

77-#305-#6417

6415

R E P O R T

on

PRELIMINARY RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

ADOLA MINERAL CLAIM

49° 126° N.E. (92E/9E)

of

ADOLA MINING CORPORATION

in the

ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

province of

British Columbia

Canada

by

W.S. Read, B.Sc., P.Eng.  
Cherry Point Road  
Cobble Hill, B. C.

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. \_\_\_\_\_

July 22, 1977

WAYLAND S. READ, B.SC., P.ENG.  
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

AREA CODE 604-TELEPHONE 743-2279

851 CHERRY POINT ROAD, COBBLE HILL, B.C. V0R 1L0 CANADA

22 July 1977

The Board of Directors  
Adola Mining Corporation  
#8 - 784 Thurlow Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6E 1V9

Gentlemen:

At your request I have conducted a preliminary reconnaissance survey on the Adola claim of twelve units.

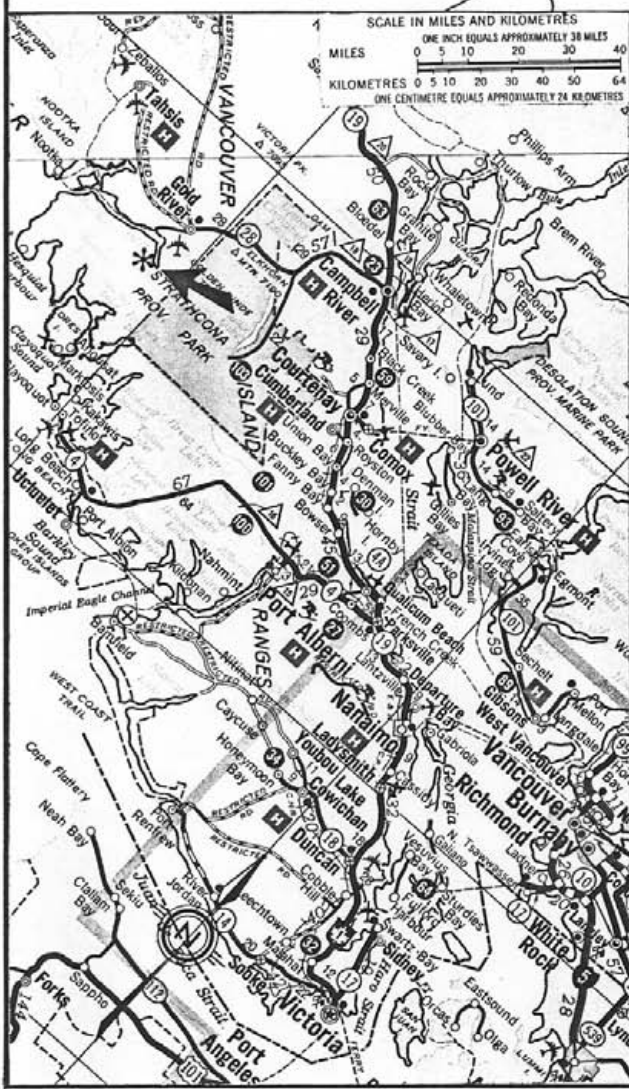
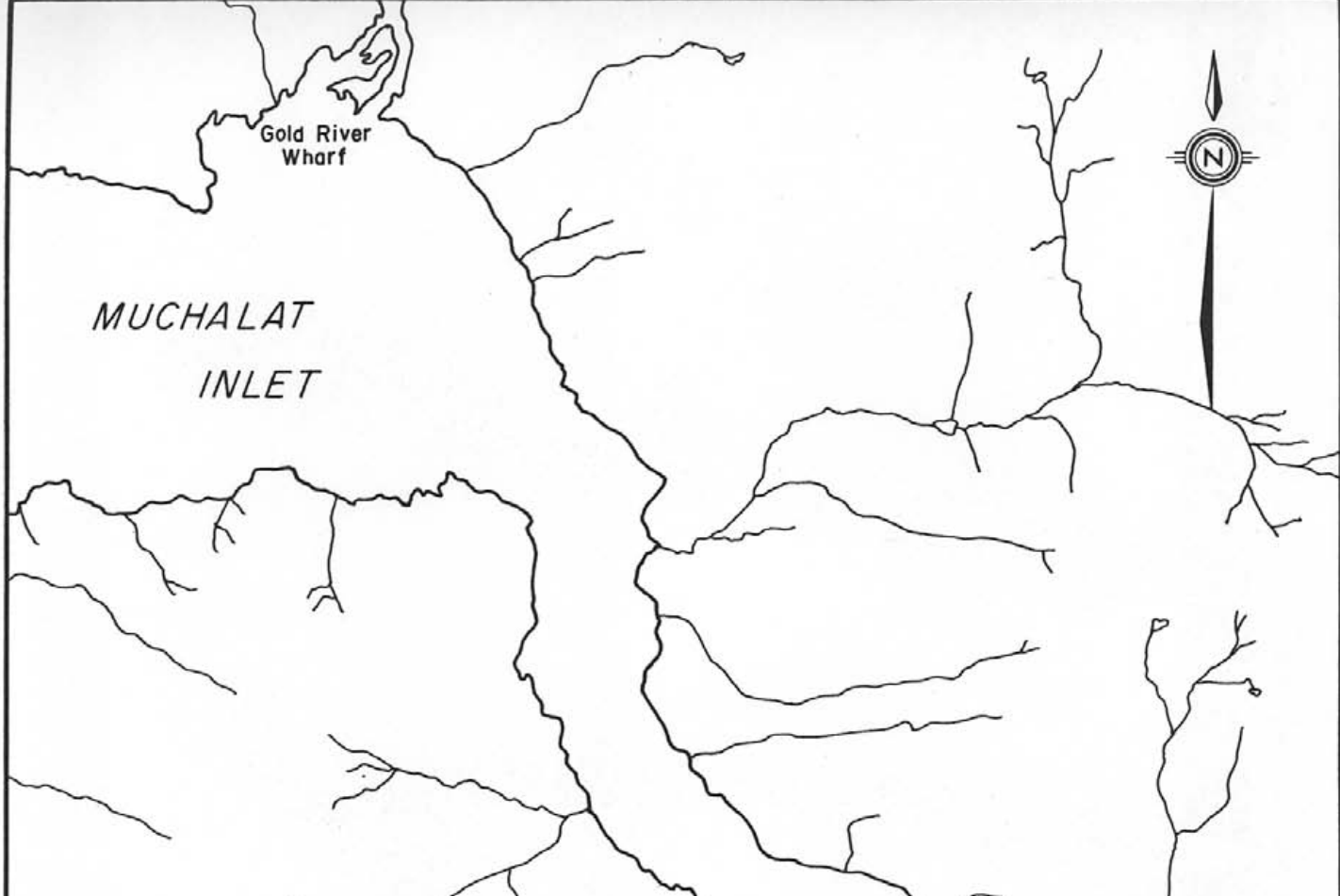
The accompanying map at a scale of 1:5000 (1 cm. = 50 meters) is all new data except for a small portion of the main workings. This map locates by chain and compass survey the legal corner post and thus the property boundaries, with the new road work, including old workings. The geology, magnetometer work and geochemical testing are located relative to this survey.

Mineralization has been found in place on the north bank of June Creek, and magnetite, pyrite and possibly chalcopyrite float of unknown origin was discovered just west of the road junction near the legal corner post.

Yours very truly,



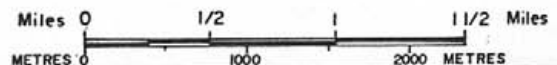
W.S. Read, P.Eng.



Location of ADOLA CLAIM as supplied by company.

ADOLA MINING CORPORATION

## LOCATION AND CLAIM MAP



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APPENDIX 1 - TABLE OF ASSAYS

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ENVELOPE - Map - Preliminary Chain and Compass  
Survey, Geology, Magnetometer  
and Cold Extraction Geochemistry  
Scale 1:5000 (1 cm. = 50 meters).

## LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The Adola mineral claim is composed of twelve units, located in the Alberni Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, on map sheet 92E/9E of the National Topographic System. The approximate coordinates are  $49^{\circ} 36.9'$  north latitude and  $126^{\circ} 03.7'$  west longitude. The elevation of the claim varies from sea level on the west side of Matchlee Bay, rising to about 2,000 feet (610 meters) to the west. Elevation of the main showing is about 500 feet (150 meters). The topography in general is very rough.

The property is about 5-1/2 miles (9 km.) by deep water southeast of the dock and pulp mill at Gold River, B. C., on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. Gold River is a logging and pulp mill town, with full facilities. It is connected by 57 miles (92 km.) of paved road to B. C. Highway 19 at Campbell River. It is an additional 8 miles (13 km.) of paved road to the dock and pulp mill at Muchalat Inlet. A boat is necessary for travel from Gold River to the property, unless flying in with amphibious aircraft.

Timber in the area of the main showing was logged off several years ago and the steep access road to the showings is growing in with brush and trees. An additional logging road has bisected the property since the former exploration work was

conducted and it opens up a relatively large area for exploration. It would accommodate trail bikes, four-wheel drive vehicles, or dune buggies.

Water is available from creeks on the property. Discrepancies in the 1:50,000 topographic map would make it unsuitable for enlarging to give topographic control.

Airphoto coverage is poor and the latest photos from "Special Projects" were flown before the latest road building and logging.

CLAIMS HELD BY COMPANY :

The company advised that it holds the Adola mineral claim composed of twelve units, three unit lengths south by four unit lengths east, tag number 40049.

It is assumed that the company has retained counsel to assure proper title to the ground.

## HISTORY :

The history of the property goes back at least to 1939 when the property was staked as the June Group. It consisted of 8 claims and 3 fractions. It was transferred the same year by bill of sale to William Sloan of Zeballos, who was the trustee for the Burman River Gold Mines Syndicate, Vancouver.

In January 1941, the property was examined and reported upon by H. Grattan Lynch, Geologist and Mining Engineer, Spokane, Washington.

In 1946, Dr. John S. Stevenson of the Department of Mines examined the property and reported that after a shut-down of four years the owner and his two sons were rehabilitating the beach camp preparatory to resuming work on the property. He took 31 samples for assay. The "Table of Assays" and the Plan and Sections are appended to this report.

In October 1968, the area was staked as the Cu Group and optioned to a Vancouver company. A limited program of geochemical, magnetometer surveying and mapping was completed under the direction of the writer. Only a limited area was covered and the geochemical samples were not received until after the crew had left the area.

In October 1969, L. Sostad staked the Jade Group of claims and in April 1971, the G.R. 1 - 18 perimeter claims were staked.



On May 29, 1977 L. Sostad located the Adola mineral claim consisting of twelve units. This was a relocation of the abandoned Anniversary 1 mineral claim.

A bill of sale was recorded to Adola Mining Corporation 31 May, 1977.

The writer was asked to organize and conduct a preliminary reconnaissance survey to tie in new information with the old workings and data.

This was conducted with a four man crew from July 3 to 8, 1977.

## GEOLOGY :

The vein is in mixed, altered andesitic volcanics, in close proximity to limestone, granodiorite, basalt, amygdaloidal basalt and feldspar porphyry. The contact with the granodiorite is about 700 feet south of the main showing and, where observed, running in a west-northwest direction.

Since work was in progress at the time of Stevenson's visit and report in 1947 and working faces fresher, the description of veins and mineralization which follows is a quotation from the Report of The Minister of Mines 1946:

"One main vein has been developed on the property, and several smaller ones have been exposed by stripping. The main vein is a well-defined shear-zone, from a few inches to 6 feet wide, that has been exposed in open-cuts and in the adit for a distance of 120 feet (Fig. 15) and is reported to have been found in a small pit about 220 feet farther west. The owner and the writer searched for the pit but, probably because of the sloughing, were unable to find it. Some tight shearing is found in an outcrop of andesite about 200 feet east of the adit and may be the eastward continuation of the main vein-shear. At the western end of the exposure (Fig. 15) the shear is strongly silicified over widths ranging from 1 foot to 6 feet and consists of fine-grained dark-grey quartz mineralized with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and small amounts of galena and magnetite. A few narrow stringers of white, later quartz cut the silicified shear. In the eastern end, mainly in the adit, although the silicified width is less, being from 3 to 14 inches, the silicification is more intense and results in a well-defined lens of quartz that contains a few wisps of unreplaced andesite and, around and extending from them, streaks of massive sulphide.

The metallic minerals seen in polished sections under the microscope area in order of abundance: Chalcopyrite, magnetite, and chalcopyrite with smaller amounts of

arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and, closely associated with the galena, a silver-bismuth sulphide, tentatively identified by polarization, etch reactions, and composition as matildite. Further studies of this mineral are being made. Magnetite is abundant in some sections, and a few grains of sphalerite were seen in the chalcopyrite. The magnetite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, and pyrite are all strongly fractured and replaced by chalcopyrite and galena. The matildite occurs in small blades in the galena. No free gold was seen in any of the sections studied but those sections containing abundant magnetite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite assayed highest in gold.

The assays of material from this silicified shear-zone are given by Sample Nos. 1 to 24 in the accompanying table of assays.

A quartz vein, strike north 48 degrees west and dip vertical, and referred to as No. 4 vein, is found about 500 feet east of the adit. This vein consists of 5 to 6 inches of quartz that follows a strong shear, 6 inches wide, in andesite. It has been intermittently stripped for 50 feet. Sample No. 25 in the accompanying table of assays was taken across this vein.

A strong shear, strike north 85 degrees west and dip 75 degrees south, has been opened by an open-cut at the beach, on the north side of the mouth of June Creek. This cut, 12 feet wide at the mouth, has been driven westerly on the shear, horizontally for 8 feet and then upward on a slope of 55 degrees for 12 feet. The shear has an over-all width of 4 feet, but the strongest shearing is confined to a 4-inch width close to the hanging wall. Short gashes of solid pyrite up to 1/2 inch thick and of sphalerite up to 1 foot long by 3 inches thick are found in the shear. Quartz is restricted to a few hair-like stringers. Assays of this material are given by Sample Nos. 26 to 31 in the table of assays."

The road building for the logging operation opened up and exposed a strip diagonally across much of the claim group. The rock exposed is dense, aphanitic to fine grained dark green-black and tentatively classified as basalt. It is cut by a lighter grey-green aphanitic rock with poorly

developed light grey feldspar phenocrysts. It is referred to as felsite porphyry. The felsite porphyry gives slightly lower magnetometer readings than the surrounding basalt.

The rock in the tunnel area is slightly lighter in colour and has been classified as andesite. Limestone and granodiorite have been found to the west and southwest and have given high readings on the total heavy metals geochemical field test. A pyrite zone with some zinc values was discovered by the prospectors on the north bank of June Creek between stations 64 and 65.

To the southwest of station 65 at the south edge of the creek was a large light green skarn zone containing a black, platy, magnetic mineral, probably pyrrhotite. Further west along the creek to the falls is massive limestone. Many parts of the creek are in a canyon and can only be fully explored at periods of low water.

Two samples were cut from the vein in the back of the tunnel in addition to the five samples previously taken by the writer.

Sample 16211 - Back of tunnel west of raise, 1.2' true width.

Sample 16212 - Back of tunnel 9.2 feet west of 16211, 1.0 ft. true width.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au oz /T</u>	<u>Ag Oz /T</u>	<u>Cu %</u>	<u>Pb %</u>	<u>Zn %</u>
16211	0.672	6.73	4.68	0.70	0.33
16212	0.226	8.62	5.91	0.65	0.19

The vein is very hard and difficult to sample. It appears to have been offset by faulting and the west face appeared barren. The tunnel would need to be washed and mapped in detail to determine vein orientation and projections. The grades of the mineralization would be very attractive if larger volumes could be found.

## PROGRAMME:

### General:

The party consisted of W. S. Read, P. Eng., and S. B. Read, Assistant, both of Cobble Hill, B.C., and Prospectors B. Hammond and G. Strobe of Gold River, B.C.

Due to the short duration of the project, accommodation was arranged at the Gold River Chalet, and transportation to the property was by 24-foot motor cruiser "Lucky Star" owned and operated by D. Townsend of Gold River.

The trail to the tunnel site (about 450 meters) was cleared of windfalls and brush with axe and chainsaw. The old logged area is thick with new growth. It is difficult to traverse, and sometimes impossible to see one's own feet.

A traverse was run from the tunnel site to the northwest, angling to intersect the new road at the southeast spur. The data was plotted on an airphoto overlay scale one inch equals one-quarter mile. The photos were outdated as they did not show the new roads and logging areas. The scale was too small to record the detail of changes in geology that occurred in relatively short distances and thus not as useful as normal. The airphoto enlargement arrived after the programme was completed.

To get the necessary plotting control, a chain and compass survey was conducted tying in roads, workings, legal claim post (boundaries) and dock. This was field plotted at a scale of 1:5,000 (1 cm. = 50 meters - 1 inch = 416.67 feet) and all data located in relation to this control.

Geochemistry:

Soil sampling and analysis was done by Prospector Bruce Hammond who recently completed the Advanced Prospecting Course at Selkirk College, Castlegar, B.C. This Advanced Course was sponsored and funded by B.C. Ministry of Mines, B.C. Ministry of Education, and Selkirk College.

Soil for sampling was collected from near the top of the B horizon and analysed by the cold extraction dithizone method for total heavy metals (T.H.M. - Bloom test) and, if positive, an additional sample was analysed for copper alone (Holman test).

The procedure was to take a sample of approximately 0.25 gm. with a volumetric scoop and tap it into a marked test tube. To this was added 5 ml. of buffer solution (T.H.M. or Cu have same procedure) and 1 ml. of 0.002% Dithizone in Benzene to bring solution in test tube to the

6 ml. mark. A stopper is inserted and the tube shaken 50 times. If the solution is green a 0 is recorded; if blue, record 1; if purple or red add Dithizone and repeat until a blue-grey end point is reached. Record total volume of Dithizone solution added to reach blue-grey end point. The maximum of Dithizone solution that can be added to the test tube is 10 ml. so the maximum reading to the end point is 10 and if still not to the end point, is recorded as 10<sup>+</sup> which is a peak point above the high anomalous 10 reading.

This sampling was done at the site and results recorded in a note book. Part of the area had poor soil development and other parts were covered by poorly sorted gravel of probable glacial origin.

The area to the west and southwest of the tunnel gave the highest readings. This is a rough area with no map or survey control, containing volcanics, limestone and granodiorite. This general area warrants an enlarged reconnaissance prospecting and soil sampling programme combined with detail work with line control. This is best done at a low-water period so the creeks can be fully investigated.

The source of the mineralized float between stations 27 and 28 was not discovered.



### Magnetometer Survey:

A reconnaissance of the road areas was done with a Sharpe MF1 fluxgate magnetometer No. 803331. It is a hand-held instrument measuring the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field. On the lowest scale, readings are marked off at 20 gammas and can be estimated to five gammas. The instrument was set at the bridge to correspond with a former small scale survey and the control area was surveyed. Readings were recorded at every survey station and at approximately 25 meter intervals between. The survey was closed and corrected for the 30 gamma diurnal variation linearly with time.

Since the vein at the tunnel is reflected by a magnetic high and magnetite bearing vein material had been reported on the new road it was considered that the magnetometer would be a good exploration tool.

The felsite dykes reflected a magnetic low. The source of the strongly magnetic float found between station 27 and 28 must be outside the survey area as any amount of this material would be highly anomalous.

An anomalous area was found at the extension of the spur road southeast of the legal corner post. This was paced

off without any survey control to give some idea of extent. It should be prospected, aided by geochemistry, to determine the cause of the anomaly. There is a similarity between these values and those found in the tunnel area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

This reconnaissance programme has helped define the more attractive exploration areas on the Adola claim as well as the new road systems and property boundaries.

Mineralized float was found near station 27 but its source has not been located.

An unexplored magnetometer anomaly was found off the end of the road spur southeast of the legal claim corner.

Prospectors found mineralization in June Creek and anomalous total heavy metals geochemical readings southwest of the tunnel area.

Unexplored contact areas of volcanics, limestone, granodiorite and skarn exist.

The area is rough, requiring extra time in exploration.

From the results, additional exploration is warranted, both detailed and reconnaissance, similar to that recommended in report of June 10, 1977.

APPENDIX A

A 180

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF MINES, 1946.

Table of Assays—June Group, Muchalat Arm.  
(See Fig. 15.)

Sample No., Location and Description.	Width. Inches.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Zinc.
		Oz. per Ton. Trace	Oz. per Ton.	Per Cent. 0.50	Per Cent. •	Per Cent. 0.90
1. Across hanging-wall portion of silicified shear-zone, containing abundant chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite.....	13		0.10	0.50	•	0.90
2. Across hanging-wall portion of silicified shear-zone, containing abundant chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite.....	12	0.040	1.60	1.60	•	•
3. Diagonal quartz-vein in shear.....	12	0.060	3.10	•	0.32	2.70
4. Across foot-wall part of shear, containing chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, and magnetite.....	18	0.200	7.80	7.10	0.54	4.30
5. Across 4 inches of quartz plus 4 inches of chalcopyrite and pyrite .....	8	1.780	6.50	2.80	0.68	0.70
Face of adit—						
6. Across foot-wall rock in face of adit.....	60	Nil	Nil	•	•	•
7. 6 feet from floor; microscope shows abundant chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, and magnetite; no galena seen in section.....	2	16.680	22.90	20.00	1.13	•
8. 4 feet from floor; full width of vein; mainly sulphides; microscope shows abundant chalcopyrite, smaller amounts of galena, matildite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and magnetite.....	10	2.330	8.50	7.80	0.87	•
9. At floor, full width of vein.....	16	0.672	5.10	3.50	0.59	•
10. Vein in face of adit, picked sulphides from floor; abundant chalcopyrite .....	---	0.610	12.70	18.20	0.43	•
11. Adit, face minus 5 feet, vein in floor; sulphides; microscope shows abundant chalcopyrite, galena, matildite, some magnetite, pyrrhotite, and arsenopyrite.....	12	1.103	18.30	6.10	2.32	•
12. Adit, face minus 10 feet, full width of vein in back.....	14	0.160	2.90	1.45	•	•
13. Adit, face minus 12 feet, full width of vein in back.....	16	0.560	5.50	4.30	0.50	•
14. Adit, face minus 12 feet, full width of vein in back.....	15	Trace	0.40	•	•	•
15. Across short lens of pyrrhotite.....	9	Trace	Nil	•	•	•
16. Partly silicified shear, with pyrite.....	72	Nil	0.70	0.87	•	•
17. Quartz with chalcopyrite, pyrite, and pyrrhotite.....	20	0.910	5.40	0.86	0.98	•
<i>Selected Samples from ore-pile in Open-cut near Portal of Adit.</i>						
18. Mixed sulphides in quartz.....	---	0.848	17.60	4.40	2.39	•
19. Mixed sulphides in quartz.....	---	1.293	3.20	1.80	0.38	•
20. Mixed sulphides in quartz; microscope shows small amounts of chalcopyrite, galena, matildite, and pyrite in quartz .....	---	2.832	5.00	2.60	•	•
21. Mainly chalcopyrite, no quartz.....	---	0.724	13.50	22.00	0.40	4.95
22. Abundant sulphide, including "grey mineral" (matildite); microscope shows quartz cut by pyrite that has been brecciated and partly replaced by abundant galena and matildite .....	---	2.860	26.90	9.30	9.39	•
23. 1-inch streak of pyrite beside a 2-inch quartz stringer.....	1	0.060	1.60	0.43	•	•
24. Streak of pyrite beside a 2-inch quartz stringer.....	1	0.080	0.70	0.64	•	•
25. No. 4 vein, 500 feet easterly from adit; across 6-inch width of quartz.....	6	0.020	0.80	0.50	•	•
<i>Open-cut on Beach at Mouth of June Creek.</i>						
26. In wall-rock of shear, including a thin seam of sphalerite and pyrite .....	24	Nil	Nil	•	•	5.80
27. Main shear, strongly oxidized.....	6	Nil	0.50	•	•	0.53
28. Across shear, 10 feet above floor of open-cut, containing pyrite and sphalerite.....	18	Nil	0.10	•	•	•
29. Pile of mineralized rock at mouth of beach open-cut, mainly sphalerite .....	---	0.040	Nil	•	•	17.20
30. Pile of mineralized rock at mouth of beach open-cut, mainly pyrite .....	---	0.020	0.10	•	•	1.00
31. Pile of mineralized rock at mouth of beach open-cut, some sphalerite and a little galena.....	---	0.040	0.20	•	•	0.98

• Means less than 0.5 per cent.

APPENDIX B

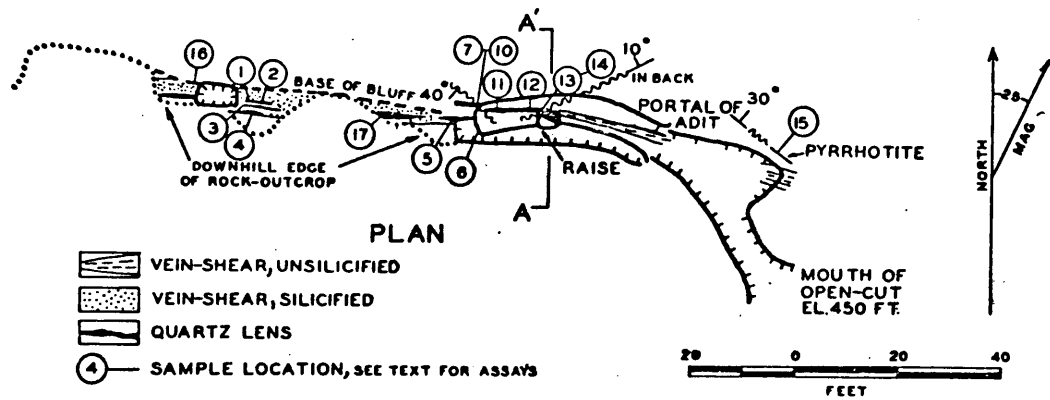
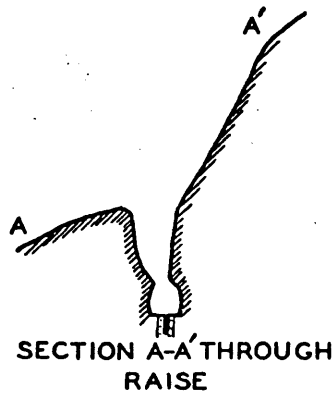
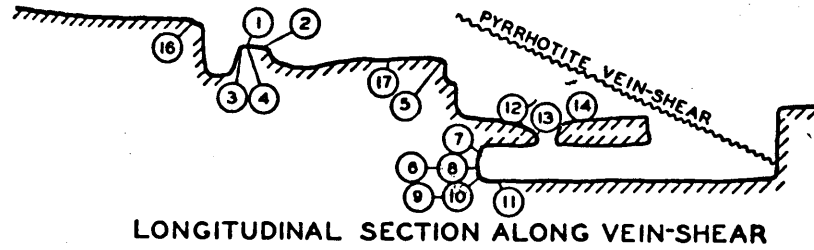


Fig. 15. Workings on June group, Muchalat Arm.

**WAYLAND S. READ, B.SC., P.ENG.**  
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

AREA CODE 604-TELEPHONE 743-2279

851 CHERRY POINT ROAD, COBBLE HILL, B.C. V0R 1L0 CANADA

July 22, 1977.

Dr. Harold Quin,  
Adola Mining Corporation,  
8-784 Thurlow Street  
Vancouver, B.C.

ACCOUNT Re: Reconnaissance Geological-Geochemical  
Magnetometer Survey, Adola Claim, Gold River, B.C.

June 24	Travel Victoria $\frac{1}{2}$ day	Air Photos	\$24.08*	1.
	" "	" "	5.35*	2.
		Map	.80*	3.
	Lunch		3.00	
	Car, 70 mi. @ 30¢		21.00	
	Time - $\frac{1}{2}$ day		100.00	
	Organizing program - $\frac{1}{2}$ day		100.00	
July 2	Preparing for job, organizing & equipment		200.00	
July 3	Packing gear, drove to Gold River, Went over project with Hammond in evening			
	2 dinners, Campbell River, W.S. & S. Read		14.00	
	W. S. Read		200.00	
July 4	2 dinners		14.50*	4.
	Film		4.84*	5.
July 7	2 dinners		11.30*	6.
July 8	2 dinners		14.50	
	Boat Charter, July 4-8		250.00*	7.
July 3-8	Gold River Chalet, room, meals, lunches		248.25*	8.
	July 4-8, Labour: Bruce Hammond-Prospector			
	By cheque #2272		250.00	
	July 3-8 Steven Read, by cheque #2280		150.00	
	(George Strobe, prospector, worked free)			
July 9	Car mileage, 512 mi. @ 30¢		153.60	
	Chain saw rental, as estimated		50.00	
	Magnetometer rental, as estimated		150.00	
	Engineering supplies, as estimated, from inventory		45.00	

(Continued.....)

WAYLAND S. READ, B.SC., P.ENG.  
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

AREA CODE 604-TELEPHONE 743-2279

851 CHERRY POINT ROAD, COBBLE HILL, B.C. V0R 1L0 CANADA

(2)

July 22, 1977

ACCOUNT (Continued....)

W. S. Read, July 4-9	\$1,200.00
Geochem. supplies, used from inventory as estimated	100.00
Assaying - assays by phone, bill in mail	47.00
2 days compilation and plotting	400.00
Summary report as estimated	250.00
Typing and printing, estimate	60.00
Telephone as estimated (bills not in)	50.00
	<u>\$4,117.22</u>
Advance received June 23	3,000.00
Balance	<u><u>\$1,117.22</u></u>

\* Receipts attached

Wayland S. Read Limited.

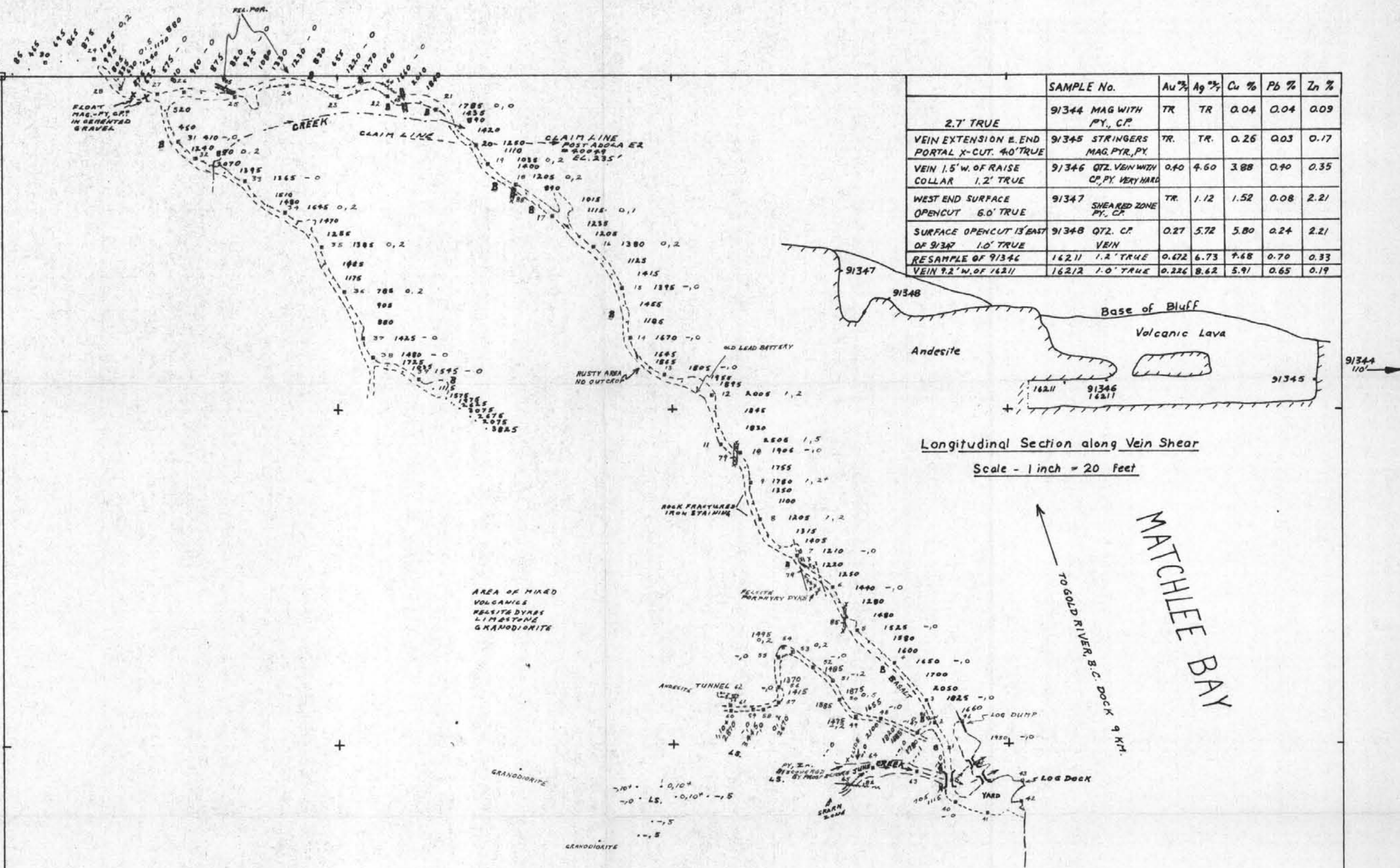
PAID sk. 35 → \$1,117.22  
Aug. 1, 1977

27.7

23.7.1977

Registered at Duncan, B.C.

ADOLA CLAIM  
LEGAL CORNER  
POST  
TAG # 40049  
MAY 28-29, 1977



	SAMPLE No.	Au %	Ag %	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
2.7' TRUE	91344 MAG WITH PY., CP	TR	TR	0.04	0.04	0.09
VEIN EXTENSION E. END PORTAL X-CUT. 40' TRUE	91345 STRINGERS MAG. PYR. PY.	TR.	TR.	0.26	0.03	0.17
VEIN 1.5' W. OF RAISE COLLAR 1.2' TRUE	91346 QTZ. VEIN WITH CP. PY. VERY HARD	0.40	4.60	3.88	0.90	0.35
WEST END SURFACE OPENCUT 6.0' TRUE	91347 SHEARED ZONE PY., CP	TR.	1.12	1.52	0.08	2.21
SURFACE OPENCUT 13' EAST OF 91347 1.0' TRUE	91348 QTZ. CP VEIN	0.27	5.72	5.80	0.24	2.21
RESAMPLE OF 91346	16211 1.2' TRUE	0.672	6.73	7.68	0.70	0.33
VEIN 9.2' W. OF 16211	16212 1.0' TRUE	0.226	8.62	5.91	0.65	0.19

Longitudinal Section along Vein Shear

Scale - 1 inch = 20 feet

MATCHLEE BAY

TO GOLD RIVER S. C. DOCK 9 KM.

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 6415

LEGEND  
B - BASALT  
[Symbol] FELSITE PORPHYRY  
LS LIMESTONE  
[Symbol] STATION  
--- CREEK  
--- FAULT  
--- MAGNETOMETER (GAMMAS), 2050  
--- GEODERM. COLLECT. HOLDMAN (GH), BLOOM (T.H.M.) 1, 5  
NOTE: 10° IS MAXIMUM GEO. CHEM. READING POSSIBLE.

ADOLA CLAIM, 49°37'N 126°03'W, NTS. 92E/9E.  
PRELIMINARY CHAIN & COMPASS SURVEY, GEOLOGY,  
MAGNETOMETER & COLD EXTRACTION GEO. CHEMISTRY  
BY - W.S. READ, S. READ, B. HAMMOND, G. STROBE.  
DATE - JULY 3-8, 1977  
SCALE - 1:5000 (1 CM. = 50 M.)