

Relatively mild topography and extensive outcrop occurs over about 9 km² of the property. About 6km² of the property is moderate to heavy density bush.

Property Potential

The underground exploration and diamond drilling that has been carried out over the Standard property has indicated the presence of a prospect that could be about 2m in thickness, 1000m long and 120m down dip. This is equivalent to about 0.96 mT. Grade is difficult to estimate given the very limited number of analyses that have been carried out. Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. was relatively unsuccessful in intersecting significant thicknesses of massive sulphide mineralization. A weighted mean of analyses over a 11.23m interval from diamond drill hole NS 2 was 1.29% Cu, 0.41% Zn, 7.17 g/T Ag, and nil Au. Locally within this interval grades would be as high as 3.50% Cu, 0.60% Zn, 15.77 g/T Ag, and 1.03 g/T Au over 1.15m.

Grab samples have returned values of 9.98% Cu, 0.84% Zn, 29 g/T Ag, 1 g/T Au (Høy, 1979).

The potential for additional mineralization as either extensions to the known mineralized zones or as new discoveries within the dominantly sedimentary stratigraphy is high given the nature of the type of deposit. The potential of the sedimentary stratigraphy has been relatively untested.

The Standard property holds the potential to host a Besshi-type deposit in the range of 5 mT grading 5% Cu, 1% Zn and 20-25 g/T Ag. Au content would be low, probably in the range of 0.8-1.0 g/T.

Exploration Techniques

The primary exploration technique over the Standard property will be geological mapping. The property has undergone mapping in the past however it appears that there was little emphasis on ascertaining whether:

- i) the massive sulphide mineralization had distinct associations with particular lithologies
- ii) deformation resulted in a translation of the massive sulphide sheet from its place of origin
- iii) the massive sulphide detectable on surface and within the underground workings represents part of a stacked sulphide system
- iv) an alteration signature was generated within surrounding lithologies.

A re-mapping of the property will emphasize these features.

The sedimentary stratigraphy within the Standard Peak area is graphite-rich. As a result of this many geophysical techniques are ineffective in discriminating relatively thin, sheet-like massive sulphides from the enclosing strata. Techniques which can be effective in identifying the sulphide mineralization are MAG, VLF-EM, CEM, and PEM.

Much of the massive sulphide on the Standard property contains mildly magnetic pyrrhotite. A 2-3m thick, pyrrhotite-rich massive sulphide sheet should have a recognizable magnetic signature. VLF-EM may or may not

recognize the sulphide sheet from the enclosing strata but it should be effective in assisting in mapping conductive lithologies. A CEM survey in which coil separation is in the range of 25-50m should be able to adequately discriminate between frequently changing graphitic sedimentary units and the sulphide sheet or sulphide-rich horizons. PEM surveys down the longer drill holes could prove to be the most effective tool to assist in vectoring toward the massive sulphide sheet.

Option Criteria

There is currently an agreement in principle between the three owners of claims composing the Standard property, Rayner - 19 crown grants, Blanne - 74 units and McLeod - claims currently un-registered. Rayner and Blanne are very amenable to an option for a reasonable sum of money and sufficient work to keep the claims in good standing. These two owners have license to the claims of most interest. An option on the Standard property should be provisional on low option payments and no guarantee of drilling the first year.

The following is a proposed preliminary budget for two stages of exploration over the Standard property. The budget does not include option payments.

Stage I

Personnel

1 Project Geologist	16 days @ \$325/day	5 200	
1 Senior Geologist	14 days @ \$250/day	3 500	
2 Senior Assistants	14 days @ \$200/day	5 600	
2 Senior Geophysicists	5 days @ \$375/day	<u>3 750</u>	
			18 050

Camp Operations

63 man-days @ \$35/day			2 205
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Transportation

5 ton truck rental and fuel		1 100	
1 4X4 Truck and Fuel - Geology @ \$60/day		1 200	
1 4X4 Truck and Fuel - Geophys. @ \$60/day		420	
1 Bell 204 Helicopter	6 hours @ \$1500/hour	<u>9 000</u>	
			11 720

Field Supplies

Miscellaneous field equipment		4 000	4 000
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Report Preparation

1 Project Geologist	@ 10 days @ \$325/day	3 250	
1 Draughtsman	@ 5 days @ \$150/day	<u>750</u>	4 000

Geochemical Analyses

100 Whole rock	@ \$35/sample	3 500	
150 Base and precious metal	@ \$15/sample	<u>2 250</u>	5 750

TOTAL			45 725
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Contingency @ 10% of Total	4 600	
	GRAND TOTAL	<u>50 325</u>

The second phase of exploration would involve diamond drilling geologically, geochemically and/or geophysically prospective areas.

Stage II

Personnel

1 Project Geologist	40 days @ \$325/day	13 000	
1 Senior Geologist	40 days @ \$250/day	10 000	
2 Senior Assistants	40 days @ \$200/day	16 000	
1 Cook	40 days @ \$150/day	<u>6 000</u>	33 300

Camp Operations

360 man-days @ \$40/day			14 400
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Transportation

1 4X4 Truck and Fuel	44 days @ \$ 60/day	2 640	
1 Bell 206 B Helicopter	40 hours @ \$625/hour	<u>13 000</u>	15 640

Field Supplies

Miscellaneous field equipment		2 000	2 000
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Diamond Drilling Costs

@ 10 000 ft. @ \$35/ft		350 000	350 000
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Geochemical Analyses

150 Whole rock	@ \$35/sample	5 250	
200 Base and precious metal	@ \$15/sample	<u>3 000</u>	8 250

Report Preparation

1 Project Geologist	10 days @ \$325/day	3 250	
1 Draughtsman	5 days @ \$150/day	<u>750</u>	4 000

TOTAL			427 290
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Contingency @ 10% of Total	43 000	
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GRAND TOTAL	<u>470 290</u>
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To some extent costs have been minimized in the first stage of exploration because of extremely reduced costs for geophysics. The graphite content of the predominantly sedimentary succession precludes the effective use of many geophysical techniques.

References

- HØY, T., GIBSON, G., and BERG, N.W. 1984: Copper-Zinc Deposits Associated with Basic Volcanism, Goldstream Area, Southeastern British Columbia; *Economic Geology*, volume 79, number 5, p. 789-814.
- _____. 1979: Geology of the Goldstream Area; Province of British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin 71, 49 p.
- HUGHES, B.B., and BRADISH, L.B. 1976: Assessment report, Geochemistry, geophysics, and diamond drilling, Standard Property, Standard 1 to 4 (40-43) Mineral Claims, Crown Grants Claims, LOT Numbers 6944-6954 and 7483-7490, Revelstoke Mining Division; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Report 6070, 5 p.