2009 Assessment Report

Fluke Property
Omineca Mining District
British Columbia, CANADA

Total Expenditures: $10,411.00

Total Claims: 11

Work Required $12,200

Teck Resources Limited
550-3300 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Chris LeClair, B. Sc., G.I.T.
Hugh Stewart, P.Eng #31989
March 10, 2010

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to summarize the 2009 exploration activities and related expenditures for the Fluke project on behalf of Cirque Operating Corp.

The Fluke property is located approximately 410 km north of Prince George, British Columbia in the Kwadacha First Nation area of influence, approximately 43 km east of the community of Kwadacha (formerly Fort Ware). Access to the area is via a series of gravel roads commencing from Highway #97 at the south end of Williston Lake, along the west side of Williston Lake and then along the Finlay River to the Finbow airstrip. Current access to the Fluke claims is by helicopter from Finbow. The majority of the property is located in sub-alpine to alpine forests.

Program objectives were two-fold:

1) Engage local First Nations communities of Kwadacha and Tsay Keh Dene
2) Compile historic data, paper maps, sections, drill holes and geochemistry in a digital database

In carrying out the second objective, digital data was loaded into Paradigm's GoCAD software program for 3-dimensional viewing and evaluation.

Appendix I - Statement of Expenditures outlines project costs of $10,411.00.

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1.0 Introduction

This report outlines work completed in 2009 on 11 Fluke claims on behalf of Cirque Operating Corp. which includes First Nations consultation, compilation and digitizing of over 30 years of data.

1.1 Location and Property

The Fluke property is located approximately 410 km north of Prince George, British Columbia (Figure 1). Access to the property is gained via the Kemess Mine haul road which extends from Hwy 97 northward along Williston Lake and then via a network of logging roads to the Finbow airstrip. Access to the property is gained by taking a helicopter from the Finbow airstrip, 35 km northeast.

Figure 1: General Property Location

1.2 Property Status:

All 11 Fluke claims (1,525 ha.) are 100% held by Cirque Operating Corp. (Table 1).

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Company	Owner	District	Expiry Date
FLUKE #1	238024	Cirque Operating Corp.	134801 (100%)	Omineca	7/1/2010
FLUKE #10	238133	Cirque Operating Corp.	134801 (100%)	Omineca	7/1/2010
FLUKE #11	238134	Cirque Operating Corp.	134801 (100%)	Omineca	7/1/2010
FLUKE #3	238025	Cirque Operating Corp.	134801 (100%)	Omineca	7/1/2010
FLUKE #4	238026	Cirque Operating Corp.	134801 (100%)	Omineca	7/1/2010
FLUKE #5	238027	Cirque Operating Corp.	134801 (100%)	Omineca	7/1/2010
FLUKE #6	238028	Cirque Operating Corp.	134801 (100%)	Omineca	7/1/2010
FLUKE #7	238130	Cirque Operating Corp.	134801 (100%)	Omineca	7/1/2010
FLUKE #8	238131	Cirque Operating Corp.	134801 (100%)	Omineca	7/1/2010
FLUKE #9	238132	Cirque Operating Corp.	134801 (100%)	Omineca	7/1/2010
FLUKE NO.12FR	337621	Cirque Operating Corp.	134801 (100%)	Omineca	7/1/2010

Table 1: Fluke Property Claim Summary

The claims are of varying sizes, therefore requiring varying amounts of work (Table 2).

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Company	Issue Date	Expiry Date	Area (ha)	Amount
FLUKE #1	238024	Cirque Operating Corp.	8/1/1978	7/1/2010	225	$1,800.00
FLUKE #3	238025	Cirque Operating Corp.	8/1/1978	7/1/2010	375	$3,000.00
FLUKE #4	238026	Cirque Operating Corp.	8/1/1978	7/1/2010	100	$800.00
FLUKE #5	238027	Cirque Operating Corp.	8/1/1978	7/1/2010	100	$800.00
FLUKE #6	238028	Cirque Operating Corp.	8/1/1978	7/1/2010	100	$800.00
FLUKE #7	238130	Cirque Operating Corp.	7/16/1979	7/1/2010	200	$1,600.00
FLUKE #8	238131	Cirque Operating Corp.	7/16/1979	7/1/2010	175	$1,400.00
FLUKE #9	238132	Cirque Operating Corp.	7/16/1979	7/1/2010	100	$800.00
FLUKE #10	238133	Cirque Operating Corp.	7/16/1979	7/1/2010	100	$800.00
FLUKE #11	238134	Cirque Operating Corp.	7/16/1979	7/1/2010	25	$200.00
FLUKE NO.12FR	337621	Cirque Operating Corp.	7/8/1995	7/1/2010	25	$200.00
Total						$12,200.00

Table 2: Fluke Assessment Claim Summary

Figure 2 illustrates the location of all the licenses with respect to topography. The red outline represents the area of work. Map 1 shows the placement of the claims in relation to each other.

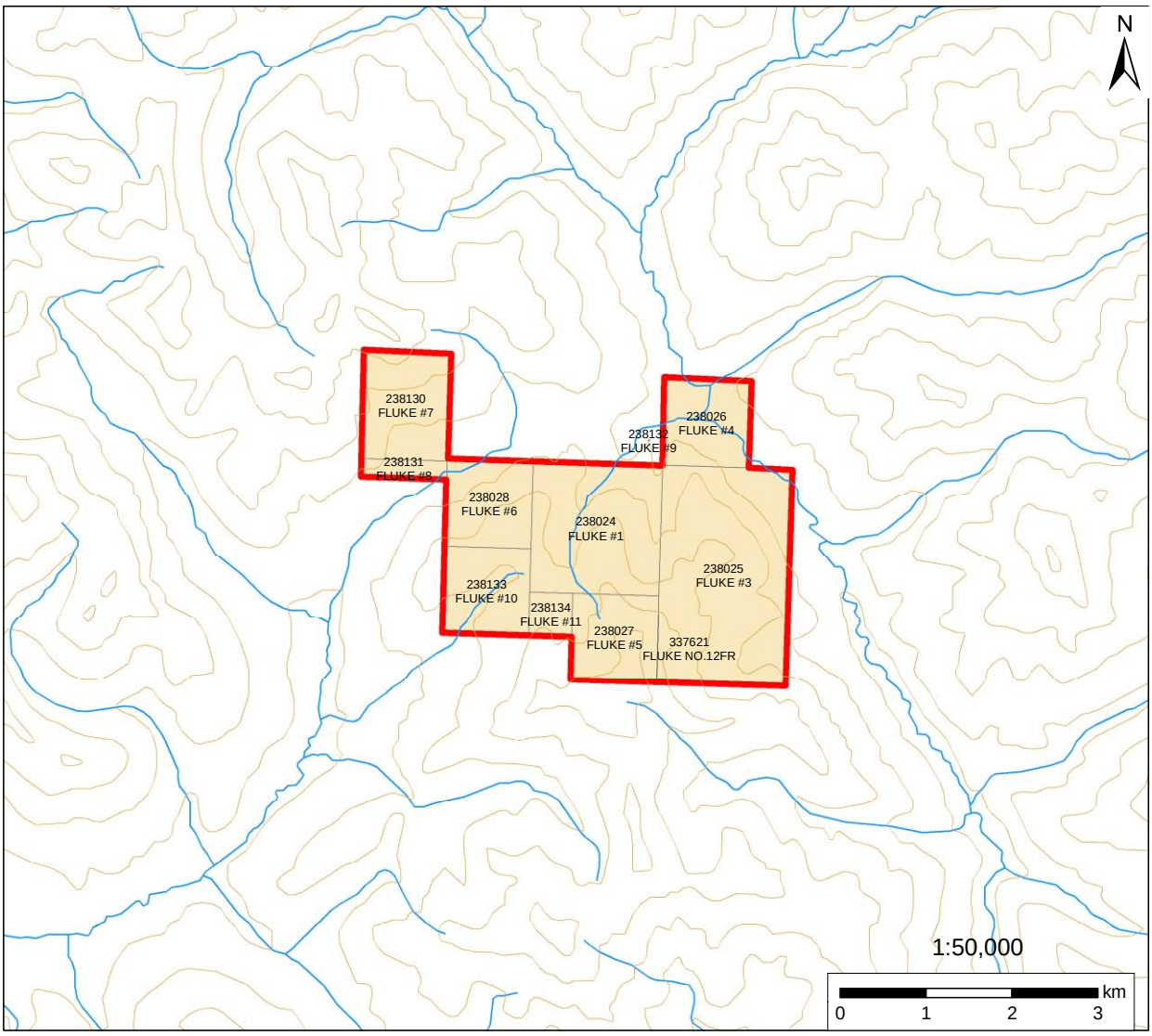


Figure 2: Fluke Claim Location

1.3 Physiography

The Fluke project area is located in Northern British Columbia. The region has long, cold winters with short cool summers and moderate precipitation year round. Due to significant snow accumulation during the winter, most drainages are seasonal.

The property is located approximately 800-1,600 m above sea level, and is part of the Finlay River Drainage basin which encompasses three bioclimatic zones; alpine tundra (altitudes over 1,500 m), sub-alpine (1,000-1,500 m) and boreal forest with white and black spruce (below 1,000 m). Primary drainage of the property is to the east-north east into the Akie River, which subsequently flows into the Finlay River.

1.4 Previous Work

The Fluke property was first staked, along with the Cirque and Fluke properties, by Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas/Cyprus Anvil Mining in 1977-1978 and has changed owners several times, leading to the current ownership by Cirque Operating Corp. (Table 3). Work on the property was carried out until 1997 and included 3,295.4 m of drilling in 7 diamond drill holes. Table 4 outlines when diamond drilling was carried out on the property. No work has been carried out on the property since 1997.

The property was acquired by three-way joint venture agreement with Teck Corporation, Cominco Ltd., and Pan-Pacific Metal Mining Corporation in December 1993. Cirque Operating Corp. is the operator.

Year	*Company*	Ownership History
1977-1978	Cyprus Anvil Mining/ Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas	Cirque Claims jointly staked by Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas and Cyprus Anvil Mining
1980	Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas	Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas purchased Cyprus Anvil Mining
1981	Dome Petroleum	Dome Petroleum purchased Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas
1985	Curragh Resources	Curragh Resources purchased rights to the claims
1989-1991	Austuriani de Zinc	Austuriani de Zinc earned a 30% interest in the property by participating in exploration work
1992	Curragh Resources	Curragh Resources reacquired 100% ownership
1993	Curragh Resources	Curragh Resources went into receivership
1995	Cirque Operating Corp.	December 1993. Teck, Cominco and Pan-Pacific acquire the property. Cirque Operating Corp. formed
1995-1997	Cirque Operation Corp.	Cirque Operating Corp. carried out mapping, prospecting and line cutting
1998-2009	Cirque Operating Corp.	No work has been carried out on property since 1998

Table 3: Ownership History

2.0 Regional Geology

The Fluke property is located in the western regions of the Northern Rocky Mountain Fold and Thrust Belt (NRMFTB). The NRMFTB is characterized by late Precambrian to Mesozoic mio-geoclinal stratigraphy with the eastern side of the belt weakly metamorphosed and dominated by limestone, dolomite and orthoquartzite reflective of a shallow water platformal environment. The western side of the belt is characterized by a moderate to deep-water basinal environment with low-grade metamorphic shale, chert, and siltstone. Structurally, the NRMFTB has northeast verging folds cut by north-east directed thrust faults. The western side of the belt is characterized by tighter, more pervasive folding than the eastern side of the belt. Late orogenic extensional or detachment faulting is pervasive.

3.0 Property Overview

3.1 Property Geology

The Fluke claims are underlain by Ordovician to Mississippian carbonate to siliciclastic rocks. Locally two units are of stratigraphic importance; the Ordovician-Silurian Road River Group, and the Mississippian Earn Group (Figure 3). These units are also seen on the Cirque property.

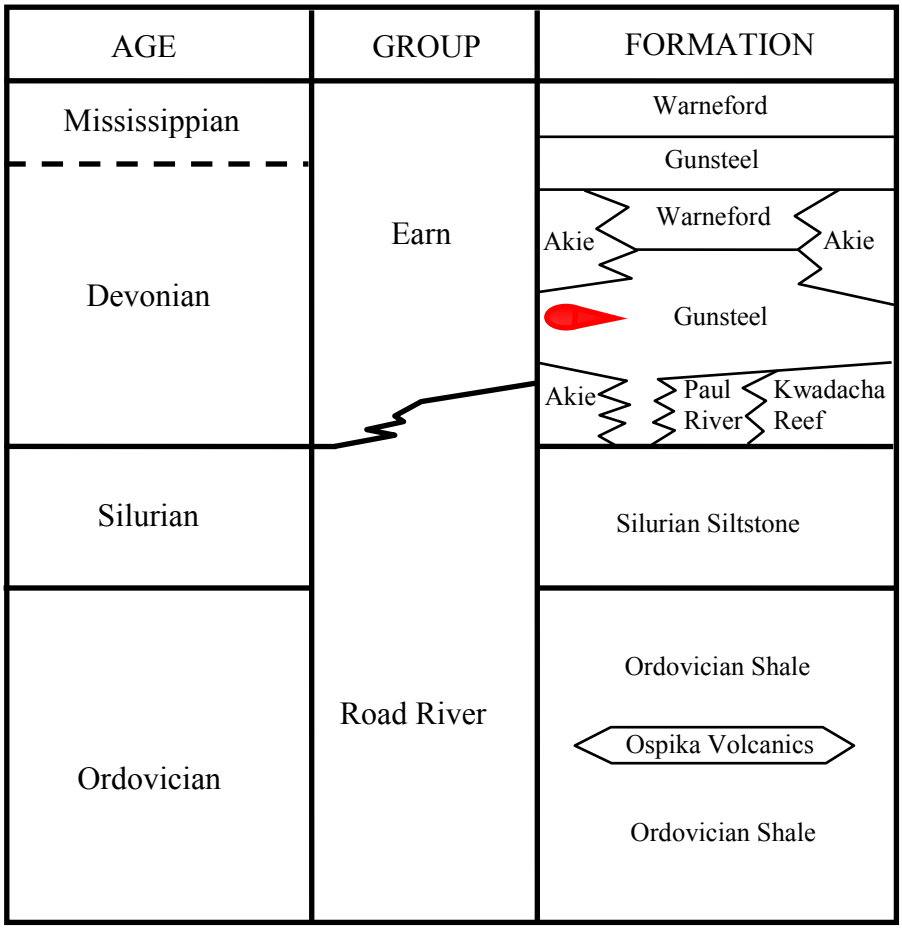


Figure 3: Stratigraphic Column of Cirque lithology.
(The location of Cirque mineralization in the Gunsteel Formation is in red)

On the Fluke claims, Earn Group strata is structurally bounded above and below by older Ordovician and Silurian strata of the Road River Group. The upper contact of the Earn group is a thrust fault whereas the lower contact is typically gradational. The Road River Group has been divided into several informal, unnamed formations including the Ordovician black calcareous shale, Ordovician or Silurian limestone and chert, and Ordovician and Silurian tan weathered, dolomitic siltstone. The siltstone is typically thick and resistive, forming many of the northwest-southeast trending ridges in the area. The Earn Group stratum is subdivided into the Warneford, Gunsteel and Akie formations.

The Gunsteel Formation is host to mineralization at Cirque and is typically identified by a blue-grey weathered surface, non-calcareous, siliceous shale with banded black porcellanite or chert.

The immediate host to the Cirque ore body within the Gunsteel formation is termed the Pregnant Shale; a non-calcareous, siliceous shale containing framboidal pyrite bands and bedded barite. Distribution of the Pregnant Shale is delineated by anomalous lead and zinc in surface soil geochemistry. The Gunsteel Formation in the Fluke project area is structurally bounded by grey, soft, non-calcareous shale of the Akie Formation.

Four Ordovician to Mississippian lithologies occur on the Fluke property and are based on the Elf Assessment Report 24,080 (Farmer, 1995).

Unit 1 - Ordovician Stratigraphy

Unit 1 is characterized by limestone and mafic volcanic rocks of the Ospika Volcanic sequence and occurs as massive to thickly bedded grey limestone, forming prominent ridges in the southeastern portion of the property. The precise age of the limestone is uncertain, but because it occurs in the same thrust panel as the Ospika Volcanics, it is considered to Ordovician in age. The Ospika Volcanics are limonitic to ankeritic weathered, carbonate-rich, mafic volcanic flows and breccias. Rocks of Unit 1 are only exposed in the southeastern corner of the Elf claims.

Unit 2 - Silurian Siltstone

The Silurian Siltstone unit includes several undivided lithologies. The most abundant and distinct sub-unit are brown to buff weathered dolomitic siltstones. The siltstones are thin to thick bedded and locally contain thin beds of grey, calcareous shale. Subordinate, dark grey massive limestone is present and occurs as beds from a few centimetres to several tens of metres thick. A light grey calcareous mudstone containing 70% grey “pancake shaped” discontinuous limestone beds is also locally present. Rocks of this unit are thrust in a northeast direction over Devonian Gunsteel stratigraphy.

Unit 3 - Gunsteel Shale

The Upper Devonian Gunsteel Shale consists of grey to black shale mudstone and chert. The sequence is host to sedex Pb-Zn-Ag-Ba mineralization throughout the Kechika Trough and Selwyn Basin. Geological mapping on the Elf property has recognized five subdivisions within the Gunsteel Formation, here designated as units 3a to 3e.

Subunit 3a consists of a siliceous, graphitic black shale which locally contains carbonate concretions, nodular barite and/or laminated pyrite. This subunit is the direct host to mineralization on the Elf property. Subunit 3a is very siliceous to cherty in nature and tends to be non-fissile, in spite of being intensely graphitic and strongly cleaved. In addition, when present, concretions, barite nodules and pyrite laminations make this subunit easily identifiable. Carbonate concretions vary from less than one centimetre to in excess of one metre in diameter.

Subunit 3b consists of a distinctive, massive, black silty shale containing abundant, sub-millimetre sized grey spots, lending a speckled appearance to the lithology on fresh surface. Composition of the spots is not known. Speckled shale of subunit 3b occurs as interbedded layers with other subunits. This texture has been locally identified in other lithologies suggesting that the texture may be a later alteration event.

Subunit 3c consists of massive to thinly bedded black chert and occurs throughout the Elf property. It is present as centimetre thick interbeds within siliceous shale of subunit 3a and as a distinct lithology 10 to 20 meters within and adjacent to subunit 3a. Cherts are also present distally removed from siliceous shale stratigraphy where they form discrete horizons within siltite laminated shales of subunit 3d or silty shales of 3e. Subunit 3c does not appear to be restricted to a particular portion of stratigraphy, but rather occurs throughout the Gunsteel stratigraphy. Cherts are characteristically rusty weathered on fracture surfaces due to minor disseminated pyrite. Chert horizons can seldom be traced for any distance along strike, suggesting a discontinuous, and lensoidal nature to their presence.

Subunit 3d consists of a grey to black, siltite laminated shale. Siltite laminations are light grey in colour and a few millimeters to one centimeter thick, often imparting a striped appearance to the shales, particularly on weathered surfaces. Rocks of subunit 3d are always non-siliceous and often silty looking. They are commonly very fissile in outcrop and are generally associated with undivided shale of subunit 3e. Siltite laminated shales are always distal from mineralization and combined with silty fissile shale of subunit 3e probably form the bulk of the Gunsteel stratigraphy.

Subunit 3e includes silty, fissile grey to black shales to mudstones. These shales are non-siliceous and non-graphitic. They often have a "silty" appearance and may locally grade into siltstone or mudstone. A ubiquitous slatey cleavage is particularly well developed in subunit 3e, producing a paper thin cleavage plates. Unit 3e includes all undivided Gunsteel shales.

Unit 4 - Conundrum Siltstone

The Upper Devonian Conundrum siltstone overlies the Gunsteel Formation. This unit likely correlates with the Conundrum siltstone as described by Cyprus Anvil geologists (Jefferson, 1980), and consists of a siltstone dominant sequence. Lithologies within this unit include; grey, brown, to black weathering, grey to black, thick-bedded (2-20 cm) siltstone. Locally, grey shale interbeds produce a well-bedded siltstone-shale lithology. Occasional coarser, gritty beds may be present. The siltstone and shale are often, but not always, mildly calcareous. Contact relationships between units 3 and 4 are not known however, bedding reversals across the contact suggest a fault or unconformity. There is some suggestion of a broad transition between upper Gunsteel Formation and Conundrum siltstone in the form of increasing siltstone content towards the top of the Gunsteel Formation, becoming siltstone dominant in Unit 4.

3.2 Mineralization

There are two historic mineralized showings on the property. Both Fluke Creek and Pook were discovered by Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp from 1978 to 1982. The two showings are approximately 750 metres apart along strike. The following descriptions are taken from a 1995 Assessment Report (Farmer, 1995).

The Fluke Creek occurrence is poorly exposed within and on the bank of Fluke Creek. Mineralization consists of semi-massive to massive, laminated pyrite with interbedded siliceous, graphitic shale laminations. Individual laminations are generally less than one centimetre in thickness. Bedding within the sulphide shows strong transposition into cleavage. The exposure is strongly folded on a small scale (1 metre limb to limb), with a fold axis dipping 60˚ to the

south, towards 184˚, mineralization is pyrite dominant, with no apparent barite and only a trace sphalerite noted. The exposed mineralization is up to 2.0 meters thick, but the section is intensely faulted and has abundant quartz veining with fragments of laminated pyrite, particularly on the south and east sides of the exposure.

Stratigraphy at the showing strikes north-south and dips 64˚ to the west. Mineralization is immediately overlain by siliceous, graphitic shale containing 1 cm thick beds of black chert, underlain by thick, poorly bedded black chert with strong quartz veining. The broader area is characterized by siliceous variably graphitic, locally pyritic black shale. Historic assay results from the occurrence have graded 3.05% Zn, 0.68% Pb, 1.38% Ba and 4.9 g/t Ag.

The Pook Showing is located in Pook Bowl, near the base of a high cliff on the northwest side of the bowl. The showing consists of a 1.8 metre thick mineralized zone, the central 1.0 metre of which contains massive, well laminated barite with disseminated to millimeter scale laminations of galena. This is surrounded on both sides by interlaminated black, graphitic, silty shale with barite and rare pyrite. Mineralization strikes 152˚ and dips 58˚ to the southwest. Talus covers the southeast strike extension however, despite good exposure, mineralization can only be traced for approximately 10 metres to the northwest. A bedding parallel quartz vein 1.5 metres below mineralization likely represents a fault, but does not appear to intersect the mineralized horizon.

Small scale isoclinal folding with a southerly plunge is readily apparent in the area and is the most plausible explanation for lack of strike extent to the northwest. If correct, this would suggest the showing is considerably thinner than 1.8 metres, due to fold repetition. The mineralization is overlain by black, graphitic shale containing local pyrite laminations, in turn overlain by well bedded siliceous shale. Ribbon bedded chert 2.0-3.0 metres thick is exposed approximately 20 metres up-section. Underlying mineralization is black graphitic shale, in turn underlain by black, poorly bedded chert cut by abundant quartz veins. Below this is a 1.0-2.0 metre thick quartz vein parallel to bedding and possibly representing a fault. Below the vein is a thick section of well bedded siliceous shale with common concretions to 1 metre, before exposure disappears under talus. Historic chip sampling across 1.55 metres of best mineralization produced grades of 0.75% Zn, 4.41% Pb, 35.8% Ba and 37.8 g/t Ag.

4.0 Summary of 2009 Work Program

Work on Fluke consisted of two major components in 2009. The first was a data retrieval and compilation process. The second component consisted of First Nation consultation, which included a visit to the Kwadacha community, formerly know at Fort Ware.

4.1 Digital Compilation

In late 2008 a decision was made to re-evaluate the Cirque, Elf and Fluke properties. In order to properly evaluate the properties, 30 years of paper maps and hard copy reports containing geochemical, geological, and geophysical data, was digitized and brought into Paradigm's GoCAD 3D earth modelling system. The data was then used to create fault and contact surfaces, grid geochemical data, and block model known resources, where available. The following two

screen captures show some of the results of the data compilation exercise. The first screen capture shows a plan view of Fluke property geology, with faults in grey, drill holes as blue points (Figure 4). Screen capture 2 shows a geologic cross-section looking north-northeast, with faults in grey, drill hole traces in orange and collars in blue draped over topography (Figure 5).

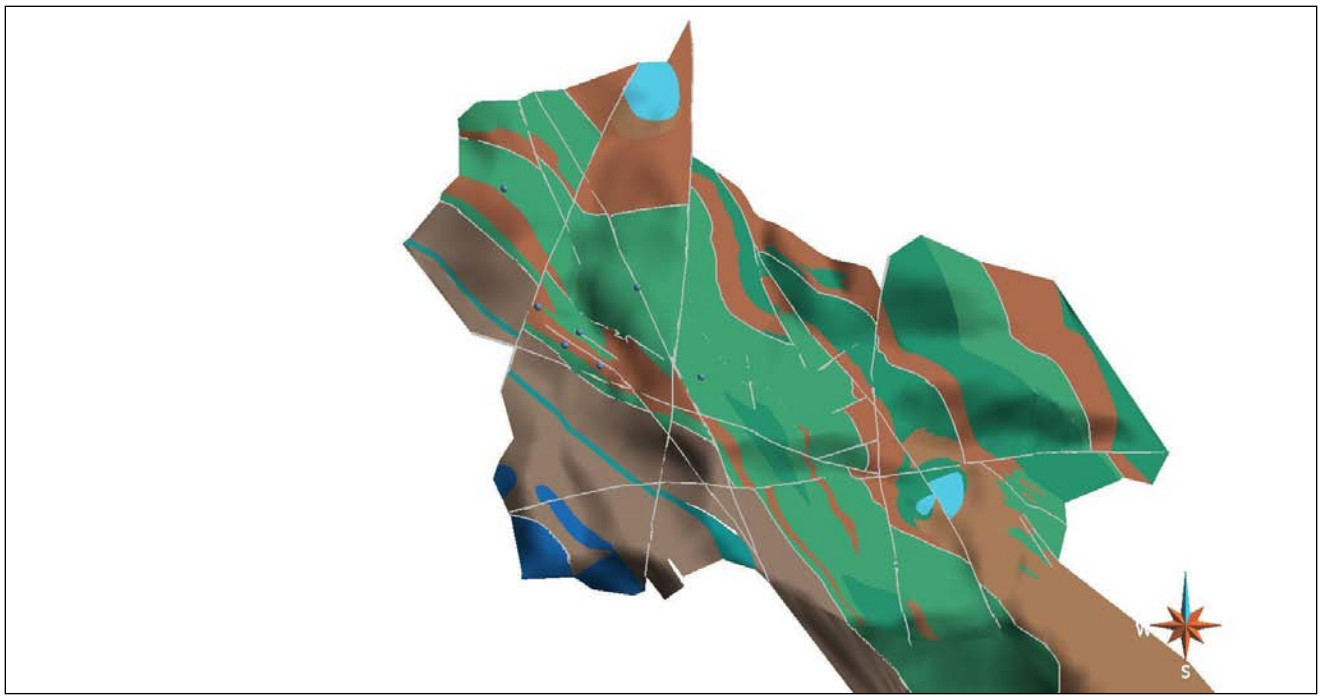


Figure 4: GoCAD Model; Plan map with geology and DDH collars.

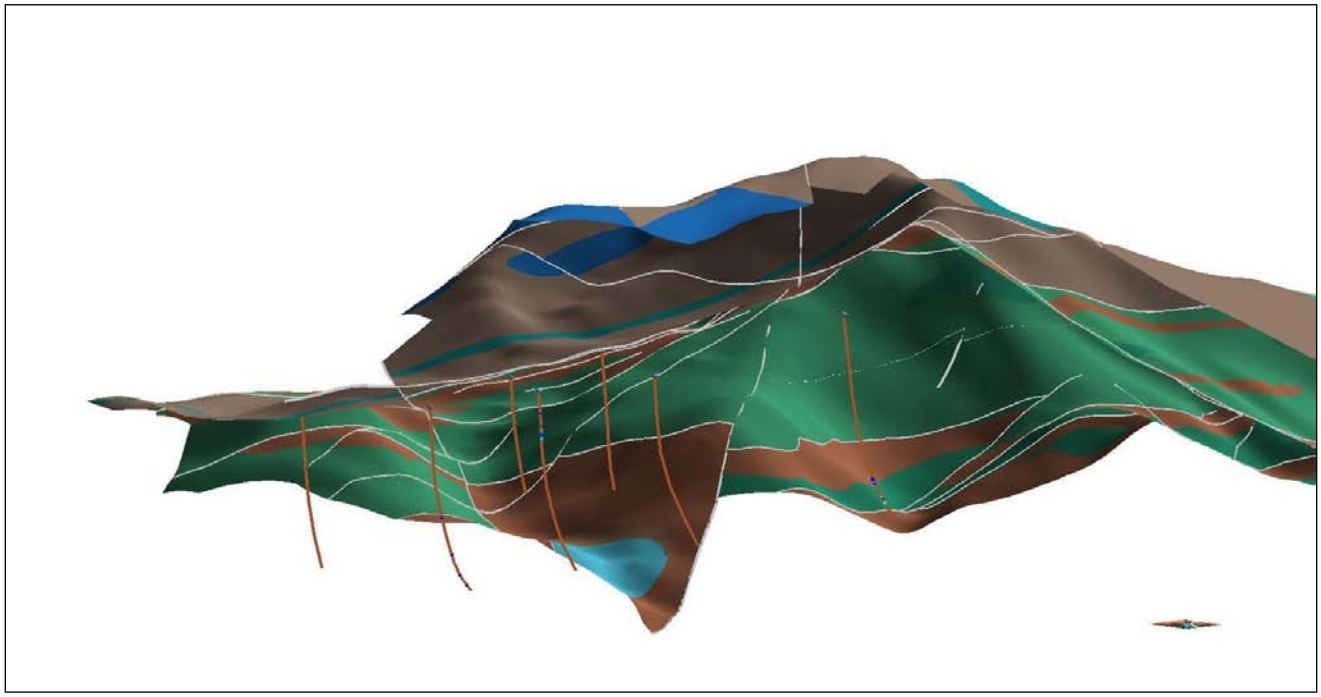


Figure 5: GoCAD Model; Cross-section, Faults, Geology and drill holes looking north-northeast.

4.2 Community Relations

Early in 2009, contact was initiated with the Kwadacha and the Tsay Keh Dene First Nation groups, the two indigenous peoples in the greater Elf project area. The Kwadacha group responded and a dialogue was set up to discuss mineral exploration in the area.

5.0 Recommendations

After re-evaluating the property using a GoCAD model, additional field work is recommended to advance the geologic understanding and potential of the property including detailed mapping, soil geochemical lines, test geophysics and follow up diamond drilling. Continued community dialogue with the Kwadacha and Tsay Keh Dene First Nation groups is also required to ensure local issues are addressed.

6.0 Conclusions

Data digitizing and re-evaluation of the Fluke claims suggests that the property has significant exploration potential for nthe discovery of new Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization. The properly lies within Kechika Trough, a southern extenstion of the Selwyn Basin and one of the largest known sedex districts in thew world.

7.0 References

Farmer, R., 1997. Line-cutting, Geological mapping and Geochemistry on the Elf South Group Claims, Teck Exploration LTD. For Cirque Operating Corp. (B.C. Geological Survey Branch Assessment Report # 25,200)

Farmer, R., 1997. Line-cutting, Geological mapping and Geochemistry on the Elf North Group Claims, Teck Exploration LTD. For Cirque Operating Corp. (B.C. Geological Survey Branch Assessment Report # 25,223)

Jefferson, C.W. , 1980. Geological, Geochemical and Diamond Drilling Report on the Elf Group. Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation, In-House Report.

Farmer, R., 1995. Geology, Geochemistry and Line-cutting on the Elf Property, Teck Exploration LTD. For Cirque Operating Corp. (B.C. Geological Survey Branch Assessment Reports # 24,079 and 24,101)

Farmer, R., 1995. Geology, Geochemistry and Line-cutting on the Fluke Property, Teck Exploration LTD. For Cirque Operating Corp. (B.C. Geological Survey Branch Assessment Reports # 24,080)

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Christopher LeClair, certify that:

1) I am currently employed by Teck Resources Limited, operating from the Regional Exploration Canada Office in Vancouver, British Columbia.

2) I graduated in 2004 from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver with a B. Sc. degree in Earth and Oceans Sciences.

3) I have been working as a exploration geologist for five years and have been employed in the mining industry for six years.

4) I have no financial interest in the property described in this report.

Dated March 10, 2010, Vancouver, British Columbia

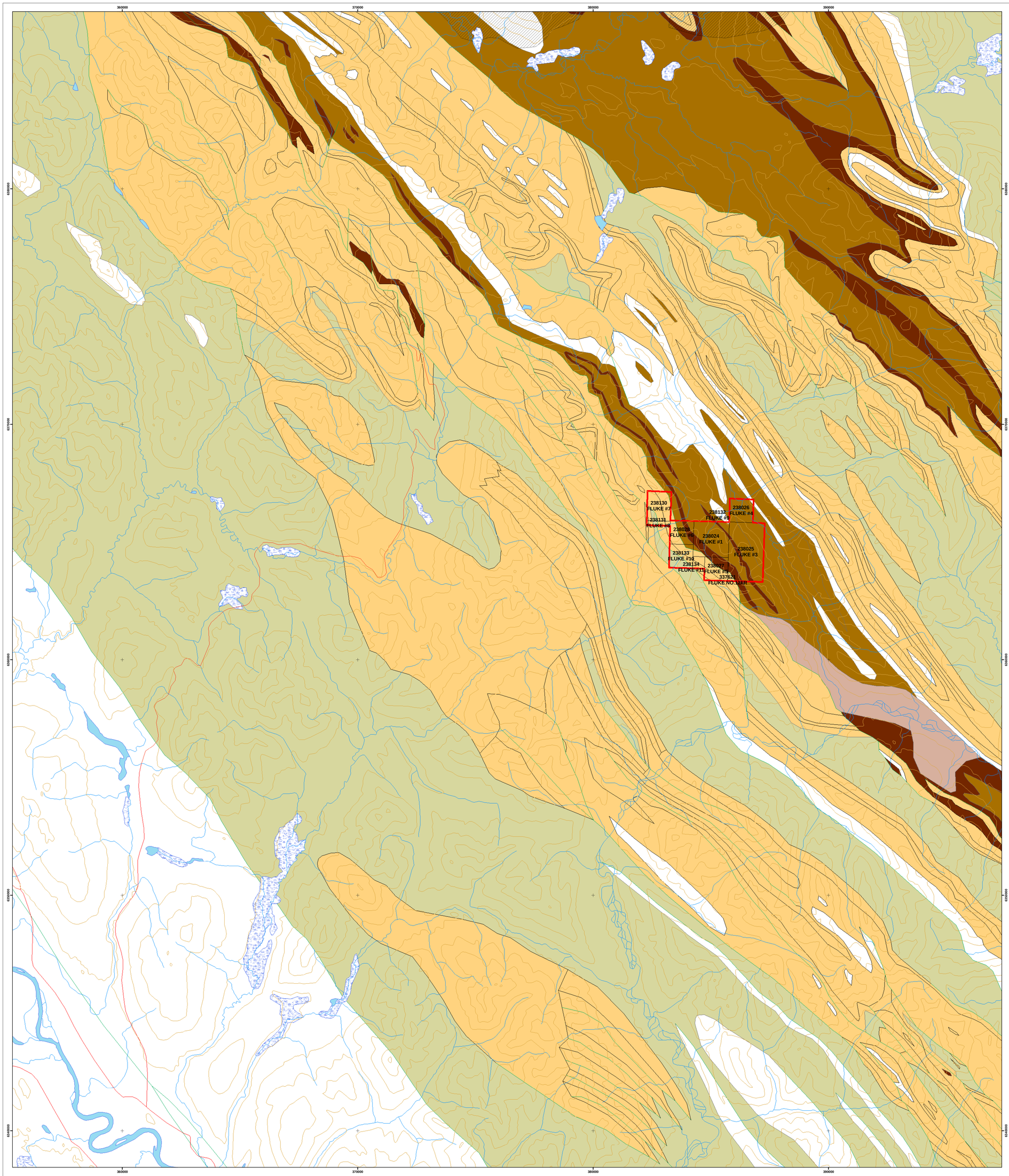
Respectfully submitted

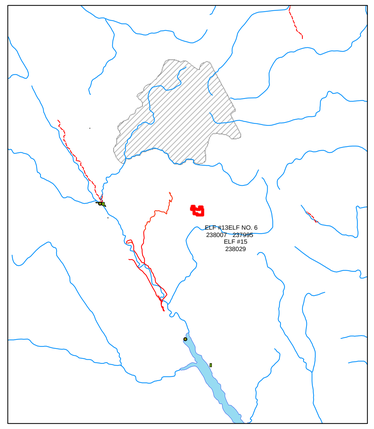
Christopher LeClair, G.I.T. (APEGBC)
Geologist
Teck Resources Limited

Appendix I: Statement of Expenditures

Tenure Number		238024	238025	238026	238027	238028	238130	238131	238132	238133	238134	337621
Claim Name		FLUKE #1	FLUKE #3	FLUKE #4	FLUKE #5	FLUKE #6	FLUKE #7	FLUKE #8	FLUKE #9	FLUKE #10	FLUKE #11	FLUKE NO.12FR
CONTRACT COSTS												
GIS & Remote Sensing	$72.00	10.62	17.70	4.72	4.72	4.72	9.44	8.26	4.72	4.72	1.18	1.18
	$72.00	10.62	17.70	4.72	4.72	4.72	9.44	8.26	4.72	4.72	1.18	1.18
DIRECT COSTS												
Courier, Postage & Freight	$14.52	2.14	3.57	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.90	1.67	0.95	0.95	0.24	0.24
Gov't Fees, Licenses, Permits & Land Tenure	$606.00	89.41	149.02	39.74	39.74	39.74	79.48	69.54	39.74	39.74	9.93	9.93
Meals & Entertainment	$148.72	21.94	36.57	9.75	9.75	9.75	19.50	17.07	9.75	9.75	2.44	2.44
Maps & Prints	$48.12	7.10	11.83	3.16	3.16	3.16	6.31	5.52	3.16	3.16	0.79	0.79
Telecommunications	$553.52	81.67	136.11	36.30	36.30	36.30	72.59	63.52	36.30	36.30	9.07	9.07
Charter Aircraft (Helicopter)	$3,172.80	468.12	780.20	208.05	208.05	208.05	416.10	364.09	208.05	208.05	52.01	52.01
Travel - Commercial Aircraft	$584.80	86.28	143.80	38.35	38.35	38.35	76.70	67.11	38.35	38.35	9.59	9.59
Accommodation	$107.52	15.86	26.44	7.05	7.05	7.05	14.10	12.34	7.05	7.05	1.76	1.76
	$5,236.01	772.53	1287.54	343.34	343.34	343.34	686.69	600.85	343.34	343.34	85.84	85.84
SALARIES												
Fluke Salaries	$5,103.00	752.90	1254.84	334.62	334.62	334.62	669.25	585.59	334.62	334.62	83.66	83.66
EXPENDITURE TOTAL	$10,411.01	1536.05	2560.08	682.69	682.69	682.69	1365.38	1194.71	682.69	682.69	170.67	170.67

Appendix II: Maps





N

Legend

- BC FIRST NATIONS
- FIRST NATION
- PROTECTED AREAS
- Trail
- Rivers
- Snow
- Lakes
- Wetland
- Road
- Contour
- Dry River
- Railroads
- National Parks
- Provincial Park
- Fluke_Claim_Outline
- Fluke Claims
- Faults

Lithology

- EARN GROUP
- EARN GROUP - AKIE FORMATION
- EARN GROUP - GUNSTEEL FORMATION
- KECHIKA GROUP
- KECHIKA AND LOWER ROAD RIVER GROUPS
- KECHIKA GROUP AND YOUNGER
- ROAD RIVER GROUP
- ROAD RIVER AND EARN GROUPS
- ROAD RIVER GROUP - LOWER DIVISION
- ROAD RIVER GROUP - UPPER DIVISION

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

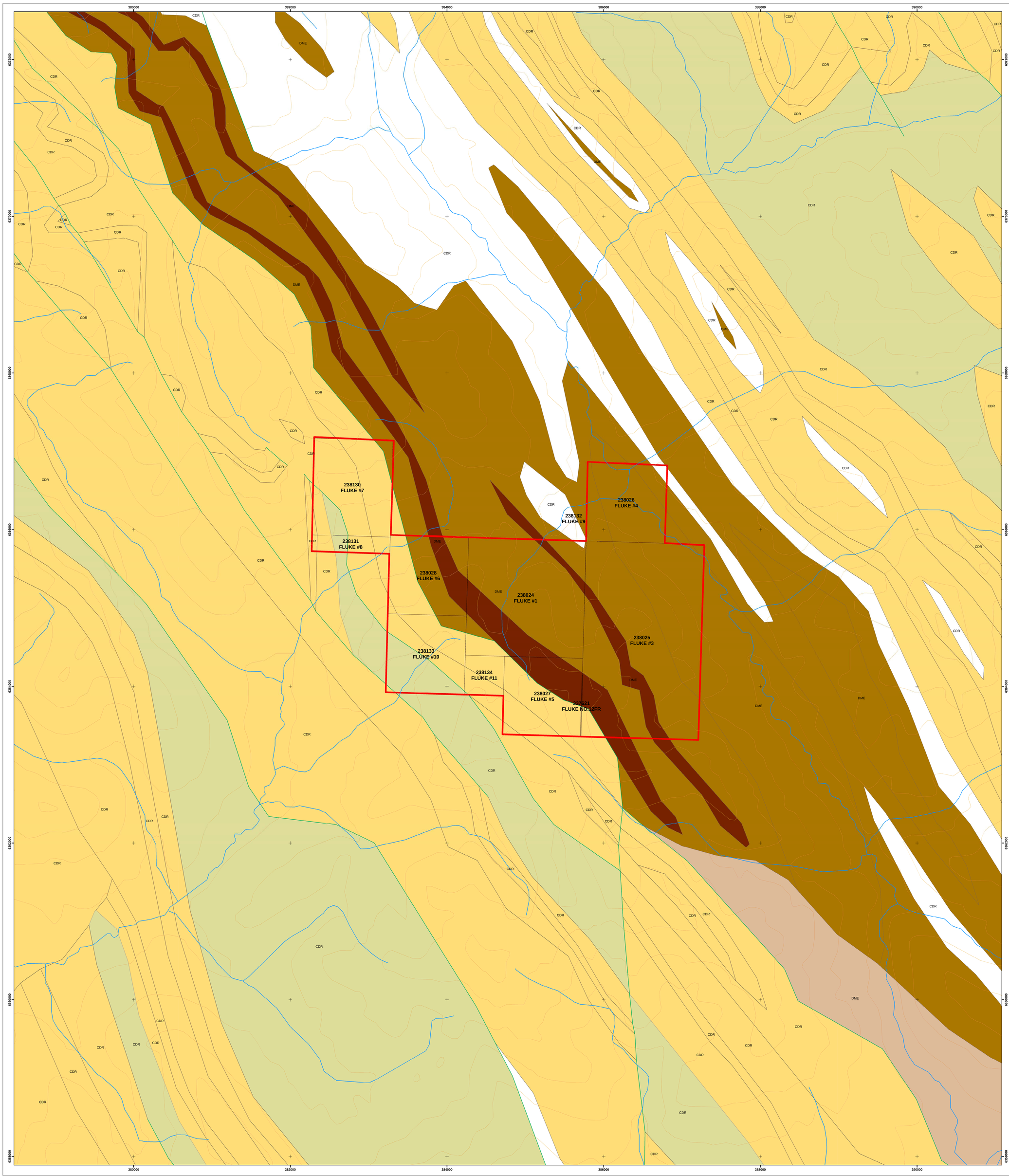
Teck

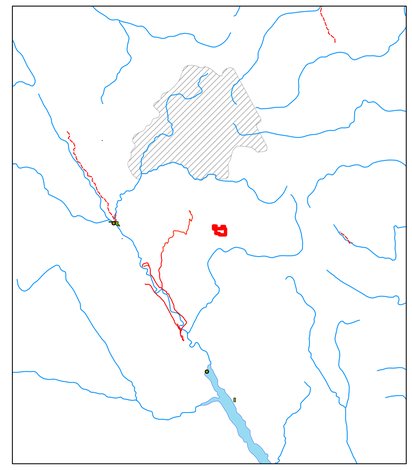
Setting Possibilities in Motion

Regional Geology
Kechika Trough

Omenica District
North Central B.C

Date: Jan. 10, 2010	NTS: 094E, 094F, 094K, 094L	Datum: NAD83 z 10
Author: CLC	Scale: 1:50,000	MAP 1





N

Legend

- BC FIRST NATIONS
- FIRST NATION
- PROTECTED AREAS
- Trail
- Rivers
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- Lakes
- Wetland
- Road
- Contour
- Dry River
- Railroads
- National Parks
- Provincial Park
- Fluke_Claim_Outline
- Fluke Claims
- Faults

Lithology

- EARN GROUP
- EARN GROUP - AKIE FORMATION
- EARN GROUP - GUNSTEEL FORMATION
- KECHIKA GROUP
- KECHIKA AND LOWER ROAD RIVER GROUPS
- KECHIKA GROUP AND YOUNGER
- ROAD RIVER GROUP
- ROAD RIVER AND EARN GROUPS
- ROAD RIVER GROUP - LOWER DIVISION
- ROAD RIVER GROUP - UPPER DIVISION

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

Teck

Setting Possibilities in Motion

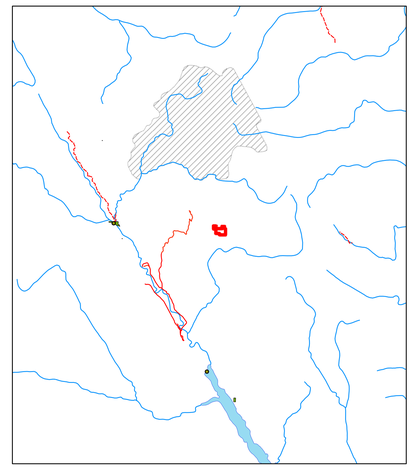
Fluke: Property Scale Geology

Omenica District
North Central B.C

Date: Jan. 21, 2010	NTS: 094E, 094F, 094K, 094L	Datum: NAD83 z 10
Author: CLC	Scale: 1:15,000	MAP: 2

382000
384000
386000
388000
6370000
6368000
6366000
6364000
6362000

238130
FLUKE #7
238131
FLUKE #8
238028
FLUKE #6
EG81F02
238024
FLUKE #1
238132
FLUKE #9
238026
FLUKE #4
EG81F01
EG80F04
238133
FLUKE #10
EG80F01
EG80F03
EG80F02
EG82F01
238134
FLUKE #11
238025
FLUKE #3
238027
FLUKE #5
337621
FLUKE NO.12FR



N

Legend

- DH_Collar_Fluke
- DH_Trace_Fluke
- BC FIRST NATIONS
- FIRST NATION
- PROTECTED AREAS
- Trail
- Rivers
- Snow
- Lakes
- Wetland
- Road
- Contour
- Dry River
- Railroads
- National Parks
- Provincial Park
- Fluke_Claim_Outline
- Fluke Claims
- Faults

Lithology

- EARN GROUP
- EARN GROUP - AKIE FORMATION
- EARN GROUP - GUNSTEEL FORMATION
- KECHIKA GROUP
- KECHIKA AND LOWER ROAD RIVER GROUPS
- KECHIKA GROUP AND YOUNGER
- ROAD RIVER GROUP
- ROAD RIVER AND EARN GROUPS
- ROAD RIVER GROUP - LOWER DIVISION
- ROAD RIVER GROUP - UPPER DIVISION

km
0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

Teck
Setting Possibilities in Motion

Fluke: Property Scale Geology with Histroic Diamond Drill Holes

Omenica District
North Central B.C

Date: Jan. 21, 2010	NTS: 094E, 094F, 094K, 094L	Datum: NAD83 z 10
Author: CLC	Scale: 1:10,000	MAP: 3

Appendix III: Digital Report