

SPANISH #3      RECORD No. 385

VICTORIA MINING DIVISION

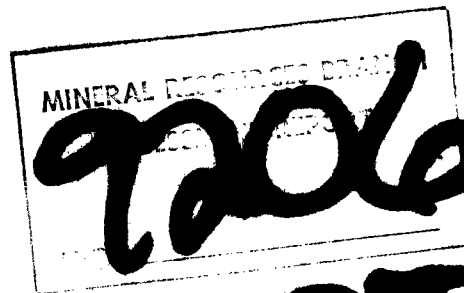
LAT 48° 33.5'N      LONG 122° 22'W

92C/9W

BY: W. A. Howell, B.Sc.  
K. W. Livingstone, M.Sc.

J.M.T. SERVICES CORP  
8827 Hudson Street  
Vancouver, B.C.

OWNER OF RECORD: K. W. Livingstone



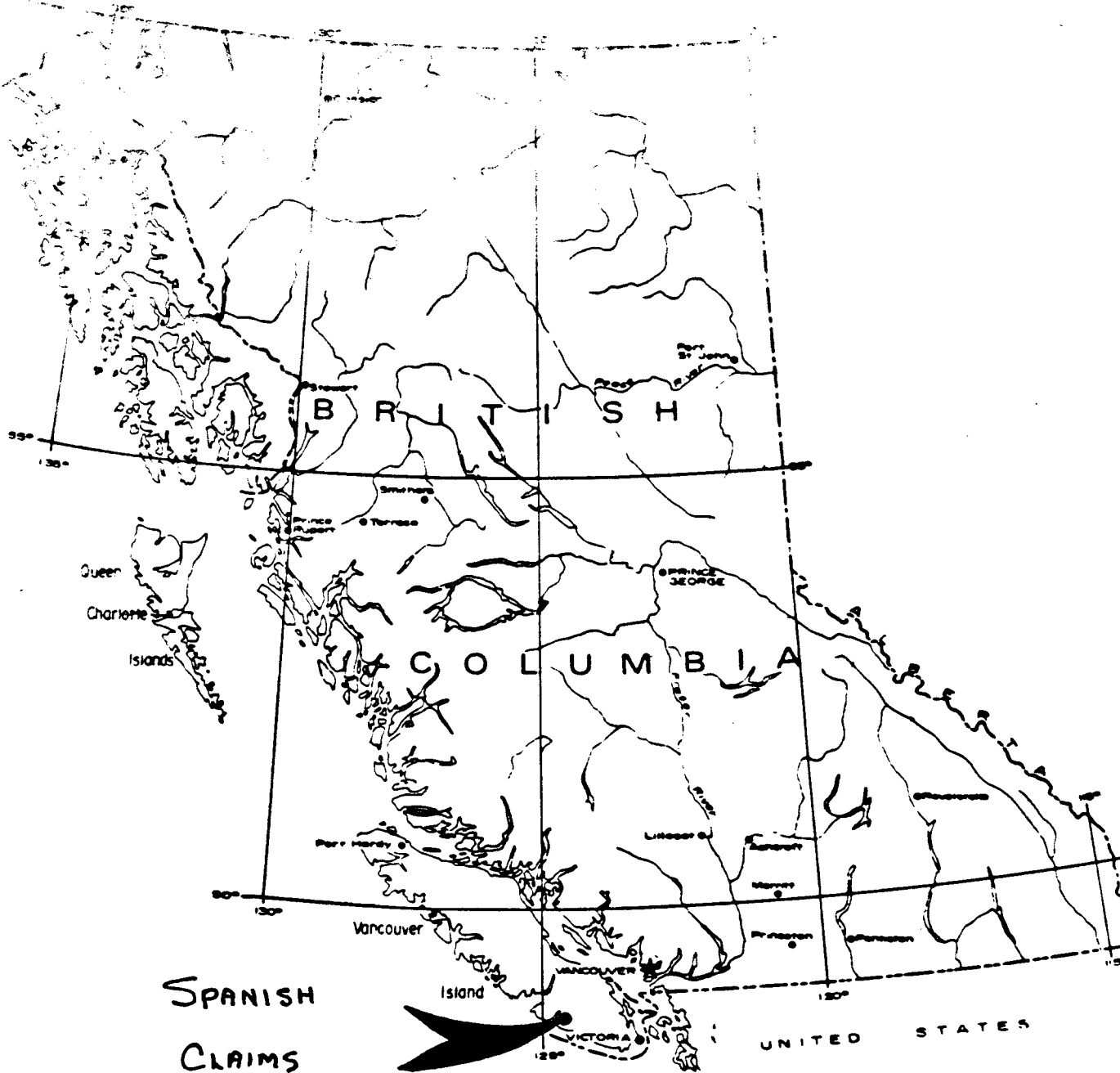
PART  
2 of 2

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SPANISH  
CLAIMS

JMT SERVICES CORP.

Fig 1

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

SCALE

Mile 136

0

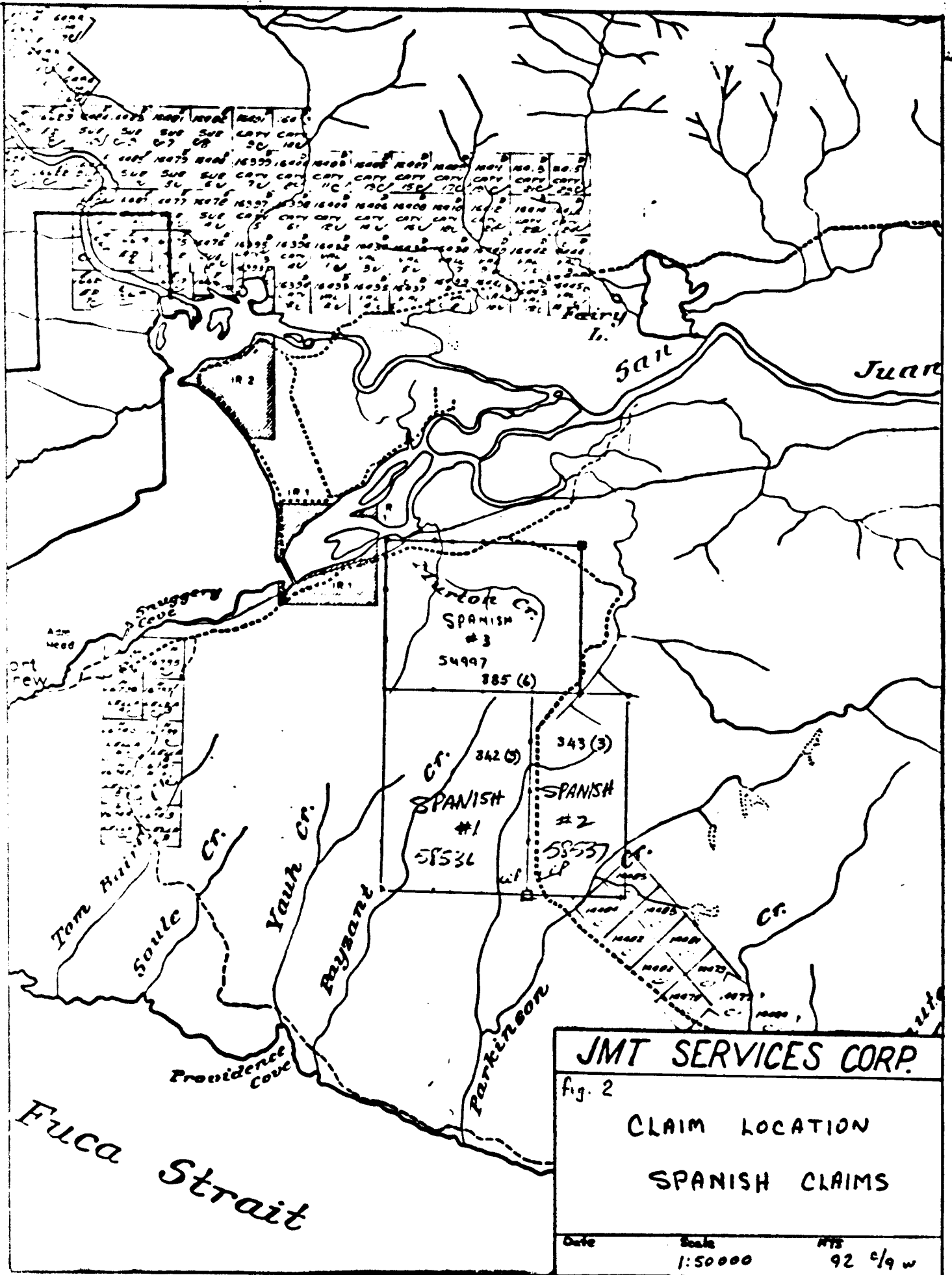
136 Mile

Prepared by:  
Drawn by:

Date:  
Revised:

NTS MAP AREA

DRAWING No.



**JMT SERVICES CORP.**  
 fig. 2  
**CLAIM LOCATION**  
**SPANISH CLAIMS**  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_ Scale 1:50000 RYS 92 c/q w

### INTRODUCTION

The SPANISH #3 claim was located as a result of a literature and records search of the area and preliminary results following staking of the adjacent SPANISH #1 and #2 claims. Old reports mention gold showings of uncertain location. Regionally, gold has been known since before the turn of the century with values recovered along San Juan, Leech, Loss and Sombrio Rivers in addition to several creeks in the area.

### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The SPANISH #3 claim consisting of 12 units is situated on mapsheet 92C/9 west, about 5 km west of Snuggery Cove at Port Renfrew, B.C. on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island. Access to the claim is from the road to Port Renfrew via Sooke and Jordan River. The claim occupies a north facing slope, facing towards the San Juan River estuary. Access is best achieved from the main highway and from the old overgrown logging roads in the area.

### CLAIMS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>RECORD DATE</u>
SPANISH #3	385	12	June 2, 1980

The claim is recorded in the Victoria Mining Division.

### TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Topographic Relief on the claim ranges from approximately 100 feet (30m) in the northwest corner to 1300' (400 m) along the southern boundary with SPANISH #1 and #2 claims. The slopes are generally moderate to gentle. Native vegetation includes Douglas fir, hemlock and cedar, most of which have been harvested over the SPANISH #3 claim. The logged areas are now overgrown with immature trees of the same species mixed with more mature Alder & maple stands. Portions of the upland area of the claims have not been logged and vegetation here commonly consists of mainly cedar, hemlock and cyprus trees with an undergrowth of salal, huckleberries, ferns and local devil's club.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology has been compiled and mapped by Dr. J. E. Muller of the Geological Survey of Canada. It is published as open file 463 at a scale of 1:250,000. Dr. Muller shows the area of the SPANISH claims to be underlain by rocks of the Leech River formation. The geology, age and relationships of the Leech River formation are poorly understood. An age between Jurassic and late Cretaceous is assigned to the formation with probable early tertiary metamorphism having taken place.

The schistose rocks of the Leech River formation are "an assemblage of metagreywacke, slaty argillite, and their metamorphic equivalents ranging from phyllite through quartz-biotite schists to paragneiss". Muller further describes the formation as consisting of "...shear folded greywacke and argillite (whose) metamorphic grade increases from slate and phyllite in the north near San Juan Fault to garnetiferous quartz-biotite schist in the south near Leech River fault...". Muller suggests that the Leech River formation was originally deposited on the Late Jurassic to early Cretaceous continental slope and the adjacent trench.

GENERALIZED PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Detailed geology of the SPANISH #3 claim area has not yet been completed. The rocks however fit very well with Muller's regional description. The phyllite and fine schistose rocks commonly exhibit lenticular pods of quartz ranging size from a few millimeters to several centimeters thick. In addition, quartz veins have been locally introduced as have occasional sills and dikes of felsic intrusive rocks. Total sulphide content is variable within the claims area in addition to variability of specific sulphide content. The interrelationships of these features, their limits and extents are not however understood completely enough at this time to permit any more than a cursory discussion.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Following acquisition of the property, a series of soil samples, silt samples and selected rock chips were collected on widely dispersed lines over the property to assess those local drainage basins contributing anomalous metal content. Samples were collected by geologists or geologically trained personnel, thereby affording maximum geological input at a very early stage of sample collection.

Approximately 30 soil silt and rock chip samples were collected in this manner and analysed for one or several of gold, arsenic, silver and mercury.

Soil samples were collected from the "B" soil horizon or the best approximation available, usually at a depth of 10 - 25 cm. Soil pits were excavated with a hand pick and an appropriate sample collected using a stainless steel scoop or spoon. The sample was placed in a gusseted kraft paper bag and shipped to the assay lab.

Silt samples were collected from active silts, ie. not dry or stranded silt, care was taken to collect from such location as to avoid as far as possible silts contaminated from bank soils or road bed or otherwise artificially disturbed material.

The sample was collected from several places if possible, within the stream bed at each sample location. The sample was collected using a stainless steel scoop or spoon and transferred immediately to a gusseted kraft paper sample bag

Rock chip samples were likewise placed in a kraft paper sample bag.

Field notes were made for each sample. Observations as to colour, granularity, moisture, and general nature of the soil; grain size, stream size and general nature of the stream bed; type of coarse float and any other relevant information about silts; rock type, structure, mineralization, alteration, and general hand specimen description were appropriately noted for each sample collected.

Soil and silt samples were dried and sieved with the -80 mesh



fraction retained for analysis.

Rock samples were crushed and pulverized with an appropriate quantity of -80 mesh material retained for analysis.

The analytic procedure used for mercury was solution in controlled aqua regia and determination by closed cell atomic absorption. Results for mercury were reported in parts per billion (ppb). The analytic procedure for silver was extraction by perchloric-nitric acid and finish by standard atomic absorption techniques. A background correction was applied to all silver analyses.

Geochem analyses were performed by Vangeochem Labs Ltd. and by Chemex Labs Ltd. both located in North Vancouver, B.C.

GEOCHEMICAL DISCUSSION

Sampling of drainages across the north facing slope roughly through the central area of the SPANISH #3 claim, & sampling of available drainages and soils around the eastern and north eastern claim margins was completed in an attempt to restrict and locate the potential metal source in the vicinity of the southern boundary of the SPANISH #3 mineral claim. (The reader is referred to a 1981 assessment report on the SPANISH #1 and #2 claims by the same authors)

MERCURY

Samples were analysed for mercury in the hope that it might prove to be a "pathfinder" element for gold.

Regionally, the samples ranged from 10 ppb to 340 ppb. Four samples were greater than 100 ppb, only 1 sample was greater than 300 ppb. The highest mercury value of 340 ppb is associated with an arsenic value greater than 1000 ppm and a gold value of less than 5 ppb. The sample was collected from a piece of rock float in the major creek draining the south west portion of the SPANISH #2 claim. No particular significance is placed on any of the mercury values. There does not appear to be a correlation between gold and mercury values. Any rigid statistical interpretation based on such a small sample population is potentially deceiving and has not been attempted.

### SILVER

Regionally, thirty-five samples were analysed for silver. The samples all returned values of .2 ppm except one which returned a value of .5 ppm. .2 ppm is approximately the lower detection limit for silver. It is concluded from the exceptionally flat analytical profile that silver is not a significant commodity or "pathfinder" element on the "SPANISH" property.

### ARSENIC

Arsenic has been shown to often be a "pathfinder" type element for gold. All samples collected on the "SPANISH" property were analysed for arsenic in the hope that such a condition might also prove to be the case.

The local analytic response for arsenic ranged from less than 2ppm to greater than 1000 ppm. Excluding values of less than 2ppm and the highest of greater than 1000 ppm., the regional analyses give an arithmetical mean of 34 ppm and a standard deviation of 34 ppm. With a small sample population, rigid application of statistical "rules" can lead to erroneous interpretation. In this case, experience would indicate that any sample greater than 50 ppm is likely anomalous and threshold is between 35 and 50 ppm.

Perusal of the values tends to confirm that indeed the vast majority (84%) of arsenic values are less than 50 ppm.

It is therefore concluded that 50 ppm is a realistic anomalous threshold for arsenic in this instance.

### GOLD

Regionally, gold values ranged from none detected to values of 360 ppb. Past experience by the authors has led to the belief that values greater than 10 ppb in soils or silts may be of significance and that the erratic natural patterns of gold occurrences preclude the rigid application of statistical analytic methods for that element.

Within the SPANISH #3 claim, a single highly anomalous sample of 150 ppb Au was detected. The source area of the drainage sampled is

the height of land common to the southern boundary of SPANISH #3 and the north west boundary of SPANISH #2. The same height of land is giving low anomalous values in gold around the eastern flanks. In addition, 2 samples from drainages arising on the same height of land yield anomalous arsenic values.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Anomalous gold and arsenic values exist in silts collected from the central portion of the SPANISH #3 claim. More sampling is required to delineate the source area and to evaluate potential elsewhere on the property. Particular attention should be drawn to the height of land along the southern margin of the claim.

APPENDIX I

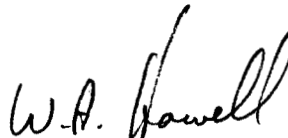
STATEMENT OF COSTLABOUR

K. W. Livingstone - May 16,17, 1980	2 days @ \$200/day	\$ 400.00
G. Lauzon - May 16,17, 1980	2 days @ \$125/day	250.00
Assays		150.00
Truck rental		100.00
Field supplies		25.00
Food & lodging		75.00
Report & maps		<u>500.00</u>
		<u>\$1,500.00</u>

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, WILLIAM A. HOWELL, do hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a professional geologist working in British Columbia and residing at 10611 Ainsworth Crescent, Richmond, B.C. V7A 3V5
- 2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Bachelor of Science (Geology) 1971
- 3. I have been employed in the mineral exploration industry since 1967 and have practiced my profession as a geologist since 1971.
- 4. I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 5. This report is based on my personal knowledge of the district and the mapping and sampling done on the property.



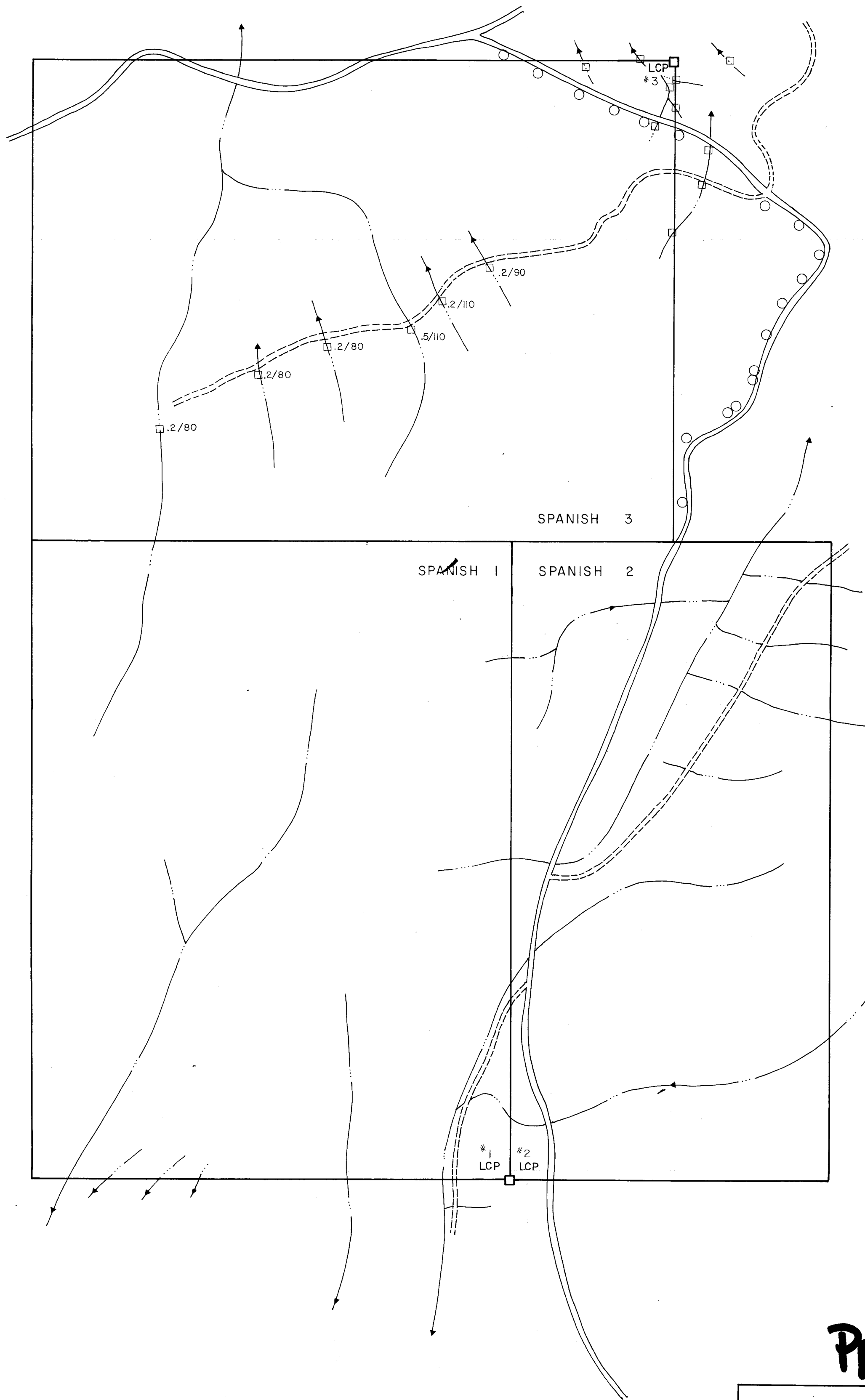
William A. Howell

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, K. WAYNE LIVINGSTONE of Vancouver, British Columbia do hereby certify that,

1. I am a Professional Geologist, working in British Columbia and residing at 6775 West Blvd. Vancouver, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of CARLETON UNIVERSITY, Ottawa, Ontario with BSc honours geology 1966.
3. I am a graduate of the UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA with MSc geology 1968.
4. I have practiced my profession as a mining exploration geologist since 1965.
5. I am a Member of the Geological Association of Canada.
6. I am a Member of the CIMM.
7. This report is based on personal knowledge of the geology and mineral potential of the claim area.

  
.....  
K. WAYNE LIVINGSTONE, MSc.



LEGEND

- Silt sample
- Soil sample
- △ Rock sample
- Ag / Hg  
.2/80 ppm ppm

Ag is background corrected

9206  
NOV 1992

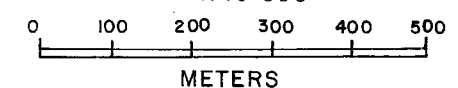
PART 2 of 2

JMT SERVICES CORP.

SPANISH CLAIMS

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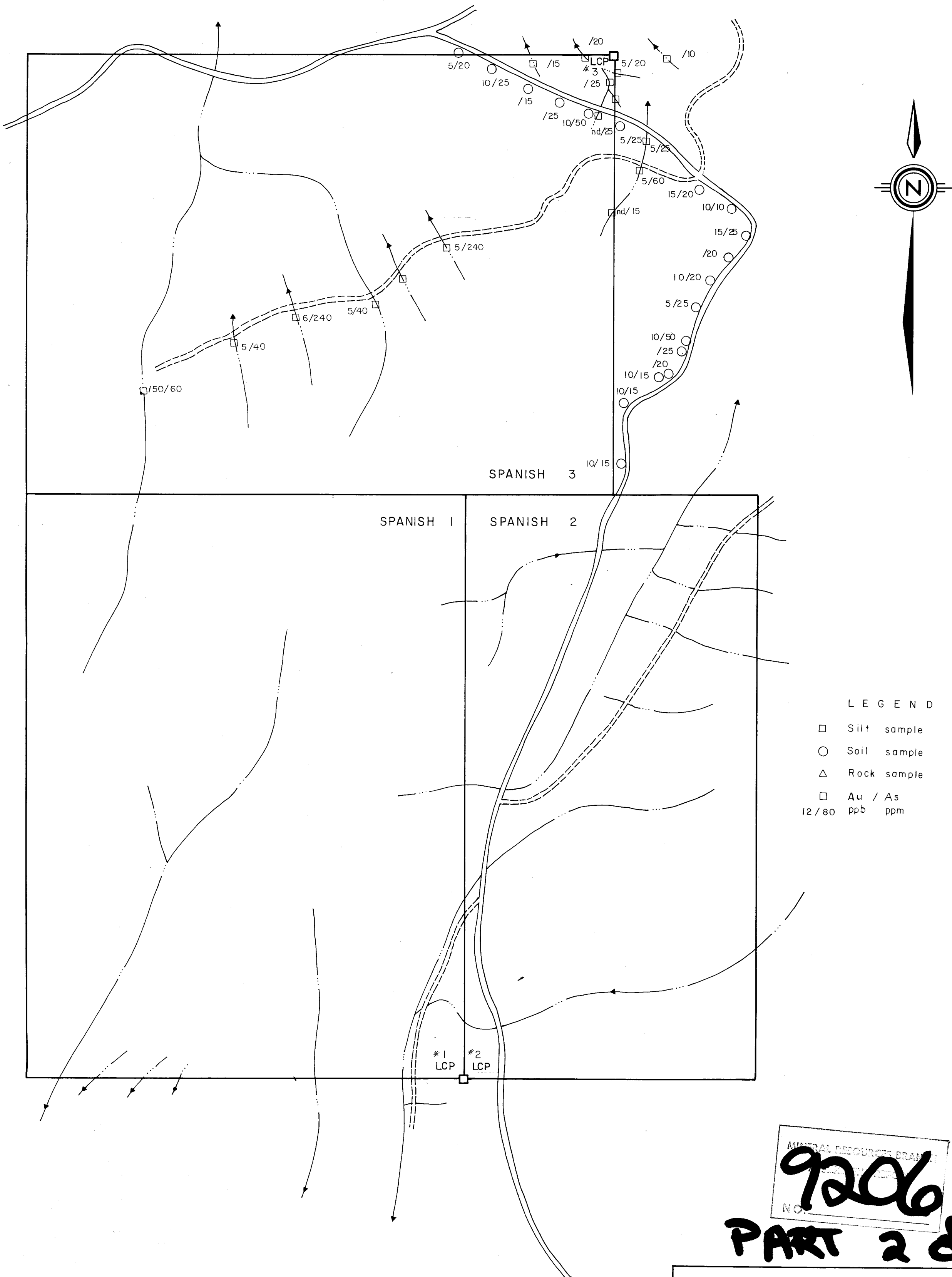


SILVER & MERCURY GEOCHEMISTRY  
ON SPANISH #3 CLAIM

FIG. 5

*W. J. ...*





- LEGEND
- Silt sample
  - Soil sample
  - △ Rock sample
  - Au / As  
12 / 80 ppb ppm

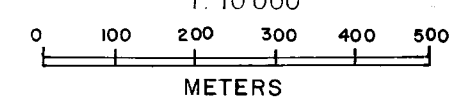
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH  
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**PART 2 of 2**

JMT SERVICES CORP.

SPANISH CLAIMS

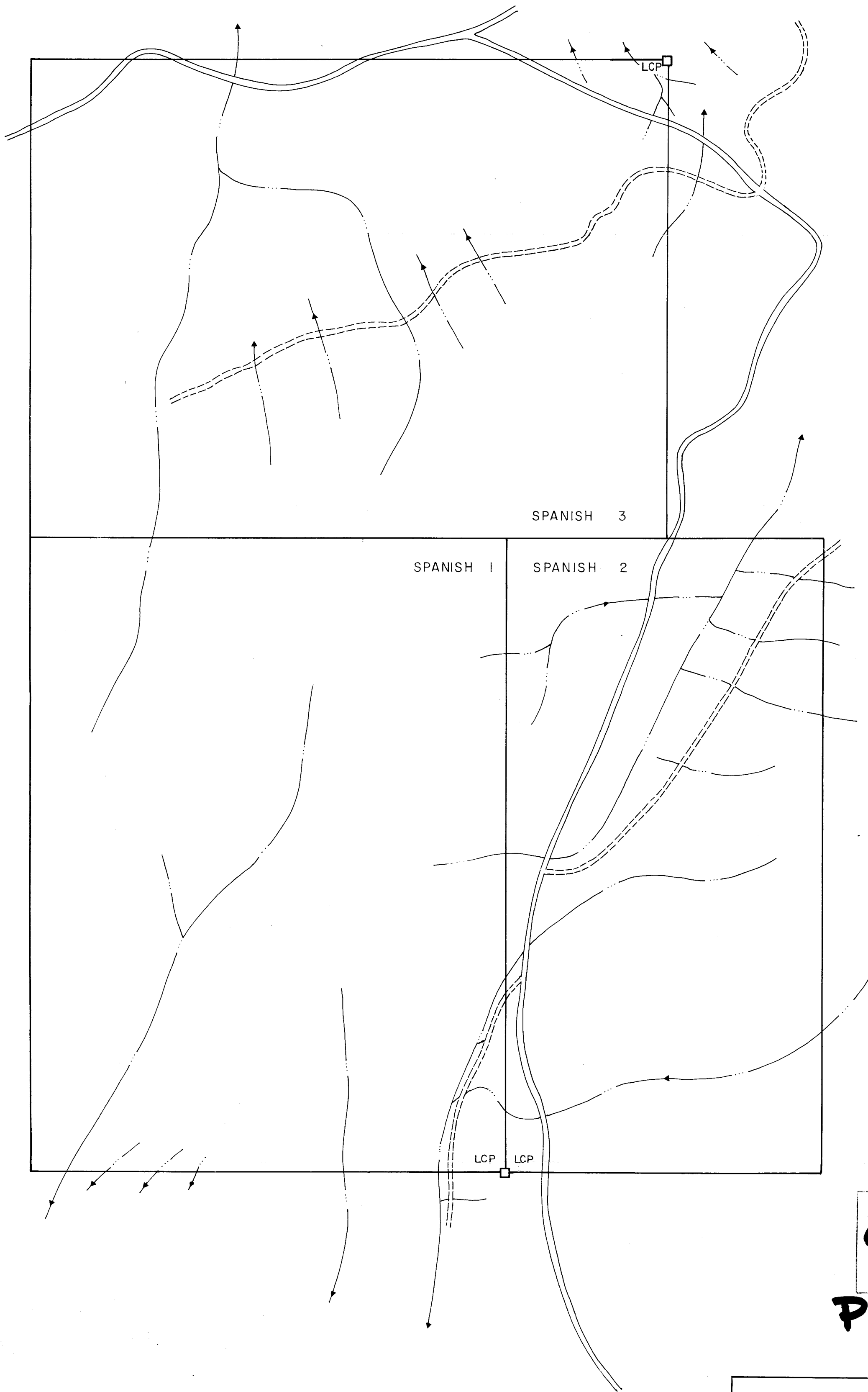
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GOLD & ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY  
 ON SPANISH #3 CLAIM

FIG. 4

*W.A. Hand*



MINERAL PROPERTY SEARCH  
**9206**  
 NO.  
**PART 2 of 2**

*W.P. Howard*

J M T SERVICES CORP.
SPANISH CLAIMS
NTS 92 C / 9
0 100 200 300 400 500 METERS
FIG. 3