SUPPLEMENTARY PROSPECTING REPORT

CUB GROUP MINERAL CLAIMS - ALBERNI MINING DIVISION - May, 1974

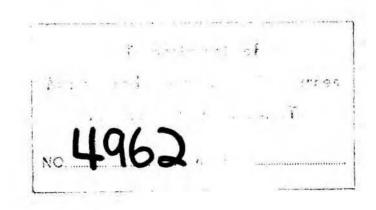
To cover work on the Cub 9 and 10 Mineral Claims. Rec. Nos. 17771-2

All the data pertaining to the Cub Group Mineral Claims can be found in the report that was recorded May 3, 1974. This is intended as a supplementary report to cover the assessment work requirements on two additional claims, Cub No. 9 and Cub No. 10.

This report consists of a description of the geology and mineralization encountered in traverses of an area covering 800'x1200' on the ridge between Noble Creek and Dry Creek, which are the two areas covered in the previous report. This area, at an elevation of between one and two thousand feet consists of a series of steep, rocky ridges and timbered benches. It was attempted to make a grid of lines 200° apart and to examine rock types, make notes of any features of interest and man any occurrences of mineralization along these lines at intervals of 100' as well as anything of interest encountered between these stations. Only one traverse (30W) could be completed the full 800' in a north-south direction. In all other cases, bluffs or steep slopes were encountered that made it necessary to off-set around the obstacle and pick up the station on the next bench. However it is felt that a reasonably thorough examination has been made of the surface features and outcrops on this part of the claim group as, even where the topography made access impossible, a good idea of the rock types and mineralization could be obtained by examining the float on the benches or talus slopes below.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Field work - 1 man for 4 days \$200.00 Rehabilatate camp and transportation 100.00 Report preparation 100.00 400.00



GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The assesment work report that was submitted on May 3, 1974, mentions the numerous narrow quartz veins in the area that were investigated when there was an interest in gold mining in the area a number of years ago and the more recent interest in the possibility of locating a large, low-grade ore-body in the area. The objective of this survey was to further check out these possibilities.

The contact between Karmutsen volcanics and the Coast Intrusive cuts through the area covered in this report in a north-south direction. Little mineralization was found in the volcanics except right at the contact but most of the intrusive examined contained sulphides or stains indicating that sulphides had been leached out.

Pyrrhotite is the most abundant sulphide. On line 28W from 4.00S to 8.00 S and on line 32 W at 7.503, "rusty streaks" up to 12" wide were found in outcrops of quartz diorite that had been rounded and smoothed by glacial action. It was difficult to get samples of this material because of the smooth, hard nature of the outcrops but the chips that were broken off indicated massive pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite grading to altered disrite impregnated with finely disseminated sulphides. Just above station "33W/95" the diorite was sheared and fractured and appeared to contain appreciable amounts of chalcopyrite with other sulphides. A sample was taken at this point but the assay will not be available to be submitted with this report. South of the point where this sample was taken there is a considerable area that is steep and inaccessible. 300' south a trail skirts the high bluffs. East of the contact with volcanic rocks, the high bluffs above the trail consist of mineralized intrusive. Sphalerite and chalcopyrite were found in float that had come down from these bluffs.

Two narrow quartz veins were found and are shown on the accompanying map. The one at 9.00S on line 30% is very narrow. There was no indication that any work had been done on it. The other vein is in the extreme south-west part of the area mapped. It is apparantly the one referred to as the "sulphide lead" on page 39 of B. C. Dept. of Mines Bulletin [8. Most of the sulphides appeared to be leached from the surface exposure of this vein. A cut or short adit had been made at the lower part of the exposure but had caved in and this part of the vein was covered in debris. A notched tree that had once served as a ladder to gain access to some surface cuts higher on the vein was no longer safe to use so only a short section of the vein was accessible. No sumples were taken from the quartz veins for assay.

Halti Gueppeg May 24, 1974

