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GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL & GEOPHYSICAL
~~PROSPECTING~~ REPORT ON THE *AD*

ADA GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS
DEADMAN LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLINTON MINING DIVISION

LATITUDE 51° 7' 30" N LONGITUDE 120° 52' 30" W

N.T.S. MAP SHEET 92P2

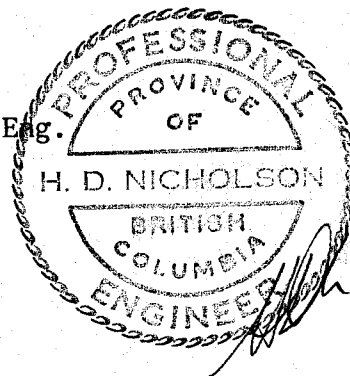
FOR

GRIT RESOURCES INC.

BY

H. D. NICHOLSON, P. Eng.
DIRECTOR

OCTOBER 31, 1984



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

13,223

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL & GEOPHYSICAL
~~PROSPECTING~~ REPORT ON ADA PROPERTY. *HLH*

1984

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GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL & GEOPHYSICAL
~~PROSPECTING~~ REPORT ON THE

ADA GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS
DEADMAN LAKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

1. SUMMARY:

During the months March to June 1984, 26km of line was cut and grid marked, 17km of VLF and Soil geochem and 7km of magnetometer survey was completed in a total of 44 man days. The results of this work are inconclusive and do not cover all of the property.

It is recommended as the next step that the VLF survey be repeated on a 20m grid over the two anomalous areas found in this program, and that the First Stage program of VLF, Geochem and detailed geological survey be completed on the remainder of the Trevor, Sandy and Deadman Lake Claims.

2. INTRODUCTION:

In June 1983, Mr Paul Ruck prepared a report on the properties, recommending a four stage program of exploration. Grit Resources Inc., the owner of the property, undertook the geophysical and geochemical surveys as part of the recommended first stage on the portions of the claims lying within the steep walled Deadman River Valley. The work was carried out during March, May and June 1984.

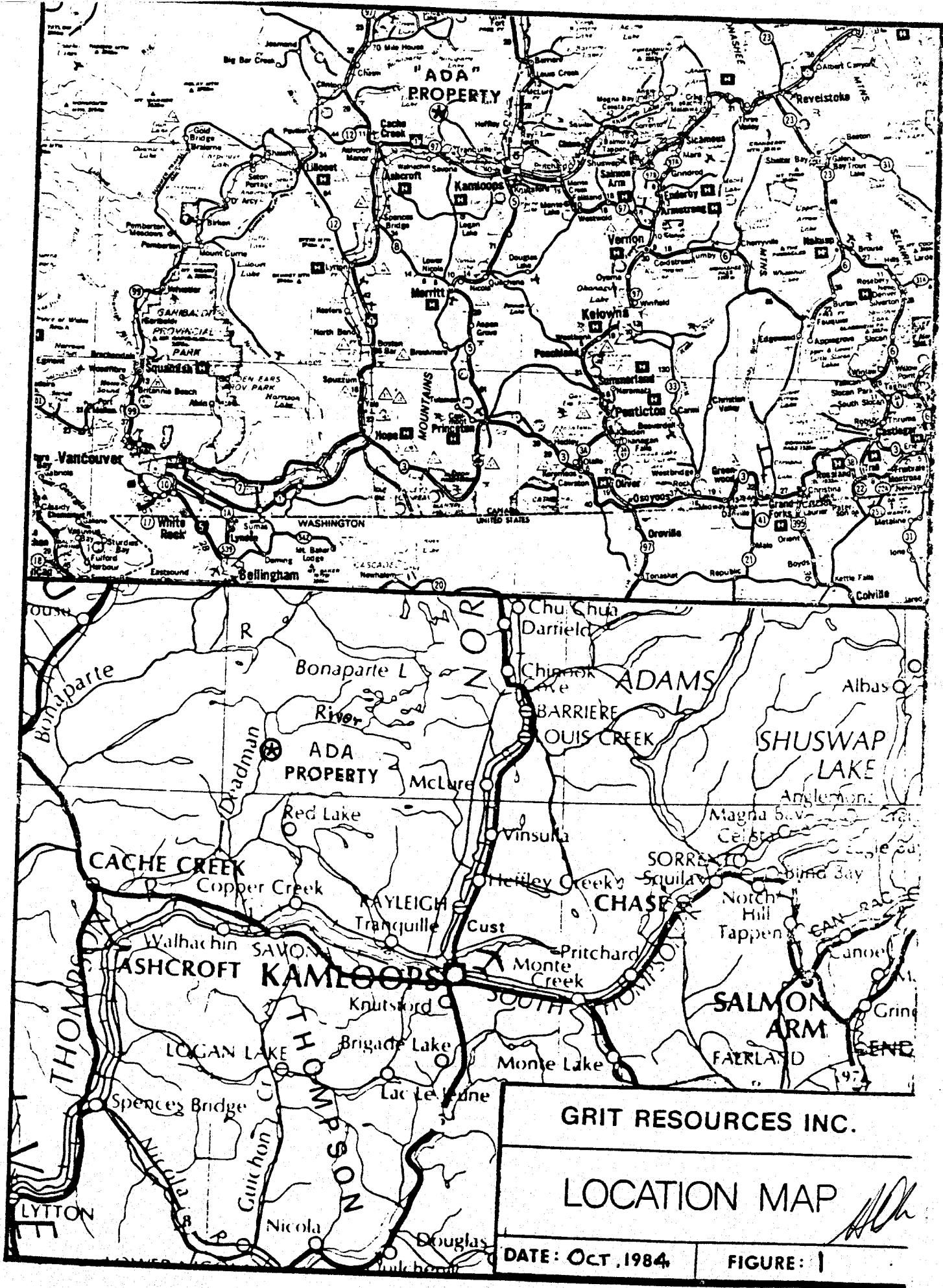
2.1 GENERAL GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSIOGRAPHIC POSITION:

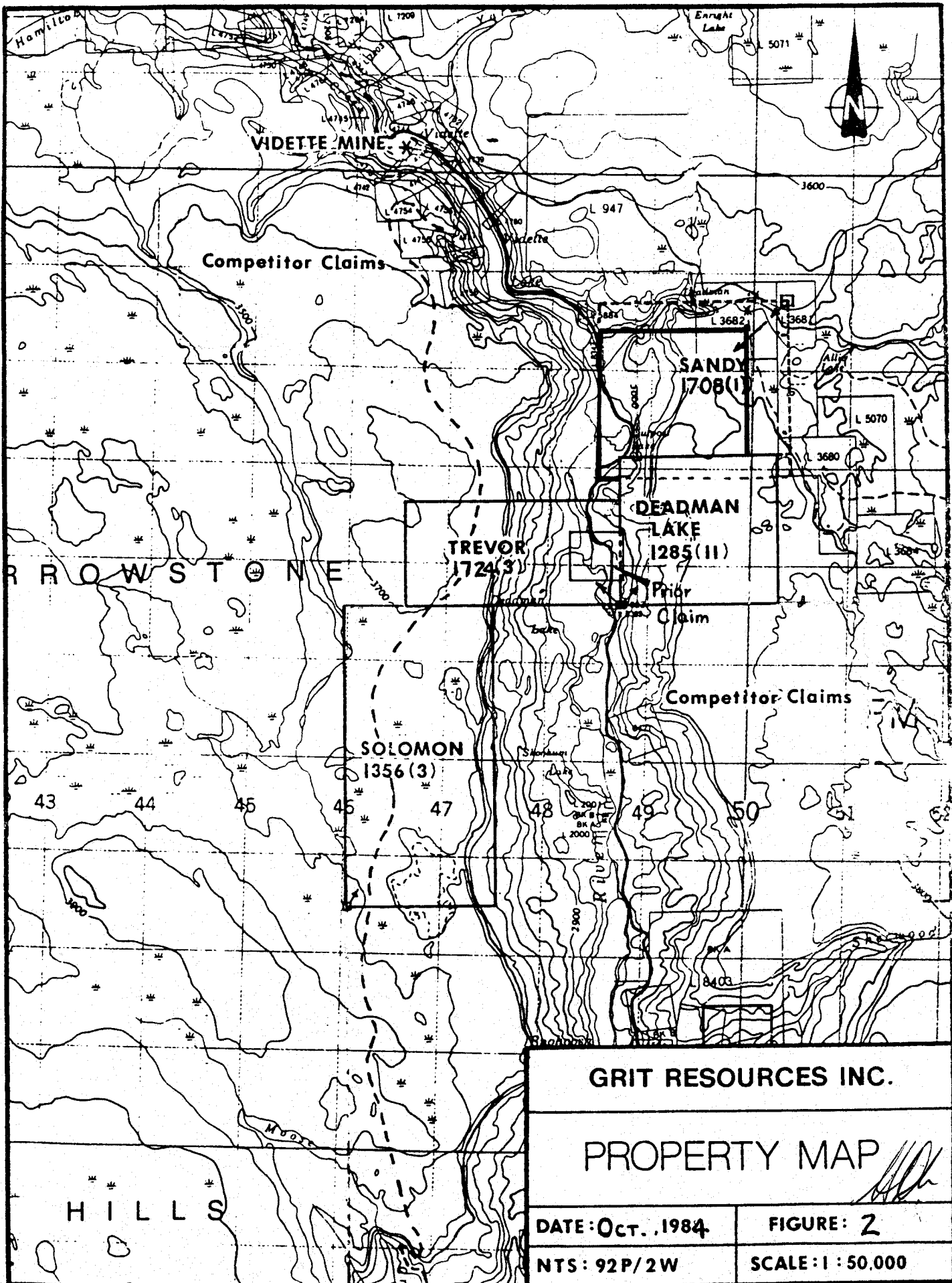
The ADA Group of Claims is located in the Clinton Mining District in south central British Columbia. The claims cover the north end of the steep walled Deadman River Canyon just south of Vidette Lake some 65 km northwest of Kamloops (see location map figure 1, page 2)

Access to the claims is via the gravelled Deadman Lake road 47 km north from its junction with the Transcanada Highway approx. 48 km west of Kamloops.

Access to the Solomon Claim and the westerly part of the Trevor Claim is gained by a logging road which connects to the Brigade Lake road that joins the Deadman Lake road $\frac{1}{2}$ km south of Mowich Lake.

Approximately 30 % of the property lies in the steep walled canyon of the Deadman River. The canyon contains five large lakes, Mowich, Snohoosh, Skookum, Deadman and Vidette Lakes, at an elevation of approx. 800 meters. The balance of the claims are on the rolling basaltic plateau on both sides of the canyon (see figure 2, page 3) at an elevation of approx. 1,100 meters.





2.1 GENERAL GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSIOGRAPHIC POSITION: (Con't)

The property is mainly tree covered with some large meadows and sloughs on the plateau. The valley is thickly wooded with spruce, pine and fir. Underbush is moderate to thick consisting of alder and willow.

The climate is typical of south central British Columbia with temperatures ranging from - 20 C in winter to 38 C in the summer. The average annual precipitation is about 60 cm with snowfall accumulation varying between 2 to 4 meters.

Electric power is presently available 15 km south of the property. The right of way has been surveyed in response to a request to have the service extended to Vidette Lake which is north of the property.

Adequate water for mining requirements is available from the river and lakes adjacent to the property. No application has been made for this water.

Kamloops is the closest supply center which has good air, rail and road connections to major cities. The Afton Mine site, located 80 km southeast of the property, has milling facilities.

2.2 PROPERTY AND HISTORY:

The ADA Group consists of the following four claims which are shown on figure 2, page 3. These claims were staked by Messrs. V. Doucet and T. Hulme of Kamloops, and purchased by Grit Resources Inc. March 24, 1983 (Bill of Sale #645 M.R. #207528E dated August 8, 1983).

Name	Reg. No.	Staked	Units	Relocation By Grit	Reg. No.	Units
Deadman Lake	1285	Nov.8/82	9	-	-	9
Solomon	1356	Mar.7/83	18	-	-	18
Trevor	1357	Mar.7/83	8	Mar.16/84	1724	8
Sandy	1358	Mar.7/83	9	Jan.4/84	1708	<u>16</u>

Total units in group:

51

Most of the adjacent land is staked.

The exploration of the Deadman River - Vidette Lake dates back to the start of the century so it is likely that the property has previously been explored. No work was ever recorded and no evidence of past work was seen on the property.

Occurrences of gold bearing quartz veins were discovered in the Vidette Lake area before 1931, but it was not until that year that intensive exploration and development of the mine took place. The Vidette Mine is 4 km northwest of the Sandy Claim.

2.2 PROPERTY AND HISTORY: (Con't)

The mine operated continuously from 1933 to 1940 (Stevenson, 1936; Cockfield, 1935; Galloway, 1932) and reportedly produced about 30,000 oz. of gold, 40,000 oz. of silver and 100,000 lbs. of copper from 50,000 tons of ore.

In recent year, several new claims as well as the existing ones in this area have been worked on by various operators involving prospecting, line cutting, soil geochemistry, geophysical surveys, trenching and limited diamond drilling. The results of this work are unknown to the author.

2.3 SUMMARY OF WORK DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT:

In March 1984 Grit Resources Inc. commenced stage 1 of a work program recommended by its consultant Paul Ruck in 1983. The following work has been completed to date:

1. Establishing a grid including line cutting a total of 26 km in the canyon.
2. Magnetometer Survey on 7 km of the grid.
3. VLF - EM Survey on 17 km of the grid.
4. Soil Geochemistry on 17 km of the grid.
5. Geological mapping based on outcrops observed on the grid lines and roadway.

3. GEOLOGY:

3.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The property is located within the Quesnel Trough, a 2000 km long north-trending belt of predominantly Upper Triassic and Lower Jurassic volcanic and derived sedimentary rocks situated between the Proterozoic and Paleozoic strata of the Omineca Geanticline to the east and the Pinchi Geanticline to the west (figure 3, page 6).

Campbell and Tipper (1971) have described the geology of the Bonaparte Lake region which includes the property area. Figure 4, page 7, which is a portion of the Bonaparte Lake geological compilation map (Map No. 1278A; accompanying G.S.C. Memoir 363, Campbell and Tipper, 1971), shows the geology in the vicinity of the property. Cockfield (1935) and Stevenson (1936) described the geology of the Vidette Lake area.

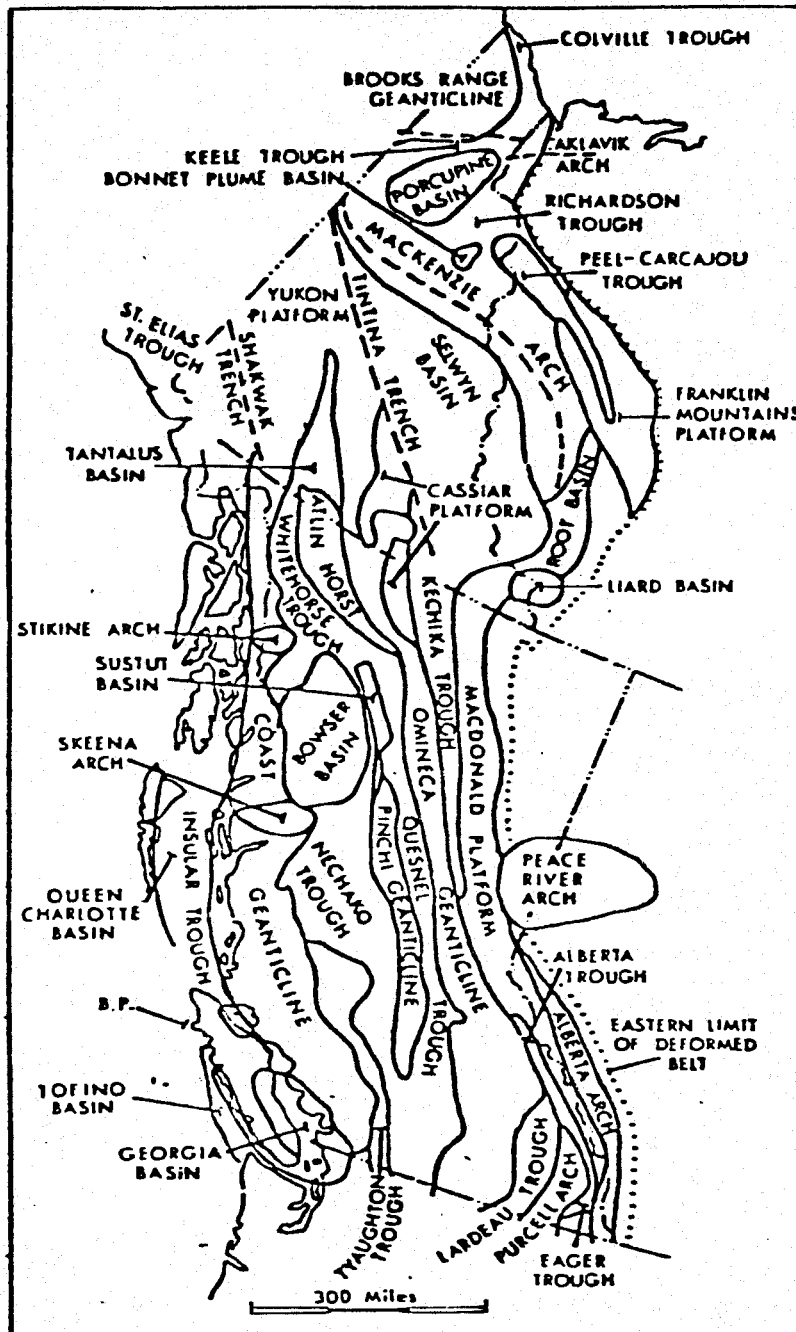
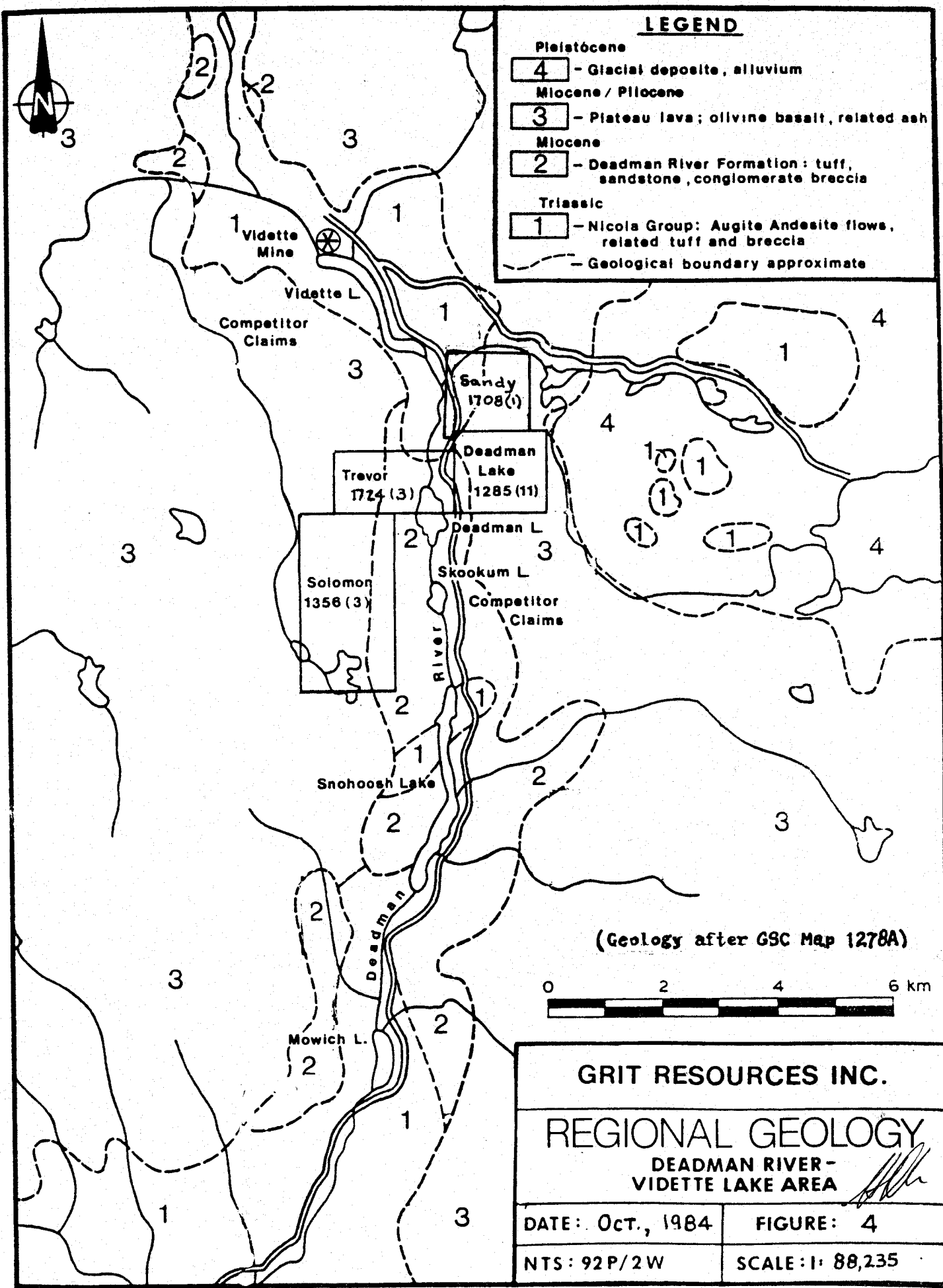


Figure 3: Tectonic Framework of the Canadian Cordillera.
 (after Wheeler et al., 1972)

[Handwritten signature]



3.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY: (Con't)

The Quesnel Trough, an early Mesozoic eugeosyncline, was the site of widespread volcanism accompanied by the emplacement of granodiorite and diorite plutons during the Late Triassic. A brief period of quiescence at end of the Triassic was followed by renewed volcanism and sedimentation in the Early Jurassic, which culminated during the Jurassic with the uplifting and subsequent erosion of the Quesnel Trough.

During the Late Cretaceous Early Tertiary, mafic to felsic volcanic rocks were erupted and covered most of the western and central parts of the Quesnel Trough. These are overlain by Late Tertiary olivine plateau basalts.

The region is underlain by Triassic Nicola Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks which are overlain by the Miocene Deadman River Formation volcanics and sediments and Early Pliocene plateau basalts. Several granodiorite to quartz monzonite bodies intrude the Nicola rocks north of Vidette Lake (figure 4, page 7). These intrusives may be satellite stocks or cupolas of the Thuya Batholith, which outcrops further to the northeast, and are of probable Upper Triassic - Lower Jurassic age (Preto, 1970).

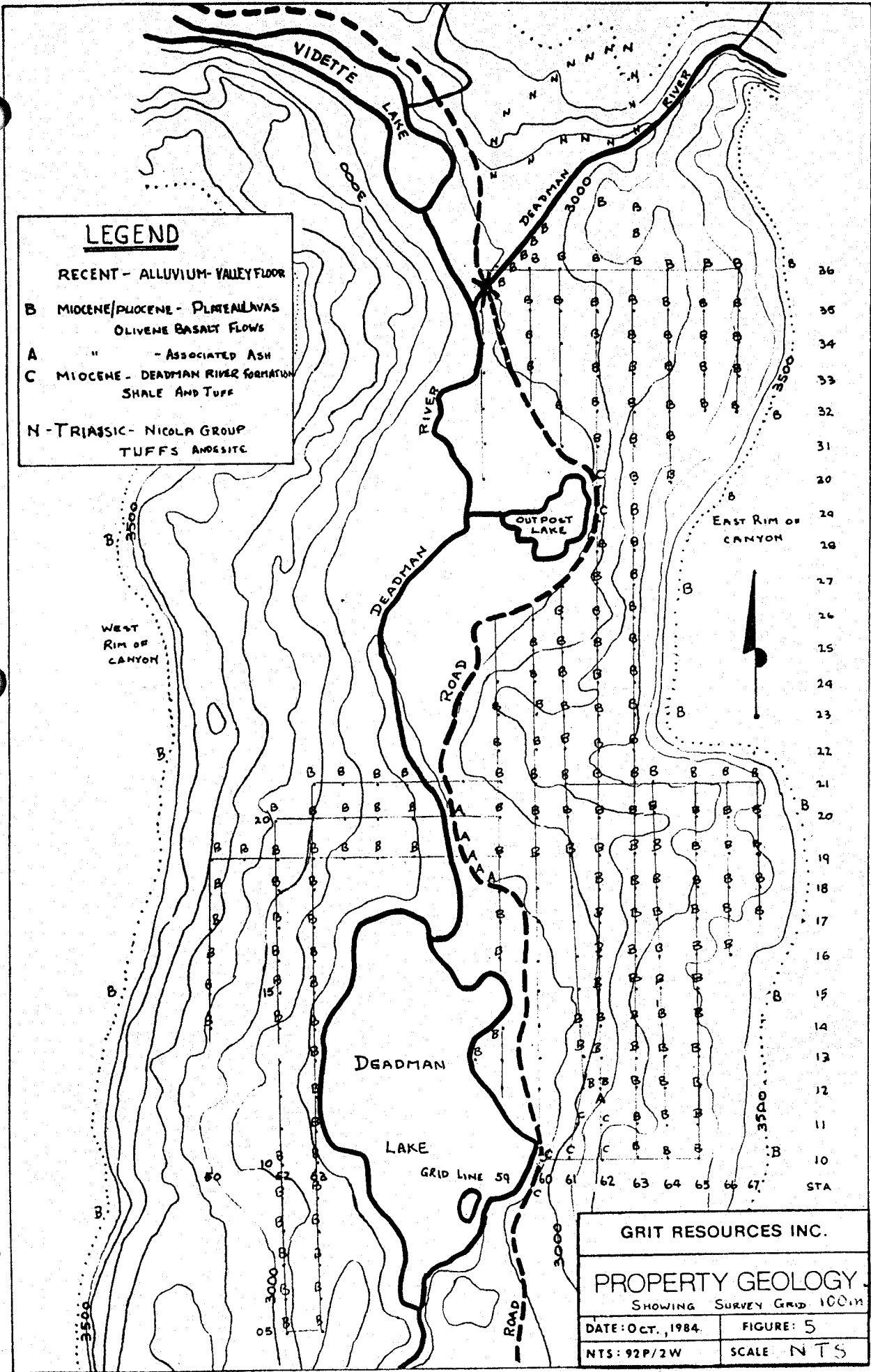
The plutonic rocks, in part, have intruded co-magmatic volcanic material, possibly during the waning stages of volcanism and may mark the development of volcanic centres. A late fumarolic or hydrothermal stage associated with the emplacement of the plutons is responsible for the extensively altered and mineralized volcanic rocks in the vicinity of many of these intrusions in the Quesnel Trough.

The Copper Mountain, Afton, Cariboo Bell copper (+ gold) deposits, and many other porphyry occurrences and subvolcanic stockwork or disseminated sulphide deposits, such as the Quesnel River gold deposit are, directly associated with this late hydrothermal activity.

3.2 GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY:

The topography, the grid and the distribution of type rocks are shown on figure 5, page 9.

The outcrop of "Nicola Group" volcanics were examined on the bluff north of the Deadman River Bridge, to the east of the south end of Videtter Lake. The andesitic tuffs and lavas are fine grained to aphanetic, bleached to a light grey-green colour, are highly fractured and altered, with local chloritic and epidotized areas. Disseminated pyrite was found in much of the rock. Local mineralization in the form of 2 to 7 cm thick veins and stringers of quartz and quartz-carbonate are found trending northwest and dipping steeply (over 60°) to the northeast.



3.2 GEOLOGY ON THE PROPERTY: (Con't)

Thinly bedded (1 - 4 cm thick), fractured horizontal shale and tuff beds which are believed to be of the Deadman River Formation (c) are found in only two locations, on the roadside and up the hillside (lines 60,61 and 62 at stations 10 and 11) and secondly at the road cut along the east side of Outpost Lake.

By far the most widespread outcrops on the property are of the coarse grained "Plateau" basalt flows. The basalts contain massive bodies and vesicular stata marking flow margins. On the west side of the valley, in the area of lines 54 - 56, stations 19 - 21, outcrops of a massive and tuffaceous andesitic phase are found locally.

Two outcrops of cream coloured, fairly uniform, granular (approx. 1 - 5 mm) unsorted ash and tuff are exposed on the property. A small exposure exists in a ravine on line 62 between station 11 and 12 and a second, much larger exposure (approx. 15m deep by 100m long) along the road just north of Deadman Lake. At the southwest end of this deposit the contact with the Plateau lava shows a thin accumulation of conglomerate (approx. 20 cm) on top of the ash, overlain by a basalt flow.

To the northwest of the Deadman River and north of the junction with the river leading to the Vidette Lake, the area to the base of the bluffs is underlain with gravel. From this point to the north end of Deadman Lake, the valley floor is gravel covered with thick marshy vegetation.

4. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS:

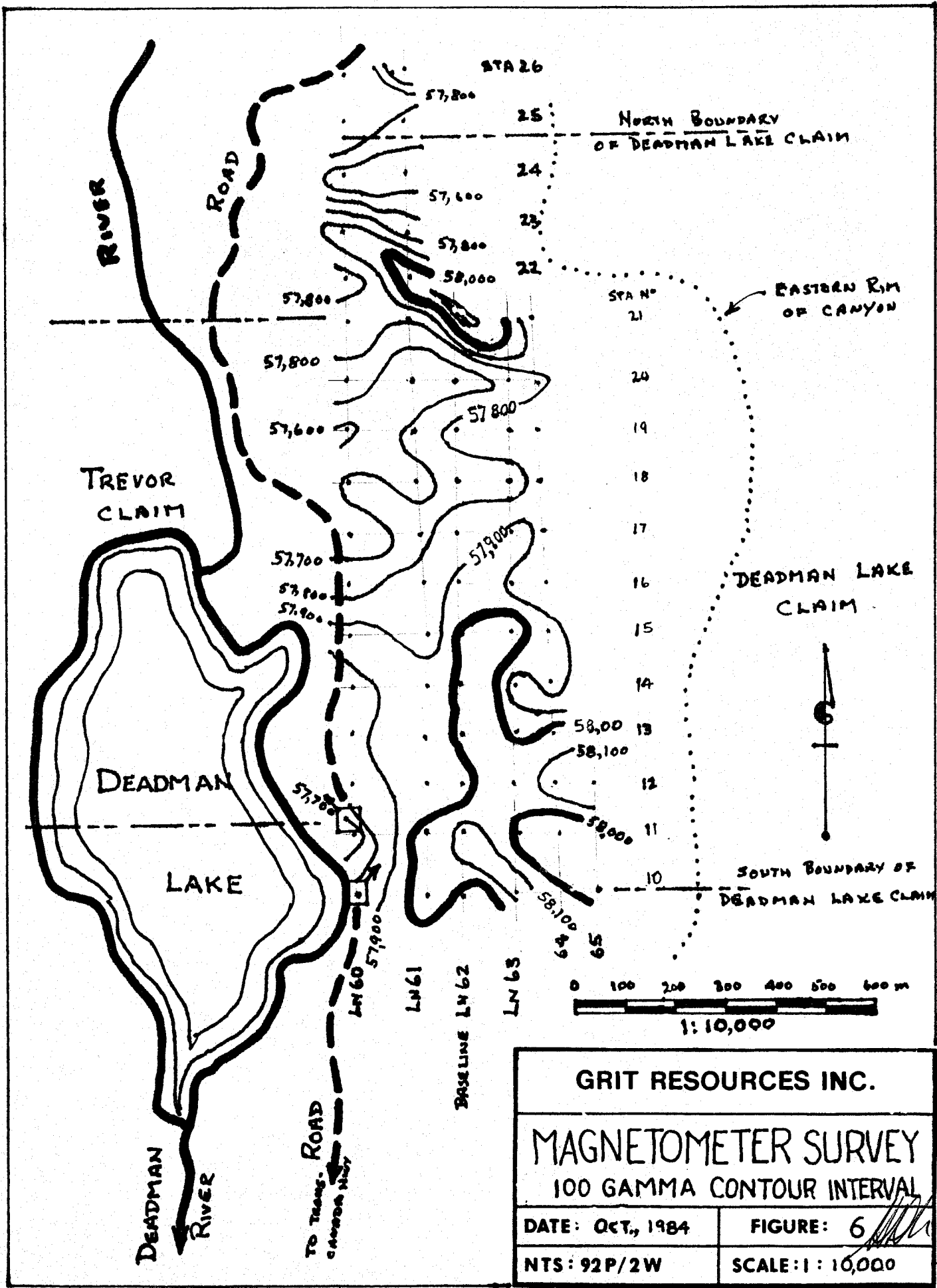
The geological survey and line cutting were done in March and May by a party of two (a third member worked for only three days) based out of Kamloops. In June a 2 member party based out of a cabin on Mowich Lake (approx. 5 km south of Deadman Lake) carried out magnetometer and VLF EM surveys and soil geochemical sampling on the property on the east side of the river.

4.1 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:

A portable proton precession magnetometer (model MP-2) was rented from Scintrex, Ontario. Readings were taken at 72 stations on the grid, and the results are shown on figure 6, page 11.

The instrument provides resolutions of 1 gamma, with total field accuracy ± 1 gamma over the full operating range. The sensor was an omnidirectional, shielded, noise cancelling dual coil sensor with a high gradient tolerance. During the survey it was found necessary to mount the sensor on an eight foot staff in order to get consistent readings.





GRIT RESOURCES INC.	
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	
100 GAMMA CONTOUR INTERVAL	
DATE: OCT, 1984	FIGURE: 6
NTS: 92P/2W	SCALE: 1:10,000

4.1 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY: (Con't)

From the limited area surveyed and the small variations in the readings, there is no obvious correlation with structure or formation.

4.2 V.L.F. - E.M. SURVEY:

The survey was made using a Sabre Electronics Ltd. Model 27 V.L.F. E.M. receiver at 166 stations on the grid, on the east side of the valley. VLF frequency 18.6 khz (station NLK located in Seattle, Washington) was used which gives an angle of intersection with the mineralized veins in the Vidette area of approx. 60° on the premise that the strike of the mineralization may be similar east of the river.

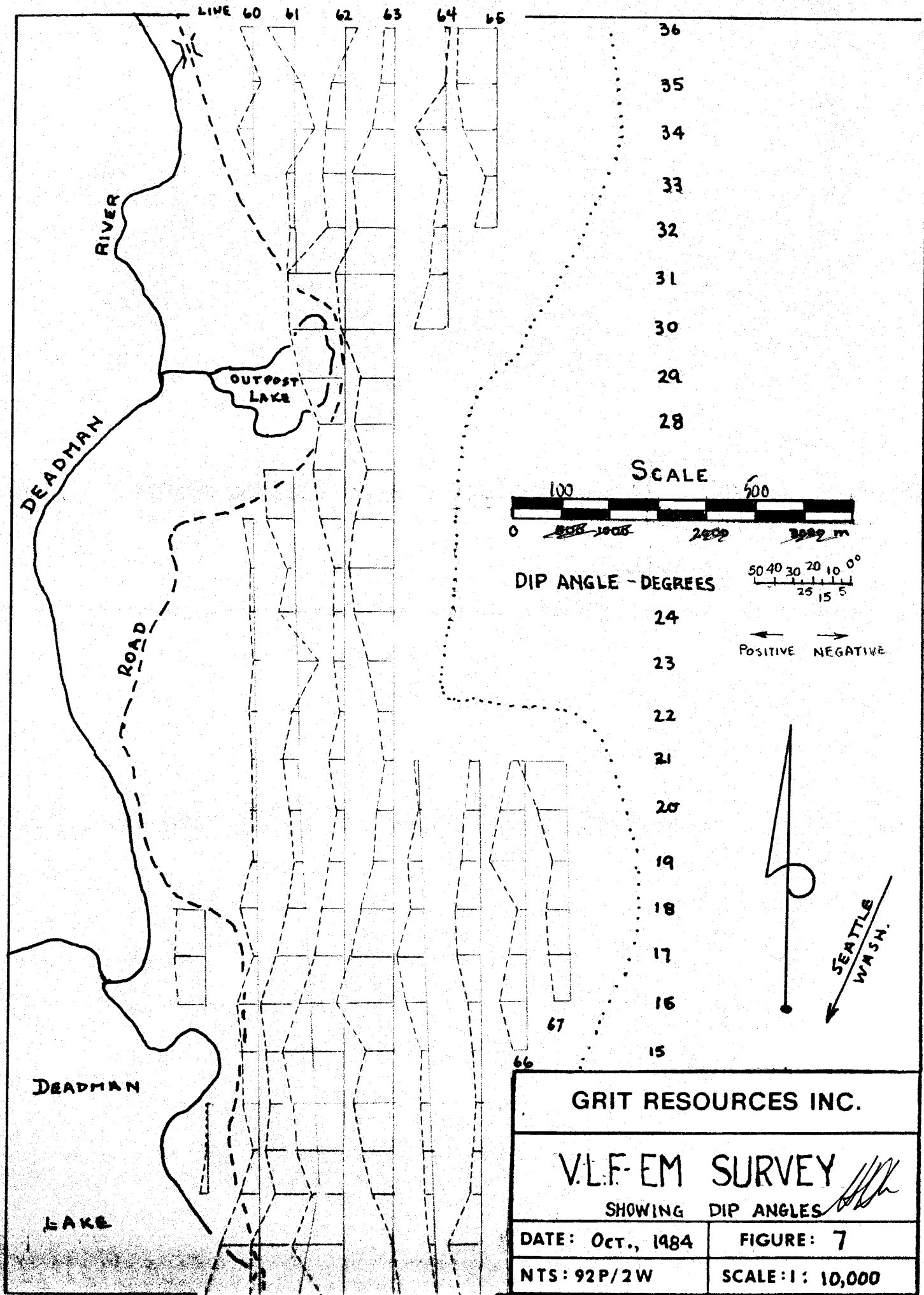
The dip angle readings have been plotted on figure 7, page 13. Figure 8, page 14 shows this data plotted using the numerical filtering technique described by D.C. Fraser in his paper entitled "Contouring of VLF - EM Data" published in the December, 1969 issue of "Geophysics" Vol. 34 No. 6 (pp 958 - 967).

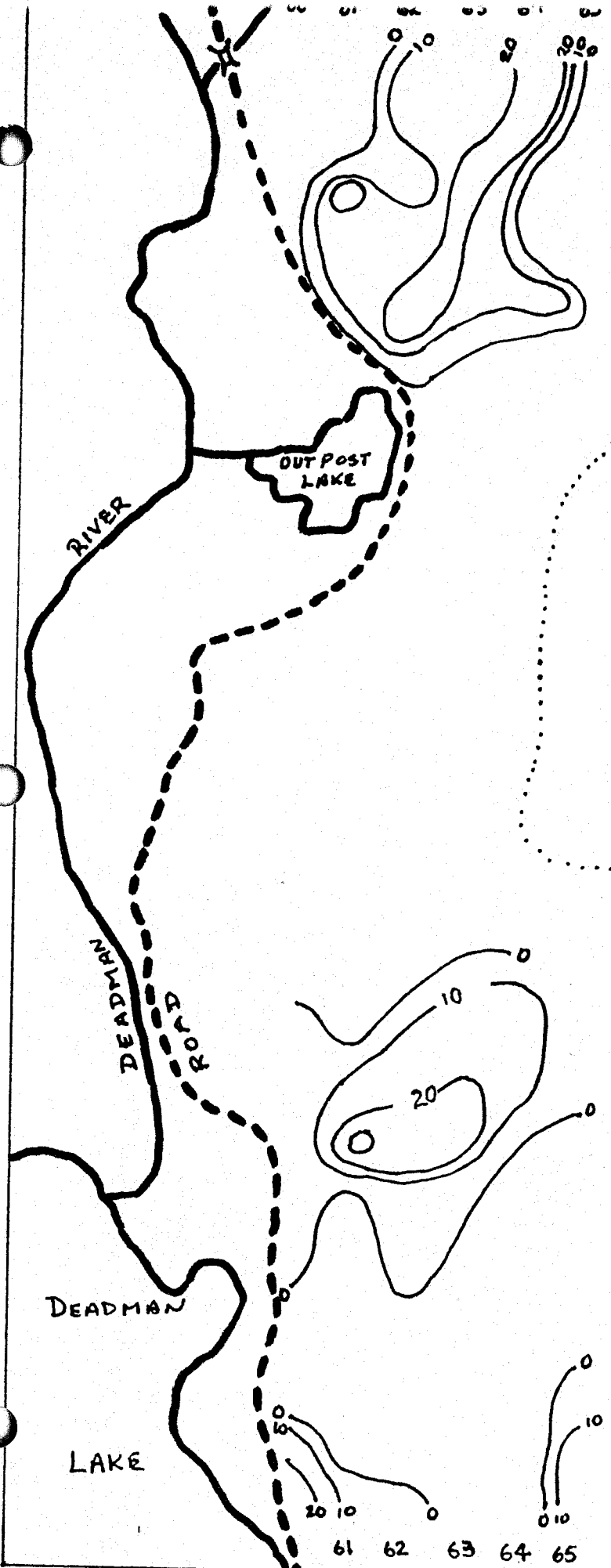
There are three areas that show anomalous results that correspond to surface topographical features, that suggest a correlation with subsurface structure or conductive bodies. At the spacing of 100 meters used on the survey grid, the shape of the anomaly was not well defined.

5. SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

Soil samples of the "B" horizon were taken at all stations of the grid on the east side of the valley except two which are located in coarse talus and six located in the stream gravel and marshy river bed just south of the bridge. Only 68 of these samples were tested by the Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd. for their copper content. These results are plotted on figure 9, page 15 and copies of the lab reports are attached as Appendix 1, page 21.

The results show a relatively uniform low copper content. The remaining samples will be tested for mercury, arsenic and antimony, as well as for copper, as these elements may be indicative of a local mineralizing structure.





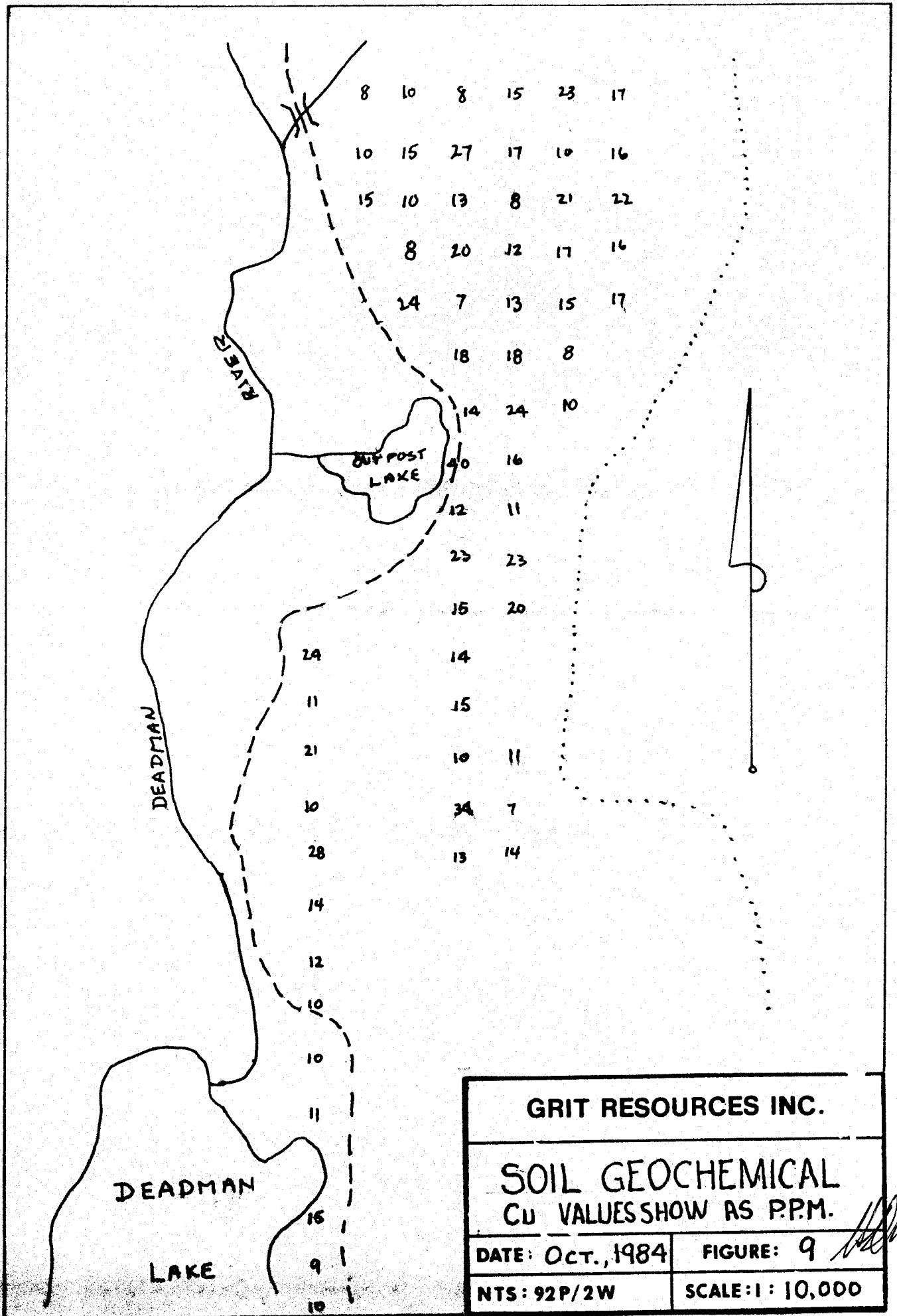
35
34
33
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SCALE 1:10,000

SEATTLE
WASH.

21
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15

GRIT RESOURCES INC.	
VLF-EM SURVEY DIP ANGLES USING D.C. FRASER'S - NUMERICAL FILTER TECHNIQUE	
DATE: OCT 1984	FIGURE: 8



GRIT RESOURCES INC.

**SOIL GEOCHEMICAL
CU VALUES SHOW AS P.P.M.**

DATE: OCT., 1984

FIGURE: 9

NTS: 92P/2W

SCALE: 1: 10,000

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The results from this year's exploration of the property are inconclusive. The program did not cover all of the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS:


1. Re-survey the anomalous areas shown on figure 8, page 14 viz. lines 60 to 64 from station 17 to 21 and lines 60 to 65 from station 31 to 200 m north of station 36 with the VLF - EM on a 20 m grid.
2. Carry out the VLF-EM Survey, Soil Geochemical Testing and detailed geological surveying on the Trevor Claim west of the Deadman River and Lake, and the eastern portions of the Sandy and Deadman Lake claims (as shown on figure 4, page 7 the Nicola Volcanics outcrop on the plateau east of these claims).



7. STATEMENT OF COSTS: (Con't)

These costs are apportioned according to the programs as follows:

1. Grid Establishment and Line Cutting	26 km	\$ 5,500	approx.	\$211/km
2. Geological Survey	26 km	2,300	approx.	88/km
3. Magnetometer Survey	7 km	1,000	approx.	143/km
4. VLF EM Survey	17 km	3,500	approx.	206/km
5. Soil Geochemical	17 km	2,650	approx.	156/km
6. Report Preparation		<u>700</u>		
TOTAL		<u><u>\$15,650</u></u>		



8. REFERENCES:

Campbell, R.B. and H.W. Tipper

1971: Geology of the Bonaparte Lake Map-Area, British Columbia, G.S.C. Memoir 363, 100 p.

Cockfield, W.E.

1935: Vidette Lake Area in Lode Gold Deposits of Fairview Camp, Camp McKinney, and Vidette Lake Area, and the Dividend-Lakeview Property near Osoyoos, B.C., G.S.C. Memoir 179, pp. 26 - 36.

Preto, V.A.G.

1970: Geology of the Area between Eaking Creek and Windy Mountain in Geology, Exploration and Mining in B.C., 1970, B.C. Dept. of Mines and Pet. Res., pp. 307 - 312.

Stevenson, J.S.

1936: Vidette Lake Area in Annual Report Min. Mines, pp. F36 - F43.

Wheeler, J.O., et al.

1972: The Cordilleran Structural Province, pp. 1 - 82 in Variations in Tectonic Styles in Canada, R.A. Price and R.J.W. Douglas, ed., G.A.C. Special Paper No. 11, 688 p.

Annual Reports of Minister of Mines, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

9. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION:

I, Henry D. Nicholson of 11461 - 236th Street, Maple Ridge, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in Geological Engineering (BASc 1956).
2. I worked as a Junior student assistant under Dr. H.M.A. Rice with the Geological Survey of Canada in the Vernon Map Area during the summers of 1945 and 1946; and as a Senior student assistant under Dr. J. Hoadley of the Geological Survey on the Zebellos Map Area in 1947 and 1948.
3. I have been actively engaged in the geological examination of mineral claims as a Director of Grit Resources Inc. for the past year.
4. I have a Free Miners Certificate for 1984, #211217.
4. I am registered as a Professional Engineer with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia (RN5397).

Respectfully submitted,

Henry D. Nicholson
Henry D. Nicholson, P. Eng



October 31, 1984

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

Grit Resources Inc.
410A - 515 West 10th Ave.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V5Z 1L1

DATE June 8, 1984.

ANALYST _____

FILE NO. _____ Attn: Mr. H.D. Nicholson

FILE NO. G 1098

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppm Cu		KRAL #	IDENTIFICATION	ppm Cu	
1	L59 12	10		31	L62 28	12	
2	13	9		32	29	40	
3	14	15		33	30	24	
4	15	46		34	31	18	
5	16	11		35	32	7	
6	17	10		36	33	20	
7	18	10		37	34	13	
8	19	12		38	35	27	
9	20	14		39	36	8	
10	21	28		40	37	7	
11	22	30		41	L63 21	14	
12	23	21		42	22	7	
13	24	18		43	23	11	
14	25	24		44	26	20	
15	L60 34	15		45	27	23	
16	35	10		46	28	11	
17	36	8		47	29	16	
18	L61 32	24		48	30	24	
19	33	11		49	31	18	
20	34	10		50	32	13	
21	35	15		51	33	12	
22	36	10		52	34	8	
23	37	9		53	35	17	
24	L62 21	13		54	36	15	
25	22	34		55	37	10	
26	23	10		56	L64 31	10	
27	24	15		57	32	8	
28	25	14		58	33	15	
29	26	15		59	34	17	
30	27	23		60	35	8	
61	L64 36	21					
62	37	10					
63	38	23					
64	L65 33	16					
65	34	21					
66	35	22					
67	36	16					
68	37	17					

Cu Method: -80 mesh
Hot acid digestion
Atomic absorption