

84-1101-12858

8/8

1984 Assessment Report

Geochemical and Geophysical Survey

Claim: GOLDMAC 1,2 & 3

Commodity: Silver, Gold, Copper

Location: Slewisken Creek - Slocan M.D..
13 km south of Nakusp
82K 4E 50° 07'N 117° 42'W

Consultant L. Sookochoff, P.Eng.
and Sookochoff Consultants Inc.

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Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1T2

Owner STARLIGHT ENERGY CORPORATION
and 810-675 West Pender St.

Operator: Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1N2

Work Dates: May 15, 1984 - August 15, 1984

Submittal Date: November 23, 1984.

VBC Minerals Expl. Ltd.

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,858

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1984 Assessment Report
on the
GOLDMAC 1,2 & 3 MINERAL CLAIM
for
STARLIGHT ENERGY CORPORATION

INTRODUCTION

In the 1983 exploration season, STARLIGHT ENERGY CORPORATION carried out recce geochemical and geophysical surveys on the GOLDMAC claim group.

The program was the first stage of a recommended program as set out in the writer's Geological Evaluation Report on the property dated June 3, 1983.

The first stage was also based on the results of an airborne magnetometer and EM survey carried out by Western Geophysical Aero Data Ltd. The surveys were localized over anomalous areas as delineated in the airborne survey.

The surveys were carried out by VBC Minerals Exploration Ltd., the results of which were submitted to the writer and incorporated in this report.

SUMMARY

The Burton property of STARLIGHT ENERGY CORPORATION is located in the area of a former Burton gold mining camp in central southern British Columbia.

A recent significant gold find on the Tillicum property, 11 km to the south with representative gold values of 2.3 oz. Au/ton from a 64 ton shipment and the delineation of a widespread gold bearing zone has regenerated interest and activity in the area.

On the Millie Mac, one of the original properties of the area, seven km south of the Gold Standard, exploration work in 1980 resulted in a reported 58 meter zone of 0.146 oz. Au/ton and 7.57 oz. Ag/ton. The values occur in relation to quartz veining within a graphitic schist.

The Goldmac claim group covers the Slocan group of phyllites and related sediments with indicated large northerly trending faults along the western edges.

The Slocan group consists of formations of quartzites, argillites and related sediments, including schists which suggest development from coarse grained fragments of tuffs and volcanic-breccia.

A road cut near the common L.C.P. of the Goldmac claims exposes a graphitic pelitic schist with accompanying disseminated pyrite.

The geochemical and geophysical surveys carried out by STARLIGHT ENERGY CORPORATION returned encouraging results on three of the five airborne EM and magnetometer areas explored. Mineralized zones associated with argillites and related sediments of the Slocan Group are indicated.

PROPERTY

The property is comprised of a contiguous block of three located claims totalling 39 units (975 hectares). Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
GOLDMAC 1	3	3063	August 25, 1985
GOLDMAC 2	18	3964	August 25, 1985
GOLDMAC 3	18	3065	August 25, 1985

The writer made note of the common LCP's of the Goldmac claims. The claim posts and lines noted were staked in accordance to current mineral act regulations.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The legal corner posts at approximately the center of the property are located 13 km south of Nakusp, adjacent to Slewisken Creek within N.T.S. claim map 82K 4W and 82K 4E.

Access is south from Nakusp for 11 km to the Slewiskin Creek secondary road, thence east for 8.2 km to the legal corner posts of the Goldmac group.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The property is located within the Valhalla Range of the Selkirk Mountains. The topography is of moderate to steep timber covered slopes with elevations ranging from 450 meters in the northwest to 1600 meters at the central portion between Slewisken Creek and a westerly flowing tributary thereof.

The general climate of the area, considering the elevations on the property, should allow surface exploration work for eight months of the year.

WATER AND POWER

Water should be in abundant supply for the exploration season from the Slewisken Creek or from the many variable water courses through the property.

Diesel-electric power would be required in the initial stages of exploration and development.

HISTORY

The gold mining camp of Burton was founded around 1895 when gold mining was originally confined to placer production. Burton and Mineral City at Caribou Creek flourished upon the workings on the placers and upon the location of gold in outcroppings at the turn of the century. Some of the old mines which were found included the Millie Mac, Mountain Meadows, Kincardin, Tillicum and many others. Since the depression of the 1930's there was little activity in the old mines and it was not until 1979 when the activity in the area regenerated through a gold discovery made by Arnie Gustafson. Work carried out from the discovery to date and presently under exploration by La Teko and Ezperanza resulted in the reporting of a significant zone of substantial gold mineralization.

The writer is not aware of any previous exploration work on the GOLDMAC claim group other than the geophysical and geochemical surveys carried out by STARLIGHT ENERGY CORPORATION in 1983.

GEOLOGY

The general geology of the area is of the Triassic Slocan group of meta volcanics and sediments including Limestones, argillites and quartzites capped by a later group of sediments and volcanics designated as the Rossland group or the upper series of the Slocan group. Intrusives of Jurassic and/or Cretaceous stocks envelope the Slocan group. An intrusive sediment contact occurs to the south of the Goldmac claims. The intrusive is referred to as the Ruby Range stock and is diorite intermediate.

Major northerly trending fault structures are indicated trending north-northwesterly within one km southwest of the property.

In the Slocan Group, the base consists mainly of brownish grey, impure quartzite, variously altered to micaceous quartzite and garnetiferous, quartz-mica schist and gneiss. Similar rocks occur at a number of horizons throughout the series.

Minor amounts of argillite and limestone are interbedded with the quartzite at the base of the series. A fine conglomerate or breccia occurs within this series which may consist of angular to subangular fragments of grey quartz and quartzite in an argillaceous matrix. The rock could be much altered with many of the smaller fragments changed to knots of secondary minerals.

A number of bands of chlorite and amphibolite schist occur in the same basal zone. Some of these have prominent patches of dark chlorite developed in a way that suggests that the original rock was a medium or coarse grained fragmental. Alteration is severe, but the rock is not unlike a sheared tuff or volcanic breccia.

The bulk of the Slocan series is comprised of argillite and slaty argillite. Both limy and non-limy types are present and much of it is distinctly graphitic. Near bodies of granite it is altered to mica schist. Limestone is present in varying degrees.

All members of the Slocan series except the limestone form schist when suitably metamorphosed. Andalusite quartz and garnetiferous mica schists all occur. Talc-carbonate and amphibolite or chlorite schist are also evident.

The GOLDMAC claim group is indicated to be underlain by the Slocan group with the upper sequence of augite meta basalt and meta-andesite flows and tuffs to the northeast. In a roadcut near the LCP, a zone of lightly graphitic pelitic schist trends at 100°.

MINERALIZATION

The mineralization of the general area is of gold-silver-lead-zinc values within quartz veins or within quartz flooded meta sediments and/or meta volcanics. Gold values occur within silicified calc-silicate skarn zones and tuffaceous argillite related to a synvolcanic-sedimentary environment. In this instance the favourable zones are related to the leading edges of variable phases of porphyritic albitic deacite flows.

On the Tillicum property 11 km to the south southwest, gold values reportedly occur within tuffaceous argillite and dark grey quartz biotite gneiss. Calc silicate zones of silification. Bulk sampling of the Money Pit yielded 64 tons averaging 2.3 oz Au/ton.

More recent assays from the Tillicum property returned significant gold values within a zone extending for 100 meters along strike in addition to gold values over a large area. One of the zone gold values is reported as 26.27 oz. Au across 2.33 meters.

On the Millie Mac, gold - silver values occur in block or crushed quartz veining within or close to a graphitic schist. The best values reportedly "occur within the lower 5 to 7 meters of schist". The adjacent andesites and argillites are void of mineralization postulated as being due to the deficiency of contained sulphur therein, thereby not precipitating mineral bearing hydrothermal fluids.

Clarke reports an average of 41 uncut assays along a zone length of 58 meters in a trench returned 0.146 oz Au and 7.57 oz Ag.

Indications of mineralization on the Goldmac claims in the localized property examination is of pyrite disseminations within the graphitic pelitic schist along the road cut near the L.C.P.

GEOCHEMICAL PROCEDURE

1. Survey Procedure

A grid system of east-west lines were established from a north-south base line as indicated on accompanying (Figure 3). The grid was over the five EM and magnetometer anomalous areas delineated in the airborne survey.

Samples were picked up at 25 meter intervals (75 meters in Grid 5) 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 coordinates marked thereon. A total of 403 samples were analyzed. Ten and one half line km of survey was completed.

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 HNO₃ to H₂O at 90 deg. more or less for one hour. The sample is diluted to 10 mls. with water. The samples were then analyzed by atomic absorption for five metals - copper, zinc, silver, lead and arsenic.

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 readout.

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	Ag	Pb	Zn	As
Mean background value	71	.7	10	265	23
Sub-Anomalous	122	1.2	18	408	39
Anomalous threshold value	173	1.7	26	551	55

All values are in parts per million.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

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, carbonized 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, creek and topographical highs.

The field data was Fraser filtered and plotted (Sheet No.9). The grid system of the geochemical survey was used for the geophysical survey with readings taken at 50 meter intervals (75 meters in Grid 5).

RESULTS OF THE 1984 GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Of the five locations explored three returned encouraging results. Two of the grids (3&4) are situated within the northeast corner of the claim group and within 500 meters of each other. Grid #2 is situated within the northwest corner.

Grid #2 covered a 300 x 300 meter area and was explored as a result of a correlative magnetic low and an E.M. conductor. A one station correlative lead-zinc-arsenic anomaly occurs adjacent to a broad silver anomaly of up to 2.2 parts per million.

The lead is strongly anomalous with a value of 104 ppm with arsenic up to 81 ppm and zinc at 614 ppm.

Within the bounds of Grid #3 which covers an area of 400 x 700 meters, a number of localized correlative arsenic-zinc and/or arsenic-silver anomalies occur in the northern portion. In the north widespread copper anomalies occur with values of up to 215 ppm with more localized correlative lead and/or zinc anomalies.

The anomalous lead values are up to 26 ppm with zinc values up to 922 ppm.

The northern correlative geochem anomaly extends for 300 meters and is open to the east and west.

Grid #4 covers an area of 200 x 200 meters over correlative airborne magnetometer and VLF-EM anomalies.

The geochemical survey delineated a northerly trending 200 meter silver anomalous area through the central portion of the survey area which is open at the north and south and with values of up to 1.8 ppm.

Anomalous arsenic and lead values of up to 63 ppm and 23 ppm respectively extend into the silver zone. An adjacent anomalous copper zone to the east extends for 150 meters and contains values of up to 309 ppm in a background of 71 ppm.

A silver anomalous zone which extends for 50 meters northeasterly across the southeast corner is open at both ends and contains values of up to 2.9 ppm. Correlative lead and zinc values of up to 21 ppm and 415 ppm respectively occur with the silver zone. An open three station silver anomaly in the northeast corner contains values of up to 3.0 ppm.

A VLF-EM anomaly correlates with the central north-south silver zone.

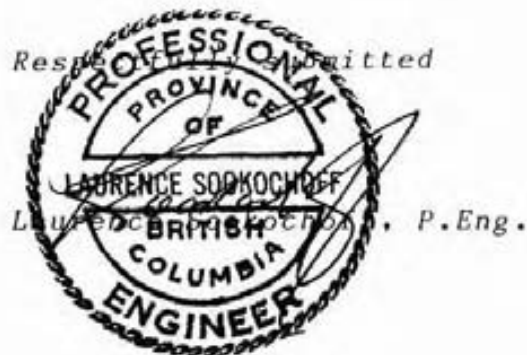
CONCLUSIONS

As the property is indicated to be underlain by the Slocan Group of argillites and related sediments the anomalous zones of Grids 2, 3 & 4 could indicate northerly to northwesterly trending zones of favorable structures that could provide controlling geological features for economic mineralization.

Northerly trending VLF-EM anomalous zones could indicate graphitic zones at the contact of two units where volcanogenic related mineralization could occur.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results are encouraging for the initiation of the second stage of the exploration program as recommended in the writers report in the property dated June 3, 1983. The exploration program in addition to detailed surveys would include recce surveys along the extensions of anomalous zones.



November 23, 1984.

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CERTIFICATE

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

That I am a Consulting Geologist and principal of Sookochoff Consultants Inc. 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 eighteen 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, from geochem and geophysical survey results supplied to the writer and from a property examination carried out on March 17, 1983.
5. I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest in the property described herein or in the securities of STARLIGHT ENERGY CORPORATION nor do I expect to.

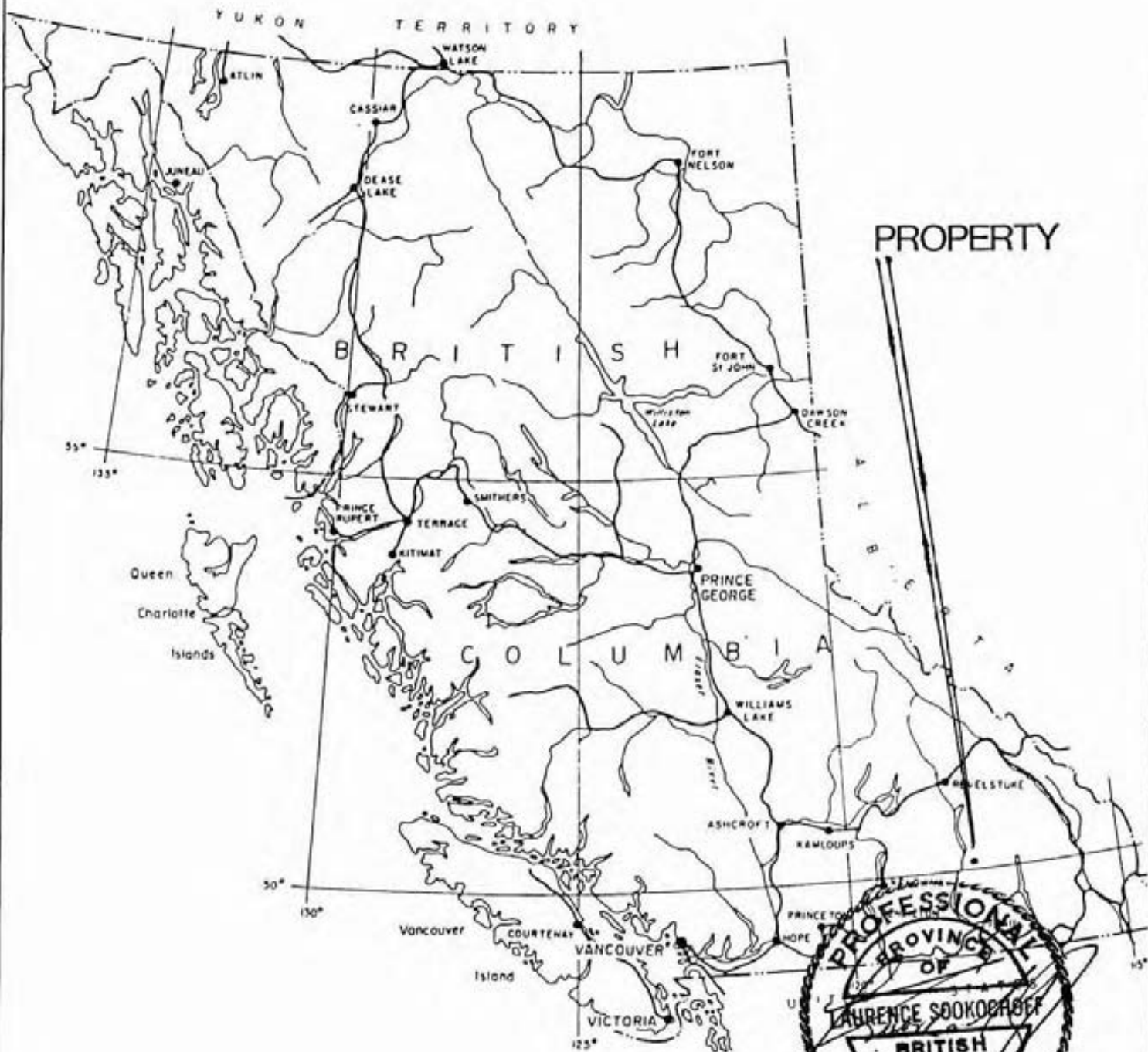


November 23, 1984
Vancouver, B.C.

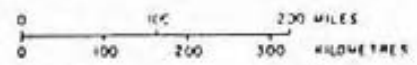
STARLIGHT ENERGY CORPORATION
GOLDMAC 1,2 & 3 MINERAL CLAIM
1984 Assessment Report
Geophysical and Geochemical Surveys
Statement of Costs

The fieldwork of the geophysical and geochemical surveys were carried out on the GOLDMAC 1,2 & 3 Mineral Claim, Slocan M.D., B.C. from May 15, 1984 - August 15, 1984 to the value of the following:

Contract cost - VBC Minerals Exploration Ltd. \$19,000

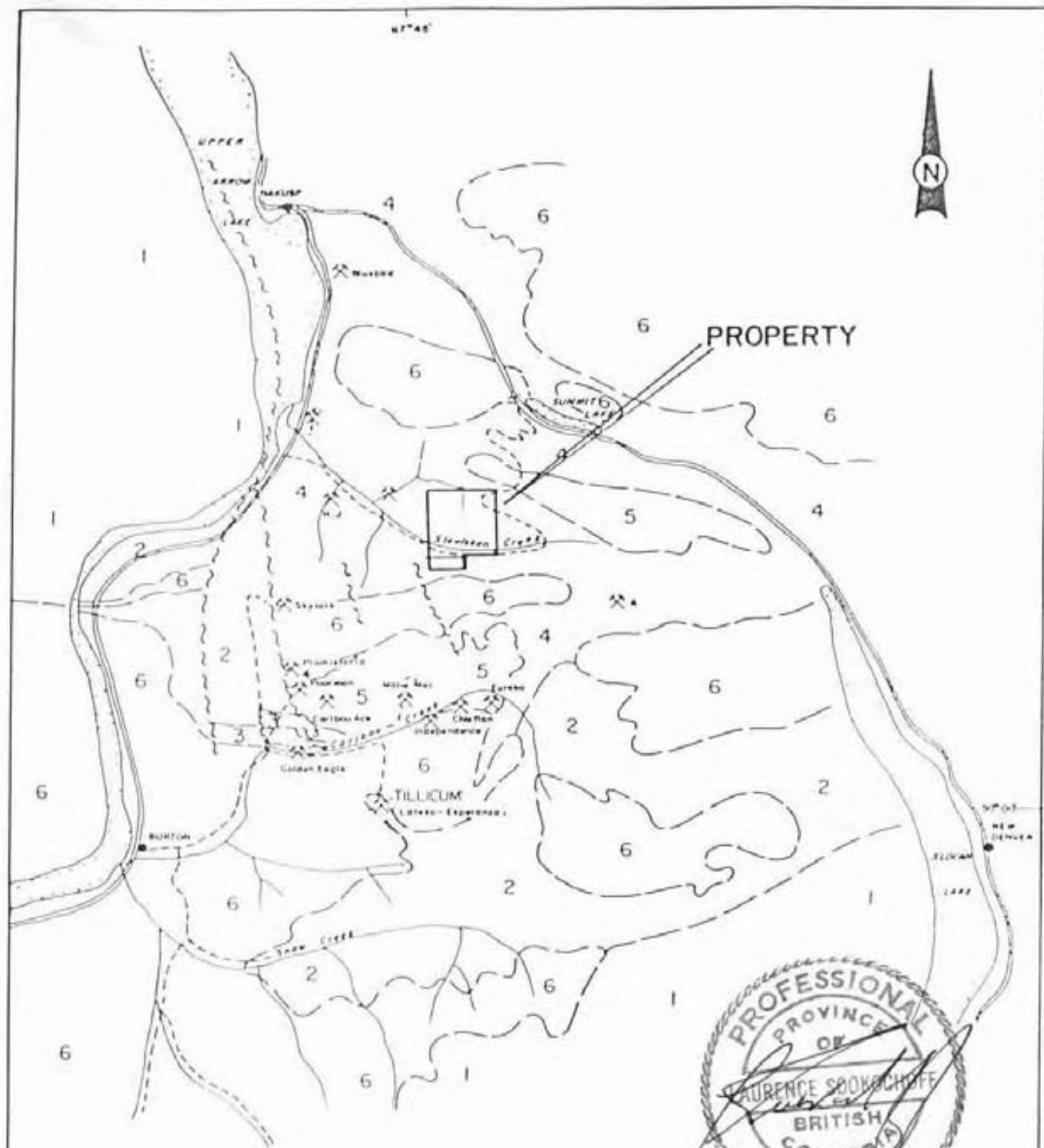


**STARLIGHT ENERGY CORPORATION
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP**



GOLDMAC Claim Group 82K 4E Slokan M.D.

DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	FIG.
		Nov. 1984	1



LEGEND

- ⌘ Former producer or prospect (O.F. 464)
- Secondary roads
- ~ Major structure
- 6 Intrusive
- 5 Rosland group
- 4 Slocan group
- 3 Kaslo group
- 2 Milford group
- 1 Shuswap metamorphic complex

FIGURE 2

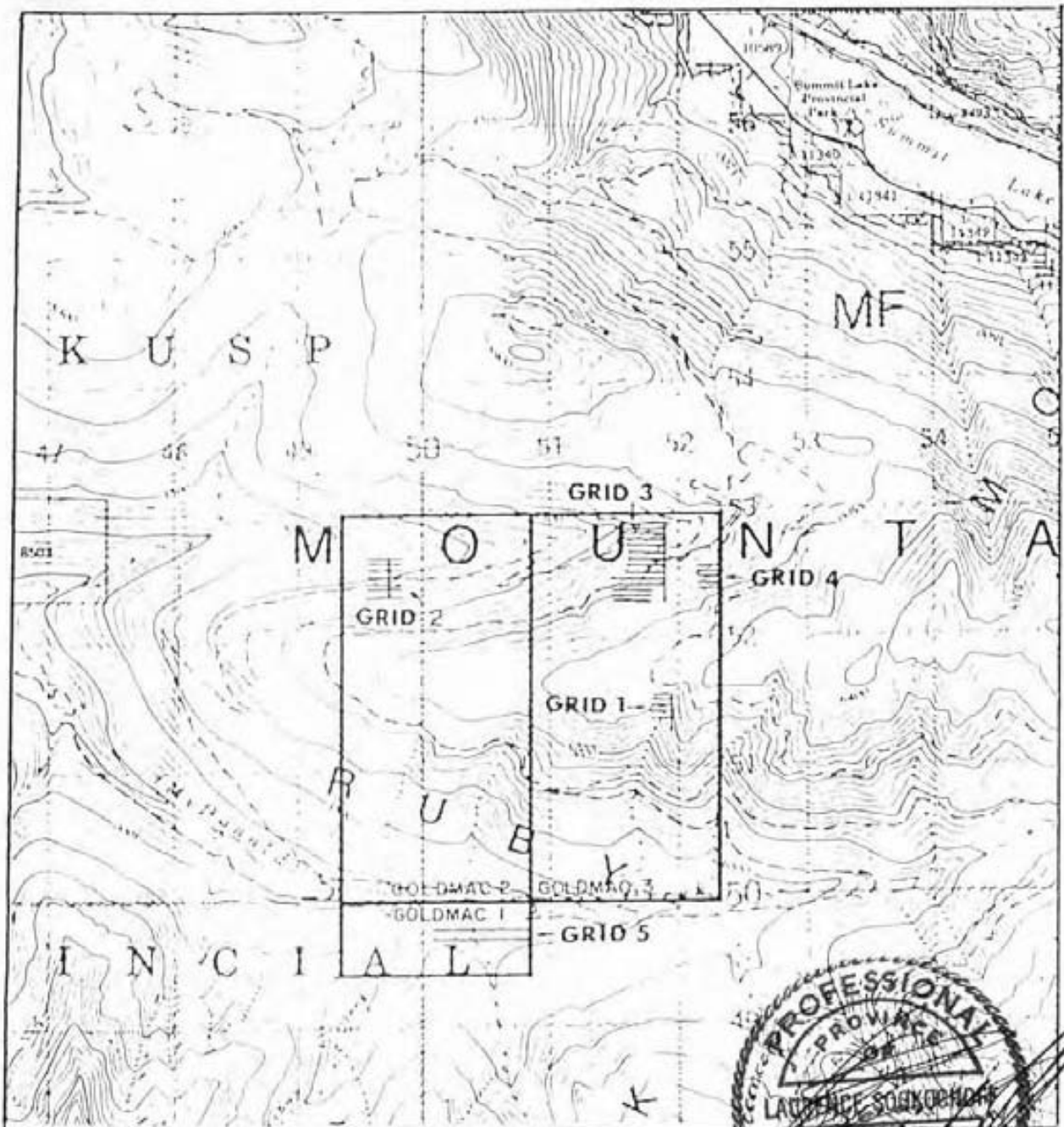
STARLIGHT ENERGY CORPORATION

GOLDMAC Claim Group
 SLOCAN M.D., B.C. — N.T.S. 82K - 4E
**REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 & CLAIM MAP**



SCALE 1:250,000

Nov. 1984

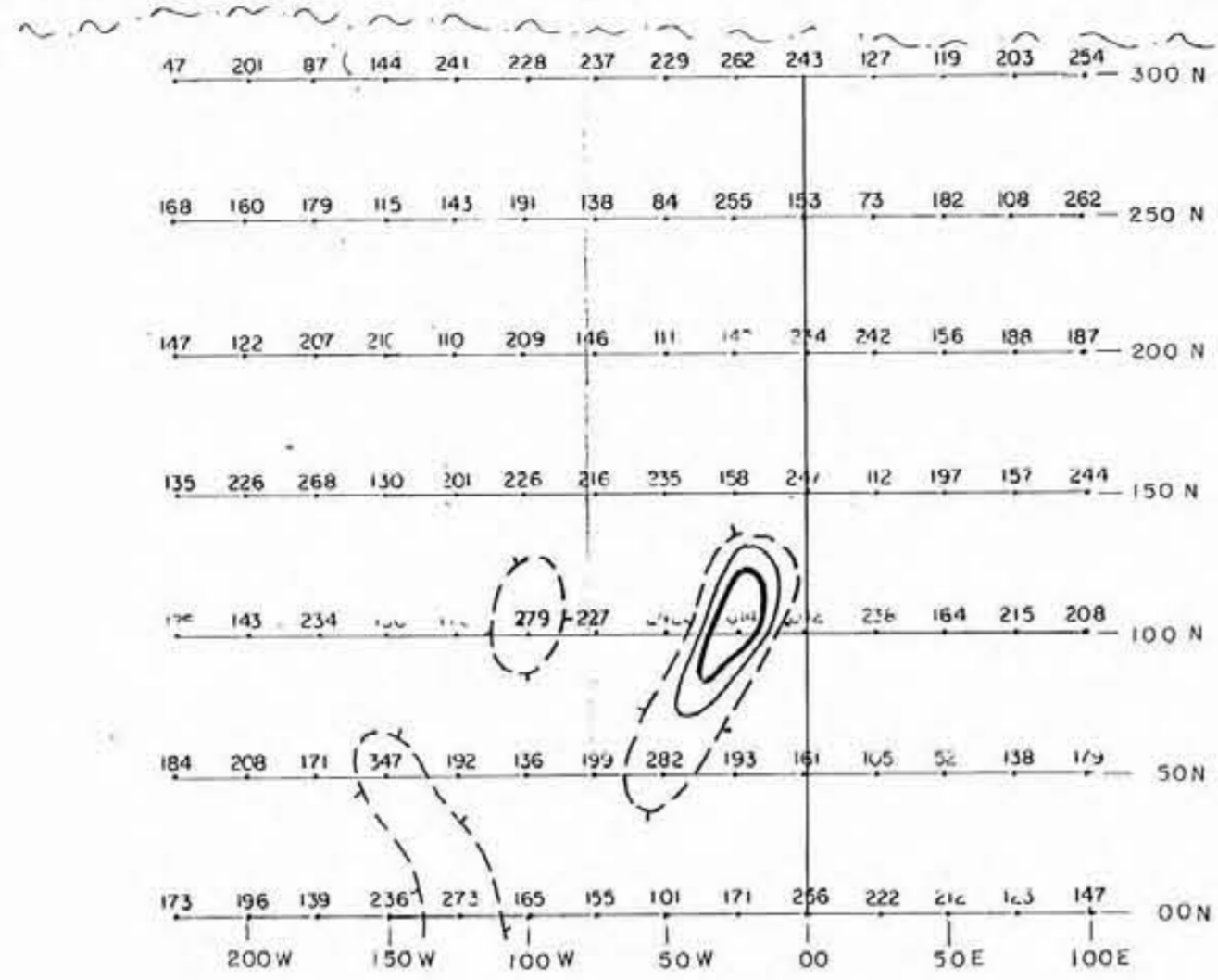


SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.

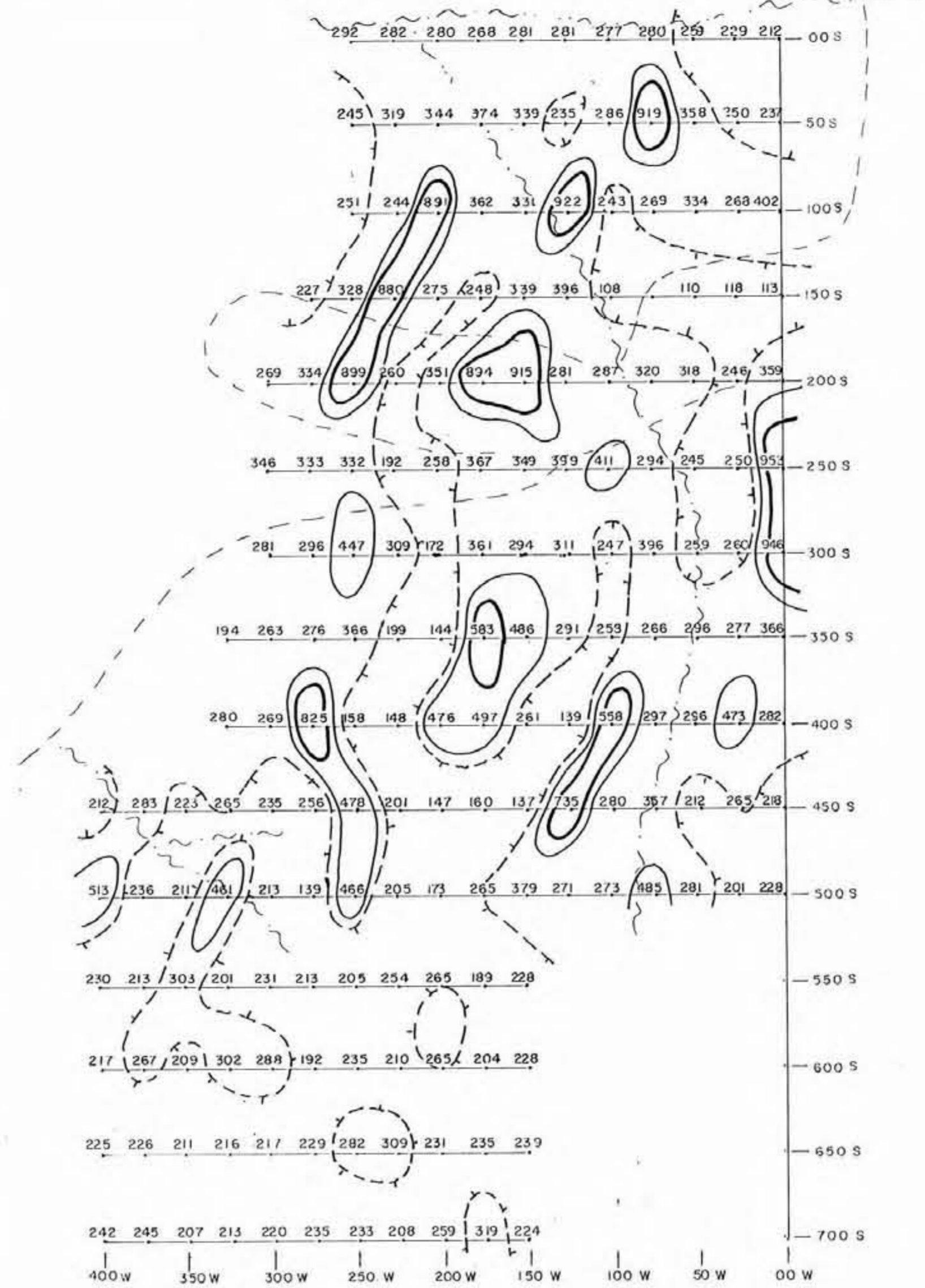
STARLIGHT ENERGY CORP.

GOLDMAC 1-3 CLAIMS
SLEWSKIN CREEK AREA
SLOCAN M.D.

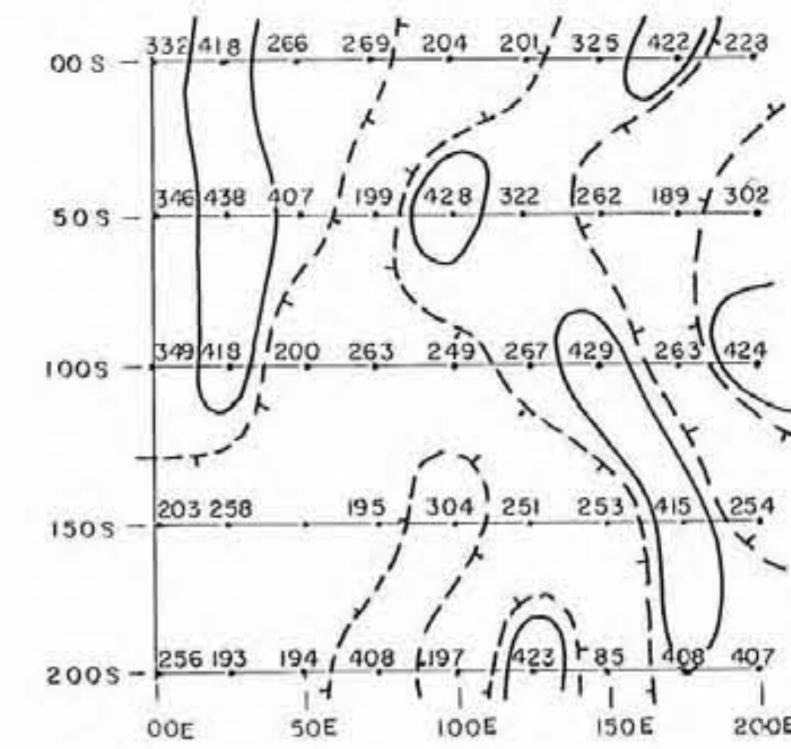
INDEX MAP



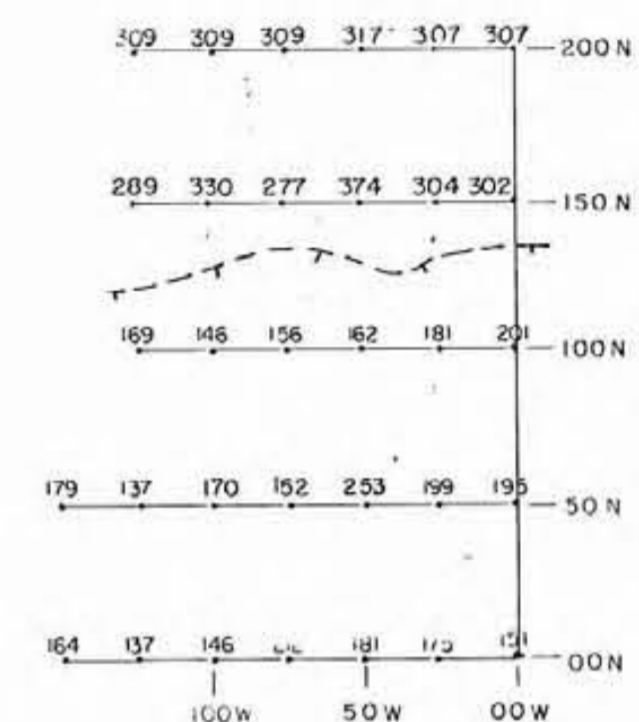
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GRID #3

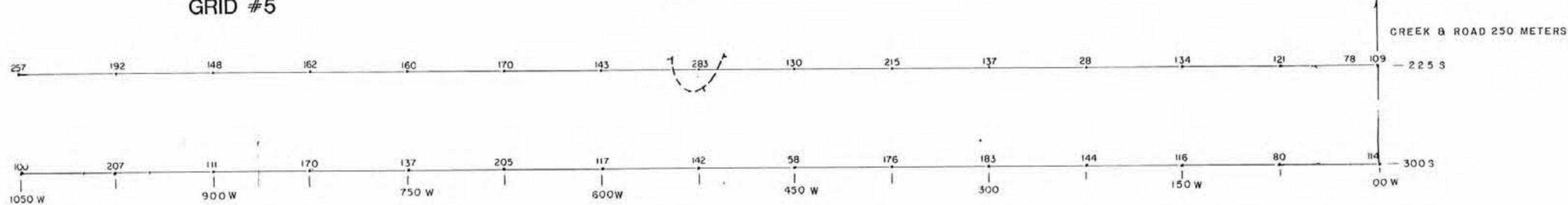


GRID #4



GRID #1

GRID #5

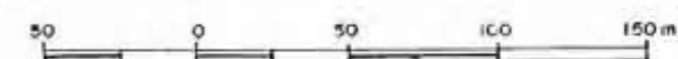


EXPLORATION BY NEWCASTLE EXPLORATIONS LTD.



--- CREEK
 --- ROAD

--- BACKGROUND VALUE 265 ppm
 --- SUB-ANOMALOUS VALUE 408 "
 --- ANOMALOUS VALUE 551 "



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,858

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
 STARLIGHT ENERGY CORP.

GOLDMAC 1-3 CLAIMS
 SLEWISKIN CREEK AREA
 SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

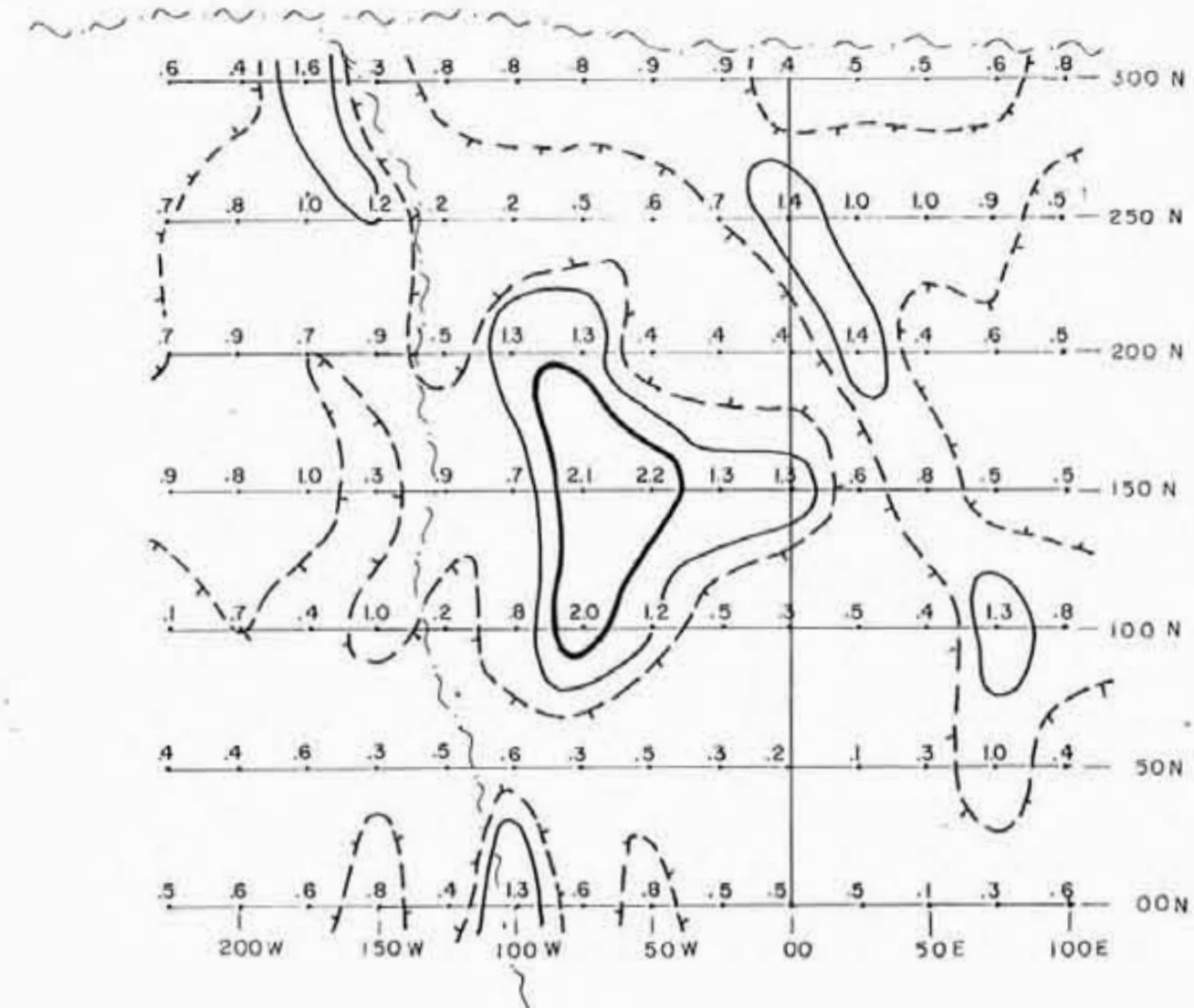
ZINC IN PPM

DATA AND CONTOURS

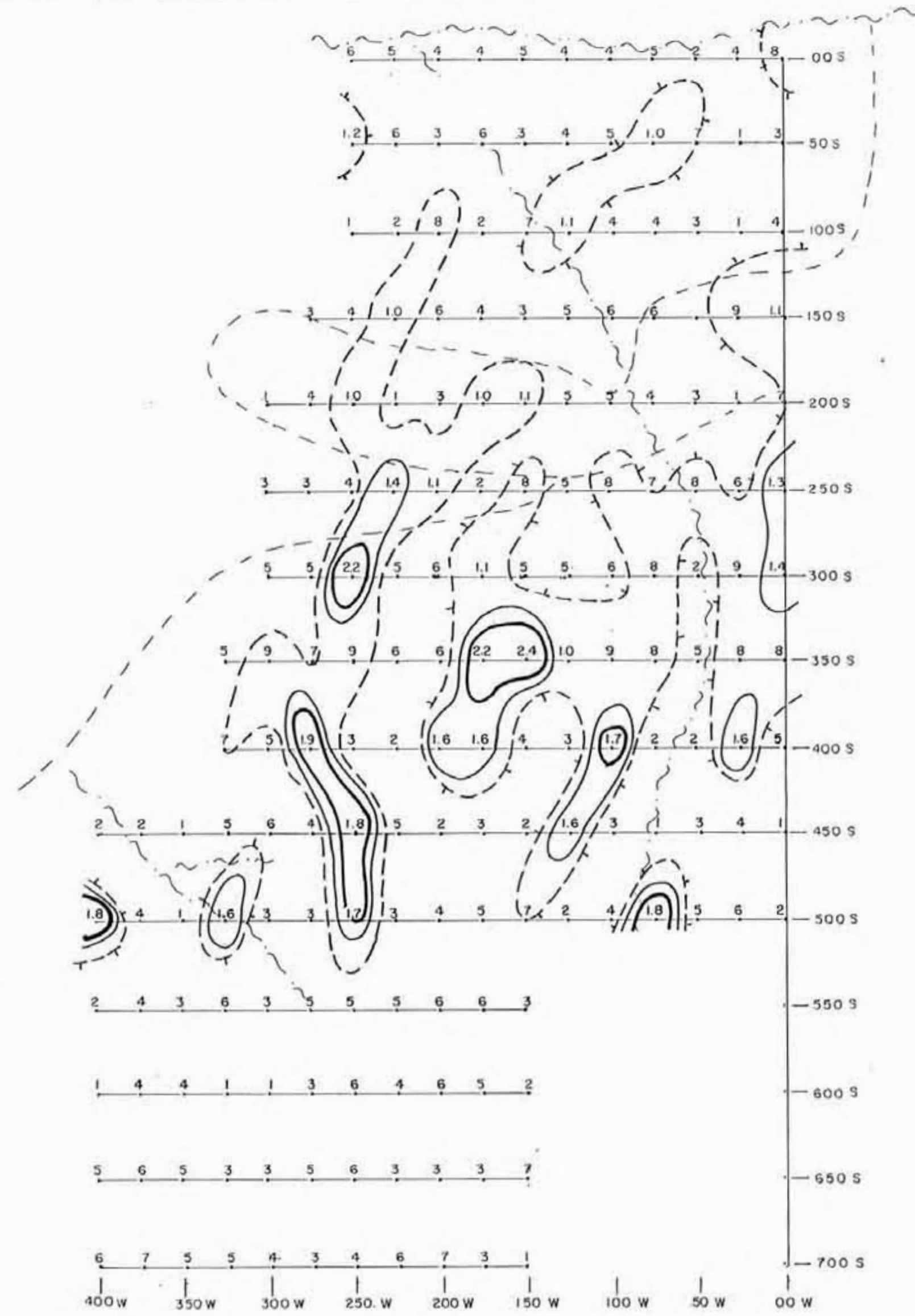


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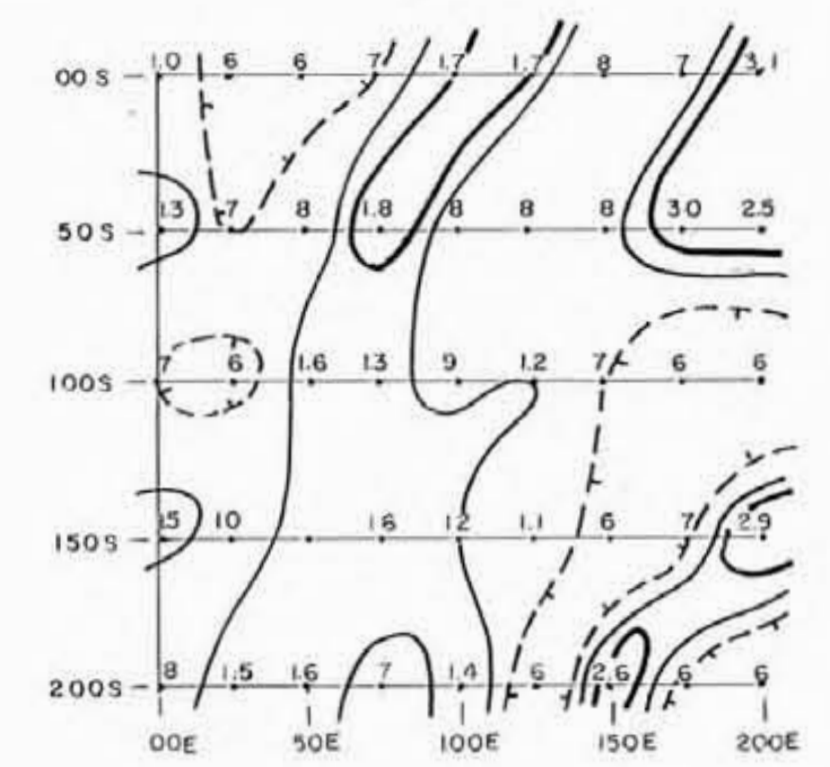
TO ACCOMPANY GEOCHEMICAL & GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY L. SOOKOCHOFF P. ENG.



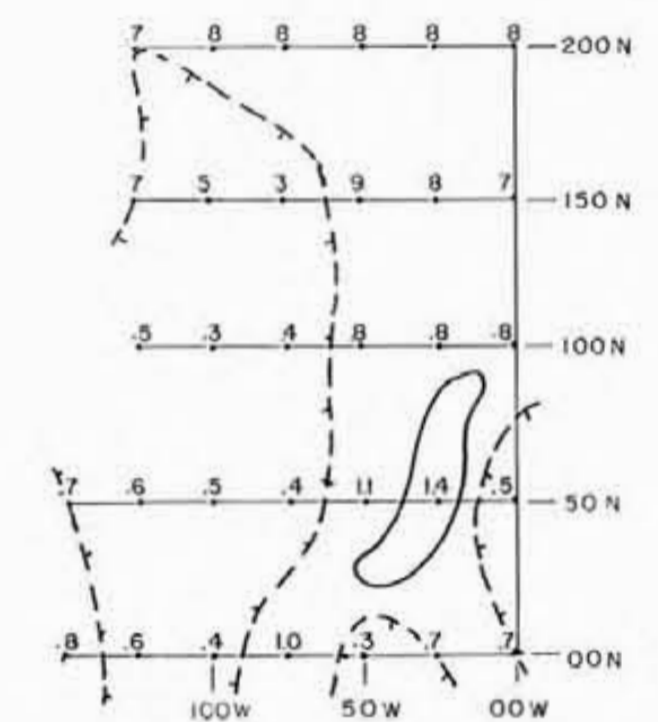
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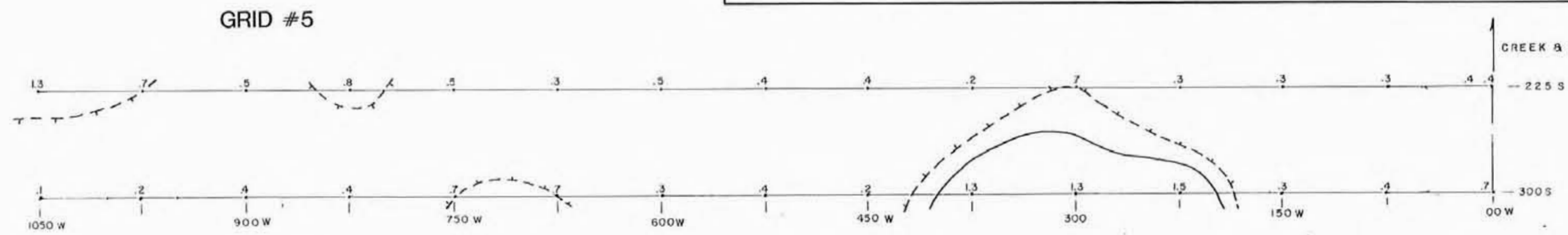
GRID #3



GRID #4



GRID #1



GRID #5

CREEK & ROAD 250 METERS

EXPLORATION BY NEWCASTLE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,858

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
STARLIGHT ENERGY CORP.

GOLDMAC 1-3 CLAIMS
SLEWISKIN CREEK AREA
SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

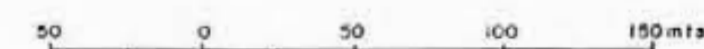
SILVER IN PPM

DATA AND CONTOURS



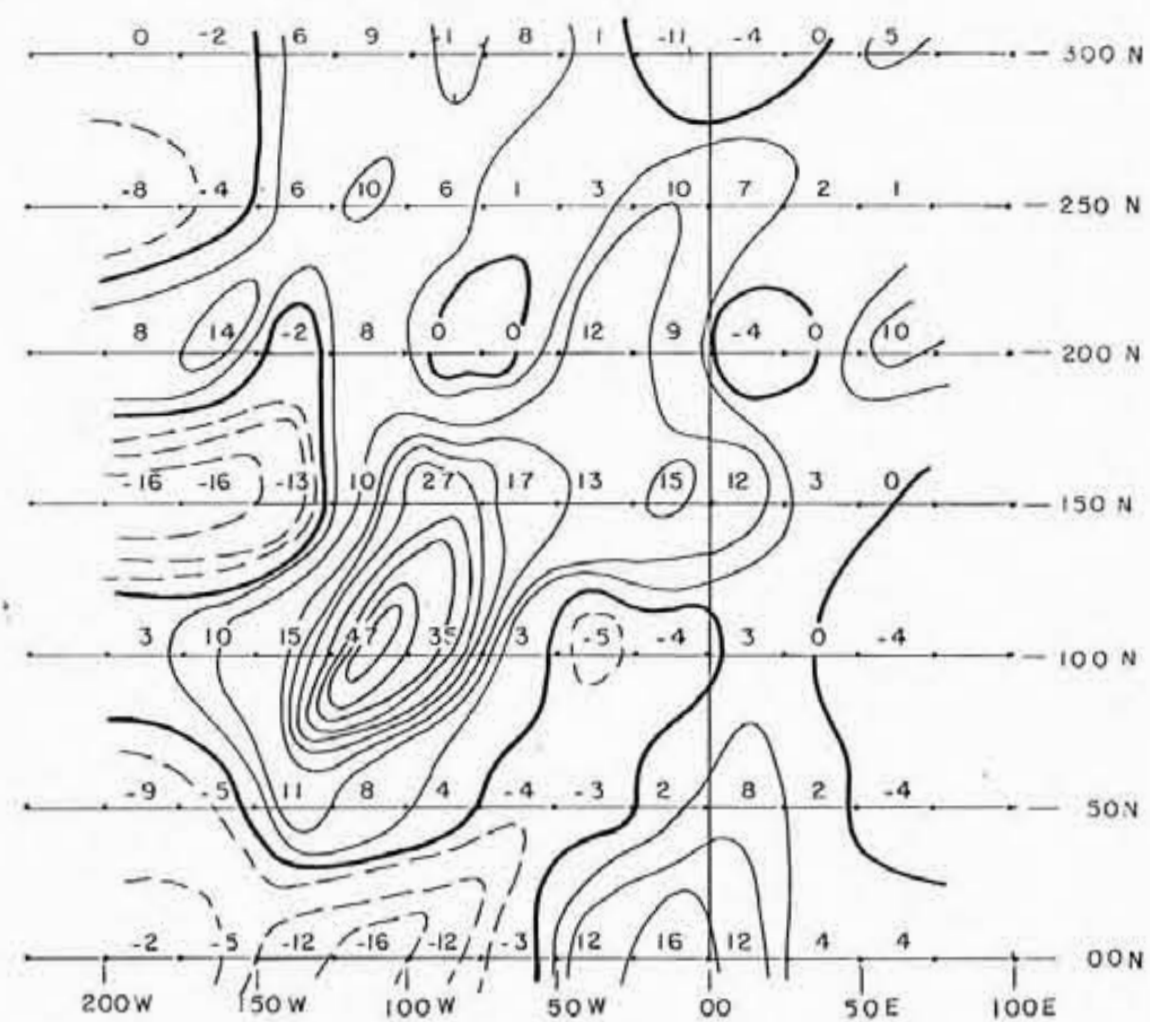
--- CREEK
--- ROAD

--- BACKGROUND VALUE 0.7 ppm
--- SUB-ANOMALOUS VALUE 1.2 "
--- ANOMALOUS VALUE 1.7 "

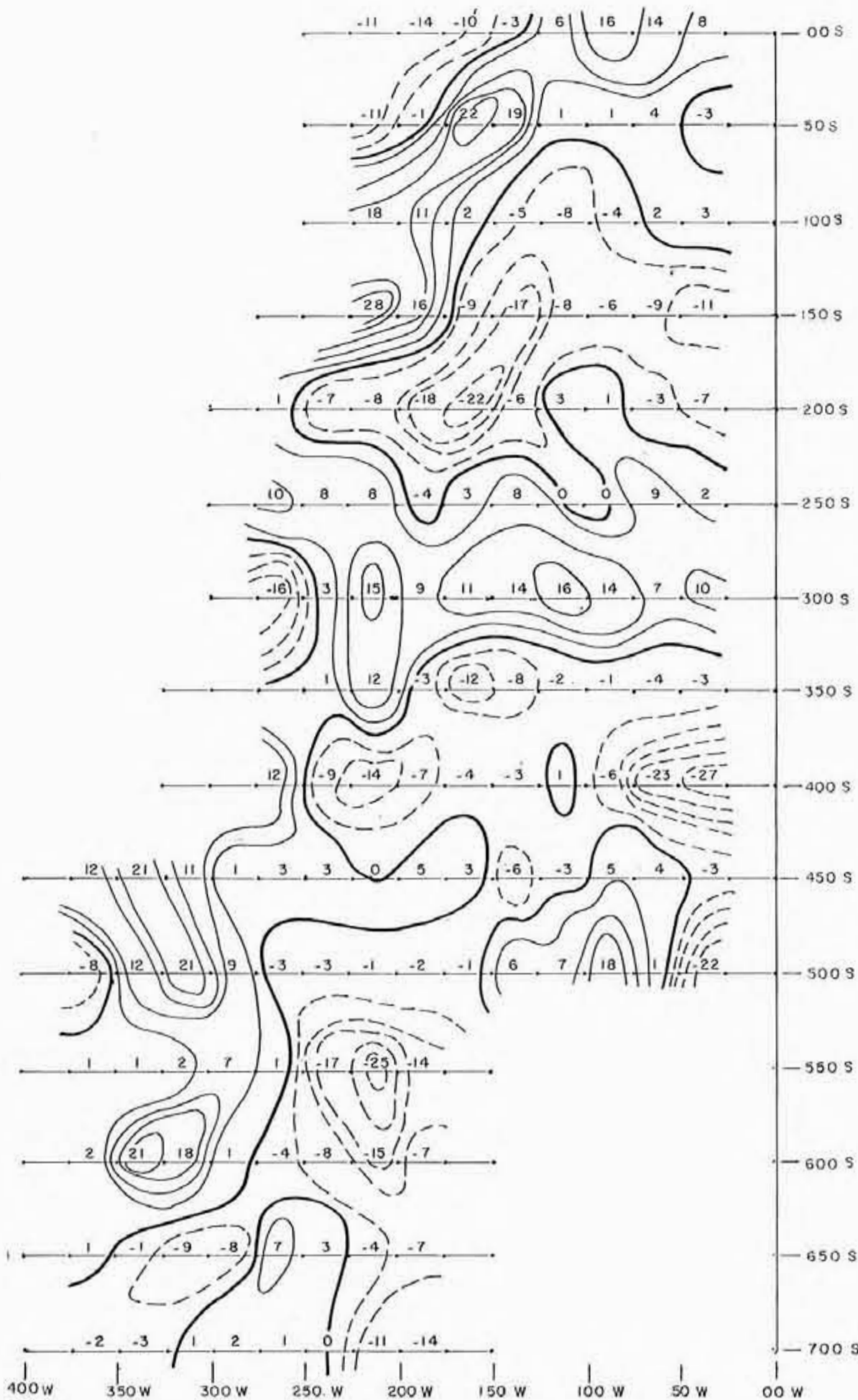


TO ACCOMPANY GEOCHEMICAL & GEOPHYSICAL REPORT BY L. SOOKOCHOFF P. ENG.

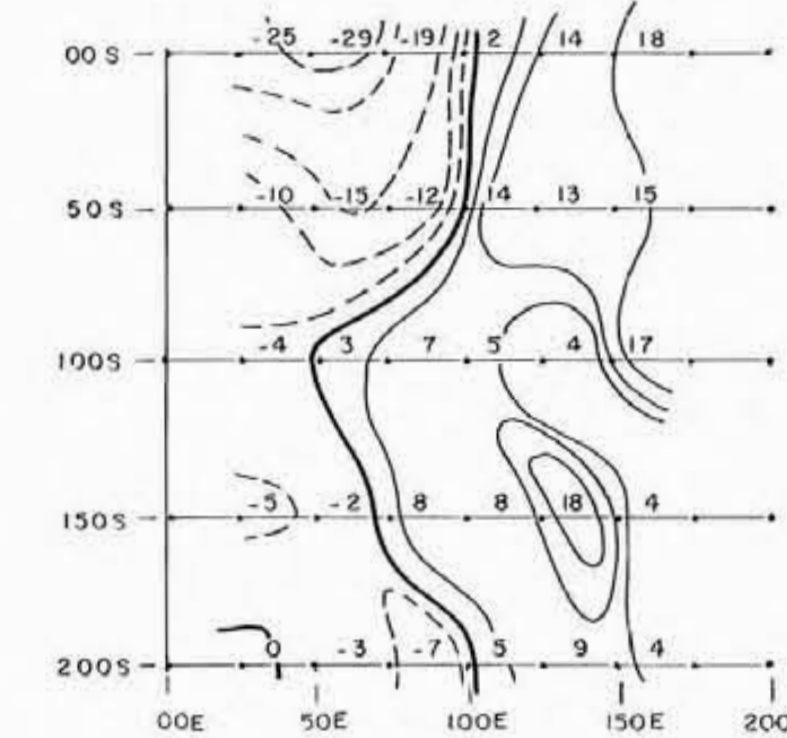
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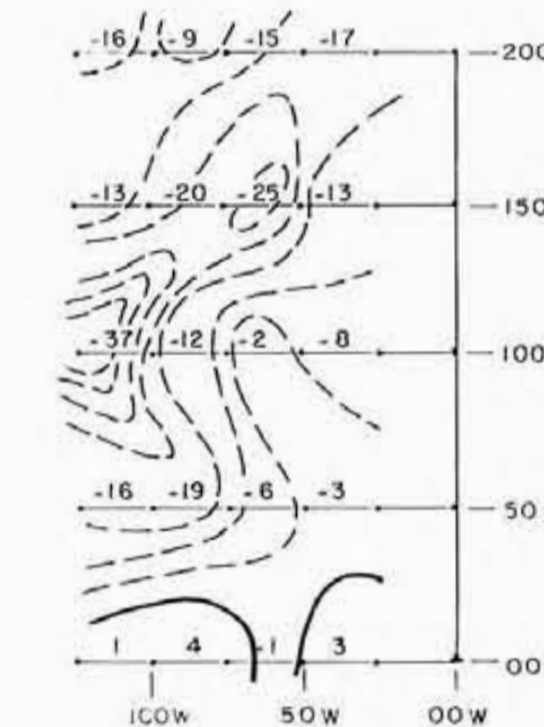
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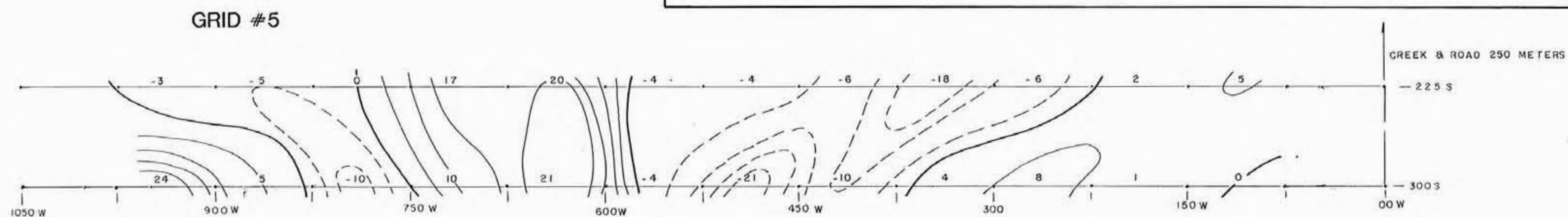
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GRID #4



GRID #1

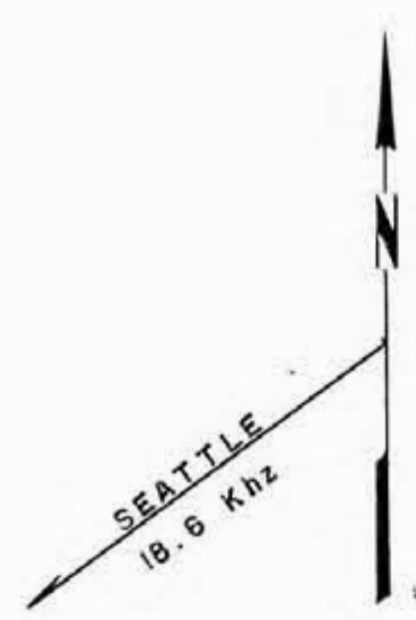





GRID #5

CREEK & ROAD 250 METERS

EXPLORATION BY NEWCASTLE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT



 POSITIVE CONTOUR AT 5° INTERVAL
 CONTOUR AT 0°
 NEGATIVE CONTOUR AT -5° INTERVAL



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GOLDMAC 1-3 CLAIMS
 SLEWISKIN CREEK AREA
 SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

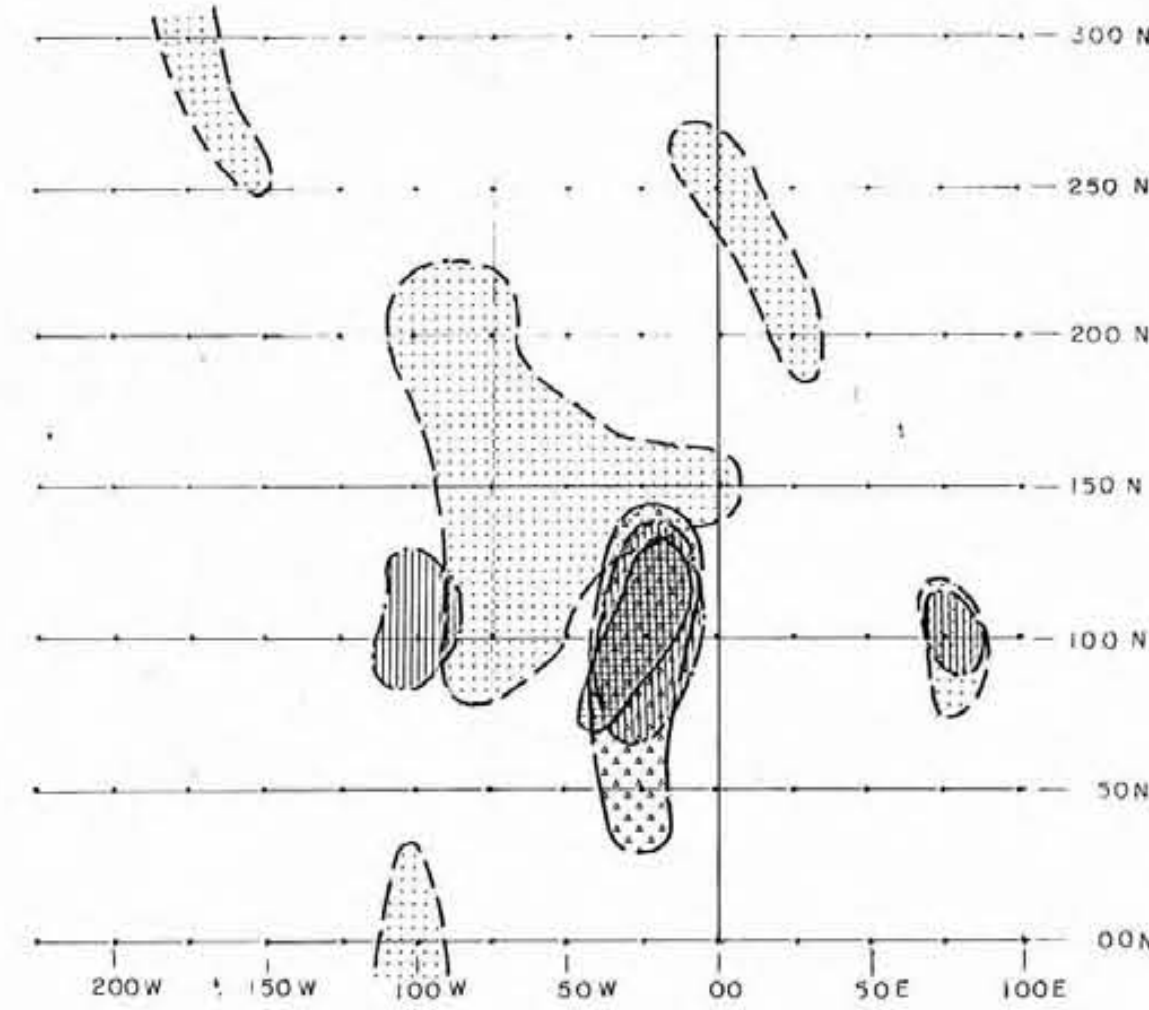
VLF-EM SURVEY
 (FRASER FILTERED)

DATA AND CONTOURS

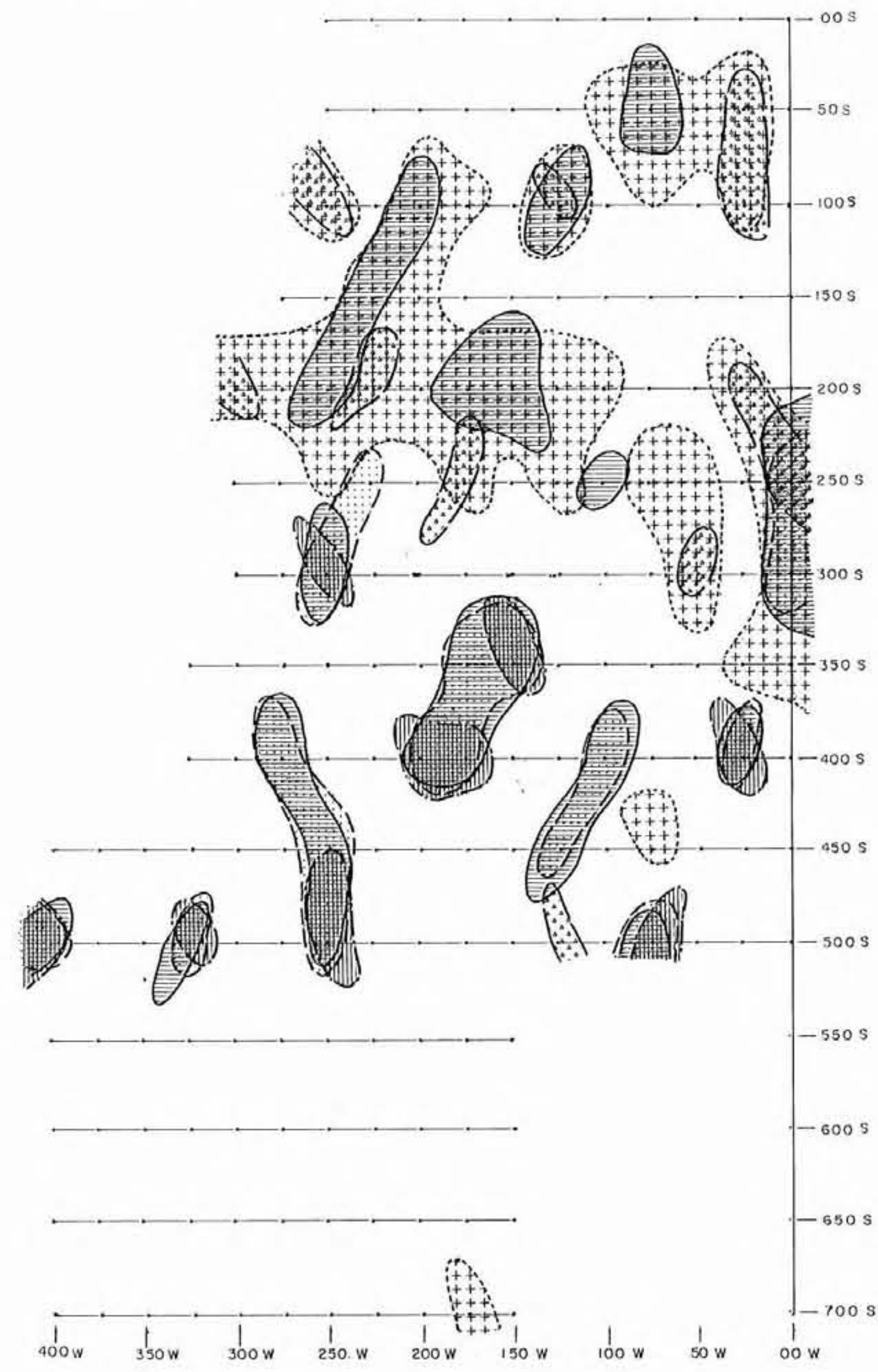


AUG 1984	N.T.S. 82K/4	Scale: 1:2,500	SHEET No. 9
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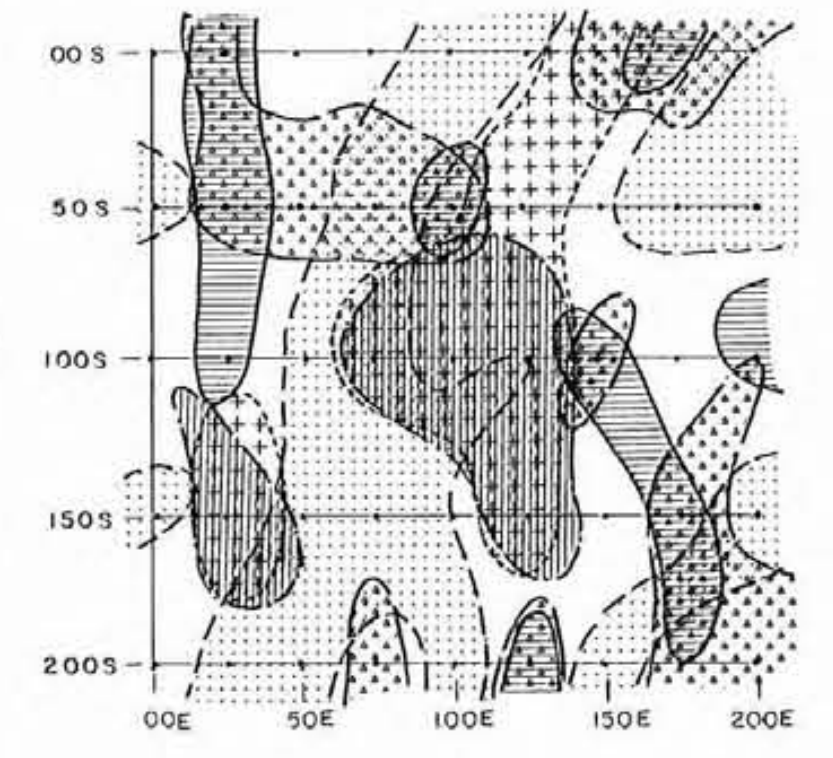
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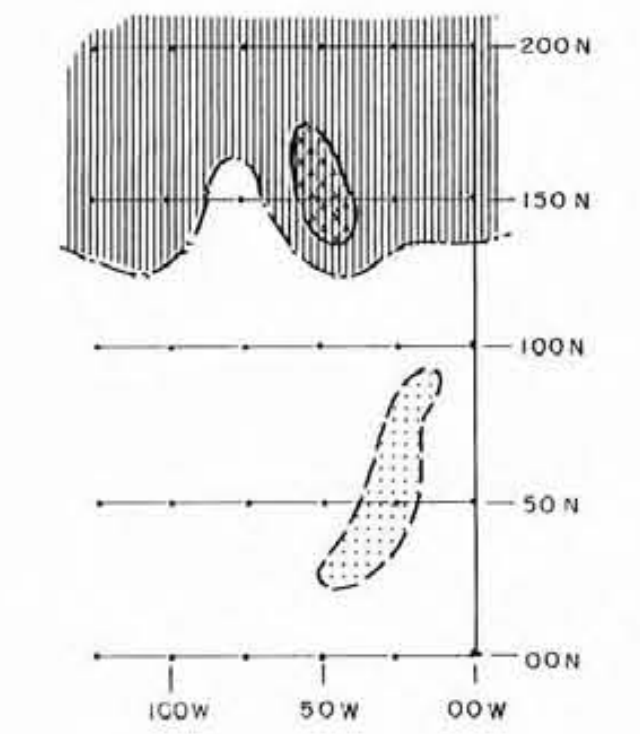
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GRID #3

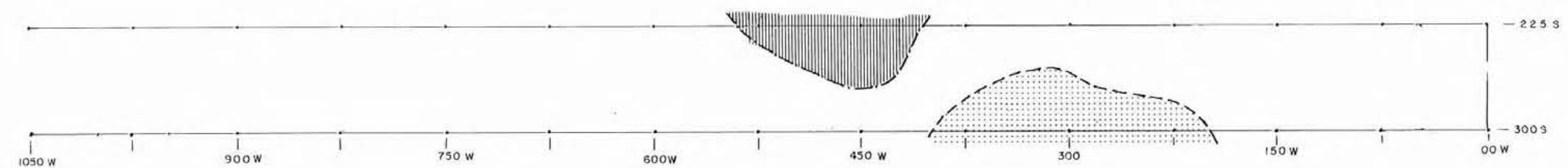


GRID #4



GRID #1

GRID #5






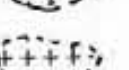
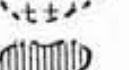
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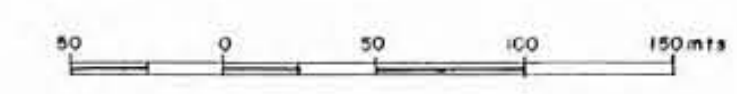
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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12,858



LEGEND

-  Zn subanomalous & anomalous
-  Ag " " "
-  Pb " " "
-  Cu " " "
-  As " " "



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GOLDMAC 1-3 CLAIMS
SLEWISKIN CREEK AREA
SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

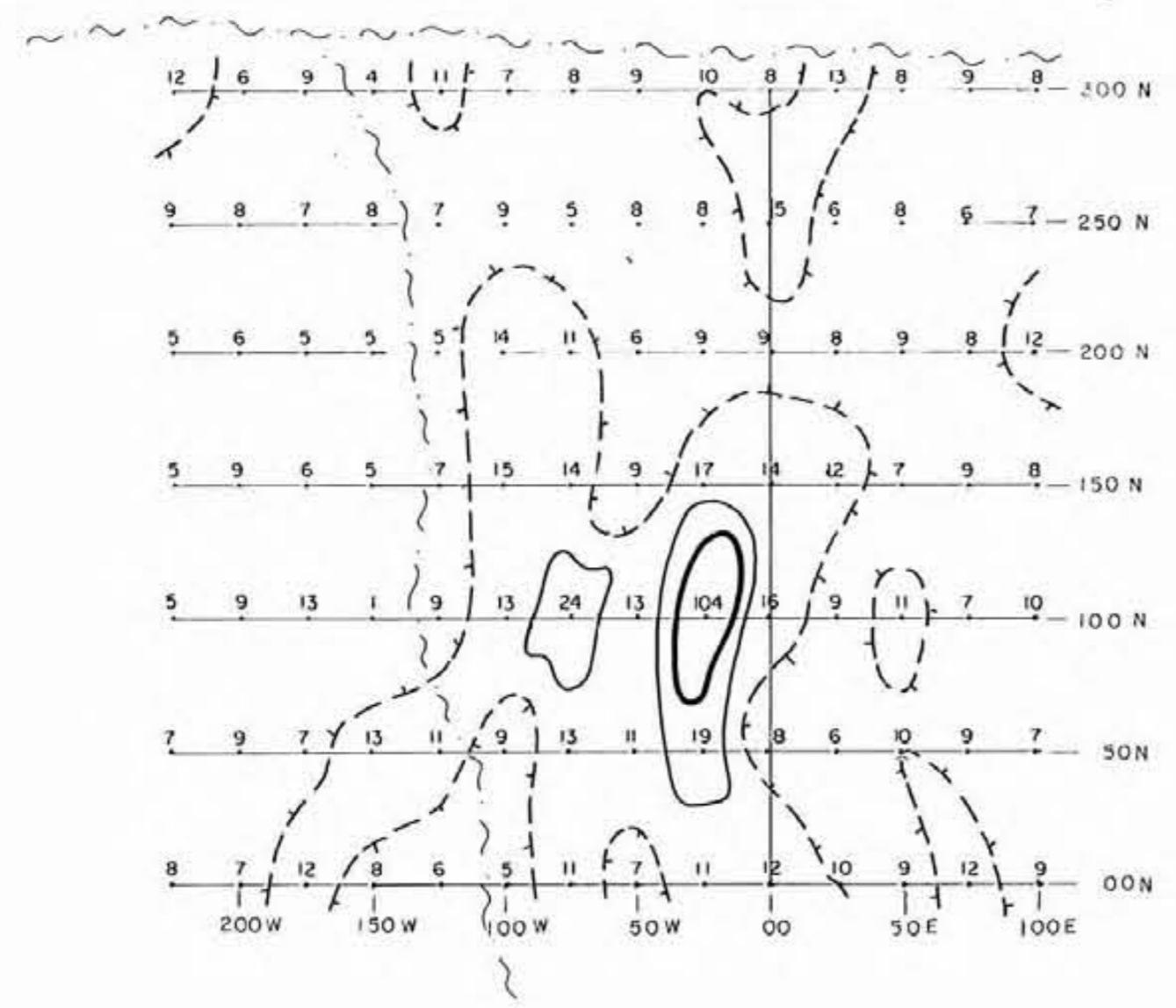
COMPILATION MAP

DATA AND CONTOURS

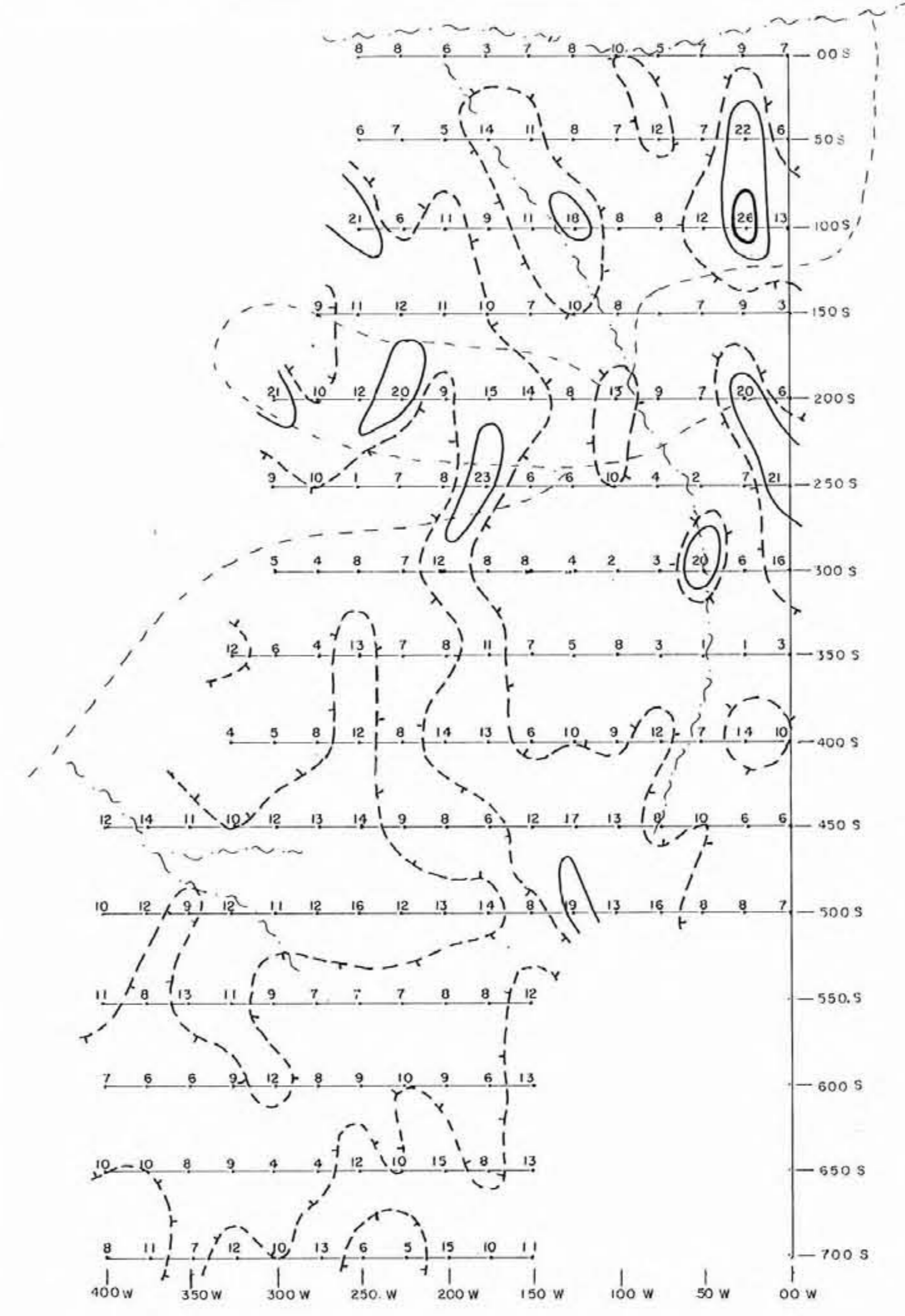
PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEER
OF
BRITISH
COLUMBIA

AUG 1984	N.T.S. 82K/4	Scale: 1:2,500	SHEET No. 10
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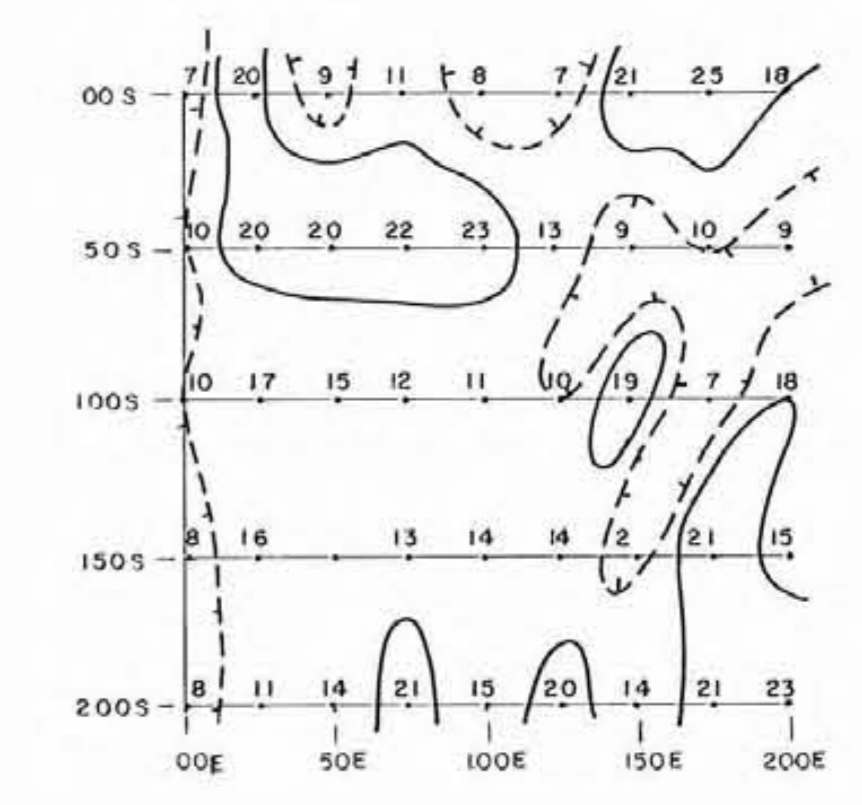
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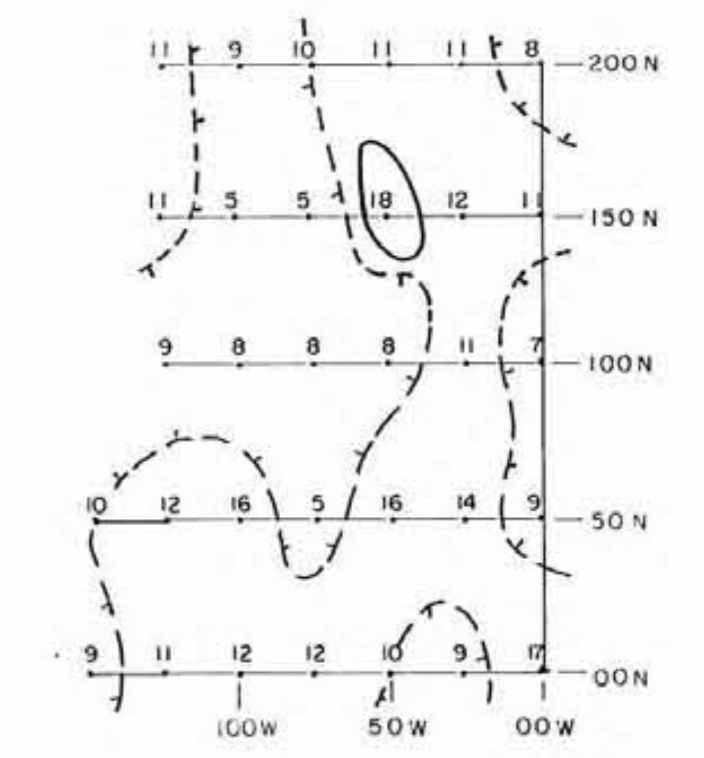
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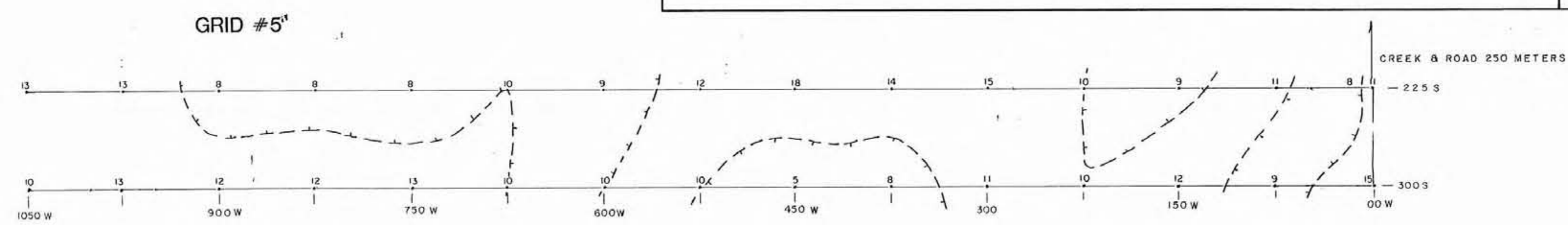
GRID #3



GRID #4



GRID #1



GRID #5

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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,858
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SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

LEAD IN PPM

DATA AND CONTOURS

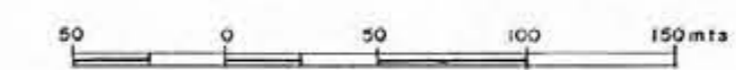


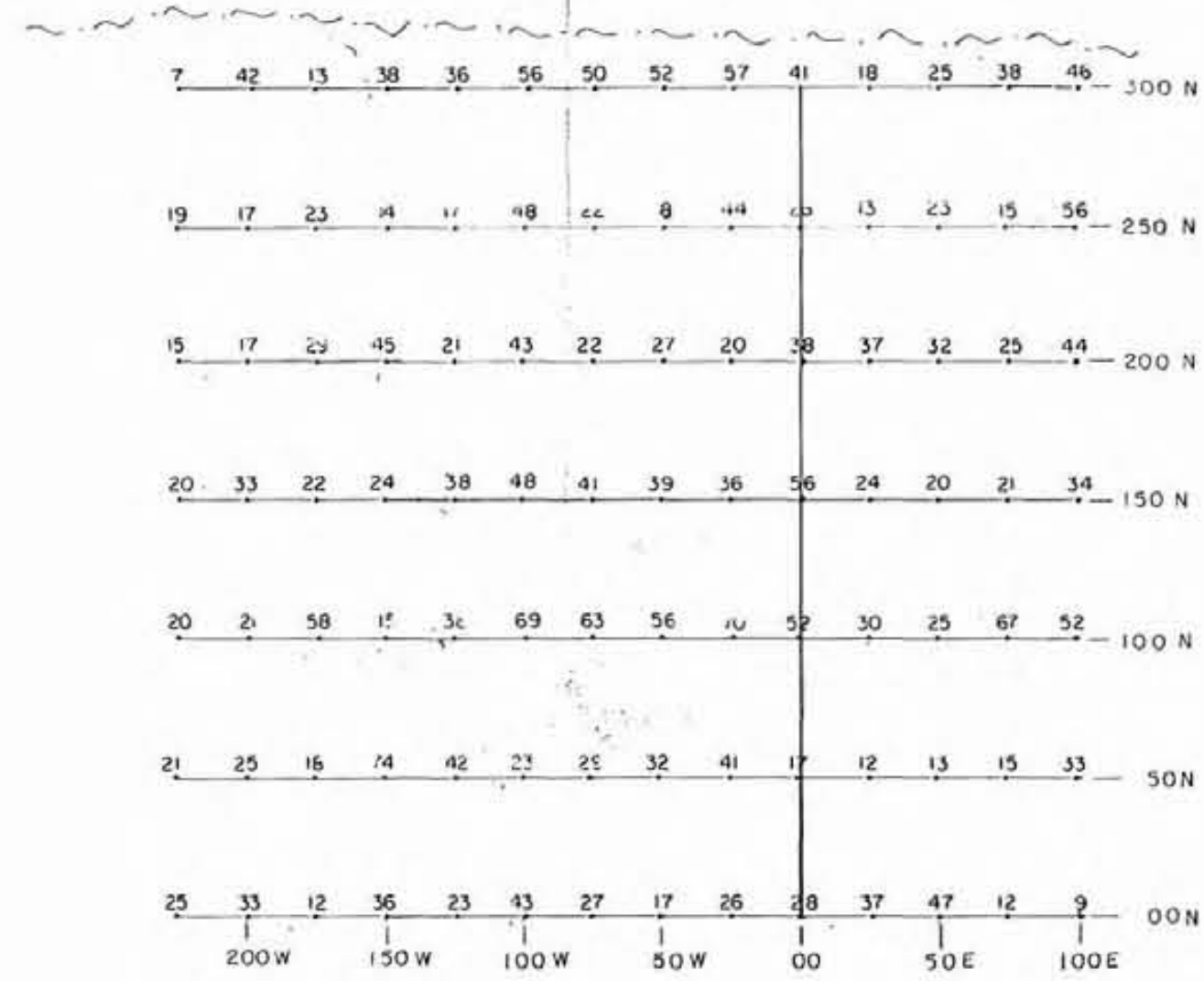
AUG 1984 N.T.S. 82K/4 Scale: 1:2,500



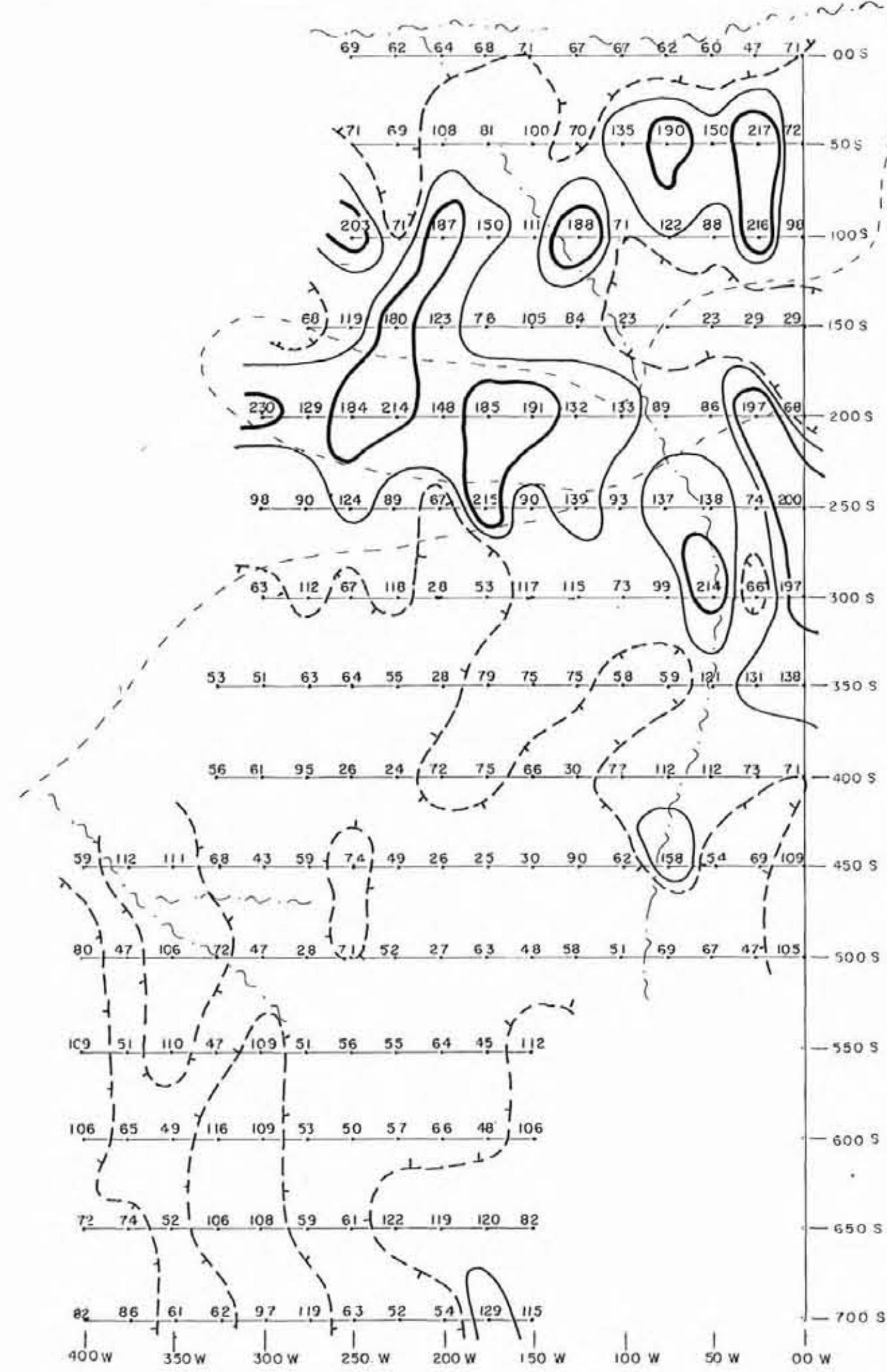
~ ~ ~ CREEK
- - - ROAD

- - - - - BACKGROUND VALUE 10 ppm
~ ~ ~ SUB-ANOMALOUS VALUE 18 "
~ ~ ~ ANOMALOUS VALUE 26 "

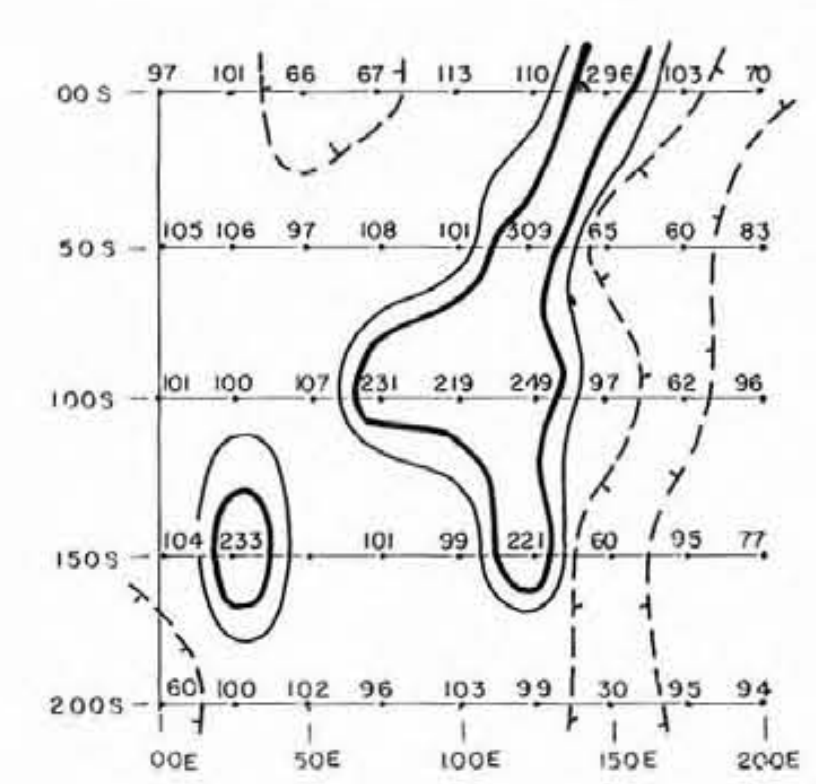




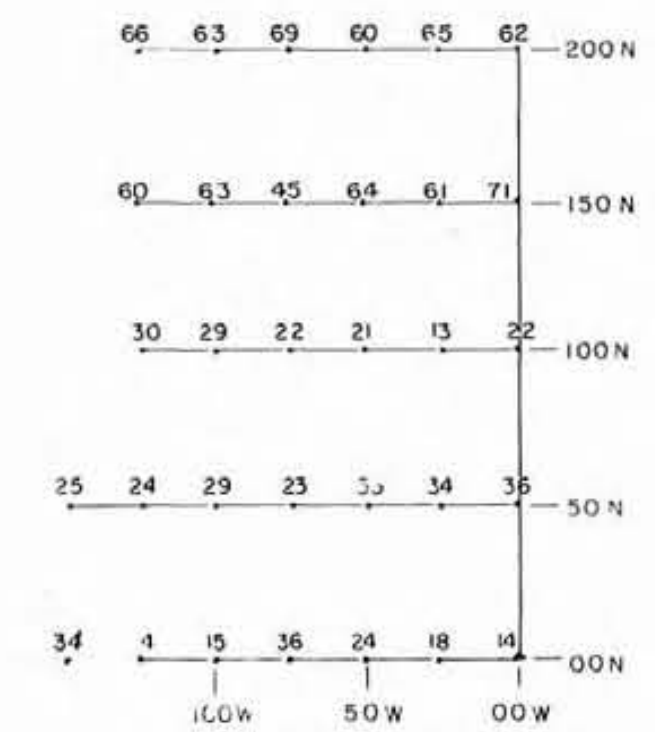
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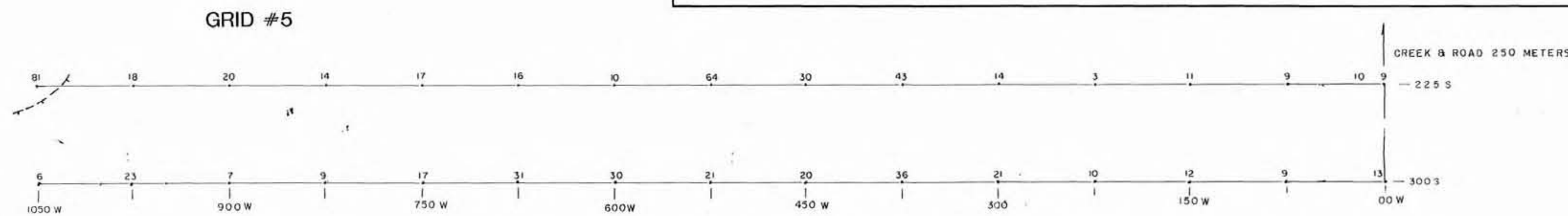
GRID #3



GRID #4



GRID #1



GRID #5

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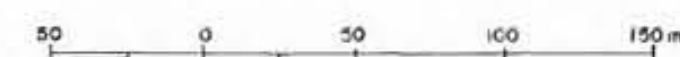
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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~ ~ ~ CREEK
- - - ROAD

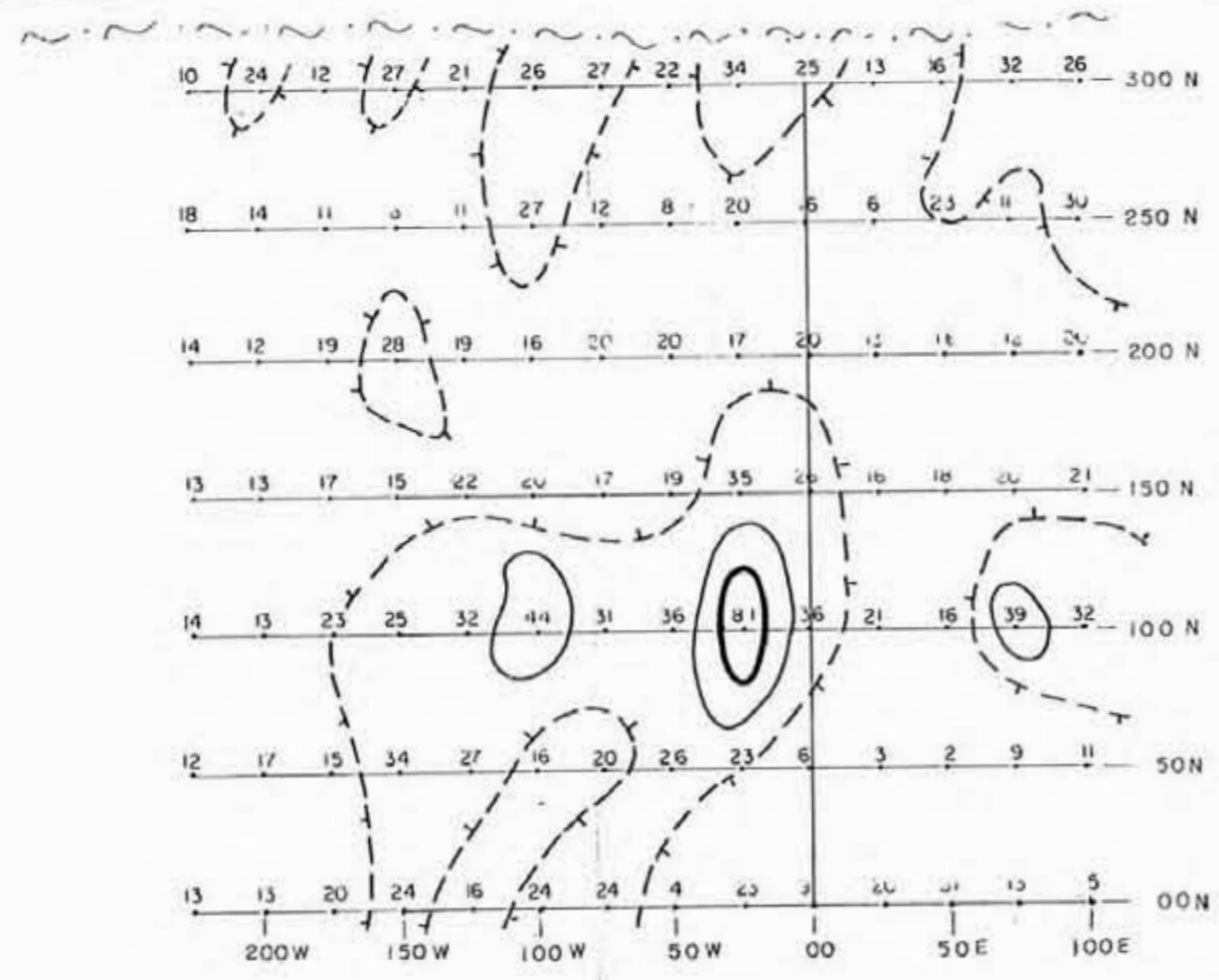
--- BACKGROUND VALUE 71 ppm
- - - SUB-ANOMALOUS VALUE 122 "
~ ~ ~ ANOMALOUS VALUE 173 "



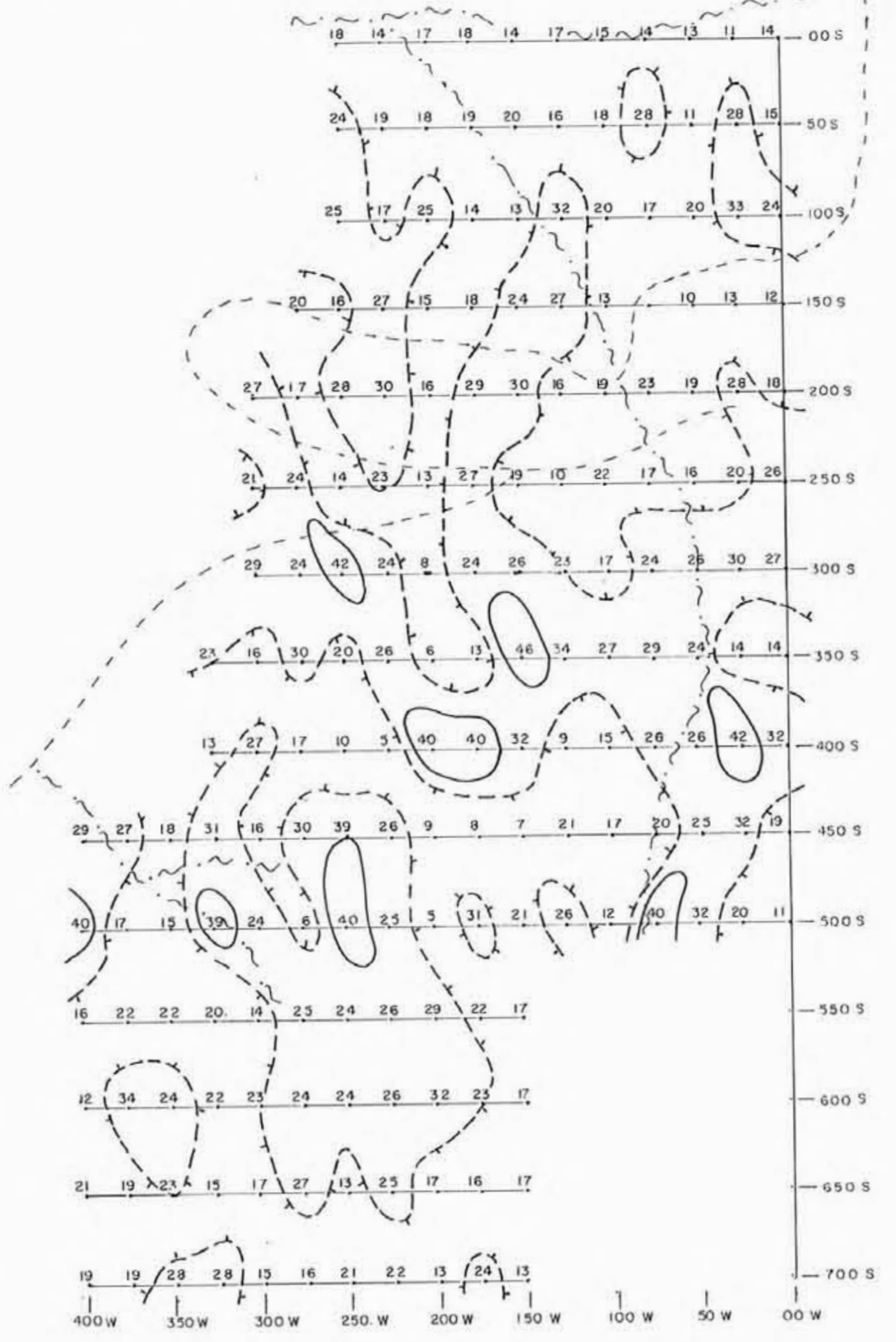
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STARLIGHT ENERGY CORP.			
GOLDMAC 1-3 CLAIMS			
SLEWISKIN CREEK AREA			
SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C.			
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY			
COPPER IN PPM			
DATA AND CONTOURS			
AUG 1984	N.T.S. 82K/4	Scale: 1:2,500	SHEET No. 7

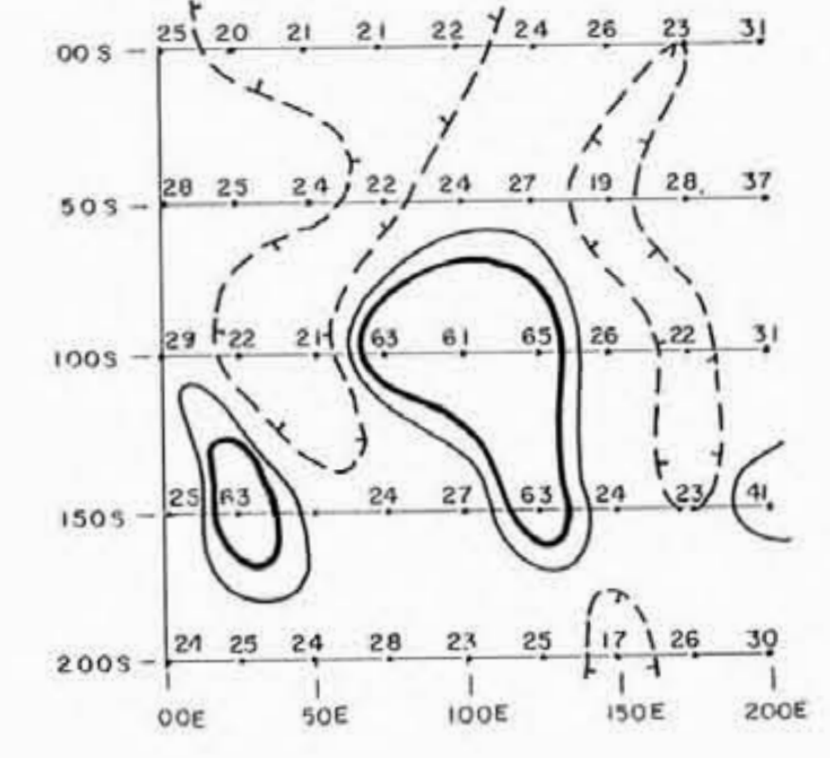




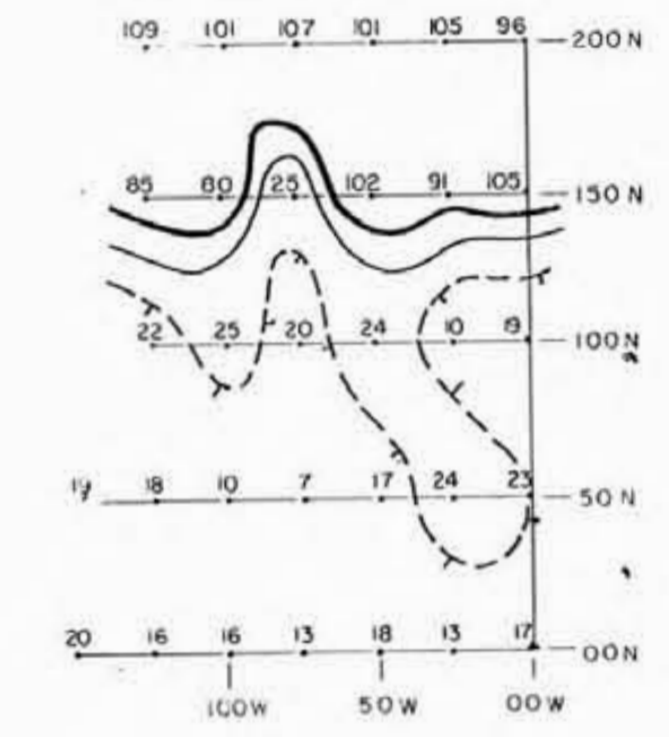
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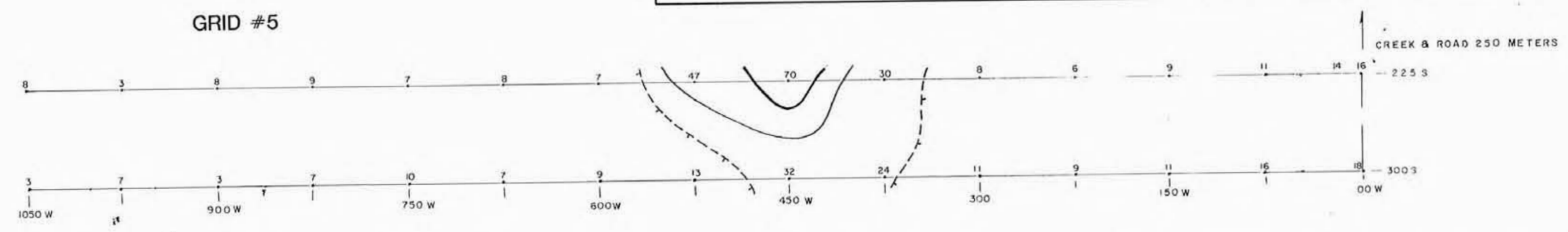
GRID #3



GRID #4



GRID #1



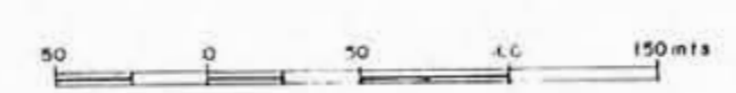
GRID #5

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~ CREEK
- - - ROAD

- BACKGROUND VALUE 23 ppm
- - - SUB-ANOMALOUS VALUE 39 "
- ~ ANOMALOUS VALUE 55 "



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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.

STARLIGHT ENERGY CORP.

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SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
ARSENIC IN PPM

DATA AND CONTOURS

AUG 1984 N.T.S. 82K/4 Scale: 1:2,500

12,853

