Geological and Geochemical Report on the Praxis Property (Praxis 1-17 Claims), August 2000,

Georgie River Area
(NT.S. 103P/12, 103O/9, 103P/13),

Skeena Mining Division, Northwestern British Columbia

Latitude 55° 42' 3", Longitude 130° 0' 39"

for

CSS Explorations Inc.,

by C.J. Greig and G.A. Hendrickson P.Geo.,

May 15, 2001

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1.0 Summary of Field Program and Results

In August 2000, a four man crew spent approximately 30 man-days working on the Praxis Property, a group of claims covering about 70 square kilometres in the Georgie River area south of Stewart. The purpose of the program was to evaluate the exploration potential of the property, and the work involved reconnaissance geologic mapping, prospecting, stream sediment sampling, and a limited amount of soil sampling. The results of the program, which are detailed in this report, suggest that the exploration potential of the property is high. As a consequence, an expanded exploration program is recommended for the upcoming field season. The program should focus in part on the parts of the property that are most prospective, but should also involve further reconnaissance work on the parts of the property not examined in the first phase of work.

The Praxis property is underlain primarily by mid-Mesozoic Stikine terrane arc volcanic and intrusive rocks and lies in a mineral-rich belt between the Iskut and Kitsault-Anyox areas. The central and west-central parts of the property are underlain by submarine bimodal volcanic rocks and siliceous fine-grained clastic rocks that are correlative with the Middle Jurassic Salmon River formation of the Hazelton Group. The Salmon River formation to the north hosts the rich Eskay Creek Au-Ag deposit, a deposit interpreted to have formed in an environment transitional between that of a subaqueous hot spring and an exhalative volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS). The favourable stratigraphy of the Salmon River formation, together with older lithologic units, is folded by large-scale, east-northeasterly vergent open to tight folds. The folded rocks are intruded by massive granitic plutons of early Tertiary age which post-date the main regional deformational event.

The potential for 'transitional-type' deposits on the property is strongly supported by the results of stream sediment sampling. In addition, our limited amount of reconnaissance prospecting indicates that the country rocks are rich in Fe sulphides (pyrite and pyrrhotite, in both sedimentary and volcanic rocks, in particular the rhyolites), and are locally highly anomalous geochemically, although no high-grade, VMS- or stockwork-style mineralization has been encountered yet. The combination of rock, stream sediment, and soil geochemistry provides an excellent focus for the recommended program because it clearly targets the geologically favourable Salmon River formation stratigraphy, and yet much under-explored ground on the property remains.

2.0 Location, Access, and Physiography

The Praxis Property is located approximately 22 kilometers due south of the town of Stewart, in northwestern British Columbia (figs. 1 and 2). The property consists of 269 contiguous claim units covering approximately 67 square kilometres. The claims run from tidewater on Portland Canal on the west to the valley of the Sutton River on the east (fig. 2, table I).

Access to the property is generally via helicopter from a seasonal base in Stewart, about 15 minutes flight time away. The west side of the property may be accessed by boat from Portland Canal. Stewart is an all-weather port with a large paved airstrip and paved highway access to Highway 37, the Stewart-Cassiar Highway. The communities of Smithers and Terrace, both serviced daily from Vancouver by passenger airlines, are about three or four hours drive from Stewart.

Relief on the Praxis Property is just under 2000 metres, with peaks between 1700 and 2000 metres located near the southern and northeastern boundaries of the claim group. About a third of the property is above treeline, and several permanent mountain glaciers occur at higher elevations. In addition, the toe of the Sutton glacier, a large valley glacier which emanates from

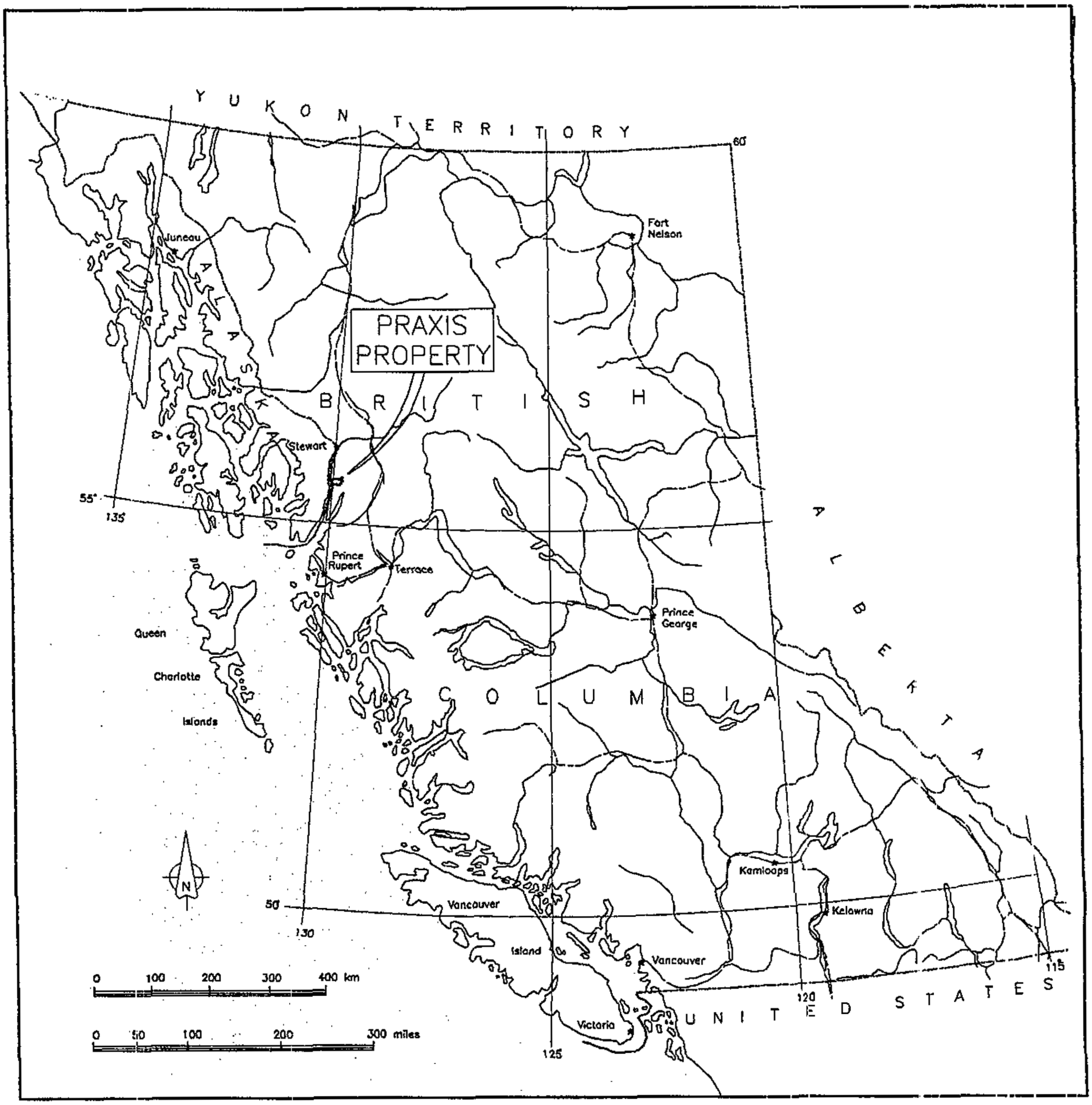

Figure 1. Location of Praxis property, northwest British Columbia.

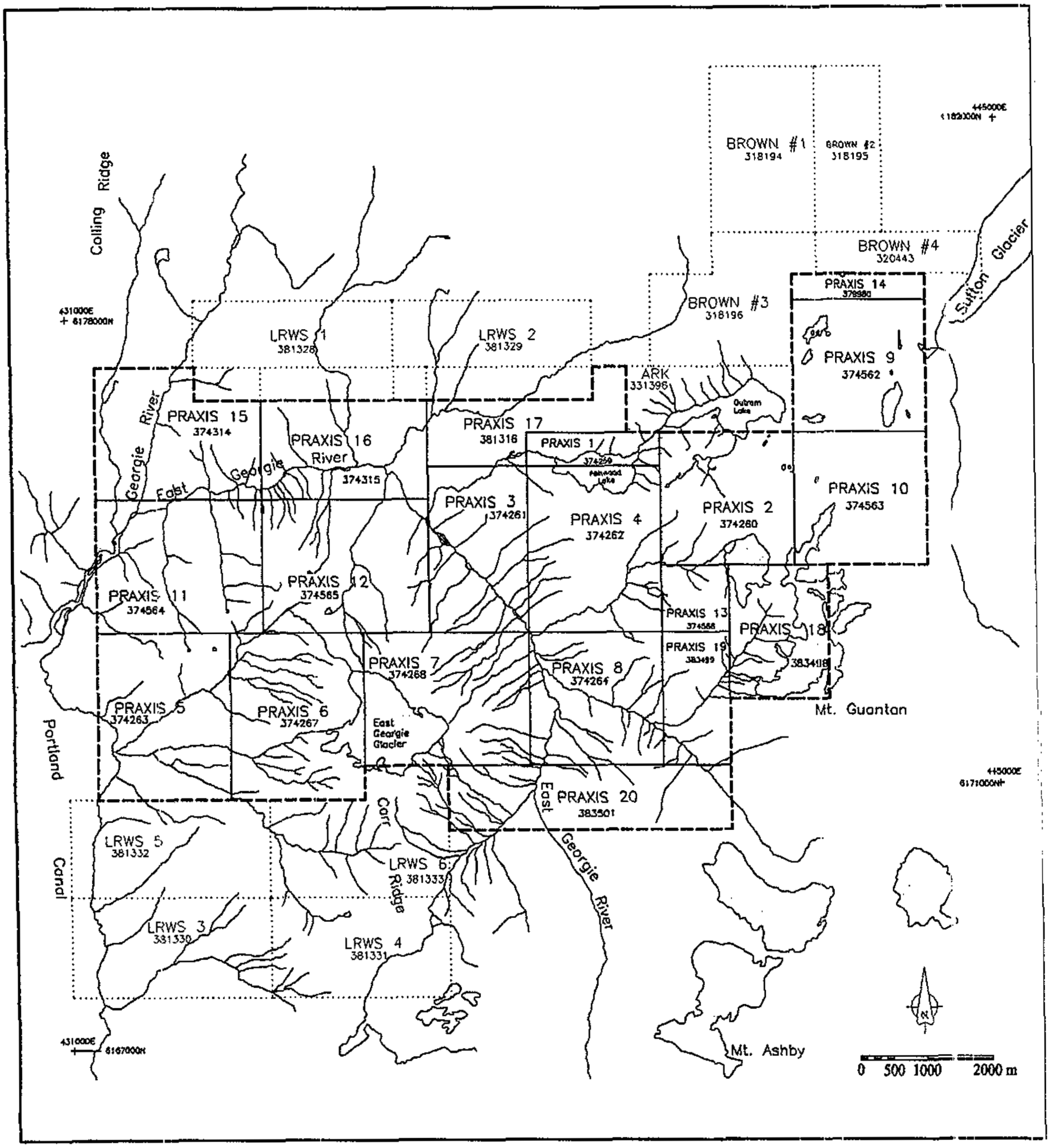

Figure 2. Praxis property claim map, Georgie River area, northwest British Columbia.

the Cambria Icefield to the northeast, is located just off the northeast corner of the claim block. Lower elevations on the property are characterized by very steep slopes and thick brushy vegetation, commonly beneath a canopy of large coniferous trees. The steep slopes occur along the banks of the many drainages which transect the property. Most creeks ultimately drain west into the East Georgie River, which is the main tributary of the Georgie River and which joins the latter near where it enters Portland Canal, not far from the western boundary of the claim group. The easternmost part of the claim block is drained by tributaries of the Sutton River, which runs southerly and enters the ocean about ten kilometres to the south, at the head of Hastings Arm. The upland area underlying much of the northeastern part of the property is underlain in part by lakes, the largest of which are Ashwood and Outram lakes. Another relatively large lake, informally named Floatplane Lake, is located at the toe of the Sutton glacier.

3.0 Regional Geologic Setting

The property is mainly underlain by stratified and intrusive rocks of Early to Middle Jurassic age that are part of the Stikine terrane (Stikinia), an arc terrane of oceanic affinity accreted to the North American continental margin in mid-Mesozoic time. Stikinia consists of mid-Paleozoic to Middle Jurassic oceanic volcano-sedimentary successions and coeval plutons that are commonly

Table I. List of Claims			
Claim Name	**Record No.**	**No. of Units**	**Record Date**
Praxis 1	374259	4	
Praxis 2	374260	16	
Praxis 3	374261	15	
Praxis 4	374262	20	
Praxis 5	374263	20	
Praxis 6	374267	20	
Praxis 7	374268	20	
Praxis 8	374264	16	
Praxis 9	374562	16	
Praxis 10	374563	16	
Praxis 11	374564	20	
Praxis 12	374565	20	
Praxis 13	374566	4	
Praxis 14	379980	4	
Praxis 15	381314	20	
Praxis 16	381315	20	
Praxis 17	381316	18	
		269 units total	

subdivided into Paleozoic, Triassic and Jurassic tectonic assemblages (Anderson 1993; fig. 3). In the Georgie River area, and in the Cambria Icefield area to the north, rocks of the younger two assemblages predominate, although local Paleozoic deep marine strata are present (Greig et al. 1995a, Greig et al. 1994a, b). Regionally, Hazelton Group rocks are overlain conformably by clastic strata of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group, a predominantly turbiditic overlap succession recording the accretion of Stikinia to western North America. The Bowser Lake Group, along with fine grained Middle Jurassic clastic rocks of the uppermost Hazelton Group (Salmon River formation), outline several structural culminations marking the western margin of the Cretaceous-Early Tertiary Skeena Fold Belt (fig. 4). Shortening within the fold belt records contraction and consolidation of the North American margin that post-dated the accretion of Stikinia and which coincided in large part with the arrival of the more westerly Alexander and Wrangellia terranes (Evenchick 1991a, b). The crests of the culminations are typically underlain and upheld by the relatively resistant volcanic rocks of the Hazelton Group, and as such they correspond with many of the higher ranges and icefields in the region.

The Praxis Property is located in the southeast part of a mineral-rich belt of Stikine terrane rocks that lies along the eastern flank of the Coast Mountains. The belt lays between the Iskut and Kitsault-Anyox areas and is centred on the town of Stewart (fig. 4). In spite of the rugged terrain, inclement weather, and difficult access common to the region, it has a long and successful history of mining and mineral exploration. The only presently producing mine is the Eskay Creek mine of Homestake Mining Company, an extremely rich Au-Ag deposit near the north end of the belt. The Eskay Creek deposit is interpreted to have formed in an environment transitional between subaqueous hot springs and exhalative VMS, and the geologic setting for the deposit is similar to that of the Praxis property. 'Transitional' Eskay Creek-type deposits therefore form the preferred model for exploration on the property. In spite of this, however, the regional metallogenic picture of the Iskut-Anyox belt strongly suggests that potential also exists on the property for the occurrence of other deposit types. These include more typical VMS deposits (e.g., Anyox and Granduc: Cu-rich base metals), possible 'transitional-type' deposits variously interpreted as veins or exhalative (Dolly Varden(?) and Torbrit(?), both Ag-rich), precious and

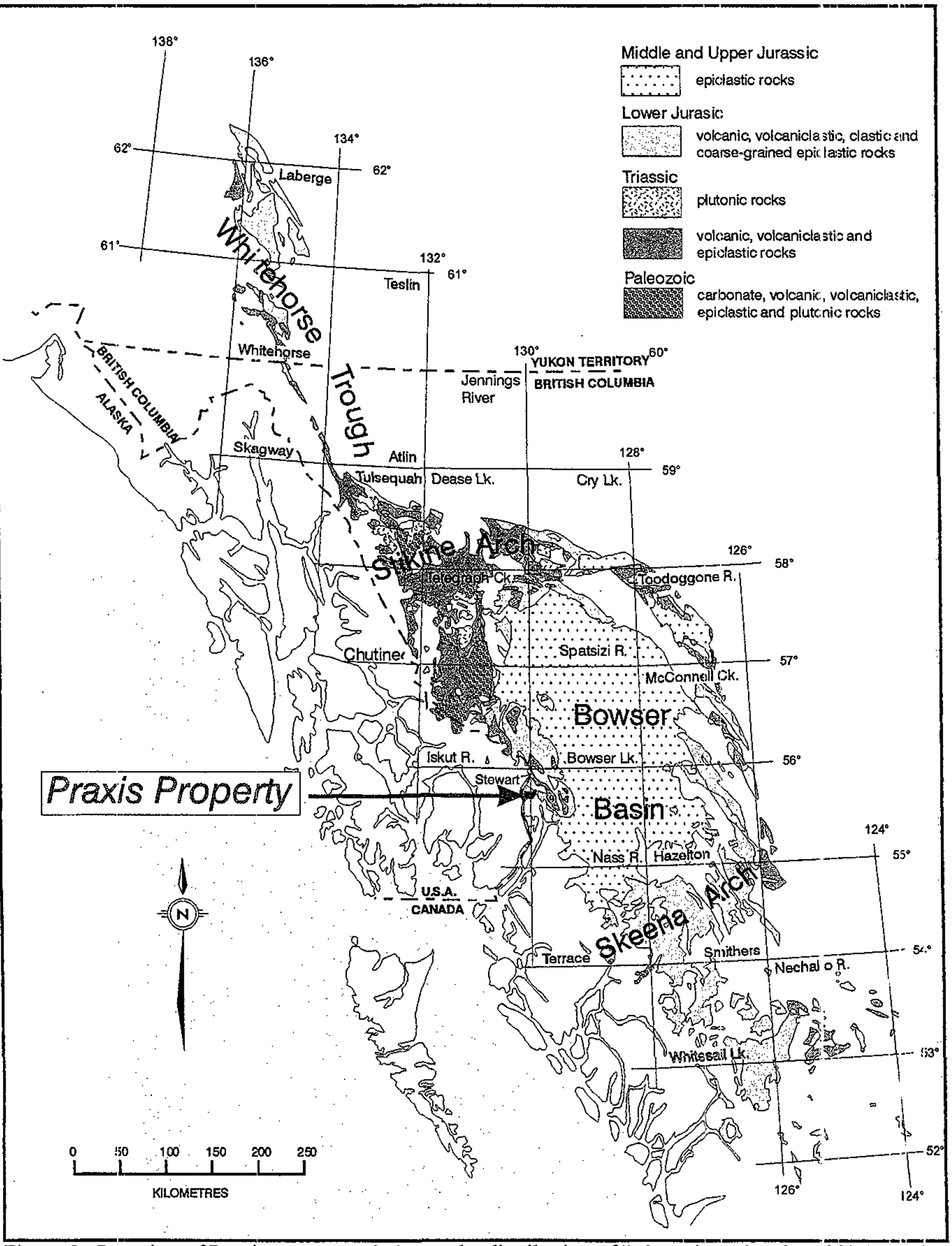

Figure 3. Location of Praxis property relative to the distribution of Paleozoic and early-mid Mesozoic tectonostratigraphic assemblages of Stikinia and mid-late Mesozoic Bowser Basin overlap assemblage in northwest British Columbia.

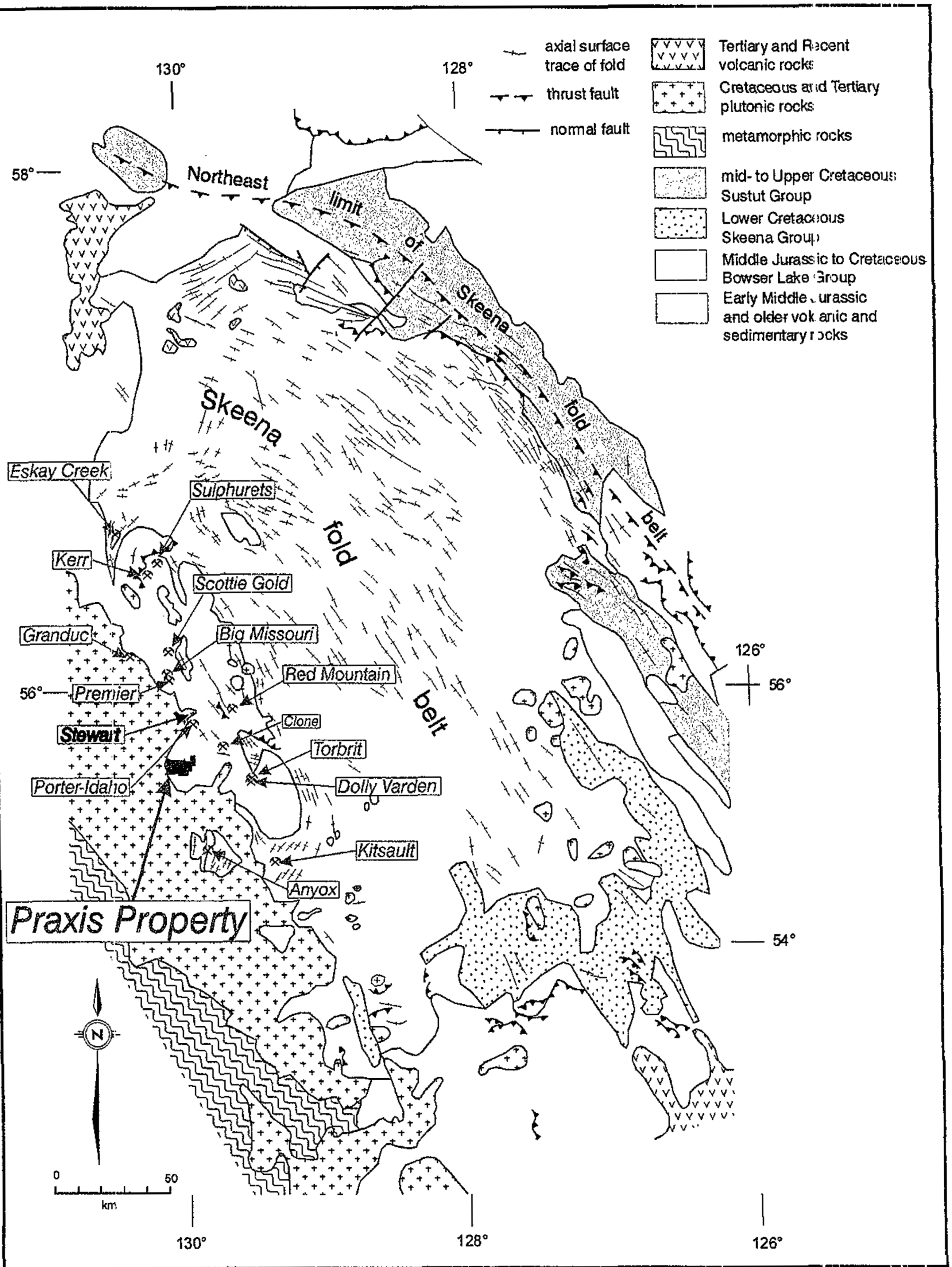

Figure 4. Regional structural and stratigraphic setting of the Praxis property in northwest British Columbia, showing producing (Eskay Creek) and significant past-producing mines, as well as the Red Mountain deposit and the Sulphurets, Kerr and Clone properties.

base metal veins (Premier, Big Missouri, Porter Idaho, Scottie Gold, Georgia River), porphyry-related (Red Mountain, Au; Kerr, Cu-Au), and shear-hosted deposits (Clone Au, Co). It should be noted that Tertiary intrusions in the belt may also be productive, as some of the vein deposits noted above (Porter Idaho, Georgia River) are likely Tertiary in age, and porphyry molybdenum deposits exist in the area (e.g., the past-producing Kitsault mine and the nearby Ajax deposit).

4.0 Previous Work

Little documented exploration work has been undertaken on the Praxis property. The single reported occurrence within the bounds of the Praxis claims is the Black Knight occurrence, a Cu-Pb-Zn-Au vein upon which limited underground work and surface trenching was apparently undertaken (source: Minfile, the government database of Mineral Occurrences). The Black Knight was not located in the present program but it apparently occurs on the steep forested slopes of a tributary of the East Georgie River, not far upstream of its confluence with the Georgie River.

Other, presumably similar base metal-bearing quartz veins or shears occur not far north of the property. Examples are the Pedro Georgia occurrence and the M.J. Group to the northwest near the Georgie River (Hanson 1935). To the northeast, on the ARK and BROWN 1-4 claims that are adjacent to the Praxis group (fig. 2), there are several showings, soil anomalies, and(or) occurrences of float which are reported to have the character of epithermal and(or) VMS-type mineralization. They have been the focus for considerable recent exploration, including diamond drilling, prospecting, geologic mapping, and geophysical and geochemical surveys (Todoruk and Weekes 1993, Weekes 1994, Kerr and Verley 1998).

In addition to property-scale work, the Georgie River area has been encompassed by several government regional geological surveys (e.g., Hanson 1935, Grove 1986, Evenchick and Snyder 1999, Evenchick et al.1999). During the course of these surveys, significant advances have been made in the geological understanding of the area (e.g., documentation by Evenchick et al.(1999) of rhyolitic rocks of late Early to Middle Jurassic age, which led, in part, to the initiation of this program), although no previously undiscovered mineral occurrences have been noted.

5.0 Property Geology

Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group rocks, consisting of voluminous resistant volcanic and associated volcaniclastic strata, predominate in the Georgie River area (plate 1). The volcanic rocks are mainly of intermediate composition, but the youngest volcanic members, in particular, are bimodal, being mainly basalt and rhyolite. Clastic and subordinate volcanic strata of the Stuhini Group (Middle(?) to Upper Triassic) may be present near the east side of the property, and Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group clastic rocks, which conformably overlie the Hazelton Group, may also be present locally, such as northwest of Mt. Guanton. These stratified rocks are folded into northwest-trending folds with wavelengths and amplitudes of hundreds of metres. The property is also essentially surrounded, and partly underlain by, a number of voluminous plutons. To the east and in part to the north is the monzonitic Early Jurassic Bulldog Creek pluton. To the south is the Paleocene to Eocene Mt. Ashby pluton, which is similar in age and in its granitic composition to the Sutton River pluton, which in part bounds the claim group to the north. On the west, and in part on the northwest, and of uncertain age and extent, is a newly-recognized dioritic plutonic body, informally named the Georgie River pluton. In the vicinity of the northern boundary of the property, Hazelton Group rocks are in part intruded by, and in part interlayered with, rocks of the Outram Lake porphyry, a probable flow-dome complex of intermediate to felsic composition. The following section first describes plutonic rocks and then follows with stratified rocks. Both parts describe the rocks in order of age, from youngest to oldest, in accord with the legend in Plate 1.

5.1 Plutonic Rocks

5.1.a Tertiary (Paleocene to Eocene) Plutonic Rocks

5.1.a.1 Leucocratic dykes

A number of white to pale grey monzonite porphyry dykes occur on the eastern part of the property, where they intrude Hazelton Group volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, probable Stuhini clastic rocks, and the Bulldog Creek pluton (plate 1). The dykes range in thickness up to approximately 15 metres and contain abundant quartz, hornblende, biotite, and plagioclase feldspar phenocrysts. The dykes may emanate from, and be genetically related to, the Mt. Ashby and Sutton River plutons of the Hyder Plutonic Suite.

5.1.a.2 Sutton River Pluton

The Sutton River Pluton outcrops immediately north of the central part of the Praxis claims, along the creek which drains Ashwood and Outram lakes. It consists of white to pale grey weathering, medium grained biotite granite or monzogranite with local potassium feldspar megacrysts. The pluton is well exposed in the valley to the north of this area, as well as on the south and west flanks of Mt. Brown, which is the peak several kilometres north of Ashwood and Outram lakes. Outside the map area shown in Plate 1, on the north flank of Mt. Brown, satellitic(?) bodies of the pluton contain extensively developed agmatite zones and intrusive stockwork are well-developed locally along their contacts.

5.1.a.3 Mt. Ashby Pluton

Pale grey weathering medium grained hornblende(?) biotite granodiorite to monzogranite, locally potassium feldspar megacrystic, comprises the Mt. Ashby pluton, which underlies the southern part of the claim group (plate 1). The pluton, which appears to be a single body with some degree of internal mineralogical and compositional variation, is continuous for greater than ten kilometres to the south, as well as for much of the distance between Portland Canal on the west and Hastings Arm on the east.

5.1.b Early and(or) Middle Jurassic(?) Plutonic Rocks

5.1.b.1 Georgie River Pluton

The Georgie River Pluton, a previously unrecognized body, occurs near the western margin of the area mapped. It and was examined only in a number of places at lower elevations along creeks and so its full extent and contact relations remain uncertain. The rocks consist of dark grey-green diorite, typically fine- or fine- to medium grained and locally including medium- to coarse-grained segregations and abundant aligned inclusions. It is locally foliated and commonly epidotized and chloritized. Because of its relatively fine grain size and common altered character, it may be difficult to distinguish from mafic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks and may therefore in part include them. Dioritic rocks on the M.J. Claim Group near the south end of Colling Ridge (west of Georgie River) that were noted by Hanson (1935, p. 100) as being distinctly more mafic, more altered and likely older than the granitic rocks common to the typical Tertiary "Coast Range

Intrusives" suggests that plutonic rocks similar to those on the Praxis Claims may underlie a considerable area to the north.

5.1.b.2 Bulldog Creek Pluton

Rocks of the Bulldog Creek Pluton underlie the northeasternmost corner of the claim block, along the steep western side of the Sutton River valley. The rocks in that area are continuous with the main body of the pluton to the north and east (Greig et al.1994a, b, and unpublished data), where it comprises medium to dark grey weathering, medium grained, equigranular to locally seriate biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite, quartz monzodiorite, monzonite, and monzodiorite. The pluton is typically nonfoliated to weakly foliated, commonly epidotized and chloritized, and locally contains endoskarn assemblages. It was not examined in this program.

5.2 Stratified Rocks

5.2.a Middle and(or) Upper Jurassic Stratified Rocks

5.2.a.1 Bowser Lake Group

Pale grey weathering, dark grey tuffaceous(?) sandstone and pebbly sandstone, and local chert(?) and felsic volcanic(?) pebble conglomerate occur northwest of Mount Guanton and are tentatively assigned to the Middle and(or) Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group. They are generally much coarser and much less siliceous than the underlying mudstone, silty mudstone, and local siltstone of the Salmon River formation. The contact is gradational.

5.2.b Lower and(or) Middle Jurassic Stratified Rocks

5.2.b.1 Salmon River formation of the Hazelton Group

In the Georgie River area, the Salmon River formation has the same gross characteristics it has elsewhere in the region: it forms the uppermost part of the Hazelton Group and consists predominantly of fine-grained siliceous and locally pyritic clastic rocks, with locally interbedded rhyolite and basalt. In the Georgie River area, it appears as if the three main lithologies may occur in any stratigraphic order, although in general the bulk of the basalt appears to be older. A bimodal volcanic setting is indicated by the interbedded mafic and felsic rocks, by the presence of debris flows containing both basalt and rhyolite fragments, and by the paucity of lithologies of intermediate composition.

5.2.b.1.a Fine-grained clastic rocks

Salmon River formation clastic rocks consist primarily of rusty weathering, black to dark grey, thin bedded and laminated to locally thick bedded and massive siliceous mudstone, silty pyritic mudstone, and local siltstone. The fine-grained clastic rocks occur in a belt across the central part of the claim block, repeated across northwest-trending folds. Locally the mudstone contains carbonate concretions and in places, decimetre- to metre thick beds and lenses of limestone are developed. The pyrite within this unit is typically disseminated to blebby, but is locally patchy and semi-massive; rarely it is lens-like to laminated and in those places it may be stratiform.

5.2.b.1.b Rhyolite to rhyodacite

Rhyolite to rhyodacite flows, flow-breccia, and local ash and fine lapilli tuff and sills(?) were first documented by Evenchick and Snyder (1999) and occur on either side of the East Georgie glacier and across the East Georgie River southwest of Ashwood Lake. The rocks are buff, white, and locally rusty weathering and dark grey to pale green-grey on fresh surfaces. They are aphyric to feldspar-phyric and commonly contain fine-grained disseminated pyrite–locally pyrite may be semi-massive.

5.2.b.1.c Basalt

Basaltic rocks consist principally of dark green pyroxene-phyric fragmental varieties: tuff-breccia, fine to coarse lapilli tuff, muddy debris flows, pillow breccia, and ash tuff, although pillow basalt occurs locally in the vicinity of the East Georgie glacier, and pyroxene-rich sandstone was also noted locally. The basalts are possibly correlative with unit Jb to the north in the Cambria area (Greig et al. 1994a).

5.2.b.2 Hazelton Group

5.2.b.2.a Outram Lake porphyry

The Outram Lake porphyry is a potassium feldspar megacrystic potassic rhyodacite, rhyolite, or trachydacite. In addition to the distinctive potassium feldspar megacrysts, which are not always apparent in outcrop and which may comprise only 5% of the mode, quartz, hornblende, and plagioclase feldspar occur as common phenocrysts. Although certainly in part intrusive, the rocks are locally stratified and fragmental, and the body may represent a volcanic flow-dome.

5.2.b.2.b Clastic Rocks

Locally, such as north of East Georgie glacier and in the vicinity of Outram Lake, mappable bodies of clastic rocks occur within the predominantly volcanic parts of the Hazelton Group. They are comprised mainly of thin to medium bedded siltstone and sandstone which is locally pyritic, but muddy debris flow deposits and volcanic conglomerate may also be present. The eastern part of the body of clastic rocks near Outram Lake (plate 1) was observed only from a distance and its distribution is largely hypothetical.

5.2.b.2.c Undifferentiated volcanic rocks

Much of the Praxis property, particularly on the east, is underlain by feldspar-phyric volcanic rocks of probable andesitic composition. The andesitic rocks are commonly crowded with plagioclase feldspar but also commonly contain hornblende or pyroxene phenocrysts. Locally, such as along the southern shores of Ashwood Lake, they may contain sparse quartz phenocrysts. The most common rock types are tuff-breccia, lapilli tuff (coarser varieties generally more abundant), tuffaceous debris flows, and ash tuff. Muddy tuffaceous deposits common in upper part, near their contact with overlying Lower to Middle Jurassic clastic rocks. Locally the andesitic rocks are interbedded with dacite, basaltic andesite, and basalt, but the low density of traverses and the difficulty of tracing individual rock units has hindered subdivision.

5.2.c Upper Triassic and(or) Lower Jurassic clastic rocks

Undivided largely fine-grained clastic and subordinate volcanic rocks occur along the eastern boundary of the property, in contact with the Bulldog Creek pluton. The rocks consist of siliceous siltstone, silty mudstone, sandstone, local limestone, and conglomerate. These rocks

Geological and Geochemical work, Praxis Property, August 2000, CSS Explorations, Inc., were not traversed in the current program; their distribution was established from spot-checks and observation from the east side of Sutton River valley during earlier reconnaissance mapping (Greig, unpublished data).

5.3 Structural Geology

The structural style in the Georgie River area is dominated by large-scale east-northeasterly vergent open to tight folds with common wavelengths and amplitudes of hundreds of metres. The folds are locally mirrored on the outcrop-scale by gently to moderately northwesterly and southeasterly plunging minor folds. Locally the small-scale folds have a moderately well-developed axial planar cleavage. In the more massive rocks, foliation is locally moderately well-developed, such as in several places within the Georgie River pluton on the west side of the property and within feldspathic dacitic-andesite(?) of the Hazelton Group along the southern shores of Ashwood Lake. The relationship of the foliation to folding has not yet been established. Several very strong topographic lineaments are apparent on the east part of the property, but this area remains to be traversed and the northwest-side-up displacement across the faults which is indicated on Plate 1 is largely hypothetical. Many small-scale faults were observed, some clearly related genetically to the folds.

6.0 Mineralization and Rock Sampling

Several styles of mineralization were noted on the Praxis property during this reconnaissance work, and a total of forty-seven rock samples were collected for analysis (plates 2 and 4; Appendices II and III). Laminated to lens-like semi-massive sulphides, principally pyrite, were noted in several places within siliceous fine-grained clastic rocks of the Salmon River formation. In most cases the surrounding clastic rocks also contained heavy disseminations and common blebs or patches of pyrite. Several samples collected from the area northwest of Mount Guanton (plate 4) yielded up to 5595 ppm Zn, 5.2 ppm Ag, and 146 Cu (sample 00CGR019B), and all the samples show strongly elevated Mo, Cd, V, and Ni, along with generally anomalous As and Sb. This may be suggestive of an exhalative style of mineralization.

Relatively abundant sulphides were also commonly noted within some of the rhyolitic rocks. A sample of semi-massive pyrite from within a pyritic rhyolite host, collected from a poorly exposed section along the creek draining Ashwood Lake, yielded 230 ppb Au, along with anomalous As and Sb (sample 00CGR007B). The extremely gossanous outcrops south of Ashwood Lake (see plate 1) are about two kilometres along stratigraphic trend from this sample and are also likely hosted by rhyolite. They merit close attention in any follow-up work.

Quartz vein mineralization, commonly containing pyrite, was also noted locally. Several samples yielded anomalous values (e.g., 230 ppm Pb, 332 ppm Zn, 724 ppm As, and 38 ppb in sample 00DMR021; Au 822 ppm Zn and 273 ppm As in sample 00CGR005; 152 ppm Cu, 1432 ppm As, and 59 ppb Au in sample 00CGR027; and 810 ppm Cu in sample 00DMR044) although many samples were also more or less barren.

Finally, pyrrhotite-rich endoskarn(?) mineralization, somewhat enriched in copper Cu (974 ppm) was noted within fine-grained dioritic rocks of the Georgie River pluton in the wall of a steep creek canyon approximately one hundred metres south of the East Georgie River and to the northwest of East Georgie glacier.

7.0 Steam Sediment (Silt) and Soil Geochemistry

Plate 2 shows sample numbers and locations of silt samples (as well as rock and soil samples), and Plate 3 shows Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Au analyses for silt samples. A full suite of analyses for the samples is given in Appendices IV and V, and methods and specifications for the analyses are given in Appendix VI.

7.1 Discussion of Results

7.1.a Silt sampling

Many of the forty-two stream sediment (silt) samples collected during the program are anomalous in both base and precious metals. Massey et al. (1999) have suggested that this mixed base and precious metal geochemical signature may be indicative of the presence of subaqueous hot-spring deposits, such as Eskay Creek, which possess many of the characteristics of both base metal massive sulphide and epithermal deposits (e.g., Cu, Zn, Pb, Au, Ag and Au, Ag, As, Sb, Hg, respectively). Massey et al. (1999) also used the nearly 45,000 stream and moss-mat samples from the Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS) database for British Columbia, to help characterize areas with known Eskay Creek-type deposits geochemically. They also used the RGS database to rank samples from other areas of the province for their potential to host Eskay Creek-type deposits. Massey et al. (1999) concluded that the majority of the most prospective areas, based on favourable geochemistry and favourable geology, were underlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic, mainly submarine, arc volcanic rocks. Furthermore, they concluded that many of the areas of highest potential were underlain by Hazelton Group rocks, which host the Eskay Creek deposit and underlie much of the Georgie River area. Among the highest ranking of prospective areas

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In analyzing the results of the stream sediment sampling undertaken in the present program, the data compiled by Massey et al. (1999) was used for comparison. Using their anomalous threshold values as a rough guide (table II), it is clear that the property is geochemically favourable: forty percent of the samples collected (17 of 42) are anomalous to at least the 90th percentile in Ag or Au, one of Cu, Pb, Zn, and one of As and Sb, suggesting that the strong mixed epithermal and base metal massive sulphide signature is present in the area--the geochemistry is certainly favourable for exploration for 'transitional' type deposits. In addition, 26% of the samples (11 of 42) are anomalous to at least the 90th percentile in all of Cu, Pb, and Zn, and 74% (32 of 42) are anomalous in at least one of the base metals (Cu, Pb, or Zn) to at least the 90th percentile. As well, a total of 42% of the samples (18 of 42) are anomalous in either Au or Ag to at least the 90th percentile. Even if one disregards the obvious potential for Eskay-type deposits, the geochemistry suggests that exploration potential is high for both base and precious metals deposits of other kinds. (One precautionary note should be made. In the study of Massey et al. (1999), their data and, in part, its discrimination, utilized values for Hg, an element for which the Praxis property samples were not analyzed. In addition, the threshold anomalous values for Sb and Ag used by Massey et al. (1999) are very close to the detection limits in the analyses of the Praxis samples, and therefore the results for Sb and Ag should be interpreted with caution).

Other preliminary conclusions may be drawn from the results of the stream sediment sampling program. Perhaps most importantly, almost all of the samples anomalous in both base and precious metals, and certainly all of the better ones, were collected from drainages which

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originate within rocks that are lithologically and temporally the most likely equivalents to the host rocks to the Eskay Creek deposit, the rhyolite-siliceous black clastic couplet of the Salmon River formation (plates 2 and 3). This is true for creeks on the westernmost side of the map area (for example, the samples from creeks near the shore of Portland Canal), and for to creeks draining east-northeastward into the upper East Georgie River, in the central part of the claim group. No samples were collected in this program from the eastern part of the property, but it bears noting that the most anomalous RGS (government Regional Geochemical Survey) samples from the Georgie River area were located mainly near southeast part of the property, in the vicinity of the Sutton River. Another clear observation from the geochemistry is that the Tertiary plutonic rocks adjacent to the Praxis Group on the south hold little promise.

Table II. Geochemically Anomalous Threshold Values for Regional Geochemical Database (from Massey et al. (1999))

Element	Analytical Method	No. of Samples in Database	90th Percentile	95th Percentile	98th Percentile
Sb	aas	23934	1.2	2	3.8
Sb	ina	24155	2.2	3.4	5.9
As	aas	29656	17	29.5	55
As	ina	24155	23	37	68.1
Hg	aas	23503	110	150	240
Cu	aas	38788	62	84	121
Pb	aas	38785	16	24	41
Zn	aaa	38788	128	167	255
Ag	aas	41850	0.3	0.4	0.6
Au	ina/fa	30656	14	28	70

aas = atomic absorption spectrometry, ina = instrumental neutron activation, ina/fa = fire assay

7.1.b Soil Sampling

Only fifteen soil samples were collected. They were collected northwest of Mount Guanton along a topographic contour line roughly perpendicular to the structural and stratigraphic grain of the Salmon River formation clastic section (plates 2 and 4). The results, in which anomalous Zn, Cu, Ag, and As appear to be indicated, together with the results from samples of probable stratiform mineralization collected from correlative rocks farther up the slope to the southeast (discussed above), suggest the potential for stratiform sulphides at this stratigraphic level. They indicate the need for, and suggest the potential of, further soil geochemical work on the property.

8.0 Mineral Potential

The Praxis property was first staked because of outward similarities to the geology in the vicinity of Eskay Creek--the presence of rhyolitic rocks of late Early to early Middle Jurassic age deposited within a subaqueous setting. In spite of the lack of ore grade samples encountered during this initial phase of exploration, we are encouraged by the similarities in geochemistry as well as geology. The geochemistry and setting, in combination with the presence nearby of VMS deposits such as Anyox also suggests that the potential for more conventional VMS-type deposits still remains. Similarly, the existence nearby of the Tertiary Porter-Idaho and Georgia River vein systems, with their base and precious metals signature, together with the proximity of Tertiary intrusions, suggests that the possibility also exists for this type of vein system to be developed on the property. In addition, the eastern part of the property which is underlain in part by clastic rocks of probable Late Triassic to Early Jurassic age, and by Early Jurassic intrusive rocks, bears strong similarities to the geological setting of Red Mountain, a gold deposit which also has a base and precious metals geochemical expression.

9.0 Recommendations for Exploration

The next phase of work should in part be of a similar nature to the first phase, with further geochemical sampling and preliminary geology targeting the parts of the property which have not yet been sampled or traversed, in particular the lower parts. In addition, more intensive prospecting, geologic mapping, geophysics, and soil geochemistry should be undertaken on the parts of the property that have been deemed most prospective. The obvious focus for the more detailed work are rhyolite and siliceous fine-grained clastic rocks which appear to have given rise to the anomalous samples collected in the first-phase program. Specific areas which merit attention include the steep and heavily vegetated east bank of the East Georgie River, upstream of its confluence with the creek north of Ashwood and Outram lakes, the even steeper bank across from it, and the area west and northwest of the East Georgie glacier. The former area includes the well-developed gossans shown on Plate 1, which are an obvious priority for prospecting and sampling. Because of the steep terrain and dense vegetation, some of this work, particularly along the East Georgie River, will entail helicopter support and the cutting of helicopter pads, trails, and(or) gridlines.

Further stream sediment sampling should be done in the course of the prospecting and mapping work, and reconnaissance soil geochemistry lines should be run across prospective stratigraphy. Stream sediment sampling should avoid the larger drainages such as the East Georgie and Georgie rivers–even where samples form tributary streams to the East Georgie River yielded anomalous to highly anomalous results, samples collected from the river itself were not anomalous. In order to facilitate further stream sediment sampling of the more difficult-to-access creeks on the property, the use of a Hughes 500 helicopter with a pilot experienced in the area should be considered for several days work.

In support of the fieldwork, and to aid in interpretation and presentation of the results, a digital topographic base should be purchased that will serve to match the rapidly growing database of sampling, structural, and lithological information for the property. In addition, a more thorough review of old assessment reports for the area should be undertaken, and a geochemical package for stream sediment samples which includes mercury analyses and a lower detection limit for arsenic and silver should be utilized. The latter would aid in comparison of analyses with the RGS database.

10.0 References

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Appendix I. Cost Statement

COST STATEMENT

Wages, 4 men,	$17,266.50
Geochemical analyses	$1,730.19
Hotel and meals	$11,299.98
Helicopter	$12,532.27
Total	$42,828.94

Appendix II. Rock Sample Locations and Descriptions

Geological and geochemical work, Praxis Property, August 2000, CSS Explorations Inc.

Sample No.	UTM E	UTM N	Description
00AMR001	441219	6174882	Chip sample across well laminated mudstone alternating with beds of ash. Black and whie alternating beds, 1.5 *cm in thickness.*
00AMR002	441264	6175037	Grab of large angular *float, fg, light-grey-green,* msv volcanic. Fs phns, subhedral (2mm) 5% py, diss, <<1mm, 15-20% feld phyric andesite
00AMR003	441358	6174782	Mound of rusty wthrg, black fg, ptygmatically folded quartz vein rock. No visible min. W/S shows subhed-anhed fs grains (0.30-0.5 mm, 70%).
00AMR004	440464	6176029	Chip of 0.5 m quartz vein with metallic minerals
00AMR005	440695	6175704	Sample *of gosson on east sh*ore of lake. Fine grained grey to greywhite, siliceous. Distinctive iron staining. Possible felsic tuff.
00AMR006	440700	6175727	Sample taken from northern bank of creek. Zone is 20 metres wide
00AMR007	440386	6176029	Gossonous white rhyolite
00AMR008	435508	6171209	Grab of sub-crop, intensely silicified, slightly pyritic, silver green, fine grained saccharoidal qtz.
00AMR009	435508	6171209	Rubbly weathering o/c, F/S fine grained, light greenish, sugary textured, siliceous, possible volcaniclastic.
00AMR010	433139	6175257	2.5 cm glassy quartz vein in fine grained black rock.
00AMR011	433139	6175257	Semi-massive pyrite and pyrrhotite as skarn, sulphide accounts for >70% of sample
00AMR011A	433139	6175257	Semi-massive pyrite and pyrrhotite as skarn, sulphide accounts for >70% of sample
00AMR012	433139	6175257	Pyrite disseminations *(euhedral) in massive white* qtz vein.
00AMR013	435987	6172568	Fine grained andesite with 10% disseminated pyrite
00DMR058	435252	6171867	Highly limonitic, foliation plane. Rock is yellow brown, highly gossonous. Likely a *strained rhyolite.*
00CGR001.2	432184	6171866	*intermediate to mafic* metaigneous rock (probably plutonic), with 3% disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrrhotite on fractures
00CGR002	432648	6172246	dark green chlorite-matrix breccia of fine-grained mafic metaigneous (metaplutonic rock)--Bulldog-like
00CGR004.3	437363	6175060	dark grey silty mudstone with moderately abundant *disseminated and blebby pyrite*
00CGR005	437383	6175225	dark grey mudrocks with moderately abundant fracture and quartz vein pyrite and sparse disseminated pyrite
00CGR005.1	437612	6175326	white weathering rhyolite or rhyodacite with abundant (10% or more) pyrite
00CGR006	437717	6175328	relatively barren-looking sheeted quartz *veins hosted in rhyolite* with local spherulitic texture and flow-foliation
00CGR007	437521	6175848	dark grey to black siliceous metasedimentary rocks with moderately abundant pyrrhotite; in contact with pyritic rhyolite
00CGR007B	437521	6175848	semi-massive pyrite within pyritic rhyolite
00CGR007C	437547	6175874	pyritic rhyolite from near *upstream contact*
00CGR010.2	437891	6175623	sheared qz- and py-bearing metased rocks at contact between dominantly tuffaceous and dominantly metasedimentary sequences
00CGR012.3	438800	6175261	pyrite- and quartz-bearing, rusty weathering dark grey very graphitic argillite; metre-scale *float blocks in creek*
00CGR014	439393	6173966	rusty-*weathering,* weakly *stratified,* muddy siliceous and tuffaceous rocks, locally moderately rich in pyrite
00CGR015	439397	6173948	rusty weathering, dark grey, pyrite-bearing thin-bedded muddy rocks with somewhat well-developed phyllitic foliation
00CGR019	440621	6173917	bedded(?) pyritic mudstone overlying pyritic tuffaceous rocks; *at least 1 metre thick*
00CGR019B	440621	6173917	massive or sem-massive pyrite in 0.5 cm thick, several cm long lenses within mudstone; moderately heavy disseminations accompanying
00CGR021C	437874	6173420	hornfelsed(?) mafic metasedimentary rocks with moderately abundant pyrite
00CGR027	435786	6173350	gossan and local py-qz veining in metasedimentary *rocks*
00CGR027B	435786	6173350	py on fractures and in quartz stockwork within fine-grained metasedimentary rocks
00CGR028	435827	6173278	recessive, somewhat limonitic supergene(?) altered carbonate(?) within metasedimentary rocks
00CGR031	436209	6172214	pyritic mudstone *and(or) silty mudstone, with* probable cordierite overprint
00CGR031B	436209	6172214	nonstratified pyritic mudstone
00CGR034	438677	6174657	pyritic muddy tuffaceous rocks; local heavy pyrite on fractures
00DMR004	441054	6174776	*Mtx supp, monolithic* pyroclastic. fg, medium green; frags locally >30 cm, avg. 10-15 cm (50%). Slightly gossonous. Sulphide is clast generated?

Geological and geochemical work, Praxis Property, August 2000, CSS Explorations Inc.

Sample No.	UTM E	UTM N	Description
00DMR011	440690	6174951	Rubble zone of black, shaly wthrg siltsone/mudstone. F/S charcoal black with disseminations of py., max 2-3 mm, avg. <1 mmm, <2% of mode.
00DMR021	440386	6176029	Gossonous o/c. F/S fine grained greenish-grey siliceous, disseminated py. (1mm, 15%) No definitive identification, intermediate comp tuff?
00DMH027	435211	6171078	Brecciated pillow basalt boulder.
00DMR029	435180	6171134	Gossonous white, chalky textured, siliceous rock, slight silty texture. Clay altered rhyolite or felsite?
00DMR042	434564	6173479	White qz vein material, up to 20 cm thick, over 2 m, up to 10% of mode. Euhedral py to 10-15%. Other side of creek, possible heavy diss
00DMH044	435337	6173208	Vein of calcite and epidote/diopside? Cpy disseminations and malchite staining. Accounts for less than 1%.
00DMR046	435234	6173152	30 cm thick plane contained within pillow basalt. Qtz-calcite-epidote-rich fault plane, very siliceous rock.
00DMR054	435089	6172285	Rusty seam 10 cm thick. Very fine grained pyrite acconts for 25% of mode. Is oblique to flow banding in rhyolite
00DMR057	435252	6171867	Narrow glassy quartz veins (4 cm) which trends into a 2cm wide veinlet of massive pyrite. Could not get the sample of pyrite

Appendix III. Rock Sample Geochemistry

Element	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B
Sample No.	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm
00AMR001	15	33	13	51	< .3	4	7	658	5.68	20	< 8	< 2	< 2	252	0.4	< 3	< 3	100	0.88	0.117	2	7	0.72	445	0.25	3
00AMR002	10	32	7	61	< .3	3	12	453	4.28	35	< 8	< 2	< 2	59	< .2	< 3	< 3	50	0.63	0.138	4	6	0.49	102	0.13	4
00AMR003	1	130	< 3	50	< .3	3	3	337	6.07	4	< 8	< 2	2	24	< .2	< 3	< 3	31	0.15	0.024	4	15	0.55	170	0.06	3
00AMR004	3	13	10	54	< .3	4	5	329	1.32	8	< 8	< 2	2	24	0.4	< 3	< 3	16	0.43	0.039	5	23	0.29	184	0.03	4
00AMR005	1	94	38	113	0.6	11	9	975	6.82	4	< 8	< 2	< 2	22	0.5	< 3	< 3	56	0.26	0.108	2	20	1.49	135	0.14	< 3
00AMR006	2	19	45	69	< .3	6	6	684	3.48	3	< 8	< 2	5	20	0.2	< 3	< 3	32	0.26	0.079	7	14	1.06	119	0.12	5
00AMR007	2	5	13	25	0.4	2	< 1	93	1.26	39	< 8	< 2	5	2	< .2	< 3	< 3	1	0.01	0.004	18	13	0.04	99	0.01	5
00AMR008	2	91	< 3	439	0.8	71	52	854	6.55	26	< 8	< 2	2	84	2.7	< 3	< 3	269	5.19	0.076	< 1	201	2.25	183	0.28	5
00AMR009	< 1	29	3	105	< .3	29	18	579	2.87	35	< 8	< 2	< 2	132	0.2	< 3	< 3	90	3.97	0.047	1	73	1.34	170	0.17	3
00AMR010	2	212	< 3	28	0.5	57	50	174	3.53	< 2	< 8	< 2	< 2	9	< .2	< 3	< 3	46	0.48	0.047	< 1	38	0.69	65	0.1	3
00AMR011	3	974	9	17	2.2	146	525	231	17.83	27	< 8	< 2	< 2	10	0.7	< 3	< 3	17	0.71	0.009	< 1	29	0.09	21	0.05	< 3
00AMR011A	3	877	9	32	2.1	96	189	216	9.88	6	< 8	< 2	< 2	11	0.9	< 3	< 3	24	0.81	0.014	< 1	28	0.25	17	0.07	< 3
00AMR012	3	202	7	3	0.8	32	115	60	5.4	7	< 8	< 2	< 2	2	< .2	< 3	< 3	5	0.11	0.001	< 1	28	0.02	9	< .01	< 3
00AMR013	11	131	< 3	102	0.3	103	28	596	6.5	44	< 8	< 2	4	30	< .2	< 3	< 3	150	0.23	0.049	< 1	192	2.43	161	0.31	< 3
00CGR001.2	2	326	5	27	1.2	16	58	241	9.83	6	< 8	< 2	3	7	0.5	< 3	< 3	37	1.25	0.36	6	11	0.3	29	0.21	< 3
00CGR002	1	29	< 3	88	0.4	8	30	1912	7.62	7	< 8	< 2	4	90	1.5	< 3	< 3	103	5.05	0.151	4	21	1.53	352	0.01	< 3
00CGR004.3	1	31	4	40	1	17	6	779	2.41	9	< 8	< 2	3	4	0.3	6	< 3	39	0.08	0.054	7	12	0.81	118	0.1	< 3
00CGR005	14	52	3	822	0.9	38	7	522	2.98	273	< 8	< 2	< 2	25	12.3	< 3	< 3	60	0.6	0.057	2	17	0.39	53	0.05	< 3
00CGR005.1	3	8	7	26	< .3	3	< 1	24	0.98	11	< 8	< 2	4	3	< .2	< 3	< 3	4	0.01	0.004	12	11	0.03	83	0.01	< 3
00CGR006	1	32	< 3	77	< .3	48	17	765	6.65	17	< 8	< 2	3	8	0.3	< 3	< 3	113	0.16	0.06	1	75	2.44	156	0.06	< 3
00CGR007	18	59	17	331	1.6	44	8	436	4.41	194	< 8	< 2	< 2	11	4.1	4	< 3	148	1.11	0.12	2	56	1.11	83	0.14	3
00CGR007B	74	12	71	87	2.1	10	< 1	150	24.66	322	< 8	< 2	4	4	< .2	8	< 3	15	0.04	0.002	2	13	0.26	22	0.01	< 3
00CGR007C	6	27	10	68	0.5	13	5	73	4.81	8	< 8	< 2	4	2	0.4	< 3	< 3	5	0.01	0.003	9	12	0.14	77	0.01	4
00CGR010.2	8	56	4	221	0.3	67	11	301	2.45	130	< 8	< 2	< 2	16	2.9	< 3	< 3	87	0.44	0.068	1	78	0.39	43	0.13	3
00CGR012.3	70	160	12	4953	3.8	129	10	540	3.83	< 2	< 8	< 2	< 2	25	81.6	14	< 3	279	0.41	0.08	1	42	0.35	68	0.06	3
00CGR014	10	84	7	334	1.5	38	11	829	3.24	96	< 8	< 2	< 2	80	5.9	< 3	< 3	171	1.22	0.086	< 1	72	0.89	66	0.12	< 3
00CGR015	41	71	8	1830	1.2	89	8	560	2.22	92	< 8	< 2	< 2	156	27.7	< 3	< 3	447	1.15	0.063	< 1	52	1.02	164	0.09	< 3
00CGR019	15	50	11	90	2.3	22	10	682	4.67	14	< 8	< 2	< 2	17	0.5	< 3	< 3	39	0.28	0.082	1	30	1.35	60	0.05	3
00CGR019B	206	146	13	5595	5.2	160	10	1241	7.25	114	< 8	< 2	< 2	221	113.6	10	< 3	908	3.64	0.196	< 1	50	1.09	61	0.13	< 3
00CGR021C	2	58	3	65	< .3	8	13	632	3.19	7	< 8	< 2	2	234	0.5	< 3	< 3	87	5.9	0.146	1	17	0.78	353	0.19	3
00CGR027	8	152	3	52	1.7	34	17	401	10.16	1434	< 8	< 2	< 2	14	0.7	30	< 3	274	0.32	0.108	< 1	106	1.3	148	0.24	< 3
00CGR027B	4	132	< 3	54	0.8	32	16	554	4.41	12	< 8	< 2	< 2	10	0.4	< 3	< 3	210	0.35	0.143	2	79	1.83	141	0.28	< 3
00CGR028	1	88	< 3	99	0.5	83	25	1085	5.7	52	< 8	< 2	< 2	33	1.2	< 3	< 3	220	0.84	0.146	< 1	214	2.93	257	0.29	< 3
00CGR031	7	102	5	104	0.3	43	19	897	5.75	31	< 8	< 2	< 2	99	0.6	< 3	< 3	165	0.69	0.129	2	59	2.22	342	0.22	< 3
00CGR031B	2	98	6	79	< .3	31	21	898	6.36	35	< 8	< 2	2	140	0.7	< 3	< 3	74	2.06	0.151	< 1	25	1.19	107	0.12	< 3
00CGR034	2	32	< 3	149	0.5	11	11	407	4.03	5	< 8	< 2	< 2	9	0.9	< 3	< 3	81	0.31	0.137	2	14	0.97	190	0.21	6
00DMR004	1	49	3	117	< .3	2	9	475	6.7	< 2	< 8	< 2	2	69	0.5	< 3	< 3	32	0.8	0.195	8	2	0.93	148	0.07	< 3
00DMR011	1	96	8	146	< .3	21	24	919	6.59	6	< 8	< 2	< 2	120	1.1	< 3	< 3	149	2.84	0.106	1	32	1.95	160	0.2	< 3
00DMR021	3	37	230	332	1.4	3	8	1396	4.6	724	< 8	< 2	4	10	2.5	3	< 3	13	0.34	0.152	6	1	0.56	82	0.06	< 3
00DMR027	< 1	200	6	55	0.8	26	18	310	3.1	9	< 8	< 2	< 2	22	0.5	< 3	< 3	91	1.78	0.06	< 1	60	1.32	95	0.18	6

Element	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B
Sample No.	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm
00DMR029	3	5	6	6	0.9	1	< 1	116	1.17	98	< 8	< 2	5	2	< .2	3	< 3	2	0.03	0.006	11	6	0.19	79	0.05	4
00DMR042	1	35	21	33	0.4	8	9	824	8.41	19	< 8	< 2	< 2	43	1	< 3	< 3	79	2.16	0.048	< 1	15	0.91	35	0.04	< 3
00DMR044	1	810	7	16	2.5	28	34	295	1.2	4	< 8	< 2	< 2	144	1.3	< 3	< 3	47	3.82	0.07	< 1	61	0.43	57	0.06	3
00DMR046	2	69	9	27	0.3	192	46	714	5.03	22	< 8	< 2	2	65	0.7	< 3	< 3	91	7.84	0.071	< 1	357	0.81	54	0.1	< 3
00DMR054	3	34	< 3	93	< .3	2	2	1438	6.23	11	< 8	< 2	3	47	0.8	< 3	< 3	6	1.41	0.081	2	9	1.44	103	0.2	< 3
00DMR057	2	4	< 3	9	< .3	5	1	61	1.14	20	< 8	< 2	< 2	23	< .2	< 3	< 3	1	0.33	0.131	< 1	20	0.03	18	< .01	8
00DMR058	4	5	4	86	1.1	1	5	511	4.62	40	< 8	< 2	< 2	11	< .2	< 3	< 3	15	0.45	0.262	4	6	0.95	182	0.19	3

Element	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
Sample No.	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
00AMR001	3.63	0.15	0.98	< 2	2.5
00AMR002	1.57	0.1	0.48	< 2	2
00AMR003	2.43	0.03	0.52	< 2	2.6
00AMR004	0.71	0.04	0.24	4	2.3
00AMR005	2.32	0.03	0.24	< 2	3.9
00AMR006	1.58	0.05	0.32	2	0.6
00AMR007	0.28	0.01	0.16	3	0.3
00AMR008	7.37	0.13	1.92	< 2	0.7
00AMR009	5.37	0.44	0.92	< 2	0.3
00AMR010	0.94	0.06	0.12	3	0.7
00AMR011	0.36	< .01	0.01	12	1.9
00AMR011A	0.55	0.02	0.02	5	0.4
00AMR012	0.07	< .01	0.01	7	1.6
00AMR013	2.78	0.09	2.22	< 2	6.6
00CGR001.2	0.98	0.11	0.02	2	4.8
00CGR002	2.48	0.06	0.09	< 2	1.4
00CGR004.3	1.18	0.03	0.62	< 2	7
00CGR005	1.28	0.1	0.18	2	21.4
00CGR005.1	0.17	0.02	0.13	3	3.8
00CGR006	3.76	0.02	0.39	< 2	23.9
00CGR007	1.96	0.16	0.57	3	9.8
00CGR007B	0.38	0.04	0.15	3	229.6
00CGR007C	0.32	0.03	0.16	3	8.2
00CGR010.2	0.77	0.11	0.34	3	4.1
00CGR012.3	0.82	0.11	0.32	9	12.2
00CGR014	2.79	0.34	0.43	2	8.1
00CGR015	3.07	0.38	0.64	3	3.7
00CGR019	1.38	0.05	0.56	2	1.8
00CGR019B	5.49	0.42	0.61	< 2	7.1
00CGR021C	7.45	0.28	0.8	< 2	4.3
00CGR027	1.72	0.05	0.99	2	58.6
00CGR027B	2.4	0.06	1.82	< 2	35.3
00CGR028	3.57	0.07	1.69	< 2	23.4
00CGR031	4.51	0.19	1.81	< 2	4.1
00CGR031B	4.61	0.68	1.12	< 2	9.3
00CGR034	1.71	0.06	1.09	2	1.4
00DMR004	3.23	0.15	0.14	< 2	1
00DMR011	5.46	0.41	1.51	< 2	3.8
00DMR021	1.04	0.02	0.26	< 2	37.9
00DMR027	2.49	0.2	0.5	< 2	10.3

Element	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
Sample No.	**%**	**%**	**%**	**ppm**	**ppb**
00DMR029	0.37	0.02	0.13	2	1.9
00DMR042	0.74	0.01	0.19	5	15.2
00DMR044	0.83	0.04	0.09	3	43
00DMR046	0.76	0.03	0.16	< 2	1.6
00DMR054	4.13	0.37	1.27	2	4.1
00DMR057	0.11	0.01	0.04	7	1.5
00DMR058	1.49	0.08	0.9	3	13.2

Appendix IV. Silt Sample Geochemistry

Element	UTM	UTM	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg
Sample No.	Easting	Northing	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%
00AMS001	431668	6171510	2	65	28	136	< .3	31	16	592	3.38	45	< 8	< 2	2	81	0.9	< 3	< 3	75	0.9	0.113	6	47	1.23
00AMS002	431852	6171603	3	70	41	129	< .3	37	19	655	3.55	35	< 8	< 2	2	82	0.8	< 3	< 3	85	0.99	0.109	7	57	1.38
00AMS003	431922	6171449	2	27	15	70	< .3	15	11	538	3.27	9	11	< 2	14	57	0.3	< 3	< 3	83	0.65	0.108	11	28	0.76
00AMS004	432146	6171444	2	22	16	58	< .3	15	9	387	2.43	3	8	< 2	11	45	< .2	< 3	< 3	59	0.56	0.087	8	25	0.7
00AMS005	431674	6171505	2	51	32	92	< .3	25	14	483	3.25	26	< 8	< 2	7	70	0.5	< 3	< 3	81	0.81	0.102	7	43	1.01
00AMS006	431679	6171501	3	61	32	102	< .3	31	16	527	3.23	35	< 8	< 2	2	80	0.5	< 3	< 3	78	0.92	0.103	6	49	1.18
00AMS007	434027	6170276	2	8	12	64	< .3	4	5	351	3.42	3	< 8	< 2	19	56	< .2	< 3	< 3	95	0.42	0.111	11	10	0.34
00AMS008	434143	6170222	3	10	33	157	< .3	6	5	669	2.45	16	8	< 2	11	71	0.8	< 3	< 3	48	0.34	0.087	15	10	0.47
00AMS009	434281	6170490	3	11	27	98	< .3	11	7	675	2.45	20	< 8	< 2	8	34	0.2	< 3	< 3	57	0.29	0.077	12	20	0.5
00AMS010	434629	6170554	5	17	43	120	1.2	5	5	1318	1.69	26	75	< 2	< 2	63	2.3	< 3	< 3	42	0.6	0.088	26	11	0.22
00AMS011	438021	6173229	5	45	15	329	< .3	51	15	873	4.66	21	< 8	< 2	2	71	2.4	3	< 3	107	0.95	0.093	6	63	1.34
00AMS012	438083	6172687	< 1	4	3	27	< .3	1	3	202	1.8	< 2	< 8	< 2	9	29	< .2	< 3	< 3	49	0.35	0.103	8	6	0.28
00AMS013	438452	6171792	1	14	8	49	< .3	29	7	330	1.69	2	< 8	< 2	4	22	< .2	< 3	< 3	43	0.26	0.088	7	43	0.59
00AMS014	437821	6171754	6	75	18	634	0.3	78	18	771	4.22	194	< 8	< 2	2	50	4.5	5	< 3	81	1.06	0.07	13	101	1.2
00AMS015	437499	6173430	3	92	17	308	< .3	137	31	708	4.7	63	< 8	< 2	2	75	2.3	4	3	122	1.06	0.087	4	228	2.35
00AMS017	437002	6174261	< 1	4	7	24	< .3	3	3	163	1.85	< 2	< 8	< 2	10	25	< .2	< 3	< 3	52	0.34	0.102	8	7	0.22
00AMS018	437037	6174194	1	85	10	349	< .3	183	39	670	4.66	44	< 8	< 2	< 2	46	1.9	5	< 3	111	0.88	0.077	2	266	3.39
00AMS019	436417	6175045	1	67	6	142	< .3	40	23	944	3.59	28	< 8	< 2	< 2	35	0.6	< 3	< 3	122	0.98	0.107	2	98	1.81
00AMS020	439787	6171862	2	12	9	47	< .3	20	6	298	2.81	2	< 8	< 2	9	25	< .2	< 3	< 3	81	0.32	0.085	7	42	0.54
00AMS021	439807	6171922	5	54	11	199	< .3	56	16	655	4.45	34	< 8	< 2	4	42	0.7	< 3	< 3	111	0.43	0.095	6	73	1.23
00AMS022	435902	6175576	2	87	13	79	< .3	61	22	620	3.67	41	< 8	< 2	< 2	113	0.2	< 3	< 3	96	1.22	0.117	4	121	1.89
00AMS023	435893	6175577	3	90	15	93	< .3	70	26	749	4.08	42	< 8	< 2	< 2	110	0.6	4	3	112	1.27	0.12	4	139	2.12
00AMS024	438016	6172968	2	19	16	77	< .3	22	7	353	3.09	8	< 8	< 2	9	30	< .2	< 3	< 3	84	0.39	0.09	7	37	0.68
00AMS025	433139	6175257	5	100	140	173	3.1	36	28	846	4.08	8	< 8	< 2	< 2	86	2.4	3	9	93	1.82	0.069	3	67	1.48
00AMS026	432445	6174842	1	52	15	82	< .3	33	26	832	3.75	4	< 8	< 2	2	41	0.2	< 3	< 3	104	0.92	0.087	3	45	1.19
00AMS027	435734	6173783	< 1	87	8	60	0.3	59	26	788	4.26	30	< 8	< 2	< 2	31	0.3	4	< 3	163	0.85	0.154	2	172	2.64
00CGS002	432648	6172246	3	63	21	131	0.3	29	15	622	3.3	48	< 8	< 2	2	85	0.8	< 3	< 3	73	0.89	0.109	6	49	1.27
00CGS003	433392	6172675	3	65	23	138	< .3	27	15	633	3.35	48	< 8	< 2	2	85	0.8	< 3	< 3	73	0.84	0.114	6	47	1.25
00CGS003.I	433395	6172657	3	64	18	124	0.3	32	18	696	3.61	44	< 8	< 2	2	80	0.8	< 3	< 3	89	0.9	0.121	5	58	1.5
00CGS005	437383	6175225	7	47	22	255	< .3	43	27	2621	4.22	65	< 8	< 2	2	24	1.2	< 3	< 3	93	0.25	0.088	6	76	1.07
00CGS008	[illegible]	6175868	1	16	12	129	< .3	11	10	553	2.16	19	< 8	< 2	< 2	50	0.4	< 3	< 3	72	[illegible]	0.078	5	19	0.74
00CGS014	439393	6173966	5	51	19	231	< .3	74	18	657	4.32	30	< 8	< 2	< 2	31	0.7	4	< 3	111	0.27	0.077	5	104	1.49

Element	UTM	UTM	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg
Sample No.	Easting	Northing	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%
00CGS017	439326	6173845	3	45	7	265	< .3	95	16	533	3.98	17	< 8	< 2	2	33	1	< 3	< 3	100	0.28	0.065	6	118	1.45
00CGS021	437721	6173589	< 1	4	4	33	< .3	3	3	209	2.12	< 2	< 8	< 2	6	33	< .2	< 3	< 3	52	0.41	0.107	9	9	0.32
00CGS025	437973	6173001	5	63	85	435	0.3	80	18	758	4.48	36	< 8	< 2	2	108	3.3	< 3	< 3	102	1.42	0.09	8	81	1.43
00CGS025B	437943	6172980	5	63	17	418	0.4	83	18	732	4.36	36	< 8	< 2	2	108	3.1	< 3	< 3	100	1.35	0.085	7	80	1.39
00DMS001	437531	6170598	6	64	32	224	0.3	16	11	1004	5.49	61	< 8	< 2	4	107	1.3	< 3	< 3	46	0.82	0.092	12	20	1.12
00DMS002	437639	6170521	1	7	10	63	< .3	3	3	277	4.26	8	16	< 2	25	39	< .2	< 3	< 3	101	0.53	0.143	13	13	0.34
00DMS003	434570	6173452	4	71	21	138	0.3	33	13	540	3.55	61	< 8	< 2	3	102	1.1	< 3	< 3	58	0.99	0.087	6	60	1.13
00DMS004	434733	6173612	1	82	5	107	< .3	64	24	2209	5.26	93	< 8	< 2	< 2	31	1.8	< 3	< 3	145	0.85	0.133	4	134	2.37
00DMS005	435146	6173466	5	86	16	97	< .3	51	19	577	4.36	65	< 8	< 2	3	163	0.5	< 3	< 3	80	1.34	0.102	5	78	1.38
00DMS006	435325	6173429	1	107	10	75	< .3	100	29	772	4.3	42	< 8	< 2	< 2	126	0.6	< 3	< 3	122	1.4	0.115	3	161	2.35
00DMS007	435113	6172891	5	61	22	139	0.4	27	13	532	3.58	74	< 8	< 2	3	103	1	< 3	< 3	51	0.93	0.084	7	40	0.91

Element	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
Sample No.	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
00AMS001	178	0.13	< 3	2.2	0.07	0.39	3	5.1
00AMS002	193	0.16	< 3	2.4	0.07	0.4	2	24.2
00AMS003	245	0.13	< 3	1.31	0.03	0.18	< 2	1.8
00AMS004	120	0.12	< 3	1.17	0.02	0.15	< 2	1
00AMS005	151	0.12	< 3	1.84	0.06	0.28	< 2	173.1
00AMS006	170	0.13	< 3	2.2	0.08	0.36	2	32
00AMS007	177	0.06	< 3	0.66	0.01	0.08	< 2	2.2
00AMS008	142	0.07	< 3	0.93	0.01	0.11	2	8.6
00AMS009	130	0.08	< 3	0.98	0.01	0.12	< 2	2.1
00AMS010	136	0.04	< 3	1.75	0.01	0.09	2	2.8
00AMS011	218	0.2	< 3	2.73	0.07	0.41	< 2	3
00AMS012	92	0.06	< 3	0.41	0.01	0.09	< 2	0.3
00AMS013	158	0.1	< 3	0.9	0.01	0.23	< 2	1
00AMS014	156	0.13	< 3	2.84	0.06	0.37	< 2	39.1
00AMS015	343	0.17	< 3	3.56	0.07	0.55	< 2	10.5
00AMS017	61	0.05	< 3	0.35	0.01	0.06	< 2	0.6
00AMS018	221	0.22	< 3	3.62	0.05	0.95	< 2	2.5
00AMS019	100	0.22	< 3	2.56	0.06	0.22	3	2.5
00AMS020	134	0.11	< 3	0.93	0.01	0.21	< 2	1.2
00AMS021	299	0.16	< 3	2.34	0.04	0.54	3	13.6
00AMS022	256	0.16	< 3	2.95	0.11	0.61	2	30.2
00AMS023	274	0.19	< 3	3.12	0.11	0.62	3	20.2
00AMS024	180	0.11	3	1.13	0.02	0.34	< 2	1.9
00AMS025	105	0.13	< 3	3.57	0.02	0.31	4	11.3
00AMS026	121	0.13	< 3	2.55	0.04	0.19	< 2	5.3
00AMS027	303	0.25	< 3	2.92	0.03	0.86	< 2	10.3
00CGS002	173	0.14	< 3	2.23	0.07	0.42	2	6.9
00CGS003	183	0.13	< 3	2.23	0.07	0.48	3	6.3
00CGS003.1	181	0.15	< 3	2.36	0.07	0.52	2	6.9
00CGS005	188	0.14	< 3	2.98	0.01	0.33	< 2	11.3
00CGS008	107	0.14	< 3	1.99	0.04	0.25	3	2.8
00CGS014	285	0.16	< 3	2.73	0.04	0.53	< 2	5.2

Element	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
Sample No.	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
00CGS017	305	0.15	5	2.56	0.05	0.55	< 2	93.9
00CGS021	75	0.06	3	0.48	0.02	0.09	< 2	0.6
00CGS025	113	0.16	< 3	3.3	0.05	0.3	< 2	44.8
00CGS025B	116	0.15	< 3	3.18	0.05	0.31	< 2	6.4
00DMS001	189	0.23	< 3	2.73	0.04	0.61	< 2	8.9
00DMS002	78	0.07	5	0.62	0.02	0.13	< 2	0.6
00DMS003	168	0.11	3	2.41	0.1	0.49	< 2	9.8
00DMS004	216	0.24	3	2.94	0.02	0.77	< 2	3.4
00DMS005	233	0.13	< 3	3.2	0.15	0.55	< 2	7.2
00DMS006	280	0.16	3	3.4	0.11	0.57	< 2	4.4
00DMS007	160	0.1	4	2.27	0.1	0.41	2	3.5

Appendix V. Soil Sample Geochemistry

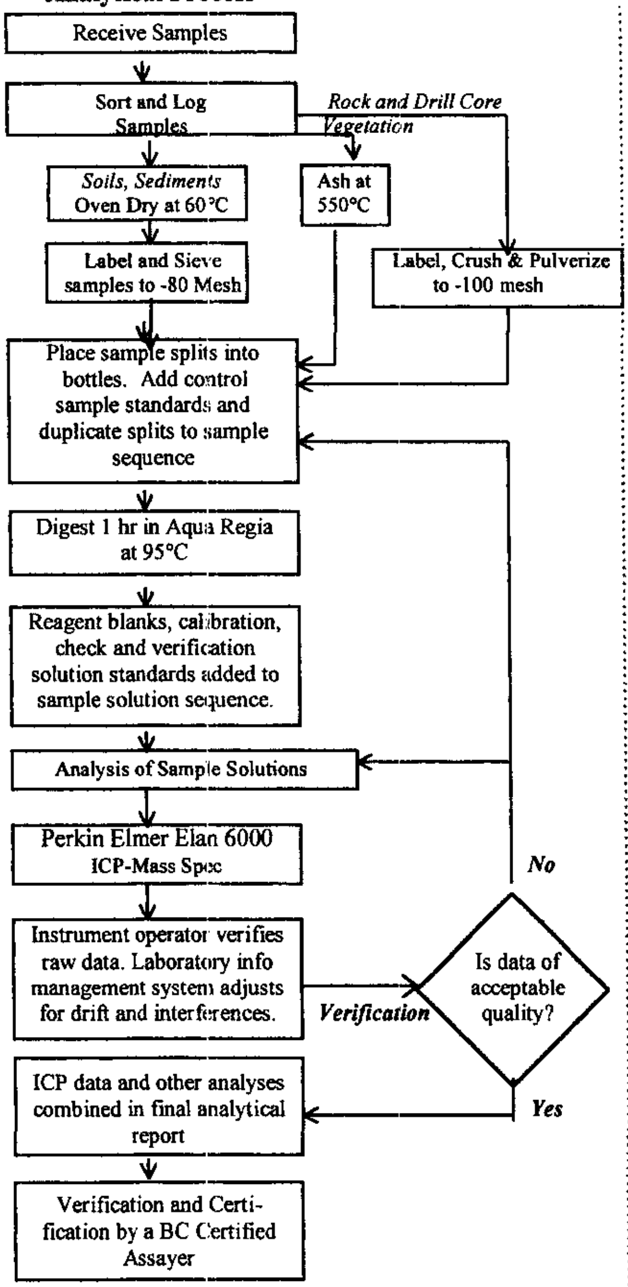
Element	UTM	UTM	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
Sample No.	Easting	Northing	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
00-NT-D-001	440093	6174103	9	103	10	565	0.8	78	30	1462	6.77	33	< 8	< 2	3	29	1.8	< 3	< 3	155	0.24	0.136
00-NT-D-002	440079	6174057	15	123	11	914	1.1	145	59	2314	7.41	76	< 8	< 2	2	61	3.2	5	4	161	0.51	0.184
00-NT-D-003	440053	6174014	4	83	< 3	681	0.6	157	53	1907	6.73	65	< 8	< 2	3	80	3.9	< 3	< 3	123	0.67	0.166
00-NT-D-004	440027	6173970	10	122	12	679	1.6	104	38	1431	6.31	86	< 8	< 2	2	41	5.1	3	5	131	0.51	0.17
00-NT-D-005	439987	6173917	17	135	7	368	1.1	31	32	1310	8.73	81	< 8	< 2	3	48	1.2	< 3	< 3	145	0.18	0.176
00-NT-D-006	439950	6173871	9	34	17	96	0.7	25	2	249	4.32	15	< 8	< 2	2	11	0.5	< 3	< 3	104	0.05	0.047
00-NT-D-007	439914	6173826	4	22	6	77	< .3	29	6	456	4.47	13	< 8	< 2	2	17	0.5	< 3	3	106	0.1	0.03
00-NT-D-008	439876	6173782	5	47	7	70	1	8	1	446	7.43	15	< 8	< 2	2	12	< .2	3	4	167	0.16	0.09
00-NT-D-009	439830	6173730	6	30	5	62	0.6	5	3	202	4.45	12	< 8	< 2	< 2	19	1.7	4	3	82	0.05	0.07
00-NT-D-010	439775	6173685	7	46	7	403	0.4	98	28	853	4.71	35	< 8	< 2	2	19	1.2	< 3	< 3	172	0.17	0.055
00-NT-D-011	439721	6173639	29	120	< 3	567	1.1	91	32	1889	7.99	23	< 8	< 2	2	143	2.9	12	< 3	136	1.3	0.134
00-NT-D-012	439660	6173608	2	11	6	51	0.9	55	5	177	2.72	18	9	< 2	2	8	0.5	3	< 3	133	0.04	0.033
00-NT-D-013	439589	6173570	12	85	8	567	0.9	65	32	1849	5.92	24	< 8	< 2	3	26	2.4	3	4	141	0.19	0.106
00-NT-D-014	439524	6173532	18	91	8	209	1.3	31	11	608	4.87	20	< 8	< 2	2	16	2.2	< 3	< 3	116	0.11	0.146
00-NT-D-015	439476	6173493	12	46	4	374	< .3	24	13	1520	4.82	34	< 8	< 2	2	15	0.8	5	3	164	0.1	0.032

Element	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*
Sample No.	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb
00-NT-D-001	4	114	1.44	273	0.17	< 3	4.14	0.03	0.5	< 2	5.1
00-NT-D-002	4	87	1.44	244	0.16	< 3	4.5	0.06	0.43	4	6.4
00-NT-D-003	3	76	1.29	320	0.16	4	3.94	0.06	0.47	< 2	4.2
00-NT-D-004	4	80	1.13	261	0.13	4	4.22	0.03	0.43	3	7.3
00-NT-D-005	3	48	0.77	197	0.13	< 3	4.91	< .01	0.34	2	6.7
00-NT-D-006	16	88	0.83	81	0.17	3	3.7	< .01	0.16	4	1.9
00-NT-D-007	5	91	1.55	220	0.21	< 3	4.24	< .01	0.69	3	1.1
00-NT-D-008	5	45	0.94	176	0.15	< 3	3.27	0.02	0.24	< 2	7
00-NT-D-009	6	48	0.5	72	0.09	6	2.79	< .01	0.21	3	6.4
00-NT-D-010	6	203	1.81	446	0.22	5	3.81	< .01	0.71	2	2.7
00-NT-D-011	4	71	0.87	262	0.12	< 3	4.89	0.07	0.5	< 2	8.7
00-NT-D-012	7	215	1.82	334	0.21	7	2.61	< .01	0.59	< 2	1.3
00-NT-D-013	8	68	1.14	186	0.15	11	4.22	0.01	0.4	< 2	5.4
00-NT-D-014	6	33	0.59	101	0.09	< 3	3.42	0.01	0.26	< 2	2.6
00-NT-D-015	5	32	1.48	170	0.24	3	4.1	0.02	0.46	< 2	2.1

Appendix VI. Geochemical Methods and Specifications

METHODS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANALYTICAL PACKAGE GROUP 1F-MS – ULTRATRACE BY ICP-MS

Analytical Process



Comments

Sample Collection

Samples may consist of soil, sediment, plant or rock. A minimum field sample weight of 200 gm is recommended.

Sample Preparation

Soils and sediments are dried (60°C) and sieved to -80 mesh (-177 microns). Moss-mat samples are dried (60°C), pounded to loosen trapped sediment, then sieved to -80 mesh. Rocks are dried (60°C) crushed (>75% -10 mesh) and pulverized (>95% -100 mesh). Splits weighing 1 to 30 g (*Optional packages*) are placed in bottles. Each batch (34 samples) contains a duplicate pulp split for monitoring precision and reference material DS2 for monitoring accuracy.

Ion Leaching

Aqua Regia is added to each bottle (3mL/gm of sample). Aqua Regia is a 2:2:2 mixture of ACS grade conc. HCl, conc. HNO_3 and distilled H_2O. Sample solutions are heated for 1 hr in a boiling hot water bath (95°C). The solutions are then diluted to 20:1 mL/gm ratio. A reagent blank is carried in parallel through leaching, extraction and analysis.

Sample Analysis

Analysis is by an Elan 6000 ICP Mass Spec for the determination of all elements. Samples volumes of 10 to 30 gm are recommended when the determination of Au or other elements subject to the nugget effect are of importance.

Data Evaluation

Raw data are reviewed by the instrument operator and by the laboratory information management system. The data is subsequently reviewed and adjusted by the Data Verification Technician. Finally all documents and data undergo a final verification by a British Columbia *Certified Assayer who then signs the Analytical Report* before it is released to the client. Chief Assayer is Clarence Leong, other certified assayers are Dean Toye and Jacky Wang.

Document: Methods and Specifications for Group 1F-MS.doc	Date: August 1998	Prepared By: J. Gravel

Appendix VII. Statements of Qualifications

Geological and Geochemical work, Praxis Property, August 2000, CSS Explorations, Inc.,

Statement of Qualifications

I, CHARLES J. GREIG, of 250 Farrell St. in the city of Penticton of the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a self-employed consulting or contracting geologist.

2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a B.Comm. (1981), a B.Sc. (Geology, 1985), and an M.Sc. (Geology, 1989). I have practiced my profession as a geologist continuously since graduation.

3) My experience has encompassed a wide range of geologic environment and has allowed familiarization with various mineral exploration techniques.

3) This report is supported by data collected during fieldwork as well as information gathered through research.

4) I hold no shares of CSS Explorations Inc.

Dated this 14th day of May, 2001, at Penticton, British Columbia, Canada.

Charles J. Greig

Statement of Qualifications

I, GRANT A. HENDRICKSON, of 852 Tsawwassen Beach Road, in the city of Delta of the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1) I am a self-employed consulting or contracting geophysicist-geologist.

2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a B.Sc. (Geology (Geophysics Option), 1971). I have practiced my profession as a geologist continuously since graduation.

3) My experience has encompassed a wide range of geologic environments and has allowed familiarization with various mineral exploration techniques.

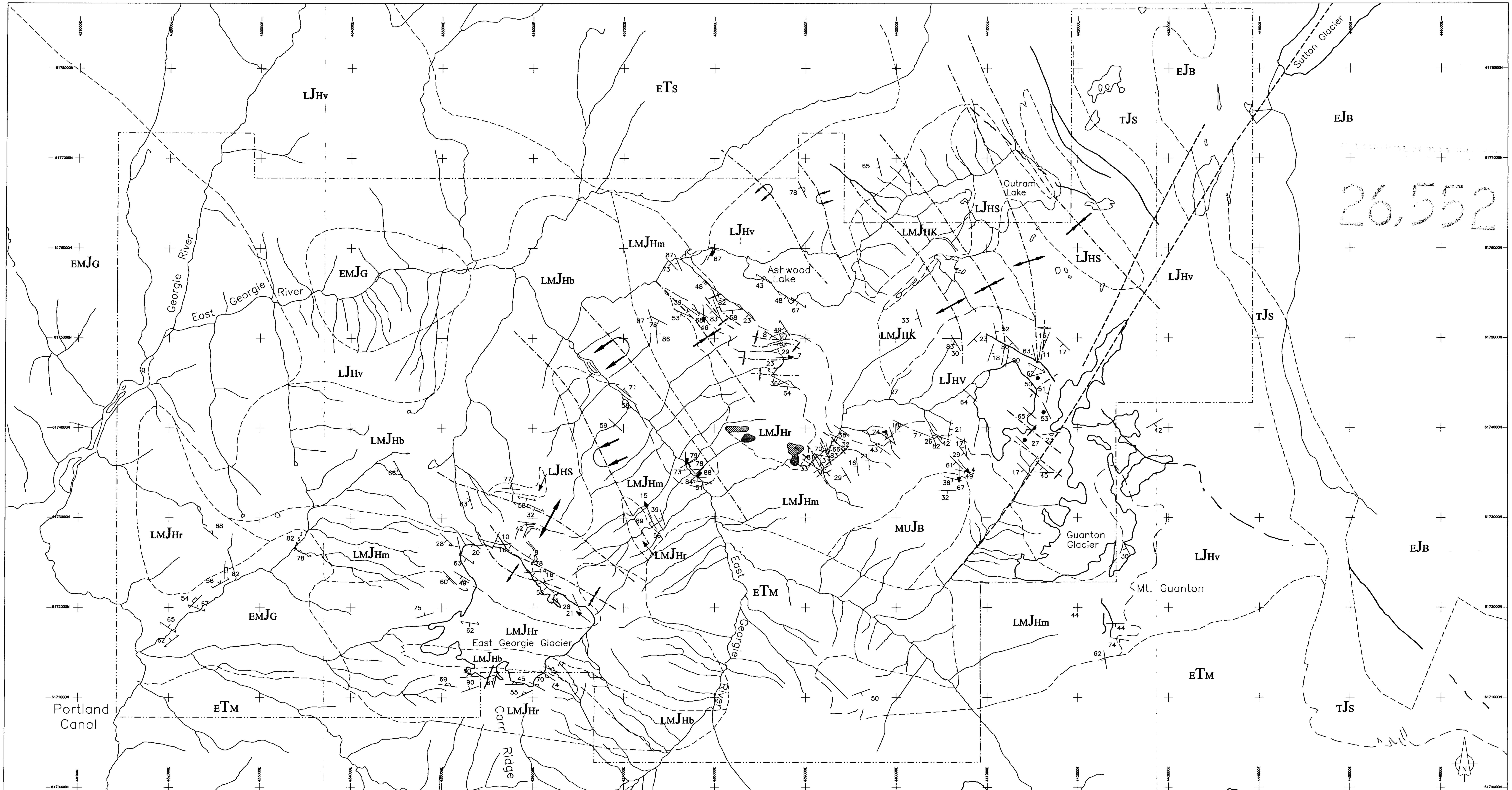
4) I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, Canada

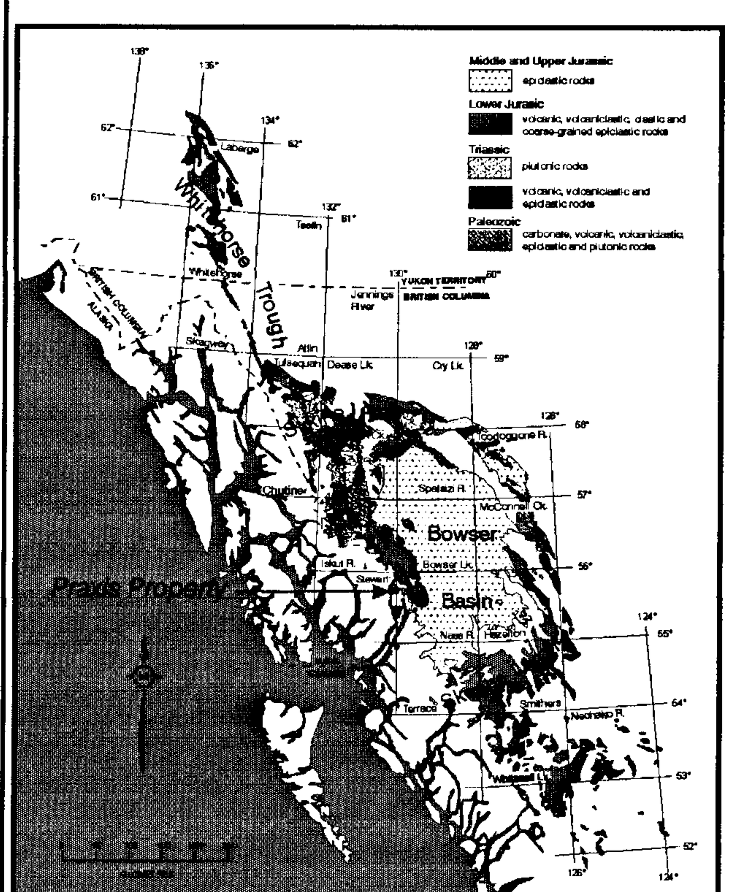
5) I am registered as a Professional Geophysicist with the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta, Canada

6) This report is supported by data collected during fieldwork as well as information gathered through research.

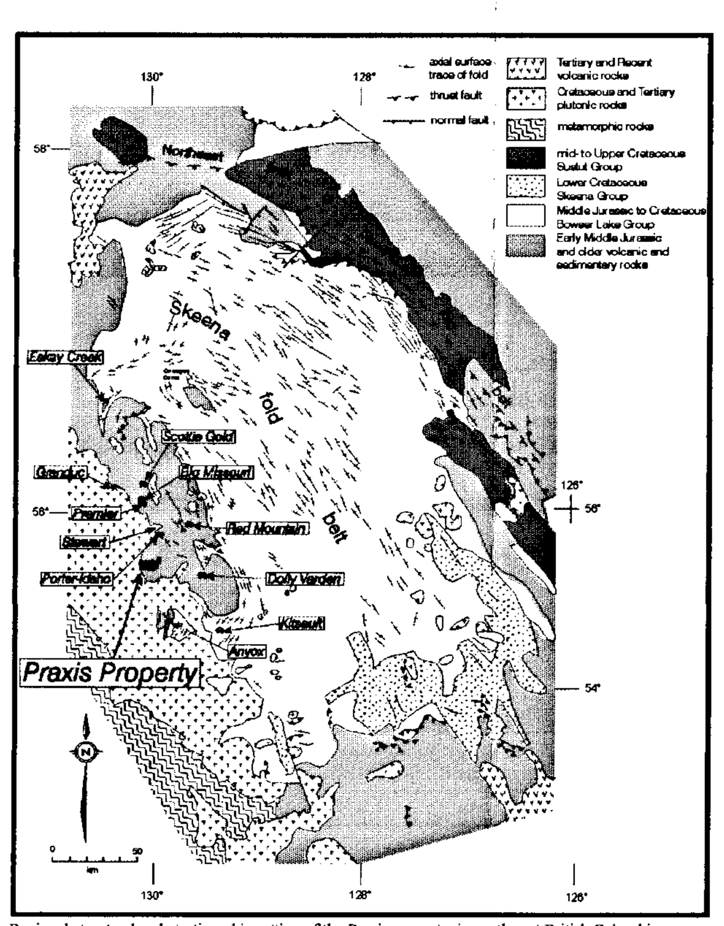
Dated this 14th day of May, 2001, at Delta, British Columbia, Canada.

Grant A. Hendrickson P.Geo.





Location of Praxis Property in northwest British Columbia relative to tectonostratigraphic assemblages of Stikinia and to Bowser Basin overlap.



Regional structural and stratigraphic setting of the Praxis property in northwest British Columbia, showing producing (Eskay Creek) and significant past producing mines, as well as the Red Mountain deposit

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Grove, E.W. 1986. Geology and mineral deposits of the Unuk River-Salmon River-Anyox area; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 63, 152p.

geologic contact: defined, approximate, assumed
high angle fault: defined, approximate, assumed
intense gossan
axial trace of overturned anticline
axial trace of overturned syncline
axial trace of syncline
axial trace of anticline
claim boundary

46 trend and plunge of minor fold axis
56 strike and dip of veins
48 strike and dip of fracture set
82 strike and dip of outcrop-scale fault
70 strike and dip of dyke

53 strike and dip of bedding, tops unknown
27 strike and dip of bedding, tops known
78 strike and dip of overturned bedding
80 strike and dip of pillow layering
23 strike and dip of flow foliation
48 strike and dip of foliation

Plutonic Rocks

Tertiary

Paleocene to Eocene (Hyder Plutonic Suite)

- monzonite porphyry dykes
- ETS — Sutton River Pluton (ETS); biotite granite or monzogranite
- ETM — Mt. Ashby Pluton (ETM); hornblende(?) biotite granodiorite to monzogranite

Early and(or) Middle Jurassic

- EMJG — Georgie River Pluton (lmJG); diorite
- EJB — Bulldog Creek Pluton (lJB); quartz monzonite, quartz monzodiorite, monzonite, and monzodiorite

Stratified Rocks

Middle and(or) Upper Jurassic

- MUJB — Bowser Lake Group(?) : sandstone, pebbly sandstone, pebble conglomerate

Lower and(or) Middle Jurassic

Hazelton Group

- LMJHr — Salmon River formation rhyolite to rhyodacite flows, flow-breccia and local ash and fine lapilli tuff; (in part sills?)
- LMJHm — Salmon River formation siliceous mudstone, silty mudstone, and local limestone
- LMJHb — Basalt: pyroxene-phyric tuff-breccia, fine to coarse lapilli tuff, muddy debris flows, pillow basalt, ash tuff, and sandstone
- LMJHK — Outram Lake porphyry: potassium feldspar megacrystic quartz-hornblende-, and plagioclase feldspar-phyric potassic rhyodacite or trachydacite (in part a flow-dome, in part intrusive?)
- LJHS — Siltstone, sandstone
- LJHv — Undifferentiated feldspathic volcanic rocks (mainly andesite, subordinate dacite, basaltic andesite, and basalt); tuff-breccia, coarse to fine lapilli tuff, tuffaceous debris flows, flows, and ash tuff

Lower Jurassic and(or) Upper Triassic

- TJS — Siliceous siltstone, silty mudstone, sandstone, local limestone

0 200 500 1000 2000 m

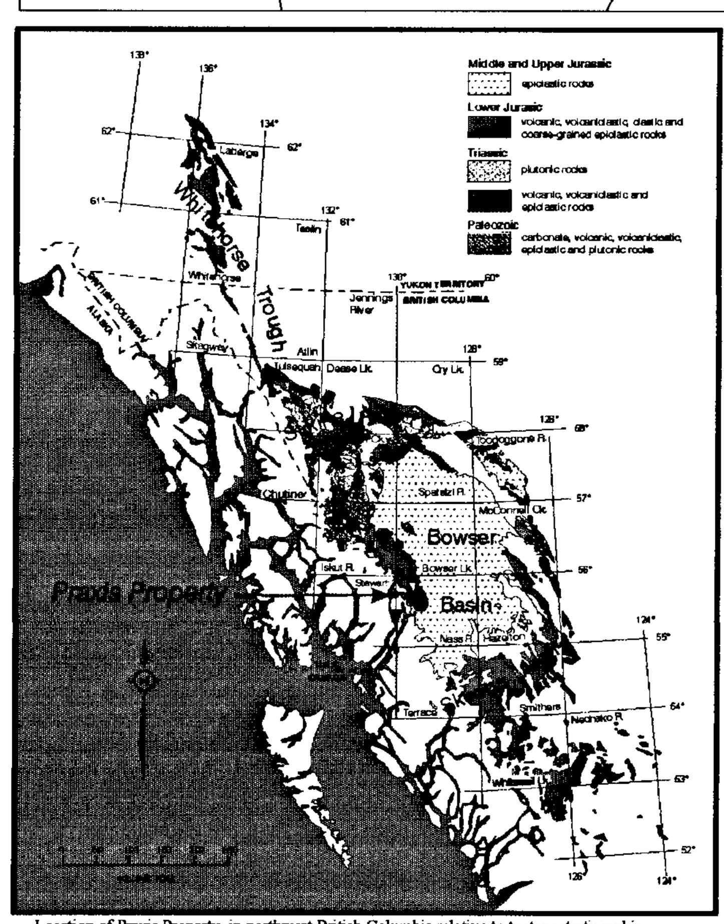
1:20,000

CSS Explorations Inc.

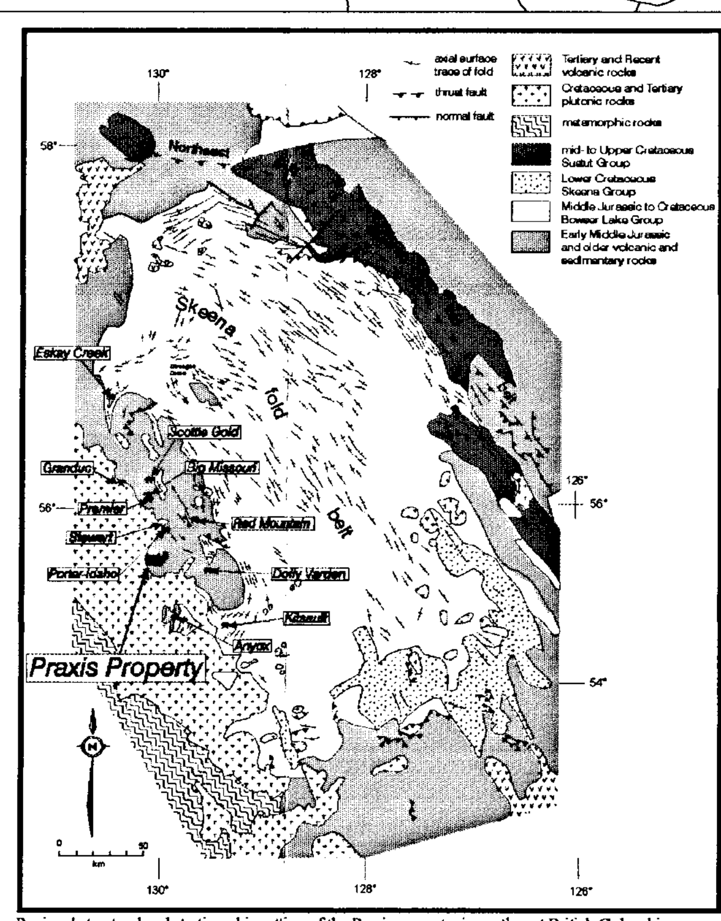
Geology of the Praxis Property Georgie River Area

GEOLOGY BY: C. Greig, D. Mallalieu, N. Thomas	Plate 1
	DRAWING NAME: GeorgieGeol
May 2001	AutoCAD Services by: AZTECH DRAFTING SERVICES
DRAWN BY: C. Greig, M. Witzel	

26552 (1)



Location of Praxis Property in northwest British Columbia relative to tectonostratigraphic assemblages of Stikinia and to Bowser Basin overlap.



Regional structural and stratigraphic setting of the Praxis property in northwest British Columbia, showing producing (Eskay Creek) and significant past producing mines, as well as the Red Mountain deposit.

geologic contact: defined, approximate, assumed

high angle fault: defined, approximate, assumed

intense gossan

axial trace of overturned anticline

axial trace of overturned syncline

axial trace of syncline

axial trace of anticline

claim boundary

00CGR014 × grab sample location

00CGS017 × silt sample location

00NTD015 × soil sample location

Plutonic Rocks

Tertiary

Paleocene to Eocene (Hyder Plutonic Suite)

monzonite porphyry dykes

ETS — Sutton River Pluton (ETS); biotite granite or monzogranite

ETM — Mt. Ashby Pluton (ETM); hornblende(?) biotite granodiorite to monzogranite

Early and(or) Middle Jurassic

EMJG — Georgie River Pluton (lmJG); diorite

EJB — Bulldog Creek Pluton (lJB); quartz monzonite, quartz monzodiorite, monzonite, and monzodiorite

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- Grove, E.W. 1986. Geology and mineral deposits of the Unuk River-Salmon River-Anyox area; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 63, 152p.

Stratified Rocks

Middle and(or) Upper Jurassic

MUJB — Bowser Lake Group(?): sandstone, pebbly sandstone, pebble conglomerate

Lower and(or) Middle Jurassic

Hazelton Group

LMJHr — Salmon River formation rhyolite to rhyodacite flows, flow-breccia and local ash and fine lapilli tuff; (in part sills?)

LMJHm — Salmon River formation siliceous mudstone, silty mudstone, and local limestone

LMJHb — Basalt: pyroxene-phyric tuff-breccia, fine to coarse lapilli tuff, muddy debris flows, pillow basalt, ash tuff, and sandstone

LMJHK — Outram Lake porphyry: potassium feldspar megacrystic quartz-hornblende-, and plagioclase feldspar-phyric potassic rhyodacite or trachydacite (in part a flow-dome, in part intrusive?)

LJHS — Siltstone, sandstone

LJHv — Undifferentiated feldspathic volcanic rocks (mainly andesite, subordinate dacite, basaltic andesite, and basalt); tuff-breccia, coarse to fine lapilli tuff, tuffaceous debris flows, flows, and ash tuff

Lower Jurassic and(or) Upper Triassic

TJS — Siliceous siltstone, silty mudstone, sandstone, local limestone

0 200 500 1000 2000 m

1:20,000

CSS Explorations Inc.

Rock, Soil, and Stream Sediment Sample Location Map

Praxis Property

Georgie River Area

GEOLOGY BY: C. Greig, D. Mallalieu, N. Thomas

Plate 2

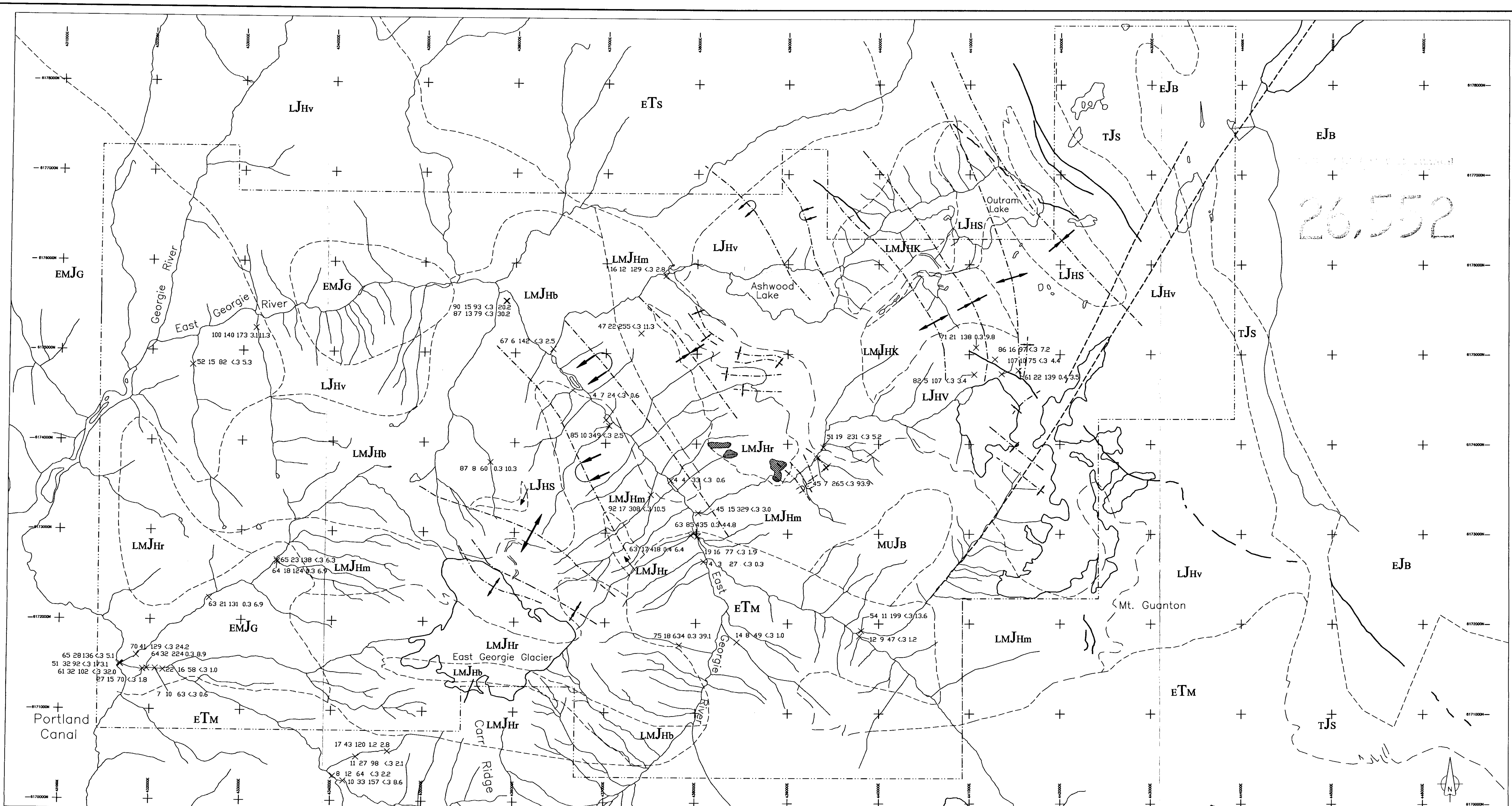
DRAWING NAME: GeorgieSample

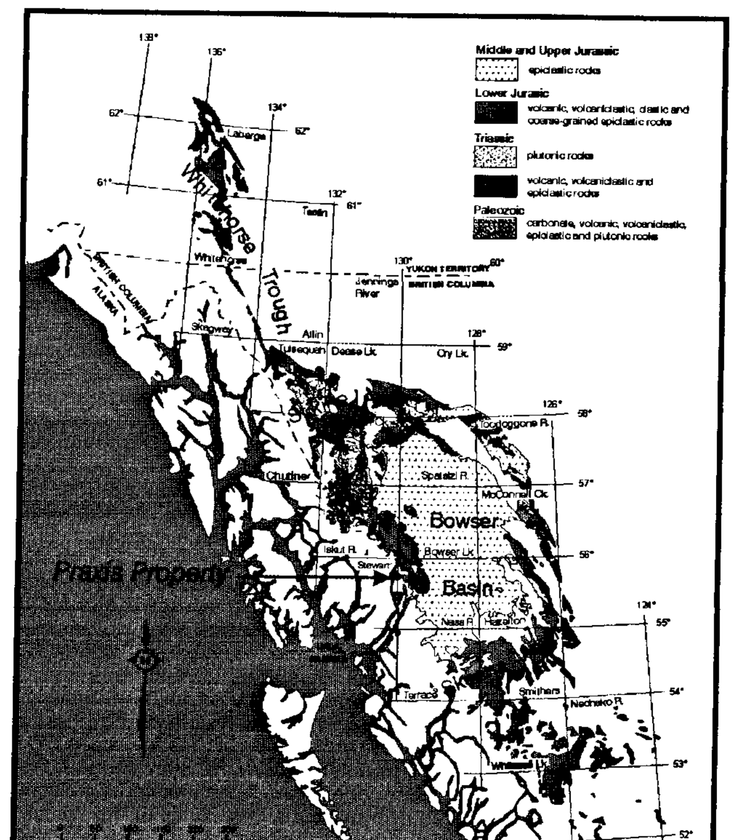
DATE: May 2001

AutoCAD Services by: AZTECH DRAFTING SERVICES

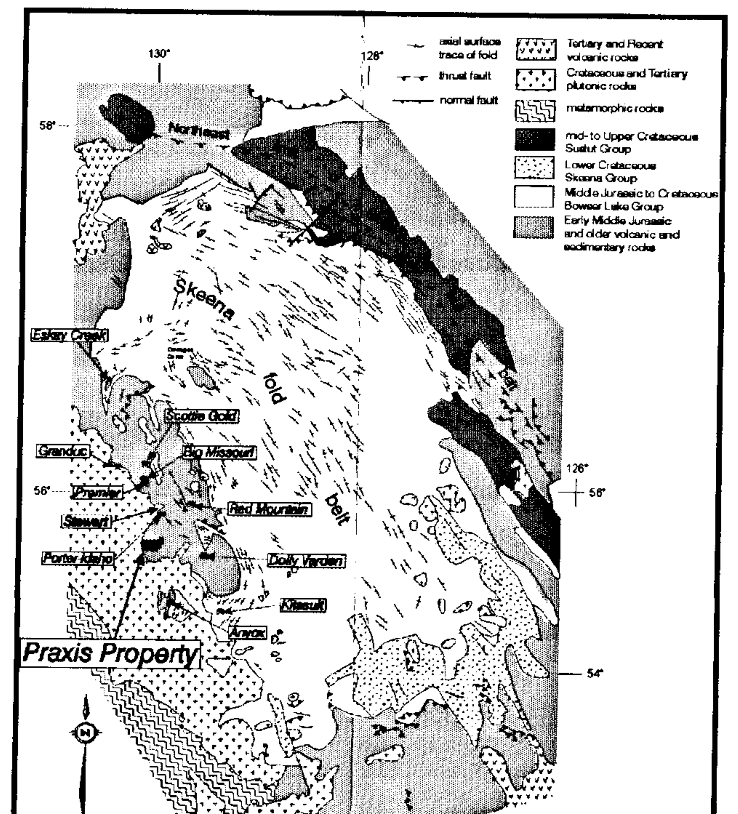
DRAWN BY: C. Greig, M. Witzel

26552 (2)





Location of Praxis Property in northwest British Columbia relative to tectonostratigraphic assemblages of Stikinia and to Bowser Basin overlap.



Regional structural and stratigraphic setting of the Praxis property in northwest British Columbia, showing producing (Eskay Creek) and significant past producing mines, as well as the Red Mountain deposit.

geologic contact: defined, approximate, assumed

high angle fault: defined, approximate, assumed

intense gossan

axial trace of overturned anticline

axial trace of overturned syncline

axial trace of syncline

axial trace of anticline

claim boundary

× 63 85 435 0.3 44.8 — silt sample location, showing analyses of Cu (ppm) Pb (ppm) Zn (ppm) Ag (ppm) Au (ppb)

Plutonic Rocks

Tertiary

Paleocene to Eocene (Hyder Plutonic Suite)

monzonite porphyry dykes

ETS — Sutton River Pluton (ETS); biotite granite or monzogranite

ETM — Mt. Ashby Pluton (ETM); hornblende(?) biotite granodiorite to monzogranite

Early and(or) Middle Jurassic

EMJG — Georgie River Pluton (lmJG); diorite

EJB — Bulldog Creek Pluton (lJB); quartz monzonite, quartz monzodiorite, monzonite, and monzodiorite

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Stratified Rocks

Middle and(or) Upper Jurassic

MUJB — Bowser Lake Group(?) : sandstone, pebbly sandstone, pebble conglomerate

Lower and(or) Middle Jurassic

Hazelton Group

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LMJHb — Basalt: pyroxene-phyric tuff-breccia, fine to coarse lapilli tuff, muddy debris flows, pillow basalt, ash tuff, and sandstone

LMJHK — Outram Lake porphyry: potassium feldspar megacrystic quartz-hornblende-, and plagioclase feldspar-phyric potassic rhyodacite or trachydacite (in part a flow-dome, in part intrusive?)

LJHS — Siltstone, sandstone

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Lower Jurassic and(or) Upper Triassic

TJS — Siliceous siltstone, silty mudstone, sandstone, local limestone

0 200 500 1000 2000 m

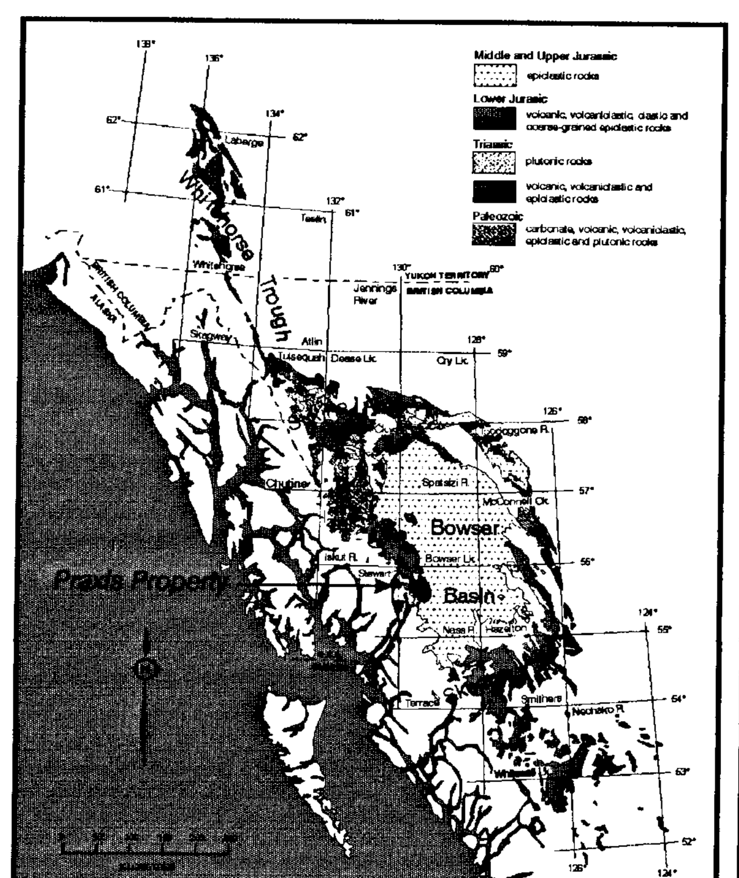
1:20,000

CSS Explorations Inc.

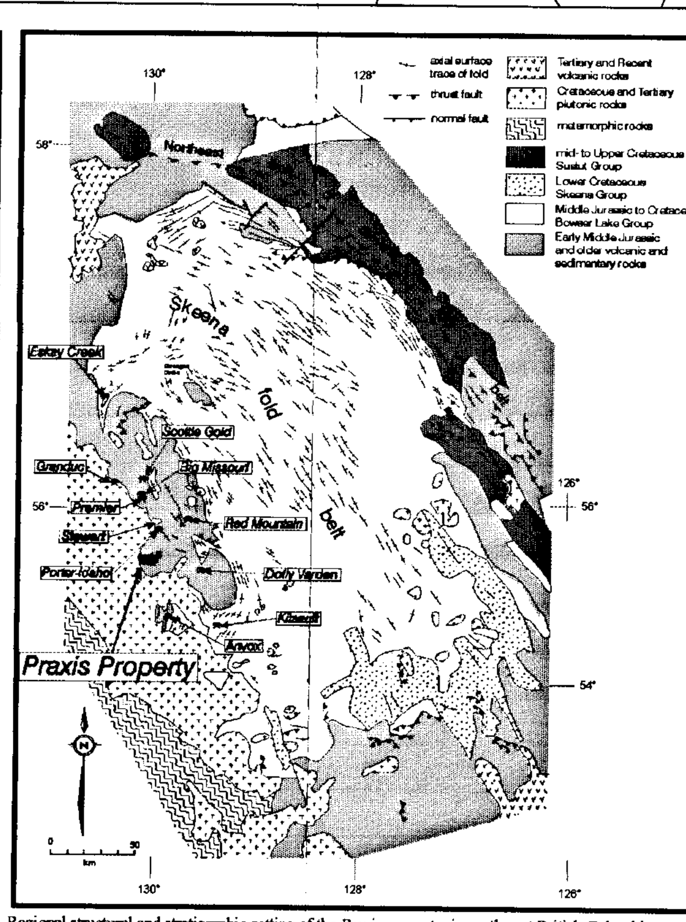
Stream Sediment Geochemistry
Praxis Property
Georgie River Area

GEOLOGY BY: C. Greig, D. Mallalieu, N. Thomas	Plate 3
	DRAWING NAME: GeorgieStream
DATE: May 2001	AutoCAD Services by: AZTECH DRAFTING SERVICES
DRAWN BY: C. Greig, M. Witzel	

26552 (3)



Location of Praxis Property in northwest British Columbia relative to tectonostratigraphic assemblages of Stikinia and to Bowser Basin overlap.



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geologic contact: defined, approximate, assumed

high angle fault: defined, approximate, assumed

intense gossan

axial trace of overturned anticline

axial trace of overturned syncline

axial trace of syncline

axial trace of anticline

claim boundary

326 5 27 1.2 4.8 — rock or soil sample analysis, showing values of Cu(ppm), Pb(ppm), Zn(ppm), Ag(ppm), and Au(ppb)

Plutonic Rocks

Tertiary

Paleocene to Eocene (Hyder Plutonic Suite)

monzonite porphyry dykes

ETS — Sutton River Pluton (ETS); biotite granite or monzogranite

ETM — Mt. Ashby Pluton (ETM); hornblende(?) biotite granodiorite to monzogranite

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EMJG — Georgie River Pluton (lmJG); diorite

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Stratified Rocks

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Lower and(or) Middle Jurassic

Hazelton Group

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LJHS — Siltstone, sandstone

LJHv — Undifferentiated feldspathic volcanic rocks (mainly andesite, subordinate dacite, basaltic andesite, and basalt); tuff-breccia, coarse to fine lapilli tuff, tuffaceous debris flows, flows, and ash tuff

Lower Jurassic and(or) Upper Triassic

TJS — Siliceous siltstone, silty mudstone, sandstone, local limestone

0 200 500 1000 2000 m

1:20,000

CSS Explorations Inc.

Rock and Soil Geochemistry
Praxis Property
Georgie River Area

GEOLOGY BY: C. Greig, D. Mallalieu, N. Thomas | Plate 4

DRAWING NAME: GeorgieSoil

DATE: May 2001 | AutoCAD Services by: AZTECH DRAFTING SERVICES

DRAWN BY: C. Greig, M. Witzel

26552 (4)