

Tsacha Rock Geochem Data

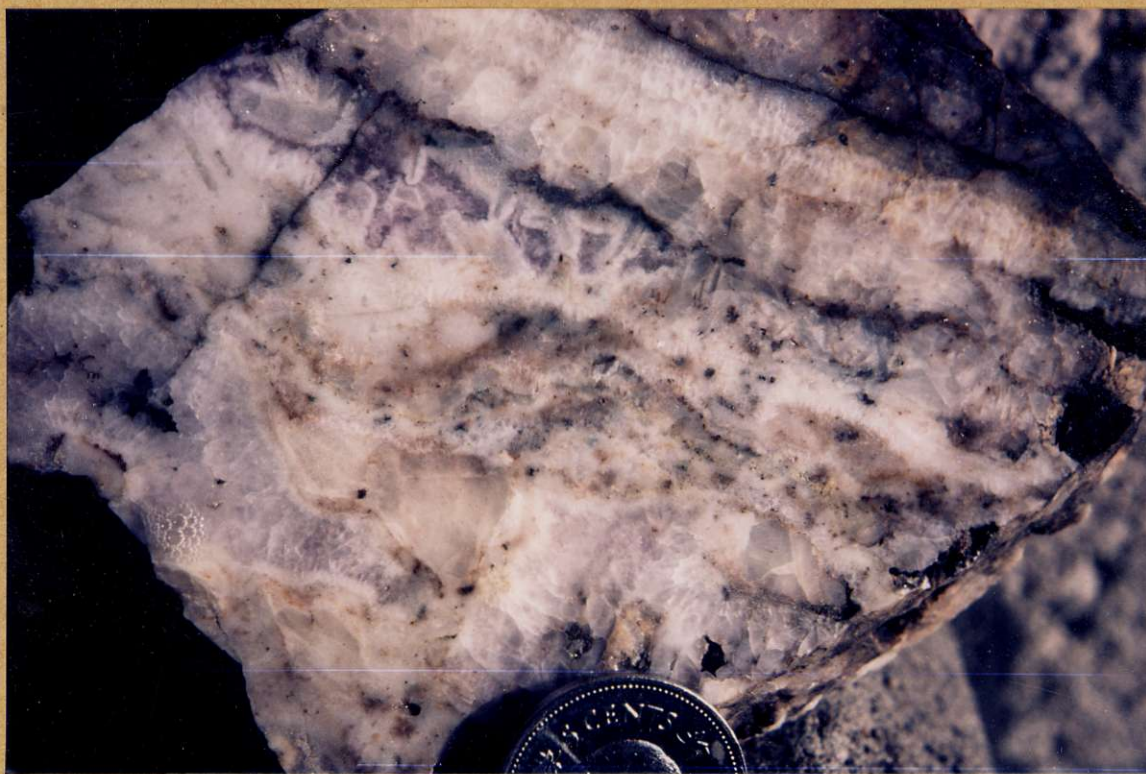
890019

	Au	Au (o/t)	Ag	Ag (o/t)	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Sb
Method	FA-AA	Fire Assay	ICP	Fire Assay	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP
	ppb	Gravimetric	ppm		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Field No.										
TS94-TO-1	930	-	46.2	-	3	412	750	1208	9	16
TS94-TO-2	4240	0.111	96.7	2.63	3	9	10	18	2	2



TSACHA (TOMMY) epithermal gold-silver property: a) Exposure of vein and stockwork quartz vein beneath a moss-covered knob, topography typical of the Tommy Lakes area in the southeast corner of mapsheet 93F/03. Jean Pautler (Teck) provided a tour of the property; b) fractured to shattered texture in 0.75m wide quartz vein.





Tsacha. Looking NW over several resistant knobs on which the Tommy vein (shown by dashed line) is exposed (top left). Low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralization occurs in the main Tommy vein (650 m long by up to 8 m wide and 150 m in depth), exposed by trenching (right), and in several sub-parallel veins and stockwork zones. Host rocks are Early-Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group felsic flows and tuffs. The Tommy vein consists primarily of sugary to coarse-grained white quartz and subordinate grey chacedonic quartz, calcite and adularia, and uncommon amethyst; sulphide minerals are rare--pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and native gold (or electrum?) have been observed in hand sample and/or diamond drill core. Classic epithermal textures (colloform bands, drusy cavities and cockscomb structures) and brecciation are present in the Tommy vein (lower left).