Prospecting

REPORT ON THE

JERY CLAIMS

OF

POLA RESOURCES LTD.

NTS 93L/16

lat. 54⁰ 45' N Long. 126⁰ 22' W

BABINE LAKE AREA
OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

BY

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CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

DECEMBER 30, 1981

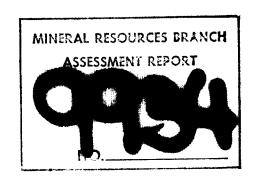
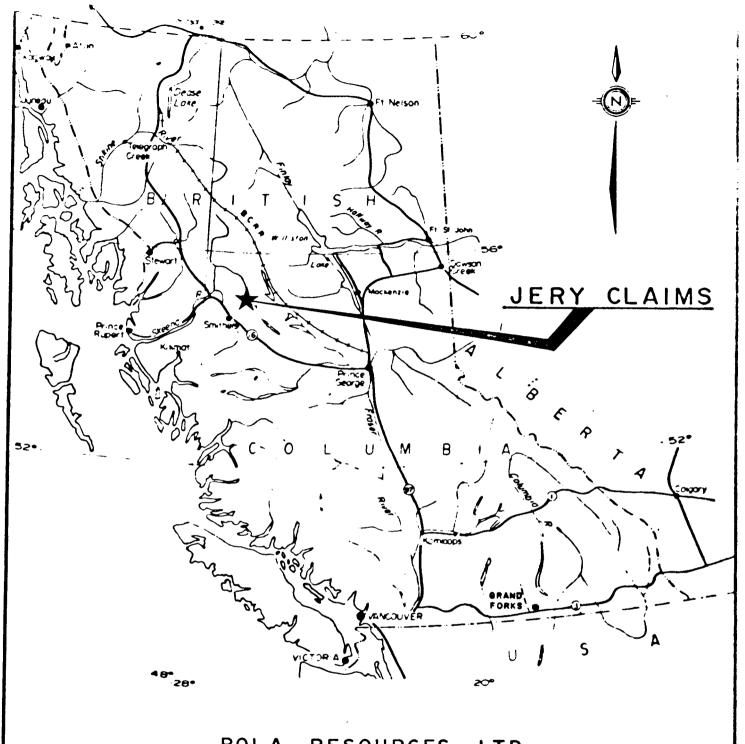


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POLA RESOURCES LTD.

LOCATION MAP

JERY CLAIMS

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INTRODUCTION

This report on the Jery mineral claims is based on the writer's intimate knowledge of the geology and mineral deposits of the Babine Lake area.

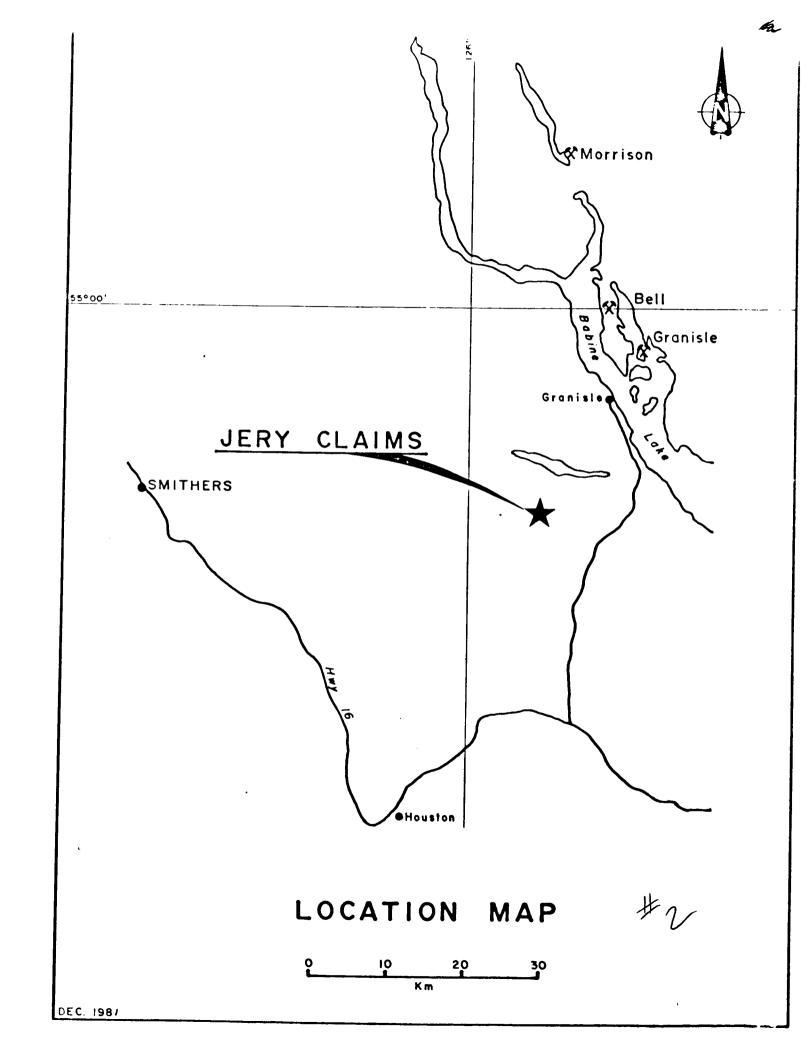
Several field seasons between 1970 and 1977 were spent in the area conducting regional geological mapping and detailed mineral deposits studies.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Jery mineral claims are situated in the Omineca Mining Division 32 air miles east of Smithers at latitude $54^{0}45$ ' north and longitude 126^{0} 22' west at an elevation of 3,000 feet (see figures 1 and 2). The claims are accessible by 8 miles of secondary and four-wheel drive road which extends from the paved Granisle Highway 17 miles north of Topley on Yellowhead Highway 16.

WORK DONE

The crew worked the property between September 12 - 21 and October 16 - 27. Mr. N.C. Carter consulting geologist inspected the property September 13 and 14. The work consisted of geological interpretation of known data thus defining the target area known as the Porphyry hill. The crew under the supervision of the writer layed out detailed gird over the target area. EM survey was conducted over the target zone. Thin section study of the zone's exposed rocks was done in Vancouver. The base line BLO + 00 is also Jery #1 west boundary line. The target zone grid starts 350 N from Jery #1 LCP.



MINERAL CLAIMS

The Jery & Jeryl claims, owned by Pola Resources Ltd., are comprised of 8 units each as shown on Figure 3. Dimensions of each are 2 units east of 4 units north from the Legal Corner Post at the southwest corner of the claims. While not verified in the field, the claims are believed to have been located in accordance with the Regulations of the British Columbia Mineral Act.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

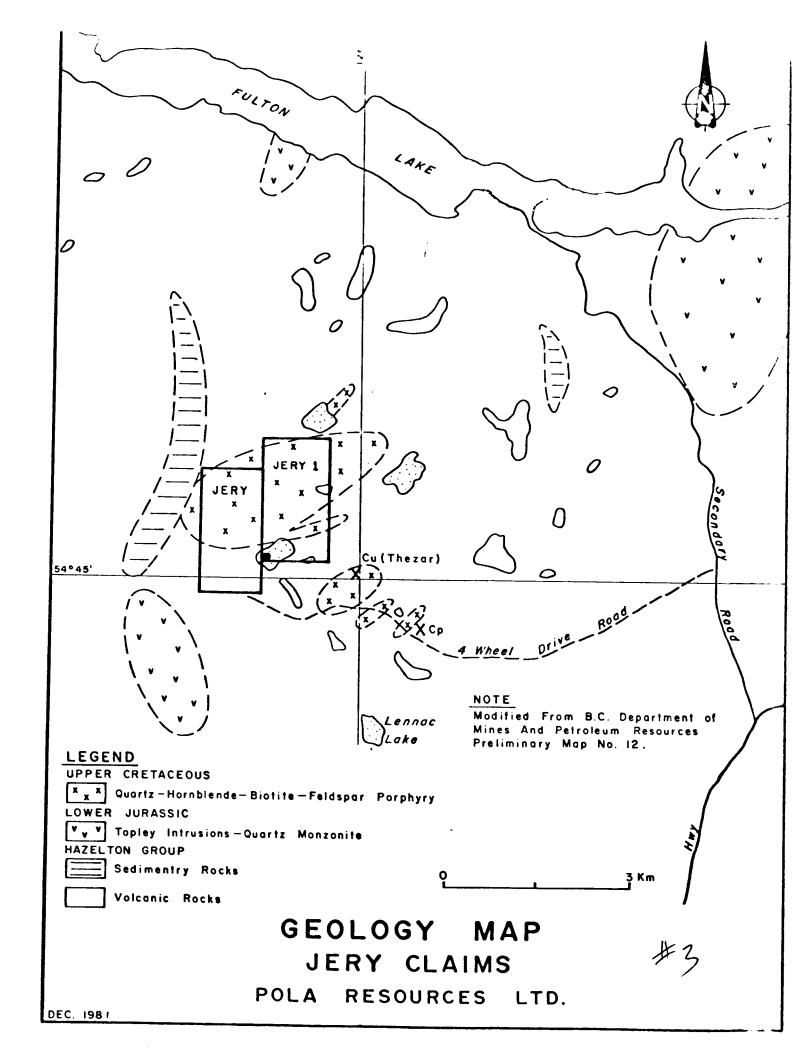
The Jery claims are a partial relocation of the 98 Fly claims staked by Cities Service Minerals Corporation in 1972 following an interpretation of airborne magnetic maps. Cities Service conducted geological, geochemical (1,300 soil samples) and geophysical surveys including magnetometer, electromagnetic and induced polarization in 1972 and 1973. One diamond drill hole was completed which showed a prominent IP anomaly to be due to graphitic sedimentary rocks.

The present claims were located in early October and November of 1980 following a preliminary assessment of the area.

The Jery claims are situated in the northern Babine Lake area, noted for significant porphyry copper deposits including Granisle and Bell Copper mines, owned and operated by the Babine Division of Noranda Mines Limited. In addition to the proven but as yet undeveloped Morrison deposit, also owned by Noranda, the area is host to ten known significant porphyry copper prospects.

The northern Babine Lake area is contained within the Nechako Plateau, a physiographic subdivision of the Interior Plateau. Extensive glacial deposits of variable thickness mask much of the bedrock in the region, which is principally underlain by Mesozoic layered rocks, the most widespread being clastic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. These are intruded by plutonic rocks of various ages including Lower Jurassic Topley intrusions, Omineca intrusions of early Cretaceous age, late Cretaceous rhyolite porphyry stocks and granodiorite porphyries and Babine intrusions of early Tertiary age.

All of the identified porphyry copper deposits and the majority of significant prospects are related to small stocks and dyke swarms of biotite-feldspar-porphyry of early Tertiary age (Babine intrusions). Copper and molybdenum mineralization is also known to occur in late phases of the Topley intrusions and with porphyritic intrusions of late Cretaceous age at French Peak and at the Thezar property adjacent to the Jery claims (Figure 3).



Much of the area around the Jery claims is flat, except for a 250 foot high hill in the northern part of the claims. This hill is underlain by the western half of an elliptical stock-like body of quartz-hornblende-biotite-feldspar porphyry of granodiorite composition (Figure 3). The porphyry, of Upper Cretaceous (77 million years) age, is a medium-grained rock in which phenocrysts constitute 30 percent of the rock by volume and include 4 to 7 millimetre euhedral grains of plaqioclase, 4 millimetre quartz eyes, and 2 to 4 millimetre biotite books and hornblende crystals. The phenocrysts are contained in a very fine-grained matrix of K-feldspar and quartz.

The stock intrudes andesite and basalt tuffs and breccias and argillaceous sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group. Small northeast porphyry dykes are situated north and south of the stock. A northeast trending ridge southeast of the stock is underlain by Topley granodiorite.

Similar intrusions to that underlying the northern half of the Jery claims occur on the adjacent Thezar property of Amax Minerals, Inc. Here, sulfide mineralization occurs over an area measuring 1.5 by 1 mile. (Figure 3). Chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite and molybdenite occur in narrow quartz veinlets rimmed by secondary K-feldspar within the main stock, while quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration is evident in the dykes east of the stock. Chalcopyrite also occurs in dry fractures in volcanic rocks included within the main stock and in hornfelsed volcanics to the east.

Six diamond drill holes completed in the central part of the stock yielded cores containing 1 to 4% total sulfides including, in decreasing order of abundance, pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite.

As throughout much of the northern Babine Lake area, bedrock exposures are sparse. A soil survey conducted by Cities Service Minerals Corporation in 1972 included the present Jery claims and indicated isolated copper values in excess of 50 ppm copper, with molybdenum values in the 1 to 3 ppm range. However, the value of soil geochemical surveys in this glaciated area is questionable unless overburden profiles are carried out. (Levinson and Carter, 1979).

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TARGET ZONE GEOLOGY

The exposed outcrop on Potpyry hill consist of Quartz feldspare hornblend biotite Porphyry. Potasium alteration is observed in an outcrop of 700N. The outcropping is exposed between 60E 670N to 750N 50W where the potassium alteration terminates. Thin section study shows potassium ringing feldspare. The altered biotite-hornblende, secondary biotite, shows chalcopyrite, pyrite on biotite-hornblende. This mineralization occurs only with the potassium alteration.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The coexistence of potassium alteration and chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization defines a target. The EM survey shows a strong zone immediately to the west. This zone could be related to higher degree of mineralization which would produce stronger conductor. It is therefore recommended to trench in 700N zone and define Diamond Drilling target, at the present the best target is 700 200W and drill 45° to the east.

Respectively submitted,

Paul Plicka

Consulting Geologist

STATEMENT OF COST

Flag Line at \$200.00 km. 11.2 km.	\$ 2,240.00
EM survey at \$100.00 km 11.2 km.	1,120.00
Mobilization and demobilization	1,500.00
Thin and polished sections	54.00
Assays	185.00
Supervision \$250.00 per day 19 days	4,750.00
Supplies	1,200.00
Report	220.00
TOTAL	\$ 11,269.00

CERTIFICATE

- I, Paul Plicka of Suite 609, 525 Seymour Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 3H7, hereby certify as follows:
- 1. I am a graduate of Prague Technical University, 1966.
- 2. I have practised my profession for eleven years in British Columbia.
- I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, in good standing since 1973.
- 4. I have direct interest in the securities of Pola Resources Ltd.

Paul Plicka

Consulting Geologist