

ARCHER, CATHRO

& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

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8/85

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

ACBC 1, 2 AND 3 CLAIMS

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

Dates of Work: October 24-31, 1983
June 7 to July 5, 1984

NTS: 93A/12W

Latitude: 52°34'N

Longitude: 121°47'W

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,903

NOVEMBER, 1984

for

ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION, OWNER AND OPERATOR

J.F. Carne, B.A., M.Sc.

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INTRODUCTION

The sixty unit ACBC property is located 60 km northeast of Williams Lake and 17 km west of Likely, B.C. (see Figure 1). The property straddles the main road to Likely and is crossed by a number of two-wheel drive secondary roads. Terrain is subdued and elevations range from 960 to 1190 metres. Because of the gentle relief and moderate to dense forest cover, outcrop is very limited.

The 1983-84 field program on the ACBC property consisted of grid surveying, geochemical sampling and geological mapping by Archer, Cathro between June 7 and July 5, 1984 plus an airborne magnetometer and EM survey flown by J.T. Walker Geophysics in conjunction with E & B Exploration. This airborne survey was flown from October 24 to 31, 1983. A total of 628 soil and rock samples were collected along 52 line km of grid, and 27 km of airborne geophysics were flown at a line spacing of 300 m.

CLAIMS

The ACBC property consists of three 20 unit claim blocks, the ACBC 1, 2 and 3. Claim data is as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record #</u>	<u>No. Units</u>	<u>Record Date</u>
ACBC 1	5057	20	August 11, 1983
2	5058	20	August 11, 1983
3	5185	20	October 3, 1983

The claims were staked by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited and were sold in early 1984 to Rockridge Mining Corporation. Sufficient assessment work was done during the 1984 season to keep the claims in good standing until 1986.

121°45'

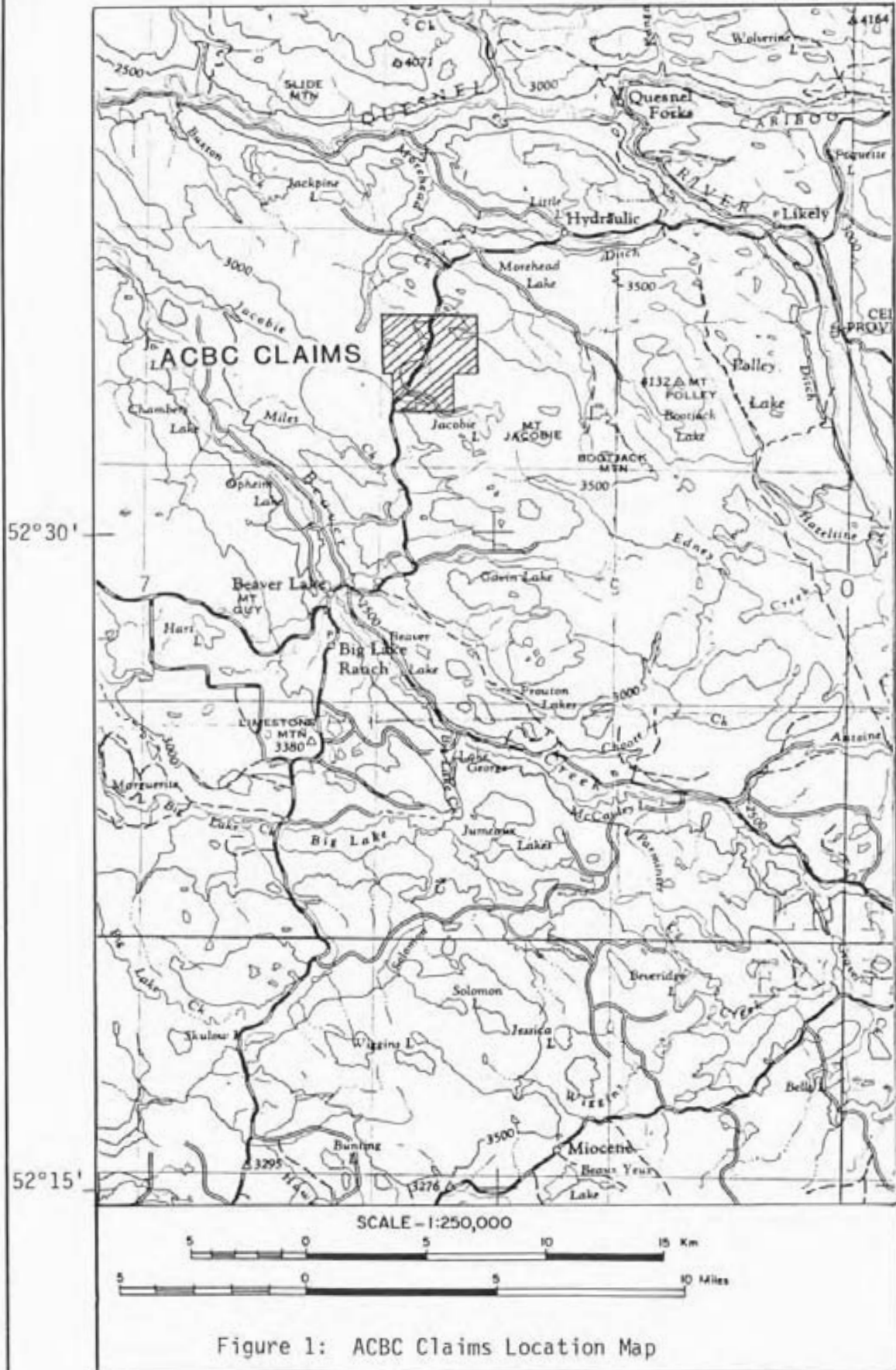


Figure 1: ACBC Claims Location Map

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The earliest recorded work in the vicinity of the ACBC claims was in the mid-1960's when a number of companies conducted geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys in the search of porphyry copper deposits. The area again became active in 1975 when Dome Exploration Canada Limited and Newconex restaked the ground and undertook geological mapping and trenching. These trenches expose minor copper mineralization.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The ACBC claims were staked to protect the south side of a gold-bearing, jasperoidal, quartz-carbonate breccia zone of probable epithermal origin that is exposed in roadcuts along the property boundary. The property lies within the western portion of the Quesnel Trough, which is underlain by upper Triassic to lower Jurassic alkaline volcanic, volcanoclastic and related sedimentary rocks with local coeval intrusive bodies.

Outcrop on the ACBC claims is very sparse, and the geology is shown on Figure 2. Most of the claim block appears to be underlain by maroon to grey basaltic flows, breccias, agglomerates and related epiclastic rocks. Phenocrysts in the basalts include olivine and pyroxene in variable amounts. North of the claim block the basaltic rocks are overlain to the east by a sequence of sedimentary and volcanoclastic rocks which include conglomerate, limestone and debris flows of rocks of andesitic composition.

Along the northern edge of the claim block, this gently northeast-dipping sequence is crosscut by an east-northeasterly trending structure. This structure appears to have partially controlled the distribution of felsic subvolcanic to volcanic rocks which include trachyandesite and quartz-eye porphyry dykes. Latest activity along the structure consists of multistage brecciation accompanied by quartz and carbonate flooding. The breccia is characterized by jasperoidal chalcedonic quartz to coarse quartz crystals as open space fillings in the later stages. Iron carbonates and calcite occur in patches within the breccias and as late stage infillings. Adjacent to the breccias and along strike to the northeast, the country rocks show moderate to intense alteration. The rocks are bleached to a pinkish orange colour, much of which is due to K-feldspar flooding, and the primary feldspar phenocrysts are altered to sericite.

Mineralization found to date is associated with the quartz breccia zone. Grab samples of breccia and vein material have returned gold values in the range of 50 to 245 ppb with one value of 648 ppb. The high level epithermal characteristics of the breccia in conjunction with low gold values suggest that better mineralization could be expected at depth.

A second, east-trending, quartz vein and breccia system is exposed along a small ridge on the southeastern edge of the property. Samples collected from this zone were low in gold (maximum 29 ppb) and weakly copper-bearing (up to 1600 ppm).

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Three grid areas were laid out to provide coverage of the property at a density of 100 by 200 m. Preparatory to grid sampling, baselines, marked at 50 m intervals were laid out using claim and compass.

Soil samples were collected with a mattock at 100 m intervals along 200 m spaced lines. Where possible, "B" horizon material was collected, often over undetermined depths of glacial material. In swampy areas, samplers collected organic or "A" horizon material. These different sample types are noted on the map. Samplers surveyed their lines using hip chain and compass.

Samples were placed in Kraft paper envelopes, dried and packed for shipment to Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C., where all were analyzed for gold using neutron activation finish on a fire assay preparation. In addition, samples were analyzed for Cu and Ag using atomic absorption. The results of all analyses are presented on Figure 2.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

An airborne VLF-EM and magnetometer survey was conducted by J.T. Walker Mining Geophysics for E & B Exploration in the region of the ACBC claims during the period October 24 to 31, 1983. The portion of the survey that covered the ACBC claims was purchased from E & B and is presented in Figures 3 and 4. The report by J.T. Walker is presented as Appendix I.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The most interesting results of the program are the rock geochem values from the breccia zone, with gold values up to 648 ppb. Results of the soil sampling program, presented on Figure 2, were not encouraging. Gold values are generally below 5 ppb with isolated values up to 30 ppb. Even those soils over or near the breccia zones are low (8 to 16 ppb). Silver values are also very low, from 0.1 to 1.1 ppm, and copper values range from 6 to 340 ppm. Three areas with copper values in excess of 100 ppm are noted on the maps. Both of the two western anomalies are in areas of no outcrop. The copper anomaly (>100 ppm) to the northeast is probably related to weak copper mineralization within the quartz-carbonate breccia.

The geophysical survey outlined only a few very weak VLF-EM anomalies and magnetic variation of moderate intensity. The local magnetic highs probably reflect basaltic layers within the volcanic sequence.

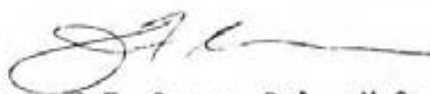
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 60 unit ACBC property is underlain by upper Triassic to lower Jurassic basaltic to andesitic volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks including limestone and volcanic-derived material. These northwest-trending, northeast-dipping rocks are cut by an easterly-trending structure along which a quartz-carbonate, multistage, epithermal breccia is developed. Anomalous values in gold (up to 648 ppb) have been obtained from grab samples within the breccia zone.

Further work on the property should concentrate on more detailed delineation of the breccia and accompanying alteration of the country rocks, and extension of the breccia zone into covered areas. Detailed geophysical surveys may pick up the structure under the till cover. In addition, soil and rock samples should be analyzed for other trace elements typical of epithermal systems, such as mercury, arsenic and antimony. Trenching may be useful in areas of minimal cover but diamond drilling will be necessary to test the zone at depth and along strike.

Respectfully submitted

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED



J.F. Carne, B.A., M.Sc.

/mc

APPENDIX I
REPORT ON AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY



E & B Explorations Inc.

January 11, 1984

Mr. C.A. Main
Archer, Cathro and Associates Ltd.
1016-510 W. Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1L8

Dear Charles:

RE: LITTLE LAKE AIRBORNE,
Likely Area, B.C.

Enclosed please find a copy of J.T. Walker's report titled "Report on the Airborne Geophysical Survey on the Little Lake Property". The report covers the total 597 line kilometers flown at a cost of \$41.28 per line kilometer, totalling \$24,641.94. E & B has claimed 86% of the costs (\$21,200.00) for assessment purposes leaving \$3,441.94 available for assessment. Archer, Cathro and Associates Ltd.'s (A-C) portion available for assessment has been calculated as follows:

Total Outside Flown:	56 km
A-C Coverage:	32 km
A-C Assessment:	57%
A-C Assessment Portion:	\$1,961.85

As previously mentioned, a premium for obtaining the full report would be assessed to A-C. We feel that an amount of \$2,500.00 adequately compensates E & B's efforts. An invoice is attached.

If you have any further questions, please contact the undersigned.

Yours very truly,

E & B EXPLORATIONS INC.

Len W. Saleken
Exploration Manager

/lcd
Encl.

REPORT ON THE
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

ON THE
LITTLE LAKE PROPERTY
LIKELY AREA, B.C.

E & B EXPLORATIONS INC.

52° 36' N 121° 47' W

N.T.S. 93 A 12

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

J.T. WALKER

J.T. WALKER MINING GEOPHYSICS

DECEMBER 20, 1983

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AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
on the
LITTLE LAKE PROPERTY
E & B EXPLORATIONS INC.

INTRODUCTION

During the period October 24 and 31, 1983, J.T. Walker Mining Geophysics carried out an airborne geophysical survey in the Likely Area, B.C. The survey area lies 14 kilometers due west of Likely, B.C.

The Little Lake claims lie within the survey area. The claims were staked by and are the property of E & B Explorations Inc.

The purpose of the survey was to provide data for compiling a low level aeromagnetic contour map and to locate zones of conductivity at the VLF frequencies (21.4 kHz. - 24.8 kHz.).

Three measurements were recorded during the survey:

- (1) Total magnetic field intensity.
- (2) Relative Field Strength of the horizontal component of the VLF electromagnetic field, utilizing two transmitters simultaneously, located near:
 - (a) Seattle, Washington (24.8 kHz)
 - (b) Annapolis, Maryland (21.4 kHz)

A Bell 206 B helicopter, chartered from Highland Helicopters, Williams Lake, B.C. was used to fly the survey. Forty-seven survey lines were flown in an east - west direction. A total of 597 line kilometers were flown covering an area of approximately 17,700 hectares. A line spacing of 300 meters was maintained throughout the survey, with the exception of 5 lines over the Q.R. deposit where 200 meter line spacing was used. Terrain clearance was 60 meters. Air speed of 100 kilometers per hour was maintained where possible.

SURVEY PERSONNEL

Pilot: R. Huff (Highland Helicopters)

Navigator: R. Simpson (E & B Explorations Inc.)

Operator: T. Walker (J.T. Walker Mining Geophysics)

Expeditor: P. McAndless (E & B Explorations Inc.)

Data reduction, compilation, drafting and interpretation: J.T. Walker

SURVEY PROCEDURE AND NAVIGATION

A flight line base map of the survey area was prepared by enlarging a 1:50,000 N.T.S. topographic map to a scale of 1:20,000. Proposed flight lines and topographically located control points were plotted and numbered prior to flying the survey. During the survey, flight line path deviations were noted and corrected on the flight line base map. Flight line and control point information was announced by the navigator and recorded on magnetic tape. This information was also noted by the operator directly on the magnetic and VLF-EM analog charts during the course of the survey to provide correlation between the flight line control points and the recorded data.

INSTRUMENTATION

The following instruments are installed in the helicopter for measuring and recording the geophysical data:

(a) Proton Magnetometer (ELSEC - Type 595)

The magnetometer was manufactured by the Littlemore Scientific Engineering Co., Oxford, U.K. The magnetometer measures the total magnetic field at a one second cycle rate. The measurement is displayed digitally to one gamma and has an analog output of 100, 1000, or 10,000 gammas full scale. The 1000 gamma full scale output was used for the survey. The Toroidal wound detector was installed in a fibreglass "bird", towed beneath the helicopter on a 12 meter cable.

(b) Electromagnetic Receiver (VLF-EM)

The two frequency VLF-EM receiver was manufactured by Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd., Burnaby, B.C. Two omni-directional antenna arrays, (mounted in the fibreglass "bird", which also carries the magnetometer detector) are used. The antenna arrays are designed to detect the total horizontal magnetic component of the VLF fields.

VLF signals originating from U.S. Navy transmitters near Seattle, Washington (24.8 kHz), and Annapolis, Maryland (21.4 kHz) were utilized for this survey. Two signals are measured simultaneously. The amplitudes of the horizontal component of the fields are measured continuously and displayed as relative field strengths. Two analog outputs are provided for recording.

(c) Recording System

Two chart recorders and a magnetic tape Frequency Modulated system are employed simultaneously during the survey.

- (1) A one-pen chart recorder, (Hewlett Packard - Model 7155 B) is used to record the aeromagnetic data in profile. The recorder is calibrated to provide a full scale deflection of 1000 gammas.
- (2) A two-pen chart recorder (Soltec - Model VP6723S) is used to record the VLF-EM field strength data from two transmitters.
- (3) The tape recording system utilizes a stereo cassette recorder (Marantz Superscope - Model 330) and a frequency modulator (Sabre Electronic Instruments Ltd.). All in-flight conversation between navigator, pilot and operator was recorded on the right stereo channel. The VLF-EM data, in addition to being recorded on strip charts, is recorded, after frequency modulation, on the left stereo channel. The tape recorded voice and VLF-EM data is used as a back-up system only. The playback system utilizes the Marantz stereo tape recorder and speaker for voice information. A frequency demodulator provides analog outputs of the two VLF-EM signals which may be recorded on the two-pen Soltec recorder or digitized for computer application.

(d) Radar Altimeter

A radar altimeter (Mark 10 - Bonzer Inc.) was installed to measure and display the helicopter terrain clearance during the survey. The visual meter display assists the pilot in maintaining a constant aircraft-ground clearance.

DATA REDUCTION AND PRESENTATION

All survey data is presented on two plan maps at a scale of 1:20,000. Corrected flight lines and control points are plotted and numbered. Flight line direction is indicated by an arrow at the beginning of each line.

(a) Aeromagnetic Data (Drawing No. 4)

The aeromagnetic data is presented as an aeromagnetic Contour Map (Drawing No. 4). The contour values are referenced to a base of 57,000 gammas total magnetic field. The results were not corrected for diurnal variation. The magnetic data was transferred manually from the strip charts to the flight lines using a standard graphic method, whereby magnetic contour interval points are transcribed to the plan map on the appropriate flight line. Contour lines were drawn through points of equal magnetic intensity. Contour intervals of 100 gammas and 500 gammas were used. The contour line thickness designates the contour interval.

(b) Electromagnetic Data (VLF-EM) Drawing No. 3)

The VLF-EM data is recorded as a continuous profile of the relative field strength. A significant anomaly is a definitive increase in the relative field strength. The VLF-EM anomalies are shown on the VLF-EM Anomaly Map by an anomaly symbol and bar along the flight lines. The length of the bar corresponds to the anomalous profile width at the half height. The number enclosed within the anomaly symbol represents the percent increase of the field strength at the maximum profile height. The anomalous locations are transcribed to the flight lines using the graphic method described under Aeromagnetic Data. Anomalous responses

from the Transmitter near Seattle are plotted with the anomaly symbol above the flight line. Responses from the Transmitter near Annapolis are plotted below the flight line. The location of the flight lines is shown by the screened topographic contour map printed as an underlay on each drawing.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The results of the airborne magnetometer survey are plotted as an aeromagnetic contour map using a 100 gamma contour interval. The 500 gamma contour intervals are accentuated by a heavier line. The contour values are referenced above 57,000 gammas, total magnetic field. The pattern of high frequency magnetic relief, over three quarters of the survey area, with gradients ranging from a few hundred gammas to a few thousand gammas suggests the area to be underlain by basic volcanics with possible small intrusive plugs. The magnetically low areas (less than 1,300 gammas) on the western and central parts of the survey are likely to be underlain by sedimentary rocks.

Several magnetic highs greater than 2,500 gammas may indicate basic plugs. VLF-EM anomalies located near these magnetic highs should receive priority follow-up.

The results of the VLF-EM survey are plotted on the Airborne VLF-EM Anomaly Map using anomaly symbols. Over one hundred anomalies are plotted with Relative Field Strength changes ranging from 6% to 55%. Ninety anomalies with R.F.S. changes of 10% and greater are listed in Appendix A.

The R.F.S. intensity and Transmitter producing the anomaly are also shown. The anomaly number defines the location by referring first to the flight line number - second, the control point number. The number following the decimal point indicates the distance in tenths of the anomaly toward the next control point. Numbering is in the direction that each line is flown.

Thirty-one of the anomalies have a R.F.S. of 10%, forty-six anomalies range between 11% and 19% R.F.S. with eight anomalies equal to or above 20% R.F.S.

Five anomalies are listed as negative with the % R.F.S. ranging from -15% to -20%. This dramatic reduction of relative field strength suggests a highly resistive rock unit which would impede the induced current flow, thus reducing the relative field strength.

In addition to the anomalies shown, the VLF-EM results have indicated several areas where the relative field strength is above the normal background. These areas are indicated by shading. No numerical value has been assigned. The cause of this increase in field strength may indicate areas of lower resistivity, the effect of topographic "highs" or a combination of both.

The presence of well defined VLF-EM anomalies associated with these broad anomalous zones will render these areas as prime targets for further exploration.

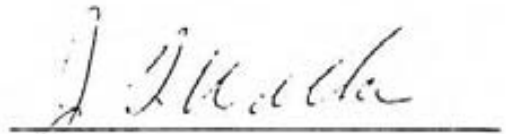
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Airborne Geophysical survey has provided data for the low level aeromagnetic contour map and has indicated conductive zones defined by the VLF-EM anomaly map.

The magnetic features will assist in developing a geological map of the area as well as defining areas for further prospecting.

The more significant magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies should be investigated on the ground, utilizing geochemical and geological methods as well as magnetic and electromagnetic techniques. The Induced Polarization method should be considered if disseminated sulphides are the prime target, or where conductive overburden anomalies are to be eliminated.

December 20, 1983



J.T. Walker

J.T. WALKER MINING GEOPHYSICS

APPENDIX A

LIST OF VLF-EM ANOMALIES

Anomaly No.	% increase of R.F.S.	Tx. S - Seattle A - Annapolis
1 - 0.1	55	S
1 - 0.8	10	A
1 - 1.7	15	S
1 - 4.4	10	S
1 - 4a.1	28	S
2 - 0.9	15	S
2 - 3.2	12	S
3 - 0.4	10	S
3 - 6.0	-16	S
4 - 0.5	18	S
4 - 0.7	16	S
4 - 6.7	10	S
5 - 0.3	28	S
5 - 5.7	12	S
5 - 5.9	18	S
6 - 0.7	-20	S
6 - 4.0	-15	S
6 - 5.7	14	S
6 - 7a.8	10	S
6 - 8.7	12	S
6 - 8.9	20	S
7 - 1.5	12	S
7 - 2a.1	12	S
8 - 3.8	18	S
8 - 5.3	12	S
8 - 8.6	10	S
8 - 8.8	10	S
9 - 3.4	12	S
9 - 6.2	12	S
9 - 6.8	10	S

APPENDIX A ./2

Anomaly No.	% increase of R.F.S.	Tx. S - Seattle A - Annapolis
10 - 3.1	12	S
10 - 3.8	10	S
10 - 3.9	10	S
13 - 2.8	10	S
15 - 3.3	10	A
16 - 1.2	-16	S
16 - 4.7	12	S
17 - 2.5	10	S
19 - 1.6	14	S
21 - 2.9	10	S
21 - 3.8	10/10	S/A
21 - 4a.2	12/15	S/A
21 - 4a.8	12	S
22 - 3.3	-20/-20	S/A
22 - 4.3	10	S
22 - 6.1	10	S
23 - 0.5	14	S
24 - 3.9	12/10	S/A
25 - 2.0	10	S
27 - 6.4	12/10	S/A
28 - 6.1	10	S
28 - 6.5	10	S
29 - 1.8	10	S
29 - 4.6	10	S
30 - 0.2	15	S
30 - 4.1	12	S
31 - 1a.8	12/15	S/A
31 - 2.9	10	S
31 - 3.9	10/12	S/A
31 - 5.5	16/14	S/A
32 - 0.2	14	S
34 - 3.7	10	S
35 - 0.8	22	S
35 - 1.0	16	S
35 - 8.2	10	S

APPENDIX A ./3

Anomaly No.	% increase of R.F.S.	Tx. S - Seattle A - Annapolis
36 - 1.3	12	A
37 - 5.2	12/14	S/A
38 - 0.5	14	S
38 - 0.7	12	S
38 - 0.8	10	S
39 - 1a.3	10	S
39 - 1a.8	10	S
39 - 1b.6	12	S
39 - 4.7	12/10	S/A
39 - 7.5	10	S
41 - 6.6	14	S

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON THE LL 1-12
MINERAL CLAIMS AND ADJACENT AREA

GEOPHYSICAL CONSULTANT

- Airborne geophysical survey carried out during the period October 24-31, 1983 by J.T. Walker Mining Geophysics		
- Line kilometres surveyed	597	
- Line kilometre charge (Exclusive of helicopter)	\$24.00/km	
- Total line charge	\$14,328.00	
- Standby - 1 day @ \$400.00	400.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$14,728.00	\$14,728.00

AIRCRAFT CHARTER

- Charter of Bell 206-B from Highland Helicopters ltd.		
9.0 hours @ \$ 415.00/hour	\$3,735.00	
Fuel	583.00	
Air crew expense	145.38	
	<hr/>	
	\$4,463.38	4,463.38

PERSONNEL

R.G. Simpson - 8 days @ \$225.00	\$1,800.00	
P.M. McAndless - 5 days @ \$315.00	1,575.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$3,375.00	3,375.00

ACCOMMODATION AND MEALS

R.G. Simpson - 8 days @ \$60.00/day	\$480.00	
P.M. McAndless - 5 days @ \$60.00/day	300.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$780.00	780.00

FIELD SUPPLIES

	\$150.00	150.00
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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES .../2

<u>DRAFTING, REPORT AND MAP REPRODUCTION</u>	\$250.00	250.00
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>		
- Rental of 1982 GMC 3/4 Ton 4WD from Rentway Leasing	\$661.96	661.96
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>	\$50.00	50.00
<u>AIR TRAVEL</u>		
P.M. McAndless - Vancouver to Williams Lake and return	\$183.60	<u>183.60</u>
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES		\$24,641.94
TOTAL COST PER LINE KILOMETRE		\$ 41.28

Total Area Surveyed	- 17700 hectares	
Area of LL 1-12 claims	- 5750 hectares (32.5%)	
Area outside LL 1-12	- 11950 hectares (67.5%)	
% of total survey expenditure claimed by E & B for assessment	- 86.0	(\$21200.00)
% of total survey expenditure available for assessment on adjacent claims	- 14.0	(\$3441.94)

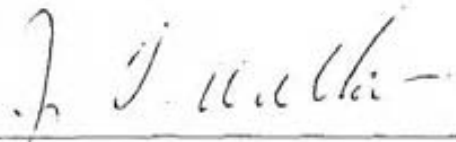
December 20, 1983

J. T. Walker
 J.T. Walker
 J.T. Walker Mining Geophysics

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James T. Walker of the Municipality of Richmond,
Province of British Columbia do certify that:

1. I have been engaged in Mining Geophysics since
June, 1965.
2. I have been engaged in Airborne Geophysical surveying
since April, 1973.
3. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and
Metallurgy.
4. I am a member of the British Columbia Geophysical Society.
5. I am a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists.



J.T. Walker


J.T. Walker Mining Geophysics

APPENDIX II
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Joan F. Carne, with business address in Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in Burnaby, British Columbia, hereby declare that:

1. I am a geologist employed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited, consulting geological engineers.
2. I graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont in 1974 with a B.A. in geology and from the University of British Columbia in 1979 with an M.Sc. in Geological Sciences.
3. I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada.
4. From 1977 to present, I have been actively engaged as a geologist in mineral exploration in Alaska, Washington, British Columbia and Yukon Territory.
5. I have personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein and have interpreted all data resulting from this work.


Joan F. Carne, B.A., M.Sc.

APPENDIX III
STATEMENT OF COSTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Wages

C.A. Main (supervision) 1 day @ \$400/day	\$400.00	
June 19 mapping		
J. Carne (party chief) 3 days @ \$300/day	900.00	
June 15, 16, July 15 mapping, supervision		
I. Talbot (senior assistant) 5 days @ \$127/day	635.00	
June 17,19,20 July 3,15 sampling		
H. Eijgel (jr. assistant) 8 days @ \$91/day ...	728.00	
June 7,8,17,19,20,29, July 3,15 sampling		
M. Knight (jr. assistant) 6 days @ \$91/day ...	546.00	
June 7,8,17,19,20,29 sampling		
F. Hrdy (jr. assistant) 7 days @ \$88/day	<u>616.00</u>	
June 7,8,17,19,20,29 July 3 sampling		
		\$3,825.00

Room and Board

30 mandays @ \$45/day	1,350.00
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Transportation

30 mandays @ \$30/day	900.00
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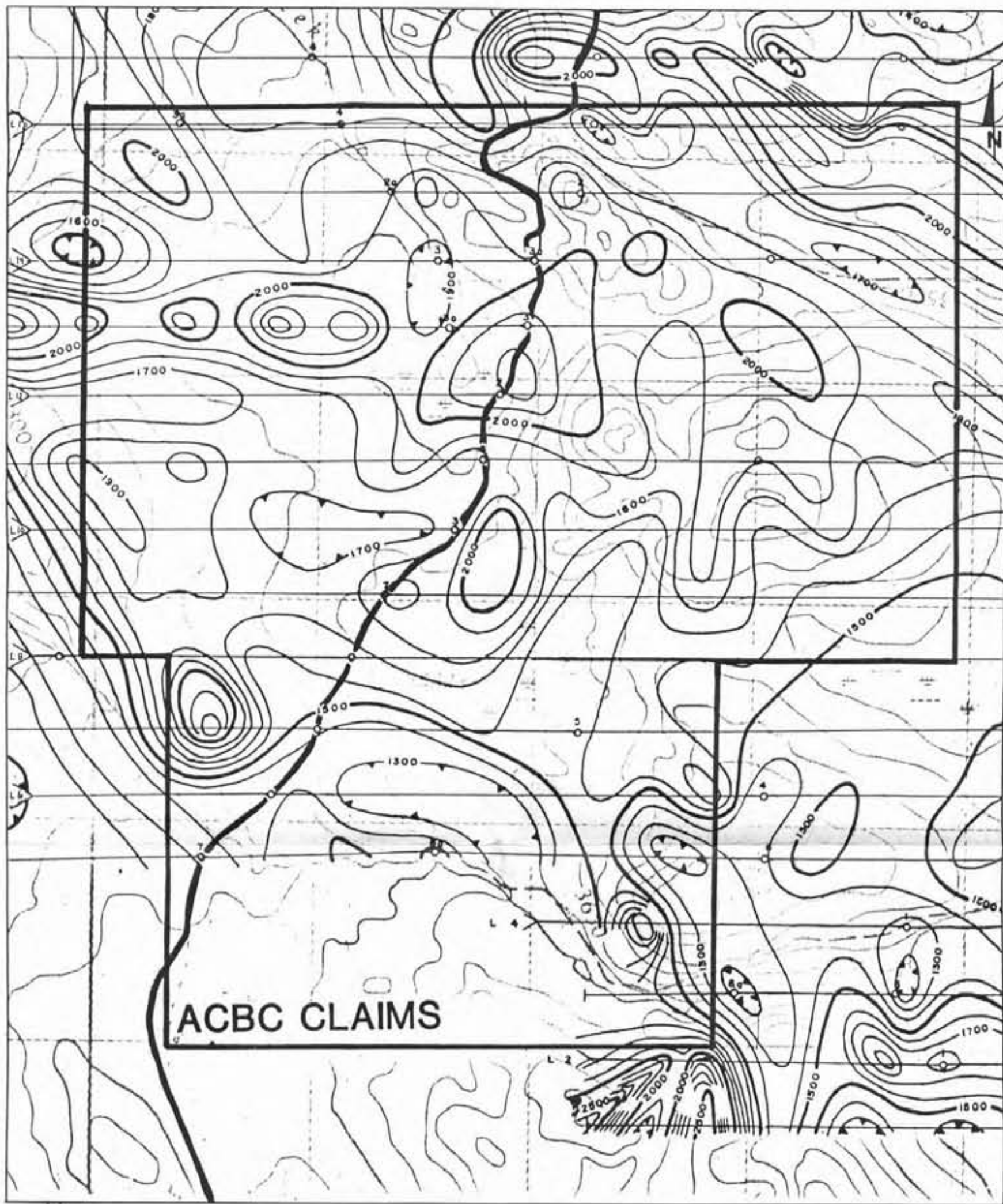
Analyses

33 rock samples for Cu,Ag,Au (NAA) @ \$9.32..	\$ 307.56	
595 soil samples for Cu,Ag,Au (NAA) @ \$8.12..	<u>4,831.40</u>	
		5,138.96


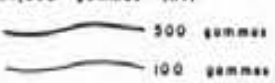
<u>Geophysical Survey</u>	1,961.00
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<u>Report Preparation</u> - 15% of field costs	<u>1,628.09</u>
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TOTAL - \$14,857.05

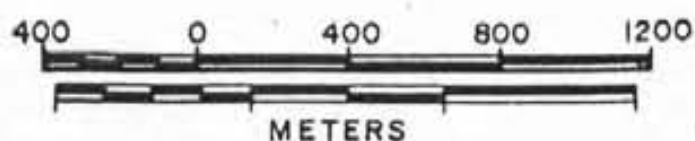


LEGEND

- L-12  Flight line number and direction, numbered central point.
- Measurement — Total Magnetic Field.
- Reference Level — 57,000 gammas (nT)
- Contour Interval  500 gammas
100 gammas
- Helicopter-terrain clearance — 60 meters
- Flight line spacing — 300 meters (detail area-200 meters)

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

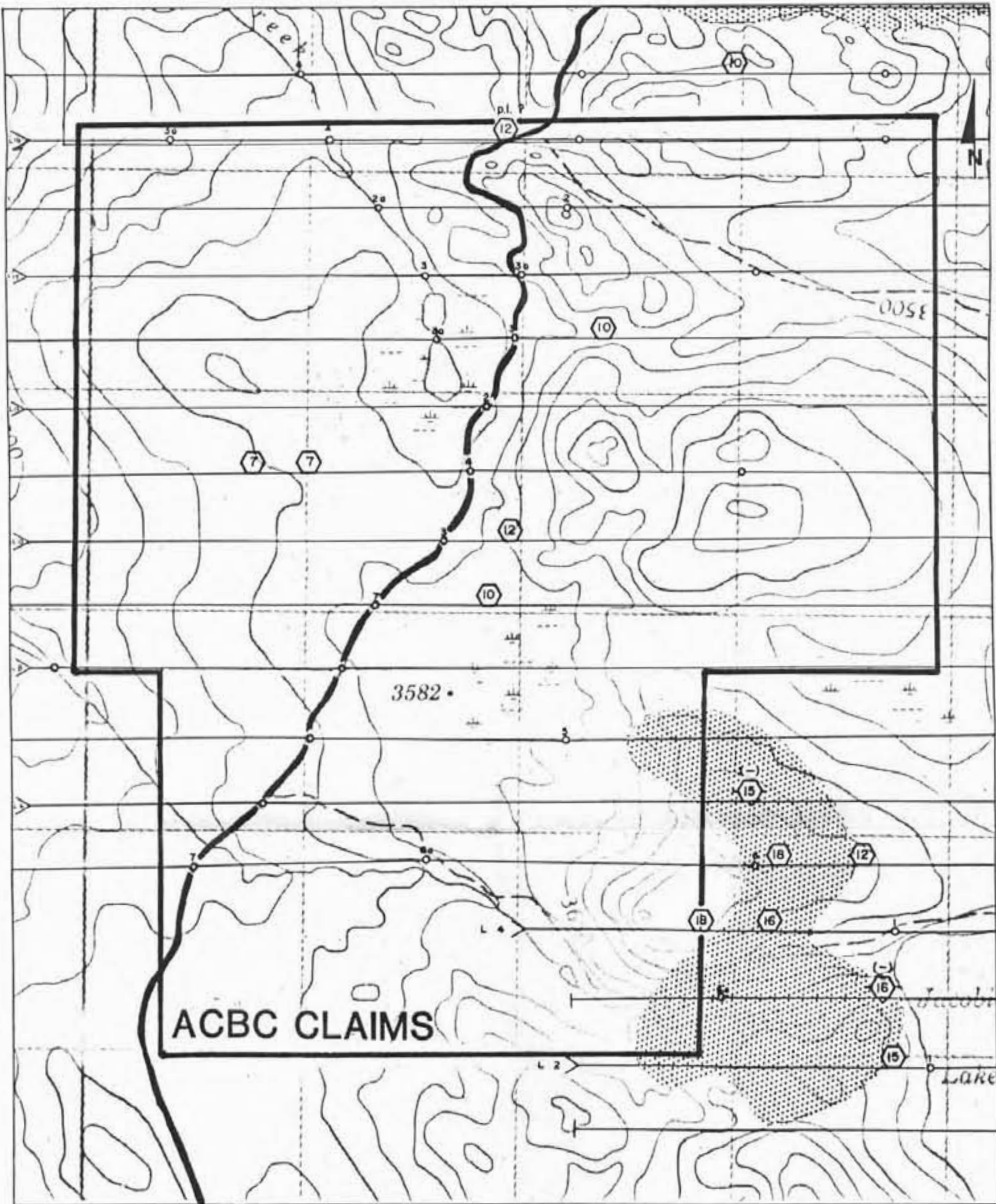
12,903



NTS 93 A 12

**ACBC PROPERTY
AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
J.T. WALKER MINING GEOPHYSICS**

MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
	1:20,000	4



LEGEND

- L 12 Flight line number and direction, numbered central point.
- VLF-EM Measurement - Relative Field Strength (horizontal component)
- VLF Transmitters - Seattle, Washington. (24.8 kHz)
- Annapolis, Maryland. (21.4 kHz)
- VLF-EM Anomaly, showing % increase in R.F.S.
bar indicates anomaly width.
- Area of lower resistivity and/or topographic high.
indicated by high R.F.S. values.
- Helicopter-terrain clearance - 60 meters.
- Flight line spacing - 300 meters (detail area-200 meters)

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

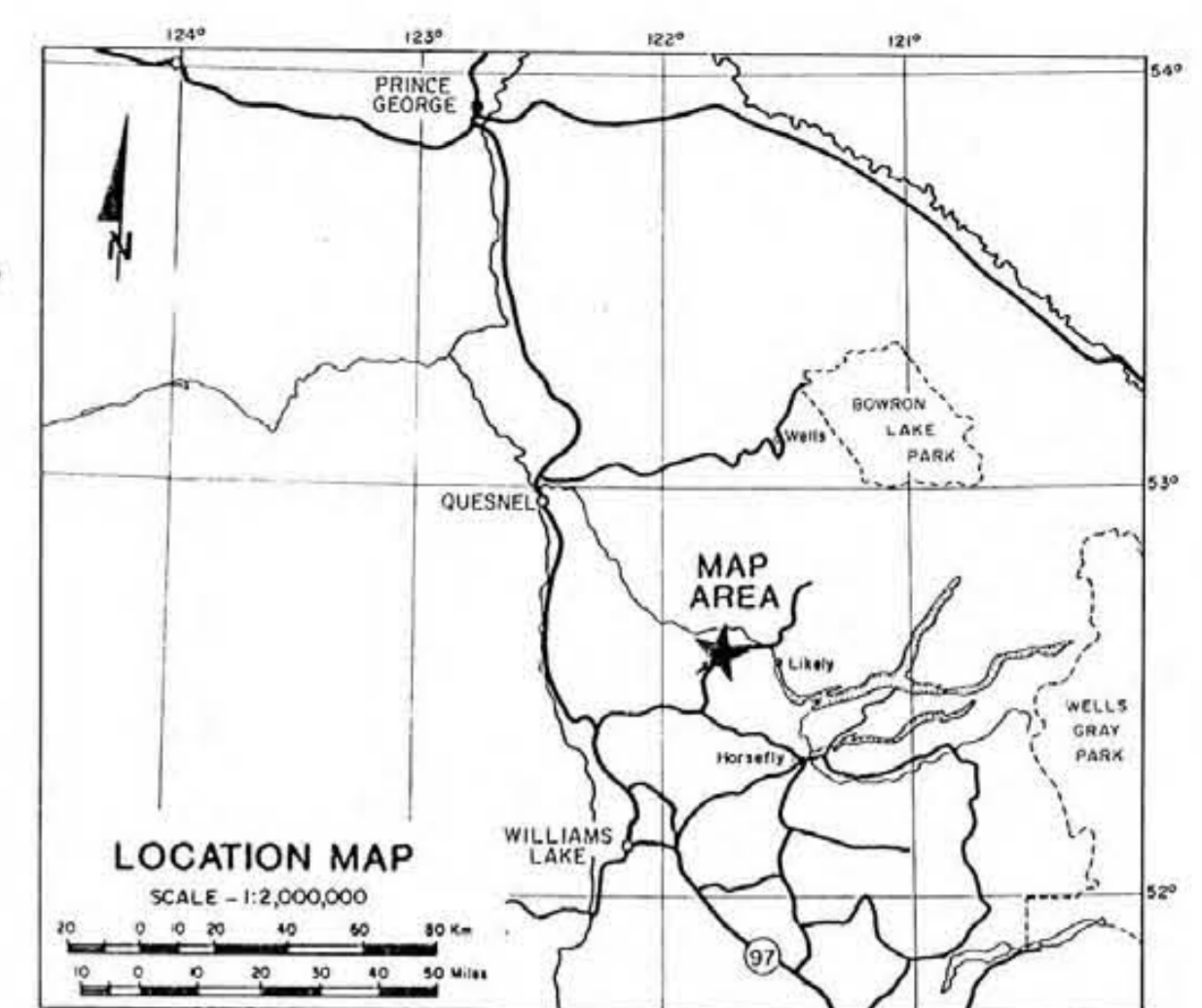
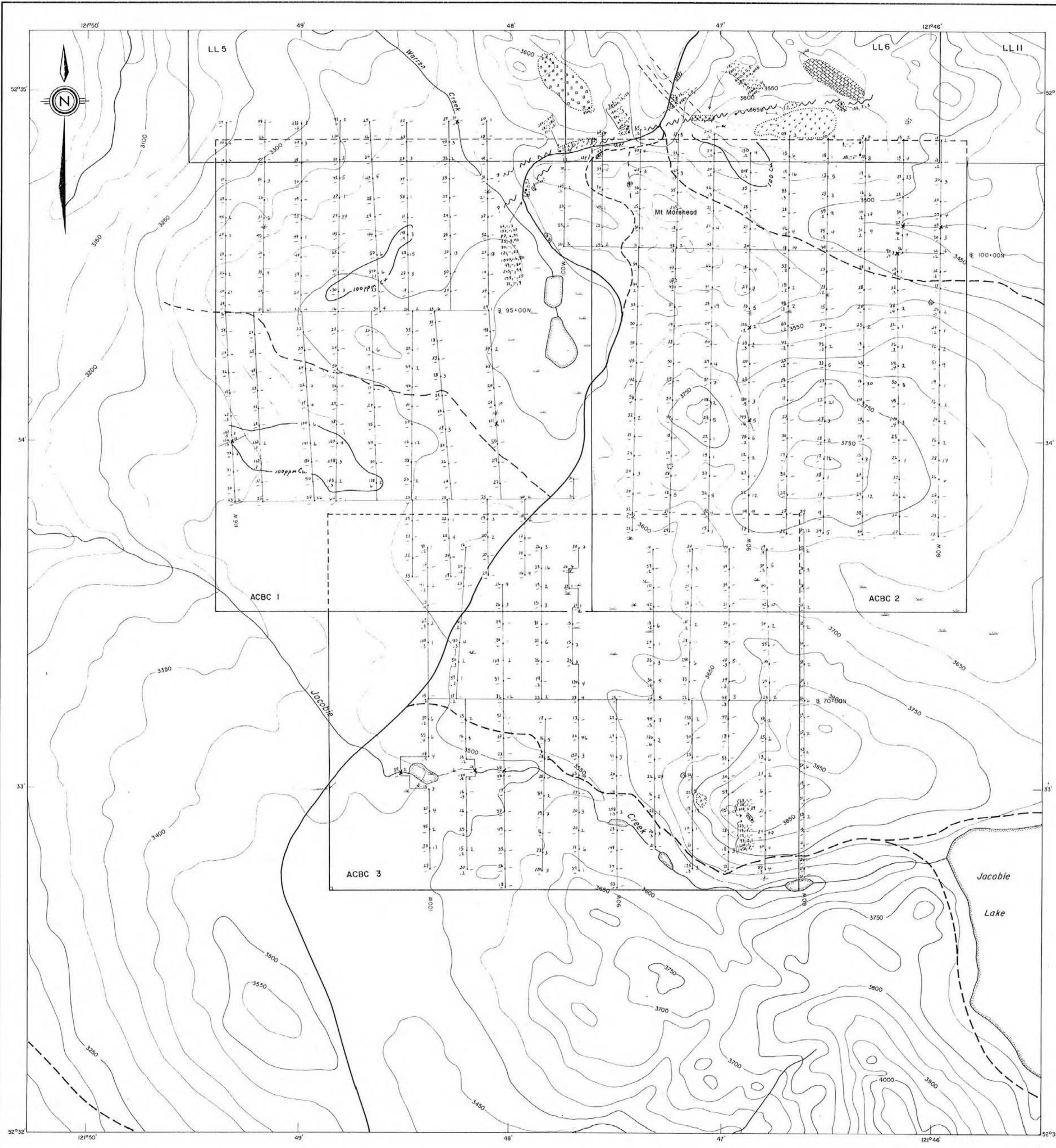
12,903



NTS 93 A 12

**ACBC PROPERTY
AIRBORNE VLF-EM SURVEY
J.T. WALKER MINING GEOPHYSICS**

MAP INDEX NUMBER	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
	1:20,000	3



LEGEND

GEOLOGY - Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic

- Quartz-carbonate (jasperoid) breccia
- Quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke
- Limestone
- Conglomerate
- Olivine basalt
- Augite basaltic tuff to agglomerate
- Trachyandesite to latite
- Area of outcrop
- Lithologic contact - observed, inferred
- Fault

SURVEYING AND SAMPLING

- Old trench
- Soil sample
Cu (ppm) | Au (ppb)
Ag (ppm)
- Silt sample
Cu (ppm) | Au (ppb)
Ag (ppm)
- Rock grab sample
Cu (ppm), Ag (ppm), Au (ppb)
- indicates Au + 1ppb, Ag & 0.1ppm
- Legal corner post

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

12,903

Figure 2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

**ACBC CLAIMS
GEOLOGY AND
COPPER-SILVER-GOLD
GEOCHEMISTRY**

ROCKRIDGE MINING CORPORATION

