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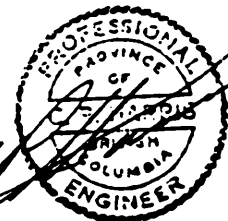
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REPORT ON KAY & TOK CLAIMS  
ESKAY CREEK, UNUK RIVER, B. C.  
SKEENA, M.D. 104 B/9W

for

GOLDEN COIN RESOURCES LTD.



.....  
C. R. Harris, P.Eng.

April 3, 1985

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## INTRODUCTION

In early March 1985, the writer was asked by Mr. Ed Mueller of Golden Coin Resources Ltd. to review the available literature and reports on the Kay and Tok claims and to recommend an exploration program for the 1985 field season.

Considerable time and effort was required to accumulate the large number of old reports on the area and to review and correlate the geological, drilling and sampling data.

This report is influenced by the observations and data of other investigators but is also based on a personal knowlege of the claim area acquired during 1979 when the writer spent a total of five days studying the various mineralized zones in connection with the high-grading operations of May Palph Industries Ltd.

## CONCLUSIONS

The Eskay Creek property covers a number of elongate mineralized zones containing sulphides with appreciable precious metal content. These zones lie within a NNE trending silicified zone of sheared volcanics up to 1500' wide. The most important mineral zones are the #21 and #22 with satelite zones, the #5, #28, #32 & Emma Creek, as shown on Figure 2.

The claim area has been prospected sporadically for the past 50 years but only recently have efforts been directed to locating more than local high-grade gold and silver mineralization. Old trenches, particularly in the #22 zone, have returned excellent gold and silver values over widths of up to 20 feet with up to 11.878 oz/ton gold and 215.74 oz/ton silver from selected samples. Two high-grade ore shipments have been made from the #22 zone, the most recent of which was in 1979 of;

9.65 tons assaying 4.208 oz/ton gold, 84.90 oz/ton silver.

Although persistant, the #22 zone mineralization is irregular along the zone and exploration is incomplete. Several diamond drill holes were put down in the past on the #22 zone but with only limited success as drilling was in the

direction of dip and either diverged from or paralleled the probable downward extension of the zone. An attempt to explore from underground, the Emma Adit some 200' below the #22 zone, was also unsuccessful as the drift was stopped 200' short of its objective. Despite this, the #22 zone is an important exploration target as a few short, vertical diamond drill holes to the east of the line of trenches could prove a considerable tonnage of ore which might be mineable by open pit from the south end of the zone or from the adit below.

The #21 zone represents the most important target for immediate work as silver-base metal mineralization is known to occur over widths of up to 100 feet for a strike length of some 1200 feet. In addition, recent geochemical surveys indicate that the known zone could extend for a further 1500 feet to the north. One trench sampled by Premier Mines, the #21K, showed a sample width of 73 feet assaying 0.06 oz/ton gold and 9.20 oz/ton silver. Because of a westerly dip, the old diamond drilling appears to have undershot the zone at depth or just skirted the footwall. New diamond drilling along the northwest side of the zone could prove a very substantial tonnage of lower grade ore amenable to low cost mining methods.

Several other mineralized zones are known, the #5, #23, #28, Red Bluff and Emma Creek zones. Although often showing high silver values exploration is as yet insufficient to warrant an advanced program although success in drilling the #21 and #22 zones would greatly enhance the value of these targets as possible sources of additional ore.

In summary, the #21 and #22 zones of the Tok and Kay claims definitely warrant exploration by diamond drilling and the opportunity for outlining either a large low grade silver deposit or several smaller but high grade zones of silver-gold mineralization is considered excellent.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a substantial exploration program be initiated during 1985 on the #21 and #22 zones. Primarily, this program is for diamond drilling to moderate depth but some support work such as surveying, mapping, general prospecting and geochemical surveys will also be required.

A two phase program is recommended with Phase I being the major program of wide-spaced diamond drilling and Phase II being for fill-in drilling as determined by the results of Phase I.

Briefly, the work recommendations are as follows:

- Phase I - Establish a comfortable 10 man camp with good communications and supply services.
- Run control surveys over both zones for diamond drilling and local mapping. Run a geochemical base-line for 2000 feet on strike to the north of the #21 zone. Soil sample on close spacing at line intervals of 200 feet to trace the suspected zone extension.
  - Drill approximately 3500 feet of BQ core consisting of about 3000 feet from six sites along the #21 zone and 500 feet from five sites along the #22 zone, more or less as shown on Figures 4 and 5. Final decision on siting, bearing and dip of holes to be made in the field.
  - Prior to the above field work, all old data and maps etc should be re-drawn to a common scale to facilitate decision making in the field.
- Phase II - If indicated by the results of Phase I, additional diamond drilling either as fill-in or step-out drilling will be recommended to complete the field season.
- The amount of drilling for this phase will depend upon the time available before the weather closes in but it is expected that about 2000 feet could be completed.

Phase I is expected to take about two months to complete with a crew of eight men consisting of 1 supervisor-geologist, 1 student-helper, 1 laborer, 1 cook and a 4 man drill crew working 2 shifts per day. Phase II would require approximately three weeks with a similar crew requirement.

Because of the remoteness of the area, the problems of supply and the short season available, a great deal of planning will be required to ensure an early start and timely finish for the project. Careful planning and coordination of the movement of camp materials and supplies, fuel and drill equipment will be essential if helicopter costs are to be kept within reason. An expeditor in Stewart will be needed to purchase, assemble and ship food and other supplies on a regular basis as required.

Costs for the program are estimated as follows:

Phase I

Pre-program		
Engineering, base maps, detailed planning. ....	\$	2,000
Camp		
Construction materials, communications, appliances, generator, pump, tools etc. ....		7,000
Food and supplies, 8 men 50 da .....		9,000
Transportation		
Freight, camp supplies to Bell Irving .....		2,100
Drill Equip, Bell Irving & Return .....		2,500
Helicopter, drill & matl in & out .....		10,000
" , fuel & heavy supplies .....		4,800
" , Food & supply trips .....		6,200
" , misc .....		2,600
Air Fares .....		2,000
Stewart accommodation .....		500
Stewart Expediting, freight etc. ....		1,500
Engineering		
Equipment rental & field supplies .....		1,200
Assays, rock & core, 400 x 15 .....		6,000
" , geochem, 200 x 10 .....		2,000
Wages and Fees		
Supervisor, 60 da @ 120 .....		7,200
Helper & Cook, 50 da @ 90 .....		9,000
Labor, 40 da @ 90 .....		3,600
Burden on Labor, 15% x 19,800 .....		3,000
Consultant Fees, 10 da @ 250 .....		2,500
Diamond Drilling		
3500' EX Drilling @ 30.00/ft contract .....		105,000
Moves and downtime .....		15,000
Post Program		
Preparation of maps, reports etc. ....		3,500
		<hr/> 208,200
Contingency 10% .....		20,800
		<hr/>
TOTAL PHASE I .....	\$	229,000

Phase II

Diamond Drilling		
2000' EX Drilling @ 30.00/ft contract .....	\$	60,000
Moves and downtime .....		8,000
Support		
Wages, camp costs, transportation etc. ....		25,000
		<hr/> 93,000
Contingency 10% .....		9,000
		<hr/>
TOTAL PHASE II .....	\$	102,000

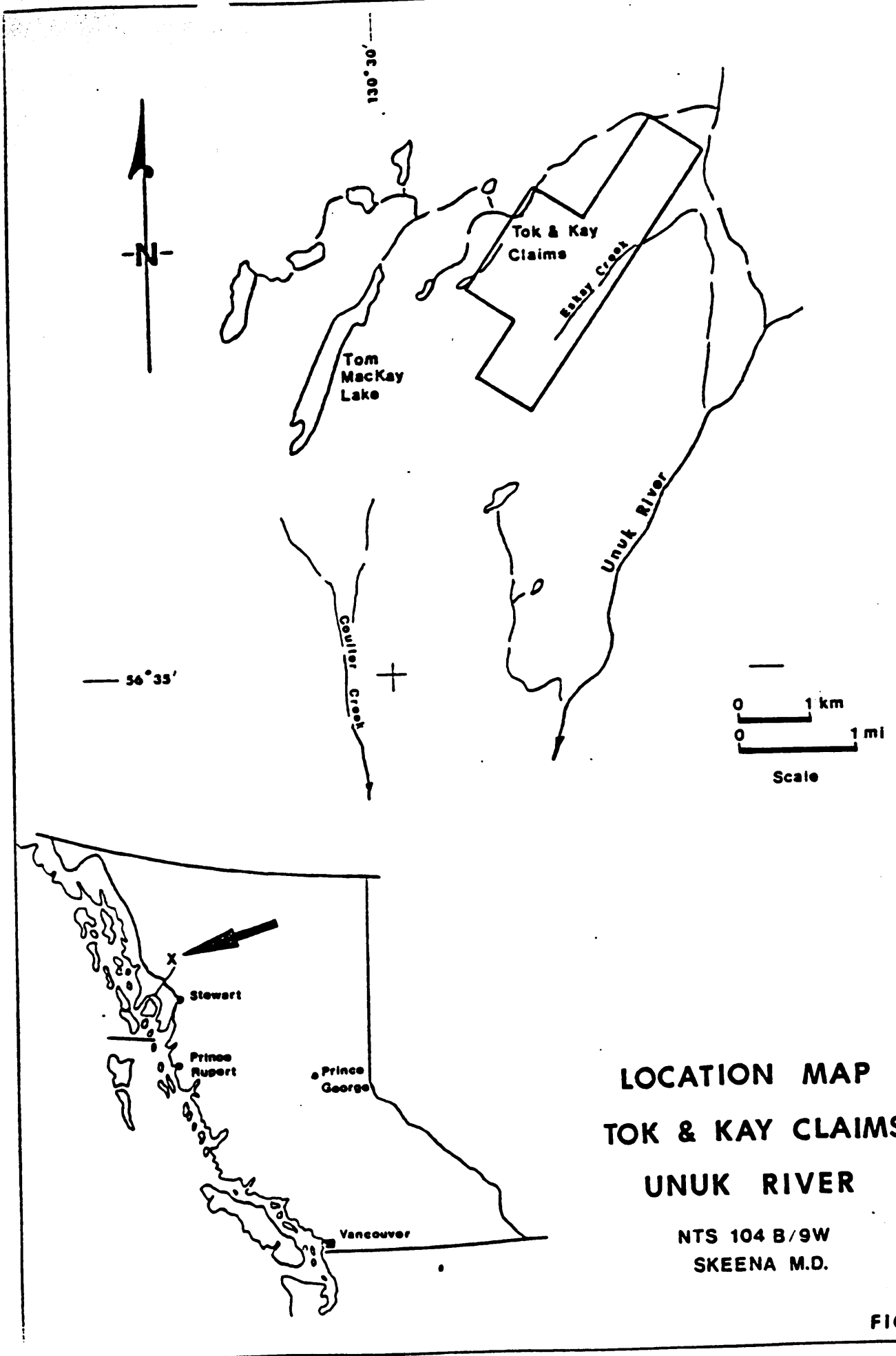


FIG. 1

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies at approximately 56° 38' N, 130° 28' W, roughly sixty air miles NNW of Stewart, B. C., (Figure 1). The claims lie along Eskay Creek which parallels the upper Unuk River some 1½ miles to the west. The area is on map sheet NTS 104 B/9W in the Skeena Mining Division of B. C. Elevations on the property range from about 3200 to 4000 feet.

Access to the property is by helicopter from Stewart direct to the claims or by float equipped aircraft to Tom MacKay Lake about three miles west of the claims. An old cat road, in poor condition, connects Tom MacKay Lake to the camp area and old workings. For the movement of camp, supplies, drills etc., it is advisable to truck north from Stewart to the 2nd Bell Irving Crossing then ferry by helicopter up Tiegen Creek some 30 miles to the claims. This route is considerably shorter than from Stewart and avoids the high elevations of the glacier passes between Stewart and the Unuk River.

The terrain is rugged with abrupt topographic changes although local relief seldom exceeds 500 feet. Dense sub-alpine scrub makes foot travel difficult. Water for camp and drilling is generally in good supply but can become scarce at higher elevations in late summer. Timber is available at lower elevations.

Precipitation is heavy, exceeding 50" per year, with mild summers but wet spring and fall periods and very heavy accumulations of snow during winter. It is seldom possible to begin mapping or surface exploration before July 15 and difficult to continue after mid-september.

At some future time, road access from the Stewart-Cassiar Highway could be obtained either along a creek valley northwest to the Iskut River or via the upper Unuk River and Tiegen Creek valleys northeast of the property

## PROPERTY

The Eskay Creek property consists of the following thirty 2-Post claims located and arranged as shown on Figures 1 & 2.

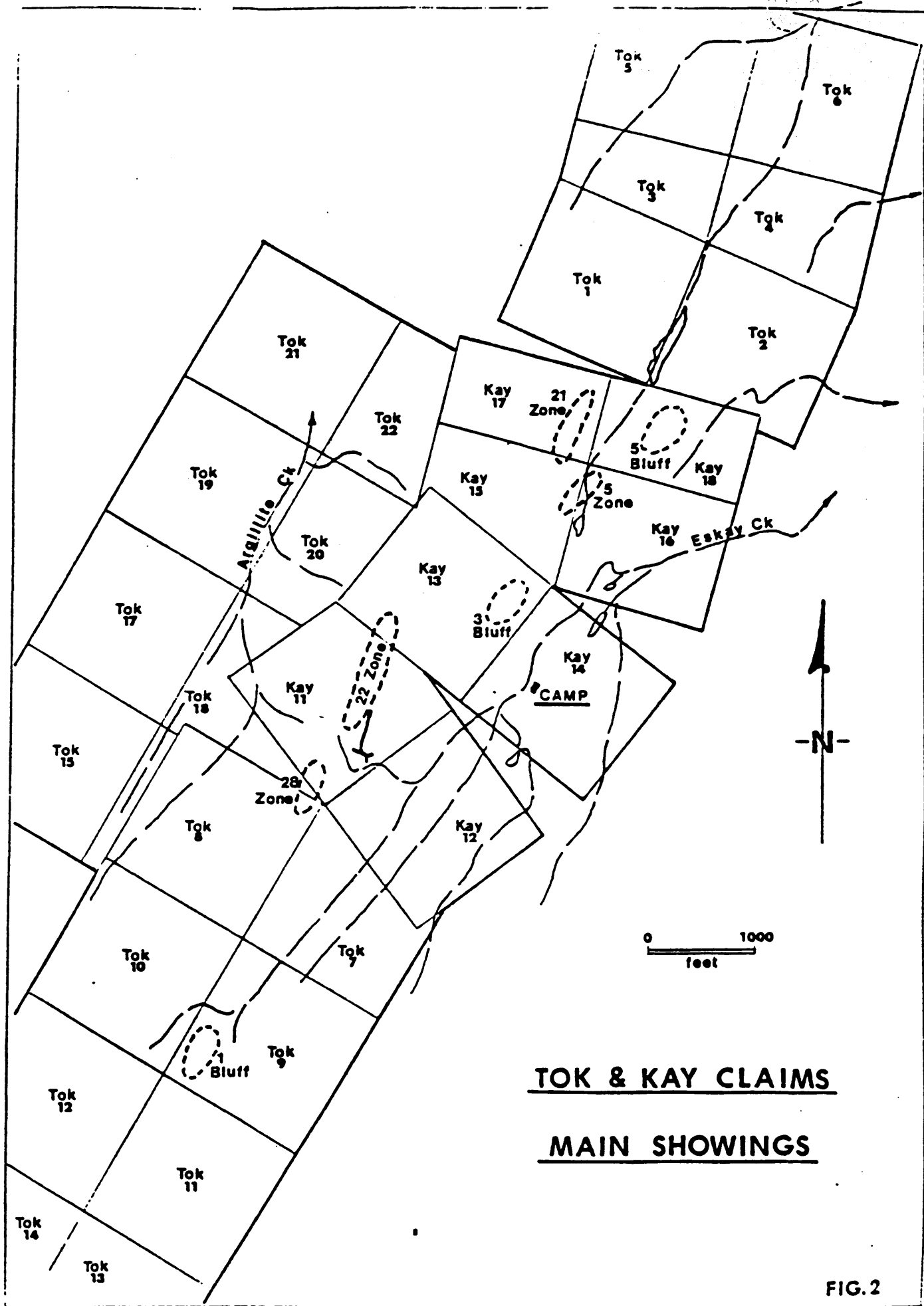


FIG. 2

It is essential that work be performed and recorded on the Tok 15 - 22 and Kay 11 - 18 claims prior to their due dates in 1985. It may be advantageous to re-group the claims to facilitate this.

The property has a long history of exploration by various companies since discovery in 1932 by a party headed by Tom MacKay. The exploration has been principally directed to the location of high grade precious metal mineralization. Following is a brief summary of the work to date.

- 1934 Unuk Valley Gold Syndicate did some surface work on the #21 and #22 zones.
- 1935-38 Premier Mines drilled 10 diamond drill holes totaling 1727' on the #21, #5 and #22 zones and added to the trenching.
- 1953 American Standard Mines did some surface work.
- 1963 Western Resources drove the Emma Crosscut and Drift for 360'.
- 1964 Canex Aerial Exploration drilled six underground diamond drill holes from the Emma Adit totaling 735'
- 1965-72 Stikine Silver extended the Emma Drift 265' and added to trenching on the #22 zone.
- 1973 Kalco Valley Mines drilled seven diamond drill holes, totaling 983' on the north end of the #22 zone.
- 1975 Texasgulf performed geological, E.M. and magnetometer surveys.
- 1976 Texasgulf drilled seven diamond drill holes totaling 1225 feet on the #5 and Emma Creek zones.
- 1979 May Ralph Industries high-graded trenches of the #22 zone and shipped 9.65 tons of picked ore to the Trail smelter.
- 1980-83 Ryan Exploration (U.S.Borax) performed soil and rock geochemical surveys and drilled three holes totaling 496 m on the #22 zone.

Only two ore shipments have been recorded although several small test shipments are thought to have been made during the 1930s.

- 1971 Stikine Silver shipped 1.68 tons of picked ore,  
yielding; 0.3 oz gold, 239 oz silver, 64 lb lead, 94 lb zinc.  
assaying; 0.2 oz/t gold, 142.3 oz/t silver
- 1979 May Ralph Industries shipped 9.55 tons of picked ore  
yielding; 40.62 oz gold, 819.54 oz silver, 907 lb lead, 2220 lb zinc.  
assaying; 4.208 oz/t gold, 84.90 oz/t silver

### GEOLOGY

The area north and west of Unuk River is underlain by a moderately folded sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of marine origin deposited in a near shore, island arc environment. The rocks underlying Eskay Creek are considered to be of the Hazelton group with the Bowser group bordering to the north and east. Intrusive rocks are only rarely seen in the vicinity as the Coast Crystalline belt is well to the west. The project area is underlain by a succession of Jurassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks trending to the north-northeast cutting the regional northwest trend and dipping to the northwest.

The eastern edge of the property is underlain by greenish tuffs, agglomerate and minor sandy sediments. Shearing is common and in many areas results in a northeasterly schistosity with a steep southeasterly dip. These rocks are intruded by a small stock of feldspar porphyry on the ridge between Eskay Creek and Unuk River. The western edge of the property is made up of folded argillite, sandstone and conglomerate.

Between the sediments on the west and the sheared tuffs on the east is a zone about 1500' wide that is interpreted as a shear zone. This zone is marked by high orange-red bluffs of silicified rocks with abundant pyrite which first attracted prospectors to the area. Widespread silicification is the dominant characteristic of the shear zone and the altered rock is often brecciated. Within the silicified shear zone are located all the known mineralized zones on the property. Figure 3 shows a simplified general geology of the claim area.

Considerable detailed geological mapping of the area has been done in recent years which, together with the trenching and diamond drilling has greatly

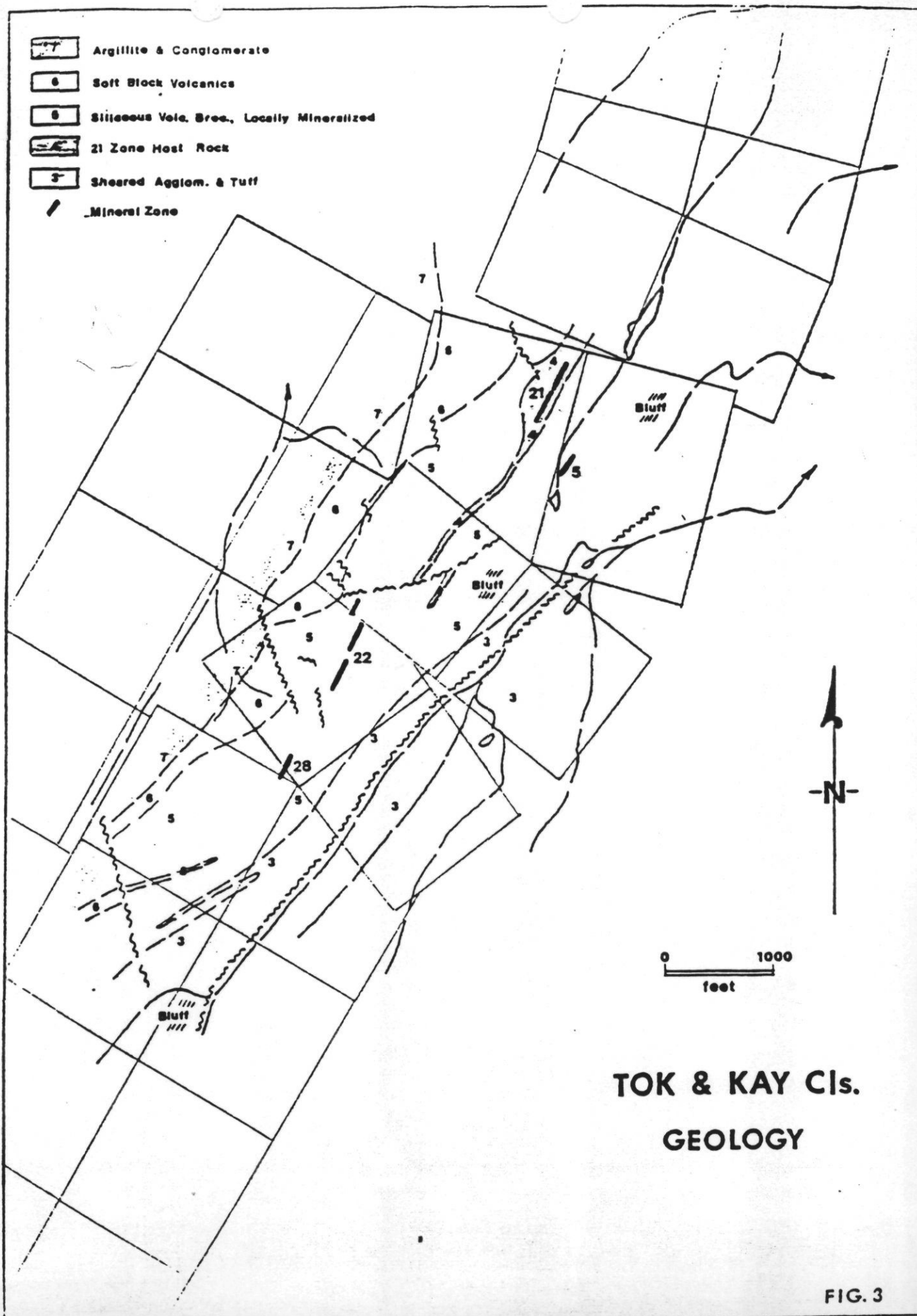


FIG. 3

clarified the local geology although there is still some confusion regarding faulting and ore controls. Peatfield (1975) and George (1983) have mapped the area in detail and have subdivided the stratigraphic units into convenient sub-units which should be used for future mapping and core logging.

The mineralization occurs in silicified rhyolite breccias cut by stockworks of sulphide veins of pyrite with tetrahedrite, galena and sphalerite containing high precious metal values especially in silver. Arsenopyrite and jamesonite have also been recognized and other sulphosalts are suspected. The stockwork areas form long narrow zones parallel to the enclosing rocks. A second period of mineralization is indicated for the #22 zone where cross fracturing has localized massive sulphide veining with very high gold values. It was one of these intersections that was high-graded in 1979. The several mineralized zones are shown on Figure 2.

Diamond drilling over the years has not been particularly successful mostly due to a misunderstanding of the structure and attitude of the zones. However, this old work has added much to the knowledge of the mineralized zones and greatly improves the chance of success for future drilling.

Geophysical surveys in 1975 indicated the possibility of a massive sulphide deposit at moderate depth below the #5 zone. Diamond drilling in 1976 showed the #5 zone to continue to a depth of 30 to 40 metres but did not discover the hoped-for widening of the zone. The possibility of massive sulphides at greater depth should be checked. Stream sediment geochemical surveys in 1980 indicate that the #21 zone may extend much further to the north than presently known, perhaps as much as 1500 feet. This possibility can easily be checked by soil geochemistry and diligent prospecting.

#### DETAILS ON SHOWINGS

##### GENERAL

The locations of the various zones are shown on Figure 2 while Figures 4 and 5 show the arrangement of the old surface cuts and diamond drilling for the two most important areas. Figures 4 and 5 have been prepared from a number of old reports but are thought to be reasonably accurate.

 --- Old DDH  
 Old Trench  
 3+ Proposed DDH



21  
Zone

23  
Zone

5  
Zone

Legend

- Old DDH
- 3+--- Proposed DDH
- Old Trench

21 ZONE AREA  
Trenches & DDHs

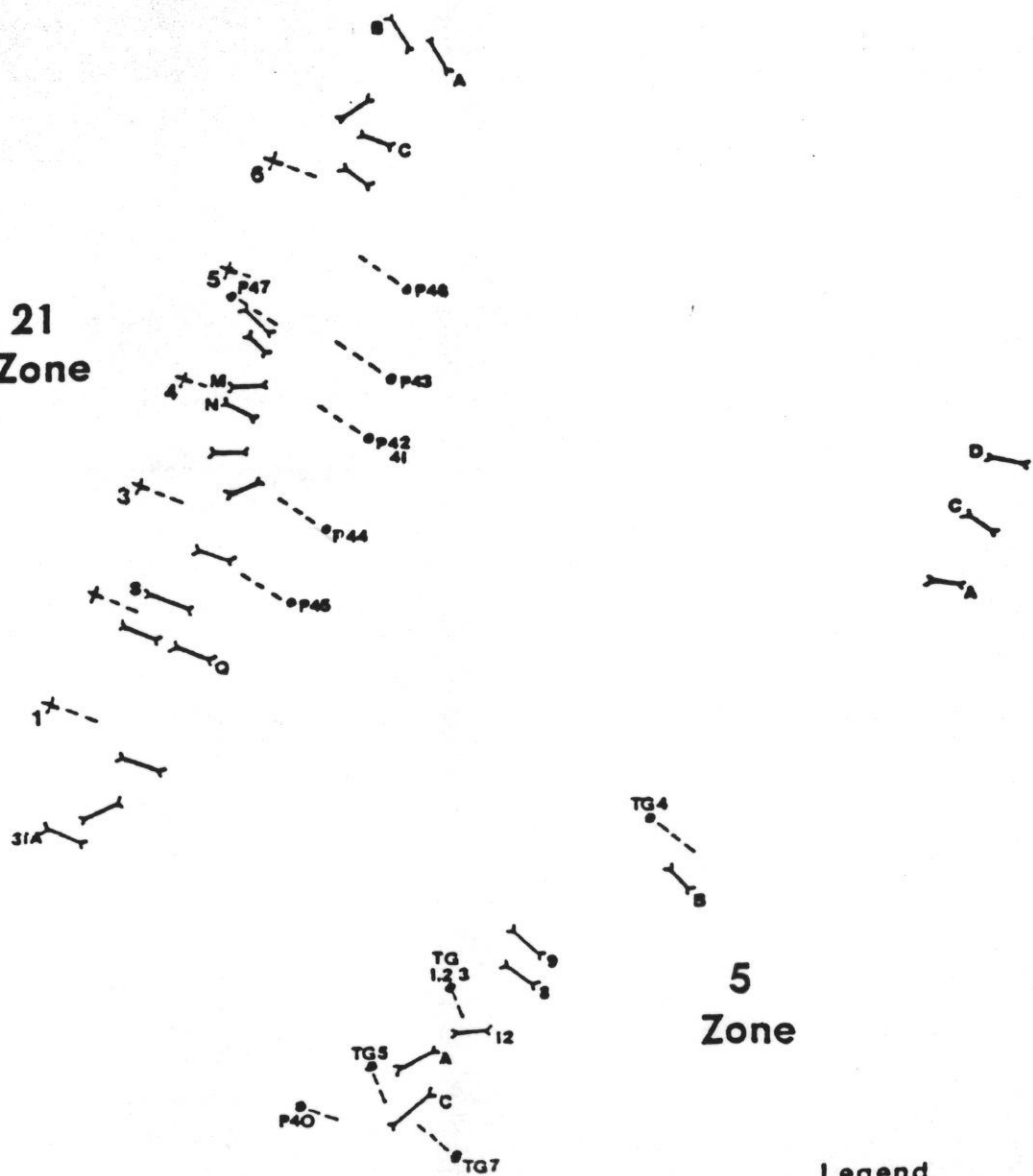
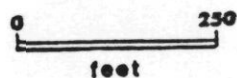
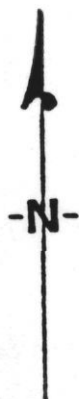


FIG. 5

The known reliable assays from trench or outcrop samplings over the years are shown on Appendix I while the important diamond drill data is shown on Appendix II. Drill logs have not been tabulated but the more important mineral intersections have been shown.

The following sections briefly describe the various zones, the work done to date and comment on their exploration potential.

### #21 ZONE

Along the #21 zone silicified rhyolitic rocks have been trenched at irregular intervals for about 1200 feet in a north-northeast direction. Brecciation is rare but the rock is well fractured, usually quartz filled and often contains appreciable tetrahedrite with galena and sphalerite. Figure 5 shows the arrangement of the old trenching and diamond drilling along this zone. Much of the zone is relatively low grade but as the only known trench sampling was done over wide widths, many high-grade sections undoubtedly exist. A few of these were observed but not sampled by the writer in 1979. The Premier Mines sampling, Appendix I, of ten trenches show quite reasonable values over good widths with the best assay obtained from trench K where 73' of sample ran 0.06 oz/ton gold and 9.20 oz/ton silver.

Diamond drilling by Premier Mines showed that the mineralization extends to at least 200 feet depth but only one hole, P 47, reached this depth with the other five holes being much shallower. Also it is apparent that for the first five holes the dip of the mineralization was misjudged and it was only upon drilling hole P47 that the structure was crosscut. The other holes likely only skirted the footwall of the zone. The dip of mineralization is therefore probably rather flat to the northwest. The best drill intersections were;

P 42	152' - 172'	0.09 oz/ton gold	12.82 oz/ton silver
P 44	218' - 221'	0.08 " "	5.60 " "
P 47	28' - 52.5'	0.08 " "	27.08 " "

with all holes encountering light to medium sulphide mineral throughout.

It is evident therefore that there is considerable potential in this zone for both high-grade sections which might be mined by selective methods as well as for lower grade material which might be amenable to open pit mining if sufficient tonnage can be developed.

Stream sediment sampling in 1980 also indicates the possibility that the zone may extend to the northwest past a small lake for perhaps another 2000' which would greatly add to the potential of the zone if mineralization can be proven.

The #21 zone should therefore be further explored by soil geochemical sampling to the north-northeast and by diamond drilling from the northwest side of the line of old trenches. Drilling should be to the southeast at dips to test at depths of from 100 to 300 feet. Approximately 3000' of drilling will be required from six drill stations more or less as shown on Figure 5. The final collar locations must be chosen in the field.

#### #5 ZONE

This zone appears to be a series of massive sulphide pods with heavy pyrite, galena and sphalerite but lower than usual precious metal content. Only a few old pits were cut along the zone over a distance of about 300 feet. A satellite zone, the #23, lies about 700 feet further along strike to the northeast but no information on this section could be found.

Surface samplings from the #5 zone show sample widths up to 12 feet with the best assay reported from a 7.0' section of 0.04 oz/ton gold, 11.25 oz/ton silver, 23.5% lead and 15.0% zinc (Appendix I).

Geophysical surveys in 1975 showed the possibility of massive sulphides at depth below the #5 zone. Six short diamond drill holes put down in 1976, TG 1 - 5 & 7, intersected light to medium sulphide values to 100' depth but did not find the anticipated widening of the sulphide zone. The best drill intersection was from hole TG 1 which cut 3.0' of sulphide at about 100' depth assaying 0.041 oz/ton gold, 1.90 oz/ton silver, 8.01% lead and 5.36% zinc.

This zone should be further prospected along strike by cuts and shallow drilling which if successful in proving additional strike length should be followed by deeper drilling. However, for the present this work should be given a lower priority than that on the #21 and #22 zones.

## #22 ZONE

The #22 zone consists of a sheared rhyolite breccia trending north-northeast possibly associated with volcanic venting in which narrow-vein stockworks of quartz with silver bearing sulphides have been emplaced. A second period of mineralization, probably associated with minor cross faulting resulted in narrow massive sulphide veining with high gold values. Mineralization is complex and Seraphim (11) notes one polished section with pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, gold, covellite, chalcocite and quartz. Other observers also note tetrahedrite, jamesonite and unidentified sulphosalts. High gold values are apparently due to a gold-silver alloy directly associated with pyrite.

The zone appears to terminate just to the north of trench J at a fault of undetermined attitude. No mention is made in the literature of finding an offset extension of the zone to the north. To the south the zone probably continues into the Emma and #28 zones with barren sections and faulting complicating the continuity.

Some sixteen trenches have been cut across the structure along 900 feet of strike. These trenches show mineralized widths of up to 40 feet often carrying very impressive values in gold and silver over narrow widths. Selected samples have run as high as 11.878 oz/ton gold and 215.74 oz/ton silver while channel samples have returned up to 3.51 oz/ton gold and 148.80 oz/ton silver over a 3.5' sample width. However, as shown on Appendix I, the trench sampling has generally been of a much lower grade although average values would still be reasonably good. Figure 4 shows the location of old trenches and diamond drill holes.

The high-grade picked shipments noted previously were obtained from the vicinity of trench 22M in 1971 and 1979. During 1979, high-grading was concentrated on an area of vein stockwork where narrow massive sulphide veining crosscut the zone. These cross veins undoubtedly account for the higher than normal gold to silver ratio for the shipment.

It was once thought that the mineralization dipped to the west therefore the main drilling effort was from the west toward the southeast. However, it is apparent from the drill results that the holes undershot the main zone and the

dip is therefore probably about 45 degrees to the east. A Premier Mines drill hole, P48, crosscut only light mineralization but was directed below an area of known low grade trench sampling. The Kalco Valley Mines drilling, KV 1 - 7, showed only light mineralization except for hole KV1 which intersected 14.5' of 0.783 oz/ton gold. Drill logs are not available but it is unlikely that the true intersection was anywhere near this width.

An attempt was made to explore the zone from underground by means of the Emma Adit about 200 ' below the trenching but the drift was stopped about 200 feet south of the start of the zone.

The topography of the zone is such that the upper 100' of the zone could be easily pitted from the south end if values can be proven to extend to this depth. Also, access to deeper sections could be obtained from the Emma Adit at minimal expense.

To prove the easterly dip and check values at moderate depth a line of short holes should be put down vertically or steeply to the west along the east side of the line of trenching. Five holes totaling 500 feet should prove or disprove the assumptions regarding dip and structure as well as test the possibility of obtaining readily available ore. The approximate locations of the proposed holes is shown on Figure 4.

#### EMMA & #28 ZONES

Numerous trenches have been cut in these zones but although some very good gold and silver assays have been obtained, Appendix I, the zones are complicated by cross faulting, particularly in the area of Emma Creek. Diamond drilling of these zones is not recommended until accurate detailed surface mapping has been completed.

The sampling of the Emma zone trenches shows high gold values, up to 2.222 oz/ton gold, over narrow widths therefore an effort should be made to re-map and sample these trenches.

Diamond drilling from and near the Emma Adit was inconclusive although light mineralization with occasional high-grade stringers was encountered.

OTHER ZONES

There are reports of outcrops with sulphide occurring south of the #28 zone over distances of up to several thousand feet but no locations or sample data could be found.

Two grab samples of fine material from high on the talus slope below the #3 Bluffs, Figure 2, returned assays of 9.48 and 2.38 oz/ton silver indicating that these bluffs may contain unrecognized values. A thorough check on this possibility would be advisable.

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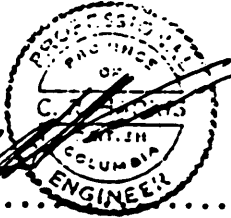
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CERTIFICATION

I, Charles R. Harris, of 2709 Wembley Drive, North Vancouver, B. C.,  
hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Mining Engineering (1964).
2. I am a Registered Member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, and have practiced my profession continuously for the past twenty one years.
3. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Golden Coin Resources or any affiliated company and I do not expect to receive any interest.
4. This report is based on a study of maps and reports and a personal knowlege of the claim area gained during five days on the property in 1979.
5. I consent to the use of this report in or in connection with a Prospectus or Statement of Material Fact.

.....  
  
 C. R. Harris, P.Eng.  
 April 3, 1985

APPENDIX ITRENCH SAMPLINGS

			Au. <u>oz/t.</u>	Ag. <u>oz/t.</u>	<u>Pb. %</u>	<u>Zn. %</u>
<u># 22 Zone</u>						
<u>Tomlinson 1963</u>						
22 E	picked specimen chip	6.0'	.76	1170.0 241.0		
<u>Tomson 1964</u>						
22 G		2.5'	.04	1.0	.10	.41
		5.3'	.04	.8	tr	.24
		6.0'	.06	42.9	.51	1.89
		3.4'	.06	8.9	.10	.26
22 M		1.7'	.02	3.9	.51	.69
		4.2'	.56	20.5	.71	3.09
		4.0'	.04	2.3	.56	1.48
		4.7'	.04	2.8	.36	.84
		4.2'	.16	5.8	.71	.79
22 E		3.8'	.04	10.1	.05	.96
		3.1'	.04	3.7	tr	.36
		3.3'	.03	1.6	tr	.34
		4.0'	.04	5.3	tr	.81
		3.2'	.08	61.1	.31	1.25
22 O		3.0'	.24	69.0	.20	.77
		2.3'	.28	128.8	.97	1.25
		3.3'	.08	29.5	tr	.48
		3.7'	.10	3.5	tr	.24
		4.2'	.10	20.7	tr	.38
		2.5'	.09	14.9	.05	.34
		3.8'	.04	9.6	.08	.26
		4.2'	.08	7.5	tr	.19
		3.2'	.02	.9	tr	.43
		3.8'	.04	.6	tr	.31
<u>Thomson 1973 (Old Premier)</u>						
22 A		16.2'	.02	3.04		
D		8.5'	.01	.28		
B		15.9'	.18	1.11		
C		10.8'	.02	1.01		
M		18.1'	.19	7.00		
G		9.1'	.08	18.00		
N		26.8'	.01	.24		
<u>Seraphim 1983</u>						
22 E		19.7'	.06	16.38		
22 C	grab		.702	20.56		

Stikine Silver 1972

	<u>Au.</u> <u>oz/t.</u>	<u>Ag.</u> <u>oz/t.</u>	<u>Pb. %</u>	<u>Zn. %</u>
22 A ZONE	4.0'	.04	21.4	
	4.0'	.01	.8	
	4.0'	.14	59.5	
	5.0'	.05	7.7	
	7.6'	.07	22.7	
	6.6'	.10	48.2	
	6.6'	.06	25.4	
	8.6'	.04	15.8	
	6.5'	.05	7.1	
	7.5'	.04	16.4	
22 B ZONE	5.0'	.18	6.4	
	5.0'	.06	31.1	
	4.0'	.54	42.6	
	6.0'	.24	110.4	
	6.5'	.10	48.2	
	6.5'	.06	25.42	
	8.5'	.04	15.81	
22 C ZONE	7.5'	.07	22.69	
	7.5'	.04	16.48	
	4.0'	.04	21.40	
	3.5'	3.51	146.80	
	13.0'	.10	46.50	
	14.0'	.14	65.10	

Harris 1979

22 B	blast grab	.04	23.05		
M	Hi-grade bag	.736	215.74	4.16	6.62
	" "	.408	202.70		
	" "	.566	79.74		
	Siliceous ore	.272	14.60		
	Rhy. Breccia	.092	2.23		
	1" Mass Sulph Veinlet	11.878	105.20		
22 ZONE ORE SHIPMENT	9.653 ton	4.208	84.90	4.70	11.50

EMMA ZONETomlinson 1963

V	4.2'	.17	.64	
	1.0'	.68	2.78	
Z	1.2'	.26	1.18	
	.5'	1.63	4.33	
E	.8'	2.22	.66	
	.5'	.20	1.04	
F	.5'	.30	1.2	

		Au. oz/t.	Ag. oz/t.	Pb. %	Zn. %
D	spec.	.14	1.26		
G	1.2'	.92	2.85		
J	.15'	.80	9.92		
H	spec.	.10	31.02		
<u>Stikine Silver 1972</u>					
	6.0'	.05	1.63	2.13	2.01
	5.0'	.12	.30	.90	2.50
	8.0'	.28	22.6		
	6.5'	.01	3.9		
	6.0'	.08	5.1		
	6.0'	.20	39.1		
	6.0'	.21	6.5		
	10.0'	.04	8.9		
	10.0'	.42	16.7		
	10.0'	.03	11.5		
	20.0'	.01	1.9		

# 28 ZONEPremier 1937

C

2.0'	.02	.66
4.0'	.04	.44
4.0'	.06	.38
spec	.12	12.60
3.0'	.01	.64
5.0'	.02	tr
5.0'	.02	4.30
5.0'	.02	2.10
5.0'	.02	.34
spec	.14	28.50
2.0'	.01	.16

B

3.0'	.06	.30
2.5'	.15	26.35
spec	.16	149.94
1.5'	.14	19.18
2.5'	.09	.34
3.5'	tr	tr
4.0'	.14	1.44
spec	.20	1.40
3.5'	.06	.34
3.7'	.10	.34
3.2'	.04	.36

# 21 ZONEThomson 1973 (Old Premier)

		<u>Au.</u> <u>oz/t.</u>	<u>Ag.</u> <u>oz/t.</u>	<u>Pb. %</u>	<u>Zn. %</u>
D	17.0'	.07	4.50		
A	97.0'	.01	.47		
P	25.0'	.02	5.76		
F	28.0'	.04	6.20		
M	11.0'	.08	7.20		
J	37.0'	.06	5.53		
N	22.0'	.06	1.30		
K North	73.0'	.06	9.20		
K	29.0'	.10	2.70		
L	35.0'	.07	1.88		

# 5 ZONECannon 1951

1	9.0'	.08	.95	1.30	3.50
2	7.0'	.04	11.25	23.50	15.0
3	6.0'	.01	1.05	2.80	7.0

Thomson 1973

10.0'	.027	.91	.46	.01
12.0'	.014	.40	.24	.10
10.0'	.003	.47	.16	.20
3.0'	.019	8.10	19.50	19.30

Harris 1979

5 C	grab	tr	2.83	
	"	.16	5.36	
5 A	grab	.12	1.86	

Peatfield 1975

11.0'	.033	3.39	4.69	7.60
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# 3 BLUFFSHarris 1979

Talus Fines N. End	.03	9.48		
S. End	.02	2.38		

APPENDIX IIDRILL HOLE DATAPremier Mines Drilling

P 40	#5 Zone	S 52° 53' E	- 45°	33'		
P 41	#21 Zone	N 68° 19' W	- 9°	50'		
P 42	#21 Zone	N 71° 31' W	- 23°	219'		
		Light mineralization throughout.				
	Best Section	152' - 172'	.06 oz/t Au,	13.23 oz/t Ag.		
		163' - 169'	.08 " ,	34.12 "		
P 43	#21 Zone	N 68° 42' W	- 27°	132'		
		Light mineralization throughout.				
P 44	#21 Zone	N 71° 54' W	- 19°	250		
		Light mineralization throughout.				
	Best Section	107' - 116'	.02 oz/t Au,	2.05 oz/t Ag.		
		218' - 221'	.08 " ,	5.60 "		
P 45	#21 Zone	N 69° 11' W	- 25°	254'		
		Light to weak mineralization to 200'				
P 46	#21 Zone	N 69° 58' W	- 22°	250'		
		Light mineralization throughout.				
	Best Section	13 - 17.7'	.02 oz/t Au,	4.58 oz/t Ag.		
		64 - 85'	.02 " ,	1.11 "		
		100 - 125'	.01 " ,	1.32 "		
		217 - 238'	.03 " ,	1.46 "		
P 47	#21 Zone	S 70° 40' E	- 63°	222'		
		Good to light mineralization throughout.				
	Best Section	28' - 52.5'	.08 oz/t Au,	27.08 oz/t Ag.		
		40.5' - 52.5'	.13 " ,	52.18 "		
		185' - 204'	.03 " ,	3.08 "		
P 48	#22 Zone	N 19° 30' W	- 46°	176'		
		Light mineralization throughout.				
	Best Section	35' - 40'	.01 oz/t Au,	1.72 oz/t Ag.		
P 49	#22 Zone	S 44° 48' E	- 45°	141'		
		Light mineralization to 40'				

Kalco Valley Mines

KV 1	#22 Zone	S 60° E	- 45°	250'		
	Best Section	63.7' - 78.2'	.783 oz/t Au,	.10 oz/t Ag.		
KV 2	#22 Zone	S 60° E	- 45°	260'		
		Very light mineralization.				
KV 3	#22 Zone	S 60° E	- 45°	68'		
		Hole not completed.				
KV 4	#22 Zone		- 90°	78'		
		Light mineralization.				
KV 5	#22 Zone	S 60° E	- 50°	50'		
		Light mineralization.				

KV 6	#22 Zone	N 75° E	- 48°	154'	
	Light mineralization.				
KV 7	#22 Zone	S 60° E	- 70°	145'	
	Light Mineralization.				
	Best Section	5.5' - 22'	.14 oz/t Au,		.04 oz/t Ag.

Texasgulf

TG 1	#5 Zone	138°	- 45°	61.2 m	
	Light to fair mineralization throughout. Occasional massive sulphide stringers.				
TG 2	#5 Zone	142°	- 60°	41.45 m	
	Light mineralization, occasional fair galena & sphalerite.				
TG 3	#5 Zone	132°	- 55°	21.6 m	
	Did not reach target.				
TG 4	#5 Zone	120°	- 50°	106.1 m	
	Light mineral throughout. Best Section 60.25-61.35 m .019 oz/t Au, 1.30 oz/t Ag.				
TG 5	#5 Zone	148°	- 60°	14.0 m	
	Hole not completed.				
TG 6	Emma Zone	103°	- 45°	84.7 m	
	Very light mineralization throughout.				
TG 7	#5 Zone	298°	- 45°	42.1 m	
	Light mineralization, occasional fair galena & sphalerite.				

Ryan Exploration (U.S. Borax)

R 5	#22 Zone	328°	- 45°	29.26 m	
	Fair mineral to 18 m. Best Section 12 - 13.5 m .03 oz/t Au, 6.0 oz/t Ag.				
R 6	#22 Zone		- 90°	45.11 m	
	Fair to light mineral to 20.0 m. Best Section 4.5 - 6.0 m .02 oz/t Au, 3.3 oz/t Ag.				
R 7	Emma Zone	241°	- 45°	76.8 m	
	Trace to light mineralization throughout.				