

861869

PROGRESS REPORT

ON

1984 C.E.E. UNDERWRITING: HAIDA GOLD PROJECT

HEAD OF KOOTENAY INLET
NTS 103/C 16E
MORESBY ISLAND, QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS, B.C.

FOR

CUSAC INDUSTRIES LTD.

#330 890 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C.

BY

DR. W. D. GROVES, P.ENG.
ARCHAEAN RESOURCES CORP.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

MARCH 10, 1985

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. Summary and Analysis ✓
 - 2. Property Visits, Sources for Report ✓
 - 3. Location, Access, Physiography ✓
 - 4. Claims Information ✓
 - 5. History of Property and Region ✓
 - 6. Regional Geology ✓
 - 7. Property Geology ✓
 - 8. 1984 Program Logistics ✓
 - 9. ~~1984 Drill Report~~ *Interpretation of 1984 Drill Results ?*
 - 10. 1984 Surface Program ← *KEEP*
- add* { Certificate }
 { References }
 { Assay Sheets }

APPENDIX

Haida Gold (Blue Mule) Property Geochemical Evaluation by John H. Hajek;
Zelon Chemicals Ltd., 218-510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver,
B.C. V6B 1L8. February 20, 1985.

FIGURES

- 1. Area Map Showing Property Location
- 2. Claims Map
- 3. Regional Geology
- 4. Property Geology Sketch Map
- 5. 1984 Drill Map, Showing Vein Intersections

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

The report presents results of a \$210,000 1984, 7-hole diamond drill program, plus sample grid construction, geochem soil and stream study, trench and underground sampling studies on Cusac's Haida gold project property. Property is located at the head of Kootenay Inlet on the west coast of Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, B. C. Funds were provided by the proceeds from a 1984 C.E.E. flow-through share underwriting through Cusac Industries Ltd of Vancouver, B. C. New support facilities installed on the property include a 10-man, 3 tent (14'x16') camp (one cook tent plus two sleeping tents) on permanent frames, and a 3 mile long dirt-bike trail now connecting Haida camp to the Sewell camp logging road network on the east side of the island. Old adits are all now accessible for inspection and sampling. 1984 drill logistics were by helicopter from Sewell camp and Sandspit: a Long Year 38 drill, mud tank and drill rods were slung in by Bell turbine 206 helicopter onto a pre-cut drill pad from which the first 4 holes were drilled: the drill was then moved by the same means to a second pad from which the last three holes were completed. Field work, including the 7-hole drilling program, was completed by year end.

Drill target was a major E-W/steep-S quartz vein system, sampled the previous year, showing promising gold values. Two old adits (A_1 and A_2) intersected the main vein 200' and 525' respectively below its outcrop contouring a 30° hillside, in which a 1983 underground sampling program had already shown an overall value of 0.25 oz./T over 12 samples, conforming with values reported in old B.C. Ministry of Mines reports reviewed in the 1983 report. Various constituents of the composite E-W vein system feather at various points into another N45E/steep minor fault system, on which there has been slight movement: hence portion of the E-W vein system bleed off into the N45E/steep direction. In effect, the Karmutsen has been locally faulted into E-W/steep by NE-SW/steep blocks, now marked in places by quartz veins.

Regionally, the Irly Bird mine some 6 miles to the north in the same Karmutsen block was a small high grade gold mine on one such N45E/steep quartz vein system. Small shipments of high grade gold-quartz were made from the Irly Bird property, first reported on by G.M. Dawson of the G.S.C. before the turn of the century.

The fault-veins cut a thick sequence of Karmutsen metabasalt flows, locally lying at

about an EW/50S attitude, a few hundred metres down section of the volcanic-sediment contact at the present day degree of erosional uncovering. Vein exposures contour a 30° hillside; vein dip is steep S, flow dip about 40 - 50°S, hill rises at about 30° south-uphill, hence uphill bevels downsection in the given area. The overlying sediments are Quatsino ^{lime} and Parsons Bay black limey to carbonaceous argillite outcropping just N of the creek through camp: the very topmost lava flows are thin bedded and highly siliceous: such siliceous to tuffaceous horizons often exhibit anomalous gold geochem values near the limonite-carbon depositional transition into the black limey argillite. In fact, Camp Creek, the main creek which flows eastwards just below the drill camp and eventually into the head of Kootenay Inlet, flows along this contact area. The 1984 stream and soil geochem studies showed this creek to be highly anomalous in gold values **upstream** of the drainage from the adit and 1984 drill area, suggesting an additional gold source besides that being currently drilled. Unfortunately, results of the 1984 drill program around the old workings were somewhat disappointing: structurally strong vein intersections were obtained, but with rather low gold values: nonetheless, the strength of the main vein system is demonstrated, raising the possibility of ore shoots in addition to that in the vicinity of the A₁ and A₂ adits.

1984 surface exploration and sampling revealed a new parallel vein system in both E-W and NE directions, 500m west of previous workings, in the vicinity of the A₃ adit. Another E-W vein was traced eastward from near the mouth of the A₁ adit: the vein is about 1-2' wide, and showed some interesting surface gold assays.

Drill holes were surveyed in with A₁ and A₂ adits as reference points: the drill intersection map is presented in this report.

An analysis of the 1984 soil and stream geochemistry program by Mr. John Hajek, geochemist, is included with this report (See Appendix 1): its recommendations are to follow up and analyse the physical characteristics of gold particles in the stream sediment gold geochem anomaly in the main creek by microscopic examination.

A recommendation for geochemical traversing to sample creek sediments and further

prospecting of the area, particularly higher up the drainage of the "camp" creek and its tributaries is recommended. The catch basin for this creek and its tributaries is not large: the additional gold source should be findable. The strength of the main vein system in the adit area allows the possibility that drilling on fairly large step-out strike or dip extensions of the presently defined drill area might reveal additional commercial grade gold-quartz intersections in the system. However, this is not immediately recommended until the additional geochem gold source is located and assessed.

Following the discovery and subsequent development of the Consolidated Cinola gold deposit in a Tertiary hydrothermal conduit on the North Island of the Charlottes in the late 1970's, a systematic prospecting, geochem, geophysical and geological evaluation of large tracts of the Charlottes, particularly in the Tertiary volcanics terrain has been undertaken by various majors - much of the Islands are held under mineral claims at the present time. Their programs are ongoing: in 1984 several drill projects were carried out. Cusac's interest in tectonic features in the older mesozoic volcanics, in the region of the upper Karmutsen-sediment contact stems from the existence of old showings and gold creeks in the area (one such flows westward into Newcombe Inlet, crossing the same Karmutsen-lime contact zone 5 miles west-south-westward along the strike of the contact), on the proximity of late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary intrusives (5 miles S) giving rise to the Tasu magnetite (plus minor Cu, Zn, Au, Ag) deposit, and to the proximity of two other major tertiary volcanic centers, one just south of Kootenay Inlet, (a rhyolite dome and/or volcanic edifice) and another 6 miles to the northeast, marked by remnants of a roof-collapse volcanic edifice with feeder stocks and related basement magma chamber now also exposed. Distal quartz-vein action from such centers could be responsible for the gold-quartz veins in the local Vancouver Group (basement) block.

Some general thoughts on the 1984 program are the following: on the face of things, the drill results, while encouraging structurally, are not good enough to show continuity of the commercial-grade ore shoot exposed at the surface. The holes were ranged "close-in" to the adit and surface values to try to fill in an ore shoot in that vicinity.

Judging from the somewhat similar type of quartz veins in volcanics in the Motherlode region of California, where extensive quartz vein systems were drifted at 100-150' level intervals for thousands of feet both horizontally and vertically, not more than 1/5 of the drifted vein produced ore shoots, which usually had vague grade boundaries: applying a similar geometric model of fair sized ore shoots on centers about 5 times the characteristic dimension of an ore shoot, it would take a widely spaced exploratory type drill program to probe for other possible ore shoots.

Another possibility presents itself: perhaps there is somewhat of a grade relationship favoring the fault vein system in the general vicinity of the lava-sediment transition zone, assuming a ppb-level background gold content enrichment in the transitional tuffs and bottom carbonaceous limey sediment: assuming some local extraction into the vein system. IN that case:-

- 1) Grade in a cross-cutting quartz fault-vein would gradually improve towards the contact and
- 2) the more deformable contact region itself would cause a change in tectonic stress-relief from sharply cross cutting faults (hence veins) in the Karmutsen, towards more dragged and lensy quartz-carbonate pods and veins in the plane of the contact, where stress-relief would tend to track into the plane of the contact.

A test-hole drilled at -45° north through the contact region from just south of Camp Creek near the biggest stream-sediment gold anomaly, logged for geochem as well as rock type, would be a very useful research hole in this respect. A 1983 53-point geochem study first pointed to this anomaly.

In summary: a program to enlarge the data base in the camp creek drainage possibly in conjunction with widely-spaced test hole drilling, should probably precede more close-in drilling in the adit area. However, the gold occurrences in the vicinity, as well as 1984 drill results, while low, still demonstrate an interesting level of gold mineralization from an exploration viewpoint in the Kootenay Inlet area.

PROPERTY VISITS, SOURCES FOR REPORT

A six-day visit to the property was made between Wednesday, December 12 and Monday, December 17, 1984 by the author, accompanied by Mr. Guil Brett of Cusac Industries Ltd. and Mr. Ken Foote, property owner. Mr. Jim Thorpe, Cusac Company geologist and project manager, was on site during the whole drill program. Weather was calm, clear and sunny on first and last days: in between it was light rain to deluge. Access was by Bell 206 helicopter from Sandspit airport on Moresby Island, where a scheduled commercial flight from Vancouver lands. A helicopter landing pad has been brushed out on the dump of the lower (N-S) A-1 adit at 200' elevation. The adit area on the property is between 200' and 720' elevations, approximately 1/2 mile northeast of the head of Kootenay Inlet's south arm on units 2 and 3 of the Swindle claims.

B.C. Minister of Mines reports (for example 1934) and Sutherland Brown's (1968) B.C. Dept. of Mines Bulletin 34, both report on the property, specifically, and earlier works by D.B. Dowling, and G.M. Dawson (1978) were generally helpful. Mr Foote, property owner, has assisted in showing off the salient points of the workings. Field observations and assays obtained by the author are included. A preliminary 1983 geochem traverse in the area, by Starscope personel, was useful in initiating further studies on the camp creek gold geochem anomaly. The existence of a stove-heated base camp greatly facilitated work in the generally mild but wet winter weather.

LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY

Location: 1/2 mile northeast of the head (west end) of Kootenay Inlet, on the northern part of the west coast of Moresby (South) Island, on the Queen Charlotte Islands, some 30 miles south-southwest of Sandspit. NTS reference is 103/C 16E, West Central B.C. The property is on an east-west contour, 30 - 40° south sloping treed rock hillside. From the head of Kootenay Inlet - a narrow 4 mile long inlet with a narrows near the mouth, there is a low east-west pass which crosses a low

height of land 6 miles to the western most tip of Sewell Inlet, on which Sewell Camp (a logging camp and dock) is located. A three mile dirt bike trail over the low pass now connects the property with the end of the Sewell logging road network. The trail at the three mile point passes close to the northend (head) of Newcombe Inlet. This inlet opens south into Tasu Inlet, site of Falconbridge's recently shut-down Tasu magnetite mine.

Terrain is the east side of the southwest Ranges region of Moresby Island. Run off from heavy rainfall virtually denudes slopes on the volcanics of soil: a forest of small to medium yellow cedars grows on the steep slopes, and larger spruce and hemlock grow on till at lower elevations and on creek flats. Local fauna are said to consist of occasional black bear, plentiful deer and small game. Crabs, shellfish, flounder, halibut, cod and salmon are locally plentiful as marine species. Present access is by helicopter from Sandspit, or overland from Sewell. The original miners came in by boat up Kootenay Inlet.

CLAIMS INFORMATION

Claim block consists of the 8 unit plus 3 small fraction Swindle claim, a 2 x 4 (elongate northward block), Record No. 1289(3), and the west-adjointing 2 x 4 (8 unit) Gill claim, Record No. 3763(2). Adit is on the southern portion (Units 3 & 4) of the Swindle claim: LP is southwest (Swindle) southeast (Gill), at the same location, just north of the small northward cove at the East Kootenay Inlet. Claims are on NTS 103C/16. Owner is Mr. Ken Foote, of Sandspit, B.C. Claims are in good standing. An overtake, the K1 [Record No. 3764(2)] over part of the Gill claim, while shown on the claims map (Figure 2), has been disallowed in favor of that portion of the Gill.

The claims are currently under option to Cusac Industries Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. on whose behalf the author visited the property.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY AND REGION

G.M. Dawson (1878) Of the Geological Survey of Canada first mapped portions of Moresby Island, though his map only indicates the mouth of Kootenay Inlet. Dawson reported, inter alia, on the Irly Bird mine, a small high grade gold quartz vein workings in Karmutsen Vocanics in Mitchell Inlet (then known as Kuper Inlet) off the south side of Moore Channel. This was the first quartz mine in B.C., first worked by Captain Mitchell for the Hudson Bay Company in 1852. Small shipments of quartz with up to 10 oz/ton Au were reported. The present property is first reported in the B.C. Minister of Mines reports for 1920. Tasu Sound, 8 miles to the southwest down the coast of Moresby Island, is the site of the Tasu magnetite mine (with some associated copper, Ag, Au) which was operated until recently by Falconbridge Ltd., shipping iron ore to Japan. Another mineral of regional interest is coal in the Skidegate area, which, however, has not been brought to commercial exploitation. The region is mainly notable for its magnetite iron deposits, timber and fishing industry.

The property has been opened up by two main adits and other short adits, pits and cuts. The helicopter pad, on No.A-1 adit dump is at 200' elevation. The adit, now open, crosscuts several small veins as it cuts northward into the hillside for three hundred and fifty feet, where drifts follow the main vein in both directions for several hundred feet. The No. A-2 adit is 300' uphill of the A-1, at 525' elevation, up a 30° hillside. This adit enters northward in a creek cut, then follows 250' eastward along the strike of the main quartz vein, here between 1 - 4' in width. Both levels were sampled by the author. Drilling has now definitely confirmed that A1 & A2 adits drift on the same (main) vein.

The original tunnel miners had a small cabin just west of the No. A-2 adit, which is now obliterated by the new camp. They also had a very small Hardinge-type (Lab scale) grinding mill, driven by a water wheel, and an equally small sample crusher. Adits were railed. No shipments from the property are recorded. Crusher, handcar, mill and water-wheel are still on the property, but have become of only archaeological interest. Rail might be re-usable. Timber is plentiful on the property, as is water. Drainage is via a moderate sized creek called Camp Creek

into the head of Kootenay Inlet: a much larger creek which has a large Southwestward tributary, enters the extreme end of Kootenay Inlet and should not be confused with Camp Creek.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

A thick (up to 15,000 foot) sequence of Triassic seabottom lavas, the Karmutsen Volcanics, is overlain conformably by limestone then lime-shale. Section locally strikes generally northeast by east, and dips 30 - 50° southward. The downhill direction bevels up-section through lava flows. The veins are a subparallel ramifying vein system in eastwest/steeply south dipping minor faults in the Karmutsen, leaking into a NE/steep set of cross faults. A few miles to the south, the same Karmutsen-Limestone contact is the site of important magnetite (plus minor chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, spalerite, skarn) deposits, mostly strata-bound near the lime-volvanic contact. Iron-rich solutions accessed up stock works from intrusive plutons reworking the high primary iron content of the Karmutsen mafics. Nobler elements were concentrated in the residual sulphide phase by the reaction, in conjunction with the fluxing action of the limestone.

Two tertiary volcanic centers, one south of the property, and one east are other prominent features of the region disrupting or covering the now-folded Vancouver Group surface.

According to Sutherland -Brown (ref.1) who carried out the regional mapping of the Charlottes, crustal fracturing has been the dominant mechanism of regional deformation controlling vulcanism, sedimentation, intrusion and secondary folding: regional faults are northwesterly: right hand wrench movement and east-side down normal faulting results.

Five gold quartz-vein systems have been found so far in steeply dipping minor fault systems: Irly Bird, (Mitchell Inlet), Blue Mule (Haida) on Kootenay, Cumshewa on Cumshewa Inlet, Southeaster near Skidigate and Ellen on shuttle Island. These are

characteristically sulphide poor, with vein quartz mixed with wallrock breccia, minor carbonate, with wallrocks slightly chloritized and silicified. Some show slight marginal shearing.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

B.C. Minister of Mines (1934) PB3-4 (Haida Gold Mines) and Sutherland Brown (1978) p. 173 (Gold Veins), p.218 (Blue Mule property) describe the salient features of old trenches and adits in the area. Values in early trenches, reported by Mandy (1932) ranged from 0.2 to 0.6 oz./T Au.

Individual veins 6" to 5 feet in width were trenched over lengths 100 to 400 feet. Five veins were reported in a 350' across-strike distance.

Details of the property appear in 1920-34 B.C. Ministry of Mines reports on the property. The present property has been known variously as Haida Gold or the Blue Mule property in these publications.

Composite E-W quartz veins occupy shears exhibiting some strike-slip characteristics (mullion at -30° plunge westward along the footwall fault of No.A-2 adit vein was noted). Shearing and local brecciation of the greenstone occurred with the formation of a chorite-type alteration but no appreciable fault gouge, and was followed by several pulses of quartz injection "wedging" in between rubble fragments and shear laminae under considerable pressure. Some of the individual vein components injected both EW and NE systems at the same time. The vein quartz also contains some small irregular drusy vugs, indicating tension in later stages of injection. Occasional small sulphide discoloration are in evidence: otherwise the quartz looks rather barren. It is clear to white and surrounds a matrix of small sharp volcanic fragments.

In the No. A-3 adit, the shallow adit furthest up the hill (at 720' elevation) 1/4 mile west of the No.A-1, shearing was slightly more prominent. An "iron dyke" of

fine grained pyritic pale green volcanic material, 1' thick, had come up the fault before the quartz stringers entered. Samples of vein plus "iron dyke" ran over 1/3 oz./ton gold. A 5' width, strong white quartz vein further uphill and to the west, reported by Mr. Foote, was inspected, and sampled, but found to be of subeconomic grade. Exposure, in small steep creek is at the point where this vein (coming eastward) turns from the EW to NE.

The highest grade sample taken by the author (from the "B.S" pile outside the old cabin near adit NO. A-2 in 1983) ran .93 oz/ton Au and showed some slight sulphide staining in a laminated to fragmental-filled vein quartz. Samples taken in 1983 from the dump of No.A-1 and No. A-2 adits, which ran lower than wall samples, were of very white colored quartz and volcanic fragment quartz infill. It would thus appear there is some correlation between gold values and sulphides, even though the total amount of sulphides is very small. Gold values seem to come in with the pre-vein shearing and/or small iron dykes, as well as with the (later) quartz.

The best values obtained in this visit come from the No. A-2 adit vein and from the No.A-3 adit vein/shear iron dyke up the hill - runs out A-1 - 2 system to E and W, also A-3 system - also -----.

Other veins as well may well further exist up the hill: the Karmutsen seems to dip 50°+ south on the hillside. The hill slopes south up to 40°, tiny creeks cut across the strike: additional shear and/or veins should be prospected for by float tracing and/or exploratory stream sediment geochemical sampling for gold on the tiny creeks running down the eastwest ridge.

1984 PROGRAM LOGISTICS

The first crew, along with the camp equipment and supplies, left Vancouver on November 24, 1984 and travelled by truck and the B.C. Ferry system to Skidegate, Q.C.I., via Port Hardy and Prince Rupert, arriving in Sandspit on November 27th. The crew began flying the equipment and supplies, by float plane, to Sewell Inlet on

November 29th. The camp was slung to Kootenay Inlet by Jetranger helicopter on November 30th and December 1st.

A chopper landing pad on the A₁ adit dump was improved for easy access. Chopper turnaround time was approximately 20 minutes and total hours needed was approximately 5 to complete the move. Sewell Inlet is the closest point available that can be utilized as a staging area.

Erection of camp facilities was complete by December 4, 1984, consisting of three 14'x16' tents - 1 cook tent, 2 sleeping tents, all with oil stoves and permanent frames.

Survey tie-in of critical showings, with adits A₁ and A₂, was commenced on December 4th., by chain and compass. From this a drill site was selected and located. Construction of the drill site was completed on December 8th, and the drill was slung in on December 13th. Drilling began on December 15th, and the 7th and last hole was completed on December 28th. One drill move was required and completed on December 22nd and drilling recommenced on December 23rd. Two hundred feet (200') of DH-5 was drilled on December 23rd. DH-5 was completed on December 26th to 252'. The 7th hole was completed on December 28th and the drill and camp removed on December 29th to Moresby and Sewell, respectively, and from Sewell to Sandspit on December 29th and 30th.

Consultant Groves and Cusac President, G. Brett, were on site December 12 to 17, 1984 during the program. By year end, a 3-mile trail from the drill camp to the Sewell Inlet logging road network traversable by foot or dirt-bike was completed.

The short duration and time constraints placed upon the program necessitated that this program primarily be helicopter supported. Barging of men, materials and equipment would be the ideal method of transportation from Moresby, (accessed by road from Sandspit) to Sewell, where a road exists to within 3 miles of camp, thus reducing the chopper time needed in half. The alternative method is to utilize the float plane from Sandspit to Sewell and then chopper to Kootenay Inlet. Any

equipment too bulky to fit into a float plane can be transported by chopper from Moresby. The latter method was used on this project in 1984.

Interpretation of 1984 Drill Results

- Structural information obtained as follows:

Confirmed 1. A_1 and A_2 adits tap the same main vein (no parallel veins close enough spacing to confuse this).
 2. Vein width varied to 2'-7 1/2', -slight thinning of vein below the A_2 adit, but by A_1 up to 8' again.
 No holes cut the vein systems below the A_1 adit level, so can only assume vein remains strong below.

3. E-W system veins were composite veins (series injection). Some bleed off into the NE system. Over strike length, about 1/2 the vein components in the composite did this.

The drill program targeted primarily on the E-W system, and no hole cut a NE structure, so the NE component of the system remains untested by drill. One hole - the 7th. - cut a flat lying fault or shear on a long wane, and the shear was mineralized in one section in which vein quartz breccia was encountered.

There was some concern about minor differential movements of blocks on the NE direction - in effect to cause "chest of drawers" effect sudden width changes in the quartz of the E-W quartz veins - since some differential movement was evident on the NE fault faces. This was evident in vein in the adits partly turning into the NE direction, but the drill program confirmed that no **major** width-altering effects of the E-W vein system occurred.

Nonetheless, between holes 5 and 2 a N-S dislocation of the E-W main vein of about 25 feet was encountered. (E side stepped southward).

Because it could be seen in the adits that the veins were composite, it is possible

that certain members were more gold-bearing than others.

The effect of this could not be determined from the size of drill program which could be mounted in 1984. Whether the effect was operative in giving rather low gold values in the drill intersections, but it is possible.

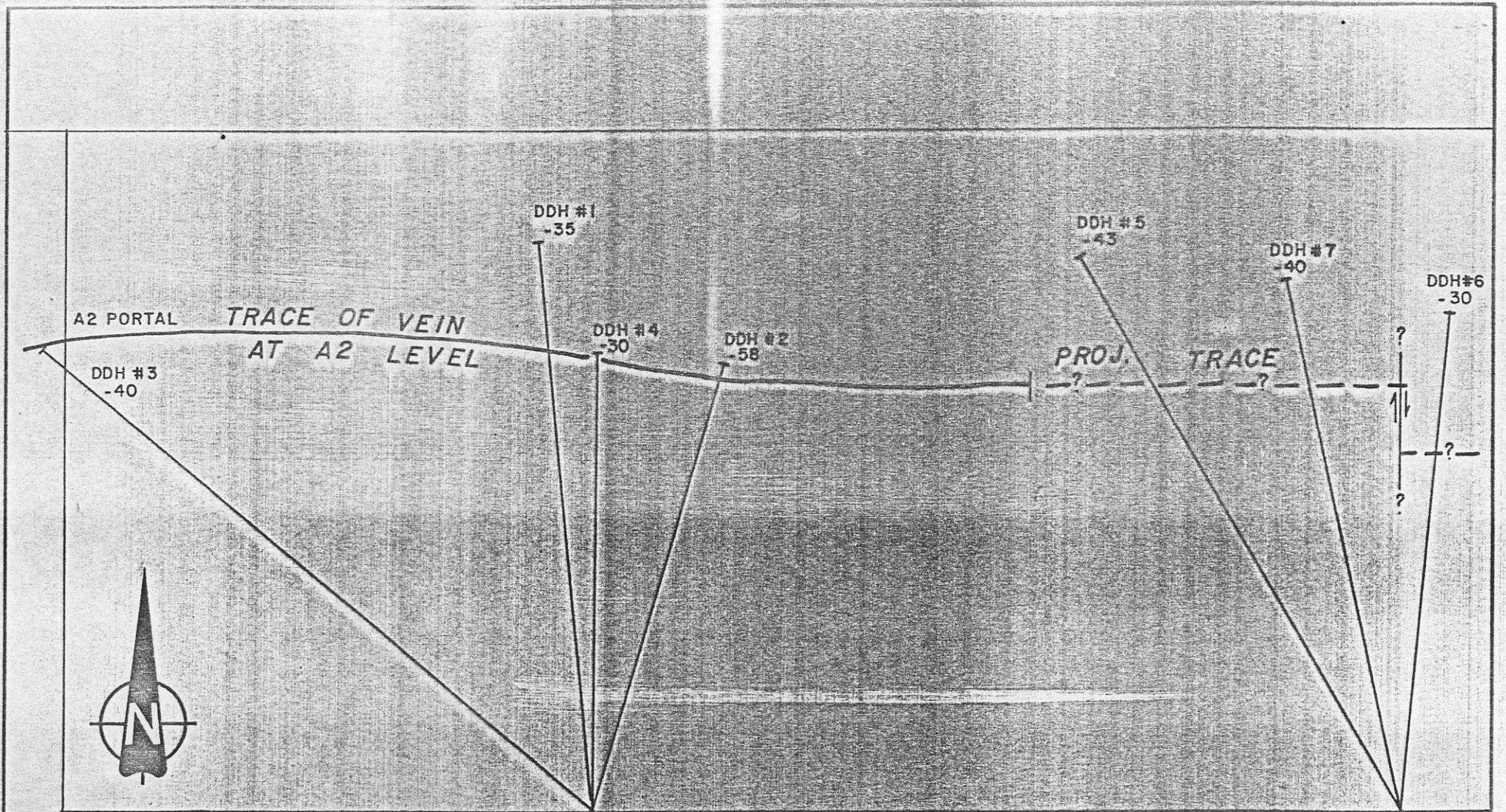
A further workup of the adit geology and drill results might throw more light on this detail.

Distribution of gold values - vein and margin effects:

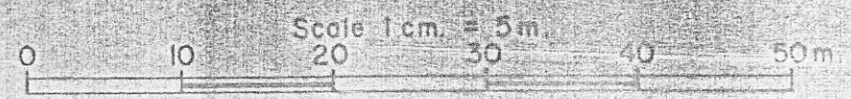
Initial inspection of the vein system showed the quartz was trying to "throw" its gold content - i.e. that the system was becoming immiscible under the conditions of vein injection. Under those circumstances gold associates with inclusion margins within the vein, or chloritic shear laminae, and the sulphide halo in the walls adjacent to the vein.

Although very little total sulphide content was noted, there was a noticeable but not constant association of gold values with sulphide.

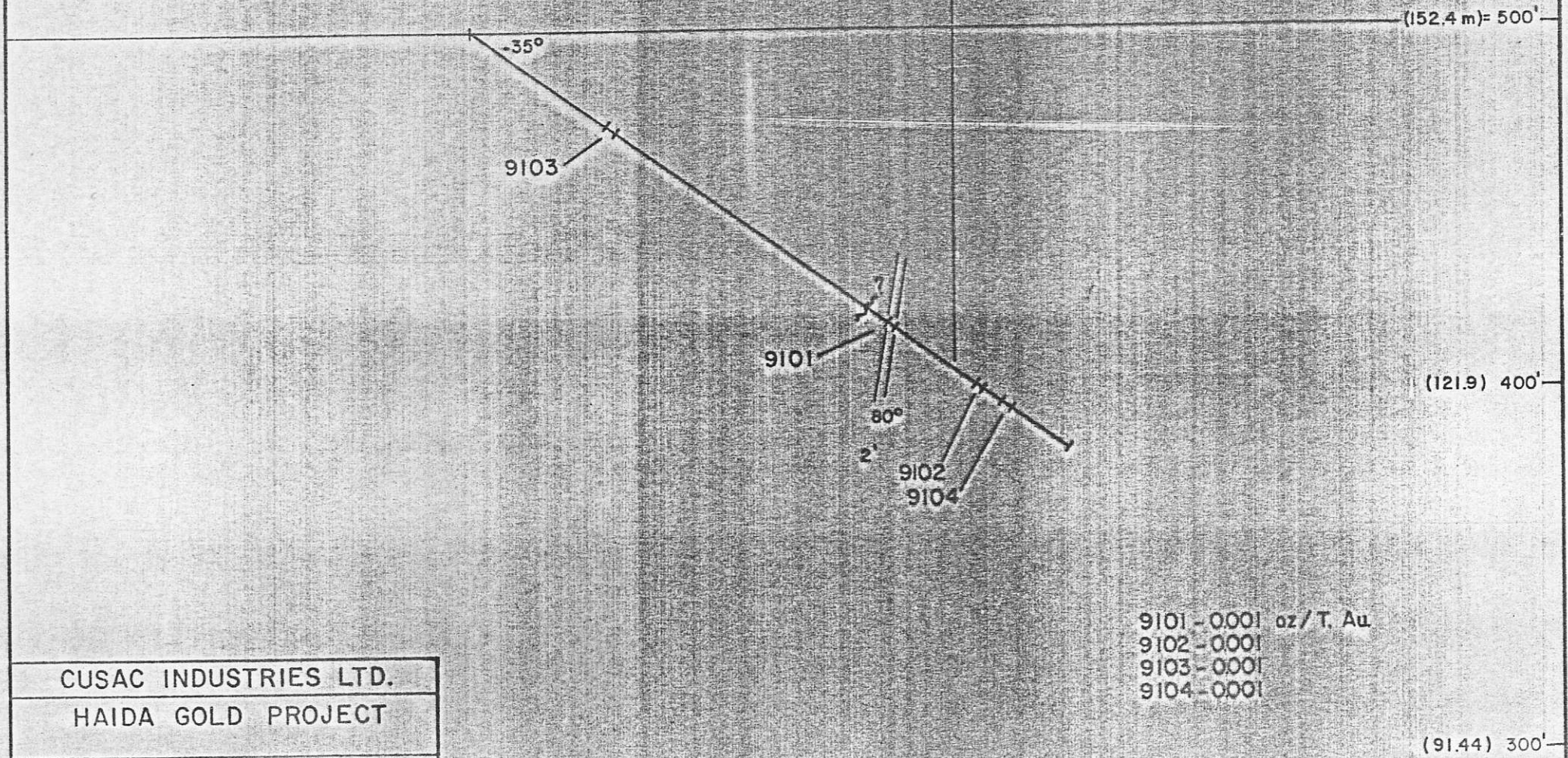
In the drill core, both vein and margins were assayed.



CUSAC INDUSTRIES LTD.	
HAIDA GOLD PROJECT DRILL SITE SURFACE PLAN	
DDH No: 1 - 7	
LOCATION:	
LENGTH:	
AZIMUTH:	DIP:
DRAWN BY: JOT.	DATE: 85.2.12

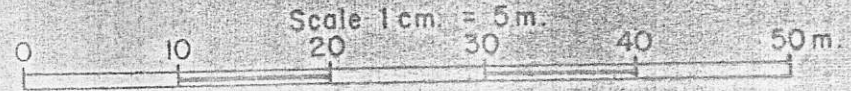


Looking 264

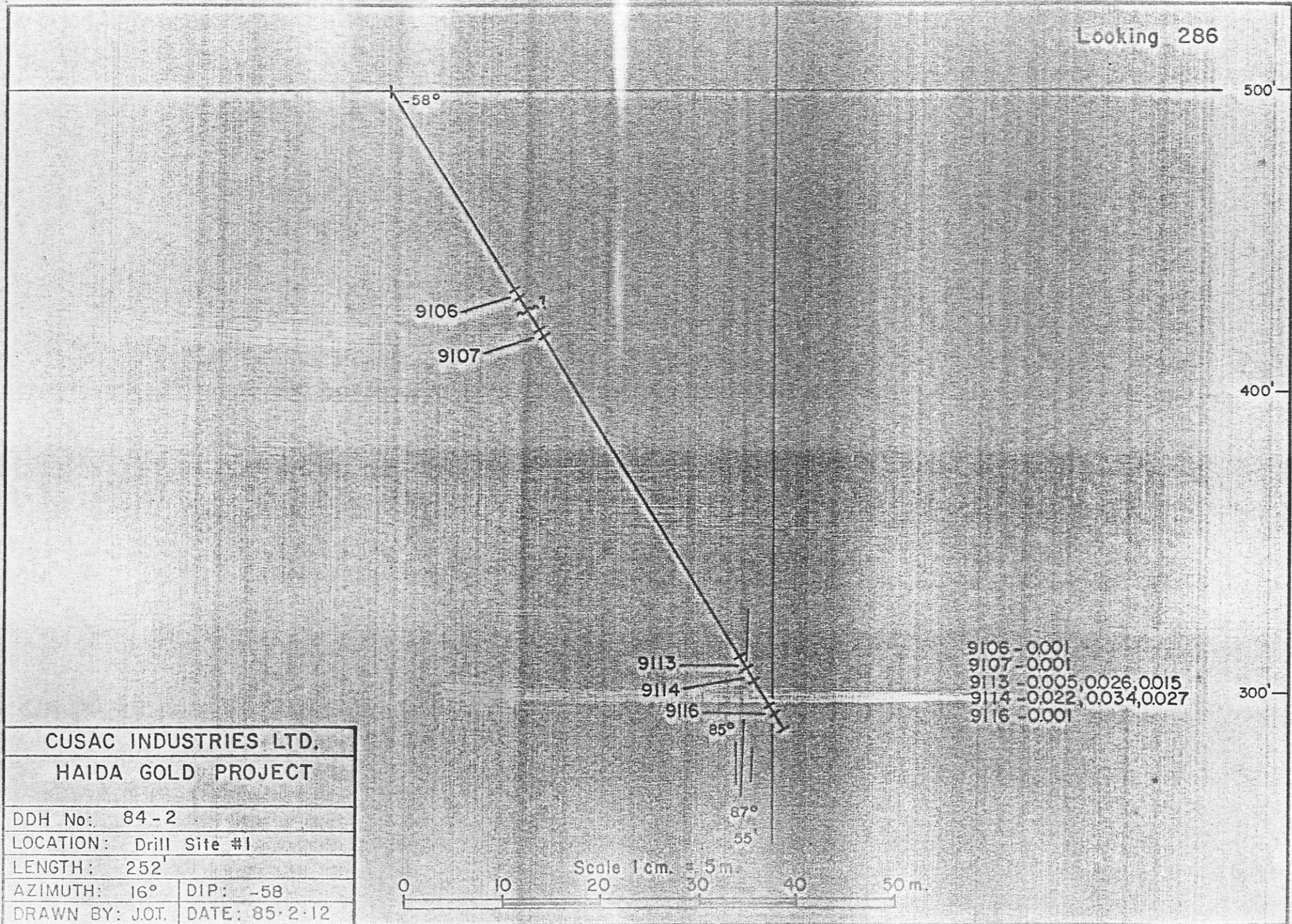


CUSAC INDUSTRIES LTD.	
HAIDA GOLD PROJECT	
DDH No: 84-1	
LOCATION: Drill Site #1	
LENGTH: (61.6 m) 202'	
AZIMUTH: 354	DIP: -35
DRAWN BY: JOT.	DATE: 85-2-12

9101-0001 oz/T. Au.
9102-0001
9103-0001
9104-0001



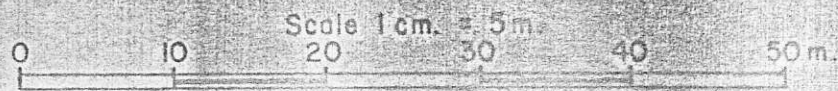
Looking 286



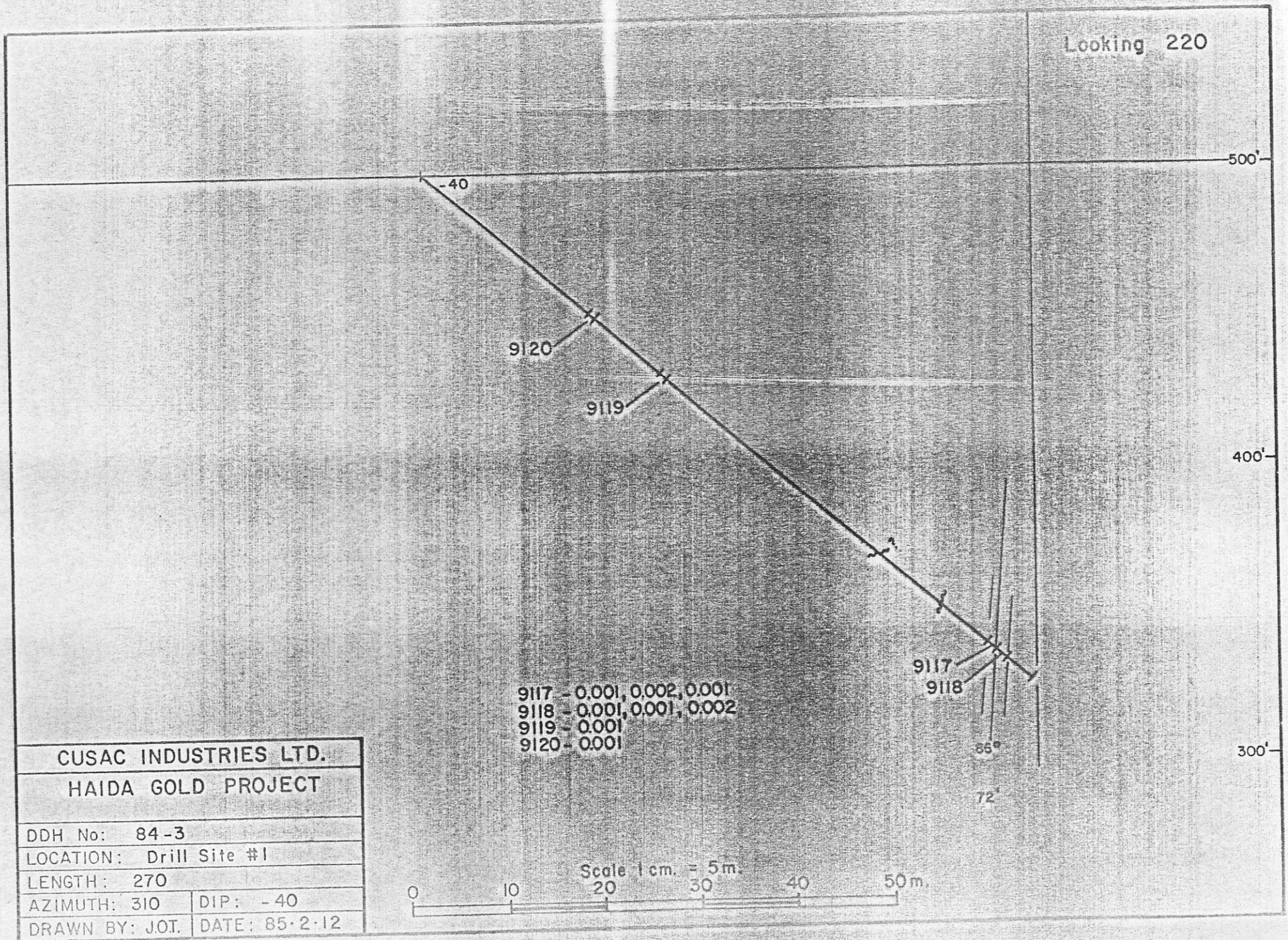
CUSAC INDUSTRIES LTD.
HAIDA GOLD PROJECT

DDH No:	84-2
LOCATION:	Drill Site #1
LENGTH:	252'
AZIMUTH:	16°
DIP:	-58
DRAWN BY:	JOT.
DATE:	85-2-12

- 9106 - 0001
- 9107 - 0001
- 9113 - 0005, 0026, 0015
- 9114 - 0.022, 0.034, 0.027
- 9116 - 0001



Looking 220



9117 - 0.001, 0.002, 0.001
9118 - 0.001, 0.001, 0.002
9119 - 0.001
9120 - 0.001

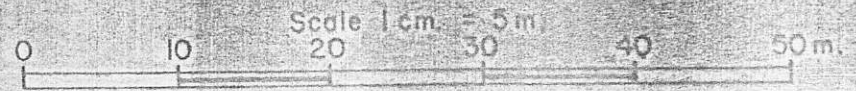
Scale 1 cm. = 5 m.
0 10 20 30 40 50 m.

Looking 270°

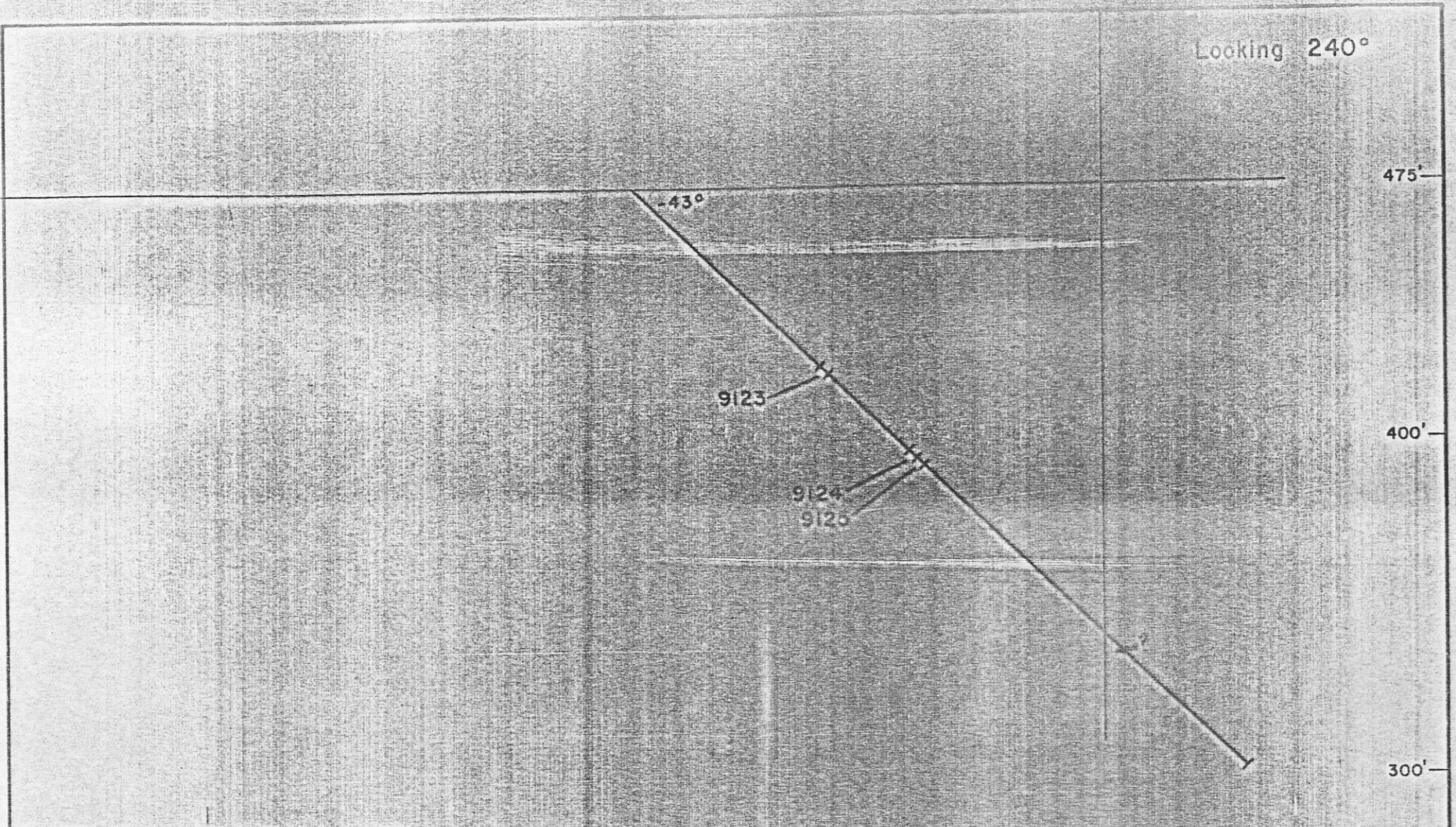


CUSAC INDUSTRIES LTD.	
HAIDA GOLD PROJECT	
DDH No: 84 - 4	
LOCATION: Drill Site #1	
LENGTH: 151' (46.3m)	
AZIMUTH: 0	DIP: -30
DRAWN BY: JOT.	DATE: 85.2.12

9121 - 0001 oz/T. Au
9122 - 0001

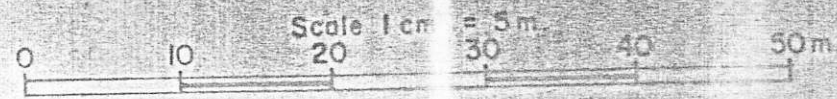


Locking 240°



9123 - 0001 oz/T. Au.
9124 - 0052, 0054
9124 - 0003, 0002

CUSAC INDUSTRIES LTD.	
HAIDA GOLD PROJECT	
DDH No: 84-5	
LOCATION: Drill Site #2	
LENGTH: 252' (76.8m.)	
AZIMUTH: 330	DIP: -43
DRAWN BY: JOT.	DATE: 85.2.12



Looking 275°

-30°

475'

9126

9127

(121.9m) 400'

9126 -0001, 0001 oz/T. Au.
9127 -0001

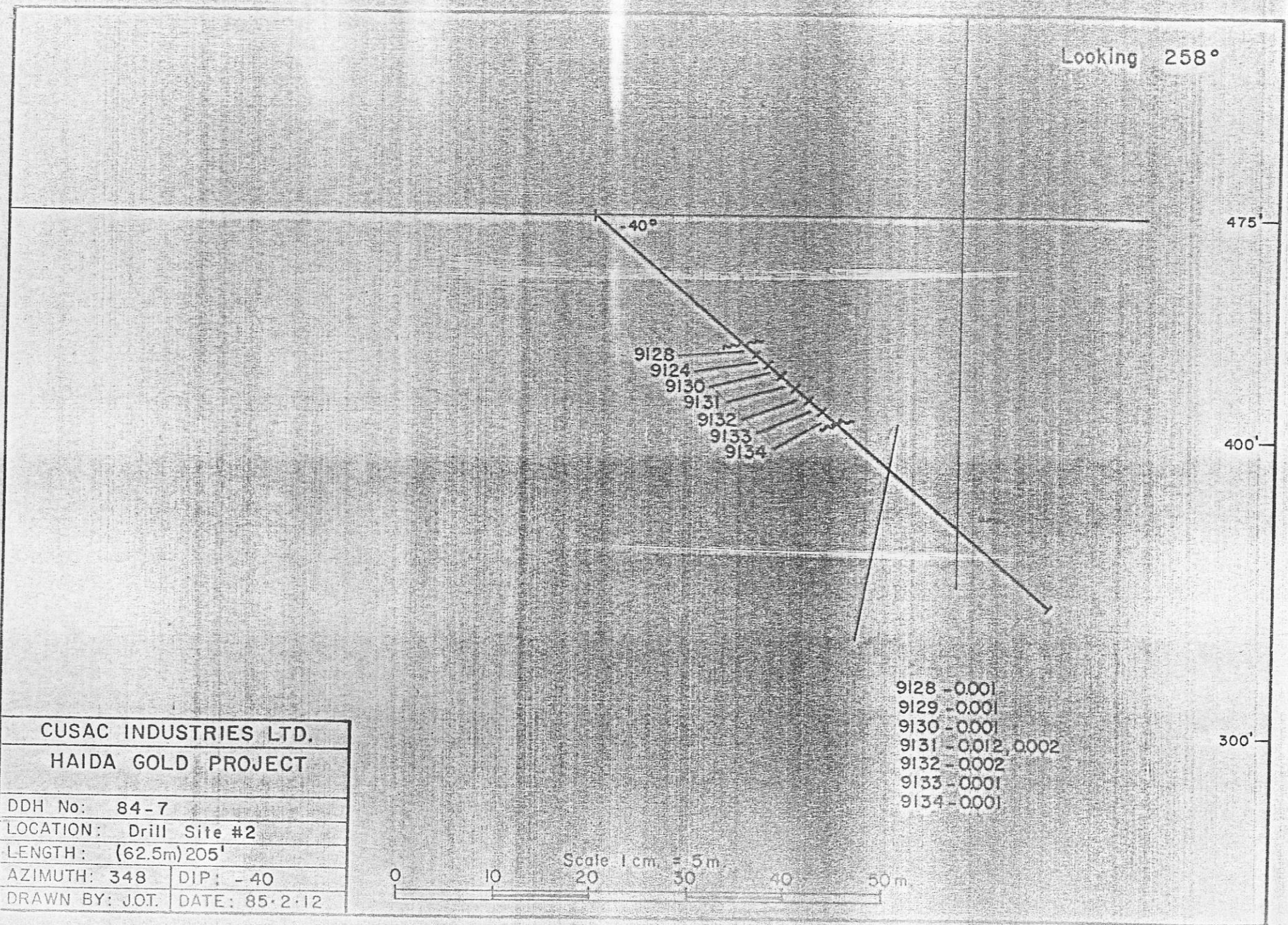
(91.44 m) 300'

CUSAC INDUSTRIES LTD.
HAIDA GOLD PROJECT

DDH No: 84-6	
LOCATION: Drill Site #2	
LENGTH: (50.9m) 167'	
AZIMUTH: 5	DIP: -30
DRAWN BY: JOT.	DATE: 85-2-12



Looking 258°



CUSAC INDUSTRIES LTD.	
HAIDA GOLD PROJECT	
DDH No:	84-7
LOCATION:	Drill Site #2
LENGTH:	(62.5m) 205'
AZIMUTH:	348
DIP:	-40
DRAWN BY:	JOT.
DATE:	85.2.12

- 9128 - 0001
- 9129 - 0001
- 9130 - 0001
- 9131 - 0012, 0002
- 9132 - 0002
- 9133 - 0001
- 9134 - 0001

