84-994 - 12721

ASSESSMENT REPORT

HUN 1 AND HUN 2 CLAIMS

VERNON MINING DIVISION

Lat: 50°6' N

Long: 119°7' W

82L3E

Owner: Mr. D. King

Author: C.E. Fipke

Kelowna, B.C.
6 November 1984

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INTRODUCTION

Mr. Dave King of Aar Resources Inc. requested C.F. Mineral Research Ltd. to carry out about $1,900.00 worth of geochemical development work on the Hun 1 and Hun 2 claims (Record #s 1111 and 1112, Vernon Mining Division) in early July 1984.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Hun claims are located immediately to the west of Aberdeen Lake some 26 Km SE of the town of Vernon, British Columbia. Access to the Hun group is readily available by means of the Vernon - Monashee highway from a point some 10 Km east of Vernon and thence by means of graded logging road a distance of 20 Km in a southerly direction. The logging roads are maintained and serviced on a year-round basis.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

According to C.T. Pasieka:

"The surface presented by the Hun Claims is that of a broken plateau with local elevations approaching 100m from a mean of 1060m ASL. Numerous small creeks traverse the property so that abundant potable water is available for consumption as well as exploration and mining purposes. The area has been selectively logged in the past, however with the exception of yarding areas and road construction the forest cover is intact. The area supports commercial fir, hemlock and pine with lesser spruce and cedar.

Vernon, some 26km to the NW offers a good source of labour and supplies. The Town of Vernon is serviced by a major highway network connecting the Okanagan Valley to major centres such as Vancouver and Calgary."

GEOLOGY

According to C.T. Pasieka:

In the main, the area of the Hun Group is underlain by acidic rocks ranging from grano-diorite to syenite. These rocks are considered to be of Jurrassic or later age and contemporaneous with the Coast Intrusive Series.

The intrusive rocks have made forceful entry through gneisses and phyllites of the Monashee Group. These rocks, of Cambrian Age (and earlier), have suffered various grades of metamorphism so that the original facies offer some difficulty in identification.

The acidic intrusive rocks observed in road cuts and loading yards consisted in the main of porphyritic diorite frequently highly silicified. The silicification may take the form of an incipient soaking and incomplete digestion of the diorite or filling of fractures in the diorite. The silicification carries sulphide mineralization disseminated throught the massive quartz as well as in the inundated diorite. Sampling of the quartz containing oxidized pyrite by the prospector has yielded values up to 0.06 ounces/ton in gold. Sampling by the author yielded values of the order of 0.008 ounces/ton in gold. Sampling by the author was carried out along the road cut along the NW corner of the Hun 1 claim and the north margin of the Hun 2 claim. "

HISTORY

According to C.T. Pasieka:

" The early history of the area of the claims is not known. Examination of government records indicate the ground had been staked before but no comprehensive exploration activity or mineralization is noted. No evidence of previous exploration activity was observed in the field in the manner of prospecting pits or geophysical lines.

The holders of the property have commenced laying out a grid to facilitate a geochemical soil sampling programme with some 10km of line completed to date."

METHODOLOGY

During a previous sampling programme (August 8 and 9/83) Mr. Brent Carr collected conventional soil samples at depths of 0 - 10 cm, 10 - 30 cm and 30 - 60 cm from holes resulting from the collection of ±15 kg of "B" horizon soil talus with glacial sediments to be utilized for heavy mineral processing and Au analysis.

The three conventional soil profile samples from each of the sample site holes, HU 3 and HU 6 - that yielded heavy mineral concentrates anomalous in fine -150 mesh (HN) gold - were submitted in early July 1984, to the Bondar-Clegg Laboratory, Vancouver for -80 mesh sample preparation and Au geochem analysis. The object was to determine if more economical conventional soil samples from any of the three soil horizons could be used to detect the anomalous Au detected in -150 mesh heavy non magnetic concentrates.

Owing to negative conventional soil geochemical results, five additional ±15 kg bulk samples were collected from "B" horizon soil talus with glacial sediments at a depth of 30 - 60 cm. The five samples were collected within the Hun 1 and 2 claim lines, adjacent to the E-W trending north boundary. The object was to determine the likelihood of anomalous Au being transported onto the claims as a result of glaciation from the north.

In addition previous strongly anomalous heavy mineral stream sediment sites D156 and D172 were re-sampled. A 12.4 kg sample of -6 mesh stream sediments and organics was collected near previous site D156 and labelled HU 14. A 7.7 kg sample of fine clay organic rich stream sediments was collected near D172 and labelled HU 15. The object was to attempt to isolate some Au from the previous anomalous sites. A microscopic examination of any resultant Au grains could possibly identify glacial or local morphologic features.

The seven foregoing samples were transported to C.F. Mineral Research Laboratory where they were submitted to a washing, sizing, semigravity concentration followed by heavy liquid separations in tetrabromoethane and methylene iodide using 0.5 - 1.0 micron double filtration. The -20+150 mesh and -150 mesh heavy concentrates were then electromagnetically separated to produce -20+150 HNN and -150 HNN (extremely non magnetic) concentrates. These concentrates were examined using binocular microscopes to pick out any Au grains.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The conventional soil samples from the anomalous heavy mineral sample sites were all geochem analysed as less than 5 p.p.b. Au. Thus the more expensive heavy mineral bulk sample method detects anomalous Au that is undetected by more economical conventional soil geochem sample methods.

An examination by geologist C.E. Fipke of the seven samples collected by contract sampling technicians, revealed that the five "B" horizon samples were composed of predominant amounts of soil talus with only minor or no glacial erratics. The two stream sediment samples contained abundant amounts of light organics suggesting the samples were collected at sites that are not optimum for heavy mineral alluvial concentration.

The binocular microscope findings of C.F. Mineral Research microscope technicians are given as Table 1. These indicate that small amounts of electrum and/or silver are present in samples HU 7 and HU 14 and HU 15. A binocular microscope examination of the grains by geologist C.E. Fipke indicated the two silver grains in HU 7 are sharp and angular and exhibit articulated crystalline structure. The electrum grains from stream sediment samples HU 14 and HU 15 are angular to subrounded flakes. All

grains exhibit morphology consistent with minimal transport (near source) origins. Although no glacial striae or glacial morphology could be identified on any of the Au-Ag grains, it is possible for altered glacial boulders and cobbles to decompose through weathering processes and liberate grains with such near source morphological characteristics. However, the overall lack of glacial characteristics of the sediments sampled and lack of glacial morphology of the native electrum and silver grains suggests that the grains are more likely locally than glacially derived.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Additional heavy mineral sampling in the vicinity of the 1983 report areas of gold anomalies is needed on the claims. The increased density should be completed with the objective of defining the source area of the anomalous gold values and obtaining more data on the morphological character of the anomalous Au-Ag minerals.

A geologist with a geomorphological background should conduct air photo and property examination of the claims area to determine if there has been glacial deposition on the claims or alternatively the extent the claims are glacially scoured. Any glacial sediments located should be heavy mineral sampled to determine with certainty if some gold-silver has been glacially transported onto the claims. Any gold-silver recovered from glacial sediments could be compared with the gold-silver thought to be locally derived. The glacial contribution of the Au anomalies, if any, could thereby be estimated.

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES - HUN 1 AND HUN 2 CLAIMS

Bondar-Clegg geochem Au sample preparation and analysis of HU3 and HU6 conventional soil analysis at 0-4", 4-12", 12-24" soil horizon levels	$43.80
Prepaid couriers and phone call to Bondar Clegg regarding above	$14.50
Collection of 7 bulk ±10-15 kg glacial drift and soil samples including wages and expenses of two technicians for 1 day	$370.80
Sample processing 7 bulk samples through multistage washing, sizing and semigravity concentration; processing to 3000 gms -20+35, to 3000 gms -35+60 and all the -60 mesh concentrates through a tetrabromoethane and a methylene iodide heavy liquid separation using double 0.5 - 1.0 micron filtration; processing the resultant -20+150 and -150 mesh heavy fractions through 8 electromagnetic separations and weighing the heavy non magnetic fractions into N.A.A. vials @ $105.00 each	$735.00
Total telephone and courier charges	$29.00
Binocular microscope picking of Au nuggets from 14 -20+150HNN and -150HNN concentrate samples	$270.00
Report compilation and writing	$430.00
Total Assessment Work	$1,893.10
Remove from P.A.C. account of Mr. Dave King	$506.90
Please Apply one year assessment credit : Total	$2,400.00

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The accompanying report and geochemical analysis was completed by geologists R. Capell and C. Fipke of C.F. Mineral Research Ltd.

Mrs Rosemary Capell is a 1965 BSc graduate of University College of Rhodesia. Between 1966 and 1975 Mrs Capell worked for Anglo American in Rhodesia chiefly on base metal geochemistry.

C. Fipke is a BSc Honors Geology graduate of the University of British Columbia. Between 1970 and 1977, C. Fipke worked as a geologist involved to a large extent in heavy mineral exploration and research for Kennecott Copper in New Guinea, Samedan Oil in Australia, Johannesburg Consolidated Investments in Southern Africa and Cominco Ltd. in Brazil and British Columbia. C. Fipke and L.M. Fipke organized C. F. Mineral Research Ltd. in 1977. Currently the C.F. Mineral Research heavy mineral laboratory which employes 25 to 35 people is involved in heavy mineral exploration and processing on behalf of many international companies.

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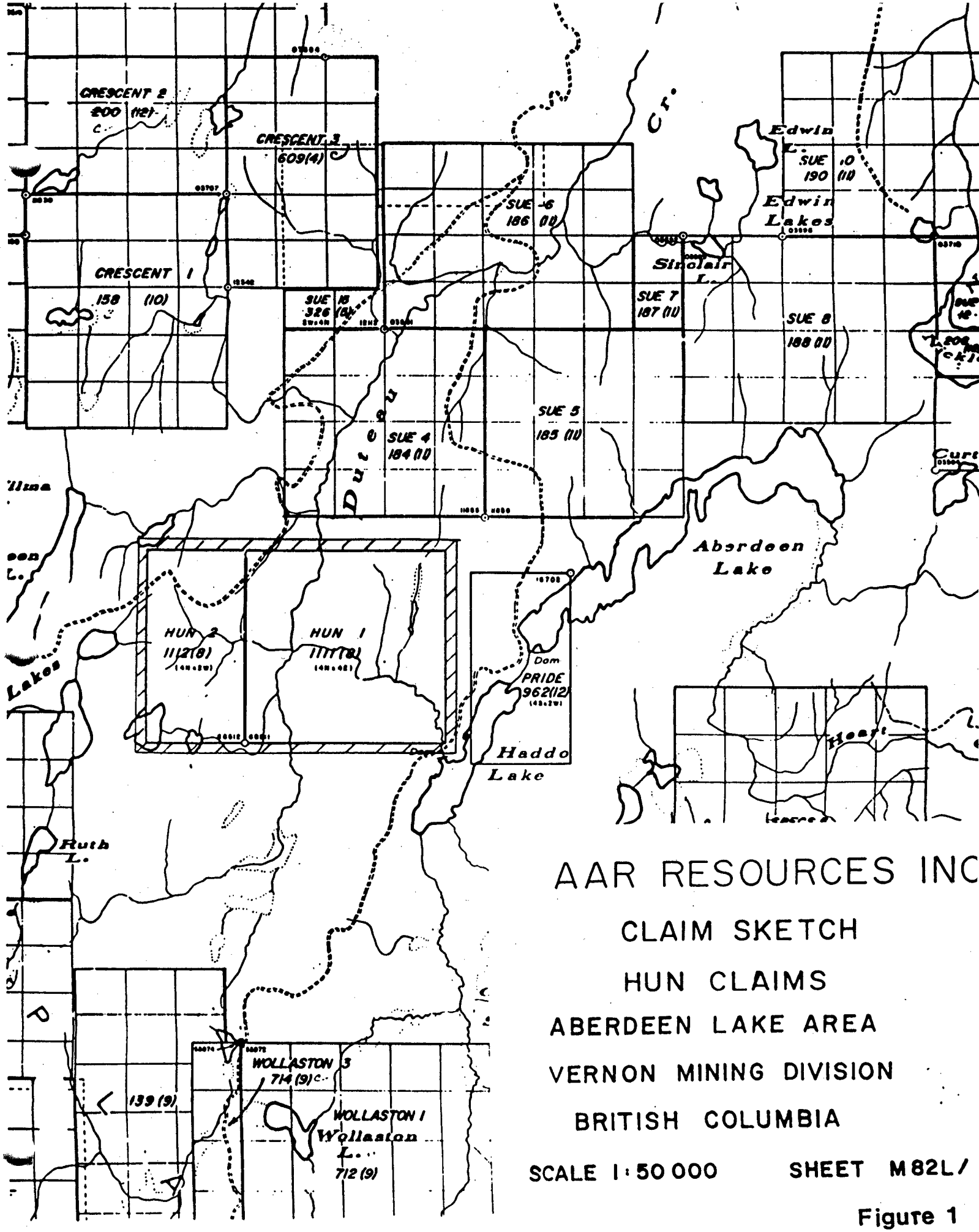
MICROSCOPE RESULTS

TABLE 1

Company/Geologist..AAR RESOURCES LTD..... C.F.M. Batch.84-136

Object:..TO PICK Au FROM -150 HNN AND -20+150 HNN.....

Date	Sample # & Fraction	Observation
6/11/84	HU 7 -150 HNN	NIL
6/11/84	HU 7 -20+150HNN	2 PROB. Ag (2 RETICULATED TO FILIFORM SHARP ANGULAR GRAINS)
6/11/84	HU 8 -150 HNN	NIL
6/11/84	HU 8 -20+150 HNN	NIL
6/11/84	HU 9 -150 HNN	NIL
6/11/84	HU 9 -20+150 HNN	NIL
6/11/84	HU 10 -150 HNN	NIL
6/11/84	HU 10 -20+150HNN	NIL
6/11/84	HU 14 -150 HNN	1 ELECTRUM (SUB ROUNDED TO ANGULAR FLAKE)
6/11/84	HU 14 -20+150 HNN	2 GRAINS MoS_2, 2% PYRITE, 1 GRAIN NATIVE Cu, 1 VERY ANGULAR FLAKE NATIVE Au-SILVER-ELECTRUM INTERGROWTH.
6/11/84	HU 14 -6+20 HNN	NIL
6/11/84	HU 11 -150 HNN	NIL
	HU 11 -20+150 HNN	NIL
6/11/84	HU 15 -150 HNN	1 ELECTRUM ? (TINY FLAKE)
	HU 15 -20+150 HNN	1 Ag (SUB ROUNDED TO ANGULAR FLAKE), 1 ELECTRUM (ANGULAR RETICULATED FLAKE)



AAR RESOURCES INC

CLAIM SKETCH

HUN CLAIMS

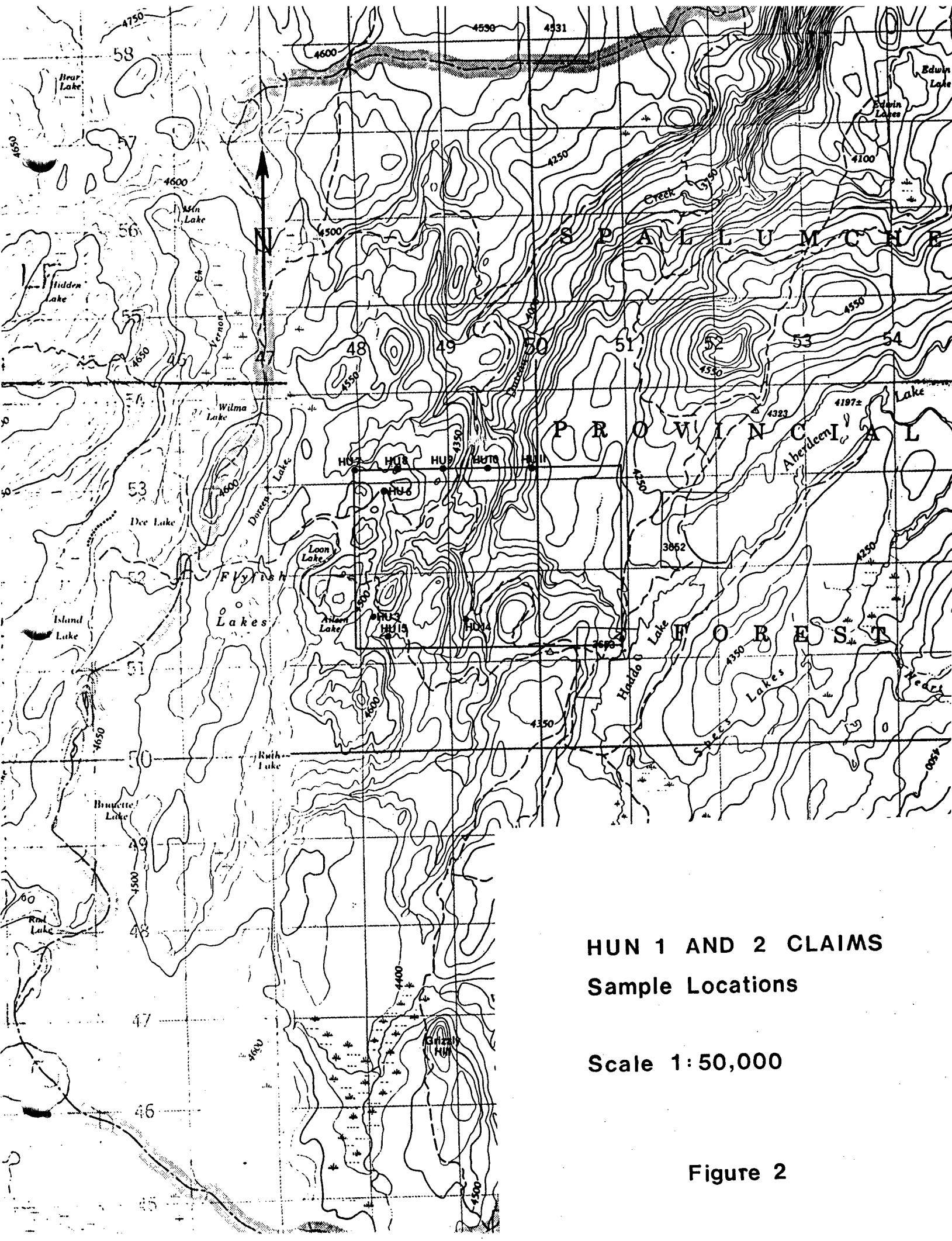
ABERDEEN LAKE AREA

VERNON MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:50 000 SHEET M82L/

Figure 1


HUN 1 AND 2 CLAIMS
Sample Locations
Scale 1:50,000
Figure 2