

ASSESSMENT
GEOLOGICAL
REPORT
CORE LOG
OF
D.D.H.: ERIC 81 - 1
ON THE
ERIC 1(3008)[11] & ERIC 2(3009)[11]
mineral claims
GIBRALTAR MINE AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION
93 B 9 W
FOR
GARTH JOHNSON

52034
122019

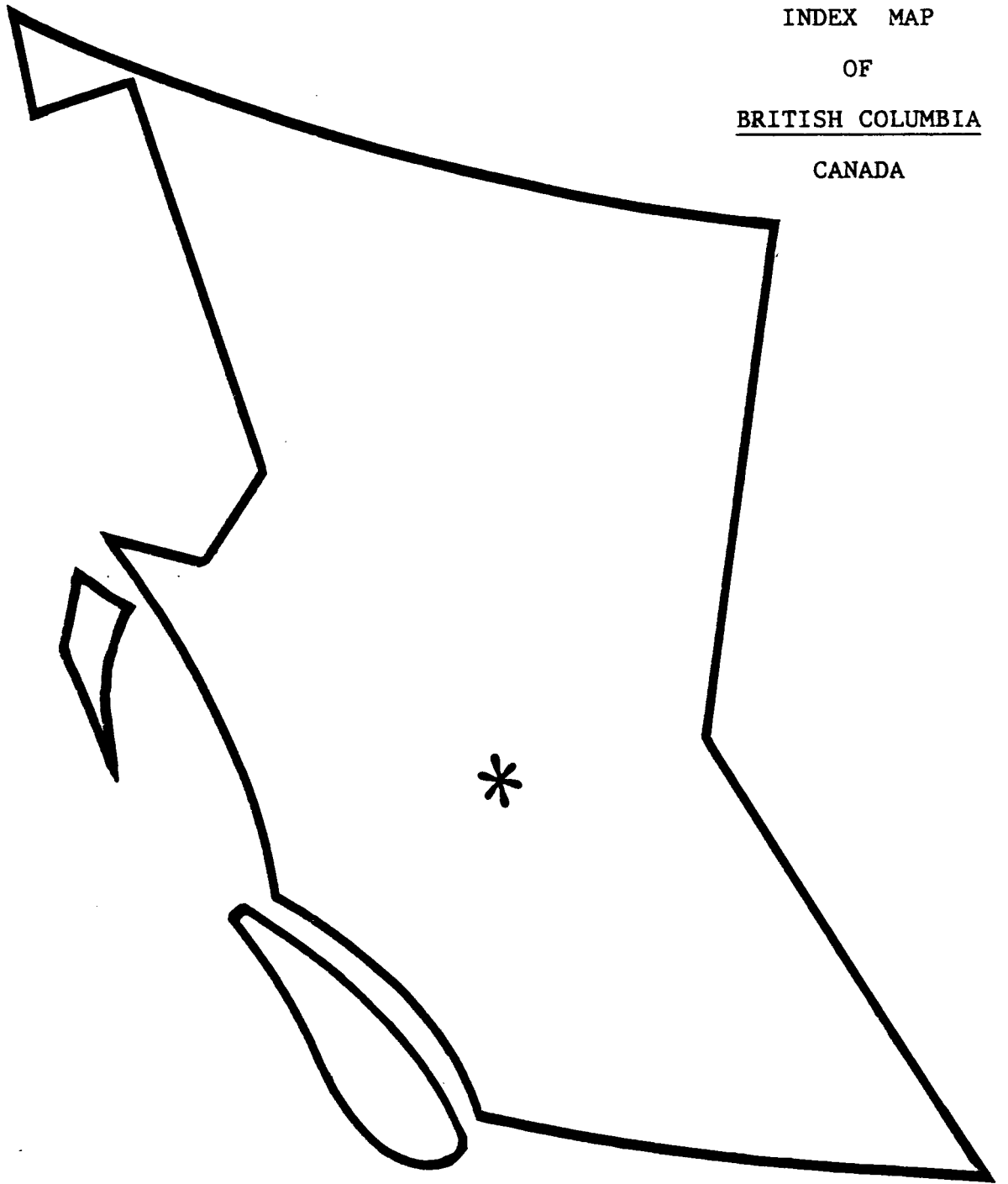
February 9, 1982

G.E.A. von Rosen, P.Eng.

Title Page	
Table of Contents.....	2
*Index Map.....	3
Introduction.....	4
Claims.....	4
Location.....	4
*Location Map.....	5
History of the Area.....	6
Geology of the Area.....	6
*Claims Map.....	7
Geology of the Property.....	8
Purpose of Diamond Drill Hole.....	8
Diamond Drill Operation.....	8
*D.D.H. 81 - 1	9
Geologic Log of Diamond Drill Hole:81-1	10
End of Diamond Drill Hole Log.....	14
Hole Summary.....	14
Results.....	15
Conclusions.....	15
Recommendations.....	15
Qualifications.....	16
Itemized Cost Statement.....	17

FIGURE 1

INDEX MAP
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANADA



INTRODUCTION

The writer was commissioned by Mr. Garth Johnson of Hope, British Columbia, to prepare a geologic log of a diamond drill hole stored at his premises. The present report summarizes the findings for assessment purposes.

CLAIMS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RECORD #</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>ANNIVERSARY</u>
ERIC 1	3008	20	November 12
ERIC 2	3009	16	November 12

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION93 B 9 WLOCATION

The area covered by the ERIC claims extends from about 3 km north-northeast to 6.5 km north-northeast of the east pit of GIBRALTAR MINES. The diamond drill hole was positioned on the common boundary of ERIC 1 & ERIC 2, a distance of about 5 km northeast of the same pit area. Access roads exist from the mine site north, and from Marguerite, a rail siding of the British Columbia Railway. Gibraltar lies 60 km north of Williams Lake, B.C., and 557 km by road from Vancouver, B.C.

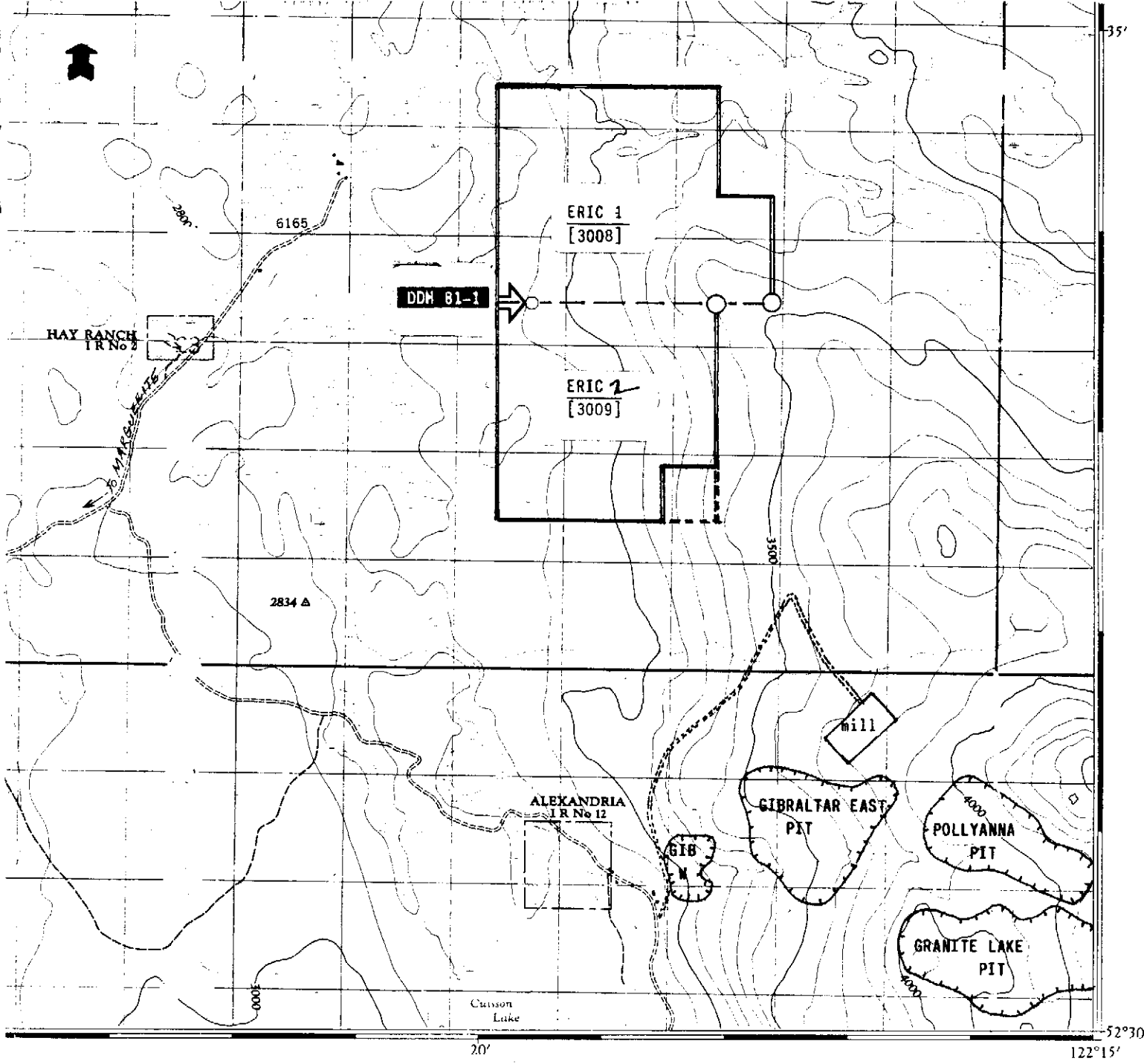


FIGURE 2
 LOCATION MAP
 ERIC 1 (3008)[11] & ERIC 2 (3009)[11]
 mineral claims
 GEBRALTAR MINE AREA
 CARIBOO MINING DISTRICT
 93 B 9 W

HISTORY OF THE AREA

The mining operation of the GIBRALTAR MINES LTD porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit is the culmination of many years of exploration by many companies. The Pollyanna group appears to have been staked in 1917. Much work was done in the area during the 1960's. Assessment reports exist for many holdings in the vicinity of the ERIC group, however it appears that only one such report covers a widely-spaced Induced Polarization Survey which encompassed much of the present claim holdings, but is difficult to relate to the present diamond drill hole position from the information available.

GEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The Granite Mountain Pluton, one of a 'string' of batholiths trending north-south on the eastern side of the Fraser River fault system, hosts the Gibraltar porphyry-copper deposits. This pluton intrudes Cache Creek group volcanics and meta-sediments. Regional metamorphism and structural deformation have impressed a 'grain' to these intrusive rocks resulting in a uniform foliation at 110 degrees dipping 20-30 degrees south. In the mine area the intrusive rocks are quartz diorite, consisting of quartz, altered plagioclase (saussuritized), and chlorite. Epidote alteration is common. The area to the west is covered by more recent basalts (late Tertiary). Most of the land north of the mine site is covered by recent overburden. Ore mineralization consists of leached zones above the supergene layer consisting of chalcocite and covellite. Chalcopyrite and bornite are primary hosted mainly by the quartz-diorite.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY

Very little is known about property geology, at least to this writer. Overburden covers all of it, therefore mapping is not existant. Extrapolation performed by the Geological Survey of Canada, as shown on their sheet 93/Parsnip River Map 1424A, it appears that the contact between the pluton intrusive into Cache Creek rocks may pass underneath the ERIC property. Hence it is reasonable to expect to core either of these, or a contact phase of the diorite.

PURPOSE OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

The property was staked for its proximity along the strike of the favourable host assemblage northward from the Gibraltar mine. The hole was spotted and cored to gain information about the rock type, its alteration, and possible mineralization, lying underneath the appreciable thickness of overburden.

DIAMOND DRILL OPERATION

Reconnaissance of the claim holdings was made October 13-15, 1981. Buccaneer Diamond Drilling, Williams Lake, B.C. mobilized their machinery in on November 9, 1981, and drilled the hole at -60 degrees-east from a location 250 meters east of the common western most corner of ERIC 1 & 2.

By November 12 they had reached minus 64 meters. The hole was finalized on the 15th of November, and mobilization out was November 16, 1981, having drilled to 152.4 m.

HOLE DRILLED BY:

Buccaneer Diamond Drilling
Williams Lake, B.C.

DURATION

Nov 9 - Nov 16, 1981

SIZE

B.Q. WIRE LINE

STORAGE

c/o Garth Johnson
Dogwood/Hope, B.C.

LOGGING

G.E.A. von Rosen, P.Eng.
January 13, 1982

HOLE SUMMARY

Casing in O/B to 26m, rubbly core exists before that, so ledge could be higher up. Almost all of core is foliated at about 45deg to core axis. One area of finely banded crenulation around 97.5m. Epidote alteration seems to indicate saussuritization through most of core. Granitic texture occurs in a few patches. Quartz, and quartz plagioclase injections occur variably throughout. Metallic mineralization is scarce. Pyrite may have been noticed as very fine grains in one spot.

ROCK TYPE

SAUSSURITIZED QUARTZ DIORITE
of
TRIASSIC-CRETACEOUS
GRANITE MOUNTAIN PLUTON

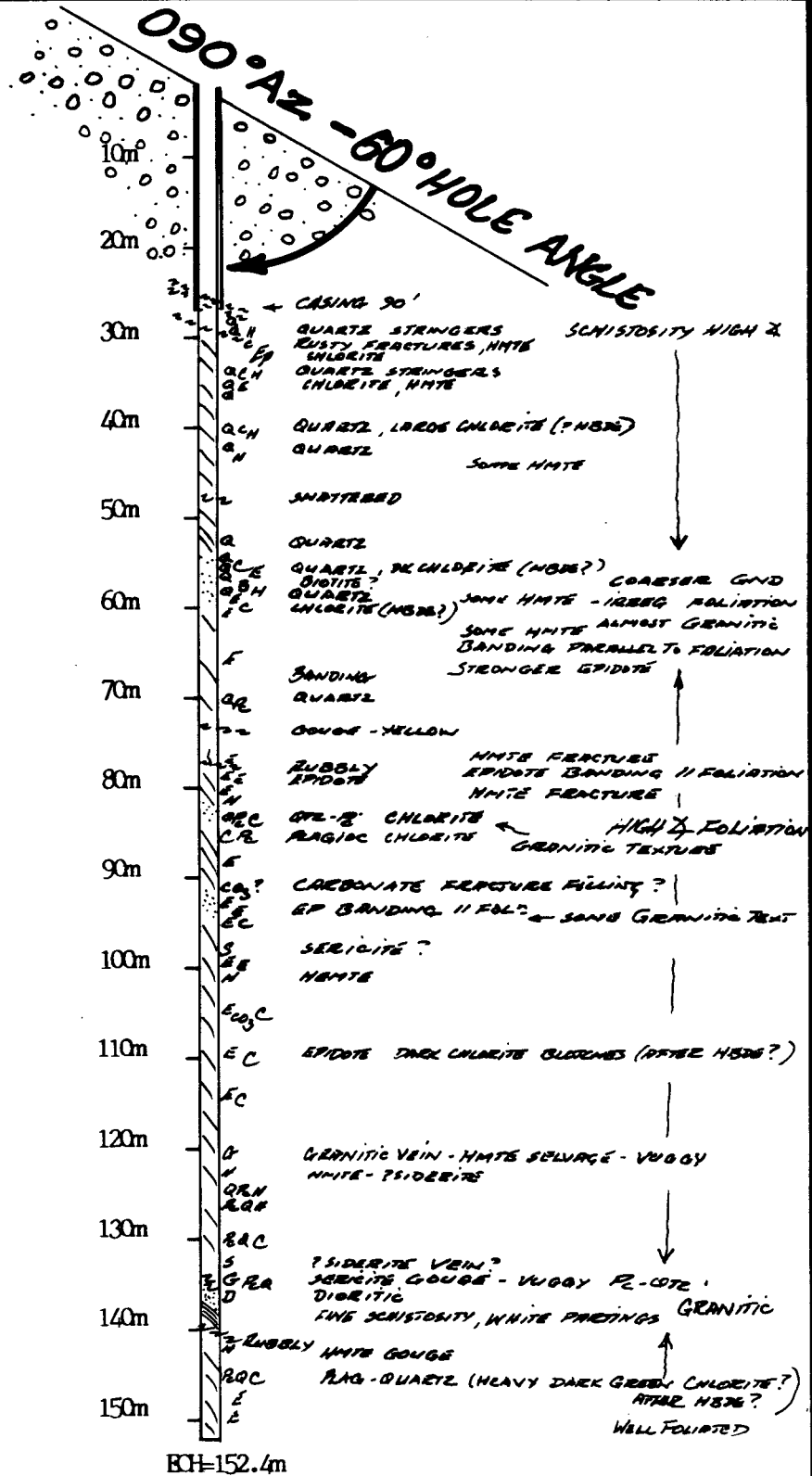


FIGURE 4

D.D.H. 81 - 1

ERIC 1 (3008)[11] & ERIC 2(3009)[11]
mineral claims
GIBRALTAR MINE AREA
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

93 B 9 W

To accompany Geological Assessment Report: G.von Rosen

GEOLOGIC LOG
OF
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
ERIC 81 - 1

[collared 210m E of corner post: SW/ERIC 1 & NW/ERIC 2 //@ -60E]

BOX 1

000.00-026.20m	Ledge, 27m of casing
25.9- 26.2	Grey granular fault gouge, but good recovery
26.2- 27.1	More gouge? or clay material between boulders
27.1- 30.8	Again gougy sections filling-in around lithic fragments
@28.96	2½cm of quartz aggregation
@29.9	Some quartz aggregation, some hematite, some chlorite fracture-filling at low angle to core axis, also some lighter green alteration
Box 1	consists of schistose granitic rocks with chlorite foliation and light green epidote alteration

BOX 2

31.09- 31.7	Some rusty fractures at angle to core axis, mostly parallel to schistosity which is at steep angle to core axis
@ 33.8	5cm aggregation of quartz, irregular inter-growth of quartz, chlorite blotches, and dark brown hematite
@ 35.97	5cm of quartz with intergranular light colored epidote
@ 36.9	quartz-rich zone
Box 2	generally darker due to more closely spaced chlorite fractures

BOX 3

@40.8	2½cm quartz with dark-brown greenish chlorite (?some hematite) with some epidote, also large dark grey (1½cm) chlorite crystals inter-grown with ?quartz
@42.37	8cm quartz vein, some grey brown fine grained chlorite
Box 3	similar to before, some low angle slips with brown hematite paint, some low-angle dry fractures with gouge, also scant fine grained sericite grains

BOX 4

@48.16 rock is shattered with gougy fractures
 @52.7 2.5cm quartz vein, vuggy
 Box 4 similar to before, foliation @45deg to core axis near end of box, also some brownish clusters near quartz vein, parallel to foliation

BOX 5

@55.17 1.3cm quartz veinlet
 @56.99 6cm quartz vein, thin dark chlorite parallel to vein parallel to foliation at 45deg to core axis, some brown mica? (biotite)
 @55.78 1.8cm quartz vein aggregate
 @56.85 some lighter brown epidote vein-filling parallel to foliation
 @58.22 some quartz with ?biotite
 @58.52 hematite slip along core axis
 @59.44 irregular foliation with light colored epidote
 60.05- 60.66 coarser grained, more irregular foliation, some large quartz and intercrystalline angular chlorite
 Box 5 generally darker, more quartz, + almost granitic texture near end

BOX 6

59.7 - 62.48 coarser grained, irregular foliation continues, some larger blotches of light colored green epidote
 62.79- 70.00 losing dark aspect as more mafics alter to epidote, which shows up as lighter green yellow
 65.84- 70.00 banding parallel to foliation (45deg to CAx) of darker milky-grey sections, which are more coarsely granular than fine grained bands of light green epidote coloration
 Box 6 few low angle hematite slips, generally the same as before, with lighter color due to epidote alteration

BOX 7

70.10- 70.41 quartz vein, milky white plagioclase, minor clear quartz
 @73.46 8.5cm green yellow gouge
 75.26- 77.00 hematite coated fracture parallel to core, partly rubbly core
 Box 7 several (1per meter) 6cm zones of yellow-green epidote, sometimes finely intergrown with quartz-plagioclase, ?micrographic, foliation generally as before

BOX 8

077.1-081.08 dark brown hematite filling fractures
 @77.42 slightly rubbly zone, slight bleaching, 15cm
 @77.72 epidotized zone 8cm
 @78.33 epidotized zone 8cm
 @78.94 10cm rubbly, bleached, epidote, hematite, feldsp
 @80.16 bleached, irregular zone, feldspar and epidote
 @80.77 8cm epidotized
 @81.08 hematite filled fractures in several directions
 @83.52 30cm quartz-feldspar, large chlorite 'blotches'
 with some very fine pyrite?
 Box 8 high angle foliation, stronger development of
 sections with fine grained epidote, quartz-feld-
 spar vein near end of box, hematite slips common

BOX 9

@85.04 3cm high percentage dark green chlorite
 85.04-085.65 granitic texture
 @85.95 3cm white plagioclase vein
 @88.39 8cm epidote, yellow-green
 Box 9 some sections are granitic, rather than foliated
 somewhat coarser grained?, some 'blotchy' epi-
 dotes, some hematite fracture fillings, some
 very fine fractures showing rust (limonite)

BOX 10

@91.14 3mm fracture fillings of light brown ?calcite
 at low angle to core axis but 90deg to foliation
 (which is high angle to core axis)
 @92.35 6-8cm bleached, epidotized zone
 92.35-93.57 several blotchy zones of epidote tending to fol-
 low foliation
 @94.49 intercrystal black chlorite with epidote and
 some biotite
 @94.79 30cm granitic, granular zone
 94.79-96.01 granitic zones, remaking of foliation, coarser
 grained than before
 @95.40 blue green (almost turquoise colored) mineral
 @96.62 10cm graphic intergrowth of epidote and ?quartz
 @97.54 some sericite alteration, foliation less even
 and more wavy
 Box 10 alteration is more prominent in bands parallel
 to foliation, some sections are more granitic

BOX 11

@99.06 8cm epidote
 @99.67 8cm epidote
 99.67-end to end of box there are several sections of
 light green epidote alteration
 @101.5 3cm chocolate brown hematite vein in-filled with
 lithic fragments, - 45deg to core axis
 Box 11 blotchy granitic texture, some foliation, coarse
 grained diorite, large 8mm chlorite crystals,
 epidote schlieren, low angle to CAX

BOX 12

Box 12 more strongly altered to epidote which occurs in blotches and in foliations which still trend at about 45 degrees to core axis, blotchy growth of crystals, (epidotized), few hematite fractures, few white powder-filled fractures, (?carbonates?)

BOX 13

Box 13 similar to last box, very evident light green epidote alteration against blotchy dark green chlorites and sometimes plagioclases, in granitic texture, other sections are foliated, thinner foliation starts near the end of box where different textures occur, also brown biotite, in some sections there are parallel bands of 8mm quartz-flooded greyer colored sections

BOX 14

@120.7 8mm darker granitic vein with hematite selvage, some powdery ?carbonate, partly vuggy, with dark chlorite

@121.31 6cm coarse grained white plagioclase-quartz vein with dark chlorite

@122.22 brown powdery hematite, ?carbonate, ?siderite, for 1 cm

@124.05 thin hematite slip with some coarse grained plagioclase-quartz patches

@126.49 1cm plagioclase-quartz + hematite veinlet

Box 14 same as before, still foliation of dark green bands and light green epidote

BOX 15

@130.76 6cm plagioclase-quartz vein with black foliated chlorite which is parallel to foliation @45 CAX

@133.5 3cm vein of brown ?carbonate

@134.11 30cm white gouge, ?sericite, with 10cm coarse plagioclase-quartz which is vuggy

134.11-135.03 hole follows plagioclase-quartz vein

Box 15 granitic sections interspersed with thinly foliated bands, much less epidote than before

BOX 16

@135.03 end of quartz vein with gougy selvage

to 138.99 generally granitic but dark, ?diorite

138.99-139.90 very finely black schistose rock with some white partings when broken get slippery surface, ?clay alteration,

139.9-140.6 60cm rubbly slippery fault?

141.43-141.73 hematite gouge zone follows core

Box 16 quite dark, granitic at first, schistose with schlieren later in box

BOX 17

144.48 13cm white plagioclase-quartz vein with heavy dark green blotches of chlorite
144.78 8cm the same as above
Box 17 lighter colored due to epidote, but generally well foliated

BOX 18

Box 18 very similar to the above

END OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE = 500 ft = 152.4 m.

HOLE SUMMARY

Most of the rock cored in the diamond drill hole is foliated, if not well schisted, and banded, saussuritized quartz diorite. Foliation is generally at higher angles than 45 deg to the core axis. In the upper portion of the hole, quartz patches occur frequently, while lower down, the change is towards quartz-plagioclase, and then plagioclase-quartz. A few instances of micrographic texture exist. The plagioclase-quartz injections often are strikingly accompanied by angular shapes of dark green chlorite which fill-in between existing plagioclase-quartz. (in retrospect it may be chloritized hornblende.) Some sections are evidently granitic textured and trend into diorite. Epidote alteration, as evidenced by light green tints of the finer grained rock, is strongest in the central portion of the hole apparently ? surrounding? the more granitic textured zones. Near the bottom of casing is a well-cored section of white-grey fault gouge. Mineralization is scarce.

RESULTS

It is evident from the geologic log that a strongly, and uniformly foliated rock was cored, which in some sections showed granitic texture and could be classed a quartz-diorite. Much of the core was finely layered, not always exhibiting texture reminiscent of intrusive rocks. It is possible that the hole cored rock near the contact of the Cache Creek greenstones, and intrusive quartz-diorite.

CONCLUSIONS

Under about 25 meters of overburden at the collar of DDH ERIC 81-1 exists an environment possibly related to the contact of intrusive rocks with greenstones. No metallic mineralization was encountered.

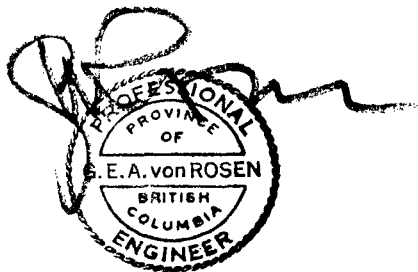
RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work in this vicinity of the property is not recommended at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

G.E.A. von Rosen, P.Eng.

February 9, 1982



QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gerhard von Rosen, reside in Mission British Columbia, at 33176 Richards Ave.

I have been practicing my profession of consulting geologist since my graduation from the University of British Columbia in 1962 with a B.Sc., and in 1966 with an M.Sc. degree in Honours Geology.

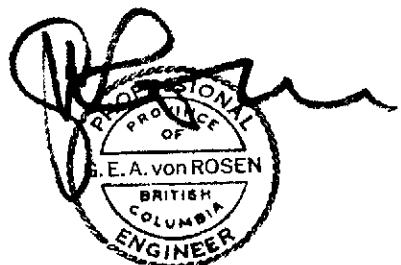
I logged the core in the garage of Garth Johnson, Hope, B.C. on January 13, 1982.

I have been involved with this kind of work many times before and I am qualified to compile and interpret this information.

Respectfully submitted,

Gerhard von Rosen, M.Sc., P.Eng.

February 9, 1982



ITEMIZED COST STATEMENTRECONNAISSANCE

October 13, 14, 15, 1981

G. Johnson 3 days @ \$150	\$450
E. Bush 1½ days @ \$100	\$150
P. Harrison 1½ days @ \$100	\$150
Gas-food-lodging 3 @ \$75	\$225
4X4 3 @ \$60	\$180

DRILLING OPERATION

November 9 - 16 inclusive

G. Johnson 5 @ \$150	\$750
4X4 5 @ \$60	\$300
Gas-food-lodging 5 @ \$75	\$375
Buccaneer: 500 ft @ \$18	\$9,000

REPORTING

G. von Rosen: core logging	\$350
G. von Rosen: assessment report	\$700
Report preparation	\$250

<u>TOTAL COSTS</u>	<u>\$12,880</u>
--------------------	-----------------

UNIT COSTS

Length drilled	500 ft = 152 meters
Cost per foot	\$25.76
Cost per meter	\$84.74