84-#154 - 12095
1/85

1983 Assessment Report

Geochemical and Geophysical Survey

Claim: ROCK

Commodity: Silver, Gold, Copper

Location: Bubar Creek - Greenwood M.D.
7 km east of Rock Creek
82 E 3E

Consultant and Author: L. Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Sookochoff Consultants Ltd.
311-409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1T2

Owner and Operator: Prominent Resources Corp.
403-750 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T7

Work Dates: March 14, 1983 - March 24, 1983

Submittal Date: January 24, 1984

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1983 Exploration Report

on a

Geochemical and Geophysical Survey

for

PROMINENT RESOURCES LTD.

on the

ROCK MINERAL CLAIM

INTRODUCTION

During March 1983 a field exploration program consisting of a magnetometer and E.M. Survey in conjunction with a geochemical survey was carried out on the Rock mineral claim.

The information for this report was obtained from pertinent information as cited under bibliography and from the supervision of the exploration program.

SUMMARY

The Rock mineral claim is located between Camp McKinney, 20 km to the west where placer gold and lode gold deposits were worked sinced 1894 and where one property has produced $1,000,000 in gold from 1894 to 1903 and the historic Phoenix camp 20 km to the east where copper ore with silver and gold values was extensively mined.

The Rock mineral claim covers in part the Kettle River formation, of acidic tuffs and sediments including shales, which in other areas are known to include small plugs of porphyritic rhyolite which mark volcanic vent zones. The formation is enclosed by volcanics of the Phoenix Group.

A 1983 exploration program consisting of geophysical and geochemical surveys over the Rock claim completed by Prominent Resources Ltd., disclosed five significant anomalous areas.

PROPERTY

The property consists of one claim of 15 units. Particulars are as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	Expiry Date*
Rock	3467	February 7, 1989

*Upon the acceptance of five years assessment work for which this report forms a part thereof.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim is located seven km east of Rock Creek and 18 km west of Greenwood within NTS map sheet 82E 3E in central southern British Columbia.

Access is via the No. 3 southern provincial highway to a secondary road northerly from a bridge 10 km east of Rock Creek, thence three km west to the LCP adjacent to the road.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The property is within the Midway Range of mountains with elevations on the claim up to 975 meters with a relief of 400 meters.

The general climate of the area includes mild winters with a snow free period of up to ten months.

WATER AND POWER

Kettle River, the main waterway of the area is within one km south of the property. Bubar Creek is adjacent and to the west with Bruce Creek adjacent and to the east.

Diesel-electric power would initially be required for exploration and development.

HISTORY

The history of the immediate area centers around the placer deposits of McKinney Creek and the mines at Camp McKinney, 20 km west and the Phoenix camp 20 km to the east.

Camp McKinney was one of the early lode gold camps of British Columbia with one property, the Cariboo, producing over $1,000,000 in gold largely between 1894 and 1903. A number of other properties were developed but none of these produced important amounts of ore.

Claims within Camp McKinney were periodically worked from 1903 to 1962 when gold-silver ore was shipped to the Trail smelter, and thereafter. McKinney Resources Inc. presently holds many of the old crown granted mineral claims of Camp McKinney with further exploration work reported to be continued in 1983.

In the Phoenix Camp mining activity reached its peak during the early part of the present century when some 22 million tons of copper ore containing gold and silver were mined. The ore supplied smelters at Grand Forks, Greenwood and Boundary Falls. The Phoenix copper deposits (Oro Denoro, Snowshoe, Old Ironsides, Stemwinder, Greyhound, Mother Lode and others) are large irregular replacement bodies containing chalcopyrite, pyrite, and magnetite in skarn formed by the metamorphism of limestone of the Anarchist group.

Other types of mineral deposits in the Greenwood-Phoenix area are the Copper Queen where copper with associated silver and gold occurs in an oxidized shear zone in crystalline limestone.

At the Providence mine which was a past producer at Greenwood, a vein containing gold and silver lies in altered argillaceous and volcanic rocks and in granodiorite. Associated minerals are proustite, tetrahedrite sphalerite and galena with some pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The W.S. property is primarily of silver-lead deposit consisting of a main vein with branch veins that occurs in crystalline limestone of the Mount Roberts formation.

The Mountain Chief copper deposit is in limestone within a huge roof pendant enveloped by Coryell syenite.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The general geology of the area is of predominantly the Permean Anarchist Group overlain by minor localized areas of the Cenozoic Kettle River Formation and to a greater extent, and the youngest rocks of the area, the Phoenix volcanic group. The Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic Rocks intrude the Anarchist group as stocks or plugs which are also overlain by the Kettle River and Phoenix groups.

The Anarchist group in the Camp McKinney area consists very largely of highly metamorphosed sedimentary rocks but includes also altered greenstones and possibly also altered intrusive rocks. The sedimentary members of the group are the altered equivilents of quartzite, slate and limestone, micaceous quartzites, mica schists, and crystalline limestone. The sheared greenstones possibly represent both intrusive and extrusive types.

A second group of rocks within the Anarchist series are light grey, granitic rocks, quite generally gneissic, the outcrops of which have in some cases a slightly rusty appearance. Quartz and microcline predominate with orthoclase and albitic-oligoclase generally present. These granitic rocks are intrusive into the schists of the Anarchist series.

Another group of rocks within the Anarchist series consists of sheared basic intrusives which can in local areas be represented as serpentine with considerable pyrite development in association with shear zones.

Feldspar porphyry "dykes" are also common in the area. The rock is described as a "pale pink to flesh colored, fine grained rock with granitic texture. Quartz is fairly common and feldspar, shreds of biotite, hornblende, small individuals of apatite and some iron ore make up the balance of the rock."

The Kettle River formation consists of acidic tuff and local basins of conglomerate and sandstone. In the general Rock Creek area southeast of Camp McKinney "small plugs of porphyritic rhyolite with quartz pheno crysts apparently mark the vents from which some of the acidic tuff was emitted.

The Phoenix volcanic group which overlies the Kettle River formation consists mainly of andesitic and trachytic lavas, but locally contains interbedded sediments.

The gold bearing mineral zones at Camp McKinney are mainly of quartz veins occurring in the schists of the Anarchist series and in general paralleling the strike and dip of the schistosity. The quartz veins are mineralized with pyrite accompanied by galena and zinc blende and carry in places good values in gold. With only pyrite in the veins, the gold values are low.

South of Camp McKinney, gold mineralization is associated with shear zones within volcanic rocks with little or no quartz. The zones are "from 3 to 4 feet wide" and are impregnated with considerable amounts of ankeritic carbonates. Abundant pyrite is disseminated throughout the rock in the vicinity of the shear zones.

Placer gold has been derived from the creeks in the Camp McKinney area - the more significant ones being McKinney and Rock Creeks.

At Camp McKinney, irregular veins of massive to bluish quartz up to several hundred feet long in a general association with the Nelson-Anarchist contact zone are mineralized with pyrite, galena, sphalerite and free gold. One mine - the Cariboo-Amelia produced over a million dollars worth of ore in the years 1895 to 1903 inclusive.

At the Phoenix Camp the oldest rocks constitute an assemblage of mixed sedimentary and volcanic origin. The sedimentary rocks are argillite and limestone with the volcanic rocks of latite and andesite. Both the sedimentary and volcanic rocks were intruded by igneous rocks that include small bodies of peridotite, pyroxenite, gabbro and diorite and larger bodies of granodiorite. Tertiary sediments and volcanic flows of the Kettle River formation overlie the above.

Three types of mineral deposits occur in the Phoenix Camp which are of quartz veins, deposits of chalcopyrite pyrite, magnetite and hematite and deposits of pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite.

The Rock claim as indicated from Map 15-1961 Kettle River Geology West Half, is underlain by a northerly band of Kettle River formation enveloped by volcanic flows of the Phoenix volcanic group.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

1. Survey Procedure

A grid system of east-west lines at 125 meter intervals was established covering the northern portion. A second localized grid system was established at the southwest corner of the claim. A total of 20 line km were completed.

Samples were picked up at 50 meter intervals along the grid lines. Samples were selected from the B horizon of the brown to brownish gray sandy-loam forest soil at a depth of commonly 30 centimeters. The soil was placed in a brown wet-strength paper bag with the grid co-ordinates marked thereon. A total of 389 samples were analysed.

2. Testing Procedure

All samples were tested by Acme Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C. The testing procedure is first to thoroughly dry the sample. Then .500 grams of material is digested with 3 ml. of 3:1:3 HCL to HN03 to H20 at 90 deg. more or less for one hour. The sample is diluted to 10 mls. with water. The samples were then analysed by atomic absorption for six metals - copper, zinc, lead arsenic, molybdenum and gold.

3. Treatment of Data

In assessing the data results, the background, sub-anomalous and anomalous values were determined utilizing a pocket calculator with a mean and standard deviation read-out.

The sub-anomalous threshold value, which is a value not considered anomalous, but an indicator of potential mineralization, is taken as one standard deviation from the mean background value. The anomalous values or the prime indicator values are taken at two standard deviations from the mean background values.

The results of the data treatment were as follows:

	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Au	Mo
Mean background value	21	12	69	5	5	-
Sub-anomalous threshold value	30	17	98	13	10	-
Anomalous threshold value	39	22	127	21	20	-

All values are in parts per million except for gold which is in parts per billion.

VLF-EM SURVEY

A Sabre Model 27 VLF-EM Receiver instrument manufactured by Sabre Electronics of Vancouver was utilized in the VLF-EM survey.

The VLF-EM Receiver measures the amount of distortion produced in a primary transmitted magnetic field - in this case Seattle at a frequency of 24.6 Khz - and a secondary magnetic field which may be induced by a conductive mass such as a sulphide body. The VLF-EM unit - due to its relatively high frequency - can detect low conductive zones such as fault or shear zones, carbonaceous sediments or lithological contacts.

The major disadvantage of the VLF method, however is that the high frequency results in a multitude of anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creeks and topographical highs.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The magnetometer survey was carried out utilizing a Model G-10 fluxgate magnetometer manufactured by Geotronics Instruments of Vancouver.

All rocks contain some magnetite from very small fractions of a percent up to several percent, and even several tens of percent in the case of magnetic iron deposits. The distribution of magnetite or certain characteristics of its magnetic properties may be used in exploration or mapped for other purposes.

The anomalies from naturally occurring rocks and minerals are due chiefly from the presence of the most common magnetic mineral magnetite or of related minerals including ilmenite and pyrrhotite (with sulfide mineralization).

Magnetic anomalies in the earth's magnetic field are caused by two different kinds of magnetism: induced and remanent. Induced magnetization refers to the action of the field on the material wherein the ambient field is enhanced and the material itself acts as a magnet.

The proportion of magnetism is related to the magnetic susceptibility of the material. Typically, more basic igneous rocks have a higher susceptibility than the acid igneous rocks; the latter in turn have a higher suceptibility than sedimentary rocks.

The remanent magnetization is often the predominant magnetization (relative to the induced matnetization) in many igneous rocks. The remanent mineralization is important in geological mapping.

Magnetic minerals may also occur in association with sulphide zones or may be decomposed through the action of dynamic or thermal metamorphism. Thus the survey results could indicate lithology structure, alteration patterns and most significantly, mineral zones in a favorable geological environment.

From the field data, an average determined value of 54,000 gammas was subtracted from each reading and the results were contoured on 250 gamma intervals.

EXPLORATION RESULTS

The results of the geochemical and geophysical surveys completed by Prominent Resources Ltd. in March 1983 are indicated in the accompanying maps 2 to 10. In compilation map 10 the anomalous areas are indicated and represented in correllative form.

The correllative results could be considered as more significant than individual localized anomalous areas, however individual localized anomalies should not be disregarded as they could represent mineralized zones under deeper overburden or the edge of a steeply raking mineral zone or other indicated mineral situation.

In view of the above, five prime correllative anomalous areas have been delineated. - Areas A to E.

It appears that a general northerly trend has been established from the trend of the geochemical and geophysical anomalous zones. This trend could be biased in the interpretation from the direction of the grid, however the northerly trend is indicated in a fault along Bubar Creek to the west.

The five prime correllative anomalies occur along the central portion of the property.

The anomalous areas are all correllative to a certain degree with gold anomalous zones where assays of up to 310 ppb occur. This highest assay in area "E" is generally correllative with a lead anomalous zone, an E.M. anomaly and a magnetometer high.

The other four anomalous areas as outlined on the accompanying compilation map 10 are all significant in their correllative aspects to geochemical and/or geophysical anomalies and have been delineated for detailed follow-up exploration.

Other apparent less significant correllative anomalous areas also have been determined and should not be disregarded.

CONCLUSIONS

Considering the geology of the area, the delineated anomalous areas could reflect porphyritic rhyolite and vents which could provide a control to the indicated mineralization. Also with the known gold placers in the area, porphyrite gold mineralization in a volcano-sedimentary environment could be indicated. The correllative VLF-EM anomalies could reflect such contact zones.

RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

It is recommended that a follow-up exploration program be carried out on the Rock claim. The first stage would consist of detailed E.M. magnetometer and geochemical surveys over unexplored and anomalous areas to locate prime localized anomalous areas. A geological survey would be carried out in conjunction with the geophysical and geochemical surveys to provide information as an aid in the interpretation of the anomalous areas. Additional recce surveys over other significant localized anomalous areas would also be completed.

Respectfully submitted,

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

January 24, 1984
Vancouver, B.C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Map 15 - 1961, Geology Kettle River (West Half) British Columbia G.S.C. Ottawa 1961

CHISOLM, E.O. - Geological Report for Prominent Resources Corp. on the Rock Mineral Claim, April 20, 1983

COCKFIELD, W. E. - Lode Gold Deposits of Fairview Camp, Camp McKinney and Vidette Lake Area and the Dividend-Lakeview Property near Osoyoos, B.C., Memoir 179, 1935

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 311-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1T2.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
2. I have been practising my profession for the past seventeen years.
3. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. The information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under bibliography and from a property examination.
5. I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the property described herein, or in the securities of Prominent Resources Ltd. nor do I expect to receive any.

Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

January 24, 1984
Vancouver, B.C.

PROMINENT RESOURCES CORP.

ROCK CLAIM

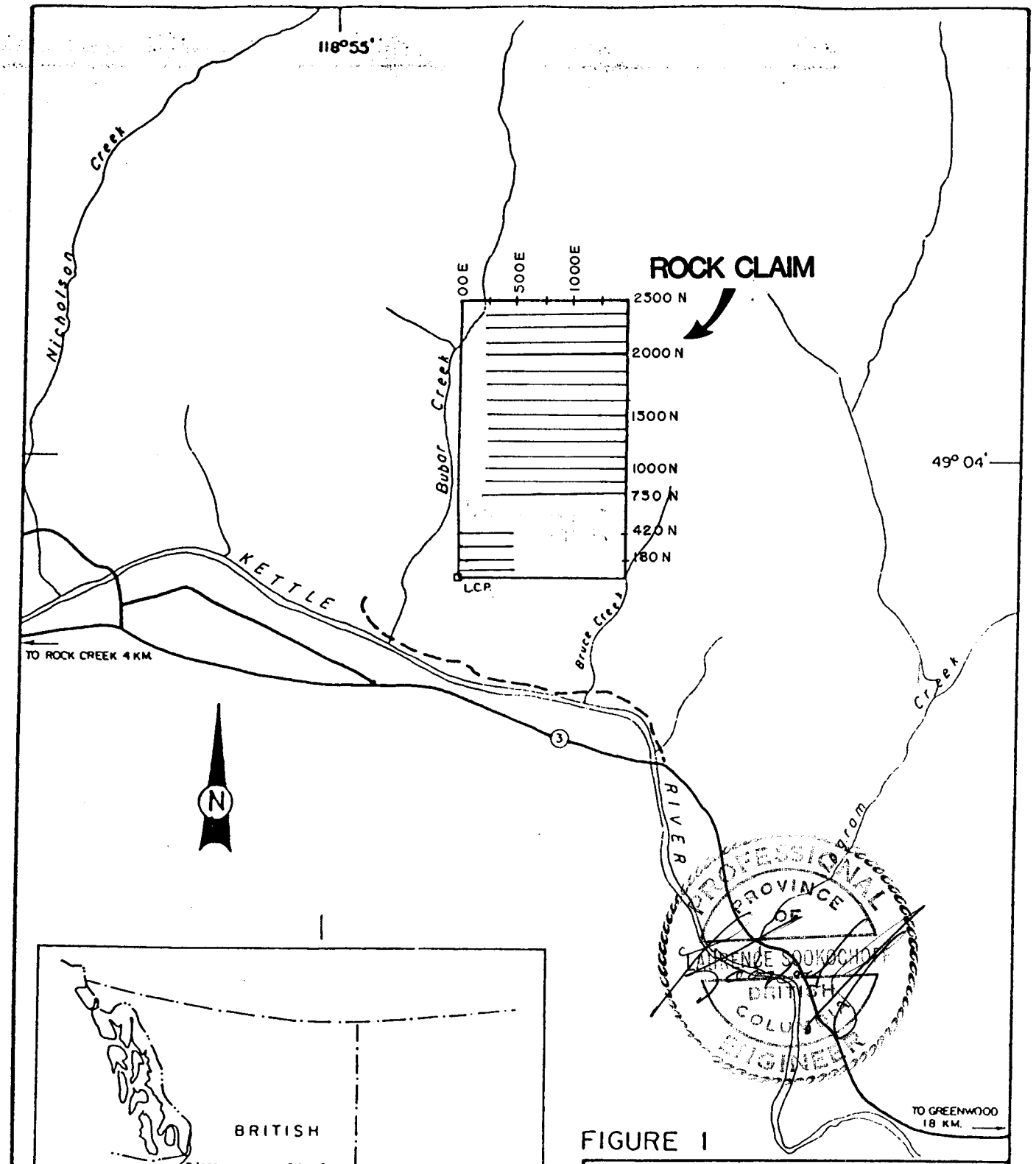
1983 ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

The fieldwork of the geophysical and geochemical surveys were carried out on the ROCK mineral claim, Greenwood M.D., B.C. in March 1983 to the value of the following.

Fieldwork - A Kabatoff, M. Klein	
March 14-24, 1983 10 man days @ $150	$ 1,500.00
Vehicle rental, 6 days @ $65 plus gas, mileage	590.00
Assaying 389 samples @ $11.50	4,473.50
Field supplies	275.00
Room and Board 6 days @ $40/day/man	480.00
Data compilation and draughting	1,100.00
Supervision: L. Sookochoff 2 days @ $400 plus associated costs	1,125.00
Report	1,200.00
	$10,743.50



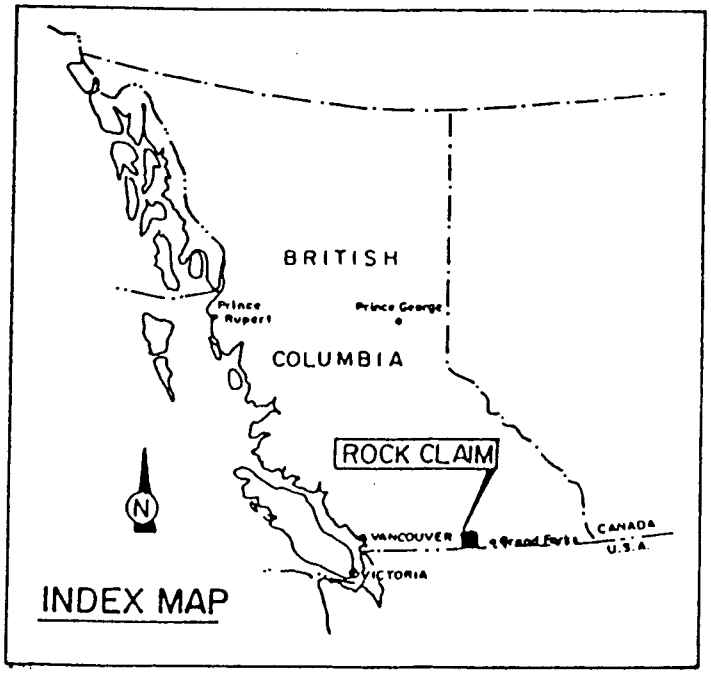


FIGURE 1

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.

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INDEX & CLAIM MAP

ROCK CLAIM

N.T.S. 82E-3E — GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

0 1 2 3 KM.

SCALE 1:50,000

Jan. 1984

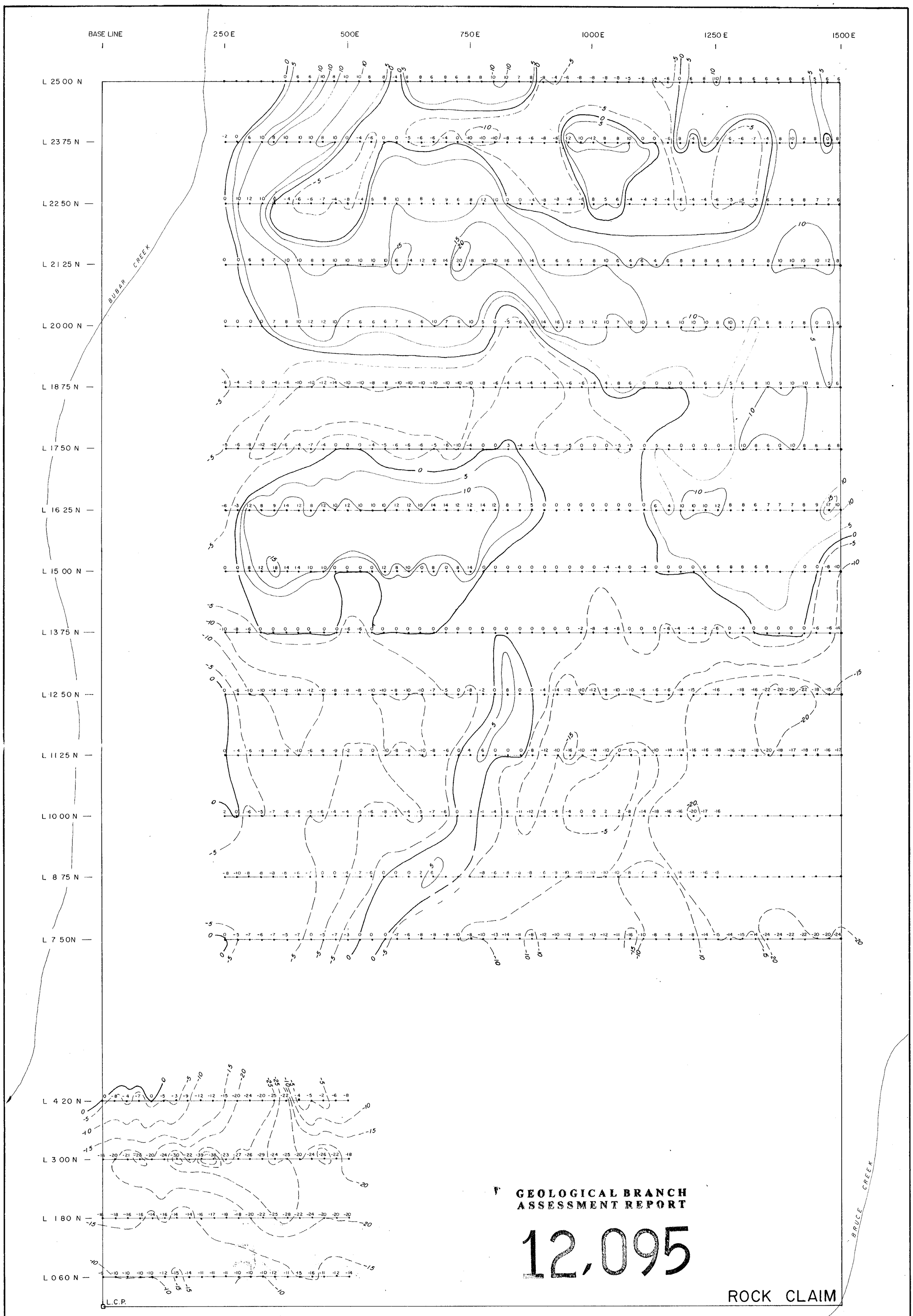


FIGURE 2

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.

PROMINENT RESOURCES CORP.

E.M. SURVEY

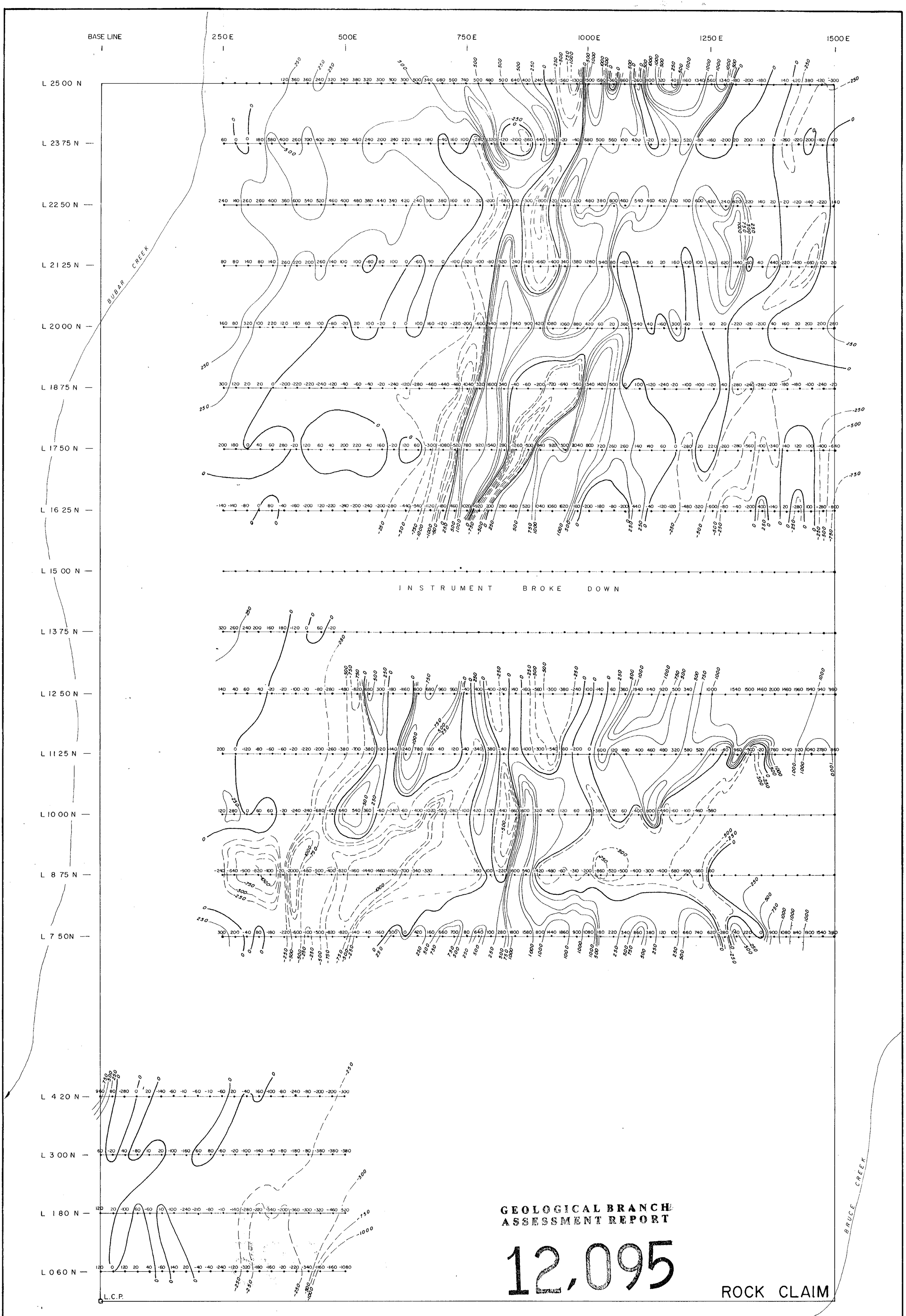
ROCK CLAIM

N.T.S. 82E-3E — GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 metres

SCALE 1:4000

Jan. 1984



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,095

FIGURE 3

LEGEND

- STATION
- —500— POSSITIVE CONTOUR AT 250 γ INTERVAL UPTO 1000 γ
- —0— CONTOUR 0 VALUE AT 54,000 γ
- - -250- - NEGATIVE CONTOUR AT -250 γ INTERVAL DOWN TO 1000 γ

N

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SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.

PROMINENT RESOURCES CORP.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

ROCK CLAIM

N.T.S. 82E-3E — GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 metres

SCALE 1:4000

Jan. 1984

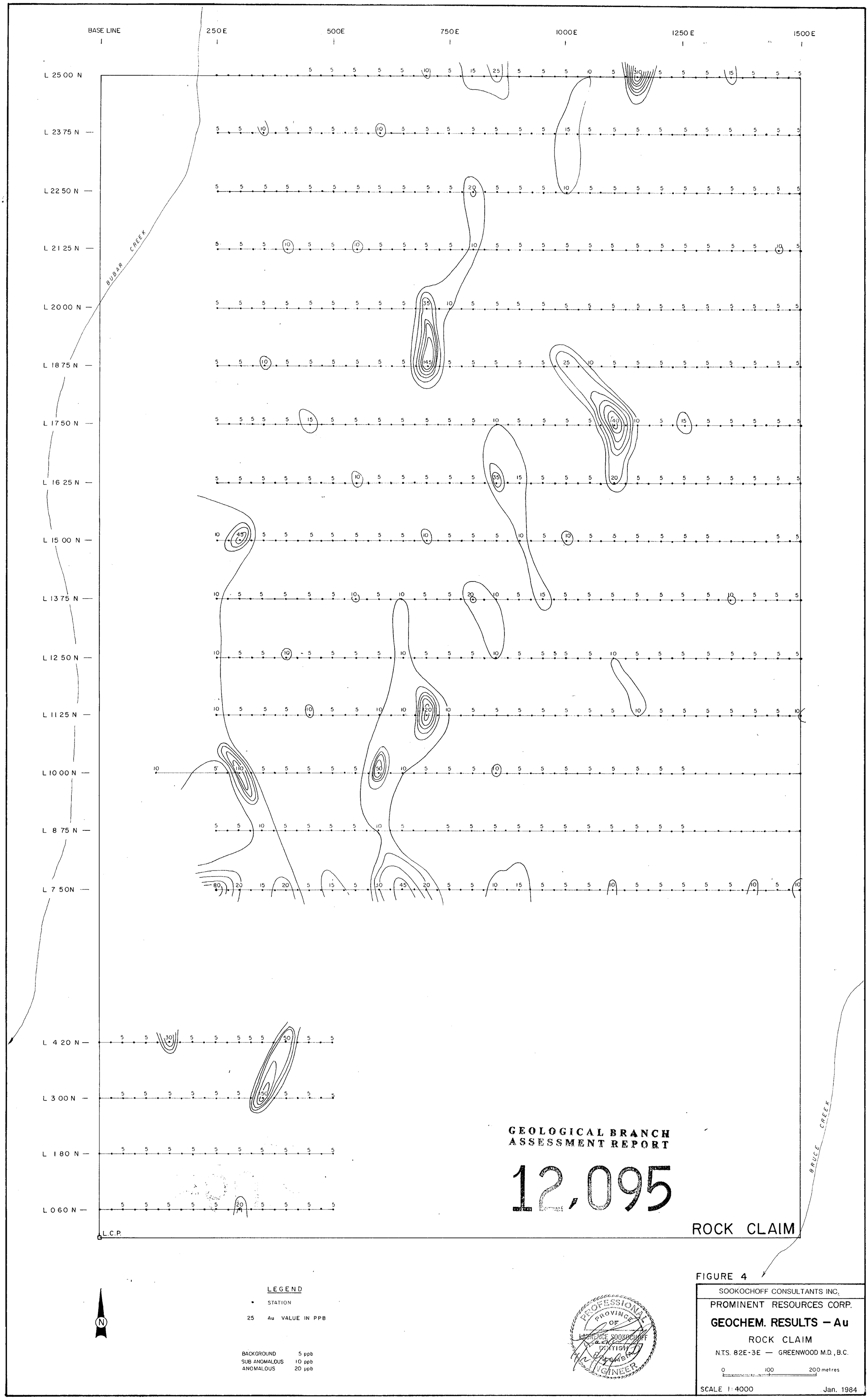

FIGURE 4

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GEOCHEM. RESULTS — Au

ROCK CLAIM

N.T.S. 82E-3E — GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 metres

SCALE 1:4000 Jan. 1984

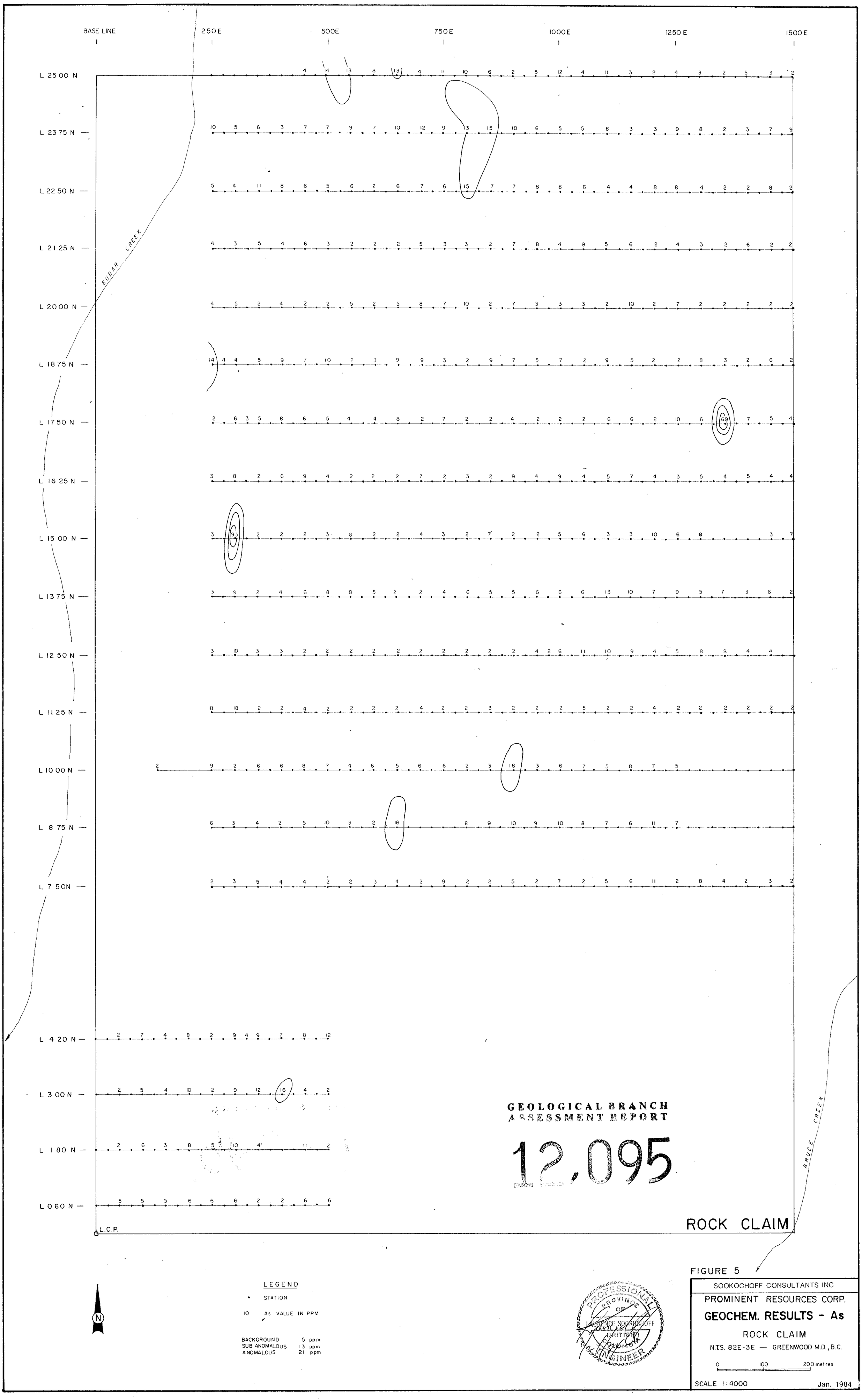

FIGURE 5

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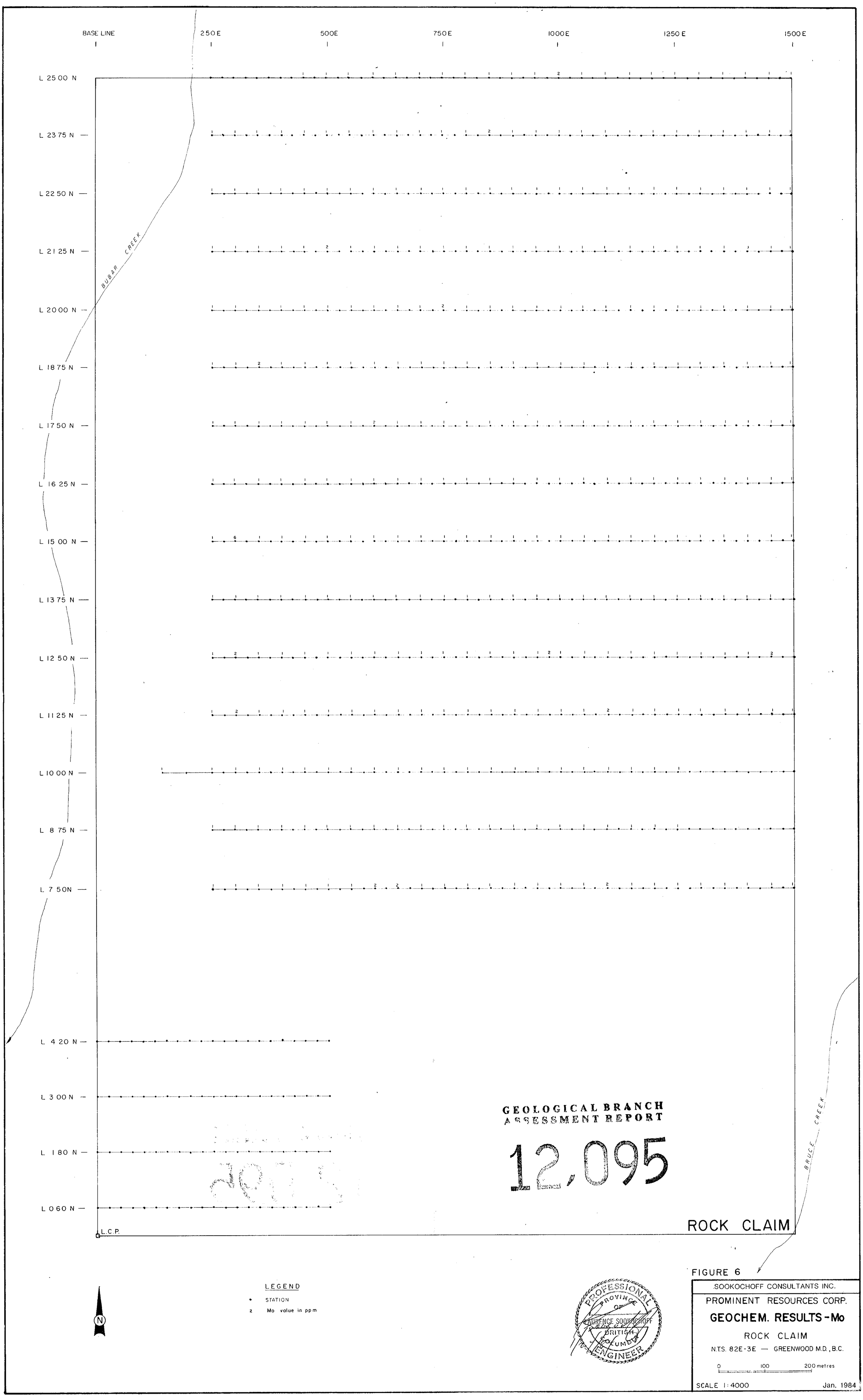
GEOCHEM. RESULTS - As

ROCK CLAIM

N.T.S. 82E-3E — GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 metres

SCALE 1:4000 Jan. 1984


BASE LINE
250 E
500E
750 E
1000 E
1250 E
1500 E
L 2500 N
L 2375 N
L 2250 N
L 2125 N
L 2000 N
L 1875 N
L 1750 N
L 1625 N
L 1500 N
L 1375 N
L 1250 N
L 1125 N
L 1000 N
L 875 N
L 750N
L 420 N
L 300N
L 180 N
L 060 N
L.C.P.
BUBAR CREEK
BRUCE CREEK
ROCK CLAIM
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
12,095
LEGEND
STATION
Mo value in ppm
N
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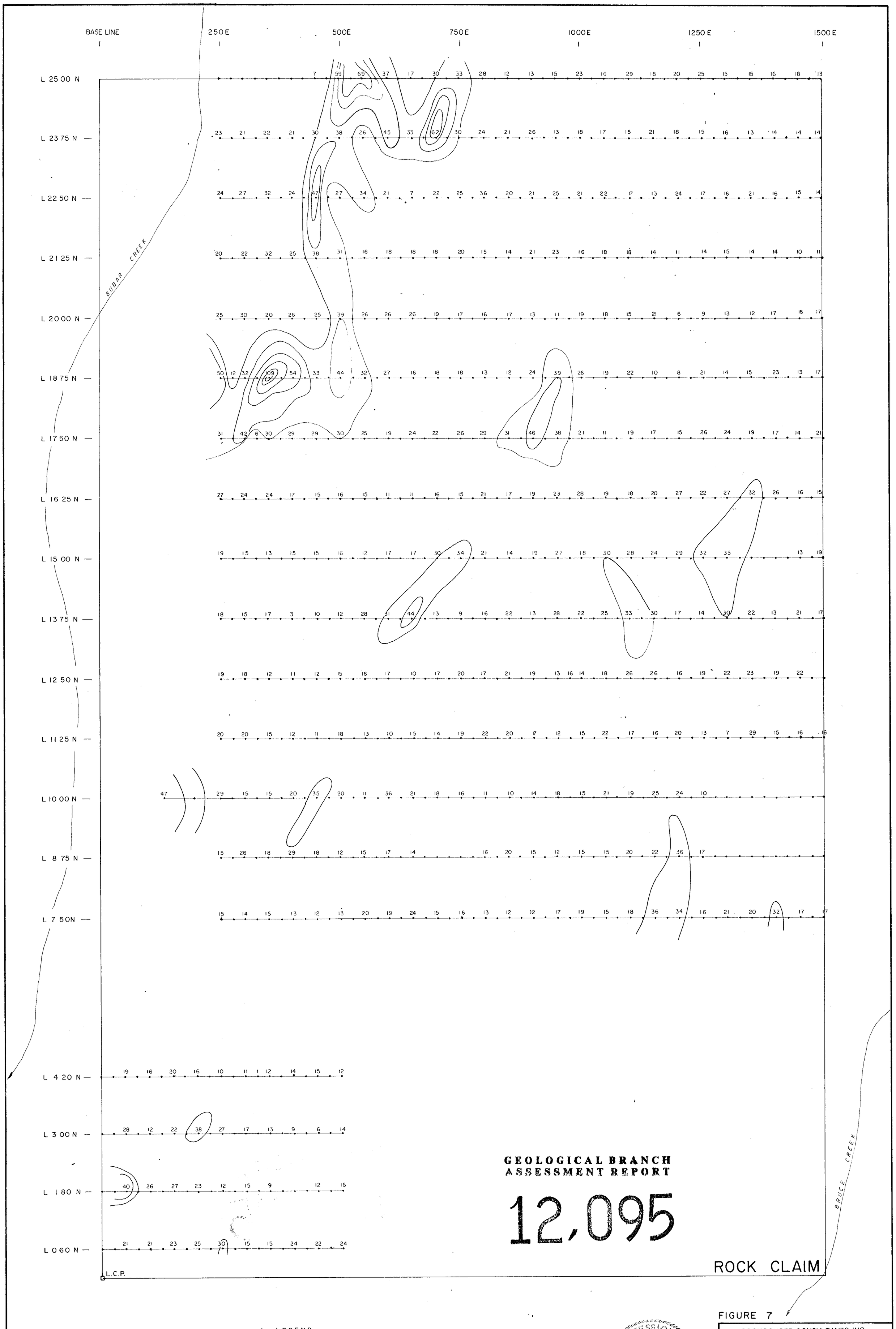
SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
PROMINENT RESOURCES CORP.
GEOCHEM. RESULTS - Mo
ROCK CLAIM
N.T.S. 82E-3E — GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.
0
100
200 metres
SCALE 1:4000
Jan. 1984

FIGURE 6



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,095

LEGEND

• STATION

24 Cu VALUE IN PPM

Background	21 ppm
Sub Anomalous	30 ppm
Anomalous	39 ppm

N

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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
CLARENCE SOOKOCHOFF

FIGURE 7

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.

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GEOCHEM. RESULTS - Cu

ROCK CLAIM

N.T.S. 82E-3E — GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 metres

SCALE 1:4000 Jan. 1984

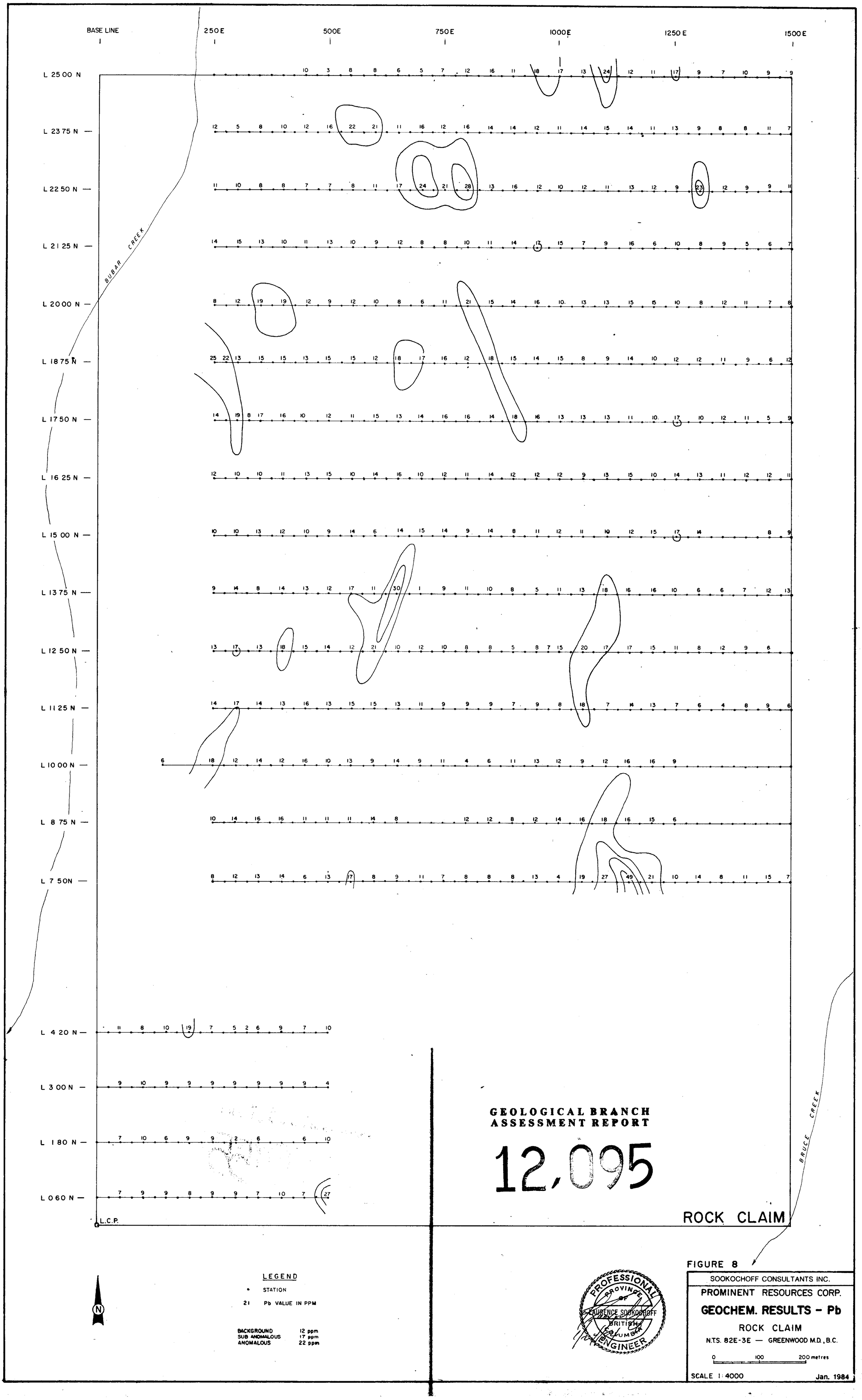

FIGURE 8

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.

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GEOCHEM. RESULTS - Pb

ROCK CLAIM

N.T.S. 82E-3E — GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 metres

SCALE 1:4000

Jan. 1984

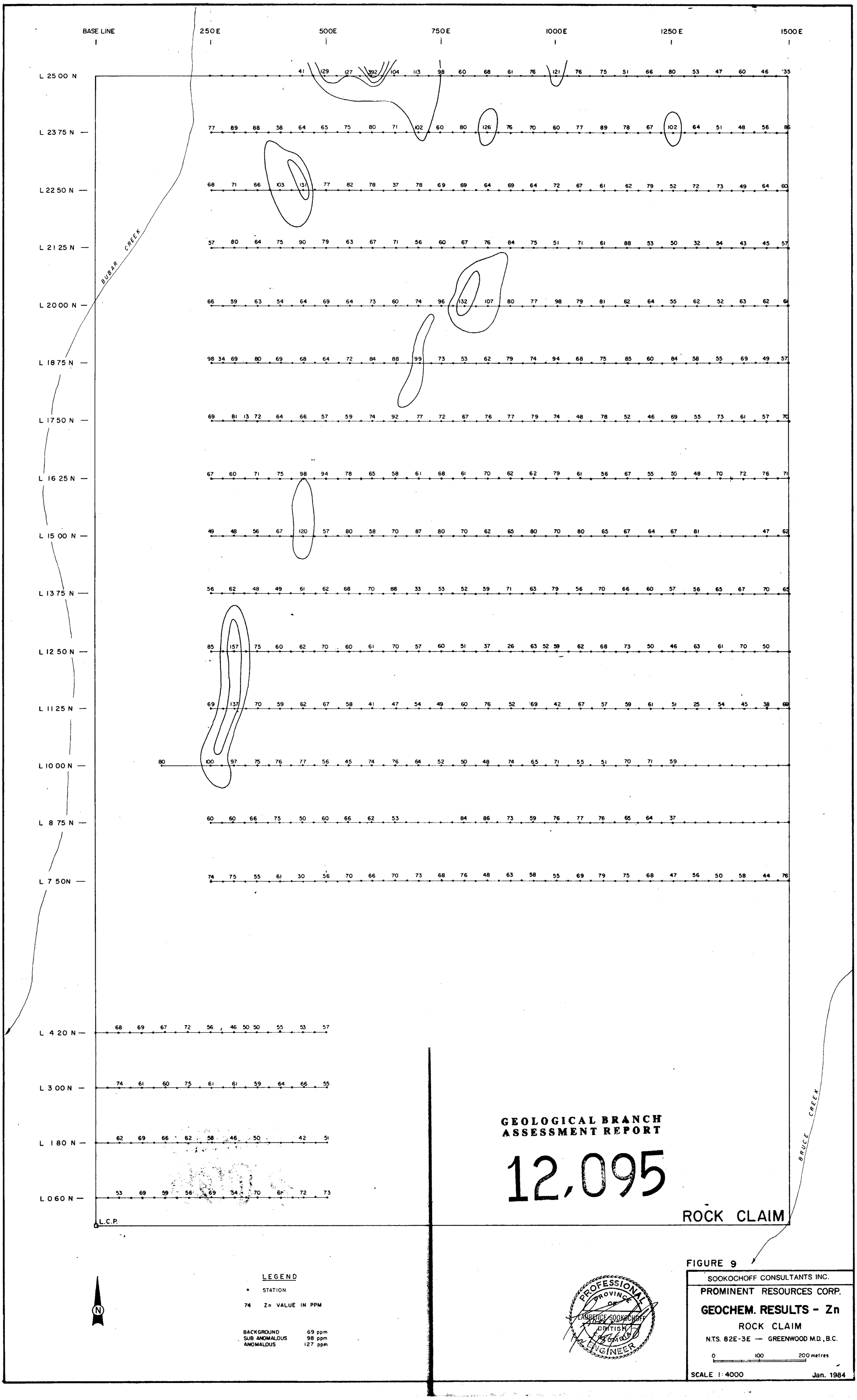

FIGURE 9

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.

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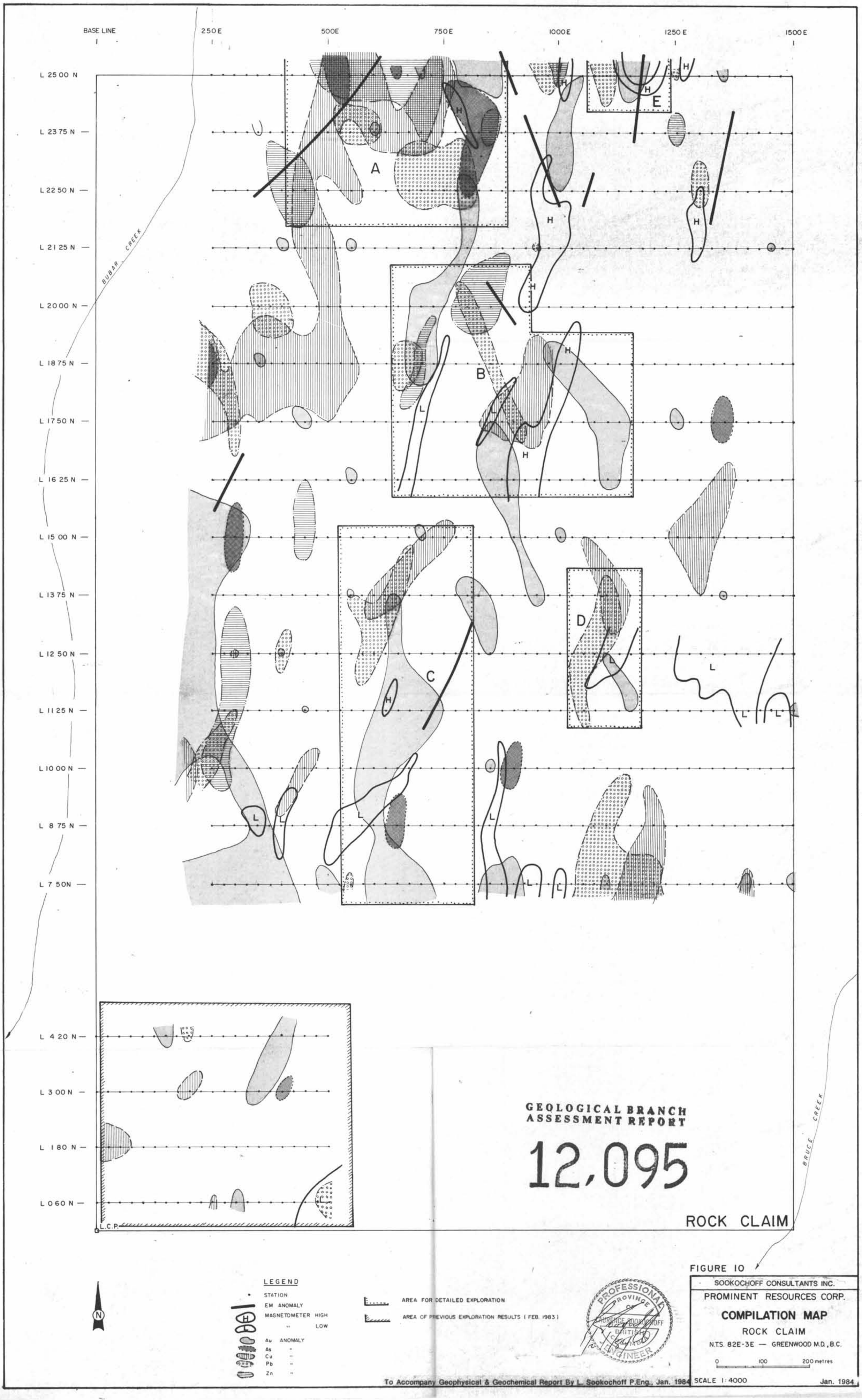
GEOCHEM. RESULTS - Zn

ROCK CLAIM

N.T.S. 82E-3E — GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

0 100 200 metres

SCALE 1:4000 Jan. 1984


BASE LINE
250 E
500E
750E
1000E
1250 E
1500 E
L 2500 N
L 2375 N
L 2250 N
L 2125 N
L 2000 N
L 1875 N
L 1750 N
L 1625 N
L 1500 N
L 1375 N
L 1250 N
L 1125 N
L 1000 N
L 875 N
L 750N
L 420 N
L 300N
L 180 N
L 060 N
L.C.P.
BUBAR CREEK
BRUCE CREEK
A
B
C
D
E
H
L
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
12,095
ROCK CLAIM
FIGURE 10
LEGEND
STATION
EM ANOMALY
MAGNETOMETER HIGH
" LOW
Au ANOMALY
As "
Cu "
Pb "
Zn "
AREA FOR DETAILED EXPLORATION
AREA OF PREVIOUS EXPLORATION RESULTS (FEB. 1983)
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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAURENCE SOOKOCHOFF
SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
PROMINENT RESOURCES CORP.
COMPILATION MAP
ROCK CLAIM
N.T.S. 82E-3E — GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.
0 100 200 metres
SCALE 1:4000
Jan. 1984
To Accompany Geophysical & Geochemical Report By L. Sookochoff P.Eng., Jan. 1984