

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR: 1998/99

REPORT #: PAP 98-45

NAME: ERIN O'BRIEN

**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 Enn O'Brien Reference Number 98-99-P-96

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Mt. Seaton / Skeena MINFILE No. if applicable —
 Location of Project Area NTS 93M/3 and 93M/4 Lat 55° 5' Long 127° 15' and 27° 50'
 Description of Location and Access Location of area is near Hazelton. The first area consists of two RGS gold anomalies south of Mt. Seaton. Access from #16 highway to F.S.R. 5 km south of moose town. Area 2 is directly west of Gitsegukla F.S.R. (near Skeena crossing)
 Main Commodities Searched For Au
 Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Area 1: 22, 23, 132, 133 on 93M. Area 2: 104, 105, 106, 108 on 93M

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 8 km x 100m and 4-5 km along roads
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) no outcrop
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) 4 soil samples (fill) 6 stream sed (silt)
4. Geophysical (type and line km) 0
5. Physical Work (type and amount) 0
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) 0
7. Other (specify) 0

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities _____ Claim Name _____
 Location (show on map) Lat _____ Long _____ Elevation _____
 Best assay/sample type _____

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies _____

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

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

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Name Evin Albion Reference Number 98 79 1-96

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Manson MINFILE No. if applicable -
 Location of Project Area NTS 93 N/11 Lat 55°38' Long 125°17'
 Description of Location and Access Two areas were investigated: in the vicinity of Silver creek and Kenny creek and in between Twin creek and Twenty-mile creek. Access is out of Fort-St-James along forest service roads.
 Main Commodities Searched For Au

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area In the Twin Creek - Twenty mile CK area minefile 93N-52 is 5 km N-NE of my project. In the Silver creek area, minefile 93N-50 occurs approximately 2 km West of my project.

WORK PERFORMED	
1. Conventional Prospecting (area)	<u>10 km x 100m</u>
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)	<u>only isolated outcrops occurring</u>
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples)	<u>Soil: 2 Silt (st sed) 6</u>
4. Geophysical (type and line km)	<u>0</u>
5. Physical Work (type and amount)	<u>One unit staked</u>
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m)	<u>0</u>
7. Other (specify)	<u>0</u>

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Cu - Au? Claim Name SOC 1
 Location (show on map) Lat 55°38' Long 125°27' Elevation 1100m
 Best assay/sample type Silt sample with 158 ppm Cu, 14 ppb Au.

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies The objective of this area was to duplicate RGS data recently released. The creek sampled was reported to have 428 ppb Au. We did not re-produce this gold value, but did obtain a high Cu assay. Samples taken down creek did not show any anomalous values however. Rock in the creek was mainly dioritic.

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Name ERIN O'BRIEN Reference Number R 91-1-96

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) BABINE MINFILE No. if applicable —
 Location of Project Area NTS 93 M1, M8, L116 Lat 53° Long 120°
 Description of Location and Access The Babine project was focussed in areas that were unstaked: western edges of 93 M101 and 93 M108 mapsheets and 93 N14 E. Access is gained by the Jinx and Hagen Forest Service roads.
 Main Commodities Searched For Porphyry Cu-Au

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Bell & Granite mines, Morrison, Heaney Hill, Nak, Trail Peak, Dorothy and Babs Prospects/showings.

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) mainly roads and clearcuts - approx. 20 km x 200 m
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) 400 m² @ 1:1000 plus road-side mapping
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) Rock: 3 assays, 1 t: 5 soil: 7 (others sampled but not assayed)
4. Geophysical (type and line km) 0
5. Physical Work (type and amount) staked 9 units
6. Drilling (no. holes, size, depth in m, total m) 0
7. Other (specify) —

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Cu-Ag Claim Name P.B. #1
 Location (show on map) Lat 126° 52' Long 55° 10' Elevation 1150 m
 Best assay/sample type Rock - grab sample 98-6P-06 2721 ppm Cu, 9.2 ppm Ag (27 ppm Au)

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies Host rock appears to be from the Stuhini Gp. It is a dark green to grey intermediate volcanic with some dioritic clasts (pyroclastic) within it locally. Mineralization occurs as dissemination, and blebs of chalcopyrite and pyrite, most commonly occurring adjacent to shear zones. Shears strike approximately 340 to 360° and dip between 70-90°. Alteration is compared to unmineralized rock - chlorite and hematite but there is an increase in quartz and calcite veins.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT in quartz and calcite veins.

Rec'd
Feb 2/99

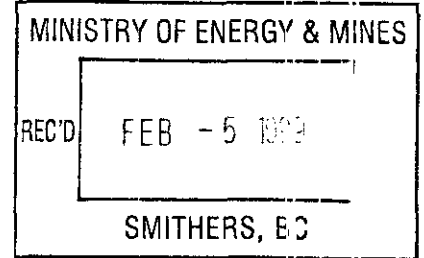
Prospecting Report
July 1998 – September 1998

For the
**Babine, Manson Creek and Silver Creek,
And
Mount Seaton-Skeena River Areas**

Reference No. 98/99 P96

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
NORTHWEST B.C.

NTS 93-M and 93-N



Claims Involved

SOC 1, P.B. #1-3 and Rust 1-6 claims

By:
Erin O'Brien

January 31, 1999

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Location and Access	1
1.1.1 Babine	1
1.1.2. Manson Creek - Silver Creek	1
1.1.3 Mount Seaton - Skeena River	2
2. REGIONAL GEOLOGY	2
2.1 Babine	2
2.2. Manson Creek - Silver Creek	2
2.3 Mount Seaton - Skeena River.....	3
3. METHODOLOGY	3
3.1 Sampling Methods	3
4. EXPLORATION PROGRAM.....	4
4.1 Babine	4
4.2 Manson Creek - Silver Creek	5
4.3 Mount Seaton - Skeena River.....	6
5. CONCLUSIONS	7
6. REFERENCES	8

APPENDIX A

Description and sample locations of assayed samples
Assays

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1: Location of assayed samples for the P.B. #1 to #3 claims (93 N/4).
Figure 2: Claims map of the P.B. property (93 N/11W).
Figure 3: Location of assayed samples of the Fulton Lake map sheet (93 L/16).
Figure 4: Location of key RGS and assayed samples of the Rust 1 to 6 claims (93 M/08).
Figure 5: Claims map of the Rust property (93 M/08).
Figure 6: Location of assayed samples of the Nakinilerak Lake map sheet (93 M/08).
Figure 7: Location of assayed sample of the Old Fort Mountain map sheet (93 M/01).
Figure 8: Location of assayed samples of the Silver Creek Prospecting area (93 N/11).
Figure 9: Location of key RGS and assayed samples for the Silver Creek - Manson area (93 N/11).
Figure 10: Claims map for the SOC 1 claim, Silver Creek area (93 N/11).
Figure 11: Location of key RGS and assayed samples of the Mount Seaton area (93 M/03).
Figure 12: Location of key RGS and assayed samples of the Skeena River area (93 M/04).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the fieldwork completed in northwestern British Columbia by the author and Gordon Weary between July and September 1998. This project was partially funded by the Province of British Columbia Prospector's Assistance Fund. The fieldwork consisted of over 30 days of prospecting and sampling in three areas. Physical work consisted of staking 10 units for three different claims.

1.1 *Location and Access*

The three areas investigated were the Babine, Manson Creek – Silver Creek and Mount Seaton-Skeena River.

1.1.1 Babine

The Babine area is located east of Babine Lake, approximately 65 km northeast of Smithers. Areas investigated include the unstaked land on the Old Fort Mountain map sheet (NTS 93 M/01 E). New roads and recent forestry clearcuts on the Fulton Lake map sheet (NTS 93 L/16), occurring in the northeast quadrant were also prospected. Recent road accessible areas north of Natowite Lake on the Sakeniche River map sheet (NTS 93 N/04 W) were prospected. Finally, two regional geochemical surveys (RGS) gold anomalies on the Nakinilerak Lake (NTS 93 M/08 E) were followed up.

Access to these areas is by a series of haulage logging roads. The main access route is from Smithers to Topley Landing. Continue across Babine Lake by Northwood barge and via the Jinx and Hagan Main haulage roads. These connect to the Hautete, Natowite, Morrison Main and West Main Forest Service Roads. Access to the eastern edge of the Nakinilerak Lake mapsheet is better achieved via Fort St.-James and a series of main haulage roads to the village of Takla Landing. Boats can be hired to cross Takla Lake.

1.1.2 Manson Creek- Silver Creek

The Manson and Silver Creeks areas are located approximately 145 km north of Fort St.-James. Access from Fort St. James is north via highway 27. Approximately 7 km north of Fort St. James, turn left on the Tachie Highway and continue north for approximately 45 km to the Leo Creek Service Forest Road turnoff. Continue northeast on the Leo Creek to the junction at

km 68 and veer right onto the Driftwood Forest Service Road. Near km 60 is the turn off for the Fall Tsayta 4WD road. The Twenty Mile Creek (Manson) area is accessed directly from the Tsayta, while the Silver Creek road, off of the Tsayta will access the Silver Creek prospecting area.

1.1.3 Mount Seaton- Skeena River

The Mount Seaton prospecting area is located approximately 35 km north of Smithers. Access is via the Yellowhead Highway #16. Turn east onto the Causqua Creek (2000 Road) Forest Service Road just past Moricetown. Small logging roads off the Causqua Creek road provide access within 2 km of the samples collected. The Skeena River prospecting area is located approximately 60 km northwest of Smithers. To access the Skeena River prospecting area, follow Highway #16 to Highway #37. Turn off Highway #37 on to the Kitwanga backroad. Continue until approximately km 7 and turn southeast along a 4WD logging road near km 7. After about 2 km, the 4WD road becomes rough, but the old roads are walkable.

2.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

2.1 *Babine*

The Babine area is situated on the northern edge of the Skeena Arch in a region underlain by Hazleton Group volcanic, clastic and epiclastic rocks ranging in age from Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation to Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group (McMillan, 1992). This sequence of rocks has been cut by a northwest trending series of faults that have created a long linear sequence of horsts and grabens. The rocks have been intruded by a variety of Eocene age intermediate to felsic stocks, plugs and dykes. During the Tertiary-Eocene period, biotite feldspar porphyry (BFP) plugs and stocks of the Babine Igneous Suite were emplaced along major faults in a continental magmatic arc. Two ore bodies (Bell and Granisle) and numerous sub-economic deposits occur as porphyry-copper deposits that are temporally and spatially associated with the Babine Igneous Suite intrusions.

2.2 *Manson Creek- Silver Creek*

The Manson Creek area is underlain by Middle to Upper Triassic Slate Creek Formation. The rocks are predominantly slate, siltstone and argillite with limestone (Melville *et al.*, 1993). This area is historically a placer gold district.

The Silver Creek area is located east of the Pinchi fault. This area is underlain entirely by the Hogem Intrusive Complex (Melville *et al.*, 1993). The rocks consist of intermediate to alkalic medium to coarse grained intrusives of Late Triassic to Early Cretaceous age.

2.3 Mount Seaton- Skeena River

Bowser Lake Group sediments, argillite, coal, carbonaceous units and volcanic rocks underlie the Mount Seaton prospecting area (McMillan, 1992). These range from Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous in age. Lower to Upper Cretaceous Skeena Group sediments, consisting of conglomerate, greywacke, shale coal and carboniferous units, outcrop locally.

Unconsolidated Quaternary sediments cover the area investigated in the Skeena River vicinity. However in deep river cuts Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group sediments are observed (McMillan, 1992).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Areas selected as prospecting targets met certain criteria. For recently released Au RGS data, anomalies investigated occurred in the top 5% of the population for the 1:250,000 map sheet (Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1998a and 1998b). It was preferable that the anomalies were multi-element, for example Au occurring with As, or Cu occurring with Au and Mo. This would minimize the chance of following a false anomaly. It was also preferable if several anomalies occurred within close proximity to each other. Additional criteria used for selecting prospecting areas include following up till geochemical Cu-Au anomalies (Levson *et al.*, 1997), preferably in areas with recently developed roads and forestry clear cuts or lake sediment Cu-Au anomalies (Cook *et al.*, 1998). Areas mapped with the Babine Group biotite-feldspar porphyries (MacIntyre *et al.*, 1997) were also investigated.

3.1 Sampling Methods

C-horizon soil samples were collected along access roads in road-cuts and on foot traverses in hand-dug pits. At each site, samples were obtained by shovel and placed in plastic bags. Basal till, which consists of lodgement and melt-out till, was the preferred sample medium. Stream sediment silt samples were collected from the active part of the creek and placed in paper bags. Samples were sent to MinEn Laboratories in Vancouver, BC.

Samples were split and sieved to the -230 fraction (for till) or the -80 fraction (for stream sediments) and rocks were crushed and analyzed for 30 element ICP and gold by fire assay. A total of 61 samples were collected throughout the prospecting areas. Eighteen till/soil, 16 stream sediment samples and three rock samples were assayed. Locations for assayed samples are presented on maps in the Appendix.

4.0 EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

4.1 Babine

The primary prospecting targets were mineralized porphyry Cu-Au targets in the Babine Intrusive Belt. Recently released till geochemistry data (Levson *et al.*, 1997), lake sediment geochemistry (Cook *et al.*, 1998) and Regional Geochemical Survey (RGS) stream sediment data (Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1998) provided new geochemical targets.

Prospecting was performed in recent (1997-1998) clearcuts and roads on the NTS 93 L/16, M/01, M/08 and N/04 mapsheets. Positive results were obtained on the Sakeniche River 93 N/04 mapsheet (Figure 1). Disseminations and blebs of chalcopyrite, pyrite and occasional malachite were discovered in Takla Group volcanics (equivalent to the Stuhini Group). The host rock is dark grey to green intermediate volcanic with occasional dioritic clasts contained locally, as a pyroclastic. Mineralization frequently occurs adjacent to shear zones, which strike approximately 340-360° and dip between 70-90°. Alteration is prevalent and occurs mainly as chloritic and hematite replacement and overprints. Quartz and calcite veining, up to 5%, is common. Three rock grab samples (GP 01, 02 and 06) and four soil-till samples (PR- 23, 24, 26 and 27) were assayed. Refer to Appendix A which presents brief sample descriptions and complete assay results. Rock samples GP-01, 02 and 06 assayed moderately high Cu values at 526, 1359 and 2721 ppm. Gp-06 also assayed high in Ag at 9.2 ppm. Similarly, overburden samples PR-26, 27 and 29 all contained higher than background Cu levels at 79, 70 and 66 ppm. As a result of the mineralization found, three one unit claims were staked (P.B. #1 to 3; Figure 2). While staking the three units, the line was prospected for additional mineralized bedrock and boulders. The host rock was found outcropping along hills and knolls, however sulphide mineralization was not identified elsewhere.

Other positive results occurred on the Fulton Lake mapsheet (93 L/16) where large subangular boulders containing massive pyrite in a quartz-rich rocks were found in a creek bed. An Eocene age intrusive was mapped nearby (MacIntyre *et al.*, 1996), and was therefore a potential porphyry Cu-Au target. From the creek, four up-hill and down-ice till samples were collected and assayed (PR-09, 10, 29 and 30). PR-09 assayed 90 ppm Cu and PR-30 assayed 63 ppm Cu, which is in the 95th and 90th percentile for the area (Levson *et al.*, 1997). However, no mineralized float was found during the traverse or in the soil pits.

Sample 1567 of the RGS database for the Hazleton (NTS 93 M) mapsheet assayed 325 ppb Au. This sample is located on the northeast corner of the Nakinilerak Lake Mapsheet (93 M/08). The stream containing the anomaly drains into Takla Lake. Bedrock outcropping near the foot of the creek was chert pebble conglomerate. Two till samples (PR-49 and 52) and three silt stream sediment samples (PR-46, 48 and 51) were collected (Figure 4). While prospecting and sample collection, six units were staked as the Rust 1 to 6 claims (Figure 5). No anomalous results were identified.

RGS data for the Hazleton (93 M) also identified a stream sample 1868 with 190 ppb Au in a small subsidiary creek for the larger Dust Creek, in the easter central edge of the Nakinilerak Lake Mapsheet (93 M/08). Two stream sediment samples (PR-31 and 34) and one till sample (PR-36) were collected to duplicate the anomaly (Figure 6). PR-34 was weakly anomalous at 10 ppb Au but all other samples were background.

Finally, a duplicate till sample was collected on the Old Fort Mountain map sheet (93 M/01) along the Nizik Lake Road. Sample PR-02 assayed weakly anomalous (70th percentile; Levson *et al.*, 1997) at 56 ppm Cu and 8 ppb Au (Figure 7).

4.2 Manson Creek- Silver Creek

The Manson Creek prospecting area is located on the 93 N/11 E mapsheet. Four multi-element Cu and Au RGS anomalies were investigated (Figure 8). In Twin Creek, sample 1778 assayed 72 ppm Cu and 170 ppb Au. In two unnamed creeks north of Twin Creek, which drain into Twenty Mile Creek, sample 1773 assayed 108 Cu ppm, 81ppb Au; sample 3005 assayed 349 ppb Au; and sample 1692 assayed 94 ppm Cu. Dark green volcanic to volcanoclastic outcrop was observed in the creek containing RGS sample 1773. Granodiorite boulders and outcrop, likely from the Hogem Group were commonly observed elsewhere along traverse. Three

stream sediment samples were collected (PR-37 to 39) and one till sample (PR-40). Stream sediment values were background to weakly anomalous (up to 67 ppm Cu) and weakly anomalous for Au, ranging from 3 to 12 ppb. The till geochemistry was also weakly anomalous for Cu and Au, at 57 ppm and 4 ppb, respectively. No alteration was seen in the boulders and outcrop and no claims were staked.

The Silver Creek prospecting occurred on the 93 N/11 W mapsheet. An RGS anomaly occurs in an unnamed creek that drains into Silver Creek, southeast of Kenny Creek (Figure 8). Three silt stream sediment samples (PR- 41, 42 and 44) and one till sample (PR-43) were collected for assay (Figure 9). The only outcrop observed was in the Silver Creek stream cut and consisted of massive granodiorite. The creek bed was full of granitic boulders and grus material. Geochemical results were conflicting. Stream sediment samples PR-41 and 44 had very low Cu (17 and 6 ppm) but PR-42 was anomalous (158 ppm Cu). Gold values varied between 2 and 14 ppb. These samples also contained weak Mo anomalies, between 2 and 4 ppm. Till sample PR-43 was weakly anomalous for Cu (56 ppm), and Au (7 ppb) and relatively high for Mo (8 ppm). One claim unit, SOC 1, was staked (Figure 10).

4.3 Mount Seaton- Skeena River

Two RGS Au anomalies were tested in the Mount Seaton area, and the roads and new clearcuts were prospected (Figure 11). One RGS Au-Zn anomaly was investigated in the Skeena River prospecting area (Figure 12).

The first RGS anomaly to be tested was sample 1447 with 207 ppb Au on the eastern central part of the Moricetown (NTS 93 M/3) mapsheet. Samples Pr-11 and 12 were collected to replicate the RGS anomaly. Both of these samples had background geochemical values, including 3 ppb Au. Boulders in the creek bed were mainly volcanics and sediments. Occasional oxidized quartz pebbles with minor disseminated pyrite were observed.

One of the creeks draining Mount Seaton to the west, RGS sample 1517 contained an anomaly of 150 ppb Au. Stream sediment samples Pr-13 was collected from the same creek as the anomaly, and samples PR-14 and PR-15 were collected in two smaller, creeks 150 and 250 m to the south. All geochemical values were at background levels except for PR-15, which assayed 35 ppm As. Boulders observed in the creeks were mainly intermediate intrusives.

In the Skeena River prospecting area, RGS sample 1078 assayed 180 ppb Au and 380 ppm Zn. This anomaly occurs on the Skeena Crossing (NTS 93 M/4) mapsheet, just north of Skeena River and in the creek immediately west of the Gitseguecla Indian Reserve 1. Till samples PR-16 to 19 were collected in the watershed basin for the creek, because the creek itself was dry. Results from the assayed samples were not anomalous.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The most promising area discovered during the the 1998 propsecting program was in the vicinity of the P.B. claims. Outcrop over a large area was altered and a newly exposed roadcut contained significant chalcopyrite mineralization. Till samples in the area were anomalous suggesting potential for a larger source than the roadcut bedrock occurrences discovered. Outcrop exposed north and west of the showing was barren of mineralization, therefore, if additional mineralization exists it likely occurs to the south or east of the bedrock showing. Suggestions for follow up work in this area would include a detailed soil or till sampling program combined with further prospecting.

In general most of the follow up work to the RGS sampling program was negative. None of the samples obtained by the author duplicated the original results and only a few were anomalous. Reasons for this may be problems with the original RGS data set or possibly a nugget effect. Ironically, in follwing-up a gold anomaly near the SOC claims, a significant copper anomaly was obtained. However, further work in this area would be difficult due to poor access and very thick overburden.

6.0 REFERENCES

- Cook, S.J., Lett, R.E.W., Levson, V.M., Jackaman, W., Coneys, A.M. and Wyatt, G.J. (1998): Regional Lake Sediment Geochemistry of the Babine Porphyry Belt, Central British Columbia (NTS 93L/09, 16; 93M/1, 2, 7, 8). *B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Open File 1997-17*, 31 pages plus appendices.
- Levson, V.M., Cook, S.J., Hobday, J., Huntley, D.H., O'Brien, E.K., Stumpf, A.J. and Weary, G. (1998): Till Geochemistry of the Old Fort Mountain Map Area, Central British Columbia (NTS 93 M/1); *B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Open File 1997-10a*, 13 pages plus appendix.
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- Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (1998a): British Columbia Regional Geochemical Survey. BC RGS 48 NTS 93N – Manson River.
- Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (1998b): British Columbia Regional Geochemical Survey. BC RGS 48 NTS 93M – Hazelton.
- Melville, D.M., Nelles, D.M., Payie, G.J., Bellefontaine, K. and Ferri, F. (1993): Geological Survey Branch Minfile Map NTS 094N, Manson River. 1:250,000 mapsheet.
- McMillan, R. (1992): Geological Survey Branch Minfile Map NTS 093M Hazelton. 1:250,000 mapsheet.

Descriptions and Sample Locations of Assayed Samples

Sample	Location	UTM E	UTM N	Description
98-Pr 2	93 M/01	689133	6102342	Till, collected from a roadcut. Follow up sample on Nizik Road. Babine.
98-Pr 9	93 L/16	674700	6088870	Washed till, hand dug pit.
98-Pr 10	93 L/16	674550	6088450	Till, hand dug pit.
98-Pr 11	93 M/03	624050	6106550	Silt stream sediment. Follow up on RGS 207 ppb Au anomaly. Mount Seaton.
98-Pr 12	93 M/03	623450	6106450	Silt stream sediment. Follow up on RGS 207 ppb Au anomaly. Mount Seaton.
98-Pr 13	93 M/03	607855	6109513	Silt stream sediment. Mount Seaton.
98-Pr 14	93 M/03	607910	6109350	Silt stream sediment. Diorite boulders. Mount Seaton.
98-Pr 15	93 M/03	607969	6109230	Silt stream sediment. Mount Seaton.
98-Pr 16	93 M/04	573104	6108983	Till, hand dug pit. Skeena River area.
98-Pr 17	93 M/04	572780	6108045	Soil-till, hand dug it. Skeena River area.
98-Pr 18	93 M/04	573475	6108445	Till, pit dug. Skeena River area.
98-Pr 19	93 M/04	573150	6110475	Till, collected from a roadcut. Skeena River area.
98-Pr 23	93 N/04	315650	6110850	Till, collected from a roadcut. PB claim
98-Pr 24	93 N/04	315600	6110700	Till, collected from a roadcut. PB claim.
98-Pr 26	93 N/04	315375	6110400	Loose till, pit dug. On the PB claims.
98-Pr 27	93 N/04	315220	6110300	Colluvium with till. Hand dug pit. PB claim
98-Pr 29	93 L/16	674700	6089350	Till, hand dug pit. 700 m north of creek. Pyrite boulders in creek. Babine.
98-Pr 30	93 L/16	674100	6089875	Till in a debris torrent cut. Babine.
98-Pr 31	93 M/08	686900	6137985	Silt stream sediment. Follow-up to RGS Au 190 ppb anomaly. Babine.
98-Pr 34	93 M/08	687555	6137050	Silt stream sediment. Follow-up to RGS Au 190 ppb anomaly. Babine.
98-Pr 36	93 M/08	687100	6139320	Till, follow-up of RGS 190 ppb Au anomaly. Babine.
98-Pr 37	93 N/11	364750	6168250	Silt stream sediment. Follow-up to RGS Au anomaly. Manson
98-Pr 38	93 N/11	366375	6169000	Silt stream sediment. Follow-up to RGS Au anomaly. Manson
98-Pr 39	93 N/11	366004	6169549	Silt stream sediment. Follow-up to RGS Au anomaly. Manson
98-Pr 40	93 N/11	365500	6170300	Till, hand dug pit. Follow-up from RGS anomaly. Manson Creek area
98-Pr 41	93 N/11	346954	6170472	Silt stream sediment. Follow-up to RGS Au anomaly. SOC (Silver Creek)
98-Pr 42	93 N/11	347007	6170238	Silt stream sediment. Follow-up to RGS Au anomaly. SOC (Silver Creek)
98-Pr 43	93 N/11	346613	6170200	Till, hand dug pit. SOC claim. (Silver Creek)
98-Pr 44	93 N/11	346400	6170000	Silt stream sediment. Follow-up to RGS Au anomaly. SOC (Silver Creek)
98-Pr 46	93 M/08	686500	6152600	Silt stream sediment. Follow-up to RGS Au anomaly. Rust claims.
98-Pr 48	93 M/08	686128	6151650	Silt stream sediment. Follow-up to RGS Au anomaly. Rust claims.
98-Pr 49	93 M/08	686100	6151500	Till, hand dug pit. Rust claims.
98-Pr 51	93 M/08	685739	6151500	Silt stream sediment. Follow-up to RGS Au anomaly. Rust claims.
98-Pr 52	93 M/08	685805	6151500	Till, hand dug pit. Rust claims.
GP 1	93 N/04	314250	6110000	Dark green andesite-basalt with vugs and veins of CaCO ₃ . 1-2% Cpy. PB claims
GP 2	93 N/04	314150	6110450	Same as above with malachite on fractures, < 0.5% Cpy. PB claims.
GP 6	93 N/04	315400	6110450	Andesite-basalt with vugs and veins of CaCO ₃ . 1% Cpy. PB claims.

BOOKER GOLD

Attention: ERIN O'BRIEN

Project: PROSPECT

Sample: ROCK

Mineral Environments Laboratories

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4E8

Tel (604) 327-3436 Fax (604) 327-3423

Report No : 8V0482

Date : Jul-31-98

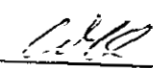
MULTI-ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

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
98-GP-01	<0.2	1.33	<5	10	<0.5	<5	3.38	<1	18	43	526	3.73	0.02	1.65	630	<2	0.04	17	1730	4	<5	2	<10	127	0.14	83	<10	5	43	7	6
98-GP-02	0.4	1.56	<5	30	<0.5	<5	1.70	<1	22	150	1359	4.01	0.22	2.34	610	<2	0.03	57	1130	4	<5	4	<10	106	0.13	95	<10	3	53	6	10
98-GP-06	9.2	0.65	<5	40	0.5	<5	1.00	<1	6	35	2721	3.12	0.04	0.47	545	<2	0.06	2	970	6	<5	2	<10	42	0.01	54	<10	8	62	7	27

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.H₂O.

Signed: _____



BOOKER GOLD

Attention: ERIN O'BRIEN

Project: PROSPECT

Sample: Soil

Mineral Environments Laboratories

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4E8

Tel (604) 327-3436 Fax (604) 327-3423

Report No : 8V0482

Date : Jul-31-98

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
98-PR-02	<0.2	1.57	10	320	0.5	<5	0.53	<1	14	32	56	4.37	0.08	0.58	920	<2	0.03	38	740	16	<5	9	<10	49	0.02	65	<10	11	219	6	8
98-PR-09	<0.2	1.88	5	180	<0.5	<5	0.49	<1	13	21	90	3.62	0.05	0.88	510	<2	0.02	17	690	4	<5	4	<10	56	0.14	86	<10	4	65	6	4
98-PR-10	<0.2	2.15	5	310	<0.5	<5	0.24	<1	12	36	44	3.83	0.04	0.85	370	<2	0.02	48	1480	4	<5	3	<10	19	0.10	88	<10	3	80	4	4
98-PR-16	<0.2	1.31	10	110	<0.5	<5	0.26	<1	10	27	28	3.19	0.06	0.56	545	<2	0.02	33	530	8	<5	4	<10	28	0.03	40	<10	5	69	2	4
98-PR-17	<0.2	1.47	5	140	<0.5	<5	0.19	<1	6	22	12	2.69	0.04	0.44	240	<2	0.02	21	540	2	<5	2	<10	17	0.05	39	<10	2	67	2	2
98-PR-18	<0.2	1.35	10	130	<0.5	<5	0.11	<1	7	22	27	2.77	0.04	0.44	320	<2	0.02	22	540	6	<5	4	<10	11	0.05	38	<10	5	52	4	4
98-PR-19	<0.2	1.30	10	110	<0.5	<5	0.24	<1	10	24	34	3.38	0.06	0.53	520	<2	0.02	28	490	8	<5	5	<10	24	0.03	40	<10	7	78	2	1

A .5 gm sample is digested with 10 ml 3:1 HCl/HNO₃
at 95°C for 2 hours and diluted to 25ml with D.I.H₂O.

BOOKER GOLD

Attention: ERIN O'BRIEN

Project: PROSPECT

Sample: Stream sediments

Mineral Environments Laboratories

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4E8

Tel (604) 327-3436 Fax (604) 327-3423

Report No : 8V0482

Date : Jul-31-98

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
98-PR-11	<0.2	0.81	5	460	1.0	<5	0.73	<1	17	12	36	5.05	0.14	0.48	800	<2	0.03	19	1250	26	5	8	<10	94	0.01	72	<10	9	87	4	3
98-PR-12	<0.2	1.20	5	280	0.5	<5	0.63	<1	14	18	30	5.15	0.08	0.64	760	<2	0.02	28	770	12	5	8	<10	63	0.01	67	<10	7	97	4	3
98-PR-13	<0.2	0.71	<5	90	<0.5	<5	0.34	<1	7	21	13	4.09	0.07	0.33	285	2	0.03	6	710	6	<5	2	<10	25	0.04	95	<10	4	33	3	5
98-PR-14	<0.2	0.75	<5	110	<0.5	<5	0.49	<1	8	42	31	6.96	0.07	0.30	280	2	0.03	7	1260	30	<5	2	<10	33	0.04	187	<10	6	35	4	1
98-PR-15	<0.2	0.93	35	110	<0.5	<5	0.38	<1	8	15	27	3.43	0.08	0.44	440	2	0.02	7	700	6	<5	2	<10	27	0.05	67	<10	4	46	2	1

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.H2O.

BOOKER (INDEPENDENT)

Attention: ERIN O'BRIEN

Project: PROSPECTIN

Sample: SOIL

Mineral Environments Laboratories

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4E8

Tel (604) 327-3436 Fax (604) 327-3423

Report No : 8V0602

Date : Sep-16-98

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
PR-23	<0.2	1.47	5	120	<0.5	<5	1.90	<1	13	65	79	3.79	0.15	1.01	635	<2	0.04	30	1040	12	<5	7	<10	76	0.10	78	<10	10	79	7	7
PR-24	<0.2	1.59	10	180	<0.5	<5	0.55	<1	12	44	70	3.37	0.09	0.71	680	<2	0.03	24	860	12	<5	8	<10	56	0.11	81	<10	14	68	5	4
PR-26	<0.2	1.73	5	150	<0.5	<5	0.67	<1	16	93	66	3.68	0.14	1.08	460	<2	0.03	39	660	14	<5	6	<10	49	0.17	86	<10	7	58	6	4
PR-27	<0.2	1.52	5	160	<0.5	<5	0.48	<1	13	60	40	3.34	0.07	0.64	590	<2	0.03	30	530	10	<5	5	<10	31	0.12	69	<10	6	99	5	2
PR-29	<0.2	1.52	5	160	<0.5	<5	0.78	<1	8	19	21	2.96	0.07	0.47	<5	<2	<0.01	16	760	8	<5	5	<10	61	0.13	70	<10	7	54	6	6
PR-30	<0.2	2.14	10	280	0.5	<5	0.81	<1	14	25	63	4.12	0.10	0.64	930	<2	0.03	22	740	12	<5	9	<10	70	0.09	83	<10	11	90	8	9
PR-36	<0.2	1.34	5	220	0.5	<5	0.99	1	17	35	36	3.81	0.10	0.48	1235	<2	0.05	43	710	16	<5	8	<10	75	0.05	64	<10	11	112	10	6
PR-40	<0.2	2.12	<5	90	<0.5	<5	0.64	1	19	122	57	4.97	0.05	1.44	985	<2	0.02	59	720	10	<5	8	<10	43	0.15	127	<10	6	80	3	4
PR-43	<0.2	1.62	5	550	0.5	<5	0.72	1	8	73	52	3.27	0.10	0.77	650	8	0.02	51	850	10	<5	5	<10	96	0.03	49	<10	11	65	3	7
PR-49	<0.2	1.15	<5	170	<0.5	<5	0.61	<1	10	30	28	3.14	0.06	0.44	570	<2	0.03	23	490	10	<5	7	<10	35	0.11	66	<10	10	63	3	5
PR-52	<0.2	1.06	<5	150	<0.5	<5	0.38	<1	9	25	19	2.55	0.05	0.33	395	<2	0.02	26	340	8	<5	4	<10	25	0.12	57	<10	5	41	3	5

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.H2O.

Signed: 

BOOKER (INDEPENDENT)

Attention: ERIN O'BRIEN

Project: PROSPECTIN

Sample: SILT

Mineral Environments Laboratories

8282 Sherbrooke St., Vancouver, B.C., V5X 4E8

Tel (604) 327-3436 Fax (604) 327-3423

Report No : 8V0602

Date : Sep-16-98

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
PR-31	<0.2	1.51	<5	120	<0.5	<5	0.79	<1	14	32	24	3.68	0.04	0.93	830	<2	0.03	20	680	8	<5	7	<10	46	0.13	89	<10	10	91	10	10
PR-34	<0.2	1.56	<5	120	<0.5	<5	0.97	<1	14	36	24	4.01	0.05	0.86	945	<2	0.03	20	740	10	<5	8	<10	45	0.16	104	<10	10	94	8	5
PR-37	<0.2	1.14	5	80	<0.5	<5	0.69	<1	14	73	31	3.98	0.05	1.05	550	<2	0.02	30	860	8	<5	4	<10	33	0.12	100	<10	6	51	4	9
PR-38	<0.2	0.87	<5	60	<0.5	<5	0.68	<1	8	60	67	2.38	0.04	0.56	390	<2	0.01	28	780	4	<5	5	<10	35	0.05	56	<10	12	36	2	12
PR-39	<0.2	1.21	<5	60	<0.5	<5	1.09	1	15	79	50	3.30	0.03	0.75	1560	<2	0.01	43	880	4	<5	6	<10	44	0.04	63	<10	12	45	3	3
PR-41	<0.2	0.62	<5	270	<0.5	<5	0.37	<1	6	29	17	1.84	0.06	0.31	640	4	0.02	17	380	10	<5	2	<10	61	0.03	35	<10	3	28	1	9
PR-42	<0.2	0.34	<5	80	<0.5	<5	0.25	<1	3	34	158	1.24	0.05	0.24	225	2	0.02	5	460	6	<5	1	<10	37	0.02	19	<10	2	18	1	14
PR-44	<0.2	0.40	<5	90	<0.5	<5	0.26	<1	6	34	6	1.78	0.04	0.33	230	2	0.01	14	420	6	<5	1	<10	33	0.03	34	<10	2	22	2	2
PR-46	<0.2	1.01	<5	130	<0.5	<5	0.42	<1	10	23	12	3.30	0.04	0.51	910	<2	0.02	16	390	10	<5	4	<10	32	0.08	62	<10	5	85	4	6
PR-48	<0.2	0.96	<5	130	<0.5	<5	0.37	1	15	34	15	3.56	0.04	0.40	1410	<2	0.02	33	510	10	<5	4	<10	25	0.07	76	<10	7	97	4	6
PR-51	<0.2	0.71	<5	120	<0.5	<5	0.26	<1	16	46	18	4.04	0.04	0.32	1205	<2	0.02	46	420	12	<5	5	<10	33	0.06	75	<10	5	86	4	4

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.H₂O.



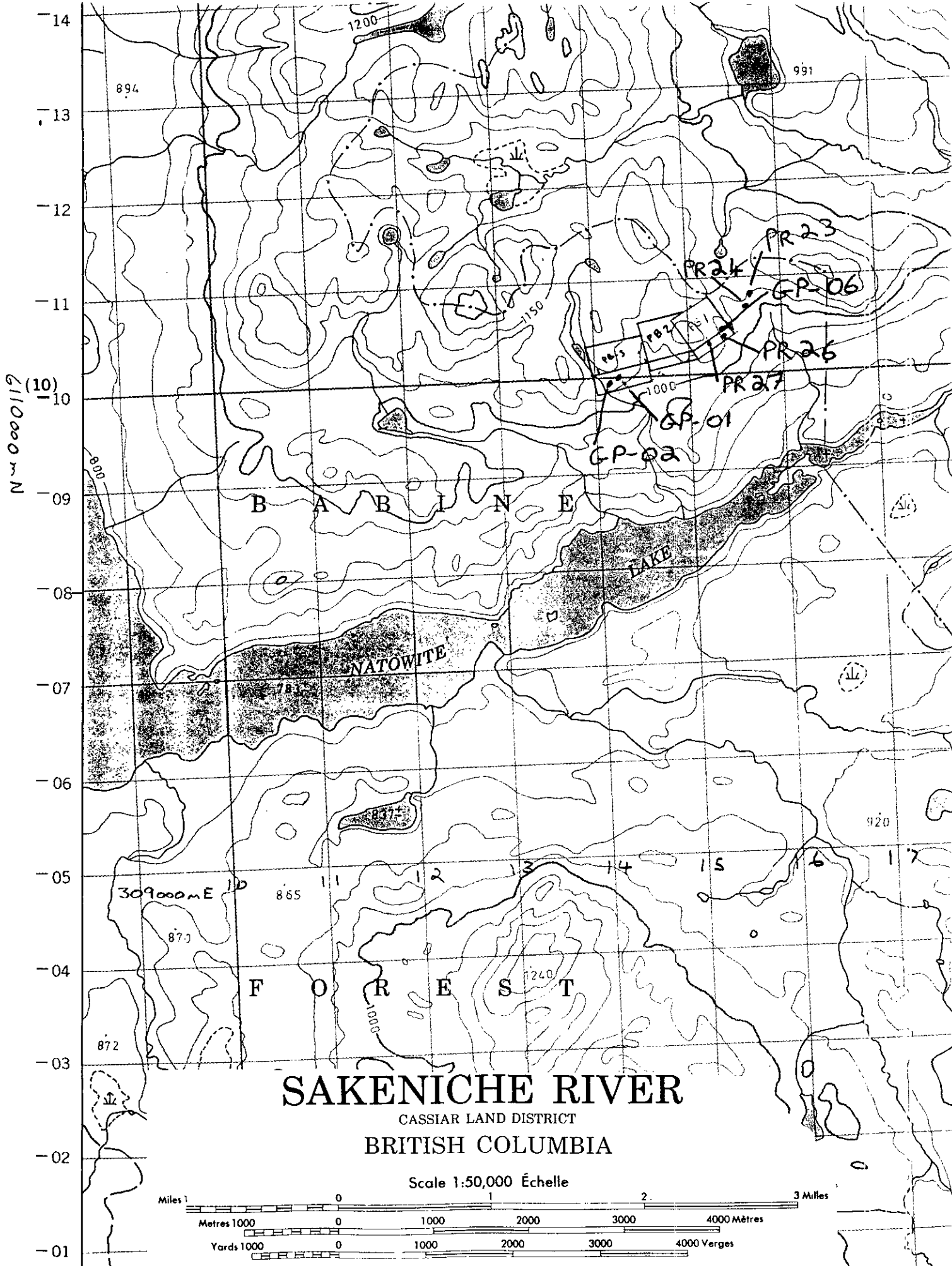
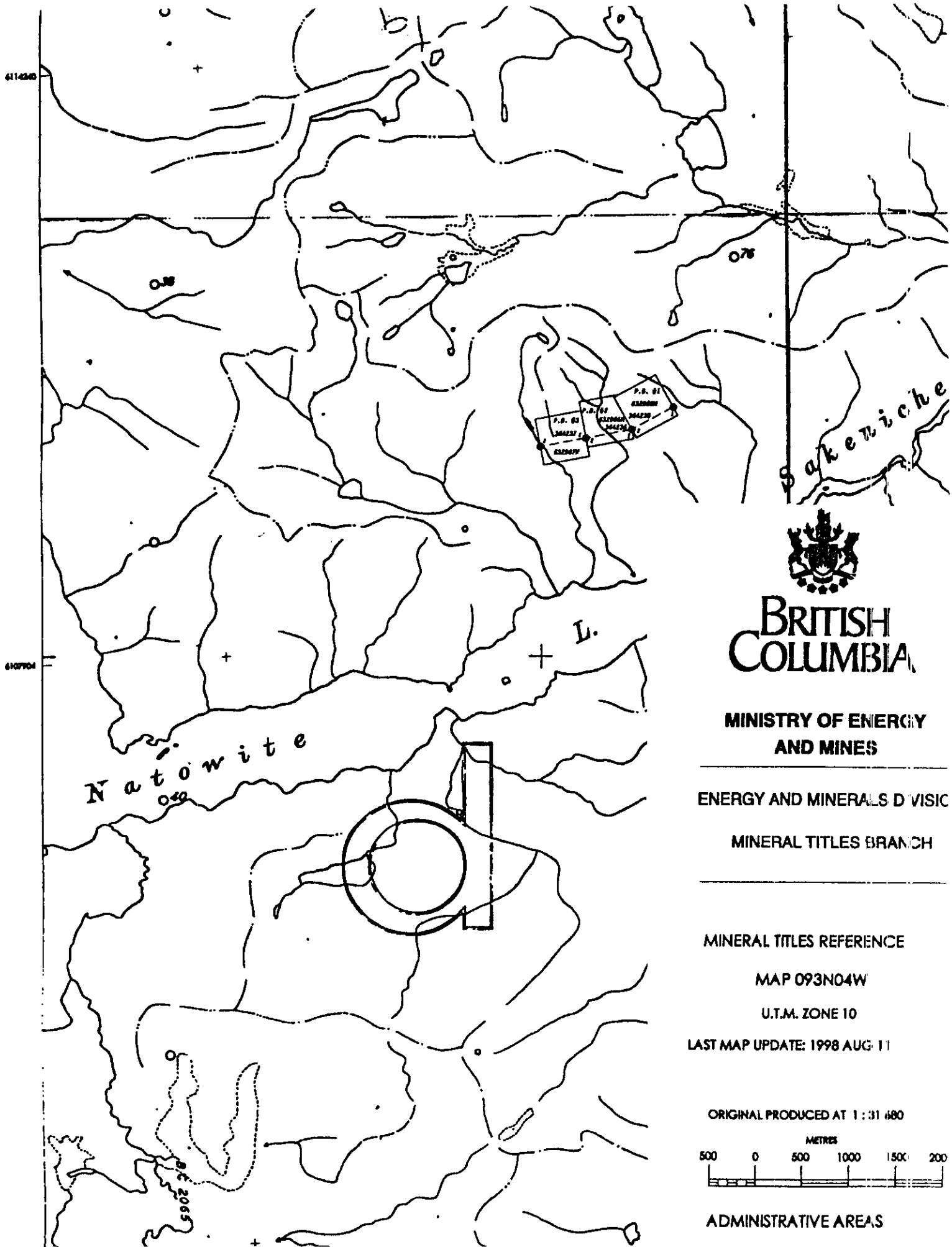


Figure 1: Location of assayed samples for the P.B. #1 to #3 claims (93 N/4).



BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

**ENERGY AND MINERALS DIVISION
MINERAL TITLES BRANCH**

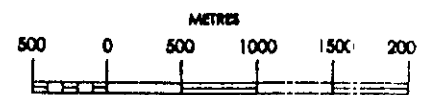
MINERAL TITLES REFERENCE

MAP 093N04W

U.T.M. ZONE 10

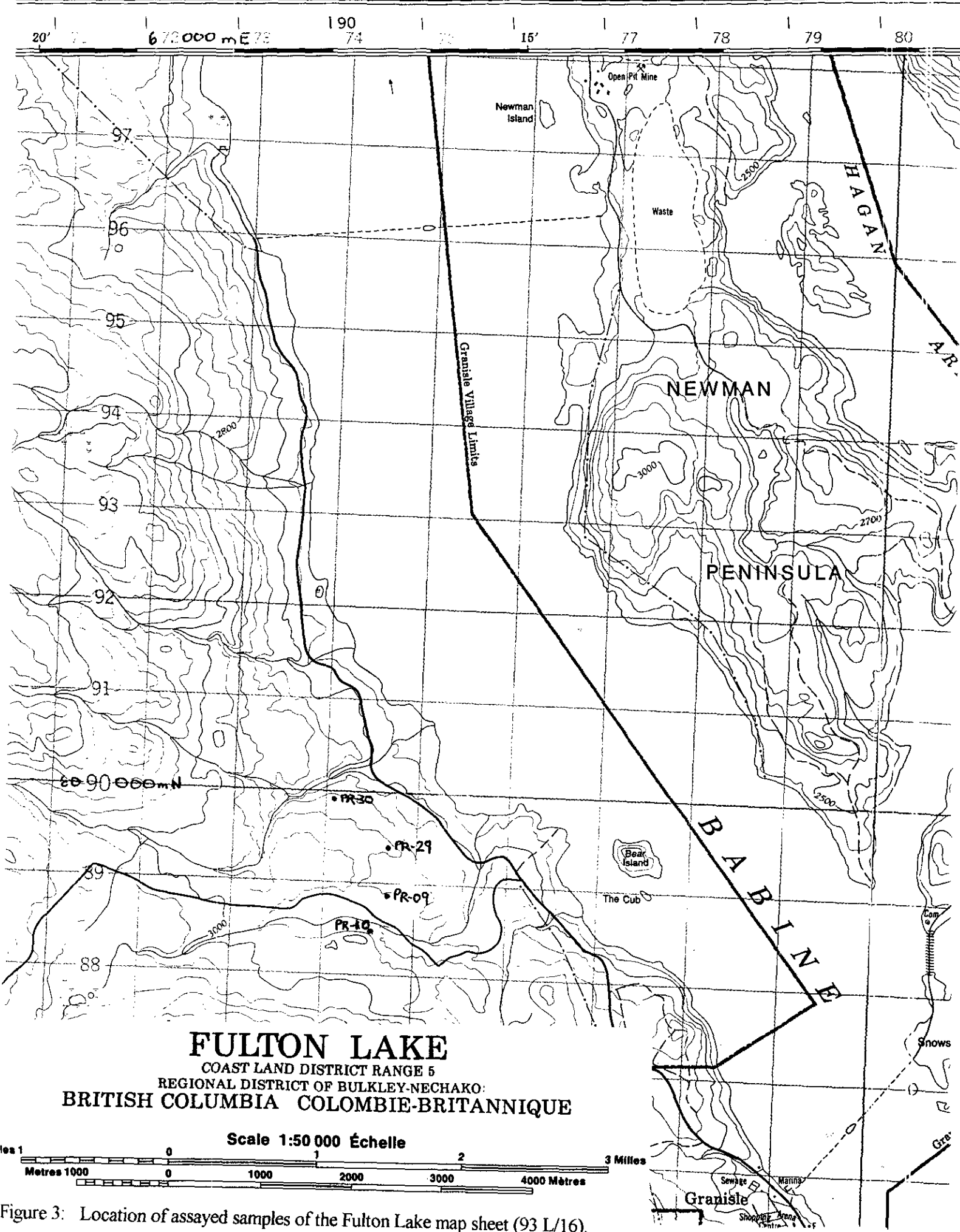
LAST MAP UPDATE: 1998 AUG 11

ORIGINAL PRODUCED AT 1 : 31 680



ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

Figure 2: Claims map of the P.B. property (93 N/11W).



FULTON LAKE
 COAST LAND DISTRICT RANGE 5
 REGIONAL DISTRICT OF BULKLEY-NECHAKO
 BRITISH COLUMBIA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Scale 1:50 000 Échelle

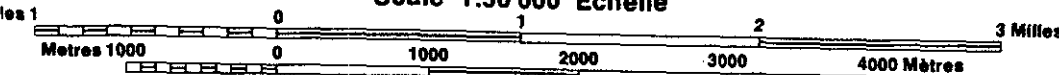


Figure 3: Location of assayed samples of the Fulton Lake map sheet (93 L/16).

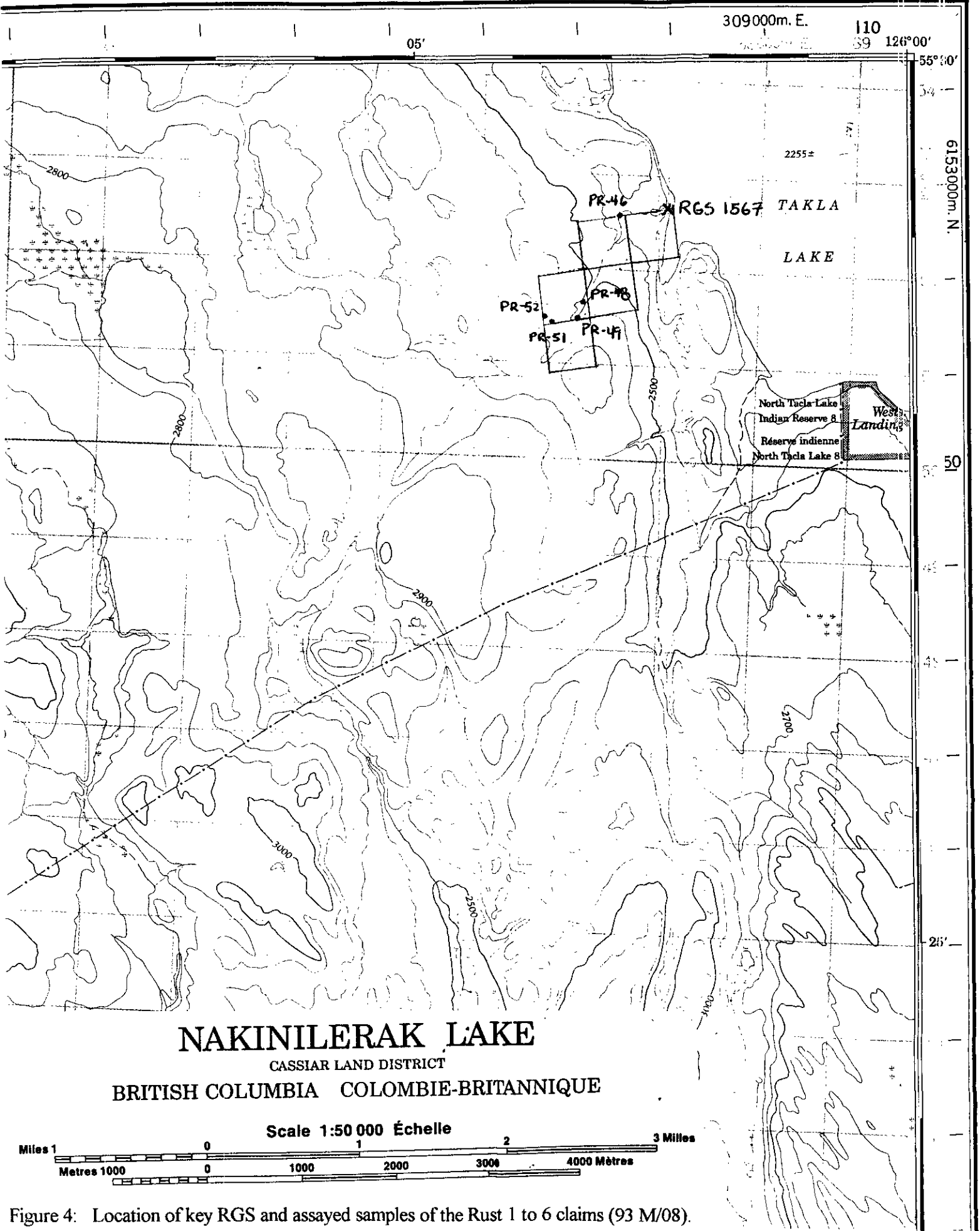
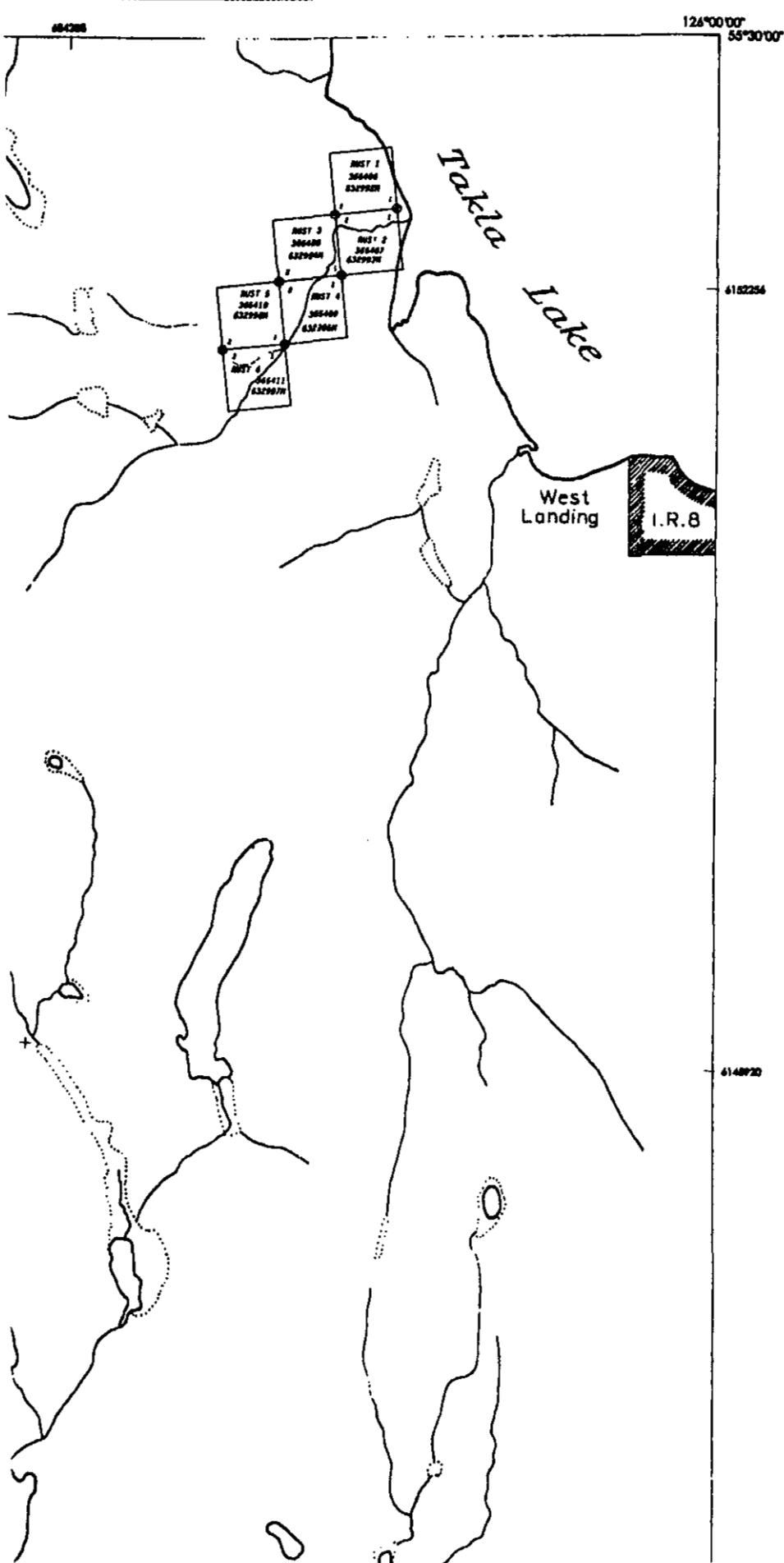


Figure 4: Location of key RGS and assayed samples of the Rust 1 to 6 claims (93 M/08).



**MINISTRY OF ENERGY
AND MINES**

ENERGY AND MINERALS DIVISION

MINERAL TITLES BRANCH

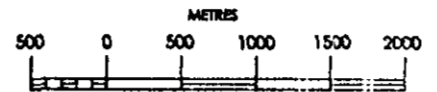
MINERAL TITLES REFERENCE

MAP 093M08E

U.T.M. ZONE 9

LAST MAP UPDATE: 1998 OCT (13)

ORIGINAL PRODUCED AT 1 : 31 680



ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

MINING DIVISIONS: OMINECA

LAND DISTRICTS:

ALIENATIONS

NO STAKING AREAS

NO STAKING RESERVES

PARKS

ECOLOGICAL RESERVES

RECREATION AREAS

Figure 5: Claims map of the Rust property (93 M/08).

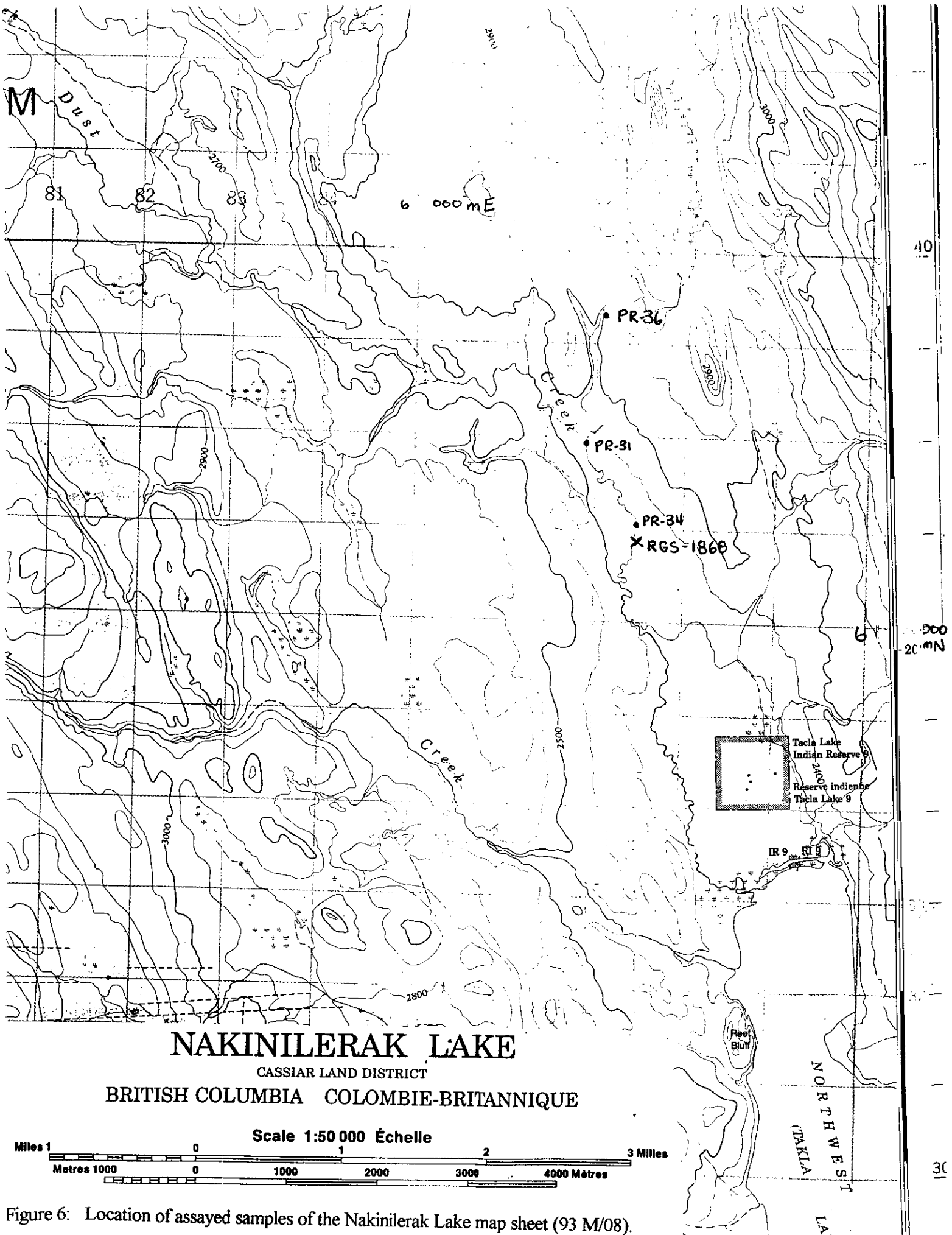
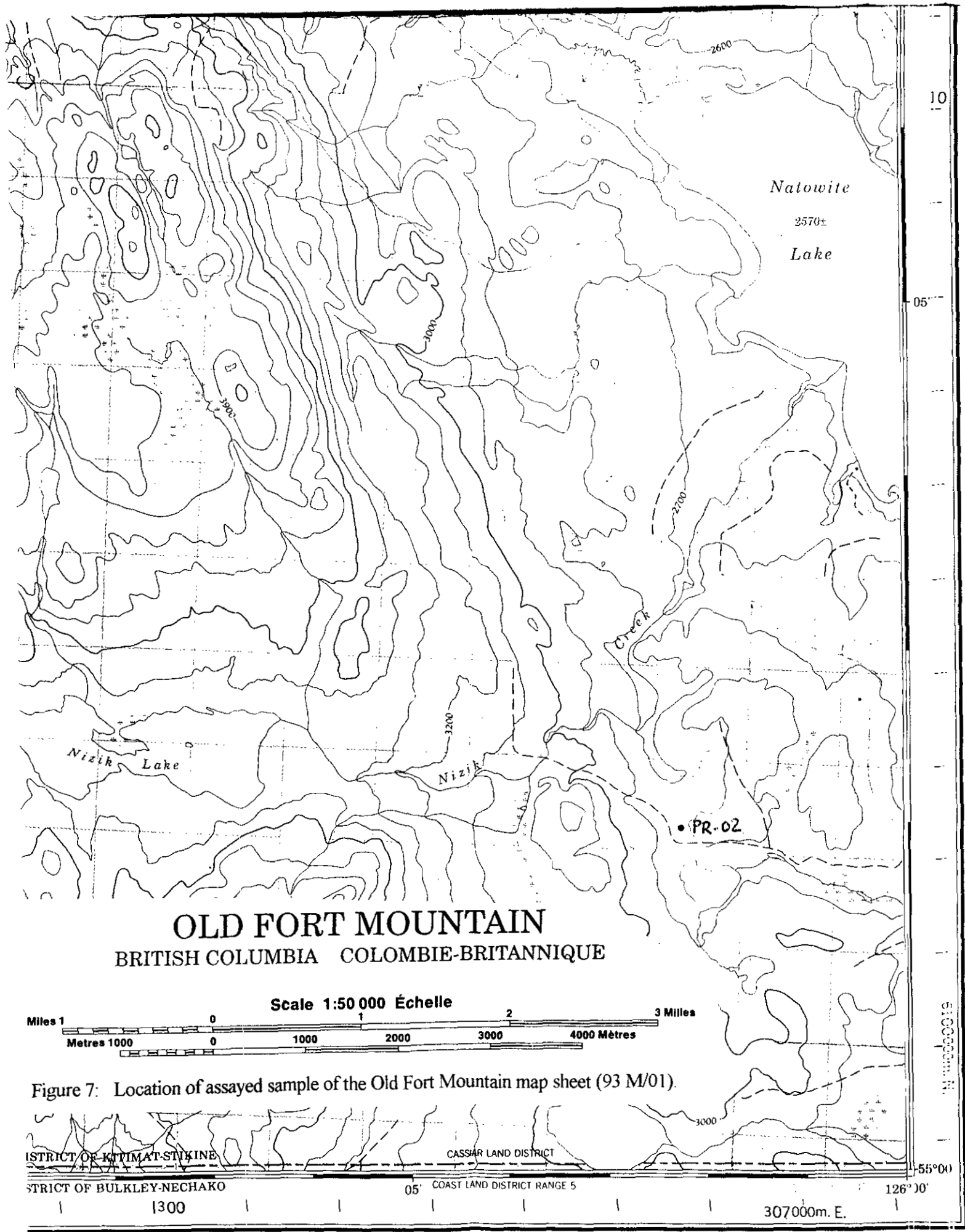


Figure 6: Location of assayed samples of the Nakinilerak Lake map sheet (93 M/08).



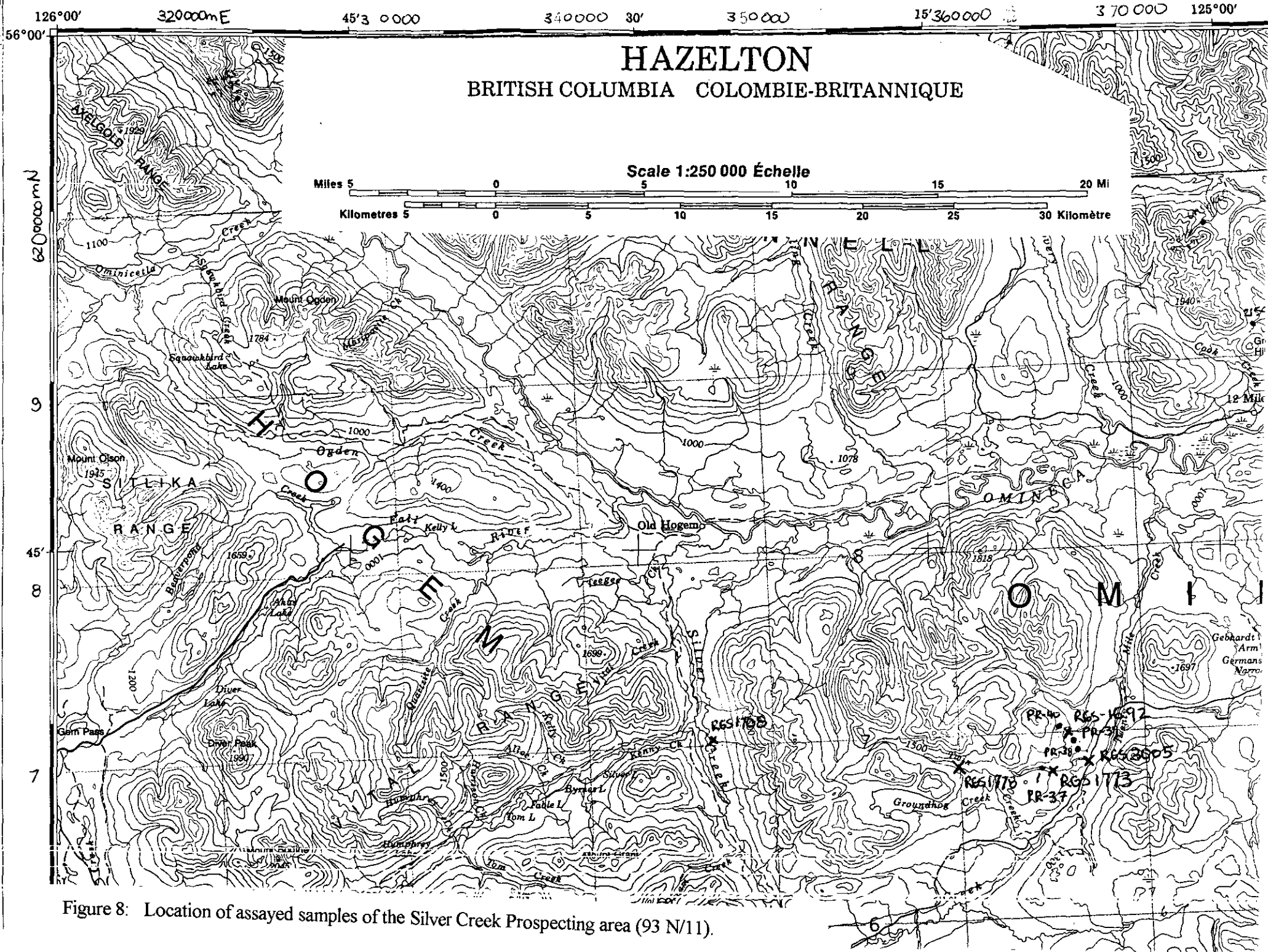


Figure 8: Location of assayed samples of the Silver Creek Prospecting area (93 N/11).

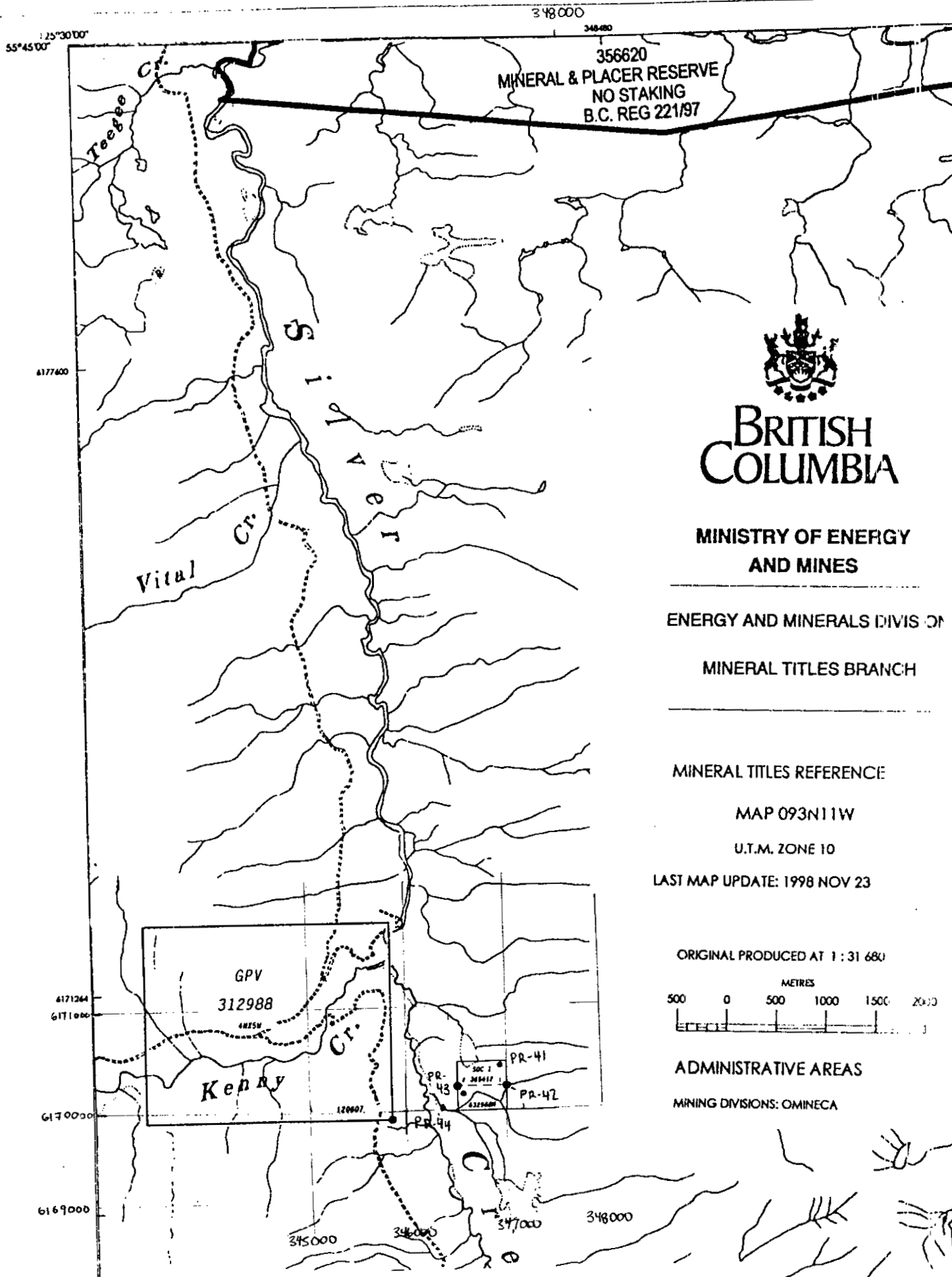


Figure 9: Location of key RGS and assayed samples for the Silver Creek - Manson area (93 N/11).

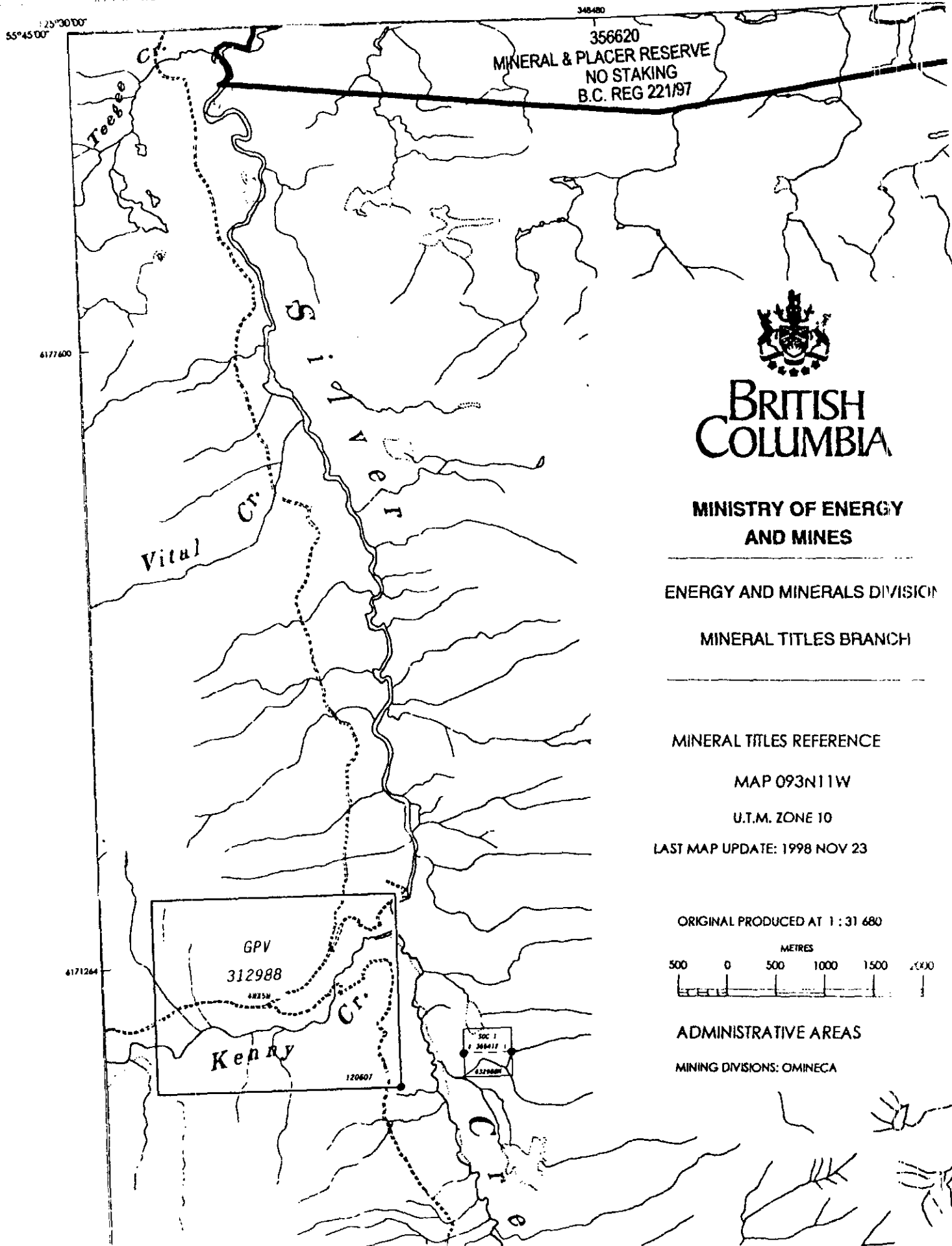


Figure 10: Claims map for the SOC 1 claim, Silver Creek area (93 N/11).

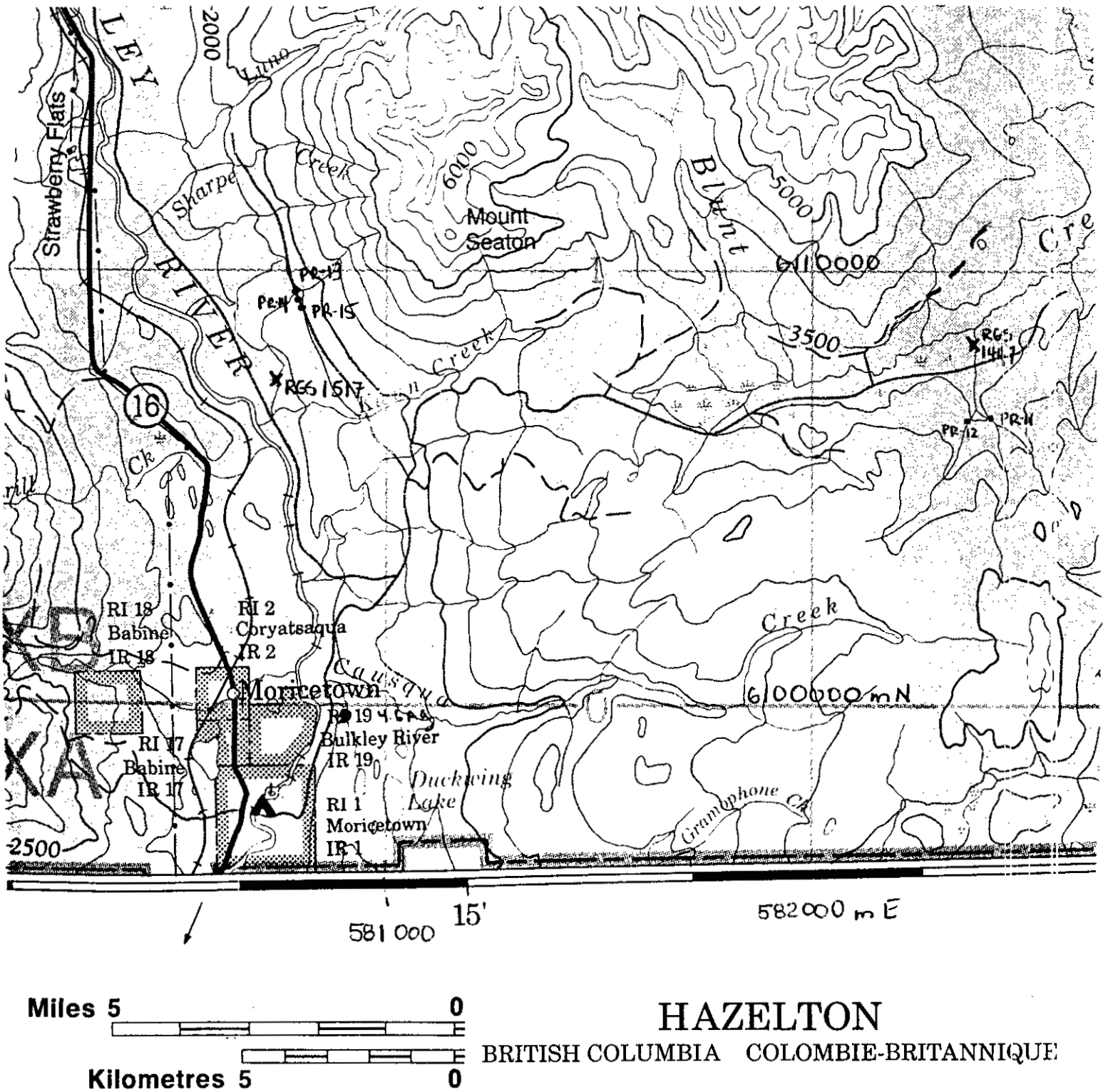
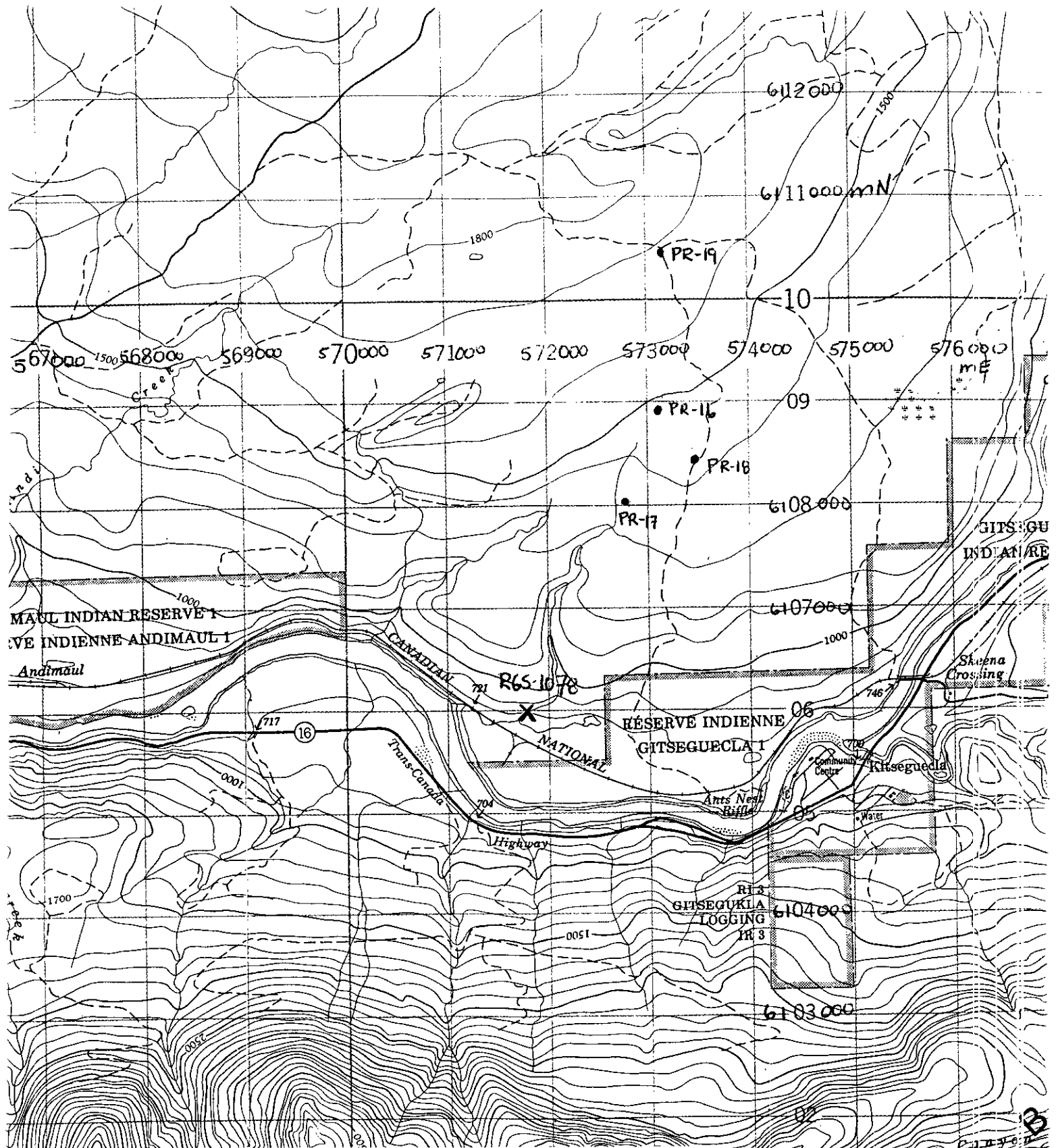


Figure 11: Location of key RGS and assayed samples of the Mount Seaton area (93 M/03).



SKEENA CROSSING

BRITISH COLUMBIA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

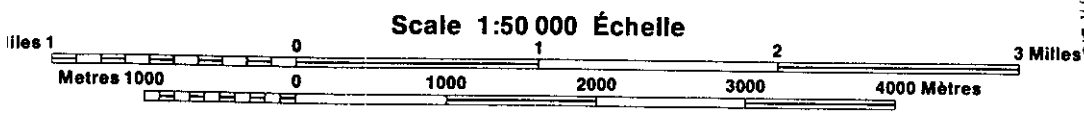


Figure 12: Location of key RGS and assayed samples of the Skeena River area (93 M/04).