HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The mineralized area is located on the south side of Rock Creek about 1/2 miles east of Bridesville, between the creek and the abandoned Great Northern Railway grade. The showings extend for 2/3 mile east from a shallow shaft and short adit due south of the confluence of Baker Creek with Rock Creek. No information has been found regarding the shallow shaft and short adit or the initial staking of the property. Utica Mines Ltd. in 1966 optioned the old Nick 1-4 claims, held in the name of Estey Agencies Ltd., Vancouver, from Brian Fenwick-Wilson. Additional staking was done to bring the property to about 120 claims. Later in the year a half interest in the option was granted to Copper Ridge Mines Ltd. Work by Copper Ridge during 1967 included drilling in 35 percussion holes totalling 4,156 feet and 5 diamond drill holes totalling 2,911 feet. Under the terms of the option agreement with Utica a new company, Copica Mines Ltd. was incorporated in March 1967 to hold the property. Utica acquired a 10% interest in the company. The company name (Copica) was changed in May 1967 to Nickel Ridge Mines Ltd.

Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited held an option on the property during 1968 and carried out geological mapping, geochemical soil and stream sediment sampling, airborne and ground magnetometer surveys, and trenching. This work indicated the mineralization extends over an area of about 4,800 feet by 400 feet.

Arctic Gold & Silver Mines Limited acquired the property in about September 1969. Tests on bacteriological leaching were carried out by the British Columbia Research Council in 1971. "The tonnage of the mineralized area is estimated at over 100 million tons. The grade of the deposit averages 0.22% nickel .... " (Investigation Report 71-34, Mines Branch, Ottawa).

The Old Nick and UR groups, comprising 57 claims, were held by Northern Deep Level Mines Limited in 1972. Magnetometer and geochemical surveys were carried out. Ayerok Petroleum Ltd. acquired the property (114 units) in about 1973. Work in 1980 and 1982 included airborne and ground magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys and geochemical soil surveys (1,150 samples). (con't card 2)

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia:
Policy

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1972, p. 38.

Mines Branch, Ottawa; Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy; Investigation Report 71-34.


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<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>NICKEL</th>
<th>PROVINCE OR TERRITORY</th>
<th>British Columbia</th>
<th>N.T.S. AREA</th>
<th>82 E/3</th>
<th>RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.</th>
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**DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)**

rock and the altered dunite dyke. In the tremolite rock the pyrrhotite occurs preferentially in and near the dark bands; smaller amounts occur along grain boundaries in quartz lenses. Pyrite and locally chalcopyrite accompany the pyrrhotite in the tremolite rock. In the altered dunite, pyrrhotite is rather closely associated with magnetite. A composite sample, comprising chips from seven points within the altered area assayed 0.23% nickel.

**HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (con't)**

The property held in 1984 as the Mission 1 claim. British Challenger Mining Corporation as operator in 1984–85 carried out geochemical surveys comprising 49 soil and 15 rock chip samples; one rock chip sample assayed 0.09 oz/t gold.

Nickling Resources Inc. as operator in 1986 carried out magnetometer and VLF electromagnetic surveys over 18 km, with inconclusive results.