

VISA RESOURCES LTD.

NADA PROPERTY

Kamloops M. D. NTS 92 I/7E
Latitude 50° 27' N Longitude 120° 39' W

REPORT ON
GEOCHEMICAL, GEOPHYSICAL and GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE

- by -

V. Cukor, P. Eng.
NVC ENGINEERING LTD.

May, 1982
Vancouver, B. C.

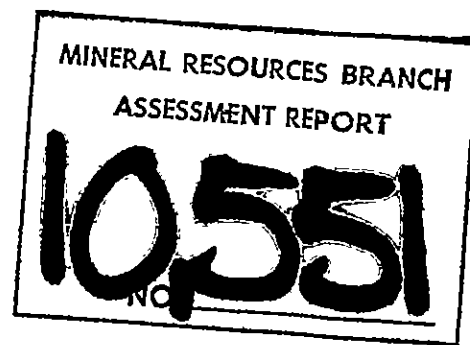


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VISA RESOURCES EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

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NADA PROPERTY

LOGAN LAKE, B. C. AREA

1. INTRODUCTION

During the period of May 10th to May 19th, 1982 a three man crew performed a reconnaissance program, including geological work, geochemical soil sampling and initial ground magnetic survey. The crew consisted of I. R. Borovic, P. Eng., Geological Engineer, D. L. Cukor, geology student, soil sampler and magnetometer operator, and the author. The work was conducted on behalf of the Vancouver based Visa Resources Ltd. and is to be used as assessment work.

No grid was cut for the surveys; a network of dirt roads, constructed in the past for logging operations and ranching purposes, were utilized. A government topographic map 1:50,000 was photographically enlarged to 1:10,000 scale and used as a topographic base to present survey results.

The main reason for this survey was to test the applicability of used methods, for easier planning of future work programs.

2. REVIEW

2.1 SUMMARY

The Nada Property is underlain by the Nicola Volcanics, showing intense hydrothermal alteration. Two copper showings are located in the close vicinity, and some copper mineralization was uncovered by past bulldozer trenching within the claim area.

Several geochemical soil copper anomalies were encountered on or very close to the Nada Claims, by a previous survey. It is yet to be seen whether any high values are associated with the area, with mineralization in the trenches.

The property was staked in such a manner as to cover a large airborne magnetic low area, revealed by a government survey. Strong NW-SE lineament was suggested by the same survey on the west part of the claims. Ground magnetic reconnaissance has failed as yet to find these features, but the survey encountered enough magnetic relief along profiles, and an associated magnetic high over the area of trenching by Meadow Creek.

2. REVIEW (CONT'D)

2.2 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Nada Property is a grass root exploration prospect, but recommendations for future programs are based on sound geological conclusions.

The broad, airborne magnetic low could be easily interpreted as being caused by a small granitic intrusion, underlying the Nicola Volcanics rather close to the surface. The existence of a small monzonite plug immediately south of the property, as well as evidence of widespread and intense hydrothermal activity, further substantiate this theory. Since the small intrusive bodies elsewhere in the Nicola Belt were found to be associated with important copper-molybdenum mineralization, the property is more than a fair exploration target. In the author's opinion, further exploration is fully warranted and should be attempted in several stages.

The first stage should start with a large line-cutting program. Since further exploration is planned to include geophysical I. P. survey, lines should be cut and cleared to allow easy access with the necessary equipment. The first stage should then continue with detailed geological mapping, geochemical soil survey and magnetic survey. If this stage is successful, the

2. REVIEW (CONT'D)

2.2 CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS (Cont'd)

second stage should follow with a geophysical I. P. survey and probably some rotary drilling. If this encounters any mineralization, a large scale diamond drilling program will be planned for the third stage.

2. REVIEW (CONT'D)

2.3 COST ESTIMATE

Stage I

Linecutting, 50 km. @ \$200/km.	\$ 10,000.00
Geological Mapping	6,000.00
Geochemical Soil Sampling	2,500.00
Magnetic Survey	2,500.00
Assays	1,500.00
Engineering, Data Presentation, Report	<u>5,000.00</u>
TOTAL Stage I Program	\$ <u>27,500.00</u>

Stage II (Contingent on Stage I success)

I. P. Survey, 50 km. @ \$500/km.	\$ 25,000.00
Drilling	35,000.00
Assays	2,000.00
Drill Supervision, Geological Interpretation, Report	<u>8,000.00</u>
TOTAL Stage II Program	\$ <u>70,000.00</u>

Summary of Costs

Stage I	\$ 27,500.00
Stage II	70,000.00
Inflation, Contingencies, Office Expenses	<u>22,500.00</u>
TOTAL	\$ <u>120,000.00</u>

If sufficient encouragement is achieved during Stages I and II, a detailed estimate for Stage III will be prepared.

3. PROPERTY

3.1 LOCATION

The Nada Claims are located 11 kilometers E/SE of the community of Logan Lake, B. C. and just north of Desmond Lake. The property straddles the Meadow Creek paved Highway.

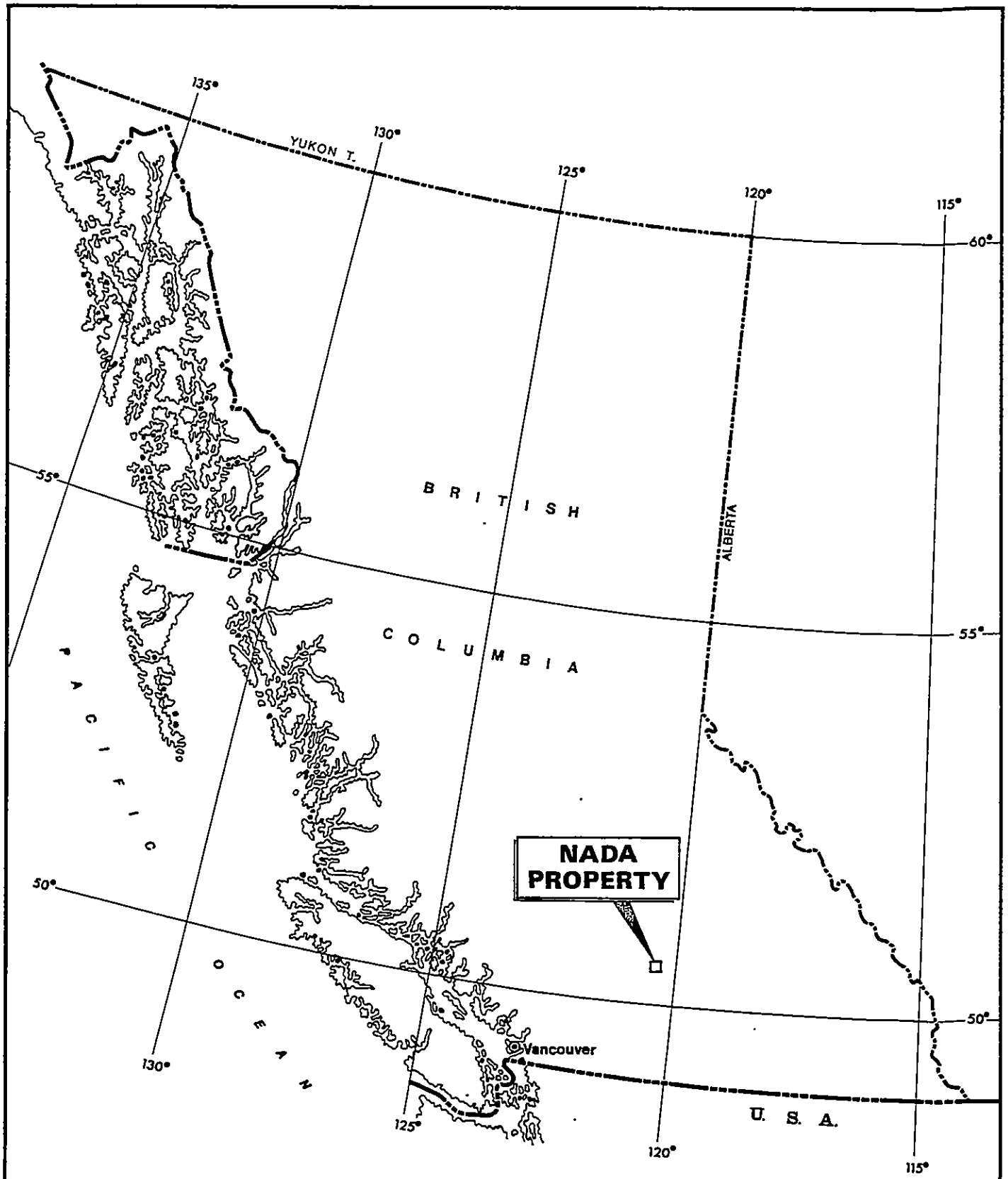
The claims are in the Kamloops Mining Division, at NTS 92 1/7E. They are centered at approximate north latitude $50^{\circ} 27'$ and west longitude $120^{\circ} 39'$ (see Figure 1).

Road distances to Kamloops, Merrit and Vancouver are 37, 58 and 410 kilometers respectively.

The property is in close vicinity of major copper mines. Lornex, Bethlehem Copper and Highmont Mines, as well as the Valley Copper ore body are only 20 - 25 kilometers west of the claims, and the Afton Mines ore body is about the same distance to the northeast.

3.2 ACCESS

The property is accessible by the paved Meadow Creek Highway, connecting to Vancouver via the Merrit-Princeton, or via the Ashcroft-Fraser Canyon. A dirt road to the Surrey Lake Fishing Resort crosses the east part of the claims, and the road to Homfray Lake traverses the western part. In addition, a network of 4 x 4 roads used in past for logging, provide ready



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**NADA PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP**

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

NTS 921/7E

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DATE: MAY 1982

SCALE: 0  100 miles

FIG. 1

3. PROPERTY (CONT'D)

3.2 ACCESS (Cont'd)

access to almost any part of the property.

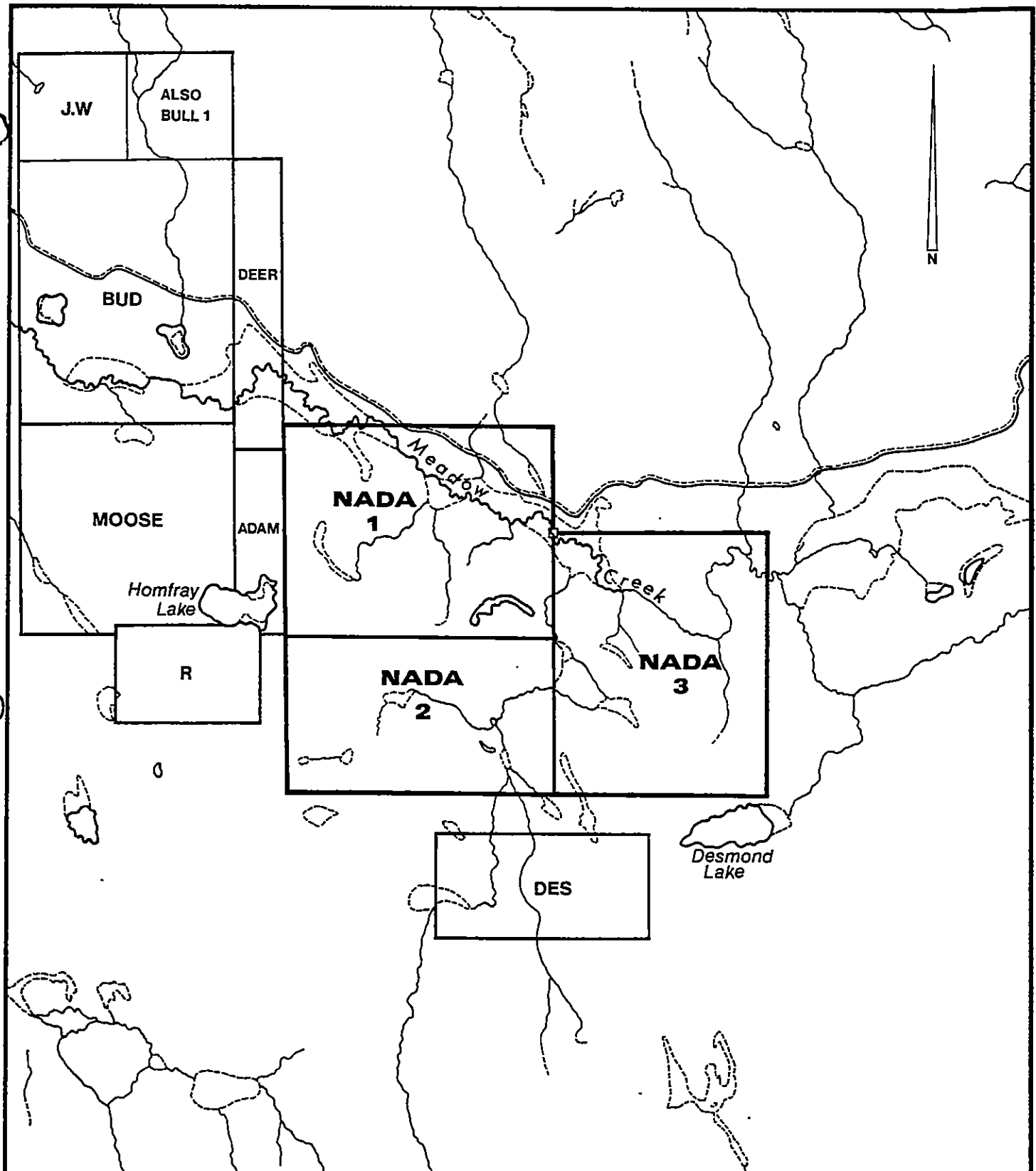
The claims are 37 road kilometers distant from Kamloops, B. C. which has daily air connections to Vancouver.

3.3 CLAIMS

The Nada Property consists of three contiguous mineral claims, with record numbers and anniversary dates as follows:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>
Nada 1	20	3513	May 27, 1984
Nada 2	15	3514	May 27, 1984
Nada 3	<u>20</u>	3515	May 27, 1984
TOTAL	55 Units		

The claims were located on the modified grid system by Alex Bartlett, as agent for I. R. Borovic of Vancouver, B. C. The author has found and examined a number of claim posts in the field. Although locations of some of the posts do not concur with the locations as marked on the Claim Map, the staking appears to be done in accordance with the B. C. Mineral Act. Due to high creek levels caused by the late spring run-off, the immediate location of the Legal Corner Post of the Nada 3 Claim was not accessible at the time of the field work.



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**NADA PROPERTY
CLAIM MAP**

KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

NTS 921/7E

V. CUKOR, P.Eng. - NVC ENGINEERING Ltd. - VANCOUVER, B.C.

DATE: MAY 1982

SCALE: 0  1 km

FIG. 2

3. PROPERTY (CONT'D)

3.4 TOPOGRAPHY and CLIMATE

The property occupies an area characterized by gentle sloping hills with an altitude from 1,200 to 1,400 meters above sea level. Open meadows alternate with a dense forest of pine, fir and spruce, with very little or no underbrush. Creeks are often dammed by beavers and form ponds and marshes overgrown with willows and aspen.

The area has a continental climate characterized by cold winters and hot summers. The property is within the B. C. Dry Belt; atmospheric precipitation being extremely rare during summer months.

Good quality timber is available on the property, and except for the driest years, ample water for exploration should be found in several streams and ponds.

4. GEOLOGY

4.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geological features of the Logan Lake area are shown on the 1" = 4 mile GSC Map, Nicola, Sheet 92 I (east half), by W. E. Lookfield, printed 1947 and reprinted in 1961, and also on the Map 886A accompanying GSC Memoir 249.

The property area falls within the broad belt of the Upper Triassic Nicola Group, consisting mainly of a variety of volcanic rocks. These are intruded by granitic rocks of the coast intrusions of the Jurassic age or younger. The Plutonic rocks of this variety west of Logan Lake are known under the name of Guichon Creek Batholith; to the east as Central Nicola Batholith; and to the north as the Iron Mask Batholith. In addition, numerous small granitic stocks appear within the Nicola Belt.

Both granitic plutonic rocks and Nicola Volcanics have an economic importance. Major copper ore bodies were developed within intrusives, and smaller but economically important accumulations of copper/molybdenum minerals are known in the vicinity of intrusive stocks within the Nicola layers.

Two copper showings closest to the Nada Claims reported by GSC are the Ford and the Dupont showings.

4. GEOLOGY (CONT'D)

4.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY (Cont'd)

The Ford is located on the highway, about 8 kilometers west of the Nada Claims. A 30 ton shipment from the small adit ran 0.3 oz/t silver and 2.14% copper. The Dupont showing is immediately west of Homfray Lake, where a 75 foot shaft, bulldozer trenches and cuts revealed copper mineralization in the fracture zone.

4.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY

Preliminary examination of geological features was carried out during the reconnaissance program by I. R. Borovic and the author. An important observation was, that although rock outcrops are scarce in a general area, they are abundant enough to carry out meaningful geological mapping on a large portion of the property.

All outcrops examined belong to the Nicola Volcanics. Although monzonite intrusives were reported in the area, no such rock type was encountered.

The volcanics include green to greenish grey andesites, black amygduloidal basalt flows, and locally tuffs and volcanic breccia. In localities the rock is porphyritic. Fracturing is quite intense and widespread evidence of hydrothermal activity was noted. The most common alteration products are epidote, chlorite and

4. GEOLOGY (CONT'D)

4.2 LOCAL GEOLOGY (Cont'd)

hematite, and locally stockworks of quartz veinlets were observed. The most intense alterations were noted south of Desmond Lake, where original rock was almost completely decomposed into chloritized clay, along strong, north/northwest striking fracture system. On the banks of Meadow Creek several bulldozer trenches uncovered limonitic carbonate with stockwork of quartz veins, brightly coloured green by fuchsite. Although some malachite was also detected, no primary copper minerals were noted.

5. GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE

5.1 FIELD and LAB PROCEDURES

A total of 39 soil samples were collected for geochemical assays. In preparation for the sampling existing roads were surveyed by the chain and brunton method and 50 meter intervals were marked with red ribbon. Soil samples were collected at 500 meter intervals everywhere except for the area where malachite stained, limonitized, quartz-carbonate was excavated by bulldozer trenches. In this area sampling was done at closer spacing.

Samples were collected from shallow holes (mainly between 10 - 20 cm. deep), preferrably from the top of the "b" horizon which, on the majority of the property, is represented by brownish clay. Where this horizon was not developed, the material immediately below the humus was sampled. All samples were packed in the standard paper envelopes and marked and shipped to General Testing Laboratories to be assayed for copper.

In the laboratory, samples were dried, sifted and 1 gram of the -80 mesh fraction was dissolved in hot aqua regia, diluted and processed by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric Method.

5. GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE (CONT'D)

5.2 DATA PRESENTATION

All sample locations and copper values are shown on Figure 3. Since only a small number of samples were taken, statistical evaluation of results was not attempted, and no histograms of distribution are presented. Too few samples were taken over too large an area to enable any contouring of values.

5.3 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The dry climate of the area caused development of limey caliche in the soil which in turn caused relative immobility of the copper ions. Thus the presence of this limey "horizon" in soil can mask a significant underlying copper deposit, even in an area with relatively thin soil cover. In such areas the anomalous threshold would be considerably lower than usual, and often isolated erratic high values appear, where normally a consistent anomalous zone would be encountered.

Bearing this in mind, the widespread soil samples were taken with intention to examine whether any relief is found and whether further widespread detailed geochemical soil survey should be undertaken.

From the author's past experience in the general area, any assays higher than 50 ppm copper should be considered anomalous. Results obtained from the

5. GEOCHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE (CONT'D)

5.3 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS (Cont'd)

reconnaissance ranged between 9 and 89 ppm copper, with most values being below 35 ppm copper. A very positive result of the survey is the fact that two areas of special interest responded with anomalous readings. The areas are: a zone of trenching immediately south of Meadow Creek, and the area of very intense hydrothermal alterations at the point where Homfray Lake Road joins Surrey Lake Road.

The positive response of this reconnaissance is encouraging and further detailed geochemical survey is fully warranted.

6. GROUND MAGNETIC RECONNAISSANCE

6.1 FIELD PROCEDURE

The roads surveyed for the Geochemical Reconnaissance were also used for the initial magnetic survey. A total of 12.5 kilometers of survey was performed, with readings taken at 100 meter intervals along the baseline and 50 meter stations along all other roads. The survey was performed by D. L. Cukor, geology student, who has several years experience as magnetometer operator.

The instrument used was a Geometrics Unimag Proton Magnetometer, Model 6-836, with a sensitivity of 10 gammas. The check points for diurnal corrections were established by initially surveying the baseline; and after correcting the readings, each station on the baseline could be considered a base station for a corresponding crossline. During the survey each crossline was tied to the base station at the start and completion of the survey.

6.2 DATA PRESENTATION

The instrument measures the Total Magnetic Field. After diurnal corrections were made all results were reduced by 57,000 gammas; so 58,000 gammas of total field reads 1,000 gammas. These reduced values were then plotted on magnetic profiles (see Figure 4), with locations of the profiles shown on the 1:10,000 Topographic Plan (Figure 3).

6. GROUND MAGNETIC RECONNAISSANCE (CONT'D)

6.3 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Magnetometer readings over the survey area range from 57,180 to 57,980 gammas of the Total Magnetic Field, showing a total magnetic relief of 800 gammas.

Along the profiles, numerous sharp variations in readings were encountered, most likely resulting from different structural elements within the Nicola deposits. Up to this point however, no sufficient amount of magnetic survey and geological mapping has been done to attempt to correlate geological features with magnetic relief. The positive, but yet unexplained result of the survey is the apparent high magnetic response over the area of trenching. Weak copper mineralization and anomalous geochemical response are also characteristic of the area. Brief examination of the outcrops did not reveal any unusually high magnetite concentrations; but much more detailed geological mapping, as well as detailed magnetic survey, will be necessary in the future programs.

Respectfully submitted,

V. Cukor, P. Eng.
NVC ENGINEERING LTD.

May 31, 1982

CERTIFICATE

I, VLADIMIR CUKOR, of 2830 West 37th Avenue,
Vancouver, British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that:

1. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with business address as above;
2. I graduated from the University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, in 1963;
3. I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the Geological Section of the Association of Professional Engineers in the Province of British Columbia;
4. I have practised my profession as a Geological Engineer for the past 19 years, both in Yugoslavia and in Canada;
5. That I have personally supervised and/or performed work described in this report;
6. That D. L. Cukor is well experienced and qualified to perform magnetic survey and geochemical surveys.

V. Cukor, P. Eng.
NVC ENGINEERING LTD.

May, 1982

APPENDIX

LIST OF EMPLOYEES AND COSTS INCURRED DURING THE
VISA RESOURCES EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Field Work

Wages

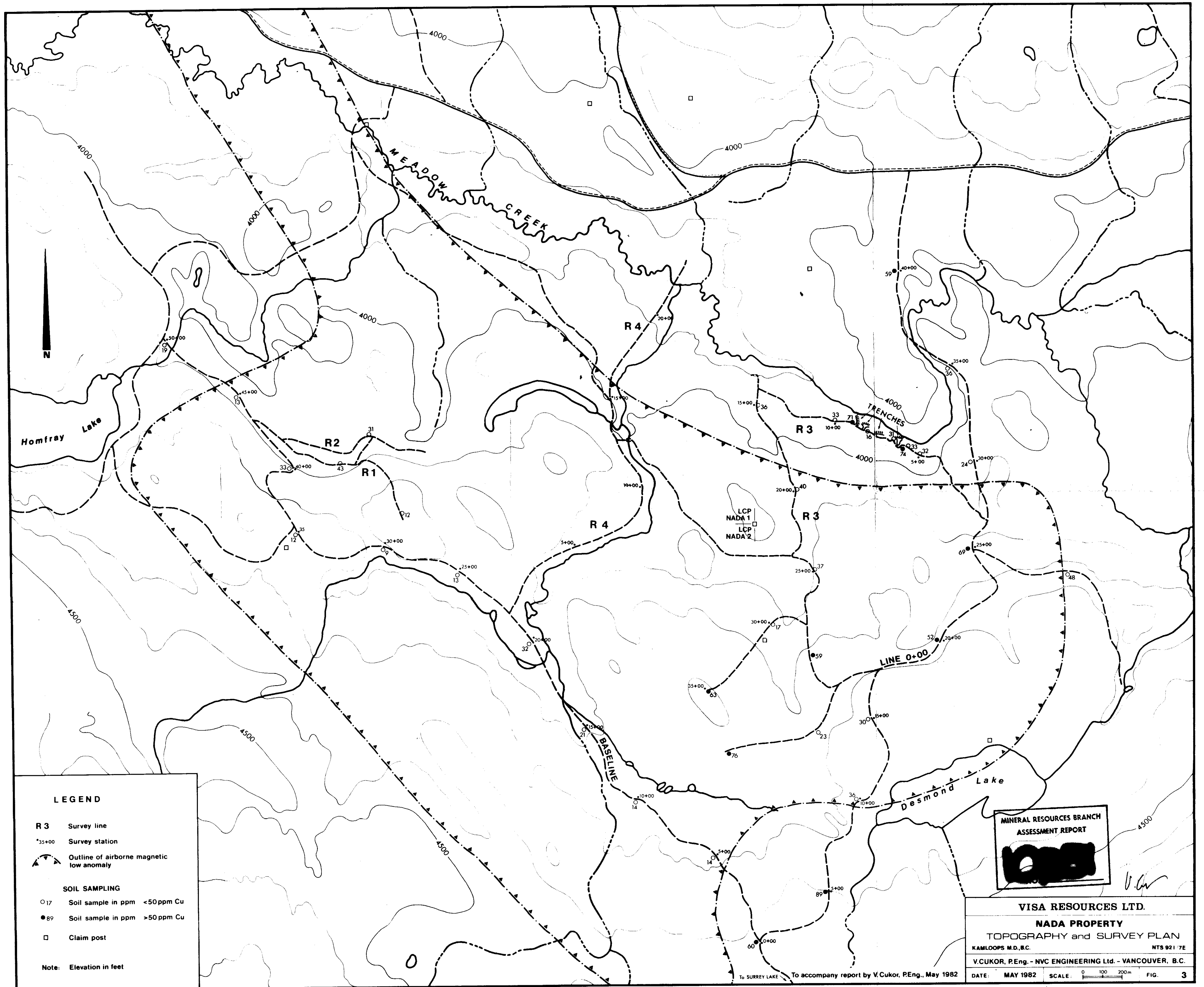
V. Cukor, P. Eng., 9 days @ \$300/day	\$ 2,700.00
I. R. Borovic, P. Eng., 9 days @ \$300/day	2,700.00
D. Cukor, Soil Sampler and Magnetometer Operator 9 days @ \$175	1,575.00

Field Expenses

Vehicle Rental, 9 days @ \$50/day	450.00
Gasoline	168.53
Room and Board	717.28
Groceries	125.89
Miscellaneous Expenses	94.50

Report

V. Cukor, P. Eng., 5 days @ \$300/day	1,500.00
D. Cukor, Data Organizing, 2 days @ \$150/day	300.00
N. Cukor, Drafting	350.00
Assays	125.00
Topo Map Enlargement	175.00
Typing, Printing, Binding	<u>150.00</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>\$ 11,131.20</u></u>



LEGEND

- R 3 Survey line
- *35+00 Survey station
- Outline of airborne magnetic low anomaly
- SOIL SAMPLING**
- 17 Soil sample in ppm <math>< 50\text{ ppm Cu}</math>
- 89 Soil sample in ppm $> 50\text{ ppm Cu}$
- Claim post

Note: Elevation in feet

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT



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NADA PROPERTY

TOPOGRAPHY and SURVEY PLAN

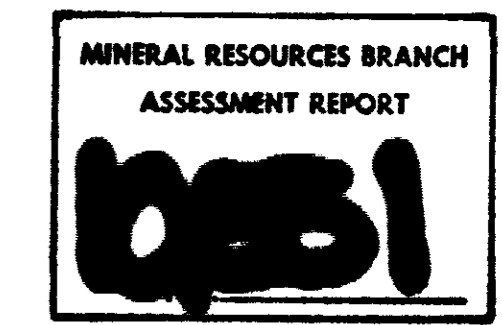
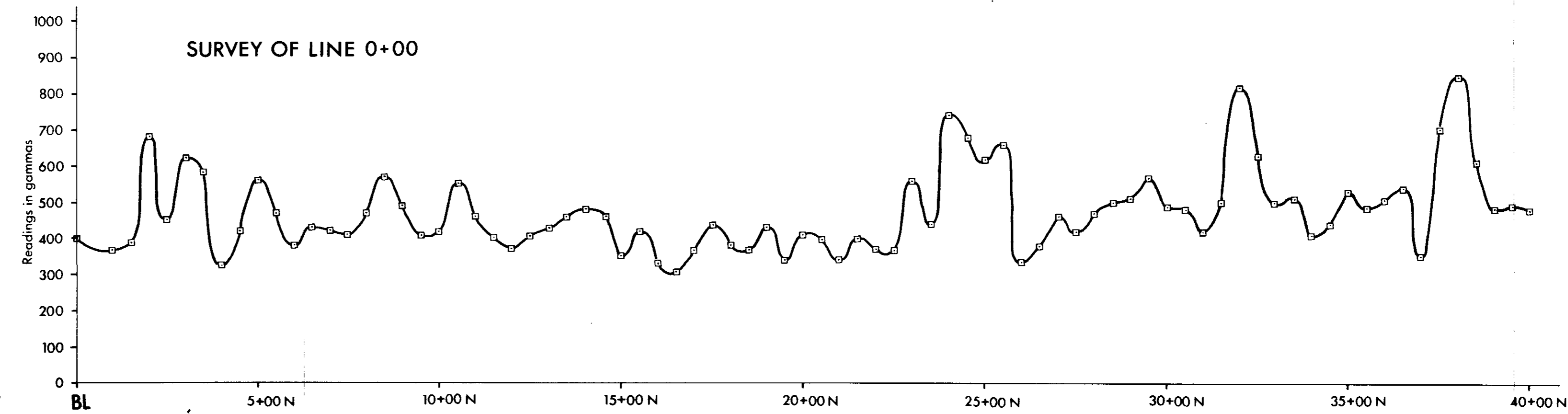
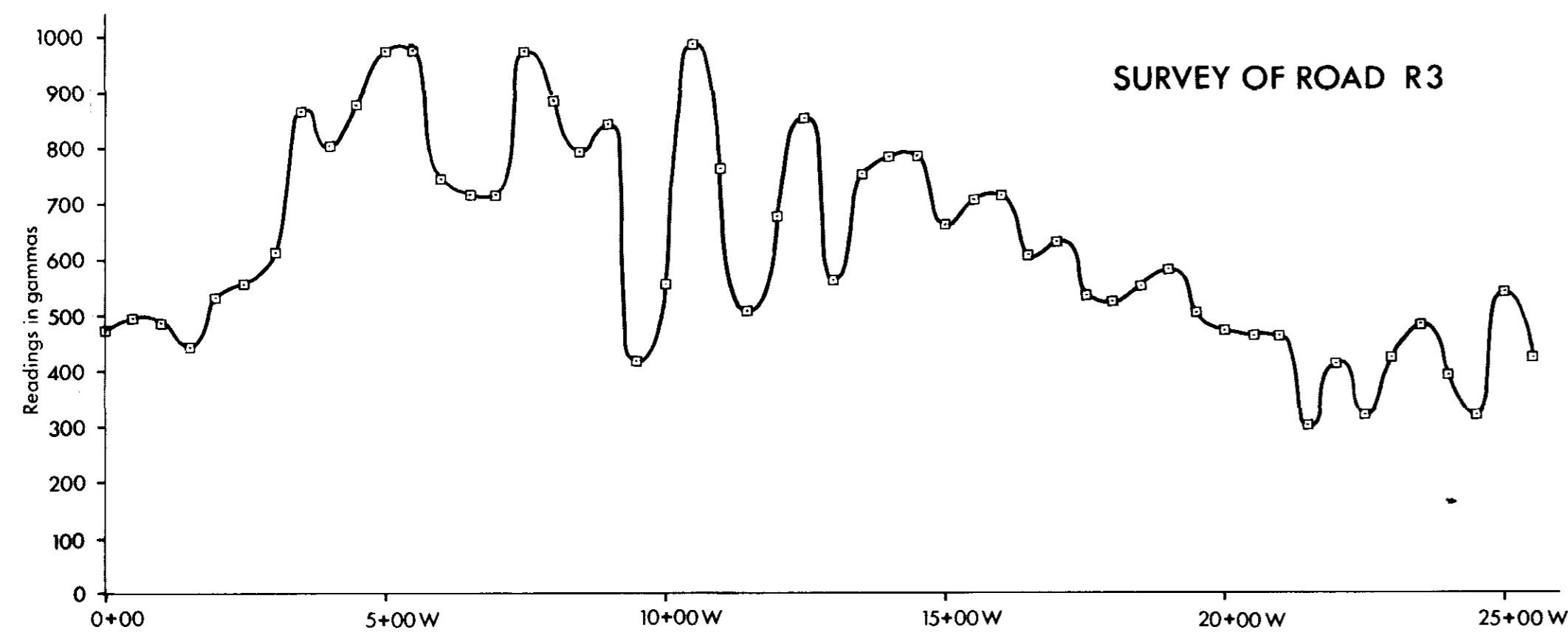
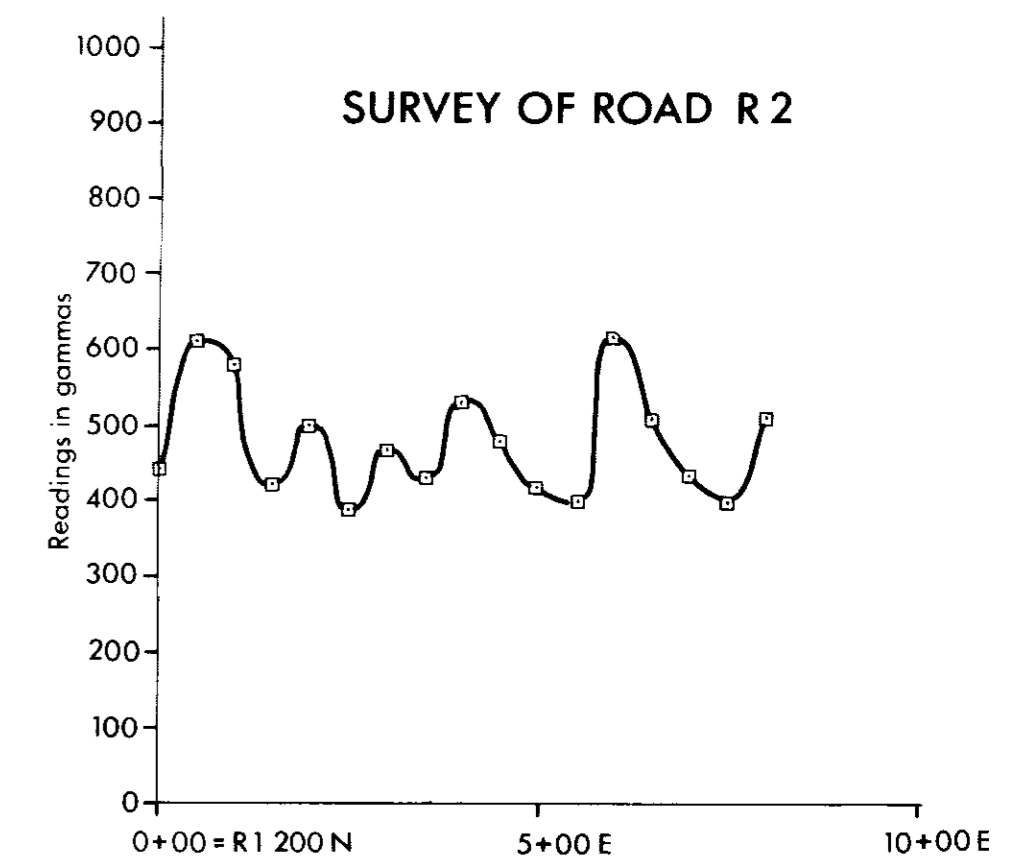
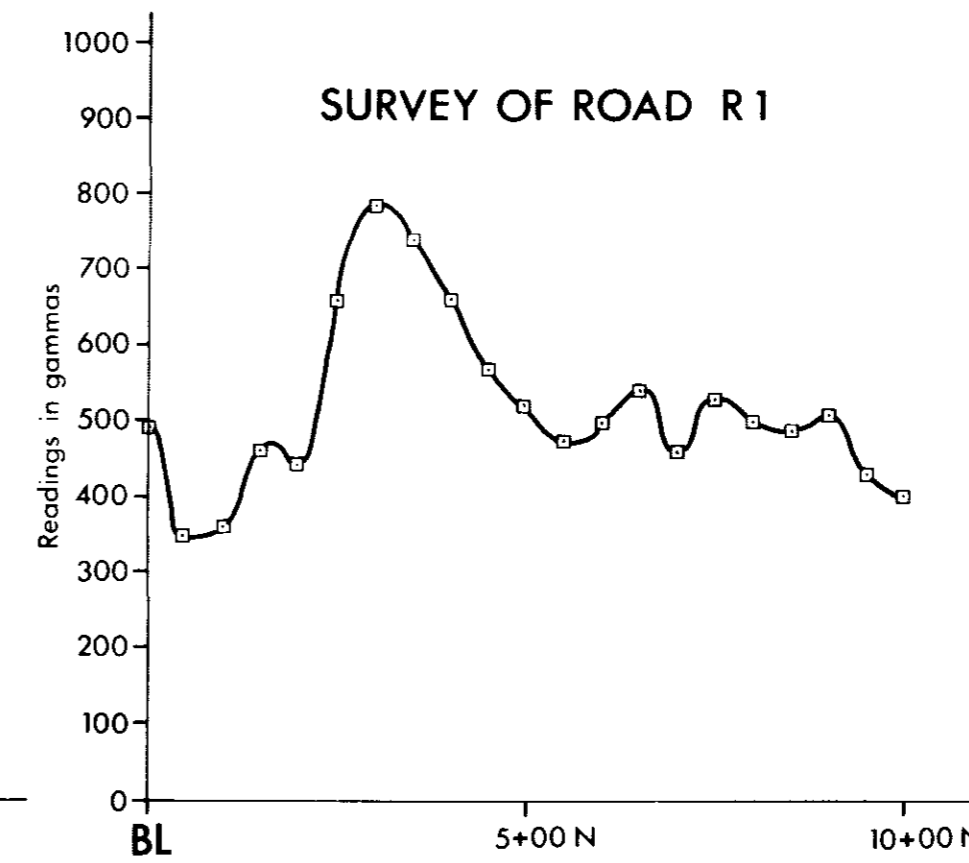
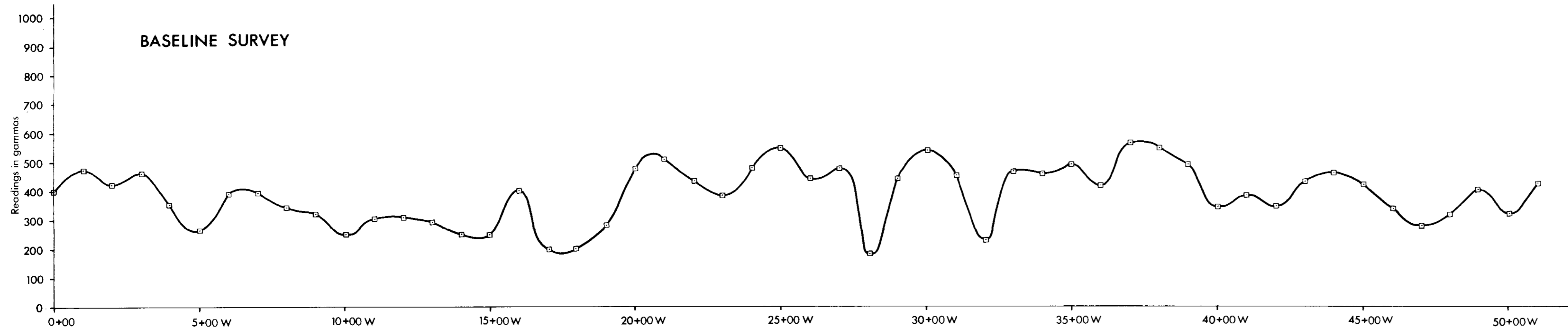
KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.

NTS 921/7E

V. CUKOR, P. Eng. - NVC ENGINEERING Ltd. - VANCOUVER, B.C.

DATE: MAY 1982 SCALE: 0 100 200m FIG. 3

To SURREY LAKE To accompany report by V. Cukor, P. Eng., May 1982



Note: For profile locations see Fig. 3

V. Cukor

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NADA PROPERTY	
MAGNETIC SURVEY - PROFILES	
KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.	NTS 921/7E
V. CUKOR, P. Eng. - NVC ENGINEERING Ltd. - VANCOUVER, B.C.	
DATE: MAY 1982	FIG. 4