825920 104K

RE: Ericksen Ashby Property
DATE: July 28, 1988

Ericksen Ashby property is located near the confluence of the Taku and Tulsequah Rivers, about 60 kilometers northeast of Juneau, Alaska. The property consists of 14 MGS claims (217 units) held under option (100%) by Northwind Ventures Ltd. Northwind will pay $45,000 to G. Rayner (EA-1 and EA-2 claims) and $10,000 + shares to Georgia Resources (BC 1-3, Bear 1-9 claims) in property payments from the proceeds of a public share offering. Northwind expects to be listed August 15, 1988.

Northwind seeks a joint venture partner to fund exploration on the property. $500,000 expenditures would earn 40-60% interest. A $500,000 program is laid out in the prospectus but amendments to this proposal are negotiable. The company would prefer work to begin this year but would be flexible. The EA and Bear claims are good until 1993, the BC claims until 1991.

History

1929 staked by prospectors Ericksen, Asbhy. Minor exploration to 1950

1951 optioned by Cominco, trenching and sampling, attempt to drill Zone £2

1964 adit driven by Ericksen Ashby Mining Co. adjacent to 2 sulphide zones. 8 UG DDH, several surface DDH

1965 self potential survey, trenching by Ericksen Ashby

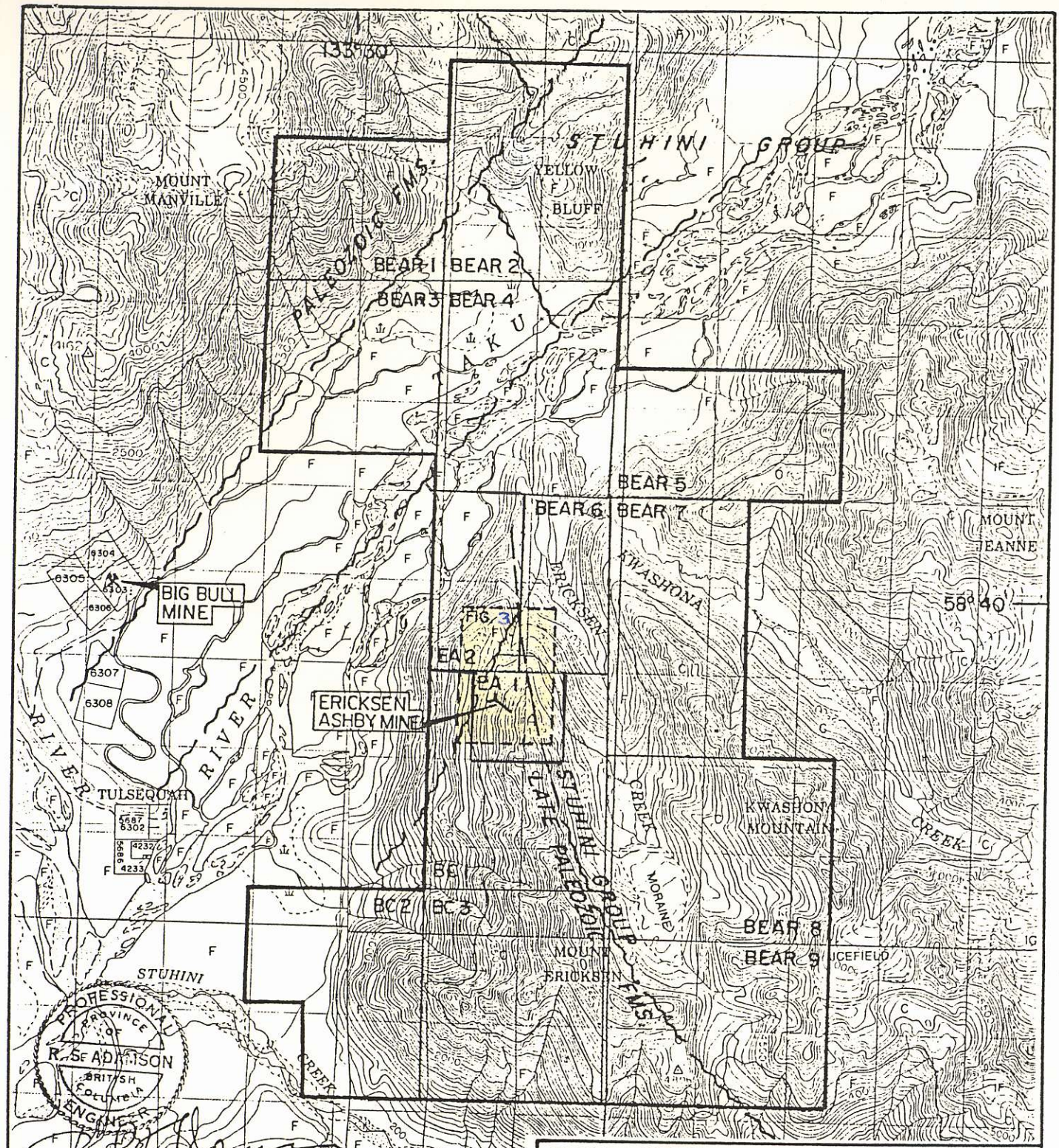
1976 restaked (EA claims) by G. Rayner, optioned to Anglo Canadian

1979 mapped by Stokes Expl., attempted drilling Zone £1

1981 optioned to Island Mining & Explor., 11 DDH tested zones £1, 3 and 8, significant mineralization intersected at Zone £1

1982 Questor Input survey anomaly in northeastern claim area.

1987 optioned by Northwind who also purchased BC and Bear claims. Sampling, grid work, mapping, VLF EM surveys by Taiga Consultants



ORCAN MINERAL ASSOCIATES LTD. CONSULTANTS
VANCOUVER, CANADA

NORTHWIND VENTURES LTD.
CALGARY, ALBERTA

ERICKSEN ASHBY PROPERTY (N.T.S. 104K-11,12)

CLAIM MAP

TULSEQUAH, TAKU RIVER, B.C.

SCALE AS SHOWN	JUNE 1987	FIG. 1

CHONG

Geology (Maps 2 & 3)

The property is underlain mainly by rocks of Permian to Upper Triassic age. The stratigraphic section contains four andesitic volcanic units and two interlayered sedimentary units of chert, limestone and minor rhyolite. The regional trend of the rocks is northwesterly with moderate to steep southeastern dip. Local deformation is complex, consisting of abundant minor folds and faults.

A north to northeasterly trending quartz feldspar porphyry dyke of Cretaceous age transects the country rocks.

Mineralization

Sulphide mineralization, consisting of pyrite with sphalerite and galena, occurs with rhodonite, pyrrhotite and/or magnetite as skarn in limestones as more stratiform replacement in chert or rhyolite. Thirteen main sulphide zones have been identified along approximately 1645 m in the central claim area (EA claims). The zones consist of discontinuous pods and lenses of massive sulphides and disseminated sulphides, which carry values in silver, zinc and lead. Adamson (1987) suggested the average values from surface samples is 6 oz Ag, 3% Pb and 10% Zn.

My estimate of the average grade is 6 oz Ag, 4% Zn, 1.5% Pb and 0.01 oz Au based on average values of samples taken by various companies across the 13 zones (Table 1).

The main zone is #2, which has not yet been successfully drilled. In addition to elevated values in silver, lead and zinc, a few samples by Cominco (1951) returned values of >0.1 oz Au/ton. The mineralization consists of massive sulphide pods and lenses, generally < 12 m in length, 2.7 m in width and disseminated pyrite in rhyolite over a strike length of 325 m. The more strongly mineralized sections appear as discrete gossans with a southward plunge along the eastern cliff face at zone 2 (Taiga Cons, personal communication); approximately 200 m of vertical dimension is exposed. The irregular nature of the mineralized zones makes it difficult to estimate tonnage, but zone 2 @ 325 m x 3 m x 250 m would be 650,000 tons.

Sections from drilling on zones 1 & 8 indicate an average thickness of 7.5 m depth of 50 m and maximum strike length of 66m, 72 m respectively. Therefore these zones have a potential of about 50,000 tons each at an average grade of 5 oz Ag, 2% Pb and 3% Zn.

Geochemical surveys by Taiga Consultants in 1987 outlined several areas south of zone #2 with anomalous gold values. These showings consist primarily of disseminated pyrite with malachite stain in fractured country rocks. In addition a few anomalous values of gold in soils were noted over zone 8 to zone 12.

TABLE 1 ERICKSEN-ASHBY SURFACE SAMPLE RESULTS

Zone	Trench #	Width (ft)	Assays Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Sb	Cd
1	1-U-TR I	8	na	61.6?	23.2?	3.6?	na	
	1-U-TR 3/-U-TR2	9	na	7.75?	3.08?	0.58	na	
	1-L-1/1-L-2	34.5	0.005?	9.73	4.6	16.91	na	
2	2-1	37.5	0.009	1.53	0.77	1.89	na	
	2-2	35	0.010	1.39	0.53	4.00	na	
	2-4	46	0.02?	9.4?	1.9	2.00		
	* 2-5 along zone	120	0.09	11.3	1.9	1.7		
	* 2-6 along zone	125	0.02	6.0	1.0	0.6		
2N	2-N-3	29	0.001	2.83	1.35	4.7		
2S	2S-1	9	0.002	2.11	0.55	6.20	0.04	
	2S-2/-5/-6	26	0.005	3.03	1.26	2.86	0.25	
	2S-3/2S-4	9	0.005	2.45	1.23	0.06	0.107	
						6.06		
3	3-1	15	na	35.1	20.2	23.2	na	
	3-2(ave)	15	0.010	6.6	1.59	1.02	na	
4		?	tr	0.04	0.08	0.52	na	
5	5-7 (s)	11	0.010	3.03	0.79	0.86	0.01	
	5-3 (c)	23.5	tr	1.7	0.5	1.5	na	
	5-1 (N)	13	0.005	1.0	0.1	0.9	na	
6	6-1	30?	0.005	2.76	1.50	1.62	0.04	0.05
8	S-1	22.5	0.007	4.5	1.95	4.15	na	
	S-3 (N)	12	tr	8.99	3.54	5.13	na	
8A	8A-2 (parallel)	4	0.008	1.7	0.9	2.1		
	8A-3	5	0.047	37.2?	12.4?	5.4		
	8A-4	20	0.010	1.1	0.03	1.3		
9		60?	tr	3.1	0.5	2.3		
		30	0.005	9.2	3.3	4.4		
10	TR-2	32	0.005	1.9	1.0	2.3	na	
11	11-1	9	tr	2.78	1.18	1.52	na	
	11-3	9.5	tr	2.8	1.2	2.0	na	
	11-4	6.6	tr	0.7	0.5	0.4	na	
12	12	35	tr	0.4	0.2	1.0	na	
13	Average	along strike	0.008	5.38	2.53	8.44	0.094	

Conclusions

Elevated values of silver, lead and zinc are erratically distributed within 13 mineralized zones at Ericksen Ashby. The zones are discontinuous along strike and where drilled appear to be at depth as well.

Zone 2 appears to have some depth potential (200 m). In addition anomalous gold values accompany the base metals in Zone 2. Gold anomalies have also been outlined south of Zone 2 indicating some exploration potential exists.

Zone 2 has not been tested by diamond drilling, and would be expensive due to steep topography, seasonal water supply and the remote location of the property. A program of rock chip sampling across the rhyolite unit at zone 2 would test this pyrite unit to see if gold values were consistent enough to warrant a drilling program.

S. Gardiner