'79-#564-#7704

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on

AIRBORNE MAGNETIC, VLF-EM, AND RADIOMETRIC SURVEYS

over the

ROXEY CREEK PROPERTY

GUNN LAKE AREA, LILLOOET M.D., B.C.

Roxey Creek Property	:	50^{o} 122^{o} NW N.T.S. 92J/15W 16.9 km N30W of Bralorne, B.C.
Written for	:	Major Resources Ltd. 708 - 850 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.
By	:	David G. Mark, Geophysicist GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD., 420 - 890 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.
Surveys By	:	Columbia Geophysical Services Ltd. 7050 Halligan Street, Burnaby, B.C.
Dated	:	September 10, 1979

GEOTRONICS

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
Engineering & Mining Geophysicists
VANCOUVER, CANADA

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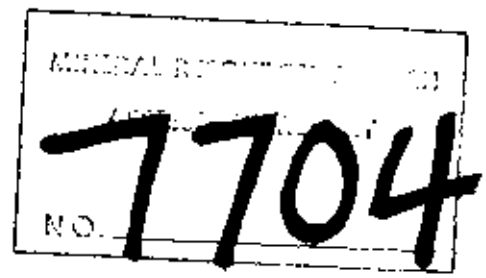

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SUMMARY

Airborne magnetometer, VLF-EM and radiometric surveys were carried out over the Roxey Creek property owned by Major Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. during August, 1979. The claims are located in the Gunn Lake area near Bralorne in terrain varying from steep to precipitous with vegetation being coniferous and alpine. Access is gained by a series of gravelled and dirt roads with a 4-wheel drive being recommended. The purpose of the surveys was to aid in the mapping of geology in order to locate probable areas for the exploration of gold-cobalt-uranium mineralization.

The main mineralized area occurs in a easterly trending tongue of quartz diorite and granodiorite of the Coast Range Intrusives. The northeastern part of the survey area is underlain by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Noel Formation, the Pioneer formation and the Bridge River Group. Within the center of the survey area is a small body of serpentine. The Little Gem gold-cobalt-uranium mineralization occurs within a zone of sheared, bleached granodiorite, which strikes easterly, dips steeply to the south and has been exposed on surface for 220 meters.

The airborne surveys were flown at about a 30-meter terrain clearance on east-west lines with a separation of about 200 meters. One tie line was run across the survey area. The instruments used were a Sabre Electronics proton precesion magnetometer, a Sabre Electronics VLF-EM receiver, and a Precision Instruments scintillometer with a 2-inch sodium iodide crystal. The magnetic and radiometric data were picked from the strip charts, plotted on a survey plan, and contoured. The VLF-EM anomalies were picked from the strip charts, and their centers plotted on a survey plan.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The Radiometrics outlined 3 fairly large zones:

   a) Anomaly A correlates with the Little Gem mineralized zone reflecting the the uranium within it and appears to extend the zone to a length of up to 1800 meters.

   b) Anomaly B occurs to the southeast of A within an unaltered granodiorite (interpretted from the magnetics). Therefore the causitive source may be K-40 but because of its proximity to the Little Gem zone, it may possibly be caused by uranium as well.

   c) Anomaly C appears to occur along the contact between the granodiorite and the Noel Formation for a length of 2300 meters.

2. The remaining 3 radiometric anomalies are of thumbprint size and have a fair probability of being caused by uranium as well.

3. The magnetics appear to have reflected the petrology of the area quite well. The serpentine body is quite well defined by the magnetics.

4. Several lineaments that are indicative of faults, shears, and contact zones are shown by the magnetics to occur within the survey area. Most occur around and through the serpentine body.

5. The mineralization occurs within the magnetic low that is a reflection of the sheared and altered granodiorite.

6. The VLF-EM results are difficult to interpret because of the mountainous terrain but several conductors occur in the areas of the 3 radiometric anomalies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The programme recommended by T.R. Tough should be continued as the results to date are quite encouraging. Part of the programme has already been continued which is ground VLF-EM, magnetics and soil geochemistry. (The writer has had a preliminary look at the results which, like radiometric anomaly A show the Little Gem zone to extend to a much greater length).

The remainder of Tough's programme consists of underground and surface diamond drilling accompanied by assaying.

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GUNN LAKE AREA, LILLOOET M.D., B.C.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the survey procedure, compilation of data and the interpretation of airborne magnetic, VLF-EM, and radiometric surveys carried out over the Roxey Creek property during the first part of August, 1979. The surveys were carried out by T. W. Rolston, instrument operator, and project manager, and N. Newsom, navigator, who both are of Columbia Geophysical Services Ltd. The survey data were brought to the writer, already compiled and contoured, for interpretation.

The property was acquired for gold - cobalt - uranium mineralization. With exploration to date about 30,000 probable tons have been indicated to occur on the property.

The object of the magnetic survey was to locate probable areas of cobalt mineralization since it often occurs with basic and ultra-basic rock types. That of the VLF-EM survey

was to locate conductive zones of sulphide hopefully containing gold-cobalt-uranium mineralization, and that of the radiometric survey was to locate any possible areas of uranium mineralization. The secondary object of all three surveys was to aid in the geological mapping of lithology and structure.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of 8 contiguous Crown-granted mineral claims and 4 staked claims held by location which are shown on Figure 1 and which are as follows:

(a) Crown Grants

Claim Name	Lot No.	Acreage
Little Gem 2	7566	34.90
" " 4	7567	34.49
" " 6	7568	46.99
" " 11	7729	51.00
" " 15	7727	49.87
" " 16	7728	49.57
" " 17	7730	51.63
" " 18	7731	49.14

(b) Staked Claims

Claim Name	Tag No.	Record No.	Anniversary Date
(i) Aura Group No. 1			
Aura 1 - 20	06265	506(5)	May 16
Aura 2	06267	514(7)	July 18
Mint 1	06269	534(8)	Aug. 12
(ii) Mint 2	06274	681(9)	Sept 26

The Crown Granted claims are owned by Northern Gem Mines and are held under option by Major Resources Inc. The located claims are owned by Major Resources Inc.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located about 150 km. north of Vancouver on the northeast and northwest slopes of Mt. Dickson and Mt. Penrose, respectively. It is also 7.2 km. N70W of the northern tip of Gun Lake and 16.9 km. N30W of the town of Bralorne.

Coordinates are: 50°54' N, 122°57' W

Access is gained by a series of gravelled and dirt roads from Lillooet. 14.5 km. of this follows Gun Creek and the last 5 km. consists of steep mine access road up Roxey Creek. A 4-wheel drive is recommended.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Roxey Creek property is found at the easternmost edge of the Pacific Ranges which is a physiographic unit of the Coast Mountains. The Pacific Ranges typically have a rough terrain with high mountain peaks, steep sided valleys, and heavy forest cover.

The elevation of the claims area varies from about 1600 to 2000 meters to give a range of 400 meters in a very rugged and precipitous terrain. Roxey Creek and Jewel Creek drain northerly through the property. Much of the property is above tree-level but lower down the forest consists of conifers with light undergrowth.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

The property was originally discovered in the 30's. In 1937, it was sold to Messrs. J.M. and R.R. Taylor. During the period of 1937 to 1957, several different mining companies optioned the property and carried out a substantial amount of underground work as well as diamond drilling. Since 1957 and until Major Resources acquired the property, no exploration has been carried out.

Since the airborne survey has been carried out, ground magnetics, VLF-EM, and soil geochemistry has been done.

GEOLOGY

The following is directly quoted from T. R. Tough's geological report on the property.

(a) "The area is underlain on the west by a major intrusive which forms the Dickson and Leckie Mountains. The intrusive consists of medium-grained massive to foliated hornblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite with minor diorite and gabbro and forms part of the Coast Range Batholith. The Batholith intrudes sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Fergusson, Noel, Pioneer and Hurley formation which are from Permian to Triassic in age. Older serpentine and carbonitized alteration products are also intruded."

(b) Local Geology

"The Northern Gem property lies within a "tongue" of quartz diorite and granodiorite which varies from ½ to one mile in width and extends some three miles southeasterly to Gunn Lake. Feldspar porphyry dykes up to 25 feet wide cut the granodiorite.

"The mineral deposit occurs in a zone of sheared, bleached granodiorite striking easterly and is exposed for a length of some 700 feet through a vertical range of 350 feet. The zone narrows to the east where it is covered with overburden. To the west widths reach up to 40 feet wide and the zone is covered by talus and overburden in Roxey Creek Valley. The deposit consists of irregular lenses of massive and disseminated sulphides consisting of auriferous arsenical sulphides with significant amounts of cobalt. Uraninite occurs sporadically within the gangue.

(b) Local Geology (cont'd)

"The sheared zone strikes at 080°, dips from 60° to 80° southerly, and is cut by numerous brown-weathering carbonate shears. The most prominent carbonate shears strike a few degrees east of north and dip 30° to the east and occasionally displace the main shear."

"There are parallel to sub-parallel shears occuring at intervals of about 100 feet."

(c) Mineralogy

"The mineralization present is comprised of arsenopyrite, danaite, loellingite, safflorite, gold, with minor molybdenite, silver, bismuth and uraninite in a gangue of allanite, apatite, orthoclase feldspar, quartz, chlorite, sericite and calcite. Erythrite, a cobalt alteration product, occurs on sulphides exposed in outcrops."

"Danaite, loellingite and safflorite are arsenical sulphides which contain varying amount of cobalt."

INSTRUMENTATION AND THEORY

1) Magnetic Survey:

The magnetic data was detected using a nuclear free precession magnetometer, made by Sabre Electronics of Burnaby, B.C. This measures the absolute value of the earth's magnetic field intensity in three ranges which are 1,000, 2,500 and 5,000 gammas respectively. The sensitivity is 1 gamma and the absolute calibration is governed by a crystal-controlled oscillator so that it cannot drift.

The magnetic data as well as the VLF-EM data were recorded on an MFE model M-22 CAHA dual channel strip chart recorder. There are four chart speeds which are 1, 5, 25 and 50 mm/sec respectively.

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic; magnetite and pyrrhotite. Hence, magnetic surveys, both ground and airborne, are used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Magnetic data are also useful as a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and the structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

2) VLF-EM

A VLF-EM receiver manufactured by Sabre Electronics of Burnaby, B.C. was used for the VLF-EM survey. This instrument is designed to measure the current induced, in a vertical coil, by the primary and secondary fields of the very low frequency electromagnetic field (VLF-EM) transmitted at 18.6KHz from Seattle, Washington.

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter produces an alternating magnetic field (primary) by a strong alternating current usually through a coil of wire. If a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is within this magnetic field, a secondary alternating current is induced within it which in turn induces a secondary magnetic field that distorts the primary magnetic field. It is this distortion that the EM receiver measures. The VLF-EM uses a frequency range from 16 to 24 KHz, whereas most EM instruments use frequencies ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand Hz. Because of its relatively high frequency, the VLF-EM can pick up bodies of a much lower conductivity and therefore is more susceptible to clay beds, electrolyte-filling fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological contacts as well as sulphide bodies of too low a conductivity for other EM methods to pick up. Consequently, the VLF-EM has additional uses in mapping structures and in picking up sulphide bodies of too low conductivity for conventional EM methods and too small for induced polarization (in places it can be used instead of IP). However, its subsceptibility to lower conductive bodies results in a number of anomalies, many of them difficult to explain and, thus, VLF-EM preferably should not be interpreted without a good geological knowledge of the property and/or other geophysical and geochemical surveys.

3) RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

The instrument used to carry out this survey was a Model 118 Royal Scintillator manufactured by Precision Radiation Instruments Ltd. The detecting element used with this scintillator is a 2-inch sodium iodide crystal. The data was recorded on a Bausch & Lomb 6-inch strip chart recorder. The complete airborne system was installed as close as possible to the rear of the aircraft to ensure against radiation from the plane's navigational equipment.

All radiometric surveys, ground or airborne, work on the principle of gamma-ray emission from radioactive sources. The most common sources incurred in geophysical prospecting are radioactive isotopes of uranium (U^{238}), thorium (Th^{232}) and potassium (K^{40}). These isotopes disintegrate spontaneously into daughter elements emitting alpha and beta particles, and gamma rays. The alpha and beta particles travel no more than 1 to 2 feet through air and thus are little use for geophysical detection. On the other hand, the gamma ray travels hundreds of feet through air and thus is of prime importance. These gamma rays, in a radioactive survey, are generally detected by thallium-activated sodium iodide crystals.

The gamma ray can be shielded by two feet of water or rock and thus over large lakes there is a minimum signal. Thus, also radiometric surveying is essentially surveying for outcrop expression of rocks containing radioactive minerals. However, around uranium showings, if the rock and overburden is porous and fractured enough (and not water-soaked), the uranium can be detected at greater depths because of the uranium daughter product, radon gas, seeping upwards.

The main sources of error are topographic noise and cosmic noise.

Topographic noise is in the form of anomalous highs or lows and is produced by the terrain clearance becoming correspondingly lesser or greater. A related type of noise is a variable amount of snow cover wherein a few feet of snow would completely eliminate gamma rays from the ground.

Cosmic noise is only exhibited by anomalous highs and is caused by bursts of cosmic showers, which are radioactive particles from outer space. However, a constant low background of cosmic noise continually exists.

SURVEY PROCEDURE

A bell 206B Jet Ranger helicopter belonging to Highland Helicopters, flown at a speed of about 120 kph, was used to fly the survey. The magnetometer head and the VLF-EM receiving antenna were towed in a bird at the end of a 20-meter cable. The scintillometer detector crystal was placed in the floor of the helicopter. The flight lines were flown in a northwest-southeast direction along the terrain with a separation of about 200 meters. In addition, 6 cross-lines were flown within the center of the property as a survey check. The bird was flown at a terrain clearance of about 30 meters. Tie points were made over prominent topographic features. They were numbered, recorded, and plotted on the flight-line and data sheets. There were considerable topographic features to serve as visual tie points so that the flight lines can be considered to be plotted fairly accurately.

The magnetic readings were taken with the magnetometer set on a 1.2 second recycling period which corresponds to readings taken at intervals of about 40 meters.

The magnetic diurnal change was not monitored but the survey was done in short enough time so that any possible error would be minimal. As for magnetic storms, which are frequent at this time, there were none on the day of the survey. This was checked with the monitoring station at Victoria.

All radiometric readings were taken with the scintillometer set on a 5-second response time whereby the meter would respond to the average count of gamma particles received over a 5-second interval of time. Therefore, the sample length averaged about 160 meters.

COMPILATION OF DATA

The magnetic and radiometric data were picked off the strip charts at equal intervals of length of 100 meters. In some instances, variations were made in this sampling interval to more accurately define isolated areas of change.

The magnetic data were then plotted on Sheet 1 at a scale of 1:10,000 (1 cm = 100 m) and contoured at 100- and 50-gamma interval on Sheet 2. The mean background value appears to be about 1,450 gammas which is approximately equivalent to 56,000 gammas total field.

The VLF-EM data on the strip chart were first examined for anomalies which were then placed on Sheet 1. The center of each anomaly is shown by a circled crossline since this is the best indication of the location of the causitive source.

The radiometric data only within anomalies zones were plotted on Sheet 1 (with the magnetic data) with each plotted value having been multiplied by 1,000 (i.e. 5 reads as 0.005 MR/Hr.). The radiometric data were visually scanned in determining the background value of 0.002 MR/Hr. The anomalous treshold value was determined to be 0.003 MR/Hr. whichwere then contoured at a 0.001 MR/Hr interval on Sheet 1 with the VLF-EM anomalies.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

a) Magnetics:

The aeromagnetic values vary from a low of 400 gammas to a high of 2950 gammas giving a range of 2550 gammas. This range is rather high and indicated a rather wide range of magnetite content undoubtedly caused by a variation in rock-types within the survey area.

The most obvious feature of the magnetic survey is the magnetic high of rather large intensity (up to 2950 gammas) within the center of the survey area. Apparently a body of serpentine occurs in this area, and, therefore, the high is quite probably reflecting the serpentine. It is difficult to say which magnetic

contour best delineates the serpentine, but the writer favours the 1900-gamma contour. This would make it an L-shaped body with the width being on an average, 300 meters, one arm being 1800 meters long, and the other, 800 meters long. There is also one indication from small magnetic highs of there being small bodies of serpentine occuring to the east and south of the main body. The Jewel workings occur close to one of these highs.

In correlating the magnetic data with the geology map compiled by Woodsworth, it would appear the serpentine occurs within the Noel Formation near its southwestern boundary. The broad magnetic low which is to the northeast of the serpentine-caused magnetic high and which extends to the northwest and to the southeast to Gun Lake, probably reflects sedimentary rock-types of the Noel Formation.

Northeast of this northwest striking low is a northwest -striking high of quite moderate intensity. This high likely reflects volcanics of the Pioneer Formation, as well as possibly the Bridge River Group. It is quite typical of volcanics since it contains numerous thumbprint-size sub-highs and sub-lows.

To the southwest of the serpentine body occurs the granodiorite intrusive. About half of this areas consists of magnetic highs of moderate intensity which is probably a reflection of unaltered granodiorite. However, there is a significant low, both in size and intensity, to the immediate southwest of the serpentine. This is, no doubt, caused by the shearing, faulting, and alteration associated with the sulphide mineralization which occurs in this area. Here is located the main zone and main workings on the property. The main part of the low is, very approximately, bounded by Roxey Creek and Jewel Creek. In all probability, these creeks are a result of geological structure.

The magnetic contour map contains numerous lineaments indicating the property is well-dissected with geological structure. How some of the lineaments strike is difficult to say, and therefore the writer, on Sheet 2, has drawn in only the more prominent ones.

The serpentine body appears to be the center of the structure since much of the structure strikes through and around it.

The most northeastern lineament reflects a fault-contact between the Noel Formation and the Pioneer Formation/Bridge River Group.

b) VLF-EM

The very rugged terrain has rendered the VLF-EM results very difficult to interpret. Therefore, many of the VLF-EM indicated conductive zones that the writer has marked on sheet 1 are probably a result of this rugged terrain.

VLF-EM anomalies are usually a result of geological structure such as fault, shear, and contact zones. Where there is correlation with mineralization, especially disseminated or globule-type, the VLF-EM is most often reflecting the fracturing or shearing associated with the mineralization rather than the mineralization itself. Sulphide-caused VLF-EM anomalies are usually strong and distinctive.

Most of the VLF-EM anomalies occur in the area of the three radiometric zones. This is a positive indication of the zones being well-faulted or sheared. These areas are therefore much more amenable to sulphide mineralization.

c) Radiometrics

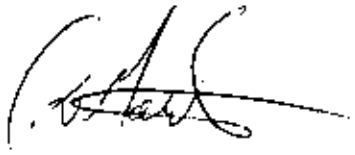
The radiometrics survey has revealed six anomalies or anomalous zones. The writer has labelled these on sheet 1 by the letters A to F.

Anomaly A correlated directly with the main workings of the Little Gem claims. It indicates the zone to be 1500 meters long by up to 300 meters wide. This is not to say that mineralization occurs continuously over this area. The anomaly may be comprised of several causitive sources together. Anomaly B occurs to the southeast of A and has a similar size, 800 by 500 meters, and intensity. This anomaly, however, occurs in a background of higher magnetics indicating granodiorite that is not sheared or altered. Quite possibly, therefore, the radiometric high is reflecting potassium-40 within the granodiorite. Nevertheless, the writer feels that its proximity to the Little Gem mineralization does not preclude the causitive source being uranium.

Anomaly C is a long lineal anomaly with a length of 2300 meters. It occurs in a magnetic low that may either be a result of altered granodiorite or sediments of the Noel Formation. Possibly the anomaly is related to the contact between the two above mentioned rock-types.

Anomalies D, E, and F are small thumbprint sized anomalies. Considering the gamma-ray cannot easily be retarded by rock-cover or water, these anomalies are also considered to be of economic interest, though of a much lower priority.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.,



David G. Mark, Geophysicist

September 10, 1979

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GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, David G. Mark, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

THAT I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd. with offices at 420-890 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.

I further certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc., degree in Geophysics.

2. I have been practising my profession for the past eleven years and have been active in the mining industry for the past fourteen years.

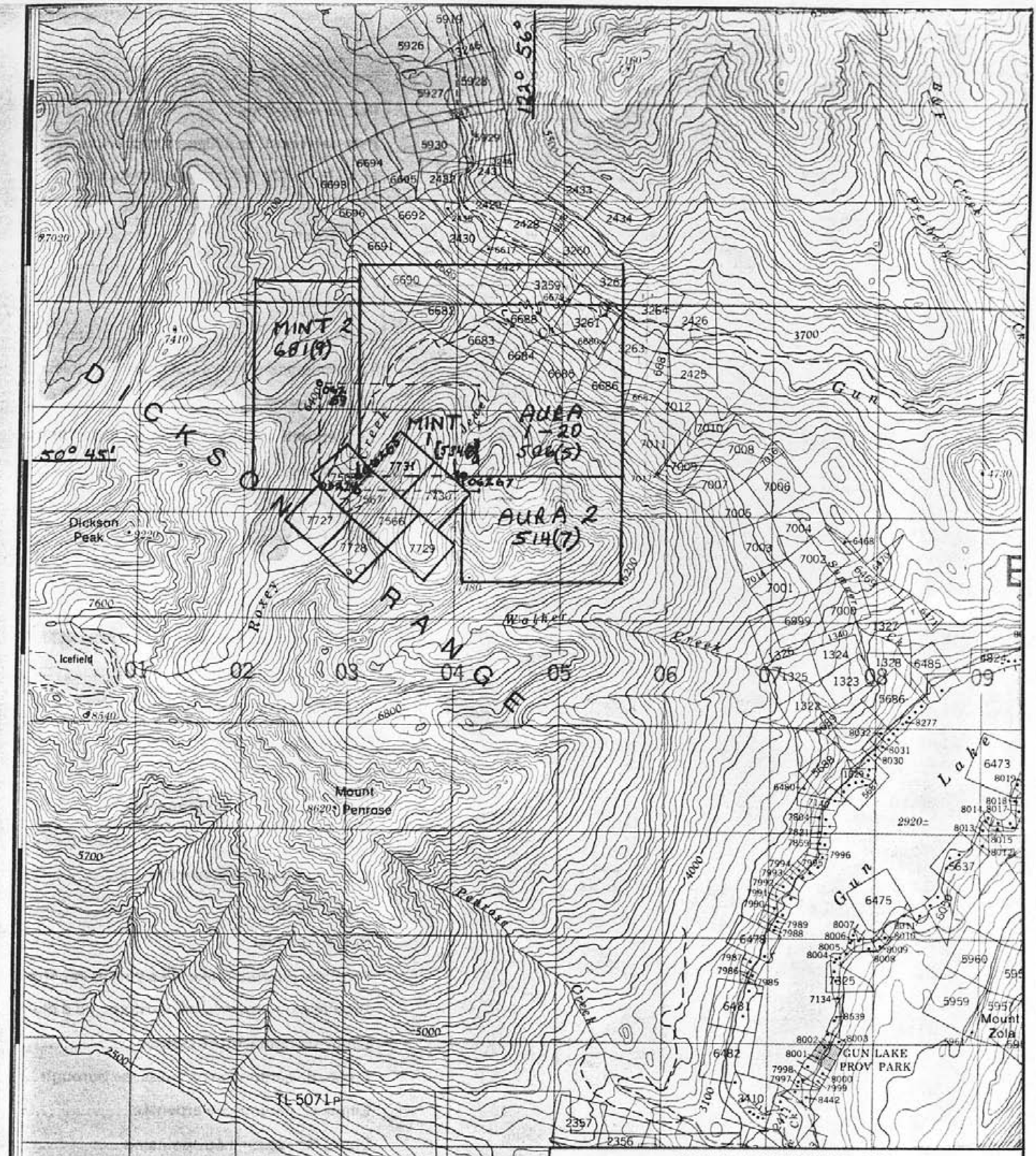
3. I am an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicist and a member of the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists.

4. This report is compiled from data obtained from a combined airborne magnetic, VLF-EM and radiometric survey carried out by Columbia Geophysical Services Ltd., under the supervision of T.W. Rolston, during the first part of August, 1979.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in Major Resources Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., nor in any of its properties, nor do I expect to receive any interest therein as a result of writing this report.

David G. Mark

September 10, 1979.



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

MAJOR RESOURCES LTD.

ROXEY CREEK PROPERTY

GUNN LAKE AREA, LILLOOET M.D., BC

CLAIM MAP

DRAWN BY:	SCALE:	DATE:	JOB No.	FIG. No
D. M.	1:50,000	Aug., 1979	79-51	1

MAJOR RESOURCES LTD.

708 205 - 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1E1
(604) 688-4037

October 2, 1979

STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT WORK DONE ON AURA CLAIMS

12638

Columbia Geophysical	airborne exploration	$ 7,100. +900
Chemex Laboratory	assaying	532.
Professional engineering services		2,300.
Labor		4,800.
		$ 14,732.

MINISTRY OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

OCT 11 1979

MINERAL TITLES FILE ROOM

179

REFERRED TO		DATE	INITIALS
C.G.C.	✓	Oct 17	ETB
D.G.G.C.			
G.C.			
F.M.C.			
M.E.D.R.			
P.L.C.R.			
C.O.A.L.			
FILE NO.			
FILING CLERK			

T.E.K. phone Mar. 27/80
- more itemized.

Sept. 25

British Columbia Government Agent
RECEIVED
OCT 9 1979
LILLOOET
BRITISH COLUMBIA


DICKSON RANGE
Gun Lake
L.18W.
L.17W.
L.16W.
L.15W.
L.14W.
L.13W.
L.12W.
L.11W.
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L.6S.
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3000
EM ANOMALY
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 7704
COLUMBIA GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES LTD.
MAJOR RESOURCES LTD.
ROXEY CREEK PROPERTY
GUN LAKE AREA, B.C.
FLIGHT LINE MAP WITH
VLF-EM ANOMALIES
SCALE
1:10,000
DATE
AUG. 1979
1cm = 100 metres
m 200 100 0 200 400 600 m

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 7704

COLUMBIA GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES LTD.

MAJOR RESOURCES LTD.

ROXEY CREEK PROPERTY

GUN LAKE AREA, B.C.

AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
ISOMAGNETIC MAP

SCALE	DATE			
1:10,000	AUG 1979			

1 cm. = 100 metres

m 200 100 0 200 400 600 m

LEGEND

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 GAMMA

- Above 2500 gamma
- 2000 to 2500 gamma
- 1500 to 2000 gamma
- 1000 to 1500 gamma
- Below 1000 gamma

INSTRUMENT : PROTON PRECISION MAGNETOMETER

80 METRES ABOVE TERRAIN

D-CK SON RANG

Roxey Creek

Gun Lake

Waterfall

Gun