LOG NO: 0113	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

WIM-CAL ASSESSMENT REPORT 1987 - 1988

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1:0 SUMMARY

Recent exploration conducted during 1987 on the Wim-Cal claims group situated 35 km east of Quesnel has identified one zone of precious metals in rock situated in the beds of schists situated on the left and right banks of the creek going to the burned mill which is represented on the topographical map 93A/13.

Also, during the same period we conducted an extensive study of the showing of powder kaolin and rocks in place of this industrial mineral.

From the physical analyses of 17 samples taken in the field, in all of them we found kaolin in powder or in place. We cleaned the samples, crushed them with the hammer and reduced them to 1/2 cm. After that we crushed them in a mortar and reduced them to a fine powder.

Some of them, with the same composition and type of reduction were sieved. By shaking the sieve we were able to produce a powder of .200 mesh. The color of the powder is off-white and looks dull. We washed the powders in a vase and centrifuged the material, the black material (iron oxides) went to the bottom of the vase and a good white product was obtained. We have six cakes of kaolin produced in this manner.

2:0 INTRODUCTION

2:1 Terms Of Reference

This report is based on works done from June 1987 to January 1988. It is intended as a description of the results of work performed on the property and as a set of recommendations for future development. A new development took place on these claims by an investigation of kaolin - montmorillionite clays and their description. The clay materials are valuable for the paper industry and it is very costly to import them.

2:2 Property Description

The claim group which comprise 5 contiguous 2 post claims and 9 unit claims. They are located in the Sovereign Creek area in the Cariboo Mining Division at 52° 59' 30" N and 121° 53' 30" W. Map 93A/13W.

Table I - Claims Data

Claim #	Record	Units	Recorded Owner
Wim-Cal No. 1	703	2 post claims	R. Trifaux
Wim-Cal No. 2	704	2 post claims	R. Trifaux
Wim-Cal No. 3	761	2 post claims	R. Trifaux
Wim-Cal No. 4	762	2 post claims	R. Trifaux
Wim-Cal No. 5	861	1 unit	R. Trifaux
Wim-Cal No. 6	6891	2 units	R. Trifaux
Wim-Cal No. 7	6892	8 units	R. Trifaux

2:0 INTRODUCTION

2:3 Access & Physiography

The Swift River logging road No. 1300 is the access to the claim group. A few logging roads exist on the claims between km 1307 and km 1310 (approximately). Between km 1309 and km 1311, there is a road going to the burned mill and the Sovereign, it gives access to the works we did south of claim No. 3 an 4 and also to the placer mine. The property is entirely situated on the right bank of the Sovereign Creek on the south, on the east by the Eskridge Creek, on the west by the left bank of the Mosquito Creek but the creek is 1 km west of the boundary (approximately).

The 1300 road on the claims is at approximtely 3300' of altitude - on the south side of the main road the claims are on plateau for 350 m and the terrain (slope) abruptly dips to 2900' which is the flat of the Sovereign Creek. North of the road the terrain climbs gently to the top of claim 1 and 2 and after that climbs at 35% to the top of the hills seen from the Main road, to 4500'. To the west, it climbs gently toward the Mosquito Creek, and dips quickly when reaching the left bank of the creek. On the east the only creek (without name) goes down by small falls which are well pronounced and to the level of 2940' at the Sovereign Creek. The difference of level from the road to the Sovereign is approximately from 125 to 133 meters.

The entire area has been logged in the 1970's, overburden are mantling a number of areas on the plateau.

2:0 INTRODUCTION

2:4 Exploration History

Several geochem surveys have been executed on the claims for the exploration of precious and base metals in general. The first survey was done in 1975. Two other surveys were done in 1978 and 1981. One was executed in 1985-1986. The last in the 1986-1987 season on the east of the claims.

One page 3 of the 1985-1986 report, I signalled the presence of kaolin on the right bank of the Sovereign Creek on the slope of claim 3. On page 7 I showed the presence of kaolinite on claims No. 3 and 4 without specifying any dimensions and the nature of the rocks.

On page 8 of the same report I told that some samples of kaolinite were analyzed and attracted the attention on the values of Hg, Au, encountered in the clay (claim No. 5).

2:0 INTRODUCTION

2:5 Current Works

In 2:4 I observed the presence of kaolinite on several areas on the claims. Beside the survey which has been done this season for the precious and base metals on the claims, more investigations have been done to recognize the importance of kaolinite and montmorillionite on the claims.

In April, 1985 we received a report from the **Ontario Research Foundation** on the analyses done on several samples sent to their laboratory. On page 4 of the report 3:5 - sample No V111, the following minerals were found in the sample.
Clay mineral - approximately 30% to 50%
On page 5 it is said by the analyst that the clay mineral appeared to be a mixture of montmorillionite and vermiculite. This year we took samples in the areas with kaolinite, and the percentage of clay is higher than 50%. We crushed the samples in a mortar and reduced the material to 200 mesh. The clay is washed and centrifuged and the amount of kaolin by observations done by the author reaches from 75 to 85% clay +.

Chemical properties of Kaolinite		On the claims
Aluminum oxide	38.38 %	44, 51, 27, 67 % etc
Silicone dioxide	45.30	49 %
Titanium oxide	1.44	1.84
Iron oxide	0.30	8.68 to be separated
L.O.I.	13.97	

2:0 INTRODUCTION

2:5 Current Works (continued)

Several friable claylike occurances have been remarked on the Wim-Cal claims. For a while I never tried to correlate the different showings between themselves but this year we attached more importance to the clay presence in this region.

We took several samples this year and again we crushed them and reduced them to minus 200 mesh. We washed them and gyrated the water in a tube with the kaolinite and decanted the product. We observed a really good product with a pronounced whiteness and fineness from claim No. 4, No. 3 north of the road, the creek, the claims No. 3 south of the road.

Alterations of feldspars are seen in several places on the property. It is erratic and the vegetation obscures the presence of the clay and also the overburden renders it difficult to establish a continuous formation. We also found kaolinite on the Kimo claims which are 3 km away, but also on the right bank of the Sovereign Creek.

We investigated the left bank of the Sovereign for clay minerals but were unable, at this time, to localize kaolinite. What we have here does not look to be sedimentary. In general, kaolinite is white, but here on the claims it occurs in rocks (dark) in small nodules, with some parts altered with limonitic

2:0 INTRODUCTION

2:5 Current Works (continued)

oxidations. Some hexagonal crystals of kaolin have been spotted in the rocks, the hexagons well developed, but mostly the rocks are platy with irregular forms. The iron content is high and tarnishes some of the rocks.

When the rocks in place are broken to 1/2 cm in size, crushed in a mortar and washed, the color of the kaolin is off-white, sometimes dark grey, but fine and compact.

The kaolinite rocks in place are fine grained masses embedded in the other rocks, their color is dull. They are often stained with brown and black oxidations; they are easily cut and always opaque. No prismatic habit is seen anywhere except the 2 hexagonal crystal forms see in 2 places and luster is nonexistant.

The granular habit is fine granular to powdery granular. We never see any inclusions in the kaolinite itself, by eye the streak is off white in all the samples collected. In several areas magnetism is inexistant. The hardness is soft, even as low as 2. The gravity is about 2.6 to 2.8. Again, all alterations did occur as the result of weathering or tarnishing on exposure to the atmosphere, and the specimens are all earthy in appearance. At this time we believe that some of the outcrops have been formed by

2:0 INTRODUCTION

2:5 Current Works (continued)

alteration of feldspars and other aluminum bearing minerals. The samples contain several types of impurities, all of them are precipitated at the bottom of the tube where we washed the powder.

I have some difficulty in establishing beds or formations of the mineral at this stage. White powders are seen here and there on the claims and the bed rocks are not accessible except by trenching or digging. We cannot establish the importance of the spots which have been discovered to date.

In the little creek near the road going to the Sovereign Creek, several beds of a rock formation have been discovered this summer. Four samples taken there, crushed in a mortar and pulverized gave a product resembling the kaolinite found in the west. The color is dull in the bed and the hardness of the rocks seems incompatible with the one of kaolin. The rocks are massive, the streak is off-white, the hardness between 1 and 2. There are no radiating aggregates in the samples we took. In our 1986 report, in an analyse of kaolinite the lab reported the presence of: Pb - 235 ppm W - 172 ppm Zn - 154 ppm Au - 5 ppb T102 - 1.84% A1203 - 18.19% SI02 - 49.27%

2:0 INTRODUCTION

2:5 Current Works (continued)

The mineral is fine grained, has no conchoidal fracture, does not dissolve in H.C.L., has no effervescence, is compact, has some brilliant points looking like sphalerite but has no reaction to H.C.L.

See cross sections plan dated December 21, 1987 by R. Trifaux.

3:0 GEOLOGY

3:1 Regional Geology

It is difficult to have a good idea of the general geology. Some outcrops are outstanding like the one showing several formations of limestones and the recrystallized ones. The epidote exist on the claims in big boulders but no body has been found. The interpretation of the trends can be confusing - the nature of the rocks is, in places, very clear and well oriented, in others they are disintegrated without trend. The argillites and shales are well exposed on the west and north of the claims. The black schists are also well exposed at the confluence of the little creek with the Sovereign Creek. The beds here have been eroded profoundly by the little creek and the bedding planes are visible everywhere. The Cariboo series have been intruded by several ultrabasic bodies which contain amphyboles, diorites and pyroxenes. The ultrabasic rock are younger than the Cariboo and Quesnel series. In the Do-Do Creek, the syncline represented by the Cariboo series has been penetrated by the ultrabasic. On the Sovereign Creek on the left bank, downstream by 2 km, some bodies of igneous rocks are well developed, but it is difficult to ascertan the origin; if they are intrusions or lava flows? The presence of kaolin shows the disintigration of feldspars but not far from the feldspars two bodies of limestones with a north east trend exist. North west of the limestones, black schists reappear and become quite extensive.

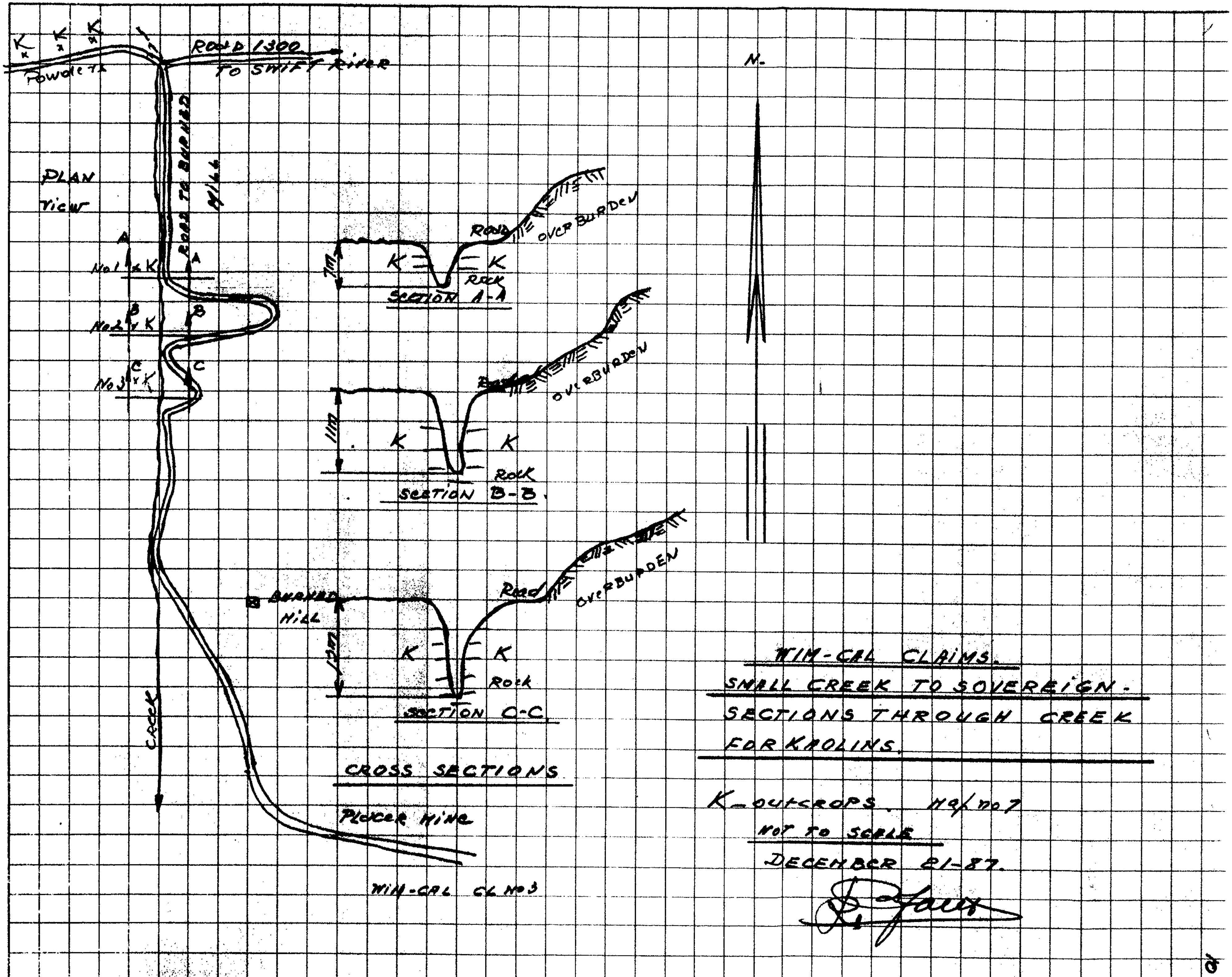
3:0 GEOLOGY

3:2 Local Geology

The claims are situated on different (flows) with miscellaneous composition. To the west of the claims a body with kaolinite is apparent. Going north it seems that black schists overlay the same kaolinite formations which reappear north east of the black schists. Again, going north east a formation of black slates dominate the entire area.

From the black schists, which are overlying the Kaolinite, 780 m to the north east, the limestones start and they have a trend SW/NE well indicated on the claims. They have, in places, numerous pyrites enclosed in them. Chalk is seen on the rock.

Further north, a second bed of limestones seems to have been rechrystallized in blue magnificent limestone, and the white calcium comes out of the rocks. One analysis made of the rocks showed 81.50% CA02. In the middle of the claims, on the plateau north of the main 1300 road, there is a formation of finely grained body, green in color, with a huge number of very finely disseminated sulfides (Zn is high in them). Going east on the plateau, one encounters again the black schist formation which seems to be an elongation of the formation of the black schist found in the little creek. See sketch map on sampling and research.


ROAD 1300
TO SWIFT RIVER
Powdel Tr
N.
PLAN
View
ROAD TO BURNED HILL
No 1 K
No 2 K
No 3 K
A
B
C
CREEK
ROAD
OVERBURDEN
7M
K
K
ROCK
SECTION A-A
OVERBURDEN
K
K
ROCK
SECTION B-B
BURNED
HILL
Road
OVERBURDEN
K
K
Rock
SECTION C-C
CROSS SECTIONS
Placer Mine
WIM-CAL CL No 3
WIM-CAL CLAIMS.
SMALL CREEK TO SOVEREIGN -
SECTIONS THROUGH CREEK
FOR KAOLINS.
K - OUTCROPS
NOT TO SCALE
DECEMBER 21-87.

3:0 GEOLOGY

3:4 Nature of Samples

SAMPLE NO.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Wim-Cal 12-87	Dark grey rock with fine white quartz veinlets containing sulfides, illite, muscovite (type of black schists.
Wim-Cal 13-87	Calcitic, quartzitic grey rock with numerous sulfides, specks of galena near calcitic vein. The calcitic vein shows alterations of copper - azurite, malachite.
Wim-Cal 14-87	Grey to dark grey schist on the right bank of right affluent of the Sovereign Creek, near Placer mine, with hydrothermal alterations.
Wim-Cal 15-87	Dark grey grained rock with hydrothermal alterations, limonite, illite. No visible pyrites (schistic). Sphalerite grains present in the rock.
Wim-Cal 21-87	Black schists, impregnated with profound hydrothermal alterations. Tiny sulphides. Presence of sphalerite grains, irridescent tarnishes.
Wim-Cal 22-87	Black schists, finely grained with tiny sulphides which are numerous. Hydrothermal alterations, irridescent tarnishes.
Wim-Cal 23-87	Dark schists with hydrothermal alterations. Irridescent tarnishes (chalcopyrite films). Sphalerite grains.
Wim-Cal 24-87	Black to grey schists. Presence of hydrothermal fluids is less than previous samples. Alternations. No chalcopyrites.

45° dip - trend N / W for all the above rocks

Wim-Cal 25-87	Left bank sample. Dark schists, same as 24-87. Numerous oxidations, foliated faces, some chalcopyrite. No irridescent stains. Same bedding as on right bank.
Wim-Cal 26-87	Dark schistic rock with a multitude of holes in the schist. In some of the hole limonites and hematite materials are seen. It seems that the sulphides dissolved by hydrothermal fluids left an imprint of their forms (right bank).

3:0 GEOLOGY

3:4 Nature of Samples (continued)

SAMPLE NO.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Left Bank Samples	
Wim-Cal 27-87	Dark blue schists, some thin white veinlets of quartz. Hydrothermal alterations. Some forms of chalcopyrites.
Wim-Cal 28-87	Dark schist, some foliation. Oxidation on all faces. Remnants of chalcopyrite. Sphalerite veinlet which has been stained by iron oxides.
Wim-Cal 29-87	Dark schists, with white material. (Quartz, barite, veinlets) cross cutting the rock. Some dispersed small sulphides.
Wim-Cal 30-87	Dark bluish schists, more foliation. Oxidations from numerous hydrothermal fluids. Sphalerite veinlet stained with iron oxidations.

4:0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4:1 Geochemical Reports & Analyses - Rocks

Report No. 7-401 P2, No. 7-401-P1 and No. 7-1291-P1

SAMPLE	MO	CU	PB	ZN	NI	CO	AG	HG	AS	AU	SB	U	W
12-87		8	29	28			.6		6	34	1		
13-87		205	21	12			.4		3	34	1		
14-87		157	17	63			.8		4	34	1		
15-87		101	11	171			.4		2	34	1		
21-87	1	8	76	24	1000	240	2.2	75	225	34	1	0.3	1
22-87	2	14	88	119	700	64	2.0	40	200	34	1	2.0	1
23-87		58	19	75			0.8		6	204	1		
24-87		50	13	47			0.7		3	34	1		
25-87		50	4	44		3	0.7		7	19			
26-87		36	6	36		3	0.3		2	12			
27-87		62	9	73		6	0.5		4	7			
28-87		51	5	35		4	0.7		3	10			
29-87		27	7	36		3	0.6		1	16			
30-87		96	9	122		11	0.6		8	9			
110	2	14	14	14	2	8	14	2	14	14	8	2	2

4:0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4:2 Comments on Results - Technical Data

Hydrothermal alterations, sulfides and oxidations encountered in the area:
Sericite, kaolinite, epidote, calcite, limonite and hematite.
Primary samples observed - pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena.

The carbonate rocks are recrystallized at the contact of the silicate with the limestones.

The hydrothermal alterations are pervasive and some rocks which contain chalcopyrites are deeply altered by the hydrothermal fluids.

Bedded rocks include carbonates, shale and sandstones. The lithologies are varied.

Intrusions cut the Jurassic - cretaccous formations.

Several facies are visible on the plateau, kaolinite, and related clay minerals are abundant and montmorillionite has been found.

4:0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4:2 Comments on Results - Technical Data (continued)

Veinlets of spalerite are seen in different places. Numerous alterations of copper in cuprite, azurite or malachite have been recognized, which show the presence of limestones or dolomites. Galena is observed in several places.

The shales are porous and permeable in some areas in these facies and occasional concentrations of high grades of copper values are in these crystallized rocks.

It is difficult with what we know to know the metal dispersion patterns.

Iron in the form of pyrites is seen everywhere in the formation, the presence of pyrites is pervasive and determine that quite abundant hydrothermal fluids have moved in this area, and where such fluids are present they invite extensive prospecting.

This is the reason why we keep this property, to know the extension of the hydrothermal fluids, the distribution of the minerals on a quite extensive area, but we are close to starting the trenching in several places. Anomalies of the following metals have been pin-pointed on the complete surface of the plateau. See attached map.

4:0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4:2 Comments on Results - Technical Data (continued)

With the anomalies present of Mo, Cu, Ag. Pb and Zn, it seems that silver is quite a mobile element in the area, because it is very often anomalous in any type of formation. It shows anomalously in quite a variety of environments. The epidote rocks are seen close to the recrystalized limestones.

The first geochemical surveys in soils was done in 1975 and was successful with several anomalies in silver, copper, gold, zinc and lead. Two other surveys were done in 1978 and 1981 respectively, one more geochem survey was done in 1985-1986. The latest was done in 1986-1987, all of them in soils mainly. The survey done in 1985-1986 was very successful and located on claims No. 5 Wim-Cal.

Silver - 75% of analyses above threshold of .9 ppm.
Bismuth - 100% of analyses above threshold of 5 ppm.
Molybdenum - 100% of analyses above threshold of 4 ppm.
Lead - 55% of analyses above threshold of 20 ppm.
Stibnite - 75% of analyses above threshold of 5 ppm.
Zinc - 85% of analyses above thresold of 112 ppm.

The characteristic trace elements in order of abundance in that area were Bi, Mo, Zn, Sb and Pb. All the samples were sufficient for satisfactory values.

4:0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4:2 Comments on Results - Technical Data (continued)

The latest survey 1986-1987 gave less anomalous values, on a line of 27 pits spaced at 25 meters close to Road No. 1300 on Wim-Cal claims No. 3 - in soils where we signalled the presence of kaolinite powders.

Au - 6 values with 10 ppb, the others with 5 ppb, but all with gold.

Zn - 55% of the analyses were anomalous.

Mo - had 10 anomalous values and 7 at threshold.

Ag - was anomalous but below .9 ppm threshold used in other surveys.

Without being highly representative as the four previous surveys, this one showed the continuity of the presence of the characteristic trace elements encountered - Ag, Pb, Zn, Mo, Bi, Co, Hg and Au.

The materials are not the same as in the previous works. They are blackish, without iron oxidations, except in the northwest corner of the survey. Kaolinite is always present, in places more extensively.

The survey of 1987-188 has been done in the rocks situated in the creek going to the area of the burned mill. All the samples are in rocks, black shale and schists with deep hydrothermal alterations and in place with veinlets of sphalerite.

4:0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4:2 Comments on Results - Technical Data (continued)

Rocks - schists:

Gold - In all the samples except 2, is very anomalous, 10, 12, 16, 19, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 204 ppb. All the rock samples contain anomalous readings in the precious metal and this is the area where we found 1088 ppb previously in soils.

Silver - is always anomalous in the same analyses with 2.2 ppm being the highest value.

Zinc - is also anomalous with three values of 11, 122 and 171 ppm. This metal is present in all the samples.

4:0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4:2 Comments on Results - Technical Data (continued)

Lead - has four values anomalous above the 20 ppm threshold, and always present in the samples.
Copper - is also anomalous with values reaching 96, 101, 157 and 20 ppm.

As in the other surveys the chalcophile elements are present is good values. The precious metals are quite outstanding and especially for gold. Stibnite, Mo, As, U and W are present but meaningless.

This is the first time we took rock samples systematically in the schists and they are quite encouraging for the precious metals. A survey should be done on the west of the present survey in the same rocks for the precious metals at least.

Our sampling and mapping the values of our geochem surveys are the only means we have to determine the presence of targets, indicating elements. We have determined several targets for the precious metals and base metals on the claims. We know that some of the details given in our reports are quite good indications of anomalous mineralizatons. We also know values reported without any significance at this time.

4:0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4:2 Comments on Results - Technical Data (continued)

During all our surveys and investigations, we found kaolin showings on all the claims but there is some lack of continuity at this time to establish if there is a possibility of a huge deposit. As shown in the report, an effort has already been made in that direction of assessing the presence of this industrial mineral. The overburdens are mantling the north of the claims and the detection of any value of kaolin will require extensive diggings.

This geochemical survey in rocks confirmed the presence of Au in good values, showed sphalerite and galena and chalcopyrites and confirmed the south east extension of the schists and minerals encountered in the previous surveys on the plateau.

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

705 WEST 15th STREET,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V7M 1T2
TELEPHONE (604) 980-5814

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Project [illegible] Date of report May 12, 1987

File No. 7-401 Date samples received May 11, 1987

Samples submitted by: R. Trifaux

Company: Trifaux Minerals

Report on: Geochem samples

13 Assay samples

Copies sent to:

1. R.Trifaux, Coquitlam, B.C.
2.
3.

Samples: Sieved to mesh Ground to mesh -100

Prepared samples stored ☒ discarded ☐

rejects stored ☒ discarded ☐

Methods of analysis: Au-fire assay - aqua regia digestion, chemical analysis

Remarks:

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
Specialists in Mineral Environments
705 West 15th Street North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7M 1T2

PHONE:(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 TELEX:VIA USA 7601067 UC

380.00
428/C
my 23.

Certificate of ASSAY

Company:TRIFCO MINERLAB
Project:W.C/WTA/ML/S/KI
Attention:R.TRIFAUX

File:7-401/P2
Date:MAY 13/87
Type:ROCK GEOCHEM

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	HG PPB	AS PPM	AU G/TONNE	AU OZ/TON	SB PPM	U PPM	W PPM
MIN-12-87WC		6	0.02		2		
MIN-13-87WC		3	0.04		2		
MIN-14-87WC		4	0.02		1		
MIN-15-87WC		2	0.01		1		
MIN-16-87WTA	75		0.02		1		
MIN-17-87WTA		9	0.12		1		
MIN-18-87KI	55	7	0.01		1	1.0	1
MIN-19-87ML →	30	1	0.21		1	1.7	1
MIN-20-87S		2	0.02		1		
MIN-21-87WC	75	225	0.04		1	0.3	1
MIN-22-87WC	40	200	0.04		1	2.0	1
MIN-23-87WC		6	0.20		1		
MIN-24-87WC		3	0.01		1		

320 ✓

Certified by

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
Specialists in Mineral Environments
705 West 15th Street North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7M 1T2

PHONE:(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 TELEX:VIA USA 7601067 UC

Certificate of ASSAY

Company:TRIFCO MINERLAS
Project:W.C/WTA/ML/S/KI
Attention:R.TRIFAUX

File:7-401/P1
Date:MAY 13/87
Type:ROCK GEOCHEM

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	NI PPM	CO PPM	AG PPM
MIN-12-87WC		8	29	28			0.6
MIN-13-87WC		205	21	12			0.4
MIN-14-87WC		57	17	63			0.8
MIN-15-87WC		101	11	171			0.4
MIN-16-87WTA		6			1060	52	1.0
MIN-17-87WTA		7			1100	58	0.6
MIN-18-87KI	2	10	15	49	66	2	0.3
MIN-19-87ML →	1	32	13	8	45	10	0.4
MIN-20-87S		18	32	155			0.9
MIN-21-87WC	1	8	76	24	1000	240	2.2
MIN-22-87WC	2	14	88	119	700	64	2.0
MIN-23-87WC		58	19	75			0.6
MIN-24-87WC		50	13	47			0.7

Certified by _____

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
Specialists in Mineral Environments
705 West 15th Street North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7M 1T2

PHONE:(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 TELEX:VIA USA 7601067 UC

Analytical Report

Company:R.TRIFAUX
Project:WC NO. 1987
Attention:R. TRIFAUX

File:7-1291
Date:SEPT 16/87
Type:ROCK GEOCHEM

Date Samples Received :SEPT 9/87
Samples Submitted by :R. TRIFAUX

Report on .....6 ROCKS..... Geochem Samples
..... Assay Samples

Copies sent to:
1. R. TRIFAUX, COQUITLAM, B.C.
2.
3.

Samples: Sieved to mesh ..... Ground to mesh .....-80.....

Prepared samples stored:.....X.... discarded:.....
rejects stored:..... discarded:.....X.....

Methods of analysis:

CU PB ZN CO AG - MULTI ACID.A.A.
AS - VAPOR GENERATED.A.A.
AU - FIRE.

Remarks

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.
Specialists in Mineral Environments
705 West 15th Street North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7M 1T2

PHONE:(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 TELEX:VIA USA 7601067 UC

Certificate of GEOCHEM

Company:R. TRIFAUX
Project:W.C. NO. 1987
Attention:R. TRIFAUX

File:7-1291/P1
Date:SEPT 16/87
Type:ROCK GEOCHEM

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	CO PPM	AG PPM	AS PPM	AU-FIRE PPB
WC 25-87	50	4	44	3	0.7	7	19
WC 26-87	36	6	36	3	0.3	2	12
WC 27-87	62	9	73	6	0.5	4	7
WC 28-87	51	5	35	4	0.7	3	10
WC 29-87	27	7	36	3	0.6	1	16
WC 30-87	96	9	122	11	0.6	8	9

Certified by _____

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

4:0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4:3 Kaolinite Sampling - description

Sampling done in June 1987

Samples No.	Nature	Description
K 1	Soils	6 m from 1300 road. Kaolinite mixed with black soils - the particle size of 3 mm to powder - some particles very white.
K 2	Soils	7 m from 1300 road. Mixture of kaolinite with soils. Patch of 1m^2. Particle size from 4 mm to powder.
K 3	Soils	5 m from 1300 road. Grey mixture of soils and fine kaolinite due to rain erosion. 2 m x 60 cm.
K 4	Soils	9 m from 1300 road. Mixtures of soils and kaolinite. Grey appearance, some very finely disintegrated.
K 5	Rock	Right bank of creek. Yellowish, brownish, blackish rock with white streaks. Hard - no sulfides. Whitish particles in the samples.
K 6	Rock	Right bank of creek. Greyish brown rock. Multitude of white spots on the surface of the faces. Platy appearance, mica (illite) hard.
K 7	Rock	Right bank. Greyish, white appearance on the rock. Mica, illite, hard. Easily scratched with a knife. No oxidation.
K 8	Rock	Right bank. Greyish white rock, manganiferous oxidation. (Pyrolusites).
K 9	Soils	Slope of claim No. 3. Good patch of white kaolin powder 5 to 6 m^2. Mixed with soils from above.
K10	Soils	Slope of claim No. 3. Smaller patch of kaolinite powder - 3 m^2. Whiter and more profound in the soils. 1 foot dug in the bank.
K11	Soils	Good showing on the slope cut to build the logging road. Kaolin seen on 5 to 7 meters on the right side. Powder with some big chunks.
K12	Soils	Very good showing of kaolin, especially at the top of the cut. Whiter at the top, yellowish at the bottom.

4:0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4:3 Kaolinite Sampling - Description (continued)

Sampling done in June 1987 (continued)

Sample No.	Nature	Description
K13	Soils	Same appearance. Same compact section in all samples. Finely disseminated.
K14	Soils	Same appearance. Same compact section in all samples. Finely dissiminated.
K15	Rock	In place south of the road. Dark greyish appearance with some iron oxidation. Becomes white when pounded with a hammer.
K16	Rock	Ten meters to the east of claim No. 5. Same type of rock.
K17	Rock	Boulders with some kaolin in them. Two hexagons have been spotted as crystals. Dull appearance. Softer than the other rocks on the claim. Easily reduced to powder.

4:0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4:4 Work done on Kaolin rocks - Physical analyses

1. All the rocks have been washed with soap and a brush, to clean any impurities which may be present. Magnetic tests didn't show the presence of iron. No flourescence was ever given by the lamp. No effervescence with H.C.L. on any rock samples. In the field we cut them as small as possible but we kept some large ones for crushing. The hardness of the rocks from the creek going to the burned mill hardness is higher than 2.
Scratching with a knife in the rock is not too difficult. The specific gravity is at least 2.9 (pyrophyolite ??).

2. The rocks in place on claims No. 5 are more tender, very much darker in appearance, easily scratched with the knife. When pounded with the hammer, giving a beautiful white color. Reduced in the mortar with a pestle they give a nice brownish pulp which becomes whiter when the powder is centrifuged in a vase. All the darker particles are falling at the bottom of the vase, the white ones depositing on top of them later in the exercise. The kaolin ? in the vase is whiter than the one from the powder taken in the field.

3. The boulders which are taken to the north are containing more kaolin, like little beds of the minerals inside the rocks. These platy kaolin samples, when reduced to powder are showing very off-white color, but they are easily reduced to powder. When washed by centrifuge in a vase, the blacker materials fall at the

4:0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4:4 Work done on Kaolin rocks - Physical analyses (continued)

bottom of the vase, the white kaolin remaining at the top. This type of kaolin is quite white, but not perfect white, like we have seen in Africa. Magnetic separation should be done to eliminate any iron content and the comminution to be better than the one we have in a mortar and pestle. We should have -325 mesh or 74 microns before telling what the right color is. We have sieved the crushed materials with a 200 mesh sieve and we are able to have the -200 mesh only. We have six cakes produced by the work we have done. Samples have been submitted to a paper mill.

We spoke with people in charge of a paper mill and they realize that the product we have is good but demand more work to reach the color admitted by the paper industry. The rocks from K15 and K16 are dark and provide 3 types of powder:

1. Blackish powder good for ceramics.
2. Brown powder cement.
3. White powder for filler in different industries.

Powder of kaolin found with black soils.

We reduced the materials with the mortar and the pestle and sieved them with the 200 mesh. Washed in the vase, the black elements fall at the bottom but still mixed with some white ones.

4:0 GEOCHEMISTRY

4:4 Work done on Kaolin rocks - Physical analyses (continued)

The top of the experiments in the vase, come with a good greyish-white product. Again, more comminution should be done and the intense magnetic separation applied.

More works will be done by trenching first and going deeper in the kaolinitic showings.

5:0 COST STATEMENTS

Summary of Expenses

R. Trifaux - time	$ 915.00		
- mileage	135.00		
- meals	97.50		

			$ 1,147.50
A. Fardal - Invoice # 304	$ 40.00		
- Invoice # 310	53.00		
- Invoice # 311	21.00		

			114.00
Geochemistry analyses Min-En Laboratories Ltd.			
- Invoice #5765C	$ 117.00		
- Invoice #3947B	20.00		
- Invoice #4281C	380.00		

	$ 517.00		
Maps - sketches	100.00		

	$ 617.00		
Cleaning samples - tests	125.00		
	------		742.00
Geology - Research for kaolin locations. Tests in the field. 17 samples, crushed, ground and sieved - 200 mesh. Washed, centrifuged, decanted. Cakes.			
30 hours x 15.00	$ 450.00		
Maps, sketch.	110.00		
	------		560.00
Miscellaneous Expense:			
Zinc sulfate, bleach, trips to stores, post office, ribbons, stakes, bags, ties, pens, stationery, diary.	$ 80.00		
Report 40 hours x 15.00	600.00		
Copies	15.00		
Typist	250.00		
	------		945.00

Sub Total			$3,508.50
P.C.A. Account (3,508.50 x 30)			1,052.55

Total costs			$4,561.05

5:0 COST STATEMENTS (continued)

DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	TIME	KMS	MEALS
02-06-87	Left bank of creek near placer mine. Investigations of black schists near culvert. Confluence with Sovereign schists. Sampling.	3.5		1
03-06-87	Left bank and right bank. Trend of rocks - slips - orientation. Sampled (grab) physical analyses - tarnishes, sphalerite discovery. Bed with good exposure at the bottom. Sampling	2.0		
04-06-87	Right bank of the creek - halfway in claim # 3. Exposures of outcrops are deteriorated. Research and localization of kaolin showings. Sampling schists.	4.5	60	1
05-06-87	Sampling kaolin on Wim-Cal #5. White powder and rock outcrops.	3.5	60	1
06-06-87	In the creek to burned mill. Discovery of kaolinitic rocks in place - above the schists. 285 m above bottom of creek.	4.0	60	1
08-06-87	Schists formation. Distance 200 - 250 m east of road to mill and Sovereign. Blue schists - no sulfides. Apparently no relation to black schists.	2.5		1
10-06-87	Investigation of several outcrops of kaolin on top of the slopes south of Wim-Cal # 3 and # 4.	2.0		
13-06-87	Sampling kaolin on location on 1300 road - small pits and powder.	2.0		
15-06-87	Sampling kaolin rocks on banks of small creek to mill. Research of kaolin west of rock formation west of right bank of creek.	3.5	60	1
16-06-87	Looking for kaolin, for rocks west and south west of kaolinitic formations.	1.5		
17-06-87	Investigation of Wim-Cal #6 and #7 for kaolin outcrops or kaolin powder.	3.0	60	1
24-06-87	Samples of kaolinite on claims # 3 and # 4 south. Investigations on top of plateau.	3.0		
	Digging for kaolinic powder and rocks in place along road 1300.	4.0	60	1

5:0 COST STATEMENTS (continued)

DATE	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	TIME	KMS	MEALS
26-06-87	Wim-Cal #5 claim. Interruption of kaolin showings between two outcrops of kaolin. Search east and west.	4.0		
27-06-87	Wim-Cal #5. Digging between interruption of two showings of kaolin. Analyzing rocks for kaolinite. Digging on road 1300 - in cuts of the road. In rock, samples taking.	7.0		2
28-06-87	Boulders of kaolinite on the west boundary of claim # 5. Found crystal of kaolin (hexagonal) and other platy kaolin formations.	4.0	60	1
29-06-87	South of claims between plateau and bottom of slope.	4.0	60	
30-06-87	South of claims between plateau and bottom of slope.	3.0	60	1
		61.0	540	13

Time	61.0 hours x 15.00	$ 915.00
Mileage	540 kms x 0.25	135.00
Meals	13 x 7.50	97.50
		$1,147.50

6:0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

EDUCATION

1. Tamines School of Mines, Belgium. 2 years - diploma
2. Chatelineau School of Mines, Belgium. 2 years - diploma
3. University of Charleroi, Hainaut, Belgium. 1 year mining, geology, mining technologies, reports. 1 certificate

The copies of diplomas and certificates have been presented to the Cariboo Mining Division with my 1977-1978 statement of works in Quesnel, Cariboo.

4. I passed successfully the test of rocks and mineral identification with a mining engineer from the Department of Mines in 1978, in Robson Square, Vancouver.
5. Cost accounting (2 years) with McMaster University in Ontario.

EXPERIENCE

I have extensive exprience in exploration and mining from Zaire (previously Belgian Congo) and from Ruanda - Burundi in Central Africa.

6:0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS (continued)

1. "La Compagnie Des Grands Lacs Africains" Brussels from Belgium. Minerals mined were cassiterite, columbite, gold and increase of reserves by exploration of benches in the creeks.

2. "La Compagnie Mirudi" affiliated company of the Grands Lacs Africains Company, Brussels, Belgium. (Cassiterite, Colombo - tantalites, gold ores). Localities: Mokoro, Musumba, Mutwe-Niamdo.

3. Mr. R. Henrion, Explorations Minieres in Central Africa, Busoro, Ruanda on Kivu Lake. (Cassiterites, Wolframites, Beryllium ores)

4. DeBorchgrave Mines d'Etain, Kigali, Ruanda. Open pit, underground mines of cassiterite, columbites.

I was successful in exploring the granitic massif of Central Ruanda-Burundi. I described my method of exploration in the 1977-1978 report (assessment works) related to the distances between lines and pits, flying prospecting, and systematic with calculations of zones of influence and reserves in placers. I opened several mines in gold, cassiterite, columbite, plotting and establishing the hydraulic works, worked in open pit and underground. I established topographical maps showing the locations of my discoveries.

6:0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS (continued)

I started prospecting in British Columbia in 1959 for gold placer in the Cariboo Mining Division for a company. Today I have claims containing precious metals, base metals and industrial minerals. I do my geochemical surveys in silt, soils and rocks for my reconnaissance and systematic prospecting and orient my works according to the results of such surveys.

Beneficiation studies of some industrial mineral products have been done by the Ontario Research Foundation.

I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (CIM) and the Chamber of Mines of British Columbia. I buy my literature from the Department of Mines of B.C. and Ottawa and from the Geological Survey of Canada, in Vancouver. I have subscriptions to the Engineering and Mining Journal, CIM Bulletin, Chemical Week and Northern Miner. I keep informed with different publications from private and government organizations.

I consult with professionals and use the most up to date prospecting equipment available to prospectors (topolite, geiger counter, mineral light, stereoscope, small microscope, altimeters etc.)

6:0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS (continued)

I learned very useful informations on the industrial minerals from the Ontario Research Foundation, related to talc, graphlite, calcium carbonate, wollastonite etc. I am engaged in the research of miscellaneous industrial minerals which will be needed in the following years and the following century.

ONTARIO RESEARCH FOUNDATION

SHERIDAN PARK RESEARCH COMMUNITY
MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO, CANADA L5K 1B3 • (416) 822-4111 • TELEX 06-982311

MATERIALS DIVISION

Minerals Resources Centre

EVALUATION OF SIX ROCK SAMPLES

Industrial Mineral Services
Report No. IMS 63-40223-85

C. A. Booth
April 18, 1985

for

Trifco Minerals Limited
308-751 Clarke Road
Coquitlam, B.C.
V3J 3Y3

Attention: Mr. R. Trifaux

IMS 63-40223-85

1. INTRODUCTION

A total of six rock samples were received by Ontario Research from Trifco Minerals Limited. These rock samples were taken at random from the surfaces of various rock bodies located in several mining districts of British Columbia. Ontario Research was requested by Trifco Minerals to analyse these samples as specified in a letter dated January 21, 1985. The samples were to be analysed for:

(1) Sample No. I - the amount of Wollastonite present;

(2) Sample No. II - the amount of talc, magnesite nickel, cobalt and gold present;

(3) Sample No. IV - the amount of mica present;

(4) Sample No. VII - the amount of carbon and flake graphite present;

(5) Sample No. VIII - the amount of Barite present;

(6) Sample No. IX - the amount of ilmenite, magnetite, vanadium and niobium present.

This report describes the test work that was undertaken by Ontario Research on the six rock samples.

2. TEST PROCEDURES

Each rock sample was ground to minus thirty-five mesh using a shatter box. Representative portions were taken from the ground material by using the riffle method for sampling. These portions were used for the following test procedures.

All six rock samples were analysed by X-ray diffraction to identify the major mineral components present, and to provide semi-quantitative estimates of their relative amounts. Where specified, chemical analyses were performed using conventional test procedures.

IMS 63-40223-85

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained for each sample are discussed separately.

3.1 Sample No. I

The semi-quantitative X-ray diffraction technique indicated that the following mineral components were predominant in this sample:

Dolomite	Approx. 35%
Quartz	Approx. 30%
Magnesite	Approx. 30%
Talc	<5%
Other Minor Phases	<5%

The unidentified minor phases may include Kaolin or a serpentine mineral. This rock sample appeared to be a siliceous magnesium/calcium carbonate. Wollastonite is formed by the metamorphism of siliceous limestones (igneous contact zones and in high grade, regionally memamorphosed rocks). Therefore, although Wollastonite was not observed to be present in this rock sample, there is a possibility that Wollastonite may be found if there is evidence that high grade regional metamorphism or an igneous contact zone is present in the area.

3.2 Sample No. II

The semi-quantitative X-ray diffraction technique revealed the following major mineral components present in the sample.

Talc	Approx. 35%
Dolomite	Approx. 30%
Serpentine	Approx. 30%
Other Minor Phases	Approx. 5%

These results are encouraging, and may warrant further work in the area from where this sample was taken. Although the serpentine mineral appears to be the non-fibrous, antigorite form, further test work should include microscopy in order to investigate the presence of chrysotile, an asbestos mineral. The unidentified minor phases may include chlorite.

The chemical analysis revealed the following elemental concentrations.

Au	0.002 oz/ton
Ag	0.01 oz/ton
Co	0.006%
Ni	0.0096%

These results indicate that the contents of these elements are marginal in the sample.

3.3 Sample No. IV

The semi-quantitative X-ray diffraction results were as follows.

Chlorite	Approx. 50%
Talc	Approx. 30%
Dolomite	Approx. 15%
Magnesite	<5%
Other Minor Phases	<5%

Although mica was not present as expected, the results are encouraging for a talc concentrate. Some commercial talc products contain chlorite. The quality of the products may, however, be poor if the chlorite contains a high amount of iron in its crystal structure, thereby lowering the brightness of the potential products.

3.4 Sample No. VII

The semi-quantitative X-ray diffraction results revealed that the following mineral phases were present in the sample.

Quartz	Approx. 55%
Calcite	Approx. 20%
Dolomite	Approx. 10%
Muscovite	Approx. 10%
Other Minor Phases	Approx. 5%

This sample, which was believed to contain graphite, was stage crushed and screened on a 200 mesh screen cloth. The plus 200 mesh fraction was examined for the presence of graphite flake using a microscope. Graphite flake was not found to be present in any of the plus 200 mesh fractions during the stage crushing operation. Consequently, if any graphite was present in the sample, it would have to be amorphous. This could possibly explain why the graphite was not identified by X-ray analysis (amorphous material will appear transparent by the X-ray diffraction technique).

The results of the chemical analysis for carbon content in the sample were as follows.

Total Carbon	8.63%
Carbonate	1.33%
Other Carbon	7.30%

These results indicate that there is in fact a significant carbonaceous phase present in the sample, and reinforces the argument that it is probably amorphous.. In order to further study this phase, a portion of the crushed material was slurried in a test tube with distilled water. One or two drops of pine oil were added, and the slurry was shaken and allowed to settle. The pine oil apparently allowed the carbonaceous phase to float on top of the water; this may indicate the presence of graphite.

3.5 Sample No. VIII

Both the Barium content of 0.04% and the specific gravity of 2.5 indicated that this sample could not contain barite. This was confirmed by the semi-quantitative X-ray diffraction analysis. The following minerals were detected in the sample.

Clay Mineral	Approx. 30 - 50%
Feldspar	Approx. 10 - 20%
Quartz	Approx. 10%
Dolomite	Approx. 10%
Other Minor Phases	Approx. 10 - 20%

The clay mineral was found to be a poorly defined component which appeared to be a mixture of montmorillonite and vermiculite. The unidentified minor phases may include small amounts of muscovite and an amphibole mineral. There is also a possibility that this sample contains some non-crystalline phases. (Ac gravels)

3.6 Sample No. IX

The X-ray diffraction pattern obtained for this sample was very complex, and consequently only the following mineral phases could be identified.

Amphibole Mineral	Approx. 50%
Chlorite	Approx. 25%
Other Phases	Approx. 25%

The unidentified portion of this sample was a complex mixture which appears to contain other silicate minerals and possibly some magnetite.

The chemical analysis for this sample is as follows.

Acid Soluble	Fe	7.17%
	TiO_2	0.79%
	V	0.39%
	Nb	to follow

The low TiO_2 content indicates that there is very little ilmenite, if any, present in this sample. The niobium assay is unavailable at the present time, and will be reported at a later date.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Of the six samples evaluated in this program, two may warrant further investigation should the volume of their deposits permit. The two samples, namely "Sample No. II" and "Sample No. IV", indicated relatively high talc contents. Further geological prospecting may reveal even higher talc contents from these two areas.

It should be noted that most of the present-day talc products actually contain mixtures of many other minerals such as tremolite, chlorite, dolomite, mica and magnetite. In fact, most of the filler grade talcs sold to the paper, plastics and rubber industries contain, at best, 90% talc.

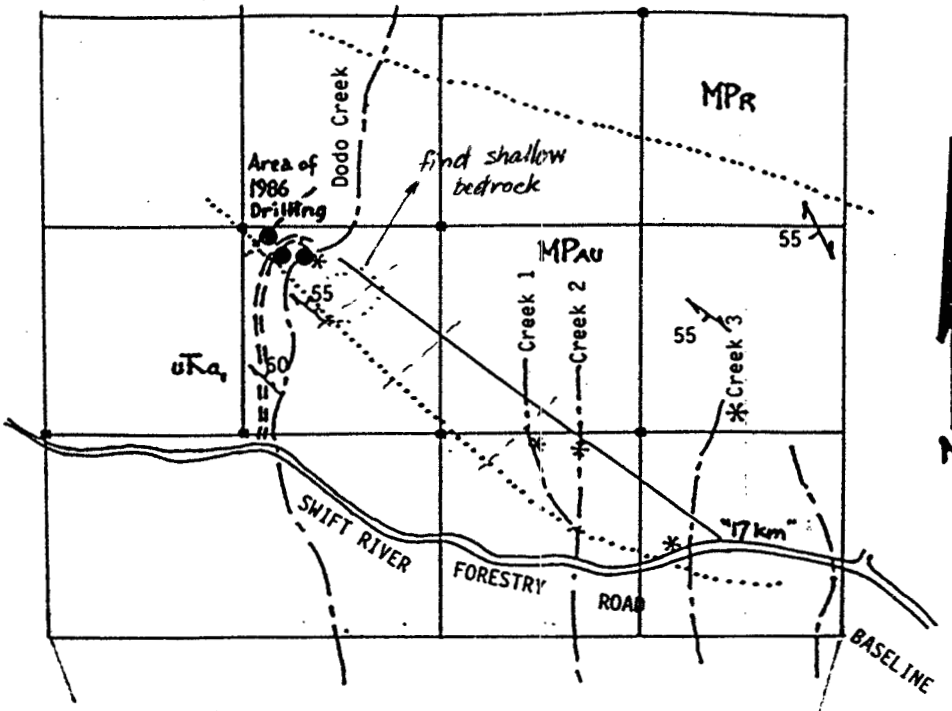
It should also be kept in mind, however, that talc, along with many of the other filler type minerals, is being subjected to increasing demands for higher purity and quality talcs. In the case of purity, associate minerals may cause deleterious side effects in the end users' products; for example, carbonates that will react with alum in the papermaking process or the presence of quartz which may cause excessive wear on the machinery.

Particle size and brightness are two very important parameters for quality. In general, the finer the particle size and the higher the brightness value, the higher the quality of the talc product.

These two factors (quality and purity) should be kept in mind should an exploration campaign be considered on these two properties.

C. A. Booth
Associate Research Scientist
Non-Metallic Minerals Centre

I. H. Joyce
Manager
Mineral Resources Centres

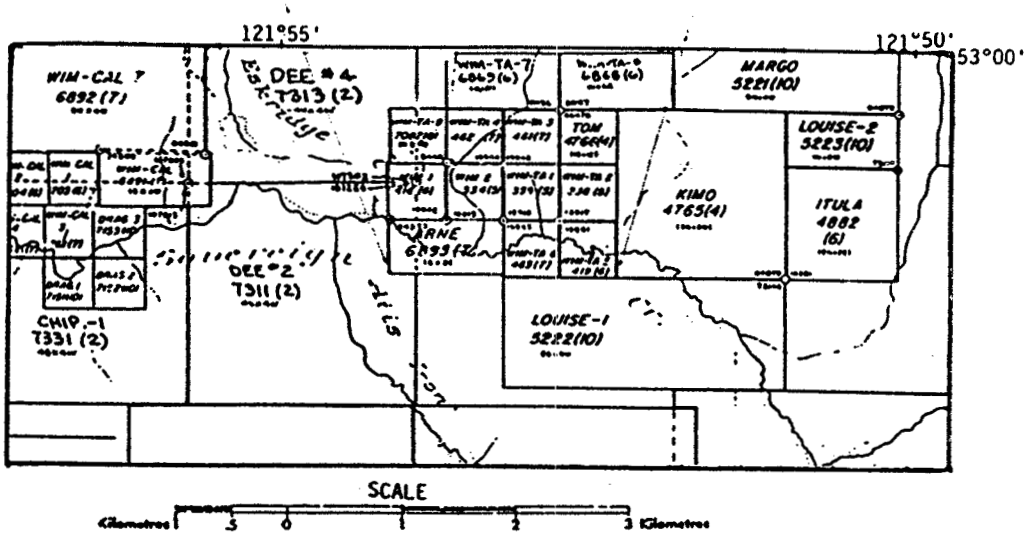


LEGEND

uTa1	Phyllite, argillite, quartzite schist, minor greenstone
MPAU	ANTLER FORMATION serpentinite, gabbro
MPR	RAMOS CREEK SUCCESSION quartzite, phyllite, slate, limestone
55	Foliation
*	Talc occurrence
	Road
■	Legal Corner Post (LCP)

Scale

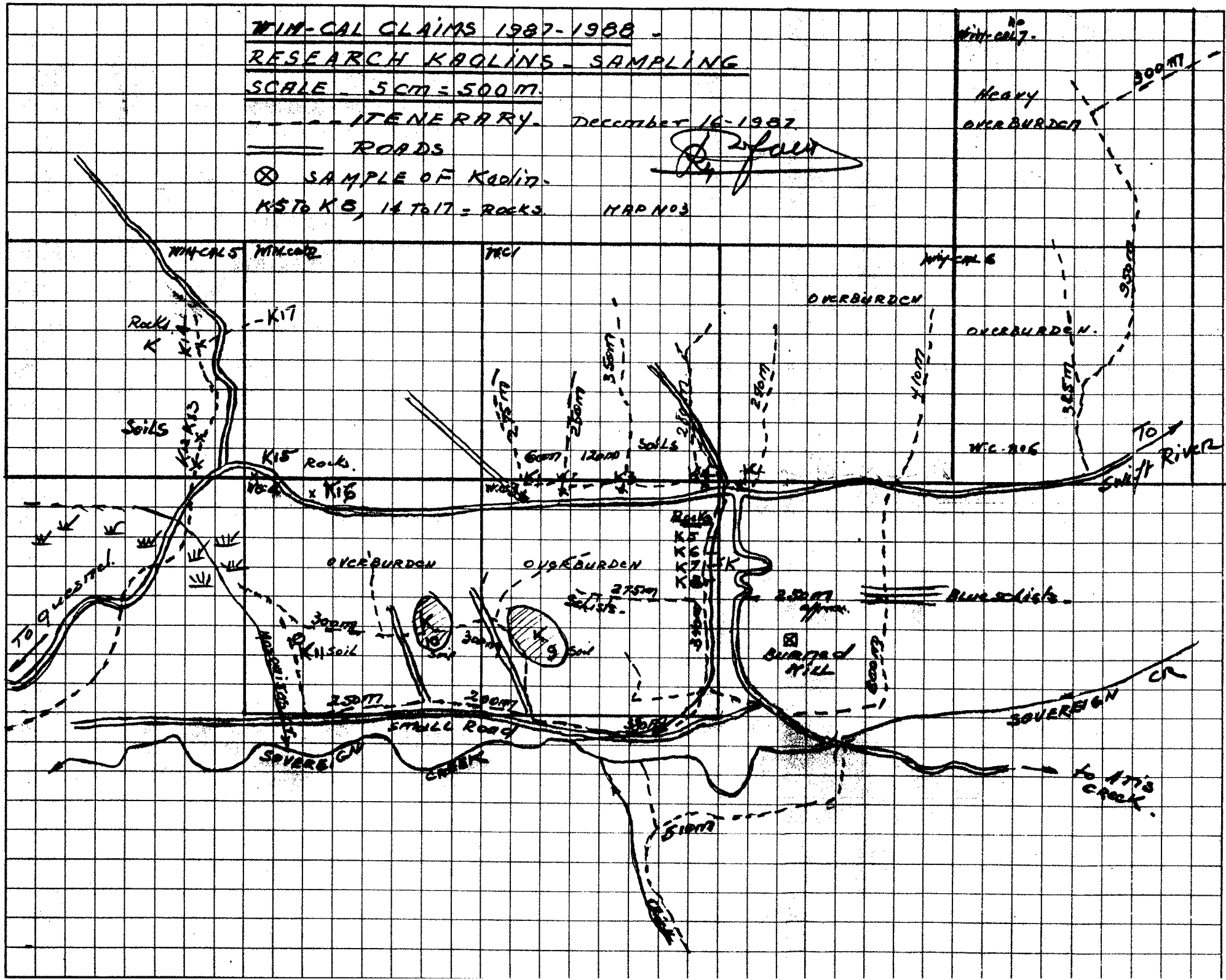
500m



As of 4 July 1986

MINERAL CLAIM MAP N°2.

WIM-TA Claim Group
Sovereign Creek Area
NTS 93A/13W



1982-1988

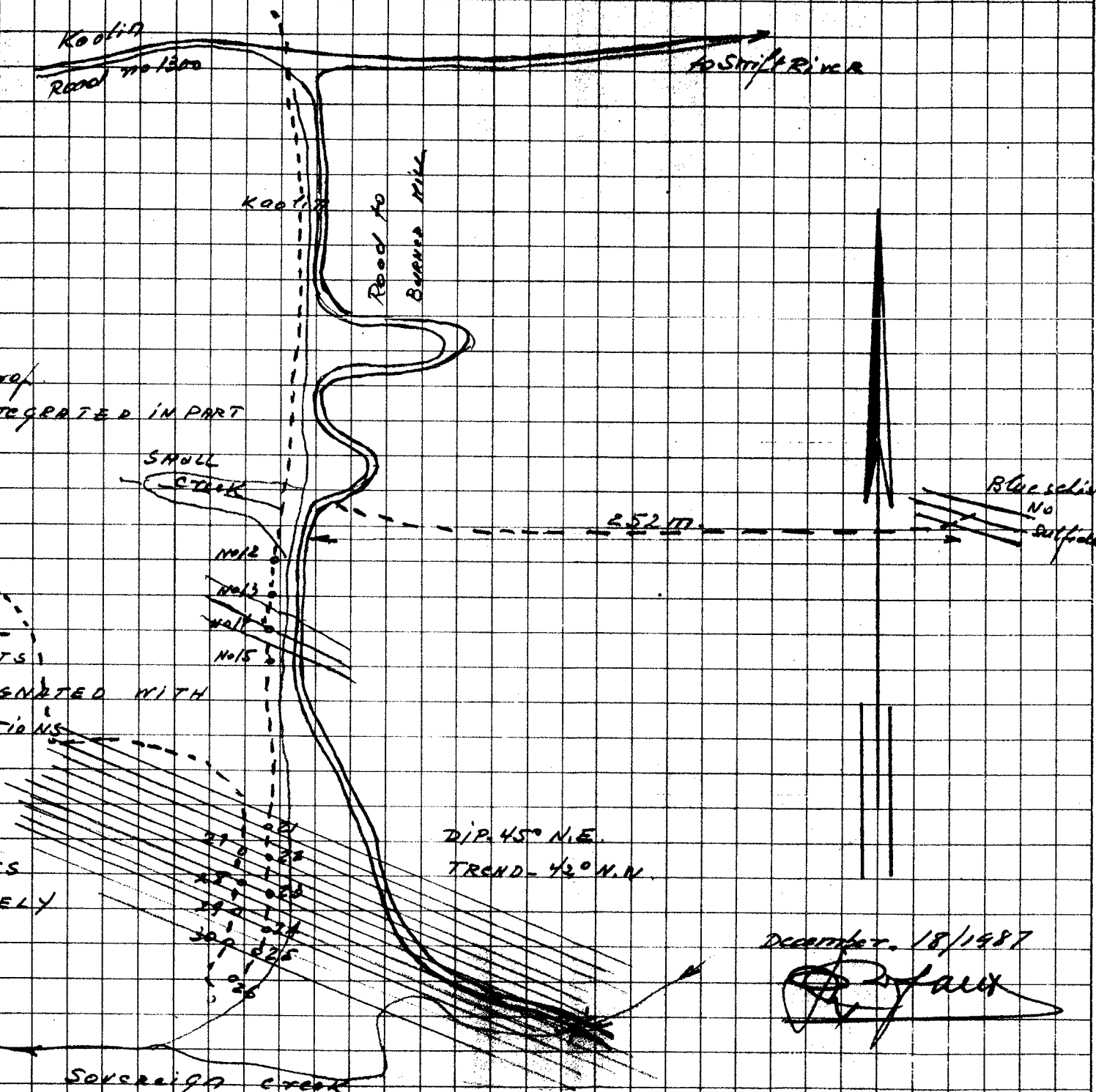
WIN-CAL CLAIMS

SCHISTS LOCATIONS

SAMPLES LOCATIONS

SCALE 2CM = 500M

MAP No 6



ROCK SAMPLES

GREY TO DARK SCHISTS

BLACK SCHISTS IMPREGNATED WITH HYDROTHERMAL OXIDATIONS

PRESENCE OF BLACK SPHALERITE & GALENA IN PLACES.

IRRIDESCENT TARNISHES

SOME SCHISTS VERY FINELY TEXTURES - SULPHIDES

CHALCOPYRITE FILMS.

LIMONITES, ILLITES,

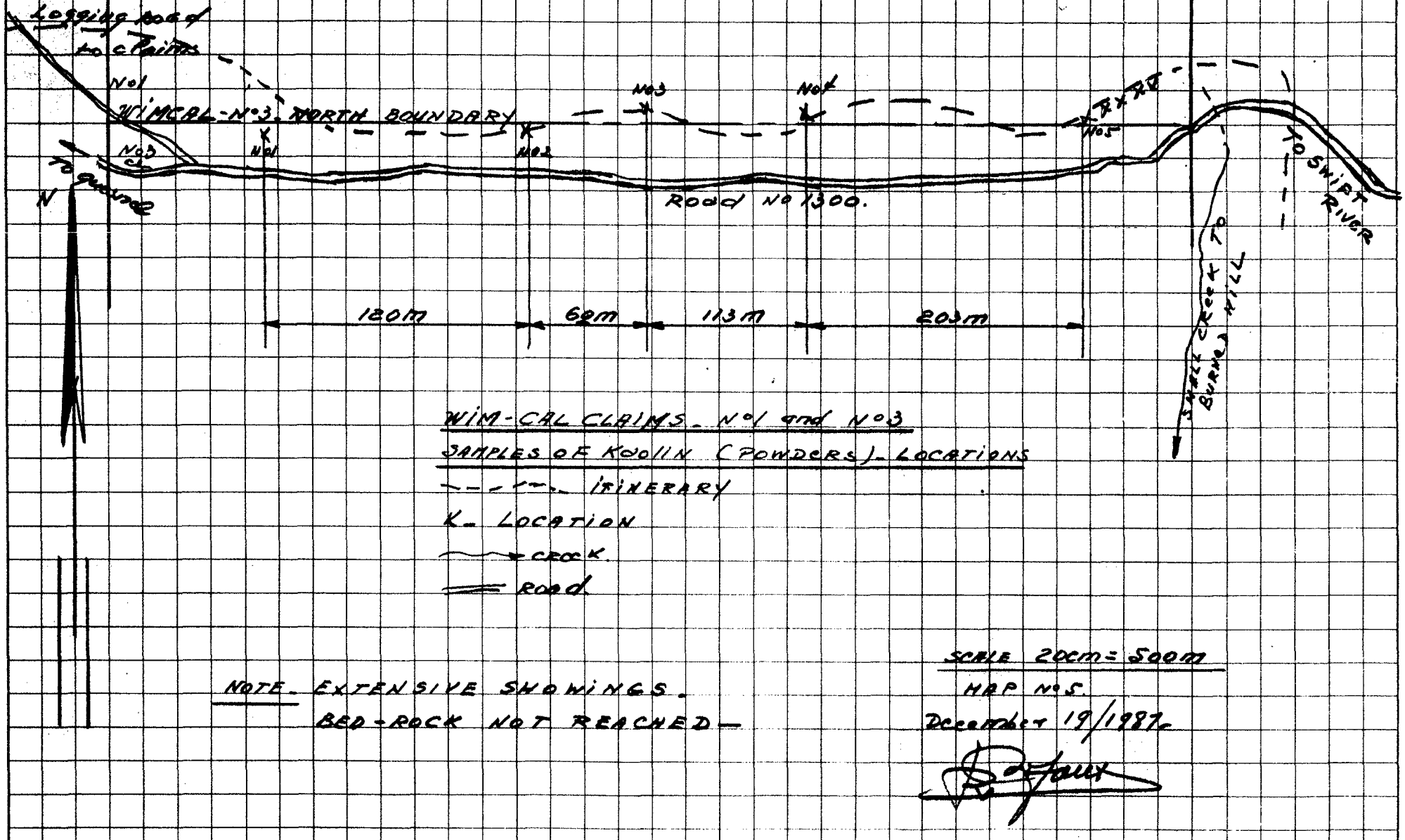
SPHALERITE VEINLETS.

December 18/1987

4 SQUARES TO THE INCH

GRAND & TOY

NO. L16-19044



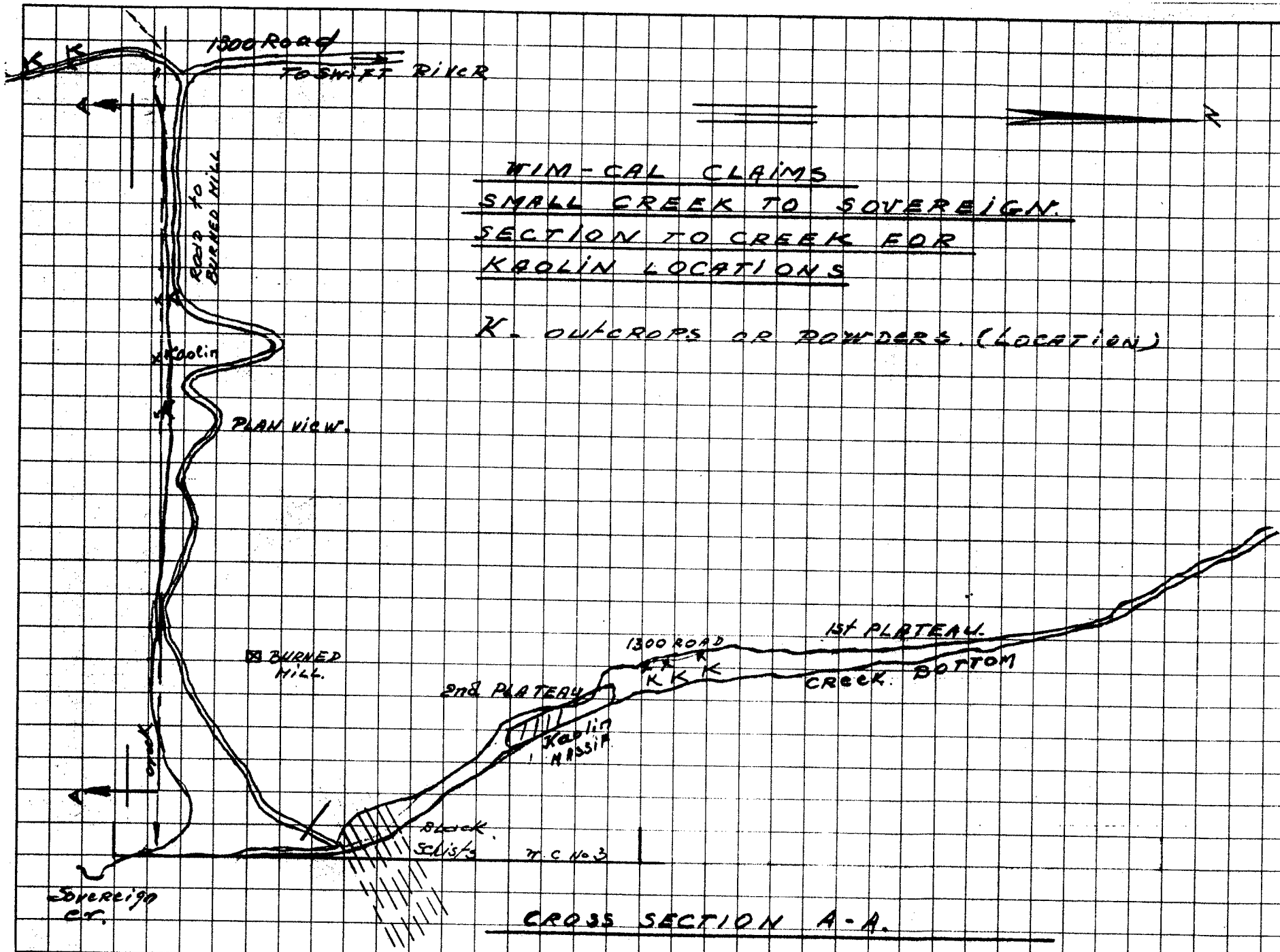
WIM-CAL CLAIMS. No1 and No3

SAMPLES OF KAOLIN (POWDERS). LOCATIONS

---.--.-- ITINERARY

K. LOCATION

~~~ CREEK.

═══ ROAD

NOTE. EXTENSIVE SHOWINGS.
BED-ROCK NOT REACHED.

SCALE 20cm = 500m

MAP No. 5.

December 19/1987.
~~~



WIM-CAL CLAIMS
SMALL CREEK TO SOVEREIGN.
SECTION TO CREEK FOR KAOLIN LOCATIONS

K - OUTCROPS OR BOWDERS. (LOCATION)

CROSS SECTION A-A.

NOTE - NEXT STEP IS TRENCHING - Ha/no6

scale

10CM = 500M

DECEMBER 21/87

L16-19044 GRAND & TOY 4 SQUARES TO THE INCH

WIM-CAL 5

WIM-CAL 2

WIM-CAL 1

WIM-CAL 4

WIM-CAL 3

Limestone

Volcanic / Sedimentary

Epidote boulders

Grid (B)

Grid (A)

Gossan No 2

Gossan No 1

(Calcite vein) 3.21 oz/ton Ag, 1.24 % Pb

Au 240 - 390 ppb
Cu 240 - 700 ppm
Zn 460 - 5846 ppm

Proposed Grid Area

Kaolin

Kaolin

Placer Gold Mine

SOVEREIGN CREEK

ROAD

TRAIL

to Placer

N

B. C.

PRINCE GEORGE

QUESNEL

WIM-CAL CLAIMS

PROPERTY LOCATION IN B.C.

LEGEND

- Soil Sample Location
- Soil Sample - Anomalous
- Rock Sample Location
- Rock Sample - Anomalous
- Silt Sample
- Claim Boundary and Corner Post
- Geological Contact
- Kaolin Alteration

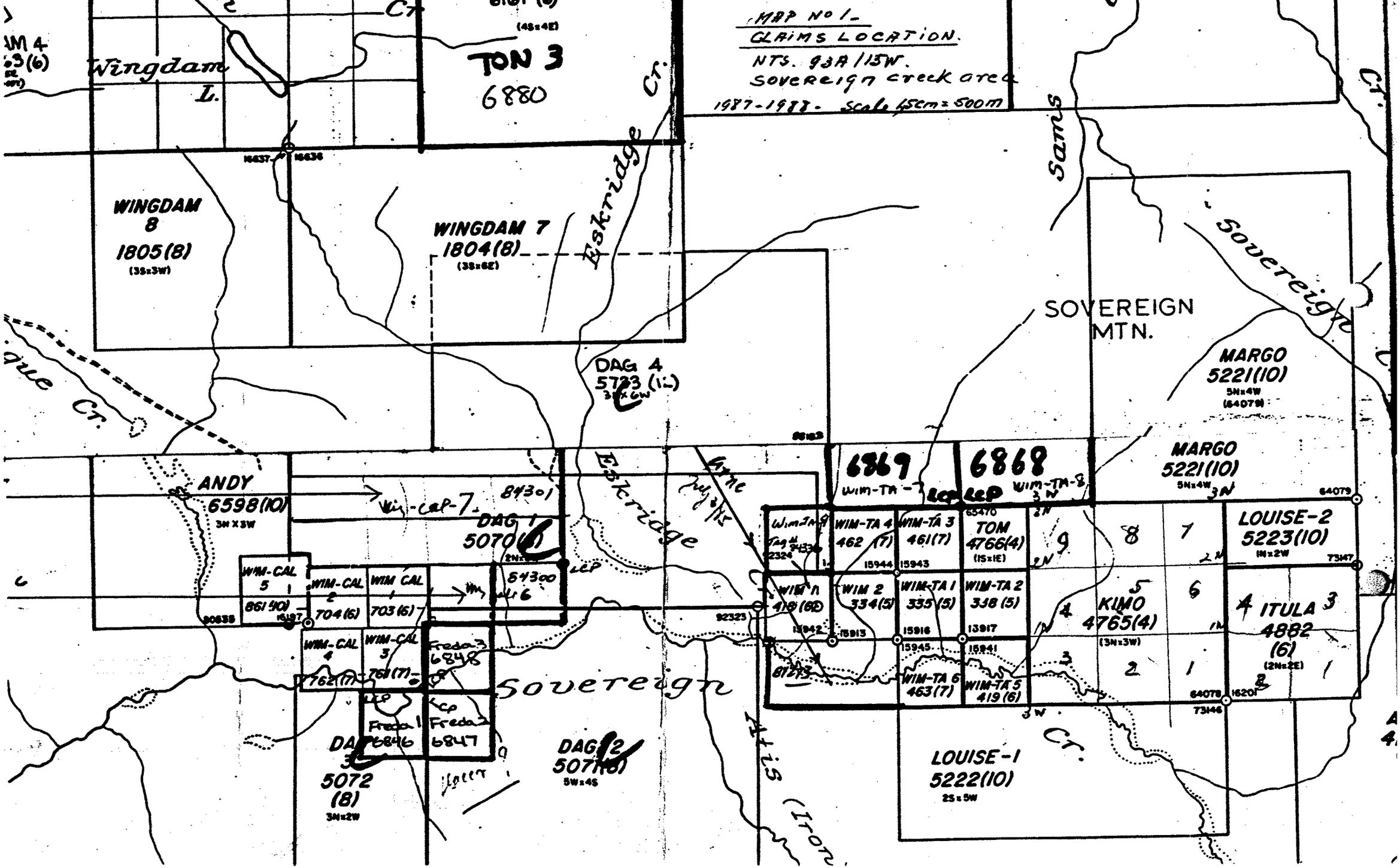
RENE TRIFAUX

WIM-CAL CLAIMS

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

NTS 93 A/13

REVISED:	
PROJECT No. 108	SURVEY BY: R.T. DATE: Jan, 1987
	DRAWN BY: nkc SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No. 1	Compiled from information supplied by: R Trifaux


MAP NO 1-
CLAIMS LOCATION.
NTS. 93A/15W.
SOVEREIGN creek area
1987-1988- Scale 1cm = 500m
TON 3
6880
Wingdam L.
WINGDAM 8
1805(8)
(3S×3W)
WINGDAM 7
1804(8)
(3S×2E)
Eskridge Cr.
Sams
Sovereign
SOVEREIGN MTN.
DAG 4
5723 (1)
3N×2W
MARGO
5221(10)
5N×4W
(64079)
6869
WIM-TA 7
6868
WIM-TA 8
LCP
ANDY
6598(10)
3N×3W
Wim-Cal-7
DAG 1
5070(6)
2N×2W
WIM-TA 4
462 (7)
WIM-TA 3
461(7)
TOM
4766(4)
(1S×1E)
LOUISE-2
5223(10)
1N×2W
WIM-CAL 5
WIM-CAL 2
704(6)
WIM CAL 1
703(6)
WIM 1
418(6)
WIM 2
334(5)
WIM-TA 1
335(5)
WIM-TA 2
338(5)
KIMO
4765(4)
(3N×3W)
ITULA
4882
(6)
(2N×2E)
WIM-CAL 4
762(7)
WIM-CAL 3
761(7)
Freda 3
6848
Freda 1
6846
Freda 2
6847
WIM-TA 6
463(7)
WIM-TA 5
419(6)
DAG 2
5072
(8)
3N×2W
DAG 2
5071(8)
5W×4S
LOUISE-1
5222(10)
2S×5W
Iron Cr.