680768

EIGHTY-EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.

PROPERTY SUMMARY

- Prepared by -

DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.
203 - 455 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T1

James M. Dawson, P.Eng.
December 7, 1989

CONTENTS

	Page
MOUNT TOM PROPERTY	1
FISHPOT PROPERTY	3
EIGHTY-EIGHT PROPERTY	5
MOUNT PALMER PROPERTY	7
ML PROPERTY	9

EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.

NECHAKO PROJECT PROPERTIES

LOCATION MAP

DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.

DATE: DECEMBER, 1989 **DWG No.** 455-1

RWR

MOUNT TOM PROPERTY

The Mount Tom Property consists of six claims totalling 120 units. It is located about 48 km due west of Blackdome Mountain. Present access is by helicopter although very rough roads lead to the property from the north (via the Rocky Lake Road) and from the east (via Big Creek and the Sky Ranch Road). This latter road passes through the central part of the claim block and could be upgraded with no cutting of trees. The main obstacle is the lack of a bridge across Big Creek, however there are plans by the local logging companies to build the bridge and upgrade the road.

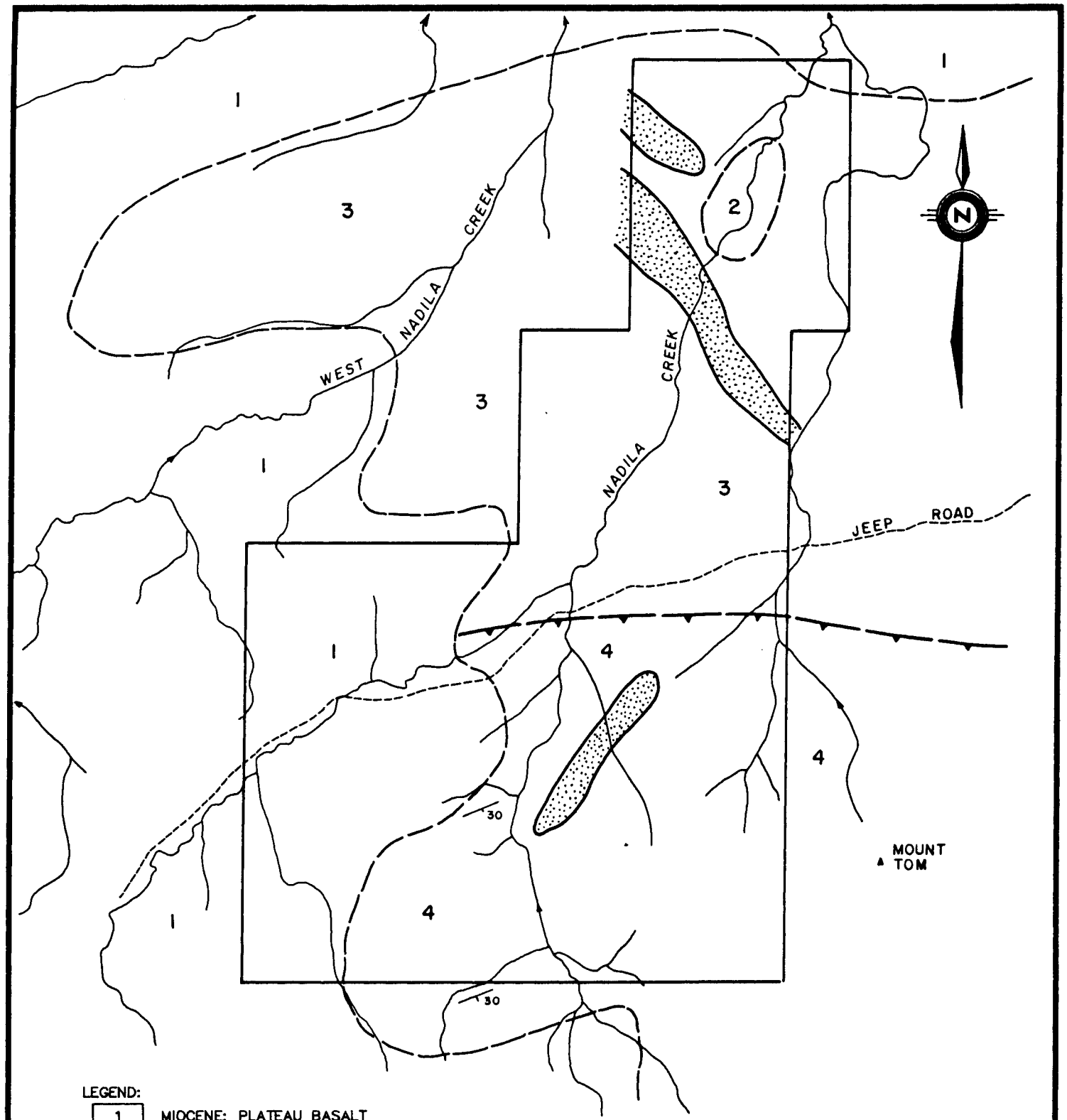
The property is located in flat to gently undulating topography just east of the Coast Range. Elevations vary from 5300 to 6300 feet and the area is heavily tree covered except for local swampy meadows.

The only recorded work is a brief reconnaissance by Barrier Reef Resources in 1980 and a broadly spaced induced polarization survey by JMT Services in 1981. This latter survey was confined to the northern part of the ourrent property, the area immediately surrounding the feldspar porphyry stock. However, three earlier sets of claim tags were noted (1973, 1968 and pre-1960) during detailed prospecting of the property in September, 1989.

The property is underlain primarily by clastic sedimentary rocks of the Jackass Mountain and Kingsvale Groups which are separated by an east-west striking thrust fault near the center of the claim block. A small plug of Eocene feldspar porphyry intrudes the Kingsvale sediments near the north end of the property. Miocene plateau basalt covers the western portions of the south half of the claim block.

The property was staked because of several anomalous gold values in conventional stream silt samples taken during the late 1970's. Subsequent silting confirmed some of these anomalous values. This fact, plus the presence of an Eocene porphyry stock and favourable regional structure indicated a potential favourable setting for epithermal or distal porphyry gold or copper-gold mineralization.

Outcrop is relatively sparse on the property with most outcrops being found along the several prominent creek valleys. Most



LEGEND:

1	MIOCENE: PLATEAU BASALT
2	EOCENE: FELDSPAR PORPHYRY STOCK
3	UPPER CRETACEOUS: KINGSVALE GROUP ARGILLITE, GRAYWACKE & MINOR CONGLOMERATE
4	LOWER CRETACEOUS: JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP CONGLOMERATE, GRAYWACKE & ARGILLITE

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

THRUST FAULT

GOLD-IN SOIL GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY

EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.

GEOLOGY & GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES

MT PROPERTY

CLINTON MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

TECH WORK BY: DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.	SCALE: 1:50,000
DRAWN BY: JMD/ rwr	DATE: DECEMBER, 1989
APPROVED BY: J.M.DAWSON, P.Eng.	DWG No. 455 A-2

outcrop is of monotonous grey sediments which in places have an orange or red brown colour due to pervasive iron carbonate alteration. Locally minor silica and weak pyrite accompanies this carbonate alteration and some of the "gossans" are quite striking. Sampling of a number of these oocurrences has returned only background values in gold, arsenic and copper. The feldspar porphyry plug is uniformly fresh and unaltered with no contained sulphide.

An extensive, though widespread grid was laid out on the property and approximately 1000 soil samples were collected and analyzed for gold, copper and arsenic. Values in copper and arsenic are essentially flat, but gold results outline two broad areas of weakly to moderately anomalous values. Area 1 is located in the south part of the property and has dimensions of roughly 1500 M X 300 M and is oriented in a NNE direction on strike with topographic linears which could represent fault zones. Area 2 is located about 3-5 km further north snd defines a NNW trending zone about 2500 M long by an average of about 400 M wide. This latter zone can in places be broken into two or three subzones which vary between 100 and 300 M wide.

In both of these large but weak soil anomalies, outcrop is virtually non-existent. It is the writer's opinion that the southern anomaly is an expression of bedrock mineralization, however, tha northern anomaly is enigmatic. My impression is that both these features may represent weak, spotty distal gold values. However, they should both be prospected further before they are written off.

FISHPOT PROPERTY

The Fishpot Property consists of two claims totalling 38 units. It is located about 130 road km west of Quesnel, B.C. The first 100 km are newly paved and the remaining 30 km is good gravel logging road which passes along the eastern edge of the property. A centrally located logging slash is served by secondary roads and skid trails and exposes the mineralized zone.

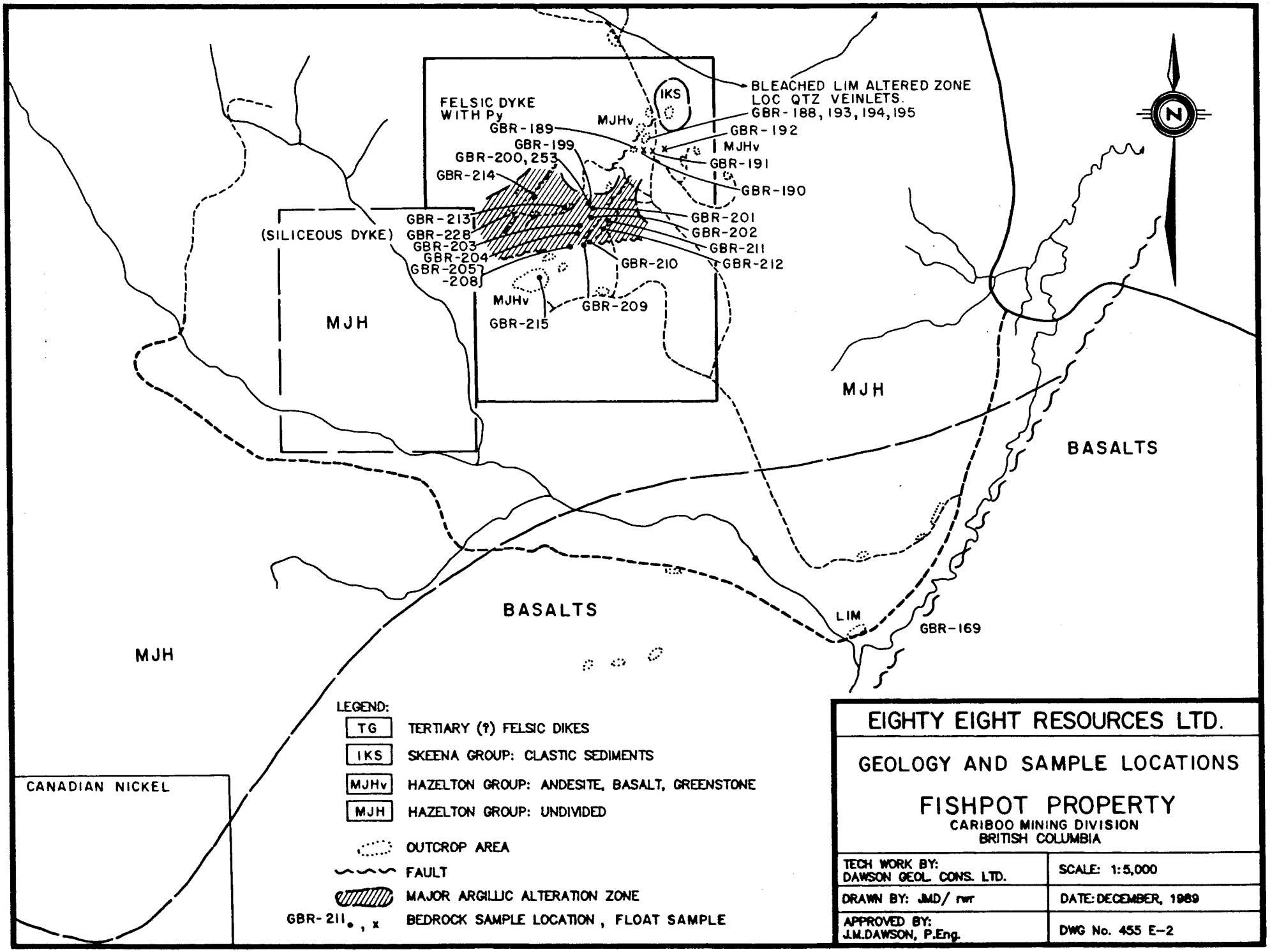
The property lies on the upper southeast facing slopes of the valley containing the Baezaeko River and elevations vary from 3700 feet to 4800 feet. Topogrsphy is moderate to locally irregular, probably reflecting fault blocks.

The property is underlain by a mixed sequence of andesitic flows and fragmentals as well as dark siltstones, cherts and conglomerates of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group. This rock package is cut by an irregularly northeasterly trending zone of alteration. This zone can be traced intermittently for about 2000 metres and is still open in both directions. It may be as much as 300 metres wide in places. This alteration zone is marked by extensive faulting and shearing as well as locally intense argillic alteration and limonite staining. A dike (?) of pale buff to white felsite (rhyolite) is noted at the southwesternmost exposure of the zone. Near the northeasternmost exposures, there are outcrops of diabase or fine grained diorite.

Minor quartz veining is noted at several places in the zone, particularly near a centrally located, fault-bounded draw. Here, intensely bleached and limonite stained volcanics and sediments are cut by a set of narrow veinlets which strike southerly and dip moderately to the west. The veins vary from 1 - 6 cm in width and contain no sulphides although clots of iron oxides are common. At the location of the felsite dike (Sample #228) quartz veins are somewhat wider and more irregular, however outcrops here are poorly exposed. Limonite is again present but no sulphides were seen. Minor malachite is present at one outcrop.

Initial rock sampling by G. Belik shows that this alteration zone is anomalous in copper, zinc and arsenic, and locally in bismuth and gold. Subsequent rock sampling by Colin Campbell confirmed Belik's assays. However, soil samples were low in gold and most other elements.

The zone has not been terminated in either direction along strike and to date the best gold value (1660 PPB) was returned from the southwesternmost exposure. Roeds cut the projected trace of the


BLEACHED LIM ALTERED ZONE
LOC QTZ VEINLETS.
GBR-188, 193, 194, 195
GBR-192
MJHv
GBR-191
GBR-190
IKS
MJHv
FELSIC DYKE
WITH Py
GBR-189
GBR-199
GBR-200, 253
GBR-214
GBR-213
GBR-228
GBR-203
GBR-204
GBR-205
-208
(SILICEOUS DYKE)
GBR-201
GBR-202
GBR-211
GBR-212
GBR-210
MJHv
GBR-215
GBR-209
MJH
MJH
BASALTS
BASALTS
LIM
GBR-169
MJH
CANADIAN NICKEL
N
LEGEND:
TG TERTIARY (?) FELSIC DIKES
IKS SKEENA GROUP: CLASTIC SEDIMENTS
MJHv HAZELTON GROUP: ANDESITE, BASALT, GREENSTONE
MJH HAZELTON GROUP: UNDIVIDED
OUTCROP AREA
FAULT
MAJOR ARGILLIC ALTERATION ZONE
GBR-211 •, x BEDROCK SAMPLE LOCATION, FLOAT SAMPLE
EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.
GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS
FISHPOT PROPERTY
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
TECH WORK BY: DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.
SCALE: 1:5,000
DRAWN BY: JMD/ rwr
DATE: DECEMBER, 1989
APPROVED BY: J.M.DAWSON, P.Eng.
DWG No. 455 E-2

zone approximately 3 km to the southwest and 4 km to the northeast but no outcrop is exposed in either location. At least 2 creeks cut the onstrike projection of the zone both to the northeast and southwest so stream silt sampling should certainly be part of future exploration.

My impression is that while the alteration is locally very impressive, the zone appears to be relatively "dry". However, the only occurrence of the rhyolite or felsite (dike?) coincides with the best gold value (1660 PPB) and lies at the southwest end of the logging slash (and the area prospected). Colin Campbell says that this rock type continues to the southwest, however it has not been seriously prospected or sampled at all in this direction.

Obviously the property must be prospected and sampled further along strike. I would think that such a programme could be completed for around $20,000.

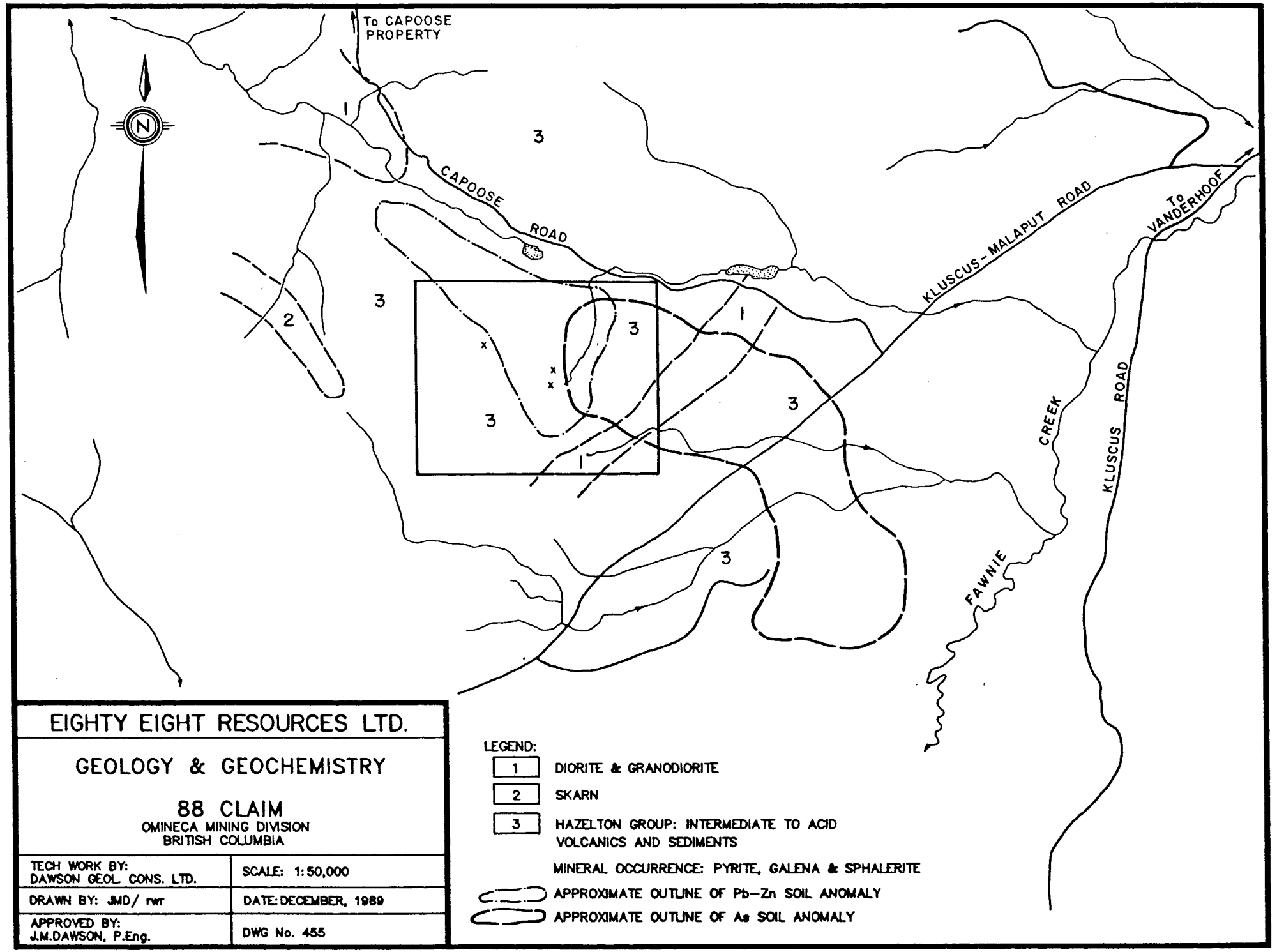
EIGHTY-EIGHT PROPERTY

The Eighty-Eight property consists of one 20 unit claim. It is located about 115 km southwest of Vanderhoof and about 10 km south of the Capoose Lake silver deposit. It covers an area of moderate to locally steep terrain varying from 4500 to 5500 feet in elevation. It is easily accessed by the Kluscus forestry access road and the Capoose Lake access road. Recent clearcut logging has exposed new areas east, southeast and northeast of the claim area.

The Eighty-Eight claim was formerly covered by the Gran and Laid claims which were staked by BP Minerals Ltd. in 1981 to cover lake sediment and soil geochemical anomalies obtained during an initial survey of the area. BP's exploration target was a volcanic hosted base metal/precious metal deposit similar to the Capoose Lake or Sam Goosely deposits. During 1982 to 1984, BP carried out geochemical soil and rock sampling, geological mapping and backhoe trenching. BP allowed the claims to lapse in 1986.

The property is underlain by the Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group which is here represented by volcanic flows, tuffs and breccias of rhyolitic to andesitic composition. Most units appear to be relatively unaltered and in general hard and resistant with little pyrite or iron oxide staining evident. A coarse, rhyolitic agglomerate unit forms prominent exposures immediately east of the claim area. This unit, which is characterized by well-rounded, dark grey to black, dense rhyolite fragments up to 8 cm in size within a welded, fine grained pyroclastic matrix, appears to be of subaerial origin. Other units in the area, which include intermediate to felsic lapilli tuffs, flows, argillite and siltstone, are interpreted to have been deposited in a subaerial and/or shallow marine environment.

The main showings, which were uncovered by trenehing in 1983 and 1984, are located near the crest of a steep, northerly slope near the center of the Eighty-Eight claim. These trenches were examined but unfortunately, all of them have sloughed in with very little bedrock now exposed. A few small piles of soft limonitic material remain beside one of the trenches. According to assessment reports filed by BP, the trenches exposed spotty, weak to moderate Pb/Zn/Ag/Au mineralization associated with narrow fault zones. It was felt that the main geochemical anomalies had been adequately tested and no further work was justified.


To CAPOOSE PROPERTY
N
CAPOOSE ROAD
KLUSCUS-MALAPUT ROAD
To VANDERHOOF
KLUSCUS ROAD
CREEK
FAWNIE
1
2
3
EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.
GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY
88 CLAIM
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
TECH WORK BY: DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.
SCALE: 1:50,000
DRAWN BY: JMD/ rwr
DATE: DECEMBER, 1989
APPROVED BY: J.M.DAWSON, P.Eng.
DWG No. 455
LEGEND:
1 DIORITE & GRANODIORITE
2 SKARN
3 HAZELTON GROUP: INTERMEDIATE TO ACID VOLCANICS AND SEDIMENTS
MINERAL OCCURRENCE: PYRITE, GALENA & SPHALERITE
APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF Pb-Zn SOIL ANOMALY
APPROXIMATE OUTLINE OF As SOIL ANOMALY

An area with a cluster of low to moderately anomalous gold-in-soil values outlined by BP east of the Eighty-Eight claim was also examined. The area of the anomalies is associated with an outwash fan which would appear to imply that the gold is of placer origin.

In view of the results of the work carried out by BP, the small size and erratic nature of the showings discovered to date, and the lack of any other obvious target areas, further work on the Eighty-Eight claim is not recommended.

MOUNT PALMER PROPERTY

The Mount Palmer property consists of five claims totalling 92 units. It is located about 130 km west of Williams Lake and is accessible from Route 20 (the Bella Coola Highway via about 15 km of good to poor quality dirt road. Several jeep roads provide access to most areas of the claim block.

The property lies primarily on the north side of Puntzi Lake and covers the summit as well as the south and east slopes of Mount Palmer. Topography is moderate to locally steep. Elevations vary from 3100 feet at Puntzi Lake to 4100 feet at the summit of Mount Palmer.

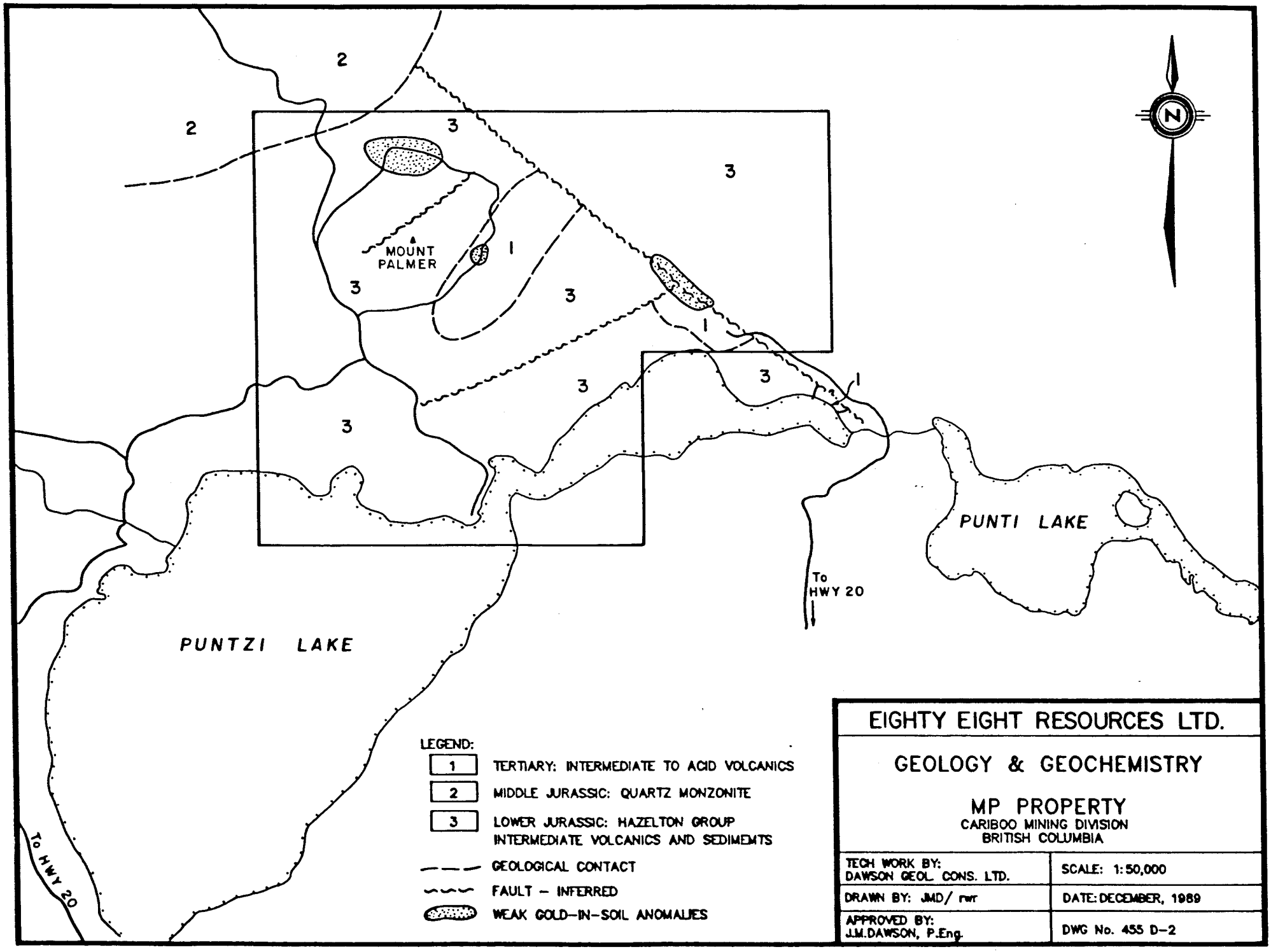
The claims are underlain by rhyolitic to andesitic flows and tuffs of the Tertiary Ootsa Lake Group and by andesitic to basaltic flows, tuffs and sediments of the Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. Immediately northwest of the claim block area the Hazelton rocks are cut by a quartz monzonite stock.

In the vicinity of Mount Palmer, between grid lines 10+00S and 15+00S, the Hazelton Group is strongly hornfelsed. This unit generally is dark green, fine grained and dense and contains 2 to 10% very fine grained, evenly disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite. Extensive areas of the unit display a post-hornfels stage brecciation. Within these zones, breccia fragments commonly display bleached alteration rims and are suspended within a limonitic brown to translucent white, carbonate-rich matrix.

Within the vicinity of the MP claims, the Ootsa Lake Group is represented by two main units. A distinctive, cream to tan, dense, siliceous rhyolitic unit is exposed east of Mount Palmer and is inferred to underlie most of the MP 2 and MP 5 claim areas. Although siliceous, this unit does not form good exposures due in part to its fractured nature. Most of the unit is moderately limonitic although sulphides are not readily identifiable along fresh surfaces.

Southeast of the claim area, a second member of the Ootsa Lake Group has been mapped and consists of unaltered to weak, argillically altered, pink, tan, purple and green clastic and andesitic crystal tuffs. Feldspar crystals are common and generally give the unit a porphyritic appearance.

A well-developed set of northeast-trending faults transect the claim area. One of these faults is partly exposed in the northwest corner of MP 4 claim. Here, the fault is characterized


2
2
3
3
MOUNT PALMER
1
3
3
1
3
3
1
3
PUNTI LAKE
To HWY 20
PUNTZI LAKE
To HWY 20
N
LEGEND:
1 TERTIARY: INTERMEDIATE TO ACID VOLCANICS
2 MIDDLE JURASSIC: QUARTZ MONZONITE
3 LOWER JURASSIC: HAZELTON GROUP INTERMEDIATE VOLCANICS AND SEDIMEMTS
GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
FAULT – INFERRED
WEAK GOLD-IN-SOIL ANOMALIES
EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.
GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY
MP PROPERTY
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
TECH WORK BY: DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.
SCALE: 1:50,000
DRAWN BY: JMD/ rwr
DATE: DECEMBER, 1989
APPROVED BY: J.M.DAWSON, P.Eng.
DWG No. 455 D-2

by a soft, crumbly, limonitic zone at least 10 metres wide. Calcite and quartz/calcite veinlets were noted at several locations along this zone.

A total of 22 rock geochemical samples were taken from the most prospective looking alteration zones. With the exception of one anomalous arsenic value (308 PPM), all these samples returned only background values in gold, silver and arsenic.

Soil sampling was completed on four east-west lines through the main area of interest. A total of 184 samples were collected and analyzed for gold, copper and arsenic. Copper and arsenic values are essentially flat but there are two significant clusters of weakly anomalous gold values. One area is located on the northernmost grid line near the northeast corner of MP 1. This area is not cut off to the north so its significance cannot be evaluated. The second area is located in the southeast corner of MP 5 and appears to be associated with a northwest-trending linear which could be a fault zone.

In summary, the property covers a weak contact metamorphic zone where weak hydrothermal fluids may have been focused along several linear zones. In general, metal values are relatively low with weak gold present in soils at two locations. The property is deemed to be of very low priority.

ML PROPERTY

The ML property consists of two claims totalling 40 units. It is located about 80 km southwest of Williams Lake and is accessible by good grade logging roads from Highway 20 via Farwell Canyon. The claims lie in rolling wooded country between elevations of 5000 and 5600 feet. Portions of the ground have been recently logged.

The property was staked by Craigmont Mines in 1971 as the result of anomalous copper values in stream silts. Craigmont carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys in 1972-73 and drilled two shallow core holes. The property was restaked by Equinox in 1986, but allowed to lapse in 1987.

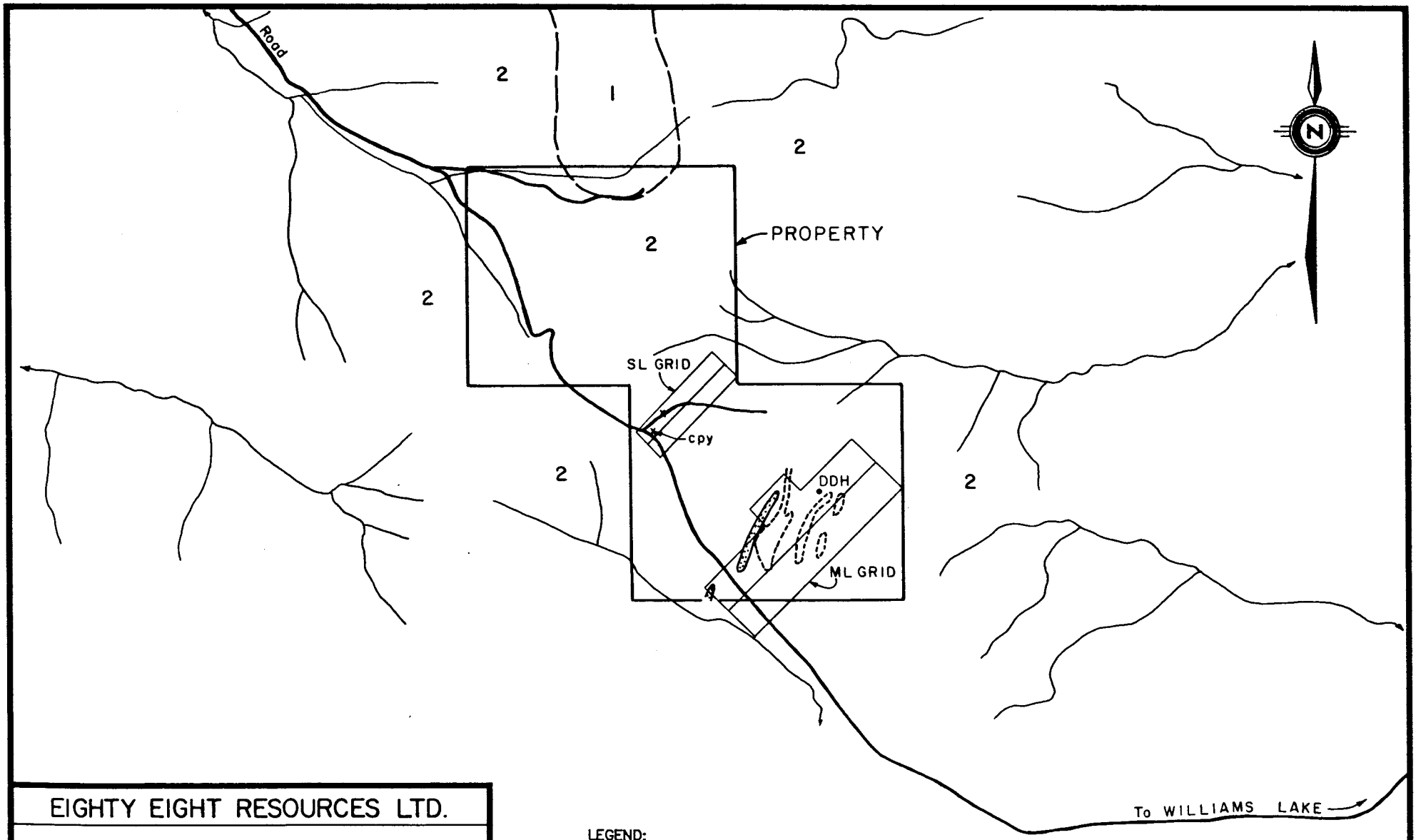
The claims are underlain by relatively fresh medium to fine grained quartz diorite and granodiorite. Outcrop is relatively scarse because of the extensive tree cover and gentle nature of the terrain. Extensive soil sampling by Craigmont delineated two linear northeast trending zones containing anomalous copper and silver values. These areas were prospected in detail and detailed geochemical soil sampling was completed.

On the northwesterly grid, scattered quartz vein float containing minor blebs of chalcopyrite with traces of bornite was found near its southwest edge. Bedrock in the area is fresh grey quartz diorite. Soil geochemistry did not outline any pattern but rather only minor, scattered, weakly anomalous gold and copper values.

On the more southerly grid, outcrop is relatively sparse, but clusters of angular boulders are common in several areas. Two linear, north-northeasterly trending copper-in-soil anomalies are outlined in the central part of the grid. They can be traced for 900 metres and 700 metres respectively along strike. A weak and erratic gold-in-soil anomaly parallels and is peripheral to the stronger of these copper anomalies.

Drill core from one of the old Craigmont holes was examined and found to be relatively fresh quartz diorite and ? hybridized basic volcanics. No evidence of copper mineralization was seen (in the drill hole) although its collar plots outside of both soil anomalies.

The source of the copper and weak gold anomalies has not been defined, however it is believed to be related to a linear zone of quartz veining within the intrusive. The lack of any evidence of significant alteration indicates a mineralized zone or zones of modest size. This is a target of low priority and no further work is recommended.



EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.

GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

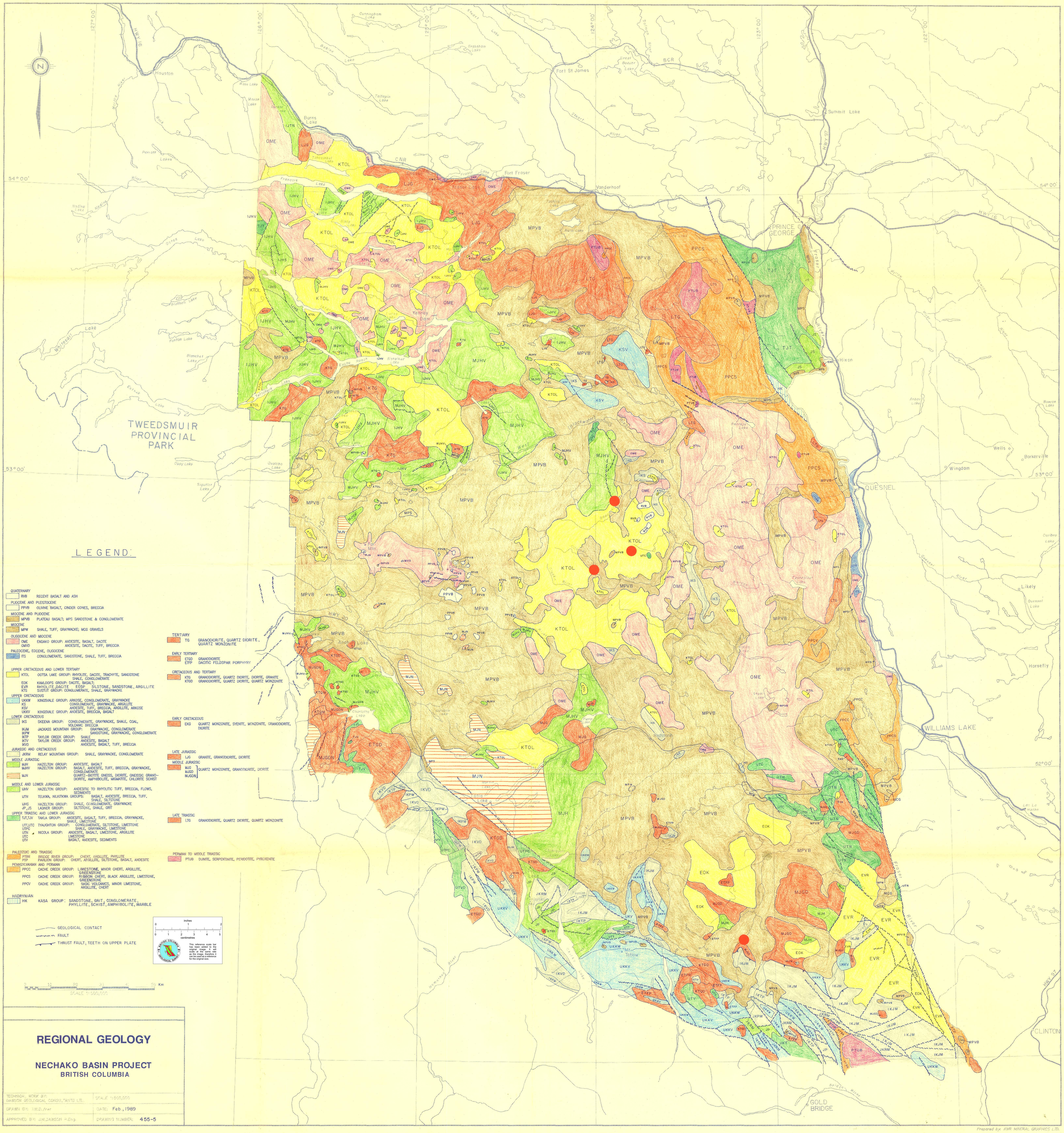
ML PROPERTY

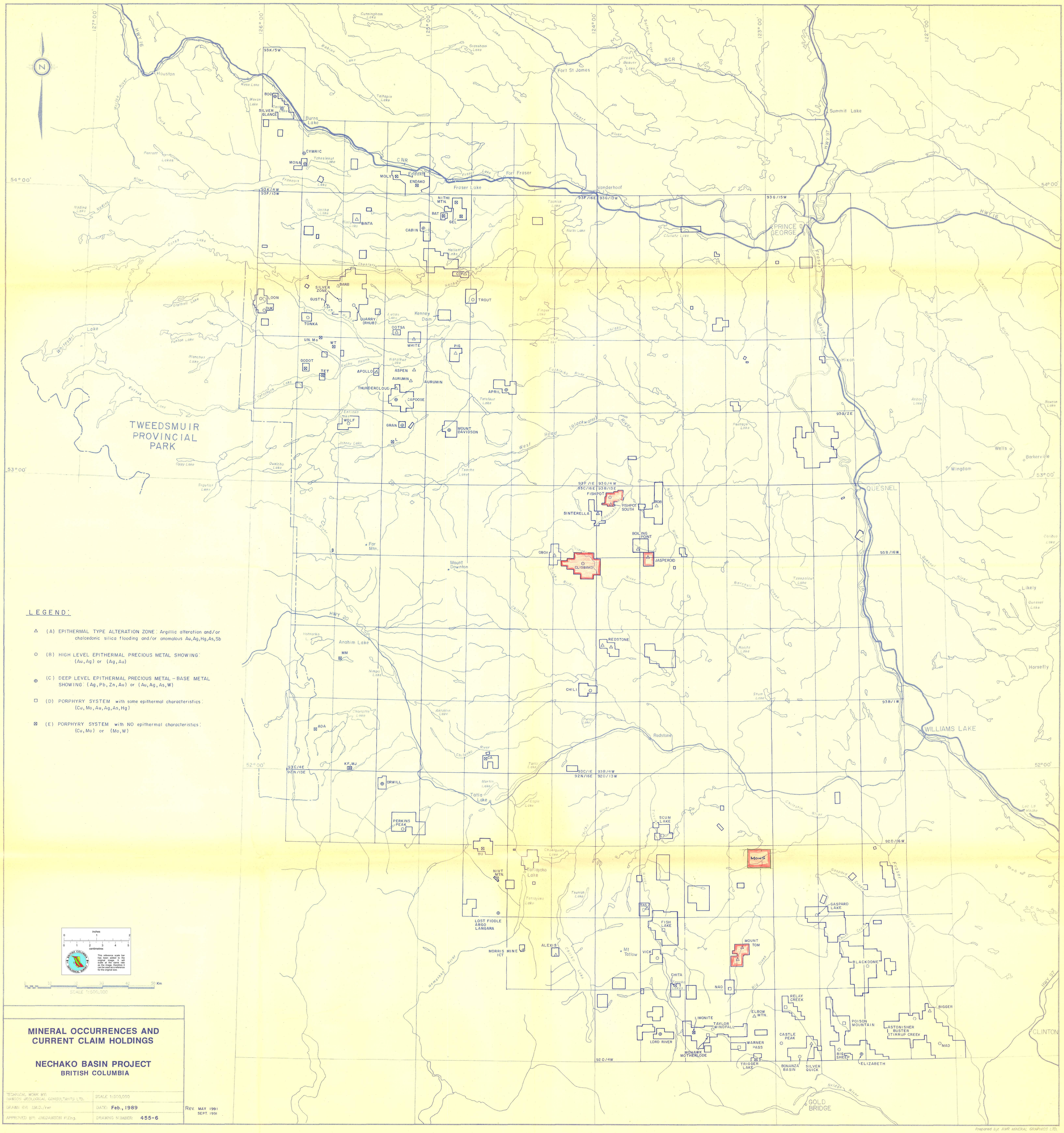
CLINTON MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

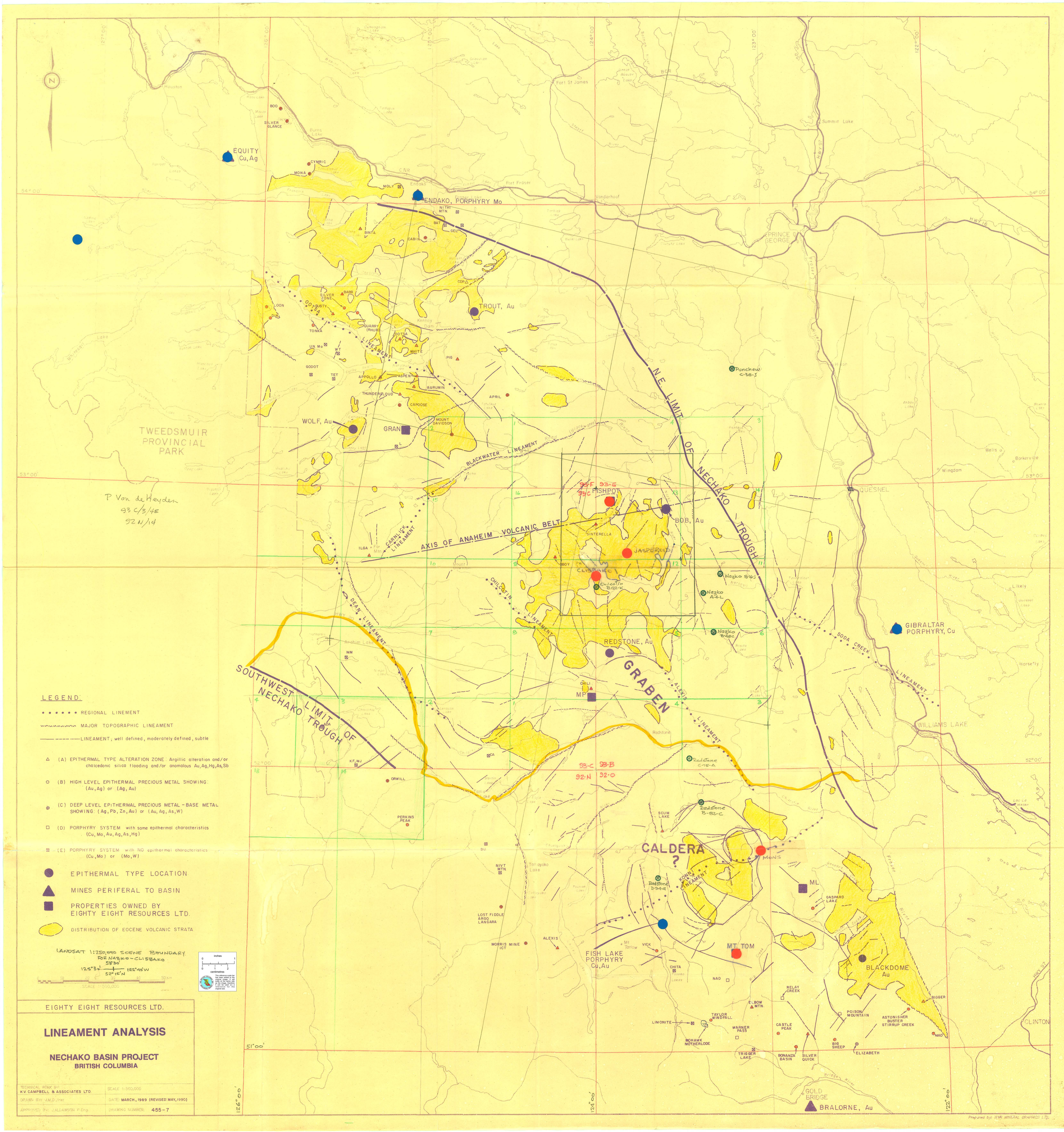
TECH WORK BY: DAWSON GEOL. CONS. LTD.	SCALE: 1:50,000
DRAWN BY: JMD/ rwr	DATE: DECEMBER, 1989
APPROVED BY: J.M.DAWSON, P.Eng.	DWG No. 455

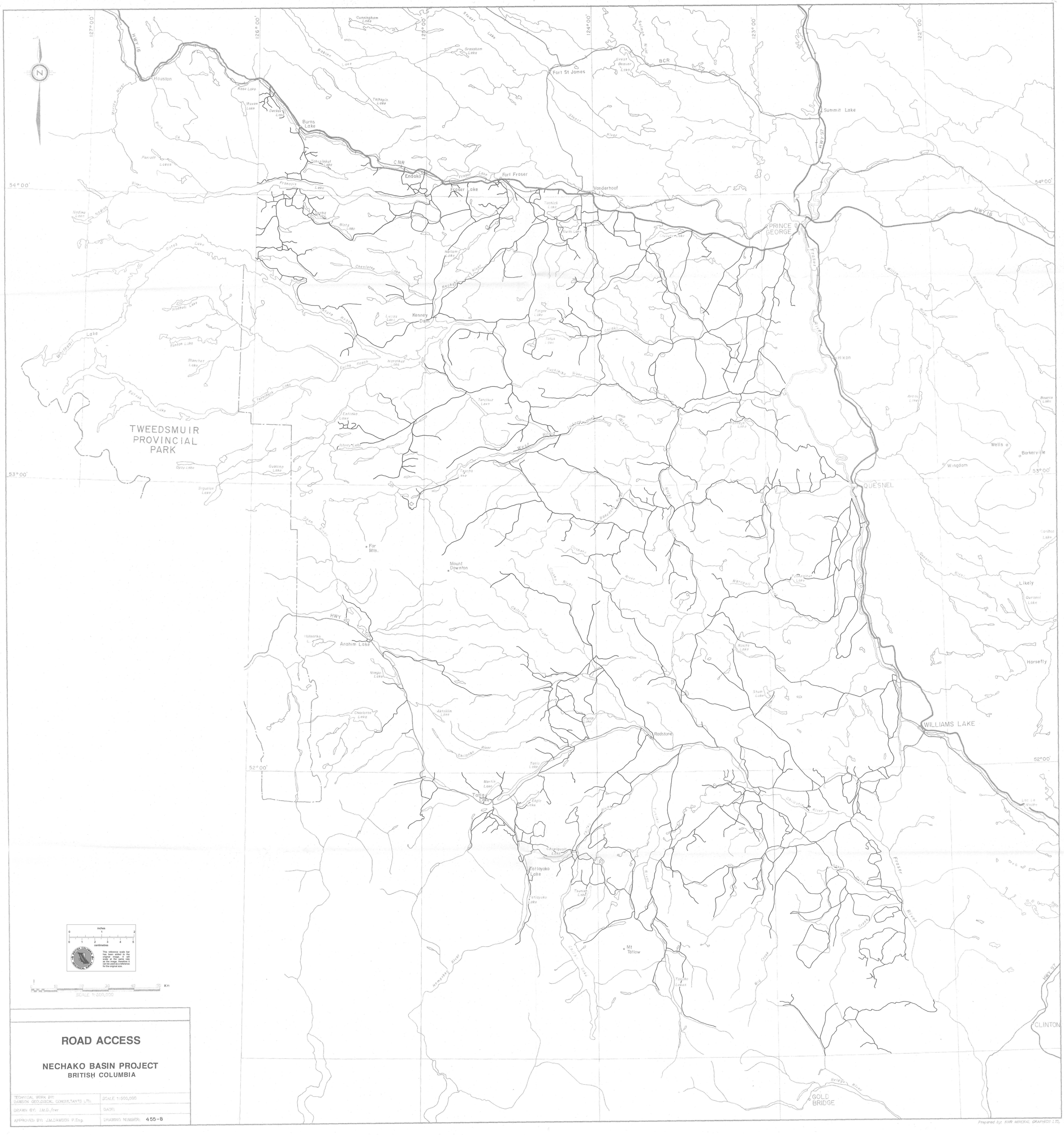
LEGEND:

- 1 — MIOCENE: PLATEAU BASALT
- 2 — MIDDLE JURASSIC: FINE TO MEDIUM GRAINED QUARTZ DIORITE & GRANODIORITE
- COPPER-IN-SOILS GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY
- GOLD-IN-SOILS GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY
- x cpy — FLOAT OF QUARTZ VEIN MATERIAL WITH CHALCOPYRITE


N
Houston
Burns Lake
Fort St James
Fort Fraser
Vanderhoof
Summit Lake
PRINCE GEORGE
Hixon
QUESNEL
WILLIAMS LAKE
CLINTON
GOLD BRIDGE
TWEEDSMUIR PROVINCIAL PARK
Kenney Dam
Wells
Barkerville
Wingdam
Likely
Horsefly
127° 00'
126° 00'
125° 00'
124° 00'
123° 00'
122° 00'
54° 00'
53° 00'
52° 00'
LEGEND:
QUATERNARY
RVB RECENT BASALT AND ASH
PLIOCENE AND PLEISTOCENE
PPVB OLIVINE BASALT, CINDER CONES, BRECCIA
MIOCENE AND PLIOCENE
MPVB PLATEAU BASALT; MPS SANDSTONE & CONGLOMERATE
MIOCENE
MPW SHALE, TUFF, GRAYWACKE; MCG GRAVELS
OLIGOCENE AND MIOCENE
OME ENDAKO GROUP: ANDESITE, BASALT, DACITE
OMVD ANDESITE, DACITE, TUFF, BRECCIA
PALEOCENE, EOCENE, OLIGOCENE
ITS CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE, SHALE, TUFF, BRECCIA
UPPER CRETACEOUS AND LOWER TERTIARY
KTOL OOTSA LAKE GROUP: RHYOLITE, DACITE, TRACHYTE, SANDSTONE SHALE, CONGLOMERATE
EOK KAMLOOPS GROUP: DACITE, BASALT;
EVR RHYOLITE, DACITE EOSP SILSTONE, SANDSTONE, ARGILLITE
KTS SUSTUT GROUP: CONGLOMERATE, SHALE, GRAYWACKE
UPPER CRETACEOUS
UKKW KINGSVALE GROUP: ARKOSE, CONGLOMERATE, GRAYWACKE
KS CONGLOMERATE, GRAYWACKE, ARGILLITE
KSV ANDESITE, TUFF, BRECCIA, ARGILLITE, ARKOSE
UKKV KINGSVALE GROUP: ANDESITE, BRECCIA, BASALT
LOWER CRETACEOUS
IKS SKEENA GROUP: CONGLOMERATE, GRAYWACKE, SHALE, COAL, VOLCANIC BRECCIA
IKJM JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP: GRAYWACKE, CONGLOMERATE
IKPW SANDSTONE, GRAYWACKE, CONGLOMERATE
IKTP TAYLOR CREEK GROUP: SHALE
IKTV TAYLOR CREEK GROUP: ANDESITE, BASALT
IKVD ANDESITE, BASALT, TUFF, BRECCIA
JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS
JKRM RELAY MOUNTAIN GROUP: SHALE, GRAYWACKE, CONGLOMERATE
MIDDLE JURASSIC
MJH HAZELTON GROUP: ANDESITE, BASALT
MJHV HAZELTON GROUP: BASALT, ANDESITE, TUFF, BRECCIA, GRAYWACKE, CONGLOMERATE
MJN QUARTZ-BIOTITE GNEISS, DIORITE, GNEISSIC GRANO-DIORITE, AMPHIBOLITE, MIGMATITE, CHLORITE SCHIST
MIDDLE AND LOWER JURASSIC
IJHV HAZELTON GROUP: ANDESITIC TO RHYOLITIC TUFF, BRECCIA, FLOWS, SEDIMENTS
IJTN TELKWA, NILKITKWA GROUPS: BASALT, ANDESITE, BRECCIA, TUFF, SHALE, SILTSTONE
IJHS HAZELTON GROUP: SHALE, CONGLOMERATE, GRAYWACKE
JP, JS LADNER GROUP: SILTSTONE, SHALE, GRIT
UPPER TRIASSIC AND LOWER JURASSIC
TJT, TJV TAKLA GROUP: ANDESITE, BASALT, TUFF, BRECCIA, GRAYWACKE, SHALE, LIMESTONE
UTT, UTC TYAUGHTON GROUP: CONGLOMERATE, SILTSTONE, LIMESTONE
UTPC SHALE, GRAYWACKE, LIMESTONE
UTN NICOLA GROUP: ANDESITE, BASALT, LIMESTONE, ARGILLITE
UTC LIMESTONE
UTV BASALT, ANDESITE, SEDIMENTS
PALEOZOIC AND TRIASSIC
PTBR BRIDGE RIVER GROUP: CHERT, ARGILLITE, PHYLLITE
PTP PAVILION GROUP: CHERT, ARGILLITE, SILTSTONE, BASALT, ANDESITE
PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN
PPCC CACHE CREEK GROUP: LIMESTONE, MINOR CHERT, ARGILLITE, GREENSTONE
PPCS CACHE CREEK GROUP: RIBBON CHERT, BLACK ARGILLITE, LIMESTONE, GREENSTONE
PPCV CACHE CREEK GROUP: BASIC VOLCANICS, MINOR LIMESTONE, ARGILLITE, CHERT
HADRYNIAN
HK KASA GROUP: SANDSTONE, GRIT, CONGLOMERATE, PHYLLITE, SCHIST, AMPHIBOLITE, MARBLE
TERTIARY
TG GRANODIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE, QUARTZ MONZONITE
EARLY TERTIARY
ETGD GRANODIORITE
ETFP DACITIC FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY
KTG GRANODIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE, DIORITE, GRANITE
KTGD GRANODIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE, QUARTZ MONZONITE
EARLY CRETACEOUS
EKG QUARTZ MONZONITE, SYENITE, MONZONITE, GRANODIORITE, DIORITE
LATE JURASSIC
LJG GRANITE, GRANODIORITE, DIORITE
MIDDLE JURASSIC
MJG, MJGD, MJGDN QUARTZ MONZONITE, GRANODIORITE, DIORITE
LATE TRIASSIC
LTG GRANODIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE, QUARTZ MONZONITE
PERMIAN TO MIDDLE TRIASSIC
PTUB DUNITE, SERPENTINITE, PERIDOTITE, PYROXENITE
GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
FAULT
THRUST FAULT, TEETH ON UPPER PLATE
inches
centimetres
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.
BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SCALE 1:500,000
Km
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
NECHAKO BASIN PROJECT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
TECHNICAL WORK BY: DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.
SCALE 1:500,000
DRAWN BY: J.M.D./rwr
DATE: Feb., 1989
APPROVED BY: J.M. DAWSON P.Eng.
DRAWING NUMBER: 455-5
Prepared by: KWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.


N
Houston
Burns Lake
Fort St James
Fort Fraser
Fraser Lake
Vanderhoof
Summit Lake
PRINCE GEORGE
TWEEDSMUIR PROVINCIAL PARK
QUESNEL
WILLIAMS LAKE
Redstone
GOLD BRIDGE
CLINTON
Wells
Barkerville
Wingdam
Likely
Horsefly
Anahim Lake
Mount Downton
Far Mtn.
Tatla Lake
Tatlayoko Lake
Mt Tatlow
LEGEND:
(A) EPITHERMAL TYPE ALTERATION ZONE: Argillic alteration and/or chalcedonic silica flooding and/or anomalous Au,Ag,Hg,As,Sb
(B) HIGH LEVEL EPITHERMAL PRECIOUS METAL SHOWING: (Au,Ag) or (Ag,Au)
(C) DEEP LEVEL EPITHERMAL PRECIOUS METAL - BASE METAL SHOWING: (Ag,Pb,Zn,Au) or (Au,Ag,As,W)
(D) PORPHYRY SYSTEM with some epithermal characteristics: (Cu,Mo,Au,Ag,As,Hg)
(E) PORPHYRY SYSTEM with NO epithermal characteristics: (Cu,Mo) or (Mo,W)
SCALE 1:500,000
MINERAL OCCURRENCES AND CURRENT CLAIM HOLDINGS
NECHAKO BASIN PROJECT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
TECHNICAL WORK BY: DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.
SCALE 1:500,000
DRAWN BY: J.M.D./twr
DATE: Feb., 1989
APPROVED BY: J.M.DAWSON P.Eng.
DRAWING NUMBER: 455-6
Rev. MAY 1991 SEPT. 1991
Prepared by: KWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.


EQUITY Cu, Ag
ENDAKO, PORPHYRY Mo
TROUT, Au
WOLF, Au
GRAN
TWEEDSMUIR PROVINCIAL PARK
P Van de Heyden
93 C/3/4E
92 N/14
BLACKWATER LINEAMENT
AXIS OF ANAHEIM VOLCANIC BELT
N.E. LIMIT OF NECHAKO TROUGH
SOUTHWEST LIMIT OF NECHAKO TROUGH
FISHPOT
BOB, Au
JASPEROID
CLISBAKO
REDSTONE, Au
GRABEN
MP
CALDERA ?
MONS
ML
MT. TOM
FISH LAKE PORPHYRY Cu, Au
BLACKDOME Au
BRALORNE, Au
GIBRALTAR PORPHYRY, Cu
PRINCE GEORGE
QUESNEL
WILLIAMS LAKE
CLINTON
Fort St James
Fort Fraser
Vanderhoof
Summit Lake
Punchaw C-38-J
Nazko B-16-J
Nazko A-4-L
Nazko B-48-C
Chilcotin B-22-K
Redstone C-75-A
Redstone B-82-C
Redstone D-94-E
LEGEND:
REGIONAL LINEMENT
MAJOR TOPOGRAPHIC LINEAMENT
LINEAMENT; well defined, moderately defined, subtle
(A) EPITHERMAL TYPE ALTERATION ZONE: Argillic alteration and/or chalcedonic silica flooding and/or anomalous Au, Ag, Hg, As, Sb
(B) HIGH LEVEL EPITHERMAL PRECIOUS METAL SHOWING: (Au, Ag) or (Ag, Au)
(C) DEEP LEVEL EPITHERMAL PRECIOUS METAL - BASE METAL SHOWING: (Ag, Pb, Zn, Au) or (Au, Ag, As, W)
(D) PORPHYRY SYSTEM with some epithermal characteristics (Cu, Mo, Au, Ag, As, Hg)
(E) PORPHYRY SYSTEM with NO epithermal characteristics (Cu, Mo) or (Mo, W)
EPITHERMAL TYPE LOCATION
MINES PERIFERAL TO BASIN
PROPERTIES OWNED BY EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.
DISTRIBUTION OF EOCENE VOLCANIC STRATA
LANDSAT 1:250,000 SCENE BOUNDARY FOR NAZKO-CLISBAKO
SCALE 1:500,000
EIGHTY EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.
LINEAMENT ANALYSIS
NECHAKO BASIN PROJECT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
TECHNICAL WORK BY: K.V. CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.
SCALE 1:500,000
DRAWN BY: J.M.D./rwr
DATE: MARCH, 1989 (REVISED: MAY, 1990)
APPROVED BY: J.M.DAWSON P.Eng.
DRAWING NUMBER: 455-7
Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the original image, so it can be used as a reference for the original size.

0 10 20 30 40 50 Km

SCALE 1:500,000

ROAD ACCESS

NECHAKO BASIN PROJECT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

TECHNICAL WORK BY: DAWSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.	SCALE 1:500,000
DRAWN BY: J.M.D./rwr	DATE:
APPROVED BY: J.M.DAWSON P.Eng.	DRAWING NUMBER: 455-8

Prepared by: KVR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.