GEOLOGIC REPORT

on the

SUNSET GROUP OF CLAIMS

NTS-92L/12 co-ords

50⁰37.5'N 127⁰32'W

Owned by

UTAH MINES LTD.

& GORDON MILBOURNE

Operator

UTAH MINES LTD.

By

G.L. Holland Geologist

June 15, 1983

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INTRODUCTION

This report will claim as assessment, the costs of compiling geologic data by means of a detailed mapping program just completed. A statement of costs, located in Appendix A, outlines the total costs of the project.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim group, upon which the work was performed on, is located in the Nanaimo Mining Division, with co-ordinates 50°37.5'N, 127°32'W. They are located on the NTS map sheet 92 L/12 and are located approximately four (4) kilometers northwest of the Island Copper Pit and eight (8) kilometers southwest of Port Hardy, B.C., on Vancouver Island.

Access to the property is along the Coal Harbour Road from Port Hardy, a distance of ten (10) kilometers. On the property, logging roads provide excellent access into most of the area. The condition of all access roads is good.

HISTORY

The claims upon which work was performed are owned by Utah Mines Ltd. and Gordon Milbourne, of which Utah Mines Ltd. is the operator. The major block of claims have been held by the current owners since 1969, and fringe claims have been added since that time.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Topography on the property consists of gently rolling hills that range from elevations of 350 meters to 510 meters. Vegetation is primarily large stands of fir.and cedar, many areas of which have been logged off.



GEOLOGIC PROGRAM

The program performed, consisted of a detailed mapping program by G.L. Holland, a Geologist from the Utah Mines Ltd, Vancouver office. Mapping was performed on a scale of 1 inch = 400 feet or a metric equivalent of 1=4800. The program commenced on the 18th of April and was completed the 15th of June, 1983. Total area that was completed is approximately twelve square kilometers.

A total of six rock units were encountered in the area that was mapped. In sequence from oldest to youngest they include: Karmutsen Volcanics; Quatsino limestone; Parson Bay Sediments; Bonanza Volcanics; Hornblende Porphyry Intrusions; and Island Intrusions.

Lithology:

1) Karmutsen Volcanics - andesite to basaltic composition. Primarily volcanic flows but minor pillows are seen. The most noted texture in the Karmutsen is the plagioclase amygdules, which are often up to 1 cm in size and often contain minor chlorite. Alteration noted, on the property, is a regional metamorphism of lower greenschist facies.

2) Quatsino Limestone - the limestone of this unit ranges from a dark grey, massive limestone to a light grey to white coloured sugary textured limestone. Fracturing is generally moderately developed with calcite filling the fractures. Numerous pelecypods and corals are found. Minor black chert nodules are present within the limestone.

3) Parson Bay Sediments - consists mainly of black limy shales with numerous massive limestone zones. The black shales exhibit strong bedding and colour banding, with alternating beds of black limy shales and a green, non-limy, mudstone. These beds range from a few millimeters, up to 20 centimeters in width. An average of 2-3% disseminated pyrite is present with values up to 5%. The shales bear pelecypodds and corals, most of which have been altered to calcite.

At intrusive contacts, cherty sections are found with minor epidote rich skarn zones. Mapping failed to encounter any sulphide enrichment within these chert and skarn contact zones.

The upper contact with the Bonanza volcanics shows no evidence of contact metamorphism, no chilled margins, or brecciation. There appears to be an interfingering zone of the two rock types, the width of this zone is not determined.

The lower contact with the Quatsino limestone was not found in outcrop but is believed to be gradational.

 Bonanza Volcanics - this unit is dominated by lapilli tuffs, with minor amounts of volcanic breccia, crystal tuffs, and red cherts.

The lapilli tuffs are andesitic in composition and contain numerous clasts that range in size to about 2 mm. The clasts are predominately feldspar with minor mafic and quartz clasts. The clast content rarely exceeds 15% of the rock. Graded bedding is present, in minor amounts, and is due mainly to alteration and clasts size.

Alteration is the prominent feature of the tuffs, ranging from weak to intense, and varies over very short distances. The principal alternation is sericite-chlorite with zones of sericite; sericite-chlorite-biotite; sericite-chlorite-epidote; and silicious-magnetite. The source of the alteration is very difficult to pinpoint as there is alot of overlap in alteration patterns of contact metamorphism, regional metamorphism and hydrothermal alteration. The silicious-magnetite alteration is confined to the contacts of the hornblende porphyry dikes and appears due to hydrothermal solutions. Epidote is contained mainly along fractures and as mineral replacement.

The Volcanic breccia consists of fragments of Parson Bay shales and Bonanza lapilli tuffs in an andesitic matrix. The tuff fragments predominate and range up to 20 cm in size and much more rounded than the subangular tuff fragments. Minor bedding is present, defined by grain or fragment sizes.

The crystal tuffs are defined by the presence of amygdules that are composed of feldspar, quartz and calcite. They are andesitic in composition and also contain the clasts present in the lapilli tuff.

Minor zones of a pinkish to red chert are present in various places throughout the property, it is not determined whether these cherts are chemical precipitates or depositional.

Pyrite is present throught most of the Bonanza volcanics in quantities up to 10-15%. Average grade is 1-3%. The pyrite is found as disseminations and on fractures within the rock. Chalcopyrite and molybdenum are found in various portions of the property. They occur in very minor amounts (<.5%) and primarily along fractures. Magnetite is an alteration product and usually confined to zones of strong alteration, most often around the hornblende porphyry dyke.

5) Hornblende (feldspar) Porphyry - is andesitic in composition and contains 15% hornblende phenocrysts that range up to 1 cm in size. Feldspar phenocrysts are present in most of the dyke outcrops and are generally 3-4 mm in size and up to 10% in content. The dyke contains only minor pyrite and is often barren of sulphides.

It is believed that these dykes are feeder zones for upper Bonanza volcanics that are not seen on the property. They are co-magmatic.

6) Island Intrusions - a stock of equigranular granodiorite is present in the north portion of the map sheet. This unit contains xenoliths of a slightly more mafic phase. The mineral assemblage is composed of biotite, feldspar and quartz. No sulphides are present.

STRUCTURE

Four prominent fracture directions are present on the property. They are 020°; 060°; 090°; 130°. These directions are present throughout most of the property and within all the rock units. This indicates a post depositional time period. No evidence exists of major faulting or movement. Dykes are present along the 060° and 130° fracture directions.

The other structural feature noted is the bedding within the Parson Bay sediments. The beds trend 130°/-30° SW.

APPENDIX A STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Wages - Permanent

40 40	days 0 \$1 days 0 \$1	25.00/day 05.00/day	5,000.00 4,200.00	
			9,200.00	9,200.00
Field Supplies		21		
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Total	Costs		350.00
Room and Board		-		1,800.00
Gasoline				250.00
Reproduction				100.00
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	0.000		8 1 Jack	

TOTAL COSTS:

\$11,700.00

APPENDIX B

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

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G.L. Holland - Geologist, graduated with a BSC from the University of British Columbia in 1978. Employed as a field assistant from 1973 to 1975 by Noranda Mines Ltd.; as a field assistant from 1976 to 1977 by Utah Mines Ltd; employed as a geologist from 1978 to present by Utah Mines Ltd., Vancouver Exploration office.







