

HUCKLEBERRY

New Canamin Resources

Property/Project		Author
Name:	Huckleberry	Alvin Jackson
Location:	British Columbia, Canada	
NTS:	93E/11E	
Claims:	Len, Jeffe, Tall	
Acreage:	7129 ac.	
Commodities:	Cu (Mo)	

Agreements

New Canamin Resources Ltd. has earned 100% interest in the Huckleberry and Whiting Creek properties from Kennecott Canada Inc. by expenditure of over \$1.5 million on exploration to date. Kennecott has right to back in for 60% interest at the production decision point by paying New Canamin 150% of 60% of the expenditures beyond the initial \$1.5 million commitment.

History

<u>Year</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
1961	Kennco Explor.	Stream sediment sampling		
1962-64	" "	Geol., geochem., I.P., mag., D.D.	5600 ft.	} 91832' Main Zone
1969	" "	Geochem.		
1970	" "	Geochem., I.P., mag., trenching, D.D.	4557 ft.	
1971	" "	D.D.	2854 ft.	
1972	Granby Mining	D.D.	9284 ft.	
1973	" "	D.D.	43835 ft.	
1992	New Canamin	D.D. (Main Zone)	25702 ft.	
1993	" "	D.D. (East Zone)	34951 ft.	

Geology

Regional: The area is underlain predominantly by Middle Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group, within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt flanking the eastern edge of the Coast Crystalline Belt. The Hazelton Group is unconformably overlain in several areas by successor basin deposits of Late Jurassic Bowser Lake sediments and Early Cretaceous Skeena Group turbidites.

These are all overlain locally by flat lying Late Cretaceous volcanics of the Kasalka Group, consisting of felsic pyroclastics and flows and later basalt flows. These have been intruded by numerous small to medium sized stocks and zoned intrusives ranging from Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary in age. The Late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusives are generally hornblende-biotite granodiorites to quartz monzonites and are economically of most interest due to their associated porphyry copper mineralization. These include the Huckleberry, Whiting Creek, Ox Lake, Coles Creek, and Bergette. Copper-moly mineralization is also associated with the Eocene Nanika intrusives, with the Berg deposit being the only one of significance known in the immediate area.

Property Geology: The claim group is underlain mainly by fragmental andesitic and dacitic volcanics of the Hazelton Group, generally striking east-west and dipping to the south. These have been intruded by at least two small stocks of porphyritic biotite-feldspar granodiorite, with a third intrusive porphyry indicated in one drill hole midway between these two. Copper-moly mineralization is associated with each of these intrusives, with the original Main Zone located towards the west end of the overall system, the East Zone peripheral to and within a small stock in the eastern half of the system, and a recently discovered porphyry in the central area. Several post mineral dikes cut through the area, being mainly lamprophyre and microdiorite. The main stock as defined by drilling is approximately 2500 feet by 1200 feet in area, elongated northeast-southwest. The eastern stock as currently defined is an elongate body trending east-southeasterly, 1000 feet long and up to 300 feet wide at the east end where it is still open.

Alteration: All of the rock units within the area of drilling to date have undergone moderate to intense alteration, with several phases of alteration being indicated. The alteration envelope is elongate in an east-west direction across the property from west of the Main Zone stock to the east side of the property, a distance of four km. The initial alteration event appears to be clay-sericite alteration of feldspars, overprinted by widespread hornfelsing of the volcanics. This has resulted in the development of biotite, amphibole, chlorite, magnetite, hematite, and pyrite. This grades outward into mainly chlorite-epidote-pyrite alteration. This was followed by strong potassic alteration indicated by intense biotitization and albitization, with amphibole and chlorite in vein selvages and within the groundmass. This stage of alteration is associated with quartz veining and fracturing with chalcopyrite, pyrite, and minor molybdenite in veinlets and as fracture coatings. Magnetite also occurs with chalcopyrite in veins with this stage of alteration. Quartz-sericite-clay alteration is locally strongly developed as an overprint on the potassic zone, resulting in magnetite destruction and bleached haloes around quartz-pyrite veinlets. The last stages of veining resulted in the deposition of zeolites, anhydrite, carbonates, and finally gypsum within previously developed fractures and veins.

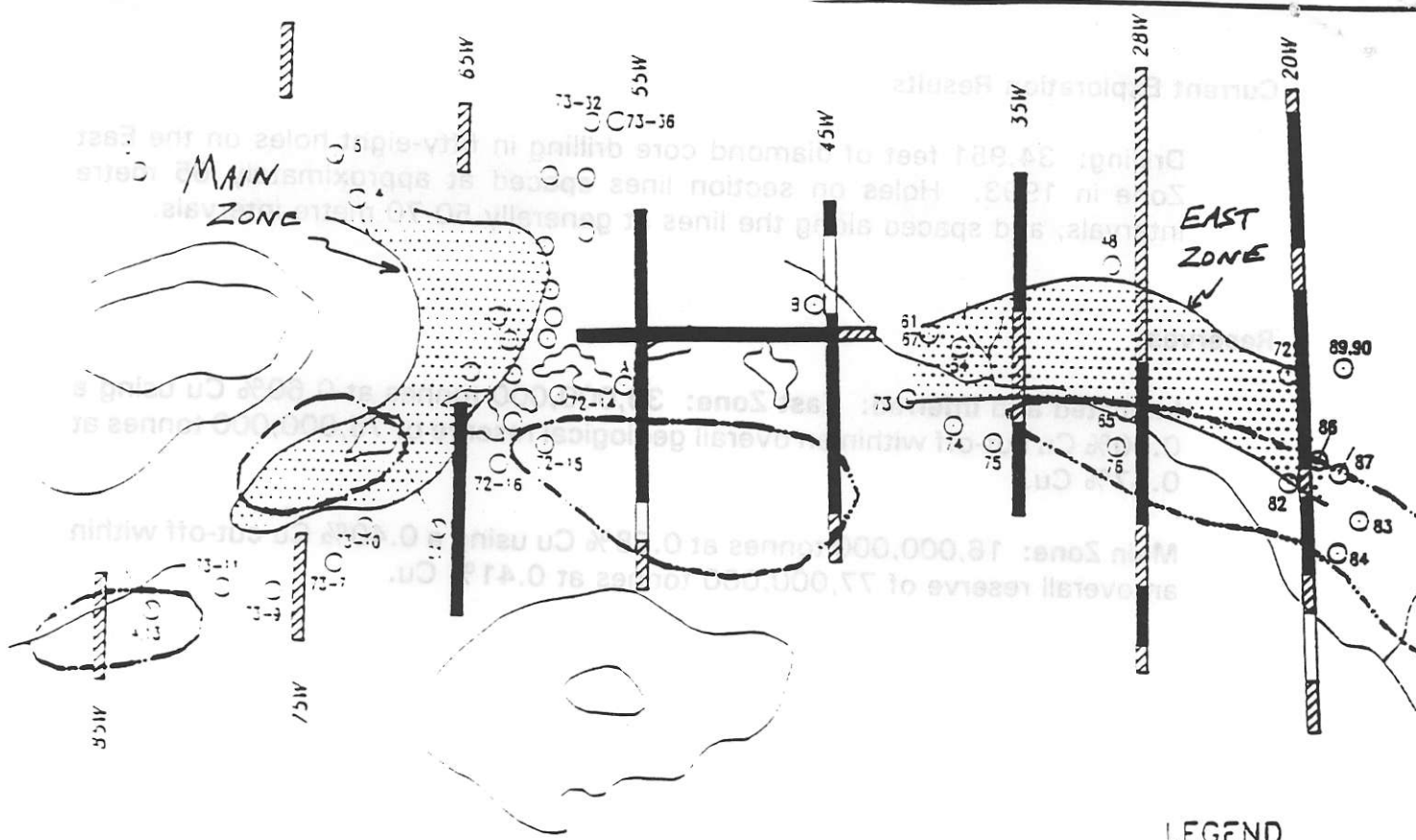
Current Exploration Results

Drilling: 34,951 feet of diamond core drilling in fifty-eight holes on the East Zone in 1993. Holes on section lines spaced at approximately 65 metre intervals, and spaced along the lines at generally 50-70 metre intervals.

Reserves



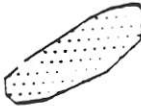

Indicated and Inferred: East Zone: 39,000,000 tonnes at 0.60% Cu using a 0.40% Cu cut-off within an overall geological reserve of 75,000,000 tonnes at 0.47% Cu.

Main Zone: 16,000,000 tonnes at 0.58% Cu using a 0.40% Cu cut-off within an overall reserve of 77,000,000 tonnes at 0.41% Cu.



RESERVES (0.40% Cu cut-off)
 Main Zone- 16,000,000 tonnes at 0.58 % Cu
 East Zone- 39,000,000 tonnes at 0.60 % Cu

LEGEND

-  Definite
I.P. Chargeability Anomalies
-  Probable/Possible
Magnetic Low
-  Cu Mineralized Zones
-  Diamond Drill Hole
(Not all holes plotted)



NEW CANAMIN RESOURCES LTD. Huckleberry Project	
Compilation Map I.P. Chargeability, Magnetics & Mineralized Zones	
Dates	Figures
Oct. 1993	