BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1995/1996
REPORT #:	PAP 95-52
NAME:	R.H. MCMILLAN

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- **Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations, section 15, 16 and 17.**
- If work was performed on claims a copy of the applicable assessment report may be submitted in lieu of the supporting data (*see* section 16) required with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

Name [redacted] Reference Number 95-96 P12

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Hico - Cherrille MINFILE No. if applicable 092INE110

Location of Project Area NTS 092I 16E Lat 50°55' Long 120° 01' 24"

Description of Location and Access 2KM WEST OF CHILCOTIN, NORTH OF HIGHWAY 20

Main Commodities Searched For Cu - Au

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Quartz veins with chalcopyrite cutting argillaceous sediments of Nicola Group

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 1 ha
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples)
4. Geophysical (type and line km)
5. Physical Work (type and amount)
6. Drilling (no,. holes, size, depth in m, total m)
7. Other (specify)

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Claim Name

Location (show on map) Lat Long Elevation

Best assay/sample type

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies Narrow quartz vein carried minor chalcopyrite and were not sampled.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

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Name [redacted] - Cherryville Reference Number 95-96 P124

LOCATION/COMMODITIES Hilton

Project Area (as listed in Part A) [redacted] - Cherryville MINFILE No. if applicable 082LSE033

Location of Project Area NTS 082L12E Lat _____ Long _____

Description of Location and Access South of Cherryville

Main Commodities Searched For Copper

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area No

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) _____
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) _____
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 3 Soil samples, 3 silt samples
4. Geophysical (type and line km) _____
5. Physical Work (type and amount) _____
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) _____
7. Other (specify) _____

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Cu Claim Name —

Location (show on map) Lat 50°11' Long 116°34' Elevation _____

Best assay/sample type P22 ppb Au in stream silt
378 ppm Cu " soil sample

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies Stream drain upper Triassic Nicola Group Volcanic and sedimentary rocks

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

COMP: MR R H MCMILLAN
PROJ: HILTON ~~CHERRYVILLE~~
ATTN: R H MCMILLAN

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

8282 SHERBROOKE ST., VANCOUVER, B.C. V5X 4E8
TEL:(604)327-3436 FAX:(604)327-3423

FILE NO: 5S-0127-LJ1
DATE: 95/09/15
* silt * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL %	AS PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA %	CD PPM	CO PPM	CR PPM	CU PPM	FE %	GA PPM	K %	LI PPM	MG %	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA %	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SN PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	TI %	U PPM	V PPM	W PPM	ZN PPM	Au-fire PPB
RM-H-1	2.6	1.33	1	96	1.0	14	4.80	.1	20	54	70	3.32	6	.06	16	1.08	745	4	.01	46	770	36	6	3	203	1	.04	1	46.6	2	101	366
RM-H-2	1.9	1.68	1	93	1.0	17	1.50	.1	20	57	50	3.60	4	.12	21	1.52	648	1	.04	39	850	24	2	4	60	1	.08	1	84.9	1	83	1220
RM-H-3	2.6	1.15	1	50	.6	14	8.74	.1	14	50	38	2.20	7	.06	15	.94	433	1	.02	20	470	17	6	2	28	8	.04	1	45.3	2	62	6
RM-H-4	2.2	1.94	1	60	1.4	7	1.77	.1	27	97	276	3.42	5	.07	17	1.58	389	1	.02	56	890	22	3	4	59	1	.07	1	79.1	2	84	5
RM-H-5	1.6	2.12	1	69	1.3	14	1.20	.1	26	56	111	4.44	4	.06	20	1.65	860	1	.01	29	750	30	3	5	1	1	.05	1	88.5	1	100	6
RM-H-6	1.9	2.69	1	130	1.2	23	.38	.1	22	45	51	3.46	7	.06	17	.98	690	2	.02	24	1150	23	6	4	1	1	.11	1	72.2	2	126	4
RM-H-7	1.9	1.78	1	51	1.1	15	1.27	.1	23	59	83	4.05	3	.06	19	1.77	703	1	.01	29	660	25	1	5	1	1	.09	1	92.1	1	76	55
RM-H-8	1.8	.81	7	55	.6	11	3.30	.1	11	37	37	2.00	5	.07	11	.81	433	2	.02	18	830	45	4	2	136	8	.03	1	33.9	1	83	5
RM-HS-1	1.0	2.17	1	172	.8	22	.79	.1	17	47	40	2.33	5	.08	14	.64	2050	3	.02	38	2630	22	6	2	19	1	.10	1	38.7	4	105	3
RM-HS-2	2.8	3.00	1	105	1.4	11	1.28	.1	27	100	378	3.66	5	.06	22	1.96	784	1	.02	41	660	8	4	4	1	1	.15	1	74.0	3	85	2
RM-HS-3	2.3	1.87	1	92	1.1	17	.71	.1	20	75	62	2.96	7	.23	17	1.22	332	2	.02	36	410	11	4	3	1	1	.13	1	69.3	4	76	4

HILTON

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

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Name Tutshi Reference Number 95-96 P124

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Tutshi [redacted] MINFILE No. if applicable 104M027

Location of Project Area NTS 104M 15 Lat 59°49' Long 134°47

Description of Location and Access Tessie located on the southwest arm of Tutshi Lake

Main Commodities Searched For Cu - Au

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area TESSIE

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 4 ha
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 2 rock chip samples
4. Geophysical (type and line km)
5. Physical Work (type and amount)
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m)
7. Other (specify)

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Claim Name

Location (show on map) Lat Long Elevation

Best assay/sample type

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies TESSIE SHOWING WAS NOT Found despite a 4 hr prospecting traverse at the 4000' contour where it should have been according to the Minister of Mines Report description. Although the Town records were found in Atlin, there was no shovel shown at the location.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

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Name TOTSHI Reference Number 95-96 P124

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) PIKE MINFILE No. if applicable 104M062

Location of Project Area NTS 104M15 Lat 59°54' Long 131°44'

Description of Location and Access East arm of Tutshi Lake

Main Commodities Searched For Au, Cu

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Pike.

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area)
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 1 silt, 10 stream sediment samples
4. Geophysical (type and line km)
5. Physical Work (type and amount)
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m)
7. Other (specify)

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Claim Name

Location (show on map) Lat Long Elevation

Best assay/sample type

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies Disseminated pyrite in a fine grained intrusive rock. Geochemical analysis of 5 ppb Au is a previous report. The highest result obtained in this study was 11 ppb Au across 15 metres.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

COMP: MR RALPH KEEFE / TECK CORP
PROJ: TUTSHI
ATTN: RALPH KEEFE

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

8282 SHERBROOKE ST., VANCOUVER, B.C. V5X 4E8
TEL:(604)327-3436 FAX:(604)327-3423

FILE NO: 5S-0125-RJ1
DATE: 95/09/15
* rock * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL %	AS PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA %	CD PPM	CO PPM	CR PPM	CU PPM	FE %	GA PPM	K %	LI PPM	MG %	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA %	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SN PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	TI %	U PPM	V PPM	W PPM	ZN PPM	Au-fire PPB
RRM 1	.9	3.08	1	140	1.1	18	2.32	.1	13	94	51	2.89	4	.05	29	.71	298	1	.35	14	840	12	1	3	133	1	.09	1	64.0	3	46	7
RR 3	1.6	3.68	1	75	1.3	21	2.69	.1	22	73	77	3.83	4	.11	24	1.14	508	1	.35	16	970	21	1	4	120	1	.15	1	114.4	3	86	8
RR 4	.3	.28	35	11	.3	5	.55	.1	6	201	19	.53	1	.03	2	.13	181	2	.01	7	30	18	1	1	1	1	.01	1	5.7	11	15	1
RR 5	1.4	1.85	1	100	.9	20	1.67	.1	19	92	68	3.25	4	.11	13	.67	299	1	.23	13	930	12	1	3	168	1	.17	1	83.8	4	55	4
RR 6	.1	.11	52	22	.2	3	.59	.1	1	106	8	.38	1	.02	1	.02	242	2	.01	5	30	6	2	1	29	5	.01	1	2.1	5	5	5
RR 7	1.0	.77	1	78	1.8	16	1.00	.1	31	39	15	5.15	3	.20	5	.20	59	6	.02	18	2580	51	1	5	76	1	.06	1	15.4	1	94	5
RR 9	.1	.66	1	43	.6	6	1.52	.1	5	51	6	1.59	1	.11	8	.53	586	1	.03	7	810	17	1	1	36	1	.01	1	11.4	1	53	4
RR 10	.3	.69	1	261	.8	6	.82	.1	6	84	44	2.16	1	.20	11	.66	222	18	.01	11	880	45	1	2	59	1	.01	1	15.3	1	38	39
RR 11	.7	1.18	1	197	1.2	4	2.00	.1	15	66	86	3.22	1	.18	17	1.32	456	35	.01	20	1270	35	1	4	95	1	.01	1	34.7	1	55	43
RR 12	.6	.45	1	126	.9	2	2.49	.1	12	97	132	2.52	1	.18	3	.41	247	63	.01	15	1150	34	1	3	150	1	.01	1	8.5	3	23	83
RR 13	.3	.55	1	412	1.0	1	2.62	.1	11	60	117	2.54	1	.18	4	1.13	707	7	.02	19	960	36	1	3	118	1	.01	1	14.6	1	48	24
RR 14	.4	.75	1	284	1.1	2	1.72	.1	11	83	133	2.51	1	.16	7	.90	459	13	.03	13	1060	45	1	3	159	1	.01	1	24.0	1	50	26
RR 15	.2	.31	1	177	.8	1	1.87	.1	7	49	110	2.05	1	.16	3	.51	390	29	.01	11	840	56	1	2	92	1	.01	1	9.6	1	42	07
RR 16	.3	.41	1	166	.7	1	1.73	.1	7	112	343	1.99	1	.17	2	.28	303	57	.02	9	590	47	1	2	53	1	.01	1	11.2	4	58	
RR 17	.6	.55	1	88	1.0	4	2.40	.1	11	56	134	3.27	1	.14	5	.62	330	34	.01	18	860	51	1	4	126	1	.01	1	17.8	1	34	
RR 18	.4	.72	1	237	.9	1	1.67	.1	14	55	226	2.74	1	.14	10	.91	408	24	.01	20	1320	32	1	3	110	1	.01	1	21.6	1	48	52

TUTSHI PIKE

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

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Name TUTSHI Reference Number 95-96 P124

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) STOCK MINFILE No. if applicable

Location of Project Area NTS 104M/15 Lat 59°50' Long 134°45'

Description of Location and Access East side of Tatshenshini Lake north of Moon Creek.

Main Commodities Searched For Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 3 ha.
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 2 silt samples, 4 rock chip samples.
4. Geophysical (type and line km)
5. Physical Work (type and amount)
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m)
7. Other (specify)

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Claim Name

Location (show on map) Lat Long Elevation

Best assay/sample type

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

COMP: MR RALPH KEEFE / TECK CORP
PROJ: TUTSHI
ATTN: RALPH KEEFE

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

8282 SHERBROOKE ST., VANCOUVER, B.C. V5X 4E8
TEL:(604)327-3436 FAX:(604)327-3423

FILE NO: 5S-0125-LJ1
DATE: 95/09/15
* silt * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL %	AS PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA %	CD PPM	CO PPM	CR PPM	CU PPM	FE %	GA PPM	K %	LI PPM	MG %	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA %	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SN PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	TI %	U PPM	V PPM	W PPM	ZN PPM	Au-fire PPB
RR 1	1.7	1.68	1	164	1.2	15	1.19	.1	18	57	41	3.35	5	.15	15	1.07	925	6	.07	32	1080	31	6	4	66	1	.05	1	69.3	3	89	9
RR 2	1.4	.92	1	84	1.0	14	.65	.1	12	54	24	2.39	6	.07	11	.69	387	1	.01	24	780	30	4	3	28	15	.03	1	43.8	2	47	7
RR 8	1.3	1.35	1	334	2.0	11	.86	.1	27	39	162	5.03	5	.10	20	.94	1365	39	.02	29	1260	120	4	5	88	1	.02	1	44.6	1	126	40

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
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Name DOUBLE-R Reference Number 95-96 P124

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) DOUBLE-R MINFILE No. if applicable 082M068

Location of Project Area NTS 093M01 Lat 55° 13' Long 126° 23'

Description of Location and Access By logging road from the ferry landing at the East side of Babine Lake

Main Commodities Searched For Cu

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area porphyry-style Cu mineralization Cp + Mo in drill holes

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 2 ha
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples)
4. Geophysical (type and line km)
5. Physical Work (type and amount)
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m)
7. Other (specify)

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Claim Name

Location (show on map) Lat Long Elevation

Best assay/sample type

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies boulders of phyllic alteration discovered below the area of past drilling with 3-6% sulphides — this mineralization was not intersected in the drill holes. This type of mineralization occurs with the best grade ore at the Bell Mine.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

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Name Goathead Reference Number 95-96 P.12

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Goathead - Kisgegas MINFILE No. if applicable 093M 082

Location of Project Area NTS 93M 14W Lat 54°45 Long 127°26'

Description of Location and Access By helicopter from Smithers, 12 km northeast of the mouth of the Bednesti River

Main Commodities Searched For Mo - W

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area)
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 5 lithogeochemical samples
4. Geophysical (type and line km)
5. Physical Work (type and amount)
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m)
7. Other (specify)

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Mo Claim Name

Location (show on map) Lat Long Elevation

Best assay/sample type .442 MoS_2 in a grab sample

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies see Assessment report

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

TUTSHI

LAKE

61°00'N

ST4 ROAD

N

4000

MOOSE CREEK

RR3

RR4

RRM1

RR5

RR2

RR1

TUTSHI - SPOOK

TUTSHI PROJECT

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

SPOOK AREA
NTS 104M/15

R. McMILLAN 17 OCT 1995

SCALE 1:10,000

6640000 N

2500

RR9

RR10

RR8

RR1

RR11

TUTSHI PROJECT

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

PIKE CLAIM AREA

RH McMillan 17 OCT 1995

SCALE 1:10,000

6635000N

2500

TUTSHI LAKE

N

TUTSHI PROJECT

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

TUTSHI CLAIM AREA
NTS 104 M/5

R. McMILLAN 17 OCT 95
SCALE 1:10,000

LABRADOR BLACK ARGILLITE

RR6
50 cm. QTZ VEIN CUTTING FELSIC INTRUSIVE BODY

RR7

TUTSHI

HILTON PROTECT

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

MONASHEE PASS AREA
NTS 82LORE

R MCMILLAN 17 OCT 1995

SCALE 1:10,000

Geological Report

on the

KISGEGAS

(Goathead Creek)

Molybdenum Property

(BMS Claims)

Skeena Mining Division

British Columbia

NTS 93M/14W

55° 45' N, 127° 26' W

R.H. McMillan P.Geo.
6606 Mark Lane
Victoria, B.C.
V8X 4M6

25 Sept. 1995

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1 Introduction -- Synopsis

A potentially economic intersection (30 metres grading 0.203% MoS_2) of porphyry-style molybdenite mineralization was encountered by Texasgulf Inc. in a diamond drill program in 1981 on the Kisgegas (Goathead Creek) Property. Because of the sharp decline of the price of molybdenum at the time, Texasgulf allowed the option on the property to lapse without defining the extent, tenor or attitude of the mineralized zone.

Follow-up work is clearly warranted on the property -- the following report documents some confirmatory work completed on the property and recommends a follow-up diamond drill program.

2 Claim Status

The Kisgegas (Goathead Creek) Property consists of one eight-unit four-post mineral claim as tabulated below::

Claim Name	Tenure No.	Tag No.	Date Staked	Expiry Date
BMS	**333893**	**225551**	**04Feb.1995**	**04Feb.1996**

The claim is registered in the name of Mr. Ronald Ross Blusson (FMC # 102629) of 470 W. 47 th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., V5Y 2N3. The claims are owned jointly by Mr. Blusson and the author, Mr. R.H. McMillan.

3 Location and Access

The Kisgegas (Goathead Creek) molybdenite prospect is located in th Atna Range near the headwaters of Goathead Creek, 58 kilometres north of Hazelton (Figures 1 and 2). The mineral showings outcrop at the toe of a receding glacier at an elevation of 1800 metres.

Access is by helicopter which can be chartered from several companies based in Smithers, 125 kilometres to the south. The closest road is a gravel road which leads to the abandoned Indian village of Kisgegas 12 kilometres southwest of the property. Equipment and supplies can be flown from Kisgegas or from logged areas near the confluence of the

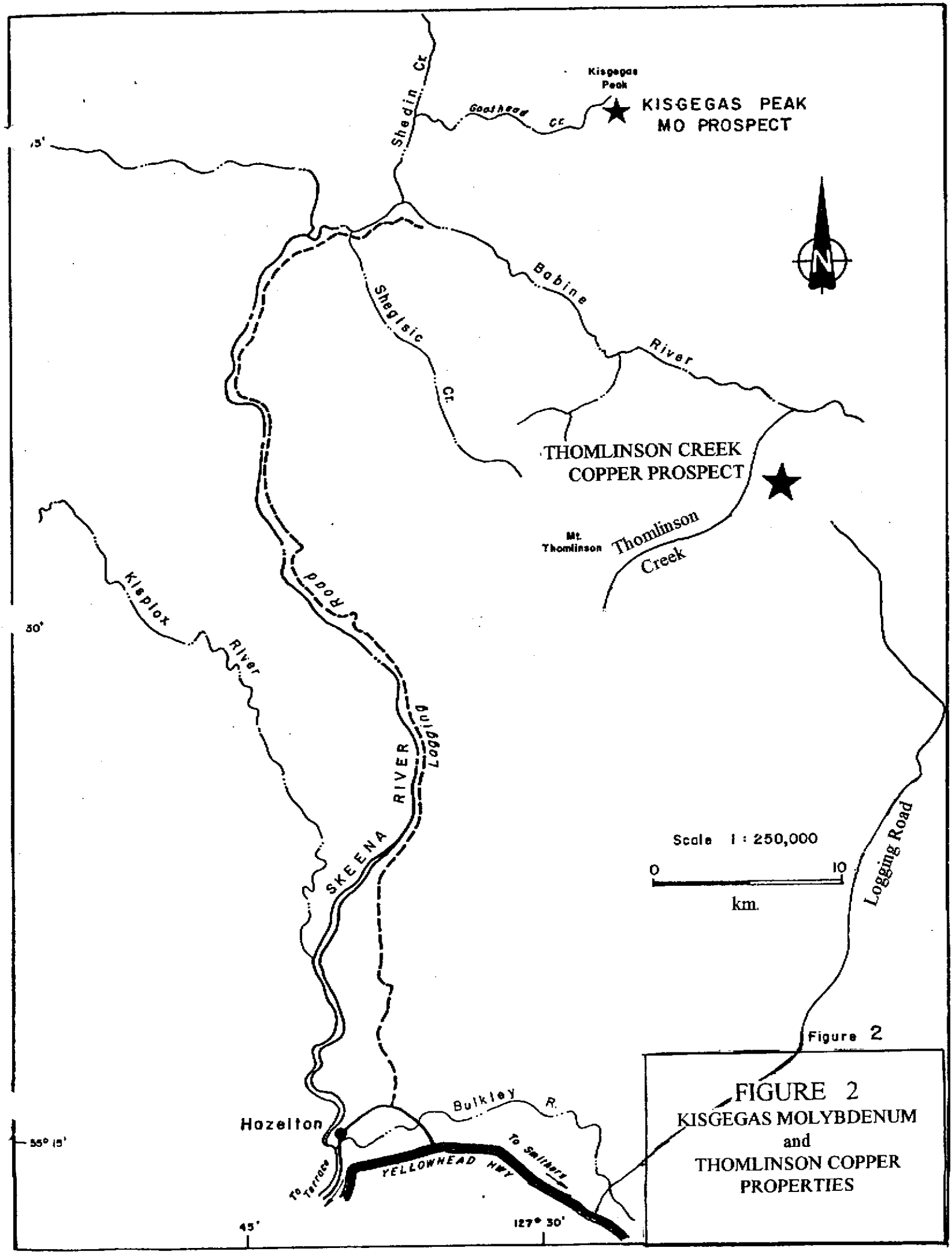


Figure 2

FIGURE 2
KISGEGAS MOLYBDENUM
and
THOMLINSON COPPER
PROPERTIES

metres were completed. Drill hole K-1-81 intersected 30 metres grading 0.203 % MoS_2 between 342 and 372 metres. Table 1 (below) summarizes the higher assay results obtained in the Texasgulf drilling.

Table 1

Hole	Interval	Length	% MoS_2
K-1-81	51.0- 54.0	3.0	0.143
K-1-81	267.0-270.0	3.0	0.125
K-1-81	342.0-372.0	30.0	0.203
including	342.0-345.0	3.0	0.152
	345.0-348.0	3.0	0.400
	352.0-354.0	3.0	0.179
	354.0-357.0	3.0	0.295
	357.0-360.0	3.0	0.145
	360.0-363.0	3.0	0.285
	369.0-372.0	3.0	0.409
K-2-82	108.0-111.0	3.0	0.107

The BMS claim was staked in 1995 by Mr. Blusson and the author because of the encouraging results obtained in Texasgulf drill hole K-1-81.

6 Geology

The Kisgegas Property is located within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt, at the southeast margin of the Bowser Basin, a large successor basin underlain mainly by clastic sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic to Cretaceous Bowser Lake Group (Carter, 1976). The Bowser Lake Group sedimentary rocks have been intruded by a northwest-trending series of granodiorite and quartz monzonite stocks called the Bulkley and Babine Intrusions which are Cretaceous and early Tertiary in Age. Carter (1976) has dated the Bulkley intrusions by the potassium-argon method at between 70 and 84 Ma. More recently Richards (1990) presented a potassium-argon date for the Goathead Creek plug of 51 Ma, utilizing biotite. The Bulkley and Babine Intrusions are host to several important molybdenum deposits, among them the Hudsons Bay Mountain (Glacier Gulch) and Mount Thomlinson deposits.

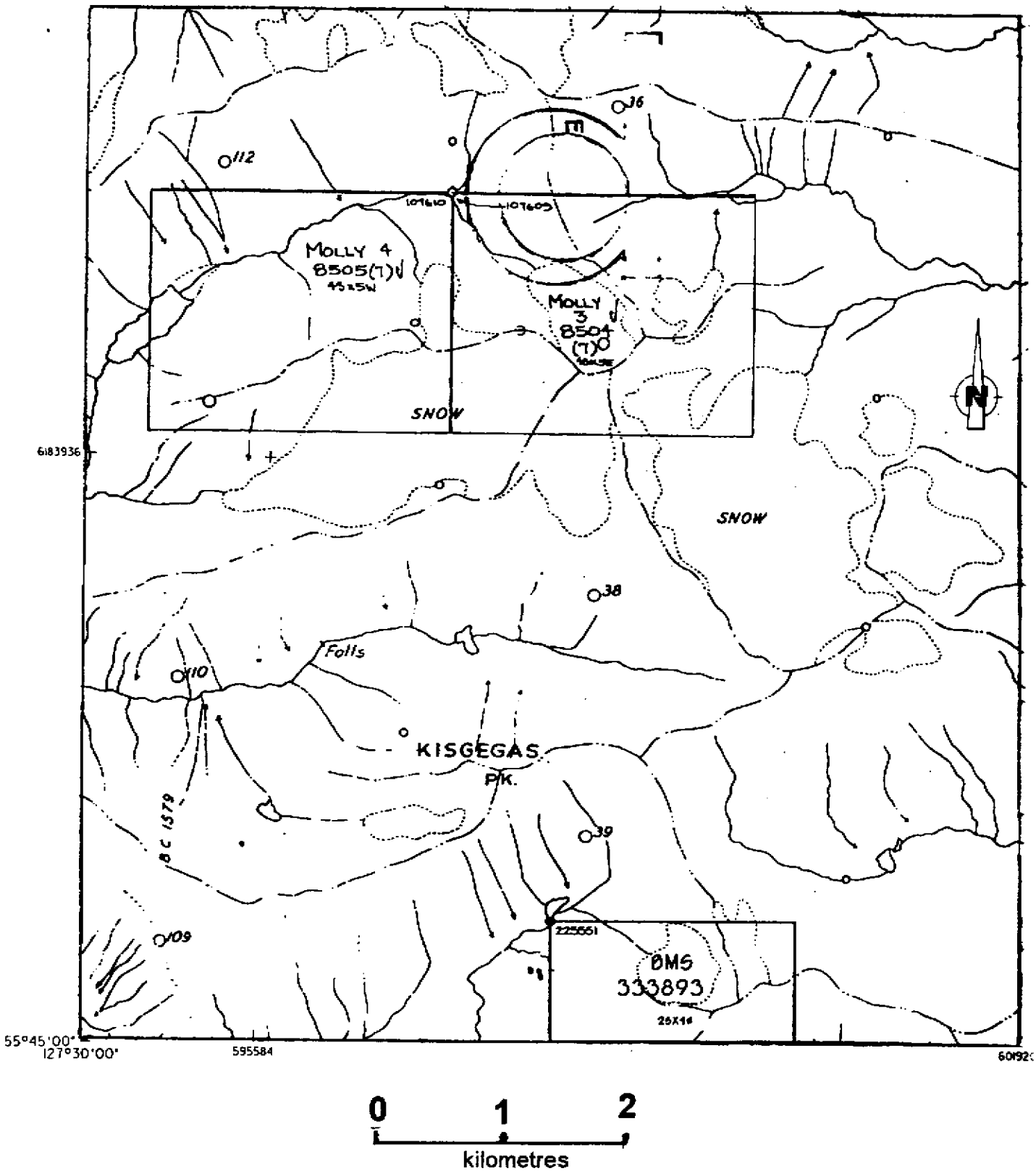


Figure 3 Claim Map - BMS Claim

Kisgegas Molybdenum property

The oldest rocks exposed on the property are clastic sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Lake Group. Bending (1982) recognized four distinct assemblages. A lower section of argillite and siltstone is overlain by a fifty metre thick section of interbedded argillites and greywacke. This unit is in turn overlain by an interval characterized by locally calcareous argillites with one to two metre thick limestone interlayers. The limestone unit is characterized by pelecypod fossils. The uppermost unit is massive chert pebble conglomerate which caps many of the local peaks.

The Bowser Group sedimentary rocks are intruded by an elongate, east-west trending granodiorite porphyry stock approximately 600 metres wide and 1500 metres long. The stock has a composition ranging from quartz diorite to quartz monzonite (Bending, 1982). The porphyry features large zoned phenocrysts of K-feldspar which range from 2 to 3 centimetres in size, in a medium grained groundmass of plagioclase, quartz, K-feldspar and biotite. Hornblende is an erratic constituent. Unaltered specimens are weakly magnetic.

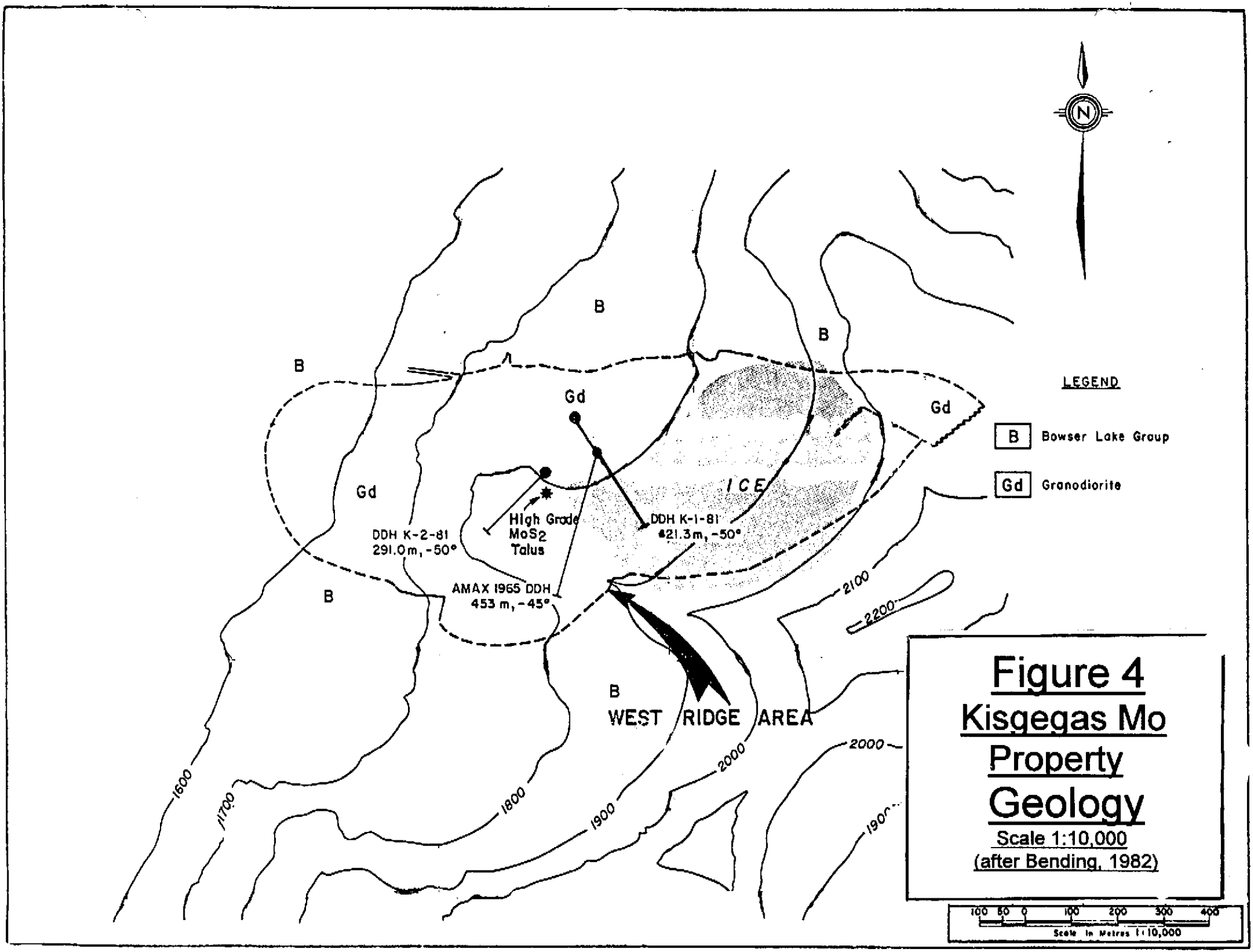
Granodiorite dykes emanating from the stock intrude the argillites north of the intrusive. Other granodiorite dykes intrude the stock itself and indicate that there was a complexity of granodioritic intrusive activity. The granodiorite dykes predate the molybdenite mineralization.

A complex of aplite dykes crosscuts the granodiorites and is temporally and genetically related to the molybdenite mineralization and the associated hydrothermal alteration assemblage. The relationship between felsic dyking, alteration and mineralization is summarized in Table 2, which is from Bending (1982). The dykes range from 0.3 to 20 centimetres in thickness and consist of five important phases. These include two phases of brown-pink aplite, pale grey aplite, pink felsite and buff felsite. Most of the aplites are characterized by quartz phenocrysts ranging from 1 to 4 millimetres in size.

Irregular bodies of fine grained mafic intrusive rock contain xenoliths of fresh and altered granodiorite cut mineralized granodiorite of the stock and are clearly post-ore. In addition, a porphyry dyke of intermediate composition and a porpyhritic mafic dyke cut all the veins and associated alteration mineral assemblages.

7 Mineralization, Alteration and Veining

7a) General. The Mo-Cu-W mineralization on the Kisgegas (Goathead Creek) Property is found within and adjacent to the granodiorite stock. Molybdenite, chalcopyrite and pyrite are found in quartz veins, in stockworks and disseminated in altered areas within the granodiorite. Pyrite, pyrrhotite and lesser amounts of scheelite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite are found in hornfels near the eastern contact (Bending, 1982). Sheelite occurs in veins in fractures in argillite and in garnet-epidote-pyroxene skarn in calcareous beds within the contact aureole of the granodiorite plug (Bending, 1982). Although no


N
B
Gd
ICE
DDH K-2-81
291.0m, -50°
High Grade
MoS2
Talus
DDH K-1-81
421.3m, -50°
AMAX 1965 DDH
453 m, -45°
WEST RIDGE AREA
1600
1700
1800
1900
2000
2100
2200
LEGEND
B Bowser Lake Group
Gd Granodiorite
Figure 4
Kisgegas Mo
Property
Geology
Scale 1:10,000
(after Bending, 1982)
100 50 0 100 200 300 400
Scale in Metres 1:10,000

systematic sampling work has been undertaken on the tungsten mineralization, Bending (1982) estimates that some float found in the cirque contains up to 2% sheelite.

The mineralogy, chronology of the veins, dykes and various alteration assemblages as determined by Bending (1982) has been summarized in Table 2. Eight types of veining that have effected the intrusive rocks have been recognized. Pre-intrusive white quartz veins, which cut Bowser Group sedimentary rocks have not been included in Table 2. The most significant molybdenite mineralization is present in the early potassic veins and in grey quartz veins (Table 2, after Bending, 1982). These two vein types are separated in time by the intrusion of brown-pink and pale grey felsite dykes. Traces of molybdenite have been found in "deep pink potassic veins" and in West Ridge veining" (Bending, 1982).

7b) Chronology of Alteration and Veining. The earliest alteration to effect the granodiorite is a widespread pale green (sericitic ?) alteration which has been crosscut by all the veins and dykes (Bending, 1982). The central part of the stock has been most effected - fine pyrite and traces of finely disseminated chalcopyrite are characteristic of this alteration which also destroys the weak magnetism found in unaltered granodiorite.

The next alteration resulted in deposition of pink pegmatitic veins with minor molybdenite near the north contact of the granodiorite. Within the granodiorite, the early potassic veins carrying quartz, pyrite, K-feldspar, and minor molybdenite are associated with K-feldspathization and deposition of fine molybdenite and pyrite. Fluorite, gypsum, stibnite and sphalerite are present in Texasgulf hole K-1-81. There is a suggestion (Bending, 1982) that the potassic alteration demonstrates a vertical zonation, changing from a K-feldspar alteration near the drill collar to a pale green sericitic alteration with depth. Although the drill core carried uniformly low tungsten values (<3 ppm W), the presence of boulders of granodiorite float (Fig. 5) northeast of Texasgulf drill hole K-1-81cut by potassic veins carrying scheelite and powellite suggest that a tungsten zone may be present in peripheral parts of the early potassic alteration zone (Bending, 1982).

The next mineralizing event produced the grey quartz veins which carry molybdenite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. These veins range from 2 millimetres to 25 centimetres in width and the walls are weakly silicified.

Strongly sheeted quartz veins carrying K-feldspar and minor pyrite crosscut the earlier molybdenite-bearing veins, and are particularly prominent on the western portions of the granodiorite stock. Vuggy quartz-K-feldspar-pyrite veins and still later vuggy quartz veins cut all the earlier veins.

A late argillic alteration has produced 2-3 metre wide zones of desilicated clay-altered rock which weathers recessively.

Table 2

General Paragenesis
Kisgegas Molybdenum Property
(after Bending, 1982)

Intrusive Rocks	Veins	Alteration
(Oldest)		
Granodiorite Porphyry		
Granodiorite Dykes		
		Pervasive, light green alteration
Brown-Pink Aplite Dykes I		
Pale Grey Aplite Dykes		
	Pink Pegmatitic Veins(rare)	Pink K-feldspathization
	Early Potassic Veins(MoS_2)	Pink K-feldspathization along selvages 1-2cm thick
Brown-Pink Aplite Dykes II		
Pink and Buff Felsic Dykes		
	Grey Quartz (MoS_2, $CuFeS_2$) veins	Thin pale green selvages
	West Ridge Veining and Alteration	Silicification, potassic alteration
	Deep Pink Potassic Veins (rare)	Dark pink K-feldspathization
	Sheeted Veins	Weak pink K-feldspathization
	Vuggy Quartz, K-Feldspar, Pyrite Veins	Weak pink K-feldspathization
	Large Vuggy Quartz Veins	None
Irregular mafic intrusives with abundant inclusions		
Intermediate and Mafic Dykes		
		Argillic and late green alteration
(Youngest)		

CaWO3, Ca(Mo,W)O3 in Stockwork in Granodiorite Float

North Boundary Felsite (Alteration)

North Boundary Felsite (Alteration)

Many Small Irregular Felsite Bodies and Dykes Along Contact

Gd

MoS2 Present in Early Potassic and Later Quartz Vein Stockwork

G 95-08-22-04,05

G 95-08-22-03

G 95-08-01

G 95-08-22-02

ICE

Disseminated MoS2

Locally Attractive MoS2 Kspar Flooding

30 metres, 0.2 % MoS2

DDH K-1-81
421.3 m, -50°

Limit of Moderate to Intense Veining and Alteration

Gd_A

DDH K-2-81
291.0 m, -50°

Sheeted Veins

Sheeted Vuggy Quartz Veins

Pervasive Quartz? Vein Stockwork

Tr. MoS2

MoS2 Float

Sheeted Veinlets

Tr. MoS2

Pervasive Veining

MoS2 Quartz

Sheeted Veins Local Tr. MoS2

Sheeted Barren Quartz Veins

Sheeted Quartz Veins

Very Abundant Aplite Dykes Stockwork of Quartz Kspar Veins

AMAX i965 DDH
453 m, -45°

Sheeted Quartz Veins

B

Gd

LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

CRETACEOUS

BULKELY INTRUSIONS

- lm — Intermediate and Mafic Dykes
- lf — Felsic Dykes
- Gd — Granodiorite Porphyry
- Gd_A — Granodiorite Porphyry with Moderate to Intense Locally Pervasive Veining and Potassic Alteration

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS (Including Contact Metamorphic Equivalents)

JURA - CRETACEOUS

- B — Bowser Lake Group - argillite, greywacke, some limestone

SYMBOLS

- Geological Contact - observed, inferred
- Fault - observed, inferred
- Outcrop
- x — Float
- Bedding
- Quartz - Pyrite - Orthoclase (MoS_2) Veins and Fractures with Potassic Selvages
- Grey Quartz - MoS_2 (Pyrite - Chalcopyrite) Veins
- Barren Quartz and Pyrite - Quartz - K-Feldspar Veins
- Large Vuggy Quartz Veins
- Dykes - observed, inferred

N

X 1995 sample location

Scale 1:2500

Figure 5 Kisgegas Molybdenum Property
Geology and Sample Locations (after Bending, 1982)

7c) Structure of the Quartz Vein Systems. Mapping by Bending (1982) has documented a strong preferred orientation in many of the vein systems. This is particularly prominent in the sheeted vein system and in the vuggy quartz vein systems which trend east-northeast, dipping 70^0 to 80^0 to the northwest. While some of the earlier molybdenite-bearing vein systems also define northeast trends, plotting of structural measurements on stereographic projections (Bending, 1982) has demonstrated that many of he early potassic and grey quartz veins have random orientations. There also appears to be variation in orientation of the veins with depth - for example, the grey molybdenite-bearing veins in Texasgulf drill hole K-1-81 have an average dip of 30^0 in the upper parts of the hole and steepen considerably with depth (Bending, 1982).

8 Present Work

The present work consisted of a one day visit to the property in order to recommend a program to follow-up on the drill intersection obtained by Texasgulf in 1981-1982. Potential drill site locations were examined, a chain and compass survey of the Texasgulf and Amax drill collars was undertaken and five character samples were taken and submitted for assay. The location of the samples is shown in Figure 5 and the results are tabulated below:

Table 3 - Assay Results from Surface Sampling

Sample #	% MoS_2	% Cu	Remarks
G 95-08-01	0.442	0.011	-2 kg. character sample of float at toe of glacier -quartz veined Bowser hornfels -approx. 20 veins/metre
G 95-08-22-02	0.108	0.087	-4 kg. character sample -qtz-cp-mo random stockwork in sericitized granodiorite porphyry -24-32 veins/metre
G 95-08-22-03	0.019	0.091	-2 kg. character sample of K-feldspathized granodiorite porphyry -early pink K-feldspar cut by qtz veins with mo, cp, py and malachite
G 95-08-22-04	0.423	0.218	-2 kg. character sample of float of K-feldspathized granodiorite porphyry with qtz-mo veining
G-95-08-22-05	0.089	0.070	-2 kg. character sample of sericitically altered granodiorite porphyry bedrock cut by qtz-mo veins

The chain and compass survey revealed an error of 40 metres in the chained distance between the collar of the hole drilled by Amax in 1965 and Texasgulf hole K-1-81. The discrepancy has been corrected in Figure 5.

9 Discussion and Conclusions

1) The Kisgegas property is a porphyry molybdenite prospect with a drill intersection that is close to being ore-grade in tenor.

2) The attitude of the mineralized zone is as yet unknown, however it seems reasonable to assume that it might parallel the east-northeast strike direction of the majority of the molybdenite-bearing and barren quartz veins -- if this is the case, only Texasgulf hole K-1-81 has cross-cut the mineralized structure.

3) Regardless of the above, the mineralized zone is open along strike to the east and at depth, and the presence of "high grade" float (Bending, 1982) at the toe of the glacier indicates that it subcrops beneath the glacier.

10 Recommendations

1) Additional diamond drilling should be undertaken to define the attitude of the and tenor of the mineralized zone intersected in Texasgulf hole K-1-81 -- initially, three holes totaling 1000 metres should be adequate. The first hole could be collared at the site of the Amax 1965 hole and drilled at -20^0, on an azimuth of 150^0 to a depth of 240 metres. The second and third holes could be drilled from a site 200 metres to the northeast, also at an azimuth of 150^0, one for 320 metres at -25^0 and the other for 440 metres at -50^0.

2) Additional prospecting is warranted -- Bending (1982) makes reference to float estimated to contain 2% scheelite in skarn. Although he recommended that Texasgulf prospect for the source of the float in skarn horizons exposed along the ridge above the cirque, it was never done because of time restraints and to bad weather.

11 Bibliography

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Number 093M082, Goathead, B.C.E.M.P.R. Mineral Deposits Database.

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APPENDIX II

CERTIFICATE

I, RONALD HUGH McMILLAN, of 6606 Mark Lane, Victoria,
British Columbia (V9E 2A1), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist, registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia since 1992, and with the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario since 1981.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with B.Sc. (Hon. Geology, 1962), and the University of Western Ontario with M.Sc. and Ph.D. (1969 and 1972) in Mineral Deposits Geology.

3. I have practiced my profession throughout Canada, as well as in other areas of the world continuously since 1962.

4. The foregoing report on the Kisgegas Property is based on a review of published and unpublished information regarding the geological setting, styles of mineralization and results of previous exploration programs within and adjacent to the subject property. A one-day visit was made to the property on August 13, 1995.

5. I have a 50% interest in the mineral claims which constitute the Kisgegas Property.

R. H. McMillan Ph.D. P.Geo.

Victoria, B. C.
25 September 1995

Appendix 3 Analytical Results

MINERAL
•ENVIRONMENTS
LABORATORIES
(DIVISION OF ASSAYERS CORP.)

SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS
CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • ANALYSTS • GEOCHEMISTS

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Assay Certificate

5S-0126-RA1

Company: **R H MCMILLAN**
Project: GOATHEAD
Attn: R H MCMILLAN

Date: SEP-19-95
Copy 1. R H MCMILLAN VICTORIA BC

We hereby certify the following Assay of 5 ROCK samples submitted SEP-05-95 by R H MCMILLAN.

Sample Number	Cu %	Mo as MOS2 %
G 95-08-01	.011	.442
G 95-08-22-02	.087	.108
G 95-08-22-03	.091	.019
G 95-08-22-04	.218	.423
G 95-08-22-05	.070	.089

Certified by _____

MIN-EN LABORATORIES