

84-1131-13220



**GOLDEN PORPHYRITE LTD.**

**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**ON THE**

**BANK 15 AND BANK 16 MINERAL CLAIMS**

**SKEENA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**53° 23' N, 130° 12' W**

**N.T.S. 103G/8E**

**OWNER: DONALD K. BRAGG  
#507-1541 West Broadway  
Vancouver, B.C.,  
V6J 1W7**

**OPERATOR: NU-LADY GOLD MINES LTD.  
#507-1541 West Broadway  
Vancouver, B.C.,  
V6J 1W7**

**CONSULTANTS: GOLDEN PORPHYRITE LTD.  
#403-750 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 2T7**

**David M. Nelles, B.Sc.  
Golden Porphyrite Ltd.**

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**NOVEMBER 23, 1984**

**13,220**



**GOLDEN PORPHYRITE LTD.**  
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### INTRODUCTION

The Bank 15 and 16 claims are located in the Skeena Mining Division, centered at approximately 130° 12' west longitude, 53° 23' north latitude, about 100 km south of Prince Rupert, B.C. The property is situated on Banks Island, an uninhabited piece of land 72 km long by 20 km wide, 26 km off the British Columbia mainland. The portion of the island on which the claims are located can be found on N.T.S. map 103G/8E.

Access to the property can be gained via float plane to Banks Lake or Survey Bay, the latter being open to Hecate Strait. Access can also be gained to much of the ground by helicopter. Elevations within the claims range from sea level in the south to 375 m in the north, though most of the property is below 50 m. Vegetation consists of sparse stunted conifers on the exposed coastal muskeg with more luxuriant coniferous forest inland. Outcrop exposure is fairly good, though locally limited by muskeg.

#### History:

The Banks Island gold zone was discovered in 1960 during a north coast lineament-oriented prospecting program conducted by Ventures Ltd. as a result of the discovery of large well exposed fracture systems in the granitic bedrock. Within two years, eleven gold-bearing zones had been delineated in the Hepler Lake area about 6 km southeast of the present Bank 15 and 16 claims. By 1975, development work totalled approximately 30,000 feet of drilling conducted on nine of these zones as well as a 1,300 foot decline. Thus far, reserves of 619,000 tons containing 176,000 oz gold in four deposits have been proven, not including the recent discovery of a new bulk tonnage gold stockwork system northeast of the original discovery. The property, known as the Yellow Giant, is currently under active investigation.

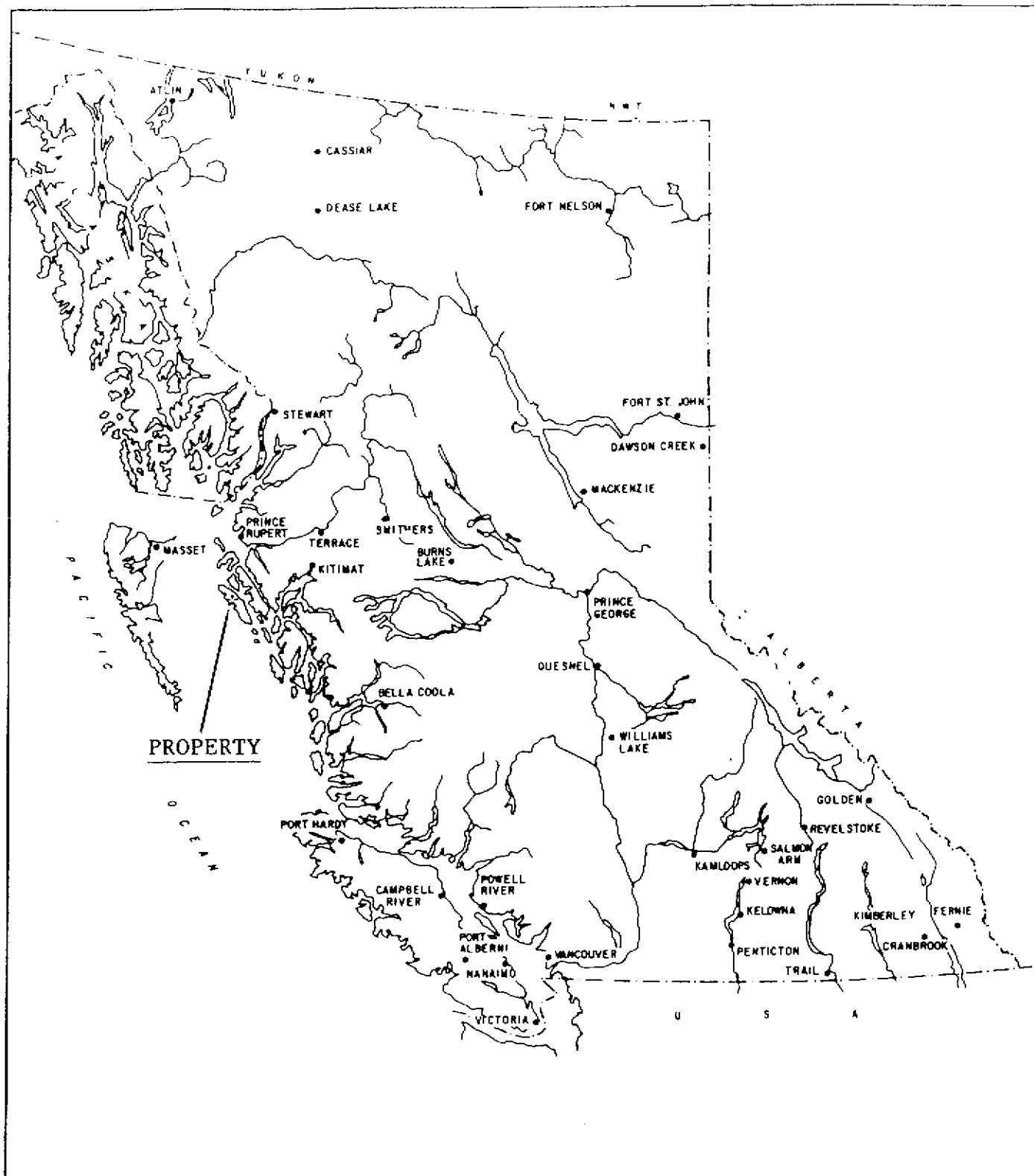
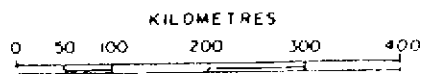


FIGURE 1

GOLDEN PORPHYRITE LTD.

BANK 15 & BANK 16 CLAIMS  
 Skeena Mining Division  
**LOCATION MAP**





No known exploration work has been conducted on the Bank 15 and 16 claims prior to Nu-Lady's option agreement.

Property and Ownership:

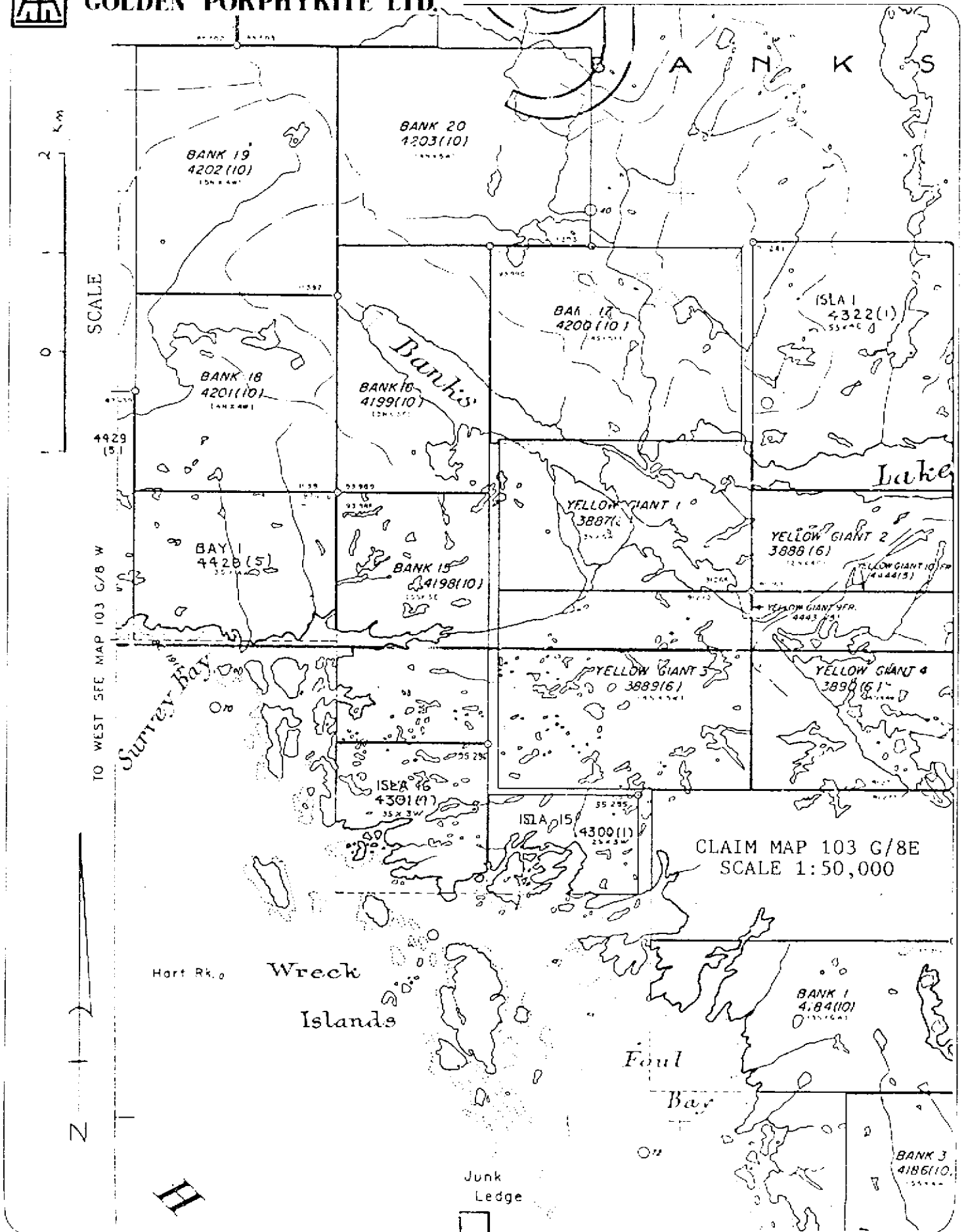
The following is a list of the claims on which work was completed:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Bank 15	4198 (10)	15 units	Oct. 28, 1984
Bank 16	4199 (10)	15 units	Oct. 28, 1984

Both claims are owned by Donald K. Bragg and operated by Nu-Lady Gold Mines Ltd. of Vancouver, who contracted Golden Porphyrite Ltd. to undertake their evaluation. A program of heavy sediment geochemistry and regional prospecting was carried out on the property by the latter party in October.



**GOLDEN PORPHYRITE LTD.**



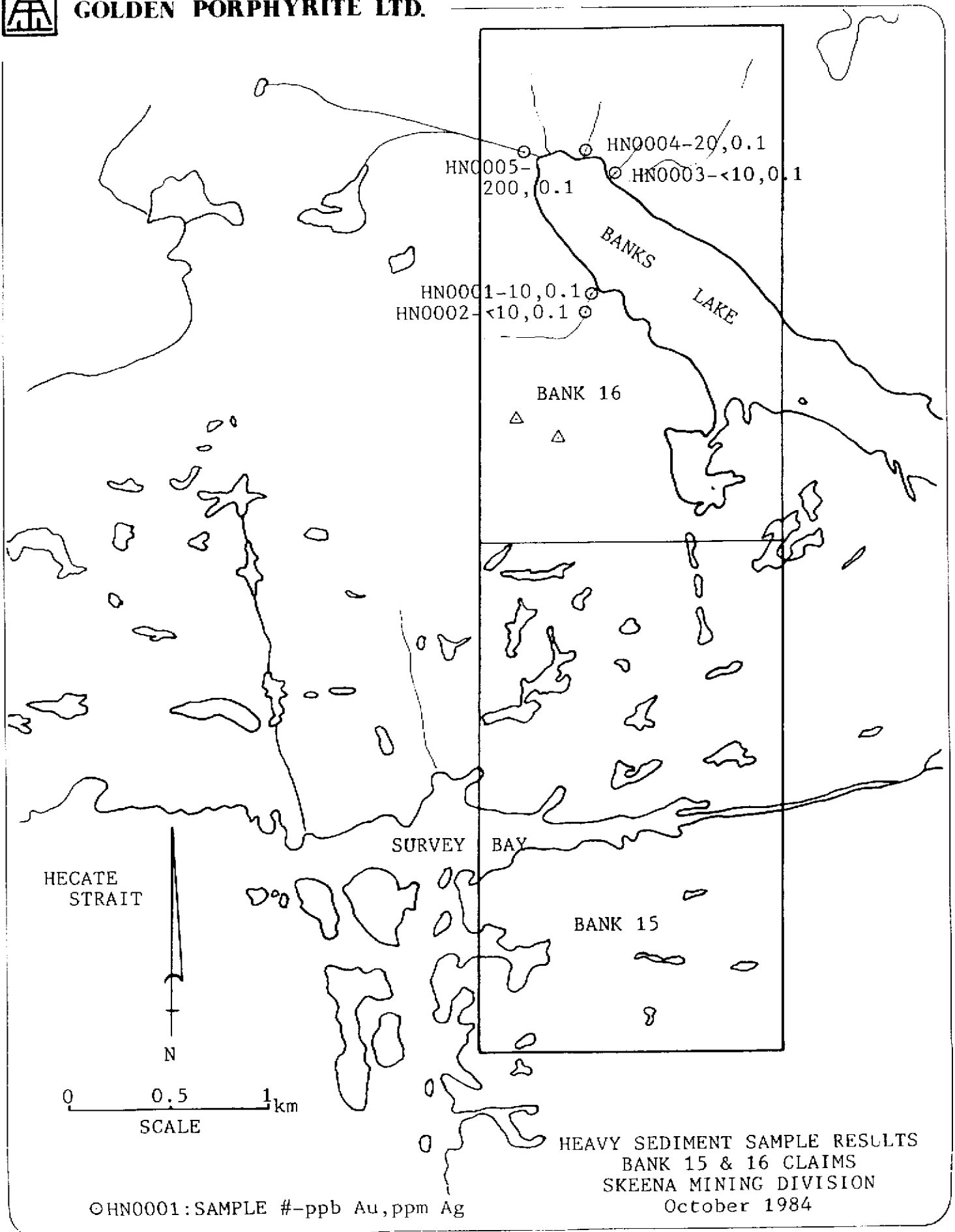


GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

In order to delineate potential gold and silver bearing creeks, a total of five 2-kg heavy sediment samples were extracted at key points on four creeks draining into Banks Lake. These samples were submitted for heavy mineral analysis at Chemex Labs in North Vancouver, B.C. where they floated in tetrabromoethene to isolate minerals with specific gravity greater than  $2.95 \pm 0.1 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . This fraction was then crushed to -100 mesh and geochemically analyzed for gold and silver as follows:

For gold, five (5) gram portions were ashed at  $800^\circ \text{ C}$  for one hour, digested with aqua regia, twice to dryness and taken up in 25% HCl. Gold was then extracted as a bromide complex into Methyl Iso Butal Ketone and analyzed via atomic absorption with 10 parts per million detection limit.

Silver analysis required 1 gram portions of each sample to be digested in concentrated perchloric-nitric acid for approximately 2 hours. The digested sample was then cooled and made up to 25 ml with distilled water. The solution was then mixed and solids were allowed to settle. Silver concentration was then determined using corrected atomic absorption techniques with a detection limit of 0.1 parts per million.







GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

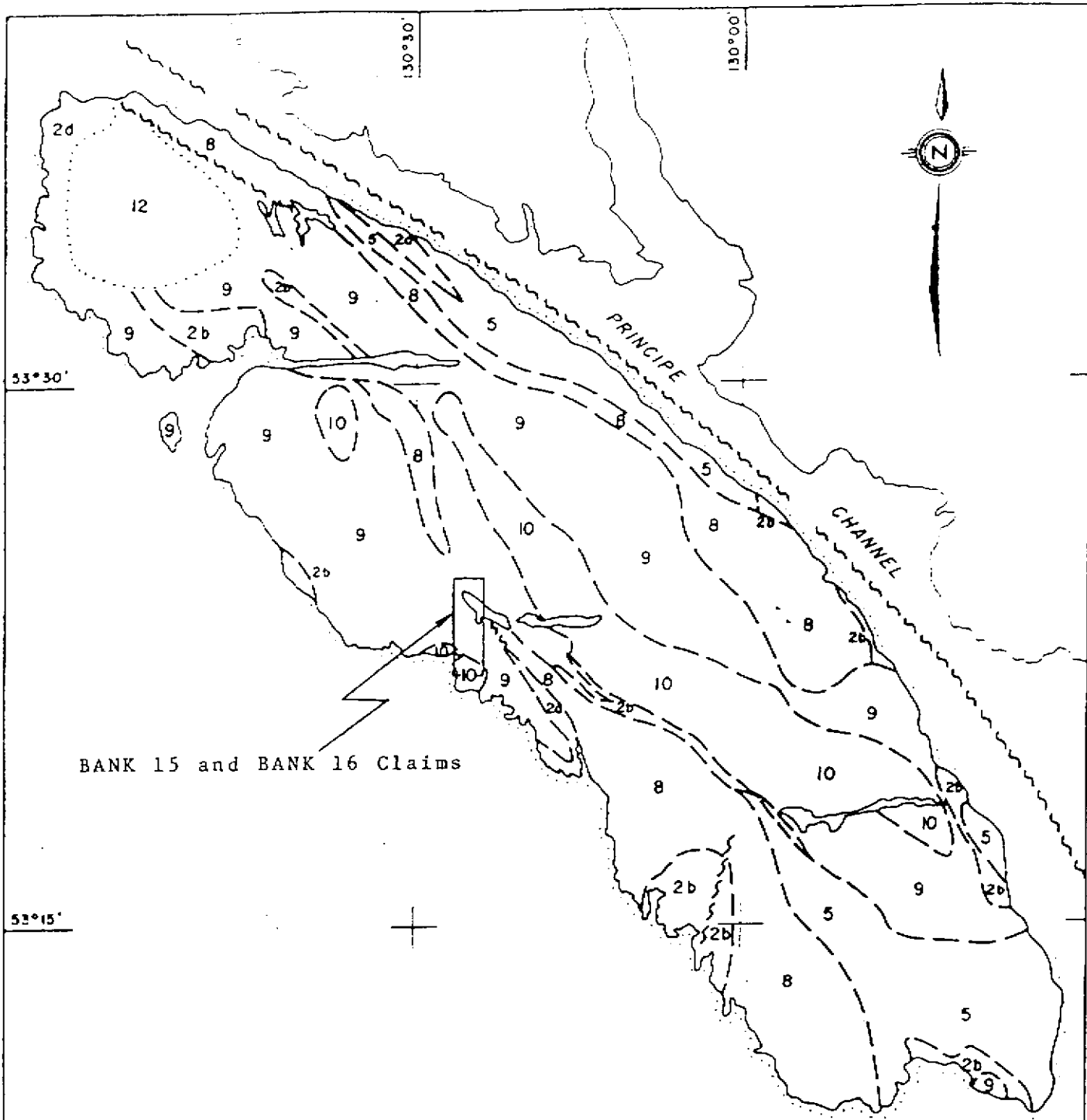
Regional Geology:

Banks Island is situated on the western margin of the Coast Crystalline Complex and is underlain by Mesozoic granitic plutons which intrude isoclinally folded metamorphosed calcareous Paleozoic sediments. Reconnaissance mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada describes the Banks Island pluton as a monzonitic to granodioritic core surrounded by a quartz diorite phase enclosed by a peripheral gneiss diorite-gabbro-migmatite phase. These rocks display a northwesterly elongation parallel with the regional trend.

Like the plutonic rocks, the metasediments display a similar northwesterly trend and occur as ribbon-like bands. These rocks exhibit greenschist and hornblende amphibolite metamorphic facies and appear to be locally fault bounded. It is probable that some of the plutonic rocks were derived as the result of granitization of these sediments.

The island is bounded on the east by the steep easterly dipping Principe Laredo Fault and on the west by an inferred splay of this fault. Airphoto interpretations have shown the island to display an extreme degree of faulting and fracturing.

To date, twelve auriferous deposits have been located in the central part of the island. These deposits can be categorized as either bulk tonnage, disseminated and stockwork deposits within intrusive rocks or highgrade veins, replacements and silicified lodes in the metasedimentary and intrusive rocks. Ore minerals are primary and consist of gold-silver mineralization accompanied by or contained within sulphides. Structure rather than host rock

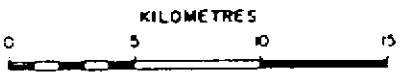


BANK 15 and BANK 16 Claims

ROCK TYPES

- 12 ALLUVIUM
- 10 QUARTZ MONZONITE, GRANITE
- 9 GRANODIORITE
- 8 QUARTZ DIORITE
- 5 GNEISSIC DIORITE - MIGMATITE COMPLEX
- 2d CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE
- 2b MICACEOUS QUARTZITE, SKARN, SCHIST

FIGURE 4  
BANKS ISLAND  
**GEOLOGY**



1:300,000



lithology appears to determine ore localization, and favourable zones probably continue over substantial vertical range.

Local Geology:

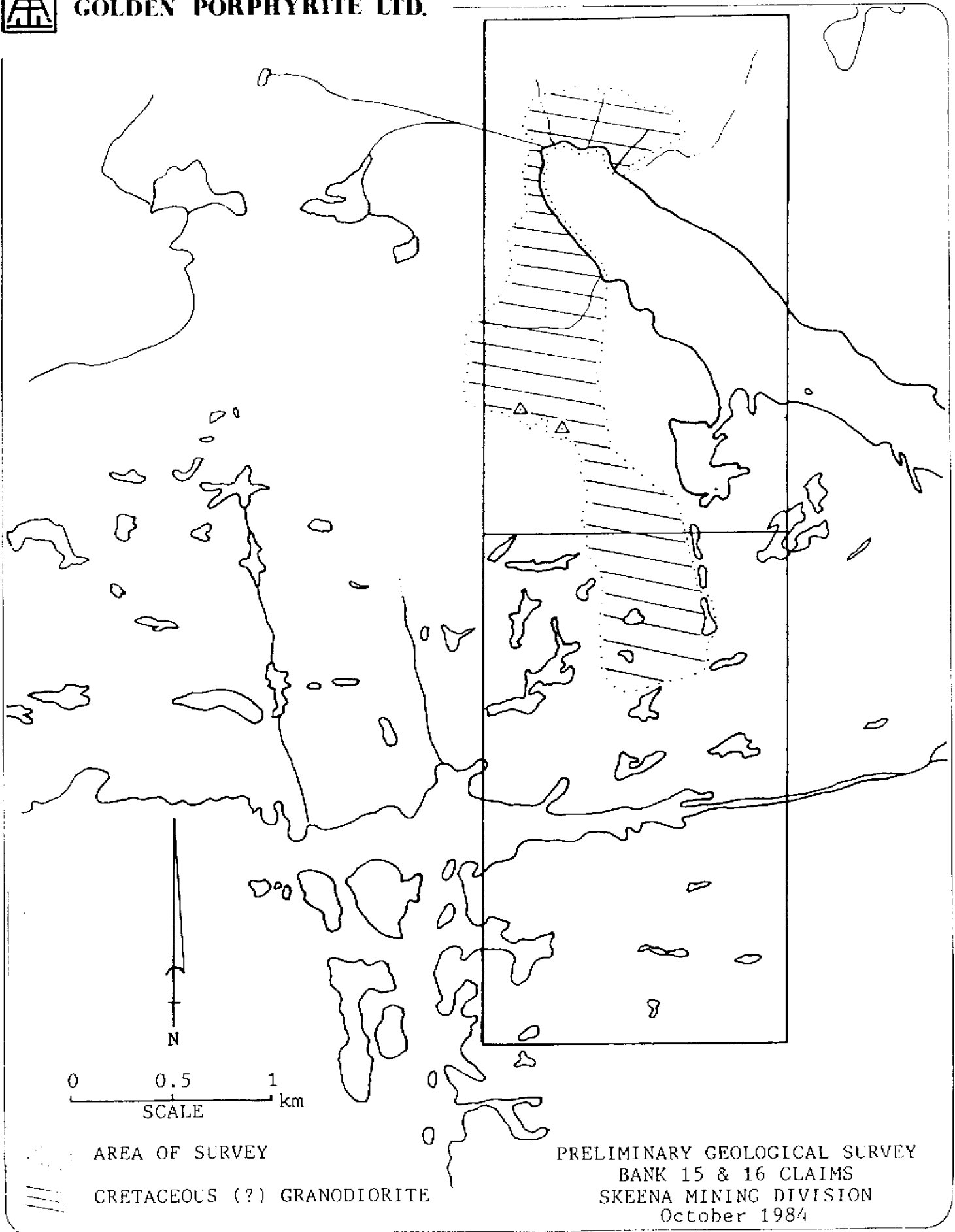
By far the largest portion of the claims is underlain by medium to coarse grained granodiorite of the Coast Crystalline Complex. This Cretaceous(?) unit is thought to make up the core of the Banks Island pluton, together with a quartz monzonite phase. Exposures of the granodiorite show widespread bleaching and appear highly weathered. Specimens are usually coarse grained and consists of opaque white quartz and beige feldspars with varying amounts of hornblende and biotite. The unit is locally foliated or shows mafic mineral alignment. Surface exfoliation of the granodiorite is common. On the southern exposures of the centrally located hill, and north of Banks Lake, the granodiorite also forms blocky cliffs (fault expressions?), up to 50 feet high. Many outcrops also show differentially weathered coarse grained felsic injections of random orientation within the granodiorite. These dykes vary in width up to several centimeters, and are traceable over many meters. No sulphide mineralization was seen in the exposures visited during this preliminary survey.

Although not mapped on this program, granite is believed to outcrop in the extreme southern portions of Bank 15. This unit, locally referred to as Kim Granite, has low mafic content, which is believed to be the result of hydrothermal alteration. This granite is spatially related to all the significant gold deposits to the southeast, and underlies approximately one-half of Banks Island. The contact between the granodiorite and the granite is believed to be gradational.

During the survey, several lineaments were observed in the area between Survey Bay and Banks Lake. The largest, the Survey Bay



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lineament, is known to parallel an east-northeasterly trending fault which hosts an auriferous sulphide lens just east of the claims.



RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Although no significant mineralization was encountered in this survey, excellent potential still exists for the location of similar type deposits as those found to the southeast. It is apparent that similar geology and structure continues west of the Yellow Giant property onto the claims block, and that the important fracture systems are still present. As ore migration and deposition was probably assisted by continuous structural preparation during the evolution of the hydrothermal system, these structures are believed to be of key importance in ore location. Since all of the Yellow Giant deposits are spatially related to the Kim Granite, emphasis should be given to further work in the southern portion of the claims where it is known to occur.

Heavy sediment sampling of creeks on Bank 16 failed to return any significant values, with the possible exception of sample HN0005, which was taken on a creek draining into the northwest end of Banks Lake. Although above background levels, this value, however, is not considered anomalous. The restricted area covered by the survey was a result of a lack of flowing creeks within the claims. The intense rainfall and mild climate experienced on the west coast has created extensive muskeg in this area and thus creeks are rare. Those sampled, flowed only during periods of peak ground saturation and drained only limited areas.

**COST STATEMENT**

Wages, 2 people 7 days at \$187.50/day	\$ 2,625.00
Food	197.40
Transportation	40.00
Airfare, 2 people	322.50
Helicopter, 1.6 hours at \$448/hour (incl. fuel)	716.80
Airfreight	17.50
Accommodation, 1 day at \$42.80/day	42.80
Telephone	28.22
Supplies	30.74
Analysis, 5 heavy sediments at \$18.90/sample	94.50
Report preparation, 2.25 days at \$150/day	337.50
Typing and photocopying, 2 hours at \$25/hour	50.00
Management fee, 20% of direct costs	<u>308.09</u>
	<u><u>\$ 4,811.05</u></u>



CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, David Nelles, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geologist with business offices at 403 - 750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2T7, and am employed by Golden Porphyrite Ltd.
2. I am a graduate of the University of B.C. with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.
3. This report is based on four days field work on Banks Island in northwestern British Columbia.
4. I have no interest in the forementioned claims or Nu-Lady Gold Mines Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of November, 1984 at Vancouver, British Columbia.

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David M. Nelles, B.Sc.