

5922

REPORT ON EXPLORATION COMPLETED

on the

DICK and FRANK MINERAL CLAIMS

for

BEACH GOLD MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 5922 MAP X

Fred Holcapek, P. Eng.

Vancouver, B. C.

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1-00 INTRODUCTION:

The Dick and Frank claims were staked in July 1975. Following the staking, a program consisting of prospecting, testing of creek using the total heavy metal kit and geological mapping of the eastern portion of the claims was completed.

Work was conducted from July 1 to July 18, 1975, and July 6 to July 10, 1976. Mr. D. Hammer and Mr. O. Graf carried out the 1975 program. The geological mapping, in 1976 was done by the writer.

1-10 Property:

The property consist of the following contiguous mineral claims:

Claim Name	No. of Units	Record Number
Dick	9	36
Frank	10	35

2-00 GEOGRAPHY:

2-10 Location and Access:

The Frank and Dick mineral claims are located along and south of American Creek, 4 miles north of Hope in the New Westminster Mining Division, British Columbia.

Access is via the Trans Canada Highway from Hope to American Creek. The eastern boundary of the Frank claims lies along the highway.

2-20 Topography and Climate:

The property lies within the Coast Range Mountains, west of the Fraser River. Topography is rugged, with relief being in excess of 3,000 feet.

American Creek and its subsidiary streams have cut steep canyons, making traversing the area difficult.

Vegetation on the property is second growth and consists of fir, Douglas fir, cedar and balsam. Underbrush is extremely thick over the greater part of the property.

Climatic conditions are typical for the westcoast mountains. Heavy snow fall with moderate temperatures during the winter month and warm to hot rainy summers.

3-00 HISTORY

The first exploration work on the area of the Dick and Frank claims dates back to 1858. As reported, silver-ore was discovered by the Murphy brothers who sunk the Greenwood shaft in 1858. During 1874 an adit was driven for a distance of 850 feet to intersect the known surface showings. Follow up work consisted of surface trenching and a second adit driven for a distance of 800 feet. Little work was done since 1924 on the property.

A shipment of highgrade ore originating from the open cuts has been reported.

The Dick and Frank mineral claims were staked in July 1975.

Field work consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and silt sampling, using the T. H. M. method was executed during July 1975 and July 1976 under the supervision of the writer.

4-00 GEOLOGY:

4-10 Regional:

The area has been mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada and information has been published as Map 737A, compiled by C. E. Cairnes, 1942.

4-11 Stratigraphy:

The stratigraphic section is as follows:

Jurassic and later: Granite, Granodiorite, quartz diorite and diorite

Jurassic: Custer granite-gneiss, granodiorite

Carboniferous and later: Chilliwack Group: Argillites, slates, Phyllites, conglomerates, minor limestone

The structural setting of the area, from a regional viewpoint is a continuation of the trends west of Harrison Lake.

Folds and Faults have a general north-westerly trend, foliation where observed follows a similar direction.

All rock units older and including the Lower Cretaceous sediments show evidence of deformation and alteration.

4-20 Property Geology:

4-21 General:

The geological mapping completed was conducted along chained traverses following creeks, gullies, claim lines and roads.

Ground control was obtained by tying traverses into the legal corner post of the Frank mineral claims. Topographic maps and an altimeter were used to improve the accuracy of the traverse.

The mapped area covers the eastern and central part of the Dick claims, the southern part of the Frank claims and the area extending to Highway No. 1.

The old adit has been found and mapped but the surface workings could not be located because of extremely dense undergrowth, visibility is poor and the long time elapsed (in excess of 100 years) could have completely obliterated all signs of old workings.

4-30 Geology:

The eastern part of the claim group is underlain by quartzite. The rock unit is strongly sheared and broken along the highway, and where massive, forms cliffs. Towards the west bands of impure, dark brown micaceous quartzites within the white quartzites become more abundant. Attitude of the rock unit is N 10 - 20° E with dips at 60° S. This rock unit is exposed throughout the 290 meter length of the adit. Numerous northerly trending faults have been observed within the adit.

Along the road in the northern central part the quartzites are in contact with conglomerates. The cobbles observed have diameters up to 5 inches and are within a feldspathic matrix.

Approximately 100 m to the west a faulted contact between the conglomerates and a feldspar porphyry is exposed.

The feldspar within the conglomerate matrix may be an expression of a thermal contact.

On the southeastern part of the Dick claims, quartzites are in fault contact with a dark green to black serpentine body. The serpentine is intensely sheared, slickensided and broken.

The reported mineral showings should be in this general area. A traverse started at the mouth of the adit and chained parallel to the adit points to this area. A logging road traverse the claim group at this location.

The showing has not been intersected by the adit and old reports suggest the adit to be about 40 feet short.

4-40 Mineralization:

The mineral showing explored during the period of 1858 - 1924 have not been relocated, but the adit driven to cut the mineralization below the outcrop, approximately 900 feet from the portal has been located.

The main surface showing reportedly consists of a quartz vein 25 feet wide striking N 30° E and dipping 65° N and follows the contact between serpentine (footwall) and granite (hanging wall). A fault displaces the vein 20 feet to the north east.

The vein is well fractured and carries pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and sparse galena.

Trenching traced the vein for a strike length of 200 to 300 feet with about 30 to 40 feet of well exposed mineralization.

The earliest adit, now caved, located below the Canadian Pacific railway, apparently cut quartzites intruded by numerous granitic dykes. At 600 feet from the portal a 2 to 3 foot quartz vein sparsely mineralized with sulfides and scheelite is reported.

It is imperative that the surface workings are relocated before the evaluation of this property can be completed.

5-00 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

The geochemical survey completed was of reconnaissance nature only and consisted of soil, silt and water sampling. Silt and water samples were tested on the spot, soil samples were tested in camp. The total heavy metal kit was used for analysis. A sheet outlining the procedure is appended.

A total of 40 samples were tested.

5-10 Results:

All samples tested were within the low anomalous to background range. This method of geochemical survey is not applicable to the type of mineralization explored for.

A standard soil sampling method with analysis by the atomic absorption units should give reliable results.

6-00 CONCLUSIONS:

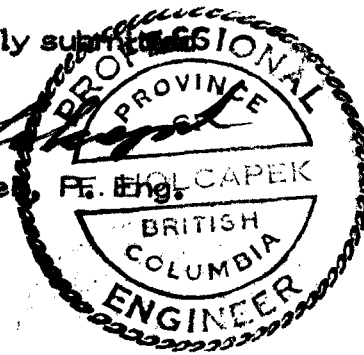
The Dick and Frank mineral claims are underlain by the Chilliwack group quartzites and conglomerates intruded by granites to the west and north and by serpentine in the southern central part.

Mineralization discovered during 1858 and explored till 1924 lies within the eastern margin of the Dick claims but has not been re-located. Mineralization reported consists of chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, various galena carrying low gold and silver values.

Further work is recommended consisting of locating the mineralized area, sampling and geological mapping and acquiring of ground immediately east of the Dick mineral claims.

Respectfully submitted,

F. Holcapek
F. Holcapek, P.E. Eng.



Vancouver, B. C.
July 14, 1976

CERTIFICATION

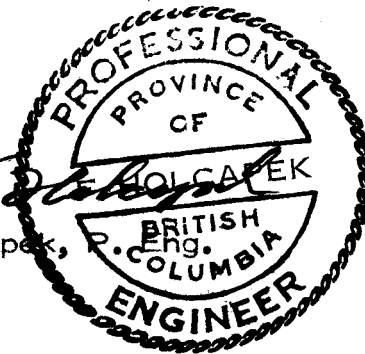
I, F. Holcapek of 92 - 1842, 152nd Street, Surrey, British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1969.
2. I am a registered member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
3. Since graduation I have been engaged in mining Exploration in British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territory, Quebec, Ontario, Nevada, Montana, Arizona, Mexico, Nicaragua and Australia.
4. The program described in the report has been conducted under the supervision of the writer.

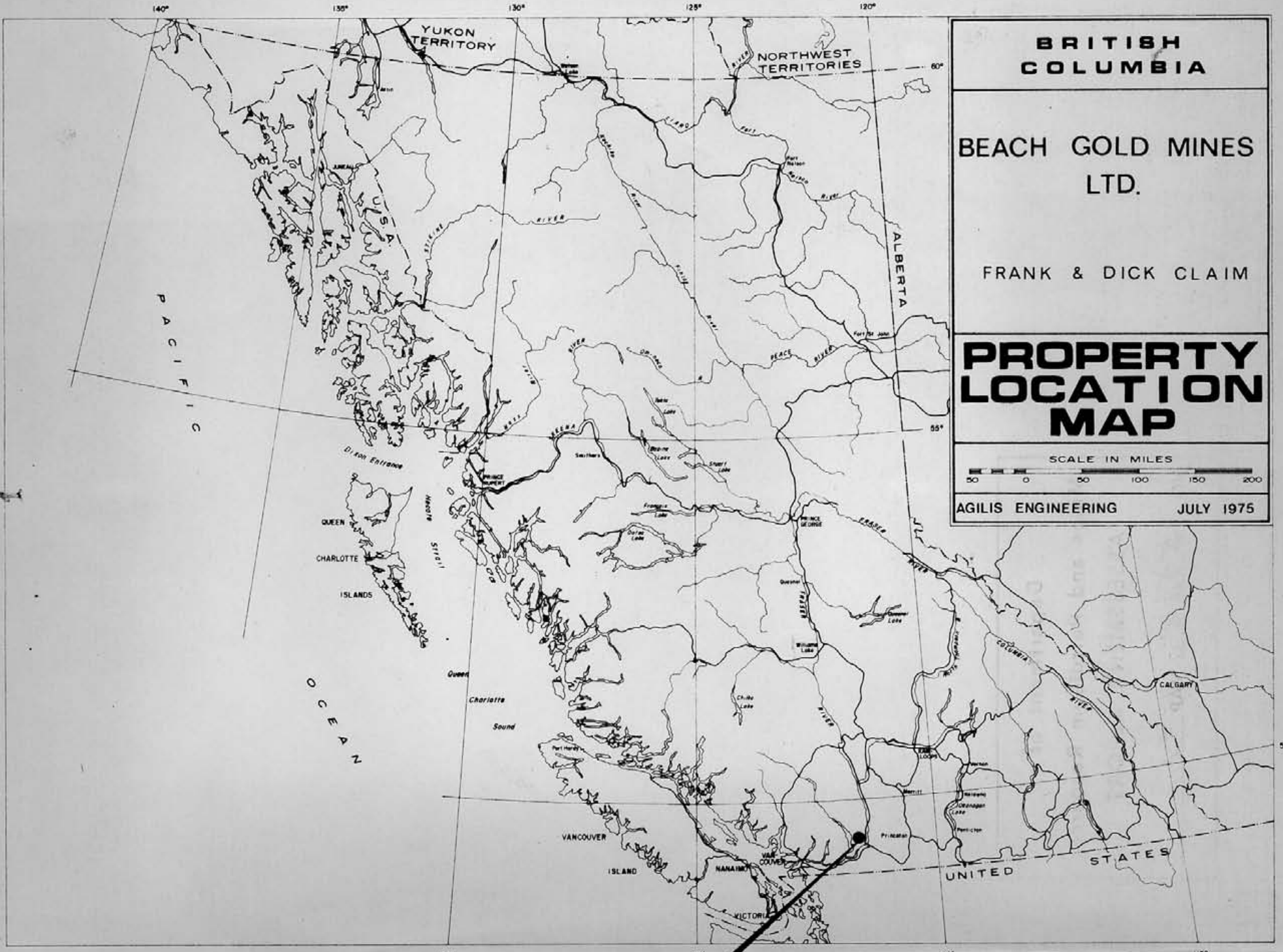
signed,

F. Holcapek

F. Holcapek,



Vancouver, B. C.
July 19, 1976



BRITISH COLUMBIA

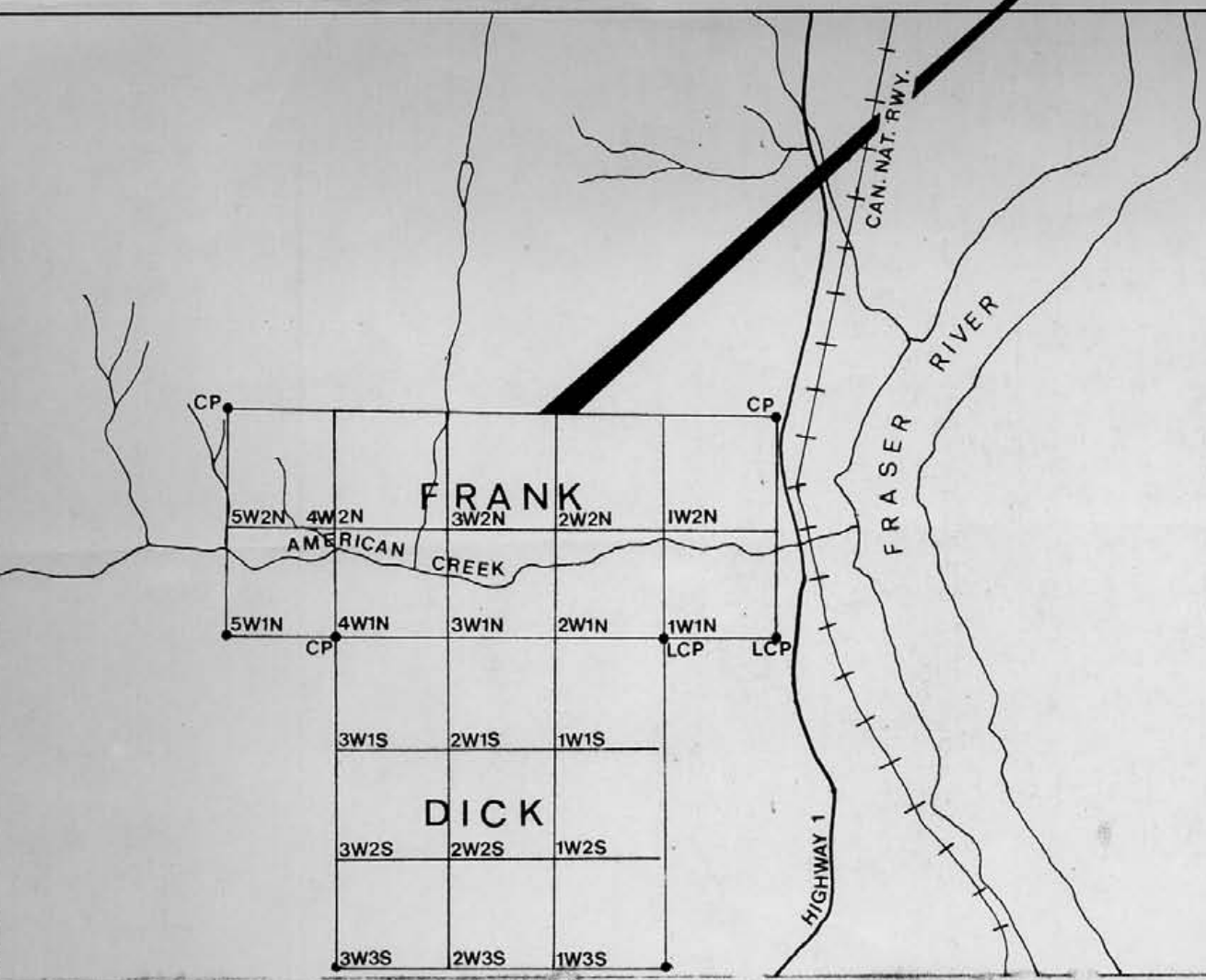
BEACH GOLD MINES LTD.

FRANK & DICK CLAIM

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

SCALE IN MILES
0 50 100 150 200

AGILIS ENGINEERING JULY 1975



5922
map 1

SCALE 1 : 31,680

122° 20'
49° 30'

HEAVY METALS IN STREAM SEDIMENTS

BLOOM TEST FOR EXCHANGEABLE HEAVY METALS

Field equipment and apparatus (1 Kit)

- 1 - field kit
- 1 - 100 ml. graduate cylinder
- 6 - pyrex test tubes - calibrated
- 1 - 250 ml. brown plastic bottle
- 2 - 250 ml. plastic wash bottles
- 6 - polyethylene stoppers
- 1 - volumetric scoop - approx. 0.25 gm.

Field Chemicals

- 2.5 liters prepared Bloom buffer
- 2 liters Benzene
- 5 - 10 mg. capsules Dithizone.

Preparation of dithizone stock solution - 0.01%

Dissolve 10 mg. (1 capsule) of Dithizone in 100 mls. of Benzene
Shake for about 3 minutes to dissolve.

Preparation of working dithizone solution - 0.002%

Dilute 1 part 0.01% dithizone stock solution with 4 parts clean Benzene.

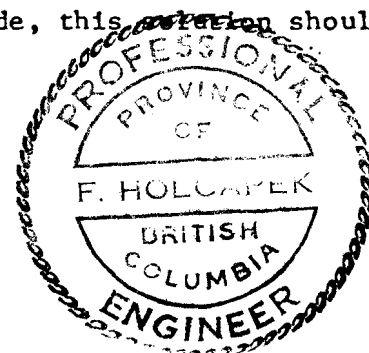
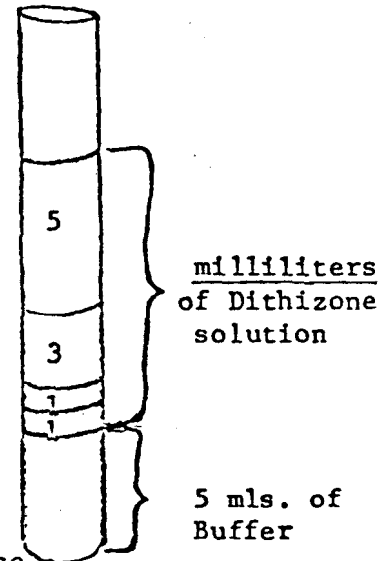
Note 1: Both 0.01% and 0.002% Dithizone solutions should be kept in dark containers.
(e.g. Plastic bottles wrapped in aluminum foil.)

PROCEDURE:

1. Measure one scoopful of sample, leveled with spatula, and tap into marked test tube.
2. Add Bloom Buffer solution to 5 ml. mark.
3. Add 1 ml. of 0.002% Dithizone in Benzene, bringing level to 6 ml. mark.
4. Insert stopper and shake 50 times.
5. Allow Dithizone solution to collect at surface of liquid and observe color. If green, record 0; if blue, record 1; if red, proceed with step 6.
6. Add 1 ml. more of 0.002% Dithizone solution, bringing the level to 7 ml. mark and shake 15 times. If color is blue, record 2; if purple or red, repeat the shakeout adding Dithizone solution in increments of 3 mls, 5 mls until blue-grey end point is reached. Record total volume of Dithizone solution needed to reach blue-grey end point.

Note 2: One ml. of the 0.002% Dithizone solution at the blue-grey end point is roughly equivalent to 2 parts per million exchangeable heavy metals (as Zinc). Total heavy metal content in samples may be as much as 20 times greater.

Note 3: As the Bloom buffer contains ammonium hydroxide, this solution should be kept well capped.



Re: American Creek-
Dick & Frank Claims

Geological mapping, geochemical survey
Work conducted from July 11 to July 18, 1975 and
July 6 to July 10, 1976.

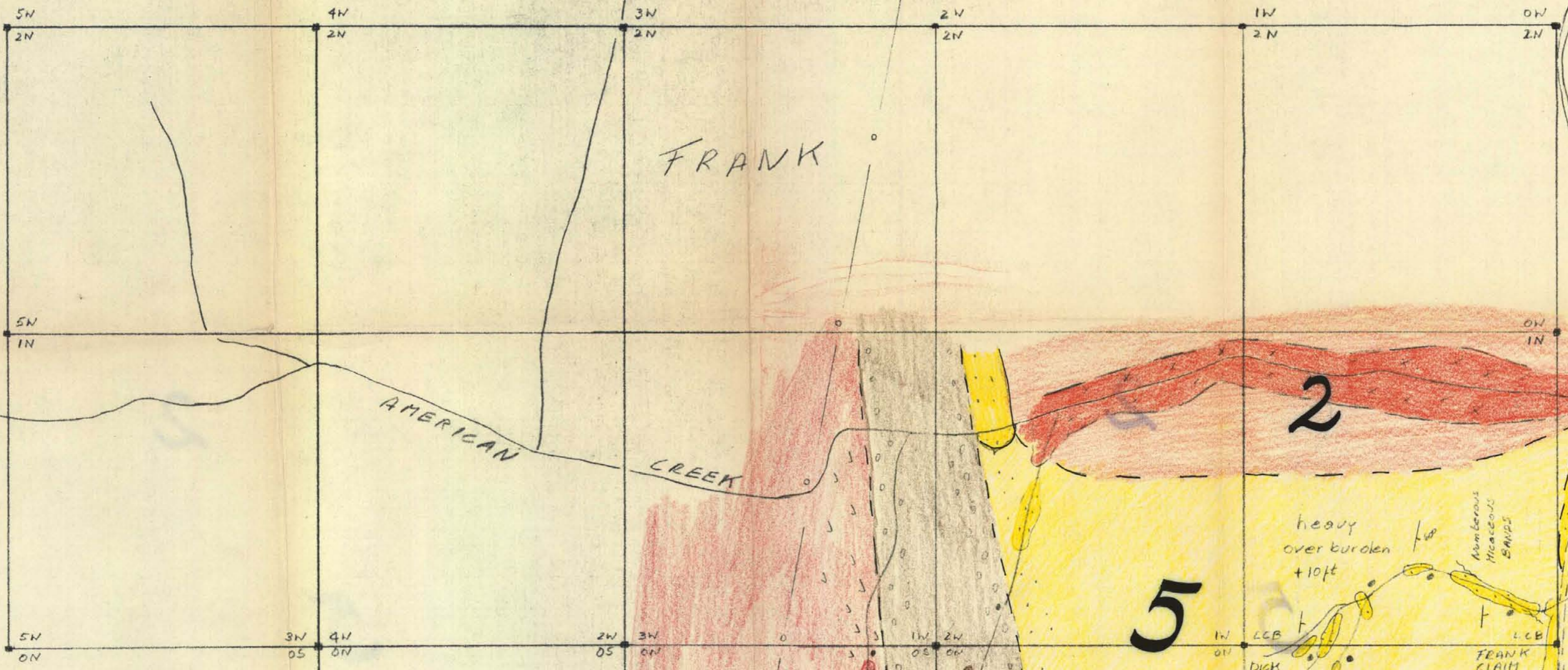
Personnel:

F. Holcapek P. Eng.	5 days @\$200.00/day	\$1,000.00
J. Holcapek helper	5 days @\$ 60.00/day	300.00
D. Hammer fieldman	7 days @\$ 60.00/day	420.00
O. Grag	7 days @\$ 60.00/day	420.00
		<u>\$2,140.00</u>

Disbursements:

Hotel	\$225.00
Meals	280.00
Gasoline	35.00
Truck Rental	133.04
Field supplies	37.50
	<u>710.54</u>
Plus 20% overhead on disbursements.	<u>142.10</u>

852.64
\$2,992.64

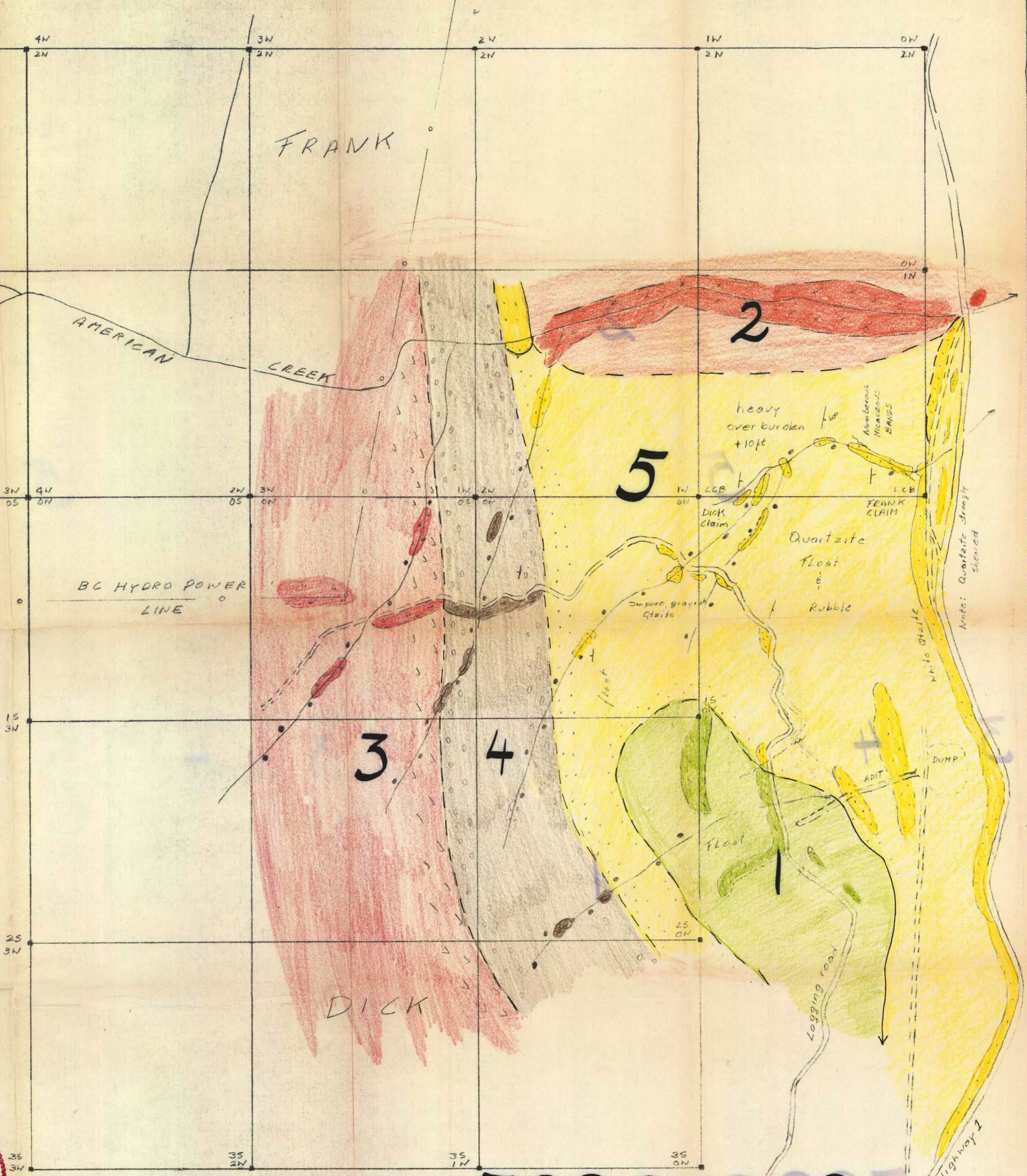


LEGEND

- 5 Quartzite, micaceous bands in places
- 4 Conglomerate
- 3 Granite, porphyritic
- 2 Granite gnaissic
- 1 Serpentine, darkgreen to black
- Geological contact, assumed
- Fault observed
- Attitude, observed
- Outcrop, observed
- Creek
- Roads, Highway
- Powerline
- Adit
- T.H.M. sample location

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 5922 MAP # 2

BEACH GOLD MINES LTD
DICK & FRANK CLAIMS
GEOLOGY AND
T.H.S. GEOCHEM
Scale: 1 : 5,000



5922 M-2

To HOPE