NTS: 104 A/4 W
Latitude: 56° 12' N
Longitude: ~~130° 02'~~ W 129° 55'

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

On The

LODE 1,2, and 7 CLAIM GROUP

Skeena Mining Division

For

WHITE CHANNEL RESOURCES INCORPORATED
#718-744 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1A5

By

Andris Kikauka, B.Sc.(Hons.)

Nov. 12, 1989

SUMMARY

The Lode 1, 2, and 7 Claim Group consists of three contiguous mineral claims comprising 49 units. The property is situated in the Skeena Mining Division approximately 25 kilometres north of Stewart, B.C.

The claims lie within the "Golden Crescent" of the Stewart Complex. This area is receiving an increase of attention with world class gold-silver deposits which currently represents the most active exploration area in the Western Canadian Cordillera.

The property is underlain by Lower-Middle Jurassic volcanic breccia, conglomerate, crystal and lithic tuff, sandstone, siltstone, and limestone cut by Tertiary d acitic dykes. The axis of a large scale anticline fold parallels American Creek.

A large scale N-S fault associated with the axial plane of the American Creek Anticline contains a wide zone of pyrite and chlorite mineralization. Another fault west of American Creek, trending 340 degrees, has widespread pyrite mineralization and above average gold in stream sediment sampling. Two gossans, located in the east part of the claims, returned relatively high Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-As geochem values of the claim group. The veins are related to northwest trending dacitic dykes and secondary clay alteration zones. Other precious metal and base metal geochemical anomalies occur in other unprospected areas.

The three mineral zones identified on the claim group by geological mapping and geochemistry warrant follow-up exploration. A Phase II program, including horizontal loop geophysics, detailed and regional geological mapping, prospecting, and trenching are recommended. Approximate cost would be $62,000.

Contingent on Phase II results, a Phase III program of diamond drilling is recommended. Approximate cost would be $85,000.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

LODE 1,2,7 Claims

September and October, 1989

Field Crew:		
Project Geologist (A. Kikauka)		
@ $350/day x 5 days	$ 1,750.00	
Geotechnician (I. Rose) @ $150/day x 5 days	750.00	
		2,500.00
Field Costs:		
Helicopter @ $650/hr x 1.9 hours	1.235.00	
Room and Board @ $45/day/man x 10 man days	450.00	
Communications @ $25/day x 5 days	125.00	
1 4x4 truck @ $70/day x 5 days	350.00	
Supplies	30.00	
		2,190.00
Lab Analysis:		
1 Rock chip samples (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au assay)		
@ $33.40 sample	33.40	
9 soil and 30 silt		
(30 element ICP, gold by FA/AA) @ $16.75\sample	653.25	
		686.65
Report:		
Report writing	400.00	
Drafting and plotting	225.00	
Word processing, copying, and binding	75.00	
		700.00
TOTAL		$ 6,076.65

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LIST OF FIGURES, MAPS, AND APPENDICES

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes geological and geochemical surveys carried out between Sept.29-Oct.3,89. The author, Mr. Andris Kikauka, planned and supervised the fieldwork on the Lode 1,2, and 7 claims.

2. LOCATION, ACCESS, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Lode 1,2, and 7 Claim Group is located approximately 25 kilometres north of Stewart, B.C. The property lies within the Skeena Mining Division on NTS mapsheet 104 A/4 W (fig. 1).

Elevations range from 430 to 1860 metres. Slopes are generally steep in the east portion of the claim group and moderate-steep west of American Ck. There is relatively flat terrain in the American Ck. valley where an old horse trail parallels the creek. This trail adjoins an old road 3.5 kilometres south of the claim group. Over this distance the valley creek gradient, approximately 10 m./km., would allow relatively easy road access to the lower showings of the Lode 1 and 2 claims.

3. PROPERTY STATUS

CLAIM NAME	#OF UNITS	RECORD#	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Lode 1	20	7561	April 24, 89	April 24, 90
Lode 2	20	7562	April 24, 89	April 24, 90
Lode 7	9	8058	Sept. 23, 89	Sept. 23, 90

The total area of the claim group is approximately 1,225 hectares.

The Lode 1,2 and 7 Claim Group consists of three contiguous staked mineral claims in the Skeena Mining Division. The claims are owned by White Channel Resources Incorporated (fig. 1).

4. AREA HISTORY

Exploration activity in the Stewart gold-silver district continues to be one of the most active mineral exploration areas of North America demonstrated by numerous projects being carried out by major and junior mining companies.

Westmin Resources is mining the Silbak-Premier and Big Missourri gold-silver properties. Newhawk Gold Mines is approaching production of their Brucejack Lk. property. Skyline Gold Corp. is mining their Stonehouse gold dposit. Cominco-Prime are rapidly approaching production on the Snip deposit. Con. Stikine-Calpine are rapidly inferring a world class gold-silver deposit. Westmin-Tenajon are now mining the Silver Butte deposit. Other deposits are rapidly approaching feasibility, including: Echo Bay-Magna-Silver Princess Doc property, Catear Golden Wedge, Bond Gold Red Mountain.

Many of the 500 gold-silver mines, prospects, and new discoveries will recieve more attention in the Stewart area over the next decade.

5. PROPERTY HISTORY

E.W. Grove (1971), reports two mineral occurrences on this claim group. The Mother Lode Cu-Ag-Au and Blue Jay Fe-Ag-Cu showings are located on the Lode 7 and Lode 1 claims respectively. Work on these showings is poorly documented but there is reference to exploration activity in Minister of Mines Report 1906 and 1920.

In 1987 an airborne geophysical survey was flown over the property by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. Results of this program are presently not available.

6. GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Stewart Complex includes a thick sequence of mainly late Triassic to late Middle Jurassic volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks. These have been intruded and cut by a mainly granitic to syenitic suite of Lower Jurassic through Tertiary plutons which together form part of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Deformation, in part related to intrusive activity has produced complex fold structures along the main intrusive contacts with simple open folds and warps dominant along the east side of the Complex. Cataclasis marked by strong north-south structures are prominent structural features that cut all the pre Lower Middle Jurassic units. (Figure 2).

Country rocks in the general Stewart area comprise mainly Hazleton Group strata which include the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation and the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek and Salmon River Formation and the Upper Jurassic Nass Formation (Grove, 1971, 1986). In the general Stewart area the Unuk River strata include mainly fragmental andesitic volcanics, epiclastic volcanics and minor volcanic flows. Widespread Aalenian uplift and erosion was followed by deposition of the partly marine volcaniclastic Betty Creek Formation, the mixed Salmon River Formation, and the dominantly shallow marine Nass Formation.

Intrusive activity in the Stewart area has been marked by the Lower to Middle Jurassic Texas Creek granodiorite with which the Big Missouri, Silbak Premier and many small ore deposits are associated. Younger intrusions include the extensive Hyder Quartz Monzonite and the many Tertiary stocks and dike swarms which form a large part of the Coast Clutonic Complex. Mineral deposits such as the major B.C. Molybdenum mine at Alice Arm and a host of smaller deposists are localized in or related to these 48 to 52 m.y plutons which include dykes forming part of the regionally extensive Portland Canal Dike Swarm (Grove, 1986).

Stewart District Mineral Deposits

More than 700 mineral deposits and showings have now been discovered in a large variety of rocks and structural traps in the Stewart District. The famous Silbak Premier mine which has been reactivated as an open pit operation by Westmin Resources represents a telescoped epithermal gold-silver base metal deposit localized along a complex steep fracture system in Lower Jurassic volcaniclastics overlain by shallow dipping Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation sedimentary rocks. In this example, the shallow lying younger rock units formed a dam, trapping bonanza type gold-silver mineralization at a relatively shallow depth. Mineralization at the Silbak Premier, Big Missouri and a number of other deposits in the area have been related to early Middle Jurassic regional plutonic-volcanic event (Grove 1971, 1986). Younger high grade mineralization found localized in various members of the Portland Canal Dike Swarm particularly in the Stewart area have also been related to Cretaceous and Tertiary plutonic-volcanic events. Overall at least four major episodes of mineralization involving gold-silver, base metals, molybdenum and tungsten dating from early Lower Middle Jurassic through to the Tertiary have been recorded throughout the Stewart Complex.

7. 1989 FIELD PROGRAM

7.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE

From Sept 29-Oct. 3, 89, one geologist and one geotechnician carried out geological mapping, stream sediment and soil sampling, and prospecting.

The purpose of this program was:

a) to cover the propery with a geological and geochemical survey in order to define trenching targets and additional follow-up exploration targets.

b) prospect to find and systematically sample sulphide mineralization on the property.

7.2 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Utilizing a compass and hipchain, contour geochemical sampling was carried out on all accessible drainages. A total of 30 stream sediment and 9 soil samples were taken.

Geological mapping was carried out at a scale of 1:12,500. One rock chip sample was taken.

8. RESULTS

8.1 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Geological mapping of the Lode 1,2, and 7 claims indicated that the majority of bedrock is Lower Jurassic Unuk R. Formation, with a small portion of the west edge of the claims unconformably overlain by Middle Jurassic Betty Ck. Formation (fig. 2 and 3). The Unuk R. lithologies include green, red, and purple volcanic breccia, conglomerate, crystal and lithic tuff, sandstone, siltstone, and minor limestone. The Betty Ck. lithologies include green, red, purple, and black volcanic breccia, conglomerate, crystal and lithic tuff, sandstone, siltstone and minor limestone. The Betty Ck. is simular in lithology to the Unuk R. but the two formations are seperated by an aerial unconformity.

This unconformity is recognized as an erosion surface with abundant oxidized material and usually corresponds to a change in slope, i.e. a change in rock competency and attitude. The entire sequence of volcanics and sediments are cut by dacitic dykes.

Sediments on the east side American Ck. dip moderately east. West of American Ck. they dip moderately west. The structure responsible for this feature is a large scale anticline fold with the axial plane parallel to American Ck. (fig. 2).

A mineral zone was located on the Lode 1 claim (0.8 km. north of the LCP) along American Creek. Silicified, pyritic altered sediments were noted. Propyllitic alteration (chloritization) was prevalent over an area 100 m. wide and 200 m. long. A sample of the altered, pyritic rock assayed 280 ppb Au accross 1.5 metres. The remains of an old camp were found near this exposure.

Geochemically anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-As stream sediment values were obtained from the southern portion of the Lode 7 claim. A steep bluff on the north side of a west flowing glacier has erratically distributed mineral zones. These zones are controled by small scale shear zones within the massive volcanic breccia/ conglomerate unit.The source of this anomaly is believed to be shedding down from a small gossan zone at 1200 metre elevation.

A third zone of mineral potential is located in the southwest portion of the Lode 1 claim. There is a 340 trending fault forming a cliff face 10-20 meters high along a creek. This fault is approximately 5 kilometres in strike length and occurs within the Unuk R. Formation volcanic breccias, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and lthic tuff assemblage. Along the fault silicification, chloritization, and pyrite replacement occur. A stream sediment sample from this creek (#ST-21) assayed 63 ppb Au.

8.2 GEOCHEMISTRY

Stream sediment samples gave anomalous values in Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-As in various

portions of the claim group. The following anomalous samples are of significance and should be followed up; IR-12 As, IR-18 Ag, IR-23 Zn, IR-25 Zn-Ag, IR-26 Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag, ST-21 Au, IR-29 Au, ST-54 Cu. All of these creeks require additional prospecting and sampling.

9. CONCLUSION

The author believes that the Lode 1,2, and 7 Claim Group has potential for hosting economic deposits of Ag-Au with associated Cu-Pb-Zn values. This is based on the following facts:

1. Geological mapping has shown wide alteration-mineral zones that trend along the axis of large scale folds and faults. This indicates potential for a large system of mineralization at depth.

2. Soil and Silt geochemistry indicate that there are relatively high precious metal-base metal values associated with alteration-mineral zones.

3. Mining infrastructure and access is relative is relatively close to the showings.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

PHASE II

a) Pulse EM or UTEM horizontal loop geophysics to cover three mineral zones on the central and west portion of the claim. Approximately 15 km. of line grid would cover these areas.

b) Backhoe and Cat trenching over geophysical conductors and geochemical highlights.

c) Detailed geological mapping in the area of the trenching program and regional mapping and prospecting of the unmapped areas of the claim.

PHASE III

a) Diamond drilling

REFERENCES

Grove, E.W. (1971), Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area, BCDM Bulletin No. 58.

Grove E.W. (1986), Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk River-Salmon-River-Anyox Area, Minister of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources Bulletin No. 63.

Cremonese,D.M. (1988), Airborne Mag and VLF-EM Survey, Kelly Girl 1-4 Claims, #17607, for Teuton Res. Corp.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

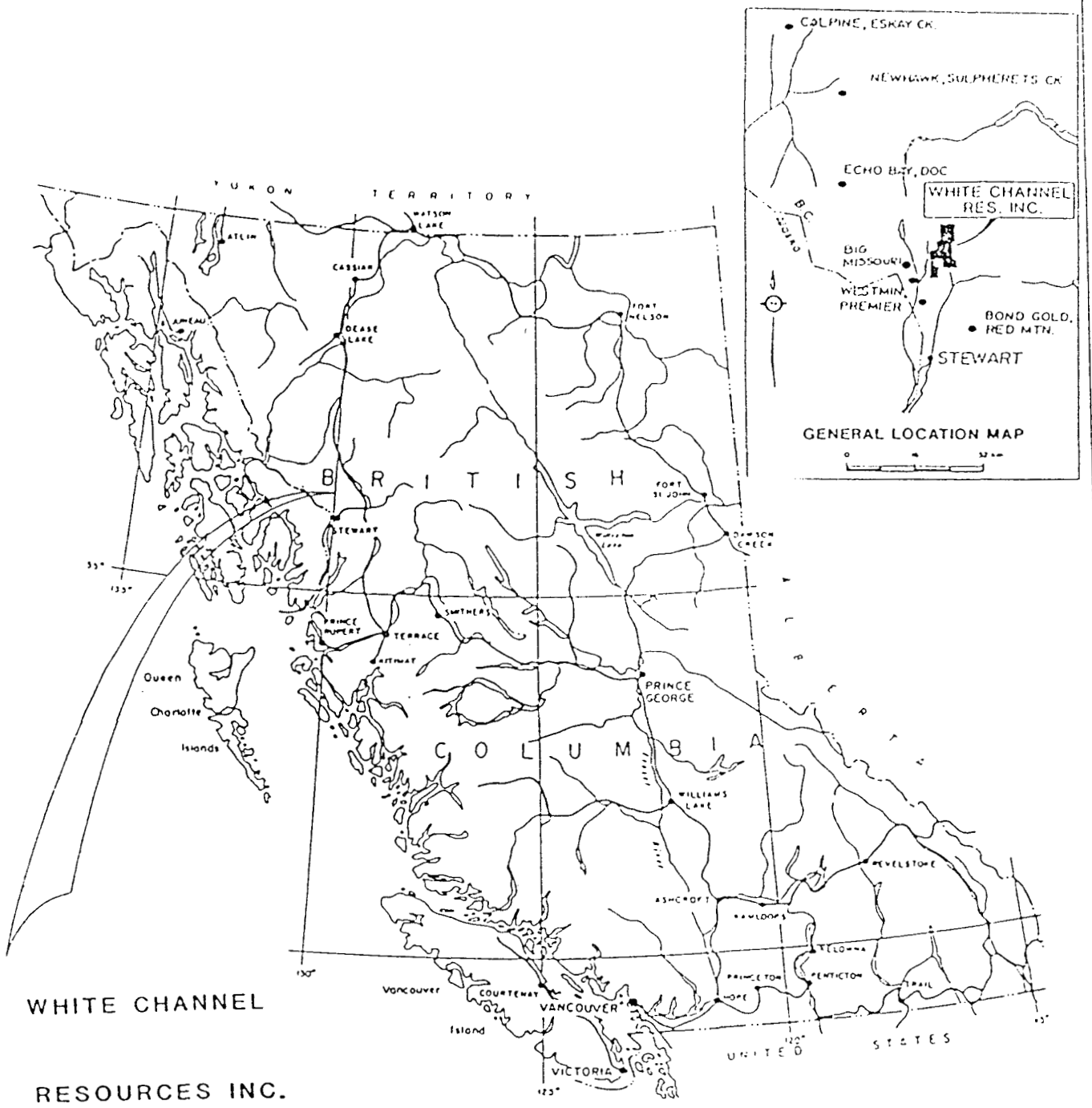
I, Andris, Kikauka, of Box 370, Brackendale B.C., V0N 1H0, do hereby declare that:

- I graduated from Brock University, Faculty of Geological Sciences, St. Catharines, Ontario, 1979, receiving Honours B.Sc., First Class.
- From 1976 - 79, have been performing geological field work for Uranium targets on the Canadian Shield.
- From 1979 to 1989, have been performing geological field work, for precious metal, base metal targets on the western cordillera in B.C. and the Yukon Territory.
- Maintain a professional affiliation with the G.A.C. and M.E.G.
- Personally participated in the field work of this report, reviewed and assessed the data.
- I am a principle of White Channel Resources Inc., and this assessment report is written to fulfill government regulations as specified by the current Mineral Act.

Sincerely:

Andris Kikauka

Andris Kikauka, B.Sc.(Hons.)
Geologist



WHITE CHANNEL

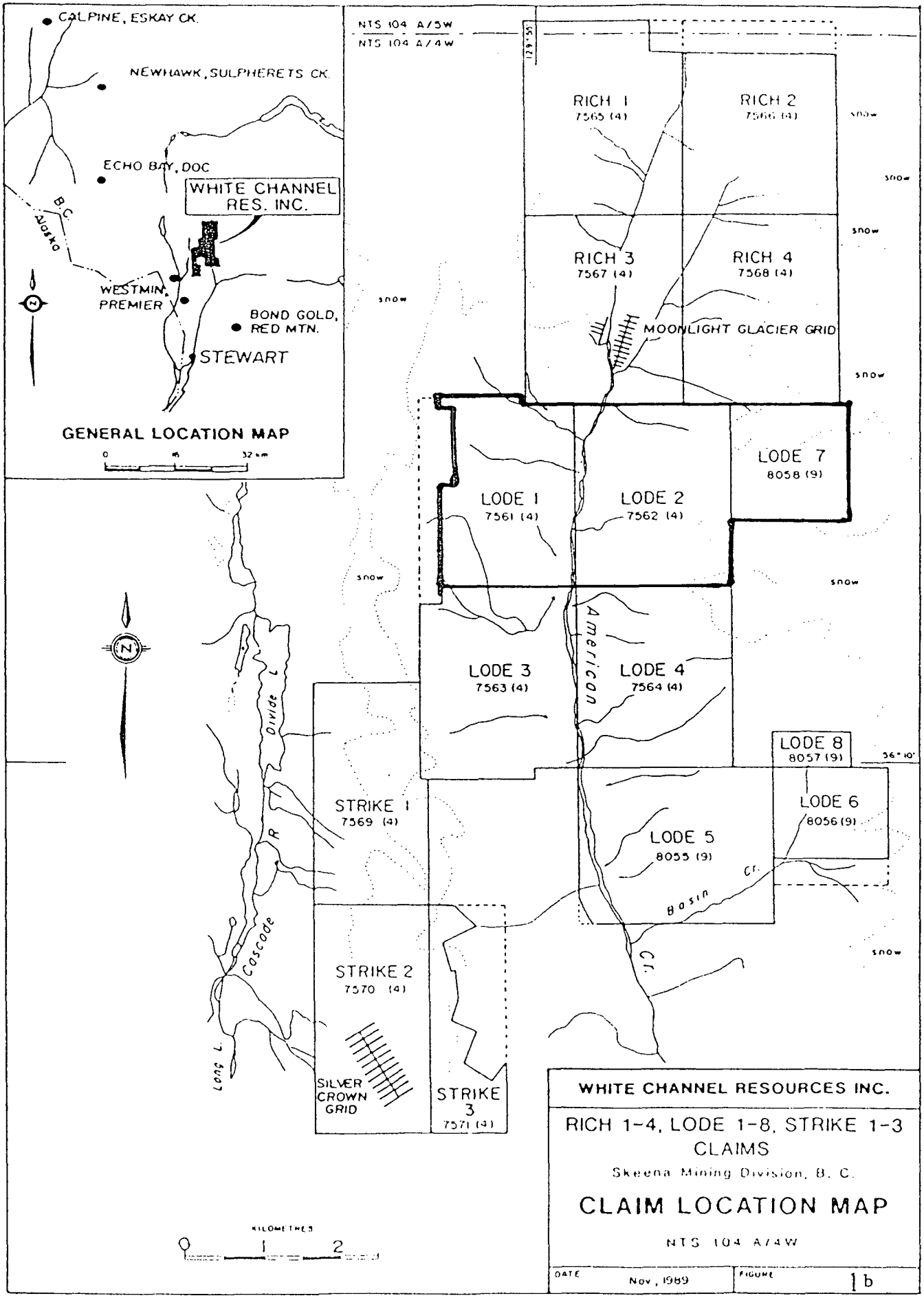
RESOURCES INC.

PROPERTIES

FIGURE 1a

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	



WHITE CHANNEL RESOURCES INC.

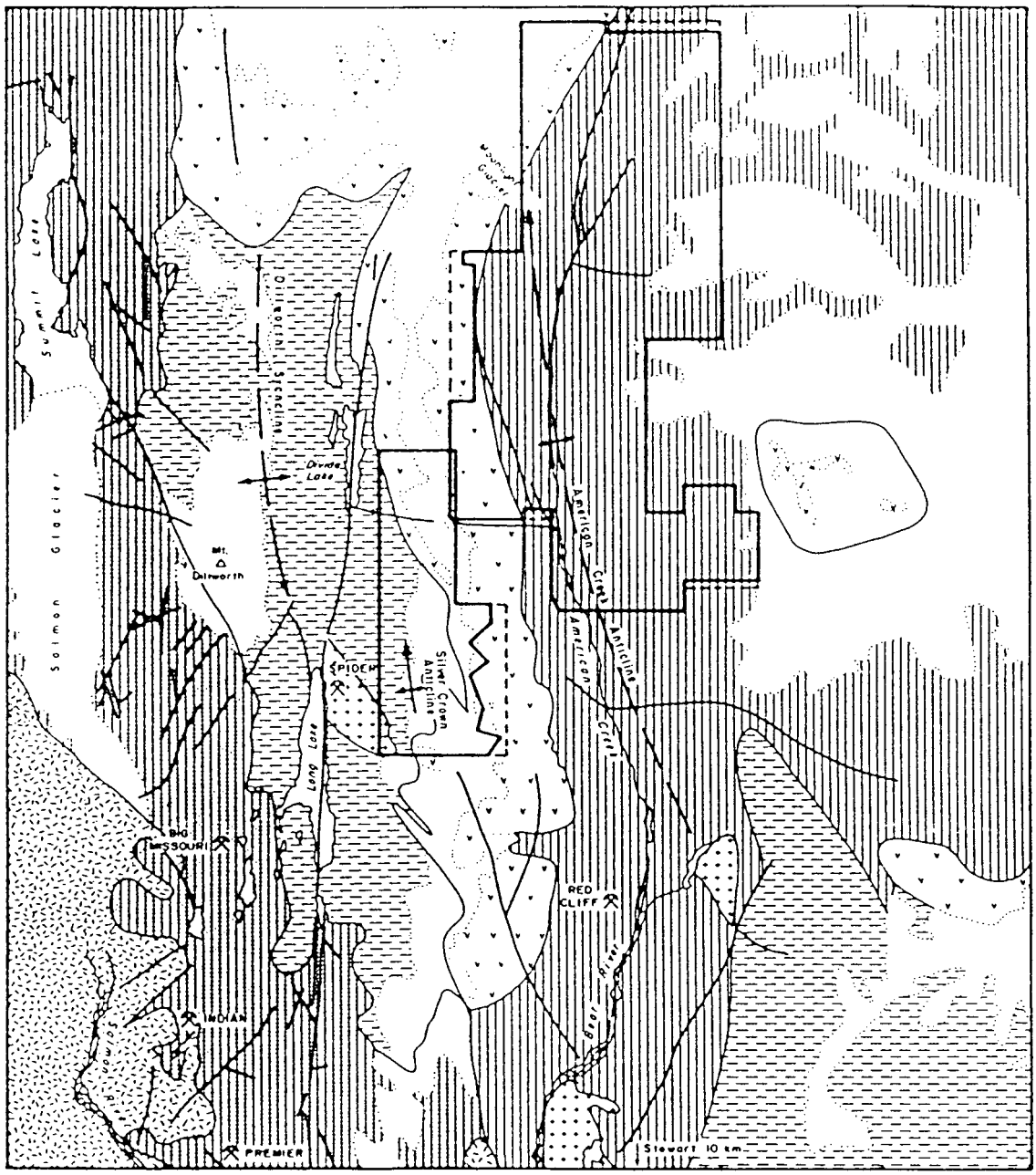
RICH 1-4, LODE 1-8, STRIKE 1-3 CLAIMS

Skeena Mining Division, B. C.

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

NTS 104 A/4W

DATE	FIGURE
Nov., 1989	1b



SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS

MIDDLE JURASSIC

SALMON RIVER FORMATION

Siltstone, greywacke, sandstone, some calcarenite, minor limestone, argillite, conglomerate.

BETTY CREEK FORMATION

Volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone, crystal and lithic tuff.

LOWER JURASSIC

UNUK RIVER FORMATION

Volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone.

PLUTONIC ROCKS

EOCENE AND OLDER

Augite diorite

Granodiorite

Geologic contact

Fault

Fold axis

Snow boundary

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

JURASSIC

Cataclasite, mylonite

KILOMETRES

0 1 2 3 4 5

WHITE CHANNEL RESOURCES INC.

RICH 1-4, LODE 1-8, STRIKE 1-3 CLAIMS

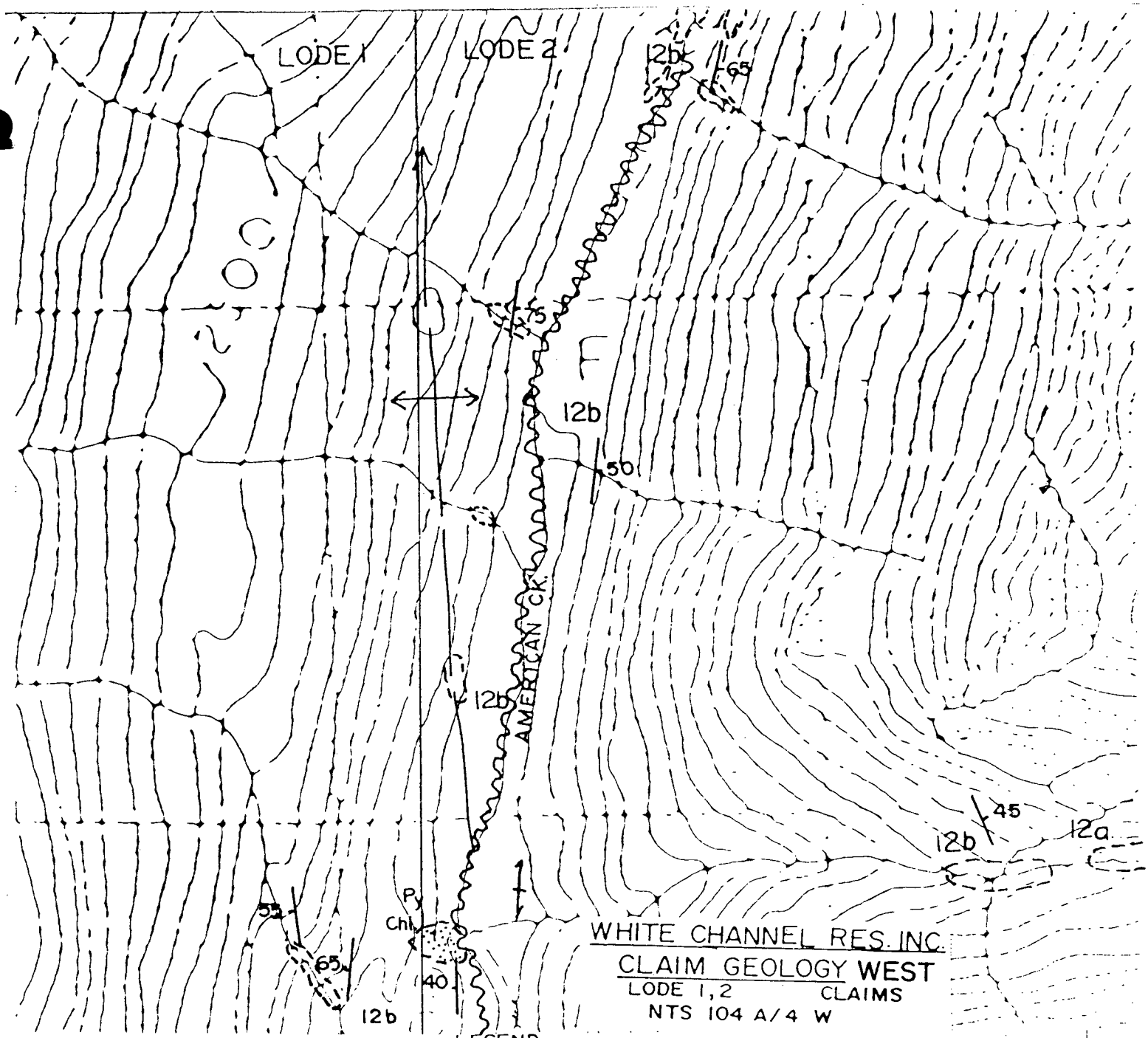
Skeena Mining Division, B. C.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

NTS 104 A/4W

after Grove, 1964-1970

DATE:	FIGURE:
Nov., 1989	2



WHITE CHANNEL RES. INC.

CLAIM GEOLOGY WEST

LODE 1,2 CLAIMS

NTS 104 A/4 W

LEGEND

MIDDLE JURASSIC

BETTY CK. FM.

13b Crystal and Lithic Tuff

LOWER JURASSIC

UNUK R. FM.

12a Volcanic Breccia, Conglomerate

12b Sandstone, Siltstone, Lithic Tuff

Sulphides

Fault

Bedding

Foliation

Anticline

Py. - Pyrite

Chl. - Chlorite

Sp. - Sphalerite

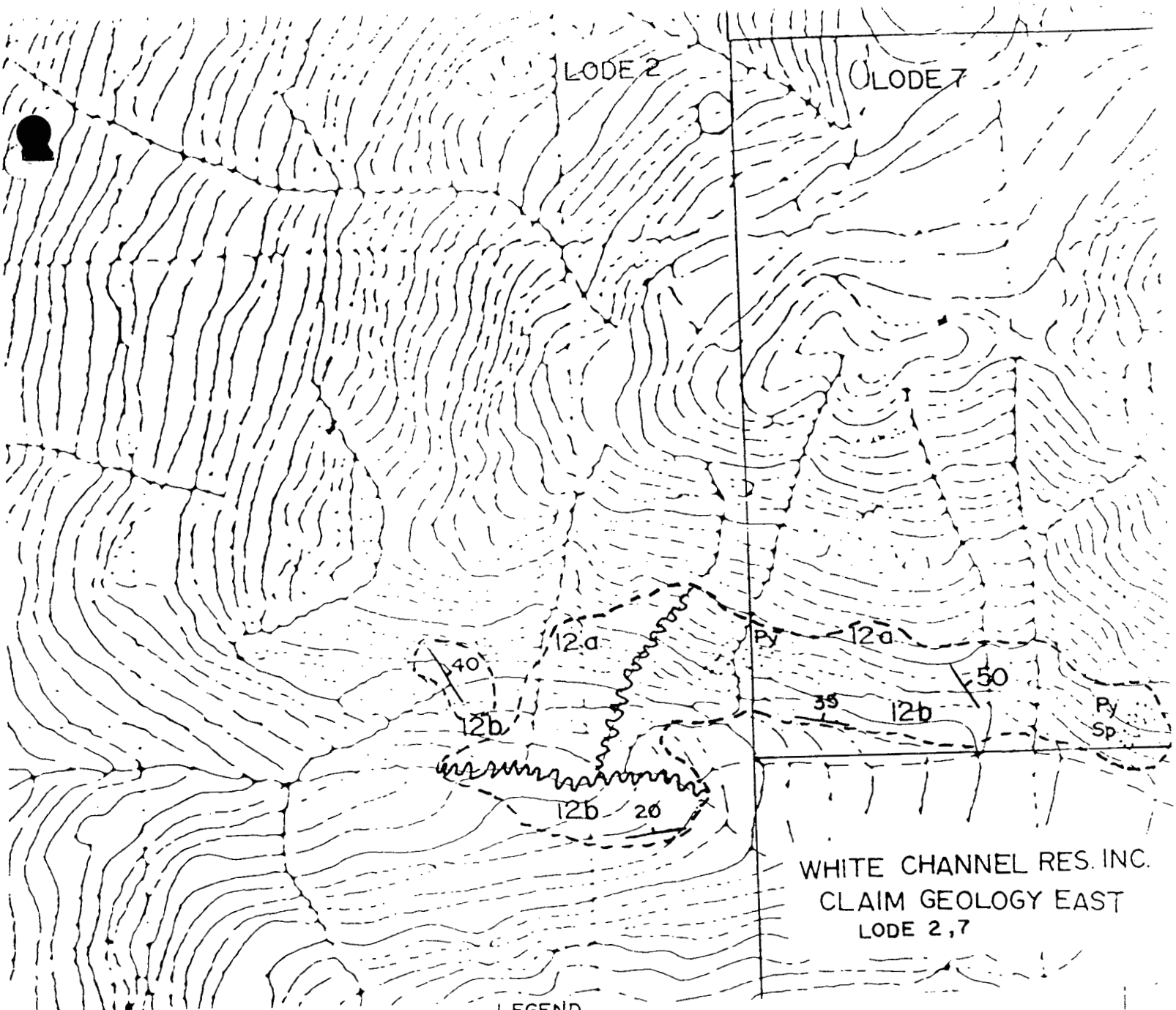
- Outcrop

N

SCALE 1: 12,500

0 250 500 m.

FIG. 3a



WHITE CHANNEL RES. INC.
CLAIM GEOLOGY EAST
LODE 2,7

LEGEND

MIDDLE JURASSIC
BETTY CK. FM.

13b Crystal and Lithic Tuff

LOWER JURASSIC
UNUK R. FM.

12a Volcanic Breccia, Conglomerate

12b Sandstone, Siltstone, Lithic Tuff

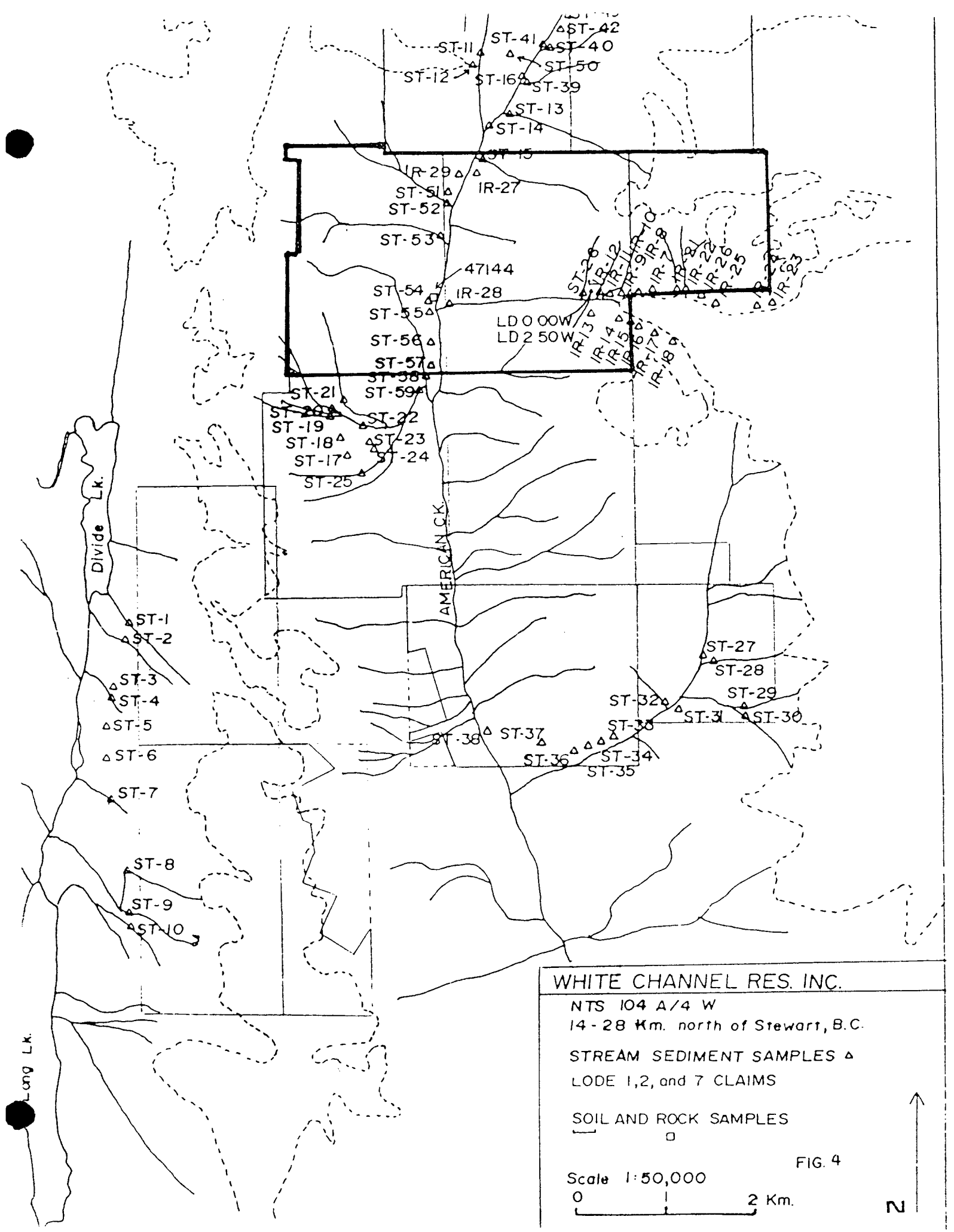
Sulphides
Fault
Bedding
Foliation
Anticline

Py. - Pyrite
Chl. - Chlorite
Sp. - Sphalerite
- Outcrop

N

SCALE 1: 12,500
0 250 500 m.

FIG. 3b



WHITE CHANNEL RES. INC.

NTS 104 A/4 W

14 - 28 Km. north of Stewart, B.C.

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES △

LODE 1,2, and 7 CLAIMS

SOIL AND ROCK SAMPLES □

FIG. 4

Scale 1:50,000

0 2 Km.

N

Lode Claims

APPENDIX A

WHITE CHANNEL RESOURCES INC.

Sample Record

October 15, 1989

ıple ıber	Showing Name	Survey Location	Width	Description	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
f7144	Lode 2	elev 1350' American Ck.	1.50 m.	15% qtz 10% py in prop. alt. seds.	.28	0.1	.01	.01	.01

APPENDIX B **White Channel Resources Inc.** PROJECT LODE CLAIMS FILE # 89-3967

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au* PPB
IR-7	1	28	16	128	.1	5	13	1074	4.95	7	5	ND	1	30	1	2	2	82	1.33	.092	13	14	.97	239	.07	35	1.26	.01	.06	1	6
IR-8	1	22	11	125	.1	4	13	1044	4.57	16	5	ND	1	37	1	2	2	74	1.34	.091	13	12	.96	259	.07	30	1.32	.01	.07	1	7
IR-9	1	19	8	113	.1	7	12	951	4.00	11	5	ND	1	45	1	2	2	66	2.11	.083	12	15	1.01	221	.07	104	1.34	.01	.06	1	5
IR-10	1	20	12	118	.1	4	11	996	4.21	7	5	ND	1	53	1	2	2	77	2.60	.085	11	13	.97	179	.08	98	1.28	.01	.06	1	12
IR-11	1	28	16	142	.3	4	11	1085	3.65	6	5	ND	1	68	1	2	2	58	3.24	.086	12	13	.89	243	.05	59	1.07	.01	.07	1	7
IR-12	6	71	36	169	.4	4	13	2150	4.23	141	5	ND	2	61	1	3	2	41	1.48	.092	20	10	.79	293	.02	22	1.33	.01	.11	1	6
IR-13	1	21	16	99	.1	4	11	1023	4.53	19	5	ND	1	46	1	2	2	90	1.12	.082	12	16	.98	184	.10	66	1.50	.01	.06	2	2
IR-14	1	19	11	94	.1	3	11	866	4.85	15	5	ND	1	31	1	2	2	96	1.02	.088	11	13	.88	154	.10	62	1.23	.02	.05	2	3
IR-15	1	23	17	114	.1	4	11	1032	4.45	41	5	ND	2	37	1	2	2	81	.67	.081	13	13	.91	181	.09	58	1.50	.01	.07	1	5
IR-16	1	27	14	97	.1	3	11	1116	4.04	32	5	ND	1	22	1	2	3	55	.41	.083	16	10	.85	298	.06	20	1.27	.02	.08	1	4
IR-17	1	19	10	96	.1	3	11	936	5.04	8	5	ND	1	24	1	2	2	89	.50	.096	13	11	.89	178	.08	36	1.17	.02	.05	1	3
IR-18	1	33	38	135	2.3	4	11	1598	3.47	11	5	ND	2	16	1	2	2	41	.30	.091	22	9	.58	333	.02	14	1.12	.01	.09	1	3
IR-19	1	20	19	171	.4	3	12	1206	4.10	4	5	ND	2	45	1	2	2	53	.97	.095	16	8	.42	892	.02	12	.89	.01	.22	1	2
IR-20	1	32	19	136	.1	5	17	2340	5.27	7	5	ND	3	24	1	2	2	80	.45	.096	29	15	.87	588	.05	18	1.68	.01	.23	1	5
IR-21	1	33	13	138	.1	7	13	973	4.47	8	5	ND	1	17	1	2	2	77	.29	.094	27	18	.98	305	.03	10	2.28	.01	.13	1	4
IR-22	1	31	10	113	.1	5	17	1950	5.24	7	5	ND	2	23	1	2	2	83	.48	.099	22	19	1.13	435	.06	6	1.76	.01	.11	1	4
IR-23	1	34	21	214	.2	3	13	1228	4.86	17	5	ND	2	14	3	3	5	62	.35	.093	14	11	.83	209	.04	18	1.20	.01	.07	1	5
IR-24	1	32	29	161	.5	5	15	1021	4.67	13	5	ND	2	13	1	2	2	60	.35	.107	16	13	.82	137	.04	17	1.43	.01	.06	1	6
IR-25	1	41	54	216	1.0	6	17	1585	4.94	13	5	ND	2	13	2	2	2	65	.27	.080	17	12	.95	209	.03	9	1.67	.01	.08	1	3
IR-26	1	164	226	548	8.9	5	17	4790	4.62	7	5	ND	1	22	9	5	2	62	.46	.096	38	12	1.19	659	.04	11	2.00	.01	.14	1	11
STD C/AU-S	19	61	42	133	7.0	69	30	1040	3.93	43	18	7	39	52	19	15	22	61	.48	.096	41	57	.87	178	.06	35	1.94	.06	.14	13	51

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au* PPB
IR-27	1	43	22	151	.4	4	15	1115	5.00	26	5	ND	3	32	1	2	2	76	.59	.085	16	6	1.22	259	.05	45	1.78	.01	.06	1	6
IR-28	1	28	15	127	.4	2	13	1007	3.78	5	5	ND	2	52	1	2	2	56	2.55	.080	11	4	.86	237	.05	44	1.10	.01	.05	1	12
IR-29	2	93	29	232	.7	9	23	1769	5.29	60	5	ND	1	49	2	5	2	65	.78	.100	12	8	1.11	250	.04	12	1.93	.01	.05	1	28
ST-51 P	2	75	18	99	.7	12	20	1066	5.27	35	5	ND	2	25	1	4	2	81	.40	.088	8	15	1.43	145	.03	9	2.21	.01	.07	1	1
ST-52 P	1	43	11	101	.4	8	19	829	4.61	11	5	ND	3	34	1	2	2	65	.43	.073	10	5	1.02	347	.09	12	1.64	.01	.08	1	2
ST-53	1	72	20	107	.7	8	23	1055	5.70	28	5	ND	1	28	1	2	2	65	.38	.088	11	5	.93	189	.07	6	1.63	.01	.04	1	5
ST-54 P	4	116	22	109	.8	9	19	1722	5.98	52	5	ND	1	23	1	6	2	63	.38	.104	9	7	1.30	230	.01	4	2.23	.01	.09	1	3
ST-55 P	2	90	21	145	.5	9	18	1060	5.73	49	5	ND	1	22	1	5	2	74	.42	.090	9	9	1.47	161	.01	11	2.56	.01	.09	1	20
ST-56 P	1	13	11	94	.3	7	10	1133	3.44	13	5	ND	1	16	1	2	2	55	.44	.048	8	8	.96	91	.02	4	1.93	.01	.07	1	6
ST-57 P	1	54	16	96	.5	9	17	886	5.07	18	5	ND	3	32	1	2	2	77	.45	.083	9	10	1.24	330	.07	10	1.95	.01	.09	1	4
STD C/AU-S	18	62	39	132	6.6	68	30	1037	3.96	40	18	7	37	48	17	15	21	57	.48	.089	38	55	.88	175	.06	32	1.94	.06	.14	13	48

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

B-3

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 SOIL P2-P3 SILT AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 28 1989 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 5/89 SIGNED BY..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

White Channel Resources Inc. PROJECT LODE CLAIMS File # 89-3967 Page 1

MPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au* PPB
D 2+00W	1	36	12	114	.3	3	15	1527	5.06	22	5	ND	1	44	1	4	2	64	1.65	.082	14	10	1.35	362	.06	82	1.75	.01	.10	2	4
D 1+75W	1	47	18	124	.3	5	16	1810	5.24	26	5	ND	1	40	1	3	3	63	1.55	.085	16	10	1.35	397	.06	73	1.86	.01	.12	1	1
D 1+50W	1	54	28	127	.3	5	19	2973	5.41	33	5	ND	1	18	1	5	3	61	.55	.083	23	12	1.49	903	.04	25	2.17	.01	.16	1	2
D 1+25W	2	55	18	124	.3	6	19	3440	5.47	43	5	ND	1	21	1	2	2	64	.49	.082	27	11	1.14	504	.03	9	2.01	.01	.12	1	1
D 1+00W	7	147	34	135	1.3	5	29	6081	6.56	127	5	ND	1	25	1	19	2	66	.50	.113	29	11	.88	859	.01	9	2.36	.01	.11	1	4
D 0+75W	28	149	76	199	1.1	8	45	11699	8.97	440	7	ND	1	35	3	8	2	58	.64	.115	41	13	.53	1948	.01	6	1.97	.01	.10	1	2
D 0+50W	7	60	46	158	.4	4	16	3852	4.30	124	5	ND	2	27	1	6	2	33	.47	.081	28	8	.78	785	.01	19	1.47	.01	.13	1	8
D 0+25W	5	63	31	109	.5	4	16	4948	4.25	110	5	ND	1	30	2	2	2	61	.53	.078	40	8	.64	878	.01	16	2.18	.01	.10	1	6
D 0+00W	3	406	11	91	.2	4	8	1055	3.44	28	5	ND	1	19	1	2	2	47	.43	.057	33	8	.81	288	.01	5	2.40	.01	.09	1	2
D C/AU-S	17	57	40	132	7.2	68	30	1029	4.06	37	17	7	36	47	18	15	22	57	.48	.090	38	56	.91	174	.05	31	1.93	.06	.14	11	47

LODE 7 SOIL

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Telephone: 253-3158

Appendix C

Analytical Technique;

Gold & Silver by Fire Assay

1/2 A.T. samples is mix in dry reagent flux with 1 Ag inquart and fused for 45 - 60 mins. The resulting bead from cupellation is dissolved in aqua regia. Analysis by A.A/ICP.

- For Au > 1 oz/t, determination by gravimetric finished.
- Wet acid leached for Ag is also ran. (Procedure same as below).

Determination of Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag

In 100 ml volumetric flask, 1 g sample is digested in 50 ml 3-1-2 HCl-HNO_3-H_2O at 95°C for one hour, dilute to 100 ml with demineralized water, analyze by ICP.

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ICP - .5 gram sample is digested with 3 ml 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, Al.

Au* - 10 gram samples are ignited at 600 deg.C, digested with aqua regia at 95 deg.C for one hour, 50 ml aliquot is extracted into 10 ml MIBK, analysed by graphite furnace AA.

Soil prep - Dry 2lbs at 60°c Sieve approx 3g of -80 mesh.

Rock prep - Crush to approx -3/16" up to 10 lbs, Split to approx 250-300g Pulverize to -100 mesh.

APPENDIX

FIELD SAMPLING PROCEDURES:

SILT SAMPLES: Each sample consists of approximately 500 grams of silt-sand size fraction of detrital sediments from the active channel of relatively small streams and creeks. Sample depth varied from 0-25 cm. Samples were dried and shipped to the lab.

SOIL SAMPLES: Each sample consists of approximately 500 grams of silt-sand size fraction of B horizon soil or talus fines at a depth of approximately 10-40 cm. Samples were dried and shipped to the lab.

Rock samples: Each sample consists of 1-3 kilograms of 1-4 centimetre sized rock chip fragments taken from a measured width of bedrock exposure (unless described as float).