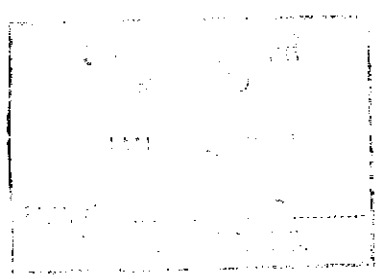
GEOLOGICAL, PROSPECTING AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

MELVILLE PROPERTY

Liard Mining Division (Arc 5, 6, 7)
Skeena Mining Division (Arc 8, 9)
British Columbia

NTS 104B/10E
Latitude 56°39'N
Longitude 130°35'W



on behalf of

CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.
Vancouver, B.C.

by

Gary L. Wesa, B.Sc., FGAC
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.
#800 - 900 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1E5

November 05, 1990

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SUMMARY

The Melville property comprises five contiguous mineral claims totalling 88 units located approximately 90 kilometres northwest of Stewart, B.C. Access to the property is by helicopter direct from Stewart or from Bronson Creek airstrip (28 kilometres to the west).

The property is situated within the Intermontane Tectono-Stratigraphic Belt, near the contact between the Stikine Terrane and the unmetamorphosed sediments of the Bowser Basin. The property covers a sequence of Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks belonging to the Hazelton Group and a variety of Middle Jurassic to Eocene plutonic intrusive bodies.

The area drained by the upper reaches of the Stikine, Iskut, Unuk, Craig and Bell-Irving Rivers has been explored for gold since the late 1800's when prospectors passed through the region on their way to the interior. In the 1970's, the porphyry copper boom again brought prospectors and companies into the area. The current gold exploration rush began in 1980 with the option of the Sulphurets property by Esso Minerals Canada and the acquisition of the Johnny Mountain claims by Skyline Explorations Ltd. The Johnny Mountain deposit was brought into production in mid-1988 and the adjacent Snip deposit is slated for production in 1991.

At this time, the Eskay Creek property, located approximately 8 kilometres to the southeast of the Melville property is the most significant deposit in the area. The mineralization at Eskay Creek is associated with massive to disseminated sulphides in felsic volcanic breccias and graphitic or, carbonaceous, argillites in contact with overlying andesitic pillow lavas. A total of 665 surface diamond drill holes have been completed plus an exploration decline has been driven to test the mineralization underground.

In 1988, the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources mapped the Unuk River area and the whole of the NTS 104B map sheet is currently being mapped by the G.S.C.

The results of a regional government stream sediment sampling program conducted over this area were released in July, 1988. Two stream sediment samples were collected from the Melville property, however, neither of these was anomalous in gold or any other pathfinder elements.

The 1990 exploration program on the Melville property consisted of a helicopter-supported geological mapping, prospecting, lithogeochemical, contour soil geochemical and stream sediment survey with the objective of evaluating the economic potential of the property.

A total of 155 rock samples, 212 soil samples and 3 stream silt samples were collected. Numerous, variably sulphidized, gossanous alteration zones exist on the claims, the best being the "Cornice Gossan". This mineralized zone contains lenses and stringers of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite and may be related to a diorite intrusion which is also mineralized with disseminated pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and minor magnetite. Gold values up to 2,353 ppb from rock grab samples have been returned from the Cornice Gossan.

A second showing, the "50 Knot Showing", consists of disseminated to massive pyrite and pyrrhotite in a silicified diorite dyke. Anomalous copper (maximum 14,478 ppm Cu), zinc (maximum 4,196 ppm Zn) and silver (maximum 25.7 ppm Ag) are reported from grab samples, however, gold values were low. The primary lithology mapped on the property is the Betty Creek Formation volcanic sequence of pyroclastics and flows with interbedded sedimentary rocks. The northwestern part of the property is underlain by the syn- to post-volcanic Lehto Porphyry intrusion of granodiorite to diorite to syenite composition. On the eastern boundary of the property, the Betty Creek volcanics are intruded by the Melville Glacier dioritic stock.

The results of the soil geochemical survey over the property were somewhat disappointing, however, a number of exploration targets have been identified. Three weak, single station gold-in-soil anomalies were recorded on the East Ridge at the eastern boundary of the property. Weak gold, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic anomalies occur, on the Arc 5, 6, 8 and 9 claims, in soils and float.

A program of detailed geological mapping and systematic chip sampling of the Cornice Gossan plus lithogeochemical sampling and mapping of the surrounding area is recommended for follow-up work.

INTRODUCTION

This exploration program on the Melville property was commissioned by Canadian Cariboo Resources Ltd. This report is based on the available published information, historical material in the assessment files plus the results of the 1990 field exploration program.

Exploration was directed by Keewatin Engineering Inc. with crews based out of the "Doc Camp", on the South Unuk River, approximately 38 kilometres south of the Melville property.

The objective of the program was to evaluate the property's economic potential through simultaneous geological mapping, prospecting, lithogeochemical sampling, contour soil sampling and stream sediment sampling. Particular attention was given to large gossanous alteration zones observed during an initial helicopter reconnaissance of the property in August, 1990.

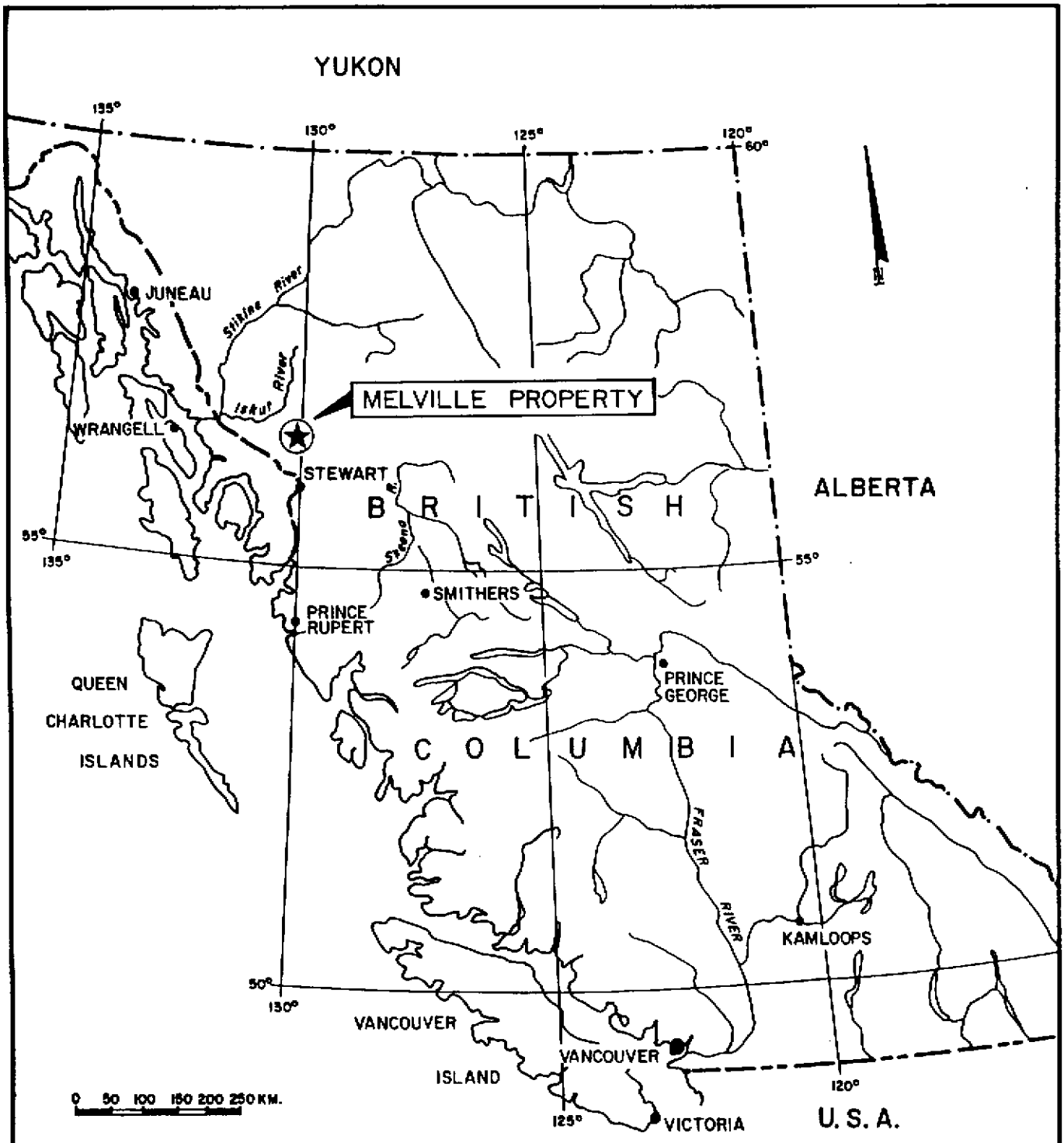
The exploration program was conducted during the period of August 19 to September 19, 1990. A total of 155 rock grab and rock chip samples, 212 contour soil samples and 3 stream silt samples were collected from the property. All geological and geochemical data was compiled on 1:10,000 scale contour maps.

Geochemical samples were forwarded to Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. in North Vancouver for Au plus 8 element (Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Mo, Hg) ICP geochemical analysis. Samples registering greater than 1,000 ppb Au were further analyzed by fire assay. Analytical results are presented in Appendices IV and V and the analytical procedures are described in Appendix III.

Location and Access

The Melville property is located in northwestern British Columbia, approximately 90 kilometres northwest of the town of Stewart (see Figure 1). The claims are situated within N.T.S. map sheet 104B/10E and centred about 56°39' North latitude and 130°35' West longitude. Access to the property is by helicopter from Stewart direct or from the Bronson Creek Airstrip (28 kilometres west) and the Bell-Irving Crossing on the Stewart-Cassiar Highway (85 kilometres southeast).

In the fall of 1991, a 72 kilometre road over the mountains is scheduled to open, connecting the Eskay Creek area with the main Stewart-Cassiar Highway.



PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Figure I

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

Physiography and Climate

The Melville property is situated within the Coast Range Physiographic Division and is characterized by alpine terrain. Valleys are steep-sided and U to V-shaped. Elevations range from 3,500 feet in a north draining creek valley to 6,400 feet on the ridge north of the Melville Glacier.

With the exception of one small side-hill, the entire property is above tree line. The steep terrain is typified by intermontane alpine flora. Permanent glacial ice is found above 3,500 feet and covers approximately 50% of the property occupying the larger valleys and broad plateau ridge areas. Water for camp and drilling purposes is generally in reasonable supply from creeks draining the lower elevations of the claims.

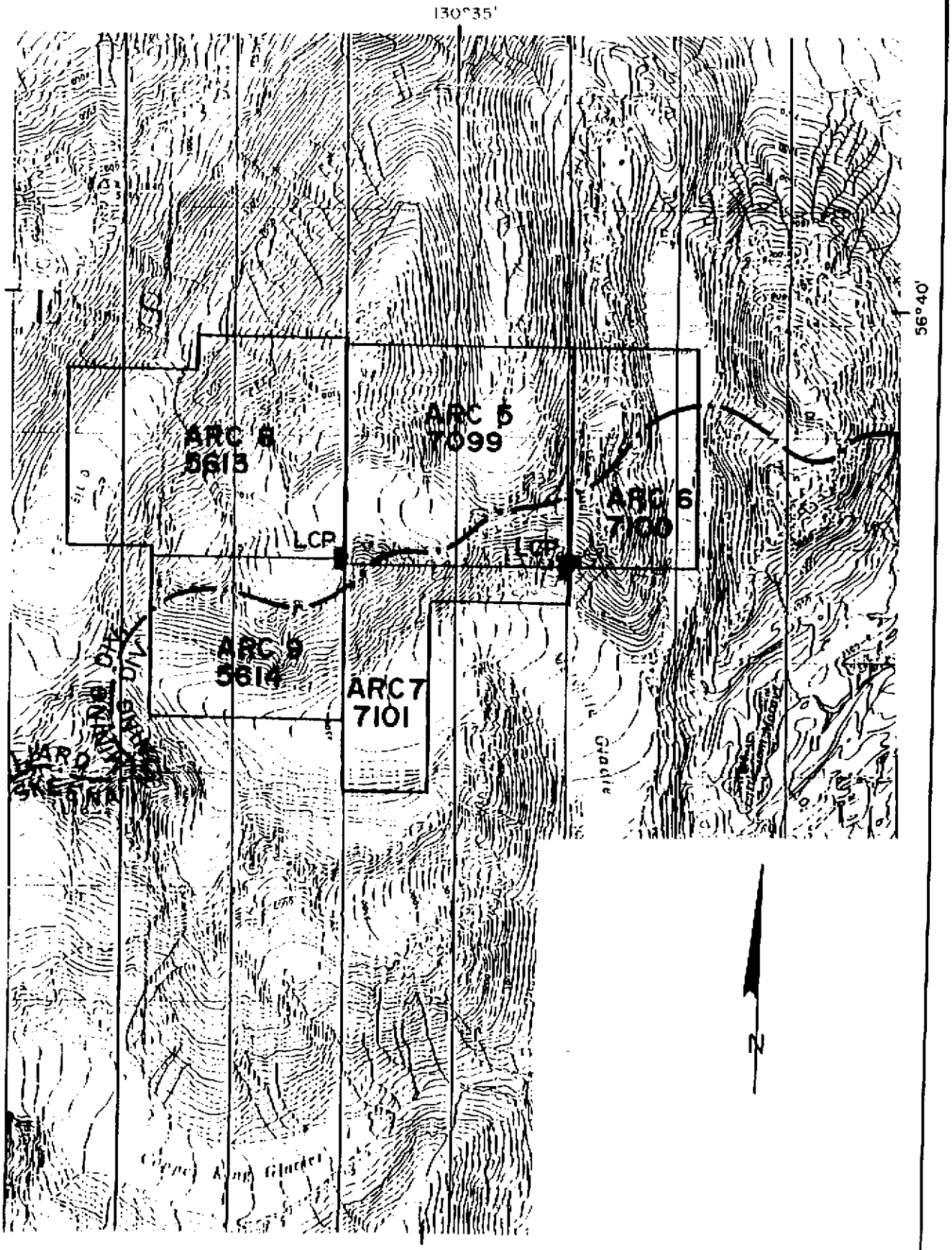
Precipitation is heavy, exceeding 200 cm per annum, with mild short summers but very wet spring and fall periods. Thick accumulations of snow are common during winter. It is seldom possible to begin surface geological work in the area before July and difficult to continue past September. On the Melville property, work should be delayed until late July, due to the high elevation of most of the claim area.

Property Status and Ownership

The Melville property comprises five contiguous mineral claims (88 units) with three (Arc 5, 6 and 7), located within the Skeena Mining Division and two (Arc 8 and 9) in the Liard Mining Division. All of these claims have been grouped into the Melville Group. The recording documents are appended to this report and the claims are shown on Figure 2. These claims are more fully described below:

TABLE 1
Melville Group - Claim Status

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Mining Division	Date of Record	Expiry Year	Owner
Arc 5	7099	16	Skeena	January 5, 1989	1996	M. Mason
Arc 6	7100	16	Skeena	January 5, 1989	1996	M. Mason
Arc 7	7101	16	Skeena	January 5, 1989	1996	M. Mason
Arc 8	5613	20	Liard	January 5, 1989	1996	M. Mason
Arc 9	5614	20	Liard	January 5, 1989	1996	M. Mason



0 1 2 km

Scale 1:50,000

NTS 104 B/10

MELVILLE PROPERTY

LIARD & SKEENA MINING DIVISIONS

CLAIM MAP

FIG. 2

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

Regional History

The area drained by the upper reaches of the Stikine, Iskut, Unuk, Craig and Bell-Irving Rivers has been explored for gold since the late 1800's when prospectors passed through the region on their way to the interior.

Exploration to the north of Stewart in the late 1920's and early 1930's resulted in the discovery of mineralization in the vicinity of the Eskay Creek, Summit Lake and East Gold occurrences. Activity was relatively intermittent until the 1950's copper "boom" when the Granduc and Galore Creek deposits were discovered. Much of the area underwent preliminary prospecting during the 1950's and 1960's. Numerous showings and prospects were documented but the inaccessibility of the region and low metal prices resulted in limited exploration activity.

In the 1970's, the porphyry copper boom again brought prospectors and companies into the area. With the dramatic increase in precious metal prices in 1979, all prospects and former producers in the region were re-evaluated. Exploration programs focusing on potential high grade gold and silver deposits were initiated. Approximately $140 million in exploration expenditures have been spent in the region over the last ten years. Subsequent to 1986, total annual expenditures have averaged between $25 to $40 million. These expenditures have pushed several prospects to the advanced stage and resulted in the discovery of over 100 new mineralized occurrences. The advanced projects include the SNIP (Cominco-Prime), Eskay Creek (Corona-Placer-Dome), SB (Tenajon-Westmin) and Sulphurets (Newhawk-Granduc) deposits. Skyline Gold's Johnny Mountain deposit and Westmin/Pioneer/Canacord's Silbak-Premier and Big Missouri deposits went into production during the late 1980's. The exploration activity has been extended north of the Iskut River where numerous gold occurrences have been reported. The most prominent include the McLymont Creek (Gulf International), Iskut J.V. (American Ore-Golden Band-Prime), KRL (Kestral) and Forrest (Avondale) properties. Major exploration programs on these properties were conducted in 1990 and the SNIP property is scheduled for production in 1991.

The 1988 discovery of the Eskay Creek gold-silver-zinc-lead deposit demonstrates the area's potential to host world class deposits.

The recent high level of exploration activity in the area led to federal-provincial government geological mapping programs which began in 1986. These programs will continue in the 1990's.

The Unuk River area was covered by geological mapping in 1988 as part of the Iskut-Sulphurets project conducted by the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Britten et al., 1989). The entire NTS 104B map sheet is currently being mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada (Anderson, 1989).

The results of a regional stream sediment sampling program conducted over this area were released in July, 1988 (National Geochemical Reconnaissance, 1988). Britten et al. (1989) reported that almost every known precious metal prospect in the Unuk River area is associated with high stream gold values. Known gold occurrences are also associated with high but variable values for such pathfinder elements as silver, arsenic, antimony and barium. Only two stream sediment samples were collected from the area of the Melville property. Neither of these were anomalous in gold. One was moderately anomalous in Zn (254 ppm), Pb (20 ppm) and Cd (1.3 ppm) indicating a possible volcanogenic base metal occurrence source along a creek draining a gossanous area on the property.

Property History

No record of geological exploration work is recorded for the area presently covered by the Melville claims. During the 1990 exploration program, no evidence of previous work was observed.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The property lies within the Intermontane Tectono-Stratigraphic Belt -- one of five parallel, northwest-southeast trending belts which comprise the Canadian Cordillera (Figure 3). The Melville property is situated near the boundary between the Stikine Terrane, which comprises the majority of the western part of the Intermontane Belt, and the unmetamorphosed sediments of the Bowser Basin.

During Late Triassic and Early Jurassic time, the Stikine Terrain was the site of very active calc-alkaline volcanism. This volcanism was also accompanied by felsic intrusions that may have been comagmatic with the volcanic events. The sequences of rocks deposited at this time are now referred to as the Hazelton Group (Table 2). This predominantly volcanic assemblage is characterized by basal

pyroclastic rocks overlain by argillites and, finally, by coarse volcanic breccia and conglomerate with interbedded tuffs, greywacke and siltstone.

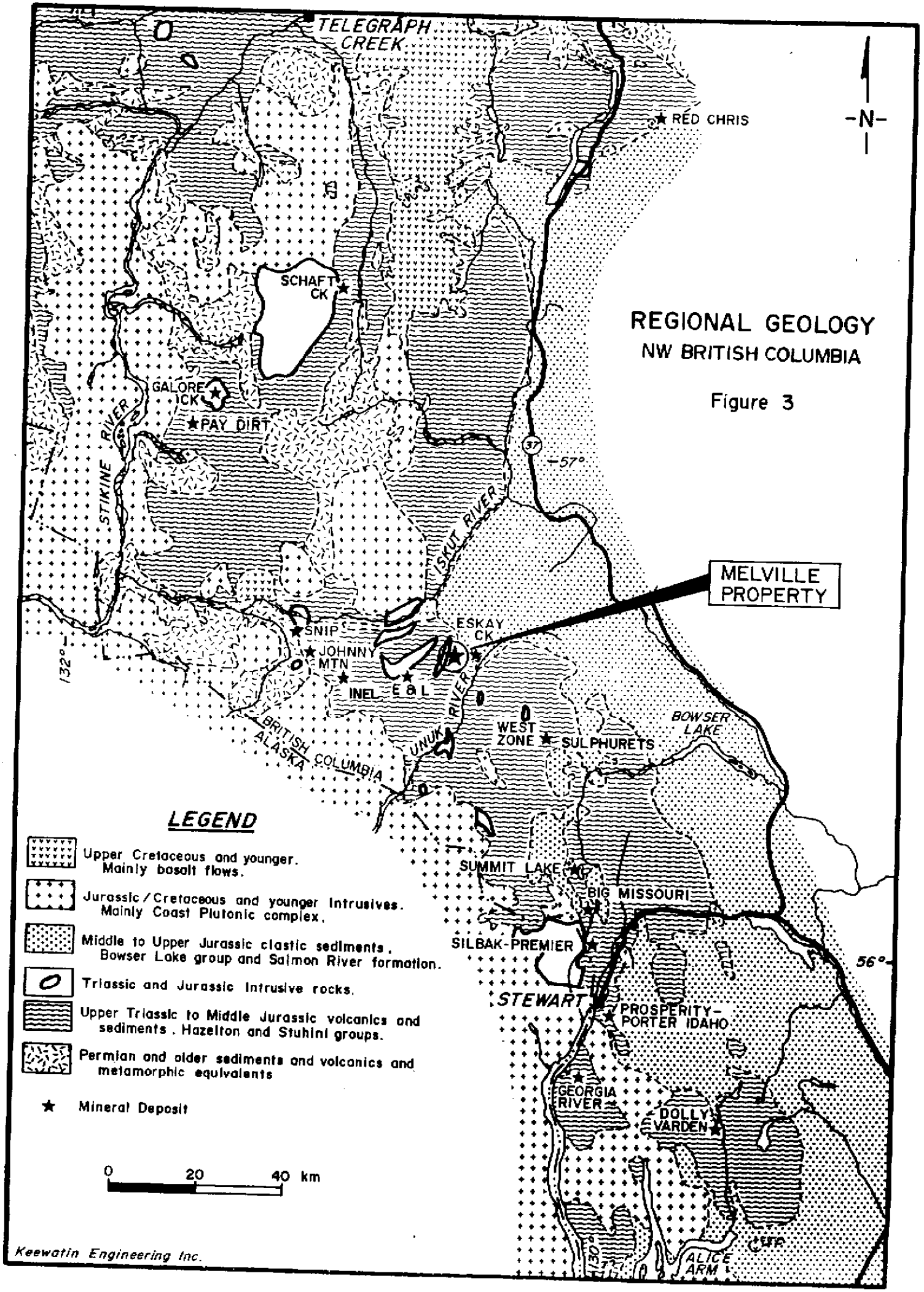
At the end of Early Triassic time, this volcano-plutonic complex was uplifted to form the Stikine Arch. During Middle to Late Jurassic time, parts of the Stikine Terrain were filled with detritus shed from the Stikine Arch. The resulting, mainly sedimentary, sequences are referred to by Grove (1986) as the Betty Creek Formation, the Salmon River Formation and the Nass Formation (Table 2).

The Unuk River Valley is predominantly underlain by an Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic section composed of miogeosynclinal volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The composition of the volcanic rocks ranges from andesitic to rhyolite. Thick layers of siltstone and greywacke are intercalated within the predominantly volcanic assemblage. Grove (1986) assigns most of these rocks to the Unuk River Formation. This formation is the oldest of the Hazelton Group and unconformably overlies older Triassic units. The Unuk River Formation includes diagnostic Hettangian, Upper Pleinsbachian and Lower to Middle Toarcian fossil assemblages. In the type area, this formation has a measured cumulative thickness of over 14,000 metres.

The Unuk River Formation is unconformably overlain by the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek Formation which is mainly composed of clastic sediments with minor conglomerate, carbonate, chert, and volcanic rocks. Fossil collections made from the various sedimentary units have defined the age of the Betty Creek Formation as Lower to Middle Bajocian, that is, lower Middle Jurassic.

The Mount Dilworth Formation, a thin but regionally extensive blanket of felsic pyroclastics, overlies the Betty Creek Formation. Pyritiferous felsic welded tuffs, tuff breccia flows and thin lenses of siltstones, mudstones and argillites are the prevalent lithologies. Sedimentary bands within the Mount Dilworth Formation host much of the mineralization at the Eskay Creek deposit.

A thick sequence of Middle Jurassic, thinly bedded turbiditic siltstones (Salmon River Formation) overlies the Mount Dilworth Formation. Anderson (1990) has recently postulated that the Eskay Creek deposit "appears to be stratabound within the siliceous to limey sedimentary rocks and pillowed lava sequence of the Eskay Creek facies of the Salmon River Formation".


TELEGRAPH CREEK
RED CHRIS
N
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
NW BRITISH COLUMBIA
Figure 3
SCHAFT CK
GALORE CK
PAY DIRT
STIKINE RIVER
37
57°
ISKUT RIVER
MELVILLE PROPERTY
SNIP
JOHNNY MTN
INEL
E & L
ESKAY CK
132°
UNUK RIVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALASKA
WEST ZONE
SULPHURETS
BOWSER LAKE
SUMMIT LAKE
BIG MISSOURI
SILBAK-PREMIER
STEWART
PROSPERITY-PORTER IDAHO
GEORGIA RIVER
DOLLY VARDEN
56°
130°
ALICE ARM
LEGEND
Upper Cretaceous and younger. Mainly basalt flows.
Jurassic/Cretaceous and younger intrusives. Mainly Coast Plutonic complex.
Middle to Upper Jurassic clastic sediments. Bowser Lake group and Salmon River formation.
Triassic and Jurassic intrusive rocks.
Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanics and sediments. Hazelton and Stuhini groups.
Permian and older sediments and volcanics and metamorphic equivalents
Mineral Deposit
0 20 40 km
Keewatin Engineering Inc.

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

TABLE 2. Table of Formations - Unuk River Area

The Hazelton Group rocks were intruded by granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex. These intrusions consist of a variety of plutons representing at least four intrusive episodes spanning late Triassic to Tertiary time. These include synvolcanic plugs, small stocks, small satellite diapirs, dyke swarms, isolated dykes and sills as well as batholiths belonging to the Coast Mountain Complex. Granodiorite is the predominant rock type, although a variety of lithotypes are recorded. The orogenic event which accompanied this intrusive phase also produced a major structural grain along the western margin of the Central Cordillera. The stratigraphic sequence has been folded, faulted and weakly metamorphosed during Cretaceous time, however, some Jurassic strata are polydeformed and may record an earlier deformational event. Regional metamorphism is classified as lower greenschist facies and is characterized by saussuritized plagioclase, chloritized mafic minerals and the conversion of clay constituents to white mica. The age of metamorphism is Cretaceous, however, near the contact of the Coast Plutonic Complex, granitic dykes thought to be offshoots of the complex have been mylonitized, indicating that deformation has also occurred after this Eocene intrusive event (Alldrick et al., 1987).

Regional Economic Geology

The property area hosts many significant gold, silver and base metal deposits (Figure 3). These deposit types include epithermal and mesothermal precious metal shear-veins and replacements, calc-alkaline and alkaline copper $\pm$ gold porphyries, concordant massive sulphides, stratabound hydrothermal and skarns. The majority of these are hosted by Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcanics and sediments and display a spatial relationship with early Jurassic potassic intrusions. A brief description of some of the more important deposits in the region are as follows:

Eskay Creek (21 Zone)

The mineralization at Eskay Creek was discovered in 1932 and active prospecting has continued sporadically since then. Two adits were the result of limited mining activity on this prospect. In 1988, Calpine Resources Incorporated discovered high-grade gold and silver mineralization on the #21 Zone (Northern Miner, November 7, 1988).

Eskay Creek appears to display characteristics of both epithermal exhalative and volcanogenic massive sulphide types of deposits. The deposit has been described as consisting of stratabound gold-silver-base metal zones, hosted by a carbonaceous mudstone unit (Salmon River Formation?) at the top of a rhyolite breccia sequence. The mudstone is overlain by andesitic pillow lavas. The rhyolite

(Mount Dilworth Formation) is underlain by dacitic tuffs of the Betty Creek Formation. The southern part of the deposit (21A Zone) contains massive to disseminated stibnite-realgar mineralization with associated high grade gold and minor silver contents. This is underlain by a footwall stockwork zone in the rhyolite. The northern part of the deposit (21B Zone) is a very gold-silver rich, base metal sulphide lens, with extensive footwall stockwork mineralization. This mineralization is associated with pervasive quartz-chlorite-muscovite alteration and minor gypsum, barite, feldspar and calcite (Idziszek et al., 1990).

The 21C Zone lies 25 metres to 50 metres down section from the 21B Zone. Diamond drilling has identified the mineralized zone along a minimum strike length of roughly 600 metres. The 21C Zone is strongly mineralized with gold and silver, however, sulphide content is low compared to the 21B Zone. In addition, the Pumphouse Lake Zone has been traced by drilling over a strike length of 250 metres. There have been 665 surface diamond drill holes drilled to date plus an exploration decline has been driven to test the main contact ore lens and three mineralized horizons. Wall chip assay results indicate a grade-width return of 1.56 oz/t Au and 40.5 oz/t Ag over 10 metres. This section includes 2.51 oz/t Au and 62.6 oz/t Ag over 5.54 metres. Underground drifting, bulk sampling and drilling will continue through the winter months of 1990-91.

Exploration activity has brought the total geological reserve base to an estimated 5,300,000 ounces gold equivalent at the 0.10 oz/ton Au threshold. This high grade reserve is contained within both the 21B and 21A Deposits. The potential to significantly increase the total reserve base is considered to be excellent. Immediately apparent potential lies within the northern 21B Deposit, in the Pumphouse Lake Zone, and the 21C Deposit. Additional new zones of discovery may be forthcoming pending results of surface drilling now underway elsewhere on the Eskay Creek property (Vancouver Stockwatch, September 18 and October 1, 1990).

Sulphurets Area

Several different deposit types are present in the Sulphurets map sheet (Open File 1988-4). A group of occurrences known as the Sulphurets Camp is located approximately 20 km southeast of Eskay Creek. Both porphyry type and mesothermal to epithermal precious metal deposits are present. Apparent overprinting of mineralization types and multiple generations of alteration and vein assemblages are noted. Most mineral occurrences in the area are hosted by the upper part of the Unuk River Formation or the lower part of the Betty Creek Formation (Britten et al., 1988). The Goldwedge Zone is hosted by the Betty Creek Formation. Other deposits in the camp include the

Sulphurets and Snowfield Zones, the West Zone deposit and the Kerr deposit. Mineralization can be grouped into four main categories; veins, disseminations, intrusive contacts and stratabound. Extensive gossans are associated with mineralization in the area.

The mineralization of the West Zone is located in structurally controlled quartz vein stockworks within a silicified, sericitic alteration zone. The complex vein system, within the zone, is up to 40 metres thick and contains in excess of 60% vein material. The zone has been traced for over 600 metres along strike and for 500 metres at depth. Andesitic tuffs of the Unuk River Formation, near the volcanic-sediment contact, host the deposit. The mineralization consists of pyrite, electrum, native gold, argentite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, pyrargyrite, proustite, freibergite and stephanite.

Johnny Mountain

This mine has produced 100,300 tons of ore grading 0.46 oz/t gold, 1.0 oz/t silver and 0.75% copper to the end of October, 1989 (D. Yeager, personal communications, January, 1990). The deposit comprises five sub-parallel quartz veins, hosted by interbedded andesitic to dacitic volcaniclastics and volcanic sediments (Lower Jurassic) which are cut by feldspar porphyry dykes. The veins reportedly thicken and contain higher grades at quartz-carbonate cross structures and at lithologic contacts. The northeast trending veins are generally one to two metres wide and contain pyrite and chalcopyrite with minor sphalerite, galena and pyrrhotite. Electrum and native gold have been reported. A distinctive alteration halo surrounds the veins. Outward from the vein, the alteration sequence progressively changes from massive potassium feldspar and ankerite to a quartz-pyrite stringer zone to a disseminated pyrite zone.

Snip

This deposit is hosted by massive to bedded siltstone and feldspathic wacke (Upper Triassic). The ore zone ('Twin Zone') is described as a one to ten metre thick, discordant, banded shear vein which trends southeast. The zone consists of veins with alternating bands of massive, streaky calcite, heavily disseminated to massive pyrite, biotite-chlorite, quartz and pyritic to non-pyritic fault gouge. Mineralization consists of pyrite, lesser pyrrhotite, minor sphalerite and locally abundant arsenopyrite, galena, molybdenite and chalcopyrite. The gold grades are reported to be fairly uniform throughout, although native gold has been observed locally.

Summit Lake (Scottie Gold)

This mine produced 160,264 tonnes of ore grading 18.6 g/t gold and 10.1 g/t silver between 1981 and 1984. Epigenetic, mesothermal veins are developed along three sub-parallel shear systems which form part of a ladder vein set. Within these structures are plunging, parallel ore shoots consisting of massive pyrrhotite and/or pyrrhotite-pyrite, up to 5 metres wide. The shoots are usually symmetrically bordered by gold-bearing, quartz-carbonate-pyrrhotite-base metal sulphide vein swarms and disseminated base metals. These are hosted by brecciated and intensely silicified, hematized, carbonatized and chloritized wallrock. The overall gold/silver ratio is 2:1.

SIB Group

American Fibre and Silver Butte Resources have drilled 20 holes on their SIB claims and intersected mineralization contained in graphitic mudstone interbedded with felsic volcanic units. One hole returned 49.6 feet grading 0.42 oz/t Au and 30.91 oz/t Ag which includes 16.7 feet of 0.86 oz/t Au and 50.24 oz/t Ag. The geological setting is believed to be similar to the Eskay Creek deposit (The Northern Miner, October 22, 1990).

Inel

Avondale Resources conducted underground drilling and drifting of the AK Zone at the Inel property which produced significant high grade assay results in 1989. The underground program comprised 1,500 feet of adit and footwall drifting. A recent 24.3 foot intercept grading 1.19 oz/t Au, 1.39 oz/t Ag and 0.87% zinc was returned from underground drilling (The Northern Miner, October 15, 1990).

Recent exploration activity north of the Iskut River has resulted in the discovery of three different styles of mineralization. Gulf International has been drilling stratabound skarn mineralization (Mississipian age) on their McLymont Creek property. The zone has been traced for some 300 metres along strike and 200 metres at depth. The best reported drill results include 3.55 oz/t gold over 6.5 feet and 0.62 oz/t gold over 10 feet (L.O.M. Western Securities Ltd., 1990). Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena with a gangue of barite, calcite, gypsum, magnetite and specularite. It is believed that the formation of the deposit is due to the presence of a strong structure, chemically reactive host rocks and close proximity to intrusive bodies (Logan et al., 1990). Palaeozoic strata on Kestral's KRL property and Avondale's Forrest property

are reported to host mesothermal, shear related gold mineralization. Kestral has reported that channel samples from veins graded up to 7.28 oz/t gold. Avondale has indicated that a large mineralized hydrothermal system, which has been traced for over 3 miles, hosts at least 19 precious and base metal occurrences. Rock samples grading up to 5.8 oz/t gold, 3.6 oz/t silver and 9.5% copper have been reported (L.O.M. Western Securities Ltd., 1990). The mineralization is found in quartz stockworks and veins and consists of gold and silver-bearing quartz-chalcopyrite, with or without malachite, azurite, arsenopyrite, galena, bornite and hematite. The mineralization is spatially related to granitic (Jurassic) and, locally, dioritic (Permian) intrusions. Further north, Cominco has reported polymetallic, massive sulphide float on their Fore More property. They have found more than 800 massive sulphide boulders containing fine-grained pyrite, sphalerite, galena, barite, chalcopyrite and, locally, silver minerals (Logan et al., 1989).

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

Stratabound mineralization consists almost exclusively of pyritic zones and lenses contained within a particular stratum or restricted set of strata. The best example is the Eskay Creek deposit.

Intrusive contact (skarn) deposits show a close spatial and temporal relationship with igneous intrusions. A deposit in this category is the E & L nickel/copper deposit (Minfile #006). Britton et al. (1989) stated:

> Mineralization at the E & L occurs within two medium- to coarse-grained, olivine-pyroxene gabbro bodies. These roughly triangular plugs are each approximately 1,300 square metres in area and are probably connected. They intruded a sequence of argillites, tuffaceous siltstones, and grey dacitic ash tuffs that strike northwesterly with moderate to steep southwesterly dips. Mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and chalcopyrite, with lesser amounts of pyrite and magnetite. In the northwestern gabbro, mineralization extends up to the contact with the sediments, whereas in the southeastern gabbro, mineralization is confined to the pluton. Diamond drilling has delineated pipe-like pods and disseminations of sulphides to a depth of 120 metres. Drill-indicated reserves are 2.8 million tonnes of 0.7% Ni and 0.6% Cu (Sharp, 1965).

TABLE 3 Summary of Mineral Deposits in the Golden Triangle Area

Deposit	Type	Host	Ore Reserves (tons)	Grade	Comments
Silbak-Premier	epithermal/ porphyry	Unuk River Formation (Lower Jurassic)	6,100,000	0.064 oz/t Au & 2.39 oz/t Ag	production resumed 1989
Big Missouri	epithermal and stratabound	Unuk River Formation (Lower Jurassic)	1,860,000	0.091 oz/t Au & 0.67 oz/t Ag	production resumed 1989
SB	epithermal	Unuk River Formation (Lower Jurassic)	152,000	0.335 oz/t Au, 0.79 oz/t Ag, 1.42% Pb-Zn	1982 discovery
Summit Lake	mesothermal shear vein	Unuk River Formation (Lower Jurassic)	132,000	0.56 oz/t Au	closed 1985
West Zone	mesothermal shear vein	Unuk River Formation (Lower Jurassic)	854,072	0.354 oz/t Au & 22.94 oz/t Ag	feasibility stage
Granduc	concordant massive sulphide	Unuk River Formation (Lower Jurassic)	10,900,000	1.79% Cu, 0.004 oz/t Au & 0.24 oz/t Ag	closed 1984
Kerr	alkaline porphyry	Unuk River Formation (Lower Jurassic)	66,000,000	0.86% Cu & 0.010 oz/t Au	1987 discovery
Eskay Creek	stratabound hydrothermal system	Mount Dilworth Formation (Lower Jurassic)	6,035,220 (prelim.)	0.643 oz/t Au & 15.61 oz/t Ag	1988 discovery drilling still in progress
Goldwedge	mesothermal shear vein	Betty Creek Formation (Lower Jurassic)	295,000	0.63 oz/t Au & 2.44 oz/t Ag	1981 discovery
Johnny Mountain	mesothermal shear vein	Unuk River Formation (Lower Jurassic)	740,000	0.52 oz/t Au, 1.0 oz/t Ag & 0.75% Cu	production commenced 1988
Snip	mesothermal shear vein	Stuhini Group (Upper Triassic)	1,032,000	0.875 oz/t Au	feasibility stage
Galore	alkaline porphyry	Stuhini Group (Upper Triassic)	125,000,000	1.06% Cu, 0.013 oz/t Au & 0.25 oz/t Ag	1955 discovery
Shaft Creek	calc alkaline porphyry	Stuhini Group (Upper Triassic)	1,000,000,000	0.30% Cu & 0.004 oz/t Au	dormant
Red Chris	alkaline porphyry	monzonite (Late Triassic to Early Jurassic)	43,700,000	0.56% Cu & 0.010 oz/t Au	dormant
E & L	porphyry	Nickel Mountain Gabbro (Jurassic)	2,930,000	0.80% Ni & 0.62% Cu	dormant

High-grade precious metal quartz veins were the target of exploration programs at Mount Madge (Minfile #240 and #233) by Bighorn Development Corporation:

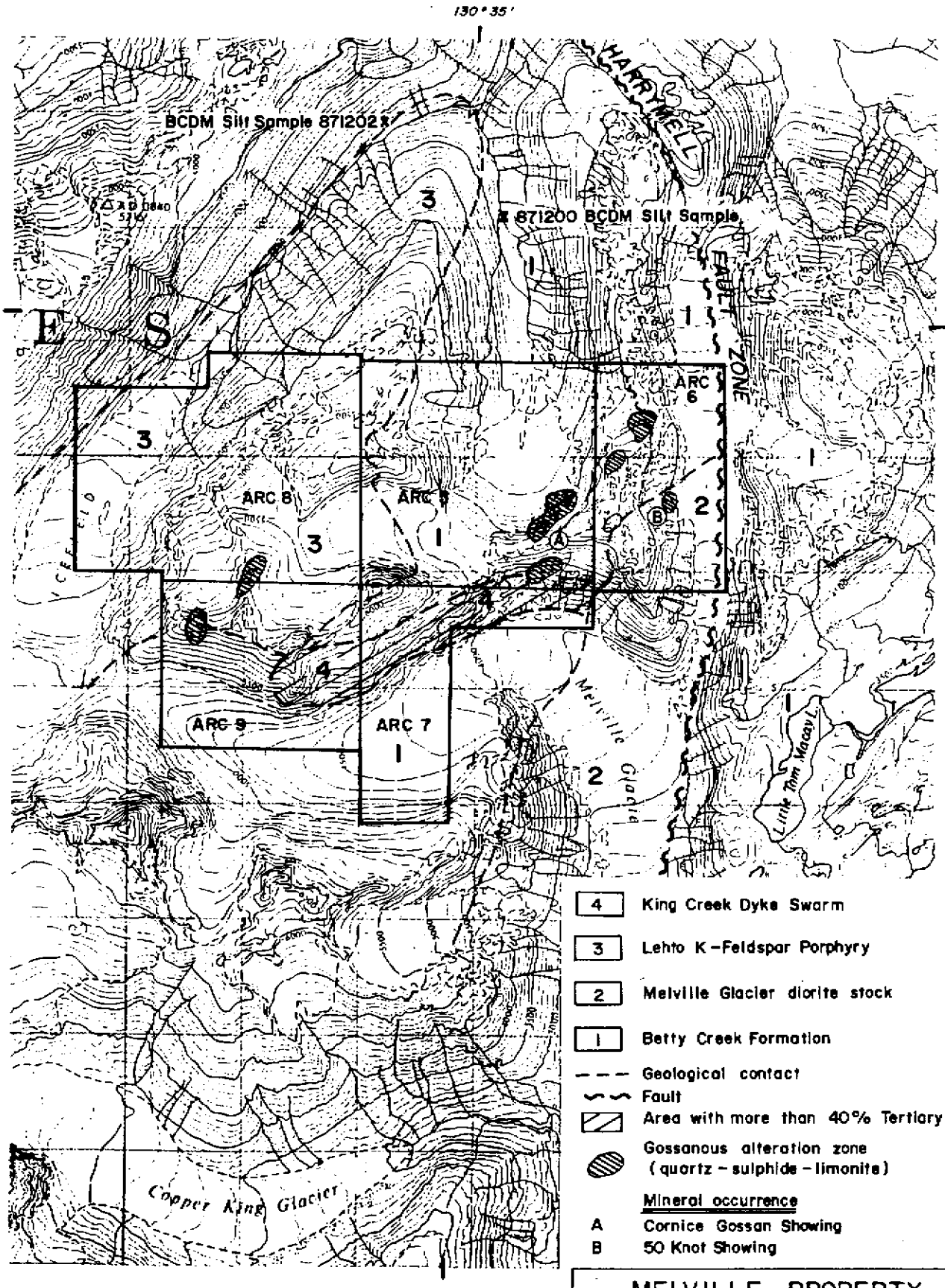
> The Mount Madge prospects are located south of Sulphurets Creek near its confluence with Unuk River, on the east and west sides of Mandy Glacier. Two different targets are being evaluated (Kruchkowski and Sinden, 1988). On the west, the C-10 prospect (Minfile #240) is a stockwork of thin quartz veinlets,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

Property Geology

The Melville property was mapped by Keewatin Engineering Inc. at a scale of 1:10,000 using contour maps redrafted and screened from 1:50,000 topo maps. The area of the property is approximately 50% covered by permanent valley glaciers and icefields. The remaining 50% of the property consists, almost exclusively, of outcrop (90%) with the remainder (10%) composed of morainal deposits, a thin veneer of talus fines and felsenmeer on steep slopes and ridges (Figure 4). Good outcrop exposure results from the recent recession of ice and the high elevation of the property which ranges from 3,500 to 6,400 feet A.S.L.

Lithologies

The Melville property is shown by Britton et al. (1989) to be underlain by Lower Jurassic volcanic rocks belonging to the Hazelton Group, and a variety of Middle Jurassic to Eocene plutonic intrusive bodies (Figures 3 and 4). The Betty Creek Formation volcanic rocks are shown to strike northeast-southwest across the centre of the property. The northwestern part of the property is largely underlain by the syn- to post-volcanic Lehto Porphyry. The Melville diorite complex parallels the eastern boundary of the property, terminating just short of the northern boundary, and a three kilometre long, east-west trending swarm of aplite to microdiorite dykes (possibly related to the Lehto porphyry) extends across the middle of the property. The lithologies covered by the Melville property are described by Britten et al. (1989) below:



MELVILLE PROPERTY

LIARD & SKEENA MINING DIVISIONS

COMPILATION MAP

Figure 4

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

130°35'

56°39'

ICEFIELD

Melville Glacier

MIDDLE GLACIER

VEST GLACIER

RICHARDS GLACIER

EAST RIDGE

GOOSE GOSSAN

"BIG RED" GOSSAN

CORNICE GOSSAN AREA (SEE INSET)

CORNICE GOSSAN SOUTH

ARC 5

ARC 6

ARC 7

ARC 8

ARC 9

50 KNOT SHELVING

Little Tom MacAy L.

IF

5000

4000

4500

5500

GLACIER

SNOW

CORNICE

not examined

CORNICE GOSSAN DETAILED MAP

Legend

- Soil Sample
- Silt Sample
- Rock Sample
- Rock Float Sample

CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.

MELVILLE PROPERTY
Figure 5
COMPILATION MAP
GEOCHEMISTRY

DATE NOV. 1990	NTS 104B/10E
PROJECT 0848	BY B. McIntyre
SCALE 1:5,000	
Kenwin Engineering Inc.	

Lehto Porphyry (Jurassic)

The Lehto porphyry was discovered in 1988 (Britton, 1989). It is granodioritic to syenitic in composition and contains phenocrysts of potassium feldspar (to 4 cm long, euhedral and pink), plagioclase and hornblende. An associated east-west trending dyke swarm of locally aphyric aplite, monzonite and microdiorite cuts adjacent country rocks. The main porphyritic phase of the Lehto porphyry is considered by Britton et al. (1989) to be equivalent to similar porphyries "... of the Texas Creek granodiorite suite that exhibit a common spatial association with precious metal deposits in the Stewart, Sulphurets and Iskut gold camps". It is of interest to note that two creeks draining north off the Lehto intrusive, 3 and 5 kilometres west of the Melville property are very anomalous in gold (National Geochemical Reconnaissance, 1988.

Melville Glacier Stock

The Melville Glacier Stock consists of mesocratic, fine to medium grained hornblende-biotite diorite to quartz diorite that occurs as a thin sheet-like intrusion along the inferred Triassic-Jurassic contact between Hazelton Group and Stuhini Group strata (Britton et al., 1989).

Betty Creek Formation (Jurassic)

Britton et al. (1989) reports that this pyroclastic-epiclastic sequence consists of interbedded volcanics and lesser sediments. The volcanics are dominantly grey and green, massive to poorly bedded units, and range in composition from basaltic andesite to dacite. Pillow lavas, breccias and felsic pyroclastics, including spherulitic rhyolite, have been reported in the Betty Creek Formation by Britton et al. (1989), but have not been observed in the Melville property area. The sedimentary rocks are less abundant on the whole than the volcanic rocks, and consist of black, thinly bedded siltstone, shale and argillite.

Geological mapping by Keewatin Engineering geologists confirms that Betty Creek Formation siliceous andesitic fragmental flows and heterolithic fragmental breccias occur on the ridge north of Middle Glacier near the Arc 5 and 8 common claim boundary (Map 1). This lithology occurs in contact with the Lehto Porphyry intrusion and is described below. Felsic, or rhyolitic, pyroclastics in the form of felsic tuffs and massive siliceous felsic tuffs are identified in the southern part of the

Arc 6 claim and these host the mineralized diorite dyke at the 50 Knot Showing. Felsic pyroclastics and intermediate fragmental/breccia units had previously not been documented in the Melville property area. Exposures of primarily intermediate ash, lapilli and minor crystal tuffs are widespread throughout the claims area. The following section on the Geology of the Melville property describes the lithologies, structure, alteration and mineralization observed and mapped by Keewatin Engineering personnel.

Geological mapping by Keewatin Engineering crews has shown that the Lower to Middle Jurassic Betty Creek Formation comprises approximately 70% of the outcrop on the property and is well exposed along ridges and cliffs (Figure 4). This unit is predominantly composed of light to dark grey, felsic to intermediate, lapilli to ash tuffs and intermediate andesite and fragmental flows with interbedded siltstone, argillite, shale and chert sedimentary rocks.

The southwestern part of the property (Arc 6, Arc 9) is underlain by crystal and fragmental intermediate tuffs which appear locally siliceous and are intruded by small Lehto Porphyry plugs of feldspar porphyry, syenite and granodiorite/diorite.

The Betty Creek Formation occurs as a thick sequence of dark green, mauve and maroon, strongly siliceous andesitic fragmental flows, fragmental breccia and hornblende andesite flows in the north-central part of the property (Arc 5, Arc 8). Near the common boundary between the Arc 5 and Arc 8 claims, the fragmental unit is in contact with the Lehto Porphyry granodiorite/diorite. The contact is defined by a zone of strongly gossanous, orange weathering, quartz-feldspar alteration in the granodiorite/diorite. Locally, the Lehto Porphyry diorites appear to be weakly magnetic and may contain trace amounts of disseminated magnetite (northwestern corner of Arc 9).

The eastern part of the property, near the southern boundaries of the Arc 5 and Arc 6 claims, is mapped as underlain by Betty Creek intermediate volcanic flows and tuffs interbedded with argillite and chert beds.

To the east, in the southeastern corner of the Arc 6 claim, interbedded siltstone, argillite, chert, tuff and welded crystal tuff breccia are exposed on a north-south trending ridge ("East Ridge"). These volcanic and sedimentary units are locally invaded by small plugs of diorite of the Melville Glacier Diorite Stock complex. The host intermediate volcanics appear locally siliceous, quartz flooded and sericitized altered in proximity to the dioritic intrusions.

Northward, through the Arc 6 claim, the primary lithology is massive andesitic flows and lapilli tuffs injected with felsic pods and irregular lenses and dykes of aphanitic quartz-feldspar. An area in the central to northern part of the Arc 6 claim is characterized by felsic dyke swarms trending northeast-southwest.

Within this area of white weathering dyke swarms occur several gossanous patches of felsenmeer and sub-outcrop characterized by intensely silica flooded, quartz-calcite-ankerite-limonite altered and veined andesitic lapilli tuff. These areas weather rusty orange and contain 1-2% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite sulphide mineralization. The sulphide content increases to 3-5% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite associated with narrow chlorite breccia zones hosting quartz-carbonate (ankerite) fragments.

Small outcroppings of diorite are exposed in the southeastern and east-central part of the Arc 6 claim suggesting that the Melville Glacier Diorite Stock underlies this portion of the property. This diorite is locally mineralized as shown by the 50 Knot Showing which consists of a sulphidized, silicified diorite dyke hosted by silicified, massive felsic tuff (Figures 4 and 7).

The Lehto Porphyry on the Arc 8 claim is observed to occur as a multiphase intrusion, gradational between leucocratic to mesocratic, variably siliceous diorite to granodiorite to feldspar porphyry syenite. Locally, the intrusive rocks display porphyritic texture characterized by anhedral pale pink to orange feldspar phenocrysts in a pale green to greenish-orange weakly foliated matrix. These intrusive rocks are locally cut by melanocratic, aphanitic andesite to porphyritic andesite dykes.

An extensive, discontinuous series of white to pale grey weathering felsic (aplitic) to intermediate (dioritic) dykes trends in an easterly direction following the ridge between the Melville Glacier and Middle Glacier. The dykes may be traced from the Cornice Gossan to a low peak east of the Big Red Gossan. The dykes proved to be unmineralized except for local traces of pyrite and appear to be compositionally equivalent to the Lehto Porphyry. Graphitic alteration in the form of a 5 cm wide graphite zone occurs at the contact between one of the dykes and diorite in the northeastern corner of the Arc 9 claim. The dykes appear unaltered with sharp wallrock contacts.

Structure

The major north-south linear which occupies the Harrymel Creek Valley is considered to be the result of a zone of recent faulting that may represent a long-lived crustal break. The fault parallels the eastern boundary of the property and is shown by Britton et al. (1989) to follow a regional scale antiformal axis.

Geological mapping by Keewatin Engineering personnel has shown that, in the north-central part of the Arc 6 claim, a series of gullies and topographic depressions reflect the surface trace of a shear zone trending 150°. The intermediate volcanic flows are intensely fractured, sheared, limonitic-stained and cut by calcite-quartz-limonite stockwork veins, veinlets and fractures. Local limonitic "fracture-breccias" occur near the northern end of this fault trace while 100 metres to the south, the shear zone is cut by a major, post-fault, white weathering felsic dyke striking 070° (Map 1).

At the Cornice Gossan Showing (Figure 6), two sub-parallel silicified fault zones are the probable cause of mineralization within the interbedded tuffs and argillites as well as within the two dyke-like intrusive bodies. The true nature of the two diorite bodies has not been determined, however, they are tabular in form, massive and generally medium to coarse crystalline and probably represent dykes. Alternatively, these two sheet-like intrusions may represent exposed portions of the Melville Glacier diorite stock.

Both faults appear to strike 060°, however, this measurement is tentative owing to the presence of massive pyrrhotite which causes erratic compass readings. The southern fault represents a fault contact between silicified tuffs and argillites to the north and a diorite dyke to the south. The northern fault, which trends through interbedded tuffs and argillites, is offset at regular intervals by subsequent, en echelon shear zones which locally displace the former by one to four metres.

The bedrock north of the fault zones is strongly gossanous and iron-stained. The fault zones themselves are intensely silicified, silica-flooded and sulphide mineralized, hosting disseminated to massive pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser quantities of bornite, malachite and limonite.

Alteration

Low grade, greenschist facies regional metamorphism, characterized by the presence of chlorite, sericite and quartz occurs throughout the property area and is reflected in the chloritization of mafic minerals in Lehto Porphyry intrusions and intermediate volcanics. Minor sericitic alteration, accompanied by silicification of intermediate volcanic flows, occurs in the northwestern corner of the Arc 7 claim.

The Cornice Gossan, near the east-central boundary of the Arc 5 claim is the most promising showing observed on the property in terms of alteration and mineralization. The gossan appears to be structurally controlled by two sub-parallel fault zones striking roughly 060°. The dominant form of alteration at this showing is silicification and probably results from the structural disruption of the area. These faults appear responsible for chloritization, silicification and mineralization of the two diorite dykes and the fine grained, black argillites, argillic tuffs and intermediate (andesitic) tuffs of the Betty Creek Formation which are sandwiched between the dykes. In addition, carbonate stringers and veins occur along fractures and cross-cut the altered bedrock.

The host rocks at the Cornice Gossan are approximately 85% silicified and chloritized. The steep cliffs are strongly gossanous and streaked with bright yellow and orange coloration resulting from limonite and jarosite alteration. The alteration halo within the Cornice Gossan showing covers an area measuring approximately 600 metres long by 150 metres wide.

Northeast of the Cornice Gossan and, possibly, on strike with this zone, several large isolated patches of gossanous felsenmeer are exposed along the East Ridge. The limonitic areas are characterized by extensive quartz-calcite-ankerite alteration of the tuffaceous volcanics. These lapilli tuffs and flows are silica flooded and cross-cut by numerous calcite-ankerite veins, veinlets and fractures. Locally, the felsenmeer float displays a banded silica texture enveloped by a limonitic orange rind.

Elsewhere on the property, three large gossans were discovered during an aerial survey and subsequently examined and sampled. These include: (1) the Big Red Gossan in the northwestern corner of the Arc 9 claim; (2) the Goose Gossan in south-central Arc 8 claim; (3) the "Cornice Gossan-South", a sulphide mineralized gossan on the Melville Glacier side of the ridge, south of the Cornice Gossan (Figure 4). Oxidation of pyritic sulphides and locally pervasive specular hematite is the predominant cause of gossanous surface staining in the three areas listed above. The limonitic

orange weathering of the felsenmeer on the East Ridge probably results from oxidation of ferroan minerals in the ankerite. Trace to 5% pyrite occurs in the quartz-carbonate altered tuffaceous rocks at these locations.

Mineralization

Keewatin Engineering crews discovered two significantly sulphide mineralized gossanous showings termed the "Cornice Gossan Showing", in the Arc 5 claim, and the "50 Knot Showing" in the Arc 6 claim (Figure 4). Five more gossanous areas occur on the property, however, only two produced significant elevated gold and base metal values. These are the Cornice Gossan-South, south of the Cornice Gossan, in the southeastern corner of the Arc 5 claim and a small gossan hosting massive sulphide approximately 350 metres southeast of the Cornice Gossan. These gossans may be related structurally to the Cornice Gossan as suggested by their locations (Map 1). Other gossans discovered include the Goose Gossan in the south-central Arc 8 claim, the Big Red Gossan in the northwestern corner of the Arc 9 claim and several isolated gossanous felsenmeer zones on the East Ridge in the north-central Arc 6 claim. All seven gossanous areas are variably sulphidized and produced weak to strongly anomalous gold plus base metal values. An eighth discovery of sulphide mineralization occurs in the south central area of the Arc 6 claim and is associated with diorite intrusions in interbedded volcanic and sedimentary assemblages. These discoveries and their characteristics are further discussed in the sections on Alteration and Mineralization.

The Cornice Gossan Showing hosts mineralization in the form of massive to disseminated pyrrhotite (± pentlandite) with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite, concentrated in siliceous shear zones within gossanous, strongly altered, interbedded lapilli tuffs and argillites and siliceous diorite intrusions. Minor amounts of honey coloured sphalerite, bornite and malachite were observed in quartz-chlorite altered diorite adjacent to a secondary fault. Jarosite and limonite occur as ubiquitous surface coatings on irregular, well-slickensided fault surfaces which locally appear to truncate one another. This showing measures approximately 600 metres long by 150 metres wide. The primary host for mineralization is the siliceous, chloritized, fine to medium crystalline diorite. Mineralization comprises up to 60% disseminated to massive pyrrhotite (± pentlandite). Up to 10% chalcopyrite occurs as disseminations within the diorite as well as within the massive pyrrhotite. Minor (1-2%) disseminated pyrite was observed in the diorite and siliceous shear zones.

Five of the 34 rock grab samples collected from this area returned gold values greater than 1,000 ppb. Silver values up to 22.7 ppm, copper values to 17,891 ppm and zinc values to 3,229 ppm

are also recorded. The rock grab samples with the highest gold and associated base metal values are listed below in Table 4 and analytical values are plotted on Maps 3 and 4.

TABLE 4

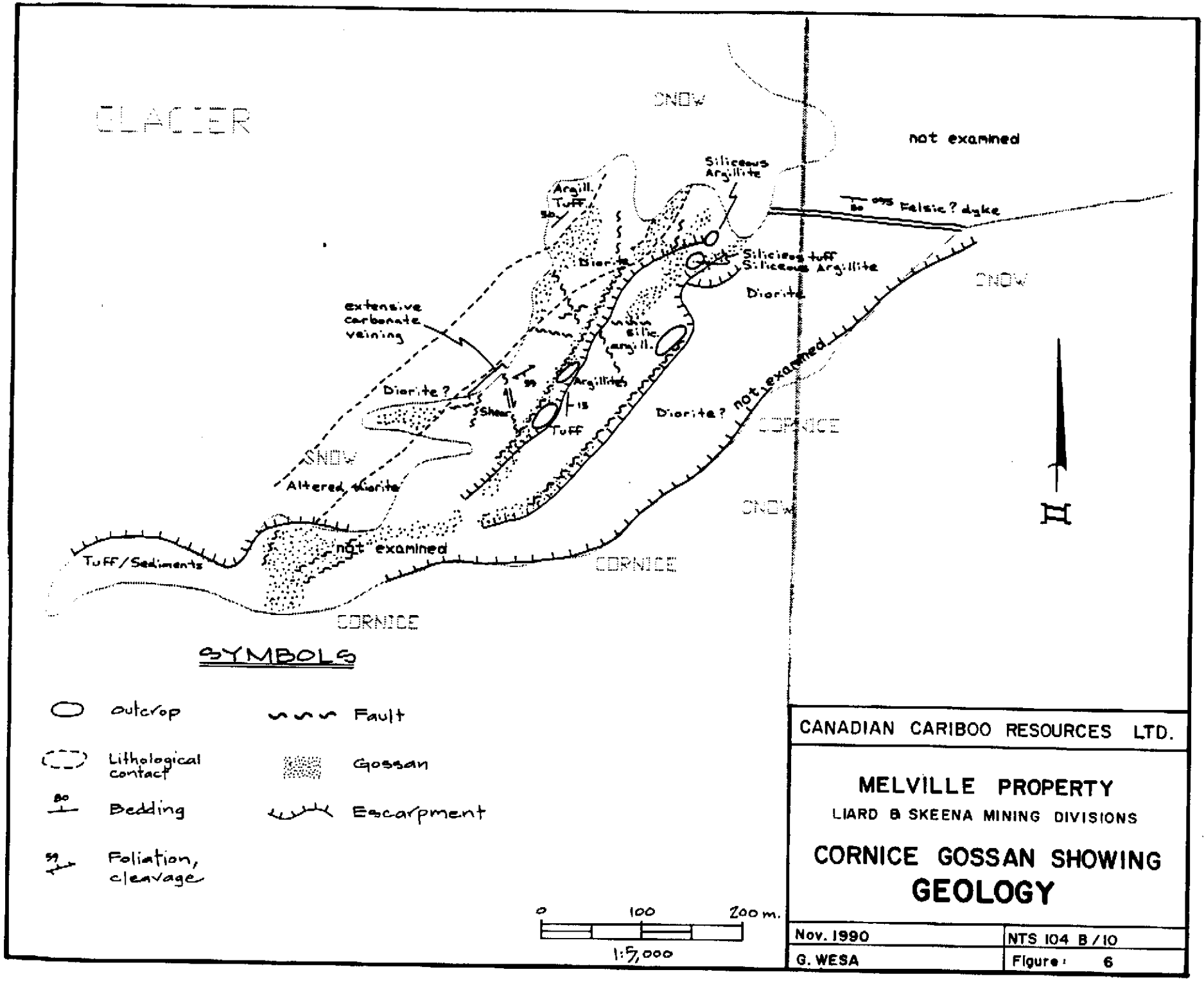
LITHOGEOCHEMICAL VALUES - CORNICE GOSSAN

Sample No.	Au (ppb)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
90 STR 3719	243		0.7	3,070	210
90 STR 3722	2,353	0.070	5.4	5,842	3,229
90 XR 3218	409		<0.2	968	606
90 XR 3214	1,797	0.056	2.7	1,902	2,066
90 XR 1872	414		4.8	10,572	386
90 XR 1873	274		0.5	1,122	1,575
90 XR 1885	1,552	0.049	16.3	15,179	165
90 XR 1881	1,034	0.026	9.6	10,192	1,374
90 XR 1871	205		5.0	13,646	86
90 PR 4209B	220		3.6	3,970	814
90 PR 4210	1,608	0.055	22.7	17,891	601
90 XR 1874	40		2.9	3,506	3,458

A second showing, known as the "50 Knot Showing", occurs in the east-central part of Arc 6 claim, near the eastern claim boundary. This smaller zone of mineralization, above the Richards Glacier, is characterized by disseminated to massive pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and rare native copper within a silicified diorite dyke exposed over a strike length of 7 metres. Five one metre chip samples were collected along the strike of the dyke and returned anomalous copper (14,478 ppm Cu), zinc (4,179 Zn) and silver (25.7 ppm Ag). Gold values, however, remained low with the highest value of 30 ppb Au recorded. It was decided to collect one metre chip samples along the strike of the dyke because the sulphide mineralization is very narrow and measures less than 25 cm in width before pinching out 1.5 metres from the north end of the dyke (Figure 7).

Sulphide mineralization is documented in other gossanous areas of the property, however, these areas of altered bedrock produced generally weaker precious and base metal values. Four areas of weak to strongly anomalous gold and base metal mineralization are listed below:

(1) South of the Cornice Gossan, on the Melville Glacier side of the ridge, anomalous copper (up to 1,707 ppm Cu) and zinc (up to 4,078 ppm Zn) values are recorded in float on steep south facing slopes below a large gossan known as the Cornice Gossan-



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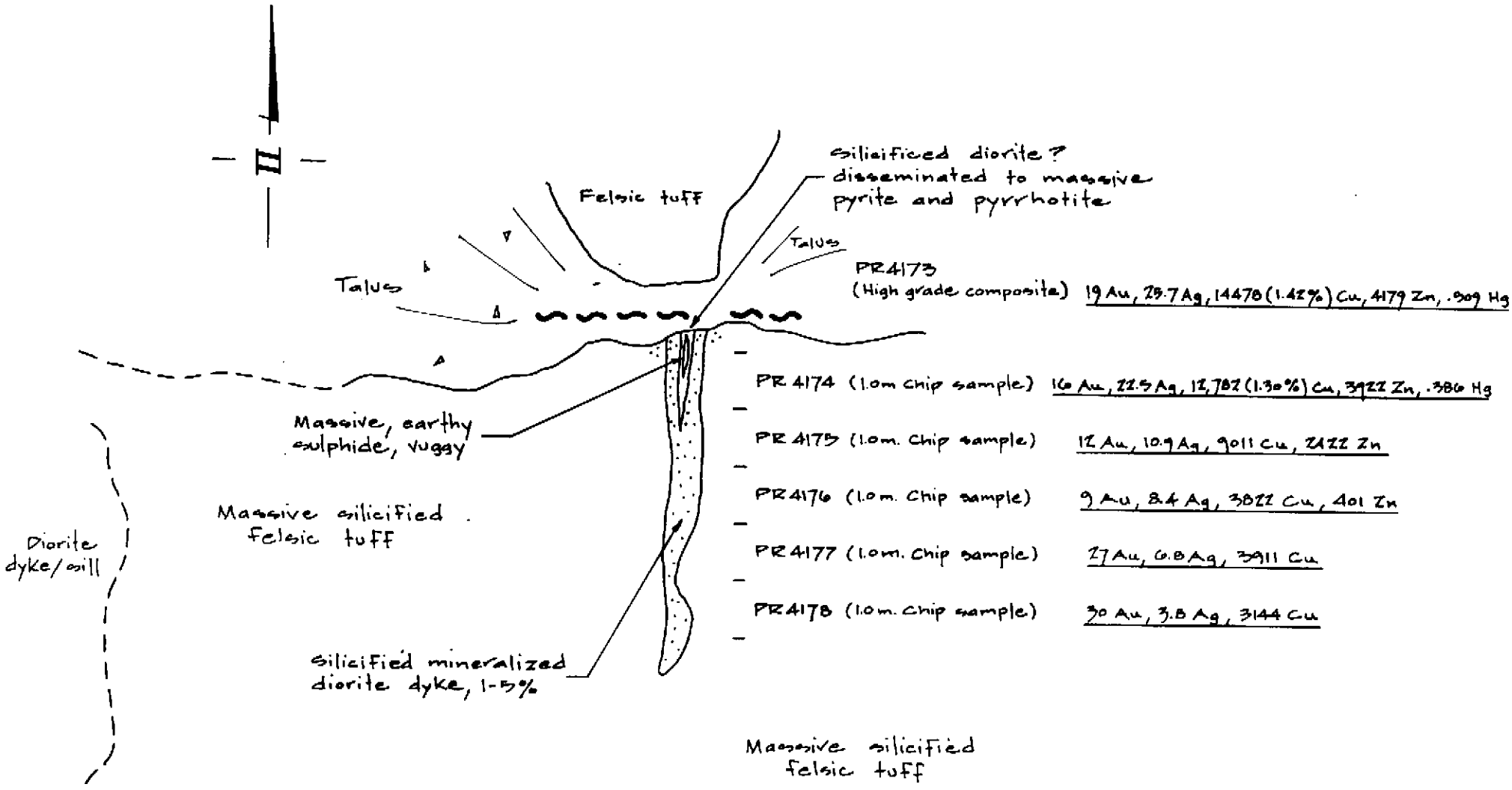
MELVILLE PROPERTY

LIARD & SKEENA MINING DIVISIONS

CORNICE GOSSAN SHOWING
GEOLOGY

Nov. 1990	NTS 104 B/10
G. WESA	Figure: 6



MELVILLE PROPERTY

LIARD & SKEENA MINING DIVISIONS

50 KNOT SHOWING

July 16, 1990	NTS 104 B/10
A.M. Gibson	Figure: 7

South. Steep terrain precluded the sampling of the gossan during this program. The bedrock geology comprises intermediate volcanic flows and tuffs intruded, locally, by small dioritic intrusions. The gossan's dimensions are approximately 200 metres long and 75-100 metres wide.

(2) A large 400 metre wide gossan, termed the Big Red Gossan, is found in andesitic crystal tuffs on a ridge in the northwestern corner of the Arc 9 claim. The tuffs contain locally pervasive fracture filling specular hematite and are cut by Lehto Porphyry dykes. Two weakly anomalous gold values of 82 ppb (contact between tuffs and Lehto Porphyry dyke) and 47 ppb (within the crystal tuff) occur roughly 200 metres northwest of the gossan. These two values plus weak gold-in-soil values downslope to the northwest, suggest this area may warrant closer examination.

(3) In the south-central Arc 6 claim, a northeasterly striking assemblage of interbedded siltstone, argillite, chert, intermediate tuffs and welded crystal tuff breccia is intruded by hornblende diorite plugs. A mineralized zone, measuring two metres wide and 30 metres long in diorite contains up to 50% disseminated to massive pyrite. Elevated gold values of 44 ppb and 395 ppb were recorded.

(4) Massive sulphide mineralization, comprising greater than 90% pyrrhotite, 2-5% chalcopyrite and 1-3% pyrite, is hosted at the contact between tuffs and a diorite dyke located in the Arc 6 claim near the common claim boundary between the Arc 5 and 6 claims. This mineralized occurrence is marked by a small gossan measuring 10 metres by 30 metres and is situated roughly 350 metres southeast of the Cornice Gossan. A pyritized (5% pyrite) massive tuff breccia occurs approximately 100 metres to the west. These two mineral occurrences appear to be on strike with the 50 Knot Showing indicating a discontinuous mineralized strike length of 1,000 metres coinciding with the general stratigraphic trend of 065°. Two rock grab samples of the massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralization returned elevated gold and copper values of 382 ppb Au, 3,719 ppm Cu and 140 ppb Au, 1,615 ppm Cu. A single rock grab sample of the tuff breccia to the west returned an elevated copper value of 1,566 ppm.

1990 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Geological Mapping and Prospecting

Approximately 65-70% of the area of outcrop was evaluated by geological mapping, prospecting traverses and contour soil sampling lines (Figure 5). Simultaneous geological mapping and prospecting traverses were conducted on all the ridges on the Arc 5, 6, 7 and 9 claims including the ridge in the east-central part of the Arc 8 claim on the north side of "Middle Glacier". This ridge was contour soil sampled at the base of slope for part of it's length in the west-central Arc 5 claim. A discontinuous contour soil line was run from the north-central Arc 8 claim southward and then eastward through Arc 9 and 7 claims, above the Melville Glacier, and terminated in the southeastern corner of the Arc 5 claim (Figure 5). In addition, two soil lines were established on the east flank and top west side of the north-south trending "East Ridge" in the Arc 6 claim. A single soil line was also run in a northwest direction in the northwestern corner of the Arc 5 claim. A medial moraine near the northeastern corner of the Arc 5 claim was prospected and six float samples were collected. The sole significant drainage on the property, carrying meltwater northward from the toe of Middle Glacier, is located in this area.

Geochemistry

Sampling Procedure

A total of 155 rock grab and chip samples, 212 soil (talus fines) samples and 3 stream silt samples were collected during the 1990 reconnaissance survey. Rock and chip samples were collected during mapping and prospecting surveys from sulphide bearing, gossanous, altered and sheared lithologies and placed in marked plastic sample bags accompanied with a numbered tag for sample identification purposes.

All talus fines were collected from depths of 10-30 cm using long handled mattocks. Samples were placed in marked, large, gusseted kraft paper sample bags and the sample sites were correspondingly marked with fluorescent ribbon and a tyvek tag.

Stream silts were collected, where possible, from the active portions of drainages and likewise placed in kraft paper bags.

Detailed notes were recorded for each sample and these are incorporated in Appendix VI. Analytical results are presented in Appendix IV and V and geochemical values are plotted on Maps 3 and 4.

Ground control for contour line sampling was provided with altimeters, compass and topo chain and all crews were supplied with 1:10,000 and 1:50,000 scale maps for plotting geological and geochemical data.

Samples were shipped to Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C. for assay/analyses.

Rock Geochemistry

During the coarse of geological mapping and prospecting, 155 rock samples were collected of which five were chip samples, 19 were float samples and the remaining 131 were outcrop grab samples. Rock sample locations are plotted on Map 2 and geochemical values are plotted on Maps 3 and 4. Rock sample descriptions are recorded in Appendix VI. The threshold of anomalous values used for rock and float samples, marked with an asterisk(*) on Maps 3 and 4, was established by determining the 80th percentile for the sample set and comparing this threshold with Keewatin Engineering's extensive data base for similar lithologies in the Unuk River area.

The rock samples collected were generally sulphide (pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite) bearing and were collected from areas of alteration, shearing and lithological contacts. The highest values for Au, Ag, Cu and Zn were recorded from the Cornice Gossan (Table 4).

Rock grab sample 90STR 3722 returned the highest Au value of 2,353 ppb Au plus 5,842 ppm Cu and 3,229 Zn. Sample 90XR 1872 returned only 414 ppb Au, however, a copper value of 10,572 ppm was recorded. Sample 90XR 1885 returned 1,552 ppb Au, 16.3 ppb Ag and 15,179 ppm Cu. Sample 90PR 4210 returned 1,608 ppb Au, 22.7 ppm Ag, 17,891 ppm Cu and 601 ppm Zn (Cornice Gossan Showing - Figure 4 and Maps 3 and 4).

Anomalous copper (280 and 707 ppm Cu) and zinc (4,078 and 124 ppm Zn) were recorded from float samples 90 XR1896 and 1897, respectively, on a steep south facing slope, south of the

Cornice Gossan. The float samples appear to originate from a brightly gossanous source area composed of spine-like cliffs protruding from the steep slopes above the float (Cornice Gossan-South, Figure 4 and Maps 3 and 4).

The results of the lithogeochemical sampling on the 50 Knot Showing returned very low gold values. *However, five chip samples and two rock samples returned strongly anomalous copper* (3,144 - 14,478 ppm Cu) and zinc (2,422 - 4,179 ppm Zn) values from a silicified diorite dyke exposed for seven metres. Rock sample 90PR 4173 returned the highest values of 19 ppb Au, 25.7 ppm Ag, 14,478 ppm Cu, 4,179 ppm Zn (50 Knot Showing - Figure 7).

The results of sampling in areas of quartz-carbonate (ankerite) alteration and shearing, accompanied by extensive limonitic surface weathering, in the north-central Arc 6 claim were disappointing with gold values below 12 ppb Au (Figure 4).

Northwest of the Big Red Gossan, rock grab samples 90XR1988 and 90XR3208 returned weakly anomalous gold values of 82 ppb and 47 ppb, respectively. Rock grab sample 90XR1865, collected from the interbedded sedimentary and volcanic tuff sequence in the south-central Arc 6 claim, returned 395 ppb Au. Approximately 350 metres northward from this sample site, a single *rock grab sample, 90CCR3729, recorded an elevated gold value of 152 ppb Au (Maps 3 and 4).*

The massive sulphide occurrence located on the ridge, 350 metres southeast of the Cornice Gossan registered moderately anomalous gold and copper values of 382 ppb Au, 3,719 ppm Cu (90PR4195) and 140 ppb Au, 1,615 ppm Cu (90PR4196). A single rock grab sample from the tuff breccia 100 metres to the west returned 1,566 ppm Cu.

Float samples from the medial moraine in the northeastern corner of the Arc 5 claim returned copper, zinc and lead values of 441 - 3,523 ppm Cu, 306 - 8,617 ppm Zn and 117 ppm Pb. These moderately to strongly anomalous base metal values in float may have their source on a steep southeasterly dipping ridge in the west-central Arc 5 claim. A soil line established at this location, above the Middle Glacier, returned the following elevated gold and base metal values: 26 - 51 ppb Au, 67 ppm As, 3.7 ppm Ag, 159 - 351 ppm Cu, 220 - 827 ppm Zn and 50 - 702 ppm Pb. The strongly anomalous lead value of 702 ppm was the highest recorded on the property in the 1990 program.

Soil Geochemistry

A total of 212 talus fines samples were collected from approximately 11.2 kilometres of contour soil lines on steep slopes plus soil lines established along ridges. The soil lines are plotted on Map 2 and the geochemical values are plotted on Maps 3 and 4. Sample descriptions are recorded in Appendix VI. The threshold of anomalous values used for soil and silt samples, marked with an asterisk(*) on Maps 3 and 4, was established by determining the 90th percentile for the sample sets and comparing these thresholds with Keewatin Engineering's extensive data base for similar lithologies in the Unuk Map area.

Seventy-eight talus fines samples which were analyzed by Bondar-Clegg were designated as "rocks" due to the coarse, fragmental nature of these samples necessitating crushing and pulverizing of each sample before analysis.

Soil horizons and profiles are non-existent on the Melville property as a result of the steepness of the terrain plus recent deglaciation. Therefore, soils are effectively classified as talus fines. Samples were normally collected at 50 metre intervals. Spacings were reduced to 25 metres on one short soil line established below the gossan on steep slopes above Melville Glacier in the southeast corner of the Arc 5 claim. Soil/talus fines lines were run along the edges of ridge tops and along the base of slope above valley glaciers.

The soil survey failed to identify any significantly anomalous gold targets. Three elevated gold-in-soil values were recorded on the Arc 6 claim from a soil line established along the East Ridge. Two samples with elevated gold values of 101 ppb Au and 63 ppb Au, collected 300 metres apart, along a line run north-south on the east edge of the ridge, probably were collected in proximity to felsic and dioritic dykes in andesitic lapilli tuffs containing quartz-calcite stringers and veinlets. A third gold-in-soil value of 56 ppb Au was recorded in the vicinity of the 50 Knot Showing.

A soil line established across steep slopes below the Cornice Gossan-South, immediately north of the Melville Glacier, produced moderately anomalous copper (143 - 354 ppm) and zinc (230-441 ppm) values from 10 talus fines samples. These fines plus anomalous (Cu, Zn) float samples 90XR1895, 1896 and 1897 are derived from the above noted gossan (Maps 3 and 4).

A second area of moderately anomalous copper, lead and zinc occurs at the east end of a soil line established above Middle Glacier in the west-central Arc 5 claim. The first four talus fines samples from this line revealed elevated Cu (159 - 351 ppm), Pb (50 - 702 ppm) and Zn (220 - 827 ppm) values from a zone roughly 150 metres wide. This immediate area is covered by a weak gossan which may be related to oxidation of the sulphides. In addition to the above noted base metal values, a single slightly elevated gold value of 51 ppb was recorded from the first talus fine samples on this line.

Other areas of weakly elevated gold and base metal values in soil include: the west-central Arc 8 claim (29 - 43 ppb Au, 67 - 118 ppm As); northwest of the Big Red Gossan (168 - 201 ppm Cu); and the northeastern corner of Arc 6 claim where weak copper and zinc values were recorded.

It is difficult to accurately determine whether talus fines sampling has been or will be a useful and effective tool in successfully delineating prospective target areas owing to the paucity of fines material overlying bedrock. In many areas of the property, lithogeochemical sampling may prove to be a superior exploration method for determining mineral potential of the bedrock.

Stream Silt Geochemistry

Owing to the steepness of the rocky terrain and the high energy environment involved, only three stream silt samples were collected. The silts failed to produce anomalous gold values, however, they yielded moderately anomalous base metal values below the Cornice Gossan-South.

CONCLUSIONS

Geological mapping of the Melville property has shown that the bedrock geology comprises primarily Betty Creek Formation intermediate volcanic flows, fragmental flows, tuffs and fine grained interbedded sedimentary rocks (siltstone, argillite, shale and chert). These volcanic and sedimentary lithologies are intruded by a coarse crystalline, multi-phase felsic to intermediate intrusion known as the Lehto Porphyry, plus small plugs, dykes and lenses of diorite belonging to the Melville Glacier Stock.

Preliminary investigations indicate that a significant Au, Cu and Zn mineral occurrence, termed the Cornice Gossan, exists on the Arc 5 claim, hosted in two siliceous fault zones in altered massive andesitic tuffs and interbedded argillites and diorite dyke rocks. Preliminary evidence

suggests that the mineralization may be related to shearing, faulting and silicification of the volcano-sedimentary rocks and diorite dykes to provide favourable conditions for solutions to migrate upward. Silicification and limonitic alteration appears to be important indicators of this process.

The fault zones observed in cliffs and the resultant structurally controlled mineralization may be genetically related to emplacement of the sheet-like Melville Glacier dioritic stock into the overlying volcanic-sedimentary sequence.

A second showing, known as the 50 Knot Showing, comprises disseminated to massive pyrite and pyrrhotite in a narrow sulphide zone hosted in a silicified diorite dyke in massive silicified felsic tuff.

Five other gossanous areas are documented on the property: the Big Red Gossan; the Goose Gossan, the Cornice Gossan-South; gossanous felsenmeer zones on the East Ridge and a small 10 metre by 30 metre gossan located 350 metres southeast of the Cornice Gossan. These five gossans plus an exposure of interbedded volcanic and sedimentary assemblages intruded by diorite bodies, in the south-central Arc 6 claim, were lithogeochemically sampled and produced values weakly to strongly anomalous in Au, Cu, Pb and Zn.

The results of the geochemical soil and silt survey were less encouraging, however, contour soil sampling succeeded in confirming the presence of four weakly to moderately anomalous gold and base metal target areas on the Arc 5, 6, 8 and 9 claims. An example is the discovery of moderately anomalous base metal values with elevated gold values in a weakly gossanous area observed on steep slopes above the Middle Glacier in the west-central Arc 5 claim. This site may be the source of moderately to strongly anomalous base metal mineralization found in float to the north.

In addition, three, single station weak gold anomalies were identified on the East Ridge at the eastern boundary of the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Evaluation of the results of the 1990 reconnaissance program suggests further detailed geological, geochemical and structural information is required to better define the trend, the dimensions, the grade and the controlling factors of mineralization.

A proposed exploration program is warranted consisting of:

1) Detailed geological mapping and prospecting of the mineral occurrence at the Cornice Gossan to accurately determine its relationship to structure. Geological and geochemical data should be compiled at an appropriate scale of 1:1,000.

2) Detailed, systematic chip sampling across the two fault zones, tuffaceous units and the diorite intrusion is required to better define the continuity and grade of mineralization.

3) Owing to the steepness of the terrain, it is recommended that further work employ the technical skills of experienced climber-geologists/prospectors and samplers with appropriate equipment. These skills are required in the western and southern portions of the Cornice Gossan Showing where structures and sections between the fault zones have not been examined.

4) More detailed mapping, prospecting and lithogeochemical sampling in the vicinity of the Cornice Gossan-South, the 50 Knot Showing, massive sulphide mineralization 1,000 metres to the southwest, the low-order, single station Au anomalies near the 50 Knot Showing plus other weakly to moderately anomalous target areas identified by contour soil sampling.

Respectfully submitted,

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

Gary L. Wesa, B.Sc., FGAC

GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
G. L. WESA
FELLOW

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, GARY L. WESA, of #309 - 6669 Telford Avenue in the Municipality of Burnaby, in the Province of British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist under subcontract to Keewatin Engineering Inc. with offices at Suite 800 - 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan (1974) with a B.Sc. degree in Geology and I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.

3. I have been employed in mineral exploration since 1970 in Canada and the U.S.A.

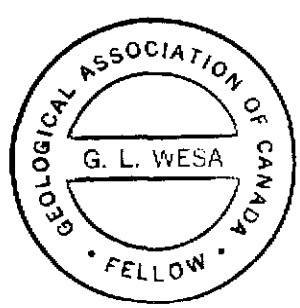
4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

5. I am the author of the report entitled "Geological, Prospecting and Geochemical Report on the Melville Property, Liard and Skeena Mining Divisions", dated November 5, 1990.

6. I have personally performed or supervised the work referenced in this report and I am familiar with the regional geology of nearby properties.

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

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 5 day of November, 1990.



Respectfully submitted,

Gary L. Wesa, B.Sc., FGAC

APPENDIX I

Itemized Cost Statement

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

MELVILLE SUMMARY - 284D October 25, 1990		
1	Domicile	$ 8,137.00
2	Wages	28,840.00
3	Field/Office Supplies	1,430.92
4	Shipping Est.	1,000.00
5	Helicopter	19,365.90
6	Miscellaneous	3,856.62
7	Assay Est.: Rocks - 155 Soils and Silts - 215 Re-Assay - 9	 2,048.25 2,558.00 56.02
8	Demobilization est.	3,357.29
9	Fuel est.	1,000.00
10	Post-Field est.	5,350.00
11	Expediting & Contingency	
12	**TOTAL**	**$77,000.00**

APPENDIX II

Summary of Personnel

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

Employee	Days	Day Rate	Total $
Anderson, Colin	10.0	$250.00	$ 2,500.00
Birkeland, Eric	13.0	$300.00	3,900.00
Gibson, Sandy	15.5	$325.00	5,037.50
McIntyre, Brian	17.5	$300.00	5.250.00
Thompson, Scott	14.0	$250.00	3.500.00
Whittam, Heath	5.0	$190.00	950.00
Wood, Lesley	11.0	$240.00	2,640.00
Viens, Robert	9.0	$200.00	1,800.00
Wardwell, Aaron	5.5	$190.00	950.00
Wesa, Gary	2.5	$325.00	812.50
Wilson, Pat	6.0	$250.00	1,500.00
TOTAL:			**$28,840.00**

APPENDIX III

Analytical Procedure

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

The Bondar-Clegg analytical methods are described as follows:

Sample Preparation

Silt & Soil: Dry and sieve through 80 mesh screens. Gold values are determined on 30 gram, representative sample of minus 80 fraction by fire assay with AA finish; remaining elements are determined using 0.6 gram sample of minus 80 fraction by hot aqua regia digestion followed by ICP.

Rocks: Dry and crush to minus 150 mesh; analysis made on minus 150 fraction by methods described above.

Geochemical Analysis: Gold is determined on a test sample of 30 g using Fire Assay Lead Collection pre-concentration. The bead is dissolved in nitric acid and hydrochloric acid and run by Atomic Absorption.

Mercury is determined on a test sample of 0.6 g. The sample is digested by aqua regia and bulked to 12 ml. The solution is then run by Cold Vapour Atomic Absorption.

All other elements are determined on a test sample of 0.6 g. The sample is digested by aqua regia and bulked to 12 ml. The solution is then run by ICP.

Fire Assay Procedure for Au: 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, the precious metal bead is parted to separate the silver and the remaining gold is weighed.

Comments: As part of the routine quality control we run a duplicate analysis for 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. These assay results will always be signed by the registered assayer.

Contamination Prevention: The test tubes and cupels are used only once so that there is no possibility of cross contamination. The fusion crucibles are cleared before re-use by discarding any which had high samples in them. During the analysis a blank solution is run between each sample to ensure that there is no carry over.

Determination of Arsenic by Borohydride Generation:

Samples of 0.5 grams in weight are digested in borosilicate glass test tubes, with concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids. These tubes are heated in a 90 degree Celsius water bath *for two and one-half hours. The sample is then diluted with* 14% HCl and mixed. A 0.5 ml aliquot is taken from this solution and HCl, deionized water, and potassium iodide are added. The resulting mixture is allowed to sit for one hour, after which it is run through a hydride generation system. In this system, the solution is reduced with sodium borohydride, releasing arsenic as arsine gas. The arsine gas is then swept into a quartz furnace mounted on a flame AA unit. The absorbance is recorded and compared to a standard series to determine the amount of arsenic present.

Quality Control: Standards, repeats, and blanks are run with each batch of samples. These are carefully checked, and reweighs of samples are ordered if necessary. High arsenic results are also checked by running the original solution by flame AA and comparing the results from the two procedures.

APPENDIX IV

Soil and Stream Silt Geochemistry Results

ar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
0 Pemberton Ave.
orth Vancouver, B.C.
7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

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PROJECT: 2840

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
S1 90 ST 2840-S001		7	1.0	191	71	377	15	7	6	0.026
S1 90 ST 2840-S002		<5	1.2	223	29	296	10	<5	9	0.044
S1 90 ST 2840-S003		11	1.1	225	27	274	11	9	3	0.042
S1 90 ST 2840-S004		<5	0.9	153	18	241	<5	7	1	0.023
S1 90 ST 2840-S005		<5	1.5	313	21	230	7	11	4	0.029
S1 90 ST 2840-S006		<5	1.5	354	30	344	24	8	3	0.041
S1 90 ST 2840-S007		<5	0.8	143	16	145	12	7	3	0.054
S1 90 ST 2840-S008		<5	1.1	189	36	268	15	<5	3	0.041
S1 90 ST 2840-S009		<5	1.0	180	37	303	15	7	3	0.034
S1 90 ST 2840-S010		<5	1.1	186	24	441	26	7	3	0.031
S1 90 ST 2840-S011		<5	1.0	131	17	350	7	11	1	0.017
S1 90 ST 2840-S012		<5	0.7	49	17	136	11	9	1	0.043
T1 90 ST 2840-L001		9	0.9	209	44	470	19	12	5	0.047
T1 90 ST 2840-L002		<5	1.4	297	24	270	11	<5	4	0.026
T1 90 ST 2840-L003		<5	1.5	443	16	229	<5	10	5	0.027

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

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Geochemical Lab Report

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REPORT: V90-02128.0 | PROJECT: 284D | PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
S1 90 JJ 284D-S001 0+00		7	1.8	138	55	186	76	16	5	0.033
S1 90 JJ 284D-S002 0+50		<5	1.3	237	37	277	23	7	10	0.027
S1 90 JJ 284D-S003 1+00		<5	1.5	303	43	317	47	5	10	0.041
S1 90 JJ 284D-S004 1+50		<5	1.4	232	35	250	43	9	8	0.031
S1 90 JJ 284D-S005 2+00		6	1.7	268	52	352	59	5	7	0.041
Soil N.S.										
S1 90 JJ 284D (PRE)										
S1 S007 3+00		<5	1.1	130	26	143	18	<5	6	0.040
S1 S008 3+50		<5	1.0	95	18	146	10	6	2	0.045
S1 S009 4+00		<5	1.0	94	15	155	16	5	2	0.029
S1 S010 4+50		<5	0.9	88	30	174	22	6	2	0.057
S1 S011 5+00		<5	1.3	122	28	205	23	<5	1	0.037
S1 S012 5+50		13	0.7	69	19	140	25	<5	2	0.017
S1 S013 6+00		12	0.9	77	24	138	28	<5	2	0.018
S1 S014 6+50		<5	0.7	53	13	110	6	<5	1	<0.010
S1 S015 7+00		<5	0.7	53	17	111	14	6	2	0.021
S1 S016 7+50		13	0.9	54	14	145	17	5	1	0.017
S1 S017 8+00		56	1.0	61	17	156	21	5	2	0.025
S1 S018 8+50		<5	0.8	38	11	74	6	7	<1	0.018
S1 S019 9+00		<5	1.1	65	13	99	26	6	<1	0.020
S1 S020 9+50		12	1.2	84	28	169	32	<5	2	0.024
S1 S021 10+00		9	1.3	70	21	134	35	7	3	0.035
S1 S022 10+50		15	1.4	73	27	149	25	9	2	0.040
S1 S023 11+00		36	1.6	100	28	268	40	12	5	0.055
S1 S024 11+50		18	1.7	125	34	240	57	12	5	0.047
S1 S025 12+00		34	1.6	111	15	130	32	10	3	0.022
S1 S026 12+50		42	1.4	91	24	190	13	<5	4	0.039
S1 S027 13+00		18	1.5	89	29	231	33	9	5	0.031
S1 S028 13+50		15	1.9	132	60	326	54	6	7	0.036
S1 S029 14+00		43	1.6	95	36	218	42	7	3	0.031
S1 S030 14+50		9	1.4	92	29	202	29	7	3	0.028
S1 S031 15+00		22	1.6	92	34	277	36	8	4	0.034
S1 S032 15+50		12	1.8	124	48	249	41	6	3	0.036
S1 S033 16+00		<5	1.7	69	40	254	35	10	6	0.062
S1 S034 16+50		<5	2.0	124	18	180	33	14	4	0.021
S1 S035 17+00		7	1.3	117	22	404	13	<5	7	0.067
S1 S036 17+50		11	1.6	114	34	459	35	10	13	0.043
S1 S037 18+00		<5	1.3	117	13	137	21	<5	4	0.036

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

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Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

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PROJECT: 2840

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-038		8	0.9	46	34	140	23	<5	5	0.082
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-039		<5	1.1	118	9	107	24	<5	3	0.029
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-040		11	1.0	73	26	173	25	<5	4	0.022
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-041		11	0.9	57	31	146	31	<5	4	0.079
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-042		37	1.3	114	34	402	59	<5	3	0.033
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-043		8	0.8	99	21	216	15	<5	3	0.052
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-044		10	1.0	74	20	185	22	<5	4	0.025
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-045		18	2.0	102	151	469	37	<5	7	0.182
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-046		26	0.8	95	17	149	27	<5	2	0.037
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-047		<5	0.5	41	14	131	19	<5	3	0.022
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-048		<5	0.6	49	10	142	21	<5	2	0.019
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-049		<5	0.6	41	15	148	21	<5	2	0.033
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-050		<5	0.9	79	25	163	25	<5	3	0.060
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-051		<5	0.4	41	19	90	18	<5	3	0.014
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-052		8	0.4	41	50	113	13	<5	6	<0.010
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-053		<5	1.0	130	316	324	20	<5	2	0.061
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-054		<5	0.6	63	18	170	23	<5	3	<0.010
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-055		<5	0.9	99	14	160	19	<5	2	0.017
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-056		9	0.6	73	13	195	<5	<5	2	0.011
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-057		7	0.6	61	19	180	13	<5	3	0.050
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-058		101	1.0	117	51	569	18	<5	2	0.013
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-059		11	0.5	43	29	174	15	<5	3	0.031
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-060		7	0.6	61	19	135	16	<5	2	0.025
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-061		9	0.6	64	21	163	10	<5	2	0.044
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-062		7	0.6	45	13	142	20	<5	2	0.033
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-063		63	0.6	47	17	128	25	<5	2	0.029
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-064		10	0.4	53	34	138	18	<5	3	<0.010
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-065		6	<0.2	36	33	48	84	<5	1	0.052
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-066		<5	0.5	39	15	122	20	<5	2	0.024
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-067		<5	0.4	39	14	119	14	<5	1	0.032
S1 90 JJ 2840 S-068		7	0.7	67	18	132	24	<5	2	0.020
S1 90 RV 2840 S-001		51	2.0	262	628	487	33	<5	5	0.054
S1 90 RV 2840 S-002		<5	1.5	173	167	260	37	<5	3	0.031
S1 90 RV 2840 S-003		26	3.7	351	702	827	39	<5	5	0.102
S1 90 RV 2840 S-004		19	2.9	331	121	220	36	<5	2	0.054
S1 90 RV 2840 S-005		<5	1.1	124	22	126	29	<5	2	0.044
S1 90 RV 2840 S-006		<5	1.1	128	35	149	67	<5	5	0.033
S1 90 RV 2840 S-007		10	1.2	159	21	128	27	<5	1	0.024
S1 90 RV 2840 S-008		6	0.9	74	28	78	37	<5	2	0.028
S1 90 RV 2840 S-009		9	0.7	60	45	125	24	<5	2	0.066

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
S1 90 RV 284D S-010		12	1.1	80	53	153	36	<5	3	0.061
S1 90 RV 284D S-011		<5	1.2	47	12	64	24	<5	3	0.053
S1 90 RV 284D S-012		<5	0.8	20	8	48	9	<5	2	0.028
S1 90 RV 284D S-013		<5	0.9	33	10	60	19	<5	3	0.065
S1 90 RV 284D S-014		<5	0.8	19	10	68	24	<5	3	0.083
S1 90 RV 284D S-015		7	0.9	25	12	56	24	<5	3	0.017
S1 90 RV 284D S-016		11	0.7	23	12	60	10	<5	3	0.057
S1 90 RV 284D S-017		7	0.6	32	9	81	14	<5	4	0.029
S1 90 RV 284D S-018		6	0.9	44	15	99	16	<5	4	0.064
S1 90 RV 284D S-019		<5	0.8	125	15	77	19	<5	2	0.106
S1 90 RV 284D S-020		<5	0.8	134	15	76	21	<5	2	0.067
S1 90 RV 284D S-021		<5	0.7	31	13	77	10	<5	3	0.071
S1 90 RV 284D S-022		<5	0.6	24	11	73	13	<5	2	0.040
S1 90 RV 284D S-023		<5	0.4	34	15	66	14	<5	2	0.042
S1 90 RV 284D S-024		<5	0.7	27	10	68	17	<5	3	0.079
S1 90 RV 284D S-025		<5	0.8	52	16	72	22	<5	3	0.066
S1 90 RV 284D S-026		<5	0.5	52	12	77	18	<5	5	0.070
S1 90 RV 284D S-027		<5	0.9	27	9	75	19	<5	2	0.074
S1 90 RV 284D S-028		<5	0.6	27	8	93	11	<5	3	0.076
S1 90 RV 284D S-029		<5	0.6	41	9	64	<5	<5	4	0.061
S1 90 RV 284D S-030		<5	0.5	40	10	70	12	<5	5	0.040
S1 90 RV 284D S-031		<5	0.5	26	9	82	16	<5	2	0.060
S1 90 RV 284D S-032		17	0.4	45	12	82	15	<5	2	0.034
S1 90 RV 284D S-033		<5	0.6	40	11	127	12	<5	2	0.020
S1 90 RV 284D S-034		<5	0.8	17	5	80	11	<5	2	0.067
S1 90 ST 284D S-012		<5	0.8	30	10	54	6	<5	2	0.031
S1 90 ST 284D S-013		<5	0.9	92	12	102	17	<5	2	0.084
S1 90 ST 284D S-014		12	1.1	87	17	112	22	<5	5	0.054
S1 90 ST 284D S-015		8	1.0	40	12	89	30	<5	4	0.067
S1 90 ST 284D S-016		8	1.1	46	12	98	63	<5	8	0.092
S1 90 ST 284D S-017		14	1.0	31	9	74	41	<5	7	0.019
S1 90 ST 284D S-018		8	1.3	43	12	51	63	<5	12	0.028
S1 90 ST 284D S-019		16	1.2	42	11	52	56	<5	12	0.018
S1 90 ST 284D S-020		30	0.8	25	9	89	16	<5	3	0.037
S1 90 ST 284D S-021		13	1.1	27	11	69	32	<5	8	0.027
S1 90 ST 284D S-022		10	1.1	30	13	91	27	<5	8	0.032
S1 90 ST 284D S-023		<5	1.0	39	7	85	14	<5	4	0.052
S1 90 ST 284D S-024		<5	1.2	44	9	111	25	<5	5	0.050
S1 90 ST 284D S-025		<5	1.2	67	7	111	25	<5	5	0.035
S1 90 ST 284D S-026		<5	1.1	30	7	126	21	<5	4	0.054

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S1 90 ST 284D S-027		11	1.0	29	9	84	20	<5	4	0.042
S1 90 ST 284D S-028		8	0.9	23	9	84	12	<5	4	0.040
S1 90 ST 284D S-029		<5	0.6	77	59	110	17	<5	2	0.074
S1 90 ST 284D S-030		18	1.4	277	66	198	56	<5	2	0.067
S1 90 ST 284D S-031		32	1.0	164	119	194	25	<5	2	0.051
S1 90 ST 284D S-032		<5	11.6	611	22	240	211	<5	3	<0.010

APPENDIX V

Rock Geochemistry Results

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
R2 90 ST 2840 R3709		<5	2.4	799	11	3019	29	10	4	0.137
R2 90 P 2840 R4173		19	25.7	14478	43	4196	33	6	3	0.506
R2 90 P 2840 R4174		16	22.5	12782	54	3922	9	6	1	0.369
R2 90 P 2840 R4175		12	10.9	9011	24	2422	8	<5	1	0.210
R2 90 P 2840 R4176		9	8.4	3822	21	401	65	11	2	0.079
R2 90 P 2840 R4177		27	6.8	3911	40	290	102	6	<1	0.092
R2 90 P 2840 R4178		30	3.8	3144	46	315	103	7	<1	0.050

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PCT
R2 90 P 284D R4173		1.42
R2 90 P 284D R4174		1.30

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
R2 90 AW 284D R1954		6	1.2	77	<2	50	<5	<5	2	0.020
R2 90 AW 284D R1955		24	0.5	32	<2	24	<5	<5	4	0.017
R2 90 AW 284D R1956		15	0.8	56	15	110	22	<5	6	0.021
R2 90 AW 284D R1957		<5	0.6	157	<2	148	<5	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 90 AW 284D R1958		<5	1.1	63	48	70	<5	<5	1	0.023
R2 90 ST 284D R3712		26	0.9	53	<2	79	16	7	<1	0.016
R2 90 ST 284D R3713		39	1.0	86	<2	70	30	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 90 ST 284D R3714		22	0.7	74	<2	84	5	<5	1	0.019
R2 90 ST 284D R3715		<5	0.8	82	<2	76	<5	<5	<1	0.015
R2 90 ST 284D R3716		<5	1.0	125	<2	67	10	<5	2	<0.010
R2 90 ST 284D R3717		<5	0.8	68	4	94	<5	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 90 ST 284D R3718		181	7.3	7321	<2	183	<5	<5	3	0.046
R2 90 ST 284D R3719		243	0.7	3070	21	210	<5	8	<1	0.088
R2 90 ST 284D R3720		122	0.2	1778	14	120	<5	<5	<1	0.019
R2 90 ST 284D R3721		47	2.2	423	13	3077	18	9	3	0.653
R2 90 ST 284D R3722		2353	5.4	5842	19	3229	<5	10	<1	0.108
R2 90 ST 284D R3723		27	1.4	672	<2	420	6	<5	44	0.029
R2 90 ST 284D R3724		29	2.4	1125	24	225	10	9	18	0.033

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ni PPM
RZ 90 ST 284D R3722		85

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT
R2 90 ST 284D R3722		0.070

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
R2 90 CC 284D R3725		<5	2.5	2230	21	226	<5	11	<1	0.037
R2 90 CC 284D R3729		152	1.4	183	98	388	<5	7	1	0.012
R2 90 CC 284D R3730		<5	0.6	226	<2	54	<5	6	<1	<0.010
R2 90 CC 284D R3731		<5	0.8	84	2	83	<5	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 90 CC 284D R3732		<5	1.1	189	29	1342	<5	9	2	0.057
R2 90 CC 284D R3733		110	20.6	9609	15	245	7	11	2	0.089
R2 90 CC 284D R3734		17	1.2	417	<2	830	<5	<5	3	0.029
R2 90 CC 284D R3735		9	0.6	824	18	129	<5	7	2	0.046
R2 90 CC 284D R3736		13	3.9	1671	<2	131	12	<5	3	0.039
R2 90 X 284D R1862		<5	5.6	449	624	2667	<5	10	4	0.255
R2 90 X 284D R1863		<5	2.2	218	11	126	40	11	3	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R1864		44	1.6	120	<2	97	56	7	<1	0.057
R2 90 X 284D R1865		395	2.8	92	52	61	510	9	2	0.046
R2 90 X 284D R1866		<5	0.6	63	<2	67	14	<5	2	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R1867		<5	0.9	177	<2	84	<5	7	<1	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R1868		12	0.9	339	3	1819	<5	8	7	0.103
R2 90 X 284D R1869		<5	3.0	1215	<2	88	<5	<5	6	0.017
R2 90 X 284D R1870		76	4.2	3990	<2	143	<5	7	4	0.031
R2 90 X 284D R1871		205	5.0	13646	<2	86	16	9	4	0.072
R2 90 X 284D R1872		414	4.8	10572	5	386	<5	10	<1	0.150
R2 90 X 284D R1873		274	0.5	1122	42	1575	<5	9	<1	0.100
R2 90 X 284D R1874		40	2.9	3506	35	3458	<5	10	1	0.072
R2 90 X 284D R1875		<5	0.7	69	<2	114	<5	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R1876		<5	3.2	1915	<2	476	<5	5	2	0.053

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
R2 90X284D R1877		<5	<0.2	15	5	25	33	<5	2	<0.010
R2 90X284D R1878		<5	0.2	2	<2	17	14	<5	2	<0.010
R2 90X284D R1879		<5	0.8	4	<2	49	<5	<5	1	<0.010
R2 90X284D R1880		52	2.6	1677	12	180	29	9	2	0.013
R2 90X284D R1881		1034	9.6	10192	313	1374	107	12	<1	0.333
R2 90X284D R1882		13	7.2	5568	6	123	<5	<5	4	0.011
R2 90X284D R1883		25	12.9	10906	177	614	66	15	5	0.075
R2 90X284D R1884		86	8.8	10649	18	1058	<5	7	2	0.036
R2 90X284D R1885		1552	16.3	15179	4	165	9	<5	2	0.041
R2 90X284D R1886		8	4.1	2998	3	108	<5	8	2	<0.010
R2 90X284D R1887		12	0.6	115	3	42	<5	<5	5	<0.010
R2 90X284D R1888		<5	0.4	150	5	506	5	<5	1	0.017
R2 90X284D R1889		114	5.4	3920	8	225	<5	9	<1	<0.010
R2 90X284D R1890		<5	0.9	750	<2	58	<5	6	1	<0.010
R2 90ST284D R1926		<5	0.4	62	4	11	16	<5	4	0.011
R2 90ST284D R1927		<5	1.4	12	14	29	66	6	4	<0.010
R2 90ST284D R1928		<5	<0.2	6	<2	2	<5	<5	4	<0.010
R2 90ST284D R1929		69	4.0	2249	40	149	<5	15	1	0.023
R2 90ST284D R1930		5	<0.2	1569	23	309	<5	12	10	0.108
R2 90ST284D R1931		102	1.4	855	<2	509	<5	6	37	0.019
R2 90ST284D R1932		17	<0.2	2744	14	131	<5	7	18	0.032
R2 90ST284D R1933		<5	1.1	554	<2	151	8	<5	4	<0.010
R2 90ST284D R1934		7	1.1	416	6	66	7	5	3	<0.010
R2 90ST284D R1935		6	1.6	540	<2	89	<5	7	<1	<0.010
R2 90ST284D R1936		14	0.8	80	48	241	30	5	1	<0.010
R2 90ST284D R1937		10	0.3	53	4	64	11	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 90ST284D R1938		<5	<0.2	6	4	20	<5	<5	<1	0.012
R2 90ST284D R1939		24	0.8	10	5	85	114	<5	<1	0.060
R2 90CC284D R3737		10	<0.2	967	12	48	<5	7	<1	0.019
R2 90CC284D R3738		6	0.8	52	4	69	7	<5	1	<0.010
R2 90CC284D R3739		<5	1.3	441	<2	63	<5	6	1	<0.010
R2 90CC284D R3740		<5	3.0	2231	11	6553	5	6	5	0.106
R2 90CC284D R3741		7	6.3	3532	12	8617	14	8	8	0.186
R2 90CC284D R3742		7	1.2	1157	119	306	<5	<5	3	<0.010
R2 90CC284D R3743		13	1.1	234	8	770	<5	<5	1	0.014
R2 90CC284D R3744		7	0.7	251	4	90	<5	6	2	<0.010
R2 90CC284D R3745		24	1.4	232	8	3033	<5	7	3	0.113
R2 90CC284D R3746		12	2.1	6104	5	1906	<5	8	3	0.030

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ni PPM
R2 90X284D R1881		22
R2 90X284D R1885		12
R2 90CC284D R3741		104

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT
R2 90X284D R1881		0.026
R2 90X284D R1885		0.049

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
R2 90 X 284D R-1895		<5	1.5	519	3	43	10	9	2	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R-1896		<5	0.9	280	8	4078	<5	8	4	0.159
R2 90 X 284D R-1897		<5	2.8	1707	10	124	<5	<5	4	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R-1898		<5	1.6	394	10	143	11	10	2	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R-1899		<5	1.0	11	17	48	76	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 90 ST 284D R-1942		<5	0.5	39	23	125	<5	<5	2	0.132

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
R2 90 AN 2840 (PRE)										
R2 S001 0+00		10	0.5	144	2	72	33	5	4	<0.010
R2 S002 0+50		8	0.5	102	<2	65	9	5	4	0.022
R2 S003 1+00		9	0.7	56	<2	74	31	<5	1	0.020
R2 S004 1+50		7	0.7	71	<2	64	28	<5	4	<0.010
R2 S005 2+00		9	0.5	81	<2	56	14	<5	2	0.026
R2 S006 2+50		6	0.8	66	<2	68	23	<5	2	<0.010
R2 S007 3+00		<5	0.9	92	<2	69	29	<5	1	<0.010
R2 S008 3+50		12	0.9	168	<2	74	85	<5	1	0.017
R2 S009 4+00		8	0.9	201	<2	78	59	<5	<1	0.038
R2 S010 4+50		<5	0.7	170	<2	73	46	<5	1	<0.010
R2 S011 5+00		8	0.8	91	7	72	32	6	<1	<0.010
R2 S012 5+50		<5	0.8	58	<2	74	24	<5	1	<0.010
R2 S013 6+00		<5	0.5	26	<2	63	17	<5	1	0.020
R2 S014 6+50		5	0.6	38	<2	73	29	<5	1	0.019
R2 S015 7+00		<5	0.7	27	<2	71	9	<5	2	0.018
R2 S016 7+50		<5	0.6	23	<2	52	9	<5	3	0.015
R2 S017 8+00		<5	0.6	19	<2	59	<5	<5	1	<0.010
R2 S018 8+50		<5	0.6	21	<2	58	13	<5	2	<0.010
R2 S019 9+00		<5	0.7	25	<2	68	12	<5	1	<0.010
R2 S020 9+50		<5	0.4	36	<2	105	<5	<5	2	<0.010
R2 S021 10+00		<5	0.5	23	<2	113	<5	<5	2	<0.010
R2 S022 10+50		7	0.8	61	8	98	27	8	2	0.034
R2 S023 11+00		8	0.6	56	4	69	36	<5	1	<0.010
R2 S024 11+50		15	0.6	70	5	121	49	<5	1	<0.010
R2 S025 12+00		14	0.6	36	<2	65	18	<5	2	0.018
R2 S026 12+50		8	0.6	49	<2	69	31	<5	2	0.016
R2 S027 13+00		7	0.7	58	3	87	27	<5	2	<0.010
R2 S028 13+50		21	1.1	102	14	170	47	<5	2	<0.010
R2 S029 14+00		11	0.8	71	9	122	33	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 S030 14+50		9	0.8	98	5	83	39	<5	1	<0.010
R2 S031 15+00		11	0.7	103	80	251	200	9	2	0.017
R2 S032 15+50		11	0.9	136	14	110	68	<5	1	<0.010
R2 S033 16+00		24	0.9	134	13	119	91	<5	2	<0.010
R2 S034 16+50		24	0.9	148	7	96	158	<5	<1	0.016
R2 S035 17+00		13	0.8	104	5	80	71	<5	2	<0.010
R2 S036 17+50		29	1.0	167	8	112	117	8	2	0.015
R2 S037 18+00		15	1.1	119	29	158	89	6	4	0.018
R2 S038 18+50		33	0.8	134	<2	38	29	7	2	0.037
R2 S039 19+00		35	0.6	48	<2	37	27	<5	<1	0.014

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orth Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

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A DIVISION OF INTERCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

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PROJECT: 2840 PAGE 2

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
R2 90 PW 284D-S001		6	0.9	73	4	145	11	<5	2	0.017
R2 90 PW 284D-S002		<5	0.9	52	3	100	<5	<5	2	0.029
R2 90 PW 284D-S003		<5	0.7	65	<2	89	15	<5	2	0.013
R2 90 PW 284D-S004		<5	0.7	40	7	81	<5	<5	<1	0.013
R2 90 PW 284D-S005		<5	0.9	47	<2	105	11	<5	2	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S006		<5	1.0	84	<2	98	8	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S007		<5	1.0	96	<2	124	<5	<5	1	0.019
R2 90 PW 284D-S008		<5	1.1	128	21	172	9	<5	2	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S009		7	1.0	75	3	204	<5	<5	2	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S010		<5	1.0	112	<2	221	<5	<5	2	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S011		<5	0.6	90	7	204	6	<5	2	0.021
R2 90 PW 284D-S012		<5	0.8	78	3	164	7	6	1	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S013		9	0.9	90	<2	193	<5	<5	2	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S014		6	0.8	109	7	103	5	<5	1	0.027
R2 90 PW 284D-S015		<5	0.9	129	6	184	6	<5	2	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S016		7	1.0	116	8	127	16	<5	1	0.018
R2 90 PW 284D-S017		<5	1.4	121	41	251	33	7	1	0.011
R2 90 PW 284D-S018		13	1.1	101	12	131	19	<5	2	0.020
R2 90 PW 284D-S019		<5	0.4	20	<2	58	8	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S020		<5	0.5	78	2	64	10	<5	3	0.020
R2 90 PW 284D-S021		11	0.6	31	<2	68	8	<5	3	0.014
R2 90 PW 284D-S022		8	0.4	9	<2	44	<5	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S023		22	0.6	16	<2	49	<5	<5	4	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S024		<5	0.5	13	<2	29	9	<5	3	0.021
R2 90 PW 284D-S025		<5	0.9	28	<2	38	34	<5	5	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S026		<5	0.7	24	2	47	25	<5	4	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S027		<5	0.9	54	7	123	23	5	2	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S028		<5	0.7	41	<2	101	11	<5	3	0.018
R2 90 PW 284D-S029		<5	0.8	86	3	99	53	<5	2	0.015
R2 90 PW 284D-S030		<5	0.7	180	<2	84	51	<5	1	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S031		<5	0.9	127	7	103	40	6	2	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S032		<5	1.0	113	14	147	41	6	2	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S033		6	0.7	62	<2	57	34	<5	3	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S034		6	0.4	38	<2	53	22	<5	1	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S035		16	0.5	49	<2	42	13	<5	2	0.011
R2 90 PW 284D-S036		41	0.7	76	<2	33	34	5	2	0.031
R2 90 PW 284D-S037		21	0.6	91	<2	40	15	6	1	0.033
R2 90 PW 284D-S038		43	0.5	188	<2	38	58	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 90 PW 284D-S039		20	0.6	115	5	137	67	<5	1	0.019

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North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
(604) 985-0681 Telex 04-352667

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Geochemical Lab Report

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REPORT: V90-02223.0

PROJECT: 284D

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
R2 90 X 284D R-1982		<5	<0.2	34	20	76	<5	7	<1	0.026
R2 90 X 284D R-1983		<5	<0.2	59	24	110	<5	8	2	0.031
R2 90 X 284D R-1984		<5	<0.2	253	16	94	30	<5	5	0.050
R2 90 X 284D R-1985		<5	<0.2	4	15	64	28	8	18	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R-1986		<5	<0.2	127	25	74	<5	15	<1	0.069
R2 90 X 284D R-1987		<5	0.5	6	3	15	10	5	4	0.010
R2 90 X 284D R-1988		<5	0.5	3	3	13	16	7	3	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R-1994		<5	0.3	8	<2	7	7	<5	4	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R-1995		<5	1.0	12	<2	47	18	6	<1	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R-1996		<5	1.7	3	<2	51	39	<5	3	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R-1997		15	<0.2	3	10	77	84	10	<1	0.025
R2 90 X 284D R-1998		82	<0.2	6	13	74	403	11	<1	0.039
R2 90 X 284D R-1999		<5	<0.2	7	13	102	<5	6	3	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R-2000		<5	1.6	8	3	26	26	7	<1	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R-3208		47	<0.2	51	14	98	312	9	<1	0.015
R2 90 X 284D R-3209		10	<0.2	711	15	46	<5	11	<1	0.011
R2 90 X 284D R-3210		<5	1.7	98	<2	9	29	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R-3211		<5	1.2	132	<2	93	20	7	2	<0.010
R2 90 X 284D R-3212		15	0.6	2126	28	17700	<5	12	36	0.183
R2 90 X 284D R-3213		8	3.7	9621	16	373	<5	10	19	0.036
R2 90 X 284D R-3214		1797	2.7	1902	18	2066	<5	8	2	0.069
R2 90 X 284D R-3215		49	1.6	1487	20	323	<5	8	<1	0.017
R2 90 X 284D R-3216		8	2.9	1028	4	122	37	9	33	0.060
R2 90 X 284D R-3217		26	1.8	395	4	316	30	<5	2	0.012
R2 90 X 284D R-3218		409	<0.2	968	25	606	<5	15	13	0.083
R2 90 X 284D R-3219		77	3.7	1113	5	760	60	7	2	0.013
R2 90 X 284D R-3220		135	5.5	3507	15	2182	<5	5	1	0.070
R2 90 GW 284D R-3579		7	0.9	46	4	61	32	<5	1	0.013
R2 90 GW 284D R-3580		<5	0.7	26	3	48	23	7	<1	<0.010
R2 90 GW 284D R-3581		<5	1.1	39	10	43	50	<5	<1	0.015
R2 90 GW 284D R-3582		<5	1.2	30	4	64	21	<5	1	0.011
R2 90 GW 284D R-3583		12	1.3	10	12	76	55	10	<1	<0.010
R2 90 ST 284D R-3789		<5	0.6	9	3	39	20	<5	15	<0.010
R2 90 ST 284D R-3790		<5	0.7	10	5	28	23	<5	7	<0.010
R2 90 ST 284D R-3791		<5	<0.2	19	20	41	<5	8	3	0.023
R2 90 ST 284D R-3792		<5	<0.2	28	19	36	<5	<5	1	0.019
R2 90 ST 284D R-3793		<5	1.1	291	<2	39	18	6	2	0.012
R2 90 ST 284D R-3794		11	<0.2	1342	13	60	<5	10	2	0.029
R2 90 ST 284D R-3907		<5	0.6	138	<2	36	13	5	3	0.013
R2 90 ST 284D R-3908		<5	0.6	88	<2	26	13	6	<1	<0.010

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North Vancouver, B.C.
V7P 2R5
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Geochemical Lab Report

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PROJECT: 2840 PAGE 2

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Sb PPM	Mo PPM	Hg PPM
R2 90 ST 2840 R-3909		<5	0.5	167	3	31	10	<5	2	0.013
R2 90 ST 2840 R-3910		<5	0.8	68	3	46	14	<5	<1	<0.010
R2 90 ST 2840 R-3911		<5	0.8	199	4	24	15	6	2	<0.010
R2 90 ST 2840 R-3912		53	2.1	780	7	1595	48	5	3	0.037
R2 90 P 2840 R-4188		99	2.5	1033	9	3050	41	11	4	0.037
R2 90 P 2840 R-4189		597	0.8	923	27	17513	<5	11	10	0.255
R2 90 P 2840 R-4190		19	1.3	279	4	728	417	5	2	0.015
R2 90 P 2840 R-4191		6	2.0	277	3	199	32	<5	2	0.044
R2 90 P 2840 R-4192		<5	1.3	556	70	141	<5	<5	<1	0.069
R2 90 P 2840 R-4193		14	1.4	944	23	836	<5	8	<1	0.200
R2 90 P 2840 R-4194		16	0.4	1566	14	74	<5	<5	<1	0.014
R2 90 P 2840 R-4195		382	2.4	3719	30	362	<5	21	1	0.011
R2 90 P 2840 R-4196		140	0.6	1615	14	168	<5	11	<1	<0.010
R2 90 P 2840 R-4197		11	1.3	121	6	101	12	6	1	<0.010
R2 90 P 2840 R-4201		<5	1.3	30	<2	78	27	5	1	<0.010
R2 90 P 2840 R-4202		<5	0.5	11	7	10	91	6	3	0.016
R2 90 P 2840 R-4203		<5	2.1	15	3	11	57	<5	10	<0.010
R2 90 P 2840 R-4204		<5	0.5	4	3	12	38	<5	2	0.011
R2 90 P 2840 R-4205		<5	0.8	4	2	9	16	<5	6	0.023
R2 90 P 2840 R-4206		<5	0.3	3	4	12	10	<5	<1	0.033
R2 90 P 2840 R-4209B		220	3.6	3970	47	814	<5	11	<1	0.038
R2 90 P 2840 R-4210		1608	22.7	17891	11	601	40	8	2	0.106

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Certificate of Analysis

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PROJECT: 284D PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT
R2 90 X 284D R-3214		0.056
R2 90 P 284D R-4210		0.055

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APPENDIX VI

Soil, Silt and Rock Geochemistry Notes

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

Project: MELVILLE 284D ~~(MIKHAIL 044 2 samples)~~ ROCK SAMPLES

Area (Grid):

Collectors: Scott Thompson

Results Plotted By:

Map: NTS:

Date: 19·8·90 ; 21·8·90 ; 22·8·90 Surface Underground

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	Values MAP SHEET
5284DR3709	4380' W side upper Richards Glacier	3709	✓						intermediate ; pyritic ; calcarious ; grey / black / white	
21·8·90	MIKHAIL (2 samples only)								~~pyritic ; calcar. ; grey tgreen tbrown~~	
~~MK044R3710~~	~~5720' in creek~~	R3710	✓						pyritic , calcarious ; grey tgreen / brown	
~~MK044R3711~~	~~7800' in Snime creek~~	R3711	✓						pyritic , siliceous , intermediate	
22·8·90	MELVILLE									
5284DR3712	5100 South Ridge East side	R3712	✓						pyritic , mostly siliceous , slightly calcarious ; breccia ; grey	Au: 26
R3713	5280' South Ridge (East) beside glacier	R3713	✓					monzonite	pyritic ; calcarious ; intermediate	Au: 39
R3714	5230' South Ridge	R3714	✓						pyritic ; slightly calcarious ; mostly siliceous ; felsic > intermediate	Au: 22
R3715	5260' on S. Ridge, 30m N of R3714	R3715	✓						pyritic ; siliceous ; intermediate	Au: <5
R3716	5350' N of glacial pick on outcrop	R3716	✓					altered monzonite	pyritic ; calcarious ; green / grey / white / black	Au: <5
R3717	5270' E of R3716 (30 m)	R3717	✓						pyritic ; siliceous ;	Au: <5
3718	4670' below overhanging cornice	ST	✓						chalco, pyrite, siliceous, quartz grey / white strike 10 dip vertical	Au: 181 Ag: 7.3
3719	4650' 20m W of 3718	ST	✓						chalco, arseno, pyrite ; siliceous	Au: 241 Ag: 30.8
3720	4650' 10m W of 389	ST	✓						pyritic ; siliceous ; black / green / white quartz	Au: 122 Ag: 17.8
3721	4600 30m W of XR1871	ST	✓						chalco, arsero pyrite ; siliceous	Au: 47 Ag: 2.3 Bi: 3277
3722	4625' 50m W of XR1871	ST	✓						chalco ? pyrite ; siliceous ; pyrrhotite Cu: 5442 Zn: 3229	Au: 2353 Ag: 5.4
3723	4590' 25m W of XR1873/74	ST	✓						chalco, arseno, pyrite ; bornite ; siliceous	Au: 27
3724	4620' 50m W of 1874	ST	✓					dark volcanics	chalco, pyrite, siliceous	Au: 29 Cu: 1125
~~3725~~	~~4620, 2m from 3701~~	~~ST~~	~~✓~~					~~(basalt zone)~~	~~pyritic ; siliceous , grey tolive green / black~~	
1926	6200' W ridge near 50 knots landing	ST	✓					altered monzonite	arseno. pchalco, pyrite ; intermediate ; green / grey / white chert quartz	
1927	6150' South flank	ST	✓						pyrite ; siliceous ; intermediate ; grey / greenish ; strike 20° dip 60° W	
1928	6120' 30m from rock col up to 6140' peak	ST	✓						pyritic ; siliceous ; grey / green / white quartz	
1929	4440' below overhanging cornice	ST	✓						pyritic ; siliceous	
1930	4460' 100m from ice fall	ST	✓					altered monzonite	chalco arseno pyrite ; quartz veining ; grey / green / white	
1931	4460' 3m W of R1930	ST	✓						chalco, arseno, pyrite ; siliceous ; Green / grey / black quartz	
1932	4480' 5m E of R1930	ST	✓						chalco, pyrite ; siliceous ; pyrrhotite ; quartz	
1933	4480' 20m S of R1930	ST	✓						pyrites ; siliceous ; cherty grey / white quartz	
1934	4500' base of red cliff above snow patch	ST	✓					pelite	pyritic ; pelites ; siliceous	
1935	6060' 200m Snatch Saddle	ST	✓					altered monzonite	pyritic ; siliceous ; green / grey / black	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: Melville 284D

Area (Grid):

Collectors: Scott Thompson.

Results Plotted By:

Map: NTS: 104 B 10

Date: Aug 1990 Surface ✓ Underground

SAMPLE NUMBER TcSr284D	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET
R 1937	6350 W. Snarch Ridge		✓					int. volc.	pale grey - siliceous Py	
R 1938	6360 W. Snarch Ridge.		✓					diorite	fine grain, siliceous - fine sulphide.	
R 1939	6420 W. Snarch Ridge		✓					int. volc.	felsic / FP porphyry ? Py	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: MELVILLE 284 D
Area (Grid): GOOSE GOSSAN
Collectors: Scott Thompson

Results Plotted By:
Map: NTS:
Date: 9 9 90 Surface Underground

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET
R3789	5760' @ toe of Gossan	ST	✓					green intermediate volcanic	pyrite (5%); slight calcarious; cherty grey/green	
R3790	5810' 10m W of XR1982	ST	✓					intermediate volcanics	>10% pyrites (in stringers & some dissemenated) silicified; chlor. treatment	
R3791	5810', 5m W of R3790	ST	✓				✓	"	>10% pyrites; siliceous; sphalerite.	
R3792	5800' 20m W of R3790	ST					✓	"	pyrites >10%; silicified	
14-9-90										
R3793	5160' W of Gossan Showing Pk 6100	ST					✓		pyrite 5-10%; silicified; bornite staining; quartz veining; grey, dull	
R3794	5160' 50m W of R3793	ST					✓	felsic-intermediate volcanic	massive pyrites >20%; siliceous, heavy rusting; quartz veining; strike/dip	
R3907	5380 2m from Glacier	ST	✓					intermediate volcanic	pyrites 5-10%; siliceous; volcanics between granodiorite bands; dip vert.	
R3908	5390 2m from glacier	ST	✓					"	pyrites 5-10%; siliceous; dyke between granodiorite veins; strike 100° dip vertical.	
R3909	5400' 25m S of ice	ST	✓					"	pyrites 5-10%; siliceous	
R3910	5540' 5m S of ice	ST					✓		pyrites (blobs 5%); short thin white needles; quartz; feldspar,	
R3911	5640 30m above ice	ST	✓					intermediate volcanic	pyrite 5-10%; siliceous; strike 60° NE; dip: vertical	
R3912	5700, in big fault	ST	✓					green volcanics	pyrite 7 10%; siliceous; heavy oxidization; strike 260° dip vertical	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: Melville (284D)
Area (Grid):
Collectors: A.M Gibson (P)

Results Plotted By: AM Gibson
Map: NTS:
Date: 08/19/90 Surface ✓ Underground

SAMPLE NUMBER (P 284D)	LOCATION NOTES (prefix)	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET
R4173	50 Knot Showing - (high grade grab sample)		✓					Diorite	Mineralized fract within diorite? dyke (silicified, mineralized) 5% Cp, 5% massive Py, 1-2% Bornite Native Cu seen in one sample.	
R4174	50 Knot Showing			1.0m				Diorite	Silicified diorite dyke with mineralized fractures to 5cm width. Massive Py to 40%, 5% Cp, trace bornite.	
R4175	50 Knot Showing			1.0m				Diorite	As above with decreasing mineralization; up to 5% Pyrite, 1-2% Chalcopyrite	
R4176	50 Knot Showing			1.0m				Diorite	As above (R4175)	
R4177	50 Knot Showing			1.0m				Diorite	Silicified, mineralized diorite with ~5% pyrite 2-3% chalcopyrite & bornite tarnish	
R4178	50 Knot Showing			1.0m				Diorite	As R4177 with increased black fracture coatings (Mn oxide?)	
C4188	Saddle above Cornice Gossan (at glaciers edge)		✓					Diorite	Mineralized, silicified diorite from gossan area. Disseminated pyrrhotite 2%, Chalcopyrite 3% pyrite 1%	
R4189	As for R4188		✓					Diorite	Mineralized (7% pyrrhotite 3% chalco 1% py, 1-2% schist (fg.) silicified (up to 70% quartz) altered, iron stained diorite.	
R4190	West of Cornice Gossan 1850'		✓					Diorite	Silicified mineralized diorite with ~5% disseminated pyrrhotite. Sample from near felsic dyke contact.	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: Melville (284D)
Area (Grid):
Collectors: A.M. Gibson

Results Plotted By: A.M. Gibson
Map: NTS:
Date: 9/9/90 Surface ✓ Underground

SAMPLE NUMBER (90P 284D)	LOCATION NOTES (Prefix)	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET
R4191	Opposite side of ridge from Cornice Gossan		✓					Diorite	Weakly pyritic (2-3%), minor chalcopyrite (1%) silicified (10-30% alt) from gossanous area	
R4192	10-15m North of R4191 ~4740'		✓					Diorite	Chlorite altered, silicified pyrite mineralized diorite. Pyrite stringers to 3mm, dissem. <1% pyrrhotite	
R4193	5m to NW of 4192		✓					Diorite	Silicified pyrite mineralized zone within diorite. Up to 60% pyrite.	
R4194	Ridge above Cornice Gossan @ 5160'		✓					Tuff breccia fragmental	Mineralized pyrite stringers / dk grey-green massive tuff breccia / fragmental.	
R4195	Ridge above Cornice Gossan (to the SE) @ 5160'						✓	Siliceous massive sulphide	Mineralized subcrop from contact of diorite plug with tuff. Dark green siliceous matrix w massive pyrrhotite (to 50%) 5% chalcopyrite	
R4196	As above @ 5160' (Gossanous area 30m x 10m)		✓					Diorite	Silicified mineralized diorite / mineralized lens with pyrrhotite 10-50%, chalcopyrite 2-5%, Pyrite 1-3%. Mineralized over ~1m width	
R4197	Ridge @ 5240'		✓				✓	Argillite	Iron stained argillite float with fine pyrite stringers and medium grained pyrite blebs.	
R4201	6300' North of the Big Red Gossan		✓					Diorite	Chlorite altered diorite with fine to medium grained magnetite blebs (to 5%), specular hematite on fractures (~1%)	
R4202	Big Red Gossan		✓					Felsic fragmental	Pyritic felsic fragmental breccia. Fragments to 0.5cm. Pyrite diss, up to 5% (in matrix)	
R4203	Ridge W. of Big Red		✓					Oxidized volc?	Intense oxidization of fine grained volc? w epidote? coated fractures. Taken from rubble on	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: Melville (2841)
Area (Grid):
Collectors: A.M. Gibson

Results Plotted By: A.M. Gibson
Map: NTS:
Date: 12/9/90 Surface ✓ Underground

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION (~5% disseminated py)	MA SHE
90P284D	(Prefix)									
R4204	To east of Big Red Gossan		✓					Felsic fragmental	Pyritic felsic fragmental ^ weathers bright red/orange/yellow (Jarosite) pyrite in concentrations of 2cm diam. Dissem overall	
R4205	~5m to west of 4204		✓					Felsic fragmental	As per 4205	
R4206	South Goose Gossan		✓					Leuco to Porphyry	Foliated K-feldspar phyric dyke / fragmental contact. Fe stained, pyritic. (to 20%)	
R4209	Cornice Gossan ~4500'		✓					Diorite/ Mineralized Stringer	10cm massive pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite (2-3%), pyrite (~20%) along shear zone within mineralized oxidized silicified diorite. Exposed over 15 metres	
R4210	Cornice Gossan ~4650'		✓					Quartz stringer	Grab sample of 7-10cm quartz stringer along a very irregular fault surface. Mineralized with ~5% pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite ~10%, ~5% pyrite as medium to coarse grained blebs.	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: Melville # 2840
Area (Grid):
Collectors: Colin Anderson CC

Results Plotted By:
Map: NTS: 104 B/10
Date: Surface ✓ Underground

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET Au Cppl
R3725	50m South of 50K Showing	50K	✓					Volcanic	2-3% Pyrrhotite 1% Chalcopyrite 1230 Cu	<5
R3729	5100' Ridge above 50K		✓					green intermediate volcanics	Calcite alteration, pyrite, pyrrhotite,	152
R3730	5280' " "		✓					" "	pyrrhotite	<5
R3731	5360' " "		✓					" "	Breccia? pyrite, pyrrhotite	<5
R3732	5300' " "		✓					" "	calcite alteration, Galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite, 30.6 Ag, 9649 Cu	<5
R3733	4560' Cornice showing		✓					" "	Malachite stain, pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite,	110
R3734	4600' " "		✓						Green intermediate volcanics	17
R3735	4570' " "		✓					" "	pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite	9
R3736	4580' " "		✓					" "	" " 1,671 ppm Cu	13
R3737	3660' "Boulder Train beneath		✓					" "	pyrite, pyrrhotite,	
R3738	3740' cornice showing		✓					Black Pilite	" " , quartz stringers	
R3739	3680' " "		✓					Blue Grey volcanic	pyrite	<5
R3740	3600' " "		✓					Pilite	chalcopyrite pyrite	<5
R3741	3500' " "		✓						25-30% sulphides, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite?, Bornite?	? 7
R3742	3460' " "		✓					Volcanic	quartz with malachite stain	7
R3743	6030' Snatch saddle		✓					green intermediate volcanics	Breccia, pyrrhotite, calcite alteration	13
R3744	6040' " "		✓						pyrite, very silicitous - chert?	7
R3745	6120' " "		✓					" "	severely altered volcanics, pyrite	24
R3746	6100' " "		✓					" "	oxidized, pyrite, malachite	12

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: MELVILLE 284D
Area (Grid):
Collectors: B. McIntyre.

Results Plotted By: B. McIntyre.
Map: NTS:
Date: Surface Underground

SAMPLE NUMBER 10X284DR.	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET
1887	E. Snap Ridge - South side 5980'		✓					interm volc	med to dk grey, siliceous, sericitic ~ 1% Py	
1888	W. Snap Ridge - South 6040'		✓					felsic?	leucocratic, highly siliceous > 2% Py disseminated	
1889	W. Snap Ridge - South 6170'		✓					felsic.	graphitic contact w diorite, siliceous, > 2% Py	
1890	W. Snap Ridge - South 6900'		✓					interm volc	Several 'zones' of sulphide, silicified < 2%	
1895	Cornice South slope 3800'				fresh	✓		tuff	interm to felsic, qtz flooded, fresh float > 5% Po < 2% Cpy	649
1896	Cornice South slope 4150'				fresh	✓		diorite	chloritic, qtz flooded, < 5% Py, Cpy, Po	1539
1897	Cornice South slope 4120'				fresh	✓		interm volc.	siliceous, grey banded. Py, Cpy, Po heal well fracts.	745
1898	Cornice South slope 4350		✓					interm volc	> 5% Py as selvage to qtz veining 5mm	222
1899	Melville glacier at Richards Gl.		✓					kaolinic	Cream to pale tan, green (margiposite?) inclusions. Qtz. core	<5
1982	Goose Gossan 5830'		✓					andesite	heavy disem to massive core Py, black to grey siliceous matrix	
1983	Goose Gossan 5830'		✓					andesite	chloritized host to 1982; 2-5% Py disem & fract'd	
1984	Goose Gossan 5830'		✓					diorite	highly altd. chloritic, siliceous	
1985	Goose Gossan 5850'		✓					diorite	3cm Py filled fracture in chloritic altd. diorite syen.	
1986	Goose Gossan 5850'		✓					diorite	> 50% Py " " " "	
1987	Goose Gossan 5970'		✓					diorite	dark green, soft mineral, replacing (?) sulphides.	
1988	Goose Gossan 5890'		✓					Qtz vn.	Intense zone of silicification, chloritized > 2% Py.	
1994	Big Red - North Ridge 6270'		✓					Qtz vn.	specular hematite to 5mm on fractures	
1995	Big Red. - N. Ridge 6270		—					diorite	Host to 1994 - Spec hematite fractures + 2% Py + magnetite.	649
1996	Big Red - N. Ridge 6000'		✓		fresh.	✓		syenite	specular hematite heals fractures to 1cm - minor Py.	
1997	Big Red. N. Ridge 5960'		✓					limestone?	Altd., sheared, highly calcareous, remarked 2-5% Py, Cpy	
1998	Big Red - N. Ridge 5910'		✓					syenite	1cm x 5/10cm veinlets Py, Cpy, Chlorite, Spec hem fracts.	
1994	Big Red. N. Ridge 5850'		✓					syenite	massive Po + specular hematite + dark grn mineral	
2000	Big Red - N. Ridge 5850'						✓	interm volc.	calcite, chlorite, epidote, magnetite, specular hematite	
3208	Big Red - N. Ridge 5820'		✓					and. tuff.	> 5% Py, disem + 1cm pods. Veinlets to 20% Py.	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: Melville 284D
Area (Grid): 50 Knot Showing
Collectors: BRIAN MCINTYRE

Results Plotted By: B. McIntyre
Map: 104B/10 NTS: Snowshoe Creek
Date: Aug 1990 Surface ✓ Underground ___

SAMPLE NUMBER 90X284DR	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET
1862	Se of 50K showing		✓					int-felsic volc	>2% sulphide (Py, Po) in .5-1.0M zones. Sheared.	
1863	2m. E of 1862		✓					"	>2% sulphide (Py, Po) in .5-1.0m zones. Sheared (2)	
1864	East ridge 5010' - nose W		✓					tuff	int. to felsic tuff fragmental/breccia <10% Py 2m x 30m.	
1865	East ridge 5010' - W side nose		✓					tuff	>50% sulphide (Py) diss. to massive - adjacent to 1864	
1866	Eastridge 5125' - W. side		✓					pelite	>1% Py on bedding planes and cross shears.	
1867	East ridge 5300' - central		✓					diorite	Py veinlets to .3cm in chlorite altered diorite	
1868	Cornice Gossan 4650'		✓					argillite	Py in-filling fractures in immature pelite	
1869	Cornice Gossan 4640'		✓					argillite	>2% Py fills shears/fractures to 3mm.	
1870	Cornice Gossan 4660'		✓					interm. volc	5-15% Py as blebs and smears + fracture filling.	
1871	Cornice Gossan 4520'		✓					interm. volc.	>20% Py 2% chalco in a grey qtz flooded 20m width matrix	
1872	Cornice Gossan 4560'		✓					pelite	>10% Py, 5% Arsenic in qtz flooded sed. - close to (10m) graphitic zone.	
1873	Cornice Gossan 4590'		✓					interm. volc	Massive 100% Po vein + Arsenic + carbonate breccia on footwall	
1874	Cornice Gossan 4590'		✓					argill.	>2% Py, 1% Chalco - vein salvage breccia of 1873	
1875	Cornice Gossan 4590		✓				✓	argill.	>2% diss. Py in cherty argillite, carbonate rind.	
1876	Cornice Gossan 4420'		✓					tuff	>5% Po + Py, minor chalco + bornite - siliceous	
~~1877~~	~~Cornice Gossan~~								silicified, chlorite altered, locally	
1877	S.W. ridge 'Big Red' Gossan		✓					andesite	brecciated; carries 1-2% Py diss.	
1878	Mid ridge W of " "						✓	interm volc	qtz flooded, in situ brecciated >2% Py blebs and smears on fractures.	
1879	VOID.								pale to med grey, leucocratic, rare qtz vugs,	
1880	Cornice Gossan 4430		✓					monzonite	carries <5% sulphide; Py with Cpy	
1881	Cornice Gossan 4510		✓					interm volc.	6cm vein Qtz/Carb + massive Py adjacent to 15cm 'sinter'	
1882	Cornice Gossan 4360		✓					basic volc.	siliceous, locally leached, 2mm veinlets Py - Cpy	
1883	Cornice Gossan 4350		✓					Interm volc.	2m fault zone, Cpy, malachite staining ~ 7%	
1884	VOID.									
1885	Cornice Gossan 4360		✓					Interm volc.	5cm vein Qtz, Cpy, Py, Po	
1886	Cornice Gossan 4440		✗				✓	Interm volc.	60cm angular float >10% Py, Cpy, minor Po	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: 284D Melville
Area (Grid): East Ridge
Collectors: Aaron Wardwell

Results Plotted By: _____
Map: _____ NTS: 104 B/10
Date: August 22, 1990 Surface ✓ Underground ___

SAMPLE NUMBER 90AW284D	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET Au(ppb)
R 1954	East Ridge 5025'		✓					Tuff	Crystal tuff, Welded breccia	6
R 1955	AT 4+16 on 4700' Contour (Talus) East Ridge 5100'		✓					Intermediate Volcanic		24
R 1956	AT 5+64 on 4700' Talus Contour East Ridge 5160'		✓					Argillite	Argillite with visible sulphides	15
R 1957	East Ridge 5300'		✓					Diorite		<5
R 1958	East Ridge 5375'		✓					Argillite	Sedimentary, visible sulphides	<5

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: Nickel 284 E

Area (Grid): Coalsville & Sunnyside; Goat Poo Glacier

Collectors: S. THOMPSON

Results Plotted By: _____

Map: _____ NTS: _____

Date: 1·9·90 Surface ___ Underground ___

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MAP SHEET
R1943	Coalsville 4920'	ST	✓					gritstone	>10% pyrites; silicified; slightly calcarious, Strike 60°N dip 65°N	
R1944	20m S of R1943 4920'	ST	✓					argillite	5-10% pyrites; silicified; felsic; cherty; strike 60°N, dip 50°	
R1945	150m W of R1944 4660'	ST	✓					pelite	5-10% pyrites (chalko); calcarious; black shale argillite.	
R1946	20m W of R1945, 4600'	"	✓					black shale argillite	>30% massive pyrites; calcarious; strike 130°N, dip 50°NE	
R1947	4590'	"	✓					felsic volcanic	5-10% pyrite; calcarious; felsic; contact zone.	
R1948	4530', 75m downstream of R1947	"	✓					dark volcanics	5-10% pyrite; calcarious; dark volcanics; strike 110° dip vertical	
R1949	4510', Sunnyside 200m above glacier	"	✓					felsic intermediate volcanics	<5% pyrite; siliceous; cherty	
R3775	4600', beside ~~largest~~ middle largest dyke	"	✓					"	<5% pyrite; siliceous; ~~slight~~ carbonate veining	
R3776	4580', 30m E of middle largest dyke	"	✓					"	5-10% pyrites; silicified; slight calcariousness; strike: N dip: 80°W	
R3777	4520', 100m below R3775	"	✓					"	5-10% pyrites; siliceous; slightly calcarious.	
6·9·90										
R3785	4900' Goat Poo Glacier	"	✓					argillite	>5% pyrites; siliceous; quartz carbonate veining, strike 100° dip 70°S	
R3786	5010' 5m below 3:25pm Colin's Telesh	"	✓					green intermediate volcanics.	5-10% disseminated pyrite; angular, broken bedding.	
R3787	5010', 30m of R3786	"	✓					intermediate volcanics.	5% pyrite in fracture planes; siliceous; heavily oxidized	
R3788	4900'	"	✓					~~felsic~~ intermediate volcanics.	green intermediate; 5-5% pyrite in blebs, siliceous.	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

ROCK SAMPLES

Project: MELVILLE 284D
Area (Grid): EAST RIDGE
Collectors: G. L. WESA

Results Plotted By:
Map: MELVILLE NTS: 104 B/10
Date: SEPT 17, 1990 Surface ✓ Underground

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION NOTES	REP. SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE TYPE (LENGTH) GRAB	CHIP	CHANNEL	CORE	FLOAT	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	MA SHE
R 3579	EAST RIDGE, 4900'	90GW284D					✓	LAPILLI TUFF	SILICA FLOODED, LIMONITIC, QTZ-CC-ANKERITE ALTR'D, 2-3% py	
R 3580	EAST RIDGE, 4900'	"	✓					LAPILLI TUFF	QTZ-CARB-ANKERITE ALTR'D, INTENSELY SILICF'D, 2-3% py	
R 3581	" " 5000'	"	✓					ALTR'D TUFF	RUSTY, BRECCIATED, CARB-ANKERITE SHEARED TUFF, TR py	
R 3582	" " 5000'	"	✓					ALTR'D TUFF	LIMONITIC, QTZ-CC VNLT W 3-5% py STRINGERS + FRACS	
R 3583	" " 4750'	"	✓					LAPILLI TUFF	LIMONITIC PODS OF QTZ-CC-py MINRLZN, 5-10% DISS py. LIMONITIC BOXWORK STRUCTURE AFTER py.	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

SOIL SAMPLES

Project: Melville

Area (Grid): 284-D

Collectors: Robert Vicns.

Results Plotted By: RV

Map: _____ N.T.S.: _____

Date Sept 16

Sample Number	Sample Location		Notes	Topography				Vegetation						Soil Data						
	Line	Station		Valley Bottom	Direction of slope	Hill Top	Level Ground	Heavily Wooded	Sparsely Wooded	Burnt	Logged	Grassland	Swampy	Horizon Sampled	Depth to Horizon Sample	Horizon Development: Good	Horizon Development: Poor	Parent Material: Drift	Parent Material: Bedrock	Colour
			Talus fines																	
5001	5100	0+00	Brown/grey clay gravel											A	10					B/G
002	5100	0+50	"											"	"					"
003	5300	1+50	"											"	"					"
004	5340	2+00	"											"	"					"
005	5340	2+50	"											"	"					B
006	5460	3+00	Brown fine gravel											"	"					"
007	5500	3+50	"											"	"					"
008	5600	4+00	"											"	"					"
009	5620	4+50	"											"	"					"
010	5640	5+00	"											"	"					"
011	5600	5+50	"											"	"					"
012	5620	6+00	"											"	"					"
013	5650	6+50	"											"	"					"
014	5660	7+00	"											"	"					"
015	5660	7+50	"											"	"					"
016	5680	8+00	"											"	"					"

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

SOIL SAMPLES

Project: Melville 284-D

Area (Grid):

Collectors: Robert Wilson

Results Plotted By:

Map: N.T.S.: 104 B 10

Date Sept 12, 90

Sample Number	Sample Location: Line	Sample Location: Station	Notes	Topography: Valley Bottom	Topography: Direction of slope	Topography: Hill Top	Topography: Level Ground	Vegetation: Heavily Wooded	Vegetation: Sparsely Wooded	Vegetation: Burnt	Vegetation: Logged	Vegetation: Grassland	Vegetation: Swampy	Soil Data: Horizon Sampled	Soil Data: Depth to Horizon Sample	Soil Data: Horizon Development: Good	Soil Data: Horizon Development: Poor	Soil Data: Parent Material: Drift	Soil Data: Parent Material: Bedrock	Soil Data: Colour
S016	5220		Sand & gravel																	Br.
S017	5260		Sand & gravel																	Br.
S018	5240		Sand & gravel																	Br.
S019	5300		Sand Very fine gravel																	Br.
S020	5460		Sand & gravel																	Br.
S021	5520		Sand & gravel																	
S022	5500																			
S023	5340																			
S024	5600																			
S025	5600																			
S026	5620																			
S027	5620		Brown Soil & fine gravel																	
S028	5620		Brown Soil & fine gravel																	
S029	5640		Some Sand																	
S030	5640		Brown Soil & gravel																	
S031	5540		Brown Soil & fine gravel																	
S032	5400																			
S033	5180																			
S034	5120																			
S035	5100		Brown Soil & gravel																	
S036	5000		Brown Soil & gravel																	
S037	5000		Brown Soil & fine gravel																	
S038	5000		Grey Soil & fine gravel																	
S039	5000		Brown Soil & gravel																	

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

SOIL SAMPLES

Project: 284D - Melville
Area (Grid): 3500' Contour
Collectors: Aaron Lardwell

Results Plotted By:
Map: N.T.S.: 104 B/10E
Date Sept. 12/90

Sample Number 90AW284D	Sample Location: Line	Sample Location: Station	Notes: Sept. 12/90	Topography: Valley Bottom	Topography: Direction of slope	Topography: Hill Top	Topography: Level Ground	Vegetation: Heavily Wooded	Vegetation: Sparsely Wooded	Vegetation: Burnt	Vegetation: Logged	Vegetation: Grassland	Vegetation: Swampy	Soil Data: Horizon Sampled	Soil Data: Depth to Horizon Sample	Soil Data: Horizon Development Good	Soil Data: Horizon Development Poor	Soil Data: Parent Material Drift	Soil Data: Parent Material Bedrock	Soil Data: Colour
S031	3500'	15+00	5 % Frag 4500'											Talus	25cm	✓				MB
S032		15+50	5 % Frag 4575'											Talus	20cm	✓				MB
S033		16+00	5 % Frag 4550'											Talus	25cm	✓				MBB
S034		16+50	5 % Frag 4575'											Talus	30cm	✓				MB
S035		17+00	5 % Frag 4625'											Talus	30cm	✓				MB
S036		17+50	5 % Frag 4700'											Talus	30cm	✓				MB
S037		18+00	10 % Frag 4775'											Talus	20cm	✓				MB
S038		18+50	5 % Frag 4800'											Talus	25cm	✓				MB
S039		19+00	5 % Frag. 4775'											Talus	30cm	✓				MB

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

SOIL SAMPLES

Project: 284D - Melville
Area (Grid): 3500' Contour
Collectors: Aaron Wardwell

Results Plotted By:
Map: N.T.S.: 104 B/10E
Date Sept. 12/90

Sample Number	Sample Location: Line	Sample Location: Station	Notes		Topography: Valley Bottom	Topography: Direction of slope	Topography: Hill Top	Topography: Level Ground	Vegetation: Heavily Wooded	Vegetation: Sparsely Wooded	Vegetation: Burnt	Vegetation: Logged	Vegetation: Grassland	Vegetation: Swampy	Soil Data: Horizon Sampled	Soil Data: Depth to Horizon Sample	Soil Data: Horizon Development Good	Soil Data: Horizon Development Poor	Soil Data: Parent Material Drift	Soil Data: Parent Material Bedrock	Soil Data: Colour
90CAW284D			Sept. 12/90																		
S 001	3500'	0+00	5% Frag	3950'											Talus	20cm	✓				MB
S 002		0+50	5% Frag	4050'											Talus	10	✓				MB
S 003		1+00	5% Frag	4000'											Talus	20	✓				MB
S 004		1+50	10% Frag	4050'											Talus	30	✓				MB
S 005		2+00	5% Frag	4075'											Talus	30	✓				MRB
S 006		2+50	10% Frag	4110'											Talus	30	✓				MB
S 007		3+00	5% Frag	4140'											Talus	25	✓				MB
S 008		3+50	5% Frag	4110'											Talus	30	✓				MB
S 009		4+00		4100'											Talus	30	✓				MB
S 010		4+50	5% Frag	4100'											Talus	30	✓				MB
S 011		5+00	5% Frag	4150'											Talus	25	✓				MB
S 012		5+50	5% Frag	4150'											Talus	25	✓				MB
S 013		6+00	5% Frag	4150'											Talus	25	✓				MB
S 014		6+50	5% Frag	4150'											Talus	30	✓				MB
S 015		7+00	10% Frag	4150'											Talus	20	✓				MB
S 016		7+50	5% Frag	4200'											Talus	30	✓				MB
S 017		8+00	5% Frag	4250'											Talus	30	✓				MB
S 018		8+50	10% Frag	4300'											Talus	25	✓				MB
S 019		9+00	10% Frag	4300'											Talus	25	✓				MB
S 020		9+50	5% Frag	4300'											Talus	20	✓				MB
S 021		10+00	5% Frag	4325'											Talus	25	✓				MB
S 022		10+50	5% Frag	4325'											Talus	25	✓				MB
S 023		11+00	5% Frag	4325'											Talus	25	✓				MB
S 024		11+50	5% Frag	4400'											Talus	30	✓				MB
S 025		12+00	5% Frag	4400'											Talus	30	✓				MB
S 026		12+50	5% Frag	4425'											Talus	20	✓				MB
S 027		13+00	5% Frag	4425'											Talus	20	✓				MB
S 028		13+50	5% Frag	4450'											Talus	20	✓				MB
S 029		14+00	5% Frag	4475'											Talus	20	✓				MRB
S 030		14+50	5% Frag																		

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

SOIL SAMPLES

Project: MELVILLE 284D. Results Plotted By: _____

Area (Grid): 50 Knot Landing ⇒ Snatch Saddle, South Slope. Map: _____ N.T.S.: _____

Collectors: S. THOMPSON ; C. ANDERSON Date: 17-9-90

Sample Number	Sample Location: Line	Sample Location: Station	Notes	Topography: Valley Bottom	Topography: Direction of slope	Topography: Hill Top	Topography: Level Ground	Vegetation: Heavily Wooded	Vegetation: Sparsely Wooded	Vegetation: Burnt Alpine	Vegetation: Logged	Vegetation: Grassland Bearing	Vegetation: Slope Steepness	Soil Data: % rock fragments by horizon sampled	Soil Data: Depth to Horizon Type Sampled	Soil Data: Horizon Development Good	Soil Data: Horizon Development Poor	Soil Data: Parent Material Drift	Soil Data: Parent Material Bedrock	Soil Data: Colour
										✓		80	25	15	S.A		✓			DR
90STSOIL	6000'	0+00	Talus Fines		S							80	30	50	A		✓			"
013		50	"		SW							110	30	45	S.A⇒A					"
014		1+00	"		"								40	"	A					"
015		50	"		"								40	75	A					"
016		2+00	"		"									30	S.A					MRB
017		50	"		"									20	S.A					"
018		3+00	"		S									20	S.A					"
019		50	"		"									40	A					Br
020		4+00	"		"									20	"					"
021		50	"		"									40	"					"
022		5+00	"		"									60	"					"
023		50	"		"									35	S.A.					"
024		6+00	"		"									40	A					"
025		50	"		"							110		50	"					"
026		7+00	"		"							90		75	"					"
027		50	"		"							90	40	45	"					"
028		8+00	"		"							90	20	75	"					Br BL
029		50	"		SW							90	20	15	S.A					DBR
030		9+00	"		SW							90	20	15	S.A					DBR
031		50	"		SW					✓		90	20	40	A.		✓			DBR
032	6000'	10+00	Talus Fines																	

A: ANGULAR

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

SOIL SAMPLES

Project: Melville 2941
Area (Grid): Contour Grids
Collectors: Heath Whittam

Results Plotted By: Heath Whittam
Map: melville N.T.S.: 104 B/10.
Date Sept 9/90

Sample Number	Sample Location: Line	Sample Location: Station	Notes: *TALUS FINDS	Topography: Valley Bottom	Topography: Direction of slope	Topography: Hill Top	Topography: Level Ground	Vegetation: Heavily Wooded	Vegetation: Sparsely Wooded	Vegetation: Burnt	Vegetation: Logged	Vegetation: Grassland	Vegetation: Swampy	Soil Data: Horizon Sampled	Soil Data: Depth to Horizon Sample	Soil Data: Horizon Development: Good	Soil Data: Horizon Development: Poor	Soil Data: Parent Material: Drift	Soil Data: Parent Material: Bedrock	Soil Data: Colour
201	4340	0+00	5% frag. Sand.											A	20		✓		✓	Lt Brn
202	4340	+50	35% frag Sand.												20		✓		✓	Grey
203	4370	1+00	50% frag Sand.												20		✓		✓	Grey
204	4360	+50	30% frag Sand.											A	25		✓		✓	Lt Brn
205	4360	2+00	25% frag. Sand.												20		✓		✓	Grey
206		+50	NO SAMPLE																	
207	4340	3+00	25% frag. clay/Sand.												25		✓		✓	Brn
208	4370	+50	25% frag. clay/Silt											A	25		✓		✓	Lt Brn
209	4330	4+00	25% frag. Pebble/Sand.												25		✓		✓	Grey
210	4330	+50	25% frag. Sand/Pebble											B-A	20		✓		✓	Brn
211	4340	5+00	30% frag. clay/Sand.												25		✓		✓	Grey
212	4350	+50	20% frag. Sand.											A	25		✓		✓	Lt Brn
213	4350	6+00	20% frag. Pebble/Sand.											A	20		✓		✓	Lt Brn
214	4350	+50	Sand.											A	20		✓		✓	Lt Brn
215	4360	7+00	15% frag. Sand/Pebble.												20		✓		✓	Grey
216	4350	+50	30% frag. clay/Sand.												20		✓		✓	Grey
217	4400	9+00	35% frag, Clay/Sand.											A-B	25		✓		✓	Brn
218	4400	+50	35% frag, Silt/Sand.												25		✓		✓	D. Grey
219	4380	9+00	30% frag, silt/Sand.												30		✓		✓	D. Grey
220	4370	+50	25% frag, clay/Sand.												25		✓		✓	Grey
221	4350	10+00	20% Silt/Sand.												25		✓		✓	L. Grey
222	4370	+50	30% Silt/Sand.												25		✓		✓	D. Grey
223	4370	11+00	45% frag, Sand.												25		✓		✓	D. Grey
224	4360	+50	25% Sand.												25		✓		✓	D. Grey
225	4300	12+00	30% frag, Clay/Sand.												25		✓		✓	Grey
226	4250	+50	30% frag, Clay/Sand.												25		✓		✓	Blk
227	4250	13+00	30% frag, clay/Sand.												20		✓		✓	D. Grey
228	4200	+50	40% frag, Clay/Sand.												25		✓		✓	Lt Grey
229	4140.	14+00	20% frag, Clay/Sand.												20		✓		✓	Grey

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

SOIL SAMPLES

Project: Melville 2590.
Area (Grid): Pontax
Collectors: Heath Watson

Results Plotted By: Heath Watson.
Map: Melville N.T.S.: 104 G/10
Date Sept 9/90. / Sept 16/90.

Sample Number	Sample Location: Line	Sample Location: Station	Notes: * Talus Soils	Topography: Valley Bottom	Topography: Direction of slope	Topography: Hill Top	Topography: Level Ground	Vegetation: Heavily Wooded	Vegetation: Sparsely Wooded	Vegetation: Burnt	Vegetation: Logged	Vegetation: Grassland	Vegetation: Swampy	Soil Data: Horizon Sampled	Soil Data: Depth to Horizon Sample	Soil Data: Horizon Development: Good	Soil Data: Horizon Development: Poor	Soil Data: Parent Material: Drift	Soil Data: Parent Material: Bedrock	Soil Data: Colour
S050	4060	1+50	20% type. Pebble/Sand.												40		✓		✓	D.G
S051	4120	1+50	30% type. Sand.												25		✓		✓	Lgy.
S052	4150	1+50	30% type. Sand.												25		✓		✓	Lgy.
S053	4150	16+00	20% type. Sand/Silt											A	20		✓		✓	mky
S054	4150	16+50	25% type. Sand/Silt											A	25		✓		✓	mky
S055	4050	17+00	25% type. Silt/Sand.												20		✓		✓	Lgy.
S056	4020	17+50	30% type. Pebble/Sand.												35		✓		✓	Lgy.
S057	4000	18+00	15% type. Sand/Silt.											A	25		✓		✓	Lky
~~S058~~																				
S058	4100	0+00	20% type. 10% org. clay/silt											C	15		✓		✓	mky
S059	4140	+50	Silt/Sand.											C	20		✓		✓	mky
S060	4300	1+00	10% type. Sand/Silt											A	20		✓		✓	mky
S061	4330	+50	20% type. min org. Sand/Silt											A-B	20		✓		✓	mky
S062	4350	2+00	15% type. Silt/Sand.											A-B	20		✓		✓	mky
S063	5050	+50	10% type. min org. Silt											A-B	15		✓		✓	mky
S064	5050	3+00	30% type. Pebble/Sand.												30		✓		✓	mky
S065	5130	+50	30% type. Pebble/Sand.												20		✓		✓	mky
S066	4700	4+00	40% type. Silt/Sand.												20		✓		✓	mky
S067	5260	+50	15% type. Sand/Silt											B	25		✓		✓	mky
S068	5210	5+00	5% type. Sand/Silt											BA	20		✓		✓	mky
S069	5270	+50	15% type. Silt/Sand.											BA	25		✓		✓	mky
S050	5280	6+00	40% type. Silt/Sand.												20		✓		✓	D.Gy.
S051	5320	+50	25% type. silt/Sand.												20		✓		✓	D.G.
S052	5350	7+00	25% type. silt/Sand.												20		✓		✓	mky
S053	5380	+50	20% type. Silt/Sand.												20		✓		✓	mky
S054	5400	8+00	15% type. Silt/Sand.												20		✓		✓	mky
S055	5400	+50	20% type. Silt/Sand.												20		✓		✓	mky
S056	5400	9+00	20% type. Clay/Silt												20		✓		✓	mky
S057	5400	+50	20% type. Sand/Silt.												20		✓		✓	mky

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

SOIL SAMPLES

Project: Melville 294 D.
Area (Grid): Contour Talus Samples.
Collectors: Heath Whitham.

Results Plotted By: Heath Whitham.
Map: Melville N.T.S.: 104 A/10
Date Sept 16/95.

Sample Number	Sample Location: Line	Sample Location: Station	Notes: * Talus Samples.	Topography: Valley Bottom	Topography: Direction of slope	Topography: Hill Top	Topography: Level Ground	Vegetation: Heavily Wooded	Vegetation: Sparsely Wooded	Vegetation: Burnt	Vegetation: Logged	Vegetation: Grassland	Vegetation: Swampy	Soil Data: Horizon Sampled	Soil Data: Depth to Horizon Sample	Soil Data: Horizon Development: Good	Soil Data: Horizon Development: Poor	Soil Data: Parent Material: Drift	Soil Data: Parent Material: Bedrock	Soil Data: Colour
S055	5400	10+00	35% Hvy. Sand.												20		✓		✓	DG
S056	5450	11+50	20% Hvy Sand/Silt												20		✓		✓	DG
S060	5420	12+00	60% Hvy. Silt/Sand.												15		✓		✓	DG
S061	5430	12+50	30% Hvy. Pebbles/Sand.												20		✓		✓	DG
S062	5420	13+00	10% Hvy. Pebbles/Sand.												25		✓		✓	DG
S063	5400	13+50	20% Hvy. Pebbles/Sand.												20		✓		✓	DG
S064	5400	14+00	20% Hvy. Pebbles/Sand.												25		✓		✓	MG
S065	5300	14+50	20% Hvy. Sand.												20		✓		✓	MG
S066	5300	15+00	10% Hvy. Silt/Sand.												25		✓		✓	MG
S067	5290	15+50	10% Hvy. Silt/Sand.												25		✓		✓	DG
S068	5240	16+00	20% Hvy. Silt/Sand.												20		✓		✓	DG

130°35'

56°39'

CORNICE GOSSAN AREA (SEE INSET)

50 KNOT SHOWING

ARC 5 CORNICE GOSSAN SOUTH

ARC 6

ARC 7

ARC 8

ARC 9

GOOSE GOSSAN

"BIG RED" GOSSAN

NORTH RIDGE

EAST RIDGE

MIDDLE GLACIER

Melville Glacier

Little Tom Macay L.

LEGEND

TERTIARY

4 — **POST TECTONIC DYKES (King Creek Dyke Swarm):** Feldspar porphyry dacite, andesite, diabase, quartz diorite.

JURASSIC

3 — **SYN TO POST VOLCANIC INTRUSION (Lehto Porphyry):** Porphyritic to phaneritic textured; possibly hypabyssal equivalent of extrusive rocks; K-feldspar-plagioclase-hornblende porphyry granodiorite to syenite.

2 — **UNUK RIVER DIORITE SUITE (Melville Diorite):** Medium to coarse grained, horablende - biotite diorite to quartz diorite.

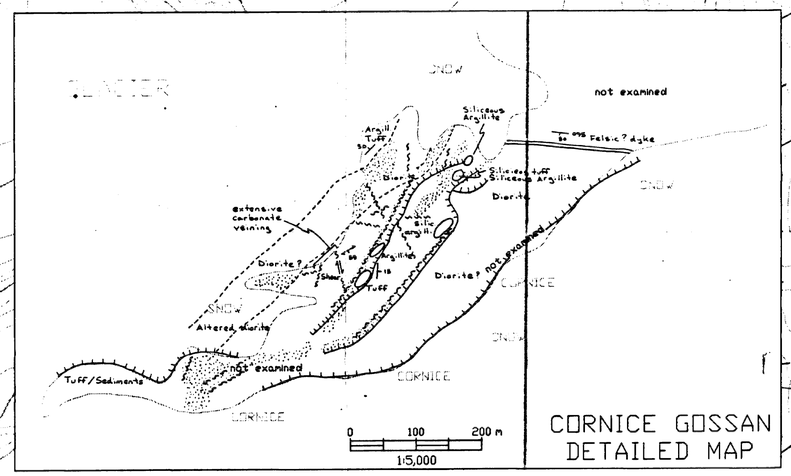
LOWER JURASSIC

1 — **PYROCLASTIC-EPICLASTIC SEQUENCE (Betty Creek Formation):** Grey and green, massive to poorly bedded andesite; andesitic to dacitic lapilli tuff; crystal and lithic tuff, feldspar phyric; black, thinly bedded siltstone, shale and argillite.

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop
- Subcrop
- Geological boundary (defined, assumed)
- Bedding
- Foliation, cleavage
- Fault
- Gossan
- Area with more than 40% Tertiary dykes
- Escarpment
- Breccia

0 100 200 300 400 500 m



CORNICE GOSSAN DETAILED MAP

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,770

CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.

MELVILLE PROPERTY

GEOLOGY

DATE: NOV. 1990	NTS: 104B/10E
PROJECT: 284D	BY: B. McIntyre
SCALE: 1:10,000	
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	MAP No. 1

CORNICE GOSSAN AREA (SEE INSET)

GOOSE GOSSAN

'BIG RED' GOSSAN

ARC 5

CORNICE GOSSAN SOUTH

ARC 7

EAST RIDGE

50 KNOT SHOWING

Little Tom Macay L.

Legend

- ○ Soil Sample
- □ Silt Sample
- △ Rock Sample
- ◊ Rock Float Sample
- 90JJS015 Sample Number

not examined

not examined

not examined

0 100 200 m
1:5,000

CORNICE GOSSAN DETAILED MAP

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,770

CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.

MELVILLE PROPERTY
GEOCHEMISTRY
SAMPLE NUMBERS

DATE: NOV. 1990	NTS: 104B/10E
PROJECT: 284D	BY: B. McIntyre
SCALE: 1:10,000	
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	MAP No. 2

130°35'

56°39'

GOOSE GOSSAN

'BIG RED' GOSSAN

CORNICE GOSSAN AREA (SEE INSET)

CORNICE GOSSAN SOUTH

ARC 5

ARC 6

ARC 7

ARC 8

ARC 9

EAST RIDGE

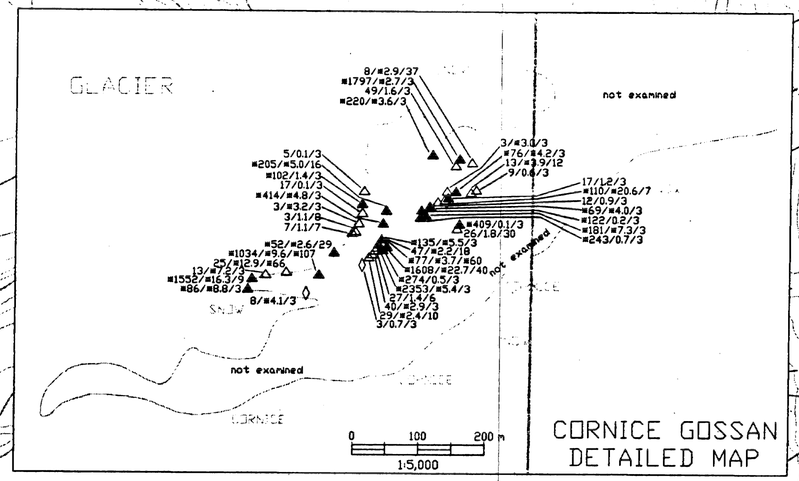
50 KNOT SHOWING

19/=25.7/33
16/=22.5/9
12/=10.9/8
9/=8.4/=65
27/=6.8/=102
30/=3.8/=103
3/=2.5/3

MELVILLE GLACIER

RICHARDS GLACIER

Little Tom Macay L.



CORNICE GOSSAN DETAILED MAP

Legend

o	Soil Sample
□	Silt Sample
△	Rock Sample
◊	Rock Float Sample
10/1.6/18	Au(ppb)/Ag(ppm)/As(ppm)
*25/*1.5/*60	Threshold of anomalous values used for soil and silt samples
*50/*2.0/*50	Threshold of anomalous values used for rock and float samples

NOTE: Values below the detection limit are plotted as one-half the detection limit.

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,770

CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.

MELVILLE PROPERTY

GEOCHEMISTRY

Au/Ag/As

DATE: NOV. 1990	NTS: 104B/10E
PROJECT: 284D	BY: B. McIntyre
SCALE: 1:10,000	
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	MAP No. 3

130°35'

56°39'

ARC 5

ARC 6

ARC 7

ARC 8

ARC 9

CORNICE GOSSAN AREA (SEE INSET)

CORNICE GOSSAN SOUTH

GOOSE GOSSAN

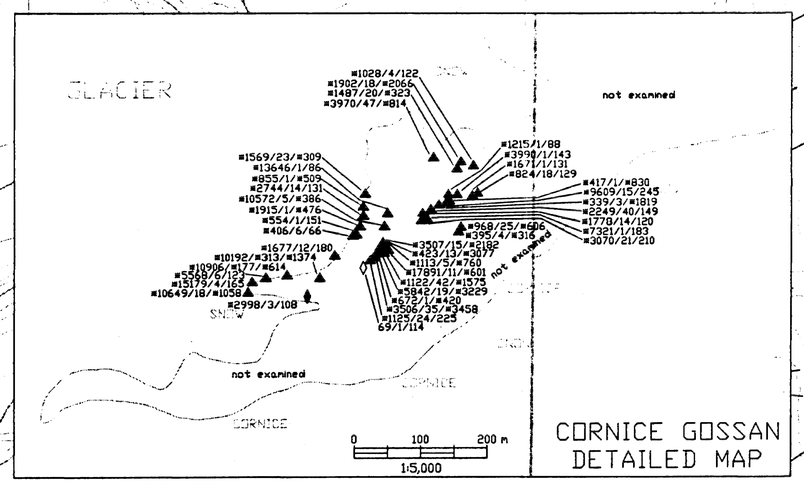
"BIG RED" GOSSAN

EAST RIDGE

50 KNOT SHOWING
≠14478/43/≠4196
≠12782/≠54/≠3922
≠9011/24/≠2422
≠3822/21/≠401
≠3911/40/290
≠3144/46/≠315
≠2230/21/226

MELVILLE GLACIER

Little Tom Macay L.



CORNICE GOSSAN DETAILED MAP

Legend

○	Soil Sample
□	Silt Sample
△	Rock Sample
◊	Rock Float Sample
218/11/126	Cu(ppm)/Pb(ppm)/Zn(ppm)
≠150/≠50/≠225	Threshold of anomalous values used for soil and silt samples
≠250/≠50/≠300	Threshold of anomalous values used for rock and float samples

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

NOTE: Values below the detection limit are plotted as one-half the detection limit.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,770

CANADIAN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.

MELVILLE PROPERTY

GEOCHEMISTRY

Cu/Pb/Zn

DATE: NOV. 1990	NTS: 104B/10E
PROJECT: 284D	BY: B. McIntyre
SCALE: 1:10,000	
Keewatin Engineering Inc.	MAP No. 4