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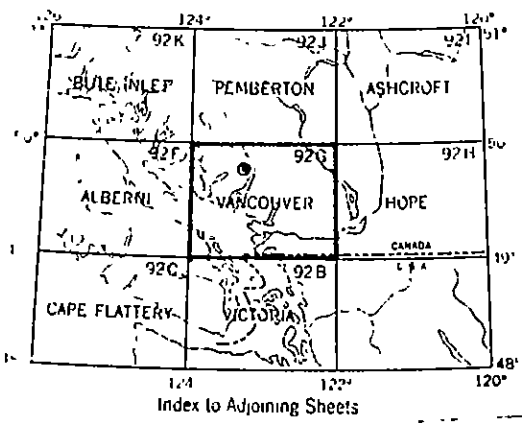
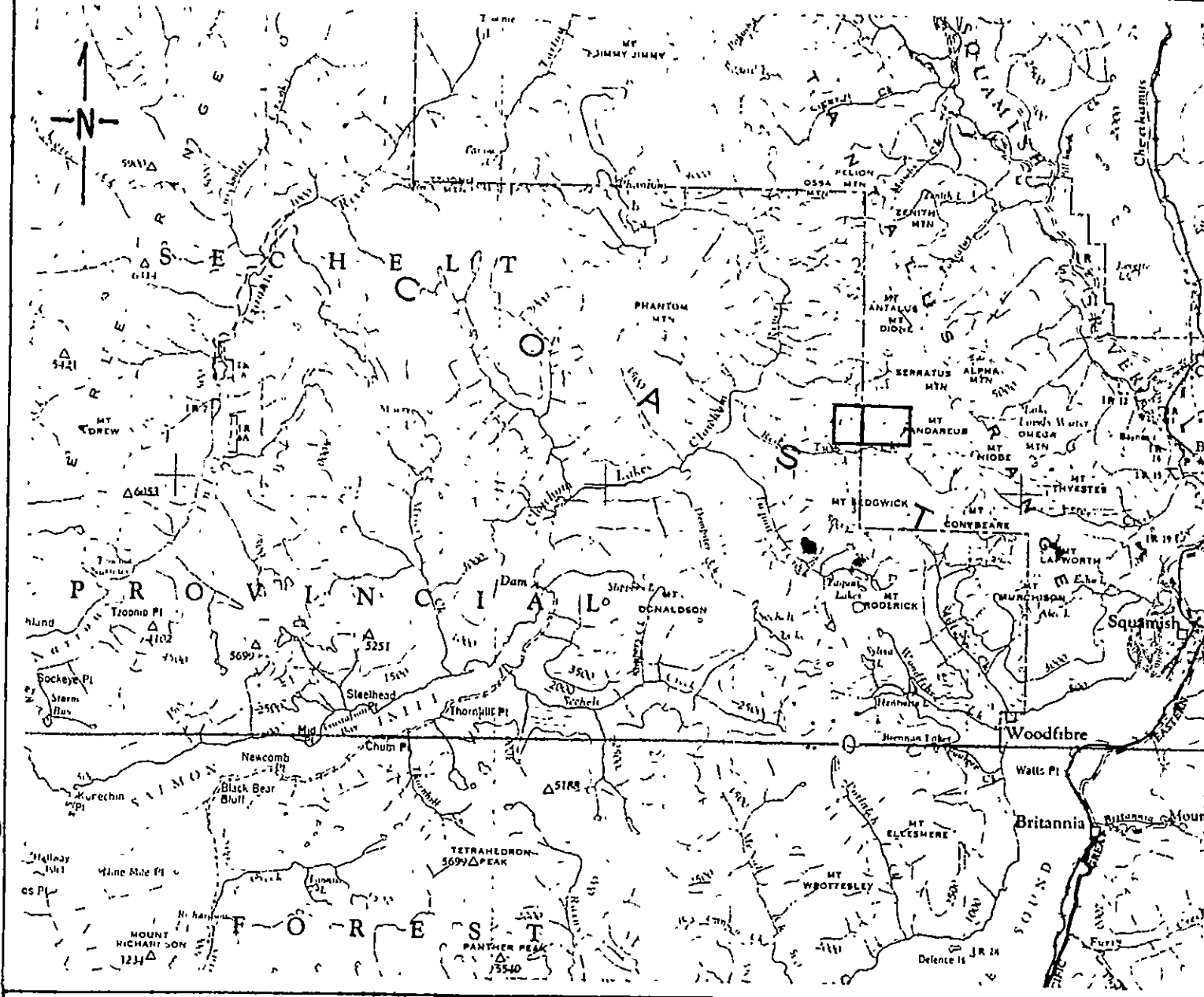
Prospecting Report  
on the  
Silver Tusk Claims

NTS 92G 14 West  
Lat. 49° 46' Long. 123° 21'  
in the  
Vancouver Mining Division

10,279

by:

James W. Laird  
Qualified Prospector.  
Owner / Operator.  
March 24, 1982.

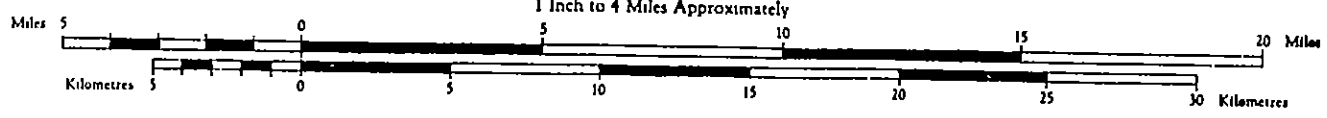


SILVER TUSK CLAIMS LOCATION MAP

NTS 92G 14 WEST LAT. 49° 46' LONG. 123° 21'

Figure 1

Scale 1:250,000  
1 Inch to 4 Miles Approximately



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## Introduction

This report is an evaluation of surface exploration work and rock sampling done by the author on the Silver Tusk Claims in the 1981 season. Prospecting was greatly aided by a grant from the Prospectors Assistance program and assays by the Chief Analyst, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Victoria B.C.

## Location and Access

The Silver Tusk Claims are situated 65km north-west of Vancouver B.C. Access is gained by travelling to Clowhom Falls at the head of Salmon Inlet by float plane, light wheeled plane or by water taxi from Sechelt B.C. From Clowhom Falls the showings are located 26km by logging road in the Red Tusk valley. More immediate access is available by helicopter to one of three landing pads cleared along the baseline of the claims. Accomodation and truck rental may be available from Weldwood Logging Ltd. which maintains a large logging operation in the Clowhom Valley. Prior arrangement is advised.

## Climate and Topography

The claims cover the south-west flank of Red Tusk mountain between 2000' and 6000' above sea level. Large stands of red and yellow cedar, fir, hemlock, and spruce trees grow below the 5000' timberline. Underbrush is usually moss, salal, blue huckleberry, devils club and young trees. Temperature ranges from -20°C to +30°C and rainfall is considerable, typically 300cm per year. Snow covers the higher elevations between December and April and glaciers are common between 5000' and 7000'. The higher peaks, 7000' plus, are usually unglaciated. Bedrock is commonly exposed and high talus makes up a large part of the valleys. Spectacular water falls come down the mountain sides during spring melt, disappearing at the top of the talus slopes in warmer times. Wildlife noted in the area are; mountain goat, black bear, blacktail and mule deer. An environmental study should be part of any major development program in this area.

### Road System and Logging Operation

Well maintained hard gravel roads cover more than 100km in the Clowhom Valley and are always being expanded. Road traffic is closely controlled from the Weldwood office at Clowhom Falls by VHF radio in all vehicles. The Red Tusk main road leaves the Clowhom main road at 17.5km from tidewater and travels 8.5km to the end. The Silver Tusk Claims are located from 5.5km to .5km past the end of the road. This area has been logged from 3 to 4km, 5 to 6km, 7.3 to 8.5km and provides excellent rock exposure. Rock drilling, blasting and road building equipment may be available from Weldwood by contract.

### Milling and Power Facilities

B.C. Hydro maintains a large power generating dam at Clowhom Falls which is tied into the new Cheekye-Cape Cockburn power grid and is capable of receiving power during periodic maintainance. Several large, level sites near the dam are adequate for any size mill or concentrating plant and a large, deep water barging dock is available. A small falls on Red Tusk Creek at 6km may be capable of generating on-site power via Pelton Wheel. Water and timber are in abundance throughout the entire Clowhom Valley.

### Previous Geological Work

The Geological Survey Canada has published two regional geology maps of this area;

- 1). Map Number 42 - 1963                      1:253,440  
Squamish (Vancouver West Half)  
By H.H. Bostock
- 2). Map Number OF 611 - 1979              1:125,000  
Vancouver West Half and Mainland Part of Alberni  
By G.J. Woodsworth and J.A. Roddick

History

A showing of high grade bornite copper ore in quartz-muscovite veins intruding granite is located 6km due east of Clowhom Falls on top of Mt. Donaldson. This was discovered in 1874 and was originally called Howe Copper. It has never been in production although the claims are in good standing and two assessment reports, Numbers 752 and 4003 are available. No other ground surveys have been recorded in the Clowhom Valley although G.S.C. reports from the late 1800's to date encourage prospecting and development in this area. The Red Tusk Valley was almost inaccessible before Weldwood built a road in 1978/79. Prospecting in this area in 1980 located a potentially large quartz body with abundant copper mineralization. Further follow-up of high grade float in Silver Tusk Creek (8.5km) led to the discovery of a large quartz-carbonate vein showing visible galena, sphalerite, and pyrite mineralization. Two claims totaling 18 units were staked between March 16 and March 24, 1981 and were recorded April 2, 1981 at Sechelt B.C.

Claims:

Silver Tusk 12 metric units, 3 North x 4 East  
Record Number 871 Tag Number 71501

Silver Tusk I 6 metric units 3 North x 2 West  
Record Number 872 Tag Number 71502

Total hectares - 450 Total acreage - 1112

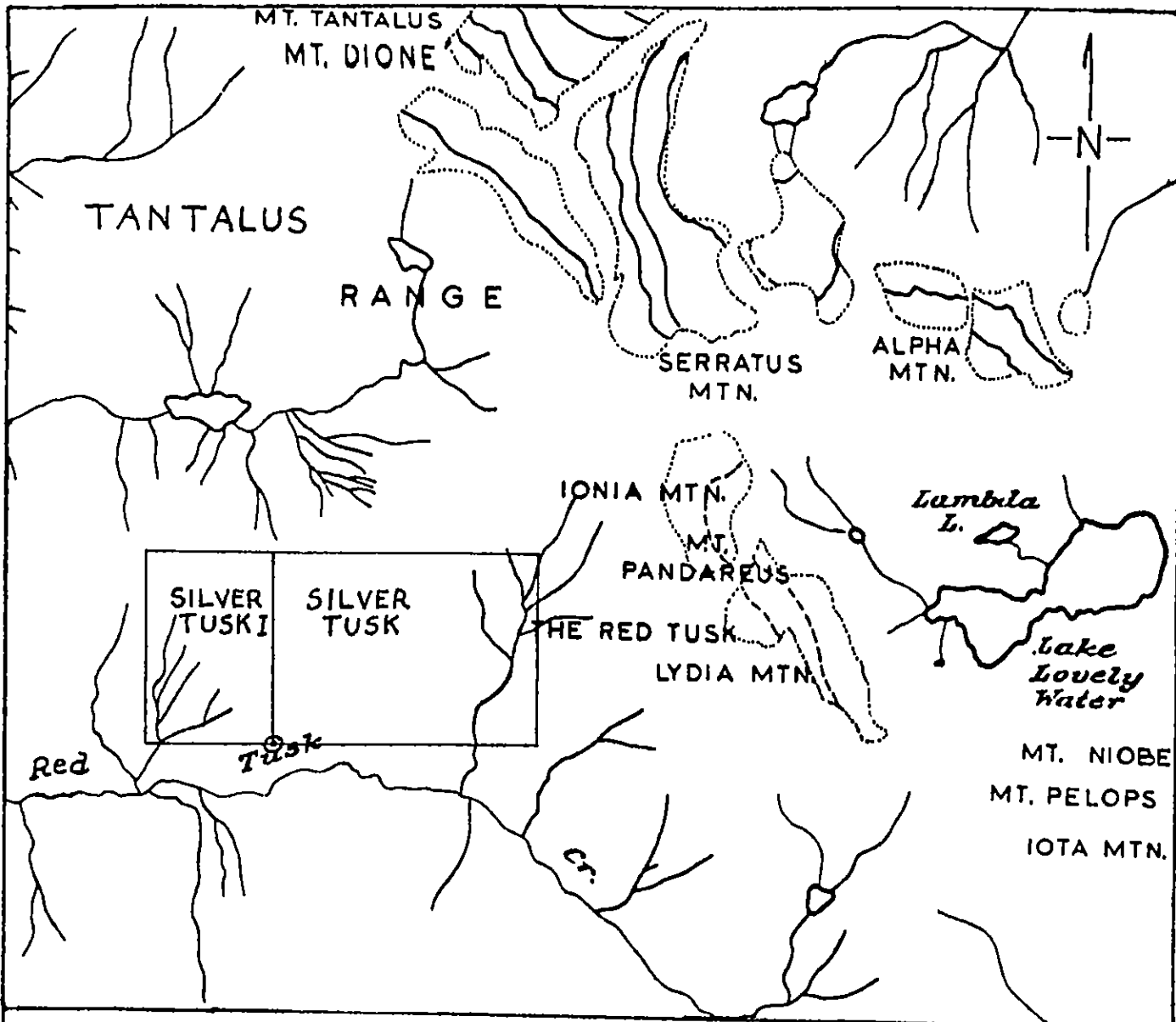
Expiry Date - March 24, 1982.

Owners - James Laird and Steven Hodgson

P.O. Box 1124

Gibsons, B.C.

VON-IVO



SILVER TUSK CLAIMS MAP

NTS 92G 14 WEST LAT. 49°46' LONG. 123°21'

1:50,000

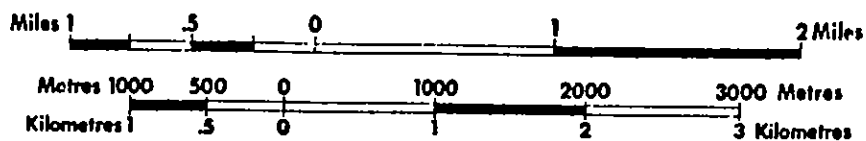


Figure 2

Prospecting

Total area prospected includes; Clowhom Valley, Red Tusk Valley and the Silver Tusk claims.

Geological Survey

The Silver Tusk claims and part of the Red Tusk Valley were mapped by Brunton compass and hip-chain at a scale of 1cm = 100 meters (1:10,000)

Line Cutting

a 3km baseline was cut along the southern border of both claims in preparation for a survey grid.

Helicopter Landing Pads

Three landing pads approximately 40 meters in diameter were cleared adjacent to the Red Tusk road at 5.5km, 6.8km, and 8.5km. These areas are relatively dust-free and are marked by a large "H" constructed of logs 2 meters long wrapped in orange flagging tape.

Assays

A total of 8 rock assays were done on the claims; 6 assays, including spectrographic analysis, were done by the Chief Analyst, Victoria B.C. 2 assays for specific elements were done by Chemex Labs Ltd, North Vancouver B.C.

Sample Analysis

Samples from the claims were examined by stereo microscope and a variety of physical and chemical tests. All samples were checked under ultraviolet light for fluorescence, although none was found. Many thanks are given to G.J. Woodsworth of the Geological Survey Canada for defining difficult samples and local rock types.



### Regional Geology

The Coast Range Mountains of British Columbia are a complex assemblage of granitic, metamorphic, and stratified volcanic - sedimentary rock. The stratified rocks form large discontinuous, north-west trending belts engulfed in granitic rock. These belts are referred to as pendants and are the source of most economic base and precious metal deposits. Formation of the pendants took place from Paleozoic to late Cretaceous time during periods of uplift, intrusion, and granitization.

### Regional Mineralization

20km south-east of the claims the Britannia copper mine, discovered in 1888, occurs in a large north-west trending shear/fault zone in pendant strata of Cretaceous age. Host rocks are chloritic and sericitic shists in dacitic pyroclastics and argillitic sediments. Another more recent find is the Northair gold, silver, lead, zinc mine occurring in a parallel trending pendant 40km north of the Silver Tusk claims. Host rock is quartz-carbonate vein in andesitic flows and pyroclastics mineralized by galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

### Tantalus Range Geology

The Tantalus Range consists of a north-west trending pendant of Mesozoic age underlain by diorite and quartz diorite. In the Silver Tusk area, the pendant is composed of andesitic flows and tuffs overlain by volcanic conglomerate, mica shist, feldspar porphyry, and meta-sediments. The diorite shows a relict structure and is probably a Paleozoic pendant metamorphosed to amphibolite grade.

Silver Tusk Geology

The surveyed area shows quartz diorite intruding diorite which is in fault contact with the overlying Gambier Group volcanics.

Biotite quartz diorite with pegmatite, aplite and muscovite mica is in contact with diorite at 6km of Red Tusk main. The diorite has biotite mica and small quartz veins with pyrite. Near the legal corner post, another body of quartz diorite is very fractured and altered to chlorite, aplite and pyrite. A large sill of quartz was found in diorite near the proposed eastern contact, which is covered by a talus slope.

Hornblende diorite with local alteration to chlorite and biotite is well exposed on the claims. Small faults and shears striking north contain felsic and chlorite gouge with quartz veins. The joint structure and foliation changes frequently between faults, becoming gneissic and shistose in areas.

Gambier Group volcanics exposed in Silver Tusk Creek are indistinguishable from diorite in weathered outcrop and are very fine grained. Sampling shows andesite, tuffs and tuffaceous argillite altering to hornfels near pyritized quartz veins. Occasional clasts with feldspar phenocrysts are ringed by epidote. The volcanics appear to be bedded, striking 60° Northwest and dipping vertically.

## Mineralization

Two major areas of mineralization have been found; a large quartz sill at 7.3km of Red Tusk main and a quartz-carbonate vein 800 meters up Silver Tusk Creek.

### Quartz Sill

This deposit was discovered while building the road and originally attracted attention to this area. It is well exposed in a horizontal contact with chloritized diorite beside the road. Vegetation covers most of the deposit but it is estimated to be 50 meters wide and 100 + meters in length. The surface is quite leached but pyrite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite and magnetite are found in scattered patches. 100 meters north of the road, a 1 meter wide fracture contains a very pyritized altered andesite dyke. Vugs and glacial striations were noted on the outcrop in several areas.

### Quartz Carbonate Vein

The vein is 18 meters wide and occurs in a fault contact between chloritized diorite and hornfelsed tuffaceous andesite. It strikes 15° west of north and dips 70° to the south-west. The vein is variable in hardness and weathers to a buff-yellow colour. A wide band of sericite shist forms on the east footwall next to the andesite and carries fine grained sulphides. Mineralization is concentrated towards the center of the vein which is white, aphanitic and porcelaneous with a small blocky fracture. Galena, sphalerite and pyrite replace the fractured rock in small veins and pods accompanied by secondary quartz, feldspar, chlorite and epidote. Towards the diorite the gangue becomes increasingly cherty and less mineralized. Small felsic quartz veins intrude both diorite and andesite for a short distance and carry pyrite.

### Conclusions

The mineralized areas are hydrothermal in nature and are probably related to plutonic intrusion. The quartz-carbonate gangue rock is common throughout the claims and the Silver Tusk creek outcrop does not account for all of it. Several lineaments on the air photos are suggestive of major faults and may also be mineralized.

### 1982 Program

Exploration is hindered by the steepness of the claims and the danger of climbing loose talus slopes. A number of traverses have been planned by stereo air photo and will attempt to define the mineralized zones. Geochemical stream sediment testing began in the fall of 1981 and will be continued this year. A comprehensive sampling program, camp and trail construction are planned for 1982.

Assays

Assay Location Number	Sample Type	Sample Description	Au oz/pt	Ag oz/pt	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Mo %	Sb %	Cd %	Ni %	Assayed by:
1	Float	Quartz-Carbonate Galena, Sphalerite, Pyrite	T	1.6	1.02	1.42	.05	x	.01	x	x	Victoria
2	Grab	Andesite Dyke Pyrite	T	T	x	x	.05	x	x	x	.01	Victoria
3	Selected Grab	Quartz-Carbonate Galena, Sphalerite, Pyrite	.08	10.6	5.5	4.7	.03	T	.07	.02	x	Victoria
3a	Selected Grab	Quartz-Carbonate Galena, Sphalerite, Pyrite	.072	7.94	4.09	5.06	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Chemex Ltd.
4	Chip/Grab Across 3m	Sericite Shist Galena, Sphalerite, Pyrite	T	.5	.25	.5	.08	.015	x	x	x	Victoria
4a	Chip/Grab Across 3m	Sericite Shist Galena, Sphalerite, Pyrite	.003	.36	.29	.26	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Chemex Ltd.
5	Grab	10cm Quartz Vein Pyrite	T	T	x	x	.05	x	x	x	x	Victoria
6	Grab	20cm Quartz Vein Pyrite	T	T	.02	T	.02	x	x	x	x	Victoria

Legend:

T - Trace    n/a - Not assayed    x - Not Detected

For Assay Locations See Plan Map 1

Figure 3

Transportation

Staron Flight Ltd. (604) 278-8484  
4300 Cowley Crescent, Vancouver International Airport  
Richmond, B.C. V7B-1B8

Tyee Air Sechelt - (604) 885-2214  
Porpoise Bay Road, Vancouver - (604) 689-8651  
Sechelt, B.C. VON-3AO Float Planes Only

Shirley Air Helicopters (604) 483-4112  
Powell River, B.C.

Pacific Helicopters Ltd. (604) 591-8265  
4193 - 104 Street,  
Delta, B.C.

Tillicum Bay Water Taxi (604) 885-2100  
Sechelt, B.C. VON-3AO

Sechelt Inlet Barge and Towing Co.  
Orange Road, (604) 886-2006  
Gibsons, B.C. VON-IVO

Weldwood Canada Ltd. (604) 685-4727  
Clowhom Falls, B.C.

## Cost Statement

March 24, 1982.

Wages:

March 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24.  
 October 9, 10, 13, 14.

7 days @ \$100.00 pd \$700.00  
 4 days @ \$100.00 pd \$400.00  
\$1100.00

Transportation:

Boat Rental  
 Motorcycle Rental  
 Gas and Oil

11 days @ \$15.00 pd \$165.00  
\$25.00  
\$340.00

Food and Supplies:

11 days @ \$20.00 pd \$220.00

Flagging and Thread:

\$15.00

Assays:

\$50.00

Report Preparation and Typing:

Total

\$275.00  
\$2000.00

*James W. Laird*

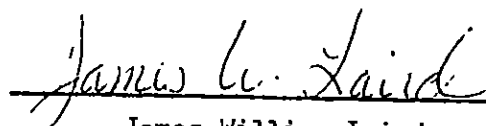
James W. Laird

Qualifications

I, James William Laird do state that;

- 1). I reside at Soames Point, B.C.
- 2). I am holder of F.M.C. Number 231415
- 3). I am a graduate of;
  - a). Rock and Mineral Identification  
by A.F. Shepherd P. Eng.  
Director of Prospectors Assistance  
Victoria, B.C.
  - b). Rock and Mineral Identification  
by Dr. E. Grove P.H.D.  
former Director of Prospectors Assistance  
Victoria, B.C.
  - c). Mineral Exploration for Prospectors  
by the District Geologists of B.C.  
David Thompson University, Nelson, B.C.
- 4). I was a recipient of the Prospectors Assistance Grant for 1981.

signed,

  
James William Laird

March 24, 1982.



SELKIRK



COLLEGE

CASTLEGAR, B. C., CANADA

COMMUNITY EDUCATION SERVICES

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

JIM LAIRD

HAS PARTICIPATED IN

"MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS"

144 HOUR COURSE

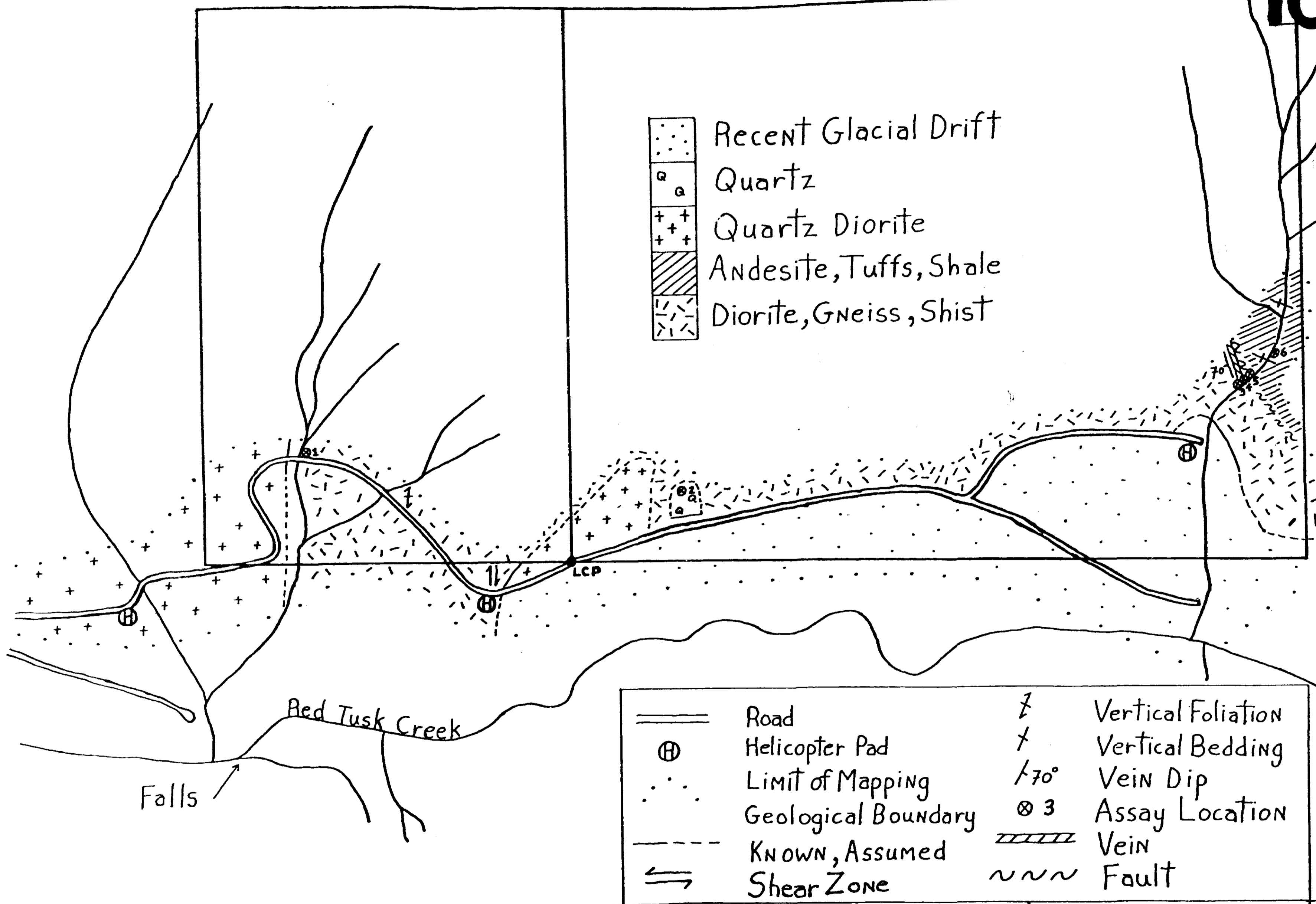
Co-sponsored by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources,  
the Ministry of Education,  
and Continuing Education, Selkirk College



*C. Frank Shepherd*  
INSTRUCTOR/PROGRAM COORDINATOR

*[Signature]*  
COMMUNITY EDUCATION

REPORT  
10279



- Recent Glacial Drift
- Quartz
- Quartz Diorite
- Andesite, Tuffs, Shale
- Diorite, Gneiss, Shist

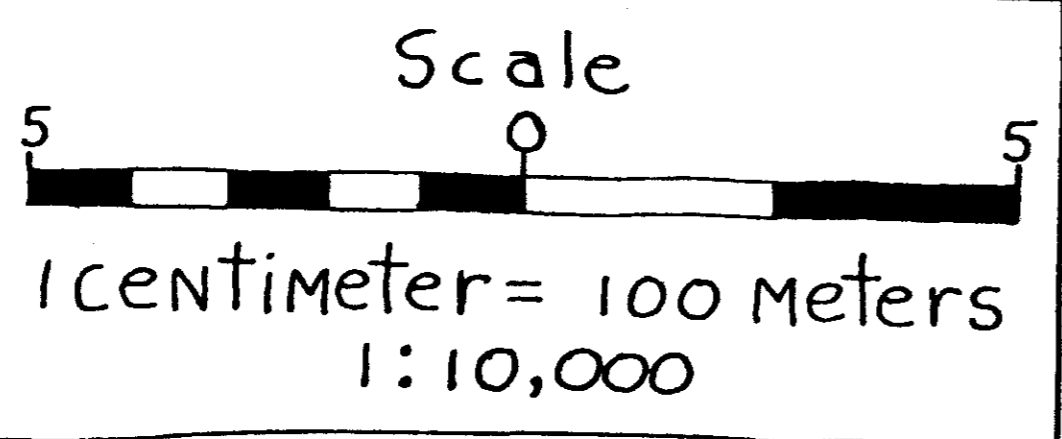
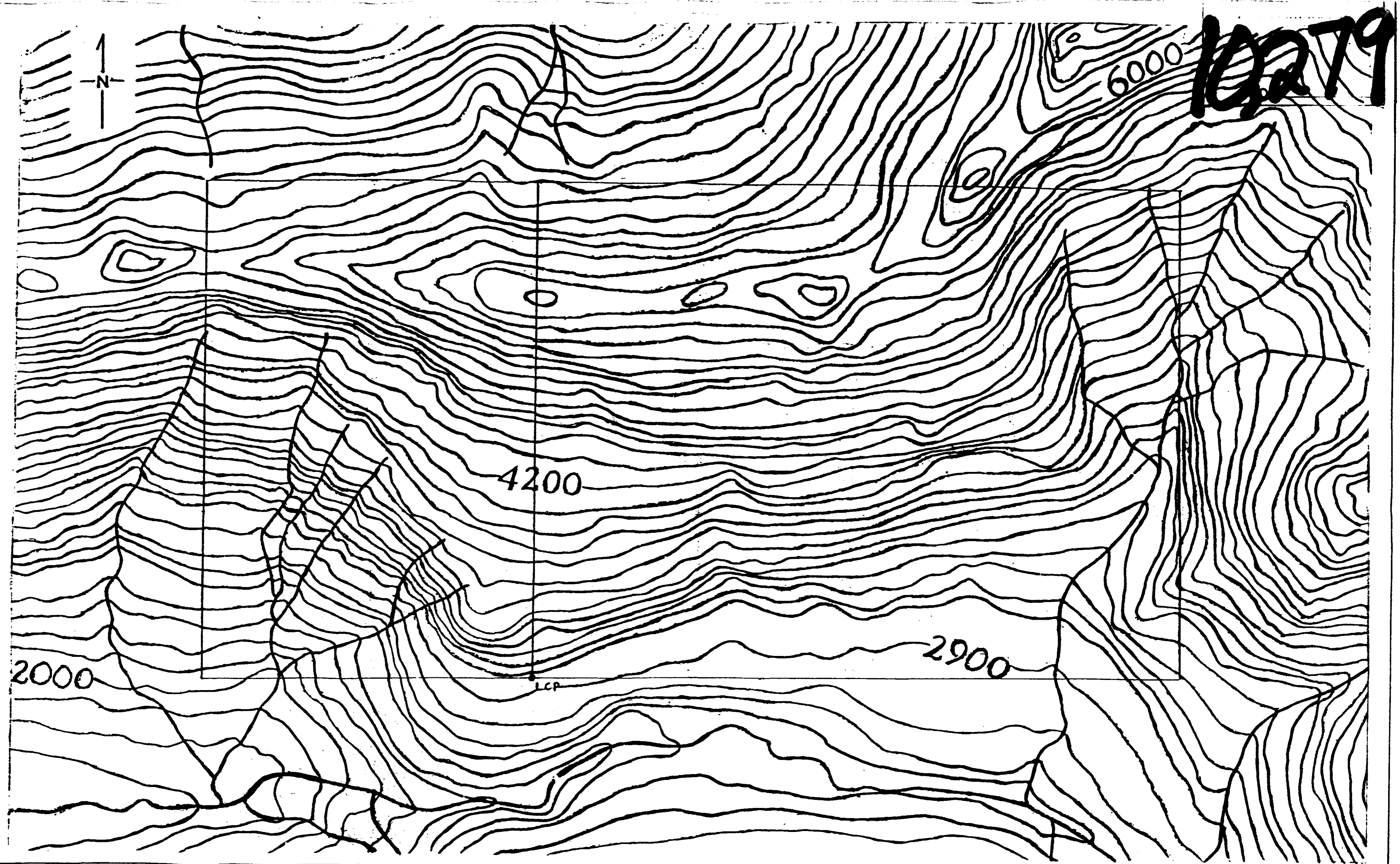
- Road
- Helicopter Pad
- Limit of Mapping
- Geological Boundary
- KNOWN, Assumed
- Shear Zone
- Vertical Foliation
- Vertical Bedding
- Vein Dip
- Assay Location
- Vein
- Fault

Geological Plan Map  
of the  
Silver Tusk Claims

Scale  
5 0 5  
1 centimeter = 100 meters  
1:10,000

NTS 92G14 West  
Lat. 49°46' Long. 123°21'  
Drawn By:  
J. Laird

Plan Map 1



Topographic Plan Map  
of the  
Silver Tusk Claims

Enlarged From:  
NTS 92G 14  
Edition 2

Plan Map 2

10279

Legend

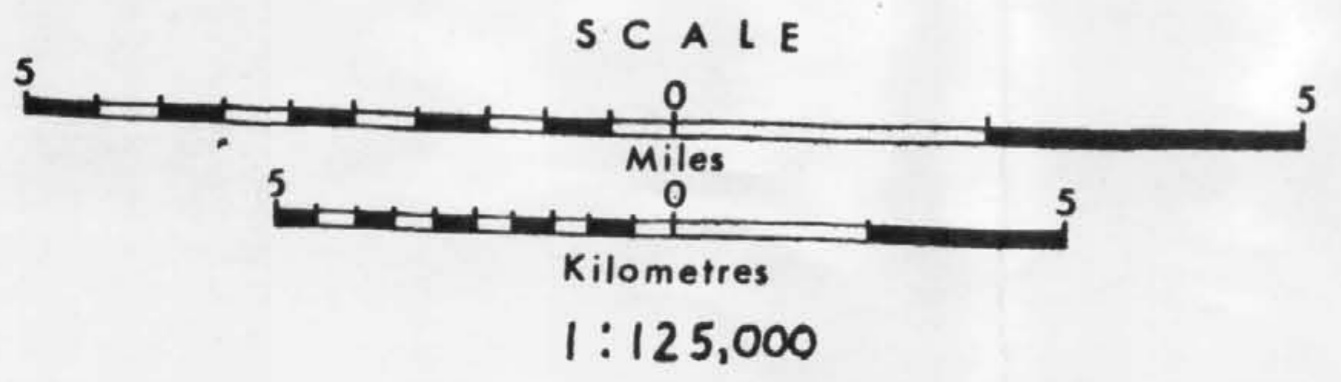
**Stratified Rocks**

- Recent**
- Q** Alluvial, marine and glacial deposits
- Tertiary to Recent**
- TQG** Garabaldi Group  
Basalt to rhyodacite flows and pyroclastics  
minor intercalated sediments
- Cretaceous**
- IKG** Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group  
Andesite to rhyodacite flows and pyroclastics  
greenstone, argillite; minor conglomerate,  
limestone and shist.

**Plutonic Rocks**

- g** Muscovite granite
- gd** Granodiorite
- gd'** Leucocratic granodiorite, tonalite,  
quartz diorite; minor biotite granite
- qd** Quartz diorite
- qd''** Leucocratic quartz diorite,  
minor granodiorite and tonalite
- d** Diorite, minor gabbro and quartz diorite
- gb** Gabbro, minor diorite

- Approximate limit of outcrop ..... ————
- Geological boundary (known, approximate) ————
- Attitude of bedding or flows (inclined, vertical) / X
- Attitude of foliation (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) / / /
- Outcrop examined; bedding or foliation absent X
- Fault (approximate) ~~~~~
- Fossil Locality (F)
- Dyke Swarms // // // //
- Observed minerals: MA - magnetite; PY - pyrite; PR - pyrrhotite  
CP - chalcopyrite; GA - garnet; SP - sphene



Geology of the Tantalus Range  
 Map Taken From O.F. 611 1979  
 By G.J. Woodsworth and J.A. Roddick

Plan Map 3