District G	eologist, Kamloops Off Confidential: 89.03.24
ASSESSMENT	REPORT 17272 MINING DIVISION: Similkameen
PROPERTY:	Rambler
LOCATION:	LAT 49 34 09 LONG 120 53 28 UTM 10 5492648 652483 NTS 092H10W
CLAIM(S):	Shelley
OPERATOR (S): Bordeaux Res.
AUTHOR(S):	Hunter, A.E.
REPORT YEA	R: 1988, 21 Pages
COMMODITIE	S
SEARCHED F	OR: Gold,Silver,Copper,Lead,Zinc
GEOLOGICAL	
SUMMARY:	The claims are generally underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group rocks. Massive crystalline limestones, limy sediments and sericite schists with bodies of massive sulphides occurring sporadically in the limestones become prevalent in the area of the crown grants. Mineralization occurs as massive sulphides consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite with associated copper, lead, silver and gold values.
WORK	
DONE:	Geophysical
	IPOL 2.1 km
	<pre>map(s) = /; Scale(s) = 1:2500,1:1000</pre>
RELATED	16026
MINETLE -	10020 0020NE016 0020NE065
HINFIDE:	092ANE010,092ANE003

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В	ORDEAUX RE	ESOURCES LTD.	
	Assessm	ent Report	
	or	n the	
	Bambler (Claim Group	
	Lawless (Creek Area	D
	Simikameen		
N. Latitude:	49° 34' 00"	W. Longitude: 120° 56'	00"
	NTS 4	MILENO GICAL BRA	NCH
	AS	SESSMENT REP	ORT
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	A.E.	lunter	
	STRATO GEOLOGIO	L ENGINEERING LT	6
	Surrey, Briti	sh Columbia 586	
	January	20, 1988	
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		STRATO	EOLOGICAL

SUMMARY

The Rambler group comprises 44 claim units, including the Law's Camp Crown-granted claims located some 31 km west-northwest of Princeton, B. C. The property is accessible by good gravel road from Tulameen, B.C., and from the new Coquihalla Highway, a road distance of 16 kilometres.

The property is underlain by two lithological units: Nicola metavolcanics and sediments in the central and eastern claim areas, and the Eagle granodiorite in the western area. The Law's Camp properties, namely St. George and St. Lawrence Crown Grants, produced small quantities of massive sulphide ore with significant values in gold and silver prior to 1916.

Previous geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical grid surveys (Hunter/Blank, 1987) have identified a significant zone with associated Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn values over a strike of 300m and related VLF-EM & Magnetic signatures. Also geological mapping has defined a shear zone which extends across the area. This report details the results of 2.1 line kilometers of induced polarization survey done over the anomalous zone. Resistivity and I.P. anomalies were found that coincide with previous anomalies.

A program of trenching and diamond drilling has been recommended.

Respectfully submitted, Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

A.E. Hunter, Geophysicist

January 20, 1988



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SUB-RECORDER

APR 7 1988

1. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to a request by the directors of Bordeaux Resources Ltd., an induced polarization survey was conducted to obtain further information about previous anomalous zones. The work was performed from the common boundary area of the Murphy and Shelley mineral claims to the central area of the Shelley claim. Field work was conducted during the period November 21 to December 4, 1987.

The Rambler claim group is located 31 kilometres west-northwest of Princeton, B. C., near Lawless Creek. The Murphy and Shelley mineral claims form a portion of the Rambler claim group which contains 41 claim units and covers some 893 ha (2,200 acres).

The intent of the geophysical survey was to investigate in detail previously outlined, coincident precious-base-metal, magnetic and VLF anomalies in the central Shelley claim area.

The results of the geophysical survey are presented in this report.

1.1 Location, Access and Topography

The Rambler claim group consists of 3 located mineral claims, 3 Crown Grants and 5 reverted Crown Grants covering approximately 893 ha, located 31 kilometres west-northwest of Princeton, British Columbia (Figure 1). The claim group is centered at approximately 49 degrees 34' north latitude and 120 degrees 54' west longitude.

Good gravel roads provide easy access to the claim group. The claims are 23 kilometres via the Lawless Creek road from the Town of Tulameen. The property is also accessible from the Coquihalla Highway by turning off 1.5 kilometres north of the Highway toll booth on the active Britton Creek logging road for a distance of 10 kilometres and a further 6 kilometers along the upper Tulameen road past Murphy Lakes.





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Topographic relief over most of the property is gentle to moderate, with elevations ranging from 975 metres (3200 feet) to 1500 metres (3900 feet) A.S.L. (Figure 2). Some steep topography exists along Lawless and Grasshopper Creeks in the northeastern claim areas.

Outcrop exposure over the property is sparse and generally limited to roadcuts and creek draws. Portions of the claim area have been logged.

1.2 Claims

The Rambler claim group is located within the Murphy Lakes/ Lawless Creek area of Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia. The property encompasses the Liverpool Reverted Crown Grant No. 428(9), and the Airline Crown Grant, Lot 756. These two Crown Grants are not held as part of the claim group.

The Rambler claim group is shown on British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Mineral Claim Map M 92H/10W (Figure 3). A check at the Gold Commissioner's office in Princeton, B. C., shows the claims to be recorded as follows:

CLAIM	NO. OF	RECORD NO.	RECORD	EXPIRY
NAME	UNITS		DATE	DATE
St. George	1	L 257	Crown Grant	
St. Lawrence	1	L 258	Crown Grant	
Chicago	1	L 260	Crown Grant	
Grand Trunk	1 cl.	739 (L757)	79/09/27	88/09/27
Rambler	1 cl.	742 (L758)	79/09/27	88/09/27
Stonie Creek	1 cl.	740 (L759)	79/09/27	88/09/27
Morning Sun	1 cl.	741 (L760)	79/09/27	88/09/27
St. Helen	1 cl.	950 (L261)	80/03/18	89/03/18
Murphy	12	1292	80/11/27	88/11/27
Michelle	12	1314	80/11/27	88/11/27
Shelley	12	1315	80/11/27	88/11/27





The Murphy claim does not contain a full 12 units, as it encompasses a number of Crown Grants and reverted Crown Grant claims of the Law's Camp claim group, as shown on Figures 2 and 3.

The claims are the subject of a joint venture agreement between Bordeaux Resources Ltd. and Goldwest Resources Ltd., whereby Bordeaux has the right to earn 51% interest in the claim group.

2. GEOLOGY

The geology and history of the area and the property is fully described in a previous report (Hunter/Blank, November, 1987) and need not be recapitulated for the purposes of this report.



3. GEOPHYSICS.

3.1 Induced Polarization Method

A frequency domain induced polarization survey was conducted over three lines on the property. A total of 2.1km of line were surveyed. The lines were spaced at 100m and were established over previous anomalies on the claim group (Hunter/Blank, 1987). The unit used was a Sabre Electronics Model 21-1 with a maximum transmitter power of 450 watts. The dipoledipole array was used with a spacing of 25m and a coverage to N = 4 giving a maximum depth of penetration of 60m. All lines were surveyed from west to east with the transmitter array preceeding the receiver array. Copper sulphate half cells were used on the receiver array and stainless steel stakes were used on the transmitter array. Damp conditions and deep snow cover hampered the progress of the survey.

3.2 Discussion of Results

Line 11:

Pseudo section results (Figures 9 & 10) reveal an area of low resistivity (down to 60 m) located east of 325E. Highs to the west of this point reach 2000 m. A westerly dipping resistivity high is centered on surface at 225E and extends to N = 4 which is equivalent to a depth of about 60m. Another resistivity high is centered at 50E and also extends to N = 4.

An IP anomaly, with PFE numbers as high as 15%, is centered at 250E. This zone is narrow at surface and widest at depth. The IP zone is located near the eastern edge of the high resistivity area and is centered on a minor resistivity low found there.

Line 10:

Information on the psuedo section (Figures 7 & 8) reveals an area of low resistivity (down to 100 m) located east of 500E. Highs to the west of this area reach 1600 m. A westerly dipping resistivity high is centered around 240E and extends to N = 4, equivalent to a depth of 60m. Another high resistivity zone is vertical, extends to N = 4 and is centered at 100E.



An IP anomaly with PFE, to a high of 15%, is centered at 300E and N=4. This zone is located near the eastern edge of the high resistivity area and is centered over a resistivity low. This anomaly is weak near surface but somewhat stronger at depth.

Line 9N:

The psuedo sections (Figures 5 & 6) reveal resistivities between 400 to 1600 m. No significant high to low resistivity contact is observed on this line. A resistivity high, which narrows at depth, is centered at 350E and a broad low zone is centered around 75E.

An IP anomaly with PFE as high as 15% is centered at 170E N=3. This anomaly is not strong at surface and corresponds to a minor resistivity low.

3.3 Summary of Results

The IP Resisitivity survey has delineated several NNW trending features. These include resistivity highs and IP anomalies. A NW trending resistivity gradient (geological contact ?) is also apparent.

The resisitivity highs (1000 to 1600 m) are up to three times background resistivity and often show a westward dip component.

The resisitivity gradient is gradual and seperates areas with resistivities of as high as 1600 m and as low as 60 m onlines 11N and 10N. This zone corresponds the approximate location of a fault inferred from previous work (Hunter/Blank, 1987)

The IP anomalies correspond to percent frequency (PFE) numbers of between 6 to 15%. These anomalies are usually more pronounced at depths corresponding to tens of metres. They are located near previously discovered (Hunter/Blank, 1987) VLF-EM, magnetic dipolar and Au geochemical anomalies. Figure 4, Composite Map, summarizes the resisitivity, IP, magnetic, VLF, and geochemical anomalies.



4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Survey results reveal north-northwest trending IP and resistivity anomalies that correlate well with previously delineated (Hunter/Blank, 1987) magnetic, VLF, and Au and base metal geochemical anomalies.

A precious/base metals target, located some 450m east of and trending near parallel to the old Liverpool and St. Lawrence workings, has been defined.

Based upon the results of the present work and previous exploration programs the following work is recommended.

- 1. Trenching of both zones showing coincident magnetic and IP signatures.
- Contingent upon positive results from 1 above, a program of diamond drilling will be required to determine the extent and economic potential of any mineralization.

Respectfully submitted, Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

A.E. Hunter, Geophysicist

January 20, 1988



5. REFERENCES

Rice, H.M.A., (1960)

Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Princeton Map Area, B.C.; Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 243.

Armstrong, C.M., (January 20, 1981)

Report on the RAMBLER GROUP, Similkameen Mining Division, Murphy Lakes, B.C.; unpublished report prepared for Goldwest Resources Limited.

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Englund, R.J., (November 18, 1984)

Assessment Report on a Magnetometer Survey on the Rambler Claim Group, Lawless Creek Area, Similkameen Mining Division, unpublished report prepared for Goldwest Resources Ltd.

Pawliuk, D.J., (December 12, 1985)

Assessment Report an a Magnetometer and VLF-EM Survey on the Rambler Claim Group, Lawless Creek Area, Similkameen Mining Division; unpublished report for Bordeaux Resources Ltd.

Englund, R.J., (August 28, 1986)

Assessment Report on the Rambler Claim Group, Lawless Creek Area, Similkameen Mining Division; unpublished report for Bordeaux Resources Ltd.



Arnold, R.R., and Hunter, A.E., (February 20, 1986) Geophysical Report on the Rambler Claim Group, Lawless Creek Area, Similkameen Mining Division; unpublished report for Bordeaux Resources Ltd.

Hunter, A.E., and Blank, M.E., (November 20, 1987) Assessment Report on the Rambler Claim Group, Lawless Creek Area, Similkameen Mining Division; unpublished report for Bordeaux Resources Ltd.



6. CERTIFICATE

I, Al E. Hunter, of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify the following:

- I am a geophysicist, employed by Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. of 3566 King George Highway, Surrey, B.C.
- I completed the Bachelor of Applied Science program in Geological Engineering with a specialization in Geophysics at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia in 1981.
- Since leaving university I have practiced my profession in western and northern Canada and in the western U.S.A. for approximately 6 years.
- I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest, nor do I expect to receive any such interest, in the securities or properties of Bordeaux Resources Ltd.

DATED at Surrey, British Columbia, this 20th day of January, 1988.

A. E. Hunter, Geophysicist



APPENDIX 1 Time-Cost Distribution

TIME-COST DISTRIBUTION

An Induced Polarization/Resistivity survey was carried out by Strato Geological Engineering Ltd., during the period November 20 to December 4, 1987.

A listing of personnel and distribution of costs is as follows:

Personnel

Geophysicist	
Geologist	
Fld. Technician	
Fld. Asst.	

Cost Distribution

Field crew - wages	
58 mandays	\$11,500.00
Room and Board - 52 md @ 65/d	3,380.00
Transportation - 4WD Truck (incl. mileage,	
gas, oil, etc.) 3/4 T Suburban - 14 days	1,470.00
Geophysical equipment - IP - 13 d	1,170.00
Data processing, analysis, plotting, etc.	
4 days @ 225/d	737.50
Maps & report - drafting, reproduction,	
copying, typing, etc.	1,212.50

TOTAL

\$19,470.00

cea

Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

Signed

















INSTRUMENT : SABRE ELECTRONICS UNIT, MODEL 21-1 FREQUENCY DOMAIN : 3 Hz, 0.3 Hz. Tx POWER: 450 Watts RESISTIVITY: D - metres

 $\frac{PARAMETERS}{APPARENT RESISTIVITY} \int a = \pi n (n + 1)(n + 2) a \frac{v}{T} (\Re - m)$ $PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECT PFE = \left(\frac{\beta d c}{\beta a c} - 1\right) 100 (\%)$

DATA PRESENTATION

N NOISY NA NOT AVAILABLE

•942

CONTOUR INTERVALS : 400, 600, 1000, 1600

SCALE 1: 1000 25







DIPOLE - DIPOLE ARRAY ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION



INSTRUMENT : SABRE ELECTRONICS UNIT, MODEL 21-1 FREQUENCY DOMAIN : 3 Hz, 0.3 Hz. Tx POWER: 450 Watts RESISTIVITY : D - metres

PARAMETERS

APPARENT RESISTIVITY $\int a = \pi n(n+1)(n+2) a \frac{v}{T}(\beta-m)$ PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECT PFE = $\left(\frac{Pdc}{Pac} - 1\right)$ 100 (%)

DATA PRESENTATION

NOISY N NA NOT AVAILABLE

CONTOUR INTERVALS : 1, 2.5, 6, 10

SCALE 1: 1000







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