86-257 - 14836

GEOLOGICAL - GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

ARCH #1 - #4 INCLUSIVE MINERAL CLAIMS

RECORD NOS. 4712(3) - 4715(3) INCL (40 UNITS)

WELLS - BARKERVILLE AREA, CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LATITUDE [redacted] 53°04'

LONGITUDE [redacted] 121° 33.5'

NTS 93H/4E

Owner: ARCH A. PEEVER ET. AL.
13480 - 15[illegible] Avenue
Surrey, [illegible].C.
V4A 5[illegible]

Operator: EGH Resources Ltd.

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ABSTRACT

During the 1985 field season, some 17 kilometres of VLF-EM lines were run on the Arch #1 - #4 claim block. Eight east-west lines were run primarily west of a baseline through the B.C. shaft immediately north of the claims. Three of the lines were extended one kilometre to the east. The lines were laid out to cut the area of the possible southerly extension of the Lowhee, Lowhee Split and Rainbow Faults mapped in the underground workings of the old Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine to the north. The lines varied in length from 1.7 to 1.35 kilometres. The lines were located on the northeast side of Cow Mountain and covered the north-south ridge or divide from Cow Mountain to the mine site.

Geological field work consisted of detail study of the outcrops in the area of the contact of the Isaac and Snowshoe Formations, outcrops of quartz veins in the southern portion of the claim block were detailed and sampled as well as lithogeochem or bedrock samples northeast of Richfield Mountain where there are numerous quartz veins with some pyrite. The Lowhee Fault exposed in the hydraulic pit was also studied for possible conductive zones along the general fault zone.

The electromag work outlined a fairly strong and continuous anomaly or conductive zone with a north 40° west trend immediately north of Cow Mountain. This anomaly trend projected to the northwest intersects a northwest trending fault north of the Jack of Clubs Lake (mapped by Struik in GSC open file 858 map). Both features are shown on the enclosed geological map. This fault trend is parallel to the contact of the Isaac and Snowshoe Formations, and no doubt related to faulting associated with drag folding mapped in the area. Some north-south trending anomalies or conductive zones were mapped on the lines north of this strong northwest trend and may be associated with zones of alteration along the southerly extension of the Rainbow Fault. The fairly strong and continuous conductive zone to the east near the baseline with a north 17° to 22° west trend could very well be associated with the southeast extension of the Lowhee Split Fault mapped in the mine area to the northwest. Fewer north-south trending anomalies were recorded in the area south of the main north-south trending Lowhee Fault. Several north 20° west trends, parallel to the Lowhee Split trend were recorded in the area of the baseline. It is very possible that the Lowhee Fault does split to the southeast toward Richfield Mountain area.

Additional exploration work is recommended in the areas of intersections of the north-south anomalies and the more continuous northwest trending anomalies or conductive zones.

GEOLOGICAL - GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ARCH #1 - #4 CLAIMS

INTRODUCTION

The field work and the report on the geological and geophysical work on the Arch #1 - #4 mineral claims, during the 1985-86 season, were commissioned by Mr. Arch A. Peever, owner of the claims. The costs of the survey and report were paid for by EGH Resources Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. The monies spent on the work and report were claimed as assessment work on the claims and was filed on March 24, 1986. A breakdown of the monies spent for the work is tabulated in the Appendix of the report.

The claim block is composed of four claims identified as the Arch #1 - #4 inclusive with a total of 40 units. The name, record number, anniversary date together with the number of units in each claim are tabulated below:

Claim Name	Record No.	Anniversary Date	No. Units
Arch #1	4712(3)	March 23, 1983	20
Arch #2	4713(3)	March 23, 1983	4
Arch #3	4714(3)	March 23, 1983	10
Arch #4	4715(3)	March 23, 1983	6
TOTAL			40

As can be noted on the claim map the claim block does not contain a full 40 units. This is due to the restaking of the original two post claims on the grid sytem together with 4 two-post claims staked and recorded before the grid claims were recorded. It would appear that the block contains a net of some 30 units rather than the 40 units claimed. The details of the units in each claim is shown on the enclosed geological map and on the claim map taken from the B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources claim map #93H/4E, dated 86/01/16, enclosed with the report.

The claims are in good standing with assessment work filed through 1987. The claims were grouped March 8, 1984 with group number 2927.

The claim block is located on the northeast side of Cow and Richfield Mountains. The claims are bounded on the northeast by a northwest-southeast trending block of Crown granted claims belonging to the old Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine. The northern portion of the claims cover Cow Mountain and part of the northerly trending ridge which terminates near the village of Wells and the northern portion of the ridge contains the original Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine. The claim block is drained to the northeast by several northeast trending creeks or gulches which flow into Lowhee Creek or Stouts Gulch into Williams Creek, the original site of extensive placer gold operations and the restored town of Barkerville.

The terrain in the area of the claim block is quite varied with large flat treeless areas on the tops of the mountains and ridges to deeply incised creeks draining the northeast sides of Cow and Richfield Mountains. The treeless areas on the ridges contain fairly deep muskegs with small lakes and swamps. It is very possible that irregular shape of the treeless areas is due to the distribution of glacial drift on which small trees are growing and will support track equipment. The general outline and shape of these treeless areas is shown on the enclosed geological map. The terrain along the northeastern boundary of the claims contains isolated steep cuts due to the fairly large scale placer operations on Lowhee Creek and Stouts Gulch.

Access to the different portions of the claim block varies considerably and there are no roads cutting the claims in any direction. Access to the northeastern portion of the claims is by the old road up Stouts Gulch to the old placer workings. Access to the southwestern portion of the claims is by trail off the old Stanley Barkerville trail as shown on the enclosed claim and geological map. Part of the trail can be traversed with a 4x4 pick-up, but only a few times due to soft areas. The top of Richfield Mountain can only be reached with tracked equipment or all-terrain vehicle. The southwestern portion of the claims is accessible only by track equipment or ATV over trails and logging roads up the Jack of Clubs Creek as shown on the map. It is very possible that a 4x4 road can be constructed along the trail taking off the logging road at Stoney Creek to the ridge between Cow and Richfield Mountains. This area on the southwest side of Richfield and Cow Mountains has been logged and the old logging roads can be upgraded to an access road to this portion of the claim block at a reasonable expense. An access road up the ridge from the old Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine in the northerly portion of the claim block could be quite expensive.

The climate in this portion of British Columbia is moderate to cold. The area does experience Chinook conditions during the winter months and the climate becomes very mild for brief periods of time. Snowfall in the area is moderate to heavy. In the summer the area experiences fairly consistent rain in early and late summer with extended dry hot spells in between.

The geological field work consisting of mapping, studying and sampling stratigraphy, structural and quartz veins in the area of the claim block was carried out during the summer season from June 15th to October, 1985 when weather and working conditions permitted. One day was spent in the field in the area of the quartz veins shown on the maps in the southwestern portion of the claims. Another day was spent in the field in the area of bedrock outcrops of the different formations taken from GSC Paper 72-35 by J.R. Campbell and others and B.C. Dept. of Mines Bulletin No. 38 by Southerland Brown. No effort was made to map the contact between the various formations as shown on the map, due to poor exposures in general and complex stratigraphy in this portion of the Cariboo Group. The Lowhee Fault was studied and mapped in the northeastern portion of the claim block, but could not be traced to the south due to glacial drift overburden. The VLF-EM electromag lines or profiles were run during the period March 14th - 21st, 1986 by Lloyd Brewer of Stryder Explorations Ltd. under contract. Two men were used and some 17 kilometres of line were run. Field conditions were very good in that there was a good crust on the snow and the large number of downfall trees encountered on a test profile run during the summer by the writer were covered with snow. The electromag survey was run using a Sabre Model 27 receiver with serial number 287. The test profile run by the writer during the summer was run using a Geonics Limited EM16 receiver with serial number 19010. The corresponding line run using both instruments does show some variations and these are discussed under "Results" of the report.

The VLF EM lines were all run in an east-west direction using Seattle Station NLK with a frequency of 18.6 KHz. All readings were taken facing east with a 15 metre station spacing. The north-south baseline was run using the Cutler Maine Station NAA with a frequency of 24.0 KHz with readings to the north.

The data from the VLF-EM work has been plotted from notes taken in the field without any filter corrections on cross sections, included in the Appendix of the report. The horizontal scale on the cross section is ICM #15 metres and the vertical scale for the dip angle and field strength is shown in degrees.

A breakdown of the costs and times of the VLF-EM survey as well as the geology and report are detailed in the Appendix of the report.

Published and unpublished maps and reports used in the preparation of this report are tabulated under Bibliography in the Appendix of the report. My qualifications and experience for the report are detailed in the Certificate in the Appendix of the report.

HISTORY

This area of the Cariboo has produced many millions of dollars in gold from both placer and lode type of deposits. The majority of the placer gold was produced during the gold rush which started around 1861 and tapered off substantially near 1898 when the gold rush started in the Yukon. There was a slight resurgence of placer gold production in this area during the depression of the thirties. Lode gold production started in 1933 from the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine at Wells, B.C. The Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine took over the Island Mountain Mines on the other side of the Jack of Clubs Lake, and during the period January 10, 1933 through April 15th, 1967, when the mine was closed down, some 2,929,246 tons of ore grading an average of 0.4 oz. per ton produced a total of 1,253,683 ounces of gold. The foregoing figures are from the Canadian Mines Handbook 1982-83, page 337.

Exploration work is now being carried out in the area of the Mosquito Creek Mine by Hecla Mining, who have an option to take over the mine as well as all of the original Crown granted claims of the original Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine adjoining the Arch claims on the northeast. The original Mosquito Creek Mine produced gold from replacement type ore bodies in contrast to the gold produced from quartz veins with pyrite and gold in the original Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine.

The absence of outcrop on the claim block makes geophysical exploration work mandatory. Test profiles using both VLF and input electromag on the claim block have produced favourable results in outlining conductive zones produced by faulting on the larger and more persistent northerly trending faults and faulting and/or alteration along overturned and drag folding on the north limb of the anticlinorium. The refraction seismograph can be used to determine bedrock depths for lithogeochem samples in areas of shallower bedrock.

The quartz veins shown on the geological map in the southwest portion of the claim block have been prospected in the past but there is no specific data on any gold production. Government reports indicated gold was produced from some of the quartz veins in this general area by crushing the quartz and argillite with pyrite and panning with gold pan. It is reported that more gold was recovered this way than from stream gravels on some of the creeks. The argillites and graphitic schists adjacent to the quartz veins on the map did give significant gold values on assay of grab samples taken by the writer.

GEOLOGY

General

A wide spread mantle of glacial drift overgrown with trees and vegetation, limits the outcrop of bedrock largely to the tops of ridges, divides and individual mountains and along steep slopes of the more prominent rivers and streams. Outcrops of bedrock are not extensive even along the ridges and mountain tops. Local bedrock outcrops are found in the bottom of some of the incised streams.

On the Arch 1 and 2 claims, bedrock outcrops in places along the steep north side of Cow and Richfield Mountains. The remainder of the area contains a fairly thick mantle of glacial drift. There are numerous outcrops at the higher elevations along the headwaters of Williams Creek and Jack of Clubs Creek, along the north side of Elk Mountain, Mount Agnes as well as Bald Mountain. Many of these outcrops contain quartz veins and suspect gold mineralization.

Stratigraphy

The Cariboo group, which underlies the area of the claims, is composed of clastic rocks with lesser amounts of carbonate rocks. The rocks have been subjected to a low-grade regional metamorphism and intense deformation. The deformation has impressed a marked secondary foliation on most all the clastic rocks and some carbonate rocks. Despite the effects of deformation and regional metamorphism, the rocks still commonly show original bedding and other sedimentary features. Many of the rocks are difficult to name accurately because of their original sedimentary and subsequent metamorphic character. Many clastic rocks of the Cariboo group are composed of poorly sorted sediments of grains much larger than average. It is very difficult to assign a name to this type of rock even if not metamorphosed. Most of the clastic rocks and even some of the limestones are schistose, however, in any one unit the degree of schistosity may vary, depending on structural position. For example, an argillaceous rock may range from an argillite through phillite to a true schist or graphitic schist as it is traced from an open fold to a tight fold or its proximity to fault structures. In many places along the northerly trending fault zones, as mapped by different geologists, argillites are changed to a very soft and possibly pure graphitic schist. At numerous places along the Last Chance-Nelson Creek Fault, as mapped by Stuart Holland in Bulletin 26 and identified by the writer in the field with electromag profiles, argillites were replaced by soft graphitic schist and abundant quartz veins with massive sulphides. The graphitic schists produce text-book conductive anomalies on the electromag profiles, making the electromag very useful as a tool for identifying major north trending faults.

The thickness of the formations in the Cariboo group cannot be measured directly and estimates are subject to considerable error due to poorness of exposures and the intricacy of structure. In many exposures of bedrock, the bedding can not be distinguished from schistosity with any degree of certainty. The folding is known in general but the details are very rarely recognizable and measurements are liable to include duplications. According to A. Sutherland Brown in Bulletin No. 38, the thickness in this area is deemed to be less than 1200 metres.

The age of the Cariboo group is now known to be Early Cambrian and younger. Earlier publications by Bowman, Jonston and Uglow, and George Hanson placed the age of the Cariboo group or series as Pre-Cambrian in age. No fossils have been found in the group in this general area and the age has been assigned on the basis of archaeocyathids and trilobites collected at Turks Nose Mt., Kimball Creek, and other localities within a thick limestone which has been traced into this general area and identified with the Cunningham limestone, which is the basal member of the Cariboo group.

Hydrothermal alteration has had a more severe effect on the various formations of the Cariboo group than the regional metamorphism. The alteration has obliterated all sedimentary structures and also a cleavage that is common in the unaltered limestone. The distribution of the alteration is patchy and in some instances, seems to bear an areal relation to major faults primarily the more persisent northerly trending faults in the area.

The rocks in the immediate area of the claims are argillites, quartzose phillite, grey to brown micaceous quartzite, slate, and thin lenses of grey limestones of the Snowshoe and Midas Formations of the Cariboo group. In the central portion of the claims, quartz veins up to 2 feet in diameter are fairly abundant in the argillites and quartzites of the Snowshoe Formation. The quartz veins trend generally to the northeast and probably are of the Transverse and Diagonal types as classified by G. Hanson in Bulletin No. 181 of the Geological Survey of Canada. A few strike veins were also noted in this portion of the area.

Structure

The rocks of the Cariboo group within the claim block lie on the northeastern limb of a large northwesterly trending anticline or possible anticlinorium. The antiformal axis, as mapped by most observers, is situated immediately southwest of the claim blocks near the top of Mt. Burns, Mt. Amador and Mt. Nelson, with a N 50°-60° west bearing. The rocks strike northwest and dip to the northeast. In the main, the folding within the area of the claim seems simple, but in some places minor folds can be observed where the dip changes to 45° and some local evidence of overturning to the southwest. Many of the folds in the area have their original stratigraphic order disrupted by

shearing, rupture and flowage. Some of the folds are so compressed that the actual texture cannot be recognized. The rocks of the Cariboo group have been folded at least twice. The more intense folding took place before the younger Slide Mountain group was laid down. It is rarely possible to identify the second generation folds in the Cariboo group, due partially to the less intense folding in the youngest folds. Schistosity and cleavage are well developed in the Cariboo group in the area of the claims. The difference in the development of the two features is due primarily to the intensity of folding and mineral composition. The characteristic rocks of the Cariboo group are phyllite and micaceous quartzite.

Faults are very common in the area of the claims. Several fairly large and continuous northerly trending faults have been mapped in the area. The Lowhee and Rainbow Faults cut the northwestern portion of the Arch 1 claim block. Several major northerly trending faults are mapped by A. Sutherland Brown in this general area and are described in Bulletin No. 38. The Lowhee, Rainbow and No. 1 Faults were all mapped and studied in some detail in the underground workings of the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine. Near these faults there is also a preponderance of quartz veins of the transverse and diagonal types. Most of these veins contain sulphides and free gold. In the entire Barkerville Gold Belt, extending from the Island Mountain Mine in the northwest to the Round Mountain area in the southeast, there is a total of 13 northerly trending faults which have been identified and mapped. The northerly trending faults strike between north and north 20 degrees east and dip steeply to the east. Most are normal faults which have some strike-slip. Other faults with similar orientation or surface expression have been subject to large strike-slip and much less dip-slip. Johnston and Uglow, in Memoir 149, 1926, describe a northeast trending fault near the top of Island Mountain, immediately northwest of the lode mines in the Wells area, as having a horizontal displacement to the southwest of 4 miles. They further say that this has displaced the Barkerville Gold Belt to the southwest some 4 miles to near the Willow River. Stuart S. Holland, in Bulletin #26, recommennds prospecting for gold mineralization along the three northerly trending fault zones he mapped in the Stanley area southwest of the claims.

Mineralization and Origin of Ore Deposits

The earliest quartz mineralization seen in this general area in the Cariboo group, is in the form of narrow bed veins formed mainly or entirely by the replacement of narrow bands of rock. They are known to be early because they are folded with the strata. Other bands of silicified clastic sediments are very similar to these veins but they are clearly silicified rock bands and not quartz veins. They are cut by transverse quartz veins and the silicification shows no relation to them, suggesting that the silicified rock bands are decided earlier than the veins cutting them.

After the formation of the early bed veins and the silicification of some beds, the rocks were subjected to fracturing and the fractures were mineralized with quartz to form the transverse and diagonal veins. The fractures in which the transverse and diagonal veins occur were formed after the rocks were folded and sheared. The shapes and pattern of the fractures indicate that they were formed by compression, tension and also torsion. The wall rock of the veins contains a great deal of coarsely crystalline pyrite. Pyrite cubes occur many feet from any vein also, but a great many examples serve to show that pyrite is more plentiful near veins, therefore there seems little doubt that the pyrite was formed from constituents moving outward from the vein fractures. The transverse and diagonal veins produced the majority of the gold ore in the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine. The strike and bed veins are not too numerous and so far as known, have produced much lower gold values than the normal pyritic transverse and diagonal veins. Only a few bed veins have been observed. The bed veins are quite thin, composed of quartz and contain no pyrite or gold. Some ore shoots were mined on the strike vein, known as the B.C. Vein. Gold values were lower than in the transverse and diagonal veins. Other strike veins will have to be worked before this type of vein can be called uncommercial.

The other main type of lode gold deposit in the Cariboo group is one formed by the replacement of limestone. The ore is typically a solid mass of fine grained pyrite. This type of deposit was first recognized in the Cariboo in 1933. The largest of this type of deposit was found in the Island Mountain Mine. The presently producing Mosquito Creek Mine produces a great deal of its gold from this type of deposit. The ore in this type is in general, higher in gold values than the transverse and diagonal veins. The highest gold values are obtained from these massive fine grained pyrite

replacement type ore bodies. Gold values as high as 5 ounces per ton are obtained from these massive fine grained pyrite deposits. The ore is massive but commonly contains bands of ore separated by bands of grey ankerite or phyllite. Near the fringes of the ore bodies, ankerite becomes dominant and pyrite becomes more sporadic and coarser grained. There may be some silicification also near the fringes of the ore body with minor amounts of galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and scheelite. The gold mineralization is believed to be later than the formation of the quartz veins. The quartz veins are later than the formation of the quartz veins. The quartz veins are later than most of the northerly trending faults because they are concentrated beside or near the northerly faults, they occur in a conjugate set of fractures related to the faults and in some instances, actually occur within the fault. The gold mineralization is believed to be older than the gold bearing Tertiary gravels. This would date the gold mineralization in this area between the Carboniferous and Early Tertiary.

RESULTS OF THE VLF-EM SURVEY

The writer has used the VLF electromag on several different prospects in the Cariboo to outline conductive zones along the stronger and more persistent northerly trending faults, splits from the northerly faults with a N17°-24°W trend and conductive zones produced by drag folding and/or overturning on the northeast limb of the anticlinorium with a N35° to 45°W trend.

During the period March 14 - 21 inclusive 1986, Lloyd Brewer, with an assistant using a Sabre #27 receiver, ran some 17 kilometres of line. The survey composed of eight east-west lines run west from a baseline together with three 1 kilometre east extensions to three of the lines. All lines were run using Seattle station NLK with a frequency of 18.6 KHz, a station spacing of 15 metres and read east. The north-south baseline was run using Cutler Maine station NAA with a frequency of 24.0 KHz. All lines are plotted on the geological map together with recorded anomalies or possible anomalies or conductive zones.

The VLF-EM test profile run by the writer on July 29th and 30th, 1985 was run using a Geonics Limited EM16 receiver and the location is shown on the enclosed geological map. As can be seen on the map, this test profile is at the same location as line 02S ran by Lloyd Brewer using the Sabre #27 receiver for the entire survey. The zero or baseline on the test profile is some 240 metres east of the main baseline later set up

for the survey. If the two profiles are adjusted there remains a rather marked discrepancy between the two profiles especially to the west. The very sharp and well defined fault or conductive zone near Station 675 west does not show up at all on line 02S run by Brewer using the Sabre receiver. No explanation has yet been determined. Subsequent check of both instruments give identical readings. Additional lines will be run in this area during this coming season to try and resolve the problem. The signal strength on all lines run in the survey indicate abnormal high variations in the readings, yet little or no dip angle change. It is now planned to run the intermediate 100 metre spaced lines with the Geonics EM16 receiver.

The resuls obtained on each profile are outlined under the proper heading below.

N-S Baseline #00

This north-south line run using Cutler Maine Station NAA - 24.0 KHz with the Sabre receiver. The data on this line is very poor with little or no useable or meaningful data. The stronger variation of the dip angle near Station 950 south or near the intersection with line 05S may reflect the anomaly from the southeast extension of the Lowhee split shown on the geological map. The anomaly is not well enough defined on the cross section to use.

Line 00S

This furthest north line starts near the B.C. Shaft and crosses the old Lowhee hydraulic pit near Watsons Gulch. The northerly trending ridge from Cow Mountain to the mine area is crossed from Station 1400 to 1675 west.

The anomaly near Station 150 near the east end of the line and on the east side of the pit is probably the result of the Lowhee split mapped in the mine area to the northwest. The anomaly near Station 400 near the bottom of the pit is questionable and may well be the result of altered argillite found in the pit area. The anomaly at Station 625 is also very weak and of local origin. This anomaly as well as the one at Station 800 may be the result of local alteration, along the southerly projection of the main Lowhee Fault. The anomaly near Station 1200 west is fairly well defined on the cross section and is probably due to alteration or conductive zones near the projection

of the northerly trending Rainbow Fault mapped in the mine area to the north. The anomalies at Station 1375 and 1575, located on the top of the ridge may also be related to this fault zone or splits off the main fault.

Line 01S

This line is located 200 metres south of line 0 and also crosses the old placer gold Lowhee pit. The field strength along the entire line shows very abnormal relief. The two fault or conductive zones in the eastern portion of the line at Stations 250 and 385 west are very weak and very questionable on the dip angle. The field strength in the area of the anomalies is very well defined. At this location the two zones could be related to the southeast extension of the Lowhee Split fault. The field strength indicates a possible conductive zone near Station 650 but little or no relief is shown on the dip angle. At this location the possible anomaly would correspond with a possible southerly extension of Lowhee Fault. The anomalies at Stations 900 and 960 west are very questionable. The double or split anomaly near station 1350 west is fairly strong with definite dip angle and strong field strength. This is near the top of the ridge from Cow Mountain to the mine area and is along the southerly projection of the Rainbow Fault zone. The anomaly near Station 1600 is probably part of a wide conductive zone near the fault. All of the lines in this portion of the area indicate a possible north-south trend to the anomalies or conductive zones.

Line 02S

This line is located 200 metres south of line 01S and crosses the Lowhee hydraulic pit near the south end of the pit and near the divide between the Lowhee Creek drainage to the north and west and the Stouts Gulch drainge into Williams Creek to the northeast. This line is located in the same area as the Lowhee - Stouts Divide Line #1, run during the summer of 1985 by the writer using a Geonics EM-16 receiver in contrast to the Sabre #27 used in the VLF-EM survey. The correlation of the two lines is very poor and more work will have to be done in the area to resolve the discrepancies. A shift of 240 metres has to be made in the baseline correlation but it is marked on the cross section. The well defined anomaly near the west end of the line run with the EM16 receiver does not appear on the other line at all. Other zones do not correspond on the two profiles either. This will be resolved in the field during the

1986 season. The anomaly on line 02S near the east end of the line could well be the result of the possible projection of the Lowhee Split Fault into this area of the divide. The better defined anomaly near Station 325 is part of a strong and consistent N21°W trending anomaly in this immediate area. Several parallel northwest trends appear on the electromag lines in this area as noted on the map. This trend is parallel to the trend on the Lowhee Split Fault to the northwest in the mine area. This persistent anomaly may well represent the true Lowhee Split Fault zone. The very sharp anomaly at Station 750 west is one of the best recorded on the survey. This anomaly is very close to the southerly extension of the main north-south Lowhee fault zone. The weakly anomaly near Station 875 is probably part of a broad conductive zone starting at Station 750. The three possible conductive zone shown on the west end of the line are not reflected in the dip angle but the field strength may show anomaly culmanating near Station 1400 west. This area near the east edge of the ridge will be detailed further for possible better definition in the area of the Rainbow Fault southerly extenion.

Line 03S

This line is located 200 metres south of line #02S and is located south of the Canusa Cariboo Gold Mines shaft near the headwaters of Stouts Gulch. The field strength along the entire line shows a great deal of relief. A possible conductor is indicated on the east end of the line near Station 025. The stronger anomaly near Station 300 is part of the strong north 20 W trend outlined on line #02S as part of the Lowhee Split Fault zone. The weak or questionable anomaly near Station 600 lines up with the southerly extension of the main Lowhee Fault, but is too weak to be of any use. The peculiar field strength between Stations 900 and 1100 west should be checked with further work. The edge of the ridge with muskeg on the surface starts near Station 900. The anomalies near the east end of the line are weak and questionable except for the anomaly near Station 1250 which may be the east side of a broad conductive zone. Further work is necessary in this area to obtain better definitions in the area of the possible southerly extension of the Rainbow Fault zone. This entire area is located on top of the ridge or divide which contains several muskegs and possible near surface conductors.

Line 04S

This line is located 200 metres south of line #03S. This line crosses the northern portion of Cow Mountain. From Station 800 west to the end of the line the surface is flat with numerous muskegs and treeless areas. This portion of the line could contain some conductive overburden. The fault or conductive zone near Station 150 west is very sharp and well defined. This is part of the norwest trending anomaly described earlier and possibly represents the Lowhee Split Fault. The two questionable anomalies between Station 400 and 500 will be detailed with more field work. The possible anomaly near Station 625 falls in the zone of the southerly extension of the main Lowhee Fault zone. The possible anomaly near Station 950 is near the edge of the flat muskeg area described earlier. The split anomaly near Station 1375 is well defined and represents the northwest end of a strong and continuous N 40° W trending anomaly recorded on all of the lines to the south. The anomaly is fairly broad and well defined on both the dip angle and field strenght curves. The strong northwest trending anomaly recorded on all four lines in the southern portion of the VLF-EM survey as shown on the geological map if projected to the northwest, in the area of the Jack of Clubs Lake line up with a northwest trending fault northwest of the lake mapped by Struik in GSC O.F. 858. The fault and the anomaly on the VLF-EM are both parallel to the contact between the Isaac and the Snowshoe Formations as mapped by Campbell and others in Paper 72-35 of the G.S.C.

Line 05S

Line 05S is located 200 metres south of line 04S. The west end of the line crosses the northern portion of Cow Mountain and the surface contains muskegs and treeless areas. The well defined anomaly on the east end of the line near Station 160 corresponds with the strong and continuous anomaly from a possible extension of the Lowhee Split Fault zone. The fault or contact near Stations 325 is part of a trend parallel to the Lowhee Split trend some 250 metres to the east. This trend is shown on the geological map. The weak anomaly near Station 650 corresponds with the southerly extension of the main Lowhee Fault zone. More detail is needed in this area before the possible fault can be identified. The strong and well defined anomaly at Station 1125 is part of the strong northwest trending anomaly on line 04S described earlier.

Line 06S

This line is located some 200 metres south of line 05S and the west end of the line crosses Cow Mountain. The relief in the area is moderate and Cow Mountain is more of a plateau rathern than a mountain peak. The possible anomaly or the east end of the line near Station 020 west is on line with the northwest trend of the Lowhee Split Fault zone. The anomaly near Station 275 corresponds with a parallel trend some 250 metres east. The possible anomaly near Station 625 which is in line with the southerly projection of the main Lowhee Fault is too poor to use. It could be that the northwest trend shown on the map represents another split or trend parallel to the ones to the east. All three of these northwest trends in the area of the baseline have a N 21°-23° W trend. The strong anomaly near Station 900 is located on the N 40° W trend described earlier as a possible southeast extension of the Struick Fault northwest of the lake.

Line 07S

This line is located some 200 metres south of Line 06S and also crosses Cow Mountain near the west end. The strongest and best defined anomaly occurs near Station 800 and is the southeast extension of the continuous northwest trending possible fault zone described earlier.

Line 02S East Extension

This east extension of line 02S has extreme variation on the field strength curve over the entire line. The line will be re-run in an effort to define possible anomalies indicated on the Lowhee-Stouts Line #1 reconnaissance profile run by the writer using the Geonics EM-16 receiver.

Line 04S East Extension

There is very little useable data on this line.

Line 06S East Extension

No correlations can be made in this line.

RESULTS OF GEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK

The geological field studies bring out the complex structure and stratigraphy in this portion of the Cariboo made even more difficult with the scarcity of outcrops. The contact between the different formations such as the Issac and Snowshoe can be identified in the field when pointed out but what it really signifies is a different story. It is felt that in many instances these contacts are a difference in the degree of alteration produced by structural conditions. More emphasis should be placed on structural conditions for additional gold ore bodies. The leaching and oxidation in some areas is very severe and may account for poor values of gold and the absence of mines in the higher areas where the only outcrops occur. The recent recovery of fairly good placer? gold from decomposed bedrock and or clay on bedrock in many placer operations in the Cariboo suggests possible protection of the gold from solution in an area abundant in pyrite with a good environment for leaching and oxidation. Areas with abundant pyrite give extra sulphur and iron necessary for leaching. The thirty-six samples of bedrock taken in the Richfield Mt. area location shown on the geological map, all show a high degree of leaching and oxidation. It has long been recognized that solutions formed from the oxidation of pyrite are more strongly acid than are those produced by oxidation of other sulphides. The argillites, phillites, quartzites in the Richfield area contain abundant pyrite, as well as the pyrite in the quartz veins. In this area most all of the bedrock samples contained oxidized and or leached pyrite. All samples were taken with a backhoe and fresh bedrock was obtained in most samples. The results of the Geochemical ICP Analysis is enclosed in the Appendix of the report. The fire geochem assay for gold was negative for the entire area of samples. Hand picked samples near the quartz veins in the same general area which had both massive and cube pyrite gave gold values of some 0.018 ounces per ton. Recent studies and work on the ratio of iron and manganese in the field of geochemistry has produced some interesting and potential results in Nevada. High manganese values were recovered in many of the samples in the geochem analysis on Richfield Mountain. Samples with the higher values of Cu, Zn, N, Mn, As, Pb, were at or near a fracture zone with some gouge. Samples with limonite or just a cast of the pyrite gave no mineral values at all. Future geochem exploration work in similar areas should be used with caution.

CONCLUSIONS

The VLF-EM reconnaissance type profiles on the Arch claims, run during the 1985-86 field season, has produced some very interesting and possibly potential areas for further exploration work for possible gold mineralization. The strong and continuous N 40° W trend located immediately northeast of Cow Mountain, outlined on the electromag work, can be projected to the northwest into the strong northwest trending surface fault mapped by Struik in GSC O.F. 858 in the Mosquito Creek Mine area. The two trends are shown on the enclosed geological map. The north-south trend of the anomalies on the electromag lines immediately north of this northwest trend and near the west end of the lines could very well be due to alteration along the north-south Rainbow Fault projected into this area. There is some suggestion of possible southeast splits from the main fault. These splits have a north 14° - 21° west trend to the northeast as splits off the Lowhee Fault. There are several fairly strong and continuous northwest trends indicated on the electromag lines further east near the baseline and southeast of the main Lowhee Fault mapped in the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mine underground workings. These trends vary from north 14 degrees west to 22 degrees west, which is more northerly than the strong anomaly near Cow Mountain. The southerly projection of the Lowhee Fault does not produce as many northerly trending anomalies on the electromag survey as shown on the southerly extension of the Rainbow Fault.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The intersection of the strong and continuous N 40° W anomaly mapped on the electromag work north-northwest of Cow Mountain and the northerly trending anomalies immediately north of this trend and on line with the southerly projection of the Rainbow Fault would be a very potential area for further exploration. Further exploration work is also recommended along the projection of the Lowhee Split Fault where a strong and continuous anomaly was recorded on the reconnaissance electromag profiles west of the baseline. The work should be in the form of more detail electromag work with possible input electromag as well as VLF, Self Potential surveys and possible shallow drilling with limited geochem analysis. Access to the areas of further exploration work may be a problem due to the muskeg areas on Cow Mountain.

This is considered to be a very worthwhile exploration programme and well worth the expenditure of monies to carry out the recommended work.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng., P.Geol.
Geological - Geophysical Consultant

May 1986

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
W. H. MYERS

APPENDIX

CERTIFICATE

I, William Howard Myers, do hereby certify that I am an independent geological-geophysical consultant with offices at Suite #725 - 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6B 1P3, British Columbia. I have been actively engaged in my profession as an independent consultant in both oil and mining since 1952. I am a professional geologist, P.Geol., #16704 of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta. I am also a member P.Eng., #14056, of the Professional Engineers of British Columbia. I now hold a Life Membership in both Societies.

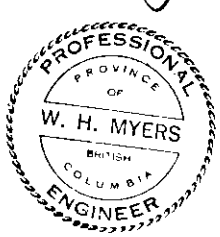
I graduated from Fresno State College, Fresno, California in 1939 with high honors and a B.Sc. degree in Geology. I did graduate work at Stanford University, Stanford California for M.Sc. degree in Geology, 1939-1941. After graduating I spent three years with the U.S. Geological Survey as field geologist and eleven years in the field of geophysical exploration for oil and minerals.

During the past 21 years since 1964, I have spent the majority of my time in the field and consulting for gold exploration in the Cariboo Area of British Columbia. In the past four years, I have carried out extensive geophysical surveys and research programmes for gold exploration in the Cariboo Area of British Columbia. Much of the work involved the techniques recommended by R.W. Boyle in Bulletin 280 of the Geological Survey of Canada. This publication does not follow the older conventional exploration techniques.

Information for this report is from published and unpublished maps and reports of this general area together with my personal experience in the Cariboo Area, exploring for gold over the past 21 years. Specific field work on the Arch claims during the 1985 field season, is given in detail in the introduction of the report.

Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng. (B.C.)
P.Geol. (Alta)
Geological-Geophysical Consultant
Vancouver, B.C.

May 1986



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COST ANALYSIS FOR 1985-86 FIELD WORK ON ARCH #1 - #4 CLAIMS

Contract for VLF-EM fieldwork Stryder Explorations Ltd. - Lloyd Brewer 2 men, March 14-21, 1986 as per agreement 16.8 km of line	$ 3,000.00
Supervision of work and interpretation of profiles Wm. Howard Myers - 2 days @ $200/day	400.00
Geological field work, checking contacts, faults and lithogeochem samples, 4 days during summer June 15th to Oct. 1st, 1985 @ $250/day	1,000.00
Plotting data and preparing maps Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng., Consultant - 1 day @ $250/day	250.00
Geochem ICP Analysis Acme Analytical Lab.	472.91
Assessment Report Preparing report, maps and analyzing data Wm. Howard Myers, P.Eng., Consultant 3 days @ $250/day	750.00
Drafting maps and sections D. Walker	125.00
Typing report	80.00
Printing and covers	25.00
TOTAL COSTS	$ 6,102.91

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

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-3 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: ROCK CHIPS AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: MAR 8 1985 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 14/85 ASSAYER: T. Saundry. DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

W.H. MYERS FILE # 85-0233 PAGE 1

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
ARCH#1-84	2	44	16	220	.2	58	8	72	5.33	3	5	ND	16	21	1	2	2	32	.08	.08	30	53	1.38	74	.01	2	2.17	.01	.08	2	1
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ARCH#3-84	1	22	34	79	.1	27	10	539	3.15	7	5	ND	11	8	1	2	2	6	.07	.03	20	10	.55	30	.01	2	1.11	.01	.07	2	1
ARCH#4-84	1	9	10	76	.1	27	6	510	1.52	3	5	ND	10	3	1	2	2	2	.02	.01	11	5	.13	31	.01	3	.38	.01	.05	2	2
ARCH#5-84	1	26	55	15	.1	18	13	656	.94	13	5	ND	6	3	1	2	2	2	.03	.02	7	3	.06	31	.01	7	.21	.01	.05	2	1
ARCH#6-84	2	37	39	105	.2	38	2	138	1.58	3	5	ND	2	6	1	2	2	7	.01	.02	6	4	.02	97	.01	5	.15	.01	.04	2	1
ARCH#7-84	1	27	9	84	.1	36	15	984	3.91	6	5	ND	8	24	1	2	2	36	.50	.06	15	97	2.30	411	.01	4	2.36	.02	.02	2	1
ARCH#8-84	1	5	5	30	.1	9	3	222	1.41	2	5	ND	7	4	1	2	2	2	.03	.02	10	3	.06	29	.01	5	.23	.01	.05	2	1
ARCH#9-84	1	33	6	102	.1	37	11	1523	4.44	2	5	ND	10	10	1	2	2	8	.11	.05	3	19	.64	91	.01	3	1.44	.01	.06	2	1
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STD C/AU 0.5	19	60	40	132	6.8	70	27	1051	3.94	39	18	7	35	49	15	16	20	58	.48	.13	36	58	.88	177	.07	37	1.72	.06	.10	11	495

A.A.PEEVER ET. AL.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

CLAIM MAP

ARCH 1,2,3 & 4 — BARKERVILLE AREA

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

4 CLAIMS — 40 UNITS approx.

SCALE

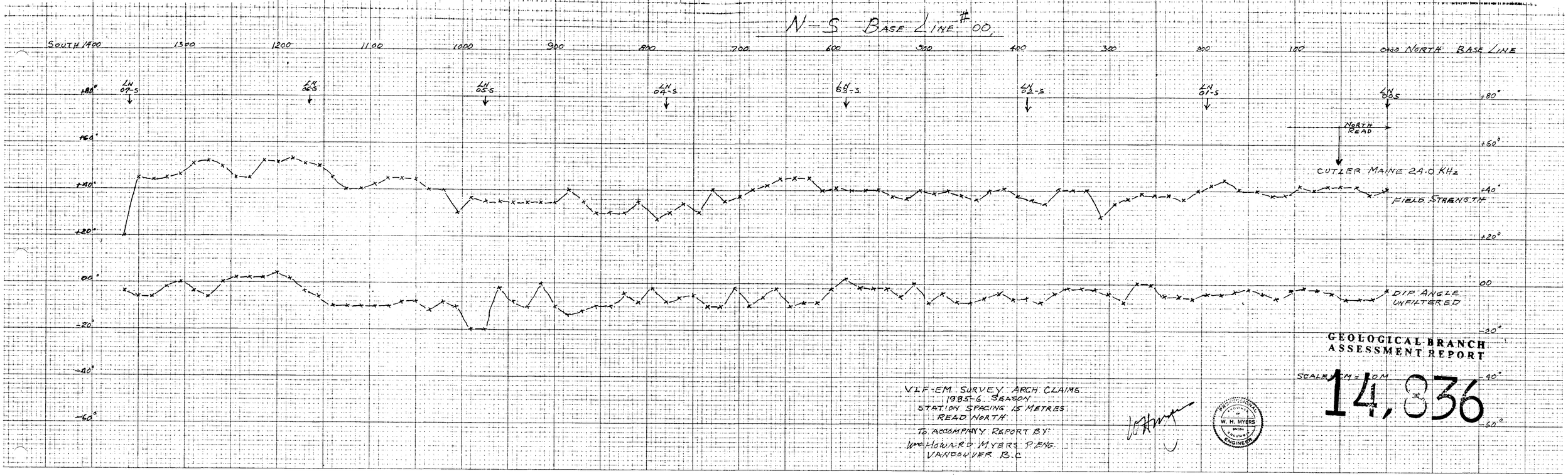
1 0 1:50,000 1 2km.

Wm. HOWARD MYERS, P. GEOL
Geological-Geophysical Consultant.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
W. H. MYERS

N.T.S. 93H/4E

MAP DATED: 86/04/24



VLF-EM SURVEY ARCH CLAIMS
1985-6 SEASON
STATION SPACING 15 METRES
READ NORTH

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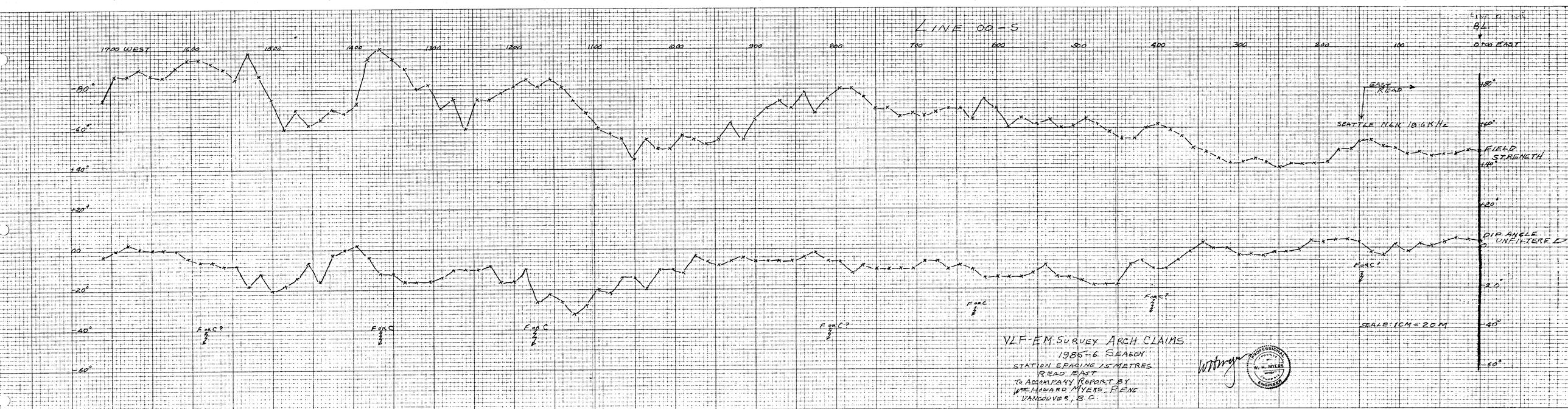

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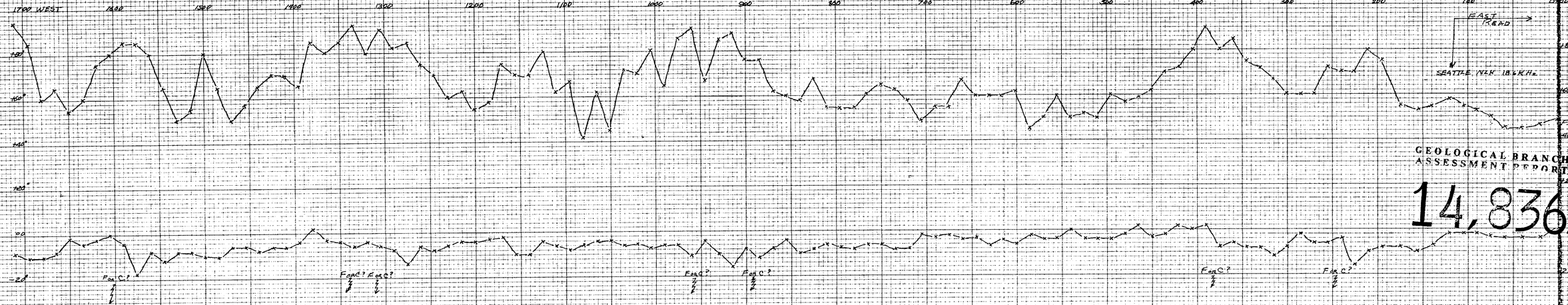

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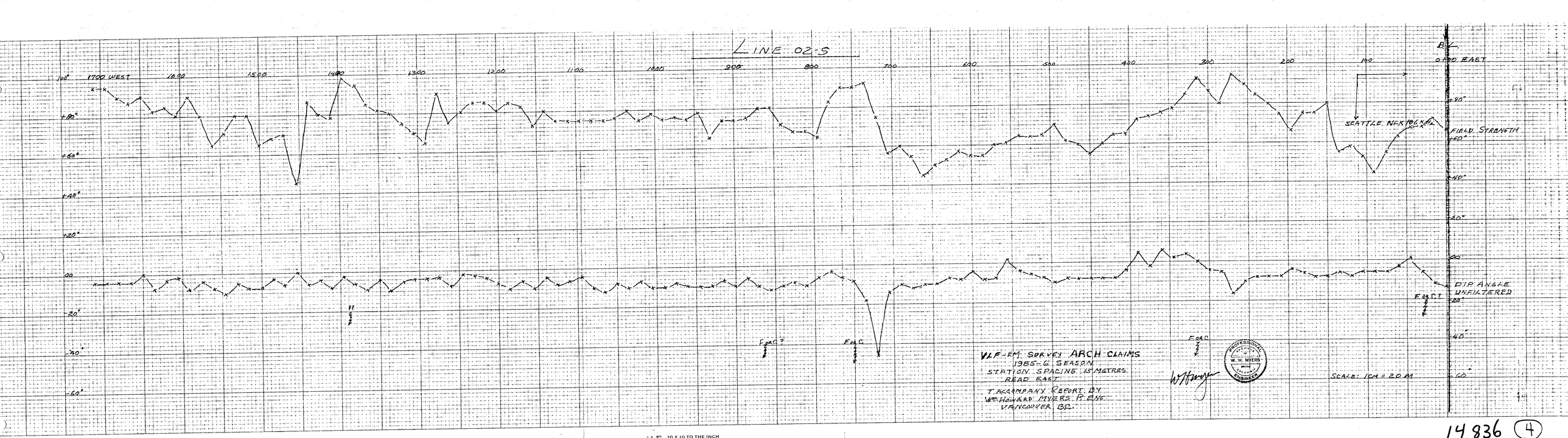

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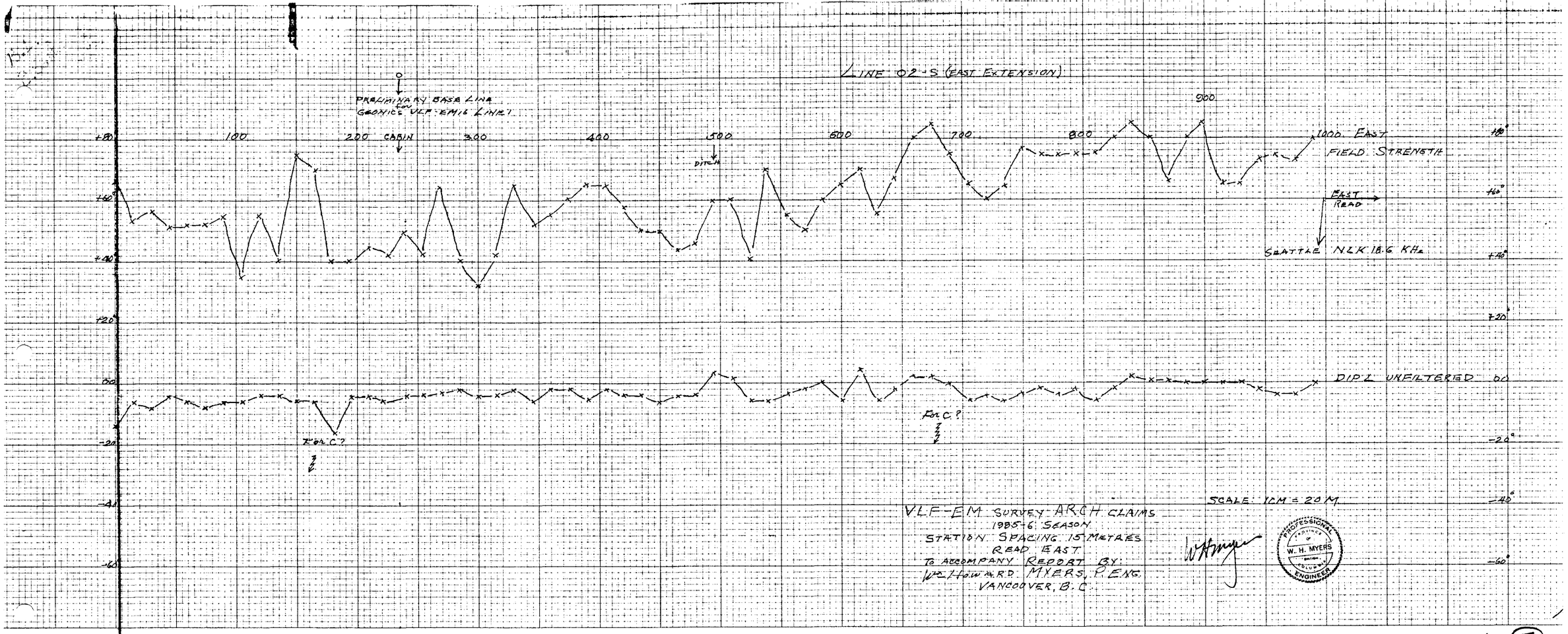

VLF-EM SURVEY ARCH CLAIMS
1985-6 SEASON
STATION SPACING 15 METRES
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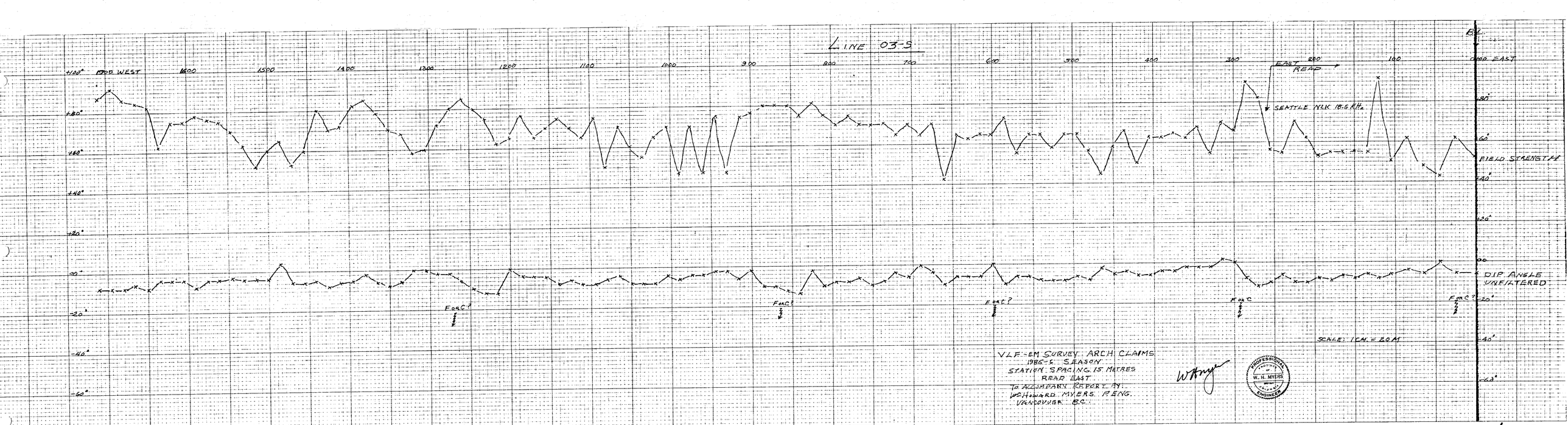

VLF-EM SURVEY: ARCH CLAIMS
1985-S SEASON
STATION SPACING 15 METRES
READ EAST
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VANCOUVER, B.C.

W. H. MYERS
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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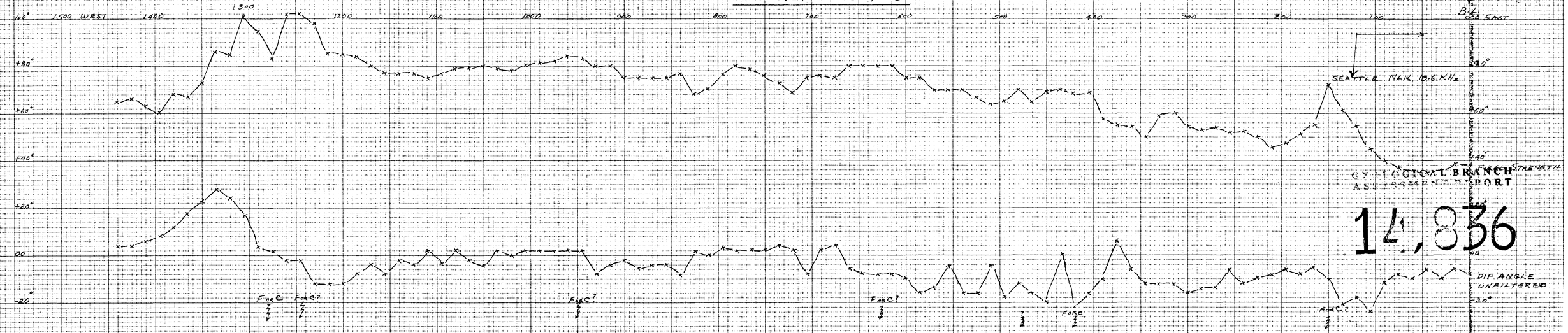
LINE 04-S



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,836

SCALE: 1 CM = 20 M

VLF-EM SURVEY ARCH CLAIMS
1985-86 SEASON
STATION SPACING 10 METRES
READ EAST
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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
W. H. MYERS

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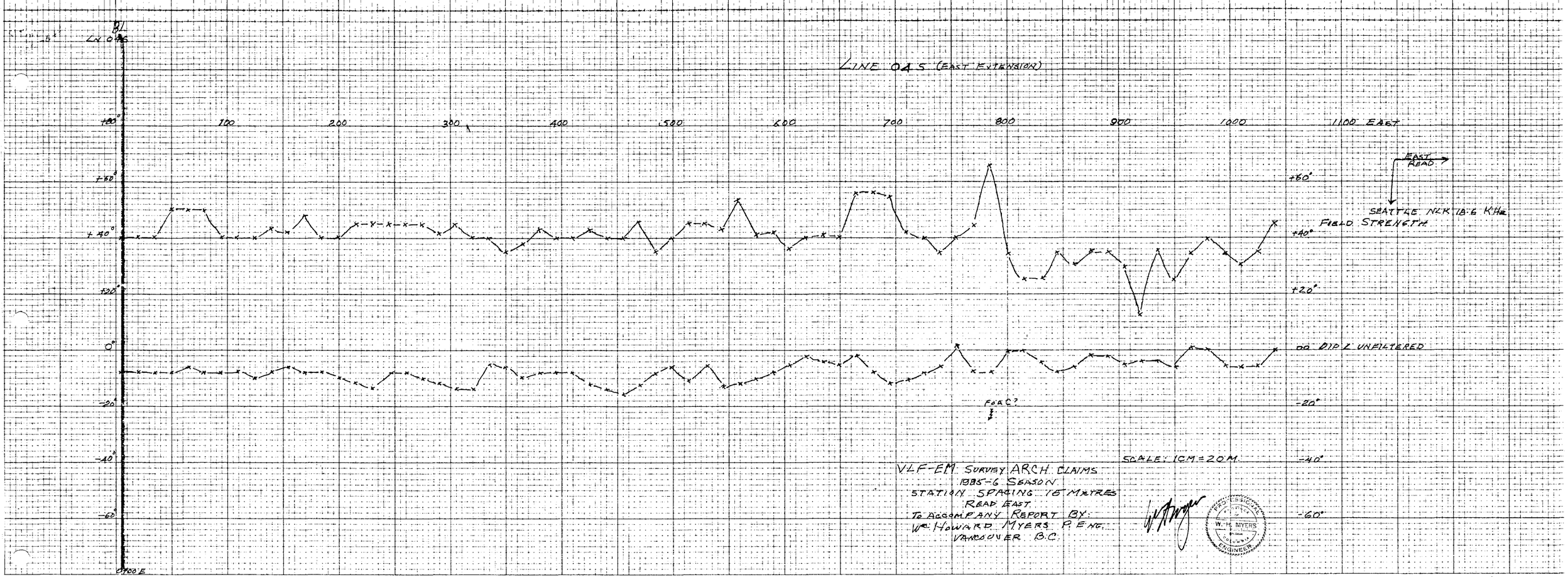

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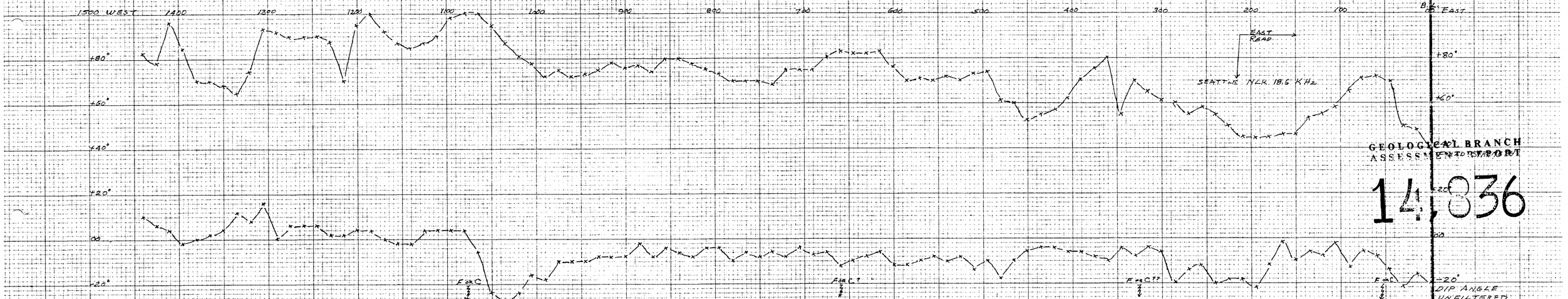

SCALE: 1CM = 20M

VLF-EM SURVEY ARCH CLAIMS.
1985-86 SEASON
STATION SPACING 15 METRES
READ EAST
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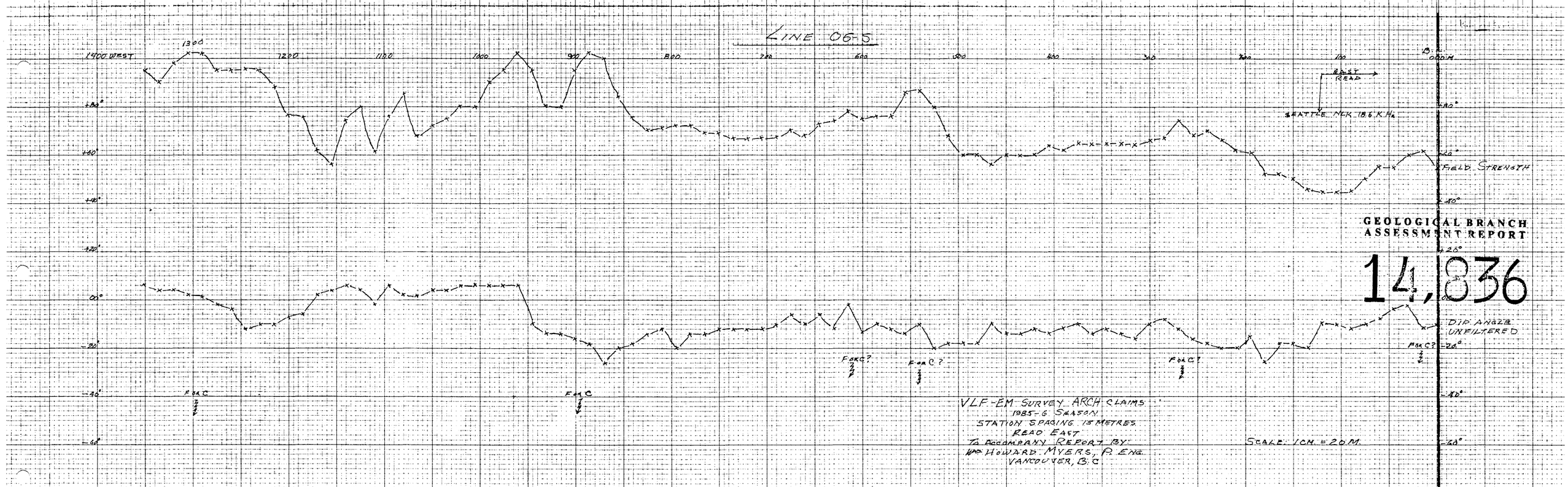
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER



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ASSESSMENT REPORT

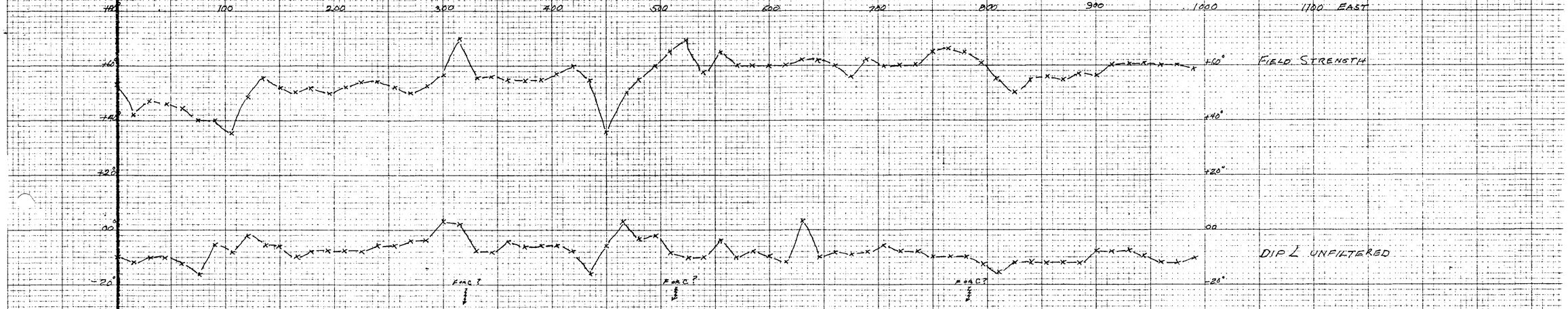
14,836

VLF-EM SURVEY ARCH CLAIMS
1985-6 SEASON
STATION SPACING 15 METRES
READ EAST
To Accompany Report By:
~~W~~ HOWARD MYERS, P. ENG.
VANCOUVER, B.C

SCALE: 1CM. = 20M.

(10)

LINE 06S (EAST EXTENSION)



SCALE: 1 CM = 20 M.

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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
W. H. MYERS

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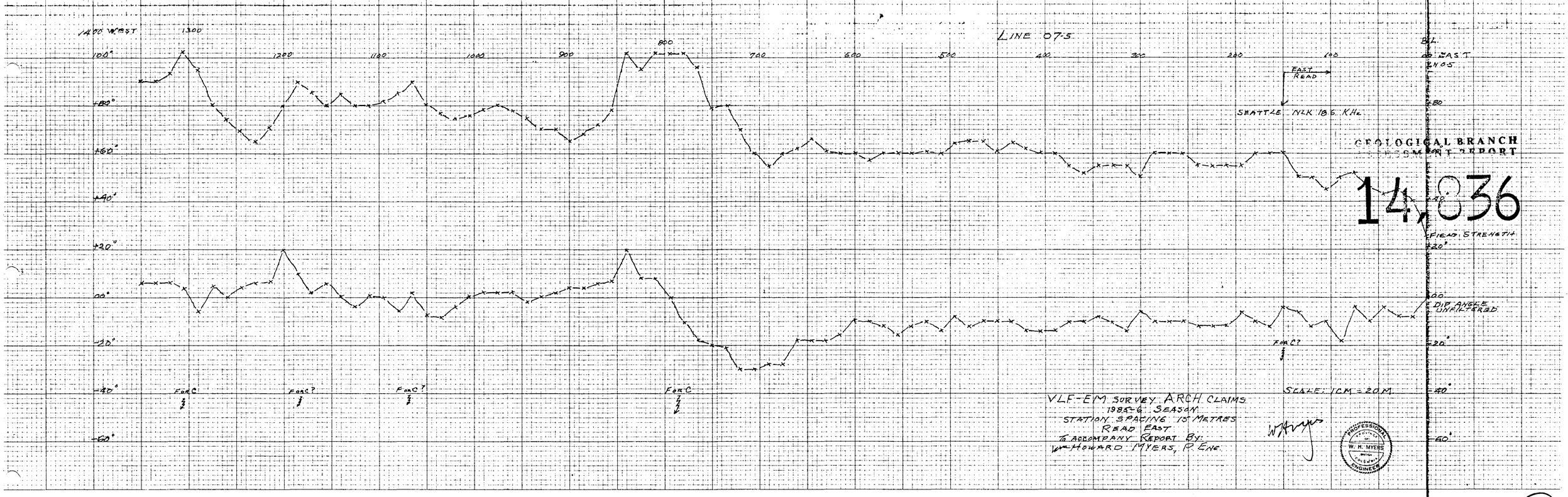
14,836 (11)



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87-S (12)

LOWHEE-STOUTS DIVIDE LINE #1 -
RUN WITH GEONICS VLF EM-16 INST.
CORRELATES WITH LN 02-S OF SURVEY

BASE (PRELIMINARY) LINE

WEST 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 — WEST — 0 — EAST — 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 EAST

BASE LINE ESTABLISHED VLF-EM SURVEY WITH SABRE VLF-EM INST.

EAST READ JULY 29, 1985

SEATTLE NAA 18.6 KHz

160° 140° 120° 0 -20° -40° -60°

140° 120° 0 -20° -40° -60°

IN PHASE (CORRECTED TO DEGREES) EM-16

OUT OF PHASE (QUADRATURE EM-16

FORC

FORC?

FORC?

FORC?

FORC

W. H. MYERS ENGINEER

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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EM16

WILLOW RIVER

MOSQUITO CREEK MINE

WELLS

ISLAND MT. ADIT

CARIBOO GOLD QUARTZ ADIT

WILLIAMS CREEK

HWY. 26

HWY. 26 QUESNEL—WELLS—BARKERVILLE

JACK OF CLUBS LAKE

JACK OF CLUBS FAULT 1,2

RAINBOW FAULT 1,2

LOWHEE SPUR

LOWHEE CR

LOWHEE FAULT 1,2

LOWHEE CAMPGROUND

DITCH

BARKERVILLE MT.

CARIBOO KING ADIT

TUCKER LAKE

B.C SHAFT

ARCH Nº 1

BARKERVILLE

STOUTS GULCH

COW MT.

ARCH Nº 2

EMORY CREEK

BLACK JACK GULCH

CONKLIN GULCH

ALL TERRAIN VEHICLE TRAIL

VICTORIA CREEK

PINKERTON CREEK

JACK OF CLUBS CREEK

ARCH Nº 3

RICHFIELD

TRAIL

STONEY CREEK

ARCH Nº 4

WALKER GULCH

RICHFIELD MT.

MINK GULCH

QUEEN OF CLUBS CREEK

RICHFIELD-CARIBOO ADIT

ELLA LAKE

BROUGH LAKE

BALD MT.

OLD ROAD BARKERVILLE—STANLEY

LEGEND

- VLF-EM PROFILES RUN BY STRYDER EXPLORATIONS (LLOYD BREWER) — SABRE 27 RECEIVER
- VLF-EM PROFILE BY WM. HOWARD MYERS— GEONICS EM-16 RECEIVER
- FAULTS OR CONTACTS ON ELECTROMAG PROFILES, (POSSIBLE)
- POSSIBLE ELECTROMAG TRENDS
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- TREELESS AREAS WITH MUSKEG, ON TOP OF MTNS. OR RIDGES
- LITHOGEOCHEM (BEDROCK) SAMPLE 1985 SEASON
- QUARTZ VEINS
- FAULTS FROM B.C. DEP'T OF MINES & MINERAL RESOURCES BULL. 38, A. SUTHERLAND BROWN, 1957
- FAULT DATA FROM GOV'T PUBLICATIONS: 1-B.C.D.M. BULL. 38, 2-G.S.C. MAP 1356A PAPER 72-35, 3-G.S.C. OPEN FILE O.F. 858—STRUIK, 1971
- FAULTS FROM FIELD WORK, 1985 SEASON, Wm. H. MYERS RECONNAISSANCE

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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A.& R. BREWER ET. AL.

ARCH #1 TO #4 CLAIMS

BARKERVILLE GOLD BELT-CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

GEOLOGICAL MAP

WITH RECONNAISANCE VLF-EM PROFILES & LITHOGEOCHEM SAMPLES

1985-86 SEASON

SCALE 1:10,000

0 5 km

WM. HOWARD MYERS, P.Eng. (B.C.), P.Geol. (Alta)
CONSULTANT, Vancouver, British Columbia

NOTE: THIS MAP COMPILED FROM AN UNCONTROLLED LAID DOWN MOSAIC USING AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS SERIES Nº 7850-8 Nº 7847 BY WM. HOWARD MYERS P.ENG. CLAIM LOCATION TAKEN FROM B.C. DEPT. MINES MAP 93H/4E

Drawn by: D.W. DATED 1986/1/16

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA W. H. MYERS

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