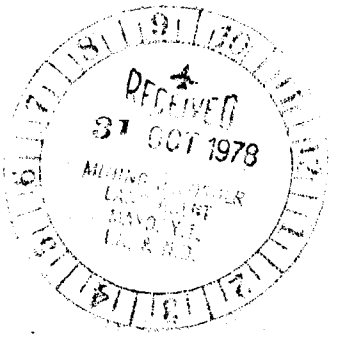
C C H RESOURCES LTD.



ASSESSMENT REPORT

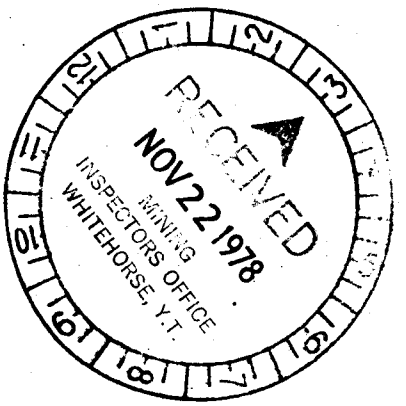
RECONNAISSANCE GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

ORE CLAIMS

115 - P - 15

63°46', 136°42'

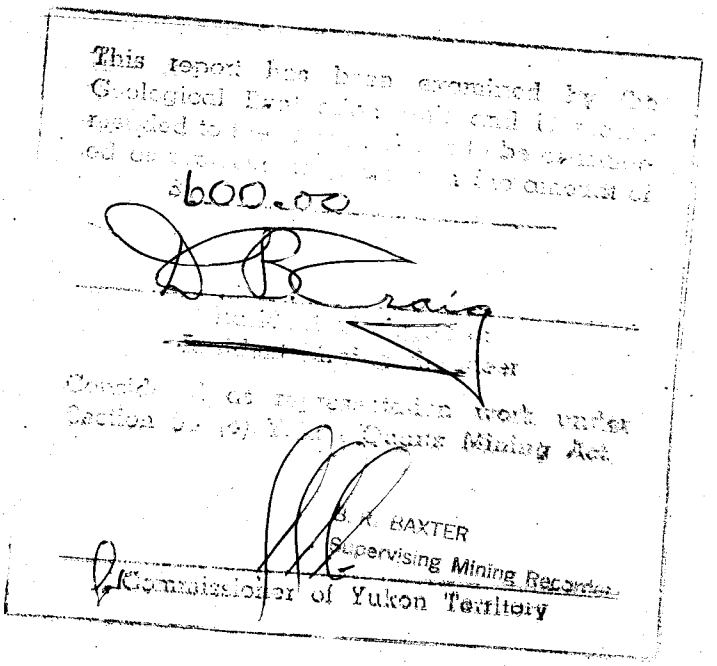
MAYO AREA, YUKON TERRITORY



A.WOODSEND

OCTOBER, 1978.

090388



C O N T E N T S

Attached:

Ore claims sketch map	1/2 mile to 1 inch.
Adit Area, Detail Geochemistry	1: 1,000
Reconnaissance Geochemistry	1:10,000

1. INTRODUCTION

The Ore claims lie on the north-east side of May Creek, a tributary of the McQuesten River. A claim sketch is attached.

The claims are held by Mr. J. Strebchuck of Vernon, British Columbia.

The work outlined in this report was conducted during August 1978 by CCH Resources Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Campbell Chibougamau Mines Ltd.

2. HISTORY

Work conducted on the claims prior to 1978 centred on a Pb- (Ag, Cu, Zn) showing on which a "wheelbarrow" adit was driven in the 1930's or 1940's. This adit has caved, but is thought to have been no more than 15 m. long. Some high-grade ore remains near the portal, and a grab sample of this material ran more than 2% Pb, more than 100 ppm Ag, 0.39% Cu, 0.26% Zn .

Though no longer exposed, the showing appears to have been a single high-grade vein, no more than 0.25 m. in width, striking 039°, dipping 50°N.W., and lying in a minor fault zone. Minerals identified were galena, malachite, jarosite, smithsonite (?), chlorite and epidote. A narrow but well developed fault breccia occurs on either side of the massive sulphide vein, and is also mineralized. The showing is not radioactive.

3. GEOCHEMICAL METHODS

The showing itself did not appear to warrant further expenditures. However, two possibilities hitherto unresolved required investigation. These two possibilities were -

1) Extensions of the known Pb-Ag mineralization near the adit showing, and the presence of economic minerals other than Pb-Ag .

2) Other mineralized areas within the claim group particularly to the north near the granite contact.

The company's regional investigations proved the presence of tin as cassiterite in the general May Creek area, and this commodity was of particular interest.

To investigate these possibilities, two detail lines were run immediately below the adit, and sampled at 10 m. intervals, and a reconnaissance line was run at the base of the slope, and sampled at 50 m. intervals.

Although this latter line does not lie within the Ore claims boundary, its purpose was to locate mineralized material brought down the slope from the claims by gravity and solifluction. This method has been used extensively and with considerable success by the company in areas of steep slopes, scree slides and permafrost.

The -80 mesh fraction of all samples was analysed for

Sn, W, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mo and As by Bondar-Clegg's laboratories in Whitehorse, Vancouver and Ottawa. At the time of writing this report, Sn analyses for the detail lines are not available.

4. RESULTS

The results are shown on the attached maps "Adit Area Detail Geochemistry" and "Reconnaissance Geochemistry".

The adit area shows good correlation between Cu, Pb, Zn, and Ag, with weak indications of W and As . The adit showing itself gives the strongest response, but there are also other scattered anomalous values that may be due to subsidiary veins either side of the showing, particularly at the extreme south-east end of the lines.

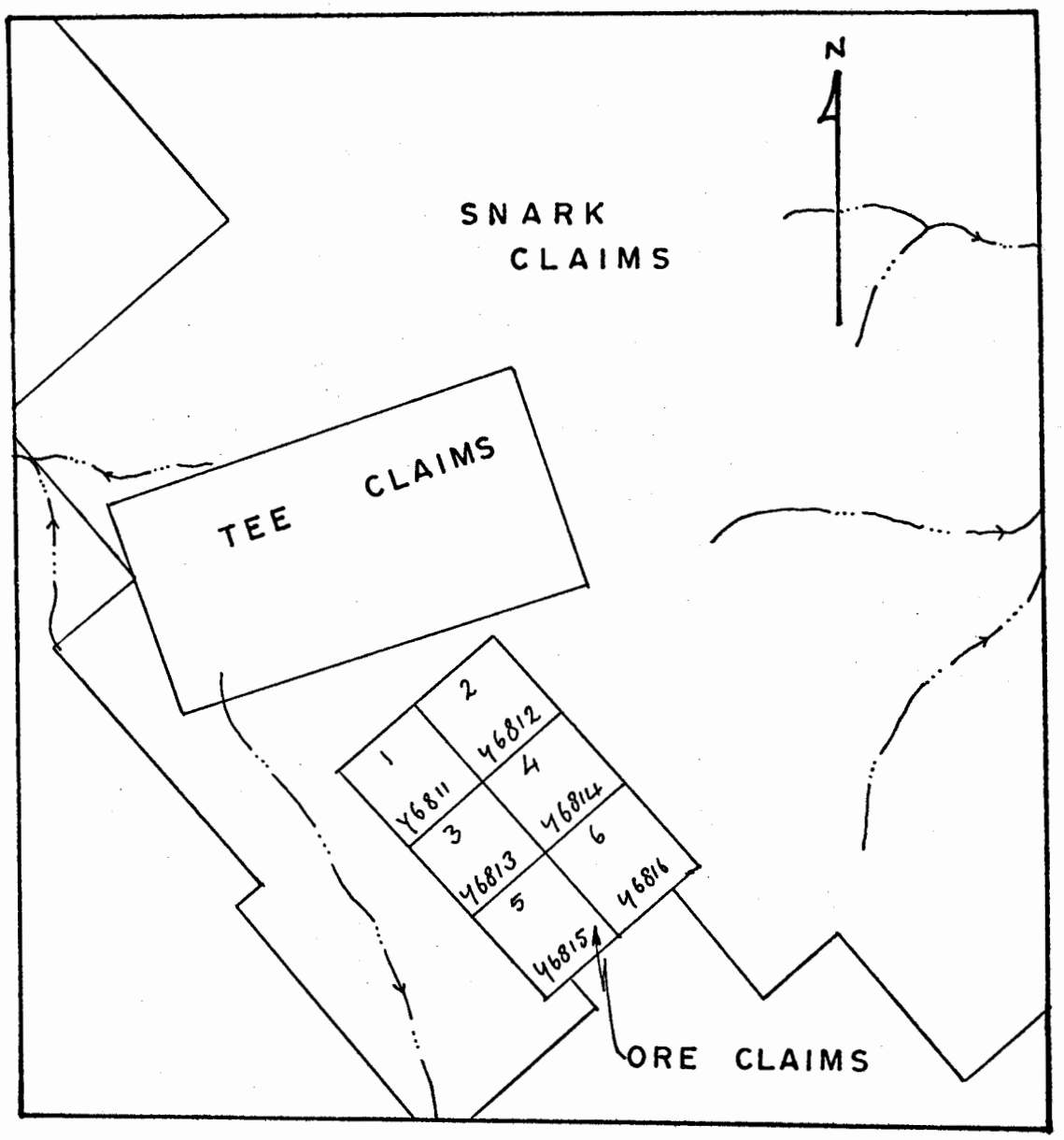
Of greater interest are the results from the reconnaissance line at the base of the slope. At the northwest end of this line strongly enhanced Sn, Cu, Pb, Zn,Ag, and As correlate with weakly anomalous W and Mo values. These samples are directly below the granitic intrusive which occupies the ridge area upslope, and one could expect tin mineralization in particular to lie within or close to the contact of this intrusive.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is possible that the known Pb-Ag showing is but a small low temperature peripheral occurrence to a potentially larger high-temperature tin-bearing zone nearer the granitic intrusive. This possibility should be tested by detail geochemistry and geological mapping. The latter will be frustrated by the scree-slide cover present over much of the ground, and trenching may be advisable to assess bed-rock source.

Angus Woodsend.

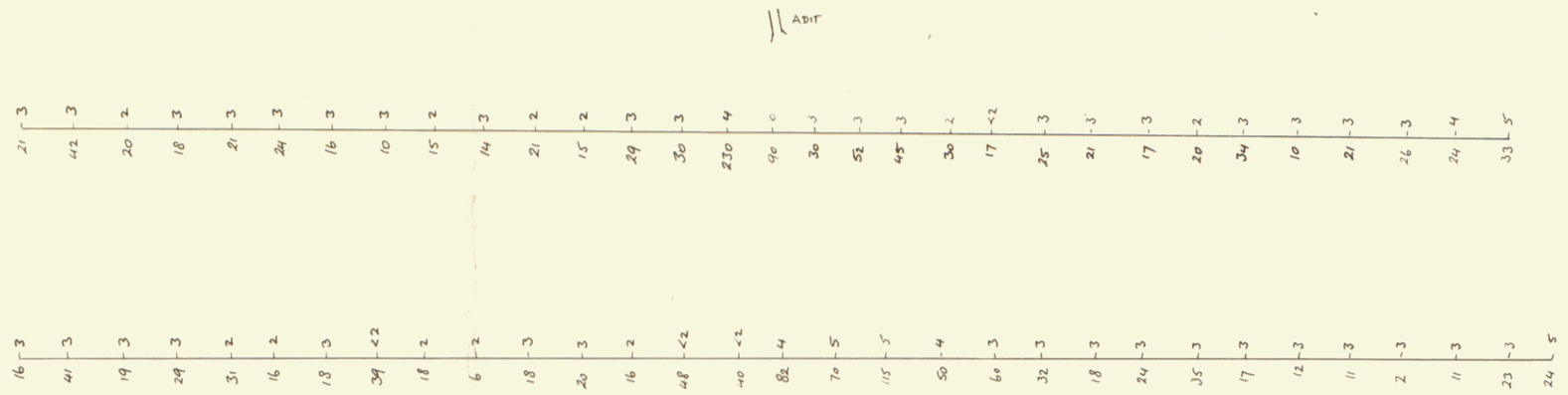
Toronto, Ont.
25th October, 1978.

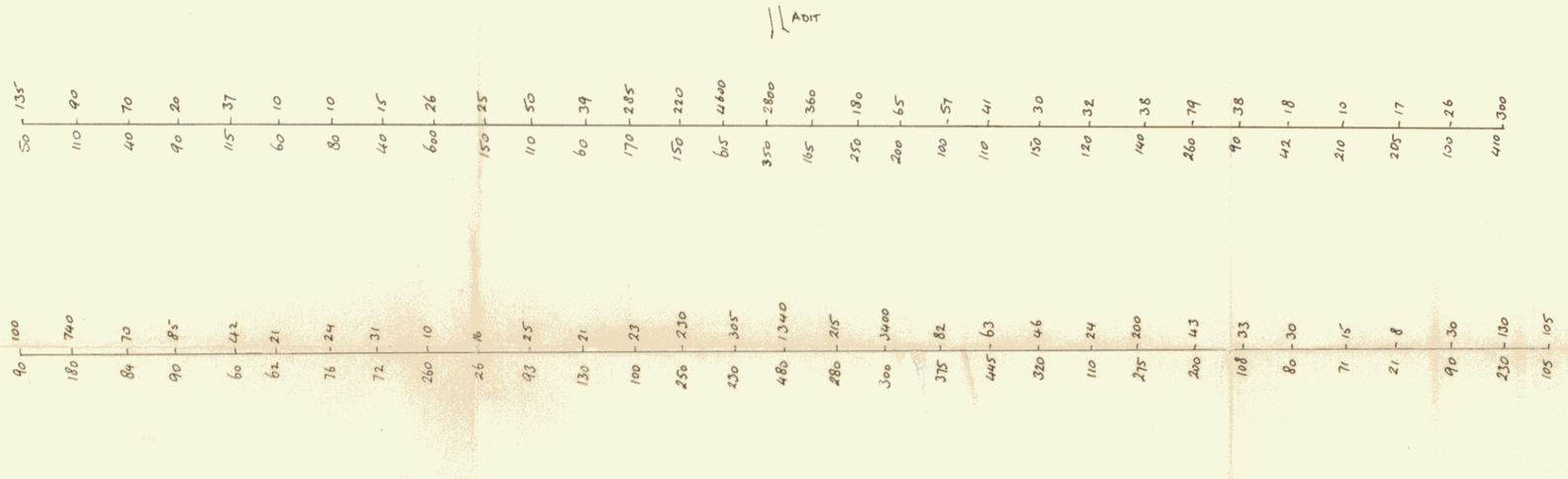


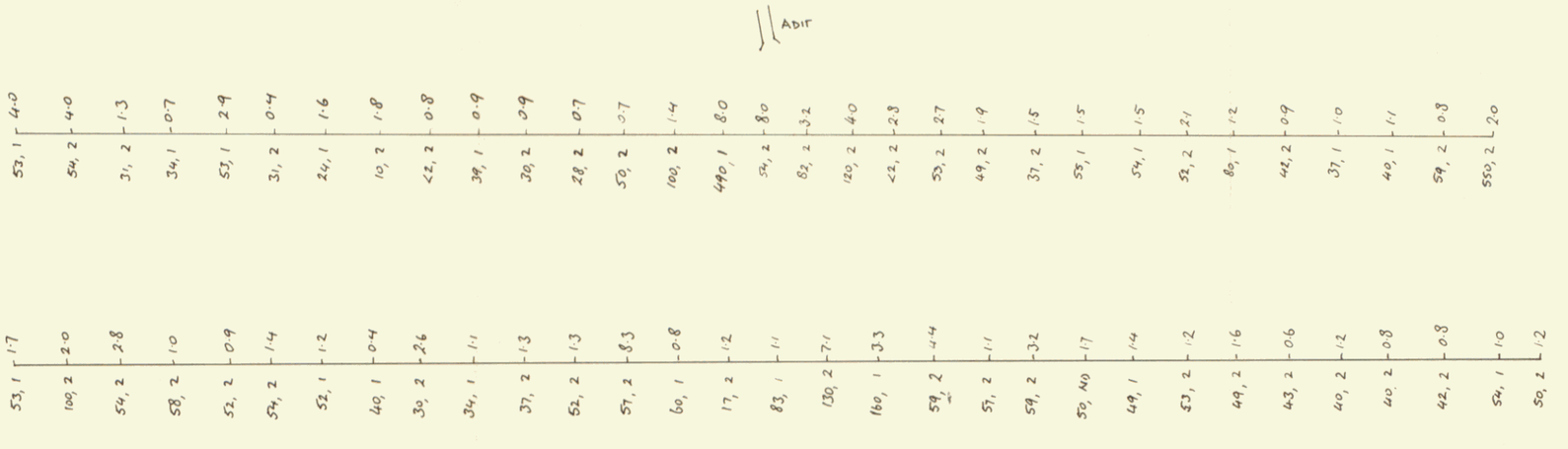
ORE CLAIMS
SKETCH MAP
115-P-15
MAYO, Y.T.

Scale: 1/2 mile to 1 inch

0 1500 3000ft.







LEGEND

- soil sample locality
- Pb / Zn — element analysed.
- 10 / 25 — values in ppm.
- <2 — less than 2 ppm.
- ND — not detectable.
- 0 10 20 30 40 50 m.

CORTIN JOINT VENTURE

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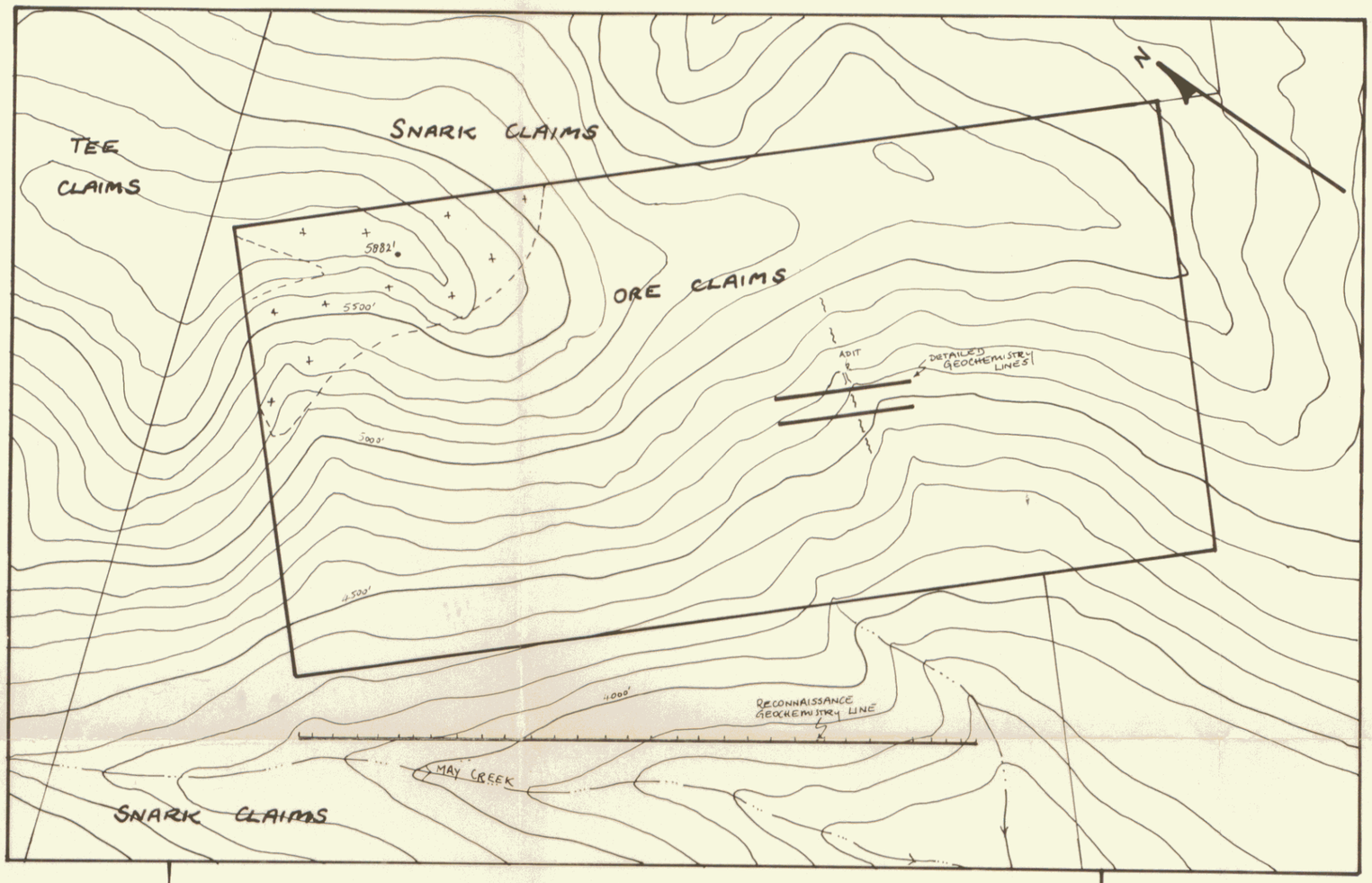
115 - P - 15

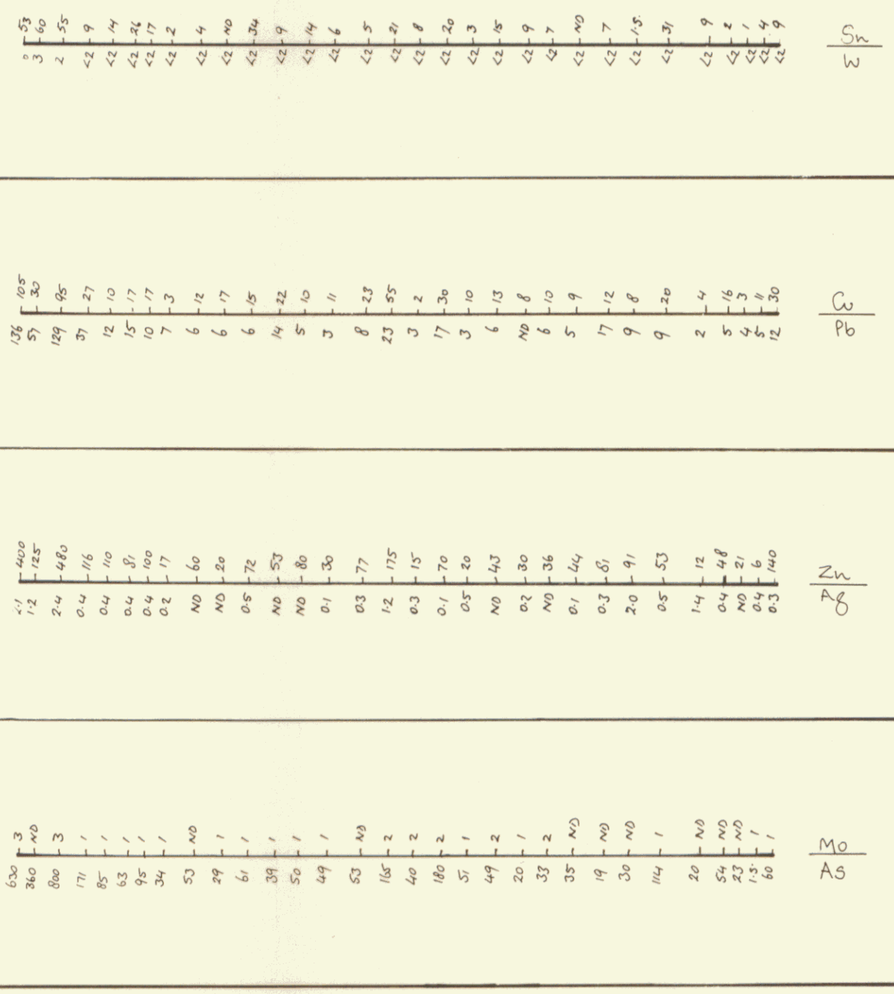
ORE CLAIMS

ADIT AREA

Detail Geochemistry

Dr. by	SCALE 1:1000	Date: Oct. 1978	
Ftw			





LEGEND

soil sample location.

Sn / W — element analysed

30 / 10 — values in ppm.

<2 — less than 2 ppm.

ND, I.S. — not detectable, insufficient sample.

approximate geological contact

granitic intrusive

inferred fault.

(contours at 100 ft. intervals)

0 100 200 300 400 500 m.

CORTIN JOINT VENTURE

CCH RESOURCES LTD

115-P-15

ORE CLAIMS

RECONNAISSANCE GEOCHEMISTRY

Dr by AW	SCALE 1:10,000	Date: Oct. 1978	