

84-1276-13371

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE
GINNY - 2 and GINNY - 3 CLAIMS,
SALMO AREA, NELSON MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

COVERING:

		Record No.
GINNY - 2	15 units	2991 (3)
GINNY - 3	15 units	3487 (10)

LOCATED :

Latitude: 49° 10'
Longitude: 117° 17'
Elevation: 3500' - 5000' ASL

PREPARED BY:

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT
Engineering Resources Ltd.
626-9th Ave., Castlegar
British Columbia, Canada
November 22, 1984

13,371

Copy No. 1

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2. Claims.
3. Regional geology
A. Grid.*

Map 4. Silver geochemistry

Pocket

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1. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

A follow-up geochemical survey was conducted on portions of Ginny 3 and Ginny 2 claims in September 25 - 28, 1984 involving line cutting, sampling of the A and B soil horizons, and silt sampling. This survey was conducted to follow-up on one of the three apparent gold geochemical anomalies indicated by a previous reconnaissance geochemical survey done on the claim group in 1983.

One hundred fourteen (114) A and B horizons soil samples and one silt sample were collected along a system of grid lines. The B-horizon samples and the silt sample were geochemically analyzed for gold and silver.

The gold geochemical assays of the B-horizon samples did not confirm the elevated gold values on Line 5. The silver geochemical assays however appear to have confirmed the silver anomaly that was found by the 1983 geochemical survey.

The silt sample taken upstream from Gin-83-2 gave low gold and silver values indicating that the source of the high gold and silver values in Gin-83-2 is probably located further downstream where silt sample PJS-84-1 was taken.

It is planned to analyze the A-horizon samples taken in 1984 and 1983 for gold and to collect further more samples on a tighter grid to follow-up on the long and broad silver anomaly found in 1983.

2. INTRODUCTION

Rock units belonging to the Rossland Group are well known to host gold and silver bearing lead-zinc deposits. A geologically favorable area underlain by these rock units west of Salmo, B.C. was acquired and an on-going series of exploration work is being conducted in search of these metal deposits.

3. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Ginny Group of claims is located southwest of Salmo, British Columbia, in the Nelson Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada, with the geographic coordinates of longitude $117^{\circ} 17'$ and latitude $49^{\circ} 10'$ (see Plate 1).

Access to the property is by way of the Hell-roaring Creek logging road which connects with Highway 3 two kilometers south of Salmo. The property is covered with a mixture of immature and merchantable timber.

The property lies at an elevation of 3500 feet (1067 meters) and 5000 feet (1524 meters) above sea level. The topography is moderate except at the steep northwestern corner of the Ginny 2 claim.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

The Ginny Group consists of three (3) located claims of 40 metric units with details listed below:

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Due Dates</u>
Ginny 1	12	2990 (3)	Mar. 31, 1986
Ginny 2	15	2991 (3)	Mar. 31, 1986
Ginny 3	15	3487 (10)	October 5, 1985

The above mineral property is entirely owned by P.J. Santos of Castlegar, British Columbia who staked these claims in 1983. Previous to 1983, there is no known exploration work recorded on these properties. In 1983, a reconnaissance geochemical survey was conducted on the property by Anginel Resources Ltd. which resulted in the discovery of several gold-silver geochemical anomalies. The work described in this report is a follow-up of one of these anomalies.

5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Salmo Area is located on the western edge of the Kootenay Arc of British Columbia. In this area, Cambrian rock formations that comprise the Kootenay Arc (the Laib, Reno, and Quartzite Range formations) are overlain by a metasedimentary-metavolcanic rock sequence of the Rossland Group that range in age from Ordovician to Jurassic. These formations are intruded by Cretaceous plutons belonging to the Nelson Plutonic rocks (see Plate 3).

6. LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Ginny claims are underlain by rock units of the Rossland Group . The western part of the claims (Ginny 3) is underlain by a sequence of greenstones belonging to the Elise Formation. These greenstones are basalt and andesitic flows that have undergone alteration consisting of serpentinization and the formation of olivine resulting in the distinctive green coloration of the altered rock. Along a small creek that drains the Ginny 3 and the Ginny 2 claims are large angular boulders of black carbonaceous slates that are probably from the Hall Formation. These slates contain pyrite-bearing horizons similar to that found at the Keystone and Arlington mines farther to the north. Along the Hell-roaring Creek road at an elevation of 3000 feet (914 meters)

are exposures of these carbonaceous slates, which contain pyrite preferentially disseminated along certain thin horizons.

7. GEOCHEMISTRY

In September, 1984, a follow-up geochemical survey was conducted on portions of Ginny 3 and Ginny 2 claims. This work consisted of soil sampling on a system of grid lines (5.1 kms) as shown on Plate 4 and silt sampling on a creek that drains Ginny 3.

The grid lines where the soil sampling was done are 100 meters apart and the sample points 100 meters apart. This grid was chosen to cover a geochemically anomalous area discovered previously in 1983. Both the A-horizon (humus) and B-horizon soils were sampled. The B-horizon samples were analyzed for gold and silver to conform with the work done in 1983. The geochemical analyses are found in the Appendix of this report and are plotted on Plate 5. The analytical techniques used by the laboratory are also found in the Appendix of this report.

The gold geochemical values of the B-horizon soils did not show any significant values and did not confirm the geochemically anomalous (in gold) area on Line 5, 15+00 W .

The silver geochemical analyses of the B-Horizon soils however have confirmed the silver geochemical anomaly found in 1983. The last sample taken on the east end of line 5 + 100 shows an elevated silver value where the line enters the anomaly.

The analyses of the silt sample (PJS-84-1) taken upstream from Gin-83-2 had low gold and silver values indicating that the source of the elevated gold and silver values of sample Gin-83-2 are located downstream from PJS-84-1 (see Plate 5).

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following geochemical work is recommended:

- (a) The A-Horizon (humus) samples collected in 1983 and 1984 should be analyzed for gold.
- (b) The B-Horizon samples collected in 1983 and 1984 should be analyzed for lead and zinc to provide more information on the property.
- (c) More soil sampling should be done on a tighter grid to follow-up on the long and broad silver anomaly found in 1983.

9. STATEMENT OF COSTS

Dates of Work:

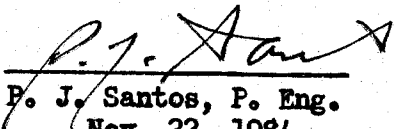
P. J. Santos:

August 20, 1984
Sept. 25, 28, 1984

Mitchel Quaedvlieg:

Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 1984

Line cutting: 2.0 Km @ \$150.00/ km	\$ 300.00
Soil sampling: 2.0 Km @ \$150.00/ Km	300.00
Geochemical analyses	429.20
Truck rental: 6 days @ \$45.00/ day	270.00
Disposable supplies	200.00
Typing, drafting, printing	200.00
Geologist: 3 man days at \$210.00 / day	<u>630.00</u>
	\$2329.20


 P. J. Santos, P. Eng.
 Nov. 22, 1984

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1981
- Prospecting report on the Rachel property, Nelson mining division, for Kimberley Gold Resources Inc., assessment report # 10,088, 22 pp.
- Santos, P.J.
1983
- Geochemical report on the Ginny group of claims, Salmo area, Nelson mining division, British Columbia, Canada, 24 pp.

11. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Perfecto J. Santos, of 626-9th Ave., of the City of Castlegar, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

That I am a Consulting Geological Engineer with the firm of Anginel Resources Ltd. whose offices are located at 626 - 9th Avenue, Castlegar, British Columbia, Canada,

That I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia, Canada,

That I am a graduate of the College of Engineering, University of the Philippines with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering (Geology Option),

That I have been practicing my profession continuously for the past twenty-four years,

That I have prepared this report based on personal work on the property and I personally supervised the work done as described in this report on the Ginny 2 and Ginny 3 claims located in the Nelson Mining Division of British Columbia,

That in addition, pertinent available literature and maps were studied prior to the preparation of this report,

That I am the owner of the Ginny 2 and Ginny 3 claims.

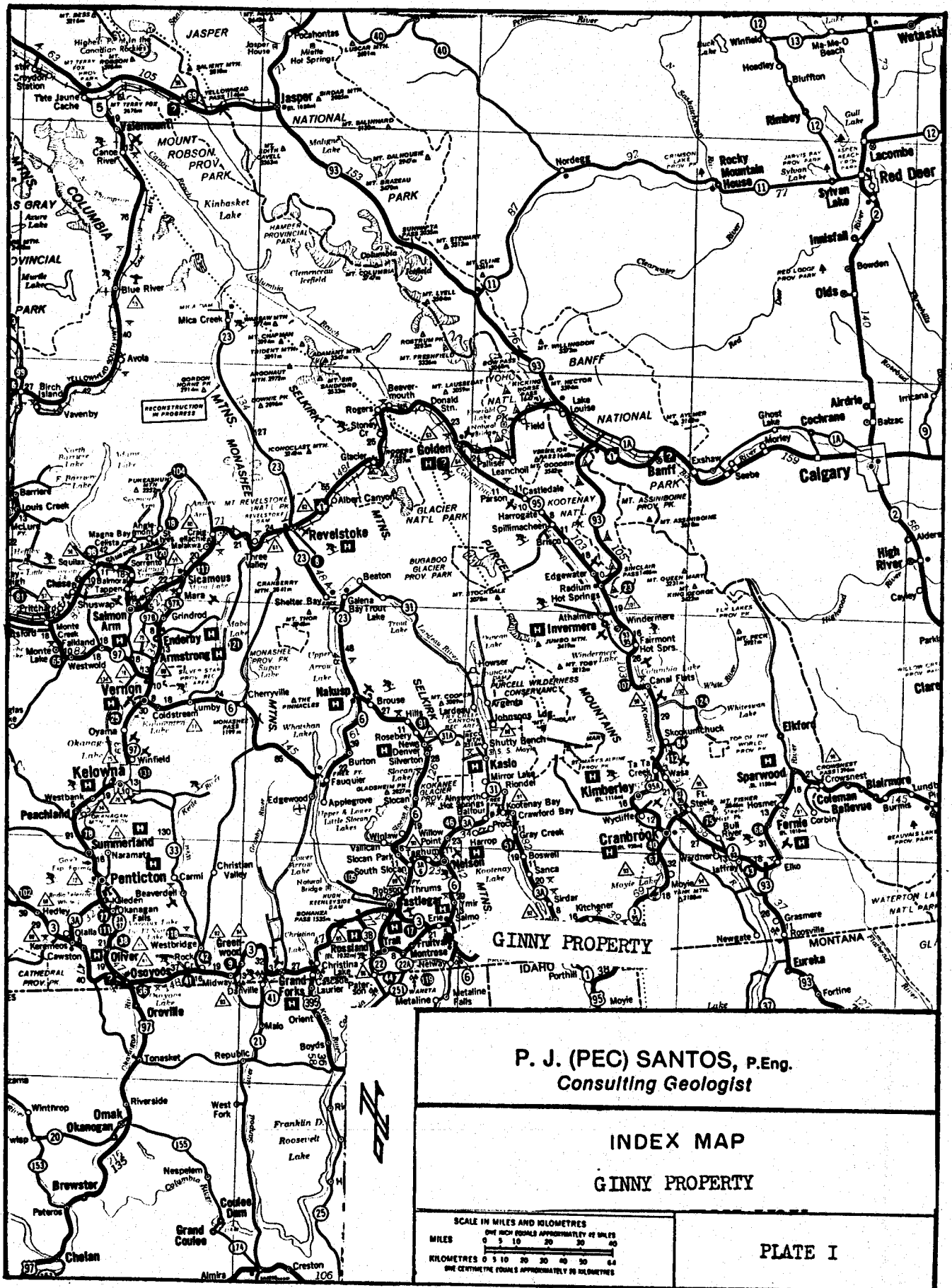
Dated at Castlegar, British Columbia, this 22nd day of November, A.D. 1984.

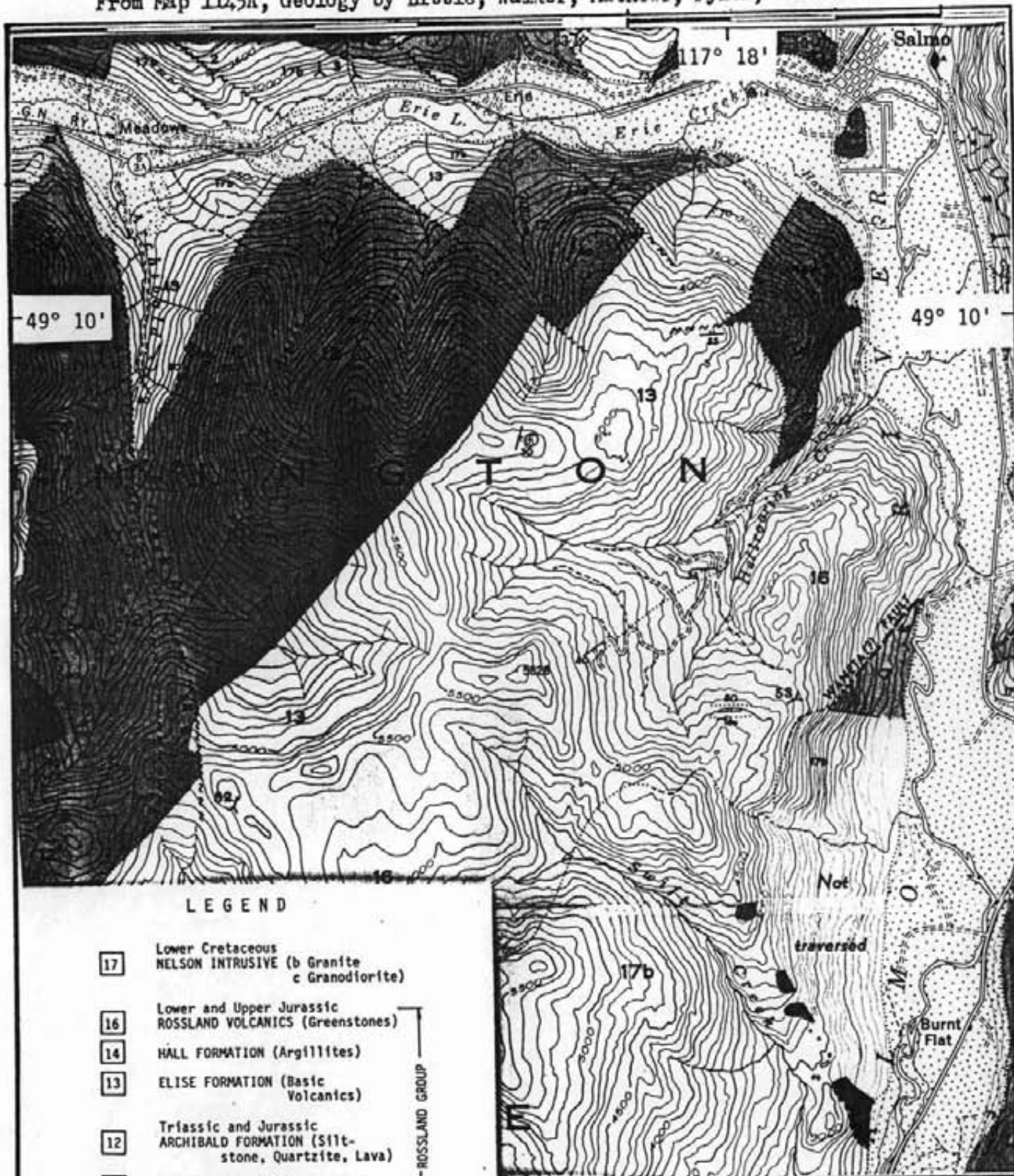


P. J. Santos, P. Eng.

12. APPENDIX

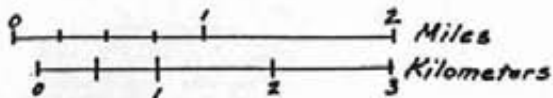
	Page
(a) Maps and Illustrations	11 - 14
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LEGEND

- 17 Lower Cretaceous
NELSON INTRUSIVE (b Granite
c Granodiorite)
 - 16 Lower and Upper Jurassic
ROSSLAND VOLCANICS (Greenstones)
 - 14 HALL FORMATION (Argillites)
 - 13 ELISE FORMATION (Basic
Volcanics)
 - 12 Triassic and Jurassic
ARCHIBALD FORMATION (Silt-
stone, Quartzite, Lava)
 - 11 YHIR FORMATION (Argillites)
 - 7c Lower Cambrian
LAIB FORMATION
- } ROSSLAND GROUP

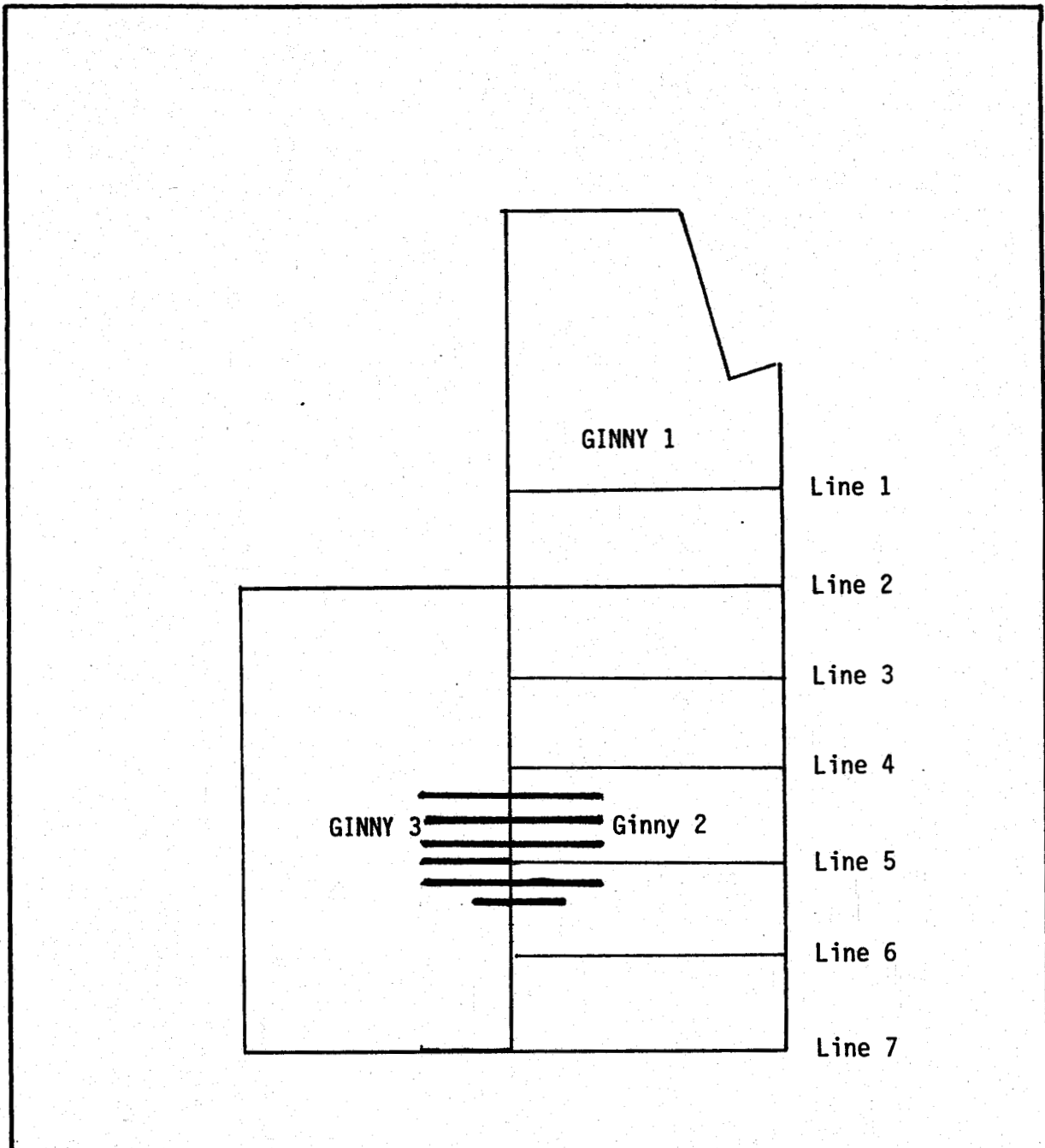


P. J. (PEC) SANTOS, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

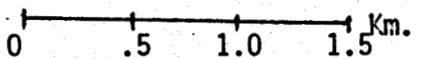
GEOLOGIC MAP
HELL-ROARING CREEK AREA

SCALE: 1:63360
1" to 1 Mi.

PLATE 3



LEGEND and SYMBOLS



— SOIL SAMPLING LINES



P. J. (PEC) SANTOS P. ENG. <i>Consulting Geologist</i>	
Project Title GINNY PROPERTY LAYOUT OF GEOCHEMICAL LINES	
DATE Sept. 1984	SCALE As shown
DRAWN BY P. J. SANTOS	PLATE NO. 4

**KAMLOOPS
RESEARCH & ASSAY
LABORATORY LTD.**

B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

912 LAVAL CRESCENT — KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5P5
PHONE: (604) 372-2784 — TELEX: 048-8320

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORT

Mr. P. J. Santos,
626 9th Ave.,
Castlegar, B.C. V1N 1M4

DATE October 22, 1984

ANALYST _____

FILE NO. _____

PROJECT GINNY-3FILE NO. G-1218

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppb Au	ppm Ag			ppb Au	ppm Ag
1	L4+200 10+004W	L5	.2	31	L4+400 18+00W	L5	.3
2	11+00W	L5	.1	32	19+00W	L5	.3
3	12+00W	L5	.2	33	20+00W	L5	.3
4	13+00W	L5	.2	34	L5.00 16+00W	L5	.2
5	14+00W	L5	.1	35	17+00W	L5	.3
6	15+00W	L5	.2	36	18+00W	L5	.3
7	16+00W	L5	.2	37	19+00W	L5	.3
8	17+00W	L5	.2	38	20+00W	L5	.4
9	18 00W	L5	.3	39	L5+100 10+00W	L5	1.2
10	19+00W	L5	.3	40	11+00W	L5	.2
11	20+00W	L5	.4	41	12+00W	L5	.1
12	L4+300 10+00W	L5	.1	42	13+00W	L5	.4
13	11+00W	L5	1.5	43	14+00W	L5	.5
14	12+00W	L5	.2	44	15+00W	L5	.1
15	13+00W	L5	.6	45	16+00W	L5	.2
16	14+00W	L5	.2	46	17+00W	L5	.3
17	15+00W	L5	.2	47	18+00W	L5	.2
18	16+00W	L5	.4	48	19+00W	L5	.2
19	17+00W	L5	.2	49	20+00W	L5	.3
20	18+00W	L5	.2	50	5+200W 12+00W	L5	.3
21	19+00W	L5	.3	51	13+00W	L5	.3
22	20+00W	L5	1.0	52	14+00W	L5	.2
23	L4+400 10+00W	L5	.3	53	15+00W	L5	.3
24	11+00W	L5	.4	54	16+00W	L5	.2
25	12+00W	L5	.3	55	17+00W	L5	.2
26	13+00W	L5	.4	56	18+00W	L5	.5
27	14+00W	L5	.4	57	PJS-84-1	L5	.2
28	15+00W	L5	.3		Au Method: -80 Mesh		
29	16+00W	L5	.3		Fire Assay		
					Atomic Absorption		
30	17+00W	L5	.4		Ag Method: -80 Mesh		
					Hot Acid Extraction		
					Atomic Absorption		

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DATE October 22, 1984

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FILE NO. _____

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FILE NO. G-1218

KRAL NO.	IDENTIFICATION	ppb Au	ppm Ag				ppb Au	ppm Ag
1	L4+200 10+004W	L5	.2		31	L4+400 18+00W	L5	.3
2	11+00W	L5	.1		32	19+00W	L5	.3
3	12+00W	L5	.2		33	20+00W	L5	.3
4	13+00W	L5	.2		34	L5+00 16+00W	L5	.2
5	14+00W	L5	.1		35	17+00W	L5	.3
6	15+00W	L5	.2		36	18+00W	L5	.3
7	16+00W	L5	.2		37	19+00W	L5	.3
8	17+00W	L5	.2		38	20+00W	L5	.4
9	18 00W	L5	.3		39	L5+100 10+00W	L5	1.2
10	19+00W	L5	.3		40	11+00W	L5	.2
11	20+00W	L5	.4		41	12+00W	L5	.1
12	L4+300 10+00W	L5	.1		42	13+00W	L5	.4
13	11+00W	L5	1.5		43	14+00W	L5	.5
14	12+00W	L5	.2		44	15+00W	L5	.1
15	13+00W	L5	.6		45	16+00W	L5	.2
16	14+00W	L5	.2		46	17+00W	L5	.3
17	15+00W	L5	.2		47	18+00W	L5	.2
18	16+00W	L5	.4		48	19+00W	L5	.2
19	17+00W	L5	.2		49	20+00W	L5	.3
20	18+00W	L5	.2		50	5+200W 12+00W	L5	.3
21	19+00W	L5	.3		51	13+00W	L5	.3
22	20+00W	L5	1.0		52	14+00W	L5	.2
23	L4+400 10+00W	L5	.3		53	15+00W	L5	.3
24	11+00W	L5	.4		54	16+00W	L5	.2
25	12+00W	L5	.3		55	17+00W	L5	.2
26	13+00W	L5	.4		56	18+00W	L5	.5
27	14+00W	L5	.4		57	PJS-84-1	L5	.2
28	15+00W	L5	.3			Au Method: -80 Mesh Fire Assay Atomic Absorption		
29	16+00W	L5	.3			Ag Method: -80 Mesh Hot Acid Extraction Atomic Absorption		
30	17+00W	L5	.4					

GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY TECHNIQUES

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Soils, silts, lake bottom sediments - Samples are sorted and dried at 50°C for 12 - 16 hours. Dried material is then screened to obtain the -80 mesh component of each sample. Coarse material is discarded unless other instructions are received. Other mesh sizes are available if required.

Rock chips or pieces of core designated as rock geochem samples are dried, crushed and then pulverized to -100 mesh in a ring grinder. The sample is homogenized and packaged.

SAMPLE ANALYSES

(a) ppm Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver: A 1.0 gm portion of sample is digested in conc. perchloric-nitric acid ($\text{HClO}_4\text{-HNO}_3$) for approx. 2 hrs. The digested sample is cooled and made up to 25 mls with distilled water. The solution is mixed and solids are allowed to settle. Copper, lead, zinc and silver are determined by atomic absorption techniques using background correction for lead and silver analysis.

(b) ppm Arsenic: Digest as above. Generate arsine using the borohydride technique and determine the arsenic concentration by atomic absorption analyses.

(c) ppb Gold: 5 gm samples ashed @ 800°C for 1 hr., digested with aqua regia - twice to dryness - taken up in 25% HCl^- , Au extracted as the bromide into MIBK and analyzed via A.A.

(d) ppm Ba, Sr, Mg, Ca & Na: 0.2 - 0.5 gm samples digested with $\text{HClO}_4\text{-HNO}_3\text{-HF}$, to dryness taken up in 10% HClO_4 with an ionization suppressent added and analyzed via A.A. - acetylene-nitrous oxide for Ba, Mg, Ca & Sr.

(e) ppm Te: 1 - 5 gm digested with aqua regia, the Te extracted into MIBK as the bromide and analyzed via A.A. using background correction.

(f) Cold Extractable Metals: 1 gm sample is leached for 1 hour with 25 mls of 0.1M HCl in a hot water bath, filtered (Whatman #31) and then analyzed via standard A.A. techniques.

(g) Assay Ag & Au - Fire Assay Method: 0.5 Assay ton sub-samples are fused in litharge, carbonate and siliceous fluxes. The lead button containing the precious metals is cupelled in a muffle furnace. The Ag and Au alloy is weighed on a micro balance, parted, annealed and again weighed as Au. The difference in the two weightings is Ag. Results reported in Oz/Ton.

For low grade samples and geochemical materials 10-gram samples are fused as above with the addition of 10 mg of Au-free Ag metal and cupelled as above. The silver bead is parted with dilute HNO_3 and then treated with aqua regia. The salts are dissolved in dilute HCl and analyzed for Au on an atomic absorption spectrophotometer to a detection of 5 ppb.

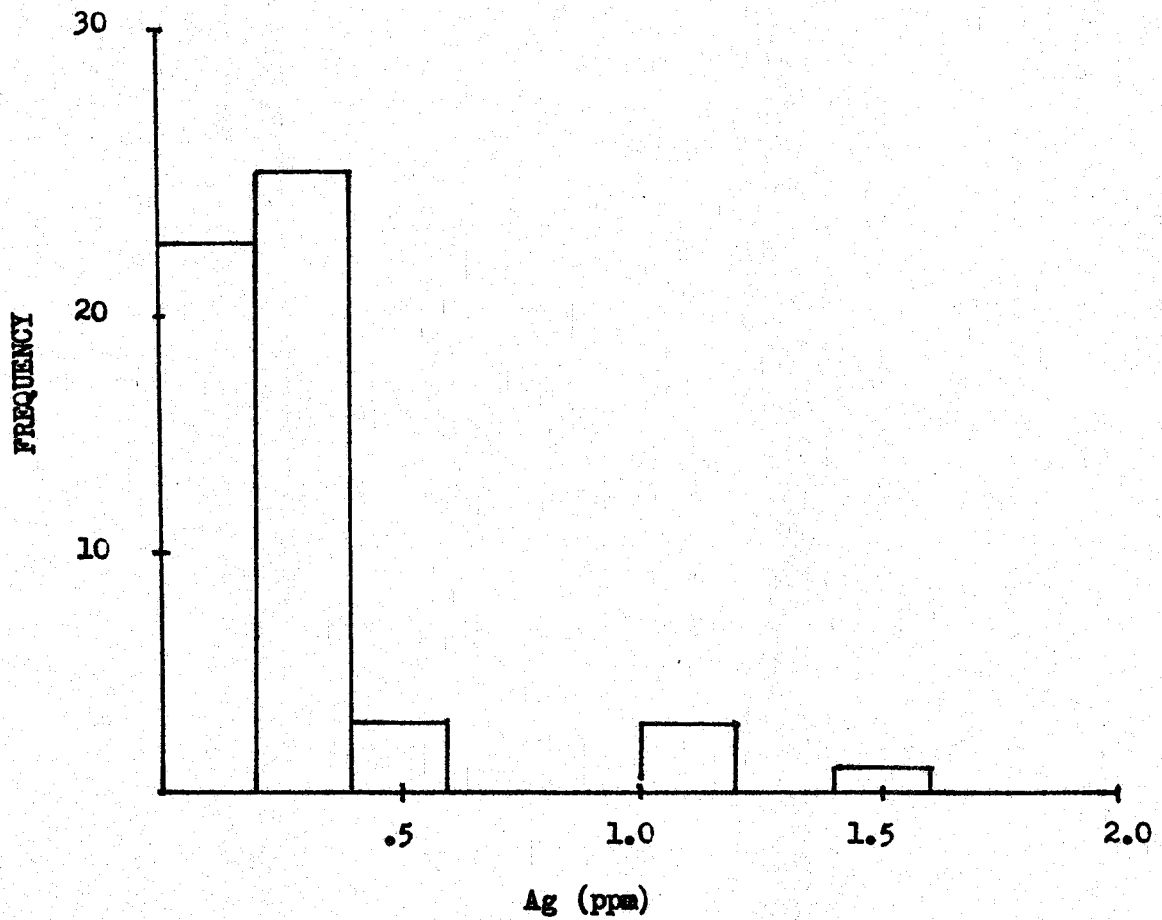
Plate 6

Silver Histogram

Ginny 2 & Ginny 3

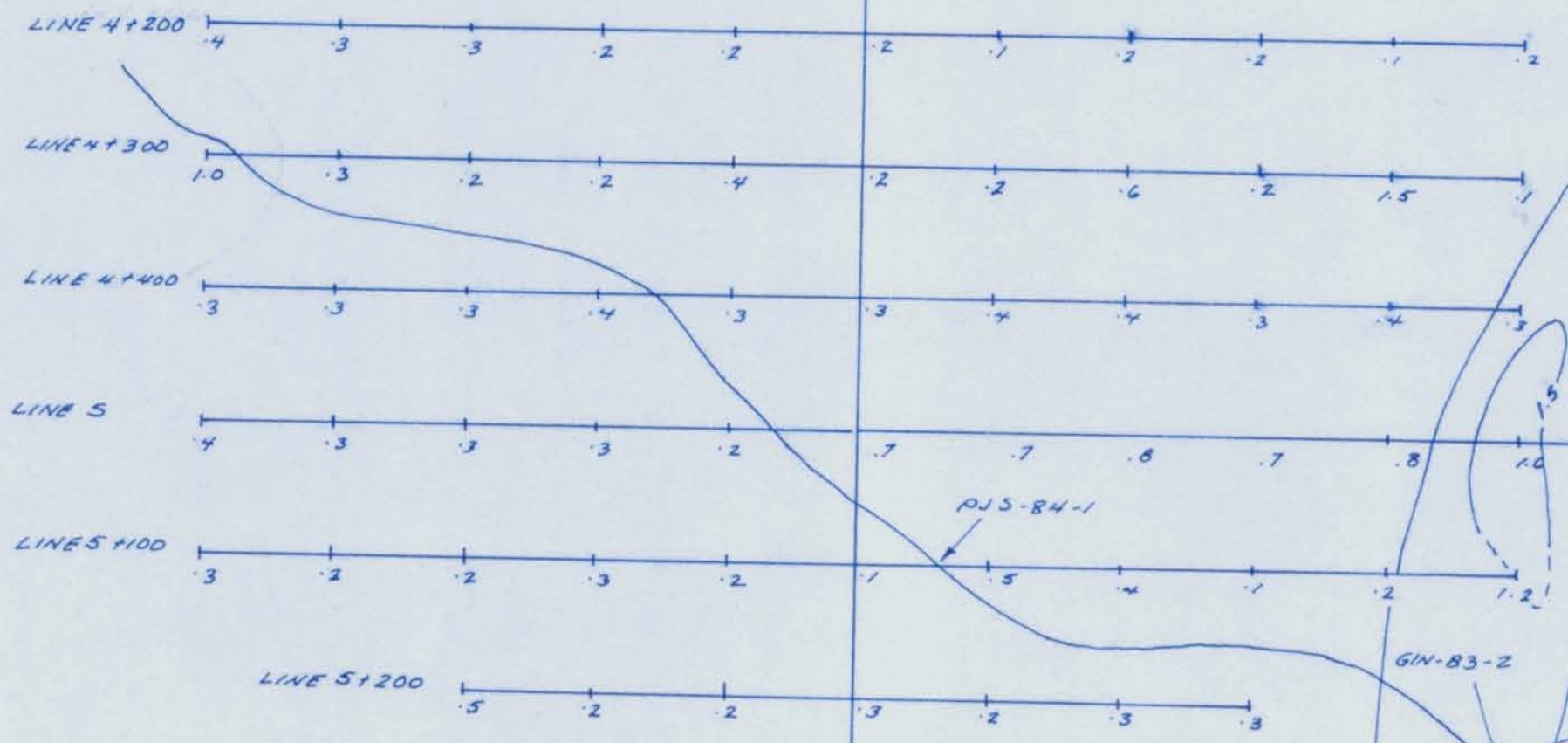
Mean: .326 ppm

Standard Deviation: .244 ppm



GINNY 3

GINNY 2



1983 Ag Anomaly

Creek

GIN-83-2

Creek

Hell Roaring Creek Road

Hell Roaring Creek

LINE 6

LINE 7

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

13,371

GINNY GROUP
Ag GEOCHEMICAL MAP

ANGINEL RESOURCES LTD.

Drawn by: P.J. Santos, P. Eng. Scale: 1:5000 Date: Sept. 1984 PLATE NO 5

NOTE:
Silver in ppm
Surveyed by Topofil chain and compass

