BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1998/99
REPORT #:	PAP 98-35
NAME:	LAWRENCE HEWITT

RECONNAISSANCE PROSPECTING REPORT ON THE CHAR PROJECT AND THE TAHTSA – SANDIFER PROJECT

B. C. PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

REFERENCE no 98/99 p75

By

Lawrence Hewitt

January 30/99

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 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 LAWRENCE HEWITT Reference Number 98 P 75

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

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

Location of Project Area NTS 93 M/10 Lat 55° 39' Long 126° 39'

Description of Location and Access WEST SIDE OF CHARLESTON CREEK, ACCESS VIA NILKITWA FSR TO 10.5 K ON THE 481 ROAD.

Main Commodities Searched For CU / AU

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area

WORK PERFORMED

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

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities AU Claim Name CHAR-1-8

Location (show on map) Lat 55° 39' Long 126° 39' Elevation 4500'

Best assay/sample type 14 ppb AU

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies INDICATIONS OF AU IN SOILS ASSOCIATED WITH MAG HIGH.

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.*

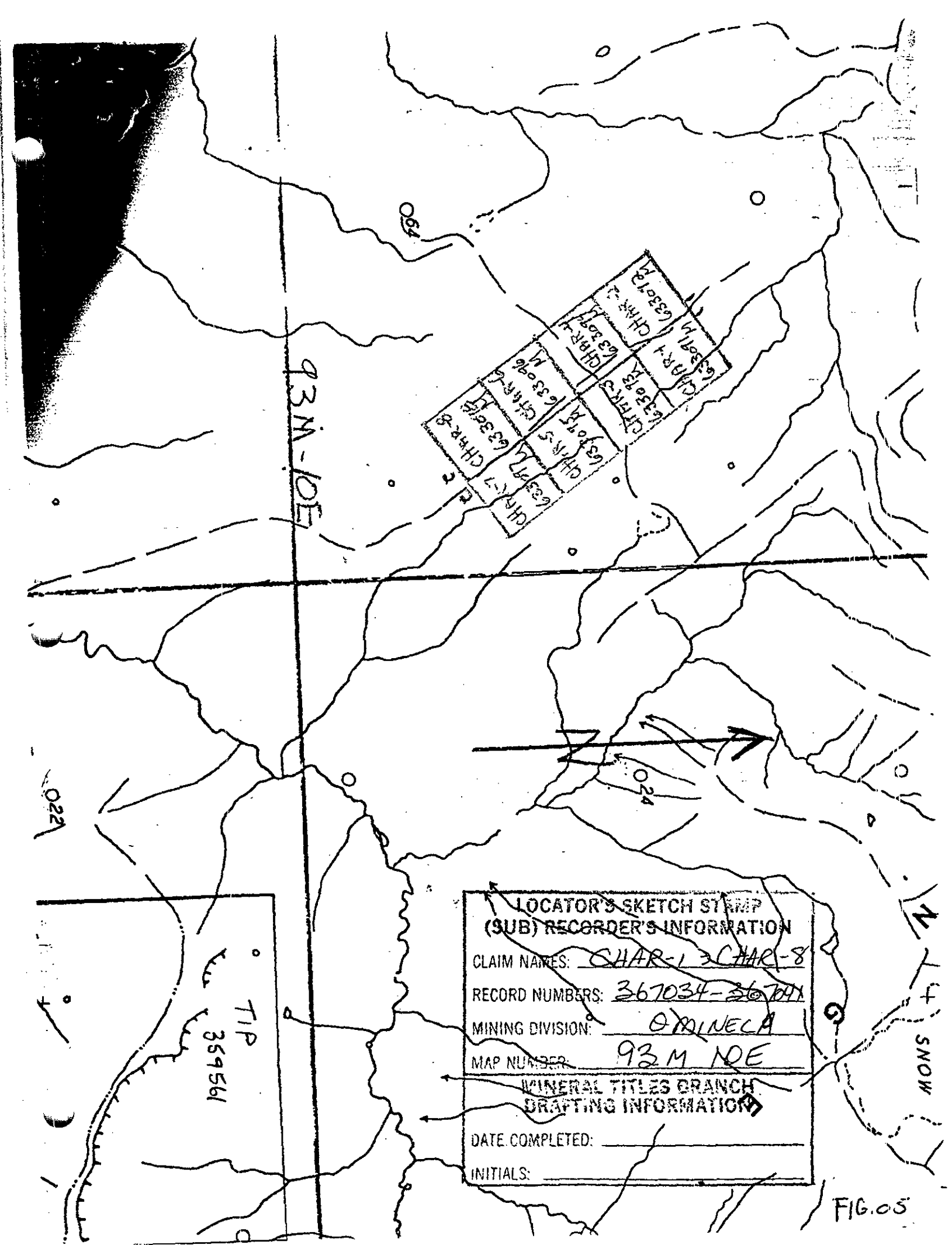

93M-105
090
022
024
TIP
359561
SNOW
CHAR-1
CHAR-2
CHAR-3
CHAR-4
CHAR-5
CHAR-6
CHAR-7
CHAR-8
LOCATOR'S SKETCH STAMP
(SUB) RECORDER'S INFORMATION
CLAIM NAMES: CHAR-1 - CHAR-8
RECORD NUMBERS: 367034 - 367041
MINING DIVISION: OMINECA
MAP NUMBER: 93M NE
MINERAL TITLES BRANCH
DRAFTING INFORMATION
DATE COMPLETED:
INITIALS:

FIG. 05

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 LAWRENCE Hewitt Reference Number 98/99 P75

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) TAHTSA - SANDIFER MINFILE No. if applicable

Location of Project Area NTS 93E/12 Lat 127°39' Long 53°36'

Description of Location and Access TAHTSA LAKE + SANDIFER LAKE - ACCESS BY CANOE VIA TAHTSA REACH

Main Commodities Searched For CU/AU

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area REVISED MINERAL INVENTORY MAP 93E (MI) #6 - GG, #17 SANDIFER LAKE

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 14 K^2
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) Rock - 26, Silt - 20
4. Geophysical (type and line km)
5. Physical Work (type and amount)
6,. Drilling (no,. holes, size, depth in m, total m)
7. Other (specify)

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Cu Claim Name

Location (show on map) Lat. 127° 39' Long 53° 36' Elevation 950'

Best assay/sample type Rock 7/9000 ppm Cu

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies MALACHITE, AZURITE, CHALCO VIEN IN VOLCANICS

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.*

CHAR PROJECT

A portion of last years Grant was spent on the ground over which the TIP CLAIM lay. A prominent characteristic of the claim area is the thumb print mag feature. Sampling results were surprisingly high in gold values. The mag map, see figure 02, shows another mag feature to the NW along the major fault trend. The aim of the project was, in the time allowed, to ground proof the air mag feature, acquire tenure, and establish a soil line down ice to see if any gold values might be obtained.

Eight two-post claims, Char-1-8 were staked, a grid established over the airborne feature and a mag survey was run. The results are shown on figure 03. The mag used was a MF-2-100 Fluxgate Magnetometer. Indeed there is a mag feature associated with anomalous gold in soils. Although not as spectacular as values obtained on the TIP, it is clear that more soils are warranted.

It is interesting to note that of the rock samples available, the float sample CLH-04 was anomalous in copper and gold. No magnetic float was noted and the only outcrop observed, a rusty sediment on Line 9 + 500, was non-magnetic.

CHAR PROJECT
(PHOTO DESCRIPTION)

1. CAMP AT CHAR PROJECT, HAROLD HENDRICKSON CHECKING MAG.
2. HAROLD HENDRICKSON , MAG OPERATOR.
3. MEADOW ON NORTH SIDE OF GRID.
4. – 10. 2 POST STAKING, BASE LINE FOR GRID.

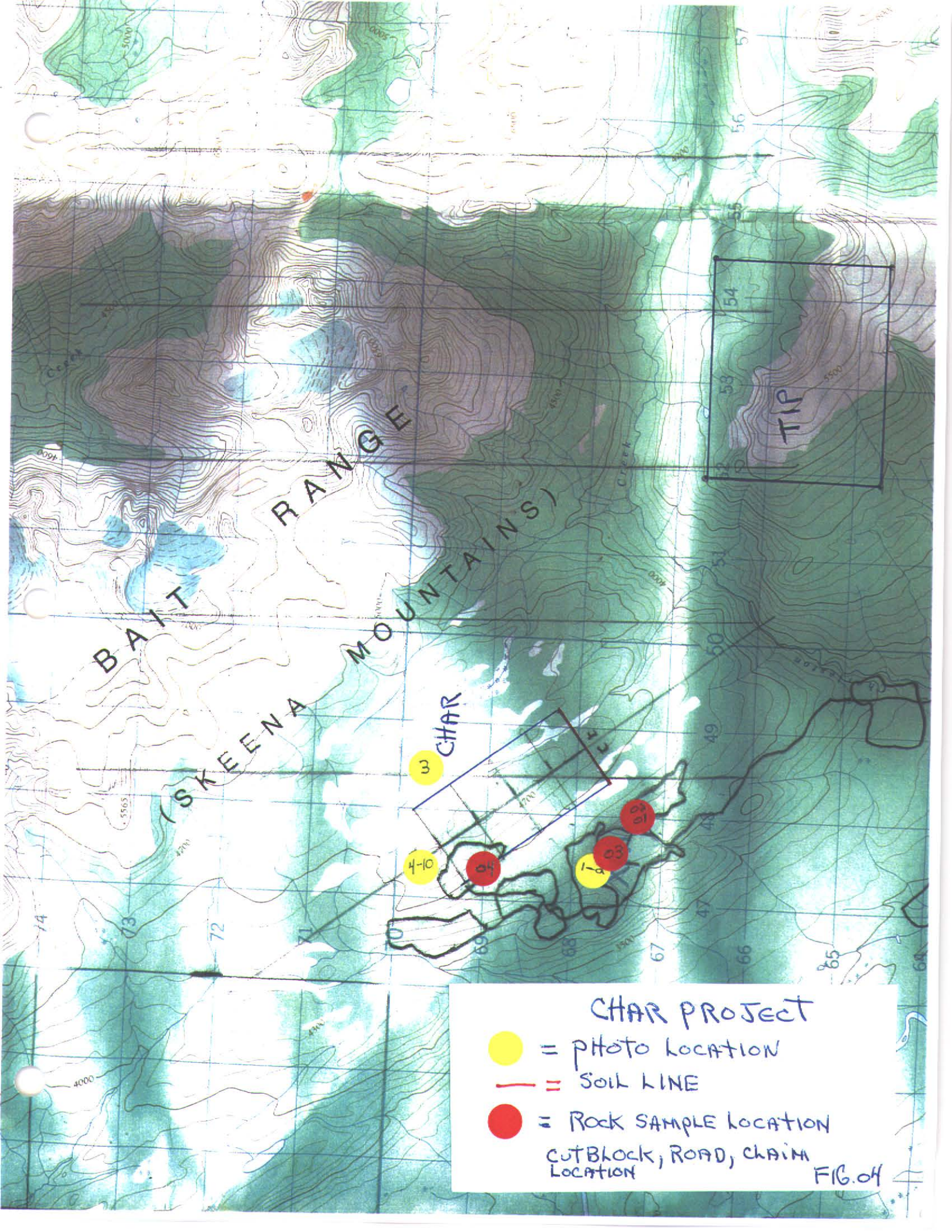

BAIT RANGE
(SKEENA MOUNTAINS)
TIP
CHAR
3
4-10
04
03
02
01
1-a
CHAR PROJECT
= PHOTO LOCATION
= SOIL LINE
= ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
CUTBLOCK, ROAD, CHAIM LOCATION

FIG. 04

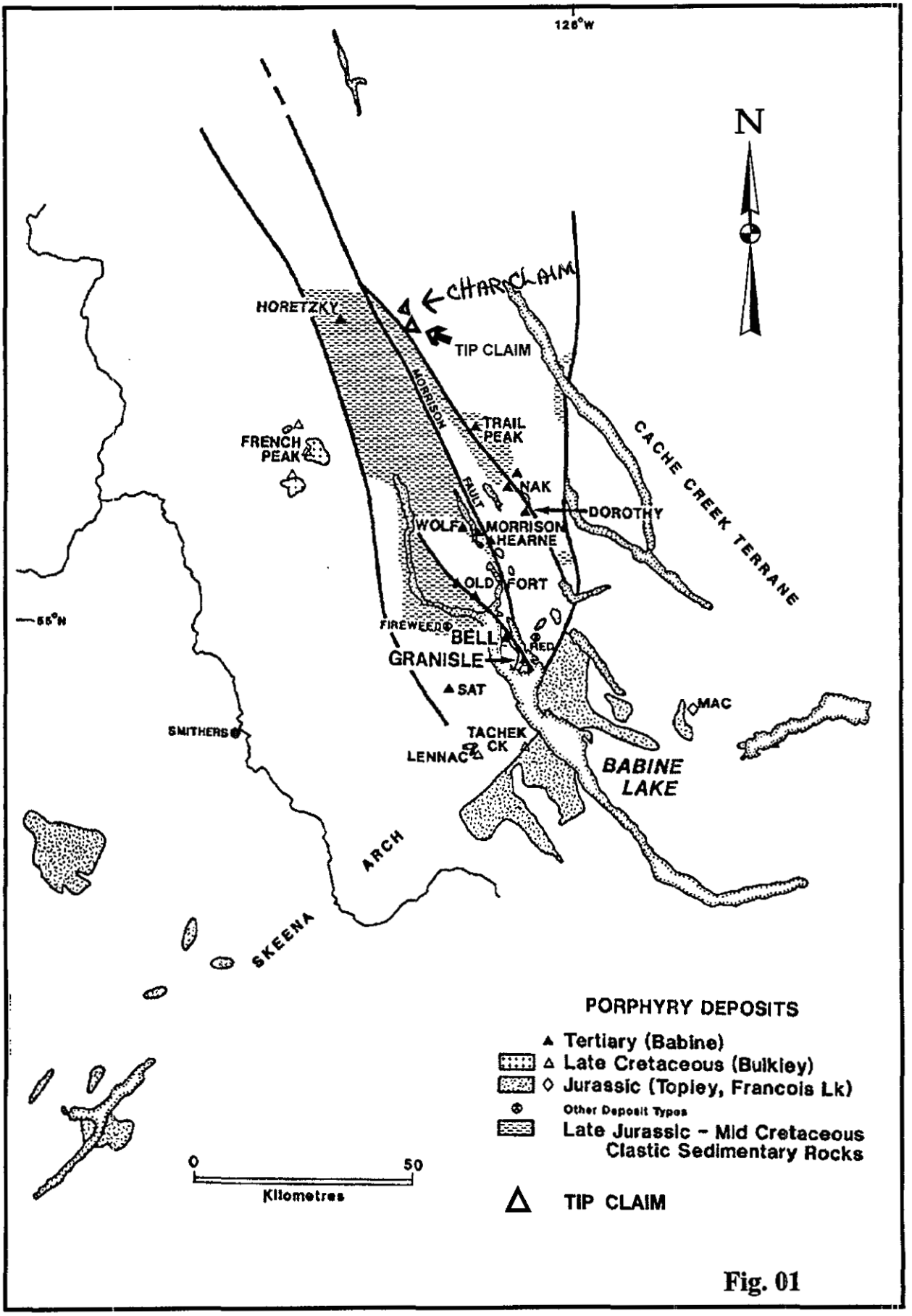
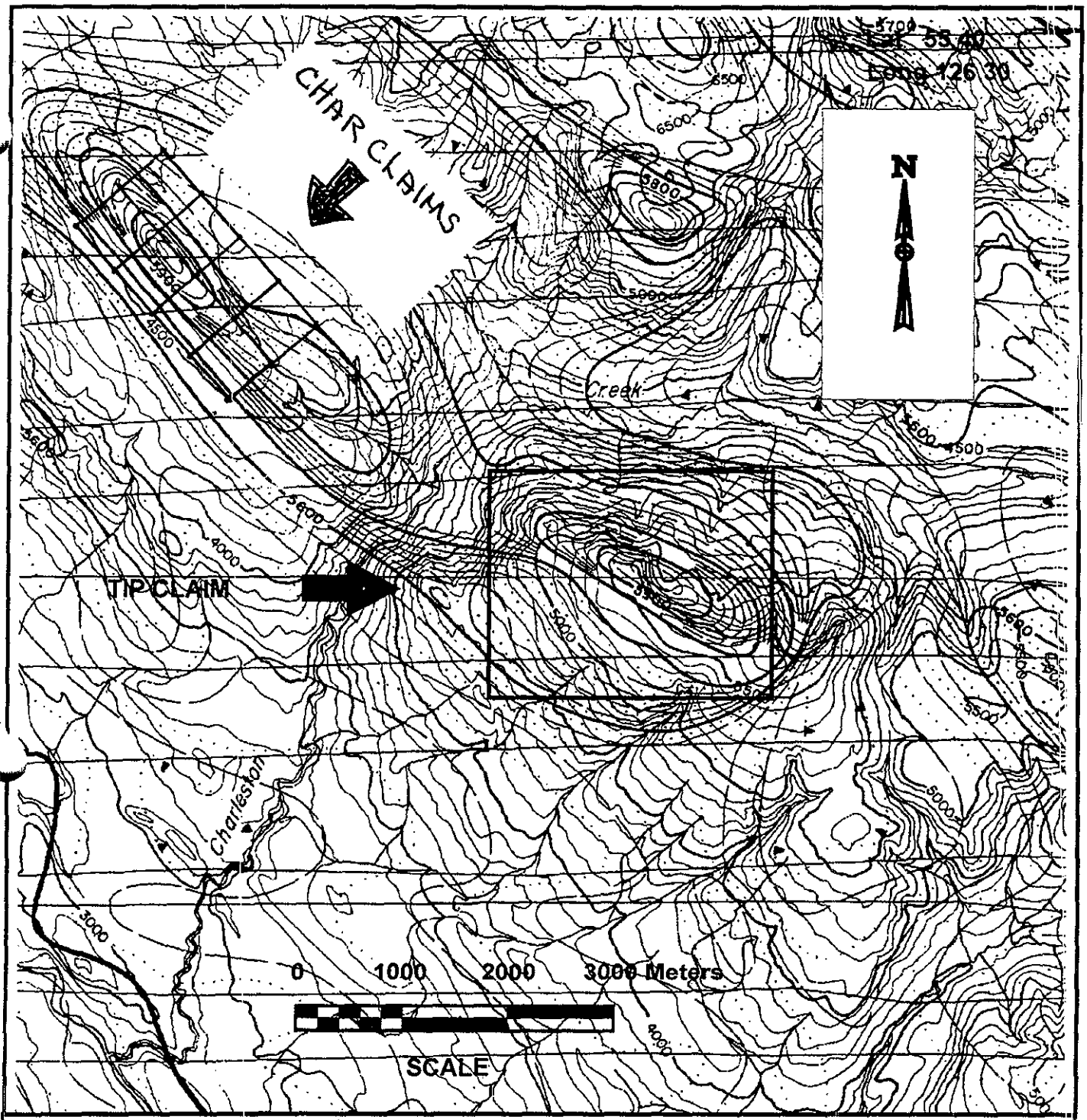

126°W
N
CHAR CLAIM
TIP CLAIM
HORETZKY
MORRISON
TRAIL PEAK
FRENCH PEAK
NAK
FAULT
DOROTHY
WOLF
MORRISON
HEARNE
CACHE CREEK TERRANE
OLD FORT
55°N
FIREWEED
BELL
RED
GRANISLE
SAT
MAC
SMITHERS
TACHEK CK
LENNAC
BABINE LAKE
ARCH
SKEENA
PORPHYRY DEPOSITS
Tertiary (Babine)
Late Cretaceous (Bulkley)
Jurassic (Topley, Francois Lk)
Other Deposit Types
Late Jurassic - Mid Cretaceous Clastic Sedimentary Rocks
TIP CLAIM
0
50
Kilometres

Fig. 01

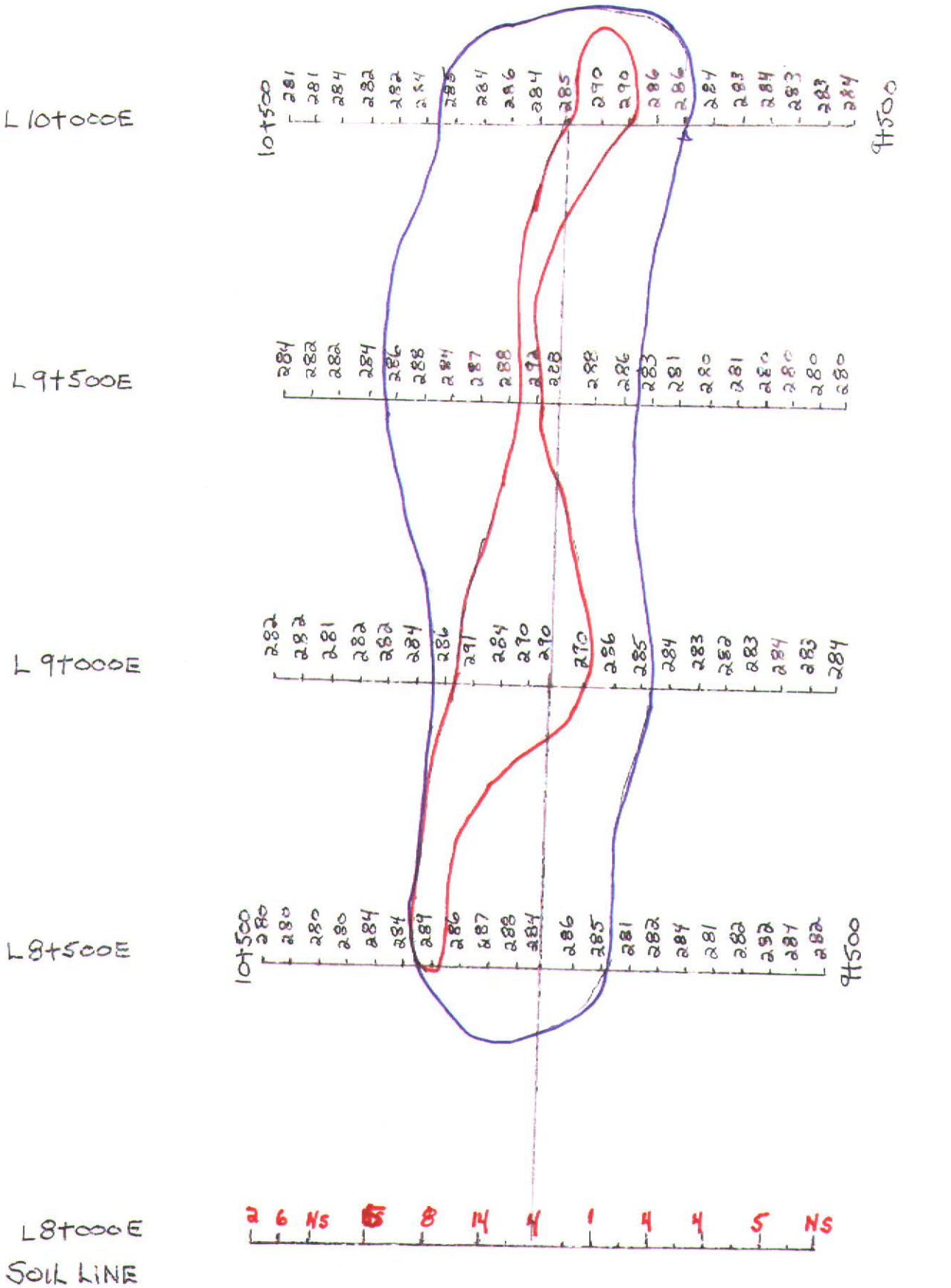


CHAR 1-8 / **TIP CLAIM - 93 - M - 10E**

Airborne Magnetics & Location Map

Note: A phyllic (sericite-pyrite) alteration zone occurs within the prospecting area, Exploration targets include porphyry Cu-Au and porphyry related auriferous sheeted vein or stockwork system associated with phyllic alteration (ie. Snowfield Gold Zone).

Fig. 02

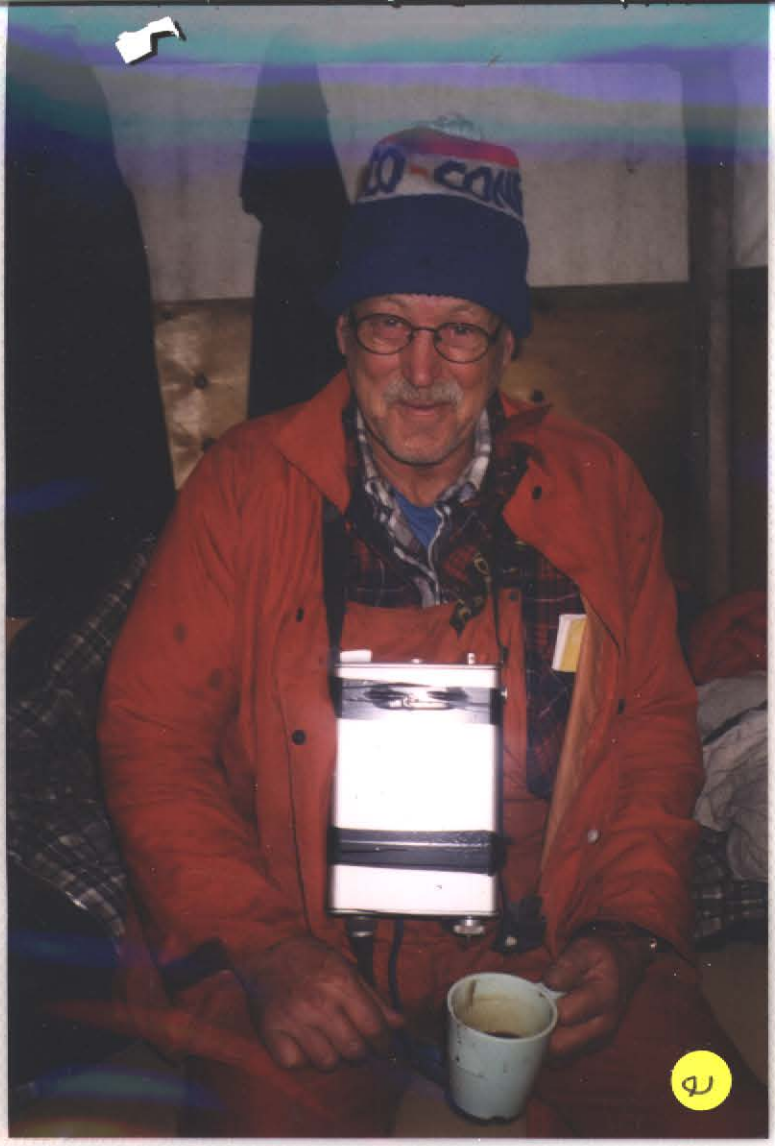


CHAR PROJECT
GROUND MAG SURVEY
SOIL LINE

FIG. 03

HEWITT COMPANY AND ASSOCIATES - FIELD ROCK DESCRIPTIONS - "C" PROJECT

Sample #	Field Description	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au
CLH 98 -01	Composite float sample; Biotite-feldspar porphyry	115 ppm	4ppm	46ppm	8ppb
02	Same location as 01; mafic rock w. sulphides	46	2	57	1
03	Rusty sediment?	15	12	55	6
04	Composite sample of mafic rock with pyrite	842	4	23	24


2


1


4


3

HAR PROJECT

HAROLD HENDRICKSON AT CAMP
IN FROM RUNNING MAG.

CHAR PROJET
IP FOR CHAR 1 + 2

CHAIN LINE IS BASE LINE FOR
GRID


CHAR
5+6
FP
8


CHAR 3+4
IP
7


6
CHAR
3+4
FP


5
CHAR
1+3
FP

CHAR PROJECT
FINALPOST FOR CHAR 3+4

CHAR PROJECT
FINALPOST FOR CHAR 5 + 6

TAHTSA – SANDIFER PROJECT

Prospecting along the northern edge of the Skeena Arch, in 1996 and 1997 resulted in the finding of two intrusive hosted porphyries. Both the Zymo and the Tip have come up through skeena sediments, sandstones, shales, and in the case of the Zymo, rusty conglomerates that had been carbonate altered. As the northern edge along the coast range was productive it was thought the southern edge might likewise be interesting. The idea was to start with an area that on the face of it had something attractive about it and proceed to cover the ground to get a feel for it, keeping an eye open for a setting similar to the zymo.

The starting point for this project was the skarn noted east of the south end of Sandifer, and the gold bearing veins west of Sandifer. Somewhere in this area, below tree line, it was thought a porphyry might be hidden. A late season program was planned to take advantage of the vegetation die-back. Due to the lack of construction activity or exploration activity in the area, the helicopter usually stationed at Kemano was pulled out. The rising cost of helicopter time and the distance from a base prohibited taking advantage of being able to quickly come into the area and move about with ease. The alternate plan of coming into Kemano on the Alcan barge and trucking camp, canoe and quad up to Sandifer was dropped as the barge at this time of

year switches to one return trip every two weeks. The time constraints in this case were felt to be too restrictive. It was clear that the logistics of this program were going to take more planning and more time than usual.

To be able to achieve some flexibility it was decided to come in from the east end of Tahtsa Lake at Tahtsa Reach using the Huckleberry Mine road to Sweeny Lake and the Landing at the west end of the Reach. As one can imagine accessing an area by water offers a variety of experiences. Upon arriving at the point of embarkation the roaring of the wind and the waves coming into the Reach from Tahtsa Lake were a shock. The overall effect was like standing at the beach during a storm. Local fishermen from Burns Lake were restricted, in the previous two days, to motoring about the lower reach. These conditions persisted for another three days, only abating in small increments. In one weeks time it was possible to make one trip to the west end of Tahtsa, about 21 k. This first trip consisted in pulling the second canoe loaded with the Mt.bycycles, four five gallon jerry cans of gas, a small generator and the cart built to pull a canoe behind a bicycle to Sandifer Lake.

It was possible to make a couple of quick stops on the western end of the trip to scout the beach in select spots – flagging interesting rocks, for later examination, as the resivour had been lowered six to eight feet. This had been done over the summer to

keep the water level in the Nechako River at required levels. The results of this lowered water can be seen in some of the accompanying photos. This trip to the west landing and back to the reach was completed in the dark, in the rain. In fact it rained all the way back and I was obliged to bail out the canoe in order to keep my feet out of the water. The return trip was greatly aided by having a strong flashlight. Food was by now understandably a limiting factor. It was necessary after a week to head back into Houston to resupply. At the present rate it looked like the remaining trips needed to move up country was going to take at least two more weeks. Wind was clearly going to be a factor. In the back of my mind I was wondering if the Kemano Barge was not a better idea after all and fretting some about the possibility of an early freeze up.

Two days later I was back at the Reach with extra food supplies. On the first trip up the lake the load was dropped off at Laventie Creek. On the second and last trip we stopped at Ldaventie to stretch our legs and look about. Upon setting out, about 700M off shore a wind came up, unnoticed out of one of the side valleys. As we were heavily loaded and shipping some water, we headed for the first forced landing site, near photo 15. We got the canoe pulled up beyond the surf and put up our Alpine tent for the night and as shelter from the wind. The next morning the waves had dropped to the point we could relaunch but we had hardly gotten under way

when the wind picked up again. This time we were forced to land immediately. We squeezed in at photo 19. The logs had to be cut in order to permit reentry once the wind died down and we had left a portion of the load on the beach. We made the west landing later that afternoon. Again the initial camp was the Alpine tent with a primus stove for heat. By night fall I was back with the remaining two loads and the wall tent and airtight were set up with the aid of light provided by the small generator and a string of lights.

Having established ourselves at the landing at the west end of Tahtsa Lake it was encouraging to find our second canoe, bicycles, and gear still undercover and intact.. We were aided in getting the canoe and motor to Sandifer Lake by Alcan employees and so did not need to pull the canoe behind a bike on the cart. We were given information that heightened our intent to cover the area necessary and get out down the lake. We were told, somewhat to our concern, that given the unpredictability of the weather, and this year in particular, that we should be aware that it is possible that it could dump 2 – 3 feet of snow in as many hours. In the past, hunters from Kemano had had their trucks trapped for the winter as Alcan does not plow the road. I was told to be aware of this if I was planning to get very far out up into the country. I was in fact planning getting out up side creeks near sample sites 10 – 12. As an aside here, the weather

did produce several lone flakes the day we were out up the creek. It was nonetheless disconcerting eventhough they were not of the diagnostic size of quarters and fifty cent pieces. As well the sky was not "heavy". As it turned out there was time for us to look at what we felt we needed to and we were able to move camp east along Tahtsa where we were assured we would be alright in case of the heavy snowfall.

The timing for the move to Laventie Creek fit in with a break in the weather and was completed uneventfully. It is important to point out, though, that the water just out of the narrows on the south side to the east bears a keen eye as the waves coming from the east hit the bluff and an uncomfortable chop is the result. The weather held until we had completed the work out of the Laventie camp. Our move to the landing at Tahtsa Reach was made on mirror smooth water. Again, a flashlight assisted landing was made. It was a joy to find the truck unvandalized by either man or porcupine.

The results of this portion of the grant were variable. Finding the rusty conglomerate, and ones that fizz, photo 16, was encouraging. A prospector who had worked briefly in the area sixteen years ago has informed me he found an area of tuff that contained disseminated silver and zinc about a days hike up Laventie Creek. Coupled with the increase in rusty zones and fdracturingd evident to the west it suggests the area between samples 21 and 24 is

permissive. Silt samples also suggest that the area below tree line to the north is worth a look.

The majority of silt samples were taken in creeks that were high energy environments, the result of gradients and terrain. The "washed" sands or the material with lack of fine particles was the result. This calls into question the value of the assays and demonstrates the necessity of sampling side creeks. Reconnaissance prospecting along the road from the west landing at camp to Sandifer Lake shows some porphyritic and granitic intrusive blasting through mafic, chloritized bed rock - large angular fragments – strong intrusive flow direction with exploded appearance in mafic fragments. Similar characteristics are evident in outcrop on the south shore heading east towards the narrows. It is not until near the site in photo 19, that any rock with a hydrothermal feel is apparent.

TAHTSA / SANDIFER PROJECT
(PHOTO DESCRIPTION)

1. CAMPSITE ON TAHTSA REACH, LOOKING WEST TO TAHTSA LAKE.
2. ABOUT 18 K. WEST OF TAHTSA REACH, LOOKING EAST.
3. AT LANDING, WEST END OF TAHTSA.
4. AT DOCK AT 3., LOOKING WEST.
5. KEMANO INTAKE
6. INTAKE WATCHMAN AND WIFE. AREA IN FOREGROUND AND MIDGROUND BUILT UP FROM MINED MATERIAL FROM AQUADUCT TUNNEL.
7. BRECIATED INTRUSIVE.
8. BRECIATED INTRUSIVE.
9. ON THE KEMANO/SANDIFER ROAD LOOKING NE, NORTH OF SANDIFER.
10. ON THE ROAD TO TAHTSA LAKE FROM SANDIFER, HILLS AT NW END OF SANDIFER VIZIBLE.
11. ON SANDIFER LAKE, LOOKING SOUTH.
12. AT SOUTH END OF SANDIFER.

TAHTSA / LAVENTIE

13. CAMP LANDING AT LAVENTIE, LOOKING WEST TO NARROWS.
14. CAMP SET UP AT LAVENTIE.
15. BRECIA WITH CALCITE HEALED FRACTURES NEAR FIRST FORCED LANDING SITE.
16. RUSTY SKEENA SEDS, FIZZINESS VARIABLE, SIMILAR TO CONGLOMERATE AT THE ZYMO.
17. VOLCANIC AGLOMERATE. PRESENT AT ZYMO AS WELL.
18. AS IN 17. BUT WITH WEAK RUSTY APPEARANCE.
19. CLORITIZED BRECIA.
20. LAMPOPHERE.

21. SECOND FORCED LANDING SITE. NOTE CUT LOGS. AREA HAS FIRST SIGN OF RUSTY MATERIAL COMING EAST FROM NARROWS.

22.,23.,24. EXAMPLES OF RUSTY AREAS MOVING EAST TOWARD FIRST FORCED LANDING SITE AT CREEK.

25. LOOKING SOUTH UP SMALL CREEK, SOUTH WEST END OF TAHTSA, TYPICAL STEEP SIDES, CUTTING SEDS.

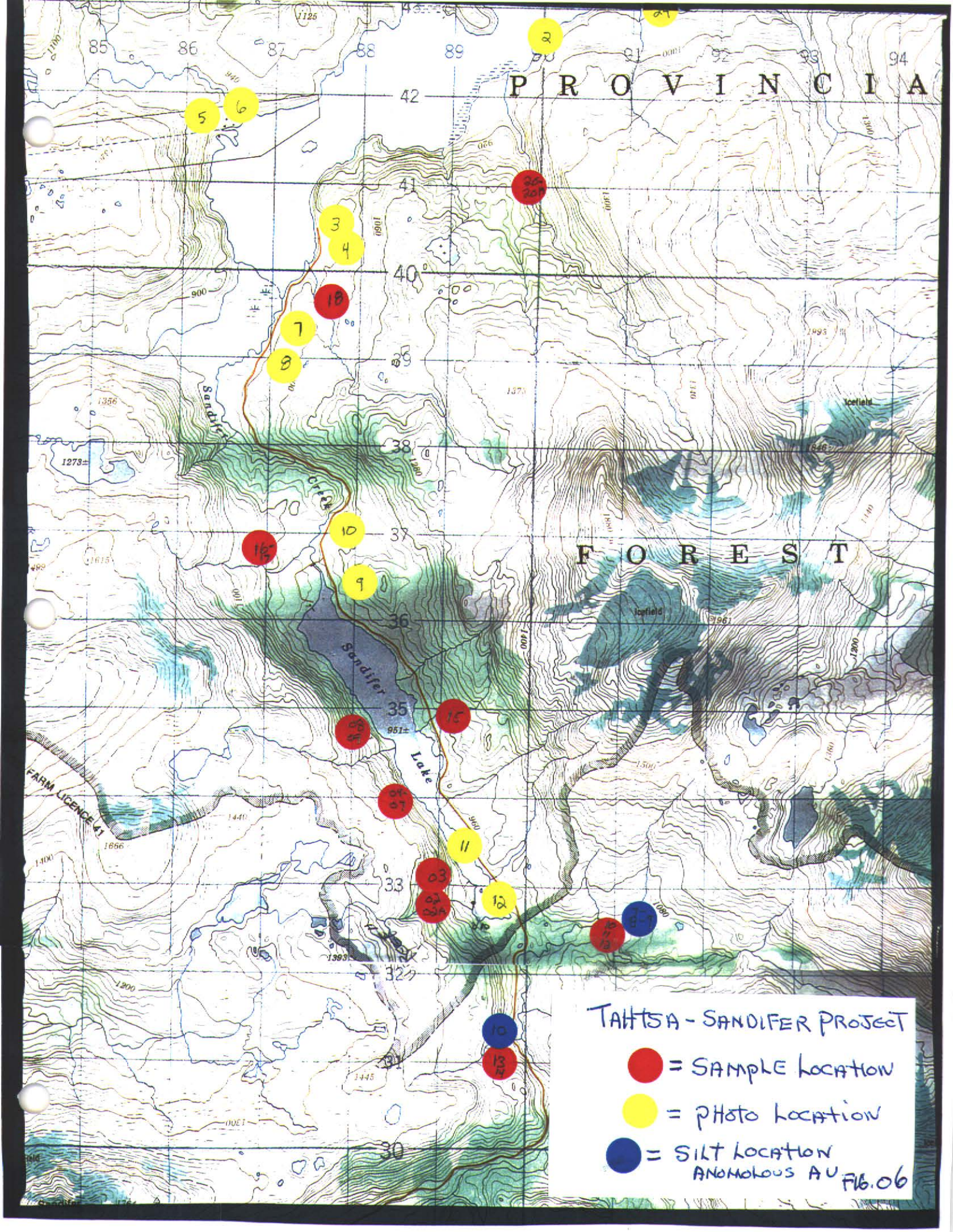
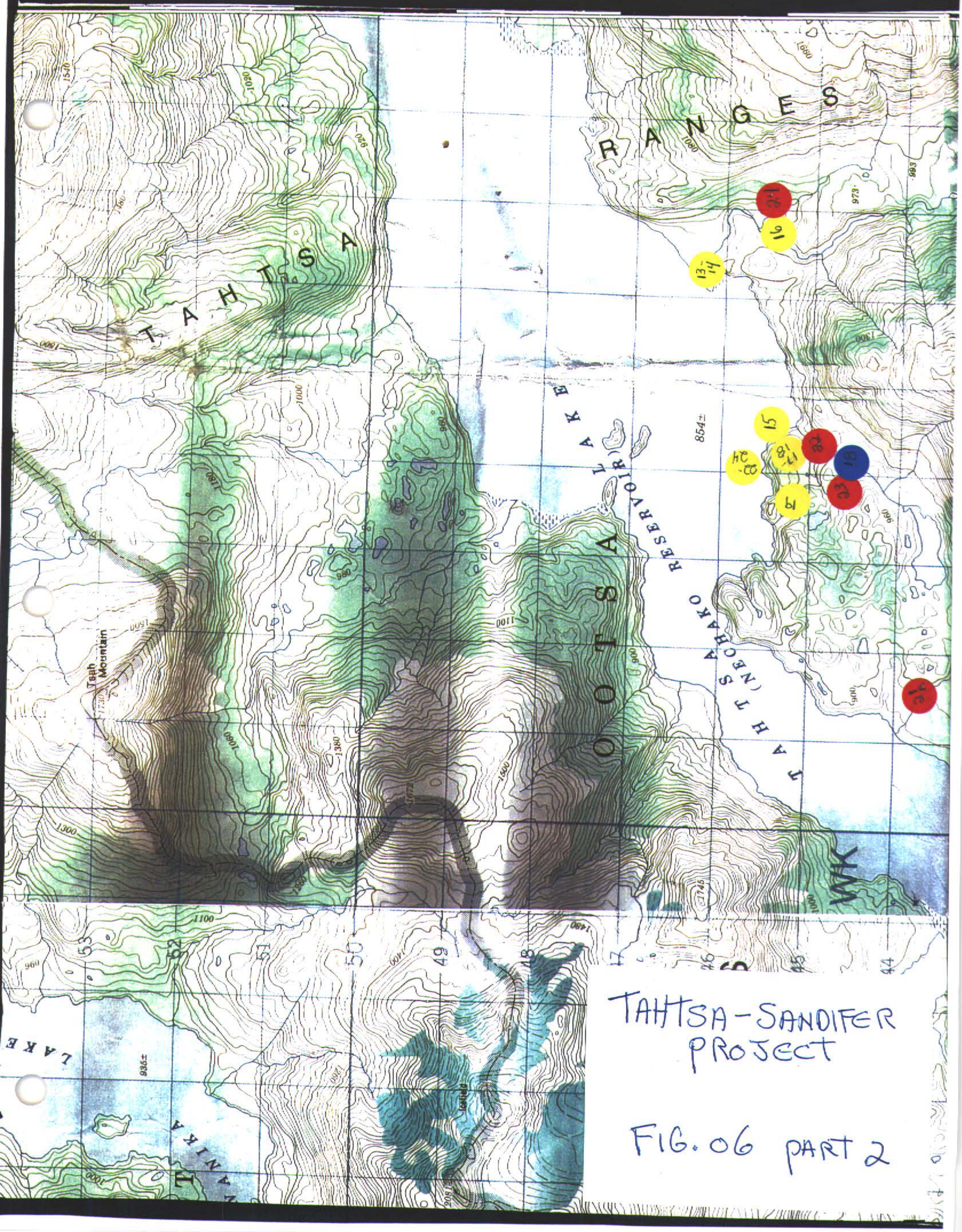

PROVINCIA
FOREST
Sandifer Creek
Sandifer Lake
FARM LICENCE 41
Icefield
TAHTSA - SANDIFER PROJECT
= SAMPLE LOCATION
= PHOTO LOCATION
= SILT LOCATION ANOMALOUS AU

FIG. 06



TAHTSA-SANDIFER PROJECT

FIG. 06 PART 2

HEWITT COMPANY AND ASSOCIATES - FIELD ROCK DESCRIPTIONS - TAHTSA PROJECT

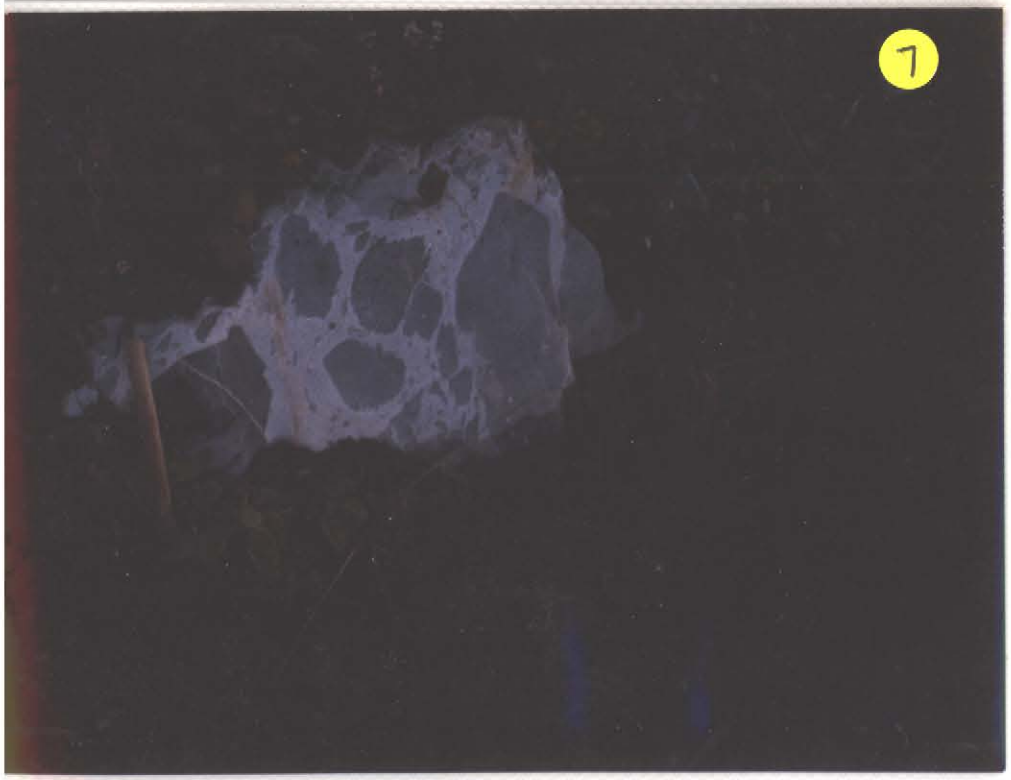
Sample #	Field Description	Cu	Pb	Zn	Au
TLH 98-02	Dark green, med-grained, carbonate-altered rock; sheared, (ankeritic) intrusive ?	103ppm	4ppm	56 ppm	4ppb
02A	Light green (chloritic), schistose advanced altered variety of 02 (above)	9	4	54	7
03	Fine to med-grained hornblende intrusive (diorite?), with fracture alteration. Fine gr. pyrite veinlets and disseminations; mottled fresh-face appearance caused by alter'n of fracture-bounded blocks; weakly chloritized	42	<2	31	6
04	Dark, fine-gr. carbonate-altered argillaceous volcanic; 1-3% diss. pyrite, min. cpy	**280**	**10**	81	**14**
05	Dark, fine-gr., chloritized volcanic w. 15% pyrite in fractures and fine veinlets; sim. to 04	30	6	**110**	7
06	Light greenish to cream-col. altered rock; quartz-carbonate altn zone w. shearing; fine diss. pyrite; ankeritic weathered characteristics	5	4	10	8
06A	Greenish, as above 06	20	2	**108**	8
07	Dark green, fine to med-grained altered rock, with fine parallel fracture fabric - sheared; rusty weathered appearance; fine-gr. pyrite	7	<2	**44**	6
08	Dark green, fine to med-gr. altered rock; sheared with chloritic appearance; diss pyrite to 3%	7	<2	**105**	3
09	Light green, fine to med-gr., chloritized, flow-banded (and sheared?) tuff	38	2	**109**	1
10A	Greenish-grey, med-gr. dioritic intrusive; w. bleached fractures; 5-10% diss. py	**203**	**10**	23	**15**
11	Light coloured, med-gr. intrusive (granodiorite?); silicified; diss. pyrite to 5%	4	6	20	1
12	Dark, fine-grained, andesitic volcanic; diss pyrite to 1%	49	2	28	2
12A	Light-coloured, silicified rock w. K-spar-epidote veinlets; fine gr. diss. pyrite	11	2	17	3
13	Dark grey-green, mottled texture w. fine-grained epidote, weak sulphide (<1%); streaky grey fine-gr. material contributes to streaky fabric; volcanic?	**56**	**18**	**299**	5
14	Dark green, argillaceous volcanic; chloritic stringers, carbonate altered *Also this site qtz-monzonite intrusive; med-coarse gr.*	**52**	2	69	3
15	Flesic tuff w. pyrite	**62**	8	70	1
16	Dark green, chlorilzed and epidotized volcanic; weak fracture pyrite	**79**	<2	72	1
17	mixed bag - intrusive textures incl. h-blende porphyry, leucocratic pegmatite; rhyolitic dyke, stringers				
18	Feldspar porphyry; quartz-carbonate alteration in hornblende intrusive	12	**20**	25	9
20	Mixed bag of porphyry-textured intrusive, generally coarse-grained	27	**10**	**106**	3
20A	Quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite vein; w.malachite and cuprite	**>10,000**	**48**	17	**436**
21	Quartz-carbonate alteration in rounded boulders				
21A	Light grey, silicified intrusive w. quartz veinlets w. molybdenite; 5-10% fract. and diss. py. w. min. sphal.	**1161**	**46**	**4561**	4
22	Med-gr. pink feldpar porphyry in chloritic green fine gr. matrix; white f'spar veinlets; <1% pyrite	16	8	72	2
23A	Light col., altered, rusty intrusive(?); w. fine-gr. fracture pyrite and manganese stain; weakly feldpsar porpyritic	**89**	**24**	**226**	3
24	Rusty conglomerate- bleached matrix in samples with signif. pyrite; some examples lesser alteration; various intrusive cobbles	30	8	52	3


2


4


5


6


7


8


9


10


12


3


14


15


16


7


18


19


20


21


22


23


24


25

APPENDIX A
ASSAY DATA

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

HEWITT COMPANY & ASSOC.
Attention: LAWRENCE HEWITT
Project:
Sample: SOIL

Report No : 8V0814 SJ
Date : Dec-21-98

MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Aqua Regia Digestion

CHAR - SOILS

TAHTSA - SANDIFER SILTS

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
2M L8+000E 10+100N	<0.2	4.54	<5	430	<0.5	<5	0.37	1	16	63	46	5.82	0.07	1.23	705	<2	0.02	28	1000	8	5	6	<10	134	0.14	141	<10	3	131	5	14
3M L8+000E 10+000N	<0.2	4.08	<5	350	<0.5	<5	0.95	1	22	68	52	5.38	0.06	1.75	1025	<2	0.04	37	610	6	<5	9	<10	261	0.12	140	<10	7	145	5	4
3M L8+000E 10+200N	<0.2	4.48	<5	530	<0.5	<5	0.39	1	14	43	44	5.12	0.09	0.97	610	<2	0.03	23	910	4	<5	6	<10	284	0.09	113	<10	4	127	5	8
3M L8+000E 10+460N	<0.2	2.45	<5	290	<0.5	<5	0.85	<1	16	39	19	3.44	0.04	0.91	1120	<2	0.05	17	590	6	<5	8	<10	295	0.08	165	<10	9	95	5	6
4M L8+000E 9+700N	<0.2	4.31	<5	320	<0.5	<5	0.59	<1	23	60	53	5.31	0.07	1.59	1345	<2	0.03	33	870	6	5	7	<10	198	0.10	142	<10	6	144	4	4
4M L8+000E 9+800N	<0.2	4.02	<5	270	<0.5	<5	0.60	1	20	58	55	5.55	0.06	1.84	705	<2	0.03	37	660	4	5	7	<10	192	0.12	134	<10	6	120	4	4
4M L8+000E 9+900N	<0.2	3.32	<5	310	0.5	<5	0.49	1	13	41	40	5.03	0.07	0.98	870	<2	0.03	22	1640	4	<5	3	<10	205	0.05	119	<10	7	136	4	1
4M L8+000E 10+300N	<0.2	3.68	<5	470	<0.5	<5	0.36	1	13	45	43	5.38	0.08	0.94	575	<2	0.02	22	2180	6	5	3	<10	159	0.06	108	<10	4	126	4	5
4M L8+000E 10+500N	<0.2	2.61	5	320	<0.5	<5	0.91	<1	13	36	32	4.89	0.04	1.00	500	<2	0.05	20	670	4	5	9	<10	345	0.06	138	<10	8	97	7	2
5M L8+000E 9+600N	<0.2	4.12	<5	320	<0.5	<5	0.59	1	16	52	56	5.12	0.06	1.28	960	<2	0.03	28	1120	4	5	7	<10	262	0.07	121	<10	9	125	5	5
LH-98-01S	<0.2	2.05	<5	260	<0.5	<5	0.50	1	15	36	35	3.69	0.14	0.99	1545	2	0.03	19	910	6	5	4	<10	36	0.07	71	<10	7	85	3	3
LH-98-02S	<0.2	2.07	<5	170	<0.5	<5	0.40	1	18	30	44	5.58	0.07	1.51	1645	<2	0.02	19	1080	6	<5	9	<10	28	0.02	87	<10	10	120	4	8
LH-98-03S	<0.2	1.81	<5	160	<0.5	<5	0.40	<1	12	27	20	3.52	0.11	1.04	1380	2	0.03	16	920	4	<5	3	<10	32	0.05	56	<10	7	92	2	6
LH-98-04S	<0.2	2.05	20	100	<0.5	<5	0.42	<1	15	47	57	4.45	0.07	1.62	990	2	0.03	27	900	8	5	5	<10	24	0.04	82	<10	8	111	3	4
LH-98-05S	0.4	1.89	<5	100	<0.5	<5	0.28	2	15	19	44	4.85	0.05	1.33	1120	<2	0.02	14	960	12	5	5	<10	18	0.01	58	<10	5	193	3	5
LH-98-06S	<0.2	1.51	5	180	<0.5	<5	0.52	<1	11	29	30	3.30	0.10	0.89	950	2	0.03	16	960	12	<5	4	<10	42	0.04	56	<10	9	113	3	9
LH-98-07S	<0.2	1.36	<5	90	<0.5	<5	0.45	1	16	36	30	4.15	0.04	1.14	720	<2	0.02	23	770	4	5	6	<10	14	0.02	67	<10	7	91	3	13
LH-98-08S	<0.2	1.53	<5	140	<0.5	<5	0.40	2	17	41	57	4.32	0.12	1.09	1045	2	0.04	25	1010	12	5	5	<10	31	0.06	67	<10	9	133	3	11
LH-98-09S	<0.2	2.11	<5	210	<0.5	<5	0.62	2	21	90	67	4.36	0.22	1.48	1395	2	0.05	40	1000	12	5	5	<10	42	0.09	80	<10	11	132	3	14
LH-98-10S	<0.2	1.53	<5	170	<0.5	<5	0.47	2	14	37	35	3.73	0.12	0.99	845	<2	0.03	20	850	6	<5	4	<10	38	0.05	67	<10	7	102	3	10
LH-98-11S	<0.2	1.19	<5	50	<0.5	<5	0.40	<1	11	39	23	3.03	0.05	1.20	590	<2	0.02	19	810	2	<5	3	<10	17	0.05	46	<10	9	66	3	6
LH-98-12S	<0.2	2.42	5	100	<0.5	<5	0.36	<1	9	41	25	2.23	0.08	1.00	320	2	0.02	21	700	6	<5	3	<10	29	0.07	47	<10	7	60	3	7
LH-98-13S	<0.2	1.79	<5	80	<0.5	<5	0.49	1	15	41	37	4.27	0.06	1.31	1080	<2	0.02	23	870	6	<5	5	<10	27	0.04	57	<10	9	107	3	8
LH-98-14S	<0.2	3.82	<5	140	<0.5	<5	1.17	<1	22	103	60	4.51	0.09	2.49	1380	<2	0.02	60	740	<2	5	9	<10	63	0.08	101	<10	12	66	4	4
LH-98-15S	<0.2	2.07	5	140	0.5	<5	0.39	<1	15	62	27	3.78	0.07	1.11	995	2	0.03	32	850	6	<5	5	<10	26	0.03	75	<10	11	95	3	9
LH-98-16S	<0.2	1.30	5	70	<0.5	<5	0.76	<1	14	39	34	3.89	0.07	1.19	595	<2	0.04	22	850	4	<5	3	<10	28	0.04	62	<10	7	76	5	5
LH-98-17S	<0.2	1.19	5	200	0.5	<5	0.55	<1	14	48	19	3.58	0.11	0.80	810	<2	0.03	40	870	8	<5	4	<10	44	0.02	51	<10	8	73	4	3
LH-98-18S	<0.2	2.41	<5	130	<0.5	<5	0.60	1	21	75	40	4.74	0.09	1.78	1175	<2	0.05	47	820	4	5	7	<10	28	0.04	98	<10	12	148	4	10
LH-98-19S	<0.2	0.99	<5	100	<0.5	<5	0.71	<1	11	31	26	3.17	0.05	0.99	735	<2	0.03	18	650	6	<5	4	<10	24	0.03	53	<10	9	91	4	3
LH-98-20S	<0.2	1.21	5	90	<0.5	<5	0.40	<1	9	33	23	3.39	0.12	0.84	395	<2	0.05	20	910	6	<5	3	<10	25	0.04	60	<10	8	65	4	3

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: _____

Min-En Laboratories

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

HEWITT COMPANY & ASSOC.
Attention: LAWRENCE HEWITT
Project:
Sample: ROCK

Report No : 8V0814 RJ
Date : Dec-21-98

MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Aqua Regia Digestion

CHAR

TAHTSA - SANDIFER

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
CLH-98-01	<0.2	1.15	<5	310	<0.5	<5	0.81	1	20	49	115	3.44	0.35	1.32	205	4	0.06	16	1770	4	<5	5	<10	38	0.15	74	<10	4	46	10	8
CLH-98-02	<0.2	1.42	<5	410	<0.5	<5	1.04	2	12	37	46	4.14	0.12	1.15	295	<2	0.09	9	1530	2	<5	15	<10	61	0.35	201	<10	12	57	29	1
CLH-98-03	<0.2	0.27	10	60	<0.5	<5	0.04	<1	3	51	15	1.50	0.06	0.01	115	2	0.09	2	420	12	<5	5	<10	8	<0.01	16	<10	5	55	4	6
CLH-98-04	0.2	3.23	<5	70	<0.5	<5	1.75	1	28	69	842	6.27	0.22	0.82	130	80	0.16	68	700	4	<5	4	<10	120	0.07	65	<10	5	23	8	24
TLH-98-02	<0.2	2.65	<5	60	<0.5	<5	4.86	1	29	103	46	5.54	0.07	4.42	1135	<2	0.05	92	720	4	5	14	<10	126	0.01	87	<10	12	58	5	4
TLH-98-02A	<0.2	0.69	<5	230	<0.5	<5	2.50	1	5	73	9	2.75	0.25	0.99	845	<2	0.05	8	950	4	<5	4	<10	60	<0.01	12	<10	5	54	4	7
TLH-98-03	<0.2	0.77	<5	70	<0.5	<5	0.28	<1	5	57	42	2.40	0.16	0.66	310	2	0.07	2	710	<2	<5	5	<10	13	0.10	28	<10	12	31	3	6
TLH-98-04	0.2	3.24	<5	130	<0.5	<5	4.92	1	19	63	280	4.82	0.26	1.52	615	2	0.27	37	760	10	<5	8	<10	137	0.10	125	<10	6	81	4	14
TLH-98-05	<0.2	2.61	<5	190	<0.5	<5	1.57	1	26	32	30	7.22	0.60	1.33	745	<2	0.22	7	1510	6	5	12	<10	64	0.30	148	<10	8	110	7	7
TLH-98-06	<0.2	0.33	<5	90	<0.5	<5	0.03	<1	1	44	5	2.18	0.19	0.09	60	2	0.06	2	220	4	<5	1	<10	5	<0.01	3	<10	3	10	3	8
TLH-98-06A	<0.2	1.54	<5	220	<0.5	<5	0.58	1	12	43	20	3.68	0.41	1.36	580	<2	0.05	11	1150	2	<5	2	<10	21	0.10	42	<10	6	108	4	8
TLH-98-07	<0.2	1.72	<5	20	<0.5	<5	2.32	<1	13	162	7	2.60	0.04	1.50	460	<2	0.08	26	680	<2	5	4	<10	19	0.14	66	<10	3	44	3	6
TLH-98-08	<0.2	1.20	<5	210	<0.5	<5	1.35	1	14	41	7	5.42	0.34	1.09	835	<2	0.06	2	1250	<2	<5	4	<10	26	0.19	57	<10	3	105	5	3
TLH-98-09	<0.2	3.44	<5	100	0.5	<5	0.43	1	17	14	38	6.15	0.21	2.01	1300	<2	0.04	11	440	2	<5	7	<10	13	0.01	33	<10	7	109	6	1
TLH-98-10	0.2	0.97	<5	60	<0.5	10	0.08	1	8	52	203	8.91	0.40	0.13	155	12	0.02	4	440	10	5	<1	<10	3	<0.01	5	<10	2	23	6	15
TLH-98-10A	<0.2	0.89	<5	60	<0.5	<5	0.22	<1	4	77	11	2.19	0.44	0.73	395	2	0.09	3	780	2	<5	6	<10	7	0.11	35	<10	9	30	3	4
TLH-98-11	<0.2	0.65	<5	50	<0.5	<5	0.12	<1	2	76	4	1.71	0.22	0.43	230	2	0.04	3	740	8	<5	1	<10	4	<0.01	9	<10	4	20	2	1
TLH-98-12	<0.2	1.34	<5	40	<0.5	<5	1.46	1	11	44	49	2.80	0.08	0.69	320	<2	0.16	7	1490	2	<5	6	<10	41	0.23	79	<10	10	28	5	2
TLH-98-12A	<0.2	0.66	<5	60	<0.5	<5	0.38	<1	3	134	11	1.16	0.09	0.16	270	2	0.12	4	150	2	<5	2	<10	33	0.05	23	<10	9	17	3	3
TLH-98-13	<0.2	1.36	<5	60	<0.5	<5	2.86	5	20	83	56	5.86	0.12	0.88	1035	<2	0.07	11	1250	18	5	10	<10	91	0.26	185	<10	11	299	8	5
TLH-98-14	<0.2	3.30	<5	390	<0.5	<5	1.83	1	26	134	52	5.00	1.54	2.66	890	<2	0.18	79	1050	2	5	6	<10	70	0.18	138	<10	6	69	6	3
TLH-98-15	<0.2	0.51	<5	210	0.5	<5	3.57	1	23	88	62	5.38	0.20	2.69	1230	<2	0.03	57	1010	8	5	17	<10	110	<0.01	108	<10	7	70	4	1
TLH-98-16	<0.2	2.96	<5	30	<0.5	<5	1.46	<1	36	36	79	4.59	0.01	2.84	745	<2	0.03	22	790	<2	<5	7	<10	49	0.20	113	<10	3	72	6	1
TLH-98-18	0.6	0.25	35	170	<0.5	5	0.10	<1	1	70	12	1.95	0.07	0.04	40	20	0.07	3	290	20	<5	1	<10	16	<0.01	4	<10	2	25	6	9
TLH-98-20	<0.2	0.96	25	120	<0.5	<5	0.72	<1	14	77	27	4.32	0.14	0.43	255	2	0.13	22	1110	10	5	2	<10	57	0.16	26	<10	6	106	15	3
TLH-98-20A	14.4	0.30	<5	20	<0.5	35	0.58	7	1044	45	>10000	>15.00	0.01	0.21	125	<2	0.02	508	250	48	10	<1	<10	8	<0.01	15	<10	<1	17	21	436
TLH-98-21A	1.0	0.25	5	190	<0.5	5	0.25	42	7	83	1161	1.59	0.21	0.09	165	56	0.03	6	120	46	<5	1	<10	7	<0.01	2	10	9	4561	3	4
TLH-98-22	<0.2	1.36	5	180	<0.5	<5	0.30	<1	8	52	16	2.26	0.17	0.39	200	<2	0.05	8	750	8	<5	3	<10	22	0.02	35	<10	7	72	4	2
TLH-98-23A	<0.2	0.50	35	100	0.5	5	1.60	<1	26	40	89	5.36	0.07	0.71	1980	<2	0.04	53	820	24	10	8	<10	27	<0.01	71	<10	10	226	5	3
TLH-98-24	<0.2	0.68	170	90	0.5	<5	0.12	<1	7	43	30	3.85	0.16	0.21	110	4	0.03	21	980	8	5	5	<10	6	<0.01	25	<10	4	52	3	3

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: _____