PROSPECTING REPORT ON THE WILLISON CREEK CLAIMS

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, BC

NTS 104 M/1W

LATITUDE 59 11'N

LONGITUDE 134 16'W

by

K. Hudson

January ,1990

Claim owner/operator: K. Hudson
Comp. 61 Demitri Way
Fulford Harbour, B. C.
V0S 1C0

Summary

The Willison Creek area was reopened for staking after a 13 year exemption which resulted in a lottery for land position. The author aquired six contiguous claims totalling 96 units. Preliminary prospecting was conducted to determine the mineralization potential of the claim area. Thirty rock samples were analyzed from the property. Lead isotope analyses were also conducted on two samples from the Jackie Showing.

While prospecting the claims, an old Falconbridge showing (Jackie Showing) was located. It consists of pods of massive sulfide mineralization and several veins within 1200 meters of each other. The pods are located in and concordant with limestones and schists which strike 140 to 170 degrees. The massive sulfide pods range in size from 0.5 by 1.0 meters to 6 by 30 meters. Sulfide veins up to 5 cm wide occur in steep east-west trending faults. The best grab samples from the largest pod contains 30.96 oz/ton silver, 2.75% copper, 66.35% lead and 0.89% zinc. Zinc values reach highs of 24.55%. Gold, tungsten, arsenic, antimony and cadmium are anomalous in the sulfide pods. Gold values were as high as 200 ppb.

Lead isotope dating from the Jackie Showing indicates mineralization is Cretaceous-Tertiary in age and epithermal in style. The Eriksen-Ashby deposit in the Tulsequah camp also plotted in the Tertiary epithermal position indicating the Jackie showing and Eriksen-Ashby are related to the same event.

Skarn mineralization was also found in float in the northern claim area. Grab sampling indicates 23.3 ppm Ag, 15 ppb gold, 0.12% copper, 0.52% lead and 5.8% zinc.

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Introduction

The Willison Bay property was reopened for staking April 17, 1989, after a 13 year exclusion which resulted in a lottery style draw to obtain a land position. The author is 100% owner of 6 adjoining claims totalling 96 units in this area. These claims are located 40 km southwest of Atlin, B.C.

This report describes a 5 day property exam conducted by the author in July, 1989. Thirty rock grab samples were collected and analyzed from claims 4058, 4056 and 3856. The results of lead isotope studies on samples collected from claim 3856 also contributed to the development of the geologic model for the area presented in this report.

Location and Access

The property is located at the southwest end of Atlin Lake, 40 km from the town of Atlin, BC. It is centered on latitude 59 10'N and longitude 134 17'W. The claims cover both sides of South Willison Creek near its headwaters at the Llewellyn Glacier. They also extend northward along the east side of Willison Creek, covering the intrusive contact zone (Figures 1 and 2). The easiest access to the property is by helicopter from Atlin where two helicopter companies are permanently based. Water access to within 8 kilometers of the claims is also possible from Atlin.

Relief in this glaciated terrain varies from 1120 m at South Willison Creek, to 2219 m on Mt Calpice. Several glaciers remain high on the mountains and at the headwaters of major

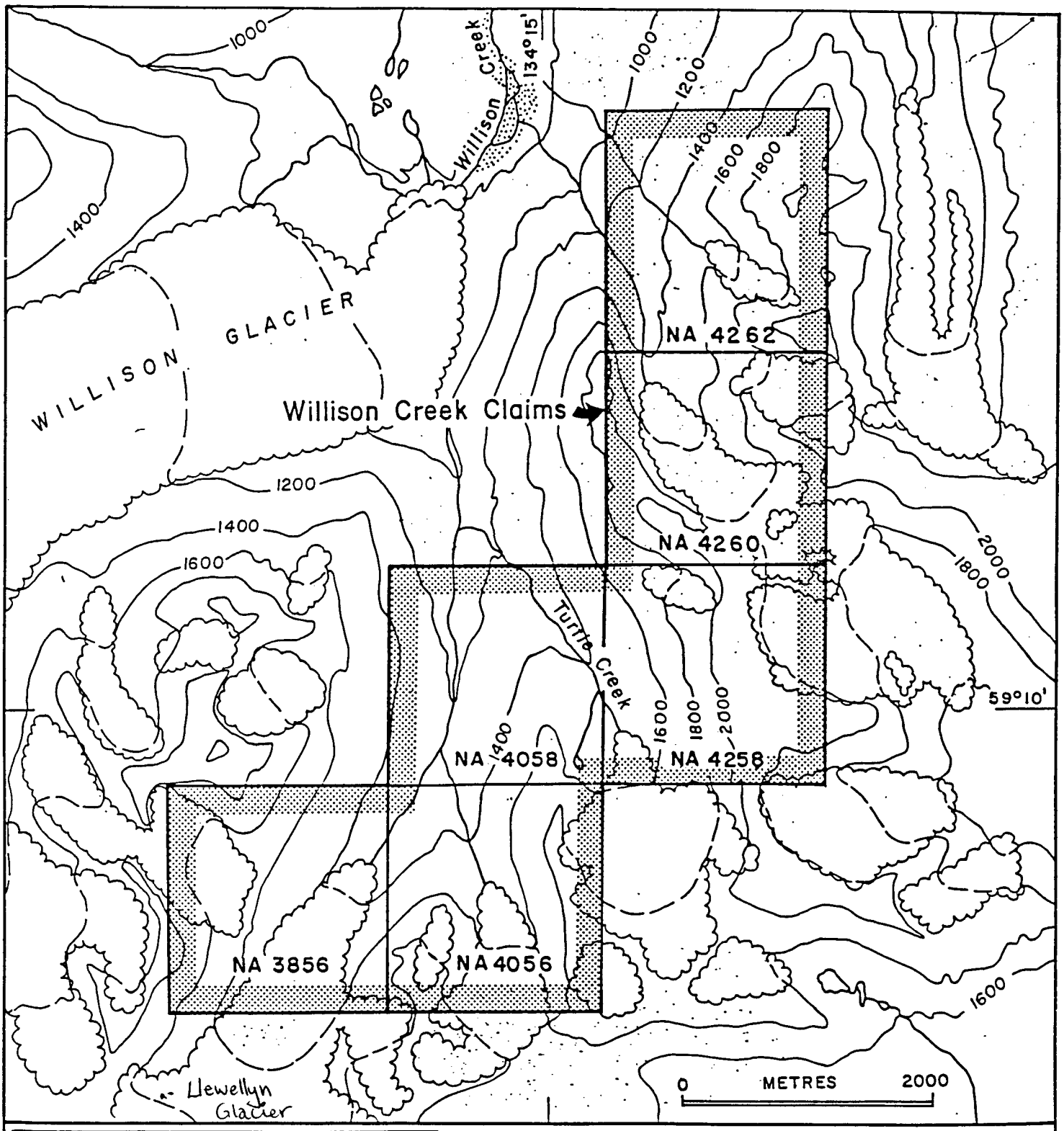
valleys. Timberline is at approximately 1220m and is dominated by scrub pine. Areas above treeline are characterized by alpine meadows and abundant rock exposure.

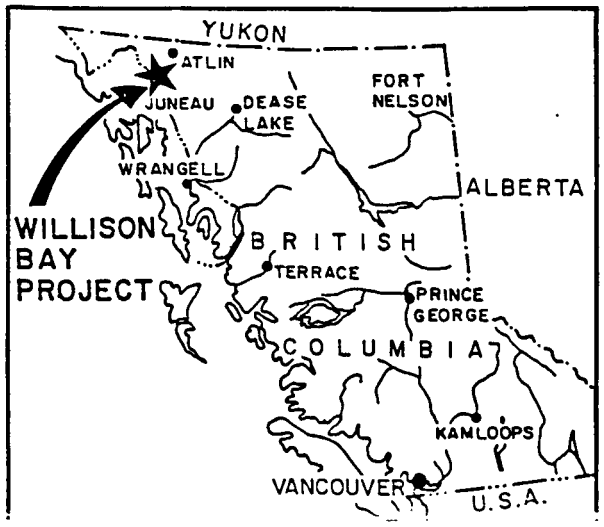
Claim Status

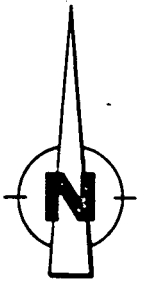
The claims were acquired by Application, a new staking method introduced by the BC Government for limited areas in BC. They are "paper staked" in 16 unit blocks which are assigned a grid number. The claims are not given a name and no claim posts exist on the property. The author has a 100% interest in 6 contiguous claims (96 units) in the Atlin Mining Division (NTS 104 M/1E) (Figure 1). The pertinent claim information is listed below in Table 1.

TABLE 1

CLAIM NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	RECORD No.
NA 4262	April 17, 1989	149
NA 4260	April 17, 1989	153
NA 4258	April 17, 1989	148
NA 4058	July 10, 1989	188
NA 4056	July 10, 1989	187
NA 3856	July 10, 1989	189







KIM HUDSON GEOLOGIC CONSULTANT

WILLISON CREEK PROJECT
Atlin Mining Division, B.C.

Claim Map

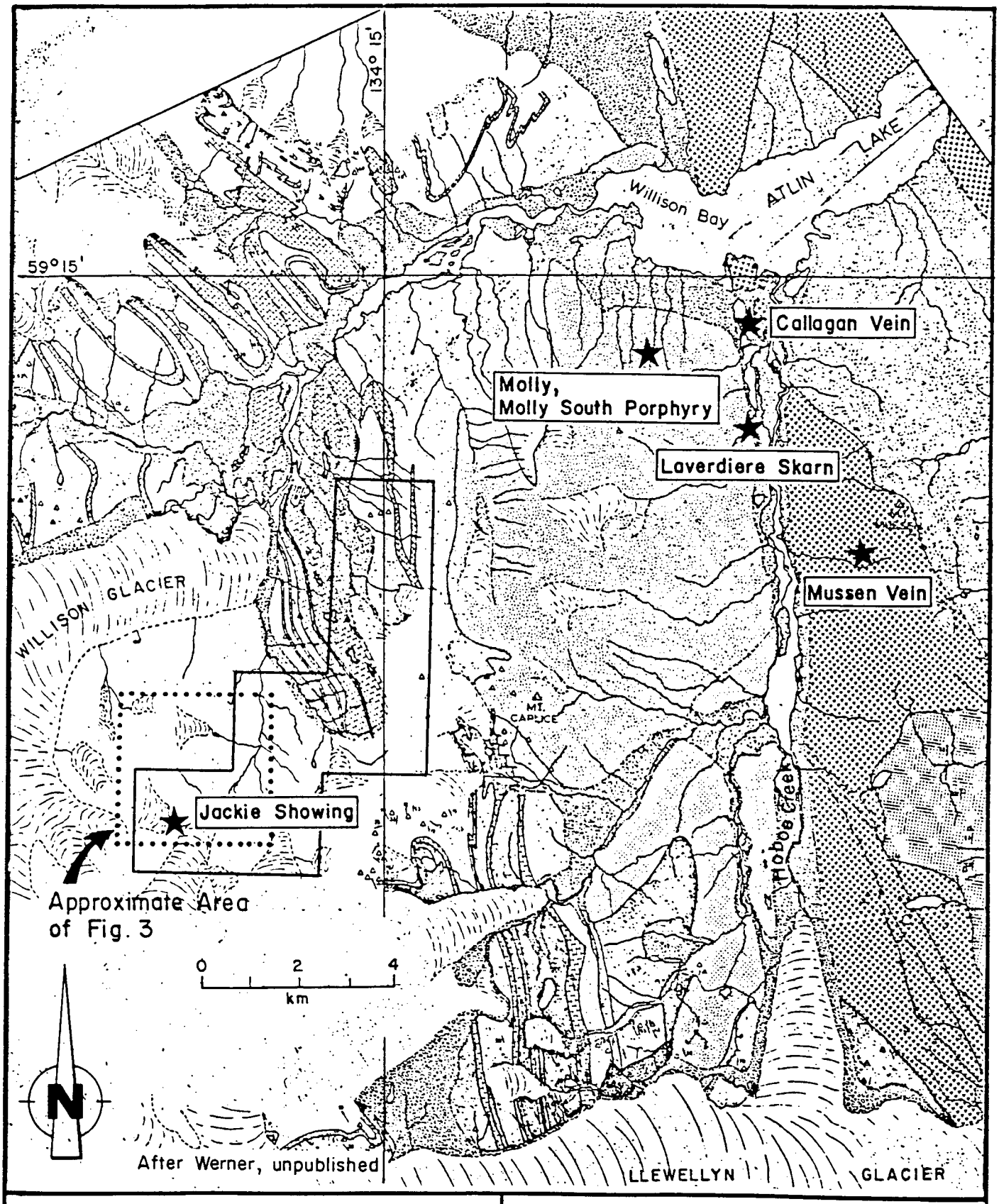
Regional Geology and Mineralization

The regional geology map for the Atlin area was produced by R. L. Christie of the GSC between 1950 and 1954. The BCMEMPR is currently remapping the ground in the vicinity of the Llewellyn Fault, including the area immediately northwest of Willison Bay which was mapped in the 1989 field season (Mihalynuk, 1989).

University work is also being done to improve the geologic database in the Willison Bay region. An unpublished UBC Masters thesis by Len Werner involved 1:34,000 scale mapping of the area. This thesis was never completed but the geology map is available (Figure 2). Another thesis is currently being undertaken at Carlton University by Lisel Currie. Her work will include mapping the Willison Bay area in 1990.

The Willison Bay property lies along the eastern flank of the Boundary Ranges at the contact zone of the Intermontane Belt and Coast Plutonic Complex. Pre-Permian sediments of the Nisling Terrane have been metamorphosed to feldspar-chlorite gneiss, amphibolite gneiss, chlorite schist, quartzite and limestone (Christie, 1957).

Intrusive phases are suggested by geologic relationships to have been emplaced during Jurassic (Nielson, 1973) and Cretaceous times (Schroeter, 1986). Granodiorites from the Willison Bay intrusion indicate ages of 96 +/- 3.4 Ma and 215 +/- 5 Ma (K-Ar analyses on biotite and hornblende). The younger ages are thought to be reset (R. Armstrong, pers. com.).



LEGEND

- Granodiorite, Alaskite
- Pre Permian limestone
- Slobo volcanics
- Overburden
- ★ Mineralized Showing

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Regional Geology

Oct. 1989 NTS 104 M I FIG. 2

The earliest intrusive phase is a hornblende granodiorite which was later intruded by biotite granodiorite. Alaskites cut the earlier intrusions with mineralization occurring in the contact zones. Felsic dykes, mafic dykes and quartz veins occur as very late phases (Williams, 1972). Quartz monzonite and latite porphyry rocks have also been described in the area (Fustos, 1974 and Fipkie, 1974).

Quartz monzonites also occur south of the Llewellyn Glacier in the Tulsequah camp (Souther, 1971). Souther has suggested that these late Cretaceous-Tertiary intrusions are genetically related to the Sloko volcanics. If so, the occurrence of Sloko volcanics west of Hoboe Creek (Figure 2) supports the possibility of equivalent quartz monzonites occurring in the area.

Several alteration assemblages are associated with the intrusion. They include potassium-quartz and carbonate-pyrite-chlorite assemblages (Fipkie, 1974). Sericitization and kaolinization have also been noted (Wilton, 1970).

Deformation of pre-Permian sediments has been extensive. Three phases of folding have been recognized resulting in a thickening of the carbonate horizons (Len Werner, pers. com., 1989).

A major structural break cuts the Willison Bay area along Hoboe Creek in the form of the Llewellyn Fault. It forms a northwest trending dextral transcurrent fault (Mihalynuk, 1988). Regionally, subsidiary splays of this fault host several mineralized prospects including the Engineer Mine (Schroeter,

1986). In the project area, known vein orientations are subparallel to the Llewellyn Fault.

Three styles of mineralization occur in this geologic setting: Cu-Mo-W porphyries, Cu magnetite skarns with minor gold and gold quartz fissure veins.

Porphyry molybdenum mineralization occurs disseminated in granodiorite and alaskite and in silicified breccia zones at their contacts (Minfile 104M 029). Chalcopyrite, stibnite, tetrahedrite, scheelite and magnetite also occur in the intrusions (Fed Min Inv 104M/1).

Skarn replacement bodies are characterized by magnetite-hematite-serpentine-talc-yellow garnet (grossularite)-tremolite-diopside assemblages. Mineralization includes chalcopyrite, erythrite, tetrahedrite, malachite, cobaltite, scheelite, molybdenite and minor gold and silver (Minfile 104M 022).

Irregular and discontinuous quartz and quartz-carbonate veins are seen in the gossanous envelope more distal to the intrusion. They are oriented subparallel to the Llewellyn Fault. Generally, veins are of two types: gold-pyrite veins with lesser arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite and gold-pyrite-chalcopyrite-galena-sphalerite veins with minor tetrahedrite (Christie, 1957).

Exploration History

A summary of the exploration work carried out in the Willison Bay area is provided in Table 2. The earliest recorded prospecting in the area was carried out by the Laverdiere Brothers between 1899 and 1918. They discovered skarn

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION WORK IN THE WILLISON BAY AREA

YEARS	SHOWING / OPERATOR	TYPE OF WORK	BEST RESULTS
1899-1913	Laverdiere Skarn/ Laverdiere Bros., J. Calpice	- prospecting, trenching, drifting (160m)	- 1.7% Cu, trace Au, Ag
1919	Callaghan Vein	- trenching	- 1.58 oz/t Au, 7 oz/t Ag
1948-1956	Laverdiere Skarn/ Conwest	- prospecting, sampling drifts	- unknown
1956-1964	Laverdiere Skarn/ Bethlehem Copper	- geologic investigation	- unknown
1964-1968	Laverdiere Skarn/ Cominco Ltd	- magnetometer survey - geologic mapping - 5 DDH (154m)	- anomoly over skarn - 1 intersection, 2 lost holes
1966	Glacier Claims/ Falconbridge Ltd.	- prospecting	- 0.3 oz/t Au, 120 oz/t Ag 30% combined base metals (est)
1969-1973	Laverdiere Skarn/ Centex Mines Ltd.	- geologic mapping - 2 DDH (48m)	 - 1.33% avg Cu in skarn
1970-1974	Molly Porphyry/ Cominco Ltd.	- soil, silt sampling - IP and resistivity survey - 4 DDH (645m)	- anom Cu,Pb,Mo in 6 creeks - 1 good anomoly, 3 possible - logs only (no assays)
1970	Mussen Vein/ Cominco Ltd.	- geologic mapping	- unknown
1973-1976	Laverdiere Skarn/ Rio Plata Mines	- topographic mapping - aeromagnetic survey - 2 DDH (610m)	- unknown - 2 mag lows,1 mag high,3 faults - discontin. high-grade in skarn incl 0.62% Cu /42m in metaseds - Cu-Mo porph up to 0.51%Cu including 0.15% Cu /318m
1976-1979	Laverdiere Skarn/ Whitehorse Copper	- relogging drill core	
1979-	Laverdiere Skarn/ Noranda Expl.Co.Ltd.	- relogging, assaying core	- 0.27%Cu / 175m (porph) - 1.6%Cu/6m,1.4%Cu/8m (skarn) - 0.001-0.002% MoS2 (skarn,intr) - 0.08% WO3/1.5m (intr)

mineralization along Hoboe Creek which they trenched and drifted into (Figure 2). Drifts intersected 3 to 55 meter wide skarn zones. Assays of skarn material indicate copper grades of 1.7 to 6.0 % (Cairnes, 1913). Porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization also occurs in the altered monzonite along the western skarn contact (Nielson, 1973).

Over the years this skarn property has been examined by Conwest Ltd., Bethlehem Copper Ltd., Cominco Ltd., Centex Mines Ltd., Rio Platas Mines and Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd.

The work done by these companies included geophysical surveys, mapping and drilling (Table 2). A total of 110 line miles of aeromagnetic survey was carried out over Hoboe Creek. The survey covered the Laverdiere skarn and continued south along the creek to the glacier. Two magnetic lows were identified as possible porphyry targets and a magnetic high south of the Laverdiere skarn was suggested to be a good skarn target. Several lineaments were also identified by the survey.

Drilling results included a core sample of skarn which assayed 2.85% copper, 10.3 gm/t silver and 0.69 gm/t gold across 3.05 meters (Minfile 104M 022). The Laverdiere skarn and porphyry is currently held by Noranda Explorations Ltd.

Mr. Callaghan was also prospecting the area in 1919 and discovered a precious metal vein at the mouth of Hoboe Creek (Figure 2). Grab samples of the vein carry 1.58 oz/t gold and 7.0 oz/t silver. The Callaghan vein is currently held by Pacific Sentinel Gold Corp.

Falconbridge Ltd. included the Willison Bay area in a regional prospecting program they conducted in 1966. Late in the

season they discovered the Glacier Claims (Jackie Showing) now held by the author (Figure 2). Work on these claims included sampling of 40 to 50 separate sulphide lenses and the preparation of a sketch map. The showings are podiform massive sulfides in limestone and schist and, veins up to 3 feet wide traceable for 1000 feet. The average silver value from the 45 samples taken is 10.6 oz/ton (including 25 samples between 3 and 30 oz/ton silver and a high of 120 oz/ton silver). Gold values were as high as 0.3 oz/ton in veins. Copper, lead and zinc values were estimated to be 30% combined. Antimony and arsenic values were highly anomalous (McDougall, 1965).

Cominco Ltd. then did some prospecting in 1970 which resulted in the discovery of porphyry mineralization and a quartz vein carrying copper minerals. The Molly and Molly South claims covered molybdenum-copper-tungsten porphyry and silicified breccias along alaskite-granodiorite contacts (Figure 2). These showings are currently held by Equity Silver Mines Ltd. The Mussen vein (Figure 2) occurs in a zone of pyrite-pyrrhotite alteration on Mt. Mussen and is currently held by Pacific Sentinel Gold Corporation.

Prospecting

While prospecting the claim area the following observations were made. Traverse locations, sample locations and the geochemical results, where analyses were done, are indicated on figure 3 in the back pocket.

Generally, the Willison Creek claims cover pre-Permian biotite-quartz schists, gneisses and limestones of the Nisling Assemblage. The sediments have been cut by numerous, generally east-west trending alaskite dykes. The dykes are surrounded by limonitic alteration zones.

KH-89-5 Traversing up Camp Creek. Biotite-pyrite bearing quartzite. Bed is 20m thick, oriented 148/43NE. Highly limonitic on weathered surface. Cut by narrow alaskite dykes (<1m) with various orientations. Alaskite composed of quartz, pegmatitic grey feldspar and muscovite. Approximately 3% pyrite on fracture surfaces and disseminated in alaskite dykes. No obvious zonation around dykes.

KH-89-6 Same as KH-98-5. Jarosite and limonite on weathered surface. Bedding 170/30E

LL-89-4 Quartz biotite schist. Potassic alteration, 5% pyrite, limonitic weathered surface. Ocp 3m x 20m.

1405m 128/30NE bedding plane between schist and quartzite.

KH-89-7 Alaskite dykes 20 - 140 cm thick, fingering through the metasediments. Less than 1% pyrite disseminations. Pegmatitic to aphanitic textures. Sediments highly limonitic at dyke contacts.

KH-89-8 Shear zone through metasediments. Subparallel alaskite dyke nearby. Lenses of grey quartz (pinched vein?) up to 20 cm wide and 60 cm long within the shear. Shear at 134/23NE, up to 1.2 m wide containing sericite, muscovite, pyrite and quartz.

KH-89-9 Limestone with grey wisps of very fine pyrite. Quartz and feldspar lense in limestone. Weathered surface is yellow orange and rough textured. Outcrop 15m x 2m.

KH-89-10 Epidote-magnetite-garnet skarn FLOAT. Fine grained.

KH-89-11 Quartz-carbonate alteration zone overprinting mafic volcanic unit. Alaskite dyke cuts the package with a NW trend. Alteration zone is 8m wide, highly limonitic with up to 4% pyrite.

FLOAT sample found nearby on ridge. Strong sulphur smell. Garnet, quartz, pyrite and possible chalcopyrite.

Locally sediments are flooded with biotite. Garnets in schists, minor pods of marble with tremolite and actinolite. Local occurrence suggests metasomatic rather than metamorphic mineral assemblage - difficult to tell for sure.

KH-89-12 Recrystallized limestone. 1 - 3% very fine grained black pyrite. Weathers orange and grey with a smooth texture. Cut by alaskite dykes 100/75NE. Limestone continues to the height of land. Several gossans in very rugged terrain.

In summary, moving up the hillside and across bedding we first encountered dirty quartzites which are cut by alaskite dykes with a general east and southeast trend. The alaskites contain local pods of py and seem to have introduced pyrite into the adjacent sediments. The overlying unit is quartz-sericite schist which is overlain by biotite schist with garnets. This black unit is also seen on the cliff face to the north on Turtle Creek. It is a pod rather than a bed indicating it may have been intrusive in origin. A prominant alaskite unit caps the biotite schist. There is some skarn float in the area (epidote, garnet, magnetite actinolite, tetrahedrite and minor pyrrhotite) which is generally sulphide poor. Local quartz-carbonate alteration. Above the alaskites a recrystallized limestone occurs. It is grey with very fine grained pyrite along bedding and fracture planes. Late quartz veinlets cut the limestone.

LL-89-5a Pyritic feldspar muscovite quartz schist. Cut by alaskite dyke at 152/62E.

KH-89-13 Highly pyritic dirty quartzite cut by alaskite dyke at 120/60 NE. 3-5% py. Outcrop is 15m by 3m.

KH-89-14 Angular FLOAT in creek at 1290m. Cliff above created by alaskite. Quartz feldspar muscovite gneiss with 5-6% fine grained and course grained pyrite.

KH-89-15 Moving up Turtle creek towards glacier. Pyritic limestone with 5-6% fine and course grained pyrite. Minor malachite stain. Delicate bedding textures preserved, locally recrystallized. Highly limonitic on weathered surface. Subrounded FLOAT.

KH-89-16 Outcrop in creek of very pyritic gneiss. Veinlets of calcite and chalcopyrite with 3-5% py. In contact with pyritic limestone-marble trending 144/23NE

KH-89-17 Limonitic, quartz flooded muscovite chlorite schist. FLOAT with 1-4% pyrite & pyrrhotite.

KH-89-18 Limonite-jarosite on weathered surface. Rich in pyrite and fine grained red mineral (possible biotite)

disseminated throughout. Generally very light colored minerals and vuggy texture. Looks like protolith was alaskite. FLOAT

LL-89-5 Quartz biotite schist with pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite. FLOAT sample of possible vein or highly silicified fine grained sediment.

LL-89-6 Biotite-epidote-calcite skarn in contact with recrystallized limestone containing biotite and py. FLOAT

KH-89-44 Coarse grained skarn with pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena. FLOAT.

LL-89-7 Recrystallized limestone with pyrite, pyrrhotite and powdery green alteration mineral. FLOAT.

LL-89-8 Carbonate altered ultramafic with pervasive disseminated pyrite, possible chromite and green mineral (mariposite). FLOAT.

KH-89-19 Quartz rich metasediments with up to 5% pyrrhotite, highly limonitic. Limestone float in the viscinity. FLOAT.

KH-89-20 Argillically altered alaskite dyke 1.2m wide at 178/68W. Hanging wall metasediments show carbonate alteration (30 cm). Up to 10% pyrite in metasediments (sampled).

KH-89-21 Metasediment flooded with quartz and pyrite (up to 8%). Vuggy textures with limonite. Occurs in outcrop at crest of east bank of South Willison Creek, approx 1.2 km north of Willison Glacier.

KH-89-22 Biotite-quartz-feldspar schist flooded with pyrite (up to 3%). Fresh surface is dark grey, weathered surface is rusty yellow. 139/30 NE foliation.

KH-89-23 Alaskite cutting metasediments in cliff along river. Vuggy, quartz flooded and brecciated. Healed with quartz. Up to 10% pyrite, minor arsenopyrite. Limonitic and jarositic weathered surface.

KH-89-24 Pyrite veinlet 20 cm wide cutting quartz-biotite-feldspar gneiss. Pyrite is course grained with open spaces in the vein. Argillic alteration selvages to the vein.

KH-89-25 Discovery showing. Two pods of massive course grained galena and sphalerite and minor pyrite. Weathered surface highly limonitic with hydrous zincite. Pods hosted by quartz-biotite schist. Pods are 40 cm by 2m each and oriented 170 degrees. Float of alaskite found nearby contains coarse grained tourmaline.

KH-89-26 Jackie Showing: Massive pyrrhotite, covelite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite sample taken from a pod 30m long and 6m wide. Pod trends 138 and is hosted by limestone. Becomes more quartz rich with course grained galena and chalcopyrite at the NW end. Pod is enveloped by intense limonitic alteration.

KH-89-28 Vein bounding the north end of the Jackie showing. It varies in width from 6 to 15 cm and trends 075/90 degrees. Vein is filled with quartz, calcite, pyrite galena and sphalerite.

KH-89-29 Hornblende porphyry dyke (very similar to dikes in the Iskit Camp) intrude the schist approximately 75m north of the Jackie showing. The dyke is highly chloritized with up to 10% pyrite evenly disseminated. The contact zone with the schist is marked by argillic, propyllitic and pyritic alteration. Note: staining indicates feldspars are dominantly plagioclase with an intensive late replacement by potassium feldspars.

KH-89-30 Traversed 150m south of the Jackie showing to a pod of massive sulphide hosted by recrystallized limestone. Pod is 5 to 30 cm wide and contains galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite. Pod cuts the foliation in the limestone (142 degrees) as well as a highly pyritic felsic dike (090/90). Felsic dyke is 40 cm wide.

KH-89-31 Interbedded limonitic quartzite in limestone 300m sw of Jackie Showing. Beds are highly contorted. A zone of fault gouge is contorted to a lesser degree. Indication of several phases of tectonic forces in the area.

KH-89-32 Pod of calc-silcate pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite bearing skarn located 300m south of Jackie Showing along contact of recrystallized limestone and gneiss. Appears to be an area of higher temperature mineralization than the Jackie Showing.

KH-89-33 Traversed away from contact and uphill into the limestone. Pod of galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite and calcite 50 cm wide and 1m long.

KH-89-40 Traversed 500m southwest of the Jackie Showing to a very fine grained limestone which is highlt silicified and pyritic (5%). Appears to be area of low temperature emplacement and potentially gold bearing. Pyrite is disseminated and in veinlets.

KH-89-41 Jackie Showing sample taken from the northwest end of course grained galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and calcite.

KH-89-42 Jackie Showing sample taken from the south west contact zone. Dominantly pyrite with 10% very dark blue galena.

KH-89-43 Jackie Showing sample taken representative of the south east end of the massive sulphide pod. Dominantly sphalerite with lesser pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite.

58054 Traversed NNW of Jackie Showing 125m to a series of veins cutting hornfels metasediments. Veins are up to 10 cm wide. Vein composed of pyrite, sphalerite and calcite.

58055 Adjacent vein of pyrite, galena, and quartz.

58056 Another vein of quartz which is spongy from leaching and contains galena.

58057 Same as KH-89-29.

58058 Traversed perpendicular to the veins into the limestone (SW). Pod of galena and pyrite 30cm wide in recrystallized limestone.

58059 Sampled contact of metasediment with limestone. Up to 5% pyrite.

58060 Following contact downhill and east towards the Jackie Showing. Sediment becomes schistose with pod of pyrite, pyrrhotite clac-silicate at the contact.

58061 The Jackie showing massive sulphide pod. The sulphides are zoned within the pod. This sample is from the south end and contains spalerite, pyrrhotite and galena.

58062 Pyrite and chalcopyrite zone along the west side of the Jackie Sowing.

58063 Massive pyrrhotite from center of Jackie Showing.

58064 Coarse grained and vuggy quartz from the north end of the Jackie Showing.

Lead isotope dating of two samples from the Jackie showing was conducted at UBC. Mineralization was found to be Cretaceous to Tertiary in age and epithermal in style (Godwin, pers. com., 1989). The age is supported by reset Potassium Argon dates from samples taken near Mt Caplice of 96 Ma (Armstrong, pers. com. 1989) which indicates there was a thermal event at that time.

Twenty grab samples collected from the property while prospecting and by company representatives during property examinations after prospecting were analyzed. They were analyzed by Northern Analytical Laboratories, Echo-Tech Laboratories, and Acme Analytical Laboratories. The results are available in Appendix II. Sample descriptions and base and precious metal results are included in Table 3. Sampling was directed at testing the varieties of mineralization present. Further sampling is required to determine tonnage and grade of favourable mineralized zones.

Precious metal values were determined by fire assay with an AA finish. Multielement levels including base metals and silver values were determined by aqua regia digestion followed by ICP analyses. High values were then assayed. At Northern Analytical labs all samples were assayed.

Silver values in massive sulfide pods range from 6.4 ppm to 30.96 oz/ton. The best values are associated with high galena content. Gold is anomalous (up to 200 ppb) and shows no strong association with silver. Combined base metal values in sulfide pods range from 6.04 to 69.99 %. Mineralization along schist -

limestone contacts and iron bearing skarns carry 0.03 to 0.32 % combined base metals.

Tungsten values range from 2000 to 4000 ppm in three samples. Arsenic reaches levels of 2500 ppm but shows no relation to elevated gold values. Antimony is anomalous (100 to 456 ppm) in samples with high galena content. Anomalous values for these elements are characteristic of epithermal deposits supporting the lead isotope interpretation. Anomalous cadmium values range from 103 to >10000 ppm.

As yet, no mineralized showings have been found in the northern claim area, although skarn assemblages do occur. Values of 23.3 ppm silver, 15 ppb gold and 6.44% combined base metals were determined in one float sample. In the general claim area, geochemical analyses from prospecting show base metal values are slightly elevated in metasediments which experienced some later alteration and sulphide introduction (see KH-89-15, LL-89-5, and LL-89-8, Table 3).

Conclusions and Recommendations

Preliminary investigation of the Jackie showing indicates the mineralization is intrusive related and occurs as replacement pods and veins within 1200 meters of each other.

A program of channel sampling and surface mapping to locate the distribution of mineralization, limestone variations and alteration assemblages is recommended. Geophysics would be

useful to detect subsurface conductors as potential drill targets if results were favourable.

Furthermore, the claim area includes several limestones favourable for new showings as indicated by skarn float found in Turtle Creek Valley. Prospecting of the claim area, with particular attention to limestones and felsic intrusions, is recommended.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I Kim Hudson, of 120 Andrew Place, Fulford Harbour, British Columbia hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1983) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
2. I am a graduate of Queen's University (1988) and hold an Applied M.Scin Mineral Explration.
3. I am presently self employed as a prospector and geologic consultant.
4. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since 1981.
5. I conducted a 5 day property exam on the Willison Creek Claims.

K. Hudson

Kim Hudson

Geologist

Dated at Fulford Harbour, British Columbia, this 11 day of February, 1990.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

a) Wages: July 10, 13-18: geologist-prospector (Kim Hudson,MSc): 275 per day, 7 days - $1925 TOTAL COST

July 10, 13-18: geologist-prospector (Laura Louie, BSc): 250 per day, 7 days - $1750 TOTAL COST

b) Accomodation: July 17 , $35 per person - $70 TOTAL COST

c) Food: 7 days at $25 per person per day - $350 TOTAL COST

d) Rock Analyses: geochemistry: 31 samples; Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn assay, 30 element ICP; average $20 per sample; shipping costs; $400 lead isotope analyses - $1103 TOTAL COST

e) Transportation: July 10-19- airfare Vanc-Whse return; July 10-17 car rental & gas; helicopter Atlin-Willison return - $3418 TOTAL COST

f) Field Equipment: maps, notebooks, flagging, sample bags - $65 TOTAL COST

g) Rentals: July 1-30; SBX 11 radio - $100 TOTAL COST

h) Report Writing: geologists wages; 7 days at 275 per day; drafting, photocopying, materials $385 - $2310 TOTAL COST

GRAND TOTAL = $11,091

REFERENCES

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#10181 Diamond Drilling Report on the Sprog Mineral Claim, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd., M. Servell, Feb., 1982

#9162 Diamond Drill Core Assay and Geological Assessment Report for Sprog Mineral Claim - Hoboe Creek Property, Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd., G.C. Macdonald, April, 1981.

5263 Drilling Assessment on the Molly Claim Group, Cominco Ltd, C.E. Fipkie, 1974

#4996 Assessment Report on the Loon Group, Rio Plata Silver Mines Ltd., A. Fustos, March, 1974

#4995 Geophysical Report of the Aeromagnetic Survey of the Hoboe Creek Property, Rio Plata Mines Ltd., P.P. Nielson and G.B. Phelps, September, 1973.

#3734 Geophysics survey on the Molly Claims, Cominco Ltd., B. Williams, 1972.

#2977 Geologic Report on the Mussen Group, Cominco Ltd., H. P. Wilton, 1971.

#2755 Geological-Geochemical Report on Molly 13 & 14 Claim Groups, Cominco Ltd., H. Wilton, 1970.

BCEMPR Minfile Reports:

104B031, 049, 050 Indian Mine
104B054, 153, 155 Silbak Premier
104B260, 263, 268 Reg
104G053 Ptarmigan
104G090-099, 102 Galore
104K002 Tulsequah Chief
104K003 Polaris Taku

104K020, 021 Eriksen
104K013, 033 Nan, Elaine
104M021 Callaghan, Callahan, Fay, Do, Cabin Fr. Showing
104M022 Laverdiere, Butte, Helena Prospect
104M029 Molly, Molly Atlin Showing
104M051 Molly South Showing

Dupre, D.G., 1989. Geology Report on the Eskay Creek Property for Calpine Resources Inc., unpubl. report.

McDougall, J.J., 1965. Preliminary Report on the Atlin Area Prospects. Falconbridge in house report.

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Souther, 1971. Geology and Mineral Deposits of Tulsequah Map area, BC. GSC Memoir 362. 84p.

APPENDIX I

Assayer's Results

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

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

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 18 1989 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 26/89 SIGNED BY. C. Leong ..D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP. PROJECT WILLISON BAY File # 89-3019

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
LL-89-8	1	93	2	132	.2	725	54	905	4.42	5	5	ND	5	175	1	7	3	40	10.53	.020	6	425	3.19	120	.01	2	.30	.01	.03	1	4
KH-89-5	4	27	5	24	.1	12	4	208	2.39	2	5	ND	4	16	1	2	2	61	.25	.051	5	25	.49	204	.04	2	.89	.01	.17	1	1
KH-89-18	1	25	7	51	.1	27	8	244	2.33	3	5	ND	9	105	1	2	2	40	3.43	.021	10	56	1.16	188	.09	5	.96	.02	.55	1	1
KH-89-20	4	59	11	45	.2	25	6	1273	2.43	4	5	ND	7	118	1	15	2	33	8.37	.060	6	11	2.22	97	.01	7	.26	.01	.07	1	15
KH-89-40	1	300	88	47	.3	85	25	360	5.38	2	5	ND	1	252	2	3	2	24	3.67	.077	2	36	.51	37	.16	2	5.08	.19	.06	10	1
KH-89-41	5	25134 ✓	8546	8923	201.8 ✓	1	7	342	6.89	74	5	ND	1	9	137	456	193	1	.02	.001	2	1	.01	6	.01	2	.04	.01	.01	1	70
KH-89-42	3	1653	9246	10968 ✓	98.3 ✓	34	40	478	16.31	2496	5	ND	1	1	103	55	13	15	.06	.006	5	7	.25	5	.02	5	.24	.01	.03	1	144
KH-89-43	1	2737	351	99999 ✓	8.8	14	43	4745	30.15	24	5	ND	2	1	1458	2	5	1	.12	.020	2	4	.08	1	.01	2	.11	.01	.01	3	5
KH-89-44	1	1244	5240	41952 ✓	23.3	13	44	3153	17.34	295	5	ND	2	48	490	2	25	18	5.48	.033	4	22	.33	26	.02	2	.36	.01	.12	3	15
STD C/AU-R	19	65	39	132	6.5	66	31	1021	4.03	43	24	6	38	50	19	15	16	60	.49	.090	39	55	.90	177	.07	34	1.98	.06	.13	13	485

✓ - ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT -

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 13 1989
DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 18/89.

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

- SAMPLE TYPE: Pulp

SIGNED BY. C. Leong D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG: CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

CONTINENTAL GOLD CORP. PROJECT WILLISON BAY FILE # 89-3019R

SAMPLE#	CU %	PB %	ZN %	AG oz/t
KH-89-41	2.75	66.35	-	30.96
KH-89-42	-	4.97	1.32	3.18
KH-89-43	-	-	17.72	-
KH-89-44	-	-	5.80	-

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

AUGUST 4, 1989

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 89-543

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.
960, 175 SECOND AVENUE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5W1

ATTENTION: FRED DALEY

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 14 ROCK samples received August 2, 1989

ET#	Description		AU (ppb)
543 - 4	21962	KH 89-8	15
543 - 5	21963	KH 89-12	10
543 - 6	21964	KH 89-15	5
543 - 7	21965	KH 89-17	15
543 - 8	21966	KH 89-23	5
543 - 9	21967	KH 89-25	30
543 - 10	21968	KH 89-26	10
543 - 12	21970	KH 89-28	20
543 - 13	21971	KH 89-33	30
543 - 14	21972	LL 89-5	10

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
FRANK PEZZOTTI
B.C. Certified Assayer

SC89/TECK1

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

ASSAYING - ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 East Trans Canada Hwy., Kamloops B.C. V2C 2J3 (604) 573-5700 Fax 573-4557

SEPTEMBER 22, 1989

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS ETK 89-5438

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD.
960, 175 SECOND AVENUE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5W1

ATTENTION: FRED DALEY

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: ASSAYS REQUESTED SEPTEMBER 20, 1989

ET#	Description	AG (g/t)	CU (%)	PB (%)	ZN (%)
5438 - 9	21967	12.0	.22	.12	16.32
5438 - 10	21968	11.3	.29	.07	9.92
5438 - 12	21970	91.8	.06	4.00	2.16
5438 - 13	21971	54.9	.29	2.22	9.96

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
DOUG HOWARD
B.C. Certified Assayer

9089/TECK6

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.

10041 EAST TRANS CANADA HWY.
KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 2J3
PHONE - 604-573-5700
FAX - 604-573-4557

AUGUST 8, 1989

TECK EXPLORATIONS LTD. - ETK89-543A

960 - 175 SECOND AVENUE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5W1
ATTN: FRED DALEY

VALUES IN PPM UNLESS OTHERWISE REPORTED

PROJECT: 1367
14 ROCK CHIP SAMPLES RECEIVED AUGUST 2, 1989

ETK#	DESCRIPTIONS	AG	AL(%)	AS	B	BA	BI	CA(%)	CD	CO	CR	CU	FE(%)	K(%)	LA	MG(%)	MN	MO	NA(%)	NI	P	PB	SB	SN	SR	TI(%)	U	V	W	Y	
543 A- 1	21959	1.6	1.76	5	<2	55	<5	2.59	<1	35	66	990	4.42	.05	<10	1.86	493	4	.05	13	930	12	10	<20	93	.14	20	161	<10	2	
543 A- 2	21960	.6	.25	15	<2	15	<5	>15.	<1	44	737	4	4.58	.02	<10	7.65	1153	6	.05	114	50	28	5	<20	292	<.01	20	74	<10	6	
543 A- 3	21961	.6	.54	<5	<2	345	<5	.13	1	3	172	15	.99	.16	<10	.48	124	10	.07	4	210	16	<5	<20	15	.05	10	55	<10	2	
543 A- 4	21962	.6	2.09	5	2	135	<5	.30	<1	10	144	27	4.55	.39	10	1.50	266	12	.04	13	530	12	15	<20	9	.07	30	40	<10	4	
543 A- 5	21963	.4	.12	5	<2	55	<5	>15.	<1	2	7	1	1.22	.04	<10	8.64	1116	7	.04	4	570	22	<5	<20	653	<.01	20	3	<10	6	
543 A- 6	21964	.6	.25	10	<2	100	<5	>15.	1	29	30	120	3.96	.02	10	5.45	2043	4	.04	32	730	26	50	<20	526	<.01	10	21	10	17	2
543 A- 7	21965	.6	.91	<5	<2	45	<5	.21	<1	25	208	39	3.38	.12	<10	1.28	217	12	.05	48	310	18	5	<20	8	.04	30	64	<10	4	
543 A- 8	21966	.8	.22	10	<2	5	<5	.11	<1	13	215	13	9.17	.03	<10	<.01	36	9	.04	25	110	6	35	<20	3	<.01	<10	8	<10	1	
543 A- 9	21967	19.6	.15	5	32	5	15	1.88	>10000	133	20	2713	>15.	.01	10	<.01	6487	83	.04	4	1830	1540	25	<20	19	.01	20	7	4020	4	>10
543 A- 10	21968	12.8	.03	5	18	5	20	.93	915	63	11	2963	>15.	.01	<10	<.01	3825	56	.03	<1	2040	772	20	<20	7	<.01	30	2	2270	2	>1000
543 A- 11	21969	.2	.13	30	<2	15	<5	12.90	10	34	183	89	5.17	.02	<10	6.22	1236	2	.04	74	230	16	15	<20	196	<.01	30	123	20	11	55
543 A- 12	21970	130.4	.32	740	<2	5	<5	.43	198	41	93	725	12.67	.06	10	.39	913	16	.03	11	1480	>10000	100	<20	10	.20	30	47	450	6	>1000
543 A- 13	21971	76.8	.06	295	12	10	30	4.78	942	84	61	3600	>15.	.02	10	.09	4856	9	.04	24	2040	>10000	100	<20	42	.01	40	11	2050	3	>1000
543 A- 14	21972	1.0	.36	10	<2	35	<5	.05	6	27	216	136	1.97	.15	<10	.25	134	10	.05	98	110	476	5	<20	2	.03	10	10	10	<1	34

NOTE: < = LESS THAN
> = GREATER THAN

FAX: TECK, KAMLOOPS
SC89/TECK4

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
DOUG HOWARD
B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYER

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

July 27, 1989

John Kowalchuk
Placer Dome Inc.
P.O.Box 49330
Bentall Postal Station
Vancouver, B.C.
V7X 1P1

ASSAY CERTIFICATE FOR SAMPLES PROVIDED

WORK ORDER # 29036

Sample	ppb Au	ppm Ag	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm As
58051	239	2.1	165	<1	70	140
58052	82	1.6	22	<1	61	80
58053	59	1.5	25	21	68	540
58054	90	3.8	399	995	777	270
58055	109	3.6	52	41790	4172	10
58056	95	8.4	34	59980	417	120
58057	36	2.6	49	359	146	140
58058	52	228.4	5712	92560	4870	150
58059	55	3.2	40	211	2979	80
58060	193	1.1	31	144	100	110
58061	181	45.1	2046	19560	245500	80
58062	177	294.1	3687	84930	97670	920
58063	47	6.4	2862	123	1019	10
58064	200	331.0	1651	107900	8375	2890

Au -- 15g fire assay/AAS finish
Metals -- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS

Applied Science Technologists and Technicians of British Columbia
6992
GERALD F. HAYES
A.Sc.T.

105 Copper Road, Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 2Z7 Ph: (403) 668-4968 Fax: (403) 668-4890

Appendix 2 - Lead Isotope Analyses

LEAD ISOTOPE DATA SHEET
GEOCHRONOLOGY LABORATORY, DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES [PH (604)228-2804].
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V6T 2B4

****

LABORATORY ENTRY ONLY
Form Revised: 11/10/87 JEG

VIAL IS IN THE COLLECTION [_]
DATA ON THIS FORM HAS BEEN ENTERED
IN DBASE FOR BELT: I[_],C[_],N[_],
O[_],S[_],F[_],OTHER[_____]

LAB NUMBER (1 sampleno): 30129-002
MAP SYMBOL (9 mapsymbol): 129 HOST CODE (12 hostcode): __ __ __
TYPE CODE (14 typecode): __ TECTONIC CODE (16 tectcode): __ __ __
SAMPLE ACQUIRED (5 acqdate): m09/d14/y89

****

COLLECTOR ENTRY
DEPOSIT NAME (3 depname): ET JACKIE SHOWING
COLLECTOR, SAMPLE NAME & NUMBER (4 samsource): KIM HANSEN, GALENA-QTZ

NTS & GOVT NO (6 nts:bcmi): 104M/08E/W:S W-
LATITUDE DEGREES NORTH (7 latnorth): 59 ° 09 ' " [(+) 59.15]DEG.N
LONG. DEGREES WEST (8 longwest): 134 ° 20 ' " [(+) 134.33]DEG.W
HOST FORMATION & LITHOLOGY (10 hostlith): Nasina Assemblage - Limestone
HOST AGE (11 hostage): Pre-Permian
DEPOSIT TYPE (13 deptype): VEIN
TECTONIC ELEMENT (15 tectelem): Coast Plutonic - Intermontane Boundary
COMMENTS, GEOLOGIC DETAILS, REFERENCES, ETC. (33 comments):
MASSIVE SULPHIDE BD IN LIMESTONE ADJACENT TO HORNBLENDE PORPH DYKE
DATING BY JAN WERNER - UBC
COMB QUARTZ

****

LABORATORY ENTRY
RUN NO (21 runno): 1 OR __
ANALYST (17 analyst): A. PICKERING ANALYSTS CODE (18 anlystcode): A P __
MATERIAL ANALYSED (19 materanal): GL
RUNDATE:NORM DATE (20 rundate): m09/d28/y89:m08/d24/y89
RUN QUALITY:TEMPERATURE:BLOCKS (22 runqual): G O D:1240:06
PB206/204 NORMALIZED (23 pb206_4): 19.122
PRECISION: 0.004 ABSOLUTE (24 pb206_4pcerr) 0.02 %
PB207/204 NORMALIZED (25 pb207_4): 15.633
PRECISION: 0.004 ABSOLUTE (26 pb207_4pcerr) 0.03 %
PB208/204 NORMALIZED (27 pb208_4): 38.739
PRECISION: 0.001 ABSOLUTE (28 pb208_4pcerr) 0.03 %
PB207/206 NORMALIZED (29 pb207_6): 0.81755
PRECISION: 0.0007 ABSOLUTE (30 pb207_6pcerr) 0.01 %
PB208/206 NORMALIZED (31 pb208_6): 2.0259
PRECISION: 0.003 ABSOLUTE (32 pb208_6pcerr) 0.02 %
COMMENT (33 comments): ANALYSIS EQUIVALENT TO 30129-001

==========

RUN NO (21 runno): 2 OR __
ANALYST (17 analyst): _____ ANALYSTS CODE (18 anlystcode): __ __ __
MATERIAL ANALALYSED (19 materanal): __ __
RUNDATE:NORM DATE (20 rundate): m__ __/d__ __/y 8__:m__ __/d__ __/y 8__
RUN QUALITY:TEMPERATURE:BLOCKS (22 runqual): __ __ __ __:__ __ __ __:__ __
PB206/204 NORMALIZED (23 pb206_4): __ __.__ __ __
PRECISION: 0.0__ __ ABSOLUTE (24 pb206_4pcerr) 0.__ __ %
PB207/204 NORMALIZED (25 pb207_4): __ __.__ __ __
PRECISION: 0.0__ __ ABSOLUTE (26 pb207_4pcerr) 0.__ __ %
PB208/204 NORMALIZED (27 pb208_4): __ __.__ __ __
PRECISION: 0.0__ __ ABSOLUTE (28 pb208_4pcerr) 0.__ __ %
PB207/206 NORMALIZED (29 pb207_6): __.__ __ __ __
PRECISION: 0.00__ __ __ ABSOLUTE (30 pb207_6pcerr) 0.__ __ %
PB208/206 NORMALIZED (31 pb208_6): __.__ __ __ __
PRECISION: 0.00__ __ ABSOLUTE (32 pb208_6pcerr) 0.__ __ %
COMMENT (33 comments): _____

****

INTERP ATTACHED
ASSOC WITH TERTIARY (POSSIB. CRET.) INTRUSIONS

AVG OF 30129-001 & 002 $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ = 19.124

1 Vial

LEAD ISOTOPE DATA SHEET

GEOCHRONOLOGY LABORATORY, DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES [PH (604)228-2804].
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V6T 2B4

LABORATORY ENTRY ONLY
Form Revised: 11/10/87 JEG

VIAL IS IN THE COLLECTION [_]
DATA ON THIS FORM HAS BEEN ENTERED IN DBASE FOR BELT: I[_],C[_],N[_], O[_],S[_],F[_],OTHER[_____]

LAB NUMBER (1 sampleno): 30129-001
MAP SYMBOL (9 mapsymbol): 129
HOST CODE (12 hostcode): >P
TYPE CODE (14 typecode): ?
TECTONIC CODE (16 tectcode): NSI
SAMPLE ACQUIRED (5 acqdate): m09/d14/y89

COLLECTOR ENTRY
DEPOSIT NAME (3 depname): JACKIE SHOWING
COLLECTOR, SAMPLE NAME & NUMBER (4 samsource): KIM BORDEN STACEY-PHAL-PY-SPY
NTS & GOVT NO (6 nts:bcmi): 104M/01/W:SW-
LATITUDE DEGREES NORTH (7 latnorth): 59°01'__" [(+) 59.15]DEG.N
LONG. DEGREES WEST (8 longwest): 134°20'__" [(+) 134.33]DEG.W
HOST FORMATION & LITHOLOGY (10 hostlith): Rising Assemblage - sunstone
HOST AGE (11 hostage): U-Permian
DEPOSIT TYPE (13 deptype): ~~VEIN OR POD~~ VOLCANOGENIC?
TECTONIC ELEMENT (15 tectelem): Stikine Terrane - Intermontane Boundary
COMMENTS, GEOLOGIC DETAILS, REFERENCES, ETC. (33 comments):
Massive sulfide pod in breccia adjacent to dacite porphyry dyke
Mapped by Ken Brown - UBC

LABORATORY ENTRY
RUN NO (21 runno): 1 OR
ANALYST (17 analyst): A. PIRKERING ANALYSTS CODE (18 anlystcode): AP
MATERIAL ANALYSED (19 materanal): GL
RUNDATE:NORM DATE (20 rundate): m09/d19/y89:m08/d24/y89
RUN QUALITY:TEMPERATURE:BLOCKS (22 runqual): GOOD:1220:07

PB206/204 NORMALIZED (23 pb206_4):	19.125		
PRECISION: 0.003 ABSOLUTE		(24 pb206_4pcerr)	0.02 %
PB207/204 NORMALIZED (25 pb207_4):	15.638		
PRECISION: 0.004 ABSOLUTE		(26 pb207_4pcerr)	0.02 %
PB208/204 NORMALIZED (27 pb208_4):	38.754		
PRECISION: 0.012 ABSOLUTE		(28 pb208_4pcerr)	0.03 %
PB207/206 NORMALIZED (29 pb207_6):	0.81765		
PRECISION: 0.000 06 ABSOLUTE		(30 pb207_6pcerr)	0.01 %
PB208/206 NORMALIZED (31 pb208_6):	2.0263		
PRECISION: 0.003 ABSOLUTE		(32 pb208_6pcerr)	0.02 %

COMMENT (33 comments): ANALYSIS EQUIVALENT TO 30129-002

RUN NO (21 runno): 2 OR __
ANALYST (17 analyst): _____ ANALYSTS CODE (18 anlystcode): __ __ __
MATERIAL ANALALYSED (19 materanal): __ __
RUNDATE:NORM DATE (20 rundate): m__ __/d__ __/y 8__:m__ __/d__ __/y 8__
RUN QUALITY:TEMPERATURE:BLOCKS (22 runqual): __ __ __ __:__ __ __ __:__ __

PB206/204 NORMALIZED (23 pb206_4):	__.__ __ __		
PRECISION: 0.0__ __ ABSOLUTE		(24 pb206_4pcerr)	0.__ __ %
PB207/204 NORMALIZED (25 pb207_4):	__.__ __ __		
PRECISION: 0.0__ __ ABSOLUTE		(26 pb207_4pcerr)	0.__ __ %
PB208/204 NORMALIZED (27 pb208_4):	__.__ __ __		
PRECISION: 0.0__ __ ABSOLUTE		(28 pb208_4pcerr)	0.__ __ %
PB207/206 NORMALIZED (29 pb207_6):	__.__ __ __ __		
PRECISION: 0.00__ __ __ ABSOLUTE		(30 pb207_6pcerr)	0.__ __ %
PB208/206 NORMALIZED (31 pb208_6):	__.__ __ __ __		
PRECISION: 0.00__ __ ABSOLUTE		(32 pb208_6pcerr)	0.__ __ %

COMMENT (33 comments): _____

104/M/01/W: SW-

LEGEND

KH-89-20
15, 0.2, 11, 45 — Sample Number
Au (ppb), Ag (ppm), Pb (ppm), Zn (ppm), NA (not available)

traverse route

geologic contact

glacier

treeline

field camp location

creek

lake

46 / 76 — 23 — bedding contact, shear, fault or vein

NOTE: Approximate claim boundary located using Topographic map.

0 100 200 m
Scale 1 : 5,000

SKETCH PLAN of JACKIE SHOWING

58058
52, 228.4, 92600, 4900

Hornblende Porphyry

58059
55, 3.2, 200, 3000

58057
36, 2.6, 400, 200

KH-89-29
NA

Limestone

Meta sediments

KH-89-41
70, 30oz/t, 663500, 8900

58060
193, 1.1, 200, 100

58064
200, 331.0, 107900, 8400

58063
47, 6.4, 100, 1000

KH-89-42
144, 3.18oz/t, 49700, 13200

58061
181, 45.1, 19600, 245500

KH-89-26
10, 12.8, 700, 99200

58062
177, 294.7, 84900, 97700

KH-89-43
5, 8.8, 400, 177200

KH-89-28
20, 130.4, 40000, 21600

Jackie Showing

0 10 m
Scale 1 : 500

58054
90, 3.8, 1000, 800

58055
109, 3.6, 41800, 4200

58056
95, 8.4, 60000, 400

KH-89-25
30, 19.6, 1200, 163200

KH-89-30
NA

KH-89-23
30, 76.8, 22200, 99600

KH-89-31
NA

KH-89-32
NA

KH-89-40
1, 0.3, 100, <100

Approximate Claim Boundary

1600 m

1400 m

1200 m

SOUTH WILLISON CREEK

KH-89-15
5, 0.6, 26, 254

KH-89-16
NA

LL-89-5
5, 1.0, 476, 347

TURTLE CREEK

LL-89-6
NA

LL-89-7
NA

LL-89-8
4, 0.2, 2, 132

KH-89-44
15, 23.3, 5240, 58000

KH-89-17
15, 0.6, 18, 87

KH-89-18
1, 0.1, 7, 51

LAKE CREEK

KH-89-14
NA

LL-89-5a
NA

KH-89-5
1, 0.1, 5, 24

KH-89-13
NA

KH-89-6
NA

LL-89-4
NA

KH-89-7
NA

KH-89-20
15, 0.2, 11, 45

KH-89-21
NA

KH-89-22
NA

KH-89-23
5, 0.8, 6, 45

KH-89-8
15, 0.6, 12, 89

KH-89-9
NA

KH-89-10
NA

KH-89-11
NA

KH-89-12
10, 0.4, 22, 34

1800 m

Llewellyn Glacier

Kim Hudson Geologic Consultant

WILLISON CREEK PROJECT

-- ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. --

PROSPECTING TRAVERSE MAP with GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

13 December, 1990 N.T.S. 104 M 1 Fig. 3

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