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1981

REPORT ON 1981 EXPLORATION

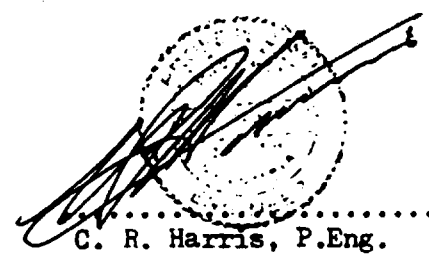
M M 100 CLAIM

STEWART, B. C.

NTS 104 A4

for

KINGDOM RESOURCES LTD.



C. R. Harris, P.Eng.

Oct. 11, 1981

Certified a True Copy

This is a true copy of the original as shown to me on 17 Oct 1981.

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## INTRODUCTION

At the request of Kingdom Resources Ltd., the writer suggested a preliminary exploration program early in 1981 for their MM 100 claim of 18 units near Stewart, B. C. Mr. Doug Hopper was subsequently engaged to carry out this program.

Mr. Hopper, with a crew of four to five men, completed a wide grid geochemical survey over much of the claim area, prospected and found many of the known and suspected old workings and generally mapped the areas involved. Mr. Hopper and crew actively explored the property for a period of about one month.

During early August the writer visited the property and sampled the underground workings of the Emperor, Silver Ledge, Victoria, Mayflower and Tye prospects that were open to inspection. In addition, sample checks were made over the areas prospected.

Because of a few very high grade gold assays obtained by both Mr. Hopper and the writer another trip to the property was made by the writer in early September 1981 for additional sampling and prospecting.

This report outlines the results of the 1981 program and makes recommendations for continued work during the 1982 season.

## CONCLUSIONS

Field work during 1981 confirmed the presence of a number of strong exploration targets which should be further prospected by diamond drilling, geochemistry and conventional surface methods during 1982. These are the quartz veins in Mayflower Creek, the mineralized granite shear at the Tye camp and the geochemically anomalous areas to the east of Victoria Creek. In addition, further prospecting of the old adits and workings along upper Victoria Creek should be undertaken.

The Tye adit sampling proved disappointing but sampling of the shaft dump and the pits to the north indicate a shear in granite of undetermined continuity with assays of up to 0.22 oz/t gold & 12.36 oz/t silver from massive sulphide on the dump and 0.131 oz/t gold & 6.39 oz/t silver from a cut 40' north of the shaft over the 36" exposure. The Tye area should be further prospected and diamond drilled as it is suspected to extend several hundred feet south to Victoria Creek as well as being open north of the pits. The Tye area and workings is shown on Figure 4. Structurally, the Tye appears very similar to the Ben Ali mine some 2500' south which produced high-grade gold ore during the 1920s.

The Mayflower Creek showings are narrow fissure veins with erratic sulphide content and precious metal values. Several veins outcrop only in the creek bed and have not been traced but one, above the #3 adit, has been traced for 150' in the creek and may be much wider than the outcrops indicate. Generally, assays were low but the five highest assays obtained were 3.10, 2.72, 2.28, 0.979 and 0.128 oz/t gold with appreciable silver. The Mayflower Creek area and sample locations are shown on Figure 3. Three old short adits were found along the creek. The #1 & #2 adits prospect mineralized shears with fair to very good values but work did not progress far enough to assess the structures. The #3 adit intersected a quartz shear about 35' in but the original intent of the crosscut is not clear. Because of the number of veins and the very good assays obtained from some outcrops the creek should be accurately mapped, some trenching done to trace the veins and short hole diamond drilling used to sample and prospect the entire structure. Holes would be spotted as detailed mapping progresses.

Geochemical soil sampling of the "C" horizon to the east of Victoria Creek shows the possibility of four or more sulphide veins or mineralized shears with a NNE surface trace. This conforms to the known attitude of veins on the Dunwell and Sunbeam mines to the south if allowance is made for vein dip and topography. The sample locations and results are shown on Figure 6. The 200 to 250 metre line spacing is too great to be certain of continuity and therefore should be closed up to 50 metres over the anomolous areas before testing further by diamond drilling or deep trenching. In addition, the wide spaced lines should be extended to the east claim boundary.

Prospecting and sampling of the Victoria, Silver Ledge and Emperor areas was incomplete as many of the old workings could not be entered or were not located. Much basic work therefore remains to be done before these areas can be given priorities. However, the areas of Bend Creek and the Silver Ledge, shown on Figure 6, are on strike of the productive Sunbeam vein to the south and probably represent the west or hanging wall side of the "Portland Canal Shear Zone". Assays from a narrow shear in the Silver Ledge Cut were encouraging with up to 0.36 oz/t gold and 5.04 oz/t silver across 8" of quartz-sulphide but this structure could not be traced due to overburden and debris. This shear does appear to line up with one of the geochemical anomalies and if time permits some short drilling should be done in the area after detailed mapping and prospecting.

Underground sampling of the Victoria tunnel, Figure 2, showed little of value but this tunnel does not appear to have reached its objective. Other tunnels, known to be of extensive lengths, were located but caved and not easily cleared. Sampling of the upper Emperor tunnel showed only low silver values but assays of the lower tunnel dump material indicate that some good grade mineralization was encountered. The lower tunnel will require extensive renovation before it can be safely entered to complete an assessment of this property. Additional surface prospecting will also be required. The Emperor workings are shown on Figure 4.

In summary, the work accomplished during the 1981 season completed Phase 1 and a portion of Phase 2 of the 1981 recommendations and has confirmed several very worthwhile targets for 1981 exploration.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that two distinct exploration projects be carried out simultaneously during the 1982 field season. The first, to diamond drill the vein systems in Mayflower Creek and the Tye area as well as to complete mapping, ground prospecting and geochemical soils sampling in these areas. The second, to close up and extend the soil sampling grid east of Victoria Creek and to continue prospecting and mapping of this ground particularly along Victoria Creek. These projects constitute Phase I of the recommended work.

Phase II is added to cover additional diamond drilling which would be required for closer spaced or deeper holes in the event of successfully locating significant mineralized zones or oreshoots at the Mayflower or Tye prospects and for diamond drilling east of Victoria Creek if closer spaced geochemistry confirms the suspected veins.

For Phase I it is recommended that a small crew be sent to the property two weeks in advance of the drill equipment and final crew to construct trails, helicopter pads and camps at the Tye-Mayflower and Victoria Creek areas. During this time control surveys should be run on the Tye-Mayflower for mapping and diamond drilling and detailed geological mapping begun prior to spotting the first drill holes. Following this, mapping, sampling, trenching, site preparation etc. can proceed orderly in advance of the diamond drilling. The budget presented below covers the operation of two small camps, crew and supervision, engineering and geological field work, drilling costs, support etc.

It is expected that for Phase I a portable drill with AX core barrel will be used because of the large number of difficult set-ups. For phase II deeper drilling, it may be advantageous to obtain a heavier machine if available.

The following budget is proposed for the 1982 season:

PHASE I (Approx. 6 weeks duration)

Helipad, camp and trail construction .....	\$	4,000
Camp equipment .....		8,000
Equipment rental & supplies .....		4,000
Prospecting & sampling crew, 24 man weeks .....		18,000
Supervision, crew administration .....		6,000
Engineering & special projects .....		7,000
Geological Mapping .....		3,000
Assays, shipping .....		8,000
Helicopter support .....		7,000
Camp food and supplies .....		8,000
Mobilization & de-mob .....		4,000
Stewart accommodation & Support .....		3,000
Diamond drilling, 1000' @ \$ 50.00 .....		50,000
		<hr/>
		130,000
		Contingency 15% ....
		20,000
		<hr/>
TOTAL PHASE I .....	\$	150,000

## PHASE II (Approx. 4 weeks duration)

Diamond drilling, 1600' @ \$ 50.00 .....	\$ 80,000
Camp food & supplies .....	5,000
Helicopter support .....	5,000
Supervision .....	3,000
Engineering, Geology etc. ....	3,000
Assay .....	4,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 100,000
Contingency 20% ....	20,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL PHASE II .....	\$ 120,000

PROPERTY & TITLE

The M M 100 claim consists of 18 units. The owner is Kingdom Resources Ltd. and the claim is in good standing to 1982. The 1981 work when applied to assessment credit will extend the good standing by several years.

The southern claim boundary overlaps pre-existing claims and is quite irregular. Claim surveys have not been made but there appears to be no conflict regarding the location of the 1982 exploration targets.

LOCATION & ACCESS

The claim area is located some 6 miles north of Stewart, B. C. on the hillside east of Bear River between Glacier and Bitter Creeks. Elevations range from about 200' beside the Stewart Highway to 3000' along the east boundary of the claim. The location and arrangement of the claim is shown on Figure 1 & 6.

Access to the Tyee and Mayflower workings is by a good but steep foot trail from the highway. This trail extends to the Victoria Mine but the Victoria and Silver Ledge areas are best serviced by helicopter. The area east of Victoria Creek can only be prospected by helicopter and fly-camp.

It would be possible to build roads to the areas of interest from the highway or the Dunwell Mine to the south but such roads would be costly and divert funds from the prime objectives if constructed too early.

## PHYSICAL

The claim area varies from steep slopes with deeply incised creeks in the west to gently sloping somewhat swampy ground on the eastern half. Except for the upper swamps, most of the claim is heavily timbered with thick tangled underbrush making travel and prospecting difficult.

The smaller timber is suitable for mining purposes. The larger timber is generally overmature but good bridge timber can be found. Water is generally plentiful except during extreme dry summers but sufficient for drilling can always be found.

Except in creeks and steep cliffs outcrops are rare and overburden is usually thick making trenching difficult.

Winter snowfall is heavy but there is no danger of avalanche in the area or along the probable access routes although small local slides can occur. The prospecting season is short, usually from about late June to mid October but underground operations could be carried out year round if road access was available.

## HISTORY

The early history of work on the claim area is somewhat confused by the large number of property, prospect and operator names but the earliest mention of active prospecting is in the 1908 BCMM Report where the Main Reef vein is referred to. This is most probably the Victoria-Silver Ledge section of Victoria Creek. Adjoining this area to the south, the Sunbeam claim is known to have been located in 1905.

In 1909, the government assayer mentions sampling the Tyee and obtaining 4.92 oz/t gold and 20.68 oz/t silver. A shipment from the Main Reef is also noted. In 1911, a 700' tunnel is ~~is~~ reported on the Main Reef with a short winze averaging 0.75 oz/t gold.

The properties appear to have lain dormant until about 1920 and from 1920 - 1928 almost all of the workings on the claim were driven and several



small high-grade shipments made. One shipment in 1925 from the Dandy (Main Reef) of 7 tons returned a total of 7 oz gold, 215 oz silver, 4915 lbs lead and 1499 lbs zinc from the smelter.

After the late 1920s interest in the area waned and activity seems to have been limited to occasional high-grading operations. The claims covering the various showings and workings on the present MM 100 claim were allowed to lapse their surveys cancelled. Nothing is known of activities in recent years until staked in 1980 by D. Hopper and assoc.

### GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The M M 100 claim extends over three major rock units mapped by Grove as a stock of Hyder Quartz Monzonite along the western edge, then Hazelton fragmental volcanics followed by Bowser sediments over the eastern half. Grove (1971) provides a detailed description of these rock units and the general geology of the area.

A major feature on the claim is the northern extension of the so called "Portland Canal Shear Zone" in or near which were found the Dunwell, George E, Glacier Creek, Sunbeam & Little Wonder mines and prospects immediately to the south of the MM 100. The Victoria and Silver Ledge workings appear to be on the west or hanging wall side of this zone of undetermined width. Within the zone the veins are simple quartz-carbonate fissure veins with localized sulphides. The veins are usually associated with lamprophyre and other dykes. The shear zone and veins strike more or less north-south and dip west from 70° at the Dunwell to 40°-50° at the Silver Ledge.

### 1981 EXPLORATION

The 1981 exploration program was designed to locate as many of the old adits, shafts, trenches, camps etc of the old operators as possible. At the same time, basic prospecting of the creeks and outcrops was called for. In addition, geochemical soil sampling was recommended for areas of heavy overburden to determine if this method could be successfully used to locate buried vein structures.

The program was eminently successful. Many of the old workings were located and entered. Numerous others were not definitely located due to cave but their probable portal locations were noted. Prospecting was successful in locating a number of unsuspected veins and much was added to the knowledge of the area. Geochemical soil sampling on a wide spaced grid appears to have located several possible buried veins although confirmation will require a closer spaced grid.

Because of the very large area to be covered and the limited budget and time available, no one area could be completely prospected. Rather, the intent was to narrow down the choices and set priorities for further more detailed investigation.

The following headings describe the results of the 1981 work on the various areas prospected.

#### TYEE

The Tyee workings consist of a large cut with a shaft reported to be about 40' deep, a line of pits extending north of the shaft and a crosscut tunnel at a lower elevation. These workings are shown on Figure 4. In addition an adit, possibly two, are mentioned in old reports as having been driven on the south extension of the shear in the canyon of Victoria Creek but was not located.

At the main Tyee workings the mineralization occurs in a north trending, steeply dipping silicified shear in granite. The shear varies from 12 - 36" in the crosscut to up to 8' in the trenches to the north. Mineralization occurs as pods or lenses of pyrite with some chalcopyrite and galena. Sampling indicates that gold and silver values occur with the sulphides. The best assays obtained were from the shaft dump with 0.22 oz/t gold and 3.46 oz/t silver in massive pyrite and from a pit 40' north of the shaft, only partly sampled, where 3' of rusty shear gave 0.131 oz/t gold and 6.39 Oz/t silver. In the granites nearby, molybdenite was identified as minute flakes but no local concentrations were noted.

Sample locations are plotted on Figure 4 and assay results shown in Appendix 1.

Because overburden is quite thick, prospecting along strike of the shear can best be accomplished by a series of short diamond drill holes to the north and south of the shaft. The topography is such that intersections can be made at about the level of the existing crosscut which intersected the shear but showed only light mineralization.

### MAYFLOWER

A number of quartz-carbonate fissure veins and shears in fragmental volcanics were located in the canyon of Mayflower Creek. These all strike NW and dip to the SW. Only one vein could be traced for any distance as in the creek, debris covers much of the outcrops and overburden is heavy beyond the creek banks.

Three short adits were driven in the past. #1 & #2 adits along mineralized shears but these were not driven far enough to give conclusive results and #1 adit may have been driven off strike. High grade loose from #1 adit assayed 2.28 oz/t gold and 57.2 oz/t silver while a shear across the creek bed assayed .128 oz/t gold and 1.01 oz/t silver over 8". Just below the #1 portal, in the creek bed, a 3' quartz shear ran 3.10 oz/t gold and 18.8 Oz/t silver but placer mineralization may have contributed to this assay. #2 adit shows no vein but an outcrop just downstream assayed 2.72 oz/t gold and 12.30 oz/t silver across 7" of sulphide vein. The #3 tunnel appears to have been collared in high-grade of one vein and driven to intersect another. Values underground are low but the vein collared on was traced for 150' upstream and although generally low grade, did give one assay of 0.979 oz/t gold and 38.10 oz/t silver across 4" of massive sulphide.

Further prospecting and sampling of these veins can best be accomplished by short diamond drill holes collared in the creek to test northward and on the ridge to the south to test southward. Additional ground prospecting is required particularly in Victoria Creek to the south. High lead and zinc in geochemical soils samples taken along the trail north of the creek indicate that the chances for northward extension of the veins is good.

VICTORIA

The Victoria adit appears to have been an attempt to crosscut the Main Reef structure to the east at a lower elevation than earlier workings. Two low grade shears were encountered but the tunnel was stopped before reaching the main objective. The underground workings are shown on figure 2 and the general area on Figure 6.

West of Victoria Tunnel, in the vicinity of Bend Creek are a number of old caved adits and pits. Sampling in this area showed some interesting outcrops but the adits will have to be entered before any conclusions can be drawn. In view of the large cost of renovating portals, a diamond drill hole driven eastward from a point just north of Bend Creek would probably be the most efficient way to test this area. Known structures to the south and geochemical sampling in 1981 point to a considerable potential for success in this direction.

SILVER LEDGE

The Silver Ledge is a silicified shear exposed in a out on the west bank of Victoria Creek. A sample across 8" of heavy sulphide assayed 0.36 oz/t gold and 5.04 oz/t silver. Unfortunately, this zone cannot be traced due to heavy debris and overburden and any old underground exploration has caved. However, the exposure appears to correlate with a geochemical anomaly to the north east and further geochemical sampling may prove this connection in which case this area would become an important target.

EMPEROR

The Emperor was only visited briefly and only the upper adit could be entered for sampling. Values were generally low although some good assays were obtained from dump material of the lower adit. The workings are shown on Figure 5. Because of the apparent continuity of the vein both horizontally and vertically between the two adits, the lower adit should be renovated sufficient to allow entry for mapping and sampling. This is given low priority at this time.

## GEOCHEMISTRY

To the east of Victoria Creek, 8.7 line km of geochemical sampling lines were laid out and 160 soils samples taken by auger at the C horizon on a 50 m spacing. Line layout and sample results are shown on figure 6.

Soils were assayed for lead, zinc, silver, copper and tungsten. Of the five, only zinc showed variations large enough to be considered anomalous although once high zinc were plotted, a copper trend and less strongly, a lead trend, could be inferred. Silver values were low and erratic and tungsten was generally only trace.

Four strong linear patterns can be seen to the east of Victoria Creek. These are plotted on Figure 6 in red. The most westerly lines up with the known exposures in Victoria Creek at the Silver ledge while the next can be construed as a continuation of the Sunbeam vein to the south. All have a N 30 E surface trace which, if allowance is made for a suspected 40 - 50 west dip and rising topography, would give a true strike of very nearly north and agree with the attitude of the known formations to the south.

For the present, the line spacing is too wide to be certain of the structures and fill-in sampling will be required before committing funds to drilling. In view of the apparent success of this method, the lines should also be extended to the eastern claim boundary.

CERTIFICATE

I, CHARLES R. HARRIS, of 2709 Wembley Drive, North Vancouver, B. C.  
do hereby certify that;

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1964)  
with a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Mining  
Engineering.
2. I have been practicing my profession continuously for the  
past seventeen years.
3. I am a registered member, in good standing, of the Association  
of Professional Engineers of B. C.
4. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest  
directly or indirectly in the properties or securities of  
Kingdom Resources Ltd. or in any associated company.



C. R. Harris, P.Eng.

October 11, 1981

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS				
		Au.oz/t	Ag.oz/t	Cu.%	Pb.%	Zn.%
<u>Samples by D. Hopper, July 1981.</u>						
526	Bend Creek, volc float with py, epi	.002	.04			
527	Victoria Creek, 300' N of Bend Ck, 50' E Victoria Ck.	.004	.10	.02		
528	Silver Ridge - 8" hi sulph quartz vein	.36	5.04		5.40	.65
529	" " - 5' south contact	.004	.16			
530	" " - 4' north contact	.002	.20		.18	
531	" " - 5' north contact	.002	.01		.01	.01
532	" " - 4', 4' N of contact	.002	.06			.02
533	" " - 3', 60' N of contact	.002	.02			
534	Sta 5N 0.5W some blue fluoresc	.003	.04			
535	Seton Lake, blue & yel fluoresc	.002	.01			
536	Sunbeam - Adit, 8" vein	.12	1.24		2.74	1.06
537	" - QB in argill, trace fluoresc	.020	.14			
538	" - Argill with py cubes	.002	.04			
539	" - Dump, blue fluoresc	.12	.96		1.35	4.70
540	" - Dump, argill, some pyrrh	.002	.08			
541	" - "	.007	.22			
542	" - "	.002	.42			
543	" - "	.002	.42			
544	Sta 4S 7.5E, Quartz Reef	.002	.01	.01		
545	Sta 6S 0.5W, Blue fluoresc	.002	.04			
546	Sta 8S 2.5W, creek showing	.002	.12	.01		
547	Ben Ali - Dump	.46	4.40			

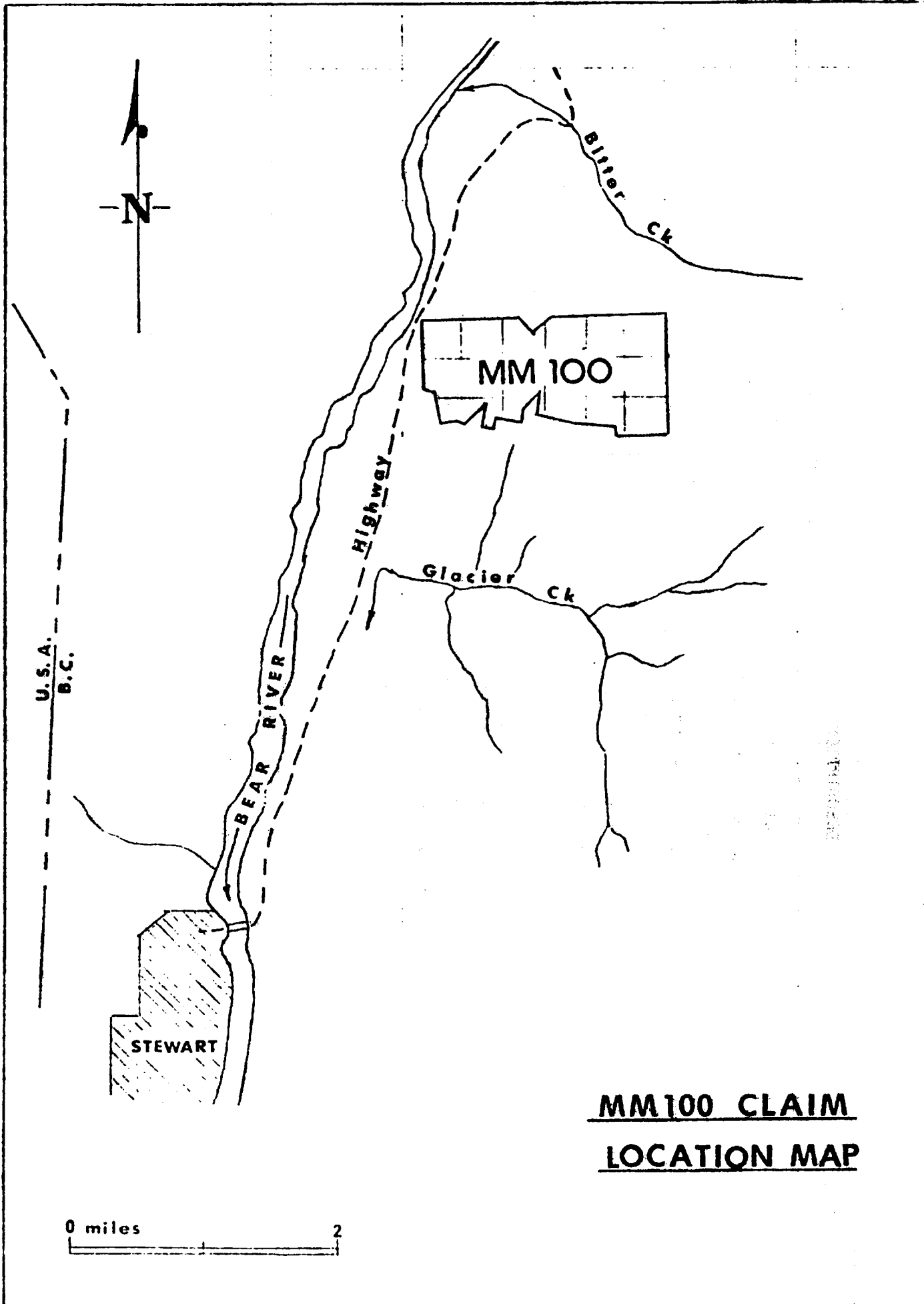
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS				
		Au.oz/t	Ag.oz/t	Cu.%	Pb.%	Zn.%
548	Mayflower - 150' above 1st adit, 5' QB	.002	.06	.01	.01	.02
549	" - 80' " " " , 2' shear	.002	.16			
550	" - 40' " " " , qtz shear	.026	.47	.03	.01	1.06
551	" - 50' " " " ,	.015	.65	.10	.02	.06
552	" - Just above 1st adit, 5'	.047	3.80	.53	.16	3.70
553	" - Massive sulph, 1st adit, loose	2.28	57.2	.74	6.66	6.60
554	" - 10' below 1st adit, 5'	.013	.37		.02	.21
555	" - 60' " " " , 5'	.002	.08		.01	.04
556	Victoria Creek - Dump of short adit at bend	.002	.08			
557	Tyee - Adit dump	.002	.14			
558	" - Cut NW of portal, 1' qtz vein	.040	.78			
559	" - Adit dump	.14	3.46	.22		
560	" - Shaft Cut, dump, mass sulph	.22	12.36			
561	" - Shaft Cut, W side 2'	.002	.16			
562	" - " " , 2' - 4'	.024	.04			
563	" - " " , 4' - 4'8"	.080	4.80			
564	" - " " , 4'8" - 5'8"	.002	.08			
565	Mayflower - 8m below 1st adit	.080	1.74		.34	3.2
566	" - 373 m E of sta 23	.002	.01		.01	.09
567	Tyee - 10" vein at portal	.012	.27			
568	Mayflower - 2nd adit portal	.060	5.86	1.22	.12	2.30
569	" - 1st adit, 3' in creek, good sulph	3.10	18.8			
570	Silver Ledge - QB above adit					
571	" " - Small adit 200' south	.039	.26		.08	.69



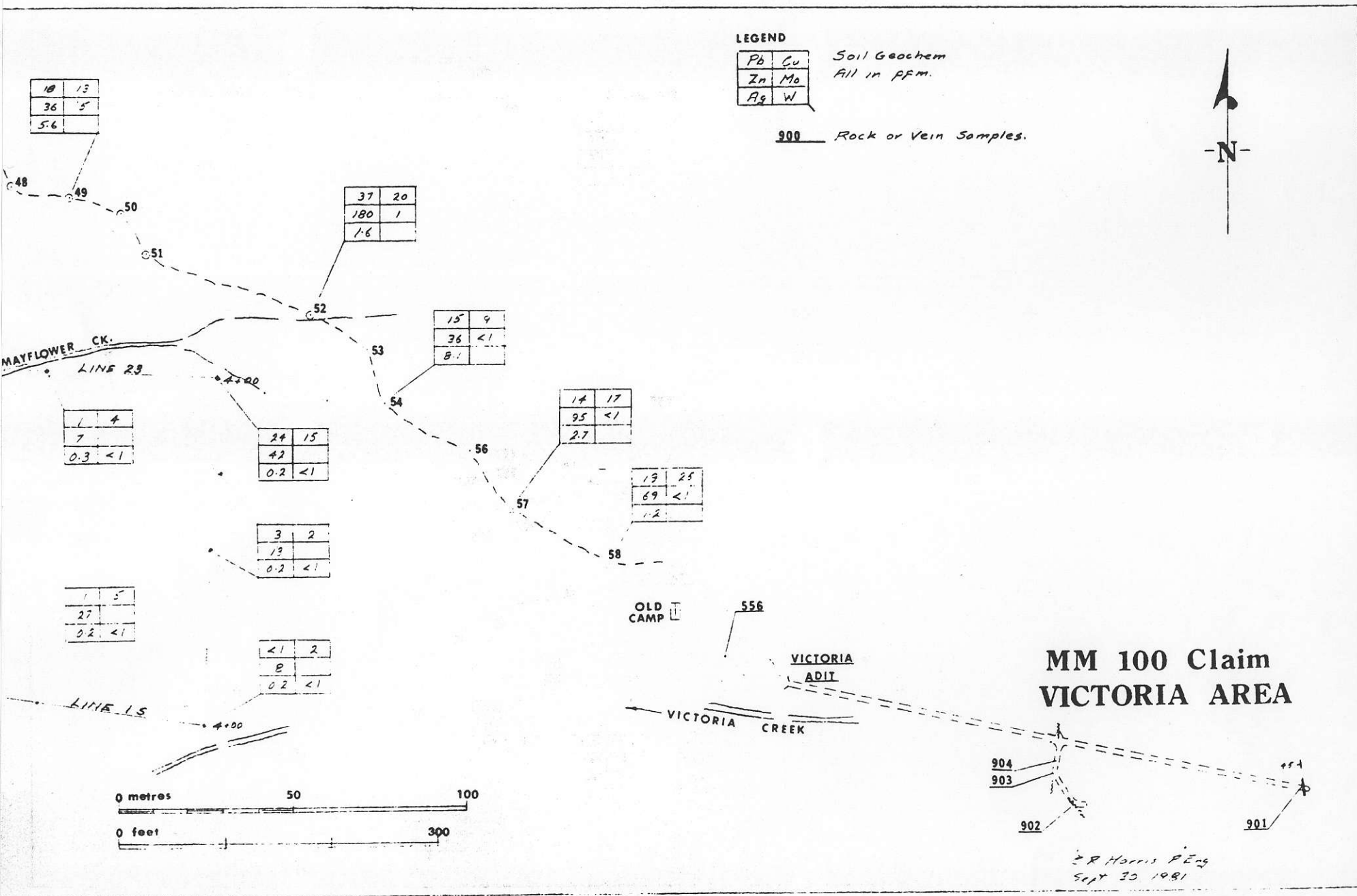
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS				
		Au.oz/t	Ag.oz/t	Cu.%	Pb.%	Zn.%
572	North of Silver Ledge, float, some sulph	.005	.44		.39	
573	400' S of Silver Ledge, pyrrh float, east bank	.002	.06			
2770	West of camp, W cliff Victoria Ck. 4'zone, Cu stain	.002	.04	.01		
2771	South of 2770, silic argill.	.003	.01			
2772	N of camp, near gran contact, Cu stain, head of creek	.002	4.02	.01		
2773	Small adit at creek bend, 8"	.002	.02			
2774	Near 2773 adit, 2' lens, high py	.002	.16			
2775	Bend Creek, float, qtz with py	.080	.06			

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS					
		Au.oz/t	Ag.oz/t	Cu.%	Gd.%	Pb.%	Zn.%
<u>Samples by C. R. Harris, P.Eng. Aug.-Sept/81</u>							
551 e	Mayflower #3 tunnel, face adit, 2' silic zone	.001	.10				
552 e	" " " " " , 1" sulph vein.	.058	2.92	.25		.46	6.02
553 e	Mayflower Creek, 4" sulph, above #3 tunnel	.979	38.10	.99		3.65	2.65
554 e	" " , 7" qtz-sulph vein, top falls, #2 adit.	2.720	12.30				
555	Emperor, Upper Adit, S drift, 8" shear	.022	1.30				
556	" " , " , 28" qtz zone, E of 555	.007	2.30				
557	" " , X-cut, 3' silic shear	.027	2.28				
558	" " , N drift, 5' silic zone, E wall	.050	.75				
559	" " , N drift, 8" silic in face	.002	.21				
560	" , Lower Dump, picked sphal & galena	.046	7.93	.10	.31	7.80	12.20
561	" , " " , " massive py, fine	.069	.98				
562	" , " " , " " " , coarse	.032	.99				
563	" , " " , qtz mat'l, little sulph.	.019	1.43				
564	" , " " , " " , high sulph.	.157	2.58				
900	Silver Ledge, 2' silic zone.	.14	1.44			1.53	.26
901	Victoria Adit, End X-cut, 8" shear	.002	.04				
902	" " , Bend in S drift, 3' qtz shear	.003	.30				
903	" " , S drift, 11.5m, 6" qtz shear	.002	.02			.01	.01
904	" " , " , 5.0m, 20" qtz shear.	.004	.18				
905	Tyee Adit, 36" qtz shear in granite.	.005	.06				
906	" " , 12" " " " "	.006	.36				

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ASSAYS					
		Au.oz/t	Ag.oz/t	Cu.%	Mo.%	Pb.%	Zn.%
2751	Mayflower Creek, 2' vein below #3 adit	.009	.30				
2752	" " , 6" vein 15m above #3 adit	.007	.20				
2753	" " , 12" " 35m " " "	.012	.10				
2754	" " , Vein, bend creek, 6" centre	.003	.01				
2755	" " , " , " " , 18" S side	.002	.02				
2756	" " , " , " " , 12" N "	.003	.02				
2757	" " , Base upper falls, 8" vein.	.021	.69			.60	.67
2758	Tyee Pit 40' N of shaft, 3' rusty qtz.	.131	6.39	.017	.001		
2759	Mayflower Creek, 2' qtz zone @ 206m	.002	.19				
2760	Tyee Pit, 100' N of shaft, 4½' alt granite, py.	.010	.24	.003	.004		
2761	" " , " " " " , 8" pyrite vein	.012	2.56	.005	.003		
2762	Mayflower #1 adit, 6" shear across creek	.128	1.01				
2763	Mayflower Creek, Upper Falls, Volc seds.	.012	.20				



MM100 CLAIM  
LOCATION MAP



10	13
36	5
5.6	

37	20
180	1
1.6	

15	9
36	<1
8.1	

14	17
95	<1
2.7	

19	25
69	<1
1.2	

1	4
7	
0.3	<1

24	15
42	
0.2	<1

3	2
13	
0.2	<1

1	5
27	
0.2	<1

<1	2
8	
0.2	<1

LEGEND

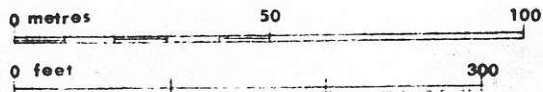
Pb	Cu
Zn	Mo
Ag	W

Soil Geochem  
All in ppm.

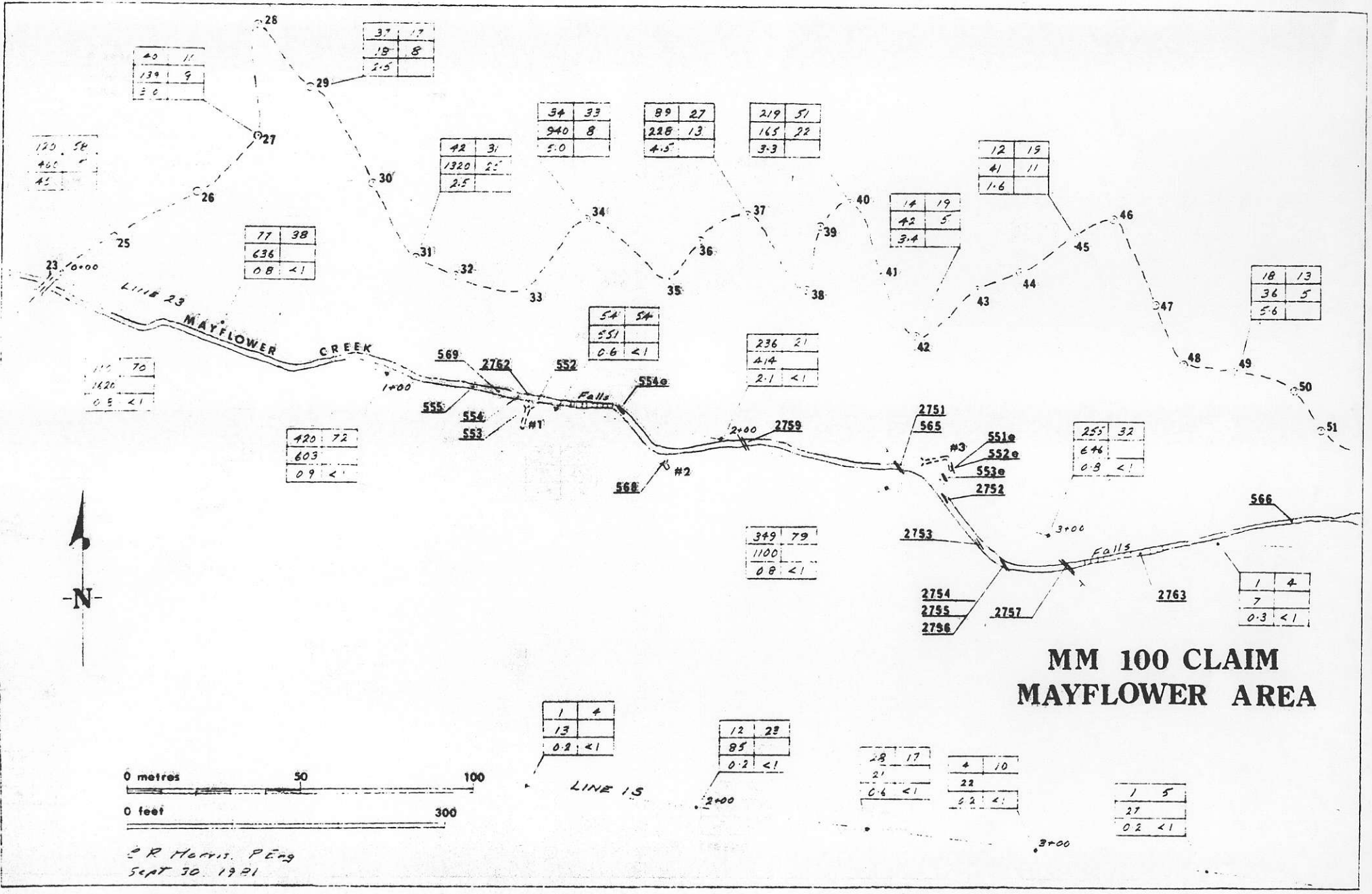
900 Rock or Vein Samples.

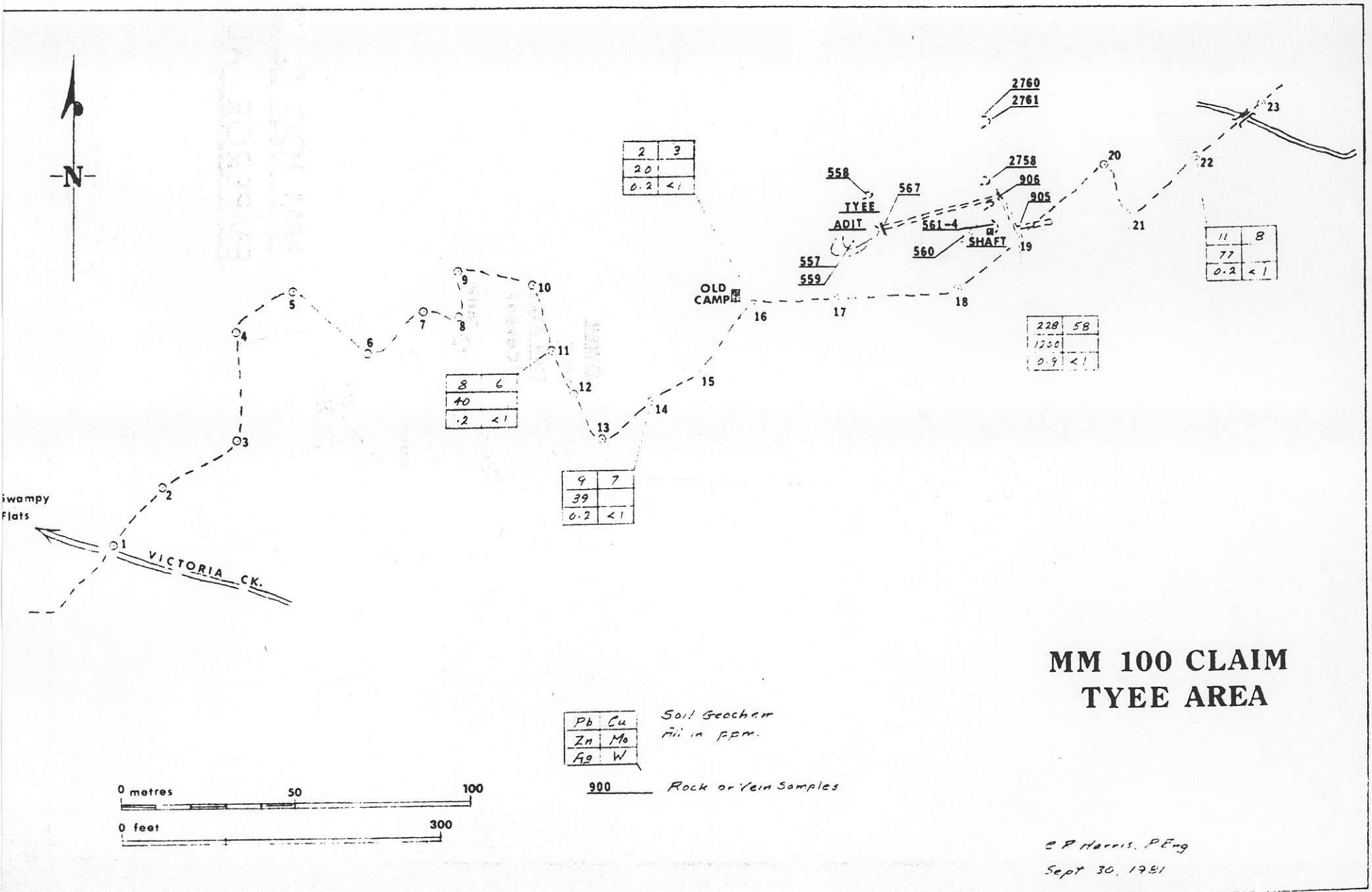


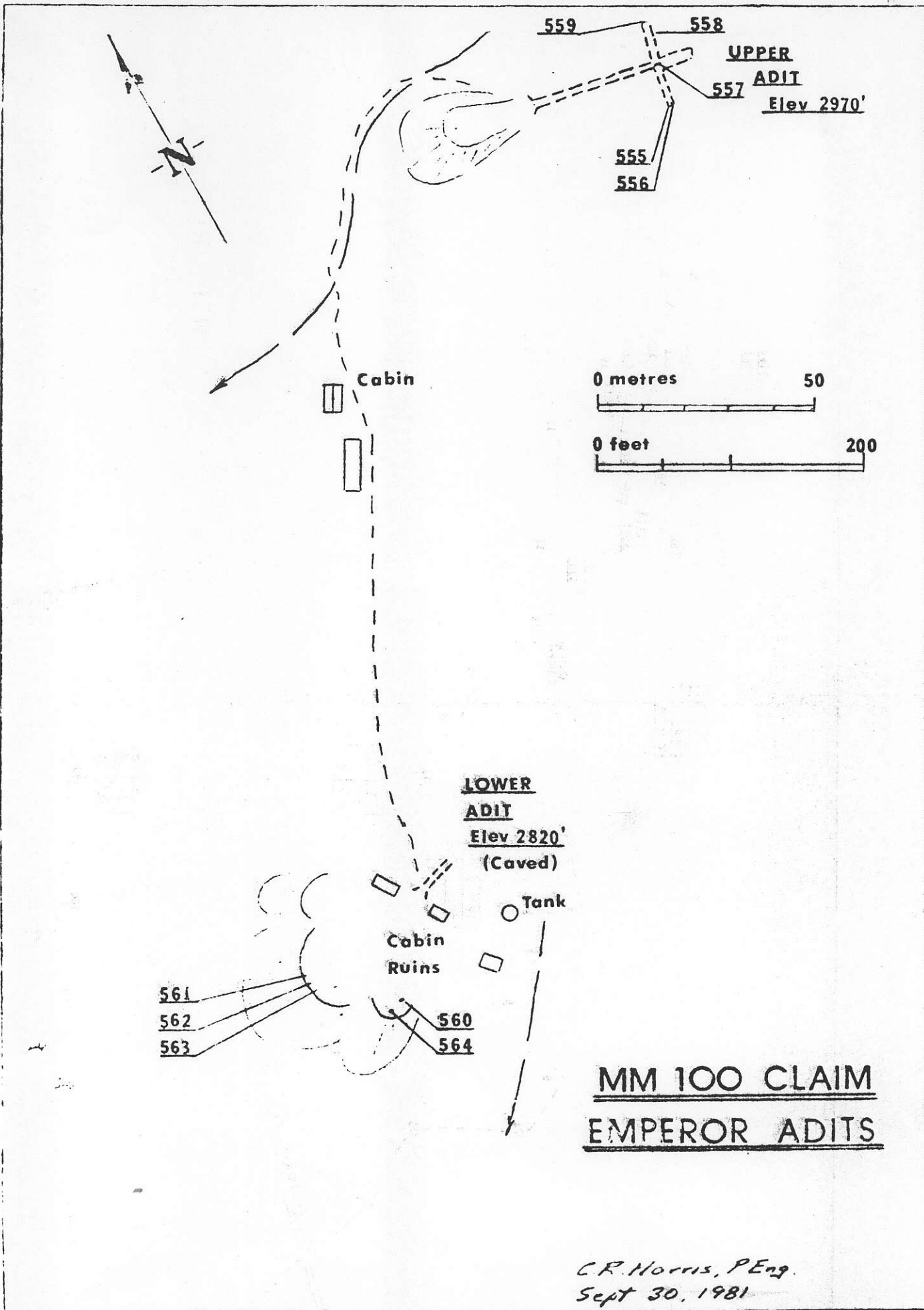
**MM 100 Claim  
VICTORIA AREA**



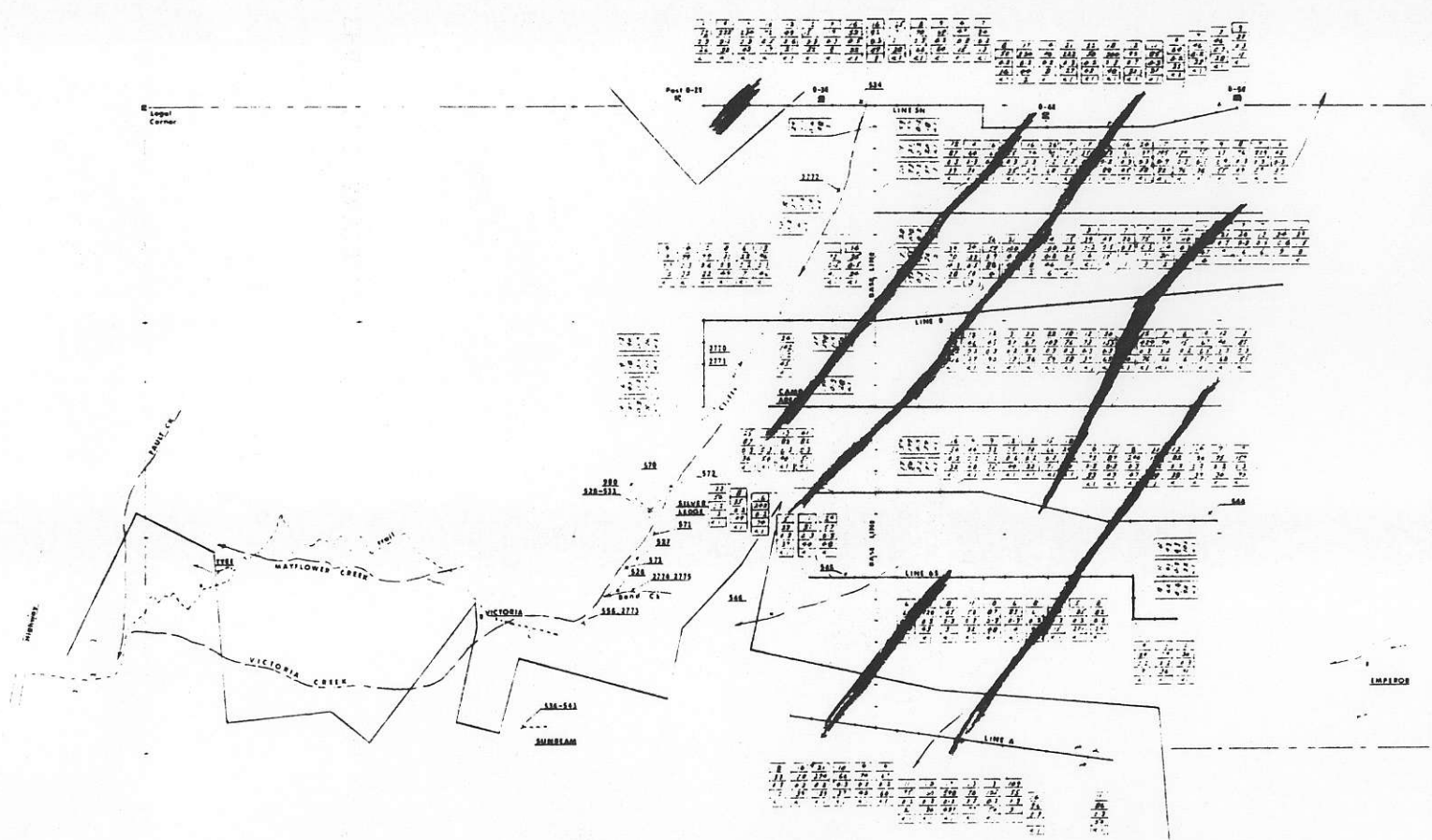
*R. Harris P.Eng  
SEP 30 1981*











**LEGEND**

SP Soil Geology

SG Soil Geology

CL Contour

AA. Post Sample

Sample Line

Claim Post

Adit

**NOTES**

Map prepared from:

1. 1978 Map

2. 1978 Map

3. 1978 Map

4. 1978 Map

5. 1978 Map

6. 1978 Map

7. 1978 Map

8. 1978 Map

9. 1978 Map

10. 1978 Map

**KINGDOM RESOURCES LTD.**  
**MM 100 CLAIM**  
**1981 SAMPLING &**  
**PROSPECT LOCATIONS**

CP Harris 7/83  
 Sheet 20 1981