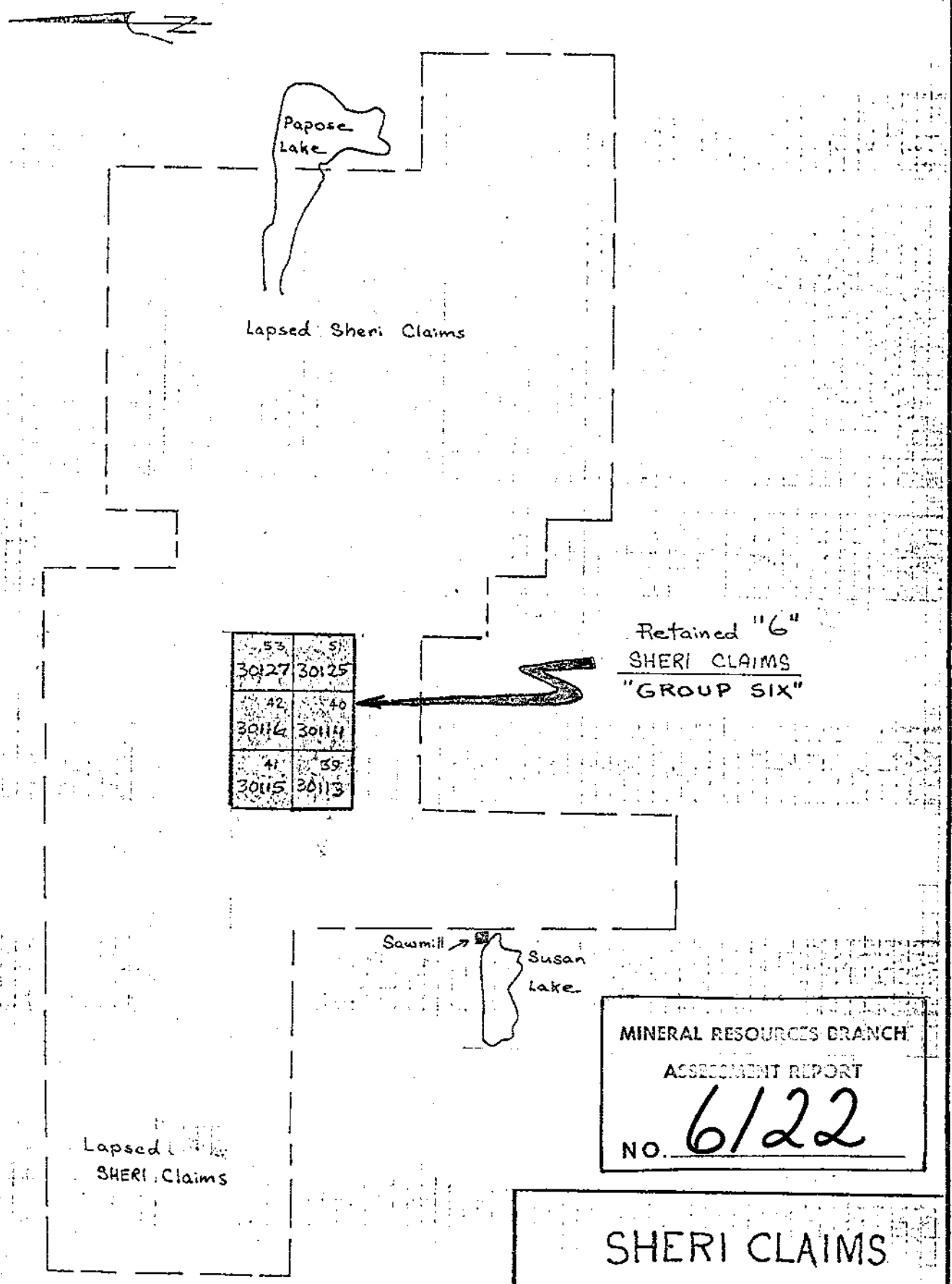
6122

SHERI CLAIMS: REPORT OF PROSPECTING GEOLOGICAL, AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION

JULY, 1976

By H. J. Wahl, P. Eng., B.C.



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6122

SHERI CLAIMS

Scale 1inch = 1/2 Mile 92P-15W

DATE DEC 1976 | NO.

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SHERI CLAIMS: REPORT OF PROSPECTING, GEOLOGICAL, AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION JULY, 1976

By H. J. Wahl, P. Eng., B.C.

SUMMARY

This report describes the results of a prospecting program conducted on the Sheri claims, Clinton M. D. in July, 1976. A fairly large copper soil anomaly is located in the center of the claims, which is coincident with a strong magnetic anomaly and a highly altered pegmatitic hornblendites and pyroxenites. The bedrock/overburden interface is fresh and oxidation of copper sulphides is only incipiently developed.

The potential of the property is considered to be at depth on the basis that the coarse grained, basic intrusive rocks, with associated magnetite and chalcopyrite, represent a magmatic conduit.

A drilling program is recommended to test this concept.

INTRODUCTION

During the period of July 15 through July 25, 1976, a field exploration program was conducted on the Sheri claims, Clinton M. D. This program included prospecting, line cutting, geological mapping, soil sampling, and test pitting. Additionally, five days of office time were spent in the compilation, drafting, and reporting of the field data.

LOCATION

N.T.S. Number:	92P-15W
Latitude:	51°-54'-41"
Longitude:	120°-52'-15"
Province:	British Columbia
Mining Division:	Clinton

Approximately 340 road miles from Vancouver: A paved road extends east from 100 Mile House to within two miles of Eagle Creek. From Eagle Creek the property is accessible by dry-weather gravel roads which pass through the center of the claims.

OWNERSHIP

The claims are owned by H. J. Wahl, F.M.C. 143011 of 442 East 11th. Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia.

The claims on which work is being recorded include:

Claim	Record No.	Record Date	Work Due
Sheri #39	30113	31 Oct. 1972	31 Oct. 1976
Sheri #40	30114	31 Oct. 1972	31 Oct. 1976
Sheri #41	30115	31 Oct. 1972	31 Oct. 1976
Sheri #42	30116	31 Oct. 1972	31 Oct. 1976
Sheri #51	30125	31 Oct. 1972	31 Oct. 1976
Sheri #53	30127	31 Oct. 1972	31 Oct. 1976

HISTORY

The Sheri claims were originally staked in 1972 by Picklands Mathen and Company. The latter company conducted an extensive program of line cutting, geology, and geochemistry in 1973. Private reports, not submitted for assessment credit, showed that a winter geophysical program located strong conductors largely coincident with soil copper anomalies. Limited drilling of these anomalies intersected marginal bedrock copper values contained in highly altered hornblendite and pyroxenite.

Claim posts dated March 1969 have been located on the claims, but there are no work records filed relating to this period.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the current work were to sample in more detail, 1973 soil geochemical anomalies located on the basis of 800-foot spaced lines, and to test the earlier located anomalies by hand trenching.

WORK DONE

4 Line Miles: Line cutting
4 Line Miles: Geological mapping and prospecting
227 Soil samples collected
4 Hand trenches blasted

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Geology

The Sheri property is located on the southeast side of the Jurassic-age Takomkane Batholith. As shown by G.S.C. Map 1278A, the claims locate at the contact of Takomkane intrusive rocks and Triassic Nicola Group volcanics. In actuality, the extent of the Nicola volcanics is less than that depicted by Map 1278A. The contact of Takomkane and Nicola would appear more appropriately to lie along the Boomerang-Papoose Lake fault.

The claims cover the major portion of a prominent aeromagentic anomaly. This feature is caused by the iron-rich hornblendite and its accompanying magnetite content which underlies most of the Sheri claims.

Lithologies

The following account is based upon both surface mapping and examination of drill cores which are stored on the property.

Hornblendites: A hornblendite is the major rock type underlying the property. This unit is variable in appearnce, ranging from 100% hornblende crystals to pegmatitic facies containing up to 90% soda feldspar. Grain size is extremely variable, ranging from fine to super-pegmatitic, with hornblende crystals 6" or more long by 2" to 3" in cross section.

In the areas drilled and mapped, the hornblendite assumes two basic phases; one, an altered hornblendite, with variable amounts of biotite, chlorite, epidote, talc and serpentine: Magnetite is a normal component in local amounts up to 40% by volume. In some instances, the altered hornblendite might be called super-altered, with almost total conversion to an amorphous serpentine texture, sometimes showing relict hornblende crystals. Magnetite in these areas has largely changed to hematite. Intermixed with the altered hornblendite are pegmatitic hornblendites varying from several inches to 50 feet or more in thickness. Soda feldspar, hornblende, and up to 20% epidote characterize this facies. When present, alteration in the pegmatitic facies takes the form of bleaching, and platy minerals are uncommon. Magnetite is frequently present in the pegmatites as discreet crystalline aggregates. Contacts between the two phases are usually marked by a selvage of platy minerals, i.e., chlorite, biotite, talc.

Except in areas of high alteration and shearing, all facies are generally coarsely crystalline.

Diorite: A weakly altered, fine to medium grained diorite was seen infrequently. Its occurrence is most likely as dikes.

Rhyolite, Rhyolite Porphyry: Highly siliceous, sometimes displaying bleaching rims. These rocks occur as dikes. In hole S-2, the rhyolite dike showed narrow breccia structures (1" wide) in-filled with pyrite.

Andesite Volcanics: This rock type was not detected on the grid lines mapped in the previous summer. Aside from its presence in hole S-8, other exposures were located adjacent to L168E. This rock is a medium green volcanic showing strong epidotization in blotches and along fractures, accompanied by swirls of pinkish brown silica. In some areas the rocks show an amygdaloidal texture, the amygdaloids being in-filled with epidote. The rock is microfractured and tends

to break along a number of inherent fracture directions. It normally contains 2 to +10 per cent pyrite as a disseminated and fracture filling sulphide.

Other Rock Types: Aside from the foregoing and exotic clastic rocks seen in fault/shear zones, no other rock types were observed in the drilling.

Structure

Numerous fault and shear zones were encountered by the drilling, ranging from a few inches to 50 feet or more in apparent width. Shearing was generally characterized by an increasing incidence of quartz and carbonate stringers towards the shear. Shear zones themselves showed a variety of deformities including breccia, mylonite, intense chlorite-biotite and/or talc, quartz and carbonate injection and vuggy open spaces. Shear surfaces showed slickensiding and sometimes pyrite or hematite had been smeared and slickensided on these surfaces.

Geological mapping and air photo study has suggested that some prominent fault zones were present on the property. The drilling has confirmed this, and indicates that a fairly strong shear zone likely underlies Island Lake, trending approximately slightly south of due east.

There is a suggestion of a causative relationship between alteration and the proximity of faults: This is not, however, definitely established.

ALTERATION

The main types of alteration present on the basis of megascopic examination are, in apparent order of prominence:

Chlorite
Biotite
Epidote
Serpentine
Talc
Carbonate
Silica
Bleaching (Kaolin?)

SULPHIDE OCCURRENCE

Pyrite was the main sulphide mineral observed in the core. Pyrrhotite may be present, but the close association of sulphides with magnetite make its detection difficult. Chalcopyrite was seen to occur as disseminated, isolated grains, enclosed by or rimming magnetite, and in association with pyritic stringers or fracture fillings. A section of pegmatitic hornblendite in hole S-2 showed the most continuous distribution of chalcopyrite, but the grade was low. The occurrence of chalcopyrite in the pegmatitic facies was more prevalent than its occurrence in altered facies. A narrow quartz vein in S-7 was observed to contain noticeable chalcopyrite and pyrite. Overall, the occurrence of Cu in fractures and veins was minimal. The occurrence of chalcopyrite in pegmatitic facies suggests it may have accompanied the basic intrusion.

MINERALIZATION

Aside from mineralization noted in drill cores and in hand trenches, prospecting along the new Canim Lake Sawmills road, located a 300-foot long exposure showing disseminated and fracture fills of chalcopyrite; occassional traces of bornite were also present, but iron sulphide content was low. This exposure is located between lines 144E and 148E. A visual grade estimate suggested an overall Cu content of slightly less than 0.10% Cu. Actual assays of 25 lb. sample from across the zone were:

	Cu	Ni	Co	Pb	Zn	Ag
*Road cut "A"	2100 ppm	23 ppm	38 ppm	33 ppm	67 ppm	2.3 ppm
Road Cut "B"	2200 ppm	23 ppm	38 ppm	30 ppm	64 ppm	2.6 ppm

*Separate cuts from same sample.

Selected samples of drill core were also assayed, and these returned:

Assays in ppm

a) S-1, 137.5': Altered pegmatitic hornblendite ±10% pyrite
Cu 600, Ni 30, Co 43, Pb 27, Zn 53, Ag 1.4

b) S-1, 152'8": As above
Cu 850, Ni 21, Co 67, Pb 19, Zn 36, Ag 1.2

c) S-1, 155': 6" section semi-massive pyrite with magnetite
Cu 3350, Ni 41, Co 3500, Pb 36, Zn 14, Ag 2.4

d) S-1, 172'6": As a) with disseminated and fracture filling pyrite
Cu 142, Ni 35, Co 90, Pb 14, Zn 33, Ag 1.0

RESULTS OF TEST PITTING (Refer Fig. A for locations)

Trench #1: Shallow overburden (1-2') located on outcrop where overlying soils ran 590 Cu. Rock exposed was altered, coarse grained hornblendite, moderately magnetic, with traces of pyrite.

Test Pit #2: Overburden three feet deep, all glacial drift. Observed float mostly highly serpentinized hornblendite, cut by coarsely crystalline calcite veinlets both white and pink in color. Two pieces of float contained disseminated chalcopyrite and magnetite, showing incipient copper stain. One of the mineralized pieces was cut by a coarsely crystalline sodic feldspar vein (to 1" wide) with pink calcite. An occassional stringer of chalcopyrite was seen. A soil sample from the pit bottom assayed (ppm):

Cu 90, Ni 32, Co 21, Pb 8, Zn 34, Ag 0.6

The float assayed: Cu 1000, Ni 62, Co 36, Pb 23, Zn 45, Ag 1.5.

Test Pit #3: Outcrop close to surface. A very hard, silicified, medium to coarse grained hornblendite was located here. The rock has a blotchy appearance due to patches of epidote and feldspar. Small specks of chalcopyrite are sometimes present with feldspar.

Rock is very rusty on weathered surface from 5-15% pyrite content as:

1) disseminations on fractures

2) bulk dissemination

3) short, very narrow stringers

The rock is moderately magnetic, and is highly micro-fractured.

Rock samples assayed: Cu 130, Ni 25, Co 33, Pb 20, Zn 62, Ag 1.2.

Test Pit #4: Overburden depth in excess of four feet. A soil sample from pit bottom assayed (ppm):

Cu 72, Ni 35, Co 23, Pb 11, Zn 46, Ag 0.8

GEOCHEMISTRY (Refer maps Fig. A, B, Appendix I)

Sample Collection

Soil samples were collected from cut lines at 100 foot intervals. Additionally, samples from seeps and creeks crossed by these lines, were also collected. Samples were dug with a grub hoe and placed in standard soil envelopes, numbered with the location. The procedures for assaying the collected materials are given in Appendix I.

The samples were classified as follows:

N - Glacial drift unmodified by soil forming processes

B - Orange, iron-rich horizon

L - Loam (clay, organic rich soil)

O - Organic material

Figure B shows the distribution of the various horizons over the claims.

Anomalous Cu values are found in all materials: The geochemistry is considered to give a good general account of the distribution of copper in the underlying bedrock.

RESULTS

Samples were tested for Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn, and Ag. While the bedrock is fairly basic in composition and serpentinized in areas, Ni and Co values were low. Pb, Zn, and Ag values were also low and showed no significant departures, thus the values for these metals were not plotted.

In general, the more detailed sampling resulted in a modification of original soil anomalies as detected on 800 foot spaced lines.

An erratic, but persistant anomaly is located between lines 120E and 152E, extending from the base line to 18N. This area amounts to some 5,400,000 square feet, of which about 60% or 3,240,000 square feet show good anomalous Cu values. The better, or eastern portion of this anomaly relates to an area of highest intensity magnetics.

Prospecting between the lines, in the area south of the road to the base line, failed to locate any outcrops. The probable overburden depth in this area is estimated at 20 feet.

It is noteworthy, that in the area of best mineralization located to date (road cut), the soil geochemical values are low. The rock here is very fresh at the bedrock-overburden interface, and oxidation of exposed copper sulphides is just beginning.

The other anomaly of potential interest is the long linear zone that extends from L88E-30N eastwards to L168E-19N. Previous drilling intersected a strong, altered shear zone with chalcopyrite, but not in significant amounts.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Additional soil sampling has more accurately defined anomalous copper patterns in glacial overburden on the Sheri claims.

2. Test pitting and prospecting has shown that bedrock copper mineralization is widespread in minor quantities, and is probably most concentrated in and marginal to the center anomaly.

3. Copper in soils overlying a 300 foot exposure of ±0.10% Cu showed low to threshold values. The bedrock/overburden interface is fresh and sulphides are just beginning to undergo oxidation. The magnitude of soil values is thus an unreliable guide to the tenor of bedrock mineralization.

4. Disseminated and fracture filling chalcopyrite with minor bornite, show the greatest concentration in the area of altered, coarse pegmatitic hornblende-pyroxenite rocks. Strong copper soil anomalies are coincident with the highest magnetic anomaly in this area. This association of highly altered pegmatitic rocks, magnetite, and chalcopyrite could represent a magmatic conduit zone which originally supplied basic volcanics, followed by coarser grained intrusives. This area was subsequently envloped by more acid rocks of the Takomkane batholith, with late stage intrusive activity represented by rhyolite dikes. The whole area has since been eroded to its present configuration.

5. The presence of more massive sulphide concentrations at depth was indicated by previous drilling. Also, chalcopyrite-bornite shows an antipethetic relationship to pyrite. These facts suggest that the "conduit" area thus has a depth potential for discovering more concentrated copper zones which do not outcrop.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Future exploration should consist of core drilling. A pattern of four vertical holes spaced 800-feet apart, within the central anomalous zones should be drilled to a vertical depth of 1,000 feet each.

Prepared by:

H. J. Wahl, P. Eng., B.C.

Appendixes:

I Statement of Costs

II Analytical Method - Sheri Claim Soils

III Assay Reports - Sheri Claim Soils and Rocks

Enclosures:

Fig. A - Sheri Claims, Cu in Soils, plus test pitting and geology, 1" = 400'

Fig. B - Sheri Claims, Soil Types, 1" = 400'

SHERI CLAIMS - STATEMENT OF COSTS

$1,980.00	H. Wahl, 442 E. 11th st., N. Vanc., B.C. V7L 2H2 - 12 days @$165.00/day.
	15 July to 25 July, and Oct. 20-22.
200.00	R. Wahl, 1550 McNair Drive, N. Vanc., B.C. - 10 days @$20/day, field assistant.
	Supplies and Equipment
619.24	Consumables: Food, powder, hardware, topothread, naptha, maps, etc.
217.95	Travel: Gas, oil, hotel, meals.
270.00	Vehicle: 1976 Chevrolet 1-ton pickup license No. 3000 AV - 10 days @$25.00/day, plus service.
970.70	Geochemistry: 227 soil and rock samples plus bags.
80.72	Reporting: Typing & reproduction.
38.74	Communications: Telephone, radio-tel.
14.40	Postage: Sample shipment.
$4,391.75	

CERTIFIED TRUE & CORRECT:

H. J. Wahl, P.Eng., B.C.

APPENDIX I

R. M. Samuels
26 Tutshi Road
Whitehorse, Y. T.

September 15, 1976.

Mr. H. Wahl
442 East 14th Street
North Vancouver, B. C.

Re : Analytical Method - Sheri Claim Soils (report 7601)

Dear Mr. Wahl:

The following analytical method was used to determine the parts per million metal concentration in your Sheri Claim soil and rock geochem samples.

Preparation

The soil samples were dried at approximately 100° F and sieved through an 80 mesh screen. Analyses were done on the minus 80 fraction.

The rock geochem samples were crushed to approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, mechanically split, and pulverized to pass an 100 mesh screen.

Method

0.50 gram weights of pulp were digested initially for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour in a hot water bath, with 2 mls of nitric acid. To complete the metal extraction , an additional 4 mls of hydrochloric acid was added, and the samples digested a further 2 hours.

After bulking to 10 mls with demineralized water, metal concentrations were determined with a Techtron AA 5 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. Matrix solutions containing Copper, Nickel, Cobalt, Lead, Zinc and Silver were used for instrument standardization.

R. M. Samuels

R. M. Samuels
B. C. Registered Assayer.

APPENDIX II

R. M. Samuels
26 Tutshi Road
Whitehorse, Y. T.
Y1A 3T3

H. J. Wahl & Associates
442 East 14th Street
North Vancouver, B. C.

September 15, 1976.

For Services Rendered: Re - Assay Report 7601 (Sheri Claims)

* Rate:

soil preparation	-	$ 0.35 ea.
rock preparation	-	1.25
initial element	-	1.25
each additional element	-	0.50

227 soil samples analyzed for Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn & Ag @ $ 4.10 ea.	$ 930.70
8 rock geochem samples analyzed for Cu, Ni, Co, Pb, Zn & Ag @ $ 5.00 ea.	$ 40.00
	$ 970.70

R. M. Samuels

R. M. Samuels
B. C. Registered Assayer.

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SHERI CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	ppm Cu	ppm Ni	ppm Co	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag		REMARKS
76E - 8N	14	13	13	5	36	0.4		
76E - 8+76N	34	17	16	6	39	0.5		
76E - 9N	70	24	21	12	36	0.8		
76E - 10N	219	32	22	17	53	1.6		organic
76E - 11N	101	31	25	10	48	0.8		
76E - 12N	21	17	16	8	48	0.4		
76E - 13N	8	8	6	4	29	0.3		
76E - 14N	21	17	14	8	215	0.5		
76E - 15N	13	19	17	7	75	0.5		
76E - 16N	14	15	13	11	53	0.5		
76E - 17N	7	9	9	8	59	0.3		
76E - 18N	20	24	21	17	200	0.7		
76E - 19N	6	7	7	6	42	0.3		
76E - 20N	22	6	4	6	12	0.5		organic
76E - 21N	15	17	14	9	69	0.6		
76E - 22N	43	24	18	14	95	0.7		
84E - 9N	20	19	15	8	68	0.5		
84E - 9N	22	18	14	8	45	0.5		
84E - 10N	26	16	9	9	21	0.5		
84E - 11N	58	16	7	10	8	0.7		organic
84E - 12N	26	12	5	10	8	0.5		organic
84E - 13N	45	12	5	6	7	0.5		organic
84E - 14N	57	17	11	17	27	0.5		organic
84E - 15N	25	23	19	7	35	0.7		
84E - 16N	9	11	11	6	33	0.4		
84E - 17N	23	17	20	9	49	0.6		
84E - 18N	19	11	6	13	14	0.5		organic
93E - 12N	14	24	14	8	56	0.7		
93E - 13N	20	26	19	10	70	0.7		
93E - 14N	11	16	11	4	40	0.4		
93E - 15N	40	22	13	10	27	1.3		organic
93E - 16N	46	25	10	11	28	0.9		organic
93E - 17N	58	17	8	18	39	1.0		organic
93E - 18N	23	20	15	7	40	0.5		

R. M. Samuels B.C. REGISTERED ASSAYER.

APPENDIX III

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GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	ppm Cu	ppm Ni	ppm Co	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag		REMARKS
93E - 19N	34	30	20	7	49	0.6		
93E - 20N	17	17	17	7	58	0.4		
93E - 21N	30	20	17	7	40	0.5		
93E - 22N	19	12	11	6	39	0.5		
100E - 12N	21	18	14	8	53	0.5		
100E - 13N	36	30	18	9	78	0.7		
100E - 14N	40	27	22	8	120	0.7		
100E - 14+75N	121	46	20	11	53	1.3		organic
100E - 15N	124	45	19	13	54	1.3		organic
100E - 16N	22	18	13	7	69	0.5		
100E - 17N	108	43	28	13	52	1.1		
100E - 18N	80	30	19	9	39	0.8		
100E - 19N	21	19	14	6	46	0.6		
100E - 20N	42	27	19	5	55	0.6		
100E - 21N	47	21	16	6	37	0.5		
100E - 22N	32	22	15	6	45	0.4		
116E - 20N	10	14	13	5	51	0.4		
116E - 19N	19	19	13	5	48	0.5		
116E - 18N	27	23	17	12	68	0.5		
116E - 17N	32	17	12	7	22	0.4		
116E - 16N	18	16	11	5	32	0.5		
116E - 15N	21	18	12	7	42	0.6		
116E - 14N	16	19	14	6	61	0.6		
116E - 13N	3	5	4	4	13	0.2		
116E - 12N	19	21	15	7	69	0.6		
116E - 11N	38	24	18	7	64	0.5		
116E - 10N	25	19	15	9	46	0.4		
116E - 9N	29	7	6	7	7	0.5		organic
116E - 8N	15	7	5	6	7	0.4		organic
116E - 7N	7	10	9	5	18	0.4		
116E - 6N	35	32	22	6	53	0.8		
116E - 5N	19	25	17	9	43	0.6		
116E - 4N	11	15	13	5	43	0.4		
116E - 2N	0	14	13	5	36	0.4		

R.M.S.

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GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	ppm Cu	ppm Ni	ppm Co	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag		REMARKS
116E - 2N	8	9	8	3	15	0.3		
116E - 1N	11	15	11	4	28	0.3		
116E - BL	18	11	9	3	27	0.4		
116E - 1S	31	28	20	10	67	0.7		
116E - 2S	40	30	21	7	63	0.4		
116E - 3S	10	14	14	7	41	0.4		
116E - 4S	177	40	13	13	22	0.9		organic
116E - 5S	122	39	21	10	53	0.8		organic
116E - 6S	460	47	10	16	23	0.9		organic
116E - 7S	97	31	21	6	38	0.7		
116E - 8S	22	26	21	8	76	0.5		
116E - 9S	29	31	24	8	63	0.6		
116E - 10S	24	23	29	11	101	0.7		
116E - 11S	23	29	21	6	53	0.5		
116E - 12S	22	29	29	10	62	0.6		
116E - 13S	24	18	20	6	23	0.3		
116E - 14S	750	90	24	23	28	1.1		organic
116E - 15S	23	25	21	6	48	0.5		
116E - 16S	18	31	21	7	52	0.6		
124E - 18+15N	9	15	16	6	48	0.5		
124E - 17N	18	33	24	5	96	0.7		
124E - 16N	32	34	26	8	69	0.8		
124E - 15N	116	35	21	12	52	1.5		organic
124E - 14N	62	31	22	10	35	0.8		
124E - 13N	121	22	15	8	24	0.7		
124E - 12N	11	7	4	3	10	0.2		
124E - 11N	14	14	14	8	66	0.4		
124E - 10N	9	10	11	6	49	0.2		
124E - 9N	40	22	26	6	51	0.5		
124E - 8N	200	54	62	24	61	1.4		organic
124E - 7N	33	16	20	7	62	0.6		
124E - 6N	20	17	19	11	55	0.6		
124E - 5N	10	12	9	5	20	0.3		
124E - 4N	46	35	25	9	53	0.7		
124E - 3N	29	19	16	7	37	0.4		

R.M.S.

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GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	ppm Cu	ppm Ni	ppm Co	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag		REMARKS
124E - 2N	125	29	10	8	16	0.5		organic
124E - 1N	34	20	17	7	29	0.5		
124E - BL	10	15	9	7	28	0.3		
124E - 1S	18	22	14	9	56	0.5		
124E - 2S	17	23	17	5	56	0.6		
124E - 3S	7	15	11	7	38	0.3		
124E - 4S	33	32	19	8	66	0.6		
124E - 5S	20	20	17	10	64	0.4		
124E - 6S	58	31	19	8	31	0.5		
124E - 7S	207	37	10	12	20	0.9		organic
124E - 8S	104	22	7	11	11	0.7		organic
124E - 9S	16	17	12	6	22	0.4		
124E - 10S	43	13	9	8	10	0.7		organic
124E - 11S	8	14	9	8	29	0.2		
124E - 12S	22	28	23	11	63	0.7		
124E - 13S	39	29	20	8	37	0.6		
124E - 14S	16	24	17	7	54	0.6		
124E - 15S	11	11	7	6	20	0.4		
124E - 16S	5	10	7	9	30	0.4		
124E - 17S	62	30	21	10	36	0.8		
124E - 18S	210	36	9	13	14	1.5		organic
124E - 19S	111	21	10	12	9	1.2		organic
124E - 20S	103	33	23	12	34	0.7		
132E - 13N	415	32	9	16	16	1.2		organic
132E - 12N	44	13	4	5	5	0.5		organic
132E - 11N	10	11	10	6	26	0.3		
132E - 10N	22	18	17	6	58	0.5		
132E - 9N	65	20	20	9	30	0.7		
132E - 8N	11	13	14	9	35	0.4		
132E - 7N	10	12	11	4	22	0.3		
132E - 6N	17	16	12	7	40	0.5		
132E - 5N	9	9	6	4	18	0.2		
132E - 4N	37	23	16	7	51	0.5		
132E - 3N	104	28	19	11	30	0.7		
132E - 2N	18	21	13	7	18	0.5		

R.M.S.

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GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	ppm Cu	ppm Ni	ppm Co	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag		REMARKS
132E - 1N	14	18	15	9	54	0.5		
132E - BL	16	15	13	9	31	0.5		
132E - 1S	22	15	14	6	34	0.4		
132E - 2S	14	19	16	8	50	0.4		
132E - 3S	16	15	11	7	25	0.4		
132E - 4S	15	13	12	5	23	0.3		
132E - 5S	20	18	15	5	41	0.3		
132E - 6S	16	12	10	5	19	0.3		
132E - 7S	32	20	16	7	38	0.5		
132E - 8S	29	20	17	10	50	0.5		
132E - 9S	40	22	13	10	20	0.6		
132E - 10S	89	18	9	12	13	0.9		organic
132E - 11S	21	16	11	7	17	0.5		
132E - 12S	16	19	17	10	78	0.6		
132E - 13S	16	8	5	6	6	0.6		organic
132E - 14S	25	12	7	9	8	0.7		organic
132E - 15S	26	11	7	8	7	0.7		organic
132E - 16S	103	21	8	12	12	1.0		organic
132E - 17S	11	13	10	5	30	0.2		
132E - 18S	32	33	20	9	60	0.5		
140E - 15N	505	35	33	14	43	1.1		
140E - 15+30N	116	23	17	11	27	0.7		silt
140E - 14N	57	12	10	8	34	0.5		
140E - 13N	265	32	18	13	62	0.8		
140E - 12N	61	12	7	10	9	0.7		organic
140E - 11N	16	7	6	8	15	0.7		organic
140E - 10N	39	9	7	8	11	0.8		organic
140E - 9N	70	16	9	10	14	0.8		organic
140E - 8N	14	12	10	8	32	0.4		
140E - 7N	270	37	20	15	24	1.6		organic
140E - 6N	120	17	14	13	21	1.0		organic
140E - 5N	103	27	20	9	28	0.7		
140E - 4N	250	33	24	11	37	1.1		
140E - 3N	79	25	21	12	31	0.7		
140E - 2N	290	24	23	14	45	1.0		

R.M.S.

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GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	ppm Cu	ppm Ni	ppm Co	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag		REMARKS
140E - 1N	340	25	23	15	30	1.1		
140E - BL	335	31	21	17	31	1.5		
140E - 1S	46	34	21	7	72	0.8		
140E - 2S	30	30	28	10	67	0.5		
140E - 3S	14	23	17	8	63	0.6		
140E - 4S	22	27	24	12	48	0.5		
140E - 5S	14	24	20	7	37	0.5		
140E - 6S	43	23	20	7	35	0.6		
140E - 7S	22	30	25	9	46	0.7		
140E - 9S	24	20	18	7	36	0.5		
140E - 9S	47	42	25	9	73	0.8		
140E - 10S	5	7	5	3	13	0.2		
140E - 11S	20	25	16	7	52	0.5		
140E - 12S	26	23	17	8	46	0.5		
140E - 13S	7	7	7	4	16	0.2		
140E - 13 +80S	37	10	7	12	31	0.6		organic.
140E - 14S	70	16	18	9	47	0.5		
140E - 15S	37	21	18	8	49	0.5		
140E - 16S	65	42	30	10	76	0.8		
140E - 17S	44	24	20	8	35	0.6		
148E - 8+80N	30	9	5	5	4	0.5		organic
148E - 8N	15	9	7	8	16	05		organic
148E - 7N	29	11	6	6	4	0.6		organic
148E - 5+90N	55	35	22	8	47	0.6		
148E - 5N	39	33	25	10	74	0.8		
148E - 4N	80	36	23	10	52	0.8		
148E - 3N	43	35	23	11	60	0.7		
148E - 2N	330	41	14	16	13	1.7		organic
148E - 1N	950	35	11	17	12	1.4		organic
148E - BL	50	24	19	13	27	0.7		
148E - 1S	30	40	26	8	69	08		
148E - 2S	24	35	20	9	59	0.7		
148E - 3S	91	46	17	15	19	1.1		
148E - 4S	9	7	5	6	10	0.5		organic
148E - 5S	23	50	26	6	26	0.6		

Rm S.

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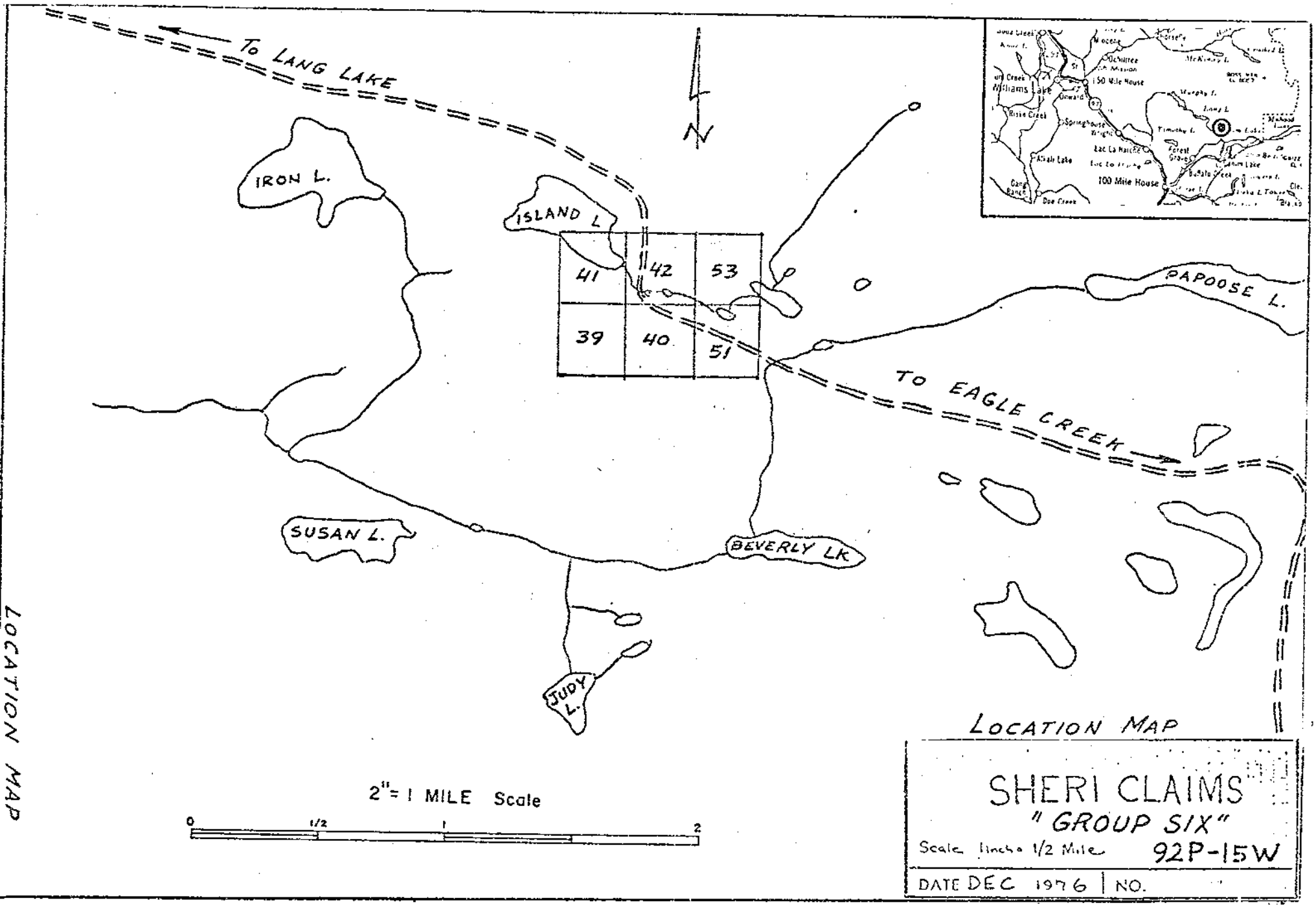
GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	ppm Cu	ppm Ni	ppm Co	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag		REMARKS
148E - 6S	45	33	25	10	67	0.7		
148E - 7S	70	28	22	8	56	0.7		
148E - 8S	36	21	20	6	40	0.5		
148E - 9S	25	19	16	7	71	0.5		
148E - 10S	28	36	23	8	74	0.7		
148E - 11S	50	27	22	8	47	0.5		
148E - 12S	10	9	9	5	41	0.3		
148E - 13S	2	3	2	2	4	0.1		
148E - 14S	26	10	6	6	8	0.4		organic
148E - 15S	11	7	7	9	21	0.5		
148E - 16S	4	8	5	4	13	0.2		
148E - 17S	58	24	19	8	70	0.5		
148E - 18S	19	23	18	10	87	0.6		
148E - 19S	13	21	16	6	57	0.5		
148E - 20S	84	27	14	9	27	0.7		
125+67E - 20S	59	16	14	13	23	0.8		organic
TP - 2	90	32	21	8	34	0.6		soil
TP - 4	72	35	23	11	46	0.8		soil
L 80E - seep	155	28	14	10	30	0.9		
TP - 2	1000	62	36	23	45	15		rock chips
TP - 3	130	25	33	20	62	1.2		rock chips
ROAD CUT A	2100	23	38	33	67	2.3		separate cuts from
ROAD CUT B	2200	23	38	30	64	2.6		a 25 lb bulk sample
S-1 137.5'	600	30	43	27	53	1.4		drill core
S-1 152' 8"	850	21	67	19	37	1.2		drill core
S-1 155'	3350	41	3500	36	14	2.4		drill core
S-1 172' 6"	142	35	90	14	33	1.0		drill core

R. M. Samuels BRITISH COLUMBIA REGISTERED ASSAYER



LOCATION MAP

LOCATION MAP

SHERI CLAIMS
"GROUP SIX"
Scale 1 inch = 1/2 Mile 92P-15W
DATE DEC 1976 | NO.

IRON LAKE

ISLAND LAKE

30086 30093 30094 30105 30100 30117 30118
30084 30091 30092 30103 30104 30115 30127 30123
30128 30125 30126 30131 30114 30113

41 42 48

S-1 S-2 S-3 S-4 S-5 S-6 S-7 S-8

64E 72E 76E 80E 84E 88E 92E 96E 100E 112E 116E 120E 124E 128E 132E 136E 140E 144E 148E 152E 160E 168E

LEGEND

- TOTE ROADS
- OUTLINE SWAMPY AREA
- PREVIOUS LINE CUTTING (1973) AND SOIL GEOCHEM DATA
- CURRENT LINE CUTTING (1976) AND SOIL GEOCHEM DATA
- TEST PIT LOCATION
- SEEP, SILT SAMPLE VALUE IN PPM
- LOCATION FORMER DRILL HOLE

TD	TRACHYTE DIKE
R	RHYOLITE DIKE
D	DIORITE
H	HORNBLENDITES
GW	GREYWACKE
Cu	CHALCOPYRITE
Py	PYRITE
Mt	MAGNETITE

6122

CU IN SOILS

CONTOURS AT
70 PPM
100 "
300 "
600 "

SHERI CLAIMS

CLINTON M.D.

PROPERTY OF H.J. WAHL
F.M.C. 143011 3 DEC. 1975

SCALE 400 0 400 800 FT.
400 feet to 1 inch

To accompany exploration report on the Sheri claims by H.J. Wahl P. Eng. B.C. Dated Dec. 1976

H.J. Wahl 8 Dec 1976

AUGUST 1976

6122

Fig. A

IRON LAKE
ISLAND LAKE
LEGEND
TOTE ROADS
OUTLINE SWAMPY AREA
PREVIOUS LINE CUTTING (1973) AND SOIL GEOCHEM DATA
CURRENT LINE CUTTING (1976) AND SOIL GEOCHEM DATA
TEST PIT LOCATION
SEEP, SILT SAMPLE VALUE IN PPM
110
TD TRACHYTE DIKE
R RHYOLITE DIKE
D DIORITE
H HORNBLENDITES
GW GREYWACKE
CU CHALCOPYRITE
Py PYRITE
MC MAGNETITE
N = STONEY SOILS (DRIFT)
B = B-HORIZON SOILS
A, O = ORGANIC SOILS
L = LOAM, CLAY-RICH SOILS
"B" LINE JOINING AREAS OF SIMILAR SOIL TYPES
NOTE: EARLIER DATA ON SOME LINES MISSING
SOIL TYPES
SHERI CLAIMS
CLINTON M.D.
PROPERTY OF H.J. WAHL
F.M.C. 143011 3 DEC. 1975
TO ACCOMPANY EXPLORATION REPORT ON THE SHERI CLAIMS BY H.J. WAHL P.ENG. B.C. DATED DEC. 1976
SCALE 400 0 400 800 FT.
400 feet to 1 inch
AUGUST 1976
H J Wahl 8 Dec 1976
BL
64E
72E
76E
80E
84E
88E
92E
96E
100E
104E
108E
112E
116E
120E
124E
128E
132E
136E
140E
144E
148E
152E
160E
168E
6122
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6122
MAP NO. #2

Fig. B