

MATT BERRY MINES LIMITED

THOMPSON CREEK PROPERTY

EAST ARM, FRANCES LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

June 9, 1969

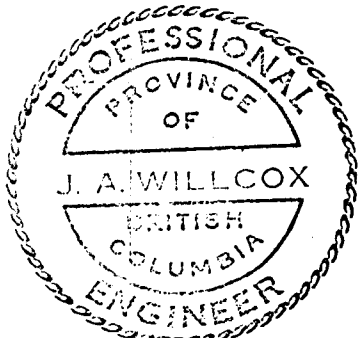
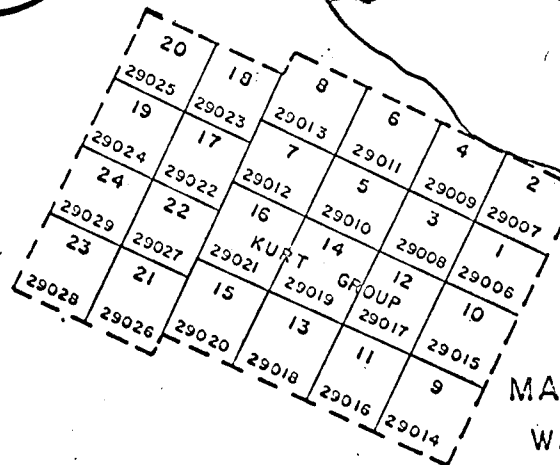
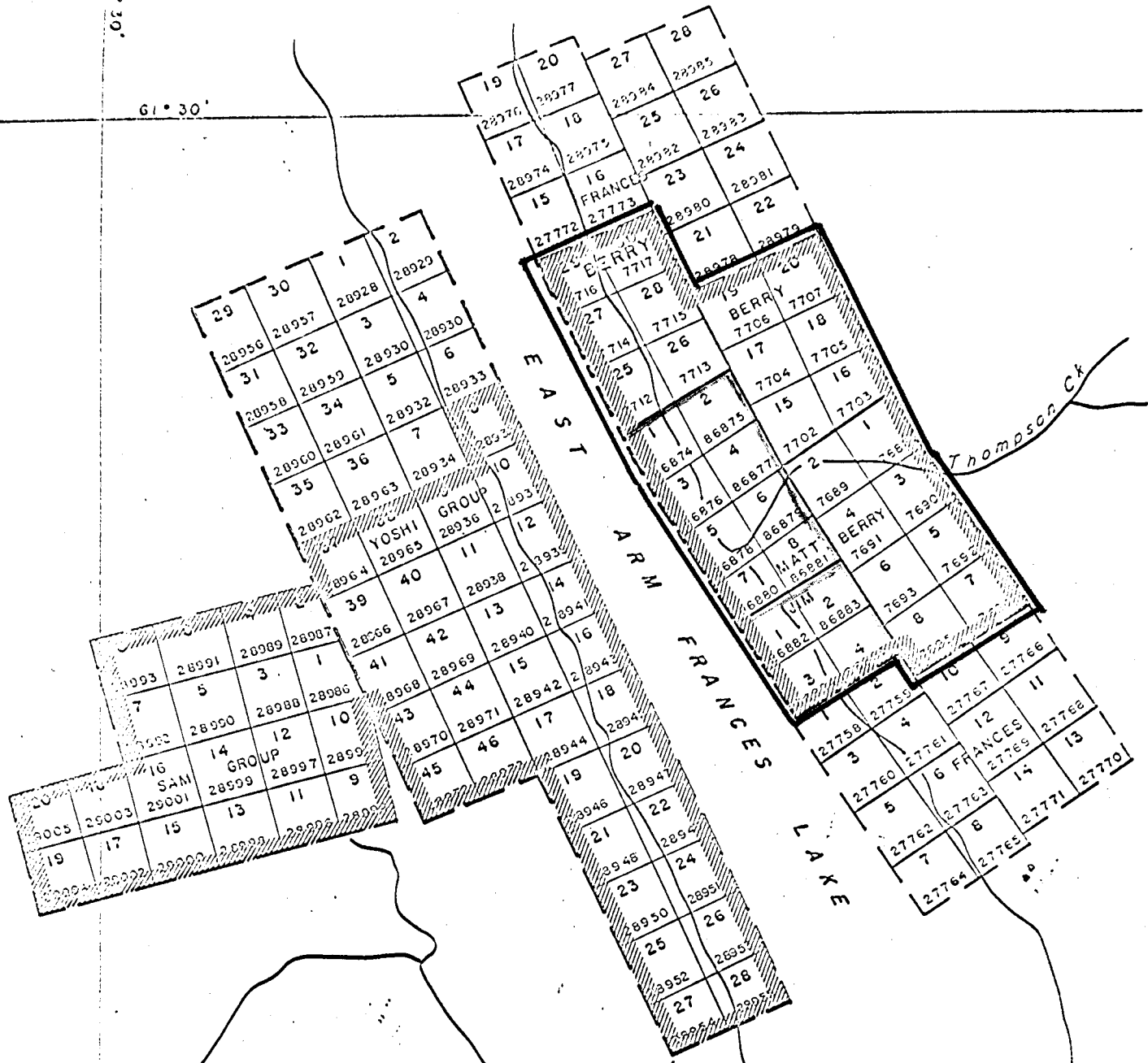
J. A. Willcox

Consultant

Vancouver, B. C.

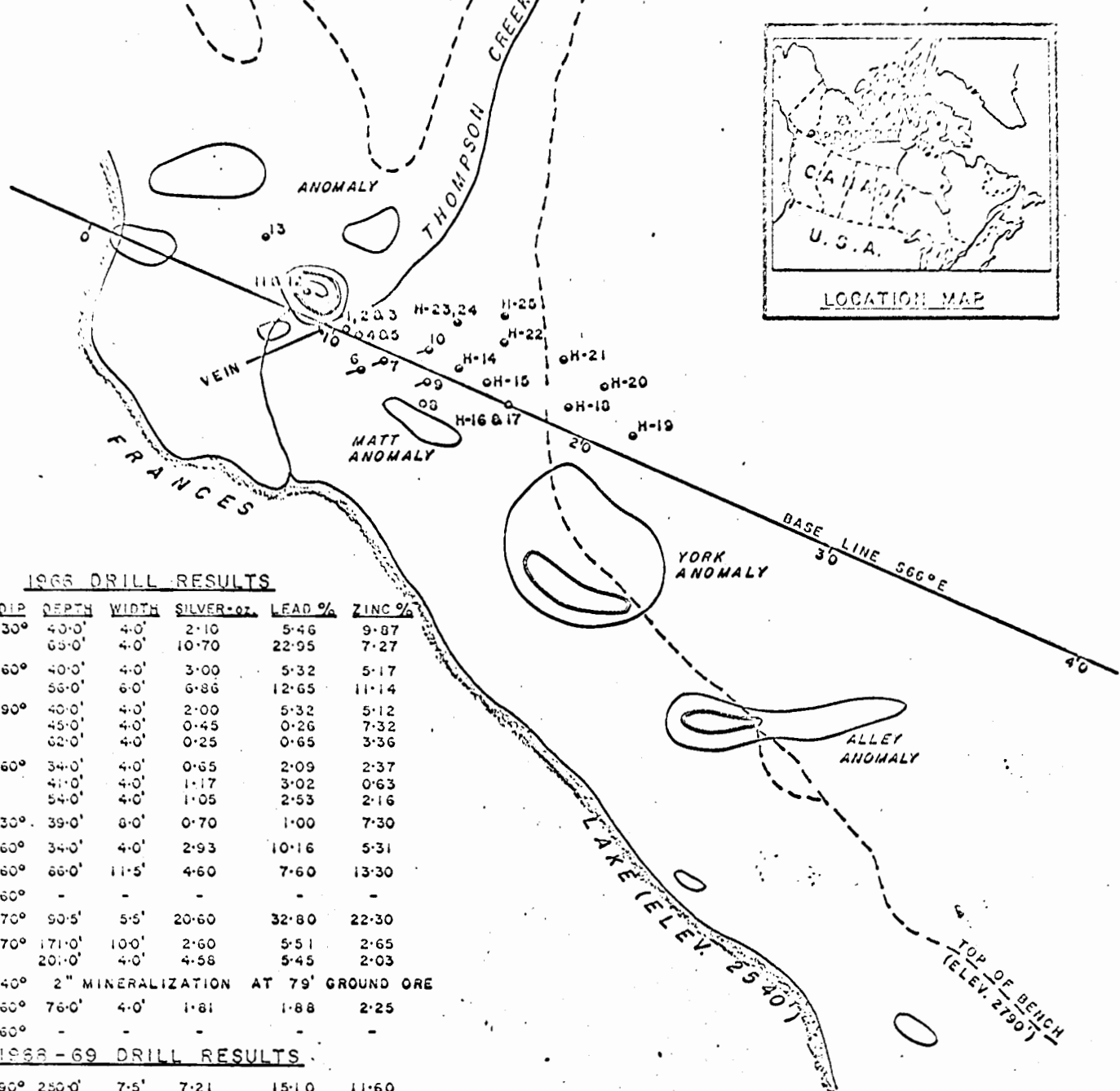
125° 30'

61° 30'



PROPERTY MAP
 MATT BERRY MINES LTD.
 WATSON LAKE, AREA Y.T.

June 9, 69
 0 3000 6000 9000
 SCALE IN FEET



1966 DRILL RESULTS

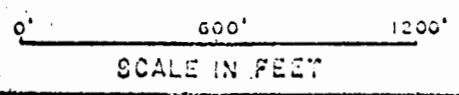
HOLE NO.	DIP	DEPTH	WIDTH	SILVER-%	LEAD %	ZINC %
1	30°	40-0' 65-0'	4-0'	2-10 10-70	5-46 22-95	9-87 7-27
2	60°	40-0' 56-0'	4-0' 6-0'	3-00 6-86	5-32 12-65	5-17 11-14
3	90°	40-0' 45-0' 62-0'	4-0'	2-00 0-45 0-25	5-32 0-26 0-65	5-12 7-32 3-36
4	60°	34-0' 41-0' 54-0'	4-0'	0-65 1-17 1-05	2-09 3-02 2-53	2-37 0-63 2-16
5	30°	39-0'	8-0'	0-70	1-00	7-30
6	60°	34-0'	4-0'	2-93	10-16	5-31
7	60°	66-0'	11-5'	4-60	7-60	13-30
8	60°	-	-	-	-	-
9	70°	90-5'	5-5'	20-60	32-80	22-30
10	70°	171-0' 201-0'	100-0' 4-0'	2-60 4-58	5-51 5-45	2-65 2-03
11	40°	2" MINERALIZATION AT 79' GROUND ORE				
12	60°	76-0'	4-0'	1-81	1-88	2-25
13	60°	-	-	-	-	-

1968-69 DRILL RESULTS

H-14	90°	250-0'	7-5'	7-21	15-10	11-60
H-15	90°	291-5'	4-6'	2-90	5-89	5-35
H-16	90°	69-0'	9-0'	2-19	4-24	6-24
H-17	60°	63-0'	9-5'	0-63	2-30	7-50
H-18	90°	165-0'	3-0'	1-00	1-71	1-48
H-19	90°	117-0'	2-6'	3-20	0-97	1-04
H-20	50°	349-0'	ZONE INDEFINITE			
H-21	75°	340-0'	LOST HOLE - CAVING - TO BE RE-DRILLED			
H-22	75°	326-0' 338-0' 345-0'	4-0'	2-38 5-30 3-67	7-06 11-31 7-00	4-56 16-95 4-5
H-23	70°	265-0'	3-6'	4-14	8-00	17-90
H-24	90°	266-0'	4-0'	0-45	0-60	9-83
H-25	70°	359-8' 411-0' 474-5'	4-0' 20-0' 7-0'	2-10 2-50 3-70	7-45 5-14 6-36	6-19 1-08 11-48



MATT BERRY MINES LTD.
WATSON LAKE, AREA, Y.T.
LOCATION OF GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES
& DIAMOND DRILL HOLES
DATE June 9, 1969



INTRODUCTION

The writer has been associated with all exploration conducted by Matt Berry Mines since August, 1966. He is completely familiar with the property and has had full access to all company data.

PROPERTY

Matt Berry Mines Limited holds three claim groups consisting of 83 mineral claims that are registered in the Watson Lake Mining Division, Yukon Territory as follows:

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>REGISTERED</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
<u>Matt Group</u>			
Matt 1 - 8	86874-82	Matt Berry Mines Ltd.	Jan. 7, 1971
Jim 1 - 4	86882-85	Matt Berry Mines Ltd.	Jan. 7, 1971
Berry 1 - 8	7688 - 95	Matt Berry Mines Ltd.	Jan. 7, 1971
15 - 20	7702 - 07	Matt Berry Mines Ltd.	Jan 7, 1971
25 - 30	7712 - 17	Matt Berry Mines Ltd.	Jan. 7, 1971
<u>Yoshi Group</u>			
Yoshi 8 - 28	28935 - 55	Matt Berry Mines Ltd.	Feb. 19, 1970
37 - 46	28964 - 73	Matt Berry Mines Ltd.	Feb. 19, 1970
<u>Sam Group</u>			
Sam 1 - 20	28986 - 29005	Matt Berry Mines Ltd.	Feb. 19, 1970

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim holdings are located midway in the East Arm of Frances Lake, Yukon Territory. The Matt Group of 32 contiguous mineral claims is located at the mouth of Thompson Creek on the east shore of Frances Lake. Access is by aircraft from Watson Lake, 96 airmiles south, or by boat from the Ross River - Watson Lake Road at the southwest end of Frances Lake. Watson Lake is situated at mile 635 on the Alaska Highway and is 283 roadmiles east of Whitehorse, northern terminus of the White Pass and Yukon Railway.

HISTORY

The original discovery was made on the Matt Group by A. K. Money in the late 1930's and was prospected for Cominco in 1943 by "Spud" Arsenault. The discovery was later hand trenched and sampled by Datlasaka Mines Ltd. in the early 1960's. In 1966, Matt Berry Mines Limited was formed to develop the showing. A good camp was established on the lakeshore and a program of hand trenching and intensive prospecting was started in the vicinity of the vein outcrop in the creek canyon. This was followed by surface drilling to trace the vein beneath overburden cover.

A total of 2,120 feet was drilled in 13 holes before freeze-up in October, 1966. Drilling was resumed in November 1968 and a further 4,307 feet was drilled in 12 holes to April, 1969. A test EM16 survey was conducted over several claims near the camp in July, 1968 with inconclusive results.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Glacial till, reworked by beach action, covers most of the Matt claim group. Several old shorelines can be recognized, the most extensive of which is some 250 feet above lake level and forms a terrace almost half a mile in width. A small delta has been formed at the mouth of Thompson Creek at lake level.

Regional mapping by the G. S. C. indicates that most of the Matt Group is probably underlain by upper Devonian or lower Mississippian phyllitic shale striking northwest and dipping 15 degrees northeast. A large Cretaceous granitic stock is mapped one mile to the northeast and could project onto the property.

The main outcrop on the Matt Group is in the shallow canyon cut by Thompson Creek through the beach terrace. A few scattered outcrop are also found on the present beach south of Thompson Creek. The only rock seen thus far on surface or in drill core is a phyllitic black shale that is fractured and contorted near vein structures. The schistosity normally strikes N 45 degrees W

and dips 20 degrees NE. Bedding is occasionally recognizable in drill core but the exact relationship between it and the schistosity has not been established.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralized float was first found on the lake shore near Thompson Creek delta. The source was a flat-dipping vein striking about N20°W which outcrops in the canyon at the foot of the old beach terrace. Hand trenching by Matt Berry Mines Limited exposed the vein south of the creek for about 100 feet. The southern 60 feet in this trench assayed 7.8 ounces per ton silver, 22.0% lead, and 3.6% zinc over an average width of 2.0 feet.

Diamond drilling has traced the mineralization a further 1200 feet southeast and 200 feet northwest and indicated a zone up to forty feet wide. Drilling has also proven that the mineralization on the hang^{ing}wall and footwall contact is continuous to at least 450 ft. down dip. The mineralization strikes N60°W and dips about 50 degrees north-east except near Thompson Creek where it changes abruptly to a N20°W strike and 30° dip. Ore minerals are fine-grained galena and sphalerite in a pyrite-quartz-stibnite gangues. The sulfide minerals appear to have replaced the earlier quartz gangue.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

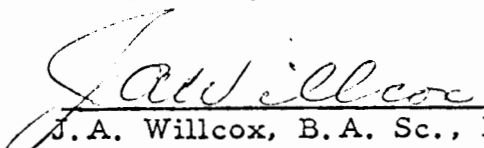
Drilling and trenching indicate continuous mineralization over a strike length of 900 feet and extending at least 450 feet down dip. The zone has only been explored 300 feet beyond either end of the mineralized section and is still strong, particularly to the southeast.

Further development is justified because of the probability of finding sufficient tonnage to maintain a mining operation. This development should have three objectives; 1) to determine the down dip extent of the 900 foot length of mineralization; 2) to explore the zone along strike for other mineralized sections and 3) to explore the property for additional sulphide zones. The first two objectives can be accomplished by drilling and the third, because of deep overburden, will have to be done by a combination of geophysics and geochemistry. The best geophysical tool to detect mineralization of this type is probably the Turam technique.

BUDGET

<u>Diamond Drilling</u>	- 5000 ft. BQ size @ \$16. including transportation & camp operation.....	\$ 80,000.
<u>Geophysical Survey</u>	- 20 LM Turam, incl. linecutting and transportation.....	8,000.
<u>Geochemical Survey</u>	- reconnaissance of entire property.....	5,000.
<u>Supervision</u>	- including transportation.....	10,000.
<u>Contingencies</u>	-.....	7,000.
		<u>\$110,000.</u>

Respectfully submitted,


J. A. Willcox, B. A. Sc., P. Eng.

