

LOG NO: 12-11	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL AND SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

OF THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF

THE HARVIC GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS
(situated on Qualark Creek)

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DIVISION

LOCATION: 49°32' north latitude - 121°21' west longitude

NTS 92 H 11W

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Owner: Mr. V Walters

Author: Mr. H.D. Nicholson

December 5, 1990

20,584

**RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL AND SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ON THE SOUTH PORTION OF
THE HARVIC GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS
(NWMD)**

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**RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGICAL AND SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ON THE SOUTH PORTION OF
THE HARVIC GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS
(NWMD)**

1. Introduction:

A reconnaissance geological and soil geochemical survey was done on the southern portion of the Harvic Group of mineral claims to extend information on the area from the Rachel (old "Hillsbar" and "Gold" claim) which was the subject of previous Assessment Reports in 1979 (1) and 1983 (2). The work was done by the author and the owner on three days between August 17 and September 8, 1990.

2. Property, Location and Access:

The Harvic group of claims is owned by Mr. V Walters of Sechelt and consists of the following claims:

NAME	Registration	Units	Anniversary Date
AL #1	3711	18	Aug. 17
VIC	3733	18	Sept.18
HARRY	3734	18	Sept.18
Hillsbar #1	3846	10	Jan. 18
Hillsbar #2	3847	15	Jan. 18
John	3848	10	Jan. 18
Mike	3849	10	Jan. 18

Total units in group 99

On Sept. 14, 1990 the Rachel Claim (#163) was "included" in the AL #1 (Inclusion of Record- Misc. Doc. Sept. 14, 1990 New Westminster). The Group was recorded on the same date.

The location of the mineral claims is shown in figures #1 and #2 on pages 4 and 5. The center of the group is approximately five kilometers east of the town of Yale and 19 kilometers north of Hope. They are on the east side of the Fraser River in rugged mountainous terrain with access by four wheel drive vehicle up a poor and steep logging road that is washed out on the south side of Suka Creek at the south boundary of the

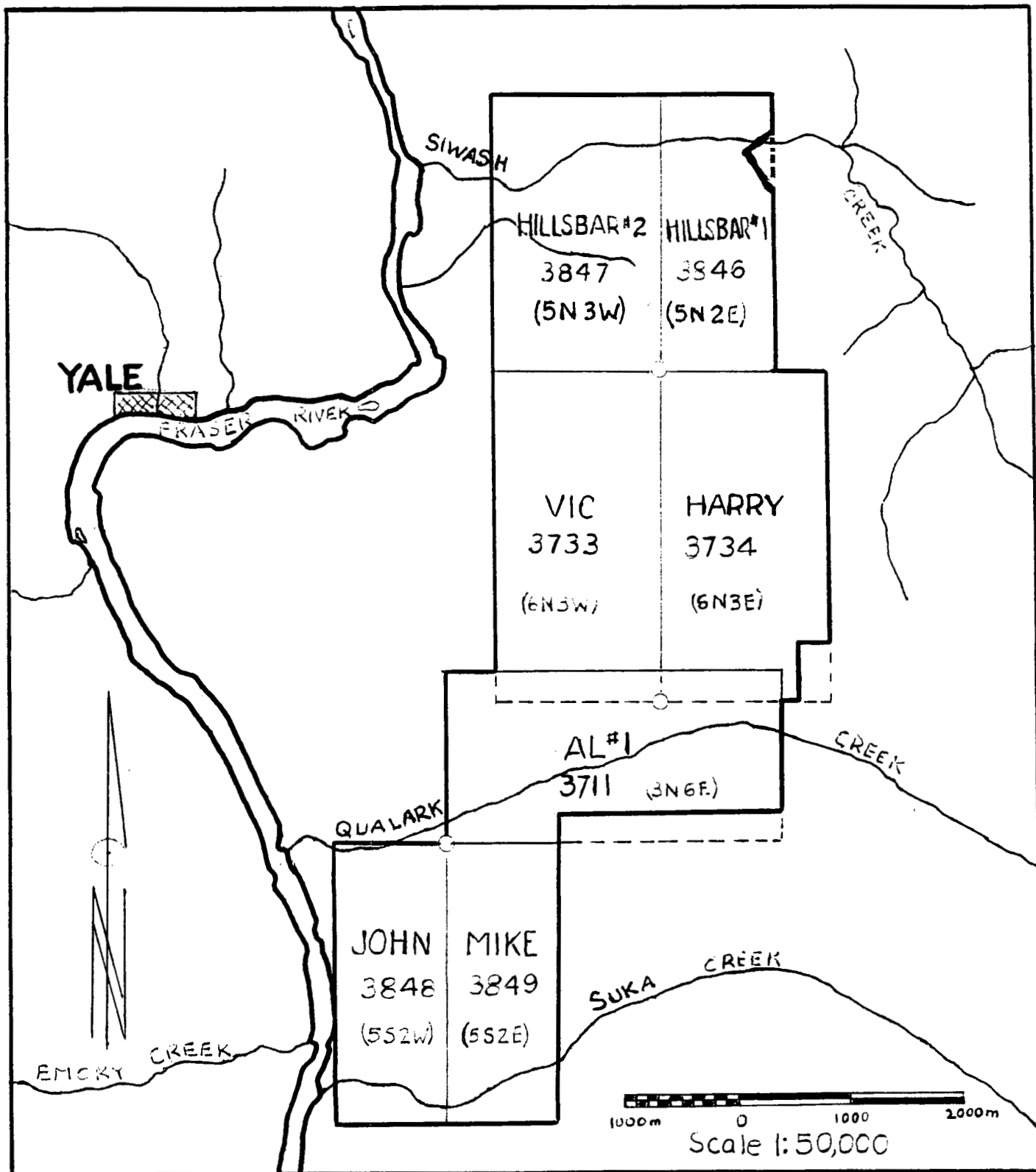


**PROPERTY
LOCATION**

SCALE
Kilometres 0 40 80 120



HARVIC GROUP	
LOCATION MAP	
SCALE : AS SHOWN	DATE : Nov. 1990
	FIGURE N ^o . 1



PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

NTS 92H 11

HARVIC GROUP

NEW WESTMINSTER MINING DISTRICT

Nov. 28, 1990

Fig. 2

claims. Access is then on foot along the old logging road which is overgrown with small alder. The bridge over the Qualark Creek is completely washed out but the majority of the road above the bridge could be renovated readily.

The claims are located just east of the Fraser River in steep mountainous terrain. Both the Qualark and the Suka Creek pass through steep canyons entering the Fraser Canyon making access from the Fraser River very difficult. The upper valley of Qualark Creek widens and is largely covered with overburden. Most of the valley has been logged off. Elevations of the claims extend from 500 feet above sea level to 4900 feet.

3. History:

In 1858, Yale was the jumping off point for miner heading to the goldrush in the Caribou. Placer mining on the Fraser River lead to activity in the local creeks, particularly Siwash and Qualark (which was earlier known as Hillsbar Creek after the Fraser Bar which produce large amounts of gold). At the start of the 20th Century, attention was being directed to finding the motherlode of the placer gold.

Gold was found in Qualark Creek and work was started on the "Gold" claim in 1921 and continued actively throughout the decade as reported in the Reports of the B.C. Minister of Mines (3). The Claim was also reported on in 1923 by Dr. C.E.Cairnes of the Geological Survey of Canada (4).

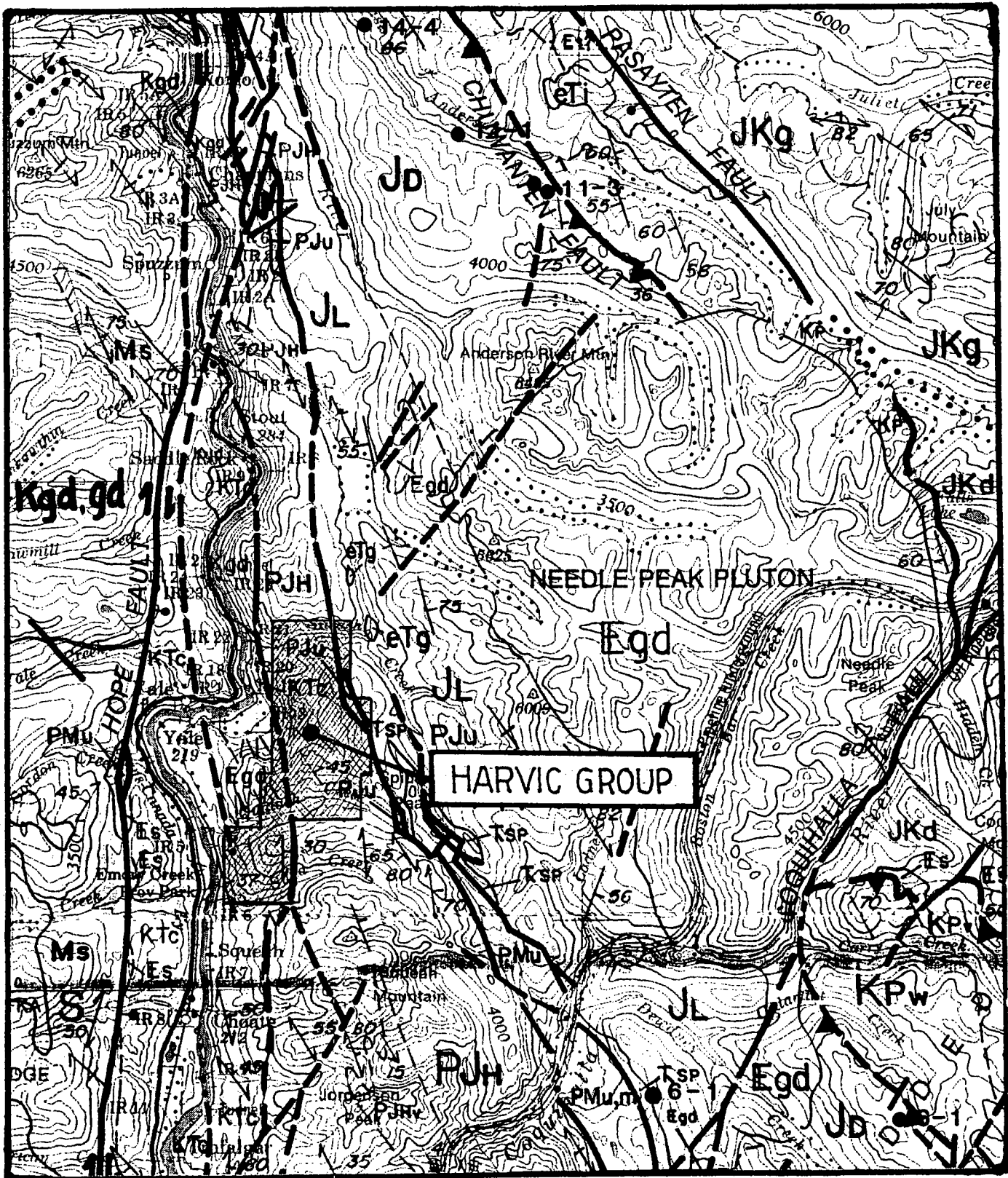
Since 1975, some exploration has been undertaken in the area of the original claimsite (known as the Hillsbar Claim and then the Rachel Claim) for which Assessment Reports have been filed with the B.C. Dept. of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (1&2)

4. Geology:

The geology of the region was described by J.W.H. Monger of the Geological Survey of Canada (5) in his report accompanying the GSC Map 12-1969. The Custer Gneiss which makes up the rocks found on this survey are described on page 35 Of this report. This work together with the work of Dr. G.E. Ray on his study of the Coquihalla Gold Belt (6) cover the area and are summarized in the GSC Maps 41-1989.

This area represents the northern end of the Cascade Mountains wedged against the Coast Mountains on the west side of the Fraser River. The Regional Geology is shown in figure 3 and 3a on page 6 and 7.

The work done this year includes the westerly portion of the Rachel Claim (AL#1) and south almost to Suka Creek along the logging road, a distance of over 7 kilometers.



HARVIC GROUP

5km 0 5km
Scale 1:20,000

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Copied from MAP 41-1989-SHEET 2
Published by the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

HARVIC GROUP
1990 REPORT-Fig 3
Nov. 23, 1990.

LEGEND FOR REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP

Formal names capitalized

CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT	Thick drift; alluvium; glaciofluvial and lacustrine deposits, till, colluvium, landslides	
	TERTIARY MIOCENE	Mgd Granodiorite (MOUNT BARR BATHOLITH)	
	LATE OLIGOCENE TO EARLY MIOCENE	OMCv COQUIHALLA FORMATION: intermediate, felsic pyroclastics and flows	
	OLIGOCENE	Ogd Granodiorite (CHILLIWACK BATHOLITH)	
	EOCENE	Egd Granodiorite (NEEDLE PEAK, MOUNT OUTRAN PLUTONS)	
	Es	Sandstone, conglomerate, argillite (includes ALLENBY FORMATION OF PRINCETON GROUP)	
	EARLY TERTIARY	eTgd,i Intrusions of granodioritic (gd) and intermediate (i) composition	
	CRETACEOUS AND/OR TERTIARY	KTc CUSTER GNEISS: pegmatic granite gneiss; pelitic schist and amphibolite, minor marble and ultramafic rocks, probably derived mainly from lower Mesozoic and possibly Paleozoic and (?) Precambrian rocks, and metamorphosed in Late Cretaceous and early Tertiary time	
	Ms	Garnet-biotite, staurolite, kyanite and sillimanite schist (in part, SETTLER SCHIST), local amphibolite, minor ultramafic rock and siliceous schist; south of Fraser River includes greenschist-grade sandstone, pelite and broken formation; metamorphosed in Cretaceous	
	CRETACEOUS	LATE EARLY, EARLY LATE CRETACEOUS PASAYTEN GROUP KPw,v (a) undifferentiated sandstone, conglomerate, argillite; (b) "Winthrop facies" (Pw) of PASAYTEN GROUP, arkose, conglomerate, argillite and minor red beds and tuff; (c) "Virginian Ridge facies" (Pv) of PASAYTEN GROUP, chert-grain sandstone, argillite; as mapped, Pasayten lies east of Chuwanten Fault, but is probably a non-marine facies equivalent of the upper part of the JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP	
	EARLY AND MIDDLE CRETACEOUS JACKASS MOUNTAIN GROUP	Kj Sandstone, argillite, conglomerate; lies west of Chuwanten Fault; marine and non-marine; upper part is probably a facies equivalent of PASAYTEN GROUP	
	Kgd	Quartz diorite (qd), diorite (d), granodiorite (gd), minor ultramafic rock (SPUZZUM PLUTON); local gneissic phases	
	MESOZOIC	JURASSIC(?) AND CRETACEOUS LATE JURASSIC AND EARLY CRETACEOUS	JKgd Granodiorite and gneiss (EAGLE PLUTONIC COMPLEX)
		JKd	Diorite and amphibolite (EAGLE PLUTONIC COMPLEX)
		JKg	Muscovite-biotite granite and pegmatite (EAGLE PLUTONIC COMPLEX)
EARLY AND MIDDLE JURASSIC		JH HARRISON LAKE FORMATION: intermediate, locally felsic flows and pyroclastics; local argillite, conglomerate	
LADNER GROUP		JL Argillite, slate, siltstone, tuff; as mapped, includes minor amounts of Upper Jurassic sandstone and conglomerate, possibly correlative with "Thunder Lake sequence"	
JD		DEWDNEY CREEK FORMATION of LADNER GROUP: sandstone, argillite; local mafic to intermediate volcanics	

MESOZOIC	TRIASSIC	TSP SPIDER PEAK FORMATION: mafic volcanics
	PMu	Ultramafic rock, local gabbro
PALEOZOIC AND/OR MESOZOIC	PERMIAN TO JURASSIC HOZAMEEN COMPLEX (PJH-PJHv)	PJH Undifferentiated, chert, pelite, mafic volcanics, minor limestone, gabbro and ultramafic rock
	PJHw	Mafic volcanics
	BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEX	PJBR Siliceous and chlorite schist, phyllite; correlative with HOZAMEEN COMPLEX but west of Fraser River
	PJu	Ultramafic rock and local gabbro, associated with HOZAMEEN and BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEXES

- Area of outcrop
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Bedding, tops known (inclined, vertical)
- Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage foliation (inclined, vertical)
- Lineation, axis of minor fold, mineral/clast elongation (horizontal, inclined)
- Major fold axis (syncline, anticline, overturned fold; arrow indicates plunge)
- Lineament (from airphoto)
- Fault (defined and approximate; assumed and extension beneath drift)
- Normal fault (bar indicated downthrown side)
- Strike-slip fault (arrow indicates relative movement)
- Thrust fault and "layer parallel" fault; teeth on upper plate

Geological mapping by J.W.H. Monger, Geological Survey of Canada (1984-86). In addition this compilation includes material from numerous sources (published reports by G.S.C. and B.C. Geological Survey, theses mainly at the University of British Columbia, and recent mapping by G.E. Ray, B.C. Geological Survey, in the Coquihalla and Hedley areas)

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada

1990 REPORT ON THE
HARVIC GROUP
Nov 27, 1990

Fig. 3a

The rocks found throughout this project were, for the most part, medium grained biotite granite gneiss except in the easterly portion which is near the contact with the Hozameen slates, where there were many white felsite dykes. The host rock here was a dark hornblende schist. Neither the contact with the Hozameen slate nor any significant quartz veins were seen on the traverse.

4. Soil Geochemical Sampling:

Soil samples were taken from the top of the "B" horizon at 50 meter intervals along the roadways except in the canyon where the road was cut out of the cliff. The samples were taken from undisturbed areas. The organic layer varied from 3 to 20 cm.

The soil samples were prepared and analyzed for gold by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of 852 East Hastings St. in Vancouver, using the following method:

A 10 gram sample was ignited at 800 deg. C,
Sample digested with hot aqua regia,
Element extracted by MIBK,
Analyzed by graphite furnace atomic absorption furnace
Results were shown in parts per billion (detection 1ppb)

The results are marked on the map (fig. 4 in the pocket on the back cover) showing the results in parts per billion of gold. The top 20% of the values are those of 5ppb or greater.

Three clusters of such values occur were found indicating possible local enrichment. The areas are labelled "A", "B" and "C" on figure 4 (page 9).

5: Summary:

The area surveyed lies west of the contact with the Hozameen formation in the Custer Gneiss formation. In the area surveyed, east of the bridge crossing Qualark Creek the gneiss and schist is intruded by numerous white felsite dykes indicating proximity of the contact. The rocks to the south and west were found to be uniform medium grained biotite granite gneiss.

The results of the soil sampling are not conclusive but show three areas of possible enrichment marked "A", "B" and "C" on figure 4; however, no float or outcrops of the felsite (intrusive) which are believed to be associated with the quartz veins and gold, were found in areas "B" and "C".

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Assessment Report #7643- "Brief Sampling and Magnetometer Test Program on Portions of the Rachel Claim - 1979,"
Cochrane Consultants.
2. Assessment Report #11,198- "A Geochemical Soil Sampling on the Hillsbar Creek (Seka Claims)" -1982, Bruce Bauer.
3. Reports of the Minister of Mines (B.C.) -1924 page A163 -"Gold Group" -1926 page A198- "Gold Group" -1927 page C209 "hillsbar".
4. Geological Survey of Canada-Summary Report 1923 -Part A, page B1A -"Hillsbar Gold Claims, Yale District, B.C." by C.E. Cairnes.
5. Geological Survey of Canada - Paper 69-47 "Hope Map Area 92 H W1/2" - Dr. J.W.H.Monger.
6. B.C. Minister of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Reports on "The Carolin Mine and Coquihalla Gold Belt Project" Papers 1982-1, 1983-1 and 1984-1 by Dr. G.E. Ray.

Statement of Expenses:

The following is a summary of the costs for this program which was done between August 17 and September 8, 1990.

6 man-days @ \$150	\$900	
Car travel	530	
Meals and accommodation	238	
Maps, aerial photographs and supplies	102	
Soil sample preparation and analysis	418	
Report	251	
sub-total		\$2,439
Helicopter (actual \$1847) (allowable)		\$1,220
Total Cost qualifying		\$3,659

Statement of Qualifications:

The following is a list of courses and experience which qualify me to undertake the work outlined in the report.

1. Graduate of the University of British Columbia B.A.Sc (Geological Engineering - 1956
2. Worked as student assistant with the Geological Survey of Canada Summers of 1945-48.
3. Completed the Mineral Exploration Course sponsored by the Malaspina College and run by the B.C. Dept. of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources in May 1985.


.....
Henry D. Nicholson
Author

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Henry Nicholson PROJECT HARVIC FILE # 90-4263 Page 1
 11461 - 236th St., Maple Ridge BC V2X 7E6

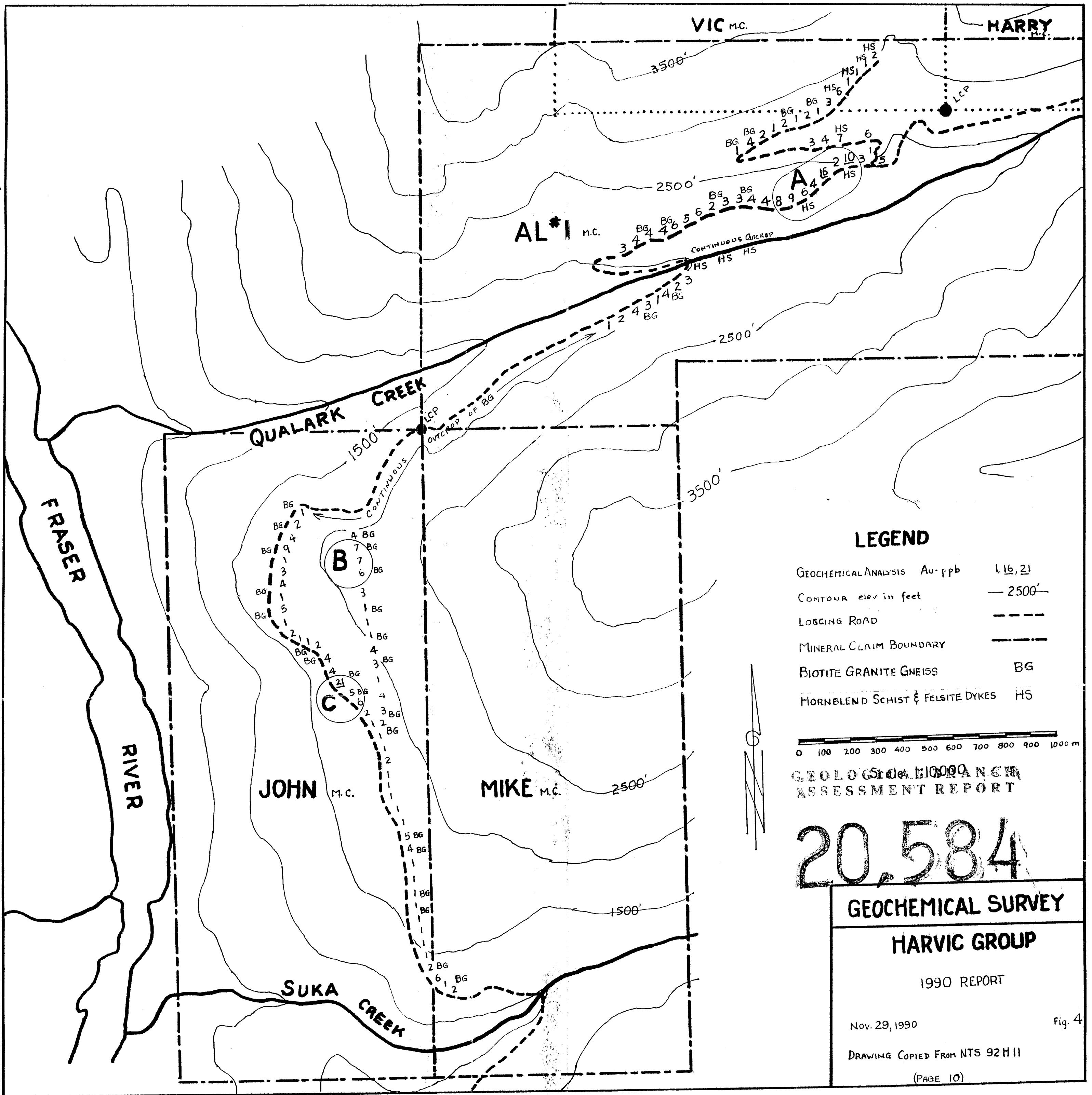
SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
1 P	5
2	3
3	10
4 P	2
5	16
6	4
7	6
8	9
9	8
10	4
11	4
12	3
13	3
14	2
19	6
20	5
21	6
22	4
23	4
24	4
25	3
26	1
27	2
28	4
29	9
30	1
31	3
32	4
33	1
34	5
35	1
36	2
37	4
38	4
39	21
40	5
STANDARD AU-S	51

- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. *p = PULVERIZING*

SIGNED BY: *C. Leung* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
41	6
42	2
43 P	1
44	1
45	1
101	2
102	1
103	1
104	1
105	6
106	3
106A P	1
107	2
108	1
109	2
110	1
111 P	2
112 P	4
113	1
114	3
115 P	4
116 P	7
117	8
118 P	1
119	4
120 P	7
121 P	7
122	6
123 P	3
124	1
125	1
126	4
128	3
129	1
130 P	4
131	3
STANDARD AU-S	49

SAMPLE#	AU* ppb
132	3
140	1
141	2
142	1
143	1
144	1
145 ^P	5
146	4
147	1
148	1
149	1
150	1
151	1
152	1
153	1
154	1
155	1
156	1
157	1
159 ^P	1
160	2
161	6
162 ^P	1
163	2
STANDARD AU-S	50



LEGEND

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS Au-ppb	1, 16, 21
CONTOUR elev in feet	— 2500' —
LOGGING ROAD	-----
MINERAL CLAIM BOUNDARY	-----
BIOTITE GRANITE GNEISS	BG
HORNBLEND SCHIST & FELSITE DYKES	HS

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 m

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
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20,584

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
HARVIC GROUP
1990 REPORT

Nov. 29, 1990 Fig. 4

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(PAGE 10)