

GEOCHEMICAL/GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

OVER THE

RODGERS 2 CLAIM

HEDLEY AREA

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROPERTY : 14 km southwest of Hedley, B.C.
 on Pettigrew Creek
 : 49° 120' SE
 : N.T.S. 92H/1E and 8E

WRITTEN FOR : GOLDEN CADILLAC RESOURCES LTD.
 403-750 West Pender Street
 Vancouver, B.C.
 V6C 2T7

WRITTEN BY : David G. Mark, Geophysicist
 GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
 #403-750 West Pender Street
 Vancouver, B.C.
 V6C 2T7

DATED : November 4th, 1983



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
 Engineering & Mining Geophysicists
 VANCOUVER, CANADA



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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,464

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SUMMARY

Soil geochemistry and magnetic surveys with some geological mapping were carried out over the entire Rodgers 2 Claim during the first part of July, 1983. The claim is located 14 km southwest of the Town of Hedley, British Columbia abutting the west side of the upper reaches of Pettigrew Creek. Access to much of the property is easily gained by a two-wheel drive vehicle. The terrain consists of gentle to moderate slopes forested with light to moderately dense coniferous trees. The purpose of the surveys was to locate probable zones of gold or sulphide mineralization both directly and through mapping the structure.

The property is entirely underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and sediments. No mineralization has been discovered to date on the Rodgers 2 Claim. Bands of metamorphosed limestone, calcareous argillites and argillites associated with basic intrusives are mineralized with gold-bearing arsenopyrite in the Hedley Mascot Gold Mines and Nickel Plate Mines. Also gold within quartz veins have been discovered in the nearby Banbury Gold property.

The magnetometer readings were taken every 25 meters on 150-meter separated east-west lines. They were then diurnally corrected, plotted and contoured. The soil samples were dug every 50 m on the same lines, subsequently tested for 5 metals including gold, statistically analyzed, plotted, and contoured.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1) The geological mapping and the magnetic survey show most of the property to be underlain by Nicola sediments consisting almost entirely of siliceous argillites and some tuffs interbedded with thin porphyritic volcanic flows.
- 2) A strong magnetic high on the eastern edge of the property as well as three northerly-striking lineal magnetic highs through the center of the property are probably reflecting basaltic flows.
- 3) The soil geochemistry survey revealed several interesting anomalies that are of economic interest. These are anomalies A, B, C and D for gold; E, F, and G for silver; and H for silver-zinc.
- 4) There was very little correlation of gold with silver, lead, zinc, and copper indicating these four metals to be poor pathfinders for gold in this area.
- 5) The copper results were quite uninteresting with no strong anomaly being revealed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The anomalies A through to H should be covered by detailed soil sampling, with the samples being picked up at 20-meter centers.
2. More detailed geological mapping should be carried out, with special attention being paid to the soil geochemistry anomalies as well as the causative source of the magnetic highs.

3. An induced polarization-resistivity survey should be carried out over selected areas. Quite possibly, a low frequency EM system, such as Max Min II, may be quite useful as well in delineating promising targets for gold and sulphide mineralization.
4. After the above has been carried out, and depending upon the results, trenching and/or diamond drilling may be recommended.

GEOCHEMICAL/GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

OVER THE

RODGERS 2 CLAIM

HEDLEY AREA

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the survey procedure, compilation of data and the interpretation of magnetic and soil geochemistry surveys carried out over the entire Rodgers 2 Claim during the period of July 4th to 18th, 1983. Some geological mapping was done as well.

The surveys were carried out by Geotronics Surveys Ltd. under the field supervision of Mark Sanders, geophysical technician with the aid of Adam Szybinski, geologist. A total of 32.9 line km of magnetometer survey were done and a total of 636 soil samples were picked up.

The primary purpose of the magnetometer survey was to delineate geological structure and to map lithology as an aid in the exploration for gold mineralization. That of the soil sampling was to locate gold mineralization directly. Besides gold, the

samples were tested for lead, zinc, silver and copper. These 4 are useful as pathfinders for gold.

The surveys were done on the verbal recommendation of L. Sookochoff, P.Eng., consulting geological engineer to Golden Cadillac.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of one 20-unit claim staked within the Similkameen Mining Division as shown on Sheet 2 and as described below:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Rodgers 2	20	1888	April 11, 1984

The expiry date shown does not take into account the surveys under discussion as being accepted for assessment credits.

The claim is owned by Golden Cadillac Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The northeast corner of the property is located 14 km southwest of the Town of Hedley, B.C. to the immediate west of the upper reaches of Pettigrew Creek.

The geographical coordinates are 49°15'N latitude and 120°14'W longitude.

Access is easily gained by the Whistle Creek forestry access road leading southerly from Highway #3 approximately 7.5 km west of Hedley, B.C. The road runs along the western side of Whistle Creek for most of the way. About 11 km from Highway 3 a secondary logging road branches off to the south. The northern boundary of the property is about 5.5 km along the secondary road so that the total distance from Highway #3 is 16.5 km and from Hedley, 24 km.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property lies at the southern end of the physiographic division known as the Thompson Plateau System. The terrain consists of gentle to moderate slopes throughout most of the property. It lies on the eastern flank of a north-trending ridge with the elevation increasing from the northeast to the southwest.

Elevations vary from 1500 meters a.s.l. near the northeast corner of the property on Pettigrew Creek to 1860 meters a.s.l. at the southwest corner of the property at the legal cornerpost to give an elevation difference of 360 meters.

The main water sources would be Pettigrew Creek flowing northerly along the eastern edge of the property as well as possibly a swampy area with a beaver pond in the southwest area of the property. Otherwise the property is fairly dry and water supply would depend on seasonal run-off.

The forest cover consists of fir, pine and spruce and varies from closely growing, immature stands to more widely spaced, mature stands.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Since the claims have been staked, to the writer's knowledge no previous work has been done.

GEOLOGY

The following is quoted from Sookochoff's April, 1983 report on the nearby Skarn 1 Claim:

"According to Map 88A - Princeton the general area is underlain by the Upper Triassic Nicola Group of volcanics, sediments and schists which are intruded by the Jurassic Coast Intrusives and intrusives of peridotite, pyroxenite and gabbro.

"The Coast Intrusives are predominant in enveloping the Nicola group which forms a band stretching from south of Princeton to beyond Kamloops Lake in the north. The same intrusives in addition to the more mafic rock intrusives and pink and grey granite and granodiorite of the Upper Cretaceous Otter Intrusions occur as stocks and plugs within the Nicola band.

"The Nicola group consists of a succession of lavas of unknown thickness with irregular intercalations of tuffaceous and argillaceous lenses and occasional beds of limestone. Dawson states that 'there seems to be further in several places, a blending of materials originally volcanic with quartzose sediments,....'

"The sedimentary rocks are more restricted with some sediments of considerable extent, however more commonly as small patches of fine-grained, well-bedded tuff or tuffaceous argil-

lite and small lenses of blue-grey limestone all through the volcanic rocks.

"Breccias are common in certain areas. The breccias consist of angular fragments 'half an inch to an inch in size', of predominantly volcanic rocks with argillite which are frequently associated with tuff or greywacke of 'an eighth of an inch across' subangular grains.

"At the Nickel Plate gold deposits at Hedley, 20 km southwest of Princeton, the stratified Nicola Rocks of thin bedded quartzite, argillite, tuff and breccia, in part much silicified, are floored of a large body of granodiorite and intruded by gabbro stocks, dykes and sills.

"The granodiorite rarely is found in the sediments, however the basic intrusions are abundantly represented through the ore zone. The 'Climax stock' was originally believed to be a stock, however, the lower contact is concordant with the intruded sediments so that the body closely resembles a large irregular sill. On the eastern part of the Climax stock, the 'sills and dykes' are porphyries.

"Extensive development of coarse garnet and pyroxene skarns occurs as a halo on the surface of the porphyry sills which are in contact with limestone. The known ore shoots occur in the skarn not more than '250 feet' from the limestone contact.

"The main Nickel Plate orebodies varied from '10 feet to more than 100 feet' in thickness and were up to '500 feet in length and 350 feet in width'. The orebodies occurred within a zone plunging N20W at 30 degrees for a slope distance of '3,000 feet'. Within the zone, there were at least seven irregular

sheet-like deposits overlapping an echelon. In addition to ore within the skarn zones, gold mineralization also occurs in cross-cutting fractures of the 'dykes and sills'."

One of the main interests in the area is the recent discovery made by Banbury Gold on its other property a few km to the east. It is described as follows:

"Four shear zones are known on the property, the principal one being on the Maple Leaf claim. This is an irregular, branching zone striking north and dipping 60 degrees to the west, with ore shoots developed at intervals along it. The zone itself is as much as 30 feet wide, but the greatest width of quartz is 12 feet. The ore minerals occur in the quartz, but are not evenly disseminated. The shear meets the diorite at an acute angle, and is best mineralized in the metamorphic rocks near the contact, but is barren in the dioritic. ...Gold values are erratic, varying from 0.02 ounces to 0.80 ounce a ton..."

The Golden Cadillac property is entirely underlain by the Upper Triassic Nicola Group sediments and volcanics. Jurassic Coast Intrusive granodiorites occur a few km to the north.

The writer is unaware of any gold mineralization occurring on the property.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

(A) Instrumentation and Theory

The magnetic survey was carried out with a model MP-2 proton precession magnetometer, manufactured by Scintrex

Limited of Concord, Ontario. This instrument reads out directly in gammas to an accuracy of ± 1 gamma, over a range of 20,000 - 100,000 gammas. The operating temperature range is -35° to $+50^{\circ}$ C, and its gradient tolerance is up to 5,000 gammas per meter.

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic, magnetite and pyrrhotite; magnetic surveys are therefore used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Magnetism is also useful as a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

(B) Field Procedure

Approximately through the center of the claim a north-striking baseline was compassed in, using a hip chain for measurement and blaze-orange flagging for marking. The survey lines were put in perpendicular to the base line, that is, east-west with stations marked every 25 m by blaze-orange flagging.

Readings of the earth's total magnetic field were taken at the 25 m stations along the 14 east-west lines.

The diurnal variation was monitored in the field by the closed loop method to enable the variation to be removed from the raw data prior to plotting.

(C) Compilation of Data

An arbitrary value of 56,500 gammas was subtracted from each reading and the residuals plotted along the survey

lines on Sheet 4 at a scale of 1:50,000. The values range from 56,535 to 58,714 gammas, to give a range of 2,179 gammas. Contours were drawn in at a 100 gamma interval.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

(A) Survey Procedure

The samples were picked up at 50-meter centers on the same east-west lines as that for the magnetic survey. They were dug with a D-handled shovel at about a 15- to 20-cm depth. The horizon sampled was B. Samples were placed in brown, wet-strength, paper bags (gussett bags) with the sample number marked thereon.

(B) Testing Procedure

All samples were tested by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C. The sample is first thoroughly dried and then pulverized in a ring pulverizer. It was then rolled on a rolling sheet to homogenize it.

For the gold analysis, 10 grams of the sample was then fire-assayed with standard techniques. 2 mg of silver was then added to collect the gold. The lead button from the fire assay was then cupelled and the silver-gold prill was dissolved in aqua regia. It was next analyzed by the atomic absorption technique to a detection limit of 5 parts per billion (ppb).

For the silver, lead and zinc a measured amount of the sifted material was put into a test tube with subsequent measured additions of perchloric acid and nitric acid. The

For the silver, lead, zinc and copper a measured amount of the sifted material was put into a test tube with subsequent measured additions of perchloric acid and nitric acid. The mixture was next heated for a certain length of time. The parts per million (ppm) metal was then measured by atomic absorption.

(C) Treatment of Data

The values in ppm copper, lead and zinc were grouped into equal logarithmic intervals. The cumulative frequency for each interval was then calculated and then plotted against the correlating interval to obtain a logarithmic cumulative frequency graph.

The mean background value for each metal is taken at the 50% level. The sub-anomalous threshold value, (a term used by the writer to denote the minimum value that is not considered anomalous but still important as an indicator of mineralization) is taken at one standard deviation from the mean background value which is at the 16% level. The anomalous threshold value is two standard deviations away at the 2 1/2% level.

The gold and silver geochemistry data were not analyzed with a cumulative frequency graph due to the way the data were distributed. Rather, the statistical parameters for these 2 metals were "eye-balled."

As a result of the above, the statistical parameters for each metal are shown in the following table with the sheet number that the geochemistry values for each of the metals were plotted on.

Metal	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
Sheet number	5	6	7	8	9
Mean background value	5	0.10	7	66	15
Sub-anomalous threshold value	8	0.25	9	96	21
Anomalous threshold value	13	0.35	14	184	41

All values are in ppm, except for gold which is in ppb.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

The geology was mapped by Adam Szybinski, geologist. It was done along the grid lines while the magnetometer and soil sampling was carried out. The mapping is quite limited due to the property being almost entirely covered by overburden. The geological mapping is shown on Sheet 3 at a scale of 1:5,000.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A compilation map, Sheet 10, at a scale of 1:5,000, has been drawn of the anomalous soil geochemistry results for all 5 metals as well as the areas of magnetic highs above 57,100 gammas.

(A) Geological Mapping

As mentioned above, the main problem in attempting to map the bedrock geology on the Rogers 2 Claim is that most of it is underlain by overburden, almost all of the overburden being glacial till. The rest of the overburden consists of alluvium produced by Pettigrew Creek and its tributary.

Undivided altered sedimentary rocks are mapped in the south central part of the property as well as along the western boundary and within the northwestern corner. These are of the Nicola Group and consist almost entirely of siliceous argillites, with some tuffs. Interbedded with these rocks are thin porphyritic flows.

Near the mapped sedimentary rocks were mapped areas of sedimentary bedrock covered by a thin layer of till. In other words, there were no bedrock outcrops, but the bedrock being sedimentary was evident from the sedimentary fragments within the till.

Small bodies of a porphyry (dacite?) were mapped within the northwest corner and within the southeast corner of the property. One northeast-trending porphyry dyke was mapped within the central part of the property.

The only lithological contacts seen were those between the sedimentary rocks and the porphyry. The strike of these contacts were north-south.

Several faults were mapped on the property, with the most common direction being westerly. Other directions were northwesterly, northeasterly, and northerly.

(B) Magnetic Survey (Sheet 4)

The government airborne magnetic survey shows the Rodgers 2 Claim to occur along a northerly-striking magnetic low in between two magnetic highs. The ground survey verifies the airborne survey, except in much more detail. The magnetic low is a reflection of the Nicola sediments whereas the two highs are probably a reflection of Nicola basalts.

The ground survey shows most of the property to have a magnetic field of relatively low amplitude, that is fairly quiet. The range is about 600 gammas, from about 56,500 to 57,100 gammas. This range is quite likely a reflection of the sedimentary bedrock.

Magnetic highs, that is, containing values above 57,100 gammas, in all likelihood are a reflection of Nicola volcanics, probably basalt, but possibly andesite. The most prominent magnetic high occurs along the eastern boundary which reaches a value of 58,714 gammas. The airborne survey shows this high to be the western edge of a much larger magnetic high.

Three long, narrow magnetic highs strike northerly across much of the property and are approximately centered at 5+00 E, 2+00 E, and 2+00 W, respectively. They are probably a reflection of andesite/basalt flows. Parts of these lineal highs are shown striking across mapped sedimentary bedrock, indicating that the causative source was not seen in outcrop. That is, it is highly unlikely that the causative source of the lineal magnetic highs is sedimentary in origin.

The porphyrite bodies are not reflected as magnetic highs as may be expected, indicating their magnetite content is similar to that of the sedimentary bedrock.

A few magnetic lineations have been drawn on the magnetic map that are suggestive of geological structure such as faults, shears, and contacts. One northeast-striking one correlates directly with a fault mapped by Szybinski. Two other northeast striking lineations have been drawn in as well as one northwest-striking lineation. Northerly-

striking lineations have not been drawn in since these are readily evident from the contour map and since they are probably caused by the northerly-striking basaltic flows.

(C) Soil Geochemistry

The soil geochemistry anomalies considered to be of significance have been labelled by the letters A to I. Some anomalies consist only of one or two values, but, nevertheless, are of economic interest since the soil samples were picked up on a widely-spaced grid. This especially holds true for gold, silver, and lead which usually have very low mobility within soil.

Silver (except for anomaly D), lead, zinc, and copper do not correlate with any of the gold anomalies. This suggests these metals to be poor pathfinders for gold mineralization in this area.

The copper results are the least interesting since no strong anomalies were produced that are of economic interest.

Anomalous zones A to D are principally gold anomalies. Anomaly A correlates with a magnetic lineal high that occurs within sedimentary rocks. The other 3 anomalies occur within the sedimentary rocks as concluded from the geological mapping and the magnetic survey. Anomalies A and B each consist of several highs occurring close together, whereas anomaly C consists of only one very high value (90 ppb), though it is open to the north. Anomaly D is of interest since it is open onto a swamp, which therefore suggests the possibility of its causative source being much larger. It directly correlates with a silver anomaly, which is also open onto the swamp.

Anomaly E is principally a silver anomaly being about 200 meters square in size. It also contains values in lead, zinc, and copper. The magnetics and geological mapping indicate this anomaly to be underlain by sedimentary bedrock.

Anomaly F is also principally a silver anomaly, with an interesting correlation with anomalous lead values, and a correlation with minor zinc and copper values. It correlates with a lineal magnetic high suggesting a basaltic flow is associated with the causative source. The anomaly is at least 500 m long and up to 300 m wide. It appears to be caused by two or three different sources.

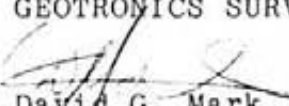
Anomaly G, 200 m long and 100 m wide, is mainly a silver anomaly with an interesting correlation with lead and zinc anomalous values and a correlation with minor copper values. It correlates with a lineal magnetic high, suggesting, as for F, a basaltic flow is associated with the causative source.

Anomaly H, from the point of view of size and high values, is the most interesting anomaly. It contains the highest values in silver (1.0 ppm), zinc (780 ppm) and copper (60 ppm) within the property area. The silver anomaly appears to be caused by three different sources, one of them being at least 300 m long. The zone is about 500 m wide and is open to the south. Anomaly H correlates with sedimentary bedrock as well as a lineal high.

Anomaly I is a strong lineal lead anomaly, at least 200 m long, correlating with weak copper values. It correlates

directly with a porphyry body within a magnetically quiet area.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.



David G. Mark,
Geophysicist

November 4, 1983

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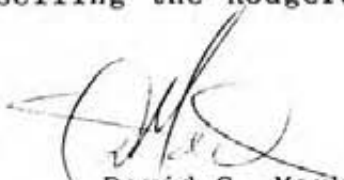
GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices located at #403-750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I further certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.
2. I have been practising my profession for the past 15 years and have been active in the mining industry for the past 18 years.
3. I am an active member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and a member of the European Association for Exploration Geophysicists.
4. This report is compiled from data obtained from magnetic and soil geochemistry surveys carried out by Geotronics Surveys Ltd., under the supervision of myself and under the field supervision of Mark Sanders from July 4th to 18th, 1983.
5. The work was done entirely on the verbal recommendations of Laurence Sookochoff, P.Eng., who is the consulting geologist for Golden Cadillac Resources Ltd.
6. I am president and director of Golden Cadillac Resources Ltd. and will be receiving a substantial number of shares from selling the Rodgers 2 claim to the company.


David G. Mark
Geophysicist

November 4, 1983

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

The soil geochemistry and magnetic surveys with some geological mapping were carried out from July 4th to 18th, 1983 on the Rodgers 2 Claim, Pettigrew Creek, Similkameen M.D., B.C. to the value of the following:

FIELD:

Geophysical technician and geologist	
140 hrs @ \$40/hr	5,600
Vehicle rental, including gas, 15 days at \$70/day	1,050
Room and Board, 15 days @ \$80/day	1,200
Survey supplies	200
Magnetometer rental, 2 weeks at \$125/week	250
	<u>\$8,300</u>

LABORATORY:

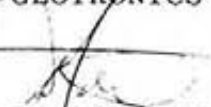
636 samples @ \$13/sample (for 5 metals including ring pulverizing and fire assay with AA finish for gold)	\$8,268
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REPORT:

Geophysicist, 15 hours @ \$40/hour	\$ 600
Geophysical technician, 66 hours @ \$25/hour	1,650
Drafting and printing	1,400
Typing, photocopying and compilation	150
	<u>\$3,800</u>

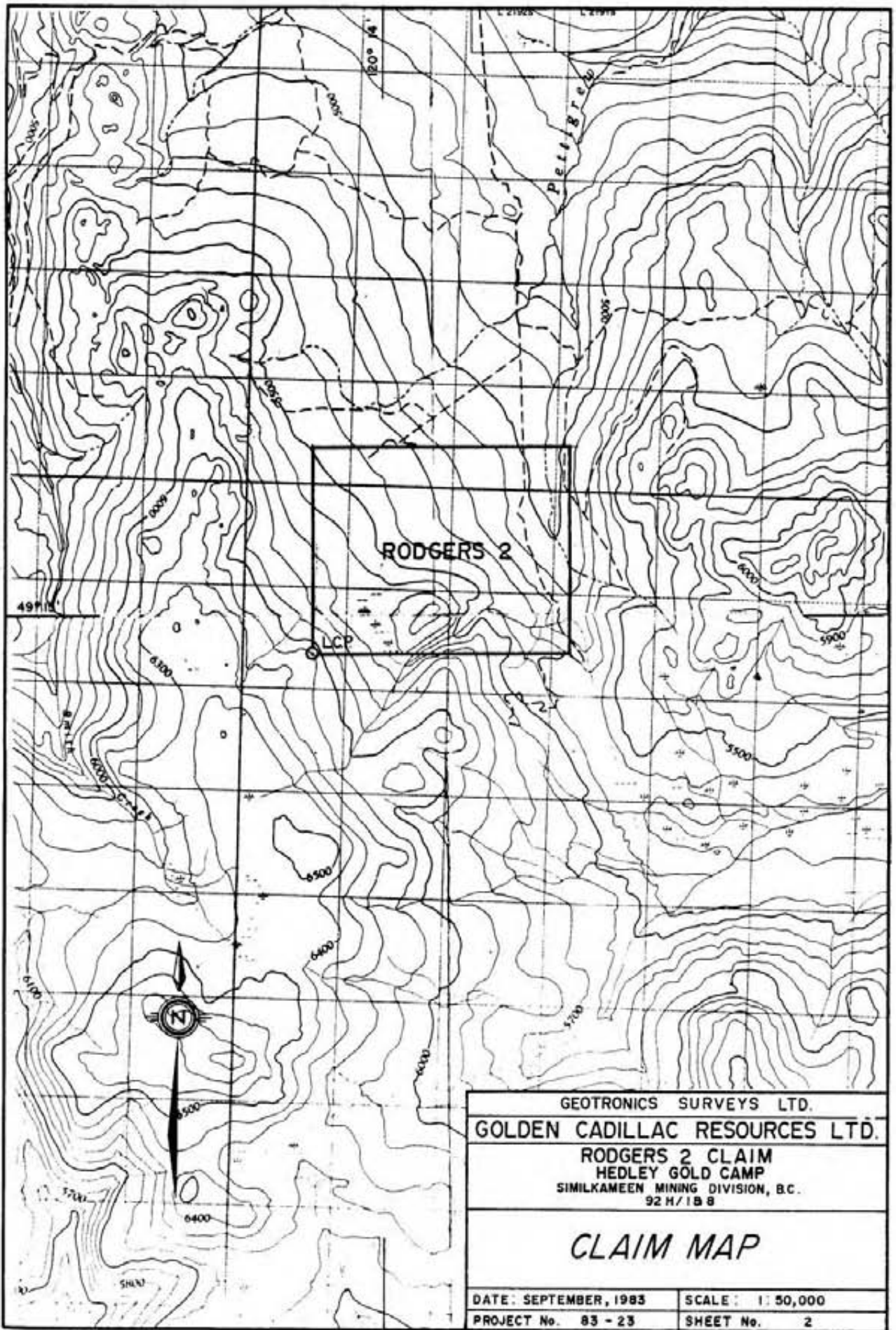
Grand Total	<u>\$20,368</u>
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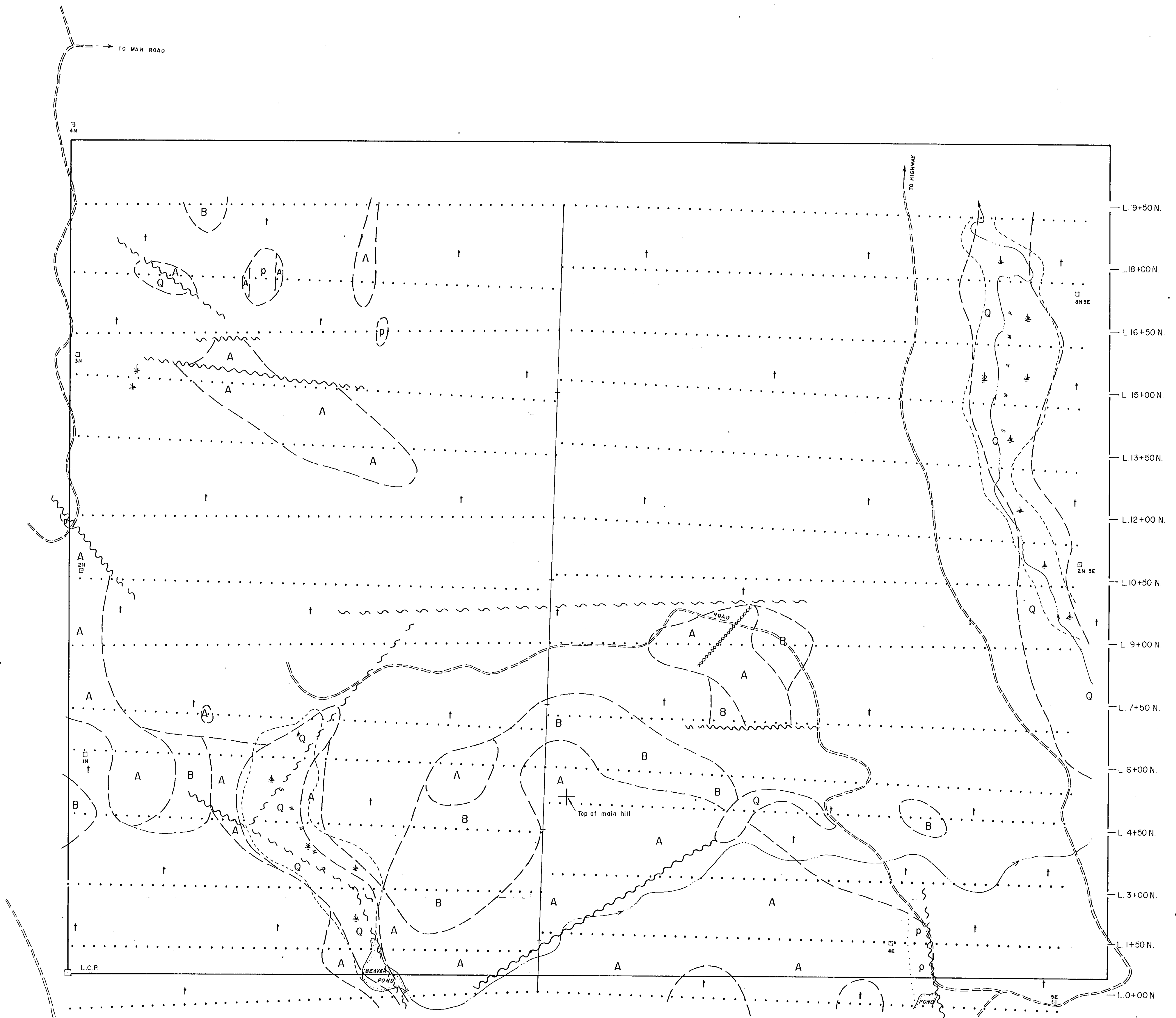
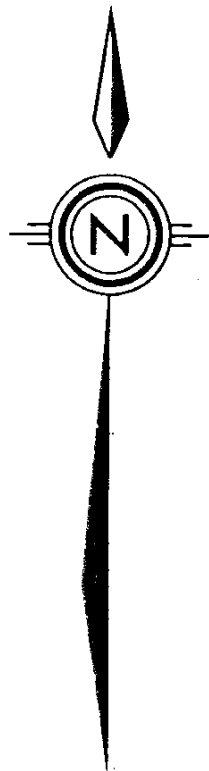
Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.


David G. Mark, Geophysicist
Manager



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.			
GOLDEN CADILLAC RESOURCES LTD.			
RODGERS No. 2 CLAIM HEDLEY GOLD CAMP SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.			
<i>LOCATION MAP</i>			
DATE: SEPT., 1983	SCALE 1: 8,000,000	PROJECT No. 83-23	SHEET No. 1





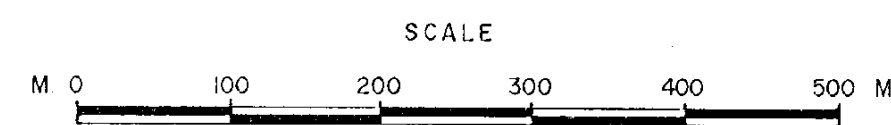
11+00 W 10+00 W 9+00 W 8+00 W 7+00 W 6+00 W 5+00 W 4+00 W 3+00 W 2+00 W 1+00 W 00+0 BASE LINE 1+00 E 2+00 E 3+00 E 4+00 E 5+00 E 6+00 E 7+00 E 8+00 E 9+00 E 10+00 E 11+00 E 12+00 E 12+50 E

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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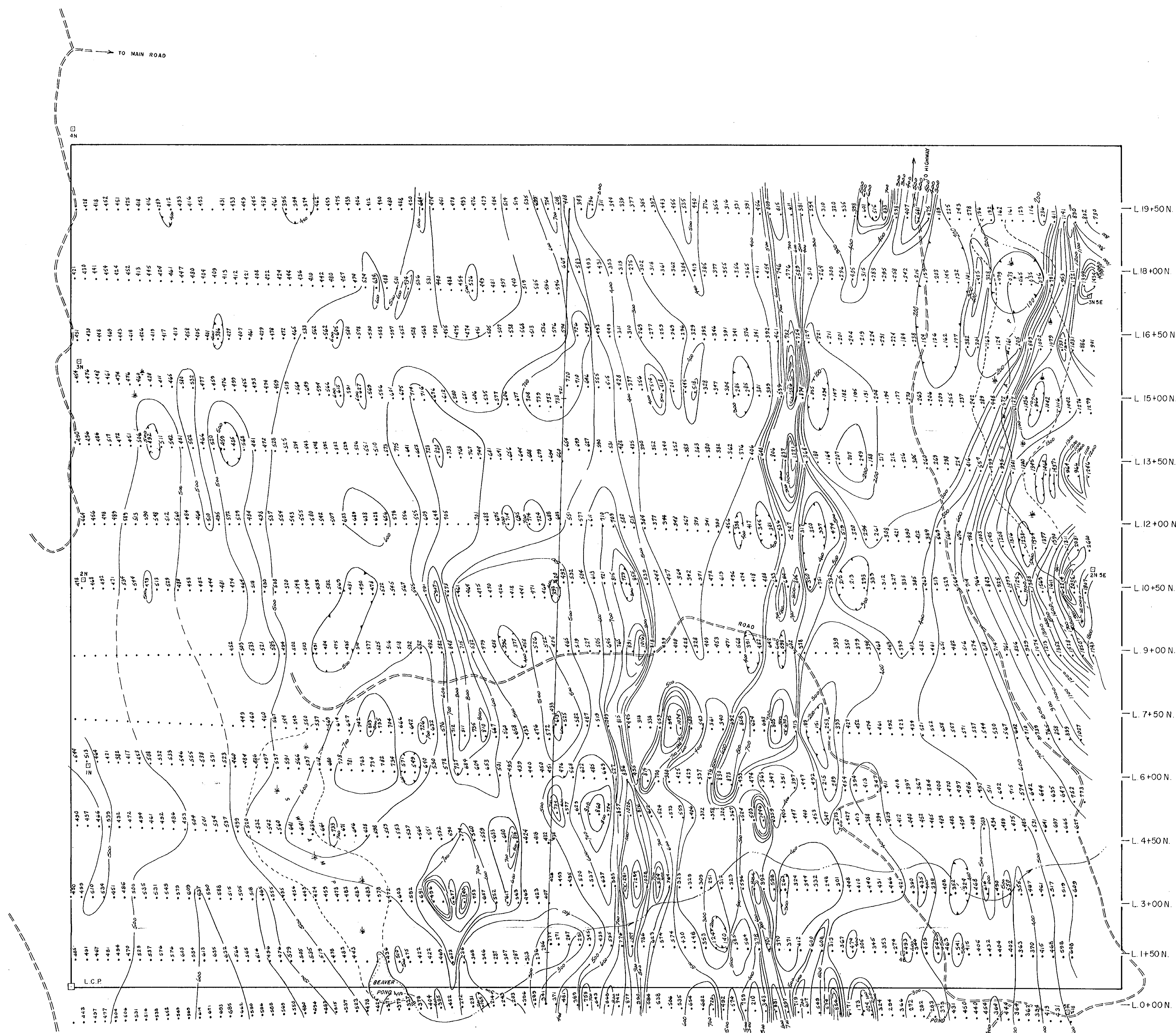
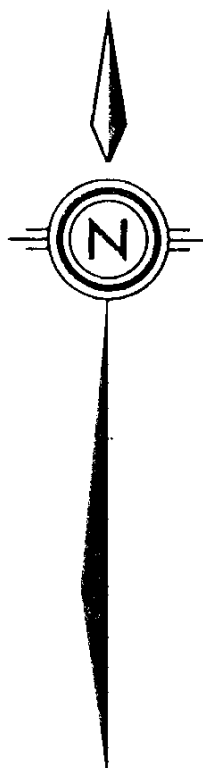
LEGEND

- Q ALLUVIUM
- t TILL
- B SEDIMENTARY ROCKS WITH THIN TILL COVER
- A UNDIVIDED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, ALTERED.
- P PORPHYRITIC BODY, SINGLE DYKE
- FAULT
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT



To accompany Geochemical and Geophysical Report by DAVID G. MARK, geophysicist

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RODGERS #2 CLAIM HEDLEY GOLD CAMP SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.					
GEOLOGY MAP					
Drawn by: K.G.	Date: Sept, 1983	Project No: 83-23	N.T.S. 92H / 1 8 B	Scale: 1:5,000	Sheet No: 3



11+00 W — 10+00 W — 9+00 W — 8+00 W — 7+00 W — 6+00 W — 5+00 W — 4+00 W — 3+00 W — 2+00 W — 1+00 W — 00+0 — 1+00 E — 2+00 E — 3+00 E — 4+00 E — 5+00 E — 6+00 E — 7+00 E — 8+00 E — 9+00 E — 10+00 E — 11+00 E — 12+00 E — 12+50 E —

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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LEGEND

ALL READINGS ADD 56500 GAMMAS.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 GAMMAS

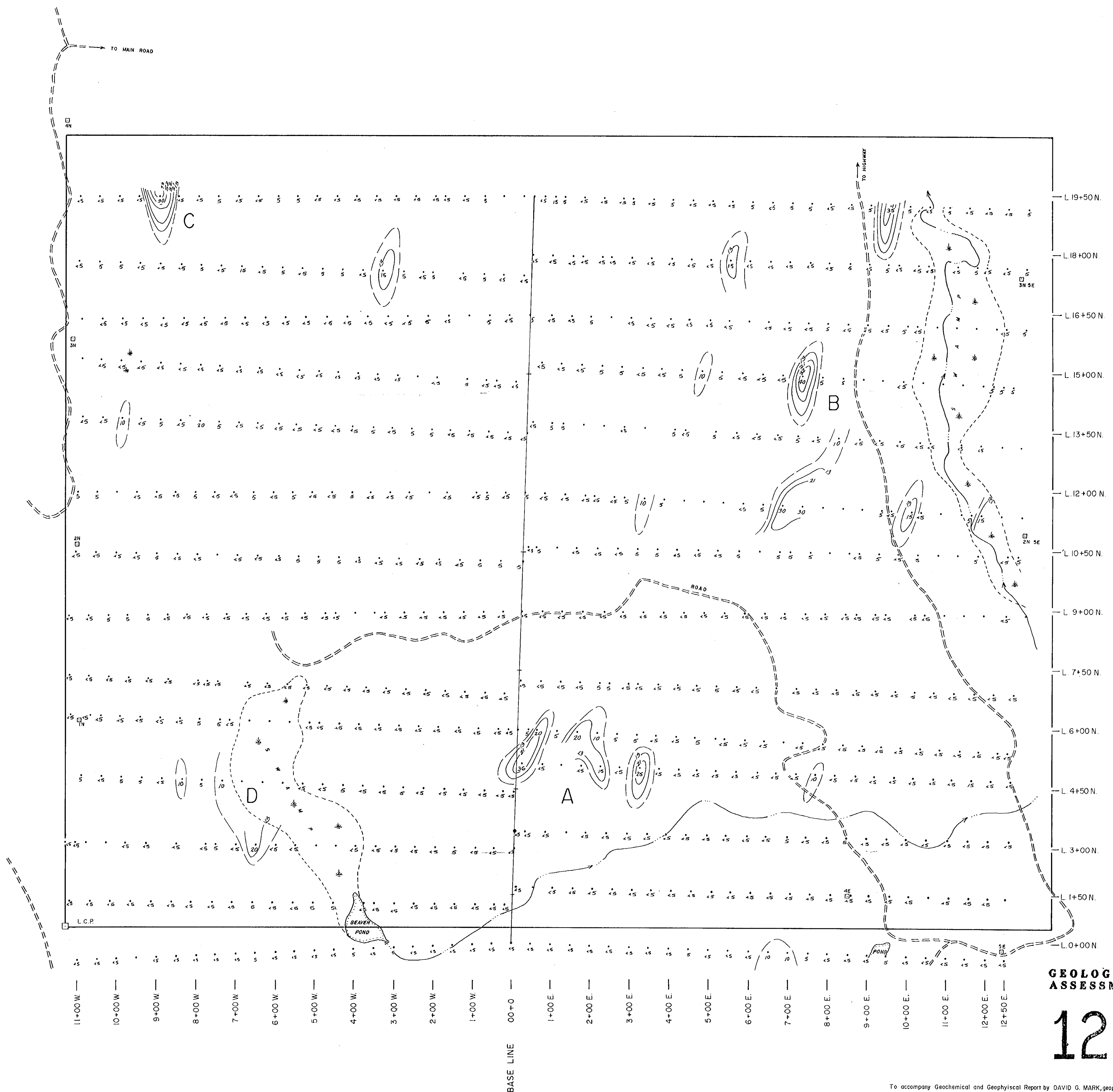
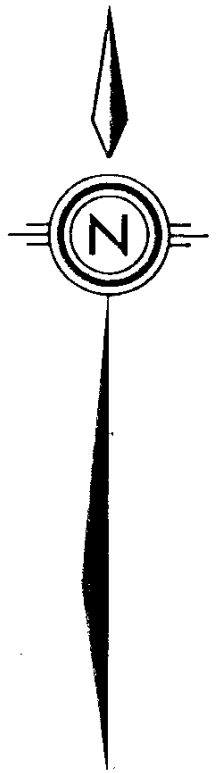
MAGNETIC DEPRESSION

SCALE



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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT				
GOLDEN CADILLAC RESOURCES LTD.				
RODGERS #2 CLAIM HEDLEY GOLD CAMP SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.				
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY				
DATA AND CONTOURS				
Drawn by K.G.	Date Sept, 1983	Project No. 63-23	N.T.S. 32 H / 1 B 9	Scale 1:5,000
Sheet No. 4				



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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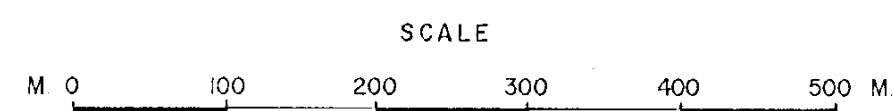
CONTOURS

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1 STANDARD DEVIATION

- 8 ppb Au
- 13, 21, 32, 52, 79 ppb Au

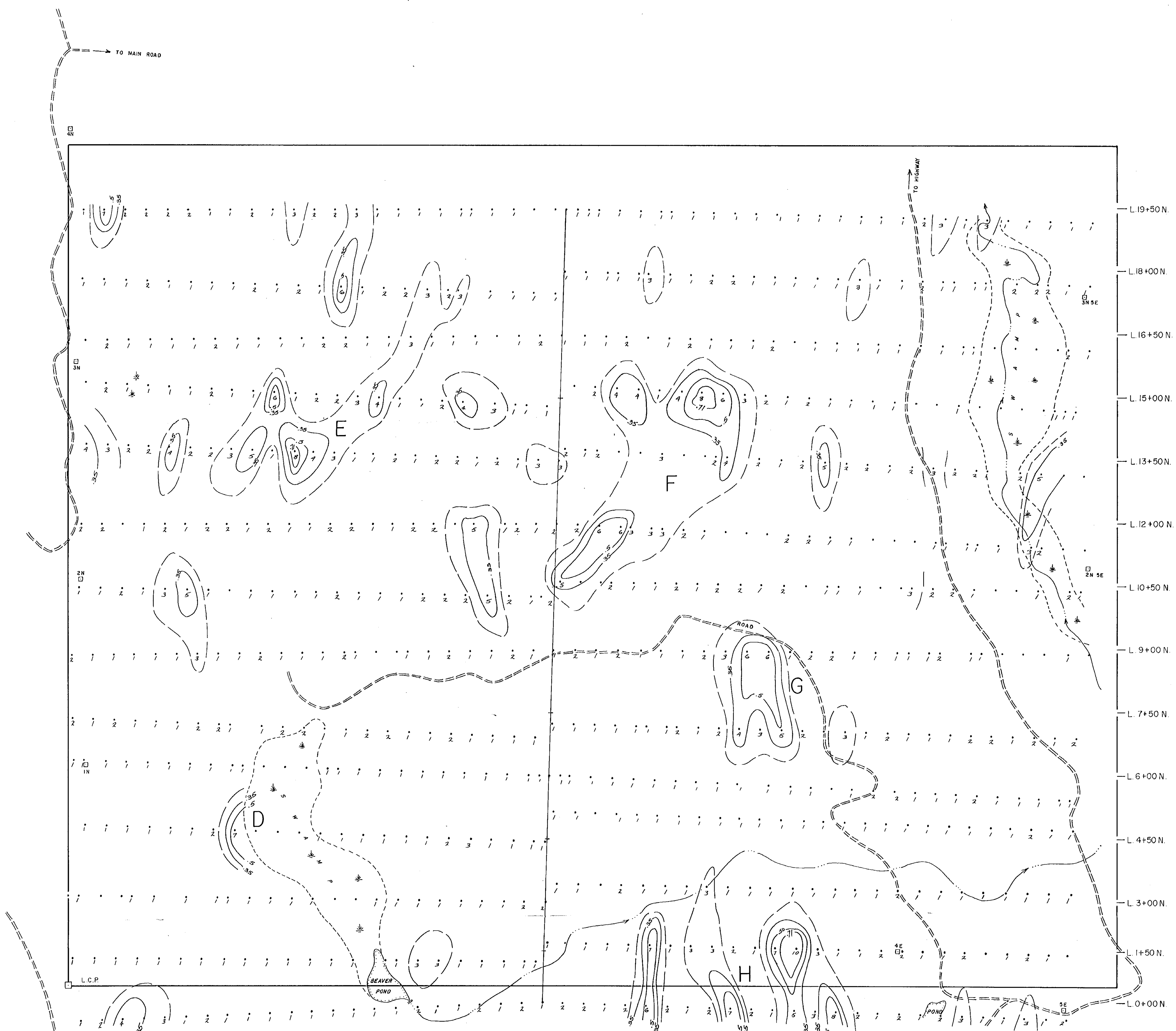
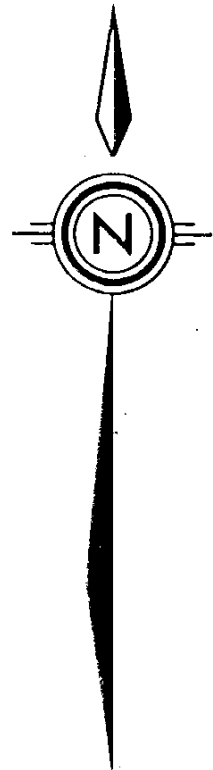
STATISTICAL PARAMETERS

- MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE 5 ppb Au
- SUB-ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 8 ppb Au
- ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 13 ppb Au



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RODGERS #2 CLAIM HEDLEY GOLD CAMP SIMLKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.					
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY					
GOLD					
DATA AND CONTOURS					
Drawn by K.G.	Date Sept, 1983	Project No. 83-23	N.T.S. 92H/1 B 8	Scale 1:5,000	Sheet No. 5



11+00 W. 10+00 W. 9+00 W. 8+00 W. 7+00 W. 6+00 W. 5+00 W. 4+00 W. 3+00 W. 2+00 W. 1+00 W. 00+0 BASE LINE 1+00 E. 2+00 E. 3+00 E. 4+00 E. 5+00 E. 6+00 E. 7+00 E. 8+00 E. 9+00 E. 10+00 E. 11+00 E. 12+00 E. 12+50 E.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

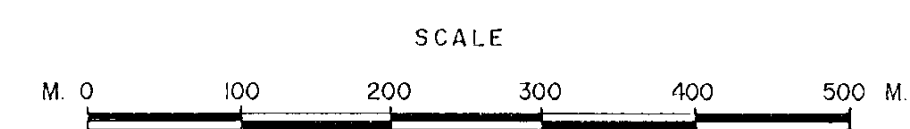
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CONTOURS

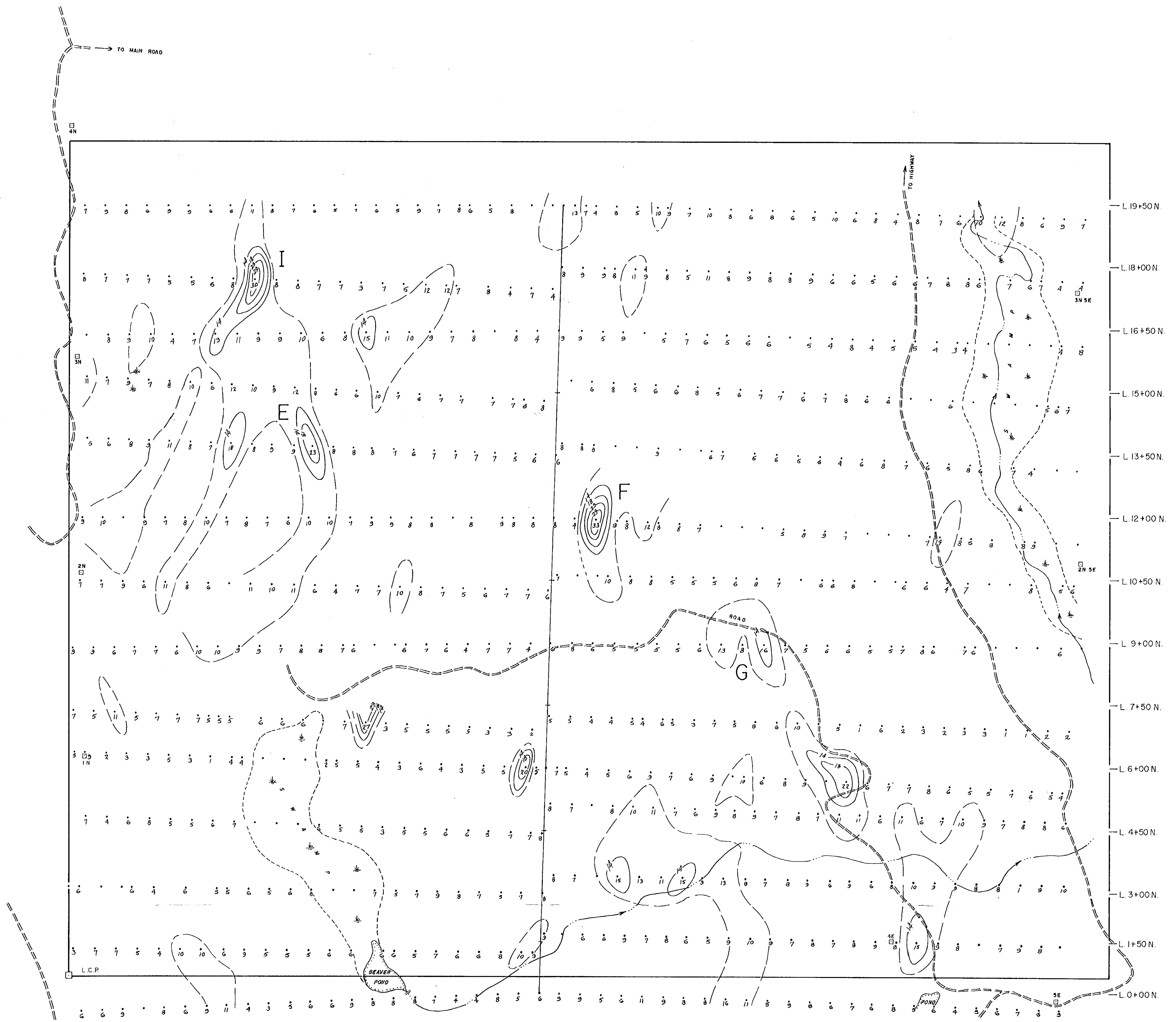
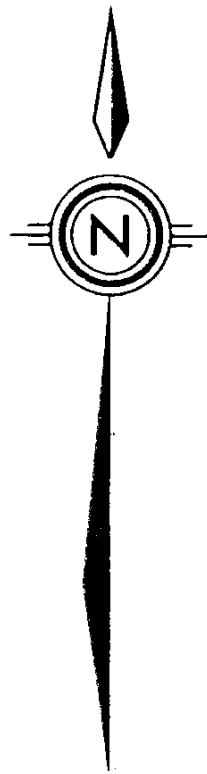
CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1 STANDARD DEVIATION
 0.25 ppm Ag
 0.25, 0.35, 0.50, 0.71 ppm Ag

STATISTICAL PARAMETERS

MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE 0.10 ppm Ag
 SUB-ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 0.25 ppm Ag
 ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 0.35 ppm Ag



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RODGERS #2 CLAIM HEDLEY GOLD CAMP SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.					
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY					
SILVER					
DATA AND CONTOURS					
Drawn by K.G.	Date Sept, 1983	Project No. 83-23	N.T.S. 92H/1 B 8	Scale 1:5,000	Sheet No. 6

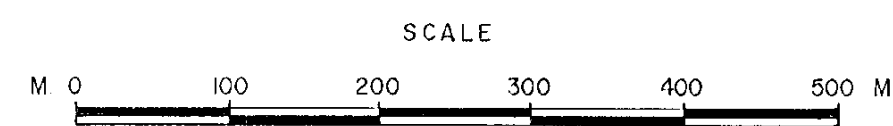


CONTOURS

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1 STANDARD DEVIATION
 9 ppm Pb
 14, 18, 23, 29 ppm Pb

STATISTICAL PARAMETERS

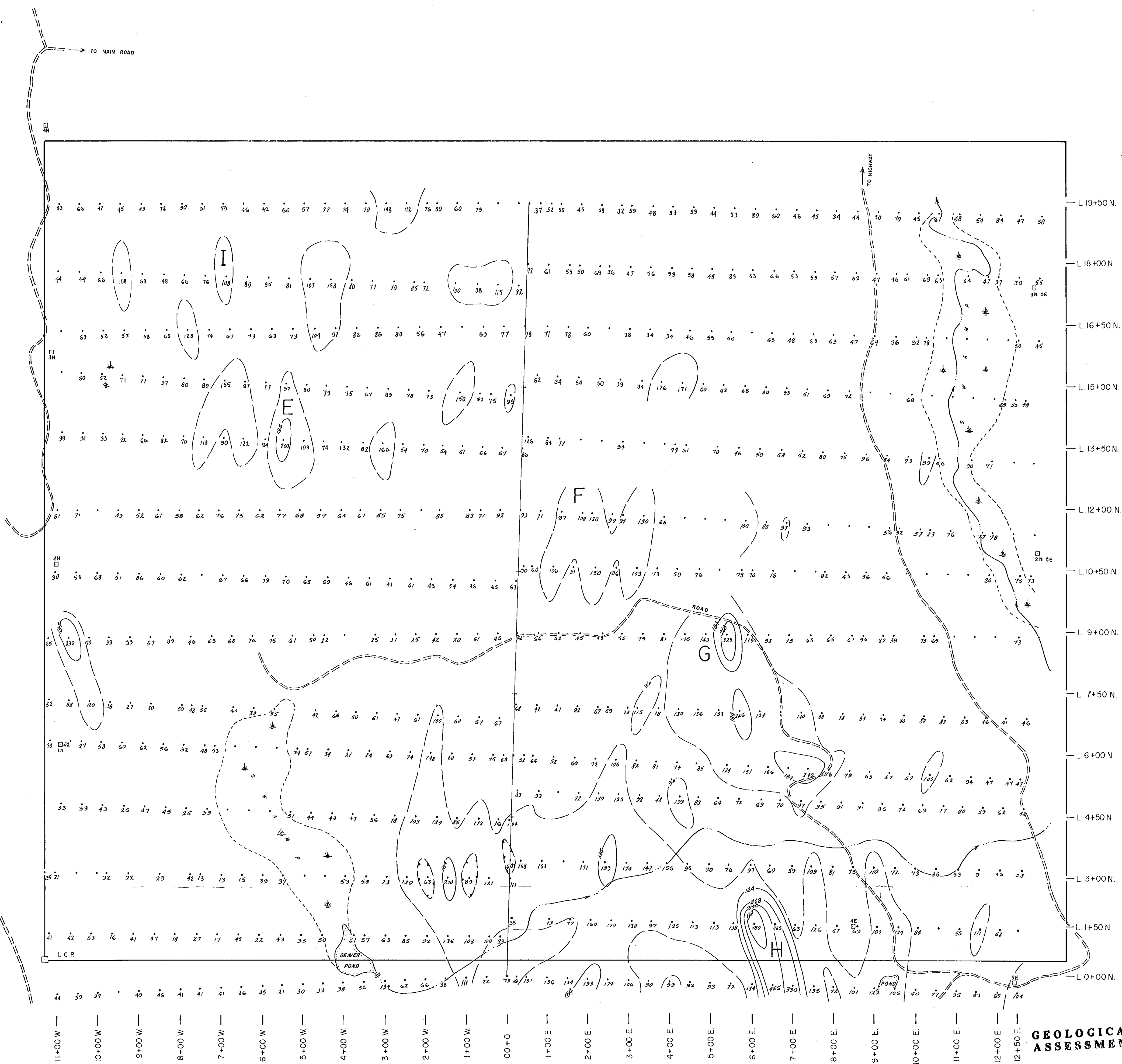
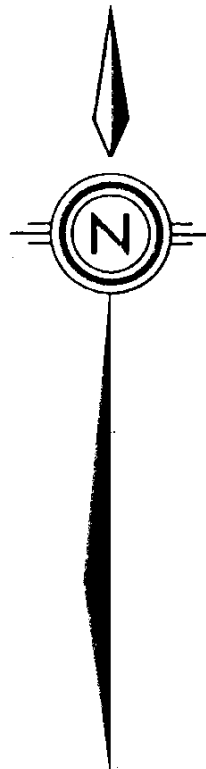
MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE 7 ppm Pb
 SUB-ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 9 ppm Pb
 ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 14 ppm Pb



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RODGERS #2 CLAIM HEDLEY GOLD CAMP SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.				
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY				
LEAD				
DATA AND CONTOURS				
Drawn by K.G.	Date Sept, 1983	Project No. 83-23	N.T.S. 92H/1 B 8	Scale 1:5,000
Sheet No.				7



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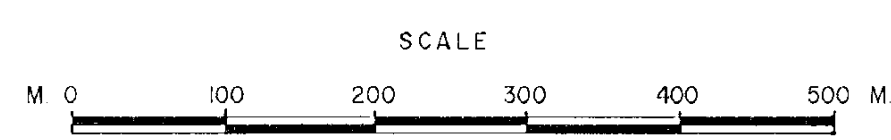
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CONTOURS

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1 STANDARD DEVIATION
 96 ppm Zn
 184, 268, 390, 560 ppm Zn

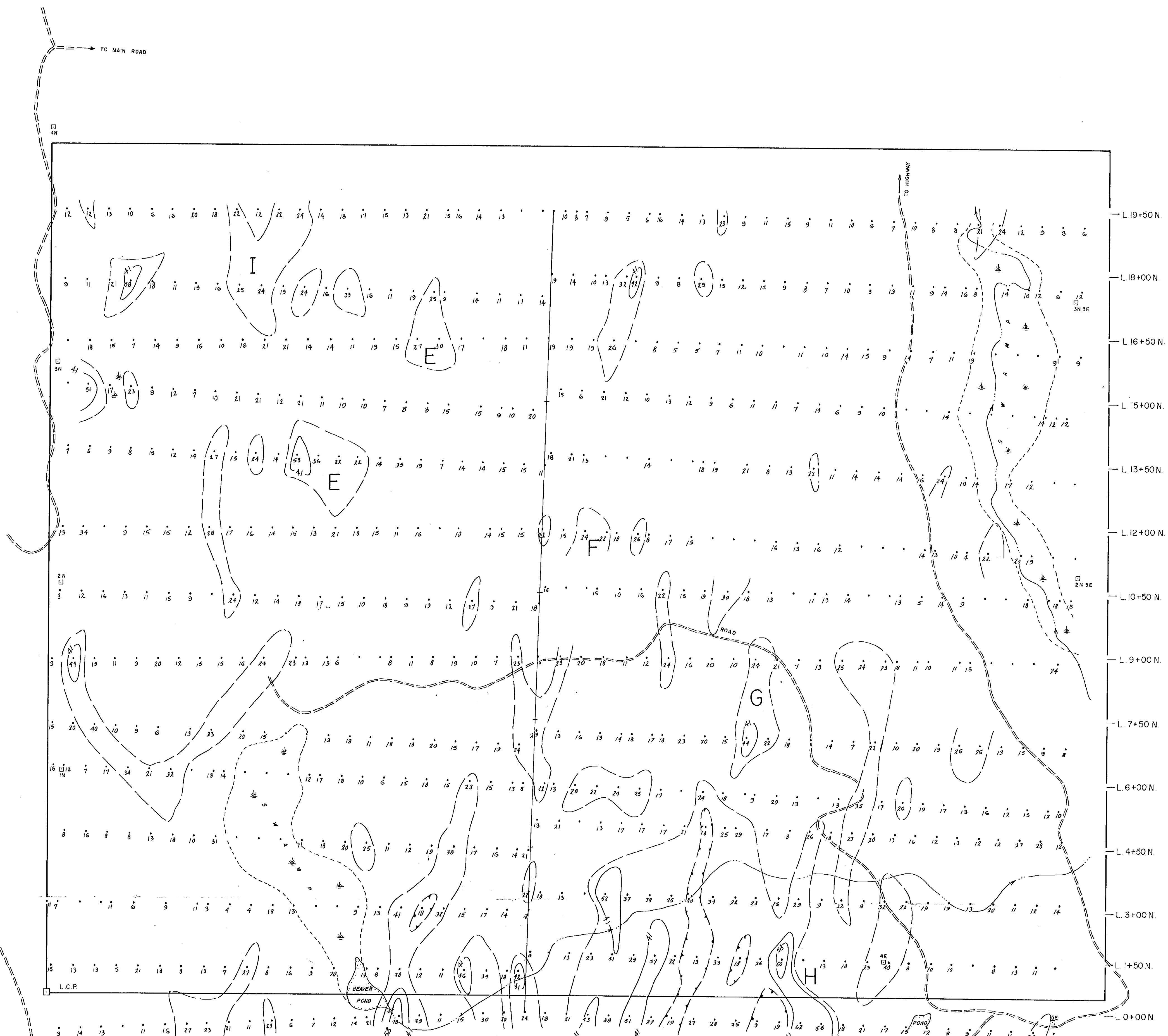
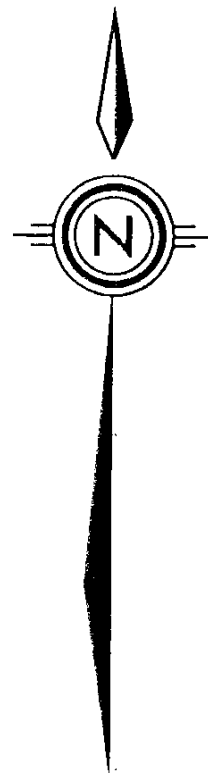
STATISTICAL PARAMETERS

MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE 66 ppm Zn
 SUB-ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 96 ppm Zn
 ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 184 ppm Zn



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RODGERS #2 CLAIM HEDLEY GOLD CAMP SILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.				
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY				
ZINC				
DATA AND CONTOURS				
Drawn by K.G.	Date Sept, 1983	Project No 83-23	N.T.S. 92H/188	Scale 1:5,000
				Sheet No. 8



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CONTOURS

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 1 STANDARD DEVIATION.

..... 21 ppm Cu

..... 41, 58, 84 ppm Cu

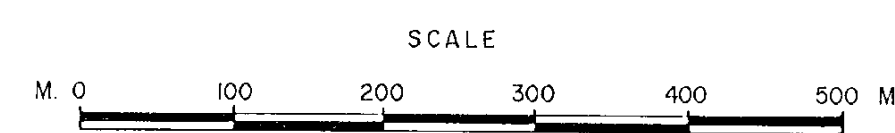
STATISTICAL PARAMETERS

MEAN BACKGROUND VALUE 15 ppm Cu

SUB-ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 21 ppm Cu

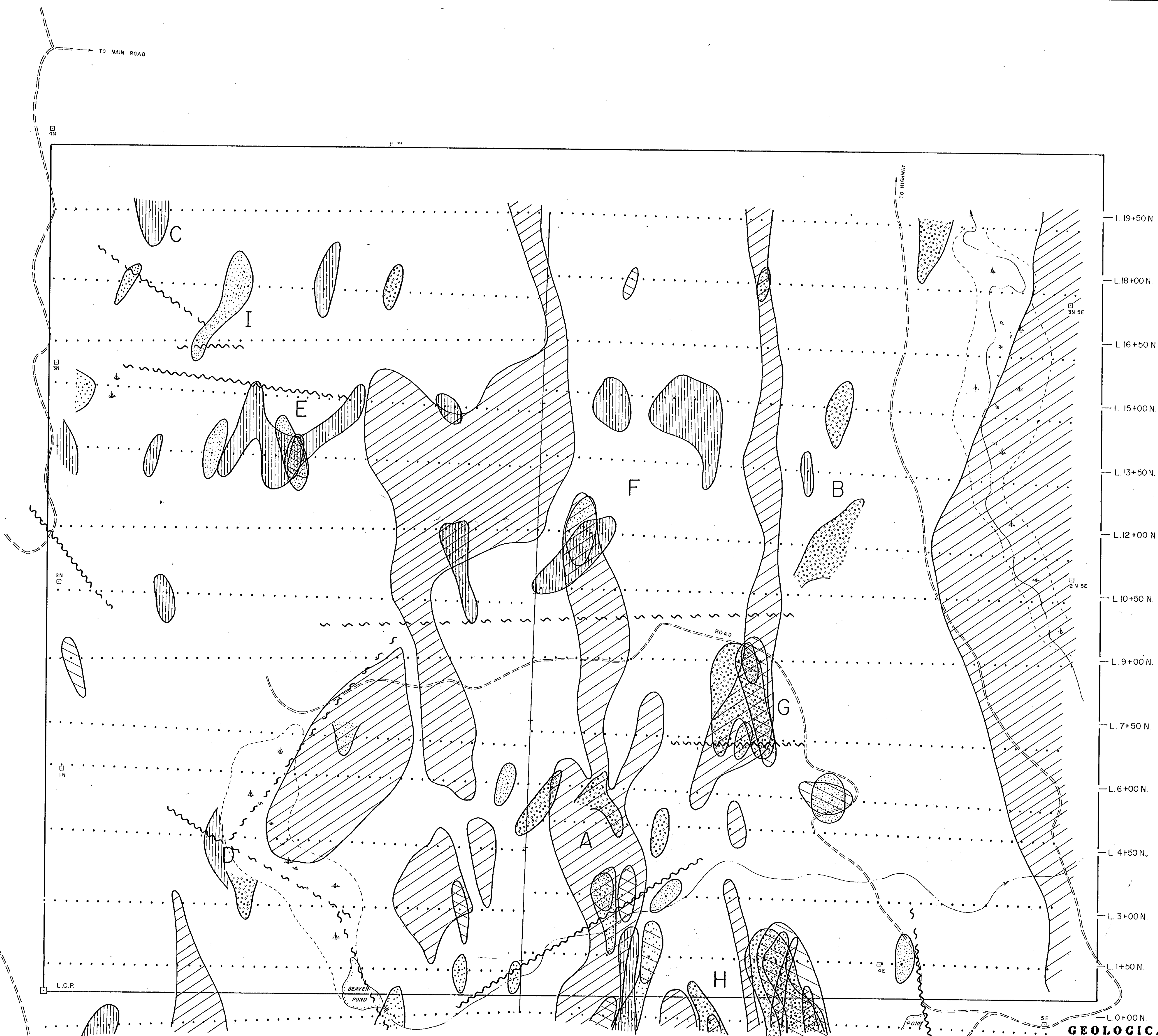
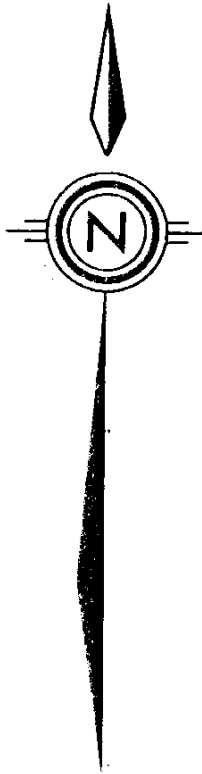
ANOMALOUS THRESHOLD VALUE 41 ppm Cu

BASE LINE



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RODGERS #2 CLAIM HEDLEY GOLD CAMP SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.					
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY					
COPPER					
DATA AND CONTOURS					
Drawn by K.G.	Date Sep1,1983	Project No. 83-23	NTS 92H/1 & B	Scale 1:5,000	Sheet No. 9

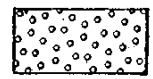

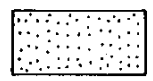
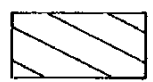
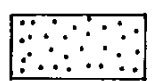
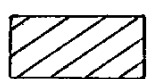



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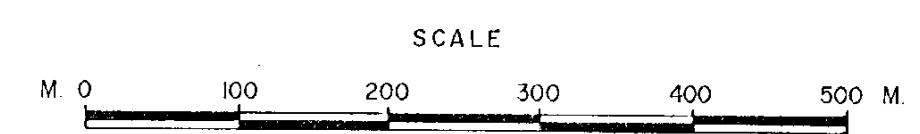
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11+00 W — 10+00 W — 9+00 W — 8+00 W — 7+00 W — 6+00 W — 5+00 W — 4+00 W — 3+00 W — 2+00 W — 1+00 W — 00+0 — 1+00 E — 2+00 E — 3+00 E — 4+00 E — 5+00 E — 6+00 E — 7+00 E — 8+00 E — 9+00 E — 10+00 E — 11+00 E — 12+00 E — 12+50 E

LEGEND

-  GOLD - ANOMALOUS CONTOUR (13 ppb)
-  SILVER - ANOMALOUS CONTOUR (0.35 ppm)
-  LEAD - ANOMALOUS CONTOUR (14 ppm)
-  ZINC - ANOMALOUS CONTOUR (184 ppm)
-  COPPER - ANOMALOUS CONTOUR (41 ppm)
-  MAGNETIC HIGHS (above 57,100 gammas)
-  FAULT

BASE LINE



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RODGERS #2 CLAIM
HEDLEY GOLD CAMP
SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

COMPILATION MAP

Drawn by K.G.	Date Sept, 1983	Project No. 83-23	N.T.S.	Scale 1:5,000	Sheet No. 10
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