

R E P O R T
ON
GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
OF
C.G. CLAIMS 1 TO 4

NO. 1219	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

FILMED

(CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA)

NTS - 93 A / 2W & 7W
Latitude: 52° 15'N
Longitude: 120° 48'W

by:

H.P. Salat, P. Eng.

18867 G.S.B.

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1 - INTRODUCTION.

At the request of their owner, the author made an examination and appraisal of the CG 1 to 4 claims (record numbers 4281 to 4284) located in the Cariboo Mining Division, 45 kilometers East-South-East of the community of Horsefly, Province of British Columbia. The claims straddle map-sheets NTS 93 A /2W and /7W.

Access to the property is provided through a network of forestry gravel roads which allow car driving up to Elbow Lake just a short distance to the West. Then an old tote road leads to McKee Lake adjacent to the CG claims.

The area consists of hilly terrane covered by dense stands of cedars, spruces and willows. Over the claims themselves, the forest has been burned down and travel is done through a jumble of big deadfalls.

A thick residual forest soil up to 2 meters, blankets the area except in low parts where glacial deposited till and muskeg prevail. However, a few drop-offs on side of hills give away some sparse rock exposures.

2 - REGIONAL GEOLOGY.

In recent years, the area has been surveyed and mapped by government agencies. A preliminary map, GSC Open File 574 by R.B. Campbell, has been made available to the public and serves as our primary source of geological informations.

The district where lies the property, belongs to the Quesnel Belt composed of Triassic and Jurassic volcanics and sediments (brought down to greenschist to upper amphibolitic metamorphic facies) and flanking the higher grade metamorphic Omineca Belt, mostly composed of Paleozoic rock formations, to the East.

The claims themselves sit at the contact of two units, according to the geological map, that is:

- a lower unit (U^T a) of Triassic-Jurassic phyllite, quartzite, argillite with minor greenstone, and
- an upper unit (T Ja), transitional Triassic-Jurassic, composed mainly of basaltic tuff and breccias, and of andesitic flows.

To the West, 12km away, the volcano-sedimentary formations are intruded by a series of Jurassic granodioritic plutons, host of the "Boss Mountain" molybdenum deposit.

The general mapping didn't include much structural information; from the broad pattern of rock units, the property is located on the southwestern limb of a major anticline with a core of Paleozoic rocks belonging to the Snowshoe Formation, and which axial plane would run parallel to McKusky creek (see figure 1).

3 - PROPERTY GEOLOGY.

Over the property itself, rock exposure is very limited and in fact, only near the mineral occurrence can outcrops be seen. However, just South of the claim boundary, along the road and Bassett creek, some rock formations can be observed (figure 2).

1- along Bassett creek which cut a deep ravine, where the road bridge crosses over, schistose mafic tuffs (basaltic in composition) and more massive flow units strike N30°E and dip 40° to 45°W. The laminae are smeared with many malachite stains and oxidized pyrite; they are also interlayered with thin (5 to 10cm) massive pyrite beds.

2- on the North side of the road, leading eastward from the bridge and Elbow lake, several good outcrops indicate an increasingly siliceous environment of felsic and rhyolitic banded flows. They strike in conformity with the preceding ones but show no foliation.

One of the pyritic horizon was sampled (#33687) and analyzed. It yielded 0.12g/T (0.003oz/T) Au.

4 - MINERALIZATION

A series of quartz veins outcrop on the south facing side of a hill made up of chlorite schists of andesitic composition, next to a broad shear zone on its western flank. One small (0.80 to 1 meter wide) quartz vein pinches and swells within the highly sheared schist. Just a few meters East of it, a large quartz vein is exposed on the north side of a shaft and carries calcite, pyrite and chalcopyrite as readily visible sulfides. A third quartz vein occurs again 5 meters to the East of the preceding one and is of the same paragenesis except it is only 0.5 to 1 meter wide.

The rock units making the walls of the quartz veins, hold much sericite and pyrite.

Relating to the shaft, the only known record of work dates back to a short summary, about a third of a page, in "Report of the Ministry of Mines, 1934" page C32, that mentioned "the discovery was made in 1934... by Gusto Hoehne and Chas. Goetjen.... of a large vein showing free gold and shows a tendency to widen at depth. A sample taken across 11 feet and 9 inches assayed: Gold, 0.30 oz per ton."

A group by the name of Gold Coin Syndicate of Vancouver "decided to sink a shaft to a depth of 50 feet" but no further result has ever been filed with the BCDM as interest for gold withered away in the region with the outset of the Depression.

Grab samples were taken and were sent for analysis. They returned the following results:

#33688	- rubbles down slope from shaft.	- 0.48g/T(0.014oz/t) Au and 0.04% Cu.
#33689	- quartz-chlorite vein material just E. of shaft.	- 0.13g/T(0.004oz/t) Au and 0.01%Cu.
#33690	- the first quartz vein, West of shaft.	- 0.07g/T(0.002oz/t) Au

5 - CONCLUSION.

The few rock exposures indicate that the main environment is volcanic with a gradation - from West to East of the property - from basaltic to felsic flows and tuffs. They belong, in all probability to the Triassic-Jurassic transition.

Mineralization occurs in a major Quartz vein system, seemingly cutting at a slight angle. Although it was not possible to resample the shaft itself, the nearby tailing and wallrocks show distinctly the presence of a gold mineralization event.

Therefore, the following recommendations are made:

- the top of the quartz vein system should be stripped as far as possible and sampled.
- the property and adjacent lands should be mapped thoroughly as well as further prospected.
- geophysics such as IP, VLF and Mag, could be implemented to determine depth extension and attitude of the shear zone and accompanying quartz system.
- depending on results, drilling may be envisaged.

In conclusion the wide quartz vein system is of utmost interest and could be compared to the Blackdome mine to the Southwest.

6 - REFERENCES.

BCDM - 1934- Report of the Minister of Mines; page C 32.

Campbell, R.B. - 1978 - Preliminary Geological Map of the Quesnel Lake Area, British Columbia (NTS 93A); GSC Open File 574.

CERTIFICATE

I, HUGHES P. SALAT, of the City of Calgary, Alberta, certify that:

1/ My present address is 5904, Dalhousie Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta, T3A 1T1 and my occupation is that of a consulting geologist.


2/ I am a graduate of the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Géologie Appliquée de Nancy and of Faculty of Earth Sciences, University of Nancy (France) with a degree in Geological Engineering, have obtained an M.Sc. equivalence and completed all credit requirements for a degree of Ph.D. at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles (unwritten thesis due to military recall).

3/ I have been practising continuously my profession of geologist since 1968 in Canada and Europe in mineral exploration, first with Aquitaine Company of Canada then with SNEAP (Elf-Aquitaine).

Concomitantly, from 1983 to 1987, I was also worked for the latter, as petroleum geologist on international projects dealing with Central Africa, Indonesia and South America. Since 1988, I operate as an independant consultant in mineral and oil-gas exploration from the above-mentioned address.

4/ I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the Province of Alberta, of the Geological Association of Canada and of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

This day 14 of April, 1989



Hughes P. Salat
Consulting Geologist.

APPENDIX 1

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAYS

To: JORANEX,

2001, 717 - 7th Avenue S.W.,

Calgary, Alberta T2P 0Z3

File No. 32069

Date December 27, 1988

Samples Rock



ATTN: H. Salat

Certificate of Assay LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE NO.

PPB
AU

PPM
Cu

PPM
Ag

"Rock Samples"
Chemical Analysis

33687	120	73	0.2
33688	.480	400	0.4
33689	.130	107	0.2
33690	.070	10	0.2

I Hereby Certify that the above results are those
assays made by me upon the herein described samples....

...jects retained one month.
Pulps retained one month
unless specific arrangements
are made in advance.

Assayer

APPENDIX 2

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES



LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

629 Beaverdam Rd. N.E.
Calgary, Alberta T2K 4W7

Tel: (403) 274-2777

Fax: (403) 275-0541

Au Geochems (Soils & Sediments)

1. Weigh 10 g sample to fire assay crucible (carry blank)
2. Place crucibles in fire assay furnace at fusion temperature for 15 minutes.
3. Allow crucibles to cool on steel table.
4. Add 1 tablespoon flux and 1 inquant to each crucible.
5. Fuse for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. at fusion temperature.
6. Pour pots, remove slag and cupel.
7. Place beads into 50 ml flasks.
8. Pipette stds. and blank into 50 ml flasks.

1 ml of 10 ppm	=	1000 ppb
1 ml of 5 ppm	=	500
1 ml of 1 ppm	=	100
0 ml	=	0
9. Add 5 mls H₂O, 3 mls HNO₃ and place on 1 switch plate for 5 minutes. Take off plate. Add 5 mls HCl.
10. Digest until total dissolution approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
11. Bulk flasks to approximately 25 mls with distilled H₂O. Cool to room temperature.
12. Add 5 mls MIBK. Stopper and shake each flask for exactly 1 minute.
13. Allow MIBK to settle.
14. Set 1100 AA unit as follows:

mu	-	2428
slit	-	.5
lamp MA	-	3
flame	-	air-acetylene - extremely lean



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- 2 -

15. Report directly in ppb. Detection limit 5 ppb at reading of .5.

*-1 - for rock geochems steps 2 and 3 can be eliminated.

*-2 - it is important to maintain as closely as possible standard conditions for all samples and standards in a series.

Reagents & Material

- MIBK - 4-Methyl-2-Pentanone
- HCl - conc
- HNO₃ - conc
- Flux - 2980 g PbO
777 g Na₂CO₃
68 g Na₂B₄O₇
68 g SiO₂
167 g Flour



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Tel: (403) 274-2777

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Geochemical Analysis of Soils, Sediments and Silts.

FOR: Copper, Lead, Zinc, Nickel and Silver, and Cobalt

Sample Preparation:

- Samples were placed in dryer overnight at 105°C.
- All samples are sieved through an 80 mesh nylon screen.
- The minus 80 is placed in pre-marked sample bag for analysis. The plus 80 portion is discarded.

Sample Dissolution:

- 1/2 gram samples are weighed and transferred to test tubes.
- One ml water added, then three mls hydrochloric (concentrated), one ml nitric acid (concentrated) are added.
- Test tubes are then placed into hot water bath 100°C and digested for three hours with occasional shaking to ensure complete digestion.
- Test tubes are removed from water bath and allowed to cool.
- Test tubes are bulked to exactly 10 mls, corked and shook.
- All samples are then allowed to settle until clear.
- The clear solutions are then aspirated through the atomic absorption spectrophotometer with appropriate standards to obtain the metal content.

Detection Limits and Precision:

<u>Element</u>	<u>Detection Limit</u>	<u>Precision at 100 ppm level</u>
Copper	1 ppm	+ - 2 ppm
Lead	2 ppm	+ - 4 ppm
Zinc	1 ppm	+ - 2 ppm
Nickel	1 ppm	+ - 2 ppm
Silver	0.2 ppm	+ - 1 ppm
Cobalt	1 ppm	+ - 4 ppm

JAMBOREE 5
3785(6)
(4Sx5E)

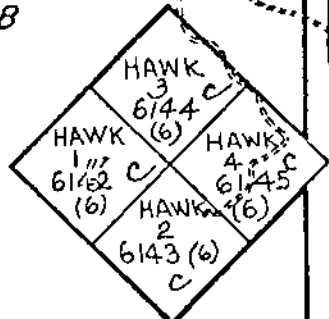
MACKEE LAKE PROSPECT

CLAIM MAP
NTS 93 A /2W & 7W

C.G. CLAIMS

SCALE : 1/31,250 app.

JAMBOREE 8
4177(II)
(4Nx5E)



R.N. 4800
(3Nx6E)

JAMBOREE 7
(II)



JAMBOREE 9
4178(II)
(5Sx4W)

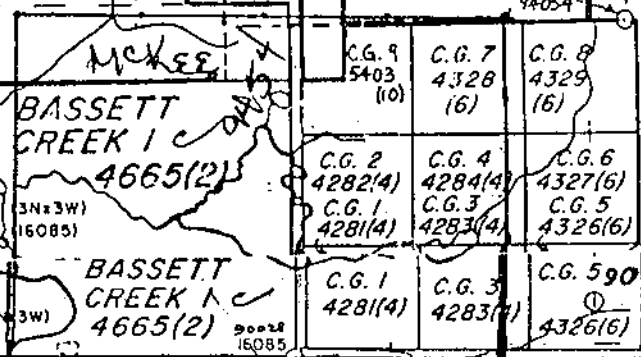
JAMBOREE 10
4185(II)
(5Ex4S)

SWAMP C
5404(10)
(5Nx4W)

JAMBOREE 11
4179(II)
(3Sx6E)

FREMAN 5
6016(5)
5Sx4E
(89188)

FREMAN 5
6016(5)
5Sx4E
(89188)
Kinley Cr.



Mackee
BASSETT CREEK 1
4665(2)
(3Nx3W)
(16085)

ALSO
BASSETT CREEK 1
4665(2)
(3Nx3W)
(16085)

Mackee
BASSETT CREEK 3
4667(2)
(4Sx5E)

ALSO
BASSETT CREEK 2
4666(2)
(3Wx4E)

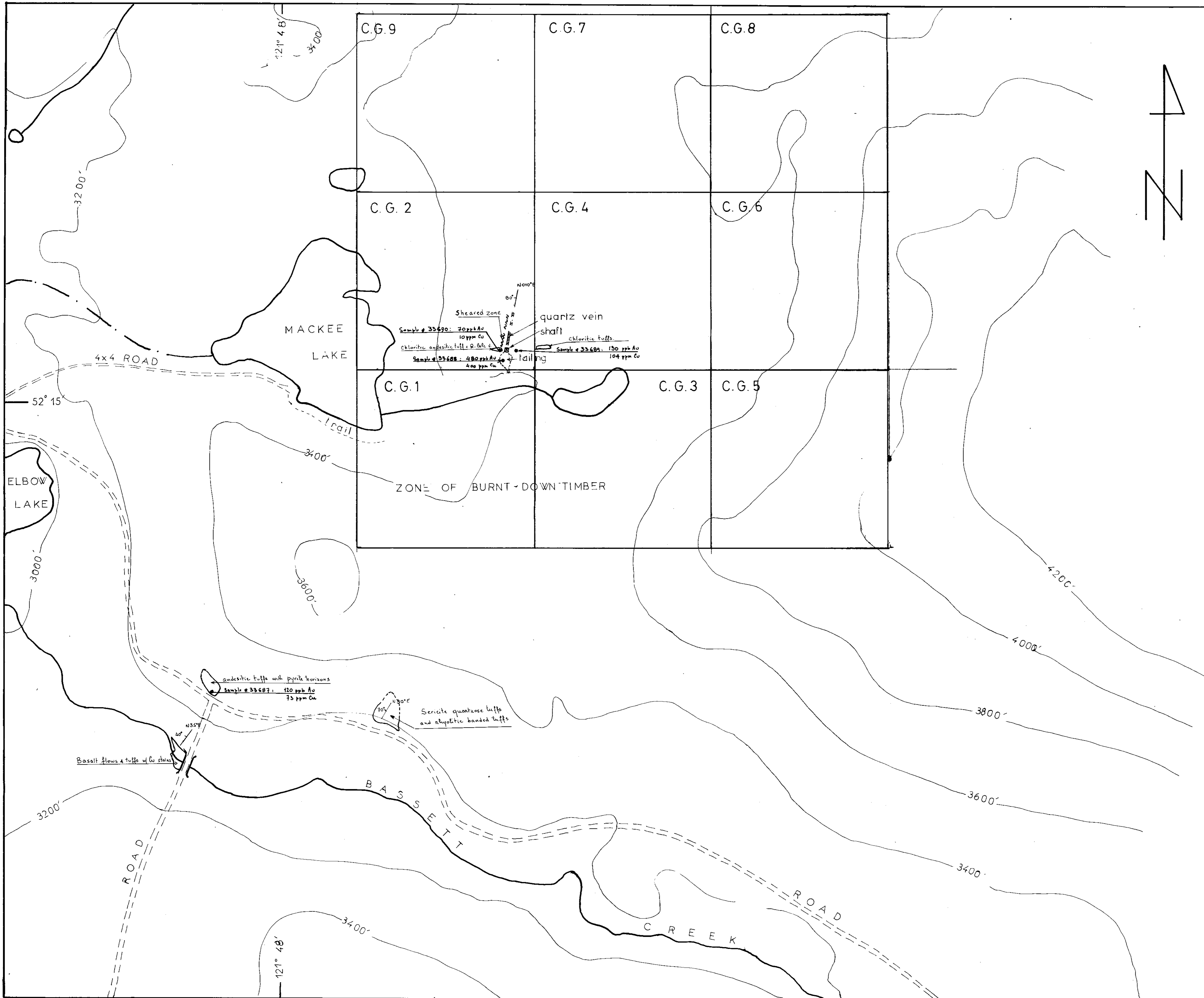
Elbow Lake

B
77
4
(98)

BL
77
4S
(98)

B
77
4Sx
(9072)

Bassee



52° 15'

18867
18881

LEGEND

- Bedding attitude
- Zone of outcropping
- Sample location
- Shear zone

C.G. CLAIMS NTS 93A/2W&7W	
GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS and SAMPLING	
FIGURE: 2	Scale: 1/5,000
To accompany: REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF C.G. CLAIMS 1 to 9 by H.P. SALAT, P. Eng., 14th of April, 1989	