NTS- 103 P/12 W

Lat.- 55 33'

Long.- 129 45'

THE GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE MASTADON CLAIM, HASTINGS ARM

in the

Skeena Mining Division

for

White Channel Resources Inc.,
201-744 W.Hastings St.,
Vancouver,B.C. V6C 1A5

by

Andris Kikauka, B.Sc.,F.G.A.C.

Dec. 10, 1990

STATEMENT OF COSTS

On the Mastadon Claim, Skeena Mining Division

FIELD CREW:		
A. Kikauka (Geologist) Oct.12-14, @350/day	$	1,050
I. Rose (Geotechnician) Oct.12-14 @125/day		375
Food/Lodging/Fuel/Equipment, @60/man/day		360
Mob/Demob		300
EQUIPMENT RENTAL:		
4 X 4 Truck (+fuel) 5 X 75/day		375
Boat & Motor (+fuel) 3 X 50/day		150
SERVICES:		
Geochemical Analysis, 18 X 13/sample		234
Assays, 3 X 18/sample		54
Report		300
Total=		3,198

SUMMARY

The Mastadon Claim covers an area of 15 units (375 hectares) and is located 40 km. southeast of Stewart,B.C., on the east side of Hastings Arm. The claims are accessible via tidewater, a distance of 20 km. from Kitsault, Alice Arm.

The underlying geology of the claim consists of massive quartz diorite (Tertiary age) which contains a 30-60 meter wide, silicified roof pendant (Jurassic age). Felsic and mafic dykes (Tertiary age) and sills cross-cut the quartz diorite.

The roof pendant rock has been metamorphosed to schist with minor phyllitic lineation developed. The pendant contains zones of silicification and sulphide mineralization. This zone has had extensive trenching along 900 mteres of strike length with assays up to 0.32 oz/t Au across 1.5 feet, 0.10 oz/t Au across 5 feet (B.C.Minister of Mines Report,1934). Geological mapping near this zone outlined zones of pyrite bearing quartz veins, and a general increase in silicification. An increase in shear zones and mafic/felsic dykes/sills was noted near the roof pendant contact. The general trend of the roof pendant is northwest which parallels a major shear zone along Granite Ck.

Stream sediment sampling returned a significant Au geochemical high near an exposure of mineralized quartz veins.

The Mastadon Claim is highlighted by an extensive mineral zone, historical assays with significant gold-silver values, an Au geochemical high, and reasonably easy access to low elevation workings. For these reasons a second phase of exploration, including geology, geophysics, geochemistry, and trenching, is recommended. A proposed budget of $20,000 would be required to complete phase 2. Contingent on phase 2 results, a third phase of exploration, including diamond drilling, is recommended.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES AND APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the field work performed on the Mastadon claim carried out on Oct.12-14, 1990. The author, Mr. Andris Kikauka, planned and supervised all fieldwork and was present on the subject claims from Oct. 12-14, 1990.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY

The Mastadon claim is located 40 km. southeast of Stewart, B.C., on the east side of Hastings Arm (fig. 3). The townsite of Kitsault is 20 km. southeast of the Mastadon claim. The claim can be accessed by boat from Kitsault or by helicopter or boat from Stewart. A boat launch is located at Kitsault , but prior notification of entry into the townsite is required. A phone call to the caretaker at least 12 hours prior to entry will allow him to open the locked gate on the road 12 km. from Kitsault.

The elevation on the property ranges from 0-600 m. above sea level. The topography of the claim is dominated by a a strong north-northwest trending lineament along Granite Creek. This lineament follows a shear zone that has created minor cliffs in the creek gully. The forested portion of the claim has a relatively even 20- 30 degree slope with a gentler 10-20 degree slope near the alluvial fan deltas of the creek drainages.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The Mastadon consists of a 15 unit claim located in the Skeena Mining Division. The claim is owned by White Channel Resources Inc. The record number of the claim is 8283, and record date is Dec.20,1990. The new expiry date is Dec. 20, 1992. The total area of the claim is 375 hectares.

4.0 AREA HISTORY

Major mineral deposits located in the vicinity of Hastings Arm include Anyox, Torbit-Dolly Varden, B.C.Moly, Maple Bay, and Georgie R.

The Anyox massive sulphide deposit produced in excess of 30 million tons of ore which averaged 1.7 g/t Au, 9.3 g/t Ag, 1.5% Cu, and 0.5% combined Pb-Zn. The mineralization occurs as lenses near the basaltic pillow lava-clastic sediment contact.

The Torbit-Dolly Varden silver deposit consists of a network of mineralized quartz veins emplaced along shear zones in fractured volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Total production was 1,284,882 tons grading 485 g/t Ag, 0.4% Pb, 0.02% Zn.

The B.C. Moly deposit contains mineral reserves of 10-20 million tons of 0.3% molybdenum. Mineralization occurs as disseminated molybdenite hosted by a ring-shaped calc-alkaline intrusive complex.

The Maple Bay Copper deposit consists of a series of veins averaging 1.5% Cu. These veins are characterized by above average lateral and vertical continuity. One of these veins , called the "Outsider", produced 138,854 tons of 2.0% Cu, with very minor amounts of Ag-Au.

The Georgie R. prospect consists of a network of gold-silver bearing quartz veins. This prospect is reported to have 320,000 tons @ 0.84 oz/t Au, 0.7 oz/t Ag, in probable reserves.

The Elkhorn prospect is located on the west side of Hastings Arm across from the Mastadon claim at 3,300 foot elevation. A tramline was erected and underground workings on the prospect were developed in the 1930's.

Historically the area has been bustling with mining activity for the past 90 years. With the increase in exploration within the "Stewart Complex" mineral belt, this region will likely be examined in detail over the next few years.

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

Previous work documented by the B.C.Minister of Mines Report, 1934, has outlined a 2,700 foot long mineral zone lcated on the Mastadon claim. This zone is described in the report as; "Siliceous replacement in what appears to be a narrow belt of altered semi-digested sedimentaries contained in the granitic rocks of the batholith. The altered sedimentary belt is possibly 100-200 feet wide. The siliceous replacement is from about 1 to 6 feet in width, mineralized in places with pyrite, some sphalerite, and occasionally small amounts of galena. The quartz in which the mineralization occurs has an erratic and lenticular distibution in the form of veins and veinlets, patches, and blebs, in the zone. Prospecting has been carried out by 22 trenches and shallow cuts along a distance of 2,700 feet between elevations 400 and 850 feet. The best developments of quartz and mineralization occur in the central section at about an elevation of about 600 feet along a distance of 600 feet." Gold values up 0.32 oz/t Au were reported across a width of 1.5 feet, and 0.1 oz/t Au across 5 feet.

In 1935, further prospecting traced the 2,700 foot long mineral zone to the southeast. In the 1935 Minister of Mines Report, the zone was traced for several hundred feet up a small creek gully south of Granite Creek.

Periodic episodes of geological mapping and prospecting have been carried out on the Mastadon claim over the past 50 years. Records of this work are not available at this time.

6.0 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 syenitic to granitic suite of Lower Jurassic through Tertiary plutons which together form part of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Deformation, in part related to intrusive activity, has produced complex fold structures along main intrusive contacts with simple and 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 pre-Jurassic units.

Country rocks in the general Stewart area comprise a thick sequence of Hazleton Group strata which includes the Lower Jurassic Unuk R.Fm., the Middle Jurassic Betty Ck. and Salmon R. Fm., and the Upper Jurassic Nass R.Fm.(Grove, 1971,1986). In the general Stewart area, the Unuk R. Fm. strata includes 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 Ck. Fm., the mixed Salmon R.Fm., and the dominantly shallow marine Nass R. Fm.

Intrusive activity in the Stewar area has been marked by Lower to Middle Jurassic Texas Ck. granodiorite with which the Silbak-Premier, Big Missourri, and many small ore deposits are associated. Younger intrusions include the extensive Hyder Quartz Monzonite and the many Tertiary dyke swarms which form a large part of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Mineral deposits such as the B.C.Moly mine at Alice Arm and a host of deposits are localized in or related to these 48-52 m.y. plutons which include dykes forming part of the regionally extensive Portland Canal Dyke Swarm (Grove,1986).

6.1 HASTINGS ARM AREA GENERAL GEOLOGY

The area of Hastings Arm is underlain by the Tertiary Hyder Pluton which contains several roof pendants of Mesozoic sediments and/or volcanics. These roof pendants vary in size from 30-500 m. width to 300-1500 m.length. Fractured and contact related zones of mineralization are localized within the roof pendants.Thermal metamorphism of the semi-digested volcanic/sedimentary rocks has resulted in the development of schist, with minor phyllitic lineation within the roof pendants. A weak phyllitic lineation is developed parallel

to the roof pendant-intrusive contacts.

7.0 1990 FIELD PROGRAM

From Oct. 12-14,1990, a geologist and a geotechnician carried out geological mapping, soil and stream sediment sampling. The purpose of this program was to cover the claim area with comprehensive geological and geochemical surveys in order to evaluate mineral deposits and to systematically sample mineralization.

Utilizing a hip chain and compass, a 1:10,000 scale geological map of the exposed outcrops within the west-central portion of the claim area was plotted. A stream sediment and soil sample survey was carried out in this area as well. Using a grub hoe, soil samples were collected from the B horizon of the well developed soil profile. The average sample depth was 30 cm., and a total of 11 samples were taken. Using a -20 mesh screen and a shovel, stream sediment fines were collected from the active channel of 0.2-2.2 m. wide streams. A total of 7 samples were collected.

8.0 RESULTS

8.1 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Geological mapping on the west-central portion of the claim identified a minor amount of Mesozoic metamorphic roof pendant rock within a Tertiary plutonic complex of quartz diorite, mafic and felsic dykes. The quartz diorite forms the majority of the underlying bedrock and consists of a medium grain size, hornblende and biotite bearing rock. Accessory minerals within the quartz diorite include magnetite, with secondary chlorite, epidote, and calcite. The frequency of secondary mineralization and zones of silicification within the quartz diorite increased in the area of dyke contacts, faults, and roof pendant contacts. The roof pendant had an observed north-northwest trending contact with the quartz diorite with an apparent steep east dip. This trend was traced to the north and several felsic dykes/sills were located near the creek gulley that had a similar north-northwest trend, but with a shallow, gentle east dip. Several felsic and mafic dykes in this creek gulley (within the northerly portion of the mapped area) paralleled and cross-cut the trend of the creek at elevations exceeding 150 m. a.s.l. No evidence of the roof pendant was observed in this creek gully. There was however several mineralized quartz veins and veinlets. These veins are located at 180 m. elevation in the north fork creek gully, trend north, have a shallow east dip, and consist of 50% quartz, 40% feldspar, 5% pyrite, and 5% Chlorite, calcite, epidote. Similar mineralization occurs in both

of the mapped creekbeds at 80 m. a.s.l. elevation. Sampling of these quartz veins revealed low precious metal values.

The roof pendant contact where the reported siliceous mineralized zone occurs was not located. The thick overburden and recent avalanche debris near Granite Creek (at 100-300 m. a.s.l. elevation), made it difficult to locate the old workings.

8.2 GEOCHEMISTRY

Stream sediment samples from the area of the Mastadon prospect reveal a significantly above average Au-Ag-Fe value was obtained from the north fork creek where a preponderance of dykes, faults, and quartz veins occur. A value of 167 ppb Au suggests the presence of gold bearing mineralization nearby.

The soil samples taken along a 350 m. line @ 50 m. spacing, gave generally low base and precious metal values. The sampling attempted to trace the roof pendant contact, but this contact was never located so the soil sampling probably reflects the overall composition of the granitic bedrock. An extensive geochemical survey is recommended to locate the mineralized roof pendant-intrusive contact zone.

9.0 CONCLUSION

The Mastadon claim has potential to host an economic deposit of Au-Ag based on the following reasons;

1) A 900 meter long mineral zone, with significant gold-silver values which include assays up to 10 g/t Au, 164 g/t Ag, occurs along the contact of a silicified pendant of altered sedimentary rocks and quartz diorite intrusive rock.

2) Geochemical data from stream sediment sampling indicated significantly higher gold values were obtained from one of the seven samples taken.

3) The claim is accessible via tidewater fiords. The mineral zone is located at low elevations and can be worked year round.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

A second phase of mineral exploration is recommended to provide a detailed follow up of known mineral trends and to cover unmapped areas. The following program is recommended;

1) Detailed geological mapping and prospecting in the area of known showings and reconnaissance mapping in other areas of the claim.

2) Detailed soil and stream sediment sampling in the area of known mineralization and reconnaissance sampling in other areas of the claim.

3) Geophysical survey (magnetics and conductivity) to cover areas of mineralization. A detailed magnetic survey would help determine the extent of the pendant of altered sediments within the mass of quartz diorite intrusive rock.

4) Trenching in areas of mineralization, and/or geophysical and geochemical anomalies.

Contingent on the results of phase 2, a third phase of exploration, which includes diamond drilling, is recommended.

11.0 PROPOSED BUDGET

PHASE 2

Geologist and 3 geotechnicians (10 days)		$ 6,500
Geophysical survey (20 km.)		4,000
Assays		2,000
Trenching		2,000
Camp costs		3,000
Helicopter support		2,000
Report		500
	Phase 2 total	20,000

PHASE 3

Diamond drilling (1000 m.)	$100,000

Respectfully submitted;

Andris Kikauka

Andris Kikauka, B.Sc.,F.G.A.C.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Andris Kikauka, 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 performed geological fieldwork for uranium on the Canadian Shield.

- From 1979-90 have performed geological fieldwork for precious metal and base metal on the cordillera of Western Canada.

- I am a fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

- Personally participated in the field work of this report, reviewed and assessed the data.

- I am a director of White Channel Resources.

Respectfully submitted-

Andris Kikauka, B.Sc.,F.G.A.C.

REFERENCES:

Alldrick, D.J., 1987, Stratigraphy and Petrology of the Stewart Mining Camp. Min. of E.M.&P. Res. Report of Geological Fieldwork.

Alldrick, D.J., 1988, Geological Setting of Precious Metals in the Stewart Area. Min of E.M.&P. Res. Report of Geological Fieldwork.

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Grove, E.W., 1986, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk R., Salmon R., Anyox Area. Min. of E.M.&P. Res., Bulletin 63.

Minister of Mines Annual Report, 1934 and 1935

B.C.Ministry of Mines, Energy, and Petroleum Res. Minfile No. P020.

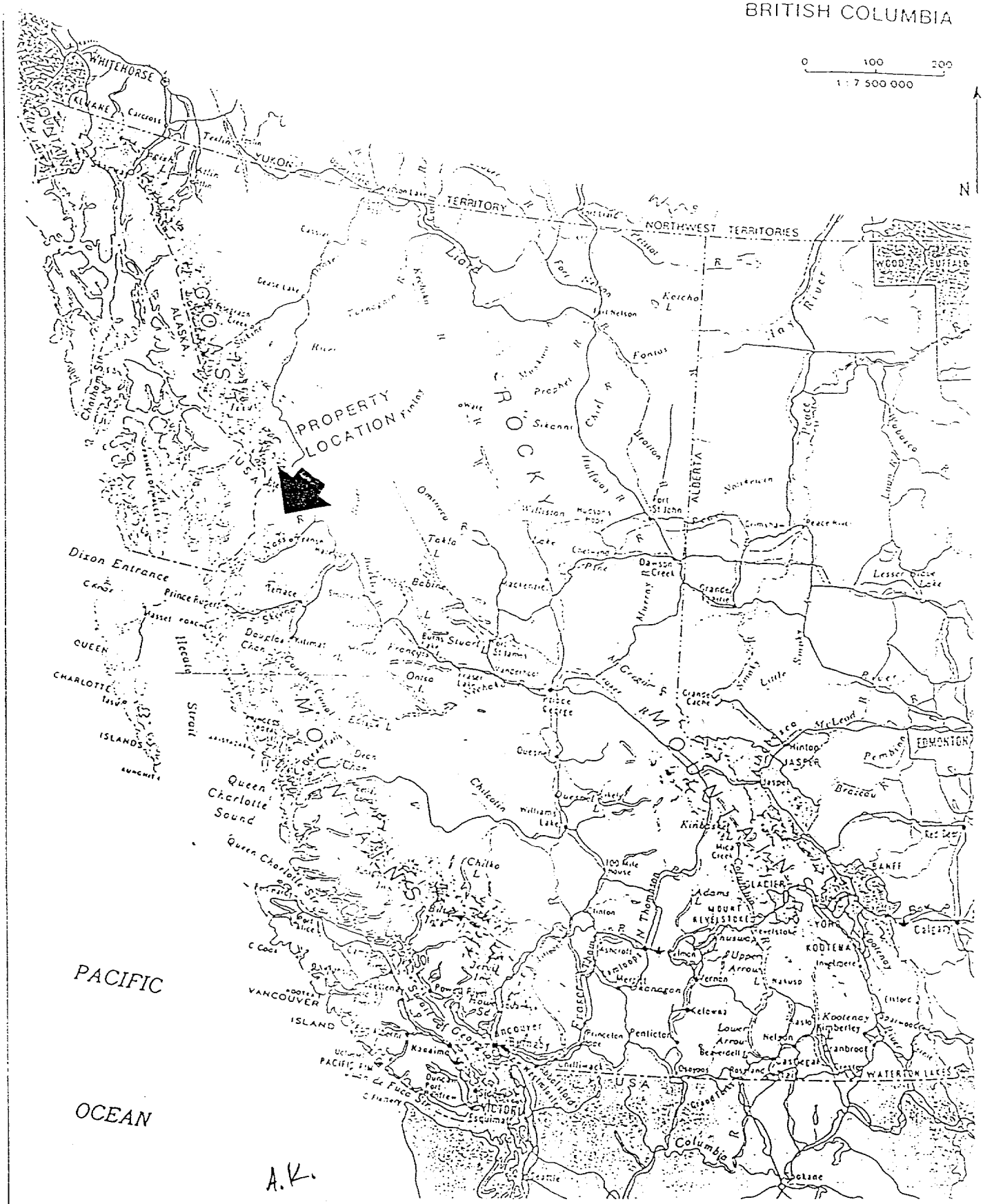
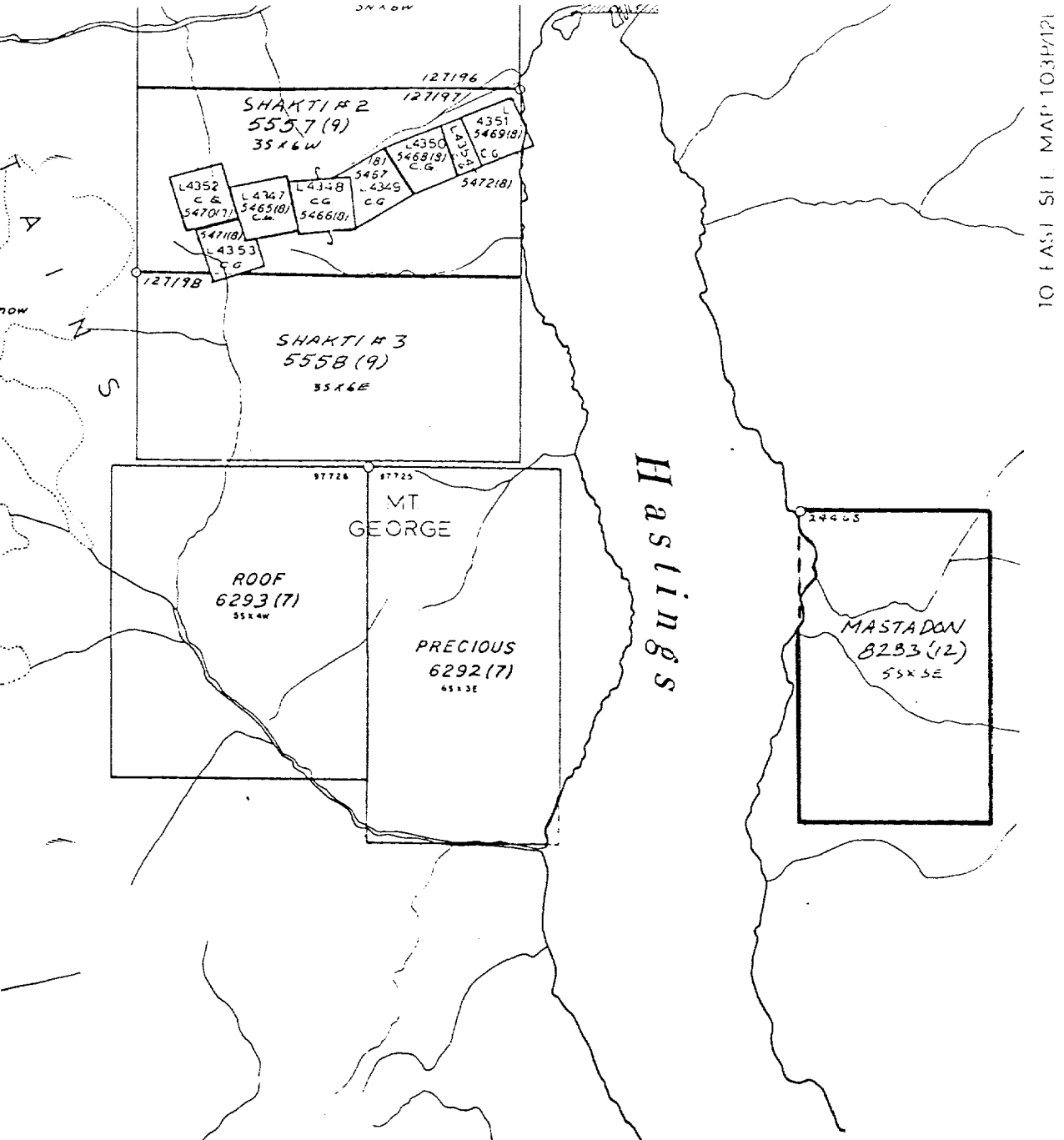


FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP



LEGEND

CROWN GRANTED MINERAL CLAIM
ESCHEATED, SURRENDED OR REVERTED C.G. MINERAL CLAIM
FORFEITED MINERAL CLAIM
VERIFIED LEGAL CORNER POST
LEGAL SURVEY
LEGAL CORNER POST & TAG NUMBER

C.G.
R.C.G. or Rev. C.G.
Ver.
Sur.
● 12345

Miles 1 0.5 0
Metres 1000 500 0
Kilometres 0.5 0 1000

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum

Claim Location Map- Fig. 2
NTS-103 P/12W-Skeena Mining Div.
White Channel Res. Inc.-Oct.,90

0 1 2 Km.

Scale 1:50,000

N

A.K.

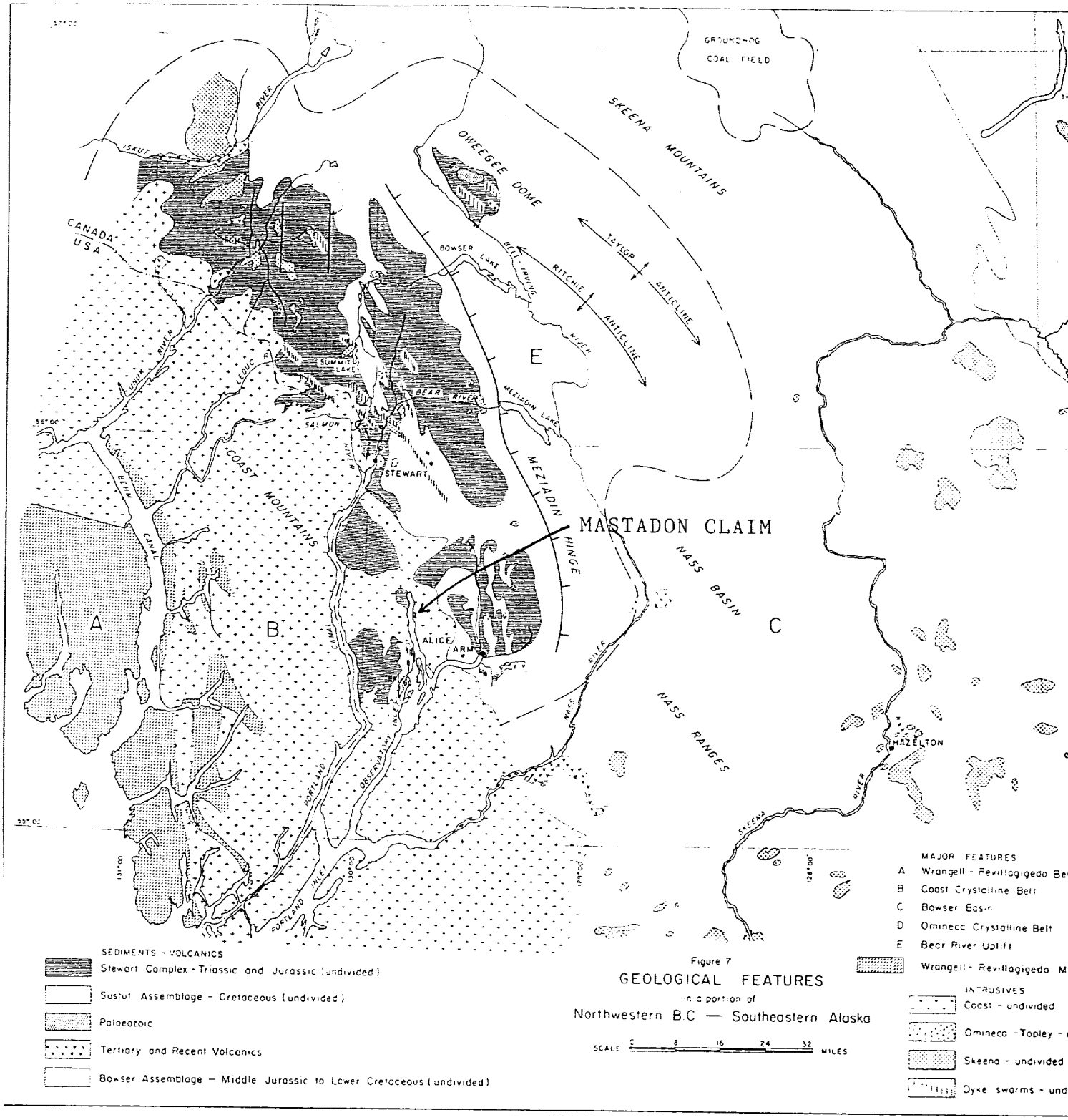


Figure 7

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

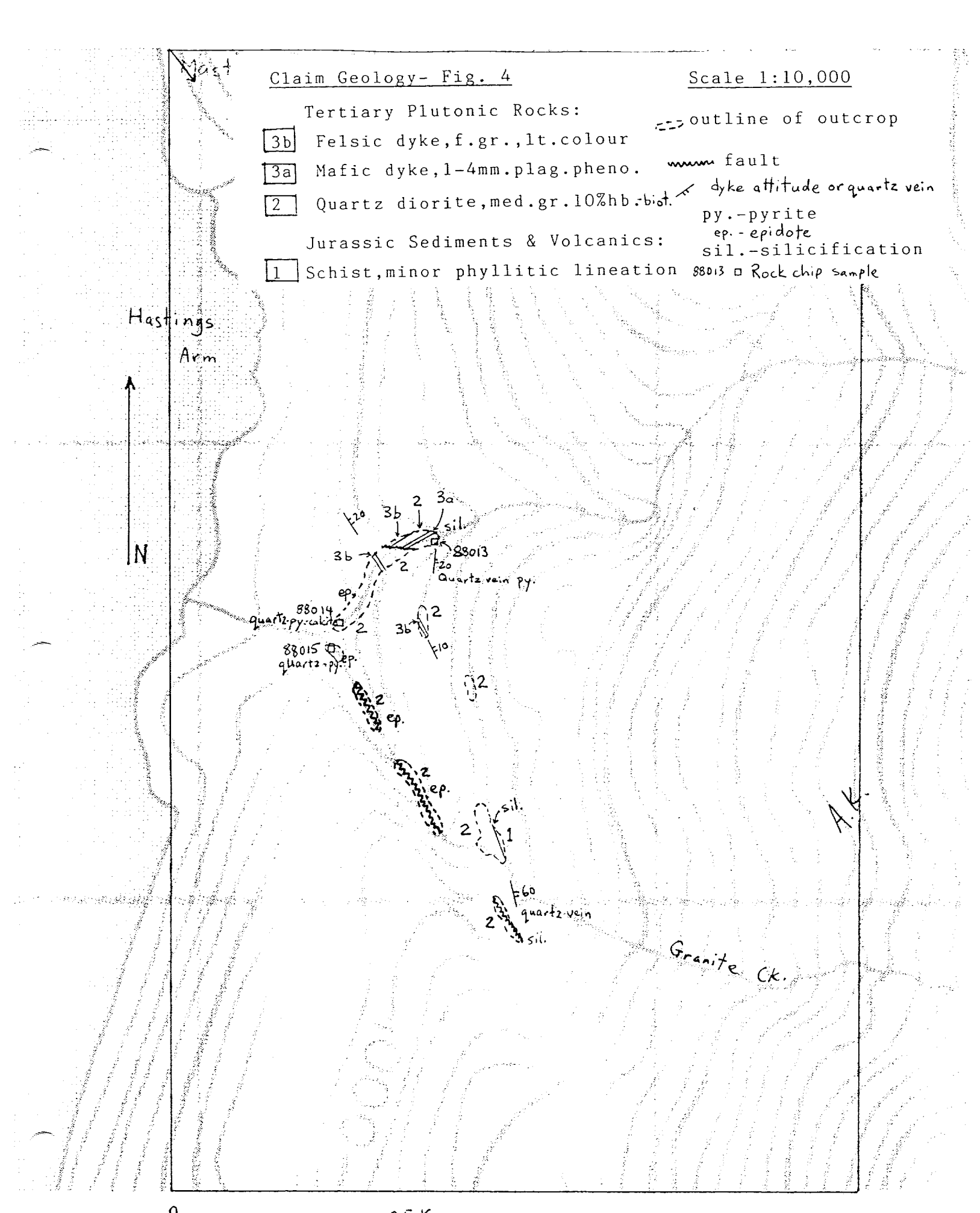
of a portion of

Northwestern B.C — Southeastern Alaska

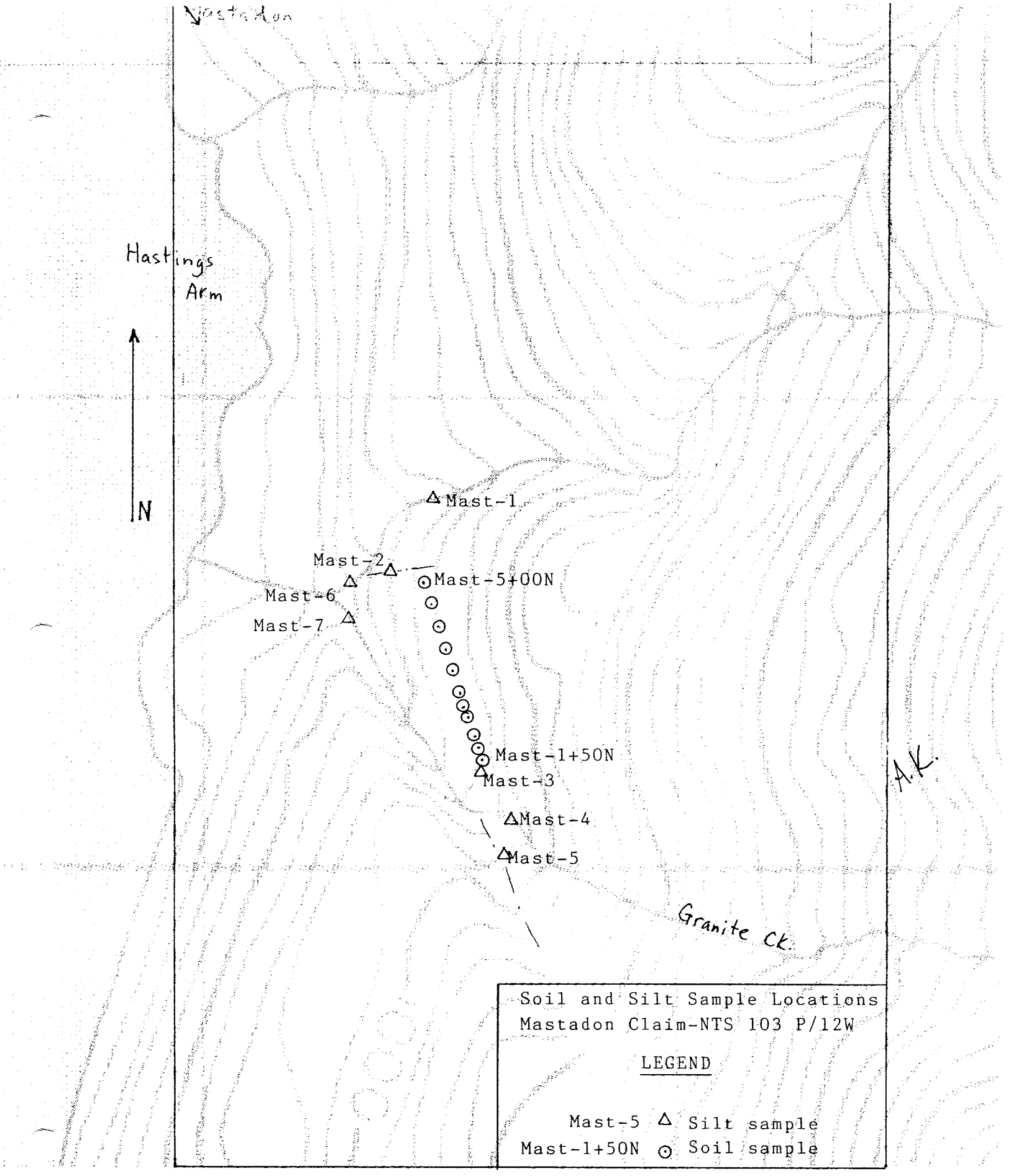
GENERAL GEOLOGY- Fig. 3 (after Grove, 1968)

A.K.

N



Mastadon Claim-NTS 103 P/12W
White Channel Res. Inc.-Oct., 90



Scale 1:10,000 Fig. 5

White Channel Res.Inc.-Oct.,90

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Appendix A White Channel Res.Inc. PROJECT MASTADON File # 90-5270 Page 1 Soil samples

201 - 744 W. Hastings St., Vancouver BC V6C 1A5 Submitted by: ARDRIS KIKANKA

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
MAST 580' 5+00N	1	13	6	58	.2	4	19	1240	4.93	8	5	ND	5	6	.2	2	3	75	.06	.078	9	18	.26	40	.21	2	5.07	.01	.07	1	2
MAST 600' 4+50N	1	32	6	51	.6	1	6	1070	4.33	10	5	ND	4	9	.3	2	2	92	.12	.083	6	7	.29	30	.28	3	3.27	.03	.11	1	1
MAST 600' 4+25N	1	15	4	21	.1	1	2	120	1.66	2	5	ND	1	6	.2	2	2	48	.10	.023	4	2	.12	13	.13	4	.29	.02	.06	1	2
MAST 600' 4+00N	2	10	8	29	.1	2	3	270	4.49	2	5	ND	11	8	.2	2	2	106	.08	.026	8	10	.24	31	.40	2	1.80	.02	.08	1	1
MAST 600' 2+50N	4	25	10	72	.4	6	9	1036	4.72	8	6	ND	3	8	.3	3	2	77	.06	.077	10	25	.26	40	.17	2	3.80	.01	.06	1	7
MAST 610' 3+25N	3	36	14	48	.2	3	5	347	5.99	16	5	ND	5	7	.6	2	2	116	.07	.050	9	12	.21	39	.38	2	2.23	.01	.07	1	6
MAST 610' 3+00N	2	13	4	57	.1	11	6	293	7.83	8	5	ND	5	7	.5	2	2	123	.07	.043	11	27	.37	30	.44	2	4.41	.02	.04	1	7
MAST 615' 3+50N	2	13	8	58	.1	6	3	241	6.50	14	5	ND	5	7	.2	2	2	100	.06	.042	10	28	.19	35	.26	2	4.16	.01	.04	1	3
MAST 620' 3+75N	1	20	8	81	.2	11	12	652	5.39	15	7	ND	5	8	.2	2	2	94	.08	.052	11	33	.44	43	.29	2	5.48	.02	.08	1	1
MAST 640' 2+00N	1	13	8	45	.1	4	3	212	6.63	12	5	ND	7	8	.2	2	2	107	.06	.044	9	20	.21	36	.29	2	2.78	.01	.05	1	1
MAST 770' 1+50N	1	23	10	44	.2	4	3	233	4.90	7	5	ND	3	7	.4	2	3	100	.06	.048	7	14	.32	39	.29	2	2.61	.01	.11	1	2
STANDARD C	18	60	38	132	7.1	72	31	1051	3.94	38	24	7	40	52	19.9	15	19	59	.45	.096	40	60	.89	187	.08	32	1.89	.06	.13	12	-

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 SILT P3 ROCK AU** ANALYSIS BY FA\ICP FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 15 1990 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 18/90 **SIGNED BY** ..... D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Silt samples PROJECT MASTADON FILE # 90-5270

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
MAST-1	1	34	19	101	.6	32	17	570	13.12	7	25	ND	89	69	.7	5	2	272	.84	.172	13	67	1.13	129	.23	3	1.40	.05	.15	2	167
MAST-2	1	10	14	71	.1	4	16	2091	3.31	4	5	ND	1	9	.8	2	2	70	.12	.031	5	10	.37	47	.15	2	1.66	.02	.11	1	1
MAST-3	1	10	3	48	.1	10	10	776	3.64	8	5	ND	1	11	.9	2	2	88	.14	.026	5	17	.61	51	.13	3	1.13	.02	.19	1	4
MAST-4	1	10	8	46	.1	11	6	275	2.87	8	5	ND	12	31	.3	2	2	73	.38	.068	9	16	.46	55	.13	3	.83	.02	.10	1	2
MAST-5	1	12	6	60	.1	7	7	509	3.18	2	6	ND	18	52	.6	2	2	78	.53	.056	8	17	.52	52	.13	2	1.16	.02	.10	1	2
MAST-6	1	26	9	93	.2	33	14	588	5.99	5	8	ND	35	77	1.5	2	2	132	.82	.139	12	44	1.28	138	.22	2	1.64	.05	.18	1	5
MAST-7	6	15	27	70	.3	6	9	593	4.09	3	5	ND	8	49	1.2	2	2	92	.66	.077	6	15	.70	60	.15	2	1.39	.03	.18	1	1
STANDARD C/AU-S	19	63	38	133	7.5	72	32	1061	3.99	43	19	8	36	52	18.4	15	21	59	.47	.094	40	61	.91	182	.07	36	1.91	.06	.13	11	48

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GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Rock chip samples - PROJECT MASTADON File # 90-5270 Page 3

201 - 744 W. Hastings St., Vancouver BC V6C 1A5 Submitted by: ARDRIS KIKANKA

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	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t
A 88013	5	143	5	24	.5	9	18	320	3.98	6	5	ND	2	23	.3	2	2	23	.54	.040	3	7	.22	18	.06	2	.63	.12	.04	1	.01	.001
A 88014	2	72	2	56	.5	2	8	577	2.71	2	5	ND	2	135	.4	2	2	49	2.18	.061	3	2	.53	96	.10	2	4.18	.35	.37	1	.01	.001
A 88015	9	9	2	62	.6	4	9	714	3.44	5	5	ND	2	15	.8	2	2	77	.55	.045	2	4	.79	51	.20	2	1.59	.15	.63	1	.01	.002

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 AG** + AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 15 1990 **DATE REPORT MAILED:**

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

Appendix B

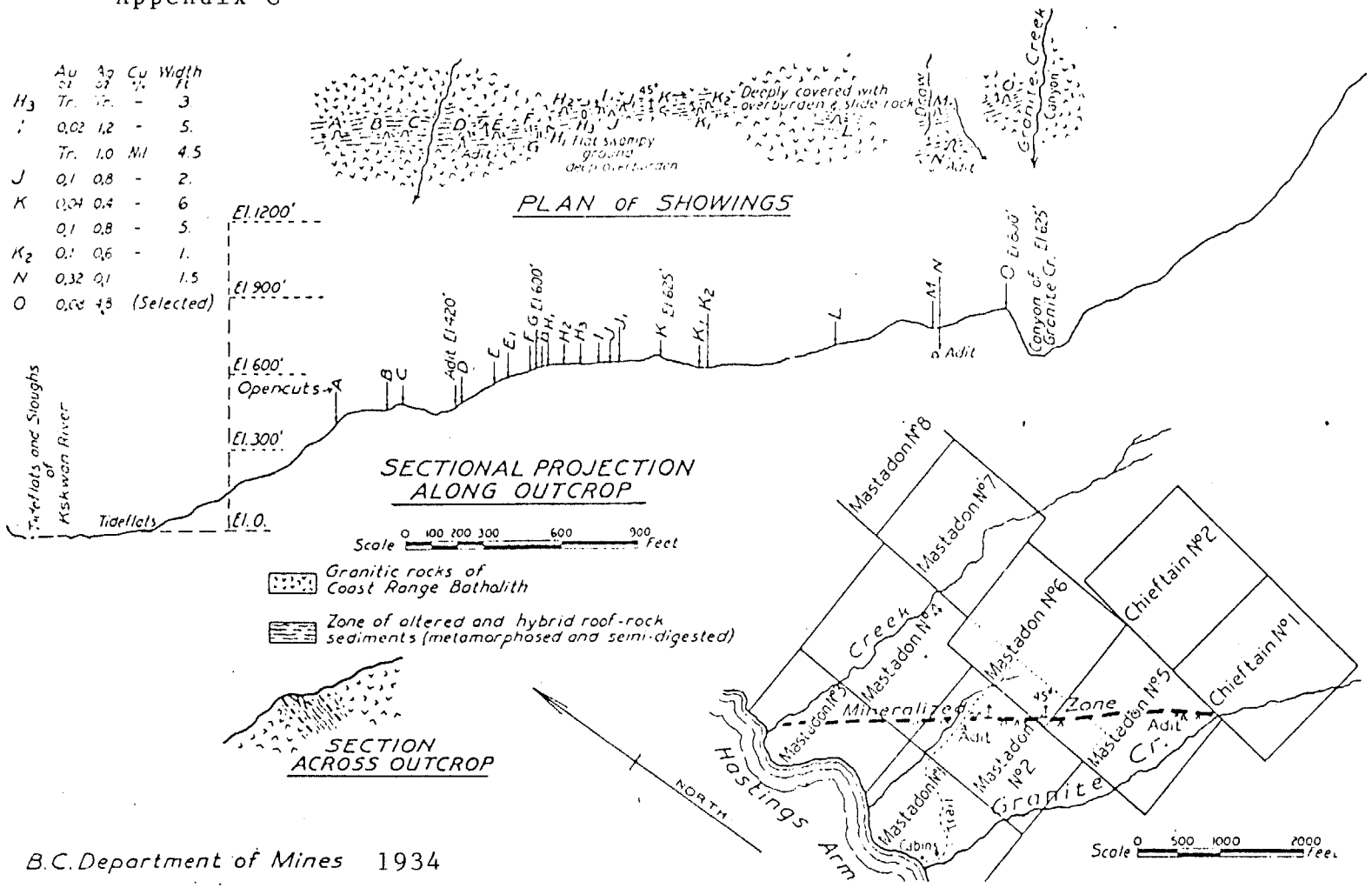
WHITE CHANNEL RESOURCES INC.

Mastadon Claim

Sample Record - Rock Chip

Sample Number	Showing Name	Survey Location	Width (Metres)	Description	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
88013		el. 180 m. N.Granite Ck.	0.4	Quartz,5% py.,vein in qtz.dior.	0.03	0.3	143	5	24
88014		el.85 m. N.Granite Ck.	0.6	Silicified qtz.dior.,3%py.,3% ep.	0.03	0.3	72	2	56
88015		el. 85 m. Granite Ck.	float	Silicified qtz.dior.,3% py.,3% ep.	0.06	0.3	9	2	62

Appendix C



B.C. Department of Mines 1934

Appendix D

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODS

SAMPLE PREPARATION (STANDARD)

1. Soil or Sediment: Samples are dried and then sieved through 80 mesh nylon sieves.

2. Rock, Core: Samples dried (if necessary), crushed, riffled to pulp size and pulverized to approximately -140 mesh.

3. Heavy Mineral Separation:
   Samples are screened to -20 mesh, washed and separated in Tetrabromoethane. (SG 2.98)

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

All methods have either certified or in-house standards carried through entire procedure to ensure validity of results.

1. Multi-Element Cd, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe (acid soluble), Pb, Mn, Ni, Ag, Zn, Mo

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua-regia	Atomic Absorption, background correction applied where appropriate

A) Multi-Element ICP

Digestion	Finish
Hot aqua-regia	ICP

15. Gold

Digestion	Finish
a) Fire Assay Preconcentration followed by Aqua Regia	Atomic Absorption
b) 10g sample is roasted at 600°C then digested with hot Aqua Regia. The gold is extracted by MIBK and determined by A.A.	

STATEMENT OF COSTS

On the Mastadon Claim, Skeena Mining Division

FIELD CREW:		
A. Kikauka (Geologist) Oct.12-14, @350/day	$	1,050
I. Rose (Geotechnician) Oct.12-14 @125/day		375
Food/Lodging/Fuel/Equipment, @60/man/day		360
Mob/Demob		300
EQUIPMENT RENTAL:		
4 X 4 Truck (+fuel) 5 X 75/day		375
Boat & Motor (+fuel) 3 X 50/day		150
SERVICES:		
Geochemical Analysis, 18 X 13/sample		234
Assays, 3 X 18/sample		54
Report		300
Total=		3,198