

180-#889-#8605

G E O C H E M I C A L R E P O R T

on the

YUMA CLAIM

(Cariboo Mining Division)

Lat. $53^{\circ}07'$, Long. $121^{\circ}34'$, NTS 93H-4E

Work Completed November 5-9, 1980

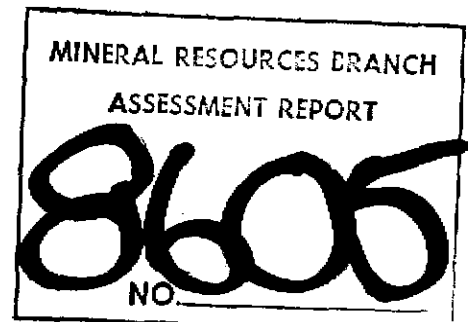
for

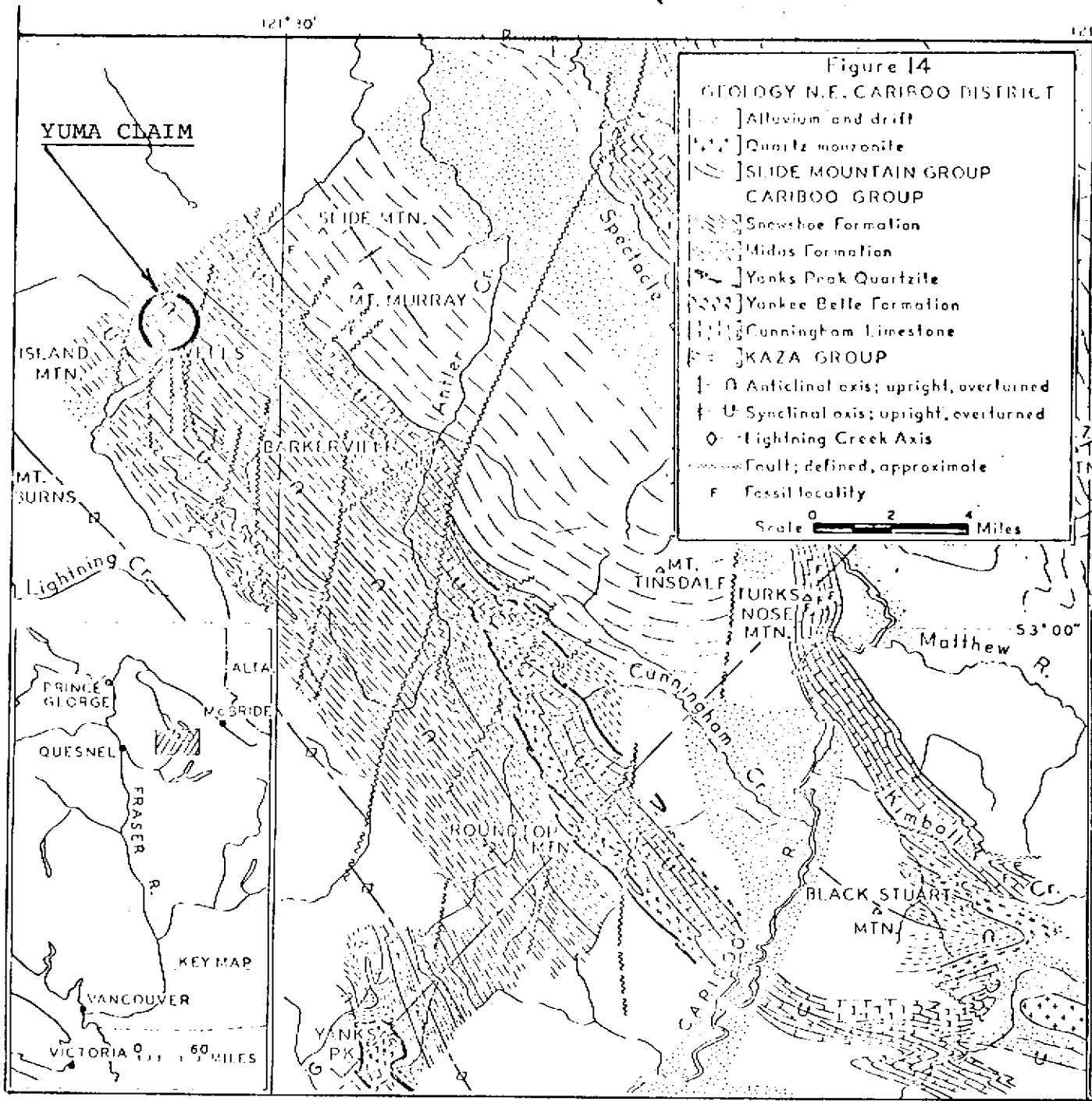
International Shasta Resources Ltd.

by

T.E. LISLE, P.ENG.

December 1, 1980





LOCATION MAP

YUMA CLAIM

(After Sutherland-Brown 1957)
B.C.D.M. - Bulletin 38

E. Sutherland-Brown

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	1
INTRODUCTION	3
CLAIMS	3
LOCATION AND ACCESS	4
HISTORY AND BACKGROUND	4
GEOLOGY	6
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY	7
DISCUSSION	9
REFERENCES	10

MAPS

LOCATION MAP	FIG.	1
CLAIM MAP	"	2
GEOLOGY, LOCATION.	"	3
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY, SAMPLE LOCATIONS	"	4a, 4b.
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY, GOLD.	"	5
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY, SILVER.	"	6

APPENDICES.

ASSAYS	1
EXPLORATION COSTS	2
CERTIFICATION	3

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Yuma claim, comprised of 20 units, lies immediately northeast of a belt containing the Mosquito Creek Gold Mine, recently brought into production, and the Cariboo Gold Quartz and Island Mountain Mines. The latter two produced gold ore between 1933 and 1967 from pyritic quartz veins and from bedded pyritic replacement deposits averaging in the order of 0.40 ounces per ton gold or better.

The Yuma claim covers the old Coronada prospect on which a 413 meter tunnel was driven in 1934 to investigate quartz veins at higher elevation. The tunnel did not reach its objective. A second tunnel in the Martins Creek area was driven for 117 meters to investigate a number of pyritic quartz veins. A partial geochemical survey was carried out in both of these areas as a follow-up to recommendations made in a report by R.W. Phendler, P.Eng. dated July 18, 1979. This work revealed the following:

The area of quartz veining north of the Coronada adit shows a range of gold content of <5 to 80 ppb gold. Some of the higher assays are present in areas of the veins.

Silver content is low, and higher assays do not correlate with high gold assays. One high assay (2.4 ppm) may correlate with a surface vein sampled by R. Phendler that

assayed 11.20 oz. per ton silver.

The veins are poorly exposed in the trenches making estimation of size, attitude, density and extent difficult.

Samples from Martins Creek showed a low range of gold and silver content.

Within the framework of the recommendations made in the earlier report, the vein area north of the Coronada adit should be trenched to obtain more reliable geologic data on which to better evaluate the economic potential. Trenching should be completed on known veins and in areas of geochemical interest.

The presence of pyritic veins and a narrow replacement type zone makes the Martins Creek area interesting in spite of the low geochemical results. For this reason, the location of the adit area relative to the claim boundary should be ascertained.

INTRODUCTION

Mr. R.W. Phendler, P.Eng. examined and reported on the Cariboo-Coronada prospect covered by the Yuma Claim in July, 1979. Recommendations contained in July 18, 1979 report included a geochemical survey over the surface showings.

Mr. H. Faulkner, President of International Shasta Resources Limited, requested the author to visit the property as a partial follow-up to the earlier recommendations, and that data collected be filed for assessment credit with the Department of Mines.

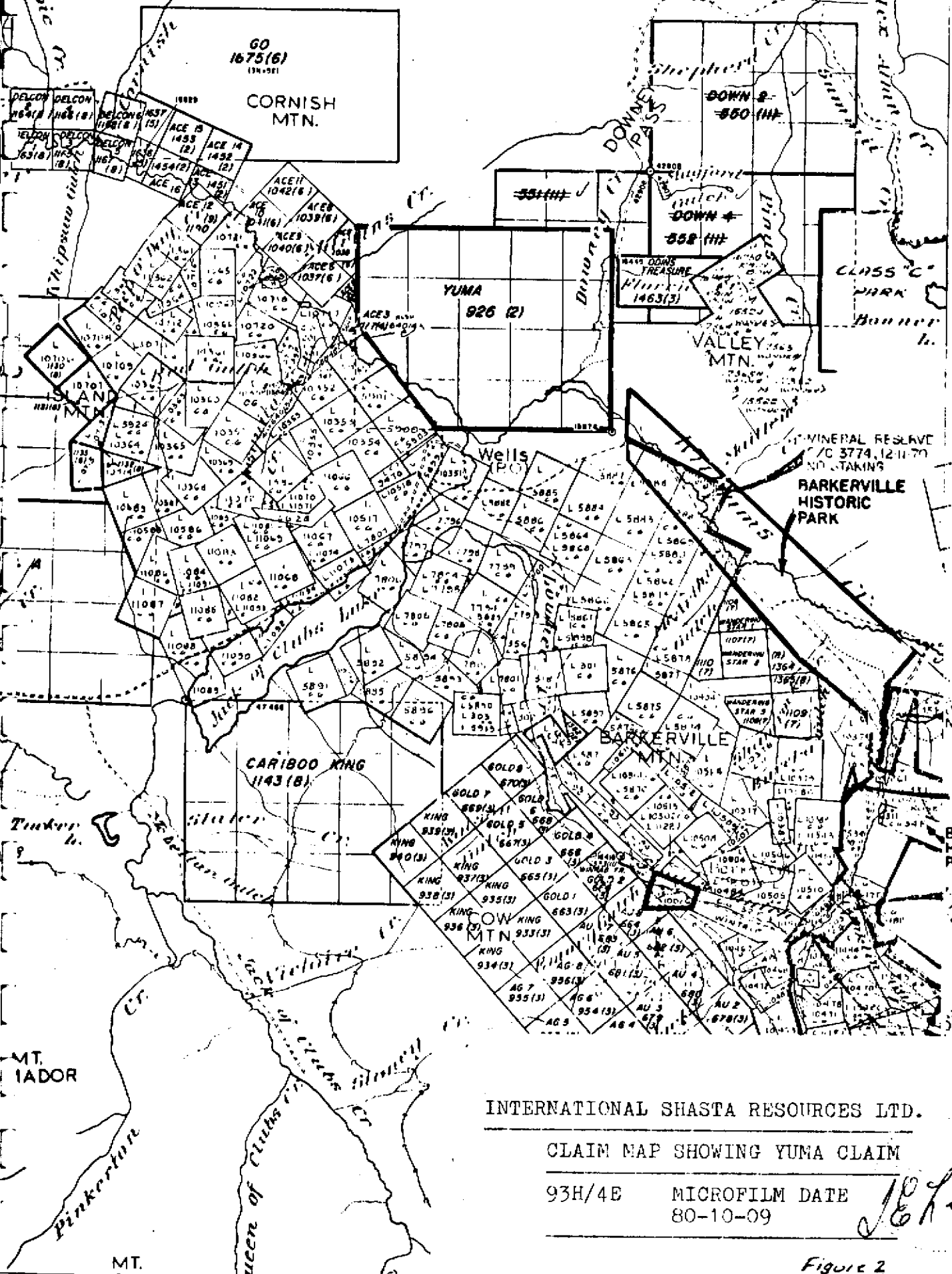
The writer spent from November 5th to 9th, 1980 at the property during which time a preliminary geochemical survey for gold and silver was undertaken in two areas of the Yuma claim. The data collected during this work is shown on the enclosed maps and described in the report. Mr. H. McGowan of Wells, British Columbia acted as guide to the area and assisted in the work program. Costs applicable for assessment credit are tabulated in Appendix 2.

CLAIMS

The Yuma claim comprised of 20 units, is staked 4 units north and 5 units west of the legal corner post. The claim was recorded on February 5, 1979 at Quesnel, British Columbia and remains in the name of Mr. Harold McGowan of Wells, British Columbia.

(FOR PLACER SEE P 93H/4E)

M^o 93H/4E



SEE MAP 93H/3E

CROWN-GRANTED MINERAL CLAIM
 REVERTED C.G. MINERAL CLAIM
 REVERTED MINERAL CLAIM
 VERIFIED LEGAL CORNER POST
 LEGAL SURVEY
 LEGAL CORNER POST & TAG NUMBER SHOWN

METERS 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000
 KILOMETRES 1 0.5 0 1 2 3

INTERNATIONAL SHASTA RESOURCES LTD.

CLAIM MAP SHOWING YUMA CLAIM

93H/4E MICROFILM DATE 80-10-09

Figure 2

LEGAL CORNER POST INFORMATION CONCERNED DATE OF

LOCATION & ACCESS

The Yuma claim is located immediately north of the town of Wells, British Columbia, in the northeast Cariboo district Lat. $53^{\circ} 06' 30''$, Long. $121^{\circ} 34'$ NTS 93H 4E. The claim covers the flat marshy area near the intersection of Williams and Downey Creeks and extends northerly up the eastern slopes of Mt. Cornish to approximately 1500 meters elevation.

Access to claim is by a gravel road running northwest from Wells approximately one kilometer to the bridge on Williams Creek. Access to the eastern sections of the claim is from the Downey Creek road. There is no road access to the upper central sections of the claim.

HISTORY & BACKGROUND

The history of the Wells-Barkerville area is documented in a number of papers and is summarized in Phendler's report of 1979. The following is largely derived from that report.

- Placer mining commenced in the area in 1860, and quartz veins received mainly surface exploration up to the 1920's.
- A 500 meter adit was driven in 1927 at the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine. The drive was abandoned in 1930 but a new

500 meter tunnel driven in 1931 encountered minable quartz veins and a mill was erected and the mine brought to production in 1933. Early production was mainly from gold-bearing quartz veins, but gold from pyritic 'replacement' zones in limestone became important in later years. The mine operated to 1959 producing gold at an average grade of 0.39 oz./ton, mainly from quartz veins and valued at 21.5 million dollars.

- Production from the Island Mountain Mine commenced in 1934 and continued to 1967, with production from both vein and replacement bodies. Production from the ore zones (1962-1967) averaged 0.67 oz. Au. per ton.
- Mosquito Creek Gold Mining Company Ltd. was formed in 1971 to explore ground near Mosquito Creek. The company located two ore bodies and sunk a shaft in 1973. Mill construction started in 1979 and the property has recently been brought to production.
- A 413 meter tunnel at N 13⁰ W, was driven in 1934, on the former Cariboo-Coronada claims (Now Yuma) to test the downward extension of a number of mineralized quartz veins evident on the upper slopes about 220 meters above the tunnel. The tunnel stopped short of its objective. A second tunnel 117 meters (385 feet) in length was driven northerly on the northwest side of Martins Creek to explore

a number of mineralized quartz veins. This adit cut several quartz veins and some of the quartz was well mineralized with pyrite. A 2 inch band of 'replacement' ore was also cut by the adit and assayed six dollars a ton in gold.

GEOLOGY

The Wells-Barkerville area is underlain mainly by the Lower Cambrian Cariboo Group Snowshoe formation. The formation has been deformed by multistage folding and faulting and resulting metamorphic rocks, largely of clastic origin, include micaceous quartzite metasiltstone, phyllite and subsidiary limestone. Lode deposits are gold bearing pyrite quartz veins, and pyritic bedded replacements, which are present only in the Cariboo Group rocks. The geology of the deposits has been described in numerous publications and the reader is referred to accounts given in G.S.C. Memoir 181 by G. Hansen, and B.C. Dept. of Mines Bulletin #38 by A. Sutherland Brown. (See References)

The Coronada tunnel was driven to investigate at depth a number of quartz veins found on surface about 220 meters higher in elevation. The tunnel stopped short of its objective. The surface veins are present in old trenches over approximately 240 meters in a northeasterly direction. The vein exposures are poor and the extent, density and attitudes of the veins difficult to estimate.

Near the western boundary of the Yuma claim at Martins Creek, quartz float is locally abundant in the vicinity of the Martins Creek adit. The tunnel is reported to have intersected numerous pyritic quartz veins (picked surface samples assayed up to 0.50 oz./ton). ^{As 1878.} It is also reported to have cut a 5 centimeter stringer of 'replacement ore' that assayed \$6.00/ton in 1934.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Sixty-five soil samples were collected from an area of quartz-veining near the north central part of the Yuma claim. The samples were collected at 30 meter spacings on six east-west grid lines mainly 30 meters apart. (Fig. 4). The lines were surveyed by belt chain and compass, and the grid referenced to the Legal Corner Post of the Yuma claim by a similar survey.

Samples were dug with a grub hoe from depths averaging 25 to 35 centimeters, and packaged in appropriately marked standard kraft soil envelopes. The Wells-Barkerville area has been glaciated and soil profiles in the grid area are poorly developed. The thin surface organic layer, 3 to 8 centimeters thick, in places grades to a thin grey or grey-brown clayey soil. The organic layer is most commonly underlain by a brown to pale limonitic coloured soil that also is locally clayey. Most samples were collected from this horizon. A dark brown soil, locally in excess of 25 centimeters thick, overlays the pale grey and brown soils at some sample sites. The grid lines are near the main ridge crest and

although bedrock is rarely exposed, a number of sample sites yielded abundant schist and underlying bedrock. Well rounded pebbles are locally present at some sites. Details of individual samples are shown in Appendix I.

Ten samples were collected from both sides (upper slopes) of Martins Creek near an old adit at approximate elevation 1234 meters above sea-level. The location of the adit and samples, relative to the claim line was not determined. However, they are reported by Mr. McGowan to lie in the approximate position shown in Fig. 4 (a). Soils in the Martins Creek area are similar to those in the grid but locally contain more rounded glacial pebbles.

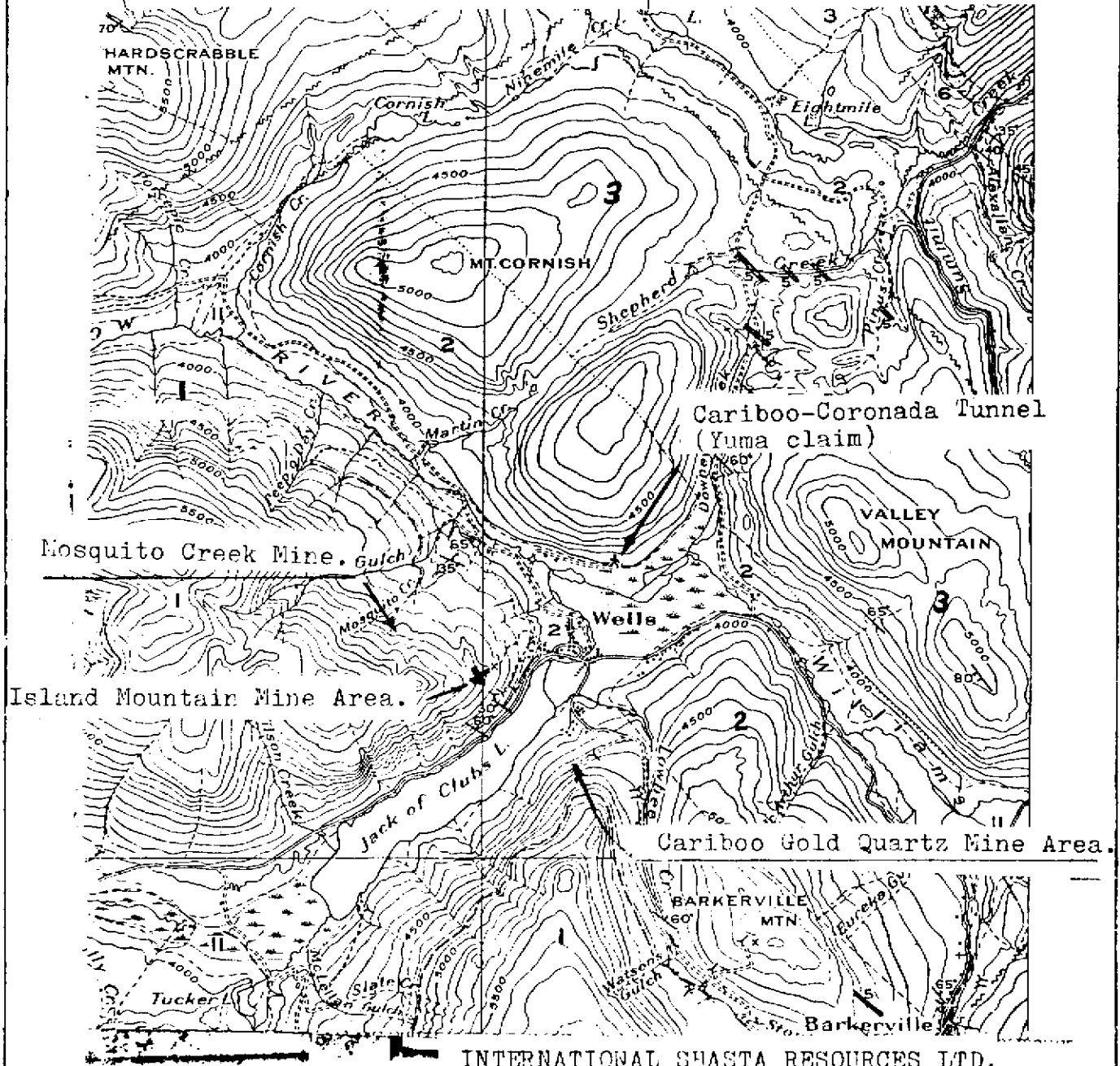
The samples were forwarded to Chemex Laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. where they were dried and screened, and the minus 80 mesh fraction analysed for silver (Perchloric-Nitric acid extraction) and gold (Fire Assay and Atomic Absorption). Two rock chips were collected from the Martins Creek area. One sample of siliceous schist was taken from outcrop in the creek and analysed for gold and silver. The second sample was float from the creek which contained a white fluorescing mineral. This was analysed for tungsten. The results of the chemical analysis is shown on the enclosed maps.

PRECAMBRIAN

- 3 PLEASANT VALLEY FORMATION:
slate, sericite schist,
argillite, quartzite
- 2 BARKERVILLE FORMATION:
limestone, argillite,
quartzite, sericite schist
- 1 RICHFIELD FORMATION:
quartzite, sericite schist,
argillite, limestone

CARIBOO SERIES

- 4 CARIBOO SERIES:
(undivided)

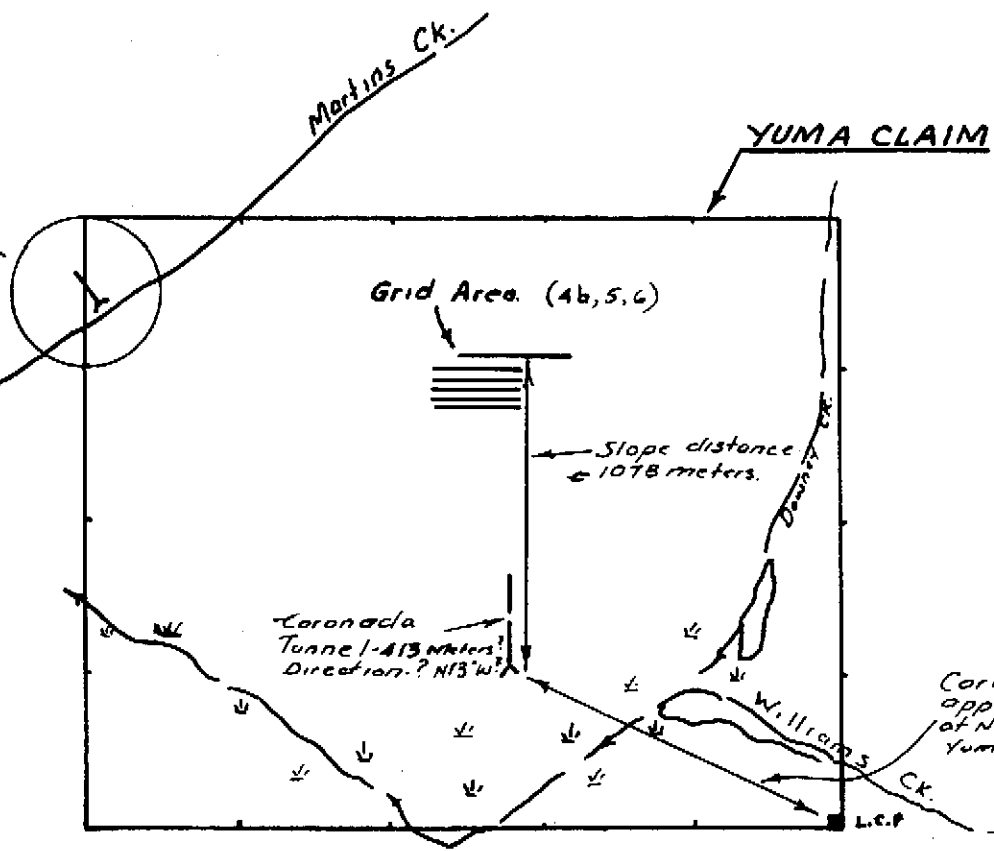
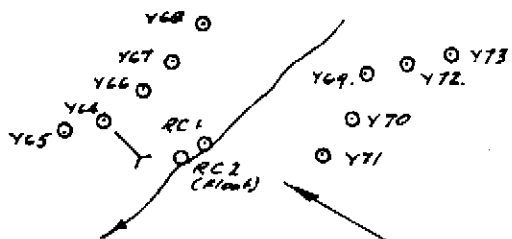


INTERNATIONAL SHASTA RESOURCES LTD.
LOCATION MAP OF YUMA PROSPECT

(Location shown on Willow River Sheet,
east half, Geology map, No. 336A.
Scale, 1:63,360. 1 inch - 1 mile)

J.E. Field

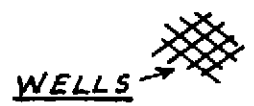
Figure 3



Sketch of soil sample sites at Martins Creek. - Locations are approximate.

	Au. (PPM)	Ag. (PPM)
Y 65	30	0.2
Y-66	45	0.1
Y67	15	0.1
Y68	5	0.1
Y69	5	0.1
Y70	45	0.1
Y71	45	0.1
Y72	45	0.1
Y73	45	0.1
RC1.	80	2.0
R.C.2	1 PPM (WO ₂) (Flout.)	

Coronada Adit is approximately 1195 meters of N65°W from L.C.P. of Yuma Claim.

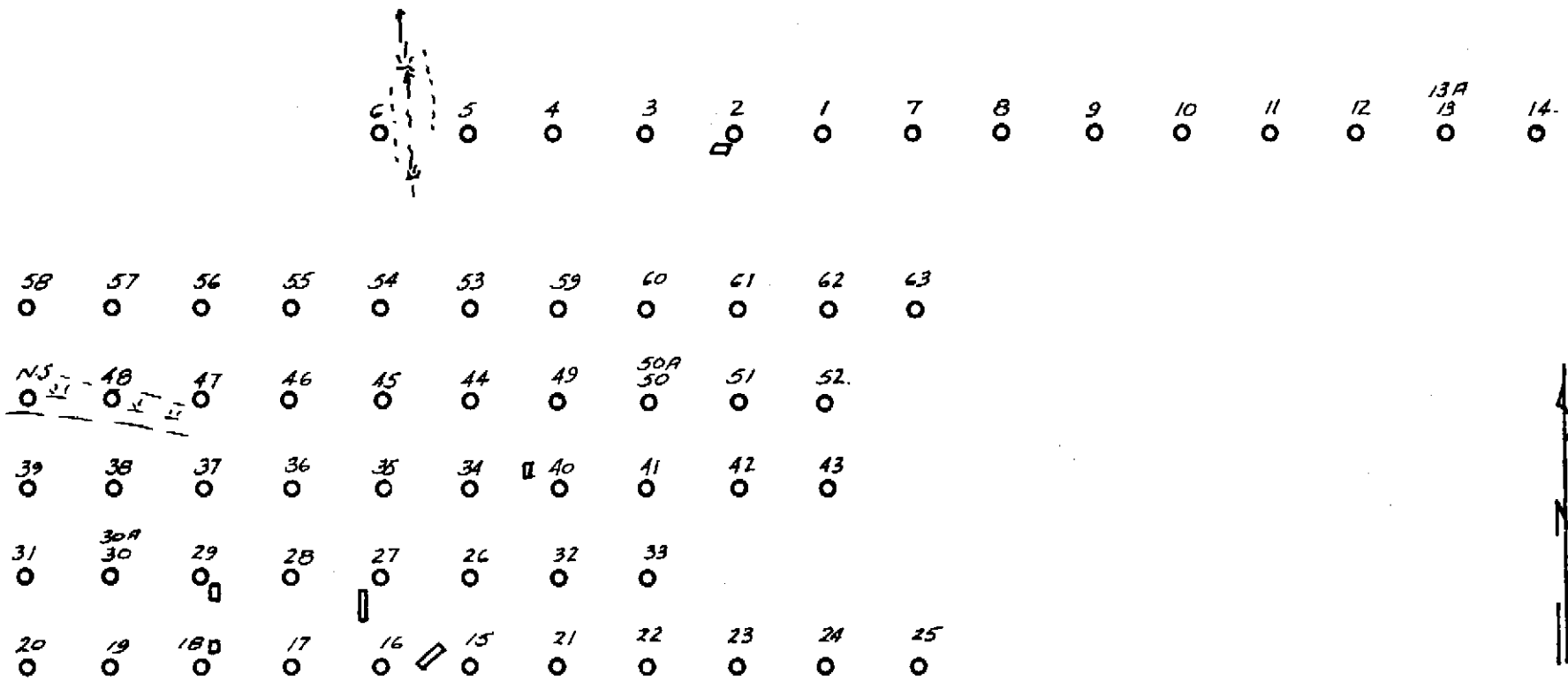


A. C. Finkle

INTERNATIONAL SHASTA RESOURCES LTD
 Sketch showing location of 1980 soil sampling program and results in Martins Creek area.
 Scale 1:25,000
 November 1980

Y64 15 0.2.

Figure 4(a)

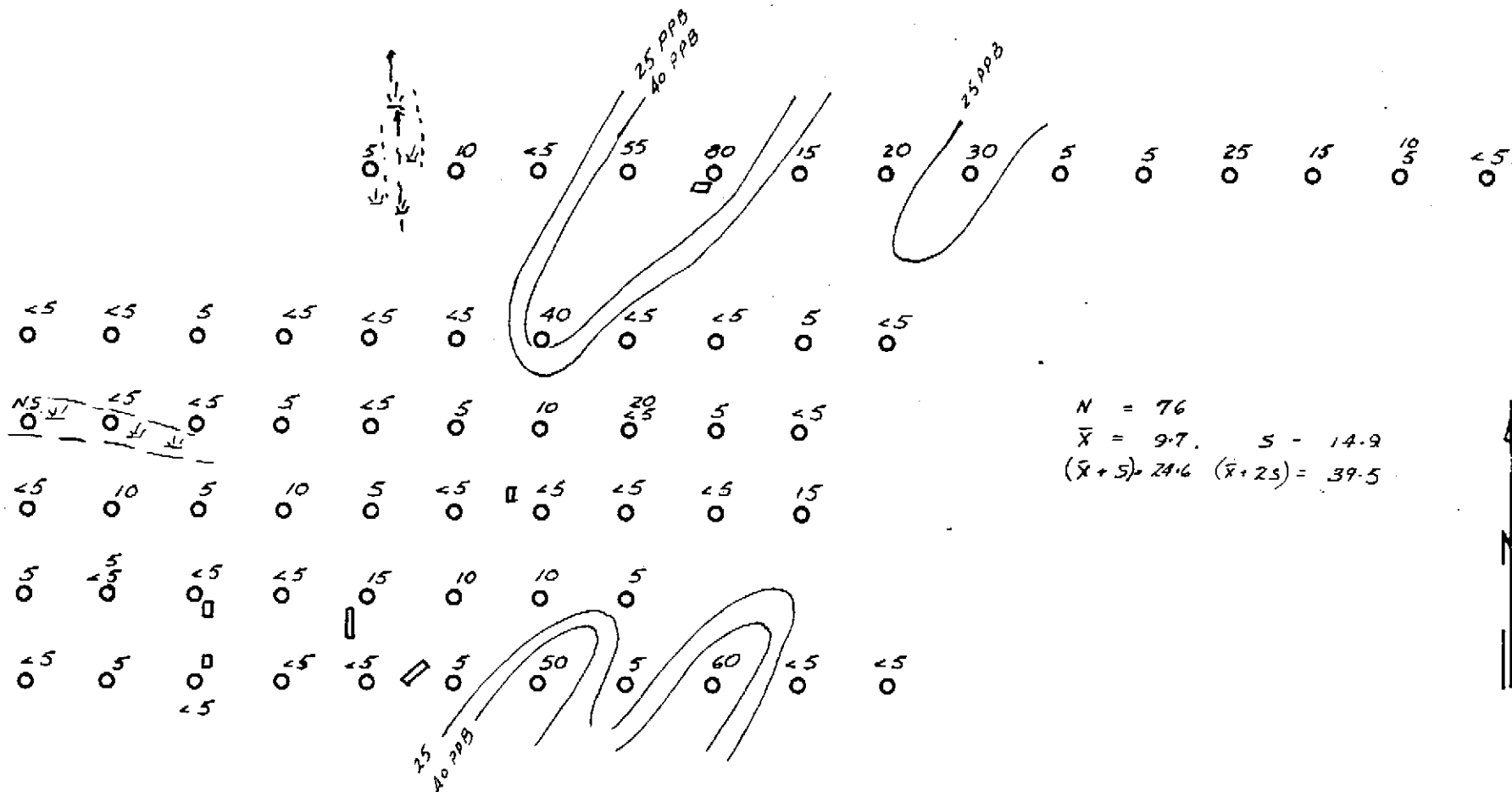


J. E. F. ...
INTERNATIONAL SHASTA RESOURCES LTD.

YUMA CLAIM - GEOCHEMISTRY.

Sample Site. ○
 Trench □

Sample Locations.
 Figure A(b) November, 1980



$N = 76$
 $\bar{x} = 9.7$ $S = 14.9$
 $(\bar{x} + S) = 24.6$ $(\bar{x} + 2S) = 39.5$

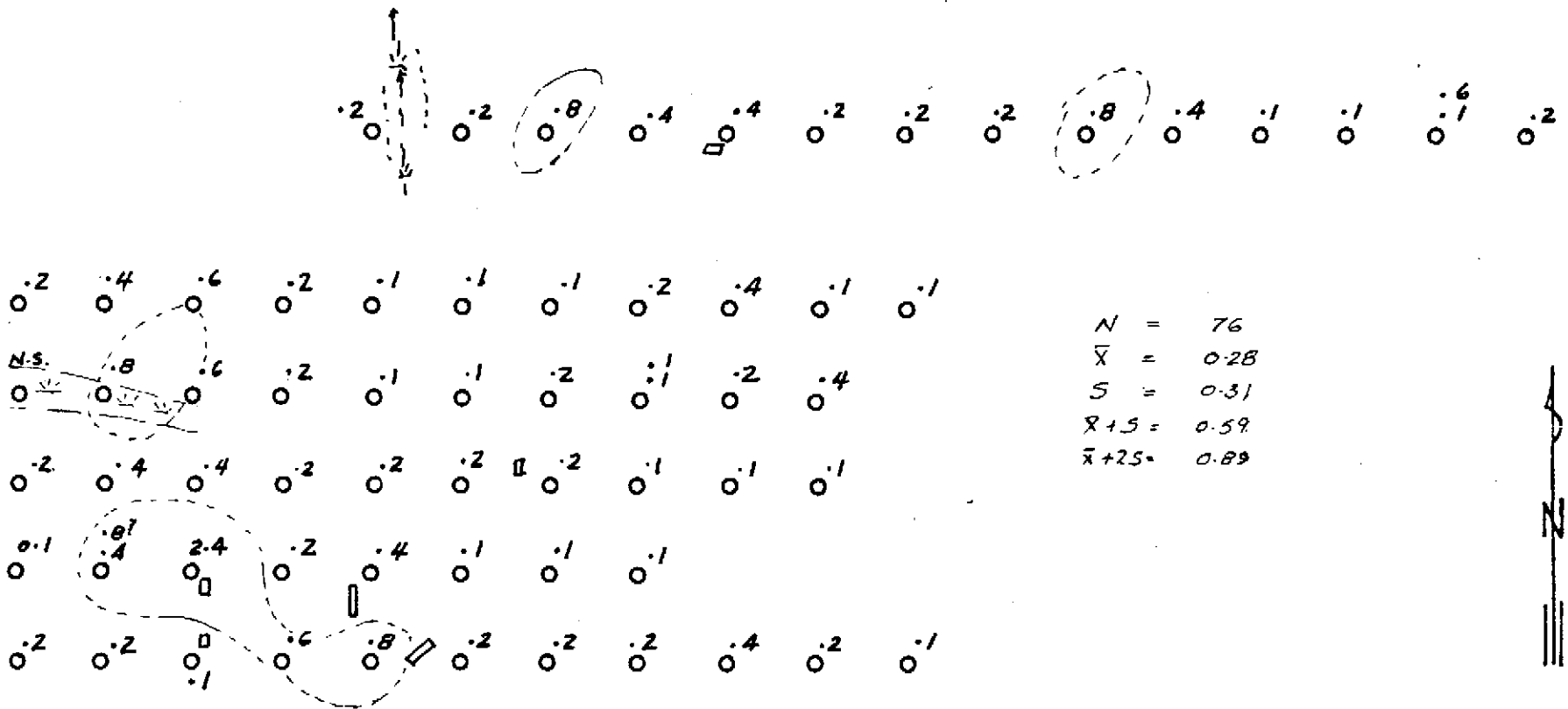


J. E. Guile
INTERNATIONAL SHASTR RESOURCES LTD.
YUMA CLAIM - GEOCHEMISTRY. Au.

Sample Site. ○ 10 10ppB. Au.
 Trench □

Figure 5

November, 1980



0 30 60 90 120 150 meters



Sample Site. ○²⁰ 20 ppm. Ag.
 Trench □

INTERNATIONAL SHASTR RESOURCES LTD.

YUMA CLAIM - GEOCHEMISTRY Ag

Figure 6

November, 1980

DISCUSSION

The main sample area north of the Coronada tunnel showed a range of gold assays of <5 to 80 ppb gold, and 0.1 to 2.4 ppm silver. The higher gold assays are partly coincident with trench veins to the north but flank downslope from known veins at southerly trenches. The higher silver assays do not correlate with higher gold assays. The best silver assay (2.4 ppm) may correlate with a vein sample collected by R.W. Phendler in 1979 which assayed 0.004 oz./Ton Au., and 11.20 oz./ton Ag. These areas of interest should be exposed by trenching.

Soil samples at Martins Creek showed a narrow range of assays, less than 0.5 to 30 ppb Au. and 0.1 to 0.2 ppm silver. Chips of grey siliceous pyritized bedrock yielded 60 ppb gold and 2 ppm silver and a specimen of limonitic quartz breccia with abundant sericite and a white fluoresceing mineral assayed 1 ppm WO_3 . This area lies close to the west boundary of the Yuma claim. Although sampling did not show strong response, the reported presence of pyritized veins and a narrow replacement zone in the tunnel indicates that further examinations are required. For this reason, the location of the claim boundary in this area should be ascertained.


T.E. LISLE, P.Eng.

December 1, 1980

R E F E R E N C E S

- HANSEN, G. - Barkerville Gold Belt, Cariboo District,
British Columbia. Canada Dept. of Mines
Memoir 181
- PHENDLER, R.W. - Private Report on the Cariboo-Coronada
Prospect (Yuma Claim) Wells-Barkerville
Area, British Columbia, for International
Shasta Resources Ltd. July 18, 1979
- SUTHERLAND-BROWN, A. - Geology of Antler Creek Area, Cariboo
District, British Columbia. Bulletin No. 38
B.C. Dept. of Mines, 1957
- Miscellaneous File reports.



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE (604) 964-0221
TELEX 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

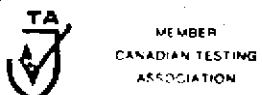
TO : INTERNATIONAL SHASTA RESOURCES
1200 WEST PEADER STREET,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6E 2S9

CERT. # : A8C11090-001-
INVOICE # : 40760
DATE : 26-NOV-80
P.C. # : NONE

(DEPTH)

Sample description	Prep code	Ag ppm	AU-FA+AA ppb	Sample DESCRIPTION.
Y1 22 cm.	202	0.2	15	Pale limonitic soil-clayey - schist Fragments
Y2 15 "	202	0.4	80	" " " " Bedrock @ 15 cm.
Y3 25 "	202	0.4	55	Brown " " - clayey - schist Frags.
Y4 25 "	202	0.8	<5	Brown soil - less " "
Y5 40 "	202	0.2	10	Brown " abundant schist Frags.
Y6 15 "	202	0.2	5	Brown clayey soil - " " " "
Y7 30 "	202	0.2	20	Brown limonitic with grey soil above.
Y8 25 "	202	0.2	30	Brown " soil - abundant schist Frags.
Y9 25 "	202	0.8	5	Grey limonitic " - " cream " "
Y10 30 "	202	0.4	5	Grey-Brown soil - abundant quartz Frags.
Y11 30 "	202	0.1	25	Grey clayey soil - " - cream - schist Frags.
Y12 35 "	202	0.1	15	" - Brown sandy soil - Blue? cream Frags.
Y13 A 23 "	202	0.6	10	Dark brown soil.
Y13 B 40 "	202	0.1	5	Grey clayey soil with schist Frags.
Y14 40 "	202	0.2	<5	Grey-brown clayey soil - schist + quartz Frags.
Y15 23 "	202	0.2	5	Pale limonitic brown clayey soil - schist Frags.
Y16 35 "	202	0.8	<5	Brown limonitic soil - Trench - Quartz up-slope.
Y17 30 "	202	0.6	<5	" " clayey soil - No Frags.
Y18 25 "	202	0.1	<5	As above.
Y19 32 "	202	0.2	5	Dark Brown + Grey clayey soil - Topographic low-Pool.
Y20 30 "	202	0.2	<5	Grey brown clayey soil.
Y21 28 "	202	0.2	50	Pale limonitic soil - abundant schist fragments
Y22 23 "	202	0.2	5	Brown limonitic soil - No fragments
Y23 28 "	202	0.4	60	Tree root abundant fragments schist.
Y24 23 "	202	0.2	<5	Brown limonitic soil - some fragments
Y25 30 "	202	0.1	<5	" " " " - Abundant " "
Y26 30 "	202	0.1	10	Pale limonitic soil with fragments schist
Y27 30 "	202	0.4	15	As above.
Y28 35 "	202	0.2	<5	As above - abundant cream coloured schist frags
Y29 40 "	202	2.4	<5	Dark brown - black schistose soil
Y30 A 18 " ?	202	0.8	5	Grey - clayey soil
Y30 B 30 "	202	0.4	<5	Brown limonitic soil
Y31 30 "	202	0.1	5	Grey brown clayey soil.
Y32 30 "	202	0.1	10	Grey to brown limonitic soil - abundant Frags.
Y33 25 "	202	0.1	<5	" " " " - " blue-grey Frags.
Y34 30 "	202	0.2	<5	Limonitic soil - schist Frags. - - -
Y35 30 "	202	0.2	5	Red-brown limonitic soil.
Y36 25 "	202	0.2	10	Brown limonitic soil - pebbles + angular Frags.
Y37 25 "	202	0.4	5	As above.
Y38 35 "	202	0.4	10	Grey brown soil - local dark clayey layers.

Certified by Hart Bichler



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE
 NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
 CANADA V7J 2C1
 TELEPHONE (604)984-0221
 TELEX 043-52597

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS GEOCHEMISTS REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : INTERNATIONAL SHASTA RESOURCES
 1200 WEST PENDER STREET,
 VANCOUVER, B.C.
 V6E 2S9

CERT. # : A8011090-002-
 INVOICE # : 40760
 DATE : 26-NOV-80
 P.O. # : NONE

Sample description	(DEPTH)	Prep code	Ag ppm	AU-FA+AA ppb	Sample Descriptions
Y39	28 cm	202	0.2	<5	Grey Brown clayey soil.
Y40	23 "	202	0.2	<5	Brown limonitic soil - blue schist frags.
Y41	25 → 20 "	202	0.1	<5	Mixed brown limonitic & grey clayey soil - schist frags.
Y42	17 "	202	0.1	<5	Mainly grey schistose fragments & fines.
Y43	30 "	202	0.1	15	As above.
Y44	20 "	202	0.1	5	Brown & Grey clayey soil - schist fragments.
Y45	20 "	202	0.1	<5	Brown limonitic soil.
Y46	23 "	202	0.2	5	Pale limonitic brown soil - clayey.
Y47	30 "	202	0.6	<5	Brown soil - non-limonitic - edge of swamp.
Y48	20 "	202	0.8	<5	As above - swampy - poor sample.
Y49	20 "	202	0.2	10	Brown limonitic soil - schist fragments.
Y50 A	~10 "	202	0.1	20	Grey clayey soil beneath organic layer.
Y50 B	25 "	202	0.1	<5	Brown limonitic soil.
Y51	23 "	202	0.2	5	Brown limonitic soil - Pale schist frags.
Y52	20 "	202	0.4	<5	limonitic soil - abundant schist frags.
Y53	23 "	202	0.1	<5	Dark brown soil - dark schist.
Y54	23 "	202	0.1	<5	Pale limonitic soil - few " "
Y55	20 "	202	0.2	<5	" " " fines from near bedrock.
Y56	30 "	202	0.6	5	Pale to dark reddish brown soil.
Y57	10 "	202	0.4	<5	Schist fines - abundant pale schist.
Y58	25 "	202	0.2	<5	Pale limonitic soil - abundant quartz frags.
Y59	? "	202	0.1	40	Pale brown soil - clayey - some schist.
Y60	20 "	202	0.2	<5	" " limonitic soil. Pale " fragments.
Y61	25 "	202	0.4	<5	Med. brown limonitic soil - Grey " "
Y62	30 "	202	0.1	5	Grey & Brown limonitic clayey soil - Pale schist.
Y63	23 "	202	0.1	<5	Pale brown " " soil - minor fragments.
Y64	20 "	202	0.2	15	Pale limonitic soil - rounded pebbles.
Y65	20 "	202	0.2	30	" " " boulders.
Y66	25 "	202	0.1	<5	Brown clayey soil - abundant schist - near bedrock?
Y67	30 "	202	0.1	15	Grey clayey schistose rock fines - poor sample.
Y68	25 "	202	0.1	5	Pale brown limonitic soil - some pebbles.
Y69	30 "	202	0.1	5	Brown soil - some pebbles.
Y70	25 "	202	0.1	<5	Pale brown soil - + pebbles.
Y71	30 "	202	0.1	<5	Medium " " with pebbles.
Y72	25 "	202	0.1	<5	As above.
Y73	25 "	202	0.1	<5	Grey-brown soil with pebbles.

Hart Bichler
 Certified by

A P P E N D I X 2

Statement of Costs

WAGES: T.E. Lisle, P.Eng.

Nov. 5-9, 1980	4.5 days @ \$210.00/day)	
Report Preparation	1 day @ \$210.00/day)	\$1,155.00
H. McGowan	4 days @ \$60.00	240.00

SOIL SAMPLES:

75 @ \$6.65/sample	498.75
1 @ \$8.15 & 1 @ \$5.75	13.90

AIRFARE:

Vancouver - Return - Quesnel	136.10
------------------------------	--------

HOTEL:

4 @ \$21.00	84.00
-------------	-------

MEALS:

\$3.50 + \$18.49 + \$17.15 + \$19.90 + \$20.20	79.24
--	-------

GROUND TRANSPORTATION:

Airport limosine & Taxis -- \$6.00 + \$6.00 + \$6.50=	18.50
Truck Rental -- 4 @ \$25.00	100.00
Miscellaneous Field Supplies	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,350.49

T.E. Lisle

A P P E N D I X III

CERTIFICATION

I, T.E. Lisle, of the District of North Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

- 1) I am a geologist residing at 145 West Rockland Road, North Vancouver, B.C.
- 2) I am a Professional Engineer registered in British Columbia, and obtained a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of British Columbia in 1964.
- 3) I have practiced my profession since graduation and was engaged intermittantly in exploration geology for several years prior to 1964.
- 4) Data in this report was derived from work carried out by me on the Yuma claim from November 5th to 9th, 1980. Background data, particularly the Report on the Cariboo-Coranada Prospect by R.W. Phendler, P.Eng., dated July 18, 1979 was also consulted.
- 5) I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the securities of International Shasta Resources Limited, or in the claims described in this report and I do not expect to received or acquire any interest.

December 1, 1980


T.E. LISLE, P.Eng.