83-#196 — # 11291

NORA GROUP

Alberni M. D., B. C. 92 F/6 W

Lat. 49° 18' N, Long. 125° 19' W

ASSESSMENT REPORT

- on -

GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

Owner/operator: Frank Milakovich

- by -

V. CUKOR, P. Eng.

NVC ENGINEERING LTD.

Vancouver, B. C.

April-May 1983

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,291

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ILLUSTRATIONS

NORA CLAIM GROUP

Port Alberni, B. C. Area

1. INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Mr. F. Milakovich, the owner of the property, NVC Engineering Ltd. of Vancouver, B. C., performed a ground magnetic survey program which is to be filed as assessment work with the B. C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

The grid was cut by the owner, under instructions from the author of this report. The magnetic survey was conducted by V. Cukor, P. Eng. and D. Cukor, 3rd year geology student, and an experienced magnetometer operator.

Field work was performed during the month of April. Due to poor weather the actual survey was conducted in two stages, on April 22 through 24 and April 27 and 28.

During the field work, some of the claim posts were located and examined. Although the position of some of the posts differs from that shown on the government claim map, the staking seems to be done in accordance with the B. C. Mineral Act.

2. SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATIONS

The property is underlain by altered volcanics and intruded diorite. Some quartz veins were found as well. Although, to date, no gold mineralization has been encountered on the property, the geological units and alteration is the same as on the neighbouring properties which contain auriferous quartz veins. Magnetometer survey produced some low anomalous areas which should be examined in detail.

Further exploration is warranted. To the author's knowledge no work has been carried out until now. Thorough prospecting, geochemical reconnaissance and geological mapping is recommended in the next stage. It is estimated that a budget of about $10,000 should be allowed to carry out this program.

3. PROPERTY

3.1 LOCATION

The Nora property is located on the south western part of Vancouver Island, straddling Taylor River, only a few kilometers west of Sproat Lake. Part of the claims cross Provincial Highway No. 4.

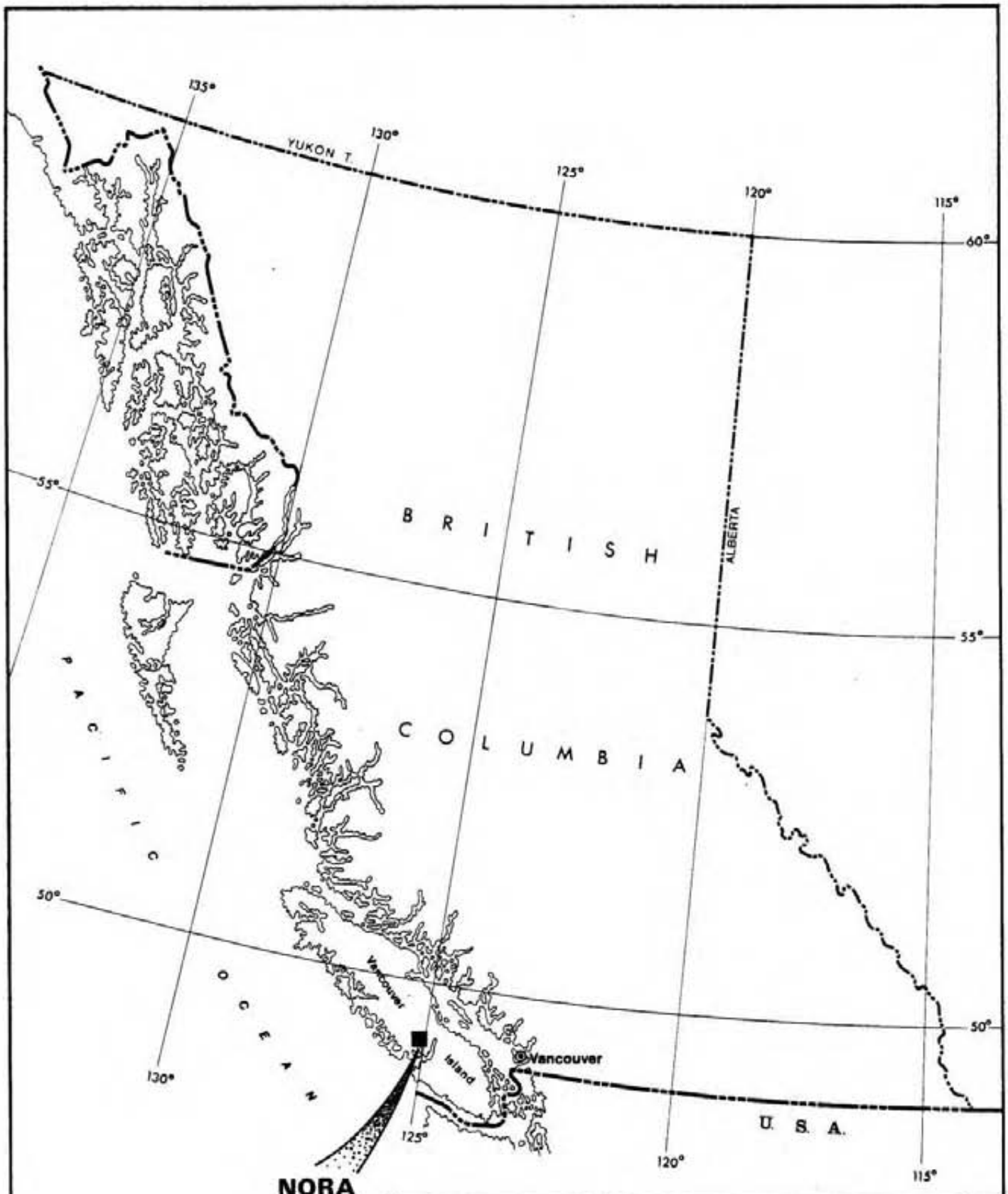
The property is in the Alberni Mining Division on Map 92 F/6 W. The claims are centered at northern latitude 69° 18' and western longitude 125° 19'. The location is shown on the Location Map, Figure 1.

3.2 ACCESS

The property is readily accessible from Port Alberni via paved Highway No. 4. Two main logging roads turn off the highway close to the bridge (see Figure 2) on both sides of Taylor River. A network of secondary logging roads, turning off the main roads, provide good access to a large portion of the property area. However, on the secondary roads a number of washouts occurred and before these roads could be used for access some repair work will be necessary.

3.3 CLAIMS

Two contiguous mineral claims, staked on the modified grid system, form the property. The claims and record



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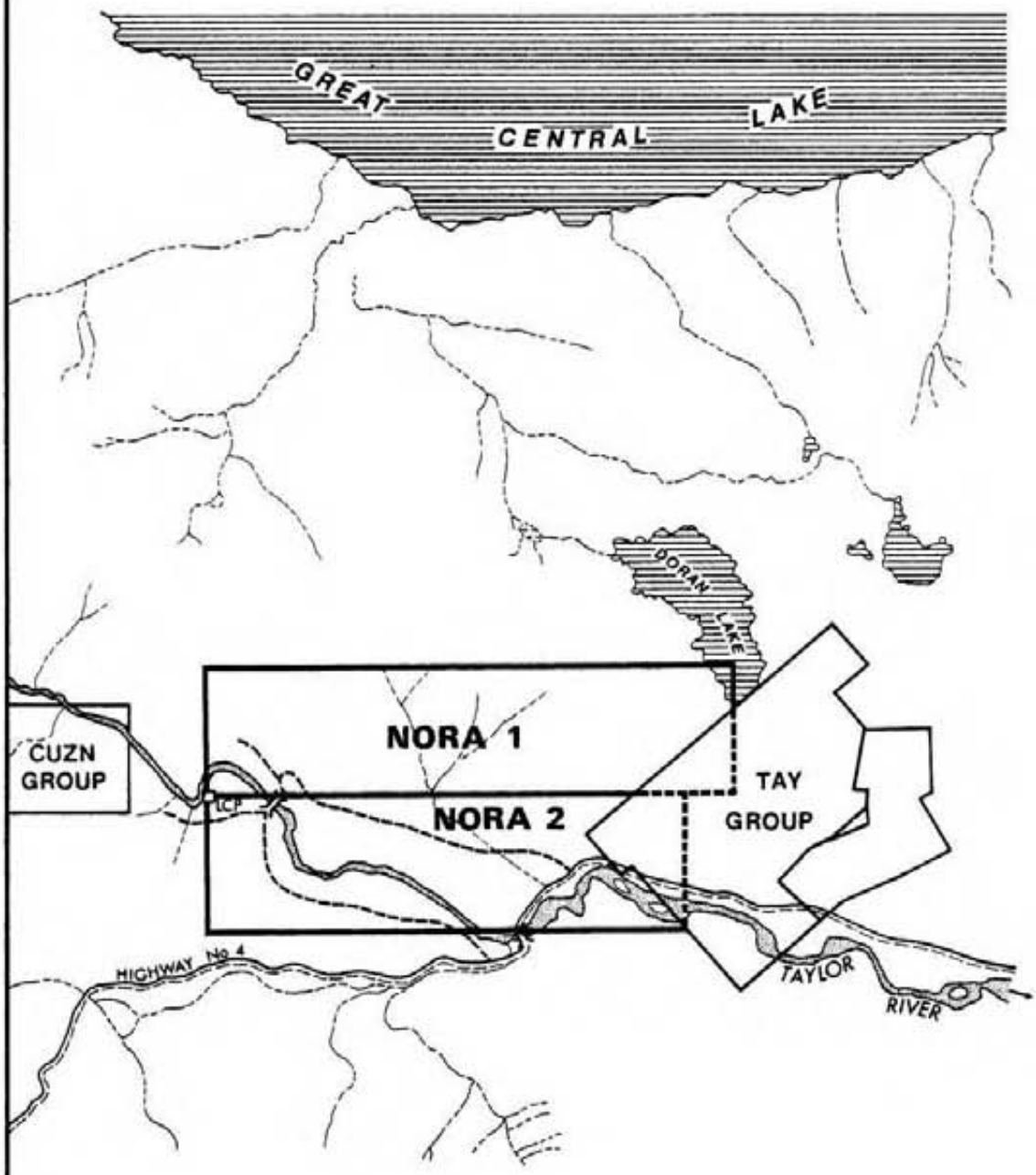
LOCATION MAP

ALBERNI M.D., B.C. NTS 92 F/6W

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

DATE: May 1983 | SCALE: 0 100 Miles | FIG. 1



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CLAIM MAP

ALBERNI M.D., B.C. NTS 92 F/6W

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

DATE: May 1983 | SCALE: 0 500 1000 meters | FIG. 2

3. PROPERTY (CONT'D)

3.3 CLAIMS (Cont'd)

numbers are as follows:

Claim	Record No.	Recording Date
Nora 1 (16 units)	1438	May 7, 1982
Nora 2 (14 units)	1439	May 7, 1982
Total 30 units		

During the survey a number of claim posts were observed and plotted on the Magnetic Survey Plan, Figure 3. Well marked claim lines were found and staking appears to comply with the B. C. Staking Regulations.

All claims are fully owned by F. Milakovich of Vancouver, B. C.

3.4 TOPOGRAPHY and CLIMATE

The Nora claims straddle Taylor River and occupy elevations from 80 to over 800 meters above sea level. From the river valley the terrain gradually rises in a general northerly direction for about 500 meters, then steepens to over 30° slope. The lower part of the valley was burned in a forest fire and then logged off, while a thick forest prevails on higher elevations. Thick young growth is often noted over the burned area.

The climate of the area is characterized by hot summers and generally mild winters, with high atmospheric

3. PROPERTY (CON.'D)

3.4 TOPOGRAPHY and CLIMATE (Cont'd)

precipitation throughout the year. Snow cover can exceed 1.5 meters of packed snow by the end of the winter.

Taylor River and several small streams contain ample water for exploration purposes.

4. GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the area was described by G. E. Muller, 1969, in G. S. C. Paper 68-50. This paper was accompanied by Geological Map 17-68, scale 1" = 4 miles. According to these descriptions the area is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, intruded by the Late Triassic granitic intrusive of the Island Formation.

Although no geological mapping was performed, the author has briefly examined some rock outcrops during his visit to the property. The rock types found are basically the same as on the neighbouring Tay Group. Andesitic volcanics, sometimes tuffaceous, are locally altered into greenstone. They are intruded by irregular stocks of dioritic rock which contain large xenolites of volcanic origin in the contact zone.

Besides widespread, intense epidote-chlorite alteration, some potassic alteration was also locally noted. Hematite and limonite are found along the fracture planes and pyrite disseminations are quite common. Manganese oxides are also present locally in fractures. Quartz veining was noted on several places, but so far no sulfide minerals have been found in those veins.

Prospecting, geochemical survey and geological mapping will be required for planning further steps of exploration activities.

5. GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY

5.1 Field Procedure

It was decided since good magnetic response was encountered on the neighbouring property where a magnetic low anomaly was detected over the auriferous quartz vein, that the sa kind of survey was to be used over the Nora claims. In preparation for the survey, a 1,5 meter long, east-west baseline was cut along the Nora 1 and Nora 2 common claim line. The crosslines were cut 100 meters apart. At the north end the grid lines were terminated approximately at the base of the steep slope. A total of 8.1 kilometers of grid lines were cut.

Readings were taken at 50 meter stations along the baseline and at 25 meter intervals along the lines. The instrument used was a Geometrics Unimag Proton Magnetometer, Model G-836 with a sensitivity of 10 gammas.

The check points for diurnal corrections were established by initially surveying the baseline, and after corrections were made, each station on the baseline was considered a base station for a corresponding crossline. During the survey ch crossline was tied to the base station at the start and/or completion of each loop, with an average time lapse for the loop completion of approximately .7 hrs. but not exceeding 1 hour.

5. GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY (CONT'D)

5.2 Data Presentation

The instrument measures the Total Magnetic Field. After diurnal corrections were made all results were reduced by 55,000 gammas, as 56,000 gammas reads 1,000 gammas. These relative values were plotted on 1:5,000 Magnetic Survey Plan (Figure 3), and then all values below 1,000 gammas were contoured at 100 gamma intervals. Areas outlined by 900 gamma contour and lower were patterned.

Besides the grid lines and magnetic information the plan also shows claim posts, logging roads and streams in the grid area.

5.3 Discussion of Results

Magnetometer readings over the survey area range from 55,600 to 56,710 gammas of the Total Magnetic Field, showing a total relief of 1,110 gammas.

On the Tay Claims it was noted that both intrusives and volcanics contain fair amounts of magnetite, but higher magnetic susceptibility was found over the intrusives. In the area of intense hydrothermal activity magnetite has been destroyed by alteration, which results in relatively lower magnetic readings. Bearing this in mind, the results of the survey should be considered encouraging. Figure 3 shows several areas with anomalous

5. GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY (CONT'D)

5.3 Discussion of Results (Cont'd)

low readings, some of which are apparently caused by elongated narrow structures, possibly by hydrothermal veins. The single low reading at Line 1E, 4+50 N, is known to be associated with an outcropping quartz vein. The other areas with low readings should be examined in detail.

Respectfully submitted,

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

May, 1983

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Linecutting

V. Cukor, P. Eng.,	1 day @ $350/day	$ 350.00
F. Milakovich	6 days @ $200/day	1,200.00
P. Milakovich	6 days @ $100/day	600.00
Vehicle Rental	6 days @ $50/day	300.00
Ferry		37.60
Motel		120.70
Food		127.00
Material		63.55
Gasoline		74.22

Magnetic Survey

V. Cukor, P. Eng.	4 days @ $350/day	$ 1,400.00
D. Cukor, Operator	2 days @ $200/day	400.00
Vehicle Rental	4 days @ $50/day	200.00
Ferry		80.60
Motel		113.42
Food		109.35
Gasoline		48.25

Report

V. Cukor, P. Eng.	3 days @ $350/day	$ 1,050.00
Drafting	10 hrs. @ $18/hr.	180.00
Typing, Printing, Binding		150.00
	TOTAL	$ 6,604.69

V. Cukor, P. Eng.

NVC ENGINEERING LTD.

C E R T I F I C A T E

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 as a graduated Geological Engineer;

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 20 years, both in Canada and Yugoslavia, in engineering geology, hydrogeology and mineral exploration;

5. I have personally examined the property described in this Report, and/or supervised the Magnetic Survey Program;

6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the Nora property.

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

May, 1983