

84-#702 - 12810

6/28

Geophysical
REPORT ON THE

SHANGRI-LA AND BOOT 6 MINERAL CLAIMS

WHITESAIL LAKE AREA

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

NTS 93E/11W & 93E/6W

LATITUDE 53°30' NORTH, LONGITUDE 127°18' WEST

Prepared for
COLOSSAL ENERGY INC.

J.G. AGER CONSULTANTS LIMITED

James G. Ager, B.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

June 28, 1984

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,810

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INTRODUCTION

The Shangri-La and Boot 6 mineral claims are located in close proximity to two porphyry type copper/molybdenum prospects. A regional caldera may have provided systems susceptible to epithermal precious metal deposits on the boundary of these porphyrys.

A small crew worked on the property in June, 1984, under the guidance of James Ager, B.Sc. Due to heavy snow conditions and a late spring, much of the property was obscured by snow.

A grid was established on the North Shangri-La and South Boot 6, with eight east-west lines run at intervals of 150 meters and station sampling at 50 meters, then a magnetometer survey was run over the lines. Marek Nowak, B.Sc. geologist spent eight days prospecting visible outcrops and he collected 731 rock samples in exposed rock locations.

PROPERTY

The Shangri-La and Boot 6 claims are composed of 40 units, less an overlap of approximately of 8 units. Total acreage is estimated at 800 hectares.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Record Date</u>
Shangri-La	20	5468(7)	July 6, 1983
Boot 6	20	5474(7)	July 6, 1983

LOCATION AND ACCESS

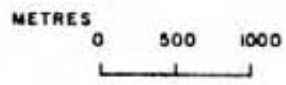
The Shangri-La and Boot 6 mineral claims are located in west-central British Columbia, 112 kilometers south-southwest of Houston, B.C. The claims are situated in the Omineca Mining Division, NTS Map Sheets 93E/11W and 93E/6W. Elevation of the property ranges from 945 to 1,738 meters (3,100 to 5,700 feet). Co-ordinates which cross the claims include latitude $53^{\circ}30'$ north, longitude $127^{\circ}18'$ west. The claims straddle the pass leading from Troitsa Lake in the north to Coles Lake in the south.

Access to the property is by helicopter from Houston, B.C. No roads extend onto the claim area.

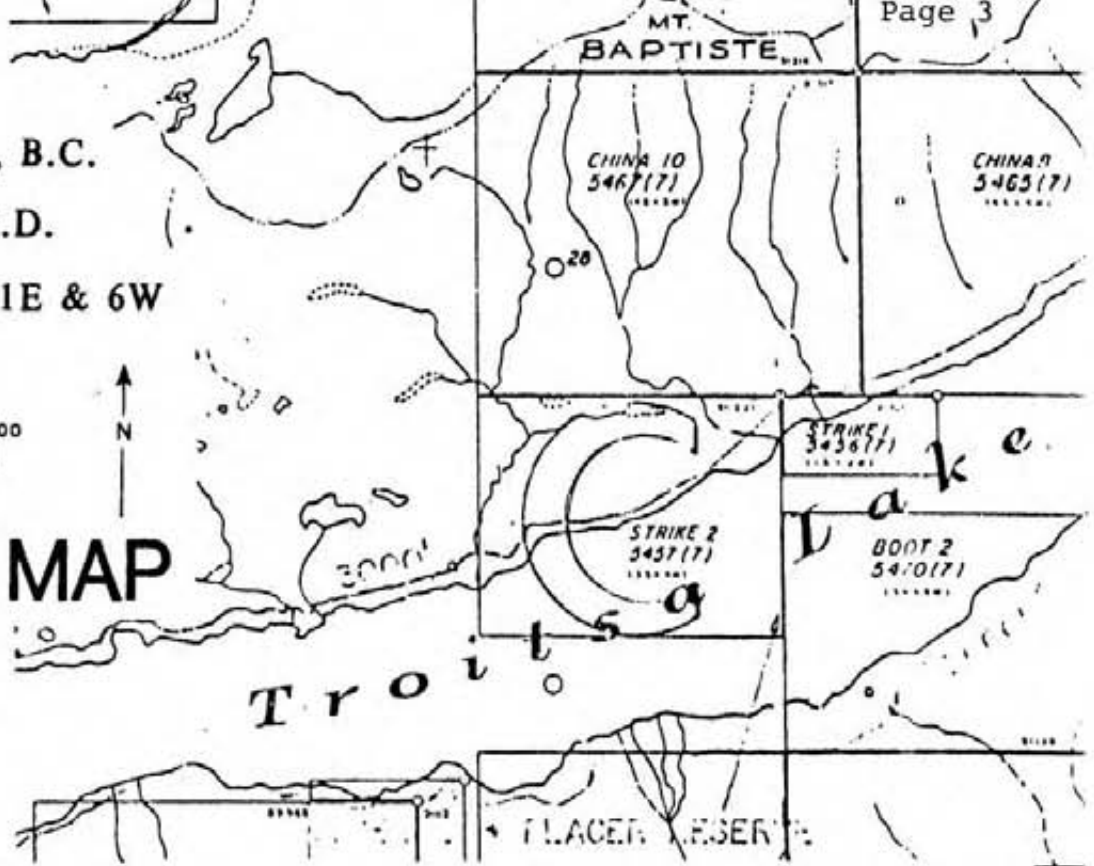
GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Shangri-La and Boot 6 mineral claims lie within the Cretaceous and Jurassic Nechako Trough less than 10 kilometers east of the Coast Plutonic Complex. These rocks form the basement of most of

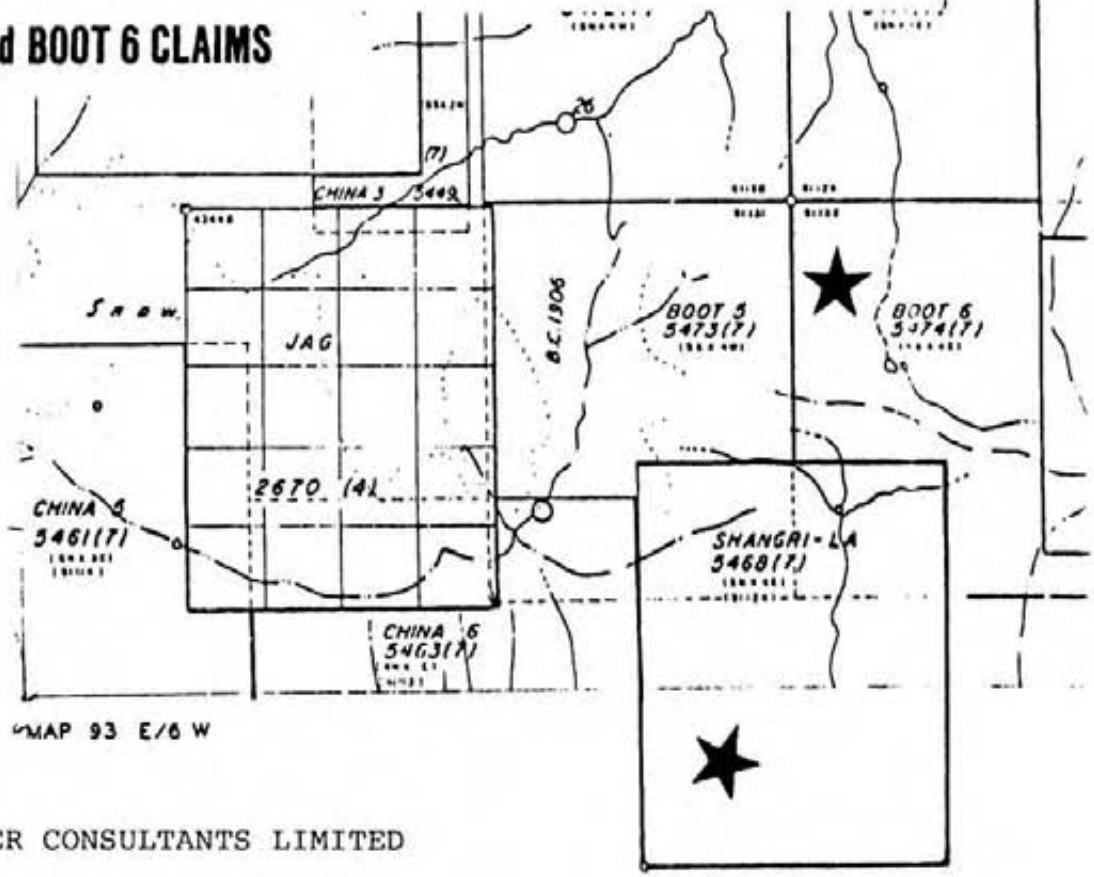
Troitsa Lake, B.C.
OMINECA M.D.
N.T.S. 93E 11E & 6W



CLAIM MAP



COLOSSAL ENERGY INC. SHANGRI-LA and BOOT 6 CLAIMS



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James G. Ager, B.Sc.
JUNE 1984

Figure 1

SHANGRI-LA and BOOT 6 CLAIMS

COLOSSAL ENERGY INC.



Troitsa Lake, B.C. Omineca M.D. N.T.S. 93E 11E & 6W

J.G. AGER CONSULTANTS LIMITED

James G. Ager, B.Sc.

JUNE 1984

Figure 2

the Intermontane Belt and consist mainly of deformed sedimentary and volcanic units within the Kasalka, Skeena, Bowser Lake and Telkwa Formations.

Structurally, the Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group) is unconformably overlain by a sequence of less deformed Lower Cretaceous marine sedimentary rocks (Skeena). This unit, in turn is overlain (an angular unconformity) by volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks of Upper Cretaceous rocks in the Kasalka Group. These rocks are closely related to intrusive activity, volcanism and associated caldera development.

The Hazelton rocks (Telkwa Formation) occur in the east half of the Boot 6 claim and consist of tuffs, breccias and flows of basalt to rhyolite composition. Lesser conglomerate, mudstone, siltstone, and argillite may be present.

The Bowser Lake Group (Ashman Formation) is primarily a sedimentary formation consisting of thin bedded shale, siltstone, sandstone, greywacke and limy shale. Chert pebble conglomerate and tuff may also be present.

The Skeena Group is characterized by green volcanic basalt flows underlain by a basal conglomerate. Overlying this volcanic is a

thick sequence of interbedded sandstone and shale.

The Kasalka Group of the Upper Cretaceous period is characterized by a red pebble conglomerate with a succession of volcanics and volcanoclastics, to include dacite, tuffs (ash, lapilli), andesite and rhyodacite flows.

SURVEY GRID

Two base lines were established north-south, one at 0+00 for 900 meters and another short one at 1+00W for 300 meters. Six lines were run east-west for 1,400 meters from 7+00 West to 7+00 East, and 2 lines 1,300 meters from 7+00W to 6+00 East, at 150 meter separations. Stations were sampled at 50 meter intervals.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A magnetometer survey was carried out using a Scrintex Proton Precision MPZ Magnetometer. Stations were recorded over the grid of eight lines and two base lines, and totaled 12.2 kilometers. Results are given in Figure 3 and are plotted on a relative scale of gammas.

PROSPECTING

Between June 12 and June 19, 1984, Marek Nowak made a number of traverses to prospect for visible copper/silver mineralization. A total of 73 rock samples were taken. More than half of the rocks collected contained disseminated pyrite, but only one sample (84-47) was found to contain a very small amount of visible chalcopyrite.

Extreme late snow conditions hampered the prospecting. Only rocks exposed through the snow could be sampled and this limited the effectiveness of the program.

Eight traverses were undertaken as follows:

June 12, 1984

Traverse in the south-eastern part of Boot 6. Rock samples taken: 84/20 - 84/26. Rock samples were taken from the visible outcrops. Fine grained sediments are the most abundant rocks in this area, with argillite to siltstones.

June 13, 1984

Prospecting in the vicinity of the creek in the eastern part

of Boot 6. Rock samples taken: 84/27 - 84/32. Volcanic tuffs, fine grained greenish, maroon and grey tuffs are common in this area. Some of them are slightly altered (weathered ?). Minor pyrite was encountered on the lower elevation of the creek.

June 14, 1984

Exploring on Shangri-La at the vicinity of the creek, approximately 350m south of the camp. Rock samples taken: 84/33 - 84/47. Sedimentary rocks, mostly greywackes, siltstones and tuffs (altered ?) are the only ones encountered. Shales are overlaid by other sediments. Disseminated pyrite can be seen.

June 15, 1984

Prospecting on the western bank of the creek on the length of 700m (Shangri-La). Rock samples taken: 84/48 - 84/58. Sediments, mostly shales, greywackes, tuffs are present. Rocks are quite often altered and exhibit small stringers of calcite. Pyrite is abundant in this area. A minor conglomerate was encountered in 84-47.

June 16, 1984

Prospecting on the eastern bank of the creek on Shangri-La claim.

Rock samples taken: 84/59 - 84/71. The same rock was encountered on the eastern bank as on the western bank of the creek. Tuffs occur in different colours. Pyritization not abundant. Sediments weathered ?, altered ? are present. Stringers of calcite are visible in sediments.

June 17, 1984

Traverse in the western part of Shangri-La. Rock samples taken: 84/71 - 84/78. Sediments are present in this area. Tuffs are present in different colours from pink to grey and nearly black with lesser greywacke and conglomerate. There are no sulphides present in this area.

June 18, 1984

Exploring the eastern part of Shangri-La. Rock samples taken: 84/79 - 84/93. Fine grained greenish volcanic tuffs are the most abundant rocks in this area. Pyritization was only encountered in rock samples 84/80, 84/81, 84/85. Limy carbonate veins (stringers) are quite common.

June 19, 1984

Exploring for copper/silver minerals in the vicinity of the creek on Shangri-La. No visible results.

ROCK SAMPLESSouth-East Boot 6 Claim

Telkwa Formation

- 84-20 Altered light grey sediment, one small fragment chalcopyrite (?).
- 84-21 Altered light grey sediment.
- 84-22 Altered argillite.
- 84-23 Altered argillite.
- 84-24 Light grey sediment tuff; slightly fractured.
- 84-25 Light brown sedimentary siltstone.

South-East Section Boot 6

Telkwa Formation

- 84-27 Fine grained maroon tuff.
- 84-28 Fine grained maroon tuff.
- 84-29 Fine grained maroon tuff.
- 84-30 Sedimentary, fine grained, altered, green, calcite veinlets.
- 84-31 Maroon volcanic (?) origin sediment, high calcite content.
- 84-32 Light grey altered sediment, disseminated pyrite.

350 meters South of Camp

Ashman Formation

- 84-33 Dark grey greywacke, some larger fragments visible, disseminated and pyrite.
- 84-34 Dark grey greywacke, some larger fragments visible, disseminated and pyrite.
- 84-35 Light grey, fine grained tuff.
- 84-36 Light grey, fine grained tuff.
- 84-37 Limy shale, fine grey-green sugary texture sediment, calcite veinlets, fine grained, black mineral also present.
- 84-38 Maroon coarse grained tuff, altered matrix fragments green.
- 84-39 Black greywacke, pyrite coating fractures.
- 84-40 Fine grained sediment siltstone, light green.
- 84-41 Fine grained sediment siltstone, light green.
- 84-42 Rusty grey to brown sandstone or tuff.
- 84-43 Rusty grey to brown sandstone or tuff.
- 84-44 Rusty grey to brown sandstone or tuff.
- 84-45 Light brown tuff, pyrite on fractures, minor conglomerate.
- 84-46 Light brown tuff, pyrite on fractures, minor conglomerate.
- 84-47 Light brown tuff, pyrite on fractures, minor conglomerate.
- 84-48 Black greywacke, some green banding and bedding structures.
- 84-49 Light grey sediment, sandstone (tuff ?), fine black minerals.

- 84-50 Altered fragmental tuff.
- 84-51 Altered fragmental tuff.
- 84-52 Light grey sediment sandstone, fine black alteration mineral.
- 84-53 Light grey sediment sandstone, fine black alteration mineral.
- 84-54 Light brown sedimentary rocks, altered, fine black minerals.
- 84-55 Light brown sedimentary rocks, altered, fine black minerals.
- 84-56 Fine grained black sedimentary greywacke.
- 84-57 Fine grained black sedimentary greywacke.
- 84-58 Fine grained black sedimentary greywacke, some rusty staining.

Eastern Bank Creek Shangri-La

Ashman Formation

- 84-59 to
84-70 Similar to western bank rocks, Ashman greywacke, tuff, etc.
- 84-71 Conglomerate, chert pebble, 0.5cm fragments, coarse groundmass.

Northwestern Shangri-La

Ashman Formation

- 84-72 Grey altered sandstone (or tuff ?) unit, rusty.
- 84-73 Light brown sandstone (or tuff ?).
- 84-74 Light grey altered sandstone.
- 84-75 Fracture, rusty light grey sandstone.
- 84-76 Fractured greywacke.
- 84-77 Fine light grey sediments sandstone.
- 84-78 Grey sandstone, fine grained pyrite.

Eastern Shangri-La

Ashman Formation

- 84-79 Altered, grey sandstone, disseminated pyrite to 3%.
- 84-80 Altered, grey sandstone, disseminated pyrite to 3%.
- 84-81 Altered, grey sandstone, disseminated pyrite to 3%.
- 84-82 Rusty altered sedimentary rock units, siltstone, limy
to
- 84-93 shale.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The magnetic survey showed a very flat profile as can be explained from the underlying sedimentary rock units. No outstanding anomalies were indicated from these results.

The prospecting survey was greatly hampered by deep snow conditions. The large number of rocks collected showed varying amounts of alteration and pyrite. The samples are dominated by sedimentary and sedimentary volcanic rocks from the Telkwa Formation to the Kasalka Group (Jurassic to Cretaceous). No zone of copper/silver mineralization was found in this survey.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

More work should be carried out in this zone when snow conditions permit. The claims should be soil sampled on a number of widely spaced lines to directly outline any local areas of interest. Those areas should then be prospected, mapped, and sampled in detail.


STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James G. Ager, B.Sc., of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby state that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist. I graduated from the University of British Columbia, Canada in 1972.

2. I have worked in the exploration field as follows:
 - Jayco Syndicate; summer season, 1967.
 - Magnetron Mining Ltd., May, 1968 - September, 1970.
 - Magnetron Mining Ltd., summer season, 1971.
 - Sibola Mines Ltd., May, 1972 - October, 1974.
 - Self-employed Consulting Geologist; October, 1974 to present, as Geologist and Project Supervisor for various Mining Companies throughout British Columbia and the Yukon including Pryme Energy Resources Ltd., Westbank Resources Inc., Colossal Energy Inc., Canuck Resources Inc., and Lansdowne Oil and Minerals Ltd.

DATED at VANCOUVER, B.C. this 28th day of June, 1984.

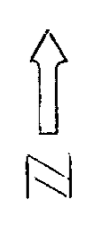
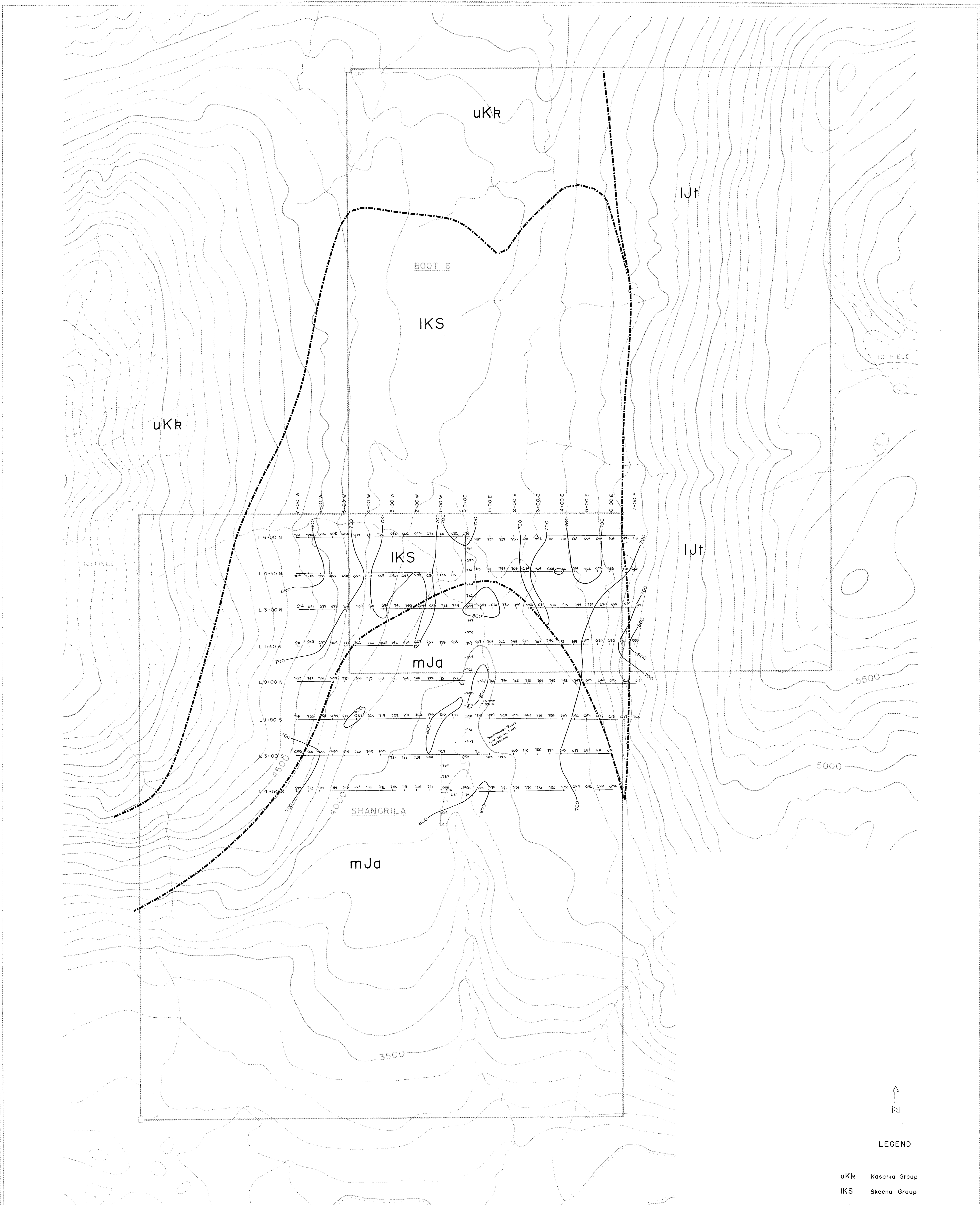


JAMES G. AGER, B.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

COST BREAKDOWN

Dates of Work: June 12-19, 1984

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Days/Wages</u>	<u>Total</u>
Marek Nowak	June 12-19	8/\$200	\$1,600
Tenney Wilkins	June 12-19	8/\$150	1,200
James Ager	June 18, 19, 26	3/\$200	600
Camp			300
Helicopter			1,950
Magnetometer Rental			<u>250</u>
TOTAL			<u><u>\$5,900</u></u>



LEGEND

- uKr Kasalka Group
- IKS Skeena Group
- mJa Ashman Formation
- IJt Telkwa Formation

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,810

COLOSSAL ENERGY INC.

BOOT 6 B SHANGRILA CLAIMS
Omineca Mining Division, B.C.

MAGNETOMETER/PROSPECTING
SURVEY

(ROCK CONTACTS ESTIMATED ONLY)

Samuel Hogg
S. Adv. Consultants Ltd.

Date: JUNE 25, 1984 Scale: 1:5000 FIGURE 3
0 100 M