurassic	2 D V S	D = Dacite Marker V = Andesitic Volcanics (with <40% sediments) S = Sediments (with <40% volcanics)
U Triassic	1 V S	

SYMBOLS

- Compositional layering (bedding; foliation)
- Contact
- Anticline; syncline
- Harrymel-South Unuk shear
- Pillow lavas
- Recent volcanic vent
- Gossan
- Adit
- Stream sediment gold values >90th percentile
- Mineral occurrence
- Placer occurrence

MINERAL OCCURENCES

	NAME	COMMODITY
A	Emma	Au,Ag,Pb,Zn,Cu
B	MacKay	Au,Ag,Pb,Zn,Cu
C	Copper King	Cu,Fe
D	Colagh	Cu
E	E&L Nickel	Ni,Cu
F	Cole	Cu,Au,Ag
G	Cumberland/Daly	Au,Ag
H	Mt. Madge (C-10)	Au,Ag,Zn
I	Mt. Madge (GFJ)	Au,Ag,Cu,Zn
J	VV	Cu,Mo,Au,Ag
K	Chris & Anno	Cu,Fe
L	Max	Fe,Cu
M	Unuk Jumbo	Fe,Cu
N	Black Bear	Au,Pb,Zn
O	Boulder Creek	Pb,Zn,Au,Cu
P	Doc	Au,Ag,Pb,Cu
Q	Globe	Au,Ag,Pb,Cu
R	Alf	Au,Ag

NOTE: Not to scale

Geology and mineral deposits, Unuk map area.

Modified after Britton et. al. (1989)

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Figure 4

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Regional geological mapping by Britton et al.(1989) shows that the property is underlain predominantly by Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic supracrustal rocks (Figure 5). The central portion of the property is underlain by Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sediments, and the eastern and western portions by the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation. In the northwest corner of the property, the Unuk River Formation, which consists of andesitic volcanics with lesser sediments, has been intruded by the Tertiary King Creek Dyke Swarm. Pleistocene basalt flows underlie the lower reaches of the Unuk River valley.

Upper Triassic Stuhini Group (Unit 1)

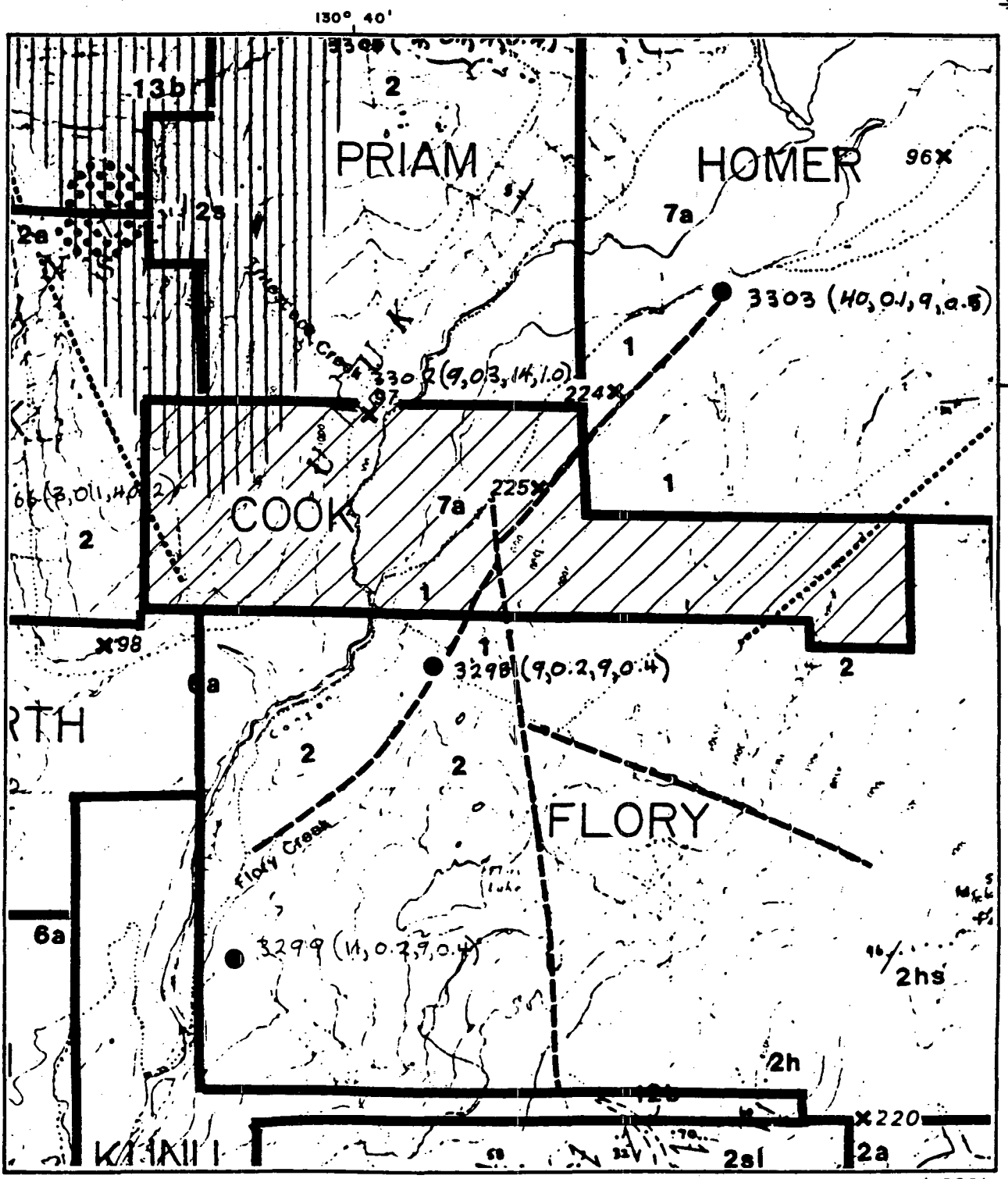
The Stuhini Group rocks occupy the nose of a north-plunging anticline, and occur as a wedge between the Harrymel-Unuk shear zone and the overlying Unuk River Formation. These rocks underlie the central portion of the property, and consist of thin bedded siltstones, immature fine-grained wackes, chert, impure limestones, and andesitic tuffs that locally attain a considerable thickness. Andesitic tuffs may be laminated to massive, aphanitic to hornblende-feldspathic. Limestones occur as thin beds or discontinuous lenses that show extensive recrystallization and highly disrupted internal structure. Fossil evidence led Britton et al.(1989) to ascribe a Carnian to Norian age to these rocks.

Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation (Unit 2)

Britton et al.(1989) described this sequence as green and grey intermediate to mafic volcaniclastics and flows with locally thick interbeds of fine-grained immature sediments. The volcanics are reported to be dominantly massive to poorly bedded plagioclase (± hornblende) porphyritic andesite. The sediments are predominantly grey, brown, and green thinly bedded tuffaceous siltstone and fine-grained wacke. These Norian to Sinemurian age rocks of the Unuk River Formation constitute the lowermost unit of the Hazelton Group. The basal contact with Triassic strata appears to lie near the top of a thick sequence of clastic sedimentary rocks. Neither an angular unconformity nor a widespread conglomerate marks the lower contact. Government regional geological mapping and mapping completed during the 1989 property exploration program indicate this unit underlies most of the western portion of the property and the extreme eastern part of the COOK 2 mineral claim.

Pleistocene to Recent Basalt Flows and Tephra (Unit 6a)

Britton et al.(1989) mapped these flows along the valleys of the Unuk River and Canyon Creek. The are reported to commonly display columnar jointing.



SCALE 1:50,000

Modified after Britton et al (1989)
NTS 104 B/10

COOK
PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Figure 5

LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY

13 *POST-TECTONIC DYKES*

- 13a *Lamprophyre, andesite, diabase (Rainbow and Glacier)*
- 13b *King Creek Dyke Swarm: feldspar porphyry dacite, andesite, diabase, quartz diorite*
- 13c *Hawkeye monzonite: fine-grained biotite-monzonite*

12 *COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX*

- 12a *Biotite granite*
- 12b *Hornblende-biotite quartz diorite*
- 12c *Lee Brook Stock: K-feldspar porphyry, hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite*

JURASSIC

11 *NICKEL MOUNTAIN GABBRO: metamorphic olivine-pyroxene gabbro*

10 *SYN TO POST-VOLCANIC INTRUSIONS: Porphyritic to phaneritic textured; possibly hypabyssal equivalents of extrusive rocks*

- 10a *Leduc Porphyry: K-feldspar-plagioclase-hornblende porphyry granodiorite to syenite*
- 10b *Bank Lake Dyke: fine- to medium-grained hornblende diorite*
- 10c *Andesite-Diorite Complex: metamorphic, fine- to medium-grained diorite with abundant remnants of dark green meta-andesite; (possibly Triassic)*

9 *UNUK RIVER DIORITE SUITE: medium- to coarse-grained, mafic to intermediate stocks*

- 9a *John Peaks metamorphic hornblende diorite*
- 9b *Mac biotite-hornblende diorite; quartz diorite*
- 9c *Mehlelle hornblende-biotite diorite to quartz diorite*
- 9d *Dos Ridge biotite monzodiorite*

TRIASSIC

8 *SUCKE GLACIER STOCK: light grey, gneissic to foliated, medium-grained hornblende-biotite quartz diorite*

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

A - F *METAMORPHIC EQUIVALENTS OF UNITS 1, 2 OR 3*

- *A Metapelite: dark grey, carbonaceous quartz-feldspar-sericite phyllite*
- *B Felsic metavolcanics: light green,quartz-albite-chlorite-sericite phyllite; locally with deformed lapilli*
- *C Mafic to intermediate metavolcanics: dark green, plagioclase-chlorite phyllite*
- *D Hornblende-plagioclase mylonite; mylonitic meta-tuffs*
- *E Hornblende-plagioclase gneiss; agmatitic migmatite*
- *F Strongly sheared rocks within the Unuk-Harrymel fault zone*

GOSSANOUS ALTERATION ZONES

Pyrite ± quartz ± sericite ± carbonate ± clay; locally foliated to schistose

Disseminated pyrite in felsic volcanics

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(Note: No stratigraphic order is implied within sequences.)

QUATERNARY

RECENT

17 *UNCONSOLIDATED SEDIMENTS*

- 7a *Alluvium, glaciofluvial deposits, landslide debris, moraine*
- 7b *Alluvium underlain by Pleistocene to Recent basalt*

PLEISTOCENE TO RECENT

6 *BASALT FLOWS AND TEPHRA*

- 6a *Dark grey to black, basalt flows and tephra; minor pillow lavas*
- 6b *Basalt tephra*

TRIASSIC TO JURASSIC

HAZELTON GROUP

MIDDLE JURASSIC (TOARCIAN TO BAJOCIAN)

5 *SILTSTONE SEQUENCE (Salmon River Formation): Dark grey, well-bedded siltstone with minor sandstone and conglomerate.*

- 5g *Chert pebble conglomerate and arenite*
- 5f *Rhythmically bedded siltstone and shale (turbidite)*
- 5w *Thinly bedded wacke*
- 5y *Andesite pillow lavas and pillow breccias with minor siltstone interbeds*

LOWER JURASSIC (TOARCIAN)

4 *FELSIC VOLCANIC SEQUENCE (Mount Dilworth Formation): Light weathering, intermediate to felsic pyroclastic rocks, including dust, ash, crystal and lithic tuffs, lapilli tuff. Locally pyritiferous (5 to 15%) and gossanous. Minor chalcedonic quartz veins locally.*

- 4a *Variably bedded airfall tuffs*
- 4f *Massive felsic tuff*
- 4r *Black and white, carbonaceous felsic volcanics; locally flow banded and autobrecciated*

LOWER JURASSIC (PLIENSBACHIAN TO TOARCIAN)

3 *PYROCLASTIC-EPICLASTIC SEQUENCE (Betty Creek Formation): Heterogeneous, grey, green, locally purple or maroon, massive to bedded pyroclastic and sedimentary rocks; pillow lava*

- 3a *Green and grey, massive to poorly bedded andesite*
- 3d *Grey, green and purple clastic tuff, lapilli tuff, crystal and lithic tuff; massive to well bedded; feldspar phyric*
- 3f *White weathering, felsic tuffs and breccias with quartz stringers*
- 3s *Andesitic lapilli tuff with pink siliceous clasts*
- 3p *Andesite pillow lavas and pillow breccias with minor siltstone interbeds*
- 3t *Black, thinly bedded siltstone, shale and argillite (turbidite)*

UPPER TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC (NORIAN TO SINEMURIAN)

2 *ANDESITE SEQUENCE (Unuk River Formation): Green and grey, intermediate to mafic volcaniclastics and flows with locally thick interbeds of fine-grained limestone sandstones; minor conglomerate and limestone*

- 2a *Grey and green, plagioclase ± hornblende porphyritic andesite; massive to poorly bedded*
- 2b *Grey and green, hornblende-(± pyroxene)-feldspar porphyritic andesitic lapilli and ash tuff*
- 2c *Grey, brown and green, thinly bedded, tuffaceous siltstone and fine grained wacke*
- 2t *Black, thinly laminated siltstone (turbidite); shale; argillite*
- 2g *Dark grey, clast-supported conglomerate with granitic outclasts*
- 2l *Grey, variably bedded limestone (completely recrystallized along South Unuk valley)*

TRIASSIC

STUHINI GROUP

UPPER TRIASSIC (CARNIAN TO NORIAN)

1 *LOWER VOLCANOSEDIMENTARY SEQUENCE: Brown, black and grey, mixed sedimentary rocks interbedded with medium to dark green, mafic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks*

- 1t *Grey to black, thinly bedded siltstone, shale, argillite (turbidite)*
- 1w *Brown and grey, fine grained tuffaceous wacke; minor siltstone or conglomerate*
- 1l *Grey, impure, silty, sandy limestone*
- 1a *Green, fine-grained, andesitic ash tuff; feldspar and hornblende phyric*
- 1b *Dark green basalt*
- 1p *Grey and green, andesite breccia with augite-hornblende-plagioclase clasts and augite-rich matrix*

SYMBOLS

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)

Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned)

Bedding, tops unknown (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Bedding, estimated dip (gentle, moderate, steep)

Stratigraphic tops in pillow volcanics

Compositional layering in metamorphosed rocks: foliation (inclined, vertical)

Trend line

Regional antiform; synform

Antiformic synform (normal, overturned)

Minor fold axis with M, Z or S symmetry; with plunge

Fault (defined, assumed; D = downthrown side)

Thrust fault (defined, assumed; teeth on upper plate)

Air photo lineament

Fossil locality (F)

Plumme (I)

Area with more than 40% Tertiary dykes

Limit of major phyllite zone

Volcanic vent (observed, assumed)

Geologic station

871365 (0.6,48,3.8,11)

Sample No. (Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm, Au ppb)

National geochemical reconnaissance sample site

Potassium-argon isotopic age use; H = hornblende; age in millions of years before present

Mineral occurrence; MINFILE number X83

AGE	GROUPS	FORMATIONS	MEMBERS	LITHOLOGIES
Bathonian	Bowser Lake	Ashman	Main Sequence	Turbidites, wackes, intraformational conglomerates
			Basal Conglomerate	Chert pebble conglomerates
Bajocian to Toarcian	Spatsizi(?)	Salmon River	Pyjama Beds	Thin bedded, alternating siltstones and mudstones
			Basal Limestone	Gritty, fossiliferous limestone
Toarcian	Hazelton	Mount Dilworth	Upper Lapilli Tuff	Dacitic lapilli tuff with flow-bandedd clasts
			Middle Welded Tuff	Dacitic welded ash flow and lappilli tuff
			Lower Dust Tuff	Dacitic dust tuff
Pliensbachian		Betty Creek	Sedimentary Members	Hematitic volcaniclastic sediments, and turbidites
			Volcanic Members	Andesitic to dacitic tuffs and flows
Sinemurian to Hettangian(?)		Unuk River	Premier Porphyry	Two feldspar + hornblende porphyritic tuffs
			Upper Andesite	Massive tuffs with local volcaniclastic sediments
			Upper Siltstone	Turbidites, minor limestones
			Middle Andesite	Massive tuffs and minor volcaniclastic sediments
			Lower Siltstone	Turbidites
			Lower Andesite	Massive to bedded ash tuffs
Norian to Carnian	Stuhini		Volcanic Members	Pyroxene porphyry flows and tuffs
			Sedimentary Members	Turbidites, limestones, conglomerates

TABLE 1. Table of Formations Unuk River Area

Eocene and possibly Jurassic Coast Plutonic Complex (Unit 12)

Britton et al.(1989) described the intrusions north of Boulder Creek as biotite-hornblende quartz diorite which probably contain many discrete stocks. The country rock contacts are reported to be sharp, discordant, and thermally metamorphosed. The age of these intrusives is Eocene, but the complex may include remnants of Jurassic granitoids. Mapping completed during the 1989 property exploration program indicates that this unit underlies a ridge located in the centre of the COOK 3 and 4 mineral claims.

Tertiary King Creek Dyke Swarm (Unit 13b)

The limits of the unit, as shown on Figure 5, roughly indicate where the dykes exceed 50% of the exposed bedrock. This north trending belt of dykes range compositionally from rhyodacite to andesite, and texturally from aphanitic to holocrystalline. Britton et al.(1989) has classified individual dykes as feldspar porphyry dacites, andesite, diabases, and hornblende to quartz diorites. They are reported to be up to 10 m wide and are anastomose, cross-cutting one another at oblique angles. Most of the dykes are described as white-weathering medium-grey andesite to dacite with fine to coarse feldspar phenocrysts in an aphanitic groundmass.

Structure

Actual fault surfaces or zones are rarely seen in the Unuk River area, but they are probably quite common and may have developed concurrently with regional folding. Britton et al.(1989) mapped several assumed faults within the property boundaries. These are assumed to be normal faults and are described as megascopic structures with relatively little offset.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Britton et al.(1989) list 55 mineral occurrences in the Unuk map-sheet. These showings are predominantly gold/silver occurrences and are hosted by a number of various lithologies. Most can be classified into one of four categories: stratabound, vein, skarn, and disseminations. Grove (1986) has determined that the age of the mineralizing events is variable and, notably, can be post-Triassic.

Stratabound mineralization consists almost exclusively of pyritic zones and lenses contained within a particular stratum or a restricted set of strata. The best example is the Eskay Creek prospect, currently being explored by Calpine Resources Incorporated and Consolidated Stikine Silver Ltd. Intrusive-contact (skarn) deposits show a close spatial and temporal relationship with igneous intrusions. Three deposits in this category are the E & L nickel/copper deposit (Minfile #006), the Max copper/iron skarn (Minfile #013), and the Chris-Anne copper/iron skarn (Minfile #125). Britton et al.(1989) stated:

> Mineralization at the E & L occurs within two medium- to coarse-grained, olivine-pyroxene gabbro bodies. These roughly triangular plugs are each approximately 1300 square metres in area and are probably connected. They intruded a sequence of argillites, tuffaceous siltstones, and grey dacitic ash tuffs that strike northwesterly with moderate to steep southwesterly dips. Mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and chalcopyrite, with lesser amounts of pyrite and magnetite. In the northwestern gabbro, mineralization extends up to the contact with the sediments, whereas in the southeastern gabbro, mineralization is confined to the pluton. Diamond drilling has delineated pipe-like pods and disseminations of sulphides to a depth of 120 metres. Drill-indicated reserves are 2.8 million tonnes of 0.7% Ni and 0.6% Cu (Sharp, 1965).
>
> The Max prospect lies on the northwest side of McQuillan Ridge, between the Unuk and South Unuk Rivers, at elevations between 455 and 1500 metres. Massive magnetite with lesser pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occur in skarn-altered sedimentary rocks adjacent to a diorite stock. Garnet, epidote, actinolite, and diopside characterize the skarn assemblage. Drilling has indicated a reserve of 11 million tonnes at 45% iron (Canadian Mines Handbook 1973-1974, page 432).
>
> The Chris-Anne prospect lies approximately 3 kilometres east of the Max. Skarn mineralization is reported in limestone beds which are up to 10 metres thick and that are interbedded with volcaniclastics. Magnetite and pyrrhotite-rich layers, from 0.5 to 7 metres

thick, with minor chalcopyrite, extend over a distance of 1 km. There are minor intrusive bodies reported on the property. Grades range from 0.1% to 0.4% copper (Allan and MacQuarrie, 1981).

The gold potential of these skarn deposits does not appear to have been tested. Based on recent skarn studies (Ettlinger and Ray, 1988), this area has many features that are associated with gold-enriched skarns elsewhere in the province: sequences of calcareous and tuffaceous host rocks; structural deformation; intrusion by dioritic I-type granitoids; and contact metamorphism and recrystallization. Some auriferous skarns are enriched in cobalt, an element that may be a useful pathfinder.

High-grade precious metal quartz veins are the target of exploration programs at Mount Madge (Minfile #240 and #233) by Bighorn Development Corporation, and at the Doc prospect (Minfile #014) by Echo Bay Mines Limited. Britton et al.(1989) reported:

The Mount Madge prospects are located south of Sulphurets Creek near its confluence with Unuk River, on the east and west sides of Mandy Glacier. Two different targets are being evaluated (Kruchkowski and Sinden, 1988). On the west, the C-10 prospect (Minfile #240) is a stockwork of thin quartz veinlets, locally with thicker quartz lenses, in intensely altered, fine-grained tuffaceous andesite or dacite. Quartz veinlets locally form up to 30% of the rock. The alteration assemblage consists of quartz and sericite with up to 10% pyrite. Chalcopyrite and traces of sphalerite are also present. The rocks are strongly foliated to schistose and are very similar to the broad alteration zones seen at Brucejack Plateau 12 kilometres to the northeast (Britton and Alldrick, 1988). Soil samples locally return analyses in excess of 1 ppm gold.

Two kilometres to the east, Ken Konkin discovered a massive pyrite-siderite float boulder with visible gold. Prospecting uphill led to the discovery of the GFJ veins (Minfile #233), apparently flat-lying, zoned siderite-quartz-sulphide veins that returned assays up to 121 grams per tonne gold (Kruchkowski and Sinden, 1988). The veins are poorly exposed. Float blocks seen this year display symmetrical zoning from margin to core across vein widths of 10 to 15 centimetres. Vein margins are 1 to 2 centimetres of thin white quartz layers separated by hairline accumulations of very fine-grained tin-white sulphide, probably arsenopyrite. The core is a very coarse-grained intergrowth of siderite, milky quartz, and cubes and clusters of pyrite, with lesser amounts of sphalerite and chalcopyrite as crystals and irregular masses. Rare tetrahedrite and visible gold have been observed (K.Konkin, personal communication, 1988). The veins cut variably foliated andesitic ash tuffs with thin interbeds of foliated to schistose siltstones.

The Doc prospect (Minfile #014) is located at treeline on a ridge overlooking the South Unuk River, opposite the mouth of Divelbliss Creek. The prospect consists of several west-northwest trending quartz veins up to 2 metres wide that have surface strike lengths of up to 275 metres (Gewargis, 1986). The main veins (Q17, Q22) are massive white quartz with sparse sulphide mineralization (5% to 10%) consisting of galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite, with associated specular hematite and magnetite. Precious metal values are mostly confined to the sheared edges of veins and immediately adjacent wallrock. Shear zones with very little quartz may also return good values. Seraphim (1948) observed that gold was associated with either specular hematite or with galena and pyrite, but not with chalcopyrite and pyrite assemblages. The veins are a true fissure type, crosscutting folded and metamorphosed andesitic tuffs and thin-bedded sediments, including marble, that have been intruded by irregular dioritic dykes or sills and small monzodioritic plugs. The veins are different from any others seen in the Sulphurets or Unuk map areas. They have very restricted wallrock alteration aureoles, no apparent zoning, and appear to be limited to a few large fluid pathways. In this, they display characteristics of mesothermal veins. Structural control of the vein sets has not been determined but may be due to fractures related to folds in the host rocks. Total mineral inventory of the Q17 and other veins is given as 426,000 tonnes with 9.26 grams per tonne gold and 44.91 grams per tonne silver (*Northern Miner*, November 7, 1988).

Porphyry-type disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, and molybdenite mineralization occurs immediately north and south of King Creek, west of Harrymel Creek. Two properties have been worked: the VV to the south and the Cole to the north.

The VV property (Minfile #079) is the site of a heavily weathered monzonitic intrusive body in fault contact, on the east and west, with layered andesitic lapilli tuffs and tuff breccias with minor siltstone and calcareous sandstone interbeds. The stock is 250 metres wide, at least 6 kilometres long, strikes northerly, and dips steeply to the west, parallel to the country rocks. Chalcopyrite occurs in quartz stockworks and as fine disseminations within the monzonite. Molybdenite, sphalerite, malachite, and azurite have also been reported (Winter and McInnis, 1975; Mawer et al.,1977). Representative assays give 0.34% copper, 0.003% molybdenum, 2.1 grams per tonne silver, and 0.8 gram per tonne gold. Maximum gold and silver values obtained were 8.65 grams per tonne gold and 19.54 grams per tonne silver (Mawer et al.,1977).

The Cole prospect (Minfile #209) is situated approximately 4 kilometres north of the VV claims; it appears to be on strike with the same fault system and has similar intrusive and country rocks. Mineralization consists of up to 10% pyrite as disseminations and fracture fillings. Minor chalcopyrite and malachite have been reported but the bedrock source of the gold/silver soil anomalies has not been located (Korenic, 1982; Gareau, 1983). Reported assays range up to 0.43% copper, 7.12 grams per tonne gold, and 13.03 grams

per tonne silver. Gold and copper values show a positive correlation on both properties.

At this time, the Eskay Creek prospect, located 30 km northeast of the Cook property, is the most significant showing in the area. This prospect comprises at least eight mineralized zones occurring over a strike length of 1800 m within a sequence of felsic volcanics (Mount Dilworth Formation). This property is currently being explored by Calpine and Consolidated Stikine Silver. Preliminary drilling on the '21 Zone' intersected 96 feet assaying 0.752 oz/ton gold and 1.13 oz/ton silver including 52.5 feet grading 1.330 oz/ton gold and 1.99 oz/ton silver (*Northern Miner*, November 7, 1988).

The drilling results obtained to date indicate that the '21 Zone' extends over 335 m and is open along strike and at depth. Based on the results of 70 drill holes completed to June 1, 1989, a preliminary geological reserve of 2.8 million tons grading 0.23 oz/ton gold and 3.3 oz/ton silver was calculated for the '21 Zone' (Consolidated Stikine Silver, 1989 Annual Report). These deposits have been variously described as silicified shear zones (Harris, 1985) or as volcanogenic deposits (Donnelly, 1976). The mineralization is associated with disseminated sulphides in felsic volcanic breccias and graphitic argillites in contact with overlying intermediate volcanic rocks.

A review of all the available information (Minfile, assessment reports, geological maps, reports, etc.) indicates that one mineralized occurrence is known within the area currently covered by the Cook property.

The Six Mile #2 copper showing (Minfile #225) occurs on the COOK 1 claim at the south end of a narrow lake. Minor chalcopyrite and up to 5% disseminated pyrite occur within and adjacent to the Flory Creek Fault Zone.

Located on the same structure and adjacent to the property boundary is the Homer #3 copper showing (Minfile #224). A gossanous zone within the fault hosts disseminations and fracture fillings of pyrite and chalcopyrite. The fault gouge is carbonatized and hosts up to 5% pyrite.

The Canyon Creek prospect (Minfile #098) occurs adjacent to the southwest corner of the property, and consists of two showings known as the Black Bear and the Daily Boy. The Daily Boy is portrayed as several veins with pyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor sphalerite and galena, hosted by silicified and hornsfelsed sediments. The sediments are described as altered slates, argillites, and quartzites (Unuk River Formation) which are characterized by a high percentage of disseminated pyrite. These are reported to be cut by a complex of lamprophyre dykes. The Black Bear is portrayed as a 60 cm wide quartz vein with auriferous pyrite and pyrrhotite, and is hosted by sediments at the margin of a diorite porphyry dyke.

1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The 1989 property exploration program, completed between September 9 and October 16, consisted of helicopter-supported reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, and geochemistry (lithogeochemical, stream silt, and heavy mineral sampling). Areas of known mineralization and gossans noted within the area were investigated and sampled.

A total of 16 rock, 2 stream silt, and 3 heavy mineral samples were forwarded to Bondar-Clegg & Company in Vancouver for multi-element analyses; Au by fire assay-AA and the remaining 29 elements by I.C.P. (results are presented in the Appendix, along with rock sample descriptions).

The accompanying map depicts the property geology (modified after Britton et al.,1989), with 1989 prospecting traverses, sample locations, and Au/Ag/As/Sb analytical results. Descriptions of the exploration completed and the results follow.

ROCK GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

Reconnaissance prospecting and geochemical sampling were completed over selected parts of the property. This work was concentrated in the areas of reported mineralization and gossans noted within the property. Britton et al.(1989) reported three mineral occurrences occurring either within or adjacent to the property boundaries. The 1989 exploration program investigated each of these areas.

The Fewright (6-Mile) Cu/Ag/Au/Pb showing (Minfile #097) is plotted as occurring near the northwest corner of the COOK 4 mineral claim. The Minfile occurrence description states that "a 30 metre wide mineralized ledge ran the entire length of seven claims (estimated strike length of about 300 metres). Some tunnel work was done on the claims and the mineralized zone was reported to carry values of Ag, Cu, Au, and Pb." Extensive investigation of this area during the current exploration program could not locate any old workings or mineralization. This showing location is probably misplotted.

The Black Bear and Daily Boy showings (Minfile #098) are plotted as occurring adjacent to the southwest corner of the COOK 3 mineral claim. These showings consist of mineralized quartz veins either occurring along the selvage of a diorite porphyry dyke or within silicified and hornsfelsed sediments which are disseminated with pyrite and on weathering are covered by a crust of deep brown limonite. Investigation of the southwestern corner of the property located a number of quartz veins. Grab samples collected here did not yield any anomalous geochemical results. Only a limited amount of reconnaissance prospecting was completed in this area. Additional work is required to fully evaluate the area.

A number of iron-stained areas were noted in the westernmost portion of the COOK 3 and 4 claims. One of these areas, located on the COOK 4 claim, was investigated. The area was found to be underlain by northerly striking, interbedded argillite/chert/siltstone and quartzite, probably belonging to the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. Weak Pb and Zn mineralization was found occurring in cherty silty sandstone, the iron staining noted associated with weak

sulphide (pyrite) mineralization within the interbedded sediments. Three grab samples yielded elevated Pb and/or Zn values:

Sample	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Description
KCR-037	1330	1802	grey quartzite, <1% galena, trace Py
KVR-062	2870	-	cherty silty sandstone, trace galena, diss Py
KVR-063	1834	-	cherty silty sandstone, trace galena, diss Py

A large iron-stained area was noted in the northwest corner of the COOK 3 claim; however, budget constraints did not allow the area to be investigated during the current exploration program.

The Flory Creek Fault Zone cuts diagonally across the southeast corner of the COOK 1 claim and the west end of the COOK 2 claim. Two copper occurrences (Minfile #224 and #225) are plotted as occurring within and adjacent to the fault zone.

The Six Mile #2 copper showing (Minfile #225) occurs at the south end of a narrow lake in the northeast corner of the COOK 1 claim. The occurrence description reports "minor chalcopyrite and up to 5% disseminated pyrite occur within and adjacent to the Flory Creek Fault Zone." A limited amount of reconnaissance prospecting was conducted along the western side of this fault zone. No mineralization was located; however, iron staining was noted on cliffs along the east side of the lake. This showing is probably located to the east of the area prospected during the current exploration program. Additional prospecting is required to fully evaluate the area.

Several gossanous zones were noted in the eastern portion of the COOK 2 claim during aerial reconnaissance of the property. A pronounced airphoto lineament, interpreted as a shear zone, cuts across the property in this area. Budget constraints did not permit the area to be investigated during the current exploration program.

Since only a small portion of the Cook property was investigated during the current exploration program, additional exploration consisting of reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, and lithogeochemical sampling

is required to fully evaluate the area. Particular attention should be given to the gossanous areas noted and to the Flory Creek Fault Zone.

STREAM SILT SAMPLING

Stream silt geochemical sampling was conducted on the property as part of the current exploration program. Stream silt samples were collected whenever streams were crossed during reconnaissance prospecting traverses. The designation of anomalous values is based on regional G.S.C. survey results in Open File 1645 combined with a visual observation of data obtained during the 1989 exploration on a number of claim groups in the Unuk River area.

Based on these criteria, there were no anomalous precious metals values detected for any of the elements analyzed. Two creeks drain the western portion of the COOK 3 and 4 mineral claims. Stream silt samples should be collected at regular intervals along these drainages.

HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLING

A heavy mineral stream sediment sampling survey was conducted on the property as part of the current exploration program. Heavy mineral samples were collected in parts of a creek where there is a sudden transition from high to low energy, if present, moss mat was used. Samples were sieved to -20 mesh and a 3 to 5 kg sample of sieved material was collected.

The samples were forwarded to Bondar-Clegg and Company in Vancouver for multi-element analyses: Au by fire assay-AA and the remaining 29 elements by I.C.P. The heavy mineral separation consists of floating off the light (<3.3) minerals using methylene-iodine followed by magnetic separation. A sample

weight of 0.5 grams is taken for the I.C.P. and the remainder used for fire assay.

The heavy mineral sampling survey was conducted by Mr. M. Waskett-Myers of Keewatin Engineering Inc. which company has done a considerable amount of work in the Unuk River area, and in the process, has assembled a fairly substantial data base. These data were used to assess the values obtained on the property.

Heavy mineral sampling is a good first-pass tool and should be considered as a micro-prospecting approach to evaluating an area.

A total of three heavy mineral samples were collected from creeks draining the eastern portion of the COOK 2 mineral claim; these reflect background values in all the elements.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1989 exploration program consisted of helicopter-supported reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping, and geochemical sampling, with the objective of evaluating the property's potential for hosting economic precious metals deposits and for the purpose of fulfilling the assessment requirements. This work was concentrated in the areas of reported mineralization and gossans noted within the property.

The Flory Creek Fault Zone cuts diagonally across the western end of the COOK 1 and 2 claims. The Minfile plots two occurrences within and adjacent to the fault zone. A limited amount of prospecting conducted along the west side of the zone did not located any mineralization. Iron staining and possible malachite staining were noted on cliffs along the east side of a narrow lake. These showings are probably located to the east of the area prospected.

The Fewright (6-Mile) Au/Ag/Cu/Pb showing is plotted adjacent to the northeast corner of the COOK 4 mineral claim. Extensive investigation of this area during the current exploration program could not locate any old workings or mineralization. This showing is probably misplotted.

A review of all available information on the area indicated that the Canyon Creek prospect (Minfile #098) probably occurs adjacent to the extreme southwest corner of the property. It consists of two showings known as the Black Bear and the Daily Boy. The showings consist of mineralized quartz veins occurring either along the selvage of a diorite porphyry dyke or within silicified and hornsfelsed sediments with disseminated pyrite, and on weathering are covered by a crust of deep brown limonite. An aerial reconnaissance of the property located a number of limonite-stained outcrops in the western portion of the COOK 3 and 4 mineral claims. A limited amount of reconnaissance prospecting located a number of quartz veins in the southwest corner of the property; however, grab samples collected here did not yield any anomalous geochemical results.

Investigation of one of the iron-stained outcrops located weak Pb and Zn mineralization in cherty silty sandstone, the iron staining noted is associated with weak sulphide (pyrite) mineralization within the interbedded sediments. Budget constraints did not allow for an examination of the remaining iron-stained zones noted. Additional prospecting is required to fully evaluate this area.

Several gossanous zones were noted in the eastern portion of the COOK 2 claim during aerial reconnaissance. A pronounced airphoto lineament, interpreted as a shear zone, cuts across the property in this area, and a geological and mineral occurrence compilation completed by Equity Preservation Corp. in 1988 plots a gold occurrence on or adjacent to this lineament north of the property boundary. Future exploration programs should investigate the mineral potential of this area.

Three heavy mineral samples were collected from creeks draining the eastern portion of the COOK 2 mineral claim. They yielded background values in all the elements.

Considering the limited amount of exploration completed on the claims, additional work is required in order to fully evaluate the property's mineral potential. This work should consist of extensive reconnaissance prospecting, combined with geological mapping, lithogeochemical sampling, and stream silt sampling. Particular attention should be given to the gossanous zones noted, to the Flory Creek Fault Zone, and to the southwest corner of the property near the reported location of the Canyon Creek prospect. Stream silt samples should be collected at regular intervals along the two creeks draining the western portion of the property, in which numerous gossanous zones were noted.

CERTIFICATE - C. H. Aussant

I, Claude Henry Aussant, of 31 Templebow Way N.E. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd. with offices at Suite 400, 534 - 17th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary, B.Sc.Geology (1976), and I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta; and I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I am co-author of the report entitled "Geological, Prospecting, and Geochemical Report on the **Cook Property**, COOK 1 to 4 Mineral Claims, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia", dated November 6, 1989. I personally worked on the property during the program described herein.

5. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of **Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd.**, in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 6th day of November, A.D. 1989.

PERMIT TO PRACTICE
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.
Signature
Date January 18, 1990
PERMIT NUMBER: P 2399
The Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. Aussant, B.Sc., P.Geol., F.GAC

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
CLAUDE H. AUSSANT

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
C. H. AUSSANT
FELLOW

CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID GEORGE DuPRE, of 56 Parkgrove Crescent in the Municipality of Delta in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of Calgary, B.Sc. Geology (1969), and have practised my profession continuously since graduation.

2) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta; and I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

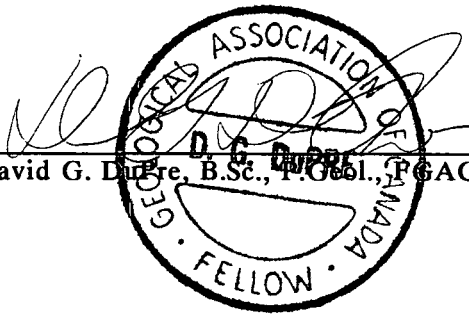
3) I am a consulting geologist with the firm of Keewatin Engineering Inc. with offices at Suite 800 - 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

4) I am the co-author of the report entitled "Geological, Prospecting, and Geochemical Report on the **Cook Property**, COOK 1 to 4 Mineral Claims, Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia", dated November 6, 1989. I personally supervised the work on the property and visited the site on two occasions between September 6 and October 15, 1989.

5) I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of **Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd.**, in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 6th day of November, A.D. 1989.

Respectfully submitted,



David G. DuPre, B.Sc., P.Geol., FGAC

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A P P E N D I X

Summary of Personnel
Rock Sample Descriptions
Certificates of Analysis
Analytical Techniques

* *

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

Name / Address	Position	Dates	Man Days
C. H. Aussant Calgary, Alberta	Project Geologist	Sep.9-Oct.16	2.00
B. C. Beattie Calgary, Alberta	Assistant Geologist	Sep.9-Oct.16	2.00
M. Waskett-Myers Vancouver, B,C.	Geochemist	Sep.9-Oct.16	0.75
B. McIntyre Vancouver, B.C.	Senior Prospector	Sep.9-Oct.16	0.75
C. Oevermann Smithers, B.C.	Cook	Sep.9-Oct.16	0.75
		TOTAL	6.25

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

	Au ppb	
KCR-036	<5	talus; light grey chert, <1% diss pyrite
KCR-037	10	1802 ppm Pb, 1330 ppm Zn; talus; mottled grey quartzite, <1% galena, trace pyrite, in contact with light grey chert
KCR-038	<5	grab o/c; black argillite, 1% diss Py, rusty weathered, 005°/65°W to 010°/80°W; cliff area consists of interbedded black argillite with 1% pyrite / cherts and quartzites
KCR-039	<5	grab o/c; andesite, 1% diss pyrite, in contact with a diorite intrusion
KVR-061	5	talus; cherty fractured siltstone, <1% pyrite and stringers
KVR-062	<5	2870 ppm Zn; grab o/c; cherty silty sandstone, diss pyrite, trace Pb
KVR-063	<5	1834 ppm Zn; grab o/c; cherty silty sandstone, diss pyrite, trace Pb
KVR-064	<5	grab o/c; cherty fractured sandstone, pyrrhotite as disseminations and stringers
KVR-065	<5	talus; granodiorite, 1-2% disseminated pyrite
KPR-070	8	float; quartz diorite, beige, rusty weathered in spots, very fine-grained, minor pyrrhotite, trace pyrite
KPR-071	26	grab o/c; mauve aphanitic dacite dyke, 1% diss pyrrhotite
KPR-072	6	grab o/c; grey quartz vein, very fine pyrite clots, diss pyrite, minor pyrrhotite, pyrite layers
KPR-073	26	float; rusty weathered grey quartz vein in siltstone
KPR-078	10	grab o/c; grey quartz, 1-2% Po as fine disseminations and clots
HZR-048	5	grab o/c; black argillite, pyrrhotite pockets, minor diss pyrite, minor pebbles of diorite
HOR-040	10	grab o/c; purple andesite tuff, minor diss pyrite, minor pyrrhotite blebs, weakly magnetic, minor quartz-carbonate stringers

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 29-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-07573.0

PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
R2 89KC-R 036	Cook	<5	<0.2	<5	59	<0.5	3	<1	17	1	102	19
R2 89KC-R 037		10	1.2	<5	61	<0.5	3	5	7	<1	80	21
R2 89KC-R 038		<5	0.3	<5	160	<0.5	3	<1	<5	10	105	52
R2 89KC-R 039	Cook	<5	0.2	<5	211	<0.5	4	<1	<5	15	66	91
R2 89KV-R 061	Cook	5	<0.2	<5	107	<0.5	4	<1	20	2	82	19
R2 89KV-R 062		<5	0.3	<5	114	<0.5	<2	15	<5	5	99	46
R2 89KV-R 063		<5	<0.2	<5	156	<0.5	2	7	<5	3	68	6
R2 89KV-R 064		<5	<0.2	<5	83	<0.5	<2	<1	12	4	99	26
R2 89KV-R 065	Cook	<5	<0.2	<5	78	<0.5	<2	<1	18	2	71	3

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

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Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

REPORT: V89-07573.0

DATE PRINTED: 29-OCT-89

PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
R2 89KC-R 036		3	9	3	4	2	2	14	<20	<5	3	<20
R2 89KC-R 037		10	3	3	19	5	3	1802	<20	<5	<1	<20
R2 89KC-R 038		15	2	9	4	6	29	<2	60	<5	11	<20
R2 89KC-R 039		11	1	5	6	3	18	<2	54	<5	15	<20
R2 89KV-R 061		4	13	2	5	3	3	38	<20	<5	3	<20
R2 89KV-R 062		14	8	1	6	8	5	22	89	13	5	<20
R2 89KV-R 063		12	8	8	3	7	3	12	87	11	4	<20
R2 89KV-R 064		1	10	5	4	5	5	61	94	6	4	<20
R2 89KV-R 065		6	12	2	4	3	3	3	<20	6	5	<20

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R2 89KC-R 036		6	<10	<10	12	<10	4	32	2
R2 89KC-R 037		61	<10	<10	2	13	7	1330	1
R2 89KC-R 038		67	<10	<10	141	<10	5	106	<1
R2 89KC-R 039		10	<10	<10	156	<10	7	121	<1
R2 89KV-R 061		8	<10	<10	3	<10	7	47	2
R2 89KV-R 062		157	<10	<10	41	26	6	2870	1
R2 89KV-R 063		110	<10	<10	16	11	4	1834	1
R2 89KV-R 064		33	11	<10	22	<10	7	177	1
R2 89KV-R 065		5	10	<10	23	<10	16	35	1

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REPORT: V89-06965.0

PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
R2 89KP-R070	Deb ~	8	0.2	<5	27	<0.5	<2	2	21	7	79	8
R2 89KP-R071		26	<0.2	<5	156	<0.5	3	2	<5	34	35	39
R2 89KP-R072	DEB-N	6	<0.2	<5	35	<0.5	3	<1	13	1	131	7
R2 89KP-R073	DEB-N	26	<0.2	<5	28	<0.5	2	<1	6	4	157	20

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PROJECT: UNUK

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R2 89KP-R070		11	10	5	4	6	7	11	53	<5	3	<20
R2 89KP-R071		13	2	7	3	4	26	<2	32	<5	21	<20
R2 89KP-R072		13	6	4	4	7	4	7	29	6	2	<20
R2 89KP-R073		14	3	4	4	8	6	28	29	<5	3	<20

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
R2 89KP-R070		17	<10	<10	18	<10	9	120	2
R2 89KP-R071		8	<10	<10	239	<10	9	130	<1
R2 89KP-R072		3	<10	<10	13	<10	6	39	3
R2 89KP-R073		8	<10	<10	28	<10	12	55	2

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Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 26-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06967.0 | PROJECT: UNUK | PAGE 1A

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
R2 89KP-R078	Dob near	10	<0.2	<5	51	<0.5	4	<1	15	2	100	29

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
R2 89KP-R078		3	6	3	4	3	4	29	65	<5	2	<20

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PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
R2 89KP-R078		8	<10	<10	<1	<10	10	50	2

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Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-01696.0

PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
I1 89KVL002	Hornfels	11	<0.2	<5	175	<0.5	2	1	12	30	137	21

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DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06960.0

PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
J1 89KVL002		18	9	6	5	18	90	<2	<20	14	12	<20

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Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 20-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06960.0 | PROJECT: UNUK | PAGE 1C

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
I1 89KVL002		85	<10	<10	139	<10	13	148	113

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Lab Report

A DIVISION OF [illegible] INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 27-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-07576.0

PROJECT: UNUK

PAGE 10

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
T1 89KV-L 016 cook		<5	<0.2	34	164	<0.5	6	2	11	19	61	33

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PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
T1 89KV-L 016		18	8	9	5	16	50	<2	<20	8	8	<20

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PROJECT: UNUK

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
1 89KV-L 016		58	<10	<10	111	<10	14	254	29

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Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

REPORT: V89-06886.0

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
R2 89HO R040 Homer		10	<0.2	50	267	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	12	50	49

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06886.0

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	Ta PPM	Ti PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
R2 89H0[illegible]0		13	2	7	1	4	15	<2	161	<5	9	<20

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Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06886.0

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
R2 8900-R1140		102	<10	<10	127	<10	7	112	<1

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Geochemical
Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

REPORT: V89-06887.0

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89
PROJECT: DUNN-HOMER

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
9 - R2 89RZ-R048 Homer		5	0.4	59	169	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	21	38	74

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Geochemical
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REPORT: V89-06887.0

DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89
PROJECT: DUNN-HOMER

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
R2 89HZ-R0148		18	<1	13	2	6	19	<2	54	10	8	<20

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DATE PRINTED: 13-OCT-89
PROJECT: DUNN-HOMER

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
R2 89HZ-R048		138	<10	<10	91	<10	6	90	<1

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06781.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.
PROJECT: PARADIGM

SUBMITTED BY: TERRAMIN RES. LAB
DATE PRINTED: 4-OCT-89

ORDER		ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au	Gold - Fire Assay	93	5 PPB	FIRE-ASSAY	Fire Assay AA
2	Ag	Silver	93	0.2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
3	As	Arsenic	93	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
4	Ba	Barium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
5	Be	Beryllium	93	0.5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
6	Bi	Bismuth	93	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
7	Cd	Cadmium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
8	Ce	Cerium	93	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
9	Co	Cobalt	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
10	Cr	Chromium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
11	Cu	Copper	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
12	Ga	Gallium	93	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
13	La	Lanthanum	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
14	Li	Lithium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
15	Mo	Molybdenum	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
16	Nb	Niobium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
17	Ni	Nickel	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
18	Pb	Lead	93	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
19	Rb	Rubidium	93	20 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
20	Sb	Antimony	93	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
21	Sc	Scandium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
22	Sn	Tin	93	20 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
23	Sr	Strontium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
24	Ta	Tantalum	93	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
25	Te	Tellurium	93	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
26	V	Vanadium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
27	W	Tungsten	93	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
28	Y	Yttrium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
29	Zn	Zinc	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
30	Zr	Zirconium	93	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma

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SUBMITTED BY: TERRAMIN RES. LAB
DATE PRINTED: 4-OCT-89

SAMPLE TYPES		NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS		NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
I	STREAM SEDIMENT,SILT	41	1	-80	41	DRY, SIEVE -80	41
R	ROCK OR BED ROCK	52	2	-150	52	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	52

REPORT COPIES TO: KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.
TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.

INVOICE TO: KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

COOK PROPERTY

HEAVY MINERAL RESULTS

LAB NUMBER	FIELD NUMBER	LOCATI	Au(30g (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Be (ppm)	Bi (ppm)	Cd (ppm)	Ce (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Ga (ppm)	La (ppm)	Li (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Nb (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Sc (ppm)	Sn (ppm)	Sr (ppm)	Ta (ppm)	Te (ppm)	V (ppm)	W (ppm)	Y (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Zr (ppm)
75770030	89 K WH44	COO	8	-0.2	-5	46	-0.5	9	-1	-5	28	93	118	11	9	7	2	5	37	-2	-20	9	5	-20	96	-10	-10	86	-10	5	50	6
75770031	89 K WH45	COO	11	0.2	-5	40	-0.5	8	-1	-5	28	52	143	10	7	7	2	5	20	-2	41	9	4	-20	95	13	-10	87	-10	4	45	5
75770032	89 K WH46	COO	6	1.5	-5	31	-0.5	7	-1	-5	23	60	106	11	6	7	1	6	17	-2	-20	10	5	-20	140	-10	-10	93	-10	4	53	7

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Cook 1-4

Personnel and Crew	$ 2,789.86
Transportation - helicopter/fixed wing/fuel	1,507.09
Camp - food/accommodation	475.25
Assay/Report/Drafting/Secretarial	1,010.47
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	**$ 5,782.67**

COOK 4

COOK 1

COOK 3

COOK 2

KCR 38(5,0.3,<5,<5)

KCR 37(10,1.2,<5,<5)(1802 ppm Pb,1330 ppm Zn)

KCR 36(<5,<0.2,<5,<5)

KVR 62(<5,0.3,<5,13)(970 ppm Zn)

KVR 63(<5,<0.2,<5,11)(1734 ppm Zn)

KVR 61(<5,<0.2,<5,<5)

KVR 64(<5,<0.2,<5,6)

KVR 65(<5,0.2,5,6)

KCR 39(<5,0.2,<5,<5)

Interbedded argillite/chert siltstone/quartzite

KVL 2(11,<0.2,5,14)

KVL 16(<5,0.2,34,8

HZR 48(5,0.4,59,10)

HOR 40(10,<0.2,50,<5)

Gossan

KWH 44(8,0.2,<5,9)

KWH 45(11,0.2,<5,9)

KWH 46(6,1.5,<5,10)

KPR 78(10,<0.2,<5,<5)

Quartz vein

KPR 71(26,0.2,<5,<5)

KPR 73(26,0.2,5,5)

KPR 70(8,0.2,<5,5)

KPR 72(6,0.2,<5,6)

FORK FAULT

56°24'

130°40'

LEGEND

Volcanic Sedimentary Rocks

Pleistocene to Recent

[1] Basalt flows and tephra: dark brown to black, minor pillow lavas

Lower Jurassic (Pliensbachian to Toarcian)

[2] Betty Creek Formation: pyroclastic-epiclastic sequence, heterogeneous, grey-green, massive to bedded, pyroclastics and sedimentary rocks (black, thinly bedded siltstone, shale, and argillite)

Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic (Norian to Sinemurian)

[3] Unuk River Formation: andesite sequence, green and grey, intermediate to mafic volcaniclastics and flows, with locally thick interbeds of fine-grained immature sediments, minor conglomerates, and limestone

Upper Triassic (Carnian to Norian)

[4] Stuhini Group: brown, black, grey; mixed sedimentary rocks (siltstone, shale, argillite, limestone, chert), with minor mafic to intermediate volcanics and volcaniclastic rocks

Intrusive Rocks

Tertiary

[5] Post-Tectonic Dykes

King Creek Dyke Swarm: feldspar porphyry dacite, andesite, diabase, and hornblende to quart diorite; limits of the unit shown indicate where the dykes exceed 50% of the exposed bedrock

[9] Hawilson Monzonite - fine grained monzonite

[6] Coast Plutonic Complex: hornblende-biotite-quartz diorite to granodiorite.

Jurassic

[7] Unuk River Diorite Suite:
- a) Max: biotite-hornblende diorite, quartz diorite, granodiorite
- b) Melvelle: hornblende-biotite diorite, quartz diorite

Metamorphic Rocks

[8] Metamorphic equivalents of Units 1, 2, or 3
- a) hornblende, mylonite gneiss, mylonite
- b) Unuk-Harrymel Fault Zone, strongly sheared rock within fault zone

AREA OF PROSPECTING COVERAGE

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact (observed, assumed)
- Bedding with dip
- Foliation
- Regional anticline
- Fault (defined, assumed)
- Airphoto lineament
- Regional stream silt sample site (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm Sb ppm)
- Minfile mineral occurrence (Cu ppm, Pb ppm, Zn ppm, Au ppb, Ag ppm)
- Rock sample - outcrop (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)
- Rock sample - float (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)
- Stream silt sample (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)
- Heavy mineral sample (Au ppb, Ag ppm, As ppm, Sb ppm)
- Trench

CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES INC.

COOK PROJECT

GEOLOGY & 1989 EXPLORATION LOCATIONS & RESULTS

DATE: NOV. 1989 | NTS: 104B/7

PROJECT: COOK

SCALE: 1:10,000 (0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES)

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC. | MAP No. 1