

LOG NO.	0723	RD.
ACTION:		
FILE NO:		

**REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
ON THE
CANYON 24 PROPERTY
(Canyon 24)**

**LIARD MINING DIVISION
NTS: 104 G 5**

**OWNERS: Homestake Mineral Development Company
1000 - 700 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.**

and

**Equity Silver Mines Ltd.
Suite 13 - 1155 Melville Street
Vancouver, B.C.**

OPERATOR: Homestake Mineral Development Company

**Darcy Marud
May, 1990**

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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

20,150

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7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Dokdaon Creek property is located in the Stikine River region of northwestern B.C. The property is comprised of one claim, Canyon 24, totalling twenty units. The claim is jointly owned by Homestake Mineral Development Company and Equity Silver Mines Ltd.

Potential economic interest were outlined on the Dokdaon Creek property associated with regionally fracture- controlled quartz and pyrite \pm galena \pm molybdenite veinlets carry anomalous values of gold, silver and lead. The veinlets were only mapped and sampled in the southwest corner of the map area where they were exposed on surface. A program of systematic soil and rock sampling should be implemented in the central and northeastern corner of the claim to test for strike extensions of mineralization.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LOCATION

The property is located approximately 48 kilometres southwest of Telegraph Creek (Figure 2.1 and 2.2). The Canyon 24 claim is centered at approximately 57° 27'N latitude and 131° 32'W longitude on NTS map sheet 104G/5.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Canyon 24 claim is located near the head of Dokdaon Creek and covers the creek and the ridges on both sides of the valley. The elevation ranges from 730 meters at the lowest point of the creek to 1700 meters at the ridge in the southwest corner of the claim. Treeline is at approximately 1200 meters.

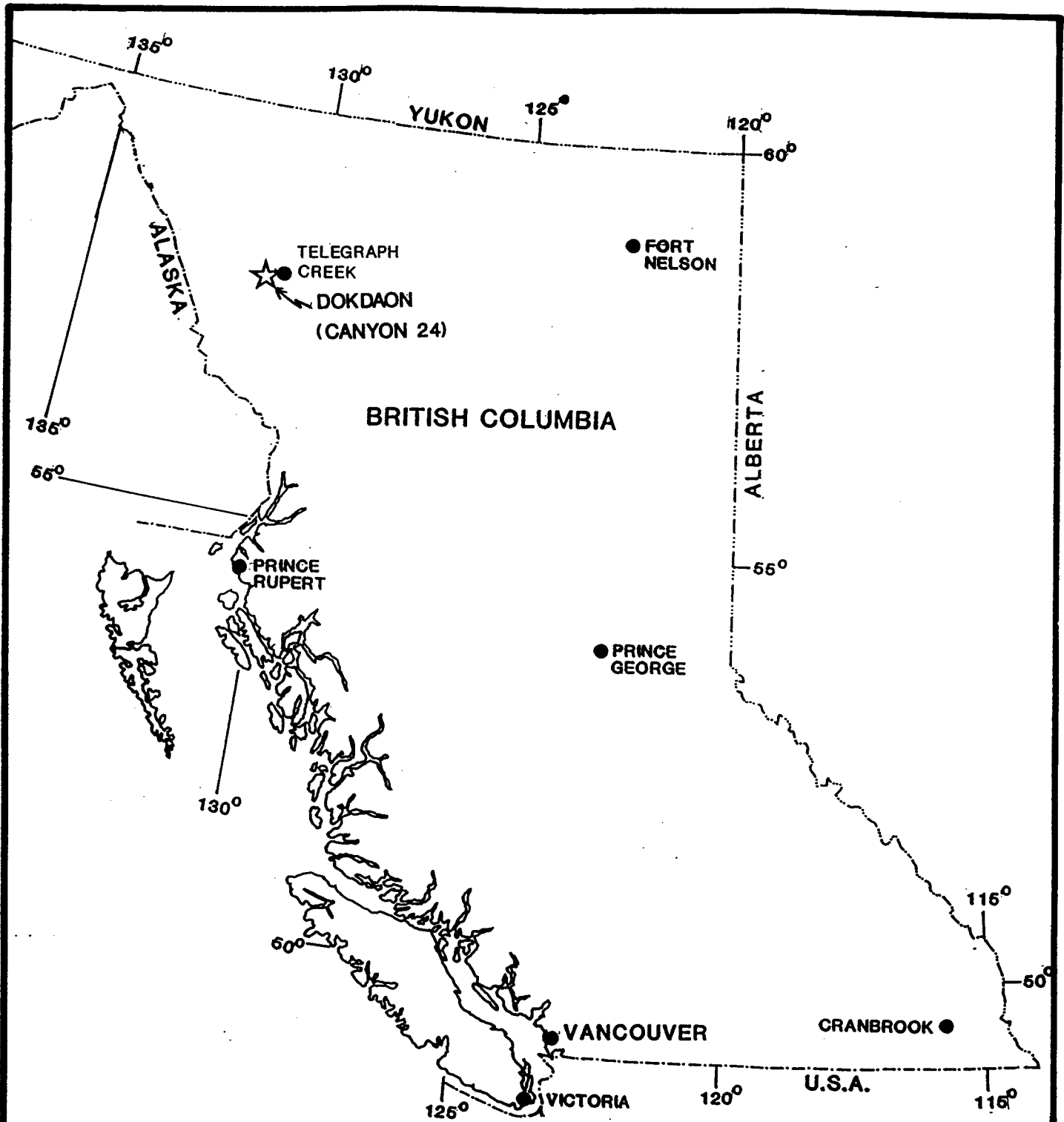
1.3 ACCESS


Access to the property is via helicopter from Telegraph Creek, which is connected to Dease Lake by an all-weather road and serviced by fixed wing flights from Smithers, B.C. The Stikine River provides navigable water access from Wrangell, Alaska north to Telegraph Creek. A gravel airstrip capable of handling aircraft as large as DC-3's is located at the Galore Creek camp just south of the Scud River.

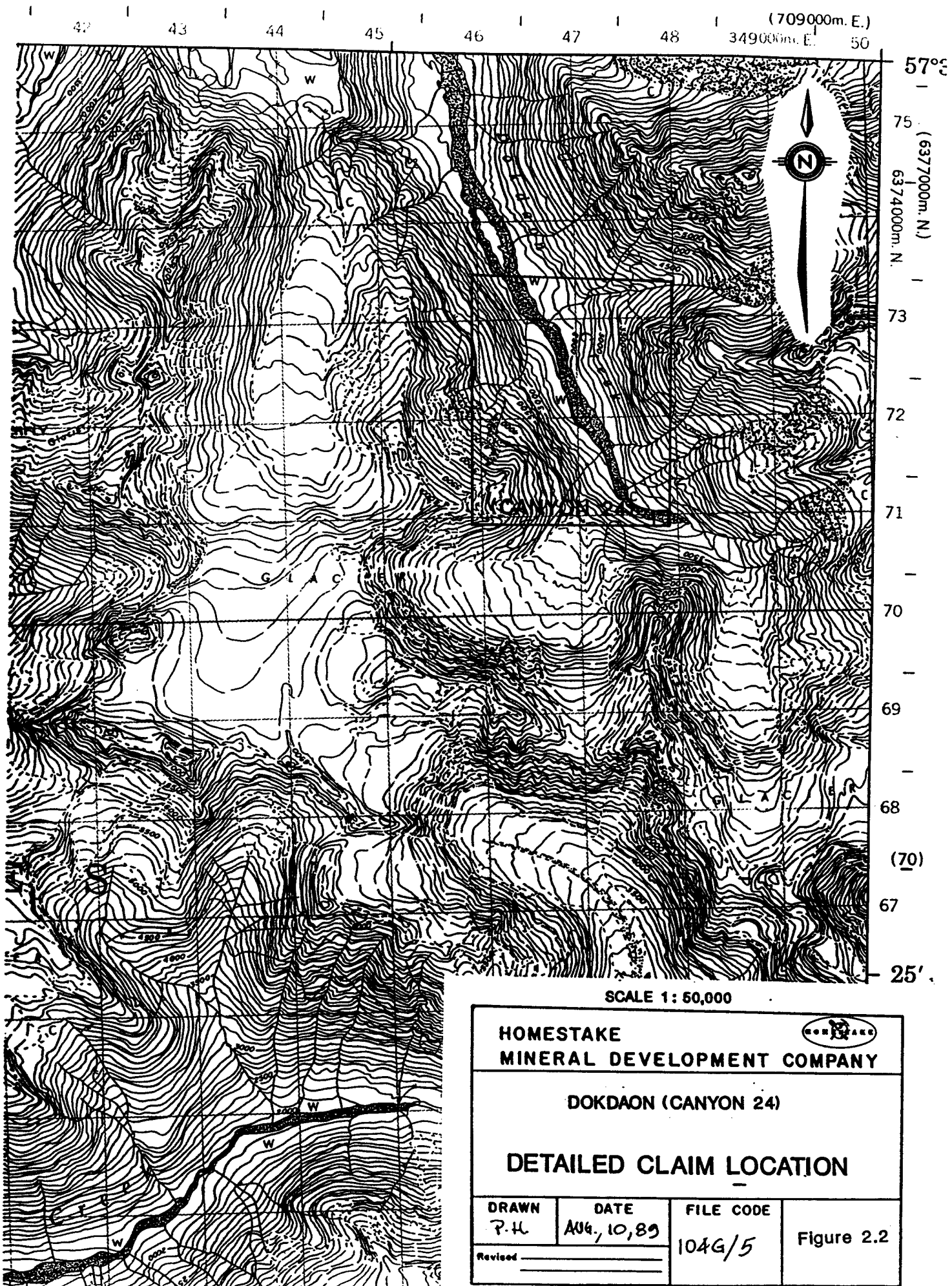
2.0 CLAIM STATUS

The Canyon 24 property consists of one claim totalling twenty units. The claim was recorded on June 28, 1988 and is owned by Homestake Mineral Development Company and Equity Silver Mines Ltd. Current claim data is as follows:

CLAIM	UNITS	RECORD#	RECORD	EXPIRY
Canyon 24	20	4728	06/28/88	06/28/90




HOMESTAKE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY			
GRAND CANYON PROJECT, B.C. DOKDAON (CANYON 24)			
LOCATION MAP			
DRAWN KMc	DATE 11/87	FILE CODE 104G	FIGURE 1.1
Revised _____ _____			



42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 (709000m. E.) 349000m. E.

57°E
 75 (637000m. N.)
 637400m. N.
 73
 72
 71
 70
 69
 68
 (70)
 67
 25'

SCALE 1:50,000

HOMESTAKE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY			
DOKDAON (CANYON 24)			
DETAILED CLAIM LOCATION			
DRAWN P.H.	DATE AUG, 10, 89	FILE CODE 104G/5	Figure 2.2
Revised _____			

3.0 EXPLORATION HISTORY

Several copper mineralized showings occur in the vicinity of the property and have a history of exploration.

The Ewk 1-4 and LLK 1-4 claims were staked by Canadex Mining Corp. Ltd. in 1969, and the Dok claims added in 1970. A program of soil geochemistry and geological mapping was undertaken in August 1970 (B.C. Assessment Report #3029).

The PR claims were staked in 1971 by Empire Metals Corp. to cover an area of anomalous Cu in stream silt samples. Work in 1972 consisted of geological mapping and is documented in B.C. Assessment Report #3846.

Where the Canyon 24 claim now lies, Teck Exploration Ltd. carried out geological mapping, sampling and trenching on the Dok and Marg claims in 1981 and 1982. This work is documented as B.C. Assessment Report #9617. Empire Metals Corp. undertook a program of geological mapping and silt sampling on the Gu claims in 1971. This work is documented as B.C. Assessment Report #3847.

4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property lies on the boundary between the Coast Plutonic Complex and Intermontane Belts and is underlain by rocks of the Stikine terrane. The terrane in this area can be divided into four tectonostratigraphic packages: a Late Palaeozoic to Middle Jurassic island arc suite represented by the Stikine assemblage of Monger (1977) and the Stuhini Group (Kerr, 1948); Middle Jurassic to early Late Cretaceous successor-basin sediments of the Bowser Lake Group (Tipper and Richards, 1976); Late Cretaceous to Tertiary volcanic arc assemblages of the Sloko Group (Aiken, 1959); and Late Tertiary to Recent post - orogenic plateau basalts of the Edziza and Spectrum Ranges.

Three stages of plutonism are recognized in the area. The Hickman batholith is composed of Early to Middle Triassic quartz monzonite to quartz diorite. The Yehiniko and Galore Creek Intrusions are composed of quartz diorite to syenite of Early to Middle Jurassic age. Numerous dykes and sills of monzonite to diorite of Tertiary age occur throughout the project area.

These rocks have undergone multiple stages of deformation, forming a complex structural pattern which is complicated by large differences in the competence of the different units. North and northwest trending normal faults are dominant and are cut by narrow west - trending extensional faults (Souther, 1972).


132° 00' 58" 00' 45' 30' 15' 131° 00'



0
6
12
18
Kilometres

1:250,000

MAP MODIFIED FROM SOUTHER, 1971

			
HOMESTAKE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY			
GRAND CANYON PROJECT TELEGRAPH CREEK B.C. DOKDAON (CANYON 24)			
REGIONAL GEOLOGY			
DRAWN MJD	DATE 08/89	FILE CODE	FIGURE 3.1

5.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Dokdaon property is underlain by intermediate to mafic volcanic flows, fragmentals and tuffaceous sediments of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. North of the property, these rocks are intruded by a small syenitic stock and numerous syenitic dykes of probable Jurassic age. The volcanic rocks underlying the Canyon 24 claim have been intruded by a Jura/Cretaceous stock of quartz - dioritic composition. Felsic dykes have been noted striking 030° across the property; these dykes cut a swarm of diabase dykes trending 010°.

6.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

6.1 PROSPECTING AND LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

Due to the rugged topography of the Dokdaon Creek area, prospecting and lithogeochemical sampling on the claims was initially limited to traversing creek drainages and ridge tops and following up areas of alteration or mineralization in more detail. All lithologies and structures were plotted on base maps at a scale of 1:10,000 (Figure 4).

During the course of prospecting, a total of twenty - three rock samples were collected from zones of alteration and mineralization.

This program was conducted as a "follow up" evaluation of prospecting completed during June, 1989 (B.C. Assessment Report 19062).

6.1.1 Results and Interpretations

Prospecting and sampling on the Canyon 24 property has outlined several zones of potentially significant gold and copper mineralization.

Numerous quartz pyrite veinlets and stringers were noted along regional fracture planes within the quartz diorite. The veinlets average three to five centimetres in width and trend 030 to 070 degrees. Veinlet density varies from 1 or 2 per meter up to 10 to 15 per meter. The zone of veinlets is approximately 200 meters wide and was traced up slope to the toe of the glacier. The veinlets are generally quite tight with little evidence of wallrock alteration. Significant assay and geochemical results from this zone are tabulated below.

SMPLE	Au(ppb)	Ag(ppm)	Cu(ppm)	Mo(ppm)	W(ppm)
31127	1	4.1	1000	132	591
31128	1	0.8	48	4	29
31221	3	1.2	514	20	129
31222	1440	2.4	149	5	20
31781	8	11.8	42	38	288
31783	9	1.9	7	11	334
31785	7	2.9	224	64	787
31786	8	1.1	24	34	105
31787	23	5.7	50	288	332
31789	14	5.9	49	9	234
31814	.046	2.4	136	3	<10
31849	235	45.8	217	18	557
31850	159	2.0	25	17	<10
31948	30	11.6	26	40	<10

One 10 centimetre wide vein was traced for a strike length of 100 meters before it was lost under talus. The vein contained 5% galena, trace molybdenite and a trace tetrahedrite. Two samples, 31780 and 31784, returned 545 ppb and .120 oz/ton gold, 55.31 oz/ton and 13.89 oz/ton silver, >20,000 and 19811 ppm bismuth, 1104 and 20 ppm molybdenum, 3.09 and 1.36 % lead and 250 and 95 ppm tellurium respectively.

In general, the veinlet system is anomalous in silver, molybdenum, tungsten and locally gold and lead.

Locally the granodiorite - diorite host is silicified, but not veined, and carries 2 to 10% disseminated pyrite. Sample results from this alteration are generally discouraging with only sample 31816 returning anomalous values in gold (105 ppb). Several other samples, 31846 and 31849 returned anomalous silver values of 28.8 and 45.8 ppm respectively. Sample 31846 also returned 2625 ppm copper.

8.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I
(Sample Descriptions)

DOKDAON (Canyon 22 - 24)

SAMPLE	NO	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MINERALIZATION
DD-24	31780	grab	quartz vein in diorite	massive py, 5% galena, trace moly.
	31781	grab	as above	semi massive py
	31782	grab	silicified granodiorite	2% diss. py
	31783	grab	vuggy quartz vein	50% c.g. py
	31784	grab	quartz stockwork in diorite/felsic dyke	5% diss py
	31785	grab	vuggy quartz vein	30% c.g. diss py
	31786	grab	silicified granodiorite	trace to 3% diss py
	31787	grab	quartz stingers in diorite	25% semi massive py, trace to 2% galena
	31788	grab	bleached granodiorite	20% massive py
	31789	grab	vuggy quartz vein	10% f.g. diss py
	31814	grab	silicified breccia in diorite	5 to 10% py
	31815	grab	diorite	5% diss py
	31816	grab	felsic dyke	3 to 4% py
	31817	grab	mafic dyke	5 to 10% diss py
	31844	silt		
	31845	grab	silicified diorite	5% diss py
	31846	grab	silicified diorite	10% m.g. diss py
	31847	2.4m chips	silicified diorite	5 to 10% py
	31848	1.5m chips	silicified diorite	5% py
	31849	grab	quartz vein	massive py
	31850	grab	grey quartz vein	15% f.g. diss py
	31851	silt		
DD-22	31852	grab	syenite	3 to 5% cpy
DD-23	31853	grab	mafic volcanic	trace to 2% py
	31854	grab	mafic volcanic	5 to 7% f.g. diss py
	31855	grab	chloritized volcanic	trace galena?
DD-24	31946	grab	felsic dyke	2 to 3% f.g. diss py
	31947	float	carbonatized mafic volcanic	2 to 3% py
	31948	grab	quartz vein	25% c.g. py
DD-23	31949	grab	quartz-carbonate vein	2 to 5% py
	31950	grab	carbonate altered mafic volcanic	10% py
	31951	grab	bleached volcanic	2 to 5% py
	31952	grab	silicified volcanic	1 to 5% py
	31953	silt		

APPENDIX II
(Sample Results)

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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 31780		545	>50.0	87	66	<0.5	>20000	51	<5	7	141	726
R2 31781		8	11.8	22	104	<0.5	97	<1	6	8	162	42
R2 31782		7	5.7	26	94	<0.5	140	2	15	9	112	63
R2 31783		9	1.9	34	12	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	108	181	7
R2 31784		1741	>50.0	31	78	<0.5	19811	41	14	3	138	301
R2 31785		7	2.9	35	27	<0.5	42	<1	8	9	128	224
R2 31786		8	1.1	26	62	<0.5	36	<1	10	8	92	24
R2 31787		23	5.7	25	35	<0.5	62	<1	<5	5	153	50
R2 31788		61	0.6	28	85	<0.5	9	<1	6	15	91	17
R2 31789		14	5.9	42	49	<0.5	92	<1	7	11	56	49
R2 31814		1637	2.4	41	30	<0.5	18	<1	7	5	129	136
R2 31815		9	<0.2	32	141	<0.5	4	<1	12	10	81	55
R2 31816		105	0.8	32	142	<0.5	5	<1	18	2	118	5
R2 31817		<5	0.5	41	259	<0.5	7	<1	<5	23	97	121
R2 31845		9	1.7	32	159	<0.5	10	<1	19	22	142	181
R2 31846		61	28.8	162	34	<0.5	220	<1	<5	220	120	2625
R2 31847		<5	0.6	37	169	<0.5	7	<1	20	9	132	81
R2 31848		<5	0.8	44	41	<0.5	5	<1	11	9	93	27
R2 31849		235	45.8	111	11	<0.5	18	<1	<5	54	139	217
R2 31850		159	2.0	27	86	<0.5	37	<1	7	9	55	25
R2 31946		13	3.9	21	487	<0.5	12	<1	20	<1	148	17
R2 31947		317	0.7	19	103	<0.5	7	<1	10	2	81	13
R2 31948		30	11.6	38	44	<0.5	43	<1	<5	27	180	26

31851 } on 3rd page following this one.
 31844 }

C-24

Geochemical Lab Report



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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 31780		12	2	6	1104	6	8	>10000	<20	107	3	<20
R2 31781		13	2	6	38	7	8	89	<20	10	1	<20
R2 31782		19	9	21	5	9	7	74	<20	8	6	<20
R2 31783		<2	<1	1	11	2	28	29	103	9	<1	<20
R2 31784		11	8	1	20	7	3	>10000	<20	83	<1	<20
R2 31785		15	4	14	64	8	5	47	<20	11	5	<20
R2 31786		16	5	15	34	8	5	32	<20	6	5	<20
R2 31787		12	1	7	288	7	7	60	<20	11	3	<20
R2 31788		13	2	7	10	7	5	24	<20	10	6	<20
R2 31789		14	3	14	9	7	2	102	<20	10	6	<20
R2 31814		21	4	11	3	10	30	15	<20	10	4	<20
R2 31815		20	7	18	2	10	5	10	<20	10	5	<20
R2 31816		17	8	4	3	10	4	33	<20	8	<1	<20
R2 31817		23	2	23	2	10	33	11	<20	9	6	<20
R2 31845		13	11	3	23	7	6	26	<20	10	5	<20
R2 31846		7	<1	2	102	5	15	135	<20	14	2	<20
R2 31847		15	11	4	20	7	5	19	<20	11	3	<20
R2 31848		22	6	14	36	9	4	14	<20	10	6	<20
R2 31849		14	<1	1	18	9	4	4	<20	13	<1	<20
R2 31850		7	2	2	17	4	6	14	<20	8	<1	<20
R2 31946		6	11	1	7	4	3	50	<20	6	<1	<20
R2 31947		12	4	2	1	7	17	11	<20	7	2	<20
R2 31948		11	<1	17	40	5	24	102	<20	7	7	<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 31780		20	10	250	21	278	3	79	2
R2 31781		20	<10	<10	9	288	4	50	<1
R2 31782		37	<10	10	63	31	6	195	<1
R2 31783		3	20	<10	7	334	<1	16	<1
R2 31784		28	<10	95	1	10	3	16	3
R2 31785		19	<10	<10	62	787	4	57	<1
R2 31786		44	<10	<10	59	105	5	44	<1
R2 31787		8	<10	<10	29	332	3	27	<1
R2 31788		30	<10	<10	52	13	2	26	<1
R2 31789		10	<10	<10	77	234	3	63	<1
R2 31814		29	<10	10	51	<10	5	77	2
R2 31815		44	<10	10	77	14	4	62	<1
R2 31816		45	<10	<10	2	<10	5	47	3
R2 31817		65	<10	14	93	56	6	89	1
R2 31845		18	<10	<10	18	<10	6	75	<1
R2 31846		<1	<10	63	3	<10	2	68	<1
R2 31847		13	<10	11	26	49	3	30	<1
R2 31848		17	<10	13	81	27	4	109	1
R2 31849		<1	13	<10	<1	557	2	24	<1
R2 31850		2	<10	<10	5	<10	<1	12	4
R2 31946		9	<10	<10	3	44	1	20	8
R2 31947		22	<10	<10	7	<10	6	89	6
R2 31948		8	11	<10	80	<10	2	70	2

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Certificate
 of Analysis

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PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	WT G	WT-1111 G	WT+100 G	Au DUP OPT	Au DUP OPT	Au AVG OPT	Au+100 OPT	Au+100 MG	Au TOT OPT
R6 31784		29.17	910.8	24.53	0.077	0.083	0.080	1.59	1.337	0.120
R6 31814		29.17	958.6	30.87	0.043	0.043	0.043	0.14	0.149	0.046

Canyon - 24

DISTRIBUTION: GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS	
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GEOLOGIST	<i>RTB/DH</i>
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PROJECT: 00-5711

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ag OPT	Pb PCT
R2 31780		55.31	3.09
R2 31784		13.89	1.36

Canyon-24

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APPENDIX III
(Sample Methods)

SAMPLING METHODS

Rock

Approximately one to two kilograms were collected with a rock hammer with care being taken to sample as much unweathered material as possible. The sample was placed in a 3 mil plastic sample bag and shipped to Acme Analytical Labs or Bondar-Clegg & Company for 30 element ICP and geochemical analysis of gold.

Stream Silt

The samples were collected with a hand trowel or by hand and placed in kraft sample bags, air dried and shipped to Acme Analytical Lab or Bondar-Clegg and Company for analysis of 30 elements by ICP and gold by geochemistry.

Heavy Mineral

Stream sediment was sieved through a 20 mesh screen and collected in large 3 mil plastic sample bags. A standard sample weight of 8 kilograms was used. The samples were shipped to C.F. Mineral Research Ltd. of Kelowna, B.C. for heavy mineral and magnetic separation of the -150 mesh and 150-60 mesh fractions. The heavy non-magnetic fractions were then shipped to Acme Analytical Labs for analysis by 30 element ICP and gold by fire assay. A portion of each sample was retained and sent to Acme where it was analyzed in the same manner as the stream sediment samples.

Soil Samples

Samples were collected from the B horizon using a maddock, placed in kraft paper bags and air dried. The samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Labs or Bondar-Clegg and Company where they were analyzed by 30 element ICP and geochemical gold.

In all instances, sample locations were marked in the field with orange flagging tape and metal tags bearing the sample number, date and samplers name.

APPENDIX IV

(Analytical Methods)



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Determination of Elements by Plasma Emission Spectroscopy

Lefort Aqua-regia Digestion

The samples of 0.5 grams in weight are digested in test tubes with concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids. These tubes are heated in hot water baths for two and one-half hours. The sample is then diluted and mixed. This solution is analyzed on the Plasma Emission Spectrograph by using the appropriate emission line for each element. The emissions are compared to standard solutions to determine the amount of each element that is present.

Multi-acid Digestion

A sample weight of 0.5 grams is transferred to a teflon test tube. It is then treated with a mixture of hydrofluoric, nitric and perchloric acids. The sample and acid mixture is heated in an aluminum block until the volume is reduced and there are strong perchloric fumes. The residue is dissolved with hydrochloric acid and the solution is then diluted to 20 ml. with demineralized water and mixed. These solutions are analyzed on the Plasma Emission Spectrograph using the appropriate emission line for each element. The emissions are compared to standard solutions to determine the amount of each element that is present. These are run within one hour of digestion in order to minimize precipitation problems.

Contamination Prevention

The test tubes are used for DC Plasma analysis only and are discarded after use. A solution of de-ionized water or dilute acid is run between samples to prevent contamination during analysis.



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PROCEDURE FOR ASSAY Au ANALYSIS

FIRE ASSAY PROCEDURE:

A prepared sample of one assay ton (29.166 grams) is mixed with a flux which is composed mainly of lead oxide. The proportions of the flux components (the litharge, soda, silica, borax glass, and flour) are adjusted depending upon the nature of the sample. Silver is added to help collect the gold. The samples are fused at 1950 F until a clear melt is obtained. The 30-40 gram lead button that is produced contains the precious metals. It is then separated from the slag. Heating in the cupellation furnace separates the lead from the noble metals. The normal-sized precious metal beads that are produced are transferred to test tubes and dissolved with aqua-regia. This solution is analyzed using Atomic Absorption by comparing the absorbance of these solutions with that of standard solutions. In the case of high grade samples, greater than 0.200 OPT, the precious metal bead is parted in dilute HNO₃ acid to dissolve the silver and the remaining gold is weighed.

COMMENTS:

As part of our routine quality control we run a duplicate analysis for 2 out of each batch of 24 as well as a standard. These total about 12% of the samples. Also, all samples which are over 0.20 OPT on the original fusion are run again to verify the results. If a sample gives erratic results, such as 0.10, 0.020, 0.30, we will indicate this on the report. We suggest that a new split should be taken from the reject for preparation and analysis by our metallics sieve procedure. Certified standards and in house pulp standards as well as synthetic solution standards are run with each report or batch of samples.

PROCEDURE FOR FIRE ASSAY SILVER

- 1) One assay ton (29.16 grams) of homogeneous pulp is weighed into a fireclay crucible and fluxed appropriately with litharge, borax, soda ash and silica.
- 2) No inquant is added, only flour or niter to control button size.
- 3) Fusion takes place in a furnace of about 1900 degrees F. The same procedure is used for fusing gold.
- 4) A standard for silver is run with each silver fusion.
- 5) All buttons are made up to the same weight with silver-free lead foil.
- 6) Controlled temperatures and a watchful cupeller ensure minimal silver losses in cupellation.
- 7) Corrections are applied to final results based on checks and standards.



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SILVER DETERMINATION (WET ASSAY)

A 3.0 gm sample is analytically weighed into a beaker. It is digested with hot nitric, hydrochloric, and hydrofluoric acids which breaks down the ore. Once digested, the sample is boiled in a dilute acid solution, transferred to a flask, and carefully diluted to exactly 100 mls. The samples are analyzed on the atomic absorption unit along with certified standards, in house standards and duplicates.

Total CU, PB, ZN, FE, NI, CD, CO BY A.A.

A 0.5 gram sample is weighed into a beaker and digested with HNO₃, HCl, and HF on a hotplate. The sample is taken down to dryness and then HCl is added with water and KClO₃ to boil the sample into solution. The sample is then run on the atomic absorption unit along with pulp standards and synthetic standards. Any sample over 10% will be rerun by titration methods.

APPENDIX V
(Statement of Qualifications)

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Darcy Edward Marud, of 2205 Graveley Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, having been granted the degree of Bachelor of Sciences - Honours degree in Geology in 1985.
2. I have practiced my profession as a geologist in mineral exploration since 1985.
3. I am presently employed as a geologist with Homestake Mineral Development Company of #1000 - 700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
4. The work done in the accompanying report was done under my supervision and with my participation.
5. I am the author/co-author of the above report.
6. I have no direct or indirect financial interest in any companies known by me to have an interest in the mineral properties described by this report, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 15 day of July, 1990

Respectfully submitted


Darcy E. Marud

APPENDIX VI
(Statement of Costs)

CANYON 24

1.0 SALARIES AND WAGES

Project Geologist	4 days	@	250/day	1000
Geologist	2 days	@	180/day	360
				1360

2.0 GEOCHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING

Geochemistry	25 rock	@	17.5/smpl	437.5
Assaying	2 lead	@	7.0/smpl	14
	2 silver	@	9.75/smpl	19.5
	2 gold	@	41.75	83.5
				554.5

3.0 ADMINISTRATION

Travel expenses and airfare				400
Maps, publications and photos				100
Communications				20
Freight and shipping				50
				570

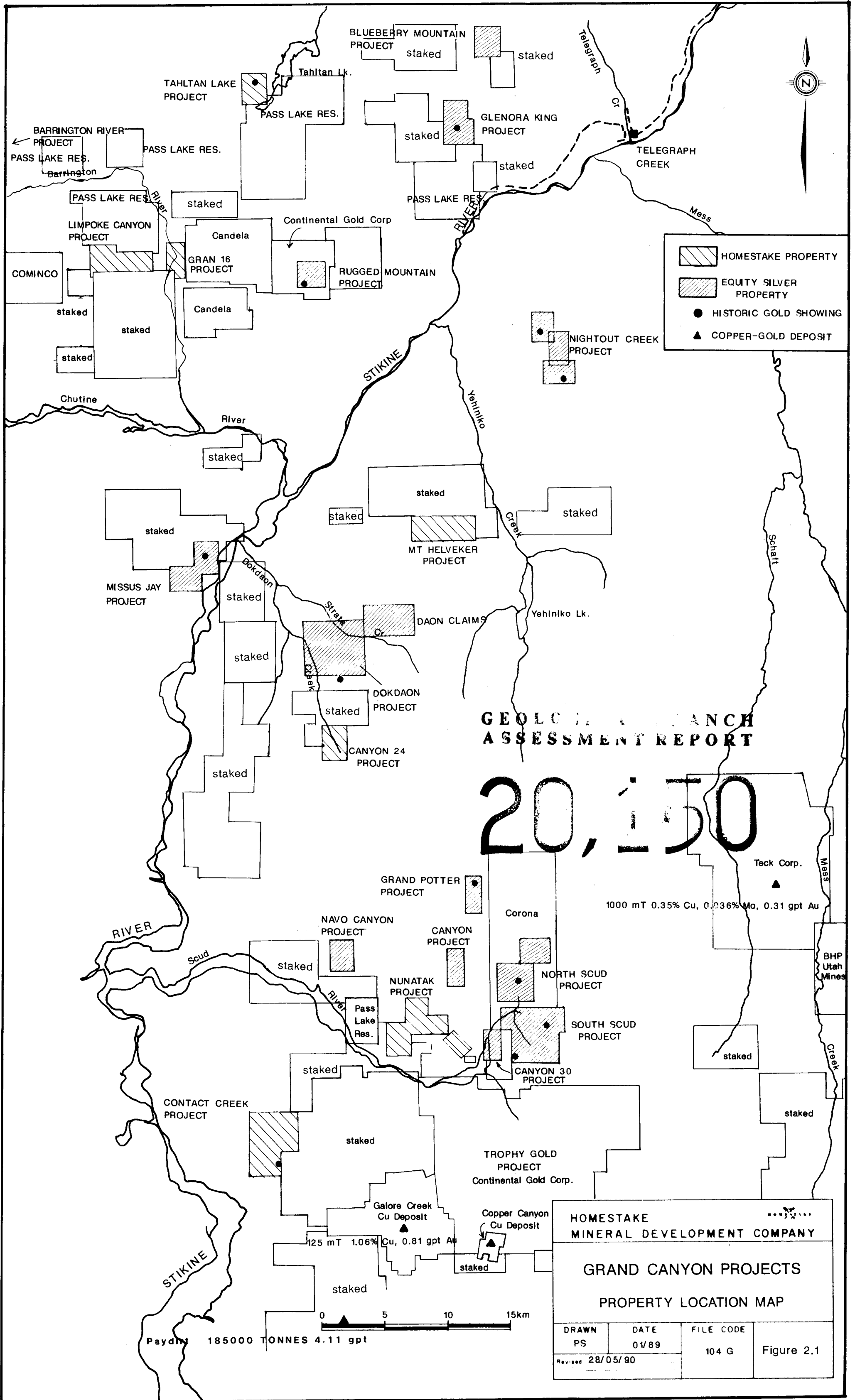
4.0 SURFACE WORK

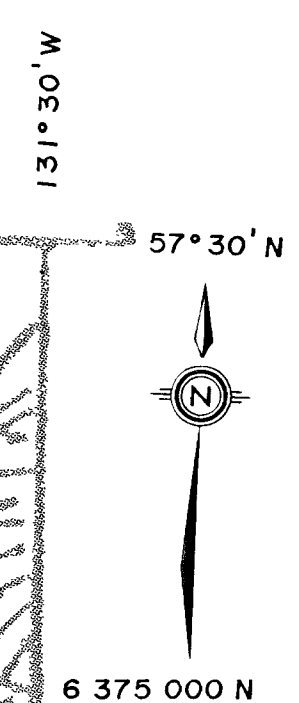
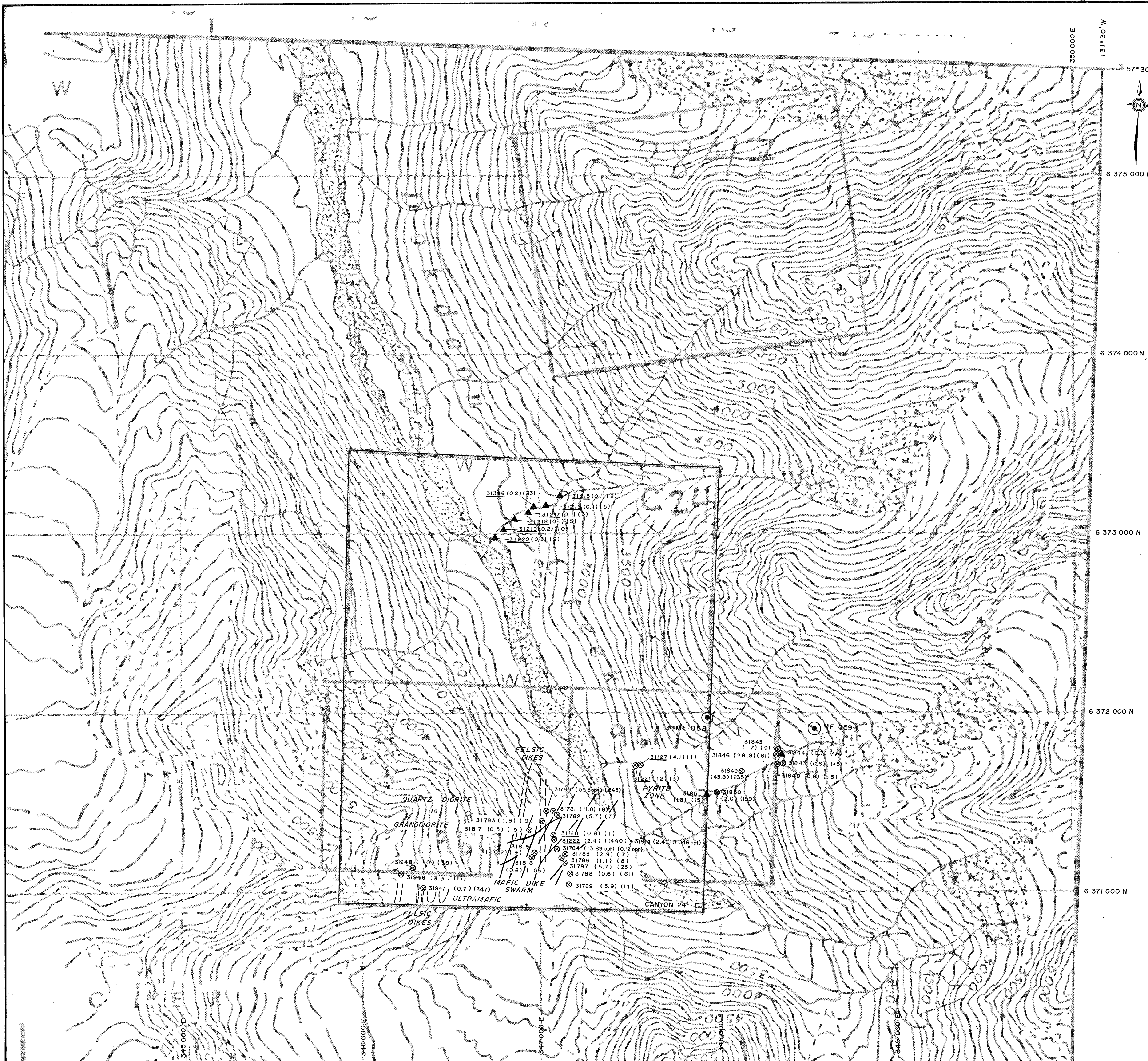
Accomodation				1495
Field Materials				100
Air Support	4.5 hrs	@	655/hr	2686.5
				4281.5

5.0 MACHINERY AND EXPENSES

Rentals - Motorola radios				20
				20

TOTAL				6786
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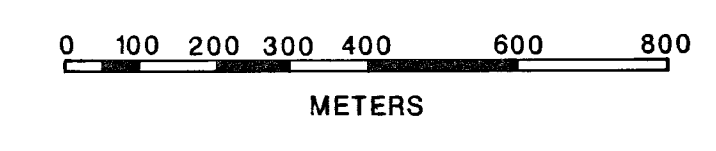
LEGEND

- ⊗ Rock Sample
 - ▲ Silt
 - Soil
 - Heavy Mineral
 - Mapping Station
 - Geological Contact/Limit of Outcrops
 - /// Fault
 - Outcrop
- | | |
|---|--|
| CURRENT WORK
Ag ppm Au ppb | PREVIOUS WORK
Ag ppm Au ppb |
| ⊗ 31395 (0.5) (93)
Sample Number
Sample Site | ⊗ 31395 (0.5) (93)
Sample Number
Sample Site |
| ● 31395 (0.5) (93)
(1000) (10000) Heavy Mineral - 150 mesh
(500) (2000) Heavy Mineral - 60 + 150 mesh | |
- Py Pyrite
 - Po/Pr Pyrrhotite
 - Mg/Mag Magnetite
 - qtz vn Quartz Vein
 - Sil Silicified
 - EP Epidote
 - Bi Biotite
 - cp Chalcopyrite
 - F.G. Fine Grained
 - Mintile Occurrence

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

20,150

SCALE 1:10,000



HOMESTAKE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY DOKDAON PROPERTY B.C. (CANYON 24)			
GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS			
DRAWN P.H.	DATE JULY, 26, 1989	FILE CODE 1046/5	Fig 4