ESKAY CREEK MINE

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Outline

• Location
• Geology
• Production
• Recent Exploration
• Future of Eskay Creek
Location and Transportation

- Ore and Concentrate are trucked to Stewart and Kitwanga.
- From Kitwanga, Ore and Concentrate are Rail Shipped to the Horne Smelter in Noranda, Quebec.
- From Stewart, the Ore and Concentrate are Ocean Shipped to the Dowa Smelter in Japan.
Eskay Creek #21 Zone

- Variations in mineralogy, texture, ore grades, spatial distribution
- Stratiform lenses in contact argillite
- Discordant in footwall rhyolite
- Fault bounded basin
Genetic History of the Eskay Creek Deposit

Black smoker
Genetic history of the Eskay Creek deposit

Stage I

- Pelagic mudstones and tuffaceous interbeds
- Rhyolite flow domes
- Developing 21B trough

Stage II

- Barite-rich 21C zone
- Black smokers
- White smokers
- Sulfide-sulfosalt debris flows

Stage III

- Basaltic pillow flows
- HW zone - declining hydrothermal activity
Plan View of Projected Eskay Ore Zones

Eskay Creek Ore Types

- NEX Zone
- 109
- HW Zone
- 21B Zone
- 21C Zone

*Images of rock samples showing 109 Zone and 21B Zone details.*
Longitudinal Section Looking West Across The Deposit

# 3 Bluff

HW Zones

Bowser Sediments

Sediments

Footwall sequence:
Dacite
Andesite tuff
Conglomerate - sandstone

Contact Mudstone

Basalt sequence

21B Zone

HW Zones

Rhyolite

Upper Mudstone

200m 400m 600m 800m 1000m

500m

msl 0m

500m

N
Important Geology Features

- Strataform Massive Sulphide Deposit
- Sea bed deposition
- Feeder Structures
- Extremely high precious metal grades
- Extremely high Hg, Sb make it unique
Metal grades in Zn-Pb-Au-Ag-type VMS deposits worldwide

Data from:
Hannington et al. (1999) and Huston (2000)

Production: Jan. 1995 - Dec. 2001:
1.04 million tonnes containing
2.1 million oz. Au
91 million oz. Ag

Proven and Probable Reserves @ Jan. 1, 2002:
1.3 million tonnes containing
1.8 million oz. Au
84 million oz. Ag
Mining

- **Drift-and-fill mining method**
  - 60% Underhand (7% Cement)
  - 40% Overhand (4% Cement)
  - 2.7m lifts
  - 2.4m min. mining width
  - Rock for fill mined from a river bed and hauled 30 km to site.

- **Contract Mining Crews**

- **Barrick Supervision and Equipment.**
## Eskay Creek Mine

### Recent Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gold (ounces)</th>
<th>Silver (ounces)</th>
<th>Total Cash Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>352,000</td>
<td>17.0 million</td>
<td>$52 per ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>15.8 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barrick’s Lowest Cash Cost Producer in 2003!
Annual Ounces Produced

- Au Ounces
- Ag Ounces

0 50,000 100,000 150,000 200,000 250,000 300,000 350,000 400,000 500,000 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 LOM 2006 2007 2008

- Gold Ounces
- Silver Ounces

0 2,000,000 4,000,000 6,000,000 8,000,000 10,000,000 12,000,000 14,000,000 16,000,000 18,000,000
2004 Exploration Summary

- 18,000m drilled during winter and summer programs
- Low-grade resource discovered at the 22 Zone (1gpt cut-off).
- Thickened contact mudstone basin identified below the Deep Adrian but no significant mineralization.
- 2000m of DDH surveyed on Deep Adrian and below minesite, using Borehole TEM geophysical method.
- Lower stratigraphic massive sulphide mineralization determined to be poddy and discontinuous.
- Geological mapping identified relationships between rhyolite facies and mineralization
Compilation Project

- 1. Detailed model with information gained from mining.
- 2. Review all drilling data
- 3. Develop comprehensive listing of targets.
- 4. LOM drilling plan
- 5. 46 targets have been identified.
- 6. Testing them with UG Drilling in 2005

- Results expected –modest gains only
Future of Eskay Creek

- 1. Mine Life to Mid 2007
- 2. Closure
- 3. Rehabilitation

- Barrick Exploration looking for similar properties elsewhere in northern BC.