Daiwan Engineering Ltd. 1030 - 609 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7Y 1G5 Phone: (604) 688-1508

LOG NO:	March 19/91 RD.	
ACTION:	7	
		-
FILE NO:		

PROSPECTING AND SAMPLING

ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE

LINDA PROJECT

SULPHURETS AREA

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

LOG NA:UG 30 1001	RD.
ACTION:	HOM FEST
FILE NO:	

NTS: 104B/9

Latitude: 56° 32'N Longitude: 130° 10'W

For

Universal Trident Industries Ltd. 1030 - 609 Granville Street Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1G5

Bу

Robert T. Holland, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

January 25, 1991



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SUMMARY

The Linda Project is located adjacent to the Sulphurets area, 80 km north-northwest of Stewart, B.C. and 20 km southeast of the major Eskay Creek gold discovery. The claims investigated in this survey are the Linda 11, 12, and 15, totalling 56 claim units and covering over 2800 acres of ground.

The exploration expenditures detailed in this report have been applied pro-rata from general project expenditures incurred from surveys operated out of the same geology camp on the Lower Unuk river, and from actual expenditures on the property.

Previous work has shown that the area is underlain by Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary stratigraphy of the Stuhini and Lower Hazelton Groups which has been intruded by a series of magmatic events ranging from post late Triassic to Tertiary time. Several major deposits within the adjacent area are hosted in the same general type of rocks. These include, amongst others, the Eskay Creek, Snip and Johnny Mountain deposits, all of which have significant economic gold reserves and/or recent production.

Mineralization in the lower Unuk River area is primarily of four types, copper-iron (gold) skarns, lead-zinc-silver-gold veins, disseminated copper-(gold) (porphyry) and gold placers. At least nine showings of the first three categories occur within the property boundaries and numerous more can be found immediately adjacent. Very little work has been done to date on these, and their economic potential remains to be evaluated.

A program of reconnaissance sampling was carried out on the project claims in August 1990.

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INTRODUCTION

This report on the Linda Project area was prepared for assessment purposes. The report summarizes existing reports on the properties and other data as are available. A review of the July/August 1990 field work is included with maps and conclusions and recommendations. This 1990 exploration program was terminated at an early stage because of funding problems with the properties optionor. This report is limited to a thorough presentation of the geological mapping and rock sampling on the properties, with comments and description of the analyzed samples.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Linda Project area is located approximately 80 km north-northwest of the town of Stewart in northwestern British Columbia (Figure 1). The claims lie just north of Brucejack Lake, and cover part of the Knipple Glacier within NTS map sheet 104B/9 and centred at 56° 32' N latitude and 130° 10' W longitude. Access to the area is by helicopter from bases in Stewart or from seasonal bases at Bell 2 on the Stewart Cassiar Highway and at various airstrips within the adjoining region. The local airstrips are accessible to fixed wing aircraft from the supply centers of Smithers, Stewart and Terrace. Road access has been proposed for the nearby Eskay Creek and Iskut River areas and would likely pass within 20 km of the project area.

<u>CLAIM STATUS</u>

The Linda Project is comprised of three claims, Linda 11, 12 and 15 forming a contiguous block, totalling 56 claim units and covering over 2800 acres. The claims are located in the Sulphurets area of the Skeena Mining Division of British Columbia (Figure 2). Claim details are as follows:

<u>Claim</u>	Record No.	<u>Units</u>	Record Date	Expires
Linda 11	7320	20	March 14 89	1991
Linda 12	7321	20	March 14 89	1991
Linda 15	7578	16	May 13 89	1991





The claim groups are registered in the names of Hugh and Gerald Ross but have recently been assigned to Daiwan Engineering Ltd. Universal Trident Industries Ltd. has earned a 50% interest in the properties from Daiwan Engineering Ltd.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Linda claim group lies within the Coast Range Mountane Belt which is characterized by steep, rugged terrain and high precipitation. Valleys are typically narrow, steep sided and glaciated. Vegetation is dense northern rain forest conifers with thick undergrowth of alder, willow and devil's club. This grades upwards into dense sub-alpine and alpine vegetation with tree line generally ranging from 1000 to 1400 meters elevation. Glaciers and snowfields occur frequently in the region, usually above 1600 meters elevation. The area snowfall is high.

Elevations within the project area range from 1800 meters to 2290 meters. Much of the of the claims are covered by glacial ice and permanent snow pack.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

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 1800s when prospectors passed through the region on their way to the interior. In the 1970s, 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 property is slated for production in 1990.

The mineralization at Eskay Creek was discovered in 1932, and active prospecting has continued sporadically since then. Two adits are the result of limited mining activity on this prospect. In 1988, Calpine Resources Incorporated discovered high-grade gold and silver mineralization in the '21 Zone'. A number of excellent diamond drill intersections have been obtained to date, including drill hole CA-88-06 which encountered 96 feet of 0.752 oz/ton gold and 1.13 oz/ton silver. Based on the results of 70 drill holes completed to June 1, 1989, a preliminary geological

ore reserve of 2.8 million tons grading 0.23 oz/ton gold and 3.3 oz/ton silver has been calculated for the '21 Zone' (Consolidated Stikine Silver Ltd. - 1989 Annual Report).

Evidence of mineral exploration within the lower Unuk River Sulphurets area dates to 1893 and government reports indicate the presence of mineral occurrences within the project area as early as 1911. Records of early work are poor and little evidence of this work remains.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Steward-Unuk River area is composed of three distinct tectonic zones of Mesozoic to Cenozoic age along the western margin of the Cordilleran (Figure 3). From west to east they are: the Coast Plutonic Complex or Crystalline Belt, the Stewart Complex and the Bowser Basin. The Stewart Complex is a deformed belt of volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks of Upper Triassic to middle Jurassic age which extend from Alice Arm in the south to the Iskut River in the north. These rocks are in intruded contact with Middle Jurassic to Eocene felsic plutonic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex to the west, and unconformably underlay the Upper Jurassic to Cretaceous marine clastic sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Basin to the east. The Stewart Complex is one of the most important metallogenic regions in British Columbia.

Stratigraphic nomenclature of the Stewart Complex and Bowser Basin has been adopted from Grove (1986) following modifications from Grove (1971). The oldest rocks of the Stewart-Unuk River area are the Upper Triassic volcanic conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones comprising the Takla Group near Unuk River. In the absence of correlatable fossil evidence, the distinction between these Takla Group volcaniclastics and the overlying Hazelton Group volcaniclastics is not conclusive.

The lowest member of the Jurassic Hazelton group is the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation consisting of green, red and purple volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone, pillowed lava and volcanic flows, and minor crystal tuff, limestone and chert. The Unuk River Formation is unconformably overlain by the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek Formation of predominantly volcanic breccia, conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone, which, in turn, is unconformably overlain by siltstone, greywacke, sandstone and argillite of the Salmon River Formation. Grove (1971) referred to the Unuk River Formation as the Hazelton assemblage, and the Betty Creek and Salmon River Formation as the Bowser assemblage.



The Upper Jurassic Nass Formation overlies the Salmon River Formation to form the uppermost constituent of the Bowser Basin. The Nass Formation consists of a thick sequence of marine clastic sedimentary rocks (siltstones, greywackes, sandstones).

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. Cataclasite and mylonite are found near the intruded contract 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 granodiorite.

The Coast Plutonic complex is composed of multiple phases of intrusion from Upper Triassic quartz diorite in the Unuk River area to Middle Jurassic granodiorites and Tertiary quartz monzonites in the Stewart area. Plutonic satellites of quartz monzonite, quartz diorite and granodiorite are also found toward the centre of the Stewart Complex. dykes and sills of similar composition are found throughout the Stewart Complex but particularly in well defined zones cutting across the regional geologic trends.

Mineralization in the Stewart area is confined primarily to the Lower and Middle Jurassic Stewart Complex: Unuk River, Betty Creek and Salmon River Formations. Grove (1986) recognizes four classes of mineral deposits such as the Silbak Premier Mines, stratiform massive sulphide deposits such as the Hidden Creek Mine in the Anyox area, discordant massive sulphide deposits such as the Granduc Mine, and Tertiary porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits such as the Mitchell-Sulphurets property. The most important of these, in terms of number of deposits and quantity of ore, are the fissure and replacement vein deposits. However, in terms of exploration potential, all types of deposits have equal importance.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Linda property of which the Linda 11, 12, and 15 claims form a part encompasses a large ice field underlain by two Hazelton Group strata; one, the Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation siltstone sequence, and two, the Lower Jurassic Betty Creek Formation pyroclastic-epiclastic sequence. Dividing the Salmon River and the Betty Creek lithologies is a narrow, approximately 250 metre wide, felsic volcanic sequence which corresponds to the Lower Jurassic

Mount Dillworth Formation. The Mount Dillworth rocks are characterized by intermediate to felsic pyroclastic rocks, including dust tuff, crystal and lithic tuff, and lapilli tuff. Locally the pyroclastic rocks may be pyritiferous (from 5 to 15 percent) and gossanous. Also of note, locally present are minor chalcedonic quartz veins. Massive to bedded airfall tuffs and variably welded ashfall tuffs have been mapped as the Mount Dillworth Formation along the west border of nearby Linda 10 claims.

The Salmon River Formation rocks correspond to the area staked as the Linda 1-9 claims and the east side of Linda 10, 12, and 18 claims. To the southwest of these claims the dominant lithologic type is Betty Creek pyroclastic-epiclastic sequence. On the northwest corner of Linda 15 and crescent-shaped contact of the Salmon River Formation with a local, kilometre-wide, Lower Jurassic, Upper Unuk River Formation andesite sequence. In this area, the andesite sequence has been classified as containing two types: first, medium to dark green, K-feldspar and plagioclase with or without hornblende trachyandesite tuffs and flows; and second, grey and green plagioclase porphyritic andesite.

Further south, the area corresponding the southwest corner of Linda 15 and the western border of Linda 16 (over part of Freegold and John Walker Glaciers), have been mapped as the northeast corner and eastern border of Jurassic intrusive stock. This local stock corresponds to the Walker Porphyry - a light grey, homogeneous, plagioclase porphyritic dacite with fine-grained, dacitic cognate xenoliths.

MINERALIZATION

Britton et al (1989) list 55 mineral occurrences in the Unuk 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) has 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 a restricted set of strata. The best example is the Eskay Creek prospect, currently being explored by Calpine Resources Incorporated and Consolidated Stikine Silver Ltd. Intrusive-contact (skarn) deposits show a close spatial and temporal relationship with igneous intrusions.

Daiwan Engineering Ltd. 1030 - 609 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1G5 Phone: (604) 688-1508 At this time, the Eskay Creek prospect, located 20 km northwest of the Linda claims, is the most significant showing in the area. This prospect comprises at least eight mineralized zones occurring over a strike length of 1800 m within a sequence of felsic volcanics (Mount Dilworth Formation). Preliminary drilling on the '21 Zone' intersected 96 feet assaying 0.752 oz/ton gold and 1.13 oz/ton silver including 52.5 feet grading 1.330 oz/ton gold and 1.99 oz/ton silver (Northern Miner, November 7, 1988). The drilling results obtained to date indicate that the '21 Zone' extends over 335 m and is open along strike and at depth. Based on the results of 70 drill holes completed to June 1, 1989, a preliminary geological reserve of 2.8 million tons grading 0.23 oz/ton gold and 3.3 oz/ton silver was calculated for the '21 Zone' (Consolidated Stikine Silver, 1989 Annual Report). These deposits have been variously described as silicified shear zones (Harris, 1985) or as volcanogenic deposits (Donnelly, 1976). The mineralization is associated with disseminated sulphides in felsic volcanic breccias and graphitic argillites in contact with overlying intermediate volcanic rocks.

Government records show a number of known mineral occurrences within or in the vicinity of the Linda group. The Linda property is located central to the Sulphurets Gold Zone (6 km east), the Gold Wedge deposit (2 km east), and the Brucejack Gold Deposit (3 km southeast). Also within 1500 metres west and southwest of Brucejack Lake there are a further eleven BCMEMPR Minfile occurrences, see Table 1 for deposit reserves and details. Gold, silver, arsenopyrite, copper, lead, zinc, and barite, have been recognized in various combinations in this mineral rich area between Sulphurets Glacier and the Linda property.

Geologically these mineral occurrences are located on either side of a major, nearly north striking fault. This fault cuts or defines the boundary of the Lower Jurassic Upper Unuk River Formation andesite sequence, the Betty Creek Formation pyroclastic-epiclastic sequence, and, to a lesser extent, concurrent-aged to latter-aged, small porphyritic volcanic intrusions. Within both the Upper Unuk River and the Betty Creek rocks there are many gossanous alteration zones comprised of foliated to schistose pyrite-quartz-sericite with or without carbonate and clay.

Table 1

Mineral Occurrences Sulphurets Area 104B/9 104/B8

Occ#	<u>Name</u>	Commodity	Reserves
104B 022	Discovery	Au, Ag, Ba	
104 B 118	Red River	Au, Ag, Cu	
104B 187	Kruchowski	Au, Ag, As	
104B 189	Shore	Au, Ag, Zn, Cu, Pb	
104B 190	Gossan Hill	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn	
104B 193	West	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu	
104B 195	"367"	Au, Ag, Pb	
104B 196	Galena Stockworth	Au, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu	
104B 197	"5.9"	Au, Ag, Zn, Cu, Pb	
104B 199	Spine	Ag, Au, Cu	
104B 200	Electrum	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn	
	Sulphurets	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb	20MT 0.08 opt Au
	Gold Wedge	Au, Ag, Cu, Zn, Pb	0.375MT 0.75 opt Au 1 opt Ag
	Brucejack	Au, Ag, Pb, Zn	0.85MT 0.354 opt Au
			22.94 opt Ag

1990 RECONNAISSANCE SAMPLING PROGRAM

The Linda 11, 12, and 15 claims were prospected and sampled during the operation of an exploration program in the Lower Unuk River area. Geologist S.D. Coombes and prospector/field assistant Steve Oakley reviewed the property area on one occasion by helicopter in able to locate gossanous outcrops and areas of potential economic mineralization. On the return expedition they sampled outcrops exposed on the northeast side of the Mitchell Glacier across the cirque which separates the Knipple Glacier boundary.



- ICEFIELD -

103

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Legend

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m 0	50 100	200	300 m
See Appendix 2 for assay results			
\$\$ 8 [∨]	quartz vei	n	
3	Maroon a	ndesitic volcan	ics
2	Dark gree	n crystal tuff	
1	Light gree	en mafic volcar	nics
•	Sample lo	cation	
12/	Rock type	e boundary	

	1			
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	DA I	PROPE	RTY B.C.	7
PROSPECTING & MAPPING				
TRAVERSE				
	Aug	ust 1990		
DAIWA	N EN	GINEERIN	G LTD	
SCALE 1:5000	DATE	Jan. '91	FIG.	4a

(7500)

-ICEFIELD

The prospecting and assaying completed on the samples failed to identify any significant economic mineralization.

A number of quartz vein stockworks, and chloritic tuffs containing pyrite mineralization were collected from the ridge zone. Further sampling was not possible because of the extreme terrain and ice cover.

No further prospecting was feasible within the budget available for the work, due to the termination of funding by the property optionor.

Further reconnaissance of the property would have required another trip into the area with full climbing equipment to allow traversing of the ice field and the arque area. Figure 4 shows the area of the helicopter traverses and the area prospected by Oakley and Coombes. The samples L.01 - L.05 were collected at approximately 100 metre intervals northwest along the strike of the ridge from the landing place.

The samples were numbered and shipped to Acme Labs in Vancouver for analysis by ICP methods for 30 trace elements and by acid dissolution and AA finish on a 10 gm samples for gold. No samples contained anomalous values, although samples L.01 and L.02 showed slight gold background (8 ppb Au).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The limited amount of reconnaissance prospecting and geological mapping completed in recent years has confirmed the geology of the project area as shown on regional geological maps. The properties rock types are also host to a variety of significant and economically important mineralization in adjoining areas, but work to date on the property has been preliminary in nature and insufficient to fully evaluate its mineral potential.

A considerable drawback to exploration on the property are the portions of the Knipple Glacier, and the snow filled circues.

Exploration targets on the property may be developed by geophysical test work, by physical tracing adjacent mineralization onto the claims or by prospecting of moraine material. Any subsequent drilling proposal would most likely require drilling through the glacier ice.

A further limited program of reconnaissance prospecting is recommended for the property.

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BUDGET

Further reconnaissance prospecting and mapping on Linda 11, 12, and 15 claims.

Phase 1

Assays and Geochem - 50 samples @ \$15/sample \$750		
Camp Costs - 20 man days @ \$90/day	1,800	
Equipment Rentals		
Miscellaneous Field Equipment - 1 month @ \$1,000/month	1,000	
Magnetometer - 20 days @ \$40/day	800	
Radio - 1 month @ \$400/month	400	
Expediting	1,000	
Field Supplies	1,000	
Freight/Trucking	500	
Helicopter - 6 hours @ \$750/hour	4,500	
Mobilization/Demobilization	5,000	
Personnel		
Geologist - 10 days @ \$350/day	3,500	
1 Field Assistant - 16 days @ \$250/day 4,000		
Report and Compilation	1,000	
Truck Rental/Gas - 1 month @ \$2,500/month	2,500	
Sub-Total		27,750
7% G.S.T. (not on wages)		1,417
15% Contingencies		<u>1,833</u>

TOTAL

\$31,000

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STATEMENT OF COSTS

Part A - Total Project Costings - Includes ALL expenses on the Flory, Beowulf and Linda Projects. (Operated from same base camp on Lower Unuk River.) * Linda project costs reported in separate Assessment Report

Personnel		
P. Dasler - Senior Geologist		
- 3.75 days @ \$380/day	\$ 1,425.00	
T. Sheridan - Drafting		
- 5.6 days @ \$220/day	1,232.00	
R. Holland - Senior Geologist		
- 21.5 days @ \$380/day	8,170.00	
S. Oakley - Field Assistant		
- 21 days @ \$250/day	5,250.00	
G. Sutton - Geologist		
- 13.5 days @ \$200/day	2,700.00	
S. Coombes - Contact Geologist		
- 25 days @ \$360/day	<u>_7,500.00</u>	*** * * * * * * *
		\$25,661.00
Disbursements		
Food and Accommodation	3,300.38	
Field Supplies	1,891.00	
Equipment Rental (camp, radio, geophysical equip., etc.)	4,389.00	
Vehicle and Supplies	2,109.33	
Airfare	7,939.50	
Helicopter	10,116.07	
Drafting/Maps	217.07	
Office/Secretarial	523.70	
Telephone	71.31	
Assays		
52 rocks Au, 10 gm fire assay, 30 el. ICP @ \$14.70	764.40	
88 soils Au, acid leach, 30 el ICP @ \$10.32	908.16	
6 silt Au acid leach, 30 el ICP @ \$10.32	61.92	
17 dredge con., Au, 10 gm fire assay -100 mesh, 30 el ICP	175.44	
9 dredge core Au, 1 assay ton +/- 100 mesh	280.50	
Freight, etc.	48.66	
Miscellaneous	173.24	
Disbursement and Overhead Charge	7,147.10	46,915.80

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COST SUMMARY

Part C - Linda Project

Field Time		
S. Coombs - Geologist		
- 2 days @ \$360/day	\$ 720.00	
S. Oakley - Prospector		
- 2 days @ \$250/day	500.00	
R. Holland - Geologist		
5 days @ \$380/day	190.00	
Office		
G. Sutton - Geologist		
- 1 day @ \$200/day	200.00	\$1,610.00
Field Disbursements		
Pro rata assessment of Iskut project costs		
308 claims (30%)	8,123.04	
(includes camp, mob and helicopter support on		
Linda, Flory, Deb, Sam, and Beowulf claims) attached		
Assays		
5 samples - 30 element ICP + Au	51.60	8,174.64
TOTAL		<u>\$9,784.64</u>

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Robert T. Holland, do hereby certify that:

- I acted as Project Supervisor for Daiwan Engineering Ltd. with offices at 1030 609 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1G5 for the Linda and Flory projects in July and August 1990.
- 2.0 I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology (1976).
- 3.0 I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 4.0 I have practised my profession in Canada and the United States of America continuously since 1976 and have held various positions of responsibility, including Senior Geologist and Exploration Manager, with a number of exploration companies.
- 5.0 I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the subject properties, nor in the securities of either Universal Trident Industries Ltd, or the various other companies holding interests in the Linda property, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Robert T. Holland, B.Sc., F.G.A.C. January 25, 1991

REFERENCES

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Britton, J.M.; Webster, I.C.L.;	Unuk Map Area (104B/7E, 8W, 7W, 10E); in B.C. Min. Energy, Mines and Petr. Res. Geological Field Work 1988, Paper 1989-
Alldrick, D.J. (1989)	-1, P241-250.
Grove, E.W. (1986)	Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk River - Salmon River - Anyox Area. B.C. Min. Energy, Mines & Petr. Res., Bull. 63.
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Alldrick, D.J. &	Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Sulphurets Area. Open File
Britton, J.M.	Map 1988-4 B.C. Min. Energy Mines & Petr. Res.
Murton, J.D.	Unpublished Geophysical Report on Airborne Mag and VLF-EM
	Surveys, Linda 1-18 claims. June 7, 1990, for Northwind Ventures
	Lta,

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APPENDIX 1

Sample Descriptions

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SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample # Description

- L-001 Light half-green mafic volcanic altered by greenschist facies metamorphism. There appears to be significant siliceous replacement, highlighted by open space fillings and fracture coatings of drusy quartz crystals. Pyrite is localized along fractures parallel to the quartz filled fractures and as dissemination up to 0.5% of the rock. Limonite and manganese coatings on weathered fracture surfaces.
- L-002 Dark green crystal tuff with strong chlorite ore printing. Felsic xstal altered to chlorite and epidote. No visible sulphides.
- L-003 Maroon coloured andesitic crystal tuff. Fire maroon malrix with some quartz xstal, strong chlorite overprint (Regional metamorphism) on feldspars. No visible sulphide.
- L-004 Maroon-green andesitic flow? maybe more mafic. Zeolitic infill on vugs. Heavy chlorite alteration of original feldspar. No visible sulphide.
- L-005 Metamaphic quartz vein fill selection of samples over zone very coarse quartz xstal textures, strong chlorite alteration of (feldspar?). Very strongly weathered and lots of remnant solution cavities.

APPENDIX 2

Assay Certificates

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852 B. BASTINGS ST. V/ OUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE (604) 253-3158 FAX (1) 253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL AMALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Daiwan Engineering Ltd. PROJECT LINDA File # 90-5697

1030 - 609 Granwille St., Vancouver &C V7Y 1G5 Submitted by: P. DASLER

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SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	2n	Àg	Ni	Co	Min	fe x	. As	U	Au	Th one	Şr DOM	Cd.	Sb	Bi	Y	Ca P T X	La	Cr	Hg X	84 000	CTE CAS	B AL	jia X	к. *	V.	Au ^{nt}
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ICP - .SOD GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 KCL-HNO3-W2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MIN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

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