

REPORT ON THE MINERAL POTENTIAL  
of the  
McLEOD PROSPECT  
McLEOD RIVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mineral claims: SOL #1-#6, DOE, HORN #1-#7

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

LATITUDE: 54° 57' N      LONGITUDE: 123° 12' W

NTS 93J/14

DATES OF EXAMINATION:      OCTOBER 29, 30, 1986

PREPARED FOR:      PLASWAY NATIONAL RESEARCH LTD.  
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

by **16,880**

GORDON G. RICHARDS, P.Eng.

5700 Forsythe Credscnt  
Richmond, B.C.      V7C 2C3

Tel.: (604) 270-6862

December 1, 1986

**FILMED**

*Part 1 of 2*

### Summary

A 270 unit claim block underlain by Mississippian age Slide Mountain Group volcanics and sediments and intruded by at least one mineralized gabbro dyke and several reported pyroxenite intrusions is a target for discovering economically viable deposits of gold, platinum group minerals and base metals.

Platinum group metals are usually associated with basic to ultra-basic rocks such as gabbro and pyroxenite. A gabbro dyke discovered during the course of staking was mineralized with 5 to 10% pyrite - pyrrhotite - chalcopyrite and was anomalous for gold (.14 ppm), platinum (.12 ppm), palladium (.15 ppm), chromium (1300 ppm), nickel, 1440 ppm), cobalt (177 ppm), lead (734 ppm) and copper (2130 ppm). Basic to ultra-basic rocks could be fairly abundant on the property based on interpretation of regional aeromagnetic maps.

Gold bearing quartz veins are known to occur just west of the claim block in exposures along McDougall River. Gold is present in anomalous amounts (up to .14 ppm) in the mineralized gabbro dyke and other styles of gold mineralization may also be present.

Further encouragement is provided by nine stream sediments anomalous for up to six elements including Zn, Cu, Ag, As, Sb, Pb and Mo. The stream sediments were not analyzed for gold and platinum group metals.

Although little detailed information is available for most of the property, regional geological-geochemical-geophysical data described below indicate the whole claim block should be thoroughly examined. A prospecting-mapping-sampling programme budgeted for \$25,000 is recommended below.

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## INTRODUCTION

McDougall River, Reed Creek and McLeod River have long been known to contain placer gold and platinum with much of the placer mining activity having taken place in 1933 and 1934. A gold bearing quartz vein on the north side of McDougall River just downstream from the mouth of Reed Creek was developed by a short adit at this time. Other quartz veins in the area are known to contain some gold. Pyroxenite intrusions have been reported to occur in the area and were thought to be the source rock of the platinum group minerals found in the placer deposits.

Regional geochemical data was released by the federal and provincial governments in early 1986. This data indicated a large area now covered by the property to be anomalous for many elements.

The claims were staked in late October-early November, 1986 using the above information. During the course of staking, a mineralized gabbro dyke was discovered in outcrop. The writer examined and sampled this new showing, and compiled available information to comment on the mineral potential and make recommendations for future work.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies 14 miles west of McLeod Lake which is on the John Hart Highway, some 80 miles north of Prince George. Most of the property lies north of the McLeod and McDougall Rivers although the southern end of the claim block extends south of the McLeod River and is accessible by good gravel road from McLeod. The area north of the rivers is at present accessible only by helicopter. A placer mining operation along McDougall River is presently being planned for 1987 by

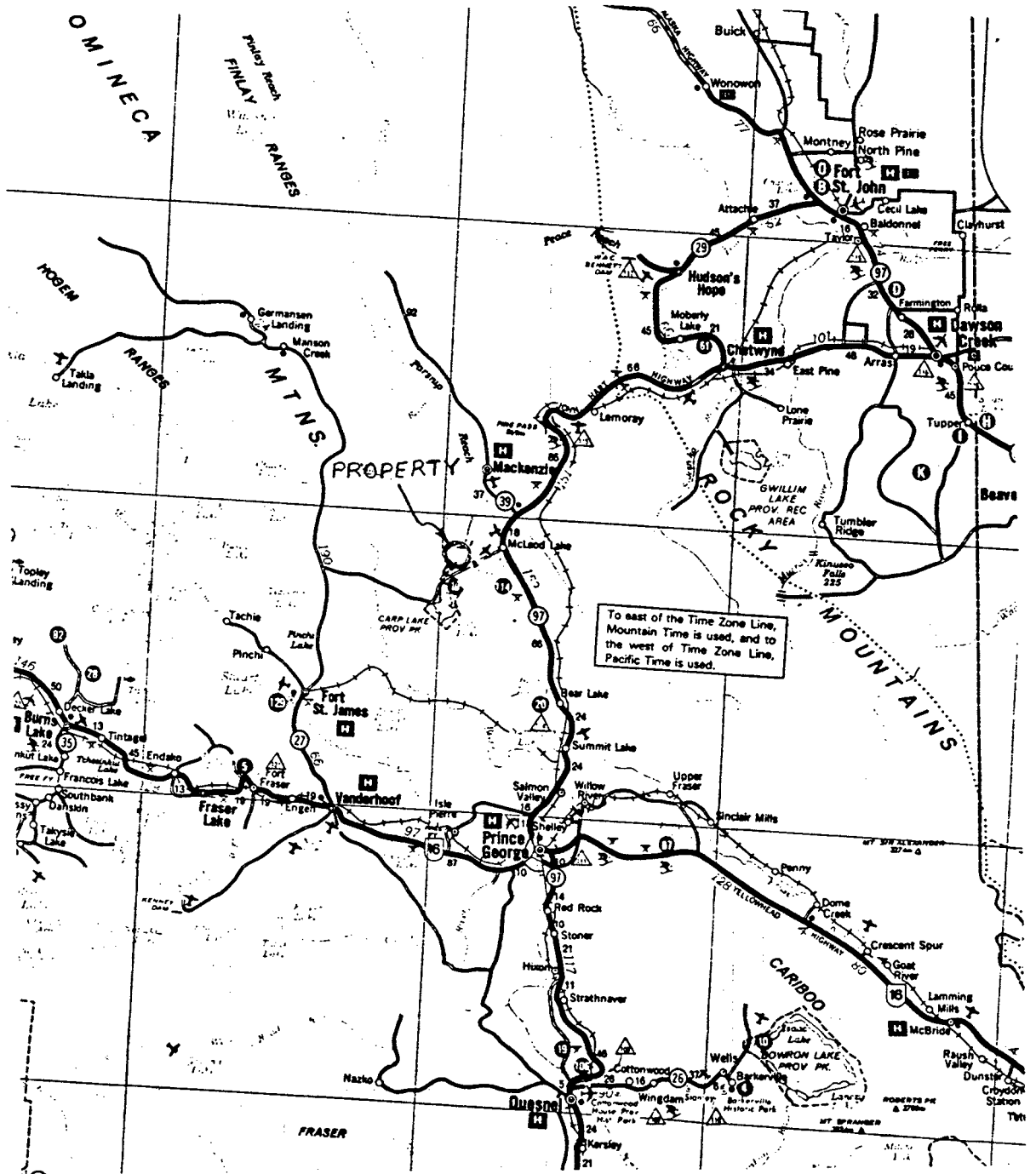


Figure 1. Property Location Map

other parties and may include development of an access road to McDougall River along the west boundary of the claims from a road four miles north of the northwest corner of the claim block. Failing the building of this road, logging activity will probably eventually provide excellent access throughout the claims.

### MINERAL CLAIMS

Fourteen claims, totalling 270 claim units all within the Cariboo Mining Division make up the property (see Figure 6, p. 15). The claims were staked in late October-early November 1986, have only recently been recorded and therefore record numbers are not presently available. The writer examined the Legal Corner Post for SOL #1 - #2, Identification Posts IWOS, ISOW and 2SOW for SOL #1 and IWON for SOL #2 as well as the intervening cut line and found the style of staking to be exceptionally well done and definitely in compliance with Mineral Act regulations. The remainder of the claim lines and posts were not examined. Following are all the claims comprising the property as given me by Mr. John Hajek who carried out the staking:

NAME	UNITS	RECORD DATE
SOL #1	20	November 21, 1986
#2	20	November 21, 1986
#3	18	November 26, 1986
#4	18	November 26, 1986
#5	18	Not available
#6	18	" "
DOE	20	" "
HORN #1	20	" "
#2	20	" "
#3	20	" "
#4	20	" "
#5	20	" "
#6	18	" "
#7	20	" "

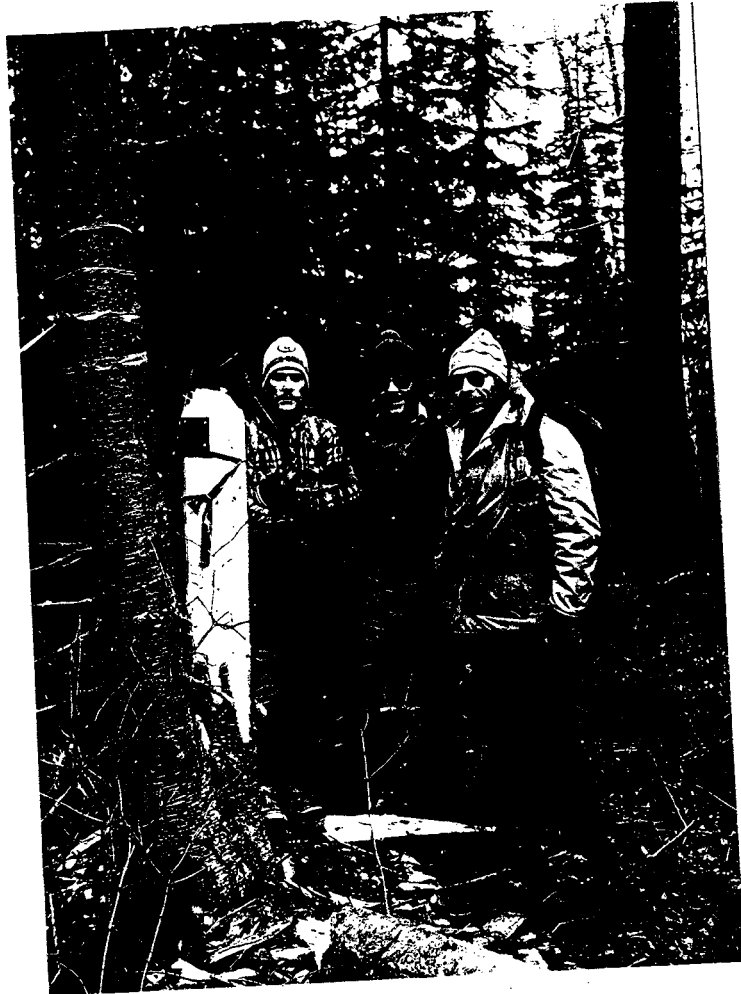


Figure 2. Legal Claim Post SOL #1 & #2

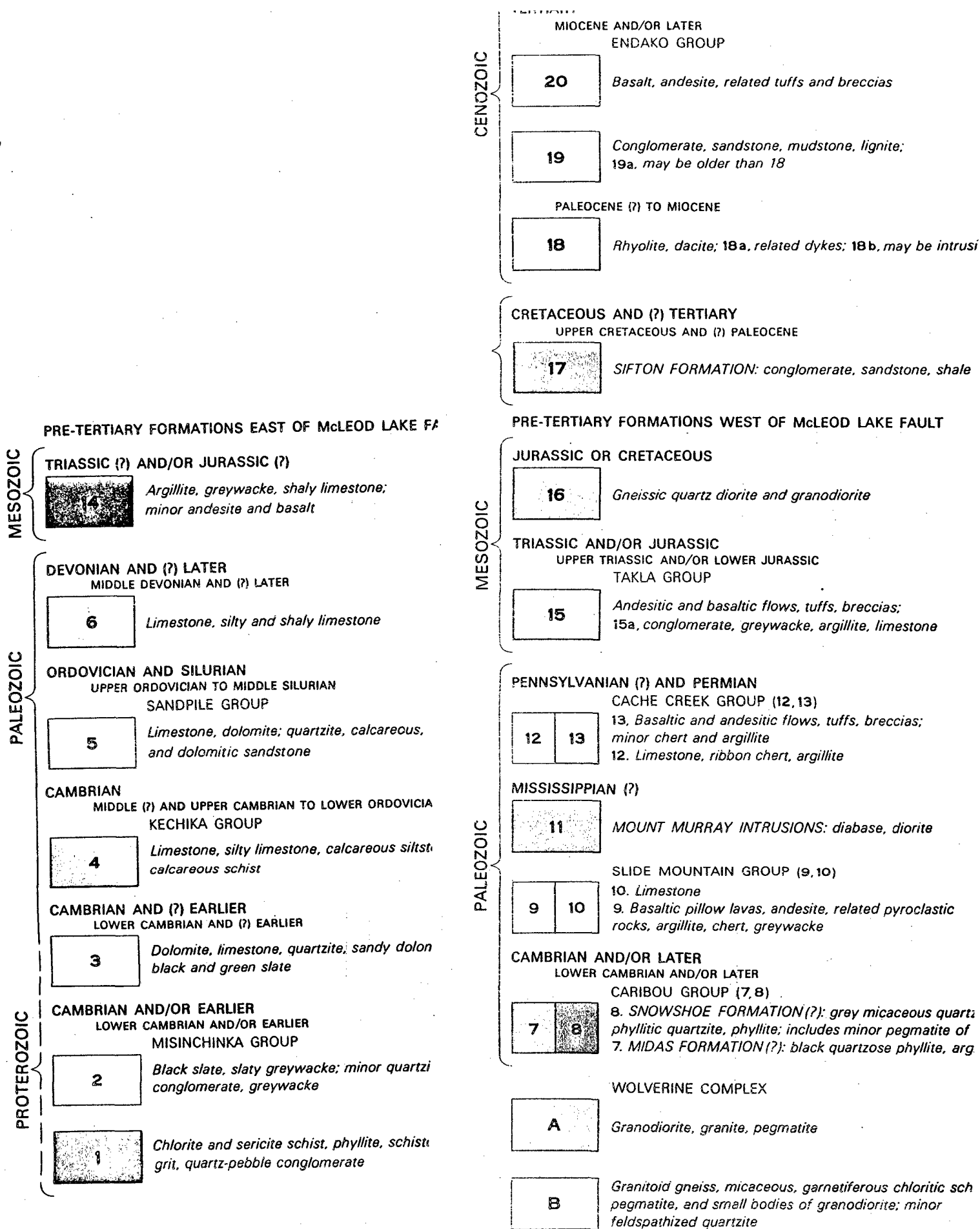


Figure 3b. Legend for Regional Geology



A large block of claims owned by Ezekiel Explorations Limited lie immediately southwest of the property. A 16 unit claim staked prior to the SOL claims, is shown on the government claim map to lie along and partially overlap the SOL #2 claim along its east boundary. The west boundary of this claim is shown to lie just east of the showing described below, although this boundary was not seen in the field.

## **GEOLOGY**

### **Regional Geology**

Regional geology is summarized from the descriptive notes by Mr. J.E. Muller and Mr. H.W. Tipper on the Geological Survey of Canada Map 1204A, Geology McLeod Lake. A portion of this map and legend is reproduced in Figures 3a and 3b.

Although not all rock types described below occur in the claim block, they outcrop nearby and may upon detailed examination be found to occur on the claims.

Muller and Tipper describe an area that includes the claim block to

. . . consist of heavily drift-covered rolling country, of low hills, lakes, and swamps, forming the northeastern part of Nechako Plateau. A depression, controlled by McLeod Lake fault and followed by the Hart Highway, separates Nechako Plateau from the higher McGregor Plateau. It also separates the main geological divisions of the area. . . . Numerous well-developed drumlins, eskers, and meltwater channels clearly indicate that the last ice

movement across the area was from southwest to northeast, varying from N70°E in the south to N25°E in the north.

Glacial direction on the claims fits the N25°E trend.

Bedrock exposures are sparse and much less extensive than suggested by the map. Continuous stratigraphic sections are not available, and structural relations are not well established.

The Wolverine Complex (A,B) is believed to consist of metamorphosed and granitized Cariboo Group rocks (7,8) but may include both older and younger strata. The time of metamorphism and granitization was post-Lower Cambrian, possibly in part as late as Mesozoic. The granites (A) are mainly leucocratic, some entirely devoid of mafic minerals, and are apparently restricted to areas of Wolverine gneisses (B). Unit B includes small areas of Cariboo Group Quartzites, and conversely, unit 8 includes small bodies of granodiorite and gneisses (B). . . .

No relationship has been established yet between strata east and west of McLeod Lake fault. Units 7 and 8 are interpreted as part of a belt of Cariboo Group rocks trending northwest from the type area. Shales and quartzites predominate and may represent the Midas (7) and Snowshoe (8) Formations of the group but this cannot be demonstrated with certainty. Larger quartzite bands within the Wolverine Complex have also been assigned to the Snowshoe Group, but appear to grade into gneissic rocks in Pine Pass area.

The Slide Mountain Group (9, 10) is characterized by basaltic pillow lavas, thus distinguishing it from the less volcanic Cache

Creek Group (12, 13). The limestone (10) forms one band, 200 to 300 feet thick, interbedded with the volcanic rocks. Crinoidal fragments are present.

The Mount Murray Intrusions (11) form sills and dykes in the Slide Mountain Group volcanic rocks (9), and are restricted to these rocks in this map area. It has been suggested that they are genetically related to the Mississippian (7) volcanic rocks). . .

The McLeod Lake fault is the outstanding structural feature of the map-area, separating the rock sequence of central British Columbia on the west from the Rocky Mountain sequence on the east. The Pinchi fault zone lies subparallel to and approximately 50 miles south west of the McLeod Lake fault.

The area between the McLeod Lake and Pinchi faults is largely obscured by drift but several major and some minor northwest-trending faults have been interpreted from areomagnetic information, topographic features, and limited bedrock information. In a belt 30 to 35 miles wide on the southwest side of and parallel with McLeod Lake fault are a multitude of north and northeast trending faults which are thought to be normal or strike-slip faults. . . .

A little placer gold and platinum have been recovered from Reed Creek, McLeod River, McDougall River, and from streams tributary to Salmon Lake, but not in commercial amounts. . . .

### **Property Geology**

During the course of staking, a mineral showing was discovered 600 meters west of the legal corner post of SOL #1 and #2 (see Figures 4,

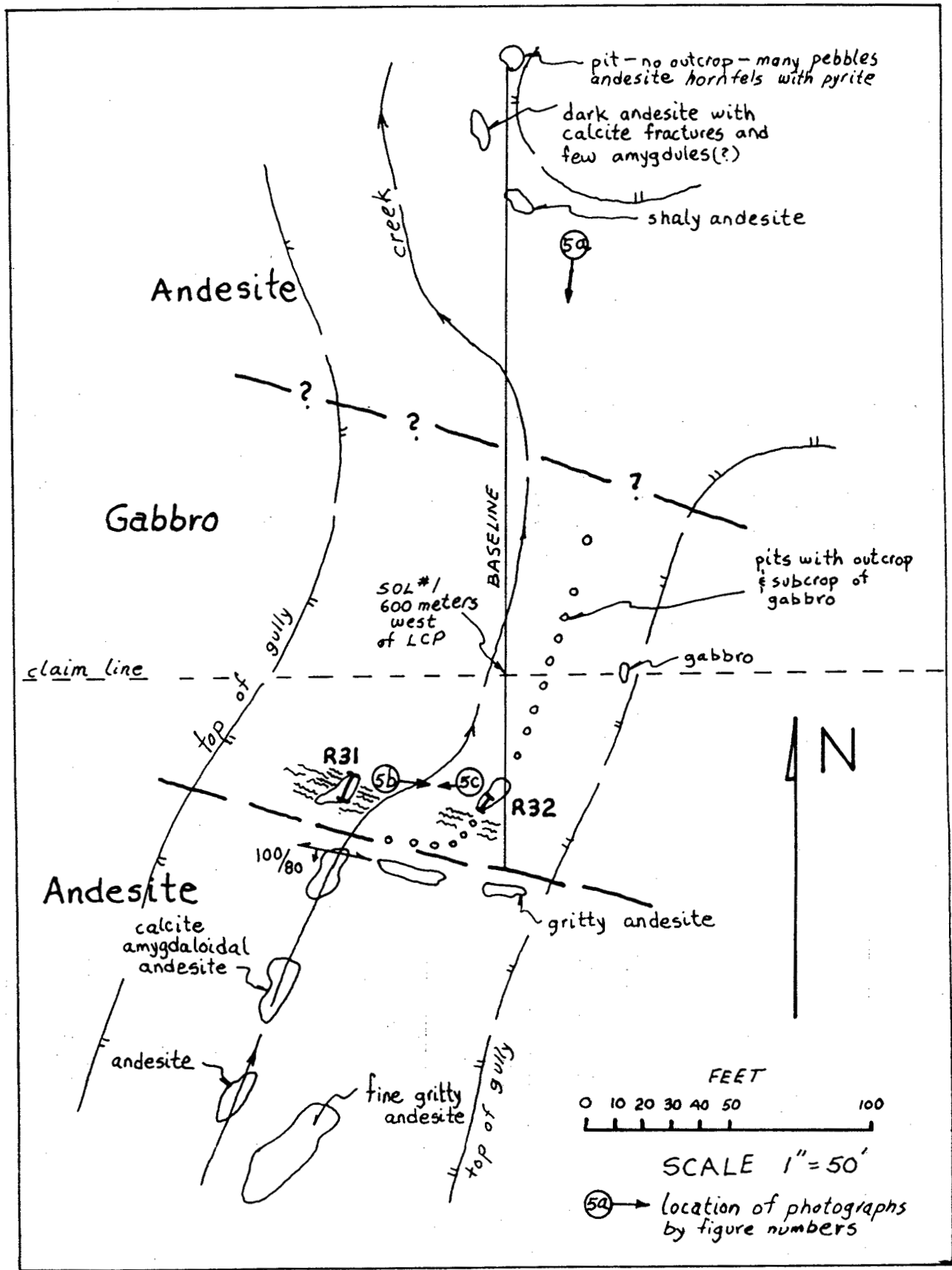


Figure 4. Showing Geology and Sample Locations



Figure 3a. Regional Geology

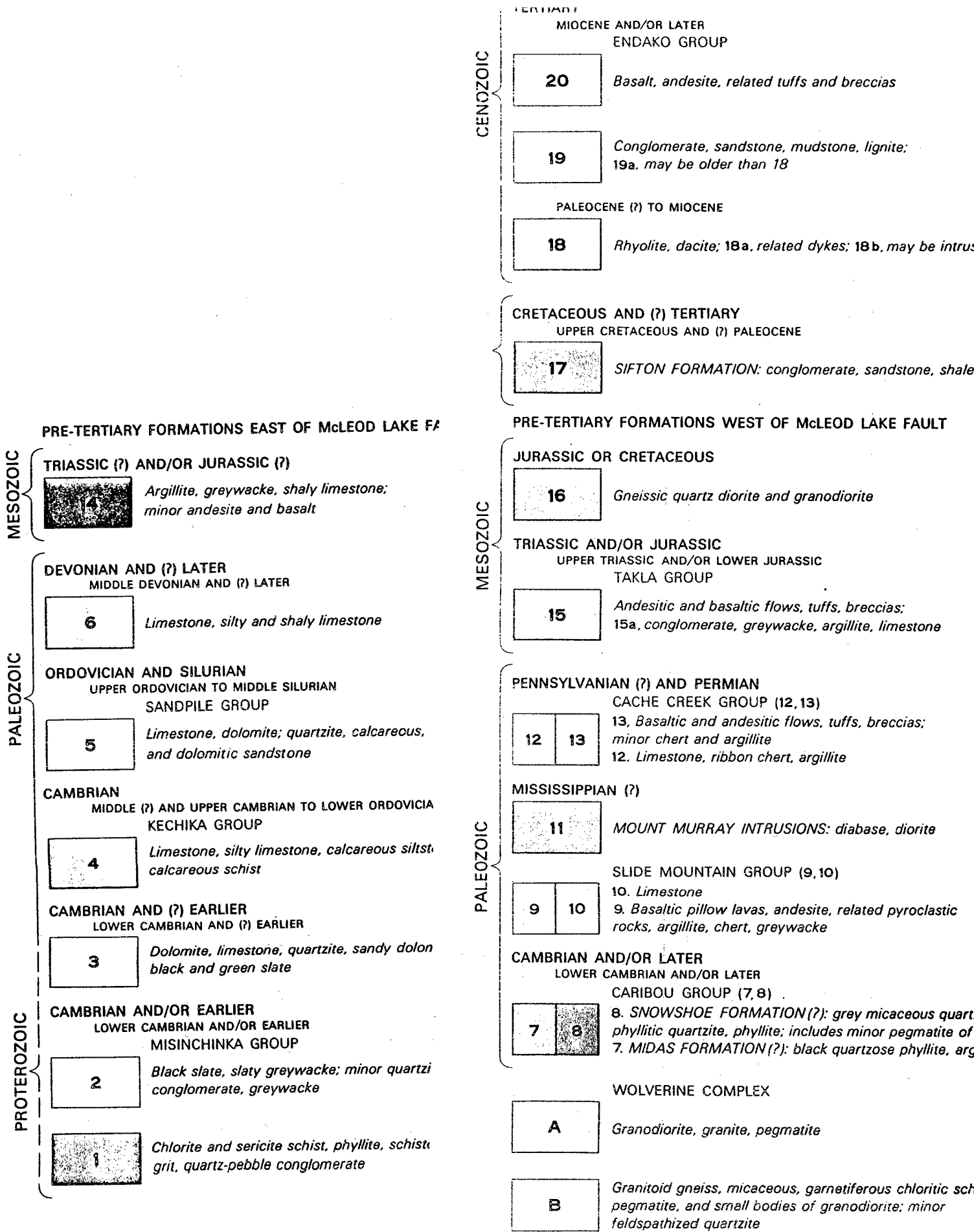


Figure 3b. Legend for Regional Geology



Figure 5a. Looking south up discovery gully. Red flag line is N-S base line on Figure 4.



Figure 5b. Gabbro outcrop sampled by R32.



Figure 5c. Sheared Gabbro outcrop sampled by R31.

5a, 5b, and 5c). A gully with a northerly flowing creek contained a few subcrops of gabbro mineralized with pyrite-pyrrhotite and lesser chalcopyrite. The subcrops were opened by blasting by the staking crew, thereby making fresh exposures for examination and sampling. The gabbro is a dark green rock made up of twenty percent pyroxine set in a dark feldspar matrix. Although the plagioclase composition is not known, the high calcium content relative to sodium and potassium in the geochem results for R31 and R32 suggest a high anorthite content for the plagioclase, thereby substantiating the term gabbro. The gabbro appears to form a dyke 100 to 160 feet wide. The staking crew recognized similar gabbro or pyroxenite at two other localities: at SOL #1 5W + 2-1/2 S and at SOL #2 0W + 2-1/2 N.

Country rock is medium green andesite probably of the Slide Mountain Group with textures varying from massive to amygduloidal (calcite amygdules) to finely gritty and bedded to shaley. Although the south contact between the gabbro and andesite is covered by only a few feet of glacial drift, the andesite does not appear to be thermally metamorphosed by the intrusion of the gabbro dyke. The southernmost outcrops of the gabbro are however sheared and brecciated over ten feet. The sheared outcrop sampled by R31 in Figure 4 and similar shearing in a small pit on the other (east) side of the gully indicate the trend of shearing, which is variable in outcrop and not measurable, is parallel to the shearing trend of 100°/80S measured in outcrop immediately south.

Abundant calcareous shales to black limestone float in the creek sampled by R34 could be part of the geological section that contains



the limestone of unit 10 in Figures 3a and 3b. These or similar reactive rocks if they occur in an area of epigenetic mineralization could provide excellent host rocks for mineralization.

Figure 3a provides some structural data. Two north to north-northeast faults are shown north of McLeod River and a syncline-anticline trending west-northwest are shown on either side of the showing. This anticline or possibly other ones could provide dilatant zones for epigenetic mineralization.

### **Mineralization**

Outcrops sampled by R31 and R32 were the best mineralized. Other outcrops were unmineralized or at best, weakly mineralized (less than 1/2% combined sulphides) and therefore were not sampled. The outcrop sampled by R31 is ten feet wide, deeply oxidized, badly sheared and displays a breccia texture with fragments up to one foot in diameter. Some fragments are clay altered but silicified fragments and zones are common. Sulphide content although reduced by oxidation was probably five to ten percent. Sulphides present are pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. The other mineralized gabbro outcrop is six feet wide with the most southerly three feet the best mineralized. This three foot interval, sampled by R32, is only weakly altered. It contains about ten percent combined pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite disseminated throughout the massive gabbro. The three foot interval immediately north of R32 contains one to two percent sulphide and was not sampled.

An outcrop of hornfelsed andesite with one to fifteen percent pyrite occurring as fracture fillings and disseminations is exposed in another north flowing creek about 1300 feet east of R31 - R32. This outcrop was sampled by R33.

The Minister of Mines Annual Report 1932, p. A88 reports that "irridium and platinum occur with gold in shallow gravels on rock benches and also in the cracks and crevices of the rock under the gravel. Pyroxenite intrusions nearby suggest a source for the platinum group elements." The area described is along the McDougall River from Reed Creek to McLeod River. Evidence of old placer activity along McDougall River was seen by the writer in 1981.

The location of the pyroxenite intrusions referred to above is not known, but the airborne magnetic high on the B.C. Government regional magnetic map, shown in Figure 7, could represent the magnetic expression of mafic to ultrabasic rocks associated with and including pyroxenite. The small gabbro dyke sampled by R31 and R32, shown on Figure 7, obviously lies south of the large area of high magnetic response. The lack of a high magnetic response over the area of the dyke is probably due to its relatively small size.

#### **GEOCHEMISTRY**

Regional geochemical data is provided for silt samples collected throughout the McLeod Lake NTS 93J map sheet by the Geological Survey of Canada, open file 1216. Sample locations have been plotted on Figure 6 at a scale of 1:50,000. All results above the 90th percentile for Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, Ni, As, Mo, and Sb. Although the 90th percentile is lower

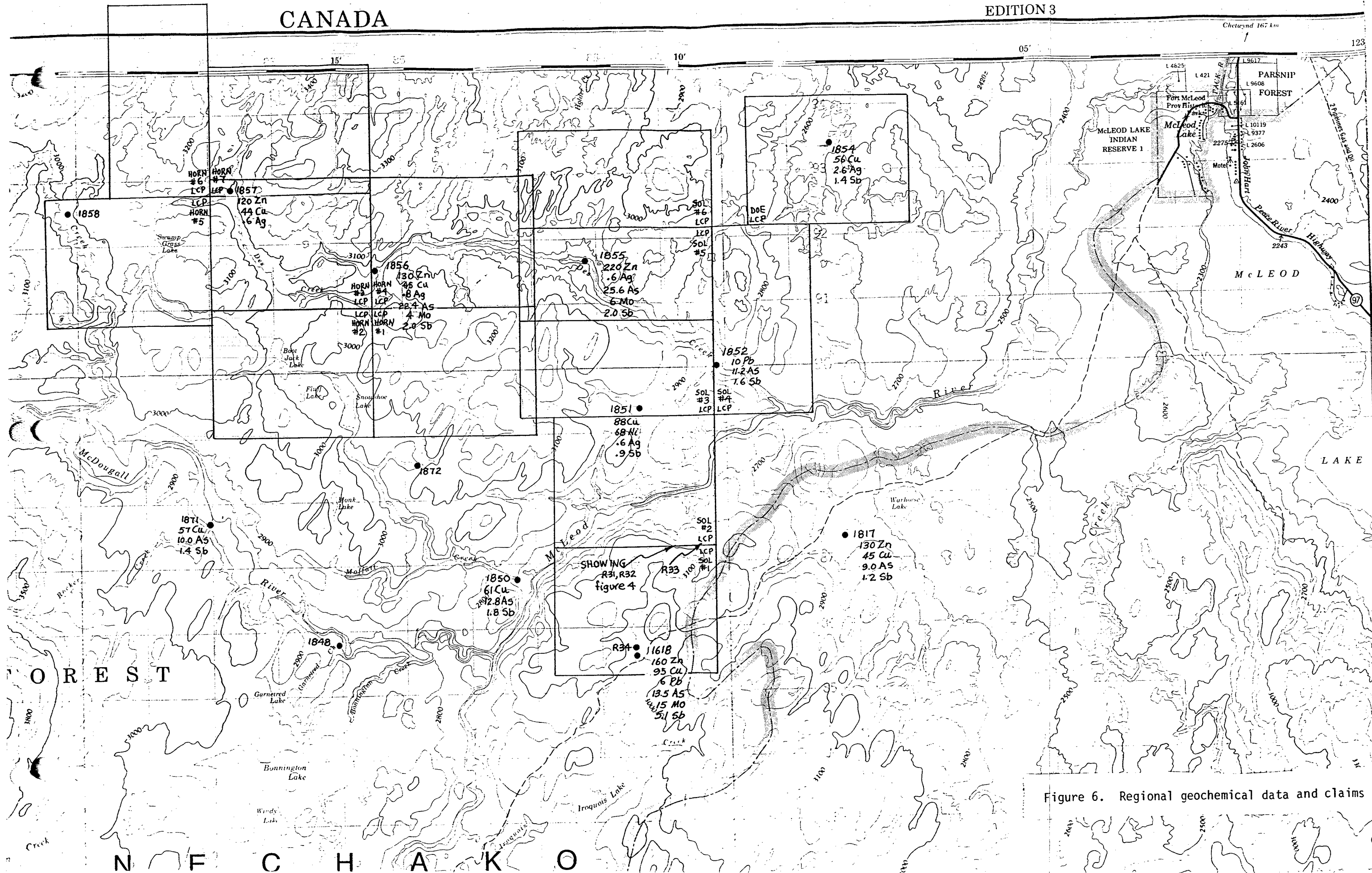


Figure 6. Regional geochemical data and claims



Figure 7. Airborne Magnetic Data

than might normally be used (i.e., 95th percentile) for determining anomalous values it is justified here because of dilution due to both the thick glacial cover and the relatively large size of the drainages measured by the samples. Nine of the ten samples within the property have anomalous results for three to six elements.

Mineralized gabbro described above and sampled by R31 and R32 were anomalous for chromium (1030 and 1300 ppm), copper (2020 and 2130 ppm), nickel (1350 and 1440 ppm), cobalt (177 and 139 ppm), gold (0.14 and 0.077 ppm), palladium (0.099 and 0.15 ppm) and platinum (0.11 and 0.12 ppm). Refer to results given in the back of this report.

The outcrop sampled by R33 1300 feet east of R31 and R32 returned the highest gold result (0.28 ppm or 0.007 oz/Ton).

The silt sample R34 was collected about 500 feet up stream from sample 851618 described in G.S.C. open file 1216. Results were similar but somewhat weaker.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The claim block is underlain by volcanics and sediments of the Slide Mountain Group of Mississippian age. Placer gold and platinum are known to occur in streams within and adjacent to the property. Samples of gabbro containing sulphide mineralization are geochemically anomalous for nickel, cobalt, chromium, copper, gold, platinum and palladium.

Others have described the occurrence of pyroxenite intrusions, a rock type commonly associated with platinum group minerals. The aeromagnetic map shows a pronounced magnetic high over much of the property

which could indicate a more widespread occurrence of pyroxenite and other associated ultrabasic rocks than has previously been recognized.

Gold mineralization could be associated with platinum group minerals as is suggested by the mineralized gabbro occurrence. It also occurs in quartz veins just southwest of the property along McDougall River in hornfelsed andesite 1300 feet east of the mineralized gabbro and other styles of gold mineralization might be present on the property.

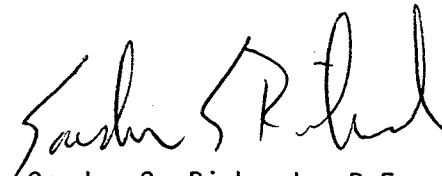
The nine stream sediment samples that are anomalous for three to six elements further enhance the mineral potential and together with the other data indicates the property has an excellent potential for developing ore grade mineralization for one or more of gold, platinum group minerals and several base metals. In particular, arsenic and antimony are common "pathfinder" elements used in the exploration for gold mineralization, and their high values in the stream sediments is very encouraging. Similarly nickel and copper are commonly associated elements with platinum group minerals and their occurrence in the anomalous stream sediment values is encouraging for finding ore of platinum group minerals.

Although the geological-geochemical-geophysical data described above provides strong encouragement to searching for ore-grade mineralization, there is a lack of detailed data. Prospecting and mapping is recommended on the property along all major and most minor drainages as it is these areas where outcrops are most likely to occur. Stream sediments should be collected throughout the programme to assist in providing targets for more detailed examination. A budget for the mineral prospecting-mapping-sampling is provided below:

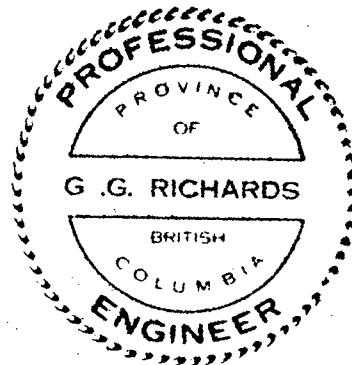
Mob-demob	\$ 3,000
Geologist 20 days @ \$300/day	6,000
Assistant 20 days @ \$150/day	3,000
Food, 40 days @ \$25/day	1,000
Helicopter 6 hrs @ \$450/hr	2,700
Camp & radio, 3 weeks @ \$150/week	450
Supplies	500
Geochem 300 samples @ \$10/sample	3,000
Report	<u>3,000</u>
Subtotal	\$22,650
Contingency	<u>2,350</u>
Total	\$25,000

Following the above programme there will be targets requiring further mapping and sampling such as the mineralized gabbro dyke discovered this fall. Therefore at least another \$25,000 could be budgeted for work in 1987.

The whole respectfully submitted.

  
Gordon G. Richards, P.Eng.

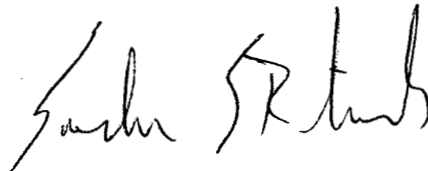
VANCOUVER, December 1, 1986.



## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gordon G. Richards, of Richmond, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia, residing at 5700 Forsythe Crescent, Richmond, B.C., V7C 2C3.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.A.Sc., 1968, M.A.Sc. 1974.
3. I have practised my profession as a mining exploration geologist continuously since 1968.
4. This report is based on a brief examination of the property and research of available geological-geochemical-geophysical information on the area.



Gordon G. Richards, P.Eng.





**quanta trace laboratories inc.**

#401-3700 Gilmore Way, Burnaby, B.C., Canada V5G 4M1

Tel: (604) 438-5226

**ANALYSIS OF GEOLOGICAL SAMPLES**

To: Plasway National Research Ltd.  
Box 82116  
North Burnaby, B.C.  
V5C 5P2

Workorder: 5925  
Received: 03-Nov-86  
Completed: 07-Nov-86

Attn: Mr. B. Tylor

Re: Chemical Analysis of Rock Samples

Sample type		Rock	Rock	Rock	Soil
Identification		R 31	R 32	R 33	R 34
Lab Reference #		5925-001	5925-002	5925-003	5925-004
Analyzed by Plasma Emission Spectroscopy (ICAP)					
Method used		Total	Total	Total	Total
Trace Elements					
Arsenic	As	190	< 30	< 30	< 30
Boron	B	28	22	2	5
Beryllium	Be	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.3	0.3
Bismuth	Bi	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
Cadmium	Cd	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5
Cobalt	Co	177	139	15	14
Chromium	Cr	1030	1300	131.	124.
Copper	Cu	2020	2130	107	71
Mercury	Hg	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Molybdenum	Mo	< 3	< 3	7	< 3
Nickel	Ni	1350	1440	52	36
Lead	Pb	734	591	101	33
Antimony	Sb	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Selenium	Se	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Thorium	Th	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
Uranium	U	< 30	< 30	< 30	< 30
Vanadium	V	186.	236.	187.	180.
Zinc	Zn	35	31	60	87
Results in		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Precious Metals by Fire Assay					
Silver	Ag	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Gold	Au	0.004	0.002	0.007	0.001
Palladium	Pd	0.0029	0.0042	< 0.001	0.0004
Platinum	Pt	0.0031	0.0034	< 0.001	< 0.001
Rhodium	Rh	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Results in		oz/T	oz/T	oz/T	oz/T
Precious Metals by Fire Assay					
Gold	Au	0.14	0.077	0.28	0.04
Palladium	Pd	0.099	0.15	< 0.01	0.02
Platinum	Pt	0.11	0.12	< 0.03	< 0.03
Rhodium	Rh	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03	< 0.03
Results in		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm

**quanta trace laboratories inc.**

#401-3700 Gilmore Way, Burnaby, B.C., Canada V5G 4M1

Tel: (604) 438-5226

To: Plasway National Research Ltd.

W/O: 5925

Page 2

Sample type	Rock	Rock	Rock	Soil
Identification	R 31	R 32	R 33	R 34
Lab Reference #	5925-001	5925-002	5925-003	5925-004
<b>Majors as Oxides</b>				
Silicon % SiO <sub>2</sub>	43.9	46.4	60.1	58.8
Aluminum % Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4.31	5.01	14.0	14.3
Iron % Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	18.8	14.3	7.01	6.90
Calcium % CaO	10.8	13.1	4.80	3.44
Magnesium % MgO	13.7	15.9	2.82	2.81
Sodium % Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.59	0.58	3.90	2.71
Potassium % K <sub>2</sub> O	< 0.3	< 0.3	2.32	1.87
Barium % BaO	0.009	0.006	0.28	0.11
Manganese % MnO	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.13
Phosphorus % P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	< 0.2	< 0.2	0.32	0.32
Strontium % SrO	0.008	0.007	0.060	0.044
Titanium % TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.46	0.62	0.89	0.68
Zirconium % ZrO <sub>2</sub>	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007	0.008
Loss on Ignition	5.36	2.29	2.33	6.38
<b>Total oxides %</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>98.4</b>

Assayer:

# Zeron Enterprises Ltd.

September 04, 1987

Contract & Resource Development

Mr. Byron Tylor  
P.O. BOX 82116  
North Burnaby, B.C.  
V5C 5P2

INVOICE #10ZE987ML

RE: McLEOD PROJECT  
Horn & Sol claim block  
Line Cutting, Prospecting

1. Personel & Office

J. H. Hajek, Mining Consultant/Geochemist  
1 field assistant and prospector for seven days  
From Sept 2 to Sept 8, 1987

\$200/day x 3 men = \$600/day  
7 days x \$600/day \$4,200.00

Office preparation maps and copies  
1 day x \$200/day 200.00

Los #5 & 6 claim registration & office time 290.00

TOTAL: \$4,690.00

2. Mobilization & demobilization (including stay at McLeod Lodge.

a. Vancouver McLeod to Quesnel Sept 2 to Sept 8

- Motel (3 men) \$ 220.69

- Gas, oil, miscellaneous field supplies 333.61

- 2 men greyhound - Quesnel - Vancouver 88.30

- Meals and food: 316.91

\$ 959.51

b. Helicopter McKenzie to Des creek

- Sept. 4, 1987 Invoice #17484 \$ 763.49

- Sept. 7, 1987 Invoice 17492 545.35

\$1.308.84

TOTAL:

3. Field Supplies

Explosives \$337.06 x ½ case \$ 168.53

Flagging taps & field miscellaneous 93.23

Field food 3 men for 4 days 520.00

TOTAL: \$ 781.76

TOTAL DUE: \$7,740.11

M. R. Hajek  
Director

From S. of E. & P. 13,198.41  
\$ 20,938.52

MC LEOD PROJECT

93J 4W

Progress Report:

J. H. Hajek, Mining Consultant-Geochemist  
One field assistant and prospector

Sept. 2, 1987: Mobilization: Vancouver - Prince George

Sept. 3, 1987: Prince George - McLeod lake. Helicopter booking

Sept. 4, 1987: Fly camp on Des creek.

Line cutting (Horn #1 & 2. L.C.P. to 1 west and prospecting; discovery of mineralization andesitic-volcanic rocks with visible pyroxene crystals from 0.7 west on.

Line cutting Horn #4 & 1, L.C.P. to 6 east, blasting & prospecting.

Sept. 5, 1987: Staking, starting at 8 am los #5 & 6 located on Horn #4 6E 3N + 150m west on top of ridge above a small swampy drainage.

Line cutting Horn #4, 6E 1N, 6E 2N, 6E 3N and prospecting & blasting several outcrop floats covered with 10-50 feet overburden but easily accessible by blasting and hand trenching; some visible sulphides; the area should be further prospected and mapped in details.

Sept. 6, 1987: Blasting pits on ridge 1m x 5m x 2m resulting in trench showing 10 feet of overburden, regolith-like zone and weathered outcrops. This location proved to be too high in elevation and new exploration pits should be made mid-slope down.

Discovery of pyroxenite/breccias/slate contact gully with various sulphides, arsenopyrite, Py, Pry etc. located on Sol #3 & 4, 2.5 north.

Sept. 7, 1987: Finished staking los #5 & Los #6. Tags 82585, 82586 at 6 pm.

Discovery of mineralized outcrops along the McLeod on Sol #1 & 2, quartz vein, shales, volcanics etc. Prospecting & blasting.

Sept. 8, 1987: Demobilization to Quesnel Mining recorder, rectifying claim boundries (mining recorder office) which shows open lan due to claim overlaps.

Total time spent on this prpject:

7 days x 3 men = 21 mandays.

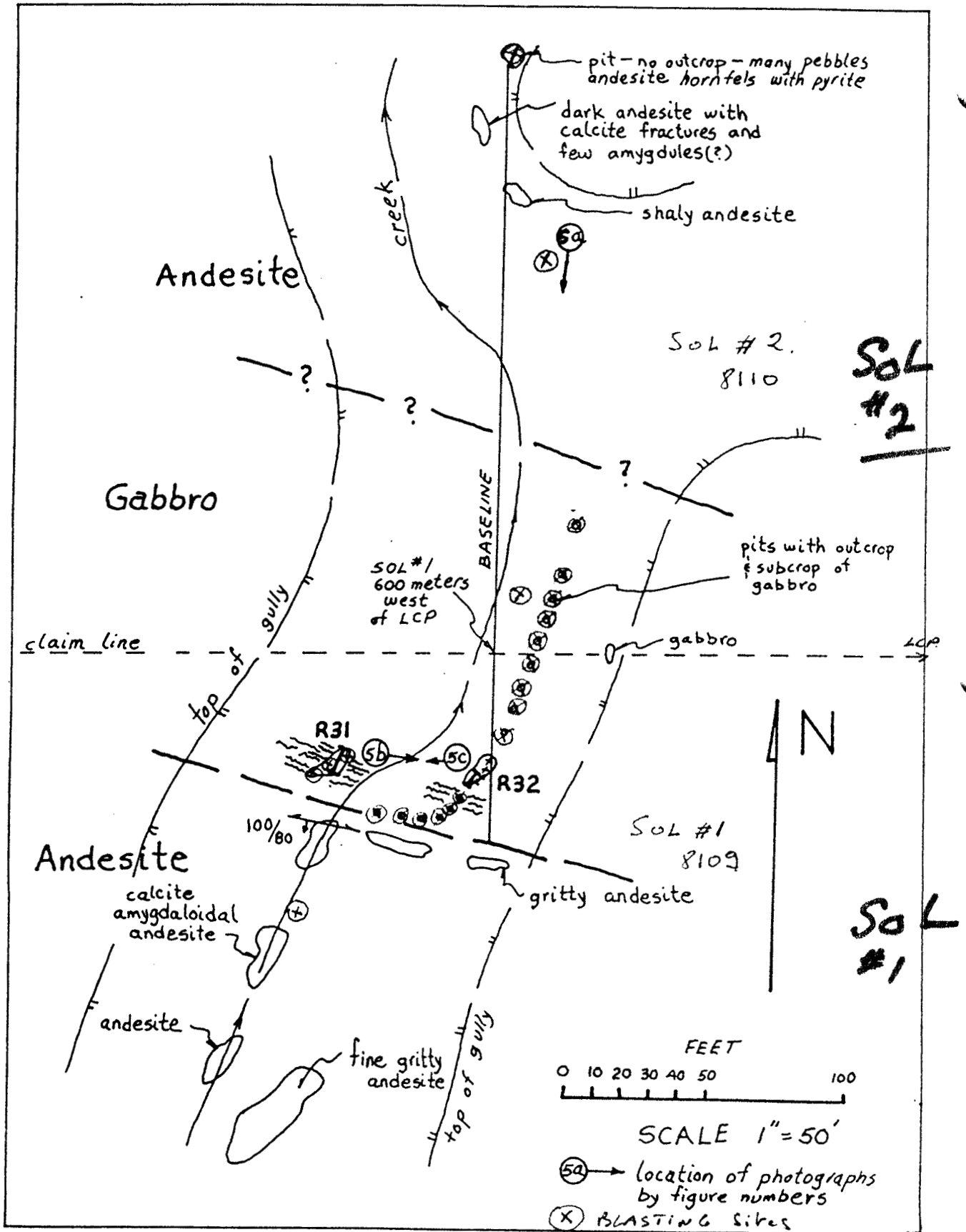
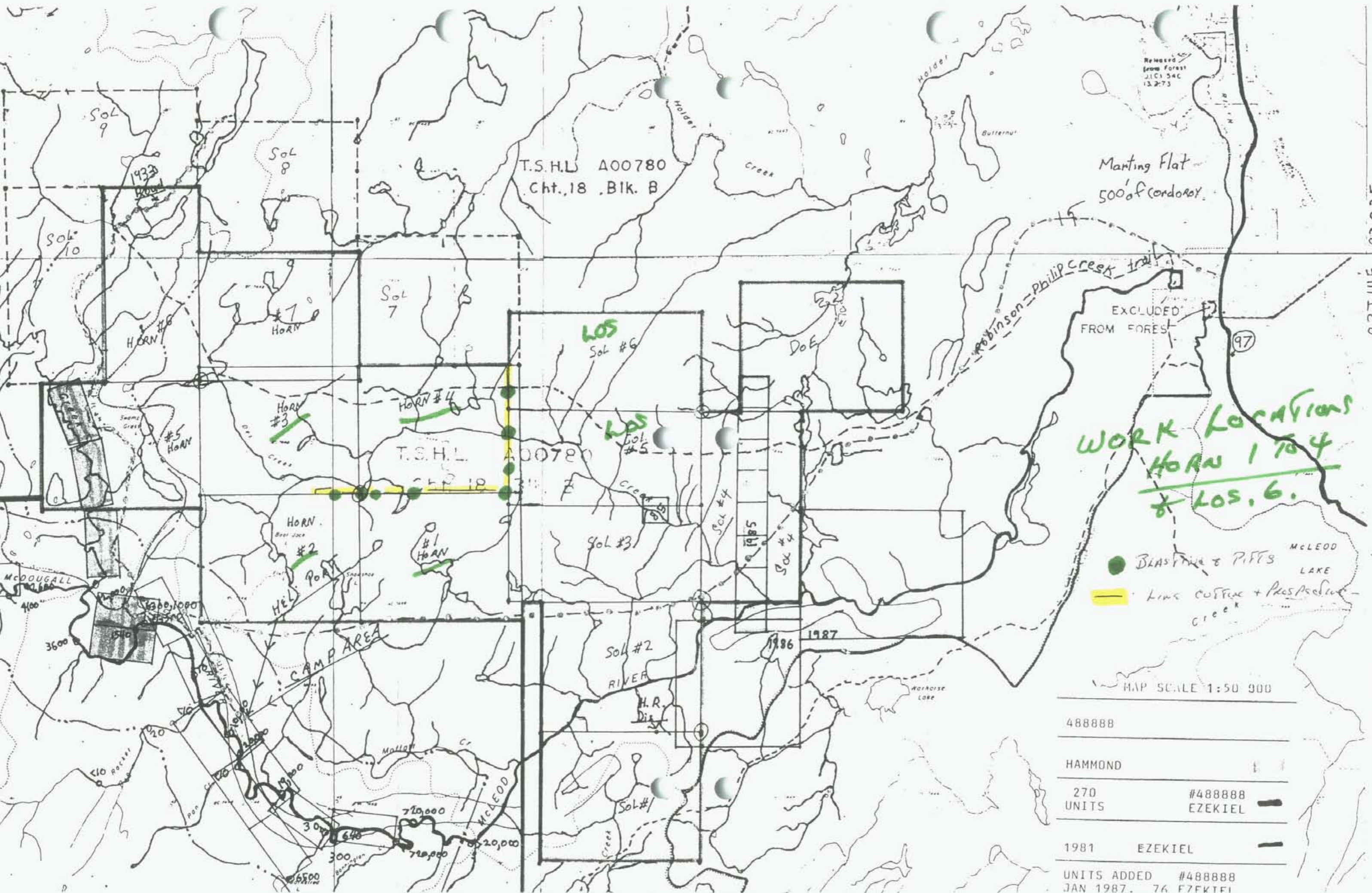


Figure 5. Showing Geology and Sample Locations

WORK Applied to:

SOL #1 to 4 E

LOS #5



WORK LOCATIONS  
 HORN 1 TO 4  
 & LOS. 6.

- BLASTING & PITS
- LINE CUTTING + PROSPECTING

MAP SCALE 1:50 000

488888	
HAMMOND	
270 UNITS	#488888 EZEKIEL
1981	EZEKIEL
UNITS ADDED	#488888
JAN 1987.	76 F7FKTEI

93J14E 9303E

10 EAST - SEE MAP 93J13E