

01/87

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on a

1985 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

on the

TREASURE MTN. CLAIM

Lat. 49°17' Long. 122°26.5'

operated, owned by

MODULE RESOURCES INCORPORATED

New Westminster M.D. N.T.S. 92G/1W
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

14,713

January 26, 1986
Vancouver, B.C.

By: Laurence Sookchoff, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

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Assessment Report
on a
1985 Geochemical Survey
on the
TREASURE MTN. CLAIM
of
MODULE RESOURCES INCORPORATED

INTRODUCTION

During October and November an exploration program of geological and geochemical surveys were carried out on the TREASURE MTN. CLAIM. The program was the first phase of the recommended exploration program as set out in the writers' geological evaluation report dated November 7, 1983.

The purpose of the program was to locate direct, indirect or associated mineralization that could relate to gold bearing zones that are known on the adjacent Skyrocket Exploration ground.

PROPERTY

The property is comprised of one located mineral claim totaling 20 units. Particulars are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date*</u>
Treasure Mtn.	20	2240	October 3, 1990

The property overlaps up to six claims and reverted crown grants for an effective 370 hectare area on the Treasure Mtn. claim.

* Upon approval of two years assessment work applied Jan. 28, 1986 which this report forms a part thereof.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on the eastern slopes and the plateau ridge connecting Blue Mountain and Mt. Crickmer to the north. The Alouette Lake Dam is within three km west with Haney B.C. 10 km southwest.

Access from Haney is for nine km east along the Dewdney Trunk Road to McNutt Road which extends for 1.1 km northward from the 128th Avenue and the Blue Mountain Road. A logging road branching northward from 2 km along the Blue Mountain Road is taken for five km to the legal corner post which is to the west of the road. The logging road bisects the property from the southwest to the northeast corner. Secondary logging roads provide access to most portions of the property.

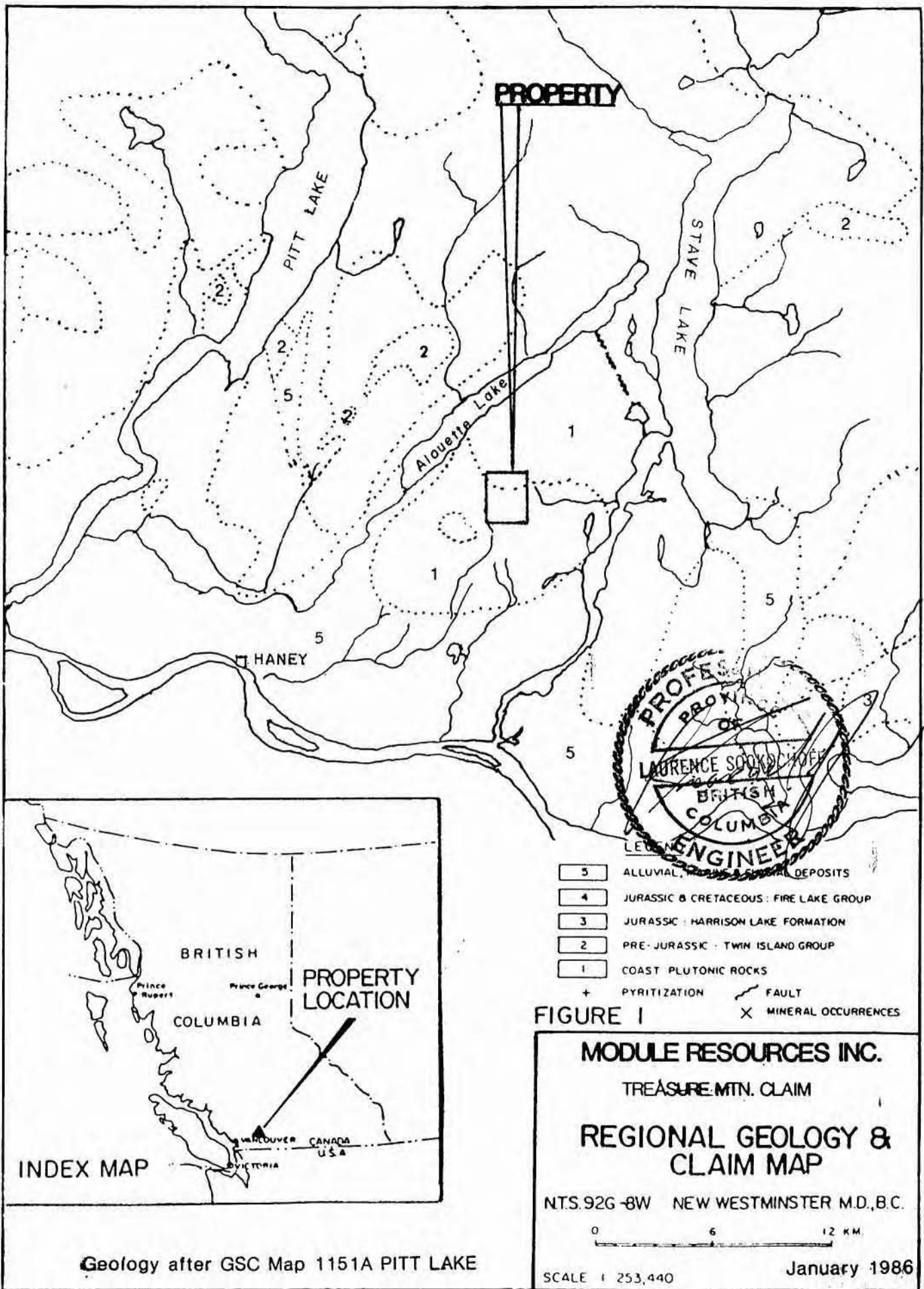
PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property covers the plateau ridge and eastern slopes of Blue Mountain. Elevations are up to 1000 meters at the northeast corner from 825 meters at the southwest corner. Gentle to moderate partially logged forested slopes prevail.

WATER AND POWER

Sufficient water for all phases of the exploration program would be available from the headwaters of the southerly flowing Kanaka Creek or from water courses flowing west to Alouette Lake.

A power line is within two km south of the property.



HISTORY

The general Fraser Valley area was probably originally prospected upon the 1860's gold rush which in B.C. stemmed from the discovery of placer gold in the Fraser River. Early reports of gold in quartz veins came from areas such as Hairsine Creek in the Stave Lake Dam area, the Ruskin dam area and the Hayward Lake area near Stave Falls. Placer gold was reported at the Ruskin Dam construction site during 1929-30.

In the Alouette Lake-Stave Lake area and more specifically on the "79 Hill" near the headwaters of Seventy-nine Creek, free gold was known to occur in quartz veins in the early stages of the gold rush, but it was not until 1938 that efforts were made to mine the deposits. Some high grade gold shipments from the 79 mine were made prior to the cessation of operations in 1939 due to the outbreak of WW II.

This area at the headwaters of Seventy-nine Creek was recently under exploration by Skyrocket Explorations and Goldview Mining.

In 1981 Skyrocket performed geophysical and geochemical surveys in the area resulting in the delineation of several areas of potential interest. Surface and underground sampling of two old adits have indicated significant gold values on the property.

In 1984 Skyrocket dewatered and sampled two adits and completed some percussion drilling in the adit area.

122° 15'

ALOQUETTE LAKE

ADIT X

SKYROCKET EXPLORATIONS

X DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

79 HILL

SEVENTY-NINE CR

2000 W 1500 W 1000 W 500 W 00W

500 S 1000 S

Blue Mtn.

Not in claim



.... 1986 Exploration grid
— 1984 Exploration grid

KANAKA CR

FIGURE 2

SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.

MODULE RESOURCES INC.
TREASURE MTN. CLAIM *

INDEX & CLAIM MAP

N.T.S. 92G - 8W NEW WESTMINSTER M.D., B.C.

0 1 2 3 km

Scale 1: 50000 January 1986

* After Dept. of Mines & Petroleum
Map M92G/8W 84-04-05

In the Blue Mountain area southwest of "79 Hill" and at the headwaters of Kanaka Creek, claims were staked by two brothers; George and John Walden to cover some gold occurrences in quartz veins. Work on the showings produced enough gold "to live comfortably". The property was originally known as the Walden Mine and was restaked in the 1920's and worked in 1925 with high grade shipments of sorted ore. The ore was reported to run as high as \$1,600 per ton.

In 1980 and 1981 geophysical surveys were carried out on the Mud Mountain claim which is located at the southwest corner and overstaked by the Module Treasure Mtn. claim. The results indicated two northeasterly trending anomalies which may indicate the "possible presence of conductors following a northeasterly trending fault system".

The Treasure Mtn. Claim of MODULE RESOURCES is adjacent to and covers an area between the Skyrocket ground to the northeast and crown grants and located claims of the Walden Mine area to the southwest.

In 1984 geological and geochemical surveys were carried out by MODULE RESOURCES INCORPORATED on the Treasure Mtn. Claim.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The general area between Stave and Alouette Lakes is of predominantly two distinct phases of the Coast Plutonic Rocks.

A quartz diorite phase to the north contains a greater amount of hornblende than biotite and is the most abundant rock of the area. It is medium grained and commonly seriate in texture.

A diorite phase which is characteristically porphyroblastic contains large porphyroblasts of plagioclase or less commonly of hornblende. Inclusions of metamorphic rock are more common in this phase than any other phase of intrusives.

A capping of Eocene sandstone, shale, and/or conglomerate with minor tuff and coal occurs on Blue Mountain along the western periphery and extending into the TREASURE MTN. claim.

On the KD claims within two km northeast of the Module property, a strong nearly vertical shear trending 340° to 345° contains a well mineralized quartz vein within the intrusive up to one meter in width. Mineralization is of pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Alteration in the quartz diorite wall rock is variable.

On the Skyrocket property to the north, the geology is of mainly medium-grained quartz diorite containing about 10% mafic minerals. Northerly trending shears and fault zones may contain quartz veins and silicified zones with associated pyrite, arsenopyrite or significant gold values. On the Skyrocket and other included property to the north, a reported major northeast-southwest shear zone "8000 feet" long hosts grey-blue quartz veins from which assays of surface samples up to 1.52 oz. Au/ton occur.

Reported assays from dump samples of a "30 foot" drift with included shaft returned .545 oz. Au/ton. The drift was on a quartz vein with a hanging wall of serpentine.

Two diamond drill holes were completed in the drift area. The first hole in the adit area was reported as containing several areas of sulphides in quartz throughout the hole.

The second hole drilled to a depth of 550 feet reportedly contains sulphides throughout the core and massive sulphides in "the 500 foot section".

Recent sampling from the adit zone reportedly returned values of up to 1.5 oz Au/ton.

The results of a 1984 geological survey on the Treasure Mtn. Claim as carried out by Z.A. Szybinski under the direction of the writer is reported on as follows:

"On the southern portion of the property is a capping of Eocene conglomerate sandstone, shale with minor tuff (bedding 290-300° /5-25° SW. this portion of the property was not included in the geochemical and geological survey."

"The northern portion of the property consists predominantly of diorite with noted amounts of quartz and hornblende in addition to varying degrees of biotite. Texture varies from idiomorphic through porphyritic to fluidal. Inclusions of older rocks (metamorphic) are common. A brecciated appearance is common.

An oxidized zone occurs at the central northern border of the claim.

The main portion of the zone is up to 50 meters wide and 500 meters long bounded by northwesterly trending faults to the east and west and a northeasterly trending fault zone at the south.

Localized oxidized zones also occur peripherally to the north and south and up to 500 meters to the west.

The oxidized zone contains many small faults and shear zones with epidote veinlets, general epidote alteration and veinlets of gray quartz. Pyrite occurs to a large degree along fracture planes and scattered within the quartz. Massive sulphide veinlets are also present".

From a 1985 geological survey on the Treasure Mtn. Claim T.Kraft, Geologist, the results are reported as follows:

"The northern portion of the property consists predominantly of quartz diorite, containing between 10-15% quartz. This may represent a later intrusive phase or stock from the original diorite batholith. Fine grained angular diorite or andesite xenoliths are common near the diorite/quartz diorite contact."

"The north-central and northeastern part of the claim is underlain by diorite which contains less than 10% quartz.

Both of the intrusives are massive, non-foliated and are comprised primarily of equiangular, medium grained hornblende and plagioclase crystals.

A small outcrop of Eocene red siltstone was located on the property at L18+00W/10+00S. Bedding is distinct and has a strike and dip of 162° and 30°SW respectively.

Narrow mafic, pre-Tertiary (?) dykes intrude the quartz diorite and diorite intrusions. The dykes have a north-south trend and vary up to 1-2 m in thickness. Commonly, the dykes are porphyritic and are comprised of hornblende and plagioclase phenocrysts set in an aphanitic mafic matrix.

No outcrops were observed in the lower half of the claim. Previous mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada (Memoir 335), outlines the area possibly occupied by the patented claims in the centre of the property, to be underlain by Eocene sediments consisting of sandstone, shale, conglomerate and minor tuffs. The sediments may be on of many roof pendants in the area."

Sulfide Mineralization

"Prospecting and detailed mapping in the vicinity of the geochemical anomalies previously outlined in 1984, revealed a 3-4 m wide 'sulphide zone' hosted in altered diorite located on lines 19+50W and 19+00W at 4+00S. This zone contains up to 5% fine, disseminated pyrite and can be traced for 50 meters along a strike of 80-85°. Bleaching and epidote filled fractures in the area surrounding the sulphide zone suggests hydrothermal activity. The hydrothermal fluids may have been derived from the later stage quartz diorite or mafic dyke nearby. No shearing is evident.

Grab samples (85001k, 002k, 101k, 102k) from the zone returned gold and silver values up to 7 ppb and 0.3 ppm, respectively.

Fine disseminated pyrite was also located in thin fractures within the intrusives in the vicinity of the mafic dykes. Previous mapping by Z. Szybinski 1984, outlined this area a "gossan zone". Base and precious metal values were low and gold was not analyzed. Additional sampling in the area (85104k) returned insignificant gold and silver values."

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

1. Survey Procedure

A localized detailed grid system of north-south lines predominantly at 50 meter intervals was established covering a portion of the northern part of the claim.

A recce grid at 150 meter intervals was established to cover all the southern portion of the claim.

Samples were picked up at 25 meter intervals in the north and 50 meter intervals in the south along the grid lines. Samples were selected from the B horizon of the brown to brownish gray sandy-loam forest soil at a depth of commonly 30 centimeters. The soil was placed in a brown wet-strength paper bag with the grid coordinates marked thereon. A total of 293 samples were picked up and analyzed.

2. Testing Procedure

All samples were tested by Acme Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C. The testing procedure is first to thoroughly dry the sample. Then 500 grams of material is digested with 3 ml. of 3:1:3 HCL to HNo3 to H2O at 90 deg. more or less for one hour. The sample is diluted to 10 mls. with water. The samples were then analyzed by atomic absorption for five metals - copper, zinc, silver, lead and arsenic.

3. Treatment of Data

A logarithmic statistical program run on an IBM PC computer was utilized to group the reported geochemical values into equal logarithmic intervals and to obtain a cumulative frequency graph.

From the graph the 50% level was taken as the mean background threshold level. The sub-anomalous threshold level was taken as the mean plus one standard deviation of the population. The anomalous threshold level was taken as the mean plus two standard deviations of the population.

The statistical parameters for each metal resulted as follows:

	Mean Background	Sub-Anomalous	Anomalous
Copper	15.0	28.8	52.6
Silver	0.20	0.35	0.50
Lead	43.2	109.1	174.8
Zinc	51.7	94.1	136.5
Arsenic	9.4	18.1	26.8

All values are in parts per million.

The geochem results were plotted and contoured with information on each mineral presented in accompanying maps - Figures 4-8 and in compilation in Figure 9.

RESULTS

The geochemical survey was successful in delineating three local prime correlative anomalous geochem zones in the northern sector and one relative large anomalous area in the south.

In the northern sector a two station correlative copper-silver anomaly of up to .8 ppm (four times background) silver and 396 ppm Copper (26 times background) occur in correlation with the sulfide bearing zone at 4+00S 19+00W.

The second correlative anomaly occurs at 6+50S 15+50W is of anomalous lead-zinc with adjacent silver values.

The third correlative zone is at 2+50S 14+50W and consists of anomalous lead-arsenic-zinc values in an area of quartz diorite.

Within the southern sector a 300 meter long silver anomaly between lines 9+50W and 13+00W at 20+00S with values of up to .9 ppm silver occurs adjacent to localized anomalous lead and zinc values.

CONCLUSIONS

The geochemical surveys were successful in delineating areas of potential economic mineralization. Sulfide zones on the property other than the known zone correlating with anomalous geochemical values, are indicated in the prime four correlative anomalous areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the exploration program be continued and should consist of a short hole diamond drill program to test the sulfide zone at 4+00S 19+00W and other prime correlative anomalous zones.

Received and submitted
PROFESSIONAL
OF
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Consulting Geologist

January 26, 1986
Vancouver, B.C.

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- SOOKOCHOFF, L. - Geological Evaluation Report for Module Resources Inc. on the Treasure Mtn. Mineral Claim, November 7, 1983.
- 1984 Assessment Report, Geological and Geochemical Surveys, October 2, 1984.
- VON ROSEN, G.E.A. et al. Assessment Geophysical Report on the Mud Mountain Mineral Claim, Blue Mountain Area, March '19, 1982 and December 14, 1980
- Skyrocket Exploration Resources Inc. - News Releases - September 30, 1983; October 31, 1983 and November 3, 1983

MODULE RESOURCES INC.
TREASURE MTN. MINERAL CLAIM
1985 Geochemical Survey
Statement of Costs

The fieldwork of the geological and geochemical surveys were carried out on the TREASURE MTN. Mineral Claim, New Westminster M.D., B.C. from Oct.23 - Nov.12, 1985 to the value of the following:

Fieldwork: T.Kraft, S. Callelman	
60 hrs @ \$46:	\$2,760.00
Assaying:	
293 samples @ \$8.50	\$2,490.50
Auto rental & gas:	230.00
Room & board 6 days @ \$40/man/day	480.00
Office:	
Data Compilation, Draughting, Printing:	770.00
Typing, Printing and xerox	262.50
Supervision:	
L. Sookochoff, P.Eng. 2 days @ \$400/day	800.00
Report:	<u>1,200.00</u>
	\$8,993.00
	=====

CERTIFICATE

I, Laurence Sookochoff, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

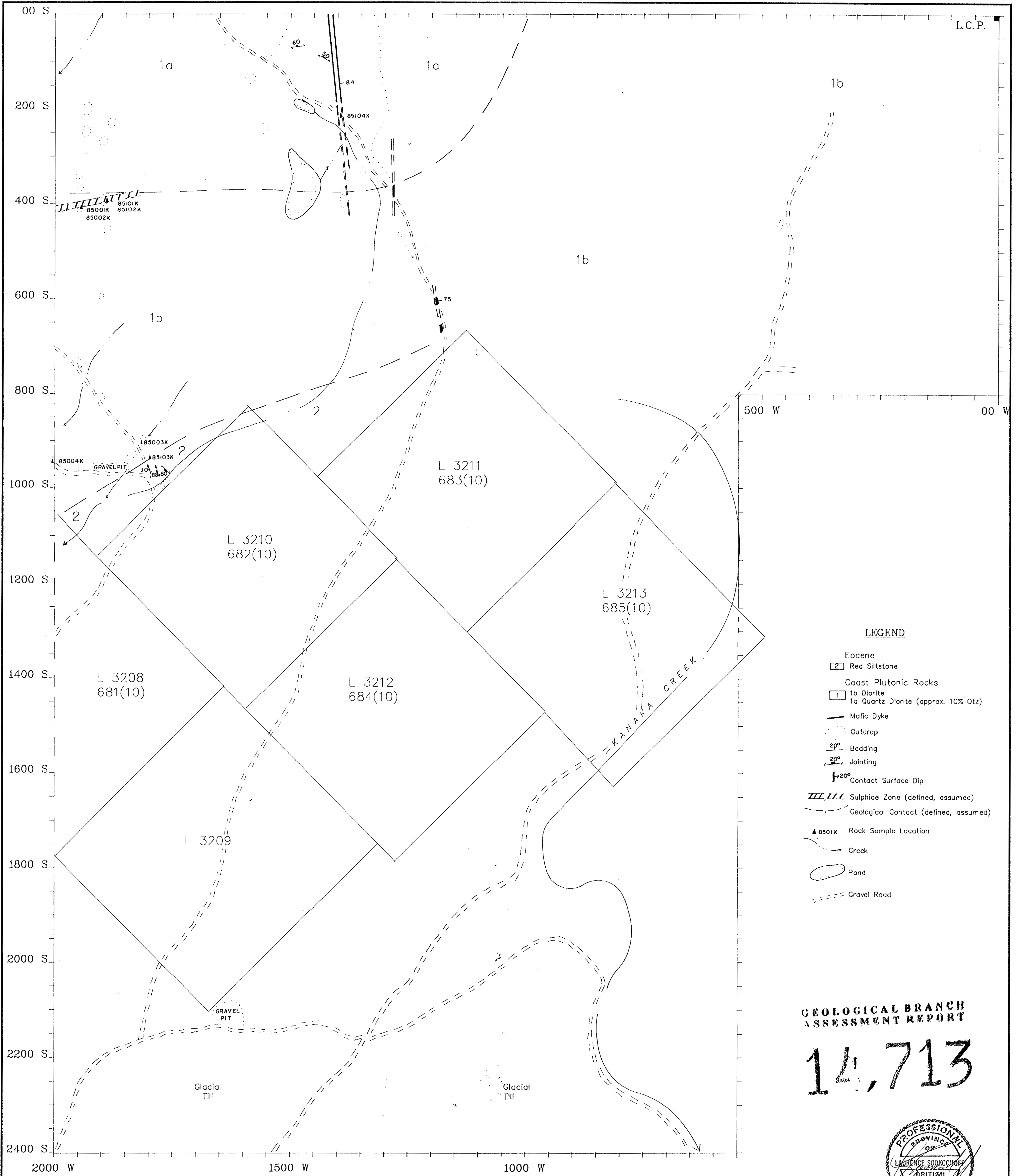
That I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 311-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1T2.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1966) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology
2. I have been practising my profession for the past nineteen years.
3. I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. The information for this report was obtained from sources as cited under bibliography, from a property examination carried out on October 30, 1983 and from the supervision of the 1984 and 1985 exploration program.
5. I am a director and hold a stock position in Module Resources Incorporated.



January 26, 1986
Vancouver, B.C.



L.C.P.

LEGEND

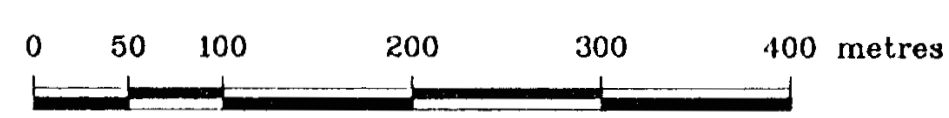
- Eocene
 - [2] Red Siltstone
- Coast Plutonic Rocks
 - [1] 1b Diorite
 - 1a Quartz Diorite (approx. 10% Qtz)
- Mafic Dyke
- Outcrop
- 20° Bedding
- 30° Jointing
- ↳20° Contact Surface Dip
- III,LLL Sulphide Zone (defined, assumed)
- Geological Contact (defined, assumed)
- ▲ 8501K Rock Sample Location
- ~ Creek
- Pond
- - - Gravel Road

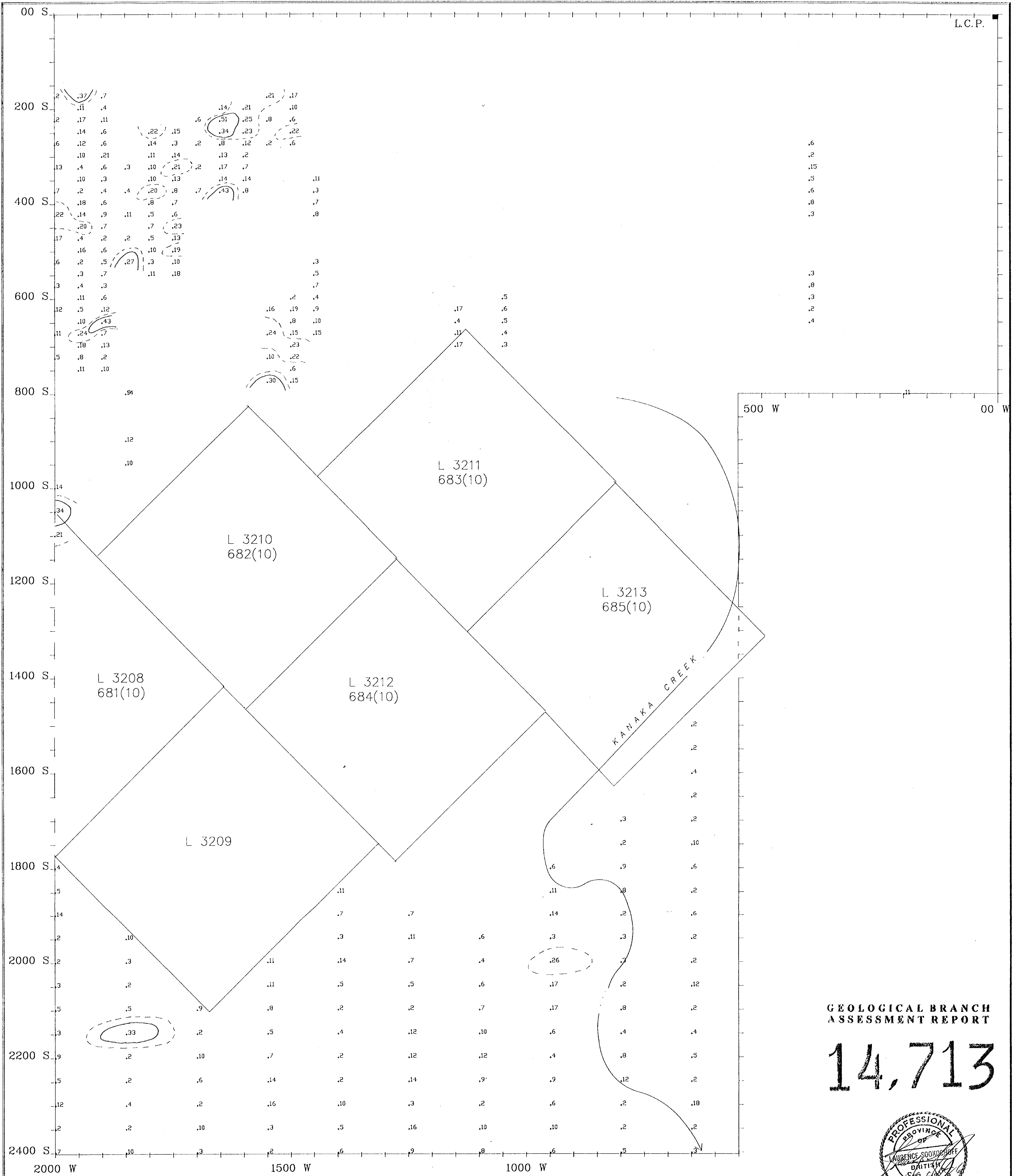
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

14,713



SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.			
MODULE RESOURCES INC.			
TREASURE MOUNTAIN M.C.			
NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.			
<i>GEOLOGY MAP</i>			
SCALE: 1:4,000	DATE: JAN '88	N.T.S. 02G/8W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP
			FIGURE: 3





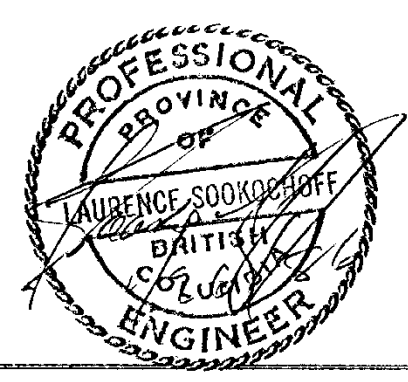
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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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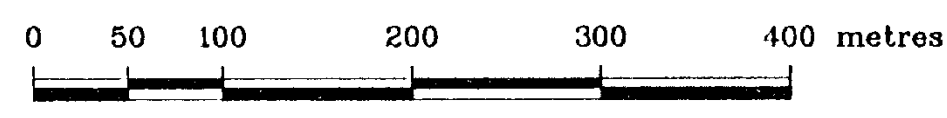


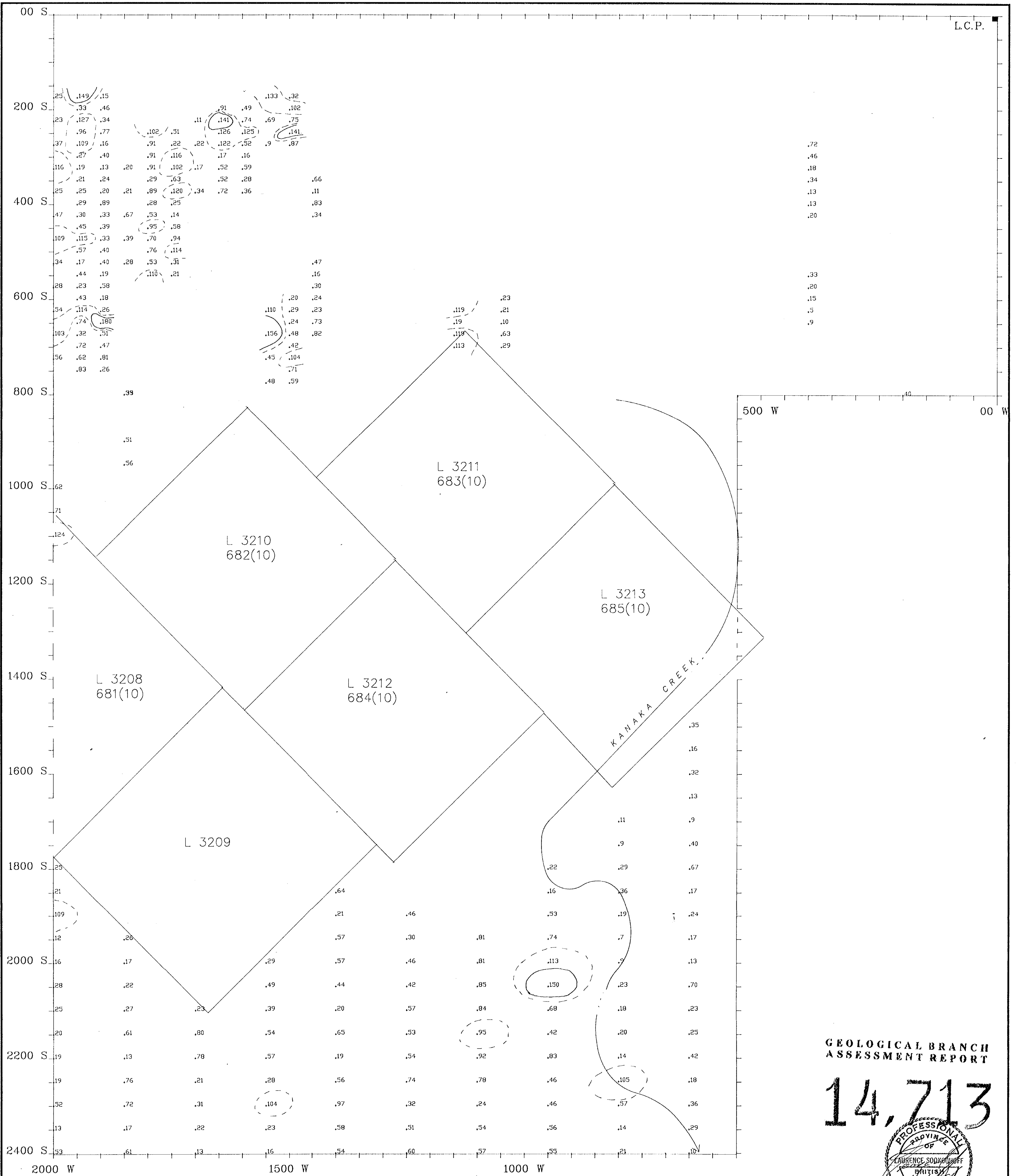
SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.
MODULE RESOURCES INC.
TREASURE MOUNTAIN M.C.
NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

ARSENIC GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE: 1:4,000 DATE: JAN '88 N.T.S. 92G/BW DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP FIGURE: 5

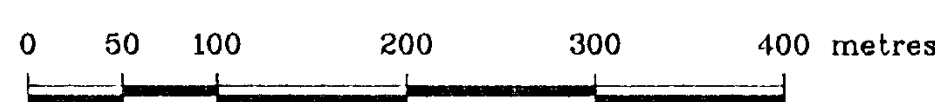
LEGEND
Background Threshold Value - 9.4 ppm
Sub Anomalous Threshold Value - 18.1 ppm
Anomalous Threshold Value - 26.8 ppm





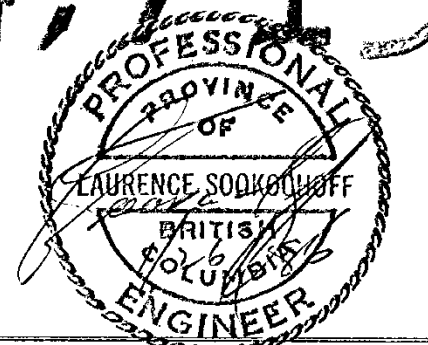
LEGEND

- Background Threshold Value - 51.7 ppm
- Sub Anomalous Threshold Value - 94.1 ppm - - - - -
- Anomalous Threshold Value - 136.5 ppm - - - - -

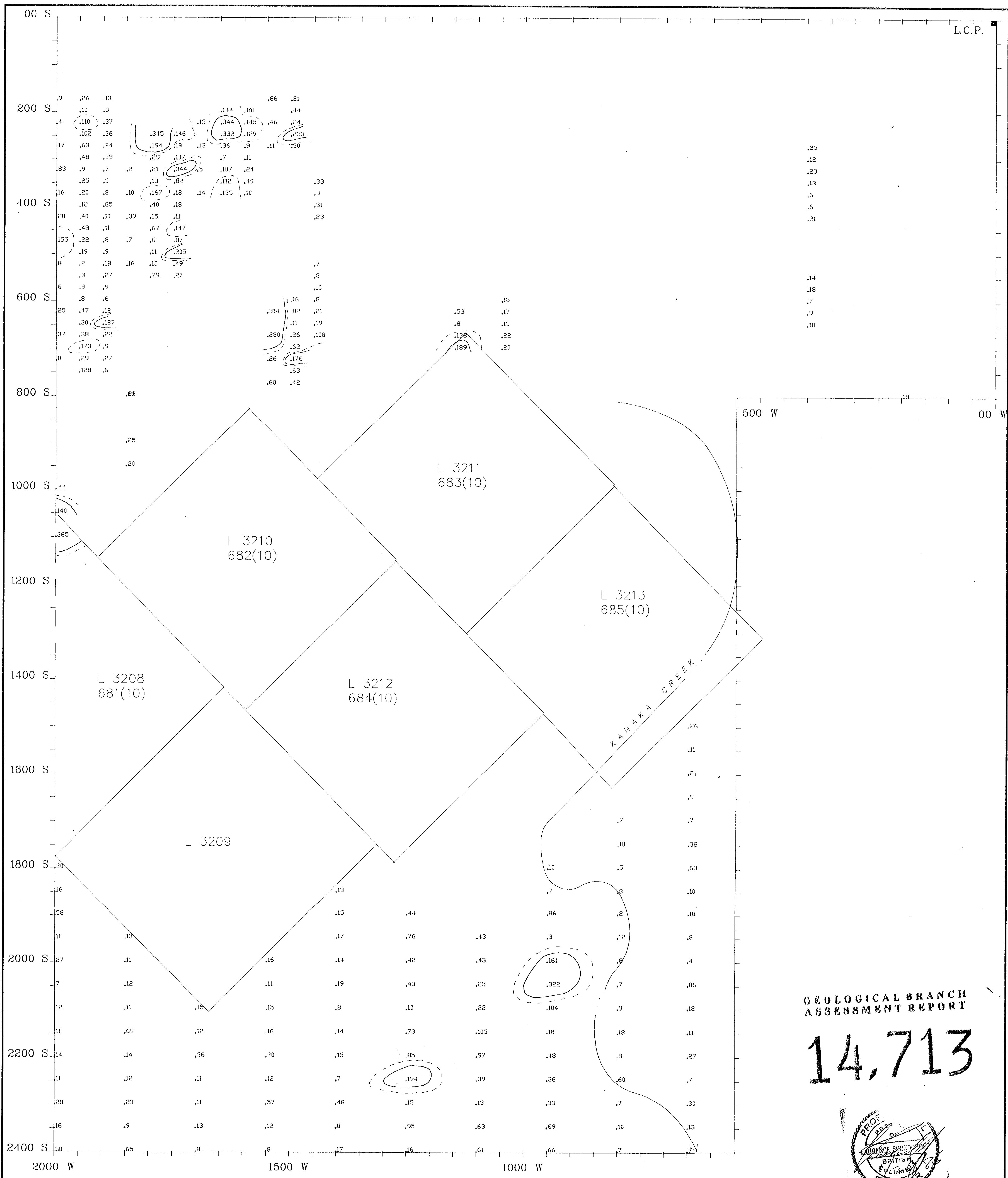


GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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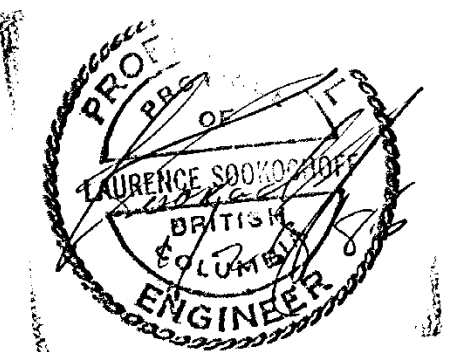


SOOKOCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.				
MODULE RESOURCES INC.				
TREASURE MOUNTAIN M.C.				
NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.				
ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY				
SCALE 1:4,000	DATE JAN '88	N.T.S. 92G/8W	DRAWN BY GEO-COMP	FIGURE 6



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,713

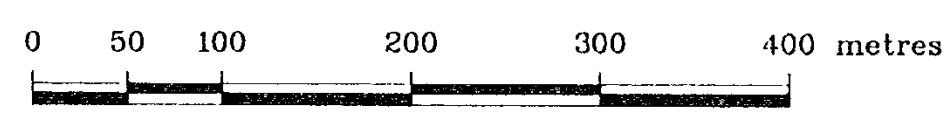


LEGEND

Background Threshold Value - 43.2 ppm

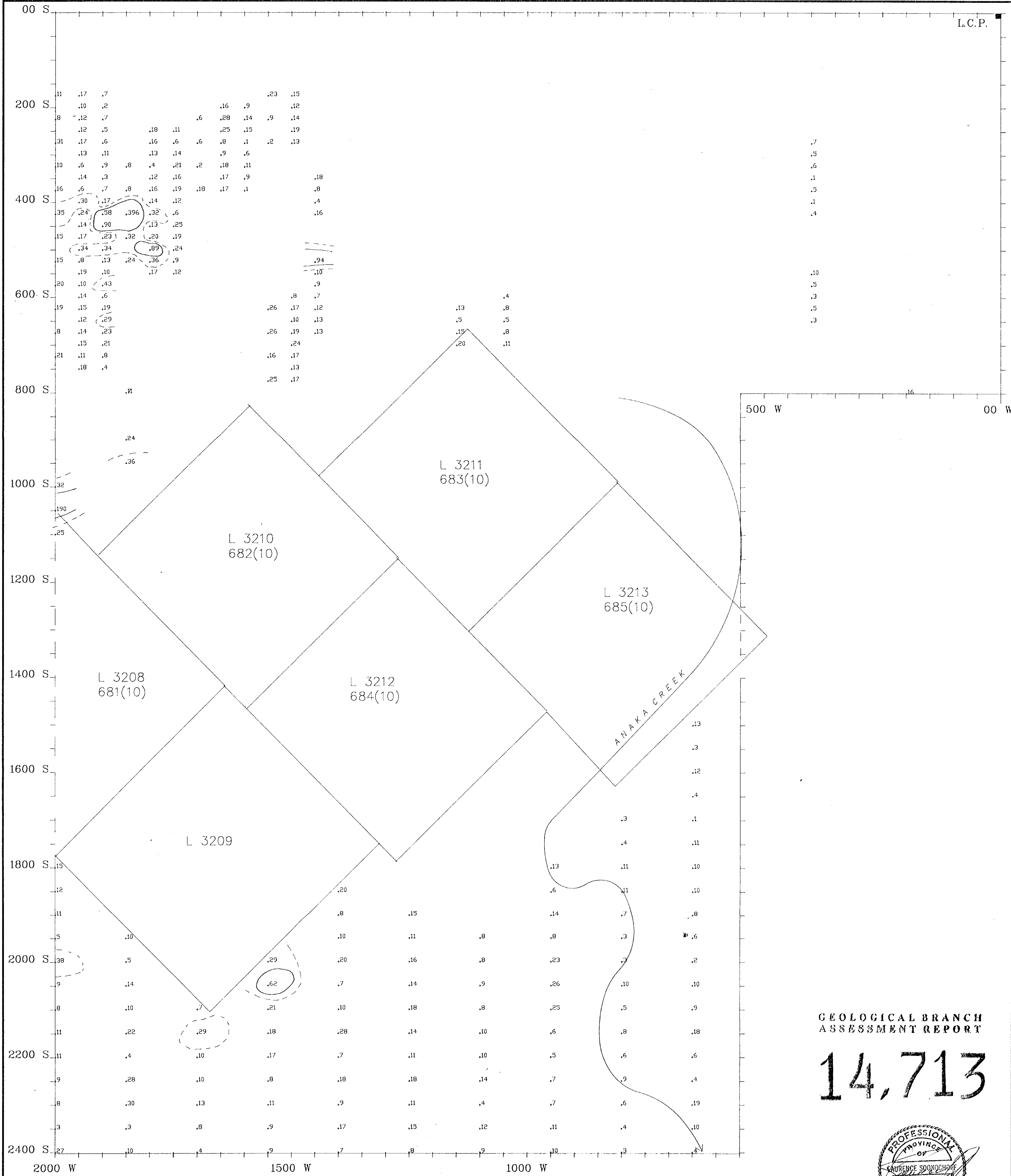
Sub Anomalous Threshold Value - 109.1 ppm - - - - -

Anomalous Threshold Value - 174.8 ppm ————



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MODULE RESOURCES INC.				
TREASURE MOUNTAIN M.C.				
NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.				
<i>LEAD GEOCHEMISTRY</i>				
SCALE: 1:4,000	DATE: JAN '86	N.T.S. 92G/8W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP	FIGURE: 7





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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
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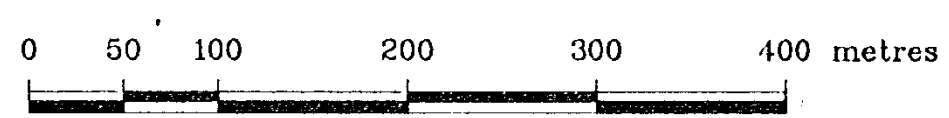


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TREASURE MOUNTAIN M.C.
NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.

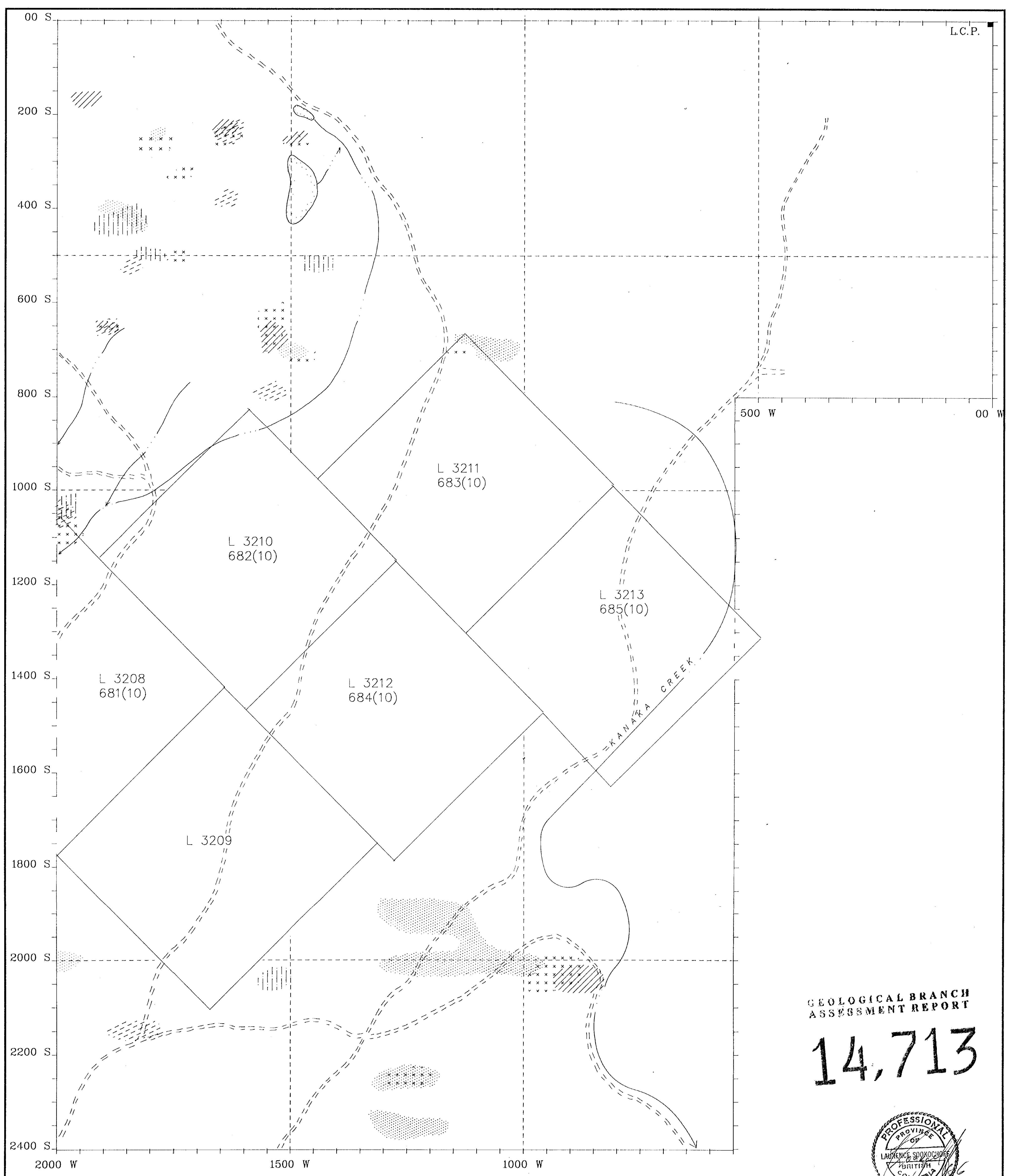
COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE: 1:4,000 DATE: JAN '88 N.T.S. 92G/87 DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP FIGURE: 8

LEGEND
Background Threshold Value - 15.0 ppm
Sub Anomalous Threshold Value - 28.8 ppm - - - - -
Anomalous Threshold Value - 52.6 ppm ———

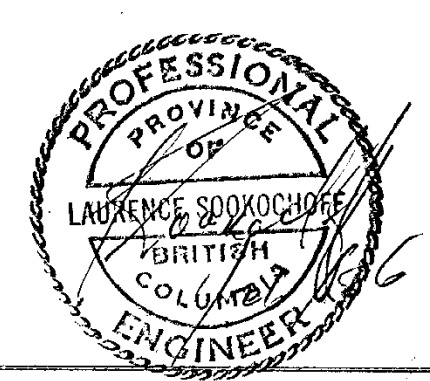


L.C.P.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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SOOKCHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.			
MODULE RESOURCES INC.			
TREASURE MOUNTAIN M.C.			
NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.			
<i>COMPILATION MAP</i>			
SCALE: 1:4,000	DATE: JAN '86	N.T.S. 92G/8W	DRAWN BY: GEO-COMP
			FIGURE: 9

LEGEND

- Copper Anomaly
- Zinc
- Arsenic
- Silver Anomaly
- Lead

