

83-772 (a)
#12969
12/84

PROSPECTING
ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
CONDOR 9 CLAIM
IN THE
NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DISTRICT

92H/12W
121 degrees 52' Longitude
49 degrees 29' Latitude

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

for **12,969**

LANSKO RESOURCES LTD.

September 26, 1983

by: John A. Smith

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INTRODUCTION

The following report is made for assesment work on the Condor 9 Mineral Claims, approximately 15 miles north-west of Harrison Hot Springs, New Westminster Mining District at 121 degrees, 52' longitude, 49 degrees, 29' latitude (co-ordinates), Map 92 H12.

This claim consisting of twenty units is owned by Mr. James Bond and is operated by Lansco Resources Ltd.

The author of this report is Mr. John A. Smith of 7272 Braeside Street, Burnaby, B. C., F. M. C. No. 251121.

LOCATION MAP

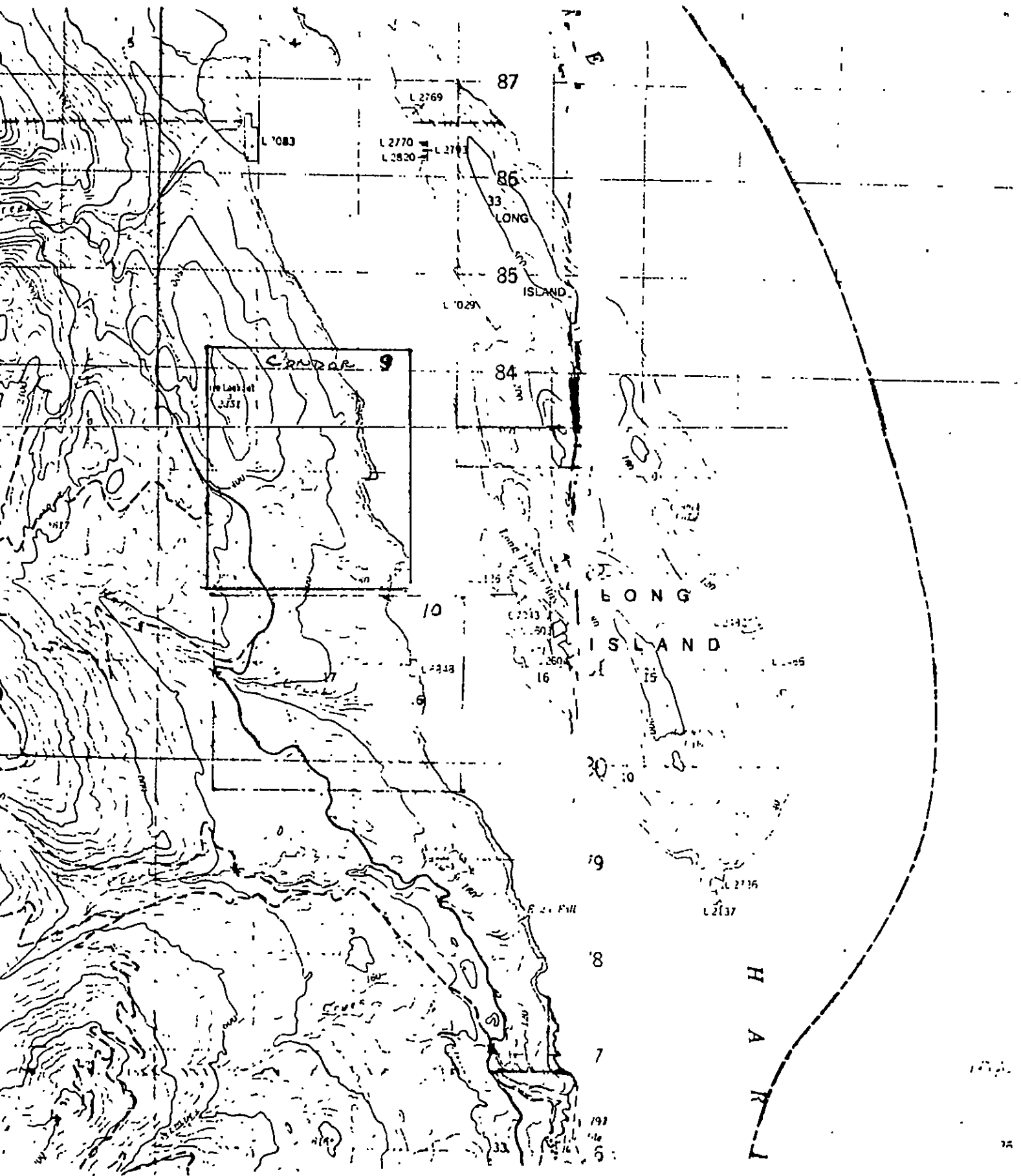
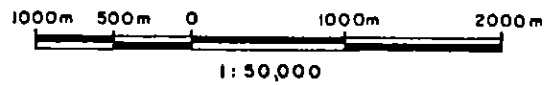
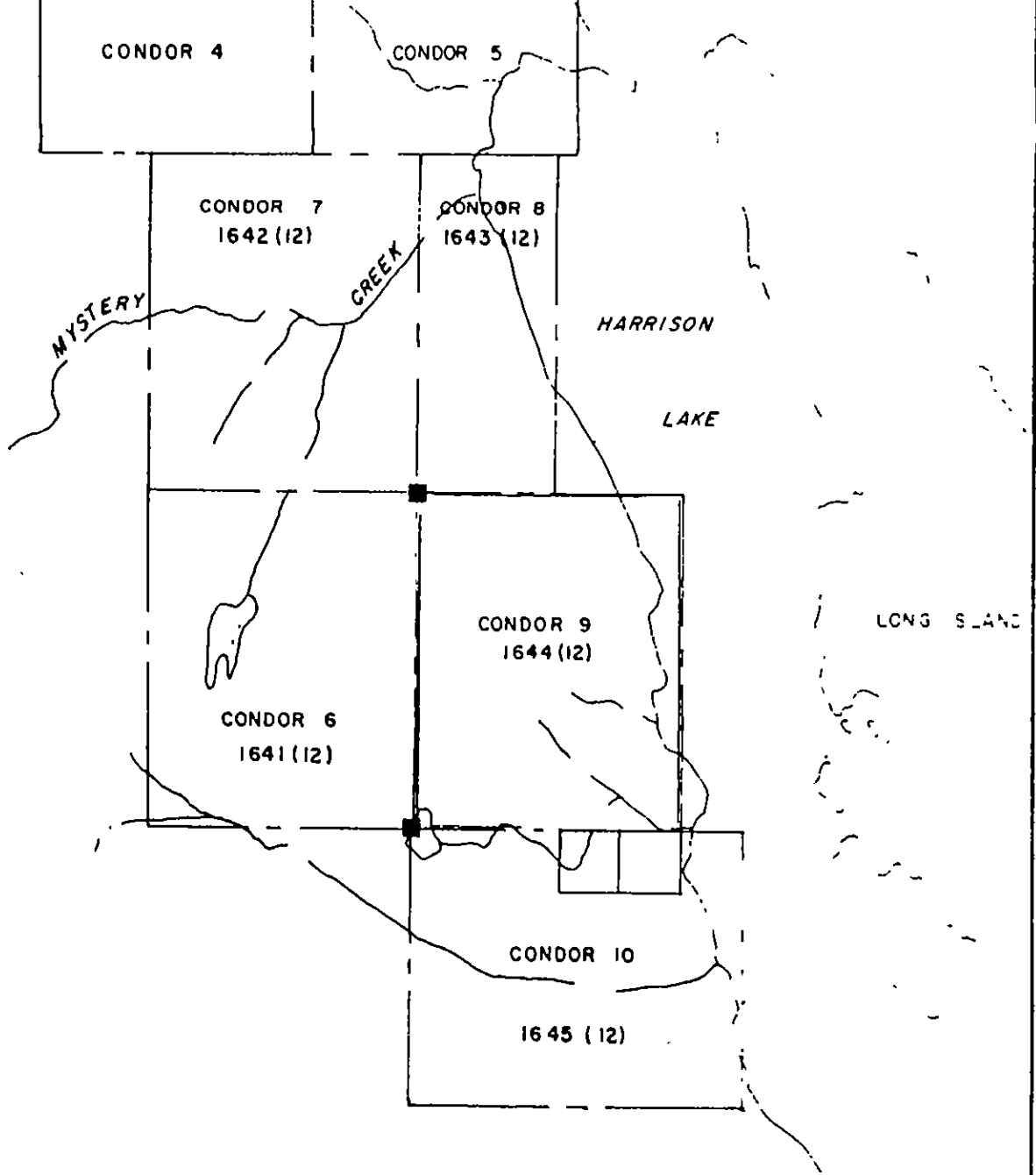


Figure 1



**LANSKO RESOURCES LTD.
CLAIMS MAP
CONDOR 9**

Figure 2

The emphasis of this examination was to determine if there was evidence of a similar geologic setting as that which accompanies the Nagy gold occurrence. (Rhyolite Resources Ltd.) that had created much excitement in the area last fall and winter. This occurrence being approximately seven miles to the north, it was necessary for the author to acquaint himself with the Nagy occurrence and in fact did so by first having read a discussion paper by Mr. G. E. Ray, Geological Fieldwork 1982 E.M.P.R. and a subsequent first hand examination of the Nagy property on August 5, 1983.

A base camp was established at the Forestry Camp at Sunrise Lake which lies on the south-west corner of the Condor 9 claim where it intersects with the north-west corner of the Condor 10 claim.

Although the claim is precipitous in many places from its west boundary down to the lake and much of the ground covered by secondary growth, there is an abundance of outcroppings and it was these that were examined by basic prospecting methods (fresh specimen and hand lens) with the occasional aid of blasting powder.

TECHNICAL DATA

The regional geology of the area covering the Condor 9 property is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Fire Lake Group and by a narrow section of Billhook Creek sediments along the northern edge of the claim. The stratigraphy strikes north-westerly and dips at moderate angles to the northeast.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ROCK TYPES

The Rhyodacite feldspar porphyry is a hard, massive rock comprising 15% pale feldspar phenocrysts up to 3 mm across, in a dark green very fine grained groundmass. Pinkish phenocrysts and/or purplish groundmass, believed to be products of alteration, are common in some specimens. In outcrop this rock tends to be resistant and blocky. Occasional columnar jointing is present. It appears to have mainly intrusive character but is occasionally extrusive or at least conformable to volcanic bedding.

The Rhyodacite breccia comprises angular, often flowbedded fragments, up to 6 cm in diameter, loosely packed in a fine grained groundmass. It may actually be a flow breccia. A distinctive feature is the colour contrast between the fragments and the matrix, which are various shades of green.

The Rhyolite breccia is a distinctive, resistant, white weathering, breccia with subangular fragments up to 8 cm in diameter. Fresh surfaces are grey, hard, almost "cherty" in texture, and phenocrysts are rare. Sericitization, minor pyrite and sphalerite or chalcopyrite disseminations occur variably.

The Andesite tuff is a dark grey to green, fine grained, almost imperceptible bedded volcanoclastic. It is referred to as andesitic simply on the basis of colour, but may possibly have high chart and/or carbonaceous component.

The Sandy sediment is pale brown and coarse bedded with fragments a millimeter or so in diameter. It is probably volcanoclastic.

The Silty sediments are pale brown to pale green, well bedded, and usually thinly laminated.

The Dacite breccia is a fairly resistant, somewhat altered rock characterized by a high proportion (30 to 60%) of subrounded, 1 to 6 cm, dacite porphyry fragments. It tends to be interbedded with rottenstone and in some areas it grades into the latter.

The Andesite tuff breccia is similar to the dacite breccia but darker, and with a tendency for more angular fragments.

As well as the above rock types there was also remnants of an ancient seabed. This takes the form of fossilized bracyopods in a fine green to greyish groundmass. The matrix appearing to be a product of indurated silts and sediments. Let me emphasize that when I say remnant of ancient sea bed, it should be kept in mind that although limited greatly, there is no lack of evidence of this ancient seabed as far as the Condor 9 claim is concerned. That is, it intrudes the volcanics extensively and takes a massive form, with some outcroppings consisting of nothing but these fossilized brachyopods. It can be said that they are of great extent and make upwards to 50% of the visible rock. The author was somewhat amazed to find this and the fact that it extended for some distance to the north and well into the Condor 10 claim to the south where it appeared to diminish towards the south.

Although no mineral occurrences were observed by the writer, a base metal sulphide prospect is hosted by volcanic rocks approximately one mile to the south. Geological mapping and soil sampling will be required to evaluate the claim area.

INTERPRETATION

Although a close examination of the outcroppings and evaluation of the rock types did not present direct evidence of mineralization because of the complex volcanic terrain, it is suggested that a more detailed examination of this property be carried out. Initially this examination should take the form of a modified grid soil sampling and geologic mapping in order to establish a better understanding and explanation of this geologic setting.

As there has been considerable work done on the Nagy gold occurrence to the north and the Bigfoot and Seneca prospects to the south of this property, the author feels that a much more thorough evaluation for its economic potential should be carried out. It should be mentioned at this time that a geochem reconnaissance (open file 865) on the Hope map sheet has brought a great deal of attention from mining company's in this area. This reconnaissance established numerous anomaly's throughout the south west side of Harrison Lake. As a better understanding of the stratigraphy of this area is delineated, a much better knowledge of the Condor property will be brought to light.

COST STATEMENT

August 8 - 12th inclusive

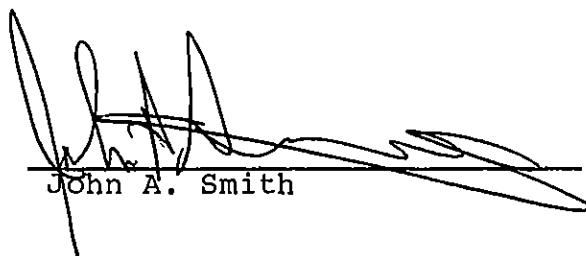
Wages:	John Smith @ \$125 per day	\$625.00
	James Bond Jr. @ \$100 per day	500.00
Food:	\$20/day/person	200.00
Camp Expenses:	\$20/day	100.00
Truck Expenses:	Rental \$120/day	600.00
	Gas & Oil \$20/day	100.00
Explosives:		50.00
		<hr/>
	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$2,175.00

QUALIFICATIONS

The author, Mr. John A. Smith, 18 - 7140 Pandora Street, Burnaby, B. C., F. M.C. No. 251121 has worked for the past three years for Norbeck Exploration Ltd., mostly related with their Placer Lease No. 2185 on Granite Creek, Simiklameen, Yale Mining District and has completed a prospecting course during the fall of 1982 that was held by the B. C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines, under the direction of Mr. Jack Patterson.

The author was accompanied by Mr. James Bond Jr., the son of the owner of the Condor 9 mineral claim who has been previously employed by Lewco Placer Corp. working on their claims 628 and 2408, Cariboo Mining District.

The author has no interest in the property with which this report is concerned, nor expects to receive any such interest, nor has any interest in Lansco Resources Ltd.


John A. Smith

Dated at the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, this 26th of September, 1983

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON
CHAMBER OF MINES

Prospectors Mining School

This is to Certify that _____
JOHN A. SMITH
of _____ VANCOUVER, B.C. _____ has attended the *Prospectors Mining School*
conducted by the *British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines at Vancouver,*
B.C., Canada.

Term: SEPTEMBER 21, 1982

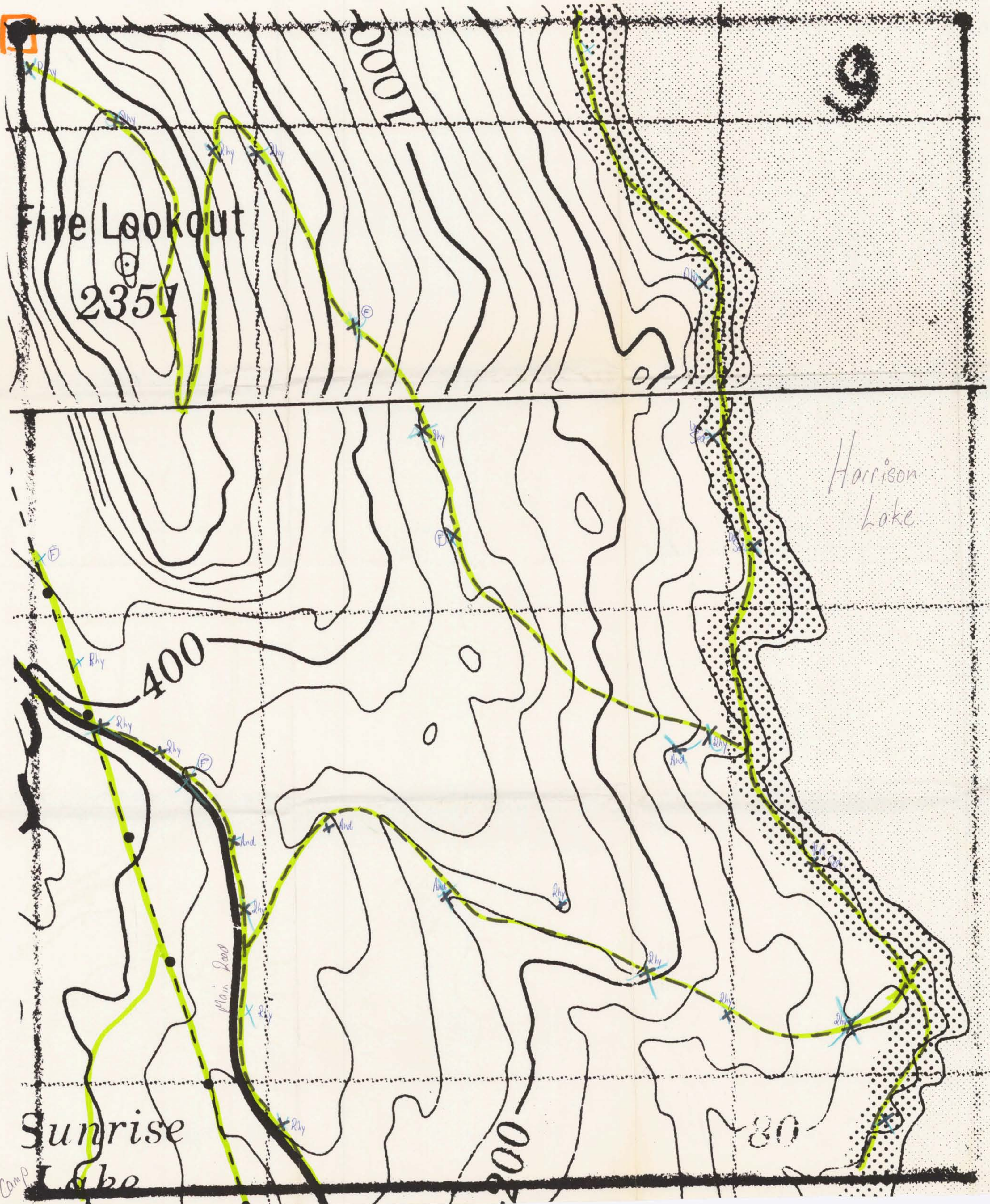
to DECEMBER 14, 1982



John A. Smith

PRESIDENT

MANAGER



Prospecting Map Conder 9

Main Road

Power Line

Legal Corner Post

Fore shore Beach

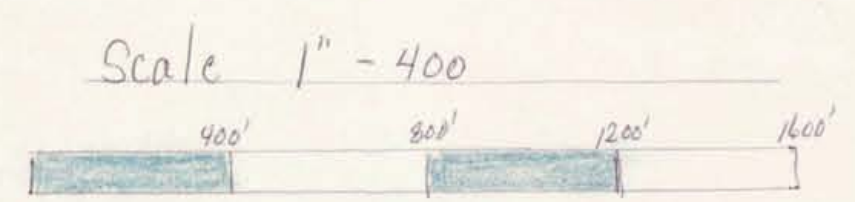
Traverses

Outcrop examined

Rhy - Rhyolites

And - Andesites

ⓔ - Fossils



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Camp