

825908

COMPILATION REPORT
GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY
RAM TUT TOT CLAIMS

TATSAMENIE LAKE AREA, B.C.
ATLIN MINING DIVISION

Latitude 58°17'N

Longitude 132°25'W

N.T.S 104K/8W

OWNER: CHEVRON MINERALS LTD.

AUTHOR: GODFREY WALTON

February 1985

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LOCATION AND ACCESS

THE RAM, TUT, TOT claims (Fig. 1) are located at latitude 58°17'N and longitude 132°25'W, straddling the southwestern edge of Tatsamenie Lake, in Northwestern British Columbia. These claim blocks are located in the southeastern corner of the Tulsequah mapsheet (104K/8W).

Access to the claims has to date been by helicopter from an exploration base camp at Trapper Lake (from 1981 to 1983) or from an exploration base camp at Tatsamenie Lake (1984). Provisions were flown into the base camps either from Atlin 140 kilometers to the north or from Dease Lake 150 kilometers to the east. Float equipped fixed wing aircraft are available in either location for charter.

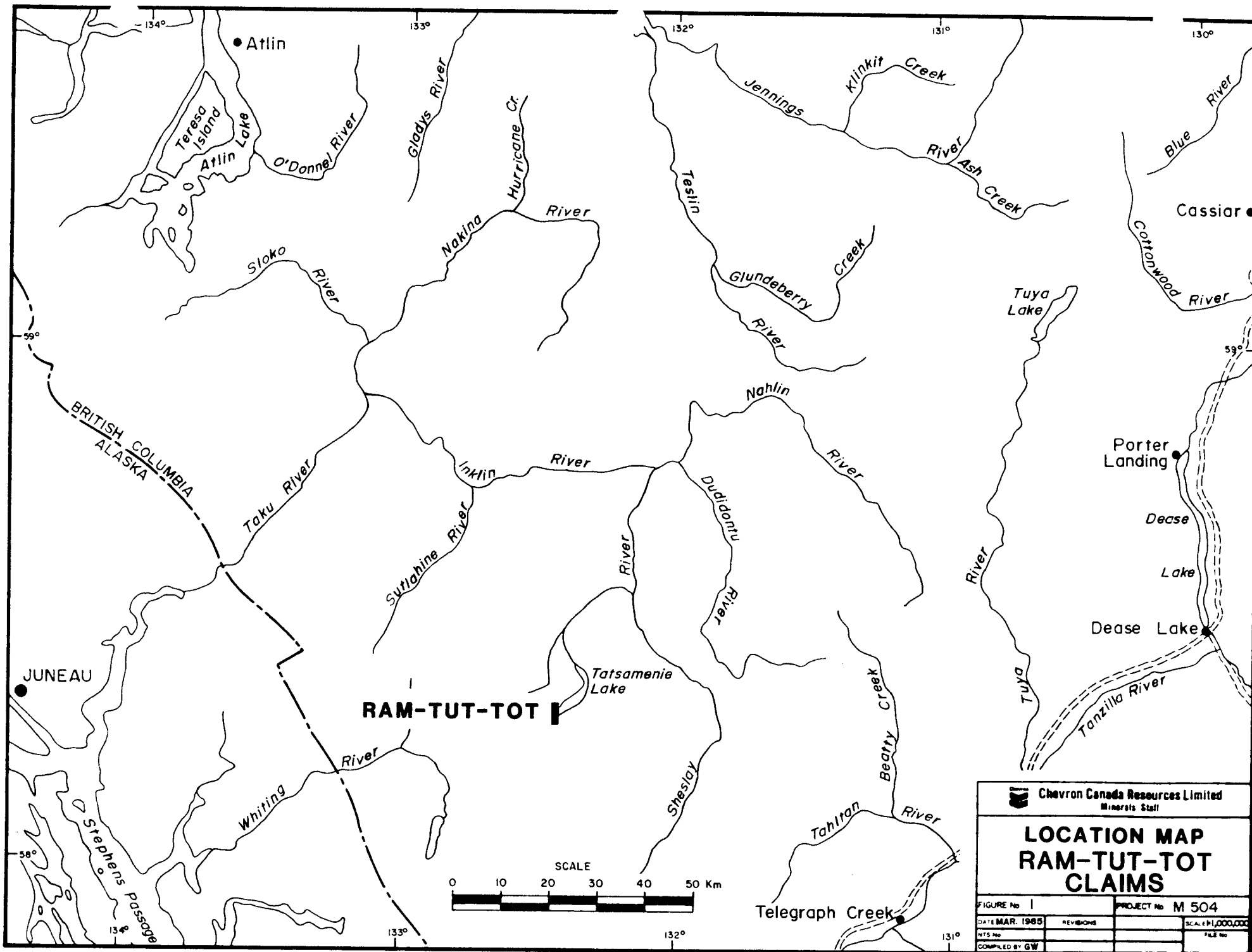
The provisions brought in by the Atlin supply route were purchased in Atlin or Whitehorse. Provisions brought in via Dease Lake were purchased in Vancouver or Terrace.

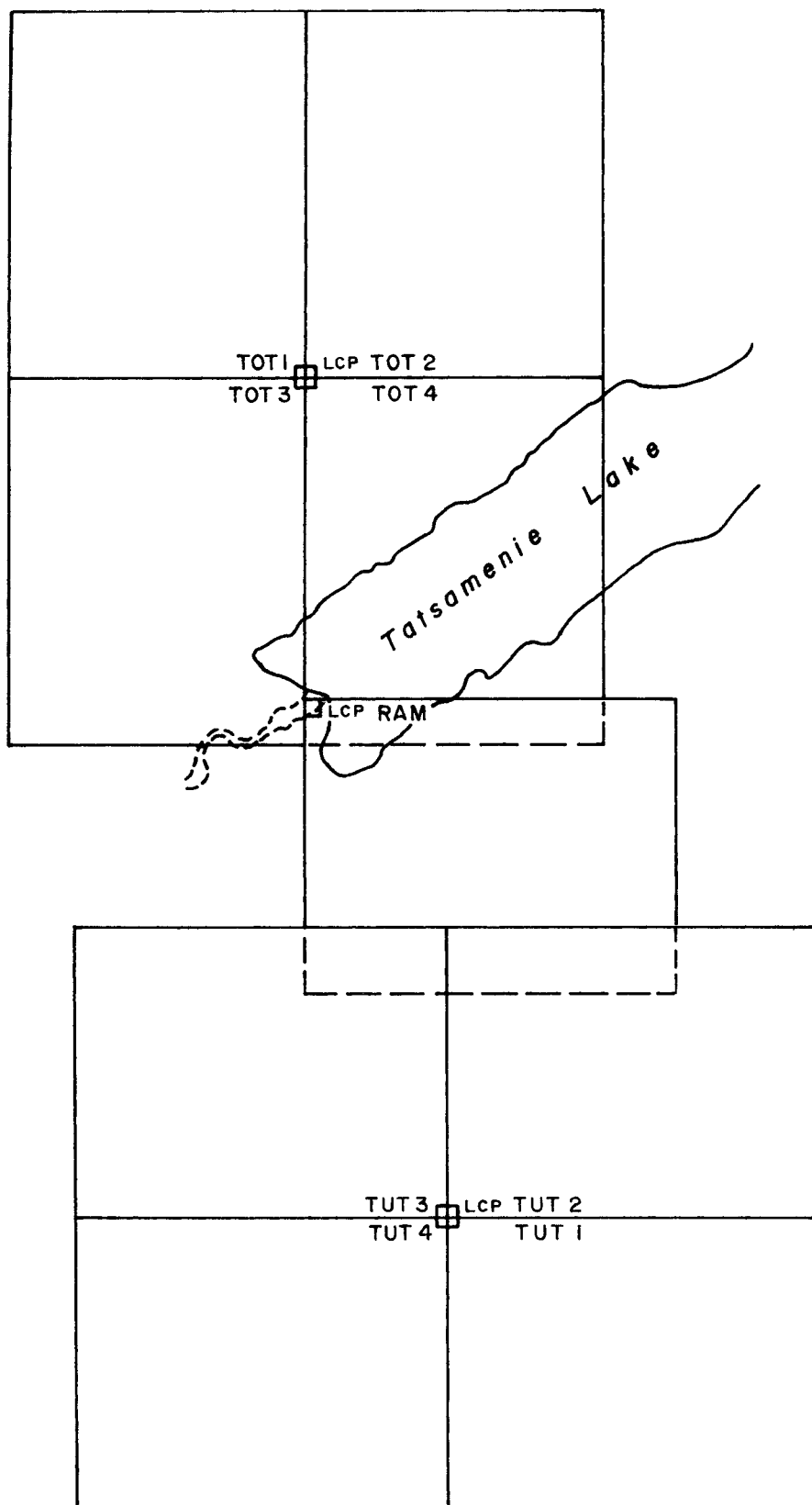
CLAIM STATUS

The claims which comprise the RAM TUT TOT claim block are listed below with the pertinent information.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date Applied For</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
RAM	1483	August 21, 1981	August 21, 1988	20
TUT 1	1292	March 5, 1981	March 5, 1988	20
TUT 2	1293	March 5, 1981	March 5, 1988	20
TUT 3	1294	March 5, 1981	March 5, 1988	20
TUT 4	1295	March 5, 1981	March 5, 1988	20
TOT 1	1958	July 4, 1983	July 4, 1987	20
TOT 2	1959	July 4, 1983	July 4, 1987	20
TOT 3	1960	July 4, 1983	July 4, 1987	20
TOT 4	1961	July 4, 1983	July 4, 1987	20

The claims configuration is outlined on Figure 2. The RAM, TUT, TOT claims cover an area of 11,120.4 acres.





0 600 m

 Chevron Canada Resources Limited Minerals Staff		
RAM, TOT, TUT CLAIM MAP		
FIGURE No. 2	PROJECT No. M 504	
DATE: 1985	REVISIONS	SCALE:
BY: [signature]		FILE No.
APPROVED BY: [signature]		

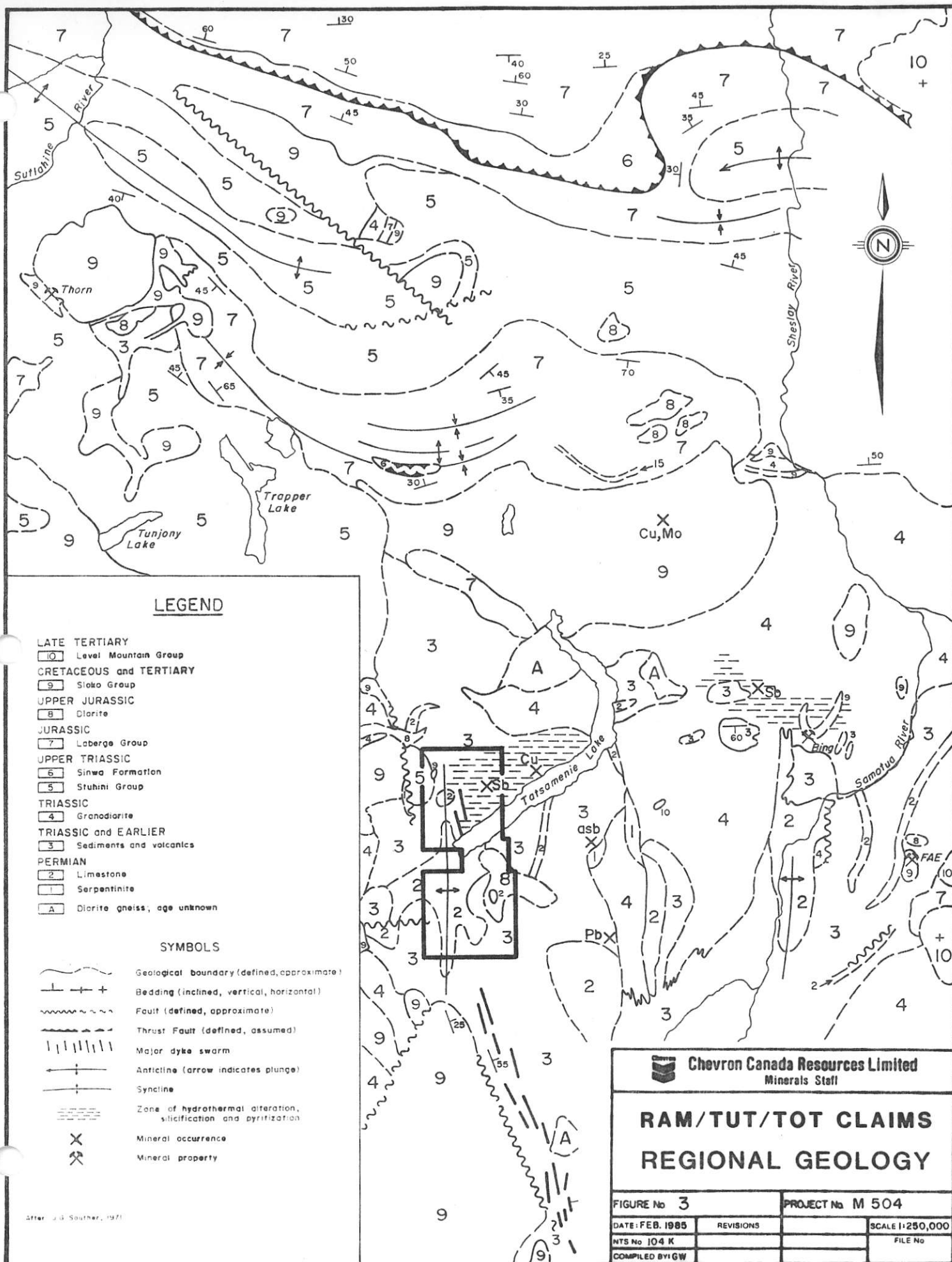
GENERAL GEOLOGY

The area covered by the RAM TUT TOT claim block is part of Souther's (1971) geological map of the Tulsequah mapsheet. A reproduction of the Souther's 1971 geology around the RAM TUT TOT area is shown on Figure 3. The main units displayed on this figure are:

Cretaceous-Tertiary:	Sloko Group, rhyolite, felsic intrusion.
Jurassic:	Diorite
Triassic:	Granodiorite-foliated
Pre-Upper Triassic unit:	Greenstone, limestone, phyllite (Stikine Terrane)

The main unit in the area is the Pre-Upper Triassic assemblage which consists of greenstones, phyllites and limestones. This is the largest aerial extent of Pre-Upper Triassic assemblage on the Tulsequah mapsheet. The Pre-Upper Triassic assemblage is the basement unit in the area and is known as the Stikine Terrane. This terrane is allochthonous and was accreted to the North American craton in early Triassic time. After that time Triassic to Jurassic sedimentary, volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks were deposited on the Stikine Terrane. All of these rocks have been intruded by four distinct igneous events; one in the Triassic, one in the Jurassic, one in the Cretaceous Tertiary and finally one in the Pleistocene period .

In the RAM TUT TOT area there are no units overlying the Stikine Terrane, however, the assemblage has been intruded by three igneous events. The oldest is a Triassic granodiorite to diorite. This rock is easily identified in the field because it is well foliated unlike the other intrusive events. The next intrusive event is the Jurassic diorite which is unfoliated, massive equigranular and coarse grained. These two intrusive rock types are quite easily distinguishable.



LEGEND

LATE TERTIARY

10 Level Mountain Group

CRETACEOUS and TERTIARY

9 Sloko Group

UPPER JURASSIC

8 Diorite

JURASSIC

7 Laberge Group

UPPER TRIASSIC

6 Sinwa Formation

5 Stuhini Group

TRIASSIC

4 Granodiorite

TRIASSIC and EARLIER

3 Sediments and volcanics

PERMIAN

2 Limestone

1 Serpentinite

A Diorite gneiss; age unknown

SYMBOLS

- Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
- Bedding (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
- Fault (defined, approximate)
- Thrust Fault (defined, assumed)
- Major dyke swarm
- Anticline (arrow indicates plunge)
- Syncline
- Zone of hydrothermal alteration, silicification and pyritization
- Mineral occurrence
- Mineral property



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RAM/TUT/TOT CLAIMS REGIONAL GEOLOGY

FIGURE No 3

PROJECT No M 504

DATE: FEB. 1985

REVISIONS

SCALE 1:250,000

NTS No 104 K

FILE No

COMPILED BY: GW

The third igneous event is the Cretaceous to Tertiary Sloko group consisting of a series of felsic volcanoclastic and intrusive rocks. There is no indication of any definite volcanic centre in the area.

The main structure visible in the Landsat images is the northeasterly trending structure that contains Tatsamenie Lake. Just south of Tatsamenie Lake some north-south structures are visible, but they appear to have been truncated by the northeastern orientation. Recent mapping by the Geological Survey has suggested that the northeasterly structures are very late. An antiform has been mapped by the Geological Survey trending north south across the west end of the lake.

The large alteration zone on the northwestern side of Tatsamenie Lake has been staked on several occasions and has been heavily prospected for a number of years especially during the height of the porphyry copper exploration. There are a number of copper showings in the general area; two have been classified as porphyry copper type occurrences. One is just east of the big bend in Tatsamenie Lake and the other is on the eastern edge of the 104 K map sheet. Both are fairly small. Some drilling was carried out in the early seventies on the southeastern shore of Tatsamenie Lake which is supposed to have intersected some porphyry style copper mineralization.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

A geological map of the RAM TUT TOT claims is shown on Figure 4. This map is a compilation of four years' mapping at different degrees of detail. The mapping prior to 1983 was on an airphotograph blow-up while the 1984 mapping was done on an orthophotograph at a scale of 1:10,000.

The geological units shown on the map are:

Sloko Group

Diorite

Pre-Upper Triassic

The Sloko Group is represented by some basalt dykes which occupy a northerly structure on the TOT claims. There are also some rhyolite dykes on the TOT claims north of the eastwest drainage. No other form of Sloko Group is represented on the claims although there are abundant volcanic rocks just west of the claims.

The Diorite has a Jurassic age and can be divided into three types: the large stock on the TUT, an albitite sill and some fine grained dioritic dykes.

Both the stock and albitite sill are coarse grained and locally porphyritic. The stock is typically a biotite-hornblende diorite. The albitite has little or no mafics and all of the feldspars are albite rich. Most of the feldspar is altered to some degree and we are still expecting results of a whole rock age determination of the diorite intrusion. The sill has conformable contacts with the surrounding volcanics and sediments and is estimated to be 400 meters thick. Thin sections of the albitite show the central portion of feldspars to be altered to clay, epidote, sericite and the rims to consist of clear albite. The feldspars in the diorite are zoned with calcic cores and sodic rims. This primary may be reflected zoning in the albitite by the alteration of the albitite. The albitite has recently been dated using the potassium-argon method by a student (Wayne Hewgill) at the University of British Columbia. The date is 171 million years.

The majority of the claim blocks are underlain by the Pre-Upper Triassic assemblage. This unit can be subdivided into three subunits. A basal limestone which is overlain by phyllites which in turn are overlain by a tuffaceous package.

The limestone can be divided into two distinct types, one, a coarse grained white limestone or marble which is found in the core of a large antiform. The antiform is locally called the Tatsamenie antiform. There is some suggestion that this unit may be a recrystallization of the other limestone which is more typical of the limestone within the district. This is a grey and varyingly carbonaceous limestone which is prominent elsewhere in the district. The more carbonaceous limestone is typically dark grey, thinly bedded with chert nodules locally present. Locally the unit becomes very carbonaceous towards the top. This unit is an important host rock to gold mineralization in the district in a configuration described further below.

Overlying this limestone is a phyllite package which varies considerably in thickness. On the RAM TUT TOT the phyllite package is the thickest seen in the district and is up to 1000 meters thick. The phyllite is believed to overlie the limestone conformably.

The phyllite package contains a number of thinly bedded units which are quite distinct marker beds. One is a mafic flow of andesitic composition, another is a pink banded limestone. These two marker units are separated by a great thickness of phyllitic siltstones, some of which are partially silicified. The pink banded limestone is a particularly good marker unit because it is so distinct and appears from our mapping to be quite widespread.

The phyllite is overlain, probably unconformably, by a package of volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks. The tuffaceous portion of the package is andesitic to basaltic in composition. The tuffs vary from fine grained thinly bedded tuffs to lapilli tuffs and rarer tuff breccias. No evidence occurs on the RAM TUT TOT claims to support the

suggestion of an unconformity between the phyllites and the greenstone but again this is based on Chevron mapping elsewhere in these rocks.

On the TOT claims, the greenstones have been intensely altered to quartz-carbonate and have the characteristic orange weathered colour. The alteration is extremely intense and widespread on the northern TOT claims. Other alteration that appears quite widespread is the silicification on the TUT claims in the grey carbonaceous limestone. These zones are quite localized on an individual scale but occur over a large area. There are a number of examples which show the silicification coming up along a fracture system and then spreading out along a favourable unit, much like a manto type deposit. The favourable location for most of the silica (jasperoid) bodies is high up in the limestone near the top of the stratigraphy.

On other claim blocks in the Tatsamenie area this silicification is accompanied by dolomitization of the limestone and in one locality on the TUT claims this dolomitization is also evident with silicification.

The major structure on the claim blocks is the Tatsamenie antiform which was mapped by the Geological Survey. There are also a number of northeasterly faults which are parallel to Tatsamenie Lake and appear to form a graben pattern. There is a suggestion that the vertical displacement could be in the order of a few thousand feet which is necessary to account for the current outcrop pattern. There are also some east-northeast faults along which some of the silica bodies have been located. Finally some northerly structures have been mapped on the TOT and the RAM TUT. The northerly structures are important will be discussed later in this report.

MINERALIZATION

The surface mineralization found on the RAM TUT claims is primarily in the form of narrow veins. These veins are found in the grey limestone, phyllite and albitite. They consist of stibnite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite within quartz. Some galena has been found, but it appears to be quite minor in extent. Some spectacular values have been obtained from vein specimen, such as 0.3 oz/ton from a vein within the albitite. There is some evidence that the formation of the albitite and of these veins is related to late stage and large scale sodium metasomatism of the diorite and could be Jurassic in age.

Many of the silicified limestone zones have values ranging up to 5000 ppb gold. The width of samples varies greatly, but the values point to the presence of a widespread system of gold mineralization.

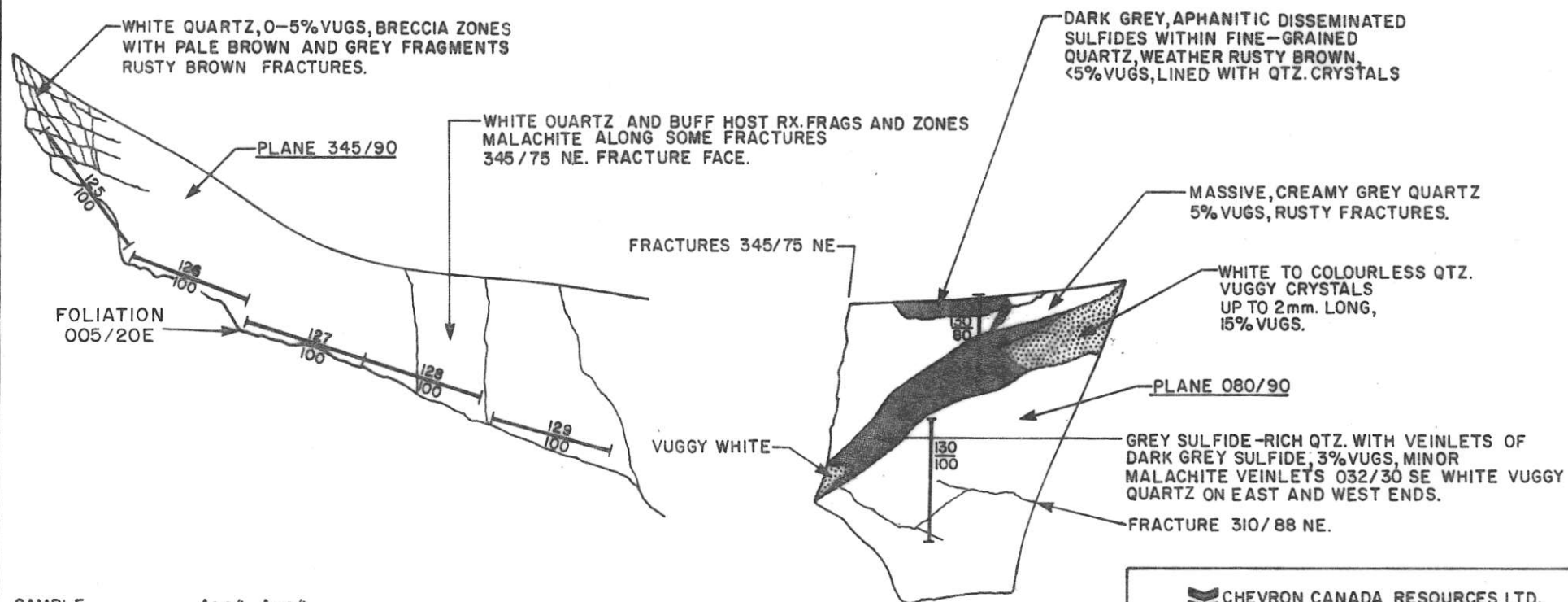
A location for significant concentration of gold within a suitable trap is the target of further exploration and a potential location for this will be discussed in the summary.

On the TOT claims the mineralization observed is primarily in the phyllites and in zones which have been silicified along a north-south structure. The zones have a yellow-green weathered colour and typically grab samples have values up to 5000 ppb. Structures can be followed beneath cover by soil geochemistry. Some trenching in 1983 and 1984 indicates the values continue at depth, but they are not as high as the grab samples.

Some trenching on the TUT was completed in two locations but further work is required on these jasperoid occurrences.

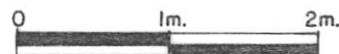
TUT TRENCH N°1 LOOKING SOUTHWEST AND SOUTH

ELEVATION 1342m.



SAMPLE	Ag.g/t.	Au.g/t.
DB-3TI-125	1.4	0.1
DB-3TI-126	<0.3	<0.1
DB-3TI-127	<0.3	<0.1
DB-3TI-128	2.0	<0.1
DB-3TI-129	<0.3	<0.1
DB-3TI-130	1.0	0.1
DB-3TI-131	<0.3	<0.1

127 = DB3TI-127
100 = 100cm. SAMPLE WIDTH



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TUT TRENCH N°1

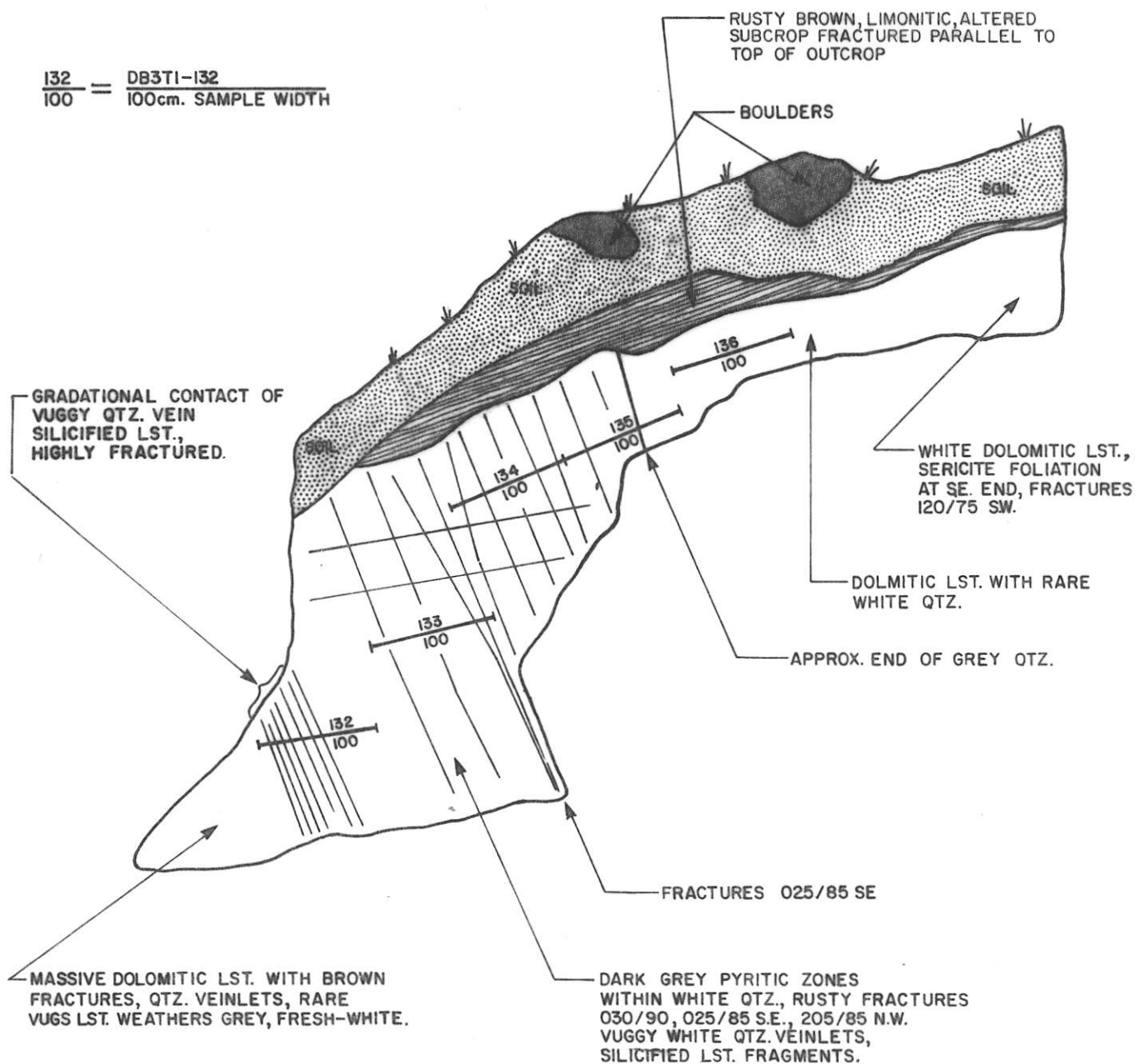
FIGURE N° 5	PROJECT N° M523
DATE AUG 9/83	REVISIONS
NTS N°	SCALE: 1:50
COMPILED BY D.B.	FILE N°

TUT TRENCH N°2 LOOKING NORTHEAST

ELEVATION 1305m.

PLANE AT 315°/90

$\frac{132}{100} = \frac{DB3T1-132}{100\text{cm. SAMPLE WIDTH}}$



SAMPLE	Ag g/t.	Au g/t.
DB-3T1-132	1.7	0.6
DB-3T1-133	1.4	0.6
DB-3T1-134	2.7	2.1
DB-3T1-135	2.4	0.3
DB-3T1-136	29.5	0.1

CHEVRON CANADA RESOURCES LTD.

TUT TRENCH N°2

FIGURE No 6

PROJECT No M523

DATE AUG 9/83

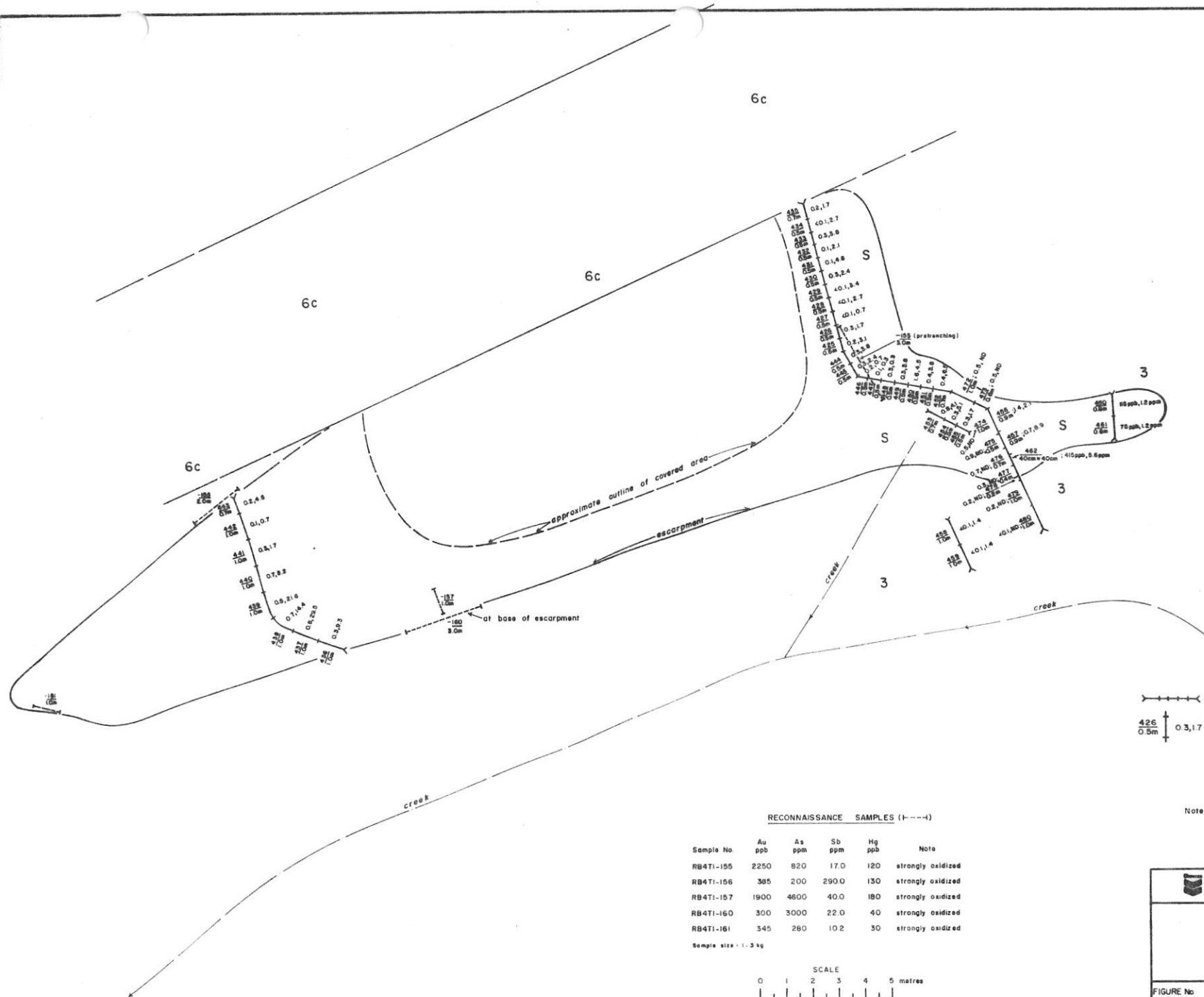
REVISIONS

SCALE 1:50

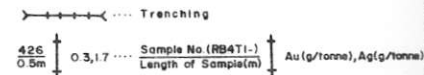
NTS No

FILE No

COMPILED BY D.B.



LEGEND



Note: Samples starting with (RB4Ti-425) are substantial chip samples weighing 8 to 10 kg

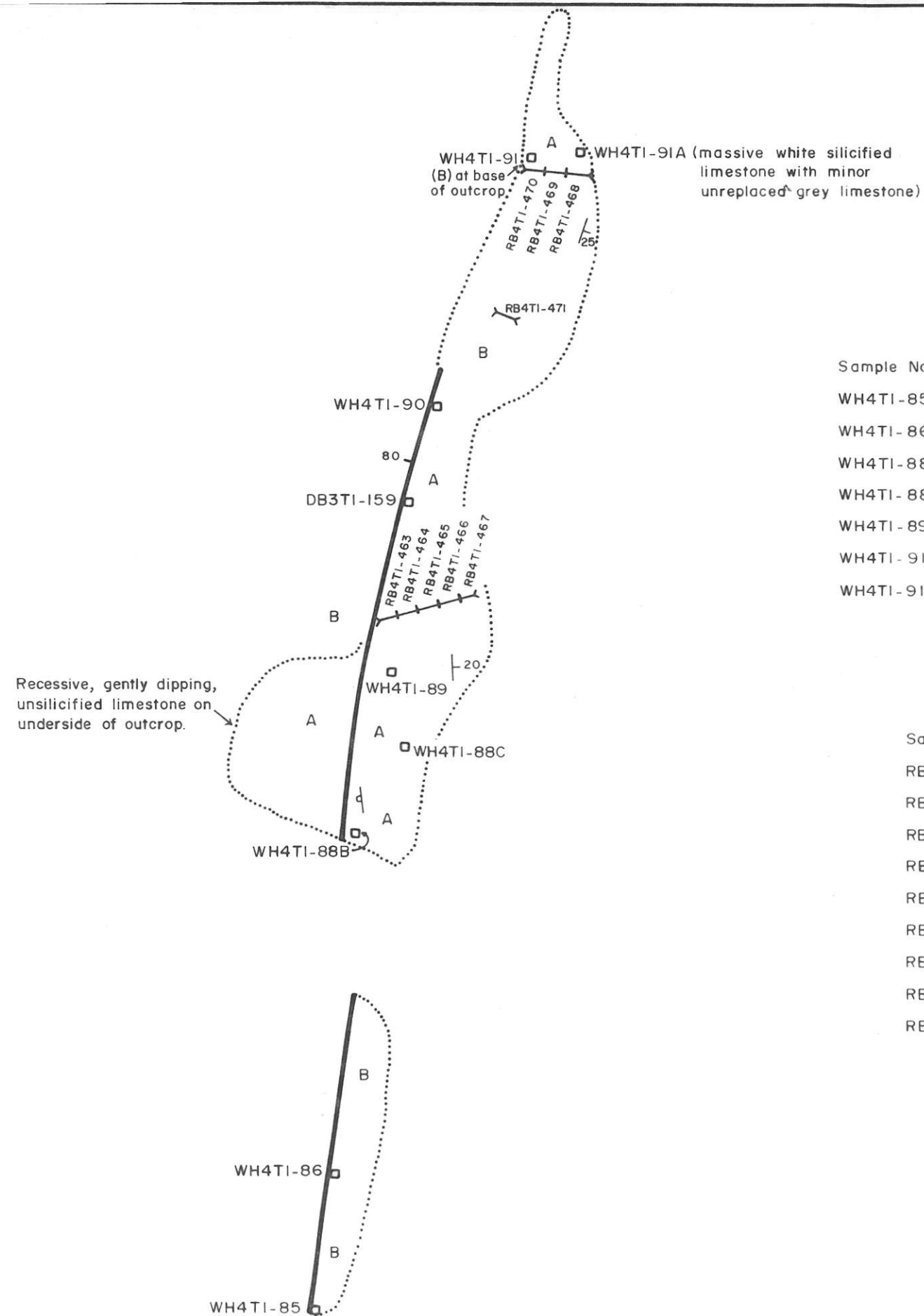
RECONNAISSANCE SAMPLES (T-4)

Sample No.	Au ppb	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb	Note
RB4Ti-155	2250	820	17.0	120	strongly oxidized
RB4Ti-156	305	200	290.0	130	strongly oxidized
RB4Ti-157	1900	4600	40.0	180	strongly oxidized
RB4Ti-160	300	3000	22.0	40	strongly oxidized
RB4Ti-161	345	280	10.2	30	strongly oxidized

Sample size: 1-3 kg



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TUT 1984 TRENCH GOLD, SILVER			
FIGURE No.	7	PROJECT No.	M 504
DATE	OCT, 1984	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:100
NTS No.		FILE No.	6-46
COMPILED BY	R.B.		



Sample No.	Sample Length	Au ppb	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb
WH4TI-85	2.0m	1250	1600	97.0	100
WH4TI-86	4.0m	300	360	120.0	280
WH4TI-88B	1.0m	65	83	35.0	20
WH4TI-88C	2.0m	1000	200	6.0	30
WH4TI-89	2.0m	250	2700	16.8	80
WH4TI-91	2.0m	100	70	6.0	30
WH4TI-91A	2.0m	1450	79	6.0	20

TRENCH SAMPLES

Sample No	Sample Length	Au g/tonne	Ag g/tonne
RB4TI-463	1.0m	1.9	5.5
RB4TI-464	1.0m	<0.1	6.2
RB4TI-465	1.0m	0.5	6.5
RB4TI-466	1.1m	0.3	5.1
RB4TI-467	0.6m	0.3	5.1
RB4TI-468	1.0m	<0.1	5.5
RB4TI-469	1.0m	0.2	1.0
RB4TI-470	1.0m	0.5	5.5
RB4TI-471	1.0m	0.2	5.1



LEGEND

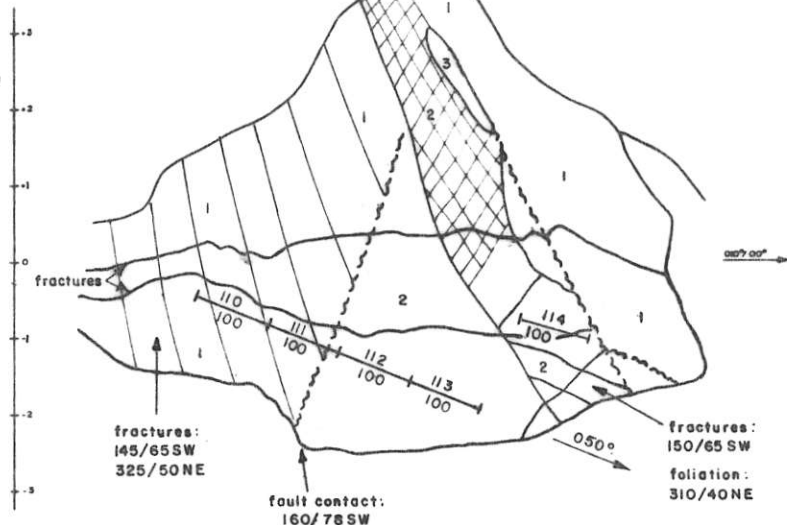
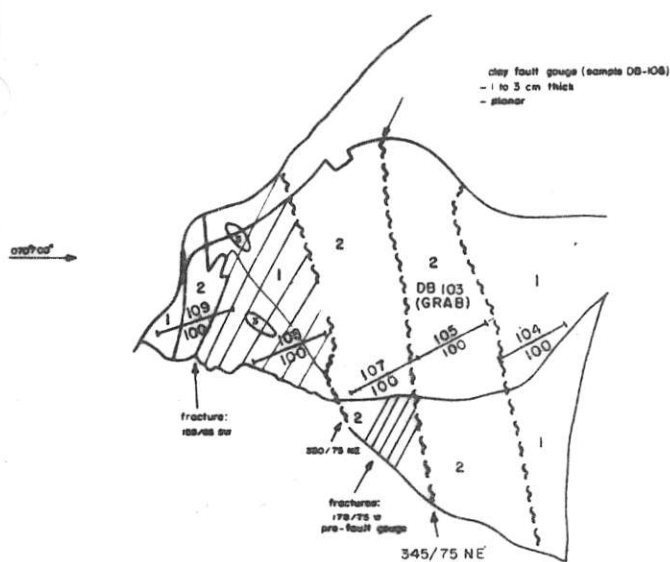
- A Silicified Limestone (white)
- B Silicified Limestone (dark)
- Chip sample site
- Outcrop
- Fault
- Layering, compositional (So)



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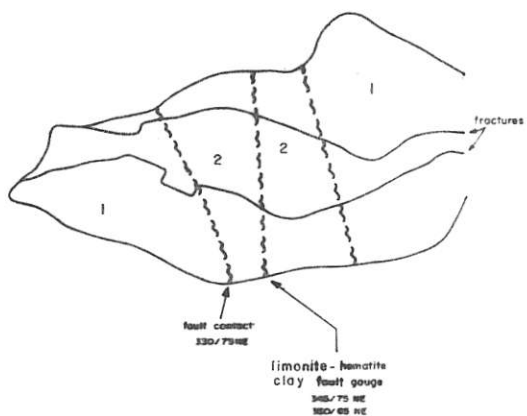
TUT 1984 TRENCH #2 GEOLOGY, GEOCHEM

FIGURE No 8	PROJECT No M 504
DATE OCT, 1984	REVISIONS
NTS No	FILE No
COMPILED BY R.B.	G - 47



PROFILE

FLOOR



LEGEND

- 1 siliceous chlorite - muscovite schist
weathers dark grey
fresh - brownish grey
- 2 altered siliceous schist
yellowish-brown weathered surface
fresh - creamy grey
limonite along fractures
minor gypsum crystals
zones of fine disseminated pyrite (up to 3%)
- 3 quartz - K feldspar - hematite
lenses/pods

SYMBOLS

109 DB3T1 - sample number
100 sample width

fault

SAMPLE No.	Au-g/t	Ag-g/t
103	3.9	2.7
104	0.1	1.0
105	2.4	1.7
106	2.3	2.1
107	1.9	2.4
108	0.1	1.0
109	0.1	0.7
110	0.7	0.7
111	3.9	1.7
112	5.1	1.4
113	0.3	1.7
114	5.5	1.4

note: sample descriptions in field notes

0 50 100 150 200 cm



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TOT CLAIMS

TRENCH #1

FIGURE No	9	PROJECT No	M504
DATE	OCT/83	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:100
NTS No			
COMPILED BY	G.W.		C-187

WORK TO DATE

Work to date consisted of geological mapping and prospecting, geochemical surveys of soils, silts and rocks and hand trenching.

Geological Survey

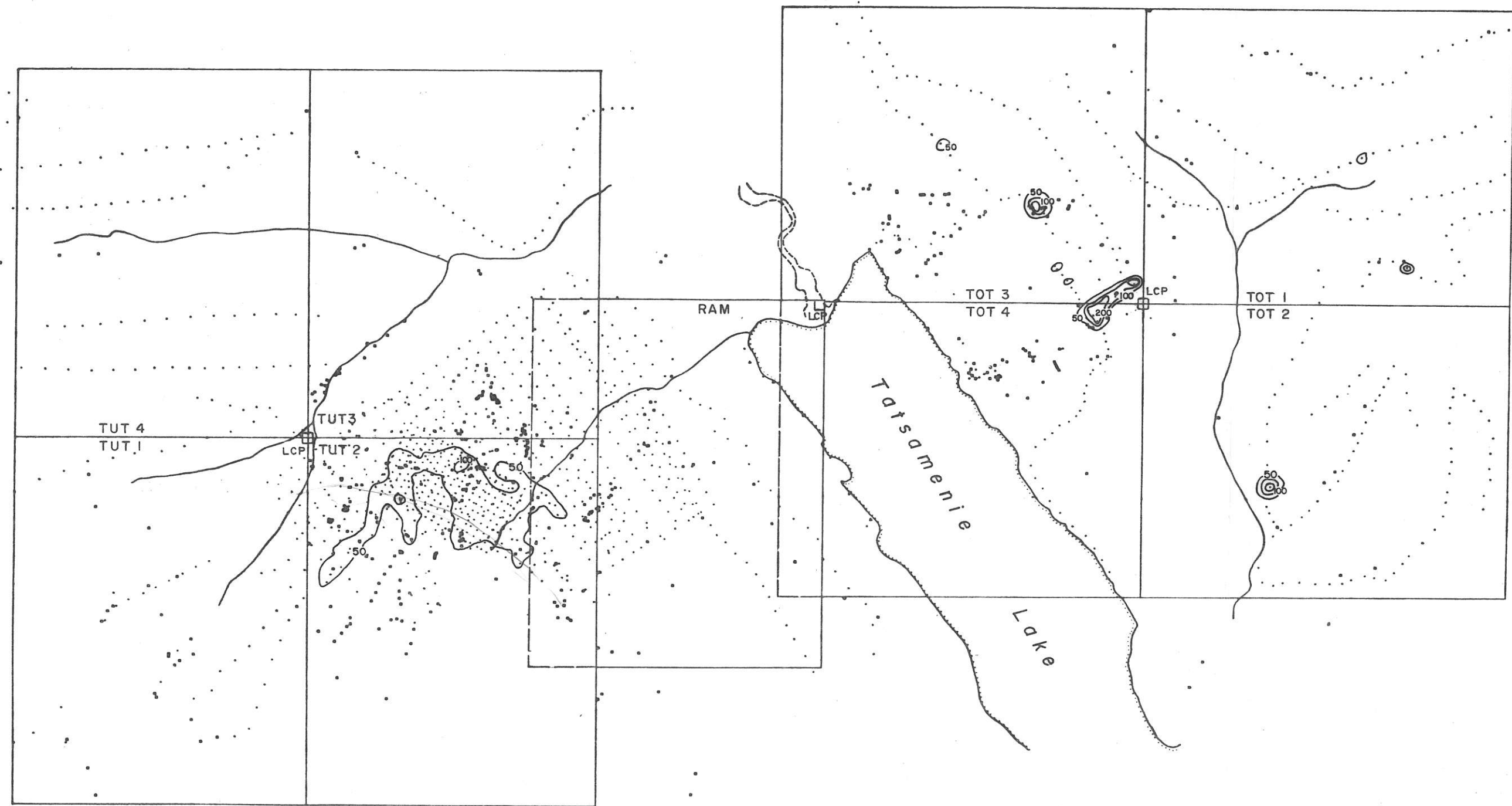
The geology is shown on Figure 4. The data was collected by making traverses throughout the property and recording location on a blow-up of an airphotograph. This was transferred at a later date to an orthophotograph of the RAM TUT TOT claims. The airphotographs were enlarged to a scale of 1:10,000 from the provincial 1:30,000 scale photograph. The orthophotographs were made from a federal 1974 airphotograph and are at a scale of 1:10,000. The daily traverse sheets along with the field notes are kept as a permanent record.

Geochemical Survey

The geochemical surveys consist of rock, soil, silt and bulk silt sampling. B-horizon soil and talus fines samples were collected on grids established by compass and hip-chain.

The rock samples are typically grab samples weighing 1 - 2 kg. which represent the rock types in the outcrop. Trenches were always chip sampled on a continuous basis using 1 meter sample lengths as standard width unless geology dictated different lengths.

Soil sampling was carried out on grids and as a standard regional sampling medium. The grids prior to 1983 have a slope corrected baseline and hip chained, uncorrected for slope cross lines. Line spacing is 100 m in most cases with sample intervals of 50 m along lines.



LEGEND

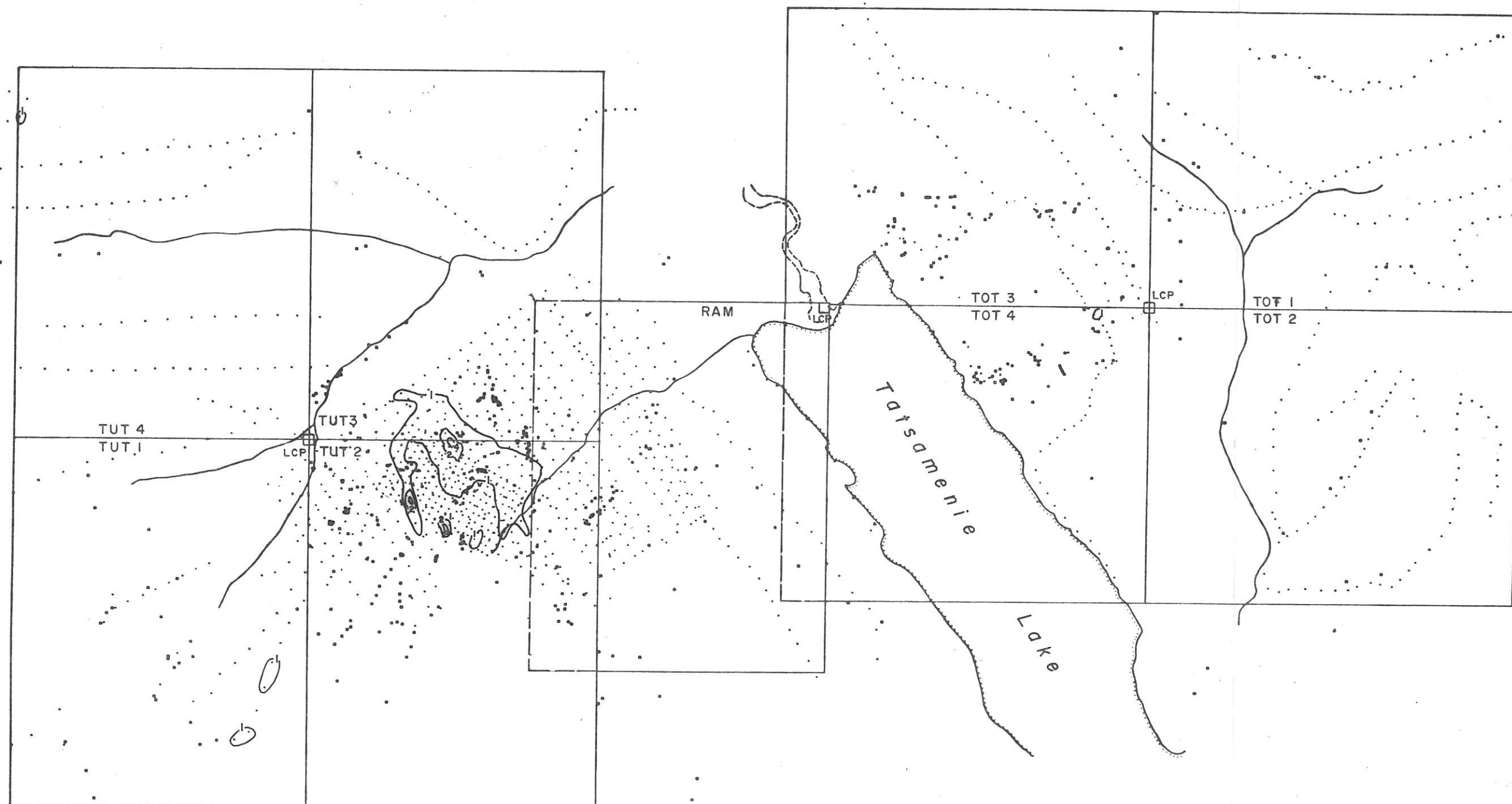
- Rock
- Soil
- △ Silt

CONTOUR INTERVALS

- 200 200 ppb Au
- 100 100 ppb Au
- 50 50 pp Au



Chevron Canada Resources Limited Minerals Staff			
RAM, TOT, TUT GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY			
FIGURE No. 10	PROJECT No. M504		
DATE FEB. 1985	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:20,000	FILE No.
DWG No. 104K			
COMPILED BY G.W.			



LEGEND

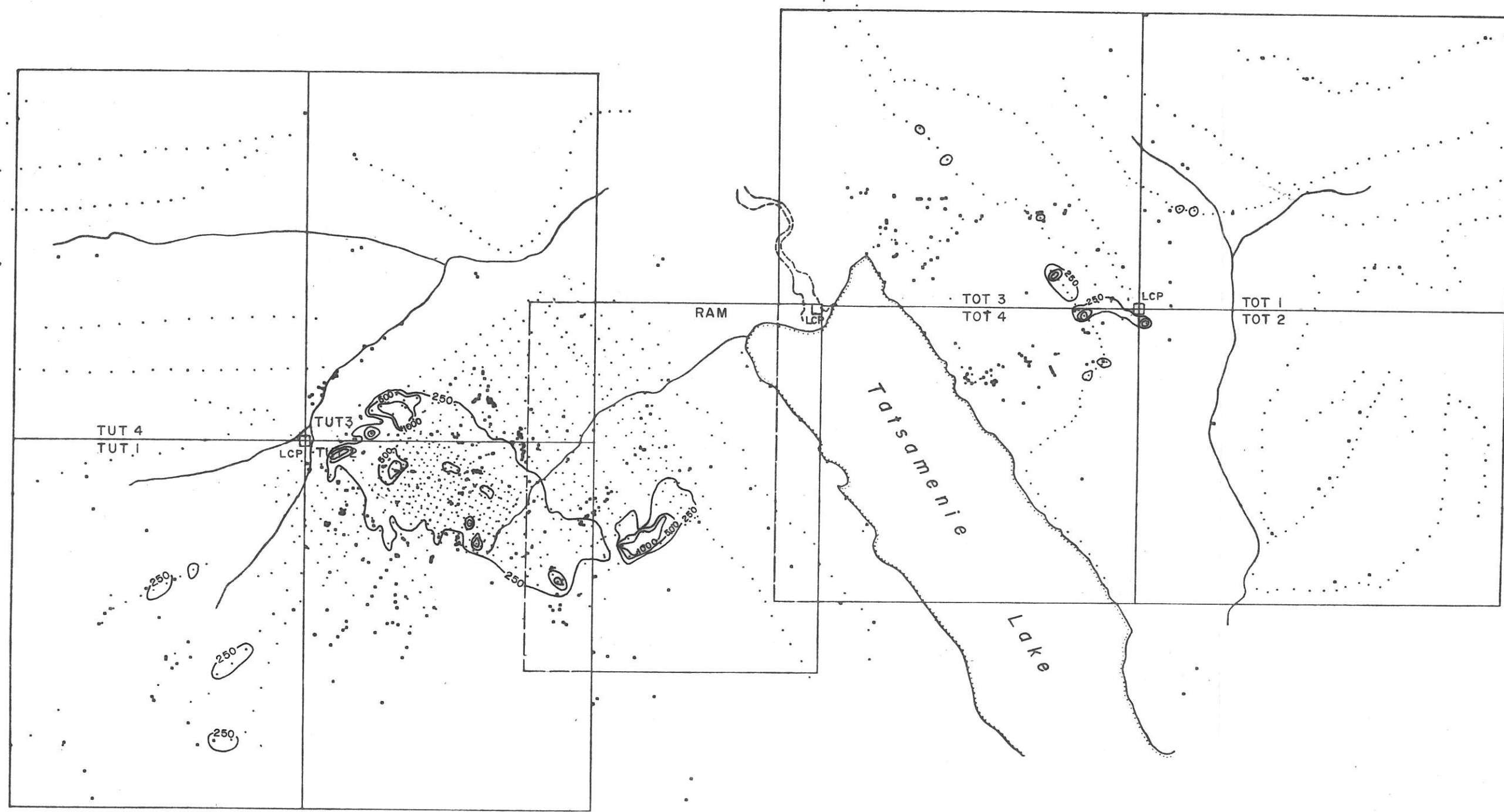
- Rock
- Soil
- △ Silt

CONTOUR INTERVALS

- 4 4 ppm Ag
- 2 2 ppm Ag
- 1 1 ppm Ag



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RAM, TOT, TUT SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY			
FIGURE No. 11	PROJECT No. M504		SCALE 1:50,000
DATE FEB. 1985	REVISIONS	FILE No.	
NTS No. 104K			
COMPILED BY G.W.			



LEGEND

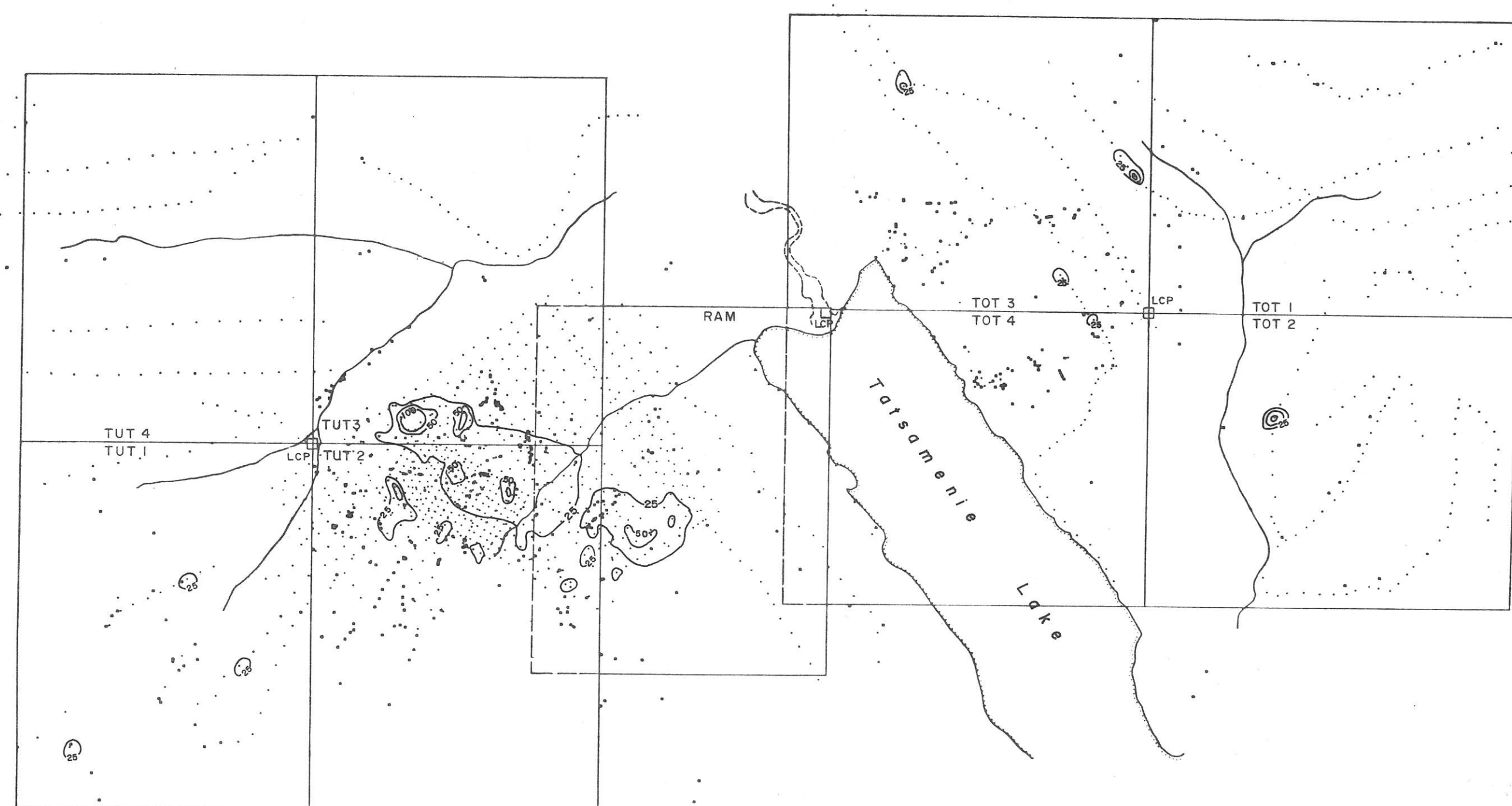
- Rock
- Soil
- △ Silt

CONTOUR INTERVALS

- 1000 1000 ppm As
- 500 500 ppm As
- 250 250 ppm As



Chevron Canada Resources Limited Minerals Staff			
RAM, TOT, TUT ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY			
FIGURE No. 12	PROJECT No. M504		
DATE FEB. 1983	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:50,000	FILE No.
MTS No. 104K			
COMPILED BY G. W.			



LEGEND

- Rock
- Soil
- △ Silt

CONTOUR INTERVALS

- 100 100 ppm Sb
- 50 50 ppm Sb
- 25 25 ppm Sb



 Chevron Canada Resources Limited Minerals Staff			
RAM, TOT, TUT ANTIMONY GEOCHEMISTRY			
FIGURE No. 13	PROJECT No. M504		
DATE FEB. 1985	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:50,000	FILE No.
NTS No. 104K			
COMPILED BY G.W.			

The small grid in the TUT claim had a slope corrected baseline, cross lines and a tie line. The cross lines on the main grid were not slope corrected. In all cases B-horizon soil samples were the target medium to sample. This objective was reached in a large number of RAM TUT TOT samples although there were some samples where only talus fine samples were possible. Sample sites in all cases are marked by pickets with metal tags attached.

Some of the streams have been sampled but not on a continuous basis since our experience in the Tulsequah mapsheet suggests that it is not the best medium to sample.

When Chevron first started exploration on the Tulsequah mapsheet in 1981, a bulk silt sampling program was carried out throughout the mapsheet. Four samples were on the OUTLAW claims area. The bulk silt samples were separated at C.F. Minerals based on three different densities, magnetic properties and size fraction. We selected the heavy, magnetic, -60 + 200 size fraction to be analyzed. The typical values obtained were gold values from 30-600 ppb Au while the three samples from the RAM TUT TOT area all had values from 680 to 5070 ppb Au.

All rock, soil and regular silt samples are analyzed for gold, silver, arsenic and antimony by Chemex Laboratories in North Vancouver. The soil samples were air dried in camp and then prepared and analyzed by Chemex. Geochemical analysis for gold and silver were done by fire assay fusion followed by atomic absorption spectrometry. Rock samples taken over a measured width were assayed quantitatively by fire assaying.

The bulk silt samples were analyzed for gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, lead, nickel, cobalt, copper and molybdenum by Chemex Laboratory.

The background values for the soil geochemistry are listed below:

	<u>Lowest Contour</u>	<u>Range of Average Background Values</u>
Gold	50 ppb	< 5 to 25 ppb
Silver	1 ppm	0.1 to 0.3 ppm
Arsenic	250 ppm	1 to 150 ppm
Antimony	25 ppm	1 to 15 ppm (generally <10 ppm)

The majority of samples below the lowest contour have values in the range of the average background values. There are a few samples which have values just below the lowest contour values. The values on the claim boundaries are always at the low end of the range.

Physical Work

The only physical work was hand trenching which was carried out in 1983 and 1984. A total of two trenches were blasted on the RAM TUT and one on the TOT in 1983. Two trenches were blasted on the RAM TUT and one on the TOT in 1984. All of the blasted trenches were channel sampled to get a continuous sample across measured widths.

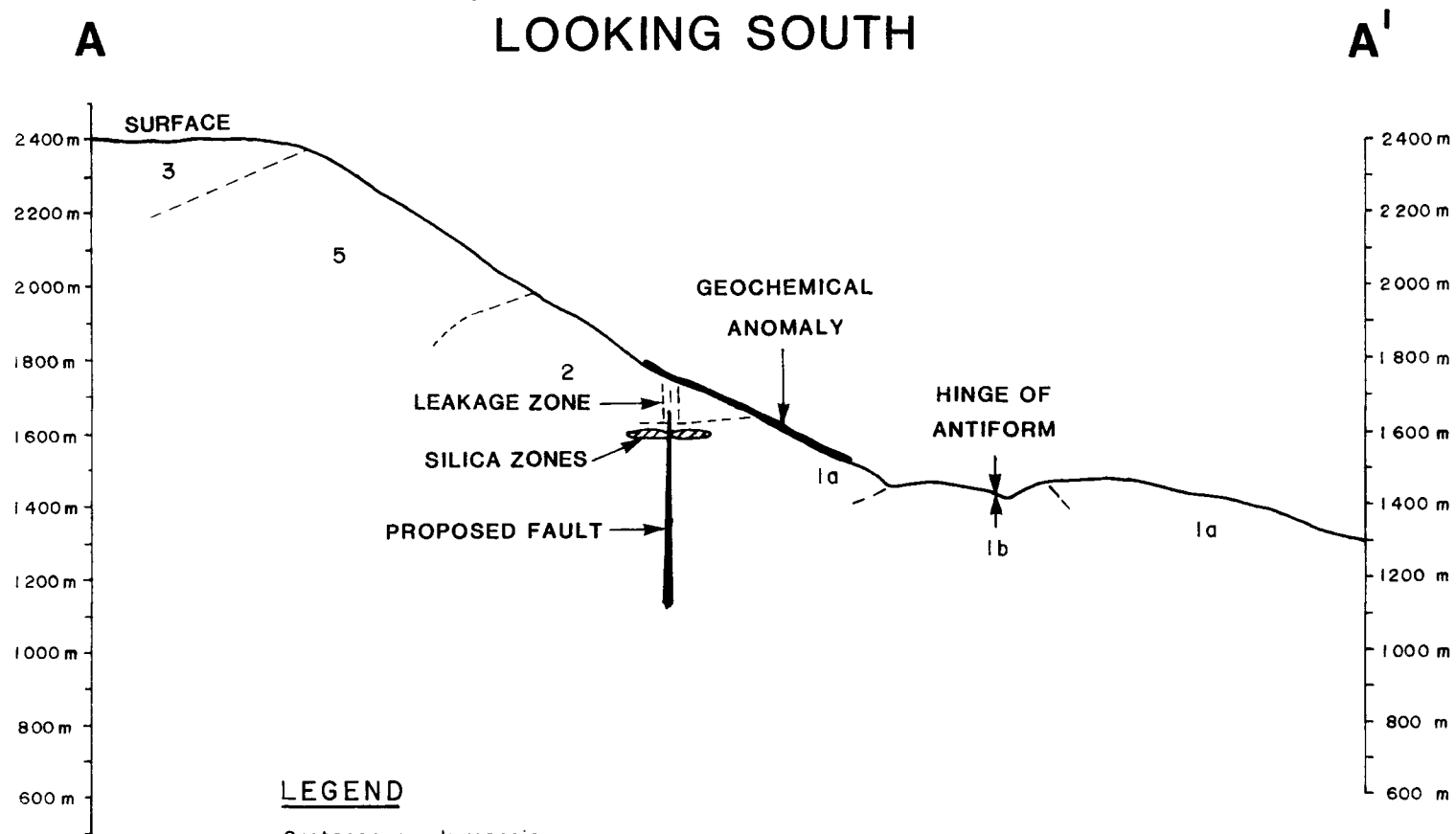
INTERPRETATION AND SUMMARY

On the RAM TUT claims there is a strong correlation between the large geochemical anomaly and the limestone phyllite contact. The upslope limit of this large anomaly coincides approximately with a north south line that goes through the jasperoids. The interpretation of all of these facts is shown on Figure 14 in cross section.

A buried structure cutting the limestone is inferred on the section and may be represented in the phyllites by a crackle zone. This crackle zone would provide the channel way for solution migrating through the mineralization that has preferentially

CROSS SECTION

LOOKING SOUTH



LEGEND

Cretaceous - Jurassic

- 5 DIORITE, non-foliated
- 5b Albitite sill

Pre-Upper Triassic

- 3 INTERMEDIATE to MAFFIC VOLCANICS

- 2 PHYLLITE

Permian

- 1 LIMESTONE
- 1a Carbonaceous (grey weathering)
- 1b White (grey weathering)

--- Fault



Chevron Canada Resources Limited
Minerals Staff

TUT CROSS SECTION A-A'

FIGURE No. 14	PROJECT No. M504
DATE: 1985	REVISIONS
NTS No.	FILE No.
COMPILED BY	

formed in the upper portions of the grey limestone in the form of a manto type deposit.

A VLF-EM survey may outline this structure. The method has worked well on a number of other Chevron properties in the area. Trace element rock geochemistry could also be quite effective in developing drill targets if the VLF survey was not definitive enough. Subsequent to these two techniques the area would have to be tested with a number of diamond drill holes. The upslope edge of the multielement soil anomaly on TUT 2 and RAM represents a prime target for further work and may have to be drill tested regardless of the geophysical response.

In addition another structure on the RAM TUT should be drilled. This is an east-north-east fault which has a large silica body along it with some gold values located on the TUT claim as Fig. 7. Although trenching on it provided only weak gold values at surface, it should be drill tested at depth (values up to 1.6 g/T Au).

On the TOT claim there is one target that continues to be of interest. It is a north south structure that dips very steeply. Values of 2-5 g/T Au over 1-2 m width were obtained from trench and grab samples. It can be traced under cover by soil geochemistry to the top of the hill. Values up to 5000 ppb gold in grab samples have been obtained in a yellowish green alteration zone in siliceous phyllites. More extensive trenching is required in this location prior to drilling. The area is steep and does cause a problem in access for trenching and for that reason the trenches only tested a satellite structure to the main trend.

In summary the large multielement geochemical anomaly on the RAM TUT can be interpreted to come from a buried structure that may contain manto type deposits at the top of the carbonaceous limestone package. This target requires some further work prior to drilling but should be drill tested.

The second target on the RAM TUT is a fault with an east-northeast orientation containing a number of jasperoid bodies along it, one of which has been trenched. Some gold is present but no economic grades have yet been obtained.

A target on the TOT claims has been defined on the north south fault that has several alteration zones along it. Two trenches have been blasted, but the precipitous terrain is difficult to operate on. Further work is required prior to diamond drilling especially at the north end of the structure where it is represented by a multielement soil anomaly.

AGREEMENT

An interested group could earn a 45% interest in the property by expending \$250,000. on the property, there after, the project would be operated as a joint venture.

CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT

Claim Group: RAM TUT TOT

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.
703 Fidelity Life,
1112 West Pender St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Chevron Canada Resources Limited (hereinafter called "CCRL") and Chevron Canada Limited (hereinafter called "CCL") hereby agree to disclose certain evaluation material on RAM TUT TOT mineral claim (Record Nos. 1483, 1292-1295, 1958-1961) (hereinafter called "the said claim") in the Atlin Mining Division of the Province of British Columbia. The sole purpose of such disclosure is to invite the interest of Kerr Addison herein after called KERR in a farmout of exploration and development of the said claim.

The "evaluation material" means the information and data itemized in Schedule A to this agreement and any other written information and data and materials relating to the said claim furnished by CCRL, CCL and their agents, employees and advisers and acknowledged in writing by KERR as received under the terms of this agreement.

It is understood that it is necessary that CCRL and CCL maintain the confidentiality of the evaluation material. KERR agrees to cause each of its agents or employees or subsidiaries to whom which any evaluation material is made available, to abide by and comply with the terms of this agreement.

KERR further agree that it will be responsible for any actions or disclosures that may be made by any such agent, employee or subsidiary.

KERR understands that CCRL and CCL make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the evaluation material.

To ensure the confidentiality of the evaluation material and in consideration of CCRL and CCL making it available to KERR hereby agrees:

- A. Not to use for any purpose any portion of the evaluation material except to determine whether it wishes to pursue a farmout proposal for the said claim.
- B. Not to disclose any portion of the evaluation material except to such of its employees, agents or subsidiaries who will reasonably require access to such evaluation material for the purpose of evaluating the material or except to the extent required by a court of competent jurisdiction or an administrative agency having authority to compel compliance.

- C. Not to make copies of or remove any of the evaluation material without CCRL and CCL approval, except where KERR requires notes to assist in the evaluation.
- D. The evaluation material shall remain the property of CCRL and CCL.

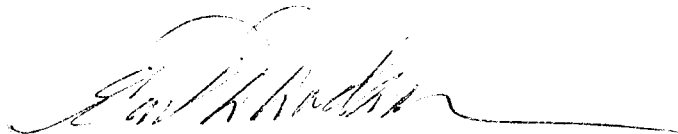
This agreement shall terminate in its entirety on the earlier of (i) the date KERR enters into a formal farmout agreement pertaining to the said claim (ii) the date CCRL or CCL ceases to have an interest in the said claim; and (iii) one year from the date of this agreement. It is further agreed that this agreement shall terminate if such information:

- A. Is in the public domain as at the date of this agreement or hereafter becomes generally available to the public other than as a result of a disclosure by CCRL or CCL representatives.
- B. Becomes available to KERR on a non-confidential basis from a source other than CCRL or CCL.
- C. Was available to KERR on a non-confidential basis prior to its disclosure to KERR by CCRL and/or CCL.

KERR declares that in reviewing the evaluation material they are not acting on behalf of anyone else but are acting solely for KERR'S own account and in the event that at any time during the currency of this agreement KERR commences acting on behalf of others, or in concert with others, KERR will forthwith disclose to CCRL and CCL, in writing the names of such other companies, persons or firms, and shall not make any evaluation material available to them until they have agreed to abide by and comply with the terms of this agreement and have evidence such agreement by countersigning and delivering CCRL and CCL a copy of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

CHEVRON CANADA RESOURCES LIMITED

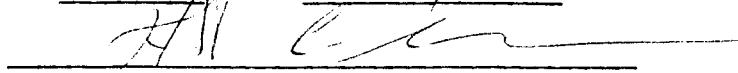


EARL D. DODSON
MANAGER, MINERALS STAFF

EDD:am

UNDERSTOOD, ACCEPTED AND AGREED TO

this 1 date of May A.D. 1985



A.D. CLENDON
for Earl Dodson Minerals Ltd

CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT

Claim Group: OUTLAW 1-4, INLAW 1

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.
703 Fidelity Life,
1112 West Pender St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Chevron Canada Resources Limited (hereinafter called "CCRL") and Chevron Canada Limited (hereinafter called "CCL") hereby agree to disclose certain evaluation material on OUTLAW 1-4, INLAW 1 mineral claim (Record Nos. 1339-1342, 1983) (hereinafter called "the said claim") in the Atlin Mining Division of the Province of British Columbia. The sole purpose of such disclosure is to invite the interest of Kerr Addison herein after called KERR in a farmout of exploration and development of the said claim.

The "evaluation material" means the information and data itemized in Schedule A to this agreement and any other written information and data and materials relating to the said claim furnished by CCRL, CCL and their agents, employees and advisers and acknowledged in writing by KERR as received under the terms of this agreement.

It is understood that it is necessary that CCRL and CCL maintain the confidentiality of the evaluation material. KERR agrees to cause each of its agents or employees or subsidiaries to whom which any evaluation material is made available, to abide by and comply with the terms of this agreement.

KERR further agree that it will be responsible for any actions or disclosures that may be made by any such agent, employee or subsidiary.

KERR understands that CCRL and CCL make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the evaluation material.

To ensure the confidentiality of the evaluation material and in consideration of CCRL and CCL making it available to KERR hereby agrees:

- A. Not to use for any purpose any portion of the evaluation material except to determine whether it wishes to pursue a farmout proposal for the said claim.
- B. Not to disclose any portion of the evaluation material except to such of its employees, agents or subsidiaries who will reasonably require access to such evaluation material for the purpose of evaluating the material or except to the extent required by a court of competent jurisdiction or an administrative agency having authority to compel compliance.

- C. Not to make copies of or remove any of the evaluation material without CCRL and CCL approval, except where KERR requires notes to assist in the evaluation.
- D. The evaluation material shall remain the property of CCRL and CCL.

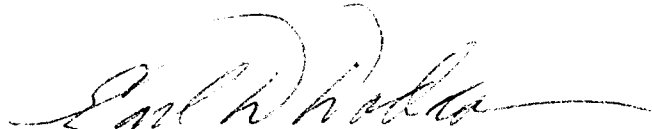
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- A. Is in the public domain as at the date of this agreement or hereafter becomes generally available to the public other than as a result of a disclosure by CCRL or CCL representatives.
- B. Becomes available to KERR on a non-confidential basis from a source other than CCRL or CCL.
- C. Was available to KERR on a non-confidential basis prior to its disclosure to KERR by CCRL and/or CCL.

KERR declares that in reviewing the evaluation material they are not acting on behalf of anyone else but are acting solely for KERR'S own account and in the event that at any time during the currency of this agreement KERR commences acting on behalf of others, or in concert with others, KERR will forthwith disclose to CCRL and CCL, in writing the names of such other companies, persons or firms, and shall not make any evaluation material available to them until they have agreed to abide by and comply with the terms of this agreement and have evidence such agreement by countersigning and delivering CCRL and CCL a copy of this letter.

Yours sincerely,

CHEVRON CANADA RESOURCES LIMITED

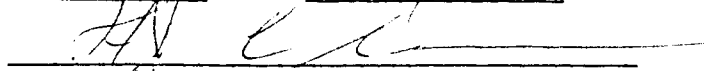


EARL D. DODSON
MANAGER, MINERALS STAFF

EDD:am

UNDERSTOOD, ACCEPTED AND AGREED TO

this 14 date of May A.D. 1985



A.M. C. CENDAMO
for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

LIST OF REFERENCES

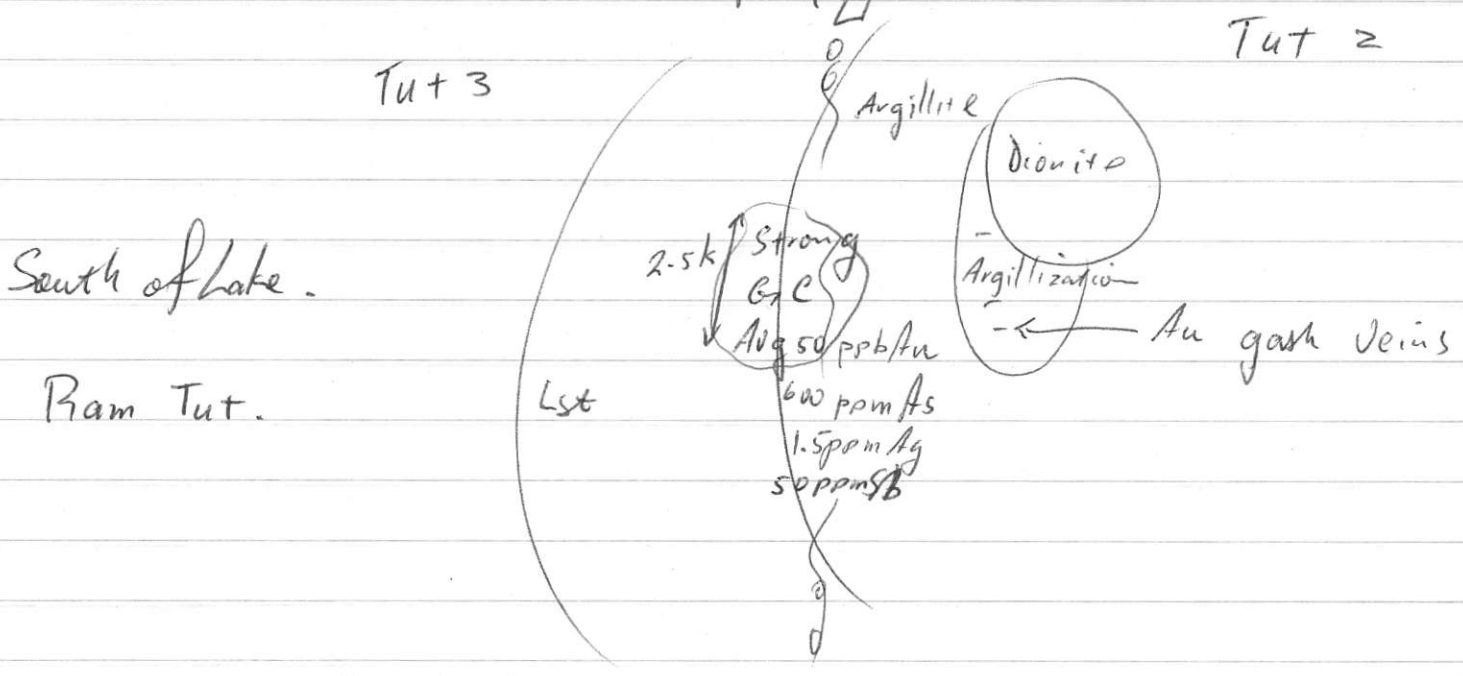
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104K

Chevron. 1 May 85

Goodroy Walton.
Helmet Wober 668 5493

Ram Tut Tot. - S. end Talsamene
81 Soil.
intrude by C Diorine
low temp epigenetic Au
in Lst. Au sub micron
in Silic Lst.
Sb 20-500 ppm
As 1000 ppm
Au 5 ppm



South of Lake.

Ram Tut.

Proposed Rock G.C., VLF
then drill

- A Hart PK, undrilled.

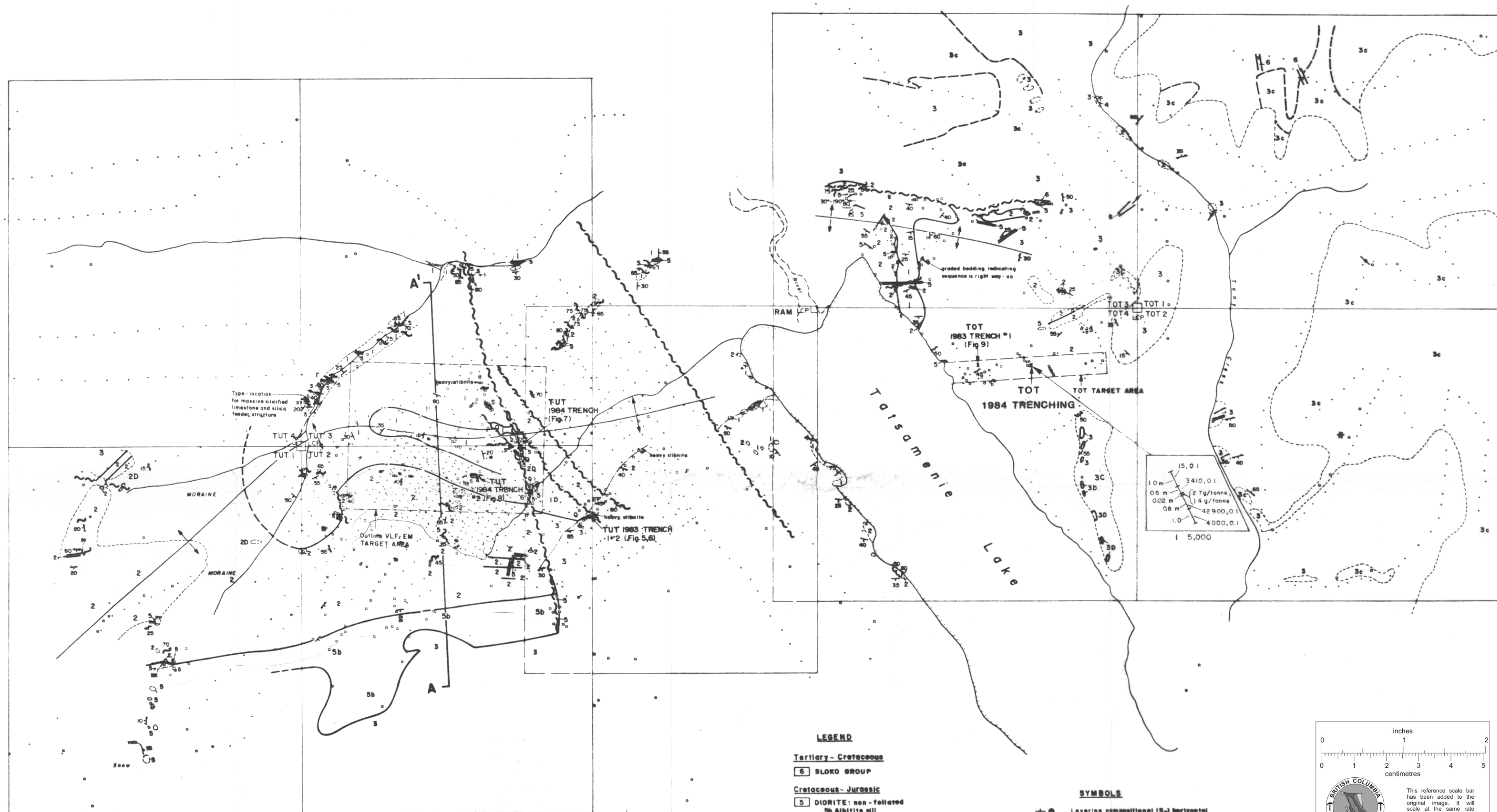
North of Lk

TOT.

Silicified Phyllite 83 Trench 1.5-3 gm Au
Steep.

84 Trench further N 3-5 gm Au
soil - trench Anomaly - difficult Access
Needs more work to define target

Values similar to Hart. Drill prospecting! of model.
3/may 85



LEGEND

Tertiary - Cretaceous

6 SLOKO GROUP

Cretaceous - Jurassic

3 DIORITE: non-foliated
5b Albite all

Triassic

4 DIORITE: foliated

Pre-Upper Triassic

3 INTERMEDIATE to MAFIC VOLCANICS

PHYLITE

Permian

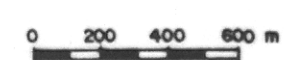
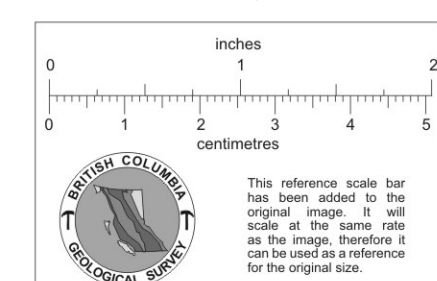
1 LIMESTONE

ALTERATION

C Iron-carbonate and quartz veins
SK Shale
Q Quartz stockwork
D Dolomitized
S Massive silica replacement of limestone

SYMBOLS

- Layering compositional (S) horizontal
- Foliation (planar S)
- Fold hinge and plunge
- Shearing orientation
- Fault
- Geological contact known, assumed, projected
- Fracture
- Mineralized fracture or vein
- Broccia
- Style of minor folds
- Vergence
- Attitude of axial plane
- Fold axis
- Antiform
- Limit of outcrop
- Chalcopyrite
- Rock sample location
- Soil
- SH



 Chevron Canada Resources Limited Minerals Staff			
RAM, TOT, TUT			
GEOLOGY			
FIGURE No	4	PROJECT No	M504
DATE	FEB. 1985	REVISIONS	SCALE 22,546
INT. No	104K		FILE No
COMPILED BY	G. W.		