

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LOG NO: 1105	RD.
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SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	1
LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP	2
TOPOGRAPHY	3
CLIMATE AND VEGETATION	3
EXPLORATION LOGISTICS	4
HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK	4
GEOLOGY OF THE PT 5 CLAIM	5
ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE PT CLAIM	7
CONCLUSIONS	8
AFFIDAVIT OF EXPERIENCE	9
AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES	10
ASSAY SHEET	11

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

		FIGURE
B.C. Location Map	1:10,000,000	1
Claim Location Map	1: 50,000	2
Property Map	1: 5,000	3

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

FILMED

16,522

VICTORIA

1 87-705-16522



Province of British Columbia

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT/SURVEY(S)

Prospecting

TOTAL COST

\$2446.25

AUTHOR(S)

Eugene A. Dodd

SIGNATURE(S)

DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILED

July 28/87

YEAR OF WORK 1987

PROPERTY NAME(S)

PT

COMMODITIES PRESENT

B.C. MINERAL INVENTORY NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN

MINING DIVISION

Alberni

NTS

92E/2E

LATITUDE

49° 04' 30"

LONGITUDE

124° 42' 42"

NAMES and NUMBERS of all mineral tenures in good standing (when work was done) that form the property [Examples: TAX 1-4, FIRE 2 (12 units), PHOENIX (Lot 170F), Mineral Lease M 123; Mining or Certified Mining Lease ML 12 (claims involved)]:

PTS

OWNER(S)

(1) Amstar Venture Corp. (2)

MAILING ADDRESS

526-736 Granville St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

OPERATOR(S) (that is, Company paying for the work)

(1) Same as above (2)

MAILING ADDRESS

Same as above

SUMMARY GEOLOGY (lithology, age, structure, alteration mineralization, size, and attitude):

Upper Triassic Kamutzan Formation volcanics are moderately to strongly altered and transitional to chlorite schists and greenstones. These rocks contain visible sulphides and malachite.

Medium grained, grey, granitoid intrusive rocks generally outcrop on the western area of the claim.

REFERENCES - PREVIOUS WORK

SUMMARY

The PT 5 claim lies approximately 15 km at a bearing of 150° from Port Alberni and 6 km east of Alberni Inlet in the Alberni Mining Division of Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Pool Creek lies approximately 300 m south of the southern boundary of the PT 5 claim, and Corrigan Creek, approximately 1,000 m west of the western boundary of the PT 5 claim. The PT claim consists of 12 claim units. The topography is moderate with a westerly slope. There are several logging roads which allow easy access to much of the claim.

Two major formations are present on the claim group. The Karmutseen formation is composed of volcanics rocks and is mainly of Triassic age. The island intrusions composed of granitoid rocks are of Jurassic age. The volcanics seem to vary from dacite to basalt with the latter predominating. Most of the volcanics are quite unaltered. Alteration often corresponds to the occurrence of sulphides. The intrusive is mainly medium grained quartz diorite. In places they are transitional to quite mafic-fine to coarse grained diorite. Few visible sulphides or staining is present in the volcanics.

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Amstar Venture Corp. the author mapped and prospected the PT 5 claim. This was done June 19th to 21st, 1987. I was assisted by E. Winter. The mapping scale chosen was 1:5,000.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The approximate geographical coordinates for the center of the claim block are 49° 03' north latitude and 124° 42' west longitude. The western edge of the claim lies approximately 6 km east of Alberni.

To reach the claim one follows the Ship Creek road which heads southeastwards from Port Alberni. This road intersects the Cameron River road and Bamfield road junction adjacent to MacMillan-Bloedel's Cameron Division compound. One then turns south on the Bamfield road and travels for approximately 16 km until the Main Ridge road turn-off is attained. This road heads northward to the northwest corner of the PT #5 claim and allows easy access to the northwestern section of PT #5.

In order to attain the south boundary of the PT #5 claim one travels a further 600 meters south on the Bamfield Road from the Main Ridge Road turn-off. This leads to the Pool Creek Road turnoff. One then travels eastward on this road for approximately three km until the southeast corner of the PT #5 claim is reached

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of one claim block containing 12 units as described below:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>	<u>Registered Owner</u>
PT #5	2976(7)	12	July 28, 1987	Amstar Venture Corp.

The PT claim is beneficially held by Amstar Venture Corp. The expiry dates do not take into consideration the work carried out on this claim groups as being accepted for assessment credits.

TOPOGRAPHY

Most of this claim by Cordilleran standards has a moderate slope. A creek which is a tributary of the Corrigan Creek is the main drainage system as it flows through the heart of the claim.

Pool Creek flows just south of the southern boundary of the PT #5 claim. This creek drains some of the PT #5 claim.

Elevations on the claim group vary from 190 meters on the southwest corner to a height of 1,050 meters above sea level on the south boundary. The land is well drained and recently logged.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The claim lies in the Pacific Coastal West Belt and the average precipitation is 250 cm annually. Winters are very damp but mild in the creek valleys though on higher elevations temperatures are cooler with heavy snow-falls. Thaws are frequent and all of the claim is generally snow-free seven months a year. Summers are warm and relatively dry.

EXPLORATION LOGISTICS

A permanent creeks flow through the PT claim group assuring an adequate supply of water for any exploration and drilling purposes. Generators would be required for electrical power. Most of the claim is freshly logged thus providing ample access to most areas. Most of the claim is easily accessible by good logging roads, no parts of the claim is situated more than 40 road km from Port Alberni city center which an approximate population of 20,000. Most required goods and services would be readily available here, the remainder could be obtained from Vancouver which lies 120 air km east.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

According to a B.C. government publication from 1977 entitled "Exploration in British Columbia" there is a property referred to as "Star of the West" claim which lies on the northwest boundary of the PT #5 claim. This claim received considerable attention in the mid-1970's, the government report mentioning that interesting values in gold were obtained from quartz and carbonate veins. These veins carry small amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite, they intrude the contact between Jurassic granodiorites and Triassic greenstones. Surface geological mapping, geochemical surveying and the excavation of four trenches took place here in the mid-1970's.

GEOLOGY OF THE PT CLAIM

Two major contrasting lithologies are situated on the claim group. These are the volcanic Karmutsen formation and the Plutonic Island Intrusion. The volcanics are volumetrically the most abundant exposed rock types on the PT claim and comprise the majority of the uphill half of the claim. The Plutonic rocks show little variation except in grain size. These rocks are sometimes intruded into the volcanics.

The volcanic rocks are mainly of Triassic age and are assigned to the Karmutsen formation. These rocks are often quite variable even in a relatively small outcrop. They vary in grain size from aphanitic to porphyritic and similarly vary in colour, i.e. from almost white to grey through various shades of green to almost black. Usually though, the dominant colour is a dark green or dark grey implying an andesitic to basaltic composition. External iron staining is uncommon.

The observed dacite is comparatively rare, it is light coloured and probably rhyolitic, the colour of the dacite varies from white to light greyish green. The rocks often occur as narrow zones intruding the other volcanics, and are no more than a few meters wide. The dacites are porphyritic or even hypabyssal. As the colour of the dacite deepens the rocks grade into andesite. Most of the andesite is quite fresh and aphanitic and perhaps volumetrically are the most abundant rock types on the north half of the claim group. The andesite is slightly iron-stained externally, by definition they are coloured medium to dark green. As the colour of the rocks deepens to dark grey or black they are probably basalts. Most of these are aphanitic with only the rare phenocrysts visible. In some of these fresh aphanitic volcanics

are traces of sulphides and sometimes chlorite and epidote. Veins composed of quartz calcite are not common or of significant numbers on the claim.

The porphyritic volcanic is gradational to the aphanitic variety and the two phases are present in a few small outcrops. These rocks are usually somewhat more altered than the aphanitic varieties and indeed the degree of alteration often corresponds to the size and abundance of the phenocrysts. Most of these are no more than 1 or 2 mm long and are usually composed of plagioclase. The porphyritic basalts are often amygdaloidal, with vesicles filled by quartz calcite, epidote and in the more altered varieties, iron oxides. The amygdules range from 2 to 4 mm usually, though in the basalts they may be more than 1 cm. In the contact zone with the intrusives, many of the porphyritic volcanics are almost gradational to the plutonic rocks.

The moderate to strongly altered volcanics are transitional to the chlorite schists and greenstones. By definition they usually contain numerous pods of greenstone which are principally composed of epidote. These rocks are frequently heavily sheared and brecciated, they have undergone much tectonic stress. These rocks contain a greater percentage of visible sulphides and malachite than the other lithologies on the claim group and are usually associated with the greenstone pods. The greenstone occurs only in pods one meter or less in areal extent. Besides epidote, it often contains quartz calcite and kaolin. Visible sulphides and copper stain are ubiquitous in these pods. The chlorite schist differs from the greenstone in several respects, it has a very distinctive schistose foliation which is a function of its composition, its main constituent is chlorite along with sericite and often occurs in distinct mappable outcrops that are juxtaposed with less metamorphosed volcanics. Visible sulphides

and malachite are much less abundant here, than in the greenstones. The chlorite schists mark the site of more shear zones. They are often quite heavily veined with much quartz and calcite. Some of the greenstones grade into true skarn. Garnet, actinolite and tremolite are occasionally visible.

The intrusive rocks generally outcrop on the west half of the claim block. They usually occur topographically lower than the volcanics. Most of the intrusives are medium grained granitoid rocks usually grey in colour. The grain size is somewhat variable though it averages 3 to 8 mm. Hornblende is the dominant mafic and the prominent one, though much biotite occurs north of Pool Creek.

Adjacent to the contacts with volcanic rocks the intrusive is not very promising as far as mineralization goes and neither are the volcanics. Little mineralization of economic interest was seen on the property during my visit. Rock geochem should probably be conducted in selected intrusive/volcanic contact areas near the location of any shear zones.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE PT CLAIM

Visible sulphides are not often encountered on the PT claim. Some old mines and new occurrences have recently been developed in the area. The Thistle Mine lies approximately 3 km east of the east boundary of the claim. A platinum occurrence was recently discovered approximately 11 km southeast of the claim near the Nitinat River and is a prime area for mineral exploration.

The greatest concentration of sulphides lies on the northwest corner of the claim block. Here felsic volcanics are in intimate contact with mafic volcanics. The mafic volcanics appear to host all the visible sulphides in narrow shears. The sulphides are found in stringers or massive. They are associated with patches of iron formation. The sulphide zone appears to extend for a couple of meters.


The extreme northeast corner of the claim is quite inaccessible and has lots of overburden.

Five rock samples were collected during this examination and assayed for Cu, Ag, Au, Pd, Pt with no good results.

CONCLUSIONS

The property did not appear to be very encouraging. Although a major volcanic/intrusive contact appears to traverse the property (north-south). Little mineralization was seen anywhere. The most promising samples returned nothing of any interest particularly discouraging was the lack of hydrothermal type alteration in any of the shear zones. If further work is contemplated rock geochem over selected target areas would probably offer the best hopes of finding any mineralization.

Respectfully submitted,
TRANSARCTIC EXPLORATIONS LTD.


E.A. Dodd,
Prospector

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

Amstar Venture Corp.

PT #5 - 2976(7) Prospecting 1987

E. Dodd - Prospector

E. Winter - Assistant

Field: June 19th to 21st, 1987

1 Prospector, 3 days @ \$175/day	\$ 525.00
1 Assistant, 3 days @ \$125/day	450.00
1 4X4 3/4 ton truck, (incl gas & mileage), 3 days @ \$190/day	330.00
6 man days room and board @ \$50/day	<u>300.00</u>
	\$1,605.00

Office;

Report compilation and drafting	\$ 750.00
Lab, assay analysis	<u>91.25</u>
	\$ 841.25

Combined Total	<u><u>\$2,446.25</u></u>
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E.A. Dodd


AFFIDAVIT OF EXPERIENCE

I, Eugene A. Dodd, am a prospector for Trans-Arctic Explorations Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia.

I hereby certify that:

1. I have gained my experience by conducting numerous exploration programs for a variety of mining companies working extensively in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. As well as practical experience I continually read and study reports and articles including the following texts: 'Depositional Systems' by R. Davies Jr.; 'Igneous Rock' by D.S. Barker; 'Sedimentology' by M.R. Leeder; 'Geochemistry of Sediment Ore Deposits' by J.D. Maynard; 'Geochemical Hydrothermal Ore Deposits' by H.L. Barnes; 'Physical Geology' by E. Plummer and D. McGeary; 'Geochemistry of Gold and its Deposits' by R.W. Boyle.
2. I have been practising my profession for 20 years.
3. I have no interest, beneficial or otherwise in the properties of Amstar Venture Corp.
4. I am the author of this report, which is primarily based upon my personal observations made while in the field.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 18th day of June, 1987.



Eugene A. Dodd,
Prospector



Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

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To: AMSTAR VENTURE CORP. *Pt claims*

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VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6Z 1G3

Project :

Comments: TRANS ARCTIC

Page No. : 1

Tot. Pages: 1

Date : 16-JUL-87

Invoice # : I-8717676

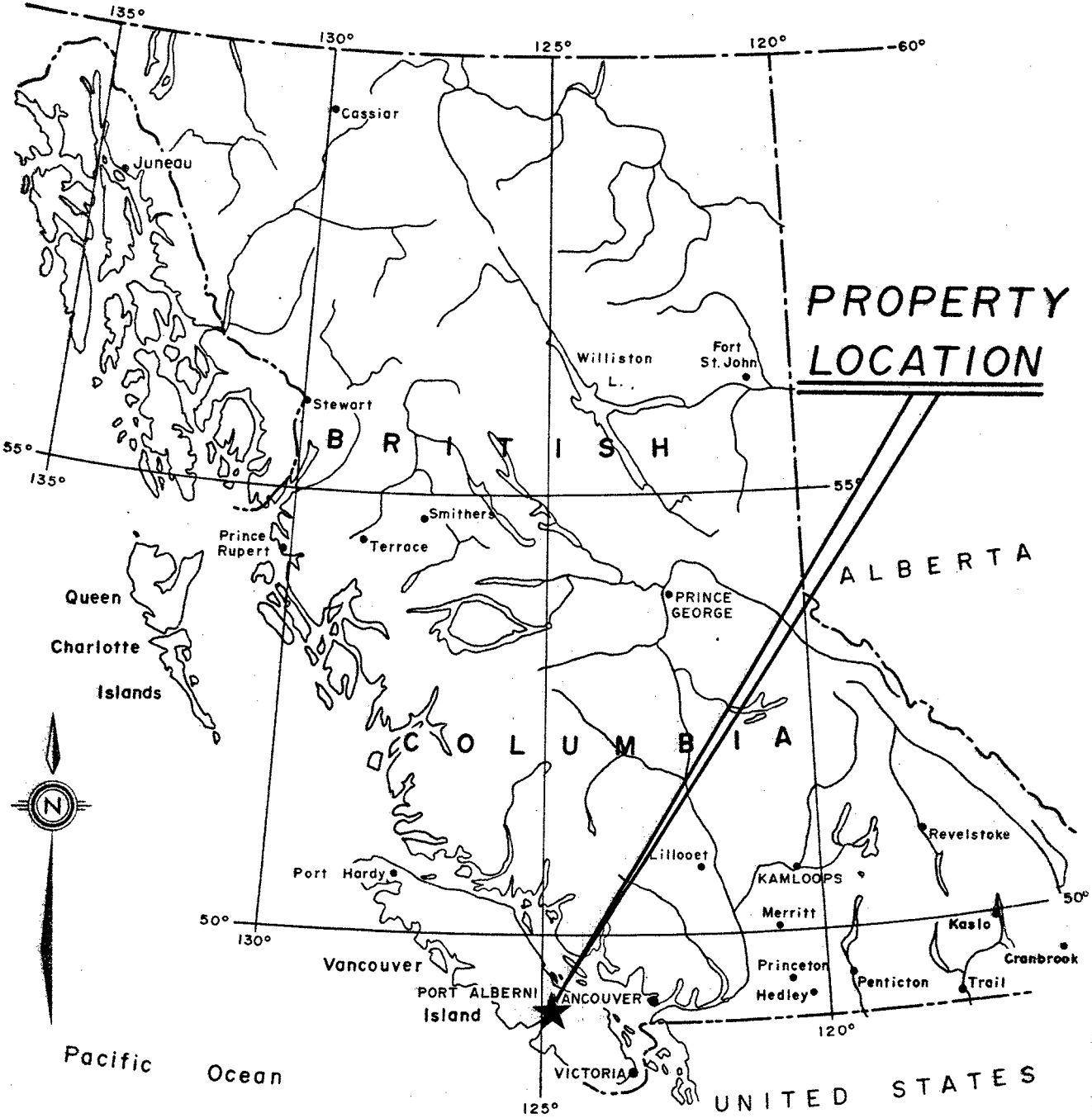
P.O. # : NONE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8717676

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Cu ppm	Ag ppm Aqua R	Au ppb AFS	Pd ppb AFS	Pt ppb AFS					
70735 E ✓	205 ---	50	0.1	< 4	< 4	< 5					
70736 E ✓	205 ---	450	0.1	< 2	< 2	< 5					
70737 E ✓	205 ---	244	0.1	42	4	< 5					
70738 E ✓	205 ---	194	0.1	18	2	< 5					
70739 E ✓	205 ---	300	0.1	38	4	< 5					
70740 E	205 ---	22	0.1	< 2	< 2	< 5					
70741 E	205 ---	73	0.1	< 2	< 2	< 5					
70742 E	205 ---	88	0.1	< 2	< 2	< 5					

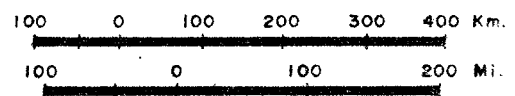
CERTIFICATION :

BC

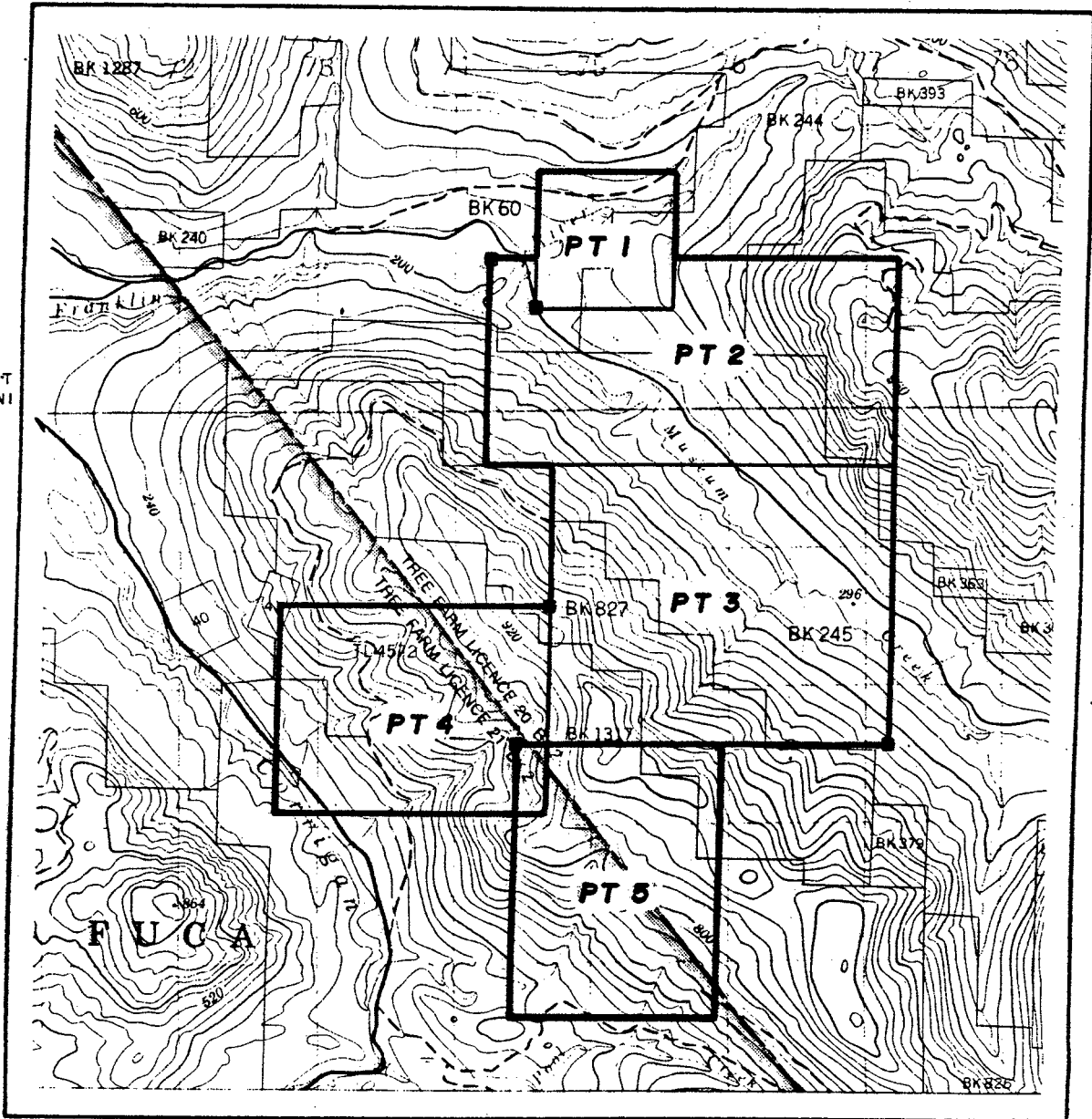


**PROPERTY
LOCATION**

PT 5 CLAIM



124° 43'



TO PORT ALBERNI 15 KM

49° 05'



AMSTAR VENTURE CORP.

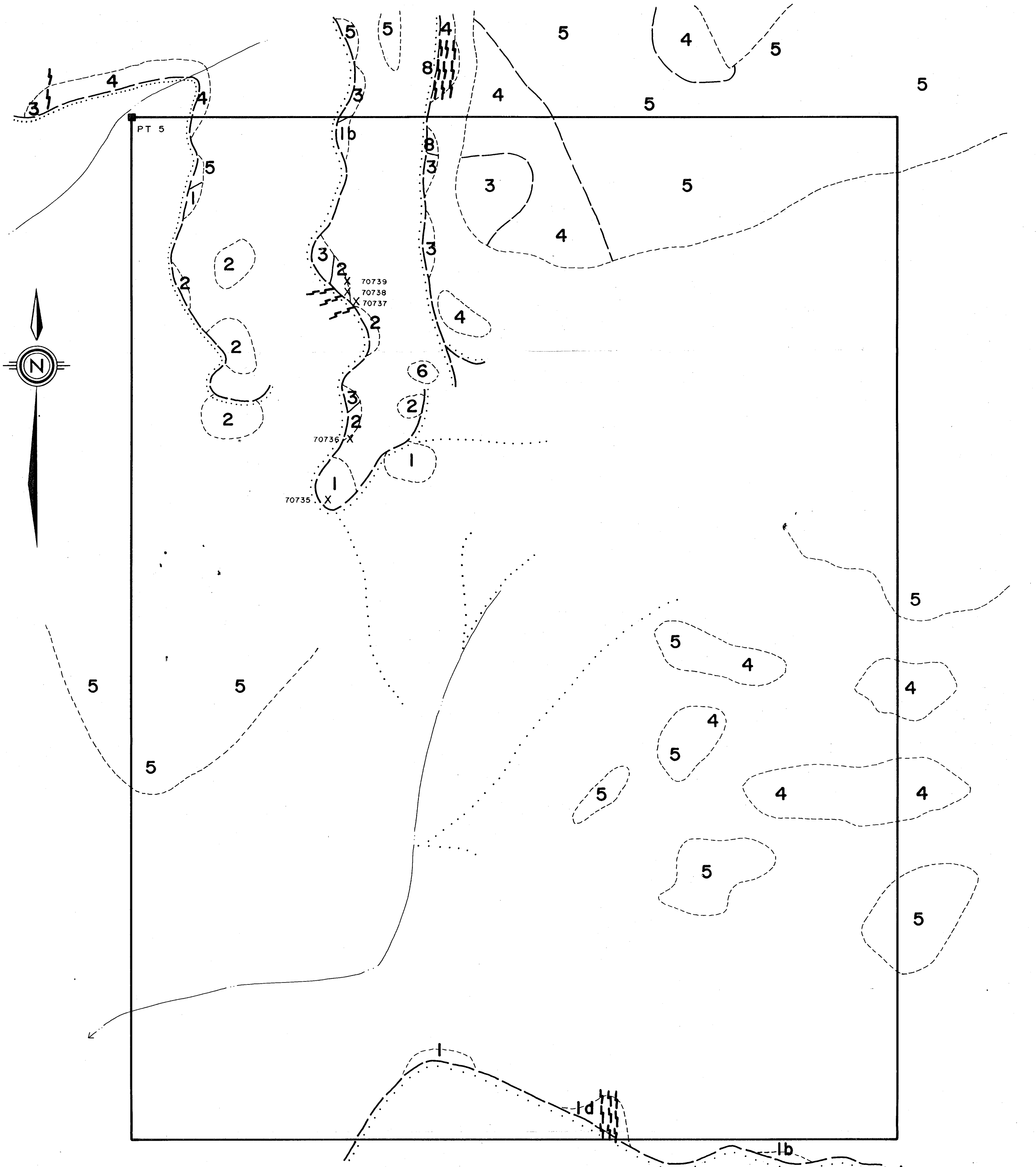
PT 5 CLAIM

MUSEUM CREEK, PORT ALBERNI AREA

ALBERNI M. D., B. C.

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1:50,000	DATE: OCT. '87	MAP: 2	N.T.S. 92 F/2 E
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LEGEND

LITHOLOGY

- 1 FRESH MEDIUM GRAINED TONALITE GRANODIORITE
- b) FINE GRAINED TONALITE
- d)
- 2 DIORITE
- 3 DACITE - APHANITIC OR PORPHYRITIC
- 4 APHANITIC ANDESITE
- 5 APHANITIC BASALT
- 8 CHLORITE SCHIST
- X SAMPLE LOCATION - E. DODD '87

SYMBOLS

- TRAVERSES BY E. DODD
- CREEK
- ROAD
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- ▲ ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
- LIMIT OF QUANTIFICATION
- - - SHEAR
- CONTACT

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

- SAMPLE NO.**
- 70735 - FELSIC VOLCANIC WITH SULPHIDES
 - 70736 - SHEAR ZONE - LOW SULPHIDES
 - 70737 - NARROW SHEAR WITH PYRITE
 - 70738 - " " " "
 - 70739 - " " " "

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,522



TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY: E. DODD

AMSTAR VENTURE CORP.				
PT 5 CLAIM				
MUSEUM CREEK, PORT ALBERNI AREA				
ALBERNI M.D., B.C.				
PROSPECTING MAP				
SCALE: 1: 5,000	DATE: OCT. '87	N.T.S. 92 F / 2 E	MAP: 3	DRAFTED BY: B.D.S.
TRANS-ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS LTD.				