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PRELIMINARY MAPPING REPORT ON THE B&H I-III CLAIMS

Record No. 8386-8388
Skeena Mining Division
NTS 104B/10E
55 deg 32' N 130 deg 38' W

operator:
ESKAY GOLD CORP.
P.O. Box 10023
1210-700 West Georgia
Vancouver, British Columbia V7Y 1A1

owner:
Brian Heaney
2885 Mara Drive
Coquitlam, British Columbia V3C 5E4

by
GREG L. VEN HUIZEN, P.ENG.
5 January 1991

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

20,801

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FIGURE 5-PRELIMINARY MAPPING B&H I-III CLAIMS.....	IN POCKET

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The B&H I-III mining claims consist of 47 units located in the Skeena Mining Division. The claims are about 6 km southeast of the E&L deposit which has over 3 million tonnes of .80% Ni and .62% Cu associated with an ultrabasic intrusive body, 2 km west of Harrymel Creek where high grade silver and gold bearing quartz-epidote schist is hosted in a north-south trending fault zone, 30 km southeast of the Snip and Johnny Mountain deposits which are structurally controlled gold bearing quartz-carbonate deposits with the Snip deposit containing 1.5 million tonnes at .64 opt Au and are 15 km southwest of the Eskay Creek discoveries.

The B&H II claim is situated on the north side of Lyons Creek which drains east into Harrymel Creek, about 20 % of the claim is covered with glacial ice. The B&H I and III claims are north and west of the B&H II and over 75% of the areas are covered with ice.

During 28-31 August 1990 the author conducted a preliminary mapping program on the property and collected 5 rock samples of quartz-carbonate material. The results are shown on Figure 5 at a scale of 1:5000 which was prepared aided by aerial photographs. The samples contained no significant metal values.

Further work is recommended consisting of reconnaissance mapping and sampling of the remaining unmapped areas. The program should emphasize the location of ultrabasic intrusions such as found on the E&L deposit and gold bearing schist in shear zones such as those found on Harrymel Creek.

COST ESTIMATE FOR RECOMMENDED RECONNAISSANCE MAPPING AND SAMPLING

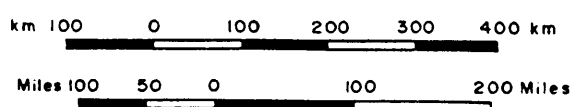
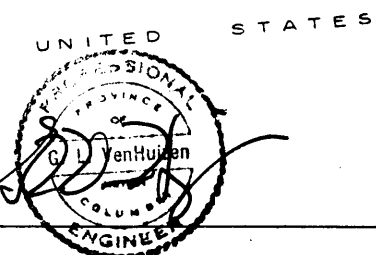
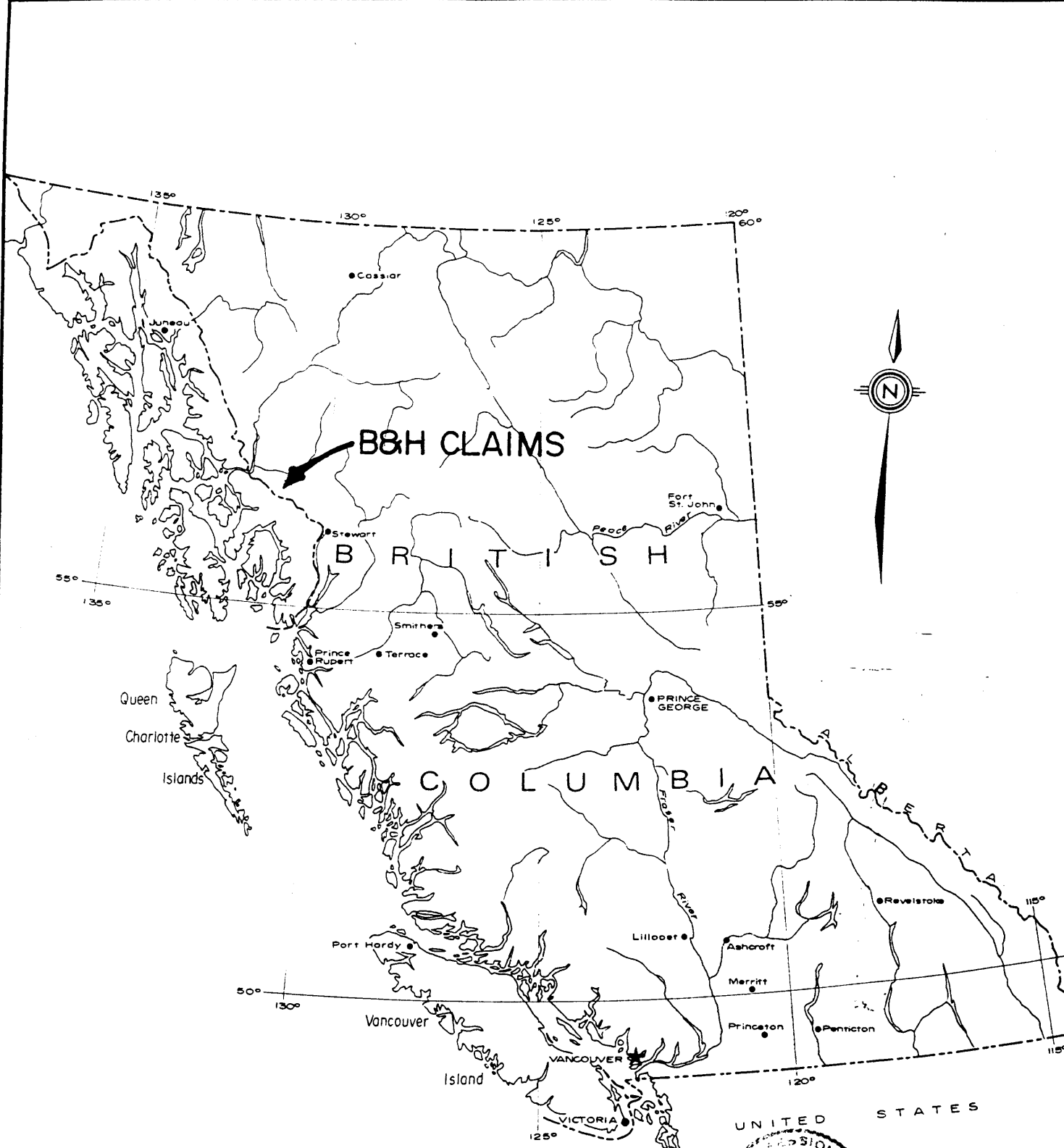
Phase I

Geologist 14 days @ \$250.....	\$ 3500
Helper 14 days @ \$150.....	\$ 2100
Camp costs.....	\$ 2500
Transportation(&helicopter).....	\$ 7500
Reports.....	\$ 2000
TOTAL.....	\$ 17600
Contingencies.....	\$ 2400
TOTAL PHASE I.....	\$ 20000

Respectfully submitted,


Greg L. Ven Hurzen, P.Eng.
5 January 1990





LOCATION MAP		
GREG L. VEN HUZEN, P.ENG.		
N.T.S. 104 B/10	SCALE: AS SHOWN	FIG.
DATE: JAN 91	DRAWN: GVH	1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ACCESS

The B&H I-III mining claims consists of 47 units located in the Skeena Mining Division, NTS 104B/10E as follows:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RECORD #</u>	<u># OF UNITS</u>	<u>MINING DIVISION</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
B&H I	8386	18	SKEENA	22 JAN 92
B&H II	8387	15	SKEENA	22 JAN 92
B&H III	8388	14	SKEENA	22 JAN 92

The claims were staked on 22 January 1990 over the Arc 34, 35, 36 and 37 claims which were forfeited due to Section 35 proceedings effective to 21 January 1990. The claims were staked by witness posts placed on Harrymel Creek as shown on Figures 2 and 3. No posts were observed by the author during the visit due to their location being outside of the claim areas. A statement of work with this report to follow was filed for the claims on 20 December 1990 by the author as agent for Brian Heaney (owner) with whom Eskay Gold Corp. (operator) has an agreement the details of which are beyond the scope of this report.

Vegetation on the property is largely absent with some conifer forest on areas near Lyons Creek. Small streams are found draining south into Lyons Creek on southern portions of the property. Most other outcrops on the property are barren rock surrounded by ice with the exception of outcrops found on the B&H III property which is a steep southwest facing slope which joins a canyon leading to Harrymel Creek (see Fig. 3).

Access to the property is by helicopter from the Bronson Creek air strip situated 30 km to the northwest of the property which is serviced by scheduled flights from Smithers, Stewart and Terrace, British Columbia. The topography of the claims is rugged. The ridges and some of the talus slopes around them are traversable by foot but many shear ravines and cliffs may require rock climbing equipment. Many outcrops are isolated by glacial ice and can be safely accessed only by helicopter.

HISTORY OF THE AREA

Mineral exploration in the Stewart-Unuk River area began in the early 1890's when placer miners on their way out of the Cariboo prospected the Unuk River and its tributaries. the discovery of mineralized float and vein material led to an influx of hard rock prospectors.

Mine development over the next three decades resulted in steady growth of the Stewart area. The Silback-Premier mine was discovered in 1918 and provided an incentive for intensive exploration and development in the general area. Most of the small mines in the area were worked out by the 1940's but the Silback Premier mine continued producing through the 1970's with a total of 4 million ounces of gold, 41 million ounces of silver, 4 million pounds of copper, 52 million pounds of lead and 19 million pounds of zinc produced. Activity was maintained through the 1960's and 1970's with the development of the Granduc massive sulfide deposit and construction of the Stewart-Cassiar highway. Recent activity in the area is wide

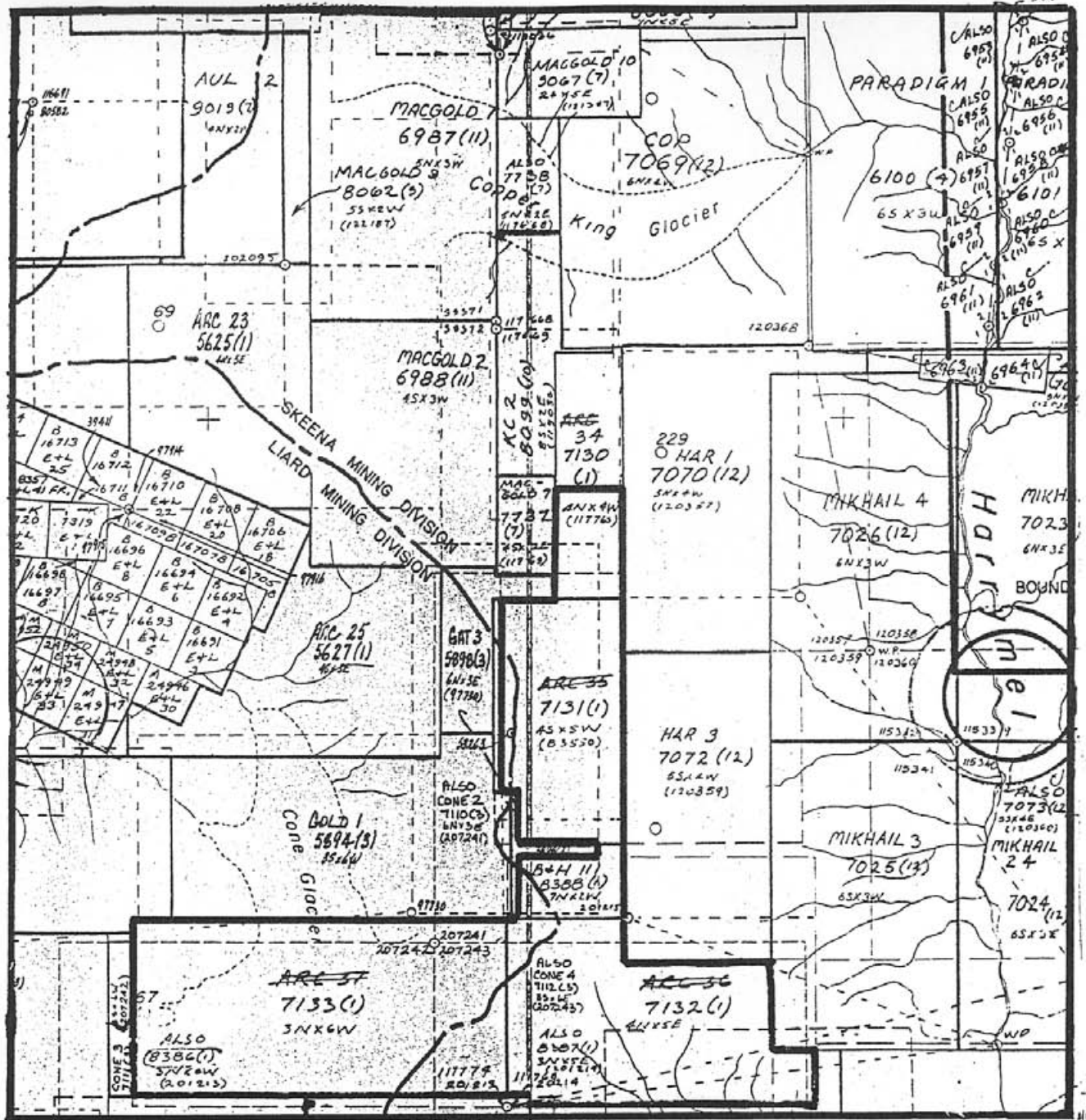


FIGURE 2-CLAIM OUTLINE MAP-B&H I-III, RECORD #8386-8388

from BCDMPR map M104B/10E

Scale 1:50000



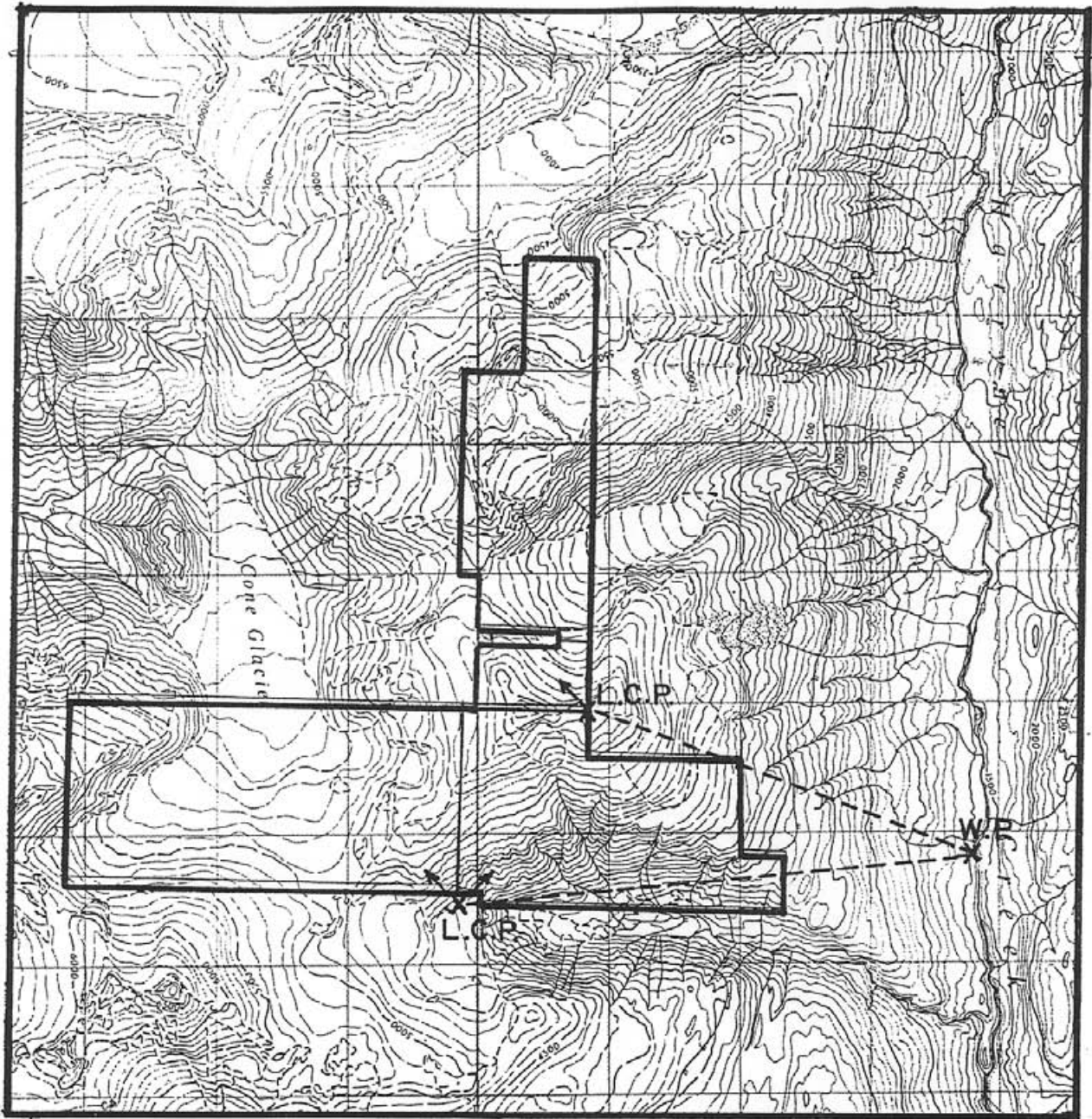


FIGURE 3-CLAIM TOPOGRAPHIC MAP- B&H I-III, Record #8386-8388

from DEMR map "Snippaker Creek" NTS 104B/10

SCALE 1:50000



spread and includes the development of the Snip deposit, continuing exploration of the Eskay Creek deposit and numerous other on-going projects.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Stewart-Unuk River area includes part of the contact of the eastern Coast Plutonic Complex with the west-central margin of the successor Bowser Basin. The country rocks of the area form a well-defined entity that E.W. Groves (1988) refers to as the Stewart Complex which is comprised of sedimentary, volcanic and metamorphic rocks ranging in age from Middle Triassic to Quaternary.

The Stewart Complex is a deformed belt of volcanic, volcanoclastic and sedimentary rocks which extend from Alice Arm in the south to the Iskut River in the north. These rocks are in an intruded contact with with Middle Jurassic to Eocene felsic plutonic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex and are disconformably overlain by symmetrically folded, marine and non-marine, coal-bearing, clastic rocks of the Jura-Cretaceous successor Bowser Basin to the west.

The oldest rocks in the Stewart-Unuk River area are the Upper Triassic Takla Group (Grove, 1988) which are predominately green epiclastic volcanic units found along the Iskut-Unuk River section. These include volcanic breccias, marbles, sandstones and siltstones which form a known thickness of at least 900 meters. The Upper Triassic rocks in the claim area are represented by the Stuhini Group (BCMEMP Map 1989-10) and

includes grey to black thinly bedded siltstone, shale and argillite (turbidite) and grey impure silty, sandy limestone.

The Triassic rocks are overlain by sedimentary, volcanic and green epiclastic volcanic rocks of the Jurassic Hazleton Group. The contact varies in places but is generally disconformable to unconformable. The Hazleton Group includes all of the Jurassic rocks in the area and is divided into four major divisions including the Early Jurassic Unuk River Formation, the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek Formation and Salmon River Formation and the Late Jurassic Nass Formation.

The Unuk River Formation is comprised predominately of a volcanoclastic sequence marked by extensive pillow volcanic members and widespread, thin marble layers.

The Betty Creek Formation rests unconformably on the Unuk River Formation and consists of a thick succession of red and green epiclastic volcanic rocks.

The Salmon River Formation overlies the Betty Creek Formation conformable to disconformably and consists of thin bedded siltstones, greywackes and minor volcanic units.

The Nass Formation overlies the Salmon River Formation and consists of siltstones, greywackes, some conglomerate, minor argillite and volcanic rocks.

In addition to the volcanic, epiclastic and sedimentary rocks of the Unuk River, Betty Creek and Salmon River Formations, the Stewart Complex is also partially composed of their cataclastic and metamorphic equivalents. Cataclastite and mylonite are found near the intruded contact of the Late

Jurassic Texas Creek granodiorite. Phyllites, schists and gneisses are confined to the intruded contact areas with the Tertiary Hyder quartz monzonite and Boundary grandodiorite.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

No assessment reports have been filed on the area covered by the claim and no work known to the author has taken place on the claims. The claim area is covered by BCMEMPR map "Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk Area" Open File 1989-10 at a scale of 1:50,000. The map is reproduced for the claim area on Figure 4.

On the western portion of the claim area is found a ridge about 200 meters wide mapped as being underlain by rocks of the Lower Jurassic Betty Creek Formation (Unit 3d) comprised of grey, green and purple massive to well bedded dacitic tuff, lapilli tuff, cystal and lithic tuff and feldspar phyrlic with unit 13b intruding the unit which consists of the Tertiary post-tectonic King Creek Dyke Swarm which are feldspar porphyry dacite, andesite, diabase and quartz diorite dykes.

On the eastern portions of the claim area is found the largest rock exposure which is comprised of the southeast facing slopes toward Lyons Creek. This area is mapped as being underlain by the Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation (Units 2a, 2s and 2l) consisting of grey green plagioclase andesite, grey, brown and green thin bedded tuffaceous siltstone and fine grained wacke, and grey variable bedded limestone and by Upper Triassic Stuhini Group rocks (unit

LEGEND—FIGURE 4

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

(Note: No stratigraphic order is implied within sequences.)

QUATERNARY

RECENT

7 UNCONSOLIDATED SEDIMENTS

- 7a Alluvium, glaciofluvial deposits, landslide debris, moraine
- 7b Alluvium underlain by Pleistocene to Recent basalt

PLEISTOCENE TO RECENT

6 BASALT FLOWS AND TEPHRA

- 6a Dark grey to black, basalt flows and tephra; minor pillow lavas
- 6b Basalt tephra

TRIASSIC TO JURASSIC HAZELTON GROUP

MIDDLE JURASSIC (TOARCICAN TO BAJOCIAN)

5 SILTSTONE SEQUENCE (Salmon River Formation): Dark grey, well-bedded siltstone with minor sandstone and conglomerate.

- 5c Chert pebble conglomerate and arenite
- 5t Rhythmically bedded siltstone and shale (turbidite)
- 5w Thinly bedded wacke
- 5p Andesitic pillow lavas and pillow breccias with minor siltstone interbeds

LOWER JURASSIC (TOARCICAN)

4 FELSIC VOLCANIC SEQUENCE (Mount Dilworth Formation): Light weathering, intermediate to felsic pyroclastic rocks, including dust, ash, crystal and lithic tuffs, lapilli tuff. Locally pyritic (5 to 15%) and gossanous. Minor chalcadonic quartz veins locally.

- 4a Variably bedded airfall tuffs
- 4f Massive felsic tuff
- 4r Black and white, carbonaceous felsic volcanics; locally flow banded and autobrecciated

LOWER JURASSIC (PLIENSBACHIAN TO TOARCICAN)

3 PYROCLASTIC-EPICLASTIC SEQUENCE (Bety Creek Formation): Heterogeneous, grey, green, locally purple or maroon, massive to bedded pyroclastic and sedimentary rocks; pillow lava

- 3a Green and grey, massive to poorly bedded andesite
- 3d Grey, green and purple dacitic tuff, lapilli tuff, crystal and lithic tuff; massive to well bedded, feldspar phytic
- 3f White weathering, felsic tuffs and breccias with quartz stringers
- 3c Andesitic lapilli tuff with pink siliceous clasts
- 3p Andesitic pillow lavas and pillow breccias with minor siltstone interbeds
- 3t Black, thinly bedded siltstone, shale and argillite (turbidite)

UPPER TRIASSIC TO LOWER JURASSIC (NORIAN TO SINEMURIAN)

2 ANDESITE SEQUENCE (Unuk River Formation): Green and grey, intermediate to mafic volcanics and flows with locally thick interbeds of fine-grained immature sediments; minor conglomerate and limestone

- 2a Grey and green, plagioclase ± hornblende porphyritic andesite, massive to poorly bedded
- 2h Grey and green, hornblende (± pyroxene)-feldspar porphyritic andesitic lapilli and ash tuff
- 2s Grey, brown and green, thinly bedded, tuffaceous siltstone and fine grained wacke
- 2t Black, thinly laminated siltstone (turbidite); shale; argillite
- 2g Dark grey, matrix-supported conglomerate with granitic cobbles
- 2l Grey, variably bedded limestone (completely recrystallized along South Unuk valley)

TRIASSIC

STUHINI GROUP

UPPER TRIASSIC (CARNIAN TO NORIAN)

1 LOWER VOLCANOSEDIMENTARY SEQUENCE: Brown, black and grey, mixed sedimentary rocks interbedded with medium to dark green, mafic to intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks

- 1l Grey to black, thinly bedded siltstone, shale, argillite (turbidite)
- 1w Brown and grey, fine grained tuffaceous wacke, minor siltstone or conglomerate
- 1f Grey, impure, silty, sandy limestone
- 1a Green, fine-grained, andesitic ash tuff, feldspar and hornblende phytic
- 1d Dark green basalt
- 1p Grey and green, andesitic breccia with augite-hornblende-plagioclase clasts and augite matrix

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

TERTIARY

13 POST-TECTONIC DYKES

- 13a Lamprophyre, andesite, diabase (Narrow not shown)
- 13b King Creek Dyke Swarm: feldspar porphyry dacite, andesite, diabase, quartz diorite
- 13c Rawlson monzonite: fine-grained leuco-monzonite

12 COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

- 12a Biotite granite
- 12b Hornblende-biotite quartz diorite
- 12c Lee Brant Stock: K-feldspar porphyry, hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite

JURASSIC

11 NICKEL MOUNTAIN GABBRO: melanocratic olivine-pyroxene gabbro

10 SYN TO POST-VOLCANIC INTRUSIONS: Porphyritic to phaneritic textured; possibly hypabyssal equivalents of extrusive rocks

- 10a Lehto Porphyry: K-feldspar-plagioclase-hornblende porphyry granodiorite to syenite
- 10b Bartz Lake Dyke: fine- to medium-grained hornblende diorite
- 10c Andesite-Diorite Complex: melanocratic, fine- to medium-grained diorite with abundant xenoliths of dark green meta-andesite; (possibly Triassic)

9 UNUK RIVER DIORITE SUITE: medium- to coarse-grained, mafic to intermediate stocks

- 9a John Peaks melanocratic hornblende diorite
- 9b Max biotite-hornblende diorite, quartz diorite
- 9c Melville hornblende-biotite diorite to quartz diorite
- 9d Doc Ridge biotite monzoniorite

TRIASSIC

8 BUGKE GLACIER STOCK: light grey, gneissic to foliated, medium-grained hornblende-biotite quartz diorite

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

A - F METAMORPHIC EQUIVALENTS OF UNITS 1, 2 OR 3

- A Metapelite: dark grey, carbonaceous quartz-feldspar-sericite phyllite
- B Felsic metavolcanics: light green, quartz-albite-chlorite-sericite phyllite; locally with deformed lapilli
- C Mafic to intermediate metavolcanics: dark green, plagioclase-chlorite phyllite
- D Hornblende-plagioclase mylonite; mylonitic meta-tuffs
- E Hornblende-plagioclase gneiss; agmatitic migmatite
- F Strongly sheared rocks within the Unuk-Harrymel fault zone

GOSSANOUS ALTERATION ZONES

- Pyrite ± quartz ± sericite ± carbonate ± clay; locally foliated to schistose
- Disseminated pyrite in felsic volcanics

LEGEND—FIGURE 4 CONTINUED

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed).....	
Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned).....	
Bedding, tops unknown (horizontal, inclined, vertical).....	
Bedding, estimated dip (gentle, moderate, steep).....	
Stratigraphic tops in pillow volcanics.....	
Compositional layering in metamorphosed rocks, foliation (inclined, vertical).....	
Trend line.....	
Regional anticline, syncline.....	
Antiform, synform (normal, overturned).....	
Minor fold axis with M, Z or S symmetry; with plunge.....	
Fault (defined, assumed; D = downthrown side).....	
Thrust fault (defined, assumed; teeth on upper plate).....	
Air photo lineament.....	
Fossil locality.....	
Flamme.....	
Area with more than 40% Tertiary dykes.....	
Limit of major phyllite zone.....	
Volcanic vent (observed, assumed).....	
Geologic station.....	
National geochemical reconnaissance sample site.....	
Potassium-argon isotopic age site: H = hornblende; age in millions of years before present.....	
Mineral occurrence; MINFILE number.....	
Adit.....	

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

<u>MINFILE NUMBER (104B)</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>MINFILE NUMBER (104B)</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COMMODITY</u>
6	E & L	Ni Cu Pt Ag Ti Au	216	Biss 1	Cu
7	Copper King, Lehto	Cu Fe	217	Biss 4	Cu
8	Mackay	Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	218	Mal	Cu
9	Har, Jim, Max	Cu Fe	219	Jim, Flory	Cu Fe
10	Fox, Ox	Magnetite	220	McQuillan Ridge	Cu
11	Cumberland, Daly	Au Ag Zn Cu Pb Ba	221	Gracey Creek	Cu
12	McQuillan	Cu Fe	222	Cebuck Creek, Max	Au, Ag
13	Max, Granduc	Fe Cu	223	Fewright Creek Placer	Au
14	Doc, Gracey	Au Ag Cu Pb Zn	224	Homer 3	Cu
15	Globe, Doc	Au Ag Pb	225	Six Mile 2	Cu
17	Gold Run	Au Pb Zn	226	North Fork	Cu
18	Unuk Jumbo	Cu	227	Sulphide Creek Placer	Au
19	Florence	Pb Cu Au	228	GC	Cu
20	Sulphurets Creek Placer	Au	229	Granite Creek	Cu
72	Bruce Glacier	Zn	230	Kad	Zn Fe
79	V.V. Mt. Dunn	Cu Au Ag Mo	231	Fred, Dan	Cu
80	Harrymel Creek	Cu	232	Tet	Cu
81	Tag	Cu	233	GFJ, Corey	Au Ag Cu Zn
83	Unuk (Zone 1)	Ag Pb	234	Mandy Glacier	Cu
85	Saib Lake	Au Ag	235	Unuk Finger	Cu
87	Lic, Bliss 3	Cu Au Pb	236	Ted Morris Glacier	Cu
96	Unuk River	Cu	237	TMG	Cu
97	Fewright	Cu Ag Au Pb	238	That 5	Cu
98	Canyon Creek	Au Pb Zn	239	Corey 16	Cu
119	Harrymel Creek South	Cu	240	C-10, Mount Madge	Au Ag Cu Zn
125	Chris, Anne	Cu Fe	279	Mike Peak	Asbestos
134	DC	Pb	287	Corey 6	Cu
152	Eric 2, Mount Dunn	Zn	327	Cam South	Cu Pb Zn Mo
175	Ginggrass Creek	Asbestos, Cu	340	Corey South	Au Ag
184	Sulphurets Lake	Au Ag Cu	344	Unuk (Zone 2)	Au Cu
209	Cole, Boot	Cu Ag Au	352	Colagh	Cu Pb Zn
215	D-vel	Pb Cu	354	Bigar	Au Ag Pb Zn Cu

11 and 1t) consisting of grey to black thinly bedded siltstone, shale and argillite (turbidite) and grey impure silty sandy limestone.

The E&L deposit is shown as occurring 6 km NW of the property and is mapped as occurring with a gabbro intrusive stock in the Betty Creek Formation.

The Harrymel Creek and Harrymel Creek South showings are located 2 km east of the property on Harrymel Creek. The showings are located in a north trending fault zone dipping 60° to 85° to the west which occurs between Hazleton and Stuhini Group rocks. Mineralization is found in the cataclasite zone as a well mineralized quartz-epidote schist with abundant pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. Some silver values in excess of 13,000 g per tonne were reported from the Harrymel Creek South showings. About 8 km north of these showings the Copper King showing occurs in the same fault zone with gold values of up to 17 g per tonne reported

A fault is shown as occurring in the eastern portion of the B&H property on BCDEMPR Open File Map 1989-10 which was also identified on aerial photos by the author as shown on Fig. 5.

A portion of the outcrops were mapped by the author as shown on Figure 5. The rock types consisted of siltstones, conglomerates, shales, limestone, sandstone and lapilli. Five grab samples of limonite stained quartz-carbonate were taken during the mapping. The quartz-carbonate appeared to be related to the contact between the conglomerate and greywacke unit on samples R126, R151 and R356 with the limonite staining probably

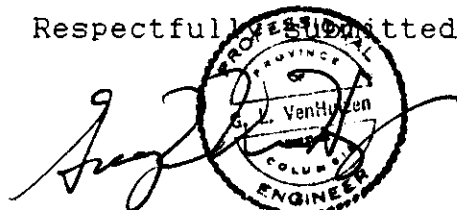
from siderite. The source of the quartz-carbonate may have been an altered carbonate-mudstone layer. The other two samples appeared to be similar to above but were found as float further down the slope.

All of the samples were grab samples and none of the five samples contained significant amounts of base or precious metals.

CONCLUSIONS

The preliminary mapping program undertaken on the B&H claims is thus far inconclusive. A review of materials on the area show a potential for two types of mineralization including structurally controlled gold bearing quartz-carbonate mineralization such as that found in nearby Harrymel Creek and ultrabasic related Ni-Cu mineralization such as found at the nearby E&L deposit. A program which includes examination of all rock exposures should be undertaken to locate possible ultrabasic intrusive bodies and quartz-carbonate filled shear zones. In particular the fault as identified on aerial photos should be examined for potential mineralization.

Respectfully submitted,

A circular professional seal for the Province of Columbia, Engineer. The seal contains the name G. L. Ven Huijzen and is stamped over a handwritten signature.

Greg L. Ven Huijzen, P.Eng.

5 January 1990

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT


Wages 28-31 August 1990, G.L. Ven Huizen, P.Eng.....	\$1000
Wages 28-31 August 1990, Helper.....	600
Helicopter 1.7 hours.....	1349
Camp costs 4 man days @ \$75.....	300
Air fares.....	827
Meals and accommodations.....	94
Aerial photos.....	44
Analyses.....	69
Report.....	<u>717</u>
TOTAL.....	\$5000


CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Greg L. Ven Huizen of 3889 Hudson Street, Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1. I am registered in the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia, No. 14584.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Minnesota with a Bachelor of Geo-Engineering Degree (Exploration Option) with Distinction, March 1979.
3. I have been practicing my profession since graduation.
4. The information contained in this report is the result of work performed by the author and the references cited
5. I own no direct, indirect and do not expect to receive any interests in the property covered in this report or any shares in Eskay Gold Corp.
6. I consent to the use of this report titled, "Preliminary Mapping Report on the B&H I-III Claims", 5 January 1991, in a prospectus, statement of facts or other public documents.

Respectfully submitted,


Greg L. Ven Huizen P.Eng.
5 January 1991



BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk River-Salmon River-Anyox Area", BCMEMPR Bulletin 63, Edward W. Grove, December 1986

Map NTS 104B/10 "Snippaker Creek", Department of Energy, Mines and Resources Ottawa, published in 1975

Map M104B/10E, BC Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, 14 June 1990

Open File Map 1989-10, "Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk Area", BCMEMPR, D.J. Alldrick, J.M. Britton, I.C.L. Webster and C.W.P. Russell, 1989

Aerial Photo, BC 5158-227

BC Minfile 104B-6, 7, 80, 85, 119, 152, 209, 352

APPENDIX

ANALYSES

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au**	Pt**	Pd**
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb
R 126	1	1	2	21	.3	1	6	2759	6.77	6	5	ND	1	453	1.9	2	2	9	17.33	.016	9	2	3.26	1452	.01	2	.33	.01	.05	1	1	2	6
R 151	1	5	4	22	.2	3	8	1935	6.07	9	5	ND	1	271	1.3	2	5	26	11.98	.040	8	3	2.63	192	.01	2	.77	.01	.08	2	4	3	4
R 336	1	13	5	19	.1	17	3	232	.92	16	5	ND	1	8	.6	2	2	9	.32	.009	2	31	.25	26	.02	2	.28	.01	.02	3	5	4	2
R 825	3	7	2	12	.2	6	3	948	2.63	3	5	ND	1	14	.4	2	6	4	1.61	.004	2	8	.08	30	.01	2	.08	.01	.01	1	5	1	2
R 1153	4	10	2	9	.1	12	1	203	.69	3	5	ND	1	18	.4	2	6	1	.23	.002	2	9	.05	74	.01	2	.03	.01	.01	2	6	3	2
STANDARD C/FA-R	19	60	40	131	6.9	73	32	1051	3.95	39	20	7	37	53	18.9	15	20	56	.52	.093	38	60	.89	181	.07	36	1.89	.06	.14	12	528	494	531

ASSAY RECOMMENDED for Ag 730 ppm

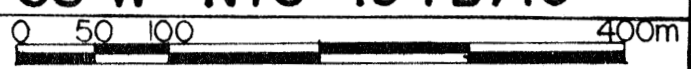
ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AU AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU** PT** PD** BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS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

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 6 1990 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 13/90 SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

ESKAY GOLD CORP.

FIG. 5 PRELIMINARY MAPPING B#H I-III CLAIMS, SKEENA MNG. DIV.

56°32'N 130°38'W NTS 104B/10

SCALE 1:5000 

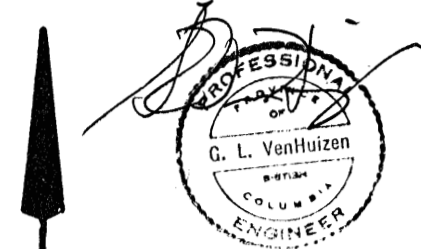
LEGEND

- A conglomerate, grn-grey w/some l.s. pods
- B siltstone, grey, thin bedded (~10cm)
- C argillite, black, mostly subcrops of angular fragments
- D sandstone, grey, fine to medium, massive
- E lapilli, lt. grey, clasts ≤ 2cm

Au ppb Ag ppm
GRAB SAMPLE x 5/2
CONTACT --- (apx.)

BASED ON FIELD NOTES, NTS MAP 104B/10, BCDMPR M104B/10E AND AERIAL PHOTO BC 5158-227

BY G.L. VEN HUIZEN, P.ENG. JAN 91



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