3785

GEOCHEMICAL - GEOLOGICAL - GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

HOWELL CREEK PROSPECT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ROK CLAIMS : 30 mi South of Fernie
Lat. 49° 14' N Long. 114° 43' W
82 G / 2 E

for

CONCEPT RESOURCES LTD.

by

Ronald K. Netolitzky, M.Sc., P.Geol.

July 28, 1972

Consulting Geologist
Calgary, Alberta
265-5781 (403)

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Concept Resources Ltd., a detailed evaluation of a portion of the Howell Creek property was undertaken. A party of five, consisting of geologists R.K. Netolitzky, E.W. James, C. Moell, assistant E. Williams, and cook G. Moell were retained in the field from July 4, to July 11, 1972. E.W. James arrived at and commenced work in the field on July 6, 1972. An additional day (July 12) was spent on trenching prior to demobalization. Harold H. Williams assisted in office interpretation of geochemical data.

The program comprised of detailed examination of an anomalous area previously outlined by stream geochemistry. The main components of the program were: detailed soil sampling, additional stream geochemistry, VLF - EM survey, and detailed geological mapping. Control for the surveys were vertical aerial photographs and chain and compass controlled flagged lines, except for lines 12 and 13 which have pace and compass control.

Stream sediments and soil samples were analysed by Geophoto Services Ltd. Rock samples were analysed by Loring Laboratories Ltd.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Howell Creek property is located within the main ranges of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, southeast British Columbia, at the approximate latitude of 49°15' and longitude of 114°30' (N.T.S. 82-G-2E). The area thus falls within the Fort Steel Mining Division of British Columbia.

Access to the area is via the British Columbia Forest Service road from the Morissey Bridge, ten miles southwest of Fernie. Logging roads along and between Twentynine Mile Creek and Howell Creek supply access to the claims examined.

Additional claim posts to those located in the previous year's program are listed below:

Initial post	ROK 7
Initial post	ROK 8
Final post	ROK 5
Final post	ROK 6
Final post	ROK 12
Initial post	ROK 205
Initial post	ROK 206
Initial post	ROK 207
Initial post	ROK 12
Final post	ROK 11

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area examined is characterized by a rugged east-west trending ridge, with a maximum elevation of approximatly 7300 feet. Maximum relief is in the order of 1800 feet. Twenty-nine Mile Creek and Howell Creek,with their subsidiaries, form a rough trellis drainage pattern. The major drainage valleys are original U-shaped glacial valleys which have been deepened to V-shaped valleys in the upper high gradient regions.

Extensive logging activity and a subsequent forest fire have destroyed much of the original thick growth of evergreens. This has facilitated geological mapping and prospecting by exposing outcrop, subcrop, and talus.

Extensive snow cover on the northern slope of the main ridge and within cirques at the headwaters of Wutluk and Howell Creek restriced exploration in these areas.

PREVIOUS WORK

The Geological Survey of Canada (Price, 1965) mapped the area at a scale of 1" = 1 mile and outlined the alkali syenite complex in the Howell Creek area. Structural studies were conducted by Jones (1966).

The property was first staked by N.C. Lenard in 1969. During 1969 and 1970 reconnaissance stream geochemical sampling and prospecting were carried out. Some anomalous geochemical values were indicated in this initial work.

During 1971, a more detailed geochemical and geological evaluation were conducted for Canarctic Resources Ltd. by H.H. Williams Ph.D, P.Geol. and E.W. James B.Sc. For the basis of this season's program and the general geological setting, the reader is referred to their resulting report (Geological - Geochemical Report, Howell Creek Prospect, British Columbia, June 30, 1971).

GEOLOGY

General Geology

The Howell Creek Fenster is the main geological feature of the area. A complex alkali syenite-trachyte intrusive is exposed along the south west margin of the fenster. A late Lower Cretaceous or early Upper Cretaceous age is suggested for the intrusive. Sedimentary formations in the immediate area vary in age from Precambrian Purcell to Upper Cretaceous Wapiabi and Belly River Strata. The Lewis Thrust and subsiduary thrust faults form the main structural features of the area.

For a more detailed description of the geological setting the reader is referred to the report of Williams and James (1971).

Detailed Geology

In conjunction with geochemical sampling and geophysical traverses, a detailed geological examination was conducted (Map 1). The rock units encountered and location of contacts confirm those indicated by previous mapping. It was necessary to utilize the composition of subcrop and talus in the mapping program due to the scarcity of outcrop. The most important feature observed, which has not been reported in previous mapping, is the considerable development of quartz veining and associated silicification of the syenites and

trachytes.

A brief description of the main rock types is located within the appendix. A limited thin section study is also in the process of being completed. The intrusive body has been divided into two main rock units: 1A, syenite, leucocratic syenite, and syenite porphyry; and 1B, trachyte, chloritized trachyte, and trachyte porphyry. The geological mapping conducted, though of more detail, was considerably more restricted in area then that previously completed. The objective of the mapping was primarily to supply control for the geochemical and geophysical surveys.

Contact Metamorphism

No obvious contact metamorphic effects were observed in the limited outcrop available. In the western portion of the area, siltstones near the intrusive contact or present as inclusions have a baked hornfels appearance.

Alteration

Considerable alteration is in evidence within the syenite-trachyte body. Although surface weathering is locally extensive, most alteration is related to post-intrusive fracturing and shearing. Alteration features which are evident include: sericitization, quartz veining-silicification, and hematization.

Structure

The trachyte-syenite intrusive has well developed jointing probably relating to the cooling of the body. In addition, a northeast trending joint set, with associated quartz veining is related to tensional features. Subsequent, at least in part, to the tensional jointing is shearing with an approximate attitude of N70°W/40°N.

Economic Geology

On the basis of geology and geochemistry completed to date, mineralization appears spatially associated with internal contacts or zoning with in the intrusive, and associated with sedimentary - intrusive contacts. However, poor outcrop exposure makes the above conclusions tentative.

Mineralogy

Hand specimen identification of the following non-silicate minerals was completed in the field:

Pyrite, present as disseminations and fracture fillings.

Galena, present as disseminations within fractured syenite and is possibly present as disseminations within quartz veining.

Sphalerite, associated with quartz veining and as disseminations within altered syenite. The mineral was also tentatively identified as weak disseminations within quartzite.

Black, metallic to semi-metallic sulphide?, has not been identified. Observed in association with vein quartz in float.

Limonite, present as common weathering product after pyrite and possibly other sulphides.

Hematite, red earthy and black metallic varieties related to shearing and alteration. May be a feature of late shear zones.

Secondary, yellow oxide stain, present on joint surfaces, vein quartz and altered syenite. Has similar appearance to secondary oxides after molybdenite (ferrimolybdite - $Fe_2O_3.3MoO_3.8H_2O$).

Ore Controls

Insufficient geologic data are available for difinitive conclusions on ore controls. From evidence of mineralization located in float, silicification and fracturing with associated quartz veining is the most important feature. The vein quartz is generally vuggy and often coarsely crystalline with good development of crystal faces. Low pressure-temperature conditions of formation would be indicated. Sphalerite, galena, or molybdenite mineralization is generally resistant to normal weathering processes. However, in this area, the oxidationof pyrite to form acidic waters, combined with steep hydrological gradients has formed a considerable leached zone.

This extensive leaching prevents a more definate evaluation of the ore potential.

The syenite-trachyte boundaries appear to form favourable loci for mineralization. Indications of mineralization appear to be invariably associated with brecciation and silicification.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The geochemical program consisted of two main phases. The first being the detailed extension of the previous stream geochemical program. This, with the previous season's work, formed the basis for location of a more detailed soil geochemical program.

Stream Geochemistry

The results of this season's stream geochemistry program are compiled on Map 2. Stream waters and sediments were tested for total heavy metals (THM) in the field. The field proceedures were the same as discribed in the previous year's report. The selection of background values etc. is considered valid as in the previous report. The samples were also subjected to laboratory analyses for Pb and Zn. In addition, all samples containing greater tha 500 ppm of either metal were analysed for Cu and Ag. Thus, Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag were analysed for, utilizing atomic adsorption techniques. The minus 80 mesh silt samples of 0.5 g. were run by 1:1 HNO_3, digested for one hour at 90°C., then diluted to 10 ml. for a dilution factor of 20x.

The main streams (Twentynine Mile, Howell and Wutluk creeks) have a relatively steep hydrological gradient in the order of 200 feet per mile. Subsiduary streams have much steeper

gradients which often exceed 1000 feet per mile. The location of sedimentary fines in the upper portions of the subsiduary streams is rare and thus coarser material was often collected. These factors made it impossible to locate an upper cutoff for anomalous stream values. Anomalous values located on the north slope of the ridge would suggest that mineralization continues on both sides of the east-west ridge.

Snow and runoff conditions restricted the extent of the stream survey. In addition to the main anomalous area, which was subjected to a detailed soil geochemical program, there was some indications of anomalous Zn values coming from the headwaters of Howell and Wutluk creeks.

Soil Geochemistry

The results of the soil geochemistry program are plotted on Map 3. The profiles proceedures and background values are as discribed in the previous season's report. Approximatly one half of the soil samples were analysed for THM in the field. In addition, all samples were analysed for Pb and Zn by atomic adsorption, using the minus 80 mesh fraction. All samples which contained greater than 500 ppm of either metal were also analysed for Cu and Ag. A number of samples in close proximity to quartz veining and extensive quartz float were analysed for Mo.

For the Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag analyses 0.5 g. of soil were run by 1:1 HNO_3, digested for one hour at 90°C. and then diluted to 10 ml. for a dilution factor of 20x. For Mo, 1 g. of soil was digested in HNO_3 (conc.) and HCl (conc.) for two hours, then diluted with sodium sulphate solution to 10 ml. for a dilution factor of 10x.

No well developed soil profiles were available for sampling. On Map 3, the values for Pb and Zn have been contoured at 200, 500 and 1000 ppm intervals. A total of ten anomalous areas or values have been given letter designations of 'A' to 'J'. There is an apparent east-west zoning of Pb and Zn soil anomalies; with Pb increasing and Zn decreasing from west to east.

Anomaly A; This is the most extensive Pb anomaly and is open to the east. A maximum value of 1400 ppm Pb and 2.4 ppm Ag were obtained from one sample. Two Zn anomalies flank and overlap the Pb anomaly (F & G).

Anomaly B; This is a north-south trending combined Pb and Zn anomaly. The north south direction may reflect the downslope movement of rock and soil.

Anomaly C; This forms a partially overlapping Pb and Zn anomaly which is a northwestern extension of anomaly 'B'.

Anomaly D; This is an isolated Pb response of 600 ppm which is just upslope of an extensive Zn anomaly (E). This offset is probably the result of hydromorphic migration of Zn with Pb being closer to the source.

Anomaly E; This covers an extensive area of anomalous Zn values, which is a western extension of anomaly 'C'. However, it does not contain anomalous Pb values. One soil sample which was analysed for Cu contained 420 ppm Cu. This anomaly is open to the west.

Anomaly F; This is an area anomalous in Pb and Zn, which is upslope from anomaly 'A'.

Anomaly G; This covers an area of anomalous Zn values and occurs down slope from anomaly 'A'. Zn would be expected to be transported down slope from any Pb responses due to the greater mobility of Zn.

Anomaly H; This is a Zn anomaly located on the north slope of the main east-west ridge, and requires further definition to the south.

Anomaly I; This is an isolated Pb and Zn anomaly which appears to be related to a syenite-sedimentary contact.

Anomaly J; An isolated Pb and Zn anomaly down slope of Cambrian and Devonian dolomites having reefal formations and solution breccias.

GEOPHYSICS

A VLF - EM survey was selected for the property for the following reasons:

1. It has the ability to detect small ore bodies.
2. It detects structures (faults, shear zones) as well as massive sulphides.
3. Some of the detection characteristics are intermediate between conventional EM and IP (disseminated sulphides).
4. It is a portable, one-man instrument which does not require line-cutting, and is relatively inexpensive to operate.
5. In conjunction with filtering techniques, interpretation is simplified and topographic effects reduced.

The instrument used was a Crone Radem VLF-EM (very low frequency) reciever, serial #61. Dip angle readings were taken on 50 foot intervals, on north-south chain and compass lines and on portions of the east-west chained base line. The resulting profiles for the north-south lines and a portion of the east-west line are shown on Map 4. Transmitting stations utilized were primarily Seattle Washington (SW) and to a minor extent Bilboa Panama (BP)for a portion of line 1.

The raw dip angle data collected has been filtered by the technique discribed by Fraser (1969). The filtering technique reduces noise and transforms dip angle data into contourable values. Only positive values have validity with

regard to conductors and thus warrant contouring. Although some of the filtered values obtained have close spatial association with disseminated pyrite and/or shear zones, the values obtained were extreemly low and no definate conductors are considered to have been located.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Detailed coverage of a portion of the Howell Creek property resulted in the location of significant Pb and Zn anomalies in soils. In addition, indications of Pb and Zn mineralization were found in float and outcrop. Assay results from rock samples were poor, but this is related to the heavily leached nature of surface and near surface material. With data available to date, the property should be considered to have a good potential for Pb, Zn and Ag mineralization. The possibility of associated Cu was not completely tested. The potential for massive mineralization containing considerable iron sulphides should be considered as poor on basis of VLF-EM survey. Insufficient data are available to consider ore controls.

A potential for significant molybdenite mineralization exists for the property. The anomalously high background for Mo within the area and anomalous values located in last year's survey have not been subjected to further detailed testing.

Poor outcrop exposures in most of the survey area, limited the amount of geological information obtained.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Further soil geochemistry would appear desirable to completely delineate anomalies located to date.
2. Further stream geochemistry and detailed geological mapping is required on areas which were inaccessible due to snow cover. This may locate mineralization in outcrop or delineate areas warranting soil geochemistry.
3. Analyses of soil samples collected to date for Mo and Cu warrants further consideration. Further laboratory testing on some of the rocks obtained to date definitely is warranted.
4. A number of approaches are available for evaluating the geochemical anomalies located to date:

a) trenching to bed rock and if possible to fresh rock, on and upslope of geochemical anomalies with cobra rock drill.

b) utilization of a caterpiller tractor to cut trenches on and up slope of geochemical anomalies.

c) conducting an induced potential survey to define geophysical targets for trenching and/or drilling.

Respectfully submitted,

Ronald K. Netolitzky

Ronald K. Netolitzky, M.Sc., P.Geol.
Consulting Geologist

Calgary, Alberta
July 28, 1972

APPENDIX

CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, Ronald K. Netolitzky, of the City of Calgary in the province of Alberta, do hereby certify:

1. that I am a consulting geologist with an office mailing address at 1512, 727- 6Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 0V1,

2. that I graduated from the University of Alberta, Edmonton with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1964; and from the University of Calgary with a Master of Science degree in 1967,

3. that I am a Member of the Alberta Association of Professional Engineers,

4. that I have been practicing my profession as a geologist for five years,

5. that I have no interest, nor do I expect to recieve any interest, direct or indirect, in the subject property, or securities of Concept Resources Ltd. or its subsidiaries,

6. that the statements made in this report are based on personal examination of the claims July 4 to July 11, 1972 and on a study of published and unpublished reports of the property area,

7. that no legal survey has been conducted over the subject mining properties and, therefore, in accordance with the mining laws of the appropriate jurisdiction in which such properties are situate, the existance of and the area of such properties could be in doubt.

DATED AT: The City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, this 28th day of July, A.D. 1972.

Ronald K. Netolitzky

Ronald K. Netolitzky, M.Sc., P.Geol.

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
R. K. NETOLITZKY

COST ESTIMATES FOR RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

Following are the cost estimates for the programs out lined in the recommendations.

1. Geochemical program:

Mobalization/Demobalization	$150.00
Stream sediment and water analyses (THM)	200.00
150 soil samples @ $3.75/sample	537.50
Five man-days sampling	250.00
Interpretation and report	300.00
SUB-TOTAL	$1437.50

2. Induced polarization survey:

Mobalization/Demobalization	$400.00
Five days IP @ $400.00/day	2000.00
Interpretation and report	400.00
SUB-TOTAL	$2800.00

3. Trenching program:

A)Rental of Cobra drill and equipment	$150.00
Blasting supplies	200.00
Ten days two men	1000.00
Assays	150.00
SUB-TOTAL	$1500.00

B)Utilizing caterpiller tractor

Ten days 'cat' and operator @ $200.00/day		$2000.00
Mobalization/Demobalization		350.00
	SUB-TOTAL	$2350.00

4. Geological mapping program and supervision:

Fifteen days geologist @ $140.00/day		$2100.00
Expenses, Mobalization/Demobalization		200.00
	SUB-TOTAL	$2300.00
	TOTAL	$10,387.50

NOTE: All the above components may not be necessary to evaluate the property. For instance, the IP program could be replaced by more extensive trenching of anomalous areas and upslope of anomalous areas. However, an IP survey may define and delineate targets, such that trenching targets could be considerably reduced.

REFERENCES

Edwards, G.E., and Gordy, P.L. (1962) Age of the Howell Creek Intrusives. Journ. Alberta Soc. Pet. Geologists, V. 10, No. 7, pp. 69-372.

Jones, P.B. (1966) Geology of the Flathead Area of Southeastern British Columbia. Unpub. Ph.D. thesis, Colorado School of Mines.

Price, R.A.(1965) Flathead Map Area. Geol. Survey Can. Mem. 336.

Smith, A.Y. (1964) Cold extractable "Heavy Metal" in Soil and Alluviam. Geol.Survey Can. Paper 63-49.

Turekian, K.K., and Wedepohl, K.H. (1961) Distribution of the Elements in Some Major Units of the Earth's Crust. Geol. Soc.Am. Bull., V. 72, pp. 175-192.

Williams, H.H. and James, E.W. (1971) Geological - Geochemical Report, Howell Creek Prospect, British Columbia, for Canarctic Resources Ltd. Unpub. assessment report.

DECLARATION OF EXPENDITURE

I, Ronald K. Netolitzky, of the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do declare that the following is a true and accurate cost breakdown for the Howell Creek project.

Cost breakdown, Howell Creek Project

Personnel:		
Ronald K. Netolitzky, M.Sc., P.Geol. @$140.00/day for 10 days (two days in office)		$1400.00
B. James B.Sc. @ $100.00/day for 6 days in field		600.00
C. Moell B.Sc. @ $60.00/day for 9 days (8 days in field)		540.00
E. Williams @ 25.00/day for 8 days		200.00
	Sub-total	$2740.00
Rentals:		
Camp rental		$175.00
VLF-EM rental		100.00
Vehical rental		
Hill Leasing Ltd.		127.17
James Exploration Ltd.		29.75
	Sub-total	$431.92
Assaying and chemical analyses		
Loring Laboratories		$ 45.00
Geophoto Services Ltd.		221.00
	Sub-total	$266.00
Disposable supplies:		
Food		$129.93
Gasoline		21.38
Chemical		45.25
Miscellaneous		28.11
	Sub-total	$224.67
Travel expenses (meals and lodging)	Sub-total	$60.75
Office expenses:		
Interpretation of Geochemistry (H.H. Williams)		$175.00
Secretarial		45.00
Drafting		85.00
Reproduction and xeroxing		36.37
	Sub-total	$341.37
	TOTAL	$4084.71

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Laboratory Sample Numbers v. Field Sample Designations

1	SS1-L1	48	2250N-L4	95	72-2A
2	SS2-WL1	49	2650N-L4	96	72-3-SS
3	SS3-WL1	50	00S-L5	97	72-4
4	35W-L1	51	5S-L5	98	*00W-L12
5	3750W-L1	52	10S-L5	99	*100W-L12
6	6250W-L1	53	10SA-L5	100	*250W-L12
7	*6500W-?-L1	54	15S-L5	101	*500W-L12
8	*8750W-L1	55	20S-L5	102	*750W-L12
9	70W-L1	56	25S-L5	103	*1250W-L12
10	7250W-L1	57	250S-L5	104	*1500W-L12
11	75W-L1	58	750S-L5	105	*1750W-L12
12	7750W-L1	59	1250S-L5	106	*1850W-L12
13	80W-L1	60	1750S-L5	107	*00W-L13
14	*8250W-L1	61	2250S-L5	108	*250W-L13
15	85W-L1	62	250N-L6	109	*500W-L13
16	5N-L2	63	500N-L6	110	*750W-L13
17	10N-L2	64	750N-L6	111	*1000W-L13
18	15N-L2	65	1000N-L6	112	*1250W-L13
19	20N-L2	66	1200N*-L6	113	*1500W-L13
20	75N-L2	67	1250N-L6	114	*1750W-L13
21	1150N-L2	68	1500N-L6	115	*1850W-L13
22	1250N-L2	69	1750N-L6	116	*250E-L8
23	1750N-L2	70	2250N-L6	117	*500E-L8
24	*2250N-L2	71	2N-L7	118	*750E-L8
25	00S-L3	72	7N-L7	119	*1000E-L8
26	5S-L3	73	*12N-L7	120	*1250E-L8
27	10S-L3	74	19N-L7	121	*1500E-L8
28	15S-L3	75	450N-L7	122	*250W-L9
29	*20S-L3	76	950N-L7	123	*500W-L9
30	250S-L3	77	1450N-L7	124	*750W-L9
31	750S-L3	78	1650N-L7	125	*1000W-L9
32	*1050S-L3	79	2150N-L7	126	*1175W-L9
33	1250S-L3	80	00E-L8	127	*1250W-L9
34	1750S-L3	81	400W-L9	128	*1500W-L9
35	2250S-L3	82	72-5	129	*1750W-L9
36	5N-L4	83	72-6	130	*2000W-L9
37	10N-L4	84	72-7	131	*250E-L10
38	15N-L4	85	72-8	132	*5E-L11
39	20N-L4	86	72-9	133	*250E-L11
40	25N-L4	87	72-11?	134	*72-17
41	26N-L4	88	72-12	135	*72-18
42	27N-L4	89	72-13	136	*72-19
43	28N-L4	90	72-14	137	*72-20
44	250N-L4	91	72-15	138	*72-23
45	750N-L4	92	72-16	139	*72-24
46	1250N-L4	93	72-17	140	*72-26
47	1750N-L4	94	72-1-SS	141	*72-27

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142	*72-32
143	*72-33
144	*72-34
145	*72-35

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Sample Number	Lab. No.	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Mo PPM	PPM
	1	370	383				
	2	118	167				
	3	18	17				
	4	102	99				
	5	358	38				
	6	72	42				
	7	44	90				
	8	32	37				
	9	112	190				
	10	352	357				
	11	32	57				
	12	232	49				
	13	46	135				
	14	72	35				
	15	50	31				
	16	226	192				
	17	540	289	194	1.0		
	18	1400	95	70	2.4		
	19	354	291				
	20	456	287				
	21	362	274				
	22	774	172	82	4.6		
	23	574	266	208	2.4		
	24	138	53				
	25	50	28				
	26	156	81				
	27	328	114				
	28	598	434	158	1.0		
	29	368	375				
	30	140	22				
	31	118	56				
	32	252	64				
	33	474	180				
	34	90	207				
	35	70	393				
	36	110	350				
	37	150	167				
	38	90	177				
	39	152	145				
	40	122	100			13.5	

Date _____

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Sample Number	Lab. No.	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Mo PPM	PPM
	41	78	44			7.8	
	42	140	37			8.5	
	43	60	23			3.5	
	44	128	338				
	45	148	160				
	46	240	182				
	47	146	115				
	48	110	92				
	49	90	26			7.5	
	50	134	72				
	51	114	189				
	52	176	188				
	53	134	143				
	54	334	365				
	55	310	167				
	56	64	123				
	57	138	163				
	58	108	248				
	59	206	234				
	60	650	209	82	1.8		
	61	92	176				
	62	54	164				
	63	48	152				
	64	80	130				
	65	100	156				
	66	126	81				
	67	228	191				
	68	144	157				
	69	166	209				
	70	116	35				
	71	32	124				
	72	60	119				
	73	66	337				
	74	66	96				
	75	38	124				
	76	78	240				
	77	54	135				
	78	60	558	420	1.2		
	79	60	73				
	80	66	144		-		

Date _____

GEOPHOTO AA LABORATORY
ANALYSIS REPORT

Project SUNWAPTA MINERALS LTD.

Sample Number	Lab. No.	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Mo PPM	PPM
	81	184	87				
	82	156	1080	116	1.4		
	83	258	465				
	84	290	227				
	85	288	155				
	86	250	143				
	87	128	922	156	2.6		
	88	300	1400	418	1.4		
	89	64	213				
	90	50	94				
	91	60	234				
	92	74	225				
	93	58	176				
	94	102	691	68	1.4		
	95	122	1045	76	1.6		
	96	64	83				
	97	270	1150	88	1.4		
	98	56	105				
	99	48	128				
	100	26	82				
	101	18	40				
	102	64	86				
	103	102	346				
	104	174	409				
	105	220	118				
	106	84	167				
	107	40	105				
	108	32	64				
	109	28	56				
	110	24	86				
	111	74	95				
	112	18	22				
	113	40	73				
	114	32	31				
	115	54	98				
	116	70	126				
	117	296	140				
	118	344	216				
	119	160	227				
	120	212	425				

Date _____

GEOPHOTO AA LABORATORY
ANALYSIS REPORT

Project SUNWAPTA MINERALS LTD.

Sample Number	Lab. No.	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Mo PPM	PPM
	121	106	30				
	122	186	49				
	123	578	242	118	0.4		
	124	106	244				
	125	204	316				
	126	200	117				
	127	278	161				
	128	178	212				
	129	112	323				
	130	72	431				
	131	600	180	148	1.8		
	132	136	209				
	133	104	160				
	134	38	117				
	135	40	119				
	136	30	78				
	137	30	69				
	138	36	93				
	139	44	78				
	140	36	46				
	141	22	300				
	142	72	197				
	143	124	263				
	144	64	156				
	145	46	77				

Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag — 0.5 g soil samples were run by 1:1 HNO_3, digested for 1 hour at 90°C, then diluted to 10 ml for a dilution factor of 20x.

Mo - 1 gm samples were digested in HNO_3 (conc.) and HCl (conc.) for 2 hours then diluted with sodium sulfate solution to 10 ml for a dilution factor of 10x.

Date _____

To: MR. RON NETOLITZKY
1517 - 727 - 6th Avenue S.W.
CALGARY, ALBERTA

File No. 5554
Date JULY 19, 1972
Samples CHIPS

Certificate of ASSAY

LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE No.	OZ./TON Gold	OZ./TON Silver	% Cu	% Pb	% Zn	% MoS2
9801	Trace	Trace	---	.02	.01	.003
9802	.020	Trace	----	.02	.005	.003
9803	Trace	.18	----	.01	.01	.003
9805 L-4, 1390'N	Trace	Trace	----	.09	.03	----
9806 L-1, 7100'W	Trace	Trace	.005	.01	.01	----
9807 L-1, 8250'W	Trace	Trace	----	.01	.01	----

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.

Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

A. L. McIsaac

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: HOWELL CREEK

L-1, 3690'W.	Pale grey silicified syenite cut by grey quartz veinlets. A very fine grained grey-black metallic mineral is associated with the quartz veinlets.
L-1, 3800'W+50'S	Boulders of coarse grained, vuggy quartz with with subhedral crystal development. Minor amounts of weathered sphalerite are present in vuggy areas.
L-1, 7100'W	Fine grained leucocratic syenite, minor baked siltstone inclusions. Fine grained, rusted quartz with less than 1% pyrite, 5% limonite after sulphides. Minor grey metallic which may be sphalerite. Assay sample No. 9806.
*L-1, 7300'W	Partially oxidized fine grained trachyte, 5% limonite, 2-3% pyrite.
L-1, 8250'W	Fine grained slightly oxidized quartzite. Contains scattered, finely disseminated sphalerite mineralization. Assay sample No. 9807.
L-1, 8800'W	Buff weathering grey coarse grained syenite porphyry, phenocrysts upto 1 inch in length. Fine grained matrix, trace pyrite.
L-1, 9500'W	Dolomite breccia. Brecciation possibly related to faulting.
L-2, 950'N	Sheared, leached, hematized trachyte. Hematite is present as coating on joints and as minor fracture filling.
*L-2, 950'N	Fractured and brecciated trachyte with vuggy quartz veinlets. An unidentified grey metallic mineral, less than 0.5%, is associated with the quartz.
*L-2, 1000'N	Vein quartz contains 5% of unidentified black metalic to sub-metallic mineral.
L-2, 1600'N	Grey weathering trachyte porphyry. Minor yellow oxide stain may be sericitization of feldspar.
L-3, 300'S	Buff weathering, grey fine grained trachyte porphyry, silicified and quartz veinlets.
L-3,1600'S	Green tracyte porphyry with pink feldspar phenocrysts, chloritized? Inclusions of pink syenite.

*L-4, 550'N	Vein quartz containing syenite fragments. Also contains trace amount of very fine grained black metallic mineral.
L-4,900'N	Fine-medium grained silicified syenite and vuggy vein quartz, 2-3% limonite, in part, probably after sulphides.
L-4, 1390'N	Fractured, silicified grey syenite. Minor quartz veinlets, less than 0.5% galena, 3-4% iron oxides in fractures and disseminations, after sulphides. Assay sample No. 9805.
L-4, 1500'N	Buff weathering trachyte, oxidized joint surface may contain fine disseminated galena and possibly sphalerite.
L-4, 2750'N	Brecciated syenite. Quartz composes about 60% of the rock and is vuggy with subhedral crystal development. Feldspars are almost completely weathered, may have contained sulphides.
L-4, 2775'N	Coarse grained light grey quartz. Contains a yellow-brown secondary oxide stain.
*L-5, 650'S	Grey, fine grained slightly porphyrytic syenite. Less than 0.5% of a grey-black semi-metallic mineral.
L-5, 1800'S	Grey - pink two feldspar syenite (monzonite). Less than 5% fine grained interstitial mafics.
L-5, 1900'S	a) Fine to medium grained grey syenite with minor quartz veinlets. Trace amounts of a soft grey metallic. b) Weathered silicified equivalent of the above. Fractures have minor green-yellow stain.
L-6, 1250'N	Fine-medium grained leucocratic grey syenite. Contains less than 1% pyrite with 2-3% limonite after pyrite
L-7, 1650'N	a) Grey leucocratic syenite porphyry, very fine grained matrix. Phenocrysts upto 5cm. Contains less than 1% disseminated pyrite in syenite and on joint surfaces. b) Grey rusty brown weathering cherty siltstone possibly represents bake contact.
*L-8, 1250'E	Medium grained grey leucocratic syenite. 1% pyrite and 4% limonite after pyrite.
L-8, 1300'E	Fine grained grey leucocratic syenite.
*L-11, 250'E	Slightly porphyrytic two feldspar syenite, less than 1% pyrite and limonite. Also less than 1% grey metallic to sub-metallic mineral.

CROMER RANDOM EM. Sec. No. 61.

VLF - EM SURVEY
STATION: BILDAD, PANGIMAN
Survey Line - 4

OPERATORS: A.K. Mendoza, Jr.

DATE: July - 6, 1972

Grid station	Dip angle	Filtered values
0 0	2W. > +4	
	3 W. > +4	0 75
1 E	2 W. > +4	-2 125
	2 W. > +2	-4
2 E	0. > 0	0 225
	0. > -2	-4
3 E	2E. > -4	-4 325
	2 E. > -6	-2
4 E	4 E. > -6	+2 425
	2 E. > -4	+2
5 E	2 E. > -4	0 525
	2 E. > -4	0
6 E	2 E. > -4	+2 625
	2 E. > -2	+4
7 E	0. > 0	+2 725
	0. > 0	0
8 E	0. > 0	-2 825
	0. > -2	+1
9 E	2 E. > +1	+7 925
	3 W. > +5	+3
10 E	2 W. > +4	-1 1025
	2 W. > +4	+2
11 E	2 W. > +6	+4 1125
85 W	4 W. > +8	+4
	4 W > +10	+6 1225
84 W	6 W > +14	+6
	8 W > +16	+2
83 W	8 W > +16	0
	8 W > +16	0
82 W	8 W > +16	-2
	8 W > +14	-2
81 W	6 W > +14	+2
	8 W > +16	+4
80 W	8 W > +18	+4
	10 W > +20	+2
79 W	10 W > +20	-4
	10 W > +16	-6
78 W	6 W > +14	-2
	6 W > +14	-2
77 W	6 W > +12	-2
	6 W > +12	0
76 W	6 W > +12	0
	6 W > +12	+2
75 W	6 W > +14	+4
	8 W > +16	+2
74 W	8 W > +16	
	8 W	

C PONE Ridge MEM
Sec. No. 01

VLF E.M. SURVEY
STATION: SEATTLE, WASH.
SURVEY LINE - 2

OPERATOR: R.K. Hoekzema
DATE: July 7, 1972

GRID STATION	DIP ANGLE	FILTERED VALUE	
00 N	16 N	> +34	
	18 N	> +36	+2 (75'N)
1 N	18 N	> +36	+2 (125'W)
	16 N	> +38	+4
2 N	20 N	> +40	+4
	20 N	> +42	+3
3 N	22 N	> +43	+3
	21 N	> +45	+5
4 N	24 N	> +46	+3
	24 N	> +43	-3
5 N	24 N	> +45	-5
	21 N	> +43	0
6 N	22 N	> +45	+2
	23 N	> +45	-2
7 N	22 N	> +43	-3
	21 N	> +42	0
8 N	21 N	> +43	+2
	22 N	> +44	+1
9 N	22 N	> +44	-2
	22 N	> +42	-4
10 N	20 N	> +40	-2
	20 N	> +40	0
11 N	20 N	> +40	0
	20 N	> +40	-2
12 N	20 N	> +38	-2
	18 N	> +38	0
13 N	20 N	> +38	0
	19 N	> +38	+1
14 N	20 N	> +39	0
	19 N	> +38	-4
15 N	19 N	> +35	-5
	16 N	> +33	-1
16 N	17 N	> +34	+1
	17 N	> +34	-1
17 N	17 N	> +33	-3
	16 N	> +31	-2
18 N	15 N	> +31	0
	16 N	> +31	-2
19 N	15 N	> +29	-2
	14 N	> +29	0
20 N	15 N	> +29	-1
	14 N	> +28	-1
21 N	14 N	> +28	-1
	14 N	> +27	-3
22 N	13 N	> +25	-4
	12 N	> +23	
23 N	11 N		

SURVEY LINE - 7 | Date: July 7, 1972

GRID STATION	DIP ANGLE		Filtered Value	
24 S	22 N	> +43		
	21 N	> +43	+2	(2325's)
23 S	22 N	> +45	+4	(2275's)
	23 N	> +47	+1	
22 S	24 N	> +46	-3	
	22 N	> +44	-2	
21 S	22 N	> +44	0	
	22 N	> +44	-1	
20 S	22 N	> +43	-1	
	21 N	> +43	+1	
19 S	22 N	> +44	-1	
	22 N	> +42	-3	
18 S	20 N	> +41	0	
	21 N	> +42	0	
17 S	21 N	> +41	-1	
	20 N	> +41	+2	
16 S	21 N	> +43	+1	
	22 N	> +42	0	
15 S	20 N	> +43	+2	
	23 N	> +44	-2	
14 S	21 N	> +41	-2	
	20 N	> +42	+1	
13 S	22 N	> +42	-2	
	20 N	> +46	-5	
12 S	20 N	> +37	-7	
	17 N	> +33	-4	
11 S	16 N	> +33	+1	
	17 N	> +34	+2	
10 S	17 N	> +35	+3	
	18 N	> +37	+2	
9 S	19 N	> +37	-3	
	18 N	> +34	-5	
8 S	16 N	> +32	-3	
	16 N	> +31	-3	
7 S	15 N	> +29	-2	
	14 N	> +29	0	
6 S	15 N	> +29	+1	
	14 N	> +30	+3	
5 S	16 N	> +32	0	
	16 N	> +30	-5	
4 S	14 N	> +27	-5	
	13 N	> +25	-3	
3 S	12 N	> +24	-2	
	12 N	> +23	-3	
2 S	11 N	> +21	-5	
	10 N	> +18	-3	
1 S	8 N	> +18	-1	
	10 N	> +17		
00 S	7 N			

SURVEY LINE -4 DATE: JULY 9, 1972

Grid Station	Dip Angle		
0 0 N	25 N	>	+49
	24 N	>	+41
1 N	17 N	>	+35
	18 N	>	+36
2 N	18 N	>	+36
	18 N	>	+36
3 N	18 N	>	+36
	18 N	>	+37
4 N	14 N	>	+35
	16 N	>	+35
5 N	17 N	>	+35
	18 N	>	+36
6 N	15 N	>	+36
	16 N	>	+38
7 N	20 N	>	+42
	22 N	>	+44
8 N	22 N	>	+43
	21 N	>	+43
9 N	22 N	>	+46
	24 N	>	+47
10 N	23 N	>	+45
	22 N	>	+46
11 N	24 N	>	+49
	25 N	>	+48
12 N	23 N	>	+47
	24 N	>	+46
13 N	22 N	>	+44
	22 N	>	+44
14 N	22 N	>	+44
	22 N	>	+42
15 N	20 N	>	+42
	22 N	>	+42
16 N	26 N	>	+40
	20 N	>	+38
17 N	18 N	>	+36
	18 N	>	+38
18 N	20 N	>	+37
	17 N	>	+35
19 N	18 N	>	+36
	18 N	>	+37
20 N	19 N	>	+37
	18 N	>	+35
21 N	17 N	>	+33
	16 N	>	+34
22 N	18 N	>	+33
	15 N	>	+31

Grid Station	Dip Angle		
23 N	16 N	>	+30
	14 N	>	+26
24 N	12 N	>	+24
	12 N	>	+22
25 N	10 N	>	+21
	9 N	>	+17
26 N	8 N	>	+15
	5 N	>	+9
27 N	4 N	>	+12
	8 N	>	+12
28 N	4 N	>	+7
	3 N	>	+5
29 N	2 N		

SURVEY LINE -5 DATE: July 9, 1972

GRID STATION	Dip Angle	
25S	16 N	> +34
	18 N	> +35 -1
24S	17 N	> +33 -4
	16 N	> +31 -3
23S	15 N	> +30 -2
	15 N	> +33 -5
22S	16 N	> +35 -2
	17 N	> +35 +1
21S	18 N	> +36 +1
	18 N	> +36 +4
20S	16 N	> +40 +4
	22 N	> +46 -2
19S	18 N	> +38 +1
	20 N	> +41 +5
18S	21 N	> +43 +5
	22 N	> +46 +5
17S	24 N	> +46 +3
	24 N	> +49 +1
16S	25 N	> +47 -2
	25 N	> +47 0
15S	25 N	> +49 +2
	26 N	> +49 -2
14S	25 N	> +47 -1
	24 N	> +46 0
13S	24 N	> +47 -2
	23 N	> +46 0
12S	23 N	> +47 +4
	24 N	> +50 +5
11S	26 N	> +52 +1
	26 N	> +51 -1
10S	25 N	> +51 -1
	26 N	> +50 -1
9S	24 N	> +50 0
	26 N	> +50 -2
8S	24 N	> +48 0
	24 N	> +50 +2
7S	26 N	> +50 -2
	24 N	> +48 -3
6S	24 N	> +47 -3
	23 N	> +45 -3
5S	22 N	> +44 -5
	22 N	> +40 -10

GRID STATION	Dip Angle	
4S	18 N	> +34 -10
	16 N	> +30 -8
3S	14 N	> +26 -6
	12 N	> +22 -6
2S	10 N	> +20 -5
	10 N	> +17 -9
1S	7 N	> +11 -13
	4 N	> +4
00S	0.	

SURVEY LINE - 6 | DATE: July 9, 1977

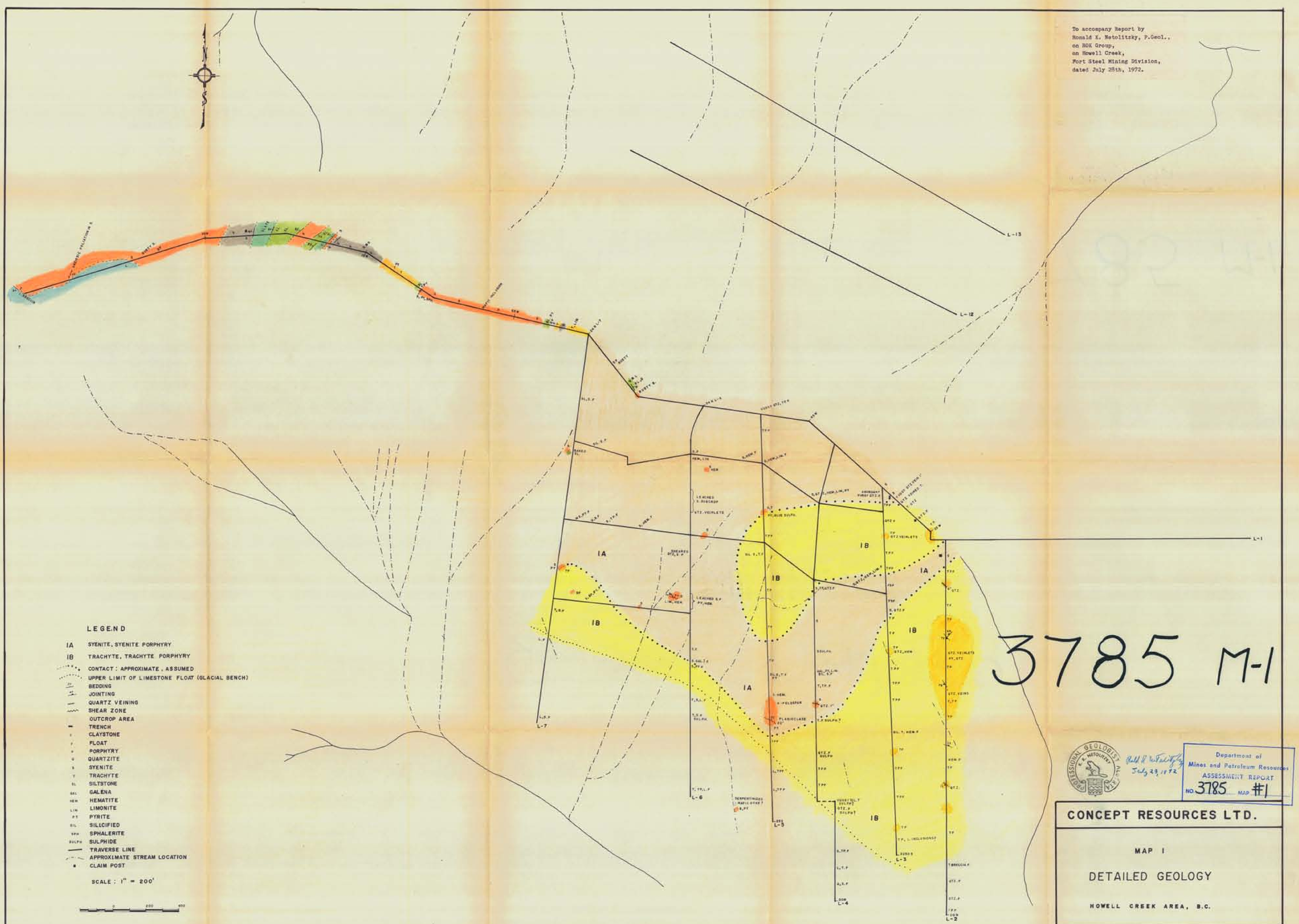
Grid STATION	Dip Angle		
2N	16N	> +32	
	15N	> +33	+3
3N	17N	> +35	+3
	18N	> +36	0
4N	19N	> +35	-1
	17N	> +35	+3
5N	18N	> +38	+3
	20N	> +36	-3
6N	19N	> +35	-5
	17N	> +33	-2
7N	16N	> +33	0
	17N	> +33	0
8N	16N	> +33	+2
	17N	> +35	+3
9N	18N	> +36	+2
	19N	> +37	+2
10N	19N	> +38	0
	19N	> +37	-1
11N	18N	> +37	+2
	19N	> +39	+3
12N	20N	> +40	0
	20N	> +39	0
13N	19N	> +40	+4
	21N	> +43	+4
14N	22N	> +44	+1
	22N	> +44	-1
15N	22N	> +43	-1
	21N	> +43	0
16N	22N	> +43	-2
	21N	> +41	-2
17N	20N	> +41	-2
	21N	> +43	-2
18N	22N	> +43	-2
	21N	> +41	-2
19N	20N	> +41	0
	21N	> +41	-2
20N	20N	> +39	-6
	19N	> +35	-6
21N	16N	> +33	-4
	17N	> +31	-9
22N	14N	> +24	-13
	10N	> +18	-10
23N	8N	> +14	-10
	6N	> +6	
29N	2N		

SURVEY LINE -7 | JULY 9, 1972.

Grid Station	Dip Angle	
00N	15 N	>+39
	15 N	>+31 +4
1N	16 N	>+34 +7
	18 N	>+38 +6
2N	20 N	>+40 +4
	20 N	>+42 +4
3N	22 N	>+44 +5
	22 N	>+47 +6
4N	25 N	>+51 +5
	26 N	>+52 -1
5N	26 N	>+50 -4
	24 N	>+48 -1
6N	24 N	>+49 +1
	25 N	>+49 +1
7N	24 N	>+50 0
	26 N	>+49 -4
8N	23 N	>+46 0
	23 N	>+49 +5
9N	26 N	>+51 -2
	25 N	>+47 -6
10N	22 N	>+45 -2
	23 N	>+45 -2
11N	22 N	>+43 -4
	21 N	>+41 -1
12N	20 N	>+42 +5
	22 N	>+44 +2
13N	22 N	>+44 0
	22 N	>+44 -2
14N	22 N	>+42 -5
	20 N	>+41 -1
15N	21 N	>+41 -1
	20 N	>+40 +1
16N	20 N	>+42 +2
	22 N	>+42 -2
17N	20 N	>+40 -4
	20 N	>+38 -4
18N	18 N	>+36 -3
	18 N	>+35 -4
19N	17 N	>+32 -6
	15 N	>+29 -6
20N	14 N	>+26 -7
	12 N	>+22 -9

Grid Station	Dip Angle	
21N	10 N	>+17 -9
	7 N	>+13 -7
22N	6 N	>+10 -10
	4 N	>+3 -11
23N	1 S	>-1 -5
	0°	>-2 -5
24N	2 S	>-6
	4 S	

To accompany Report by
Ronald K. Netolitzky, P.Geol.,
on ROK Group,
on Howell Creek,
Fort Steel Mining Division,
dated July 28th, 1972.



LEGEND

1A	SYENITE, SYENITE PORPHYRY
1B	TRACHYTE, TRACHYTE PORPHYRY
	CONTACT : APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED
	UPPER LIMIT OF LIMESTONE FLOAT (GLACIAL BENCH)
	BEDDING
	JOINTING
	QUARTZ VEINING
	SHEAR ZONE
	OUTCROP AREA
	TRENCH
c	CLAYSTONE
f	FLOAT
p	PORPHYRY
q	QUARTZITE
s	SYENITE
t	TRACHYTE
sl	SILTSTONE
GAL	GALENA
HEM	HEMATITE
LIM	LIMONITE
PY	PYRITE
SIL	SILLCIFIED
SPH	SPHALERITE
SULPH	SULPHIDE
	TRAVERSE LINE
	APPROXIMATE STREAM LOCATION
	CLAIM POST

SCALE : 1" = 200'

0 200 400

3785 M-1

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA R. K. NETOLITZKY

Ronald K. Netolitzky July 29, 1972

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3785 MAP #1

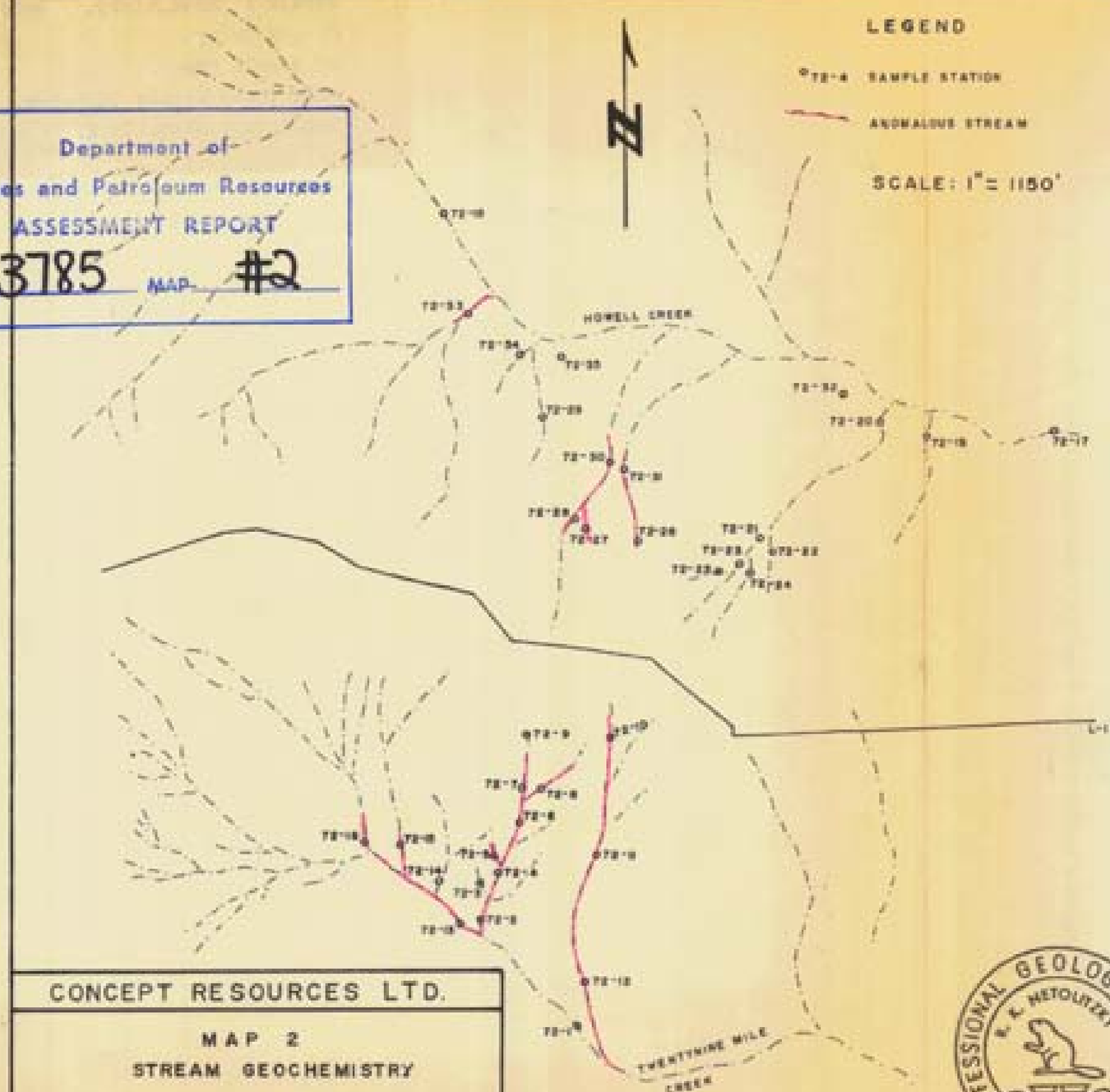
CONCEPT RESOURCES LTD.

MAP 1

DETAILED GEOLOGY

HOWELL CREEK AREA, B.C.

BY R.K. NETOLITZKY 28 JULY 1972



CONCEPT RESOURCES LTD.

MAP 2
STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY
HOWELL CREEK AREA, B.C.

BY R.K. NETOLITZKY 28 JULY 1972

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
R. K. NETOLITZKY

Ronald K. Netolitzky
July 28, 1972

STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

	THM WATER	THM SEDIMENT	PPM Pb	PPM Zn	PPM Cu	PPM Ag
72-1	5	20+	102	691	68	1.4
72-2	6+	20+	122	1045	76	1.6
72-3	2	3	64	83		
72-4	6+	20+	270	1150	88	1.4
72-5	6+	20+	156	1080	116	1.4
72-6	6+	20+	258	465		
72-7		18	290	227		
72-8		8	288	155		
72-9		10	250	143		
72-10	5+					
72-11	5	19	128	922	156	2.6
72-12	5+	20+	300	1400	418	1.4
72-13	3	12	64	213		
72-14	3	13	50	94		
72-15	1	13	60	234		
72-16	2	12	74	225		
72-17	5	9	38	117		
72-18	2	11	40	119		
72-19	2	8	30	78		
72-20	3	2	30	69		
72-21	3					
72-22	3					
72-23	3	7	36	93		
72-24	3	5	44	78		
72-25	2					
72-26	11		36	48		
72-27	8		82	300		
72-28	6					
72-29	8					
72-30	11					
72-31	18					
72-32	6	15+	72	197		
72-33	4	15+	124	264		
72-34	4	5	64	156		
72-35	1	2	46	77		

THM values are in micrograms per litre.

To accompany Report by
Ronald K. Netolitzky, P.Geol.,
on ROK Group,
on Howell Creek,
Fort Steel Mining Division,
dated July 28th, 1972.

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA R.K. NETOLITZKY

Ronald K. Netolitzky
July 28, 1972.

L-13
L-12
L-1
L-7
L-6
L-5
L-4
L-3
L-2

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J

LEGEND

- SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY STATION
- PPM Pb
- PPM Zn
- PPM Cu
- PPM Ag
- EXTRACTABLE TOM (ml. of dithizone to titrate)
- PPM Mo
- B — ANOMALY DESIGNATION
- 200 PPM Pb contour
- 500 PPM Pb contour
- 1000 PPM Pb contour
- 200 PPM Zn contour
- 500 PPM Zn contour
- STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY STATION
- L-1 — TRAVERSE LINE
- STREAM, APPROXIMATE LOCATION

SCALE: 1" = 200'

0 200 400

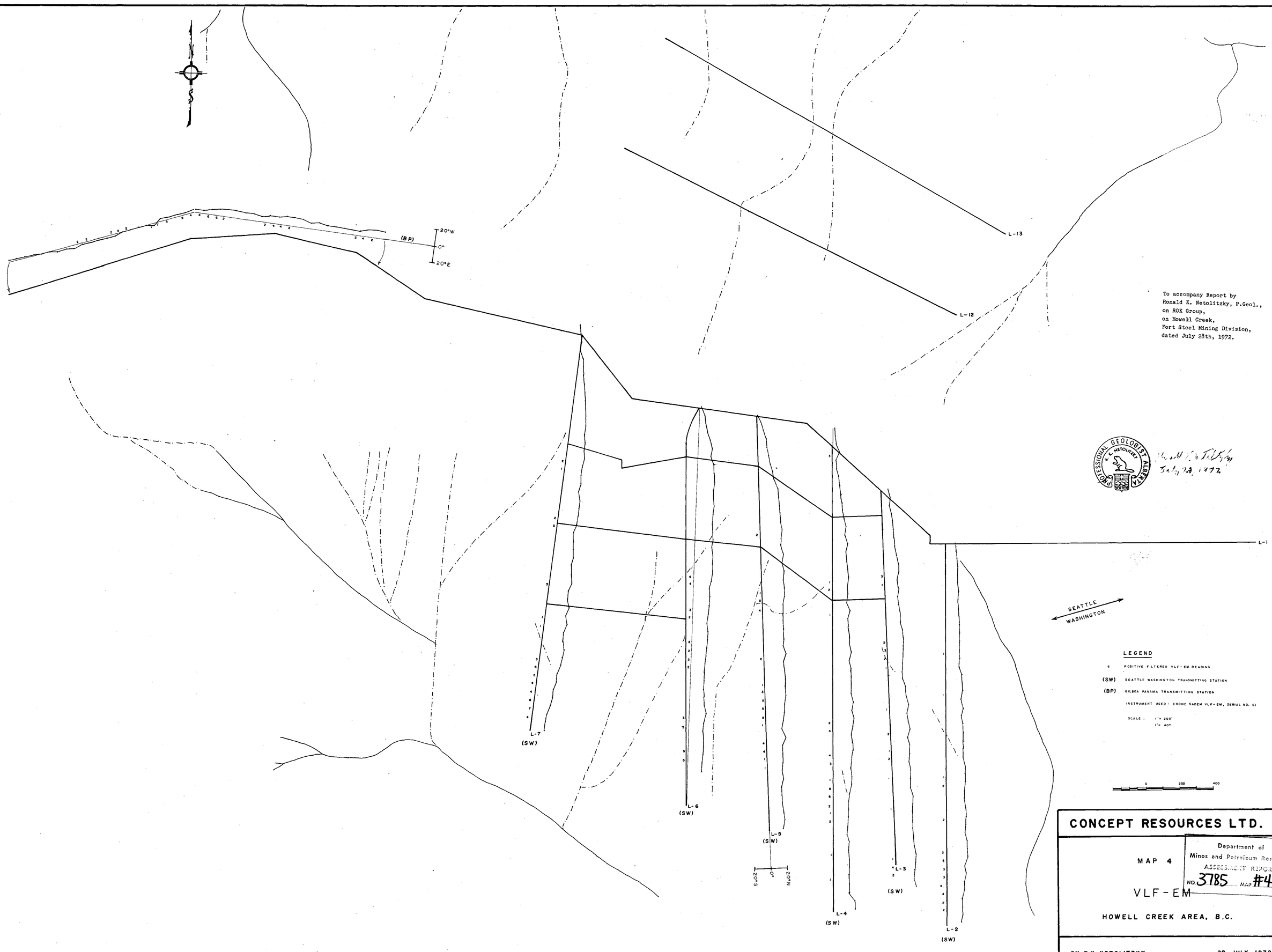
CONCEPT RESOURCES LTD.

MAP 3

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

HOWELL CREEK AREA, B.C.

BY R.K. NETOLITZKY 28 JULY 1972



To accompany Report by
Ronald K. Netolitzky, P.Geol.,
on ROK Group,
on Howell Creek,
Fort Steel Mining Division,
dated July 28th, 1972.

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
R. K. NETOLITZKY

July 28, 1972

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MAP 4

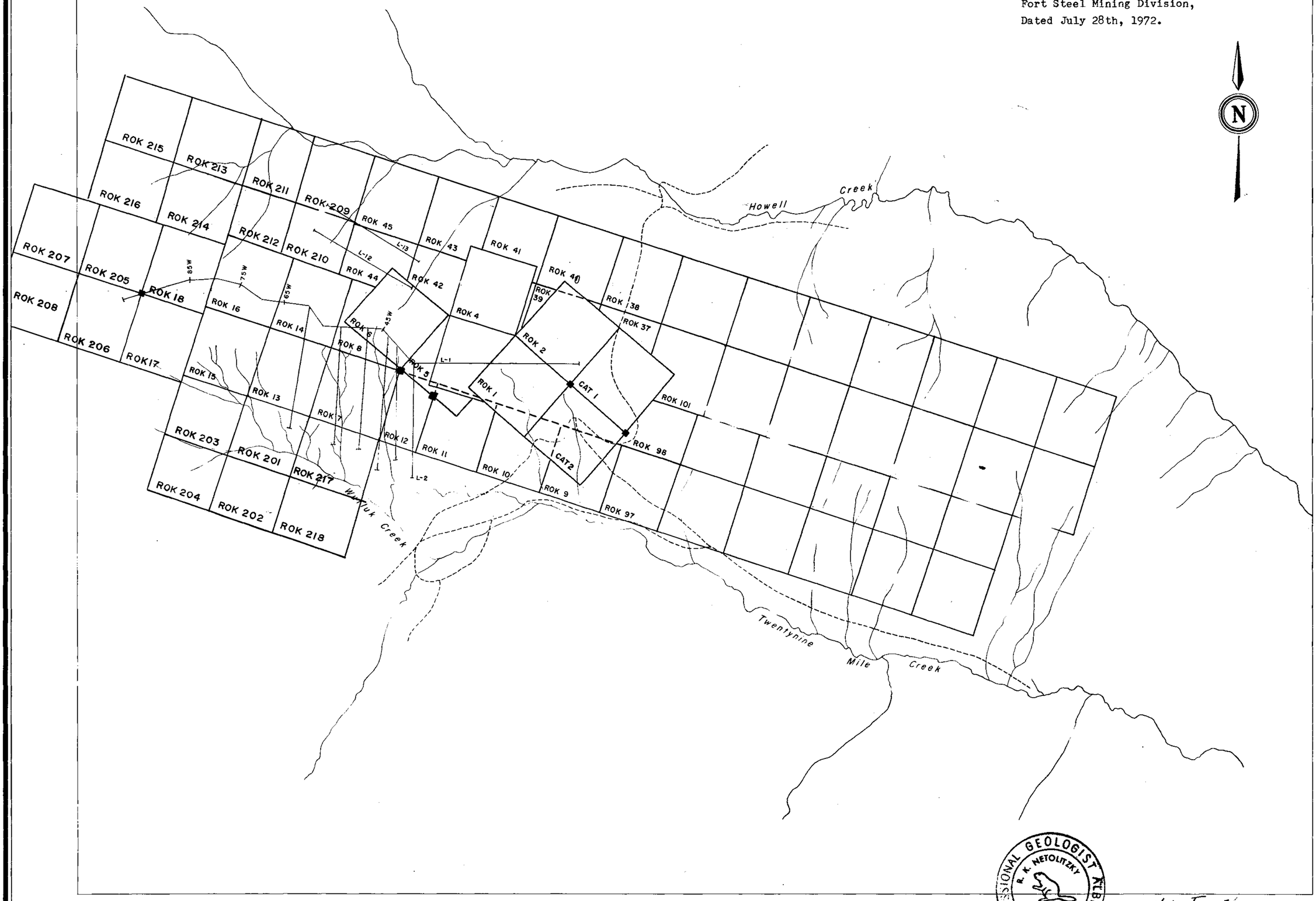
VLF-EM

HOWELL CREEK AREA, B.C.

BY R.K. NETOLITZKY

28 JULY 1972

To accompany report by
Ronald K. Netolitzky, P.Geol.,
on ROK Group,
on Howell Creek,
Fort Steel Mining Division,
Dated July 28th, 1972.



LEGEND

■ Claim Post Located
— TRAVERSE LINES

1/4 0 1/4 1/2 Miles

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R. K. NETOLITZKY

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MAP 5

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

HOWELL CREEK AREA, B.C.

BY RONALD K. NETOLITZKY

Date: 28 JULY 1972

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3785 MAP #5

REB