892451

TGS → DRIFTPILE
(Roundup '94)

DRIFTPILE CREEK PROPERTY - TECK CORPORATION

Teck's Driftpile Creek property is located 370 kilometres northwest of Fort St. John, in northeastern B.C. Access is by air only, from Watson Lake, YT (290km) or Fort St. John, B.C. A 600 metre airstrip on the property is suitable for Twin Otter aircraft.

Zinc-lead mineralization at Driftpile Creek was first discovered in 1973 by a joint venture involving Placer Dome and Texasgulf as part of a program to followup stream silt anomalies in the area. In 1978 the property was optioned by the Gataga Joint Venture (GJV), comprised of Chevron Canada Limited, Getty Canadian Metals Limited, Kidd Creek Mines Ltd., Welcome North Mines Ltd. and Castlemaine Exploration Ltd. The GJV carried out exploration on the property from 1978 to 1982, with Archer, Cathro and Associates operating the field programs. The property was inactive between 1982 and 1992. Teck purchased it's 100% interest in the property in 1992.

Exploration to 1982 included; geological mapping, geophysics, geochemistry, trenching and diamond drilling (8577 metres in 54 holes). Drilling identified a geological resource in the Main Zone of 20 million tonnes of 2.4% combined lead-zinc. Four holes drilled west of this resource intersected good zinc grades, but were not initially followed up.

The Driftpile Creek prospect occurs within a thick assemblage of miogeoclinal sediments of North America affinity deposited in the Kechika Trough, a distal southwest extension of the Selwyn Basin. Stratiform mineralization is hosted by Earn Group black shale and chert of the Upper Devonian Gunsteel Formation. The Cirque (Stronsay) deposit, located 100 kilometres to the southeast (38.5mt @ 8.0% Zn, 2.2% Pb, 47.2g/t Ag), is also hosted by shales of the Gunsteel Formation. Mineralization at Driftpile Creek occurs in at least two stratigraphic positions. Northeast directed compression has resulted in complex thrusting and related folding, lending difficulty to stratigraphic correlation. Drilling in 1993 concentrated on the "lower horizon".

SE?

Mineralization occurs at the transition between massive, thick bedded, black mudstone and thin bedded, well laminated, black, turbiditic shale. Sulphide mineralization consists of semi-massive to massive pyrite, which is often framboidal, sphalerite and galena. Barite is not common in the area drilled, but does occur distally, both in a lateral and vertical sense. Sphalerite and galena are present throughout the sulphide-rich portion of the mineralized horizon but tend to be concentrated, with increased grades, towards the base of mineralization.

Although alteration is not well developed, hanging wall stratigraphy tends to be silica poor and carbonate rich, whereas footwall stratigraphy is consistently very siliceous.

In 1993 Teck carried out a drilling program of 13 holes (4527.31 metres), to test continuity and extent of the higher grade zinc mineralization intersected in four previous holes. Twelve holes from the 13 hole program intersected the sulphide zone, six of which intersected significant mineralization, with grades to 20% zinc. High grade mineralization has now been intersected over a strike length of 300 metres and a dip length of 250 metres. The sulphide zone remains open along strike. Drilling has confirmed that the lower mineralized horizon forms a synclinal structure and occurs stratigraphically below the large, low grade resource previously identified. A preliminary geological resource of 2.44 million tonnes grading 11.9% zinc, 3.1% lead using a cutoff grade of 8% zinc, has been identified to date.

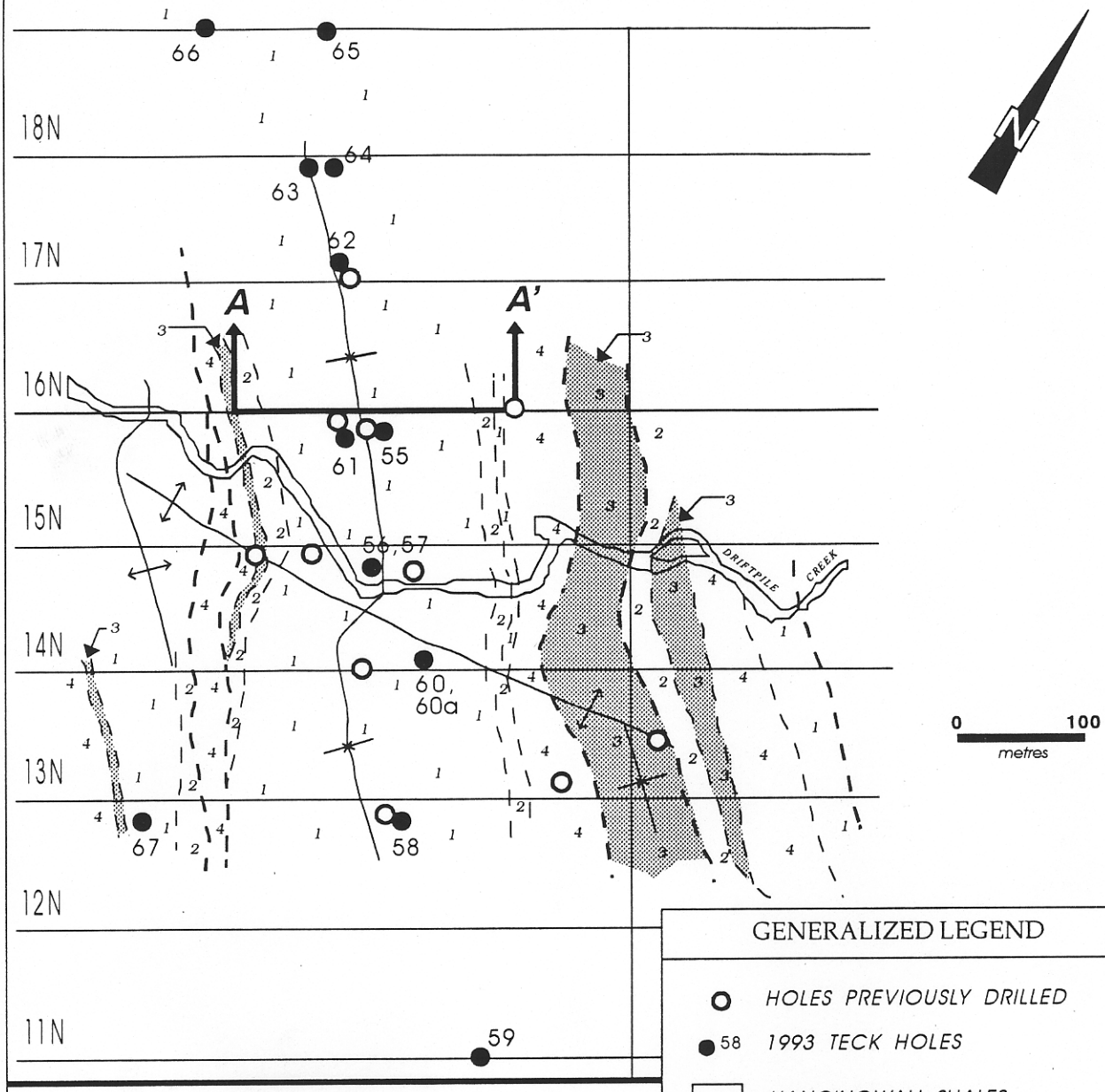
Four other mineralized zones are known on the property and will be tested with continued drilling in 1994.

Significant intersections from Teck's 1993 drilling are presented in the table below.

DRIFTPILE CREEK
SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS - 1993 DRILLING

Drill Hole	Line	Horizon	From	To	Interval (m)	%Zn	%Pb
93-55	16N	Lower	300.40	305.25	4.85	7.05	0.40
93-56	15N	Lower	296.00	308.00	12.00	10.00	1.00
93-57	15N	Lower	246.38	247.67	1.29	12.50	1.50
93-60A	14N	Lower	305.42	310.65	5.23	20.67	8.30
93-61	16N	Lower	123.05	125.13	2.10	19.72	15.39
93-62	17N	Lower	159.80	165.80	6.00	10.01	3.87
		Lower A	273.90	276.30	2.40	17.72	<1.00
		Lower B	282.70	286.10	3.40	8.06	<1.00

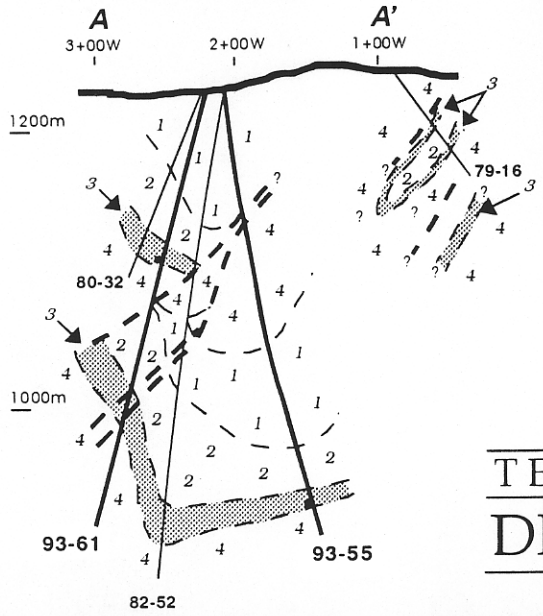
PROPERTY PLAN MAP



GENERALIZED LEGEND

- HOLES PREVIOUSLY DRILLED
- 58 1993 TECK HOLES
- 1 HANGINGWALL SHALES
- 2 HANGINGWALL PYRITIC SHALES
- 3 MINERALIZED HORIZON (Zn,Pb)
- 4 FOOTWALL SHALES

Section 16+00 N (LOOKING GRID NORTH)



TECK CORPORATION
DRIFTPILE PROJECT

Slides
- scallop Idealized section showing index dep.

TGS → Driftpile
(from Roundup '94)

DRIFTPILE CREEK

Teck Corporation

Property/Project

Author

R. Farmer

Name:	Driftpile Creek
Location:	British Columbia, Canada
NTS:	~~94I/14W~~ 94K/4W
Claims:	P, D, Goof and Pook (112 units)
Acreage:	2800 hectares
Commodities:	Zn, Pb

Agreements

Teck Corporation holds a 100% interest in the property subject to a 10% net profits interest split between Placer Dome (3.33%), GCO Minerals (3.33%) and Pembina Resources (3.33%). In addition, Energold Minerals holds a 5% deemed net proceeds interest to a maximum of $250,000.

History

Past Exploration	Company	Type	Amount	Cost
1973 - 1975	Canex Placer Ltd.	Geology/Geophysics		
1978 - 1982	Gataga Joint Venture (Managed by Archer, Cathro and Assoc.)	Geology/Geophysics Trenching/ Diamond Drilling	54 holes (8577 metres)	

Past Development (if any): None.

Past Production (if any): None.

Geology

Regional: The Driftpile Creek property is underlain by miogeoclinal, basinal facies, black shale and chert of the Upper Devonian Gunsteel Formation. Northeast directed compression has resulted in complex thrusting and related folding.

Local: Well bedded, pyritic and baritic black shale host Fe-Ba-Sp-Ga mineralization. Mineralization occurs in at least two stratigraphic intervals, separated by 100 - 150 metres of black shale stratigraphy. The two horizons are stratigraphically distinct. The upper horizon is baritic and, to date, all significant base metal mineralization is hosted by the lower horizon.

Alteration/Ore Forming Minerals: In the main mineralized zone, thin bedded, turbiditic black shale hosts semi-massive to massive framboidal pyrite, locally containing significant accumulations of fine grained sphalerite and galena. Locally, massive, finely laminated barite is host to sphalerite and galena. Alteration is weak, consisting predominantly of a siliceous (silicified?) footwall.

Current Exploration Results

Drilling: In 1993, 13 diamond drill holes (4,527 metres) were drilled. Six of these holes intersected significant mineralization (at least 2 metres of 7% zinc). Only one hole failed to intersect the horizon. Several holes intersected the horizon more than once due to structural repetition. Significant intercepts are included on the attached table.

Reserves

Provable and Proven:
Average Grade:
Number of sample points:
Average thickness:
Cut-off grade:
Number of untested zones:

10 - 40m min. interval
best grades at base

Costs

Recent exploration costs:	$720,000
Projected exploration costs 1994:	$750,000

Projected development costs given positive economies:

Projected operated costs given positive economics:

Additional Data (news releases, published articles):

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		Lower A	273.90	276.30	2.40	17.72	<1.00
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4 'other' zones I.D. = further drilling