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North Vancouver, B.C.
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January 14, 1988

Prospecting Program Report

Roy 1, 2, 5, and 6 Mineral Claims

New Westminister Mining District

British Columbia

92H/4E; Lat. 49°00N; Long. 121°37'W

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Victoria Off Confidential: 89.01.18

ASSESSMENT REPORT 16927 MINING DIVISION: New Westminster

PROPERTY: Roy
LOCATION: LAT 49 00 30 LONG 121 37 00
UTM 10 5429085 601165
NTS 092H04E
CLAIM(S): Roy 1-2,Roy 5-6
OPERATOR(S): Sauer, B.
AUTHOR(S): Sauer, B.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 31 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver
GEOLOGICAL
SUMMARY: Mafic volcanics and pelites of the Lower Pennsylvanian to Lower Permian Chilliwack Group are imbricated with a group of metamorphic rocks of varying textures and compositions in a north-east trending belt. The Paleozoic rocks to the east are intruded by granodiorites to quartz diorites of the Mid-Tertiary Chilliwack Pluton.

WORK
DONE: Prospecting
PROS 200.0 ha
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:10 000
SAMP 17 sample(s) ;CU,MO,PB,ZN,AS,SB,AU,AG
MFILE: 092HSW032,092HSW053,092HSW064

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Prospecting Program Report

Revised from May 25, 1987 FAME Report

Roy 1, 2, 5, and 6 Mineral Claims

New Westminister Mining District

1. INTRODUCTION

The Roy Mineral Claims consisting of Roy 1 (record number 3097), Roy 2 (record number 3098), Roy 5 (record number 3198), and Roy 6 (record number 3140) are situated in the New Westminister Mining District of British Columbia. Exploration thus far, while still at a young stage, indicates that these properties may reveal significant mineralization. First we shall examine the location, access and history of the properties, in addition to the regional geology. Five maps of the area in which the claims are located are also provided.

2. LOCATION, ACCESS AND HISTORY

2.1 Location

Roy 1 and 2, and Roy 5 and 6 claims are located on Slesse Creek approximately thirty kilometers south-east of Chilliwack, British Columbia. Roy 1 consists of nine units, Roy 2 consists of fifteen units, Roy 5 consists of four units, and Roy 6 consists of four units which totals

thirty-two units. Roy 5 and 6 claims have their southern boundaries on the Canada-United States border.

In addition, five Reverted Crown Grants within these claims are not presently owned by the author:

	Name	Lot Number	Hectares
1.	Lincoln (1820)	186	20.90
2.	Jumbo (1823)	187	15.94
3.	Gold Bug (1822)	188	5.61
4.	Ensign (2636)	1082	18.94
5.	Last Chance (2635)	574	20.90
		ttl.	82.29

The old Red Mountain Mine is also located approximately fifty meters to the south of Roy 5's southern border and is in the United States. A sample of quartz from this mine collected on April 2, 1987 assayed 3.386 oz./ton.

Furthermore a minimum of two older prospects are located on the claims and are presumed to be the "Slesse Creek" and the "Queen" properties. An adit discovered on the claims is on the Roy 2 ground and is approximately thirty meters in length with samples having been analysed from the adit face. A second adit was also recently located; on Slesse Creek, which has also been sampled for indications of gold and silver in vein and fault gouge material.

2.2 Access

Access to the property is by a paved road twenty kilometers east of Vedder Crossing following the Chilliwack River and by nine kilometers of a recent logging road south along Slesse Creek. Lack of a good road, torrential creeks, heavy undergrowth, winter snow&rock slides, and heavy rain are some of the major reasons which made this area difficult to prospect in the past. Some of these problems remain; but today, road access is greatly improved due to an active logging operation in the area.

2.3 History

Reports on the Slesse Creek basin are traced back to at least 1896 and up to the early 1980's. Most of the adits, however, were driven in the early 1900's. Work after 1929 generally consisted of light reconnaissance surveys along old roads and up various creeks.

The Mount Baker District of northern Washington was prospected during the late 1800's perhaps largely the result of miner's coming north to the Caribou in their quest for gold. The area adjacent to the Canada-United States border was found to be more accessible from the Canadian side than from the American side. There was a divide of 8-10,000 feet high that had to be overcome to enter this area from the south. By coming to British Columbia and south along

Slesse Creek they found this route to be more accessible to reach their claims.

The Lone Jack claim four miles south of the boundary is described as having a two foot quartz vein, with a ten-stamp mill erected, had values of $ 32.00/ton in free gold and tellurides in 1904. Moen (1969) estimated that gold production from the Lone Jack mine between 1902 and 1924 valued approximately $ 550,000.00 U.S. dollars.[1]

The Jumbo claim had several open cuts and two adits on the property. One of the adits, 160 feet deep, followed a seam of vitreous quartz approximately a foot wide. The second adit is situated about 500 feet lower in elevation and driven sixty feet in iron stained argillite. Moreover there is an open cut about thirty feet above the last named adit and nearly directly over the face.[2]

In 1916 the Boundary Red Mountain Mine produced 11,460 tonnes of ore grading twenty grams of gold per tonne. Total gold production between 1913 and 1946 is valued at just under one million U.S. dollars.[3] Work done in the Slesse Creek area dates back to the 1900's. It was during this time that the adits were driven on varying sizes of gold-bearing quartz veins, generally striking a north-south direction. Work after 1929 and up to the 1980's, then, was comprised largely of prospecting and reconnaissance surveys.

3. GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

In assessment Report # 7107 entitled " Assessment Report on the Sles I Claims (1978) " G.H. Giroux, P. Eng., describes the regional geology as follows:

> The geology of the claim area has been mapped by J.W.H. Monger (1969). Basic volcanics and pelites of the Lower Pennsylvanian to Lower Permian Chilliwack Group are imbricated with a group of metamorphic rocks of varying textures and compositions on a north-east trending belt. Intruding these Paleozoic rocks to the east are the granodiorites to quartz diorites of the mid-Tertiary Chilliwack Pluton(p.3)[4]

Giroux wrote this report for Aquarius Resources Limited who once held the Sles I claim which is now completely covered by the Roy 2 mineral claim.

Studies by the British Columbia Minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources indicate that the Mid-Tertiary plutonism in the area where the claims are located, is associated with vein-type gold mineralization. The largest pluton along the lineament, the composite Chilliwack batholith, straddles the Canada-United States border approximately 125 kilometers east-southeast of Vancouver. This batholith exceeds 950 square kilometers in area, and is spatially associated with at least ten seperate gold-bearing properties including the Boundary Red Mountain and Lone Jack, two

former producing gold mines. Gold-bearing veins at Slesse Creek are all spatially associated with dioritic bodies that intrude metasedimentary rocks: the veins at the Lone Jack property carry bismuth tellurides.[5]

At the Boundary Red Mountain Mine, gold-bearing quartz veins follow the sheared intrusive contact between a diorite body and older metasedimentary rocks. The veins contain minor amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and traces of bismuth tellurides.

The Slesse diorite forms a stock-like covering about nine square miles on the Canadian side of the border and extends from Slesse Creek past Slesse Mountain north-east into the Neskawatch Creek valley. At one time it probably extended further east but was replaced by the younger Chilliwack batholith of granodiorite.

The diorite is clearly intrusive into the slates on the west and north, it seems that perhaps the date of intrusion is post Carboniferous. The Slesse diorite is in places richly charged with large slab like inclusions of crumpled slate,a large number forming a veritable breccia.

The intrusive is thought to have intruded in post Laramie time due to the lack of crushing or strain except in the immediate vicinity of the Chilliwack batholith. The diorite cross cuts the sediments and has metamorphosed them in the thorough way characteristic of most stocks.

Due to the intensity of the metamorphism it seems safe to regard the mass as batholith or a downwardly enlarging body.

The Slesse diorite is a dark brownish to greenish grey, fresh rock of normal habit, and appears to have a uniform chemical composition. The chief variations are those of grain. At its own intrusive contacts the stock is fine grained as if by chilling; elsewhere the grain is generally medium size. Where the diorite contacts the younger granodiorite the grain is still medium, but the more basic rock has metamorphosed along a narrow zone.

In glacial times the incomparably vaster rivers of ice must have headed at approximately the same levels as the glacierlets are today, that is above the 7,000 foot contours. The effluent glacier of Slesse Creek has driven back the lateral spurs, greatly steepened the valley walls, and reduced intervening ridges to razor-back profiles. The peaks of the Skagit Range rise from the Fraser River near sea level to Slesse Mountain 7,800 feet, Glacier Peak at 9,000 feet and many more peaks over 5-6,000 feet. In the lower part of the Chilliwack River Valley, where Slesse Creek meets the Chilliwack River to the head of a rocky defile where the river leaves the mountains, a thick deposit of Glacial clay forms a high bench on the north side of the valley. The cliffed front of the bench rises 300

feet above the river opposite Tamihy Creek. But, more specifically we shall examine the property geology.

3.2 Property Geology

The geology of the Roy claims includes an outcrop of rock units from the Chilliwack group of Upper Carboniferous to Permian Ages. Within Glacier Creek near the east border of Roy 1 numerous types of "float" with suprising amounts of sulphides are found. As an observation, the creek hosts a slide plane in which snow and rock periodically slide. Most of the mineralized rocks and boulders within the creek are probably from the general area. Mineralization occurred mainly in the foliated schist and limestone.

Quartz veins sampled from the general area were hosted in phyllite and schist of the Chilliwack Group. The veins all were striking between 170 to 190 degrees and dipping at high angles. Common factors of each of the samples include poddy to disseminated sulphides (-3%), predominately pyrite with less chalcopyrite. All were quartz veins of varying thicknesses (5-15cm) that showed mineralization. Other descriptions that were noted but not varied from sample to sample, were moderate to heavy limonite staining, vugs, weather sulfides, manganese, and moderate cholorite.

The phyllite toschist have been steeply alined to a vertical position striking north +10 degrees East. Heavy limonite staining is present in some areas where the phyllite has been altered. The numerous quartz veins and veinlets

all trend in a north-south direction +30 degrees as if to follow the attitude of the phyllite and schist.

An adit discovered on the creek running south-westerly from Slesse Mountain on Roy 2 was also hosted by rock of the Chilliwack formation. Outcrop comprised of mafic volcanics and metamorphosed mudstones (pelite). Rocks and boulders in the creek were comprised predominately of diorite. Mineralization was also observed in float within the creek. These were some of the observations found on the property.

4. EXPLORATION

Exploration on the claims comprised of prospecting, rock sampling, mapping and locating new as well as old showings.

4.1 Phase one-Period one

During the first period in January, 1987, the ground was snow covered and was difficult to prospect. Also a spectacular snowslide occurred about one kilometer away from where the author was prospecting. It came from around the 1500 meter level, some 500 meters in width, dropping into the headwaters of Creek 1 and left behind a pile of debris(snow and rock) about 200 meters in length and averaged 10 meters in depth. This description is to give the reader some idea of the power of the slides in the area and their dangerous aftermaths. Needless to say prospecting was

cancelled till the majority of the snow melted.

After returning to the property in April we followed the road on the south west side of the creek up to the Red Mtn. Mine where a rock sample of quartz from the dump assayed 3.386 oz./ton Au. The snow was high (3 to 6 ft.) beginning at approximately the 1000 meter elevation and due to the crusty and cracking surface of the snow we did not attempt to get to any outcrop exposed in open or steep sidehill areas. But, three other pieces of float rock were found and brought back for assaying.

Upon returning two weeks later with Mr. Chris Young, a geologist, who was to write a report on his visit to the property for future recommendations and work on the property. During this visit an adit was uncovered on Creek 3 an easterly draining creek of Slesse Mtn.. Surface samples were taken of the face of the adit, as well as a schist zone on Roy 5 near the 3S-2.5E identification post.

4.2 Phase One -Period Two

The second period of the prospecting was not undertaken until January of 1988 due to the authors previous work commitments not allowing any work to be done in between the last visit.

It was to have been a prospecting rock and soil survey but, the weather was at first hovering below the zero mark which meant for a winter camp setup and normal winter prob-

lems. The first day in the field we realized that a soil survey was going to be to impracticable at this time of year. Glacier or Creek 1 was largely running below ground but the boulders were covered in powdery snow and very slippery to walk on. However, the creeks were the quickest method of moving on the ground and following Slesse Creek from the claim line southerly we managed to find a second adit 100 meters south of the main road's washed out bridge. The adit was sampled and we returned with our flashlights another time to sample another area of the adit. A possible sill was found on Creek 1 or Glacier creek and on Creek 2 a possible fault striking north-south was also found and sampled. Creek 2 is probably the drainage creek for the Red Mtn. Mine, as well as having a placer claim staked on it. The location of the mine itself was not accurately located in relation to the Roy claims as snow conditions were so high as to be covering the adit from view. With a warming trend along with rain near the 10th of January the entire program was cancelled until meltdown was complete.

5. CONCLUSION

Even though some prospecting on the property has been done, a large portion of the area remains unexplored. Since the 1930's little significant exploration has been carried out in this location. For example, there are no known grids on the claims nor are there any old adits and workings accurately mapped.

accurately mapped. Research indicates that there may be significant mineralization in the area, particularly along the contacts of the Slesse diorite and Chilliwack series of argillites. Thus, these claims if further explored may prove to be economically viable.

An attempt was made during January 2-12/1988 to set up a soil grid covering approximately a 200 hectare grid. This idea was quickly abandoned due to heavy snow conditions and unstable weather, however five new rock outcrops were sampled. These included locating a previously unmapped adit on Slesse Creek, a possible 2 meter wide sill and possible fault sone striking north to south near the old Red Mtn. Mine.

Any further work of this nature would be best advised to be completed during a period of less or no snow where outcrop could be easily seen.

6. COST STATEMENT

6.1 Phase one-Period one

Personnel:

Prospector:	Feb.2,1987 one day/$125.00	$ 125.00
Prospector:	March 28,1987 one day/$125.00	$ 125.00
Helper :	March 28,1987 one day/$100.00	$ 100.00
Prospector:	April 9,1987 one day/$125.00	$ 125.00
Helper :	April 9,1987 one day/$100.00	$ 100.00
Geologist :	April 9,1987 one day/$150.00	$ 150.00
Geochemical Analysis	12 Rock samples	$ 183.50
Food and Equipment		$ 51.55
Truck Rental@$50.00/day-gas/oil		$ 103.87
x three days		$ 150.00
	ttl.	$1213.92

6.2 Phase one-Period two

Personnel:

Prospector:	Jan.2-12,1988 ten days/$125.00	$1250.00
Helper :	Jan.2-12,1988 ten days/$100.00	$1000.00
Geochemical Analaysis	5 Rock samples	$ 99.00
Food		$ 333.65
Equipment		$ 441.10
Camp(all inclusive, dishes,stove,etc.) tent, cots,tarps,cooler,table.		$ 150.00
Truck@ $50.00/day x 8		$ 400.00
Fuel/oil		$ 225.86
Chainsaw@$10.00/day(camp wood)		$ 100.00
Propane heater with 20lb. btl		$ 50.00
	ttl.	$4049.61

Phase one-both periods.....ttl. $5263.53

Province of British Columbia

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

BRIAN SAUER

HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

MINERAL EXPLORATION COURSE FOR PROSPECTORS

AND IS HEREBY GRANTED
THIS CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

DIRECTOR OF

PROSPECTORS' ASSISTANCE

COURSE INSTRUCTOR

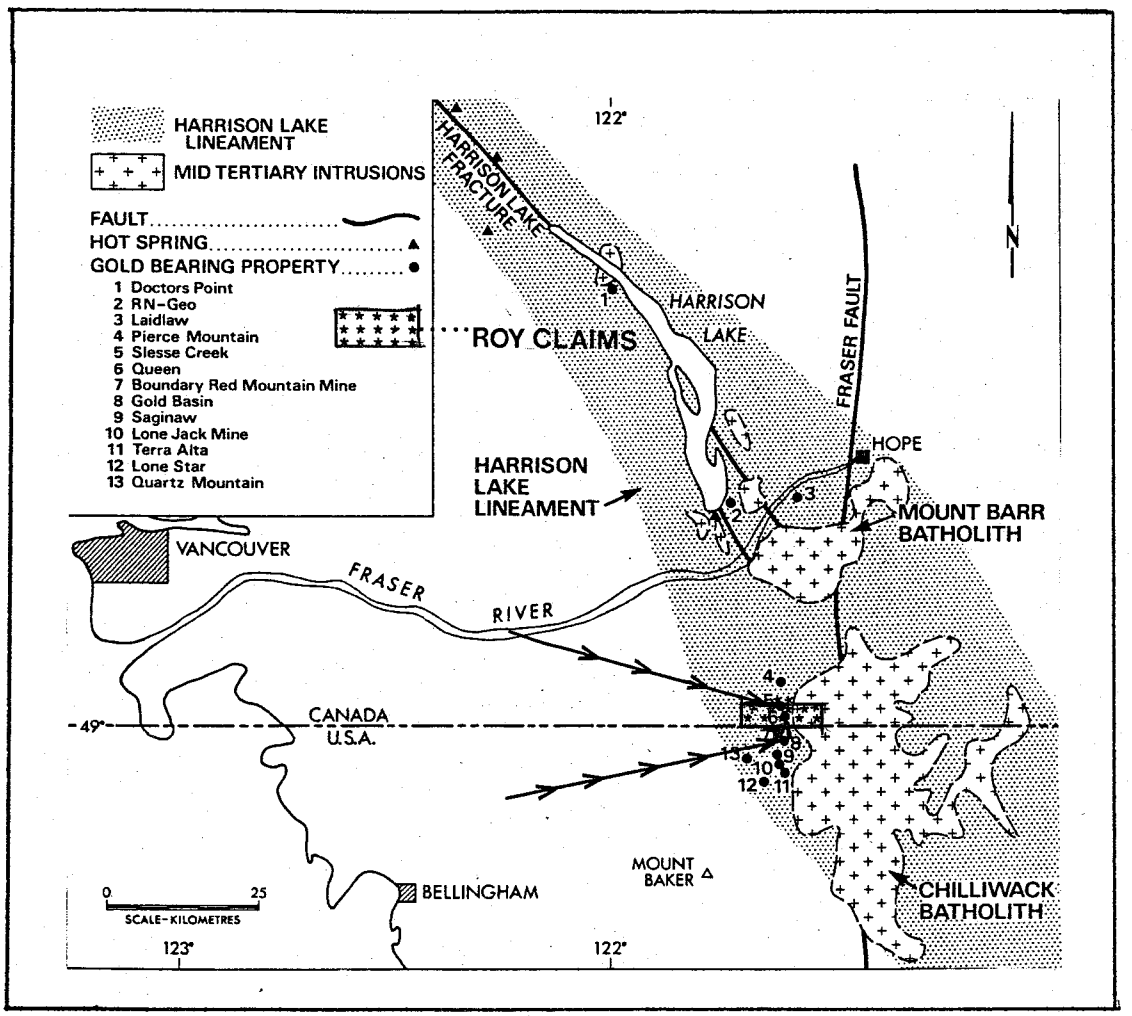
MAY 12, 1984

DATE

CO SPONSORED BY: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
MALASPINA COLLEGE, NANAIMO

8. MAPS

8.1 MAP A

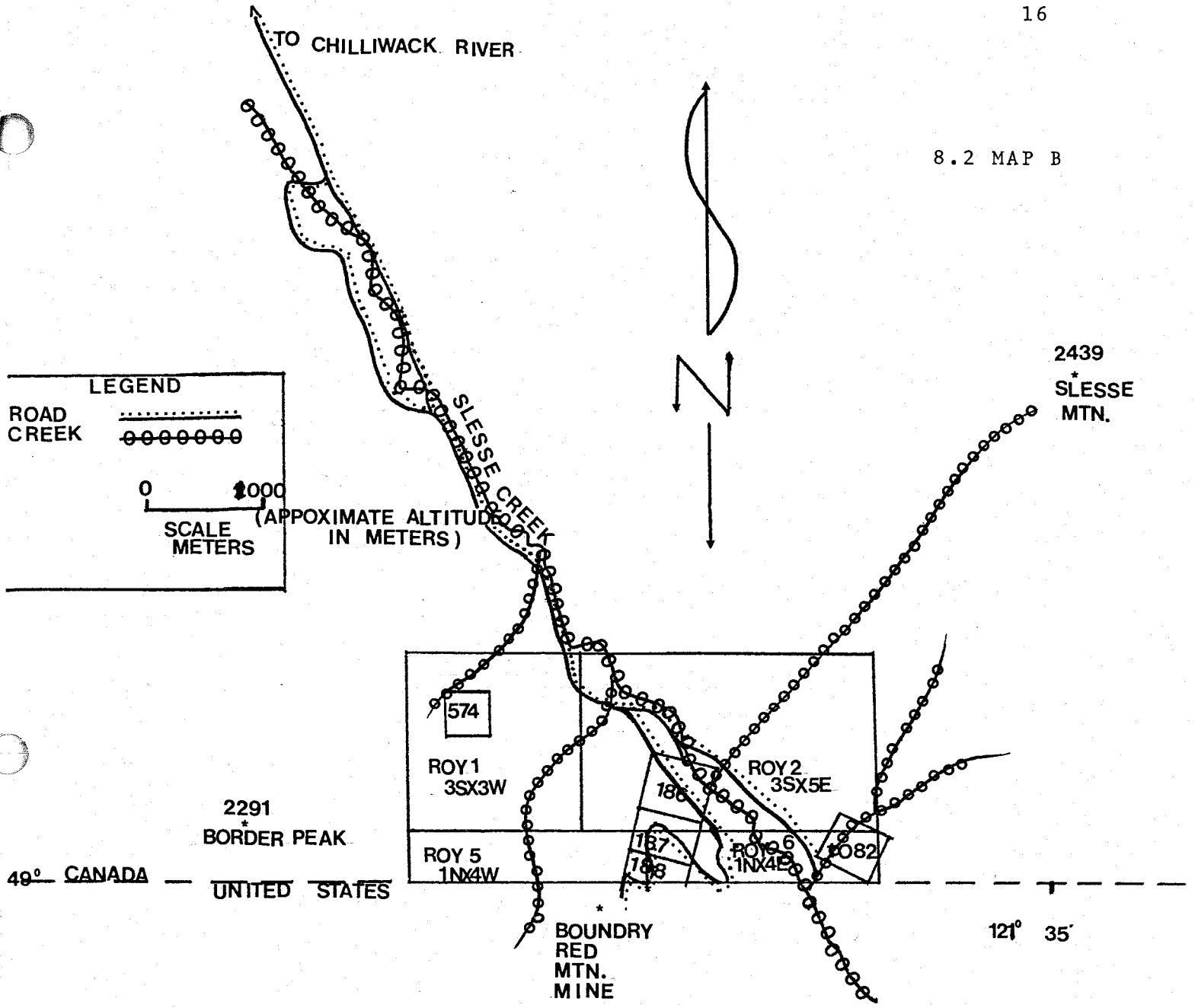


ROY CLAIM'S

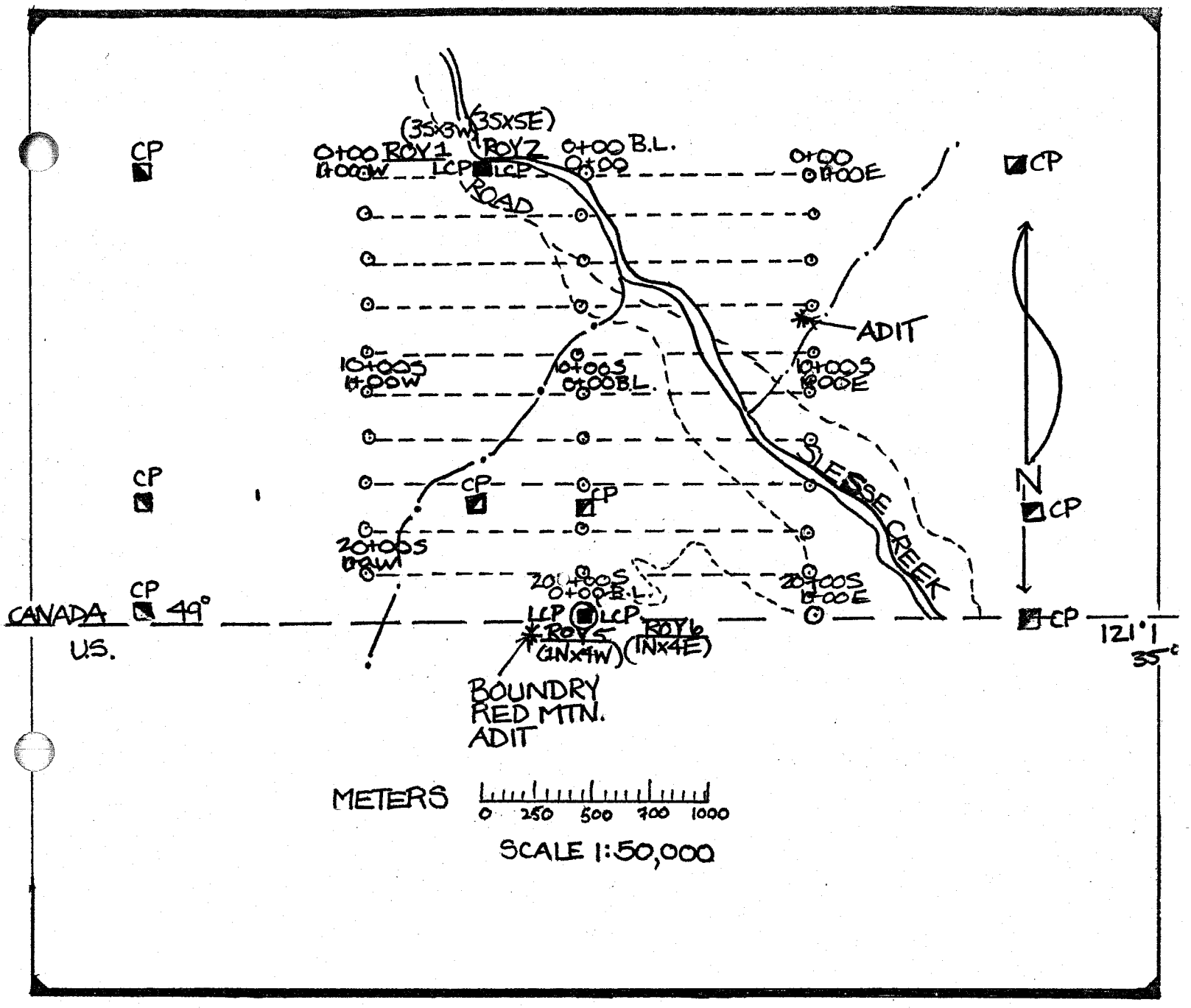
PROPERTY LOCATION AND REGIONAL GEOLOGY

This map is taken from G.E. Ray's " Gold Associated With A Regionally Developed Mid-Tertiary Plutonic Event in the Harrison Lake Area of South Western British Columbia. " [9]

8.2 MAP B



ROY CLAIM'S

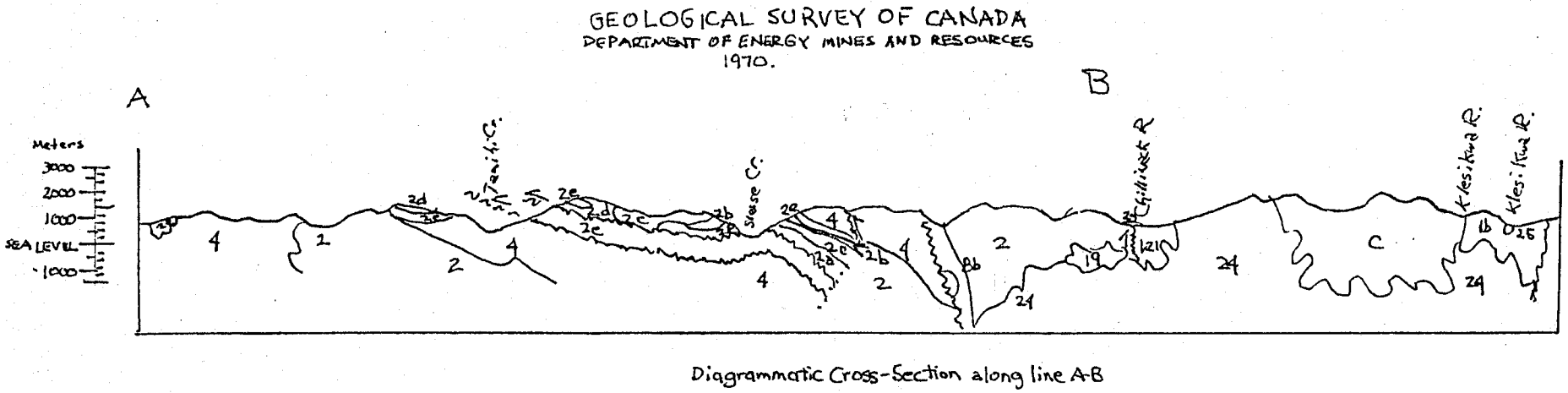


8.3 MAP C

PROPOSED GRID FOR

ROY CLAIM'S

REGIONAL GEOLOGY-PROPERTY AREA



Diagrammatic Cross-Section along line A-B

8.4 MAP D

Regional Geology of the area

as taken from Monger's Thesis.

" Geographic Survey of Canada--

(map). "[10]

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

25 Glacial, glaciofluvial and fluvial gravel, sand and clay, talus and slope-wash deposits

TERTIARY
MIOCENE AND EARLIER

24 Granodiorite, quartz diorite

TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC
UPPER TRIASSIC, LOWER AND UPPER JURASSIC

4 CULTUS FORMATION, pelite, sandstone

PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN
CHILLIWACK GROUP

2 2, basic volcanic rocks and pelites; 2a, pelite, siltstone, sandstone, 2b, Lower Pennsylvanian limestone; 2c, pelite, sandstone, conglomerate; 2d, Lower Permian limestone; 2e, basic volcanic flows, intermediate to acidic tuff and agglomerate.

ULTRAMAFIC ROCK

A Aa, serpentinite, serpentinized peridotite; includes some Upper Paleozoic volcanic rocks in broad belt northeast of Hope; Ab, pyroxenite; Ac, hornblendite.

B SCHIST, AMPHIBOLITE AND PHYLLITE
Bb, schist, amphibolite, Bd, amphibolite, hornblendite, quartz diorite in southwestern part of map-area between Welch Peak and Slesse Mtn., these rocks are complexly imbricated with Upper Paleozoic rocks and include both.

C GNEISS

Ⓕ FOSSIL SITE

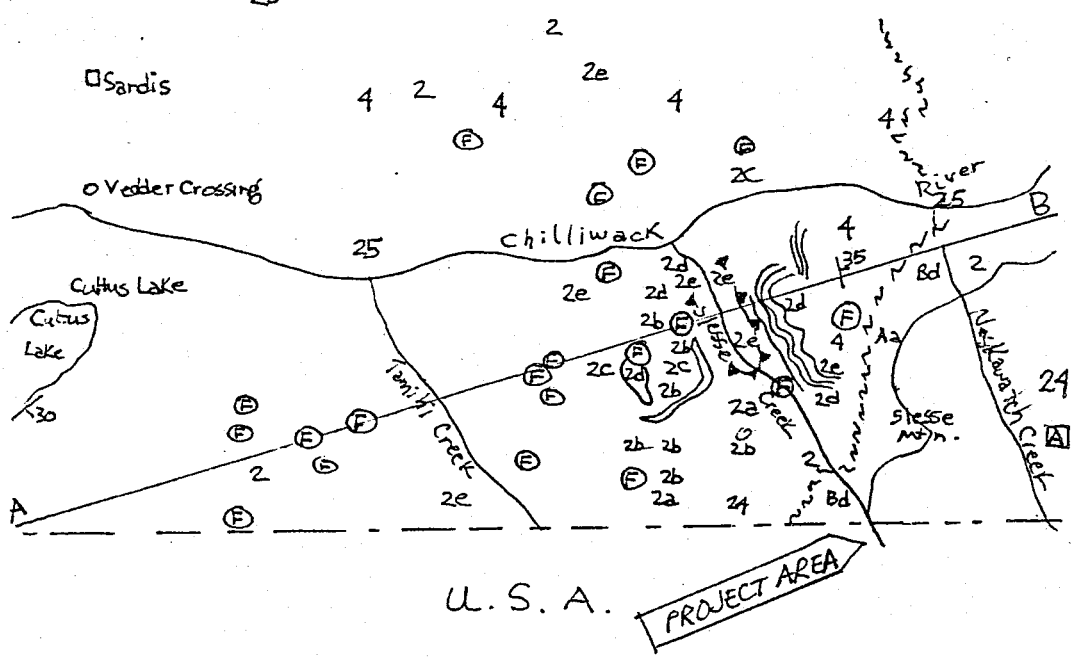
~~~ FAULT LINE

CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY
EOCENE AND PALEOCENE OR UPPERMOST CRETACEOUS

21 Conglomerate, sandstone

CRETACEOUS
UPPER CRETACEOUS OR(?) OLDER

19 Quartz diorite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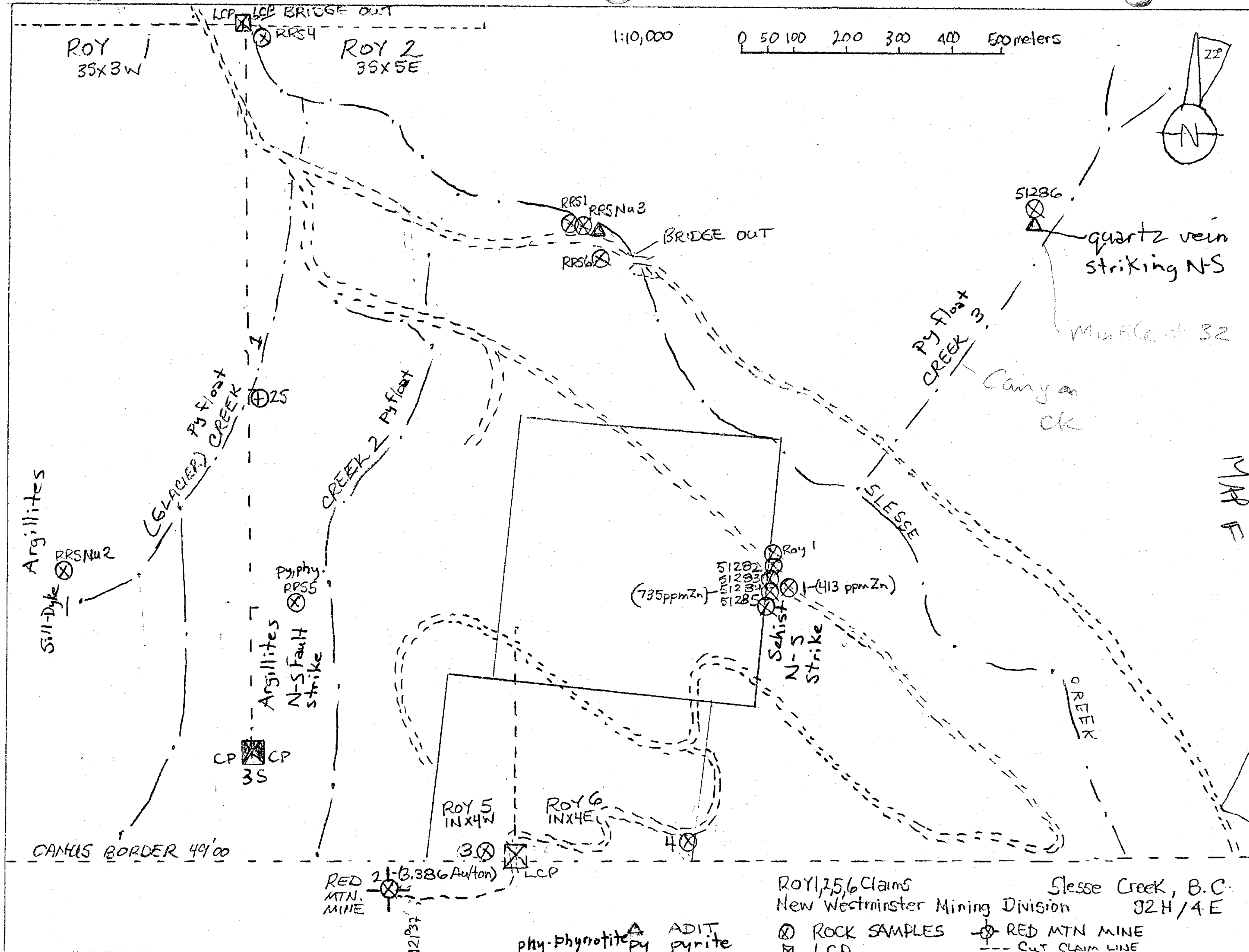
LCP
LCP BRIDGE OUT
RRS4
ROY
35x3W
ROY 2
35x5E
1:10,000
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 meters
22°
N
51286
quartz vein
striking N-S
RRS1
RRS Nu3
BRIDGE OUT
RRS6
Py float
CREEK 3
Canyon Ck
Min file # 32
Py float
CREEK
(GLACIER)
25
CREEK 2 Py float
Argillites
RRS Nu2
Sill-Dyke
Py, phy.
RRS5
Argillites
N-S Fault
strike
Roy 1
51282
51283
51284
51285
(735 ppm Zn)
1
(413 ppm Zn)
Schist
N-S
Strike
SLESSE
CREEK
MAP F
CP
CP
3S
ROY 5
1NX4W
ROY 6
1NX4E
3
4
CAN/US BORDER 49°00
RED MTN. MINE
2
(3.386 Au/ton)
LCP
121°34'
ROY 1,2,5,6 Claims
New Westminster Mining Division
Slesse Creek, B.C.
92H/4E
phy - phyrrotite
Py
ADIT
pyrite
ROCK SAMPLES
LCP
RED MTN MINE
CUT CLAIM LINE

COMPANY: B.SAUER

MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT

PROJECT NO:

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2

FILE NO: 7-075

ATTENTION: B.SAUER

(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

* TYPE ROCK GEOCHEM *

DATE:FEB 6, 1987

(PPM)	2S	5N
AS	8	7
CU	339	324
MO	3	1
PB	27	29
SB	12	12
ZN	70	64
AU-PPB	5	5

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:B.SAWYER
Project:
Attention:B.SAWYER

File:7-265
Date:APRIL 2/87
Type:ROCK ASSAY

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	AU-FIRE PPB	AU G/TONNE	AU OZ/TON
1	17		
2	85000	116.10	3.386
3	30		
4	75		

(Red Mtn. mill - U.S.)

Certified by

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

COMPANY: B.SAWYER | MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT | (ACT:GE027) PAGE 1 OF 1
PROJECT NO: | 705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2 | FILE NO: 7-265
ATTENTION: B.SAWYER | (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 | * TYPE ROCK GEOCHEM * | DATE:APRIL 2, 1987

(PPM)	1	2	3	4
AG	31	1	4	4
CU	21	6	118	109
MO	4	1	25	2
PB	39	11	23	7
SB	1	1	5	1
ZN	413	10	40	30

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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:BRIAN SAUER
Project:ROY
Attention:B.SAUER

File:7-297
Date:APRIL 15/87
Type:ROCK ASSAY

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	AU G/TONNE	AU OZ/TON
51282	0.01	0.001
51283	0.01	0.001
51284	0.02	0.001
51285	0.04	0.001
51286	0.01	0.001
ROY #1	0.03	0.001

Certified by

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

COMPANY: BRIAN SAUER | MIN-EN LABS ICP REPORT | (ACT:SE027) PAGE 1 OF 1

PROJECT NO: ROY | 705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2 | FILE NO: 7-297

ATTENTION: B.SAUER | (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524 | * TYPE ROCK GEOCHEM * | DATE:APRIL 15, 1987

(VALUES IN PPM)	AG	AS	CU	PB	SB	ZN
51282	.4	3	62	13	1	18
51283	.7	3	53	14	1	22
51284	1.8	1	123	48	3	735
51285	1.4	11	93	18	8	26
51286	1.0	3	50	14	1	40
ROY #100	1.2	5	117	21	1	56

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

705 West 15th Street North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7M 1T2

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

Certificate of ASSAY

Company:BRIAN SAUER
Project:ROY CLAIMS
Attention:B.SAUER

File:8-27/P1
Date:JAN 14/88
Type:ROCK ASSAY

We hereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample Number	AG G/TONNE	AG OZ/TON	AU G/TONNE	AU OZ/TON
RS NV2	1.0	0.03	.02	0.001
RS NV3	1.6	0.05	.01	0.001
RS 1	0.7	0.02	.01	0.001
RS 5	0.5	0.01	.01	0.001
RS 6	0.6	0.02	.01	0.001

Certified by _____

MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

10. ENDNOTES

[1]G. H. Giroux, " Assessment Report # 7107- " / " Assessment Report on Sles 1 Claim. " Vancouver: Aquarius Resources Limited, December 1978. pp.1-7.

[2]Ibid. pp. 1-7.

[3]G. E. Ray, " Gold Associated With A Regionally Developed Mid-Tertiary Plutonic Event in the Harrison Lake Area of Southwestern British Columbia, " in Geological Fieldwork. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1985. p. 95

[4]G. H. Giroux. p. 3.

[5]G. E. Ray. pp. 95-97.

[6]Ibid. p.97.

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