NTS 104 A/4 w
LAT. 56 10' N
LONG. 130 02' W

GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE STRIKE CLAIMS, STEWART, B.C.

Skeena Mining Division

for

Navarre Resources Corp.,
626-744 W.Hastings St.,
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by

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SUMMARY

The Strike Claim Group consists of 7 contiguous staked mineral claims comprising 98 units. The property is located 20 kilometers north of Stewart, B.C. and 3 kilometers east of the Big Missourri Mine. The Strike claims are accessible by a 4 kilometer long, 4-wheel drive road that adjoins the Big Missourri haulage road which leads to Westmin's Premier Gold Project Mill.

The claims are underlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic felsic volcanics and rythmically bedded sediments, cut by a younger Tertiary felsic and lamprophyre dyke swarm. The Lower and Middle Jurassic sequence consists of Betty Creek Formation clastic sediments, volcaniclastics, volcanic breccia, rhyolite, and limestone, Mount Dillworth Fm. dacite, rhyolite, and a pyritic lapilli tuff marker horizon (5-15% disseminated and layered pyrite) with intercalated limestone, unconformably overlain by Salmon R. Fm. argillaceous siltstone and interbedded greywacke.

Geological structure and stratigraphy suggest that the Mt. Dillworth Fm. felsic volcanic sequence, which underlies the Salmon R.Fm. argillaceous sediments is a target for a large hydrothermal sulphide deposit. Polymetallic sulphides are widespread in the Salmon R. sediments and probably represent remobilized vein and breccia mineralization coeval with the Tertiary dyke swarm complex. Geophysical response from DEEP-EM suggests a well defined target occurs in coincidence with extensive polymetallic surface mineralization and a major anticline structure.

Trenching of a recently discovered high grade vein returned an assay average of; 0.82% Cu, 7.34% Pb, 14.55% Zn, 259.10 oz/t Ag, 0.378 oz/t Au from 7 trench samples (# 52201-52207). This vein is part of an extensive quartz-polymetallic sulphide vein/breccia cluster concentrated along the axial plane of an anticlinal fold axis and a well defined DEEP-EM conductor. Geological mapping suggests VMS potential at the Mt Dillworth felsic volcanic/Salmon River sedimentary contact underlying vein swarm.

The DEEP-EM anomaly is a high order drill target since it coincides with favourable structure, stratigraphy, and mineralization. The sediment-volcanic contact directly related to the DEEP-EM anomaly may be a major sulphide deposit (similar to Eskay Creek). In addition, there are numerous quartz-sulphide veins, breccias, and quartz stockwork zones south of the DEEP-EM anomaly that represent potential ore shoots (similar to Silbak-Premier).

Diamond drilling in a fence pattern along the 900 meter long DEEP-EM conductor axis at 100 meter spacing is recommended. The intial phase of drilling includes 3000 meters of drilling from 10 drill pads along a 900 meter strike length.

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APPENDICIES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes geological, geochemical, geophysical, and trenching carried out between Sept.22-Oct.13, and Oct.21-31, 1992 on the Strike claim group. The author, Mr. A. Kikauka planned and supervised fieldwork on the subject claims.

2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY

The Strike claim group is located between Bear River Ridge and Long Lake about 20 kilometers north of Stewart, B.C. The claim group is 8 kilometers north-northeast of Silbak-Premier where Westmin Res. operates a 2000 tpd mill. The property is within the Skeena Mining Division on N.T.S. 104 A/4 W, latitude 56 10'N, longitude 130 02' W (Fig.2).

Elevations on the claim group range from 1000-1675 meters. Slopes are moderate to gentle on the west slope of Bear River Ridge. The lower portion of the claim group has some stunted tree growth, and above this is alpine taiga (mosses, lichens, etc.). Recent recession of glacial ice has exposed extensive rock outcroppings in higher elevations (including the main mineral showings located on the south portion of the Strike 2).

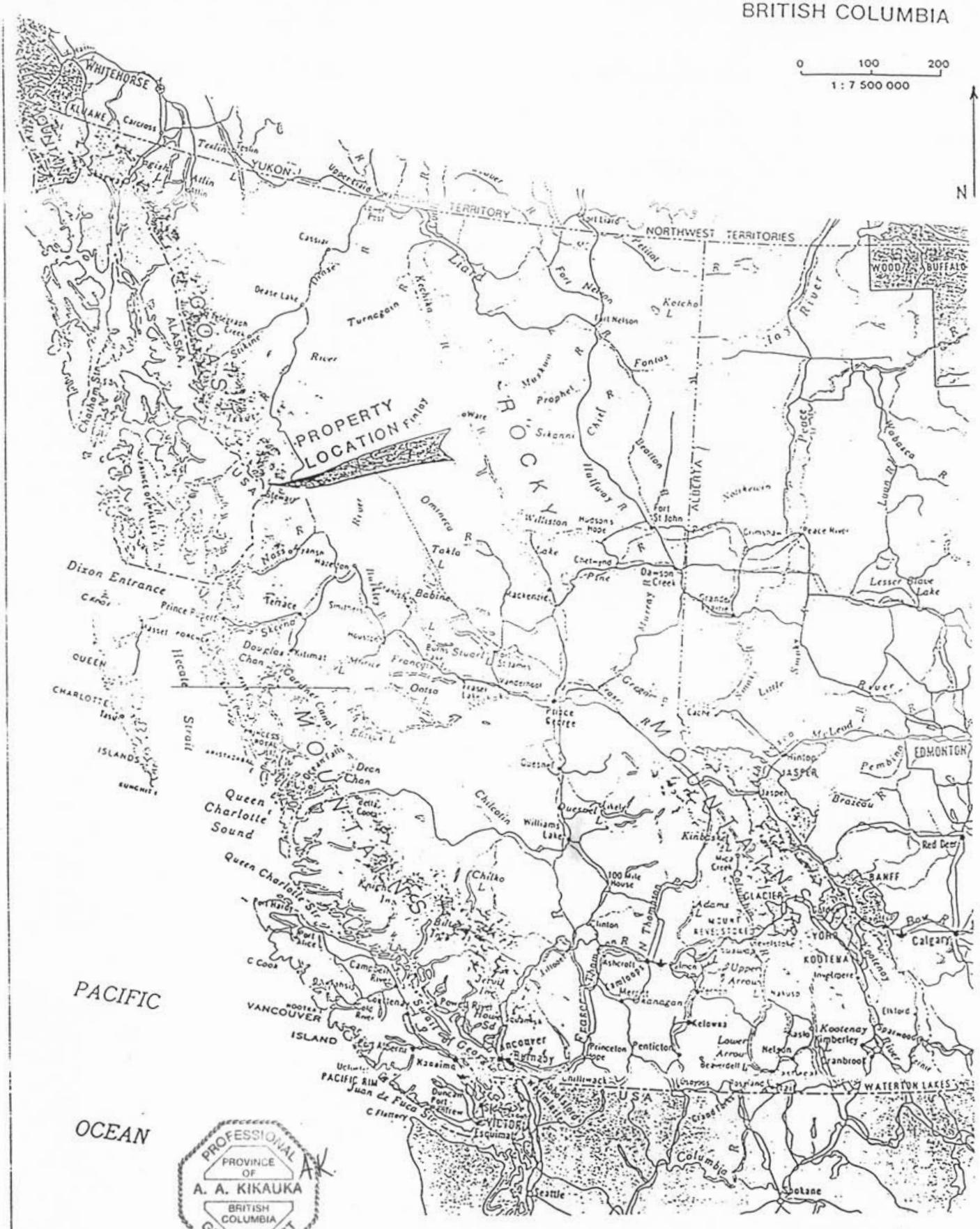
The claim group is accessed by the Long Lake road located east of the Big Missourri mine. A 4-wheel drive access road from the north end of Long Lake extends 1.5 kilometers east to the Strike claims main showings exposed at 1375-1525 meters elevation.

3.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The Strike 1-7 claim group consists of 7 contiguous claims that are owned by Navarre Resources Corporation (Fig.2). White Channel Resources Inc. retains a 15% net profit interest on the Strike 1-3 claims.

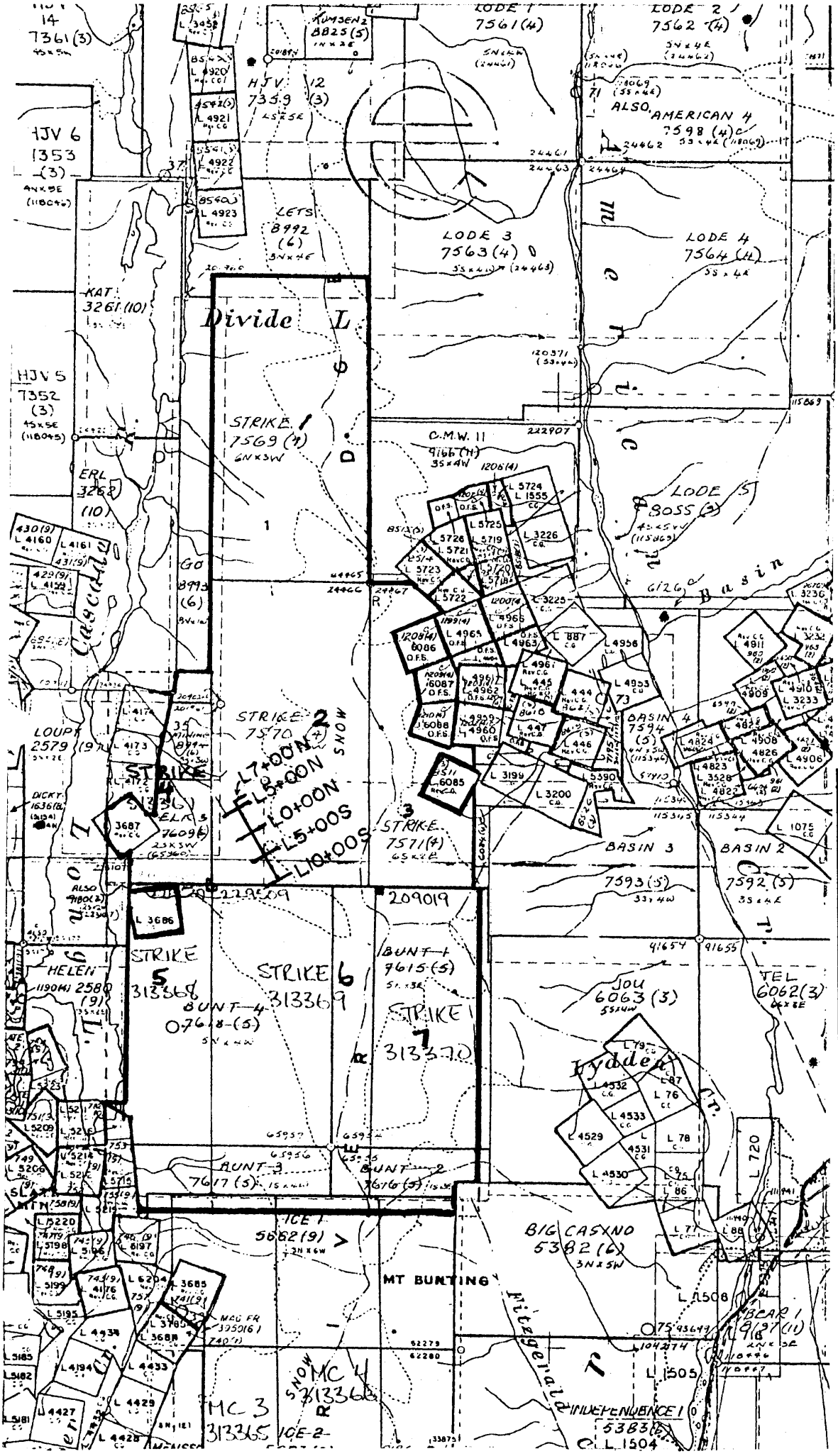
CLAIM NAME	RECORD #	UNITS	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE
Strike 1	7569	18	April 24,89	April 24,95
Strike 2	7570	18	April 24,89	April 24,95
Strike 3	7571	12	April 24,89	April 24,95
Strike 4	313367	8	Sept. 20,92	Sept. 20,95
Strike 5	313368	12	Sept. 20,92	Sept. 20,95
Strike 6	313369	18	Sept. 20,92	Sept. 20,95
Strike 7	313370	12	Sept. 21,92	Sept. 21,95

This 98 unit claim block covers 2450 hectares (5880 acres).



PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA
GEOSCIENTIST

FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP



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GEOSCIENTIST

STRIKE CLAIM GROUP

CLAIM & GRID LOCATION MAP
BEAR R. RIDGE

NTS 104 A/4 W

Skeena M.D.

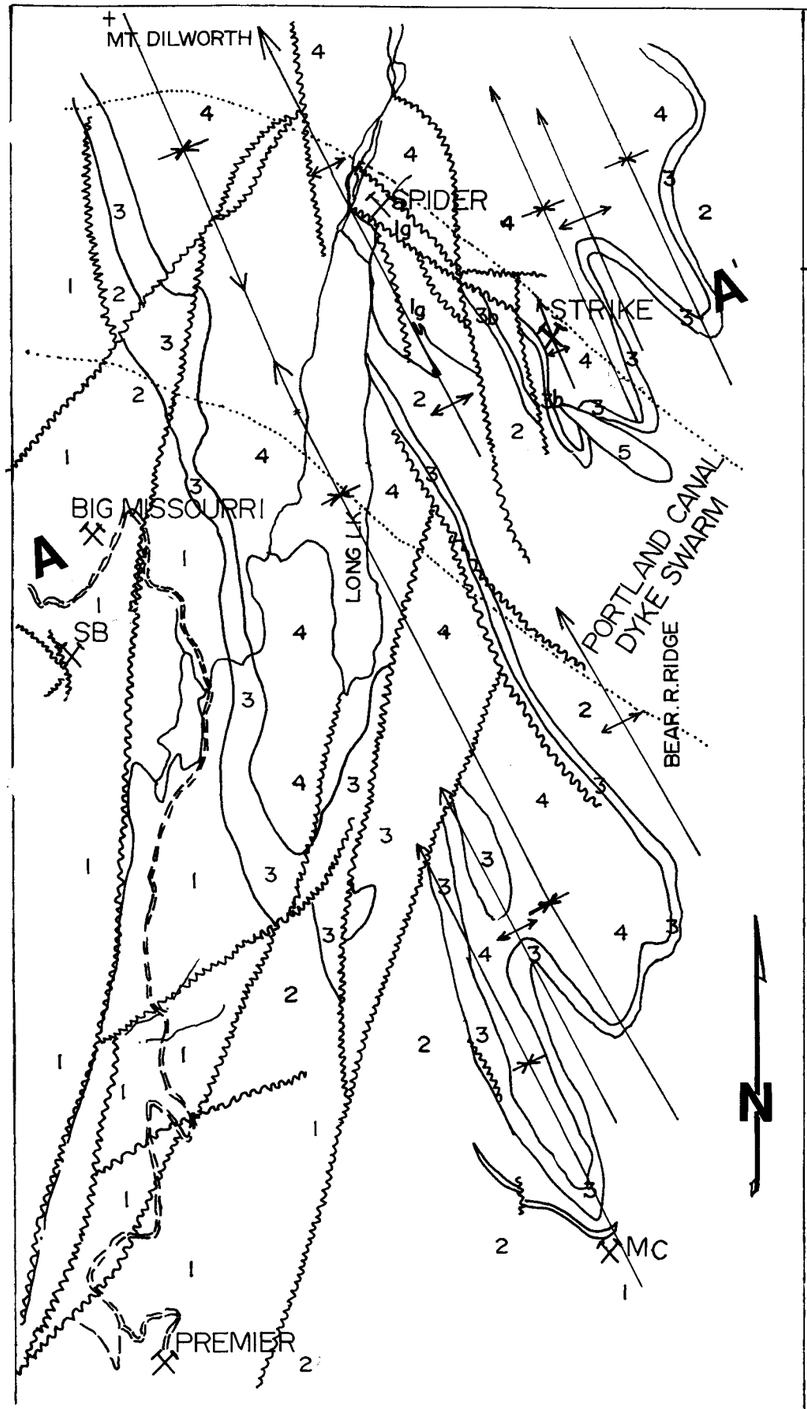
20 Km. North of Stewart

Scale 1:50,000

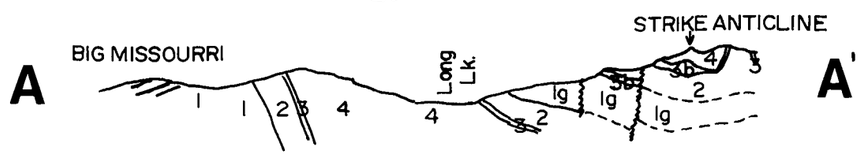
0 1 Km.

FIG. 2

Dec., 92



CROSS SECTION



REGIONAL GEOLOGY, LONG LAKE AREA (after D.Alldrick,87)

LEGEND

TERTIARY INTRUSIVE ROCKS

5 Plagioclase porphry, granodiorite

Portland Canal dyke swarm (individual dykes not shown)

MIDDLE JURASSIC VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Salmon River Formation

4 Argillaceous, carbonaceous siltstone, shale, sandstone, minor conglomerate and limestone

Mount Dillworth Formation

3b Felsic pyroclastic sequence of lower dust tuff, middle welded tuff, upper siliceous lapilli tuff, capped by pyritic lapilli tuff (5-15% pyrite) with intercalated limestone

3 Felsic pyroclastic sequence of lower dust tuff, middle welded tuff, upper siliceous lapilli tuff

Betty Creek Formation

2 Andesitic to dacitic tuffs/flows, conglomerate, siltstone, sandstone, minor limestone

LOWER JURASSIC VOLCANICS AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Unuk River Formation

1 Andesite tuffs/flows, conglomerate, siltsone, sandstone, minor argillite, limestone

lg AUGITE PORPHYRY

ANTICLINE FOLD AXIS

FAULT

SYNCLINE FOLD AXIS

MINE OR PROSPECT

ROAD

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

MARGIN OF MAJOR DYKE SWARM

SCALE 1:50,000

0 1 2 Km.

FIG. 3

4.0 AREA HISTORY

The well mineralized Stewart Complex extends from Alice Arm to the Iskut River. Exploration activity in the Stewart-Iskut River "Golden Triangle" continues to be one of the most active in North America as shown by the large number of mining projects in the area. This includes the; Silbak-Premier, Big Missourri, SB, Red Mountain, Brucejack Lake, Doc, Golden Wedge, Eskay Creek, Kerr, Inel, Bonanza, Snip, and Rock 'n Roll projects. These properties have been the subject of major exploration and/or development programs for precious and base metals during the past decade.

The Stewart area has been exploited for minerals since 1900 when the Red Cliff deposit on Lydden Creek was mined. Since then, approximately 100 base and precious metal deposits within the Stewart Mining District have been developed.

Total recorded production from the Stewart area is 1,900,000 ounces gold, 40,000,000 ounces silver, and 100,000,000 pounds copper-lead-zinc. Most of this production comes from the famous Silbak-Premier mine which operated from 1918 to 1968. This mine was reactivated in 1987 by Westmin Resources to recover near surface bulk tonnage, low-grade gold and silver. Presently the surface reserves are exhausted and Westmin is extracting ore from various underground levels. Additional ore has also been produced from the Big Missourri and Tenajon SB deposits.

The Eskay Creek deposit contains an estimated 4,000,000 ounces gold, 45,000,000 ounces silver, and 120,000,000 ounces copper-lead-zinc. This deposit is buried and eluded discovery for some 50 years of exploration on the claims. The unique high-grade, stratiform 2-60 meter wide massive sulphide is outstanding in terms of predicability of its geology and tenor, and its relatively well defined, contact controlled assay boundary.

Exploration in the Cascade River and American Creek drainages (near the Strike property) includes drilling, trenching, mapping, underground exploration, geochemical and/or geophysical surveys on the Monitor, Spider, Silver Cliff, Betty, Virginia K, Moonlight, Mountain Boy, American Girl, Vancouver-Terminus, and Red Cliff showings. These prospects contain significant precious and base metal values in vein, replacement, breccia, and stockwork structures. Mineralization consists of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite, native gold, and/or various sulphosalts in a gangue of quartz, calcite, barite, and/or chlorite.

5.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

In 1965 Dwight Collison of Alice Arm discovered polymetallic vein mineralization at the edge of a receding icefield that caps the Bear River Ridge. 33 short trenches were excavated and the zone was reported to have a 450 meter strike length.

The Silver Crown showings were first documented by E.W.Grove who performed extensive trace element geochemical analysis on this and other mineral deposits in the Stewart area (reported in Bulletin No. 58, B.C.D.M., 1971, pages 114-122). Pyrite samples from the Silver Crown contain relatively high Cu-Pb-Zn values, as did pyrite from the Silbak-Premier. Sphalerite from the Silver Crown has high Cu-Pb values that compare with samples from the Silbak-Premier. Galena from the Silver Crown had high Cu-Zn values similar to the Silbak-Premier. Also higher than average W-Mo-Co values were recorded in the Silver Crown and Silbak-Premier sulphide samples. Polished section petrological studies confirmed that sulphide textures from the Silver Crown and Premier were distinctly similar. Grove concluded that the Silver Crown may represent a Premier-type deposit that is higher in the stratigraphy.

Teuton Resources performed some prospecting in the vicinity of the Silver Crown in 1982. Some quartz-sulphide boulders were reported.

Geological mapping in the vicinity of the subject property by B.C.E.M.&P.Res.(J.P.Dupas, 1984) indicates the Silver Crown showings are proximal to a massive Triassic augite porphyry flow. This flow is unconformably overlain by epiclastics and felsic pyroclastics of the Lower Jurassic Betty Creek and Mount Dillworth Formations, with formational sulphides (pyritic lapilli tuff) noted in the upper Dillworth sequence directly below the Silver Crown polymetallic vein network (Fig.3).

In 1989 White Channel Resources Inc. carried out geological mapping, geochemistry, trenching, and VLF-EM & Magnetometer surveys. Channel samples from 12 quartz-sulphide veins that were trenched gave average assay values of 0.1% Cu, 7.0% Pb, 2.0% Zn, 1.31 oz/t Ag, and 0.044 oz/t Au, across an average width of 0.7 meters. A soil geochemical survey outlined a strongly anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag zone centered over the main showings with scattered and less defined Cu-Au zones. VLF-EM, Mag defined six conductive zones and five weak mag highs (in the order of 300-700 gamma increases) within the strongly anomalous Pb-Zn-Ag zone.

In 1990, Navarre Resources Corporation performed geological mapping, diamond drilling, Pulse -EM geophysics, geochemistry, and trenching on the Silver Crown showings. Two polymetallic vein types were identified;

1) Pyrite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite in a gangue of quartz, calcite, and barite. Veins and breccia zones average 0.7 meters in width and 40 meters in length. These veins are concentrated along the axial plane of the anticline fold within the Salmon River sediments and coincide with the emplacement of the northwest trending felsic dyke swarm. The sulphides are characterized by a clean, coarse habit and crystalline quartz in vugs and cavities.

2) Pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite in a gangue of quartz, calcite, and barite. Veins and breccia zones average 0.7 meters in width and 40 meters in length and occur in fractures and shears within the Salmon River sediments and underlying Betty Creek and Mount Dillworth volcanics. These veins are related to the axial plane of the anticline fold and are characterized by a honey colour sphalerite, deformed siltstone fragment inclusions in the gangue, and relatively higher precious metal values.

A notable feature of type 1 and 2 mineralization is carbonate alteration. The veins and breccia zones cut limestones which results in increased calcite in the margins of mineralized zones.

A total of 156 trenches across these two types of polymetallic veins give the following results;

WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF 156 TRENCHES:

Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Width
0.14	5.09	2.24	55.12 (cut) 175.6 (uncut)	0.77 (cut) 1.42 (uncut)	0.7 meters

DIAMOND DRILLING:

10 diamond drill holes, totaling 943 meters, were collared from 4 drill pads in the southern portion of the grid. Drill holes 1,2,3,6,7,8 were relatively short and collared close to geochemical anomalies and trenches with significant precious metal values. Drill hole SC-07 intersected the "Baseline Vein" at 14.1-15.3 meters depth returning an assay value of 4.98 g/t Au across 1.2 meters. Other holes intersected the downward extension of surface trenches returning anomalous base and precious metal values. Drill holes SC-4,5,9,10 pentrated the Salmon River sediment-Mount Dillworth volcanic contact at 91.7 m., 94.1 m., 96.0 m., and 100.6 m. depth respectively. The contact boundary is silicified, pyritized, and contains minor carbonate alteration across a width of 10-25 meters.

GEOPHYSICS:

A DEEP-EM horizontal loop survey with a 2,000 watt Crone transmitter, Crone digital receiver, and 400 X 800 meter wire loops (outside the grid area) was performed in 1990. In contrast to the VLF-EM results, the DEEP-EM outlined a very well defined weak response near the baseline along 900 meters of the north portion of the grid. This zone coincides with the axial plane of the anticline fold and the surface trace of polymetallic sulphide mineralization. The well defined DEEP-EM conductor along the baseline is extremely significant because the potential for this conductor to contain abundant sulphides is excellent. Similar well defined horizontal loop and IP responses are typical of major hydrothermal sulphide deposits in the Stewart area, e.g. 'Eskay Creek', Bronson Creek 'Bonanza', Iskut River 'Rock and Roll'. In case histories, these developed prospects give a horizontal loop or IP response that is well defined.

The DEEP-EM geophysical response of the Strike claims north grid area, combined with extensive surface mineralization, geological structure, and ground preparation suggest potential for a large polymetallic sulphide deposit.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

A 200 X 600 meter area in the south-central portion of the grid returned clusters of anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag values in soil samples. Au values in soils were anomalous as spot highs.

Stream sediment samples showed elevated Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au in the vicinity of the soil anomalies.

6.0 GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Stewart Complex includes a thick sequence of Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks. These have been intruded and cut by a mainly granitic to syenitic suite of Lower Jurassic through Tertiary plutons which together form part of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Deformation, in part related to intrusive activity, has produced complex fold structures along the main intrusive contacts with simple open folds and warps dominant along the east side of the complex. Cataclasis, marked by strong north-south structures, are prominent features that cut this sequence.

Country rocks in the Stewart area comprise mainly Hazleton Group strata which includes the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, and the Middle Jurassic Betty Creek (and Mt.Dillworth) Formations. This sequence is unconformably overlain by Salmon River Formation, and the Nass River Formation (Grove, 1971,1986). Unuk River strata includes mainly fragmental andesitic volcanics, epiclastic volcanics, and minor volcanic flows.

Widespread Aalenian uplift and erosion was followed by deposition of the partly marine volcaniclastic Betty Creek Formation, the mixed Salmon River Formation, and the dominantly shallow marine Nass River Formation.

Intrusive activity in the Stewart area has been marked by the Lower and Middle Jurassic Texas Creek granodiorite with which the Big Missourri, Silbak Premier, SB, and many other mineral deposits in the district are associated. Younger intrusions include the Hyder Quartz Monzonite and many Tertiary stocks, dykes, and sills which form a large part of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex. Mineral deposits such as B.C. Molybdenum at Alice Arm, Porter-Idaho near Stewart, and a host of other deposits are related to 48 to 52 Ma (Eocene) plutons. These intrusives also form the regionally extensive Portland Canal Dyke Swarm.

More than 700 mineral deposits and showings have been discovered in a large variety of rocks and structures in the Stewart Complex. The Silbak-Premier represents a telescoped (transitional), epithermal gold-silver base metal deposit localized along complex, steep fracture systems, in Lower Jurassic volcaniclastics unconformably overlain by shallow dipping Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation sedimentary rocks. In this example, the overlying sedimentary units form a barrier or dam, trapping bonanza type gold-silver mineralization at a relatively shallow depth. Metallogeny of the Silbak-Premier, Big Missourri, SB, and a number of other deposits in the Stewart area is related to early Middle Jurassic plutonic-volcanic events. Overall, at least four major episodes of mineralization involving gold-silver, base metals, molybdenum, and tungsten dating from early Lower Middle Jurassic through to Tertiary have been recorded throughout the Stewart Complex.

7.0 1992 FIELD PROGRAM

From Sept.22 to Oct.13, and Oct.21-31, 1992, a geologist, 2 geotechnicians, and an equipment operator performed geological mapping, Genie-EM geophysics, stream sediment geochemistry, trenching, and road upgrading.

7.1 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Utilizing hip chains and compasses, a flagged grid was established over an area 1.0 X 0.35 kilometers within the Strike 2 claim. The north extension of the grid was used for Genie-EM geophysics (3037/112 and 1012/112 frequency pairs @ 100 meter spacing, Fig.8) and geological mapping (lithologies, alteration, mineralization, etc.,Fig.4) was carried out at a scale of 1:1000 over the grid area. A maul and mallet were used to take rock chip samples, and a Pionjar rock drill and forcite explosives were used for trenching (Fig.6). Rock samples were dried and

shipped to Pioneer Labs, New Westminster, B.C. A high-grade specimen was prepared for polish section petrography and SEM microprobe analysis by Vancouver Petrographics(Appendix E). A narrow shovel was used to dig stream sediment fines from a depth of 5-15 cm. and from the active channel of small creeks. Samples were placed in kraft bags, dried, and shipped to Acme Labs, Vancouver, B.C.(Fig.&) Upgrading of the access road was performed with a D-6 crawler dozer.

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic felsic volcanics and rythmically bedded sediments, cut by a younger felsic and lamprophyre dyke swarm, and a massive mafic (augite porphyry) sill. The Lower and Middle Jurassic sequence consists of Betty Creek Formation clastic sediments, volcaniclastics, volcanic breccia, rhyolite, Mount Dillworth Formation dacite, rhyolite, and a pyritic lapilli tuff marker horizon (5-15% disseminated and crudely layered pyrite) with intercalated limestone, unconformably overlain by Salmon River Formation argillaceous siltstone and interbedded greywacke.

The stratigraphic section is summarized as follows;

INTRUSIVE ROCKS (TERTIARY AND OLDER?)

4c Plagioclase pophyry - 20-60 m. thickness

4b Lamprophyre dykes (hornblende phenocrysts) 2-8 m. thickness

4a Felsic dykes, 1-12 m. thickness

4 Augite porphyry (sill), 100-175 m. thickness (possible Triassic hypabyssal intrusion)

VOLCANIC AND SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (LOWER AND MIDDLE JURASSIC)

Salmon River Formation

3a Argillaceous, carbonaceous siltstone-greywacke, striped beds of dark and light colour, aka 'Pajama Beds' 600-1,000 m. thickness

Mount Dillworth Formation

2c Pyritic lapilli tuff, 5-15% disseminated and layered pyrite, 1-3 m. thickness, intercalated limestone

2b Rhyolite, flow banded, 1-20 m. thickness

2a Volcanic breccia, 60-120 m. thickness

Betty Creek Formation

1d Volcaniclastic, sandstone
30-100 m. thickness

1c Volcanic siltstone, carbonaceous, 50-150 m. thickness

1b Tuffaceous sandstone, 50-250 m. thickness

1a Volcaniclastic, conglomerate, sandstone,
200-400 m. thickness

The Betty Creek Formation is characterized by thick beds of hematite bearing, red coloured clastic sediments and tuffs, deposited in a non-marine environment. The upper members of this sequence (including the Mount Dillworth Formation) consist of a layered felsic volcanic sequence. Rhyolite flows, volcanic breccias, tuffs, and limestone forming thin beds and layers in a relatively restricted platform environment. The Salmon River striped siltstone-greywacke unconformably overlies the felsic volcanics and is characterized by myriad of open fold flexures. A prominent north-northwest trending, shallow plunging anticline occurs adjacent to a thickening of the Mount Dillworth felsic volcanics. An elongated felsic volcanic mass is presumed to underlie the axis of the anticline fold at a depth of 80-100 meters. The anticline is traced for 1,000 meters along the north portion of the grid baseline. In the centre of the grid baseline (near L 3+00 S), a prominent intersection of a north and northwest trending lamprophyre and felsic dyke dyke swarm marks the central point of related polymetallic sulphide mineralization (Fig.3).

MINERALIZATION:

5 distinct types of sulphide mineralization are present in the grid area of the claims;

1) Pyrite-galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite in a gangue of quartz, calcite, and barite. The sulphides are characterized by a clean, coarse habit and crystalline quartz in vugs and cavities and occur at dykes.

2) Pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite in a gangue of quartz, calcite, and barite. These veins and breccia zones are characterized by a honey colour sphalerite, deformed siltstone fragment inclusions in the gangue, and higher precious metal values than type 1 mineralization. These veins and breccia zones cut limestones which results in increased calcite in the margins of mineralized zones.

3) Sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite-pyrite-tetrahedrite-electrum-native silver in a gangue of quartz and calcite. This mineralization contains higher precious metal value than type 1 & 2 and is characterized by dark reddish brown coloured sphalerite with a distinct deep metallic lustre.

A total of 7 trenches and 16 rock chip samples from polymetallic veins gave the following results;

ASSAY AVERAGES OF 7 TRENCHES (SAMPLE # 52201-07,Fig.6)

Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t	Width
0.82	7.34	14.55	259.10	0.378	0.2 meters

ASSAY AVERAGES 16 ROCK CHIPS (SAMPLE # STRIKE 1-16,Fig.4)

Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag oz/t	Au oz/t	Width
0.31	10.02	13.8	61.94	0.221	0.5 meters

4) Pyritic lapilli tuff, 5-15% disseminated and layered pyrite occurs as a volcanogenic, 1-3 meter wide marker horizon at the top of the Mount Dillworth volcanic sequence. This horizon is characterized by intercalated flow banded rhyolite and limestone (Fig.3,4).

5) Quartz stockwork veins mineralized with pyrite. 1-5 cm. wide, steeply dipping quartz-pyrite veins occur at a frequency of 1-10/meter near areas of polymetallic veins. (Fig.5)

7.3 GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

The dominant structural features of the Strike property are abundant quartz-sulphide veins and related felsic to intermediate dykes clusters(Fig.5). This vein/dyke complex is related to fractures at the intersection or cross-structure of northwest trending and north trending fault zones. The main quartz-sulphide vein swarm strikes 330 degrees (parallel to baseline), is hosted by argillaceous sediments, and trends along the axial plane of an anticlinal fold. Numerous parasitic slip folds occur adjacent and sub-parallel to the anticline fold axis. The anticline is developed within the argillaceous sediments and forms a prominent topographic high that can be traced for one kilometer.

7.4 GEOPHYSICS

Genie EM was carried out on L6+00 N and L7+00 N (@ 100 meter coil spacing, 25 meter stations) to assess the extension of the

previously performed DEEP-EM survey. A weak low order response (in the order of 2-4 % ratio) was detected on L 6+00 N (Fig.8)

7.5 GEOCHEMISTRY

13 Stream sediment samples were collected from creeks draining into Long Lake (Fig.7). Sample SC-1 returned high Mo-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au values (Appendix B). Several samples from creeks draining into the north end of Long Lake contained above average precious metal values up to 300 ppb Au and 9.4 ppm Ag.

7.6 TRENCHING

Preliminary sampling along a 15 meter strike length of a high sulphide polymetallic vein returned high-grade silver and gold values (Fig. 6). Detailed petrology of sample # Strike-5 indicates a simple sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite assemblage contains lower temperature intergrowths of argentiferous tetrahedrite, native silver, and specks of electrum (Appendix E). Sphalerite from this trench is characterized by a reddish brown metallic lustre (noticeably different from more common honey colour).

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The Silver Crown prospect located on the Strike 2 claim is a relatively recent discovery (1965) due to receding glacial ice. Geological structure and stratigraphy suggest that the Mt. Dillworth Fm. felsic volcanic sequence, which underlies the Salmon R.Fm. argillaceous sediments is a target for a hydrothermal sulphide deposit similar to nearby and somewhat exceptional high-grade and high tonnage base and precious metal deposits.

Polymetallic sulphide showings are widespread and scattered, yet can be traced along major strutural linears within the Salmon R. sediments (Fig.5). This polymetallic mineralization may represent remobilized vein and breccia mineralization coeval with the Tertiary dyke swarm complex. Geophysical response from DEEP-EM (Appendix D) suggests a well defined conductor occurs in coincidence with extensive polymetallic surface mineralization and a major anticline structure.

Intercalated pyritic tuff and limestone occurs at the Mt. Dillworth-Salmon R. Fm. contact, adjacent to the DEEP-EM anomaly and polymetallic sulphide/dyke swarm, suggesting a buried sulphide deposit may be located at this contact.

A polymetallic vein located near the north limit of surface mineralization (and coincident with the DEEP-EM anomaly) contains intergrowths of native silver and electrum, returning high grade silver and gold assays. This vein occurs at a dyke/argillaceous

sediment contact and is located @ 1+50 N, 0+60 W (very close to the strongest DEEP-EM response).

Follow-up Genie-EM geophysics north of the known DEEP-EM conductor was performed at 100 meter coil spacing and identified a very low order anomaly (1-2% ratio change) at the crest of a topographic high. This suggests that the DEEP-EM response may be traced further north (L 6+00 N) along the axis of a topographic high and coincident anticline structure.

Stream sediment samples from creeks (SC-1,2,& 4) draining into the northeast side of Long Lake returned well above average Ag-Au values (Fig.7,Appendix B). Follow up prospecting and mapping may identify additional undocumented mineralization south of the present grid area.

Easy access to the property and a short distance to an operating mill facility are important economic factors for future development on the Strike Claim Group.

9.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The DEEP-EM anomaly is a high order drill target since it coincides with favourable structure, stratigraphy, and mineralization. The sediment-volcanic contact directly related to the DEEP-EM anomaly may be a major sulphide deposit. In addition, there are numerous multi-phase quartz-sulphide veins, breccias, and quartz stockwork zones south of the DEEP-EM anomaly that represent potential ore shoots.

Diamond drilling in a fence pattern along the 900 meter long DEEP-EM conductor axis at 100 meter spacing is recommended. The underlying sediment-volcanic is estimated at 100 meter depth, thus drill holes are projected to intersect this contact and cut the hangingwall and footwall of this zone. The DEEP-EM response weakens between L 1+00 S and L 7 +00 S where extensive quartz-sulphide mineralization occurs along fractures and dyke contacts within the sedimentary sequence. Potential ore shoots may occur at cross-structures and vein swarms observered near the baseline at L 3+00 S and L 4+00 S.

The intial phase of drilling includes 3000 meters of drilling from 10 drill pads along a 900 meter strike length (from L 4+00 S to L 5+00 N). If drill results indicate sulphides are lenticular and irregular in shape, downhole Pulse-EM (with multiple transmitter coils to assess conductor geometry) is recommended.

Contingent on phase 1 drill results, a follow up program of 5000 meters of fill-in drilling is recommended.

REFERENCES

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ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT- STRIKE CLAIMS, SKEENA M.D.
FIELD PROGRAM DATE SEPT.22-OCT.13, OCT.21-31, 1992

FIELD CREW:

Geologist (A.Kikauka-34 days)	$	9,350
Geotechnicians;		
J.Burdet-34 days		8,500
T.Alger-20 days		2,500
Prospector (D.Javorsky-1 day)		150

FIELD COSTS:

Meals and Accommodations (@ $45/day/man)	4,005
D-6 Cat Rental (@ $73.50/hr)	3,528
Plugger Gas Drill (2 days)	150
Explosives, Detonators, Fuse	200
Assays;	
23 Rock Chip Samples	575
13 Silt Samples	195
Genie EM Rental (5 days)	500
Bell 205 Helicopter Charter (1.1 hr.)	1,870
Truck Rental (34 days)	2,040

REPORT

Writing, editing, copying, binding	850
Petrographic and S.E.M. Probe Analysis	200
Total=	34,613

CERTIFICATE

I, Andris Kikauka, of Box 370, Brackendale, B.C., hereby certify that;

1. I am a graduate of Brock University, St. Catharines, Ont., with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Sciences, 1980.

2. I am a Fellow in good standing with the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I am registered in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

4. I have practised my profession for twelve years in precious and base metal exploration in the Cordillera of Western Canada, and for three years in uranium exploration in the Canadian Shield.

5. The information, opinions, and recommendations in this report are based on fieldwork carried out in my presence on the subject properties.

6. I am a director of White Channel Resources Inc. (which holds a 15% net profit interest in the property).

Andris Kikauka, P. Geo.,

Andris Kikauka

Dec. 6, 1992

5+00 N

0+00 S

STOCKWORK ZONE

baseline

10+00 S

QUARTZ - SULPHIDE VEINS

5+00 N

0+00 S

baseline

10+00 S

FELSIC DYKES

5+00 N

0+00 S

baseline

10+00 S

INT. DYKES

5+00 N

0+00 S

MODERATE TO STEEP DIPS

baseline

10+00 S

BEDDING

SILVER CROWN GRID - VEIN, DYKE, & BEDDING ATTITUDES

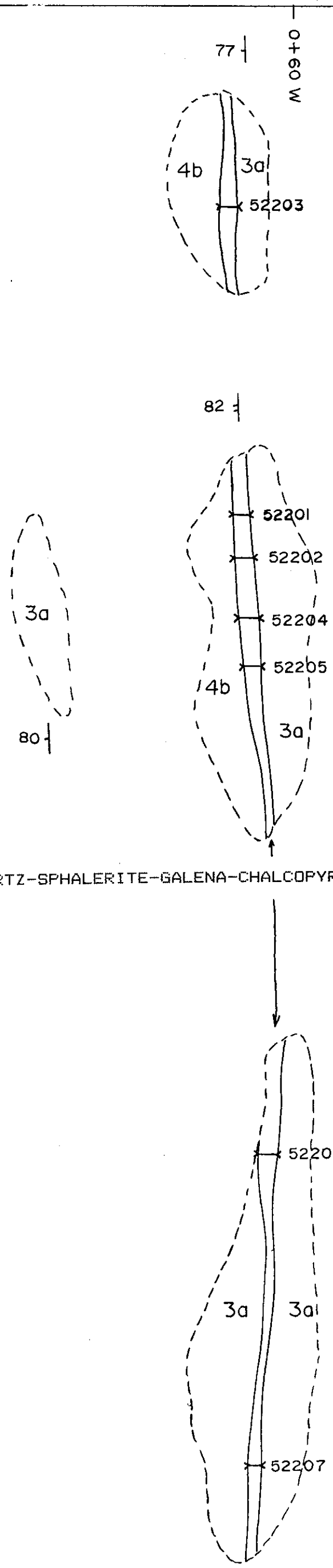
FIG. 5

60 - 90 DEGREE DIP ANGLES FOR VEINS & DYKES - 20 - 90 DEGREE DIP ANGLES FOR BEDDING

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA
GEOSCIENTIST

NAVARRE RESOURCES
STRIKE PROJECT

TRENCHING



SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH(m.)	%Cu	%Pb	%Zn	oz/t Ag	oz/t Au
52201	0.20	2.1	9.0	27.4	531.0	0.456
52202	0.23	1.5	6.9	29.3	379.0	0.576
52203	0.20	0.3	2.7	6.0	34.1	0.168
52204	0.18	1.0	11.7	9.7	414.0	0.432
52205	0.20	0.6	9.1	15.4	212.0	0.444
52206	0.28	0.1	6.0	4.0	55.4	0.154
52207	0.22	0.2	6.7	10.2	188.0	0.416

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

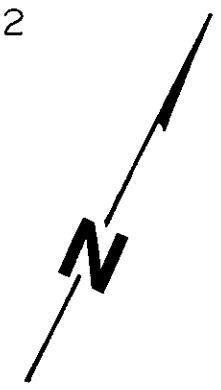
TERTIARY PORTLAND CANAL DYKES

4b Intermediate composition lamprophyre, hornblende pheno.

MIDDLE JURASSIC SALMON RIVER FM.

3a Argillaceous siltstone, interbedded greywacke, limestone

STRIKE 2 CLAIM
N.T.S. 104 A/4 W
SKEENA M.D.
OCT., 92



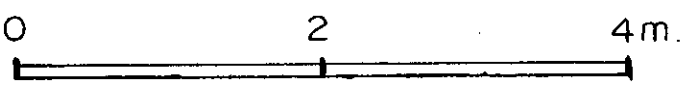


FIG. 6

L 4172

STRIKE 2 .01/.18/.19/.3/.008

SC-1 47 / 2160 / 572 / 9.6 / 290

SC-2 51 / 72 / 185 / 3.4 / 74

STRIKE 4

STRIKE 5 SC-3 39 / 32 / 150 / 0.5 / 3

CASCADE R.

SC-4 22 / 49 / 140 / 0.5 / 300

SC-5 21 / 34 / 130 / 0.4 / 2

SC-6 16 / 26 / 140 / 0.4 / 55

L 3686

STRIKE 1

.01/6.9/.3/1.31/.026

SC-7 17 / 36 / 160 / 0.6 / 130

LONG LAKE

N

SC-8 26 / 37 / 175 / 0.6 / 6

SC-9 18 / 33 / 163 / 0.2 / 5

SC-10 28 / 13 / 122 / 0.2 / 3

SC-11 28 / 18 / 111 / 0.7 / 8

SC-12 27 / 13 / 123 / 0.5 / 2

SC-13 29 / 18 / 155 / 0.2 / 2

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES
STRIKE 4,5 CLAIMS

NAVARRE RESOURCES CORP.

N.T.S. 104 A/4 W

SKEENA M. D.

OCT., 92

0 0.5 Km.

scale 1:10,000

LEGEND

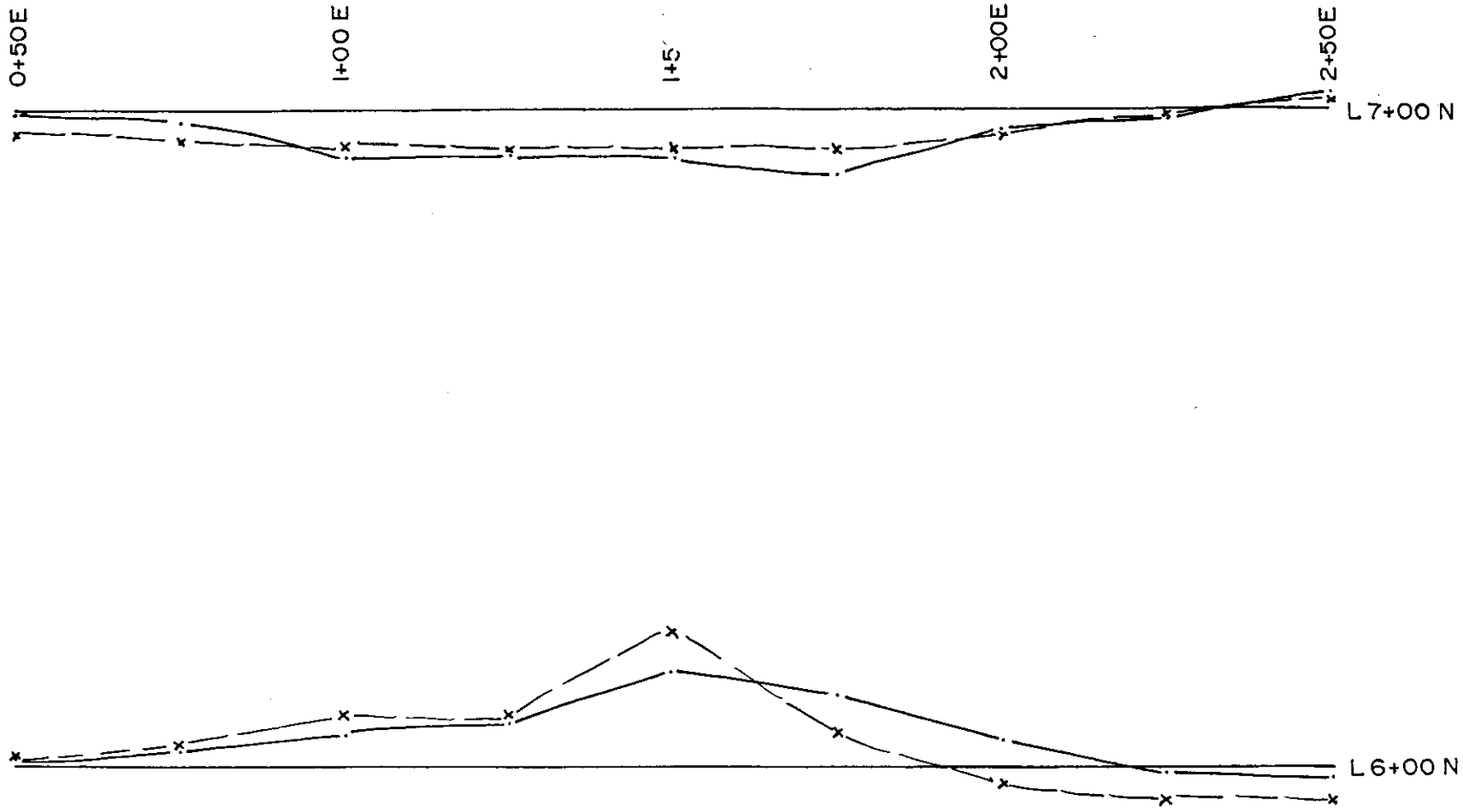
SILT △SC-1 PPM Cu / PPM Pb / PPM Zn / PPM Ag / PPB Au

SAMPLE NO.

ROCK □ STRIKE 1 % Cu / Pb / Zn / oz/t Ag / Au

FIG. 7

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA
GEOSCIENTIST



0 10 20 30 m.

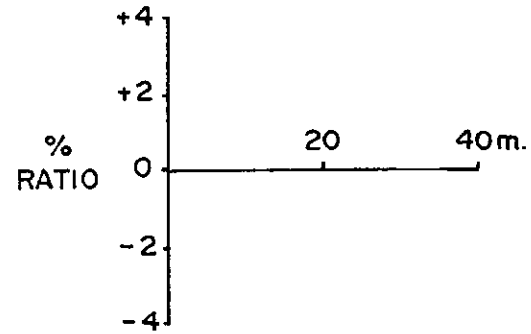
SCALE 1:1,000

GENIE EM SURVEY, STRIKE 2 CLAIM

LONG LAKE, STEWART, B.C. N.T.S. 104 A/4 W

NAVARRE RES. CORP., OCT., 92

TRANSMITTER / RECEIVER SEPARATION 100 m.



1012 / 112

3037 / 112

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. A. KIKAUKA
GEOSCIENTIST

FIG. 8

PIONEER LABORATORIES 5-730 EATON WAY NEW WESTMINSTER, BC CANADA V3M 6J9 TEL.(604)522-3830

A S S A Y C E R T I F I C A T E

Au & Ag Analysis by Fire Assay

APPENDIX A

NAVARRE RESOURCES CORP.
Project: Strike Project
Sample Type: Rocks

Analyst R Sam
Report No. 9220421
Date: October 9, 1992

SAMPLE	Au OZ/T	Ag OZ/T
Strike 1	.026	1.31
Strike 2	.008	0.30
Strike 3	.226	274.5
Strike 4	.199	259.5
Strike 5	.626	238.5
Strike 6	1.620	194.0

PIONEER LABORATORIES 5-730 EATON WAY NEW WESTMINSTER, BC CANADA V3M 6J9 TEL.(604)522-3830

G E O C H E M I C A L A N A L Y S I S C E R T I F I C A T E

.500 gram sample is digested with 30 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 100 ml with water and is finished by ICP/ES

NAVARRE RESOURCES CORP.
Project: Strike Project
Sample Type: Rocks

Analyst R Sam
Report No. 9220421
Date: October 9, 1992

SAMPLE	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
Strike 1	.01	6.90	.30
Strike 2	.01	.18	.19
Strike 3	.52	14.82	14.70
Strike 4	.73	13.80	10.48
Strike 5	1.58	13.95	32.00
Strike 6	.40	19.95	22.20

PIONEER LABORATORIES 5-730 EATON WAY NEW WESTMINSTER, BC CANADA V3M 6J9 TEL.(604)522-3830

A S S A Y C E R T I F I C A T E

Au & Ag Analysis by Fire Assay

NAVARRE RESOURCES CORP.
Project: Strike
Sample Type: Rocks

Analyst RSam
Report No. 9220423
Date: October 19, 1992

SAMPLE	Au OZ/T	Ag OZ/T
Strike 7	0.150	2.68
Strike 8	0.086	2.74
Strike 9	0.036	1.69
Strike 10	0.068	0.87
Strike 11	0.014	1.05
Strike 12	0.214	1.87
Strike 13	0.022	5.19
Strike 14	0.014	1.87
Strike 15	0.022	1.49
Strike 16	0.200	1.63

PIONEER LABORATORIES 5-730 EATON WAY NEW WESTMINSTER, BC CANADA V3M 6J9 TEL.(604)522-3830

G E O C H E M I C A L A N A L Y S I S C E R T I F I C A T E

.500 gram sample is digested with 30 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 100 ml with water and is finished by ICP/ES

NAVARRE RESOURCES CORP.
Project: Strike
Sample Type: Rocks

Analyst R Sam
Report No. 9220423
Date: October 17, 1992

SAMPLE	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Cd ppm
Strike 7	.08	10.30	21.80	3750
Strike 8	.73	6.40	26.50	4560
Strike 9	.16	5.50	.67	90
Strike 10	.42	1.40	23.40	3980
Strike 11	.07	3.20	4.50	780
Strike 12	.09	12.90	29.30	5120
Strike 13	.09	19.70	18.90	3310
Strike 14	.02	4.70	.20	30
Strike 15	.01	6.10	.10	20
Strike 16	.01	7.70	15.60	2500

PIONEER LABORATORIES 5-730 EATON WAY NEW WESTMINSTER, BC CANADA V3M 6J9 TEL.(604)522-3830

A S S A Y C E R T I F I C A T E

Au & Ag Analysis By Fire Assay

NAVARRE RESOURCES CORP.
Project: Strike Project
Sample Type: Rocks

Analyst RCam
Report No. 9220434
Date: October 26, 1992

SAMPLE	Au OZ/T	Ag OZ/T
52201	0.456	531
52202	0.576	379
52203	0.168	34.1
52204	0.432	414
52205	0.444	212
52206	0.154	55.4
52207	0.416	188

PIONEER LABORATORIES 5-730 EATON WAY NEW WESTMINSTER, BC CANADA V3M 6J9 TEL.(604)522-3830

G E O C H E M I C A L A N A L Y S I S C E R T I F I C A T E

.500 gram sample is digested with 30 ml of aqua regia, diluted to 100 ml with water and is finished by ICP/ES

NAVARRE RESOURCES CORP.
Project: Strike Project
Sample Type: Rocks

Analyst R Sam
Report No. 9220434
Date: October 26, 1992

SAMPLE	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Cd ppm
52201	2.05	8.96	27.35	3300
52202	1.52	6.87	29.30	3410
52203	.31	2.68	6.02	780
52204	1.04	11.17	9.65	1250
52205	.63	9.06	15.44	1950
52206	.04	5.95	3.95	540
52207	.15	6.71	10.15	1310

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

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE APPENDIX B

Navarre Resource Corp. PROJECT STRIKE File # 92-3798

626 - 744 W. Hastings St., Vancouver BC V6C 1A5

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
SC-1	28	47	2160	572	9.6	6	31	2423	7.25	19	5	ND	3	11	3.8	2	2	13	.12	.071	14	8	.15	102	.02	2	1.20	.01	.10	1	290
SC-2	2	51	72	185	3.4	11	11	884	3.36	5	5	ND	2	44	1.9	2	2	43	.56	.085	17	15	.83	152	.07	2	1.38	.02	.08	1	74
SC-3	1	39	32	150	.5	10	12	828	3.56	5	5	ND	2	45	1.3	2	2	48	.66	.088	14	12	1.07	118	.08	2	1.54	.02	.10	1	3
SC-4	1	22	49	140	.5	8	13	724	3.49	9	5	ND	3	35	.8	2	2	47	.57	.087	15	15	.98	96	.07	2	1.41	.02	.08	1	300
SC-5	1	21	34	130	.4	3	12	722	3.36	4	5	ND	3	38	.5	2	2	43	.67	.086	15	15	.98	87	.06	4	1.42	.02	.09	1	2
SC-6	1	16	26	140	.4	11	12	777	3.39	7	5	ND	3	45	1.2	2	2	43	.67	.091	16	15	1.04	116	.06	2	1.54	.03	.11	1	55
SC-7	2	17	36	160	.6	14	9	658	3.07	8	5	ND	4	26	1.0	2	2	27	.34	.058	16	11	.71	94	.03	3	1.31	.02	.14	1	130
SC-8	4	26	37	175	.6	49	23	1324	4.06	19	9	ND	1	42	.2	2	7	33	.24	.085	17	34	.70	86	.04	3	2.41	.02	.05	1	6
SC-9	5	18	33	163	.2	43	23	1456	4.74	16	5	ND	2	33	1.0	2	2	43	.27	.056	13	32	1.01	90	.06	2	1.96	.01	.07	1	5
SC-10	2	28	13	122	.2	27	19	976	4.52	15	5	ND	1	34	.6	2	2	47	.41	.077	10	22	1.05	92	.12	2	1.78	.01	.06	1	3
SC-11	2	28	18	111	.7	30	17	960	4.60	14	5	ND	1	31	.2	2	2	48	.33	.078	12	20	.82	70	.11	2	1.81	.01	.04	1	8
SC-12	2	27	13	123	.5	31	18	1053	4.41	13	5	ND	2	40	1.1	2	2	46	.47	.079	11	23	1.10	95	.12	2	1.81	.01	.07	1	2
RE SC-9	5	21	33	158	.2	45	21	1431	4.70	20	6	ND	2	32	.4	2	2	43	.27	.054	13	31	1.01	97	.06	2	1.93	.01	.07	1	4
SC-13	4	29	18	155	.2	30	17	1081	4.63	13	5	ND	1	36	.4	2	2	48	.41	.072	11	20	1.16	109	.10	2	1.89	.02	.08	1	2
STANDARD C/AU-S	18	58	39	131	7.6	71	31	1053	3.96	42	22	7	36	52	18.6	14	21	56	.50	.087	39	60	.94	182	.09	35	1.88	.06	.14	11	48

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SILT AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 27 1992 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 2, 92 **SIGNED BY** ..D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

APPENDIX C

GENIE EM SURVEY STRIKE 2 CLAIM, LONG LAKE
N.T.S. 104 A/4 W
NAVARRE RESOURCES CORPORATION, SEPT.21-24. 92
TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER SEPARATION 100 METERS

GRID COORDINATES	3037/112 Hz.	1012/112 Hz.
L 6+00N 0+50 E	+0.6	+0.5
0+75 E	+0.7	+0.8
1+00 E	+1.3	+1.8
1+25 E	+1.6	+1.8
1+50 E	+2.8	+4.2
1+75 E	+2.3	+1.3
2+00 E	+0.8	-0.5
2+25 E	0.0	-0.8
2+50 E	+0.2	-1.0
L 7+00 N 0+50 E	-0.1	-0.7
0+75 E	-0.4	-0.8
1+00 E	-1.5	-1.1
1+25 E	-1.5	-1.3
1+50 E	-1.6	-1.3
1+75 E	-1.9	-1.1
2+00 E	-0.4	-0.6
2+25 E	-0.2	0.0
2+50 E	+0.6	+0.4

APPENDIX D

Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

JAMES VINNELL, Manager
JOHN G. PAYNE, Ph.D. Geologist
CRAIG LEITCH, Ph.D. Geologist
JEFF HARRIS, Ph.D. Geologist
KEN E. NORTHCOTE, Ph.D. Geologist

P.O. BOX 39
8080 GLOVER ROAD,
FORT LANGLEY, B.C.
V0X 1J0
PHONE (604) 888-1323
FAX. (604) 888-3642

Report for: Andris Kikauka,
Navarre Resources Corp.,
626 - 744 West Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1A5

Job 103

December 1st, 1992

Samples:

One sample of mineralized vein material, designated "Strike 5", was submitted for polished section preparation and petrographic examination.

Description:

	Estimated mode
Sphalerite	48
Galena	6
Chalcopyrite	4
Ag-tetrahedrite) Cu-Ag sulfide)	1
Covellite) Other secondary minerals)	0.5
Native Ag) Electrum)	trace
Gangue	40

The sectioned portion of the sample consists predominantly of massive sphalerite. This surrounds an area of gangue which appears to consist of angular, breccia remnants of probable igneous wall-rock, permeated and mantled by quartz. The latter extends, as irregular apophyses and granular clusters, into the adjacent sphalerite.

Accessory galena and chalcopyrite form pockets marginal to the main areas of quartz-cemented breccia and veniform apophyses of gangue.

No specific information on the gangue component and its detailed relationships with the sulfides can be given, as the sample was prepared as a polished block rather than a polished thin section, and transmitted light observations are, therefore, not possible.

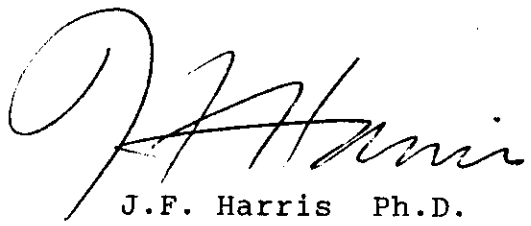
The sphalerite is homogenous but for sparse disseminations of tiny exsolved blebs of chalcopyrite, 1 - 10 microns in size. Small inclusions and hairline veinlets of galena and chalcopyrite are seen in the sphalerite marginal to the galena/chalcopyrite segregations.

The latter two minerals are typically closely associated, as intergrowths on a scale of 1mm or so down to 0.1mm or less.

The accessory constituents (checked for composition by SEM microanalysis) consist of argentiferous tetrahedrite (freibergite) and a Cu-Ag sulfide (probably jalpaite or mckinstryite). These both occur in a similar manner, as small, irregular grains and grain clusters, 0.02 - 0.2mm in size, in chalcopyrite, or on chalcopyrite/ galena contacts. They occasionally occur as veinlets and tiny inclusions in sphalerite, associated with localized zones of fine-grained chalcopyrite/galena development.

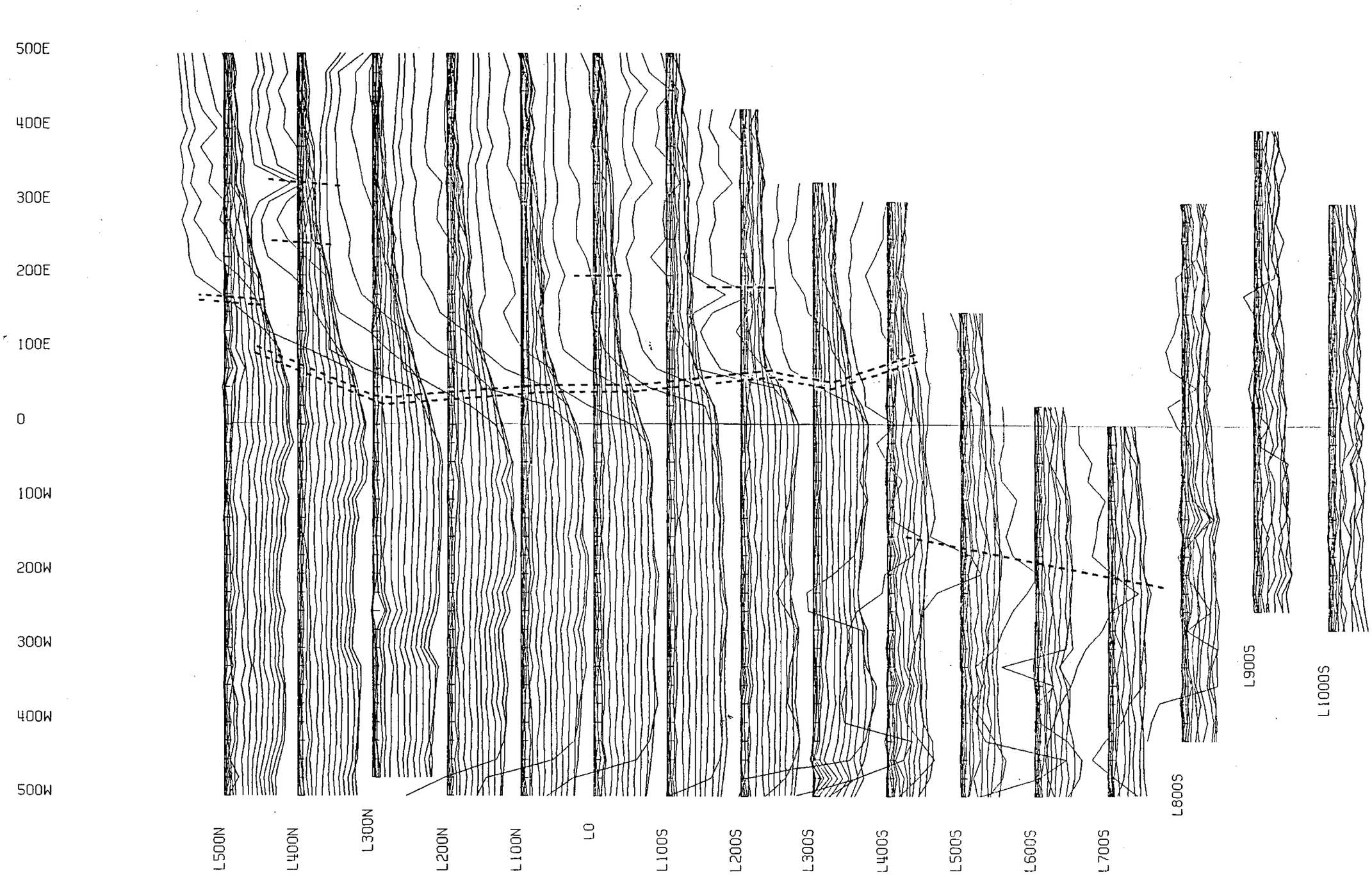
Traces of Ag-rich electrum (grading to native Ag) were seen, as a few tiny (20 - 50 micron) inclusions in chalcopyrite and galena.

The sample shows incipient oxidation effects, in the form of irregular pockets of unidentified alteration and traces of covellite, on some chalcopyrite/gangue contacts.



J.F. Harris Ph.D.

(929-5867)



SILVER CROWN
STEWART

"DEEPEM" SURVEY

APPENDIX D

VERTICAL COMPONENT
1 CM = 1 DEC nT/s
16 CHANNEL OF DATA

SCALE 1 : 5000

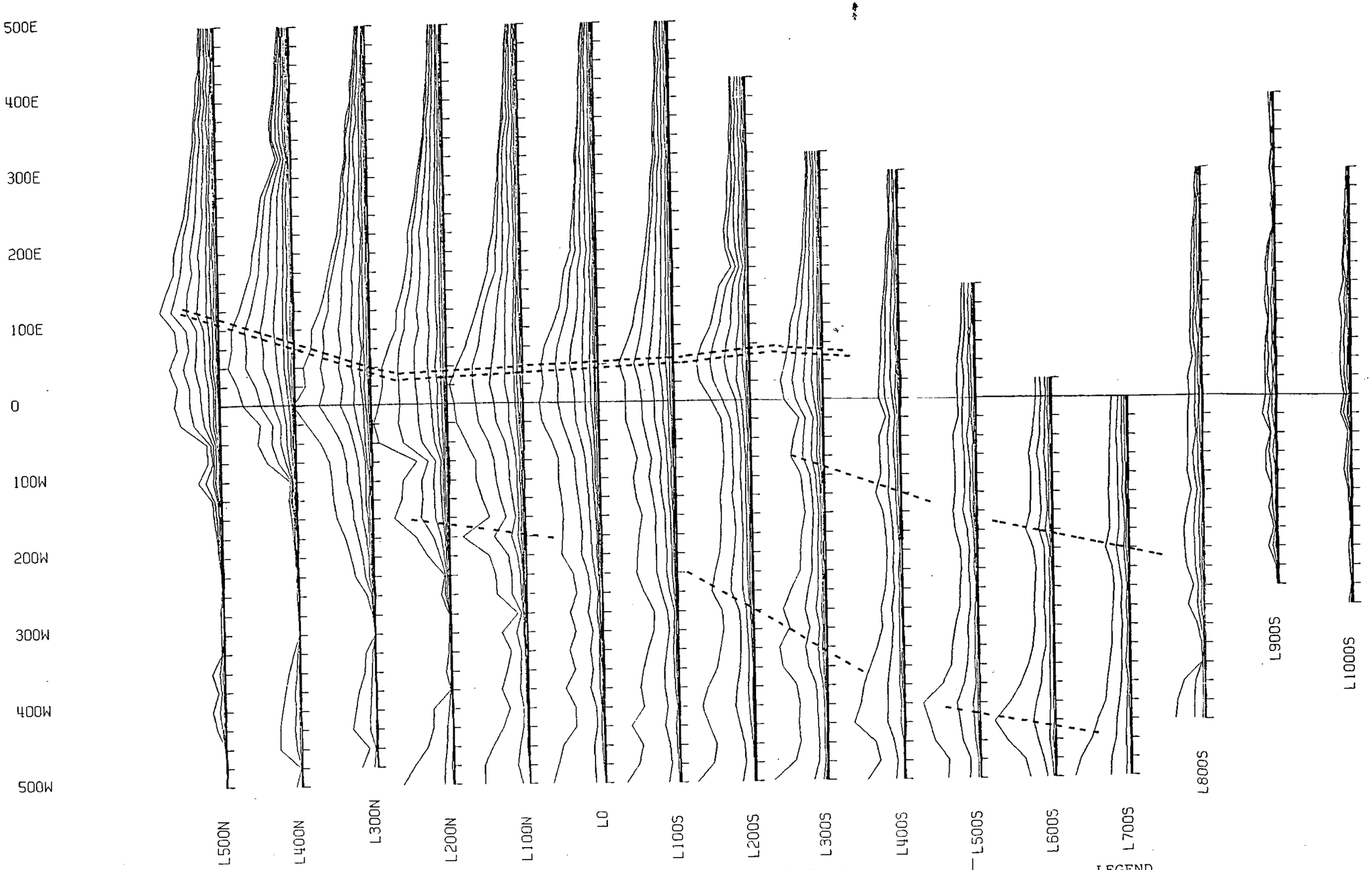
LEGEND

:::::::: Well Defined Weak Conductor Axes

------- Poorly Defined Very Weak Conductor Axes

EQUIPMENT

2000 watt Crone transmitter and Crone digital receiver, 2-400 X 800 metre #12 AWG wire loops.



SILVER CROWN GRID
STEWART AREA
"DEEPEM" SURVEY

IN - LINE COMPONENT
1 CM = 200 nT/s
16 CHANNEL OF DATA

SCALE 1 : 5000

LEGEND

Well Defined Weak Conductor Axes

Poorly Defined Very Weak Conductor Axes

EQUIPMENT

2000 watt Crone transmitter and Crone digital receiver, 2-400 X 800 metre #12 AWG wire loops.

NAVARRE RESOURCES CORP.

STRIKE PROJECT

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

TERTIARY PORTLAND CANAL DYKES

INTRUSIVES
- 4e MICRODIORITE
- 4c QUARTZ BEARING MONZONITE
- 4b INTERMEDIATE COMPOSITION LAMPROPHYRE, HORBLENDE PHENOCRYSTS
- 4a GRANODIORITE, FELDSPAR PHENOCRYSTS

MIDDLE JURASSIC SALMON RIVER FM.

SEDIMENTS
- 3a ARGILLACEOUS SILTSTONE, INTERBEDDED GREYWACKE, MINOR LIMESTONE

LOWER JURASSIC MOUNT DILLWORTH FM.

PYROCLASTICS
- 2d PYRITIC LAPILLI TUFF
- 2c BIOCLASTIC LIMESTONE
- 2b RHYOLITE LAPILLI TUFF
- 2a RHYODACITE LAPILLI-BLOCK TUFF

EPICLASTICS
- 1c CARBONACEOUS SILTSTONE
- 1b TUFFACEOUS SANDSTONE
- 1a VOLCANICLASTIC, CONGLOMERATE

- QUARTZ-CALCITE-SULPHIDE VEIN ±

sp. – sphalerite
ga. – galena
cp. – chalcopyrite
tet. – tetrahedrite
py. – pyrite
chl. – chlorite
ank. – ankerite
ba. – barite

- BEDDING
- DYKE
- VEIN
- ANTICLINE FOLD AXIS
- SYNCLINE FOLD AXIS
- OUTLINE OF OUTCROP
- LITHOLOGICAL CONTACT
- ROAD
- LANDING
- CREEK

N

SCALE 1:1,000

0 50 100 150 m.

OCT., 92

SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH (m.)	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	oz/t Ag	oz/t Au
3	0.2	0.5	14.8	14.7	274.5	0.226
4	0.2	0.7	13.8	10.5	259.5	0.199
5	0.2	1.6	14.0	32.6	238.5	0.626
6	0.2	0.4	20.0	22.2	194.0	1.620
7	0.5	0.1	10.3	21.8	2.7	0.150
8	1.0	0.7	6.4	26.5	2.7	0.086
9	0.5	0.2	5.5	0.7	1.7	0.036
10	0.8	0.4	1.4	23.4	0.9	0.068
11	0.3	0.1	3.2	4.5	1.1	0.014
12	0.3	0.1	12.9	29.3	1.9	0.214
13	0.1	0.1	14.7	18.9	5.2	0.022
14	0.3	0.0	4.7	0.2	1.9	0.014
15	3.0	0.0	6.1	0.1	1.5	0.022
16	0.3	0.0	7.7	15.6	1.6	0.200