

Geochemical Sampling Report

of

Phinetta 1, Mineral Claim

Kamloops Mining Division, NTS 92P/9W

OWNER: VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

OPERATOR: VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

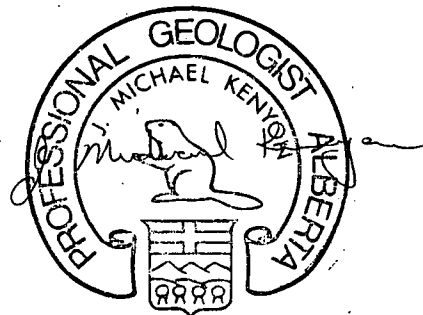
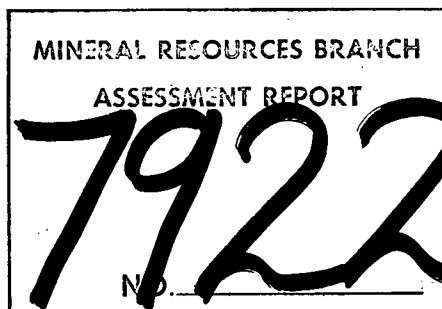
51° 32' N
120° 28' W

by

J.M. Kenyon

Richmond, B.C.

March 10, 1980

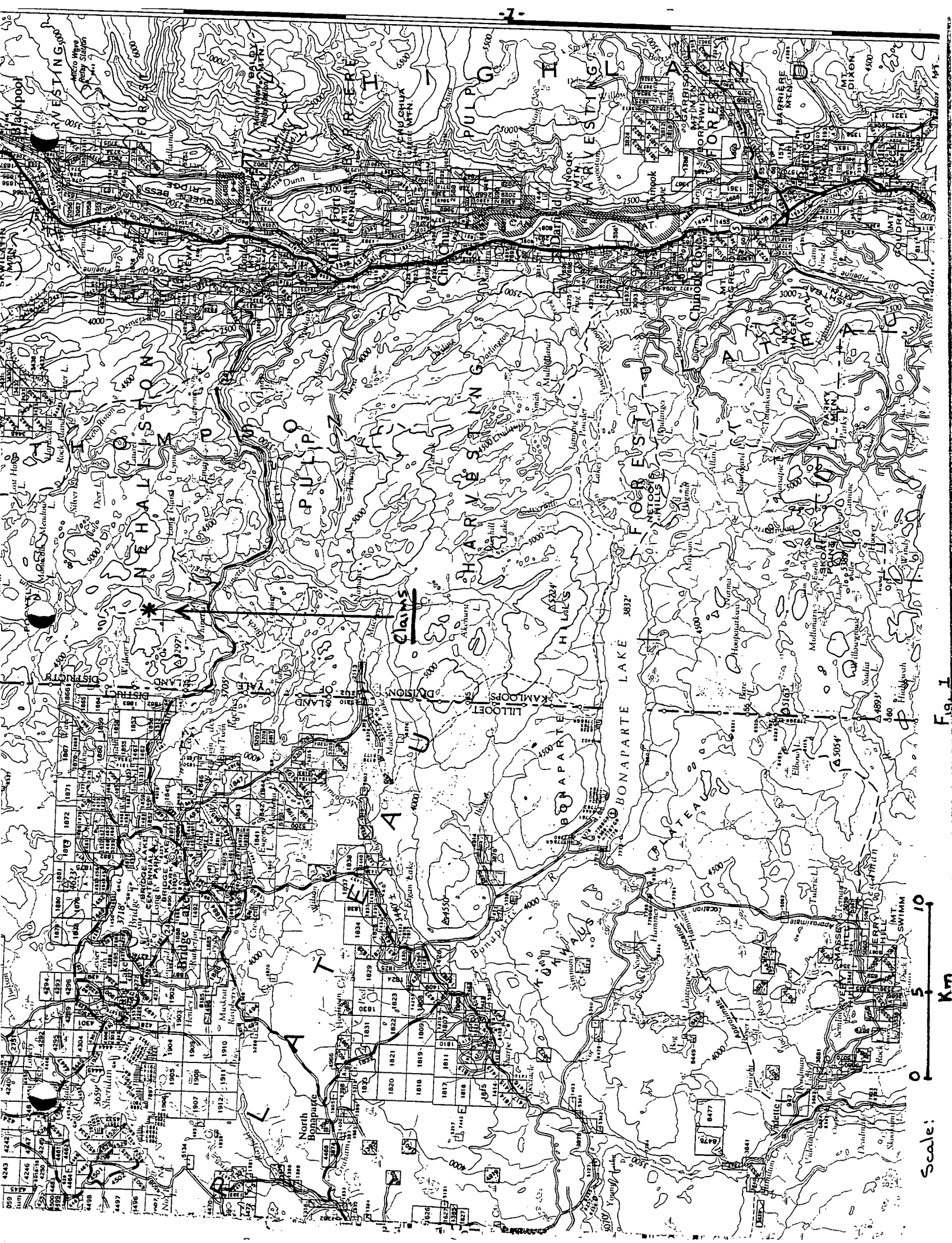


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Claims

Fig. 1

Scale: 0 5 10 Km

Introduction:

In the periods of August 14 to 16, 1979 and September 26 to 27, 1979, Vestor Explorations Ltd. personnel conducted reconnaissance geological investigations and a limited geochemical grid sampling program over the Phinetta 1 mineral claim (20 units) owned by Vestor Explorations Ltd. Two company geologists spent a total of seven man-days on the property and a consulting geochemist assisted in sample collection and geochemical result interpretation.

Previous Work:

Research of claim data and assessment report files show that this general area was previously owned by Anaconda American Brass Ltd. from 1967 to 1969. During that period, several Induced Polarization surveys and a magnetometer survey were undertaken and assessment reports 1193, 1750 and 2210 comment on the results of these surveys. It is apparent from the Anaconda reports that I.P. conductors occur on the property although there is no indication these were tested by drilling.

Location and Access:

The property is located approximately 19 kilometers west of Little Fort, B.C. and then 2 kilometers north of Phinetta Lake, in the Kamloops Mining Division. Access from the town of Little Fort to Phinetta Lake is via highway 24 by truck or car and then via secondary logging roads with four-wheel drive vehicle to the claim boundary. There are no roads within the claim group. The approximate co-ordinates of the center of the claim group are 120° 28' longitude and 51° 32' latitude (Map 1).

GEOLOGY

General:

The property was acquired as a result of regional geochemical stream sediment sampling along the approximate mapped margins of the granitic Thuya batholith and the

intruded Nicola volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Geochemically anomalous molybdenum and copper values were further defined along Phinetta Creek and related tributaries and the subject claim acquired by staking.

Regional geologic mapping of the area by Campbell and Tipper (1971) indicates that the Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and sediments are intruded in this general area by later intermediate granitic rocks of the Thuya and Takomkane batholith. The granitic rocks range in composition from quartz diorite to monzonite and near the margin contact with the Nicola group display grain size variation ranging from fine to coarse, and accessory mafic minerals in varying proportions of hornblende, biotite and epidote. Nicola Group rocks in the specific region are generally greenstones and tuffs with some lengthy exposures of black argillite.

Local:

The local geology within and in the immediate vicinity of the claim group is poorly exposed with outcrop exposures limited to ridge crests and occasional road-cut embankments. The predominant exposed rock type on the claim group is Nicola group argillites. The argillites are black, well-laminated and appear undeformed by the nearby intrusion apart from discontinuous zones of moderate silicification. Very fine-grained pyrite is ubiquitous as thin sheens on bedding planes and where weathered, leaves a prominent rust-brown appearance on the outcrop face. The granitic rock where observed, are predominantly biotite granodiorites containing varying amounts of fine to medium grained pyrite, epidote and sericitic mica. Minor chalcopyrite was occasionally noted in association with pyrite.

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

Within the approximate center of the claim group a topographic depression, surrounded by low drift covered hills, contains a bog area which drains southward. Four stream sediment samples were taken from different areas of two streams which drain this feature and follow-up auger sampling of the bog was undertaken.

Silt samples were taken from the active areas of the creeks, near the banks, with an

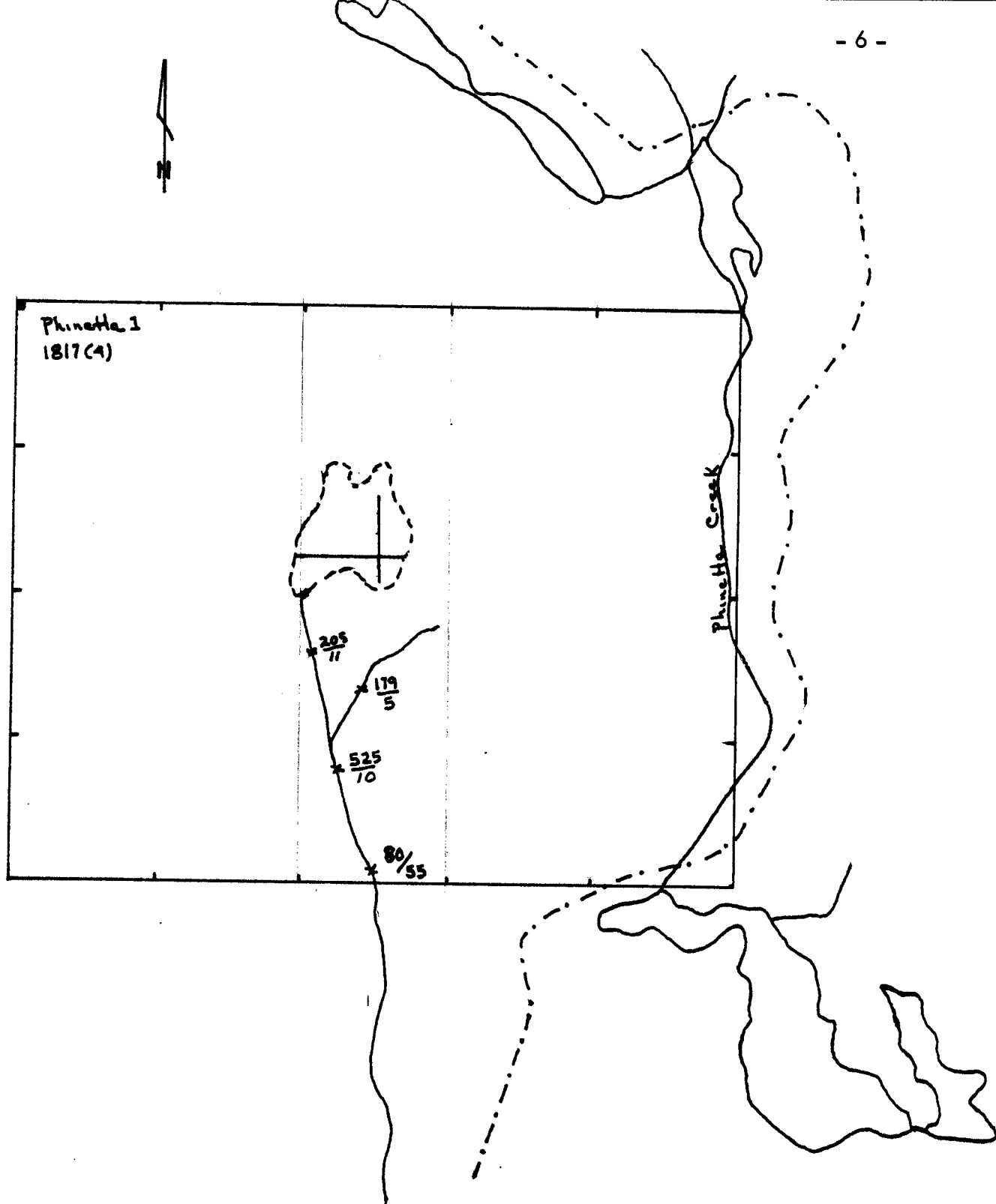
effort made to avoid organic rich material. Sampling of the bog area was carried out on two lines, at right angles to each other, with two samples taken at each station on 70 meter spacing intervals. The first sample was obtained by digging an approximate 30 cm deep hole with a mattock and the second sample was obtained from a depth of 1 meter using a hand auger. The bog material is composed of organic-rich silt. Sampling was supervised by John Barakso, consulting geochemist.

All samples were packaged in Kraft envelopes and drying and sieving performed at the analytical laboratory. The -80 mesh fraction from the samples was treated by Min-En Laboratories of Vancouver to nitric acid-perchloric digestion and analyzed for ppm copper, molybdenum, lead and zinc by atomic absorption spectrometry.

Interpretation of Results:

The sample locations with geochemical values for copper, molybdenum, lead and zinc are presented on Maps 2 to 5. While the sample data are too sparse to be specifically diagnostic, all the values for molybdenum and some for copper are significantly above background values obtained during earlier reconnaissance work in the area. The stream sediment values for copper are exceptionally high in relation to copper values obtained from bog sampling whereas a more constant situation seems to apply for molybdenum results from the two separate areas. Values for lead and zinc are within background limits for all sample sites.

Molybdenum is relatively mobile in alkaline environments and immobile under acid conditions whereas the reverse is true of copper. It seems probable that the bog area represents an alkaline environment that is depressing the concentration of copper in relation to molybdenum rather than being a copper poor area as might be suggested by comparison to stream sediment values. It is not known however whether the bog environment is enhancing molybdenum concentration.

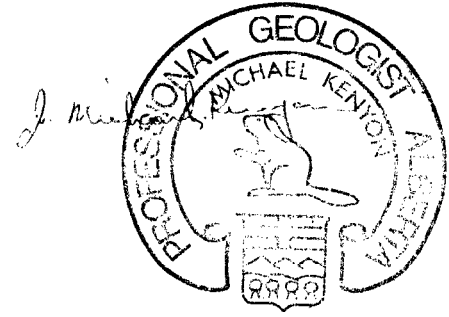


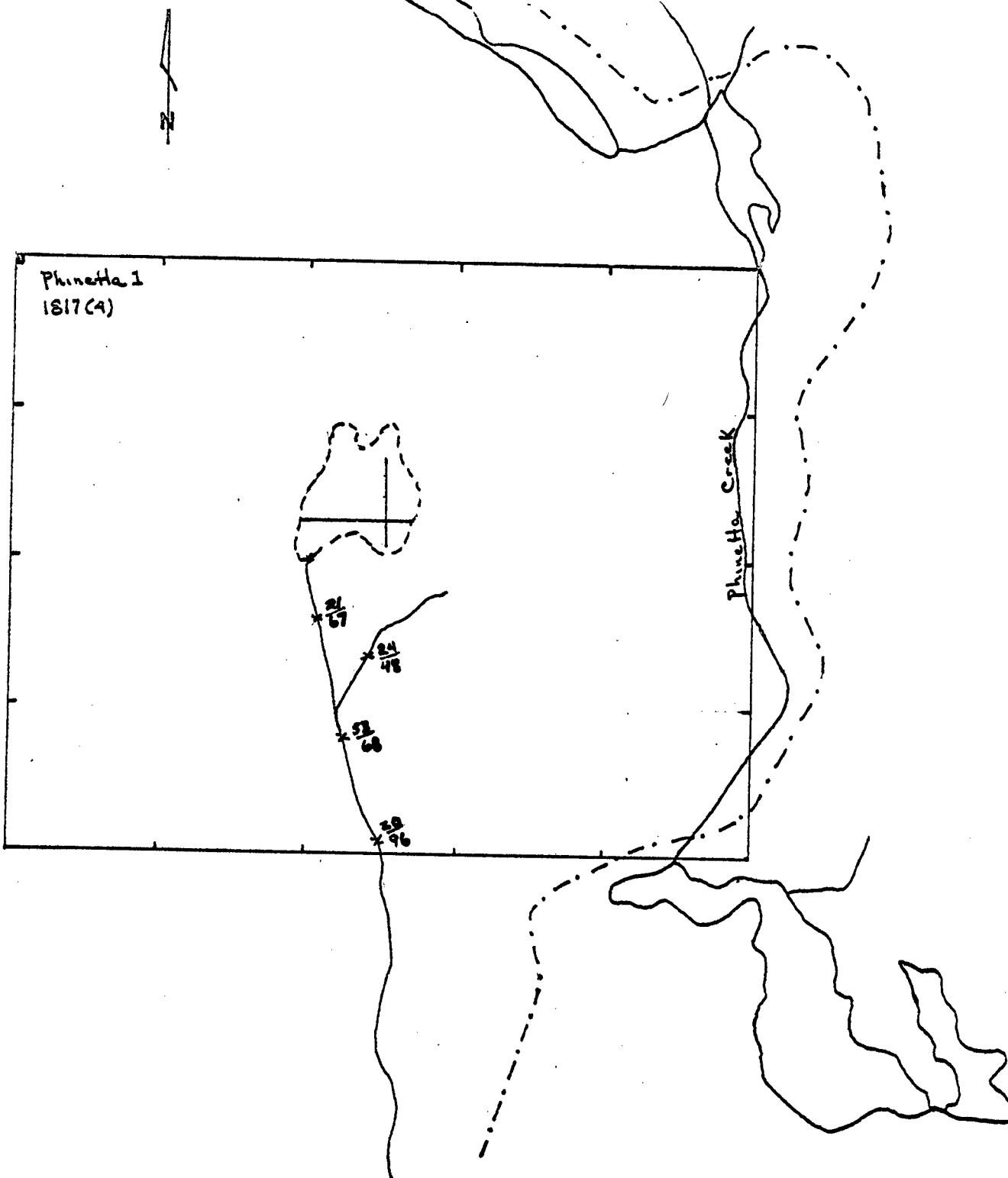
MAP 2

Copper, Molybdenum Stream Results

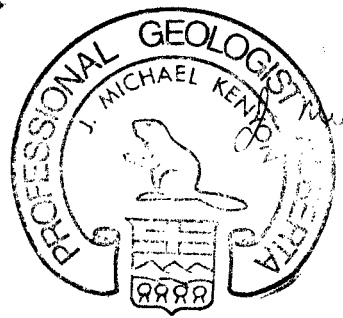


- logging road
- x silt sample sites $\frac{Cu}{Mo}$ ppm
- bog outline
- + grid area



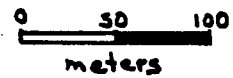
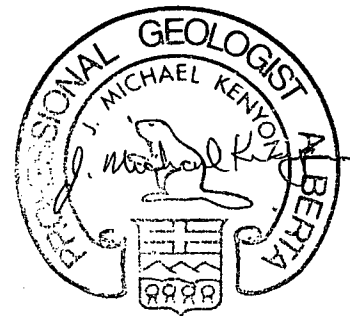
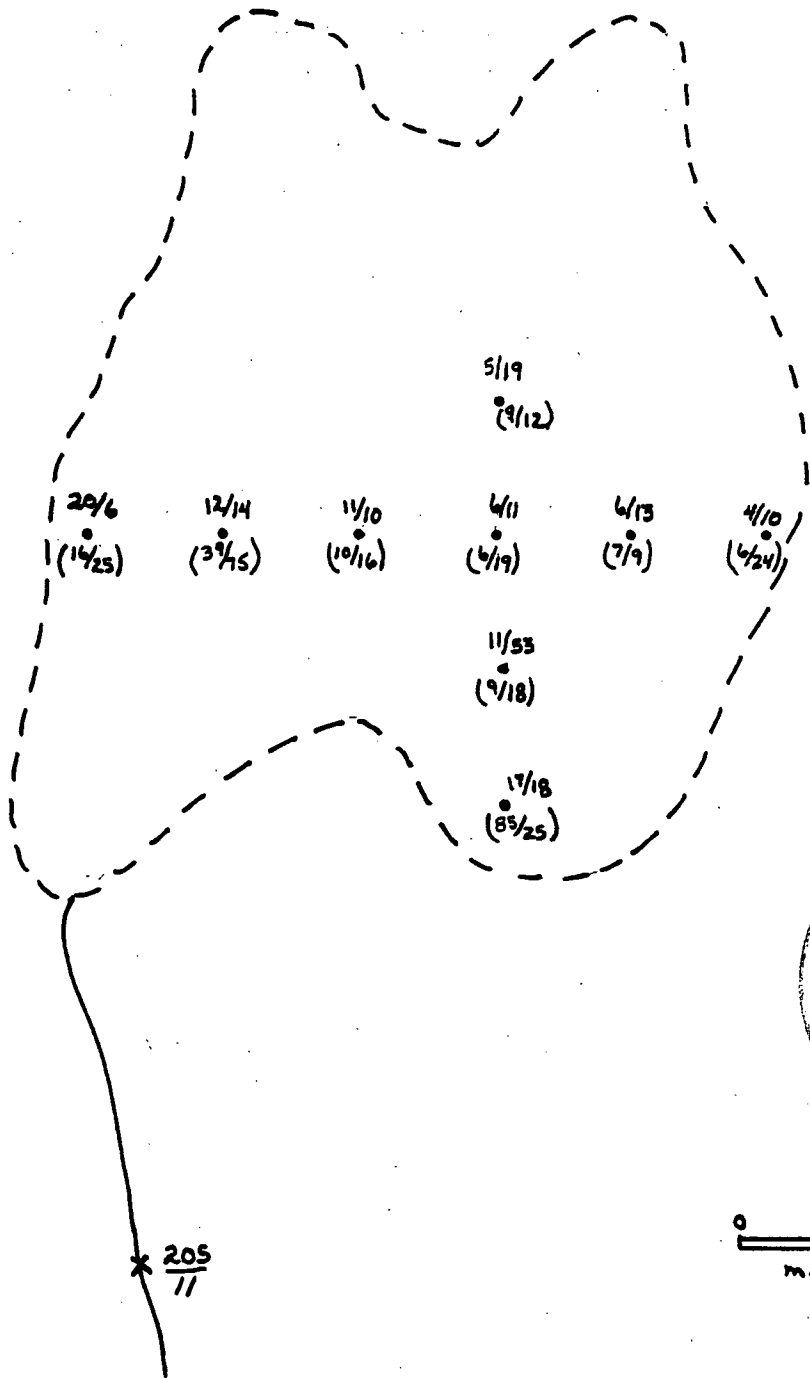


MAP 3
Lead, Zinc Stream Results



J. Michael Kenney

- .- logging road
- x silt sample sites $\frac{Pb}{Zn}$ ppm
- - - bog outline
- + grid area



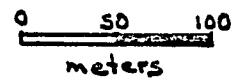
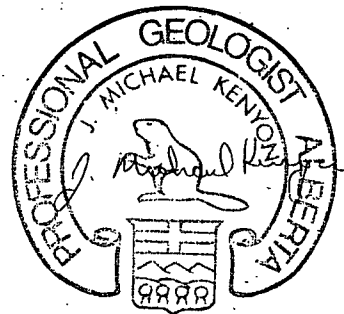
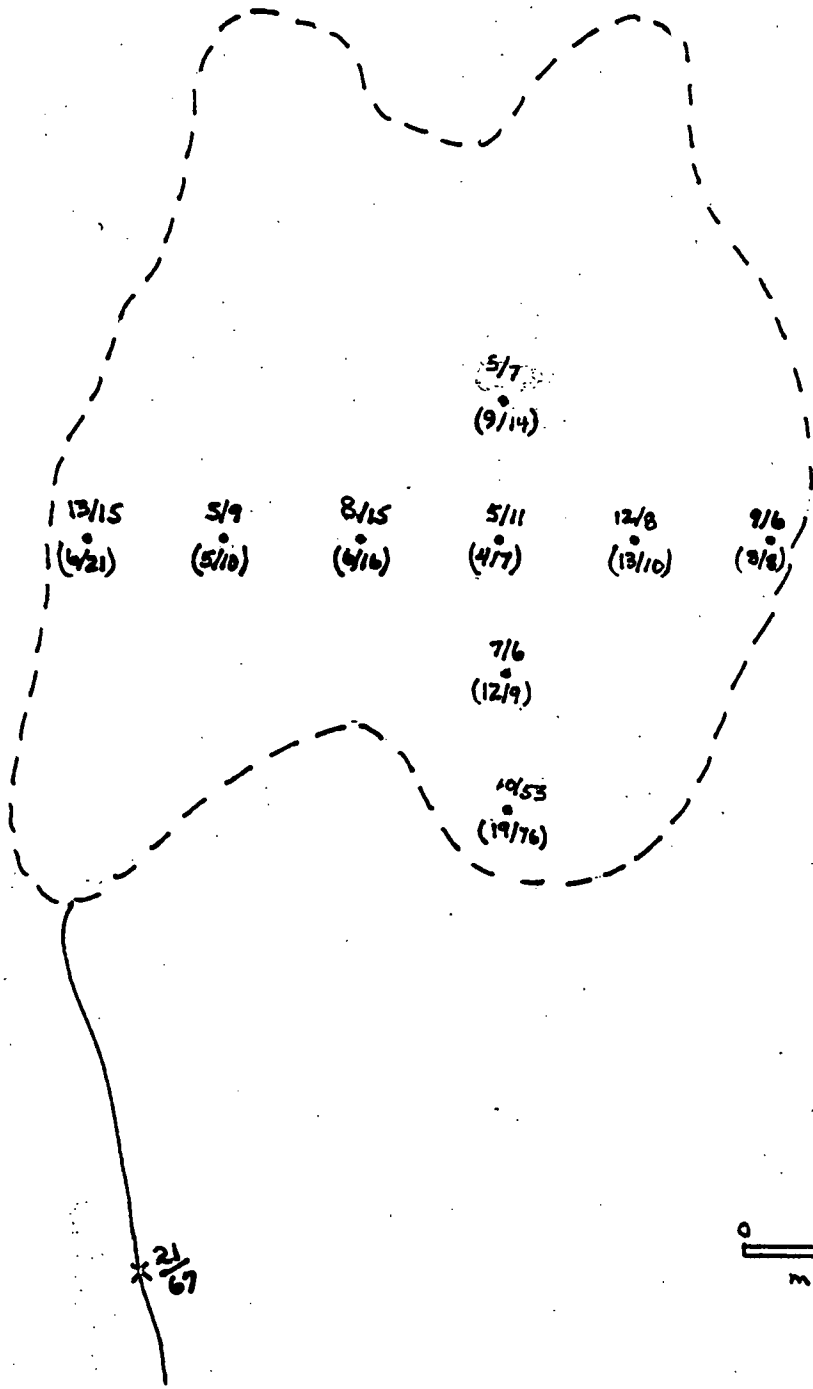
- - - approx. bog outline
- X silt sample
- bog sample

$\frac{Cu}{Mo}$ in ppm at surface

$(\frac{Cu}{Mo})$ in ppm at depth 1 meter

MAP 4

Bog Sampling - Copper, Molybdenum Results



MAP 5

Bog Sampling - Lead, Zinc Results

--- approx. bog outline

X silt sample

• bog sample

Pb/Zn in ppm at surface

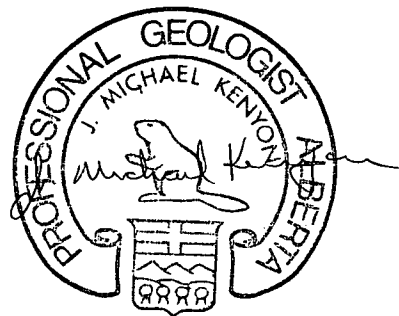
(Pb/Zn) in ppm at depth 1 meter

Conclusion and Recommendations

Highly anomalous molybdenum values are present in both bog samples and stream sediments draining bog areas. It is apparent that these values are related to an immediate and local source and have added significance in the light of previous I.P. anomalies obtained by earlier property owners. Additional soil geochemical grids are recommended for the areas surrounding the bog to determine the probable location of a bedrock source, to be undertaken in conjunction with a detailed regional and local geological mapping program.

Survey Costs

| <u>Personnel</u> | <u>Dates</u> | <u>Wages</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| J.M. Kenyon Geologist | Aug. 14-16/79 - Sept. 26-27/79 | \$ 150/day | \$ 750 |
| J.A. Greig Geologist | Sept. 26-27/79 | \$ 150/day | \$ 300 |
| Meals & Accommodation at \$35/day | | | \$ 245 |
| Vehicle - 4 x 4, gas & insurance at \$40/day | | | \$ 200 |
| Assays - 22 samples for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn | | | \$ 167 |
| Consultant Fees - J. Barakso P.Eng. - Sept. 26-27/79 | | | \$ 436 |
| Report preparation | | | <u>\$ 80</u> |
| | TOTAL | | \$2,178 |



Statement of Qualifications

Name: John A. Greig

Profession: Geologist

Education: McGill University - B.Sc. 1964 Geology
University of Alberta - M.Sc. 1971 Geology

Professional Association: Professional Geologist - Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists & Geophysicists of Alberta

Experience: 2 years seasonal employment: Quebec, British Columbia
3 Years Cominco Ltd. - N.W.T., Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta
10 years Vestor Explorations Ltd., Pacific Cassiar Limited - British Columbia, Yukon, N.W.T., Ireland

Interest: I am a Director of and a geologist for Vestor Explorations Ltd. and therefore have a direct interest in the properties owned by Vestor Explorations Ltd.

Statement of Qualifications

Name: J. Michael Kenyon

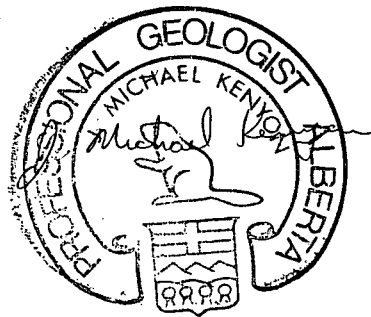
Profession: Geologist

Education: University of Alberta - B.Sc. 1974 Geology
- M.Sc. 1978 Geology

Professional Association: Professional Geologist - Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

Experience: Seasonal employment - 8 seasons - Saskatchewan, N.W.T., Yukon, British Columbia for various mining companies.
Two years - Vestor Explorations Ltd., Pacific Cassiar Limited - British Columbia, Yukon

Interest: I am a Director of and a geologist for Vestor Explorations Ltd. and therefore have a direct interest in the properties owned by Vestor Explorations Ltd.



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS OF J.J. BARAKSO - GEOCHEMIST

575 Saville Cres., North Vancouver, B.C. Ph. 987-0682
(Member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists)

EDUCATION:

1953 Diploma: Hydrotechnical Institute,
 Budapest, Hungary.

1959 B.S.F.: Major in Forest Soils,
 University of B.C.

1967 M.Sc.: Soil and Geo-chemistry,
 University of B.C.

EXPERIENCE:

1960-61 Assistant Geochemist, Kennco
 Explorations (Western) Limited,
 Vancouver, B.C.

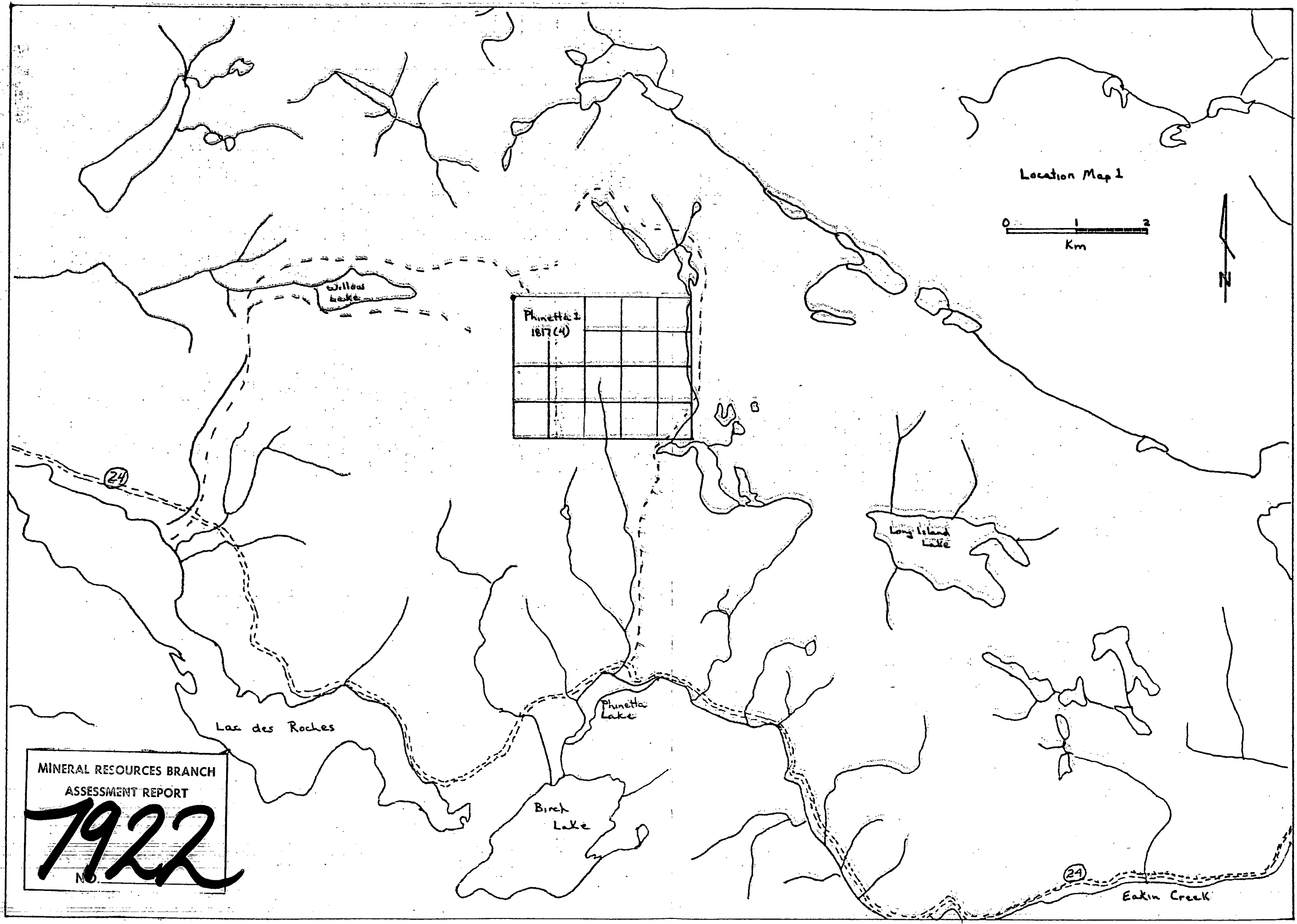
1961-63 Geochemist, Kennco Explorations
 (Western) Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

1963-69 Chief Geochemist, Kennco
 Explorations (Western) Limited,
 Vancouver, B.C.

1969-71 Chief Geochemist, Anaconda
 American Brass Ltd.,
 Britannia Beach, B.C.

1971- Consulting Geochemist.


John J. Barakso.



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