81-#998-9770

exploration ltd.

# GEOLOGY GEOPHYSICS

4570 HOSKINS ROAD, NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C. V7K 281 TELEPHONE (604) 985-7921

#### GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

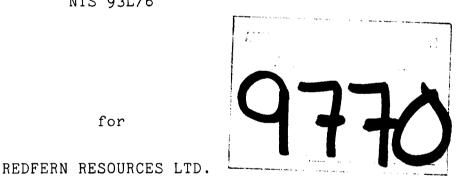
#### on the

SUNSETS CREEK PROPERTY

Omineca Mining Division

Lat. 54<sup>0</sup> 29'

NTS 93L/6



by

for

D. G. Allen, P. Eng.

North Vancouver, B.C.

November, 1981

Long. 127<sup>0</sup> 10'

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# APPENDICES

Appendix	I	Geochemical Results
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Plate 1. Gossan on the north side of Sunsets Creek headwaters.



Plate 2. Chill zone of unit 2b (top) cutting unit 2a.

#### SUMMARY

Redfern Resources Ltd. hold two claims (30 units), Webster 1 and 2, in the Sunsets Creek area of Central British Columbia. The claims cover porphyry-type molybdenum-copper mineralization in the Telkwa Range, 32 km south of Smithers. The prospect was staked originally by Noranda Mines Ltd. and subsequently held by Whitesail Mines Ltd. Previous work included geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. Redfern Resources Ltd. acquired the property by staking in 1979 and carried out a preliminary examination in 1980. Further geological mapping and geochemical sampling was carried out by A & M Exploration Ltd. for Redfern during the period August 23 to August 30, 1981 to re-evaluate the potential of the prospect. Results of this work constitute the basis of the report.

Molybdenum and copper mineralization in the Sunsets Creek area is related to a porphyritic quartz monzonite stock about 2 by 3 km in dimension. It is one of a number of Late Cretaceous stocks in Central British Columbia classified as the Bulkley intrusions. Important porphyry copper and molybdenum deposits associated with such intrusions include Glacier Gulch, Huckleberry and Ox Lake. The Sunsets stock intrudes a well-stratified sequence of intermediate flows and pyroclastics of the Hazelton Group.

A northwest-trending system of quartz and quartz-pyrite veins containing minor amounts of molybdenite and chalcopyrite

occupies about 50% of the stock and its contact area. Vein abundance in general is sparse but a zone in the southwest about 300 by 1000 metres contains between 10 and 25 veins per metre. Pyrite occurs as disseminations in the quartz monzonite as well as fracture coatings and veinlets in amounts up to 7%. The main alteration feature is sericite, developed in zones up to 1.5 cm wide adjacent to many of the quartz veins and pyrite-coated fractures.

Results of surface sampling and diamond drilling indicate a range of molybdenum values in rock from 1 to 124 ppm and copper values from 58 to 1580 ppm. Anomalous molybdenum and copper values are found in soil in areas underlain by the Sunsets stock.

#### CONCLUSION

The Sunsets Creek pluton is a barely unroofed epizonal pluton consisting of at least 2 mappable phases. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite occur in what might be considered a widespaced quartz-pyrite stockwork. The best stockwork development (10 to 25 veins and pyrite-coated fractures per metre) occurs in the southwest part of the stock.

It is possible that the quartz and pyrite veins with their sericitized envelopes represent an outer phyllic alteration zone typically found in porphyry deposits of Central B.C. However, the great areal extent of these veins make it difficult to select a drill target.

Previous sampling indicated widespread molybdenum and copper values in rock and soil. Results of this work confirmed but did not fully define the entire anomalous area. Anomalous copper and molybdenum values occur throughout a large part of the area underlain by the stock especially in the quartz and pyrite vein zone. Molybdenum and copper values in soil appear to be enhanced relative to those in rock - a possible result of the preferential weathering along sulfide-coated fractures and drusy quartz veins. However, a large part of the anomalous area is covered with talus and outcrops are sparse. In addition weathering in places appears to have removed much of the sulfide.

In spite of the low grades of molybdenum and copper encountered in surface and in drill core, the property has some intrigue. The area of best potential would appear to be the eastern soil geochemical anomaly obtained by Whitesail Mines for the following reasons:

- copper values of up to 1900 ppm and molybdenum values of up to 125 ppm occur in soil;
- the few outcrops in the area are weathered but contain minor amounts of malachite and a trace of molybdenite - it is possible that a supergene enrichment zone may be present at depth;
- geophysical surveys by Noranda Mines indicated locally a complex conductor pattern;
- the area lies along the contact of two phases of quartz monzonite.

#### RECOMMENDATION

Induced polarization surveys should be carried out in the grid area, especially the eastern part, to cover the best part of the soil geochemical anomaly as well as the contact area between units 2a and 2b. Should results be favorable, then drilling would be warranted. The prospect would be amenable to percussion drilling.

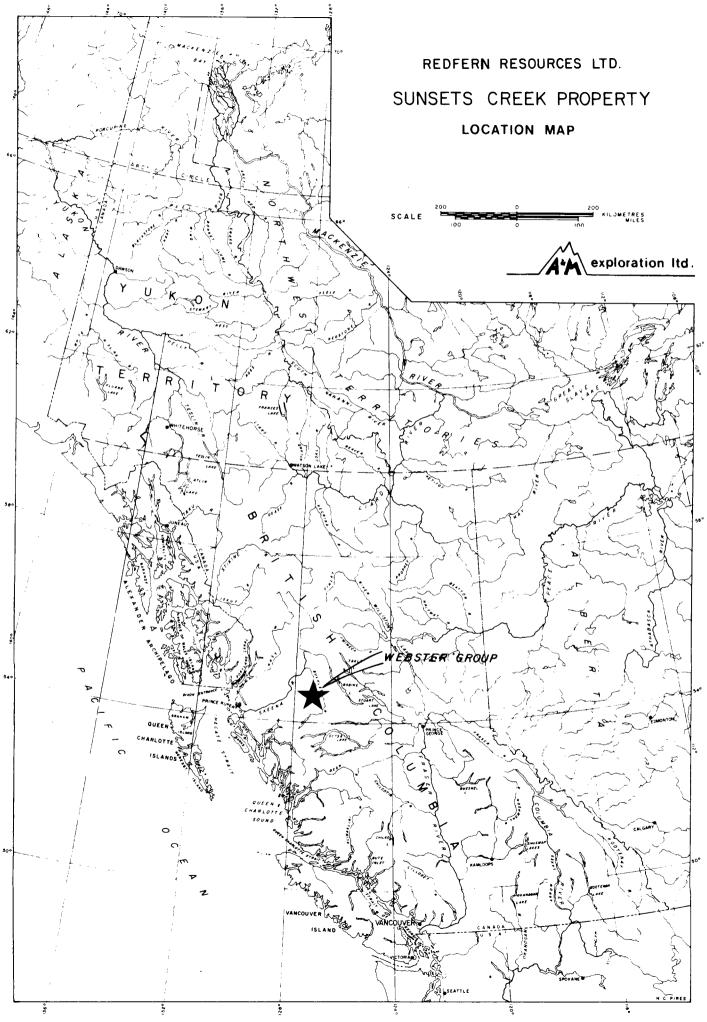


FIGURE - 1

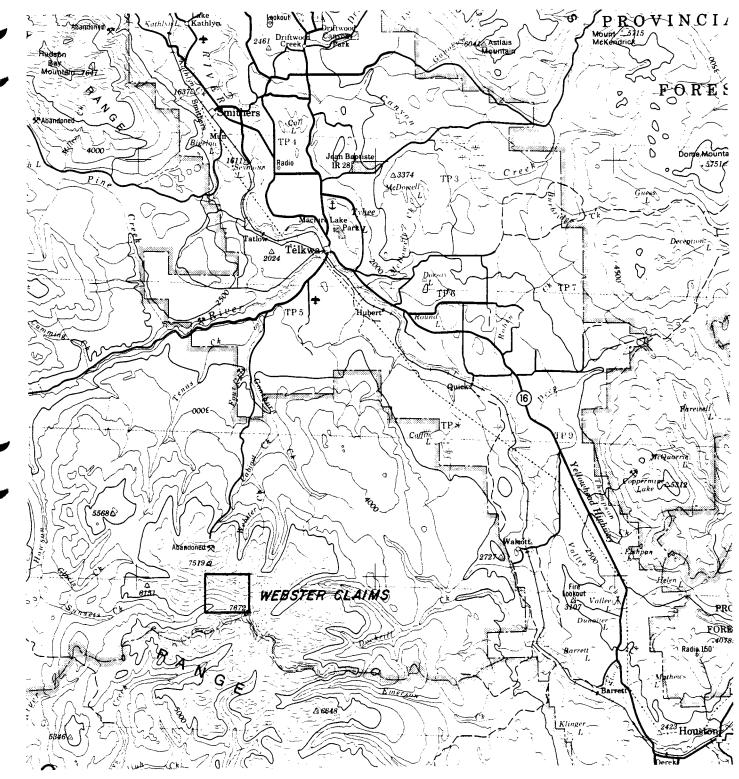
#### INTRODUCTION

The Webster claims cover a porphyritic quartz monzonite stock containing widespread quartz and pyrite veining with low grade molybdenum and copper. The purpose of this study was to re-evaluate a known porphyry molybdenum-copper prospect to determine its exploration potential. The property was mapped and drill core examined and sampled by D.G. Allen. Geochemical sampling was carried out in selected areas by S. Travis and J. Cuvelier. Data was plotted on a 1:4800 scale topographic map supplied by Noranda Mines Ltd. Field work was carried out during the period August 22 to 30, 1981 for Redfern Resources Ltd.

#### LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Sunsets Creek property is situated in Central British Columbia (figure 1) 32 km south of Smithers and 35 km west northwest of Houston. The property lies at the headwaters of Sunsets and Webster Creeks, both of which are tributaries of the Telkwa River (figure 2). Logging roads extend to within 5 km of the property. Access is by helicopter, based in Smithers or Houston.

The property lies in the Telkwa Range of the Hazelton Mountains. Elevations in the claim area range from 1520 to 2200 metres (5000 to 7100 feet). The claims cover the head of 4 drainages each of which is a broad cirque basin with a



N.T.S. 93 L/6

REDFERN RESOURCES LTD. SUNSETS CREEK PROPERTY WEBSTER CLAIMS OMINEGA MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

# LOCATION MAP





flat bottom and talus covered slopes. Ridges vary from rounded shoulders to rugged aretes. Most of the claim area is above treeline. Small icefields occupy some of the north and east-facing slopes.

#### HISTORY

The Sunsets Creek molybdenum copper prospect was staked originally by Noranda Mines Ltd. in 1966 (Fog and Fly groups) as a result of regional geochemical reconnaissance. Work by Noranda included preparation of a topographic base, electromagnetic surveys, geochemical sampling, trenching and packsack drilling. The property was subsequently dropped and then acquired by Whitesail Mines Ltd. (Fog, SL, and Sherry groups) who carried out grid preparation, further geochemical sampling, electromagnetic surveys (Assessment Report 1922), and 478 metres of diamond drilling in three holes. The SL 6 and SL 15 claims remain in good standing and are registered in the name of Lacana Mines Ltd. The Webster claims were staked in 1979 by Redfern Resources Ltd.

#### CLAIMS

The property is covered by 2 claims:Claim NameNo. of UnitsRecord No.Anniversary DateWebster 1152307November 23Webster 2152308November 23

Both are wholly owned by Redfern Resources Ltd. They surround two 2-post claims, SL 6 and SL 15, held by Lacana Mines Ltd.

#### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional geology of the Smithers area (93 L) is summarized by Richards and Tipper (1974). The Telkwa Range is underlain by volcanic rocks of the middle to late Jurassic Hazelton Group. These rocks are intruded by granodiorite and quartz monzonite stocks of the Bulkley intrusions of which the Sunsets stock , described below, is one. Radiometric age determinations (Carter, 1974) indicate that the intrusions were emplaced over a span of ages between 65 and 84 million years (Sunsets stock - 70 m.y.) and were localized in part by north to northwesterly striking faults. Important porphyry copper and molybdenum deposits such as Glacier Gulch, Ox Lake and Huckleberry are associated with these intrusions.

#### LOCAL GEOLOGY

#### Rock Types

Geology of the Sunsets Creek area is documented by Sutherland Brown (1967) and summarized by Woolverton (1963). Results of the 1981 fieldwork differ from Sutherland Brown mainly in that two distinct phases of the Sunsets pluton have been recognized and mapped. Geology is summarized on a 1:4800 base map obtained from Noranda Mines Ltd. (figure 3).

The volcanic rocks (unit 1, figure 3) in and around the claim area are a well-stratified sequence of pyroclastic rocks of the Telkwa Formation, one of the upper divisions of the Hazelton Group. Dips are gentle, ranging from flat to 34 degrees, and appear to indicate that the volcanic rocks are domed about the Sunsets stock. The sequence consists of greenish-grey to maroon tuffs, volcanic breccias and flows. Dominant rock types are andesite, dacite and rhyolite. Augite or feldspar phenocrysts are common in the flow units. Pyroclastic units range from laminated tuff to coarse breccias. Near their contact with the Sunsets pluton, the volcanic rocks contain pyrite and magnetite as disseminations and fracture fillings and locally contain irregular masses of epidote and minor amounts of garnet.

The Sunsets stock outcrops over an area of 2 by 3 km. A contact on the south side of the stock was noted to dip about 20 degrees to the south, conformable with bedding in the volcaniclastics. Volcanic rocks outcrop on three peaks within the pluton indicating a possible flat top between elevations 6900 and 7300 feet.

The most abundant phase of the stock is a grey quartz monzonite porphyry (unit 2a) containing abundant euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts 0.2 to 3 cm in length, subhedral partly resorbed quartz eyes 1 - 4 mm in diameter, euhedral biotite books 0.2 - 2 mm in diameter and scattered hornblende needles up to 4 mm in length, all crowded in a fine-grained groundmass rich in potash feldspar. This unit forms the

entire northern half of the stock and the margin of the southern half of the stock.

A coarser grained phase of porphyritic quartz monzonite (unit 2b) contains scattered ovoid poikilitic plagioclase phenocrysts up to 4 cm in length in an inequigranular groundmass of quartz, plagioclase, orthoclase, feldspar, biotite and minor amounts of hornblende. Unit 2b might be a chill phase considering its aphanitic groundmass, however a cross cutting relationship (unit 2b intruding 2a) was noted in one locality.

A possible third phase occurs in the vicinity of drill holes 1 to 3 in which plagioclase phenocrysts and scattered quartz eyes occur in a sugary textured aplitic groundmass.

Dikes are common but not abundant around the stock. Dikes and sills of quartz monzonite and diorite of variable texture (unit 3) were mapped south of the claim group. Dikes of light grey felsite up to 2 metres wide (unit 4) occur on the east side of the stock. Small amounts of quartz porphyry containing barren quartz veinlets were noted in talus north of the Webster claims. Sutherland Brown (1967) reports a group of dikes and sills of pyroxene andesite to diabase on the ridge northwest of the stock.

#### Structure

The most prominent structural feature is a widespread system of quartz veins and pyrite veinlets in the Sunsets stock. Drusy quartz veins up to 2 cm wide contain blebs and crystals of pyrite and local chalcopyrite or molybdenite.

Their abundance ranges from 1 per 3 metres to 5 per metre. Fracture coatings and veinlets of pyrite up to 7 mm wide range in abundance from 1 to 25 per metre. Quartz and pyrite veins appear to be concentrated in a northeast-trending belt through the centre of the stock and locally along the stock margin. A north-trending zone of more intense veining occurs over an area of 300 by 1000 metres in the southwest part of this belt. Selected vein attitudes are plotted on the geological plan (figure 3) and a contour diagram of vein attitudes also shown. Main trends are northeasterly  $(050^{\circ}/$  $70^{\circ}$  SE,  $050^{\circ}/25^{\circ}$  SE, and  $060^{\circ}/53^{\circ}$  SE) with a weaker south dipping set. The northeast trend with variable dips suggests that the fractures developed as a result of uplift or warping along the main trend of the belt.

Faults are locally abundant. The intensely fractured zones in the vicinity of the SL 6 and SL 15 claims (quartz pyrite-sericite alteration zones of Sutherland Brown, 1967) appear to be a result of more abundant faulting combined with weathering to form an extremely crumbled and limonitestained quartz monzonite. A strong conductor obtained in electromagnetic surveys by Noranda near the SL 6 claim is probably the reflection of the fault zone (Dirom and Walker, 1967).

#### Mineralization

A spectacular gossan at Sunsets Creek is a result of up to 7% pyrite. In addition to being fracture controlled as described above, pyrite occurs disseminated throughout

the quartz monzonite and the hornfels zone.

Chalcopyrite occurs in quartz veins and in pyrite veinlets. Disseminated chalcopyrite was noted in quartz monzonite in the area of intense fracturing near the SL 6 claim.

Molybdenite occurs as fracture coatings and as flakes and blebs in quartz veinlets and pyrite seams.

Magnetite occurs as disseminated grains and scattered veinlets in the hornfels zone surrounding the Sunsets stock.

Specular hematite occurs with chalcopyrite in some epidote-rich lenses in the host volcanic rocks.

#### Alteration

The most prominent alteration type is phyllic (quartzsericite-pyrite). The wallrock adjacent to many of the quartz veins and pyrite-coated fracture has been sericitized within 1.5 cm. Locally, biotite in the quartz monzonite has been converted to sericite.

Argillization is mainly a near surface weathering feature, especially in areas of intense fracturing. Minor argillization has also occurred adjacent to a few quartzpyrite veinlets.

A hornfels zone up to 300 metres wide surrounds the Sunsets stock. Within this zone (outlined by the gossan boundary on figure 3) both pyrite and magnetite are common as fracture fillings and disseminations. Locally, epidoterich pods in the basic volcanic rocks appear to have been partly converted to garnet and may contain minor amounts of specular hematite and chalcopyrite.

#### Drill Hole Data

Drill core for holes 1 to 3 are stored on the property. Drill sites were located but bearings and dips could not be established. The core was split and apparently assayed by Whitesail Mines Ltd. but results were not available to the writer.

The holes were drilled in an area of extremely crumbled and limonite-stained quartz monzonite. Fractures and shears on surface are as abundant as 25 per metre and are perhaps more abundant than elsewhere on the property. Examination of the core indicated that the quartz-monzonite is fractured and weathered to a depth of 40 to 75 metres. Quartz and quartz-pyrite veins are sparse (1 to 7 per 30 metres) but pyrite coated fractures are as abundant as 25 per metre. Random samples of core were taken every two feet and analyzed at 100 foot intervals. Molybdenum values range from 11 to 42 ppm and copper values 66 to 452 ppm (table I).

# GEOCHEMISTRY By grubhoe from B. horizon or takes fines

Rock chip and soil sampling was undertaken in and around the claim group. Parts of the grid area prepared by Whitesail Mines were resampled to check results of previous surveys and to provide additional element analyses. Rock samples consisted of 0.5 to 2 kg of rock chips usually taken over several square metres of outcrop, talus of felsenmeer. Almost all soil samples consisted of talus fines taken at

Table I <u>Summary Logs and Geochemical Results</u>

### DDH 1 - 3

DDH 1 FOOTAGE	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	ppm Mo	Cu
0-30	No core.			
30-100	Rusty crumbled porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite. Rock weathered and argillized but biotite appears fresh. Limonite coated frac- tures, some with sericitized haloes, up to 8/foot.	1RA194	12	66
100-250	100-127 As above. 127-200 fresh porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite - some local weak argillization. 2-3% dissem pyrite. Pyrite also as fracture coatings and seams up to 7 mm wide. Up to 10/foot.	1RA195	12	184
200-300	Fresh porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite - 6 vuggy pyrite - qtz . veinlets. Up to 7 pyritic coated fractures/foot. 206-208 Fault. 290 Py-qtz vein with clots white Kaolinite and 1 clot tetrahedrite.	lRA196	14	196
300-400	As above. 7 pyrite-quartz ± chalcopyrite veins up to 1 cm wide Chlorite common on fractures, in pyrite veinlets and in some py-qtz veins. Sericitized and silicified halo along some py-qtz veins. Up to 8 pyrite coated fractures/foot. Local argillization related to narrow shear zones.	1RA197	15	452
400-500	As above. Finer grained phases appear as dikes or possible xenoliths? 5 py-qtz veins, 7 pyrite coated fractures/foot. Chlorite on a few py coated fractures. Tr MoS <sub>2</sub> .	1RA198	10	426
500-600	As above. 60% xenoliths. 6 vuggy py-qtz-calcite veinlets. MoS on scattered fractures and in a few veinlets. Sericitized haloes on some veinlets.	1RA199	35	236
600-700	As above. $673-675$ Mylonite zone @ $85^{\circ}$ to C.A. $685-687$ Several slip planes @ $45^{\circ}$ to C.A. Two qtz and qtz-py veins. 5 to 7 pyrite coated fractures/foot, some with chlorite minor qtz, Tr. epidote. Tr. MoS <sub>2</sub> on fractures and in qtz-MoS <sub>2</sub> veinlets.	1RA200	13	258
700-765	As above. 3 gtz-py veins. 765 End of hole.	1RA201	26	320
DDH 2				
0-60	No core.			
60-200	Rusty crumbled biotite quartz monzonite. Poor recovery.	1RA202	18	192
200-300	Porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite. Weathered and rusty to 250'. 2 py-qtz veins, 1 with cpy. 3 py-coated fractures/foot; some with sericitized halo.	1RA203	11	204
300-400	As above. 2 py-qtz veins; 4-5 py seams and py coated fractures/foot.	1RA204	42	306
400 <b>-</b> 510	As above. Minor MoS <sub>2</sub> as fracture coatings @ 45 <sup>0</sup> 465-468. <sup>2</sup> Intensely sericitized zone with abund dissem py and scattered clots MoS <sub>2</sub> in irregular qtz veinlets. 461-462 Fault gouge. 510 End of hole.	1RA205	11	366
DDH_3				
0-40	No core.			
40-100	Rusty crumbled quartz monzonite. Poor recovery. Biotite is fresh but feldspars are intensely argillized (weathered). 1 vuggy qtz vein.			
	As above. Rock becomes more competent @ 165' although rock is weathered.			
200 <b>-2</b> 91.5	Forphyritic biotite quartz monzonite. Rusty fractures persist to bottom of hole. Some pyrite and chlorite coated fractures. 291.5 End of hole.			

depths of 2 to 20 cm. Samples were shipped to Rossbacher Laboratories for geochemical analyses of up to 10 elements. Geochemical results are included in Appendix I. Molybdenum and copper values, and anomalous silver, lead, zinc and gold values are plotted on figure 4. Also plotted on figure 4 is the boundary outlining >400 ppm copper in soil after Woolverton (1968).

Anomalous molybdenum (>4ppm) and copper (>120 ppm) values were obtained over a large area - essentially that underlain by the Sunsets stock. In general molybdenum and copper values appear to be higher in soils than in rocks. This enhancement in soil may be a result of the observed tendency of the quartz monzonite to break and weather along fractures and vuggy quartz veins, preferentially releasing any sulfides.

Anomalous lead ( >30 ppm) and zinc ( >200 ppm) values in soil occur in the west and central parts of the grid area. Lead and zinc distribution indicates a pattern possibly related to the north and west contact of the inequigranular phase or a possible zonal pattern related to the main copper-molybdenum anomaly.

Fluorine analysis was undertaken in an attempt to define a possible central hydrothermally altered zone rich in volatile elements. However, all fluorine values are low to weakly anomalous.

Scattered anomalous gold ( >30 ppb) and silver ( >2 ppm) values appear to have no definable distribution.

Respectfully submitted,

Donald & alle

D. G. Allen P. Eng. (B.C.)

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- Carter, N.C. (1974). Geology and Geochronology of Porphyry Copper and Molybdenum Deposits in West Central British Columbia. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, U.B.C.
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- Sutherland Brown, A. (1967). Fog, Fly <u>in</u> B.C. Minister of Mines Ann. Report 1967. p 97-100.
- Woolverton, R.W. (1968). A Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Report on the Fog, S.L. and Sherry Groups. B.C. Dept. Mines Assess. Rept. 1922.

#### CERTIFICATE

- I, Donald G. Allen certify that:
  - 1. I am a Professional Geological Engineer, resident at 4570 Hoskins Road, North Vancouver, B.C.
  - I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with degrees in Geological Engineering. (B.A.Sc., 1964; M.A.Sc., 1966)
  - 3. I have been practising my profession for the last fifteen years.
  - 4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
  - This report is based on field work carried out during the period August 23 - 30, 1981.
  - 6. I hold no interest, nor do I expect to receive any, in the Webster Claims or in Redfern Resources Ltd.
  - 7. I consent to the use of this report in a Statement of Material Facts or in a Prospectus by Redfern Resources Ltd.

North Vancouver, B.C. November 5, 1981 Donald G. Allen P. Eng. (B.C.)

Donald S.alle

APPENDIX I

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

AND

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE., BURNABY, B.C. CANADA TELEPHONE: 299-6910 AREA CODE: 604

(1)

Jan. 1980.

#### ANALYTICAL METHODS CURRENTLY IN USE AT ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

A.	SAMPLE PREPARATION.	20
	1. Geochem. Soil and Sil	t: Samples are dried, and sifted to minus 100 Mesh, through stainless steel, or nylon screens.
	2. Geochem. Rock	: Samples are dried, crushed to minus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, split, and pulverized to minus 100 mesh.
в.	METHOD OF ANALYSIS.	•
	l. Multi element. ( Mo, 4	Cu, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, Ag, Zn, Fb. ): 0.5 Gram sample is digested for four hours with a 15:85 mixture of Nitric-Perchloric acid. The resulting extract is analyzed by Atomic Absorption spectroscopy, using Background Correction where appropriate.
	2. Tungsten:	1.0 Gram sample is sintered with a carbonate flux, and dissolved. The resulting extract is analyzed colorimetrically, after reduction with Stannous Chloride, by use of Potassium Thiocyanate.
	3. Tin:	0.5 Gram sample is sublimated by fusion with Ammonium Iodide, and dissolved. The resulting solution is analyzed colorimetrically by use of Gallein.
	4. Fluorine:	0.5 Gram sample is fused with a Carbonate Flux, and dis- solved. The resulting solution is analyzed for Fluorine by use of an Ion Selective Electrode.
	5. Gold:	10.0 Gram sample is dissolved in Aqua Regia. The resulting solution is subjected to a Methylisobutyl Ketone extraction, which extract is analyzed for Gold using Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.
	6. pH:	An aqueous suspension of soil, or silt is prepared, and its pH is measured by use of a pH meter.

#### METHOD OF ANALYSIS, (CONT.)

- 7. Arsenic: 0.25 Gram sample is digested with Nitric-Percloric acid. Arsenic from the solution is converted to arsine, which in turn reacts with silver D.D.C. The resulting solution is analyzed by colorimetry.
  8. Antimony: 0.50 Gram sample is fused with Ammonium Chloride and dissoved. The resulting solution is analyzed colorimetrically by use of brilliant green.
  9. Barium: 0.50 Gram sample is repeatedly digested with HClOh-HNO3
- and HF. The solution is analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.
- 10. Mercury: 1.00 Gram sample is digested with HN03. The solution is analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy, using a cold vapor generation technique.
- 11. Rapid Silicate Analysis: 0.10 Gram sample is fused with Lithium Metaborate, and dissolved in HN03. The solution is analyzed by Atomic Absorbtion for SiO2, Al2O3, Fe2O3, MgO, CaO, Na2O, K2O, TiO2 P2O5, and MnO.
- 12. Partial Extraction and Fe/Mn oxides: 0.5 Gram sample is extracted using one of the following: Hot or cold 0.5 N. HCL, 2.5% E.D.T.A, Ammonium Citrate, or other selected organic acids. The solution is analyzed by use of Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy.
- 13. Biogeochemical: Samples are dried, and ashed at 550°C. and the resulting ash analyzed as in #1, multielement analysis.

(11)

Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd.

**GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS** 

# A & M EXPLORATION LID.

4570 HOSKINS ROAD

TO:

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7K 2R1

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE., BURNABY, B.C. CANADA TELEPHONE: 299-6910

CERTIFICATE NO. 81359-1

INVOICE NO.

DATE ANALYSED SEPT, 20/81

PROJECT

No.	Sample	pН	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	Ag	2m	Pb	F	I
01	RIRJS /		14	128	14	6	4.1	0.6	40	:2	280	0
02	2		16	148	14	6	4.1	04	42	16	320	C
03	3		10	152	16	8	42	1.4	52	30	260	C
04	1.]		8	200	14	6	4.3	C.F	84	58	260	(
05	<u>,</u>		7	126	12	4	7.4	0.6	70	36	213	C
06	6		<u> </u>	74	14	4	2.4	04	76	38	19-	
07			4	150		18	46	0.8	333	100	350	
08	8		3	6.5	14	8	1.6	0.6	314	34	150	
09	ÿ			120	42	34	5.8	1.4	640	116	370	
10	81 RJ510			126	46	36	5.6	1.6	700	52	300	
11		i	2_	150	24	22	5.7	D.4	390	42	460	1
12	/3			96	30	24	5.6	0.4	233	68	400	1
13	15			68	30	26	6.0	0.6	300	43	340	1
14		i 		84	16	i 2	3.7	26	196	36	280	1
15	17		68	850	22	26	7.3	10	236	72	360	1
16	18		68	850	20	26	5.5	1.D	232	70	480	1
17	19	1	70	416	18	12	7.3	2.8	78	248	440	1
18	<u>ي</u> م		28	238	16	10	5.8	0.8	66	44	423	1
19	81835 21		14	520	18	10	58 62	2.2	108	124	422	1
20	STO A		8	24	14	8	2.7	0.2	32	18	1050	2
21	81RJS 22		12	440	20	14	8.4	I.D	118	310	4.23	2
22	23		11	496	20	12	62	1.2	90	64	380	2
23			9	352	20	10	7.4	1.0	104	68	42 -	2
24		•	14	182	16	8	4.3	1.0	54	26	212	2
25	26		16	386	18	10	5.2	1.0	56	34	32-	
26	27		26	294	16	10	40	1.0	50	18	36.0	
27	28		20	270	14	10	44	0.4	50	24	330	
28	29		19	236	16	10	5.7	1.0	66	68	380	
29	30			416	18	12	5.6	1.0	74	58	350	
30	<u> </u>		14	316	16	14	5.7	0.8	J.J.	72	370	
31	30		18_	346	18	16	50	D.8,	105	80	380	
32	33		36	352	20	16	5.5	0.6	76	24	550	
33	34		25	580	20	22	4.9	0.6	108	90	450	
34	35			SSIN				-			7.5.5	3
35	36		20	416	18	22	5.Ö	1.2	73	30	335	
36			9	22	6	- 2	19	0.2	12	4	173	
37	38		16	154	10	Ļ Ģ	3.6	0.4	52	17	250	
38	39		6	156	12	6	37	1.0	64	44	235	
39	81RJ 5 40	L	7	254	14	10	37	D.S	105	50	255	
40	STD A		6	21	14	8	2.4	0.2	30	18	2	m at

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Certified by

Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd.

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE., BURNABY, B.C. CANADA TELEPHONE: 299-6910

**GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS** 

# . CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A & M EXPLORATION LTD.

4570 HOSKINS ROAD NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7K 2R1

TO:

CERTIFICATE NO. 21359-2

INVOICE NO.

DATE ANALYSED DEPT. 20/8.

PROJECT

No.	Sample	рH	Мо	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	Ag	2~	Pb	F		No
01	81RJ5 41		24	12.8	14	6	41	16	36	18	280		10
02	43		15	202	18			0.6	42	26	400		02
03	43		156	620	22	14	42	2,4	58	30	400 980		03
04	44		12	128	14	6	3.5	1.6	44	30	320		04
05	45		11	330	14	10	37	1.7	120	224	440		05
06	81RJ5 46		10	330 178	14	6	38	n.4	52	28	400		06
07	STD A		7	24	14	6	2.5	0.2	32	20	-		07
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VALUES IN PPM, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

·Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd.

**GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS** 

# A & M EXPLORATION LTD. OF ANALYSIS

4570 HOSKINS ROAD

TO:

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7K 2R1

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE., BURNABY, B. C. CANADA TELEPHONE: 299-6910

CERTIFICATE NO. \$1359-3

INVOICE NO.

DATE ANALYSED SEPT 20/81

PROJECT

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No.	Sample	рH	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	Ag	Zn	Pb	F	An		N
01	81 RAT 173		1	76	34	14	5.5	D. 2	74	14	350	160		01
02	TMY		1	186	36	22	6.2	0.2	64	20	400	10		02
03	5175		1	258	30	24	7.8	t.4	114	38	480	<b>-</b> .		0:
04	T176		1	164	70	28	1.7	0.4	.60	12	350	10		0
05	T177		1	360	34	22	5.4	0.4	4 <i>F</i>	20	520	50		0.
06	5/72		34	100	24	52	98	7.4	620	7 <u>3</u> 2	570	-	_	0
07	T 179		2_	148	26	<u> </u>	38	0.4	8Z	<i>`4</i>	420	10	•	0
08	180		2	116	34	20	5.6	0.4	173	12	510	50		0
09	T121		13_	40	22	8	3.6	0.2	44	2	440	10	2 . · ·	0
10	81 RAS 182		124	386	18	30	7.8	1.2	48	12	610	-		1
11	T 183		8	1580	20	ß	20	2.2	38	2	540	10		1
12	184		4	526	74	52	8.6	0.4	92	14	350	130		12
13	T185		3	56	22	j o	28	t.4	46	14	360	20		1:
14	5186		2	56	18	6	2.6	C.Z	38	4	520	Ŧ		1.
15	187		20	316	20	14	4.5	1.2	78	28	400	-		1:
16	188.		14	266	28	24	5.4	J.D	8A	26	420	-		1
17	1897		14	240	10	16	5.0	1.2	80	40	430	-		1
18	190		16	240	10	24	4.4	0.6	80	24	410	-		1
19	81RA5191		11	202	10	18	4.4	0.4	76	14	:450	-		1
20	STD A		8	22	10	6	2.4	0.7	32	16	2350	40		2
21	5192		9	276	16	50	47	0.4	90	24	480	-		2
22	T193		3	132	14	10	2.7	0.2	46	6	440	40		2
23	194		12	66	8	6	2.7	0.2	28	4	the	10		2
24	195		12	184	14	10	2.6	UZ	3,8	تو	440	10		2
25	196		14	196	18	ر ب	30	1.0	66	16	تدك	40		2
26			15	452	18	16	31	0.8	62	14	470	40	<u></u>	2
27	198		10	426	16	14	3.5	0.4	44	4	470	10		2
28	199		35	256	14	12	3.4	04	46	8	480	30		2
29	200		13	258	12	14	35	1.0	40	26	510	30		2
30	8IRAT 201		26	320	16	14	37	0.4	46	4	460	10		3
31	203		18	192	14	10	3.5	04	34	2	460	10		3
32	303		11	204	18	10	29	0.2	44	4	500	10		3
33	204		41	306	20	12	33	0.7	40	2	510	10		3
34	205		11	366	20	12	34	0.4	42	£	520	10		3
35	81 RAT 206		6	190	18	10	36	1.2	38	2	440	10		3
36	STD A		63	22	<i>i</i> 0	6_	2.4	0.2	30		2350	✐		3
37	21 AAT 183A	•	3	510	120	130	10.5	1.4	116	24	52c	10		3
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VALUES IN PPM, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd.

**GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS** 

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE., BURNABY, B. C. CANADA TELEPHONE: 299-6910

CERTIFICATE NO. 71359-4

INVOICE NO.

DATE ANALYSED SOPT 20/81

4570 HOSKINS ROAD NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7K 2R1

TO:

PROJECT

No.	Sample	pН	Mo	Cu	Nċ	6	Fe	Ag	ZM	Pb	F	PPB	N
01	81R5521		15	52	14	10	48	1.0	46	14	280	•	01
02	22		18	280	14	3	4.1	1.0	58	50	480	-	02
03	23		44	74	10	4	3.5	1.0	36	14	270		03
04	534		21	58	12	6	3.4	D.R	46	14	360	-	04
05	725		3	308	22	د /	34	0.4	50	8	420	10	05
06	526		36	154	14	10	2.9	0.2	50	8	282	-	06
07	T27		3	56	20	10	28	6.Z	44	4	210	10	07
08	128		28	760	12	12	2.0	0.6	60	22	330	-	08
09	RIRS T29		14	278	22	12	35	0.4	44 86	4	350	10	09
10	530		39	460	12	5	28	0.4		28	480	-	10
11	T31		4	710	22	12	34	4.0	92	12	340	10	11
12	30		3	58	26	12	34	D. Z	112	6	310	10	12
13	33			120	96	34	5.6	0.4	114	150	420	10	13
14	34		1	88	88	34	3.8	0Z	54	4	210	10	14
15	3.5		1	150	Zf	14	39	0.2	72	6	360	10	15
16	36		1	380	38	16	5.6	D.6	3.2	2	220	10	16
17	37		2	110	42	18	9.8	0.2	36	8	180	10	17
18	38			86	80	.30	5.9	0.2	56	10	160	10	18
19	<u> </u>		78	254	20	8	33	1.4	48	2	290	10	19
20	8185540		54	264	10	6	3.4	08	36	4	3/2	-	20
21	41	·	34	200	12		3.8	0.2	38	14	330	~	21
22	42		56	80	12	6	3.6	0.4	40	16	410	~	22
23	543		16	46	13	4	2.7	06	32	12	260	`	23
24	<u> 144</u>		5400	214	22	ß	38	1.0	43	12	210	10	24
25	45		34	140	22	14	3.8	0.Z	56	12	370	10	25
26	46		125	238	20	10	3.6	0.4	48	Ý	380	10	26
27	47		23	174	34	70	60	0.4	32	4	310	10	27
28	49		2	630	<u> 4</u>	8	2.0	0.6	34	2	460	10	28
29	50		<u> </u>	810	20	10	2.0	1.7-	82	10	390	10	29
30	51		1	352	18	2 >	2.4	0.6	54	2	300	10	30
31	T53		1.	38	44	34	2.4	0.2	60	6	190	10	31
32	553		12	760	44	18	90	3.D	330	104	700	-	32
33	<u>T54</u>		4	46	15	- 5	30	D.Z	38	2	370	10	33
34	56		3	72	22	8	3.3	C.B	44	6	360	10	34
35	57		40	158	22	16	3.5	0.4	52	5	320	10	35
36	58		<u> </u>	200	28	14	4.7	10	$\frac{62}{2}$	22	350	10	36
37	60		7	152	12	12	7.2	240	264	1	340	10	37
38	61		6	1060	22	26	45	44	15	20	270	10	38
39	81RST 64		3	414	24	10	55	0.8	175	124	390	10	39
40	· 65		16	216	16	4	1.0	0.4	760	310	2000	~2	- 40

Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd.

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE., BURNABY, B. C. CANADA TELEPHONE: 299-6910

**GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS** 

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

A & M EXPLORATION LTD. 4570 HOSKINS ROAD INVOICE NO.

DATE ANALYSED SEPT. 20181

CERTIFICATE NO. 8/359-5

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7K 2R1

TO:

PROJECT

No.	Sample	pН	Mo	Cu	Ni	0	FC 4.8	Ag	Zn 94	РЬ	F	An	No.
01	81RST GS		5	80	24	10	48	Ũ.4	94	12	230	10	01
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VALUES IN PPM, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd.

**GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS** 

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A & M EXPLORATION LTD.

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE .. BURNABY, B.C. CANADA TELEPHONE: 299-6910

CERTIFICATE NO. 8/363-/

INVOICE NO.

DATE ANALYSED SEPT 20/81

4570 HOSKINS ROAD

TO:

	NORTH VA					кі	0/			ROJECT		PART	
No.	Sample	pН	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	As	22	Pb		PHB Au	
01	81 RAS 207		7_	830	54	58	4.6	4.0	330	120	580	-	C
02	SIRAS 208		10	364	18	16	21	22	96	140		-	C
03	8IRAT209		2	106	16	8	2.2	0.6	42	4	250	10	C
04	8/RATA10		2	122	18	12	2.5	0.2	38	2	470	10	0
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Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd.

**GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS** 

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A & M EXPLORATION LTD.

BURNABY, B.C. CANADA TELEPHONE: 299-6910

2225 S. SPRINGER AVE.,

CERTIFICATE NO. 81363-2

INVOICE NO.

DATE ANALYSED JEPT 20/81

4570 HOSKINS ROAD

TO:

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7K 2R1

PROJECT

No.	Sample	ρН	Mo	Cu	Ni	Co	Fe	Ag	Zn	Рb	F	Am		No
01 8	TIRST 66		2	24	44	<i>i4</i>	18	0.4	36	4	310	50		01
02	67		3	136	20	20	46	1.0	62	24	290			02
03	T68		6	308	16	10	1.9	0.6	36	2	430	10		03
04	469		18	266	8	8	4.3	0.8	54	34	380	-		04
05	T 70		4	152	18	i o F	2.6	08	48	16	330	1.0		05
06	T7/		3	76	18	8	2.2	0.2	30	6		10		06
07	672		20	154	10	8	4.2	1.4	58	50	290			07
08	T73			130	14	6	2:5	0.2	62	6	290	10		08
09	574		6	366	12	10	4.1	0,8	156	46	360	-		09
	IRST75		4	170	28	12	45	0.5	212	36	350	10		10
11	76		3	222	/ 2	10	28	vJ	94	4	375	10		. 11
12	77		<u> </u>	186	18	12	25	0,4	42	2	420	10		12
13	78			160	22	36:	2.1	0.2	54	· - 6,	380			13
14	79			46	20	12	j4	02	34,	-4	400			14
15	780		2	181	20	26	36	1.0	52	12	300	10		15
16	581		5	625	22	14	38	14	481	7 <i>\$</i>		-		16
17 🙎	125583		8		12	14	45	1.8	120		280		·	17
18	<u> </u>		16	2/0	12	4	1.0	0.5	4(0	360				18
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2225 S. SPRINGER AVE .. Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd. BURNABY, B.C. CANADA TELEPHONE: 299-6910 **GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS & ASSAYERS** CERTIFICATE NO. 81359\_17 CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS INVOICE NO. A & M EXPLORATION LTD. DATE ANALYSED OCT. 25-181 TO: 4570 HOSKINS ROAD PROJECT SUIVSETS CREEK NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7K 2R1 Cu No. Sample pН Mo Zn Mn Ni FR \*) Ova 6.4 1.0 hυ 5.7 S 5.9 3.7 RJS NOT REQUESTED CERT # REAMPLYSIS OF SAMPLES RE 81355-<u> \*)</u> # SAMPLIE RJS WAS WEIGHED TWICE INSTERD OF # RIRTS 18. ONCE. 

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APPENDIX II AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES •

### AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

This will certify that geological mapping and geochemical sampling were carried out from August 23 to 30, 1981 on the WEBSTER 1 and 2 CLAIMS, Omineca Mining Division, Sunsets Creek area, British Columbia, to the value of the following:

Field Work

Salaries D.G. Allen, S. Travis, 8 days @ \$450/day	\$ 3,600.00
Mobilization 1 day @ \$450/day	450.00
Travel, vehicle rental	797.43
Equipment rental and supplies	580.79
Room and board	599.83
Telephone	46.23
Shipping expense	65.95
Helicopter support	1,560.90
Geochemical analysis	1,509.50
Report Preparation	
Salaries 3 days @ \$450/day	1,350.00
Draughting and printing services	481.70

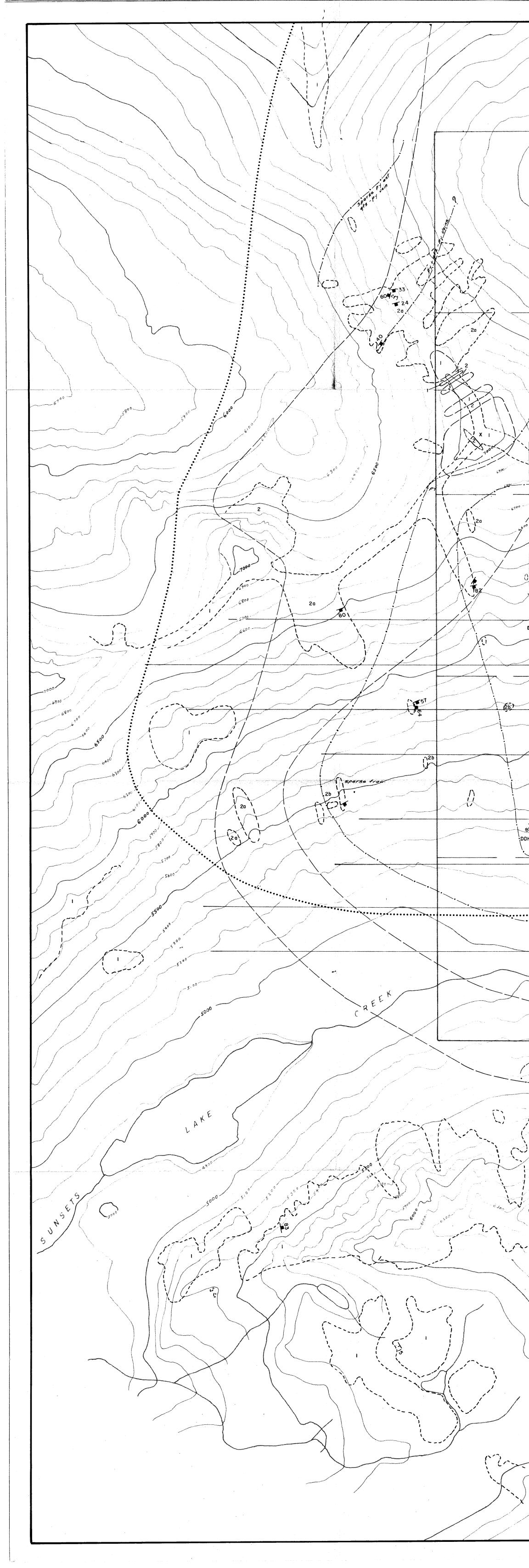
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\$11,223.13

Respectfully submitted,

onald & all

Donald G. Allen, P. Eng. (B.C.)



x felsite, gtz monz x X TCPLCP 20 - 19 2a j *ر س*ر ب 1---· / 5600 38 **2**a  $\cap$ 1 X in talus 1 28 20 N-WEBSTER 2 1.20 -----1 20 ~~~~ ICE 1,300-SL 15 -----1 154 نيهذ 100H 122 N 2,3 70 37 2a 18 M 70 D DH I 14 14 N (sire 2/1 <u>/(\_</u>) (12b) ID N 169 1 20 Tr Mosz 1 75 c20 cu stain cu stain 20 1 ()<sup>2b</sup> BOM DDHO mnorf Intensity frac. # 0x. qtz monz. C20 ን ኑ 26,-Py 4464 Ser. ்ங PY ----26 () JO 26() (J2b 1..... <u>()</u>2b 2b / ~~ Py+qtz-Py veins. ----ومعريد من (<u>2</u>0) 00 Contour diagram of 99 poles to quartz veins and pyrite-coated fractures in Sunsets stock. Contour interval: 2, 4, 6 %, plotted on lower hemisphere.

