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I.M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Geological and Geochemical Report

on the

BLAK MINERAL CLAIM

**Nicola Mining Division
Aspen Grove Area, British Columbia
Latitude 49°54'; Longitude 120°34'
NTS 92H/15E**

For:

**VANCO EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
4600 Toronto Dominion Centre
Toronto, Ontario**

By:

**L. M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES
T. E. Lisle, P.Eng.**

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

14,106

October 1, 1985

BLAK CLAIM
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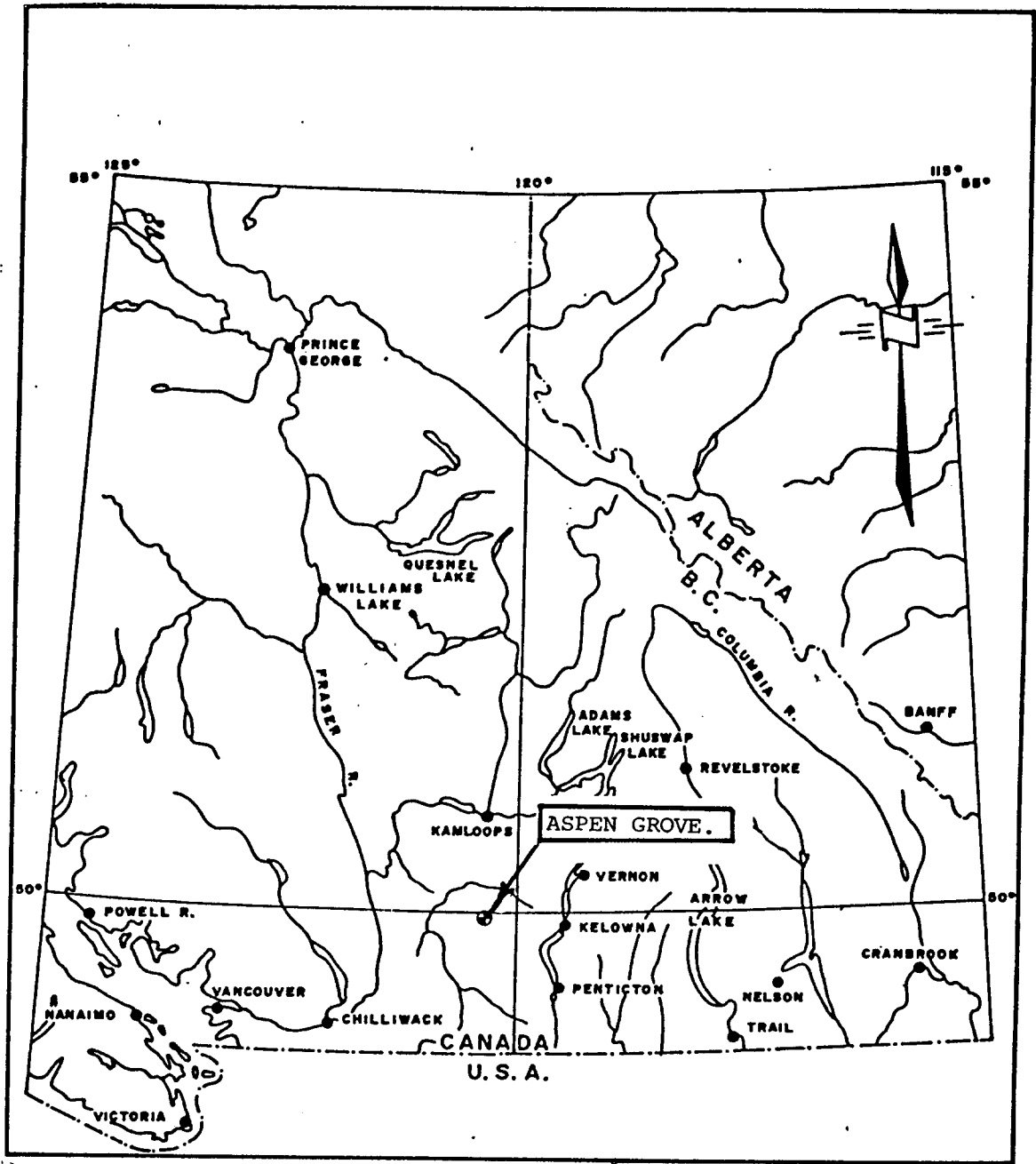


Figure 1:

Vanco Explorations Limited
LOCATION MAP - BLAK MINERAL CLAIM
 Scale: 1 cm. approx. 40.5 km.
 August, 1985
 L. M. Watson & Associates Ltd.

INTRODUCTION

During the period May 29 to August 17, 1985, I.M. Watson and Associates Limited, on behalf of Vanco Explorations Limited, carried out a reconnaissance geological and geochemical exploration program in the Aspen Grove area of south central British Columbia. The work was performed on a large number of claims, including the Blak claim, which together forms the Vanco Aspen Grove Project.

The Aspen Grove area is part of a distinct geological belt stretching from Princeton in the south, northwesterly through the Cariboo, that host a significant number of British Columbia's porphyry copper-gold deposits. Emerging evidence indicates that important concentrations of gold mineralization are also present in the same geological environment.

Exploration of the Blak claim was directed to the re-examination of the known copper prospects, and to specific areas having similar characteristics to known gold occurrences within the belt.

The program was completed by a crew of five men. The data derived in the initial evaluation of the Blak claim is discussed in this report and geochemical results shown on accompanying plans.

PROPERTY

The Blak claim (record #1551) was staked on August 5, 1984 by I.M. Watson, and recorded in the Nicola Mining Division on August 31, 1984. The claim was staked four unit lengths south and three unit lengths east of the Legal Corner Post that is located west of Highway #5.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Blak claim straddles the Princeton-Merritt highway about 27 kilometres south of Merritt in south central British Columbia. The Legal Corner Post is located at

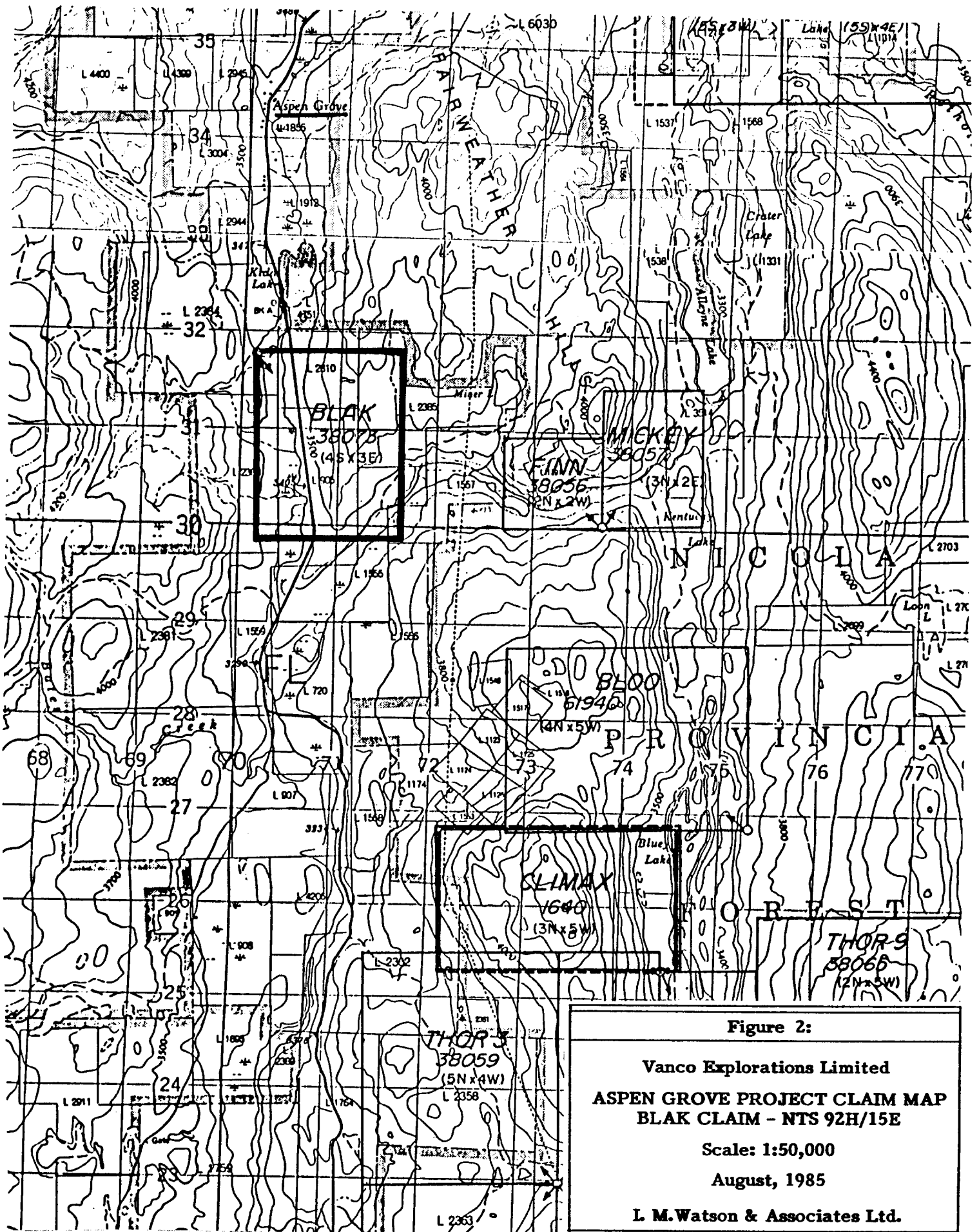


Figure 2:

Vanco Explorations Limited

ASPEN GROVE PROJECT CLAIM MAP

BLAK CLAIM - NTS 92H/15E

Scale: 1:50,000

August, 1985

L. M. Watson & Associates Ltd.

approximate coordinates latitude 49° 55', longitude 120° 37'; NTS 92H/15E.

Access is by the main highway, or from a four-wheel drive road running north from the Kentucky-Alleyne access road about one kilometre east of the highway.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claim area is on the Thompson Plateau in an area marked by gentle open grassy slopes with sparse stands of pine, spruce, fir and poplar at the higher elevations. Local swamp areas have deciduous cover, mainly willows.

Elevations range from about 1036 to 1127 metres above sea-level. Outcropping is generally sparse, and more common at the higher elevations. In many areas it is obscured by glacial drift of highly variable thickness.

Small swampy westerly trending drainages are evident near the northern boundary of the claim. The western section of the claim is near the headwaters of Otter Creek, which flows south to join the Similkameen River near Princeton, B.C.

HISTORY

Early exploration near Aspen Grove was directed to the numerous copper occurrences in the Nicola Volcanics. This work, mainly in the 1900 to 1930 period, included pits, trenches, short shafts and at the Big Kid and Cincinnati prospects, adits of 120 and 90 metres respectively.

During the 1960's and early 1970's, exploration was again revived with attention being directed to porphyry-type copper mineralization. This work resulted in the partial definition of mineral concentrations at a number of properties including the 'Big Kid', 'Blue Jay' and 'Axe' prospects; however, under prevailing metal prices, none of the properties are economic.

In 1967, exploration work carried out on ground about 7 kilometres north of the Blak-Mickey-Finn claims yielded the following drill intercepts indicating a significant potential for gold mineralization in the area. (Watson, 1985.)

<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Width</u>
0.13 ozs	1.15 ozs	0.70%	165' - 175' (10')
0.15 ozs	0.48 ozs	0.20%	210' - 270' (60')
0.115 ozs	1.68 ozs	0.26%	310' - 320' (10')

This property is still under active investigation.

Much of the work completed on or near the Blak claim was undertaken in the 1968 to 1972 period on property covered by the HH and Mix mineral claims. These efforts resulted in the discovery of a number of small copper prospects that were investigated, in part, at the following times:

- 1968 Induced polarization survey.
- 1969 Geological, magnetic, geochemical and induced polarization surveys and 1800 feet of percussion drilling in 6 holes.
- 1970 Electromagnetic and geochemical surveys.
- 1972 Magnetic surveys.

WORK PROGRAM

The preliminary evaluation of data on the area showed a number of characteristics commonly present in gold prospects and deposits in the same geological environment. These include major fault zones and calcareous strata around which a number of mineral prospects and zones of alteration are concentrated.

Geological examinations were completed in these areas and a total of 21 large rock samples and 84 soil samples were collected for analyses. The soil samples were

collected from a small grid near the northern boundary of the claim, and from two east trending reconnaissance lines from Highway 5 in the central and northern section of the claim. All lines were put in with belt chain and compass.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Aspen Grove area is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group, and by remnants of Pleistocene basaltic flows. The Nicola Group, along with the Takla and Stuhini Groups further to the north, form a prominent northwesterly trending Cordilleran belt of volcanic rocks developed in part in an island arc environment between late Triassic and early Jurassic time.

Sections of the belt are intruded by a number of small complex alkalic plutons ranging from syeno gabbro to alkali syenite in composition. The plutonic rocks are mainly of the same composition as the volcanic rocks, and mark the sites of volcanic centres developed along major north and northwesterly fault zones. Extensive exploration has shown that the intruded areas host a distinct suite of Cordilleran porphyry copper deposits (Barr et al, 1976):

"Characteristically, they are low molybdenum, gold bearing copper porphyry deposits and are distinct from quartz-bearing molybdenum rich copper porphyries commonly found in differentiated calc-alkaline batholiths. The deposits commonly occur in breccia zones within the plutons, and in zones of intense faulting, fracturing and alteration in the surrounding volcanics. Hydrothermal alteration is developed around the plutons and is characterized by a zone of potash feldspar and biotite succeeded outwards by chlorite, epidote, carbonate and albite (propylitic zone). Pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite and pyrrhotite, in order of abundance, occur in all zones of alteration. A common association of magnetite with the alkalic intrusions provides a useful exploration guide."

More recent exploration has revealed a second type of deposit that is of economic interest mainly for gold content. Dome Mines Limited have partly defined a mineralized zone at the QR deposit near Quesnel of about one million tons grading 0.20 ozs/ton gold. Laramide Resources Limited are actively re-examining the Aspen Grove property noted in the historical section of this report and are encouraged by

results (Watson, 1985). Information on both of these properties is limited, however, a number of characteristics appear common.

- 1) Mineralization is near and is believed to be within the alteration halo adjacent to alkalic intrusions.
- 2) Volcanic-sedimentary contacts appear to be important.
- 3) A significant amount of carbonate is present, either in sedimentary strata, or in carbonatized volcanics.
- 4) A large amount of syngenetic or epigenetic pyrite, along with lesser base-metal sulphide, is present and provides strong I.P. targets.
- 5) Gold is present in propylitic altered zones at QR, and in propylitic-argillic altered zones and limy sediments with abundant quartz-carbonate stringers at Aspen Grove.
- 6) The gold mineralization appears to cross lithologic boundaries, and may have both stratigraphic and structural control.
- 7) The Aspen Grove Deposit is effectively masked by deep glacial drift, however, the QR deposit has an important geochemical signature for gold, copper and arsenic.

Figure 3A to this report provides a broad geological perspective to the Cordilleran belt, and shows the location of a number of the more important copper gold porphyries, and gold prospects within it.

GEOLOGY OF THE ASPEN GROVE AREA

The abundance of copper prospects near Aspen Grove promoted extensive geological studies that culminated in 1979 with the publication of Bulletin 69, 'Geology of the

Nicola Group between Merritt and Princeton' by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. This work indicates that the geology of the area is dominated by the Allison Creek and Kentucky-Alleyne fault zones, two major northerly trending structures that provided the conduits and setting for a number of volcanic centres now partly marked by alkalic intrusives. (Fig. 3b)

These structures separate the Nicola Group into three distinct belts: a) a Central Belt of alkaline and calc-alkaline volcanic and intrusive rocks and minor sediments with which many of the copper prospects in the area are associated; b) an Eastern Belt of volcanic siltstone, sandstone, lahars, conglomerate, tuff; and alkaline flows that occur near monzonitic intrusives; and c) a Western Belt comprised of calc-alkaline flows that grades upwards to pyroclastic rocks, epiclastic sediments and limestone. Detailed mapping of the Nicola Group near Aspen Grove by Preto and others, has revealed the following lithologies:

1) **Central Belt**

- 1a) Reddish to green augite-plagioclase andesite and basalt flows. Local analcite-bearing trachybasalt.
- 1b) Autobrecciated equivalents of 1a.
- 1c) Red volcanic breccia and lahar deposits, mostly massive.
- 1d) Green volcanic breccia and lahar deposits, mostly massive.
- 1e) Crystal and lithic tuff, generally well bedded.
- 1f) Bedded to massive, grey, fossiliferous reefoid limestone and related calcareous sedimentary rocks.
- 1g) Well-bedded siltstone, sandstone, and argillite; minor gritstone and pebble conglomerate.

2) **Eastern Belt**

- 2a) Purple and grey, locally analcite-bearing, augite plagioclase trachyandesite and trachybasalt porphyry flows, and minor flow breccia.
- 2b) Reddish to greenish grey crystal-lithic and lapilli tuff.
- 2c) Volcanic sandstone and siltstone, minor tuff.
- 2d) Massive to crudely layered lahar deposits, minor conglomerate.

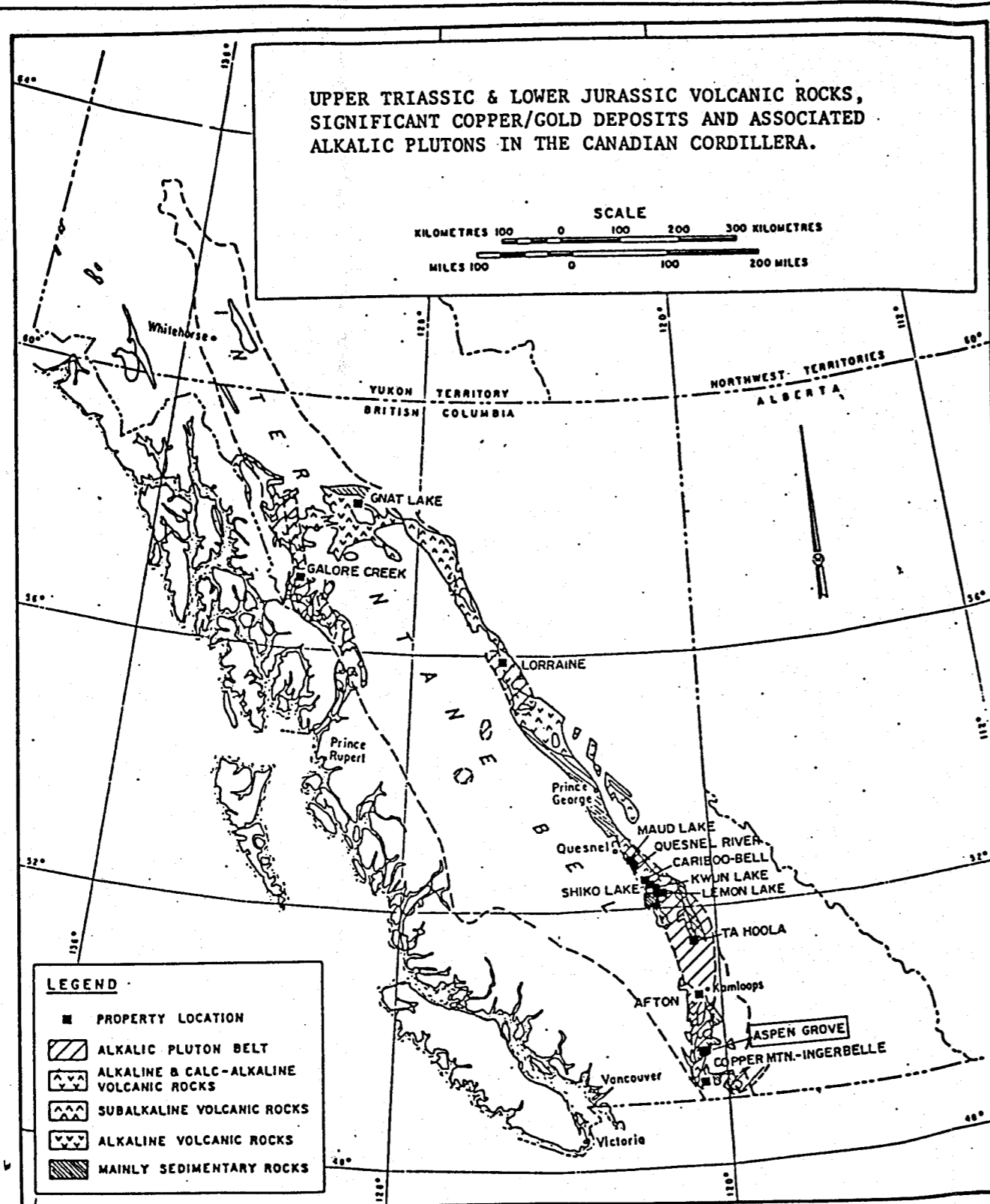
3) **Western Belt**

- 3a) Plagioclase andesite to dacite flows, minor breccia.
- 3b) Andesitic to dacitic breccia and tuff.
- 3c) Massive to cherty limestone, grey, commonly fossiliferous.
- 3d) Calcareous volcanic conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone and minor tuff and breccia.

This classification is used in this report. The more detailed legend of Figure 1 of Bulletin 69 is included as an aid to the reader.

The Blak claim is underlain by basaltic flows of unit 1a; Laharic deposits of unit 1d; and by volcanic and related sedimentary rocks of units 1f and 1g. The assemblage is cut by strong northerly trending faults that parallel the Allison Creek fault on the east, and by short cross faults trending within a few degrees of east.

A number of mineral deposits within the claim occur near contacts, faults, and locally near limestone horizons. Mineralization includes pyrite, chalcocite, malachite, and in places, chalcopyrite. The mineralization is locally associated with areas of pervasive brown carbonate alteration believed related to fault zones.



Modified from D. A. Barr et al., C.I.M. Special Volume No. 15, 1976.

Figure 3a

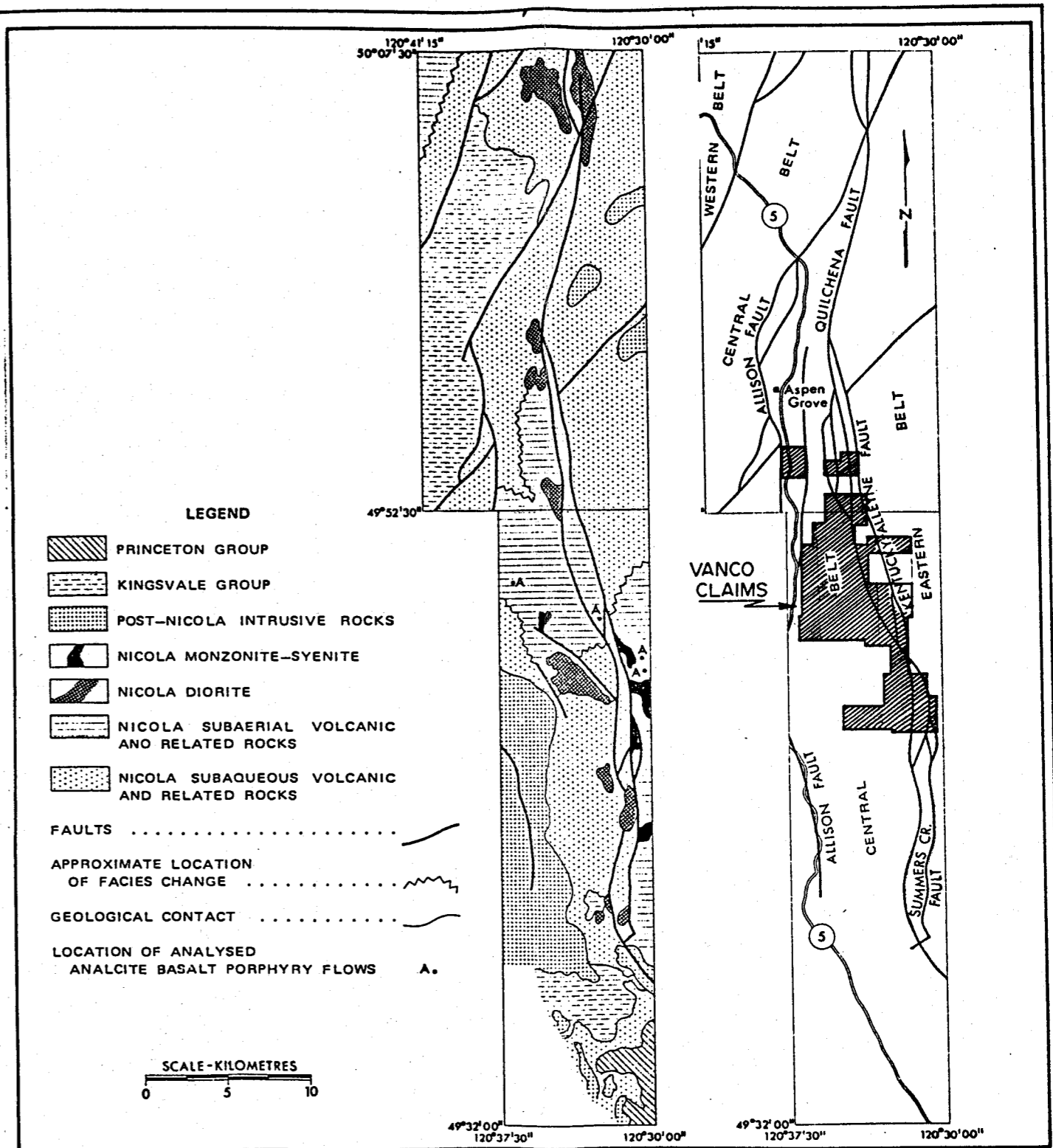
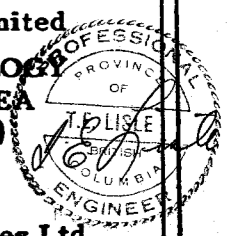


Figure 3b:

Vanco Explorations Limited
GENERALIZED GEOLOGY
 ASPEN GROVE AREA
 (After Preto 1979)
 August, 1985
 L. M. Watson & Associates Ltd.



GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Eighty-four soil samples and 21 large rock samples were collected and analyzed for gold by AA, and for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Co, As, Sb, Ca, and W by ICP techniques.

Soil samples were collected from a small grid near the northern claim boundary, and from two east-west cross lines in the northern and central area (figure 5).

All samples were collected from depths of 15 to 40 cm. by use of tree planters shovels. 'B' horizon soils were targeted, however much of the bedrock on the lower slopes is obscured by glacial deposits that are believed to effectively mask bedrock geochemistry. Rock samples were either chipped from bedrock or, due to trench slumping, were collected from dump material.

Samples were placed in appropriately marked kraft or plastic bags and shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratory in Vancouver for analysis. Analytic procedures are outlined on assay reports appended to this report. Sample locations are shown on figure 4.

SAMPLE RESULTS

Geochemical data from the Blak claim have been combined with analyses from other claims within the Vanco Aspen Grove Project to provide a broader and more meaningful base for determination of threshold/anomalous values.

Thresholds of interest have been established at the upper 2.5% of assay values, which in most cases coincide with inflection points on histogram curves signalling changes in value distribution.

For comparison, data for the Blak claim are tabulated with those derived from the entire project area.

BLAK CLAIM

ASPEN GROVE PROJECT AREA

A) Soils (84 samples)

(1131 samples)

	<u>Range</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Threshold</u>
Au	1 - 19 ppb	1 - 95 ppb	10 ppb
Mo	1 - 10 ppm	1 - 14 ppm	3 ppm
Cu	32 - 125 ppm	5 - 1744 ppm	150 ppm
Pb	3 - 16 ppm	2 - 181 ppm	19 ppm
Zn	48 - 228 ppm	12 - 3781 ppm	165 ppm
Ag	0.1 - 0.5 ppm	0.1 - 7.4 ppm	0.6 ppm
Co	9 - 16 ppm	1 - 27 ppm	16 ppm
As	2 - 45 ppm	2 - 45 ppm	15 ppm
Ca	.54 - 3.87%	.21 - 33.5%	2.8 %

B) Rocks (21 samples)

(340 samples)

	<u>Range</u>	<u>Range</u>
Au	1 - 11 ppb	1 - 980 ppb
Mo	1 - 2 ppm	1 - 185 ppm
Cu	44 - 10,702 ppm	5 - 74,949 ppm
Pb	3 - 15 ppm	2 - 939 ppm
Zn	42 - 345 ppm	1 - 2308 ppm
Ag	0.1 - 12.6 ppm	0.1 - 177.4 ppm
Co	9 - 20 ppm	1 - 172 ppm
As	2 - 34 ppm	2 - 491 ppm
Ca	1.26 - 26.46 %	0.1 - 29.48 %

(Antimony and tungsten have been omitted from the table as analysis failed to indicate any significant variation or anomalies.)

On the Blak claim, the small number and irregular distribution of samples reflecting the reconnaissance nature of the programme, precludes any interpretation of trends. The accompanying plans show sample locations and element analyses; values for copper only are plotted.

DISCUSSION

Data generated in the geochemical part of this program in general, indicate a low range of values with the following exceptions:

- Two samples from the small grid near the north boundary of the claim yielded a low-grade anomaly of 12 and 19 ppb Au. This zone is coincident with a poorly exposed buff carbonate altered rock adjacent to limestone, and is believed to be near a northerly trending fault. A number of rock samples from this area yielded significant copper-silver assays.
- Four soil samples from the north reconnaissance line showed elevated levels of arsenic, molybdenum and zinc at contiguous sites east of the highway. This area is close to a northerly trending fault in argillaceous rocks that appears to host copper mineralization further to the north.
- A number of rock samples collected from other areas of the claim yielded significant copper assays that were largely expected given the nature of the showings. Some of these samples also yielded high silver, and locally anomalous arsenic, zinc and antimony. One sample yielded 11 ppb gold.

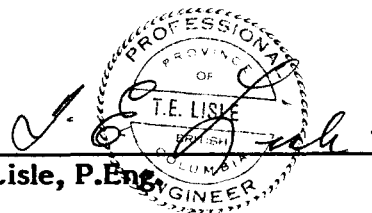
CONCLUSIONS

The objectives of the reconnaissance program on the Blak claim, to re-examine precious and related trace element content of porphyry copper and other geological targets, have been met.

This program revealed two areas, described above, that require further investigation. Follow-up work should include detailed prospecting and geological traverses with geochemistry to determine the nature and extent of mineralization.

1 October 1985

T.E. Lisle, P.Eng.



REFERENCES

- 1) Barr, D.A.; Fox, P.E.; Northcote, K.E.; Preto, V.A.
The Alkaline Suite Porphyry Deposits - A Summary.
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- 2) Monger, J.W.; Souther, J.G.; Gabrielse, H.
Evolution of the Canadian Cordillera, A Plate Tectonic Model.
American Journal of Science, Vol 272; p 577-602; 1972.
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Geology of the Nicola Group between Merritt and Princeton.
B.C. Bulletin 69, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources; 1979.
- 4) Watson, I.M.
Exploration Program and Budget Proposal, Aspen Grove Project for Vanco Explorations Limited, 1985.
- 5) Lefebure, D.V.
Geology of the Nicola Group in the Fairweather Hills, B.C.
Unpublished MSc. Thesis, Queens University, 1976.
- 6) Saleken, L.W.; Simpson, R.G.
Cariboo-Quesnel Gold Belt: A geological overview.
Western Miner, April, 1984.
- 7) Geology, Exploration and Mining, Annual Reports and Assessment Reports; British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources:

Assessment Reports	1850, 3686
MMAR	1965, p156
GEM	1969, p276
GEM	1970, p380
GEM	1972, p136

APPENDIX 1

Cost Statement

COST STATEMENT - BLAK CLAIM

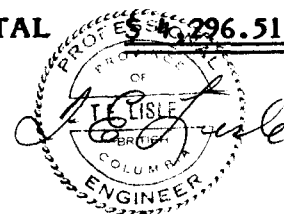
Geological/Geochemical Reconnaissance - 1st June - 23rd August 1985:

Salaries:

a) Field Work:			
T. Archibald (Sampler/Prospector)			
(June 2, 3, & 28)	2.0 days @ \$110.00/day	\$220.00	
R. Gibbs (Sampler/Prospector)			
(June 2, 3, & 28)	1.5 days @ \$110.00/day	165.00	
J. Randa (Foreman/Prospector)			
(June 2, 3)	1.5 days @ \$185.00/day	277.50	
T.E. Lisle (Geologist)			
(June 1, 2, 28, 29)	2.5 days @ \$250.00/day	625.00	
I.M. Watson (Geologist)	2.0 days @ \$400.00/day	800.00	
b) Report Preparation:			
T.E. Lisle (Aug. 20, 21)	1.5 days @ \$250.00/day	<u>375.00</u>	\$ 2,462.50
Accommodation & Board*			254.12
Telephone & Freight*			27.55
Vehicle Rental, Fuel & Maintenance*			273.22
Equipment Rental*			
4 hand-held & 1 mobile radio telephone			61.37
Field Supplies*			95.76
Geochemical Analyses			
10-element ICP & Au (AA)			
84 soils @ \$9.36	786.24		
21 rocks @ \$10.75	<u>225.75</u>		
			1,011.99
Drafting			
D.L. Phillips Drafting	3 hrs. @ \$20.00/hr.		60.00
Reproduction, Copying*			<u>50.00</u>

TOTAL \$ 4,296.51

* Pro-rated costs.



APPENDIX 2

Qualifications

QUALIFICATIONS

The exploration program described in this report was carried out by the following personnel:

- I. M. WATSON** Geologist, Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia. In excess of 28 years experience in mining exploration in South Africa and Canada. Present occupation, Consulting Geologist.
- T. E. LISLE** Geologist, Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia. In excess of twenty years of experience in mining exploration in North America. Present occupation, Consulting Geologist.
- J. H. RANDA** Prospector. In excess of twenty years experience in Canada and the United States.
- R. GIBBS** Technician, Prospector. In excess of ten years exploration experience in eastern and western Canada.
- E. ARCHIBALD** Technician, Prospector. In excess of ten years experience in mining exploration in western Canada.

APPENDIX 3

Assay Reports

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 10 1985

DATE REPORT MAILED: *June 14/85*

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: P1-SOILS P6-ROCKS AU: ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

P7-SOILS
 ASSAYER: *V. Saundry* DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

I.M. WATSON PROJECT - VANCO ASPEN FILE # 85-0875 PAGE 1

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Ca %	M ppm	Au ppb
BLKA 0+00S 1+00W	1	125	6	79	.2	16	2	2	.87	1	2
BLKA 0+00S 0+75W	1	43	4	48	.2	9	2	2	.81	1	3
BLKA 0+00S 0+50W	1	123	9	119	.1	13	5	2	.57	1	1
BLKA 0+00S 0+25W	1	125	11	82	.1	14	5	2	.67	1	1
BLKA 0+00S 0+00W	1	56	10	90	.1	13	2	2	.59	1	1
BLKA 0+00S 0+25E	1	64	7	94	.1	11	6	2	.77	1	3
BLKA 0+00S 0+50E	1	42	7	49	.3	10	5	2	.62	1	2
BLKA 0+00S 0+75E	1	45	7	91	.1	11	9	2	.56	1	1
BLKA 0+00S 1+00E	1	59	5	73	.1	11	11	2	.67	1	1
BLKA 0+00S 1+25E	1	107	9	44	.3	8	6	2	3.87	1	1
BLKA 1+00S 1+00W	1	62	8	121	.2	11	13	2	.71	1	1
BLKA 1+00S 0+75W	1	104	5	68	.3	13	7	2	1.05	1	2
BLKA 1+00S 0+50W	1	94	13	119	.2	12	15	4	.57	1	1
BLKA 1+00S 0+25W	1	121	8	85	.3	14	10	2	1.24	1	3
BLKA 1+00S 0+00W	1	47	7	76	.1	12	3	2	.70	1	1
BLKA 1+00S 0+25E	1	46	8	74	.2	11	7	2	.78	1	1
BLKA 1+00S 0+50E	1	83	6	72	.5	11	9	2	2.80	1	1
BLKA 1+00S 0+75E	1	113	3	71	.3	10	4	2	1.60	1	2
BLKA 1+00S 1+00E	1	53	6	62	.1	10	4	2	.77	1	2
BLKA 1+00S 1+25E	1	40	5	89	.1	14	8	2	.81	1	1
BLKA 1+00S 1+50E	1	51	7	65	.1	11	11	2	.86	1	1
BLKA 2+00S 1+00W	2	53	9	131	.2	11	9	2	.85	1	1
BLKA 2+00S 0+75W	1	69	10	85	.2	10	5	2	.85	1	1
BLKA 2+00S 0+50W	1	82	8	80	.1	11	7	2	.73	1	9
BLKA 2+00S 0+25W	3	85	8	72	.3	11	8	2	1.05	1	1
BLKA 2+00S 0+00W	1	58	6	82	.3	11	5	4	.83	1	1
BLKA 2+00S 0+25E	1	68	7	72	.2	10	6	2	.94	1	1
BLKA 2+00S 0+50E	1	79	4	61	.1	10	7	2	.95	1	1
BLKA 2+00S 0+75E	1	57	3	71	.2	11	6	2	.83	1	1
BLKA 2+00S 1+00E	1	58	5	69	.2	11	6	2	.88	1	2
BLKA 2+00S 1+25E	1	56	7	75	.1	12	5	2	.90	1	1
BLKA 2+00S 1+50E	1	56	8	63	.1	11	5	2	.64	1	2
BLKA 3+00S 1+00W	1	47	7	70	.1	9	2	2	.73	1	2
BLKA 3+00S 0+75W	1	50	9	77	.2	11	5	3	.70	1	2
BLKA 3+00S 0+50W	1	85	7	85	.1	11	8	2	.67	1	2
STD C/AU-0.5	19	58	39	134	7.1	27	40	15	.48	11	490

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Ca %	W ppm	Au# ppb
BLKA 3+00S 0+25W	1	75	5	72	.2	10	7	2	.66	1	1
BLKA 3+00S 0+00W	1	60	6	75	.2	11	5	2	.73	1	2
BLKA 3+00S 0+25E	1	75	7	66	.2	12	8	2	.97	1	1
BLKA 3+00S 0+50E	1	49	5	68	.2	11	5	2	.78	1	1
BLKA 3+00S 0+75E	1	44	7	73	.3	10	6	2	.60	1	12
BLKA 3+00S 1+00E	1	43	5	89	.2	11	8	2	.62	1	2
BLKA 3+00S 1+25E	1	60	6	84	.1	12	5	2	.77	1	1
BLKA 3+00S 1+50E	1	51	6	66	.1	13	9	2	.77	1	3
BLKA 4+00S 1+00W	1	36	8	73	.2	11	10	2	.62	1	1
BLKA 4+00S 0+75W	1	32	6	72	.2	10	7	2	.54	1	1
BLKA 4+00S 0+50W	1	50	7	68	.1	9	8	2	.87	1	1
BLKA 4+00S 0+25W	1	52	4	84	.1	12	9	2	.64	1	1
BLKA 4+00S 0+00W	1	54	5	98	.1	11	4	2	.67	1	5
BLKA 4+00S 0+25E	1	45	6	63	.2	12	7	3	.94	1	1
BLKA 4+00S 0+50E	1	56	3	71	.2	12	9	2	.87	1	1
BLKA 4+00S 0+75E	1	46	8	96	.1	12	3	2	.94	1	19
BLKA 4+00S 1+00E	1	37	5	65	.2	9	3	2	.73	1	1
BLKA 4+00S 1+25E	1	37	4	73	.1	14	6	2	.84	1	1
BLKA 4+00S 1+50E	1	42	5	69	.2	12	3	4	.75	1	1
BK-0	1	50	6	76	.1	12	7	2	.80	1	1
BK-1	1	33	7	83	.1	11	7	2	.75	1	1
BK-2	1	52	6	90	.2	12	2	2	.66	1	1
BK-3	1	60	8	103	.2	13	5	2	.81	1	1
BK-4	1	66	9	96	.2	13	8	2	.68	1	2
BK-5	1	58	7	85	.1	14	8	2	.59	1	1
BK-6	1	39	5	99	.1	11	10	2	.66	1	1
BK-7	1	61	8	70	.2	15	10	2	.64	1	1
BK-9	1	50	6	71	.1	9	5	2	1.01	1	1
BK-10	1	45	7	85	.2	11	3	2	1.09	1	1
BK-11	1	45	7	89	.3	11	7	2	.77	1	1
BK-12	1	51	5	101	.1	12	8	2	.68	1	2
BK-13	1	80	6	121	.3	11	7	2	.76	1	1
BK-14	2	68	15	145	.1	11	8	3	.79	1	1
BK-15	1	78	8	104	.2	11	9	2	.74	1	2
BK-16	2	66	4	100	.2	12	8	4	.63	1	1
BK-2001	1	38	9	94	.2	11	4	2	.68	1	1
STD C/AU-0.5	21	58	41	133	7.0	28	41	15	.48	11	490

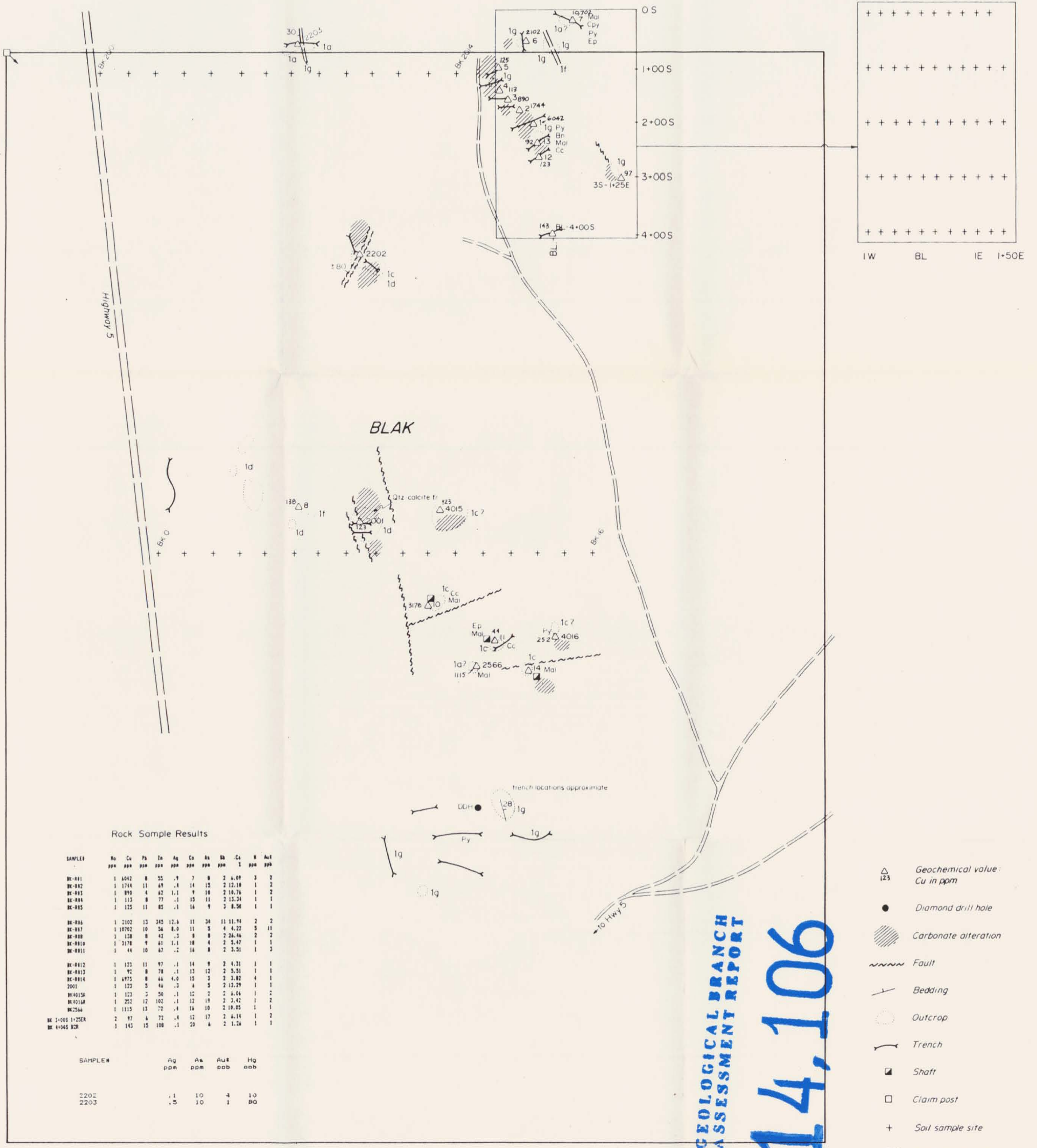
SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CO PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	CA %	W PPM	AUR PPM
BK-2002	4	79	12	155	.1	12	21	2	.73	1	1
BK-2003	10	84	16	228	.2	12	45	2	1.45	1	1
BK-2004	8	88	14	213	.1	12	31	2	.63	1	2
BK-2005	4	77	12	158	.1	13	22	2	.76	1	2
BK-2006	2	40	11	102	.1	10	14	2	.52	1	1
BK-2007	1	117	12	90	.1	13	10	2	.98	1	3
BK-2008	1	67	13	115	.1	12	9	2	.66	1	1
BK-2009	1	57	9	85	.1	11	9	2	.75	1	1
BK-2010	1	73	9	73	.1	11	13	2	1.15	1	2
BK-2011	1	78	8	84	.1	12	14	2	.96	1	1
BK-2012	1	54	8	69	.1	11	7	2	.77	1	1
BK-2013	1	59	6	72	.1	11	13	2	.90	1	1
BK-2014	1	47	11	84	.1	12	10	2	.74	1	1

ROCKS.

I. M. WATSON PROJECT - VANCO ASPEN FILE # 85-0875

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Ca %	M ppm	Au# ppb
BK-R01	1	6042	8	55	.9	7	8	2	6.09	3	2
BK-R02	1	1744	11	69	.4	14	15	2	12.10	1	2
BK-R03	1	890	4	62	1.1	9	10	2	10.76	1	2
BK-R04	1	113	8	77	.1	15	11	2	13.34	1	1
BK-R05	1	125	11	85	.1	16	9	3	8.50	1	1
BK-R06	1	2102	13	345	12.6	11	34	11	11.94	2	2
BK-R07	1	10702	10	56	8.0	11	5	4	4.22	5	11
BK-R08	1	138	8	42	.3	8	8	2	26.46	2	2
BK-R010	1	3178	9	61	1.1	18	4	2	5.47	1	1
BK-R011	1	44	10	67	.2	16	8	2	3.51	1	3
BK-R012	1	123	11	97	.1	14	9	2	4.31	1	1
BK-R013	1	92	8	78	.1	13	12	2	5.51	1	1
BK-R014	1	6975	8	66	4.0	15	3	2	3.82	4	1
2001	1	123	5	46	.3	6	5	2	12.29	1	1
BK4015R	1	123	3	50	.1	12	2	2	6.06	1	2
BK4016R	1	252	12	102	.1	12	19	2	3.42	1	2
BK2566	1	1115	13	72	.4	16	10	2	10.05	1	1
BK 3+005 1+25ER	2	97	6	72	.4	12	17	2	6.14	1	2
BK 4+005 B2R	1	143	15	108	.1	20	6	2	1.26	1	1

SAMPLE#	Ag ppm	As ppm	Au# ppb	Hg ppb
2202	.1	10	4	10
2203	.5	10	1	80



Rock Sample Results

SAMPLER	No	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Co	As	Sb	Ca	H	Au
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
BC-881	1	6942	8	55	.1	7	8	2	4.09	3	2
BC-882	1	1744	11	49	.4	14	15	2	12.18	1	2
BC-883	1	850	4	42	1.1	9	10	2	16.74	1	2
BC-884	1	1113	8	77	.1	15	11	2	13.34	1	1
BC-885	1	1225	11	85	.1	14	9	2	8.50	1	1
BC-886	1	2102	13	345	12.4	11	34	11	11.94	2	2
BC-887	1	10702	10	54	8.0	11	5	4	4.22	3	11
BC-888	1	128	8	42	.2	8	8	2	24.64	2	2
BC-889	1	3178	9	41	1.1	10	4	2	5.47	1	1
BC-891	1	44	10	47	.2	14	8	2	3.51	1	3
BC-892	1	123	11	97	.1	14	9	2	4.31	1	1
BC-893	1	92	8	78	.1	13	12	2	5.31	1	1
BC-894	1	4975	8	44	4.0	15	3	2	1.82	4	1
2001	1	123	5	44	.2	4	5	2	12.29	1	1
BC4015A	1	123	2	50	.1	12	2	2	4.04	1	2
BC4015B	1	252	12	102	.1	12	19	2	3.42	1	2
BC2544	1	1115	13	72	.4	14	10	2	19.05	1	1
BC 1-005 1-25ER	2	97	4	72	.4	12	17	2	4.14	1	2
BC 41545 92R	1	143	15	108	.1	20	4	2	1.24	1	1

SAMPLER	Ag	As	Au	Hg
	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
2202	.1	10	4	10
2203	.5	10	1	80

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
14,106

- Geochemical value: Cu in ppm
- Diamond drill hole
- Carbonate alteration
- Fault
- Bedding
- Outcrop
- Trench
- Shaft
- Claim post
- Soil sample site
- Rock sample site

Scale 100 0 100 200m

VANCO EXPLORATIONS LTD.				
ASPEN GROVE PROJECT		NICOLA M.D.		
BLAK CLAIM GEOLOGY AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY				
SCALE	DATE	BY	NTS No	DWG No
1:5,000	Aug/85	dip TEL.	92 H/15	Fig 4

