86-704 - 15419



### SUMMARY

The Rambler group comprises 44 claim units including the Law's Camp crown granted claims located some 31 kilometers westnorthwest of Princeton, B. C. The property is accessible by good gravel road from Tulameen, B. C. and from the new Coquihalla Highway, a road distance of 16 kilometers.

The property is underlain by two lithological units; Nicola metavolcanics and sediments in the central and eastern claim areas and the Eagle granodiorite in the western area. The Law's Camp properties, namely the St. George, and St. Lawrence Crown Grants produced small quanitities of massive sulphide ore with significant values in gold and silver prior to 1916.

Recent geological mapping and reconnaissance grid soil sampling have identified a significant, coincident precious-base metals anomaly in the central Shelley claim area. The new work has extended a zone of irregular anomalous Au, Ag, Cu and Zn values over a strike length of some 1000 meters, roughly parallel to and some 600 meters east of the old Law's Camp workings.



A two phase exploration program consisting of detail grid soil sampling, geophysics and diamond drilling has been recommended.

Respectfully submitted, Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

Eng

R. J. Englund, B.Sc. Geophysicist

August 28, 1986



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# INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to a request by the directors of Bordeaux Resources Ltd., geological mapping, stream sediment sampling, and a partial grid soils geochemical survey were carried out over the Rambler claim group. Field work was conducted from July 15 to July 24, 1986 by J. Dunkley, Geologist and G. Smith, Geophysical Technician under the supervision of R. J. Englund.

The Rambler claim group is located 31 kilometers westnorthwest of Princeton, B. C. near Lawless Creek. This claim group contains 41 claim units and covers approximately 898 hectares.

The intent of the exploration work was to extend geological mapping and geophysical and geochemical survey coverage south and easterly from an area of coincident magnetic and geochemical anomalies. The results of geological mapping, and 4.8 kilometers of geochemical soil sampling are presented in this report.





#### LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Rambler claim group consists of 3 located mineral claims, 3 crown grants, and 5 reverted crown grants covering approximately 898 ha. located 31 kilometers west-northwest of Princeton, British Columbia (Figure 1). The claim group is centered at approximately 49 degrees 34' north latitude and 120 degrees 54' west longitude.

Good gravel roads provide easy access to the claim group. The claims are 23 kilometers via the Lawless Creek and Britton Creek roads from the Village of Tulameen. The property is also accessible from the Coquihalla Highway, turning off 1.5 kilometers from the highway toll booth on the Tulameen and then the Britton Creek logging roads for a distance of 16 kilometers.

Topographic relief over most of the property is gentle to moderate with elevations ranging from 975 meters (3200 feet) to 1500 meters (3900 feet) A.S.L. (Figure 2). Some steep topography exists along Lawless and Grasshopper Creeks in the northeastern claim areas.

Outcrop exposure over the property is sparse and generally limited to roadcuts and creek draws. Portions of the claim area have been logged.





# CLAIMS

The Rambler claim group is located within the Murphy Lakes-Lawless Creek area of Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia. The property encompasses the Liverpool, Reverted Crown Grant, No. 428(9) and the Airline Crown Grant, Lot 756; these two crown grants are not held by Goldwest Resources Ltd.

The Rambler claim group is shown on British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Mineral Claim Map M 92H/10W (Figure 3). A check at the Gold Commissioners office in Princeton, B. C. shows the claims to be recorded as follows:

CLAIM NAME	NO. OF UNITS	RECORD NO.	RECORD DATE	EXPIRY DATE
St. George St. Lawrence Chicago Grand Trunk Rambler Stonie Creek Morning Sun St. Helen Murphy Michelle Shelley	1 1 1 cl. 1 cl. 1 cl. 1 cl. 1 cl. 1 cl. 12 12 12	L 257 L 258 L 260 739 (L757) 742 (L758) 740 (L759) 741 (L760) 950 (L261) 1292 1314 1315	Crown C Crown C Crown C 79/09/27 79/09/27 79/09/27 79/09/27 80/03/18 80/11/27 80/11/27	irant irant 87/09/27 87/09/27 87/09/27 87/09/27 88/03/18 87/11/27 87/11/27





The Murphy claim does not contain a full 12 units as it encompasses a number of Crown Grants and Reverted Crown grant claims of the Law's Camp claim group as shown on Figures 2 and 3.

The claims are the subject of a joint venture agreement between Bordeaux Resources Ltd. and Goldwest Resources Ltd. whereby Bordeaux has the rights to earn a 51% interest in the claim group.

# HISTORY

The history of mineral exploration and development within the Rambler claim group area has been fully reported by Armstrong (1981) and by Stammers and Crawford (1982), and need not be recapitulated in this report.

The results of 1980 and 1982 geochemical soil sampling programs indicate that anomalous concentrations of copper, lead and zinc exist within soils near the common boundary of Shelley and Murphy mineral claims (Armstrong, 1981; Stammers and Crawford, 1982).



Field work by Serem Ltd. in 1982 included a magnetometer survey over the St. Lawrence and the Liverpool workings. Survey results indicated that low magnetic values exist over the St. Lawrence and Liverpool massive sulphide occurrences and a corresponding magnetic high generally occurs nearby (Stammers and Crawford, 1982). A 1984 magnetic survey by Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. delineated three northerly-trending magnetic "high-low" features and a probable fault (Englund, 1984).

Further geophysical work by Strato Geological Engineering Ltd., (Pawliuk, 1985) extended the magnetic-VLF features to the south and a detail Genie HLEM survey, (Arnold and Hunter, February 1986), further delineated the geophysical targets.

# REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Lawless Creek area is generally underlain by volcanic and subordinate sedimentary rocks of the Nicola Group, ultramafic to felsic rocks of the Lodestone Intrusions, intrusive phases of the Coast Intrusions (Eagle granodiorite), and intrusive phases of the Otter Intrusions (Red granite) (Rice, 1960).



The majority of the Nicola rocks in the area have not been closely identified and have been termed greenstones. Possibly andesitic in composition, they include lavas, flow breccias, pyroclastics, greywacke, and mixed pyroclastics and greywacke. Interbedded with the greenstones are bands of dacite, rhyolite, fine grained dark sediments, sedimentary schists, limestones, and minor conglomerate.

The Lodestone Intrusions, occurring as dykes and stocks on the south slopes of Grasshopper Mountain and lower Lawless Creek, include pyroxene syenite, pyroxene, peridotite, dunite, diorite, gabbro, and feldspar porphyry.

The Eagle granodiorite underlies a large area on the west slopes of Grasshopper Mountain. The principal minerals are quartz, feldspar, and biotite and the rock is slightly gneissic, coarse grained, and is mottled white and black. East of Lawless Creek, on the western slopes of Mount Rabbitt, a stock of red granite intrudes the Nicola group rocks. This intrusive unit is massive and consists of pink to red orthoclase, green saussurite plagioclase, quartz, and subordinate hornblende.



# PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geological mapping and sampling of the claim group was completed by J. Dunkley, B.Sc., and is presented as Figure 4 of this report. His account of the property geology is as follows:

"The Rambler claim group is underlain by Upper Triasic rocks of the Nicola Group. The rocks have a northwesterly strike and a low to moderate southwest dip. To the extreme southeast green andesites predominate, giving way to metasediments and greenschists north of Grasshopper Creek.

A few hundred meters, or less, to the west of the Murphy-Shelley claim boundary, in the area of the crown grants, massive white to light grey crystalline limestones, limy sediments, and sericite schists become prevalent; with bodies of massive sulphides occurring sporadically with the limestones. A major body of light grey andesitic feldspar porphyry also occurs in this region. As well, this unit is irregularly interbedded with schists and metasediments in the central region of the claim group.



The western third of the Murphy claim, and all of the Michelle claim, is underlain by Jurassic intrusions of the Eagle granodiorite. Oykes of Eagle granodiorite intrude into the Nicola rocks for a few hundred meters east of the contact.

Much of the claim group is covered by thick overburden and, with the exception of the Lawless Creek area, most outcrop exposure is limited to road cuts. Mineralization throughout most of the property consists of pyrite disseminated in the metasediments and in the foliations of the green and sericite schists.

Significant mineralization has been found on the St. George, St. Lawrence and Liverpool crown grants. Here massive sulphides of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite with associated chalcopyrite, galena and malachite occurs in limestone host rocks.

The St. George showing is massive pyrite-pyrrhotite with associated chalcopyrite and minor malachite. It is located 100 meters east of a dyke of the Eagle granodiorite and a few hundred meters east of the main intrusive body.



To the southeast, the St. Lawrence showing is a massive sphalerite-pyrrhotite-pyrite hosted in limestone and metasediments. The same intrusive dyke found at the St. George outcrops 375 meters to the west-northwest. A feldspar-porphyry dyke (?) extends southerly from the showing to the west side of the Liverpool adit.

The Liverpool is a copper showing of heavily oxidized rock, limonite and hematite, with associated chalcopyrite, pyrite and malachite, hosted in a bedded limestone unit."

# GEOCHEMISTRY

The geochemical program emphasized a widely spaced soil sampling grid survey in the east central claim area, stream sediment sampling, and rock chip sampling of the old workings.

All samples were submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver, B. C. for Ag, Cr, Cu, Pb and Zn analysis by Inductively Coupled Argon Plazma (ICP) methods. Gold was analyzed by the Atomic Absorption (AA) method. Analytical procedures are reported in Appendix I.



Stream Sediment Sampling

A total of 14 silt samples were taken on or near the property, mainly along Grasshopper Creek, Lawless Creek, and a creek flowing northeasterly into Lawless Creek through the northeast claim area.

Approximately 500g of silt was collected from quiet areas or "pools" and placed in standard kraft envelopes. Sample locations and geochemical results are presented as Figure 5.

Due to the limited number of samples taken no statistical analysis has been attempted. However anomalous values, as determined from soils analysis, have been used as a basis for establishing anomalies warranting further exploration. Two Au anomalies, Ram 5SS and Ram 13SS, indicate a requirement for follow-up work.

# Soil Sampling Survey

A geochemical grid soils survey was completed in the central Shelley claim area to extend soil sampling to the south and east of previous work (Armstrong, 1981 and Serum, 1982). The



previously established baseline (Murphy-Shelley common claim boundary) was extended south and soil samples were collected on a 100 meter by 200 meter grid.

Samples were collected from B horizon soils at depths between 20 and 40 cm. Care was taken to avoid organic materials and approximately 500g of soil was removed from each site and placed into a standard kraft envelope.

A total of 52 soil samples were collected. Statistical treatment of the data was limited to the plotting of histograms to determine anomalous values. Analytical results, along with histogram plots are included as Appendix II. Results are presented as Figures 6, 7, and 8 for Au-Ag, Cu-Pb, and Zn-Cr respectively.

The results for each element are discussed below:

 Gold: 29 of 52 samples show values of 5 ppb or less.
Values of greater than 18 ppb are considered weakly anomalous and greater than 40 ppb highly anomalous.



2) Silver: the histogram plot shows a basic single population with a slightly higher accumulation (possible second population) at about 0.5 ppm. Values of 0.8 ppm and greater are considered anomalous.

3) Copper: two populations are indicated with peaks at 45 ppm and approximately 85 ppm. Values greater than 120 ppm are considered anomalous.

4) Lead: the histogram plot indicates a basic single population with some higher accumulation at 18 ppm. Values greater than 21 ppm are considered anomalous for this area.

5) Zinc: these values are very scattered with no clear accumulation of results. A second population is indicated and anomalous values are considered to be greater than 170 ppm and 230 ppm.

6) Cromium: the histogram plot indicates a basic single population with higher or anomalous values considered to be greater than 42 ppm.



A relatively broad, coincident Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn anomaly is found centered at Line 10N, 500E. This anomaly displays a width of about 300 meters on Line 10N, has a strike length of over 500 meters, and is open to the north.

A second Au anomaly is located at Line 6N, 400E with a coincident Ag anomaly tailing north-northwesterly to Line 10N, 100E, towards a Au high located at Line 12N, 00E. Some coincidence of other elements also exists along this anomalous trend, and the zone is generally on strike with previously identified geochemical and geophysical anomalies to the north.

A Cr anomaly, about twice background, is located on the eastern flank of the main multielement anomaly. This high is centered on Lines 8N and 10N, 850E and is generally parallel to the Au anomaly and extends north-south for some 600 meters.

The results of the soils survey indicate a significant precious-base metals anomaly, possibly fault offset between Line 6N and 8N, and a near parallel Cr anomaly on the eastern flank of the Au, Ag highs. The anomalies generally trend along the northnorthwest strike of the Nicola group rocks located in this area.



Due to a lack of outcrop in the area, the source of the geochemical anomalies has not been identified. The main anomaly is located within a topographic depression, however previous work in the area has indicated that both Au and Ag are not mobile elements, and a fault has been geologically identified just south of, and projected into the anomalous area.

Further sampling, on a 50 meter x 25 meter grid basis, and geophysical work will be needed to further define the anomalies.

Rock Sampling

A total of 9 rock chip samples were taken in and around the old workings on the Crown Granted claims. The purpose of the work here was to clearly identify rock units and mineralization for exploration elsewhere on the property. Samples were analyzed geochemically with good results in Cu, Zn, Ag, and Au from the old workings. The best gold values, up to 0.5 oz/T, were from grab samples off of the St. George dump.

A description of the samples and the analytical data is given in Appendix III. Sample locations are shown on the Geology Map, Figure 4.



# Discussion of Results

A geological evaluation of the old workings has generally shown the massive sulphide occurrences to be hosted in bedded limestone units within the Nicola metasediments. A major feldspar porphyry also occurs in this region; irregularly interbedded with schists and metasediments.

The western areas of the claim group are generally underlain by the Eagle granodiorite intrusive and dykes of the Eagle granodiorite intrude the Nicola rocks for a few hundred meters east of the contact. The sparse outcrop observed in the eastern claims area indicates that Nicola metasediments and greenschists underlie the south and central Shelley claim area and a northwesterly trending fault has been identified in this area.

Soils geochemistry in the central Shelley claim area has identified two significant, coincident precious-base metal anomalies. These anomalies are apparently associated with a geologically postulated fault zone and extend the main area of interest (parallel to the crown grant claims) south and east of previously established geochemical and geophysical anomalies.



Due to the wide sample spacing here, tighter grid spacing for soils geochemistry and geophysical work will be necessary to fully define the anomalies for trenching and source identification.

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A significant coincident precious-base metals geochemical anomalous zone in the central Shelley claim area has been identified within Nicola group metasediments and greenschists. These anomalies are associated with a northwesterly striking fault and extend the previously established area of interest to the south and east. Previous and present work have now delineated a zone of irregular anomalous Au, Ag, Cu, and Zn values over a strike length of about 1000 meters which is roughly parallel to, and about 600 meters east of, the old Law's Camp workings.

A two phase exploration program is recommended to extend and further define the anomalous zones.



PHASE 1

- a) The present soils grid should be expanded to the north and south to delineate probable extensions of the anomalies delineated by the 1986 survey.
- b) Detail geochemical soil sampling and VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys should be carried out to better define the anomalies and to trace the fault zone through the anomalous area.

PHASE 2

a) Contingent upon an engineering evaluation of the Phase 1 program and a recommendation to continue exploration, induced polarization and self potential surveys should be carried out over anomalous areas to define zones for trenching and diamond drill testing.

Respectfully submitted, Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

R. J. Englund, B.Sc. Geophysicist

August 28, 1986



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Pawliuk, D. J. (December 12, 1985) Assessment Report on a Magnetometer and VLF-EM Survey on the Rambler Claim Group, Lawless Creek Area, Similkameen Mining Division; unpublished report for Goldwest Resources Ltd.

Arnold, R. R. and Hunter, A. E. (February 20, 1986) Geophysical Report on the Rambler Claim Group, Lawless Creek Area, Similkameen Mining Division; unpublished report for Bordeaux Resources Ltd.



# CERTIFICATE

I, RALPH J. ENGLUND, of 17948 24th Avenue, Surrey, British Columbia, do hereby certify as follows:

- 1. I am a Consulting Geophysicist with offices at 3566 King George Highway, Surrey, B. C. V4A 5B6
- 2. I graduated in 1971 from the University of British Columbia, with a degree of Bachelor of Science.
- 3. I have been engaged in the study, teaching, and practice of exploration geophysics continuously for a period of 12 years. I have worked as a geophysical consultant on numerous projects in Western North America since 1972.
- 4. I am a member in good standing of the British Columbia Geophysical Society.
- 5. The field work and the interpretation of results of this report were done under my direct supervision.

Dated at Surrey, British Columbia, this 28th day of August, 1986.





APPENDIX I

# GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

#### ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. Assaying & Trace Analysis

852 E. Heatings St., Vencouver, B.C. V6A 1R6 Telephone : 253 - 3158

#### GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODOLOGY - 1985

#### Sample Preparation

1. Soil samples are dried at  $60^{\circ}$ C and sieved to -80 mesh.

2. Rock samples are pulverized to -100 mesh.

#### Geochemical Analysis (AA and ICP)

0.5 gram samples are digested in hot dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and diluted to 10 ml with demineralized water. Extracted metals are determined by :

A. Atomic Absorption (AA)

Ag\*, Bi\*, Cd\*, Co, Cu, Fe, Ga, In, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb\*, Tl, V, Zn (\* denotes with background correction.)

## B. Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP)

Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

# Geochemical Analysis for Au\*

10.0 gram samples that have been ignited overnite at  $600^{\circ}$ C are digested with 30 mls hot dilute aqua regia, and 75 mls of clear solution obtained is extracted with 5 mls Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.

Au is determined in the MIBK extract by Atomic Absorption using background correction (Detection Limit = 1 ppb).

#### Geochemical Analysis for Au\*\*, Pd, Pt, Rh

10.0 - 30.0 gram samples are subjected to Fire Assay preconcentration techniques to produce silver beads.

The silver beads are dissolved and Au, Pd, Pt, and Rh are determined in the solution by graphite furnace Atomic Absorption. Detections - Au=1 ppb; Pd, Pt, Rh=5 ppb Geochemical Analysis for As

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot dilute aqua regia and diluted to 10 ml. As is determined in the solution by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (AA) or by Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP).

## Geochemical Analysis for Barium

0.25 gram samples are digested with hot NaOH and EDTA solution, and diluted to 20 ml.

Ba is determined in the solution by ICP.

#### Geochemical Analysis for Tungsten

0.25 gram samples are digested with hot NaOH and EDTA solution, and diluted to 20 ml. W in the solution determined by ICP with a detection of 1 ppm.

# Geochemical Analysis for Selenium

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot dilute aqua regia and dilute to 10 ml with  $H_2O$ . Se is determined with NaBH<sub>3</sub> with Flameless AA. Detection 0.1 ppm.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. Assaying & Trace Analysis 852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6 Telephone : 253 - 3158

#### Geochemical Analysis for Uranium

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0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia and diluted to 10 ml.

Aliquots of the acid extract are solvent extracted using a salting agent and aliquots of the solvent extract are fused with NaF,  $K_2CO_3$  and  $Na_2CO_3$  flux in a platinum dish.

The fluorescence of the pellet is determined on the Jarrel Ash Fluorometer. Geochemical Analysis for Fluorine

0.25 gram samples are fused with sodium hydroxide and leached with 10 ml water. The solution is neutralized, buffered, adjusted to pH 7.8 and diluted to 100 ml.

Fluorine is determined by Specific Ion Electrode using an Orion Model 404 meter. Geochemical Analysis for Tin

1.0 gram samples are fused with ammonium iodide in a test tube. The sublimed iodine is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid.

The solution is extracted with MIBK and tin is determined in the extract by Atomic Absorption.

#### Geochemical Analysis for Chromium

0.1 gram samples are fused with  ${\rm Na_2O_2}.$  The melt is leached with HCl and analysed by AA or ICP. Detection 1 ppm.

#### Geochemical Analysis for Hg

0.5 gram samples is digested with aqua regia and diluted with 20% HCl.

Hg in the solution is determined by cold vapour AA using a F & J scientific Hg assembly. An aliquot of the extract is added to a stannous chloride / hydrochloric acid solution. The reduced Hg is swept out of the solution and passed into the Hg cell where it is measured by AA.

## Geochemical Analysis for Ga & Ge

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot agua regia with HF in pressure bombs.

Ga and Ge in the solution are determined by graphite furnace AA. Detection 1 ppm.

#### Geochemical Analysis for Tl (Thallium)

0.5 gram samples are digested with 1:1  $HNO_3$ . Il is determined by graphite AA. Detection .1 ppm.

#### Geochemical Analysis for Te (Tellurium)

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia. The Te extracted in MIBK is analysed by AA graphite furnace. Detection .1 ppm.

#### Geochemical Whole Rock

0.1 gram is fused with .6 gm LiBO<sub>2</sub> and dissolved in 50 mls 5% HNO<sub>3</sub>. Analysis is by ICP or M.S. ICP gives excellent precision for major components. The M.S. can analyze for up to 50 elements. APPENDIX II

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AND HISTOGRAMS

#### ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 52 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 HONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 24 1986

DATE REPORT MAILED: July 28/86.

#### GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAN SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HN03-H20 AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS <u>PARTIAL</u> 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 PPN. - SAMPLE TYPE: SDILS -BO MESH AUT ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: . A DEM. DEAN TOYE. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER.

#### STRATO GEOLOGICAL

FILE # 86-1649

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SAMFLE#	Cu	РЬ	Zn	Ag	Cr	Au¥
	FFM	PPM	FFM	FFM	FFM	FFB
12+00N 0+00E	211	5	209	. 6	24	20
12+00N 1+00E	85	6	116	. 5	24	6
12+00N 2+00E	99	10	122	. 7	33	17
12+00N 3+00E	70	9	158	. 6	25	11
12+00N 4+00E	74	16	136	. 9	21	30
12+00N 5+00E	78	5	175	.2	10	22
12+00N 6+00E	37	4	177	1.1	20	26
12+00N 7+00E	31	4	93	.3	42	4
12+00N 8+00E	58	4	82	.1	33	5
12+00N 9+00E	35	4	52	.2	33	1
12+00N 10+00E	26	2	98	.1	33	1
12+00N 11+00E	125	13	141	.2	28	2
12+00N 12+00E	16	9	103	.1	12	1
10+00N 0+00E	55	13	189	.7	22	2
10+00N 1+00E	43	8	142	.9	26	4
10+00N 2+00E	45	10	125	.6	32	2
10+00N 3+00E	151	18	205	.6	22	6
10+00N 4+00E	72	57	281	.8	20	19
10+00N 5+00E	220	18	224	1.6	18	70
10+00N 6+00E	106	37	242	2.6	16	19
10+00N 7+00E 10+00N 8+00E 10+00N 9+00E 10+00N 10+00E 10+00N 11+00E	46 54 37 32 93	11 8 3 5 8	96 78 66 62 75	. 4 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	29 52 55 26 36	1 3 1 7
10+00N 12+00E	40	10	79	.1	29	3
8+00N 0+00E	65	10	163	.4	26	14
8+00N 1+00E	30	18	138	.8	35	3
8+00N 2+00E	56	7	125	.5	- 17	6
8+00N 3+00E	59	11	216	1.1	20	11
8+00N 4+00E 8+00N 5+00E 8+00N 6+00E 8+00N 7+00E 8+00N 8+00E	47 49 69 139 57	13 22 10 7 9	137 226 114 88 66	.2 .2 .4 .2	23 21 30 55 31	6 13 23 √ 9 1
8+00N 9+00E	112	5	70 132	.1	56	1 510

STRATO GEOLOGICAL FILE # 86-1649

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SAMFLE#	Cu FFM	РЬ РРМ	Zn FFM	Ag F'F'M	Cr FFM	Au¥ PPB
	~~~	<del></del>	80		71	1
8+00N 10+00E	21 71	د.	75	• 1	21 75	1
8+00N 11+00E	ುದ ಸ/	10	75		20 40	1 77
6700N 12700E	70	20	100	• 1	-+V 	12
6+00N 0+00E	.∠7 A 1	20	200	- 1	20 77	<u>ب</u> ے 1
BTOON ITOOL		20	200	• •		-
6+00N 2+00E	44	11	103	.3	19	4
6+00N 3+00E	78	49	228	.7	24	16
6+00N 4+00E	86	25	139	1.3	18	60
6+00N 5+00E	34	19	153	.5	15	2
6+00N 6+00E	43	6	129	. 1	16	1
6+00N 7+00E	138	11	80	.2	49	4
6+00N 8+00E	42	7	76	.2	37	1
6+00N 9+00E	42	6	78	.3	34	3
6+00N 10+00E	97	13	79	.3	33	4
6+00N 11+00E	42	5	69	. 1	30	2
6+00N 12+00E	70	10	79	. 1	38	1
RAM-2-55 3:11	77	26	1590	1.0	15	44
RAM-3-SS	36	6	65	. 1	44	16
RAM-4-SS	39	12	94	. 1	44	4
RAM-5-SS	64	4	117	.3	43	85
RAM-6-SS	49	8	91	. 1	39	6
RAM-7-SS	54	9	112	.2	23	3
RAM-8-SS	48	10	91	.2	40	3
RAM-9-55	54	7	79	.3	40	18
RAM-10-SS	74	9	128	.2	93	8
RAM-11-SS	89	8	90	.2	41	19
RAM-12-55	46	12	80	. 1	66	6
RAM-13-55	176	12	222	.3	20	36
STD C/AU-0.5	58	40	132	7.1	58	490

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# APPENDIX III

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# FIELD AND ANALYTICAL DATA

# FOR ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

# APPENDIX III

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# ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE NO.	DESCRIPTION
RAM 1R	Liverpool C.G along trench north of adit across 2m highly oxidized limonite, malachite - bedded limestone.
RAM 2R	Liverpool C.G 4m chip sample across portal of adit - limonite, hematite, malachite.
RAM 3R	St. George C.G western shaft grab sample of pyrite=pyrrhotite from dump - hosted in limestone.
RAM 4R	St. George C.G eastern shaft grab sample of pyrite-pyrrhotite from dump - hosted in limestone.
RAM 5R	St. Lawrence C.G grab sample from lower shaft - sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite - hosted in limestone.
RAM 6R	St. Lawrence C.G 3m chip sample across portal of adit - pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite - hosted in limestone.
RAM 7R	St. George C.G chip sample across 3m of "clear" white limestone - no visible mineralization.
RAM 8R	Northwest of St. Lawrence shafts - chip sample of 2.5m across "clear" white limestone - no visible mineralization.
RAM 9R	Liverpool C.G Adit - chip sample across 0.5m of "dirty" bedded limestone - no visible mineralization.

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E.HASTINGS ST.VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011 DATE RECEIVED: AUG 14 1986

DATE REPORT MAILED: aug 21/86.

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#### GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HN03-H20 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.

# ASSAYER: N. Mengeldean Toye. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER.

STRATO GEOLOGIC	AL PP	OJECT	r - Far	1BLER 70	9 FIL	E # 86-2050	FAGE
SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	РЪ РРМ	Zn FFM	Âġ P'F'M	Cr FFM	Au* PPB	
RAM-1R RAM-2R RAM-3R RAM-4R RAM-5R	999999 / 20462 / 11771 8402 2898	282 260 108 28 883	2757 1154 3120 3404 99999	19.5 29.0 400.6 244.9 43.7	2 19 2 9 1	150 180 15200 ✓ 17800 ✓ 150	
RAM-6R RAM-7R RAM-8R RAM-9R STD C/AU 0.5	1587 46 15 615 61	1598 14 8 21 40	53538 884 258 333 142	51.0/ .6 .4 .4 7.3	2 1 1 3 63	1380 15 10 4 500	

Maximu apper value reposted.

A Austria Guired for correct result









