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Prospecting Report
on the
Midnight #1-4 Mineral Claims
Fort St. James Area
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
by
Murray Morrison, B.Sc.

Claims: Midnight 1-4 (29 units, and two 2-post claims).

Location: The Midnight #1-4 mineral claims lie 10 km northeast of Fort St. James, B.C.
Lat. 54° 30'; Long. 124° 08'.
N.T.S. 93-K-8&9E

Owner: Murray Morrison

Operator: Murray Morrison

Date Started: August 21, 1982

Date Completed: August 31, 1982

Kelowna, B.C.

May 1, 1983
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

11,213

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SUMMARY

The Midnight #1-4 mineral claims, comprising 29 units and 2 two-post claims are located on the Manson Creek Highway 10 km northeast of Fort St. James, B.C. The claims were staked by the writer in 1982 to cover some old mercury prospects. It was believed that the mineralization might represent a mercury halo over an epithermal system that could contain gold at depth.

During August 1982 the writer prospected the Midnight claims and collected 35 rock samples from several areas that had been trenched and stripped by earlier workers. The results of the sampling confirmed the presence of mercury on the property, and its association with carbonate altered ultrabasic dykes. The levels of barium, nickel and chromium were also elevated in the carbonate altered samples. Arsenic showed slightly elevated levels in samples collected from the Midnight #3 claim. Silver and gold values were negligible in all samples collected, but gold was tested at the parts per million level.

It is recommended that the gold content be analyzed at the parts per billion level in the samples that showed high arsenic. If trace amounts of gold are found in the surface samples then drilling of the carbonate zones is recommended to test the vertical zonation of the epithermal system. The classical epithermal system is expected to show mercury, barium, antimony, arsenic, silver and gold respectively zoned from surface to depth.

INTRODUCTION

The Midnight property located 10 kilometres northeast of Fort St. James, B.C., on the Manson Creek Highway is made up of the Midnight #1-4 mineral claims. The claims were staked by the writer in April and June of 1982 to cover zones of intense faulting and carbonate alteration in Cache Creek Group rocks. The carbonate altered zones had been extensively explored as mercury prospects in the late 1950's, through to the early 1970's, because they were located on the Pinchi Fault System, 24 km southeast of the well-known Pinchi Lake Mercury Mine which produced 4 million pounds of mercury during the Second World War.

The mercury prospects were restaked by the writer in 1982, because it was felt that the mercury mineralization might represent the outer limits of an epithermal system, and it was hoped that gold or silver mineralization in economic concentrations might be found at levels below the mercury "halos".

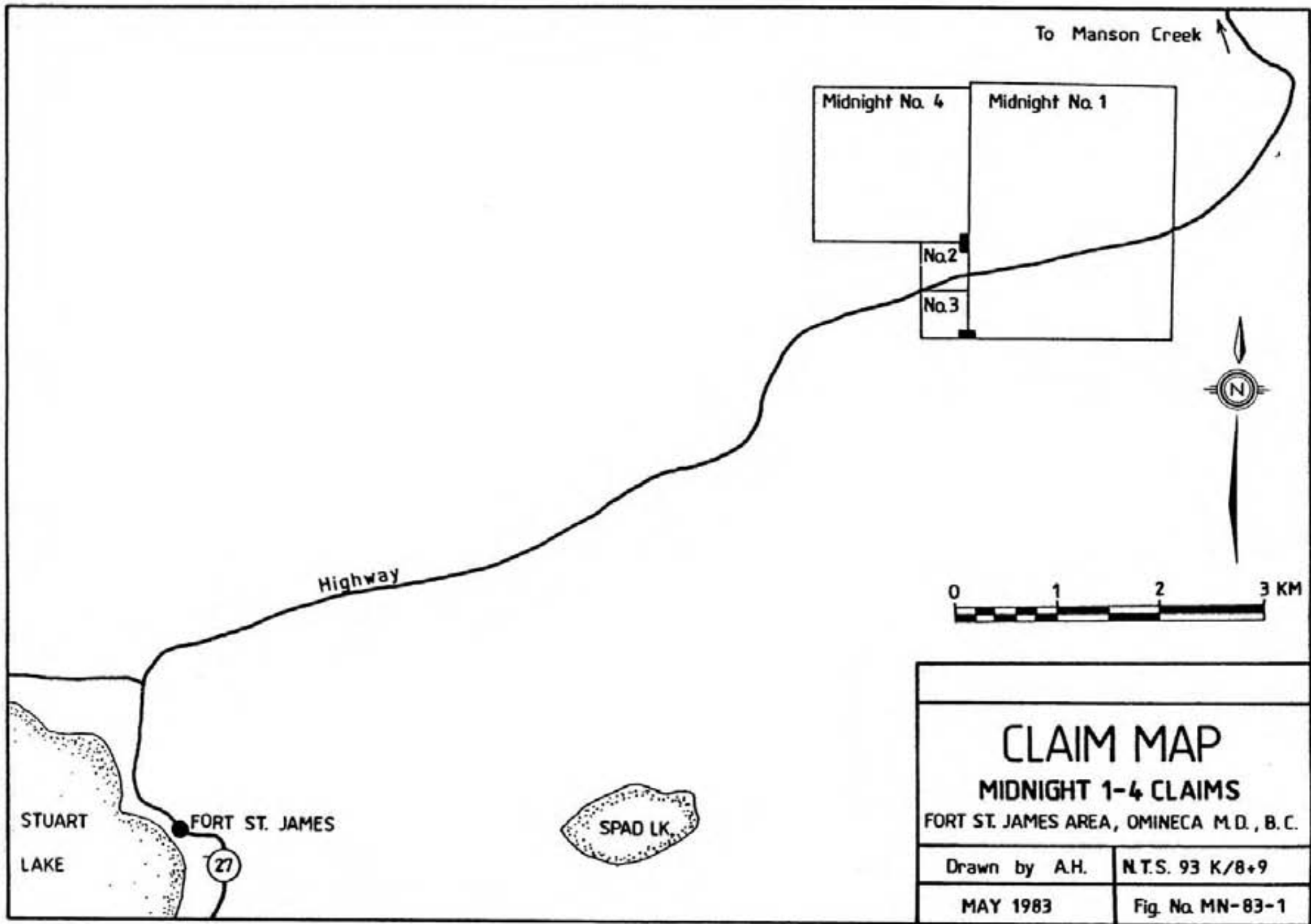
During August 21-31, 1982 prospecting was conducted over the Midnight property with emphasis on the carbonate altered zones. A total of 35 rock samples were selected for rock geochem analyses, and these samples were analyzed for 31 elements including the economic elements, gold, silver, nickel and chromium, and the typical epithermal indicator elements such as arsenic, antimony, barium and mercury.

The results of the prospecting and sampling program are discussed within the text of this report, while sample sites and the values of selected elements are shown on Map MN-83-2.

LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Midnight property straddles the Manson Creek Highway 10 km northeast of Fort St. James, B.C. (Lat. 54° 30'; Long. 124° 08'; N.T.S. 93-K-8&9). A dirt road originating at the





CLAIM MAP

MIDNIGHT 1-4 CLAIMS

FORT ST. JAMES AREA, OMINECA M.D., B.C.

Drawn by A.H.	N.T.S. 93 K/8+9
MAY 1983	Fig. No. MN-83-1

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LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION, CONT.

highway runs 2.5 km through the property to the northwest corner of the Midnight #4 claim, and connects most of the old showings on the property.

Much of the property has low relief, with an average elevation of 800 metres. However, a ridge on the northern half of the Midnight #1 claim rises to the 1000 metre elevation. Forest cover on the property is moderately thick with pine, balsam, and alder being the dominant varieties of vegetation.

CLAIM STATUS

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>DATE STAKED</u>	<u>DATE RECORDED</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
Midnight #1	20	April 27-28/82	May 11/82	4591	May 11/84
Midnight #2	1	April 28/82	May 11/82	4592	May 11/84
Midnight #3	1	April 28/82	May 11/82	4593	May 11/84
Midnight #4	9	June 15/82	July 2/82	4634	July 2/84

The claims are located in the Omineca Mining Division, and are 100% owned by M. Morrison of Kelowna, B.C.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Cinnabar was first discovered in the Fort St. James area in 1937 on the north shore of Pinchi Lake. The occurrence, located 24 km northwest of the Midnight property, was developed into the well-known Pinchi Lake Mercury Mine during the Second World War. Between 1940 and 1944 the mine produced 4 million pounds of mercury.

During the war years carbonatized serpentine float containing cinnabar was also discovered south of Murray Ridge on ground that is now covered by the Midnight claims. Extensive strip-ping at the time was unable to locate the source of the float. Later, in 1956, the "Centennial Showing", a zone of carbonate altered rock, was uncovered on the old Manson Creek Road.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK, Continued

(This showing is on the present Midnight #3 mineral claim, 120 metres south of the new Manson Creek highway.) The Centennial Showing was located on the D.A. property in 1956, and exploration was carried out both north and south of the old Manson Creek road by Canadian Exploration Limited (now Placer Development Ltd.) The target of exploration was cinnabar mineralization that was associated with the carbonate alteration. A total of 10 diamond drill holes were drilled in 1956. Some of the drill core was assayed for mercury, but no assays for gold were made. Most of the drill holes encountered heavily faulted ground. All of the drill core was transported from the property to Vancouver.

In 1965 the Centennial Showing was covered by the Calnex claims. Darbar Exploration Limited trenched and stripped some of the carbonate zones south of the highway. The Sunshine property, in 1965, covered the carbonate zones north of the highway, that are now on the Midnight #4 mineral claim.

In 1969 Cominco Ltd. did extensive stripping on the Calnex #1 claim (now covered by the Midnight #3 claim.) This stripping is still clear of vegetation and allows a good view of the complex geology.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the Fort St. James area is shown on Map 907A by J.E. Armstrong which accompanies G.S.C. Memoir #252. The Midnight property is located at the southern end of Murray Ridge on the map. A dominant feature in the area of the Midnight property is the Pinchi Fault, a major fault which strikes N45°W across the map separating Pennsylvanian (?) and Permian Cache Creek Group metasediments and metavolcanics on the southwest from Upper Triassic Takla Group metasediments and metavolcanics on the northeast. At Pinchi Mountain, and at Murray Ridge, ultrabasic stocks of the Trembleur Intrusives

REGIONAL GEOLOGY, Cont.

(Post-Middle Permian, Pre-Upper Triassic (?)) lie to the northeast of the fault in place of the Takla Group rocks.

Local mapping on the Midnight property suggests that the Pinchi Fault crosses the property, highly disturbing the Cache Creek Group rocks lying southwest of the Murray Ridge stock. Cinnabar mineralization occurs in carbonate altered rocks associated with the Cache Creek Group.

Several mercury showings, such as those on the Midnight property, are known to occur along the Pinchi Fault Zone. The most outstanding mercury concentration was that in ore extracted from the Pinchi Lake Mercury Mine. It has been noted that stibnite mineralization increases towards the lower workings in the Pinchi Lake Mercury Mine, and that this fact could be considered to represent a case of vertical zoning of an epithermal deposit. It has also been noted that at the Stuart Lake Antimony Mine, 16 km west of Fort St. James, gold mineralization accompanies some of the stibnite mineralization. Although the evidence is weak it could be suggested that mercury, antimony, and gold form a vertical zonation pattern at mineralized areas along the Pinchi Fault Zone, and along related parallel fault zones. The present erosion surface on the Midnight property may represent the mercury horizon of a suspected vertically zoned epithermal system.

1982 PROSPECTING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM

Prospecting and sampling in 1982 was concentrated upon the Midnight #3 and 4 mineral claims where trenching and stripping over carbonate altered zones by previous workers was extensive. A limited grid was measured out in the areas of heaviest stripping (see Map MN-83-2) using the west border of the Midnight #1 mineral claim as a baseline. The long trenches located at the northwest corner of the Midnight #4 mineral claim were tied in by compass and chain traverses. Legal corner posts were also tied-in by compass and chain traverses. A Silva

1982 PROSPECTING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM, Cont.

Ranger compass and a Topolite belt chain were used for measurements.

Random prospecting traverses were made to many areas on the property, and the ultrabasics in the rock quarry on the Midnight #1 mineral claim were studied.

The trenched and stripped areas shown on Map MN-83-2 were mapped and sampled in detail. One-third of the samples were selected from the well carbonate altered rocks, and two-thirds were selected from other nearby rock types. In total, 35 rock samples were collected for geochemical analyses. At each sample site 3 kg of rock chips of 3 cm size were chipped from outcrop or angular rubble in trenches. All samples were shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver for analyses. The samples were crushed to -80 mesh, and in each case a 0.500 gram sample was digested with Aqua Regia at 90°C for 1 hour. The samples were diluted to 10 ml with water and analyzed by the inductively coupled argon plasma (ICP) method. In total, 30 elements were quantitatively determined and these are listed in Appendix "A". In the case of mercury, analysis was by flameless atomic absorption of a 0.500 gram sample, and the results are given in parts per billion (ppb).

The sample sites are shown on Map MN-83-2 with tables showing the geochemical content of ten selected elements.

DISCUSSION OF THE 1982 PROSPECTING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM

Natural outcroppings of rock are rare on the Midnight property southwest of the ultrabasic ridge centred on the Midnight #1 mineral claim. The cinnabar-bearing carbonate altered zones uncovered by bulldozer trenching on the southwestern portion of the property were presumably first identified using mercury geochemical methods.

At the northwestern corner of the Midnight #4 mineral claim

DISCUSSION OF THE 1982 PROSPECTING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM - Cont.

and on the Midnight #3 claim, trenching and stripping was much more successful. A good deal of interesting geology has been exposed. Generally, the rocks are metasediments and metavolcanics of the Cache Creek Group that have been highly disturbed by faulting. The Cache Creek rocks include minor belts of limestone, conglomerate and greywacke, and large sequences of argillites, cherty argillites, quartz-sericite-chlorite schists, fine grained andesites, augite porphyry andesites, and fine grained basalts. The Cache Creek Group rocks which have a general attitude of 320° /vertical appear to have been cut, and offset, by several transverse faults 50° to 70° /vertical (?). Ultrabasic dykes of peridotite and harzburgite have infilled some of the transverse faults. Intense carbonate alteration envelopes the ultrabasic dykes and locally replaces them entirely. The resultant rock is composed of massive ankerite with 1 to 10% late ankerite veining, 1 to 2% quartz or chalcocite veining, and 0.5 to 2% mariposite, disseminated. A trace to 0.1% cinnabar fills late fractures in the altered rock. Carbonate alteration, and ankerite veining, also occurs in andesitic rocks, and some of the quartz-sericite-chlorite schists on the property.

Geochemically, mercury was present in amounts greater than 10,000 parts per billion in 15 of the 35 samples collected in 1982. The highest value equalled 0.088% Hg. The high mercury samples were predictably from the more highly carbonate altered rocks on the property - usually altered ultrabasics, but also including altered, and ankerite veined, andesite and quartz-sericite-chlorite schist.

The highest nickel (400 to 1334 ppm), chromium (200 to 688 ppm), and barium (200 to 746 ppm) concentrations were also in the well carbonate altered samples that had visible mariposite, and up to 10% ankerite veining. The two samples with tungsten in amounts of greater than 10 ppm were carbonate altered. However, silver values were insignificant in all samples, and gold was not determinable in any sample at the parts per million level.

DISCUSSION OF THE 1982 PROSPECTING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM - Cont.

In general, the rocks that were the most carbonate altered contained the most anomalous amounts of mercury, barium, nickel and chromium. Arsenic also reached values up to 388 ppm, and was decidedly more anomalous at the stripping site on the Midnight #3 claim than elsewhere on the property.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

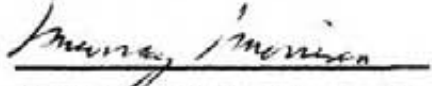
Cache Creek Group rocks on the Midnight property have been highly disrupted by movement on the Pinchi Fault, and by the intrusion of the Murray Ridge ultrabasic stock. Tension faults perpendicular to the Pinchi Fault have been infilled by ultrabasic dykes - probably offshoots from the ultrabasic stock. Carbonate alteration ranges from moderate to intense and envelopes the ultrabasic dykes and invades Cache Creek Group andesites. Late ankerite veining and minor quartz or chalcocite veining cuts the carbonate altered rock. Cinnabar in visible amounts fills late fractures locally. Some arsenic (5 to 388 ppm) has also invaded the rock.

There is some evidence to suggest that the mercury mineralization on the Midnight property, accompanied by slightly anomalous amounts of arsenic, may represent the upper limits of a vertically zoned epithermal system. At this point it is suggested that the 11 samples with greater than 9 ppm arsenic, and sample M-7 with 16 ppm tungsten should be analyzed for gold at the parts per billion level, using fire assays and atomic absorption. If there is any encouragement from these analyses then the suggested vertical zoning sequence of mercury, antimony, arsenic, silver and gold should be tested by drilling two percussion drill holes to the 120 metre depth at grid sites 9+95N; 20+45W and 9+50N; 20+75W. Chip samples from these drill holes should be geochemically analyzed at 3 metre intervals for the elements gold, silver, mercury, antimony, arsenic, barium, nickel and chromium.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS - Cont.

Much of the Midnight property is covered by a mantle of glacial till that renders conventional prospecting ineffective. A magnetometer survey might be useful in outlining the more magnetic rock units of the Cache Creek Group. Offsetting of the rock units would indicate transverse faulting, which in turn could indicate more zones of carbonate alteration associated with ultrabasic dykes.

May 1, 1983


Murray Morrison, B.Sc.

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ICP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 ML OF 3:1:3 HCL TO HNO3 TO H2O AT 90 DEG.C. FOR 1 HOUR. THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR: Ca,P,Mg,Al,Ti,La,Na,K,W,Ba,Si,Sr,Cr AND B. Au DETECTION 3 ppm.
 H64 ANALYSIS BY FLAMELESS AA FROM .500 GRAM SAMPLE. SAMPLE TYPE - ROCK CHIPS

DATE RECEIVED APRIL 19 1983 DATE REPORTS MAILED Apr 22/83 ASSAYER D. C. Toye DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

ANACONDA FILE # 83-0422

PAGE # 1

SAMPLE #	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Hg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Hg# ppb
MID-1	1	23	3	37	.1	139	9	180	1.48	4	2	ND	2	18	1	2	2	30	.30	.01	2	46	.84	165	.01	9	.14	.01	.03	2	1500
MID-2	2	3	3	16	.1	1023	48	496	3.10	5	6	ND	2	50	1	2	2	6	2.62	.01	2	94	11.24	96	.01	51	.09	.01	.01	2	64000
MID-3	2	11	1	23	.2	1065	53	547	3.56	9	2	ND	2	247	1	2	2	25	4.95	.01	2	424	9.99	399	.01	24	.17	.04	.01	4	3000
MID-4	1	41	7	36	.1	224	16	281	2.35	2	2	ND	2	37	1	2	3	46	1.22	.01	2	79	.96	143	.01	7	.22	.01	.04	2	1400
MID-5	2	11	1	16	.2	911	49	476	3.01	163	2	ND	2	190	1	2	2	23	5.29	.01	2	368	9.62	184	.01	11	.13	.03	.01	2	1200
MID-6	1	23	2	31	.1	23	4	193	1.46	2	2	ND	2	23	1	2	2	16	.93	.01	2	17	.54	162	.01	3	.12	.01	.03	2	130
MID-7	2	9	4	18	.1	1108	61	902	3.90	6	2	ND	2	136	1	2	2	24	4.45	.01	2	479	11.45	188	.01	24	.15	.04	.01	16	3800
MID-8	1	21	3	30	.2	610	35	684	3.28	6	2	ND	2	187	1	2	2	51	7.99	.01	2	352	6.77	249	.01	7	.20	.03	.02	2	21000
MID-9	2	8	5	14	.1	929	41	551	2.73	2	2	ND	2	102	1	2	2	16	3.73	.01	2	380	10.15	78	.01	34	.09	.02	.01	3	17600
MID-10	2	2	4	15	.1	1132	52	570	3.22	2	2	ND	2	130	1	2	2	8	2.60	.01	2	269	14.61	99	.01	58	.09	.02	.01	3	.0887
MID-11	2	6	3	10	.1	848	47	465	3.03	2	2	ND	2	26	1	2	2	19	.46	.01	2	436	12.85	220	.01	32	.14	.02	.01	4	85000
MID-12	1	8	1	20	.1	819	42	668	3.05	2	2	ND	2	76	1	2	2	22	1.83	.01	2	381	11.13	161	.01	18	.11	.02	.01	8	54000
MID-13	1	25	5	35	.1	193	15	271	2.13	193	2	ND	2	109	1	3	2	37	3.15	.01	2	200	1.91	176	.01	5	.18	.02	.02	2	4800
MID-14	1	25	1	40	.1	385	28	722	3.12	2	2	ND	2	265	1	2	2	54	4.54	.01	2	270	6.50	347	.01	12	.29	.02	.03	2	4400
MID-15	2	16	2	20	.1	18	3	275	.99	2	2	ND	2	17	1	2	2	12	1.69	.01	2	12	.37	140	.01	4	.12	.01	.04	2	460
MID-16	1	15	2	24	.1	636	36	405	2.90	2	4	ND	2	184	1	2	2	30	3.56	.01	2	372	7.81	211	.01	12	.23	.03	.02	2	20000
MID-17	2	12	3	17	.1	1334	64	582	4.33	2	2	ND	2	48	1	2	2	27	.83	.01	2	688	12.95	173	.01	35	.18	.04	.01	19	.0267
MID-18	1	18	1	29	.1	45	5	398	1.55	2	2	ND	2	92	1	2	2	40	2.68	.01	3	25	1.74	152	.01	4	.10	.01	.05	2	2300
MID-19	2	6	4	19	.1	1364	62	400	4.30	2	9	ND	2	26	1	2	2	14	1.84	.01	2	232	8.88	104	.01	18	.10	.01	.01	2	2600
MID-20	2	44	3	81	.1	243	26	514	4.79	2	2	ND	2	60	1	2	4	66	1.46	.01	2	90	.93	340	.01	8	.27	.01	.04	2	1900
MID-21	1	1	4	14	.1	12	1	142	.23	2	2	ND	2	680	1	3	3	15	25.46	.01	6	29	3.32	155	.01	2	.03	.01	.01	2	750
MID-22	1	7	3	24	.2	476	26	359	2.46	388	2	ND	2	401	1	4	2	27	9.55	.01	2	395	4.72	249	.01	3	.11	.03	.01	4	.0471
MID-23	1	36	2	48	.1	67	18	488	3.66	45	5	ND	2	127	1	2	4	68	2.16	.01	2	83	1.49	204	.01	6	.34	.01	.01	2	6900
MID-24	14	36	11	52	.2	33	7	98	1.61	5	2	ND	2	20	1	2	2	17	.27	.01	5	11	.16	358	.01	8	.25	.01	.09	2	7200
MID-25	1	47	2	54	.5	225	30	711	5.83	2	2	ND	2	205	1	4	3	100	5.76	.01	2	164	3.42	409	.01	3	.34	.03	.02	2	38000
MID-26	1	1	1	17	.1	7	1	54	.25	2	2	ND	2	37	1	2	2	11	9.33	.01	2	21	5.76	30	.01	2	.07	.03	.01	2	8800
MID-27	1	13	3	20	.2	240	20	415	2.16	159	2	ND	2	630	1	10	2	49	7.78	.01	2	270	5.90	736	.01	3	.13	.03	.01	2	.0177
MID-28	1	35	3	50	.1	106	19	618	3.45	29	2	ND	2	108	1	2	2	69	2.93	.01	2	99	2.16	336	.01	7	.38	.01	.01	2	8600
MID-29	1	36	5	37	.3	49	5	154	1.14	2	2	ND	2	105	1	2	2	15	1.87	.01	3	13	1.17	132	.01	7	.16	.01	.05	2	14000
MID-30	1	24	6	47	.1	417	29	757	3.84	106	2	ND	2	261	1	2	2	49	5.71	.01	2	216	4.67	194	.01	5	.20	.02	.02	2	15000
MID-31	2	37	2	54	.2	278	27	693	3.90	215	2	ND	2	155	1	2	4	48	4.01	.01	2	119	1.73	136	.01	6	.21	.01	.04	2	7500
MID-32	1	37	2	48	.1	223	25	602	3.51	5	2	ND	2	154	1	2	3	70	4.39	.01	2	139	2.57	781	.01	8	.38	.02	.02	2	48000
MID-33	1	50	2	54	.1	247	25	663	4.93	23	2	ND	2	118	1	2	2	106	7.27	.01	2	232	3.20	171	.01	6	.32	.02	.04	2	20000
MID-34	1	30	5	33	.1	286	27	612	3.56	166	2	ND	2	307	1	2	2	67	8.76	.01	2	290	4.34	212	.01	4	.23	.03	.02	2	5200
MID-35	1	34	2	51	.1	187	24	523	3.58	2	2	ND	2	210	1	2	2	66	4.86	.04	2	128	1.61	608	.01	7	.37	.01	.02	2	8600
STD A-1	1	30	38	182	.3	34	12	1042	2.89	8	2	ND	2	37	1	2	3	59	.57	.09	8	64	.76	253	.07	6	1.94	.03	.18	2	55

Hg > 10000 ppb require Assay procedure for correct values.

APPENDIX "A"

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Murray Morrison, of the City of Kelowna, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby state that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1969 with a B.Sc. Degree in Geology.
2. I have been working in all phases of mining exploration in Canada for the past fourteen years.
3. During the past fourteen years, I have intermittently held responsible positions as a geologist with various mineral exploration companies in Canada.
4. I personally carried out the prospecting and sampling program outlined in this report.
5. I own full title to the Midnight #1-4 mineral claims described in this report.

May 1, 1983
Kelowna, B.C.


Murray Morrison, B. Sc.

APPENDIX C

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES ON THE MIDNIGHT #1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS.

Statement of Expenditures in connection with the Prospecting Program carried out on the Midnight #1-4 mineral claims, N.T.S. 93-K-8 & 9, Fort St. James, B.C., for the year 1982.

FIELDWORK COSTS

Prospector (geologist)	9 days @ \$150/day	\$ 1,350.
Meals and Lodging	9 days @ \$ 50/day	450.
Truck (4x4, incl. gasoline)	9 days @ \$ 55/day	495.
Materials: Flagging, belt chain thread, rock sample bags		40.

LABORATORY COSTS

35 rock geochem samples @ \$11/sample		385.
ICP Analyses for 30 elements, plus Hg by AA		
Shipping costs for samples		24.

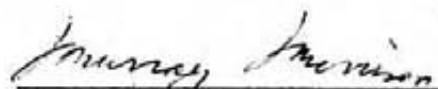
REPORT PREPARATION COSTS

Prospector (geologist)	2 days @ \$150/day	300.
Drafting	1 day @ \$100/day	100.
Typing	15 pages @ \$ 3/page	45.
Copying maps and reports for filing (two copies)		30.

TOTAL 3,219.

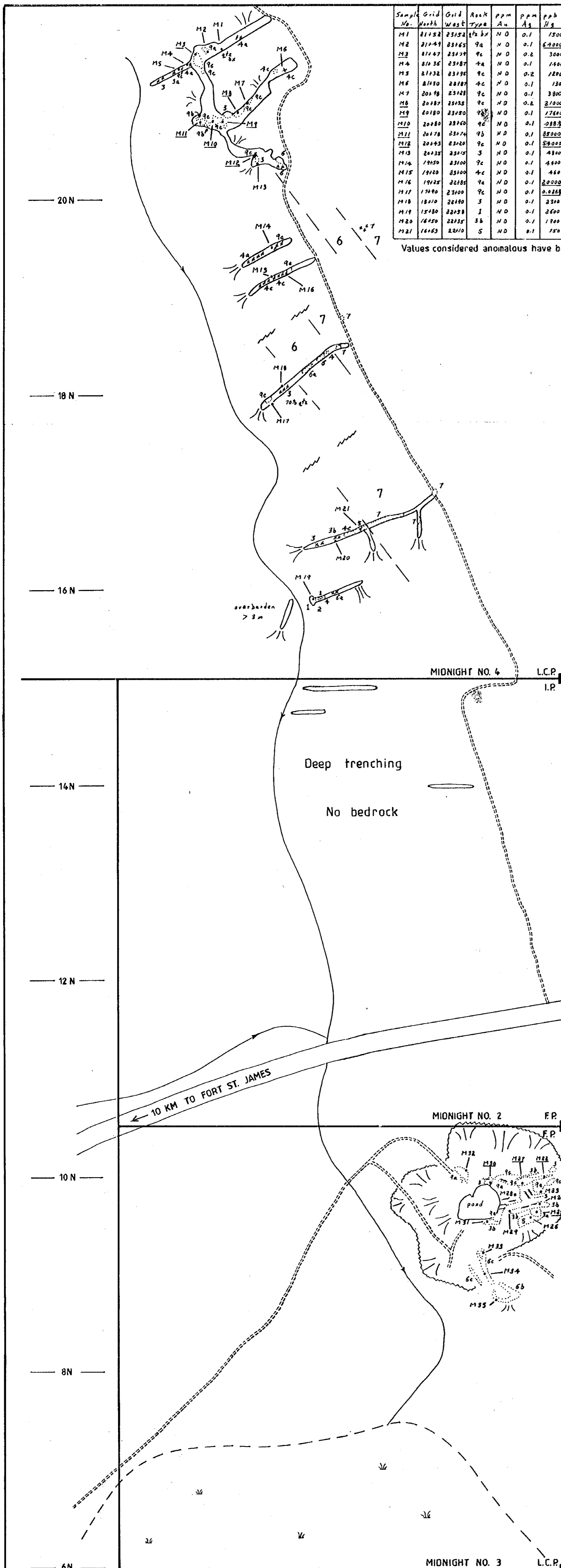
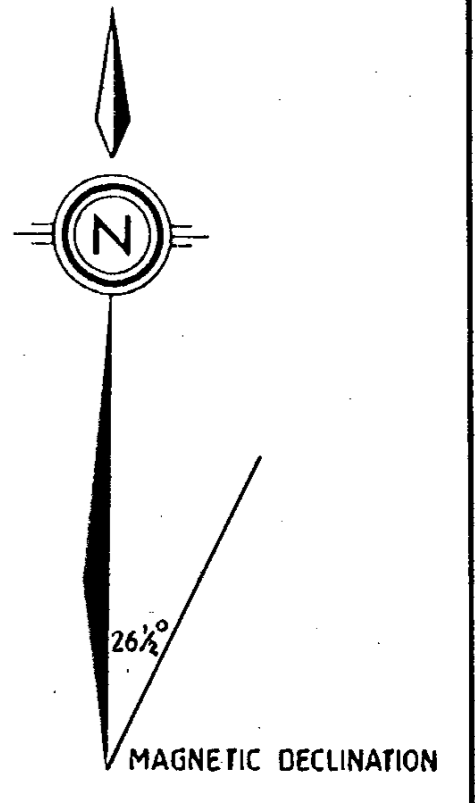
I hereby certify that the above statement is a true statement of monies expended in connection with the prospecting program carried out August 21-31, 1982.

May 1, 1983


Murray Morrison - Geologist

Sample No.	Grid North	Grid West	Rock type	ppm Au	ppm Ag	ppb Hg	ppm Sb	ppm As	ppm Ba	ppm Sr	ppm Ni	ppm Cr	ppm W
M1	21152	23152	7c	ND	0.1	1500	2	4	165	18	139	46	2
M2	21149	23152	9a	ND	0.1	6000	2	5	96	50	1023	94	2
M3	21147	23159	9c	ND	0.2	3000	2	7	338	247	1065	424	2
M4	21136	23187	7a	ND	0.1	1400	2	2	148	37	324	79	2
M5	21132	23195	9c	ND	0.2	1200	2	182	190	971	368	2	
M6	21130	23187	4c	ND	0.1	130	2	2	162	23	83	17	2
M7	20198	23128	9c	ND	0.1	3800	2	6	198	136	1108	228	2
M8	20187	23152	9c	ND	0.2	2100	2	6	269	187	610	322	2
M9	20180	23190	9c	ND	0.1	1760	2	2	78	102	321	380	3
M10	20180	23160	9c	ND	0.1	2883	2	2	99	130	1122	222	3
M11	20178	23174	9b	ND	0.1	8200	2	2	220	24	242	216	4
M12	20143	23120	9c	ND	0.1	2800	2	2	161	76	377	381	1
M13	20135	23110	3	ND	0.1	4100	2	2	123	176	109	193	2
M14	19150	23100	9c	ND	0.1	4400	2	2	352	265	385	220	2
M15	19120	23100	4c	ND	0.1	460	2	2	140	17	78	78	2
M16	19125	23185	9c	ND	0.1	2020	2	2	211	184	636	326	2
M17	19100	23100	9c	ND	0.1	2223	2	2	173	48	1325	688	2
M18	18110	23100	3	ND	0.1	2310	2	2	192	92	45	25	2
M19	18180	23198	1	ND	0.1	2600	2	2	104	26	126	226	2
M20	18150	23197	3b	ND	0.1	1700	2	2	322	50	242	70	2
M21	18162	23210	5	ND	0.1	150	3	2	197	22	27	27	2

Values considered anomalous have been underlined.



- GEOLOGICAL LEGEND -
- POST-MIDDLE PERMIAN, PRE-UPPER TRIASSIC (?)
- TREMBLEUR INTRUSIONS
- 9 Harzburgite intrusive, serpentinized
 - 9a Ultrabasic Dykes, peridotite, harzburgite
 - 9b Serpentine
 - 9c Carbonate altered zones
- PENNSYLVANIAN (?) AND PERMIAN
- CACHE CREEK GROUP
- 7 Basalt, fine grained, moderately serpentinized
 - 6 Andesite, augite porphyry
 - 6a Andesite, fine grained
 - 6b Andesite, moderately carbonate altered
 - 6c Andesite, well carbonate altered, 5% ankerite veinlets up to 3 cm
 - 5 Limestone
 - 4 Argillite, black
 - 4a Argillite, black, cherty
 - 4b Argillite, graphitic
 - 4c Chert, black
 - 3 Quartz-sericite-chlorite schist
 - 3a Quartz-sericite-chlorite schist, carbonate altered
 - 3b Quartz-sericite-graphite schist
 - 2 Conglomerate and greywacke
 - 1 Sandstone, rusty, faulted, carbonate altered

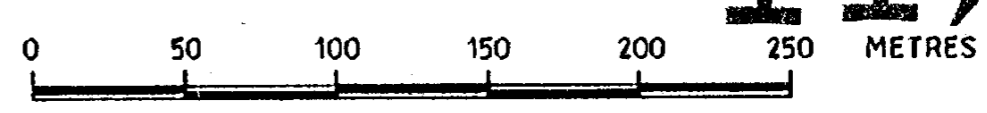
- outcrop
- "cat" trenches
- faults
- roads
- rubble in trenches
- stripped area
- creeks
- sample no. and site
- swamp

Sample No.	Grid North	Grid West	Rock type	ppm Au	ppm Ag	ppb Hg	ppm Sb	ppm As	ppm Ba	ppm Sr	ppm Ni	ppm Cr	ppm W
M22	9177	20120	9c	ND	0.2	2000	2	222	247	401	426	325	2
M23	9183	20123	9a	ND	0.1	6100	2	45	202	187	67	83	2
M24	9170	20125	3b	ND	0.2	7200	2	5	338	20	33	11	2
M25	9164	20128	3a	ND	0.2	2800	2	2	207	207	225	167	2
M26	9156	20132	5	ND	0.1	8100	2	2	30	37	7	21	2
M27	9172	20146	9c	ND	0.2	0.0129	10	157	726	630	240	270	2
M28	9180	20150	9a	ND	0.1	6600	2	27	336	108	106	99	2
M29	9164	20157	3b	ND	0.3	1600	2	2	122	105	47	13	2
M30	9113	20175	3	ND	0.1	1800	2	106	194	281	417	276	2
M31	9122	20178	3b	ND	0.2	7500	2	215	136	155	278	119	2
M32	10105	21100	9a	ND	0.1	2800	2	2	281	154	223	131	2
M33	9122	20183	6c	ND	0.1	2000	2	33	171	118	247	222	2
M34	8118	20181	6c	ND	0.1	5800	2	168	212	302	288	220	2
M35	8112	20110	6b	ND	0.1	8600	2	2	608	210	187	128	2

Values considered anomalous have been underlined.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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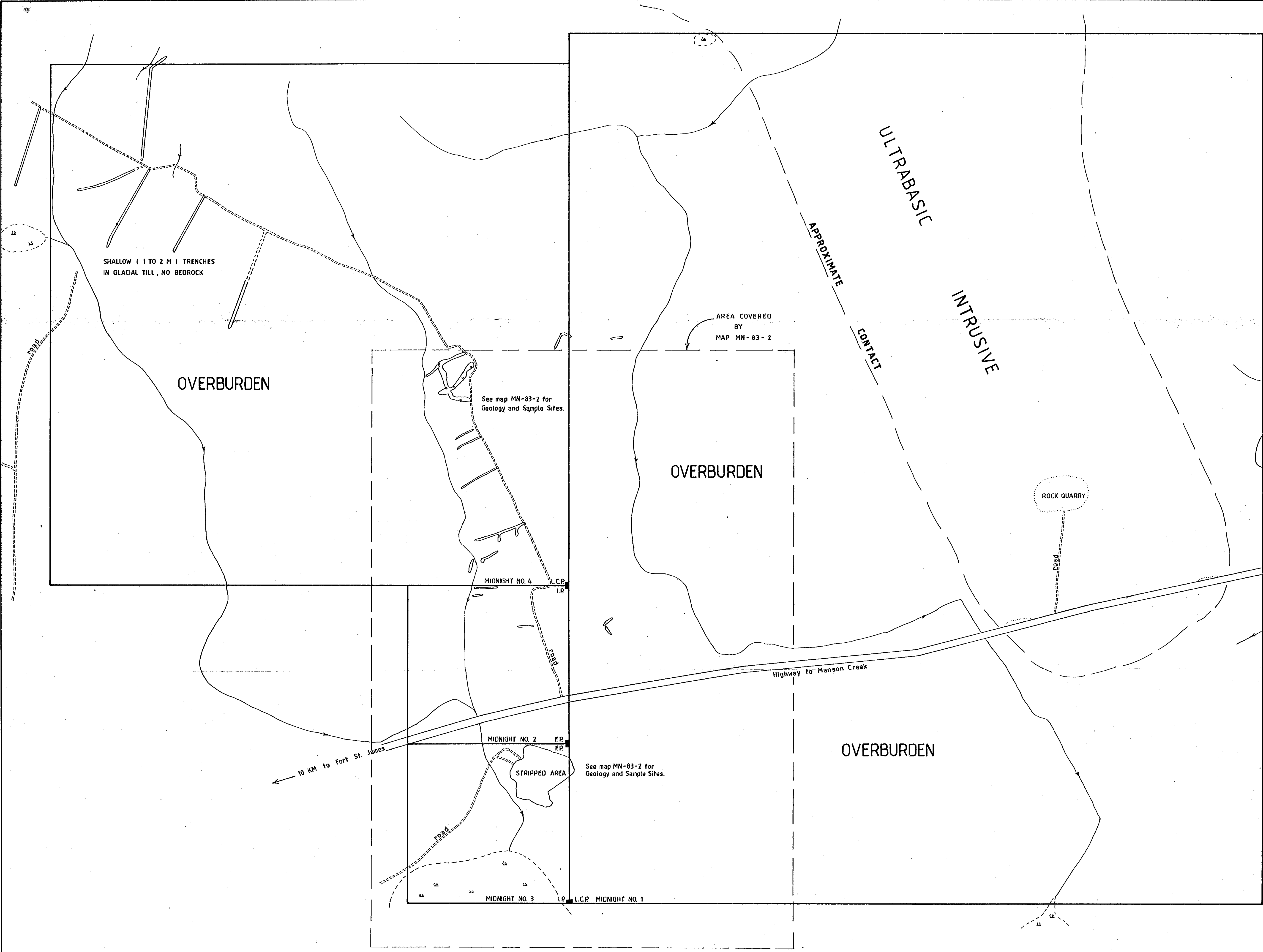
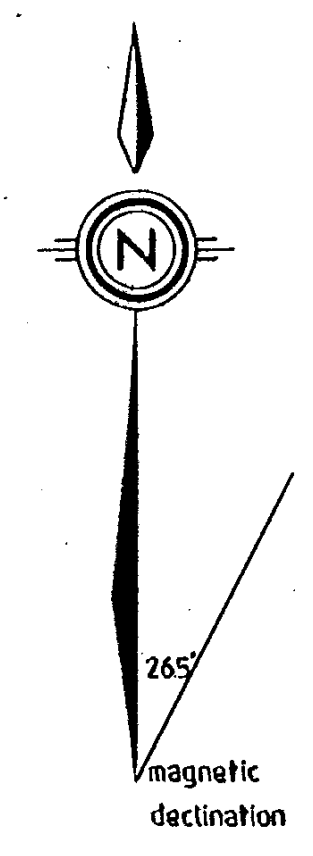


The entire Midnight property is shown on Map MN-83-3. To accompany a prospecting report by M. Morrison.

MIDNIGHT CLAIMS
FORT ST. JAMES AREA, OMINECA M.D.B.C.

ROCK GEOCHEM
MIDNIGHT 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS

Drawn by M.M.	May 1983	NTS. 93K/8+9
Drafted by A.H.	Scale 1:2500	Map MN-83-2



- GEOLOGICAL LEGEND -

- outcrop
- trenching
- roads
- creeks
- swamps
- old diamond drill holes

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Legal Corner Posts tied in by compass and belt chain.
To accompany a Prospecting Report by M. Morrison.

MIDNIGHT CLAIMS

FORT ST. JAMES AREA, Omineca M. D., B. C.

PROSPECTING MAP
MIDNIGHT 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS

Drawn by M.M.	May 1983	N.T.S. 93 K/8x9
Drafted by A.H.	Scale 1:5000	Map MN-83-3

