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MINERAL RIGHTS
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WHITEHORSE
YUKON TERRITORY

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WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
on the
HIK Claims

Whitehorse Mining Division
Yukon Territory

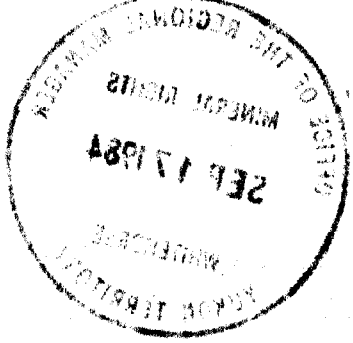
1984 Field Program
June 11 to June 28, 1984

091555

NTS 115 H/12E
Lat: 61°33'N
Long: 137°42'W

Owned and Operated by:
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
703 - 1112 W. Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 2S1

D. Arscott
H. Copland
July 23, 1984



This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 20,022.

D D Emond

for Regional Manager, Exploration and Geological Services for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.

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SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Between the 11th and 29th June, 1984, 15 sq.km. of 1:5000 geological mapping was accomplished on the HIK Claims. The intention was to define the setting of a vein known to be geochemically anomalous in gold, and to facilitate comparison with other volcanic assemblages in the western Yukon. The result has been a clear definition of lithologies and of lithology volumes, but with some remaining uncertainty as to stratigraphic sequence and structure.

The volcanic assemblage is dominantly felsic, comprising interbedded flows and pyroclastics of frequently restricted strike extent. Volcanism was moderately explosive, attested to by widespread lapilli tuffs bearing a small proportion of breccia sized clasts. Metamorphic clasts are common, a few being present at least 300m above their place of origin in the underlying basement.

Alteration - predominantly clay but locally siliceous - was found to be widespread but particularly apparent in a 400m wide belt enclosing the main vein. Much of the alteration appears to have been syngenetic, rather than the result of a distinctly post-volcanic hydrothermal event.

Unlike some other Tertiary volcanic assemblages in the Aishihik region this one has no Tertiary sediment component.

A planned pit-blasting program on the main vein was a failure, but the known extent of this vein was enlarged by prospecting. It can now be considered to have a minimum length of 600m and a possible lenth of 1600m. Projected vertical extents conforming to these (across ridge) lengths are 100m and 320m. The width, in the one location where clear, is 170cm.

Gold values from 19 rock samples taken on or close to the well defined 600m section of the main vein average 454 ppb with a peak of 2030 ppb. No reliable inference may yet be drawn from the field data as to general vertical or horizontal zoning in gold content. Other metal values are negligible.

The economic potential of the property has been essentially restricted to a northerly trending belt 400m wide encompassing the main and two subordinate quartz veins.

No recommendation for further work is yet made pending the results of current work in the same region on similar epithermal veins that appear more deeply emplaced or more deeply eroded. It may then be possible to draw inferences with respect to gold content at depth on the HIK Claims.

Hugh Copland

David Arscott

LOCATION and ACCESS

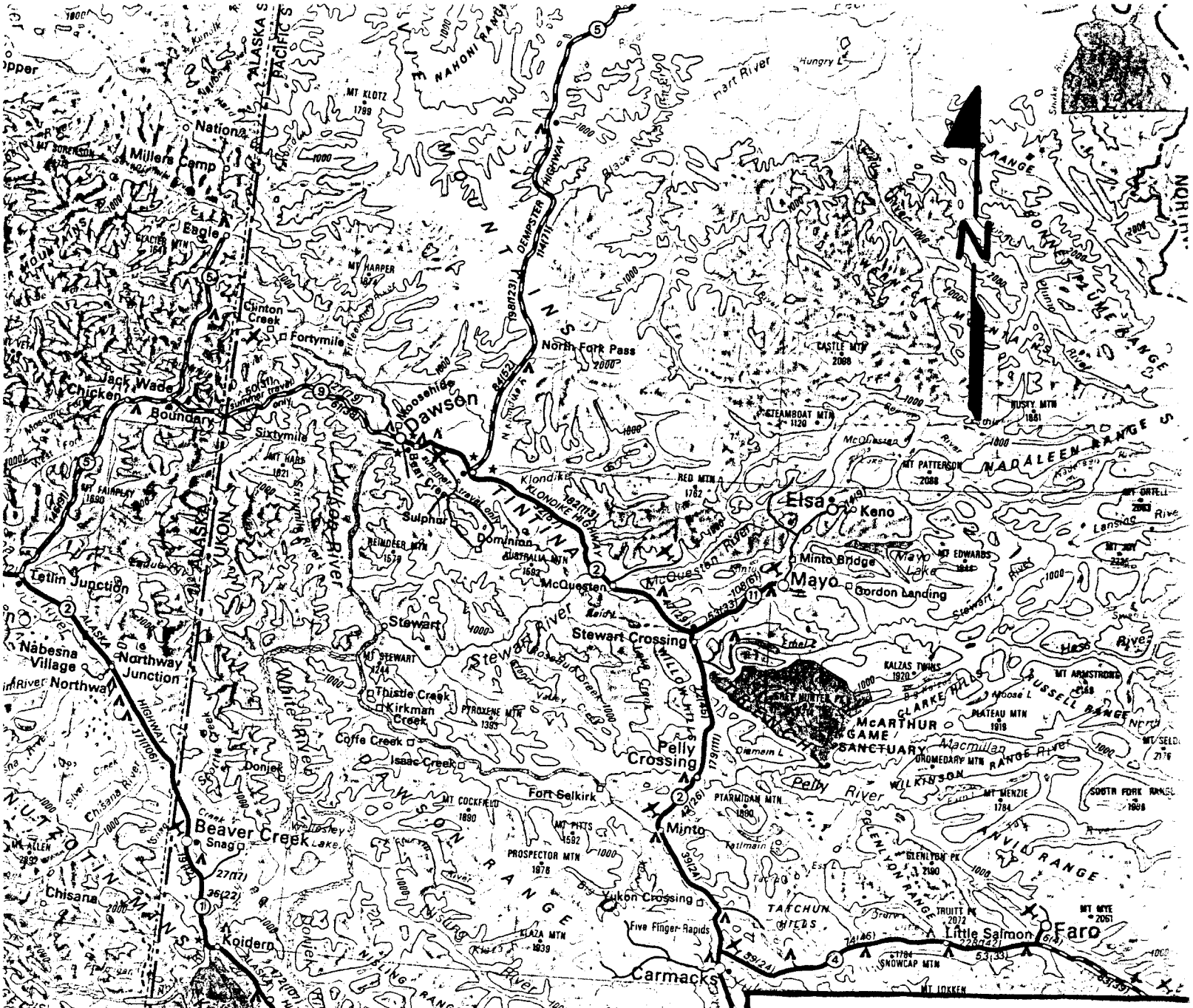
The HIK Claims are located near the north western end of Sekulmun Lake; bounded on the north by Thatchell Creek and on the west by Albert Creek. The claims are approximately 90 kilometres north of Haines Junction, Y.T., and 160 km northwest of Whitehorse. A rough 4WD road connects the north end of Aishihik Lake with the Alaska highway east of Haines Junction. The end of the road is approximately 12 kms from the claim. Access is also possible by float plane to the small lake at the head of Thatchell Creek, but with limitations on take-off loading. Access is most easily obtained by helicopter from Haines Junction. (See Figs 1 & 2)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The HIK Claims consist of 32 contiguous claims (YA 78197 to YA 78228) located in the Whitehorse Mining Division, Y.T. The claims were recorded on August 10, 1983 for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. (See Fig 2)

TOPOGRAPHY and VEGETATION

The HIK Claims lie near the southern boundary of the Nisling Range of mountains which stretch from Aishihik Lake, northwest to the Alaska/Yukon border. Topography ranges from a high of 1846 metres (6053 feet) in the centre of the property to a low of 1310 m (4300 feet) in the south. The majority of the claims lie above the level of continental glaciation which in this area averages 1525 metres (5000 feet). The property is above tree line with small shrubs (willow and alder) giving way to grasses and mosses at higher elevations.



REGIONAL LOCATION

HIK Claims

Whitehorse Mining Division
Yukon Territory 115H/12

Scale: 1, 2,500,000

0 50 100 150 km.

July 1984

Fig. 1

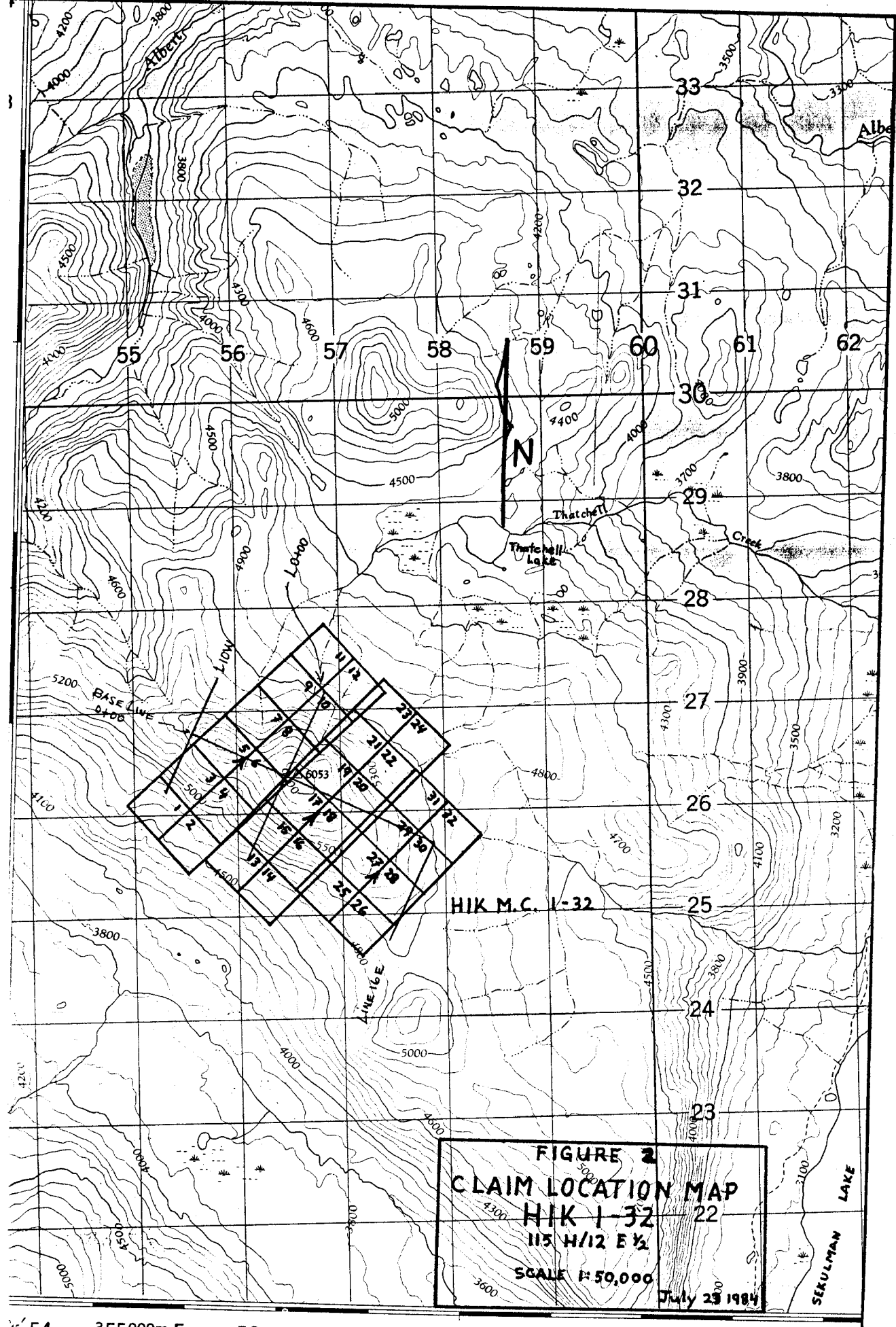


FIGURE 2

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

HIK 1-32

115 H/12 E ½

SCALE 1:50,000

July 23 1984

HISTORY

Not a great deal of activity has been reported in the area until recent times. Bordering the HIK Claims to the northeast are the Thatch, Patch, Hatch, Catch and Len Groups operated by Hudson Bay Mining where molybdenite and scheelite are under investigation. On the eastern slope of Sekulmun Lake the "Sekulmun" sphalerite-galena-molybdenite showing has been known since the late 1960's. No previous work has been recorded or observed on the location of the present HIK Claims.

DESCRIPTION of WORK (1984)

During June 1984 approximately 18.4 Line kilometres of grid were put in over the property. North-south trending lines 200 metres apart averaging 1500 metres long with 50 metre stations were marked by wooden pickets. The lines were set with hip-chain and compass. This grid was used as a base for 1:5000 scale geological mapping and sampling. Additional control was provided by 1:5000 orthophoto coverage with superimposed 25 foot contouring.

Four pit-trenches were attempted in the vicinity of the main vein. Excavation was hampered by overburden conditions and equipment malfunction. One trench exposed sub outcrop of vein material with a width of 1.7 metres.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

Most of this region is underlain by metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous rocks known as the Yukon Metamorphic Complex. These are intruded by stocks and batholiths of igneous rocks ranging from syenites to diorites. Younger felsic rocks both plutonic (Nisling Range Alaskite) and volcanic (Mount Nansen Group) intrude and overlie the older units. Structurally the area lies between the Shakwak and Tintina Fault zones, both right lateral fault zones with large displacements. The area lies ~~on~~ at the limit of continental glaciation. A very good description of the region is given by Templeman-Kluit (1974).

Property Geology

The claims are underlain by rocks believed to be of the Tertiary (Eocene) Mount Nansen Group and by those of the Precambrian-Paleozoic Yukon Metamorphic Complex. Biotite schists with lenses of interfoliated marbles consititute the basement rocks of the area. Felsic volcanic rocks, mainly rhyolitic lapilli tuffs, rhyolite flows, and dacite sit topographically above the metamorphic rocks. The contact between the two is poorly exposed, but, indications are that it lies near the 1525-1600 metre (5000-5200 feet) level along the north and eastern boundary and below 1430 metres (4700 feet) in the south west.

The claims have in common with most of the region a paucity of good outcrop, but abundant talus and felsenmeer give a fair indication of the underlying rock. In contact with the basement rocks a feldspar porphyritic rhyolite (RP1) forms the basal volcanic unit. This unit ranges in thickness from 50-150 metres. Overlying this is a rhyolitic lapilli tuff (tl1) which comprises the bulk of the volcanic assemblage. Overlying the tuff are numerous rhyolitic flows and porphyritic dacites and rhyodacites. (See Fig. 3 . Geology and Sample Location Map for details). A 25 metre wide diorite dyke cuts a number of the volcanic units on the western half of the claims.

The geochronological sequence is unclear. Rocks of the Yukon Metamorphic Complex are definitely the oldest and the diorite dyke appears to be the youngest. The best reconstruction of the sequence of the volcanic units is given in the legend on the Geology Map and on Fig. 4, Table of Formations.

A summary of the units observed is as follows:

1. Yukon Metamorphic Complex (schists, gneiss, limestones):Biotite-quartz schists, muscovite-quartz schists, biotite-quartz gneiss, and marbles all appear throughout the basement rocks.

A course, well foliated schist is observed most frequently with small interfoliated lenses of a coarse, dark grey recrystallized limestone (marble). These units are well described by Tempelman-Kluit (1974).

2. Feldspar Porphyritic Rhyolite (RP 1): This rhyolite is grey-green (olive) with pinkish and dark green phenocrysts weathering a light grey-green to buff with local weak iron staining. Phenocrysts of euhedral to subhedral K-spar to 1cm in size and 5-10% of the rock predominate in this unit. Lesser phenocrysts of hornblende(?), acicular to subrounded, 1-4mm in size and 0-5% of the rock are less obvious. A fine grained feldspar(k-spar -quartz mix)makes up the groundmass.

3. Lapilli tuff (tl2): This unit is typically medium green with dark grey to green clasts weathering a lighter shade. The distinction between this and tl1 is most easily seen on the weathered surface. Subangular to subrounded clasts range in size from less than 1 to 1cm to 3cm, and comprise 25-40% of the rock. The largest percentage of clasts are schist, quartzite and hornfels(?). Rhyolite clasts are generally smaller in size and percentage. Staining of a selected piece of this unit revealed 1-2%, 1-2mm sized anhedral k-spar. A weak to moderate chloritic alteration pervades most of this unit. In a number of talus boulders a sorting of the clasts gives a bedded appearance.

4. Lapilli tuff (tl1): The groundmass is dark green to grey, weathering a lighter grey-green to tan with localized iron staining. Multi-lithic clasts are large in size from 1mm upwards to several centimeters where it is designated as a tuff breccia (Tl1-bx). The largest clasts observed were 15cm in size. Clast range from angular to sub-rounded, comprising 20-60% of the rock. Schist, gneiss and quartzites, along with rhyolite flows, dacite, and rhyo dacites were the most common and some were unidentifiable.

Alteration of this unit varies from siliceous near the quartz veins to moderate clay and chlorite alteration in other zones. No definitve zone of just tuff-breccia was observed, although it was more frequently observed on the southern half of the claims.

5. Feldspar porphyritic Rhyo dacite (RDp): This unit is coloured similarly to Dp, a dark grey-green with maroon tint, weathering to a lighter shade. White phenocrysts of plagioclase range from 1mm to 10mm in size and constitute from 2-10% of the rock. The fine grained groundmass is comprised of a quartz-K-spar-plagioclase mix of near equal proportions as determined by staining. This rock in some zones appears gradational to the dacite porphyry (Dp) and it is almost certain that the two are related.

6. Feldspar porphyritic Dacite (Dp): The dacite is typically dark grey-green weathering to a medium grey/green with white phenocrysts and locally a maroon tint. The groundmass is very fine grained. Phenocrysts of plagioclase ranging from euhedral to subhedral comprise 2-10% of the rock and average 5 mm in size. K-spar comprises less than one third of the groundmass as determined by staining. Brecciation is apparent locally in this unit along its margins and where intruded by the diorite dyke.

7. Altered Rhyo dacite flow (RDfa): This rock is grey to white with some maroon tinting and it weathers to a white very bleached appearance. There is quite a variation in this unit from porphyritic (feldspar and hornblende) to aphanitic and banded. An intense clay and limonitic alteration combined with strong sheeting makes this unit quite distinct in the field but difficult to classify lithologically. It has been called rhyodacite.

8. Porphyritic Rhyolite Flow (Rpf): Commonly light grey to white with a bleached weathered appearance. The unit is flow banded, fine grained and feldspar porphyritic. Phenocrysts of K-spar, subhedral tabular to subangular, range in size to 3mm and 1-2% of the rock. Minor quartz phenocrysts, sub-rounded to 2mm in size range from 0-2% of the unit. The groundmass is predominately K-spar and quartz and is very fine grained. In a similar way to the Rf, this unit is quite sheeted at its margins.

9. Rhyolite Flow (Rf): This unit is typically grey with a maroon tint, weathering a similar colour with a streaky appearance. It is fine grained, ranging from quartz and feldspar porphyritic to non porphyritic and brecciated. Subhedral phenocrysts of K-spar average 5mm in size and range from 0-5% of the rock. Phenocrysts of quartz are less easily identified being subrounded, less than 1mm in size and form 1-2% of the rock. The fine grained groundmass has been found by staining to contain a large percentage of K-spar. Flow banding occurs as an alternating sequence of maroon and grey on the sub-millimeter scale. Brecciation of this unit in the form of clasts ranging from less than 1cm to 3cm, all at random orientation, was observed in a few localities. Also commonly observed was an extremely thin sheeting of the unit at its margins.

10. Diorite (Di): A 25 metre wide dyke trending north-northwest on the western half of the claims is the best exposure for this unit. It is light grey to green, weathering a dull brown to olive green. The rock is fine grained and locally porphyritic. Phenocrysts of subhedral feldspar range up to 5mm in size and occupy 1% of the rock. Anhedral subrounded mafics (hornblende?) to 2mm in size comprise 2-3% of the rock.

Fig.4 TABLE OF FORMATIONS

Chronology	Unit Name	Description
Tertiary		
Eocene(?)	Diorite	grey-green, fine grained, porphyritic dykes
	Mount Nansen Group	
	Rhyolite Flow(Rf)	maroon-grey, aphanitic, flowbanded, locally brecciated
	Rhyolite Flow(RPf) (porphyritic)	light grey to white, feldspar porphyritic, flow-banded, locally sheeted
	Rhyodacite Flow (RDfa)	clay, limonite alteration, white to light grey and bleached, flow-banded
	Dacite (Dp)	dark grey-green; feldspar porphyritic
	Rhyodacite(RDp) (porphyritic)	dark grey-green; feldspar porphyritic; gradational from Dp(?)
	Lapilli tuff (tl_1)	grey-green; locally silicified and chorite altered, minor breccia sized zones (tl_1-bx)
	Lapilli tuff (tl_2)	light green-brown, weak chloritic alt.
	Rhyolite porphyritic (Rp_1)	green to buff coloured, feldspar and hornblende porphyritic
Proterozoic and/or Paleozoic	Schist	biotite-quartz schist
	Gneiss	biotite-quartz gneiss
	Limestone	dark grey recrystallized (marble)

Structural Geology

The lack of good outcrop combined with the preponderance of talus and fel enmeer makes the identification of structural elements difficult. The metamorphic rocks have a strong schistosity which follows the regional northwest trends. No definitive bedding orientations could be obtained from the volcanic rocks, but air-photo evidence and broad field relations suggest shallow dips. Well defined fractures observed in dacitic outcrops generally trend 140° with a near vertical dip.

Economic Geology

The principal vein on the HIK claims is a N18-30°E trending white chalcedonic quartz vein. As exposed in talus and felsenmeer it appears to be approximately 1.5 metres wide and may extend as much as 1800 metres before becoming lost in glacial material covering the valley floors. The vein material is locally vuggy with silicified clasts of pale brown wall rock embedded in it. Sulphide minerals are not visible but a weak to moderate iron staining is present in many pieces of float.

The main vein appears to occupy a near vertical simple tensional fracture with little pre or post quartz movement. No major lithologic offset is apparent across it, no marginal shearing is evident and the width would appear relatively uniform, not varying more than 2-3 fold, along its entire length. A similar subparallel but not so easily traced vein occurs 25 metres to the east of the main vein and a second 300 metres to the west.

The three veins lie within a 400m wide belt of moderately to strongly clay altered volcanics. Some brecciation and silica microveining occur close to, (within 1m?), of the main vein. As a possible consequence of the alteration the vein weathers slightly recessively and occupies in part a very weak topographic lineament.

Of a total of 19 rock samples taken on or from the immediate vicinity of the main vein 11 yielded a gold content of 130ppb or better. The overall average was 454 ppb and the peak 2030ppb. Although most of these samples were grabs, the nature of the material makes it difficult to bias during sampling. Furthermore it is unlikely to have suffered major leaching, though a small amount is possible. Silver, arsenic, and antimony were found to be much more rarely anomalous.

There appears to be a clustering of higher gold values (850 to 2030 pb) in the central 200m of the best defined section of the main vein, but this clustering cannot be un-ambiguously assigned to either vertical or horizontal zoning. These values are largely in material blown out of the incomplete trenches. Three possibilities suggest themselves:

a) There is indeed a zoning in gold content.
b) There is some near surface enrichment in fractures in the trench material sampled or from some unintentional inclusion of soil during the sampling.
c) The boulder material normally sampled represents the more competent, less fractured or brecciated (less mineralized?) material which survives intact in the overburden while being heaved by frost to the surface.

This last (c) is an interesting possibility which could be checked by collecting chip sized float, washing it, and comparing its gold content to nearby boulders.

Numerous pieces of white, coarse grained, barren looking quartz sometimes up to 50cm in size occur through and in the vicinity of the metamorphic rocks. These frequently represent quartz sweats but some have a vein like appearance in both texture and trend.

Quartz veins within the metamorphic assemblage show lower and less common anomalous gold and silver values. From this and their less extensive strike lengths we infer that they have no precious metal potential.

The crucial question remains as to what to expect at depth in the main vein. The following facts are pertinent.

1. On purely theoretical grounds the epithermal model predicts a grade improvement with depth.

2. There is no evidence for a coalescence of veins at depth which might lead to bonanza grades.

3. There are no major flexures in the trend of the main vein which could lead to localized higher grades. (as in the Oatman, Arizona district)

The case for improved grades seems doubtful. Some light however may be thrown on the question by the results of sampling on two other properties where similar veins are present but where erosion of the vein has been deeper, making lower levels accessible to sampling.

Geochemistry

Procedure

A total of 50 rock samples were collected during June 1984 on the HIK Claims. These consisted mainly of grab samples from talus and felsenmeer and a few samples from trenches and pits. Rock samples generally under 2 kilograms were placed in standard poly bags and shipped to Chemex Labs, North Vancouver for preparation and analysis. The rocks were crushed, subsampled and pulverized to -100 mesh for analyses. Standard procedures were employed for all elements analysed with the combined atomic-absorption fire assay method for Au.

Sixteen samples were analysed for Au, Ag, As, Sb, while 34 had, in addition to the above, an analyses for W and Sn.

Results

A table of the best 25 samples, their descriptions and results is provided in the appendix.

REFERENCES

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1983: Conceptual Models of Epithermal Silver-Gold Deposits

Gordey, S.

1973: Petrology and Structural Relations of Volcanic and Basement rocks on the West Side of Aishihik Lake, Y.T., unpublished UBC Thesis

Tempelman-Kluit, D.

1974: Reconnaissance Geology of Aishihik Lake, Snag, and Part of Stewart Map areas, W. Central Yukon; GSC Paper 73-41

Tempelman-Kluit, D.and Currie, R.

1978: Reconnaissance Rock Geochemistry of Aishihik Lake, Snag, and Stewart Map Areas in the Yukon Crystalline Terrane; GSC Paper 77-8

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF COSTS

1984 GEOLOGICAL PROGRAM

HIK CLAIMS

Labour		Office	Field	Travel (in Y.T.)	Total
D. Arscott, Geologist,	2275 W. 20th Ave. Vancouver, B.C.	2	8	2	12
J. Pautler, " ,	4912-62nd Street Ladner, B.C.	1	12	1	14
L. Grexton, " ,	1761-16th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.	1	12	1	14
H. Copland, " ,	Site 20,Comp.109 R R #1, Whitehorse,Y.T.	1	17	1	19
C. Baldys, " ,	9013 Steveston Hwy, Richmond, B.C.	1	17	1	19
		Total Person Days			78
		Total Wages (including 15% burden)			$9188.

Expenses

Helicopter:	17 June,1.5 hr @ $550.	825.	
	23 June,1.6 hr @ $800.	1280.	
	27 June,1.0 hr @ $800.	800.	
	29 June,1.3 hr @ $550.	715	
		$3620	$3620.
Fixed wing: 11 June		780	780.
Analyses:	16 rock samples for Au,Ag,Sb,As @ $15.75		284.
	34 rock samples as above plus W, Sn @$25.75		875.
Food: 78 p.d. @ $15			1170.
Hotel: 11 June			120.
Field Supplies: Pickets, propane, camp hardware, etc.			546.
Orthophoto			2565.
Truck: 10 days @ $45.00			450.
Radiotelephone, telephone			250.
Shipping			174.
		TOTAL PROGRAM COST	$20,022.

The above total represents the minimum true cost of the 1984 HIK Claims program.

David Arscott

D. Arscott.

CERTIFICATE

I,David Arscott, am a Professional Engineer registered in British Columbia.

I have 17 years experience in Mineral Exploration, much of this in the Canadian Cordillera.

The 1984 Program on the HIK Cliams was carried out under my direction, with some personal contribution to the work.

David Arscott

David Arscot, P.Eng.

ROCK SAMPLE LIST

HIK CLAIMS - BEST OF 1984 SAMPLING — July 1984

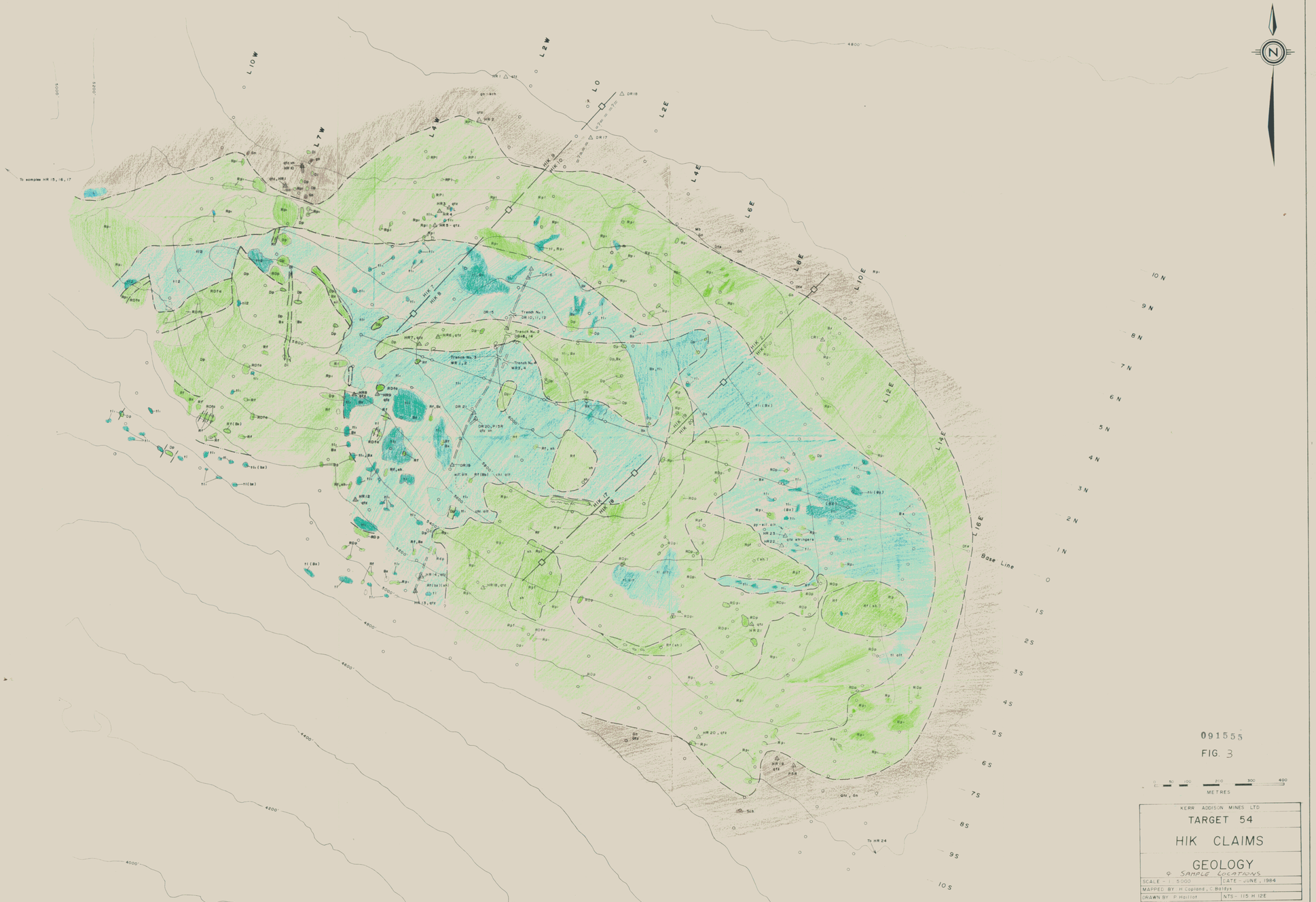
SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	
Y54-DR 1	2700m SW of Thatchell L.	Grab	Quartz float, 6cm wde, slightly discoloured, with trace of rust	100ppb Au
Y54-DR 4	2600m W of Thatchell L, in shallow saddle	"	Silicified breccia in metasediments in 2m x 15m zone, with traces of sphalerite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite?	170 ppb Au
DR 5	2400m W of Thatchell L.	"	Quartz float, milky with rusty patches and trace of Mô stain	280ppb Au 5.8ppm Ag
DR 9	2100m WSW of Thatchell L.	"	Quartz float, 30cm width, rusty vuggy, limestone? hosted.	7.6ppm Ag
DR 10	Main vein. Trench #1	Best Grab	Chalcedonic quartz with high (½%) pyrite and abundant wall rock fragments. Slightly vuggy	110ppb Au 3.8ppm Sb
DR 12	" " " "	Rough chip over 140cm	Chalcedonic quartz suboutcrop	205ppb Au
DR 13	" " Trench #2	Best Grab	Chalcedonic quartz float, somewhat sugary textured in part and vuggy. Recut by quart veinlets.	5.4ppm Sb
DR 16	On extension of Main vein @ 0+12E, 3+45N	Grab	White quartz with chalcedony ringed brown altered wallrock ? fragments which contain traces of pyrite	130ppb Au
DR 19	On extension of main vein @ OE, 2+90 S	Grab	Slightly drusy quartz breccia containing chalcedonic fragments.	155ppb Au
DR 20	29m S of OE, 1S	Grab	Chalcedonic quartz, slightly banded with some vugs.	410ppb Au

ROCK SAMPLE LIST

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	
Y-54-WR 1	Main vein. Trench #3	Grab, best	Wall rock. A fragment-rich breccia-stockwork. Pale green-brown fragments in chalcedonic matrix.	635ppb Au
WR 2	Vicinity of Trench #3	Grab, best	Scattered quartz float, half milky, half chalcedonic, with minor altered wall rock.	2030ppb Au 2.3ppm Ag
WR 4	Main vein. Trench #4	Grab	Opaque white quartz with partly digested wall rock fragments(rounded) which contain minor pyrite.	850ppb Au
Y54-HR 1	2+50W, 9+10N	Grab	quartz float, 3cm wide, in schists med. gr, vuggy, slight Fe stain	260ppm As 385ppb Au
HR 3	2+60W, 4+75N	"	Chalcedonic qtz float, 15cm, vuggy, slight iron stain.	35ppb Au
HR 4	3+00W, 4+50N	"	Qtz cemented brx. fragments,schist, rhyolite cemented with micro-crystaline vuggy qtz, 15cm	130ppb Au
HR 5	3+00W, 4+00N	"	Quartz cemented brx, similar to HR 4 10cm thick	230ppb Au
HR 7	2+50W, 0+90S	"	Quartz float, chalcedonic, slight Fe stain, 15cm.	275ppb Au
HR 8	3+70W, 1+90S	"	Quartz float, chalcedonic, slight Fe stain, 10cm.	155ppb Au
HR 9	3+00W, 2+00S	"	Quartz float, chalcedonic, slight Fe stain, 20cm.	100ppb Au
HR 10	7+00W, 5+00N	"	Quartz float, in schist, milky white coarse gr., slight Fe stain, to 20 cm thick	5.5ppm Ag 650ppb Au

ROCK SAMPLE LIST

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	
Y54-HR 18	2+00E, 6+00S	Grab	Quartz float, white, coarse grain, moderate Fe stain, 30cm thick	92ppm As 5.2ppm Sb
HR 21	10+00E, 5+50 S	"	Quartz float,very fine gr, white slight Fe stain, 15cm thick (only piece in area)	100ppb Au
HR 23	10+55E, 2+85S	"	Quartz float, fine-med. gr, dark grey, vuggy, m. Fe stain 15cm thick	110 ppb Au
HR 24	along ridge, SE of 14+00E, 10+50 S @ 5000'	"	Silicified rhyolite (?) and minor quartz veining,grey to white sugary textured quartz, vuggy moderate Fe stain.	150ppm As 6.8ppm Sb 105ppb Au



LEGEND

GEOLOGY

- Diorite ; fine grain ; porphyritic
- Rhyolite flow ; maroon-grey , flow banded , locally brecciated
- Rhyolite flow ; porphyritic , white - light grey , flow banded , locally sheeted
- Rhyo-Dacite flow , heavily altered , white - light grey , commonly sheeted
- Dacite ; porphyritic , dark grey-green , locally brecciated
- Rhyo-Dacite ; porphyritic , dark grey-green , gradational from Dp .
- Lapilli tuff ; green-grey , locally breccia sized & altered.
- Lapilli tuff ; light green-brown , chloritic alteration , locally well bedded.
- Rhyolite ; porphyritic , green to buff coloured.
- Gneiss (Biotite-qtz.) ; Schist (muscovite-qtz) ; Limestone (marble)

SYMBOLS

	Outcrop	Bx	Breccia
	Subcrop (talus)	sh	Sheared , sheeted
— —	Inferred contact	qtz	Quartz
— —	Approximate contact	vn	Vein
~~	Fault , interpreted	ft	Float
□	Claim post & line	alt	Altered
═══	Quartz vein , probable	cl	Clay
═══	, possible	chl	Chlorite
△ HR 2 qtz / △ DR 1	Rock sample & number (float)	sil	Silica
		hem	Hematite

091555

FIG. 3

0 50 100 200 300 400 METRES

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD

TARGET 54

HIK CLAIMS

GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATIONS

SCALE - 1 : 5000 | DATE - JUNE, 1984

MAPPED BY - H.Copland , C.Baldys

DRAWN BY - P.Hallot | NTS - 115 H 12E