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GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

SANDI #1 CLAIM

REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION

REVELSTOKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 82 K/13

117° 41' LONGITUDE

FILMED

OWNER

DAVID GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

,809 YNKA, DAVID KOS

SEPTEMBER 29, 1988

NAKUSP, B. C., VOG 1RD

50° 52' LATITUDE

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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- 1.1 Location and Setting
- 1.2 Property
- 1.3 Access
- 1.4 History
- 1.5 Geology
- 1.6 Index Maps
  - 4.61 Figure 1 Key Map 1.62 Figure 2 Claim Map 1.63 Figure 3 Geology Map

## 2.0 TECHNICAL DATA

2.1 Purpose
2.2 Soil Samples
2.3 Limits
2.4 Analysis
2.5 Figure 4 Sample Location Map
2.6 Conclusions
2.7 Recommendations

## 3.0 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

4.0 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Location and Setting

The Sandi #1 claim is located within the Revelstoke Mining Division. It is about 128 km southeast of Revelstoke and about 128 km north of Nakusp.

The nearest community is Trout Lake which is located approximately 70 km east. Refer to Figure 1.

The Sandi #1 claim lies on the northeast flank of Comaplix Mtn., a mountain in the Duncan Range between 3000 ft. elevation and 4000 ft. elevation. Stephney Creek flows through the northwest side of the claim before entering Sable Creek 2 km east.

Co-ordinates for the property are  $50^{\circ}$  52' N Latitude and  $117^{\circ}$  41' E Longitude on N.T.S. Map B2 K/13. U.T.M. co-ordinates are 5635250 m North and 452000 m East.

The site is steep with slopes averaging between 30 and 40 degrees. A large alder slide occupies approximately 70 percent of the claim area. Timber (cedar, spruce and balsam) occupies the higher elevations of the claim.

Precipitation is common throughout the year. Snow pack usually begins to accumulate in November and remains until June. Refer to Figure 2.

### 1.2 Property

The Sandi #1 claim is a two-unit claim - record #2419 located by the pace and compass method.

1.3 Access

Access to the property is by a gravel road (Scott Road) approximately 10 km from its intersection with the Camborne Road. This intersection is approximately 500 m northeast of Menhinick Creek.

The road is usually in good shape during the snowfree periods.

1.4 History

The Sandi #1 claim was staked July 4, 1987, by David Kosmynka of Nakusp, B. C., on metal tag #96736 - recorded July 7, 1987, record #2419. The claim staked was one unit length south and two unit lengths west from the legal corner post.

## 1.5 Geology

The geology as described by open file #432, published in 1976 by the Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources for the area covered by the Sandi #1 claim, is as follows:

### CAMBRIAN TO DEVONIAN OR GLDER

LOWER CAMBRIAN TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN OR OLDER, LARDEAU GROUP

MAP DESIGNATION

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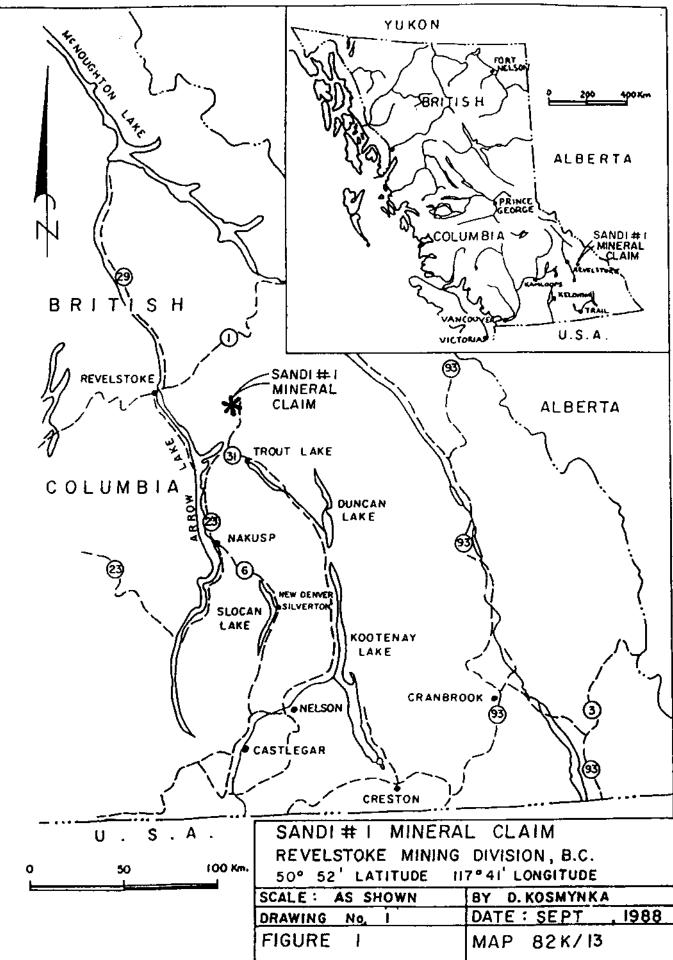
í lÞjv	JOWETT FORMATION: green phyllite, limy green phyllite, greenstone.
I IPscp	SHARON CREEK FORMATION: dart grey to black siliceous phyllite.
I IPBS	Grey and green phyllitic grit and phyl- lite.

1.61 KEY MAP

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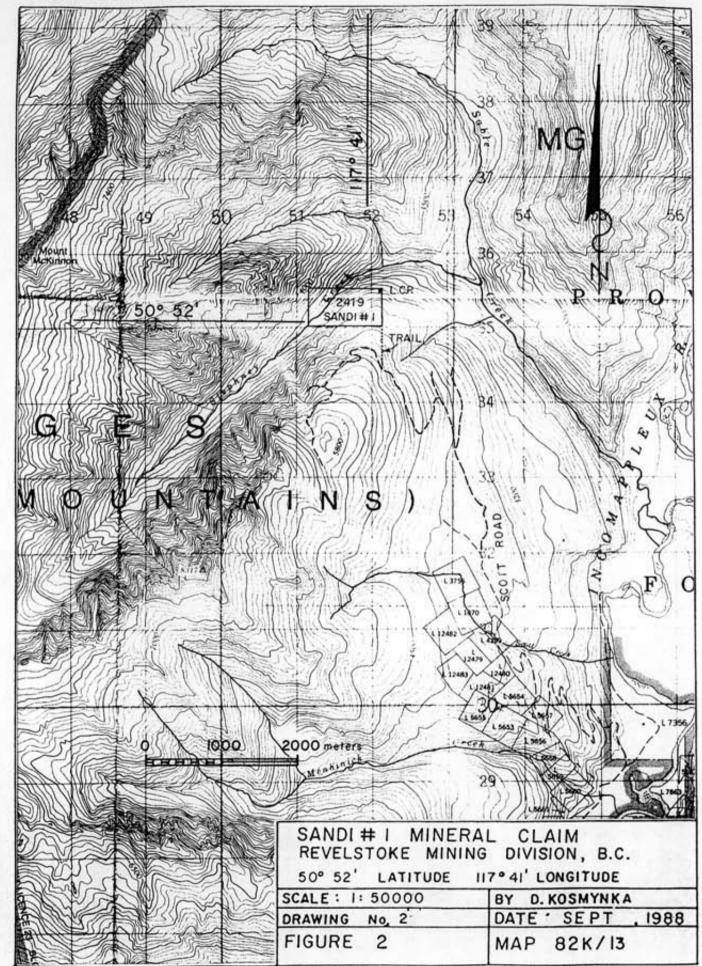
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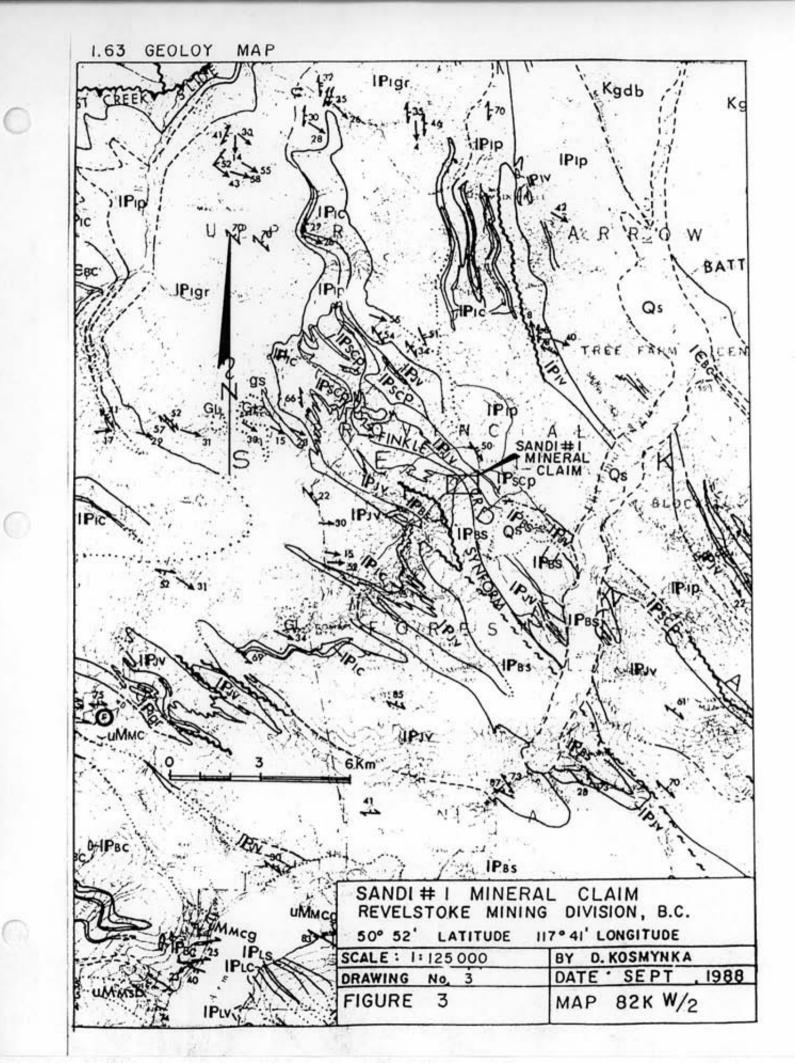


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1.62 CLAIM MAP

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	CHERATAN TO DEVONTAN OF GIVER	
	CAMBRIAN TO DEVONIAN OR OLDER LOWER CAMBRIAN TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN OR OLDER LARDEAU GROUP (IPSC to IPIgr) BROADVIEW FORMATION (IPSC, IPSS):	
	<b>iPac</b> Limestone, grey phyllitic limestone and grey phyllite	
2	IPss Grey and green phyllitic grit and phyllite	
PALEOZOIC	<b>IP</b> iv JOWETT FORMATION: green phyllite, limy green phyllite, greenstone	
PAL	IPSCP SHARON CREEK FORMATION: dark grey to black siliceous phyllite	
	IPAQ AJAX FORMATION: massive grev quartzite TRIUNE FORMATION: grey to black siliceous	
	IPTP phyllite	
	IPIAS TRIUNE, AJAX, SHARON CREEK FORMATIONS: undivided INDEX FORMATION (IPIv to IPIgr) Green phyllite, limy green phyllite, greenstone	
	Phyllitic and arenaceous limestone;minor grey phyllite	
	IPIP Grey and light green phyllite: minor phyllitic limestone and quartz grit	
	IPigr Quartz grit; minor gritty phyllite	_
	<b>IPLS</b> Undivided: grey phyllite, silicous phyllite, gritty phyllite, phyllitic grit, rare quartzite	<b>IPLSD</b> Biotite schist
	Undivided: green phyllite, limy green phyllite, greenstone	IPLm Amphibolite
1	IPic Undivided: limestone, phyllitic limestone	IPLSC Calc-silicate marble
	CAMBRIAN LOWER CAMBRIAN	
L	IEBC BADSHOT FORMATION: Grey and white limestone	iEssc Marble
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### 2.0 TECHNICAL DATA

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#### 2.1 Purpose

To determine the mineral economic possibilities of the Sandi #1 claim.

2.2 Soil Samples

Ten soil samples were taken by David Kosmynka from the "B" Horion (approximately 10 cm depth) and analyzed for Pb, Zn, and Ag by I.C.P. Geochemical and by atomic absorption for Au at Vangeochem Labs Ltd. in Vancouver, B. C.

Sample sites were located by the pace and compass method using a hip chain to measure sample intervals. Each site was marked with a plastic ribbon labelled to the corresponding sample name. Approximately 200 grams of soil material was collected with a small steel alloy shower. placed in a  $9 \times 15$  cm. Kraft paper bag, and sealed with a staple.

The results of these samples are shown on report #880558 GA. See Figure 4 for sample locations.

The following letter describes the method of sample preparation, digestion and analysis carried out by Vangeochem Labs. Ltd.



# VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

MAIN OFFICE 1521 PEMBERTON AVE. NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7P 253 (804) 988-5211 TELEX: 04-352578 BRANCH OFFICE 1630 PANDORA ST. VANCOUVER, B.C. VSL 1L6 (604) 251-5656

### Sept 28 1988

- TO: David Kosmynka NORTHAIR MINES LTD. P.C. Box 70 New Denver, B.C. VOG 1FO
- FROM: Vangeochem Lab Limited 1988 Triumph Streat Vancouver, British Columbia V5L 1K5
- SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine hot acid soluble for 28 element scan by Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrophotometry in geochemical silt and soil samples.
- 1. Method of Sample Preparation
  - (a) Geochamical soil, silt or rock samples were received at the laboratory in high wat-strength, 4" x 5", Kraft paper bags. Rock samples would be received in poly ore bags.
  - (b) Dried soil and silt samples were sifted by hand using an 8" diameter, 80-mesh, stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected. The minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for subsequent analyses.
  - (c) Dried rock samples were crushed using a jaw crusher and pulverized to 100-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for subsequent analyses.

### 2. Method of Digestion

- (a) 0.50 gram portions of the minus 80-mesh samples were used. Samples were weighed out using an electronic balance.
- (b) Samples were digested with a 5 ml solution of KCL: HNO3: H20 in the ratio of 3:1:2 in a 95 degree Celsius water bath for 90 minutes.
- (c) The digested samples are then removed from the bath and bulked up to 10 ml total volume with dimineralized water and thoroughly mixed.



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## 3. Method of Analyses

The ICP analyses elements were determined by using a Jarrel-Ash ICAP model 5000 directly reading the spectrophotometric emissions. All major matrix and trace elements are interelement corrected. All data are subsequently stored onto disk.

## 4. Analusts

The analyses were supervised or datermined by either Mr. Eddie Tang, and, the laboratory staff.

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Eddie Tang VANGEOCHEM LAB UMITED



# VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

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Sept 28 1988

- TD: David Kosmynka NORTHAIR MINES LTD. P.D. Box 70 New Denver, B.C. VOG 1F0
- FROM: Vangsochem Lab Limited 1988 Triumph Street Vancouver, British Columbia USL 1KS
- SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine Aqua Regia soluble gold in geochemical samples.
- 1. Method of Sample Preparation
  - (a) Geochemical soil, silt or rock samples were received at the laboratory in high wet-strength, 4" x 6", Kraft paper bags. Rock samples would be received in poly ore bags.
  - (b) Dried soil and silt samples were sifted by hand using an 8" diameter, 80-mesh, stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected. The minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for subsequent analyses.
  - (c) Dried rock samples were crushed using a jaw crusher and pulverized to 100-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for subsequent analyses.
- 2. Method of Digestion
  - (a) 5.00 to 10.00 grams of the minus 80-mesh portion of the samples were used. Samples were weighed out using an electronic micro-balance and deposited into baskers.
  - (b) Using a 20 ml solution of Aqua Ragia (3:1 solution of HC1 to HNO3), each sample was vigorously digested over a hot plate.
  - (c) The digested samples were filtered and the washed pulps were discarded. The filtrate was then reduced in volume to about 5 ml.



VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

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- (d) Au complex ions were then extracted into a di-isobutyl ketone and thiourea medium (Anion exchange liquids "Aliquot 336").
- (a) Separatory funnels were used to separate the organic layer.
- 3. Method of Detection

The detection of Au was performed with a Techtron model AA5 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer with a gold hollow cathode lamp. The results ware read out onto a strip chart recorder. A hydrogen lamp was used to correct any background interferences. The gold values, in parts per billion, were calculated by comparing them with a set of gold standards.

4. Analusts

The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun or Mr. Eddie Tang and his laboratory staff.

Eddie Tang VANGEOCXEM LAB VIMITED

## 2.3 Limits

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It is the author's opinion that more soil samples should be taken before making an evaluation of the area covered by the claims.

# 2.4 Analysis

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Report #880658 GA

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# VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

MAIN DFFICE AND LABORATORY 1988 Triumph Street Vancouver, B.C. VSL 1K5 (604)251-5656 FAX:254-5717 BRANCH OFFICE 1630 PANDORA ST. VANCOLVER, B.C. VSL 1L6 (804) 251-5656

# GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

CLIENT: NORTHAIR MINES LTD. ADDRESS: 860-625 Howe St. : Vancouver, B.C. : V6C 2T6

PROJECT#: SANDI #1 SAMPLES ARRIVED: July 06 1988 REPORT COMPLETED: July 14 1988 ANALYSED FOR: Pb Zn Ag Au DATE: July 14 1988

REPORT#: 880658 GA JOB#: 880658

INVOICE#: 880658 NA TOTAL SAMPLES: 10 SAMPLE TYPE: 10 Soil REJECTS: DISCARDED

SAMPLES FROM: New Denver, B.C. COPY SENT TO: Vancouver and New Denver offices.

PREPARED FOR: Mr. Dave Kosmynka

ANALYSED BY: VGC Staff SIGNED:

GENERAL REMARK: Invoice sent to Vancouver office.



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# VANGEOCHEM LAB LIMITED

MAIN OFFICE AND LABORATORY 1960 Triueph Street Vancouver, B.C. V5L 1K5 (604)251-5656 FAX:254-5717

BRANCH OFFICE 1630 PANDORA ST. VANCOUVER, B.C. V5L 1L6 (604) 251-5656

REPORT NUMBER: B80658 GA NORTHAIR MINES LTD. JOB NUMBER: 880658 PAGE 1 OF 1 SAMPLE # 95 Zn Ag Au <u>ppa</u> <u>pp</u> ppe ppb S # 1 15 18 .1 10 S # 2 18 26 1.7 5 S # 3 28 24 5 .1 S # 4 77 56 1.8 25 5 \$ 5 24 43 .4 15 S # 6 48 56 1.1 20 S # 7 64 67 1.6 10 S \$ 8 14 20 .1 10 \$ \$ 9 12 14 .1 10

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# 2.5 Figure 4 Sample Location Map

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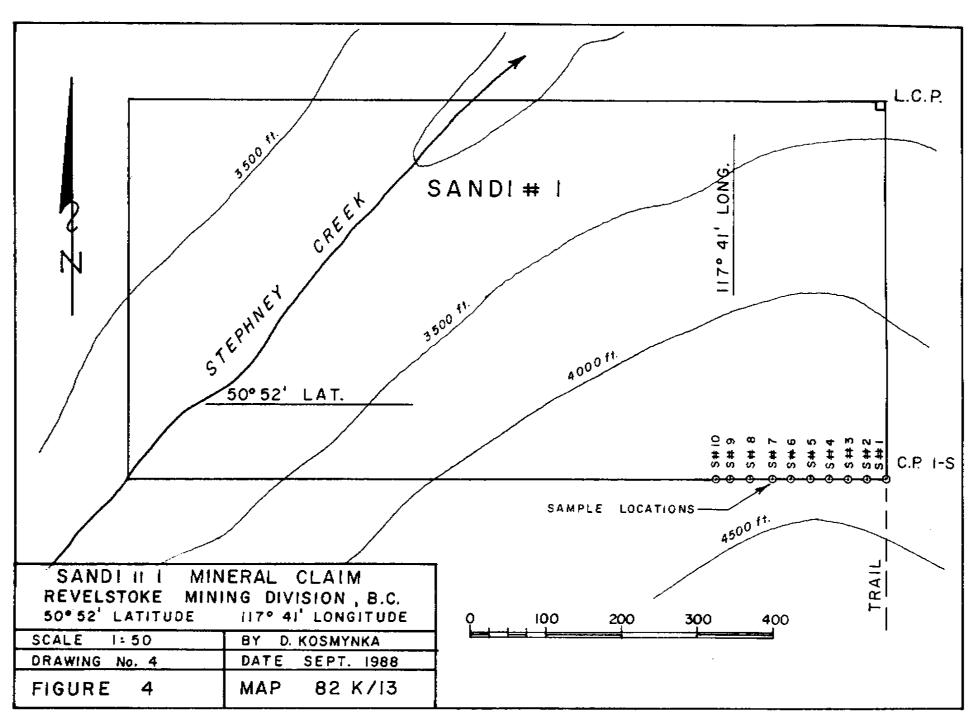
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### 2.6 Conclusions

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Soil samples on the Sandi #1 claim are too few to make definite conclusions, although sample #4 shows a higher overall concentration of the mineral's tested.

## 2.7 Recommendations

Future work on the claims should expand the area of soil samples, determine the limits of the area and plot any anomalies, if found.

## 3.0 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Sandi <b>#1 Minera</b> l Claim		
Wages - 1 man for 1	day @ \$150/man/day	\$150.00
Field Costs:		
Transport	190 km @ \$.20/km	38.00
Supplies		20.00
Analysis	10 samples @ \$10.00 each	100.00
Freight	10 samples @ \$1.00 each	10.00
Reporting:		
1 day @ \$130.00/day		150.00
Typing		75.00
	TOTAL COST	\$543.00

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### 4.0 AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

DAVID KOSYMNKA

September 1976 - June 1978 Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary, Alberta. Diploma of Architecural Technologies

June 1980 - November 1981 Newmont Mines Limited, Trout Lake, British Columbia. Underground/Surface surveyor

March 1982 - August 1983 Wolverine Tunnel Contractors, Tumbler Ridge, British Columbia. Underground Surveyor

September 1985 - to Present Northair Mines Ltd., Silverton, British Columbia. Project Technician

I, David Kosmynka, have worked in a technical capacity on mineral exploration projects since 1980.

David Kosmynka

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