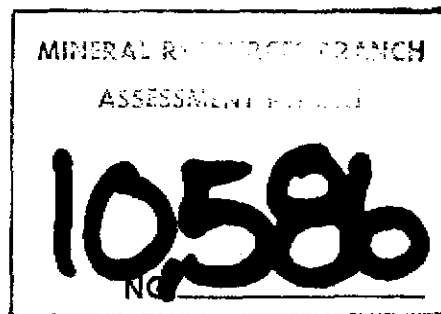


SANDI-JO RESOURCES INC.



part 1
of 2

**MT. TOM PROPERTY
CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.**

**RESULTS OF SAMPLING AND
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT**

JUNE 1981

**CARIBOO GEOTECHNICAL
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REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, SAMPLING, AND
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPLORATION OF THE MT. TOM PROPERTY;
MINERAL CLAIMS JJF (1652), PERRY MAC M (71),
BJ GROUP (1654, 1655).

Mt. Tom, Sugar Creek Area
Cariboo Mining Division, British Columbia
N.T.S. Map Area 93H/4E
Latitude 53° 10' 30''N, Longitude 121° 43'W

for

SANDI-JO RESOURCES INCORPORATED
316 Yale Road West
Chilliwack, B.C.

by

K. Vincent Campbell, Ph.D.

Report Submitted July 3rd, 1981

P.O. Box 66
Wells, B.C.
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APPENDICES

Appendix I	B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report 1934, pages 26,27
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- Appendix II A. Bowman, Report on the Geology of the Mining District of Cariboo, B.C., v.3, pt. 1, pages 40-42
- Appendix III G. Hanson, Barkerville Gold Belt, Cariboo District, B.C., G.S.C. Memoir 181, 1935, pages 37-38
- Appendix IV Correspondence from J.T. McKelvie to B.Bullock, September 11, 1964
- Appendix V Assay Certificates

SUMMARY

The Mt. Tom property consists of four claim groups (some 21 ½ units) located on the north slope of Mt. Tom, about 12.5 km northwest of Wells, B.C. in the Cariboo Mining Division.

The property is underlain by black phyllites and slaty argillites, similar to those that make up the bedrock to the southeast in the Wells-Barkerville area, a historical placer and lode gold mining camp. There are numerous quartz veins exposed along the streams and the veins have two general orientations; striking southeast or east parallel to the host rocks, or striking north to northeast and crossing the attitude of the host rocks.

Mineralization has been noted in quartz veins of both general orientations. The veins locally contain pyrite, galena, and sphalerite in decreasing order of occurrence. Electrum, a gold and silver alloy, has been reported to occur at one locality. Veins with the highest values previously reported are adjacent to, or lie on, northeast trending fracture zones. Some amount of stripping and trenching has been done on the property but this work has mostly been obliterated by recent slumping.

Several selected samples of quartz veins were collected in June 1981 in the course of preparing this property report. Assays of vein quartz with abundant hydrous iron oxides range up to 0.264 oz/ton gold and 0.20 oz/ton silver. More significant amounts of gold and silver occur in sphalerite and galena found in some of the quartz veins. At one location a sphalerite-rich sample assayed 0.748 oz/ton gold and 9.40 oz/ton silver and a galena-rich sample assayed 35.42 oz/ton silver. One sample of the host phyllite had a relatively high content of lead and the possibility of stratigraphic control on sulphide and precious metal mineralization in the secretional-type quartz veins should be explored.

A two stage exploration program is recommended. The first stage involves geochemical stream sediment sampling, geological mapping, prospecting, stripping and trenching. The second stage is the percussion drilling of selected target areas.

INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of Mr. Joseph Smith, Director of Sandi-Jo Resources Incorporated, 316 Yale Road West, Chilliwack, B.C. on June 5, 1981. The report presents the results of a brief geological examination and sampling of quartz veins and host rock on the Mt. Tom property in the Sugar Creek area northwest of Wells, B.C. The objectives of the work were to examine the occurrence, distribution, and precious metal content of quartz veins on the property and to make recommendations for exploration and development.

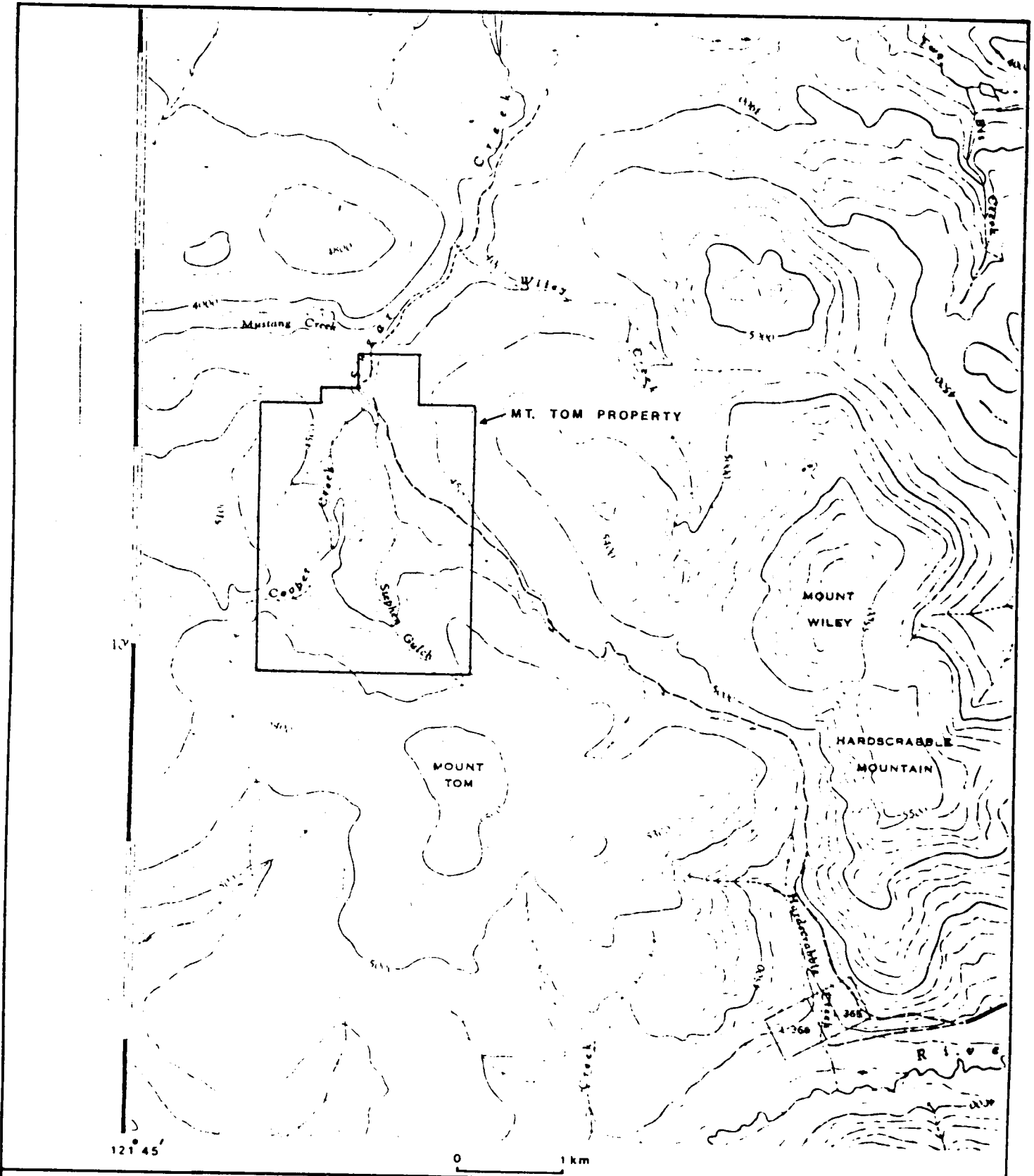
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Mt. Tom property refers to a group of claims; namely the JJF, BJ, and Perry Mac M claims, which are currently held by Sandi-Jo Resources Inc. in the Cariboo Mining Division. The area is situated within National Topographic System area 93H/4E northwest of Mt. Tom (Figure 1) and includes much of the drainage basins of Cooper and Stephen Creeks which flow into Sugar Creek at the north side of the property (Figure 2).

Access to the property is by a 4-wheel drive road (Hardscrabble Road) from the village of Wells, about 16 km by road to the southeast. The road is motorable as far as the Sugar Creek ford. Beyond the ford a track reaches upper Cooper Creek. A track also runs from the Hardscrabble Road to the confluence of Sugar Creek and Stephen Gulch.

CLIMATE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claims lie in the Southeast Interior Climatic Region, popularly referred to as the Interior Wet Belt. It is characterized by moderate precipitation (mean annual precipitation of 75 to 130 cm) and a wide range of temperature (mean daily temperature in January of -18 to -30°C, in July of 15 to 21°C). In most years snow remains on the ground from the first week of November to early June, limiting exploration and development. There is



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Topographic Map of Claim Group

Scale: 1:50,000

Figure 2 June 15/81

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There is sufficient water on the property for drilling purposes.

The claims are situated on the northerly slopes of Mt. Tom (elevation 1,720 m) and have a relief of about 350 m. Mt. Tom lies on the western edge of the Quesnel Highland Physiographic Region and is a remnant of a dissected plateau. The streams on the property drain a Pleistocene cirque and they lie in deep (30 to 60 m) V-shaped valleys which in many places have flat bottoms several times as wide as their creeks. Between the streams are steep ridges of glacial moraine. There are numerous active slumps of colluvium and moraine into the drainageways.

The lower parts of the property are forested with spruce and moderately thick buck-brush and slide alder. The brush thins out with altitude and there are several upland boggy areas.

OWNERSHIP AND CLAIMS STATUS

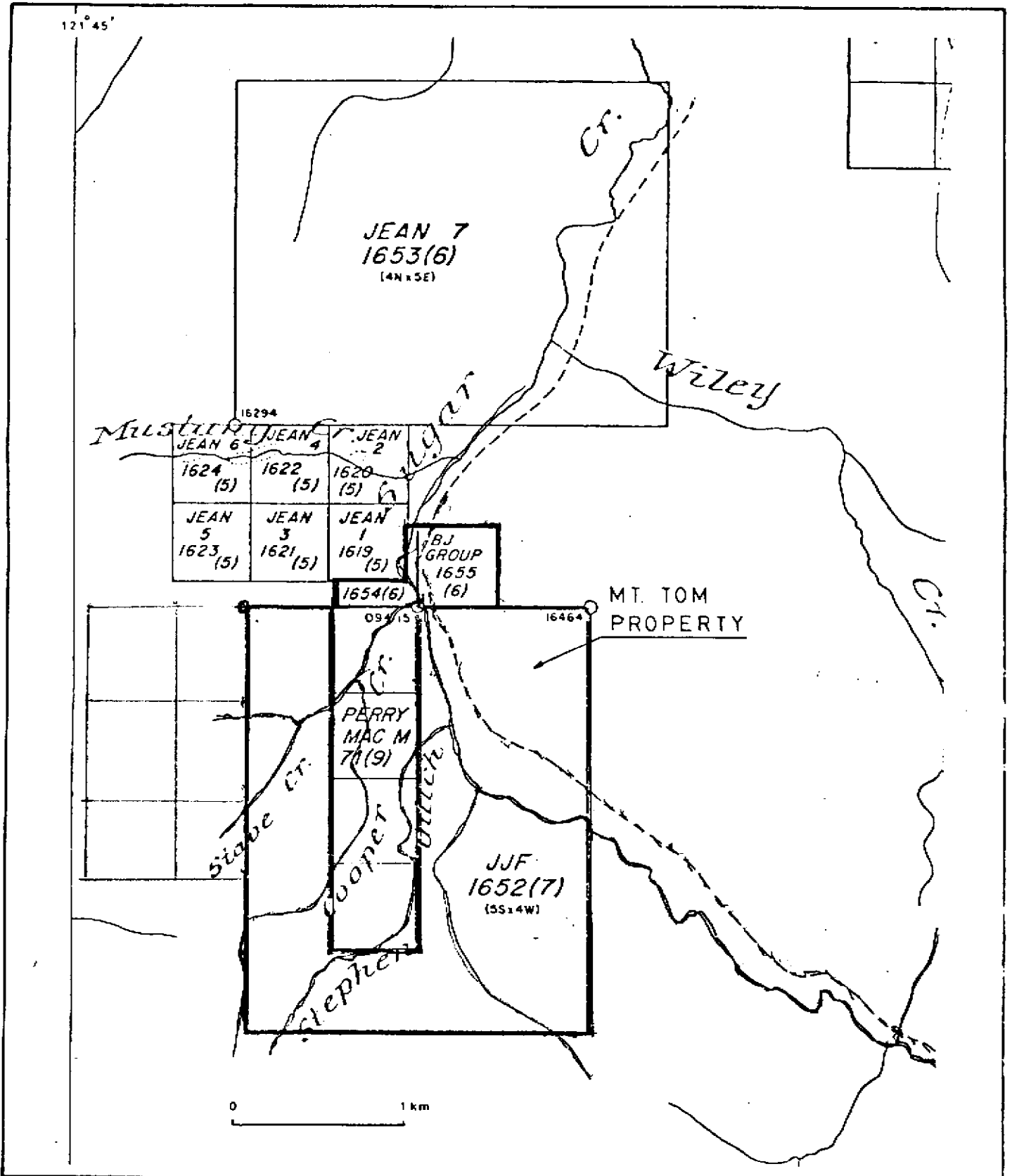
The mineral claims of the Mt. Tom property, shown in Figure 3, are held by Sandi-Jo Resources Inc. by an option agreement with J.T. McKelvie dated June 1, 1981. I examined the legal and initial posts of the JJF and BJ claim groups and they are as stated in the claim records. Table 1 summarizes information of the claims.

Table 1. Summary of claim information

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>	<u>Recorded Holder</u>
JJF	1652	20	June 4, 1982	J.T. McKelvie
BJ Group	1654, 1655	2	June 2, 1982	J.T. McKelvie
Perry Mac M	71	4	Sept. 18, 1981	J.T. McKelvie

REFERENCES

The following is a chronological listing of public reports relevant to the Mt. Tom property including references to the mining area immediately north of the property. The B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Reports make several references to placer



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Claim Plan M93H/4E

Scale 1:31,250

Figure 3 June 15/81

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operations in the vicinity of the claims but only that of 1934 refers to hard rock mining. All of these materials were examined in the course of preparing this report.

1. B.C. Minister of Mines Reports for the years:
 - 1880, page 424
 - 1881, page 393
 - 1886, pages 234,238,239
 - 1906, page 44
 - 1912, page 50
 - 1913, page 57
 - 1926, page 168
 - 1934, pages 26,27 (Appendix I)
 - 1941, page 86
2. Report on the Geology of the Mining District of Cariboo, B.C., A. Bowman, Geological Survey of Canada, Annual Report 1887-88, Volume 3, Part 1, pages 40-42 (Appendix II).
3. Bedrocks and Quartz Veins of Barkerville Map-Area, Cariboo District, B.C., W.L. Uglow, Geological Survey of Canada, Summary Report 1922, Part A, page 85.
4. Placer and Vein Gold Deposits of Barkerville, Cariboo District, B.C., W.A. Johnston and W.L. Uglow, Geological Survey of Canada, Summary Report 1932, Part A1, page 31.
5. Barkerville Gold Belt, Cariboo District, B.C., G. Hanson, Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 181, 1935, pages 37-38 (Appendix III).
6. Geology of the Antler Creek Area, Cariboo District, B.C., A. Sutherland Brown, B.C. Department of Mines Bulletin No. 38, 1957.
7. Geology of the McBride Map-Area, B.C., R.B. Campbell, E.W. Mountjoy, and F.G. Young, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 72-35.
8. Stratigraphy and Structure of the Barkerville-Cariboo River Area, Central B.C., L.C. Struik, 1979, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 79-1B, pages 33-38.
9. Snowshoe Formation, Central B.C., L.C. Struik, 1981, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 81-1A, pages 213-216.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Mr. James McKelvie who freely made available his notes, sketches, and references on the claims of the Mt. Tom property that he has worked for many years.

BRIEF STATEMENT OF REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Mt. Tom area is on the northeast flank of the northwest trending Lightning Creek Anticlinorium, whose axis lies some 25 km to the southwest. The regional strike of the rock units is northwest-southeast and they dip moderately to steeply northeast. The older rocks in the area have most recently (Struik, 1981) been classed as part of the Snowshoe Formation, a sequence of Paleozoic or older thin bedded metasedimentary rocks. These are overlain unconformably by Pennsylvanian volcanic and related rocks of the Antler Formation, as exposed on Mt. Wiley and Mt. Tom. The rocks have been regionally dynamo-thermally metamorphosed to a medium grade (amphibolite facies). Major faults have a trend parallel to the regional strike and are offset by northeast trending faults.

The claims lie toward the northwestern known end of the Barkerville Gold Belt, a term used to describe the northwest trending zone of gold placers and gold quartz veins. The controls of gold mineralization are not clearly defined, but in general the gold quartz veins are related, but not restricted, to northeast trending faults (Sutherland Brown, 1957). A second set of quartz veins, often barren, is widely developed and has a strike parallel to the enveloping country rocks. It is generally considered, for example Sutherland Brown (1957), that the quartz has arisen from siliceous secretions out of the country rocks and is not related to an intrusive event. Because the quartz fills fractures and occurs in faults which cut the Paleozoic rocks the age of gold and quartz mineralization is post-Pennsylvanian. The mineralization is older than Tertiary, since gravels of this age contain placer deposits.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Figure 4 is a property plan showing the distribution of reported and observed quartz veins. The plan is a copy of a sketch map provided by J.T. McKelvie, who has held a minimum of 10 claims in the area of Cooper Creek since 1948. The locations of published references are approximated on this map, which is a useful working sketch of the area.

The first published report of work on what is now the Mt. Tom property is that of Bowman in 1888 (Appendix II). The sites Bowman refers to are as follows.

- B-1 Coopers Gulch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its mouth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' vein with plenty of pyrite, galena, ferric hydrate, chlorite, feldspar and quartz. Assay showed trace of gold.
- B-2 galena ledge, 2,500' up Coopers Gulch, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' vein of quartz, little galena, pyrite. Assay showed trace of gold, 0.525 oz/ton silver.
- B-3 galena ledge, crossing Sugar Creek, 1 mile above Coopers Creek.
- B-4 forks of Coopers Gulch, barren-looking quartz vein with white talc.
- B-5 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile up east fork of Coopers Gulch, barren quartz.
- B-6 mouth of Coopers Creek on Sugar Creek, 2 or 3' quartz vein with pyrite. Assay gave trace of gold, no silver.

Hanson (1935, Appendix III) refers to the North Star group of claims on Cooper Creek, which were explored in 1933 by the Premier Gold Mining Co. Ltd. Quartz veins were developed by open cuts, none greater than 10' in depth. No commercial grade ore was found.

In the late 1940's Mr. Bill Armstrong, holder of the claims at that time and later a partner of Mr. McKelvie, sank a shaft north of the mouth of Cooper Creek. According to the sketch that McKelvie provided and to the claim plan it appears that the shaft lies outside the Mt. Tom property. It would be necessary to ascertain the location line of the BJ claims, the shaft location, and the boundary of the adjacent Jean claims (Figure 3) to verify this. It is thought that the shaft was about 35' deep and reached

replacement ore in limestone (J.T. McKelvie, personal communication, 1981).

Mssrs. Armstrong and McKelvie opened up (c. 1958) a vein near the confluence of Stave and Cooper Creeks, squaring off a face at right angles to the strike of the vein. Sites of samples which were assayed for McKelvie are also shown in Figure 4. The assay certificates are not available but the results were described in a letter to a Mr. Bullock from McKelvie, dated September 11, 1964 (Appendix IV) and are as follows.

M-1 chip sample across vein with stringers of pyrite and fine grained galena contained 0.80 oz/ton gold and 1.6 oz/ton silver.

M-2 selected sample from the "upper vein"; galena with 0.16 oz/ton gold and 46.8 oz/ton silver, sphalerite with 4.28 oz/ton gold and 6.1 oz/ton silver.

Mr. McKelvie reports (personal communication, 1981) that electrum was found in the "upper vein" some time prior to his activity on the claims.

Over the period the ground has been worked a great deal of effort has been expended in stripping the quartz veins, but these have since been covered by slumps of colluvium and moraine. J.T. McKelvie established a road to the "upper vein" on the east fork of Cooper Creek (c.1953-65) but it requires remedial work to make it usable. An old placer flume ran into Stave Creek and is now mostly obliterated.

GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

The claims area was visited on June 6th, 7th, and 10th, 1981. Traverses were made up Stave, Cooper, and Stephen Creeks and along the track to the "upper vein". Figure 4 shows the quartz veins that were examined and the location of samples collected for analysis.

Country Rocks

The bedrocks in the area are predominantly black to greenish gray phyllites, black slaty argillites, and dark silvery gray garnet mica schists. In many places these are thoroughly pyritized (JJF-7,13). Less prevalent rocks are brown phyllites,

micaceous quartzites, dark gray limestone, and phyllite cobble size conglomerate and breccia. The rocks dip steeply north and northeast. Cleavage and jointing are well developed. The principal joint sets (1) strike N30-60°E, dip vertical to steeply southwest, (2) strike N125°E, dip steeply northeast to southwest. Major fractures in the claims area trend northeast and are evidenced by lineaments on air photographs. Minor shear fractures strike N30°E and dip steeply northwest.

Quartz Veins and Mineralization

Several quartz veins were seen on the property and there is an abundance of vein quartz float along the creeks. The most common orientation of veins (1) strike parallel to the surrounding phyllites and argillites with a dip parallel to or transecting their host, (2) strike N20-60°E with a moderate to steep dip northwest, and (3) strike north with a moderate to steep dip east. It was observed that where the strike was not parallel to the host rocks it was parallel to the predominant joint set or to shears. In many places the veins have been sheared, indicating post-emplacement deformation. The width of the veins ranges from less than 1 cm to more than 25 m, and commonly is about 20 to 30 cm. Pinch and swell habit was noted on veins crossing the foliation of the phyllites. The quartz is massive and white to fractured and orange-brown with limonite filled vugs. Visible pyrite and galena were found in veins of all orientations.

The most mineralized quartz found was near the "upper vein" on Cooper Creek (Figure 5) on a dump between two open cuts. It consisted of white quartz with coarse galena (JJF-5), sphalerite (JJF-2) and pyrite. In the southernmost cut white massive quartz strikes N20°E and dips steeply northwest. In the northernmost cut (Figure 6) the vein is sheared, stained, and somewhat thinner. Possibly this is a branch of the larger vein to the south. This smaller veins footwall is marked by a 2-3 cm thick iron oxide seam and the orange-brown quartz of the vein is heavily iron stained (JJF-3,9). This sheared quartz zone is about 20 cm thick and is followed by bleached and pitted micaceous quartzite 50-70 cm thick (JJF-4). Pale green phyllite makes up the hanging wall of the vein.

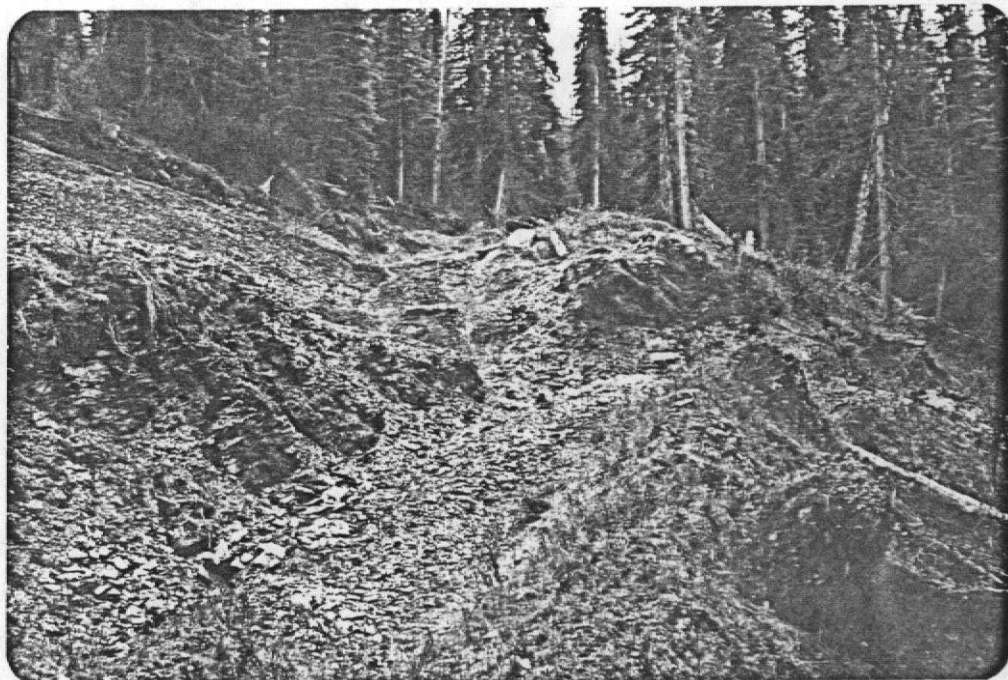


Figure 5. View south to "upper vein" on east bank of Cooper Creek. Remnant of massive white quartz vein in left center foreground. Dump is light colored pile in center view. Rusty vein (JJF-3,4,9) exposed just beyond dump.



Figure 6. View of southern exposure of "upper vein", Cooper Creek. Dark recessive layer is iron stained sheared quartz (JJF-3,9). It is overlain by micaceous quartzite (JJF-4) with a strong cleavage.

The quartz vein at the confluence of Cooper and Stave Creeks, the site of an open cut (Figure 7), is some 30 cm wide with a due north strike and steep dip to the east. The central third of

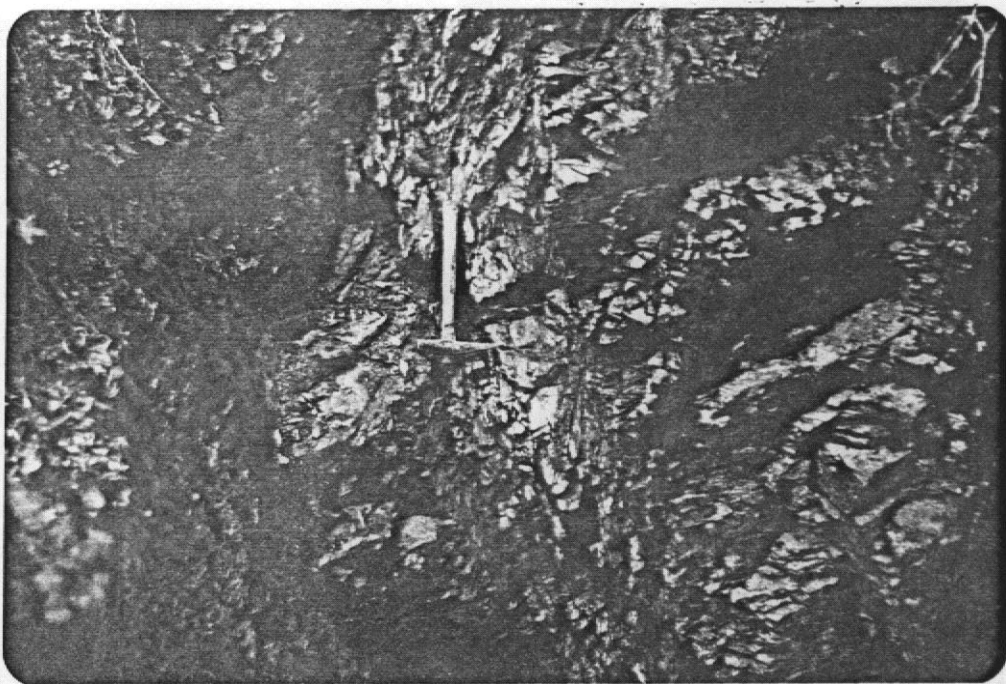


Figure 7. Vein immediately south of the confluence of Cooper and Stave Creeks. View south. JJF-12 from iron stained, vuggy fractured margins of vein.

the vein is white and the margins are orange-brown to red fractured quartz with iron oxide filled cavities (JJF-12). A 2 to 3 cm thick gouge zone adjacent to the vein on the west strikes $N12^{\circ}E$ and dips steeply west.

The large vein on Cooper Creek has a width greater than 25 m and is of massive white quartz. The contacts of the vein are covered but the reported occurrence of other wide quartz outcrops indicates a southeast trend. This vein is probably parallel to the bedrock foliation. No sign of mineralization was found apart from orange-brown iron staining along the southwestern outcrops.

RESULTS OF JUNE 1981 SAMPLING

Table 2 is a list of sample descriptions, locations, and assay values (appendix V). The assay results indicate the following.

1. The black phyllites (JJF-7,12) that are stained with iron oxides and in places are gossan coated show a potential for hosting base metal deposits. The content of lead in JJF-7 (0.26% or 2600 ppm) is about 10 times that of average black shales (20-400 ppm) and about 1/10th that of ore grade (about 3% or 30,000 ppm). These rocks are favorable sites for lead and zinc being associated with quartz secretions, possibly combined with precious metals.
2. Making the assumption that the sphalerite in JJF-2 has approximately 1/3 rd of its zinc replaced by iron, then 27.86 wt.% Zn represents a sample with about 60 wt.% sphalerite. Making a second assumption that the sphalerite contains all the gold and silver in JJF-2 then it bears about 1 oz/ton gold and 15 oz/ton silver. Using a similar reasoning for the galena in JJF-5, the assay of 48.06 wt.% Pb represents a sample with some 55 wt.% galena which bears about 64 oz/ton silver. The results indicate the galena can contain enough silver and the sphalerite enough gold to warrant their exploration and development. The distribution of sulphides in the veins is too irregular to make any estimate of precious metal tonnages in the quartz veins on the scale of the property.
3. Samples were selected from the ocherous parts of quartz veins along their margins or within shear zones, sites often associated with mineralization. The gold and silver assays of these vein quartz specimens are below ore grade, which is in the order of 0.5 oz/ton gold and 5-10 oz/ton silver. The assays show that low values of gold and silver are contained in veins of both general directions, across (JJF-12) and parallel (JJF-14) to the bedding. No visible sulphide minerals were noted in either of these two specimens.
4. JJF-12, from the cross vein near the confluence of Stave and Cooper Creeks, carried the greatest amount of gold (0.264 oz/

Table 2. Sample description and assays

Sample No.	Location	Description	Vein Set	Assays			
				Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %
JJF-2	dump near upper vein, Cooper Ck.	massive dark brown sphalerite with minor galena and pyrite in white quartz, minor ocherous iron oxides	-	0.748	9.40	-	27.86
JJF-3	adjacent to footwall, upper vein, Cooper Ck.	light orange-brown quartz, 20 cm thick, highly sheared, surfaces coated with limonite, sericite. Euhedral vugs, some filled with limonite.	crosses bedding	0.002	trace	-	-
JJF-4	upper vein, Cooper Ck., lies above JJF-3, below host phyllites	light orange-brown, fine grained micaceous quartzite, 50 thinly laminated, bleached, contains 2 mm pyrite cubes	-	0.004	trace	-	-
JJF-5	dump near upper vein, Cooper Ck.	coarsely crystalline galena in white quartz	-	0.005	35.42	48.06	-
JJF-6	west bank Stave Ck., above track exposed on hydraulic pit wall	cobble conglomerate, cemented by orange-brown iron oxides. Cobbles of micaceous quartzite and black phyllite	-	0.002	-	-	-
JJF-7	Cooper Ck. 130 m above confluence with Sugar Ck.	black slaty phyllite with 1 mm porphyroblasts of magnetite and ilmenite, mostly oxidized, contains lamellae of white quartz	-	0.002	-	0.26	0.04

Table 2. (cont'd)

Sample No.	Location	Description	Vein Set	Assays			
				Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %
JJF-8	Cooper Ck. 300 m above confluence with Sugar Ck., west bank	fine to coarsely crystalline pyrite in white quartz	crosses beds, parallels joint set	0.002	trace	-	-
JJF-9	adjacent to footwall, upper vein, Cooper Ck. (as JJF-3)	orange-brown quartz, very fractured, vugs filled with small crystals of quartz, sericite, iron oxides	crosses beds	0.002	trace	-	-
JJF-10	outcrop along east bank of Hardscrabble Rd. north of ford	white quartz with oxidized pyrite (5%), vugs filled with iron oxide, sericite	parallels bedding	0.002	trace	-	-
JJF-11	outcrop along east bank of Hardscrabble Rd. 150 m north of ford	orange-brown quartz, fractured, vugs and surfaces coated with iron oxides, sericite	parallels bedding	0.002	trace	-	-
JJF-12	40 m south of confluence of Stave and Cooper Creeks	orange-brown quartz, fractured, vugs and surfaces coated with iron oxides	crosses beds	0.264	0.10	-	-
JJF-13	outcrop along track to Cooper Ck., 750 from Stave Ck.	black phyllite, cleavage and foliation surfaces coated with iron oxides, sulphur	-	0.002	-	0.07	0.08

Table 2. (cont'd)

Sample No.	Location	Description	Vein Set	Assays	
				Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton
JJF-14	east bank of Sugar Ck., 140 m south of Stephens Ck., sample from footwall of vein	white quartz with minor silvery gray phyllite partings, cavities filled with iron oxides	parallels beds	0.002	0.20
JJF-15	east bank of Sugar Ck., 140 m south of Stephens Ck.	coarse white quartz, feldspar, limonite filled vugs	parallels beds	0.002	trace
JJF-16	east bank of Sugar Ck., 140 m south of Stephens Ck.	orange-brown quartz, abundant iron oxide filled vugs, fine to coarse pyrite	crosses beds	0.010	trace

ton) apart from the selected sulphide samples. Its assay is significantly less than that described by McKelvie (Appendix IV) from the same location, M-1 with 0.8 oz/ton Au and 1.6 oz/ton Ag. Possible explanations are that weathering and attendant leaching of the shattered quartz has removed precious metals or that the distribution of gold and silver is erratic, even over a short distance.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The area has been thoroughly invaded by quartz solutions which have filled fractures including shear joints, extension joints, foliation planes, and possibly faults. The detailed relations of the vein sets to one another and to fractures are not known. Sulphide minerals, predominantly pyrite and galena, were observed in vein sets of the two general orientations, parallel to the host rocks and crossing these rocks. No conclusive evidence was noted that would indicate one set is preferentially mineralized.
2. The two veins associated with the highest assays, the "upper vein" on Cooper Creek and the vein south of the confluence of Stave and Cooper Creeks, are near large (on the scale of the property) north-northeast to northeast trending fractures. Details of the fractures, such as width, relation to minor shears and quartz veins, have yet to be determined. There is evidence that shearing and faulting have occurred after quartz emplacement. This would explain the change in vein habit along strike such as seen at the "upper vein". In such a deformed environment veins will abruptly terminate, be sheared out, or change width.
3. The assays demonstrate nil to low precious metal values in the majority of quartz veins. The highest assays of gold and silver were from selected galena and sphalerite-rich samples (JJF-2,5) taken from a dump adjacent to a northeasterly trending vein. The highest gold assay of vein quartz lacking conspicuous sulphides was that of JJF-12, from the cross vein south of the confluence of Cooper and Stave Creeks. Its value, 0.264 oz/ton gold and 0.10 oz/ton silver, is below ore grade.

4. The most promising sites for precious metals on the Mt. Tom property are the galena and sphalerite-bearing quartz veins. There is a suggestion, not yet proven, that the most favorable sites for mineralization are related to the north-northeast to northeast trending fractures, as along Stave and upper Cooper Creeks. The most likely host rocks for mineralized veins are the black phyllites with the pronounced iron stains, quartz secretion lamellae, and a high background content of lead and zinc.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The prevalence of quartz veins, the nature of the country rocks, and the occurrence of gold and silver in the sulphide minerals give encouragement for an exploration program incorporating geochemical and structural geological techniques. I have no hesitation in recommending a two-stage program of exploration.

Stage 1 Geochemical prospecting and geological mapping

Before any physical work starts, which will result in the contamination of stream sediments, the streams on the property should be sampled at 20 m intervals. These samples should be analysed for gold (fire assay), lead, zinc, and possibly tungsten. An orientation survey would determine the possibility of using pathfinder elements. The follow-up of geochemical anomalies on the stream banks can be done after access tracks have been established, since presumably fresh cuts into the banks will be made.

All reported occurrences of veins should be uncovered, their size, orientation, and contact relations determined. In addition interval chip samples should be taken at selected locations. Samples of the host phyllites and argillites should also be collected to ascertain the background content of base metals and the possibility of stratigraphic control on the presence of sulphides in the quartz veins. Stripping the veins will be accomplished most effectively by a small bulldozer, for example a D-6, and by small surface charges. This will necessitate improvements to the existing tracks to upper Cooper Creek and

Stephen Creek and cutting tracks along Stave and Cooper Creeks.

All outcrops on the property should be mapped in detail with careful attention to bedding and cleavage relations, fracture orientation, and vein orientation. The probable fault zone(s) along Stave and Cooper Creeks should be examined. The structural mapping, in conjunction with the geochemical survey, should permit the targeting of additional mineralized zones.

Stage 2 Percussion drilling

Contingent upon the success and findings of the first stage, known and targeted mineralized zones should be percussion drilled across their strike initially at 25 m intervals. The drill cuttings must be carefully monitored during drilling and fire assays for gold and silver taken at 3 m (10') intervals. If the geochemical orientation survey or other sampling has suggested that tungsten might be a possible commodity of the property, then it should also be tested for.

Further developments will depend on the results and evaluation of Stage 2.

An estimated cost for such a two-stage program is as follows.

Stage 1

Geochemical survey

- orientation survey, stream sediment, soil samples
(500 samples @ \$15/sample).....\$ 8,000
- geochemical data analysis 1,500
- follow-up sampling 3,000

Geological mapping and prospecting

- 22 units @ \$300-500/unit 10,000

Physical work

- roads, tracks, stripping, trenching 60,000
- \$72,500

Stage 2

Percussion drilling (scope to be determined upon evaluation of Stage 1)

- estimate 25 holes, 250' (80 m) deep @ \$8/ft \$50,000
 - sample assay (625 samples @ \$20/sample) 12,500
 - supervision and data analysis..... 5,000
- \$67,500

Total cost estimated to be about \$140,000. One should allow for access road reconstruction, weather related problems, camp costs, mobilization, and other contingencies bringing a first estimate of the two-stage exploration program into the neighbourhood of \$200,000 to \$250,000. It is virtually impossible to be more precise in this first estimate because of the inflationary construction costs related to remedial work along Hardscrabble Road, necessary before physical work can start on the property.

CERTIFICATE

I, KENNETH VINCENT CAMPBELL, resident of Wells, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with an office at the corner of Dawson and Blair Avenues, Wells, B.C.
2. I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Honours Geology, from the University of British Columbia in 1966, a degree of Master of Science, Geology, from the University of Washington in 1969, and a degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Geology, from the University of Washington in 1971.
3. I have practiced my profession for ten years. I have been a member of the Geological Association of Canada since 1969.
4. I have no direct, indirect, or contingent interest in the shares or business of Sandi-Jo Resources Incorporated, nor do I intend to have any interest.
5. This report, dated July 3, 1981, is based on my field work on the Mt. Tom property of Sandi-Jo Resources Incorporated and my examination of available reports and assays.
6. Written permission is required from the author to use this report dated July 3, 1981 in any Prospectus or Statement of Material Facts.

DATED at Wells, Province of British Columbia,
this 3rd day of July, 1981.

K. Vincent Campbell

K. Vincent Campbell, Ph.D.
Geologist

C
CMC
C

CLEARBROOK MINING CO. LTD.

316 Yale Road West
Chilliwack, B.C. V2P 2M3
795-3000

Feb 22/81

This is to certify that Clearbrook Mining did pay one thousand dollars to Vincent Company Ltd. of Cariboo District, British Columbia, B.C. for a sum of money to be had of said land to be shown on on July 15, 1981 for the geological report on the Mt. Tom property mineral claims JTF (1652) Perry Hill and 157 acres (1654-1655).

One thousand dollars is due to be paid upon use of the report to a consulting company.

The directors of Clearbrook Mining, Mr. J. Smith & Mr. C. M. Selman, made four trips to the claims from Chilliwack B.C. at a cost of approx. \$1200.00.

I hope that this answers your questions.

Secretary of Clearbrook
C. M. Selman

APPENDIX I

B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report 1934,
pages 26,27

The main working level, situated at the divide between Mink gulch and the East fork of Jack of Clubs creek at an elevation of 5,200 feet, had on May 27th (by which date operations had been suspended) been driven a total length of approximately 1,533 feet. For the first 600 feet the adit follows a bearing south 51 degrees east and thereafter a due-south course. At 275 feet from the portal some well-mineralized quartz is exposed on the west side of the working and at 317 feet a vein with a maximum width of 3 feet. Just south of the bend in the working a large vein slightly mineralized crossing the formation was intersected. Between 920 and 1,020 feet the working passes through a siliceous sill intruding the formation.

Sugar Creek Section.

These groups consist of a number of claims owned by T. Riley and associates, Moonlight and of Wells. The groups are situated on what is locally known as Mustang Comstock. mountain, which lies immediately north of Little Mustang creek. The latter flows into Sugar creek close to Walker's House, which is reached by sleigh-road from Wells, about 12 miles distant. From Walker's House a good pack-trail about 1½ miles in length leads to the property. The property lies on a timbered, flat-topped summit, cut by creek-valleys. Quartz veins, both "A" and "B" types, occur in schistose sediments of the Cariboo series, sparsely mineralized with pyrite and galena with some sphalerite.

At one point a prominent vein, upwards of 30 feet in width, striking with the sediments, very sparsely mineralized with pyrite and galena, is exposed by an open-cut on the left bank of a small creek. A sample of selected mineral assayed a trace of gold. The creek mentioned flows north-westerly, and various veins are exposed at different points on its banks up-stream from the vein described. Some of these appear to be typical "B" veins, while others strike more or less with the formation but cut it on the dip.

At one point on the right bank of the creek an adit 50 feet long follows a flat-dipping vein exposed on the south side only in faulted ground. The face of the working is almost wholly in oxidized quartz, in which occurs a compact seam of galena and sphalerite a few inches wide. A sample of this upon assay yielded: Gold, trace; silver, 10.2 oz. per ton; lead, 25.1 per cent. Above this working are exposed on the surface several closely spaced veins, somewhat oxidized and sparsely mineralized. About 250 feet up-stream from the working a shaft full of water, said to be 18 feet deep, is sunk on a quartz vein of the "A" type. On the foot-wall of this vein is a narrow seam of pyrite. A sample of the latter showed upon assay a trace of gold.

This group, consisting of several claims owned by P. Johnson, E. Johnson, Cosalite. and J. T. McCay, of Wells, is situated immediately north of Mustang lake, at the head of the divide between Little Mustang creek and Mustang creek. It is reached by following the Sugar Creek trail from Wells to Walker's House; thence a pack-trail 3 miles in length leads up Little Mustang Creek valley to the lake at the base of the property. Quartz veins of "A" and "B" types sparingly mineralized with pyrite and galena occur in sheared sediments of the Cariboo series.

A quartz vein apparently of "A" type conforming with the quartzite formation in strike and dip is exposed 750 feet above Mustang lake, at the edge of the valley-rim. It is much oxidized but shows a little galena. Gold values are stated to be low. Somewhat east and 50 feet above this vein is another, 9 inches wide, mineralized with pyrite exposed in an open-cut. A sample of selected portions of this vein showed upon assay a trace of gold. On the steep valley-slope 75 feet below this exposure a typical "B" vein, 18 to 20 inches wide and mineralized with pyrite, is exposed in an open-cut. A sample taken across 20 inches at the face of the exposure yielded upon assay a trace of gold. About 200 feet below the last exposure a typical "A" vein from 3 to 4 feet wide is exposed for a length of a hundred or more feet on the steep valley-slope.

This group, consisting of several claims owned by V. Hulbert and Karl K.V. Anderson, of Prince George, is situated along a small creek on the south side of Little Mustang Creek valley on the slope of Tom mountain. It is reached by following the Sugar Creek trail to Walker's House; thence by pack-trail for about a mile up Little Mustang creek; thence by blazed line up the valley-slope.

On the left bank of a small creek a quartz vein several feet in width is exposed striking with the argillites. The underground working consists of a short adit 30 feet long about 50 feet below the surface showing and a short distance north-east of it. Several small quartz veinlets

mineralized with pyrite crossing the formation are cut by the working. A sample of selected pyrite assayed a trace of gold.

APPENDIX II

A. Bowman, Report on the Geology of the Mining District of Cariboo, B.C., G.S.C. Annual Report 1887-88, v.3, pt.1, pages 40-42.

Chisholm Creek.—One mile and a third north of Stanley. Lowest ledges or stringers found near rich placer ground just above Sam Montgomery's old placer diggings. Small veins of barren-looking quartz. Strike E.S.E., dip northerly < 50 degrees; body ten to twenty inches. *Contents:* Quartz with a small quantity of chlorite and ferric hydrate. Assayed by Hoffmann, gave a distinct trace of gold; silver, none.

The diggings were worked in 1863-4, and paid \$50.00 a day to the hand—the richest on the Creek. While these ledges may have contributed to the results in part, the probability is that most of the gold was from ledges further up.

Two or three series of ledges with a similar strike are found between this locality and the junction of Oregon gulch. Here a narrow vertical ledge crosses the gulch at its outlet, in a northerly and southerly direction, showing excellent ore.

"*The Foster Ledge*" is in this vicinity. It is tapped by a tunnel running W. to S.W., a hundred feet above the junction of Oregon gulch, not now accessible. It was at one time the subject of much attention, founded on finds in the placers of its vicinity. Its strike is said to be south-westerly.

Sugar Creek.

Cooper's Gulch.—A little over half a mile above its mouth. A two feet and a half vein containing plenty of mineral, pyrites and galena, with ferric hydrate, chlorite, fels-par and quartz. An assay by Hoffmann gave a trace of gold.

Galena Ledge.—Two thousand five hundred feet up Cooper's gulch. This may be identical with the Galena ledge crossing Sugar Creek a mile above Cooper's Creek; striking in that direction. Body two feet and a half, weathering into a hollow in the hill side. *Contents:* Quartz with a little galena, (often coated white) and iron pyrites. Assay by Hoffmann yielded distinct trace of gold: silver, 0.525 ounces per ton.

Forks of Cooper's Gulch.—Near last. Barren-looking quartz with white talc. Strike, S. 80° E., dip, N., nearly vertical.

Up the S.S.E. branch one quarter mile, another ledge crosses, striking S. 50° E., and dipping southward $< 70^{\circ}$ in which there is nothing visible at the point of crossing. Mr. Wiley thinks it is the same ledge which shows on the point of the mountain about half a mile to W.N.W. in good body, containing at that place an abundance of iron sulphurets.

Ledge in Wiley's Old Diggings, at mouth of Cooper's Gulch on Sugar

Creek. (containing conglomerate cement boulders). Strike S.W. A ledge of good body, two or three feet, and fine looking ore, but undetermined continuity. *Contents*: Quartz, pyrites, and brown oxide. Assay by Hoffmann gave a distinct trace of gold; silver, none. The placer ground was rich in its vicinity. Mr. Wiley attributes it to the ledge.

Upper Ledge in Cañon above Wiley's house; strike of ledge N. 80° E., dip northward < 75°. On the north-side of Sugar Creek a body of quartz six to eight feet in thickness stands above the surrounding surface. *Contents*: Quartz with iron pyrites and a little copper pyrites. Assay by Hoffmann gave a distinct trace of gold; silver, none. Vein across beds.

Fifty feet above the creek on the north side there is a bench which was worked by Mr. Wiley ten years ago. It yielded \$4.00 a day near this ledge, and \$2.00 away from it.

Lower Ledge in Cañon, 150 feet below last. This strikes N.W. and S.E., and dips to southward < 70°; accordingly crossing the last mentioned on the bench. At the edge of the creek on the E. side there is a body three feet in width, which appears to be a bunch—continuity doubtful. Country-rock, slate, strikes N.W., dip northward < 70°. *Contents*: Quartz with reddish weathering siderite, and ferric hydrate. Assayed by Hoffmann yielded distinct trace of gold; silver, none. Another specimen showing, along with quartz, siderite, and ferric hydrate, also chlorite, and a small quantity of blende, yielding on assay, a distinct trace of gold; silver, none. Veins across beds.
Carbonates.

This ledge crossing the last mentioned on the bench described, at or near the crossing contains copper pyrites, malachite, and a pitchy ore probably a copper sulphuret. Copper.

Ledge at Ditch waterfall, near Wiley's cabin. Strike with slates S. 55° E.; but not following their bedding. It dips southerly < 60°, while the slates dip northerly about the same amount. Body, two feet. *Contents*: Brown iron oxide in moderate quantity. It yielded gold appreciably, in the sluices of the adjacent placer mines, although not containing much mineral visible to the eye. Strike with rock: dip contrary.

Ledge at Wiley's cabin, (passing under woodshed). About 200 feet below last, striking with the slates. Body, 2 to 2½ feet. Continues through the diggings; east of the creek enters hydraulic diggings near the Walker tunnel. *Contents*: Quartz with iron pyrites coated black, ankerite, ferric hydrate, chlorite, and a small quantity of blende. Specimen assayed by Hoffmann yielded gold, a trace; silver, none.

Dirt from its vicinity thrown into Wiley's sluices, yielded a different gold from that of the placers overlying it. Gold is invisible to the eye in specimens.

Lower Diggings Ledge.—Still another ledge crosses the creek about the middle of the lowest placer bench worked to bed-rock, a quarter of a mile below Wiley's house. Strike, N. W. & S. E., vertical; body, 2½ to 4 feet. It contains an abundance of sulphuret.

On Mustang Creek, which enters Sugar Creek half-a-mile below Wiley's, there are several quartz ledges seen crossing Isaac's placer diggings diagonally. These diggings are two miles above the mouth. Wiley supposes these ledges to be the continuations of those of upper Cooper's Creek.

Grouse Creek.

Vein between
beds: iron
sulphide.

The Clear Grit Ledge, situated on Canadian Creek, two miles east of Barkerville, strikes apparently with the slate country rock, N. W., and is, like it, vertical in attitude. Body, five feet. *Contents:* Iron pyrites with the usual accompaniments, in abundance.

The Fountain Head Ledge, on Grouse Creek, is situated at the head of the placer diggings above Cañon Ravine, and strikes N. 52° W. dip northward < 65°; having nearly, if not precisely, the same attitude as the country rock. Body, ten feet, running in parallel stringers, which are separated by selvages. The vein does not show on the East side, but ought to go through the Ottawa Company's placer claim. *Contents:* Quartz with a little chlorite and ferric hydrate; iron pyrites weathered out of a honey-combed quartz. An assay by Hoffmann gave a distinct trace of gold; silver, none.

It has been little more than touched; while its position and appearance would seem to warrant prospecting it. Notable on account of parallelism of quartz deposits.

The Lady Dufferin Ledge at the head of the creek, strikes S. 65° E.; dip northward < 70°, with the country rock. Width, five feet nine inches. *Contents:* Iron pyrites with oxides, quartz, and carbonaceous matter. It contains rather a barren-looking quartz. Iron sulphurets in stringers are seen running into the slate hanging wall. Assay by Hoffmann yielded gold, 2.042 ounces; silver, 0.292 ounces per ton.

Twist and
breakage.

Porphyry.

The ledge has been exposed by a tunnel sixty-five feet long, running S. 75° W. The ledge is named the Lord Dufferin on the east side of the creek. Here its strike, as seen at the surface, appears to be S. 25° E., dip northward < 60°; but on entering the tunnel it is S. 80 to 85° E., dipping from nearly vertical to < 50° northward—showing a displacement by a twisting movement. A porphyry streak of six inches divides the ledge. From stray pieces it is supposed that additional porphyry dykes exist which had, probably, a good deal to do with these disturbances. The country rock is a spotted bluish slate, which falls down in large angular blocks, often knotty in appearance. It has been exposed by a tunnel run S. 25° E. to a depth of 175 feet.

APPENDIX III

Hanson, G., Barkerville Gold Belt, Cariboo District,
B.C., G.S.C. Memoir 181, 1935, pages 37-38.

wide striking north 10 degrees west, dipping 30 degrees west, and lying in sheared quartzite with approximately the same strike and dip. The vein is locally split into several veins. The quartz is mineralized with some pyrite and galena.

CANYON AND TYEE GROUPS

The Canyon and Tyee groups of claims are held by A. Drinkwater and associates. The Canyon group is on Sugar creek below Little Mustang creek, and the Tyee group is about 2 miles west. Access is via the Sugar Creek trail, and the distance is about 12 miles northwest of the Barkerville road at the foot of Jack of Clubs lake. A short branch trail from Little Mustang creek leads to the Tyee group.

On the Canyon group many quartz veins are exposed on the banks of Sugar creek, either naturally or in open-cuts. They occur in rocks striking west-northwest and dipping about 40 degrees north. No vein has been traced for over 100 feet, and all are very sparsely mineralized with pyrite. Most of the veins are parallel to the strike of the enclosing rocks, but some strike north-northeast. Low values in gold are reported.

The showing on the Tyee group is a body of quartz 20 feet by 50 feet, containing some pyrite, galena, sericite, and inclusions of argillaceous schist. A small outcrop of argillaceous schist near the vein strikes west-northwest and dips 40 degrees north. The quartz body appears to strike northeast and dip 60 degrees northwest, but a cover of drift obscures relationships and it is not even certain that the quartz is in place. Low values in gold are reported.

CARIBOO CORONADO MINING SYNDICATE

In 1934 the Cariboo Coronado Mining Syndicate carried on surface and underground exploration on its holdings northeast of Willow river opposite Island mountain.

The country rock consists of limestone and schist of the Barkerville formation and of argillite and quartz-sericite schist of the overlying Pleasant Valley formation.

An adit was driven north 13 degrees west for 1,150 feet (August, 1934) into the mountain southeast of Martin creek to cut veins exposed on the surface 500 to 800 feet higher. The objectives were not reached, but the adit cut several quartz veins a few inches to 2 feet wide and several bands of calcareous argillite and of green schist partly replaced by pyrite.

Another adit was driven north 14 degrees west for 385 feet into the mountain northwest of Martin creek. This adit cut several narrow quartz veins and many quartz gashes and stringers of irregular shape. Some of the quartz is well mineralized with pyrite. A band of replacement ore 2 inches wide cut by the adit assayed \$6 a ton in gold. Open-cuts and a shaft on the mountain top expose several quartz veins a few inches to 8 feet wide mineralized with galena and pyrite. The veins strike north 30 degrees east to east. Picked samples have assayed more than half an ounce of gold a ton. The veins are mostly in argillaceous and sericitic schists, but one is in a body of undefined shape of quartz porphyry.

COMSTOCK GROUP

The Comstock or Big Twelve group adjoins the Tyee group on the north, and is about 12 miles northwest of the Barkerville road at the foot of Jack of Clubs lake. Access is provided by the Sugar Creek trail and a short trail from Little Mustang creek. The owners are Messrs. Sparling, Riley, and others of Barkerville.

The country rocks are sheared quartzites and conglomerates, probably of the Cariboo series, striking west-southwest to west-northwest and dipping about 40 degrees north. Three groups of veins are exposed in open-cuts, shafts, and tunnels.

A vein 18 inches wide is exposed in open-cuts and strikes east and dips 70 degrees south. This vein cuts across the strata making a small angle with their strike and a large angle with their dip. It has been traced for 100 feet. The western open-cuts disclose four narrow veins, indicating that the 18-inch vein either splits to the west or that other parallel veins begin there. About 100 feet north an incline shaft 10 feet or more deep exposes a 4-foot quartz vein striking northwest, dipping 45 degrees northeast, and lying parallel to the strata. About 100 feet farther north a 50-foot adit driven southeast cuts a body of quartz 8 feet or more wide. This vein appears to strike west-northwest parallel with the strike of the rock. An open-cut 200 feet northwest exposes vein quartz that may belong to this vein. The veins are sparsely mineralized with pyrite and galena and contain some sericite. Low values in gold are reported.

FOSTER LEDGE GOLD MINES, LIMITED

The property of the Foster Ledge Gold Mines, Limited, consists of the old Foster group and other claims on Chisholm creek about 2 miles north of Stanley.

The country rock consists of sericite and argillaceous schists of the Cariboo series, striking north and dipping 30 degrees east. Several narrow quartz veins striking north or slightly east of north and dipping 70 degrees west are exposed on the banks of Chisholm creek. The veins have been traced for about 100 feet and contain pyrite, galena, sphalerite, and free gold. At this locality an old shaft on Chisholm creek is reported to be 56 feet deep and to have been sunk on two 5-foot veins 4 feet apart. It is reported that samples from the shaft have assayed \$700 a ton in gold. About 400 feet south of the shaft, and about 100 feet lower, an adit has been driven 315 feet north. It cuts several narrow quartz veins. Another vein a foot wide, striking northeast and dipping 75 degrees northwest, is exposed 1,800 feet southeast of the shaft. A crosscut adit has been started eastward from Chisholm creek to cut this vein at a depth of 200 feet. It is 200 feet long and will reach the projected position of the vein in another 300 feet. Open-cuts 2,400 feet southwest of the shaft expose one or more quartz veins 2 feet wide striking north 25 degrees east and well mineralized with galena.

NORTH STAR GROUP

The North Star group of claims is on Cooper creek, a short stream entering Sugar creek from the southwest. Cooper creek is 10 to 11 miles

APPENDIX IV

Correspondence from J.T. McKelvie to B.Bullock,
September, 11, 1964.

September 11, 1911

Mr. Bruce Bullock
 617 Hill Avenue West
 Berkeley, Illinois.

Dear Bruce:

First of all apologies for being so slow in getting the enclosed sent out to you; I'm sorry but just didn't have any suitable large scale postage stamps to get some when I was in Washnet, however didn't arrive there in time to get to the Government Offices, so I had to get out there for so.

You will find enclosed a rough detailed sketch of the vein locations on Tom Mountain, Sugar Creek Area. In this sketch are marked the Fault Zones as pointed out to me by Mr. Ted Mason; also marked is the tunnel location that we talked about with you when you were on the ground. The assay value marked (20 oz.) is a recent assay on a sample sent to last Helena to Mr. J. Lane. This was a sample chipped across the lower section of the vein that was mineralized with stringers of pyrites and fine grained galens. The sample may have been a bit favoured in our chipping, but as you see the results were not high in lead so we did not pick the best stringers. Actual assay results were Gold 0.30 oz., silver 1.6 oz., lead 2%, zinc 1%.

Other assays under the same date, Sept. 2nd, 1911 were picked; assaying as follows:

At upper vein a lead silver sample run .16 gold, 48.1 silver 64% lead (this of course you can tell by the lead content was a selected sample. Also at the upper vein a selected zinc sample taken to see if gold was associated with the zinc ran: 4.25 oz gold, 6.1 oz. silver and 31% zinc. These were not average samples at all, but selected as the best but we did not get any high gold results so did not have any electrum in either of these samples, although this is the place where Mr. Pike, Mr. Cherry, Mr. Becker, Mr. Brinkwater, and myself over the past years had at the found samples of ore running very high in gold, as assayed at Helena at the assay office here in Wells. However this seems very spotted and that amount may be found by actual underground work is hard to say. I know very little about electrum deposits.

On the sketch is marked that old shaft where the replacement sulphides in the bottom were set out on the camp. We also found replacement sulphide ore very much like this about a mile further along the hill, but as you see much of the hillside is covered with glacier drifts and the actual rock formations cannot be seen from the surface. We have so picked several other veins and I've marked some of these in the old sketch copy of my own but as these may not have been fair samples, did not mark values as they may be misleading in checking the geology of this area.

Many thanks Bruce, for your kind consideration, and genial companionship on our short visit to the property, and the friendly suggestions which you accorded us, and the old iron ride. My kindest regards to you and yours, not forgetting Tracy, and may I's blessings be with you all always.
 Sincerely

APPENDIX V

Assay certificates



General Testing Laboratories

A Division of SGS Supervision Services Inc.

1001 EAST PENDER ST. VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA, V6A 1W2
 PHONE (604) 254-1847 TELEX 04-507514 CABLE SUPERVISE

TO:
CARIBOO GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES LTD.
 P.O. Box 66
 Wells, B.C.
 V0K 2R0

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

No.: 8106-1552 DATE: June 23/81

We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on: Ore

MARKED	GOLD	SILVER	Lead	Zinc	XXX	XXI	XX	XXX
	oz/st	oz/st	Pb (%)	Zn (%)				
<u>J.J.F.</u>								
2	0.748	9.40	-	27.86				
3	0.002	trace	-	-				
4	0.004	trace	-	-				
5	0.005	35.42	48.06	-				
6	0.002	-	-	-				
7	0.002	-	0.26	0.04				
8	0.002	trace	-	-				
9	0.002	trace	-	-				
10	0.002	trace	-	-				
11	0.002	trace	-	-				
12	0.264	0.10	-	-				
13	0.002	-	0.07	0.08				

NOTE: REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH. PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS. ON REQUEST PULPS AND REJECTS WILL BE STORE FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR.

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L. Wong
 L. Wong

PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

Analytical and Consulting Chemists, Bulk Cargo Specialists, Surveyors, Inspectors, Samplers, Weighers

MEMBER: American Society For Testing Materials • The American Oil Chemists Society • Canadian Testing Association
 REFEREE AND OR OFFICIAL CHEMISTS FOR: National Institute of Oilseed Products • The American Oil Chemists Society
 OFFICIAL WEIGHMASTERS FOR: Vancouver Board Of Trade



General Testing Laboratories

A Division of SGS Supervision Services Inc.

1001 EAST PENDER ST. VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA, V6A 1W2
 PHONE (604) 254-1647 TELEX 04-507514 CABLE SUPERVISE

TO:
CARIBOO GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES LTD.
 P.O. Box 66
 Wells, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

No: 8106-1950 DATE: July 3/81

We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on: **Ore**

MARKED	GOLD	SILVER	Tungsten	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
	oz/st	oz/st	WO ₃ (%)					
JJF 14	0.002	0.20	-					
JJF 15	0.002	trace	-					
JJF 16	0.010	trace	trace					

NOTE: REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH. PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS. ON REQUEST PULPS AND REJECTS WILL BE STORE FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR.

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L. Wong
L. Wong

PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

Analytical and Consulting Chemists, Bulk Cargo Specialists, Surveyors, Inspectors, Samplers, Weighers

MEMBER American Society For Testing Materials • The American Oil Chemists Society • Canadian Testing Association
 REFEREE AND/OR OFFICIAL CHEMISTS FOR National Institute of Oilseed Products • The American Oil Chemists Society
 OFFICIAL WEIGHMASTERS FOR Vancouver Board Of Trade

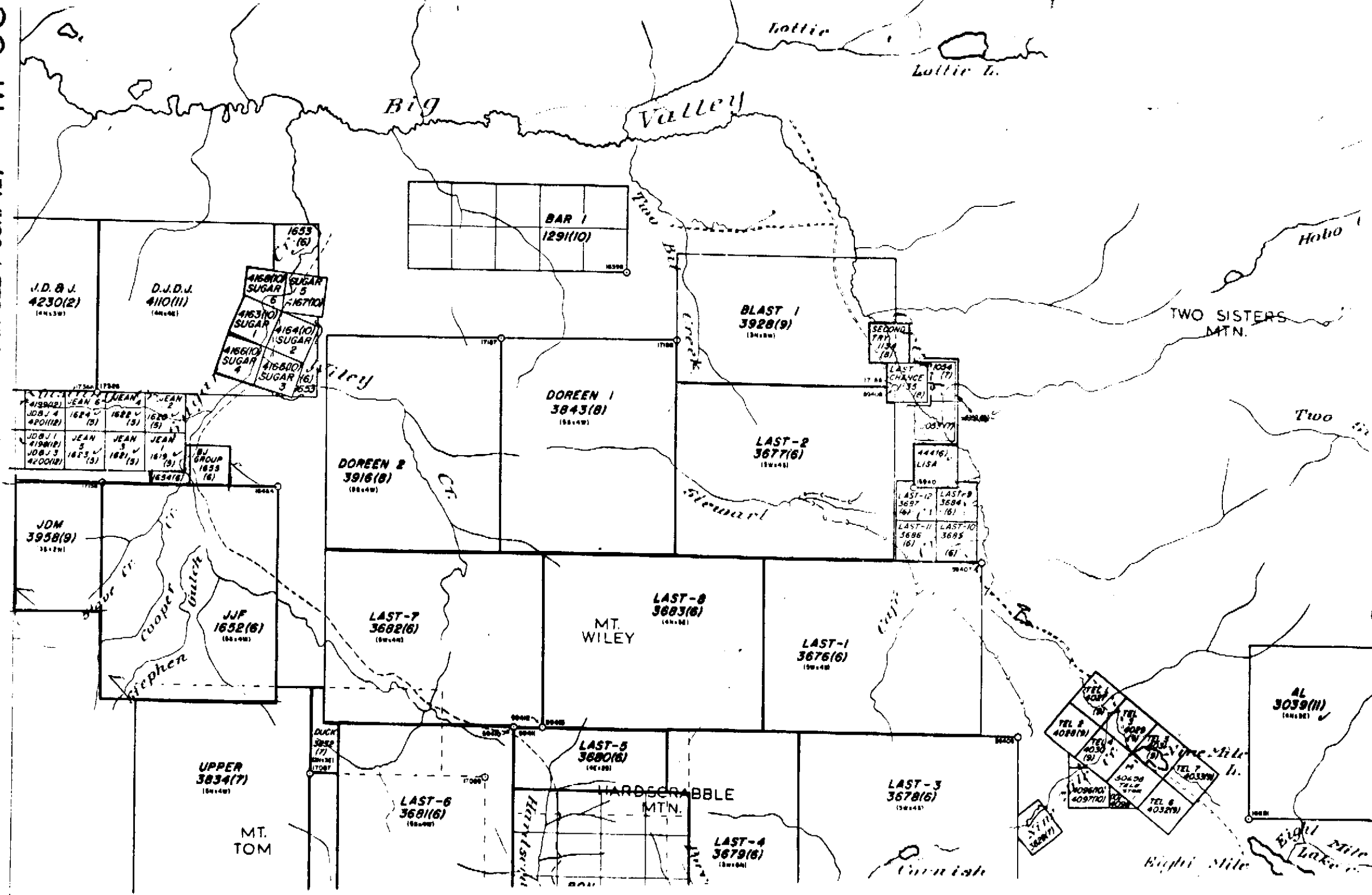
M 33

(FOR PLACER SEE P 93H/4E)

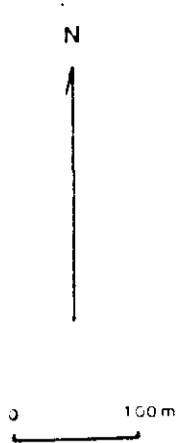
U

4

3



Note: This up to date map, (part of
93H/4E) added to this report of
K. Vincent Campbell's. ~~xxx~~



BJ Group

claim boundaries approximated from M33H/4E

100

Penny Mac M

JJF Group

B6 - Au TR Ag nil

JJF 10

JJF 11

IP

JJF 7

JJF 8

B-1, 2 (?) Au TR Ag 0.525

B-4 (?)

M-1 Au 0.18 Ag 1.6

JJF 12

JJF 6

B5

HARDWARE ROAD

JJF 14 15 16

B3

Stave CR

Control CR

Stephen CR

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
10,586
NO.

M-2 941 Au 0.16 Ag 46.8
sph Au 4.28 Ag 6.1

JJF 25

JJF 349

part 1
of 2

Road	Track	Pit	Dump
Sample site June 1981	JJF-2		
Reference site - Bowman 1888	B-1		
	- McKelvie 1964	M-1	
	(assays in oz/ton)		
Quartz veins - Examined June 1981			
	- Reported by McKelvie		
Fault			

① SANDI-JO RESOURCES INC 1/2	CARIBOO GEOTECHNICAL CORPORATION SERVICES LTD	Figure 4
	Scale 1:5,000	KV CA

Scale 1:5,000
0 120 m
Fig 4 June 27/81