BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1996/1997
REPORT #:	PAP 96-37
NAME:	OLIVER BERG

(19)

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 OLIVER BERG. Reference Number 96/97 P-81

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) O'DONAL RIVER ATLIN B.C. MINFILE No. if applicable 104N 036

Location of Project Area NTS 104 N/11 Lat 59-29-48 Long 133-17-00

Description of Location and Access APRO. 25 MILES BY ROAD EAST OF TOWN OF ATLIN B.C. TRAVEL ROAD UP TO TOP OF SPRUCE CREEK FOLLOW SKATE CR TO TURN OFF ON NORTH SIDE OF ROAD.

Main Commodities Searched For Gold (PLACER + LODE)

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Gold + SILVER.

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) TONE #1 - #2 - #3 MINERAL CLAIMS
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) NIL
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 100 + See Jan 02 letter on file
4. Geophysical (type and line km) NIL
5. Physical Work (type and amount) 54 DAYS. PICKING + CHIPPING. PANNING
6. Drilling (no,. holes, size, depth in m, total m) APRO. 40 HOLES DUG WITH EXCAVATOR 20' DEEP
7. Other (specify) PANNING SILT IN RIVER RECENTLY DRAINED BY DIVERSION LOOKING FOR LODE GOLD

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Gold OR SILVER. Claim Name BEAR #2 PL. TONE #1

Location (show on map) Lat 59-29-48 Long 133-17.00 Elevation 1100 METERS

Best assay/sample type 9 COLORS PANNING VERY POOR RESULTS SAME TYPE WAS GRAVEL + SILT.

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies LIME STONE AS DESCRIBED IN REPORTS ENCLOSED

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

Information on this form is confidential for one year from the date of receipt subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act.*

(19)

T S L LABORATORIES
DIVISION OF SASKATCHEWAN
2 - 302 - 48 th STREET
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN
S7K 6A4
(306) 931-1033 FAX: (306) 242-4717

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SAMPLE(S) FROM Claude Resources Inc.
#200 - 224 - 4th Ave. S. Box 7380
Saskatoon, Sask.
S7K 4E4

REPORT No.
S3523

INVOICE #: 27153
P.O.:

SAMPLE(S) OF Rock

N. Reid
Project: BERG

	Au ppb
22700	10/15

COPIES TO: N. Reid
INVOICE TO: Claude Resources - Saskatoon

Jul 24/96

SIGNED: _____

(19)

SCIENCE CONSULTANTS, INC.

Frederic H. Meister, Pres. (Fred)
Beverly G. Meister, Sec/Trs. (Bev)

6910 Sprigg Rd.
Pulshear, Tx 77441
(713) 346-1564
5/4/95

To: Bud Berg
From: Fred Meister
Subject: Inquiries concerning results of 93 Hg analysis

Your recent telephone call indicated that some inquiries requested more quantitative information relating to the Hg analysis. The following are more details relating to that mentioned in the report.

The results are <u>not</u> total Hg, but rather that which is loosely bound. This allows analysis of that Hg which has migrated into the near surface materials and not that necessarily from the soil materials that have been transported and deposited. The main point is, we are more interested in subsurface sources of Hg and potential gold mineralization than we are of the source of the soil materials.

Background levels were of the order of 5 PPB and were seen on the property as well as off the property in supposedly non mineralized areas. Comments were made that in some areas the results were spiky from background to 10 times background, resulting in assays of 5 PPB to 50 PPB. In my experience, 50 PPB values are very significant indicators of mineralized zones.

Other comments stated extensive areas of saturation of the instrumentation used. The instrumentation used becomes saturated at the level of about 200 PPB and only qualitative estimation can be gained due to the difficulty of cleaning the system prior to subsequent analysis. I feel, the actual values could well have been in the range of 750 PPB or greater. I have experienced such values rarely in some of the richest of deposits such as, Goldfield Nv, Carlin Nv, and a few others.

At the time of the survey, time, as always, was an important factor. Reanalysis of the sample with much reduced sample aliquot size would have revealed the actual values. However, it was felt sufficient to note that these were extremely high, and therefore extremely significant.

I hope that the above will satisfy those interested.

Fred H. Meister

Section 91-36
Feather Creek
Owner: Bud Berg

Section Description

Unit 1
Bedrock: pyritic basalt with silica and iron oxide rich vugs; bedrock was not exposed at the measured section but rises to within 3 m of the surface upstream of the mining area and is exposed along the valley sides; downstream of the mine site bedrock drops off to as much as 20 m.
Bedrock Sample 91-31-1

Unit 2
0 - 0.6 m
Diamicton: matrix supported, sandy silt matrix, locally clay rich; clasts mostly angular local rocks (mainly basalt) with some subrounded; some striated clasts; compact; oxidized; lenses of well sorted pale yellow (unoxidized) silts 25 cm thick; unit is locally up to 8 m thick; lower contact covered

Unit 3
0.6 - 1.1 m
Sandy gravelly diamicton: matrix to clast supported; silty sand matrix; very poorly sorted; grades locally into clast supported gravel; unoxidized; lower contact interbedded, sharp and subhorizontal.

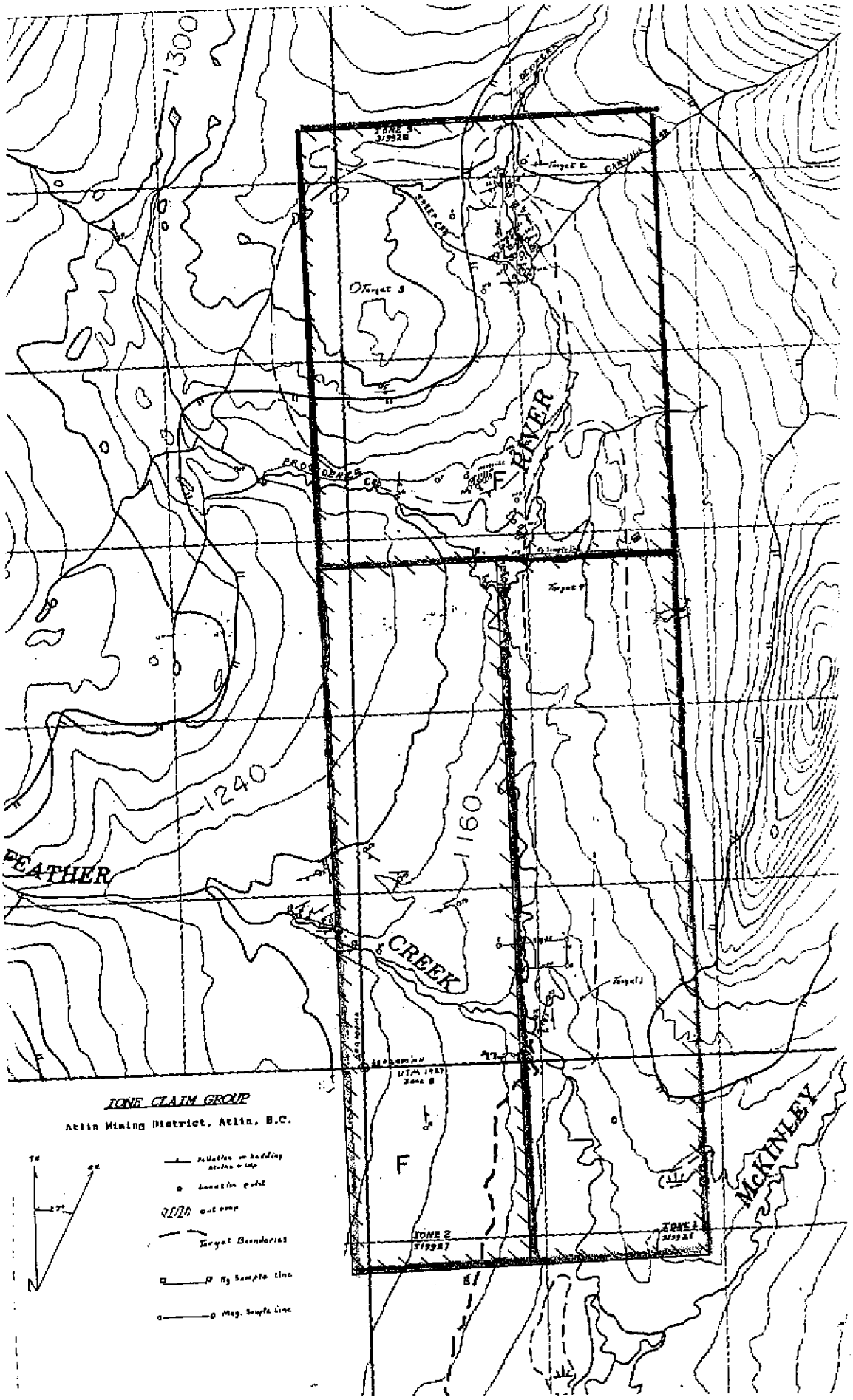
Unit 4
1.1 - 2.0 m
Cobble to boulder gravel: crude horizontal bedding, mainly clast supported; matrix filled at base; the top half of the unit has manganese and iron stained open work beds and small lenses of pebble gravel; clasts rounded to well rounded; some subangular clasts; locally this unit is capped by a sand bed about 25 cm thick; lower contact clear and subhorizontal.

Notes:

Gold occurs mainly as flattened flakes and occasionally in wire, reticulated and dendritic forms indicating a local bedrock origin for at least some of the gold. Maximum recovered nugget size was approximately 28 grams (18 penny weight).

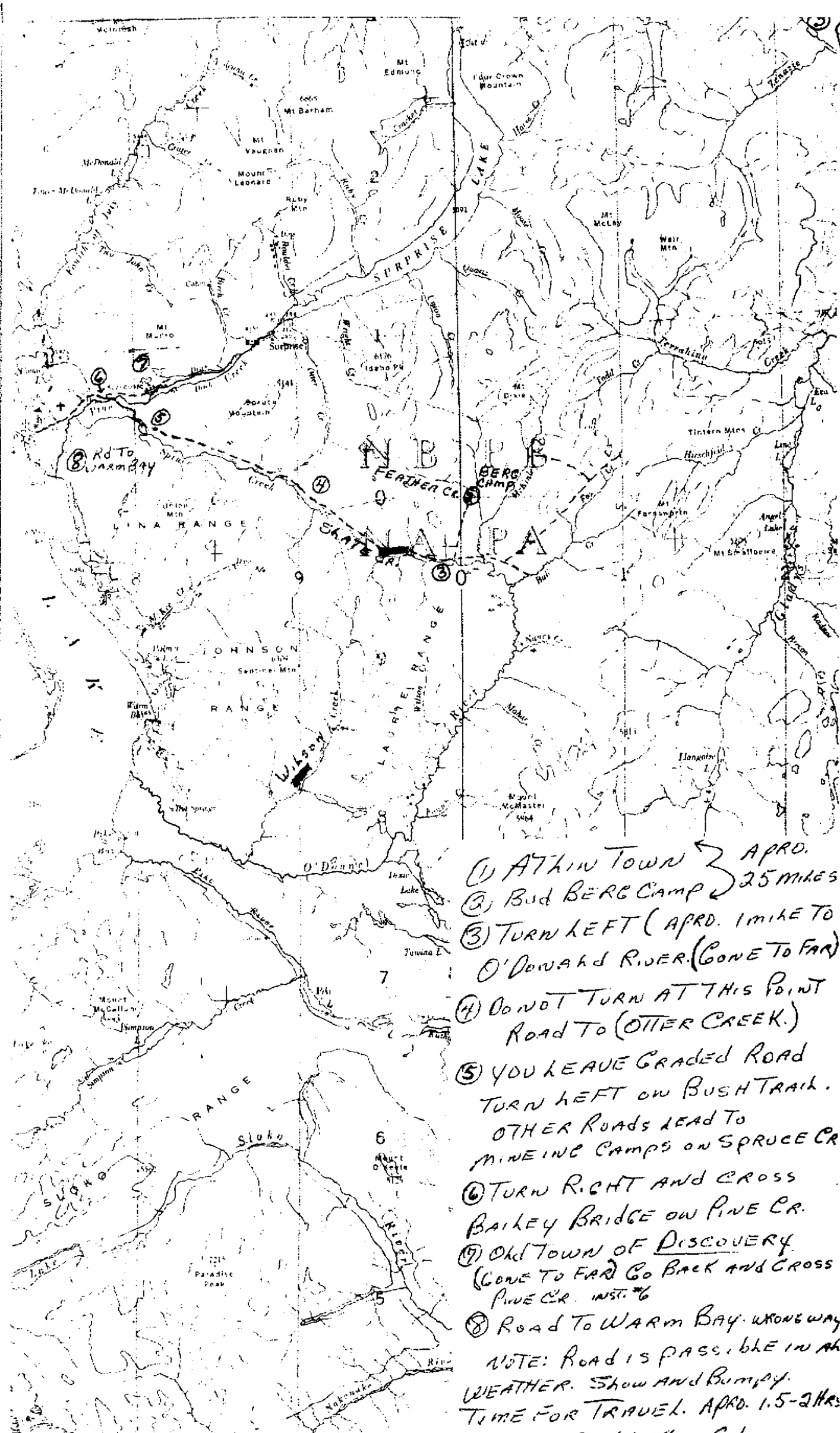
Interpretation:

Glaciers over riding the area probably eroded and entrained oxidized bedrock (unit 1) and surficial sediments. Gold was most likely incorporated from the bedrock and possibly also from pre-existing fluvial placer deposits in the area. During deglaciation, resedimentation of glacial debris occurred to form debris flow deposits (unit 2), poorly sorted fluvial gravels (unit 3) and locally ponded water sediments (silt and clay beds in unit 2). A dominantly local derivation for the sediments is indicated by the large proportion of angular clasts and by the presence of fragile gold fragments. Oxidation of fine grained diamicton and silty sediments is probably a relict feature resulting from the incorporation of oxidized bedrock as the sediments have a low permeability and presently are in reducing conditions below the water table. The overlying unoxidized gravels are interpreted as Holocene stream deposits. Most of the flattened and rounded gold predictably comes from the basal portion of these gravels where it has been reconcentrated from underlying sediments. A deep paleochannel may occur in the valley as indicated by the substantial thickness of surficial sediments in some locations and by some past underground mining in the area.



ZONE CLAIM GROUP

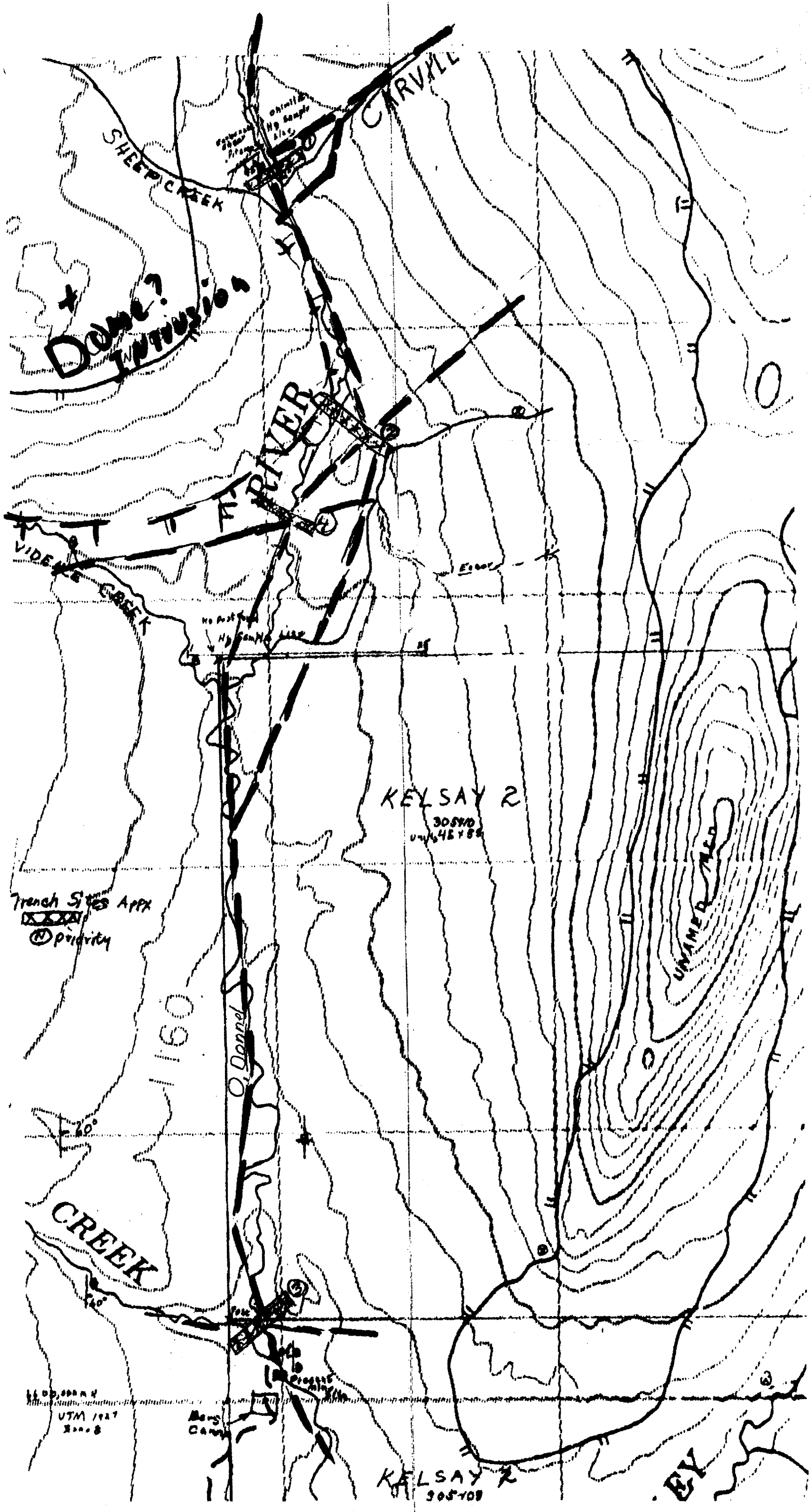
Atlin Mining District, Atlin, B.C.



(1) ATHIN TOWN } APRO.
(2) Bud BERG CAMP } 25 MILES
(3) TURN LEFT (APRO. 1 MILE TO O'DONALD RIVER. (GONE TO FAR)
(4) DO NOT TURN AT THIS POINT ROAD TO (OTTER CREEK.)
(5) YOU LEAVE GRADED ROAD TURN LEFT ON BUSH TRAIL. OTHER ROADS LEAD TO MINEING CAMPS ON SPRUCE CR
(6) TURN RIGHT AND CROSS BAILEY BRIDGE ON PINE CR.
(7) OLD TOWN OF DISCOVERY (GONE TO FAR) GO BACK AND CROSS PINE CR. INST. #6
(8) ROAD TO WARM BAY. WRONG WAY

NOTE: ROAD IS PASSIBLE IN ALL WEATHER. SHOW AND BUMPY. TIME FOR TRAVEL. APRO. 1.5-2 HRS

Good luck Bud


SHEEP CREEK
Dome? Intrusion
CARVILL
RIVER
VIDEKE CREEK
KELSAY 2
Trench Sites Appx
priority
O'Donnel
CREEK
UTM
KELSAY 2
EY

(14)

1996-06-24 Mineral Data Adminstration System (MIDA) S
16:08:05 MNH - TENURE SEARCH X

01 Client#: 102156 Name: BERG, OLIVER TENNY

	Type	Tenure#	% Int	GTD	MD	Claim Name	Tag#	Map
_	MC4	305410	100.0000	1993/OCT/15	02	KELSAY 2	213294	104
_	PC	312641	100.0000	1993/AUG/20	02	KIWI #1	P63068	104
_	PC	312642	100.0000	1993/AUG/20	02	KIWI #2	P63067	104
_	PC	312643	100.0000	1994/AUG/20	02	BEAR #2	P63069	104
_	MC4	319926	100.0000	1996/AUG/11	02	IONE #1	227124	104
_	MC4	319927	100.0000	1996/AUG/08	02	IONE #2	227134	104
_	MC4	319928	100.0000	1996/AUG/11	02	IONE #3	227135	104
_	PC	320515	100.0000	1996/AUG/29	02	BEAR #3	P85526	104
_	PLL	323588	100.0000	1996/AUG/03	02	- 2 LEASES BEAR + BEAR 2		104

THESE CLAIMS IONE #1-2-3
ARE IN Good STANDING TILL AUG. 198

Page Through Tenure if needed then place an S next to the desired Recor
Exit to: ___
PF3 = QUIT PF8 = PAGE FORWARD ENTER = PROCESS INPUT

RUN DATE: 04/11/96
RUN TIME: 16:13:00

MINFILE / pc
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

MINFILE NUMBER: **104N 036** NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY: 104N6 Au1

NAME(S): **FEATHER CREEK**, SLATE CREEK

STATUS: Past Producer Open Pit MINING DIVISION: Atlin
NTS MAP: 104N06W UTM ZONE: 08
LATITUDE: 59 29 48 NORTHING: 6596405
LONGITUDE: 133 17 00 EASTING: 597199
ELEVATION: 1300 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 1 KM
COMMENTS: Placer occurrence.

COMMODITIES: Gold

MINERALS
SIGNIFICANT: Gold
COMMENTS: Placer.
MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown
ISOTOPIC AGE: DATING METHOD: Unknown MATERIAL DATED:

DEPOSIT
CHARACTER: Unconsolidated
CLASSIFICATION: Placer

HOST ROCK
DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Sedimentary

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Pleistocene			Glacial/Fluvial Gravels

LITHOLOGY: Gravel

HOST ROCK COMMENTS: Placer occurrence is underlain by Upper Paleozoic Cache Creek Group rocks.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING
TECTONIC BELT: Intermontane PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Teslin Plateau
TERRANE: Cache Creek

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

Feather Creek flows east into the upper reaches of the O'Donnel River sometimes referred to as Dixie Creek. The creek junction with Dixie Creek is about 30 kilometres southeast of Atlin and has received all of the placer work. A 16 metre shaft was sunk to bedrock and 61 metres of drifting was done from the shaft from 1914 to 1921 but only 156 grams of gold were recovered. An additional 187 grams of gold were recovered in 1937 (Bulletin 28). Recent activity involving a small surface operation using a cat and excavator has been conducted in the same area of the creek in the early 1980's.

The creek flows over chert, argillite, and limestone of the Mississippian to Permian Kedahda Formation of the Cache Creek Group. The creek is in a low relief area and there is not a great deal of outcrop.

The best channel gravels are found overlying bedrock. This creek is referred to as Slate Creek on some older maps, in particular Map 1082A of GSC Memoir 307. On this map, the creek immediately north is incorrectly referred to as Feather Creek.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR BULL 28, pp. 17,18
EMPR P 1984-2
GSC MEM 307
GSC P 74-47
EMPR AR 1898-988; 1899-647; 1904-57; 1914-79,86; 1915-62; 1917-79; 1918-100; 1919-91; 1921-84; 1937-B39,B40
EMPR PF (Black, J.M., (1953): Atlin Placer Camp, Unpublished Report, 116 pages)

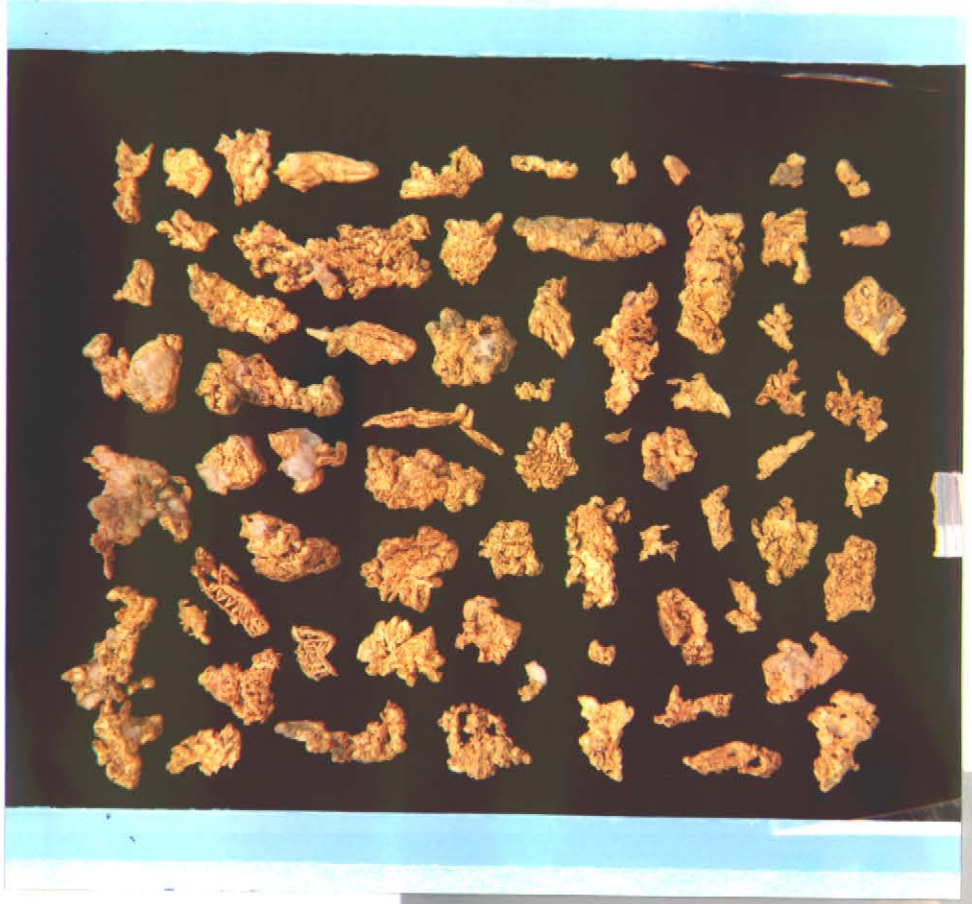
DATE CODED: 850724 CODED BY: GSB FIELD CHECK: N
DATE REVISED: 881128 REVISED BY: MHG FIELD CHECK: N

EXCAVATOR @ WORK. DIGGING TEST HOLES APRO. 20' DEEP. SITE #5

QUARTZ VEINS SHEEP CREEK. ON O'DOWAH RIVER. SITE #2

SITE #1

SITE #1



PRISTINE GOLD SAMPLE

DISCOUVEY PIT SITE #1

MOUNT DIXIE

DIXIE CREEK

CARVER CREEK

SLIPPERY CREEK

PROVIDENCE CREEK

RIVER

CREEK

TODD

CREEK

HIRSCHFELD CREEK

FEATHER CREEK

BERG PLACER CLAIM NAME IS "FORGET ME NOT"

CAMP SITE

APRO. 1300 OZ AU FOUND PRINT AU DISCOVERY SITE

ZONE 3 319928

ZONE 2 319927

ZONE 1 319926

AIR STRIP

ROAD TO ATHNA

McKINLEY

O'DONNEL

FOX

BULL CREEK

MOUNT FARNSWORTH

1712

1292

1267

1600

1500

1340

1300

1240

1200

1160

1100

1400

09 08 07 35′ 06 05 04 03 02 01 6600 99 6598000m. N. 59°30′

600 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 612000m. E. 13 133°00′

15′ 10′ 05′

Copied By Photo Copier.

SCALE 1"-25000 ECHELLE "APRO. DOUBLE SIZE OF ORIGINAL ENCLOSED"

96-37 ①

EVALUATION REPORT

ON THE

IONE 1-3 CLAIMS

NTS 104-N-11E

ATLIN DISTRICT, B.C.

H.P. Salat, P.Eng
For: Winslow Gold Corp.
1290, 112 - 4th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta, T2P 0H3

September 25th, 1996

TABLE OF CONENTS

OWNER

The IONE 1 to 3 claims (52 units) belong to Mr. Oliver (Bud) Berg of 1887 Millard Court East, Kelowna, British Columbia.

LOCATION

The claims are arranged according to a 13 x 4 unit pattern stretched in a north-south direction along the upper reaches of O'Donnel River which flows into Atlin Lake, 25 km to the southwest.

The area consists of gently rolling hills and mountains separated by wide open glacial valley. Vegetation is typically boreal with low vaccinium bushes and sparse fir trees in lower elevation and in better drained ground.

The area can be reached by road from the town of Atlin. A gravel road leaves the Pine Creek-Surprise Lake paved highway at Bailey bridge and follows Spruce Creek then Slate Creek to O'Donnel River. Mr. Berg has a camp at the junction of Feather Creek and O'Donnel River; the camp is 38 km away by road from Atlin.

HISTORY

The Atlin district is famous for its production of alluvial gold (19 tonnes) since 1898, the initial discovery of gold. Ongoing operations can be seen along nearly all creeks east of Atlin flowing into Surprise Lake. However, placer operation in the O'Donnel river drainaged is only taking place in the upper part of the catchment area long Slate creek, Feather creek, Bull and Fox creeks. Lode gold deposits are known in the area (Imperial, Yellowjacket, Lakeview, Surprise, Golden View, Pictou and Beavis according to Bloodgood et al, (1988)), but none had developed into a sizeable mine. In the late 1980's, Homestake had delineated by drilling 60,000 ounces of reserves on the Yellowjacket property. The reserves were considered too small for this company.

PREVIOUS WORK ON IONE CLAIMS

The Ione mineral claims underlies placer claims, also owned till recently by Mr. Berg. The extraction of alluvial gold has been ongoing for the last 15 years and apparently was very profitable.

On the east side of O'Donnel River where it meets Feather Creek, Mr. Berg dug down to bedrock and found pockets of broken limestone holding 200 ounces of very pristine gold. Gold is in wiry and crystalline nuggets, and also trapped between quartz-vein material.

Following the discovery of the spectacular pristine gold, Mr. Berg requested the services of Science Consultants Inc. of Fulshear, Texas to carry a 15 day exploration program on his property. The program consisted of collecting 49 rock samples, and brief mineralogical observations. Mr. F. Meister (1994) of Science Consultant Inc. concluded in the location of 4 possible target areas. Target no.1 coincides with the area of limestone outcrops and associated pristine gold. He also recommended drilling.

GEOLOGY

According to Map 1082, Atlin (Aitken, 1959), the area is included in the Atlin Terrane of the Intermontane Belt, and is underlain by Mississippian to Triassic clastic and volcanic rocks of the Cache Creek Group intruded by large Cretaceous plutons. (Surprise Lake, Mt. McMaster plutons) The terrane is bound to the east by the Teslin Fault zone and to the west by the Nahlin Fault.

The main lithologies in the Atlin Terrane are radiolarian chert, argillite, limestone, submarine tholeiitic basalts and alpine-type ultramafic rocks. They are typically metamorphosed to greenschist grade.

The claim area has not been mapped in any great detail. However, the next map sheet NTS 104N 11W to the west is part of a geological compilation map by Lefebure and Gunning (1989). It shows that immediately to the west of O'Donnel river valley, the area is underlain by intercalated chert, argillite, limestone and mafic volcanic rock bands striking generally in a east-west direction, and dipping to the south.

It is said (Bloodgood and Bellefontaine, 1990) that faulting rather than folding is the dominant form of deformation in the Cache Creek rock of the Atlin Terrance. Mapping to the south of the Ione claim indicates the most prominent structural features are low-angle thrust faults and associated tear faults. There the O'Donnel river drainage is followed by a major thrust fault, gently dipping to the northwest. It is logical to expect that the thrust fault carried on northward along O'Donnel river throughout the property.

OBJECTIVES

From accounts by Mr. Berg and reporting by F. Meister, it was expected that gold mineralization in the Ione claim will depart from the typical gold lode mineralization of the Atlin district, that is, gold associated with ultramafic rocks/listwanites along major faults. (Bloodgood et al, 1990; Ash and Arksey, 1990). So far, Atlin type listwanite deposits have proven disappointingly small in size.

Therefore, our focus was directed toward three potential types of gold mineralization:

- shear related quartz-carbonated vein system suggested by F. Meister (1994) who reported quartz veining in the target 2 area, and his description of limestone, quartz material and mylonite (sic) in Target 1 area;

- epithermal gold mineralization along northeast or ENE Eocene faults covered by glacial debris. This possibility is suggested by Hg peaks in soil geochemistry done by F. Meister (1994) and some high As values in rock assays reported by the same author;

- skarn gold occurrence associated with the limestone - Cretaceous intrusive contact, also suggested by F. Meister (1994).

OBSERVATIONS

Natural rock exposure is rather scarce between the camp and headwaters of O'Donnel river although good outcrops can be seen along the river bottom and small cliffs just north of the junction with Sheep and Carvill creeks (see map attached). Stripping and clearing for placer testing have improved somewhat the amount of bedrock exposed to the surface.

Mr. Gabe Patrick has been touring the present author to different places of past workings and testing. He has taken some time off and his help was greatly appreciated. The visit took place on August 27th, 1996.

Description of Visited Locations:

Sites 1 and 2 are within the northern confines of actual placer operations and a grey crypto-crystalline limestone is widely outcropping. At site 2, the limestone is massive, silicified and orthogonally jointed. However, a few metres to the west, the same limestone is all broken-up and shear-jointed (0°N 70° to 80° E) with rusty spots. It probably represents the trace of the O'Donnel thrust faults. Samples of same, rusty or carrying pyrite were collected and analyzed (see Sample no.1 and 2).

Nearby, boulders of volcanic pyroclastics and conglomerate have been piled up on benches. Shape and size indicate local derivation.

The fairly decent exposure brought about by pitting, negates the existence of strong shear-zone (no mylonite); no marble or skarn was observed associated to or next to the limestone.

Site 3 is a good outcrop along a bend in the river which has been diverted for placer operation. At the base and south end, a long (25 m approximately), 50 cm deep trench has been dug in sheared argillite laced with many calcitic veins and sweats. A composite sample (no.3) was collected. Again, the shearing is related to the thrust fault, as it seems to disrupt the original foliation.

Site 4 is represented by a small knob at the mouth of Providence creek. The low outcrops are made of cryptocrystalline, strongly brecciated chert containing 1% disseminated cubes of pyrite (sample no.4). In the creek bed, large local tan-weathering modular limestone are found.

Sites 5 and 6, are represented by outcrop of grey to tan limestone in the river bed. Here many white, vugged-out and rusty quartz vein ranging from 10cm to 30cm on average with a maximum of 75cm are cross-cutting the limestone beds (no layering visible) in conjugate sets trending 040° and 080°. Sample no.5 is a composite of quartz veining, while sample no.6 is of grey limestone containing 3% of larger (up to o 5mm in size) cubes of pyrite.

Site 7 is approximately 100m upstream, located over a small gorge of rusty and grey argillite with schistosity at 055° and dipping 45° southeast. The argillite is also modular, displays some S-surface structure indicating slight shearing. On the east bank of O'Donnel river, a deep (at least 5m) trench 10 x 30 m long has been dug into the rusty argillite where sample no.7 has been collected.

Another 200m upstream, in the river bed, a 5m high outcrop of layered tan weathering limestone showed layering (bedding?) at 115° with a 45° southeast dip with intrafolial/recumbent folding indicative of tight folding. Some harder interlayers are cherty.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Samples 1 to 7 were sent to the laboratory for gold and multi-elements analysis. Gold was done by Fire assay with atomic absorption spectrometry finish on an assay ton. The other elements (30) were done by ICP method (Induction Coupled Plasma spectrometry)

The results are entirely negative as well for gold values as for possible path-finders such as Arsenic, Bismuth or Antimony. Other usual gold accompanying elements such as Baryum, Molybdenum, Copper or Tungsten are not present in anomalous quantity.

Mercury (Hg) which requires special analytical procedures, has not been analyzed for. F. Meister (1994) used if for prospection; however he did not mention his methodology. He also recommended it for further exploration. It could be a good idea to do so, but it would be surprising that Hg be the sole indicator of gold mineralization in the area.

DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Indications for the existence of the three models of gold mineralization expected in the area have not been discovered during this brief overview of the Ione claim area, targeted previously by F. Meister (1994). Analysis confirms that striking statement by F. Meister (p.11) that "no gold was (to be) found in any of the samples assayed". Neither base metals nor path-finder elements could be detected to reflect a possible halo of a shear related or epithermal gold mineralization. Definitely no skarn or other contact metamorphic effect could be detected.

No satisfactory explanation for the presence of lode (pristine) gold in limestone bedrock (broken or altered) recovered by Mr. Berg could be found. It could be suggested that local mineralization in a carbonated ultramafic rock (could it be mistaken for limestone?) or small quartz-vein-laced limestone could have been weathered out prior to glacial gravel deposition. Over the year, a great amount of easily weathered rock could have been removed while the more resistive quartz (with gold) stood behind and remained on the spot (typical of eluvial gold).

Overburden pressure ridges, glacially formed are observed a short way upstream from where this gold was dug out. It could have been sufficient to create a shadow zone in front of the advancing glaciers whereby this down-ice location would have been preserved from erosion. If this is the case, in cold climate, the limestone tend to form large cracks ("karren" or solution grooves) which could have acted as an efficient trap for gold particles of very local derivation. The presence of platinum, osmo-iridium according to F. Meister, (p.8), could indicate listwanite-gold mineralization association so typical of the Atlin district.

In conclusion, at this time, and after a limited visit, we do not see any potential for a large gold mineralization to occur on the Ione claims.

REFERENCES

Aitken, J.D. - 1959: Atlin Map Area, British Columbia (104N); GSC Memoir 307, P.89

Ash, C.H. and Arksey R.L. - 1990: The Listwanite, Lode Gold Association in British Columbia; BCMEMPR, Geological Fieldwork 1989, Paper 1990-1, p.359-374

Bloodgood, M.A. Rees. C.J. and Lefebure D.V. - 1989: Geology and Mineralization of the Atlin Area, N.W. British Columbia (104N/11W and 12E); BCMEMPR, Geological Fieldwork 1988, Paper 1989-1., p. 311-322

Bloodgood, M.A., and Bellefontaine, K.A. - 1990: The geology of the Atlin Area (Dixie Lake and Teresa Island) (104N/6 and parts of 104N5 and 12); BCMEMPR, Geological Fieldwork 1989, Paper 1990-, p. 205-215

Lefebure, D.V. and Gunning M.H. - 1989: Geological Compilation Map of the Atlin Area (NTS 104N/12E and 11W), BCMEMPR Open File Map 1989-24

Meister, F.H. 1994: Lode Investigation of the Ione claim group, Atlin Mining District, British Columbia, Nov.1994 internal report submitted to O.T. Berg; p.13

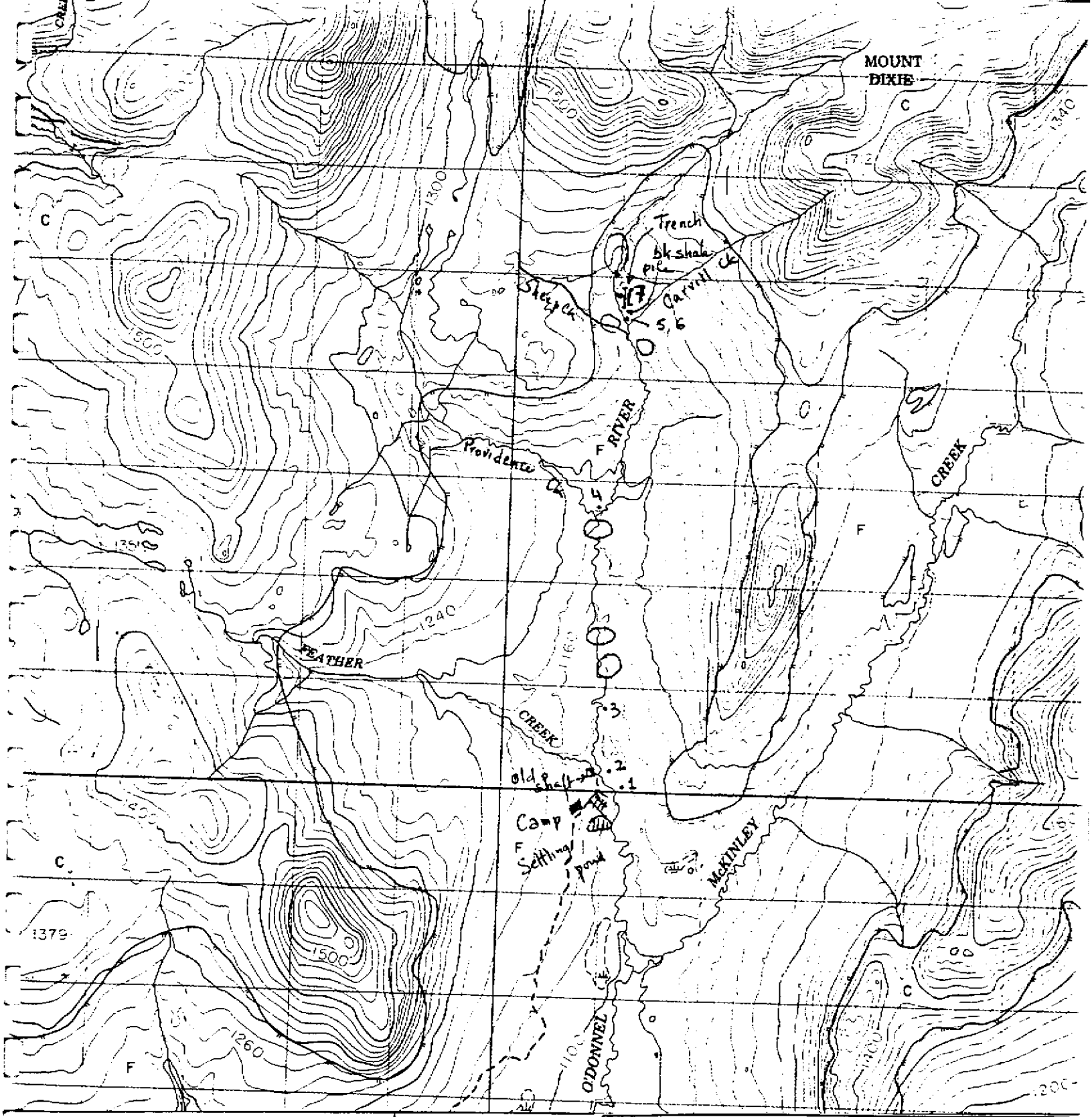


Figure 1 - Location Map of Visited Sites

SURPRISE LAKE

CASSIAR LAND DISTRICT

BRITISH COLUMBIA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Scale 1:50 000 Échelle

Miles 1 : 0 1 2 3 Miles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres

APPENDIX

Analytical Results

To : **WINSLOW GOLD CORP.**
Ste. 1290, 112 - 4th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 0H3
ATTN : Hughes Salat

File No : **38503**
Date : August 9, 1996
Samples : Rock
Project :
P.O.#

Certificate of Assay

Loring Laboratories Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road, NE Calgary Alberta
Tel: (403)274-2777 Fax: (403)275-0541

Sample No.	PPB Au
"Geochemical Analysis"	
1	<5
2	<5
3	<5
4	<5
5	<5
6	<5
7	<5

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above results are those assays made by me upon the herein described samples :

Assayer

Rejects and pulps are retained for one month unless specific arrangements are made in advance.

Loring Laboratories Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road N.E.,
Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
Tel: 274-2777 Fax: 275-0541

TO: Winslow Gold Corp.
FILE # 38503

DATE September 17, 1996

ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
#1	3	81	69	114	< .3	25	14	823	5.74	14	< 5	< 2	< 2	52	< .2	< 2	< 2	103	3.09	0.038	< 1	95	2.67	85	0.30	< 3	3.39	0.03	0.06	< 2
#2	2	94	26	91	< .3	36	12	636	3.27	5	< 5	< 2	< 2	18	< .2	< 2	< 2	39	0.37	0.036	8	115	1.56	80	0.19	< 3	1.92	0.02	0.13	< 2
#3	1	132	27	95	< .3	29	15	570	4.66	12	< 5	< 2	< 2	12	< .2	3	< 2	44	0.24	0.059	6	56	2.06	213	0.01	< 3	3.05	0.01	0.17	< 2
#4	3	18	18	32	< .3	14	4	309	1.05	< 2	< 5	< 2	< 2	118	< .2	< 2	< 2	5	0.57	0.038	4	164	0.30	158	< .01	< 3	0.29	0.01	0.09	< 2
#5	2	53	10	38	< .3	19	5	189	1.04	< 2	< 5	< 2	3	12	0.9	< 2	< 2	4	0.52	0.015	7	107	0.31	155	< .01	< 3	0.20	0.01	0.13	< 2
#6	3	4	11	113	< .3	13	3	573	1.13	4	< 5	< 2	< 2	159	1.3	< 2	< 2	8	5.78	0.011	2	193	2.26	74	< .01	< 3	0.13	< .01	0.10	< 2
#7	14	26	21	70	< .3	18	3	82	2.16	3	< 5	< 2	5	8	0.8	< 2	< 2	14	0.05	0.016	18	104	0.22	263	< .01	< 3	0.57	0.01	0.22	< 2