Geological

Assessment Report

Main Vein Area

on the

Hunter Property

Crown Grant No.s 2978-2993 Inclusive

· Hunter 1-4 Mineral Claims

Skeena Mining Division

N.T.S. 103H/1W

for

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# Geological Assessment Report on the Main Vein Area on the Hunter Property

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Arnhem Resources Inc. conducted a two-phase program of field investigations on its Hunter Claim Group located in the Skeena Mining Division of British Columbia from July 4th to September 23, 1984.

The first phase of exploration comprised: goelogical mapping, sampling and surveying of the Main, Parallel and Cross Veins on Hunter 3 and preparation for drilling on the River - No. 2 Vein System on Hunter 1 claim. The second phase was a diamond drilling program that investigated extensions of the River Vein on Hunter 1 claim.

This report sets forth the investigations and results of the part of the first phase of exploration conducted on the Main, Parallel and Cross Veins. Work on the River - No. 2 Vein System from both phases of exploration is recorded in a separate report (Scott, 1984 B).

Arnhem's 1984 exploration program was financed by Du-Well Resources

Ltd. under an option agreement with Arnhem. Ownership of the Hunter Claims

is retained by Arnhem Resources Inc.

# 1.1 General Geography and Physiography

The Hunter Claim Group is located on the West side of the Coast Range Mountains approximately 100 km south of Kitimat, B.C. (Figure 1). The claims straddle the north branch of Khutze River, which flows into Khutze Inlet on the east side of Princess Royal Channel, approximately

20 km south of the Hunter Property. The geographic co-ordinates of the property are  $53^{\circ}$  12' north latitude and  $128^{\circ}$  23' west longitude. The N.T.S. map reference is 103 H/1.

The fishing village of Butedale is the closest settlement to the Hunter Property. Butedale is on the west side of Princess Royal Channel, 22 km west of the Hunter claims.

In the past, access has been by boat to the head of Khutze Inlet, thence by foot trail to the property. At present, the best access is by helicopter. The nearest helicopter charter base is at Terrace, B.C., 145 km north of the Hunter Property. Heavier equipment can be transported by barge to within 21 km of the property and slung the remainder of the distence under a helicopter.

The main topographic feature in the claim-area is the north-south trending 'U' shaped Khutze River valley. This is flanked by several small transverse hanging valleys, some of which contain small alpine glaciers. The floor of the main valley is covered with a shallow layer of drift and talus that thickens toward the sides of the valley; a result of the accumulation of coarse talus below near-vertical sidewalls of the valley. The topography around the Khutze River valley is rugged. Elevations range from 270 m in the valley bottom to greater than 1500 m on adjacent mountains.

The average annual temperature range is from -10 C to 14 C. Annual precipitation is in excess of 350 cm.

Vegetation in the area is typical of the west coast rain forest.

The valley bottom is forested with mature spruce and hemlock that commonly

reach heights exceeding 40 m and smaller yellow cedar. Beneath the forest cover, moist organic soil covers the valley bottom and adjacent talus slopes It supports a variety of mosses and moderate to thich underbrush comprising huckleberry, salmonberry, devil's club and skunk cabbage. Alder is common along the banks of the Khutze River.

In alpine regions, the sparse vegetation comprises stunted cedar and scrub hemlock with a few alpine meadows.

Treeline is approximately 800 m above sea level. Good rock exposures exist above this elevation. Below this elevation, however, bedrock exposures are restricted to the banks of Khutze River subsidiary stream channels and to steep bluffs within the forested areas.

# 1.2 Property Definition

#### 1.2.1 Claims

The Hunter claim group comprises seventeen crown grants and four, twenty-unit mineral claims totalling 97 mineral claim units (Figure 2).

The seventeen crown grants are owned by Mr. J.M. Meldrum and Mr. R.D. Meldrum. They are held under option by Arnhem Resources Inc. The four mineral claims are owned by Arnhem Resources Inc. Table 1 summarizes the status of the Hunter claim group shown on B.C. mineral titles map M103 H/1W.

Table 1 Hunter Claim Group: List of Claims

Claim Name	Lot No.	Record No.	Record Date	No. of Units
Jubilee 1	2977		Crown Granted	
Jubilee 2	2978		11	1
Jubilee 3	2979		11	1
Jubilee 4	2980		11	1
Jubilee 5	2981		11	1
Jubilee 6	2982		11	1
Jubilee 7	2983		11	1
Jubilee 8	2984		H	1
Ruby 1	2985		U	1
Ruby 2	2986		11	1
Ruby 3	2987		11	1
Ruby 4	2988		H	1
Ruby 5	2989		H	1
Ruby 6	2990		11	1
Ruby 7	2991		11	1
Bee Fraction	2992		H	1
Jay Fraction	2993		11	1
Hunter 1		3715 (1)	Jan. 24, 1983	20
Hunter 2		3716 (1)	H	20
Hunter 3		3717 (1)	U	20
Hunter 4		3718 (1)	11	20
				<u>20</u> 96

Notes: All taxes on crown grants are paid to date

The Hunter 1-4 claims were in good standing until Jan. 24, 1987 at the writing of this report due to 1983 exploration (Scott, 1984 A)

# 1.2.2 Type of Mineral Occurence

The six known mineral occurences on the property are typical gold-bearing, quartz-pyrite vein deposits. The veins are contained primarily within a roof pendant of meta-volcanics which lies across a stock of quartz monzonite of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The environment of deposition is probably mesothermal.

Of several mineral occurences of this type in the region, the most notable is that located at the head of Surf Inlet, on Princess

Royal Island, 36 km west-southwest of the Hunter claim group.

Two ore zones, known as the Surf Mine and the Pugsley
Mine, are contained within a fault zone that can be traced for 4400 m horizontally and 1000 m vertically. The pyritic, milk-white quartz veins range
in length from less than 30 m up to 300 m. Thicknesses range from less
than 0.6 m to 12 m. The vertical extent of each mine is in excess of 300 m.
During its main period of production between 1917 and 1926, Surf Inlet
Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. mined 836,500 tons of ore yielding an average
grade of 0.385 oz/ton gold, 0.21 oz/ton silver and 0.31% copper.

## 1.2.3 History

The first gold-bearing quartz vein discovered on the north branch of Khutze River was the River Vein. It is exposed at an elevation of approximately 270 m above sea level, on the east bank of the river. Further discoveries were made on the west side of the river between elevations of 350 m and 800 m, approximately about 1.2 km southwest of the River Vein. The best-exposed of these veins is the Main Vein.

In 1930, the Hunter Property was owned by C.W. Meldrum and Associates of Vancouver, B.C. During the 1930's, work by the Meldrum group included cutting trail to the Hunter claims from Khutze Inlet and trenching of the veins. In 1933, three tons of ore were shipped which yielded a recoverable grade of 9.29 oz/ton Au, 4.02 oz/ton Ag and 1.37% Cu. During 1939, while the property was under option to P.W. Racey of Seattle, an inclined shaft (-55°) was sunk on the River Vein to a depth of 46.9 m. Drifts were driven north and south along the vein from the bottom of the shaft for a total of 56.6 m.

By 1941, work on the Main Vein was underway. An adit, at an elevation of about 695 m a.s.l., was driven 144 m along the vein before a shortage of explosives due to the war curtailed work. No additional underground development has been undertaken to date on either vein. In 1980, the River Vein shaft was fitted with new ladders by Derry, Michener and Booth Inc. and both the Main Vein and the River Vein workings were sampled.

Work on the Hunter Property was resumed in 1983 by Arnhem Resources Inc. It comprised a comprehensive program of geological mapping, vein sampling, line cutting and silt and soil geochemical surveys (T.C.Scott, 1984A)

## 1.3 Summary of Work Done

Phase One of the 1984 exploration program conducted on the Hunter Claim Group comprised geological mapping, sampling and surveying in the vicinity of the Main, Parallel and Cross Vein exposures on Hunter 3 claim and preparation for drilling on the River-No. 2 Vein System on Hunter 1 claim. Phase-one work commenced on July 4 and was completed on July 30, 1984. Table 2 contains a summary of work done on the Main-Parallel-Cross Vein System during Phase One. Work done on the River-No. 2 Vein System during the first phase of exploration is recorded in a separate report (Scott 19848).

Table 2
Hunter Claim Group: Summary of Work Done

Type of Work	Description	Amount of Work
Surveying-Surface	Transit survey in Main Vein area to establish control for mapping of veins, location of Crown Grants Note: Table 4 and Figure 4 this report.	8 man days
-Underground	Transit survey of Main Vein workings. Note: Table 4 and Figures 5a,b and 6a,b this report. Surveys conducted by Stephen Caulfield assisted by T.C. Scott.	4 Man days
Geological Mapping	Surface and underground mapping of Main Vein workings at a scale of 1: 100 Note Figures 5a,b and 6a,b this report Surface exposures of Parallel and Cross Veins at a scale of 1:1000 Note Figure 7 this report. Local surface geology at a scale of 1:5000. Note: Figure 4 this report	See cost statement this report
Vein Sampling	Channel sampling of Main Vein on surface Note: Figure 6a this report Channel sampling at Parallel and Cross Veins Note: Figure 7 this report Miscellaneous Vein and rock Sampling Note: Figures 4 and 7 this report	20 samples assayed for Au, Ag  4 samples assayed for Au Ag  2 samples-geochemical analysis for Au + 13 element ICP  7 samples assayed for Au, Ag

# SUMMARY

Note: Sampling conducted by T.C. Scott, B.Sc., F.G.A.C. and Lawrence Solkowski, B.Sc., F.G.A.C., with the assistance of Stephen Caulfield.

# 1.4 Claims Worked On

The claims on which the 1984 Phase One field work was actually done on the Main-Cross-Parallel Vein area are as follows:

Jubilee	4	L2980	Crown Grant
Jubilee	5	L2981	Crown Grant
<b>Jubilee</b>	6	L2982	Crown Grant
Jubilee	7	L2983	Crown Grant
<b>Jubilee</b>	8	L2984	Crown Grant
Ruby	1	L2985	Crown Grant
Ruby	3 -	L2987	Crown Grant
Bee Fr		L2992	Crown Grant
Hunter	3	3717 (1)	Mineral Claim

# 1.5 Camp, Field Crew and Supervision

The main camp was located approximately 75m north of the legal corner post for Hunter 1 to 4 mineral claims, adjacent to an open meadow suitable for helicopter landings. Two canvas wall tents erected upon previously constructed tent-frame floors and covered with plastic sheets provided accomodation for the crew. A third tent was set up 100m north of the Main Vein portal at an elevation of approximately 710m on the West side of Khutze River. This provided accomodation for the geological crew during work in the Main Vein area.

The field work was conducted by T.C. Scott, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.; consulting geologist, with the assistance of L. Solkowski, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.; and Stephen Caulfield, surveyor. Camp mobilization was conducted by John Ostler, M.Sc. P. Geol., President, Arnhem Resources Inc. The senior supervising project engineer was D.W. Tulley, P. Eng.

The camp and crew was moved on and off the property by the co-ordinated use of a Husky float plane chartered from North Coast Air Services Ltd. of Prince Rupert, B.C. and a Bell 206B helicopter chartered from Northern Mountain Helicopters Ltd. from Terrace, B.C. Most of the crew and camp gear was transported by plane from Prince Rupert to Khutze Inlet and then by helicopter to the property. Some equipment and crew flew directly to the property from Terrace in the helicopter. During the demobilization of the crew, the routing was reversed.

### 2.0 DETAILED TECHNICAL DATE AND INTERPRETATIONS

# 2.1 Purpose of Work Done

The work conducted on the Main Vein area of the Hunter

Property during the Phase I field program of 1984 was in partial fulfillment

of the phase I recommendations contained in "Report on the Hunter Claim

Group" by D.W. Tully (Tully, 1984). Phase I work on the River Vein area

is reported in Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the River Vein area

of the Hunter Property (Scott, 1984 B).

## 2.2 Regional Geology

As mapped by Roddick (1970), the region surrounding the Hunter Property is underlain by elements of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex which include quartz monzonite and quartz diorite intrusions, and granitiod gneiss. The plutons and gneiss occur as sub-contiguous, elongate bodies oriented northwest-southeast, sub-parallel to the regional strike of that part of the Coast Mountains.

To the knowledge of the Writer, no age determinations have been conducted on the Coast Plutonic Complex intrusives near the Hunter Property. The granitiod gneiss exposed on the property is indicated by Roddick to be of Palaeozoic age. However, contiguous metamorphic rocks mapped by A. J. Baer (1973) on the adjoining map-sheet to the south, 103A, indicates that the granitiod gneiss was derived from volcanics and sediments of both Palaeozoic and Triassic ages.

It is probable that the gneiss exposed on the Hunter Property is part of a roof pendant of metamorphosed voicanics, partly melted between cupolas of a granitic pluton.

Mineraled Veins on the Hunter Property are most common within the border phases of the granitic pluton west of Khutze River and across the centre of the roof pendant (Figure 4).

# 2.3 Local Geology

Rock outcrops above the Main Vein portal are plentiful and almost contiguous. Precipitous bluffs and glaciated ledges reveal the predominant country rock to be a granitic gneiss of biotite quartz diorite composition. The gneiss is migmatitic and contains swarms of pegmatite, aplite and hybrid felsic dykes. The dykes commonly have paradoxical contactage relationships as well as gradational compositional changes. Narrow northerly striking, nearly vertical, basalt dykes seem to be the youngest intrusions.

To the east, below the Main Vein portal, bedrock is exposed only on steep glaciated bluffs and to creek gorges. The metavolcanic

granitic gneiss contact is inferred to be along the base of the west slope of the Khutze River valley on Mine Creek. Metavolcanics outcrop only near Khutze River in this area. To the north, the contact has been observed from the air. The steep bluffs east of the main camp on Khutze River are inferred to be the eastern boundary of the metavolcanics. All segments of the Main Vein System appear to be within the border-zone of the granitic gneiss, southwest of the roof pendant.

### 2.3.1 Main Vein

The Main Vein outcrops in Mine Creek at an elevation of 690 meters. It is exposed in surface showings along the creek bed and in underground workings. A transit survey of these showings ties the Main Vein to the River Vein and the Hunter Legal Claim Post. Table 3 lists the co-ordinates and elevations of survey stations originating from the Hunter L C P.

The Main Vein surface exposure is approximately 62 meters long (Figure 5A) and mostly in the creek bed of Mine Creek. At the northeast end, adjacent to the portal on the east bank of Mine Creek, the Main Vein occurs as a splay of several 1 to 5 cm wide quartz - dolomite veinlets across a width of 2 meters. Attitudes are northeasterly with shallow easterly dips. Wall rock alteration is limited to weak bleeching and chloritization of granite gneissand metavolcanic inclusions. Only traces of pyrite are present within the veins and wallrocks.

On surface to the southeast, the veinlets coalesce into a 15cm wide quartz vein of similar northeasterly strike. The dip, however, steepens markedly to 73° at 35.0s. Pyrite content is minimal

as is wallrock alteration. Rock alteration on the west bank may be more closely associated with migmitization than with the vein.

A trench exposes the Main Vein from 46.5S to 63.GS. Along this segment, the vein has a high sulphide content (10 to 60%). Pyrite predominates over chalcopyrite. The vein averages 23cm in width.

Wall rock alteration is pronounced along the sulphiderich vein segment. The vein is enveloped in a zone of strong bleaching, chloritization and pyrytization. Selvage and fault gouge lie adjacent to both the hanging and footwalls of the vein. Similar alteration is present in the creek near Station 14 (Fig. 5A).

Two distinct flexures in the vein occur at 52.05 and 63.05 These pronounced changes in strike and dip and the marked increase in sulphide content along this vein segment, strongly suggest that the structures form a trap for the sulphide mineralization and associated gold concentration. The tenor of this vein segment is Au: 1.031 oz/ton,  $Au/A_5 = .41$ Ag: 2.54 oz/ton over an average sample width of 23cm and length of 17.4 meters (14.5m horizontal). The plan of surface sampling is shown in Figure 6A and a summary of results is contained in Table 3.

The Main Vein is also exposed in underground workings. An adit exposes the vein for a length of 139.7 meters from the timbered portal. Except for loose rock at the portal and at 7.05, the workings are in very good condition. The walls, however, are mostly coated with sludge which obscures much of the geology. The underground geology is shown on Figures 5A and 5B. Channel sampling is displayed on Figures 6A and 6B. A summary of channel sample results is contained in Table 3.

Table 3

Summary of Channel Sample Results: Main Vein 1984

Location	No. of	Sample influence	e	Av. Sample	A	ssays	
	Samples	Interval Length	(m)	Width (cm)	Au ton	Ag ton	Cu%
Surface, Por	tal 4	1.0N - 7.0S	8.0	9.0	0.017	0.01	
Area: HMVS	4	9.05 - 18.05	9.0		1.504	2.71	
	9	45.6S - 63.0S	17.4		1.031	2.54	
Underground		3.05 - 15.05	12.0		0.034	0.05	0.06
HMVU	1	15.0S - 17.0S	2.0		0.548	0.82	0.27
	5	17.0S - 27.0S	10.0		0.127	0.22	0.05
	3	27.0S - 33.0S	6.0		0.672	1.07	0.01
	5	33.0S - 43.0S	10.0		0.041	0.07	0.01
	5	43.05 - 51.05	8.0		0.122	0.17	0.02
	25	51.0S - 93.0S	42.0	16	2.172	3.15	0.43
	* (22	51.0S - 93.0S	42.0	16	1.760	2.60	0.38
	4	93.05 -101.05	8.0	10	0.217	0.32	0.02
	7	101.05 -109.55	8.5	17	1.361	1.79	0.03
	10	109.55 -127.05	17.5	14	0.107	0.16	0.18
	3	127.05 -133.05	6.0	39	2.011	2.20	0.04
	4	133.05 -140.55	7.5	18	0.153	0.22	0.01

Note: Average Assay =  $\frac{E(W \times Assay)}{E(W)}$ 

\* Value from Back and Foot of tunnel at underground stations 52.0S 56.0S and 90.0S were averaged before calculating the Average Assay for this vein segment.

In the underground workings, the Main Vein is hosted mainly by the granitic gneiss that contains several metavolcanic inclusions. The gneiss and metavolcanic inclusions are cut by several felsic dykes. The metavolcanics sporadically from the wall rock of the vein. The Main Vein cuts across all rock units.

Most of the late felsic dykes are accompanied by negligible wallrock alteration. The Main Vein however has an extensive alteration envelope.

The alteration envelope comprises chloritization, sericitization, pyritization.

Bleeching and clay selvage. Alteration is very weak near the Main Vein portal splay zone. It intensifies southward from the portal splay zone to the zones of maximum sulphide content within the vein.

Sulphide content of the Main Vein ranges from trace to 80%.

Pale, brittle, highly reflective pyrite constitutes most of the sulphide.

Lesser amounts of chalcopyrite are present and commonly only revealed by the presence of secondary azurite and malachite stain. Sulphides occur as patches and seams of variable width. There is no apparent affinity of the sulphides for one wall or the other of the vein. Concentrations generally increase with distance from the portal reaching a maximum between 50.0\$ to 92.0\$.

Although tetradymite was not observed underground, traces were detected in the old dump.

The vein is commonly bounded by minor left-lateral faults that cross the vein in an echelon pattern. Displacement is minimal. There are no obvious slickensides or mullions. However, the underground survey indicates the presence of dinstinct vein flexures at BM U7 which are very similar to those observed at surface. The highest concentrations of sulphides in the Main Vein exposed underground are also found within this segment of the vein. The tenor of the Main Vein between 51.0S and 93.0S is Au: 1.760 oz/ton, Ag: 2.60 oz/ton, Cu: 0.38% over an average width of 16cm and length of 42 meters. The precious metal ratio from significant assays is Au: Ag = 0.65. Au/cu = H.Ca

## 2.3.2 Parallel and Cross Veins

Quartz veins are intermittently exposed downstream from the adit

on Mine Creek (Figure 7). They are hosted by the granitic gneiss and contained some metavolcanic xenoliths. The migmatitic character of the bedrock seems to intensify as the main body of metavolcanics is approached. The mineralized veins occur as 1 to 5 cm quartz  $\frac{1}{2}$  dolomite veinlets in splays similar to that occuring adjacent the adit. Wallrock alteration is weak as is pyritization. Most vein exposures have a crushed appearance resulting from post vein faulting.

There are two areas where the veinlets coalesce. At an elevation 557m, two "Parallel Veins" are exposed on the south canyon wall of Mine Creek. These 15 cm-wide veins are .3 meters apart and have moderate southeasterly dips.

Climbing conditions at the time of investigation prevented a complete examination and only one sample was obtained. The lower of the veins was milk-white quartz. It produced little wallrock alteration and contained only 2% pyrite.

The splayed veins in Mine Creek also seem to coalesce as they abut against a pegmatite dyke of moderate easterly dip. (Figure 7).

The Cross Vein is in excess of 15 cm. wide. It is exposed in a sloughed trench on the north bank of Mine Creek. Very little wall rock alteration and pyritization is evident there. Upon the north bank, a line of sloughed pits mark probable trace of the vein over one hundred metres, however vein exposures are not evident.

Approximately 190m north of Mine Creek, a pyrite bearing quartz vein is exposed in Power Creek. The exposure occurs at a break in slope above Ramona Falls and adjacent to a large 'rooster tail' of water. This

segment of the Cross Vein has a similar attitude and is on strike with the vein on Mine Creek. It is up to 40 cm wide and contains up to 40% sulphides, all of which is pyrite. The pyrite, however, is not as pale as that occuring in the Main Vein workings nor does it possess a similarly high reflectance. The results of channel sampling (HPXV) indicated on Figure 7, show that this high sulphide zone is anomalously devoid of precious metals.

#### 2.3.3. No. 4 Vein

General prospecting and mapping in an area approximately 500 meters south of the Main Vein portal, revealed the presence of what may be the No. 4 Vein (Figure 4). Here, a fault zone greater than 1 meter wide and striking 050°, occurs in a steep, narrow creek channel. The zone comprises crushed quartz vein debris, gouge and traces of bornite. Two 1 meter samples, 2304D and 2305D, returned values of Au: 10 ppb, Ag 0.2 ppm, Cu 16 ppm. and Au: 6300 ppb, Ag: 30.4, Cu: 3840 ppm respectively.

## 2.4 Discussion and Interpretation of Results

The data derived from the 1983 field investigations of the River

Vein area reveal important information relating to the structure and

precious metal distribution within the quartz-sulphide veins of the Hunter

Property.

In the Main Vein, the distribution of gold and silver is mainly dependent upon the degree of sulphide concentration in the vein. Sulphide concentration commonly increase in vein segments with moderately steep dips. The correlation of data relating to Main Vein flexures observed

Table '
Table of Co-ordinates and Elevations

Station	Х	Y	Elevation	Comments
SHAFT	008.96 E	295.36 N	286.63 m	IP SW Corner
TP 1	002.62 E	298.12 N	283.55	Trench HRST-1
BM 1	000.77 W	289.12 N	282.01	
TP 2	000.80 W	254.37 N	281.52	
8M 2	001.84 W	246.68 N	280.17	Trench HRT
TP 3	001.63 W	230.78 N	278.93	
BM 3	W 88.000	211.09 N	279.98	Trench HRT 2
TP 4	005.06 W	195.86 N	279.16	
BM 4	010.43 W	196.41 N	276.53	Trench HRT 3
TP 5	003.90 W	189.25 N	274.77	
BM 5	003.25 W	170.27 N	272.98	
TP 6	006.00 W	148.63 N	274 74	
8M 6	015.74 W	137.55 N	268.30	
CGP	016.62 W	147.36 N	268.35	E Bank Khutze R.
TP 7	022.49 W	119.19 N	268.35	
BM 7	032.57 ₩	099.19 N	267.84	
TP 8	037.63 W	075.60 N	269.43	
TP 9	013.49 W	047.94 N	271,26	
LCP Hunter 1-4	000.00	000.00	274.51	Grid Origin
8M 9	044.94 E	072.60 S	-,-	,
8M 10	049.53 E	136.38 S	-,-	
BM 11	880.28 W	675.06 S	706.35	
BM 12	859.62 W	694.69 S	707.15	Helicopter Pad
BM 13	831.07 W	900.70 S	754.04	
BM 14	845.18 W	926.25 S	766.66	
BM 15	669.94 W	887.82 S	-,-	
BM 16	670.54 W	928.01 S	852.91	
BM 17	713.95 W	1024.01 5	879.25	
BM 18	732.97 W	1099.72 S	888.37	
BM 19	826.53 W	1094.18 S	869.15	
BM 20	769.30 W	770.24 S	690.43	
BM 21	774.84 W	772.76 S	690.43	Main Vein Dump
BM 22	722.62 W	1016.01 S		
BM 23	865.05 W	680.20 S		
CGP	793.60 W	1099.18 S	843.72	WP L2984 ANG L2985 245°W
BM UO	774.90 W	7 <b>93.89</b> S	691.20	3.74m Inside Main Portal
BM U1	776.00 W	800.35 S	691.24	
BM U2	780.00 W	805.69 S	691.25	
BM U3	785.95 W	815.72 S	691.33	
BM U4	791.87 W	824.63 S	691.48	
BM U5	802.75 W	843.95 S	691.53	
BM U6	808.27 W	850.61 S	691.52	
BM U7	817.60 W	856.13 S	691.47	
BM U8	828.78 W	878.82 S	691.60	
BM U9	833.15 ₩	884.76 S	691.50	
BM U10	835.60 W	893.20 S	691.65	
8M U11	835.95 W	897 <b>.</b> 95 S	691.74	
BM U12	839.50 W	913.64 S	691.43	Face Main Vein Adit
HMVS OS	771.51 W	781.25 S	693.71	Main Vein Surface Trace
HMVS 17S	779.04 W	795.21 S	695.77	11
HMVS 35S	788.15 W	809.83 S	701.70	<b>!!</b>
HMVS 52S	797.96 W	823.23 S	707.38	n

at surface and underground appears to define an one shoot with an apparent plunge of 35° towards 201° from BM HMVS 63.0S to BM U7. Since the splay zone in the portal area is not observed elsewhere along the adit, it is likely that this zone also plunges subparallel to the one shoot.

The investigation of vein exposures down stream from the Main Vein on Mine Creek suggests the splay of veins extends northeasterly to the Cross Vein where they coalesce. The Parallel Veins thus appear as anomolous thickenings along the splay zone where low precious metal values can be predicated by low sulphide concentrations and low to moderated dip angles.

However, the high sulphide zone in the Cross Vein at Power Creek is barren with respect to gold and silver. It suggests that precious metal distribution within the Main Vein System is not entirely dependent upon sulphide concentrations nor on the dips of the veins.

The assays obtained from the No. 4 Vein may represent a secondary enrichment of metals leached from the fault or the original leakage of mineralizing solutions from the Main Vein system at the time of emplacement. It is entirely possible that the No. 4 Vein is part of a splay zone similar to that observed on Mine Creek.

The course of the Main and River Veins are similar in style, with both displaying northeasterly flexures along a north northeasterly strike (Scott 1984A). The segment of River Vein from Trench HRT, through Trench HRT-2 to Trench HRT-3 along the Khutze River, may represent a structural trap similar to the ore shoot observed on the Main Vein. Although the Main and River Vein systems are similar, it is still uncertain if they are contiguous. It might be reasonable to expect them to be subparallel systems with the southern end of the River Vein represented by the Burnt Tree

Vein which has yet to be located and exmained.

## 3.0 CONCLUSIONS

Field work conducted on the Hunter Property and hereby reported upon, has fulfilled the Phase la recommendations of D.W. Tully, P.Eng., as outlined in his "Report on the Hunter Claim Group" dated March 29, 1984.

Geological mapping and sampling of the Main Vein system, both at surface and underground, have enhanced the understanding of its geometry and its gold-sulfphide distribution. For reasons which are presently unclear, the current results differ in part from those obtained by Derry, Michener and Booth in 1980. The results presented in this report suggest the presence of an ore shoot within the Main Vein which extends from surface downward through the underground workings between 51.0S and 93.0S at an apparant plunge of 35° towards 210°.

The Main and Cross Veins contain significant sulphide concentrations.

They are connected by a splay of veins (parallel veins included) that

are generally devoid of sulphides and precious metals. The Main Vein is

similar to the River Vein in form and tenor. Although geneticly related,

the two veins probably represent subparallel auriferous systems.

## 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Work directed towards the extension and evaluation of all known auriferous vein systems on the Hunter Property should continue. The ongoing establishment of significant tonnages of mineralized rock, with grades similar to those obtained in 1983 and 1984, is most important for the Hunter Property to increase its potential for gold production.

1. The trench at the south end of the Main Vein should be rehabilitated

in order to more fully assess the ore shoot defined by the 1984 field work.

- 2. The No. 4 vein should be prospected to locate the Burnt Tree Vein.

  Both should be prepared for mapping and sampling through surface trenching.
- 3. The northward extension of the Cross Vein and the auriferous mineralization reported in Lime Creek should be mapped in detail and sampled.
- 4. Geophysical orientation surveys should be conducted over the well-mineralized segments of the River and Main Veins. If positive responses are obtained, the surveys should be expended to follow the course of all veins located on the property. Where feasible, vein extensions indicated by these surveys should be examined by surface trenching.
- 5. Consideration should be given to establishing a diamond drilling program to investigate the Main Vein ore shoot to depth.

Vancouver, B.C. November 15, 1984

T. Cameron Scott, B.Sc., F.G.A.C

Consulting Geologist

#### 5.0 REFERENCES

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### 6.0 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

The 1984 exploration program on Arnhem's Hunter Property was financed mostly by Du-well Resources Ltd. Du-well and Arnhem had an option agreement whereby Du-well could earn a 49% interest in the Hunter Property by contributing \$410,000.00 in a series of payments to Arnhem's 1984 exploration program.

Exploration was to be conducted in three phases:

- PHASE 1 detailed surface and underground exploration of the Main Vein area
  - preparation for drilling on the River Vein area
- PHASE 2 construction of drill camp
  - drilling of 2400 ft. of BQ core in the River Vein area
- PHASE 3 drilling of 3280 ft. of BQ core in the River Vein area

The first two phases of exploration were conducted on the property from June 4 to September 28, 1984. Du-well elected not to finance the third phase of exploration and formally dropped its option on the Hunter Property on November 28, 1984. Arnhem Resources Inc. retained 100% interest in the Hunter Property.

This report represents that part of Phase 1 exploration conducted in the Main Vein area from a camp near the Main Vein portal.

Consequently, the attached cost statement shows costs that relate to Phase I exploration as a whole, apportioned to work done in the Main Vein area for this report.

Work from both phases of exploration relating to the River Vein area is recorded in "Diamond Drilling Assessment Report, River Vein Area on the Hunter Property" (Scott, 1984B).

# ITEMIZED COSTS

		TIEMIZED COSTS		
			Total Cost Phase 1	Cost for Main Vein camp
Wages:	T.C. Scott, F.G.A.C. L. Solkosni B.Sc. S. Caulfield R. Bonin G. Caulfield	@230/day @160/day @140/day @140/day @140/day	36days \$8280.00 34days 5440.00 36days 5040.00 34days 4760.00 4900.00 28420.00	16days 2560.00 10days 1400.00 10000
TSPT:	2 3/4 ton trucks @ 700 Taxi & Parking Shipping Jet Air TSPT, C.P., P. Float planes North Coa Helicopters Northern M	W.A. st Air	1400.00 26.09 164.3 1035.69 2274.00 9283.6 14183.69	5
FUEL & OIL	Gasoline + 10-30 oil Naphtha Chain oil + 2 Stroke o Reserve helicopter fue		867.11 137.66 56.24 308.20 1369.21	35.00 4 10.00 5 94.20
FOOD & HOTE	L Camp Food Meals in transit Hotel		2579.72 850.0 993.3 4423.10	7 <u>1</u>
CAMP	Field equipment rental Field supplies Explosives Camp equipment		2300.00 2013.20 1306.20 286.30 5905.80	6 615.19 6 .00 6 37.14
COMM.	Rental 2 5B x 11 a Rad LD Tel & radiotelephone Expediting 19 hrs. @ \$2	•	\$600.00 173.83 380.00 1153.83	53.12 116.12
Report	ASSAY Drafting & Materials Report production & co	py .		2091.65 1469.22 <u>342.16</u> 3903.03
	Total Cost of Field Wor in 1984	rk on the Main Vei	n area	\$22,657.02

Vancouver, B.C., November 30, 1984

John Ostler, M.Sc., P.Geol. Presiden: Arnhem Resources, inc.

## Appendix A

Geochemical Proceedures and Assay Analytical Methods

### GEOCHEM PROCEDURES

PPB Gold: 5 gm samples ashed @ 800°C for one hour, digested with aqua regia - twice to dryness - taken up in 25% HCL-, the gold then extracted as the bromide complex into MIBK and analyzed via A.A.

Detection limit - 10 PPB

<u>PPM Arsenic:</u> a 1.0 gram sample is digested with a mixture of perchloric and nitric acid to strong fumes of perchloric acid. The digested solution is diluted to volume and mixed. An aliquot of the digest is acidified, reduced with Kl and mixed. A portion of the reduced solution is converted to arsine with NaBH<sub>4</sub> and the arsenic content determined using flameless atomic absorption.

Detection limit - 1 PPM

PPM Silver: a 1.0 gm portion of sample is digested in conc. perchloric-nitric acid (HClO<sub>4</sub> - HNO<sub>3</sub>) for approx. 2 hours. The digested sample is cooled and made up to 25 mls with distilled water. The solution is mixed and solids are allowed to settle. Silver is determined by atomic absorption technique using background correction on analysis.

Detection limit - 0.1 PPM

PPM Copper, Lead, Zinc: a 1.00 gram portion of sample is weighed into a calibrated test tube. The sample is digested using hot 70% perchloric acid and concentrated nitric acid. Digestion time = 2 hours. Sample volume is adjusted to 25 mls. using demineralized water. Sample solutions are homogenized and allowed to settle before being analyzed by atomic absorption procedures. Detection limits using Varian atomic absorption unit are as follows:

Copper - 1 PPM Lead - 1 PPM Zinc - 1 PPM

# ASSAY ANALYTICAL METHODS

Cu (%)

A 2 gram sub-sample is digested in a hot perchloric-nitric acid mixture for two hours, cooled, then transferred into a 250 ml. volumetric flask. Aluminum Chloride is added as an ionization suppressant for Mo. The solutions are then analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument.

Ag, Au (Oz/Ton)

Silver and gold analyses are done by standard fire assay techniques. In the sample preparation stage the screens are checked for metallics which, if present, are assayed separately and calculated into the results obtained from the pulp assay.

### APPENDIX A

## SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY ICP-AES

# Sample Decomposition for Geochemical Analyses by ICP-AES

A perchloric acid-nitric acid digestion on 0.50g of prepared sample is used if the major elements are not requested. The sample is digested on a hotplate to dense fumes of perchloric acid. The sample is diluted with 2.5 ml of conc. nitric acid then demineralized water added to a volume of 25 ml and mixed.

If the matrix elements are required, or for certain other elements not soluble in  $HC10_4-HN0_3$ , a hydrofluoric-perchloric-nitric acid digestion is carried out in a Teflon beaker. After evaporation to dryness the residue is taken up in hydrochloric acid, diluted to 25 ml with demineralized water (final hydrochloric acid concentration is 10% V/V) and mixed.

## ICP-AES Analysis of Geochemical Samples

The ICP-AES analysis is run on a Jobin-Yvon JY48P Plasma unit using a PDP 11/03 mini computer to control the analysis and perform the required calculations. The instrument, after calibration, controls the analyses, correcting for blank, spectral background, and interelement corrections due to spectral interferences. The results are reported in ug/g in the original prepared sample except for the major elements which are reported in %.



# **Chemex Labs Ltd.**

212 Brooksbank Ave. North Vancouver, B.C. V7J 2C1 Canada

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043-52597 Telex:

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

# CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : ARNHEM RESOURCES INC.

515 - 470 GRANVILLE ST. VANCOUVER. B.C.

V6C 1V5

: A8414540-001-4 CERT. #

INVOICE # : 18414540 DATE : 19-AUG-84 P.O. # : NONE

HUNTER GP

ATTN:	J.	OSTL	.ER	cc:	ROY	MCKAY	3	T.	CAMERON

ATTN: J. OSTI	LER CC:		Y & T. CA	MERON			
Sample	Ргер	Cu	Ag AA	Au			
description	code	<b></b>	oz/T	oz/T			
HMVU - 4.0	207	0.03	0.06	0.020			
HMVU - 6.0	207	0.41	0.52	0.284			
HMVU - 8-0	207	0.04	<0.01	0.004			
HMVU - 12.0 F	207	<0.01	<0.01	0.008	40.40		
HMVU - 12.0 B	207	<0.01	<0.01	0.009			
HMVU - 14.0	207	0.01	<0.01	0.004			
HMVU - 16.0	207	0.27	0.82	0.548			
HMVU - 18-0	207	0.03	0.17	0.146			, <del></del>
HMVU - 20+0	207	0.09	0.48	0.176			
HMVU - 22.0	207	0.02	0.17	0.108			-
HMVU - 24.0	207	0.12	0.31	0.164			
HMVU - 26.0	207	<0.01	0.09	0.054			
HMVU - 28.0	207	0.01	0-64	0.372			
HMVU - 30-0	207	0.01	2.04	1.274		40 TO	
HMVU - 32.0	207	<0.01	0.19	0.150			
HMVU - 34.0	207	0.02	0.15	0.088			
HMVU - 36.0	207	<0.01	<0.01	0.007			
HMVU - 38-0	207	<0.01	<0.01	0.009			
HMVU - 40+0	207	<0.01	0-17	0.096		-	
HMVU - 42.0	207	<0.01	0.07	0.040			
HMVU - 44.0	207	<0.01	0.17	0-154			
HMVU - 46.0	207	<0.01	0.17	0.128			
HMVU - 48.0 8	207	<0.01	0.15	0.088			
HMVU - 48.0 F	207	0.06	0.16	0.067			
HMVU - 50.0	207	0.09	0.31	0-188			
HMVU - 52.0 B	207	0.07	3.44	1.990			
HMVU - 52.0 F	207	0.43	3.58	2.232			
HMVU - 54.0	207	0.08	0.57	0.356			
HMVU - 56.0 B	207	0.12	1.22	0.950			
HMVU - 56.0 F	207	0.05	5.24	3.708			
HMVU - 58.0	207	0-10	2.42	1.710			
HMVU - 59.0	207	1.07	5.24	3.886			
HMVU - 60.0	207	0.21	5.00	3.166			
HMVU - 62.0	207	0.03	0.17	0-144			
HMVU - 64.0	207	0.13	0.73	0 • 35 2			
HMVU - 66.0	207	0.32	0.64	0.436			
HMVU - 68.0	207	0.38	2.24	1.326	40 40		
HMVU - 70.0	207	0.38	2.49	1.740	x	) /\ <del></del>	
HMVU - 72.0	207	0.02	0.18	0.140	// /	-مر(ا ا	
HMVU - 74.0	207	0.35	0.80	0.430	=- / /-	x/1/ 1	



Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

Analytical Chemists

ATTN: J. OSTLER CC: ROY MCKAY & T. CAMERON



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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

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515 - 470 GRANVILLE ST. VANCOUVER. B.C.

V6C 1V5

CERT. # : A8414540-002-L

INVOICE : 18414540 19-AUG-84 DATE

: NONE P.O. #

HUNTER GP

Registered Assayers

1	Sample	Ргер	Çu	AG AA	Αu	
	description	code	z	oz/T	oz/T	
Г	HMVU - 76.0	207	0.01	2.12	1.580	 
1	HMVU - 78.0	207	<0.01	0.66	0.392	 
1	HMVU - 80.0	207	0.02	1.98	1.388	 
1	HMVU - 82.0	207	0.01	3.28	2.634	 
1	HMVU - 84.0	207	0.88	3.32	1.846	 
1	HMMH - G4 A	207	0.01	0 22	0 130	 

HMVU - 86.0 207 0.01 0.23 0.120 HMVU - 88.0 207 0.02 0.61 0.380 HMVU - 90.0 B 207 <0.01 3.84 2.770 HMVU - 90.0 F 207 2.00 15.20 10.192 1.060 HMVU - 92.0 207 0.38 1.54 HMVU - 94.0 207 0.02 0.36 0.194 HMVU - 96.0 0.05 207 0.15 0.128 HMVU - 98.0 207 <0.01 0.61 0.368 HMVU - 100.0 207 <0.01 0.29 0.194 207 HMVU - 102.0 B 0.06 2.12 1.656 HMVU - 102.0 F 207 <0.01 0.71 0.328 HMVU - 104.0 207 0.06 0.54 0.328 --HMVU - 105.5 207 0.92 0.590 <0.01 HMVU - 107.0 207 0.04 2.72 1.826 HMVU - 108.0 207 0.01 3.28 2.478 HMVU - 109.0 207 0.02 2.56 1.668 --HMVU - 110.0 207 0.02 0.24 0.144 HMVU - 112.0 <0.01 0.02 207 0.014 HMVU - 114.0 207 <0.01 0.07 0.038 HMVU - 116.0 207 <0.01 0.01 0.014 --HMVU - 118.0 207 0.01 0.26 0.142 HMVU - 120.0 0.092 207 0.01 0.15 --0.248 HMVU - 122.0 207 0.02 0.41 --HMVU - 124.0 207 1.54 0.36 0.124 HMVU - 124.0 FW 207 0.10 0.03 0.082 HMVU - 126.0 207 0.06 0.19 0.138 HMVU - 128.0 0.04 207 2.36 2.414 HMVU - 130.0 0.05 9.30 207 6.864 HMVU - 132.0 207 0.03 0.51 0.336 HMVU - 134.0 207 0.01 0.13 0.090 HMVU - 136.0 207 <0.01 0.32 0.208 HMVU - 138.0 <0.01 207 0.08 0.042 HMVU - 139.5 207 <0.01 0.20 0.190

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ARNHEM RESOURCES INC.

515 - 470 GRANVILLE ST. VANCOUVER. B.C.

V6C 1V5

: A8414114-001-A CERT. #

INVOICE # : 18414114 DATE

6-AUG-84

: NONE P.0. #

HUNTER GP

ATTN: J. OSTLER CC: ROY MCKAY CC: T. CAMERON SCOTT

Sample description	Prep code	AU-AA ppb			•	
23030	205	<10	 			
2304D	205	<10	 			
2305D	205	6300	 			
2306D	205	20	 	-10-10		
23070 '	205	<10	 			
23140	205	580	 			
23180	205	<10	 40			
23190	205	<10	 			





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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : ARNHEM RESOURCES INC.

515 - 470 GRANVILLE ST. VANCOUVER. B.C.

V6C 1V5

CERT. # : A8414116-001-A

INVOICE # : 18414116 DATE

: 10-AUG-84

P.O. # : NONE HUNTER GP

Sample	Prep	AG AA	Au			
description	code	OZ/T	oz/T			
2308D	207 1.79				 	-
23090	207	<0.01	0.014		 	•
23100	207	<0.01	0.004		 	-
23110	207	<0.01	0.006		 	-
23120	207	0.05	0.066		 	-
23130	207	<0.01	0.007		 	-
23150	207	0.15	0-162		 	-
HXVP 0.0S	207	<0.01	0.009	~-	 	
HXVP 1.65	207	<0.01	0.009		 	,=
HXVP 4.0S	207	<0.01	0.006		 	-
HMVS 0.05	207	<0.01	0.015		 	-
HMVS 2.0S	207	<0.01	0.024		 	-
HMV\$ 4.05	207	<0.01	0.014		 	-
HMVS 6.05	207	<0.01	0.018		 	-
HMVS 10.0S	207	0.45	0.398		 	-
HMVS 12.65	207	10.50	6.046		 	-
HMVS 15.0S	207	0.51	0.308		 	_
HMVS 17.0S	207	0.01	0.019		 	-
HMVS 35.0S	207	<0.01	0.011		 	-
HMVS 46.0S	207	0.25	0.132		 	-
HMVS 48-05	207	1.17	0.530		 	-
HMVS 50.0S	207	2.16	1.044		 	-
HMVS 52.0S	207	0.71	0.298		 	-
HMVS 54.0S	207	1.37	0.722		 	-
HMVS 56.0S	207	1.58	0.648		 	-
HMVS 58.0S	207	2.60	0.972		 	-
HMVS 60.3S	207	6.34	2.424		 	_
HMVS 60.3HW	207	0.69	0.342		 	-
HMVS 60.3FW	207	0.22	0-100		 	-
HMVS 62.0S	207	6.56	2.622		 	-



Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia



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212 BROOKSBANK NORTH VANCOUVER. CANADA

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. ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

. GEOCHEMISTS

. REGISTERED ASSAYERS

TELEX:

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : ARNHEM RESOURCES INC.

515 - 470 GRANVILLE ST. VANCOUVER, B.C.

V6C 1V5

CERT. : : AC414115-001

INVOIGE : 13414115 DATE : 9-AUG-84 P.O. & : NONE

HUNTER GP

C1-		V	7	D	Db	5:	C4	Ca	Mi opm	Fe :	acc nii	Cu asm	10 com	
Sample description	(ICP)	(ICP)	Zn nom (ICP)	(ICP)	Pb ppm (ICP)	Bi pom	Cd opm	Co com	(IC?)	(ICP)	(ICP)	(ICP)	AG DOM AAS	
03D	<10	(1	44	230	(1	(2	⟨0.5	<1	(1	6.04	475	18	0.2	
04D	<10	(1	75	3020	2	<2	(0.5	1	32	1.22	2600	16	<0.3	-
05D	<10	1	14	365	<1	(2	<0.5	(1	<1	1.07	295	3840	30.4	
806D	<10	3	51	500	<1	<3	<0.5	1	5	2.26	635	41	0.1	-
07D	<10	2	5	10	<1	<2	<0.5	. 2	√1	1.18	129	.15	ು.೨	
11D	<10	1	S	635	a	<2	(0.5	2	(1	2.05	1090	ā	1.0	
18D	<10	3	66	210	<1	<2	<0.5	<1	<1	5. 10	540	24	<0.2	
190	<10	2	61	1.45	2	<2	(0.5	(1	3	5.91	535	52	<0.2	

## Appendix C

## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

- I, T. Cameron Scott, of 2505 West 1st Avenue in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:
- 1. I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist with offices in my residence at 2505 West 1st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V6K 1G8.
- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia where I did obtain my Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.
- 3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada
- 4. My primary employment since 1963 has been in the field of mineral exploration, mainly as a Field and Project Geologist.
- 5. My experience has covered a wide range of geological environments and has allowed considerable familiarization with geophysical, geochemical and techniques.
- 6. This report is based on data supplied by Arnhem Resources Inc. and on data generated by work supervised and done by me on the Hunter Property from July 1 to July 30, 1984.
- 7. I have no interest in the Hunter Property or in the securities of Arnhem Resources Inc., or Du-Well Resources Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 15th day of November 1984.

T. Cameron Scott, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

Consulting Geologist

## RELEASE

I, T. Cameron Scott, consent to the use by Arnhem Resources Inc. or Du-Well Resources Ltd. of this report in a Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts or any other such document as may be required by the Vancouver Stock Exchange or the Office of the Superintendent of Brokers for British Columbia.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 15th day of November, 1984.

T. Cameron Scott, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.

Consulting Geologist

















