ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT

83-#279 -11576

PLACER LEASES NOS. PL 6030-6036, INCLUSIVE, PL 6040

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

945 /66 57°23' N. LAT., 127 ° 0 5' W. LONG

HELD BY

TARMIK PLACER & RESOURCES LTD.

by

NORTHWARD MINING CONTRACTORS LTD.

Wayne M. Ash, P. Eng

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,576

July 20, 1983

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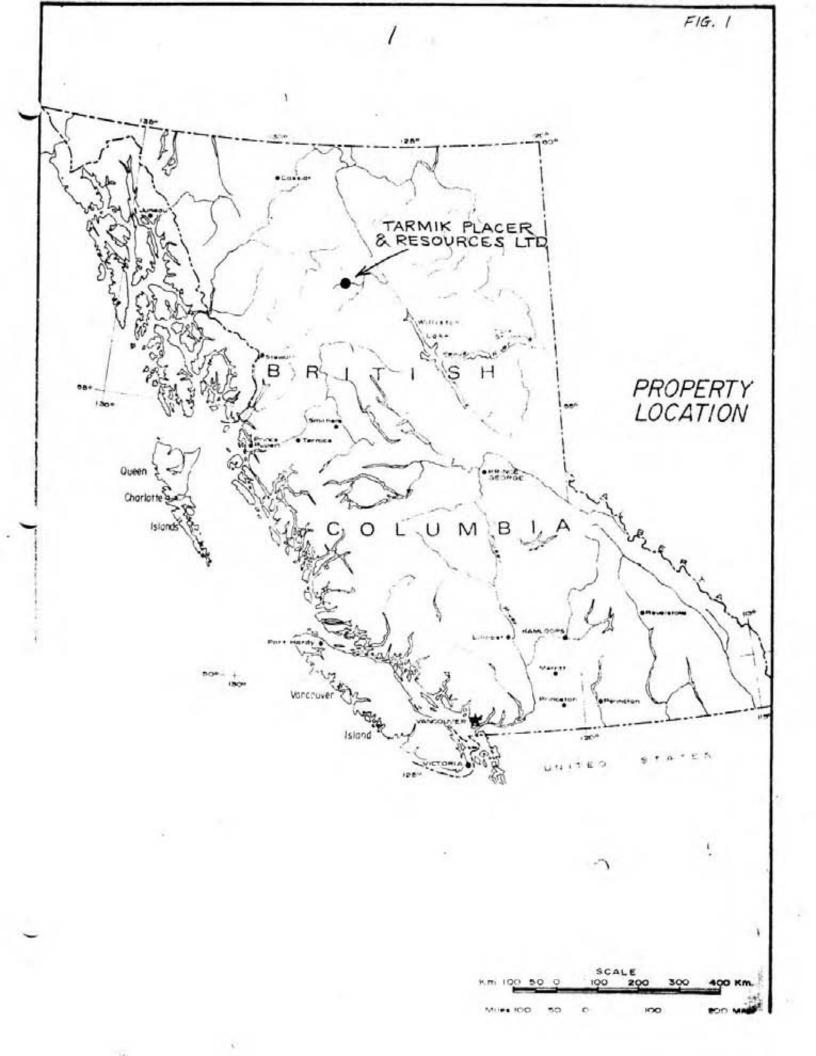
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I. SUMMARY

Tarmik Placer & Resources Ltd. presently holds twelve placer leases in the Toodoggone River Designated Placer Area of Northern British Columbia.

In 1983, \$6,544.16 was spent in prospecting, pitting and evaluation.

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2. PROPERTY

Tamik Placer & Resources Ltd. presently holds twelve placer leases on the Toodoggone River and McClair Creek in Northern British Columbia. These include placer lease Nos. PL 6030 to PL 6036 inclusive, PL 6040, PL 6422 to PL 6425 inclusive.

LOCATION

The property is located 310 km. due north of Smithers, B.C., at 57°23' north latitude, and 127°00' west longitude. The leases are located at elevations varing from 1150 to 1340 meters above sea level (See figures 1, 2, 3).

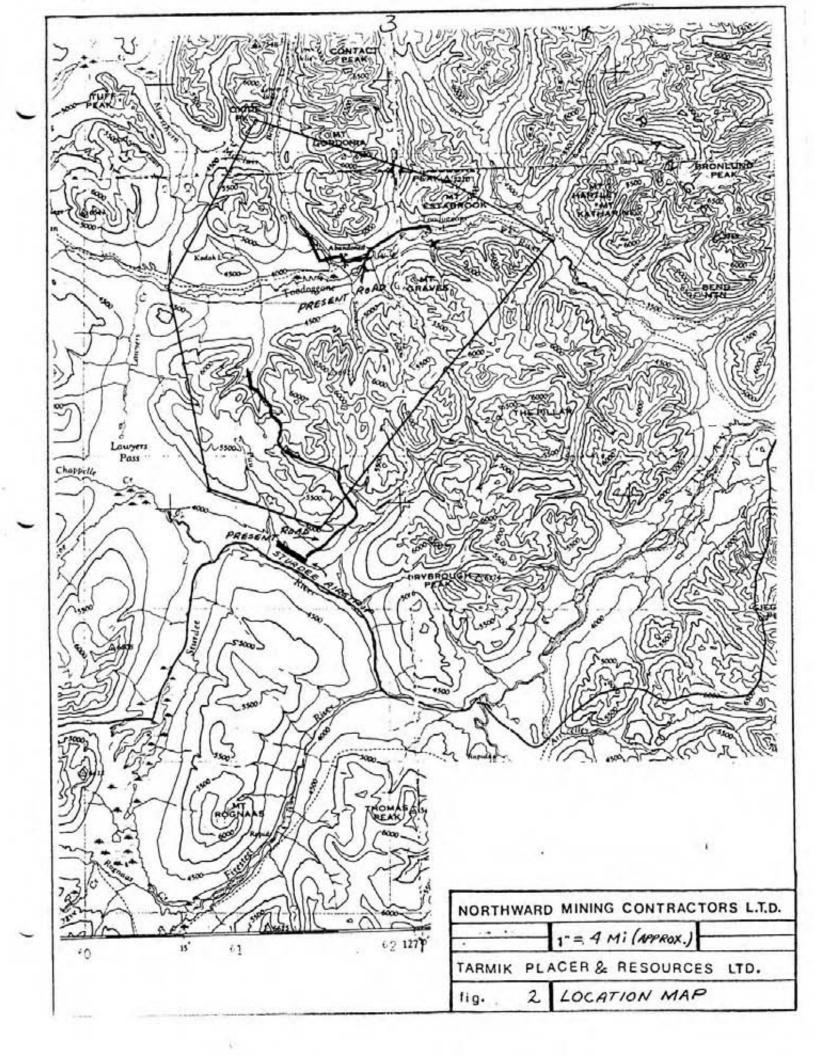
4. ACCESS

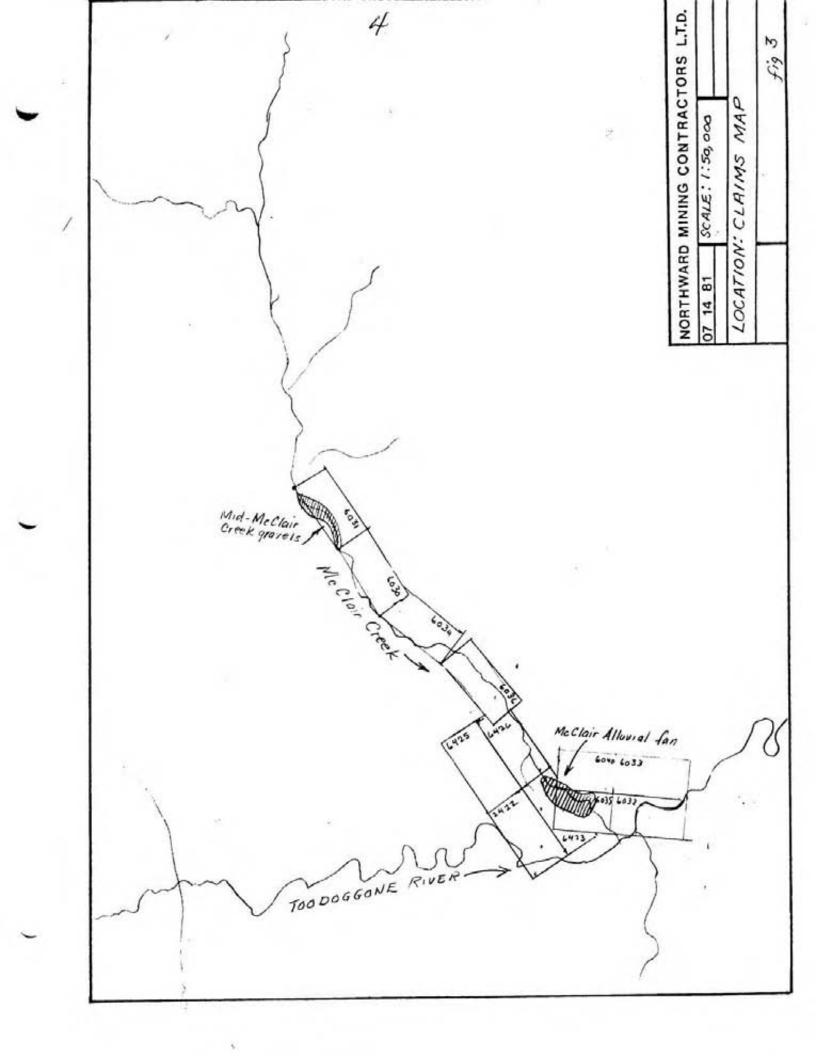
Access to the property, at present, may be gained in two manners. The normal access is by chartered aircraft to the 1,600 meter long, graveled Sturder air strip, thence 19 km. by helicopter to the camp. The second major method of access is by float plane from Burns Lake to Toodoggone Lake, thence 8 kms. by foot or 16 kms. by canoe to the campsite.

CLIMATE & TOPOGRAPHY

The climate of the area is considered northern moutnain-type. Winter snows are heavy and last from October 15 to June 15. The treeline occurs at an elevation of approximately 1,400 meters.

The mountains in the immediate area attain heights of 2,300 to 2,400 meters and are quite steep. The valleys of the Toodoggone River and the feeder creeks are normally U-shaped. The valley of the Toodoggone River is wide (averages 600 meters),





and flat. However, this stream has been overdeepened by glaciation so that the feeder streams, including McClair Creek, have cut deep gorges into the rim rock adjacent to the main valley.

McClair Creek runs between a series of wide, dry gravel terraces. These terraces are lightly vegetated with grasses, willow or jackpine. The creek itself, however, is confined to a steep-sided channel. In the lower portion the creek runs through a canyon for approximately 3½ kms. before breaking out into a wide gravel fan at the confluence of McClair Creek and the Toodoggone River.

6. HARDROCK GEOLOGY

The region lies along the western contact of the Cassiar-Omineca batholith. Although there are abundant showings of base metals, gold and silver appear to be most widely sought, with one gold mine and at least eight prospects being developed.

Dupont's Baker mine, located 11 km. south of the Tarmik camp, containing over 90,000 tonnes of high-grade gold-silver ore, has been in operation since 1981. Serem Ltd., located 11 km. south west of the Tarmik claims, is presently developing a mineralized zone which may contain over 1,000,000 tonnes of gold mineralization. The Texasgulf deposit, located 6 kms. northwest is presently being diamond drilled for its low-grade, high-tonnage potential.

Numerous other deposits are being investigated within and adjacent to the Tarmik placer lease area. It is therefore of no surprise that the placer gold occurrance of Tarmik Placer and Resources Ltd. exists.

7. HISTORY

Gold was discovered in the early 1920's by Charles McClair. Between 1925 and 1926, McClair sluiced approximately 1,500 cubic yards of gravel from the present lease area. Reports of production vary from 140 to 1,000 troy oz. of gold, depending upon the source of the report. McClair and his partner were killed in the region in 1927.

Thomas Thomas, a prospector, re-discovered McClair's workings in 1930. He prospected the creek and in 1932, just prior to his death, he interested an Edmonton syndicate in the property's mining potential.

In 1934, a private company, Two Brothers Valley Gold Mines Ltd., was formed and a major exploration program, with a compliment of 30 men, was undertaken. A permanent camp and nine mile road were constructed. Twenty-six pits were dug adjacent to McClair Creek and an undisclosed number of churn drill holes were sunk in the Toodoggone River valley.

In 1961, Northern Alluvials Development Ltd. tested the delta of McClair Creek by 15 churn drill holes which indicated low-grade gold-bearing gravels in the upper 12 to 32 feet of strata.

In 1981, Tarmik Placer & Resources Ltd. expended some \$150,000 on drilling, pitting and prospecting an area extending several miles upstream and downstream on the Toodoggone River from McClair Creek and up McClair Creek for some 10 miles. This work indicated the existence of a potentially economic placer deposit at the mouth of the McClair Creek canyon.

8. PURPOSE OF 1983 FIELD WORK

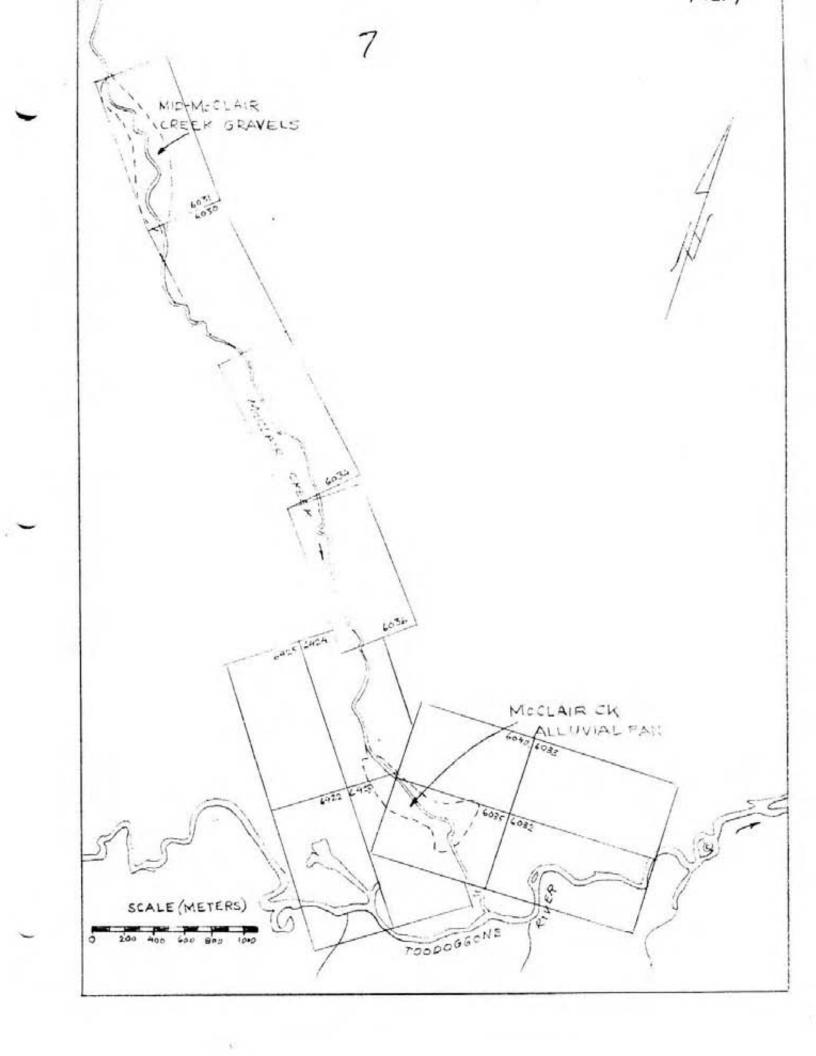
The purpose of the 1983 field work was to sink three additional pits adjacent to McClair Creek in order to better define the bedrock characteristics and concentration of gold by strata, and to get a better impression of the volume that could be mined.

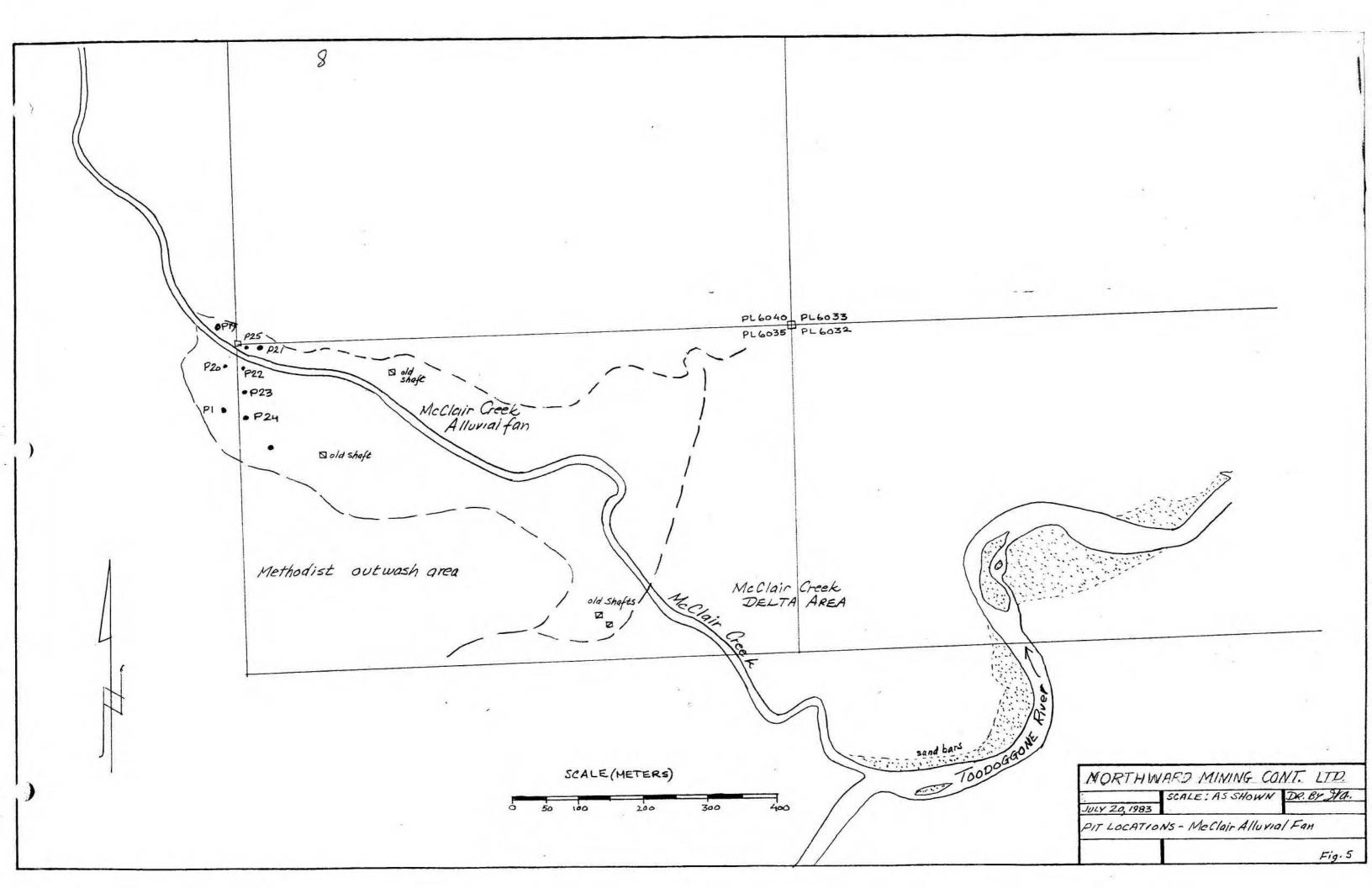
The work was carried out in two areas. These included the McClair Creek alluvial fan, located immediately 1 km. upstream from the mouth of this stream, and on the Mid-McClair gravels, located some 5.5 kms. upstream from the mouth.

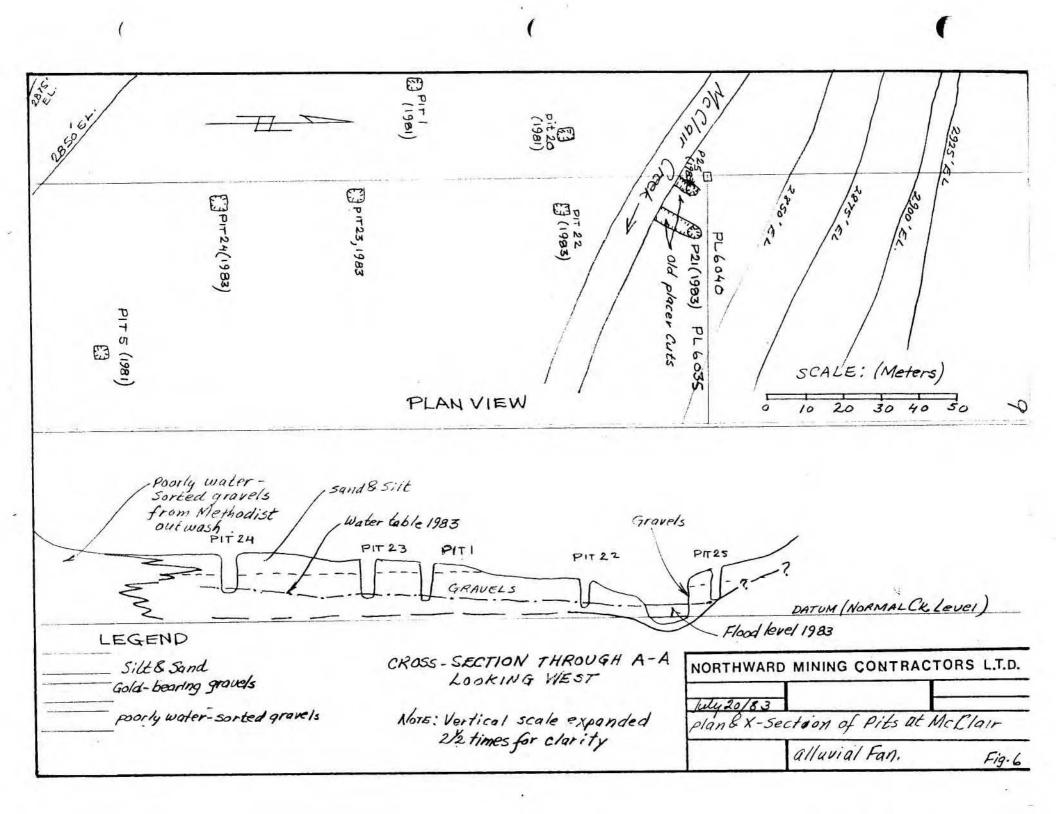
WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN THE 1983 FIELD SEASON

Considerably more work was accomplished within the restricted time frame than was anticipated; more surprising when considering the continuous rain downpour and extreme flood conditions encountered.

A total of seven pits were excavated for an aggregate depth of 14.2 meters. In addition, some prospecting was done. However, due to the high water and saturated ground conditions, the depths excavated were, at times, less than hoped for. The pit locations are shown in figures 5, 6, 7.







Samples in all pits were taken at one foot intervals. The percentage weight of cobbles and boulders over 8 cms. diameter were visually estimated. The samples of -8 cm. diameter material were weighed and screened on a screen with 6.4 mm. openings. The material passing the screen opening in each sample was weighed and panned onsite to a rougher concentrate. The concentrates are presently held in Vancouver and further test work on these will be done as finances permit.

9.A. McCLAIR CREEK ALLUVIAL FAN

Five pits were dug in this area, two on the north side of the creek and three on the south. The locations of these trenches are shown roughly in figure 5, precisely in figure 6, and are tabulated in the appendix. Fig. 6 also shows a cross-section of the area pitted. Only general stratification can be shown.

The delta area of McClair Creek is still being built up and is creating a damming effect in the area about the alluvial fan. However, the large boulders found in the creek in the alluvial fan area, and the shallow depth to bedrock (one to two meters below the bottom of the creek at the mouth of the canyon, suggest that at present, the canyon is wearing down at a more rapid rate than the delta is building up. The majority of the gold in the creek bottom is therefore from the canyon gravels and bears no relationship as to the tenor of gold found along the fan terraces.

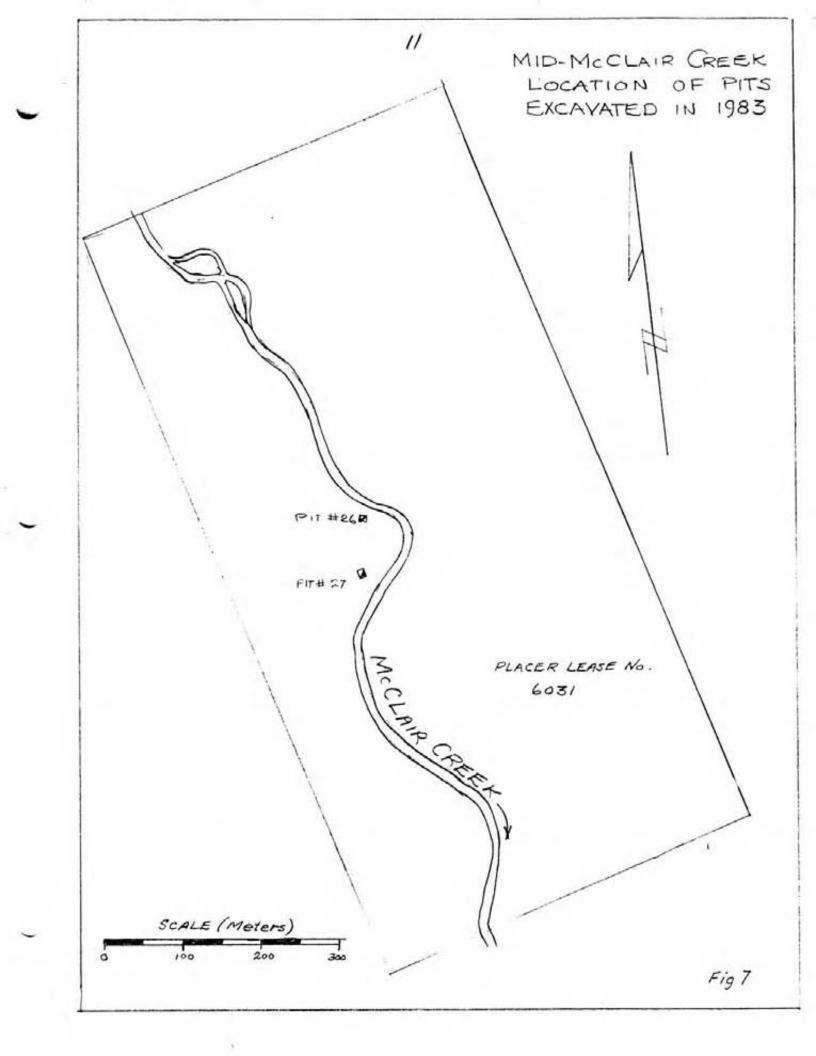
In the planning stages, it was intended that pit 24 was to be timbered and sunk to a depth of 15 feet but the high water table prevented its completion. On the other hand, it has shown us that the deeper pay gravels may not be mined by dry methods until the latter part of a mining season (after August 1 of any year).

9.B. :MID-McCLAIR CREEK GRAVELS TESTING

Three pits were dug on the mid-McClair creek gravels. The initial purpose of the excavations was to test the depth of the gravels and the tenor of the gold.

Pit # 26

Due to the flood and heavy rains, Pit #26 intersected the water table at a depth of only 0.30 meters and excavated at a depth of 0.75 meters was discontinued as the



water could not be bailed out below this point. The upper 46 cms. was composed of coarse washed gravels containing a strong concentration of magnetite. No colours were noted in panning.

Pit #27

Pit #27 was excavated at a point 24 meters from the McClair Creek and 69 meters due south of Pit #26. The collar of the pit was located 1.8 meters above the level of the creek and was excavated to a depth of 1.83 meters. The upper 0.6 meters contained washed sand and gravel with cobbles to approximately 10 cms. diameter. From 0.6 meters to the final depth of 1.83 meters, the gravels were coarse, with boulders to 0.6 meters in diameter. The water table was struck at a depth of 1.53 meters and excavation was discontinued at a depth of 1.83 meters due to the heavy flow of water into the pit. A minor amount of fine gold was obtained but the value was visually estimated at considerably less than an economic grade.

Attempts were made to cross the creek as several points above and below the pit locations in order to escavate on potential ground on the east side but the creek, in a stage of strong flood conditions, could not be crossed without severe hazard.

10. COSTS INCURRED

Engineer (Manager) 9 days @ \$111.11	\$ 1,000.00
2 labourers 9 days @ \$55.55/man-day	1,000.00
Truck 1600 miles @ 15¢/mile (depreciation)	240.00
Fuel for Truck, Vancouver to Smithers	129.10
Fuel for Truck, Smithers to Vancouver	114.54
Meals 3 men Vancouver to Smithers	37.75
Meals 2 men Smithers to Vancouver	21.53
Plane ticket one-way (Engineer returning)	140.40
Food for camp	167.08
Supplies for camp (naptha, gas, axe)	30.00
Airplane transport Smithers to Sturdee (return)	1,166.95
Motel	40.28
Helicopter (Sturdee-McClair Creek-return)	
1.2 hrs @ \$550 (includes jet fuel)	660.00
Phone calls	46.53
	\$ 4,794.16
Pre-program, phone calls, report preparation	
5 days @ \$350	1,750.00
	\$ 6,544.16

Submitted by:

NORTHWARD MINING CONTRACTORS LTD.

Warne M. Ash, P.Eng. Sayne M. ash

July 20, 1983

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

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I, Wayne M. Ash, of 2543 Orkney Way, Garibaldi Highlands, British Columbia, do hereby certify as follows:

- I am a registered Professional Engineer in the province of British Columbia (1971)
- I am a graduate of the Haileybury School of Mines (Ontario, 1965) and Michigan Technological University (Michigan, B.Sc. Mining Engineering, 1969).
- I have had personal involvement on the property and immediate areas in 1968, 1980, 1981, 1983.
- This report is the result of pre-program instruction by myself to the project manager, and a post-program evaluation of the data obtained, and consultation with the project manager.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1983 at Vancouver, British Columbia

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Wayne M. Ash, P.Eng.

DEPT	н	SAN	APLE	SIZE (K	a)			SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
2100.027		EST. % +8 CM.	SAMPLE MASS	EST.	MASS <8cm >6.4mm		PERCENT	
0	0.61	15	9.07	10.67	3.40	5.67		loose sand & Boulders
.61	1.22	16	11.34	13.50	5.67	5.67	42.0	loose grave / & Boulders
	1.83		11.79	13.87	6.12	5.67	40.9	loose grave & Boulders
.83	2.13	18	13.83	19.21	9.07	4.76	34.4	Coarse Iron-Stained gravel
2.13	2.29	0	10.44	10.44	5.22	5.22	50.0	Solid & Broken Bedrock
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From	and the second s		MASS		< 8cm	<6.4 mm	-6.4 mm	
			< acm	MASS	26.4mm			
0	0.30	0		14.57		14.06	97.2	loose sand& pea gravel
0,30	0.61	0	11.79	11.79	6.35	5,44	46.1	iron - stained pea gravel
0.61	0.91	5	12,70	13.37	8.62	4.08	30.5	Iron - stained coarse gravel & angular Rock
0.91	1.22	0	12.25	12.25	1.36	10.89	88.9	loase iron-stained gravel and clay
1.22	1.52	5	11.79	12.41	1.36	10.43	84.0	iron - stained Coarse gravel & angular Rock. loase iron-stained gravel and clay iron - stained semi-cemented gravel (Easily brokendn.)
1.52	1.83	0	11.34	11.34	3.63	7.71	68.0	Clay and Sand
1.83	2.13	15	15,42	18.14	8.16	7.26	40.0	Sandy with many boulders to 25 cm diam.
GEN	NE RA Was MCPI	L PIT locatea trates	DESCR near which	IPTION Creek is co	1 . low- ansista	grade nit wi	values th grad	noked in on-site panned des found in pit # 20 (1981). 20
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1						2 B.4.45		DRAWING NUMBER

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		SAMPLE MASS		MASS		PERCENT -6.4 mm	
0.30 30 0.6 .61 0.9 .91 1.2 .22 1.5 .52 1.8 83 2.1 .13 2.4 .13 2.4 .44 2.7	/ 10 / 12 2 14 2 16 3 18 3 18 4 18	17.24 15.42 19.05 19.05 18.14 17.69 19.05	13.89 19.16 17.52 22.15 22.68 22.12 21.57 23.23 19.36	5.90 8.62 8.16 11.34 11.79 11.79 11.79 8.16 10.89 8.62	8.62 7.26 7.71 7.26 6.35 9.53 8.16	45.0 41.4 34.8 32.0 28.7 44.2 35.1	Fine sand and gravel Fine gravel and large boulders """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
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rom to	+8 Cm.	MASS	TOTAL	<8cm	<6.4 mm	-6.4 mm				
		< acm	MASS	26.4 mm				11		
0.30	0					100	No sample	taken		
30 0.6/	10	k	R	2	2	410	silt			
6 0.91	2	\$ 14.06	14.20	8.16	5.90	b 77.5	loose clean	1 gravel	·	
.91 1.22	-	2	2	2	2	55.5	clay & fine	silt	1 11 6	
22 1.52	15	511.34	and street age and the second	\$4.54	16.8		Clay & San	d with	boulders 20.	-25 Cm diam
52 2.13	1.072 W-520	and the second second second	24.34	Contraction of the second	3.63	14.9	Coarse grav	el with	h many large	e boulders
.13 2.44	15	14.97	17.61	7.26	7.71	43.8	Coarse gra	vel		
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	Sand	44.4	5.44	6.86	12.24	12.24	0	0.61	0
	gravel	29.2	3.63	8,16	12.41	11.79	5	1.22	3.61
	 e gravel	39.2	5.44	6.35	13.87	11.79	15		
	 gravel	25.0 0	4.54	10.89	18.15	15.43	15	2.13	.83
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0	0.61	10	9.07	The second secon		5.44	54.0	Washed Sand with coubles to 18 cms dian
	1.22	15	15.42	18.14	7.78	7.63	42.1	Coarse gravel
1.22	1.83	16	16.33	19.44	8.89	7.44	38.3	Coarse gravel
	1							
Ni	t la t la	cated	DESCH 011 0	West .	<u>ı</u> side	of M	c (lair	Greek on mid-McClair Creek
-								BCALE: APPROVED BY: DRAWN BY

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