85-560-
14338

PROSPECTING AND GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

MATT CLAIM GROUP

Mt. McQuillan Area
Victoria Mining Division, B.C.

NTS 92 F/2

Latitude 49°06'30" N
Longitude 124°48' W

of

ORDIE A. JONES (OWNER)

by

Terence F. Schorn, F.G.A.C.

August 16, 1985

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Figure 1.

GENERAL LOCATION MAP
MATT CLAIM GROUP

VICTORIA MINING DIVISION

Project No.	By:
Scale: 1 : 8 000 000	Drawn:
Drawing No:	Date:

INTRODUCTION

The Matt and Black claims were staked in June 1984 to cover favourable Sicker Group rocks as well as a known vein structure.

During the period May 22 to May 31, 1985, a program of prospecting, geochemical silt sampling and rock sampling on the claim group was carried out by Terence F. Schorn and Ordie A. Jones. This report summarizes the work carried out and the results obtained. The cost of this work was paid for by Ordie A. Jones.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Black 1, 2 and 3 and Matt claims were grouped in June, 1985, to form the Matt group of 32 units. They are located in the Victoria Mining Division.

The Matt group consists of the following claims:-

Black 1	Record No. 1252(6)	10 units
Black 2	Record No. 1253(6)	8 units
Black 3	Record No. 1254(6)	8 units
Matt	Record No. 1255(6)	6 units

The claims were staked in June, 1984 by Ordie A. Jones. Mr. Jones is the registered owner of the claims.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Matt claim group is located about 25 km southeast of the township of Port Alberni on Vancouver Island. The claims are at the headwaters of the main or east branch of the Nitinat River.

Access to the area from the north is by following the main Cameron River logging road, a distance of 15 km from the Alberni Highway at the Mt. Arrowsmith turnoff, then turn on to a westerly branch for a distance of 5 km.

Access to the area from the south is by following the main Nitinat River logging road for 6 km from the Nanaimo Lakes Road junction. The legal corner post of the Black claims is located just north of the bridge at this point.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Elevations on the claims range from about 400 metres at the southern end to 1200 metres at the northern end. The topography would be considered steep.

The claims lie within the western coastal forest region, characterized by heavy rainfall and a fairly temperate climate. Snow would normally collect in the area from December to April.

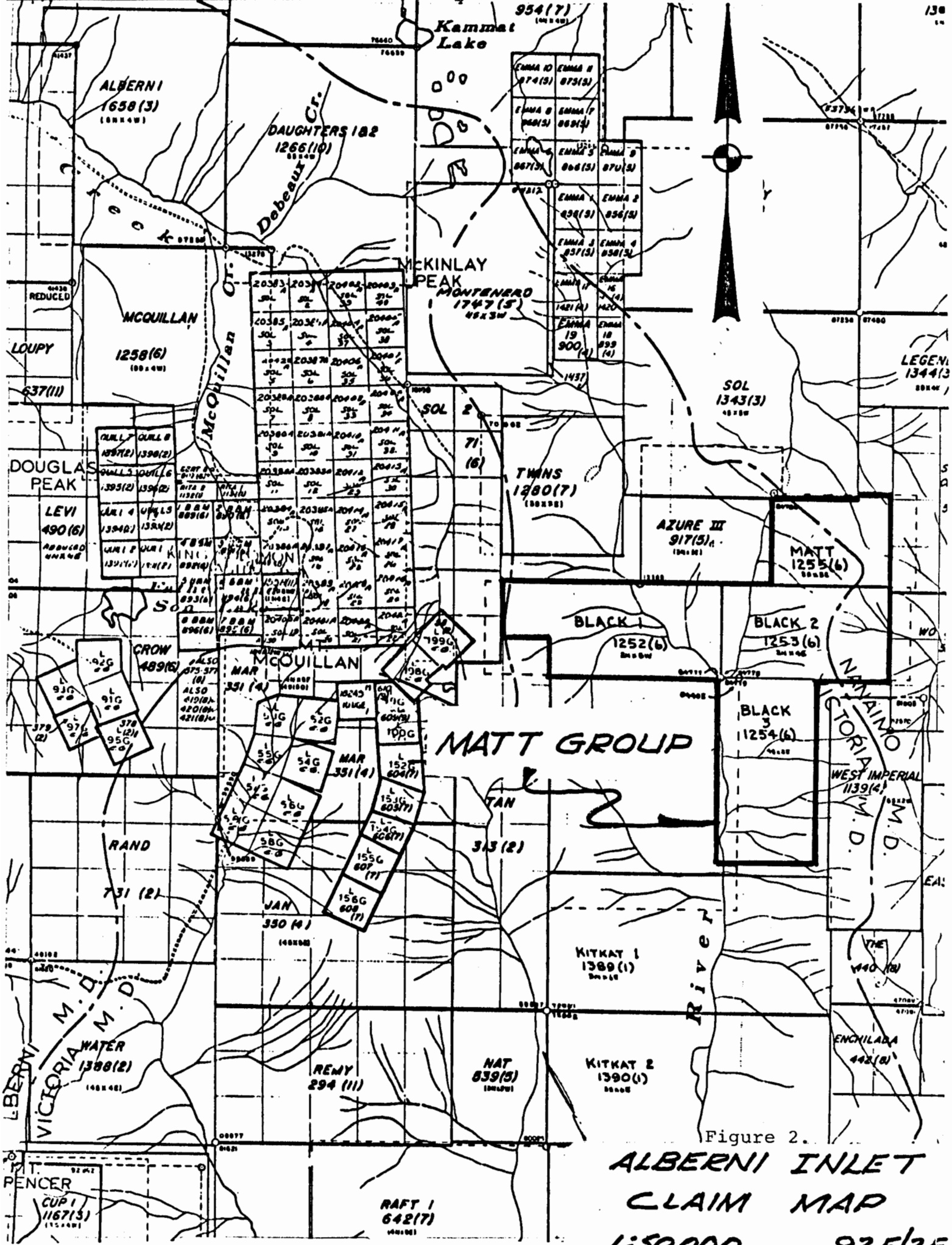


Figure 2.

ALBERNI INLET
CLAIM MAP
1:50,000 92F/2E

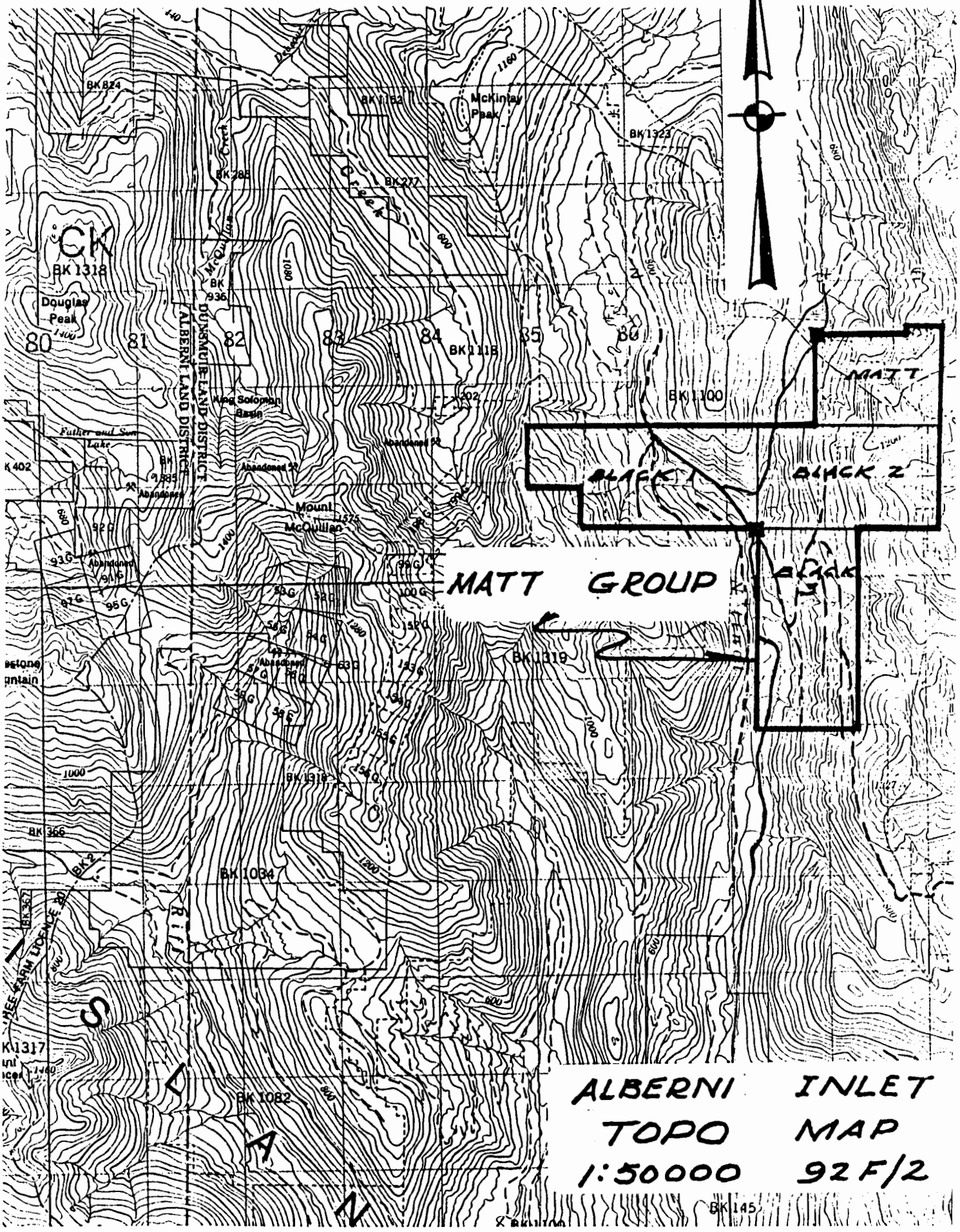

MATT GROUP
BLACK 1
BLACK 2
BLACK 3
MATT
ALBERNI INLET
TOPO MAP
1:50000 92F/2
McKinlay Peak
Douglas Peak
Mount McQuillan
Father and Son Lake
King Solomon Basin
ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT
BK 1318
BK 1323
BK 1182
BK 1118
BK 1100
BK 1319
BK 1034
BK 1082
BK 824
BK 285
BK 277
BK 936
BK 366
BK 1317
BK 145

Figure 3.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Gold was first discovered in China Creek, just northwest of the property, in 1862, followed by staking rushes and much mining activity. The Mount McQuillan - China Creek area contains several modest past producers and numerous prospects of Au-Ag, mostly vein type, including the old Black Panther Mine plus several less explored veins on the property. A volcanogenic massive Cu-Zn sulphide deposit, the Thistle Mine, and some smaller sulphide showings occur on the adjoining ground. These various mineral occurrences and old mines are described by J.S. Stevenson in 1945 BCMM report on China Creek area.

Regionally, the Matt claim group is located in one of the three main geologically most favourable and economically most promising areas on Vancouver Island. These areas consist of uplifted Middle-Paleozoic volcanic-arc centres, namely the Buttle Lake Uplift (which contains the Western Mines Buttle Lake massive sulphide deposits) to the north, the smaller Nanoose Uplift north of Nanaimo, and the Cowichan-Horne Lake Uplift in the south part of the island. The latter one is the largest, being some 80 miles long and 10 - 15 miles wide and contains the past producers in Mount Sicker and Mount McQuillan-China Creek areas. All are underlain by Sicker Group volcanics and associated sedimentary rocks, mostly of Devonian age.

These Sicker Group rocks, consisting of the entire Paleozoic sequence on the island, appear to be the remnant of a Middle-Paleozoic island arc formed on the oceanic crust or possibly along the continental margin. They are now buried under the Mesozoic cover, except where they are now exposed in these three major (and some smaller) uplift areas. These structural culminations, containing the host rocks of exhalite type polymetallic deposits, are at present of prime interest in mining exploration on the island. While the massive sulphides are close to or at the volcanic vents (e.g. at Buttle Lake), the precious metal bearing quartz veins, such as those in Mount McQuillan area, appear to be more distal and originating over a longer time span, being related to various intrusive events.

During the 1960's, Gunnex Ltd., in partnership with Canadian Pacific Oil & Gas, carried out various regional and detail surveys for minerals, mostly for base metals, on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Land Grant on Vancouver Island.

The results of these programs has led to the staking of favourable properties in the area. This previous information included regional geological, geochemical and geophysical data, as well as descriptions of individual mines and mineral occurrences.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

"The predominant rock units in the Port Alberni-Nitinat River area are the Upper Paleozoic Sicker Group rocks and the Lower Mesozoic Vancouver Group rocks. Both are eugeosynclinal sequences of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Lesser amounts of the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group and of intrusive rocks of various ages also occur.

Sicker Group

The oldest rocks in the area are those of the Sicker Group. Muller (1980) proposed the following subdivision of the Group from youngest to oldest: Buttle Lake Formation, Sediment-Sill Unit, Myra Formation, and Nitinat Formation.

The Nitinat Formation (Unit 1) consists predominantly of basic volcanic rocks, most commonly flow-breccias, including some massive flows and rare pillow basalts or agglomerates. Locally, medium grained, generally massive basaltic tuff is interbedded with the flows. The flow-breccia is composed of fragments of basalt up to 30 cm in length containing uralite phenocrysts and black or white amygdules, both from 1 mm to more than 1 cm in size, in a matrix of finer grained, similar basalt(?). Thin sections show that the uralite is replacing diopside. Uralitized gabbroic rocks underlie and intrude the volcanics and are believed to represent feeder dykes,sills and magma chambers to the volcanics. The Nitinat Formation may be distinguished from

the similar Karmutsen Formation by the usual lack of pillow basalts, the abundance of uralite phenocrysts, the pervasive shear foliation, and lower greenschist or higher metamorphic grade.

The Myra Formation (Unit 2) unconformably overlies the Nitinat Formation. In the Nitinat-Cameron River area the Myra Formation is made up of a lower massive to widely banded basaltic tuff and breccia unit, a middle thinly banded pelitic albite-trachyte tuff and argillite unit, and an upper thick bedded, medium grained albite-trachyte tuff and breccia unit. In the lower unit, crudely layered mottled and green volcaniclastic greywacke, grit, and breccia are succeeded by beds of massive, medium grained dark tuff up to 20 m thick interlayered with thin bands of alternating light and dark fine grained tuff with local fine to coarse breccias containing fragments of Nitinat Formation volcanics. The middle unit is comprised of a sequence of thinly interbedded, light feldspathic tuff (albite trachyte or keratophyre composition) and dark marine argillite which has the appearance of a graded greywacke-argillite turbidite sequence. In the upper part of the middle unit sections of thickly bedded to massive black argillite occur. The upper unit contains fine and coarse crystal tuffs in layers up to 10 m thick with local rip-up clasts and slabs of argillite up to 1 m in length as well as synsedimentary breccias of light coloured volcanic and chert fragments in a matrix of black argillite.

The type locality of the Myra Formation is Myra Creek, at the south end of Buttle Lake, about 100 km northwest of the Matt Group. There, volcaniclastic rocks consisting dominantly of rhyodacitic or rhyolitic tuff, lapilli tuff, breccia, and some quartz porphyry and minor mafic flows and argillite (Upper Myra Formation) are host to Westmin Resources' Myra, Lynx, Price and H-W massive sulphide (Cu-Zn-Pb-Au-Ag-Cd) deposits.

Muller (1980) estimated the thickness of the Nitinat formation at about 2000 m and that of the Myra Formation at 750 to 1000 m. Both the Nitinat and Myra Formations were dated as Devonian and/or older by Muller (1980).

The Sediment-Sill Unit contains thinly bedded to massive argillite, siltstone, and chert with interlayered sills of diabase. It is transitional between the Myra and Buttle Lake Formations. It is not mapped within the report map area.

The Buttle Lake Formation (Unit 3) consists of a basal green and maroon tuff and/or breccia overlain by coarse grained crinoidal and calcarenitic limestone, fine grained limestone with chert nodules and some dolomitic limestone. Lesser amounts of argillite, siltstone, greywacke, or chert may also be present.

The Buttle Lake Formation is up to 466 m thick. The age of the formation, on the basis of fossil dating appears to be Middle Pennsylvanian, but could possibly be as young as Early Permian (Muller 1980)

Vancouver Group

The Karmutsen Formation volcanic rocks (Unit 5) overlie the Buttle Lake Formation limestone paraconformably to form the base of the Vancouver Group. They are the thickest and most widespread rocks on Vancouver Island. The formation, which is well exposed southeast of Port Alberni, consists mainly of dark grey to black pillowed basalt, massive basalt, and pillow breccia. Flows are commonly aphanitic and amygdaloidal. Pillowed volcanics generally occur toward the base of the section.

Conglomerate containing clasts of Sicker Group rocks and jasperoid tuff form basal sections in the Nitinat-Horne Lake area.

Karmutsen Formation rocks are generally relatively undeformed compared to Sicker Group rocks and are dated Upper Triassic and older.

Massive to thick bedded limestone of the Quatsino Formation (Unit 6) occurs south of Mount Spencer. The limestone is black to dark grey and fine grained to micro-crystalline. In the vicinity of intrusive rocks, coarse grained marble is recognized. Thin bedded limestone also occurs in the Formation. Fossils indicate an age of Upper Triassic (Muller and Carson, 1969).

Bonanza Group

The Bonanza Group (Unit 8) is made up of interbedded lava, breccia, and tuffs ranging in composition from basalt to rhyolite with intercalated beds of marine argillite and greywacke. It is exposed south of Mount Spencer and south of Corrigan Creek and consists of light coloured andesite to latite breccia, tuff, and flows with minor greywacke, argillite, and siltstone. The Bonanza Group is considered to be of Lower Jurassic age.

Nanaimo Group

Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group sedimentary rocks are scattered throughout the area. Extensive exposures occur near Port Alberni, Patlicant Mountain, and south and northwest of Mount Moriarty. The formations present comprise the basal portions of the Nanaimo Group.

The Comox Formation (Unit 11) consists mainly of quartzofeldspathic, cross-bedded beach facies sandstone and lesser conglomerate. Numerous intercalations of carbonaceous and fossiliferous shale and coal are characteristic.

The Haslam Formation (Unit 12) is a near shore littoral depositional facies unit characterized by massive bedded fossiliferous sandy shale, siltstone and shaly sandstone.

Interbedded coarse clastic conglomerate, pebbly sandstone and arkosic sandstone of the Extension-Protection Formation (Unit 13) are beach and deltaic sands. Minor shale and coal are reported.

Intrusive Rocks

Gabbro, Periodotite, Diabase (Unit 4). Mafic and ultramafic rocks of Triassic or Permian age are scattered throughout the area. A large band is exposed approximately 8 km north of Port Alberni.

Although mapped as intrusive, some of these rocks may be basal flow units of the Karmutsen Formation.

Island Intrusions (Unit 9). Exposures of mainly quartz diorite and lesser biotite-hornblende granodiorite occur throughout the area and are assigned an age of Middle to Upper Jurassic. Intrusive contacts with Sicker and Vancouver Group volcanic rocks are characterized by transitional zones of gneissic rocks and migmatite although contacts with Karmutsen Formation volcanic/sedimentary rocks are sharp and well defined. Skarn zones are reported at the contact of Island Intrusion rocks with Quatsino Formation limestone and less frequently with Buttle Lake Formation limestone.

Tertiary (Catface or Sooke) Intrusions (Unit 21). Sills and stocks of mainly hornblende-quartz diorite and dacitic hornblende-feldspar porphyry plus lesser leucocratic quartz monzonite intrude

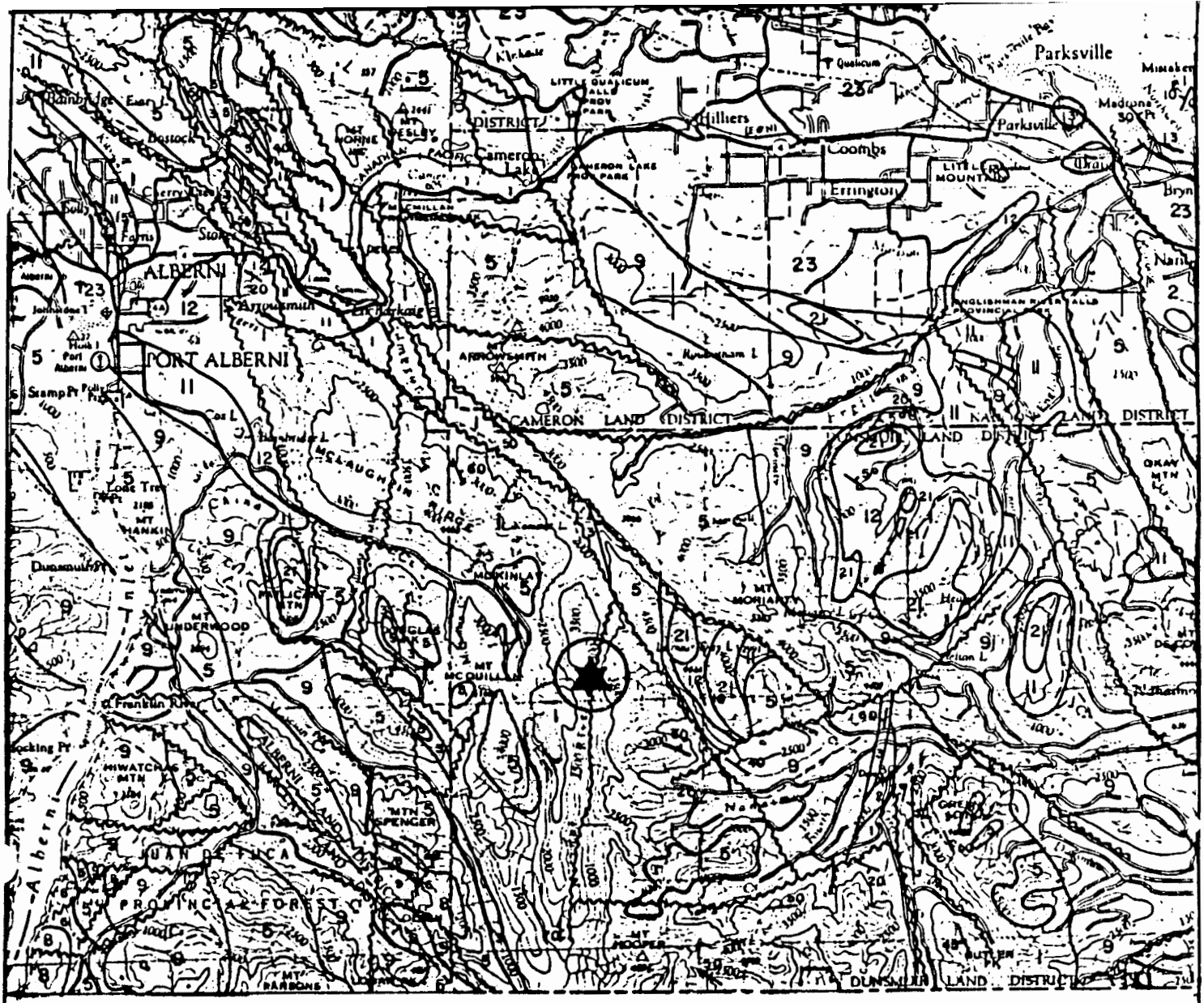
Nanaimo Group sedimentary rocks and Sicker Group rocks in the area.

Structure

The Buttle Lake Arch, Cowichan-Horne Lake Arch and Nanoose Uplift are north-northwesterly trending axial uplifts and are believed to be the oldest structural elements in south central Vancouver Island. Uplifting occurred before the late Cretaceous, and possibly before the Mesozoic (Muller and Carson, 1969). Sicker Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks occur at the core of these uplifts.

Asymmetric southwest verging anticlinal structures characterized by sub-vertical southwest limbs and moderately dipping northeast limbs are reported at Buttle Lake and in the Cameron-Nitinat River area. Intense shearing and metamorphism to chlorite-actinolite and chlorite-sericite schist occurs in steep and over-turned limbs of folds. Overlying Buttle Lake Formation limestones are relatively undeformed except where they are thin.

Vancouver Group units are not as intensely folded; gentle mono-clinal and domal structures have been mapped. However, Karmutsen Formation volcanic rocks locally conform to the attitude of underlying Myra and Buttle Lake Formations (J.E. Muller, 1980).



LEGEND

QUATERNARY

23 Glacial and alluvial deposits

TERTIARY

21 Hornblende quartz diorite, leucoquartz monzonite, porphyritic dacite, breccia.

UPPER CRETACEOUS
NANAIMO GROUP

13 EXTENSION-PROTECTION FM.: sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal.

12 HASLAM FM.: shale, siltstone, fine sandstone.

11 COMOX FM.: sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal.

MIDDLE TO UPPER JURASSIC

9 ISLAND INTRUSIONS: biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz diorite.

LOWER JURASSIC

8 BONANZA GROUP: andesitic to latitic breccia, tuff, and lava; minor greywacke, argillite, and siltstone.

UPPER TRIASSIC
VANCOUVER GROUP

6 QUATSINO FM.: massive to thick bedded limestone, minor thin bedded limestone.

5 KARMUTSEN FM.: pillow-basalt and pillow breccia, massive basalt flows; minor tuff, volcanic breccia; Jasperoid tuff, breccia and conglomerate at base.

TRIASSIC OR PERMIAN

4 Gabbro, periodite, diabase.

LOWER PERMIAN TO PENNSYLVANIAN
SICKER GROUP

3 BUTTLE LAKE FM.: limestone, chert.

2 MYRA FM.: lower unit; argillite, greywacke, conglomerate, tuff, minor limestone.
Upper unit; rhyodacite to rhyolite tuff, lapilli tuff, breccia lesser siliceous siltstone, orgillite, quartz porphyry and mafic flows.

1 NITINAT FM.: basaltic uralite porphyry, agglomerate, pillow lava; greenschist.

0 5 10 km

N

Figure 4.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
MATT CLAIM GROUP
VICTORIA MINING DIVISION

Project No:	By:
Scale: 1 : 250,000	Drawn:
Drawing No:	Date: MAY 1985

Some early Mesozoic faulting occurred in the area prior to emplacement of Island Intrusions. Middle to Upper Jurassic intrusive activity (Island Intrusions) occurred along northwesterly trends.

Extensive west-northwest trending faulting occurred during the Tertiary and is best illustrated by large displacements of Nanaimo Group sediments. The north trending Alberni Valley Fault is traced over 45 miles and displaces a section of Karmutsen Formation approximately 5,000 feet (Muller and Carson, 1969)."

PROSPECTING AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - 1984

During the period May 22 to May 31, 1985, a program of prospecting and geochemical stream sediment sampling was carried out on the Matt claim group by Terence F. Schorn and assistant, Mr. Ordie A. Jones.

The silt samples were taken from active sediments in streams and tributary creeks. Care was taken to avoid contamination from logging or road building.

The sediment samples were collected in Kraft paper envelopes with the sample numbers marked on in waterproof marker and the location plotted on field maps. The samples were analysed by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C. for geochemical analyses for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold.

In the laboratory the samples were dried and seived with the -80 mesh fractions used for analyses. A few were seived to -35 mesh then pulverized to -100 mesh.

Metal extractions for copper, lead, zinc and silver were made using HNO_3-HCl Hot Extraction, with concentrations determined in parts per million by atomic absorption t-chniques. Metal extractions for gold were made using Aqua Regia with concentrations determined in parts per billion by atomic absorption techniques. A copy of the Geochemical Lab Report is included in this report as Appendix "A".

The lower detection limits for the elements analysed are 2 ppm for copper, 1 ppm for zinc and lead, 0.1 ppm for silver and 5 ppb for gold.

The sample locations and results were plotted on a 1:5,000 map which was made by enlarging the 1:50,000 NTS map and then re-drafting the blow-up copy.

The areas prospected and geochemically sampled were the headwaters of the east (and main) branch of the Nitinal River system.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The prospecting and silt sampling program carried out on the Matt claim group in May, 1985, produced varying results.

Favourable Sicker Group rock types were located during the prospecting, including areas of faulting and shearing that show much iron staining, quartz/carbonate veining and some sulphides. The most interesting vein system was located at sample locations 54, 55, 56 and 60. It strikes N-S and the shear zone can be traced along strike from 550 metres to 850 metres. The veins can be seen at the 550 metres and 850 metres locations. The main vein is approximately 2 ft. wide and contains fairly heavy sulphides. Assays are as follows:-

#43054	0.08 oz/ton Ag,	0.010 oz/ton Au
#43055	0.36 oz/ton Ag,	0.020 oz/ton Au
#43056	0.05 oz/ton Ag,	0.006 oz/ton Au
#43060	0.02 oz/ton Ag,	0.004 oz/ton Au

Very interesting looking bedded rock, carrying much iron and some sulphides, was noted on the Black 3 claim at sample locations 53 and 59. The samples assayed as follows:-

#43053	0.08 oz/ton Ag	0.016 oz/ton Au
#43059	0.04 oz/ton Ag	<0.003 oz/ton Au

Veins with Fe stain were noted at sample location 52 on the Black 3 claim that assayed as follows:-

#43052	0.01 oz/ton Ag,	<0.003 oz/ton Au

Much rust and an apple green mineral were noted in the rocks at sample location 57 on the Black 3 claim. The assay was as follows:-

#43053	0.08 oz/ton Ag,	0.016 oz/ton Au

Veins and rust were seen at sample location 58 that assayed as follows:-

#43058 0.03 oz/ton Ag, <0.003 oz/ton Au

The silt samples taken produced no anomalous results in Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag or Au. This survey was very limited and is probably not very representative of the geochemical nature of the area. The results were averaged for each metal to give a background figure. A threshold value of twice background was used and any value over this, considered anomalous.

Geochemical Samples

1. Stream Sediment Samples

Copper:	number of samples	9
	background	74 ppm
	anomalous	+ 158 ppm = O
Lead:	number of samples	9
	background	6 ppm
	anomalous	+ 12 ppm = O
Zinc:	number of samples	9
	background	93 ppm
	anomalous	+ 186 ppm = O
Silver:	number of samples	9
	background	0.2 ppm
	anomalous	+ 0.4 ppm = O
Gold:	number of samples	9
	background	< 5 ppb
	anomalous	<10 ppb = O

2. Rock Samples	number of samples		10
	Cu%	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton
#43051		0.06	0.004
#43052		0.01	< 0.003
#43053		0.08	0.016
#43054		0.08	0.010
#43055		0.36	0.020
#43056	0.17	0.05	0.006
#43057		0.01	< 0.003
#43058		0.02	< 0.003
#43059		0.04	< 0.003
#43060		0.02	0.004

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the geochemical silt sampling were disappointing, but the favourable geology, along with the existence of numerous vein structures associated with iron staining and sulphides, make the claim group interesting and warrant further work to be carried out on it.

It should be noted that the Westmount Resources Ltd. and Canamin Resources Ltd. mineralized area is located only 4 km to the SE and along strike with the Sicker sediments and major faulting in the area. The Nexus Resource Corporation/Westmin Resources Ltd. Thistle Mine is located 6 km to the west in the same Sicker sediments and the Lode Resource Corporation McQuillan vein systems start 1 km to the west, also in the same geological environment.

These are the models which should be considered when carrying out further exploration in the area.

Airborne magnetic anomalies, nos. 36 and 38, were located by a Hunting aerial survey in the 1960's and are situated one quarter mile east of Black 3 and one quarter mile north of the Matt claim. Sicker sediments are indicated to occur on the Matt and Black 2 claims and it is within these sediments that the magnetic anomalies occur.

The whole claim group should be geologically mapped, prospected and soil sampled on a line spacing of 200 metres, with sample locations every 100 metres. The baseline should be North-South and lines East-West to cross the geological structures at right angles. Rock sampling of the veins and some closer soil sampling should be carried out over any mineralized areas.

A geologist and helper based in Port Alberni should be able to do the work in three weeks, plus another week for the geologist only to complete the report, drafting, etc. The total budget for this work would be $20,000.00.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Terence F. Schorn of 680 Barnham Road, West Vancouver, British Columbia,

DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That I am a 1955 graduate of the Haileybury School of Mines, Haileybury, Ontario.

2. That I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada; a Member of the Society of Mining Engineers of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers; a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

3. That I have practised my profession in mineral engineering and geology since 1955 in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, the Yukon, Australia and the United States of America.

Terence F. Schorn, F.G.A.C.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 16th day of August 1985.

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H. Laanela, Geologist, May 1, 1985

2. Sicker Group Compilation. A Description of Mineral Deposits and Occurrences, Southeastern Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

MPH Consulting Limited, 1985

3. Reconnaissance Geological Mapping and Rock Sampling. Port/Starboard Group - Alberni Mining Division, Latitude 49°03N, Longitude 124°39'W, NTS 92F/2 for Lode Resource Corporation.

MPH Consulting Limited: T.G. Hawkins, P.Geol., T. Neale, B.Sc. May 21, 1985

4. "In House" geological, geophysical and geochemical maps.

Gunnex Ltd. - 1966.

APPENDIX "A"

Copy of Geochemical Analyses Reports

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Telephone:(604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : TARBO RESOURCES

680 BARNHAM ROAD
WEST VANCOUVER, B.C.
V7S 1T5

ATTN: TERENCE F. SCHORN

CERT. # : A8512390-001-A
INVOICE # : I8512390
DATE : 7-JUN-85
P.O. # : NONE

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb FA+AA	
43061	203	88	8	100	0.3	<5	--
43062	201	115	11	140	0.3	<5	--
43063	203	64	8	73	0.1	<5	--
43064	203	48	3	72	0.2	<5	--
43065	203	85	1	61	0.1	<5	--
43066	203	63	3	80	0.1	<5	--
43067	201	76	6	138	0.3	<5	--
43068	203	64	1	66	0.1	<5	--
43069	203	65	12	110	0.3	<5	--

STREAM SEDIMENTS

Matt Group - Vancouver Island

CTA

Certified by ..Hart Bichler...

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Telephone: (604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : TARBO RESOURCES

680 BARNHAM ROAD
WEST VANCOUVER, B.C.
V7S 1T5

ATTN: TERENCE F. SCHORN

CERT. # : A8512391-001-A
INVOICE # : I8512391
DATE : 10-JUN-85
P.O. # : NONE

Sample description	Prep code	Cu %	Ag FA oz/T	Au FA oz/T			
43051	207	--	0.06	0.004	--	--	--
43052	207	--	0.01	<0.003	--	--	--
43053	207	--	0.08	0.016	--	--	--
43054	207	--	0.08	0.010	--	--	--
43055	207	--	0.36	0.020	--	--	--
43056	207	0.17	0.05	0.006	--	--	--
43057	207	--	0.01	<0.003	--	--	--
43058	207	--	0.02	<0.003	--	--	--
43059	207	--	0.04	<0.003	--	--	--
43060	207	--	0.02	0.004	--	--	--

ROCK SAMPLES

Matt Group - Vancouver Island

W. Stan Soudzilovski

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

CTA

APPENDIX "B"

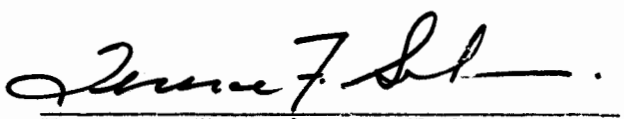
Statement of Expenditures
and
List of Personnel
for Assessment Purposes

APPENDIX "B"

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

The expenditures itemized below were incurred by Ordie A. Jones in connection with a prospecting and geochemical silt sampling program carried out on the Matt claim group in the period May 22, 1985 to May 31, 1985.

Field Work - May 22 to May 31, 1985	
Mobilization, demobilization, prospecting and geochemical sampling	
1 geologist - 7 days @ $300/day	$2,100.00
1 assistant - 5 days @ $150/day	750.00
	$2,850.00
Expenses	
Room & Board	
1 man May 22, 23 2 men May 27 to 31 inclusive	327.77
Travel	
Ferry fare, gas	167.13
Truck Rental	
7 days @ $75/day	525.00
Camp Supplies	200.00
Analyses	
Geochemical analyses for Zn, Ag, Au	
9 samples (silt)	113.95
10 samples (rock)	148.00
Office Compilation	
1 geologist - 2 days @ $300/day	600.00
secretarial service	80.00
Report preparation disbursement costs	244.47
	$5,256.32



Terence F. Schorn, F.G.A.C.

APPENDIX "B"

LIST OF PERSONNEL

Terence F. Schorn, F.G.A.C.

May 22 and 23 and May 27 to 31, 1985 and
August 15 and 16, 1985

Prospecting, sampling, report preparation

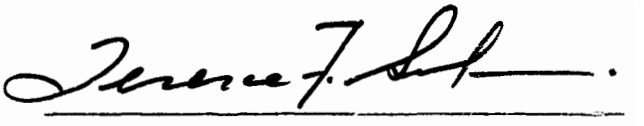
9 days @ $300/day	$2,700.00

Ordie A. Jones - Assistant

May 27 to May 31, 1985

Geochemical sampling, prospecting

5 days @ $150/day	750.00
	$3,450.00



Terence F. Schorn, F.G.A.C.

124° 32'

49° 07'

LCP

MATT
1255

BLACK 1
1252

BLACK 2
1253

BLACK 3
1254

NITINAT RIVER

Strike of Vein

Veins
51
Ag 0.06 oz/ton
Au 0.004 oz/ton

Veins
55
Ag 0.36 oz/ton
Au 0.020 oz/ton
56
Cu 0.17%
Ag 0.05 oz/ton
Au 0.006 oz/ton

65
Cu 85 ppm
Pb 1 ppm
Zn 61 ppm
Ag 0.1 ppm
Au <5 ppb

68
Cu 64 ppm
Pb 1 ppm
Zn 66 ppm
Ag 0.1 ppm
Au <5 ppb

67
Cu 76 ppm
Pb 6 ppm
Zn 138 ppm
Ag 0.3 ppm
Au <5 ppb

Fe Veins
60
Ag 0.02 oz/ton
Au 0.004 oz/ton
54
Ag 0.08 oz/ton
Au 0.010 oz/ton

64
Cu 48 ppm
Pb 3 ppm
Zn 72 ppm
Ag 0.2 ppm
Au <5 ppb

61
Cu 88 ppm
Pb 8 ppm
Zn 100 ppm
Ag 0.3 ppm
Au <5 ppb

Fe Veins
57
Ag 0.01 oz/ton
Au < 0.003 oz/ton

Fe Veins
52
Ag 0.01 oz/ton
Au < 0.003 oz/ton

Fe Veins
59
Ag 0.04 oz/ton
Au < 0.003 oz/ton

69
Cu 65 ppm
Pb 12 ppm
Zn 110 ppm
Ag 0.3 ppm
Au < 5 ppb

53 Fe Veins
Ag 0.08 oz/ton
Au 0.016 oz/ton

62
Cu 115 ppm
Pb 11 ppm
Zn 140 ppm
Ag 0.3 ppm
Au < 5 ppb

58 Fe Veins
Ag 0.02 oz/ton
Au < 0.003 oz/ton

66
Cu 63 ppm
Pb 3 ppm
Zn 80 ppm
Ag 0.1 ppm
Au < 5 ppb

63
Cu 64 ppm
Pb 8 ppm
Zn 73 ppm
Ag 0.1 ppm
Au < 5 ppb

Black Lake

NANAIMO M.D.
VICTORIA M.D.

LEGEND

- TOPOGRAPHICAL CONTOUR
- ROAD
- STREAM
- ROCK CHIP SAMPLE
- STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,338

TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY TERENCE F. SCHORN, F.G.A.C., DATED AUGUST 16, 1985.

MATT CLAIM GROUP

ALBERNI AREA
VICTORIA & NANAIMO MINING DIVISIONS
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

SCALE 1:5,000
Metres 0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 200 METRES