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# PBX RESOURCES LTD.

Geological Report

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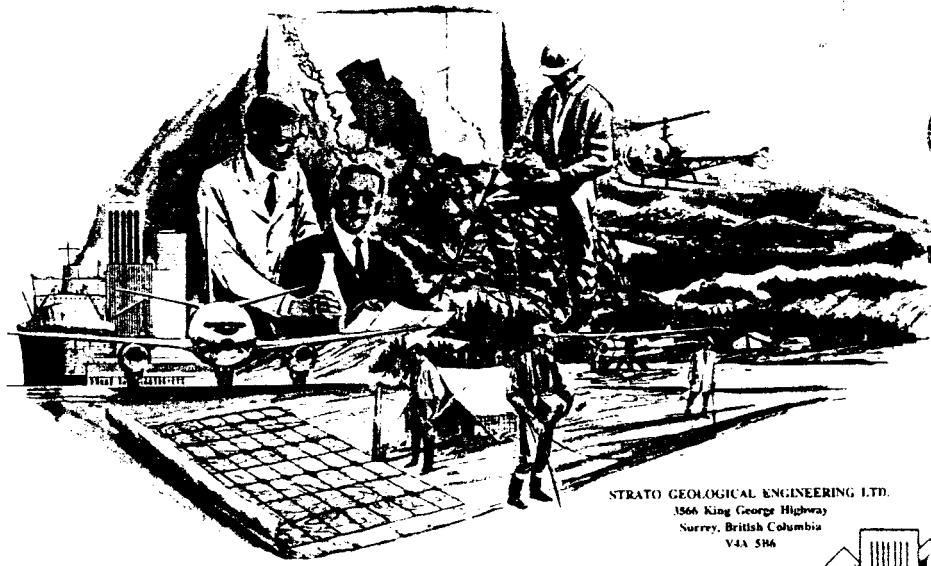
Maurier Creek Property

Slocan, M. D., British Columbia

N. Latitude: 49° 54' 00" W. Longitude: 117° 16' 00"

By

A.E. Hunter, Geophysicist and D. Coffin, Dip. Tech.



STRATO GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.  
1566 King George Highway  
Surrey, British Columbia  
V4A 5H6



November 30, 1989

## TIME-COST DISTRIBUTION

PBXResources Ltd.,  
910-475 Howe Street,  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 2B3

Work Program : Geological mapping, Geochemical & Geophysical Surveys  
& trenching.,

Property: Condo #6 & 7, Pandora's Box, Porphav, Palada, Palada #2,  
Le Roi, Baltimore, Silver Wedge, Wedge #1,2,3, & 4.

Period: May 11- August 8, 1989.

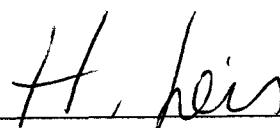
Personnel:

Frank DiSpirito - P. Eng.	Senior Supervisor
A. Hunter	Geophysicist
D. Coffin	Geologist, Supervisor
M. Falk	Geologist
G. Smith	Field Assistant
George Toop	Draftsman

Cost Distribution:

Labour	\$29,468.00
Room and Board	7,410.00
Transportation	5,663.00
Trenching and Cat	8,924.00
Assaying	7,531.00
Equipment	4,800.00
Data Reduction	3,945.00
Drafting and Typsetting	4,647.00
Report	6,838.00
Miscellaneous	<u>3,830.00</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$ 83,056.00</u>

Signed

  
Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

## SUMMARY

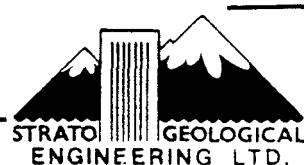
Pursuant to a request by the Directors of PBX Resources Ltd. a program of follow-up exploration was conducted on the Maurier Creek property by Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. The program consisted of trenching, geological mapping and sampling, soil geochemistry, and magnetic and VLF-EM surveys carried out during July and August 1989. The objective of the program was to evaluate silver-lead-zinc mineralization targeted by work conducted for PBX Resources Ltd. during 1987 and outlined in the report by Lyman dated January 1988.

Adjacent to the property, along it's northern boundary, are the Hewitt/Van Roi deposits which produced silver-lead-zinc from northern dipping veins of from 1.2 to 5 metres width, in which sulphide deposits are localized at the intersection of crosscutting folds and northwesterly trending graphitic shear zones.

The PBX grid showing is a narrow zone of silicification and minor sulphide alteration within a biotite rich area of the Nelson granodiorite. No mineralization of economic significance was seen in the trenches. No extension of the silicified shear zone was found. No further work is recommended for this area.

An examination of the CDO showings area, in conjunction with survey data from the 1988 report, indicated that the bulk, if not all, of the strike and dip extensions from these showings lay outside of the property boundaries. Further to this, the short distance between the northern property boundary and the contact between the host Slocan sediments and the Nelson batholith further limits the potential for parallel deposition. No further work is recommended for this area.

Trenching at the Wedge area revealed that the exposed mineralization is a part of a northerly dipping bed between 4.5 and 5.5 metres thick which has been preferentially altered to a quartz-carbonate breccia containing areas of galena, sphalerite, minor chalcopyrite and related oxides. This bed is offset by a southeasterly trending graphitic shear zone which appears to be similar to the structures described as forming the locus for ore deposition in the Van Roi workings. The best results from surface sampling were three one metre

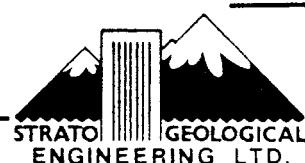


samples across the footwall of the vein which averaged 1.7% zinc, 0.4% lead and 15.4 grams per ton silver. The northwesterly trending shear zone which offsets this vein averaged 0.58% zinc, 0.06% lead and 3 grams per ton silver across four metres.

The Lower adit, in the Wedge area, explores an area of intensely folded and sheared thin bedded argillite/quartzite. Areas of the argillite/quartzite have been altered to quartz-carbonate, graphite and, in places, varying amounts of pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. The best result from the underground sampling was a two metre section of the drift wall which consisted of northerly trending graphitic material altered to silica and patches of finely disseminated pyrite, galena and sphalerite. This sample, PWC-35, ran 3.2% zinc, 2.6% lead and 88 grams per tonne silver. The adjacent easterly trending bedding plane breccia ran 3.3% zinc, 2.1% lead and 40 grams per ton silver across 1 metre. The pattern of mineralization at this shear junction is of similar nature to that described for the Hewitt Van Roi deposit. Other underground sampling indicated areas of anomalous metal content, only one of which exceeded 1% zinc.

A previously unknown adit was found approximately 300 metres along strike to the east of the Upper adit mineralization, and is believed to be an extension of this zone. This adit, known as the East Adit, explores a 2.5 metre wide quartz breccia vein which contains a narrow core of galena, sphalerite and oxides mineralization. The best rock sample from this adit returned 1.3% zinc, 2.3% lead and 110 g/t silver across 65 cm. The weighted average of five samples representing a strike length of 12 m is 1.1% zinc, 1.1% lead and 22 g/t silver across 95 cm.

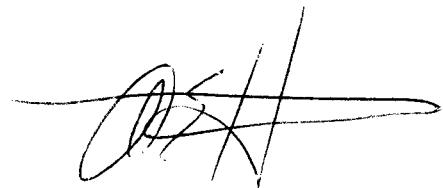
The Wedge mineralization, while probably an eastern extension of the Van Roi mineralization, is unlikely to produce sufficient ore to operate as a medium tonnage mine site. There is some potential for discovering higher grade pockets near the intersection of the two shear systems. This could be tested by running a series of closely spaced backhoe trenches along the trend of the mineralization between the Upper and the East adits. At the same time, trenching could test several geochemical and geophysical anomalies outlined over the same area during the 1989 survey. Blasting is recommended in order to obtain fresh material for assay. The northerly trending section of the Lower adit drift and the "ore" raise should also be systematically sampled.



Respectfully submitted  
Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

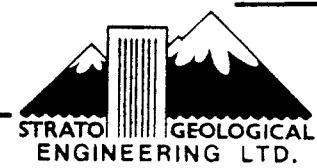
H. Heis  
for D. Coffin

D. Coffin  
Dip. Teck.



A.E. Hunter  
Geophysicist

November 30, 1989



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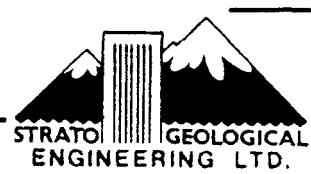
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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

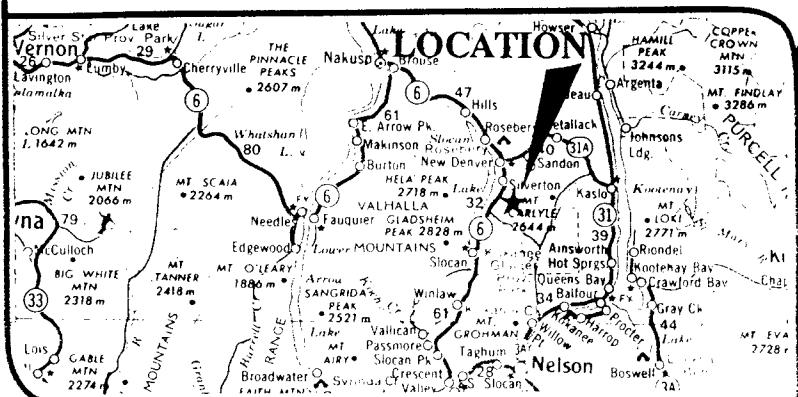
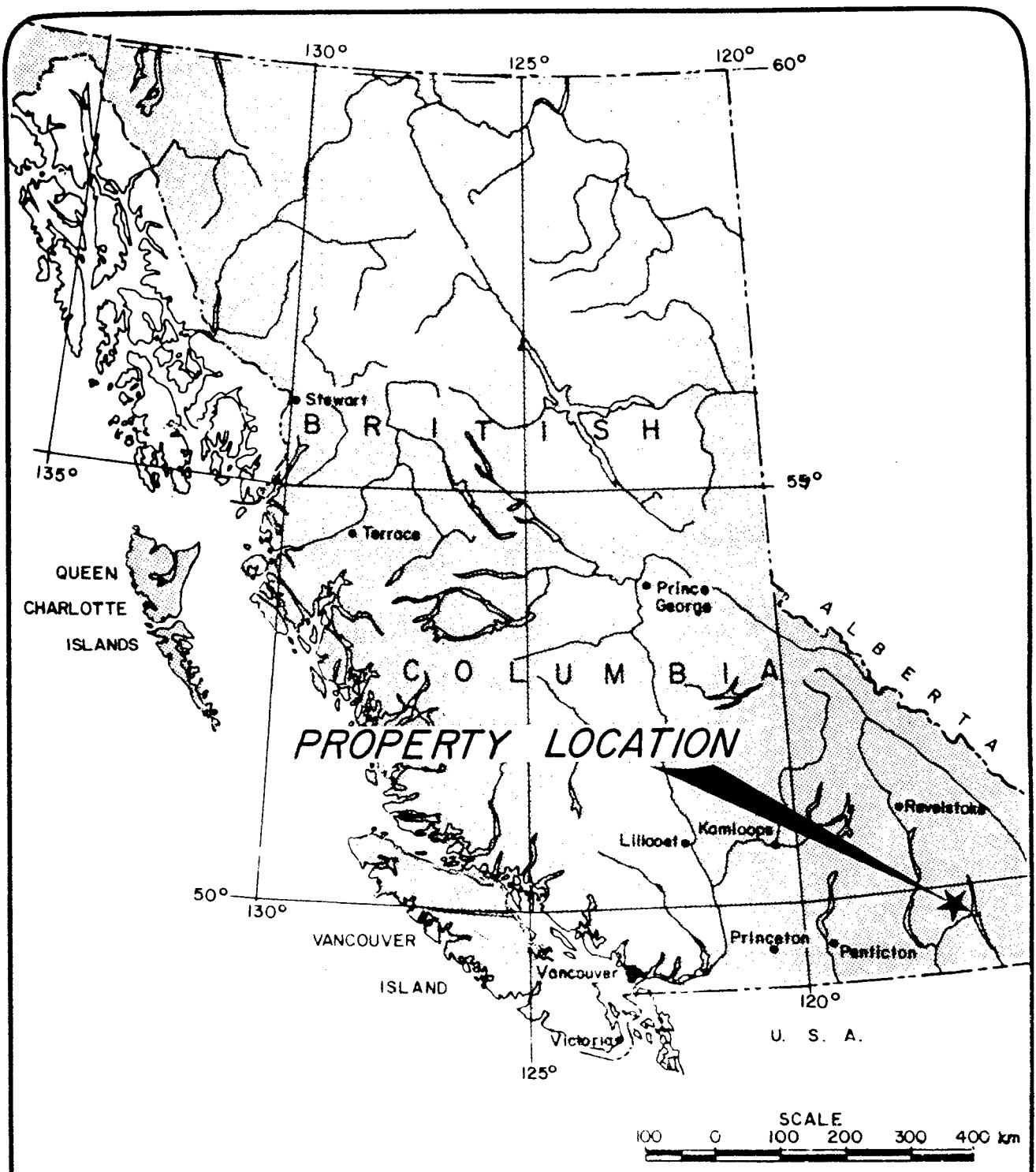
### **1.1 Purpose**

Pursuant to a request by the Directors of PBX Resources Ltd. an exploration program was conducted on the Maurier Creek - PBX property. This program consisted of trenching, geologic mapping, soil geochemistry, and magnetic and VLF-EM surveys. The work was done between July and August, 1989 by Strato Geological Engineering Ltd. The personnel involved included D. Coffin, Geologist; A.E. Hunter, Geophysicist; M. Falk, Geophysicist; and G. Smith, field assistant. The objective of the program was to evaluate the precious and base metal potential of the property with a specific focus on the PBX, CDO and WEDGE showings. This report is based upon the aforementioned exploration program and review of relevant technical literature.

### **1.2 Location and Access**

The western border of the Maurier Creek or PBX properties is located approximately six kilometers east-southeast of Silverton (Figure 1). Silverton is located on the east side of Slocan Lake on Highway 6 approximately 100 km north of Castlegar in central Southeast BC. The property is located on NTS 82 F/14 with its center at approximately latitude 49 degrees 54' North and longitude 117 degrees 16' West.

There is good access to that part of the property within the Maurier and Fennell Creek watersheds. The Maurier Creek road is reached by travelling an old gravel logging road 6.7 km (4 miles) east-southeast of Silverton along Silverton Creek. It gives 9 km of access through the centre of the property (including the Wedge and PBX showings) to the southern claims. The Fennell Creek road is reached 2.5 km past the Maurier Creek road on Silverton Creek. It provides access to the precipitous slopes on the eastern boundaries of the property. The CDO showing is reached by travelling about 1 km south from Silverton on Highway 6, 1.5 km east on Red Mountain Road and finally 9 km east on the Hewitt Mine Road. A four wheel drive is recommended for travel on the extremities of these roads (especially the Hewitt Mine Road) and during the winter and early spring.



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**MAURIER CREEK PROPERTY**  
Slocan M.D. – NTS 920/14

**LOCATION MAP**

November, 1989



Figure 1

### 1.3 Physiography

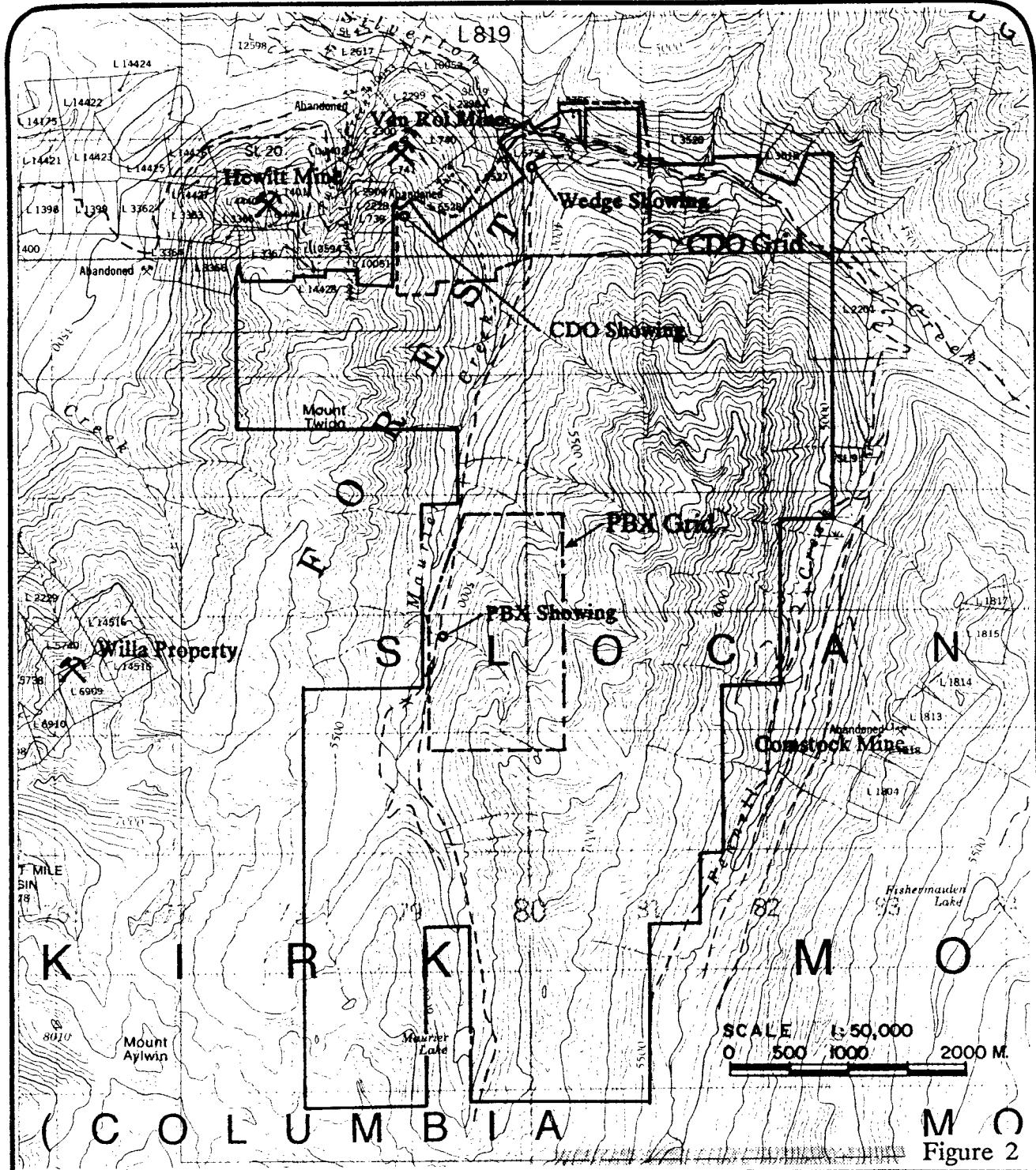
The Maurier Creek property is located within the Slocan Mountain Range. Elevations range from 880 m (2890 ft.) near the bottom of Maurier Creek to 2300 m (7550 ft.) at its source. The slopes in the area are moderate to steep. Vegetation is predominantly hemlock, spruce and cedar with some pine and intergrowths of alder and willow in creek bottoms. On the southern facing slopes pines dominate and vegetation is thinnest. (See Figure 2)

The climate is moderate although the area is in an interior rain belt. No weather problems are present during the late spring, summer and early fall seasons, but permanent snow cover can be found at higher altitudes between October and April.

### 1.4 Claims

The property consists of 12 located claims and 3 reverted crown grants, all contiguous (Figure 3) encompassing 130 units and covering approximately 2819 ha. The property lies within the Slocan Mining Division, and is recorded at the British Columbia Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources as follows:

Claim Name	No. of Units	Record. No.	Expiry Date	Approx. Area (ha)
Cando	20	5011	June 6, 1990	262
Condo 6	14	4638	April 11, 1990	350
Condo 7	20	4639	April 11, 1990	500
Pandora's Box	18	4500	Sept. 11, 1990	450
Porphav	9	4499	Sept. 11, 1990	225
Palada	18	4498	Sept. 11, 1990	450
Palada 2	18	5028	July 10, 1991	400
Palada 6	6	5704	August , 1990	46
Le Roi (L-5754)	1	2503	March 12, 1991	36
Baltimore (L-5755)	1	2504	March 12, 1991	26
Silver Wedge Fr. (L-5756)	1	2504	March 12, 1991	6
Wedge 1	1	2599	July 6, 1991	18
Wedge 2	1	2600	July 6, 1991	10
Wedge 3	1	5407	July 23, 1991	20
Wedge 4	1	5408	July 23, 1991	20



	Roads
	hard surface, all weather
	2 lanes
	2 lanes
	loose or stabilized surface, all weather
	2 lanes or more
	2 lanes or plus
	loose surface, dry weather
	less than 2 lanes,
	mons de 2 lanes
	unclassified streets
	less than 2 lanes,
	mons de 2 lanes
	cart track
	less than 2 lanes,
	mons de 2 lanes
	trail, cut, meadow, portage
	less than 2 lanes,
	mons de 2 lanes

After: Topographic Map, Slocan NTS 82 F/14  
Energy, Mines & Resources, Canada

Contour Interval: 100 feet

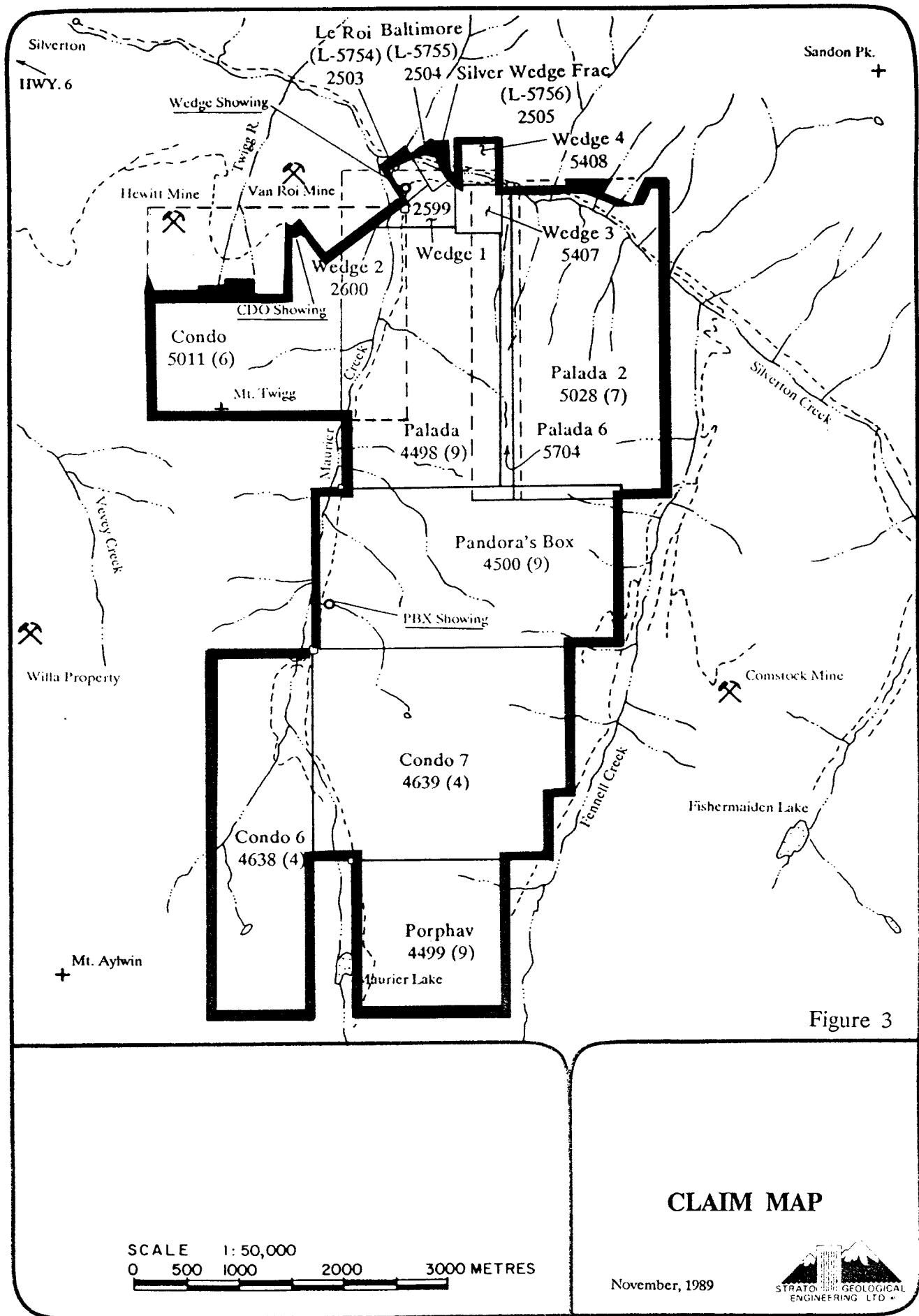
### PBX RESOURCES LTD.

MAURIER CREEK PROPERTY  
Slocan M.D. – NTS 82 F/14

### TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

November, 1989





The approximate claim areas above incorporate corrections for estimated overstaking.

Included in the located claims are seven modified grid system claims owned by Peter and Olga Leonlowicz of Hills, B.C. and Burkhard Franz of Silverton, B.C. The four Wedge claims are staked by the two post method and held by Dennis Tyers of Kaslo, B.C. The three reverted crown-grant claims, specifically the Le Roi (L-5754), Baltimore (L- 5755) and Silver Wedge Fraction (L-5756), are owned by Dennis Tyers. PBX Resources Ltd. holds options on the claim group which totals 130 units, with an approximate area of 28 square km.

It should be noted that Sublot 20 is a government grant of surface rights which covers roughly 560 ha in the northern portions of the Palada and Condo claims. Most of the crown-grant claims, including the Campbell Lease Group and other located ground south of Silverton Creek in the vicinity of the Hewitt and Van Roi mines, are also covered by this surface right grant. Burkhard Franz owns Sublot 20 and conducted logging operations immediately west of the CDO showing during the fall of 1987 though he was not active during July and August of 1989.

Hi-Tec Resource Management Limited contracted Frank Ferguson to conduct surveying, during the fall of 1987, to insure that all the claims were contiguous. As a result of this work the Palada 6 claim was staked to cover a gap between the Palada and Palada 2 claims.

The work done during the current program will be applied to the Maurier Creek Property to update the expiry dates of its constituent claims.

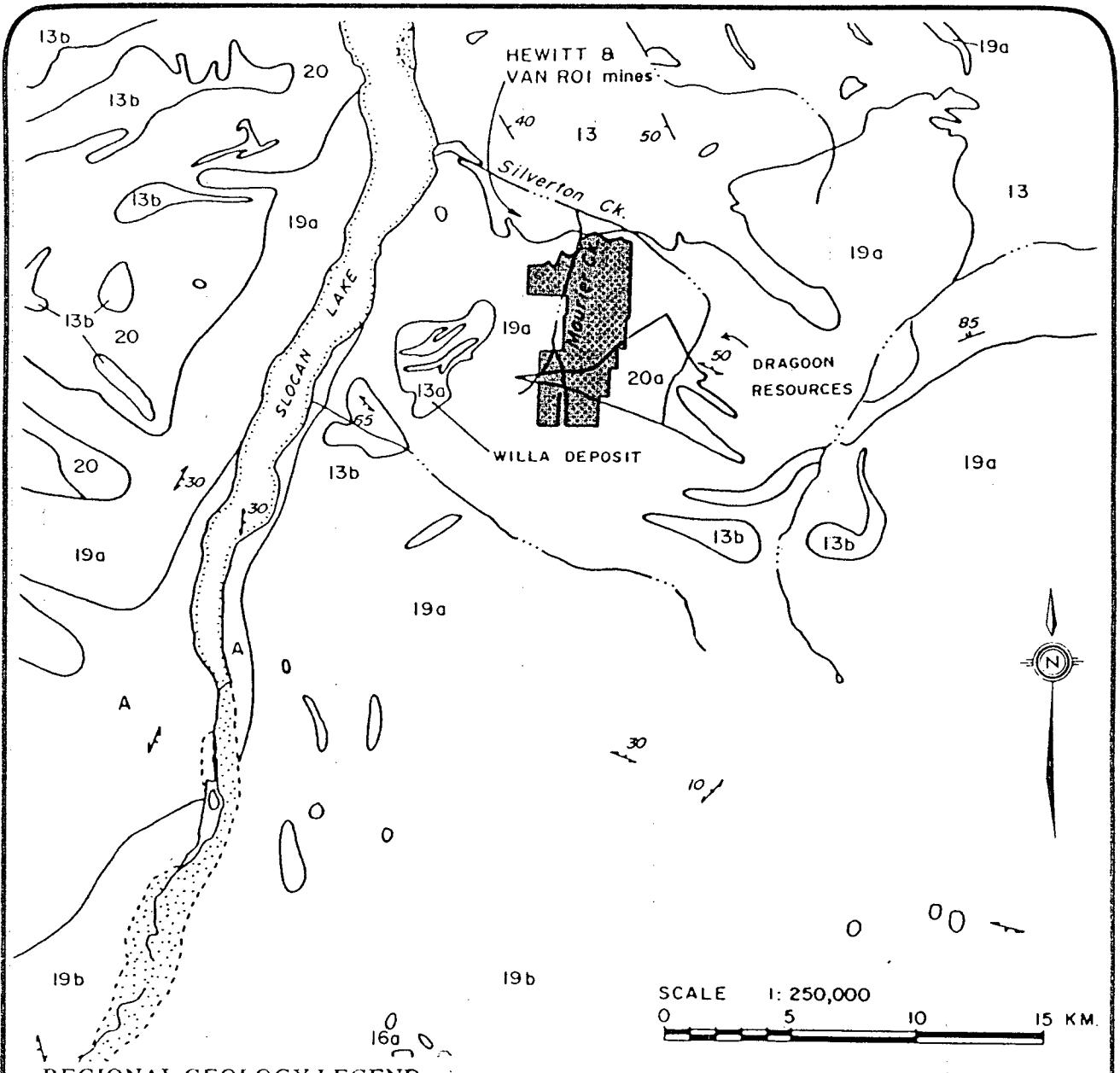
## 2.0 HISTORY

D.A. Lyman, Geological Engineer in his request of February 29, 1988 describe the history of and previous work on the property as follows:

*Mineral deposits containing silver and lead have been known to exist in the Slocan area since 1865. The history of the area in general is one of initial rapid growth with subsequent, silver price-related booms and recessions. The Freddie Lee Mine, east of Sandon, was one of the first six properties to attain production in 1892. The discovery of this and other deposits brought about the building of the railways which in turn encouraged the development of mines and the erection of smelters in the region.*

*The Slocan Mine ranks second to the Sullivan Mine for silver production in British Columbia. In addition, the Hewitt and Van Roi Mines, north of and adjacent to the Condo and Palada claims, have been mined intermittently since 1896. By the end of 1926 production from the Hewitt section of the lode, based on incomplete records, was 93,000 tons at an average grade of 14 oz/t Ag, 1% Pb and 18% Zn. Operations by over seven lesser groups from 1927 to 1970 produced a cumulative 26,800 tons averaging 24 oz/t Ag, 4.2% Pb and 6.8% Zn. Production for the Van Roi section to the end of 1926 was 262,000 tons with an average grade in excess of 8 oz/t Ag, 2.6% Pb and 2% Zn. From 1927 through 1971, Van Roi production totaled 38,000 tons grading 5 oz/t Ag, 2.2% Pb and 3.5% Zn (Sharp, 1977). Ore was mined from an east-west vein system with branching shears. The area contains numerous old adits, all of which were designed to mine high grade portions of the same mineralized deposit.*

*The Campbell Lease Group, which includes most crown granted claims on the north ridges of Mt. Twigg, is contiguous with the Condo claim. The Hewitt and Van Roi Mines, covered by the Lease Group were consolidated in 1950, and an extensive exploration program and construction of a floatation mill were carried out. However, decreases in grade and ore prices resulted in the termination of production in 1952. From 1976 to 1978 and 1980 to 1983, Frank Pho, operating as Frank Pho Mining Ltd. of New Denver, B.C., conducted mining*



#### REGIONAL GEOLOGY LEGEND

##### LOWER CRETACEOUS

- 20** VALHALLA PLUTONIC ROCKS  
granite and granodiorite, minor pegmatite
- 19** NELSON PLUTONIC ROCKS  
19a mainly porphyritic granite  
19b mainly non-porphyritic granite
- 18** ULTRABASIC ROCK  
serpentinite
- 16** LOWER JURASSIC  
Rossland Formation: metamorphosed greenstone,  
flow breccia, tuff, andesite, basalt
- 14** PERMIAN, TRIASSIC AND LOWER JURASSIC (?)  
Argillite, slate, argillaceous quartzite
- 13** TRIASSIC AND (?) LOWER JURASSIC  
Slocan Group: slate, argillite, quartzite, limestone,  
conglomerate, includes some volcanics

After:

P.A. LYMAN, January 1988

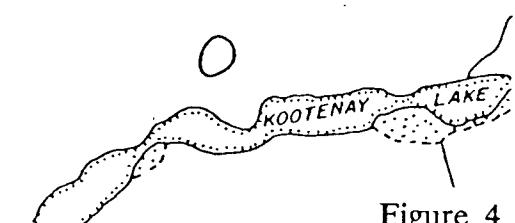


Figure 4

#### PBX RESOURCES LTD.

#### MAURIER CREEK PROPERTY

Slocan M.D. - NTS 920/14

#### REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

November, 1989



*operations in the Hewitt Mine under a royalty agreement with Dungannon Explorations Ltd., and Sabina Industries Limited, operating companies of John K. Campbell. The eastern extremes of 9 and 10 levels were exploited with winzes to 4 sub-levels below 10-level reaching a total depth of 480 feet (Frank Pho personal communication). Incomplete mill records for November 1977 through July 1980 and May through July 1983 indicate 6961 tons processed with average heads of 10.25 oz/t Ag, 2.06% Pb and 5.16% Zn. Silvana Division of Dickenson Mines recorded cadmium heads of 0.04% in roughly half the above tonnage.*

*Properties considered to be possible westerly extensions of the Hewitt-Van Roi lode have been the focus of exploration work in recent years. The Galena Farm-Noonday deposit and Metallic Mine, are notable examples. Anderado Resources Inc. and Andairex Resources Inc. conducted soil sampling, geophysics and diamond drilling on the Galena Farm property in 1980 and 1981. Anomalous gold values up to 240 ppb were recorded (Allen, 1983).*

*Evidence of adit development and trenching exists on the Pandora's Box Claim at the PBX showing, but no records of work are available.*

*On the adjacent Northair Mines/Rio Algoma and BP Minerals joint venture Willa property, underground work and diamond drilling is continuing on three known areas of mineralization, the West, East and Main zones. The reserves for the West zone are 606,000 short tons at grades of 0.22 oz/t Au, 1.04% Cu and 0.27 oz/t Ag. The projected operating costs for the Willa program given positive economics is \$50.00/ton.*

*Recent work was conducted on the Condo and Pandora's Box claims by Green in 1986. This has produced sample values of 0.16 oz/t Au, 51 oz/t Ag, 26.4% Pb, 0.78% Zn and 0.13% Cu for the CDO showing on the Condo claim and values of 0.003 oz/t Au, 285.1 oz/t Ag, 29.4% Pb, 2.68% Zn and 0.16% Cu for the PBX showing.*

During October and November 1987 an exploration program involving geological mapping, rock and soil geochemistry, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys and trenching was reported by D.A. Lyman P. Eng. (January 1988).

This work has defined two areas of coincident Ag-As-Cd-Zn soil anomalies on the PBX grid. Results from the main CDO showing include rock sample values up to 430 ppb Au, 529.7 ppm Ag, 418.1 ppm Cd, 804 ppm Cu, 64,743 ppm Pb, 462 ppm Sb, and 29,086 ppm Zn.

Results from geophysical survey outlined an eastwest oriented zone of high magnetics which extends for 500m, westwards off the PBX grid boundary. Three zones of anomalous VLF-EM conductors, one of which coincides with a multiple-element soil anomaly, are also present on the PBX Grid.

## **3.0 GEOLOGY**

### **3.1 Regional Geology**

The region is underlain by Triassic to Jurassic Slocan Group sediments, composed of slate, argillite, quartzite, limestone, conglomerate and occasional volcanics. The Slocan Group is overlain by Jurassic Rossland formation intermediate volcanics and metavolcanics. Both of the above formations are intruded by granitic rocks of the Nelson and Valhalla plutons of Jurassic/Cretaceous age.

The sedimentary rocks comprise a series of asymmetrical and overturned folds. The intrusion of the Nelson batholith caused a warping of the overlying strata away from the batholith known as the "Kootenay Arc", which effects the general trend of beds and the strike of crosscutting faults. In the area of the property beds generally dip in an easterly and northerly direction and are prominently cut by northwesterly and northeasterly trending graphitic shear zones.

Silver-lead and silver-zinc-lead deposits are found in the region as massive sulphide veins filling fissures created by shearing; a vertical zonation from silver-lead down to zinc is often noted. North of the property are clustered numerous former producers and producers of the New Denver camp. Adjacent to the property, along its northern boundary, are the Hewitt/ Van Roi deposits which produced silver-lead-zinc from northern dipping veins of from 1.2 to 5 metres width, in which sulphide deposits are localized at the intersection of crosscutting folds and northwesterly trending graphitic shear zones.

### **3.2 Property Geology**

The northern boundary of the property is located across the contact between interbedded quartzite and argillite of the Slocan group and a porphyry granite phase of the Nelson batholith. The bulk of the property is occupied by intrusive rock.

The Slocan rocks(Unit 13) trend generally east-west and dip steeply to the north or, occasionally, south. They vary from areas of thin bedded (3mm) to more massive argillite(Unit 13a) and, less frequently, quartzite(Unit 13b). Mineralization appears to be largely restricted to areas which are thinly bedded, apparently because these areas offer greater facility for shear movement and folding. The argillite is dark black in colour, fine grained and generally massive, though slaty cleavage was seen in places; the quartzite is massive, fine grained and milky white to vitreous in appearance. The units are calcareous in some areas.

The Nelson rocks(Unit 19) are a orthoclase porphyry with predominantly hornblende and occasionally biotite as mafic minerals. Indistinct salmon coloured phenocrysts up to 15 cm long were seen. Though the phenocrysts decrease in size towards the Slocan sediments, very little chilling of the margin is evident.

Biotite rich exposures at the PBX showing were mapped by Lyman (1988) as a gneiss(Unit A) but evidence from trenching conducted during the program indicates that this rock is a part of the granite body. Further detail may be found in the PBX area section below.

Several northeasterly trending felsic dykes which are over-saturated with quartz and mineralized with disseminated pyrite were seen east of the Wedge showing. These are shown on the geology map (Figure 5), as Unit D.

Shearing occurs along easterly trending bedding planes, particularly where the units are thinly intercalated. In areas graphitic alteration may be noted and quartz veins containing pyrite +/- sphalerite, galena, +/- chalcopyrite may develop. Areas of graphitic shearing two to three metres wide have developed in northwesterly and southwesterly planes; in the Lower Adit one of these zones swings through a northwesterly to a northeasterly orientation and appears to be the result of high angle thrust from the west( see Wedge area, below).

### **3.3 Mineralization**

Three areas of specific interest on the property were represented in the report by Lyman. One of these, the PBX area, is an area of silicification filling a shear in Nelson granodiorite. The other two, the CBO area and the Wedge (Le Roi) areas are quartz veins with argentiferous galena/ sphalerite filling bedding plane shears in the Slocan sediments near their contact with the batholith. Each will be dealt with separately below.

#### **3.3.1 PBX Showing**

The PBX Grid Showing is a narrow zone of silicification and minor sulphide alteration within a biotite rich area of the Nelson granodiorite. As a result of foliation within the biotite rich unit, it was suggested by Lyman that the rock may be a pendant of paragneiss. Such a pendant would enhance the potential for economic mineral deposition as it would imply that the silicification was part of a near contact event. As a result of this interpretation, a grid was emplaced over the apparent strike of the shear extension to the south for a distance of one kilometre, and VLF-EM, magnetometer and soil sampling conducted during 1987, as reported by Lyman. From this work, three areas of anomalous VLF-EM response were indicated. One of the VLF-EM anomalies which corresponds to the showing mineralization was fringed with spotty low level soil anomalies.

Trenching during the 1989 was undertaken to test the strike extension of the shear zone, to test the nature of the biotite rich unit and to test an area of coincident VLF-EM and soil anomalies proximal to the showing area.

Most of the trenches encountered areas of partially sorted clay/cobble and sand/cobble till. The thickness and composition of the till adversely affects the reliability of soil sampling results and indicates that they are at least partially transported. It also precluded the completion of all trenches to bedrock. Trenches which could not be completed to bedrock were soil sampled.

The trenching exposed sufficient biotite rich rock to indicate that this feature is a portion of the Nelson granodiorite which is mafic rich and finer grained than average; foliation recognized by Lyman relates to shearing rather

than a regional metamorphism. Portions of the biotite rich area which are coarser grained and chloritized may be lamprophyre dykes. It should be noted that similar biotitic material found at the Comstock deposit and other locations which had previously been classified as lamprophyre have been reclassified as diorite or granodiorite. No mineralization of economic significance was seen in the trenches. No extension of the silicified shear zone was found. The geology and sample locations of the trenched are can be found on figure 6.

### **3.3.2 CBO Showing**

This area contains several small argentiferous galena/ sphalerite showings in quartz breccia veins which appear to be an upper extension of the Hewitt and Van Roi deposits mined on ground adjoining the property to the north. Previous work by Lyman included trenching and rock sampling, grid emplacement, geological mapping and a magnetometer survey.

An examination of this area, in conjunction with survey data from the 1988 report, indicated that the bulk, if not all, of the strike and dip extensions from these showings lay outside of the property boundaries. Further to this, the short distance between the northern property boundary and the contact between the host Slocan sediments and the Nelson batholith further limits the potential for parallel deposition.

Work carried out in 1989 was limited to VLF-EM and soil sampling for the purpose of defining profiles applicable to possible strike extensions in the Wedge portion of the property. An area of high magnetic susceptibility recognized by the '89 survey was examined and is felt to result from scattered patches of fine grained pyrrhotite filling narrow fractures in argillite and is not considered of itself an economic target.

### **3.3.3 Wedge (Le Roi) Showing**

The program by Lyman included an examination of the Upper Adit, loader trenching, geological mapping and sampling. This area consists of several small showings and two adits near the eastern edge of the CBO grid as described in the 1988 reports. It had been conjectured that this mineralization is an eastern extension of the Van Roi mineralization.

The CBO grid was extended for a kilometre to the east so as to cover the area between the batholith/sedimentary contact and the northern claim boundary, as this area appeared conducive to mineralization. This area received VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys and, where applicable, soil sampling. Portions of the existing grid, which had not previously received these surveys, were also covered. The new grid area was geologically mapped and prospected south of Silverton Creek. The Lower Adit workings, which consist of over 200 metres of drift and crosscut plus one short raise, were also opened and examined during the program.

Surface trenches were cut to examine the mineralization in the Upper Adit area. Trenching revealed that the exposed mineralization is a part of a northerly dipping bed between 4.5 and 5.5 metres thick which has been preferentially altered to a quartz-carbonate breccia containing areas of galena, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite and related oxides. This bed is offset by a southeasterly trending graphitic shear zone which appears to be similar to the structures described as forming the locus for ore deposition in the Van Roi workings.

The best results from surface sampling were in trench PWC 89-4, which cut a 4.5 metre wide extension of the quartz breccia vein seen in the Upper Adit (Figure 7). Three one metre samples across the footwall of this vein averaged 1.7% zinc, 0.4% lead and 15.4 grams per ton silver. The sampling of the Upper Adit itself included one result of greater than 10% zinc, 0.6% lead and 69 grams per ton silver across 1.0 metre, but in general, the back samples from the adit averaged about 1.0% zinc, and only low amounts of lead and silver (Figure 8). The northwesterly trending shear zone which offsets this vein averaged 0.58% zinc, 0.06% lead and 3 grams per ton silver across four metres. The results from the surface sampling may be partially depleted in metal content due to the effects of weathering, but on the whole they appear to be representative of the mineralization in this area which is patchy and of subeconomic grade. Results are presented on figure 7.

The Lower Adit explores an area of intensely folded and sheared thin bedded argillite/quartzite. Areas of the argillite/quartzite have been altered to quartz-carbonate, graphite and, in places, varying amounts of pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. Sections of the alteration that appeared to have higher sulphide content were sampled.

The best result from the underground sampling was a two metre section along the drift wall, beneath the raise, which consisted of northerly trending graphitic material altered to silica and patches of finely disseminated pyrite, galena and sphalerite. This sample, PWC-35, ran 3.2% zinc, 2.6% lead and 88 grams per tonne silver. The adjacent easterly trending bedding plane breccia ran 3.3% zinc, 2.1% lead and 40 grams per ton silver across 1 metre. The graphitic material south of the bedding plane shears returned only low metal values. The pattern of mineralization at this shear junction is of similar nature to that described for the Hewitt Van Roi deposit. Other underground sampling indicated areas of anomalous metal content, but only one of these, PWC-26 of a shallow dipping quartz vein, exceeded 1% zinc. Although large portions of the workings have undergone silicification and there is evidence of an anticlinal axis, the junction of the graphitic and bedding plane shears appears to be the only area where economically significant mineralization has been emplaced.

During the course of the mapping the easterly grid extension a previously unknown adit exploring coarse breccia and galena sphalerite mineralization was found approximately 300 metres along strike to the east of the Upper Adit mineralization, and is believed to be an extension of this zone. This newly discovered adit, which will be further referred to as the East adit, was mapped and sampled.

The East adit explores a 2.5 metre wide quartz breccia vein which contains a narrow core of galena, sphalerite and oxides mineralization. The best back sample from this adit returned 1.3% zinc, 2.3% lead and 110 g/t silver across 65 cm. The weighted average of five samples representing a strike length of 12 m is 1.1% zinc, 1.1% lead and 22 g/t silver across 95 cm. Although the overall width of the east adit vein is narrower than that found in the Upper Adit zone the grades appear to be similar. The best result from this adit is at a level which is of marginal economics.

## **4.0 GEOCHEMISTRY**

### **4.1 Rock Geochemistry**

All of the rock samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver where they were ground whole, split to .5 grams, treated to acid ingestion and then analyzed by ICP for a 30 element suite. A separate 10 gram split underwent acid leach extraction and was analyzed by atomic absorption for gold.

Samples MPC-01 to 26 were collected from trenching at the PBX showing area. None of the samples indicate metal values at economic or potentially economic levels. Samples of the biotite rich rock have higher background values for Ni, Co, Cr, Mg, and Ba than do samples of typical batholith, but not at levels that indicate economic potential. Sections of the biotite that appeared to be lamprophyre material are not markedly different than those recognizable as mafic rich granite.

Samples PWC-01 to 63 were collected in and around the Wedge showings. The following tendencies were noted from the results:

- Zinc is generally more abundant than lead
- Lead and silver values usually but not necessarily increase in conjunction with each other.
- No strong correlation between zinc and silver is present.
- A tendency for increased levels of copper and antimony in conjunction with increased silver values is noted.

It should be noted that results presented in previous sections of the report as percentage and grams per tonne are ICP results which are translated directly from parts per million (ppm).

### **4.2 Soil Geochemistry**

Soil samples were sent to Acme Analytical, screened to minus 80 mesh and then subjected to the same treatment as for rock samples. After visual

examination of the results, six elements, gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper and arsenic were chosen for statistical analyses, assuming a normal distribution. These elements are shown on figure 12 and 13, with reference to their statistical thresholds. The population mean for each element plus two standard deviations is considered anomalous.

#### 4.2.1 PBX Grid Area

In addition to several intermediate lines sampled at the PBX grid soil samples PSC-01 to PSC-13 were collected from the bottom of trenches PBX-89-2 to PBX-89-4. A comparison of trench and surface samples indicated that, while there is elevated levels of trace element activity in the area of the PBX showing, they are not sufficiently high enough to be considered anomalous of themselves and are unlikely to represent mineralization directly underlying the anomalous points. The partially graded nature of the till and the presence of numerous seeps in the showing area indicates that the highs have been transported and concentrated from remote sites. For this reason it is concluded that soil geochemistry is a poor tool for detail analysis in the PBX grid area. Soil geochemistry may be applicable to reconnaissance soil evaluation.

#### 4.2.2 CBO Grid

Three lines of soil samples were taken from the recently logged area around the CBO showing on the western portion of the grid. Anomalous levels of all the plotted elements were scattered over the general area of the sedimentary units. It is evident that the logging operations have reduced the usefulness of soil geochemistry by transporting anomalous levels over most of the surveyed area.

Around and east of the Wedge showings the most clearly defined multi element trends lie along two northwesterly trending zones and are believed to represent graphitic shear zones. The easterly trending bedding plane zone around the adits is less well defined, although a spotty trend of lead anomalies does overlie this feature. In general, it would appear that soil geochemistry is a practical tool in this area, but that anomalies should be cross correlated with geological and geophysical data before final conclusions can be made as to their relevance.

## 5.0 GEOPHYSICS

### 5.1 Program Methods

Trees, and in some places, dense slash and thick overburden make geophysical surveys necessary exploration tools on the Maurier Creek property. Two pre-existing grids were used and expanded.

The PBX grid consisted of 14.4 km of flagged line with a cut baseline. A total of 11.0 km of VLF-EM and 14.4 km of magnetic survey were completed on the grid by Lyman in 1988. Lines 9 + 00E, 9 + 50E, 10 + 50E and 11 + 50E added 3.7 km of Line to the lower, western portion of the grid. A total of 10.8 km of VLF-EM survey was done on the PBX grid at station spacings of 25 and 12.5 metres on lines 9 + 00E, 9 + 50E, 10 + 00E, 10 + 50E, 11 + 00E, 11 + 50E, 12 + 00E and 13 + 00E. Various VLF-EM anomalies, identified by Lyman, 1988, were checked using a 12.5 m spacing. A total of 6.75 km of total field magnetics was completed on lines 9 + 00E, 10 + 00E, 11 + 00E, 12 + 00E and 13 + 00E.

The CDO grid consisted of 5.4 km of flagged line with a cut base line. A magnetic survey was completed by Lyman in 1988 on this grid. A total of 11.15 km of line was added to this grid to the east to cover areas of the Slocan sediments on the claim group. A total of 10.8 km of VLF-EM survey were completed on the CDO grid from lines 10 + 00E to 31 + 00E. A 12.5 m station spacing was used. A total of 13.15 km of magnetic survey was completed on the CDO grid on lines 20 + 00E to 31 + 00E.

The magnetic survey was conducted using a Scintrex MP-1 proton precession magnetometer and measuring total field strength. The lines were looped to correct for diurnal drift. The VLF-EM survey employed a Sabre Electronics VLF-EM, Model 27 receiver. The only station employed was Cutler, Maine at 24 kHz. The Jim Creek, Seattle (24.8 kHz) station was not on during the survey period. The magnetic survey data was drift corrected, plotted on a grid map and contoured. The VLF-EM data is presented as profiles and was Fraser Filtered in an attempt to remove topographic effects.

## 5.2 PBX Grid VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey Results

The magnetic survey results (Figure 18) show that the total magnetic field varies from 57400 to 57980 gammas over the lower half of the PBX grid. The data reveals an easterly trend of highs and lows with more relief noticed south of the baseline which Lyman, 1988, attributed to the presence of more conductive overburden south of the baseline. Another reason for this feature could be a thinning of overburden south of the baseline. An easterly trending high is present at 46 + 00N on the grid and corresponds to the magnetic high located by Lyman, 1988. A low high dipole at 46 + 50N on line 10 + 00E corresponds to a gold soil geochemical high of 4 to 6 ppb. A minor magnetic low trends easterly just north of the baseline and is flanked by a magnetic high on line 13 + 00E just south of the baseline. This low-high feature correlates with the VLF-EM conductors A and B (Figure 19) and the Fraser Filter anomaly (Figure 20). These geophysical features correlate with the presence of a biotite rich rock unit in the Nelson porphyritic granite.

The VLF-EM survey was done at two spacings. A 12.5 m spacing was used on lines 9 + 00E, 9 + 50E, 10 + 50E, and 11 + 50E for a total of 3.2 km. A 25 m spacing was used on lines 10 + 00E, 11 + 00E, 12 + 00E and 13 + 00E for a total of 6 km. Several VLF-EM anomalies located by Lyman, 1988, were retested at a tighter spacing. The VLF-EM profiles (Figures 19, 21) at 25 and 12.5 m reveal two easterly trending conductors, A and B, in the area of the biotite rich rock. The Fraser Filter maps (Figures 20, 21) reveal a corresponding anomaly although the map compiled from data collected at 12.5 m (Figure 22) spacing reveals the anomaly is partially topographic. This profile and Fraser Filter anomaly corresponds to the western part of anomaly A on Lyman's 1988 Figure 9. Line 9 + 00E and 9 + 50E do extend this anomaly 100 metres further west to the western property boundary. The VLF-EM surveys done on the property to date give this zone, presumably related to the biotite rich unit, a strike length of at least 700 metres which is open to the west. Another very weak anomaly was found on lines 10 + 00E to 13 + 00E around 55 + 00N (Figure 20). This corresponds to Lyman's anomaly B (Lyman 1988, Figure 9). At 12.5 station spacing this anomaly all but disappears.

Figure 20 shows the VLF-EM profiles and Fraser Filter data for conductors initially located by Lyman, (Lyman 1988, Figure 9) using a 25 m spacing and retested in this report at 12.5 m spacing to minimize topographic

effects. Lyman's anomaly B was tested on line 15 + 00E, between 54 + 00N and 56 + 00N and line 16 + 00E, between 54 + 00N and 55 + 50N. The anomaly is confirmed although, using a 12.5 m spacing, it is much smaller. Lyman's anomaly A was tested on the baseline at line 15 + 00E. There is a 25 m offset in the line which accounts for the anomaly, which straddles the baseline. Lyman's anomaly A was tested on line 16 + 00E between 49 + 00N and 47 + 00N. The anomaly is confirmed although, using a 12.5 m station spacing, it is much smaller. Lyman's anomaly C was tested on line 15 + 00E between 44 + 00N and 46 + 00N. At this point only an insignificantly small anomaly is found. The presence of an abundance of water and silt was noticed in this area.

In summary, this work confirms the presence of moderate VLF-EM conductors, with an easterly trend, in the area of the biotite rich inlays in the Nelson Intrusive and extends the strike length 100 m to the west. The necessity of using tight station spacing (12.5 m as opposed to 25 m) to avoid spurious anomalies in areas of sharp relief is also demonstrated. The magnetic survey confirmed previous trends.

### 5.3 CDO Grid VLF-EM and Magnetometer Survey Results

The corrected total field magnetic readings range over 320 gammas, from 57345 to 57675 gammas, on the CDO grid (Figure 23). Two notable features are present on the CDO grid. On line 21 + 00E between 71 + 50N and 73 + 00N there is a magnetic low-high dipole. This area is coincident with the wedge area adits, numerous geochemical anomalies (Figures 12 and 13) and two ESE trending VLF-EM anomalies (Figures 14 and 15). Trenching in the area revealed an easterly trending, northerly dipping 5 metre wide zone of quartz carbonate breccia with sphalerite and galena. Adits on the structure give it a strike length of over 300 metres. Another magnetic low-high dipole is found between 69 + 00N and 70 + 00N on line 27 + 00E. This area is coincident with the eastern end of VLF-EM conductor B and zinc silver copper and arsenic anomalies are also present in the area. In general the relief on the magnetic data displays an easterly trend. The magnetic survey does not define the contact between the Slocan sediment and the Nelson intrusive.

The VLF-EM data (Figures 14 and 15) reveals two easterly trending conductors. Both originate near the Wedge area where they are coincident with numerous soil geochemistry anomalies and a magnetic high-low dipole.

Conductor A has an unbroken strike length of 400 metres and a total strike length of 600 metres. Geological work has defined an easterly trending structure with a northerly dip and a strike length of 300 metres to the immediate south of the west end of conductor A. Conductor B is parallel to conductor A except between lines 21 +00E and 22 +00E where it is either offset or folded. The eastern end of conductor B is marked by another magnetic high-low dipole and coincident zinc silver copper and arsenic anomalies. Both conductors vary in strength from very weak to moderate and both seem to parallel bedding.

## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The PBX showing is a silicified shear zone of narrow width which appears, from the trenching conducted in 1989, to be of limited strike length. VLF-EM anomalies relating to this feature appear to represent areas of increased mafic mineral content within the intrusion itself, or to topological effects such as swamps and water running within boulder fields. Soil geochemical anomalies appear to be transported and are felt to reflect a broad distribution away from the limited potential of the shear zone.

In general, silicified shears within the Nelson batholith may carry spectacular silver results across narrow widths but are usually lacking in tonnage potential. For this reason, and because of the difficulty of obtaining consistent results from surface exploration programs, no further work is recommended for this area.

The CBO showing appears to represent an upper extension of the Hewitt/Van Roi deposits found to the north. While this, and the grade of some samples taken in 1987 indicate that the showing is a target of interest, its location along the northern boundary of the property limits on-strike exploration. Unless arrangements can be made with the owner of the adjoining property, no further work is recommended on this area.

The Wedge showings and their apparent extension to the east represent a volume of mineralization which is up to five metres wide and appears to be four hundred metres long and is at least fifty metres deep. Areas of graphitic shearing up to five metres wide also carry elevated values where they intersect the easterly trending bedding plane zone. However, none of the values returned from sampling during 1989 produced results that are of themselves of economic interest. Over all, the best results are for zinc, which is found as disseminated sphalerite throughout most of the zone at levels of from 0.5 to 3 percent. Silver and lead are found at subeconomic levels where seams of massive sulphides are encountered. Neither copper nor gold were found at potentially economic levels.

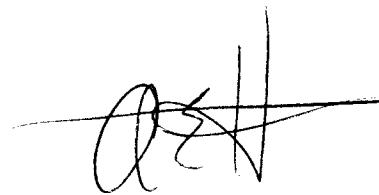
A preponderance of zinc over lead/silver is felt generally to represent the periphery of mineralized zones in the Slocan region. The Wedge mineralization, while probably an eastern extension of the Van Roi

mineralization, is unlikely to produce sufficient ore to operate as a medium tonnage mine site. There is some potential for discovering higher grade pockets near the intersection of the two shear systems. This could be tested by running a series of closely spaced backhoe trenches along the trend of the mineralization between the Upper and the East adits. At the same time, trenching could test several geochemical and geophysical anomalies found during the same area during the 1989 survey. Blasting is recommended in order to obtain fresh material for assay. The northerly trending section of the Lower adit drift and the "ore" raise should also be systematically sampled.

Respectfully submitted  
Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.

H. heis for  
D. Coffin

D. Coffin  
Dip. Teck.



A.E. Hunter  
Geophysicist

November 30, 1989

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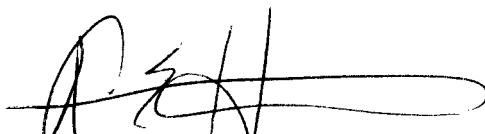
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## 8.0 CERTIFICATES

I, ALE HUNTER, of Vancouver, British Columbia , Canada do hereby certify the following:

1. I have completed the courses of the Bachelor of Applied Science program in Geological Engineering (Option II) from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, and will receive a degree upon completion of thesis.
2. Since leaving University I have practiced my profession in Western and Northern Canada for approximately 7 years.
3. This report is based on field examinations I performed and supervised on the property from July 4th to August 8th, 1989.
4. I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest, nor do I expect to receive such interest, in the securities or properties of PBX Resources Ltd.

DATED at Surrey, British Columbia this 30th day of November, 1989.



A.E. Hunter  
Geophysicist

I, David J. Coffin, residing at 404-1666 Pendrell Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify the following:

1. I attended the Haileybury School of Mines from 1975 to 1977 and have taken additional courses in Geography and Geochemistry.
2. I have practised my profession since 1974 in Canada and the Western-United States.
3. This report is based on field examinations I performed and supervised on the property from July 14th to August 8th, 1989.
4. I have no direct, indirect or contingent interest, nor do I expect to receive such interest, in the securities or properties of PBX Resources Ltd.

DATED at Surrey, British Columbia this 30th day of November, 1989.

David J. Coffin, Dip. Tech.

**APPENDIX I**  
**Analytical Methods**

**ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.**

**Assaying & Trace Analysis**

852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6

Telephone : 253-3158

**GEOCHEMICAL LABORATORY METHODOLOGY - 1985**

**Sample Preparation**

1. Soil samples are dried at 60°C and sieved to -80 mesh.
2. Rock samples are pulverized to -100 mesh.

**Geochemical Analysis (AA and ICP)**

0.5 gram samples are digested in hot dilute aqua regia in a boiling water bath and diluted to 10 ml with demineralized water. Extracted metals are determined by :

**A. Atomic Absorption (AA)**

Ag\*, Bi\*, Cd\*, Co, Cu, Fe, Ga, In, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb\*, Tl, V, Zn  
(\* denotes with background correction.)

**B. Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP)**

Ag, Al, As, Au, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Cr, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sb, Sr, Th, Ti, U, V, W, Zn.

**Geochemical Analysis for Au\***

10.0 gram samples that have been ignited overnite at 600°C are digested with 30 mls hot dilute aqua regia, and 75 mls of clear solution obtained is extracted with 5 mls Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.

Au is determined in the MIBK extract by Atomic Absorption using background correction (Detection Limit = 1 ppb).

**Geochemical Analysis for Au\*\*, Pd, Pt, Rh**

10.0 - 30.0 gram samples are subjected to Fire Assay preconcentration techniques to produce silver beads.

The silver beads are dissolved and Au, Pd, Pt, and Rh are determined in the solution by graphite furnace Atomic Absorption. Detections - Au=1 ppb; Pd, Pt, Rh=5 ppb

**Geochemical Analysis for As**

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot dilute aqua regia and diluted to 10 ml. As is determined in the solution by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (AA) or by Inductively Coupled Argon Plasma (ICP).

**Geochemical Analysis for Barium**

0.25 gram samples are digested with hot NaOH and EDTA solution, and diluted to 20 ml.

Ba is determined in the solution by ICP.

**Geochemical Analysis for Tungsten**

0.25 gram samples are digested with hot NaOH and EDTA solution, and diluted to 20 ml. W in the solution determined by ICP with a detection of 1 ppm.

**Geochemical Analysis for Selenium**

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot dilute aqua regia and dilute to 10 ml with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Se is determined with NaBH<sub>4</sub> with Flameless AA. Detection 0.1 ppm.

**ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.**

Assaying & Trace Analysis

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Telephone : 253-3158

**Geochemical Analysis for Uranium**

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia and diluted to 10 ml.

Aliquots of the acid extract are solvent extracted using a salting agent and aliquots of the solvent extract are fused with NaF, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> flux in a platinum dish.

The fluorescence of the pellet is determined on the Jarrel Ash Fluorometer.

**Geochemical Analysis for Fluorine**

0.25 gram samples are fused with sodium hydroxide and leached with 10 ml water. The solution is neutralized, buffered, adjusted to pH 7.8 and diluted to 100 ml.

Fluorine is determined by Specific Ion Electrode using an Orion Model 404 meter.

**Geochemical Analysis for Tin**

1.0 gram samples are fused with ammonium iodide in a test tube. The sublimed iodine is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid.

The solution is extracted with MIBK and tin is determined in the extract by Atomic Absorption.

**Geochemical Analysis for Chromium**

0.1 gram samples are fused with Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The melt is leached with HCl and analysed by AA or ICP. Detection 1 ppm.

**Geochemical Analysis for Hg**

0.5 gram samples is digested with aqua regia and diluted with 20% HCl.

Hg in the solution is determined by cold vapour AA using a F & J scientific Hg assembly. An aliquot of the extract is added to a stannous chloride / hydrochloric acid solution. The reduced Hg is swept out of the solution and passed into the Hg cell where it is measured by AA.

**Geochemical Analysis for Ga & Ge**

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia with HF in pressure bombs.

Ga and Ge in the solution are determined by graphite furnace AA.  
Detection 1 ppm.

**Geochemical Analysis for Tl (Thallium)**

0.5 gram samples are digested with 1:1 HNO<sub>3</sub>. Tl is determined by graphite AA. Detection .1 ppm.

**Geochemical Analysis for Te (Tellurium)**

0.5 gram samples are digested with hot aqua regia. The Te extracted in MIBK is analysed by AA graphite furnace. Detection .1 ppm.

**Geochemical Whole Rock**

0.1 gram is fused with .6 gm LiBO<sub>2</sub> and dissolved in 50 mls 5% HNO<sub>3</sub>. Analysis is by ICP or M.S. ICP gives excellent precision for major components. The M.S. can analyze for up to 50 elements.

**APPENDIX II**

**Analysis Certificates**



## STRATO GEOLOGICAL LTD. PROJECT 801 FILE # 89-2581

Page 2

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mo PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	St PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	As* PPB
PB 10+00E 48+00N	1	7	9	30	.1	4	2	437	1.29	5	5	ND	1	8	1	2	2	24	.05	.036	4	9	.09	24	.04	5	.84	.02	.02	1	5
PB 10+00E 47+50N	1	3	14	109	.2	9	5	605	3.22	4	5	ND	1	32	1	2	2	53	.26	.049	9	16	.36	104	.09	2	1.76	.01	.06	1	6
PB 10+00E 47+00N	1	10	16	75	.1	7	4	749	1.93	5	5	ND	1	20	1	2	2	32	.20	.044	8	15	.17	67	.06	2	1.00	.01	.05	1	6
PB 10+00E 47+00N A	1	8	22	90	.1	8	5	453	4.08	7	5	ND	1	39	1	2	3	57	.20	.044	21	13	.31	82	.06	2	2.62	.01	.06	1	5
PB 10+00E 45+50N	1	6	14	71	.1	8	5	440	2.75	3	5	ND	1	21	1	2	3	43	.11	.044	41	13	.33	78	.06	2	2.10	.01	.05	1	5
PB 10+00E 46+00N	1	13	13	57	.1	6	4	1119	1.91	7	47	ND	1	102	1	2	3	31	1.35	.120	254	18	.21	94	.03	2	2.53	.02	.06	1	1
PB 10+00E 45+50N	1	9	18	123	.3	14	8	1306	3.89	5	5	ND	3	34	1	2	3	57	.34	.086	32	26	.56	124	.07	2	2.66	.01	.10	1	3
PB 10+00E 45+00N	1	16	17	90	.1	10	5	916	3.23	21	118	ND	1	148	1	2	2	59	1.47	.091	224	34	.45	233	.04	2	3.25	.01	.12	1	1
PB 10+00E 44+50N	1	12	11	91	.1	12	7	1019	2.68	5	8	ND	2	32	1	2	2	45	.44	.091	37	27	.58	85	.07	2	2.02	.02	.09	1	4
PB 10+00E 44+00N	1	5	18	66	.1	13	6	357	3.85	5	5	ND	1	11	1	2	2	55	.07	.037	11	26	.42	49	.06	2	2.22	.01	.07	1	1
PB 10+00E 43+50N	1	6	11	87	.2	12	7	984	3.87	4	5	ND	1	16	1	2	2	62	.17	.074	13	28	.55	105	.05	5	2.20	.01	.08	1	1
PB 10+00E 43+00N	1	8	14	61	.3	7	4	572	2.95	2	5	ND	1	13	1	2	2	47	.09	.057	12	14	.24	47	.11	2	1.85	.01	.05	1	1
PB 10+00E 42+50N	1	8	12	100	.3	14	6	511	3.14	2	5	ND	1	14	1	2	2	50	.09	.055	7	25	.44	79	.05	3	2.55	.01	.05	1	3
STD C/AU-S	17	58	39	132	6.7	67	30	1041	4.03	39	16	7	36	50	18	15	22	59	.48	.089	39	55	.82	180	.07	32	1.95	.06	.13	11	52

























## GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.  
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR Mn Fe Sr Ca P La Cr Mg Ba Ti S W AND LIMITED FOR Na K AND Al. Au DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.  
 - SAMPLE TYPE: P1 SOIL P2 ROCK Au\* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 29 1989 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 9/89. SIGNED BY... C.L. ...D.TOLE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

STRATO GEOLOGICAL LTD. PROJECT PBX File # 89-2582 Page 1

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Co PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Cr PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Tb PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P PPM	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K PPM	W PPB	Au* PPB
PSC 01	3	25	38	300	.4	40	11	391	4.41	14	5	ND	10	22	1	2	2	61	.37	.122	38	60	.97	90	.08	2	2.51	.01	.17	1	3
PSC 02	5	32	57	362	.2	31	12	1295	4.96	21	5	ND	19	24	2	2	2	57	.50	.125	78	42	.89	88	.07	2	1.68	.01	.20	2	3
PSC 03	4	33	39	243	.5	36	13	1080	4.73	16	5	ND	15	23	1	3	2	62	.47	.132	64	50	1.01	97	.08	6	2.11	.01	.21	2	2
PSC 04	3	23	24	240	.2	39	12	1174	4.81	15	5	ND	20	28	2	2	3	62	.57	.141	110	57	1.03	92	.08	5	1.91	.01	.21	2	3
PSC 05	3	33	39	209	.2	38	12	1107	4.55	15	5	ND	20	28	1	2	3	62	.45	.123	76	51	1.03	84	.09	3	1.98	.01	.20	2	2
PSC 06	4	30	45	262	.3	45	12	1068	4.48	14	5	ND	23	18	1	2	2	58	.42	.133	53	62	.97	82	.08	5	1.96	.01	.19	1	2
PSC 07	1	27	4	63	.1	266	23	377	3.22	8	5	ND	5	44	1	2	2	65	.74	.196	22	338	3.23	265	.19	3	2.26	.02	.59	1	1
PSC 08	1	15	10	121	.2	93	9	824	3.66	4	5	ND	11	22	1	2	2	54	.55	.131	32	50	.77	94	.09	2	1.18	.01	.20	1	1
PSC 09	1	37	17	128	.1	263	16	741	4.00	13	5	ND	12	29	1	2	2	67	.53	.130	30	177	1.72	174	.14	5	2.13	.01	.32	1	5
PSC 10	1	41	22	110	.1	211	14	1251	4.08	11	5	ND	14	31	1	2	2	73	.60	.138	37	132	1.34	178	.11	11	1.51	.02	.32	1	1
PSC 11	1	33	16	109	.2	227	14	776	3.82	8	5	ND	13	31	2	2	2	66	.66	.152	30	149	1.62	174	.13	5	1.68	.02	.39	1	3
PSC 12	1	41	20	90	.2	358	24	533	3.38	13	5	ND	8	71	1	2	2	61	.85	.164	25	365	3.53	207	.14	6	2.25	.02	.41	1	1
PSC 13	1	46	6	65	.2	346	27	369	3.72	10	5	ND	2	52	2	2	2	84	1.04	.204	20	461	4.36	365	.26	7	2.92	.02	.76	1	4
STD C/AU-S	19	50	42	132	6.7	67	31	1037	4.12	43	18	7	36	48	19	16	22	58	.52	.090	37	56	.92	173	.07	35	2.05	.06	.14	12	49

RECEIVED AUG 11 1989

## STRATO GEOLOGICAL LTD. PROJECT PBX FILE # 89-2582

Page 2

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P PPM	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg PPM	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM	Au* PPB
MPC 01	1	7	3	207	.1	8	4	798	2.78	3	5	ND	2	17	2	2	3	27	.21	.065	37	9	.20	34	.01	2	.72	.03	.10	1	3
MPC 02	1	26	3	42	.1	222	18	171	2.43	3	5	ND	2	52	1	2	2	54	.71	.118	11	269	2.96	253	.21	9	1.74	.04	.51	1	4
MPC 03	1	21	2	38	.1	272	21	137	2.54	3	5	ND	2	50	1	2	2	55	.57	.095	10	402	3.61	326	.26	28	2.11	.05	.91	1	3
MPC 04	1	20	3	32	.1	233	19	149	2.32	2	5	ND	7	61	1	2	2	51	.62	.090	12	322	3.10	190	.22	2	1.83	.03	.52	1	2
MPC 05	1	17	5	29	.1	240	20	142	2.16	5	5	ND	11	79	1	2	2	46	.65	.096	14	281	3.21	185	.17	5	1.79	.04	.53	1	1
MPC 06	1	24	2	34	.1	256	22	183	2.46	3	5	ND	4	111	1	2	2	52	.77	.109	15	301	3.46	150	.14	8	1.82	.03	.33	1	5
MPC 07	1	26	2	46	.1	273	22	264	3.08	4	5	ND	1	26	1	2	2	74	.53	.138	13	365	3.57	501	.29	7	2.20	.05	1.33	1	1
MPC 08	1	32	4	46	.2	364	28	326	3.41	3	5	ND	3	33	1	2	2	77	.48	.116	10	451	4.57	476	.29	6	2.65	.06	1.48	1	26
PWC 01	6	16	78	590	.4	16	5	735	1.32	35	5	ND	2	247	4	2	2	8	6.22	.034	8	14	.73	30	.01	5	.40	.01	.11	2	1
PWC 02	3	37	534	1394	.9	11	8	833	1.19	68	5	ND	3	110	13	3	2	2	2.60	.025	9	17	.58	12	.01	29	.20	.01	.11	3	7
PWC 03	3	42	327	3377	1.1	25	12	1151	1.58	271	5	ND	3	102	26	4	2	5	2.32	.027	11	10	.48	16	.01	8	.32	.01	.15	9	52
PWC 04	2	31	125	6355	1.0	23	8	1605	1.42	41	5	ND	3	198	42	2	2	8	4.57	.023	8	29	.72	11	.01	4	.36	.01	.12	10	1
PWC 05	3	53	674	9932	1.6	33	15	790	1.45	246	5	ND	2	64	60	6	2	7	1.61	.023	9	11	.38	11	.01	6	.26	.01	.11	1	31
PWC 06	2	249	694	14197	3.1	28	16	596	1.22	98	5	ND	1	49	94	3	2	3	1.13	.015	5	30	.21	11	.01	6	.22	.01	.10	1	56
PWC 07	2	14	257	2559	.7	19	8	920	1.10	53	5	ND	1	161	17	2	2	4	3.63	.017	5	11	.55	11	.01	9	.18	.01	.07	11	3
PWC 08	2	29	691	2784	1.3	23	10	1231	2.19	75	5	ND	4	107	22	3	2	9	2.70	.036	11	26	.57	16	.01	7	.52	.01	.15	7	8
PWC 09	4	44	764	5207	2.2	22	9	1249	2.07	68	5	ND	2	109	40	2	2	27	2.33	.035	8	17	.77	17	.01	5	.80	.01	.14	15	35
PWC 10	1	571	25843	✓ 39999 ✓ 69.0 ✓	20	55	335	3.48	88	5	ND	1	21	1324	53	2	10	4.41	.030	3	24	.38	16	.01	7	.52	.01	.09	1	85	
PWC 11	2	154	785	29757	4.4	16	14	1242	1.86	76	5	ND	1	91	224	4	2	4	1.96	.033	5	10	.58	14	.01	4	.23	.01	.12	1	14
STD C/AU-R	17	59	36	132	7.1	68	31	949	4.17	42	19	7	37	49	18	16	19	59	.49	.093	38	55	.86	178	.07	34	1.92	.06	.13	13	510

ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT -





**APPENDIX III**

**Statistical Results and Histograms for**

**Soil Geochemistry**

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD - HISTOGRAM SUMMARY Aug 16, 1989

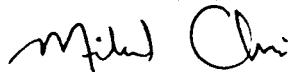
To : Strato Geological  
Project : Project - 801  
Sample : Soil

As requested on August 14, 1989 here are the following histograms as requested:

FILE NUMBER	# PAGES	SAMPLE TYPE	#SAMPLES
89-2581	14	SOIL	471
TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES			- 471

ELEMENTS REQUIRED: Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Au\*

Sincerely yours,



Michael Choi

STRATO GEOLOGICAL (89-2581)

AU\*

Number of  
Samples

250

200

150

100

50

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 Over

Concentration (PPB)

471 Samples

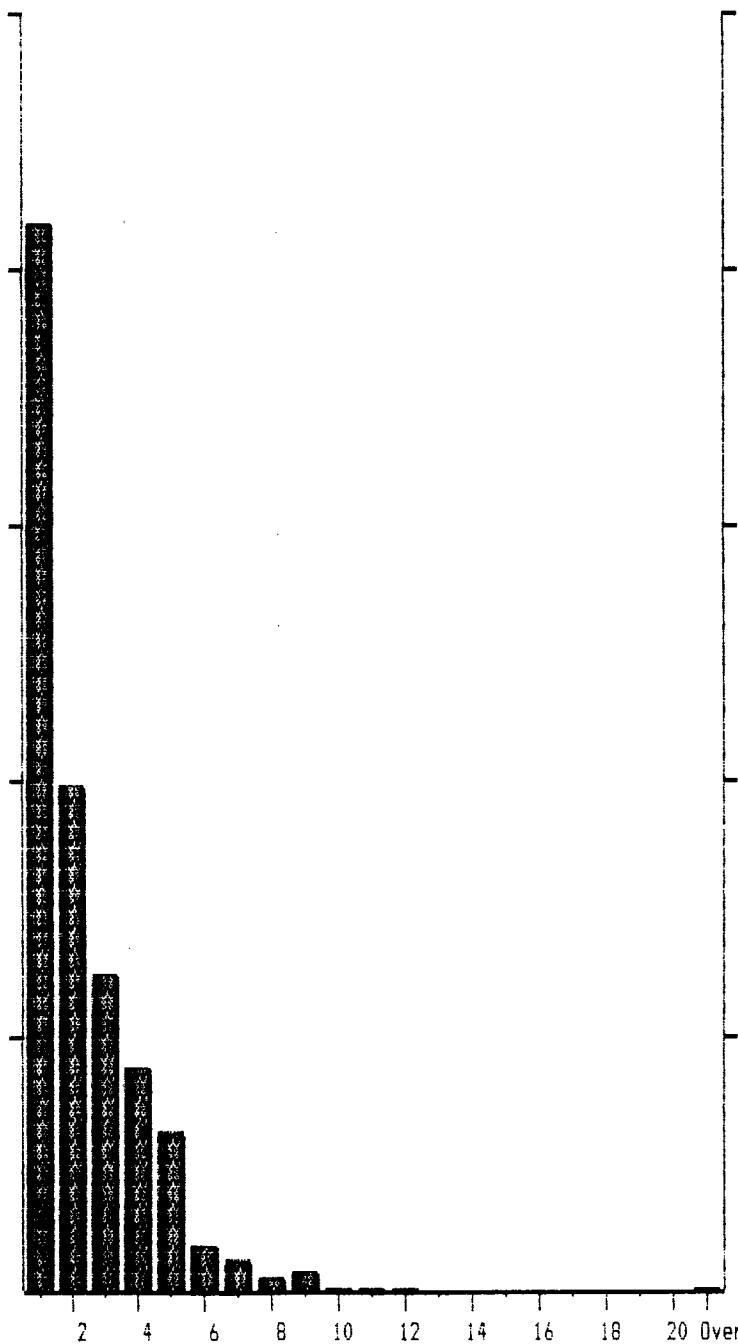
Maximum: 67

Mean: 3

Minimum: 1

Median: 2

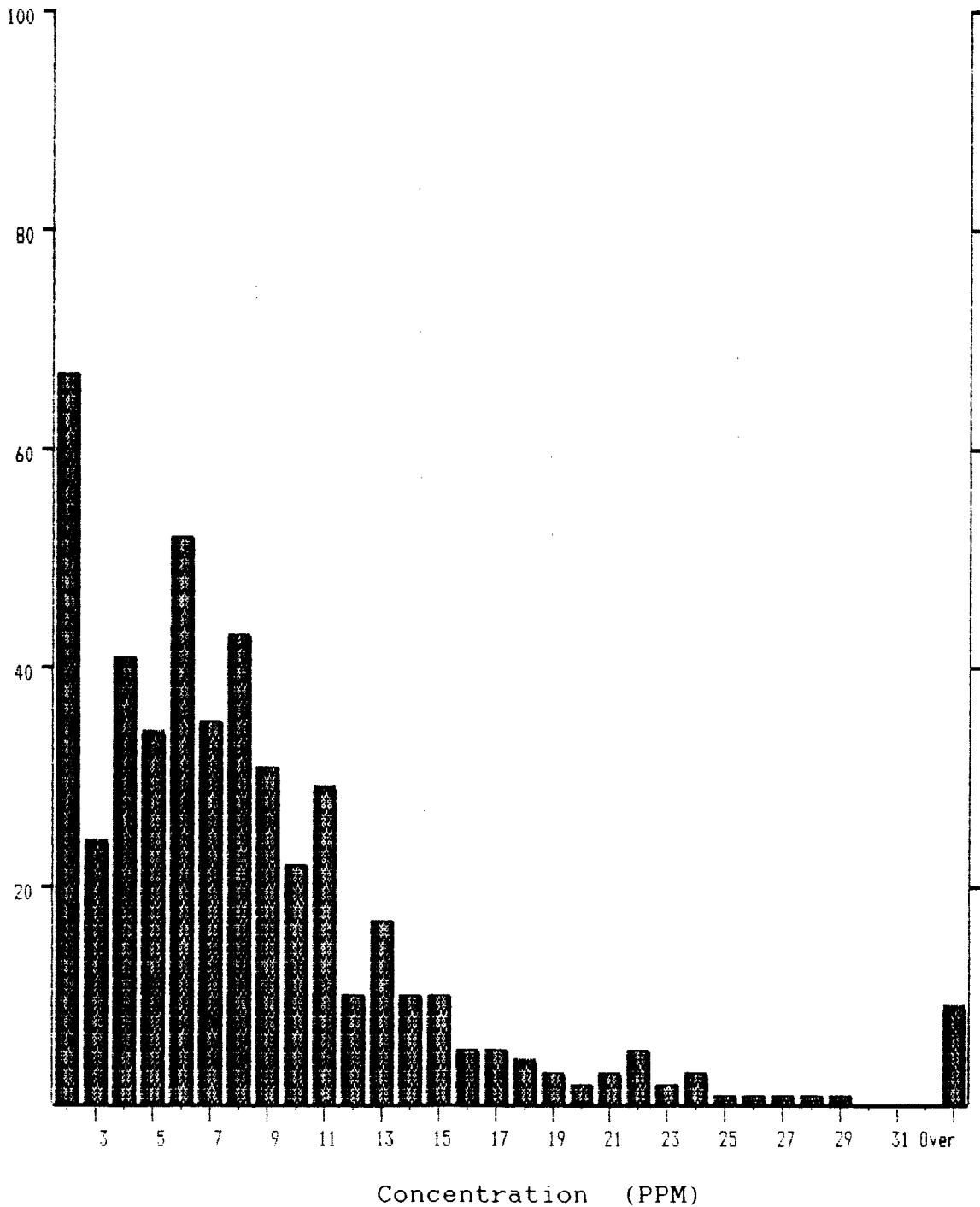
Standard Deviation: 3



STRATO GEOLOGICAL (89-2581)

As

Number of  
Samples



471 Samples

Maximum: 64

Mean: 9

Minimum: 2

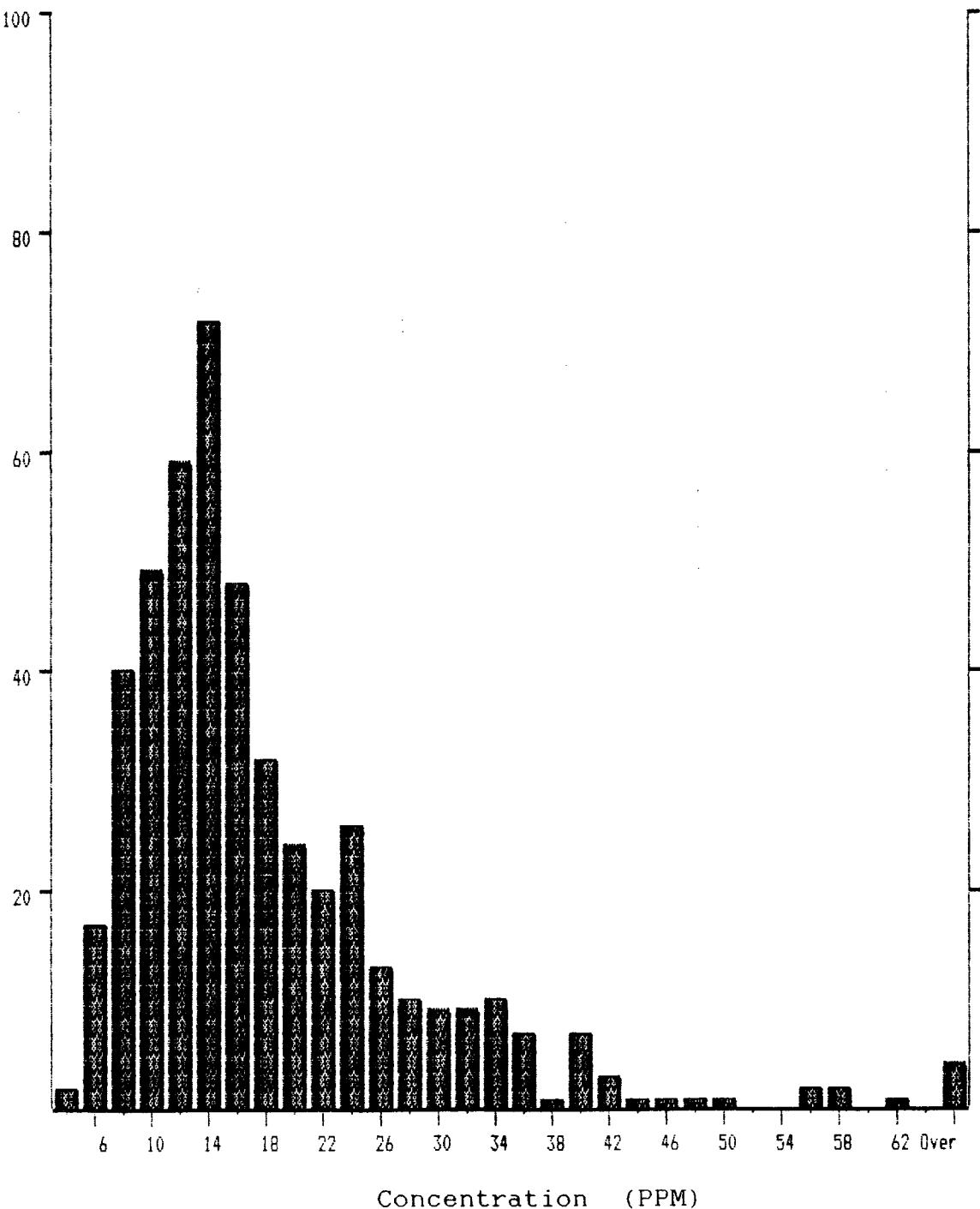
Median: 7

Standard Deviation: 8

**STRATO GEOLOGICAL (89-2581)**

**Cu**

Number of  
Samples



471 Samples

Maximum: 146

Mean: 18

Minimum: 3

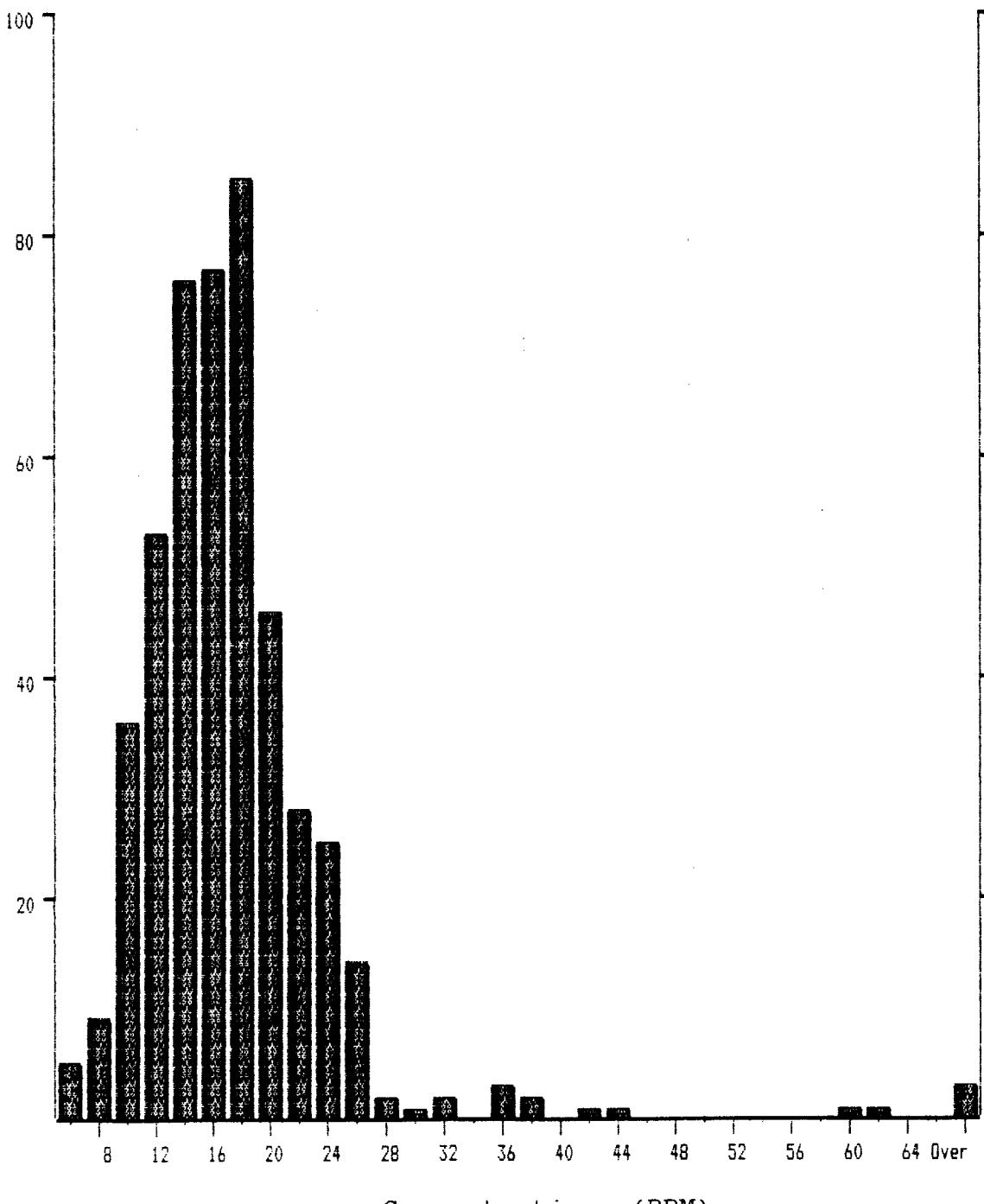
Median: 14

Standard Deviation: 12

# STRATO GEOLOGICAL (89-2581)

Pb

Number of  
Samples



471 Samples

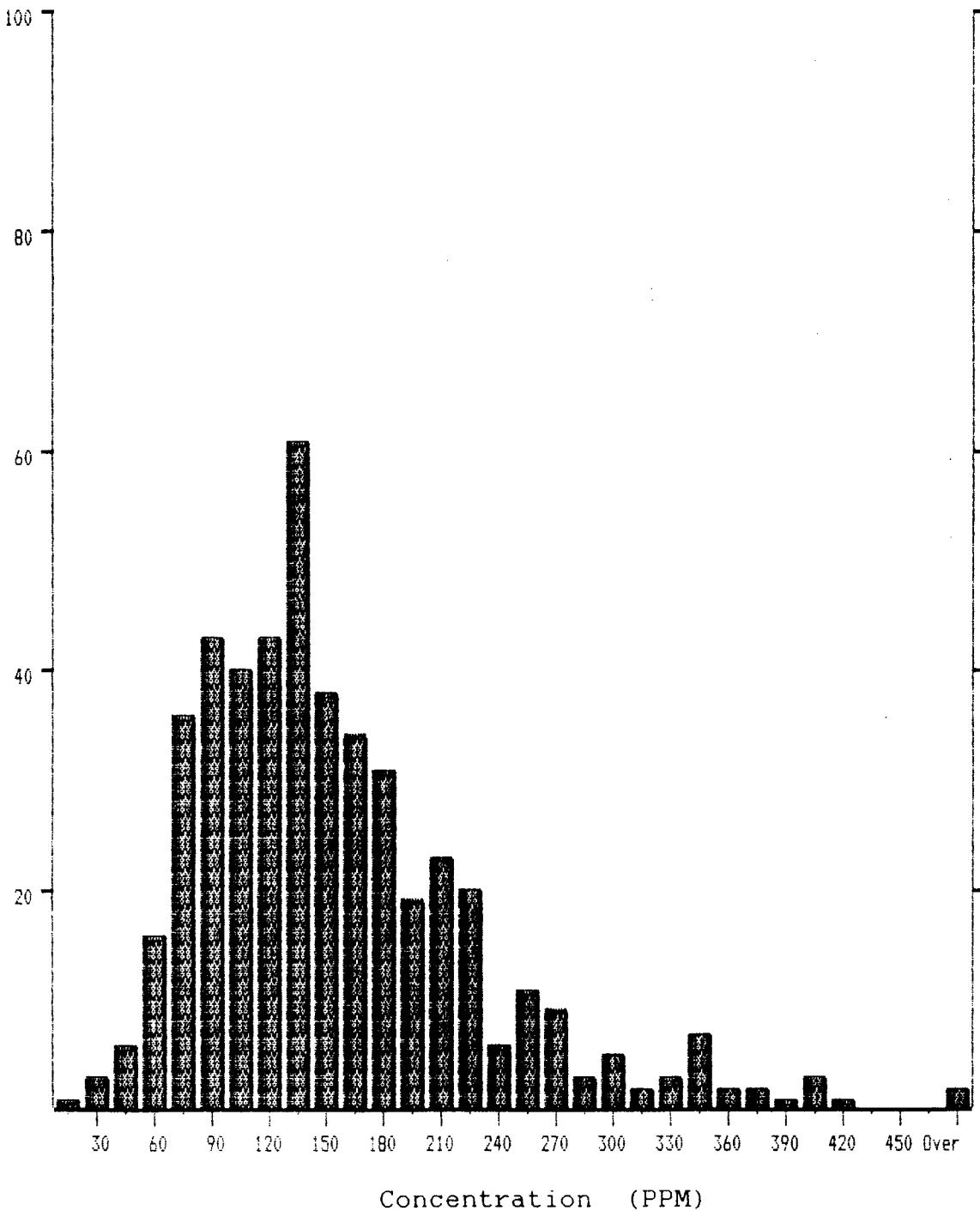
Maximum: 138  
Minimum: 5

Mean: 17  
Median: 16  
Standard Deviation: 9

STRATO GEOLOGICAL (89-2581)

Zn

Number of  
Samples



471 Samples

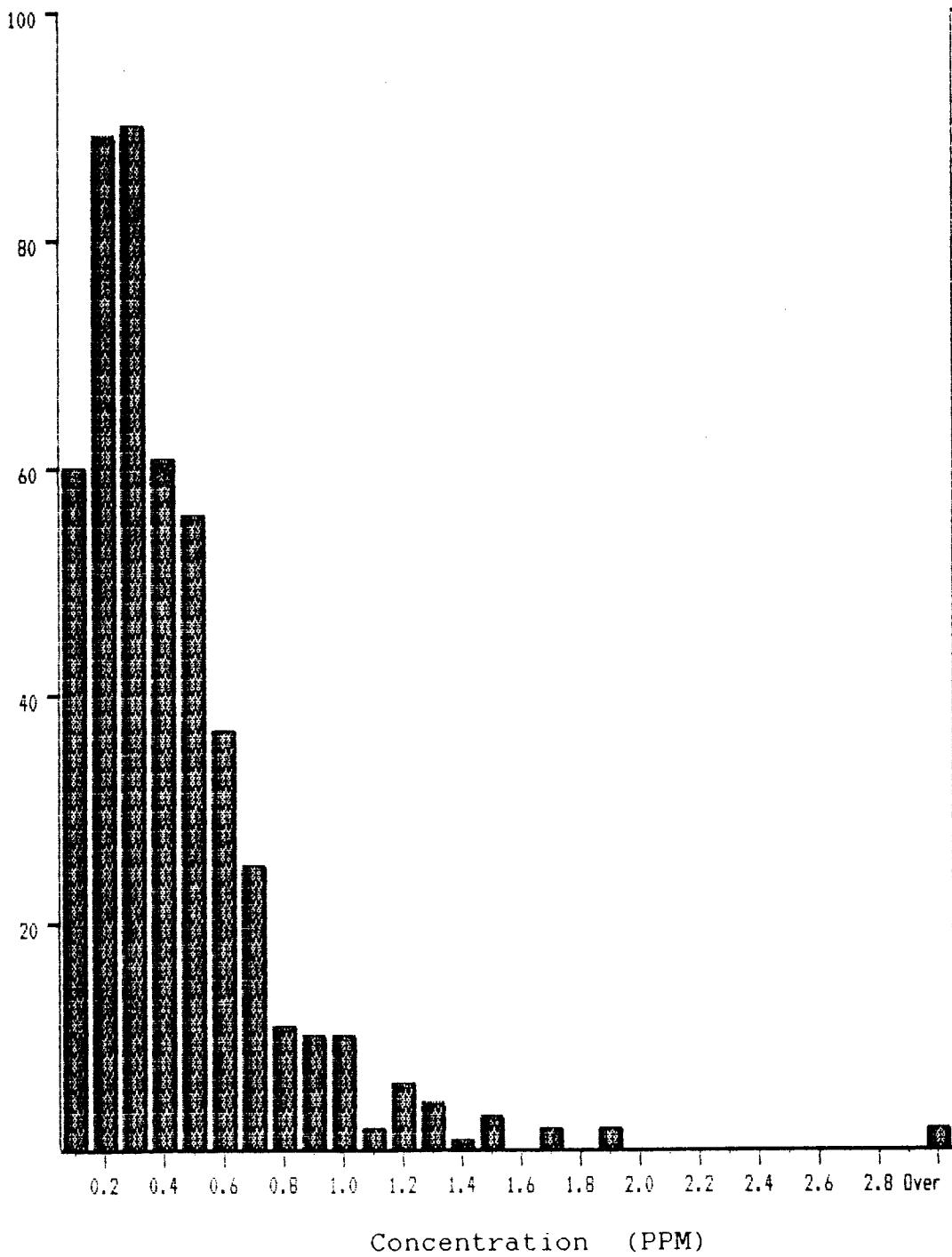
Maximum: 487  
Minimum: 13

Mean: 148  
Median: 133  
Standard Deviation: 75

STRATO GEOLOGICAL (89-2581)

Ag

Number of  
Samples



471 Samples

Maximum: 5.9

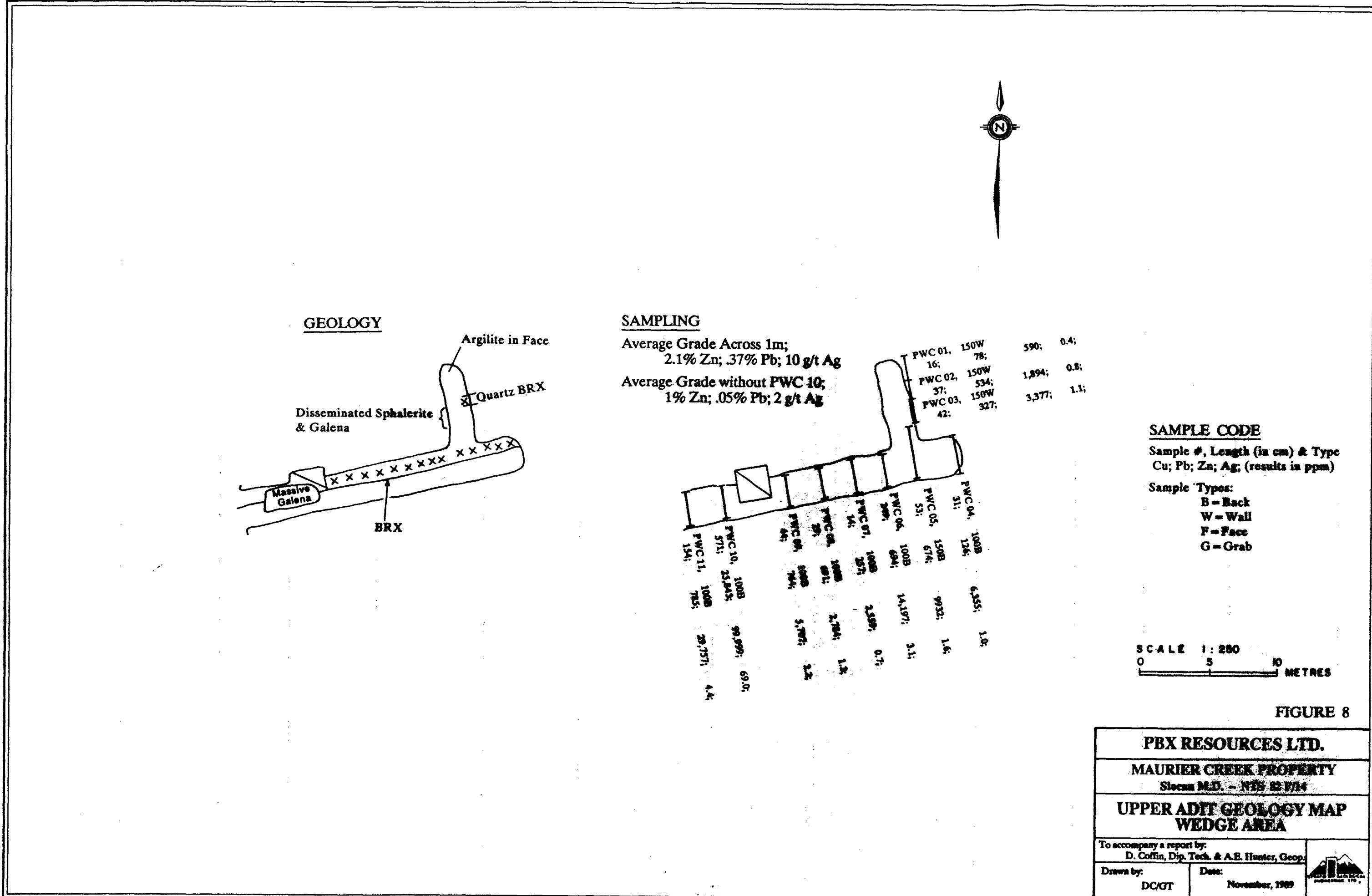
Mean: 0.4

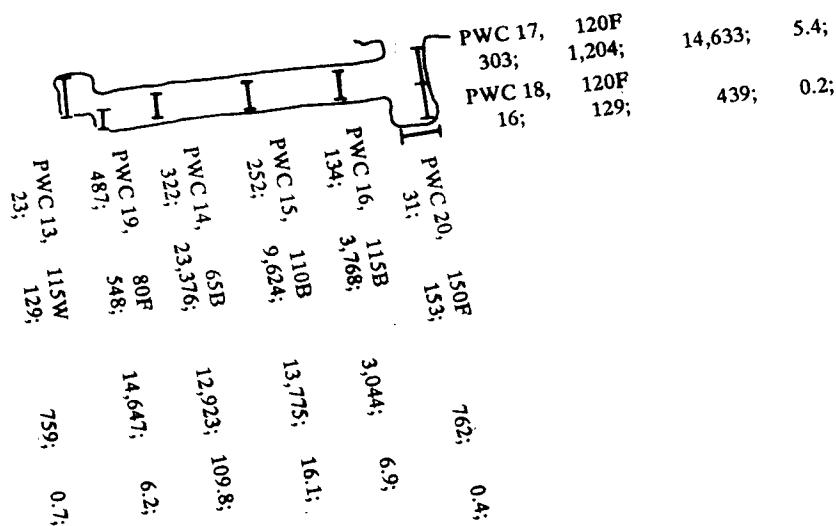
Minimum: 0.1

Median: 0.3

Standard Deviation: 0.4

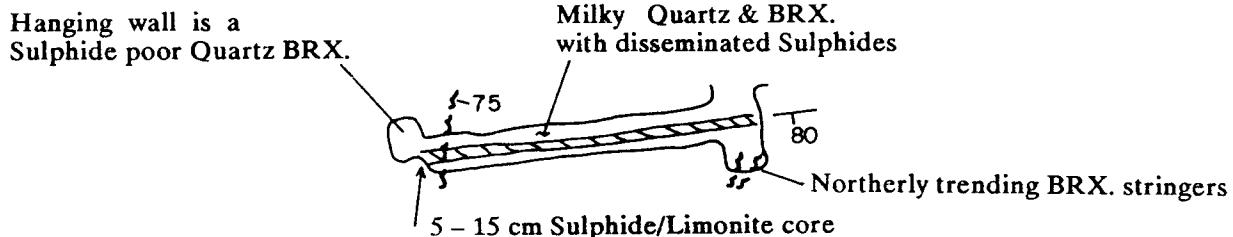
**APPENDIX IV**  
**MAPS: Figures 8, 11 & 16**





## GEOLOGY

Thin bedded  
Quartzite/Argillite



## SAMPLE CODE

Sample #, Length (in cm) & Type  
Cu; Pb; Zn; Ag; (results in ppm)

Sample Types:

B = Back  
W = Wall  
F = Face  
G = Grab

## LEGEND

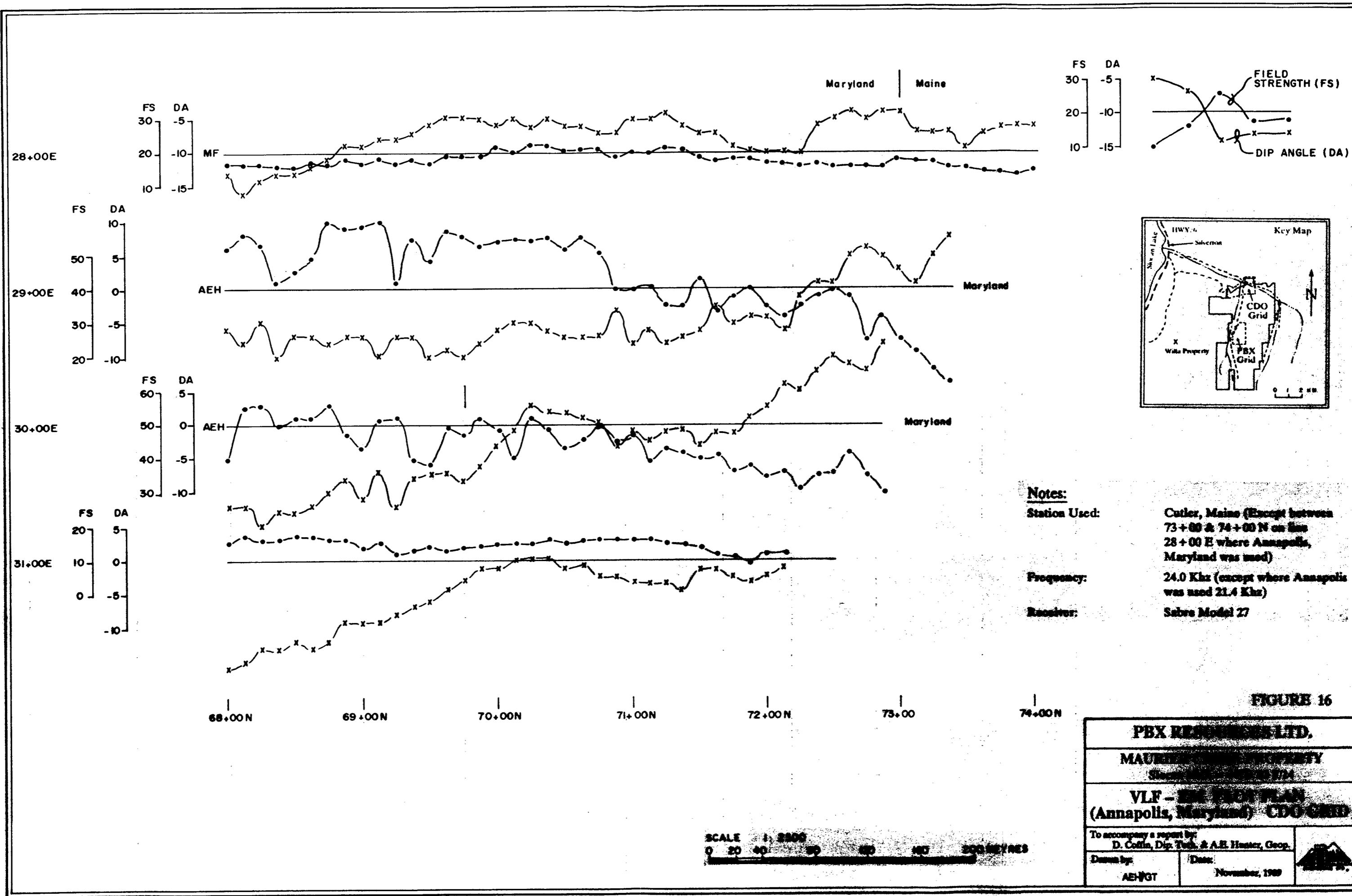
— Strike & dip , Vertical

~~~ Shear zone

SCALE 1 : 250  
0 5 10 METRES

FIGURE 11

| PBX RESOURCES LTD.                                                      |                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| MAURIER CREEK PROPERTY<br>Slocan M.D. – NTS 82 F/14                     |                         |
| EAST ADIT DETAILED GEOLOGY MAP<br>WEDGE AREA                            |                         |
| To accompany a report by:<br>D. Coffin, Dip. Tech. & A.E. Hunter, Geop. |                         |
| Drawn by:<br>DC/GT                                                      | Date:<br>November, 1989 |
|                                                                         |                         |



**APPENDIX V**

**Geophysical Instrument Specifications**

## SABRE MODEL 27 VLF-EM RECEIVER

### SPECIFICATIONS

Source of Primary Field - VLF radio stations (12 to 24 KHz).

Number of Stations - 4, selected by switch; Cutler, Main on 17.8 KHz and Seattle, Washington on 24.8 KHz are standard, leaving 2 other stations that can be selected by the user. Currently these are Hawaii at 23.4 KHz and Annapolis, MD at 21.4 KHz.

#### Types of Measurements

1. Dip angle in degrees, read on a meter-type inclinometer with range of + or - 60 degrees and an accuracy of + or - 1/2 degrees.
2. Field strength, read on a meter and a precision digital dial with an accuracy exceeding 1%.
3. Out of phase component, read on the field strength meter as a residual reading when measuring the dip angle.

#### Dimensions and Weight

Approx. 9 1/2" x 2 1/2" x 8 1/2" (24.2cm x 6.3cm x 21.6cm).

5 lbs (2.37 kg)

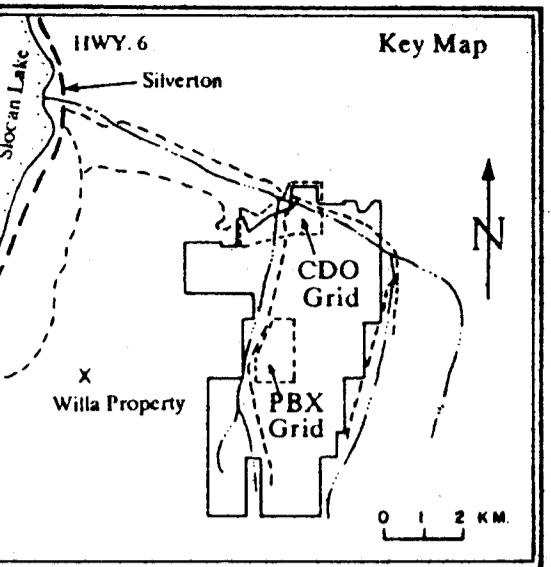
#### Batteries

8 alkaline penlite cells (AA cells). The instrument will run continuously on one set of batteries for over 200 hours; so that in normal on-off use, the batteries will last all season. The battery condition under load is shown by pushing a button and reading voltage on the field strength meter.

Note: The instrument is not waterproof and must be protected by placing in a plastic bag for use under wet survey conditions.

## **SCINTREX MODEL MP-2, PRECESSION MAGNETOMETER**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Resolution:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>1 gamma.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Total Field Accuracy:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b><math>\pm</math> 1 gamma over full operating range.</b>                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Range:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>20,000 to 100,000 gammas in 25 overlapping steps.</b>                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Informal Measuring Program:</b> A reading appears 1.5 seconds after depression of the Operate Switch and remains displayed for a total of 3.7 seconds per single reading. Recycling feature permits automatic repetitive readings at 3.7 second intervals. |                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>External Trigger:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>External trigger input permits use of sampling intervals longer than 3.7 seconds.</b>                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Display:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>5 digit LED (light omitting, diode) readout displaying total magnetic field in gammas or normalized battery voltage.</b>                                                                                |
| <b>Data Output:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Multiplied precession frequency and gate time outputs for base station recording using interfacing optionally available from Scintrex.</b>                                                              |
| <b>Gradient Tolerance:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>Up to 5000 gammas/meter.</b>                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Power Source:</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>8 alkaline "D" cells provide up to 25,000 readings at 25 degrees under reasonable signal/noise conditions (less at lower temperatures). Premium carbon-zinc cells provide about 40% of this number.</b> |



**SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY:**  
DATA: 3 Au ppb  
0.3 Ag ppm  
SURVEY LINE

**SOIL STATISTICS**

| Au | $\bar{x}$ | 6        |
|----|-----------|----------|
| Ag | 0.33      | 0.26 ppm |
| As | 5.3       | 3.9 ppm  |
| Cu | 12        | 6 ppm    |
| Pb | 16.4      | 5.2 ppm  |
| Zn | 93.8      | 77.5 ppm |

**LEGEND**

- Road
- Creek
- Adit

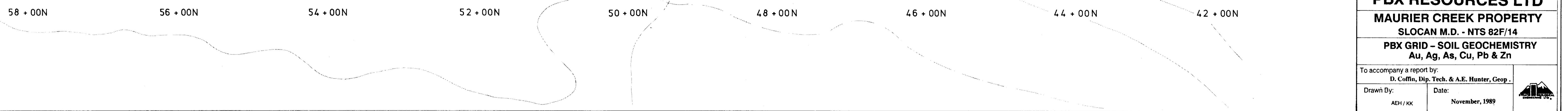
5000 Topographic Contours (100 foot intervals)

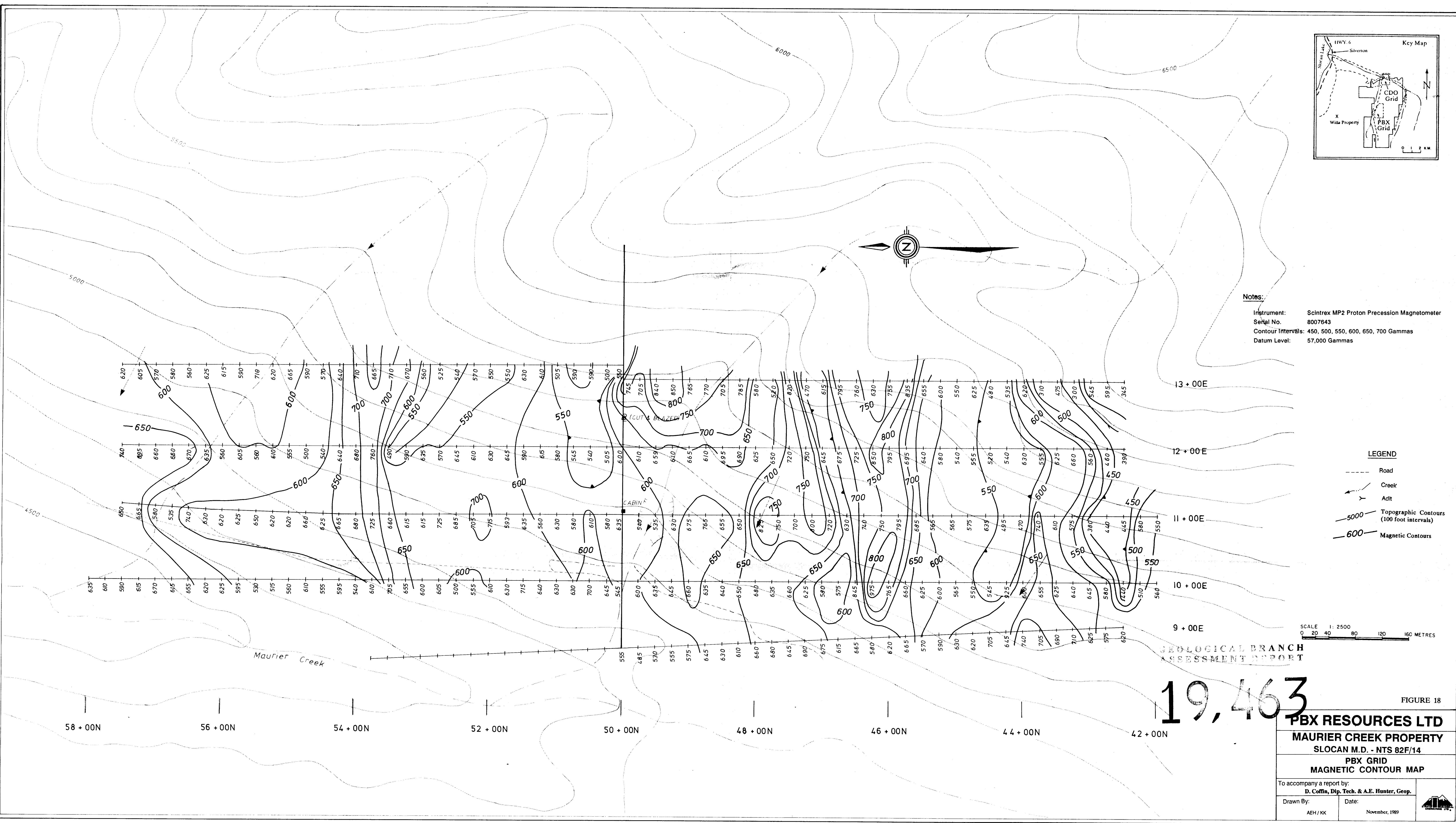
19,463

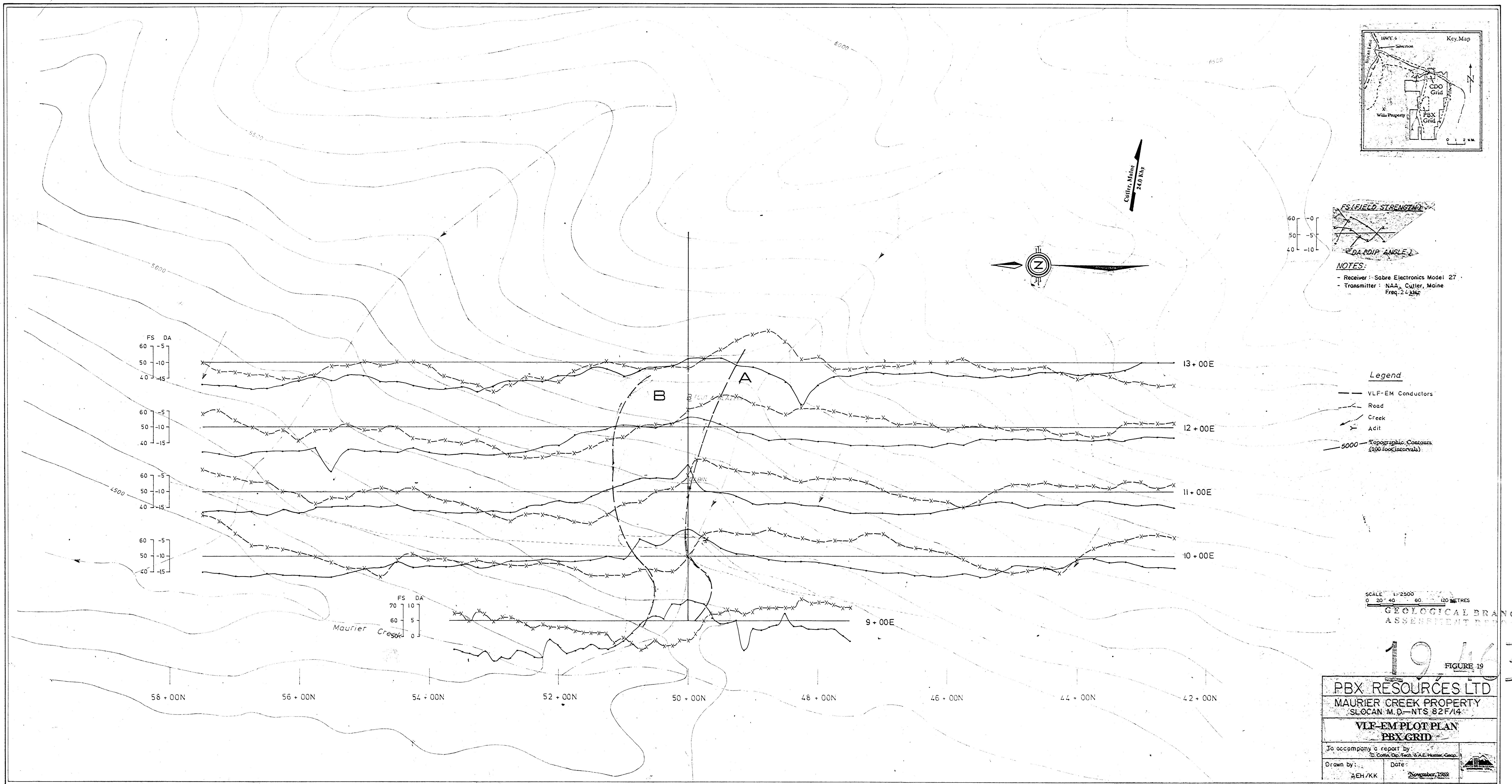
FIGURE 17

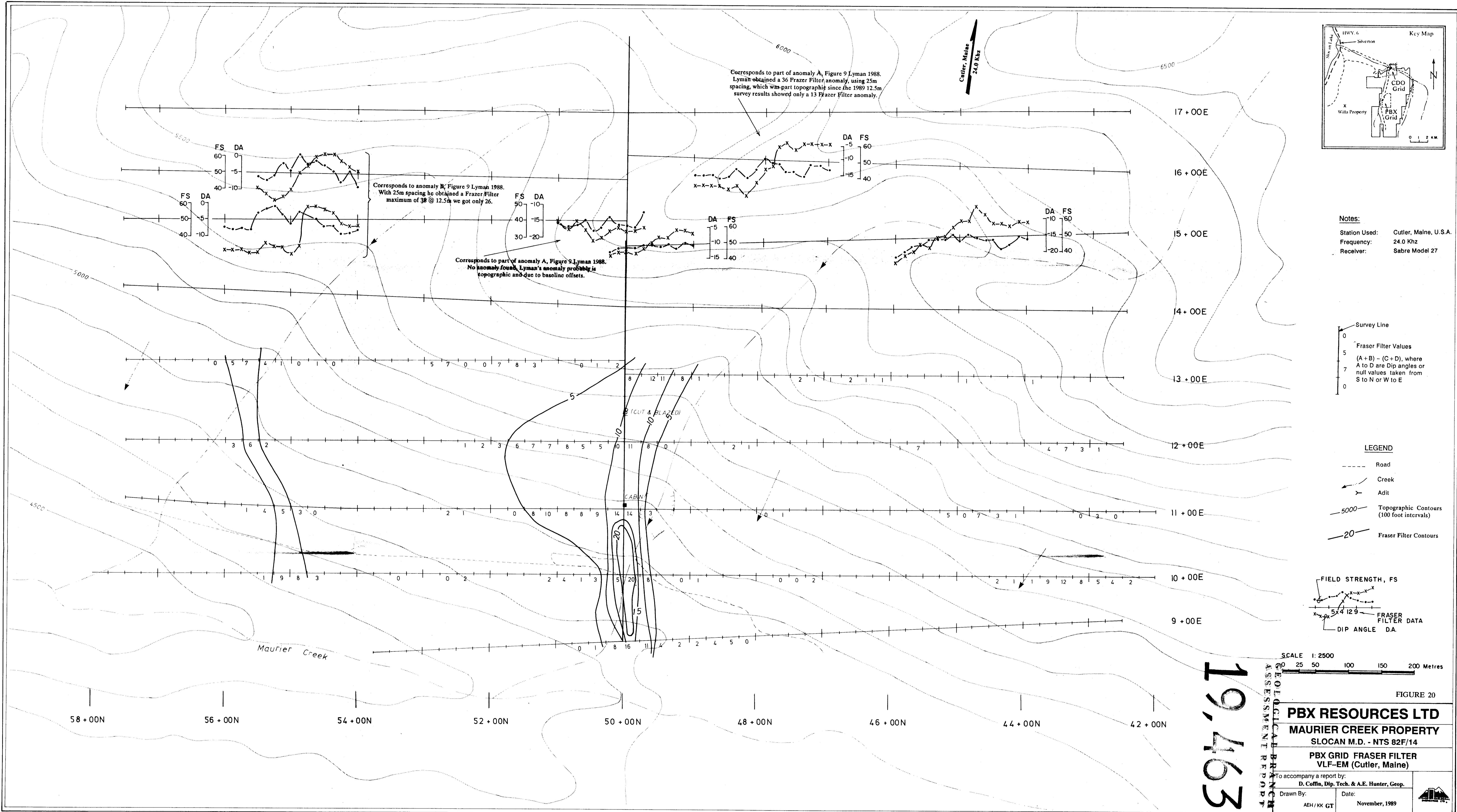
|                                                                         |                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>PBX RESOURCES LTD</b>                                                |                         |
| <b>MAURIER CREEK PROPERTY</b>                                           |                         |
| <b>SLOCAN M.D. - NTS 82F/14</b>                                         |                         |
| <b>PBX GRID - SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY</b>                                     |                         |
| Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb & Zn                                                 |                         |
| To accompany a report by:<br>D. Coffin, Dip. Tech. & A.E. Hunter, Geop. |                         |
| Drawn By:<br>AEH/KK                                                     | Date:<br>November, 1989 |

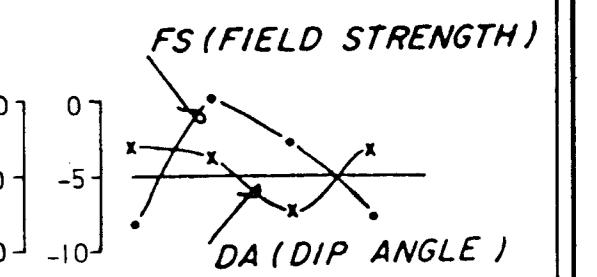
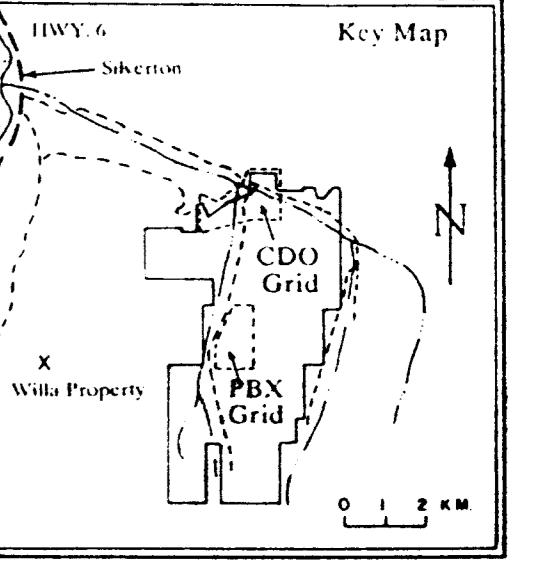
58 + 00N      56 + 00N      54 + 00N      52 + 00N      50 + 00N      48 + 00N      46 + 00N      44 + 00N      42 + 00N











Notes:  
Station Used: Cutler, Maine, U.S.A.  
Frequency: 24.0 KHz  
Receiver: Sabre Model 27

LEGEND

- Road
- Creek
- Adit
- VLF-EM Conductors
- Topographic Contour (100 foot intervals)

SCALE : 1: 1250  
0 10 20 40 60 80 METRES

ECOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

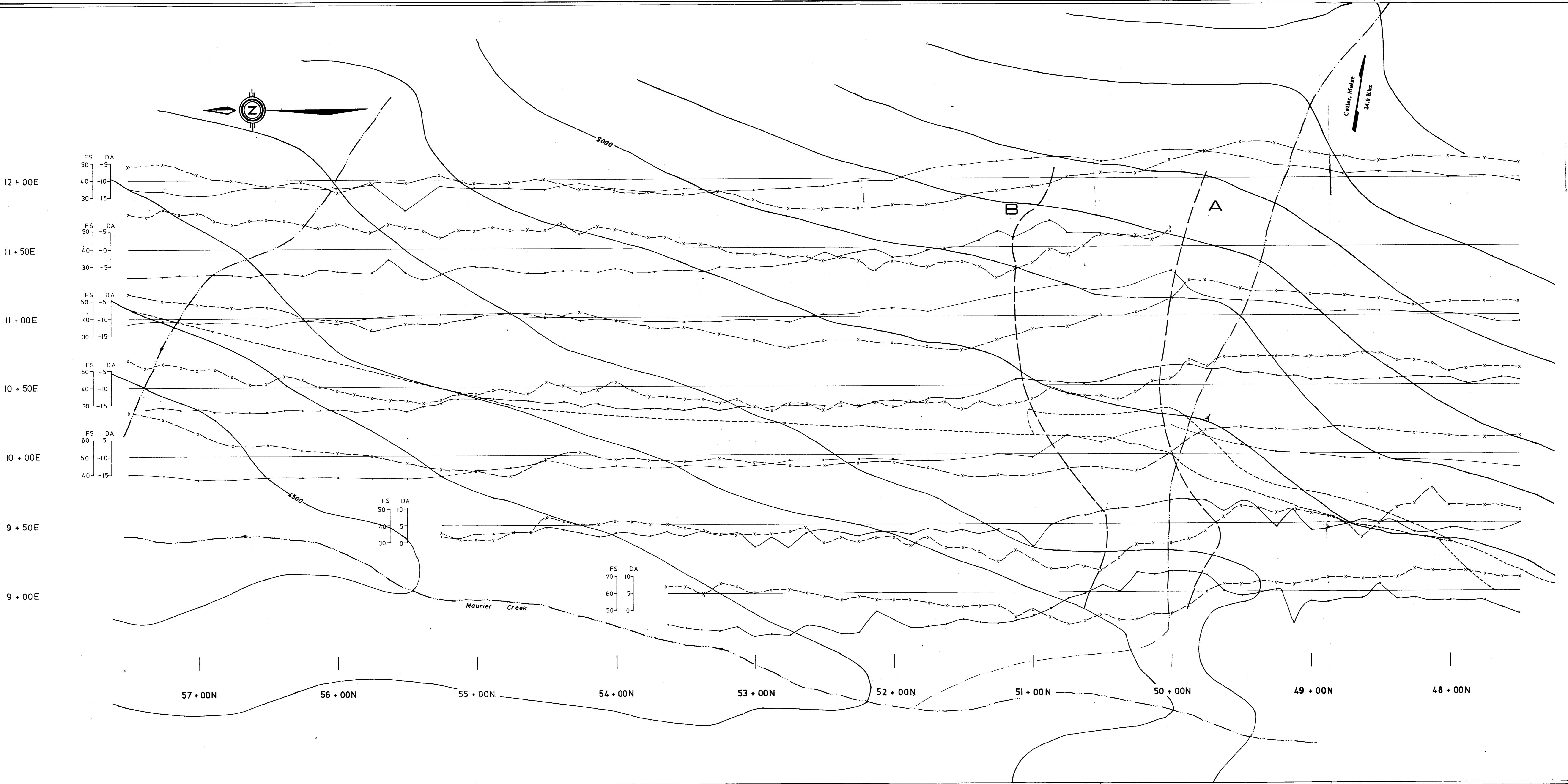
10

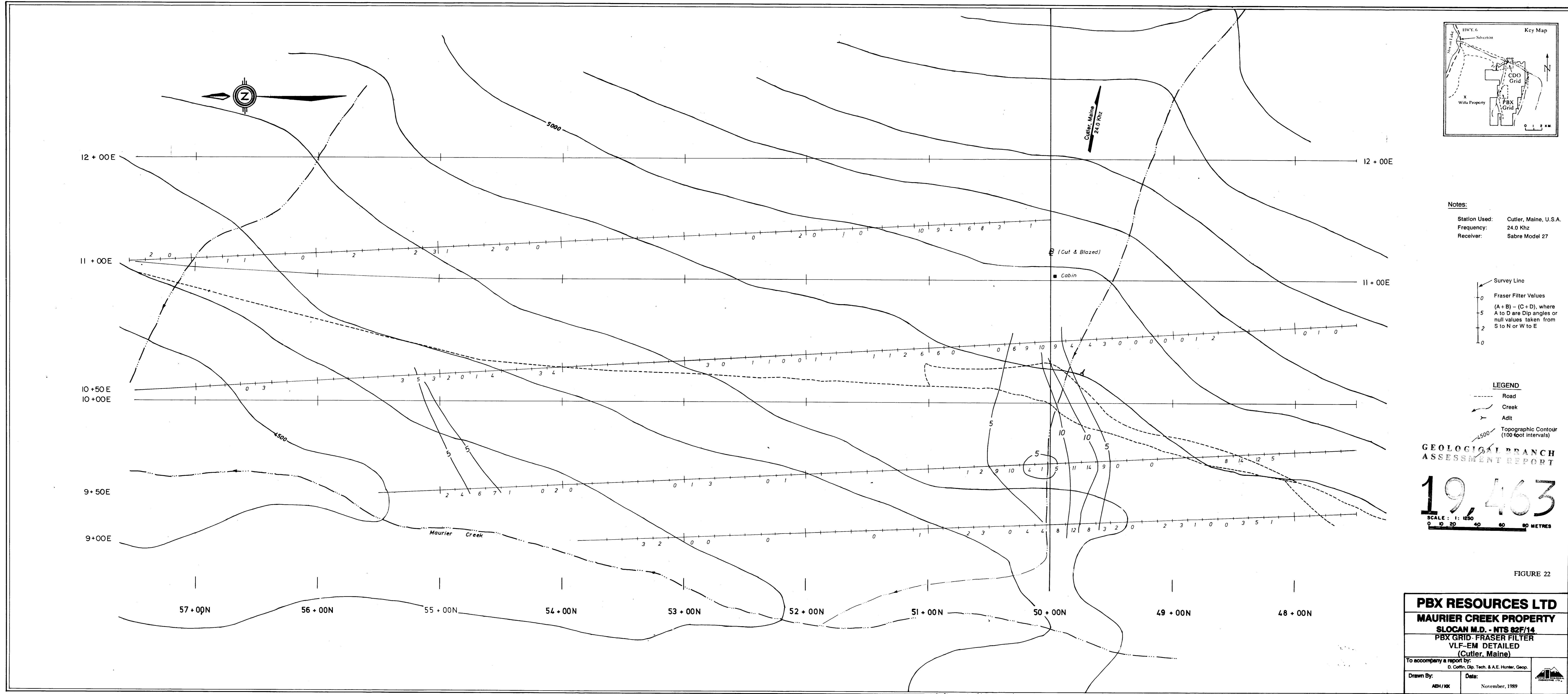
FIGURE 2

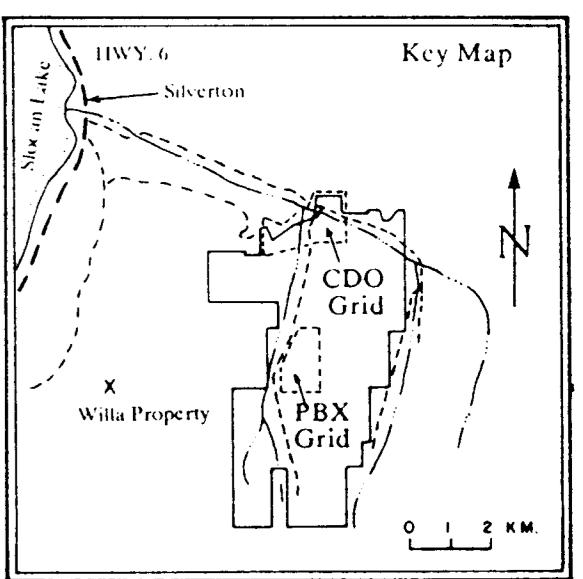
**PBX RESOURCES LTD**  
**MAURIER CREEK PROPERTY**  
**SLOCAN M.D. - NTS 82F/14**

PBX GRID VLF-EM  
PLOT - PLAN DETAILED

To accompany a report by:  
D. Coffin, Dip. Tech. & F. Di Spirito, P. Eng.  
Drawn By: AEH/KK  
Date: November, 1989





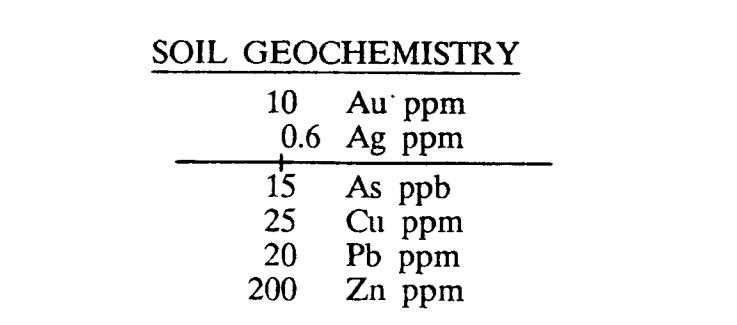
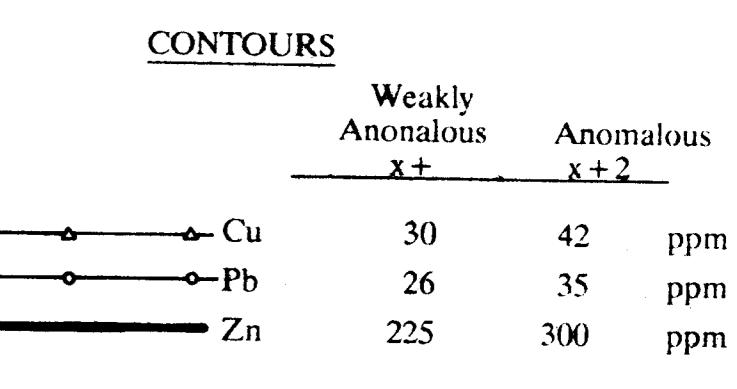


**LEGEND**

- Road
- Creek
- Adit
- Landing
- Clear Cut Boundary
- Faults
- Not Sampled

NS  
E  
W  
S

Topographic Contours  
(100 foot intervals)



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

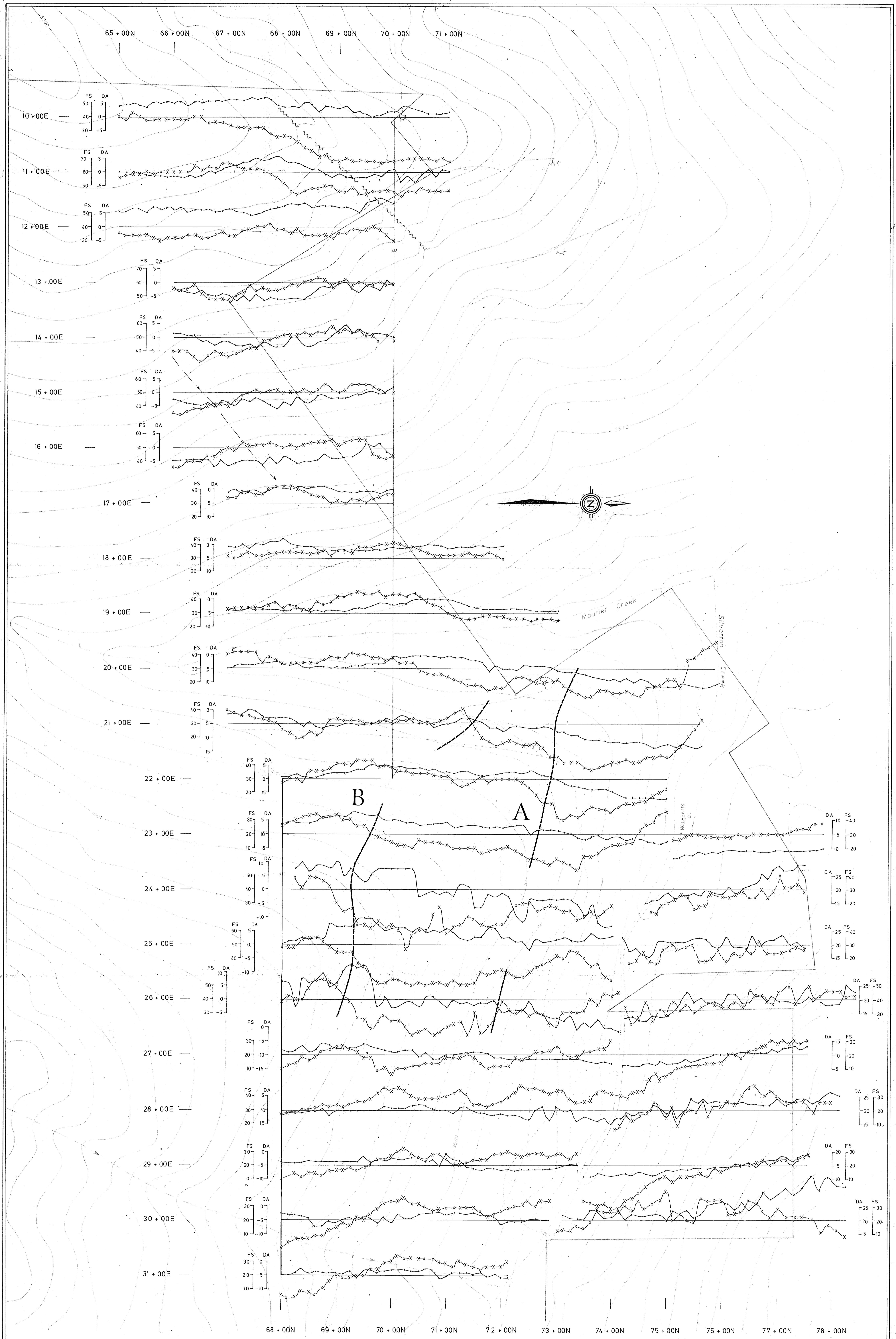
SCALE 1:2500  
0 25 50 100 150 200 Metres

**19,463**

**PBX RESOURCES LTD**  
**MAURIER CREEK PROPERTY**  
**SLOCAN M.D. - NTS 82F/14**

**SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY - Cu, Pb, Zn**  
**CDO GRID**

|                           |                                            |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| To accompany a report by: | D. Coffin, Dip. Tech. & A.E. Hunter, Geop. |
| Drawn By:                 | AEH/KK                                     |
| Date:                     | November, 1989                             |



**LEGEND**

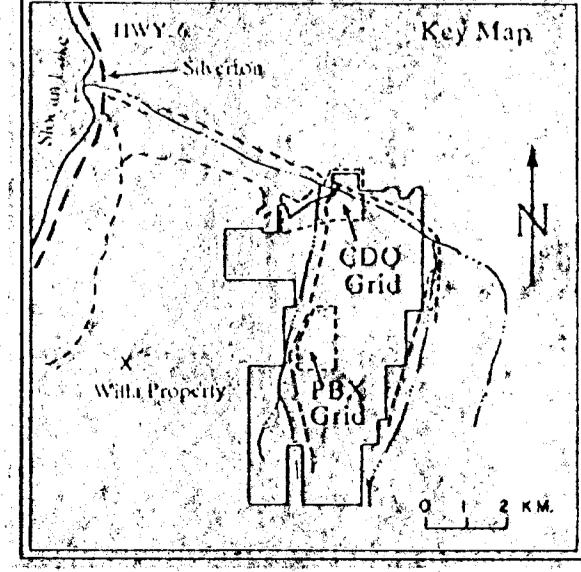
- Road
- Creek
- Adit
- Anomalies

3500 Topographic Contour (100 foot intervals)

**FS (FIELD STRENGTH)**  
DA (DIP ANGLE)

**NOTES:**

- Receiver: Sobra Electronics Model 27
- Transmitter: Cutler, Maine, USA
- Freq. 24 kHz



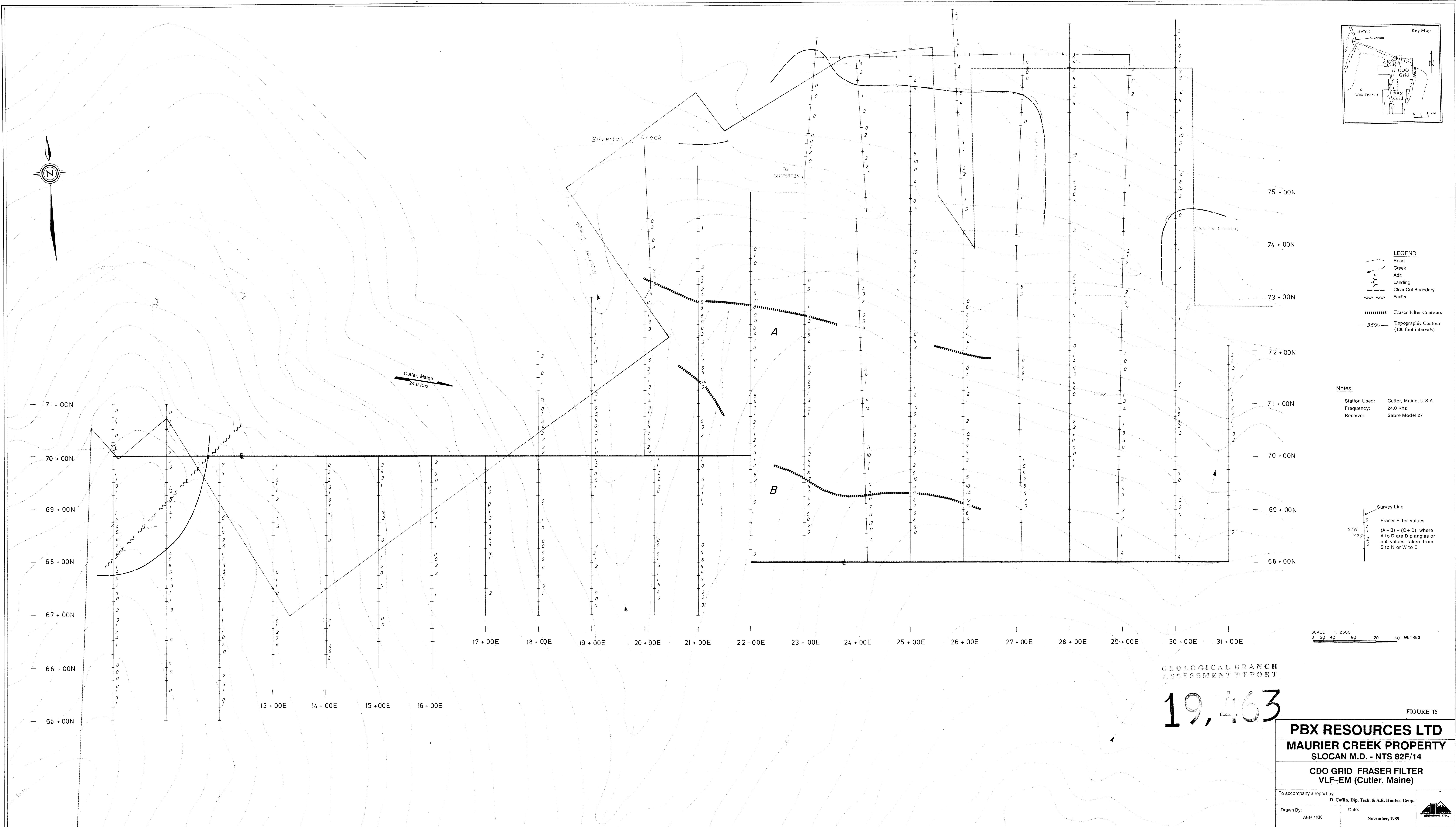
**PBX RESOURCES LTD.**  
**MAURIER CREEK PROPERTY**  
**SLOCAN M.D. NTS 82F/14**  
**VLF - EM PLOT PLAN (Cutler, Maine)**  
**CDO GRID**

To accompany a report by:  
D. Coffin, Dip. Tech. & A.E. Hunter Group

Drawn by: AEH KK Date: November, 1989

Geological Branch Assessment Report

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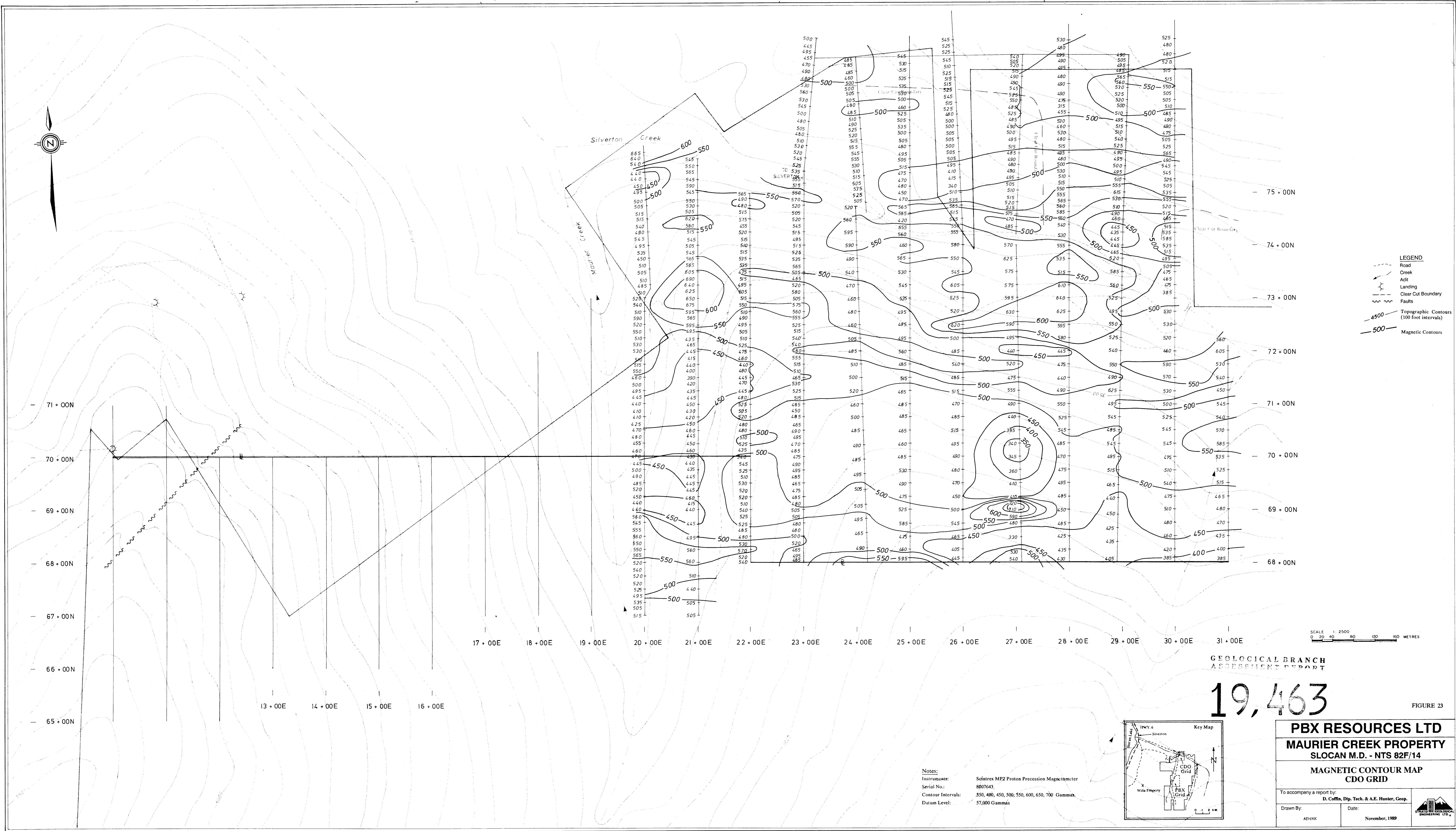
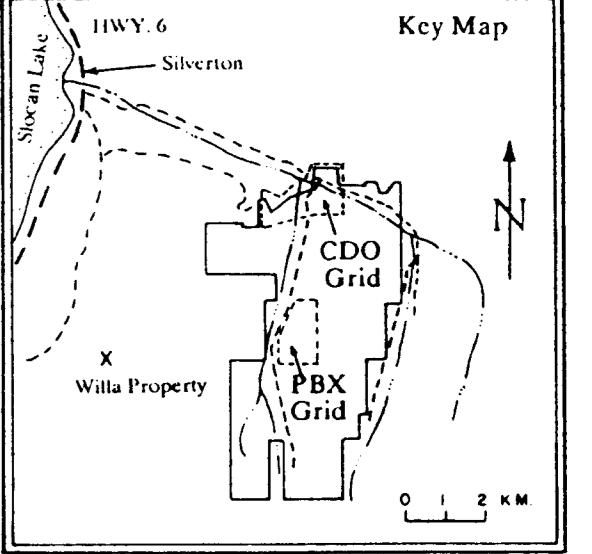


FIGURE 23



**LEGEND**

- - - Road
- - Creek
- X Landing
- Outcrop
- △ △ Float
- Geologic contact
- Strike and dip, Vertical dip
- △ Thrust fault
- ~~~ Shear or fault zone
- Adit showing plan view of underground trace
- 5000 Topographic Contours (100 foot intervals)

SCALE  
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 METRES

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

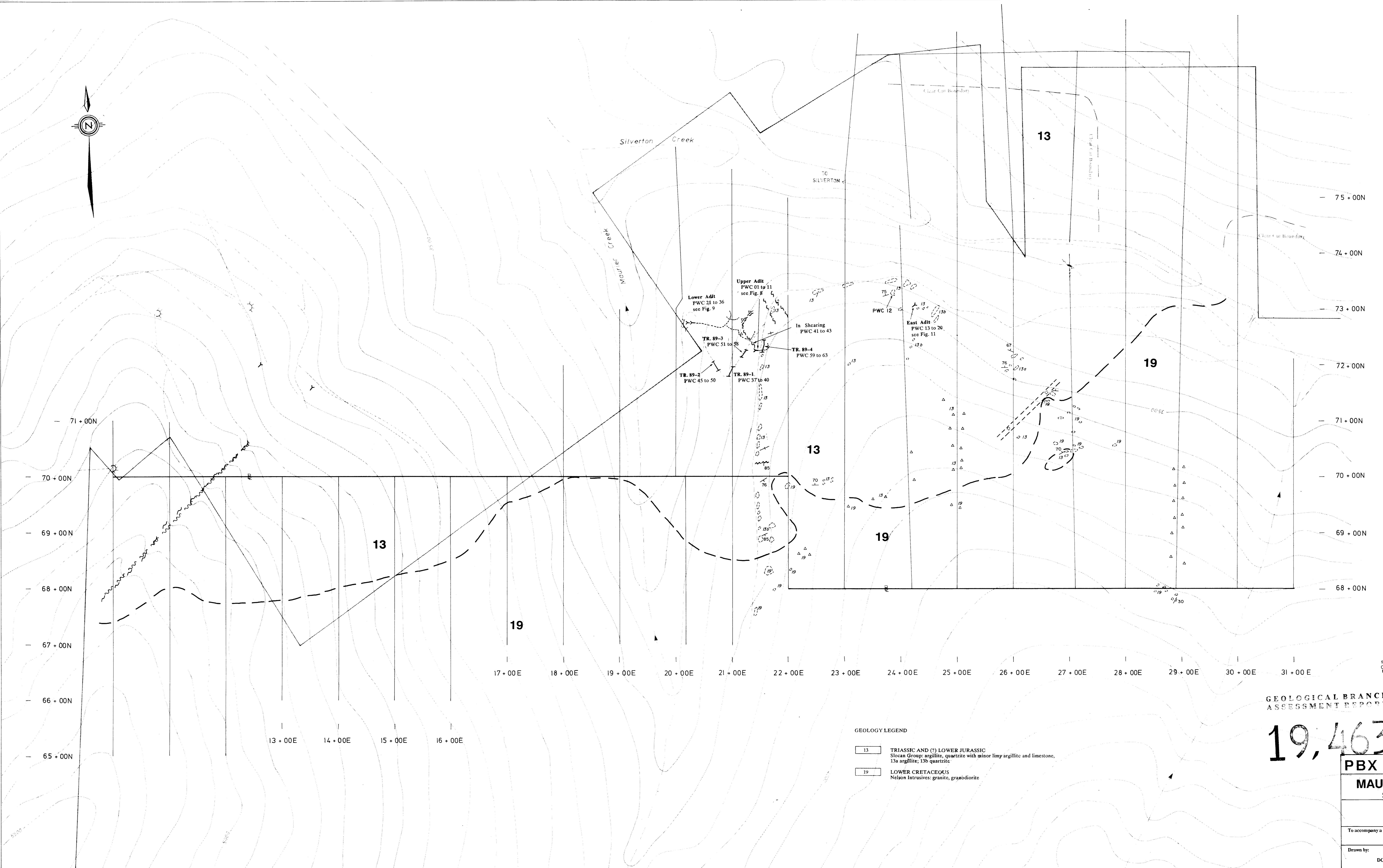
19,463

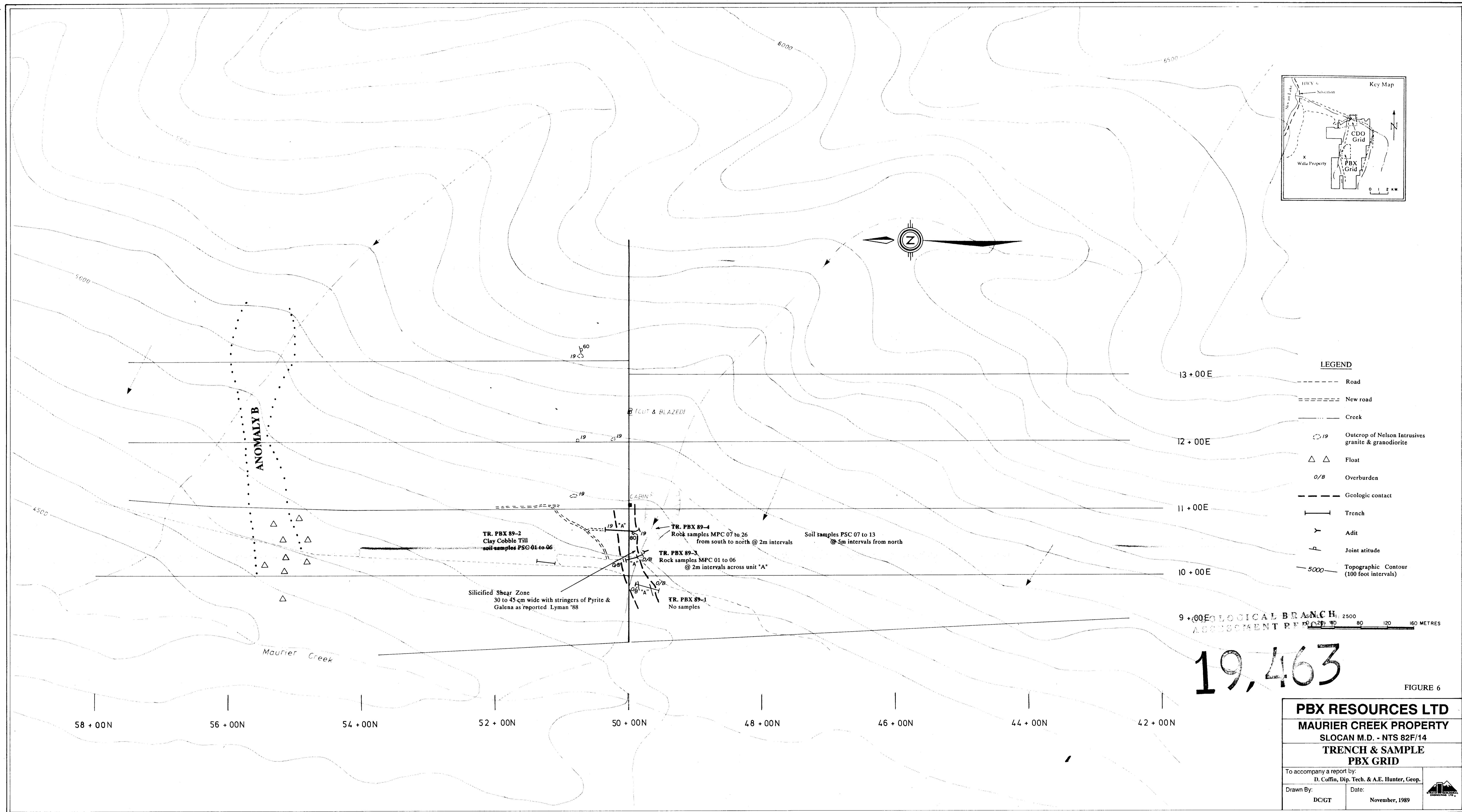
FIGURE 5

|                                                                    |                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>PBX RESOURCES LTD</b>                                           |                         |
| <b>MAURIER CREEK PROPERTY</b>                                      |                         |
| SLOCAN M.D. - NTS 82F/14                                           |                         |
| <b>GEOLOGY MAP</b>                                                 |                         |
| <b>CDO GRID</b>                                                    |                         |
| To accompany a report by:<br>M. Jeremi, B.Sc. & A.E. Hunter, Geop. |                         |
| Drawn by:<br>DC/GT                                                 | Date:<br>November, 1989 |

**GEOLOGY LEGEND**

|    |                                                                                                                                                |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13 | TRIASSIC AND (?) LOWER JURASSIC<br>Slocan Group: argillite, quartzite with minor limy argillite and limestone,<br>13a argillite; 13b quartzite |
| 19 | LOWER CRETACEOUS<br>Nelson Intrusives: granite, granodiorite                                                                                   |





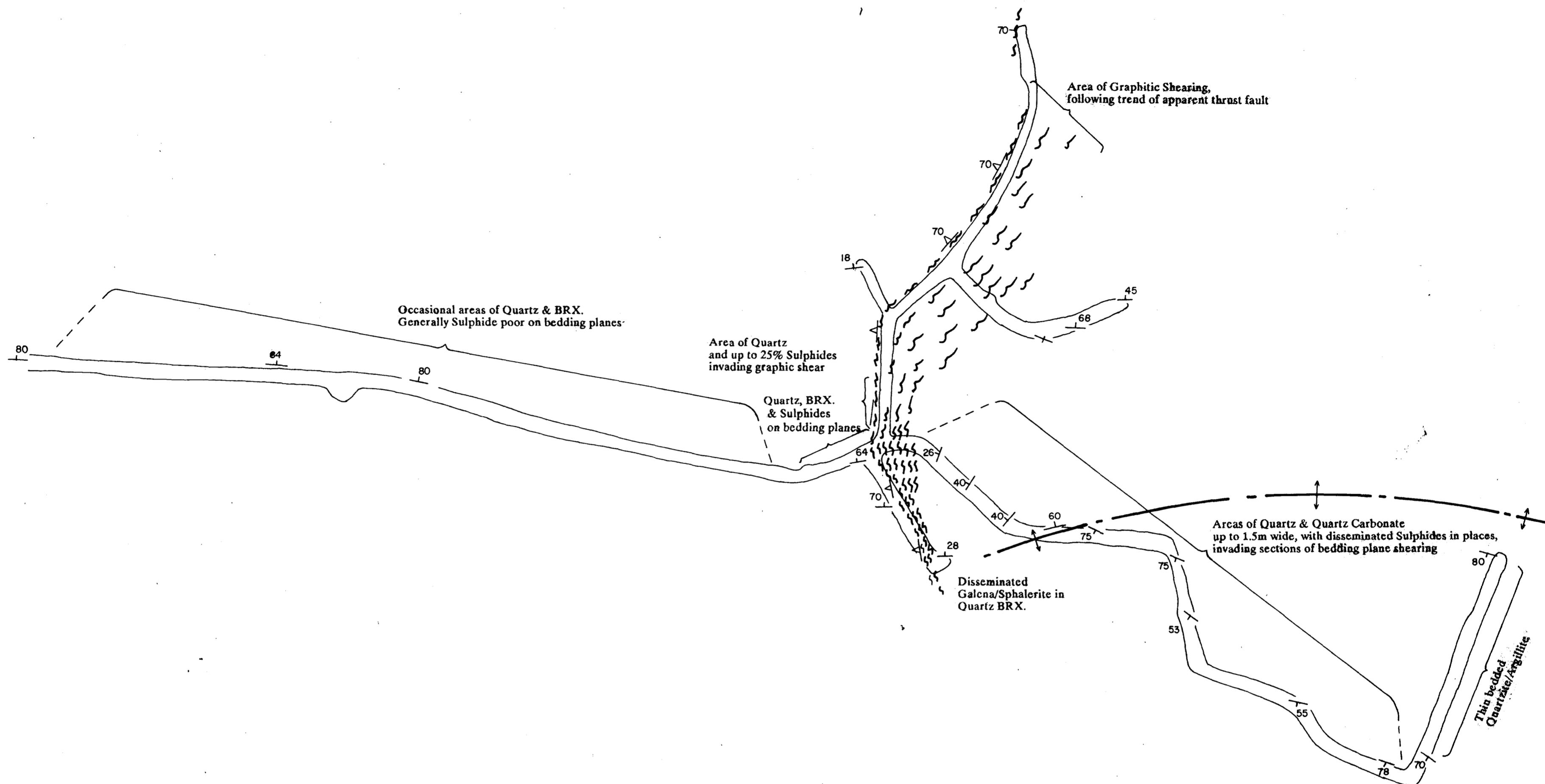


FIGURE 9

LEGEND

- Strike & dip, Vertical
- △ Thrust fault
- ≈≈ Shear zone
- - Anticline

SCALE 1:250  
0 5 10 METRES

PBX RESOURCES LTD.

MAURIER CREEK PROPERTY  
Slocan M.D. - NTS 82 F14

LOWER ADIT GEOLOGY MAP  
WEDGE AREA

To accompany a report by:

D. Coffin, Dip. Tech. & A.B. Hunter, Geop.

Drawn by:

DOGT Date:

November, 1969



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
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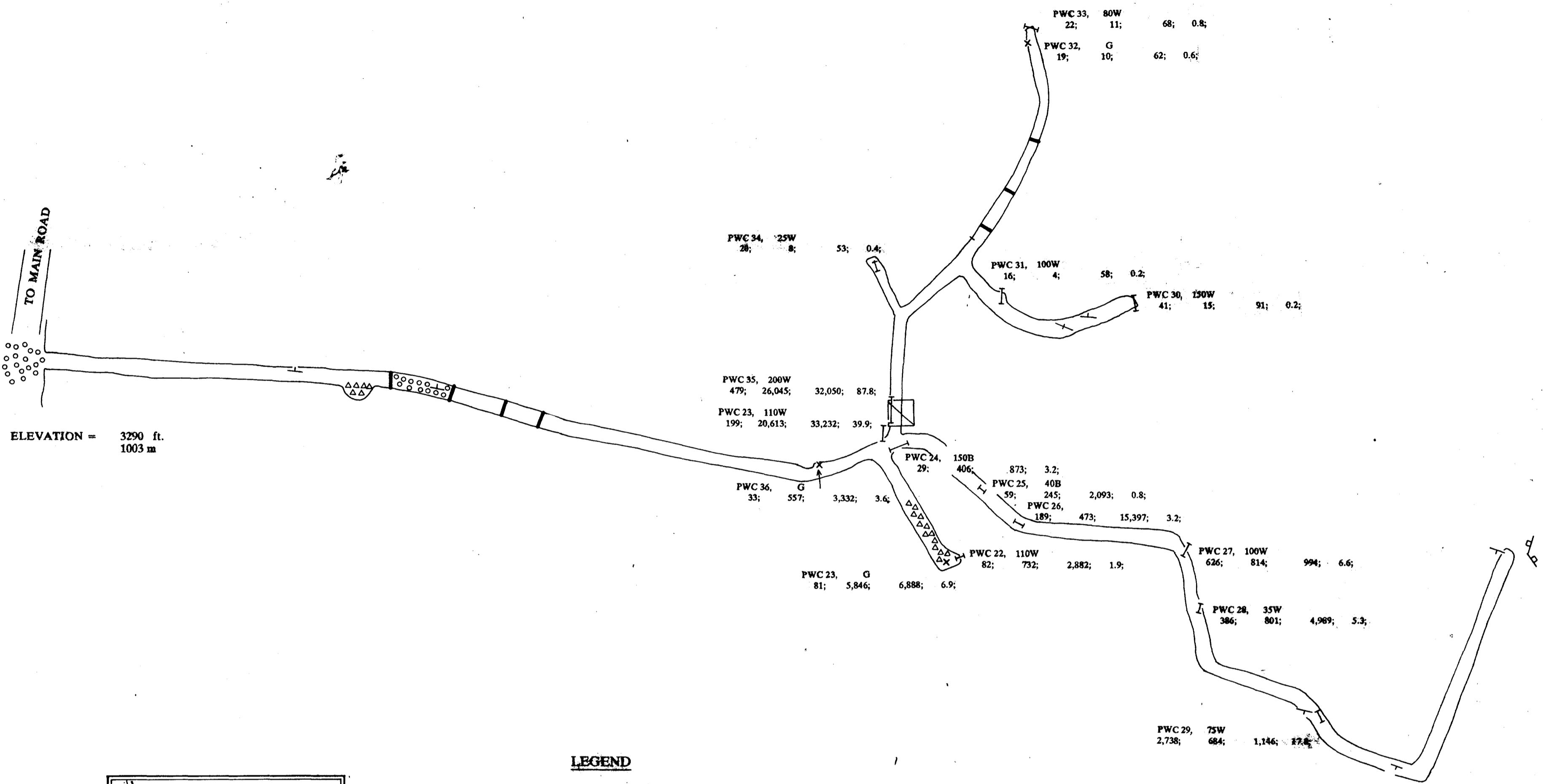


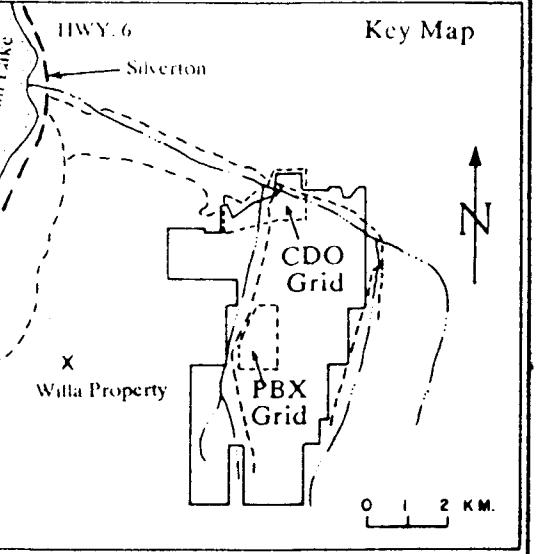
FIGURE 10

|                                                                         |                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| PBX RESOURCES LTD.                                                      |                        |
| MAURIER CREEK PROPERTY                                                  |                        |
| Slocan M.B. - NTS 82 F/14                                               |                        |
| LOWER ADIT MINE PLAN & SAMPLING WEDGE AREA                              |                        |
| To accompany a report by:<br>D. Coffin, Dip. Tech. & A.E. Hunter, Geod. |                        |
| Drawn by:<br>DC/GT                                                      | Date:<br>November 1985 |

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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LEGEND

- Road
- Creek
- Adit
- Landing
- Clear Cut Boundary
- Faults
- NS Not Sampled

4000 Topographic Contours (100 foot intervals)

75 + 00N

74 + 00N

73 + 00N

72 + 00N

71 + 00N

70 + 00N

69 + 00N

68 + 00N

67 + 00N

66 + 00N

65 + 00N

| SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY |       | CONTOURS         |           |           |
|-------------------|-------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                   |       | Weakly Anomalous | Anomalous | Anomalous |
| 10 Au ppm         | 6 ppb | x+               | x         | x+2       |
| 0.6 Ag ppm        |       |                  |           |           |
| 15 As ppb         |       |                  |           |           |
| 20 Pb ppm         |       |                  |           |           |
| 200 Zn ppm        |       |                  |           |           |

SCALE 1:2500  
0 25 50 100 150 200 Metres

FIGURE 12

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

|                                                                         |                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>PBX RESOURCES LTD</b>                                                |                         |
| <b>MAURIER CREEK PROPERTY</b>                                           |                         |
| <b>SLOCAN M.D. - NTS 82F/14</b>                                         |                         |
| <b>SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY - Au, Ag, As</b>                                   |                         |
| <b>CDO GRID</b>                                                         |                         |
| To accompany a report by:<br>D. Caffin, Dip. Tech. & A.E. Hunter, Geop. |                         |
| Drawn By:<br>AEH/KK                                                     | Date:<br>November, 1989 |