British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 93 N/2,7 REGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. Cu 7

NAME OF PROPERTY NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ COL OBJECT LOCATED Zone "A" OBJET LOCALISÉ UNCERTAINTY 300 m Long. Lat. 55°14'45" 124°45'15" FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE Long. Mining Division District Omineca Division minière District County Township or Parish Comté Canton ou paroisse Lot Concession or Range Lot Concession ou rang Sec Tp. R. Sect.

#### OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

#### DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

Volcanics of the Triassic-Jurassic Takla Group are intruded by various phases of the Hogem Batholith which ranges in age from Triassic-Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous. The property is underlain mainly by Phase 1 monzonite and Phase 2 leucocratic syenite and quartz syenite. Disseminated pyrite and/or chalcopyrite is widespread in the intrusives. Superimposed over both monzonite and syenite are sporadic and random shears and fractures with quartz, chalcopyrite and/or pyrite and bornite. Mineralization in the "A" zone occurs as fracture fillings of banded bornite and/or chalcopyrite. The "A" zone is lens shaped, strikes about 120°, is near vertical, is at least 300 m long, up to 21 m wide, and more than 137 m deep. Gold values accompany the sections of higher grade copper mineralization.

# HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The property is located at about 1,100 m elevation on the east side of the Klawli River, some 5 km north of the west end of Chuchi Lake and 95 km north-northwest of Fort St. James.

The Col 1-60 claims were staked by Colin J. Campbell in 1969 following a stream sediment geochemical survey. Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited optioned the property in 1970. Work that year included geological mapping, an electromagnetic survey over 15 line-miles, a geochemical survey comprising 800 soil samples, trenching on Col 1, and 320 feet of packsack diamond drilling in 8 holes on Col 1, 4 and 5. Further work in 1971-72 included induced potential and magnetometer surveys and 7,352 feet of diamond drilling in 24 holes on Col, 1, 3-5, 7, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Interpretation of geochemical and I.P. anomalies suggested several zones of mineralization. Drilling in one area, identified as Zone "A", was reported to have outlined a drill indicated 2,000,000 tons at 0.6% Cu; the copper grade is only an approximation, due to flawed data (Jenkins, D.M., 30/05/87), in Kookaburra Gold Corp. Amended Prospectus, 27/02/89). The work failed to find economic mineralization and Falconbridge dropped the option in mid 1972.

Mr. Campbell in 1984 confirmed for the first time, the presence of gold in the mineralization by re-sampling a small number of 10 foot drill core intervals.

Kookaburra Gold Corp. in March 1988, acquired from Mr. Campbell of Courtenay, B.C., an option to earn 100% interest in three located claims, Col 1, Col 2, and Kael 2 (47 units). Three additional claims Col 3-5 (32 units) were staked by the company. A geochemical soil survey comprising 878 samples was carried out in 1988, indicating several gold anomalies within a 1 km by 0.5 km area; coinciding copper and arsenic anomalies were identified.

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#### REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Geology Exploration and Mining; BC EMPR: 1970, p. 178; 1971, p. 197, 1972, p. 436.

Exploration in British Columbia; BC EMPR: 1987, p. C312.

+Jenkins, David, M.; Geological Report on the Col claim group, 30/09/88, in Kookaburra Gold Corp. Amended Prospectus, 27/02/89.

George Cross News Letter: 1989, No. 73

### MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 876 A, Manson Creek, (Geol.), Sc. 1": 4 miles (1946).

Regional Geology northwest of Chuchi Lake, Sc. 1.2 cm: 1 km, Figure 4, Report by Jenkins.

#Gold geochemistry in soil, Sc. 0.9 cm: 100 m (and outline of "A" zone), Figure 14, Report by Jenkins.

\*Map 93 N/2, Chuchi Lake, (Topo.), Sc. 1: 50 000.

Map 93 N/7, Klawli Lake, (Topo.), Sc. 1: 50 000.

## REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par	DMacR			
Date <i>Date</i>	05-89			