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GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY REPORT

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ON THE GUB AND TAB CLAIMS,

NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

OCTOBER 17, 1968

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GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY REPORT

ON THE GUB AND TAB CLAIMS,

NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

INTRODUCTION:

The Gub and Tab claims comprise a total of 40 contiguous mineral claims situated 4 miles south of Port Hardy on northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Access is by the Port Hardy - Coal Harbour road which passes through the claims, plus several branch roads traversing the property.

Relief is low with elevations within the claim group varying between 150 and 400 feet above sea-level. Most of the property has been logged and a thick second growth of small trees and brush is present. Overburden cover is extensive throughout the area.

A geochemical survey was conducted by personnel of Brett Explorations Ltd. during the period March to June, 1968, at the recommendation of the writer who has compiled and assessed the results of this work.

PROPERTY:

The following claims, all located in the Nanaimo Mining Division, comprise the property referred to in this report.

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Claim

Record No.

Gub	1 - 20	20831 - 20850
Tab	1 - 10	22576 - 22585
Tab	13 - 22	22586 - 22595

GEOLOGY:

In general, the northern end of Vancouver Island is underlain by a northwesterly trending series of Triassic volcanics and sediments, intruded by several small stocks and sills, acid to intermediate in composition, of Jurassic and Tertiary Age and capped in places by Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments and volcanics.

Government mapping indicates the Gub and Tab claims are underlain mainly by Bonanza Group volcanics and sediments in contact with volcanics of the Karmutsen Formation in the north, and intruded by a granitic stock in the western portion of the group. The age is not shown for this intrusive which outcrops along the main road and consists of a medium-grained granodiorite or quartz-diorite. Recent drilling has also disclosed the presence of similar rock in the eastern portion of the claims.

Volcanics, mainly andesitic, and limestone occur on the adjoining property to the southeast, where copper-lead-zinc mineralization is exposed at several points. Limestone outcrop has also been noted near the southern boundary of the claims, west of the Coal Harbour road.

Pyrite and minor copper are common in the volcanics of the Bonanza Group.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

Field Procedures:

In most instances existing roads were used as base lines. Where roads were not available, east-west lines were established by chain and compass and marked

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by flagging. Initially, cross-lines were run in a northsouth direction at approximately 400 foot intervals, with samples collected every 200 feet. Intermediate lines, spaced approximately 200 feet apart, were sampled at 100 foot intervals in anomalous areas.

Cross-lines were run by pace and compassband marked by flagging, with stations marked at sample locations.

A total of approximately 2 miles of base lines were established and 24 line-miles of cross lines sampled.

An auger was used to collect the samples which were taken, wherever possible, from the soil horizon immediately underlying the humous layer. Throughout most of the area this consists of a reddish colored clayey sand taken at depths averaging 10 - 20 inches but often deeper in swampy areas.

Notes regarding topography, soil type, vegetation, and sample depth were recorded at each sample location, to be used later in interpreting results.

Testing Procedures:

Samples were tested by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver and Canex Aerial Explorations Ltd.

All samples, except ones taken on fill-in lines over the A-anomalies, were tested for both total copper and zinc. The fill-in samples from the A-anomalies were tested for copper only. Values are reported in parts per million.

Survey Results:

Copper and zinc values were plotted at a scale of 1 inch = 200 feet and contoured. Background values are approximately 40 - 50 ppm copper and 35 - 40 ppm zinc.

Several copper anomalous areas exist in the southwestern and south-central portions of the claims. Coincident zinc anomalies occur with those in the southwestern portion but show little variation from back-

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ground over the remainder of the property.

The strongest anomaly, for both copper and zinc, is found at the southwest boundary of the property on the B-grid, occuring mainly on adjoining claims. Anomalous values above 100 ppm copper occur from B-0 to B-4 for an east-west distance of 2100 feet, with widths up to 1200 feet, and open to the south of the gridded area. Peak value is 1800 ppm copper. A zinc anomaly with a peak value of 2120 ppm is roughly coincident with the copper.

Limestone outcrops near the upper boundary of the anomalous area which occupies a north facing slope. Andesitic boulders containing abundant pyrite have been noted within the anomalous area and granodiorite outcrops approximately 800 - 1000 feet to the north.

Erratic high copper and zinc values, separated by low readings, occur on several lines immediately south of the B-base line. Intermediate sampling would be necessary to determine whether any continuity exists, although the erratic nature of the values indicates they may be due to glacial material.

A few weakly anomalous and erratically distributed copper and zinc values occur near the southeastern corner of the gridded area between lines A-11 and A-15.

A broad east-west trending area weakly anomalous for copper occurs in a zone up to 800 feet wide between Branch 6 logging road and the Quatse River from line A-6 to A-13. Several separate highs occur within this general area, the peak value being 195 ppm copper. No outcrop has been noted in the anomalous areas although recent drilling shows the eastern portion is underlain by quartz diorite.

A weak anomaly also occurs west of this from A-2 to $A-3\frac{1}{2}$. The anomalous area, with a peak value of 147 ppm copper, measures 700 feet long by up to 400 feet wide.

Several other isolated highs consisting of 1 or 2 readings occur within the A-grid but are not considered significant.

CONCLUSIONS:

The geochemical survey has located several anomalous areas warranting further investigation. Although no mineralization has been found, the anomaly in the southwestern portion of the grid is probably caused by copper-zinc mineralization associated with the limestone-volcanic sequence similar to that found on nearby properties.

In the otheremainlanomalousnregion; sconsisting of several copper anomalies in the south-central portion of the claims, the underlying bedrock probably consists of either volcanics or intrusives or both. The anomalies might be attributable to concentrations of copper in either rock type.

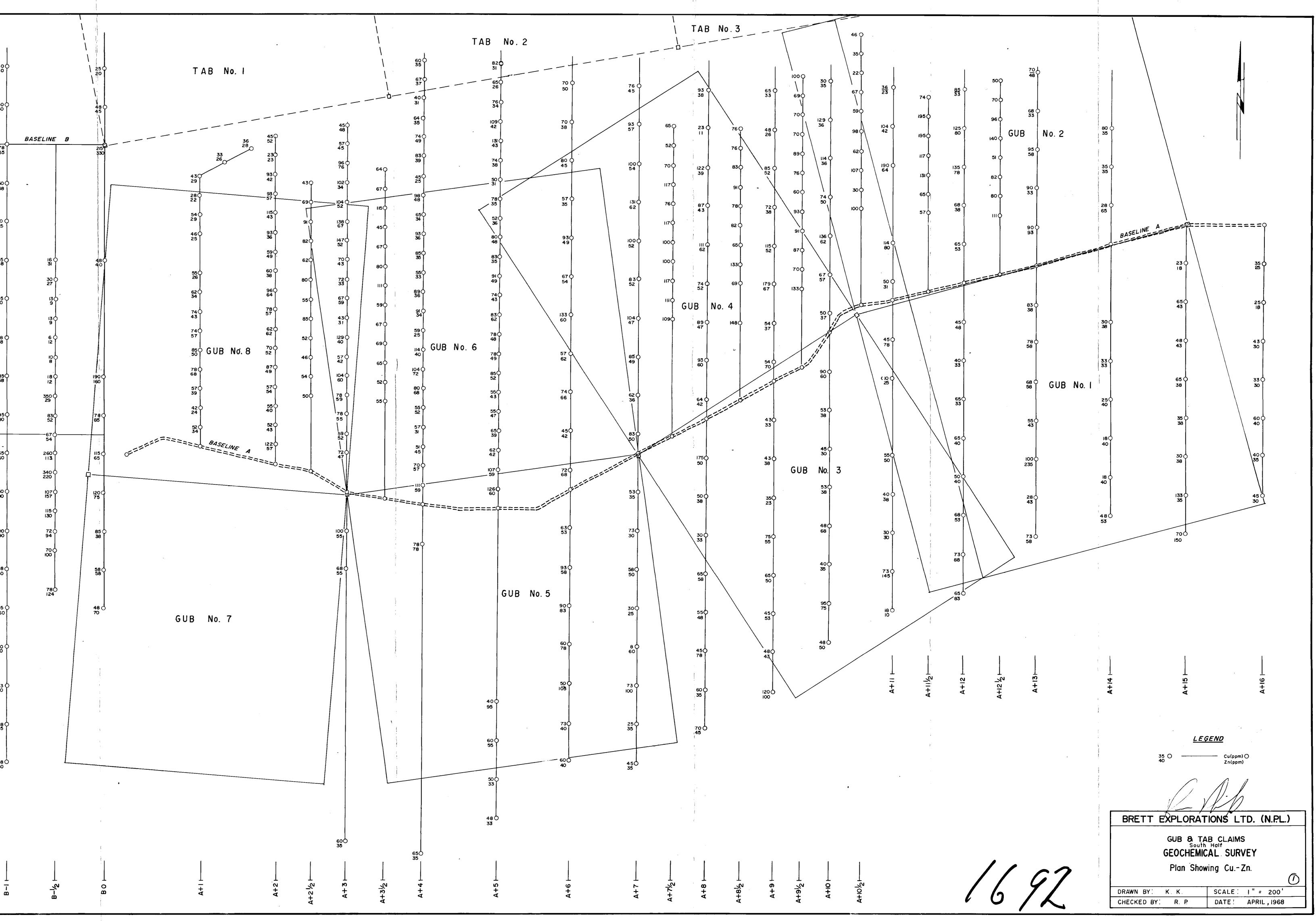
Other areas containing only 1 or 2 anomalous values can probably be attributed to scattered copper mineralization commonly found in the volcanics or to spurious values in the overburden, and do not warrant investigation.

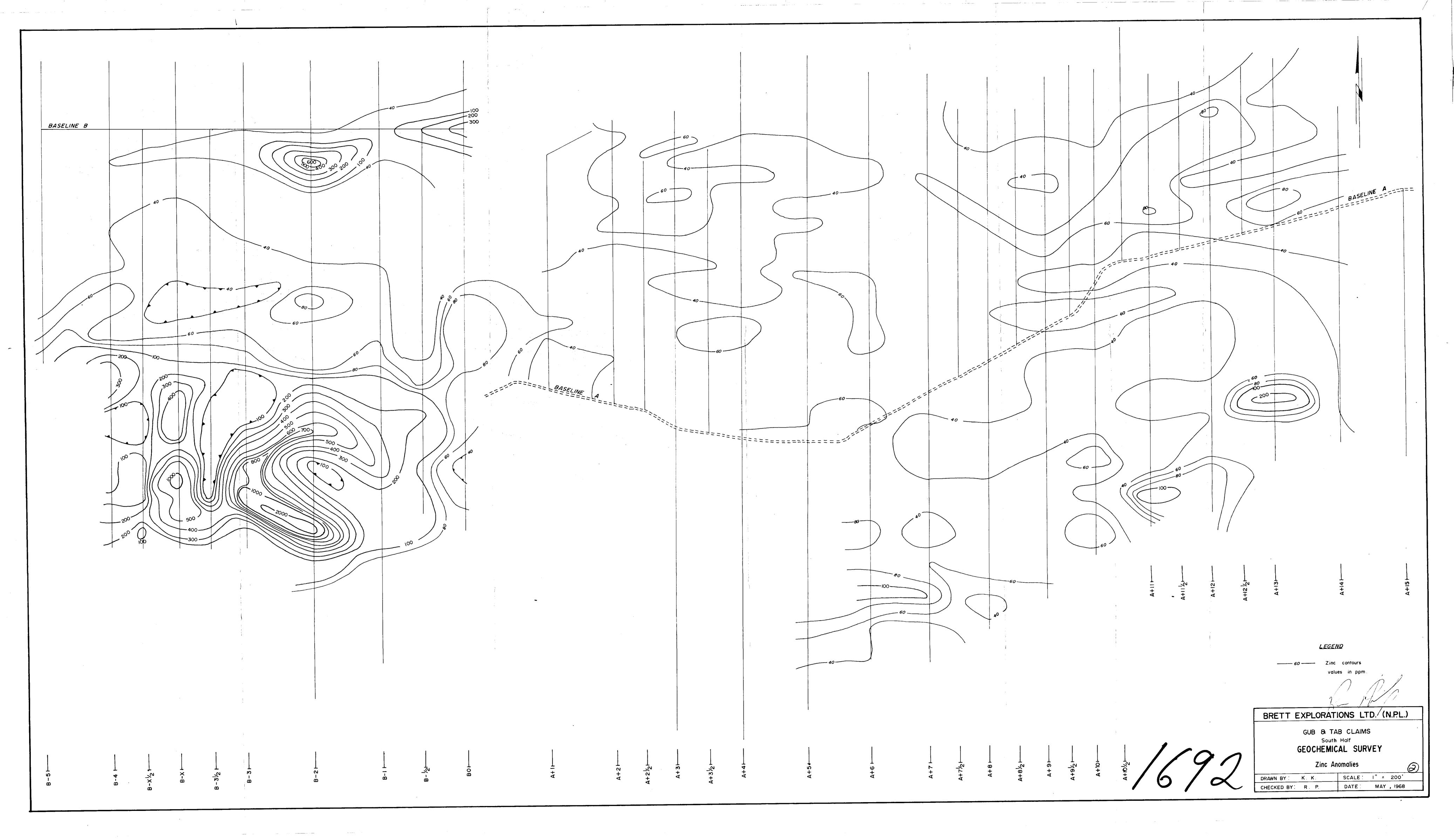
Respectfully Submitted,

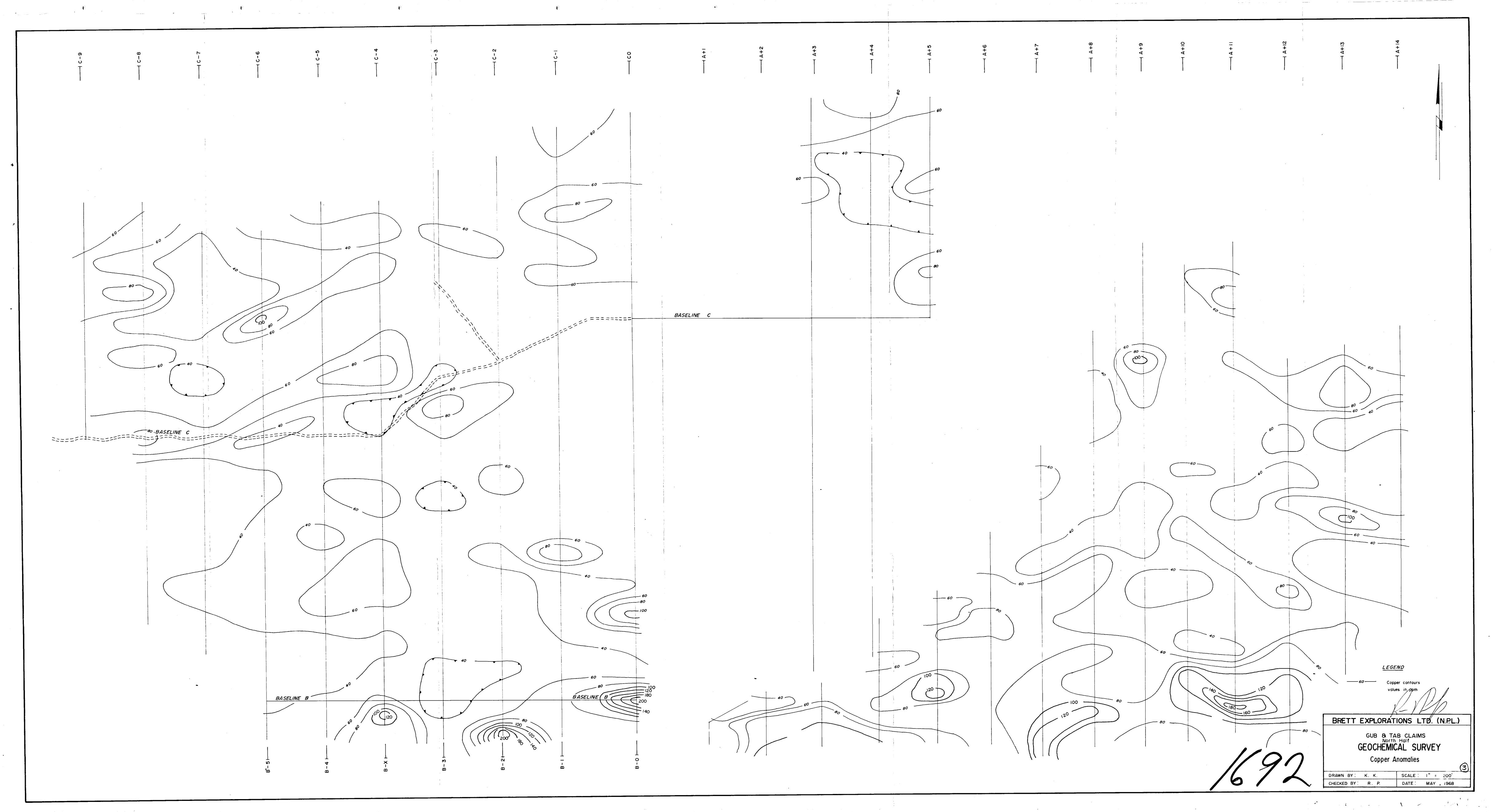
R. H. D. Philp, P. Eng.

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

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