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DIAMOND DRILL REPORT  
 ON THE  
 VANANDA GROUP OF CLAIMS  
 IN THE  
 NANAIMO MINING DISTRICT

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For: IDEAL CEMENT COMPANY LTD.

By: FREEPORT-McMoRan GOLD COMPANY (CANADA) Ltd.

Author: C. N. Forster, B.Sc.

Date: October 31, 1989

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
 ASSESSMENT REPORT

Part 1  
 873

19,315

## SUMMARY

The Texada Property is located 70 miles northwest of Vancouver on the northern end of Texada Island. Base and precious metal rights to the 5200 acre property were optioned from Vananda Gold Ltd., a junior mining company listed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, in June of 1988. Vananda Gold, in turn, have the mineral rights in the form of a mineral lease from the registered claim holders, Ideal Cement Company.

In 1989 C\$640,000 was spent on exploration for a total of C\$1,300,000 in expenditures to date. Freeport's exploration in 1988 and 1989 included 26 diamond drill holes totalling 6,928 metres and 118 kilometres of cut, mapped, soil sampled and geophysically surveyed grid.

The northern portion of the property has four historic gold - copper mines, collectively known as the Vananda Camp. These include the Marble Bay, Little Billy, Copper Queen and Cornell Mines which have a combined production of 78,000 ounces of gold from 340,000 tons of bornite-rich skarn ore. At the southern end of the property, the Texada Iron Mines produced 10,000,000 long tons of iron concentrate, 59,000,000 pounds of copper and 31,000 ounces of gold from 20,000,000 long tons of skarn ore contained in eleven separate deposits.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary	i
Table of Contents	ii
List of Figures	iii
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Location and Access	1
1.2 Infrastructure	1
1.3 Topography and Climate	3
1.4 Claim Holdings	3
2.0 Freeport Work	5
2.1 1988 Program	5
2.2 1989 Program	5
3.0 Regional Geology	6
4.0 Property Geology	8
4.1 Karmutsen Formation	8
4.2 Quatsino Formation	9
4.3 Intrusives	9
4.4 Structural Geology	10
5.0 Economic Geology	10
5.1 Mineralization	10
6.0 Diamond Drilling	13
6.1 Little Billy	13
6.2 Copper Queen	16
6.3 Cornell	16
6.4 Sandy	17
7.0 Discussion	21
8.0 Conclusions	21
8.1 Little Billy	21
8.2 Copper Queen & Cornell	21
8.3 Sandy Grid	21
Bibliography	22
Appendix I - Cost Statement for 1988 and 1989 Drilling	
- Drill Contractor Bills	
Appendix II- Property Holdings	

## LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Location</u>
1	LOCATION MAP	Page 2
2	CLAIM MAP	Page 4
3	TEXADA GEOLOGY	Page 7
7a,b	1:5000 GEOLOGY & ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS	In Pocket
<b>CORNELL NORTH:</b>		
28	1:2000 GEOLOGY	In Pocket
	DDH SECTIONS:	(1:500)
37	T88-1,2	" In Pocket
38	T88-3,4,5	" In Pocket
39a,b	T89-9,11,13	" In Pocket
18,19	T88-6	" In Pocket
21,22	T88-7	" In Pocket
40	T89-16,80-1	(1:2000) In Pocket
45	E-W LB/LB East	" In Pocket
46	Drill Hole Plan, LBE	" In Pocket
47	T89-8	" In Pocket
<b>CORNELL SOUTH:</b>		
48	1:2000 GEOLOGY	In Pocket
54	DDH SECTIONS: T89-10	(1:1000) In Pocket
55	T89-12	" In Pocket
56	T89-14,15	" In Pocket
<b>SANDY NORTH:</b>		
77	1:2000 GEOLOGY	In Pocket
94	DDH SECTIONS: T89-17	(1:1000) In Pocket
95	T89-18	" In Pocket
96	T89-22,23,24,25	" In Pocket
97	T89-26	" In Pocket
<b>SANDY SOUTH:</b>		
98	1:2000 GEOLOGY	In Pocket
102	DDH SECTION: T89-19,20,21	(1:1000) In Pocket

## LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Location</u>
1	Freeport Work	Page 6
2	Production History of Texada Island Mines	Page 12
3	Production Grades for Texada Island Mines	Page 12
4	1988/89 Drill Summary	Page 13,14

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Freeport-McMoRan Gold Company (Canada) Ltd., through an option agreement dated June 1st, 1988, has the right to earn a 51% interest in 120 mineral claims, encompassing approximately 5200 acres, on Texada Island, B.C.. The agreement with Vananda Gold Ltd., a publicly traded company listed on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, also grants Freeport the right to earn a further 19% interest for a total of 70% interest in the claims. Once Freeport has earned its elected interest, Vananda must participate or dilute to a 15% carried interest.

During 1988, Freeport spent C\$600,000 on initial exploration of the property. A follow-up program in 1989 brings expenditures to date up to C\$1.3 million.

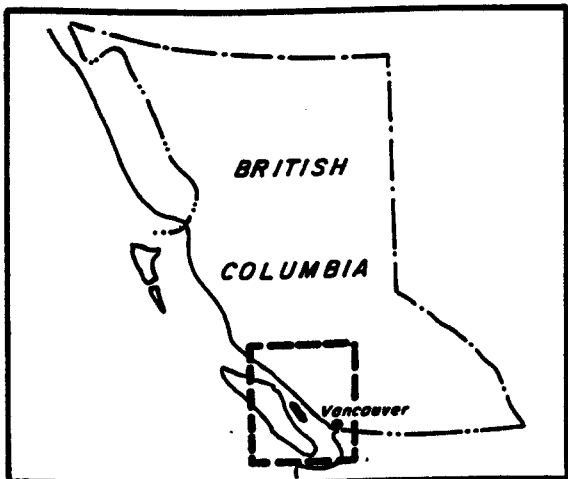
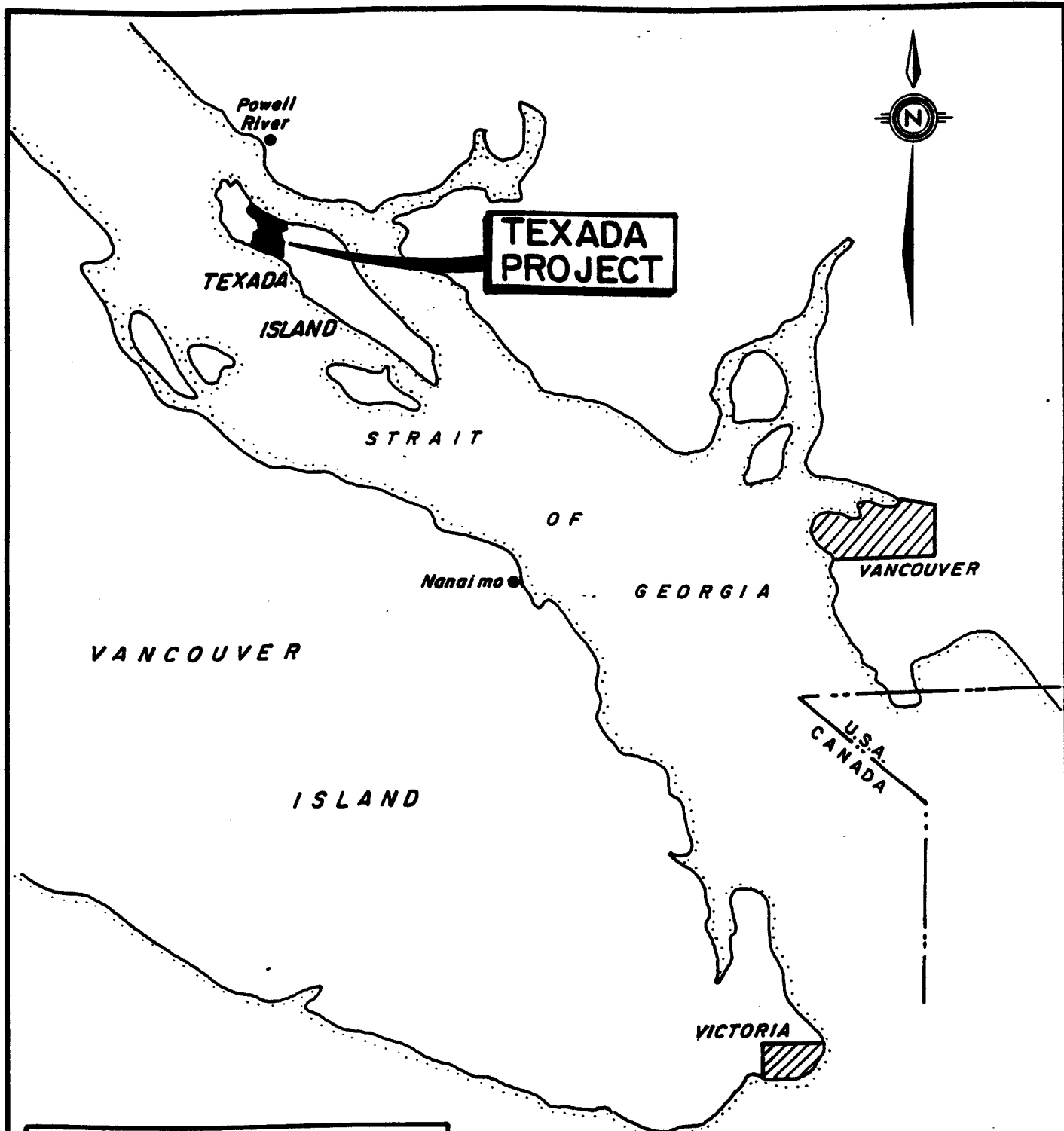
### 1.1 Location and Access

The claim block encompasses the small town of Vananda situated near the northern end of Texada Island, 120 kilometres northwest of Vancouver, B.C. (Figure 1). Texada Island, a 50 km by 6 km northwest-southeast island in the Strait of Georgia, lies between the mainland and Vancouver Island. Well serviced by road and ferry from Powell River on the mainland, there are also scheduled daily air services to a 3,300 foot asphalt air strip near the town of Gillies Bay. Three operating limestone quarries provide barge service to the island, shipping approximately three million tons of limestone annually. The now dormant Texada Iron Mines, located at the southern end of the claim block and on the southwestern side of the island, had a deep water port facility that allowed ocean-going ships to transport concentrate directly to Japan.

### 1.2 Infrastructure

The principal settlements of Texada Island are Vananda and Gillies Bay, each with approximately 700 and 400 residents respectively. Situated at the northern and southern ends of the claim block, the towns are connected by a paved highway and power lines through the central portion of the claims. Powell River, a city of 14,000 people, is the ferry terminus for the island and the main population centre of the region. MacMillan Bloedel operates one of their largest and most modern pulp mills within the city limits.

The southwest portion of the claim block is actively quarried by Ideal Cement Company, producing 2.3 million tons of limestone annually. The northeast corner of the claims encompass a large, dormant limestone quarry, owned by Lafarge Cement, with a small chemical grade limestone quarry operating immediately to the south



FREEPORT-McMoRan GOLD COMPANY	
TEXADA PROJECT	
LOCATION	
SCALE 1:1,000,000	DATE MARCH 1989
N.T.S. 92F-10E, 15E	FIGURE NO. 1

and adjacent to the eastern boundary of the property. At the most northerly end of the island, near the ferry terminal, the third operating quarry, owned by Ashgrove Cement Company, produces one million tons of limestone per annum.

Logging is an important secondary industry for the Island. Although no active logging is presently being carried out within the claim block, several crown granted claims were recently logged by the surface right owners, including Vananda Gold. At present, most of the active logging on the island is within a large block of privately owned land controlled by Doman Industries.

Tourism and other activities normally adversely affected by mining are virtually nonexistent. The two small logging companies often provide heavy machinery and timber clearing services to the quarries and road and drill site preparation for Freeport.

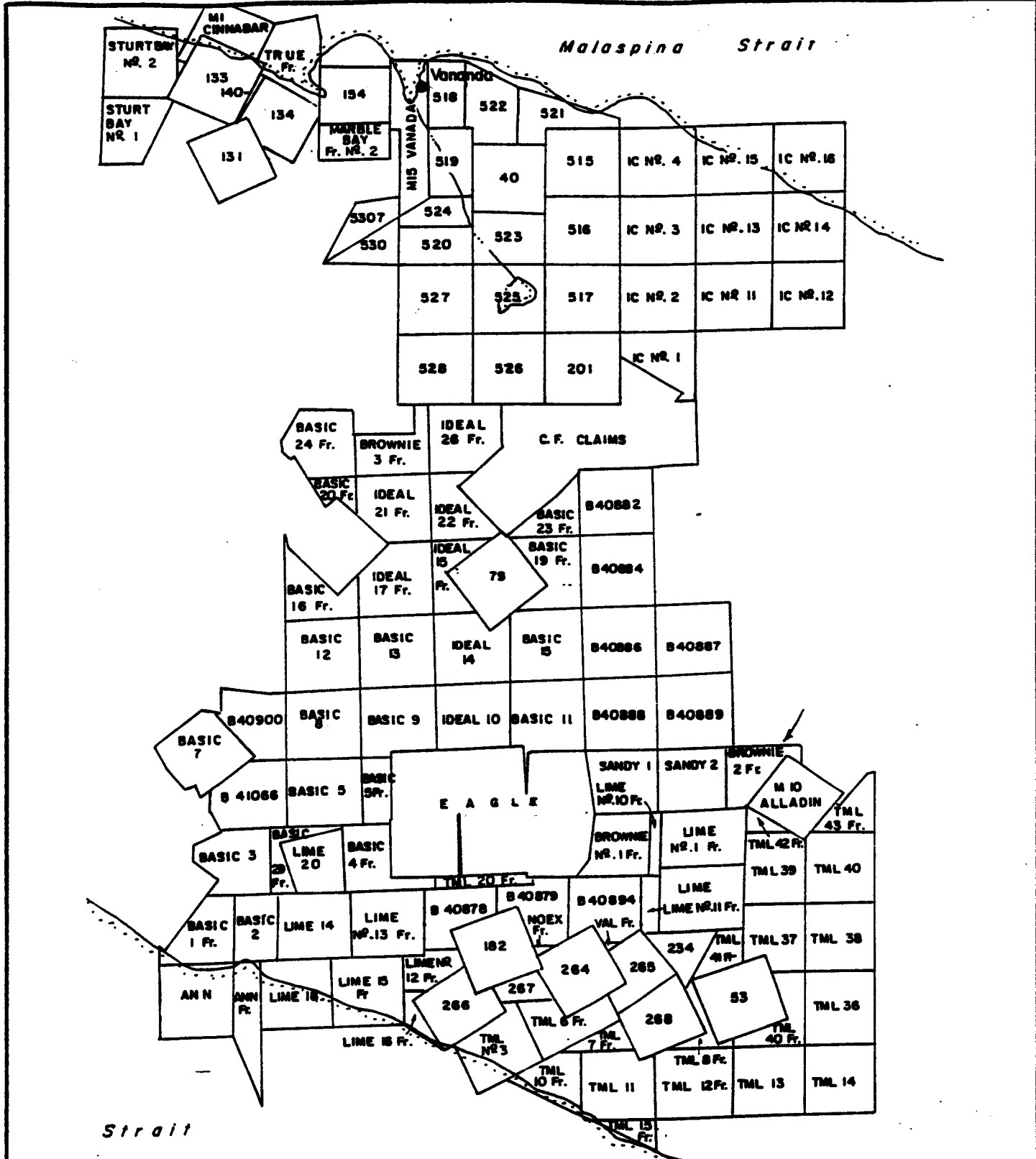
The island is well serviced with electric power as the main electrical transmission line between Vancouver Island and the mainland crosses Texada Island. The extension of the Transmountain Gas Pipeline to Vancouver Island has recently been announced and will also traverse the island.

### 1.3 Topography and Climate

The northern half of the island has moderate topography with up to 500 feet of relief on the claim block. Climate is cool and wet in the winter and warm and dry in summer. Snowfall and protracted cold weather are uncommon, hence year round exploration and development is possible. Yearly rainfall averages 30 inches.

### 1.4 Claim Holdings

The claim block includes three mining leases, thirty-eight crown granted mineral claims and ninety located claims and fractions. Owned by Ideal Cement Company and leased to Vananda Gold Ltd., the claims are subject to underlying Net Profit and Net Smelter Returns described below. The irregular shaped claim block, (Figure 2), is roughly 7.5 km long (N-S), 4.5 km wide, and totals approximately 5200 acres. Expiration dates on the staked claims vary from 1990 through 1997, however, all will be extended to 1999 when the 1988 and 1989 assessment work has been filed for credit.



Strait  
of  
Georgia



**FREEPORT McMoRan GOLD CO (Canada) LTD.**

**TEXADA PROJECT  
CLAIM MAP**

N.T.S. 92F-10E, 15E NANAIMO M.D., B.C.  
0 1 2 KM.

SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE: MARCH 1989
DRAWN BY: C.N.F.	FIGURE NO. 2

## 2.0 FREEPORT WORK

### 2.1 1988 Program

Initially, both aerial photography and airborne geophysics were flown over the property. Ground work then commenced with the rehabilitation of 1984 cut grids (Cornell Grid) at the north end of the property and the cutting of the 23 line kilometre Sandy grid at the south end of the property. Induced polarization and soil sample surveys were then conducted on the two grids. Geological work included 1:2000 scale mapping in the Little Billy, Copper Queen, Cornell and Florence/Security areas and 1:5000 scale mapping regionally. Chip/channel sampling of the open pits and the re-sampling of drill core at Texada Mines was also carried out. The program concluded with seven diamond drill holes totalling 2500 metres in the Little Billy/Copper Queen area.

### 2.2 1989 Program

The 1989 field program commenced with 1:2000 scale structural mapping of the Marble Bay Fault Zone (Glover, 1989) and 1:5000 scale geological mapping of the property, Figures 7a & b (Bradford, 1989). This followed with 1:2000 scale geological mapping in the Volunteer, Vananda, Sandy and Eagle map areas, and detailed prospecting and sampling in selected areas.

To provide control for geological mapping and ground surveys, a total of 60.6 km. of line were cut in 1989. This included 11.3 km. on the Volunteer Grid, 7.2 km. of fill-in lines on the Cornell Grid and 42.2 km. on the Eagle Grid.

Both geophysical and geochemical surveys were carried out on cut grids. Geophysics included a follow-up induced polarization survey in the Little Billy area and magnetics-VLF surveying of all grids on the property. Soil sampling involved initial sampling of the Eagle and Volunteer Grids and fill-in sampling on the Cornell Grid.

A total of 4429 metres in 19 holes were diamond drilled in 1989. This included 3 holes south of the Little Billy, 2 holes in the Copper Queen area, 4 holes at the Cornell and 10 holes on the Sandy Grid.

Petrographic work was carried out on selected samples from drilling and geological mapping.

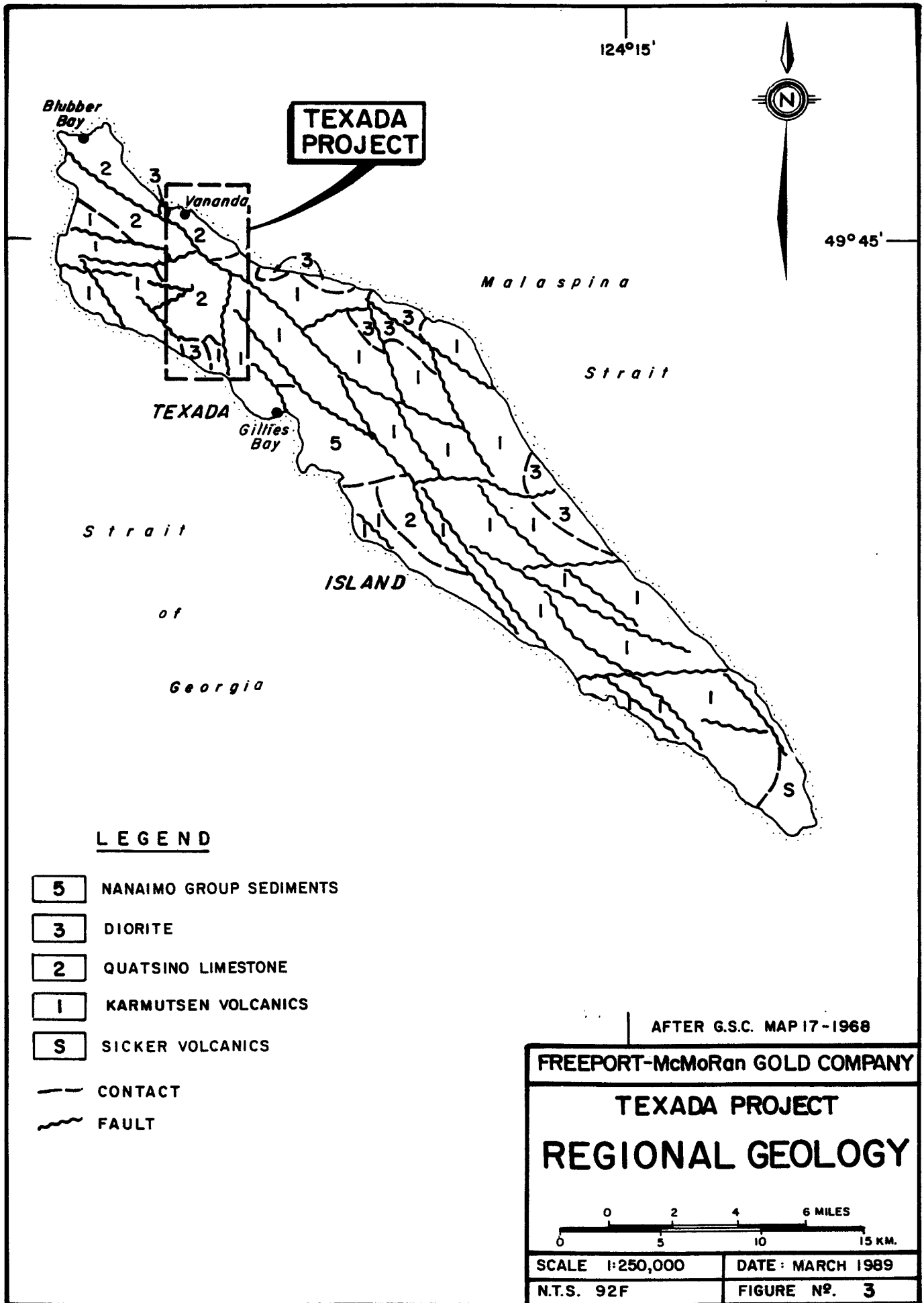
Table 1 - Freeport Work

	<u>1989</u>	<u>To Date</u>
Linecutting		
Volunteer Grid	11.25 km	11.25 km
Cornell Grid	7.2 km	42.25 km
Eagle Grid	42.15 km	42.15 km
Sandy Grid	--	23.15 km
-----	-----	-----
Total:	60.60 km	118.80 km
Flagged Grids		
Belle Grid	--	4.00 km
Soil Samples		
Volunteer Grid	272	272
Cornell Grid	235	489
Eagle Grid	1027	1027
Sandy Grid	--	501
-----	-----	-----
Total:	1534	2289
	<u>1989</u>	<u>To Date</u>
Drilling		
Little Billy	1097.6 m	2955.2 m
Copper Queen	1180.2 m	1714.2 m
Cornell	785.8 m	785.8 m
Sandy	1365.2 m	1365.2 m
-----	-----	-----
Total:	4428.8 m	6820.4 m

### 3.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of Texada Island was last described in full by McConnell in 1914. Since then only Muller, in his Alberni Map sheet on Vancouver Island (1969), has touched on Texada geology (Figure 3). Recognizing this fact, as well as the recent activity by major exploration companies, Gerry Ray of the B.C. Geological Survey has embarked on a mapping program of the north end of the island.

Texada Island is 80% underlain by an unknown thickness of undifferentiated basalts correlated with the middle to upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation of Vancouver Island (Muller, 1969). Overlying these, exposed principally in the northwestern and central areas of the island, are upper Triassic equivalents of the Quatsino limestones on Vancouver Island (Muller, 1969). Of lesser significance, Cretaceous sandstones and shales of the Cedar District Formation unconformably overlies Karmutsen volcanics north



**LEGEND**

- 5** NANAIMO GROUP SEDIMENTS
- 3** DIORITE
- 2** QUATSINO LIMESTONE
- 1** KARMUTSEN VOLCANICS
- S** SICKER VOLCANICS
- CONTACT
- ~~~~ FAULT

AFTER G.S.C. MAP 17-1968

**FREEPORT-McMoRan GOLD COMPANY**  
**TEXADA PROJECT**  
**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**



SCALE 1:250,000	DATE: MARCH 1989
N.T.S. 92F	FIGURE Nº. 3

of Gillies Bay while middle to upper Paleozoic Sicker volcanics and sediments are unconformably overlain by Karmutsen volcanics at the southern tip of the island.

Intrusive into both the Karmutsen and Quatsino Formations are middle to upper Jurassic quartz diorite (Little Billy) to quartz monzonite (Gillies Bay) stocks belonging to the Island Intrusive suite. A variety of dykes and small stocks with compositions ranging from basalt to hornblende diorite are possibly lower to middle Jurassic Bonanza Sub-group equivalents while a swarm of north-trending dykes north of Texada Mines are related to the Gillies Bay Stock.

Structurally, the island is dominated by northwest-trending left-lateral strike-slip faults (Glover, 1989) . Folding is restricted to a broad syncline between Texada Mines and Vananda and local tight folds associated with the contacts of intrusives.

Metamorphism is restricted to contact metamorphic marble development in limestone and hornfelsing in volcanics peripheral to stocks and dykes.

#### **4.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

The Texada property is underlain by Middle(?) - Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation basalts and Upper Triassic Quatsino Formation limestones which have been gently folded into a broad, north-plunging syncline. This sequence has been cut by three major northwest-trending fault zones (Little Billy, Marble Bay (Glover, 1989, and Holly) and intruded by numerous stocks, dykes and sills (Figure 4).

For an in-depth description of property geology see Bradford, 1989: "Geology of the Freeport - Vananda Gold Property".

#### **4.1 Karmutsen Formation**

Volcanics of the Karmutsen Formation are exposed along the eastern and western boundaries of the property as well as in an uplifted block around Priest Lake. They consist of amygdaloidal, massive and pillowed basalts, pillow breccias, hyaloclastites, tuffs and submarine debris flows.

Karmutsen volcanics occur in both normal and faulted contacts with the overlying Quatsino limestones on the property. Contact dips of 30 degrees or less are suggested from surface outcrops and drilling. Where the contact is not visible, the presence of a 1-3 m intermittent lensoidal limestone horizon (located within metres of the upper contact) within the volcanics is indicative of a normal contact.

The Karmutsen frequently contains abundant disseminated pyrite + chalcopyrite and magnetite giving it both an above average IP signature and a strong magnetic signature. Geochemically, it is high in both copper and gold.

Epidote alteration and hornfelsing are common peripheral to stocks and dykes.

#### 4.2 Quatsino Formation

With thicknesses of up to 2000 feet (Muller, 1969), the Quatsino limestones underlie 80% of the property. They are generally non-descript, fine grained and dark grey, but have frequently been bleached and recrystallized. Bleaching ranges from light grey to white, while recrystallization produces crystals up to 1 cm across in the most extreme case. Both bleaching and recrystallization are indicative of intrusive, faulting and/or hydrothermal activity.

Its featureless nature, combined with extensive recrystallization, make it difficult to designate marker units in the Quatsino. Notable features, such as well-developed bedding, are not continuous enough to follow, with the only distinguishable unit found to date being a thinly-laminated siliceous fragmental unit, identified from drilling (Figure 94), that marks the bottom 60 metres of the limestones. This unit has also been noted in outcrop in the Volunteer, Security and Sandy areas.

#### 4.3 Intrusives

Two major stocks belonging to the Island Intrusive suite (Carson, 1972) intrude the property. The biotite-quartz diorite Little Billy Stock intrudes limestone at the north end of the island, while the quartz monzonite Gillies Bay Stock intrudes both volcanics and limestone at the south end of the island.

A series of smaller stocks and sills intrude both the volcanics and limestone on the property. These range in composition from hornblende diorite to hornblende-quartz diorite and are probably related to the larger intrusives on the property. The Volunteer intrusive is designated a sill-like body from magnetic modelling of the total field ground magnetometer survey, Figures 15 & 21 through 26, which show it to be a 200 metre thick, tabular body, dipping southwest at 30 degrees. While not a sill in the true sense, the carbonates and the underlying basalt dip northeast at approximately 30 degrees, the term distinguishes it from a stock-like body and has certain economic significance described later in the report.

Dykes and sills are generally feldspar (hornblende, biotite) porphyries. North of the Marble Bay Fault dykes are northeast-trending, while nearer to the fault they trend more northwest. At the south end of the property, a distinct north-trending dyke swarm radiates northward from the Gillies Bay Stock.

#### 4.4 Structural Geology

Three major left-lateral strike-slip faults have been outlined on the property, the Little Billy, Marble Bay and Holly Faults, Figure 7. The northernmost Little Billy Fault, defined by airborne magnetics, offsets the limestone/volcanic contact along the northeast property boundary. Immediately south, the complex Marble Bay Fault Zone offsets the limestone/volcanic contact south of the Imperial quarry and extends through the town of Vananda in a series of splays. Within these splays are horsts, grabens and several fault-bounded (controlled ?) hornblende diorite stocks. In the south central area of the claims lies the Holly Fault. It offsets two limestone/volcanic contacts and, along with the Lake Fault, bounds a graben block in the vicinity of Texada Mines.

Abundant minor faults of varying attitude also occur on the property. Many of these have been resealed by later dykes.

The broad, north-plunging fold between Vananda and Texada Mines is the major fold structure on the property. Local tight folds are associated with the contacts of intrusives.

### 5.0 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

#### 5.1 Mineralization

The historic production and grades for the Vananda Camp and Texada Mines are summarized in Tables 2 and 3, with detailed descriptions of the deposits described in previous reports, Forster (1989), Peatfield (1986), Stevenson (1945), Ney (1943), Lakes (1930) McConnell (1914). For this report a brief summary of the deposit types and the mineral occurrences will suffice.

The four principal deposits of the Vananda Camp, Marble Bay, Little Billy, Copper Queen and Cornell, are all garnet, pyroxene, wollastonite skarns (Figures 7a and 7b). Occurring as steeply plunging pipes, the bornite-rich deposits are mostly developed in contact with either feldspar porphyry dykes or hornblende diorite and biotite quartz diorite stocks. Pyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite, chalcocite, digenite and traces of a silver telluride, Hessite, are also present. Gold occurs as free, fine to coarse grains, along the contacts of the bornite, pyrite and silicate minerals.

The Texada Mines' iron-copper deposits are also skarns, but an order of magnitude larger in size. Developed along the extremely irregular contact of the Gillies Bay quartz monzonite stock, the mine consisted of five open pits and six underground deposits, Figures 7a & 7b. The open pit deposits include the Prescott and Yellow Kid which are principally vertical, massive magnetite pipes developed in the marbles adjacent to, but not at, the contacts of the quartz monzonite. The Paxton, and Paxton South which are magnetite, chalcopyrite skarns developed on the footwall volcanic contact and as vertical, tabular bodies extending up the overhanging quartz monzonite contact. The Lake consisted of massive amphibole, magnetite, pyrrhotite skarn along a reverse faulted contact of the marble and basalt, such that the basalt is in both the foot wall and the hanging wall. The underground skarn zones were formed along the flat volcanic-marble contact underlying the quartz monzonite intrusive. Although primarily magnetite-rich, chalcopyrite was considerably enhanced along the marble, skarn interface.

In addition to the skarn deposits there are a number of massive base metal and iron sulphide replacement deposits that occur in mostly unaltered limestone. In the Ideal Quarry, a two metre thick, flat lying body of megacrystic calcite, massive sphalerite and pyrite replaces fine grained, dark grey limestone and is referred to as the Manto deposit. The only alteration of note is a halo of silica that affected the chemical quality of the limestone. Chip sampling along the face of the body by Vananda Gold Ltd, returned 0.22 ounces per ton gold along 17 feet.

Other replacement occurrences include the Sentinel, Sandy and Lucky Jack. One newly re-discovered occurrence, not previously reported, is the Vauxhall showing, just north of the Gillies Bay road in the central portion of the property. Old trenching, now grown over, exposed a flat lying (?) band of massive pyrite and sphalerite in a vertical fracture system in unaltered limestone. Samples of the mineralization are available only from the dumps and returned gold assays to 0.15 ounces per ton. As in all of the zinc occurrences, cadmium is >100 ppm.

**TABLE 2 - PRODUCTION HISTORY OF TEXADA ISLAND MINES**

Mine	Period	Prod. (tons)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)	Cu (lbs)	Fe (MMt)
Cu Queen	1903-1917	4,500	1,660	12,500	398,000	
Cornell	1897-1917	44,500	16,600	77,400	3,016,000	
Little Billy	1896-1952	70,000	12,800	42,260	4,446,350	
Marble Bay	<u>1899-1929</u>	<u>220,000</u>	<u>54,460</u>	<u>445,000</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>	
Total Vananda		339,250	85,520	577,160	22,860,350	
Texada Mines	1952-1976	23,000,000	31,300	833,900	58,900,000	11.4

**TABLE 3 - PRODUCTION GRADES FOR TEXADA ISLAND MINES**

Mine	Period	Prod. (ton)	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)	Cu (%)
Cu Queen	1903-1917	4,500	0.370	2.78	4.4
Cornell	1897-1917	44,750	0.37	1.73	3.4
Little Billy	1896-1952	70,000	0.18	0.60	1.3
Marble Bay	1899-1929	<u>220,000</u>	<u>0.25</u>	<u>2.02</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Ttl. Vananda		339,250	0.252	1.70	3.0
Texada Mines	1952-1976	23,000,000	0.001	0.036	0.14

## 6.0 DIAMOND DRILLING

Seven NQ diamond drill holes totalling 2391.6 metres and nineteen NQ diamond drill holes totalling 4428.8 metres were completed in 1988 and 1989, respectively. Burwash Contract Drilling of Cobble Hill, B.C. performed the work with one, and later two, Longyear 38 unitized skid drills drilling NQ diameter core. Total drill contractor costs averaged \$19.85 per foot while total cost per foot drilled, including site preparation, geological drill supervision, core management, assays and core rack construction, averaged \$23.08.

The following is an area by area summary of Freeport drilling while Table 4 summarizes drill targets and subsequent results in table form.

### 6.1 Little Billy

In 1988, the drill program placed five holes on two sections 30 metres apart to test the southerly plunge of the ore below the 600 level of the Little Billy Mine. All mineralized intervals are based on the results of a metallic screen of the -150 mesh fraction combined with fire assay and gravimetric finish by Chemex Labs in North Vancouver, B.C.

DDH T88-1; At 228.2 metres the hole intersected 5.9 metres of 0.212 oz/ton gold, 0.85 oz/ton silver and 1.58% copper in a garnet, wollastonite skarn 30 metres down dip of the 650 stope. At 241.2 metres, a second intersection of 2.5 metres of 0.416 oz/ton gold, 2.65 oz/ton silver, and 5.92% copper was encountered in garnet skarn.

DDH T88-2: Collared 45 metres, on section of T88-1, the hole intersected a 40 cm. thick skarn, weakly mineralized at 269.4 metres. The hole was abandoned at 288.0 metres due to excessive caving.

DDH T88-3, 4 & 5: Drilled on section, 30 metres south and parallel to T88-1 & 2, T88-3 intersected 5.1 metres of 0.820 oz/ton gold, 2.16 oz/ton silver and 2.90% copper at 271.1 metres. T88-4, at 273.8 metres, intersected 4.7 metres of 0.499 oz/ton gold, 1.55 oz/ton silver and 2.57% copper. T88-5, drilled down dip of T88-3, encountered a 30 cm skarn with trace gold and copper, at 288.5 metres in the footwall of a feldspar porphyry dyke. Serpentine and chlorite in the skarn suggest a fault cut off from the T88-3 zone.

DDH T89-9, 11 and 13: Were drilled on a section 60 metres south of the mineralization encountered in T88-3 and 4 to test its strike extent in this direction, Figures 39 a & b. Hole T89-9 intersected three 5 to 12 metre sections of skarn over 40 metres, one of which included 6.4 metres grading 0.075 oz/ton Au and 0.82% Cu. Hole

TABLE 4

## 1988/89 DRILL SUMMARY

HOLE #	TARGET	RESULTS								
		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (opt)	Ag (opt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	
T88-1	Little Billy 650 stope projection	228.2 241.2	234.1 243.7	5.9 2.5	0.212 0.146	0.85 2.65	1.58 5.92			
T88-2	Down dip projection of T88-1 mineralization	Narrow skarn, low grade - pinched out or faulted off.								
T88-3	Southern strike projection of T88-1 mineralization	271.1	276.2	5.1	0.82	2.16	2.9			
T88-4	Up dip projection of T88-3 mineralization	273.8 278.8	274.8 283.5	1.0 4.7	0.132 0.499	0.63 1.55	2.57			
T88-5	Down dip projection of T88-3 mineralization	Narrow skarn, low grade - abrupt pinch out or fault off-set.								
T88-6	Large IP anomaly	Metasomatized Copper Queen Dyke - no explanation for IP.								
T88-7	Large IP anomaly	301.1	302.4	1.3				2.03	5.74	
		No explanation for IP.								
T89-8	Southeast projection of Copper Queen Mine	34.0	34.5	0.5				>10,000 ppm	>10,000 ppm	
T89-9	Southern strike projection of T88-3 & 4	292.1	298.5	6.4	0.075		0.82			
T89-10	Southeastern projection of Tanzer ore stope in the Cornell Mine	Barren skarn.								
T89-11	Southern strike projection of T88-3 & 4	No skarn, cut-off by biotite quartz diorite. (Little Billy Stock)								
T89-12	Down dip projection of a 1929 hole intersecting high Cu and abnormally low Au values -> poor assaying suspected - Cornell Mine area	No skarn at limestone/hornblende diorite contact.								
T89-13	Down dip projection of T89-9 mineralization	Narrow skarn, low grade. Little Billy Stock steepened markedly to the west.								
T89-14	Up dip projection of a 1929 hole intersecting high Cu and abnormally low Au values -> poor assaying suspected - Cornell Mine area	Lost in fault.								
T89-15	Down dip projection of a 1929 hole intersecting high Cu and abnormally low Au values -> poor assaying suspected - Cornell Mine area	Narrow skarn, low grade.								
T89-16	Northwesterly projection of Copper Queen ore zone	Metasomatized dyke where ore extension was projected and barren skarn at the biotite quartz diorite contact.								

## 1988/89 DRILL SUMMARY

## RESULTS

HOLE #	TARGET	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (opt)	Ag (opt)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
T89-17	IP/gold soil anomaly								
T89-18	IP/gold soil anomaly								
T89-19	IP anomaly/possible skarn at limestone/volcanic contact immediately north of Gillies Bay Stock.								
T89-20	IP anomaly/possible skarn at limestone/volcanic contact immediately north of Gillies Bay Stock.								
T89-21	Thickening skarn in T89-20 intersecting north-south structure emanating from Gillies Bay Stock.								
T89-22	Strong IP and suspected buried intrusive (mag) -> skarn at limestone volcanic contact.								
T89-23	Strong IP and suspected buried intrusive (mag) -> skarn at limestone volcanic contact.								
T89-24	Strong IP and suspected buried intrusive (mag) -> skarn at limestone volcanic contact.								
T89-25	Source of strongly bleached & recrystallized marble between T89-22 & 23/ southern extension of Sandy mineralization and anomalous Au geochem.								
T89-26	Down dip extension of Sandy Showing (1.123 opt Au over 0.6m)	102.8	105	2.2	0.302				

CORE STORED AT TEXADA IRON MINES

T89-11, 45 metres up dip, encountered biotite quartz diorite higher up in the hole which appears to cut off the skarn in this direction. Hole T89-13, 45 metres down dip of T89-9, shows that the Little Billy Stock steepens markedly in this direction and the skarn thins out to two one metre zones.

## 6.2 Copper Queen

**T88-6:** Drilled 190 metres southeast of the Copper Queen shaft to test an induced polarization anomaly. The hole encountered strongly metasomatized dykes with up to 5% pyrite. No skarn or economic mineralization was located to explain the IP anomaly.

**T88-7:** Drilled 200 metres southeast of T88-6, the hole was intended to test the southeast extension of the IP anomaly tested in T88-6. Three zones of crackle breccia in the marble with pyrite and sphalerite filling the fractures was encountered. At 301.1 metres, a 1.3 metre interval of 2.03% lead, 5.74% zinc with 0.2 oz/ton silver and 0.004 oz/ton gold was intersected. The IP anomaly may or may not be explained by the disseminated sulphides.

**T89-8 and 16** were drilled in the Copper Queen area. T89-8 tested a very strong chargeability high, and the possible southeast extension of the Copper Queen Mine along strongly metasomatized dykes, Figure 47. Although the hole did not encounter significant skarn or gold mineralization, it intersected 0.5 metres of high grade lead-zinc at 34 metres and bottomed in volcanic basement at a depth of 619 metres. A biotite quartz diorite sill/dyke at 620 metres, metasomatized dykes and megacrystic marble all suggest a proximity to the quartz diorite stock.

**DDH T89-16** was drilled to test the northwesterly projection of the Copper Queen ore zone, Figure 40. It encountered a metasomatized dyke where the ore extension was projected and barren skarn sandwiched between a feldspar porphyry diorite sill and the biotite quartz diorite stock. It also shows that the biotite quartz diorite contact steepens significantly to the west from that shown in T89-9 to the north.

## 6.3 Cornell

Four holes were drilled in the area of the Cornell Mine.

**Hole T89-10** was drilled to test the projection of the Tanzer stope to the southeast, Figure 54. It intersected barren skarn in the area of the projection as well as a large silicified feldspar porphyry dyke at the base of the hole.

**Holes T89-12, 14 and 15** were drilled in the vicinity of 1929 drill

holes that had high copper and low gold values suggesting poor sampling protocol.

**Hole T89-12**, Figure 55, drilled beneath a significant 1929 intersection, intersected a barren limestone/hornblende diorite contact.

**Hole T89-14** was lost in the Marble Bay Fault before it could reach its target up dip of hole 29-7 with 4% Cu and low gold.

**Hole T89-15**, Figure 56, tested the down dip projection intersecting a 0.8 metre thick skarn, grading 1,000 ppb gold, at the hornblende diorite contact.

#### 6.4 Sandy

A total of 10 holes were drilled in the Sandy area in 1989. The holes tested IP and soil geochemistry anomalies as well as the down dip projections of known mineralization.

**T89-17 and 18**, Figures 92 & 93, tested a 200 metre long IP anomaly with a coincident gold soil anomaly along the east side of the grid. Both intersected a very graphitic limestone unit which most likely explains the IP.

**Holes T89-19, 20 and 21**, Figure 102, were drilled 50 metres apart along Line 12+00 N of the Sandy Grid, Figure 96. The holes straddle the southern end of a northwest-trending IP anomaly and a broad magnetic high.

**T89-19** encountered a thin skarn with weakly anomalous gold at the limestone/basalt contact, just 68 metres below surface.

**T89-20**, 50 metres west of T89-19, intersected 2.3 metres of skarn geochemically anomalous in gold.

**T89-21**, 50 metres further west, was targeted on skarn projected from T89-20 and the intersection of a north-south structure emanating from the Gillies Bay Stock. The hole hit a dyke-filled structure that cut the contact off. Drilled on a common section, the holes defined the attitude of the volcanic contact and identified a marker unit in the limestone. The marker, a siliceous fragmental unit recognized on surface locally, marks an horizon which only occurs within 50 metres of the limestone/volcanic contact. It has since been used extensively in surface mapping as an indicator of the proximity to the volcanic basement and whether observed contacts are conformable or faulted.

**Holes T89-22 to 25**, Figure 94, were drilled along Line 16+00 N of the Sandy Grid, Figure 77, over top of a large, northwest-trending IP chargeability high.

**T89-22** cored through 32 metres of coarse white marble near its collar and then intersected weak skarn at a still shallow volcanic contact. Prior to this hole, it was believed that the volcanics would be much deeper than 80 metres in this area.

**T89-23** was collared 66 metres east of T89-22 to test the east flank of the IP. It encountered a small section of coarse white marble near the top of the hole and weak skarn at the volcanic contact.

**T89-24** stepped off 105 metres west of T89-22 to test the west flank of the IP anomaly. It did not intersect any coarse white marble in the Quatsino and intersected weak skarn at the volcanic contact. Holes T89-22, 23 and 24 all intersected the limestone marker unit discovered on the Line 12+00 N section to the south.

**T89-25** was drilled at 270 degrees/-50 degrees to test vertical quartz-carbonate-pyrite veining encountered in the volcanics at the ends of holes T89-22 and 23. The gold soil geochemical anomaly, striking south from the Sandy showing, which cuts between holes T89-22 and 23, could have been related to the source of the bleaching and an extension of the Sandy mineralization to the south. This was not the case; T89-25 intersected weak skarn at the limestone/volcanic contact but no significant mineralization in the target area.

**T89-26**, Figure 95, was drilled beneath the Sandy Showing to test the down dip extension of surface mineralization which assayed 1.123 oz/ton Au over 0.60 metres. The hole intersected 0.302 oz/ton Au over 2.2 metres in silicified, massive pyrite (marcasite?), ninety metres below the showing, and 50 metres of skarn at the limestone/volcanic contact. As the volcanics were not encountered until much deeper in the hole than would be expected from drill sections 12+00 N and 16+00 N, the Lake Fault must cut between T89-26 and the holes along Line 16+00 N to the south.

## 7.0 DISCUSSION

The drilling to date has focused on defining the mineralized extensions of the Little Billy Mine, the possible extensions of the Copper Queen and Cornell Mines and testing IP/geochemical targets from the 1988 program. Surface exploration in 1989 was expanded significantly to include the recently acquired Eagle claims and the area north of the Texada Mine workings, through the Eagle claims and across the Holly Fault to the Lucky Jack massive sulphide replacement veins. The claims west of the Marble Bay Mine, the Volunteer group, were also surveyed geophysically and geochemically.

The exploration model originally proposed by the writer is still untested in the Vananda area because of the lack of a definitive drill target and the presence of the Vananda Township. This being the model of a major skarn developed at the base of the carbonates on the volcanic contact near or over a dioritic pluton. Only T89-8 bottomed in the basalt, at 2040 feet, without encountering skarn at the contact. The presence of granitic sills and dykes and the coarseness of the marble in the middle sections of the hole indicated the intrusive stock was relatively close. However, because the hole was drilled southeast of the Copper Queen to test IP and alteration in the adjacent 1988 drill holes, it does not constitute a test of the favourable zone between the Marble Bay, Little Billy and Copper Queen mines.

The drill holes on the southern half of the property, within the Sandy grid, were bottomed in basalt. Although only one encountered economic mineralization, each of the holes encountered one to three metres of garnetite skarn at the contact. As the holes were up to one kilometre from the Gillies Bay Stock, the presence of skarn demonstrates that the influence of the stock is widespread and the basic model of skarn development at the contact is operable.

Refining the model with the extensive data base now in hand indicates that while the carbonate/volcanic contact constitutes a favourable horizon for skarn development, a structural and/or intrusive control is required for the deposition of a major ore deposit. The Lake, Paxton, Yellow Kidd and Prescott deposits are all developed along north-south, to northwest-southeast structures and/or intrusive contacts. The underground deposits were mostly developed along the carbonate/volcanic contact within embayments of the Gillies Bay Stock and/or under overhanging contacts of the stock. At the mine scale, the flat lying deposits also show considerable structural development.

The Vananda skarns follow similar controls, albeit to a lesser extent. The Little Billy deposits are developed either in or along embayments or structural "overhangs" of the Little Billy Stock and have a north-south preference to their long axis and plunge.

Likewise, the Marble Bay and Copper Queen skarn pipes follow north-south and, in part, northwest-southeast trends. They also follow feldspar porphyry dykes that have been intensely bleached and metasomatized.

The Cornell deposits show the greatest affinity for structure being developed along a serpentized cross structure in contact with a megacrystic hornblende diorite. The cross structure is probably a splay off the Marble Bay Fault Zone. Petrography of the mineralized skarn reveals intense shearing and brecciation of the bornite and pyroxene with gold accompanied by chlorite, sericite and carbonate filling the breccia matrix.

The massive sulphide replacement deposits may well have a close genetic link to the skarns and are therefore indicative of deep-seated skarn targets. In Northern Mexico, high temperature, carbonate-hosted Ag-Pb-Zn(Cu) deposits developed in a thick carbonate sequence commonly grade from mantos downward into massive sulphide chimneys that in turn grade downward into skarn chimneys cored by dykes (Megaw, Ruiz and Titley, 1988). These base metal, silver replacement deposits also commonly develop up to one kilometre out from the skarn deposits which are usually proximal to the granitic stocks. " Structural controls include intrusive contacts, faults, fold axes, fractures, fissures, and cavern zones. Of these, the intrusive contacts and the intrusion-related faults are most important in the skarns, whereas regional faults, folds and fracture systems are dominant controls on the mantos and chimneys." (Megaw et al, 1988)

At Texada the relationship of the base and precious metal replacement manto deposits with respect to the skarns has not been directly established . However considerable speculation has been made as to their importance, particularly as the soil geochemistry has outlined extensive areas of anomalous zinc values with associated lead, cadmium, arsenic and lesser copper and gold. Clearly, the proximity of these showings and anomalies to the major fault structures (ie. the Holly and Marble Bay) as well as to the intrusive bodies like the Northwest Diorite must be considered important. The more distal occurrences, such as the Lucky Jack, Vauxhall, Sandy veins and Sentinel are also structurally related to north-south and northwest-southeast fracture and/or breccia systems. Whether these sulphide showings could be the upper expression of a deep seated skarn system is open to speculation.

For the present, exploration must focus on the major structures, particularly the Holly/Lake structure and the sulphide and skarn occurrences along it; and the overhanging intrusive contacts, particularly, the Northwest Diorite, the Volunteer Sill and the Little Billy Stock. Although the Marble Bay Mine was the largest producer of the Vananda deposits, the probable depth to the target and the town of Vananda make for a difficult and expensive exploration target.

## 8.0 CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Little Billy:

The mineralized skarns intercepted in T88-1, below the 600 level of the Little Billy, indicates a possible downward continuation of the ore in the 650 stope. The skarn and mineralization in T88-3, 4, and T89-9 are probably a second, relatively flat lying zone, not connected to T88-1. This flat lying pod is cut off to the north, south and west but may be open to the east following the intrusive encountered in T89-11 and a magnetic/residual gravity high.

### 8.2 Copper Queen & Cornell:

The drilling peripheral to both deposits failed to locate significant extensions to the known deposits. Deep drill to the northwest and southeast of the Copper Queen also failed to locate mineralized skarn at the base of the carbonates on either the granitic and volcanic basement. No deep drilling was done under the Cornell, however the complex structure and the hornblende diorite stock negate the potential of a deep deposit under the mine. Flanking the Cornell, no gold targets, geological or geophysical are indicated, to direct further drilling.

### 8.3 Sandy Grid:

The intersection of 0.3 opt gold in a silicified zone of massive pyrite in T89-26 and the 50 metre section of quartz-carbonate altered skarn in the faulted, vertical contact with the volcanics could be indicative of a gold-pyrite skarn system at the base of the down faulted block. The location of the Lake Fault, as principal ore control for the Lake Deposit, juxtaposed to the Holly Fault, provides an ideal setting for the downward projection of a gold-bearing massive sulphide "chimney" into a gold-rich skarn system developed at the base of the graben.

Drilling of the IP targets on the other portions of the grid has failed to locate additional economic mineralization. Only the extensive zinc-lead soil anomalies remain to be explained. As coincident gold geochemistry is lacking, the anomalies are not considered important with respect to a gold exploration play. They may, however, be considered as an important carbonate, lead-zinc target.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, CHARLES N. FORSTER, hereby certify that:

1. I am a permanent Senior Geologist with Freeport McMoRan Gold Company at 57 - 200 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1S4.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a degree in geology (B.Sc., 1974), and have practised my profession continuously since 1970.
3. I am a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.
4. I have no interest in the claims or securities of Vananda Gold Ltd., or Freeport-McMoRan Gold Company, nor do I expect to obtain any.
5. I am the author of this report on the Texada Property, which is based on work performed during two programs on the property in 1988 and 1989.
6. I consent to the use of this report in a company report or statement, provided that no portion may be used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning differing materially from that set out in the whole.

DATED at Vancouver, B.C. this 31st day of October, 1989.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CHARLES N. FORSTER, B.Sc.

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APPENDIX I

COST STATEMENT FOR 1988 AND 1989 DRILLING

Itemized by drill hole and grouping. All costs are direct cost to the drill contractor, Burwash Drilling of Cobble Hill, as per the attached invoices.

<u>West Group:</u>		<u>East Group:</u>	
T88-1	\$24,171	T88-7	\$20,377
T88-2	18,438	T89-10	23,071
T88-3	22,732	T89-12	11,552
T88-4	20,863	T89-14	5,741
T88-5	25,574	T89-15	19,895
T88-6	13,389	T89-17	10,103
T89-8	51,242	T89-18	5,572
T89-9	20,964	T89-19	4,970
T89-11	18,604	T89-20	5,516
T89-13	26,148	T89-21	4,191
T89-16	36,086	T89-22	5,380
Mob.	<u>1,400</u>	T89-23	4,260
Totals:	\$279,614	T89-24	8,626
		T89-25	14,873
		T89-26	16,470
		Demob.	<u>1,400</u>
		Totals:	\$153,185

# Burwash Contract Drilling

1236 WILDER ROAD - R.R. 2 - COBBLE HILL, B.C. V0R 1L0 - VANCOUVER ISLAND - TEL. 743-3092

November 19, 1988


Freeport-McMoran Gold Company  
57-200 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1S4

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed invoices for diamond drilling on your Texada Island property from November 5 - 15, 1988 for the following holes:

Hole 88-1-090	\$24,171.87
Hole 88-2-090 (incomplete)	<u>13,245.21</u>
	<u>\$37,417.08</u>

Yours truly,  
BURWASH CONTRACT DRILLING  
Per:



APPROVED FOR PAYMENT
SIGNATURE: <u>Jawaya</u>
CHARGE: <u>10-406-907-1000</u>

PAID  
1574

# Burwash Contract Drilling

1236 WILDER ROAD - R.R. 2 - COBBLE HILL, B.C. V0R 1L0 - VANCOUVER ISLAND - TEL. 743-3092

December 3, 1988

Freeport-McMoran Gold Company  
57-200 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1S4

Dear Sirs:

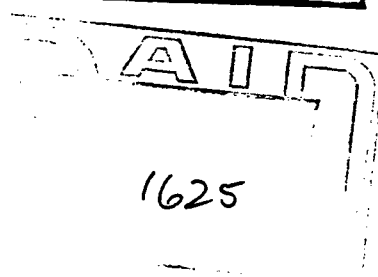
Please find enclosed invoices for diamond drilling on your Texada Island property from November 16-30, 1988, for the following holes:

Hole 88-2-090 (to completion)	\$ 5,193.40
Hole 88-3-090	22,732.25
Hole 88-4-090	20,863.98
Hole 88-5-090 (incomplete)	15,765.22
	<u>\$ 64,554.85</u>

Yours truly,  
BURWASH CONTRACT DRILLING  
Per:

*A. Burwash*

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT
SIGNATURE: <i>[Signature]</i>
CHARGE: <u>10-406-907-1000</u>



# Burwash Contract Drilling

1236 WILDER ROAD - R.R. 2 - COBBLE HILL, B.C. V0R 1L0 - VANCOUVER ISLAND - TEL. 743-3092

December 12, 1988

RECEIVED

DEC 16 1988

Freeport-McMoran Gold Company  
57-200 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1S4

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed invoices for diamond drilling on your Texada Island property from December 1 - 10, 1988 for the following holes:

Hole 88-5-090 (to completion)	\$ 9,809.43
Hole 88-6-090	13,389.55
Hole 88-7-090	<u>20,377.43</u>
	<u>\$43,576.41</u>

Yours truly,  
BURWASH CONTRACT DRILLING  
Per:

*D. Burwash*

PAID

1649

*[Signature]*

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT
SIGNATURE: <i>[Signature]</i>
CHARGE: <u>10-406-907-1000</u>

# Burwash Contract Drilling

1236 WILDER ROAD - R.R. 2 - COBBLE HILL, B.C. V0R 1L0 - VANCOUVER ISLAND - TEL. 743-3092

April 20, 1989

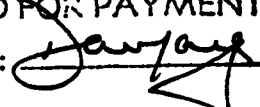
Freeport-McMoran Gold Company  
57-200 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 1S4

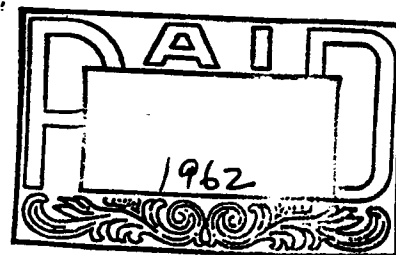
Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed an invoice for diamond drilling on your  
Texada Island properties from April 10 - April 15, 1989 for  
Hole 89-8 \$23,886.90.

Yours truly,  
BURWASH CONTRACT DRILLING  
Per:



APPROVED FOR PAYMENT
SIGNATURE: 
CHARGE: <u>10-406-907-1000</u>
_____



# Burwash Contract Drilling

1236 WILDER ROAD - P.R. 2 - COBELE HILL, B.C. V0R 1L0 - VANCOUVER ISLAND - TEL. 748-3092

May 3, 1989

Freeport-McMoran Gold Company  
57-200 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 1S4

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed invoices for diamond drilling on your Texada Island property from April 16 - April 30, 1989 for the following holes:

Hole 89-8 (to completion)	\$27,355.03
Hole 89-9	20,964.68
Hole 89-10 (incomplete)	18,855.76
Hole 89-11 (incomplete)	10,385.61
	<hr/>
	\$77,561.08

Yours truly,  
BURWASH CONTRACT DRILLING  
Per:

*A. Burwash*

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT
SIGNATURE: _____
CHARGE: _____
<i>10-406-907-1000</i>
_____



# Burwash Contract Drilling

1236 WILDER ROAD - R.R. 2 - COBELE HILL, B.C. V0R 1L0 - VANCOUVER ISLAND - TEL. 746-3092

May 23, 1989

Freeport-McMoran Gold Company  
57-200 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 1S4

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed invoices for diamond drilling on your Texada Island property from May 1 - 15, 1989 for the following holes:

Hole 89-10 (to completion)	4,224.44
Hole 89-11 (to completion)	8,219.32
Hole 89-12	11,552.30
Hole 89-13	26,148.63
Hole 89-14	5,741.14
Hole 89-15	10,895.76
Hole 89-16 (incomplete)	28,899.97
Hole 89-17	10,103.87
Hole 89-18	5,752.29
Hole 89-19	4,970.13
Hole 89-20 (incomplete)	2,093.90
	<u>\$ 118,601.75</u>

Yours truly,  
BURWASH CONTRACT DRILLING  
Per:

*A. Burwash*

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT  
SIGNATURE: *[Signature]*  
CHARGE: 10-406-907-1000



# Burwash Contract Drilling

1236 WILDER ROAD - P.R. 2 - COBELE HILL, B.C. V0R 1L0 - VANCOUVER ISLAND - TEL. 743-3092

June 5, 1989

Freeport-McMoran Gold Company  
57-200 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 1S4

Dear Sirs:

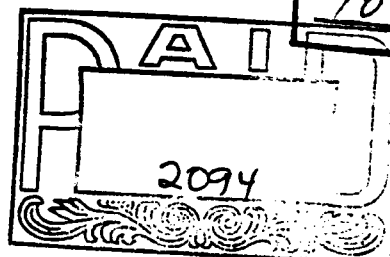
Please find enclosed invoices for diamond drilling on your Texada Island property from May 16 - May 31, 1989 for the following holes:

Hole 89-16 (to completion)	\$ 7,186.19
Hole 89-18 (correction)	3,937.50
Hole 89-20 (to completion)	3,423.81
Hole 89-21	4,191.64
Hole 89-22	5,380.43
Hole 89-23	4,260.76
Hole 89-24	8,626.80
Hole 89-25	14,873.49
Hole 89-26	16,470.10
	<hr/>
	\$ 68,350.72

Yours truly,  
BURWASH CONTRACT DRILLING  
Per:

*A. Burwash*

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT
SIGNATURE: <i>[Signature]</i>
CHARGE: _____
10-406-907-1000



APPENDIX II

PROPERTY HOLDINGS

Mining Leases

Cinnabar  
Alladin  
Vananda

Crown Grants

Copper Queen  
Eastgate  
Lucky Jack  
Volunteer  
Europe  
Great Copper Chief  
Toothpick FR  
Marble Bay  
Cameron  
Cornell  
Goodall FR  
Leroi  
Boulder Nest  
Jack North  
Yellow Kid  
L.M.C.  
McLeod #3  
McLeod #4  
McLeod #5  
McLeod #6  
McLeod #7  
McLeod #8  
McLeod #1  
McLeod #2 FR  
Lap #1 FR  
Lap #2 FR  
Lap #3 FR  
Lap #4 FR  
Lap #5  
Lap #6  
Lap #8  
Eagle  
Eagle No. 1  
Eagle No. 2  
Eagle No. 3  
Eagle No. 4  
Eagle No. 5  
Eagle No. 6

Claims

BASIC 29 Fr.  
Brownie No. 1 Fr.  
Brownie #2 Fr.  
Brownie #3 Fr.  
B-40878  
B-40879  
B-40882  
B-40884  
B-40886  
B-40887  
B-40888  
B-40889  
B. 41066  
B. 40900  
B. 40894  
Lime  
Lime No. 1 Fr.  
T.M.L. No. 3  
Lime No. 10 Fr.  
Lime No. 11 Fr.  
Lime No. 12 Fr.  
Lime No. 13 Fr.  
Lime 14  
Lime 15 Fr  
Lime 16 Fr  
T.M.L. #6 Fr.  
T.M.L. #7 Fr.  
T.M.L. #8 Fr.  
T.M.L. #9 Fr.  
T.M.L. #10 Fr.  
T.M.L. #11  
T.M.L. #12 Fr.  
T.M.L. #13  
T.M.L. #14  
T.M.L. #15 Fr.  
TML 36  
TML 37  
TML 38  
TML 39  
TML 40  
T.M.L. #41 Fr.  
T.M.L. #42 Fr.  
T.M.L. #43 Fr.  
Lime #18  
Lime #20  
Ann  
Ann Fr.  
True Fr.  
IC No. 1  
IC No. 2

Claims Cont'd

IC No. 3

IC No. 4

I.C. No. 11

I.C. No. 12

I.C. No. 13

I.C. No. 14

I.C. No. 15

I.C. No. 16

MARBLE BAY FRACTION No. 2\* (\* base metals rights only)

STURT BAY NO. 1

STURT BAY NO. 2

VAL Fr

NOEX Fr

Basic #1 Fr.

Basic #2

Basic #3

Basic #4 Fr.

Basic #5

Basic #6 Fr.

Basic #7

Basic #8

Basic #9

Basic #11

Basic #12

Basic #13

Basic #15

Basic #16 Fr.

Basic #19 Fr.

Basic #20 Fr.

Basic #23 Fr.

Basic #24 Fr.

IDEAL 10

IDEAL 14

IDEAL 17 Fr.

IDEAL 18 Fr.

IDEAL 21 Fr.

IDEAL 22 Fr.

IDEAL 26 Fr.

TML 20 FR.

Marble Bay Fraction No. 1

Sandy 1

Sandy 2