BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1998/99
REPORT #:	PAP 98-8
NAME:	CLIVE ASPINALL

1998 BC. PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

COVERING CHECK-MATE 2 MINERAL CLAIM, TENURE#363029

AND SUTLAHINE RIVER-TRAPPER LAKE-TUNJONY LAKE REGION

A PROSPECTING AREA

FOR

GOLD-SILVER-COPPER- MOLYBDENUM- LEAD-ZINC

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA

NTS 104K;CLAIM MAP SERIES 104K/10W-104K/07E
CO-ORDINATES: LATITUDE: 58 DEGREES 30 MINUTES
LONGITUDE: 132 DEGREES 45 MINUTES

ANNUAL WORK APPLICATION NUMBER FOR CHECK-MATE 2 MINERAL CLAIM: SMI-98-0101643-105

BY

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FIELD WORK DATES: 16TH JUNE 1998 TO 27TH JULY 1998

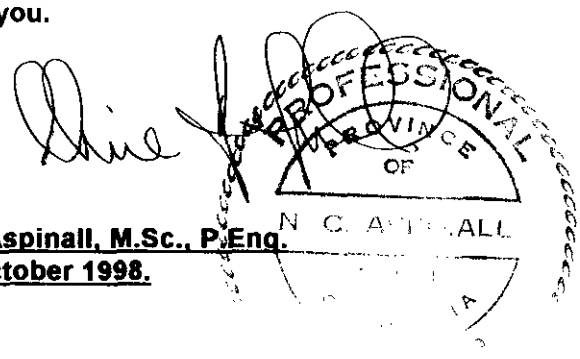
10th October 1998.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

This exploration survey and assessment work was supported financially by a 1998 British Columbia Prospectors Assistance Award.

I wish to acknowledge and thank the 1998 British Columbia Prospectors Assistance Program, The Province of British Columbia, the British Columbia Mines Branch of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, all the Mines Branch geologists, those regional geologists who monitored and supervised this exploration survey.

Thank you.



Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng.
10th October 1998.

1.0 SUMMARY.

Between 16th June and 27th July 1998 Clive Aspinall, assisted by his wife Julie Aspinall spent 10 days reconnaissance mapping and geochemical sampling the Check-Mate 2 mineral claim. An additional 20 days were spent prospecting and sampling a 112.5 square kilometre area of surrounding country. The 1998 Work area which qualified for 1998 BC. Prospectors Assistance funding is referred to as the Qualifying Area. The general area, which includes the Qualifying Area, is referred to as the Prospecting Area.

This Prospecting Area falls the within Tulsequah map sheet 104k, and in the Sutlahine River-Trapper Lake-Tunjony Lake Region, 120 kilometres Southeast of Atlin, BC.

Objectives for the work were to evaluate the Check-Mate 2 gold prospect, and other mineral prospects within the Qualifying Area, and to compare with others already known in the Prospecting Area, specifically:

- Evaluate the Au low grade bulk tonnage potential of Check-Mate 2 gold prospect.

- Propose an exploration model for gold mineralization on Check-Mate 2 mineral claim and a prospecting model for 3 other prospects, namely: a gold-silver-copper prospect, disseminated copper-molybdenite prospect, and a gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc prospect. All these prospects lie within the Sutlahine River-Trapper Lake-Tunjony Lake Region.

It is concluded the most promising prospect in the Prospecting Area is the Check-Mate 2 gold prospect.

Within the Qualifying Area, a total of 51 samples were collected and sent for analysis. The majority of these samples came from the SE sector of Check-Mate 2, and most were talus fines.

The highest gold returns from the Qualifying Area, during 1998, analysed 2054, ppb Au, 965 ppb Au, 276 ppb Au in soils, 509 ppb Au in streams, and 704 ppb Au in rock.

Reconnaissance geological mapping indicated that an Fe-carbonate alteration zone, primarily hosted within Late Triassic Stuhini breccias and agglomerates, extends for 3,800 metres along a NW trend, is between 200- 800 metres wide, up to 200 metres thick, and dips under younger rocks to the east and Northeast.

This work, supported by a 1984 Chevron Minerals Ltd survey, also indicated that silicified zones associated with the Fe-carbonate alteration and Sloko age intrusives were auriferous, locally ranging up to 10,000 ppb gold, and associated with low arsenic but a prevalent strong antimony halo. Little is known about it's silver content.

A proposed model for the Check-Mate 2 gold prospect is a late Cretaceous Early Tertiary epithermal disseminated and structurally controlled model near an ancient paleo-surface associated with two unconformities, and Sloko Group intrusives.

It is concluded the Fe-carbonate alteration zone on Check-Mate 2 could extend under younger stratiform Stuhini basalts- porphyritic andesites and Sloko extrusive volcanics to the east and north directions. This presents a possible hidden but significant size exploration target for a low grade bulk tonnage gold deposit. The Check-Mate 2 gold prospect model is related to other Au-Ag-Cu(Mo)-Pb-Zn transitional/high sulphidation/porphyry/skarn/structural prospects within the Prospecting Area. It is proposed the Check-Mate 2 epithermal gold prospect is one variable of a transitional high sulphidation structurally controlled model.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Location and Access

The Check-Mate 2 mineral claim and the Sutlahine River-Trapper Lake -Tunjony Lake region, collectively referred to in this report as the Prospecting Area, is located in North West British Columbia, Canada. The claim and Prospecting Area fall within the Atlin Mining Division, covered by the Tulsequah 1:250,000 scale sheet 104K. The 1: 50,000 scale topographical series of King Salmon Lake (104K/10) and Trapper Lake (104k/7), also cover the region, figures 1 and 2.

Co-ordinates central to the prospecting area are 58 degrees 35 minutes North, 132 degrees 45 minutes West.

The Prospecting Area lies within the tentative Taku River Tlingit First Nation traditional boundaries submitted to, and accepted by the BC Treaty Commission. These traditional boundaries have not yet been agreed by the Taku River Tlingit, the BC nor Federal government as official, figure 3.

The un-incorporated community of Atlin, population 700 residents, is located 125 kilometres to the Northwest, and Telegraph Creek the same distance to the Southeast. The Tulsequah mining camp lies 40 kilometres to the West, the Golden Bear Mine 40 kilometres to the Southeast.

Present day access can be gained from Atlin to King Salmon Lake by float plane, and then by helicopter to the prospecting area. Helicopter and float plane service is available from Atlin. Grocery and hardware stores, hotel accommodation, post office are also available.

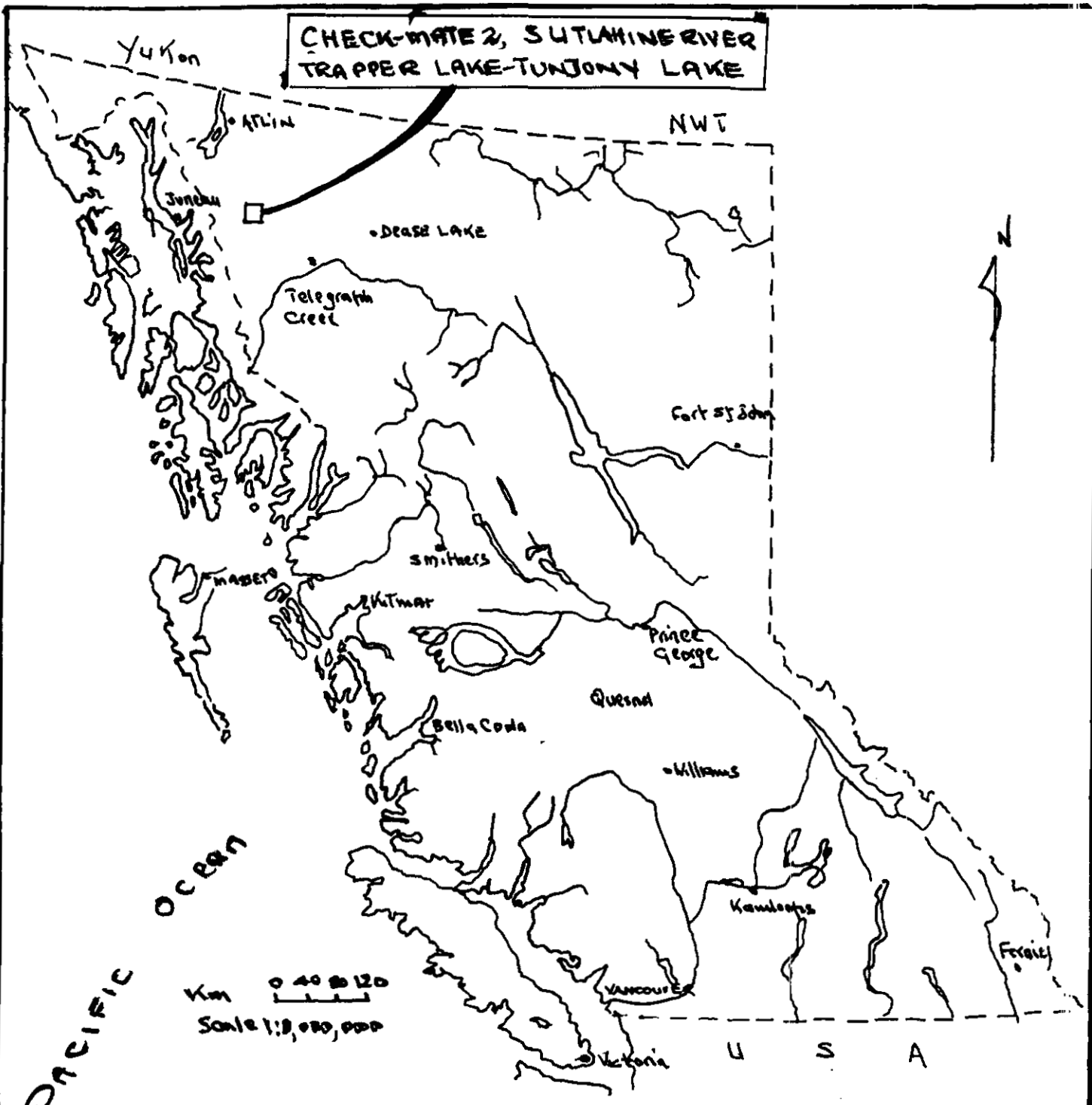
During this Prospecting Assistance Program , access was by private float plane from Atlin to Tunjony Lake, located in the extreme southern part of the Prospecting Area. A base was established at Tunjony Lake. From there, access was by back-packing and hiking 800 metres in elevation up and above the lake to Check-Mate 2 mineral claim, where most of the work was conducted. Helicopter was used very sparingly. It was used twice for transportation from and to Tunjony Lake, to the extreme north part of the prospecting area, figure 2. These methods of access were the most economic.

A good all weather road links Atlin with Whitehorse and the Alaska Highway in the Yukon Territory. The road distance from Atlin to Whitehorse is 160 Kilometres. Whitehorse is the capital of the Yukon Territory, has growing population of 23,000, supports mining facilities, including a modern airport and twice daily airline service to and from Vancouver.

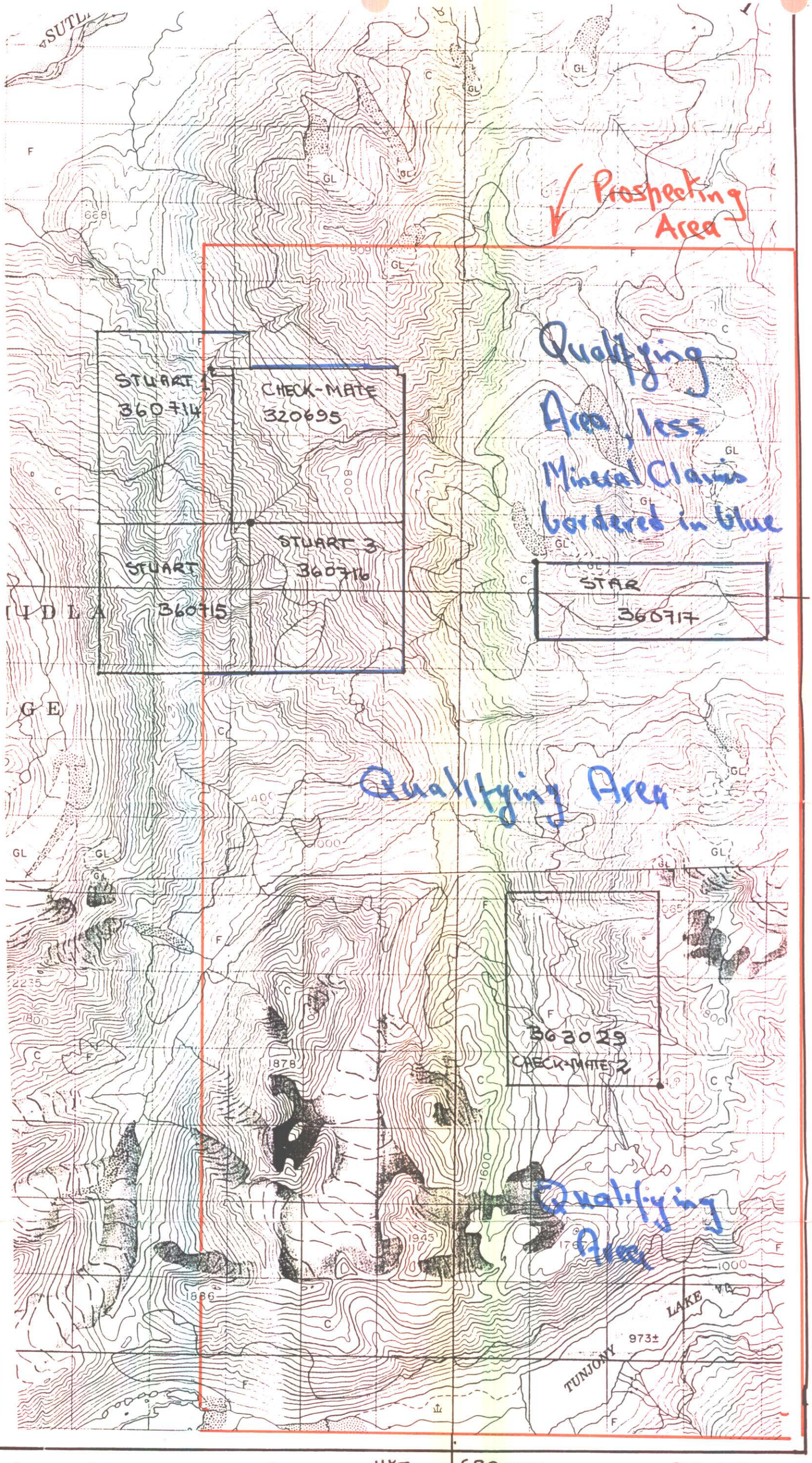
2.2 Physiography and Climate

The Prospecting Area is located near the edge of the Taku Plateau and the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Range Mountians. Topography consists of wide glaciated valleys, steep mountain slopes and alpine meadows. Elevation ranges from 975 metres to 2,100 metres, (ASL). Vegetation between 975 metres and 1,200 metres consists of spruce, balsam, poplar; underbrush consists of willow and buck-brush. Deadfalls are common on the north lower slopes of Tunjony Lake. Devil's Club is minor. Above 1,200 metres, alpine meadows prevail with numerous varieties of wild flowers during the summer months.

The area has an alpine climate, and is snow free during July and August. Summer rain showers are common, and invariably associated with wind and hail. It is estimated the area has about 50 frost free days per year, and summer temperatures average up to 10 degrees centigrade.



CHECK-MATE 2, SUTLAHINE RIVER AND TRAPPER LAKE-TUNJONY LAKE AREA		
SCALE:	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY NCA.
DATE:		REVISED
Location Map		
NTS 104K/7 104N	DATE: OCTOBER '98	DRAWING NUMBER FIGURE 1



sheets

NTS 104K/10

— —

NTS 104K/7

Utm 6490 000 m

Utm 630,000m

• L.C.P. (Legal Corner Post).

Status of Current Claims During 1998 Field Season

Scale: 1: 50,000

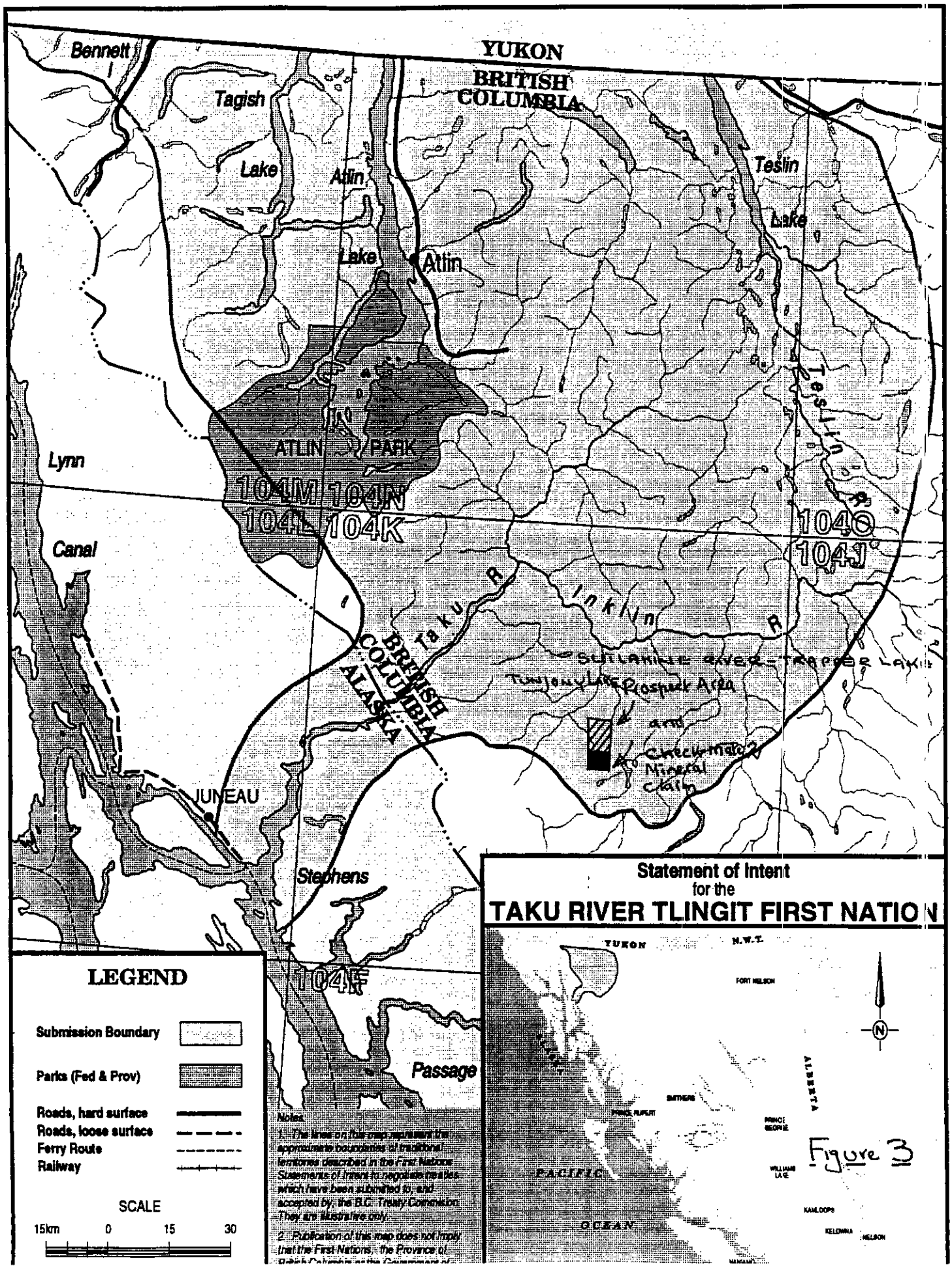
0 1000m 2000m

metres

98-08 pg. 9

Location Check-Mate 2 And other Mineral Claims

SUTLAHINE RIVER-TRAPPER-TUNJONY LAKES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ALASKA
JUNEAU
Stephens
Passage
104F
LEGEND
Submission Boundary
Parks (Fed & Prov)
Roads, hard surface
Roads, loose surface
Ferry Route
Railway
SCALE
15km 0 15 30
Notes:
1. The lines on this map represent the approximate boundaries of traditional territories described in the First Nations Statements of Intent to negotiate treaties which have been submitted to, and accepted by, the B.C. Treaty Commission. They are illustrative only.
2. Publication of this map does not imply that the First Nations, the Province of
Statement of Intent
for the
TAKU RIVER TLINGIT FIRST NATION
YUKON
N.W.T.
FORT NELSON
ALBERTA
SMITHERS
PRINCE GEORGE
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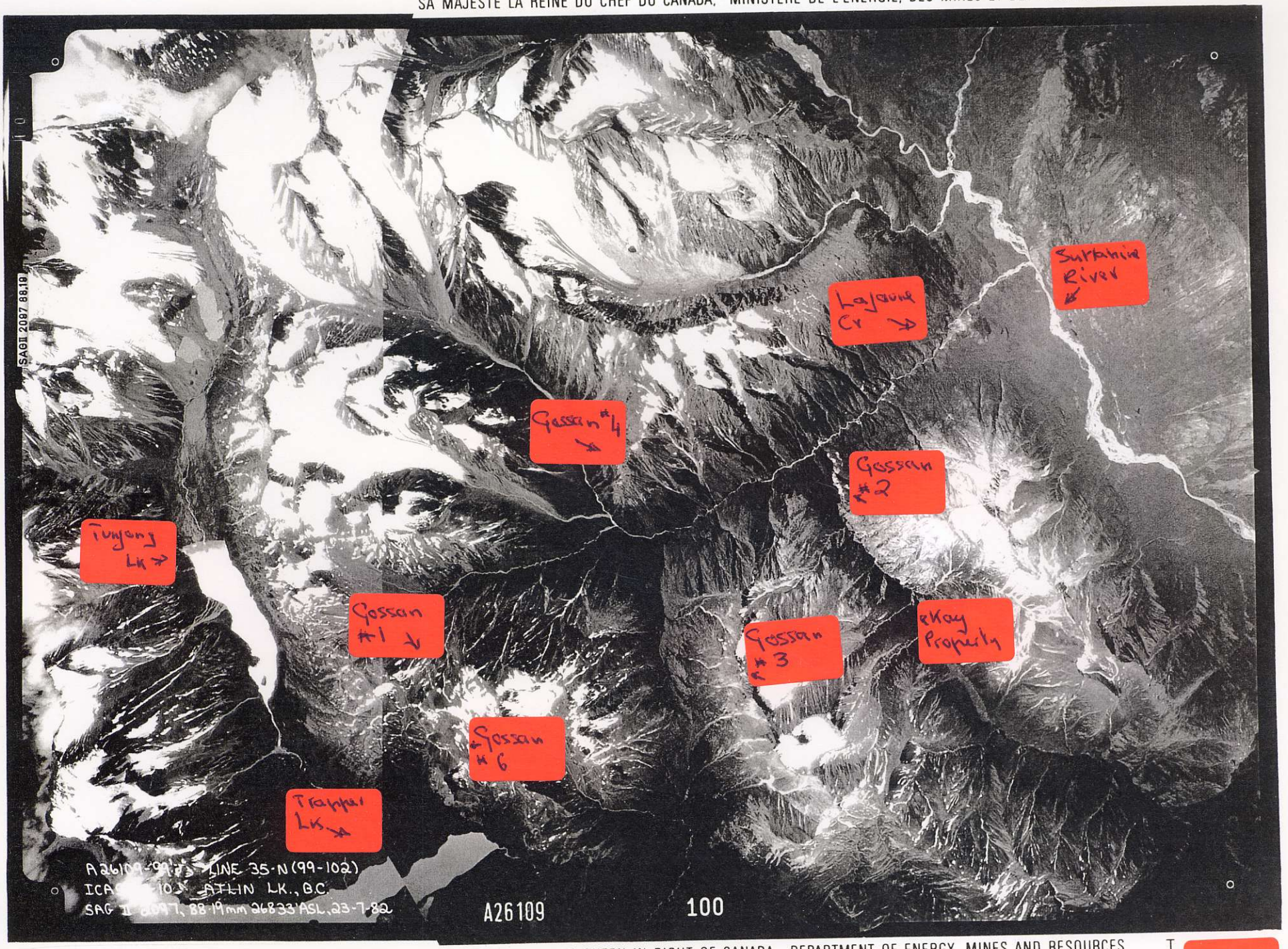
Figure 3

SA MAJESTE LA REINE DU CHEF DU CANADA, MINISTERE DE L'ENERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES. T



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES. T

Fig 4

2.3 Property Status and Ownership

During the 1998 summer season, there were six mineral claims in the Prospecting Area, Figure 2. They are listed below:

Claim Name	Tenure	Status: Valid to	Owner
Check-Mate	320695	2nd September 99	Clive Aspinall
Check-Mate 2	363029	31st May 99	Clive Aspinall
Stuart#1	360714	1st November 98	Morgan Poliquin
Stuart#2	360715	" " "	Morgan Poliquin
Stuart#3	360716	" " "	Morgan Poliquin
Star	360717	" " "	Morgan Poliquin

All claims consist of 20 units each. Only Check-Mate 2, and a surrounding 112.5 square kilometre area, excepting the Stuart, Star and Check-Mate claims qualified for the 1998 Program. The check-Mate claim was optioned to Kohima Pacific Gold Corporation, (Morgan Poliquin) on 28th May 1998.

As a result of this work, a 1998 assessment report on Check-Mate 2 mineral claim is being filed. A total amount of $14,000.00, including Portable Account Credits, will be applied to keep Check-Mate 2 valid until 31st May 2004.

Besides the 6 mineral claims above, there is one disseminated copper-molybdenum zone originally known as the Kay Property within the Prospecting Area, Figure 2. There are also 6 gossan zones whose part or all maybe covered by the above mineral claims.

All the mineral claims, the Kay property, the 6 gossans and a surrounding 112.5 square kilometres make up the Prospecting Area. But only the one claim Check-Mate 2, the Kay property, the unstaked gossans or parts thereof, and the 112.5 square Kilometres qualified for 1998 Prospectors funding. The latter is referred to as the Qualifying Area, Figure 2.

2.4 History of Exploration in the Prospecting Area.

The Prospecting Area covered in this Program has approximate boundaries covering a area 7.5 Km wide and 15 Km long, in north south direction, figure 2.

The History of exploration within the Prospecting Area is focused on the 6 mineral claims, the 6 gossans and the Kay property.

The best known property is the Check-Mate, originally known as the "Thorn Property". Originally, it was recognised as an anomalous jarositic alteration zone by D. Barr and J.R Woodcock of Vancouver while working for Kennco in 1959.

During the 1950's to 1981 the Thorn property was staked by various groups, initially St Julian Mining Company, (a subsidiary of Anaconda). They B-X wire lined drilled 3,000 feet on certain showings. Other work by St Julian consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, magnetic surveys and induced polarization.

Later, Noranda staked the property, then allowed it to lapse. In 1968 the Thorn property was re-staked by Mr. G.B. Watson and sold to Montana Mines Ltd who in turn optioned the claims to Amercian Uranium Limited. In 1981 the Thorn property was staked by J.R Woodcock who called his claims "Daisy" and "Daisy #2"; these claims were later sold to Inland Recovery Group Ltd.

Intermittent prospecting and mapping between 1959-1993 by these various groups resulted in the collection of massive sulphide samples with precious metals and base metal grades. Best grades recovered from float on the west side of La Jaune Creek were up to 8.45% copper, 0.64 oz/t gold, and 9.06 oz/t silver. Trenching the same extended zone on the east side of the creek returned 0.3% copper, 0.25 oz/t gold, and 9.1 oz/t silver over 12 feet.

Inland Recovery Ltd formed a joint-venture with American Reserve Mining Corporation in 1986 and drilled 688 metres (2,256.6 feet) of NQ core. Due to difficult terrain and access, this drilling program was limited to one mineralised zone re-named the "86 Zone" during the 1994 assessment year, (Assessment Report#23612).

Poor drill site preparation prevented a comprehensive drill program; 1986 drill results are tabulated below.

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Core Length(m)	Cu%	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton
86-1	14.44	14.87	0.43	0.92	1.72	0.05
86-2	15.98	18.09	2.11	0.16	0.64	0.014
86-3	43.69	53.98	10.29	0.07	1.03	0.08
86-4	30.20	30.74	0.54	0.04	1.98	0.064
86-5	57.30	62.74	5.44	0.04	0.58	0.047
86-6	69.01	71.78	2.58	3.78	4.45	0.057
86-7	11.16	12.37	1.21	3.35	1.57	0.042
86-7	104.33	110.29	5.96	1.34	1.25	0.033
86-7	104.93	105.23	0.30	0.65	1.36	0.115
86-7	109.69	110.29	0.60	5.74	7.18	0.120
86-8	13.30	15.50	2.20	1.38	3.50	0.041

The Daisy claim, expired on 24th April 1993. During late August 1993 Clive Aspinall of Atlin re-staked the Daisy Claim as "Check-Mate". This claim was recorded 7th September 1993. Between 22nd to 28th July 1994, Aspinall re-evaluated the 688 metres of core stored on site and re-interpreted the drill core geology.

Total expenditures on the Check-Mate claim since 1959 to present are estimated at $270,000.00.

The Kay Property, (now open ground) is the next best known property within the area. It is a disseminated chalcopyrite-molybdenum zone and has a similar history to the Thorn property.

The original Kay showings were discovered by St Julian Mining Company, during the course of regional exploration. Trenching, geological mapping, geochemical sampling, magnetic, seismic surveys and induced polarization, and diamond drilling were also carried out on the property.

When the Kay claims lapsed, they were re-staked by Mr. G.B. Watson (as the Lin claims,) who sold to Montana Mines Ltd who then optioned to American Uranium Limited. Samples collected by exploration consultants Cordilleran Engineering Ltd during 1969, (Ref: Assessment Report 2, 512) returned assays of 0.06% Copper and 0.001% MoS2.

These Lin claims lapsed. To-day the ground is open.

Stuart#1,#2,#3 and Star mineral claims were staked for Kohima Pacific Gold Corporation in November 1997.

The history of the Stuart claims is limited, but the Star mineral claim partly covers the former Outlaw claims of Glider Developments Inc, in joint venture with Chevron Minerals Ltd, (ref: Assessment Report #21,756).

The Star claim area may have been drilled prior to 1982 as old drill core is reported on the lapsed Outlaw#3 claim. Grid-work, geological mapping and geochemical sampling were carried out by the Chevron JV in 1982, identifying a strong gold-arsenic-antimony anomaly.

The following season the "Clay Zone" was identified in the NW corner of the present the Star claim. Trench sampling between 1984-1985 was completed. In 1987 diamond drilling four HQ/NQ holes totalling 550 metres was completed under a new joint venture with Dia Met Minerals Ltd. Diamond drilling was restricted to the "Clay Zone". Despite poor drilling recoveries, samples returned values up to 8.3 g/t over 0.95 metres.

In 1988 the Outlaw property was optioned to Shannon Energy Ltd who conducted heavy mineral analysis of talus and silt samples.

Total expenditures on the Outlaw Property, (now Star) since 1981 to 1998 is estimated at $450,000.00.

The Check-Mate 2 mineral claim was originally the Inlaw Claim, and first staked in 1983 by Chevron Minerals Ltd.

Geological and geochemical work in addition to trenching was carried out in August 1983 and 1984 by Chevron Minerals Ltd. Gold-arsenic anomalies were found associated with an extensive Fe-carbonate zone striking 2000 metres NW and then North across and outside the property, with high antimony values in outlying areas.

Trenching samples returned the following values in 1984:

Sample No	width (m)	Ag g/tonne	Au g/tonne
MT4T1-419	ONE	17.8	3.1
420	"	14.5	4.3
421	"	4.9	1.9
422	"	5.7	1.1
423	"	7.0	0.5
424	"	5.4	6.2
425	"	12.6	1.1
426	"	9.6	1.4
427	"	3.8	0.3
428	"	8.9	0.3
429	"	8.9	0.7

The work by Chevron indicated a 2,000 metre NW trending anomalous gold, arsenic and antimony, within or associated with the Fe-Carbonate zone. Gold within the anomaly were noted to include "very high spotty values", and considered to be characteristic of a vein deposit.

Chevron geologists reported soil values up to 8,650 and 8,350 ppb Au, and rock samples over 10,000 Au ppb, (ref: Plate #2). Furthermore, during follow-up work soils were bulk sampled from certain areas, and using a spiral heavy separator Chevron reported "numerous gold flakes" in these samples.

In 1994 the Inlaw Claim was allowed to lapse. Between 29th-31st May 1998 it was re-staked by Clive Aspinall assisted by his wife Julie, as Check-Mate 2. It is estimated $60,000.00 has been spent on this claimed area between 1983-1998.

Gossans #1,#2 and #3 lie within, and or adjacent to Check-Mate 2, Check-Mate and Star mineral claims, Plate #1. Consequently these gossans have a corresponding exploration history.

Gossan #4 was staked by Golden Rule Resources Ltd as the Thorn 1-5 claims on 15th May 1991 (ref: Assessment Report # 21,968), is now forfeited. The Most significant analytical returns came from a Fe -carbonated alteration brecciated-quartz stockwork and pyritised rhyolite sample, Plate #1.

Returns were 145 ppb Au, 76 ppm Ag, 776 ppm Pb, 1,496 ppm and 1,065 ppm As.

Gossan #5 appears to have never been staked, and no known history, Plate #1.
Gossan #6 was staked by Tahltan holdings Ltd as the Law Property, (Ref: Assessment Report #19,377) in the 1980's, Plate#1. During a 1989, a geological survey indicated the presence of gold, mercury and antimony. An exploration budget of $6,648.00 was spent on these claims before they were allowed to lapse.

2.5 Original Proposal and Actual Work Area, 1998 Prospectors Program.

The original proposal made to the 1998 Prospectors Program was to include both Check-Mate and Check-Mate 2 mineral claims and the ground held in part by Stuart and Star claims, and a total surrounding stream drainage area of 112.5 square kilometres.

The actual area qualified for 1998 Prospectors Funding was Check-Mate 2 and the surrounding stream drainage area of 112.5 square kilometres, less the Check-Mate–Stuart–Star mineral claims, Figure 2. During this program, no work was carried out the un-qualified claims, but only in qualifying areas. However the entire 112.5 square kilometre area is still discussed and referred to as the Prospecting Area. The 1998 prospected and sampled area is referred to as the Qualifying Area.

2.6 Objectives of field work carried out in 1998 BC Prospectors Program

<u>The Qualifying Area and Prospecting Area</u>

- To become familiar with the geology-geochemistry and to evaluate it's prospecting potential for bulk Au-Ag-Cu (Mo) deposits.
- Propose a model for the Prospecting Area and Qualifying Area.

<u>Check-Mate 2 mineral claim</u>

- Confirm 1984 Chevron Minerals Ltd work on Check-Mate 2 mineral claim.
- Confirm gold is associated with Fe-carbonate alteration zone on Check-Mate 2 mineral claim.

3.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Prospecting Area is situated 8 kilometres to the northeast of the eastern contact of the Coast Range Plutonic contact. Physigraphically, the Area lies within the Tahltan Highland. In this Area, the Tahltan Highland is underlain by Pre-Upper Triassic metamorphic sedimentary and volcanic rocks, Upper Triassic Stuhini intermediate

volcanic rocks, and Lower to Middle Triassic rocks of the Takwahoni Formation, (after Souther, 1971), and Late Cretaceous -Early Tertiary Sloko Group rocks.
The Prospecting Area lies within a NW-SE syncline with Pre-Upper Triassic rocks making up the core, and consist in part of fine grained clasitic sedmentary rocks, intercalated volcanics, limestones, associated hornfels and skarns.

These rocks are associated with Jurassic and/or Cretaceous granodiorites, diorites and other related rocks, (Souther 1971).

Predominant rock unites within the Prospecting Area are Stuhini Group and Sloko Group rocks.

In the Tulsequah map area, (NTS 104K), intrusive stocks and associated extrusive rocks of the Sloko Group are frequently associated with various rusty gossans on weathered surface. Examples are Niagara Mountain, Mount Lester Jones and Erickson areas, mountainous areas between King Salmon Lake and Sutlahine River, Headwaters of McGavin Creek area, and others.

The Prospect Area exhibits 1 yellow-orange jarosite gossans and 5 rusty red to buckskin tan red gossans associated with various oxidized sulphides and Fe-carbonate zones.

4.0 1998 WORK PROGRAM.

4.1 Geological Observations.

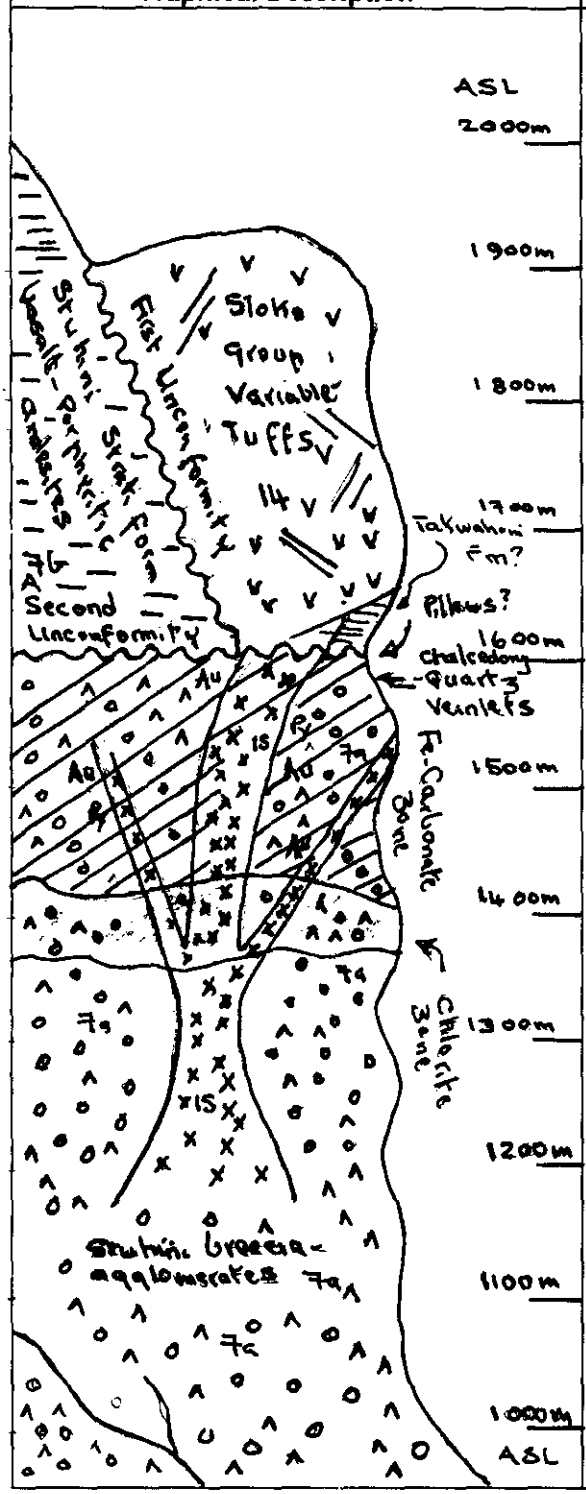
The 1998 geological-geochemical-prospecting work was carried out by Clive Aspinall and Julie Aspinall, of Atlin BC.

A total of 60 man days were spent in the field and Qualifying Area.

Unless mentioned otherwise, the following observations were only made in the Qualifying Area. Some observations had been noted by the writer previous to this 1998 Program.

Some areas within the Prospecting Area and Qualifying Areas were too distant to physically cover within the season. Consequently observations were made using binoculars, or private aircraft.

The following table shows a geological reconnaissance measured section from Tunjony Lake through part of Check-Mate 2 mineral claim.

Graphical Description	Geological Description
	Variable Late Cretaceous Early Tertiary Sloko Group volcanic tuffs, sometimes locally block faulted and slumped. Sloko Group variable tuffs lying on profound unconformably on Stuhini stratiform basalts-andesites in north eastern part of Check-Mate 2. In south eastern sector of this claim, Sloko group tuffs lie directly on Late Triassic Stuhini breccia-agglomerate volcanics. Locally, remnants of Sloko black shale lenses, and chert-pebble conglomerates are present as float near base of Sloko tuffs. unconformity between Stuhini Volcanics and Sloko tuffs, and .... A second unconformity between Stuhini breccias-agglomerates, and stratiform basalts-andesites. Consequently, there are two un-conformities: one between two regimes of Stuhini rocks, and one between Stuhini and Sloko Rocks. These un-conformies are marked by rusty carbonate alteration, chlorite alteration, in breccias-agglomerates. Locally, pillow - like structures mark one unconformity distinct key horizon. Sloko quartz feldspar porphyry and related rocks with Fe-carbonate alteration intruding into Stuhini carbonate breccias-agglomerates. Anomalous gold values within silicfied-pyritised geological contacts and fault margins. Locally, epithermal quartz veinlet swarms along fault zones, sometimes slightly auriferous. Late Triassic Stuhini breccias and agglomerates, with rare lamprophyre dyklets in lower section.

4.1.2 The Upper Triassic Stuhini Group Rocks, 7a, 7b.

The Stuhini volcanic intermediate group rocks are so called because they are well displayed along Stuhini River, east of the Tulsequah mining camp, (Kerr, 1948).

In the process of reconnaissance mapping the Qualifying Area, it was necessary to consider all andesite and basalt rocks as Stuhini Group rocks.

In the North section of the Qualifying Area, within the middle to lower drainage basin of the La Jaune Creek, Stuhini rocks consist of andesites and basalts, (14a). These rocks are reported by Souther (1971) to vary from pillow lavas to volcanic agglomerates. Associated with these rocks are lapilli tuffs, minor volcanic sandstone, greywacke and siltstones.

On the lower slopes of La Jaune Creek, in the vicinity of Camp Creek, (Plate 1), the Stuhini rocks have been altered due to intensive pyritization-seritisation.

Elsewhere, B-X wireline core, found at very old and now partially hidden camp-site on La Jaune Creek, (1960's St Julian Mining's Work?) exhibited multiple thread stockworks of pyrite- arsenopyrite and pyrite in quartz and calcite. These stockworks are located in andesites.

In the middle section of the Prospecting-Qualifying Areas, (Plate 1) in and around Star mineral claim, Stuhini rocks consist of breccias and pillow lavas (7a). Limestone clasts occur in polymictic breccias, (Ref: assessment report #21,756). Adjacent to hornfelsed sedimentary rocks, the volcanic rocks become increasingly more siliceous and pyritized, and estimated at 5% near contact. South of the Star claim, stratiform andesites and basalts prevail.

At Tunjony Lake, (Plate 1), Stuhini rocks are porphyritic volcanic agglomerates, (14 a). The agglomerate inclusions consist predominantly of porphyritic hornbelende volcanics in a fine grain mass. On weathered surface, these agglomerate inclusions, 5-15 cm in size stand out in relief. Associated with the andesite agglomerate are rare lamprophyre dykelets, fine grained, with thread veins of carbonate, and traces of marcasite.

On the north slope of Tunjony Lake, and consequently higher in the Stuhini Formation, the Stuhini volcanics exhibit angular inclusions, thus are differentiated from volcanic agglomerates into volcanic breccias. The inclusions range from 5 cm to 20 cm in size, and are also classified to come from Stuhini volcanic group rocks.

These Stuhini rocks were not differentiated, are referred to collectively as Stuhini breccia-aggomerates, are estimated to be 600 metres thick north of Tunjony Lake.

The upper contact zone of the Stuhini breccia-agglomerates is marked by intensive to moderate chlorite alteration over printed by intensive to moderate Fe-carbonate alteration. This Fe-carbonate alteration is also referred to gossan #1.

Locally, associated with Fe-Carbonate zones Stuhini breccia-agglomerates have been almost completely silicified. Where they have been silicified, they look like dykes. It is within these silicified zones, partially pyritized, that gold-(arsenic-antimony) is found to be anomalous. This silicification and partially pyritizated zones occur near Sloko intrusive contacts.

The Fe-carbonate zone is 3,800 metres long, up to 800 metres wide, and estimated to be vary between 25 metres to 200 metres thick. It dips under the Sloko porphyritic tuffs and Stuhini basalts and porphyritic andesites, and is believed to re-appear 1.5 kilometres to the east as gossan #6. It may also extend northwards.

Since gossan#1 is auriferous, it provides a substantial buried target for further gold exploration.

4.1.3 Rocks Doubtfully Stuhini Group or Takwahoni Formation, 11.

In general rocks mapped (by Souther, 1971) as Takwahoni Formation lie on the eastern margin of the Prospecting Area.

No outcrops observed within the Qualifying Area can categorically be stated as Takwahoni Formation, (11).

About 1.5 km south of the Check-Mate 2 mineral claim, a 50-100 metre thick unit of sedimentary breccia overlain by feldspar porhyritic andesite is present. Remnants of the Fe-carbonate zone occurs stratigrpahically below this unit. The sedimentry breccia exhibits pebble-cobble size quartz and jasper chert. Quartz veinlets range from 0.5 cm thick to 4 cm thick.

In and around the Star Claim, overlying the Stuhini volcanic rocks are reported grey green massive argillites, grits and cherts, quartzites and minor limestone, (Ref: Assessment Report #21,756). These sedimentary rocks may be remnants of the Takwahoni formation.

4.1.4 Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary Sloko Group Rocks 14a, 14b 15a and 16b.

In the North section of the Qualifying Area, including the Kay Property, (now open ground), Sloko group rocks consist of an assumed 800 metres thickness of tuff breccia, tuff agglomerate, vitric tuffs and ignimbrites, (14a) . These rocks are psuedo flat lying, stratiform and locally drag folded. They make up the big mountain north of Camp Creek. In the Qualifying Area, these rocks overly a felsite quartz-feldspar porphyry, (14b) This has slightly oxidized weathered surface with un-crowded disseminated euhedral pyrite or rusty casts after pyrite.

On the south side of Camp creek, these felsite porphyry rocks reportedly grade diorite and syenites, (undifferrentiated, 14b, Ref: Assessment Report 2512), but these were not seen during the 1998 Prospecting Program. Also reported in that report, coarse fragments of syenite and breccia occurs in felsite rocks along contact zones. Dykes of andesite, basalt and rocks with a fine grained diabase texture, (15b) occur on the Kay Property.

A Quartz feldspar porphyry stock occurs predominantly in Check-Mate (Ref: Assessment Report 23,613). This rock exhibits in part spectacular orange-tan jarosite alteration. In hand specimen the rock contains 40% phenocrysts and 60% matrix, the phenocrysts consisting of feldspars and quartz, (15a).

In thin and polished sections this rock show a leucocratic mafic-free rock with totally sericitized plagioclase phenocrysts. With quartz phenocrysts, both were set in a microgranular to felsitic groundmass. Dissemeinated euhedral-subhedral fine grained pyrite is randomly disseminated through the rock, and may be the same age as the sericitization.

Immediately east of Check-Mate claim an intrusive stock (15a, undifferentiated) occurs on the south ridge of a north flowing ridge. This rock contains feldspars and quartz with very minor mafics, and is barren of sulphides or quartz veins.

Southwards, within the Star claim and surrounding area, a granodiorite outcrops, (Ref: Assessment Report 21,756). This is a fine to coarse grained with equigranular biotite and hornblende (16 and undifferrentiated). Dykes of basalt cut the granodiorite *and surrounding sedimentary rocks and adjacent gossan zone, (Gossan #3).*

Central to the Check-Mate 2 mineral claim a quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP) stock outcrops. Similar "satillite" plugs occur on this claim. On fresh surface hand specimens exhibit quartz-feldspar porphyry in an argillic clay ground mass. Phenocrysts make up about 40% of the rock. There is no disseminated pyrite. Mafic minerals are rare, (15).

The QFP stock grades rapidly into a medium to coarse grained light brown weathered feldspar-muscovite porphyry rock. Here, quartz is the predominant matrix, with feldspar being argillized and over-printed by Fe-carbonate alteration. The Fe-carbonate alteration is variable in intensity. Locally this rock has blebs of pyrite.

A basalt dyke outcrops at the head of the cirque in the southeast corner of Check-Mate 2.

In the southern sector of the Qualifying Area, extrusive Sloko Group rocks overly the Stuhini Group volcanics, (and doubfully Takawahoni Formation), exhibiting a profound angular unconformable contact.

In the southern section of the Qualifying Area, the Sloko Group is predominatly represented by porphyritic tuffs, slightly stratiform. These tuffs form rounded mountain peaks, and are locally block-faulted. Black shale fragments and soils are found near the base of Sloko porphyritic tuffs.

In hand specimen, the Sloko tuffs are mauve in colour, the feldspar phenocrysts are sub-hedral in form and range from cream to light green in colour, (14a, undifferentiated).

4.1.5 Quaternary to Recent glacial outwash, and sands, 19.

Glacial out-wash covers a large part of the glacial valleys at the headwaters of La Jaune Creek. This out-wash consists of gravels. Glacial erratic boulders are common. Sulphide bearing rocks are present but not common,

On the higher slopes above the outwash, sands, with colour and grain size similar to beach sands, cover the Sloko Group rocks south of Check-Mate 2. These sands are up to several metres thick over bedrock and form mini-deserts of several hectares in size.

4.2 Structure.

The Stuhini breccia-agglomerates are overlain by two different rock types. One is the Sloko tuffs, the second is by stratiform basalts and porpyhyritic andesites, (7b). The latter were originally thought to be Sloko Group by the writer, but Souther mapped them as Stuhini Group, (Souther 1971). For now the writer accepts Southers view, but with considerable reservation.

There are two un-conformities between these three rock types, marked by an uneven paleo-erosian contact surface on the Stuhini breccia-agglomerates. Pillow structures along one unconformity is also suggested.

Elsewhere, the Stuhini breccia-agglomerates and Fe-carbonate zone are overlain a second unconformity, equally profound, but distinctively angular. Overlying rocks are Sloko poprhyritic tuffs.

The significance of these two un-conformaties is the associated Fe-carbonate alteration zone or gossan#1 which is anomalous in gold. Gold anomalies are concentrated in silicified zones occurs at the unconformity base within the upper Stuhini breccia-agglomerate unit, and adjacent to a Sloko age intrusive unit.

Faulting within the Prospecting Area is assumed. The La Jaune Creek, Camp Creek, and other tributary creeks to La Jaune creek may reflect normal fault structures. One contact between Stuhini and Sloko Group rocks, in the extreme southeast of Check-Mate 2 shows normal faulting.

5.0 MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION.

Check-Mate 2 (In Law) mineral claim. (Qualifying Area)

Hosts gossan #1, which is associated with following:

- Gossan#1 or an Fe-carbonate alteration zone extending for 3,800 metres in NW trend, 200- 800 metres wide, up to 200 metres thick, and dipping under younger rocks to the east and Northeast.
- gossan #1 or the Fe-carbonate alteration zone lies on and below two unconformities.
- One unconformity separates Stuhini breccia-agglomerates and Sloko porphyritic tuffs.
- A second unconformity separates the Stuhini breccia-agglomerates and Stuhini basalts and porphyritic andesites.
- Epithermal chalcedonic quartz stockworks on and near a paleo-surface unconformity between Stuhini and Sloko Group volcanics.
- Silicified replacement zones, associted with pyrite, are adjacent to Sloko intrusives, and assumed faulting.

The attraction to this area and the Check-Mate 2 mineral claim, is the pervasive gossan#1, a NW trending rusty Fe-carbonate zone.

Chevron Minerals Ltd in 1984, (Assessment Report #13,107) completed grid work and collected 700 soil and talus fines samples, in addition to the collection of 30 rock samples on gossan#1. At least 40% of these samples show anomalous gold-arsenic-antimony, values extending 2000 metres along a NW trend, and conforming to the Fe-Carbonate alteration zone.

The 1998 work indicated the Fe-Carbonate alteration is actually much bigger than reported by Chevron Minerals Ltd, (#13,107).

The highest gold samples collected during 1998, analysed 2054, ppb Au, 965 ppb Au, 276 ppb Au, in soils, 509 ppb Au in streams, and 704 ppb Au in rock.

Kay Property, (Lin Property), now open ground. (Qualfying Area)

Gossan#5 lies I kilometre to the Southeast of Kay Property mineralized zone.
The mineralized zone consists of:

- Hydrothermal contact related to disseminated-stockwork chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite-enargite-molybdenite, Local pyrite and rusty alteration only. felsite-diorite rocks.

Star (OutLaw) mineral claim. (Prospect ing Area)

Hosts Gossan#3, which is associated with:

- Rusty zone 1,800 metres long and 60 metres wide, trending northerly.
- Galena-Sphalerite with associated gold and silver values associated in shears or sheared quartz veins in contact relationship with basalt dykes and sills, associated with hornfelsed rocks.
- Alteration after clay-sericite, Fe-carbonate, limonite, oxidation after pyrite-pyrrhotite.
- Gold-silver geochemical anomalies associated with granodiorite contacts, all associated with hornfelsed rocks.
- High grade skarns of sphalerite-pyrrhotite in limestone or limy sedimetary rocks in contact with granodiorite

Check-Mate (Thorn) Property. (Prospecting Area).

Hosts gossan #2, which is associated with following:

- Pervasive jarosite on weathered surface in zone 60 metres long by 30 metres wide, trending easterly. Other satellite gossans present.
- Fresh rock within Gossan #2 shows pyrite and sericitization.
- Associated with quartz feldspar porphyry stock
- Hydrothermal and normal fault/stock contact related Chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite-enargite-arsenopyrite-sphalerite-galena-pyrite- associated with silver and gold.

Little is known about Gossans #4-#6, and are not covered further.

6.0 GEOCHEMICAL PROSPECTING. 1998 PROGRAM.

A total of 51 samples were collected during the 1998 Program. These samples were only collected in the Qualifying Area. Sample types are classified in the table below.

Type of Sample	Number of Samples
Talus Fines (TF)	21
Stream Sediments (S)	09
Rock Float (F)	12
Rock chip (C)	02
Rock Outcrop (R)	07

These samples were bus freighted from Whitehorse to the Mineral Environments Laboratories Ltd, 3176 Tatlow Road, Smithers BC and then transhipped to the same companies laboratory in Vancouver for crushing and splitting. A 30 gram sub-sample from each sample was submitted to geochemical and fire assay finish for gold. No other elements were analysed, except for sample STT-6F. This sample was analysed for gold and 31 elements by ICP. No silver was analysed. Until further follow-up, the Check-Mate 2 property is considered a gold prospect, not a gold-silver prospect.

6.1.1 Geochemical prospecting on Check-Mate 2 during 1998.

1998 anomalous returns on Check-Mate 2 are tabulated below:

Sample Type	Sample Number	Au ppb
Talus Fines	CM-5TF	965
" "	CM-11TF	276
" "	CM-12TF	44
" "	CM-14TF	116
" "	CM-19TF	40
" "	CM-25TF	158
" "	CM-27TF	2054
Stream Sediments	CM-5S	190
" "	CM-28S	509
Rock Float	CM-28F1	704
" "	CM-28F2	378

6.1.2 Geochemical prospecting around Tunjony Lake during 1998.

- An anomalous rock float fragment, (STT-7F2) of massive chalcopyrite with minor arsenopyrite analysed 114 Au ppb. This fragment was taken from an old camp site at the mouth of Tunjony River into Tunjony Lake. It is likely this sample was hand carried to this site by previous exploration crews during the 1960's-1980's.

- It was concluded the immediate west and southwest area of Tunjony Lake to be of limited interest for base metals.

- Fe-Carbonate outcrops and float rocks occur south of Check-Mate 2 claim. Stream sediment and rock sampling did not indicate any anomalous gold.

6.1.3 Geochemical prospecting around Star Claim during 1998.

- Stream samples STT-1s and STT-2s are anomalous in gold at 30 ppb Au and 179 ppb Au.

6.1.4 Geochemical prospecting on Kay Property and surrounding area during 1998.

- A diorite intrusion, partly pyritized, has a wide meta-somatic aureole hosting trace amounts of Cu-Mo, as dissemination's, fracture fillings and in quartz stringers. Trace amounts of enargite and tetrahedrite are also present.

- *This mineralisation can be traced over a radius of several hundred metres.*

- Float samples collected during 1998 contained traces of chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite? arsenopyrite? enargite? and traces of molybdenite, ref: sample STT-6F.

- Glacial erratics containing massive pyrite and pyrrhotite but no chalcopyrite were noted.

- A single creek boulder of brecciated limestone indicated high grade lead-zinc pods Ref: Plate #1, sample STT-3.

- 3%-4% of the float in surrounding creeks are rusted, mainly after pyrrhotite.

6.1.5 Geochemical prospecting on Check-Mate mineral claims made in previous years.

- Best float sample analysis collected in previous years was from the west slope to La Jaune Creek; that float sample returned 0.64 oz/t Au, 9.06 oz/t Ag and 8.45% Cu.

- Trenching over 12 feet on the east slope to La Jaune Creek returned grades to 0.25 oz/t Au, 9.1 oz/t Ag and 0.3% Cu. Re-logged core in 1994 returned the following: 13 metres of contiguous core returned 2,108 ppb Au,23.6 ppm Ag and 533 ppm Cu.

- Highest gold grade in one metre section is 9,060 ppb Au.

7.0 MODEL TYPES.

The model searched for in the Sutlahine River-Trapper Lake- Tunjony Lake area is a bulk-minable gold-silver-copper-(molybdenite) deposit.

Basically, there are now four variations of one model in the Prospect Area: The one model is Au-Ag-Cu-(Mo) transitional structurally controlled high sulphidation porphyry. The four variations are:

1. Check-Mate 2 , a structurally controlled Au disseminated epithermal model.

2. Kay Property, Cu-Mo porphyry model.

1. Star Property, a Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn high sulphidation contact metasomatic and skarn related model.

4. Check-Mate mineral claim, a structurally controlled Au-Ag-Cu high transitional high sulphidation model.

Important examples of high sulphidation porphyry systems are the Lepanto-FSE in the Philippines, Frieda River in Papua New Guinea and El Indio in Chile. The significance of these examples is that they not only host gold-copper within the system but are proximally related to a deeper and sometimes hidden gold-copper system.

The Lepanto high sulphidation enargite-gold deposit has reserves of 35 mt @ 3.5 %Cu and 3 g/t Au. It is located 200-400 metres to the northwest and 400 metres above the high grade FSE porphyry copper-gold deposit with reserves of 300 mt @ 0.70% Cu and 2.2 g/t Au.

Energite-gold mineralization is hosted in structurally controlled NW trending vuggy silica zones within dacite pyroclastics and porphyry body. Below Lepanto, the FSE porphyry deposit consists of bornite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite and hematite.

The Freida River deposits, up to 1983 inferred a porphyry copper resource of 860 mt @ 0.47 % Cu and 0.31 g/t Au within the Koki and Horse-ival deposits. The adjacent Nina deposit, a high sulphidation zone of 32 mt @ 2.35 Cu % and 0.58 g/t Au is outlined.

The El Indio deposit is a structurally controlled high sulphidation enargite copper system which has been over printed by epithermal gold mineralization hosted in veins.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Prospecting Area has four known mineral prospects.

The model searched for in the Sutlahine River-Trapper Lake- Tunjony Lake Region or Prospecting Area is a bulk-minable gold-silver-copper-(molybdenite) deposit.

Gold-silver-copper-(molybdenite) prospects do occur within the Prospecting Area, in various mineral combinations.

Potential for finding bulk deposits associated with these prospects are good, but finding the economic focal point of these deposits will require long term financing commitments.

Of all 4 prospects within the Prospecting Area, the Check-Mate 2 property, (Inlaw property), is the most accessible, the easier area to work, and the writers view, the most prospective for long term development.

Within Check-Mate 2 mineral claim, Indications are that gold minerals are contact or structurally controlled in either the Triassic Stuhini volcanics or Late Cretaceous or Early Sloko QFP and related intrusions.

The first attraction to Check-Mate 2 is gossan#1 or a 3,800 metre NW trending rusty Fe- carbonate zone, which has a maximum projected width of 800 metres and minimum width of 200 metres. Its thickness is estimated to be up to 200 metres.

The highest gold samples collected during 1998, analysed 2054, ppb Au, 965 ppb Au, 276 ppb Au, in soils, 509 ppb Au in streams, and 704 ppb Au in rock.

Since gossan#1 is proved auriferous, it therefore provides a substantial buried target for further exploration and development. Little is known about it's argentiferous content.

Basically, there are now four variations of one model in the Prospect Area: The one model is Au-Ag-Cu-(Mo) transitional structurally controlled high sulphidation porphyry.

A minimum target of 40,000,000 tonnes grading 3 g/t Au or equivalent would be a minimum for this isolated area, with price of gold in the $400-$450 per ounce range.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS.

Gold-silver-copper (molybdenite) targets in the Prospecting Area are long term, thus exploration in the area should be planned long term and on methodical basis.

Check-Mate 2, Kay Property, Star and Check-Mate mineral claims need to be prospected and geochemically sampled in detail.

The geology should be mapped in detail.

Geochemical sampling should include panning for heavy concentrates in talus fines or soils, and then analysing each concentrate, then plotted.

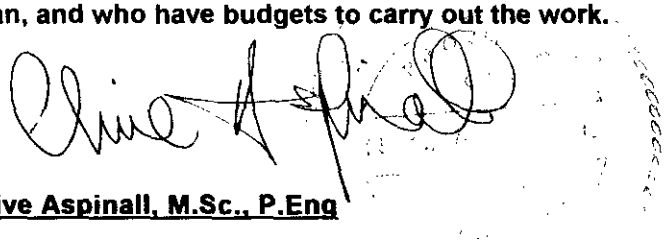
All these properties require collection of rock samples for

1. petrology
2. alteration
3. clay studies
4. fluid inclusions

All previous work by other workers should be compiled on to base compilation map to assist in planning an exploration program, and not to duplicate work already done.

Drilling should not be contemplated until definite geological structures and targets are thought out, and only after drilling pads have been cut or constructed.

Due to the high cost of operating in this remote area, optioning of claims should be made to major companies or junior companies with a long term vision, a long term plan, and who have budgets to carry out the work.



Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng

Atlin, North West British Columbia,
10th October 1998

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Appendices 1. Photographs.

Staking Check-Mate 2 mineral claim on 29th May 1998, prior to the 1998 Prospectors Assistance award.

Flying into Tunjony Lake on 16th June 1998 to commence 1998 BC Prospecting Program. Yellow-red-blue Luscombe aircraft belongs to Clive Aspinall and used for transporting himself and assistant, Julie Aspinall, the 80 miles from Atlin BC. The white Piper 14 belongs to Apex Air Ltd, and transported food and field equipment.

Prospecting around Tunjony Lake. Island at east end of lake was base of operations. The Island was chosen because of numerous grizzly bears, generally with cubs, seen on south and north slopes of Tunjony Lake. It was also a safe place to dock aircraft from westerly winds, while fly camping. This island, about 150 metres long and 50 metres wide, was also nesting haven for numerous wild foul.

Numerous alpine wild flowers were observed on slopes to Tunjony Lake, 80 miles southeast of Atlin, BC.
Top photo: identified as Indian Paint Brush, *Castillija spp.*
Bottom photo: identified as Lupines, *lupinus spp.*

Top: flying over Check-Mate mineral claim, looking east towards Kay Property, a Cu-Mo prospect found in the late 1950's by St Julian Mining company, (centre of photo). Green meadow in valley was once used as bush plane strip, probably also by St Julian crews. On the north side of valley rocks are all Sloko Group tuffs, on south side rocks in foreground are Sloko QFP and Sloko rhyolites.

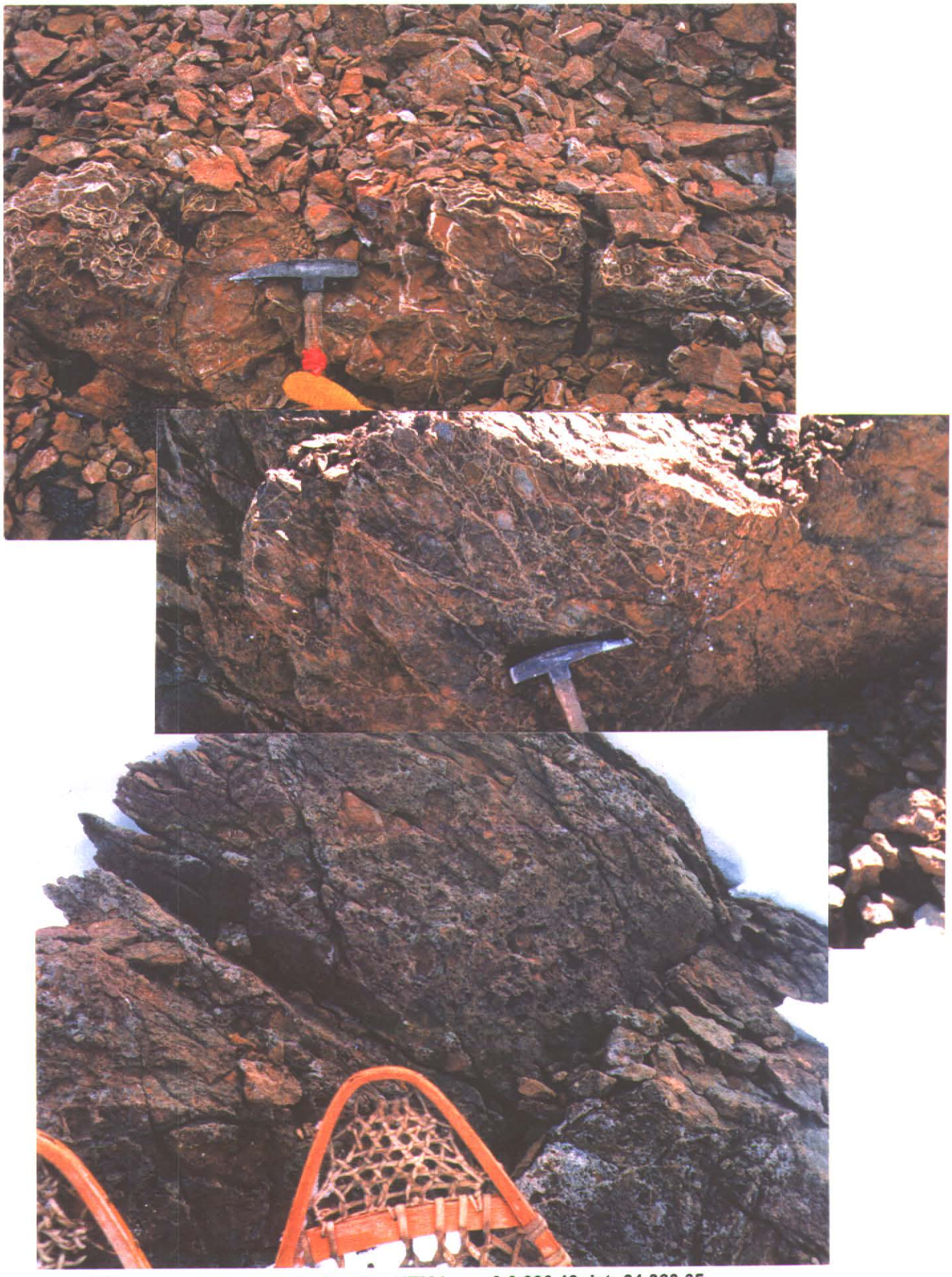
Bottom: Also taken from the air, this photo shows SE area of Check-Mate 2 claim, looking eastwards. Note red-brown alteration after carbonatisation in Stuhini breccias and agglomerates, on and below a profound unconformity with overlying Sloko tuffs.

Numerous epithermal quartz veinlets occur on ridge between two snow patches, lower right-hand corner.

Rough surface of Late Triassic Stuhini Breccia and agglomerates, which were estimated to be at least 600 metres thick on slopes to Tunjony Lake. Top, a lamprophyre dyklet intrudes these rocks.

Location, Tunjony Island, UTM: Long: 8 6 336 50; lat: 64 808 43; elev: 973 metres

.



SE corner of Check-Mate 2 claim, UTM long: 8 6 332 48; lat: 64 823 65.
Gradation, from bottom to top, from chloritic-carbonate altered Stuhini breccia-agglomerates, increasing carbonate-quartz stringers, (centre) to strong carbonate alteration and prominent chalcedonic quartz stringers, of white, green and blue colour, and blue weathering.

Appendices II . 1998 Analytical data

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8S-0072-RG1

Company: **MR. CLIVE ASPINALL**

Aug-20-98

Project:

Attn: Clive Aspinall

We *hereby certify* the following Geochemical Analysis of 21 ROCK samples submitted Aug-14-98 by CLIVE ASPINALL.

Sample Name	Au-fire PPB
STT-1F1	8
STT-2F1	469
STT-3F1	23
STT-7F2	114
STT-7F3	17
STT-7F4	3
STT-4F1	11
CM-1C	27
CM-11C	12
CM-3R1	3
CM-4R1	3
CM-4R2	3
CM-5R1	4
CM-10F1	2
CM-15R1	3
CM-23R1	7
CM-3R2	4
CM-24F1	13
CM-28F1	704
CM-28F2	5
CM-28F3	378

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Quality Assaying for over 25 Years

Geochemical Analysis Certificate

8S-0072-SG2

Company: **MR. CLIVE ASPINALL** Aug-20-98
Project:
Attn: Clive Aspinall

We *hereby certify* the following Geochemical Analysis of 9 STREAM SEDIMENTS samples submitted Aug-14-98 by CLIVE ASPINALL.

Sample Name	Au-fire PPB
CM-3S	2
CM-4S	14
CM-5S	190
CM-28S	509
SST-1 S	30
SST-2 S	179
SST-3 S	16
SST-4 S	19
SST-8 S	6

Certified by _____

Min-En Laboratories

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TELEPHONE (604) 327-3436
FAX (604) 327-3423

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SMITHERS, BC, CANADA V0J 2N0
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Geochemical Analysis Certificate

8S-0072-SG1

Company: **MR. CLIVE ASPINALL** Aug-20-98
Project:
Attn: Clive Aspinall

We *hereby certify* the following Geochemical Analysis of 21 TALLUS FINES samples submitted Aug-14-98 by CLIVE ASPINALL.

Sample Name	Au-fire PPB
CM-5 TF	965
CM-6 TF	7
CM-7 TF	4
CM-8 TF	5
CM-9 TF	4
CM-10 TF	6
CM-11 TF	276
CM-12 TF	44
CM-13 TF	26
CM-14 TF	116
CM-15 TF	8
CM-17 TF	5
CM-18 TF	12
CM-19 TF	40
CM-20 TF	6
CM-21 TF	12
CM-23 TF	12
CM-24 TF	24
CM-25 TF	158
CM-26 TF	27
CM-27 TF	2054

Certified by _____

Min-En Laboratories

CLIVE ASPINALL
Attention: CLIVE ASPINALL
Project:
Sample: ROCK

Mineral Environments Laboratories
8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4E8
Tel (604) 327-3436 Fax (604) 327-3423

Report No : **8V0606 RJ**
Date : Sep-18-98

MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Aqua Regia Digestion

Sample Number	Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	K %	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm	Au-fire ppb
STT-6 FI	<0.2	0.66	1455	60	0.5	<5	0.40	<1	5	95	155	4.84	0.16	0.58	445	6	0.03	8	870	136	15	4	<10	19	<0.01	36	<10	7	60	6	2

A .5 gm sample is digested with 10 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO3 at 95c for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml with D.I.H20.

Signed

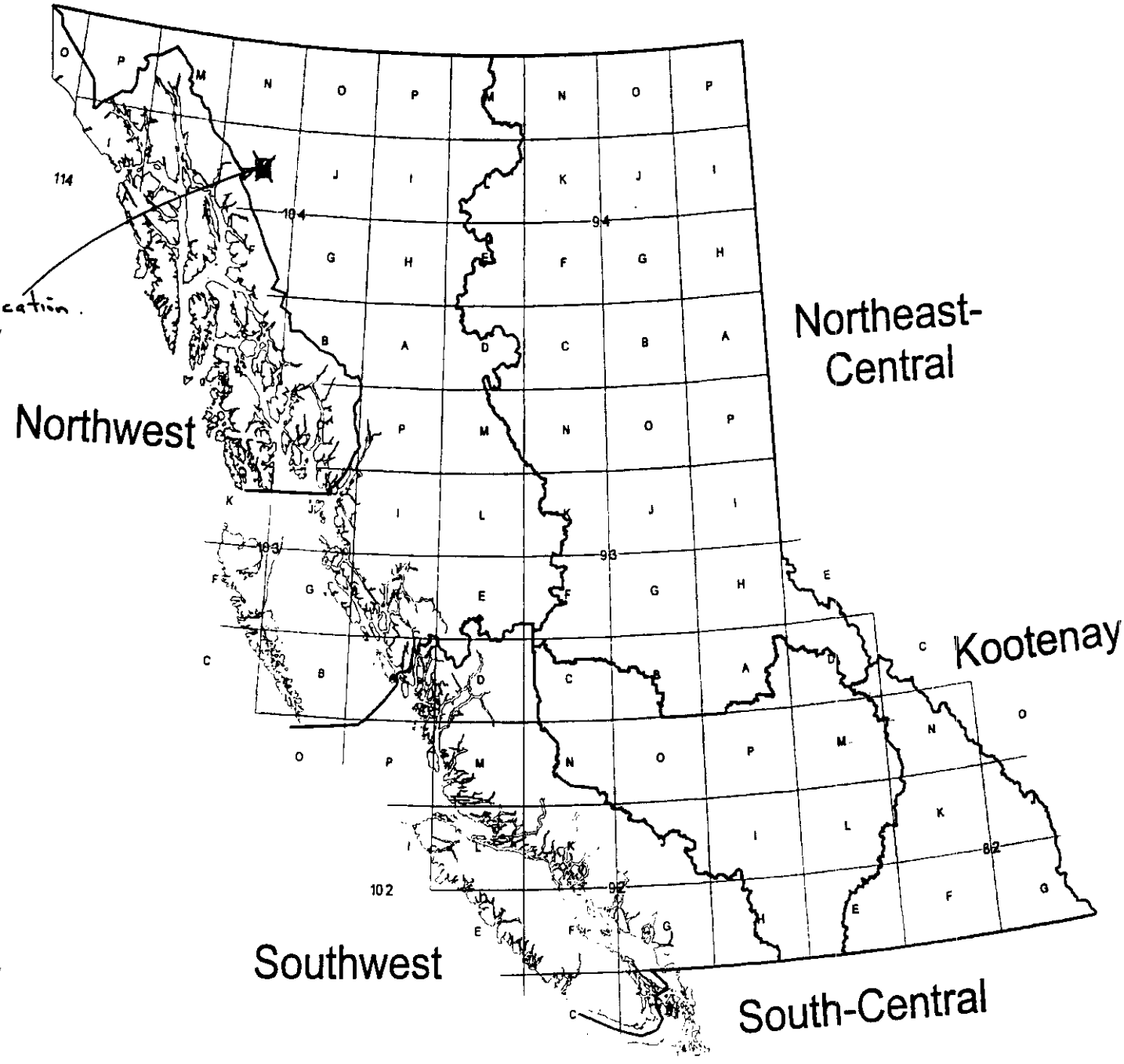
Appendices III . 1998 Sample data

Sample Type	Sample number	Au ppb	Description
Talus Fines	CM-5TF	355	Brown-red talus soils, gritty, near siliceous contact zone
"	CM-6TF	007	Brown talus, gritty, on Stuhini breccia-agglomerate
"	CM-7TF	004	" " " " " " "
"	CM-8TF	005	Coarse cirque grit " " " "
"	CM-9TF	004	" " " " " " "
"	CM-10TF	006	" " " " " " "
"	CM-11TF	275	Brown-red talus, gritty; on Carbonated Stuhini br- agg
"	CM-12TF	044	" " " " " " "
"	CM-13TF	026	Brown Soil from Creek bank.
"	CM-14TF	110	Brown-rusty soil. Contact zone/intrusive
"	CM-15TF	008	Brown red grit. Contact zone/ intrusive
"	CM-17TF	005	Coarse cirque grit. Cirque
"	CM-18TF	012	" " " "
"	CM-19TF	040	" " " "
"	CM-20TF	006	Brown Soil. On QFP?
"	CM-21TF	012	Rusty grit from ridge, on QFP?
"	CM-23TF	012	Rusty grit near shears, contact, QFP
"	CM-24TF	024	" " on Diorite
"	CM-25TF	155	Brown-red soil taken from gopher hole, contact zone
"	CM-26TF	027	Brown talus Fines, on Stuhini Breccia-agglomerate
"	CM-27TF	2054	Coarse sandy gravel on siliceous zone/QFP
Stream Sed.	CM-3S	002	
"	CM-4S	014	
"	CM-5S	190	-80 mesh. Contact zone/intrusive
"	CM-28S	509	-80 mesh. Rusty, Contact zone /intrusive
"	STT-1S	930	-80 mesh. Rusty, Contact zone/intrusive
"	STT-2S	173	-80 mesh. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, below gossan
"	STT-3S	016	-80 mesh, grey
"	STT-4S	019	-80 mesh. Tan
"	STT-8S	006	-80 mesh. Grey silts
Rock Float	CM-24F	013	Carbonated stuhini volc; with pods of pyrite
	CM-28F1	704	Siliceous-pyrite-arsenopyrite. Contact zone w/ intrusive
	CM-28F2	005	Rusty rock, vuggy, with carbonate in vugs. Heavy.
	CM-28F3	378	Siliceous-pyrite-arsenopyrite. Contact zone w/ intrusive
	STT-1F1	008	Contact rocks
	STT-2F2	465	Pyrite-arsenopyrite fragments. Below gossan.
	STT-3F1	023	Dissiminated pyrite, trace Mo, Trace Cu.
	STT-7F2	114	Chalcopyrite, trace malachite, trace azurite, quartz.

Sample Type	Sample number	Au ppb	Description
R/FLOAT	STT-7F3	017	Rusty rock, pyrite
"	STT-7F4	003	" " "
"	STT-4F1	011	Intrusive rock, disseminated pyrrhotite
"	CM-10F1	002	Float with blue chalcedonic quartz. Stuhini Carb. Volc.
ROCK CHIP OVER 100M	CM-1C	027	Quartz veinlets and stringers. Stuhini br-agglom.
ROCK CHIP OVER 40 M	CM-11C	012	" " " " "
ROCK O/CROP	CM-3R1	003	Quartz veinlets from chert-pebble conglomerate
"	CM-4R1	003	Carbonated ferruginous, quartz veinlets
"	CM-4R2	004	" " " "
"	CM-5R1	007	Stuhini breccia-agglom with carb/quartz thread veinlets
"	CM-15R1	004	Rusty fraible quartz, near contact zone.

PROGRAM PROPOSAL - PART B
Location of Proposed Project(s)

Indicate on this map (using an "X") the general location of each of the projects covered by this proposal.



APPLICATION PART "B". PROPOSED PROGRAM OF NICHOLAS CLIVE ASPINALL, (FREE MINERS LIC. 101024,) OF ATLIN BC. THREE HARD ROCK PROSPECTS AND AREAS IN BETWEEN, WITHIN SUTLAHINI RIVER-TUNJONY LAKE REGION, TULSEQUAH DISTRICT, ATLIN M.D. PROPOSED PROGRAM SCHEDULE. 25TH MAY-25TH JUNE 1998. APPLICATION PREPARED ON 28TH MARCH 1998.

LOCATION OF REGION : SUTLAHINI RIVER-TUNJONY LAKE, ATLIN M.D. TULSEQUAH MAP SHEET. NTS 104K: CLAIM MAP 104/K10W, AND 7E/W. CO: ORDINATES: NW CORNER AREA OF INTEREST. LAT: 58 DEGREES 33' 52 NORTH LONG: 132 DEGREES 49' 47" WEST. SEE ATTACHED MAP SECTION 1:50,000 SCALE.

ACCESS: SEE ATTACHED LOCATION MAP. (2 DAYS MOB/DE-MOB.) PRIVATE FLOAT PLANE TO KING SALMON LAKE. COMMERCIAL HELICOPTER KING SALMON LAKE-PROSPECT AREA, 25-30 MILES

WORK HISTORY: SEE ATTACHED SUMMARY IN SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS.
GEOLOGICAL WORK MODELS: TRANSITIONAL EPITHERMAL- PORPHYRY.
PROSPECTING TARGETS: SEE ATTACHED FIGURES AND TITLE DOCUMENTS.

1. PROSPECTING AREA #1. (8 DAYS)
   CHECK- MATE MINERAL CLAIM: CURRENT CLAIM. TENURE 320695. APPLICANT HAS MINERAL RIGHTS TO 2ND SEPTEMBER 1998. INTEND ASSESSMENT WORK OVER 20 UNITS. CONCENTRATING ON WEST SIDE OF LA JEUNE CREEK. DETAILED MAPPING/SKETCHING/PHOTOGRAPHY OF MINERAL ZONES. (REF: ASSESSMENT REPORTS 23612, 15,897, 10,243: ALSO SOUTHER 1971)

ASSESSMENT WORK PROGRAM. INTEND RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL MAPPING AT SCALE 1:5000. COLLECTION OF INSITU SAMPLES FOR PETROLOGICAL AND ORE MICROSCOPY STUDIES. GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES WILL INCLUDE: SOIL, STREAM, SLUICING AND PANNING FOR HEAVY MINERALS SAMPLES, FLOAT AND INSITU ROCK. THESE WILL BE FREIGHTED TO SMITHERS FOR ANALYTICAL WORK TO INCLUDE Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Sb, As

2. PROSPECT AREA #2. (8 DAYS). NON-CLAIMED OPEN AREA. PROSPECTING WORK. PROSPECT AND SAMPLING FOR Cu AND Mo. RECONNAISSANCE MAPPING TO OUTLINE GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMICAL TARGET AREA. COLLECT SAMPLES FOR PETROLOGY/ORE MICROSCOPY. DETAILED MAPPING/SKETCHING/PHOTOGRAPHY OF MINERAL ZONES. HOPEFULLY WILL PROVE-UP DISCOVERY, AND/OR FIND OTHERS. (REF: ASSESSMENT REPORT 2,512).

3. PROSPECT AREA #3. (8 DAYS). NON- CLAIMED OPEN AREA. PROSPECTING WORK. PROSPECT AND SAMPLING FOR Au, Cu AND Ag. COLLECT SAMPLES FOR PETROLOGY/ORE MICROSCOPY. DETAILED MAPPING/SKETCHING/PHOTOGRAPHY OF MINERAL ZONES. HOPEFULLY WILL PROVE-UP DISCOVERY AND/OR FIND OTHERS. (REF: A/REPORT 13,107).

4. PROSPECTING BETWEEN AREAS #1.#2, AND #3. ESTIMATED AT 8 DAYS

TOTAL FIELD DAYS IN REGION: 34 DAYS.
PLUS REPORTING, ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTIC DAYS IN ATLIN AND WHITEHORSE: 15-20 DAYS. TOTAL TIME: 49-54 DAYS

CLIVE ASPINALL.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

Please see Main text for Technical Report in detail.

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- **Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations 15 to 17, page 6.**
- 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 Clive Ashnall **Reference Number** FMC 101024

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Sutlahine-Trapper-Tungony MINFILE No. if applicable _____

Location of Project Area NTS 104K/10W-07E Lat 58° 30' Long 132° 45'

Description of Location and Access Atlin → Tungony Lake By Fixed Wing. Tungony Lake → Prospecting Area By Back-Packing and Fly Camping.

Main Commodities Searched For Gold

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Gold: Check-Mate 2 Mineral Claim Formaly Ina Law Claim. Also Gold on Star Claim, Thorn Property, etc.

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 7.5 x 15 Km: Includes using Binoculars
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) 7.5 x 15 Km " " "
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 51 Samples: Talus Fines / Float / Stream / Chip / Rock
4. Geophysical (type and line km) No
5. Physical Work (type and amount) No
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) No
7. Other (specify) Analyses at Commercial Lab.

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Gold Claim Name Check-Mate 2

Location (show on map) Lat 58°30' Long 132° 45 Elevation 1400 m

Best assay/sample type 2054 ppb Au, 965 ppb Au, 276 ppb Au in Soils (Talus Fines) 509 ppb Au in Stream Sed, 704 ppb in rock float.

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies

Stuhini Breccia-agglomerates overlain unconformably by Stuhini? basalts-porphyritic andesites and Sloko volcanic tuffs. Along this Unconformity is an ancient Paleo Surface which exhibits Fe. Carbonate alteration and local areas of Chalcedonic veinlet stockworks. Alteration zone is 3,800 m long, ~1/2 800 m wide and 200 m thick. Locally, it is auriferous adjacent to Sloko Intrusive stocks.

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.*

Symbols

1600 ~ Contours in Metres

H: Stream Sample location (Collected by Helicopter)

• Talus fines sample location

× outcrop

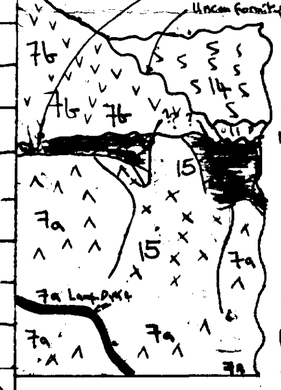
▲ BC Government sample 730 ppb Au (Panned Concentrate?) Location + Value.

Au - gold; Ag - Silver; Cu - Copper; Mo - Molybdenite; Pb - lead; Zn - Zinc; Py - Pyrite; As - Arsenopyrite

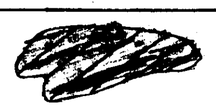
→ Measured Section

Period	Epoch	Formation / Unit	Ma	Thickness metres
Cretaceous Tertiary		Sloko		
Triassic or Jurassic	early	Takwahoni or Stuhini (intruded by Sloko age stock?)		
	Late			
Triassic	Late	Stuhini	230+?	

Measured Section #1, From Tunjony Lake to 5.3 Km N.



Gossans



Gossan #1 Buckskin tan Carbonate alteration within Stuhini agglomerate-breccia, volcanics and intrusive Sloko Quartz-Feldspar stock-dykes. Au anomalous values possibly related to Carbonate-Quartz stockworks and contact rocks.

Gossan #2. Widespread diss pyrite and Jarosite, associated with Sloko QFP. Tetrahedrite Chalcopyrite - Arsenopyrite - Enargite associated with Au+Ag. Investigated under previous exploration, and mentioned here for completeness.

Gossan #3. Skarn, with Red Rusty drainages. Au - Ag - Cu - Pb - Zn Py - As.

Gossans #4, #5 and #6. Not Visited.

Legend

Quaternary, Pleistocene and Recent

19 Fluviatile Gravel, glacial outwash, sand, silt.

Late Cretaceous and early Tertiary: Sloko Group

S 14a S — White stratiform, locally drag folded, slump block faulted Feldspar porphyry tuffs. Colour changes to Mauve/tan.

14b S S — White rhyolite, quartz eyes, sometimes with diss: pyrite or oxidized pyrite casts. Jointed.

* 15a * — Possibly genetically related to 14a, 14b Quartz-feldspar porphyry, locally Rusty, faulted.

15b — Zone of basalt dykes? andesite? Diabase?

— — — — — — — Unconformity

Triassic or Jurassic. Takwahoni Formation.

11 — CHERT-Pebble Conglomerate

Triassic. Stuhini Formation

7a — stratiform basalts and porphyritic andesites

— — — — — Unconformity

7b — Volcanic breccias and agglomerate volcanics

Pre-Triassic

4 — Limestone? Sheared. Rusty.

Assumed Fault

Mineral Claim Data

- Check-Mate, Tenure 320635, 100% Clive Aspinall, 9 Units, 8 C. Recorded 2nd Sept. 1993. Optioned to Kohima Pacific Gold Corp, 28th May '98.
- Check-Mate 2. Tenure 363029, 100% Clive Aspinall. Recorded 31st May 1998.
- Stuart #1, 2, 3. Tenure 360714/6/6. 100% (Morgan Poliquin, Vancouver)
- Star. Tenure 360717 100% (Morgan Poliquin)

THORN Property

Stuart #1 Tenure #360714

LCP

CHECK-MATE TENURE # 320635

(Originally THORN PROPERTY)

Gossan #2 (observed in 1994)

Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Py

86' zone (Au-Ag-Cu)

old camp with drill core

Stuart #3 Tenure: 360716

Stuart #2 Tenure: 360715

Camp Creek

Canyon

Ma-Ka Property

Py

Gossan #5

very Rusty

Rusty shear zones (observed with binoculars)

OutLaw Property

Gossan #3 (SKARN)

STAR. TENURE # 360717

Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn-Py-As

(Originally Property)

OutLaw

Gossan #4

Originally Thorn Claims

730 ppb Au (Panned Concentrate?)

328 ppb Au (Panned Concentrate?)

INLAW Property

Gossan #1 (Originally INLAW PROPERTY.)

CHECK-MATE TENURE: 363029

Gossan #6

Originally Law Property.

ENLARGEMENT

Fly-CAMP #1

Rusty Creek

Rusty zones

Measured Section #1 } See Page 12 in text.

8 old drums on Lake shore

CM-2

Tunjony Lake

STT-8 F3,3,4

STT-8S

Unconformity

Pg-Zn

Pg-Zn float

Pg As

Very Rusty drainage

STT-5R1

STT-6F6

STT-3S

STT-4S

STT-1S STT-F

STT-F, STT-2S

Old drilling camp site with half buried drums, drill pipe.

Fly-Camp #2

CM-4R1/R2

CM-5S/R1/R2

CM-15S

CM-23R1

CM-28F1/F2/F3

CM-7F1

CM-1C

CM-11C

CM-11F/C

CM-10F1

CM-9F

CM-8F

CM-6F

CM-22F

CM-19F

CM-18F

CM-12F

CM-14F

CM-15F

CM-20F

CM-21F

CM-24F/24R

CM-25F

CM-26F

CM-23F/24R

CM-5S/5R1/5R2/5R3

Check-Mate 2

Scale 1:10,000

ENLARGEMENT SE CHECK-MATE 2.

Unconformity contact

Projected Unconformity Contact.

10 Post 8W

10 Post 2W

10 Post 1W

10 Po

Lake

Stuhini River

Sutlahine-Trapper-Tunjony Lk Region

Surveyed Area

Tunjony Lk

Scale 1:4mils

Yukon Territory

Atlin

Dease Lk

Telegraph Cr

Fort Nelson

Dawson Creek

Prince George

Smithers

Williams Lake

Province of British Columbia Canada

Lillooet

Vancouver

Victoria

U.S.A

400 Kms

Location Map.

Sample Data

Sample type	Sample #	Au ppb
Rock Outcrop	CM-3R1	3
" "	CM-4R1	3
" "	CM-4R2	3
" "	CM-5R1	4
" "	CM-15R1	2
" "	CM-23R1	7
" "	CM 3R2	4

Code: 27 Sample #

CM = CHECK-MATE 2

STT = SUTLAHINE-TRAPPER TUNJONY REGION

TF = Talus Fines

S = Stream Sed

F_1 = Rock Float, Sample #1

F_2 = Rock Float, Sample #2

R_1 = Outcrop, Sample #1

C = Chip Sample

Sample type	Sample #	Au ppb	Sample type	Sample #	Au ppb
Talus Fines	CM-5TF	~~5~~	Stream Sed	CM-28S	509
" "	CM-6TF	7	" "	STT-1S	30
" "	CM-7TF	4	" "	STT-2S	~~79~~
" "	CM-8TF	5	" "	STT-3S	16
" "	CM-9TF	4	" "	STT-4S	19
" "	CM-10TF	6	" "	STT-8S	6
" "	CM-11TF	~~276~~	Rock Float	CM-24F1	13
" "	CM-12TF	44	" "	CM-28F1	~~704~~
" "	CM-13TF	26	" "	CM-28F2	5
" "	CM-14TF	~~116~~	" "	CM-28F3	~~378~~
" "	CM-15TF	8	" "	STT-1F1	8
" "	CM-17TF	5	" "	STT-2F1	~~469~~
" "	CM-18TF	12	" "	STT-3F1	23
" "	CM-19TF	~~140~~	" "	STT-7F2	~~1145~~
" "	CM-20TF	6	" "	STT-7F3	17
" "	CM-21TF	12	" "	STT-7F4	3
" "	CM-23TF	12	" "	STT-4F1	11
" "	CM-24TF	24	" "	CM-10F1	2
" "	CM-25TF	158	Rock Chip over 100 m	CM-1C	27
" "	CM-26TF	27	Rock Chip over 40 m	CM-11R	12
" "	CM-27TF	~~2059~~			
Stream Sed	CM-3S	2			
" "	CM-4S	14			
" "	CM-5S	190			

Colour Code.

BACK GROUND

Anomalous

HIGHLY ANOMALOUS

CLIVE ASPINALL 98080 (1)

Check-Mate 2 Mineral Claim Surrounding Prospecting Area, with Clive Aspinall

SUTLAHINE RIVER - TRAPPER LAKE - TUNJONY LAKE REGION

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DATE: June-Aug 98	ATLIN M.D. BC.		
Scale 1:25,000	Drawn: Clive Aspinall		Drawing # 1

Plate #1

15a?

Up to 10,000 ppb Au in Rock (Chevron Work) (1984)

Up to 2,600 ppb Au in Soils (Chevron Work) (1984)

Up to 8550 ppb Au in Soils (Chevron Work) (1984)

CM-28TF, 27TF, 26TF, 25TF, 24TF, 23TF, 22TF, 21TF, 20TF, 19TF, 18TF, 17TF, 16TF, 15TF, 14TF, 13TF, 12TF, 11TF, 10TF, 9TF, 8TF, 7TF, 6TF, 1C

CM-5R1, 6R2, 6S, 5TF

ID Post 2N, ID Post 2W, ID Post 1W

LCP

1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800

Creek

Au PPb Geochemical Rank

Type of Sample	Background 0-29 ppb Au	Anomalous 30-99 ppb Au	Highly Anomalous 100+ ppb Au
Talus Fines (TF)	•	●	●
Rock Float (F)	•	⬢	⬢
Rock outcrop (C)	▲	▲	▲
Stream (S)	▪	▪	▪
Rock chip	★		

Scale 1:5000.

Legend

Symbols: x outcrop; x continuous outcrop; ⊕ M.C. ID post; ⊕ LCP

19 — Pleistocene-Recent. Fluviatile gravel, glacial outwash sand, silt.

7a — Triassic. Stuhini Basalts and Andesites, Strati form

S S S / S 14 S / S S S — Late Cretaceous Early Tertiary. Sloko Group Feldspar porphyry, Tuffs

7a — Triassic Stuhini Volcanic Breccias + Tuffs

15a — Sloko Group Mica-Quartz-Feldspar porphyry

Carbonate alteration. Sloko group-Stuhini Group Rocks

Yukon, 128°, 120°, 60°, Atlin, Check-Mate 2 Property, Faer Nelson, N, Pacific Ocean, Prince Rupert, Smithers, Prince George, Williams Lake, Lillooet, Kamloops, Vancouver, Victoria, USA, 49°, 500 Km

Province of British Columbia, Canada

Check-Mate 2 Property 1" : 4 miles (originally Inlaw)

Check-Mate 3, Little Trapper Lk, LCP, 1998 Work Area, Tungony Lk, Trapper Lake, 58°30', 133°45'

Legend (cont)

Projected Au Anomalous Zone (1984+1998 Field work)

Unconformable Contact #2

Unconformable Contact #1

Fe-Carb. Alteration Contact

Geological Contact

Claim Boundary

Check-Mate 3 Property (Originally Inlaw Property)

Work Boundary

LCP

Scale: 1:25,000

1998 Work Area

Scale 1:25,000

0, 100, 200, 250 Metres (Main map)

Clive Aspinall '98 BC. Prospectors Assistance Program

SCALE: 1:5000.	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY: Clive A.
DATE: June Aug '98	98-08 (2)	REVISED: N. ASPINALL

Check-Mate #2, tenure 363029 (originally Inlaw) 1998 GEOLOGY-GEOCHEMISTRY Recce SURVEYS.

SUTLAHINE-TRAPPER-TUNGONY Lake Region, ATLIN M.D. BC.

DRAWING NUMBER #2

Plate #2