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8/85

Geochemical
REPORT ON

ASSESSMENT WORK

ON THE OLD ALAMEDA AND DAM TWO
MINERAL CLAIMS
NE OF MERRITT
NICOLA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

BY

SHERWIN F. KELLY, P.ENG.

NOVEMBER 16, 1984

Assessment Work by
Geochemical Soil Survey

on the
Old Alameda and Dam Two
Mineral Claims
in the Corona Group
on Swakum Mtn.
NE of Merritt

Nicola Mining Division, B.C.
50° 17' N, 120° 42' W

by

Sherwin F. Kelly, P.Eng.
Geophysicist & Geologist
November 16, 1984

on work done
Aug. 26, 1984

by

Pacific Northwest Geotech, Ltd.
Kamloops, B.C.

and

Sept. 7, 1984

by

Eco-Tech Laboratories, Ltd.
Kamloops, B.C.

for

Pacific Northwest Geotech, Ltd.
Kamloops, B.C.
the operator

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,897

921/7E

ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT ON
THE OLD ALAMEDA AND DAM TWO
MINERAL CLAIMS
NICOLA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

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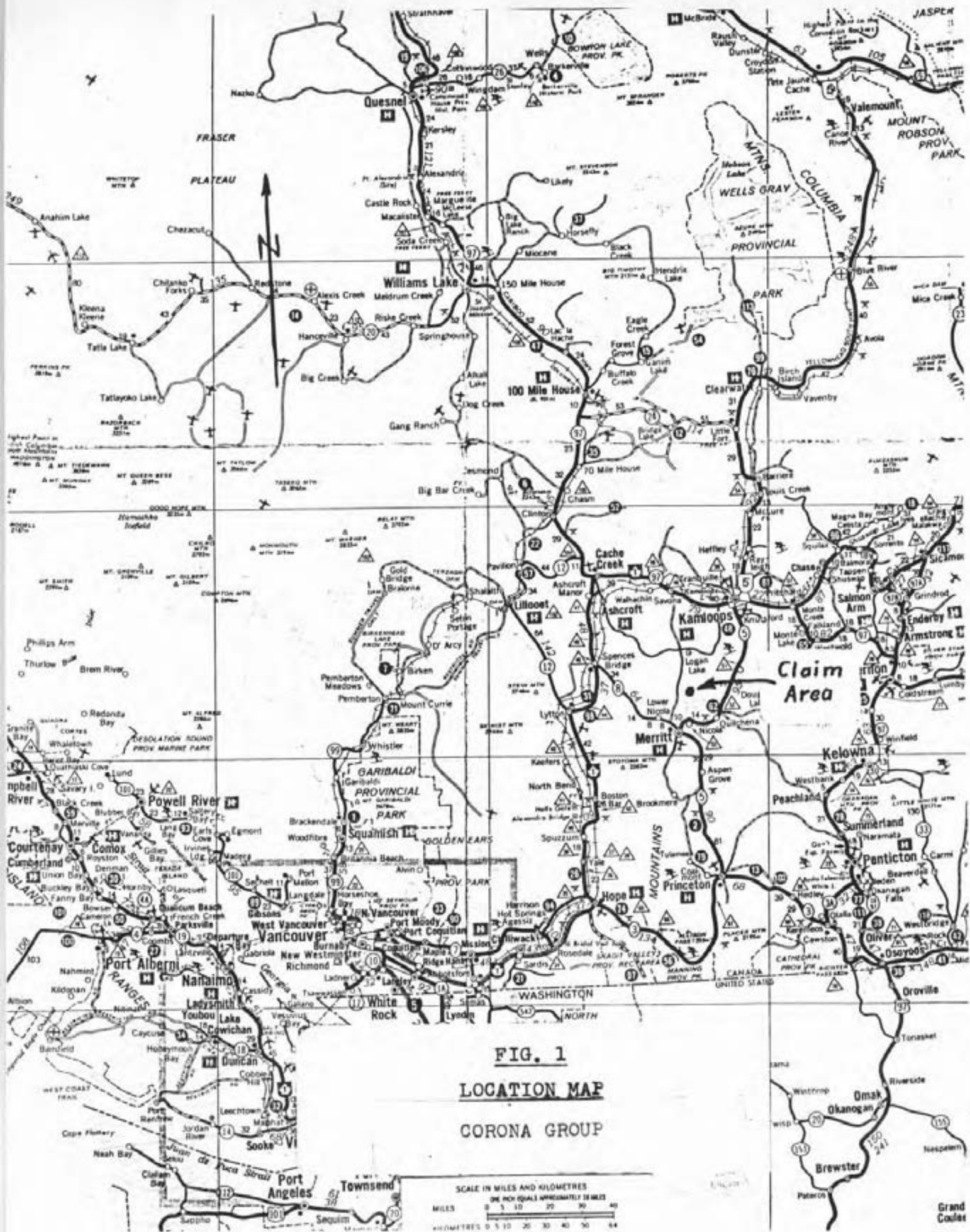


FIG. 1
LOCATION MAP
CORONA GROUP

SCALE IN MILES AND KILOMETRES
 ONE INCH EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 25 MILES
 MILES 0 5 10 20 30 40
 KILOMETRES 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60

Grand Coulee

REPORT ON
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INTRODUCTION

This document reports on the gathering and analysing of soil samples collected from the Dam Two claim, the cost of which is to be applied to the assessment account of the six Old Alameda claims, all of which are included in the Corona Group of 39 units. This group of mineral claims lies at the top of Swakum Mtn., 19 km north of Merritt, in the Nicola Mining Division of British Columbia.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The office of the Nicola Mining Division is in the city of Merritt, about 200 km NE of Vancouver. From the traffic lights at the intersection of Highways #5 and #8, in Merritt, the route to the claim group follows Highway #5, the road to Kamloops, easterly and northerly for 3.7 km. At that point, a graded gravel road turns off to the left (north). This is a logging road which gives access to the summit of Swakum Mtn., which lies 25 to 30 km from the highway turn-off. The summit area, in which the Corona Group lies, is one of rolling topography, with open stands of timber and large, logged-off segments. The elevation is between 1,500 and 1,730 m.

The Location Map, Fig. 1, faces this page.

CLAIMS

The Corona Group of Mineral Claims consists of 39 units, comprising Reverted Crown Grants, staked two-post claims and modified grid claims. It extends $6\frac{1}{2}$ km N-S with a maximum width of 3 km.



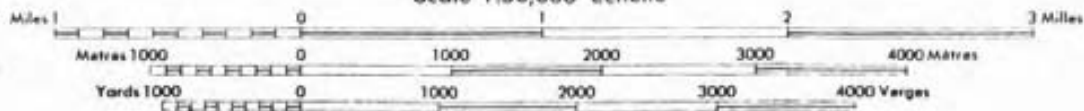
FIGURE
2

MAMIT LAKE
KAMLOOPS DIVISION OF YALE LAND DISTRICT
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP

CORONA
GROUP

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle



The peak of Swakum Mtn. (elev. 5,666 ft., or 1,730 m) lies on Lot 4504, Old Alameda #4, with the bulk of the Corona Group extending north and south from there.

The Corona Group consists of, from north to south, the Alameda B, Irene, Alameda A, Old Alamedas #2-#7, Dam, Dam Two, Old Complex #2 & #3, Old Corona #1 & #2, and Swakum #1-#3.

The Claim Map, Fig. 2, faces this page.

The geochemical work was done on Dam Two and is being applied to the Old Alamedas #2-#7.

HISTORY

The discovery of copper mineralization on the Lucky Mike property, in 1916, sparked interest in the potentialities for mineral deposits in the Swakum Mtn. area. Some 800m south of the Lucky Mike, the Old Alameda shaft in the SE corner of Lot 4506, explored a quartz vein with chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite in a bed of limestone. Another 2½ km south, the Thelma and Bernice shafts on Lot 4502, together with pits and trenches, revealed quartz veins in both limestone and greenstone carrying sphalerite, galena, pyrite and tetrahedrite. About 1,000m south-of-west from the Thelma shaft, a shaft and various pits and trenches on the Corona #1 claim, Lot 4512, uncovered quartz veins with galena, sphalerite, and some tetrahedrite in greenstone formations. These quartz vein deposits of hydrothermal origin, contrast with the geological environment at the Lucky Mike, which is contact-metasomatic skarn type, with garnet and epidote skarn carrying chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and scheelite.

In the early years of operation on Swakum Mtn., some small

shipments of ore were made, possibly hand sorted. Copper was high at the Lucky Mike, 3.7%, but it was the only one for which copper assays were reported. From the Old Alameda shaft a short distance south, the assays revealed lead at its maximum, 9.6%, and the top gold values, at 0.33 oz/ton. Continuing south, at the Thelma shaft, zinc was at its highest with 5.75% and silver at 83.35 oz/t was also at its maximum. No shipments were recorded from the Old Corona, but it carries mineralization similar to that at the Thelma.

Interest in the Swakum area then declined, but in World War II the Government did some drilling around the Lucky Mike, exploring for tungsten. Good streaks of scheelite were found, but the deposit as a whole was considered below commercial grade, based on only the tungsten assays and ignoring the copper.

In 1958-59 Torwest explored the area and revealed widespread mineralization but did not discover an orebody. They went back in 1965 and did further drilling around the Lucky Mike shaft, to investigate the tungsten deposit more thoroughly. This work revealed two lenses of copper-tungsten ore containing some 350,000 tons. The upper lens gave a weighted average of 0.318% WO_3 across an average cored width of 22.3 ft. and the lower one yielded 0.282% WO_3 and 0.56% copper across 19.5 ft. and 12.9 ft. respectively. These values were uneconomic at that time. Little work has been done on Swakum Mtn. since then, although the accumulated data strongly do suggest that exploration at depth could be rewarding, as outlined below.

GEOLOGY

Swakum Mtn. is formed of Nicola beds of Triassic age which

have been folded into an anticline striking north-south with a southerly plunge. On the east flank, the beds strike N-S and dip steeply east, but on the west flank they strike NW towards Sophia Lake and dip SW.

The Nicola formation consists of interbedded volcanics and sediments. The volcanics are largely flows and tuffs, mostly andesitic in nature and usually greenish in colour. They are frequently lumped together as "greenstone". Intercalated with the flows and fragmentals are some sedimentary beds, such as argillites and conglomerates, but with limestone predominating. These Nicola beds are often the host rocks for mineral deposits, formed by hydrothermal solutions given off from intrusive bodies of granitic character, such as granodiorites, quartz diorites and gabbros. There are many such intrusives of Jurassic age which invaded the band of Nicola formation extending from the American border north to Kamloops. One of the best-known is the Guichon Batholith in which are located the various mines operating in the Highland Valley. In this case, the batholith is made up of a series of consecutive intrusions, some of which gave off mineralizing solutions which deposited their mineral loads in the surrounding, older intrusives. In this manner, then, the intrusive rocks served both as source rocks and host rocks, for mineral deposition.

On Swakum Mtn. there is no evident intrusive body to which to ascribe the hydrothermal solutions responsible for the mineral deposits which are evident in the peak area. At the Lucky Mike, however, the skarn deposit is typically a contact-metasomatic one, presumably close to the source intrusive, carrying minerals which form at high temperatures. Proceeding southerly, the deposits are

characterised by metallic minerals which are deposited at progressively slightly lower temperatures,- chalcopyrite and galena, galena and sphalerite, sphalerite and silver, typical of hydro-thermal vein formations. This zonal distribution of metallic minerals was noted by W.E. Cockfield in his Memoir 249, of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1948, "Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Nicola Map-Area, British Columbia". He was led to "...suggest a temperature zoning around a concealed body of intrusive rock." A few, scattered outcrops of igneous rocks are found in this vicinity, but none of them seems to be of a body of sufficient magnitude to account for the spread of mineralization. Consequently, Cockfield "...believed that the intrusion responsible for the mineralization lies below the deposit.." He was referring to the Lucky Mike copper-tungsten skarn deposit.

The 1968 aeromagnetic map "Mamit Lake", Map 5212G at the scale of one inch to the mile, I believe provides the clue to the crucial intrusive. It depicts a strong, oval-shaped magnetic anomaly elongated N-S along the west side of the Swakum Mtn. summit. It extends from the Dam claim on the south, north to the Irene claim and beyond, almost to Rey Creek. This anomaly strongly resembles those occurring on the Guichon Batholith to the west. Peak values are 2,700 to 3,700 gammas and the central portion of the magnetic high, at the south end of the Irene claim, lies only about 1,000 metres west of the Lucky Mike skarn formation and copper-tungsten deposit.

The pattern of horizontal zonation will probably be repeated in the vertical dimension. Mineral-bearing formations and structures carrying hydrothermal vein deposits at surface, when followed down-

dip towards the intrusive, should involve mineral deposits of progressively higher temperatures of deposition until the skarn type is encountered, in the vicinity of the contact zone.

Surface exploration will be of value principally for determining the pattern of mineralization and of the distribution of the various metals. The present surface is, in general, at quite some distance from the mineralizing intrusive, so the mineralization may be weak and sporadic. It should be studied for clues as to how and where to conduct deeper exploration for the deposits closer to the intrusive, which may be expected to be more voluminous and massive.

Some reconnaissance soil survey work has been conducted in the last four or five years, on various claims in the group. Strong anomalies have been recorded in copper, silver, zinc and lead. They indicate vein systems striking N-S, usually somewhat curved, the mineralization probably lenticular but showing silver and zinc stronger in the south and copper increasing towards the north. This work has been described in prior Assessment Reports, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984. This present report continues in that vein.

EXPLORATION WORK

The exploration work hereby claimed for assessment credit, consisted of laying out and sampling 1.1 km of line, gathering 43 samples therefrom, on the Dem Two mineral claim on the 26th day of August, 1984. The 43 samples were analysed for silver, copper, zinc and lead.

The samples were taken at 25m intervals, from the "B" horizon at a depth of a foot or so, by Mr. Dirk Moraal, an employee of the Pacific Northwest Geotech Ltd., of Kamloops. This is an established

firm, specializing in offering contracting and consulting services in field exploration.

The soil samples were analysed by Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd. of Kamloops. They were screened through 80-mesh and subjected to aqua regia extraction; examination was by atomic absorption. The results were recorded on the return dated Sept. 7, 1984, copy of which is bound in back of this text. Also bound in back of the text are the relevant invoices.

The expenditures involved and the amounts claimed for assessment credit, are as follows:-

Laying out and sampling 1.1 km of line and gathering 43 soil samples, on Dam Two claim.....	\$240.00
Analyses for 4 metals on 43 samples.....	238.65
Cost of this report.....	500.00
	<u>\$978.65</u>
Unclaimed balance from Statement of Exploration and Development, Aug. 22, 1984.....	287.10
	<u>\$1,265.75</u>
Out of the above, it is requested to apply \$200 for one year to each of the Old Alameda claims, #2-#7, Record Nos. 932-937.....	\$1,200.00
Balance remaining, which may be claimed later..	<u>\$ 65.75</u>

EVALUATION

The area covered and the number of samples gathered are too small to permit calculating a satisfactory background value. I therefor adopted an average, or near average value for each metal as calculated for this survey and for each of two, prior surveys on the Dam claim, adjoining the Dam Two claim on its west side. This was described in my report of Sept. 29, 1984, on the Old Complex and Dam claims.

The silver background values are, 0.48, 0.6 and 0.6, parts per million (ppm). These are in good concordance and I adopted 0.5 ppm.

The copper background values are, 27, 24 and 25 ppm. These are in good agreement and I adopted 25 ppm.

The lead background values are, 18, 12 and 14 ppm. These are in fairly good agreement; I adopted 15 ppm.

The zinc background values are, 50, 34, and 24 ppm. These are not in good agreement, but I adopted 35 ppm. Zinc is a highly mobile ion and readily becomes widely and erratically distributed. A truly representative background value will have to await results over a much larger area.

Threshold values are those which are twice the background figure. Anomalous readings are those which are three or more times background. Thus, threshold values are:- for silver, 1.0 ppm; for copper, 50 ppm; for zinc, 70 ppm; and for lead, 30 ppm. Anomalous readings are:- for silver, 1.5 ppm; for copper, 75 ppm; for zinc, 105 ppm; and for lead, 45 ppm. There are nine silver anomalies, eight of copper, three of zinc and none of lead. In fact, the lead readings do not even reach threshold values.

The low lead readings should not be taken to indicate the total absence of galena in the formations yielding anomalous readings in silver, copper and zinc. Lead is one of the least mobile ions, so a sparse scattering of galena might not be adequate to produce a consistent lead anomaly, especially if the soil (transported glacial) is thick.

The soil sampling results are shown in Figs. 3 and 4, bound facing the following page.

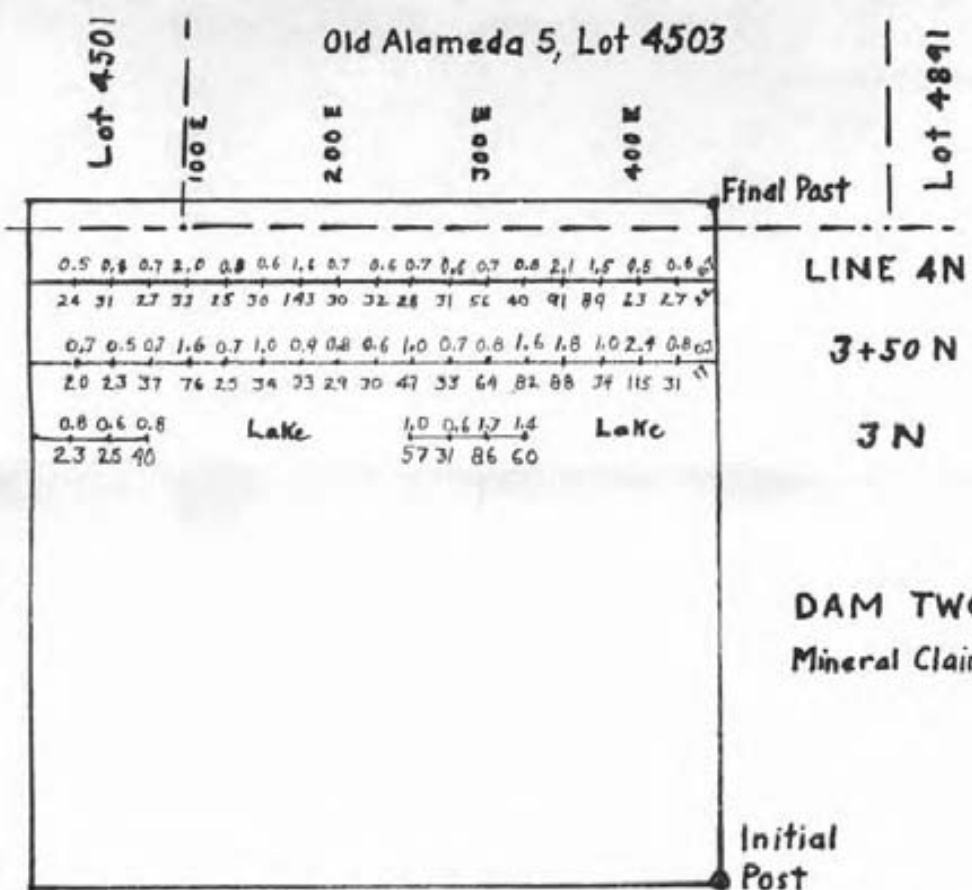


Fig. 3
Silver and Copper

VALUES

In parts per million (ppm)

Silver	Copper
0.5...Background...	25
1.0...Threshold...	50
1.5...Anomalous...	75

Silver above the line
Copper below the line

Geochemical Soil Survey

Scale 1:5,000

Sharon Kelly P. Eng.

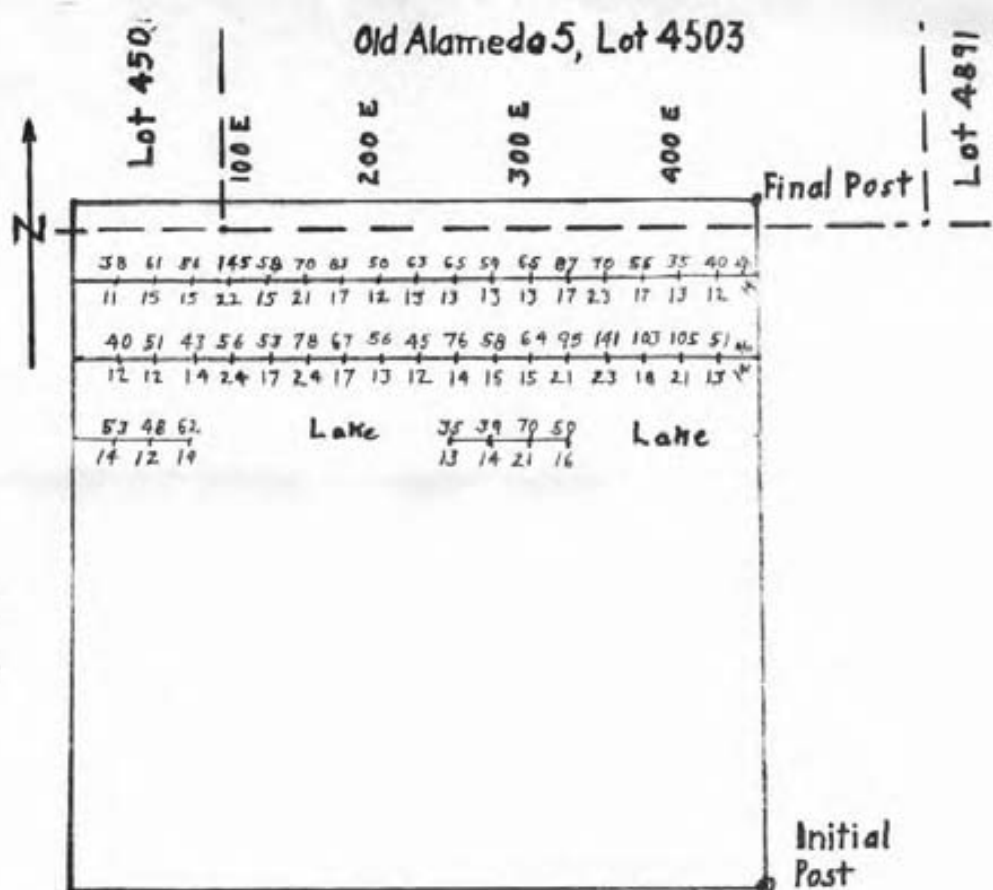


Fig. 4
Zinc and Lead

VALUES

In parts per million (ppm)

Zinc	Lead
35...Background...	15
70...Threshold...	30
105...Anomalous...	45

Zinc above the line
Lead below the line

The soil values in parts per million for silver and copper, are shown on Fig. 3; those for zinc and lead are on Fig. 4.

On Fig. 3, four sets of anomalies are shown, two of which affect only one line each. Of the other two, the one between 300E and 375E is itself impressive, while the one at 100E is impressive because it represents the continuation into this claim of a strong silver-zinc anomaly to the north, on Lot 4501, Old Alameda #6. For data on this last anomaly, reference should be made to my "Report on Assessment Work on Old Alameda Claims 2 to 7, Near Merritt, Nicola Mining Division, B.C.", dated Sept. 30, 1981.

The anomaly in silver and zinc on Lot 4501, two stations wide (50m, as samples were taken there at 50m intervals) extends for a length of 300m south from the NE corner of the claim. It bends slightly out to the west and comes back to the SE corner of the claim. It is strong in silver and zinc, but copper appears only twice, once as an anomaly in the NE corner and again as a threshold value in the SE corner. On the Dam Two claim, Line 4N shows strong zinc and silver at 100E, immediately south of the SE corner of Lot 4501, but copper is low. On the next line south, however, Line 350N, zinc is low but a copper anomaly appears. These readings serve to extend the Lot 4501 anomaly another 150m to the south, although it seems to be narrowing. Further exploration immediately to the south is hindered by the presence of a lake. This anomaly appears to be in a zone of mineralization where silver and zinc are strengthening and copper is weakening.

Seventy-five metres to the east, at 175E on Line 4N, there is a one-station anomaly where silver and copper are strong but zinc shows only as threshold at two stations. On the line south,

there are only threshold silver and zinc and no copper. The lake again will hinder further exploration to the immediate south. To the north, however, it is in line with a silver anomaly accompanied by threshold values in copper and zinc, with the threshold zinc continuing north for a considerable distance, across Lot 4503, Old Alameda 5.

The most impressive anomaly so far detected here, extends across Lines 3N, 350N and 4N, from 300E on the south, to 350E and 375E on Line 4N. The anomaly is strong in silver and copper, flanked by threshold values in both, with anomalous and threshold zinc showing abundantly on Line 350N. On this Line it is 4 stations wide (75m) embracing stations 325E, 350E, 375E and 400E. At 375E, however, silver is only threshold, but at that station zinc is anomalous, although copper is low.

There is little indication of continuation of this anomaly to the north, onto Lot 4503, where it seems to be marked by only a couple of zinc threshold readings. Its extension south should be followed, although another lake may interfere to some extent.

There are no lead anomalies or threshold readings, but it may be worth noting that the lead values seem to be a little higher in the vicinities of the anomalies described above, with readings in the range of 21 to 24 ppm.

The small amount of detail soil sampling on this claim, described above, yields evidence that the area has mineral-bearing potentialities. Continuation of the soil sampling program is urgently recommended, along with the application of geophysical techniques on a similar, detail basis.

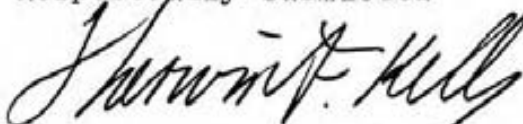
The most important conclusion to be drawn from this survey, however, concerns the relative effectiveness of the reconnaissance and detail approaches. Heretofore, an admittedly random, rough reconnaissance attack was used to to determine the possible areal extent of metallic anomalies, spacing lines 100 to 150m apart with readings at 50m intervals. Anomalies were found to be widespread. With the spacings used, however, clear definitions of the character and extent of individual anomalies can not be achieved. Examination of Figs. 3 & 4 will show that lines 100m apart, by eliminating Line 350N, would reduce considerably the significance of the remaining anomalies. Worse yet, by spacing the readings at 50m intervals, some of the anomalies could be straddled and completely missed. Even the principal showing on Line 350N might end up with nothing more than one station of silver threshold and one station of silver-copper anomalies!

The accumulated data indicate that the scatter-gun, reconnaissance program should be terminated and that the exploration of the entire area should now be undertaken on a detail basis, with lines 50m apart and readings at 25m intervals. It is preferable that the same field crew, or teams of field crews do the entire area and that all the determinations are made by one laboratory. This should avoid the discrepancies which may occur, as between the Dam Two and Old Alameda surveys. They were done at different times, by different crews and analysed by different laboratories; silver background on Old Alameda came out at 0.2 ppm whereas on the adjoining Dam Two it worked out at 0.6 ppm. This is not acceptable for a final, detail survey in which it will be necessary to compare results over the entire area of the property.

Soil analysis by itself, however, is not an adequate basis for a drilling program. There should be a mutual checking between geochemical and geophysical techniques. Electrical and/or electromagnetic methods should be used to locate metallicly conductive bodies of sulphide mineralization. These should be on the same detail basis as recommended for the geochemical survey. A magnetic survey should be used, primarily to map the anomaly presumably due to a buried intrusive. Since near-surface anomalies would not arise from the buried body, a wider spacing between readings would be acceptable, such as every fifty metres along lines 100 metres apart. Should it appear, however, that there are near-surface anomalies, possibly associated with potentially mineral-bearing formations (such as coinciding with geochemical anomalies or with electrical ones) then closer, detail observations should be taken.

The data which have accumulated on this area over the years, amply warrant an intensive exploration campaign.

Respectfully submitted



Sherwin F. Kelly, P.Eng.

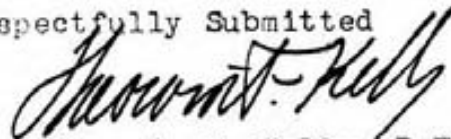
Box 277
Merritt, B.C.
VOK 2E0
Nov. 16, 1984

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Sherwin F. Kelly, P.Eng., residing in Merritt, B.C.,
certify that:-

- (1) I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia
- (2) I received the degree of B. Sc. in Mining Engineering from the University of Kansas in 1917. I pursued graduate studies at the University of Toronto, the University of Kansas, the Université de Paris (the Sorbonne), the Ecole des Mines and the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, in Paris, in geology and mineralogy. I received my early instruction in geophysics from Prof. Conrad Schlumberger, of the Ecole des Mines.
- (3) I have practised as a geophysicist and geologist in Europe, North Africa, North, Central and South America and the Caribbean, since 1920. Since 1956, my work has been as a consultant.
- (4) I am the author of the accompanying "Report on Assessment Work on the Old Alameda and Dam Two Mineral Claims NE of Merritt, Nicola Mining Division, B.C.", dated November 16, 1984.

Respectfully Submitted



Sherwin F. Kelly, P.Eng.

Box 277
Merritt, B.C.
VOK 2B0
Nov. 16, 1984



ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ASSAYING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Telex: 048-8393

September 7, 1984

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CLIENT: Primont Resources
P. O. Box 3064
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
V2C 6B7

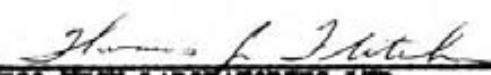
ATTENTION: Mr. G. D'Angelo

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 43 soil samples (The Dam Two Claim) received
August 28, 1984

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS NUMBER: ET340

<u>Description</u>	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
3N 25E	0.8	23.	14.	53.
50	0.6	25.	12.	48.
75	0.8	40.	14.	62.
250	1.0	57.	13.	35.
275	0.6	31.	14.	39.
300	1.7	86.	21.	70.
325	1.4	60.	16.	50.
3+50N 25E	0.7	20.	12.	40.
50	0.5	23.	12.	51.
75	0.7	37.	14.	43.
100	1.6	76.	24.	56.
125	0.7	25.	17.	53.
150	1.0	34.	24.	78.
175	0.9	33.	17.	67.
200	0.8	29.	13.	56.
225	0.6	30.	12.	45.
250	1.0	47.	14.	76.
275	0.7	33.	15.	58.
300	0.8	64.	15.	64.
325	1.6	82.	21.	95.
350	1.8	88.	23.	141.
375	1.0	34.	18.	103.
400	2.4	115.	21.	105.
425	0.8	31.	13.	51.
450	0.7	17.	14.	46.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Zn (ppm)</u>
4N 25E	0.5	24.	11.	38.
50	0.8	31.	15.	61.
75	0.7	27.	15.	56.
100	2.0	33.	22.	145.
125	0.8	25.	15.	58.
150	0.6	30.	21.	70.
175	1.6	143.	17.	83.
200	0.7	30.	12.	50.
225	0.6	32.	13.	63.
250	0.7	28.	13.	65.
275	0.6	31.	13.	59.
300	0.7	56.	13.	65.
325	0.8	40.	17.	87.
350	2.1	91.	23.	70.
375	1.5	89.	17.	55.
400	0.5	23.	13.	35.
425	0.6	27.	12.	40.
450	0.7	22.	14.	38.


 ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
 Thomas J. Fletcher, B.Sc.
 Chief Assayer

TJF/ml

cc: Sherwin F. Kelly
 P. O. Box 277
 Merritt, B. C. V0K 2B0



10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 — Telephone (604) 573-5700 Telex 048-8393

DATE September 7 19 84

Attention: Mr. G. D'Angelo

CLIENT Primont Resources
P. O. Box 3064
KAMLOOPS, B. C. V2C 6B7

INVOICE NO. ET340

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	
43 Sample Preps @ \$0.75 ea.	\$ 32	25
43 Ag/Cu/Pb/Zn Geochems @ \$4.95 ea.	212	85
TOTAL DUE AND PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT	\$ 245	10

TERMS: Net 30 days. Interest at the rate of 1 1/2% per month may be charged on overdue accounts.

KAMLOOPS — CALGARY — BURNABY

PACIFIC NORTHWEST GEO TECH LTD.

INVOICE NO. 4 - 1984

August 24, 1984

To; G.D'Angelo
2246 Sifton Ave
Kamloops V1S 1A5

Regarding the running of lines and taking soil samples from
the DAM TWO mineral claim record no 1545 Nicola Mining division
Swakum Mtn.

To the taking of 43 Geochem samples at the "B" horizon

line 3 north 7 samples
line 3+50 north 18 samples
line 4 north 18 samples

43 samples at \$ 5.50 per sample = \$236.50

Geochem, Geophysics, EM, Reports, Computer Graphics

PO Box 3064 Kamloops, BC V2C 5N3 (604) 374-6437