

2185

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL
SURVEYS REPORT ON THE "A" CLAIMS

CLAIMS A 1 - 52
93N/9W-10E

Mining Recorder's Office
RECORDED
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AT.....
SMITHERS, B.C.

**GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL
SURVEYS REPORT ON THE "A" CLAIMS
CLAIMS A 1 - 52**

Situated 7 miles south of Manson Creek, B. C.

**55° 35' north latitude
124° 30' west longitude**

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

**Owners: R. Jackson
 W. Rigler
 K. Calder
 R. Philp**

**Work conducted by
Agilis Exploration Services Ltd.,
during June and October, 1969**

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 2185 MAP

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1" = 400 feet (Rear)

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1" = 400 feet (Rear)

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS REPORT

ON THE "A" CLAIMS

MANSON CREEK AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION

The "A" claims, comprising a group of 52, are situated near the headwaters of Manson Creek, approximately 7 miles south of the village of Manson Creek, British Columbia.

Partially restakings of the old Blackjack group, the claims cover previously explored occurrences of molybdenum mineralization.

A geological examination was made of the various molybdenum occurrences in June, 1969, and later reconnaissance geological and geochemical surveys conducted by Agilis Exploration Services Ltd, during October, 1969.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The claims are reached by a 14 mile long 4-wheel drive road from Manson Creek which lies 75 miles north-northeast of Fort St. James, and is accessible by road from there. Co-ordinates of the group are 55° 35' north latitude, 124° 30' west longitude.

Topographic relief throughout the claims area is low with elevations averaging approximately 4000 feet above sea-level. Large areas around Manson Creek consist of open swamps while the remainder of the group is forested.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 52 mineral claims located in the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia.

A1 - 8	64979-64986
A9 - 16	65792-65799
A17-52	

GEOLOGY

Mapping of the region by the Geological Survey of Canada has been completed and published at a scale of 1 inch = 4 miles as Map 876A. This shows the claims area to be underlain mainly by granitic rocks of the Omineca intrusions of Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous Age, and in part by a remnant of the older Cache Creek Group sediments, these consisting primarily of argillite and slate.

Within the area of the reconnaissance mapping the intrusive rocks vary from medium to coarse grained, light grey and consist of quartz, orthoclase, plagioclase, biotite and muscovite. Main variations are in the percentages biotite-muscovite and quartz present. Less commonly, and mainly in the northeast corner, the rock is fine to medium grained. In general, the granodiorite has a fresh appearance and often contains traces of pyrite.

Quartz, and occasionally aplite or pegmatite, stringers and veins are common cutting the granodiorite. These are usually less than an inch wide but reach as much as two feet.

Rusty hornfels and phyllite rubble occurs in several trenches on the main or eastern showing. In the extreme southern section, rusty weathering schistose argillite and quartzite are found over a small area and appear to occupy about a 400 foot wide northwesterly trending band within the granodiorite. Foliation strikes northwest and dips steeply northeast.

Major northwesterly trending faults occur east of the claim block. Within the mapped area several east-west trending depressions are present and may represent fault zones. This is the direction of the main veins at the eastern showing which dip steeply south. Other principal jointing directions are N30 E and N W.

Molybdenum mineralization has been exposed in four areas on the claims which are described in detail in the accompanying report by Dr. A. J. Sinclair, P. Eng., which forms an appendix to this report. Only one showing, referred to as the "Eastern" zone, has received much investigation. In this zone molybdenum mineralization together with pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite occurs in east-west trending quartz veins plus small quartz stringers in the granodiorite. Other showings on the property consist of molybdenum mineralization in veins and some disseminations in both granitic rocks and altered sediments.

At the "south" showing schistose greenstone outcrops for 150 feet along the east bank of Manson Creek. Main shearing and schistosity direction is $120^{\circ} / 70^{\circ} - 80^{\circ}$ S. W. Several narrow quartz veins are approximately flat lying. These contain euhedral pyrite and occasional molybdenite.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Field Procedures:

An east-west base line and two tie lines were established and cross-lines run at 400 foot intervals. In addition, reconnaissance lines were run to the "South" showing. A total of approximately 9.0 line-miles were sampled at 200 foot intervals. Lines were established by chain and compass, marked by flagging and stations marked at each sample location.

Samples, which were collected with either an auger or small hand pick, were taken wherever possible from the soil horizon immediately underlying the surface humus layer. This varies considerably in depth, from 2 inches to as much as 4 feet. In many swampy areas it was not possible to get completely below the humus material. Soil type is generally a fine-brown sand or in some instances a coarser grey, sandy gravel. Difficulty was often encountered in obtaining sufficient material in these areas.

Testing Procedures:

Samples were packaged in kraft envelopes and sent to Chemex Labs Ltd for testing. Here they were dried in an electric oven and screened to -80 mesh, digested in a perchloric-nitric acid mixture and analyzed by atomic absorption. Analysis was for total molybdenum with values reported in parts per million (ppm)

Survey Results:

Results were plotted at a scale of 1 inch = 400 feet and contoured at 5 ppm intervals between 5 and 20 ppm molybdenum. Background is less than 1 ppm molybdenum and values above 5 ppm are considered significantly anomalous.

A large, somewhat irregular area, containing anomalous values occurs in the northeast portion of the grid, lying mainly northeast of the "Eastern" zone. A narrow, southwesterly trending anomalous zone extends approximately 900 feet west of the trenches. Peak value is 85 ppm molybdenum, found at 6E, 16N, with the anomalous area extending north of the grid. The most consistently anomalous portion measures 900 x 200 feet containing greater than 20 ppm molybdenum. Trenching has been conducted within the anomalous area and granodiorite outcrop is found at a few points, mainly along the southeastern edge of the anomaly.

Only one anomalous value was obtained along the reconnaissance lines to the south of the main grid. This occurs at 8E, 10S and was taken from low ground near a small westerly flowing creek and may represent mineralization occurring upstream. It also lies near the contact between schist and granodiorite.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

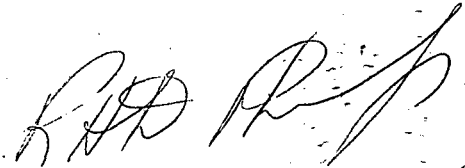
The "A" claims investigated by the geological and geochemical surveys are underlain mainly by granodiorite with small remnants of older metamorphosed sediments. Molybdenum mineralization occurs at several points in both the intrusives and sediments, one of which has been investigated by extensive bulldozer stripping and trenching.

The geochemical survey revealed a large molybdenum anomaly in the northeast portion of the gridded area. This includes, and lies northeast of, the "Eastern" showing. Much of the anomaly may be caused by glacial debris although further trenching would be necessary to determine whether this is entirely the case.

One anomalous soil sample from near a creek to the south may be indicative of mineralization occurring upstream.

Geochemical soil sampling should be extended over additional claims, in particular to the northeast of the present grid and to the southwest to include all the showings. Also, detailed sampling in the anomalous area outlined would be useful in outlining more consistent areas which are more likely to be indicative of mineralization in bedrock.

Respectfully submitted,



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

Agilis Exploration Services Ltd.,

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON

"A" GROUP OF CLAIMS

Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia

FOR

JAVELIN MINES LIMITED, N.P.L.

by

A.J. Sinclair, P. Eng.,

June 24, 1969

REPORT ON

1.

"A" GROUP OF CLAIMS

Omineca Mining Division

FOR

JAVELIN MINES LIMITED, N.P.L.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. "A" Group, consists of 52 contiguous claims near Manson Creek, Omineca mining division, B.C.
2. Four molybdenite showings are known, of which one, the eastern showing, has particularly interesting economic possibilities.
3. The eastern showing has potential for high grade quartz veins, several feet in width containing pyrite, molybdenite and chalcopyrite.
4. The eastern showing warrants detailed examination, including stripping, trenching, washing, geological mapping and sampling.
5. A reconnaissance examination of the entire claims group should include geological mapping and soil sampling.
6. A brief investigation of the western showing by trenching should be made while equipment is available on the property.
7. Estimated cost of an exploration program is 328,750.00, not including office overhead.

INTRODUCTION

The writer examined "A" Group of claims on June 11 and June 13, 1969 in order to evaluate their economic potential and, if warranted, outline an exploration program. "A" Group contains what were known as Blackjack claims in earlier reports on the area (cf. Carr, 1965). A total of 16 claims in two groups of eight, A1 to A8 inclusive and A9 to A16 inclusive, are held by Mr. William Rigler, R.R. #3, Prince George, and Mr. Robert Jackson, R.R. #3, Prince George. During the writer's visit an additional 36 claims, A17 to A52 inclusive, were added to the group (see figure 1). These 36 claims were staked "as agent for" Mr. K. Calder and Mr. R. Philp of Vancouver.

The 52 contiguous claims comprising "A" Group are situated on the headwaters of Manson Creek, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia. Access is via a rough, 14 mile road from the settlement of Manson Creek. Parts of this road are in good condition, other parts are passable only with a 4-wheel drive vehicle with a winch. A large hay meadow near the headwaters of Manson Creek is immediately adjacent to the Eastern Showing and provides easy access by helicopter.

HISTORY

The first prospecting on the claims group was done in the late 1800's and early 1900's on what were then called the Blackjack claims. A few old trenches remained as late as 1964 (cf. Carr, 1965) but were destroyed subsequently. Carr (1965) provided the first published report on the mineral showings on "A" Group. Following Carr's visit Mr. Wm. Rigler undertook a fairly extensive trenching project in the vicinity of the eastern showings and, in the process, old workings were covered. At the same time a rough road was put into the property, more-or-less parallel to Hanson Creek drainage. No further work has been done to the writer's knowledge.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

"A" Group is underlain mainly by granitic rocks of the Germansen batholith, and to a lesser degree by slates and hornfelsic rocks of the Permo-Pennsylvanian Cache Creek Group. The plutonic rocks are part of the Omineca Intrusions and are thought by Armstrong (1949) to be Upper Jurassic and/or Lower Cretaceous. A northwesterly trending fault zone of regional extent cuts the northeastern corner of Germansen batholith close to the northeast corner of "A" Group. Major faults and both major rock groups are mineralized in places.

MINERAL SHOWINGS ON "A" GROUP

Carr (1965) described the geological setting of four known mineralized areas covered by the claims group. Showings were named eastern, central, southern and western. These names have been abbreviated to E, C, S and W respectively on figure 1. The writer visited all showings and the following descriptions are based largely on personal examination, supplemented in places by Carr's data.

Eastern Showing (E)

Figure 2 is a pace and compass map of trenches and showings that comprise the Eastern Showing. Mineralized or limonitized zones are indicated numerically in order of examination by the writer. Trenches shown on the map have been generally ineffective in reaching bedrock and the northern trenches (sites #11 and #12) cover old showings of mineralized quartz veins.

Site #1: One foot wide quartz vein with 85° strike and 50° dip, cuts medium-grained biotite-muscovite quartz monzonite. The quartz is milky with rare small vugs and contains minor amounts of pyrite and molybdenite. Both vein material and some adjacent quartz monzonite are extensively limonitized and locally contain patches of ferrimolybdate. No molybdenite was observed in the country rock and very few small quartz veins exist in wallrock adjacent to the main quartz vein.

Sites #2 and #3: Two small area, each about 5 feet by 3 feet, of extremely rusty quartz blocks up to 2 feet in maximum dimension. Quartz is coarse-grained, vuggy, and contains abundant pyrite in irregular veins up to one-half inch in thickness. Small rosettes of molybdenite are distributed erratically throughout the pyrite and to a lesser degree throughout the quartz. Small amounts of chalcopyrite are associated with the pyrite.

Site #4: Exposure of rusty quartz extending 4 feet along edge of trench. Contains abundant molybdenite as vug-filling, large irregular masses up to about 1 inch in diameter, and as small isolated rosettes. Pyrite is particularly abundant along the north side of the exposure.

Sites #5 and #6: Small patches of rusty soil in trench.

Site #7: Several small areas of rusty soil and rusty joint faces over a zone 2 feet wide in biotite-muscovite quartz monzonite.

Site #8:

Small, highly weathered quartz-pyrite pod within a 5 foot wide rusty zone in biotite-muscovite quartz monzonite. No primary sulphides remain.

Site #9:

Blocky quartz monzonite outcrop with abundant limonite on joint surfaces and on quartz rubble. Quartz was not seen in place, but the abundant quartz rubble consisting of pieces up to 6 inches in diameter, contains a minor amount of molybdenite as small rosettes.

Site #10:

Thin, rusty quartz vein containing coarse-grained muscovite. No primary sulphides were seen. Vein strikes 45° and dips 63° S.

Site #11:

Area in which old workings have been disrupted by recent (1965) trenching. Large blocks of rusty quartz rubble up to one and one-half feet in maximum dimension. Quartz contains abundant pyrite and lesser amounts of molybdenite as rosettes up to one-quarter inch in diameter.

Site #12: Several patches of rusty soil with numerous small blocks of rusty vein quartz containing abundant pyrite and lesser amounts of flaky molybdenite scattered irregularly throughout.

Western Showing (W)

The western showing is on the west bank of a western tributary of Manson Creek, about 30 to 40 feet above creek level. Molybdenite with or without quartz occurs in joints at a contact between foliated granitic rocks of the Germansen batholith and hornfelsed, slaty rocks of Cache Creek Group. An old trench existed on the showing, and was described by Carr (1965). Most of this trench is covered with slump debris at present but slumping has resulted in a new area of exposure about 5 feet in diameter just above the old pit. Here, the contact, slaty cleavage, and foliation in plutonic rocks all strike about 130° and dip northeasterly about 60° . Molybdenite seems to be present over a width of about 2 feet.

Central (C) and Southern (S) Showings

Both of these showings are quartz veins in hornfelsed, argillaceous rocks of Cache Creek Group. The central showing exhibits minor amounts of molybdenite according to Carr (1965)

but could not be examined as it is covered at present with slide debris.

The southern showing consisting of a 6-inch quartz vein with minor amounts of pyrite and molybdenite could not be investigated directly because it occurs on a sheer cliff face above a stream. High water conditions did not permit crossing the stream for a close examination.

DISCUSSION

The eastern showing appears to have the greatest potential of all mineralized zones on "A" Group. The potential is principally for quartz veins up to several feet in width, with a high molybdenite content. A small amount of chalcopyrite might also be expected especially where pyrite is abundant in the veins. The extensive weathered aspect of all showings examined negates the value of sophisticated sampling methods until stripping and trenching has exposed fresher material.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. "A" Group warrants further examination, particularly of the eastern showing.
2. Repair access road from Manson Creek settlement to "A" Group. This could be done while a bulldozer was being walked into the property for stripping and trenching purposes.

3. Stripping of eastern showing to expose quartz veins. A combination of a bulldozer and hydraulic mining techniques would appear the best method.
4. Trenching where necessary to provide fresh material for sampling.
5. Soil geochemical survey of "A" Group.
6. Several hand trenches across the batholith contact near the western showing to test the extent of the mineralized contact zone.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Road Repair	\$ 1,500.00
Stripping and Trenching	
Eastern Showing	5,000.00
Trenching Western Showing	1,000.00
Equipment for Washing Trenches	2,000.00
Salaries	
2 men, 3 months @ \$600.00/month	3,600.00
1 geologist, 3 months @ \$1,000.00/month	3,000.00
Vehicle Rental - 4 Wheel Drive, Winch	1,200.00
Soil Sample Analysis	2,500.00
Camp Equipment, 4-Man Camp	1,500.00
Food, 4-Man Camp, 3 months @ \$5.00/man day	1,800.00
Assaying	400.00
Consulting	1,500.00
	<hr/>
Sub Total	25,000.00
Contingency (15%)	3,750.00
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$ 28,750.00

CONCLUSIONS

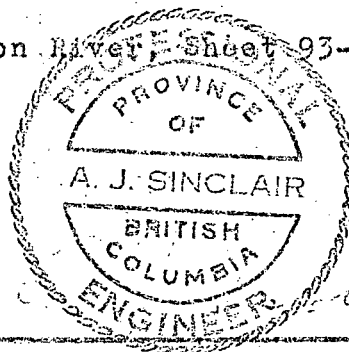
The eastern showing on "A" Group warrants detailed investigation, including stripping, trenching, washing of trenches, sampling and geological mapping. A bulldozer (D-8) is required for this work and could be used to repair the access road while being "walked" into the property.

Soil sampling and geological mapping of the entire claim group should be carried out, as well as a more detailed examination (by trenching) of the western showing.

Cost of an exploration program, not including office overhead, is \$28,750.00

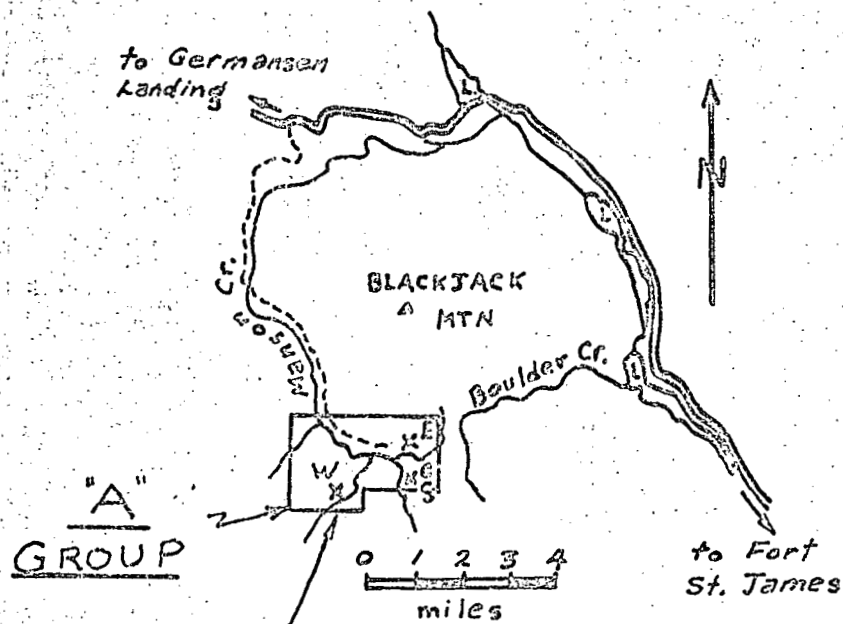
REFERENCES

1. Armstrong, J.E., 1949, Fort St. James map-area, Cassiar and Coast districts, British Columbia; Geol. Surv. Canada, Memoir 252.
2. Carr, J.M., 1965, Manson Creek, B.C. Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Resources Ann. Rept. for 1964, p. 106-108.
3. Geological Survey of Canada, Map 971A. Smithers - Fort St. James, British Columbia.
4. National Topographic System, Manson River, Sheet 93-N.

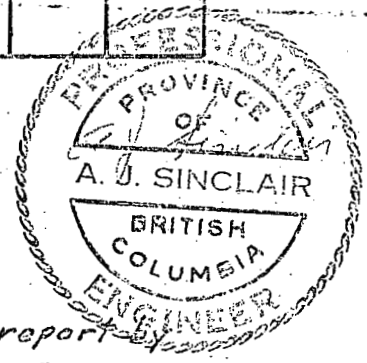


A.J. Sinclair, P. Eng.

June 24, 1969.



A52	A50	A48	A46	A43	A44	A41	A42	A25	A26
A51	A49	A47	A45	A1	A2	A5	A6	A23	A24
A40	A38	A36	A34	A4	A3	A8	A7	A28	A27
A39	A37	A35	A33	A20	A19	A32	A31	A30	A29
A15	A14	A12	A10	A22	A21				
A16	A13	A11	A9	A18	A17				

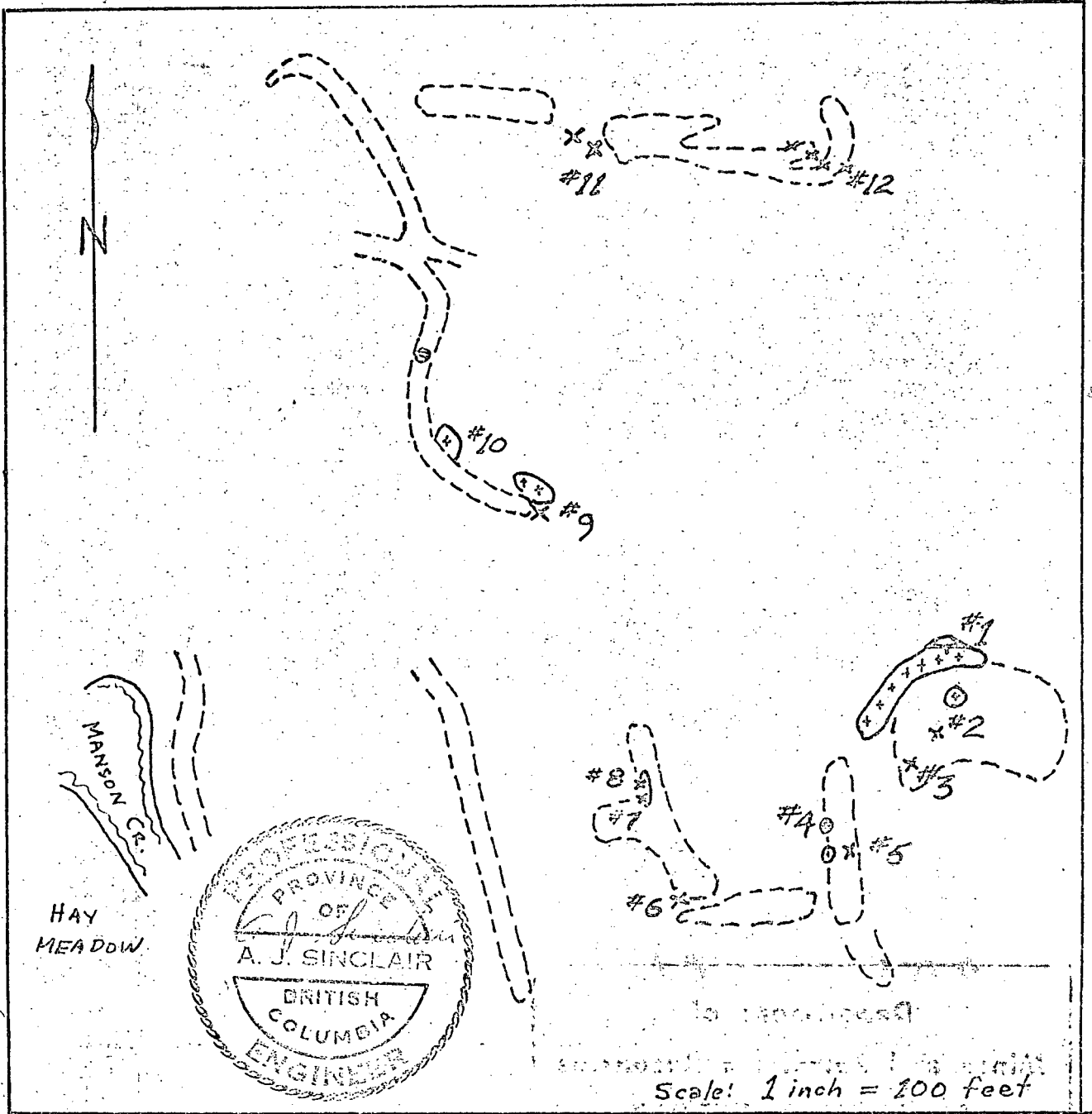


To accompany report of
A. J. Sinclair, P. Eng.

FIGURE 1: LOCATION - "A" GROUP

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 2185 MAP #1



LEGEND

- x^{#7} - Gossan and/or vein quartz rubble
- - quartz vein
- - - - - limits of bulldozing
- (#7) - biotite-muscovite quartz monzonite

FIGURE 2:

EASTERN... SHOWING
"A" GROUP

PAGE AND COMPASS MAP

To accompany report by
A. J. Sinclair, P. Eng.

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 2185 MAP #2

DOMINION OF CANADA:
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
To Wit:

In the Matter of the Geological and Geochemical surveys on the "A" claims, Manson Creek, B. C.

I, Ronald Philp

of 201-714 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, B. C.

in the Province of British Columbia, do solemnly declare that the following personnel were employed and costs incurred in conducting the surveys during October, 1969

PERSONNEL

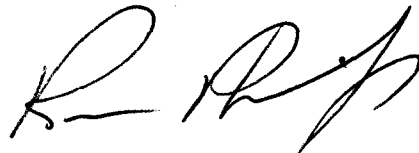
R. Philp - field, geologist, soil sampling 9 days			
@ \$100/day	\$	900.00	
office, report preparation 3 days			
@ \$100/day		300.00	
J. Whittle - field helper - 9 days @ \$30/day		270.00	
T. Conrow - drafting 24 hours @ \$5/hour		120.00	
A. J. Sinclair - geologist - 5 days @ \$150/day		750.00	\$2,340.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Meals and accommodation	67.00	
Groceries and supplies	139.97	
Gas and fuel	89.76	
Truck rental, mileage	434.75	
Geochemical testing	209.52	
Misc. telephone, freight, typing, prints	60.45	\$1,001.45
	+ 10% service charge	100.15
	A. J. Sinclair expenses	208.55
		<u>\$3,550.15</u>

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act."

Declared before me at the Vancouver city,
of Vancouver, in the
Province of British Columbia, this 23
day of January 1970, A.D.



John Turner
A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia or
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia. SUB-MINING RECORDER

In the Matter of

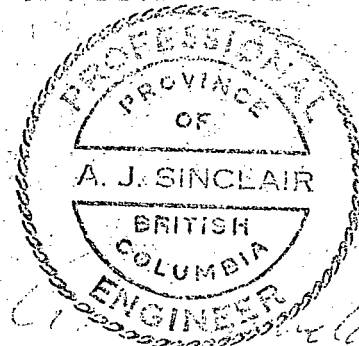
Statutory Declaration
(CANADA EVIDENCE ACT)

CERTIFICATE

I, Alastair J. Sinclair, of the city of Vancouver,
 province of British Columbia, hereby certify:

1. That I am a Geological Engineer residing at 5869 Dunbar St., Vancouver 13, British Columbia.
2. That I obtained a B.A.Sc. degree in Applied Geology from the University of Toronto in 1957, an M.A.Sc. degree in Geological Engineering from the University of Toronto in 1958, and a Ph.D. in Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1964.
3. That I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario in the Mining Division, and in the Province of British Columbia in the Geology Division.
4. That I have practised my profession for twelve years.
5. That I have no interest directly or indirectly, nor do I expect to have any direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities of Javelin Mines Ltd.
6. That the accompanying report is based upon my studies of the area and a visit to the property on June 11 and 13, 1969.

Dated at Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia
 this 24th day of June, 1969.



.....
 A.J. Sinclair, P. Eng.

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Figure 1: Location of "A" Group

Figure 2: Eastern Showing, Pace
and Compass Map

Dept. of Geology,
University of B. C.,
Vancouver 8, B. C.
June 30, 1969

Mr. R. Philp,
Agilis Exploration Service Ltd.,
201-714 West Hastings St.,
Vancouver 1, B. C.

Dear Ron;

You have received three copies of my report on the Manson Creek property ("A" Group), and I trust you find it satisfactory.

Enclosed is a list of expenses incurred totalling \$291.97 which is \$41.97 in excess of the advance you gave me.

Charges for professional services are as follows:

6 days in field at \$150.00 per day	\$900.00
1 day report writing	150.00
TOTAL	<u>\$1050.00</u>

Of this total (\$1091.97), about 2/7ths can be assigned to the Tchentol Lake property examination (Bal group). ^{1741.97}

Yours very truly,



A. J. Sinclair, P. Eng.

Note - 1341.97 total

7/1 = 383.71 - applicable to Tchentol L.

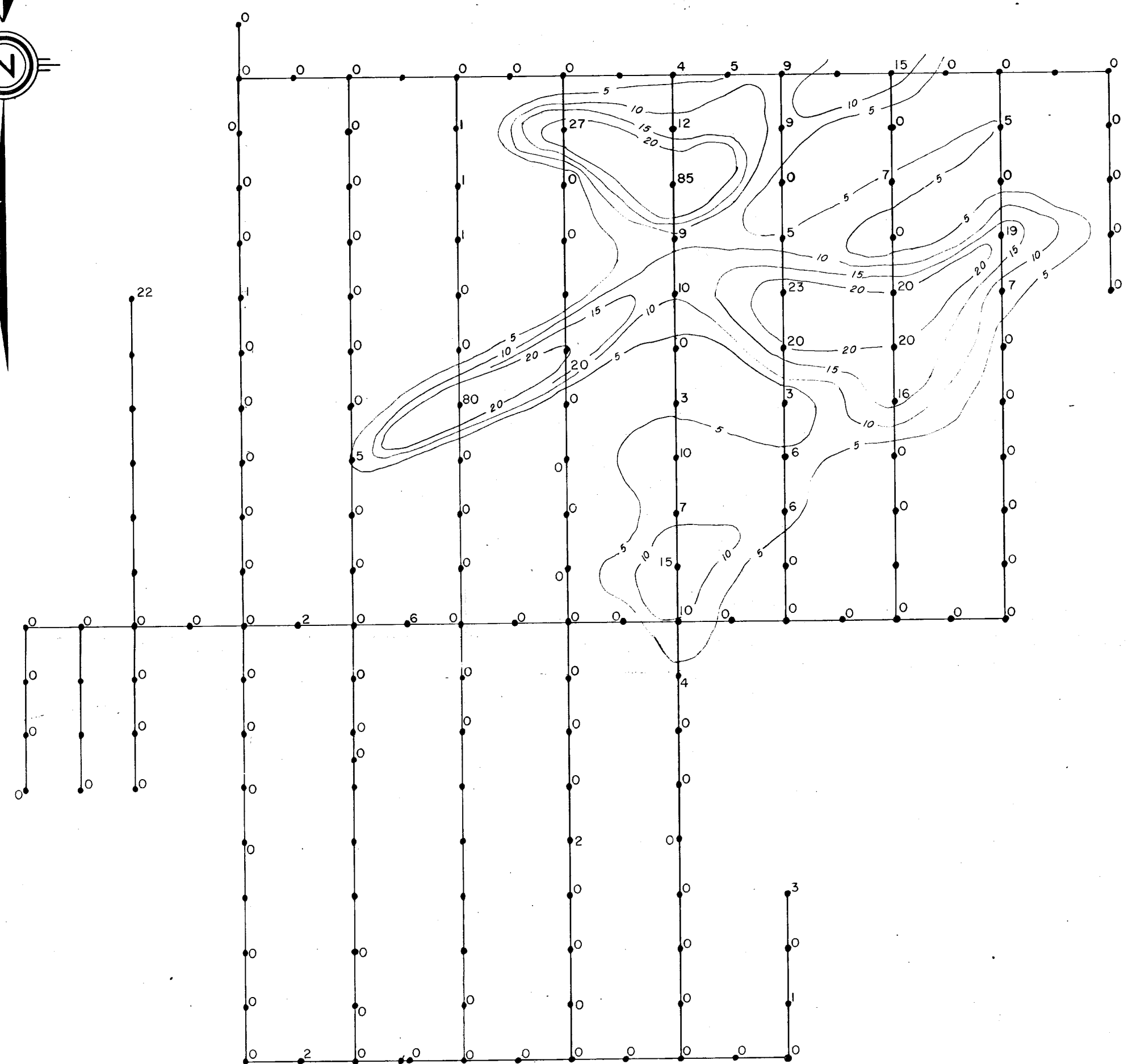
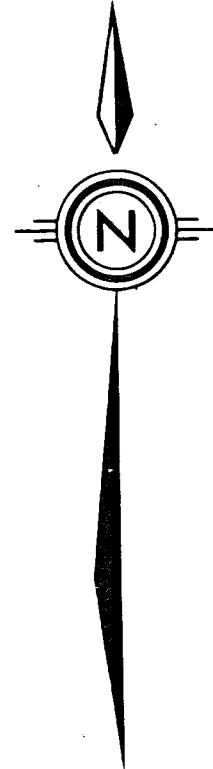
958.26 - owing by Javelin

pd 300 July 22

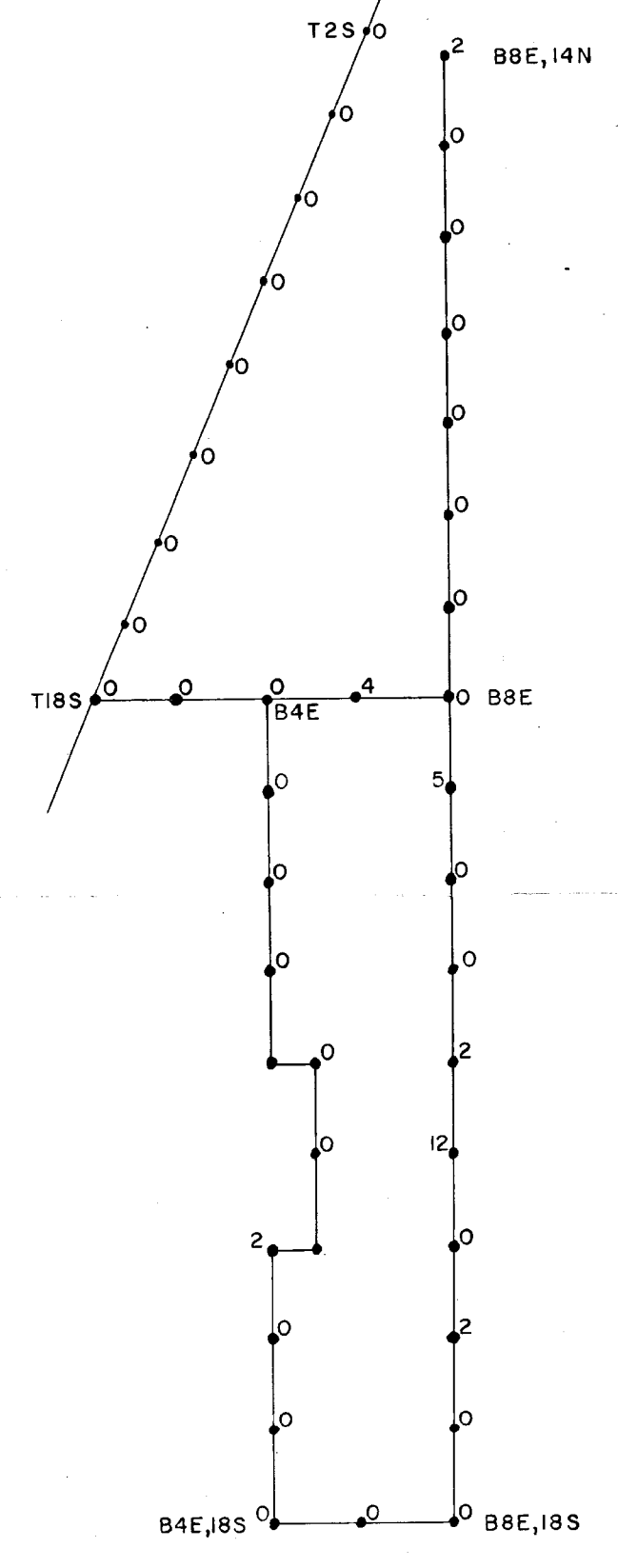
Western Silica (Javelin)

Dis. Inv. July 69

18+00W
16+00W
14+00W
12+00W
10+00W
8+00W
6+00W
4+00W
2+00W
0+00
2+00E
4+00E
6+00E
8+00E
10+00E
12+00E
14+00E
16+00E
18+00E
20+00E
22+00E



22+00N
20+00N
18+00N
16+00N
14+00N
12+00N
10+00N
8+00N
6+00N
4+00N
2+00N
0+00
2+00S
4+00S
6+00S
8+00S
10+00S
12+00S
14+00S
16+00S



LEGEND

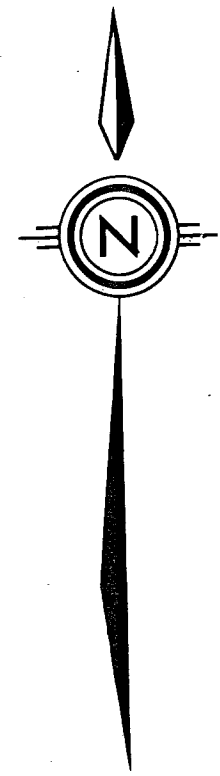
— MOLYBDENUM VALUE IN ppm.

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. **2185** MAP **#4**

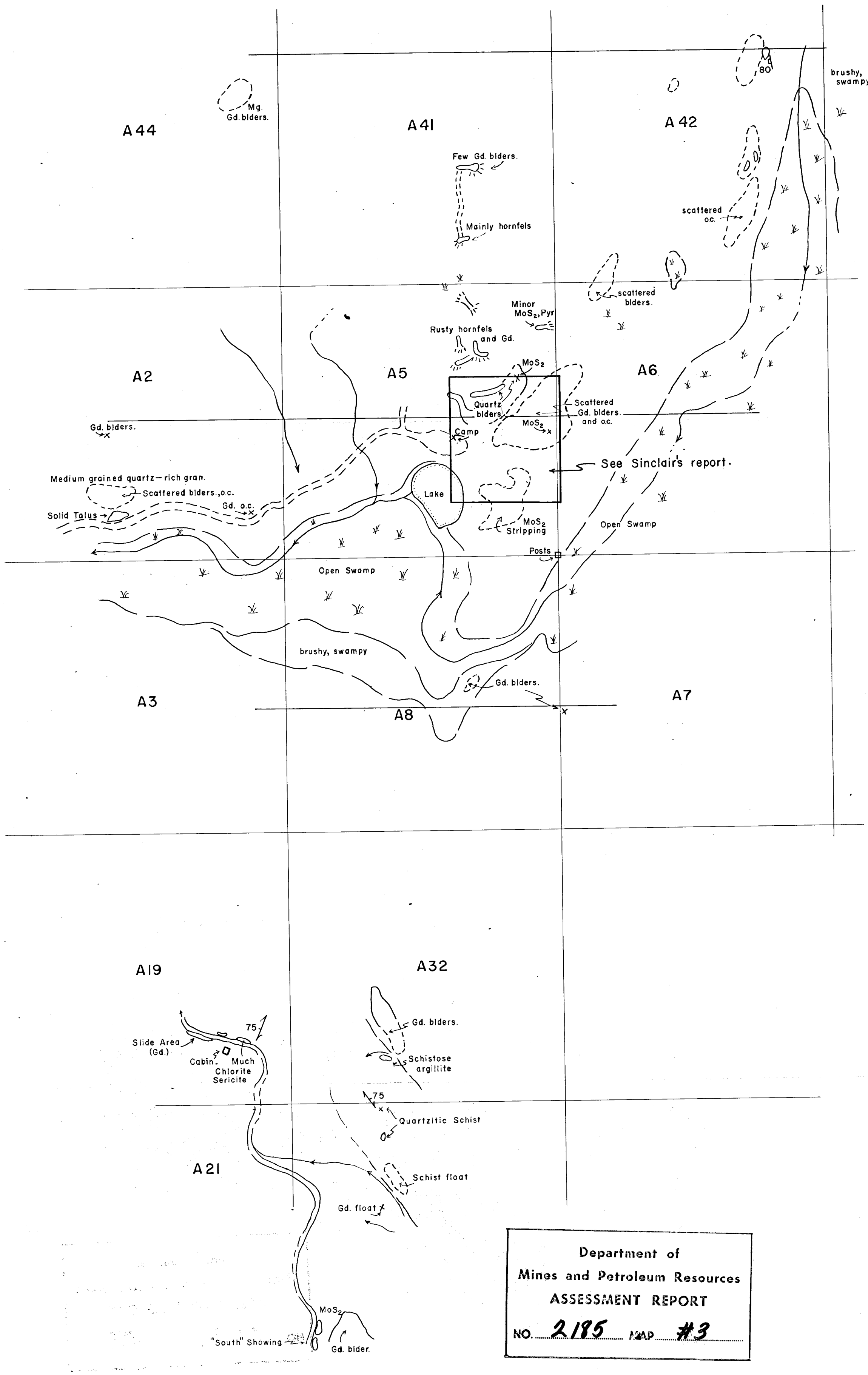
2185

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.	
JAVELIN MINES LTD. N.P.L. MANSON CREEK PROPERTY	
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY PLAN	
DRAWN BY: D.T.C.	SCALE: 1" = 400 feet
CHECKED BY: R.P.	DATE: January, 1970

18+00W
16+00W
14+00W
12+00W
10+00W
8+00W
6+00W
4+00W
2+00W
0+00
2+00E
4+00E
6+00E
8+00E
10+00E
12+00E
14+00E
16+00E
18+00E
20+00E
22+00E



22+00N
20+00N
18+00N
16+00N
14+00N
12+00N
10+00N
8+00N
6+00N
4+00N
2+00N
0+00
2+00S
4+00S
6+00S
8+00S
10+00S
12+00S
14+00S
16+00S



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2185 MAP #3

LEGEND

- Gd. GRANODIORITE
- 75/ SCHISTOCITY
- 80/ JOINTING
- ↘ CREEK
- ROAD
- ~ SWAMP
- BULLDOZER TRENCH
- AREA OF SCATTERED OUTCROP OR ABUNDANT FLOAT

2185

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.	
JAVELIN MINES LTD. N.P.L. MANSON CREEK PROPERTY	
SURFACE PLAN & GEOLOGY	
DRAWN BY: D.T.C.	SCALE: 1" = 400 feet
CHECKED BY: R.P.	DATE: January, 1970