882793 Intro: (arl Edmunds Thanks: Tom Schroeter Dave Gale **Eskay Creek Exploration** A Review The Eskay Creek Project is located 83 kilometres northwest of Stewart, British Columbia on the eastern flanks of the Coast Mountain Range. The property consists of 8 mining leases, 94 located mineral claims and 6 surface holdings, and is accessed by a 58 kilometre, all-weather road from the Stewart-Cassian Highway. The core claims form a narrow, northeast-trending block with a strike length of approximately 5 kilometres. The Eskay Creek property is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the 7.83 No. An regionally extensive Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. The Hazelton Group can be further subdivided into the Unuk River, Betty Creek, Mt. Dilworth, and Salmon River Formations (arranged in order from oldest to youngest). The stratigraphy in the immediate area of the property consists of an upright succession of basalt, marine sediments, intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks, rhyolite, Contact Mudstone (host to the main Eskay Creek deposits), and basaltic sills and flows. This sequence is in turn, capped by mudstones and conglomerates of the Bowser Lake Group. These rocks are folded into a gently, northeast plunging fold termed the Eskay Anticline and are cut by north, northwest, and northeast, sub-vertical fault structures. Work in the area dates back to the mid 1930's when Tom Mackay, the original prospector, accessed the area by float place and carried out the initial exploration Extensive work was carried out in the following years, which Izland culminated in the discovery of the Eskay Creek deposit in 1988-89. Mineralization on the property is generally hosted in the Contact Mudstone between the main Eskay rhyolite and the overlying basaltic flows. The 21A-Mud 21B, 21C-Mud, 21E, and NEX Zones all occur at this stratigraphic contact and consist of stratiform, mudstone-hosted, clastic to massive lenses of sulphides and sulphosalts. The HW Zone, characterized by a greater percentage of sulphides is located higher in the stationary sulphides, is located higher in the stratigraphic sequence. Stockwork and ( discordant mineralization is also hosted within the footwall rhyolite in the 109, Pumphouse, 21C-Rhyolite, 21A-Rhyolite Zones and 22 Zone. Multiple exploration methods have been used at Eskay Creek, which include 1) surface mapping, which most recently focussed on a facies analysis in the rhyolite; 2) full use of soil and rock geochemistry; 3) assessing the structural geology of the deposit; 4) Isopach analysis of selected stratigraphic horizons; and 5) geophysics. Multiple techniques are appied at each of the exploration targets and examples are given by describing the Deep Adrian, 21C, lower stratigraphic and the 22 Zone target areas. New computer software such as Gocad continues to be essential for all the data processing. 2002 Hole 22-Zand /rel. to NW structures Gocad Soffware: DDH

\* First Nathons - Tahtam + incl. continued explin successes

\* High-grade - DSO (g. \$1800 - 2000/faine)

\* Share info (MEG-workshap)

\* Perseverance - since 1932/Mckay)!

\* Good geoscience - surface mapping, lithogradian + ddh targeting

\* Small (land) 'Fostprint'

\* Team nork between Mine + Explin' (km 45) Photo(lat)

\* Winter explin. - Try it - you'll like it!"

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The Eskay Creek Project is located 63 kilometres northwest of stewart, british Columbia on the eastern flanks of the Coast Mountain Range. The property consists of 8 mining leases, 94 located mineral claims and 6 surface holdings and is accessed by a 58 kilometre, all-weather road from the Stewart-Cassian Chighway. The core claims form a narrow, northeast-trending block with a strike length of approximatists & kilometres.

Eskay Creek Exploration Dave Oal C