

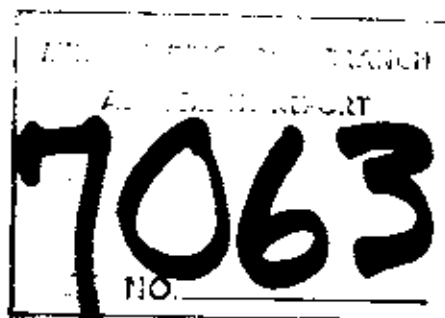
Nov. 1978

SEYMOUR RESOURCES INCORPORATED

SNOW MINERAL CLAIM

Clinton M.D., B.C.

Lat. 50° 59' N Long. 121° 31' W



Report on Geochemical Survey

by V. CUKOR, P. ENG. ■ NVC ENGINEERING LTD. ■ VANCOUVER, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. REVIEW	
2.1 SUMMARY	2
2.2 CONCLUSIONS	2 & 3
2.3 RECOMMENDATIONS	3 & 4
3. PROPERTY	
3.1 CLAIMS	4
3.2 LOCATION	4 & 5
3.3 ACCESS	5
3.4 TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE	5 & 6
4. GEOLOGY	6 & 7
5. PREVIOUS WORK	7
6. GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY	
6.1 SOIL SAMPLING	8
6.2 LABORATORY PROCEDURE	9
6.3 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS	10
APPENDIX "A"	
APPENDIX "B"	

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. LOCATION MAP
2. CLAIM MAP
3. GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY (In Pocket)

SEYMOUR RESOURCES INCORPORATED

SNOW MINERAL CLAIM

CLINTON M.D., B.C.

1. INTRODUCTION

During the month of September 1978, the author conducted a limited geochemical soil survey and geological prospecting program on the SNOW mineral claim on behalf of Seymour Resources Inc. The SNOW claim is located in the Maiden Creek area where gold findings were reported in 1901 and anomalous soil samples were apparently collected by Mr. J. McGoran in 1973.

After finding old claim posts, the approximate location of the geochem anomaly was outlined but no traces of the old grid or sampling stations were encountered. Subsequently, the new grid was laid out and soil sampling carried out covering the area where the old grid was believed to be located. A number of outcrops were also sampled at the same time.

When the geochem assays produced encouraging results, the author visited the property for a second time and collected some additional samples, extending the surveyed area in a southwesterly direction. G. Kachuk, prospector, accompanied the author for the duration of the field program.

2. REVIEW

2.1 SUMMARY

The SNOW claim area is underlain by the Coldwater Conglomerate beds, in which, during 1901 fine metallic gold was discovered. During the 1973 geochemical survey program high anomalous gold values up to 570 ppb gold were encountered in the 20 ppb gold background.

A 1978 geochemical survey by the author also returned definite high, although somewhat erratic soil gold values in the general area of the old survey. In addition, some of the soil samples collected at random far away from the grid also returned anomalous values, indicating that gold appearance is possibly wider spread than originally anticipated.

So far however, the author has failed to locate any outcrops with visible gold.

2.2 CONCLUSIONS

In 1901 F. Soubs, Gold Commissioner, described gold bearing unit as a "very large deposit, up to tens of feet thick" with a potential for open pit development. The reported assays of up to \$3.75 per ton would be equivalent to .22 oz/gold per ton based on the price of gold at \$17.00 in 1901.

2. REVIEW - Cont'd

2.2 CONCLUSIONS

Although, during this year's program, no visible gold was found in the rock, and none of the rock samples assayed higher than "trace" gold, anomalous geochemical soil values undoubtedly prove the presence of gold in the Maiden Creek Conglomerates. Some of the anomalous samples, collected as far away as a mile from the grid area, indicate a widespread gold occurrence. Following these indications, a work program should be geared towards the possibility of developing a major gold occurrence. The entire area underlain by the Coldwater Conglomerates, which extends far beyond the claim boundaries, should be carefully prospected and geochemically sampled.

2.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Detailed geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling should be considered a main tool of exploration for the first stage of the exploration program. A meticulous prospecting program, accompanied by geochemical reconnaissance should be carried out beyond the property's boundaries, covering the entire area of Coldwater Conglomerate outcroppings. A careful sampling of any peculiar outcrop, especially in the

2. REVIEW - Cont'd

2.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

areas with high geochem values, should be carried out until a gold bearing stratum is fully defined.

In the second stage, anomalous areas should be tested by drilling. Due to the physical nature of the part of conglomerates, percussion drilling will probably be more suitable than diamond drilling.

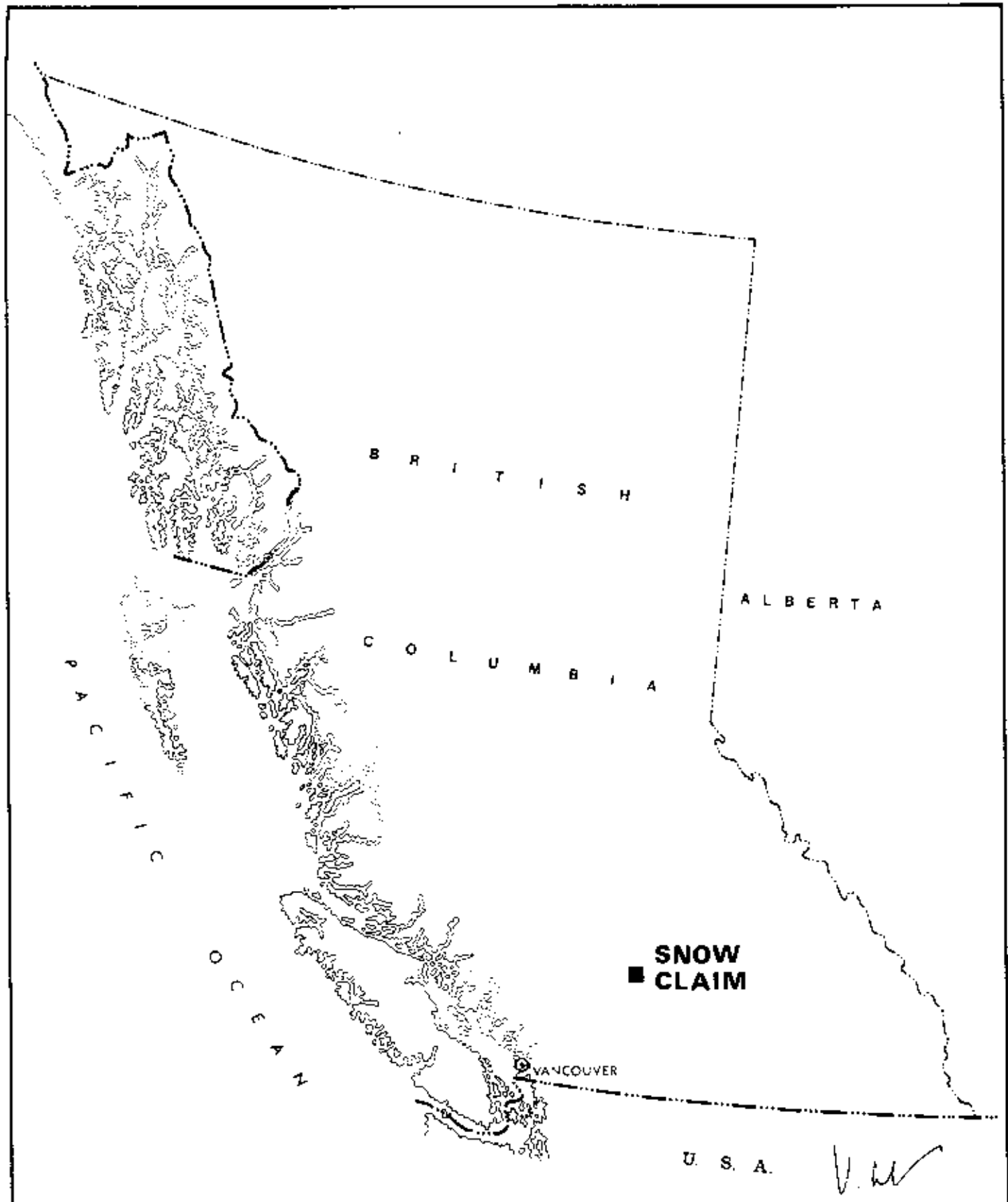
3. PROPERTY


3.1 CLAIMS

The property consists of the SNOW mineral claim which comprises twelve (12) units, (see fig 2). It was located by the author in November 1977 and recorded on December 5, 1977 under Record #135. All interest has been subsequently transferred to T.M. Gibbeson.

3.2 LOCATION

The SNOW property is located in the Maiden Creek Valley approximately two miles west of Hwy #97 (fig. 1 & 2). It is approximately ten airmiles south of the community of Clinton, B.C. and about ten miles north of Cache Creek. The property straddles a boundary between the Clinton and Kamloops mining divisions with the legal corner post being located in



SEYMOUR RESOURCES INC.	
SNOW CLAIM LOCATION MAP	
CLINTON M.D.	921/13 E
V.CUKOR, P.Eng. - NVC ENGINEERING Ltd, VANCOUVER, B.C.	
DATE: Oct. 1978	SCALE: 0  100 Miles
	FIG. 1

3. PROPERTY - Cont'd

3.2 LOCATION

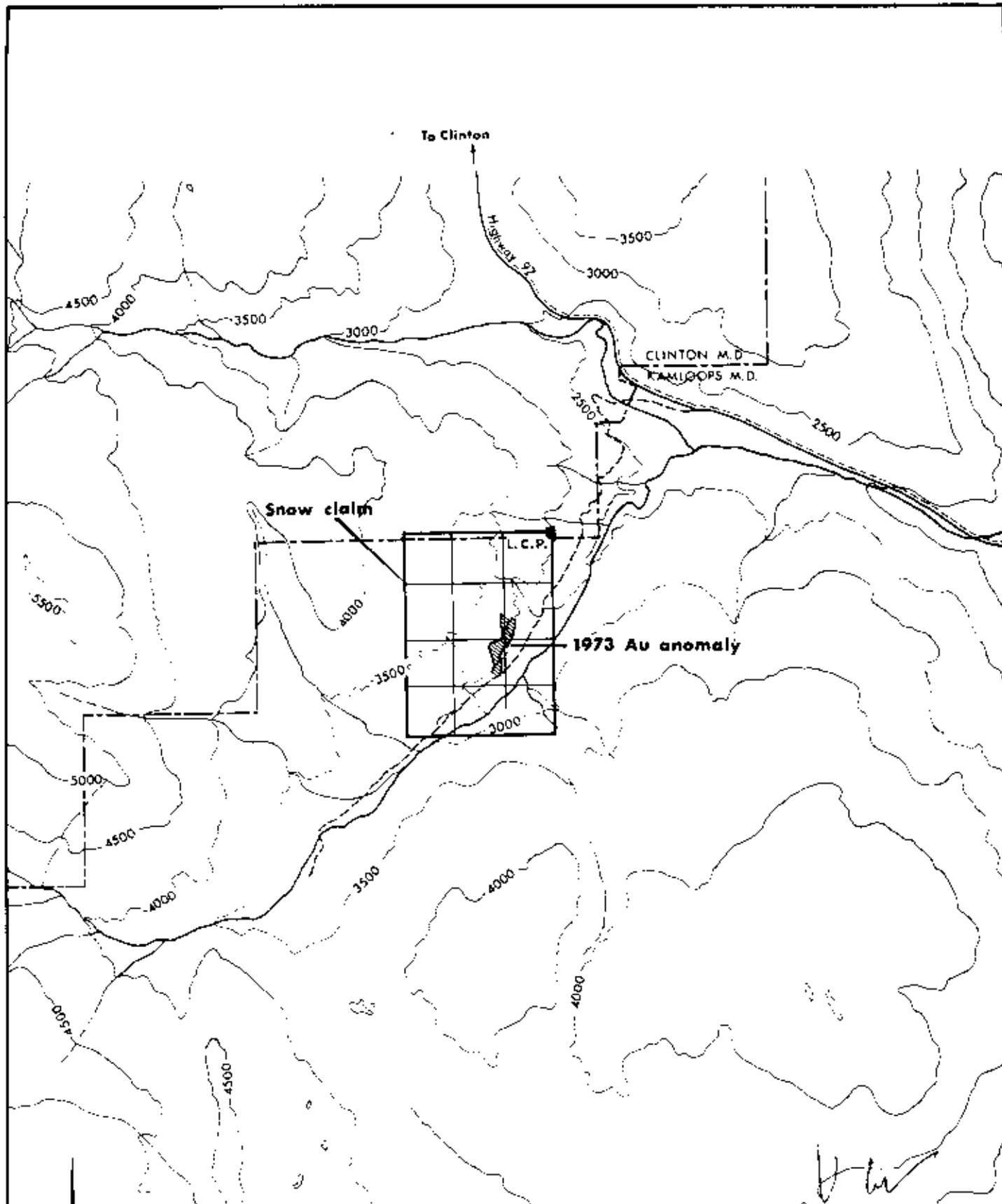
the Clinton mining division and the largest part of the claims in the Kamloops mining division. The SNOW claim is on Map 92I/13E N.T.S. at approximately west longitude $121^{\circ}31'$ and north latitude $50^{\circ}59'$.

3.3 ACCESS

The property is within easy reach from Vancouver, B.C. via Hwys #101 and #97, and from #97 a good dirt road provides access to the claims. This road turns off the highway approximately 9.2 miles south of Clinton, B.C. crossing the Dougherty Ranch and follows the Maiden Creek on its north side diagonally traversing the claim area.

3.4 TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The SNOW claim covers the south slope of the mountain immediately north of the Maiden Creek, in the Marble Mountain Range. The elevation is between 2,800' and 4,000' above sea level. The mountain slope is moderate to steep, exceeding 30° in places and is carved by a number of deep dry creek gulches. The property area is in the northern part of the "dry belt" with a climate which is a variation of the continental climate. It is characterized by short, hot summers and fairly low



SEYMOUR RESOURCES INC.

**SNOW CLAIM
CLAIM MAP**

CLINTON M.D.

921/13 E

V. CUKOR, P. Eng. - NVC ENGINEERING Ltd, VANCOUVER, B.C.

DATE: Oct. 1978

SCALE: 0 1km

FIG. 2

3. PROPERTY - Cont'd

3.4 TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

winter temperatures. Atmospheric precipitations are fairly low.

The area is moderately dense timbered with spruce and ponderosa pine with a thick underbrush growing along the Maiden Creek. All timber and water necessary for exploration and camp purposes are readily available on the property.

4. GEOLOGY

A regional geology of the property area is shown on the 4 mile Kamloops sheet and described in the G.S.C. Memoir 262 by Duffells & McTaggart, K.C. According to the Memoir the area is underlain by the thick sequence of the sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Tertiary Kamloops group. The part of the group, which was subject to an exploration so far is represented by conglomerate beds of the Coldwater group, which unconformably overlay Cache Creek sediments. These conglomerates outcrop sporadically in the entire claim area.

Conglomerate beds dip generally easterly at 10° - 15° but locally they also dip gently to the north or south. The colour is usually grey to yellow, with brown patches of iron oxide stain. Individual beds are from several centimeters to over 2 meters thick, and often lenticular. Pebbles derived from Cache Creek group consist mainly of chert with some

4. GEOLOGY - Cont'd

andesite, limestone and shale, and are imbedded into limey and fine yellow sandy cement. In the grid area a horizon of conglomerate was noted in which fairly large pebbles are so poorly cemented that they can be broken out by hand. In general, the size of the pebbles vary greatly from bed to bed with individual pebbles seldom exceeding 10 cm in diameter.

5. PREVIOUS WORK

The gold discovery and first staking in the Maiden Creek area took place in 1901. No other follow-up work seems to have been performed at that time.

Between 1901 and 1973 the area was staked several times, but no records and no physical evidence of any serious exploration attempts were found by the author.

In 1973, J. McGoran located AU mineral claims. A limited geochemical soil survey was performed on 400' grid lines at 100 and 200 ft intervals with assays done by the Geochemistry Division of the Placer Development Ltd. The anomalous gold values with the peak of 570 ppb gold in the 20 ppb background seems to be following a zone striking north south open at both ends. No follow up work was performed on the property to the best of the author's knowledge.

6. GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY

6.1 SOIL SAMPLING

A total of 184 soil samples were collected along 100 meter spaced grid lines with 30 meter stations (see fig 3) An old logging road was used as the baseline. Several samples marked "S" and "G" series were taken off the grid as a part of the geochemical reconnaissance of the wider area.

In general, a very poor soil profile developed on the property. Only in the creek valley could any "B" horizon be encountered, while on the steep hill sides only a few centimeters of overburden was found and this usually consisted of pebbles and coarse quartzitic sand derived from the conglomerate. In the first part of the program, after eliminating the coarse material -80 mesh fraction produced, in a number of occasions, too small a sample to obtain a reliable assay. During the second part of the sampling program, this was rectified by collecting considerably larger samples.

All samples were collected by mattock from shallow holes. Wherever possible, the "B" horizon was sampled, but on the hill sides any finer material was taken. Soil samples were packed up in the standard kraft envelopes, marked, partially dried up and then shipped to General Testing Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver to be assayed for gold. The sample locations and values were plotted on the 1:2,500 map (see fig 3)

6. GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY

6.2 LABORATORY PROCEDURE

General Testing Laboratories Ltd, Vancouver, B.C.

reported to have processed the samples as follows:

1. Samples sifted to: - 80 mesh
2. Weight used: 5 - 15 grams
3. Bead produced by fire assay dissolved in the hot aqua regia
4. Volume of dilution used: 5 ml
5. Method of Analysis: Atomic Absorption Spectrometry
6. Instrument: Jarill Ash 800

6. GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY

6.3 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The layout of the grid and location of 169 soil samples collected are shown on the geochemical survey map (fig 3) together with the locations of the rock samples. In the first part of the program, lines 0 to 7S were sampled. Due to the nature of the soil the volume of -80 mesh fraction in most of the samples was too small and values of less than 50 ppb gold could not be defined. The geochemical survey carried out in 1973 indicated the background is 20 ppb gold. Therefore, it is obvious that for the purpose of meaningful statistical work such results are not satisfactory. In the second part of the program much larger samples were collected and results down to 10 ppb and less were obtained. Although no attempt of statistical research was made at this time, the following useful conclusions could be drawn from these surveys. Among 169 samples collected, 29 assayed higher than 80 ppb gold which could safely be used as being definitely anomalous. The peak value is 1400 ppb gold. The anomalous readings are distributed fairly erratically. The explanation for such behaviour might be found by very detailed geological mapping. In future, after outlining a general area of interest, a closer spaced grid should be used and wherever the coarse material is sampled, large samples should be collected.

APPENDIX "A"

List of personnel employed and costs of the SNOW CLAIM project, 1978

Field Work

V. Cukor, P. Eng	10 days	2,000.00	
G. Kachuk, Prospector		450.00	
Field Expenses		437.00	
Truck Rental		<u>350.00</u>	
Total Field Expenses			3,237.00

Report Work

Report Preparation		450.00	
Assays:			
Soil Samples		643.45	
Rock Samples		<u>188.50</u>	
Total Report work			<u>1,281.95</u>
TOTAL COSTS			<u><u>\$4,518.95</u></u>

APPENDIX "B"

AFFIDAVIT

I, VLADIMIR CUKOR, with address at 2841 West 18th Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C. hereby declare:

In the matter of the SNOW CLAIM GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
and the personnel employed and costs incurred as listed in the
Appendix "A" of this report, that I have carried out the work
personally and that the information contained in Appendix "A"
is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.



V. Cukor, P. Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, VLADIMIR CUKOR, of 2841 West 18th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

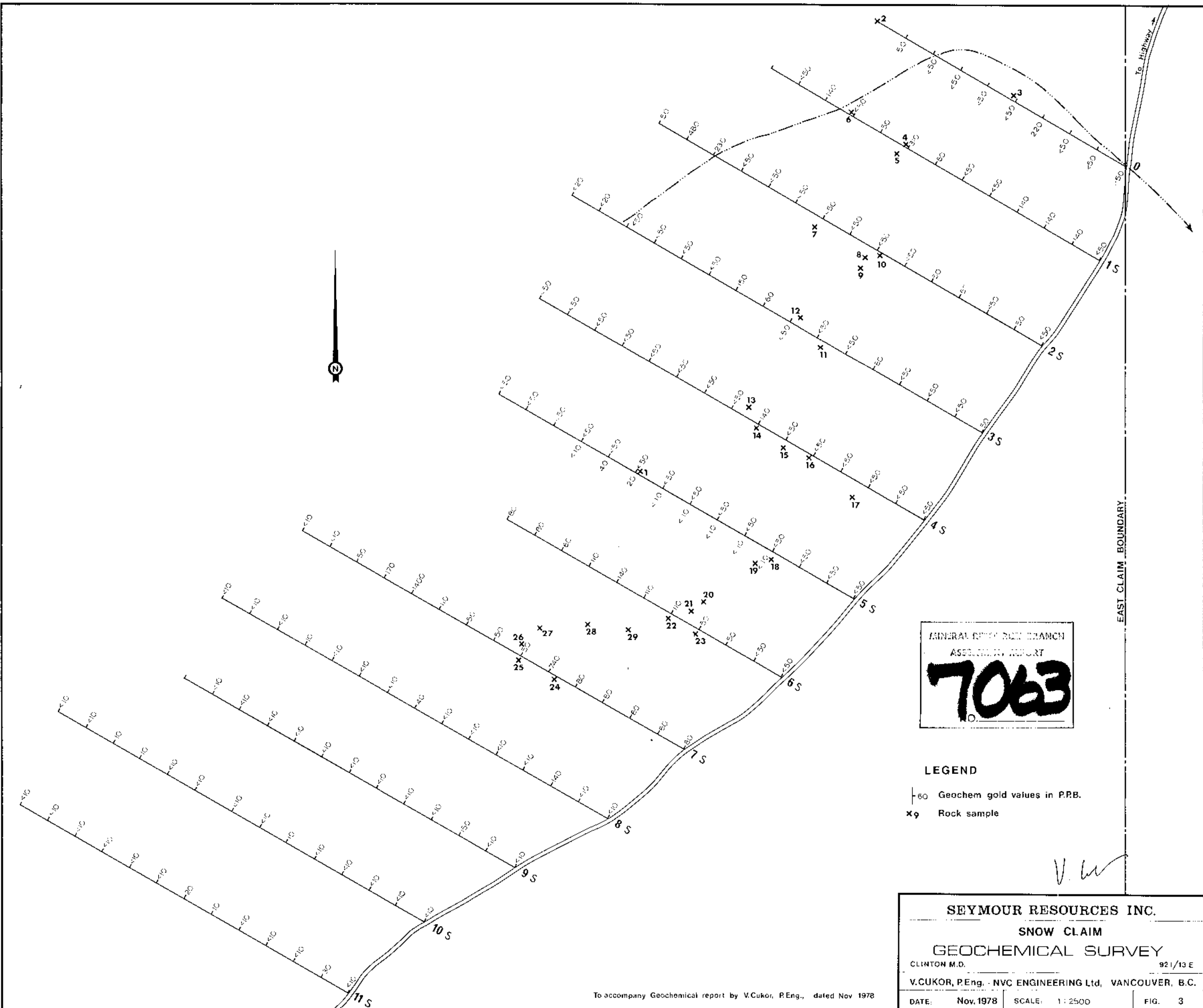
do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with a business address as above
2. I graduated from the University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia in 1963 as a Graduate Geological Engineer
3. I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the Geological Section of the Association of Professional Engineers in the Province of British Columbia
4. I have practised my profession as a Geological Engineer for the past 15 years both in Yugoslavia and Canada
5. I have personally examined the SNOW mineral claim
6. I have no interest, direct or indirect in the SNOW mineral claim, nor any of the properties of SEYMOUR RESOURCES INCORPORATED nor do I expect to receive or acquire any.



V. Cukor, P. Eng.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 13th day of December 1978



MINERAL PROPERTY BRANCH
ASSOCIATION REPORT
7063

LEGEND
 | 60 Geochem gold values in P.P.B.
 x 9 Rock sample

SEYMOUR RESOURCES INC.
SNOW CLAIM
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
 CLINTON M.D. 921/13 E
 V. CUKOR, P.Eng. - NVC ENGINEERING Ltd, VANCOUVER, B.C.
 DATE: Nov. 1978 SCALE: 1:2500 FIG. 3

To accompany Geochemical report by V. Cukor, P.Eng., dated Nov 1978