

PROSPECTING ASSESSMENT REPORT

on the

MASTER ACE GOLD GROUP

New Westminster M.D., 92H/6E  
Lat. 49°17'N., Long. 121°08'W

for

Carlac Minerals Inc.  
P.O. Box 855  
Hope, B.C.

FILMED

Report by:

Mr. D.G. Cardinal, P.Geol., F.GAC.  
Hope, B.C.  
Aug. 25, 1986.

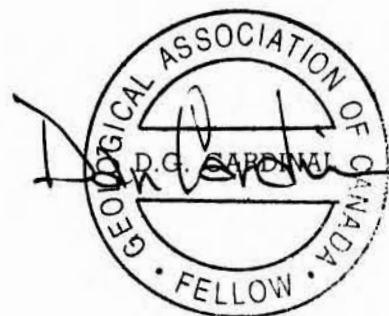


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**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**15,086**

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Master Ace Claim Group is situated in the northern Cascade Mountains some 20 km. due east of the town of Hope, B.C.

The claims are known to host fault/shear structures associated with gold and silver. Gold was discovered on the property in the 1920s' and numerous old trenches and open-cuts can be found on the claims.

Between August 15th and September 31st, 1985 a total of six (6) days were spent prospecting the fault structures and re-opening some of the old trenches. The work conducted during this period is here-in submitted for assessment work credits.

## 2.0 SUMMARY

The Master Ace Group consists of 40 units and is located about 20 km. east of Hope, B.C. ; presently accessible only by helicopter.

Gold was discovered on the property in the early 1920s' by a group of prospectors from Coalmont, B.C.. Numerous trenches and open-cuts tested quartz/talc-schist, gold related structure during this period. The property has lain dormant since the 1940s' to present.

Geologically, the claims cover a major fault/shear structure which is associated with copper and gold mineralization. An ultramafic,serpentine belt runs the length of the claims which is bounded on either side by cherty metasediments and metavolcanics.

Six (6) days of prospecting and mapping was conducted on the property in late August and part of September, 1985 to determine whether the claims warranted a proper exploration program.

### 3.0 PROPERTY INFORMATION

The Master Ace I and II mineral claims consist of 40 contiguous units, covering some 1,000 hec. The claims are currently owned by a non-reporting company CARLAC MINERALS INC. of Hope, B.C.

The property lies within the New Westminster Mining Division and the records can be examined at the Mining Recorder's office in New Westminster or at the Sub-recorder's office in Vancouver.

The pertinent data is as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>
Master Ace I	2655	20	June 10, 1986
Master Ace II	2656	20	June 10, 1986

### 4.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Master Ace Claim Group is located only some 20 air- km. southeast from the town of Hope, B.C. and is presently accessible by helicopter, about a 20 minute ride from Hope.

The Hope-Princeton Highway (Hwy 3) runs some 5 km. south of the south boundary of the claim group. It should be noted that if any future development work were to be conducted on the property, a 5 km. access road can be easily constructed along 18 Mile Creek, at minimum cost.

Hope is located approximately 140 km. east of Vancouver, some 2 hours driving time on the TransCanada Highway.

## 5.0 NATURAL RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

For any future exploration project and/or mine development on the property, water can be obtained from any number of streams that flow through the claims including 18 Mile Creek. A forest of Douglas Fir and various other evergreens grow on the property and timber can also be obtained from a number of small mills in the Hope area. Future electrical-hydro power requirements can be acquired from sub-stations or from power grid systems located in Hope.

Topography on the property ranges from 2,450 m., on the summit of Mount Outram to 900 m. along the valley floors. The exploration target or mineralized structure cuts across two valleys and ridges, between elevations of 1,980 m. and 1,220 m. The property is conducive to surface exploration for about 5 months of the year, starting in mid-May.

The town of Hope has in the past supplied all the required amenities for past producing mines in the area including an experienced labour force.

## 6.0 BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

Following the rediscovery and location of the old Master Ace gold showings, the ground was staked and subsequently acquired by Carlac Minerals Inc., a private, non-reporting company. In the early 1920's, prospector/mine engineer, the late E.C. Rice and his associates from Coalmont, B.C. discovered

6.0 BACKGROUND AND HISTORY Cont'd

gold on the ground now known as the Master Ace I and II. Between 1920-40, Rice and his group continued to explore and prospect the entire length of the Master Ace zone with a series of trenches, pits and short adits.

In 1932, Mining Engineer, P.B. Freeland in his report to the B.C. Minister of Mines stated his findings on the property. An excerpt is as follows:

"Along the southwest granite veins, another quartz vein, varying from 2 to 6 feet in width containing pyrite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopryrite is traceable for several miles. Many samples were taken from the outcrop of these veins over 5 foot widths and the results varied from a trace in gold and silver to: Gold, 0.26 oz. per ton; silver, 5.52 oz. per ton. Picked samples assayed as high as \$14.00 in gold per ton."

In the late 1940's and independent mining consultant, W.S. Ford also examined the property and in a private letter - report concludes:

"From what the writer could observe over the length of the claims more work should prove a large tonnage operation."

During his visit to the property, Ford observed quartz veins containing chalcopryrite, copper carbonate and some float carrying visible gold and silver tellurides. Other vein systems were also observed to carry "ribboned" or "banded" arsenopyrite in quartz. He also noted that sperrylite (arsenide of platinum) was believed to have been detected in some of the specimens.

Cont'd

## 7.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Regionally, a major northwest-southeast trending fault-break known as the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt makes up the geological setting. The geological belt can be traced for some 60-65 miles along strike, extending well into the northern state of Washington; it is represented by a semi-continuous unit of serpentized ultramafic rock. The fault bounded serpentine divides two distinct rock types - the Hozameen Group on the west, consisting predominately of cherts, and cherty volcanics and sediments of Paleozoic age; and, on the east, by the Ladner Group composed of a clastic unit of argillite, siltstone, graywacke, and conglomerate of Jurassic age. Included in this unit is a narrow band of volcanic greenstone (Triassic?).

Associated with the serpentine fault-break is a precious

Cont'd



## 7.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION Cont'd

metal bearing structure referred to as the Coquihalla Gold Belt. This belt can be traced for at least 40 km. along strike; some 23 reported gold occurrences and 5 former gold producers form the gold belt. Some of the previously producing mines include the Emancipation, Aurum, Idaho Zone, Pipestem, and the Ward. Approximately 32 km. southeast, and on the same mineral belt is a past producing precious and base metal camp which also has numerous mineral occurrences and at least two past producing mines - the AM and the old Silver Daisey Mine. Located between these two old mining camps is the Master Ace gold property.

The Coquihalla Gold Belt, in part, resembles the Mother Lode Gold Belt found in California. Both belts have similar geological features, structures, and mineral controls. Only recently has the southern extension of the Coquihalla experienced exploration activity - ie. Placer Development Ltd. is conducting a systematic exploration program on their Ford claims, located immediately east of the Master Ace gold claims. Other junior resource companies are also exploring adjacent areas.

## 8.0 PROSPECTING AND OBSERVATIONS

The main area prospected is located immediately east of Mt. Outram along a south facing slope of an east-west trending ridge. A 1:2,000 scale was used to tie-in and map rock outcrops that were encountered. Compass, altimeter readings and hipchain measurements were conducted for control and locating main features. Six (6) days were spent prospecting and traversing an area where a series of trenches and open-cuts were found. This area or zone was also formerly (1920s') referred to as the Master Ace.

Majority of the traverses and prospecting surveys were carried out from the summit of the above mentioned ridge at 2,100m. to about the 1,600m. elevation down the south facing slope. Much of this area is covered by alpine vegetation and balsam and spruce. Majority of the rock outcrops observed occur from about the 1,600m. elevation and higher although, several open-cuts were noted below this point no bedrock was encountered.

From the prospecting surveys a major fault/shear structure was mapped (fig.4) along which several old trenches and small open-cuts were found. The fault/shear is represented by a serpentinized ultramafic which in places, is up to 100m. wide. The structure trends almost true north between 350° and 360° and appears to dip about 75° - 80° to west. The western contact of the serpentine is composed of a strong

## 8.0 PROSPECTING AND OBSERVATIONS (cont'd.)

talc shear in fault contact with sheared, siliceous, cherty argillaceous rock. The eastern contact is not as strongly pronounced and is more of an irregular serpentinite, cherty volcanic-greenstone contact. Both the east and west contacts are associated with quartz veins but most of the old trenches occur along the west which follow a quartz-talc shear zone.


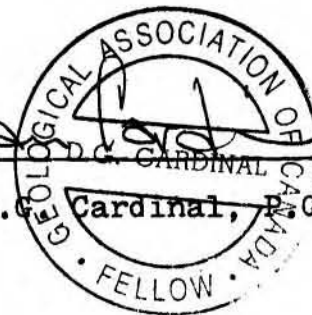
Several of the trenches were examined with 4 of the trenches reopened using hand shovels and maddocks. These trenches occur along the upper part of the ridge and on the ridge saddle itself and, are referred by numbers (1,2,3,&4). Trenches 1 and 2 are located on the saddle, elevation 2,100m.. Both trenches are approximately 3 to 4m. long and a metre wide and, about 1.5m. deep. Oxidized, talc schist with sheared quartz was noted in the trenches with the quartz associated with some malachite staining. Trenches 3 and 4 located some 100m. below 1 and 2 were dug down to 2m. without encountering any bedrock. It should be noted that all of the old trenches examined are badly sloughed and caved-in. Although several rock specimens were collected from the above trenches none were sent in for analysis.

The above prospecting carried-out was primarily to assess the fault/shear structure and, to determine whether the old Master Ace zone warranted detail sampling and analysis and, geologizing.

9.0 COST BREAKDOWN

Personnel:	Cost
Prospector, 6 days @ \$150/day (Aug.15th - Sept. 31st, 1985)	\$ 900.00
Assistant, 6 days @ \$100/day (Aug.15th - Sept. 31st, 1985)	600.00
Camp, groceries, fuel and materials, 6 days @ \$40/day	240.00
Mobilization:	
Helicopter, \$450/hr. (plus fuel & oil), 2 hrs.	900.00
Office:	
Report writing, typing, drafting & copies	1,400.00
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Total	\$ 4,040.00

Respectfully submitted,

  
Mr. D.G. Cardinal, P. Geol.  


I Certificate

I, Daniel G. Cardinal of the Municipality of Hope,  
British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a professional geologist residing in Hope, B.C.,  
Mailing address, P.O. Box 594, Hope, B.C., VOX 1L0.
2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (1975)  
and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
3. I am registered as a Fellow of the Geological  
Association of Canada, (F.G.A.C.) and a member in  
good standing with the Association of Professional  
Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta,  
(P.Geol.).
4. I have been practising my profession for the past  
eleven years.
5. The findings in this are from data acknowledged and  
from a personal prospecting examination of the Master  
Ace Claim Group between August 15th and September 31st,  
1985.

August 25, 1986.  
Hope, B.C.



Mr. D. G. Cardinal P. Geol.

## II References

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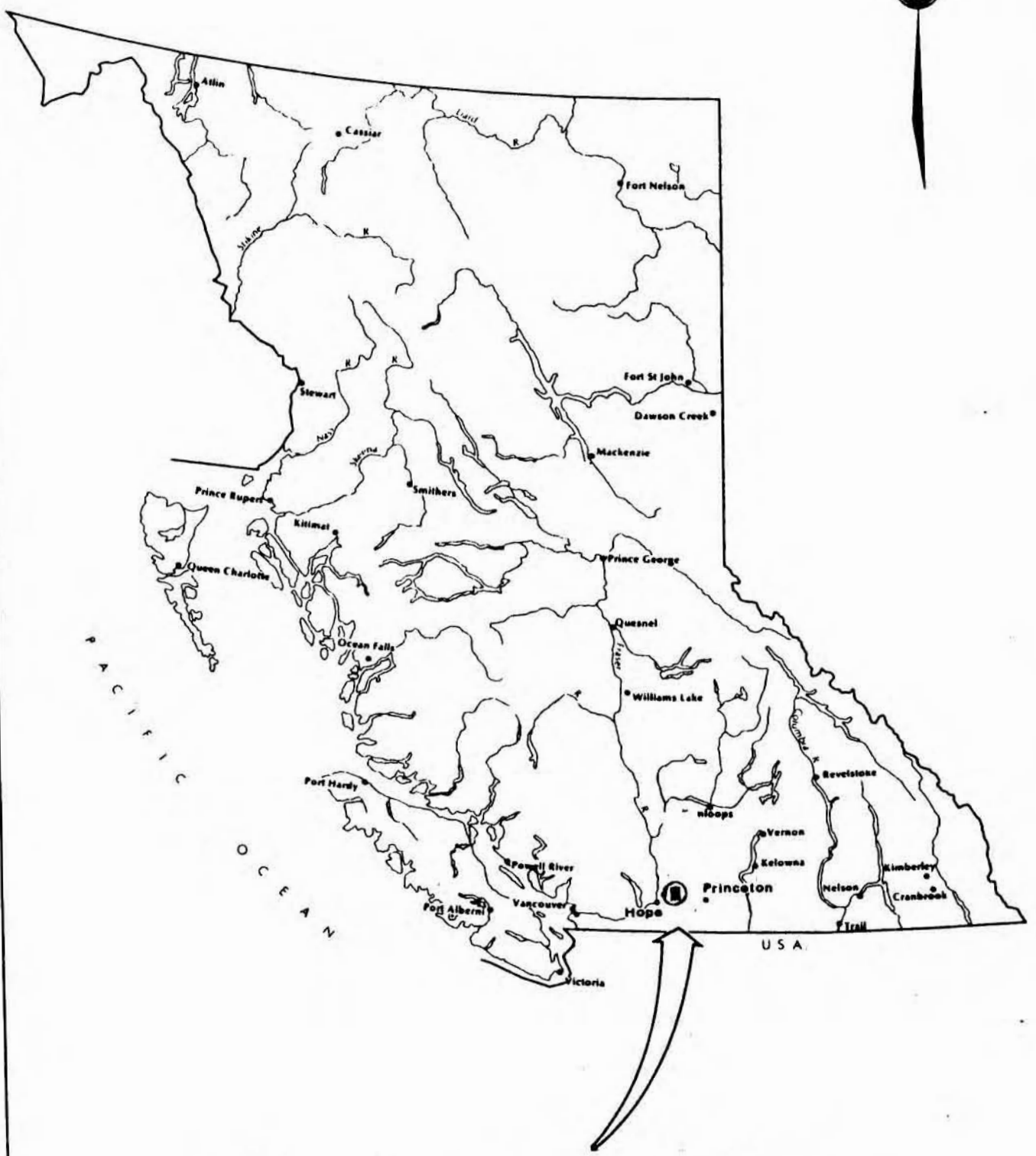
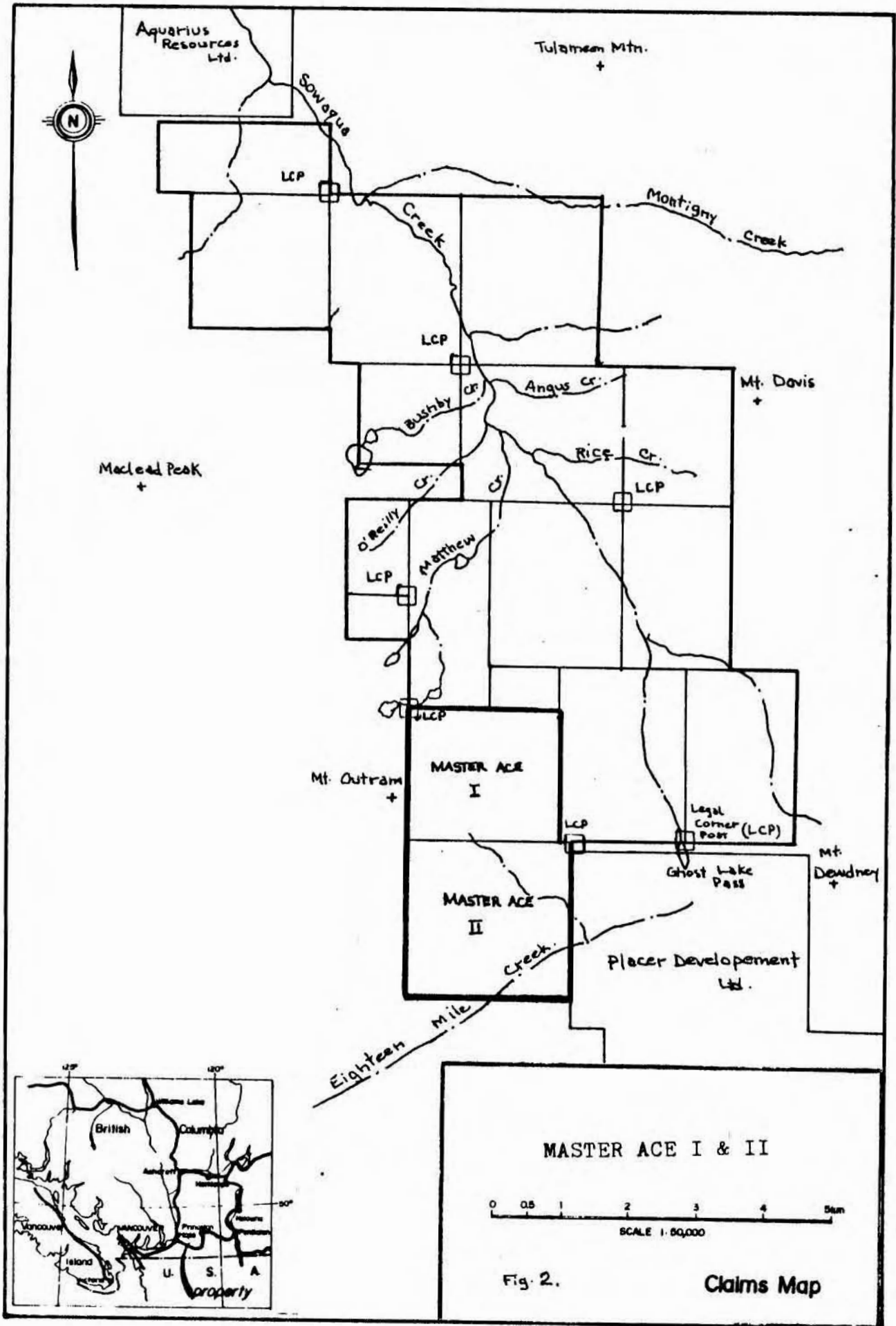
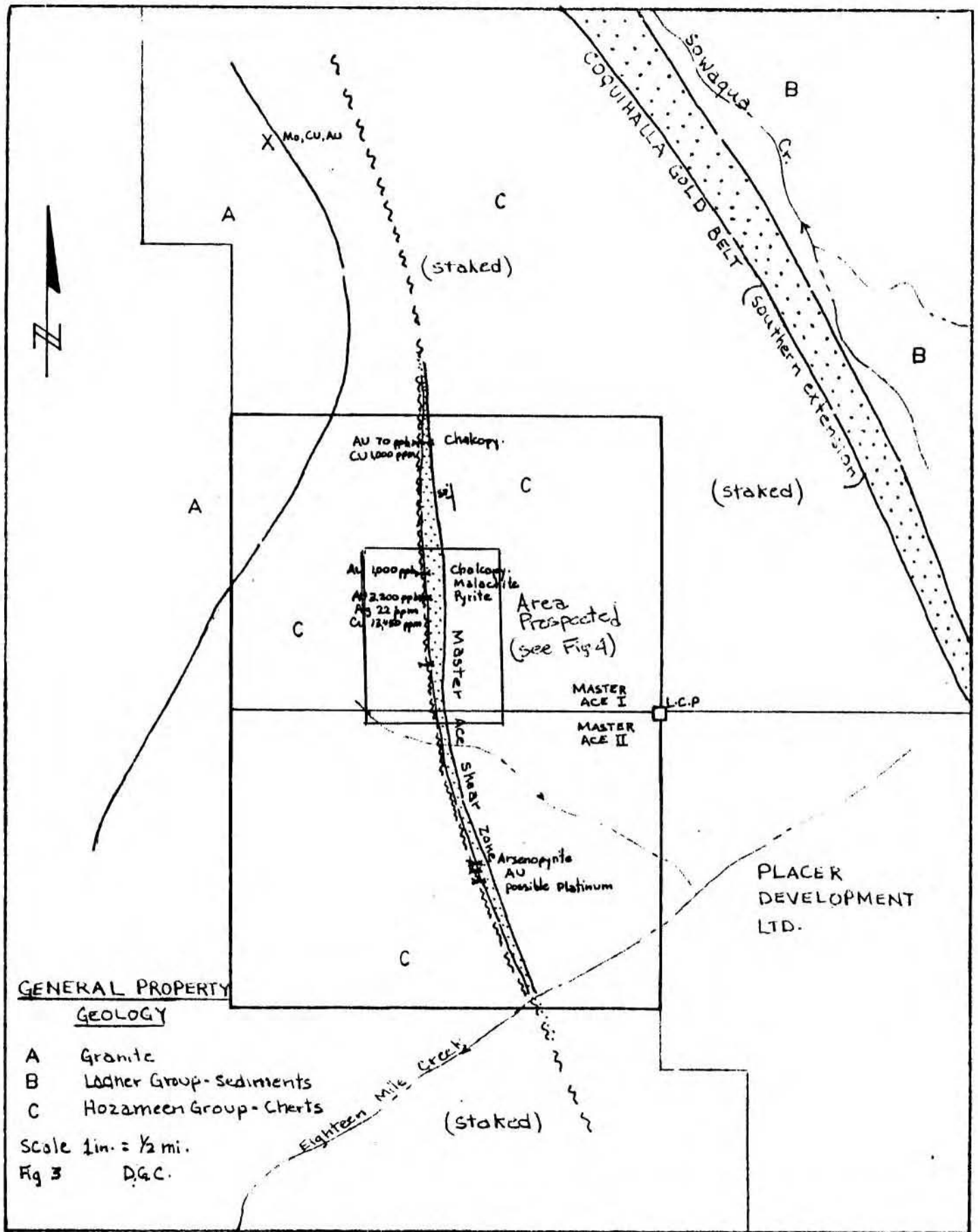
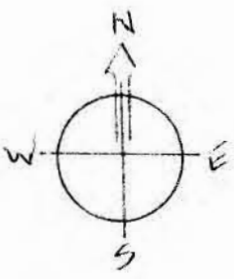


Figure 1. MASTER ACE GOLD GROUP  
- Location map





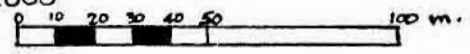




PROSPECTING - GEOLOGY MAP  
Master Ace Group

New Westminster M.D. 92H/6E Fig. 4

Scale 1:2000



Legend:

- Serpentine
- Cherty Argillite
- Cherty Volcanic
- white banded chert
- rock outcrop
- Fault/shear (talc schist)
- Inferred Fault/contact
- old trench
- re-opened

BRANCH REPORT

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