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A REPORT ON A
 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY OF THE
EASY #1 CLAIM

NEW WESTMINSTER M.D.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS Location: 92/G - 16W
 Longitude 122' 26" W
 Latitude 49' 47" N

Owner & Operator
 HILLSIDE ENERGY/LACANA MINING/KAMLODE RESOURCES
 JOINT VENTURE

Consultant

NEVIN SADLIER-BROWN GOODBRAND LTD.

Author

T.L. SADLIER-BROWN, F.G.A.C.

Date Submitted

DECEMBER 10, 1987

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 16,789

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SUMMARY

The Easy #1 Claim is situated in the Lillooet Valley area of southwestern British Columbia about 65 km southeast of the community of Pemberton. The claim was staked by Hillside Energy Corporation and is presently held under the terms of a joint venture agreement by Hillside, Lacana Mining Corporation and Kamlode Resources Inc., who funded the program under discussion.

Mineralization was first discovered in the general area around the turn of the century and exploration has been carried out sporadically since that time. In 1983 Hillside Energy discovered a new area of silver/lead mineralization on the Easy Claim and detailed exploration was conducted both by Hillside and by a joint venture between Hillside and Lacana. This work included geochemical surveys, geological mapping, IP surveys and diamond drilling in two holes.

The claims are underlain by the upper Jurassic to lower Cretaceous rocks of the Fire Lake Group. These comprise a sequence of sedimentary and volcanic rocks which are locally known to host gold, copper and silver occurrences. On the Easy #1 Claim Fire Lake volcanics and metasediments are brecciated and mineralized with both stringers and disseminations of sulphides including pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and minor sphalerite. Silver values up to a maximum of 4.7 oz/ton have been obtained from surface showings in the sulphide bearing zones.

In September 1987 a VLF-EM survey was carried out using a Sabre Model 27 receiver on a newly established survey grid covering the central part of the lead/silver geochemical anomaly and coincident IP anomaly.

The survey resulted in the identification of a single elongate conductor of moderate intensity extending from the southwest corner of the grid area in a north/northeasterly direction to beyond the north central part of the grid. The conductor is spatially related to the geochemical anomaly, the IP anomaly and several surface sulphide occurrences. It is interpreted to represent a zone of strong sulphide mineralization at depth and is therefore considered an excellent target for further exploration work.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>PAGE</u> |
|---|-------------|
| SUMMARY | |
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION | |
| 1.1 Terms of Reference | 1 |
| 1.2 Property and Ownership | 1 |
| 1.3 Location, Access and Physiography | 1 |
| 1.4 Previous Work | 2 |
| 2.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING | 4 |
| 3.0 VLF-EM SURVEY | |
| 3.1 Instrumentation and Methodology | 5 |
| 3.2 Discussion of Results | 5 |
| 4.0 CONCLUSION | 6 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | After Text |
| FIGURES | " |
| Figure 1 - Location Map | " |
| Figure 2 - Property Map | " |
| Figure 3 - Contour Map of Fraser Filtered VLF-EM Dip Angled Data | " |
| APPENDICES | After Text |
| Appendix A - Statement of Costs | " |
| Appendix B - Author's Certificate | " |
| Appendix C - Plot of Original Field Data | " |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

The geophysical survey described in this report was carried out by Nevin Sadlier-Brown Goodbrand Ltd. (NSBG) at the request of the management of Kamlode Resources Inc. The objective of the work was to test an elongate zone of disseminated lead/silver mineralization enclosed by a strong lead/silver soil anomaly using VLF-EM methods.

The report is based upon field work performed by a three-man party between September 15 and September 17, 1987.

1.2 Property and Ownership

The property under discussion consists of the Easy #1 Claim, a 20-unit metric grid claim recorded in the New Westminster Mining Division under Record No. 1541 in the name of Hillside Energy Corporation. The date of record is September 17, 1982.

The property is presently held under terms of a joint venture agreement by Hillside Energy Corporation, Lacana Mining Corporation and Kamlode Resources Inc.

1.3 Location, Access and Physiography

The claim is located on the lower western slope of the Lillooet River valley about 2 km northwest of the village of Skookumchuck and approximately midway between Pemberton and Harrison Hot Springs in southwestern British Columbia. It may be accessed from either community via gravel road but the route from Pemberton, some 65 km to

the northwest is preferable. The claim area is traversed by logging roads leading uphill and westerly from the forestry road which follows the west bank of the Lillooet River.

The claim lies on a northwest facing slope in irregular terrain ranging from 140 m to 880 m above sea level.

Forest cover in the area is primarily coniferous and consists principally of fir and hemlock. Some 25% of the property has been logged in the past and is now in second growth.

1.4 Previous Work

Mineralization on and near the Easy Claim has been known since 1897 when the Mayflower Claims were staked. By 1904 an adit had been driven 47 m and a wins sunk 2.4 m into a rhyolite breccia pipe with gold assays reported to average \$15/ton (B.C.D.M., 1904). A stamp mill and a few buildings were erected but profitable production does not appear to have been attained and the claims were later allowed to lapse.

In 1929 the property was re-staked as the Dandy Claim but little additional work appears to have been done.

In the late 1970's the prospect was staked by Mr. George Nagy as the Moneymaker Claim. Soil sampling and geological mapping were subsequently carried out by optionees but their option terminated and Mr. Nagy later allowed the claims to come open.

In September of 1982 the showing area was staked by Lacana Mining Corporation as the Jo Claim and the adjacent area was staked by Hillside Energy Corporation as the Easy #1 and Easy #2 Claims.

Both Hillside and Lacana carried out geochemical surveys and conventional prospecting on their respective properties. The work carried out by Hillside on the Easy #1 Claim resulted in discovery of a geochemical anomaly associated with base metal sulphide mineralization. In 1983 detailed geochemical surveys were carried out and an additional claim staked.

In 1984 Hillside Energy and Lacana Mining pooled the Easy #1, #2 and #3 claims with the Jo Claim and subsequently carried out an IP survey and a two-hole diamond drilling program on the Easy #1 Claim. The Easy #2 and Easy #3 claims were allowed to lapse in 1986 and 1987 respectively and in September of 1987 agreement in principle was reached with Kamode to continue development on the silver prospect located on the Easy #1 Claim.

2.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The property is underlain by the Fire Lake Group, an upper Jurassic to lower Cretaceous aged sequence of sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

Bedrock in the area of interest on the Easy #1 Claim consists of cherty argillite, quartz sericite schist, chlorite schist, greenstone and rhyolite. This sequence has been intruded by a quartz feldspar porphyry sill and later cut by a number of quartz veins. The older rocks are also locally brecciated and mineralized with both stringers and disseminations of sulphides including pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and minor sphalerite. Silver values up to a maximum of 4.7 oz/ton over a width of 0.5 m have been obtained from trenches in the sulphide bearing zones.

3.0 VLF-EM SURVEY

3.1 Instrumentation and Methodology

The VLF-EM survey was carried out using a Sabre Model #27 VLF-EM receiver operated by Mr. Guy Royer, BSc. The instrument was tuned to receive signals from Seattle, Washington at a frequency of 24.8kHz. Control for the survey was an orthogonal survey grid comprising 1,450 m of brushed out, chained and flagged line. A total of 126 stations were read at intervals of 10 m.

At each station the following procedure was used:

The field strength null reading was found with the instrument in the horizontal position and pointing towards the transmitter. The instrument was brought to the vertical and tilted until the null reading was reached. The tilt angle was then read from the meter and recorded. The instrument was then brought back to the horizontal and rotated 90° to the null reading and the field strength reading was taken and recorded. Tilt or dip angle readings were Fraser filtered and plotted at a scale of 1:1000 for interpretation.

3.2 Discussion of Results

The VLF-EM survey resulted in the identification of a single moderately conductive elongate feature extending from the southwest corner of the grid area north/northeasterly to beyond the north central part of the grid. The strongest segments of this anomalous feature were observed on Line 1N at Station 0+50W and on Line 2N at Station 0+10E. The anomaly was also detected on Line 0+00 at 0+80W, on Line 2+50N at 0+10E and to a lesser degree on Lines 0+50N and 1+50N.

As plotted on Map #3, the anomalous features combine to produce a continuous conductor with a strike length in excess of 280 m.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The conductive feature described in the foregoing section is spatially related to a silver/lead geochemical anomaly, an IP anomaly and several silver/base metal sulphide occurrences. It may represent an elongate zone of strong sulphide mineralization and is therefore an excellent target for further exploration work.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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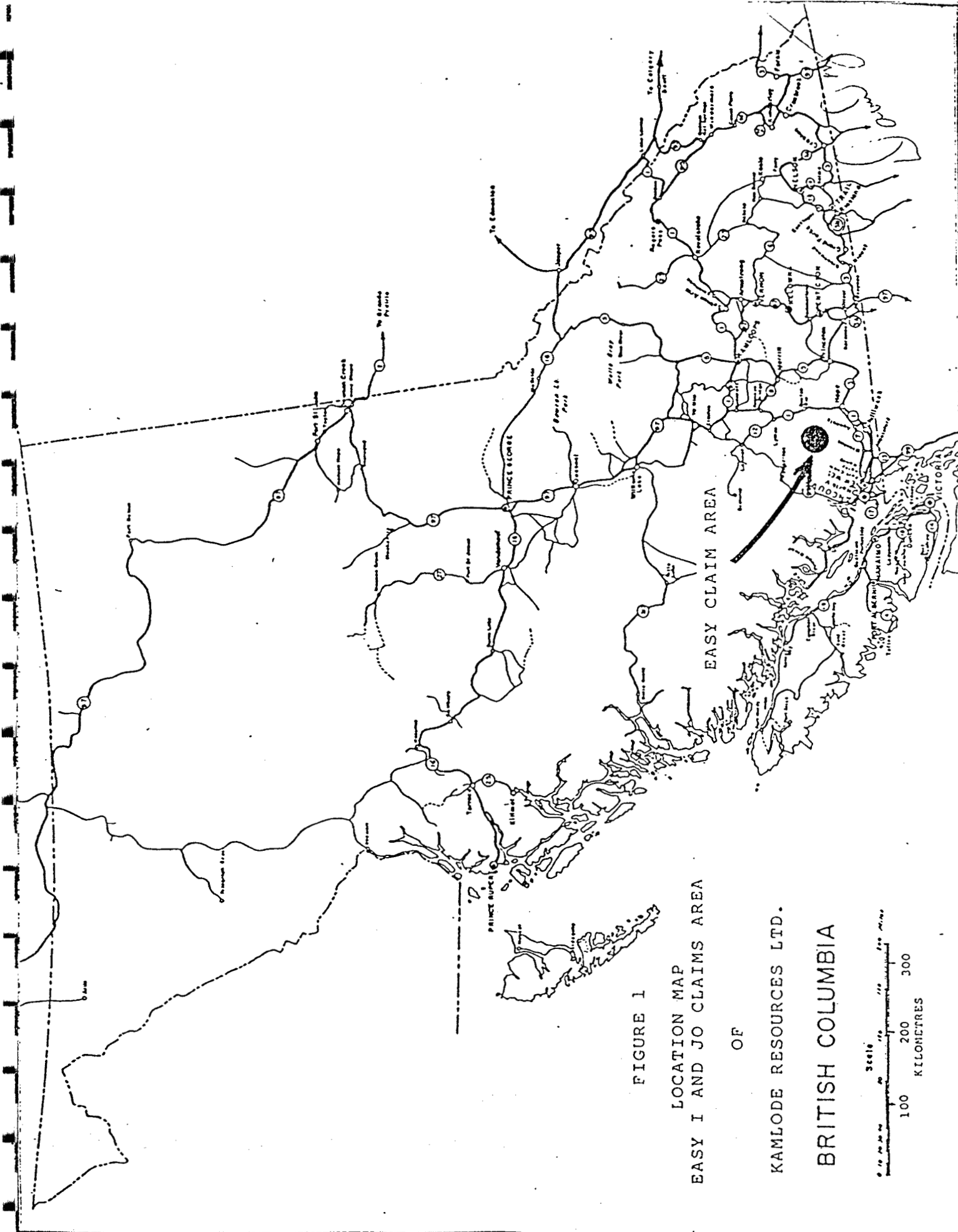
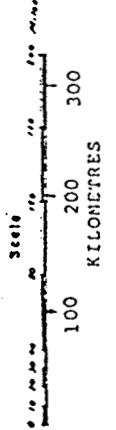


FIGURE 1
 LOCATION MAP
 EASY I AND JO CLAIMS AREA
 OF
 KAMLODE RESOURCES LTD.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA



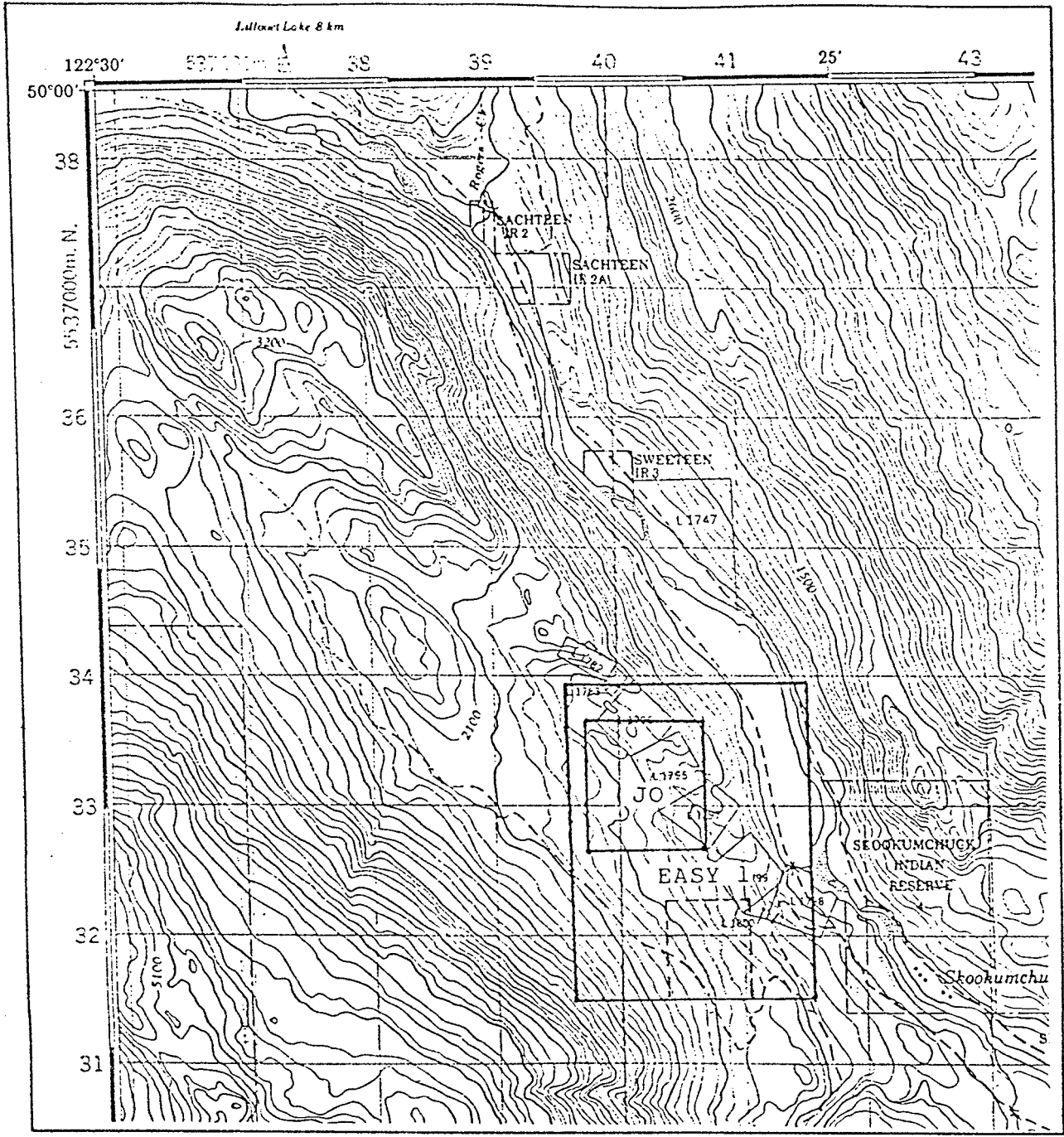


FIGURE 2

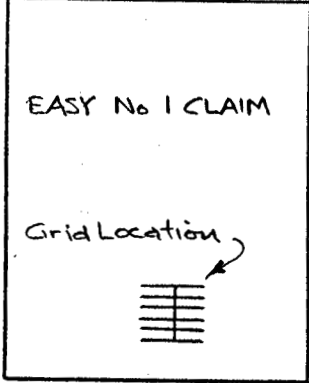
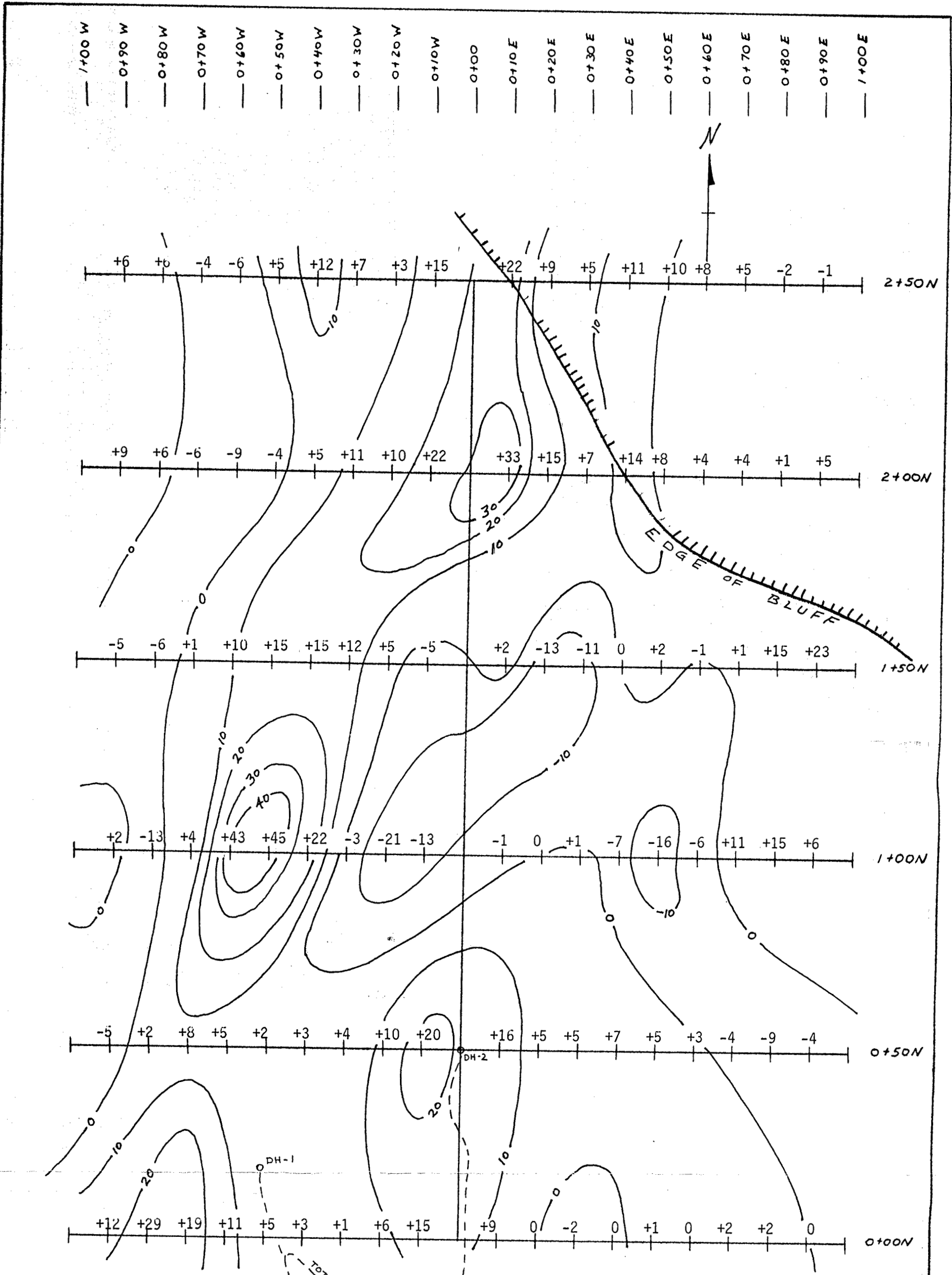
EASY 1 AND JO CLAIMS
TOPOGRAPHY AND INDEX MAP

OF

KAMLODE RESOURCES LTD.

Approximate area
of
Fig. 3

NEW WESTMINSTER N.D., B.C.
NTS MAP 92G/16
DECEMBER 10, 1987



Hillside Energy-Lacana Mining-Kamlole Resources
 FIGURE 3
 EASY NO. 1 CLAIM
 Contour Map of Fraser Filtered
 VLF EM Dip Angle Data

Scale: 1:1000 NTS 92G-16
 Drawn by C. Chalmers December 10 1987

APPENDIX A

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Personnel Costs:

| | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|
| C. Chalmers | 3.0 days | \$ 775.43 |
| D. Detels | 2.5 days | 625.00 |
| G. Royer | 2.5 days | <u>500.00</u> |

SUB TOTAL - LABOUR \$1,900.00

Meals & Accommodation:

8.0 man days @ \$41.20/day \$ 354.50

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Transportation (4 X 4 truck) | 532.41 |
| Instrument Rental (Sabre VLF-EM unit) | 106.00 |
| Consumable Field Supplies | 64.66 |
| Data Evaluation & Report Preparation | <u>816.00</u> |

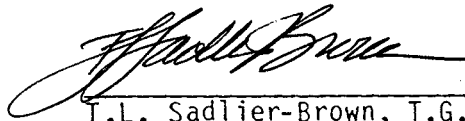
TOTAL \$3,774.00

APPENDIX B

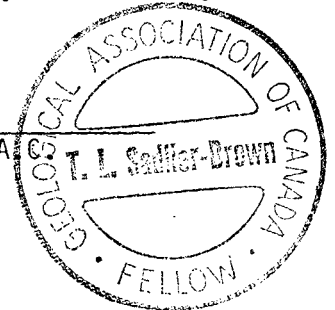
CERTIFICATE AND STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Timothy L. Sadlier-Brown hereby certify that:

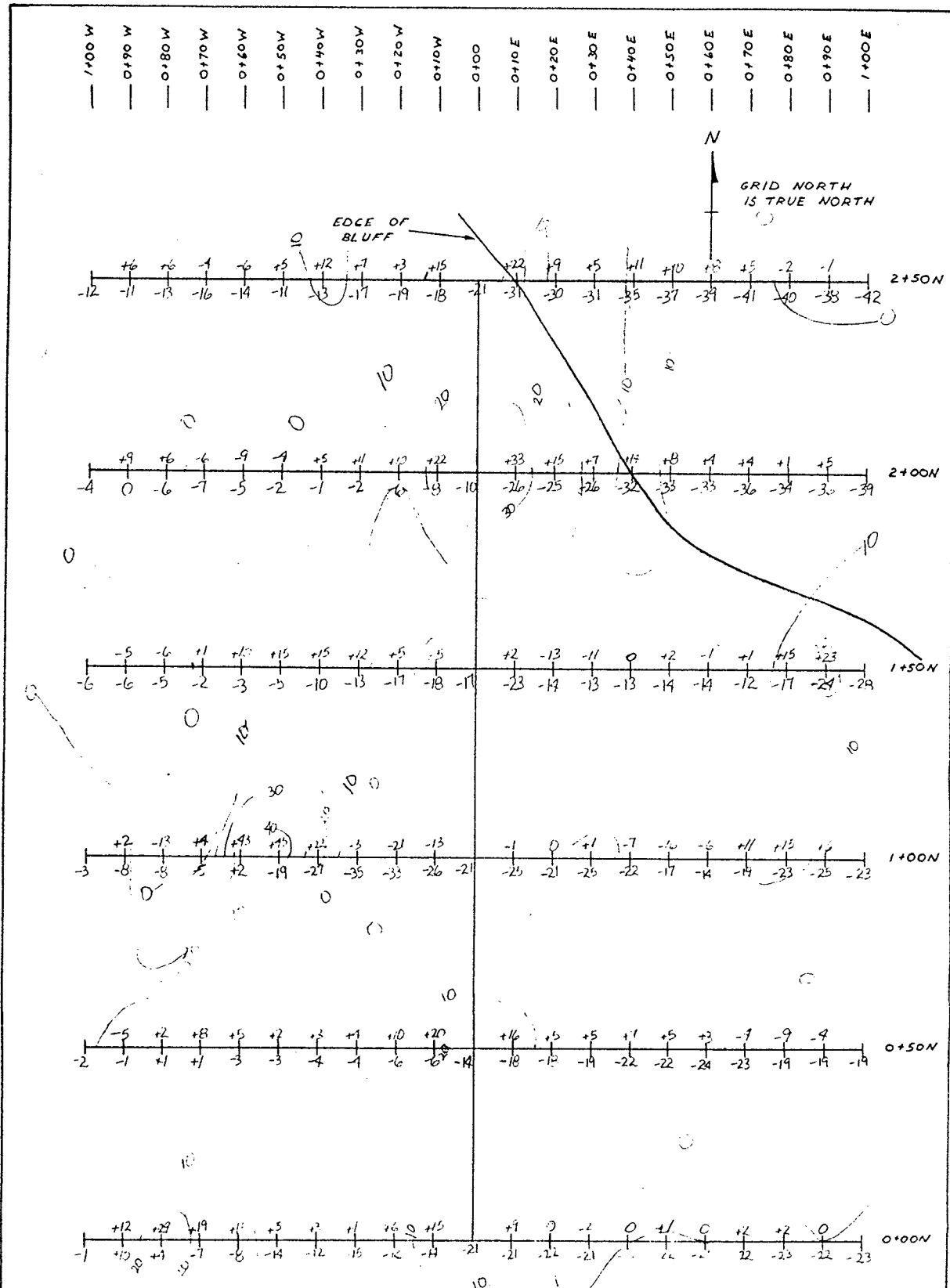
1. I am a consulting geologist and partner in the firm of Nevin Sadlier-Brown Goodbrand Ltd., with offices at #401 - 134 Abbott Street, Vancouver, B.C.
2. I was educated at Carleton University, Faculty of Geological Sciences (1964), Ottawa, Ontario and am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
3. I have been employed continuously in the field of exploration geology in positions of responsibility since 1965 and have been a principal in the firm of Nevin Sadlier-Brown Goodbrand Ltd., Consulting Geologists, since 1972.
4. I have personally carried out geological examinations and sampling on the Easy Claim Prospect and supervised the geophysical survey described in this report.



T.L. Sadlier-Brown, T.G.A.C.

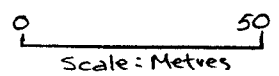


December 10, 1987



Raw Data - Below Line
 Fraser Filtered Data - Above Line

--- Contours at 10. for Fraser Filtered Data.
 beginning at 0.



PLOT OF ORIGINAL FIELD DATA

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| EASY CLAIMS VLM-EM GRID | |
| NTS MAP 926/16 | DATE: SEPT 17/87 |
| DRAWN BY: C. CHALMERS | |