#15292

86-275 —

GEOCHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

FOX 1 - 5 AND OWL 1 - 5 MINERAL CLAIMS

TOMMY CREEK AND PIEBITER CREEK

BRALORNE-GOLD BRIDGE AREA

LILLOOET M.D., B.C.

Lat. 50° 42' Long. 122° 343'

N.T.S. 92J/10E, 92J/15E

Owner/Operator: S.J. Cameron

July 29, 1985
Vancouver, B.C.

David P. Taylor, P.Eng.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Geological Report on the Fox 1 - 5 and Owl 1 - 5 Mineral Claims, Tommy Creek and Piebiter Creek, Bralorne-Gold Bridge area, Lillooet M.D., B.C.

Introduction

At the request of Mr. S.J. Cameron, locator of the claims, an inspection was made of the claim area on July 9 and 10, 1985. The inspection was effected by helicopter from Pemberton, an aerial survey of the property geology and sampling of some rocks and creek sediments was conducted. Recommendations for further exploration work are made.

Location and Access

The claims are located in a north-south trending direction and cover the entire upper basins of the east and west forks of Tommy Creek, and the areas around Mt. Piebiter of the head waters of Piebiter Creek and Connel Creek.

The claims lie approximately 17 km ESE of Bralorne in Lillooet M.D., B.C. Coordinates for the approximate claim center are:-

50° 44' N; 122° 34' W.

There are no roads on the property though rough bush roads up Tommy Creek and Cadwallader Creek give access to the areas of the north and south extremities of the claims. Effective access is via helicopter from Pemberton or Lillooet, each about 30 minutes flying time away.

Topography and Climate

The claims are located in rugged mountains in the Coast Mountain Ranges, specifically the Bendor Range. Elevations on the property vary from 1550 meters to 2440 meters A.S.L. Upper slopes are steep to precipitous with often extensive talus development, two small glaciers lie on the southern part of the claims. Lower elevations are moderately timbered with generally heavy undergrowth.

The climate is typical of the high Coast Range Mountains with deep snow accumulating from late October through April. The work season for surface exploration lasts from June through October or July through September dependant on elevation. Water for exploration and mining purposes is available in all areas of the property.

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY D.P. TAYLOR, P. ENG.

0 100 200 300 MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500KM.

FOX & OWL CLAIM GROUP

LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 92J - 10E, 15E TOMMY CREEK
LILLOOET M.D., B.C.

SCALE - AS SHOWN	JULY 1985	FIG. 1
D.P. TAYLOR, P. ENG.		

Property

The property consists of ten claims containing 150 units. The claim location posts were all inspected by the writer on the ground and are correctly placed relative to the 1:50,000 topographic map and appear to comply with the relevant staking regulations. All of the claims are recorded in the Lillooet Mining Division of B.C. and may be tabulated as follows:-

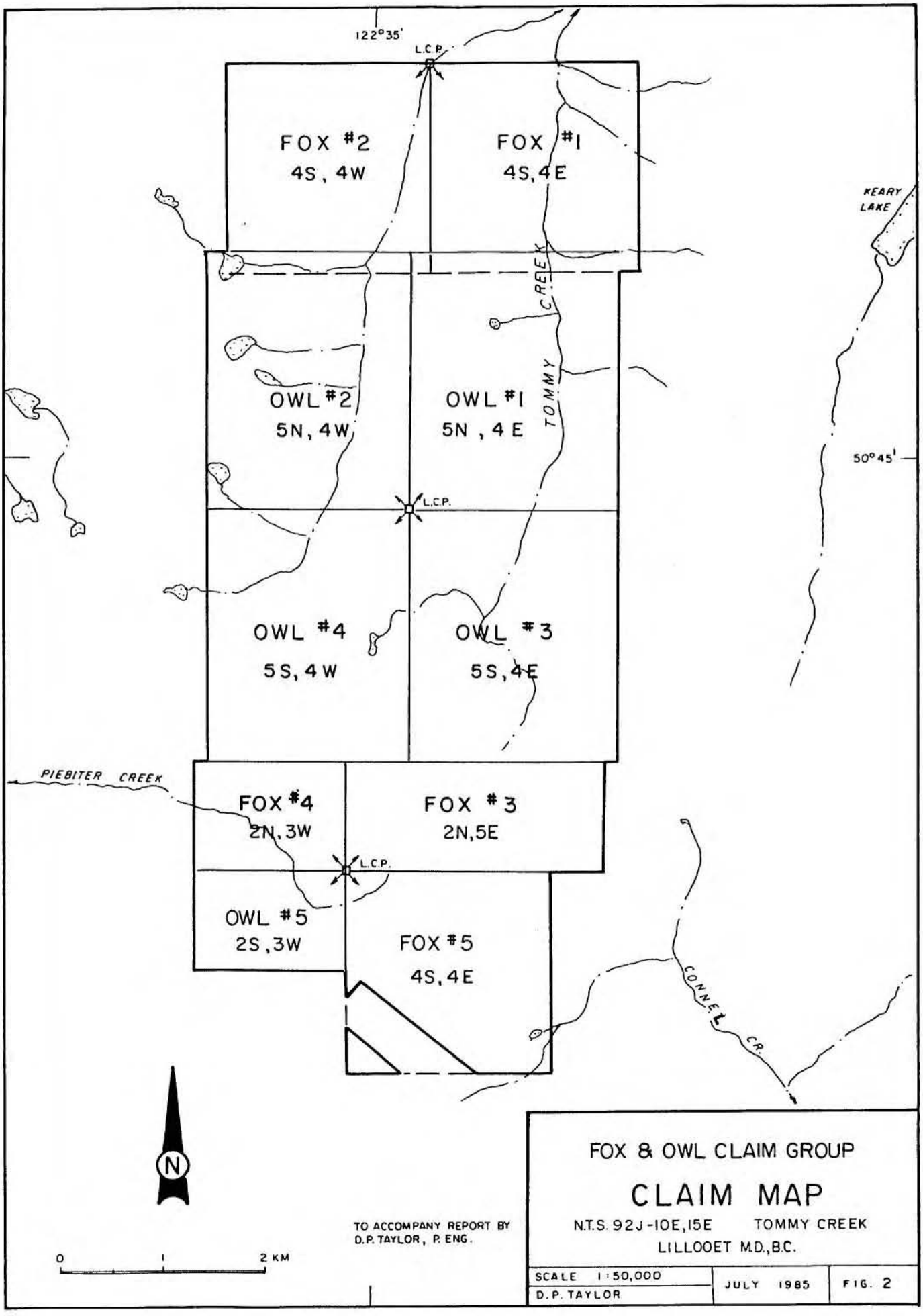
Claim	Unit	Recording Number	Recording Date
Fox 1	16	3166	May 6, 1985
2	16	3167	May 6, 1985
3	10	3168	May 6, 1985
4	6	3169	May 6, 1985
5	16	3170	May 6, 1985
Owl 1	20	3161	May 6, 1985
2	20	3162	May 6, 1985
3	20	3163	May 6, 1985
4	20	3164	May 6, 1985
5	6	3165	May 6, 1985

History

The Bralorne-Pioneer camp is one of the important gold producers in Western Canada's history. Following the discovery of placer gold in the Bridge River in 1863 lode gold was discovered in the Bralorne camp in 1897. Mining commenced from the Bralorne and Pioneer orebodies in 1900-1901 and during the following 60 years over 4 million ounces of gold and almost 1 million ounces of silver were recorded produced form their mines.

In 1936 development commenced on the Bristol Mine north of the claim area and work has continued intermittently on this property since that time. Although no production is recorded from the Bristol Mine many economically significant drill intersections and undergound exposures have been found. The property is again under active investigation.

Active work in the claim area apart from the aforementioned includes long and extensive exploration, development and production from numerous properties ranging between Carpenter Lake, McGillivray Pass and the Mountains immediately west of D'Arcy on the lower reaches of McGillivray Creek.



TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY
D.P. TAYLOR, P. ENG.

FOX & OWL CLAIM GROUP

CLAIM MAP

N.T.S. 92J-10E, 15E TOMMY CREEK
LILLOOET M.D., B.C.

SCALE 1:50,000	JULY 1985	FIG. 2
D.P. TAYLOR		

Regional Geology

The regional geology of the claim areas has not been well covered in a direct sense, however by combining the work of C. Cairnes (G.S.C. Memoir 213, 1937) and W.S. McCann (G.S.C. Memoir 130,1922) it is possible to gain a good overview of the general geological situation.

Essentially the lower sequence exposed in the Tommy Creek area is the Fergusson Series of Permian volcanics and sediments. This series was referred to as the Bridge River Series by McCann and in his references may include parts of what were later segregated as the Early Triassic Noel Formation.

The Fergusson was successively overlain by the Triassic and (or) Jurassic Noel, Pioneer and Hurley Formations. Nominally Jurassic intrusives of "soda granite", basics and ultrabasics of the Bralorne Intrusive sequence intruded the volcano-sedimentary pile during the ?Jurassic period, followed by what are probably Cretaceous intermediate intrusives nominated Bendor Series.

Late Tertiary events seem to be limited to glaciation and deposits overlying the established hard-rock sequences.

Gold mineralization appears to be associated with several of the geological events and may or may not be associated with quartz. The one common factor involved in Bralorne camp gold occurrences appears to be structural fracture control. The structural fracturing may or may not be associated with intrusive contacts and may or may not be associated with massive quartz veining.

It is certainly evident in the main mining area of Bralorne-Pioneer that massive quartz intrusion is a major component of the gold occurrences. However, in many other occurrences shearing appears to be a favourable opening for gold emplacement.

Property Geology

Very generally the geology of the Fox and the Owl claims consists of a central area of Bendor Batholith diorite or granodiorite flanked

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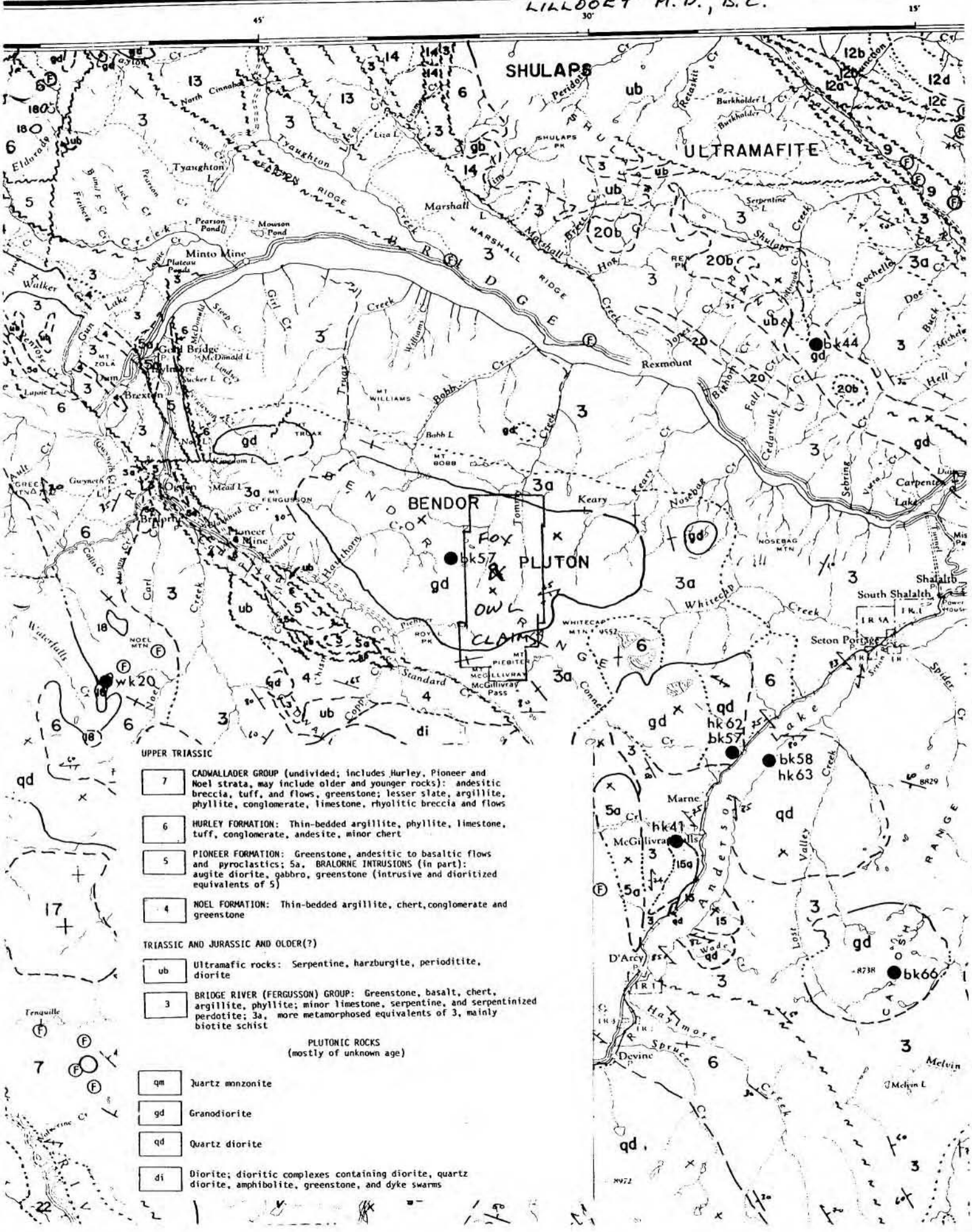
FOX & OWL CLAIMS
REGIONAL GEOLOGY.
LILLOOET M.D., B.C.



UPPER TRIASSIC

7	CADWALLADER GROUP (undivided; includes Hurley, Pioneer and Noel strata, may include older and younger rocks): andesitic breccia, tuff, and flows, greenstone; lesser slate, argillite, phyllite, conglomerate, limestone, rhyolitic breccia and flows
6	HURLEY FORMATION: Thin-bedded argillite, phyllite, limestone, tuff, conglomerate, andesite, minor chert
5	PIONEER FORMATION: Greenstone, andesitic to basaltic flows and pyroclastics; 5a, BRALORNE INTRUSIONS (in part): augite diorite, gabbro, greenstone (intrusive and dioritized equivalents of 5)
4	NOEL FORMATION: Thin-bedded argillite, chert, conglomerate and greenstone

TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC AND OLDER(?)

ub	Ultramafic rocks: Serpentine, harzburgite, perioditite, diorite
3	BRIDGE RIVER (FERGUSSON) GROUP: Greenstone, basalt, chert, argillite, phyllite; minor limestone, serpentine, and serpentinized perdotite; 3a, more metamorphosed equivalents of 3, mainly biotite schist

PLUTONIC ROCKS
(mostly of unknown age)

qm	Quartz monzonite
gd	Granodiorite
qd	Quartz diorite
di	Diorite; dioritic complexes containing diorite, quartz diorite, amphibolite, greenstone, and dyke swarms

to the north and south by probably isoclinally folded Fergusson Series tuffs breccias, cherts and argillites with minor lenses of crystalline limestone.

The Bendor Batholith intrudes the country rock on the claims in an east-west direction; the batholithic rocks are of a granodioritic composition though sections of diorite probably exist. The granodiorite is a generally massive rock, white in colour both weathered and fresh. The mafic content of the rock is relatively low (about 5%) and is composed primarily of hornblende and augite; the magnetite content seems to be remarkably low. The Owl 1 - 4 claims are generally underlain by granodiorite though there is strong indication of hybridization on the eastern flanks of Owl 3. Evidence of some major WNW trending vertical faulting was noted during the field inspection.

Rocks on the north and south ends of the claims are both considered to be Fergusson Series as noted above. These rocks appear to be folded on a WNW axis in broad scale iso-clinal folds whose axes probably have a moderate southerly dip. The rocks are predominantly argillaceous or phyllitic with prominant thinner bedded sections of quartzite and sometimes prominant chert. Limestone occurrs as very noticeable, relatively thin and limited lenses, often isoclinally folded, in the general sedimentary matrix. Minor occurrences of volcanic "greenstone" were noted.

There is a small, unmapped granodiorite plug in the headwaters of Piebiter Creek on Fox #4 and Owl #5. This plug exhibits considerable hybridization and contains a notable WNW trenching gossanous (pyrite and pyrrhotite) shear in which visible molybdenite was noted in quartz.

Considerable quartz veining with trace tetraherite mineralization was noted in the head waters of Connel Creek on Fox #5.

Mineralization noted during field mapping consisted primarily of pyrite as euhedral to subhedral disseminations in the Fergusson series rocks (particularly notable as euhedra in the quartzites)! pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, ?tetrahedrite and talc, in regionally conformable quartz veins: pyrite, pyrrhotite, trace chalcopyrite and molybdenite in the Piebiter Creek intrusive and trace pyrite on fractures in some areas of the Bendor Batholith.

Field Inspection Sampling

During the field inspection an attempt was made to obtain panned stream sediment samples from the significant drainages on the claims.

Rock samples were also collected from areas exhibiting obvious gossanous characteristics or quartz veining, primarily noted in the Piebiter Creek or Connel creek headwaters.

Although the results of this very rapid and sketchy sampling are not particularly encouraging they should not preclude further exploratory work on the ground as they are by nature both selective and limited in their scope.

ICP analyses followed (in the last column) by specific gold analyses of all samples are appended to this report.

Gold values in the analyses are uniformly low. It is of particular note however that iron assays are also remarkably low in the panned stream sediments numbered DT 9 - 2 to DT 9 - 10. The indication here is that although a good black coloured streak was obtained during panning, the material panned contained mainly mafic minerals, not the heavy magnetite-tungsten fraction sought. It is apparent from the results obtained that any further stream sediment sampling on this property must be conducted using deeply dug holes in creek beds where the likelihood of encountering true heavy fraction material can occur. Inspection of the ground material from the sampling at the labobatory showed the material to be a fine gray (not black) powder, indicating the collection of medium heavy ferromagnesian silicates rather than heavier oxides.

Rock sampling, on the nine samples collected gave two assays of interest, both from the headwater of Connel Creek, of approximately .5 oz/ton silver (samples 7062 and 7066).

Apart from these, of note in the rock samples are 7063 (noted in the field as probable metasediment hanging wall rock from a quartz vein with Pyrite from Connel Creek) which contains highly anomalous chrome, nickel and strontium vlues; this rock is probably in fact a serpentinite and may have some significance vis-a-vis gold search: and 7065, (quartz veining in metasediments with pyrite in Connel Creek) which is anomalously high in arsenic: and 7059 (quartz vein in phyllitic schist with pyrite from the Piebiter Basin) which is anomalously high in vanadium.

Conclusions

The Fox and Owl claims are located in an area of particular exploration interest at this time. About one half of the claims are underlain by Bendor Intrusives where mineral occurences are probably limited to major fault and shear zones. However, extensive areas of the Fox claims on the north and south ends of the claims are underlain by Fergusson Series rocks, hybrid zones and contact altered Fergusson rocks that should be of particular exploration interest.

Although preliminary sampling has produced only detectible assays in gold, two silver samples returned approximately 0.5 oz/ton silver and should be further investigated after this regional preliminary sampling.

The stream sediment samples have not returned satisfactory results due to the slow decomposure of mafic minerals in the high elevation country where they were obtained. The iron values indicate that heavy sediment material was not obtained, despite the writer doing the sampling, and the low precious metal results are not representative.

Recommendations

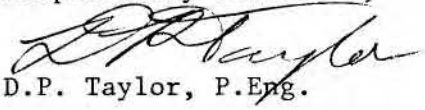
The area of the Owl and Fox claims is amenable to direct prospecting and mapping, there being generally good rock exposure on the property and no evidence of previous work on the claims except at the extreme southern end.

A programme of geological mapping, thorough prospecting and aerial photography study should be initiated on the property. This programme will, by neccessity, have to be helicopter supported but should be able to be completed in 4 to 5 weeks. Preliminary air-photo study should be most useful in delineating areas of shearing and faulting to assist both the geologist and the prospectors.

Stream sediment sampling has been found to be an ineffective tool in this area and should, for the time being, be avoided. Sampling of any geological or mineralogical features found during prospecting and mapping should be thorough.

On completion of the above work a more detailed programme of exploration and development may be recommended.

Respectfully Submitted,



D.P. Taylor, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID P. TAYLOR, maintaining offices at Suite 580, 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist, conducting business from the above address.

2. I have practices as an exploration geologist for the past sixteen years.

3. I am a graduate, (MSc.) of the Royal School of Mines, University of London, England, 1971.

4. I am a member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

5. I have no interest, either direct or indirect, nor do I expect to receive any interest, in the property, subject of this report.

6. Although I have an indirect interest, through Dragoon Resources Ltd. in an adjacent property to those subject ot his report, my interest in that property predates this report by six years.

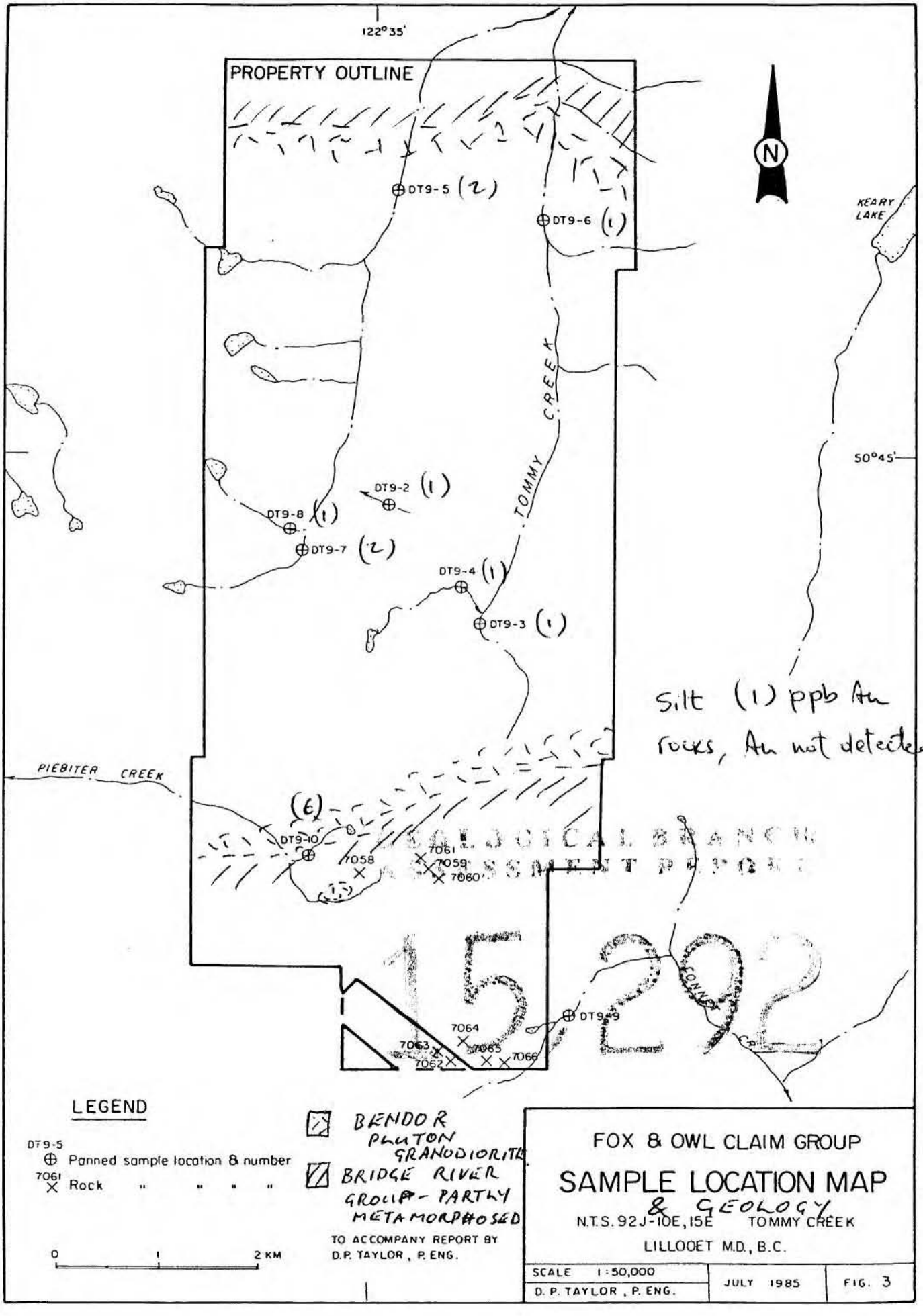
DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 19th day of July, 1985.

David P. Taylor, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist

REFERENCES

1.	Cairnes, C. (1937)	G.S.C. Mem. 213.
2.	Joubin, F. (July, 1948)	Stuctural Geology of the Bralorne & Pioneer Mines.
3.	Poole, A.W. (November, 1954)	The Geology and Analysis of Vein and Fault Structure of the Bralorne Mine.
4.	James, D.H. & Weeks, J.P. (September, 1961)	Bridge River Mineral Area.
5.	Fawley, A.P. (October, 1973)	The Bristol (gold-tungsten) Property, Bridge River Area, British Columbia.
6.	Holcaper, F. (June, 1976)	Report on the Bristol Mines Property, Bridge River Area, Lilooett Mining Division, British Columbia for Camero Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.)
7.	Stevenson, J.S. (1953)	Bridge River Map area. Unpublished Bulletin B.C.D.M.
8.	By the Staff (1966)	The Bralorne Mine.

APPENDIX



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

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

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

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 12 1985 DATE REPORT MAILED: July 18/85 ASSAYER. T. Saundry. DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

D. TAYLOR FILE # 85-1360A

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 OZ/T
7058	5	317	7	70	.5	19	17	312	6.29	2	5	ND	3	91	1	2	2	51	2.51	.22	7	8	.47	25	.12	4	2.84	.11	.20	8	.001
7059	2	53	5	162	.1	30	20	991	6.93	2	5	ND	4	63	1	2	5	149	2.68	.16	7	47	2.47	29	.33	2	3.04	.06	.03	1	.001
7060	2	21	5	29	.1	69	5	161	1.15	17	7	ND	25	5	1	2	2	13	.21	.01	8	132	.67	46	.05	5	.60	.06	.33	1	.001
7061	4	66	6	124	.2	22	10	362	4.51	2	6	ND	4	7	1	2	9	73	.16	.10	2	26	1.31	57	.07	2	1.44	.03	.37	1	.001
7062	1	183	65	66	15.6	23	1	468	.54	61	5	ND	1	21	4	46	10	3	.26	.01	2	7	.17	10	.01	2	.07	.01	.04	1	.001
7063	3	23	6	24	.6	1363	51	832	3.03	33	7	ND	1	344	1	4	2	6	4.52	.01	2	368	6.92	4	.01	2	.11	.01	.01	1	.001
7064	1	48	69	10	5.9	9	1	41	.26	7	5	ND	1	1	1	2	15	1	.02	.01	2	5	.04	3	.01	2	.01	.01	.01	1	.002
7065	1	15	19	50	.7	39	10	506	2.62	172	5	ND	1	18	2	2	6	13	.49	.05	2	17	.41	55	.01	3	.53	.01	.20	1	.001
7066	2	34	364	129	17.9	16	4	175	1.34	18	5	ND	5	3	7	2	42	8	.02	.02	7	10	.37	57	.02	2	.48	.01	.17	1	.001
STD C	22	59	40	136	6.8	66	27	1143	3.95	38	18	7	41	53	17	15	19	58	.46	.15	37	60	.84	179	.08	37	1.71	.06	.10	12	-

WHOLEROCK SAMPLES

WHOLEROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample Number	Description
7058	Piebiter Creek headwater from metasediment inclusion in granodiorite in basin. Notable pyrrhotite disseminated in rock. Sample a grab from in-place.
7059	Piebiter Creek headwaters, north side of basin. Grab sample from talus boulder of phyllitic rock with quartz vein. Quartz vein with enhedral pyrite sampled.
7060	Piebiter Creek headwaters, north side of basin. Grab sample from quartzite boulders in talus. Pyrite crystals and disseminated biotite in rock.
7061	Piebiter Creek headwaters, northeast side of basin. Grab sample from generally rusty metasedimentary talus.
7062	Connel Creek, headwater. Grab sample from bull-quartz outcrop with pyrite and talc.
7063	Connel Creek, headwaters. Grab sample from slightly rusty pyritic, calcaveous serpentinite. ?Hanging wall rock 7062.
7064	Connel Creek, headwaters, north side talus. Grab sample of bull quartz float with pyrite and traces malachite.
7065	Connel Creek, headwaters, valley floor. Grab sample of quartz veins (2 - 5 cm) in metasedimentary float. Enhedral pyrite disseminated.
7066	Connel Creek, headwaters, valley floor. Open quartz vein with quartz crystals in metasediments. Enhedral pyrite and single fleck of galena; grab sample.

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

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 12 1985 DATE REPORT MAILED: July 18/85 ASSAYER. D. Saundry DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

D. TAYLOR FILE # 85-1360

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
DT 9-2	1	10	5	44	.2	9	5	282	2.69	9	5	ND	7	18	1	2	2	69	.30	.07	12	30	.53	72	.17	8	.73	.07	.25	9	1
DT 9-3	1	23	4	21	.4	11	5	212	5.21	2	5	ND	26	13	1	2	2	161	.29	.08	14	76	.29	39	.08	2	.39	.04	.08	15	1
DT 9-4	1	10	3	19	.2	6	3	156	1.96	5	5	ND	18	12	1	2	3	56	.26	.07	12	28	.30	33	.11	5	.38	.04	.11	3	1
DT 9-5	1	6	2	19	.1	6	2	160	1.35	10	5	ND	12	16	1	2	5	33	.33	.06	21	18	.27	32	.15	2	.35	.06	.10	1	2
DT 9-6	1	12	4	20	.4	9	4	224	4.59	4	5	ND	20	13	1	2	2	141	.38	.09	27	69	.28	27	.11	2	.35	.05	.06	14	1
DT 9-7	3	12	3	34	1.0	13	8	340	13.39	6	5	ND	54	11	1	2	10	373	.40	.14	25	179	.28	41	.15	2	.33	.04	.12	4	2
DT 9-8	1	9	4	32	.5	11	6	266	7.15	10	5	ND	26	15	1	2	3	205	.41	.13	16	99	.30	42	.14	2	.36	.05	.11	2	1
DT 9-9	1	7	3	11	.3	12	3	124	2.20	6	5	ND	5	5	1	2	2	46	.15	.03	6	20	.15	20	.05	2	.18	.02	.03	42	- NSS.
DT 9-10	2	37	8	83	.4	144	16	473	3.49	91	5	ND	5	16	1	2	2	65	.54	.15	9	119	1.34	108	.13	7	1.34	.03	.13	10	6
STD C/AU-0.5	21	59	39	134	7.0	71	28	1168	3.79	39	17	7	41	47	17	15	18	59	.46	.15	41	55	.84	187	.08	41	1.71	.06	.10	11	500

HEAVY FRACTION STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES

EXPENSES

Field	Geologist - D. Taylor, P.Eng.	
	3 days @ $450/day	$ 1,350.00
	S.J. Cameron - 3 days @ $100/day	300.00
	Helicopter	1,156.00
		854.00
	Room & Board S. Cameron & D. Taylor	
	3 days @ $50 per man per day	300.00
	Vehicle Rental 4 x 4 3 days & gas	258.40
	Drafting & Reproduction	74.24
	Typing & Secretarial	196.50
	Equipment	97.35
	Assays	241.75
	Report Preparation D. Taylor, P.Eng.	
	1.5 days x $450/day	675.00
		$ 5,503.24