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Geological Report - TSEE PROJECT - Too Claims.

Summary and Conclusions: The Too claims were staked in March, 1981 adjacent to Cordilleran-Amax Climax group (Midway Project) with the aim that the favorable package of sediments containing Pb-Zn-Ba, on the Climax claims, extended over their claim boundaries to the west.

Reconnaissance geological mapping and geochemical survey was undertaken in late June and early July for a period of three (3) weeks. Geological mapping revealed that the package of Paleozoic sediments, including the Road River, McDame and Lower Sylvester formations did indeed extend onto the Too claims. The most favorable unit to contain the hopeful Pb-Zn-Ba mineralization was the silvery-grey weathering, black mudstone-siltstone at the base of the Sylvester formation. This unit was found to occupy the south-central and eastern portions of the property, while sandstones, quartzites and various carbonates occupied the majority of the northern and south-western areas of the claims.

Inspection of the mudstones (generally through talus) and overlying clastics revealed no visible barite or any other significant mineralization, (besides minor leached pyrite and limonite) and zinc tests proved to be negative, although this may be due to the fact that no carbonates (hydrozincite) were present.

Geochemical sampling consisted of silt samples of the major east-flowing stream on the south section of the property at 100 metre intervals and talus sampling of most talus slopes throughout the claim group.

Due to the nature of the fineness of mineralization associated with mudstones of this type, and the lack of visible barite, little

Geochemistry: Geochemical sampling consisted predominately of Talus sampling, silt sampling and minor rock sampling of outcrops of interest. Talus sampling was conducted along contours as much as topography would allow, and generally two parallel lines were run. Samples were taken at 100 metre intervals concentrating at elevations where finer material could be collected. On slopes with recessive outcrop (such as shales) the talus was actually fine enough to be called soil, however the distinction was not made in the field.

Silt sampling was also carried out at 100 metre intervals and was only carried out on the major east flowing creek at the south end of the property, as the remainder of the creeks were too steep to have silts. Silt samples of this creek should be quite important, since two previous samples from here have run anomalous zinc and lead.

Geochemical sample types and locations have been plotted on the 1:5,000 reconnaissance geology maps.

Conclusia: Reconaissance geological mapping of the Too claims has revealed that the upper Devonian → lower Mississippian clastics (Sylvester formatia), known to host Pb-Zn, in other local~~s~~ are ~~located~~ present in the south central portion of the property. The silvery weathering mudstones ~~known to~~ which might host ~~this~~ finely disseminated mineralization was seen only in the form of talus and in relatively small amounts, compared to the overlying clastics of the same formation.

Inspectia of the mudstones revealed no visible mineralizatia, and no barite or exceptionally dense specimens ~~were seen~~ observed.

Overall the Too claims show little of interest in the way of mineralizatia and ~~is~~ are generally dominated by a thick sequence of carbonates.

Future work relies upon geochemistry results, or possibly new types of mineralizatia that may occur in this area which the author overlooked.

M.M.

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