

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL

REPORT

- ON THE -

DOME CLAIMS

CLINTON MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR

BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD. (N. P. L.),

#904 - 675 WEST HASTINGS STREET,

VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 1N2.

COVERING: DOME #1 (6 UNITS), DOME #2 (12 UNITS), DOME #3 (12 UNITS),
DOME #6 (20 UNITS), DOME #7 (9 UNITS).

WORK PERFORMED: AUGUST 19TH., 1977 TO MARCH 31ST., 1978.

LOCATION: (1). 51° 20' N., 122° 29' W.
(2). NTS MAPS 920/8W & 920/7E.
(3). AT BLACK DOME MOUNTAIN, 71 KM. WNW OF CLINTON, B.C.

PREPARED BY:

KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.,
#1-219 VICTORIA STREET,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

J. M. DAWSON, P. ENG.,
APRIL 6TH., 1978.

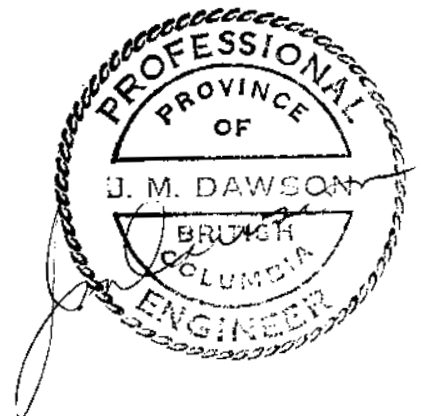
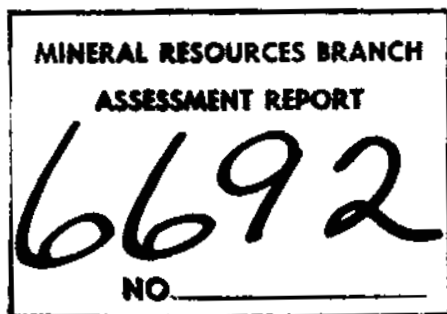
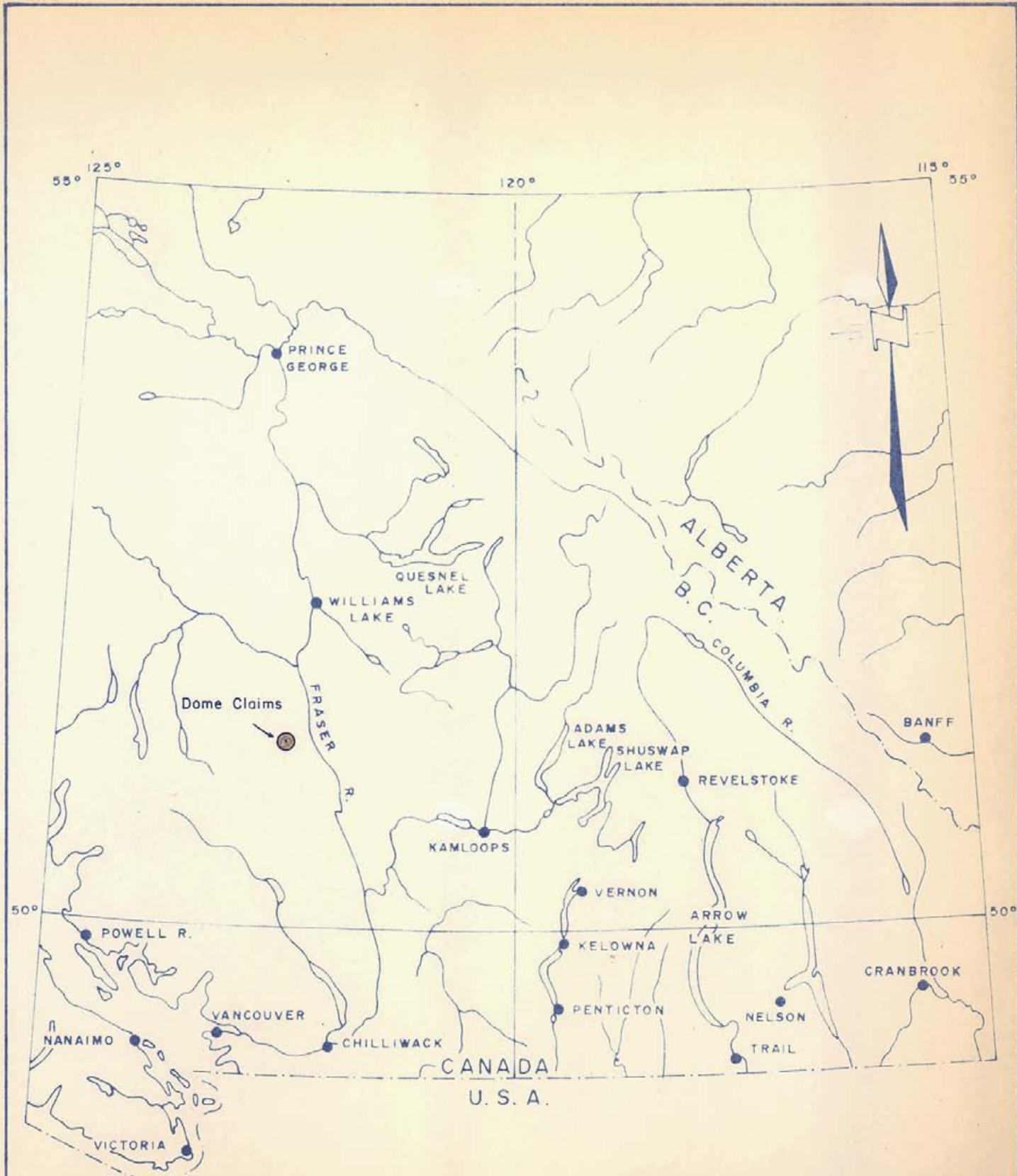


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BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.)

LOCATION MAP
DOME CLAIMS

CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Date: January, 1978

Scale: 1" = 64 Miles

Dwn by: W. G.

Dwg no. 161-1

INTRODUCTION

The recognition of Waterloo-type silver-gold deposits as a distinct type and the recent production decision on one of these (Delamar) has spurred interest in areas of Tertiary acidic volcanism as potential host rocks for bulk tonnage, low grade, precious metal deposits.

The subject area was considered to have such potential and a programme of geological and geochemical exploration was carried out on the Dome claims in late August, 1977.

The data collected were interpreted and results are appended on a series of maps included with this report.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- (1). The Dome Property consisting of 59 units in five metric claims is located at Black Dome Mountain about 70 Km. WNW of Clinton, B. C. and is road accessible.
- (2). It is underlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks ranging from rhyolite to basalt. Tension fractures caused by doming of this succession have been filled by gold-silver bearing quartz veins.
- (3). Considerable exploration was done by junior companies and individuals in the 40's and 50's in exploration and evaluation of the quartz veins. Current interest has been revived because of the similarity of the Black Dome District to other Tertiary volcanic environments where bulk tonnage gold-silver deposits have been found.
- (4). The present programme indicates that the potential for development of economic vein type precious metal deposits is limited although higher grade ore shoots may be found on strike to the south of No. 1 vein.

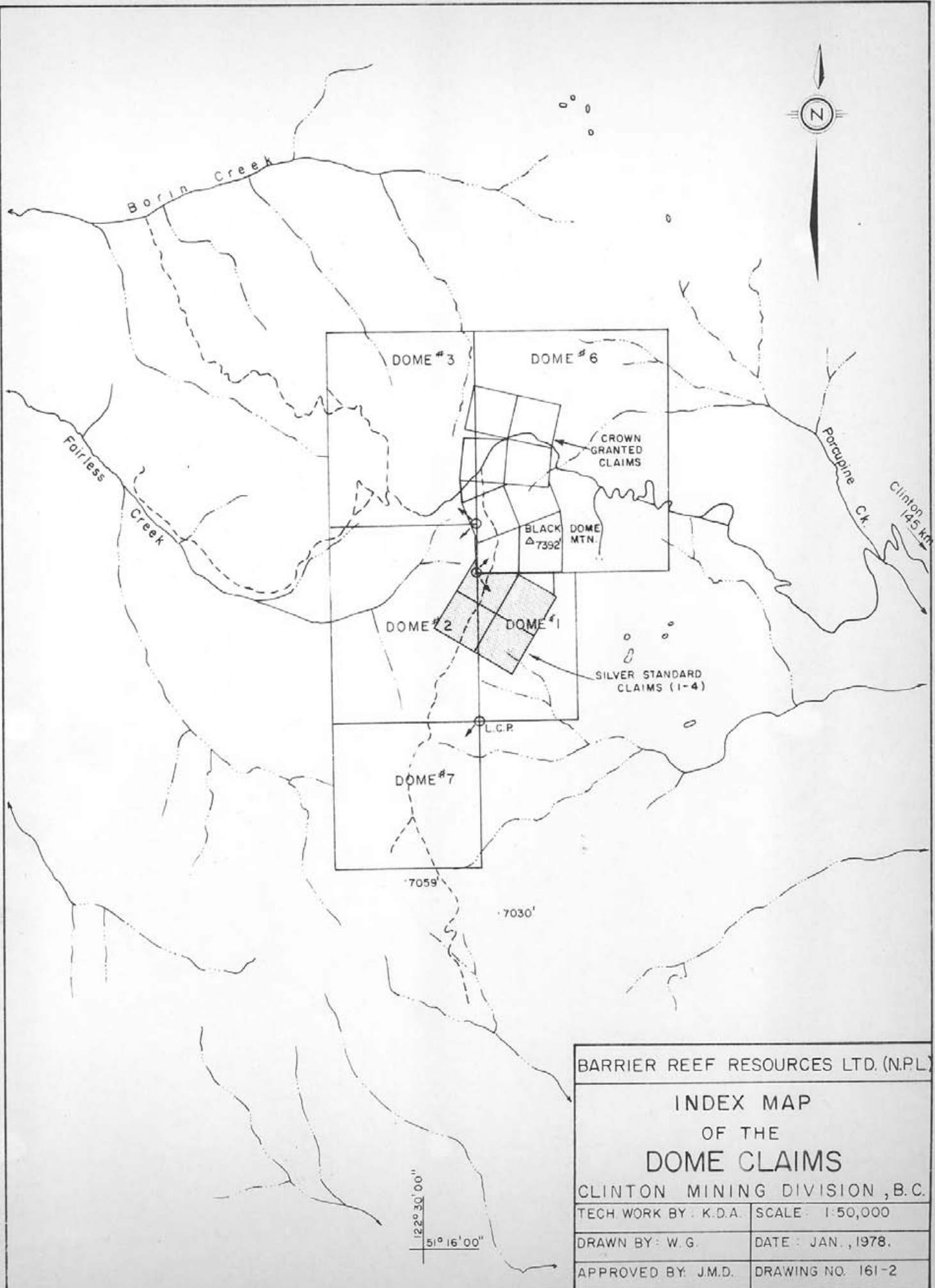
- (5). No zone or horizon with potential for hosting bulk tonnage deposits was detected during the course of the current programme; however, many similarities with districts containing such deposits were noted.
- (6). It is recommended that additional work be done on this property and in the area further south to fully evaluate the potential of the district for hosting such deposits.

PROPERTY

The property consists of five contiguous metric claims aggregating 59 units as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Tag No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>	
Dome #1	117	42615	August	16/78
Dome #2	118	42761	August	16/78
Dome #3	119	42762	August	16/78
Dome #6	120	36053	September	13/78
Dome #7	121	36054	September	13/78

The registered owner is Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.), F.M.C. No. 158944.



BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.)	
INDEX MAP OF THE DOME CLAIMS	
CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
TECH WORK BY: K.D.A.	SCALE: 1:50,000
DRAWN BY: W.G.	DATE: JAN., 1978.
APPROVED BY: J.M.D.	DRAWING NO. 161-2

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in south-central British Columbia about 70 kilometers west-northwest of the village of Clinton. The approximate center of the claim block is at 51°20' north latitude and 122°29' west longitude.

The area is accessible via about 102 kilometers of gravel road which leads west from Route 97 about 18 kilometers north of Clinton. The last 30 kilometers beyond Empire Valley Ranch is rough in spots and a 4 wheel drive vehicle is necessary.

Most of the subject property is easily accessible along old cat roads or on foot through the alpine meadows.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The subject claim cover portions of the crest and upper slopes of a prominent north-north-easterly trending ridge which is dominated by the peak of Black Dome Mountain. The topography is gently rolling along the ridgetops to moderately steep in some of the gulleys at the upper parts of Fairless and Porcupine Creeks. However, there are no slopes which cannot be negotiated on foot. Elevations vary from about 7,400 feet A.S.L. at the summit of Black Dome Mountain to about 6,000 feet A.S.L. at the east and west borders of the claim block.

Vegetation varies from bare alpine meadows above 6,500 feet to fairly thick stands of pine and fir on some of the northerly slopes and in creek bottoms.

The area is part of the interior dry belt so that precipitation is never excessive. The property is snow free from June through September.

HISTORY

In the late 1940's gold was discovered in a number of quartz veins on Black Dome Mountain by Mr. Lawrence Frenier, a local prospector. Mr. Frenier prospected the ground for several years and in 1952 optioned his 8 claims to Empire Valley Gold Mines Ltd.

In 1953, Silver Standard Mines Ltd. optioned a number of claims adjoining the Empire Valley ground to the east and south.

From 1954 to 1956, Empire Valley Gold Mines built a road to the property from the Empire Valley Ranch, built a permanent camp on the property, stripped and sampled a number of the veins and drove two short adits on the Red Bird and Number 14 veins.

In 1959, Silver Standard Mines Ltd. stripped and sampled two veins - the Number 1 and the Number 2 which lie just south of the Empire Valley crown granted claims. Six diamond drill holes were bored on the Number 1 vein to intersect the vein about 70 feet below surface. Core recovery was less than 50% so the drilling results were inconclusive.

In 1958 Silver Standard optioned the Empire Valley Gold Mines ground and did extensive stripping and resampling of most of the veins.

No further work was done in the area until 1972 when J. Skiber staked the B. J. claims on the west side of the crown granted block. Some prospecting and minor trenching was done on these claims in 1973.

PRESENT PROGRAMME

Interest in bulk tonnage gold-silver deposits in areas of Tertiary volcanism prompted Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.) to investigate the Black Dome area during the 1977 field season.

A two man crew spent 12 days on the property carrying out detailed geological mapping, and prospecting. Most of the known quartz veins were sampled and limited geochemical, rock chip sampling and stream sediment sampling was also performed.

GEOLOGY

The Black Dome district is underlain by a sequence of Tertiary volcanic rocks which range in composition from basalt to rhyolite. Total thickness of the section is unknown but certainly exceeds 500 meters. The rocks are domed into a shallow, gently plunging, north-northeasterly trending anticline. Zones of tension fractures caused by this doming have been filled with quartz carrying silver and gold values.

The lowest part of the exposed section is represented by the rhyolitic flows and tuffs. Typically these consist of pale red brown to whitish rocks varying from fine grained, soft and friable ash beds to coarser, silicified, flow-banded to botryoidal rhyolitic flows or welded tuffs. Some of the latter are brecciated and recemented by quartz. Vugs, pisolites and larger thunder eggs are common in some places.

Much of the rhyolitic material is stained various shades of light yellow to brown, presumably from weathering of contained pyrite.

Overlying the rhyolite is a sequence of andesite or "trachyte" flows. This unit is a remarkably consistent group of fine grained, fresh greenish gray lavas. The rocks are usually porphyritic with euhedral plagioclase laths up to 30 mm long. This unit is at least 200 meters thick near the center of the property.

The uppermost part of Black Dome Mountain is capped by fine grained, dark brown basalt. It makes up the uppermost 50 meters of the section immediately overlying the greenish gray trachyte. The contact between this unit and the underlying trachyte is marked by a prominent red brown clay layer. This probably represents an oxidized regolith or erosion surface.

The clearly defined section (rhyolite - trachyte - basalt) seen near the center of the property becomes more complex to the west and north where there seems to be some interfingering of varying rock types. This may represent thinning near the edges of some units or the erosion of others.

A number of epithermal quartz veins fill tension fractures which trend north-northeasterly, coinciding with trend of the ridge of which Black Dome Mountain is a part.

These veins cut the rhyolite and trachyte units but predate the uppermost basalt unit.

The veins vary from well defined fissure fillings up to 4 meters wide down to poorly defined "vein zones" of varying width consisting of altered wall rock carrying a number of narrow stringers and veinlets of quartz. Most of the wider quartz veins exhibit features typical of epithermal veins - i.e. comb structure, vugs, banding and cockade textures. Fragments of wall rock are commonly included, particularly in the Red Bird Vein.

A number of the veins split into smaller subsidiary veins or into branching stockworks of many small veins. In the latter case, the vein zone can still be followed because of the distinctive brownish altered envelope of trachyte which surrounds it. These envelopes of altered wall rock may be as much as 10 to 15 meters wide.

MINERALIZATION

Gold and silver values can be obtained from assays on almost all of the quartz veins. The gold is reportedly associated with pyrite although very little pyrite and no free gold was observed by the writer.

Grab samples were taken from most of the veins and submitted for assay. On the more important veins, grabs were taken at 30 meter intervals if possible over the exposed length. The results of this sampling are plotted on figure #161-4.

As will be noted the most important vein from an economic standpoint is the Number 1 vein. The values from sampling of the southern end of this vein roughly coincide with a very detailed programme carried out by Silver Standard Mines Ltd. in 1958. The company reported that " The southern and lowest 700 feet of this vein consists of a banded quartz vein averaging 8 feet wide; 420 feet of this 700 feet has an average width of 7.6 feet and assayed 0.282 oz. Au per ton and 1.95 oz. Ag per ton".

Approximately 900 meters south of the southern - most exposure of No. 1 vein, and on strike with it several pieces of quartz rubble crop presumably from a nearby vein are found over a strike length of about 100 meters. One grab sample from the north end of this zone assayed 0.51 oz. Au and 27.85 oz. Ag per ton. Another grab sample near the south end of this rubble train assayed 0.63 oz. Au and 4.45 oz. Ag per ton. No metallic minerals were noted in this quartz.

Within Dome #7 claim near the south end of the property most of the exposed bedrock is rhyolite. A number of quartz veins outcrop within this rhyolite and have been explored by at least twenty hand trenches. The rhyolite and some of the quartz veins are commonly limonite stained and some very fine grained pyrite was noted. Many of the exposed quartz veins are on strike with those outcropping in trachyte further north; however, they appear to be uniformly barren.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Rock chip samples and stream sediments were collected within and surrounding the property in an attempt to delineate areas of higher than background precious metal content. It was thought that a larger, favorable porous horizon or breccia zone other than the known veins might be detected.

A total of 97 rock chip samples and 55 silt samples were collected and stored in kraft envelopes for shipment. These samples were analysed for gold, silver, and arsenic in the Vancouver laboratories of Bondar-Clegg and Company. Analysis was by the following methods: Arsenic - perchloric - nitric acid extraction followed by colorimetric analysis; Silver and Gold - hot aqua regia extraction followed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

Mean and standard deviation for each element was calculated (rock chips and silts were treated as different groups) and the data were classified into the following categories:

Negative	0 -	Mean
Possibly Anomalous	Mean -	(Mean + 1 Std. Dev.)
Probably Anomalous	(Mean + 1 Std. Dev.) -	(Mean + 2 Std.Dev.)
Definitely Anomalous	>	(Mean + 2 Std. Dev.)

The values were plotted on a 1:5000 scale base map of the property and the various anomalous values outlined.

In the case of silt samples there were no surprises and anomalous values were detected in creeks draining known mineralized areas only.

Values obtained from rock chip samples are difficult to interpret as some of them come from known mineralized zones - i.e. altered wall rock near veins or small stockworks within vein zones while others are from fresh rock far from any known mineralized source. Obviously these represent different populations; however, the number of samples was not large enough to consider them separately.

A number of conclusions can be reached from this study: (1). Rock chip sampling would be more

significant if it were done on a larger regional scale in the district.(2). Silver content is constant in all rock types and only increases within the alteration envelope surrounding a vein. (3). Gold, Silver, and Arsenic content seems abnormally low within vein zones in the rhyolitic rocks near the south end of the property. This may indicate a vertical metal zoning within the veins - i.e. higher gold and silver values may be confined to those portions of the veins in the upper part of the rhyolite horizon and within the trachyte. It is interesting to note that two of the highest combined gold and silver assays obtained were from quartz veins found just below the rhyolite - trachyte contact.

(4). No specific horizon or zone carrying higher than average gold - silver - arsenic content was detected; however, the rhyolite - trachyte contact should be investigated in more detail.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

There are two possibilities for the development of economic mineral deposits in the Black Dome district: (1). fissure veins of sufficient size and grade to be mined at a profit. (2). lower grade, bulk tonnage Ag-Au deposits of the so called Waterloo Type.

From sampling done to date, it would appear that even the Number 1 vein would not be economic at today's costs unless ore shoots of +0.5 oz. Au could be developed. The two higher grade samples found in what appears to be the southern extension of the Number 1 vein might indicate the presence of such a higher grade ore shoot.

Bulk tonnage gold - silver deposits have been discovered in associations with a number of Tertiary volcanic piles and/or hypabyssal intrusive phenomena. These deposits, sometimes referred to as Waterloo type deposits have commonly been found adjacent to old mining districts previously worked for their precious metal vein deposits. Rhyolitic volcanics are a conspicuous part of such volcanic piles and late stage volcanic phenomena such as epithermal veins and

hot spring deposits are usually present. The main ore controls are usually (a). some kind of porous host rock such as breccias, coarse pyroclastics, volcanoclastics or the fluvial and lake bed sediments so often intercalated in a volcanic pile and (b). some kind of damming or ponding mechanism such as a fault, unconformity or impervious cap rock which prevents the ore bearing solutions from being dissipated in scattered vein deposits.

No evidence of such a bulk tonnage situation has yet been found in the Black Dome District; however, it is located at the north end of a large Tertiary volcanic field in which intermediate to acid volcanics form a prominent part. There are a number of gold occurrences and associated antimony and mercury deposits in this district. Gold placers found in a number of creeks indicate that other gold sources are as yet undiscovered.

Therefore, the environment for hosting bulk tonnage gold-silver deposits does exist in the Black Dome District and in the Camelsfoot Range further to the south. Additional exploration should be carried out to further test this environment.

APPENDIX A

ROCK GEOCHEMICAL DATA

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY DATA

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Analysis</u>		
		Au(PPB)	Ag(PPM)	As (PPM)
BD-1	fresh basalt near summit of Black Dome Mountain	30	0.2	2
BD-2	slightly altered, grayish trachyte	170	0.2	11
BD-3	fresh, green gray trachyte	10	0.2	4
BD-4	fresh, green gray trachyte	10	0.2	4
BD-5	fresh, green gray trachyte	10	0.2	4
BD-6	greenish black, fresh basalt	10	0.2	7
BD-7	bleached to rusty and altered trachyte - possible vein zone?	100	0.2	53
BD-8	greenish tuff or siltstone with scattered stringers of quartz	10	0.2	3
BD-9	fine grained to dense tuff?	5	0.2	7
BD-10	altered and bleached trachyte with thin quartz seams - vein zone?	30	0.4	270
BD-11	altered, pale green trachyte	10	0.2	8
BD-12	altered, vuggy trachyte - rusty fracture zones - possible vein zone?	50	1.1	12
BD-13	fresh, green gray porphyritic trachyte.	20	0.2	6
BD-14	vein zone - altered and bleached trachyte with tiny quartz veins	5	0.2	30
BD-15	vein zone - altered trachyte with many tiny quartz veinlets	800	0.2	110
BD-16	unaltered, green gray trachyte	15	0.2	2

Rock Geochemistry Data

(continued)

Sample No.	Description	Analysis		
		Au (PPB)	Ag (PPM)	As (PPM)
BD-17	fine grained, fresh basalt	5	0.2	15
BD-18	fine grained, gresh basalt	5	0.2	6
BD-19	friable, decomposed basalt	5	0.2	11
BD-20	brecciated basalt	5	0.2	6
BD-21	white, porous, clay-like rhyolitic? ash beds	5	0.2	3
BD-22	massive, fresh basalt	5	0.2	6
BD-23	white weathering, clay-like rhyolitic ash bed	5	0.2	3
BD-24	buff coloured, porphyritic trachyte	< 5	0.2	2
BD-25	dense, dark brown basalt	10	0.2	9
BD-26	basaltic agglomerate	5	0.2	6
BD-27	pale, buff weathering, brecciated trachyte.	5	0.2	6
BD-28	fine grained, fresh basalt	< 5	0.2	4
BD-29	fine grained, fresh, colomnar basalt	5	0.2	2
BD-30	rusty weathering, altered trachyte, some hematite staining	25	0.2	110
BD-31	rusty weathering, altered trachyte, some hematite staining	10	0.2	13
BD-32	unaltered, porphyritic trachyte	< 5	0.2	2
BD-33	autoclastic trachyte breccia cemented by hematitic material	< 5	0.2	25

Rock Geochemistry Data

(continued)

Sample No.	Description	Analysis		
		Au(PPB)	Ag(PPM)	As(PPM)
BD-34	dark brown, sheeted basalt	< 5	0.2	2
BD-35	vesicular, basaltic glass	< 5	0.2	3
BD-36	vesicular, to scoriaceous basalt	< 5	0.2	1
BD-37	glassy to porphyritic dacite or rhyolite	10	0.2	18
BD-38	rusty weathering dacite or rhyolite	5	0.2	5
BD-39	fractured fine grained basalt	5	0.2	6
BD-40	fresh, green gray, porphyritic trachyte	5	0.2	3
BD-41	pale greenish white, friable rhyolitic agglomerate	5	0.2	4
BD-42	pale yellowish brown, clay-like rhyolite tuff	< 5	0.2	2
BD-43	dark brown, fine grained rhyolite	5	0.2	2
BD-44	friable, yellowish brown altered rhyolite	5	0.2	6
BD-45	yellowish brown, rusty rhyolitic agglomerate	< 5	0.2	4
BD-46	greenish gray, kaolinized rhyolite tuff	5	0.2	4
BD-47	glassy to porphyritic, flow banded rhyolite	< 5	0.2	3
BD-48	purplish gray rhyolite agglomerate	< 5	0.2	3
BD-49	porphyritic, flow banded rhyolite	< 5	0.2	4
BD-50	altered rhyolitic ash beds or tuffs	< 5	0.2	2
BD-51	altered rhyolitic ash beds or tuffs	< 5	0.2	5

Rock Geochemistry Data

(continued)

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Analysis</u>		
		<u>Au(PPB)</u>	<u>Ag(PPM)</u>	<u>As(PPM)</u>
BD-52	kaolinized rhyolic agglomerate	< 5	0.2	3
BD-53	altered rhyolitic agglomerate, frequent botrioidal growths	< 5	0.2	4
BD-54	altered, spherulitic rhyolite	< 5	0.2	5
BD-55	dark brown, fresh basalt	< 5	0.2	6
BD-56	red to buff dacitic tuff	< 5	0.2	7
BD-57	fine grained, fresh basalt	< 5	0.2	2
BD-58	bleached trachyte - alteration envelope surrounding Giant Vein	10	0.2	7
BD-59	stringers of quartz and purplish altered rock within the Giant Vein zone - nests	5	0.2	4
BD-60	porphyritic, greenish gray trachyte with minor hairline quartz veins.	30	0.2	38
BD-61	friable, banded, rhyolitic tuff or ash bed, immediately below the trachyte unit	5	0.2	25
BD-62	bleached dacite with tiny quartz veinlets - may not be in place	70	0.3	9
BD-62A	bleached, yellow-brown, rusty banded rhyolite tuff	20	0.2	6
BD-62B	altered, flow banded rhyolite	15	0.2	11
BD-63	flow banded rhyolite; orange brown limonite on fractures	< 5	0.2	6
BD-64	rusty, flow banded rhyolite with quartz layers and lenses	10	0.2	8
BD-65	rusty, flow banded rhyolite cut by quartz veins.	20	0.2	18
BD-66	rusty, flow banded rhyolite cut by quartz veins	10	0.2	26

Rock Geochemistry Data

(continued)

Sample No.	Description	Analysis		
		Au(PPB)	Ag(PPM)	As(PPM)
BD-67	rusty rhyolite with several drusy quartz veins	30	0.2	80
BD-68	rusty rhyolite with several drusy quartz veins	40	0.2	110
BD-69	Rusty weathering rhyolitic tuff with scattered quartz stringers	5	0.2	8
BD-70	rusty, yellowish brown weathering rhyolite with quartz veins	20	0.2	32
BD-71	rusty, yellowish brown weathering rhyolite with quartz veins	< 5	0.2	10
BD-72	rusty, yellowish brown weathering rhyolite with quartz veins	< 5	0.2	16
BD-73	limonite stained rhyolitic tuff, botrioidal growths and thunder eggs.	10	0.2	12
BD-74	rusty weathering rhyolite cut by quartz veins	10	0.2	20
BD-75	rusty rhyolite with quartz stringers	5	0.2	250
BD-76	greenish gray, porphyritic trachyte	5	0.2	5
BD-77	greenish gray, porphyritic trachyte	25	0.2	3
BD-78	rhyolitic breccia	40	0.2	2
BD-79	fresh rhyolitic tuff	5	0.2	4
BD-80	red, porphyritic rhyolite	5	0.2	6

Rock Geochemistry Data

(continued)

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Analysis</u>		
		<u>Au(PPB)</u>	<u>Ag(PPM)</u>	<u>As(PPM)</u>
BD-81	greenish, porphyritic trachyte	5	0.2	2
BD-82	yellowish-buff friable rhyolitic and beds	5	0.2	7
BD-83	yellowish brown to rusty siliceous, rhyolitic tuff	5	0.2	6
BD-84	greenish gray porphyritic trachyte	5	0.2	13
BD-85	altered wall rock adjacent to Red Bird Vein	30	2.0	90
BD-86	greenish gray, fresh trachyte	10	0.2	15
BD-87	altered, brownish trachyte with minor quartz veinlets, 30 meters west of No. 2 vein	500	0.6	9
BD-88	altered wall rock of No. 1 vein adjacent to sample #15437	175	2.0	115
BD-89	rusty, bleached wall rock east of No. 1 vein @ sample site #15449	165	0.6	100
BD-90	altered brownish trachyte from vein zone (Skiber's vein)	10	0.2	23
BD-91	altered trachyte with several tiny quartz veins in Skiber's vein zone	3000	3.8	110
BD-92	altered trachyte with small quartz veins	900	4.2	60
BD-93	altered, brownish trachyte with minor narrow quartz veins - 50 meters east of Giant Vein	250	3.8	190

Rock Geochemistry Data

(continued)

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Analysis</u>		
		<u>Au(PPB)</u>	<u>Ag(PPM)</u>	<u>As (PPM)</u>
BD-94	grab from altered trachyte in small vein zone east of Giant Vein	70	1.4	70
BD-95	altered trachyte with small quartz stringers	20	0.2	27
BD-96	brownish altered trachyte adjacent to No. 14 vein at tunnel portal	5	0.2	42
BD-97	altered trachyte with quartz stringers - small vein zone (No. 15 vein?)	160	2.2	70

APPENDIX B

ASSAY RESULTS



BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

1500 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. PHONE: 985-0681 TELEX: 04-54554

Certificate of Analysis

TO Kerr-Dawson & Associates Ltd.
1 - 219 Victoria Street
Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2A1

A27 - 741

September 9, 1977

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ore samples.

MARKED	PERCENTAGE		MARKED	PERCENTAGE		MARKED	PERCENTAGE	
	oz/Ton	oz/Ton		oz/Ton	oz/Ton		oz/Ton	oz/Ton
	As	Ag		As	Ag		As	Ag
15401	0.020	0.10	15420	0.015	0.35	15439	0.32	0.77
15402	0.015	0.09	15421	0.015	1.27	15440	0.54	1.22
15403	0.045	0.08	15422	0.010	0.19	15441	0.015	0.10
15404	0.030	0.06	15423	0.020	0.30	15442	0.26	1.14
15405	0.002	0.03	15424	0.035	0.36	15443	0.10	2.56
15406	0.060	0.21	15425	0.015	0.43	15444	0.050	0.35
15407	0.015	0.07	15426	0.10	0.41	15445	0.11	2.18
15408	0.013	0.08	15427	0.14	0.56	15446	0.030	0.24
15409	0.045	0.08	15428	0.20	1.36	15447	0.004	0.13
15410	2.80	2.56	15429	0.085	0.24	15448	0.053	0.43
15411	0.070	0.29	15430	0.070	0.70	15449	0.060	0.19
15412	0.048	0.86	15431	0.075	7.50	15450	0.140	2.47
15413	0.24	0.31	15432	0.89	19.50	15451	0.84	2.74
15414	0.085	0.13	15433	0.015	0.34	15452	0.012	0.10
15415	0.045	0.16	15434	0.050	0.47	15453	0.020	0.06
15416	0.002	0.06	15435	0.020	0.08	15454	0.12	0.20
15417	0.002	0.03	15436	0.070	0.21	15455	0.002	0.03
15418	0.63	4.45	15437	0.13	0.44	15456	0.010	0.05
15419	0.51	27.85	15438	0.27	0.90	15457	0.002	0.06

NOTE:

Rejects retained two weeks
 Pulps retained three months
 unless otherwise arranged.

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.
 Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia



Certificate of Analysis

TO Kerr-Duncan & Associates Ltd.

A27 - 741

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I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ore samples.

MARKED	PERCENT	PERCENT	MARKED	PERCENT	PERCENT	MARKED	PERCENT	PERCENT
	oz/ton	oz/ton						
	Am	Ag						
15458	0.002	0.02						
15459	0.002	0.08						
15460	0.002	0.02						
15461	0.085	0.33						
15462	0.083	0.08						
15463	0.004	0.05						
15464	0.16	0.32						
15465	0.080	0.29						

NOTE:

Rejects retained two weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX C

PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL

J. M. Dawon, P. Eng.	Geologist	August 22-31, 1977 November 15,16, 1977 February 22, 23, 1978 March 21, 1978 15 days
W. Gruenwald, B. Sc.	Geologist	January 10, 11, 12, 1978 3 days
L. P. Duquette	Prospector	August 22-31, 1977 10 days

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

DOME CLAIMS - PROGRAMME COSTS

(1). Labour:

(a). Field			
1 geologist			
10 days @ \$150.00/day		\$1,500.00	
1 prospector			
10 days @ \$75.00/day		750.00	
(b). Office			
1 geologist			
5 days @ \$150.00/day		\$ 750.00	
1 geologist (Draftsman)			
3 days @ \$100.00/day		<u>300.00</u>	\$3,300.00

(2). Expenses and Disbursements:

(a). Truck Rental			
10 days @ \$20.00/day \$200.00			
730 miles @ 20¢/mile <u>146.00</u> . .		\$ 346.00	
(b). Camp equipment rental		100.00	
(c). Groceries and supplies		246.40	
(d). Assays		552.50	
(e). Geochemical analyses		1,441.55	
(f). Secretarial, xerox, blueprints, telephone, maps, freight, etc.. .		<u>177.60</u>	<u>2,864.05</u>

TOTAL HEREIN \$6,164.05

APPENDIX E

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

C A N A D A)
)
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA)
)
TO WIT:)
)
)

IN THE MATTER OF the Statement
of Expenditures for Geological and
Geochemical Exploration of the Dome
Claims, Clinton Mining Division.

I, JAMES M. DAWSON, Geologist of 380 Powers Road in the City of Kamloops, in the Province of British Columbia,

DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE:

- (1). That the geological and geochemical investigation of the Dome Claims was done under my supervision.
- (2). That the Statement of Expenditures set out in Appendix D of my report entitled "Geological and Geochemical Report on the Dome Claims" dated August 19th., 1977 to March 31st., 1978, truly represents the amounts expended on geological and geochemical investigation of the said claims.

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

DECLARED before me at the)
City of Kamloops in the)
Province of British Columbia)
this 6th. day of April, A.D.,)
1978.)

K. Bays)
K. BAYS)
Commissioner for taking Affidavits)
within British Columbia)
A Commissioner for taking)
Affidavits for British)
Columbia.)

James M. Dawson

APPENDIX F

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

- Skiber, A. F. (1973): Report on B. J. #1-#6 claims, Black Dome Mountain, Assessment Report for Province of B. C.
- Trettin, H. P. (1961): Geology of the Fraser River Valley between Lillooet and Big Bar Creek; B. C. Dept. of Mines, Bull. #44
- Watson, B. N. (1977): Large Low Grade Silver Deposits in North America; World Mining, Vol. 30, No. 3, March, 1977.
- Various Annual Reports of the B. C. Minister of Mines.
- Anonamous (1958): Private Report to Silver Standard Mines Ltd. on Exploration carried out on Black Dome Mountain property.
- Knox, J. A. and Wertz T. (1976): Geology and Mineralization at Delamar Silver Mine, Idaho; Paper Given at Northwest Mining Association Meeting, December, 1976.

APPENDIX G

WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

**JAMES M. DAWSON, P.ENG.
GEOLOGIST**

SUITE 1 - 219 VICTORIA STREET
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

PHONE (604) 374-6427

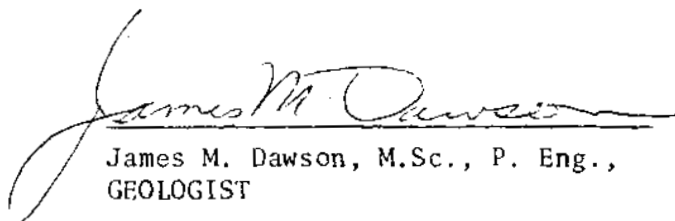
CERTIFICATE

I, JAMES M. DAWSON OF KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, DO HEREBY CERTIFY
THAT:

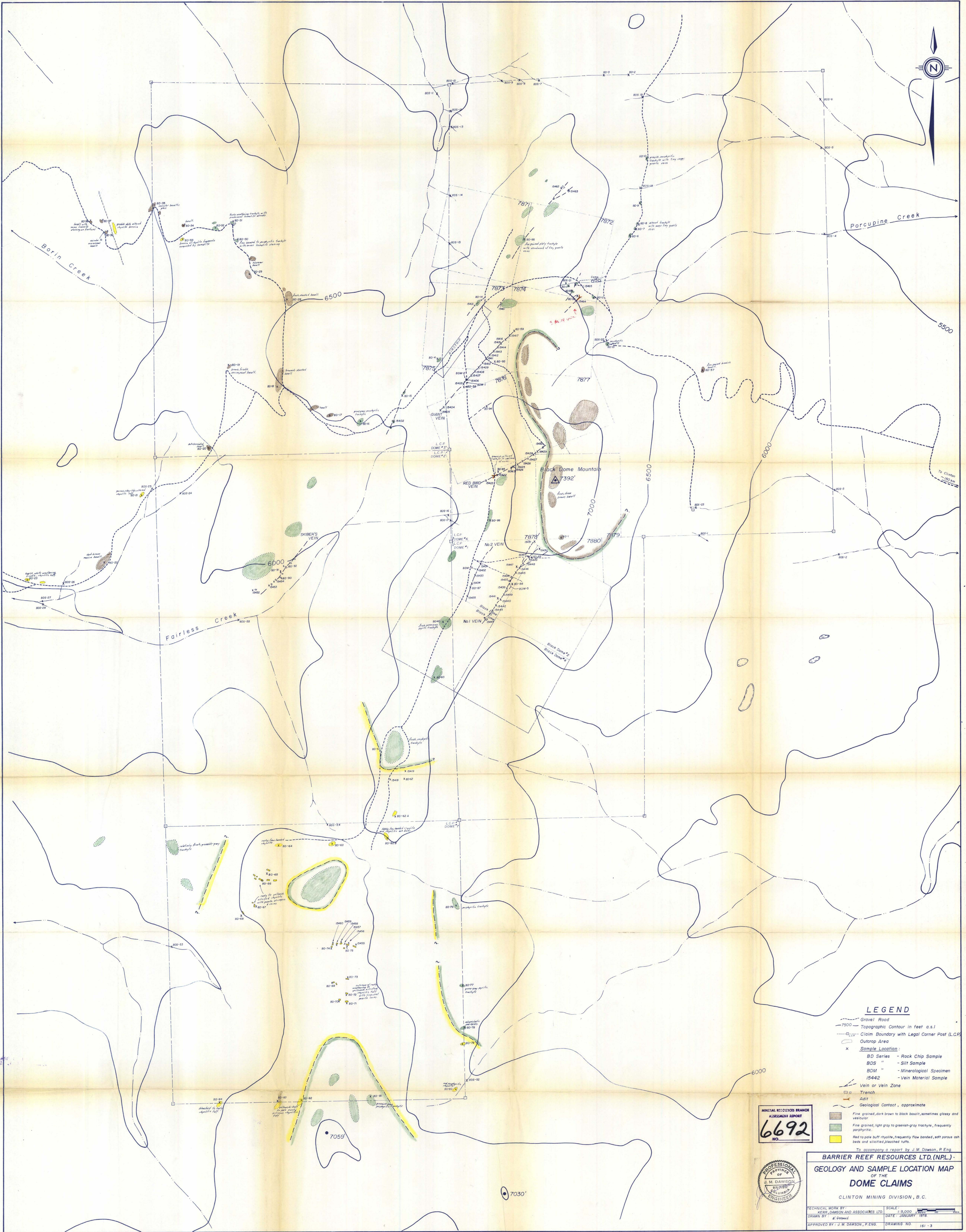
- (1). I am a Geologist employed by Kerr, Dawson and Associates Ltd. of Suite #1, 219 Victoria Street, Kamloops, B. C.
- (2). I am a graduate of the Memorial University of Newfoundland, B. Sc. (1960), M. Sc. (1963), a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of B. C. I have practised my profession for 14 years.
- (3). I am the author of this report which is based on a field programme carried out by myself and others as well as various published and private reports.



KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.,


James M. Dawson, M.Sc., P. Eng.,
GEOLOGIST

April 6th., 1978,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.



LEGEND

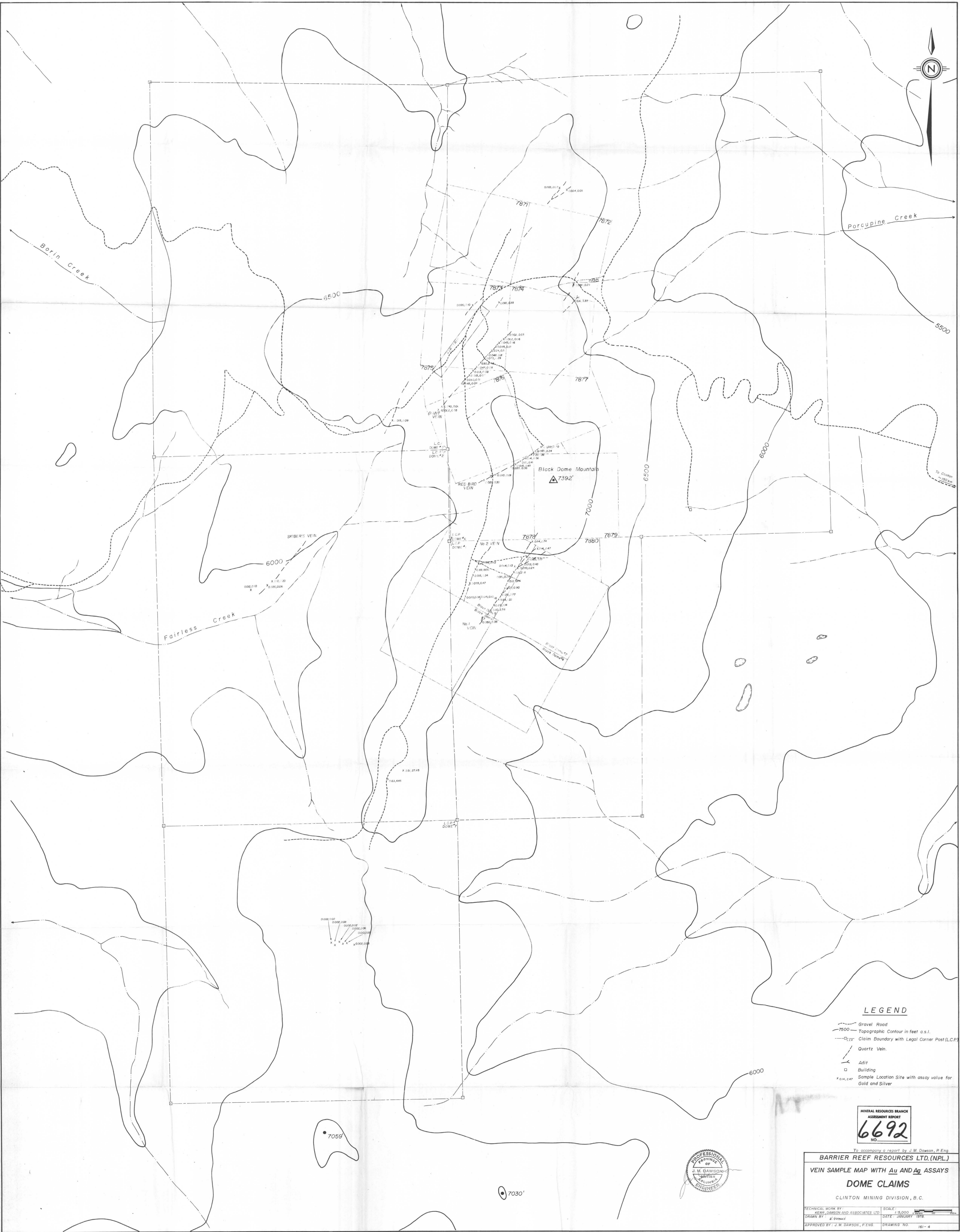
- - - Gravel Road
- 7500 - Topographic Contour in feet a.s.l.
- - - Claim Boundary with Legal Corner Post (L.C.P.)
- Outcrop Area
- x Sample Location:
 - BD Series - Rock Chip Sample
 - BDS " - Silt Sample
 - BDM " - Mineralogical Specimen
 - IS442 - Vein Material Sample
- - - Vein or Vein Zone
- Trench
- - - Adit
- - - Geological Contact, approximate
- Fine grained, dark brown to black basalt, sometimes glassy and vesicular
- Fine grained, light gray to greenish-gray trachyte, frequently porphyritic
- Red to pale buff rhyolite, frequently flow banded, soft porous on beds and vesicular fractured surface

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
6692
 NO.



To accompany a report by J.M. Dawson, P. Eng.
BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.)
GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
OF THE
DOMES CLAIMS
 CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECHNICAL WORK BY: KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD. SCALE: 1:5,000
 DRAWN BY: J. M. Dawson DATE: JANUARY 1978
 APPROVED BY: J. M. Dawson, P. Eng. DRAWING NO. 161 - 3



LEGEND

- Gravel Road
- Topographic Contour in feet a.s.l.
- Claim Boundary with Legal Corner Post (L.C.P.)
- Quartz Vein.
- Adit
- Building
- Sample Location Site with assay value for Gold and Silver

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
6692
NO.

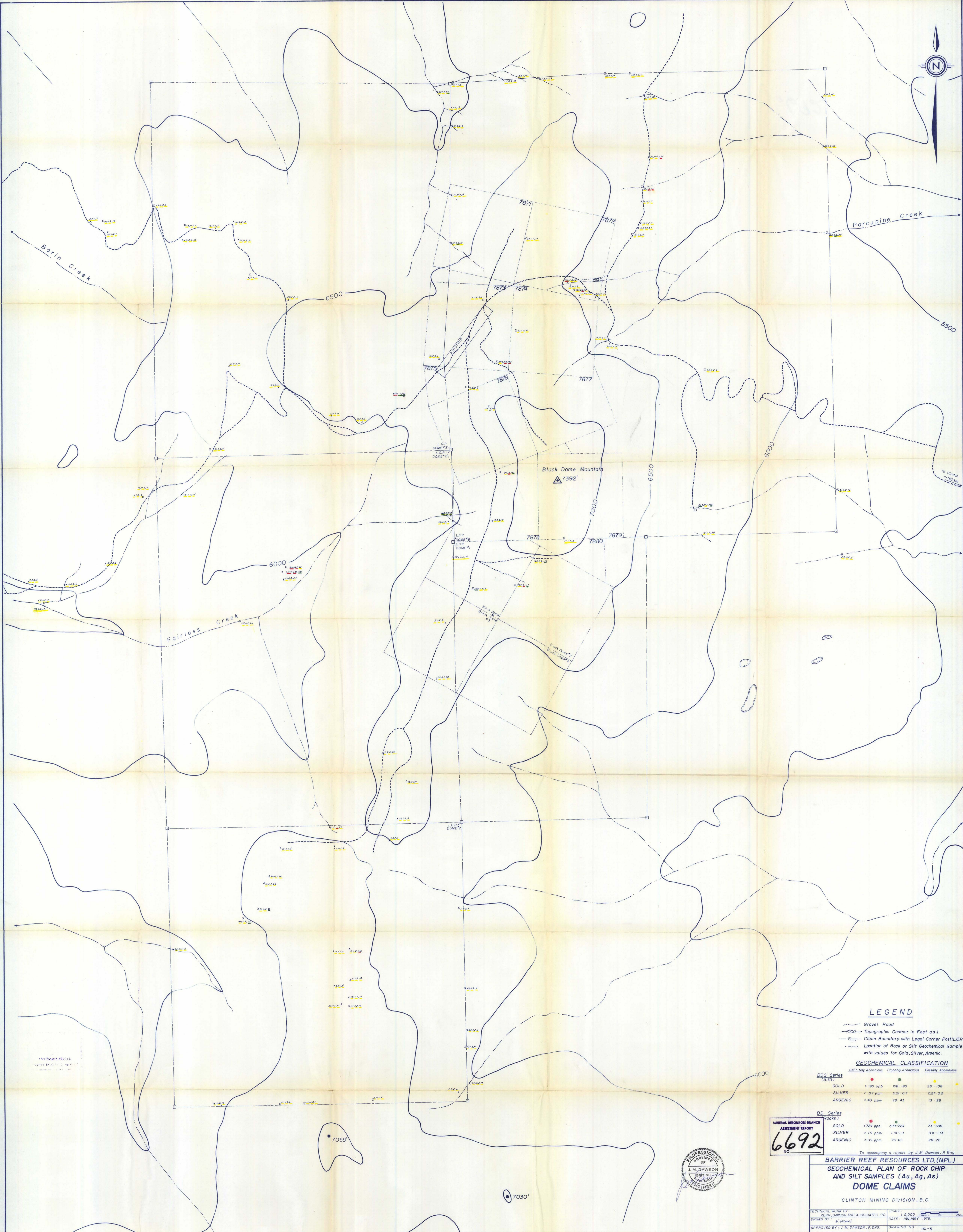
To accompany a report by J. M. Dawson, P. Eng.
BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD. (NPL.)
VEIN SAMPLE MAP WITH Au AND Ag ASSAYS
DOMES CLAIMS
 CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECHNICAL WORK BY: KERN, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD. SCALE: 1:5,000
 DRAWN BY: J. Dawson DATE: JANUARY 1978
 APPROVED BY: J. M. DAWSON, P. ENG. DRAWING NO: 161-4



7059'

7030'



LEGEND

- Gravel Road
- Topographic Contour in Feet a.s.l.
- Claim Boundary with Legal Corner Post (L.C.P.)
- X --- Location of Rock or Silt Geochemical Sample with values for Gold, Silver, Arsenic

GEOCHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION

Definitely Anomalous Probably Anomalous Possibly Anomalous

BD Series (Silt)	Definitely Anomalous	Probably Anomalous	Possibly Anomalous
GOLD	> 190 ppb	108-190	26-108
SILVER	> 0.7 ppm	0.51-0.7	0.27-0.5
ARSENIC	> 45 ppm	28-45	13-28

BD Series (Rocks)	Definitely Anomalous	Probably Anomalous	Possibly Anomalous
GOLD	> 724 ppb	399-724	73-398
SILVER	> 1.9 ppm	1.14-1.9	0.4-1.13
ARSENIC	> 121 ppm	73-121	26-72

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
6692
NO.



To accompany a report by J.M. Dawson, P. Eng.
BARRIER REEF RESOURCES LTD. (N.L.)
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN OF ROCK CHIP AND SILT SAMPLES (Au, Ag, As) DOME CLAIMS
 CLINTON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECHNICAL WORK BY: KENNEDY DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD. SCALE: 1:5,000
 DRAWN BY: M. Gormed DATE: JANUARY 1978
 APPROVED BY: J.M. DAWSON, P. ENG. DRAWING NO: 161-5