ASSESSMENT REPORT

on

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

LOG NO: 0706	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

CONDUCTED ON THE

WOOD GROUP

NTS

92I/10E & 92I/9W

Lat 50° 36' N Long 120° ~~43'~~ 33' W

Owned by

Charles Boitard & Vic Doucet

Operated by

Charles Boitard

Author:

John P. La Rue

June 6, 1990

Lillooet, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
INTRODUCTION		
(i)	General geographic and physiographic position and access to claims	1, 2
(ii)	Property definition, current owner and operator	2
(iii)	Brief description of geology and history	2, 3, 4
(iv)	A summary of work performed on the claims for assessment purposes	5
(v)	Claims on which assessment work was performed	5
DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION		5,6,7,8,9
SUMMARY		10
AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS		11
STATEMENT OF COSTS		12
REFERENCES		13

ILLUSTRATIONS

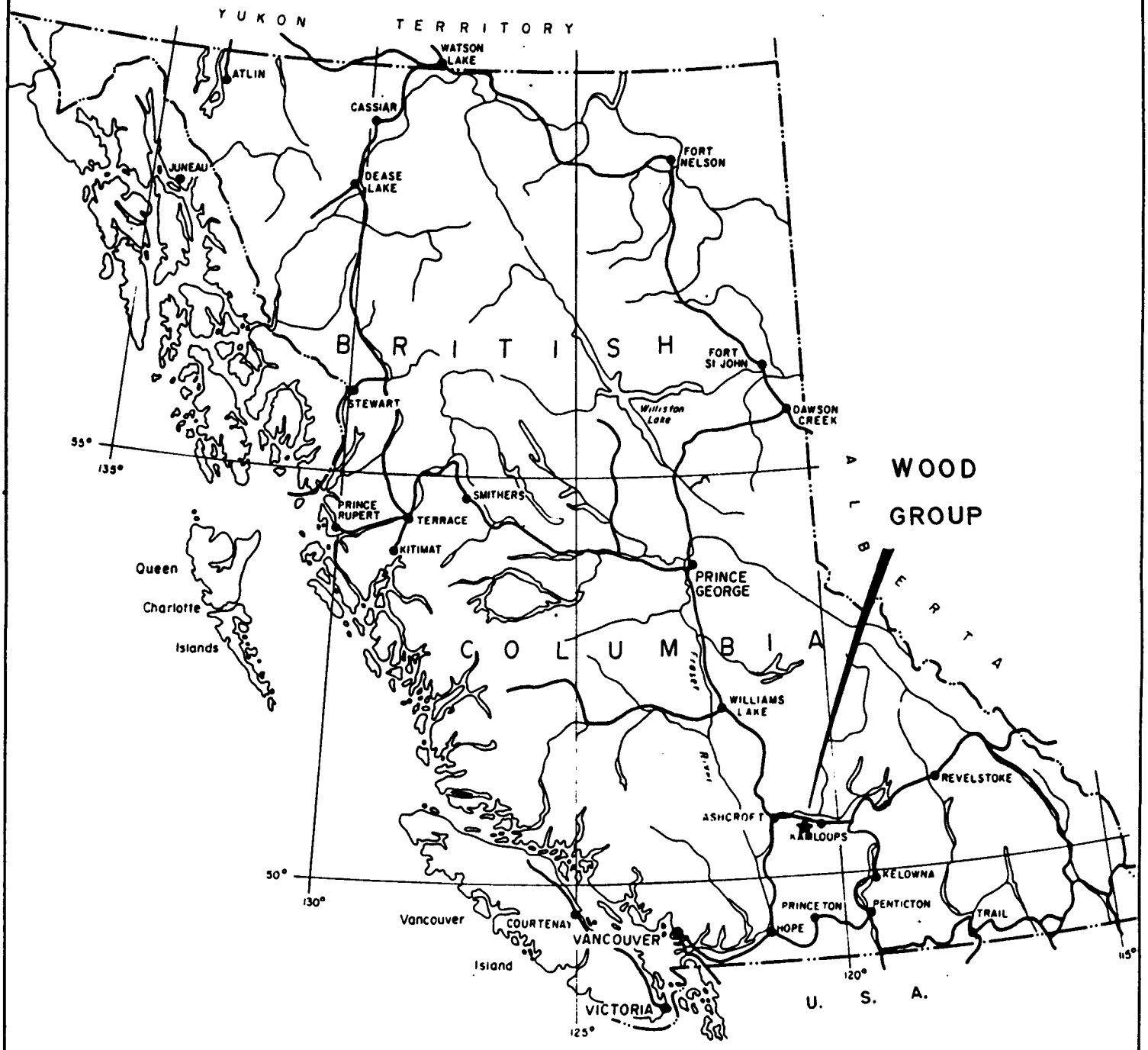
Figure 1	Location Map	
Figure 2	Claim Map	
Figure 3	Grid Location	
Figure 4	Frequency Effect, 200 M. Spacing n=1	1:5000
Figure 5	Apparent Resistivity, 200 M. Spacing n=1	1:5000
Figure 6	Frequency Effect, 100 M Spacing n=1	1:5000
Figure 7	Apparent Resistivity, 100 M Spacing n=1	1:5000

INTRODUCTION

(i) The Wood Group is owned by Charles Boitard, and Vic Doucet. The property is situated at a latitude of 50° 36' and longitude of 120° 32' 6 km. south of Afton Mine in the Kamloops area.

The property is drained by Cherry Creek and Alkali Creek (fig 1 & 2)

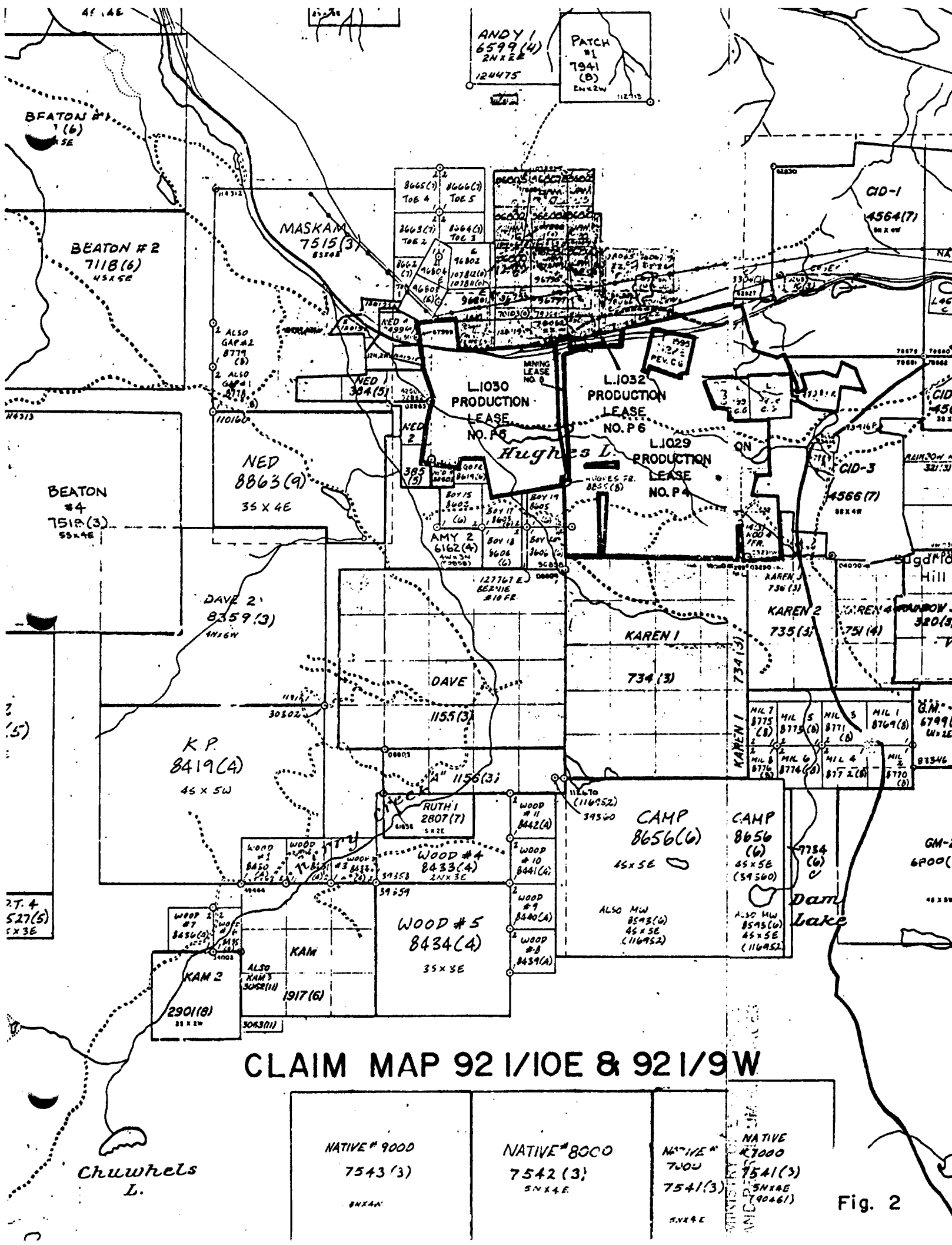
Access to the claim group is gained by the Trans-Canada Highway (Kamloops-Cache Creek) then turning off via Greenstone Mtn. Road 16 km. from Kamloops, then turning left from Greenstone Mtn. Road to an old logging road 6 km. from the junction of the TransCanada Highway and Greenstone Mtn. Road, then driving on the old logging road for 1.5 km. before entering the claim group. The property is also accessible from the Coqihalla Highway by using the Inks Lake exit 15 km. from Kamloops, then driving west on old logging roads for another 7 km. to the east side of Wood #5. The area was logged 30 to 40 years ago and is covered by a network of old roads and skid trails giving access to all parts of the property. The vegetation is partly grassland and forest, groves of pine and fir trees occur throughout the property with some poplar and a considerable amount of underbrush. The topography is low to moderate with elevation ranging from 910 meters to 1310 meters.



WOOD GROUP

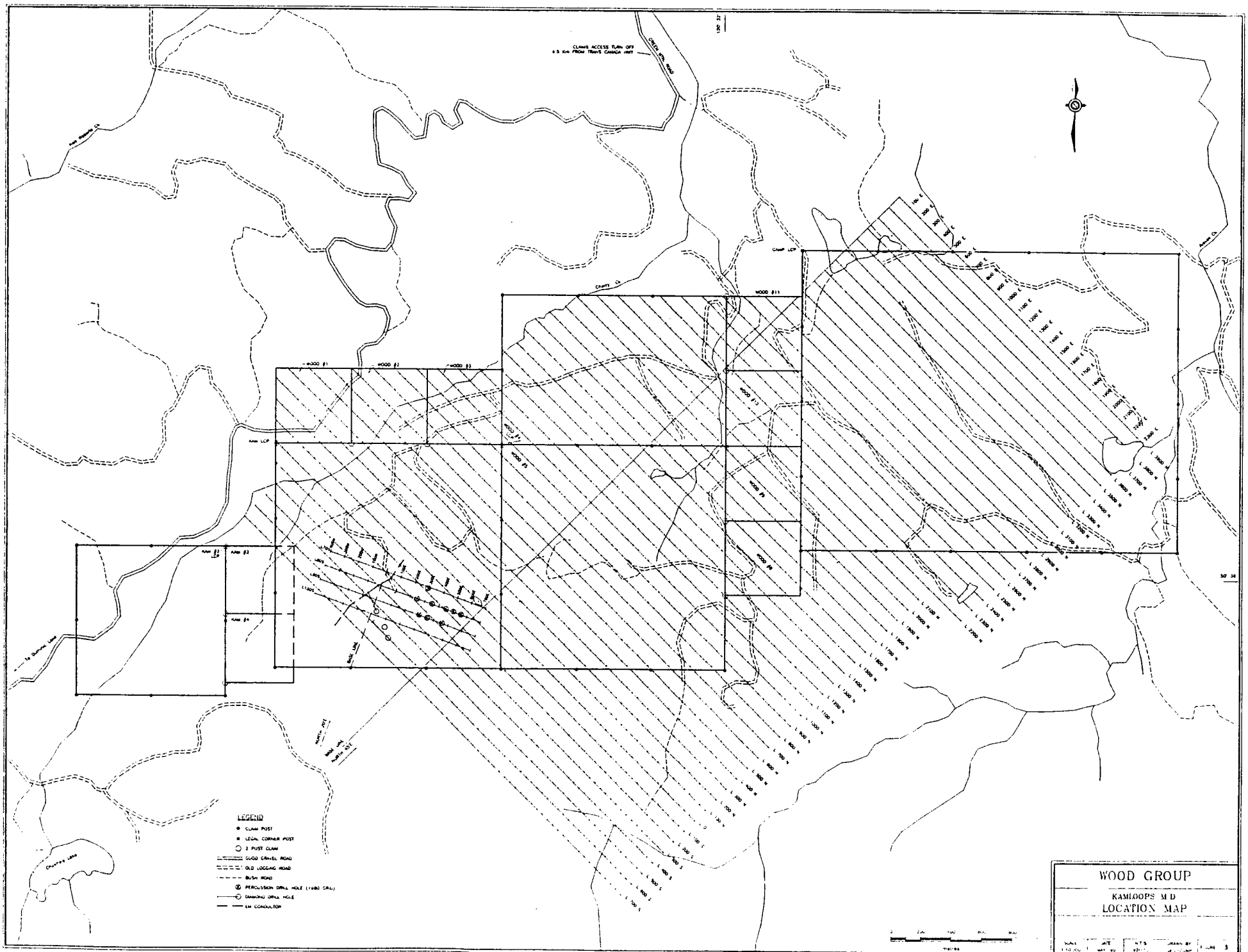
LOCATION MAP

Fig 1



CLAIM MAP 92 I/10E & 92 I/9W

Fig. 2


WOOD GROUP
KAMLOOPS M D
LOCATION MAP
LEGEND
CLAIM POST
LEGAL CORNER POST
2 POST CLAIM
GOOD GRAVEL ROAD
OLD LOGGING ROAD
BUSH ROAD
PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE (1980 GRL)
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
EM CONDUCTOR
CLAIMS ACCESS TURN OFF
6.5 Km FROM TRANS CANADA HWY
CREEK ROAD
CAMP LOC
CRAFFY CR
WOOD #11
WOOD #1
WOOD #2
WOOD #3
WOOD #4
WOOD #5
WOOD #6
WOOD #7
WOOD #8
WOOD #9
WOOD #10
KAM LOOP
KAM #1
KAM #2
KAM #3
KAM #4
BASE LINE
To Shumway Lake
Chapperon Lake

The climate is semi-arid with an annual precipitation of approximately 25cm. The temperature varies from an extreme high in the summer of +30° to a low in the winter of -30°.

(ii) The Wood Group is owned by Charles Boitard and Vic Doucet in the following order:

Vic Doucet

			Expiry date
Wood #1	1 unit	record # 8430	Apr. 4, 1990
Wood #2	1 unit	record # 8431	Apr. 4, 1990
Wood #3	1 unit	record # 8432	Apr. 4, 1990
Wood #4	6 units	record # 8433	Apr. 4, 1990
Wood #5	9 units	record # 8434	Apr. 5, 1990

Charles Boitard

Wood #8	1 unit	record # 8439	Apr. 16, 1990
Wood #9	1 unit	record # 8440	Apr. 16, 1990
Wood #10	1 unit	record # 8441	Apr. 16, 1990
Wood #11	1 unit	record # 8442	Apr. 16, 1990
Camp	20 units	record # 8656	Jun. 13, 1990
	42 units		

These expiry dates do not take into account the survey under discussion in this report.

(iii) GEOLOGY AND HISTORY

The general geology of the Wood Group area is depicted in Memoir #249 (Nicola) by W.E. Cockfield as follows:

Sand, gravel, glacial debris (quarternary age)

Intensive sequence of granite, grandiorite, diorite

and mafic dykes (Coast Intrusion Jurassic)

Greenstone, andersite and basalt (Nicola Group, Upper triassic)

The Wood Group area is mostly underlain by the Nicola Group (G.S.C. Map 886A) this group primarily made up of greenstone, andersite flows, and tuffs with some sedimentary facies. The Kamloops formation of tertiary age generaly flat lying is made up of volcanic and sediment overlying the Nicola Group.

The proximity of the Iron Mask Batholith make the the Wood Group of claims a favourable geological location.

The mineralization in the Kamloops area is associated with the Iron Mask Batholith. The Afton orebody (30 millions tonnes of 1% copper) located 6 km. north of the Wood Group is tabulas shaped 520 meters long by 90 meters wide and extends to 600 meters in depth.

The area covered by the I.P. Survey described in this report was previously known as the Hank Claim. A V.L.F.-E.M. and a soil sampling survey carried out by Donald Tully, P. Eng. in March 1981, Report #9533 and August 1983, Report #11550 returned negative results.

In 1980 three diamond drill holes drilled on the Kam Claim adjoining the westside of Wood #5, returned visible native copper in every fracture of the core, unfortunately, there was not enough fractures in the formation and the assay returned sub-commercial values. The following excerpt is taken from a Summary Report (1980) by Mr. E.D. Cruz, P. Eng. "The concentration of native copper lie on the possible presence of nearby intrusive rock similar to that of Afton Mine. The native copper mineralization in the Kam Claim maybe a fringe effect of an intrusive similar to that of Afton".

Subsequently 9 percussion drill holes carried out in 1981 on the Kam Claims returned sub-commercial values. The best results were on line 80S, 350E from 270 ft. to 280 ft. assays returned the following values: CU 720ppm; MO 9ppm; ZN 40ppm; AG 0.4ppm; AU 20ppb. The following excerpt is taken from a 1981 Summary Report by D.G. Allen, P. Eng., "There is little indication of any significant alteration minerals other than chlorite and epidote in the volcanic rocks that would be a useful guide for further drilling. However, quartz chips are locally abundant (up to 50% in a few 10 foot intervals in the coarse fraction) in holes L90-35 and 45E indicating more intense quartz veining in that area".

(iv) A summary of work performed on the Wood Group of claims for assessment purposes during the period from June 15, 1989 to Nov. 15, 1989 is as follows:

FIELD PROCEDURE

4 km. of survey grid and 1,700 meters of base line were established with a hip chain and compass. The base line is in the northeast direction (north 45°) starting from the eastern point of a small lake on the Kam Claim towards the Wood #11 crossing Wood #4 and Wood #5. The line was blazed and flagged with stations at 100 meter intervals from 0 to 1700 north. The line 1300 north and 1500 north represent 4 km. of survey line perpendicular to the baseline in the north 135°, 315° direction from the baseline. The lines were blazed and flagged at 50 meter intervals, and were cut with an axe and a chainsaw (the area has numerous windfalls buried in the underbrush) The lines 1300N and 1500N were established with a compass and hip chain across the Wood #4, Wood #5 and Wood #8 (fig. 3).

(v) Work for assessment purposes was carried out over the Wood #4, the Wood #5 and the Wood #8.

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

5 km. of Induced Polarization Survey was carried out on the Wood Claims #4 #5 and #8 with a Sabre Instrument frequency domain o.3, 10.0 Hz Model 21.

1 km. of Induced Polarization Survey was carried out on Line 1500N at 200 meter spacing from 400 east to 500 west. 10 readings were taken at 100 meter intervals with a dipole-dipole array of 200 meter separation between the transmitter and the receiver n=1 (fig. 4 and 5).

4 km. of Induced Polarization Survey was carried out on Line 1300N and Line 1500N, all readings were taken at 50 meter intervals with a dipole-dipole array of 100 meter separation between the transmitter and receiver n=1 (fig. 6 and 7).

37 readings were taken on line 1300N and 37 readings were taken on line 1500N for a total of 84 readings taken on the Wood Group during the 1989 season.

The purpose of the Induced Polarization Survey was to locate fracture filling or disseminated sulphides which could mean locating pyritization associated with economic sulphide mineralization.

The following notes on the theory and method of field operation for the Induced Polarization method are taken from context of a geophysical report completed for McPhar Geophysics by Phillip G. Hallof, Ph.D. (Geophysics)

"Induced Polarization as a geophysical measurement refers to the blocking action or polarization of metallic or electronic conductors in a medium or ionic solution conduction. This electrochemical phenomenon occurs wherever electrical current is passed through an area which contains metallic minerals such as base metal sulphides. Normally when current is passed through ground, as in resistivity measurements, all of the conductions takes place through ions present in the water content or the rock, or soil, i.e. by ionic conduction. This is because almost all minerals have a much higher specific resistivity than water. The group of minerals commonly described as 'metallic' however, have specific resistivities much lower than ground waters. The Induced Polarization effect takes place at those interfaces where the mode of conduction changes from ionic in the solutions filling the interstices of the rock to electronic in the metallic minerals present in the rock. The blocking action or induced polarization mentioned above, which depends upon the chemical energies necessary to allow the ions to give up or receive electrons from the metallic surface, increases with the time that a d.c. current is allowed to flow through the rock; i.e. as ions pile up against the metallic interface the resistance to current flow increases. Eventually, there is

enough polarization in the form of excess ions at the interfaces, to appreciably reduce the amount of current flow through the metallic particle. This polarization takes place at each of the infinite number of solution-metal interfaces in a mineralized rock... when the d.c. voltage used to create this d.c. current flow is cut off, the Coulomb forces between the charged ions forming the polarization cause them to return to their normal position.

INSTRUMENT

The survey was conducted with a Sabre Model 21, Induced Polarization unit system. This equipment is designed to measure the I.P. effect in the frequency domain using 0.3Hz. and 10Hz. The current is provided by a battery connected to the transmitter which is transformed with an output capacity of 100 to 500 volts, at a minimum of 100 milliampere, according to the setting. The frequency is 10Hz and 0.3Hz.

The receiver is a sensitive A.C.-D.C. millivolt meter with a circuit capable of measuring small voltage deviation, measured as a percent change is read directly as % frequency effect.

The apparent resistivity at each setup is calculated using the following formula:

$$2\pi \frac{V}{I} (x) (G)$$

$$2\pi \quad 6.28$$

V = millivolts

I = milliampere

X = electrode spread

G = geometric constant

G = n1 = 3

G = N2 = 12

G = n3 = 30

G = n4 = 60

$$MV \times \frac{\text{spread} \times G \times 6.28}{M.A.} = \text{ohm meters}$$

SUMMARY

A detailed techinal interpretation and evaluation of the data generated in the 1989 survey would be premature at this time and would preclude additioanl surveyings

The data is presented in contoured form on separate maps for FE% and Apparent Resistivity.

The survey carried out at 200 meter spacing n=1 on line 1500N appears to be inconclusive.

The survey carried out at 100 meter spacing n=1 on line 1300N and line 1500N show excellent correlation on the anomaly A and B between the FE% high and Low Resistivity. Additional survey lines should be carried south of these zones as the anomaly A appears to widen to the south, the anomaly C and D show some correlation with the low resistivity but are located in a swampy area and are probably caused by clay. Additional survey lines in this area to the north would help to clarify the results.

MALASPINA COLLEGE

Statement of Course Completion

JOHN P. LARUE

has

Successfully Completed 180 Hours of Instruction

in

MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS

PRESENTED BY B.C. MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
B.C. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

APRIL 16 to 30, 1983 - MESACHIE LAKE, B.C.

MAY 2, 1983

Dated at Nanaimo,
British Columbia, Canada

Director / Dean

Registrar

Instructor

Malaspina College

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Detailed costs and expenses incurred during the year 1989;

on the Wood Mineral Claims, in the Kamloops Mining Division:

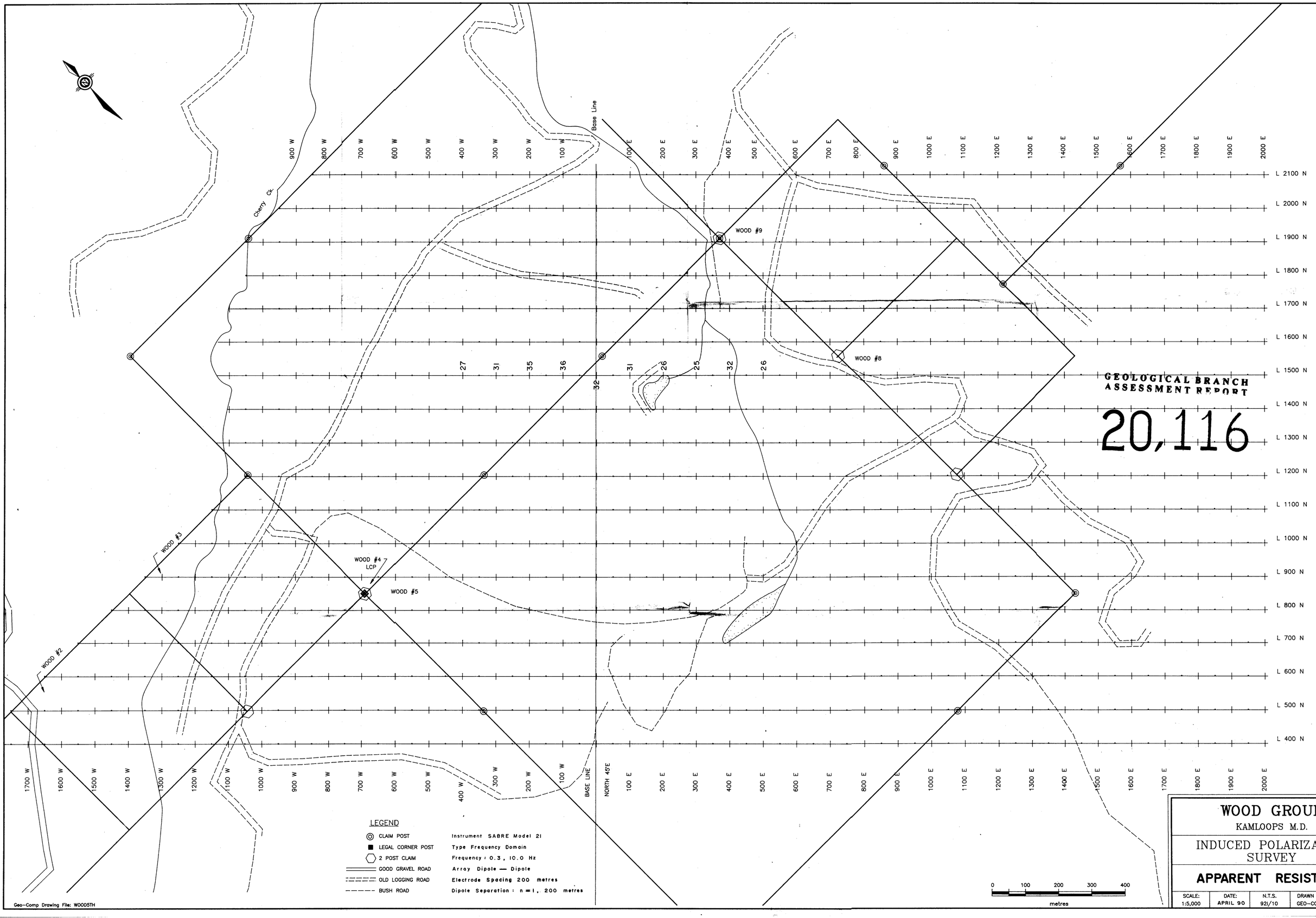
Locating and establishing 1700 meters of baseline, blazed and flagged with stations at 100 meters; Establishing 4 km. of survey line, blazed and flagged at 50 meter intervals 4 man days	$ 500.00
Line cutting with axes and chainsaw 4 km. of line at 220 per km.	880.00
Induced Polarization Survey, 5km. all included $1900 x 5	9,500.00
Map drafting and copies	1,000.00
Typing	250.00
Report	1,000.00
	13,130.00

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Boitard

REFERENCES

Cockfield, W.E.	Memoir #249 (Nicola) 1961
Tully, Don. P. Eng.	Geophysical Report #9533 on the Hank #1 Mineral Claim, Sept. 16, 1981
Tully, Don P. Eng.	Geophysical and Geochemical Report #11550 on the Hank #1 Mineral Claim Aug. 24, 1983
Cruz, E.D., P. Eng.	Summary Report on the Kam Mineral Claim 1980
Allen, D.G., P. Eng.	Summary Report on the Kam Mineral Claim 1981



WOOD GROUP

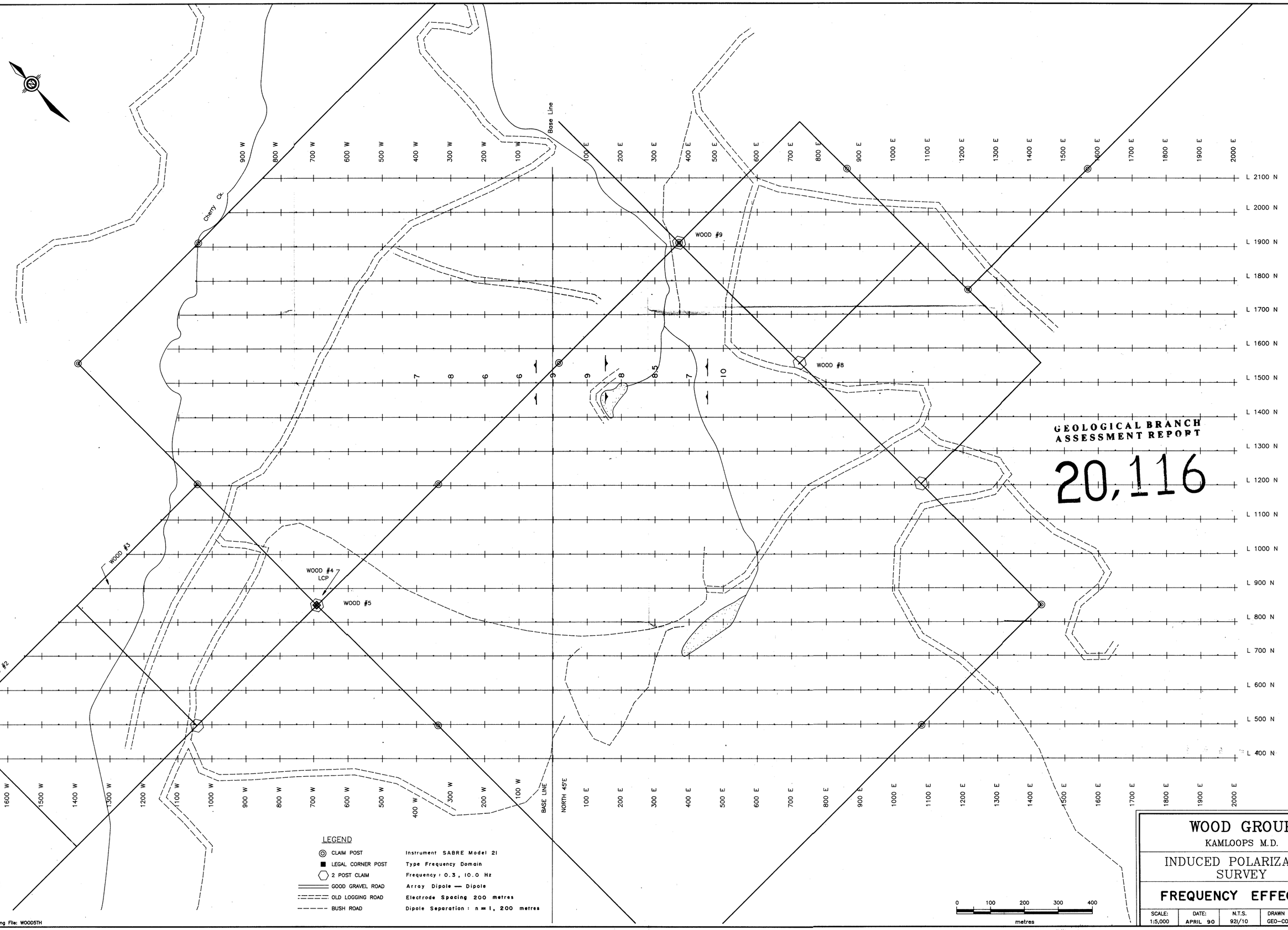
KAMLOOPS M.D.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

SCALE:	DATE:	N.T.S.	DRAWN BY	FIGURE:
1:5,000	APRIL 90	92I/10	GEO-COMP	5

Geo-Comp Drawing File: WOODSTH



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,116

LEGEND

- CLAIM POST
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- 2 POST CLAIM
- GOOD GRAVEL ROAD
- OLD LOGGING ROAD
- BUSH ROAD

Instrument SABRE Model 21
Type Frequency Domain
Frequency : 0.3 , 10.0 Hz
Array Dipole — Dipole
Electrode Spacing 200 metres
Dipole Separation : n = 1, 200 metres

0 100 200 300 400
metres

Geo-Comp Drawing File: WOODSTH

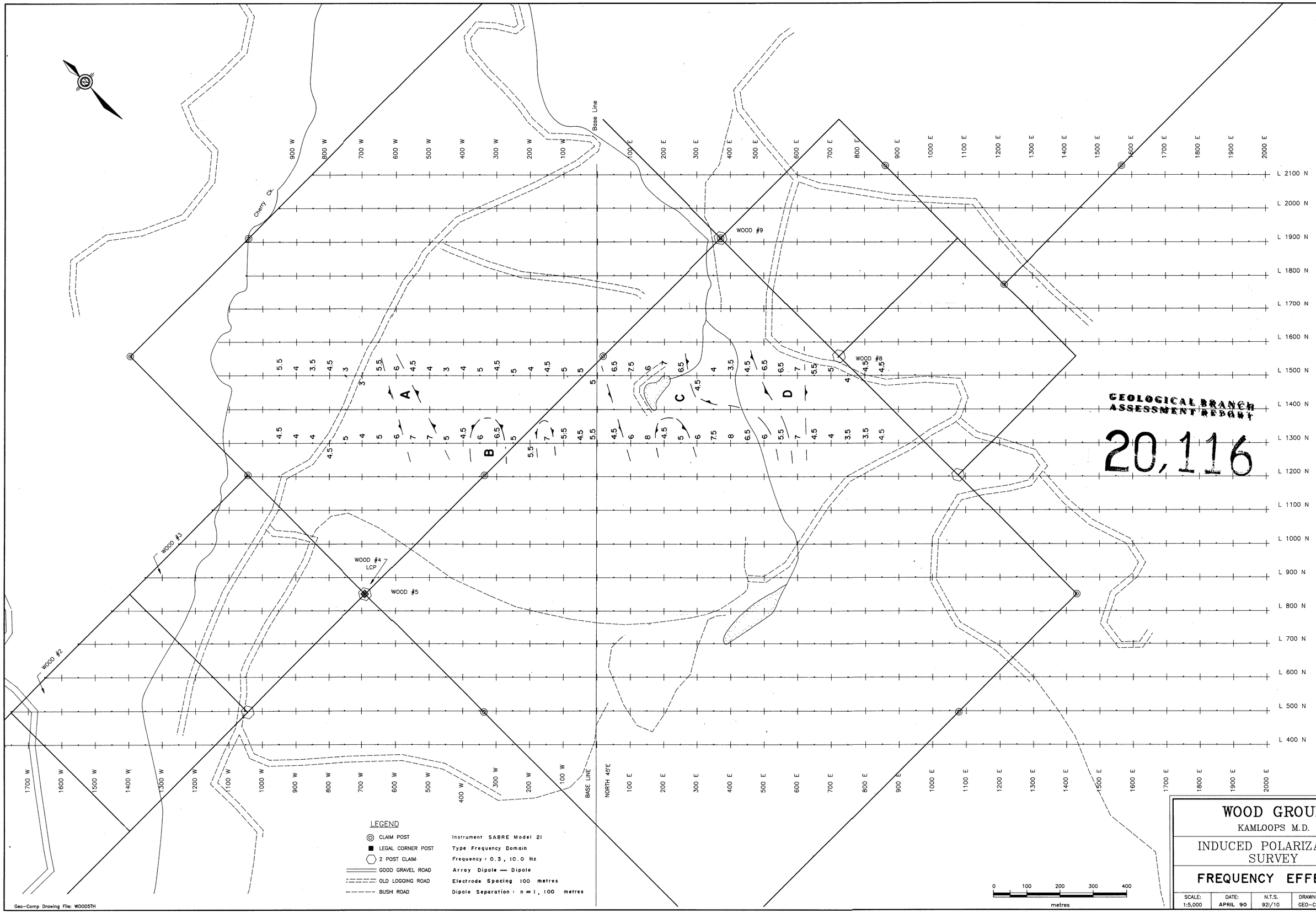
WOOD GROUP

KAMLOOPS M.D.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

FREQUENCY EFFECT %

SCALE:	DATE:	N.T.S.	DRAWN BY	FIGURE:
1:5,000	APRIL 90	92I/10	GEO-COMP	4



LEGEND

- CLAIM POST
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- 2 POST CLAIM
- GOOD GRAVEL ROAD
- OLD LOGGING ROAD
- BUSH ROAD

Instrument SABRE Model 21
Type Frequency Domain
Frequency : 0.3 , 10.0 Hz
Array Dipole — Dipole
Electrode Spacing 100 metres
Dipole Separation : n = 1 , 100 metres

WOOD GROUP

KAMLOOPS M.D.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

FREQUENCY EFFECT %

SCALE:	DATE:	N.T.S.	DRAWN BY	FIGURE:
1:5,000	APRIL 90	92I/10	GEO-COMP	6

Geo-Comp Drawing File: WOOD5TH

Base Line

Cherry Ck.

WOOD #9

WOOD #8

WOOD #5

WOOD #4
LCP

WOOD #3

WOOD #2

900 W 800 W 700 W 600 W 500 W 400 W 300 W 200 W 100 W 100 E 200 E 300 E 400 E 500 E 600 E 700 E 800 E 900 E 1000 E 1100 E 1200 E 1300 E 1400 E 1500 E 1600 E 1700 E 1800 E 1900 E 2000 E

L 2100 N
L 2000 N
L 1900 N
L 1800 N
L 1700 N
L 1600 N
L 1500 N
L 1400 N
L 1300 N
L 1200 N
L 1100 N
L 1000 N
L 900 N
L 800 N
L 700 N
L 600 N
L 500 N
L 400 N

1700 W 1600 W 1500 W 1400 W 1300 W 1200 W 1100 W 1000 W 900 W 800 W 700 W 600 W 500 W 400 W 300 W 200 W 100 W BASE LINE NORTH 45°E 100 E 200 E 300 E 400 E 500 E 600 E 700 E 800 E 900 E 1000 E 1100 E 1200 E 1300 E 1400 E 1500 E 1600 E 1700 E 1800 E 1900 E 2000 E

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,116

LEGEND

- CLAIM POST
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- 2 POST CLAIM
- GOOD GRAVEL ROAD
- OLD LOGGING ROAD
- BUSH ROAD

Instrument SABRE Model 21
Type Frequency Domain
Frequency : 0.3 , 10.0 Hz
Array Dipole — Dipole
Electrode Spacing 100 metres
Dipole Separation : n = 1 , 100 metres

0 100 200 300 400
metres

Geo-Comp Drawing File: WOOD5TH

WOOD GROUP
KAMLOOPS M.D.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

SCALE:	DATE:	N.T.S.	DRAWN BY	FIGURE:
1:5,000	APRIL 90	92I/10	GEO-COMP	7