Wigwam 1 Mineral Claim

2002 Geological Assessment Report

Wigwam 1 Mineral Claim Fort Steele Mining Division NTS: 82G/3E and 6E Lat : 115º 06' Long: 49º 15' Owner/Operator: Morris Geological Co. Ltd. Author: R.J. Morris January 10, 2003

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Wigwam 1, 2002 Assessment Report

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Introduction

This report presents the findings of geological and geochemical sampling work done on the Wigwam 1 claim during the period Feb. 10, 2001 to June 16, 2002. The author carried out all of the work, including, mapping, photo interpretation, sampling, and report preparation.

Property Description

The Wigwam 1 claim was staked between the 18th and 21st of Oct. 1999 by the author. The claim represents a twenty-unit block immediately to the northwest of the mouth of the Wigwam River, south of the town of Elko, B.C.

Table 1: Wigwam 1 Claim Status

Claim Name	Tenure Number	Number of Units	Expiry Date*				
Wigwam 1	372755	20	21 October 2003				

*Note: Statement of Work, filed 21 October 2002, Event No. 3185739

Location

The claim is four kilometres south of the town of Elko, or one kilometre south of the CFI saw mill, along the west bank of the Elk River, Figure 1. The claim overlaps portions of the Elko Group, which is held by the author.

Access

The claims can be accessed from Highway 93 by driving south 3.7km from the turnoff near Elko, and turning east onto the "Backroad" to the CFI mill. One-half of a kilometre along the "Backroad" is the turnoff to a regional transfer station (disposal site). Approximately 100m east of this road, and 30m south of "Backroad" will take you close to the legal corner post of Wigwam 1, Figure 2.

History

There are several Minfile occurrences noted in the immediate area, although there is no sign, in the field, of any recent work having been done.

Höy and Carter (1988; Figure 3) show five occurrences, numbers 129 to 133, to be within or very close to the claim.

- 1. #129 Silver King, which is #28 in Minfile.
- 2. #130 Ramshorn, which is #10 in Minfile.
- 3. #131 Leah, which is #29 in Minfile.
- 4. #132 Jennie, which is #11 in Minfile.
- 5. #133 Sweet May, which is #12 in Minfile.

The revised mineral inventory map, 82G/SW (MI) shows five mineral occurrences within or near the Elko Group, including:

1. **#10 Ramshorn**, is a copper occurrence. The location of this occurrence is know to be within 1,000 feet and 2 miles (BC 19?). Chalcopyrite, azurite, pyrite occur within a 0.5m quartz vein. Along one margin of the vein a talcose (chlorite?)

gouge seam about two centimeters thick contains copper oxide minerals. Sills of Purcell diorite are reported in the vicinity and may have some relationship to the mineralization (Minfile, 1988).

- 2. #11 Jennie, is a copper occurrence. The location of this occurrence is know to be within 1,000 feet and 2 miles (BC 19?). The Sweet May and Jennie occurrences are within a few hundred metres of each other on Sheep Mountain, six kilometres south of Elko. Development took place at the turn of the century, but was not long lived. The showings occur in shear zones adjacent to both contacts of a ten metre thick K-feldspar porphyry sill. Bedding in Purcell-age Gateway Formation carbonates is vertical and trends north south. Both showings consist of scattered blebs of chalcopyrite in thin quartz veins. In general Sheep Mountain is host to many small quartz veins, some of which contain sulphide minerals (Grieve, 1979).
- 3. #12 Sweet May, is a copper occurrence. The location of this occurrence is know to be within 1,000 feet and 2 miles (BC 19?). The Sweet May and Jennie occurrences are within a few hundred metres of each other on Sheep Mountain, six kilometres south of Elko. Development took place at the turn of the century, but was not long lived. The showings occur in shear zones adjacent to both contacts of a ten metre thick K-feldspar porphyry sill. Bedding in Purcell-age Gateway Formation carbonates is vertical and trends north south. Both showings consist of scattered blebs of chalcopyrite in thin quartz veins. In general Sheep Mountain is host to many small quartz veins, some of which contain sulphide minerals (Grieve, 1979).
- 4. #28 Silver King, is a copper occurrence. The location of this occurrence is know to be within a radius of 1,000 feet (BC 19?). This property comprises two claims on the east bank of the Elk River, three miles south of Elko. The mineral occurrence consists of a few narrow scattered quartz stringers containing minor amounts of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in quartzite bands exposed below highwater level. The quartzite bands, which in places are well mineralized with fine disseminated pyrite, alternate with bands of highly sheared argillite. The formation is Precambrian in age. Insufficient ore mineralization is evident to warrant further work (Merrett, 1957).
- 5. #29 Leah, is a lead, silver occurrence. The location of this occurrence is known to be within a radius of 1,000 feet (BC 19?). Six mineral claims on the summit and south slope of Sheep Mountain on the west side of the Elk River, approximately three miles south of Elko. Surface stripping over a wide area has revealed the presence of a number of parallel quartz veins and has disclosed one narrow vein, up to 7cm wide, reportedly carrying good silver-lead values over an exposed length of 30m (Merrett, 1954). Several widely scattered open-cuts have disclosed narrow vertical quartz veins of east-west strike and undetermined length in quartzite, closely paralleling Purcell diorite sills. Rare patches of galena occur within the quartz veins (Merrett, 1957).

The most recent work is an assessment report by the author, dated 10 January, 2001.

Scope of Work in 1999 and 2000

Fieldwork on the claim during this period included four and a half days of mapping, prospecting and sampling. In total, ten rock samples and ten soil samples were collected; eight of the rocks, and all ten of the soils were tested using ICP geochemistry.

As well as the fieldwork, five and a half days were spent reviewing and interpreting the landsat image and the air photographs and writing the assessment report.

Scope of Work in 2001 and 2002

It was concluded, after the sampling work completed in 1999 and 2000 that follow-up work should include more rock and soil sampling and examination of the old showings. Special attention was to be given to the area around rock sample 99-20, and soil samples 00-15, 00-17, and 00-18.

Fieldwork on the claim during this period included seven days of mapping, prospecting and sampling. In total, nine rock samples and sixteen soil samples were collected and tested using ICP geochemistry.

As well as the fieldwork, two and three quarter days were spent reviewing and compiling data for the assessment report.

Geology

Regional Geology

Many authors have summarized the geology of the area but it appears that very little actual field study has taken place. The first geological maps of the area are by Leech (1958) and (1960).

The stratigraphic section of the Proterozoic, for the east side of the Rocky Mountain Trench, as proposed by Höy and Carter (1988) is as follows:

Roosville Formation, green siltstone and argillite, black laminate argillite; stromatolitic dolomite and dark brown oolitic dolomite, quartz arenite toward the top (P_r on Figure 3).

Phillips Formation, maroon micaceous siltstone, quartz wacke and argillite (PP on Figure 3).

Gateway Formation, dolomite, quartz wacke, siltstone, argillite (Bg on Figure 3). Upper Gateway is green siltstone, argillite, dolomite.

Lower Gateway is quartz wacke, dolomitic sandstone, stromatolitic dolomite, oolitic dolomite, green siltstone.

Sheppard Formation, sandstone and conglomerate locally at base; dolomitic quartzite, sandstone, oolitic dolomite, stromatolitic dolomite at top (p_5 on Figure 3).

Nicol Creek Formation, massive to amygdaloidal basalt to and esitic lava flows, volcanic and feldspathic sandstone, siltite (r_{rc} on Figure 3).

Van Creek Formation, green, mauve laminated siltstone and quartz wacke; minor tuffaceous siltstone at top (evon Figure 3).

Kitchener Formation, grey, black dolomite, limestone; green argillite, dolomitic siltstone (ekon Figure 3).

Upper Kitchener, grey, black dolomite, limestone, molar tooth texture; siltstone, thin quartz.

Lower Kitchener, green, beige siltstone, argillite; dolomitic siltstone. Creston Formation, green, grey and mauve siltstone, argillite; white, green quartz arenite (not shown on Figure 3).

Upper Creston, siltstone, quartz arenite, argillite (not shown on Figure 3). **Middle Creston**, white, green and mauve quartz arenite and siltstone (not shown on Figure 3).

Lower Creston, grey, black argillite-siltstone couplets, siltstone and siliceous argillite, green siltstone (not shown on Figure 3).

Aldridge Formation, quartzite, quartz wacke, siltstone, argillite, silty dolomite (not shown on Figure 3).

Upper Aldridge, rusty weathering argillite and siltstone, thinly laminated (not shown on Figure 3).

Middle Aldridge, grey quartzite, quartz wacke, siltstone; argillite, rusty weathering (not shown on Figure 3).

Lower Aldridge, rusty weathering siltstone and quartzite with interbeds of silty argillite; quartz wacke (not shown on Figure 3).

Fort Steele Formation, white quartzite, grey argillaceous quartzite, argillite, grey, black dolomitic and calcareous argillite (not shown on Figure 3). *Note: Within the map area, strata below the Kitchener Formation are not exposed.*

The following discussion applies to the regional maps produced by Leech.

- The north end of the Galton Range, south of the mouth of the Wigwam River, appears to be a normal succession of formations, from the Siyeh Formation (equivalent to the Kitchener/Van Creek/Nicol Creek Formations of Höy and Carter?) near the bottom of the mountains to the Rooseville Formation at the top. The formations are shown to be folded into a major north trending syncline that is truncated by the Wigwam River.
- North of the Wigwam River, onto the Wigwam flats east of the claim, the syncline is continued with the east side of the Elk River underlain by strata of the Rooseville Formation dipping gently to the east.
- Strata of the Gateway Formation underlie the west side of the Elk River. The beds are steeply dipping to vertical along the canyon area.
- There are no major faults mapped in the area to explain the changes in attitudes and general structure.

Work by Höy and Carter (1988) is more detailed in that they mapped the maroon colored Phillips Formation trending north/south through the canyon area, Figure 3. They also show a normal fault across the north face of the Galton Range, just to the south of the Wigwam River. This fault is shown to be a splay off of the "Rocky Mountain"

Trench Fault" and is shown to dip to the southwest. It is my opinion that, considering the changes in elevation across the Wigwam, the fault should have a northeast dip.

Neither of the authors discuss the intense white "clay"(?) alteration along the Elk River canyon nor the changes in attitudes, from east to west, across the Elk River. As well, neither of the authors addresses the intrusive rocks on Sheep Mountain.

Mapping Results

Mapping was conducted with the aid of the following:

- An enlarged air photo, BC 81103 No. 170, with an approximate scale of 1:11 000.
- A 1952 air photo, BC 1479:7.
- A 1962 air photo, BC 4082:168.
- A 1969 air photo, BC5353-057.
- A hand held GPS.

Roads, trenches, and linear features were highlighted and digitized for the three older air photos, 1952, 1962, and 1969. The series of photos show the progress of the earlier exploration and have been used to locate old workings and roads. The photos were oriented and scaled by using at least three common points.

Rock Sample Correlation

An attempt has been made to correlate the rock samples collected during the past several field programs, including:

	Table 2			
Porphyry Suite				
Sample No.	Sample Description			
98-6	Pink feldspar porphyry, from the east side of the Elk River, directly above the dam. Float material, no outcrop.			
99-26	Pink and white feldspar porphyry, from the south line of the Wigwam claim line, near post 5S2E. 25% feldspar crystals to 1cm, very low quartz content.			
00-8	Coarse, pink feldspar porphyry			
00-10	feldspar porphyry			

	Intrusive Suite
Sample No.	Sample Description
98-19	From the south side of Sheep Mtn., from trench #2. Dyke or sill material, pinkish, crystals up to 2mm, abundant quartz veins (to 15cm) cutting trench.
99-19	dyke or sill, dark grey, pink feldspar crystals to 2mm, quartz veins up to 15cm, high mafic content (see geochem sample).
99-20	quartz vein material (see geochern sample).
99-21	dyke or sill, dark grey, rusty, quartz vein with chlorite.
99-26	dyke or sill, light colored, 25% feldspar crystals to 1cm, very low quartz content
00-1	From the south side of Sheep Mtn., from trench #2. Rusty, dark grey, up to 1% pyrite (stained to black), rare quartz eye (3mm), some chlorite (light green), abundant feldspar, altered to white.
00-2	From the south side of Sheep Mtn., from trench #2. Similar rock to 00-1, but coarser, 1% pyrite (as blebs), very low quartz, white altered feldspar.
00-3	quartz vein material, up to 6cm wide, vuggy texture (from pyrite?).
00-7	granodiorite(?), fine crystalline (~1mm), rusty, red and yellowish.
00-9	quartz vein.
00-11	From the central west portion of the claim. Fine, dark grey, dyke material (very similar to 99-19), quartz content to 10%(?), fine quartz veins.
00-13	From the central west portion of the claim. Similar to 00-11, coarser quartz veins, at least two stages.
01-22	From the south central part of the claim. Mudstone, green, with quartz vein. Similar to 00-13 but finer.
01-26	From the central portion of the claim. Intrusive material with quartz veins.
01-28	From the central portion of the claim. Rusty, white feldspar, quartz. Possible sandstone?
01-30	From the central portion of the claim. Very similar to 01-28, quartz diorite, abundant pyrite.
01-35	From the central part of the claim. Siltstone/mudstone, intrusive, brown, quartz and white feldspar, minor copper stain, some pyrite.
01-37	From the central portion of the claim. Feldspar porphyry, very angular, low quartz, low colour index, very coarse crystals, minor mafic content.
01-39	From the central part of the claim. Dark green, biotite porphyroblasts, similar to 00-13.

Table 3 Intrusive Suite

Sediment Suite				
Sample No.	Sample Description			
98-8	From the east side of the Elk River, float. Oolitic, non-calcareous, with pyrite, bedded at ~15cm.			
98-17	From north of the claim, represents unaltered argillite. Clay rich, with green sheen, possibly hematite blebs.			
98-21	From the south side of the mountain. Siltstone? with a chlorite vein.			
99-30	From the west side of the Elk River, near the pipeline crossing. Siltstone, yellow-brown, high silica content, with pyrite up to 0.5cm.			
00–4	From the south side of the mountain. Grey siltstone/mudstone, non- calcareous, massive. A silicified limestone?			
00-5	Massive quartzite, light grey, high quartz content, grains <1mm, well rounded, high pyrite content, minor quartz veins. Possibly an intrusive?			
00-6	green to yellow colored claystone(?), layered white to clear quartz as streaks and blebs.			
00-16	From the central portion of the claim. Quartzite/quartz sandstone, fine grained, white colored, very pure, quartz veins with pyrite/chalcopyrite(?), weak green stain.			
00-20	From near the top of the east peak. Light gray to gray, fine sandstone to siltstone/mudstone, with 1mm porphyroblasts, brown (iron carbonate?).			
01-19	From the south central part of the claim. Quartzite, quartz vein, or quartz alteration, rusty, hematite? vein.			
01-28	From the central part of the claim. Quartz vein, with sericite and calcite.			
01-32	From the central part of the claim. Quartzite, silicified siltstone (limestone?), white to gray.			

Table 4 Sediment Suite

Samples and Results

In total, nine rock and sixteen soil samples were collected and tested by multi element ICP geochemistry. The rocks represent a range of material from unaltered argillite to highly altered, to white clay(?), and mineralized material. Secondary mineralization includes clay alteration (argillic/sericitic), silica and pyrite. Appendix 1 is the geochemical analysis certificates for the work completed by Acme Analytical Laboratories. The sample locations are shown on Figures 6E and 6W.

A description of the rock samples includes the following:

01-13; The sample was collected along the road to the east portion of the claim (Fig. 12); very close to outcrop as there is abundant debris in the area. Rusty, mafic, sericite, quartz chards, quartz crystals approximately 1mm. The sample is anomalous in Th (5.8ppm), Ba (150ppm) and K (0.32%).

01-19; The sample was collected from near the top of Sheep Mountain, at the south end of the claim, just above sample 01-17 (Fig. 13). Quartz vein material, rusty, vuggy, with abundant secondary iron veins. Possibly a quartzite with quartz grains approximately 1mm. The sample represents a piece of float material. The sample is slightly high in Ni (7.4ppm), V (7ppm) and W (3.1ppm).

01-22; The sample was collected from near the top of Sheep Mountain (Fig. 13), at the end of an old trench. Possible siltstone, very rusty, massive, green tint, clay rich, white porphyroblasts, abundant pyrite, quartz veins in at least two directions. The sample is anomalous in Mo (4ppm), Pb (119ppm), Zn (280ppm), Ag (273ppb), Co (10ppm), As (15ppm), Cd (0.8ppm), Bi (0.2ppm), Al (2.3%), S (0.22%), Hg (145ppb), and Ga (9ppm).

01-26; The sample was collected near the central portion of the claim, along the north access road (Fig. 10). Quartz debris, white (almost total kaolinite?), altered quartz diorite, 1cm iron blebs (siderite?). The sample is slightly high in Au (2ppb) and Sc (8ppm).

01-28; The sample was collected near the central portion of the claim, south of the north access road (Fig. 10). Altered diorite, some quartz veins with siderite and sericite (massive). The sample is slightly high in Ca (2.4%) and Sc (5ppm).

01-30; The sample was collected near the central portion of the claim, south of the north access road (Fig. 10). The sample represents debris from an old road cut. Quartz diorite, abundant pyrite. The sample is slightly high in P(0.1%) and Sc (5ppm).

01-35; The sample was collected near the central portion of the claim, south of the north access road, approximately 15m east of waypoint 51 (Fig. 11). Dominant host material, minor copper stain, brown/pink fine crystals, with quartz and pyrite. The sample is high in Cu (839ppm), Ba (147ppm), B (5ppm), and Sc (5ppm).

01-37; The sample was collected near the central portion of the claim, south of the north access road (Fig. 11). Feldspar porphyry, very angular, low quartz content, light in colour. The sample is slightly high in Bi (0.2ppm) and Ba (247ppm).

01-39; The sample was collected near the central portion of the claim, south of the north access road, in an old trench (Fig. 11). Altered intrusive, dark green with green porphyroblasts to 0.5cm (radiating, high Fe, chlorite/biotite). The sample is relatively high in Ni (11ppm), Co (6ppm), Al (2.8%) and Ga (16ppm).

A description of the soil samples includes the following:

01-16; The sample was collected from the southeast side of Sheep Mountain, along an old road cut (Fig. 12). Near brown siltstone outcrop, minor copper stain, 10m up hill is abundant feldspar porphyry debris. The sample is anomalous in Cu (355ppm), Pb (302ppm), Ag (1604ppb), Au (5.9ppb), Sb (45ppm), Ba (702ppm) and Hg (465ppb).

01-17; The sample was collected from the south side of Sheep Mountain, along an old trench (Fig. 13). Rusty material, no alluvium, sample taken across +1m. The sample is slightly high in B (5ppm) and Sc (4ppm).

01-18; The sample was collected from the south side of Sheep Mountain, at the north end of an old trench (Fig. 13). The sample is not anomalous in any element tested.

01-20; The sample was collected from the south side of Sheep Mountain, at the east end of an old trench (Fig. 13). The sample is of debris at the end of the "push". The sample is anomalous in Mo (4ppm), Pb (744ppm), Zn (659ppm), Ag (607ppb), Mn (2420ppm), Fe (5.1%), Cd (4ppm), Ca (4.2%) and Hg (1517ppb).

01-21; The sample was collected from the south side of Sheep Mountain, at the east end of an old trench (Fig. 13). The sample is of pushed material at the end of the trench. The sample is anomalous in Mo (4.5ppm), Cu (141ppm), Pb (477ppb), Zn (411ppm), Ag (1327ppb), Co (11ppm), Fe (6%), As (22ppm), Au (5.9ppb)), Cd (2ppm), Sc (5ppm) and Hg (268ppb).

01-23; The sample was collected from the south side of Sheep Mountain, at the west end of an old trench (Fig. 13). The sample is soil with abundant mafic sill material and some quartz debris. The sample may be high in Sc (5ppm).

01-24; The sample was collected from the south side of Sheep Mountain, at the north end of an old trench, below the old lookout (Fig. 13. The sample may be high in Sc (5ppm).

01-25; The sample was collected from the central portion of the claim, south of the north access road (Fig. 10). Along the floor of an old trench. The sample is slightly high in Pb (137ppm) and Sc (5ppm).

01-27; The sample was collected from the central portion of the claim (Fig. 10), from the floor of an old pit, 3mx3mx2m deep. The sample is not anomalous in any of the elements tested.

01-29; The sample was collected from the central portion of the claim (Fig. 10), along the floor of an old cut, some 5m deep. The trench shows some quartz veining. The sample is weakly anomalous in Zn (179ppm) and Sc (6ppm).

01-31; The sample was collected from the central portion of the claim (Fig. 10), along the bed of an old road. The sample is not anomalous in any of the elements tested.

01-32; The sample was collected from the central portion of the claim, from the middle of an old trench (Fig. 11). There is abundant alluvial material, some quartz float, and old hole up to 2m deep. The sample may be high in Ca (3.6%).

01-33; The sample was collected from the central portion of the claim, from the deepest part of an old trench, about 1.5m deep (Fig. 11). The sample is not anomalous in any of the elements tested.

01-34; The sample was collected from the central portion of the claim, on the north side of an old trench (Fig. 11). The sample material has abundant quartz with some copper staining. The sample is slightly high in Mo (4ppm), Zn (106ppm), Ag (275ppb), As (6ppm), Sc (5ppm) and Hg (100ppb).

01-36; The sample was collected from the central portion of the claim, from the south cut bank of an old road (Fig. 11). There is no alluvial material in the area. The sample is possibly weakly anomalous in Ba (277ppm).

01-38; The sample was collected from the central portion of the claim on an old trench (Fig. 11). The sample material is dominantly feldspar porphyry. The sample is not anomalous in any of the elements tested.

Conclusions

To date no potentially economic mineralization has been located, but the project area is of interest because of the intersection of numerous major structural breaks, the major alteration zone along the Elk River, and the number and types of intrusives on Sheep Mountain. The limited fieldwork to date has shown:

- That the strata changes attitude across the Elk River from gentle east dips on the east side to near vertical dips along the west side, indicating a major fault system.
- That there is a major alteration zone, white clay(argillic/sericitic alteration), along some of the structural breaks. The altered zone is at least one kilometer long and 500m wide, following a portion of the Elk River canyon. This may indicate a hydrothermal source at depth.
- The outcrop is limited to the riverbanks along the Elk River and to scattered areas on Sheep Mountain.
- There are at least three varieties of intrusives on Sheep Mountain.

Follow-up work will include more rock and soil sampling on Sheep Mountain and examination of the old trenches. Special attention should be given to the area around samples:

Rock Sample	Soil Sample
99-20	00-15
01-22	00-17
01-35	00-18
	01-16
	01-20
	01-21
	01-25

Table 5 Follow-Up Samples

Statement of Costs

Fieldwork	Total
R.J. Morris, 7.5 days @\$500/day	\$3,750.00
Geochemical testing	
9 rock and 16 soil tests,	\$ 681.00
Shipping samples	\$ 50.00
Office work	
R.J. Morris, 2.75 days @\$500/day	\$1,375.00
Drafting, JRT services	\$ 300.00
Supplies	
Report production	\$ 100.00
Access permit	\$ 40.00
Air photos	\$ 24.19
Travel	
Truck rental, 6 days x \$50/day	\$ 300.00
ATV rental, 6 days x \$50/day	\$ 300.00
	<u>*</u>

Total = \$6,920.19



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Statement of Qualifications

I Robert J. Morris, President, Morris Geological Co. Ltd. do declare:

- 1. That I graduated as a geologist from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, with a degree of Bachelor of Science in 1973.
- 2. That I graduated as a geologist from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, with a degree of Master of Science in 1978.
- 3. That I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (registration #18,301).
- 4. That I have been involved in the mining and mineral industry with work on grassroots exploration projects through to mining projects since my graduation in 1978.
- 5. That I am familiar with the subject area from fieldwork since 1998 and that I personally wrote and supervised the preparation of this report.

Dated this 10th day of January 2003, in Fernie, British Columbia.

R.J. Morris, M.Sc., P.Geo.



Appendix 1

Time Sheet, R.J. Morris

Date	Time (days)	Job (Elko Project)
2001	(uuyo)	
10 Feb.	0.5	Check out new road, N. end Sheep Mountain
16 June	1.0	Clean roads, down to old homestead, S. end
2 July	1.0	Check out trenches SE side of mountain
5 July	0.25	New air photos and enlargements, access permit
8 July	0.5	Tour east roads, top of mountain
14 July	1.0	South trenches, soil samples
20 July	0.5	Trace linear features from air photos
_21 July	1.0	North and west side old trenches
22 July	1.0	Northeast side trenches
31 July	0.5	Elko canyon dam area
5 Aug	0.5	Walk and prospect along Elk River
2002		
16 June	0.5	Old homestead area to Elk River
	8.25	Total Days

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Appendix 2

Wigwam Waypoints and Sample Coordinates

Total Data Set	aypoints	2		
		·		
Waypoint	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
122	22-Jul-01	635860		
126	22-Jul-01	635883		
<u></u>	22-Jul-01	635903		
	landing	635911		
109	and the second se	635977		west end of road
1		635978		
2	16-Sep-00	636017		
<u> </u>	22-Jul-01	636029		
<u> </u>	landing	636064		
23	22-Jul-01	636065		
113	22-Jul-01	636442		
3		636450		
	m2	636450		2nd switch back
25		636451		
24		636487		
	m4	636560		junction, road to N.
4		636563		
8		636612		
	m8	636613		start of road
	west claim li			
23		636619		end of road
	m9	636661		old cut, W. end
	16-Sep-00	636664		
	m5	636687		Ram 2 LCP
	16-Sep-00			
	16-Sep-00	636734		
	m10	636736		on old trail
	m6	636797		
6		636798	5457160	
	big turn	636860		
42				soil sample 01-29, old trench
	m7	636870		sort of corner
7	16-Sep-00			
38				old pot hole
40				old trench
41				soil sample 01-27, rock 01-28
39		636885		soil sample 01-25, rock sample 01-26, old diggings
28				
	16-Sep-00			
	m19	636907		switch back SW of claim
45		636917		old road, S. end
<u> </u>		636926		soil sample 01-31, rock 01-30, old road, N. end
29		636935		soil sample 01-18, trench 8 N. end
	south claim	636948		
		636950		old trench
35				
27				soil sample 01-17

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Wigwam Wa Total Data Sel		L		
TULAI Data Se	10 27 000.0		<u> </u>	
Waypoint	Date	Easting	Northing	Description
121	m15			corner on main road
	16-Sep-00	637026	5456918	
	post 5S1E	637028		
	wp001	637044		sample 00-1
34				soil sample 01-23, trench 1, W. end
30	14-Jul-01	637055	5455877	rock sample 01-19, float, old sample site 00-24
124	m18	637057	5455885	south claim line
18	16-Sep-00	637058	5455882	
	wp002	637085	5455904	sample 00-2, old trench 3
		637094	5455858	
	14-Jui-01		5455869	soil sample 01-20, trench 2, E. end
14	16-Sep-00	637108	5457155	
	m14	637108		junction with main road
37			5456145	S. end of trench
33	14-Jul-01		5455866	soil sample 01-21, rock sample 01-22, trench 1, E. en
	14-Jul-01	637119	5456187	soil sample 01-24, N. end of trench
16	16-Sep-00	637148	5456800	
	m16	637148	5456800	station 3b, p. 5
105	wp005	637158	5456156	sampie 00-5
		637185	5457162	soil sample 01-32, old trench, W. end
106	wp006	637189		sample 00-6
t24	22-Jul-01	637257	5456750	
52				soil sample 01-36, rock sample 01-37
	m17	637279		station A, p.2
17			5456208	
t27	22-Jul-01		5456718	
47	22-Jul-01	637291	5457085	trenches
	22-Jul-01			trenches
	22-Jul-01			soil sample 01-33
51	22-Jul-01			soll sampe 01-34, rock sample 01-35
50		and the second se		
54				rock sample 01-39, old trench
53				soil sample 01-38, old trench
01-13	rock	637580		rock sample 01-13
t1	22-Jul-01		5457232	
01-15		637709		old claim, Kim #5 & #6
t19	22-Jul-01			
01-14		637732		all feld. Porph.
120	22-Jul-01			
12		the second se		
	trench	637796		
107	wp008	637800		sample 00-8?
01-16	soil	637811		soil sample 01-16
	1m11	637819		old road to E., trench 5
		كفاكل فيستعد والمتحص		
	m13	637833		N. end old trench

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Appendix 3

Geochemical Analysis Certificates

Wigwam 1, 2002 Assessment Report

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1-26	3 58	29.12	9.09	137.8	3 35	2.1	1.5	1918	5.86	9	. 1	1.9	1.8	34 7	18	. 2	9 .(03	21	40	.045	26.4	34.0	12	2 33	9	014	<1	61	027	.07	.47	6 .0	.02)2()1 4	4 .2	2 < 0	22
1-28	3.36	6.01	17.72	68.0	22	2.5	1.3	1849	5.36	.6	1	1 1	21	45.8	21	1	7 (12 -		30	066	21 0	20.4	22	, oı	ć	0.21	1	<i></i>	000	20							
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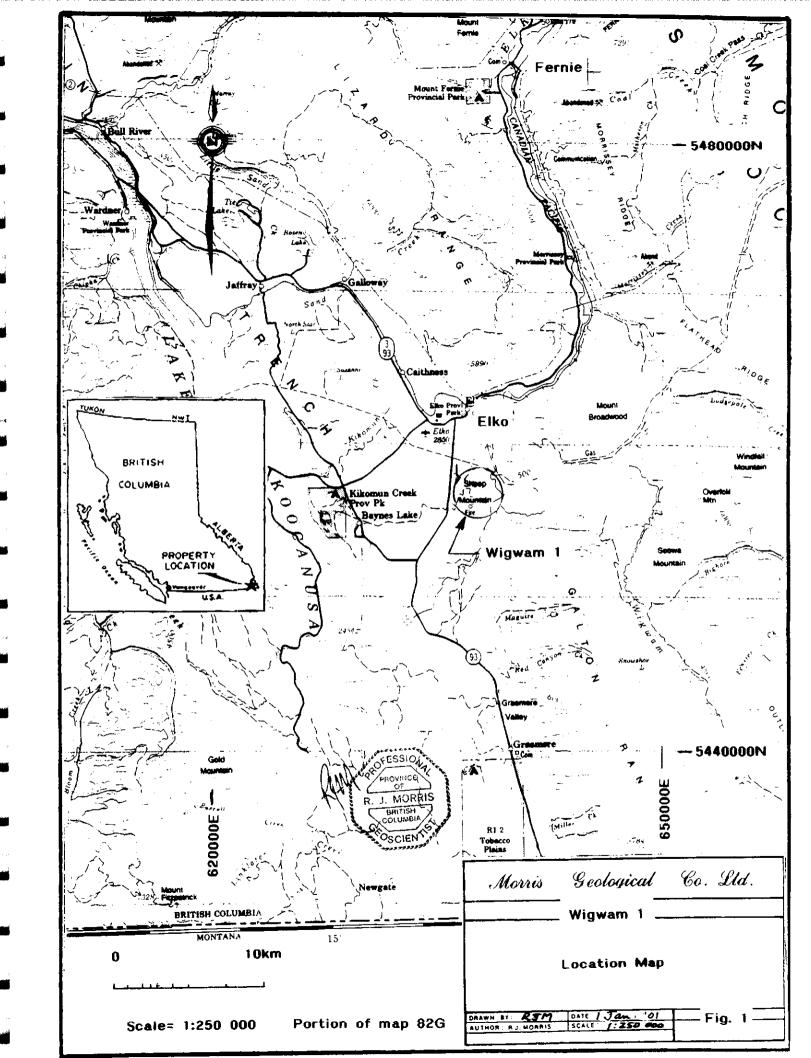
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-36 -38	.98 .79	13.08 20.40	67.77 22.41 45.52 33.48	84.0 95.0	44 35	8.5 12.0	3.5-1 7.9	268 2 702 3	. 49 . 51	2.5 5.4	4	3.5 3.0 .5 0.8	3.3 6.0	19.5 12.0	26 15 11 5.36	. 85 . 32 . 92 5. 20	. 46	15 46	. 23 . 15	.049 41 .040 21 .064 39 .087 16	.1 .9 1	8.4 2.2	21 2 16 1		.052 .037	<1 1.43	.007 .004	.11 <.1 4.8 .12 .1 2.6 .08 <.1 3.4 .14 3.7 2.6	.08<.0 .07<.0	i 30 I 25	5 1 4	02 3.7 02 4 3 02 3.6 13 6 0	

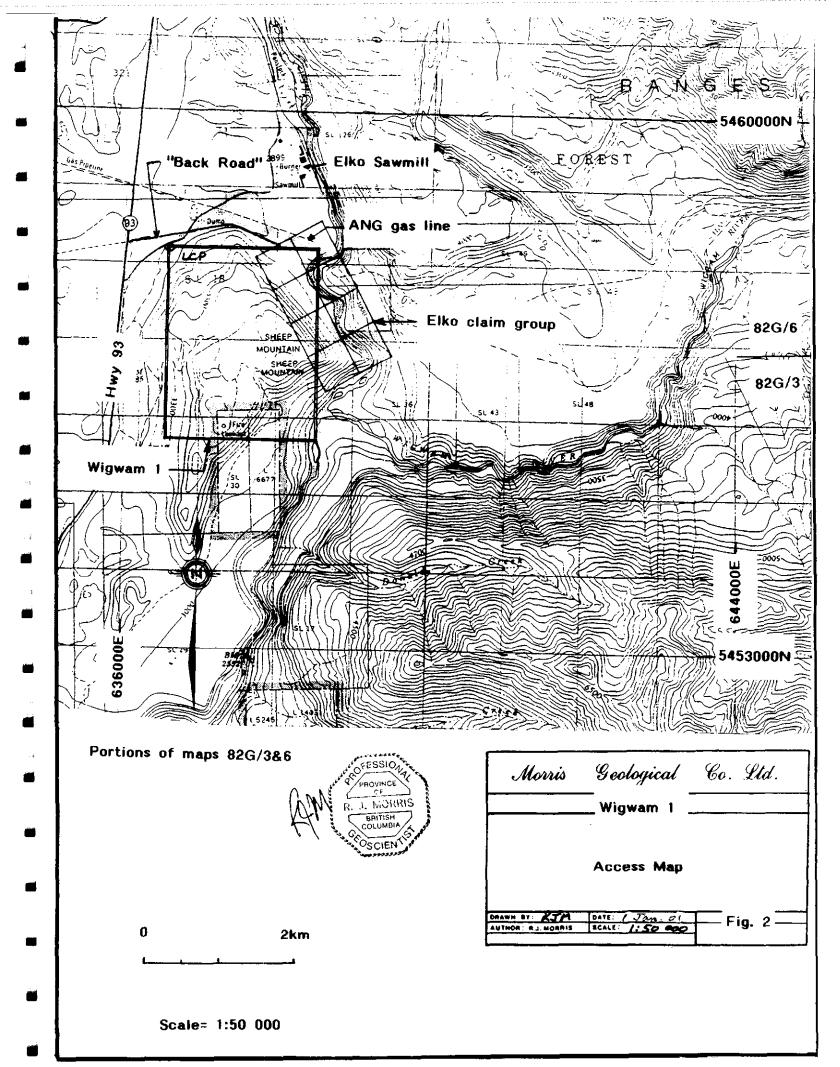
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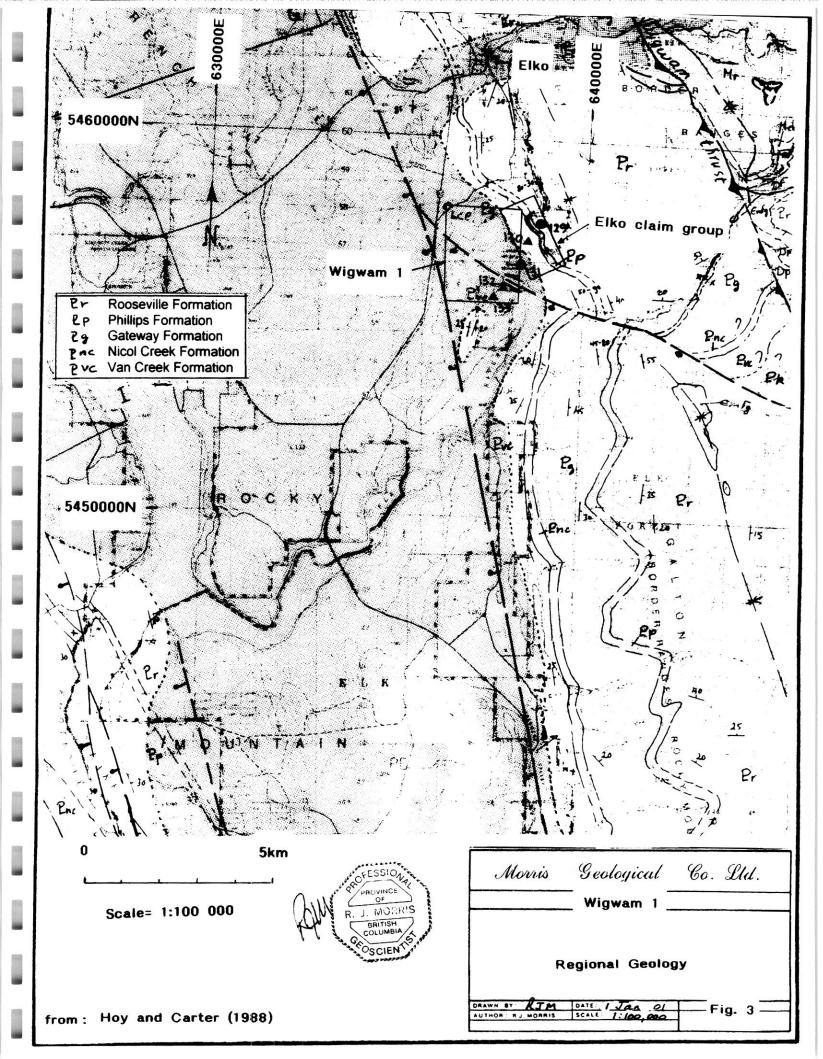
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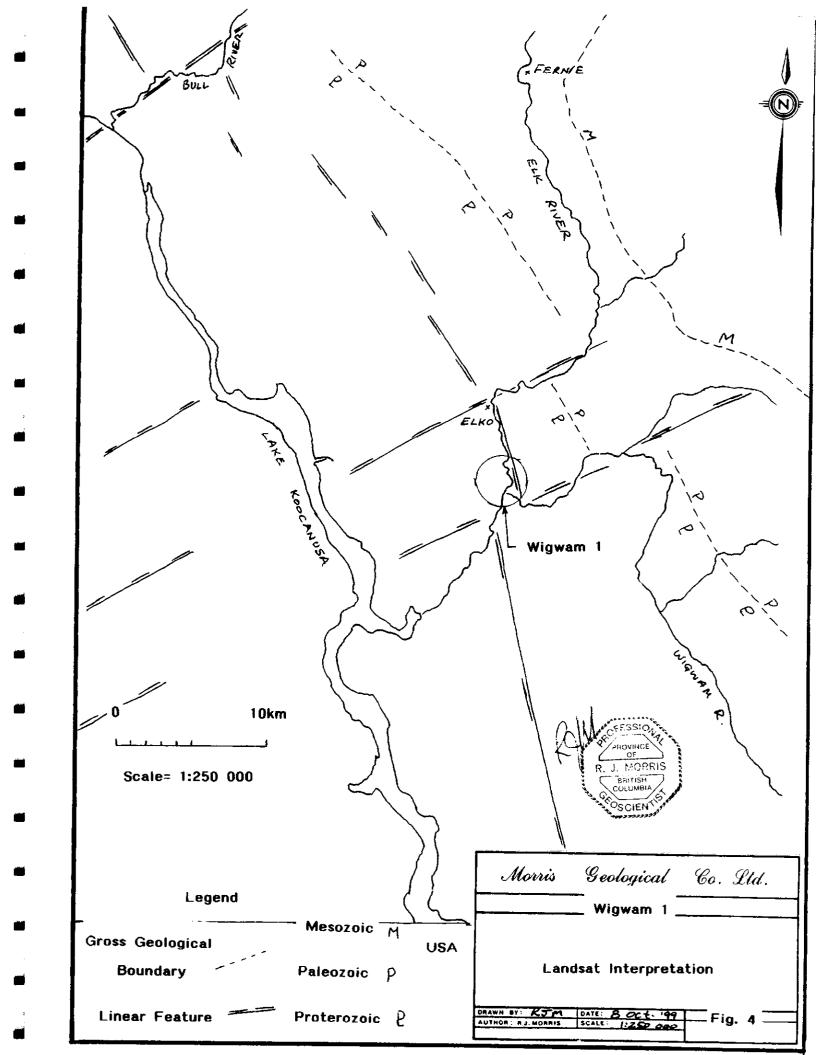
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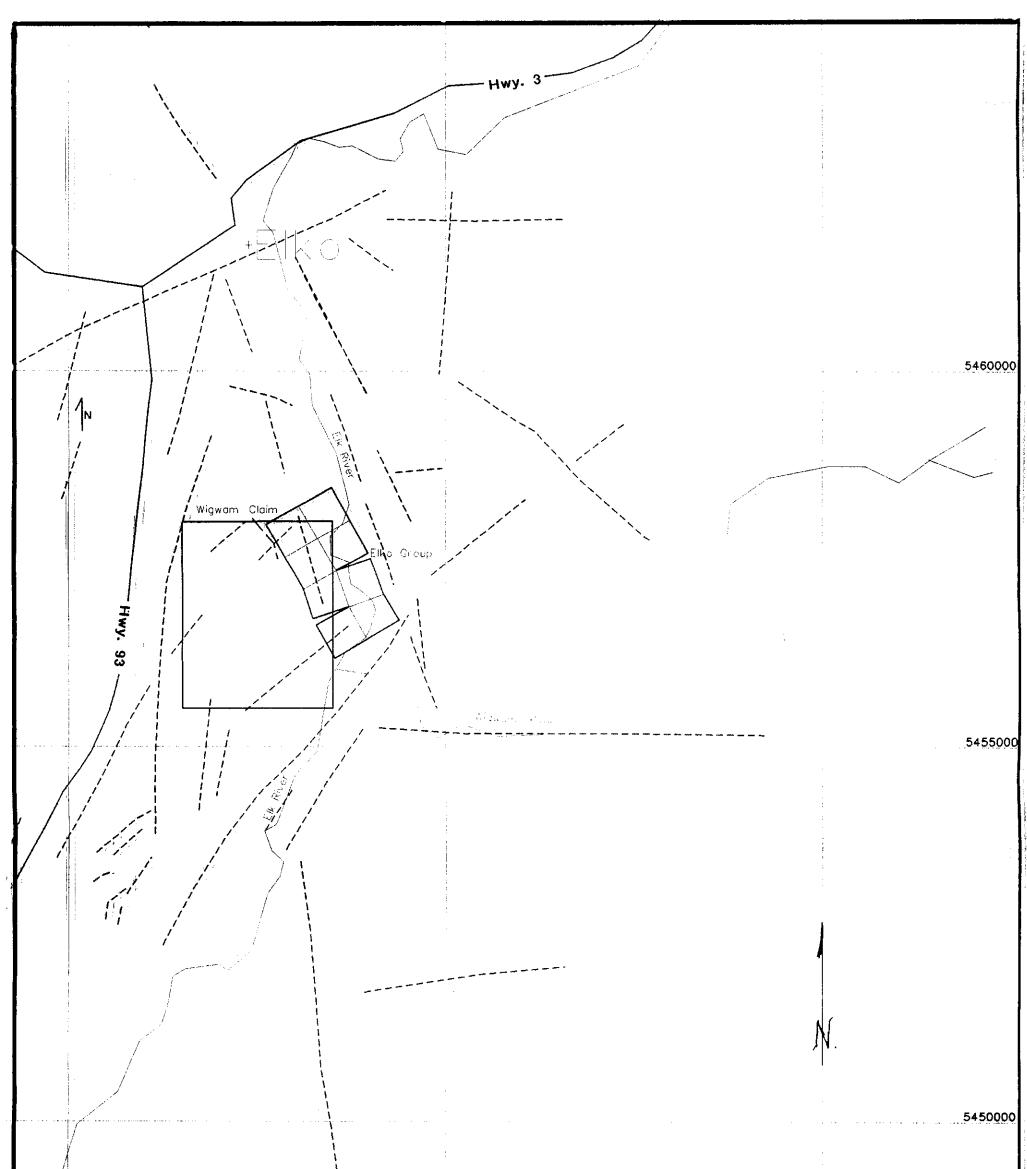
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.



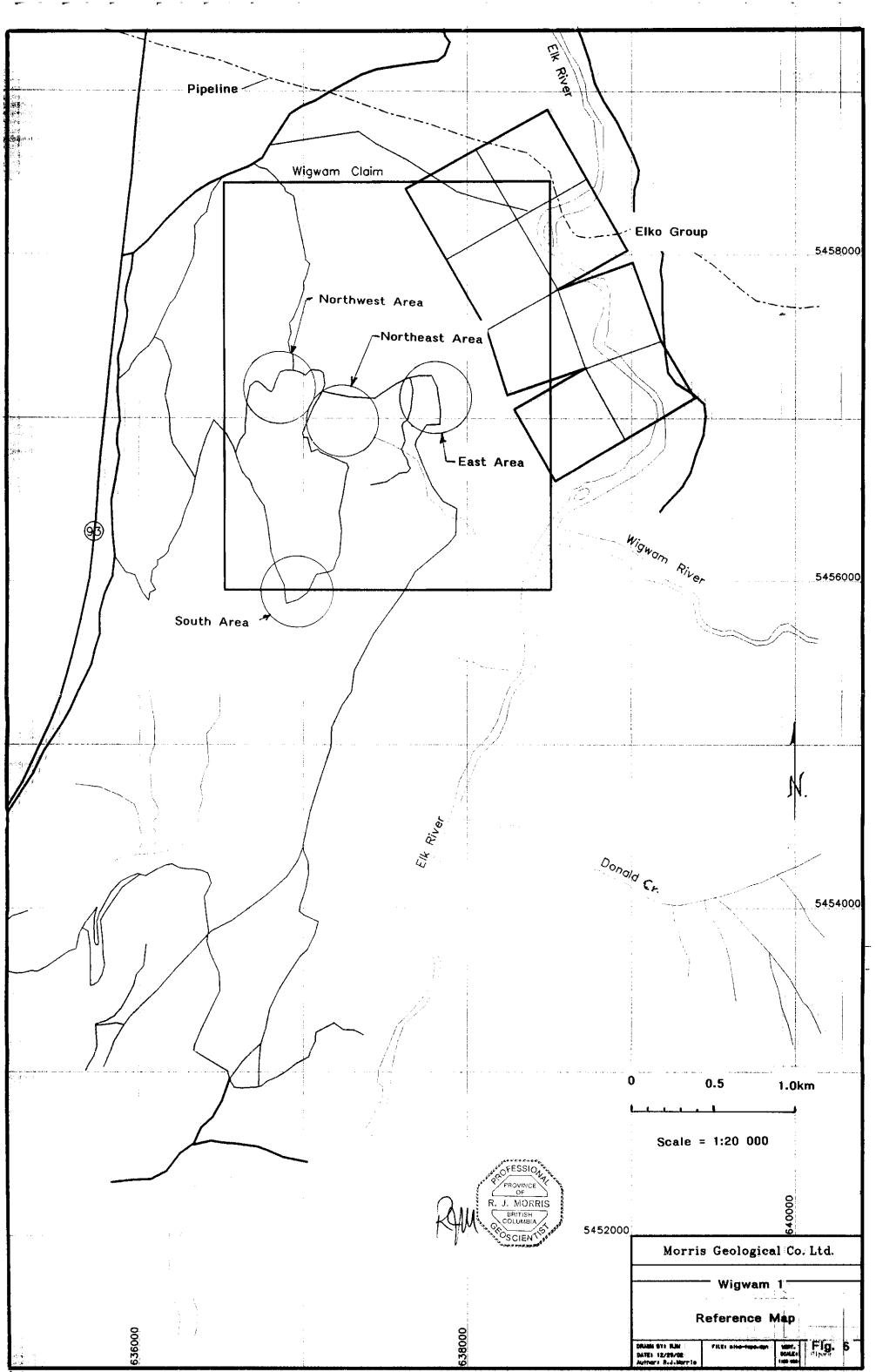








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