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**GEOLOGICAL REPORT**

on the

**DIL CLAIM GROUP**

**CLINTON MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Latitude 51° 16'      Longitude 123° 15'

N.T.S. 920/3&6

**FILMED**

by

**John A. McClintock, P. Eng. (B.C.)**

January 6, 1988

Vancouver, B.C.

<b>SUB-RECORDER RECEIVED</b>
<b>JAN 7 1988</b>
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## A. INTRODUCTION

### 1. Location

The DIL property, comprised of The DIL mineral claim group in the Clinton Mining Division, is situated approximately 120 kilometres southwest of the city of Williams Lake, B.C. (Figure 1). More precisely, it is located at 51 degrees, 16 minutes north latitude and 123 degrees, 15 minutes west longitude (National Topographic System Map 920/3 and 920/6).

### 2. Access and Physiography

Access to the property is by helicopter from either Lilloet, or Williams Lake. Road access exists to within 20 kilometres to the southeast and 10 kilometres to the north of the claims.

The northern portion of the claims overlie a northwest trending ridge while the southern portion covers a gently northeast sloping plateau. Elevations on the claims range from 1900 to 2350 metres a.s.l.

Tree line is at 2000 metres, hence vegetation over most of the claims is limited to alpine grasses, lichen and mosses. The lower slopes are covered by scrubby alpine spruce and balsam.

### 3. Ownership

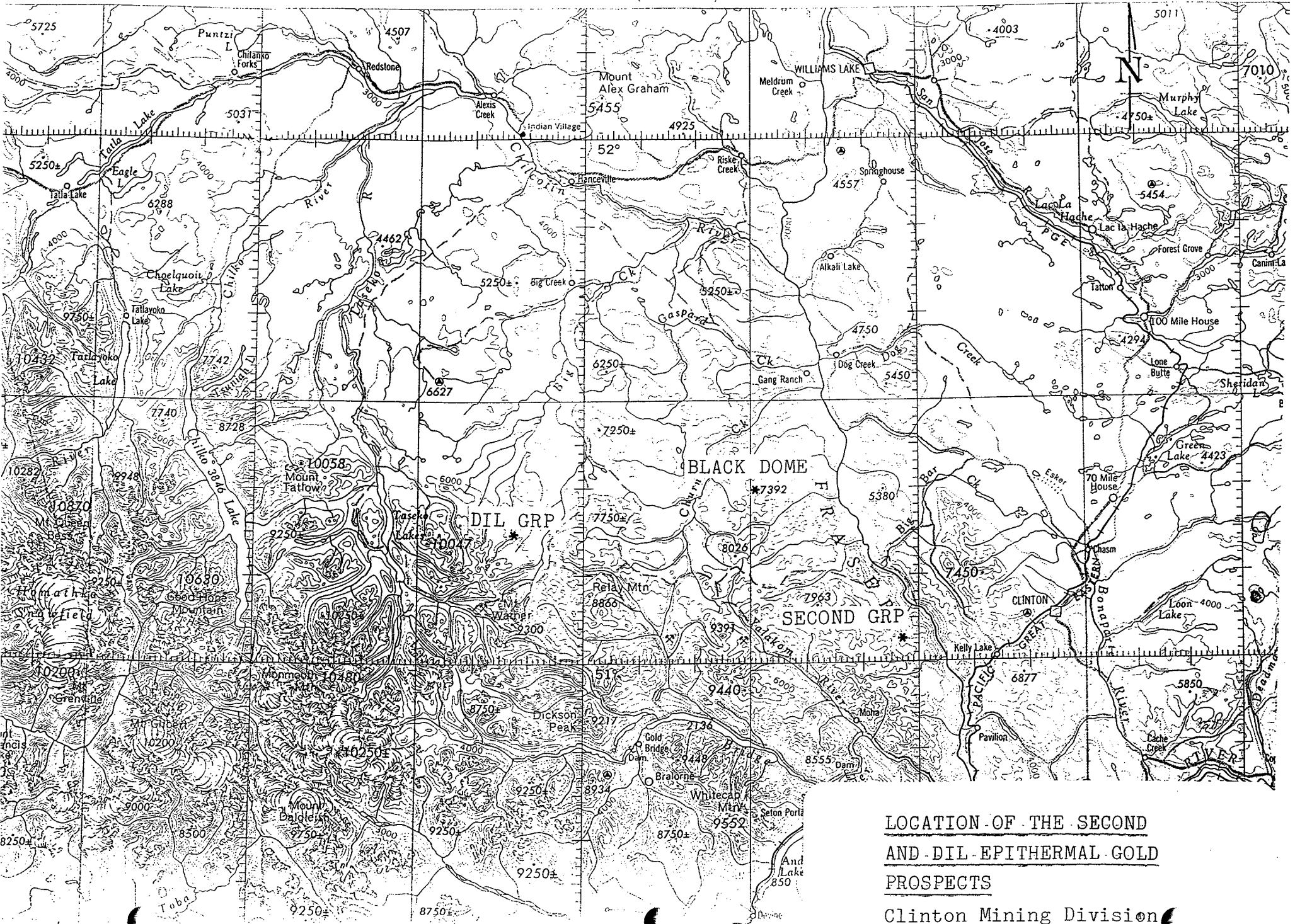
The DIL property is comprised of three contiguous modified grid mineral claims totaling 60 units. The status of these claims is summarized below and the relative claim locations are plotted on Figure 2.

<i>Claim Name</i>	<i>Record No.</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Record Date</i>
DIL	2099	20	October 16, 1986
DIL 1	2320	20	August 18, 1987
DIL 2	2321	20	August 18, 1987

The claims are owned by Rudi Durfeld.

### 4. History and Previous

The vicinity of what is now the DIL Claim Group was staked in 1980 by Barrier Reef Resources to protect ground highlighted by silt sampling as anomalous for gold and arsenic. Subsequently, Barrier Reef carried out soil sampling on a 200 by 50 metre grid, reconnaissance geological mapping and limited rock sampling. Soil sampling showed large areas of the claims to be anomalous for gold (90ppb) and rock sam-



LOCATION OF THE SECOND  
AND DIL EPITHERMAL GOLD  
PROSPECTS

Clinton Mining Division  
NTS 92-0 Scale: 1:1,000,000

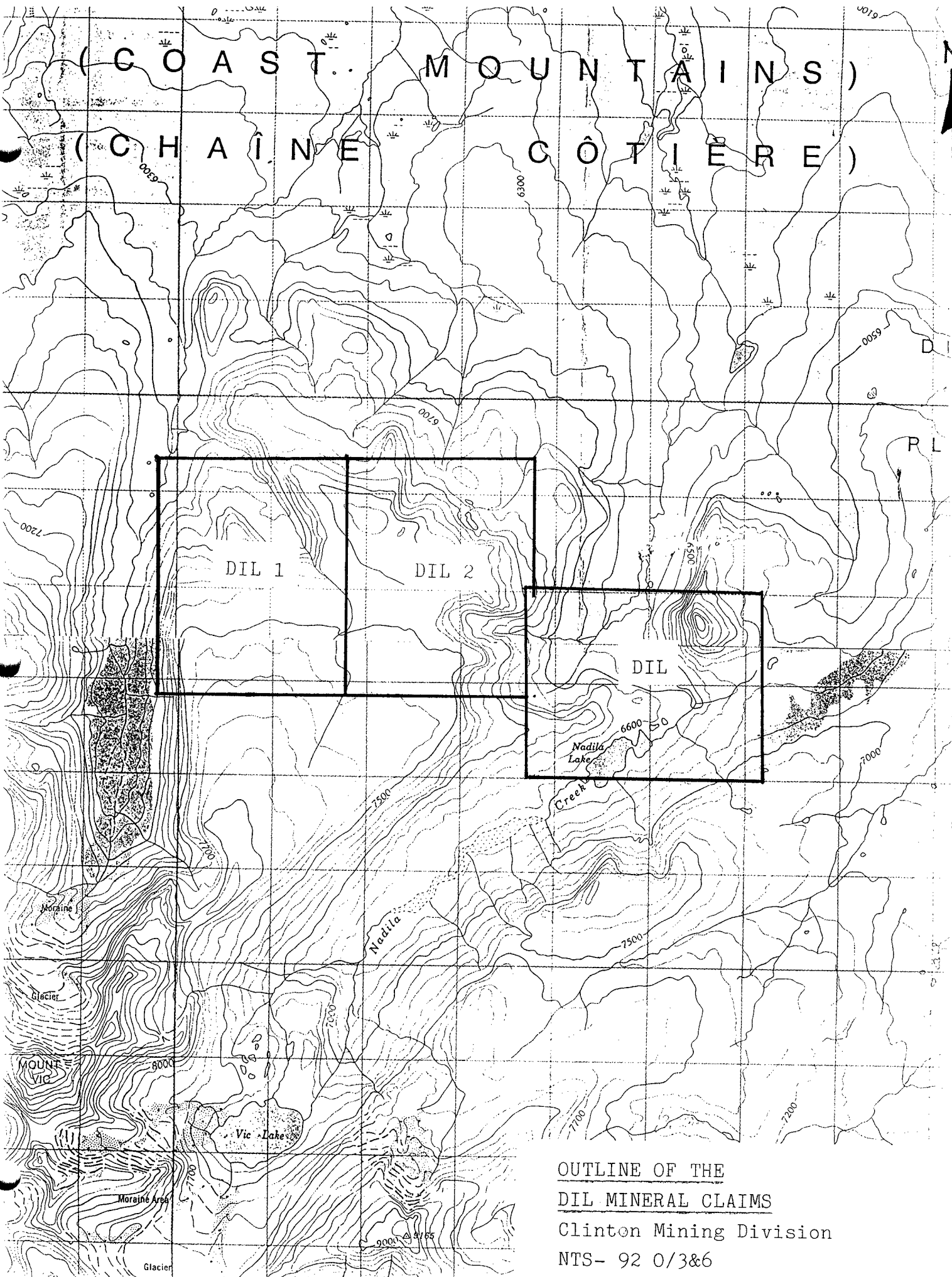
pling obtained gold values to 2000ppb. These soil and rock anomalies were apparently never followed up. The present owner of the claim staked the ground in 1986 and 1987.

#### **5. Purpose of Program**

A limited program of prospecting and geological mapping of the DIL Claim Group was carried out. The purpose of the work was to geologically evaluate the area of the previously detected gold-in-soil anomalies for epithermal gold mineralization.

(COAST MOUNTAINS)

(CHAÎNE CÔTIÈRE)



DIL 1

DIL 2

DIL

OUTLINE OF THE  
DIL MINERAL CLAIMS

Clinton Mining Division

NTS- 92 0/3&6

Scale: 1:50,000

## **B. GEOLOGY**

### **1. Regional Geology**

The vicinity of the DIL property has been mapped by H.W. Tipper of the Geological Survey of Canada (92/0, Open File 534). Tipper shows the claim area to be underlain by Mesozoic-age clastic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Taylor Creek and Kingsvale groups. These Mesozoic-age rocks have been intruded by Eocene-age stocks and dyke-swarms of feldspar porphyry. Capping these older rocks, are flat-lying basalt flows of Miocene-age.

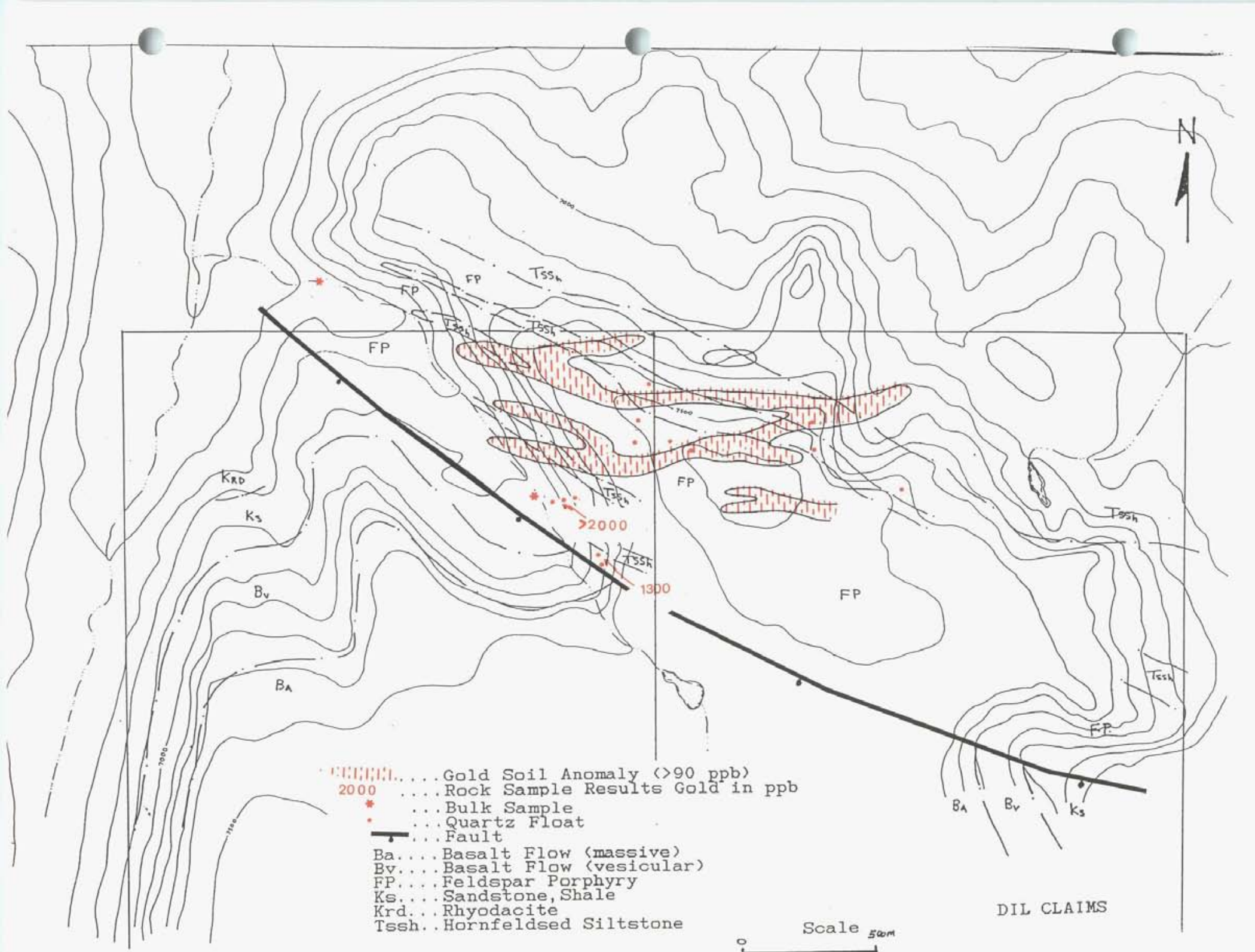
### **2. DIL Property Geology**

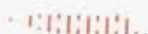



The oldest rocks on the claims are lower Cretaceous grey to black, thinly bedded siltstone, argillite and lesser greywacke of the Taylor Creek group (Unit Tssh). These rocks are pyritic and hornfelsed where intruded by feldspar porphyry dykes. Rocks of the upper Cretaceous Kingsvale group occur in the west and south central areas of the claims. The contact between the Kingsvale and Taylor Creek groups is not exposed on the property, but has been mapped by H.W. Tipper as an unconformity.

On the claims, the Kingsvale group is divisible into a sedimentary unit (Ks) and a volcanic unit (Krd). The sedimentary unit consists of grey to reddishbrown greywacke, siltstone and lesser shale. The volcanic unit consists of tuffs, breccias and ash-flow tuffs of rhyodacitic composition.

Feldspar porphyry occurs in dykes and irregular masses up to 300 metres thick that occupy a 600 metre wide, northwesterly trending zone in the northern portion of the claims (Unit FP). The dykes cut siltstone and argillites of the Taylor Creek group at shallow angles to the bedding. The feldspar porphyries are light tan to grey coloured and range in texture from a sparse to crowded porphyry with subhedral phenocrysts in a fine-grained felsic groundmass.

Much of the southern part of the DIL 1 and 2 claims are underlain by flat-lying Miocene-age basalt flows. On the claims the basalts are divisible into a lower vesicular flow (Unit Bv) and an upper massive flow (Unit Ba). These younger flows cap sedimentary rocks of the Kingsvale group.



-  Gold Soil Anomaly (>90 ppb)
-  Rock Sample Results Gold in ppb
-  Bulk Sample
-  Quartz Float
-  Fault
- Ba... Basalt Flow (massive)
- Bv... Basalt Flow (vesicular)
- FP... Feldspar Porphyry
- Ks... Sandstone, Shale
- Krd... Rhyodacite
- Tssh... Hornfelsed Siltstone

DIL CLAIMS

Scale 50m



The dominant structure on the claims is a northwesterly trending, steep-angle fault which has down-dropped the Miocene basalts against the feldspar porphyry dyke swarm and The Taylor Creek group rocks.

At several locations, quartz vein float occurs in areas of frost-heaved felsensmeer of feldspar porphyry and hornfelsed pyritic siltstone. The quartz float, which is up to 50 centimetres thick, forms northeasterly oriented boulder trains traceable for over 100 metres. The vein material is vuggy, banded epithermal quarts containing minor fine-grained pyrite, lesser arsenopyrite, and stibnite. Analyses of a few samples of the quarts by Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. gave gold values to 2000 ppb. The widely spaced soil sampling outline irregularly shaped easterly to northeasterly trending gold anomalies up to 1400 metres long and 100 metres wide in the region of the quartz float.

### C. CONCLUSIONS

The presence of widespread auriferous epithermal quartz vein float having gold values to 2000 ppb associated with prominent gold soil anomalies makes the DIL claims an excellent target for a vein-gold deposit similar to the nearby Black Dome deposit.

The encouraging results of the initial exploration fully justify ongoing work. A minimum program of detailed prospecting, close-spaced soil sampling, rock sampling and hand-excavated trenching is recommended.

**APPENDIX I**

**ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT**

*TECHNICAL STAFF*

Geologists:

R. Durfeld	July 23 (1/2 day), Aug. 16 (1/2 day) Sept. 24 2 days @ \$300/day	\$600.00
J. McClintock	Aug. 16 (1/2 day) 1/2 day @ \$300/day	\$150.00

Assistants:

D. Dunlop	Aug. 16 (1/2 day) 1/2 day @ \$150/day	\$75.00
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*HELICOPTER*

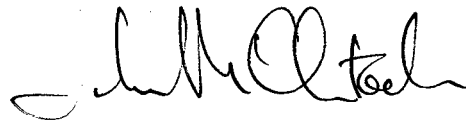
July 23	1.4 hrs.	\$690.00	
Aug. 16	1.3 hrs.	650.00	
Sept. 24	2.0 hrs.	1,000.00	\$2,340.00

*REPORT PREPARATION AND DRAFTING*

\$300.00

**TOTAL COST OF PROGRAM**

\$3,465.00



J. A. McClintock, P. Eng.

## APPENDIX II

I, John A. McClintock, do hereby certify:

1. That I am a consulting geologist with offices at 32841 Ashley Way, Abbotsford, B.C.
2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. (honors) Geology 1973, and have practised my profession with various mining and/or exploration companies and as an independent geological consultant since graduation.
3. That I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers in the Province of British Columbia.
4. That I am author of this report that is based on geological mapping and prospecting conducted on the DIL property on July 23th, August 16th and September 24th, 1987.

Dated at Abbotsford, British Columbia, this 7 day of January 1988.



John A. McClintock, P.Eng.

## APPENDIX III

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dawson, J.M., 1981, Geological and Geochemical Report on the NAD Claims, Clinton Mining Division British Columbia, Assessment Report No. 8891.

Tipper, N.W., Geological Survey of Canada Open File 534.