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FILE NO: 87-950-16653	

9/88

1987 ASSESSMENT REPORT
PROSPECTING

CLAIM NAME: B1
RECORD NO: 3659
MINING ~~DECISION~~^{IV}: Liard
LOCATION: Near McBride Creek
MONTH OF RECORD: October 1987
AGENT FOR: Orsina Resources Ltd.
OPERATOR: Balance Resources Ltd.
AUTHOR: H. Kim, P. Geol., F.G.A.C.
DATES OF WORK: August 13, 1987 to August 26, 1987
DATE OF REPORT: November 5, 1987

FILMED

104I/3E
58°11'18" 129°7'59"

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

16,683

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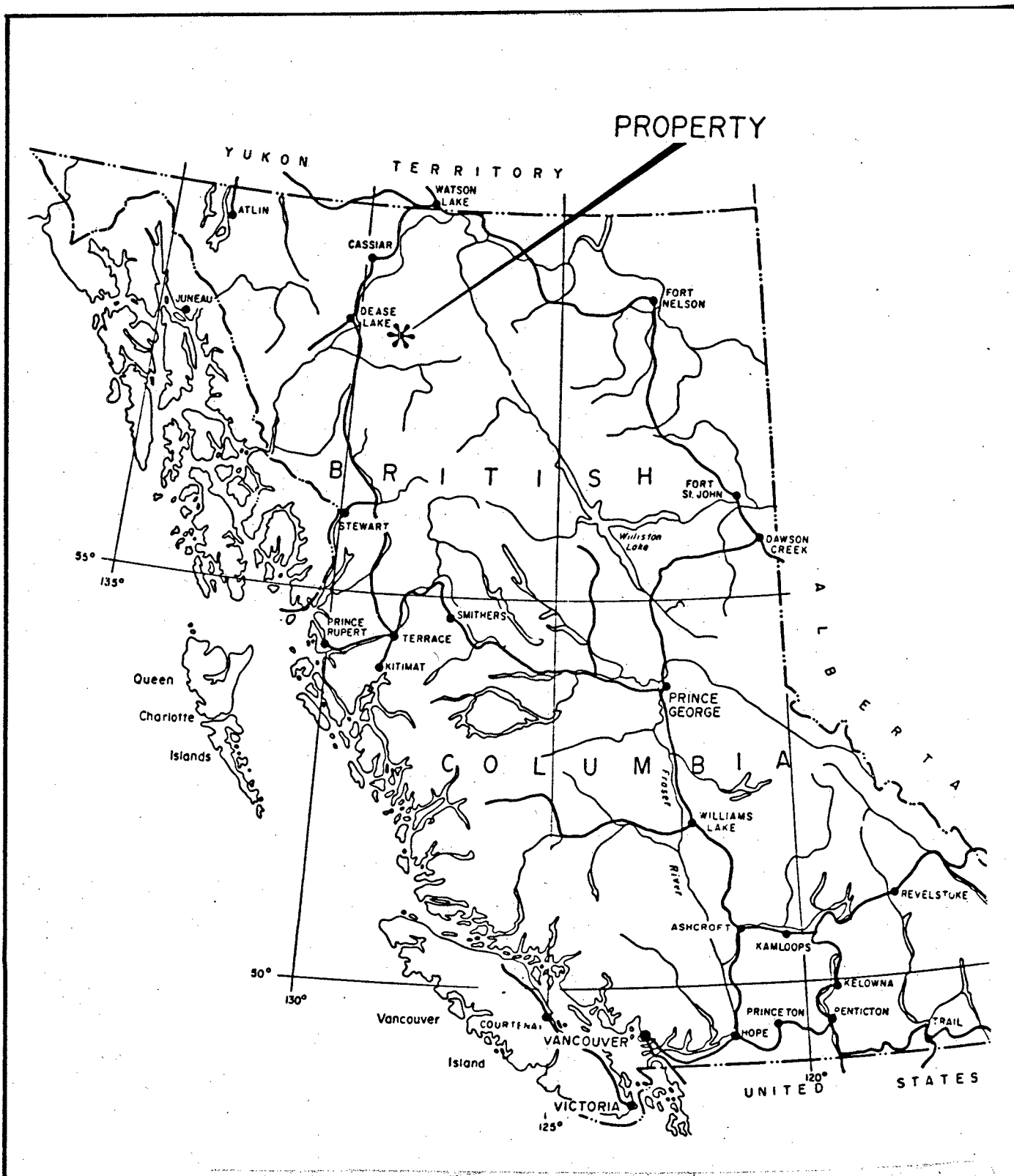
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0 100 200 300 KILOMETERS

0 100 200 MILES

BALANCE RESOURCES LTD.

Vancouver, B.C.

**BIG D MINERAL CLAIMS
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP**

BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS Inc.

DRAWN
LDS

PROJECT
McBride

DATE
NOV. /87

FIG.
I

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of prospecting and sampling on the B1 Claim in the Liard Mining Division during the period from August 18, 1987 to August 26, 1987. The program was carried out, under the writer's supervision, by Rod Husband Jr. B.Sc, Geologist, who also completed a portion of geological mapping in the adjoining D Claim Group, which is covered by a separate report.

PROPERTY

Particulars of B1 Claim are as follows:

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NUMBER</u>	<u>NO OF UNITS</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
B1	3657	20	OCT. 3 / 88

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located about 80 kilometres southeast of Dease Lake, B.C.. Dease Lake is 245 kilometres south of Watson Lake near B.C. Yukon border. The Cassiar-Stewart Highway connecting through Terrace and Watson Lake, B.C. and Whitehorse, Yukon passes about 40 kilometres west of the claim.

Access to the claim is not readily provided. There are two ways for reaching the property:

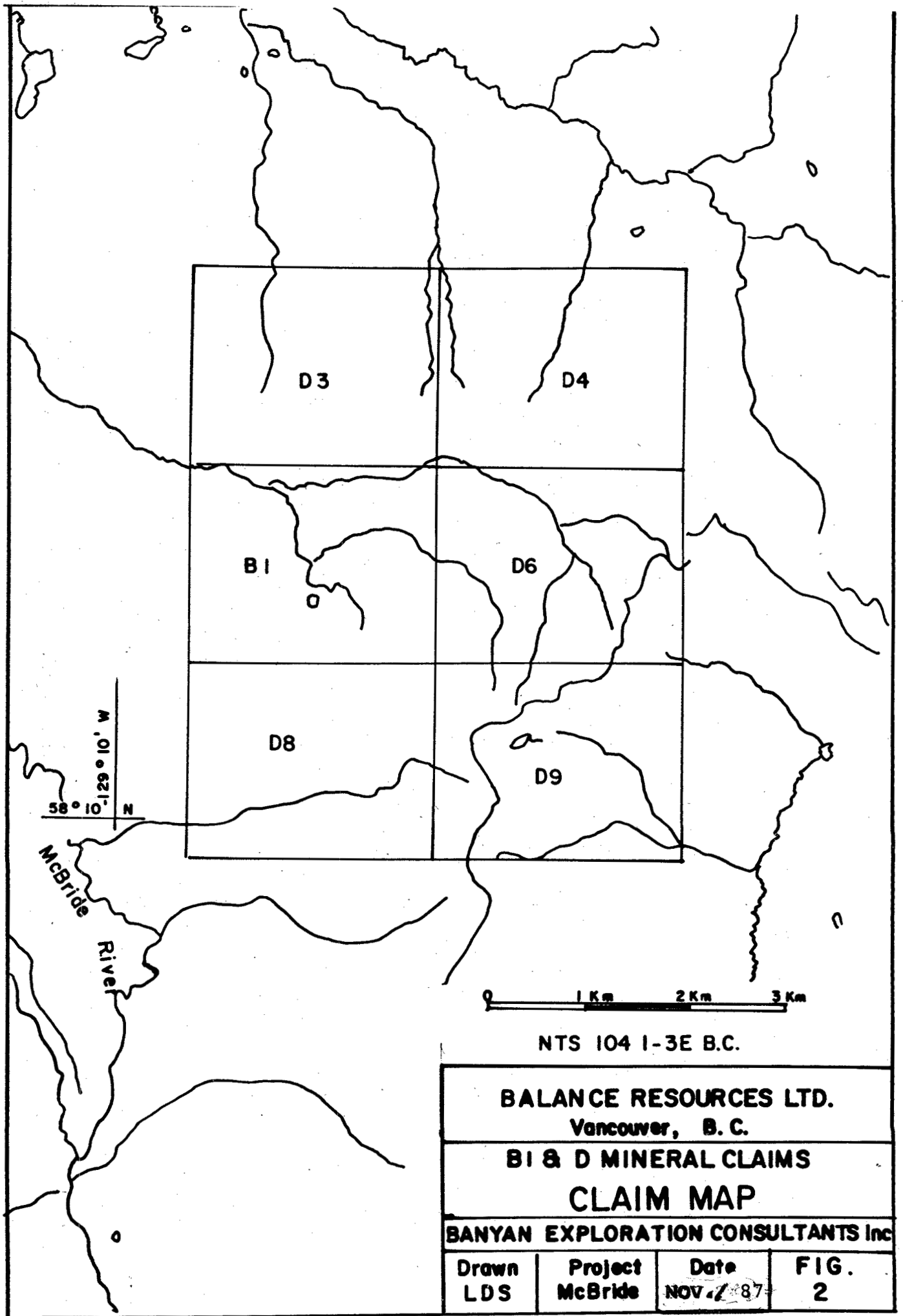
1. Direct flight to the claim by helicopter from Dease Lake Airport.
2. By fixed wing landing on Turnagain Lake, 7 kilometres to the north, thence by foot or helicopter to the claim.

There is also an all season bulldozer road (Dease Lake-Kutcho Air Strip) passing within 20 kilometers to the north with a spur road to the northeast.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The B1 Claim is situated within a rolling upland plateau, northeast of McBride Creek in Stikine River Drainage Basin (Pacific) of the northern B.C.. A lake in the southern central part of the claim is at 1522.5 m above sea level, which is 700 m vertically higher than McBride Creek level.

Vegetation consists of dwarf alder, dwarf balsam, grasses, lichen and mosses; the lower forest cover consists primarily of spruce and poplar. Water is plentiful in the streams draining the ranger.



NTS 104 I-3E B.C.

BALANCE RESOURCES LTD.			
Vancouver, B. C.			
B1 & D MINERAL CLAIMS			
CLAIM MAP			
BANYAN EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS Inc			
Drawn LDS	Project McBride	Date NOV. 7 1987	FIG. 2

The area is within a heavy snowfall belt where the property may be snow free for only four months. The best season for surface exploration would be between mid July and mid September.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

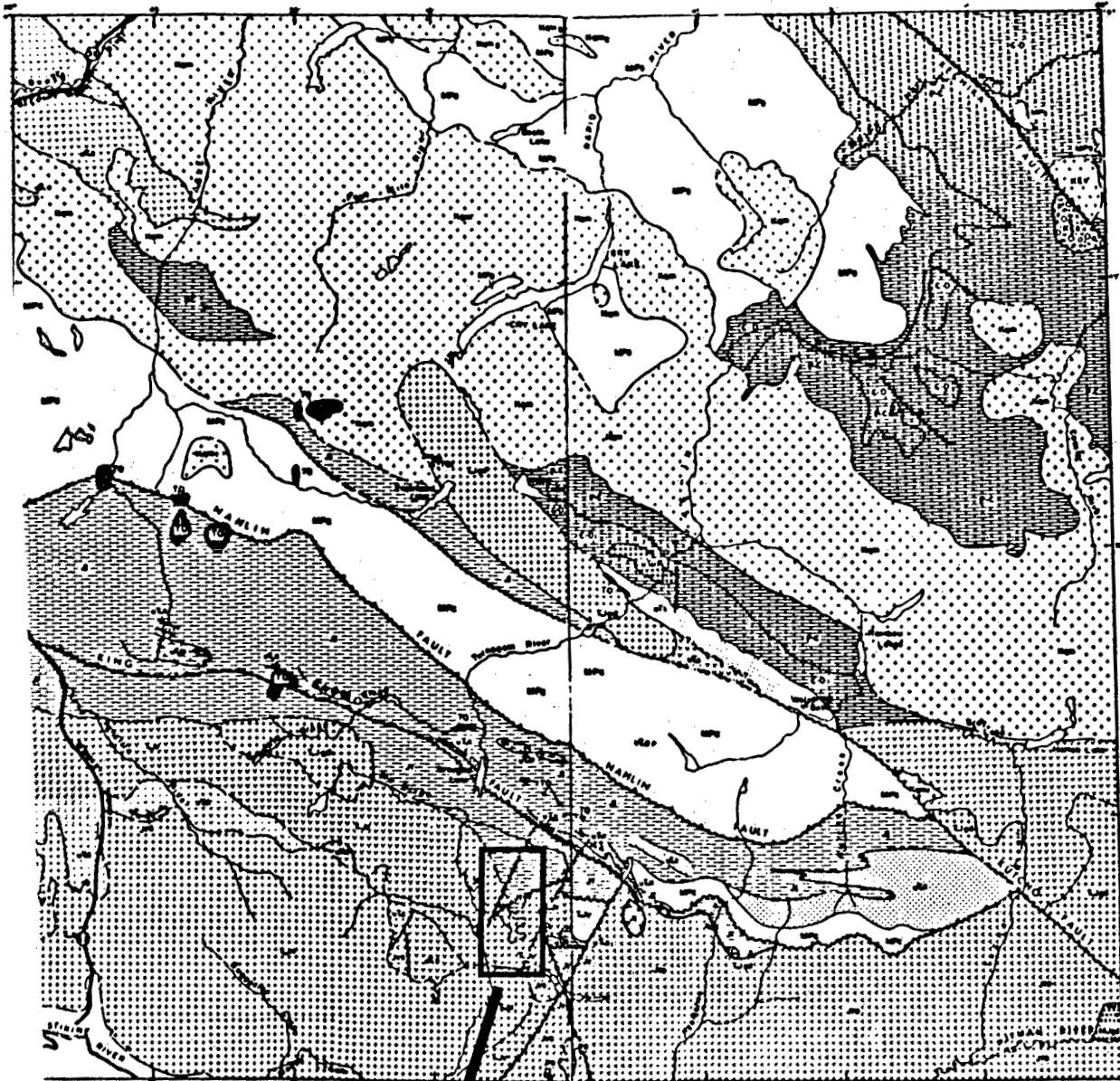
A GSC Paper 78-1A by H. Gabrielse updates the geology of the Cry Lake Sheet. The earliest publications of the Cry Lake Geology were prepared by J. Monger, L. Thurstad and H. Tippers (1977) and A. Panteleyev and D. Pearson (1956). A portion of GSC map by Gabrielse (1978) is presented in Fig 3 of the report.

The oldest rock unit in the region is limestone strata including silty and arenaceous sediments of Cambrian to Devonian in age. Lying above the Cambrian to Devonian strata are Mississippian to Permian Strata designated as Cache Creek and Sylvester Groups made up with cherty, pelitic and calcareous sediments, compounded by ultramafic intrusives and the equivalent volcanics. Overlying again the aforementioned Mississippian Devonian sequences are Triassic and Jurassic volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, which are directly related to the property geology of interest.

All the above volcanic and sedimentary sequences from Cambrian to Jurassic periods have been intruded by plutonic rocks in two different ages; Triassic "Hotailuh" Batholith" and Mid-Cretaceous "Cassiar Batholith". The Hotailuh batholith consists mainly of granodiorite and syenite, outcropping the south western part of the map sheet. The Cassiar batholith of mid-Cretaceous northeastern half part of the area, might have attributed to trigger an epithermal quarte veining with auriferous mineralization.

Coarse clastic sediments and basalt lava with pyroclastics ranging in age from Tertiary to Quaternary periods are scattered in small parts on the claim, but are not important in bulk view.

A major tectonic element characterizing the region is the northwestern Trending "King Salmon Thrust Fault", which parallels other NW trending Nahlin and Kutcho Faults to the northeast. An older Cache Group overlies the younger Triassic Inklin and Takwaoni formations by low-angled King Salmon Thrust Fault. Gabbriese (1978) placed two northeast trending faults slicing the middle of the property.



PROPERTY

Legend

Stratified Rocks

TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY

Q: Quaternary; T: Tertiary

CRETACEOUS(?) AND TERTIARY

UPPER CRETACEOUS(?) TO CRETACEOUS(?)

U: Conglomerate, sandstone, shale
 U-1: Mafic; psalitic siliceous tuff, chlorite
 U-2: Basaltic
 U-3: Basaltic

JURASSIC

MIDDLE JURASSIC (mostly?)

M: "TOODOROOKE VOLCANICS": Flow and glass andesite and diatitic volcanics; conglomerate, siltstone, shale

LOWER JURASSIC (mostly?)

L: "TOODOROOKE VOLCANICS": Andesite, dacite, rhyolite, glass and porous feldspar porphyry, tuff, breccia; calcareous siltstone, silty limestone

LOWER JURASSIC (mostly?)

L-1: "MILK FORMATION": Gneiss, slate, conglomerate (age range uncertain), locally siltstone
 L-2: "TANAMOHU FORMATION": Gneiss, siltstone, argillite, conglomerate

TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC AND LOWER JURASSIC

U: Andesitic glass and porous weathering volcanics

UPPER TRIASSIC

U-1: "STURGE FORMATION": Augite porphyry, coarse-banded feldspar porphyry; other sedimentary rocks
 U-2: "SING FORMATION": Fold limestone; clear calcareous shale
 U-3: "WITCH FORMATION": Quartz-epherite schist, chlorite schist, breccia, conglomerate

MISSISSIPPIAN TO PENNSYLVANIAN

M: CASCADIA GROUP: Chert, shale, limestone, ultramafics, gabbro, diorite, basic volcanics
 P: SYLVESTER GROUP: Chert, slate, limestone, ultramafics, gabbro, diorite, basic volcanics; lower part includes chert granite and chert-gabbro conglomerate

CAMBRIAN TO DEVONIAN

C: Limestone, dolomite, sandstone, siltstone, shale; G-S, mainly black, carbonaceous phyllite, probably includes lower

PROTEROZOIC AND LOWER CAMBRIAN

P: Limestone, sandstone, shale, grit and metamorphosed equivalents; PL-G, mainly metamorphosed clastic rocks

Legend (cont.)

Intrusive Granitic Rocks

MID-CRETACEOUS (mostly?)

C: CASSIAR BATHOLITH: Quartz monzonite, alkali granodiorite and diorite; locally foliate megacrystic near contact; abundant metase inclusions near Eagle River; age uncertain; map: map to part diatitic

MID-JURASSIC(?)

J: Grandiorite, leucocratic, plagioclase to - grained

UPPER TRIASSIC AND LOWER JURASSIC (may include younger in part)

T: HOTALUN Batholith: Grandiorite, syenite gabbro
 T-1: Hornblende diorite, quartz monzonite, etc.; foliated

Ultrabasic Rocks - Alaskan Type

UPPER TRIASSIC(?)

U: Basite, peridotite, pyroxenite

FIGURE 3

BALANCE RESOURCES LTD.
 B1 & D CLAIMS
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

after Gabrielse, 1978

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

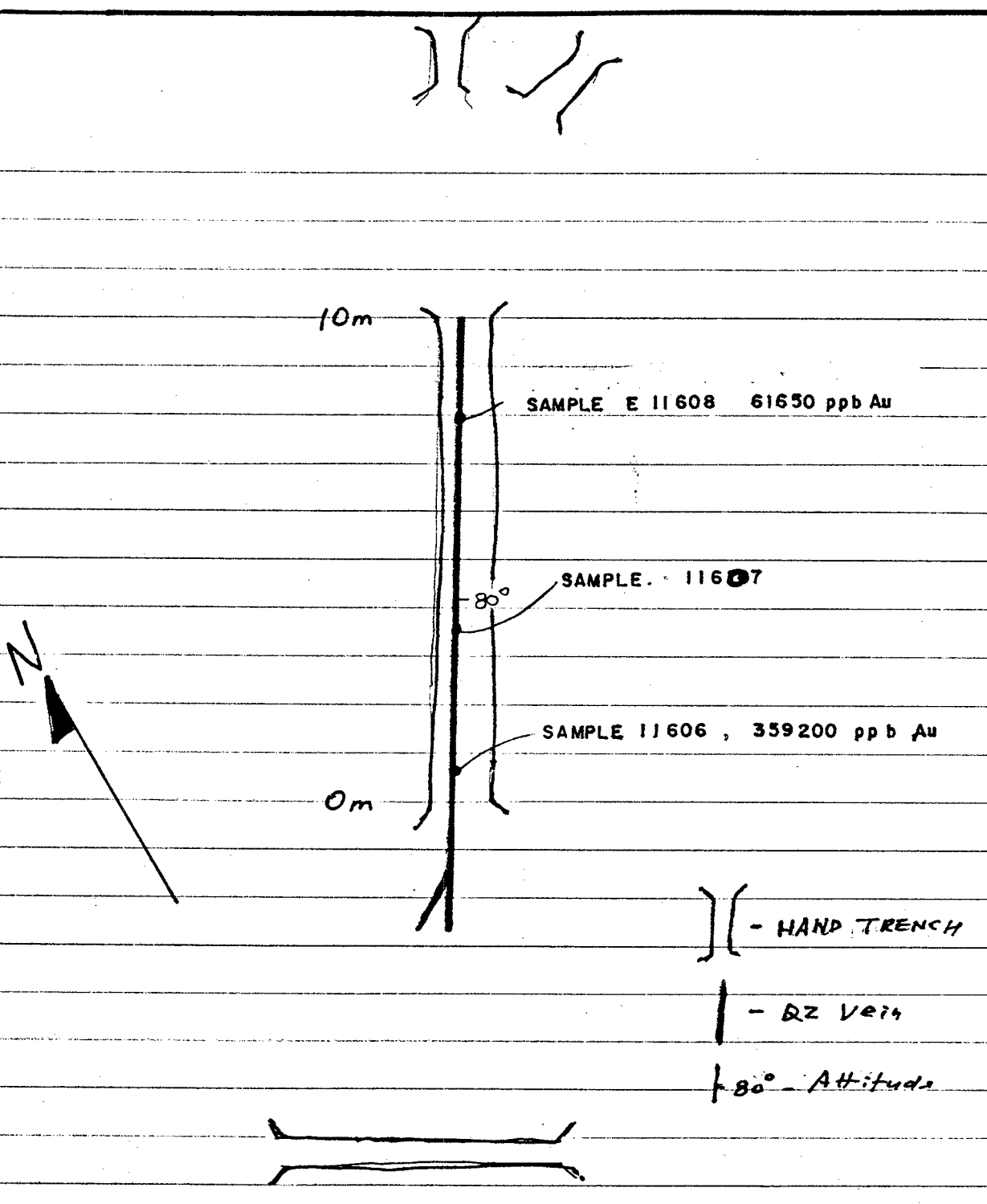
A handicap to geological mapping in the B1 Claim is widespread glacial drift cover, densely forested with dwarf alders and numerous muskegs and swamps. The rock exposure is confined to the ridge top, above timber line to the southwest. Within this context in view, the property geology is dominated by green and purple volcanic and volcanoclastic strata, which are interstratified with lithic sandstone and conglomerate, and overlain by black argillite unit. This gentle attitude of bedding, compounded by scarce outcrop, makes a stratigraphic measurement difficult. The green and purplish volcanoclastics are essentially andesite in composition. The contact relationship between green and purplish Volcanic sequence including andesite agglomerates appears to be normal and conformable.

RESULTS OF PROSPECTING

Detailed prospecting was completed by Rod Husband Jr. B.Sc. and his assistant, D. Husband Sr. in the vicinity of Discovery showing. The black argillite which hosts the high-grade gold showing, called Discovery Vein, has been detailed prospected with frequent hand digging for a projected strike length of 960m to the north east of the trenched vein. Husband reported: "Overburden once again hampered exposing more of the vein by hand. The Discovery Vein was exposed for only 10m along strike. It is a white quartz vein from 2 to 15 cm thick withinn altitude of approximately 035 /75 SE. The quartz contains galina, sphalerite and pyrite of varying amounts."

The discovery Vein is hosted by the black argillite unit including dark grey and dark green greywacke. "To the northeast, along strike, is a small gulley with a creek. On the opposite wall of the gulley is a black argillite with fractures running 110 /60 NE, compared with those in the host rock of 030 /65 NW. This could indicate a fault in the gulley and more study should be done to determine if in fact it is. If so, this could prove to be favourable structural trap for mineralization. Trenching would be helpful in this determination."

Figure 4 shows the location of prospecting covered by R. Husband and his assistant. Figure 5 presents sample locations of the vein.



MAP OF DISCOVERY VEIN
SHOWING SAMPLE LOCATIONS.

FIG. 5 SKETCH
SAMPLING RESULTS
DISCOVERY VEIN

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of previous sampling, a narrow quartz vein hosted by black argillite shows as high as 4.705 oz/ton Kg and 32.40 oz/ton kg (Rayner Peng 1986). The gulley to the northeast may conceal a fault which provided channels for quartz veining and mineralization.

The above results support a program consisting of geophysical survey and trenching as a next phase in exploration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that E-M-15 Survey be carried out for trench site selection. Contingent on the promising results from E-M-15 survey, mechanical trenching by Hydraulic backhoe should be implemented to expose the mineralized structure. A program costing \$10,000 is recommended.

APPENDIX (1) - REFERENCES

14.0 REFERENCES

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*

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Tipper, H.W. 1978. Jurassic biostratigraph, Cry Lake Map Area, British Columbia: Current Research, Part A, G.S.C., Paper 78-1A, pp. 25-27.

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Yeager, D.A. and Ikona, C.K. 1984. Report on the D1-D13 Minerals Claims. Private Report.

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APPENDIX (ii) ASSAY PROCEDURES

GOLD & SILVER OZ / TON

Standard fire assay techniques are used for the assay of silver and gold in quartz vein samples by Acme Analytical Lab, Vancouver, B.C..

APPENDIX (iii)

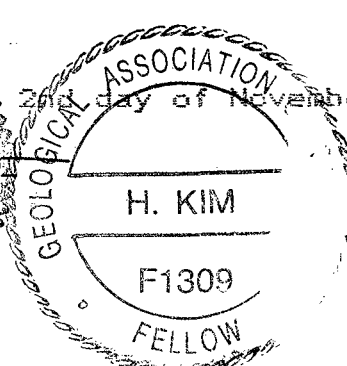
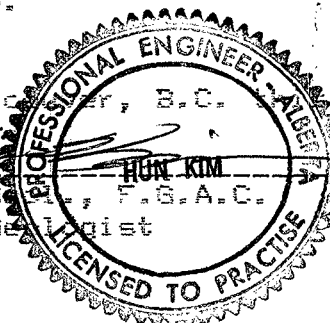
CERTIFICATES

I, Hun Kim, with a business address in the City of Vancouver, B.C. do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist and registered in the Geological Association of Canada (Registration #F1309).
2. I am a registered, licensed member, in good standing, of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists in the Province of Alberta (Registration #5848).
3. I am a graduate of Seoul University (1858) holding a B.Sc. degree in Geology and completed one year of post graduate studies for a Master of Science degree (1950).
4. I have practised my profession for 16 years in Canada, and for 7 years in foreign countries per US Agency of International Development overseas project for the U.N. and assessed about 200 different metallic and non-metallic mines and properties including 104 precious metal deposits.
5. This report is based on the writer's visit to the property between July 1986 and 1987 plus available maps and reports from government and private sources on the region.
6. I have no interest, direct nor indirect, in the properties described herein, or in the securities of any company involved, nor do I expect to receive any interest in the future.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. 26th day of November, 1987.


Hun Kim, P.G., F.S.A.C.
Consulting Geologist



APPENDIX (iv) STATEMENT OF COST

Wage, Rod Husband, B.Sc.		\$1200.00
Wage, Assistant D. Husband Sr.		<u>825.00</u>
	Total	\$2095.00

**NOTE

Many other costs; helicopter, airplanes, consultants wage, fly camping, radio telephone, etc are used for the adjoining D Claim Group, which is covered by a separate report.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH: (604) 253-3158 COMPUTER LINE: 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED SEPT 1 1987

DATE REPORTS MAILED

Sept 10/87

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE TYPE : ROCK

Au# - 10 GM. IGNITED, HOT AQUA REGIA LEACHED, NIBK EXTRACTION, AA ANALYSIS.

ASSAYER *D. Toye* DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

SOOKOCHOFF PROJECT BANYON FILE# 87-3800

PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	Au# ppb
E 11601	2175
E 11602	560
E 11603	2520
E 11604	2850
E 11605	2320
<i>B₁ claim</i> { E 11606	359200
E 11607	13320
E 11608	61650

SAMPLES FROM DISCOVERY VEIN SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

- E 11606
- Chip across 6cm wide quartz vein with 10-20% galena some pyrite.
Host is black aphanitic with apparent glass shards-unit 1 andesite tuff.
- E 11607
- Chip across 6cm wide quartz vein, very little rust sample contains abundant sulfides-sphalerite, galena and pyrite.
- E 11608
- Chip across 15cm wide quartz vein containing pyrite galena and sphalerite.

