#### GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY REPORT ON THE JAMBOREE # 1-18 MINERAL CLAIMS

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION NTS 93A/7W

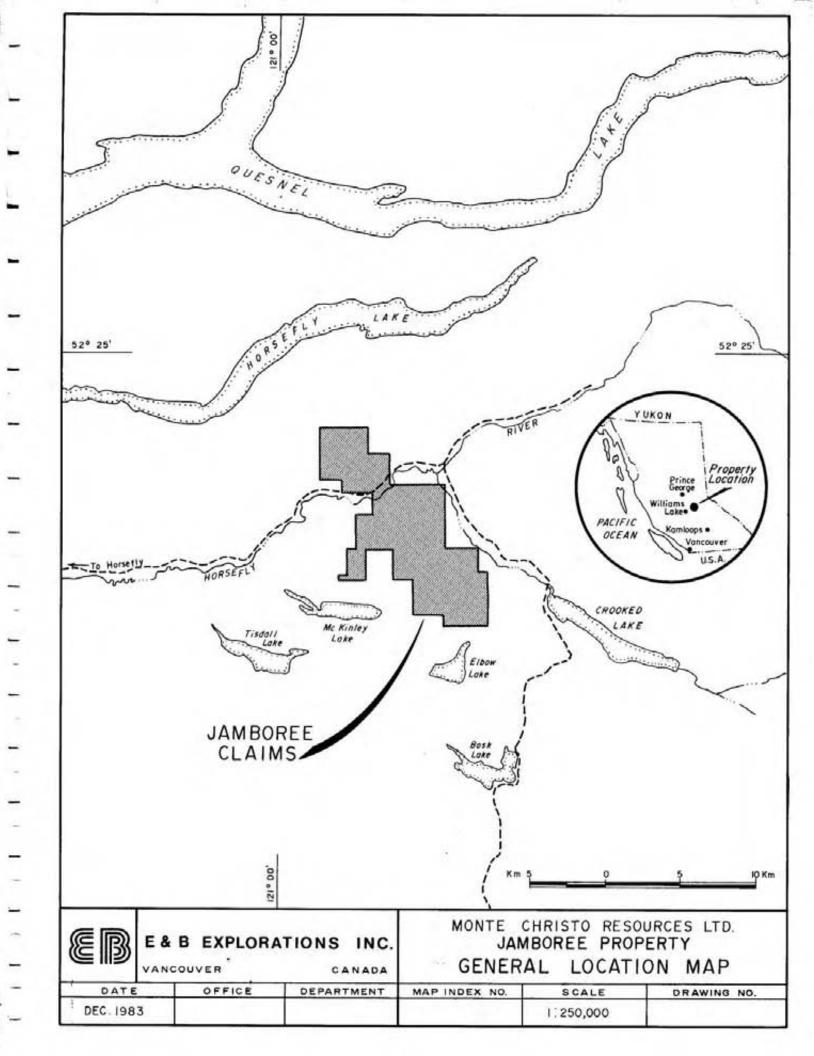
LATITUDE 52°15'N; LONGITUDE 120°50'W

E & B EXPLORATIONS INC. 1440 - 800 WEST PENDER STREET VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2V6

> R.G. SIMPSON DECEMBER 15, 1983

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,382 part 203



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SECTION A - SUMMARY OF WORK

# INTRODUCTION

This report details investigations conducted on the Jamboree #1-18 mineral claims by E & B Explorations Inc. during 1983.

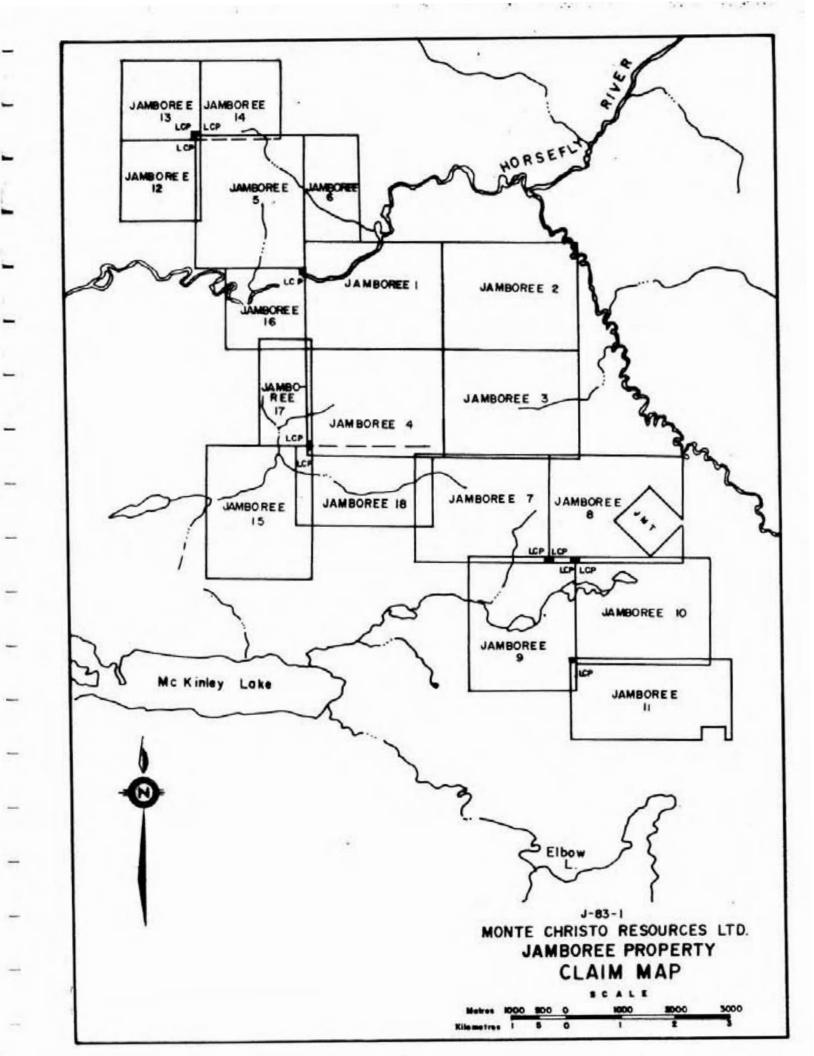
A program consisting of aerial photography, soil and rock geochemical sampling, geological mapping and trenching was carried out between May 31 and September 6, 1983. During the course of the geochemical survey, 1751 soil samples and 311 rock samples were taken and analysed for gold.

A percussion drilling program conducted during September and October is described in a separate report.

# CLAIM STATUS

The Jamboree claim block consists of 18 modified grid claims totalling 290 units. These claims are owned by E & B Explorations Inc. Claim details are summarized in the following table.

CLAIM	UNITS	RECORD NO.	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE	WORK REQUIRED
Longhair 1	1	3767 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Longhair 2	1	3768 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Longhair 3	1	3769 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Longhair 4	1	3770 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Longhair 5	1 1 1	3771 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Longhair 6	1	3772 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Longhair 7	1	3773 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Longhair 8	1	3774 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Yukon Jack 1	1	3775 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Yukon Jack 2	1	3776 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Yukon Jack 3	1	3777 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Yukon Jack 4	1	3778 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Yukon Jack 5	1	3779 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Yukon Jack 6	1	3780 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Yukon Jack 7	1	3781 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Yukon Jack 8	1	3782 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/82	Forfeited
Jamboree 1	20	3783 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/87	\$4,000.00
Jamboree 2	20	3784 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/87	4,000.00
Jamboree 3	20	3785 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/87	4,000.00
Jamboree 4	20	3786 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/87	4,000.00
Jamboree 5	20	3787 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/87	4,000.00
Jamboree 6	8	3788 (6)	24/06/81	24/06/87	1,600.00
Jamboree 7	20	4176 (11)	26/11/81	26/11/87	4,000.00
Jamboree 8	20	4177 (11)	26/11/81	26/11/87	4,000.00
Jamboree 9	20	4178 (11)	26/11/81	26/11/87	4,000.00
Jamboree 10	20	4185 (11)	26/11/81	26/11/87	4,000.00
Jamboree 11	18	4179 (11)	26/11/81	26/11/87	3,600.00
Jamboree 12	9	4180 (11)	26/11/81	26/11/87	1,800.00
Jamboree 13	9	4181 (11)	26/11/81	26/11/87	1,800.00
Jamboree 14	9	4186 (11)	26/11/81	26/11/87	1,800.00
Jamboree 15	20	4182 (11)	26/11/81	26/11/87	4,000.00
Jamboree 16	9	4183 (11)	26/11/81	26/11/87	1,800.00
Jamboree 17	8	4184 (11)	26/11/81	26/11/87	1,600.00
Jamboree 18	20	4353 (7)	12/07/82	12/07/87	4,000.00



#### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Jamboree property lies south of Horsefly Lake near the confluence of McKusky Creek and the Horsefly River, 85 km east of Williams Lake. The claims cover an area of approximately 6850 hectares both north and south of the river.

The claim group is accessible by good logging roads from the town of Horsefly, 39 road km to the west, or from the community of Hendrix Lake, 37 road km to the south. Numerous secondary logging roads provide good access within the claim boundaries.

#### TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The claim group lies in an area of moderate to high relief situated in the western foothills of the Cariboo Mountains. Elevations range from 915m along the Horsefly River to 1790m in the central claims and 1300m in the southeast. Much of the lower slopes have been logged and replanted. The more recently logged areas south of the Horsefly River are easily traversable. Elsewhere, mature spruce-cedar forests have sparse underbrush although several hillsides have old burns that are different to traverse. The highest elevations are sub-alpine with many small, open meadows.

The area receives a relatively high amount of precipitation for the B.C. interior region and is in a heavy snow belt.

## PREVIOUS WORK

The initial claims were located in June 1981 following the release of geochemical data by the Provincial Government which indicates that the area was anomalous in arsenic. More detailed reconnaissance soil and silt sampling revealed coincident gold-arsenic anomalies and the Jamboree 7-17 claims were added to the property in October 1981. The Jamboree 18 claim was staked in July 1982 to cover an open area between the Jamboree 7 and 15 claims.

During 1982 an initial geochemical sampling grid was established over the central area of the claim block and reconnaissance lines were run in other locations.

The geochemical surveys outlined a large anomalous arsenic pattern with several contained zones of anomalous gold. An outcrop exposed in a gravel pit near Doreen Lake was found to contain over 0.1 oz Au/ton in a 1 meter chip sample.

# AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

An aerial photographic survey was carried out by Pacific Survey Corporation on May 31, 1983. Photographs were taken along north-south lines spaced approximately 1.5 km apart from an elevation of 4450m A.S.L. The approximate photo scale is 1:10,000. Total distance flow during the survey totalled 98 km. Flight lines are plotted on map J-83-2.

Recent air photographs were required due to the large amount of recent logging activity in the area. The photographs were of great assistance in subsequent geological and geochemical investigations.

#### SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

From June 9 to 23, 1983 a soil geochemical survey was carried out over the central part of the Jamboree claims. Additional soil sampling in other areas of the property was conducted during parts of July and August. A total of 1760 soil samples were taken and geochemically analyzed for gold at Vangeochem Laboratories and Min-en Laboratories in Vancouver.

The initial survey was carried out by Hi Tec Resources Management Ltd. utilizing a 4 man crew. A fly camp was set up at 1650m elevation on the JAMBOREE 3 claim and a metric grid established by chain and compass survey. Soil samples were taken from the "B" horizon, a typically reddish brown residual soil underlying the organic layer at depths of between 15 and 40 cm from surface. Samples were taken at 50m intervals along lines spaces 100 or 200m apart.

The main baseline labelled 5000 E and running NW-SE was chained and flagged from the south side of the Horsefly River on the JAMBOREE 1 claim, to the southeast corner of theclaim block on the JAMBOREE 11 claim. A cross line labelled 5000 N was similarly located from the main baseline to the Doreen Creek area on the JAMBOREE 15 claim. A second parallel baseline for soil line control was located 1 km southwest of the main baseline.

The total number of soil samles taken by Hi Tec crew was 1140. These were analyzed for gold at Vangeochem Laboratories.

Additional geochemical soil sampling was carried out by field assistants, David Fernie and Ron Williams during July and August. A total of 611 samples were taken during this period at 25 or 50 meter intervals on lines spaced from 100 to 400m apart. Areas sampled during this second phase included the Doreen Creek area on the JAMBOREE 15 claim, and the JAMBOREE 12 claim north of the Horsefly River.

Rock chip sampling for geochemical analysis was carried out by G. Richards and R. Simpson during the course of geologic mapping. A total of 230 rock chips were analyzed for gold at Min-en Laboratories.

Soil samples for geochemical analysis were dried and sieved to minus 80 mesh. Rock samples were crushed and pulverized to minus 100 mesh. A 5 to 10 gram sample was then digested with Aqua Regia and analyzed for gold by atomic absorption spectroscopy. Some rock samples were fire assayed after similar preparation. Copper and silver determinations were also carried out by the atomic absorption method.

Out of 1751 soil samples, 103 returned gold values at or above 25 ppb. Lines with three or more consecutive anomalous samples are listed according to location.

Central Claims Line 5200N: 3500-3550E 30-105 ppb

5300N: 3900-4000E 25- 85 ppb

Offset Lake Area - E-W lines sampled at 25 m intervals (map J-83-3b) Line RL samples 5 - 16 (300 m) 30-560 ppb Au Line RW samples 3 - 18 (225 m) 40-800 ppb Au

Several pits were dug and soil profiles taken from old anomalous sites. Most of these confirmed the presence of highly anomalous gold values. Results are summarized below.

		Depth	
Old Sample Site	New sample	cm	ppb Au
R-82-594/595	A	20	415
	В	50	5250
R-82-597	Pit 1 A	25	900
	В	50	785
	C	75	760
	Pit 2 D	20	10
	E	50	100
	F	80	130
R-82-604	Α	15	50
	В	35	100
R-82-799	A	10	140
	10N	10	630
B-82-873	A	10	250
R-82-726	83R726	15	180

In the Doreen Creek vicinity, soil sample S-83-4 ran 4100 ppb Au. Rock chip samples from limonitic outcrops nearly gave values between 160 and 540 ppb Au.

Sample locations and results are plotted on maps J-83-3a, 3b and 3c.

# **GEOLOGY**

The Jamboree claims lie within the Quesnel Trough, a narrow strip of early Mesozoic volcanic - sedimentary rocks extending along the eastern edge of the Intermontane Belt. The trough is fault bounded against Paleozoic and older rocks a few kilometres to the east. The prevailing structural trend is northwesterly.

# Lithologies

The Jamboree claim group is underlain by an Upper Triassic - Lower Jurassic volcaniclastic - sedimentary assemblage assigned to the Quesnel River Group by Campbell (G.S.C. open file 544, 1978).

The regional bedding trend strikes north to northwesterly with moderate to steep easterly dips. Regional metamorphism increases in intensity to the east where interbedded tuffs and argillites have been converted to phyllites.

The rocks underlying the property have been divided into three main units based largely upon field geological mapping carried out by G. Richards and R. Simpson from June 9 to October 15, 1983. These are a lower tuff-argillite sequence, a middle volcanic breccia zone and an upper, predominantly argillitic sequence. The lower unit is intruded by a dioritic stock and associated andesitic sills and/or dykes assigned to a fourth unit.

The lower part of the unit 1 assemblage is exposed near Doreen Creek and consists of interbedded and commonly laminated, argillites and tuffs. The rocks are virtually unmetamorphosed with the exception of a hornfels halo developed around a dioritic stock. Equivalent rocks exposed north of the Horsefly River are cherty tuffs overlain by laminated tuffs with occassional lapilli tuff horizons.

Higher in the section, resistant andesitic tuffs, including minor crystal and lapilli tuff, form cliffs and knobs on the upper slopes of the central hill. These are overlain by more recessive interbedded tuff and argillite with minor volcaniclastic sandstone near the top.

Unit 1 is conformably overlain by a resistant andesite breccia zone (unit 2) which varies from 150 to 300 meters in thickness. On top of the central hill, fragments of the andesite breccia are of two types; andesite fragments characterized by tabular hornblende crystals 4 to 10 mm long and 3 to 5 mm wide; and andesite fragments with acicular hornblende crystals 1 mm wide and 3

- 4 mm in length. The size of the clasts is generally greater than 10 cm in diameter but decreases to 1 cm within 100 m of the top. Graded bedding is more evident in the top 100 meters with fragments decreasing in size to less than 3 mm within 50 m of the top. A dust tuff horizon, normally less than 10 m in thickness, occurs at the top of unit 2. Finer grained lenses occur within the coarser breccias and the most southeasterly outcrops of this unit. In the Offset Lake area, the andesite breccia typically contains 10% dioritic fragments with some gabbro and hornblendite fragments in a microdiorite matrix. Fragments are extremely angular and vary widely in diameter from a few centimeters to several decimeters. Local variations in the Offset Lake area include massive uniform andesite containing hornblend needles 1 - 4 mm long and aphanitic, dark green andesite containing small (.5 mm) hornblende crystals and no readily discernable breccia texture. These rock types are commonly foliated and chloritized.

The andesite breccia is overlain by unit 3, a predominantly sedimentary sequence of black to brownish argillite and shaly phyllite with minor interbedded phyllitic tuff. This unit is recessive and poorly exposed.

In the Doreen Lake vicinity, argillites and tuffs of unit 1 have been intruded by a fine grained diorite stock resulting in a hornfels halo extending 200 to 300 meters from the contact exposed in two creek beds east of Doreen Creek. Hornfels development is more widespread on the hillside north of Doreen Lake. The diorite and related hornblende andesite – microdiorite sills and/or dykes are assigned to unit 4 but may be contemporaneous with the andesite breccia of unit 2.

The presence of numerous, sub-angular, glacial float boulders combined with a prominent magnetic anomaly located southeast of Offset Lake, indicates the presence of a gabbro-hornblendite body. Thick glacial deposits cover this area and no outcroppings have been uncovered.

Geology is plotted at a scale of 1:10,000 on maps J-83-4a, 4b and 4c.

# Hydrothermal Alteration

Ankerite is the most widespread alteration mineral on the property. It occurs in all rock types but is most commonly associated with fault zones and with silicified phyllite zones of unit 1 northeast of Offset Lake.

Quartz veins cut all units and silicification is common within argillite and argillite-tuff sequences of units 1 and 3. Strongly silicified zones occur in unit 1 rocks below the andesite breccia contact. Large quartz vein fragments exceeding 1 m in width lie in a logged clearing near the southeast corner of the Jamboree 8 claim near recessive outcroppings of unit 3.

Mariposite commonly occurs with ankerite and quartz in silicified phyllites near Offset Lake and in float boulders on the Jamboree 5 claims north of the Horsefly River.

Weak to moderate chlorite alteration of hornblende is widespread in units 2 and 4. Stronger chloritization is associated with fault zones.

Epidote alteration is mainly confined to the andesite breccia in the Offset Lake area. Strongly epidotized boulders occur in old glacial morraines east of Offset Lake.

Gypsum commonly coats fractures and bedding surfaces of argillite in the Doreen Creek area.

# Mineralization and Structure

Low concentrations of pyrrhotite and pyrite occur in all rock types. Pyrrhotite concentrations occur in the Doreen Creek area where argillites of unit 1 are intruded by the andesite/microdiorite of unit 4. Here the argillites may contain up to 5% pyrrhotite along with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite. Massive pyrrhotite veins, up to 30 cm in diameter are associated with

area of E-W faulting and shearing in the same area and locally contain gold concentrations in excess of 0.10 oz/ton. Conversely, zones of E-W faulting on the central hill tend to be low in sulfide content averaging around .5%.

Silicified phyllite zones underlying the andesite breccia unit northeast of Offset Lake may contain up to 5% pyrite. These zones commonly contain anomalous concentrations of gold (50-200 ppb) and arsenic (50-200 ppm). Coincident gold and arsenic anomalies in soils indicate that this mineral trend continues northwestward for at least five kilometers.

Several E-W faults were mapped on the central hill some of which displace stratigraphy from 50 to over 500 meters based upon mapping of the andesite breccia (unit 2). In the vicinity of these fault zones, the andesite breccia is often sheared intensely enough to destroy the breccia texture and the more incompetent argillite/tuff beds have been drag folded.

#### Environment of Deposition

The volcaniclastic-sedimentary sequence of rocks underlying the Jamboree claims was deposited in an island arc environment of quiet, basinal deposition interrupted by periodic volcanism.

The rock type variation of unit 1 indicates a period of increasing volcanic activity, probably from several distal sources, then a moderate decrease. The volcanic sandstone bed near the top of the sequence indicates the emergence of a nearby erosional source, most likely a volcanic center.

The volcanic-breccias of unit 2 appear to represent a marine laharic sequence. The chaotic nature of the breccias near Offset Lake compared with the more graded, uniform breccias near the center of the property indicates a southeastern source for the pyroclastic flows.

The andesite breccias mark the end of major volcanic activity in the area as they are overlain by the dominantly argillitic sediments of unit 3.

The dioritic rocks of unit 4 represent a subvolcanic system that was probably coeval with development of a volcanic center to the southeast.

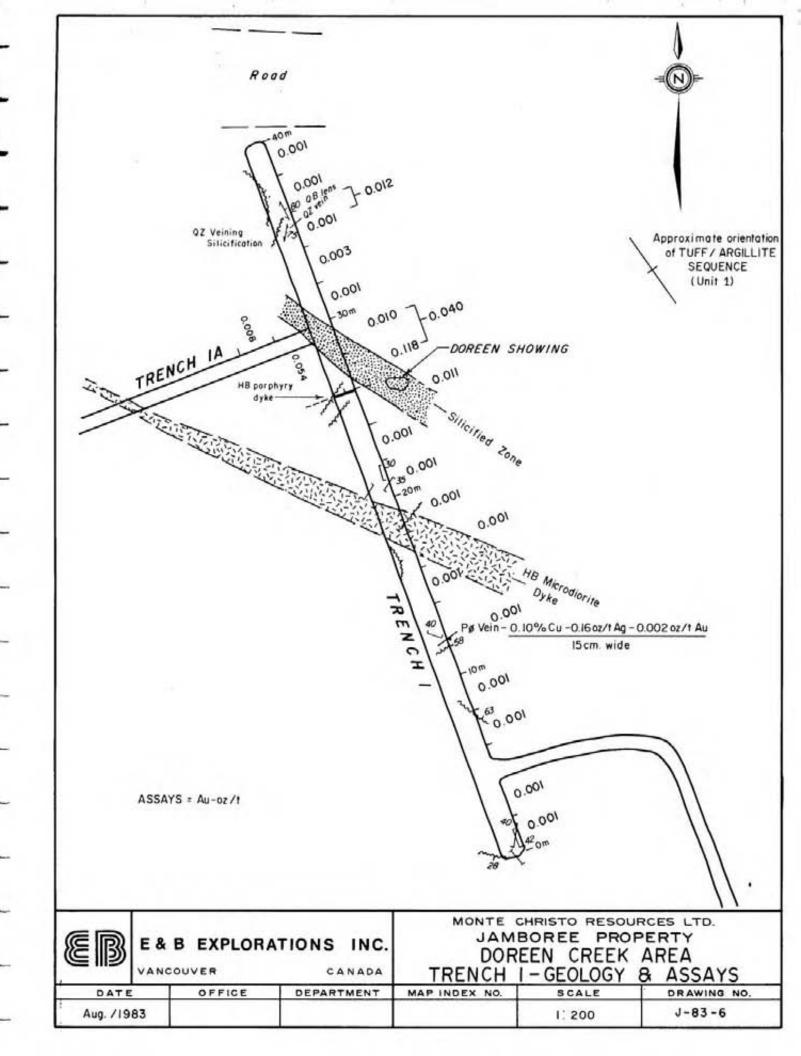
#### TRENCHING AND ROCK SAMPLING

A trenching program was carried out in the Doreen Creek area. (JAMBOREE 15 claim block) from July 11 to July 29, 1983. The object of the program was to obtain bedrock samples for gold analysis in the vicinity of the Doreen surface showing. Chesley Logging was contracted to do the work using a Bantam 366 hydraulic excavator and a TD-15 bulldozer. Eight trenches were dug to bedrock and chip sampled over 2 meter intervals. Eight trenches did not reach bedrock at a maximum trench depth of 4 meters.

Bedrock encountered in the trenches was extensively weathered, often to an earthy consistency, making identification of rock types difficult. The dominant rock type appears to be interbedded tuff and argillite, generally dark grey in color and commonly carrying a few percent of fine grained, disseminated sulfides. Where measurable, bedding strikes north to northwesterly with near vertical dips. Fine graned, pale green, hornblende porphyry dykes cut the volcanistic sequence in several trenches and are generally more resistant to weathering.

A silicified, limonitic zone in Trench 1 (Figure J-83-8) appears to be the extension of the original Doreen surface showing and assayed 0.145 oz/to Au over 2 meters. Samples 2m either side ran .010 and.011 oz/ton Au. This zone, approximately 4 meters true width, trends northwesterly and dips near vertical where exposed (see Figure J-83-7a). Trench 6, located 200m southeast, did not intersect the zone and thick overburden prevented tracing the zone to the northwest. A second silicified section with accompanying quartz veining in Trench 1 assayed .012 oz/ton Au over 1 meter.

Significant sections are summarized in the following table. The remaining 92 samples contained less than .003 oz/ton Au.



Trench	Sample No.	From-To (m)	Width (m)	Au ppb	Au oz/ton	Check Assay
1	28313	24N-26N	2	-	.011	.020
	28314	26N-28N	2	-	.118	.145
	28315	28N-30N	2	-	.010	.016
	28319	27N-29N	2	-	.040	.051
	28322	35N-36N	1	-	.012	7.
3	28337	ON-2N	2	2	.009	- 2
1A	28385	OW-2W	2	1850	-	-
	28386	2W-4W	2	290	-	-
	28960	32W-34@	2	465	25.0	

From August 20 to August 22, four trenches wee excavated in the Offset Lake area, none of which encountered bedrock.

Three major outcrops exposed in roadcuts were sampled during September and October. These were uncovered during the course of access road construction for a drilling program detailed in a separate report.

One exposure was located at the site of strongly anomalous soil sample (S-83-4; 4100 ppb Au) north of Doreen Creek. The rock type is black argillite cut by minor andesite dykes. The soil anomaly was apparently caused by weathering of a massive pyrrhotite vein, 20 cm in width, trending E-W and dipping steeply south. Samples results were as follows:

Sample No.	From-To (m)	Width (m)	Au ppb	Au oz/ton	~ Cu
28099	18E-20E	2	124	.004	
28100	20E-21E	1	160	.005	
28423	21E-22E	1	144	.004	
28424	23E-25E	2	45	.001	
28425	25E-26E		9	.001	
28082	26E-28E	2		.001	
28083	28E-30E	2		.002	
28084	30E-32E	2		.005	
28085	32E-34E	1 2 2 2 2 2 2		.003	
28086	34E-36E	2		.001	
28087	36E-38E	2		.026	
28098	12m	grab.	1025		
28437	limonitic	gossan ma	terial	.054	.08
28438			m, E-W trending	.110	.13
28439		e zone 20c		.042	.10

The other two roadcuts are situated northeast of Offset Lake on the Jamboree 10 claim block. Sample results were as follows:

# Eastern Roadcut - Black Phyllitic Argillite

Sample No.	From-To (m)	Width (m)	Au ppb	Au ppm
28404	OW-1W	1	10	0.9
28405	1W-2W	1	42	1.7
28406	2W-3W	1	75	1.6
28407	3W-4W	1	50	1.5
28408	4W-5W	1	38	1.2
28409	5W-6W	1	120	0.9
28410	6W-7W	1	43	1.0
28411	7W-8W	1	53	1.1
28412	8W-9W	1	18	1.1
28413	9W-10W	1	25	1.0
28414	10W-11W	1	45	0.9
28415	11W-12W	1	35	1.2
28416	12W-13W	1	25	0.9
28417	13W-14W	1	50	2.0

# Western Roadcut - Pale Grey Phyllite

28418	1	13	0.8
28419	1	38	0.8
28420	1	60	0.7
28421	1	28	1.0
28422	1.5	80	0.9

TRENCH SUMMARY

(trench width constant 1 to 1.5 m)

Designation	Direction (AZIM)	Max. Depth (m)	Length (m)	Sampled Length (m)
1	160°	3	36	36
1A	070°	2.5	34	34
2	005°	2.5	28	28
3	060°	2.5	10	10
4	170°	3	18	18
5	170°	4	32	32
6	170°	3	12	12
7	050°	4	50	40
8	140°	4	5	-
9	270°	4	5	-
10	150°	4	4	-
11	090°	4	6	-
12	070°	2.5	3	-
13	070°	4	5	<del></del> 8
A	110°	4	8	-
В	090°	3	4	-
С	060°	3	4	
D	100°	3	4	

For trench locations, see maps J-83-5 J-83-4b Doreen Area Offset Lake Area (Geology)

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Jamboree claim group is underlain by an Upper Triassic-Lower Jurassic, northwest trending, volcaniclastic sequence of interbedded tuffs and argillites. To the southeast, regional metamorphism has converted these rocks to phyllites.

In the lower part of the section, a dioritic stock with associated dykes and sills of andesite/microdiorite intrudes the sequence. A hornfels zone has been developed peripheral to the stock and gold enrichment has occured along east-west trending fractures and shears within the argillite-tuff assemblage. The mineralized zones are narrow, strongly silicified and contain disseminations and veins of pyrrhotite with traces of chalcopyrite. On surface these zones are altered to a silicified limonitic breccia which may contain up to 0.15 oz Au/ton over 1 to 2 meters.

Higher in the section, an anomalous gold zone is developed in soils and extends some 5 km northwest from Offset Lake. The anomalous zone is strongest in the southeast and lies on the southwest side of a resistant andesite breccia unit. Among locally derived float boulders in this area are silicified phyllites exhibiting strong ankeritic alteration along with disseminated pyrite. Mariposite is frequently present.

A rotary-percussion drilling program is recommended to test the extent of the mineralized structures in the Doreen Creek area and to investigate the soil geochemical anomaly near Offset Lake. Both areas are readily accessible by secondary logging roads.

SECTION B - STATEMENT OF COSTS

# JAMBOREE REPORT 83-1

# STATEMENT OF COSTS GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND TRENCHING PERIOD: JUNE 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1983

ACCOMMODATION 104 man days @ \$40.72/man day	\$4234.58
ANALYTICAL	
Min-en Lab: 611 soil samples - Au analysis; \$5.60/sample 377 rock samples - Au analysis (few Ag,Cu); \$815/sample Vangeochem Lab: 1140 soil samples - Au analysis; \$520/sample 6 rock samples - Au,Ag,Cu analysis; \$750/sample Acme Lab: 6 rock samples - Au,Ag, Cu and ICP analysis; \$34/sample	e 12,672.20
CONSULTANTS  JMT Services Corp. (geological); 18 days geologic mapping, rock sampling: 162 rock samples; \$321.79/day	5,792.20
DRAFTING	2,470.89
FIELD SUPPLIES	1,563.30
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY Hi-Tec REsource Management Inc: 15 days - 1140 soil sample 20 line km grid location lines  SALARIES R. Simpson, project geologist: 56 days; \$220/day	s 12,329.54
R. Williams, field assistant: 19 days; \$100/day D. Fernie, field assistant: 19 days; \$100/day	16,120.00
SHIPPING	157.45
SURVEYING Pacific Survey Corp: aerial photographic survey; 98 line k	m 4,665.97
TRENCHING	
Chesley Logging 366 BANTAM HOE 65.6 hrs; \$90/hr TD 15 Bulldozer 45.5 hrs; \$50/hr Low Bed Charges  \$5,895 2,275	
TOTAL COST	\$82,254.17

# Claim Distribution

Claim	Air Photo Survey	Trenching	Rock/Soil Geochem Mapping, etc.	Total
JAMBOREE 1	\$321.79		\$2,739.23	\$3,061.02
JAMBOREE 2	321.79			321.79
JAMBOREE 3	321.79		5,478.46	5,800.25
JAMBOREE 4	321.79		2,739.23	3,061.02
JAMBOREE 5	321.79			321.79
JAMBOREE 6	128.72			128.72
JAMBOREE 7	321.79			321.79
JAMBOREE 8	321.79	835.00	10,956.91	12,113.70
JAMBOREE 9	321.79	835.00		1,156.79
JAMBOREE 10	321.79	835.00	684.81	1,841.60
JAMBOREE 11	289.60	200000000	4,793.64	5,083.24
JAMBOREE 12	144.81		20,544.21	20,689.02
JAMBOREE 13	144.81			144.81
JAMBOREE 14	144.81			144.81
JAMBOREE 15	321.79	6,602.50	6,163.26	13,087.55
JAMBOREE 16	144.81	0,002.00	0,100.20	144.81
JAMBOREE 17	128.72		12,326.53	12,455.25
JAMBOREE 18	321.79		2,054.42	2,376.21
	\$4,665.97	\$9,107.50	\$68,480.70	\$82,254.17

SECTION C - STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

# STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS RONALD G. SIMPSON

- Attended the University of British Columbia and graduated in May 1975 with an honours B.Sc. degree in Geology.
- 2. Is a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 3. Has carried out his profession continuously since 1975 and has been employed as a project geologist with E & B Explorations Inc. since March 1981.

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SECTION D - ILLUSTRATIONS

