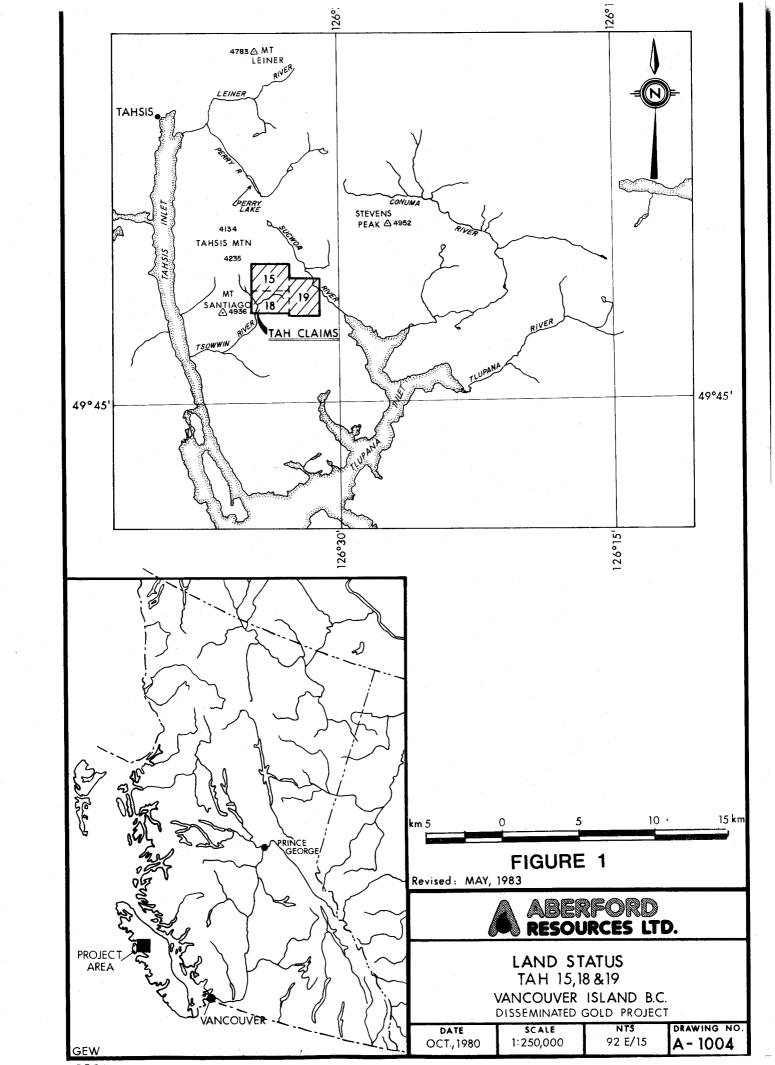
# TAH PROJECT NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND BRITISH COLUMBIA

# INTRODUCTION

The TAH Project is a gold-oriented search throughout the northern portion of Vancouver Island. Regional drainage sampling using heavy mineral techniques has resulted in the staking of the TAH Claims and has defined several high priority anomalous targets for follow-up. The TAH Claims (Figure 1) consist of 55 units and are 100 percent owned by Aberford Resources Ltd.

# TAH CLAIMS

In 1979, heavy mineral sampling along the west coast of Vancouver Island outlined an area of anomalous gold values. The TAH Claims were subsequently staked and programs of prospecting and geochemical sampling were carried out in 1980 and 1981. An area containing anomalous gold and arsenic values was defined near the headwaters of the Tsowwin River on TAH 18. Extensive skarn development was noted. One sample of a small 5cm wide quartz vein ran 3.59 oz/ton gold and 2.30 oz/ton silver. Two old properties, the Mohawk Group and the Vivian Group are reported to occur on the claims, but were not located by Aberford. The property is underlain by Karmutsen volcanics, Quatsino limestone and the Parson's Bay Formation. These rocks were intruded by Eocene and Lower Jurassic stocks.



## GOLD TARGETS

The analysis of approximately 220 heavy mineral samples from streams draining 7,000 square kilometers of Northern Vancouver Island has resulted in the location of five priority targets currently on open ground (Table 1). These priority targets are defined by two or more highly anomalous gold or gold indicator elements which outline a specific drainage as containing a gold mineralizing event. The technique of heavy mineral sampling used by Aberford to define these targets is well suited to the high rainfall and stream energy of Vancouver Island which results in discrete mineral grains in stream sediment is an indication of anomalous elements.

## 1983 PROGRAM

Results to date suggest that the establishment of a grid on the primary areas of interest of the TAH Group followed by geological mapping, prospecting and detailed geochemistry is warranted to further define the anomalous sources. Follow-up work totalling \$30,000 would be sufficient to hold the claims for 3 years.

Follow-up geochemical stream sediment and rock sampling in conjunction with prospecting to establish land acquisition sites on the heavy mineral targets is also planned for 1983.

### JOINT VENTURE

Prior to examination of information detailing specific heavy mineral gold targets, prospective joint venturers would be requested to sign an exclusivity agreement covering those target areas.

Aberford proposes a joint venture whereby the co-venturer would earn a fifty (50) percent interest in the project as follows:

TABLE I

VANCOUVER ISLAND PRIORITY TARGET AREAS

Target	No. of	Area			Maxim	um anon	alous	values	3_	
	Anomalous		Au	Ag	As	Sb	W	Cu	Pb	Zn
	Drainages		ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
1	4	5km <sup>2</sup>	11000		20		15			
2	8	20km <sup>2</sup>	1400	2.6	680	29	11			
3	4	20km <sup>2</sup>	1300	1.3	260	7	27	1320		
4	3	9km <sup>2</sup>	6100		16					
5	4	10km <sup>2</sup>	2400	6.1	1300	30	60	1130	180	800

Typical Background Values (Median)

475 0.1 22 2 4 100 3 33

- Conduct detailed geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping and prospecting on the TAH Claims.
- 2) Conduct follow-up geochemical soil and rock sampling in conjunction with prospecting on the heavy mineral targets to establish land acquisition sites.

The co-venturer may earn a fifty (50) percent interest in the project by expending funds as follows:

1st year	\$200,000
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2nd year	\$200,000
	\$400,000

The co-venturer could earn an additional fifteen (15) percent by expending an additional \$100,000 at any time during the two year period. Aberford would be carried through final feasibility at which time it could elect to retain a working interest or revert to a ten (10) percent NPI.