

GEOLOGICAL AND ENGINEERING  
EVALUATION REPORT FOR  
CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.(NPL).

CREAM 1-18, CREAM 1E-6E, BEAR 1-30, 31-42Fr.,  
ELK 1-9.

Situated between Thelwood and Price Creek  
from 3 to 6 miles south of Buttle Lake,  
Central Vancouver Island.

125°33'; 49°30'

Submitted by: R.H.D. Philp, P.Eng.

Owners: CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (NPL).

Work carried out by Agilis Exploration Services  
Ltd. during September, 1968.

1884

REPORT ON THE

CREAM LAKE PROPERTY,

VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

OF

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

OCTOBER 4, 1968

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Department of	
Mines and Petroleum Resources	
ASSESSMENT REPORT	
NO. <b>1884</b>	MAP

REPORT ON THE  
CREAM LAKE PROPERTY,  
VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.  
OF  
CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

INTRODUCTION:

The Cream Lake Property held by Cream Silver Mines Ltd. consists of 75 contiguous mineral claims situated 6 miles south of Buttle Lake, central Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Since first acquiring claims in the area in 1964 the company has carried out exploration consisting of various geophysical surveys, prospecting, trenching, geological mapping and minor diamond drilling, conducted to explore silver-gold-bearing veins.

The writer visited the property on September 3, 1968 and examined and sampled several of the veins in the company of Mr. H. Lang. Additional detailed geological mapping and sampling was conducted by Mr. F. Holcapek of Agilis Exploration Services Ltd. during September, 1968. This report is based primarily on the results of Mr. Holcapek's work and the writer's examination, plus a review of the many available maps and reports pertaining to the property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The claims lie between Thelwood and Price Creeks, from 3 to 6 miles south of Buttle Lake on central Vancouver Island.

Co-ordinates near the center of the claim group are 125° 33' west longitude, 49° 30' north latitude.

Access is by road from Campbell River to the south end of Buttle Lake then on foot to the property, a long and difficult trip. Preferrably, access can be gained by helicopter from Campbell River, a distance of approximately 40 miles, or by fixed wing aircraft from that same center to Bedwell Lake, 1 mile west of the claims, then on foot with a climb of approximately 1000 feet to the property.

Campbell River, lying 100 miles northwest of Vancouver, British Columbia is accessible by road or scheduled airline service.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY:

Topography in the area of the claims is rugged with elevations varying between 1500 and 5000 feet above sea level.

Most of the area consists of rock outcrop or rubble with timber confined to lower areas.

Winters are severe and long, and the season available for surface exploration lasts only 3 - 4 months. Snow remains in many low lying depressions throughout the year.

Both water and timber are available on the property for exploration purposes.

#### HISTORY:

Records indicate silver-bearing veins were first discovered in the area of Cream Lake in either 1939 or 1940 when Pioneer Gold Mines conducted surface exploration on the Cream, and possibly other veins to the west. During the 1940's claims were held in the area by a Mr. Sherwood.

Mr. F. A. Lang staked the Cream 1 - 12 claims in 1964 and has added the remaining claims in subsequent years.

During 1966 an aeromagnetic survey was conducted over the property by Klyceptor Surveys Ltd. indicating several areal and linear anomalies.

Ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were conducted over the southern portion of the claims by Rolston Electronics Services in August, 1967, but did not respond to the known veins.

Geological mapping at a scale of 1 inch = 250 feet was also carried out in the southern portion of the claims during September, 1967 by Mr. C. B. Selmsler of Geo Cal Ltd.

Considerable surface trenching on several veins has been carried out by the company during the years it has held the claims. Recently three short diamond drill holes were also completed, and geochemical soil sampling initiated.

CLAIM STATUS:

The following 75 contiguous mineral claims, all situated in the Alberni Mining Division, form the Cream Lake Property of Cream Silver Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.).

Claim Name	Record Number
Cream 1, 2	11497, 11498
Cream 3 - 12	9418 - 9427
Cream 13, 14	10394, 10395
Cream 15 - 18	11574 - 11577
Cream 1E, 2E	11499, 11500
Cream 3E - 6E	11570 - 11573
Bear 1 - 30, 31 Fr., 33 - 36, 37 Fr., 38 Fr., 39 Fr., 40, 41 Fr., 42 Fr.	10352 - 10393
Elk 1 - 9	12326 - 12334

The writer has not conducted a title search of the above claims. While on the property several claims were checked and were found to be staked in accordance

with the regulations set forth in the Mineral Act for the Province of British Columbia.

## GEOLOGY:

### General:

Regional geological mapping by government sources shows the area occupied by the Cream Silver claims to be underlain mainly by volcanics and lesser sediments of Permian Age. These are overlain by Karmutsen volcanics of Triassic Age in the southeast corner of the claims where a distinct limestone band of Permian Age lies between the two volcanic series. Remnants of this limestone band and the younger volcanics have been reported between Cream and Sugar Lakes.

To the west the Permian volcanics are in contact with a granitic intrusive belonging to the Coast Intrusions of Jurassic Age, which occupies the southwest corner of the claims. In the areas where detailed mapping was recently carried out the rocks consist of quartz diorite, andesite, fragmental andesite, and tuffs, plus andesite and basic dikes.

Considerable folding and faulting have taken place within the Permian series. Several directions of major faulting exist, the most prominent being north-westerly. Other directions are northerly and northeast. Mr. Holcapek has noted that many of the major faults occur in parallel pairs producing a coupling effect which may lead to opening of subsidiary fractures in certain areas. However, insufficient mapping has been completed to make a detailed analysis of the fracture patterns.

### Mineralization:

Several vein-shear zones have been located on the property. Veins consist principally of quartz with lesser siderite and calcite containing values in silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper. Only gold and silver occur in sufficient concentrations to be of economic interest. Minor gold-silver values also often exist in the hanging and footwalls of the veins.

Sulphide minerals that have been identified either in hand specimens or in lab studies by Mr. R. Olson are arsenopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, tetrahedrite, owyheeite and pyrargyrite.

Exceptionally high silver values are likely due to the presence of owyheeite and pyrargyrite. On the Cream vein a rough silver:lead ratio of 60:1 exists for a large portion of the samples that have been taken in the past. Otherwise no clear relationship is obvious between gold-silver values and the other minerals except that higher values are associated with sections of stronger sulphides.

In addition to the silver-gold veins, minor copper occurrences have been noted at several points during recent prospecting to the north.

#### Description of Shear Zones:

Several vein-shear zones, which follow the three major directions of faulting have been exposed on the property. The main direction, to which the principal veins exposed to date belong, is approximately east-west, dipping  $90^{\circ}$  -  $75^{\circ}$  north. A second less strongly developed system trends north-south and dips vertical to  $80^{\circ}$  west. The third set trends northeasterly, dips  $65^{\circ}$  -  $85^{\circ}$  south and often shows an en echelon arrangement.

Wall rock alteration varies from a few inches to 20 feet in the areas mapped. This is generally strongest in the quartz diorite, decreasing in the andesitic rocks. Large altered zones often exist in areas where numerous small shears and veinlets occur.

The veins, lying within wider sheared and altered zones, pinch and swell abruptly and vary from a fraction of an inch to a maximum of about 3 feet in width. They consist mainly of quartz, plus siderite and calcite, containing very erratically distributed values in gold and silver.

#### Cream Zone:

Trenching has exposed the Cream Vein inter-



mittently for 450 feet along a strong lineament which is visible for 3000 feet, where a break is indicated, then continues for an additional 1500 feet. Where mapped, the vein strikes east and dips  $65^{\circ}$  -  $80^{\circ}$  north. Widths, which vary from 2 feet to 3 inches, appear to be controlled by changes in strike and/or dip, plus type of wallrock, showing an apparent widening in the quartz diorite.

The vein consists of quartz plus minor siderite and calcite lying within a strong gouge zone. Mineralization, which occurs along narrow bands or as small nests or disseminations within the quartz, consists of arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, omyheite, pyrite, tetrahedrite, pyrargyrite, and chalcopyrite. The latter three minerals were not identified in hand specimens.

Gold-silver values are erratic being highest in sections of strongest sulphides. In the richest sections recent sampling of fresh vein material assayed as high as 81.70 oz/T silver across 2 feet, and an assay of 1593.5 oz/T silver had previously been reported from a point approximately 450 feet west of Cream Lake. Most of the material sampled was moderately to strongly weathered, for which values varied up to 3 - 4 oz/T silver. Sampling of the hanging wall and foot wall returned values ranging from 0.20 - 7.7 oz/T silver. Gold values from recent sampling vary to a maximum of 0.18 oz/T.

A narrow, southwest trending offshoot, referred to as the Cream - South Branch, has been traced for a distance of 150 feet where it appears to pinch out. Where exposed the vein is strongly oxidized.

A south trending vein dipping steeply to the west, with an indicated width of 1.5 feet, has been exposed near the western limit of the known Cream Vein. A grab sample of strongly oxidized material from the one trench on this vein assayed 0.05 oz/T gold, 32.65 oz/T silver.

#### Hughes Zone:

The Hughes Zones, lying west of the Cream, can be traced on the ground and on airphotographs for a minimum distance of 4000 feet. To the east it dis-

appears under a snowfield, while to the west it appears to split into several branches.

Three separate veins arranged en echelon, plus numerous smaller veins and stringers interconnecting or horsetailing off the main vein have been mapped where trenching has exposed the zone intermittently for 1250 feet. The eastern extension, east of the snowfield, appears to be a distinct vein rather than an extension of the one lying to the west.

Vein exposures are generally strongly oxidized thus results from recent sampling are not indicative of true values present in the fresher vein material.

#### Center Hughes:

This zone trends east-west, dips 85° north, and varies in width from 1 to 3 feet. It is exposed for 380 feet before disappearing under snow for 250 feet then continues west for 270 feet to where it is cut by cross-shearing and loses its identity. The vein is fairly uniform east of the snowfield but pinches and swells very erratically to the west, where branching and horsetailing are pronounced.

Very few of the trenches reached fresh vein material, and most samples represent oxidized earthy material with the occasional piece of quartz. Remnant banding represented by color streaks in the rusty soil indicates the location of the original sulphides.

Several samples were taken from the footwall and hangingwall as well as the weathered vein material. Assays are low, ranging from less than 1 oz/T to approximately 3.5 oz/T silver across widths averaging 1 foot. One sample taken by the writer across 5 inches of fresher vein material assayed 0.38 oz/T gold, 30.20 oz/T silver.

#### North Hughes:

No trenching has been carried out on the North Hughes which is indicated by a narrow zone of alteration traced for 300 feet along the edge of a creek and snowfield. The general trend is slightly south of west. A short, easterly trending vein has been exposed by a

single trench near the center of the zone, and may form a connection with the Genter Hughes.

Gangue minerals consist of banded quartz, siderite and minor calcite with blueish gouge, all partially or totally weathered. The only positively identified sulphide is euhedral arsenopyrite. One section of partially weathered material assayed 3.25 oz/T silver across 3 feet.

#### South Hughes:

This vein, lying 40 feet south of the North Hughes, has been exposed for approximately 120 feet by 4 trenches. The vein trends easterly, dips 80° north, and averages 6 inches in width.

The main gangue mineral is quartz which is banded and shows a comb structure. Although sulphide content is low, pyrrargyrite has been noted and high silver values are present. A 4 inch sample taken by the writer assayed 0.20 oz/T gold, 65.60 oz/T silver.

#### Sugar Zone:

The Sugar Zone consists of a minimum of 2 parallel veins lying in an echelon fashion, plus a third vein intersecting from the west at 45°. The strike is to the northeast and dip 65° - 85° south, with several small veinlets curving off in horsetail fashion. Average width is 1 foot along the vein which has been mapped for 650 feet between Sugar and Coffee Lakes.

Gangue consists of quartz, siderite, and calcite with carbonates generally more abundant than in the other veins. Oxidation is strongest in the northeast portion. Strong sulphides, particularly arsenopyrite, occur towards the southwest end.

Gold-silver values are erratic being highest in the southwest portion where a grab sample assayed 0.48 oz/T gold, 30.55 oz/T silver. Higher values are associated with quartz gangue. Low gold-silver values are also present in both the footwall and hanging wall.

Elliot Zone:

The Elliot Zone consists of a series of shears branching off the western extension of the Hughes Zone and interconnected by several small east-west shears. Strikes vary between south 30° - 60° west with the average dip 85° SE. Widths of the shears average approximately 1 foot, widening to 5 feet at their intersection near the Hughes.

Both gangue and sulphides are similar to those in the Hughes vein. Vein material is strongly oxidized thus samples taken are not representative of fresh material. Values taken by the writer and Mr. Holcapek ranged from a fraction of an ounce to 34.30 oz/T silver in a select sample. Assays as high as 198.3 oz/T silver have been reported from here.

Ridge Zone:

The Ridge Zone, lying approximately 1500 feet north of Coffee Lake, is a recent discovery and was not visited. Mr. F. Lang describes it as striking north, steeply dipping, and approximately 1½ feet wide. A specimen of the vein consisted of quartz crystals growing on andesite and containing arsenopyrite, sphalerite and galena. A specimen of the wallrock consisted of andesite cut by narrow quartz veinlets and carrying similar mineralization.

Camp and Turquoise Zones:

These zones lie southwest of the Elliot Zone and were not investigated. They are described as trending east to northeast and varying up to approximately 3 feet in width. Gold-silver values are generally lower than in the Cream or Sugar veins.

In addition to the zones described above, mineralization has been noted at several other localities but has not been investigated in any detail. The most attractive occurrence consists of copper-lead-zinc bearing float found at one point on the Drinkwater Fault 2200 feet south of the Cream vein. This mineralization is quite different from the vein material found

in the other zones. The Drinkwater fault is a major northwesterly trending structure passing through the southern portion of the claims and into which the Cream and several other zones trend.

CONCLUSIONS:

The Cream Silver Mines property lies within a north-south trending belt of Permian volcanics, and possibly sediments, considered favorable for mineral deposition in the area. The ore bodies being exploited by Western Mines Ltd. to the north lie within this belt.

Several narrow, but sometimes high-grade silver-gold bearing veins have been discovered and partially explored on the Cream Lake property.

The veins occupy steeply dipping shears trending easterly, north, and northeast, which often continue for great distances. However, they tend to pinch and swell rapidly and precious metal values are very erratic.

The shear zones are easily recognized on air-photos and on the ground. Many additional lineaments exist that have not been explored and the chances of further veins, plus extensions of the known veins being discovered is exceptionally good.

Gold-silver values decrease considerably with surface weathering thus deep trenching or drilling is necessary to obtain representative samples.

Aside from a portion of the Cream Vein plus isolated sections on the Hughes and Sugar Veins the values obtained to date are too low to represent commercial grades across mineable widths.

From the limited mapping carried out wider sections appear to be associated with changes in strike and dip, and possibly the quartz diorite. Also, intersections of two or more shears provide favorable conditions for widening of the veins and exploration should be concentrated in such areas.

The very limited soil sampling that has been carried out indicate this should provide a relatively

inexpensive method for locating the more strongly mineralized veins, and eliminate much of the necessary trenching.

Geophysical methods are not applicable in investigating the type of vein and shear zones found to date.

The Drinkwater Fault and intersections of the various zones with this provide very attractive exploration targets and should be thoroughly investigated.

On the basis of the high silver-gold values present in the area and the number of existing targets that have not been investigated a thorough evaluation of the entire property should be carried out.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following exploration program, divided into 2 stages, is recommended for the Cream Lake Property of Cream Silver Mines Ltd.

Stage 1:

1. Establish a 100 by 400 foot grid over accessible portions of the property to provide control, together with airphoto enlargements.
2. Detailed prospecting of entire property.
3. Geochemical soil sampling. Samples should be collected at 100 foot intervals along the low lying linear features and along the grid in any extensively overburden covered areas.
4. Geological mapping at a scale of 1 inch = 200 feet, plus a fracture density study.
5. Trenching on any veins and/or geochemical anomalies discovered.
6. Detailed mapping and sampling of any new mineralized zones exposed.

Stage 2:

Implementation of Stage 2 will be dependent on the results obtained in Stage 1.

1. Additional trenching and sampling of favorable sections.

2. Diamond drilling. A minimum of 5000 feet should be provided for.

COST ESTIMATE:

Stage 1:

1. Establish camp	\$3,000.00
2. Establish a grid - approximately 80 line-miles @ \$100/mile	8,000.00
3. Prospecting and soil sampling, including testing samples	10,000.00
4. Geological mapping	5,000.00
5. Trenching, including materials	7,000.00
6. Detailed mapping and sampling	2,000.00
7. Helicopter transportation	4,000.00
8. Supervision, engineering, etc.	3,000.00
9. Miscellaneous - telephone, travel, etc.	<u>1,500.00</u>
	\$43,500.00
+ 20% contingency	<u>\$8,700.00</u>
Total (Stage 1)	<u>\$52,200.00</u>

Stage 2:

1. Additional trenching and sampling \$10,000.00

2. Diamond drilling 5000 feet	\$75,000.00
@ \$15/foot overall	<u>5,000.00</u>
3. Supervision, engineering	\$90,000.00
+ 10% contingency	<u>9,000.00</u>
Total (Stage 2)	<u>\$99,000.00</u>
Total (Stages 1 and 2)	<u>\$151,200.00</u>

Respectfully Submitted,



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

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.



REFERENCES

- Holcapek, F. 1968 Cream Lake Property, Description  
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- Olson, R. 1968 A Mineralogrpahic Report on the  
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- Jury, R. G. 1968 Cream Silver Mines Ltd., Buttle  
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- Selmser, C. B. 1967 Geological Report, Cream and  
Bear Groups.
- Selmser, C. B. and Rolston Electronic Services  
1967 Geophysical Survey, Cream and  
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- Quinn, H. A. 1966 Silver Property of Cream Silver  
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- Hings, D. L. 1966 Klyceptor Geophysical Report No.  
112 of the Cream and Bear Claims.

CERTIFICATE

I, Ronald H. D. Philp of 812 Blundell Road, Richmond, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia (B.A. Sc. 1961).

3. I have practiced my profession since 1961 while employed with Casco Consultants Ltd., Asbestos Corporation (Explorations) Ltd., Alrae Exploration Limited, and Agilis Exploration Services Ltd.

4. My report is based primarily on a recent examination of the property on September 3, 1968 and results of the recent mapping and sampling by Mr. Holcapek, plus a review of available maps and reports.

5. I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest, in the property described herein or securities of Cream Silver Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.).

6. While on the property I have examined the staking of the Cream Silver Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) claims, and found them to be staked in accordance with the regulations set forth in the Mineral Act for the Province of British Columbia.



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

October 4, 1968

Vancouver, B.C.

SAMPLE INDEX

Sample No.	Width	Au.(oz/T)	Ag.(oz/T)	Description
<u>CREAM ZONE</u>				
16251E	2'	0.07	1.85	1 ft. blueish grey gouge with arsenopyrite? (crushed black streaks) 1 ft. nearly completely oxidized vein material - occasionally piece of remnant quartz.
16252E	1'	0.025	0.55	Hanging Wall, altered and oxidized quartz diorite.
16253E	1'	0.005	0.35	Footwall, similar to 16252E.
16254E	8"	0.05	1.65	Blueish grey gouge and partly oxidized sulphides - arsenopyrite - pyrite?
16255E	1'	0.005	0.20	Strongly altered, sericitic quartz diorite, footwall, arsenopyrite.
16256E	1'	Tr.	Tr.	Hangingwall same as 16255E.
16257E	1'	0.01	0.15	Footwall, altered quartz diorite, minor arsenopyrite.
16258E	9"	0.08	0.75	Gouge, blueish grey - some remnant quartz and arsenopyrite
16259E	6"	0.015	0.40	Quartz diorite between gouge zones.
16260E	1.8'	0.035	2.35	Gouge with arsenopyrite. Vein material has pronounced comb structure when quartz present - otherwise banded, possibly due to differential oxidation and weathering.
16261E	2.5'	0.13	2.40	Gouge and strongly oxidized vein material.
29929	9"	0.045	0.30	South-branch vein, completely oxidized - occasional remnant quartz.
29930	1'	0.155	4.50	Gouge, mainly crushed sulphides (arsenopyrite).
29931	15"	0.18	99.60	Gouge material crushed sulphides - mainly arsenopyrite; 6" quartz slightly weathered, Sphalerite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, owyheeite?; quartz shows well developed comb structure - open space filling.

Sample No.	Width	Au.(oz/T)	Ag.(oz/T)	Description
29932	2'	0.12	81.70	Same as 29931
29933	1.5'	0.11	7.70	Footwall, altered quartz diorite; arsenopyrite.
29934	25"	0.065	6.45	Vein material, gouge, and strongly sheared, and altered andesite; pyrite.
6731D		0.12	393.90	Grab sample of nearly massive sphalerite; minor galena, arsenopyrite.
6732D		0.05	32.65	Grab, strongly oxidized quartz, possibly minor sphalerite - A vein.
432E	2½'	0.10	0.90	Mainly gouge, with quartz fragments.
433E	26"	0.22	2.50	Gouge, sheared quartz and sulphides.
434E	12"	0.14	4.65	Sheared quartz, gouge, much arsenopyrite.
<u>HUGHES ZONE</u>				
16262E	1'	0.03	0.70	Strongly oxidized vein material; no visible sulphides or remnant quartz.
16263E	1'	0.035	1.10	Strongly oxidized vein material; no sulphides or quartz.
16265E	1'	0.05	3.15	Strongly oxidized vein material; no sulphides or quartz.
16266E	36"	0.035	0.70	Strongly oxidized vein material; no sulphides or quartz.
16267E	1'	0.015	0.50	Altered volcanics, south wall.
16268E	3'	0.01	0.35	North wall - sheared and strongly altered andesite.
16264E	1'	0.09	3.05	Strongly oxidized vein material; no sulphides or quartz.
16269E	1'	0.015	0.65	Strongly oxidized vein material; no sulphides or quartz.

Sample No.	Width	Au.(oz/T)	Ag.(oz/T)	Description
16270E	1'	0.03	0.70	Strongly oxidized; two, 1" & ½" quartz stringers recognizable in oxidized material.
16271E	2'	0.005	0.05	North wall, highly silicified andesite.
16272E	1'	0.015	1.15	Vein material; sheared and completely oxidized.
16273E	1'	0.005	0.05	North wall; sheared andesite, slightly altered.
16274E	1'	0.01	0.10	South wall; sheared andesite, slightly altered.
16275E	6"	0.055	1.45	Vein material; oxidized gouge and narrow quartz stringers indicated - no primary sulphides.
16276E	2'	0.015	0.10	South wall; andesite with minor arsenopyrite, 6" strongly sheared, little alteration.
16277E	1.5'	Tr.	0.05	North wall, same as 16276.
16278E		0.115	1.25	Grab - quartz with narrow sulphide stringers - pyrite?, arsenopyrite?; well oxidized.
16279E	6"	0.09	22.60	Quartz stringers with sphalerite, galena, pyrite, arsenopyrite - weathered & oxidized, but not as strongly as other section along gouge zone.
Trench 12		0.18	49.95	Fresher quartz with sulphides. Pyrargyrite observed in some pieces.
16280E	1'	0.01	0.65	South wall; andesite with arsenopyrite.
16281E	1'	0.05	3.25	Vein material & gouge; partially weathered quartz with arsenopyrite.
16282E	2'	0.005	3.55	Andesite; sheared between vein and gouge.
16283E	2'	0.005	0.05	Shear in N60°E direction; strongly oxidized material.

Sample No.	Width	Au.(oz/T)	Ag.(oz/T)	Description
420E	14"	0.025	3.50	Strongly oxidized material.
421E	5"	0.38	30.20	Moderately fresh vein material.
422E	1½"	0.13	1.70	Mainly arsenopyrite.
423E	2"	0.10	5.50	Strong arsenopyrite in quartz.
424E	10"	0.025	0.95	Oxidized gouge, etc. with arsenopyrite.
425E	4"	0.20	65.60	South Hughes. Fresh vein material with pyrargyrite (?).
<u>SUGAR ZONE</u>				
16292E	1"	0.05	15.05	Vein material, quartz with pyrite and arsenopyrite - narrow gouge seam 2" wide - completely oxidized.
16293E	1"	0.065	0.95	Quartz and carbonate (siderite?) with minor arsenopyrite.
16294E	6"	0.08	0.70	Quartz with sulphide bands; arsenopyrite partially weathered.
16295E	1"	0.015	0.55	Quartz and siderite, minor arsenopyrite partially weathered.
16296E	1"	0.01	0.50	Hanging wall; strongly altered; arsenopyrite disseminated.
16297E	6"	0.015	0.25	Footwall, same as above.
16298E	1"	0.3	5.00	Quartz, arsenopyrite, occasional speck of galena.
16299E	1"	0.01	1.05	Wallrock, altered.
16300E	6"	0.005	Tr.	Quartz - vein material with minor arsenopyrite.
29926	1"	0.18	3.40	Strongly oxidized and weathered vein material.
29927	8"	0.17	24.70	Quartz and siderite vein material with pyrite, arsenopyrite.

Sample No.	Width	Au. (oz/T)	Ag. (oz/T)	Description
29928	4'	0.01	0.05	Altered wallrock - sericite & carbonate; small 1/16 to 1/4 quartz veinlets.
6735D		0.48	30.55	Grab, rounded quartz pieces from vein rich in arsenopyrite.
430E	12"	0.315	6.75	Oxidized vein material.
431E	24"	0.015	0.15	Altered wallrock, quartz and carbonate; trace chalcopyrite.
<u>RIDGE ZONE:</u>				
6733D		0.005	3.45	Grab - wallrock with narrow veinlets of quartz; minor sphalerite.
6734D		0.04	6.30	Grab - vein material, weathered, visible sphalerite, minor galena in quartz.
<u>ELLIOT ZONE:</u>				
16284E	2'	0.015	1.20	Gouge with some remnants of narrow quartz stringers; no primary sulphides observed.
16285E	6"	0.085	0.95	Quartz with arsenopyrite, sphalerite? - partially weathered and oxidized.
16286E	1.5'	0.02	0.35	Andesite wallrock; strongly silicified and altered (sericite) Arsenopyrite present.
16287E	39"	0.035	1.60	Strongly oxidized and weathered vein material (west half of trench).
16288E	24"	0.05	1.35	Strongly oxidized and weathered vein material (east half), 1" quartz stringers with arsenopyrite.
16289E	27"	0.07	1.55	Oxidized vein material; 3" quartz veinlets with arsenopyrite.

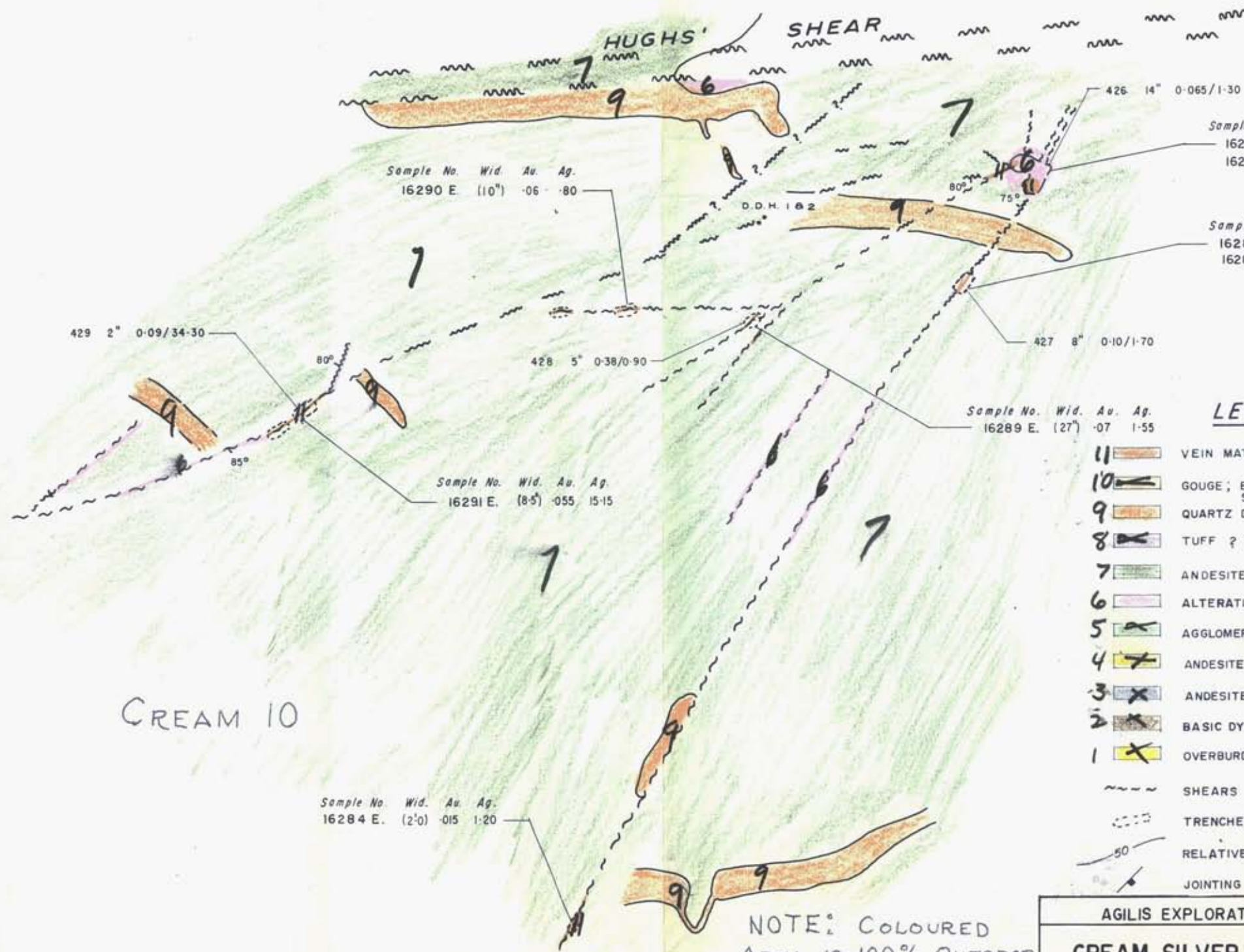
Sample No.	Width	Au.(oz/T)	Ag.(oz/T)	Description
16290E	10"	0.06	0.80	Oxidized vein material; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " quartz veinlets with arsenopyrite.
16291E	8.5"	0.055	15.15	Quartz and oxidized vein material; pyrite & arsenopyrite.
426E	14"	0.065	1.30	Oxidized vein and shear.
427E	8"	0.10	1.70	Vein, strong sulphides.
428E	5"	0.38	0.90	Vein, strong sulphides.
429E	2"	0.09	34.30	Vein, strong sulphides.



OCT. 4, 1968  
REPORT ON THE  
CREAM LAKE PROPERTY,  
VANCCOVER ISLAND, B.C.

OF

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)



Sample No.	Wid.	Au.	Ag.
16287 E. (39")		0.035	1.60
16288 E. (2'0)		0.05	1.35

Sample No.	Wid.	Au.	Ag.
16285 E. (6")		0.085	0.95
16286 E. (1'5)		0.02	0.35

Sample No.	Wid.	Au.	Ag.
16290 E. (10")		0.06	0.80

Sample No.	Wid.	Au.	Ag.
16291 E. (8'5)		0.055	15.15

Sample No.	Wid.	Au.	Ag.
16289 E. (27")		0.07	1.55

Sample No.	Wid.	Au.	Ag.
16284 E. (2'0)		0.015	1.20

CREAM 8

CREAM 10

CREAM 9

**LEGEND**

- 11 VEIN MATERIAL: Quartz, Carbonates & Sulfides
- 10 GOUGE; Blueish to white contains ground Sulfides
- 9 QUARTZ DIORITE: irregular dykes & masses
- 8 TUFF ? : Sericite Carbonate alteration
- 7 ANDESITE: massive dark green
- 6 ALTERATION ZONE: along shear - Sericite & carbonates, Argillic ?
- 5 AGGLOMERITIC & FRAGMENTED ANDESITE
- 4 ANDESITE: Irregular dykes & lenses of Fe-Mg Silicate rich porphyritic Andesite ?
- 3 ANDESITE DYKES: Fine grained intrusive, on weathered face, dioritic ?
- 2 BASIC DYKES: Fine to coarse grained.
- 1 OVERBURDEN
- SHEARS
- TRENCHES
- RELATIVE ELEVATIONS & CONTOURS
- JOINTING

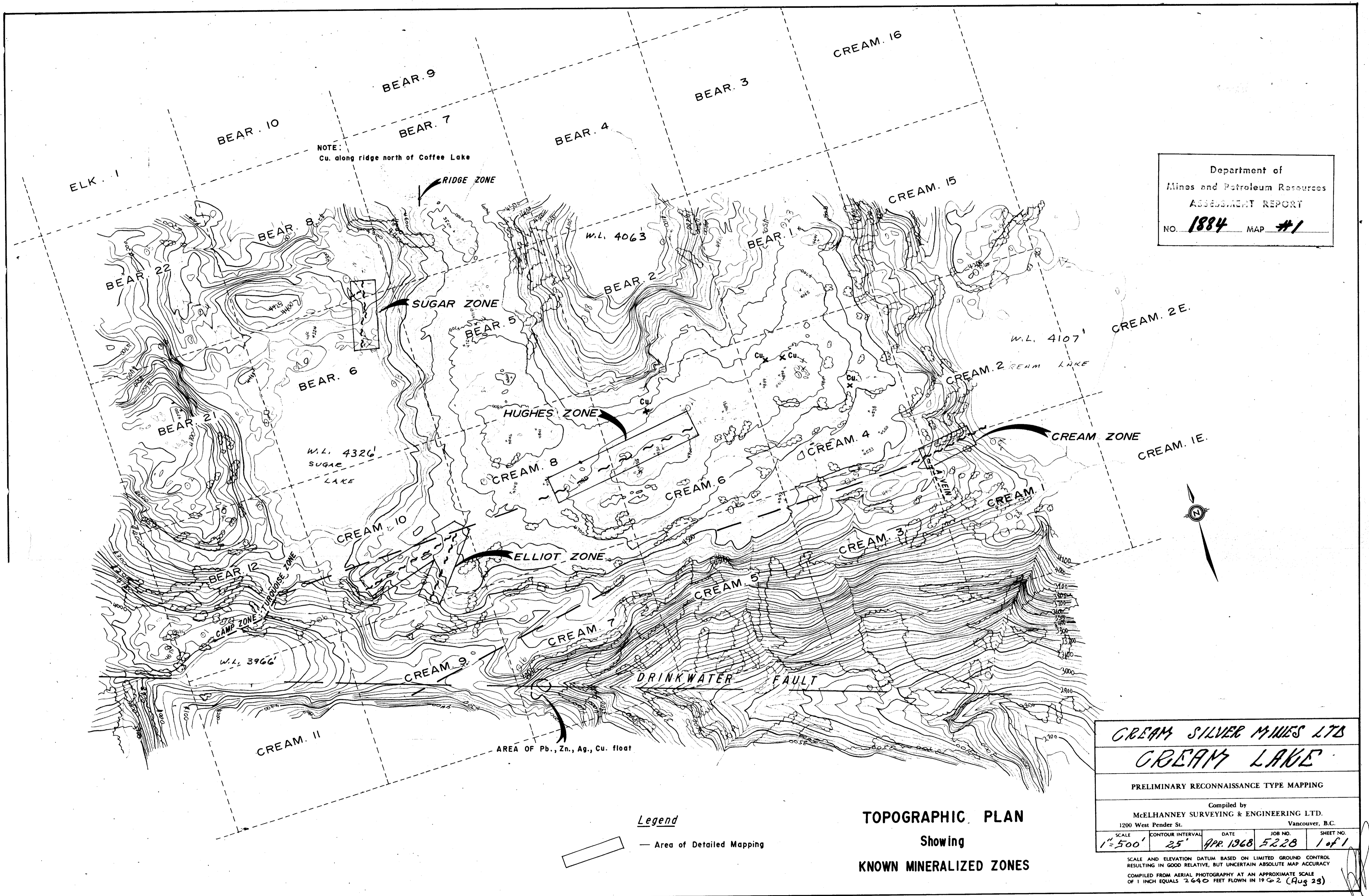
NOTE: COLOURED AREA IS 100% OUTCROP

1884

NOTE: Samples taken by R. PHILP  
429 2" 0-09/34-30 — Sample No. Width Au./Ag.

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.	
CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.(N.P.L.)	
<b>Geological Plan</b>	
<b>ELLIOT ZONE</b>	
DRAWN BY: K. K.	SCALE: 1" = 40 Feet
MAPPED BY: F. Holcovek	DATE: October, 1968

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. **1884** MAP **#1**



**CREAM SILVER MINES LTD**  
**CREAM LAKE**  
PRELIMINARY RECONNAISSANCE TYPE MAPPING  
Compiled by  
MCELHANNEY SURVEYING & ENGINEERING LTD.  
1200 West Pender St. Vancouver, B.C.  
SCALE 1"=500' CONTOUR INTERVAL 25' DATE APR. 1968 JOB NO. 5228 SHEET NO. 1 of 1  
SCALE AND ELEVATION DATUM BASED ON LIMITED GROUND CONTROL RESULTING IN GOOD RELATIVE, BUT UNCERTAIN ABSOLUTE MAP ACCURACY  
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AT AN APPROXIMATE SCALE OF 1 INCH EQUALS 2,640 FEET FLOWN IN 1962 (Aug 29)

**TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN**  
Showing  
**KNOWN MINERALIZED ZONES**

Legend  
— Area of Detailed Mapping

CROSECTIONS FACING WEST

Scale: 1" = 5 Feet



SAMPLE: 16251 E. to 16253 E.



SAMPLE: 16257 E. to 16260 E.

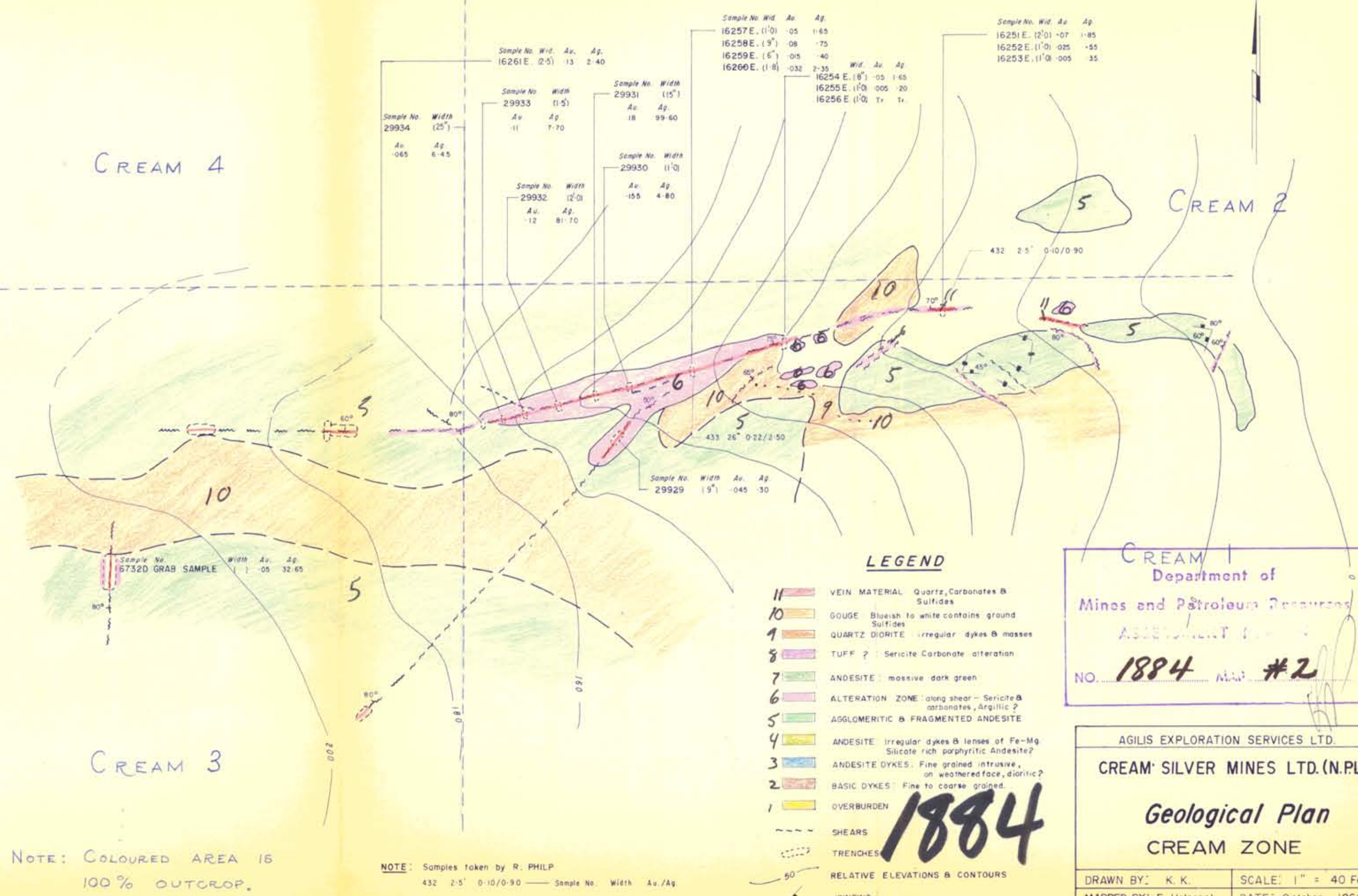


SAMPLE: 29932 E.

CREAM 4

CREAM 3

CREAM 2



Sample No.	Width	Au	Ag
16257 E. (1'0)	05	1.65	
16258 E. (9')	08	75	
16259 E. (6')	015	40	
16260 E. (1'8)	032	2.35	

Sample No.	Width	Au	Ag
29933	(1'5)	11	7.70
29934	(2'5)	065	6.45

Sample No.	Width	Au	Ag
29931	(1'5)	18	99.60
29930	(1'0)	155	4.80
29932	(2'0)	12	81.70

Sample No.	Width	Au	Ag
16254 E. (8')	05	1.65	
16255 E. (1'0)	005	20	
16256 E. (1'0)	Tr	Tr	

Sample No.	Width	Au	Ag
16251 E. (2'0)	07	1.85	
16252 E. (1'0)	025	55	
16253 E. (1'0)	005	35	

NOTE: COLOURED AREA IS 100% OUTCROP.

NOTE: Samples taken by R. PHILP  
432 2.5' 0.10/0.90 — Sample No. Width Au/Ag

LEGEND

- 11 VEIN MATERIAL Quartz, Carbonates & Sulfides
- 10 GOUGE Blueish to white contains ground Sulfides
- 9 QUARTZ DIORITE irregular dykes & masses
- 8 TUFF ? Sericite Carbonate alteration
- 7 ANDESITE massive dark green
- 6 ALTERATION ZONE along shear - Sericite & carbonates, Argillic ?
- 5 AGGLOMERITIC & FRAGMENTED ANDESITE
- 4 ANDESITE irregular dykes & lenses of Fe-Mg Silicate rich porphyritic Andesite?
- 3 ANDESITE DYKES. Fine grained intrusive, on weathered face, dioritic?
- 2 BASIC DYKES Fine to coarse grained.
- 1 OVERBURDEN
- SHEARS
- TRENCHES
- 50 RELATIVE ELEVATIONS & CONTOURS
- JOINTING

CREAM 1  
Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT  
NO. 1884 MAP #2

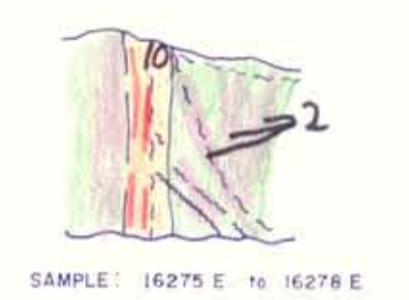
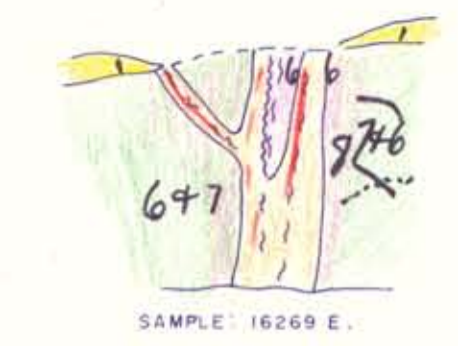
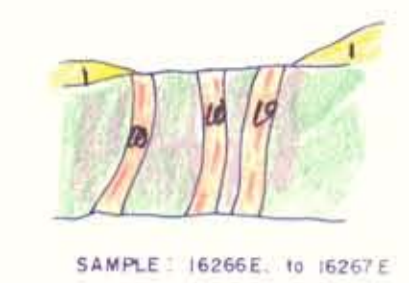
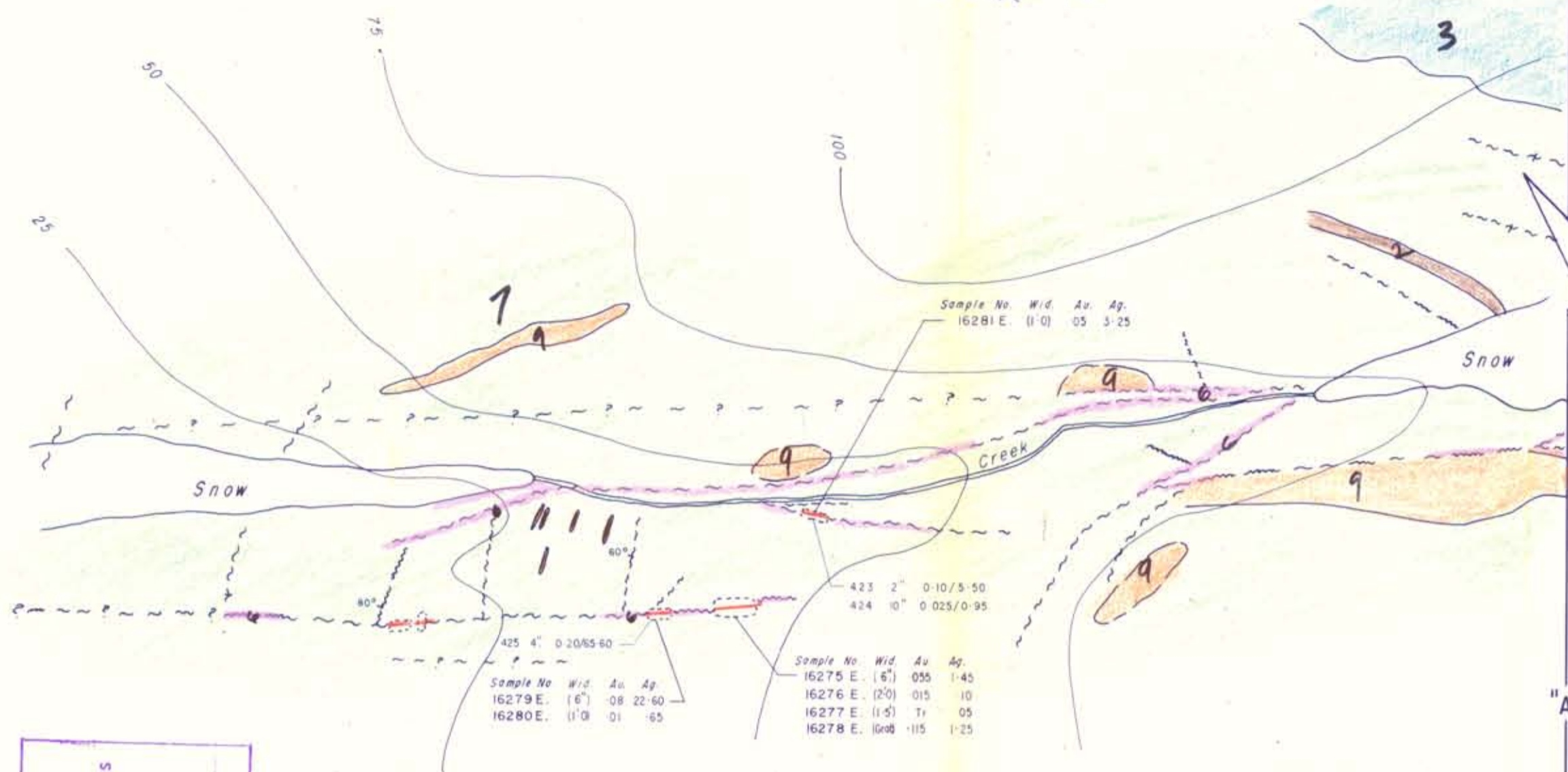
AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.  
CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.(N.P.L.)  
**Geological Plan**  
CREAM ZONE

DRAWN BY: K. K.	SCALE: 1" = 40 Feet
MAPPED BY: F. Holcapek	DATE: October, 1968

1884

WEST HALF

CREAM 8



LEGEND

- 10 VEIN MATERIAL: Quartz, Carbonates & Sulfides
- 9 GOUGE: Blueish to white contains ground Sulfides
- 8 QUARTZ DIORITE: irregular dykes & masses
- 7 TUFF: Sericite Carbonate alteration
- 6 ANDESITE: massive dark green
- 5 ALTERATION ZONE: along shear - Sericite & carbonates, Argillic?
- 4 AGGLOMERATIC & FRAGMENTED ANDESITE
- 3 ANDESITE: irregular dykes & lenses of Fe-Mg Silicate rich porphyritic Andesite?
- 2 ANDESITE DYKES: Fine grained intrusive, on weathered face, dioritic
- 1 BASIC DYKES: Fine to coarse grained.
- 0 OVERBURDEN
- SHEARS
- TRENCHES
- 50 RELATIVE ELEVATIONS & CONTOURS
- JOINTING

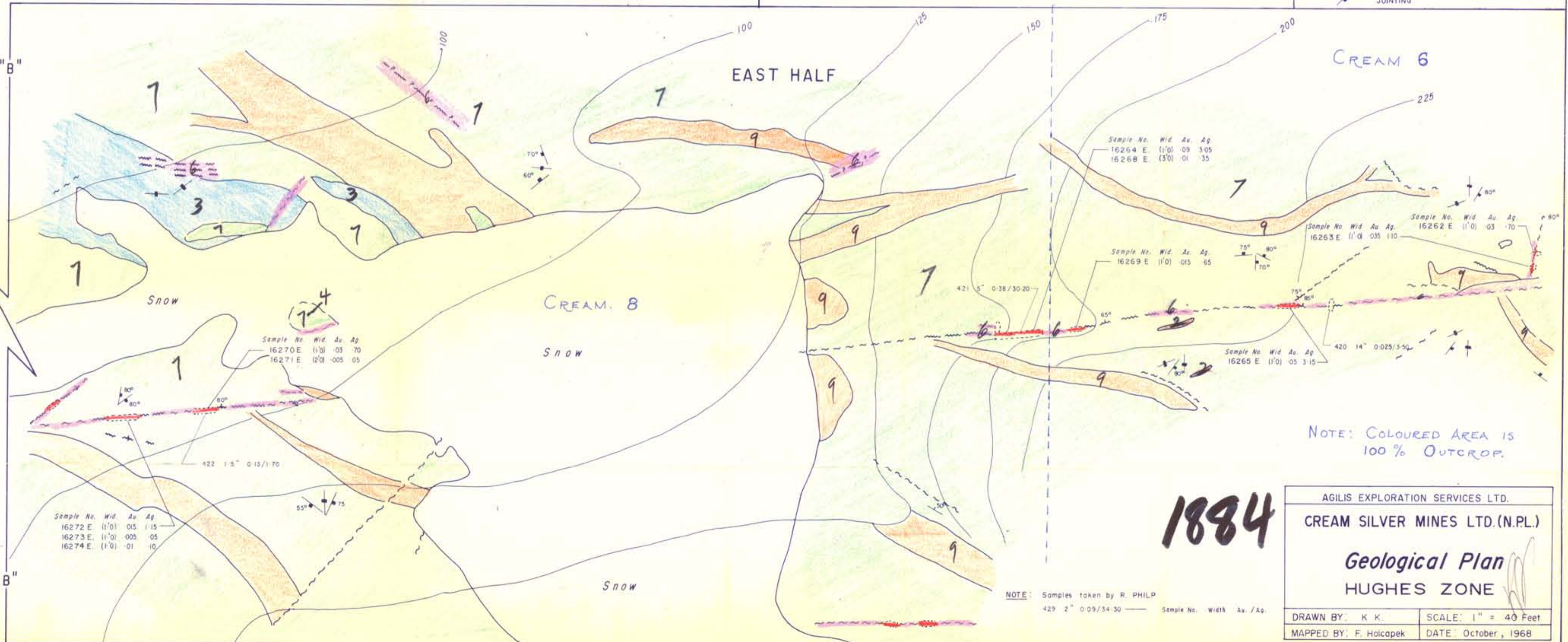
CROSSECTIONS FACING EAST

Scale: 1" = 5 Feet

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 1884  
#3

EAST HALF

CREAM 6



NOTE: COLOURED AREA IS 100% OUTCROP.

1884

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.  
CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.(N.P.L.)  
**Geological Plan**  
HUGHES ZONE

DRAWN BY: K.K. SCALE: 1" = 40 Feet  
MAPPED BY: F. Holcapek DATE: October, 1968

NOTE: Samples taken by R. PHILP  
429 2" 0-09/34-30 Sample No. Width Au./Ag.

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 1884 MAP #4

BEAR 8

Sample No. Wid. Au. Ag.  
16292 E. (1'0) .05 15.05

Coffee  
Lake

BEAR 6

Sample No. Wid. Au. Ag.  
16293 E. (1'0) .065 95

Tea  
Lake

Sample No. Wid. Au. Ag.  
16299 E. (1'0) .01 1.05  
16300 E. (6") .005 Tr.

Sample No. Wid. Au. Ag.  
16294 E. (6") 08 70  
16295 E. (1'0) 015 55  
16296 E. (1'0) .01 .50

Sample No. Wid. Au. Ag.  
16297 E. (6") 015 .25  
16298 E. (1'0) .30 5.0

Sample No. Width Au. Ag.  
6735 D GRAB SAMPLE ( ) .48 30.55

Sample No. Wid. Au. Ag.  
29927 (8") .17 24.70

Sample No. Wid. Au. Ag.  
29926 (1'0) .18 3.40

Sample No. Wid. Au. Ag.  
29928 (4'0) .01 .05

Sugar  
Lake

NOTE: Samples taken by R. PHILP  
429 2" 0.09/34.30 — Sample No. Width Au / Ag

**LEGEND**

- 10 VEIN MATERIAL: Quartz, Carbonates & Sulfides
- 9 GOUGE: Blueish to white contains ground Sulfides
- 8 QUARTZ DIORITE: irregular dykes & masses
- 7 TUFF ? : Sericite Carbonate alteration
- 6 ANDESITE: massive dark green
- 5 ALTERATION ZONE: along shear - Sericite & carbonates, Argillic ?
- X AGGLOMERITIC & FRAGMENTED ANDESITE
- 9 ANDESITE: Irregular dykes & lenses of Fe-Mg Silicate rich porphyritic Andesite ?
- 3 ANDESITE DYKES: Fine grained intrusive, on weathered face, dioritic ?
- 2 BASIC DYKES: Fine to coarse grained.
- X OVERBURDEN
- SHEARS
- TRENCHES
- 50 --- RELATIVE ELEVATIONS & CONTOURS
- JOINTING

1884

NOTE: COLOURED AREA IS 100% OUTCROP.

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

**Geological Plan  
SUGAR ZONE**

DRAWN BY: K. K. SCALE: 1" = 40 Feet  
MAPPED BY: F. Holcapek DATE: October, 1968