STIKINE COPPER LIMITED

REVIEW OF THE COPPER CANYON AND PAYDIRT PROPERTIES
GALORE CREEK AREA

LIARD MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 104 G/3

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SUMMARY

This report reviews the results of exploration on two significant mineral deposits (Copper Canyon and Paydirt) in the Galore Creek area, to determine if either can offer a significant positive economic impact on the Galore Creek project.

Copper Canyon ie an alkaline copper-gold perphyry system similar to Galore Creek, located 6km southeast in the same valley. Mineralization was identified within highly altered volcanic rocks and coeval syenite-monzonite intrusives. At Copper Canyon, differences evident from Galore Creek are copper-ore mineralogy that includes 5 to 10% pyrite and that is bornite deficient.

Exploration at Copper Canyon is still at an early stage. Geological mapping, trenching and drilling of 4,014m in 20 holes defined three mineralized zones, the Central, East and North. Only the Central Zone received substantial drilling. Drill inferred reserves calculated from three sections in the Central Zone are 32.4 million tonnes grading 0.75% Cu, 1.17g/t Au and 17.1 g/t Ag. Excellent potential exists at Copper Canyon for increasing the volume by an additional 100 million tonnes in all three zones.

Strongest copper mineralization at the Central Zone is associated with K-silicate (potassic) alteration, in particular with black, coarse biotite development, and also with pervasive, intense garnet-anhydrite alteration. Highest gold is associated with intense potassic and garnet altered volcanics. Very pyritic argillic altered rocks near the footwall margin of the Central Zone ere also high in gold. Hole 90-2 drilled one of the best mineralized intersections in the Central Zone, including 117m with grades of 1.84% Cu, 2.74g/t Au, 38.4g/t Ag.

A regional, east-dipping thrust fault interpreted as pre-intrusive in age, structurally overlies the porphyry system. This thrust fault is intersected by both mineralization and intrusions. Northeast oriented normal faults, as reactivated pre-intrusive structures are important controls in the distribution of intrusives and as mineralization boundaries in the west-dipping Central Zone.

Greatly expanded tonnage can be anticipated with continued drilling at Copper Canyon. Improved copper grades cannot be expected unless significant bornite-bearing mineralogy is discovered by further exploration.

The Paydirt is located 10km southwest of Galore Creek on the other side of the mountain. The Main Zone is a structurally controlled west-dipping zone 5 to 25m wide and 150m long with a north orientation. It is situated between a small granodiorite stock and a southwest extension of a larger alkali intrusion. Mineralization occurs in altered fragmental andesite. Strongest gold mineralization is associated with intense, pervasive silicification, pyritization and sericitization. Quartz veining and minor ehalcopyrite aceompany gold mineralization with copper grades of 0.3 to 0.4% across short intervals of 2 to 3m.

The Main Zone is well defined at surface along strike, but it is still open down dip. Eleven holes in 760m were drilled by Silver Standard to test the mineralization. Their calculated drill indicated reserve from two sections (8 holes) is 185,000 tonnes with a grade of 4.11g/t Au.

Size potential is limited at the Paydirt Main Zone. With continued exploration in the area, discovery of more zones of similar mineralization is likely. The geological style at Paydirt suggests that the gold mineralization is related to the small granodiorite stocks.

CONCLUSIONS

Copper Canyon

The Copper Canyon porphyry system shares common characteristics with the Galore Creek porphyry system. These features include complex intrusive geology, presence of hydrothermal breccias, a coeval alkaline pseudoleucite-bearing volcanic-intrusive suite, a similar pervasive, prograde hydrothermal alteration assemblage (including garnet and anhydrite), and possibly an early causative intrusive phase.

Exploration at Copper Canyon is presently at a preliminary stage. With only 17 holes in the main Central Zone, the present reserves will increase with more drilling because this zone is open in all directions. Additional reserves will also result from

exploration drilling at the East and North Zones. The rugged topography will preclude exploitation of a portion of those reserves at the northeast extreme within presently identified mineralization in the East and North Zones.

On visual inspection of the drill intersections, indicated copper grades at Copper Canyon are lower but gold grades higher in a global sense than grades for Galore Creek's Central Zone. If this comparison is valid, lower copper grades may result from the different ore mineralogy at Copper Canyon (higher in pyrite and deficient in bornite). The associations of gold with pyrite and minor sphalerite will result in predictably lower gold recoveries than would be expected from a bornite-rich ore mineralogy. Abundance of pyrite with copper mineralization may cause acid generation during a mining operation.

Mineralization at the East and North Zones is hosted in intrusive rocks. As such, the mineralization in these zones is expected to be of lower overall tenor than it would be if the mineralization were hosted in the volcanics. This prediction is based on Galore Creek where volcanic hosted mineralization is predictably better in copper grade.

Increasing tonnage at Copper Canyon is a given. Less likely, however, is the potential for much improved overall copper grade above the grades presently known for the Central Zone, unless bornite-rich sub-zones can be identified.

Paydirt

The Paydirt is a small, structurally controlled, low grade gold deposit with associated weak copper mineralization. Its style of alteration (silicification and sericitization) and the quartz veining associated with the mineralization suggests that fluids were derived from quartz-saturated intrusives such as the nearby younger granodiorite rather than the adjacent monzonite-syenite.

The location and orientation of the Paydirt Main Zone and its apparent structural control strongly suggest a controlling regional structure that is common to the Galore Creek mineral camp. At Galore Creek, this regional structure is manifested as a reactivated post-mineral fault on the west boundary of the Central Zone. The Central

Zone (west boundary), Southwest Zone diatreme and the Main Zone at Paydirt are all located along the same regional structure.

Mineralization potential of the Main Zone at Paydirt is limited. Additional mineralization nearby in small, narrow zones will likely be discovered in the future. Their collective tonnage and expected grade are not likely to be of sufficient magnitude to affect the economics of the Galore Creek project. The mineralization at the Sue copper zone 2km southwest is too low grade to be of serious interest to Stikine Copper Ltd. The nuisance feature of these two mineralized zones to the Galore Creek project should not be overlooked. Their presence will be of direct interest to the project in future if serious consideration is given to an access corridor (tunnel) along Split Creek.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Copper Canyon

Since the Galore Creek project is grade sensitive, a much improved copper-gold reserve is required to meet the minimum economic threshold. At present, the Copper Canyon data indicates that although excellent potential exists to increase the tonnage, higher grades are not likely in the currently defined Central Zone. Computer input of Copper Canyon geological and assay data is recommended to aid in more effective future evaluations of this important porphyry deposit. To this end continued monitoring of exploration activity and results is recommended.

In addition, a field examination should determine:

1. If any geological indicators suggest that higher copper or gold grades can realistically be expected within the less explored East and North Zone. Indicatiens would include such features as unrecognized bornite, fine-grained garnet alteration, "salt and pepper" altered intrusives with fine-grained bornite disseminations.
2. If the topography allows a higher grade, gold-rich, small "starter pit" type of reserve that can mined easily from the Central Zone.

3. The limitations of rugged topography on mining in each of the three zones.
4. The type and significance to mineralization of breccias and structures (faults) in the Central and East Zone.

The level of exploration at Copper Canyon is still early, consequently the present geological and assay data are likely to change considerably, but not without a major drilling campaign. If results from field examination are positive, then a major drilling programme of 8,000m is recommended.

Paydirt

A low priority visit is recommended for the Paydirt property when convenient logistics permit, to examine the style of mineralization and alteration in core and in trenches, and to compare the syenite-monzonite intrusive near the Main Zone with intrusives from Galore Creek.

A brief visit is also recommended to the nearby Sue copper zone to determine whether any geologic evidence exists to suggest an improvement of copper grade with depth (topography) or in any given direction.

INTRODUCTION

A brief evaluation of two significant mineral deposits (Copper Canyon and Paydirt) was completed for Stikine Copper Ltd. (Figure 1). The purpose of the data examination was to determine whether any of these deposits offer a significant positive impact on the Galore Creek project.

Some of the data in this review includes sensitive and proprietary information that required signature of a confidentiality agreement by Kennecott Canada Inc. The reader is consequently requested to regard mineralized intersections and reserve estimates as confidential on behalf of claims owners and operators.

Data sources used for this review included the following:

Copper Canyon: **Leary, G.M., 1991a**; Summary Report on 1990 Phase I and Phase II Mapping, Sampling and Drilling at Copper Canyon. Three volume report for Consolidated Rhodes Resources, dated Feb. 15, 1991.

Leary, G.M., 1991b; Preliminary Drill Indicated Reserves on the Copper Canyon Property. Seven page report for Consolidated Rhodes Resources, dated May 15, 1991.

Lougheed, P. J., 1992; Senior geologist with Prime Explorations. Personal communication, June 4 and 5, 1992.

Paydirt: The following assessment reports were examined. Listed by assessment report number they are: 643, 845, 5615, 6022, 13917, 14980, 15753, 15806, 19534.

Lougheed, P. J., 1992; Senior geologist with Prime Explorations. Personal communication, June 4 and 5, 1992.

COPPER CANYON

Background

Copper Canyon lies 6.5km. east-southeast of Galore Creek in the East Fork of Galore Creek. Present access is by helicopter. The key claims are controlled by Canamax with immediately surrounding claims owned by Teck and Silver Standard.

GOLDBELT MINES INC.

CONSOLIDATED SAMARKAND RESOURCES

BELLEX MINING CORP. (SCHEZ GROUP)

BELLEX MINING CORP.

BELLEX

BELLEX

CASCADE

GOLDBELT MINES INC. / WEST SEA

GOLDBELT MINES INC.

GOLDBELT MINES INC.

SUNDIAL RESOURCES

SCUD RIVER

Airstrip

Road

GOLDBELT MINES INC.

GOLDBELT MINES INC./ WEST SEA

GOLDBELT MINES INC./ WEST SEA

PASS LAKE/ LORICA RESOURCES

PASS LAKE/ CONS. GOLD-WEST

SCHELLEX GOLD CORP

SLOCAN DEVELOPMENTS

COMINCO

CARIBOU DISCOVERIES LTD.

GOLDEN ARROW RESOURCES INC.

STAKED

HOMESTAKE

HOMESTAKE

STAKED

GOLDBELT

STAKED

STAKED

STAKED

STAKED

STAKED

GOLDBELT MINES INC.

YUKON MINERALS

TICKER TAPE RESOURCES

GOLDBELT

SARABAT GOLD CORP.

CONSOLIDATED GOLD-WEST RESOURCES LTD "Pup Project"

GOLDBELT MINES INC./ WEST SEA

HOMESTAKE/

(NW Project) BELLEX MINING CORP.

PIONEER METALS

CREEK

JACK WILSON

PASS LAKE/ CONS. GOLD-WEST

PASS LAKE CONS. GOLD-WEST

SILVER STANDARD

COMINCO

Airstrip

1

GALORE CREEK

STIKINE COPPER LTD. (KENNCO, HUDSON BAY, COMINCO)

YUKON

ACORN/GOLDEN TRUMP

PASS LAKE/ CONS. GOLD-WEST

SCHELLEX GOLD CORP./ WHIRLWIND RESOURCES LTD.

KESTREL RESOURCES LTD.

STIKINE GOLD SYNDICATE

PASS LAKE / ROYCE INDUSTRIES

2

PAYDIRT

SILVER STANDARD

PACIFIC CENTURY

TICKER TAPE

STAKED

PACIFIC RIM

PASS LAKE / INTERNATIONAL TEXORO

STAKED

PASS LAKE / ROYCE INDUSTRIES

PASS LAKE / ROYCE INDUSTRIES

PASS LAKE / CONS. GOLD-WEST

PORCUPINE

CREEK

GIGI RESOURCES/ GOLDBELT MINES INC.

CORONA

STAKED

YUKON

STAKED

CORONA/ AKIKO-LORI

COPPER CANYON

3

CONS. RHODES/ SILVER STANDARD MINES LTD.

PASS LAKE/ CONS. GOLD-WEST

PACIFIC RIM

SILVER STANDARD MINES/ MILAN

LORICA RESOURCES/ PASS LAKE

BRAUDEN/ CORONA

GOLDBELT MINES INC

COMINCO LTD.

STAKED

PASS LAKE/ INTERNATIONAL TEXORO

NORTH AMERICAN VENTURES LTD.

CANADIAN EAGLE/ GOLDBELT MINES INC.

CANADIAN EAGLE/ GOLDBELT MINES INC.

CANADIAN EAGLE/ GOLDBELT MINES INC.

CANADIAN EAGLE/ GOLDBELT MINES INC.

CANADIAN EAGLE/ GOLDBELT MINES INC.

CANADIAN EAGLE/ GOLDBELT MINES INC.

STIKINE RIVER

TECK CORP.

SCHAFT CREEK

4

Airstrip

MESS

STAKINE GOLD SYNDICATE

CASSIDY RESOURCES INC.

BHP-UTAH MINES LTD.

STAKED

STAKED

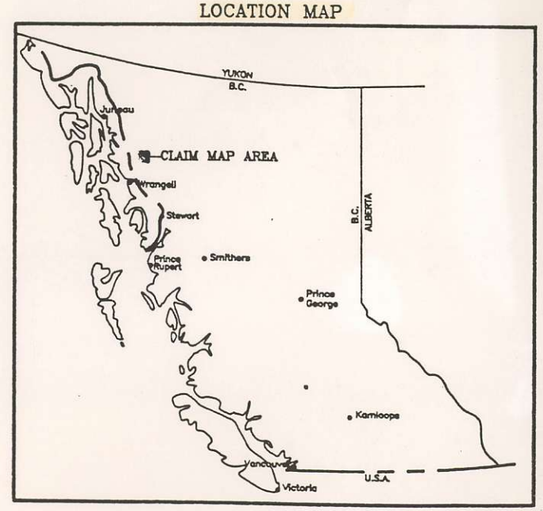
STAKED

KESTREL RESOURCES LTD.

STAKED

TECK CORP.

LOCATION MAP



0 1 2 4 6 8 10

Kilometres

0 5

Miles

FIGURE 1

Collectively, these were operated as the Copper Penny project by Consolidated Rhodes Resources. At present, Fairhaven Resources (a share rollback company from Consolidated Rhodes Resources) of Prime Exploration is operating. Prime Exploration also operates a project that includes the larger surrounding block of claims to the north under a separate joint venture. This large area of claims shown as Gigi Resources/Goldbelt Mines, in Figure 1, was covered by an airborne survey in 1989. An earlier airborne mag survey was flown by Newmont in 1962 and showed a positive magnetic anomaly with a steep west gradient in the area of the main mineralization known as the Central Zone. The anomaly was interpreted as syenite intrusive with a steep east dip.

The eight original claims were staked by American Metal Company (Amax) in 1957 to cover mineralized and limonite stained outcrops. Mapping, sampling and 1,009m. of drilling in 7 holes were completed in 1957. This work resulted in an early reserve estimate of 27 million tonnes with a grade of 0.72% Cu, 0.43g/t Au and 10.3g/t Ag, but the estimate was based on four holes and poor core recovery. Little significant work followed until 1990 when Leary (1991a) remapped the property at a scale of 1:2400 for Consolidated Rhodes Resources. They drilled 3,805m in 13 holes, and Leary (1991b) completed a preliminary reserve estimate in 1991. His drill indicated reserve (Table 1) is 32.4 million tonnes with a grade of 0.75% Cu, 1.17g/t Au and 17.1g/t Ag (based on nine holes in three sections about 61m apart) in the Central Zone.

Drilling of four twin holes in 1990 with the four 1957 holes showed a "fair comparison Cu, Au, Ag" where good recoveries were obtained in the old drilling. Old drilling did not, however, detect higher grade gold. In the old holes with poor drilling recoveries, the copper grades were inconclusive and should not be relied on.

Total drilling at Copper Canyon is 4,014m - 20 holes. Exploration is clearly still at an early stage with most of the drilling concentrated in the Central Zone.

Description

Copper Canyon is an alkaline porphyry copper-gold system generally similar to Galore Creek. Syenite and monzonite intrusives, coeval with Upper Triassic Stuhini

trachy-andesite and trachyte flows and volcaniclastics comprise the Copper Canyon geology.

The Copper Canyon deposits (at least three mineralized zones) lie structurally below a major, east-dipping thrust fault. Hangingwall stratigraphy immediately above the thrust fault is overturned Stuhini volcanics that lie below an older, Permian clastic sedimentary and carbonate succession. Leary (1991a) postulated that the thrust fault is pre-intrusive with limited post-intrusive movement. He based this on mineralization, alteration and intrusives all of which cut across the thrust and a general volumetric increase (a sort of magmatic ponding) of alkali intrusions immediately beneath the thrust fault (Figure 2). Two major northeast faults (West and East Faults) control the distribution of intrusives and are mineralization boundaries. These faults were postulated by Leary (1991a) as reactivated pre-intrusive faults, but they do not appear to truncate the main thrust fault.

Intrusive geology at Copper Canyon is complex and is summarized in Figure 2. About five main intrusive ages were mapped. Listed from earliest to latest they are:

1. "Southwest Bodies", unit 2a - intensely altered syenite.
2. "North Stock (Southeast Apophysis)", unit 1 - fine- to medium-grained biotite monzonite, hornblende monzonite and biotite syenite.
3. "North Stock Main Body", unit 3 - grey fine-grained biotite monzonite.
4. "Southwest Bodies", unit 2c - porphyritic medium-grained biotite monzonite and porphyritic syenite.
5. "K-spar syenite megaporphyry, unit 4 - a late intramineral intrusive phase possibly similar to the Galore Creek map unit I9b megaporphyry.

At least two breccia bodies were mapped within the intrusive complex. They are shown in Figure 2 as units 1b and 2b and were described as "intrusive breccias" and were interpreted as "pipe-like explosive breccias". Their role in mineralization was not described by Leary (1991a), nor was Lougheed (1992) able to comment on their genetic relationship within the porphyry system.

Mineralization and Alteration

Several mineralized zones (Figure 2) were identified by surface mapping, trench sampling and drilling. They are the Central, East and North Zones. As expected, the

copper-gold mineralization and hydrothermal alteration are closely related at Copper Canyon. The main zone (Central Zone) is crudely centred on an intrusion (unit 2) while the other two zones occur within larger intrusive bodies. Tables 2 and 3 list significant mineralized intercepts from the 1990 and 1991 work.

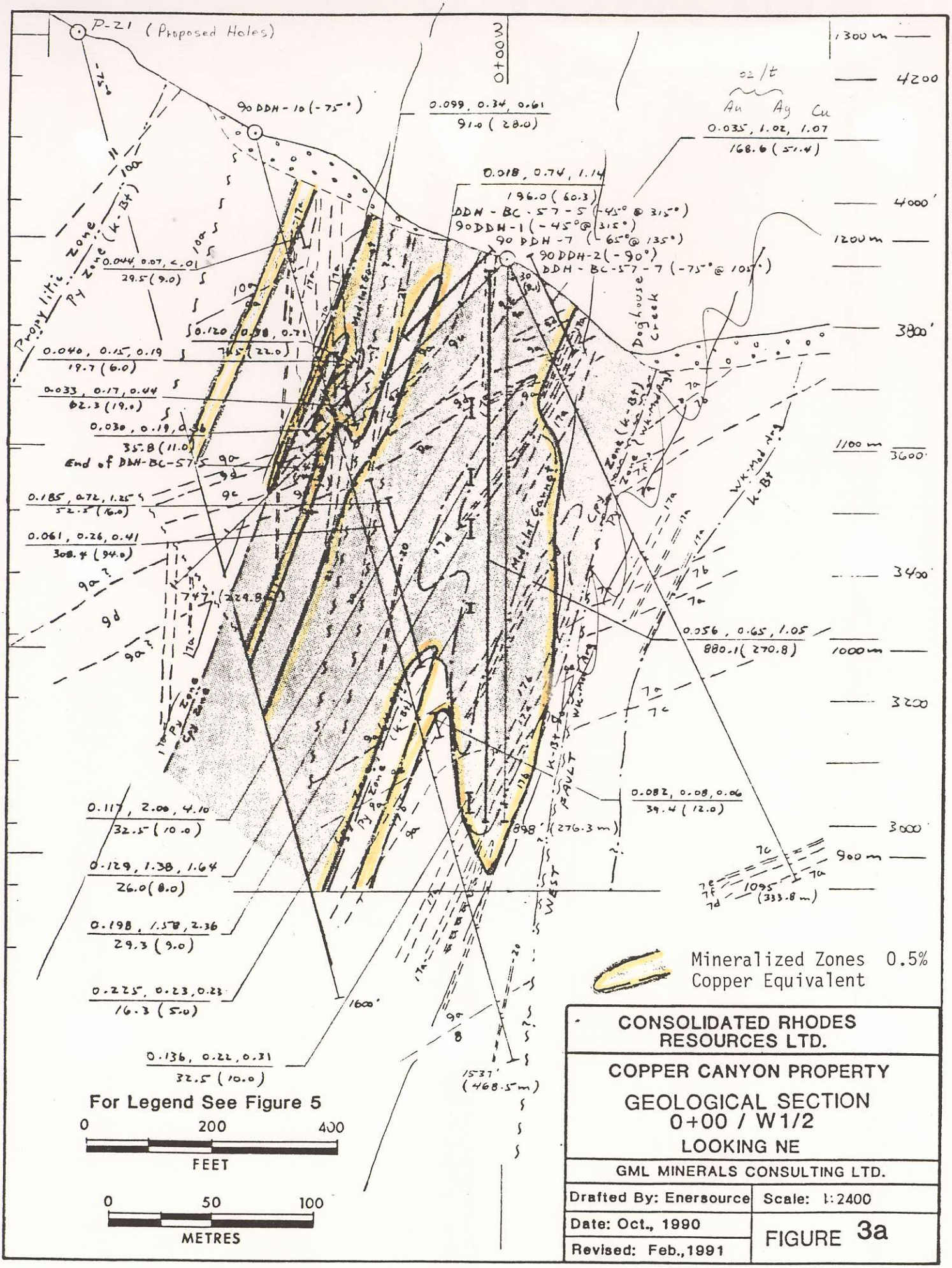
Mineralization at Copper Canyon comprises widespread chalcopyrite, pyrite, and local minor galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and enargite. The sulphides are typically disseminated and fracture controlled. The level of pyrite increases to 5 to 10% within the chalcopyrite zone. Reported high pyrite content and the absence of significant bornite mineralization are significant differences of the Copper Canyon deposits from Galore Creek. These differences have important copper grade and gold recovery implications.

At Copper Canyon volcanic host rocks to mineralization and certain intrusive phases (especially in the Central Zone) were intensely and pervasively affected by K-silicate or potassic (K-feldspar and biotite) and K-calc silicate alteration (with brown garnet and anhydrite). Intense, coarse, pervasive biotite and garnet-anhydrite alteration are closely associated with strong copper mineralization at Copper Canyon. An outer zone of propylitic alteration broadly defines the outer limit of the intense hydrothermal effects of the Copper Canyon hydrothermal system. As at Galore Creek, K-spar syenite megaporphyry dykes are least affected by hydrothermal alteration and mineralization. Table 4 lists comparative features of Galore Creek and Copper Canyon.

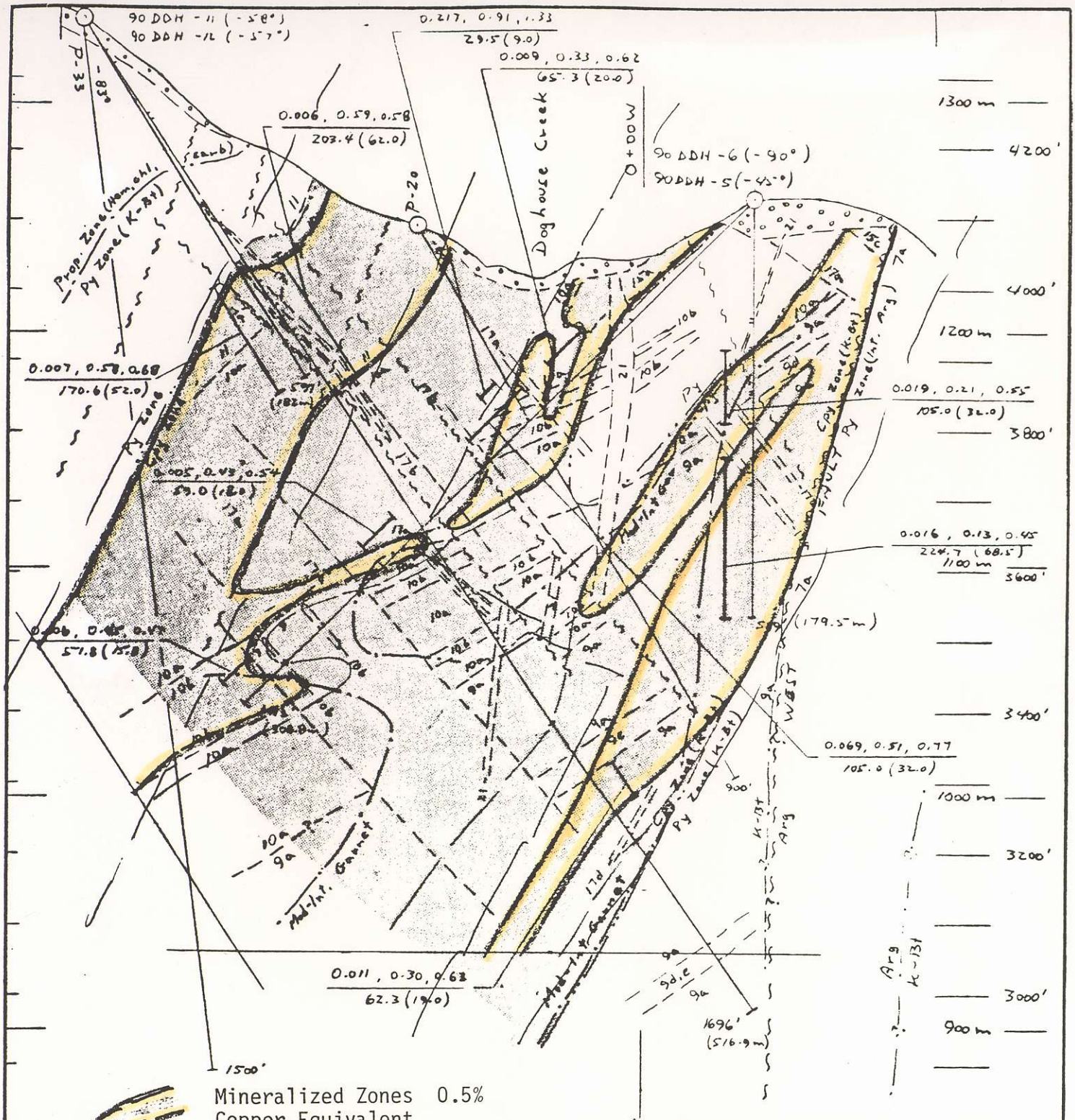
The higher pyrite content associated with copper mineralization and the greater proportion of mineralization in intrusive host rocks suggest that we generally see a deeper level within Copper Canyon porphyry system than at Galore Creek's Central Zone, Junction Zones, West Rim and Southwest Zones.

Central Zone

The Central Zone dips steeply westward and as presently defined, is 335m long, up to 145m in true width, and extends to a depth of 290m. It appears to narrow drastically to the northeast and the southwest, but this might only reflect the artifact of drilling and intersections of K-spar syenite megaporphyry intramineral dykes.



CONSOLIDATED RHODES RESOURCES LTD.	
COPPER CANYON PROPERTY	
GEOLOGICAL SECTION 0+00 / W1/2 LOOKING NE	
GML MINERALS CONSULTING LTD.	
Drafted By: Enersource	Scale: 1:2400
Date: Oct., 1990	FIGURE 3a
Revised: Feb., 1991	



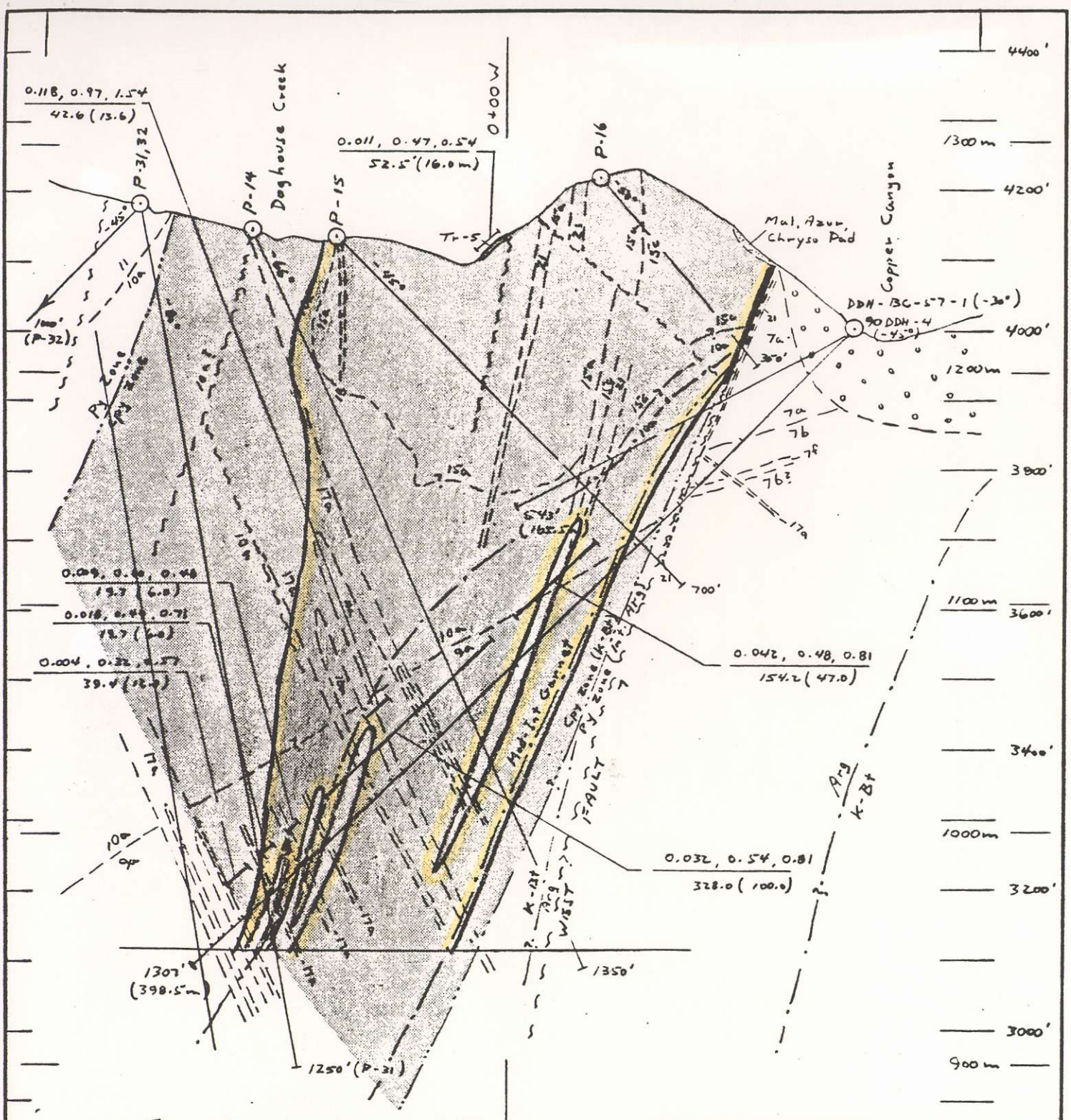
CONSOLIDATED RHODES RESOURCES LTD.

COPPER CANYON PROPERTY

GEOLOGICAL SECTION
4+00N / W1/2
LOOKING NE

GML MINERALS CONSULTING LTD.

Drafted By: Enersource	Scale: 1:2400
Date: Oct., 1990	FIGURE 3b
Revised: Feb., 1991	



CONSOLIDATED RHODES RESOURCES LTD.	
COPPER CANYON PROPERTY	
GEOLOGICAL SECTION 6+55N LOOKING NE	
GML MINERALS CONSULTING LTD.	
Drafted By: Enersource	Scale: 1:2400
Date: Oct., 1990	FIGURE 3c
Revised: Feb., 1991	

Mineralization is essentially open in all directions and was only tested by 17 holes (including old drilling) along a strike distance of 750m.

Mineralization occurs as a series of subparallel interconnected tabular sheets with a collective, steep northwest dip. Figures 3a, 3b and 3c are three typical sections included here to illustrate the features of the Central Zone. The drill intersections used to calculate the 1991 drill indicated reserves are shown on these figures. Drill intercepts are listed in detail in Table 3. As shown in Figure 2, Central Zone mineralization was mapped continuously northeastward as a sinuous body. Note that mineralization was mapped a short distance across the major thrust fault. The sinuous pattern of the northeast extent of Central Zone is based on surface mapping, and trenching (samples T1, T2 and T3 in Table 2). Lougheed (1992) stated that talus cover, locally obscures mineralization in outcrop for this part of the Central Zone. This accounts for the apparent complex distribution of mineralization in the northeast Central Zone.

At Copper Canyon, the Central Zone differs from the other mineralized zones on the property, in being largely volcanic hosted. As well, the subordinate, intrusive host to mineralization is more intensely altered. Intense K-calc silicate alteration (pervasive garnet) has only been recognized within the Central Zone. Best copper was reported to lie above an intense garnet altered zone with high copper associated with coarse biotite alteration. One of the best intercepts came from the vertical hole 90-2 and included an interval of 117.0m with grades of 1.84% Cu, 2.74g/t Au and 38.4g/t Ag (Table 3).

Best gold appears to be associated with strong copper mineralization in intense potassic and garnet altered volcanics. High gold is also found in association with pyritic, altered footwall rocks near the margins of the Central Zone, possibly as a late stage mineralization. Photomicrographs show gold within chalcopyrite, pyrite and minor sphalerite. The gold occurs as 5 to 50 micron grains in fractures.

The Central Zone clearly requires additional drilling to fully delineate the extent of mineralization along strike and to depth. An additional reserve potential exists at the Central Zone. This potential was estimated by Leary (1991a) at approximately 60 million tonnes (including the North Zone) in addition to calculated drill indicated

reserves in the south part of Central Zone. See Table 1. The south half to two thirds of the Central Zone is not in topography too adverse for open pit mining.

East Zone

The East Zone is defined by geological mapping , two drill holes and positive trenching results given in Table 2 (Samples T 4 to T 11). It is about 300m. long (in northeast dimension) by 70m wide and swings northwest at the north end. Leary (1991a) interpreted a steep east dip on the East Zone, based primarily on drill section 16+35N and to some extent also on the three-dimensional geology mapped in the incised gullies. Mineralization is hosted in potassic altered, fine- to medium-grained biotite monzonite. A breccia body with fine-grained biotite monzonite fragments was mapped immediately east of the mineralization. The breccia type is not known. It appears to be part of the intrusive complex. A major northeast-oriented fault (East Fault) marks the west boundary of the East Zone as an east dipping footwall structure.

The northeast part of the East Zone is in terrain too rugged for mining, but most of the south part is exploitable by open pit methods. No reserves were calculated for the East Zone because of little drilling, however, Leary (1991b) estimated a conservative reserve potential of 31.8 million tonnes of mineralized rock. Surface indications show a variation in grade from 0.70 to 1.4% Cu, 0.2 to 1.3g/t Au (samples T4 to T11, Table 2). Hole 90-13 had a 14.0m. intercept of 0.35% Cu and 0.82g/t Au at a depth of about 110.0m (Table 3). More drilling is warranted on this zone to determine its full extent and tenor.

North Zone

Little is known about the North Zone. It is hosted in grey fine-grained biotite monzonite and distribution of the mineralization is based mainly on geological mapping. Drilling is needed to evaluate the extent and grade of mineralization in the North Zone.

Additional Potential

The most recent airmag survey showed a mag anomaly in the vicinity of the claim boundary west of Doghouse Creek midway up the creek and west of the North Zone. Results from a soil survey taken in 1991 (Lougheed 1992) show a modest copper soil anomaly in this area. The mag anomaly is characterized by a steep gradient on one side suggesting a tilted intrusive body as the anomaly source.

Garnet-biotite-Kspar altered volcanic rocks were prospected and sampled on the south side of the East Fork Galore Creek valley across from Copper Canyon. No anomalous metal content was indicated by the sampling. Recognition of propylitic and K-calc silicate alteration at this locality indicates the potential of the extension of mineralization south of Copper Canyon beneath the valley glacier.

PAYDIRT

Background

The Paydirt deposit lies 10km southwest of Galore Creek camp, on the other side of the mountain in the Split Creek drainage. Access is currently by helicopter. The terrain is rugged and the slopes are covered with thick vegetation.

Potential interest in this deposit is due to its location along one of the proposed Galore Creek access corridors (tunnel) to Porcupine Flats.

Exploration activity in this area began in the mid 1960's. Volcanic-intrusive contacts were prospected for copper. Widespread pyrite and alteration were discovered between Split Creek #1 and #2 by Great Plains Development. This led to the definition of weak, disseminated and fracture-controlled mineralization in 1976 along the creek gullies within volcanic rocks that were re-interpreted to be diorite intrusives. Drilling in 1965 by Julian Mining Company indicated low grade copper mineralization (0.1 to 0.2% Cu) in three of the five holes between Split Creek #1 and Split Creek #2. This continuous low grade copper mineralization over a large area is known as the Sue Zone (Figure 4). The best mineralization is associated with intense shearing and quartz veining in propylitically altered volcanic rocks.

Further exploration by Teck in 1981 shifted focus away from the low grade copper to the Discovery Creek area where presence of gold was indicated in altered zones within volcanic rocks. Their drilling, magnetometer and geochemical survey results indicated a north trending zone (Paydirt - Main Zone) of gold mineralization. Winkle drilling intersected 49m of 5.5 to 6.5g/t Au.

Silver Standard explored the area now known as the Paydirt in 1985 and 1986 by mapping, trenching and drilling.

Ticker Tape and Pacific Century Exploration conducted minor drilling in 1991. Of the three planned drill holes, two were completed. According to Lougheed (1992), the last hole drilled was a planned contingency hole that ended the programme. Lack of further funding precluded drilling the originally intended second target.

Description

Main Zone

The Main Zone at Paydirt is a north oriented zone of gold mineralization 5 to 25m wide and more than 150m long. It lies near the southwest nose of a syenite and monzonite intrusive body (Figure 4). Brief description of the alkaline intrusions are similar to some of the Galore Creek intrusions. Surface trenching and mapping results show that the zone pinches out to the north and south.

Drilling of 760m in 11 holes was completed from two sites in 1985 by Silver Standard. Two drill sections are shown in Figure 5 and confirm a west dip of the mineralization predicted earlier by Teck's 1981 work. All of the Silver Standard holes intersected gold mineralization. They calculated a drill indicated reserve based on 8 holes in two sections and using a specific gravity of 2.65. Their published reserve is 185,000 tonnes with a grade of 4.11g/t Au.

Mineralization is hosted in fragmental andesite. The rocks are altered to sericite, pyritized and silicified. Better gold grades are found with the silicified part of the mineralized zone above an unaltered andesite dyke (footwall andesite) that marks the lower boundary of gold mineralization. Below the dyke, two holes intersected weak copper and gold mineralization in weak to moderately silicified volcanics.

Typical copper grades are in the 0.3 to 0.4% Cu range across 2 to 3m. Above the dyke is the strongest gold mineralization in volcanic rocks described as intensely silicified, sericite altered, pyritic and with abundant 1 to 2mm quartz veinlets. Magnetite is locally abundant. Higher up, alteration changes to weak silicification with the still relatively intensely sericite altered volcanics associated here with weaker gold mineralization.

Structural control is evident at the Main Zone of Paydirt. The footwall andesite dyke displays gouge at its contacts. Its unaltered nature suggests that the dyke was controlled by and intruded along a structure that may have been the channel to alteration and mineral-bearing fluids in the rocks. The apparent structural control exhibited by the orientation of the Main Zone is similar to the structural orientation of the major, reactivated, post-mineral fault that forms a partial west boundary to Central Zone Galore Creek mineralization.

New Zones

Holes 85-7 and 85-8 drilled north, and off section C-D, intersected gold with weak copper in what may be another, separate zone of mineralization. The intersections are as follows:

Hole 85-7 at 34 to 36m intersected 14.4g/t Au, 0.24% Cu across 2m.

Hole 85-8 at 40 to 57m intersected 3.8g/t across 4m to 5.1g/t Au across 3m.

The latter hole had four mineralized intervals. Mineralization in both holes included 2 to 5% pyrite disseminations, quartz veining and silicification. Additional 181,000 tonnes of mineralization were inferred by Silver Standard in 1985 by including this possible zone and known mineralization in outcrops south of section A-B.

Two holes were drilled in 1991 at Paydirt. They drilled north of the Main Zone (Figure 5), and Lougheed (1992) noted that one of these holes intersected weak mineralization in what may be a small new zone.

TABLE 1

- Drill Indicated Reserves -

Section	Area of Cu min. zone (ft^2)	Area of above cutoff min. zone (ft^2)	% of Cu min. zone above cutoff	Effective strike length (ft)	Tons	Average Grade Gold (oz/ton)	Silver (oz/ton)	Copper (%)
taken 200's 0+00N	423,105	348,821	82.4	418	12,150,597	0.052	0.56	0.84
4+00N	820,402	359,658	43.8	328	9,830,652	0.017	0.40	0.59
taken 200'N 6+55N	712,869	466,674	65.5	354	13,766,883	0.031	0.51	0.78
		AVG/TOTAL	65.3	1,100	35,748,132	0.034	0.50	0.75

Mineralized Zone	Tons (millions)	Average Grade Gold (oz/ton)	Silver (oz/ton)	Copper (%)
	- DRILL INDICATED RESERVES -			
Central Copper Zone (formerly Western Copper Zone)	32.5×10⁶ tonnes 35.7	1.17 g/t 0.034	17.1 g/t 0.50	 0.75
	- RESERVE POTENTIAL - (in addition to the above)			
Central-North Copper Zones	65			
Eastern Copper Zone	35			
TOTAL	135.7 123.4×10⁶ Tonnes			

TABLE 2 TRENCH SAMPLE RESULTS

1990 TRENCH - SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Trench No	Width (m)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)
TR 4	5.0	0.31	0.21	10.63
TR 5	16.0	0.54	0.38	16.11
TR 8	3.0	0.47	0.38	5.83
TR 9	3.0	0.43	0.27	6.17
TR 10	9.0	0.30	0.21	6.17
TR 12	7.0	0.02	0.75	<1.71

1991 TRENCH - SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Trench No.	Interval Length (metres)	(feet)	Copper (%)	Gold (ozs/ton)	Au g/t	Silver (ozs/ton)	Ag g/t
T 1	x29	95.1	0.67	0.024	0.82	0.33	11.31
T 1	32	105.0	0.62	0.022	0.75	0.31	10.63
T 2	o12	39.4	0.38	<0.001	<0.03	0.12	4.11
T 2	x 5	13.1	0.45	0.004	0.14	0.13	4.46
T 3	x26	85.3	0.38	0.015	0.51	0.10	3.43
T 3	22	72.2	0.40	0.014	0.48	0.11	3.77
T 3	* 1	3.3	0.03	0.116	3.98	0.07	2.40
T 4	x11	36.1	1.04	0.019	0.65	0.17	5.83
T 4	* 1	3.3	6.34	0.103	3.53	0.10	3.43
T 5	x 9	29.5	0.69	0.020	0.69	0.10	3.43
T 5	2	6.6	2.59	0.084	2.88	0.29	9.94
T 5	* 1	3.3	2.79	0.137	4.70	0.27	9.26
T 7	x13	42.7	1.39	0.038	1.30	0.23	7.88
8	x18	59.1	0.73	0.023	0.79	0.46	15.77
T 7 plus T 8	31	101.7	1.01	0.030	1.03	0.36	12.34
T 11	x 8	26.2	1.03	0.007	0.24	0.21	7.20
T 11	7	23.0	1.14	0.007	0.24	0.22	7.54

xIntercepts with ≥ 0.50% copper equivalent (calculated on the basis of 0.01 ounces gold per ton equivalent to 0.15% copper and excluding silver); minimum 5.0 metres.

*Intercepts with ≥ 0.10 ounces gold per ton.

oIntercepts with approximate cutoff ≥ 0.30% copper equivalent (calculated as above); minimum 5.0 metres.

TABLE 3

SIGNIFICANT GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER
1990 DRILL HOLE INTERCEPTS

Cutoffs

x Intercepts with ≥ 0.50% copper equivalent (calculated on the basis of 0.01 ounces gold per ton equivalent to 0.15% copper and excluding silver)

* Intercepts with ≥ 0.10 ounces gold per ton.

Intercepts with approximate cutoff ≥ 0.30% copper equivalent (calculated as above), minimum 5.0 metres

HOLE	INTERCEPT (metres)	CORE LENGTH (metres)	(feet)	GOLD (oz/ton)	SILVER (oz/ton)	COPPER (%)
CC 90 DDH 1	x 2.7- 63.0	60.3	196.0	0.018	0.74	1.14
	Including:					
	17.0- 30.0	13.0	42.3	0.027	1.37	2.20
	* 29.0- 30.0	1.0	3.3	0.102	2.42	3.48
	x 87.0-115.0	28.0	91.0	0.099	0.34	0.61
	Including:					
	* 89.0-111.0	22.0	71.5	0.120	0.38	0.71
	89.0-105.0	16.0	52.0	0.142	0.38	0.68
	89.0- 93.0	4.0	13.0	0.152	0.42	0.60
	102.0-105.0	3.0	9.8	0.254	0.48	0.74
	109.0-111.0	2.0	6.5	0.105	0.47	1.24
	x120.0-131.0	11.0	35.8	0.030	0.19	0.36
CC 90 DDH 2	x 5.5-276.3	270.8	880.1	0.056	0.65	1.05
	Including:					
	5.5-275.0	269.5	875.9	0.056	0.65	1.06
	21.0-138.0	117.0	380.3	0.072	1.12	1.84
	21.0- 26.0	5.0	16.3	0.076	1.06	2.28
	* 24.0- 26.0	2.0	6.5	0.114	0.98	1.56
	30.0- 47.0	17.0	55.3	0.070	1.19	2.38
	38.0- 39.0	1.0	3.3	0.111	2.06	3.60
	* 44.0- 46.0	2.0	6.5	0.105	1.79	3.05
	50.0- 65.0	15.0	48.8	0.048	1.42	2.10
	* 60.0- 61.0	1.0	3.3	0.107	2.22	2.79
	* 69.0- 79.0	10.0	32.5	0.117	2.00	4.10
	* 104.0-112.0	8.0	26.0	0.129	1.38	1.64
	* 122.0-123.0	1.0	3.3	0.140	2.39	2.97
	* 129.0-138.0	9.0	29.3	0.198	1.58	2.36
	* 158.0-159.0	1.0	3.3	0.113	0.58	0.62
	* 170.0-175.0	5.0	16.3	0.225	0.23	0.23
	* 211.0-212.0	1.0	3.3	0.108	0.77	2.06
	* 250.0-251.0	1.0	3.3	0.112	0.24	0.78
	* 263.0-273.0	10.0	32.5	0.136	0.22	0.31

TABLE 3, continued

HOLE	INTERCEPT (metres)	CORE LENGTH (metres)	(feet)	GOLD (oz/ton)	SILVER (oz/ton)	COPPER %
CC 90 DDH 3	x 12.2- 18.0	5.8	19.0	0.013	<0.05	0.93
	Including:					
	12.0- 16.0	4.0	13.1	0.019	<0.05	1.09
	o 125.0-138.0	13.0	42.6	0.005	<0.05	0.28
	x 150.0-152.0	2.0	6.6	0.038	0.35	0.50
CC 90 DDH 4	*121.0-122.0	1.0	3.3	0.117	<0.05	0.02
	x146.0-193.0	47.0	154.2	0.042	0.48	0.81
	Including:					
	147.0-154.0	7.0	23.0	0.055	0.44	1.13
	* 171.0-172.0	1.0	3.3	0.395	0.90	0.75
	177.0-193.0	16.0	52.5	0.038	0.62	1.01
	x207.0-307.0	100.0	328.0	0.032	0.54	0.81
	Including:					
	239.0-246.0	7.0	23.0	0.038	0.57	1.06
	* 258.0-271.0	13.0	42.6	0.118	0.97	1.54
	287.0-291.0	4.0	13.1	0.023	0.53	1.20
	x323.0-329.0	6.0	19.7	0.009	0.60	0.46
	x337.0-343.0	6.0	19.7	0.018	0.49	0.71
	x351.0-363.0	12.0	39.4	0.004	0.32	0.57
	x388.0-390.0	2.0	6.6	0.020	0.33	0.49
	x393.0-396.0	3.0	9.8	0.052	0.33	0.56
	o146.0-399.0	253.0	829.8	0.023	0.41	0.59
	Including:					
	146.0-304.0	158.0	518.2	0.033	0.48	0.74
	323.0-363.0	40.0	131.2	0.007	0.34	0.40
CC 90 DDH 5	x 93.0-113.0	20.0	65.3	0.009	0.33	0.62
	x128.0-160.0	32.0	105.0	0.069	0.51	0.77
	Including:					
	* 135.0-144.0	9.0	29.5	0.217	0.91	1.33
	x207.0-225.0	18.0	59.0	0.005	0.43	0.54
	x284.0-286.0	2.0	6.6	0.088	3.16	2.82
	x293.0-308.8	15.8	51.8	0.006	0.45	0.47
	o 93.0-239.0	146.0	478.9	0.018	0.35	0.43
	Including:					
	93.0-160.0	67.0	219.8	0.037	0.36	0.57
	200.0-239.0	39.0	128.0	0.004	0.35	0.43
	o284.0-308.8	24.8	81.3	0.011	0.55	0.54
CC 90 DDH 6	x 65.0- 97.0	32.0	105.0	0.019	0.21	0.55
	x111.0-179.5	68.5	224.7	0.016	0.13	0.45
	o 65.0-179.5	114.5	375.6	0.016	0.15	0.45
	Including:					
	65.0-127.0	62.0	203.4	0.018	0.17	0.49

TABLE 3, continued

HOLE	INTERCEPT (metres)	CORE LENGTH (metres)	(feet)	GOLD (oz/ton)	SILVER (oz/ton)	COPPER (%)
CC 90 DDH 7	x 3.6- 54.0	51.4	168.6	0.035	1.02	1.01
	Including:					
	3.6- 49.0	45.4	149.0	0.037	1.10	1.15
	* 36.0- 37.0	1.0	3.3	0.127	3.53	3.93
	x 60.0- 62.0	2.0	6.6	0.022	0.46	0.54
	x 84.0- 88.0	4.0	13.1	0.013	0.09	0.31
	x 131.0-132.0	1.0	3.3	0.003	0.12	0.44
	x 175.0-176.0	1.0	3.3	0.042	0.06	0.15
	o 170.0-177.0	7.0	23.0	0.019	0.04	0.15
	o 209.0-217.0	8.0	26.2	0.008	0.36	0.30
CC 90 DDH 8	x 55.0- 56.0	1.0	3.3	0.031	0.10	0.04
	x 61.0- 63.0	2.0	6.6	0.012	0.13	0.33
	o115.0-121.0	6.0	19.7	0.018	0.05	0.02
	o127.0-140.0	13.0	42.7	0.019	0.05	0.01
CC 90 DDH 9	x 29.0- 30.0	1.0	3.3	0.007	0.18	0.56
	x 51.0-101.0	50.0	164.0	0.043	< 0.05	0.02
	Including:					
	* 51.0- 54.0	3.0	9.8	0.143	< 0.05	0.02
	* 66.0- 67.0	1.0	3.3	0.123	< 0.05	0.02
	* 94.0- 95.0	1.0	3.3	0.157	0.05	0.01
	x 124.0-125.0	1.0	3.3	0.036	0.06	0.01
	x 297.0-298.0	1.0	3.3	0.039	0.05	0.01
CC 90 DDH 10	x 51.0- 60.0	9.0	29.5	0.044	0.07	< 0.01
	x 66.0- 67.0	1.0	3.3	0.041	0.08	< 0.01
	x 71.0- 73.0	2.0	6.6	0.046	0.07	< 0.01
	x114.0-120.0	6.0	19.7	0.040	0.15	0.19
	x125.0-126.0	1.0	3.3	0.034	0.16	0.23
	x131.0-150.0	19.0	62.3	0.033	0.17	0.44
	x155.0-156.0	1.0	3.3	0.021	0.19	0.47
	x179.0-273.0	94.0	308.4	0.061	0.26	0.41
	Including:					
	180.0-232.0	52.0	170.6	0.093	0.36	0.54
	189.0-197.0	8.0	26.2	0.260	1.04	1.87
	* 189.0-205.0	16.0	52.5	0.185	0.72	1.25
	* 219.0-222.0	3.0	9.8	0.156	0.09	0.06
	* 227.0-229.0	2.0	6.6	0.119	0.06	0.06
	x296.0-308.0	12.0	39.4	0.082	0.08	0.06
	Including:					
	* 297.0-299.0	2.0	6.6	0.302	0.09	0.06
	x330.0-334.0	4.0	13.1	0.043	0.10	0.03
	x338.0-339.0	1.0	3.3	0.043	0.08	0.04
	x350.0-351.0	1.0	3.3	0.033	0.07	0.03
	*387.0-388.0	1.0	3.3	0.233	0.28	< 0.01

TABLE 3, continued

HOLE	INTERCEPT (metres)	CORE LENGTH (metres)	(feet)	GOLD (oz/ton)	SILVER (oz/ton)	COPPER (%)
	x398.0-402.0	4.0	13.1	0.035	< 0.05	0.01
	x405.0-406.0	1.0	3.3	0.037	< 0.05	0.01
	o125.0-159.0	34.0	111.5	0.023	0.15	0.32
	o328.0-359.0	31.0	101.7	0.022	0.07	0.04
	o395.0-410.0	16.0	49.2	0.025	0.05	0.01
CC 90 DDH 11	130.0-182.0	52.0	170.6	0.007	0.58	0.68
	Including:					
	x 137.0-182.0	45.0	147.6	0.008	0.65	0.77
	151.0-163.0	12.0	39.4	0.013	1.33	1.13
CC 90 DDH 12	x132.0-194.0	62.0	203.4	0.006	0.59	0.58
	Including:					
	151.0-158.0	7.0	23.0	0.007	1.35	0.91
	183.0-194.0	11.0	36.1	0.010	0.91	0.99
	x345.0-346.0	1.0	3.3	0.002	0.27	0.77
	x349.0-351.0	2.0	6.6	< 0.001	0.31	0.71
	x384.0-388.0	4.0	13.1	0.001	0.64	0.55
	x395.0-414.0	19.0	62.3	0.011	0.30	0.63
	x420.0-421.0	1.0	3.3	0.010	0.20	0.47
	x426.0-427.0	1.0	3.3	0.009	0.17	0.50
	x435.0-436.0	1.0	3.3	0.033	0.71	0.59
	x489.0-490.0	1.0	3.3	0.047	0.57	0.03
	x506.0-507.0	1.0	3.3	0.018	0.21	0.34
	o132.0-277.0	145.0	475.7	0.005	0.38	0.40
	o344.0-352.0	8.0	26.2	0.001	0.21	0.44
	o368.0-428.0	60.0	196.9	0.006	0.27	0.40
	o435.0-439.0	4.0	13.1	0.018	0.44	0.31
	o447.0-466.0	19.0	62.3	0.031	0.12	0.09
CC 90 DDH 13	87.0-125.0	38.0	124.7	0.017	0.04	0.25
	Including:					
	x 87.0- 89.0	2.0	6.6	0.037	0.07	0.61
	x 93.0- 94.0	1.0	3.3	0.033	0.05	0.15
	x 99.0-101.0	2.0	6.6	0.042	0.07	0.45
	x 111.0-125.0	14.0	45.9	0.024	0.07	0.35
	118.0-125.0	7.0	23.0	0.032	0.10	0.51
	224.0-227.0	3.0	9.8	0.107	0.09	0.20
	Including:					
	*x 226.0-227.0	1.0	3.3	0.233	0.16	0.26
	x234.0-235.0	1.0	3.3	0.39	0.09	0.07
	o 75.0-128.0	53.0	173.9	0.015	0.04	0.23

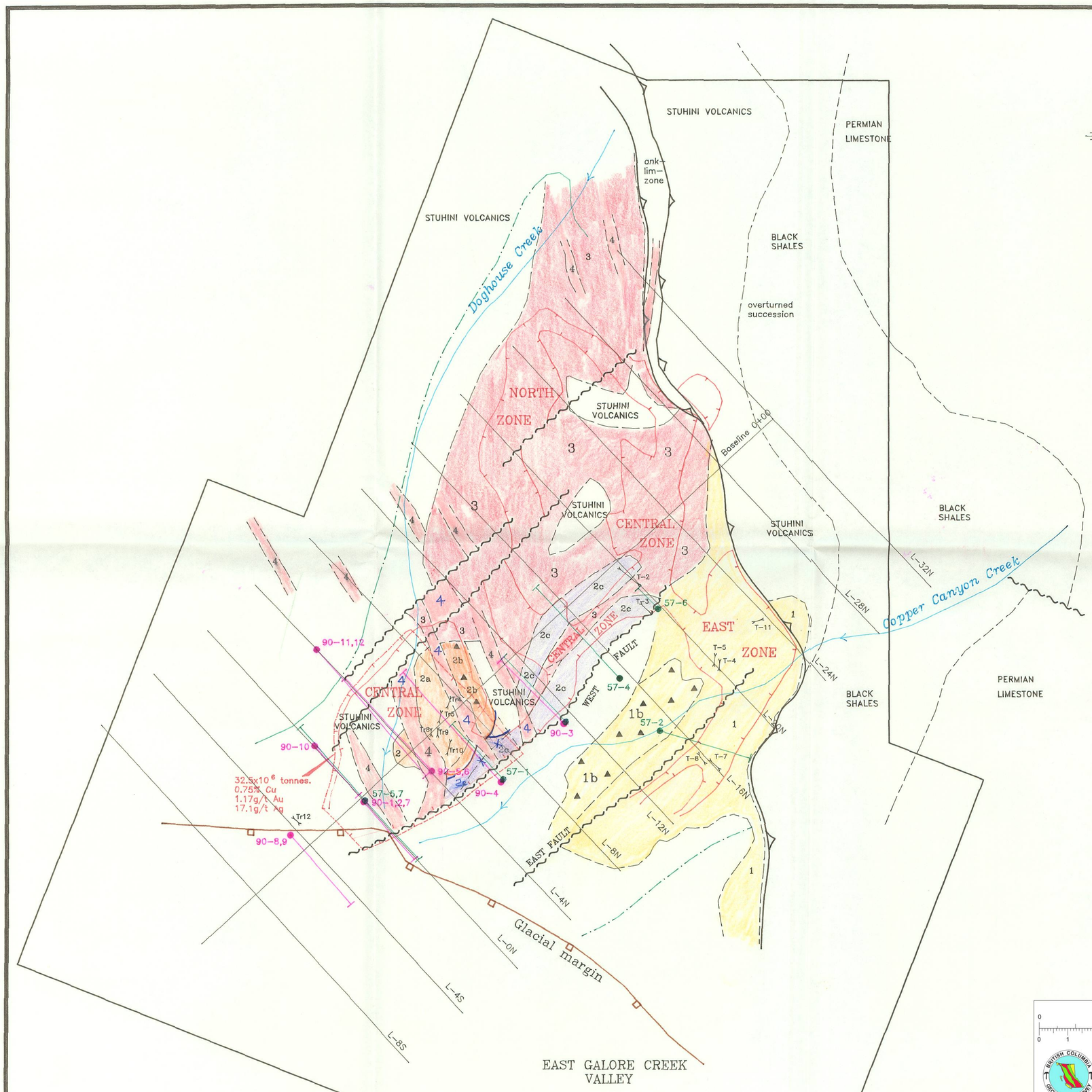
TABLE 4 - COPPER CANYON FEATURES COMPARED WITH GALORE CREEK

Similarities:

- Best copper mineralization spatially associated with intensely altered early (?) intrusive phase.
- Good copper grades associated with intense potassic alteration, especially coarse black secondary biotite.
- Garnet-anhydrite alteration associated with best copper mineralization.
- Gold-silver association with generally better copper mineralization.
- Volcanics are important host rocks to best mineralization at in both best mineralized zones (Central Zones).
- Association of breccia (type unknown at Copper Canyon) with early mineralizing intrusive phase at the Central Zone. Zone of hydrothermal focus?
- Presence of pseudoleucite-bearing alkaline volcanics and coeval intrusive suite.
- Late-mineral megaporphyry dykes and post-mineral felsic and mafic dykes.
- Importance of re-activated structures as boundaries to mineralization.

Significant Differences:

- Absence of bornite and higher pyrite content in copper mineralization at Copper Canyon.
- Generally, an overall lower copper grade than Galore Creek, but with higher global gold grade than Galore Creek.
- Identification of propylitic alteration that defines the outer limits of the Copper Canyon porphyry system.
- Abundance of argillic alteration at Copper Canyon, although it may broadly be localized by structures.
- Apparent intrusive host to Copper Canyon mineralization (North Zone and East Zone).
- Greater abundance of equigranular intrusive phases related to Copper Canyon mineralization.



LEGEND

- Outer limit of propylitic alteration.
- Outer limit of mineralization.
- Indicated reserves.
- Geological contact.
- Normal faults.
- Thrust faults.
- Breccia bodies.
- *Trenching:* Tr 1990, T– 1991
- Drill holes: 90– series Rhodes Cons. Res.; 57– series Amax.
- Grid for sections
- Claim boundary Canamax, Teck, Silver Standard.

INTRUSIVE SUITE

4 K–spar syenite mega–porphyry.

North Stock (Main Body)

3 Grey, fine–grained biotite monzonite.

Southwest Bodies.

2 — 2a Intensely altered syenite.
2b Porphyritic syenite breccia.
2c *Medium–grained biotite monzonite and porphyritic syenite.*

North Stock (Southwest Apophyses).

1 — 1 Fine to medium–grained biotite monzonite, hornblende monzonite, biotite syenite and syenodiorite.
1b Biotite monzonite breccia.

SCALE 1:5000

0 50 100 150 250 500

METRES

inches 0 1 2

centimetres 0 1 2 3 4 5

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

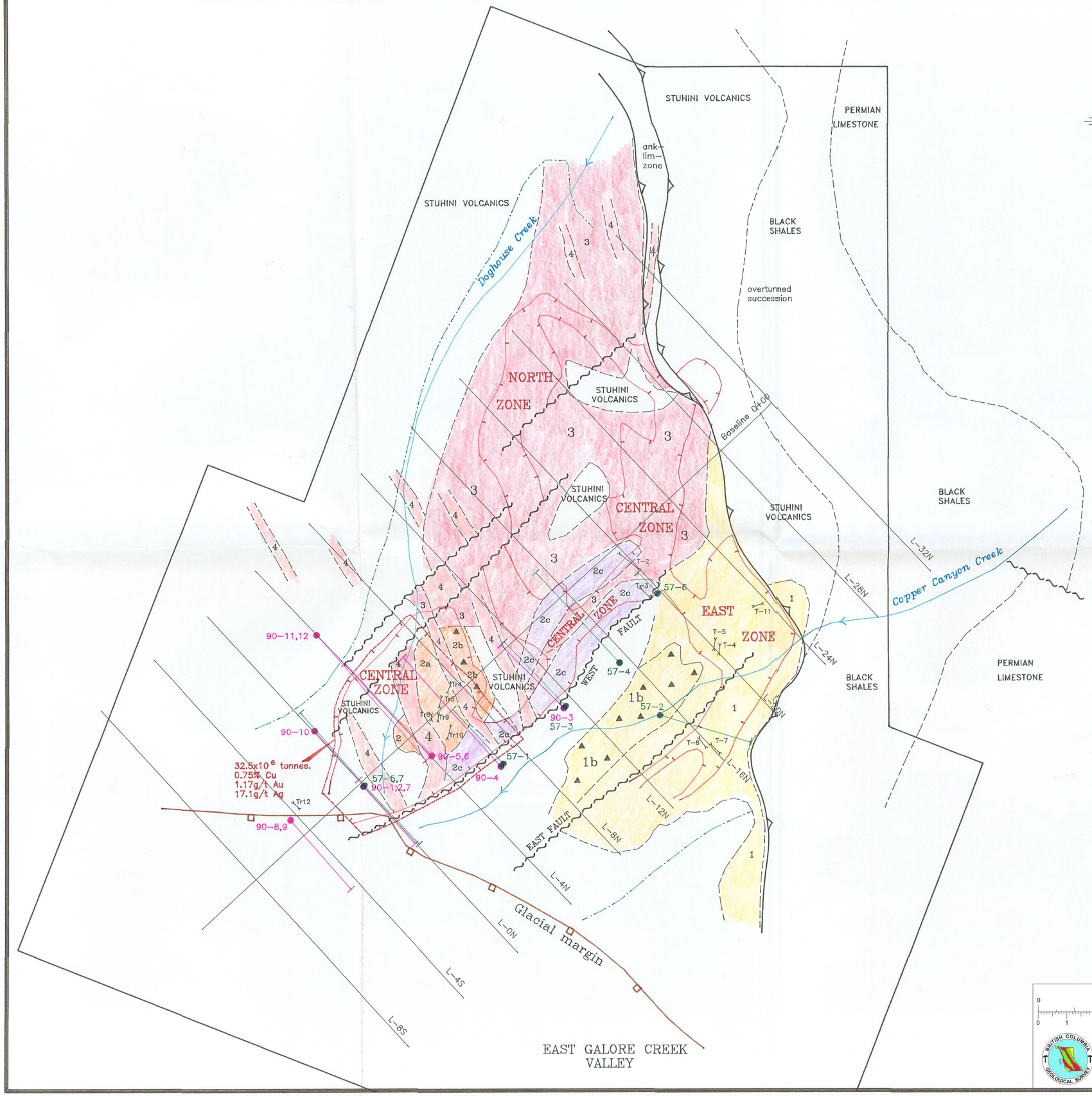
STIKINE COPPER LIMITED

COPPER CANYON

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY MAP

Drawn by: SE/MJD	Acad file: COPCAN	Fig. 2
Date: JUNE 1992	Ref. no: .	

Preliminary copy.



LEGEND

- Outer limit of propylitic alteration.
- Outer limit of mineralization.
- Indicated reserves.
- Geological contact.
- Normal faults.
- Thrust faults.
- Breccia bodies.

Trenching: Tr 1990
T– 1991

Drill holes: 90– series Rhodes Cons. Res.
57– series Amax.

Grid for sections

Claim boundary Canamax, Teck, Silver Standard.

INTRUSIVE SUITE

4 K–spar syenite mega–porphyry.

North Stock (Main Body)

3 Grey, fine–grained biotite monzonite.

Southwest Bodies.

2
- 2a Intensely altered syenite.
- 2b Porphyritic syenite breccia.
- 2c Medium–grained biotite monzonite and porphyritic syenite.

North Stock (Southwest Apophyses).

1
- 1 Fine to medium–grained biotite monzonite, hornblende monzonite, biotite syenite and syenodiorite.
- 1b Biotite monzonite breccia.

SCALE 1:5000

0 50 100 150 250 500

METRES

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

STIKINE COPPER LIMITED

COPPER CANYON

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY MAP

Drawn by: SE/MJD	Acad file: COPCAN	Fig. 2
Date: JUNE 1992	Ref. no: .	

FATHER

PAYDIRT

DAUGHTERS

MOTHER

SPLIT

CREEK

WIFE

Volcanics

Volcanics

Volcanics

Volcanics

2

1

3

50-60°

MAIN ZONE

Killer Creek

Discovery Creek

Patchy, bleached pyritized altered zones

Split #2 Ck.

Split #3 Ck.

Split #1 Ck.

SPLIT CREEK

WIDESPREAD INTENSE PYRITIZATION

SUE COPPER ZONE

SCALE 1:15000

0 10 20 30 50 100

METRES

GEOLOGY OF MAIN GOLD ZONE

Volcanics

Area of 1991 drilling

2

5

4

Volcanics

Volcanics

MAIN ZONE

85-1

85-2

85-3

85-4

85-5

85-6

85-7

85-8

85-9

85-10

85-11

A

B

C

D

Trail

Discovery Creek

Killer Creek

Two altered volcanic zones in creek valley.

SCALE 1:1500

0 10 20 30 50 100

METRES

N

LEGEND

5 Andesite dyke.

4 Silicified, pyritized, sericitized +/- chlorite alteration.

3 Granodiorite.

2 Syenite to monzonite.

1 Hornblende diorite.

inches

0 1 2

0 1 2 3 4 5

centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

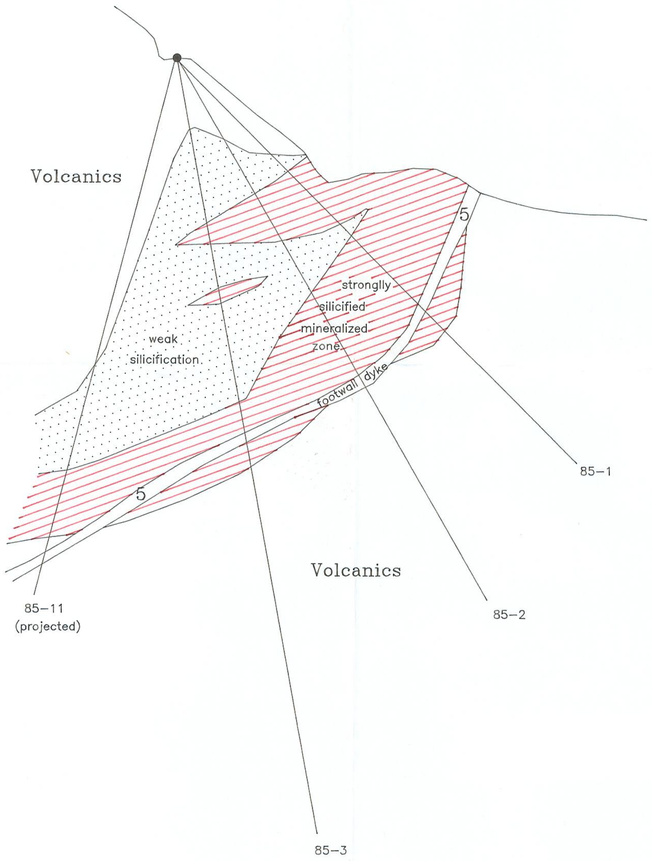
STIKINE COPPER LIMITED

REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF THE PAYDIRT

Drawn by: SE/MJD	Acad file: PAYDIRT	Fig. 4
Date: JUNE 1992	Ref. no: .	

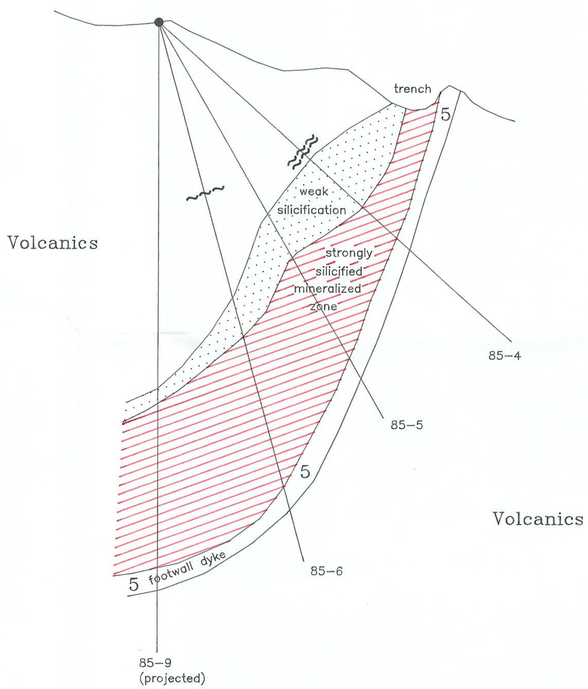
W E

DRILL SECTION A–B



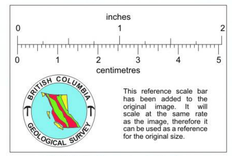
W E

DRILL SECTION C–D



LEGEND

5	Andesite dyke.
4	Silicified, pyritized, sericitized +/– chlorite alteration.
3	Granodiorite.
2	Syenite to monzonite.
1	Hornblende diorite.



SCALE 1:500

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DRILL SECTIONS OF THE PAYDIRT MAIN ZONE

Drawn by: SE/MJD	Acad file: PAYSEC	Fig. 5
Date: JUNE 1992	Ref. no: .	