GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT COVERING 1998 WORK ON

THE CHECK-MATE 2 MINERAL CLAIM, TENURE#363029

A GOLD PROSPECT

WITHIN THE SUTLAHINE RIVER-TRAPPER LAKE-TUNJONY LAKE REGION



CANADA

NTS 104K;CLAIM MAP SERIES 104K/10W-104K/07E **CO-ORDINATES: LATITUDE: 58 DEGREES 30 MINUTES** LONGITUDE: 132 DEGREES 45 MINUTES

ANNUAL WORK APPLICATION NUMBER FOR CHECK-MATE 2 MINERAL CLAIM: SMI-98-0101643-105

BY

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FIELD WORK DATES: 16TH JUNE 1998 TO 27TH JULY 1998

This work was supported by a 1998 Prospectors Assistance Award

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT



10th October 1998.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

This exploration survey and assessment work was supported financially by a 1998 British Columbia Prospectors Assistance Award.

I wish to acknowledge and thank the 1998 British Columbia Prospectors Assistance Program, The Province of British Columbia, the British Columbia Mines Branch of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, all the Mines Branch geologists, those regional geologists who monitored and supervised this exploration survey.

Thank you.

Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., 10th October 1998. ASPINALL **P.Eng.** C. BRITISH

1.0 SUMMARY.

Between 16th June and 27th July 1998 Clive Aspinall, assisted by his wife Julie Aspinall spent 10 days reconnaissance mapping and geochemical sampling the Check-Mate 2 mineral claim and gold prospect.

This claim and gold prospect falls the within Tulsequah map sheet 104k, and within the Sutlahine River-Trapper Lake-Tunjony Lake Region, 120 kilometres Southeast of Atlin, BC. An additional 20 days were spent prospecting an area of 112.5 square kilometres around this claim.

Objectives for the work were to evaluate the Check-Mate 2 gold prospect, specifically:

- Evaluate the Au low grade bulk tonnage potential of Check-Mate 2 mineral claim.
- Confirm Chevron Minerals Ltd 1984 work which indicated a 2,000 metre long by 500 metre wide gold in soil anomaly associated with a Fe-carbonate alteration zone on the then called Inlaw mineral claim, but re-staked as Check-Mate 2.
- Propose a model for gold mineralization on Check-Mate 2 gold prospect and a prospecting model for other mineral prospects in the Sutlahine River-Trapper Lake- Tunjony Lake Region.

A total of 51 samples were collected and sent for gold analysis. The majority of these samples came from the SE sector of Check-Mate 2, and most were talus fines.

The highest gold samples collected during 1998, analysed 2054 ppb Au, 965 ppb Au, 276 ppb Au, in soils, 509 ppb Au in streams, and 704 ppb Au in rock.

Reconnaissance geological mapping indicated the Fe-carbonate alteration zone, primarily hosted within Late Triassic Stuhini breccias and agglomerates, actually extending for 3,800 metres in a NW trend, between 200- 800 metres wide, up to 200 metres thick, and dipping under younger rocks to the east and Northeast.

This work, supported by the 1984 Chevron Mineral Ltd survey results, indicate silicified zones associated with the Fe-carbonate alteration zone and Sloko age intrusives to be auriferous, locally ranging up to 10,000 ppb gold, associated with low arsenic but a prevalent strong antimony halo. Little is known about it's silver content.

A proposed model for the Check-Mate 2 gold prospect is a late Cretaceous Early Tertiary epithermal structurally controlled system near an ancient paleo-surface marked by two unconformities, which are associated with an Fe-carbonate alteration zone, and exposures of Sloko Group intrusives.

It is also concluded the Fe-carbonate alteration zone covered by Check-Mate 2 mineral claim could extend under younger Stuhini volcanics and Sloko volcanics east and northwards of present known exposures, thereby presenting a possible hidden but significant additional size exploration target.

The Check-Mate 2 gold prospect model is related to other Au-Ag-Cu(Mo)-Pb-Zn prospects within the region. Consequently the Check-Mate 2 gold prospect is one variable to a proposed transitional high sulphidation structurally controlled model for the region as a whole.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION 2.1 Location and Access

The Check-Mate 2 mineral claim and the Sutlahine River-Trapper Lake -Tunjony Lake region, collectively referred to in this report as the Prospecting Area, is located in North West British Columbia, Canada. The claim and prospecting area fall within the Atlin Mining Division, covered by the Tulsequah 1:250,000 scale sheet 104K. The 1: 50,000 scale topographical series of King Salmon Lake (104K/10) and Trapper Lake (104k/7), also cover the region, figures 1 and 2.

Co-ordinates central to the prospecting area are 58 degrees 35 minutes North, 132 degrees 45 minutes West.

The Prospecting Area lies within the tentative Taku River Tlingit First Nation traditional boundaries submitted to, and accepted by the BC Treaty Commission. These traditional boundaries have not yet been agreed by the Taku River Tlingit, the BC nor Federal government as official, figure 3.

The un-incorporated community of Atlin, population 700 residents, is located 125 kilometres to the Northwest, and Telegraph Creek the same distance to the Southeast. The Tulsequah mining camp lies 40 kilometres to the West, the Golden Bear Mine 40 kilometres to the Southeast.

Present day access can be gained from Atlin to King Salmon Lake by float plane, and then by helicopter to the prospecting area. Helicopter and float plane service is available from Atlin. Grocery and hardware stores, hotel accommodation, post office are also available.

A good all weather road links Atlin with Whitehorse and the Alaska Highway in the Yukon Territory. The road distance from Atlin to Whitehorse is 160 Kilometres. Whitehorse is the capital of the Yukon Territory, has growing population of 23,000, supports mining facilities, including a modern airport and twice daily airline service to and from Vancouver.

During this Prospecting Assistance Program, access was by private float plane from Atlin to Tunjony Lake, located in the extreme southern part of the Prospecting Area. A base was established at Tunjony Lake. From there, access was by back-packing and hiking 800 metres in elevation up and above the lake to Check-Mate 2 mineral claim, where most of the work was conducted. Helicopter was used very sparingly. It was used twice for transportation from and to Tunjony Lake, to the extreme north part of the prospecting area, figure 2. These methods of access were considered the most economic.

2.2 Physiography and Climate

The Prospecting Area is located near the edge of the Taku Plateau and the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Range Mountians. Topography consists of wide glaciated valleys, steep mountain slopes and alpine meadows. Elevation ranges from 975 metres to 2,100 metres, (ASL). Vegetation between 975 metres and 1,200 metres consists of spruce, balsam, poplar; underbrush consists of willow and buck-brush. Deadfalls are common on the north lower slopes of Tunjony Lake. Devil's Club is minor. Above 1,200 metres, alpine meadows prevail with numerous varieties of wild flowers during the summer months.









The area has an alpine climate, and is snow free during July and August. Summer rain showers are common, and invariably associated with wind and hail. It is estimated the area has about 50 frost free days per year, and summer temperatures average an estimated 10 degrees centigrade.

2.3 Property Status and Ownership

During the 1998 summer season, there were six mineral claims in the Prospecting Area, Figure 2. They are listed below:

Claim Name	Tenure	Status: Valid to	Owner
Check-Mate	320695	2 nd September 99	Clive Aspinall
Check-Mate 2	363029	31 st May 99	Clive Aspinall
Stuart#1	360714	1 st November 98	Morgan Poliguin
Stuart#2	360715	11 66 <u>11</u>	Morgan Poliguin
Stuart#3	360716	66 £6 £5	Morgan Poliguin
Star	360717	66 56 66	Morgan Poliguin

All claims consist of 20 units each.

As a result of assessment work reported in this report, and funds in Portable Assessment Credit accounts (PAC), a total of \$14,000.00 is now applied to Check-Mate 2 mineral claim. This would give a new validity to 31st May 2004.

2.4 History of Exploration in the Prospecting Area.

The best known property is the Check-Mate, (located 5 km NW of Check-Mate 2), originally known as the "Thorn Property". Originally, it was recognised as an anomalous jarositic alteration zone by D. Barr and J.R Woodcock of Vancouver while working for Kennco in 1959.

During the 1950's to 1981 the Thorn property was staked by various groups, initially St Julian Mining Company, (a subsidiary of Anaconda). They B-X wire lined drilled 3,000 feet on certain showings. Other work by St Julian consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, magnetic surveys and induced polarization.

Later, Noranda staked the property, then allowed it to lapse. In 1968 the Thorn property was re-staked by Mr. G.B. Watson and sold to Montana Mines Ltd who in turn optioned the claims to Amercian Uranium Limited. In 1981 the Thorn property was staked by J.R Woodcock who called his claims "Daisy" and "Daisy #2"; these claims were later sold to Inland Recovery Group Ltd.

Intermittent prospecting and mapping between 1959-1993 by these various groups resulted in the collection of massive sulphide samples with precious metals and base metal grades. Best grades recovered from float on the west side of La Jaune Creek were up to 8.45% copper, 0.64 oz/t gold, and 9.06 oz/t silver. Trenching the same extended zone on the east side of the creek returned 0.3% copper, 0.25 oz/t gold, and 9.1 oz/t silver over 12 feet.

Inland Recovery Ltd formed a joint-venture with American Reserve Mining Corporation in 1986 and drilled 688 metres (2,256.6 feet) of NQ core. Due to difficult terrain and access, this drilling program was limited to one mineralised zone renamed the "86 Zone" during the 1994 assessment year, (Assessment Report#23612).

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu%	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton
86-1	14.44	14.87	0.43	0.92	1.72	0.05
86-2	15.98	18.09	2.11	0.16	0.64	0.014
86-3	43.69	53.98	10.29	0.07	1.03	0.08
86-4	30.20	30.74	0.54	0.04	1.98	0.064
86-5	57.30	62.74	5.44	0.04	0.58	0.047
86-6	69.01	71.78	2.58	3.78	4.45	0.057
86-7	11.16	12.37	1.21	3.35	1.57	0.042
86-7	104.33	110.29	5.96	1.34	1.25	0.033
86-7	104.93	105.23	0.30	0.65	1.36	0.115
86-7	109.69	110.29	0.60	5.74	7.18	0.120
86-8	13.30	15.50	2.20	1.38	3.50	0.041

Poor drill site preparation prevented a comprehensive drill program; 1986 drill results are tabulated below.

The Daisy claim, expired on 24th April 1993. During late August 1993 Clive Aspinall of Atlin re-staked the Daisy Claim as "Check-Mate". This claim was recorded 7th September 1993. Between 22nd to 28th July 1994, Aspinall re-evaluated the 688 metres of core stored on site and re-interpreted the drill core geology.

On 28th May 1998 Clive Aspinall optioned the Check-Mate mineral claim to Kohima Pacific gold Corporation of Vancouver.

Total expenditures on the Check-Mate claim since 1959 to present are estimated at \$270,000.00.

The Kay Property, (8 km north of Check-Mate 2 mineral claim, and now open ground) is the next best known property within the area. It is a disseminated chalcopyritemolybdenum zone and has a similar history to the Thorn property.

The original Kay showings were discovered by St Julian Mining Company, during the course of regional exploration. Trenching, geological mapping, geochemical sampling, magnetic, seismic surveys and induced polarization, and diamond drilling were also carried out on the property.

When the Kay claims lapsed, they were re-staked by Mr. G.B. Watson (as the Lin claims,) who sold to Montana Mines Ltd who then optioned to American Uranium Limited. Samples collected by exploration consultants Cordilleran Engineering Ltd during 1969, (Ref: Assessment Report 2, 512) returned assays of 0.06% Copper and 0.001% MoS2.

These Lin claims lapsed. To-day the ground is open.

Stuart#1,#2,#3 and Star mineral claims were staked for Kohima Pacific Gold Corporation in November 1997, and are located 3.5 Km north of Check-Mate 2 mineral claim.

The history of the Stuart claims is limited, but the Star mineral claim partly covers the former Outlaw claims of Glider Developments Inc, in joint venture with Chevron Minerals Ltd, (ref: Assessment Report #21,756).

The Star claim area may have been drilled prior to 1982 as old drill core is reported on the lapsed Outlaw#3 claim. Grid-work, geological mapping and geochemical sampling were carried out by a Chevron Minerals Ltd joint venture in 1982, identifying a strong gold-arsenic-antimony anomaly.

The following season the "Clay Zone" was identified in the NW corner of the present the Star claim. Trench sampling between 1984-1985 was completed. In 1987 diamond drilling four HQ/NQ holes totalling 550 metres was completed under a new joint venture with Dia Met Minerals Ltd. Diamond drilling was restricted to the "Clay Zone". Despite poor drilling recoveries, samples returned values up to 8.3 g/t over 0.95 metres.

In 1988 the Outlaw property was optioned to Shannon Energy Ltd who conducted heavy mineral analysis of talus and silt samples.

Total expenditures on the Outlaw Property, (now Star) since 1981 to 1998 is estimated at \$450,000.00.

The Check-Mate 2 mineral claim was originally the Inlaw Claim, first staked in 1983 by Chevron Minerals Ltd.

Geological and geochemical work in addition to trenching was carried out in August 1983 and 1984 by Chevron Minerals Ltd. Gold-arsenic-antimony anomalies were found associated with an extensive Fe-carbonate zone, reported striking 2000 metres NW and then North across and outside the property, with high antimony values in outlying areas.

Sample No	width (m)	Ag g/tonne	Au g/tonne
MT4T1-419	ONE	17.8	3.1
420	66	14.5	4.3
421	37	4.9	1.9
422	66	5.7	1.1
423		7.0	0.5
424	56	5.4	6.2
425	**	12.6	1.1
426	66	9.6	1.4
427	66	3.8	0.3
428	66	8.9	0.3
429	"	8.9	0.7

Trenching samples returned the following values in 1984:

The work by Chevron indicated a 2,000 metre NW trending anomalous gold, arsenic and antimony, within or associated with the Fe-Carbonate zone. Gold within the anomaly were noted to include "very high spotty values", and considered to be characteristic of a vein deposit.

Chevron geologists reported soil values up to 8,650 and 8,350 ppb Au, and rock samples over 10,000 Au ppb, (ref: Plate #2). Furthermore, during follow-up work soils were bulk sampled from certain areas, and using a spiral heavy separator observed "numerous gold flakes" in these samples.

In 1994 the Inlaw Claim was allowed to lapse. Between 29th-31st May 1998 it was restaked by Clive Aspinall assisted by his wife Julie, as Check-Mate 2.

It is estimated \$60,000.00 has been spent on this claimed area between 1983-1998.

Within the region there are at least 6 gossans, referred to as Gossan#1 to Gossan#6.

Gossans #1,#2 and #3 lie within, and or adjacent to Check-Mate 2, Check-Mate and Star mineral claims, Plate #1. Consequently these gossans have a corresponding exploration history.

Gossan #4 was staked by Golden Rule Resources Ltd as the Thorn 1-5 claims on 15th May 1991 (ref: Assessment Report # 21,968), is now forfeited. The Most significant analytical returns came from a Fe-carbonated alteration brecciated-quartz stockwork and pyritised rhyolite sample, Plate #1.

Returns were 145 ppb Au, 76 ppm Ag, 776 ppm Pb, 1,496 ppm and 1,065 ppm As.

Gossan #5 appears to have never been staked, and no known history, Plate #1.

Gossan #6 was staked by Tahltan holdings Ltd as the Law Property, (Ref: Assessment Report #19,377) in the 1980's, Plate#1. During a 1989, a geological survey indicated the presence of gold, mercury and antimony. An exploration budget of \$6,648.00 was spent on these claims before they were allowed to lapse.

2.6 Objectives of field work carried out on check-Mate 2 gold prospect during 1998.

Objectives were as follows:

- Confirm 1984 Chevron Minerals Ltd work results on the Inlaw, now the Check-Mate 2 mineral claim.
- Confirm gold is associated with Fe-carbonate alteration zone on Check-Mate 2 mineral claim.
- Propose a model for gold mineralization on Check-Mate 2 mineral claim, and a model for other gold-silver-copper-(molybdenite) lead-zinc prospects within the Sutlahine River-Trapper Lake-Tunjony Lake Region.

3.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Sutlahine River-Trapper Lake-Tunjony Lake Region is situated 8 kilometres to the northeast of the eastern contact of the Coast Range Plutonic contact. Physigraphically, the Area lies within the Tahltan Highland. In this Area, the Tahltan Highland is underlain by Pre-Upper Triassic metamorphic sedimentary and volcanic rocks, Upper Triassic Stuhini intermediate volcanic rocks, and Lower to Middle Triassic rocks of the Takwahoni Formation, (after Souther, 1971), and Late Cretaceous -Early Tertiary Sloko Group rocks.

The region lies within a NW-SE syncline with Pre-Upper Triassic rocks making up the core, and consist in part of fine grained clasitic sedimentary rocks, intercalated volcanics, limestones, associated hornfels and skarns.

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These rocks are associated with Jurassic and/or Cretaceous granodiorites, diorites and other related rocks, (Souther 1971).

Predominant rock unites within the region are Stuhini Group and Sloko Group rocks.

In the Tulsequah map area, (NTS 104K), intrusive stocks and associated extrusive rocks of the Sloko Group are frequently associated with various rusty gossans on weathered surface. Examples are Niagara Mountain, Mount Lester Jones and Erickson areas, mountainous areas between King Salmon Lake and Sutlahine River, Headwaters of McGavin Creek area, and others.

The region exhibits at least 6 gossan zones, or 1 yellow-orange jarosite gossan and 5 rusty red to buckskin tan red gossans associated with various oxidized sulphides and Fe- carbonate zones.

4.0 1998 GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CHECK-MATE 2 PROSPECT AND SURROUNDING SUTLAHINE RIVER-TRAPPER LAKE-TUNJONY LAKE REGION.

The following table shows a reconnaissance measured section from Tunjony Lake through part of Check-Mate 2 mineral claim, Plate 1.

	Graphical Description		Cooleries! D
			Variable Late Cretescone T
			Sloko Group volcanic tuffe compati
		Asl	locally block faulted and alumned out
		2,000	Group variable tuffs lying an
			Unconformably on Stubini otratife and
	-		basalts-andesites in north eastern part of
	-		Check-Mate 2. In south eastern sector of
		19000	this claim, Sloko group tuffs lie directly
			on Late Triassic Stubini breccia-
	2-3-2 m Stoko Group		agglomerate volcanics. Locally, remnants
	Z Se Variable tuffe	4 0 000	of Sloko black shale lenses, and chert-
		·	pebble conglomerates are present as float
			near base of Sloko tuffs.
	- 2 - 3 - 2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	- %-3-(g V V//)	17-0-0-	Profound unconformity between Stuhini
1	- 6- 5- (3) V	12000	Voicanics and Sloko tuffs, and
			A pagend materia
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	Second	ladam.	stratiform baselts endesites, and
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ł			Consequently, there are two up
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1		18461	Stuhini rocks, and one between Stuhini
٢	AUMAN		and Sloko Rocks.
ľ	A RY AT A KING		
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\mathbf{F}		i	alteration, in breccias-agglomerates.
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	$a / x \times a / a / b$		related rocks with Eg-carbonato alteration
	~ ^ / × × \	1200m	intruding into Stuhini carbonate brecciae
	∧ ° / * `× \ _ \		agglomerates. Anomalous gold values
	o / ```)		within silicfied-pyritised geological
4	A A Q A		contacts and fault margins. Locally
	Stuhine Greeciq -	mcoll	epithermal quartz veinlet swarms along
	agglomerates		fault zones, sometimes slightly
1	$\langle \uparrow \circ \rangle$		auriferous.
		1090m	
	A . O		Late Triassic Stuhini breccias and
		AJL	aggiomerates, with rare lamprophyre
		\setminus	ayricia III IOWER SECTION.
		· · · · ·	

4.1.1 The Upper Triassic Stuhini Group Rocks, 7a, 7b.

The Stuhini volcanic intermediate group rocks are so called because they are well displayed along Stuhini River, east of the Tulsequah mining camp, (Kerr, 1948).

In the process of reconnaissance mapping the Prospecting Area, it was necessary to consider all andesite and basalt rocks as Stuhini Group rocks.

In the North section of the Prospecting Area, within the middle to lower drainage basin of the La Jaune Creek, Stuhini rocks consist of andesites and basalts, (14a). These rocks are reported by Souther (1971) to vary from pillow lavas to volcanic agglomerates. Associated with these rocks are lapilli tuffs, minor volcanic sandstone, greywacke and siltstones.

On the lower slopes of La Jaune Creek, in the vicinity of Camp Creek, (Plate 1), the Stuhini rocks have been altered due to intensive pyritization-seritisation.

Elsewhere, B-X wireline core, found at very old camp-site on La Jaune Creek, and partially washed away by that creek, (1960's St Julian Mining's Work?) exhibited multiple thread stockworks of pyrite- arsenopyrite and pyrite in quartz and calcite. These stockworks are located in andesites.

In and around the Star mineral claim, Stuhini rocks consist of breccias and pillow lavas (7a). Limestone clasts occur in polymictic breccias, (Ref: assessment report #21,756). Adjacent to hornfelsed sedimentary rocks, the volcanic rocks become increasingly more siliceous and pyritized, and estimated at 5% near geological contacts. South of the Star claim, stratiform andesites and basalts prevail.

At Tunjony Lake, (Plate 1), Stuhini rocks are porphyritic volcanic agglomerates, (14 a). The agglomerate inclusions consist predominantly of porphyritic hornbelende volcanics in a fine grain mass. On weathered surface, these agglomerate inclusions, 5-15 cm in size stand out in relief. Associated with the andesite agglomerate are rare lamprophyre dykelets, fine grained, with thread veins of carbonate, and traces of marcasite.

On the north slope of Tunjony Lake, and consequently higher in the Formation, the Stuhini volcanics exhibit angular inclusions, thus are differentiated from volcanic agglomerates into volcanic breccias. The inclusions range from 5 cm to 20 cm in size, and are also thought to come from Stuhini volcanic group rocks.

These Stuhini rocks were not differentiated, are referred to collectively as Stuhini breccia-aggomerates, are estimated to be 600 metres thick north of Tunjony Lake.

The upper contact zone of the Stuhini breccia-agglomerates is marked by intensive to moderate chlorite alteration over printed by intensive to moderate Fe-carbonate alteration. This Fe-carbonate alteration is also referred to gossan #1.

Locally, associated with Fe-Carbonate zones Stuhini breccia-agglomerates have been almost completely silicified. Where they have been silicified, they look like dykes. It is within these silicified zones, partially pyritized, that gold-(arsenicantimony) is found to be anomalous. This silicification and partially pyritizated zones occur near Sloko intrusive contacts. The Fe-carbonate zone, or gossan #1, is 3,800 metres long, up to 800 metres wide, and estimated to be vary between 25 metres to 200 metres thick. It dips under the Sloko porphyritic tuffs and Stuhini basalts and porphyritic andesites, and is believed to reappear 1.5 kilometres to the east as gossan #6.

Since the Fe-carbonate alteration zone, or gossan#1 is auriferous, it provides a substantial buried target for further exploration and development.

4.1.2 Rocks Doubtfully Stuhini Group or Takwahoni Formation, 11.

In general rocks mapped (by Souther, 1971) as Takwahoni Formation lie on the north east of Check-Mate 2 mineral claim.

No outcrops observed within the claim can categorically be stated as Takwahoni Formation, (11).

About 1.5 km south of the Check-Mate 2 mineral claim, a 50-100 metre thick unit of sedimentary breccia overlain by feldspar porphyritic andesite is present. Remnants of the Fe-carbonate zone occurs stratigraphically below this unit. The sedimentary breccia exhibits pebble-cobble size quartz and jasper chert. Quartz veinlets range from 0.5 cm thick to 4 cm thick.

In and around the Star Claim, overlying the Stuhini volcanic rocks are reported grey green massive argillites, grits and cherts, quartzites and minor limestone, (Ref: Assessment Report #21,756). These sedimentary rocks may be remnants of the Takwahoni formation.

4.1.3 Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary Sloko Group Rocks 14a, 14b 15a and 15b.

Near the Kay Property, (now open ground), Sloko group rocks consist of an assumed 800 metres thickness of tuff breccia, tuff agglomerate, vitric tuffs and ignimbrites, (14a, undifferentiated). These rocks are psuedo flat lying, stratiform and locally drag folded. They make up the big mountain north of Camp Creek. In the Prospecting Area, these rocks overly a felsite quartz-feldspar porphyry, (14b) This has slightly oxidized weathered surface with un-crowded disseminated euhedral pyrite or rusty casts after pyrite.

On the south side of Camp creek, these felsite porphyry rocks reportedly grade into diorite and syenites, (undifferrentiated, 14b, Ref: Assessment Report 2512), but these were not seen during the 1998 Prospecting Program. Also reported in that report, coarse fragments of syenite and breccia occurs in felsite rocks along contact zones. Dykes of andesite, basalt and rocks with a fine grained diabase texture, (15b) occur on the Kay Property.

A Quartz feldspar porphyry stock occurs predominantly in Check-Mate (Ref: Assessment Report 23,613). This rock exhibits in part spectacular orange-tan jarosite alteration. In hand specimen the rock contains 40% phenocrysts and 60% matrix, the phenocrysts consisting of feldspars and quartz, (15a).

In thin and polished sections this rock show a leucocratic mafic-free rock with totally sericitized plagioclase phenocrysts. With quartz phenocrysts, both were set in a microgranular to felsitic groundmass. Dissemeinated euhedral-subhedral fine grained pyrite is randomly disseminated through the rock, and may be the same age as the sericitization.

Immediately east of Check-Mate claim an intrusive stock (15a, undifferentiated), occurs on the south ridge of a north flowing ridge. This rock contains feldspars and quartz with very minor mafics, and is barren of sulphides or quartz veins.

Southwards, within the Star claim and surrounding area, a granodiorite outcrops, (Ref: Assessment Report 21,756). This is a fine to coarse grained with equigranular biotite and hornblende (16 and undifferentiated). Dykes of basalt cut the granodiorite and surrounding sedimentary rocks and adjacent gossan zone, (Gossan #3).

Central to the Check-Mate 2 mineral claim a quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP) stock outcrops. Similar "satillite" plugs occur on this claim. On fresh surface hand specimens exhibit quartz-feldspar porphyry in an argillic clay ground mass. Phenocrysts make up about 40% of the rock. There is no disseminated pyrite. Mafic minerals are rare, (15).

The QFP stock grades rapidly into a medium to coarse grained light brown weathered feldspar-muscovite porphyry rock. Here, quartz is the predominant matrix, with feldspar being argillized and over-printed by Fe-carbonate alteration. The Fe-carbonate alteration is variable in intensity. Locally this rock has blebs of pyrite.

A basalt dyke outcrops at the head of the cirque in the southeast corner of Check-Mate 2.

South of Check-Mate 2 mineral claim extrusive Sloko Group rocks overly the Stuhini Group volcanics, (and doubfully Takwahoni Formation), exhibiting a profound angular unconformable contact.

Here, the Sloko Group is predominatly represented by porphyritic tuffs, slightly stratiform. These tuffs form rounded mountain peaks, and are locally block-faulted. Black shale fragments and soils are found near the base of Sloko porphyritic tuffs.

In hand specimen, the Sloko tuffs are mauve in colour, the feldspar phenocrysts are sub-hedral in form and range from cream to light green in colour, (14a, undifferentiated).

4.1.4 Quaternary to Recent glacial outwash, and sands, 19.

Glacial out-wash covers a large part of the glacial valleys at the headwaters of La Jaune Creek. This out-wash consists of gravels. Glacial erratic boulders are common. Sulphide bearing rocks are present but not common,

On the higher slopes above the outwash, sands, with colour and grain size similar to beach sands, cover the Sloko Group rocks south of Check-Mate 2. These sands are up to several metres thick over bedrock and form mini-deserts of several hectares in size.

4.2 Structure.

The Stuhini breccia-agglomerates are overlain by two different rock types. One is the Sloko tuffs, the second is by stratiform basalts and porpyhyritic andesites, (7b). The latter were originally thought to be Sloko Group by the writer, but Souther mapped them as Stuhini Group, (Souther 1971). For now the writer accepts Southers view, but with considerable reservation.

There are two unconformities identified between three rock types, marked by an uneven paleo-erosian contact surface on the Stuhini breccia-agglomerates. Pillow structures along this contact are also suggested.

These two unconformities are marked by an extensive Fe-carbonate alteration zone which hosts anomalous gold, reflected asoils, rock float and outcrop. Gold is most anomalous in silicified zones within the Fe-Cabonate alteration, adjacent to Sloko intrusive contacts.

The Fe-carbonatisation and associated gold occurs at the base of these unconformities. and almost entirely within the underlying Stuhini breccia agglomerate unit.

Faulting within the Prospecting Area is assumed. The La Jaune Creek, Camp Creek, and other tributary creeks to La Jaune creek may reflect normal fault structures.

One contact between Stuhini and Sloko Group rocks, in the extreme southeast of Check-Mate 2 shows normal faulting.

5.0 MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION ON CHECK-MATE 2 GOLD PROSPECT .

The Check-Mate 2 mineral claim hosts gossan #1, which is associated with following:

- Fe-carbonate alteration zone extending for 3,800 metres in NW trend, 200- 800 metres wide, up to 200 metres thick, and dipping under younger rocks to the east and Northeast.
- Fe-carbonate alteration lies on and below both unconformities.
- one unconformity separates Stuhini breccia-agglomerates and Sloko porphyritic tuffs.
- A second between Stuhini breccia-agglomerates and Stuhini basalts and porphyritic andesites.
- Epithermal chalcedonic quartz stockworks on and near paleo-surface unconformity between Stuhini and Sloko Group volcanics.
- Silicified replacement zones, associated with pyrite, adjacent to Sloko intrusives, and assumed faulting.
- Anomalous gold-(arsenic-antimony) associated with Fe-carbonate zones but concentrated with silicified replacement zones associated with pyrite.

The attraction to this area and the Check-Mate 2 mineral claim, is the NW trending rusty Fe-carbonate zone.

Chevron Minerals Ltd in 1984, (Assessment Report #13,107) completed grid work and collected 700 soil and talus fines samples, in addition to the collection of 30 rock samples. At least 40% of these samples show anomalous gold-arsenic-antimony, values extending 2000 metres along a NW trend, and conforming to the Fe-Carbonate alteration zone. Little is known about the silver content of the Fe-carbonate alteration.

The 1998 work indicated the Fe-Carbonate alteration is actually much bigger than reported by Chevron Minerals Ltd, (#13,107).

The highest gold samples collected during 1998, analysed 2054, ppb Au, 965 ppb Au, 276 ppb Au in soils, 509 ppb Au in streams, and 704 ppb Au in rock.

6.0 GEOCHEMICAL PROSPECTING ON CHECK-MATE 2 GOLD PROSPECT AND SURROUNDING AREAS.

A total of 51 samples were collected during the 1998 Program; types are classified in the table below.

Type of Sample	Number of Samples
Talus Fines (TF)	21
Stream Sediments (S)	09
Rock Float (F)	12
Rock chip (C)	02
Rock Outcrop (R)	07

These samples were bus freighted from Whitehorse to the Mineral Environments Laboratories Ltd, 3176 Tatlow Road, Smithers BC and then transhipped to the same companies laboratory in Vancouver for crushing and splitting. A 30 gram sub-sample from each sample was submitted to geochemical and fire assay finish for gold. No other elements were analysed, except for sample STT-6F. This sample was analysed for gold and 31 elements by ICP.

Samples were not analysed for silver during this program. During 1984 Chevron Minerals Ltd analysed 700 soil samples from the Inlaw claim (now Check-Mate 2) for silver. No silver anomaly was indicated, although trench samples in one area indicated silver returns up to 17.8 ppm Ag.

Until further follow-up work is completed, Check-Mate 2 is considered a gold prospect, and not a gold-silver prospect.

1998 anomalous returns on Check-Mate 2 gold prospect are tabulated below:

Sample Type	Sample Number	Au ppb
Talus Fines	CM-5TF	965
56 56	CM-11TF	276
£6 £6	CM-12TF	44
56 56	CM-14TF	116
56 6 6	CM-19TF	40
55 <u>66</u>	CM-25TF	158
64 65	CM-27TF	2054
Stream Sediments	CM-5S	190
65 65	CM-28S	509
Rock Float	CM-28F1	704
£6 £6	CM-28F2	378

7.0 MODEL TYPES.

The model searched for in the Sutlahine River-Trapper Lake- Tunjony Lake region is a bulk-minable gold-silver-copper-(molybdenite) deposit.

Basically, there are four known variations of one model in the region: The main model is Au-Ag-Cu-(Mo) transitional structurally controlled high sulphidation porphyry model system.

Check-Mate 2 gold prospect is one variation; it is a structurally controlled gold disseminated epithermal model.

Important examples of high sulphidation porphyry systems are the Lepanto-FSE in the Philippines, Frieda River in Papua New Guinea and El Indio in Chile. The significance of these examples is that they not only host gold-copper within the system but are proximally related to a deeper and sometimes hidden gold-copper system.

The Lepanto high sulphidation enargite-gold deposit has reserves of 35 mt @ 3.5 %Cu and 3 g/t Au. It is located 200-400 metres to the northwest and 400 metres above the high grade FSE porphyry copper-gold deposit with reserves of 300 mt @ 0.70% Cu and 2.2 g/t Au

Energite-gold mineralization is hosted in structurally controlled NW trending vuggy silica zones within dacite pyroclastics and porphyry body. Below Lepanto, the FSE porphyry deposit consists of bornite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite and hematite.

The Freida River deposits, up to 1983 inferred a porphyry copper resource of 860 mt @ 0.47 % Cu and 0.31 g/t Au within the Koki and Horse-ival deposits. The adjacent Nina deposit, a high sulphidation zone of 32 mt @ 2.35 %Cu and 0.58 g/t Au is outlined.

The EI Indio deposit is a structurally controlled high sulphidation enargite copper system which has been over printed by epithermal gold mineralization hosted in veins.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

A total of 51 samples were collected and sent for analysis. The majority of these samples came from the SE sector of Check-Mate 2, and most were talus fines.

The highest gold samples collected during 1998, analysed 2054, ppb Au, 965 ppb Au, 276 ppb Au in soils, 509 ppb Au in streams, and 704 ppb Au in rock.

Reconnaissance geological mapping indicated a Fe-carbonate alteration zone, primarily hosted within Late Triassic Stuhini breccias and agglomerates, extending for 3,800 metres in NW trend, 200- 800 metres wide, up to 200 metres thick, and dipping under younger rocks to the east and Northeast.

This work, supported by Chevron's results indicate silicified zones associated with the Fe-carbonate and Sloko age intrusives to be auriferous, locally ranging up to 10,000 ppb gold, associated with low arsenic but a prevalent strong antimony halo.

A proposed model is a late Cretaceous Early Tertiary epithermal structurally controlled system near an ancient paleo-surface associated with two unconformities, and Sloko Group intrusives.

This model is related to Au-Ag-Cu(Mo) transitional high sulphidation structurally controlled models for other prospects within the Region.

It is concluded this alteration zone could extend under younger stratiform Stuhini basalts- porphyritic andesites and Sloko extrusive volcanics east and northwards, thereby presenting a hidden but significant size exploration target for low grade bulk tonnage gold deposit.

An appropriate target of 40,000,000 tonnes grading 3 g/t Au or gold equivalent would be a minimum for this isolated area, with price of gold in the \$400-\$450 per ounce range.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.

Check-Mate 2 mineral claim should be prospected and geochemically sampled for gold and path finder minerals arsenic and antimony.

The geology should be mapped in detail.

Geochemical sampling should include panning for heavy concentrates in talus fines or soils, and then analysing each concentrate, then plotted.

All these properties require collection of rock samples for

- 1. petrology
- 2. alteration
- 3. clay studies
- 4. fluid inclusions

All previous work by other workers should be compiled on to base compilation map to assist in planning an exploration program, and not to duplicate work already done.

Drilling should not be contemplated until definite structures and targets are thought out, and only when drilling pads are constructed.

Due to the high cost of operating in this remote area, optioning of claims should be made to major companies or juniors with a long term vision, a long term plan, and who have budgets to carry out the work.

N. C. ASPINALL **P^KEng** Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., BRITISH Atlin, North West British Columbia 10th October 1998

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Appendices I. Photographs



Staking Check-Mate 2 mineral claim on 29th May 1998, prior to the 1998 Prospectors Assistance award.



Flying into Tunjony Lake on 16th June 1998 to commence 1998 BC Prospecting Program. Yellow-red-blue Luscombe aircraft belongs to Clive Aspinall and used for transporting himself and assistant, Julie Aspinall, the 80 miles from Atlin BC. The white Piper 14 belongs to Apex Air Ltd, and transported food and field equipment.



Prospecting around Tunjony Lake. Island at east end of lake was base of operations. The Island was chosen because of numerous grizzly bears, generally with cubs, seen on south and north slopes of Tunjony Lake. It was also a safe place to dock aircraft from westerly winds, while fly camping. This island, about 150 metres long and 50 metres wide, was also nesting haven for numerous wild foul.



Numerous alpine wild flowers were observed on slopes to Tunjony Lake, 80 miles southeast of Atlin, BC. Top photo: identified as Indian Paint Brush, *Castillija spp.* Bottom photo: identified as Lupines, *lupinus spp.*



Top: flying over Check-Mate mineral claim, looking east towards Kay Property, a Cu-Mo prospect found in the late 1950's by St Julian Mining company, (centre of photo). Green meadow in valley was once used as bush plane strip, probably also by St Julian crews. On the north side of valley rocks are all Sloko Group tuffs, on south side rocks in foreground are Sloko QFP and Sloko rhyolites.

Bottom: Also taken from the air, this photo shows SE area of Check-Mate 2 claim, looking eastwards. Note red-brown alteration after carbonatisation in Stuhini breccias and agglomerates, on and below a profound unconformity with overlying Sloko tuffs.

Numerous epithermal quartz veinlets occur on ridge between two snow patches, lower right-hand corner.



Rough surface of Late Triassic Stuhini Breccia and agglomerates, which were estimated to be at least 600 metres thick on slopes to Tunjony Lake. Top, a lamprophyre dyklet intrudes these rocks.

Location, Tunjony Island, UTM: Long: 8 6 336 50; lat: 64 808 43; elev: 973 metres



SE corner of Check-Mate 2 claim, UTM long: 8 6 332 48; lat: 64 823 65. Gradation, from bottom to top, from chloritic-carbonate altered Stuhini brecciaagglomerates, increasing carbonate-quartz stringers, (centre) to strong carbonate alteration and prominent chalcedonic quartz stringers, of white, green and blue colour, and blue weathering.

Appendices II. Analytical data

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Aug-20-98

Company: MR. CLIVE ASPINALL Project:

Attn: Clive Aspinall

We *hereby certify* the following Geochemical Analysis of 21 ROCK samples submitted Aug-14-98 by CLIVE ASPINALL.

Sample Name	Au-fire PPB	
STT-1F1	8	
STT-2F1	469	
STT-3F1	23	
STT-7F2	114	
STT-7F3	17	
STT-7F4	3	
STT-4F1	11	
CM-1C	27	
CM-11C	12	
CM-3R1	3	
CM-4R1	3	
CM-4R2	. 3	
CM-5R1	4	· · ·
CM-10F1	2	
CM-15R1	3	
CM-23R1	7	
CM-3R2	4	
CM-24F1	13	
CM-28F1	704	
CM-28F2	5	
CM-28F3	378	

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Company: MR. CLIVE ASPINALL Project:

Attn: Clive Aspinall

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 9 STREAM SEDIMENTS samples submitted Aug-14-98 by CLIVE ASPINALL.

Sample Name	Au-fire PPB	
CM-3S	2	
CM-4S	14	
CM-5S	190	
CM-28S	509	
SST-1 S	30	
SST-2 S	179	
SST-3 S	16	
SST-4 S	19	
SST-8 S	6	

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Company: MR. CLIVE ASPINALL Project:

Aug-20-98

Attn: Clive Aspinall

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 21 TALLUS FINES samples submitted Aug-14-98 by CLIVE ASPINALL.

Sample Name	Au-fire PPB	
CM-5 TF	965	
CM-6 TF	7	
CM-7 TF	4	
CM-8 TF	5	
<u>CM-9 TF</u>	4	
СМ-10 Т	F 6	
CM-11 T	F 276	
СМ-12 Т	F 44	
_ СМ-13 т	F 26	
) <u>CM-14 T</u>	F 116	
СМ-15 Т	F 8	
СМ-17 Т	F 5	
СМ-18 Т	F 12	
СМ-19 Т	F 40	
СМ-20 Т	F 6	
СМ-21 Т	F 12	
СМ-23 Т	F 12	
CM-24 T	F . 24	
СМ-25 Т	F 158	
СМ-26 Т	F 27	
СМ-27 Т	F 2054	



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FAX (604) 327-3423 **SMITHERS LAB: 3176 TATLOW ROAD**

FAX (250) 847-3005

CLIVE ASPA. ALL Attention: CLIVE ASPINALL Project:	Mineral Environ pts Laboratories 8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4E8 Tel (604) 327-3436 Fax (604) 327-3423	Report No Date	Q :	8V0606 RJ Sep-18-98
Sample: ROCK	MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS			

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample	Ag	AI	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Śb	Sc	Sn	Sr	Ti	V	W	Y	Zn	Zr	Au-fire
Number	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb						
STT-6 FI	<0.2	0.66	1455	60	0.5	<5	0.40	<1	5	95	155	4.84	0.16	0.58	445	6	0.03	8	870	136	15	4	<10	19	<0.01	36	<10	7	60	6	2

A .5 gm sample is digested with 10 ml 3:1 HCI/HNO3 at 95c for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml with D.I.H20.

.

hu 1 Signed:

.

Appendices III . 1998 Sample data

Sample	Sample	Au ppb	Description
Туре	number		
Talus Fines	CM-5TF	965	Brown-red talus soils, gritty, near siliceous contact zone
64.77	CM-6TF	007	Brown talus, gritty, on Stubini breccia agglements
6697	CM-7TF	004	an an an an an an an
66 79	CM-8TF	005	Coarse cirque arit "" "" ""
66.93	CM-9TF	004	6633 6633 6633 6633 6633 6633
4633	CM-10TF	006	56.39 66.33 66.39 66.33 66.33 66.33 66.33
66 37	CM-11TF	276	Brown-red talus gritty: on Carbonated Stubini be and
65.37	CM-12TF	044	"" "" and an an an an an an an
6699	CM-13TF	026	Brown Soil from Creek bank
66 39	CM-14TF	116	Brown-rusty soil Contact zone/intrusivo
66.77	CM-15TF	008	Brown red arit Contact zone/ intrusive
4633	CM-17TF	005	Coarse cirque grit Cirque
65.37	CM-18TF	012	
6633	CM-19TF	040	64.73 66.73 66.73 66.53
66 99	CM-20TF	006	Brown Soil On OFP2
6637	CM-21TF	012	Rusty grit from ridge on OED2
\$637	CM-23TF	012	Rusty grit near share contact OFD
66.99	CM-24TF	024	"" " on Diorite
6697	CM-25TF	158	Brown-red soil taken from context hole
66 77	CM-26TF	027	Brown falus Fines, on Studie: Desert
6633	CM-27TF	2054	Coarse sandy gravel on cilicoous cons/OED
Stream	CM-3S	002	Course sandy graver on sinceous zone/QFP
Sed.			
4697	CM-4S	014	
6693	CM-5S	190	-80 mesh. Contact zone/intrusive
6673	CM-28S	509	-80 mesh Rusty Contact zone (intrusive
66.73	STT-1S	030	-80 mesh. Rusty, Contact zone/intrusive
66.93	STT-2S	179	-80 mesh. Rusty, Contact Zone/Intrusive
1633	STT-3S	016	-so mesh, rynte, arsenopynte, below gossan
66 73	STT-4S	019	-so mesh, grey
6699	STT-8S	006	-80 mesh. Grav cite
Rock	CM-24F	013	Carbonated stubini volo with node of swith
Float			ourbonated stamm voic, with pods of pyrite
	CM-28F1	704	Siliceous-pyrite-arsepopyrite Contact rene w/ interest
	CM-28F2	005	Rusty rock, vuogy with carbonata in wine User
	CM-28F3	378	Siliceous-pyrite-arsenonyrite Contact zono w/ interview
	STT-1F1	008	Contact rocks
	STT-2F2	469	Pyrite-arsenopyrite fragments Relow coccor
	STT-3F1	023	Dissiminated pyrite trace Mo. Trace Cu
	STT-7F2	114	Chalcopyrite, trace malachite, trace or unite and
			energy ne, trace malacine, trace azunte, quanz.

Sample Type	Sample number	Au ppb	Description
R/FLOAT	STT-7F3	017	Rusty rock, pyrite
66 93	STT-7F4	003	4699 6699 6695
6633	STT-4F1	011	Intrusive rock, disseminated pyrrhotite
66.93	CM-10F1	002	Float with blue chalcedonic quartz. Stuhini Carb. Volc.
ROCK CHIP OVER 100M	CM-1C	027	Quartz veinlets and stringers. Stuhini br-agglom.
ROCK CHIP OVER 40 M	CM-11C	012	££33 ££31 ££33 ££33
ROCK O/CROP	CM-3R1	003	Quartz veinlets from chert-pebble conglomerate
6579	CM-4R1	003	Carbonated ferruginous, quartz veinlets
6633	CM-4R2	004	66 33 66 33 66 37
6679	CM-5R1	007	Stuhini breccia-agglom with carb/quartz thread veinlets
6633	CM-15R1	004	Rusty fraible quartz, near contact zone.

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Appendices IV. 1998 Statement of Costs

Wages and food 1)Fees; geologist 10 days @ \$500.00 per day.....\$5,000.00 2) Assistant 10 days @ \$100 per day......\$1,000.00 2) Food. 20 man days @ \$60.....\$1,200.00 Stationary, drafting supplies, maps. Inti Graphics, invoice 45078.....\$55.59 Horwoods invoice.....\$86.22 Aerial photographs and maps.....\$60.00 Total......\$201.81 Rentals, personal Radio SBX-11, 10 days @ \$10.00 per day.....\$100.00 Hand-held radio, 10 days @ \$5.00 per day......\$50.00 Scout Master GPS, 10 days @ \$5.00 per day\$50.00 Toshiba lap top Computer, 10 days @ \$10 per day......\$100.00 Total......\$300.00 Personal Transportation 1) Personal aircraft fuel costs invoice 2607.....\$187.07 invoice 5529......72.27 2) Personal vehicle costs/ four days /Atlin-whitehorse.....\$200,00 Total......\$459.34 Aircraft Charters 1) Aircraft charter, Apex Air Ltd, 3 trips Atlin-Tunjony Lake return invoice 145.....\$470.80 invoice 1799.....\$385.20 invoice 1860.....\$363.80 Analyses and freight/samples Freight......\$50.15 Analyses, #37718.....\$721.45 Analyses, #37914.....\$23,59

l otal	\$795.19
Report	<u></u>
5 days at \$500.00 per day	\$2.500.00
Production	\$200.00
Total	\$2.700.00

Appendices VII. Statement of Qualifications

I, N. Clive Aspinall, of Pillman Hill, the community of Atlin, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist with offices at the above address, and also work as a consultant from a registered office in Jakarta, Indonesia.
- I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, with B. Sc degree in Geology (1964), and a Masters degree (1987) from the Camborne School of Mines, Cornwall, England, in Mining Geology.
- I am registered Professional Engineer in the province of British Columbia.
- I have practised oil and gas, but mainly mineral exploration for 34 years, in countries such as Libya, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Morocco, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, USA, and in the provinces and territories of Canada.
- At the time of writing this report, I am the registered owner (100%) of Check-Mate 2 mineral claim tenure# 363029.
- I was awarded a BC Prospectors Assistance Award in 1998, and used funds to assist with assessment work on Check-Mate 2 mineral claim.
- I am author of report titled: GEOLOGICAL-GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON 1998 ASSESSMENT WORK COVERING CHECK-MATE 2 MINERAL CLAIM, TENURE#363029 WITHIN THE SUTLAHINE RIVER-TRAPPER LAKE-TUNJONY LAKE REGION, ATLIN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA, DATED 10TH OCTOBER 1998.

Signed and sealed in Atlin, British Columbia, Canada on the 10th day of October 1998.

Respectfully submitted, N. CLIVE ASPINALL, M.Sc. P.EngsPINALU BRITISH

Symbols Au- gold Ry-Ryiste Legend - Takes Fines sample 1600 Contourin Metres Silver An-Kinano Ag-Gossans location. PYAYe - Copper ostcrop . Cu, Quaternary, Plestocene and Recent H (Collectred by Helicopter) BC Government Sample 730 ppt Au Location + Value. Molybden. Ye Mo. Gossan#1 Buckokin tan. 1 Mersury العاد Section Flunatile gravel, glacial outwash, sand, silt Zing 19 Carbonate alteration within Frid Epoch Formation/ Unit Ma Thickness Late Cretaceous and early Tertigry: Sloko Group Stuhini agglomerate-breccia, Measured Section # 1, FROM \$1495 White stratiform, locally drag folded slump blockfaulted Feldshar porphyry to ffs. Colour changes to Mauve I tan. Volcanes iand infrat Slokia Tunjony Lake to 5.3 Km N. 30 57 ちょう -Quartz-Feldspar stock-dykes J. 1465 - white rhyolite, quartz eyes, Dometimes with diss: Auriferous values possibly related pyrite or oxidged pyrite casts. Jointed. (Elev2000) t Sloko to Carbonate-Quartz stockworks Unanformity Sloko Volcanic 1000mtuffs lying and contract rocks. 900m -*15" Possibly genetically related to 14a, 14b · · · · Ū gossan#2. Widepread diss Unconformable Quarty- retaspar porphyry, locally Rusty, faulteel. 800 m J Ŕ on Stuhini Statform pyrite and Jarobite, associated ΩN N carly 1567 Zone of Gasalt dykes? and aite? Diabane? Takwahoni 700mbasalts and and eater L L 20 with Sloke QFP. Tetrahedrite Major Unconformity. Bloko age Quartz Stuhini 600m-Late . Uncon formity Chalcopyriter Araenopyrite-Ecitopar porphying Gatruded by Stoke with noty carb allexitin Enargite associated with Author age stock?) BOOM Thassic or Junissic. Tax wattoni Formation. in stutini agglow-braceiu volcanico. In vestigated under previous explorations CHERT-Pelble Conglomerate 400m : \\... Stuhm 5 Stuhini Vacanie NNN Assumed Fault. 2304-Late and mentioned here for completences. Stubini Formation 300m Triassic Gossan # 3. Skain, with Red agglomerate and 7 a Lug Pri stratiform baselts and porphyritic and extes Rysty chamages. Au - Ag- Gu-Pb-24 200 m breacias, with more 76 141 To X Unconformity Volcanie breccias and agglomerate volcanics 100 4 Lamprophyre dyke Gossans 4.5 and 6. Not Visited. 7ann (Eler: 1000 m) Pre-Thasic] Limostone? Sheared Pusty. Au phb Sample type 4 Sam ple * Mineral Claim Data Code: 27 Sample # Rock arterop CM-3RI ..3 ·Check-Mate, tenure 320625, 100% Chie Astinal, Alin, 89 CM = CHECK-MATE 2 CM-ARI 3 Recorded 2nd Sept. 1993. STT = SUTLAHINE - TRAPPER Optioned to Kohima Pacific Gold Colp. 28th May'98 3 CM-4R2 TUNJONY REGION -Check-Make 2. Yenure 363029, 1008 ChieAspinall. The CM- SRI TF = Talus Fines Recorded 315 May 1998. stream Sed CM- 15R1 2 Stuart #1,2,3. Tenure 36 0714/6/6. Rock Float Sample + 1 100 To[Horgan Colignin Vancource) 144 7:-CM-23R1 Rock Float Sample*2 Stall Tenure 360717 F2 Outerop, Sample *1 CM 3R2 100% (Morgan Polizin) 5 35 - Chip Sample

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Plate 2.