ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Kamloops — Off Confidential: 92.08.14

ASSESSMENT REPORT 21811 — MINING DIVISION: Kamloops

PROPERTY: Fox
LOCATION: LAT 50 35 00 LONG 120 43 00
UTM 10 5605761 661648
NTS 092I10E

CAMP: 015 Greenstone Mountain - Meadow Creek Area

CLAIM(S): Fox
OPERATOR(S): Boitard, C.
AUTHOR(S): La Rue, J.P.
REPORT YEAR: 1991, 19 Pages
KEYWORDS: Triassic,Nicola Group,Greenstones,Andesites,Agglomerates
WORK
DONE: Geophysical,Physical
IPOL 1.6 km
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:2500
LINE 1.6 km
RELATED
REPORTS: 06440,07155,08780,12958,14110,15235,16558,20467,20793

ASSESSMENT REPORT

on

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Conducted on the

DOMINIC GROUP

NTS 92I/10E

Lat. 50° 35' N Long. 120° 43' W

Kamloops Mining Division

Owned and operated

by

Charles Boitard

Author:

John P. La Rue

October 05, 1991

Lillooet, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

INTRODUCTION

(i) The Dominic Group is owned by Charles Boitard of 2245 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2S4. The property is located at Latitude 50° 34 and Longitude 120° 44. The center of the property is southwest of Dominic Lake (fig. 1)

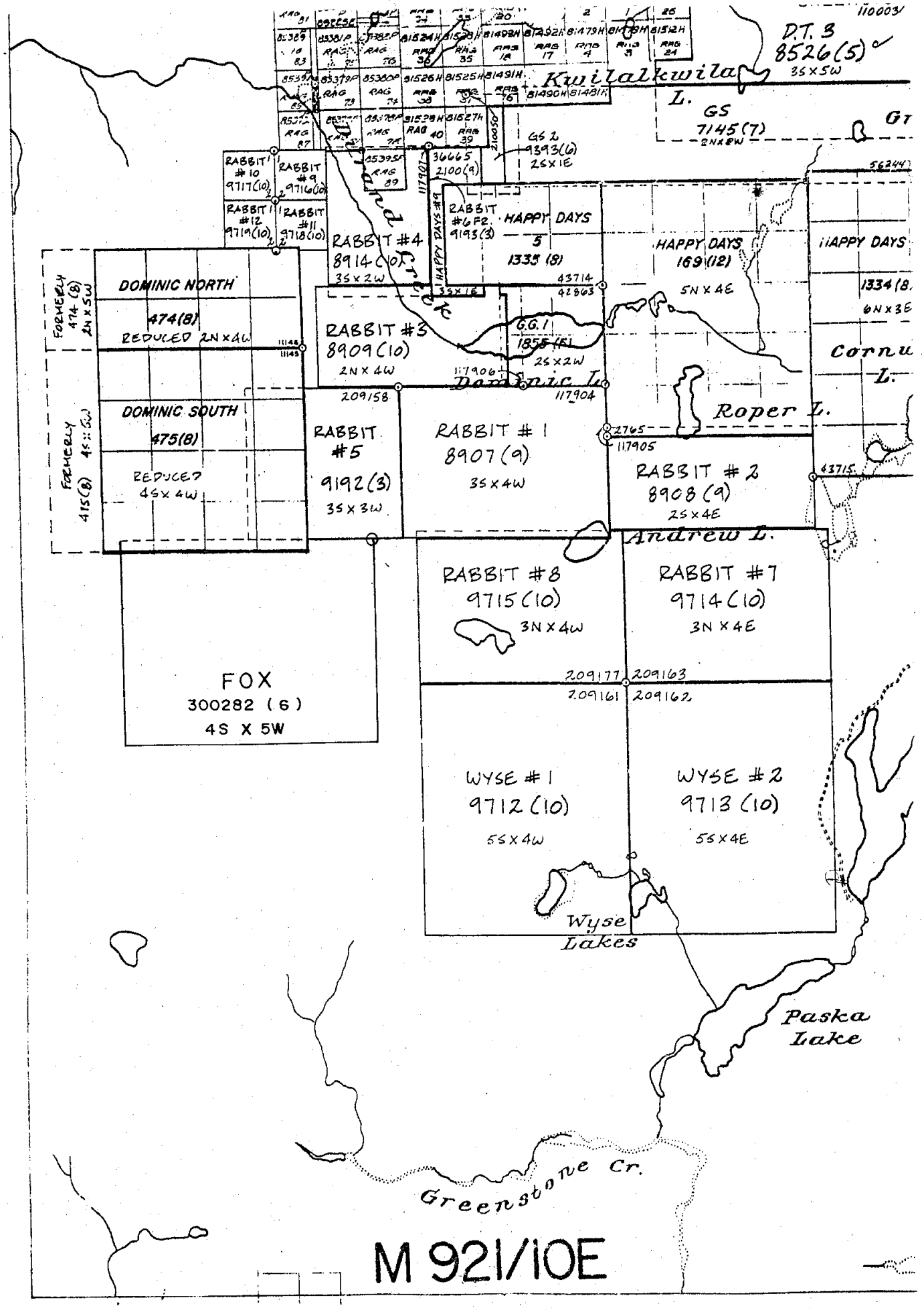
Access to the claim group is gained from Tunkwa Lk Road. Leaving Savona one drives 14.3 km. to Durand Ck. Spur Road, thence 15.1 km. to the base line on the Fox Claim. It is a good logging road drivable with a 2 wheel drive (fig. 3). The property is also accessible from the Coquihalla Highway from the Logan Lake turnoff to Paska Lake, and to the Dominic Lake road, but the last 4 km. of road is badly in need of repair and passable only with a 4 wheel drive (fig. 3)

The claim group is located within the Thompson Plateau the topography ranges from flat swampy areas to moderate slopes. The elevation of the property is from 1525 to 1590 meters. The vegetation is primarily open to moderate jack pine cover. The property has recently been partly logged, the logged area is covered with grass. Water supplies for all phases of exploration and development is adequate as the property has many large swamps and the Fox claim is crossed by Chartrand Ck.

LOCATION MAP

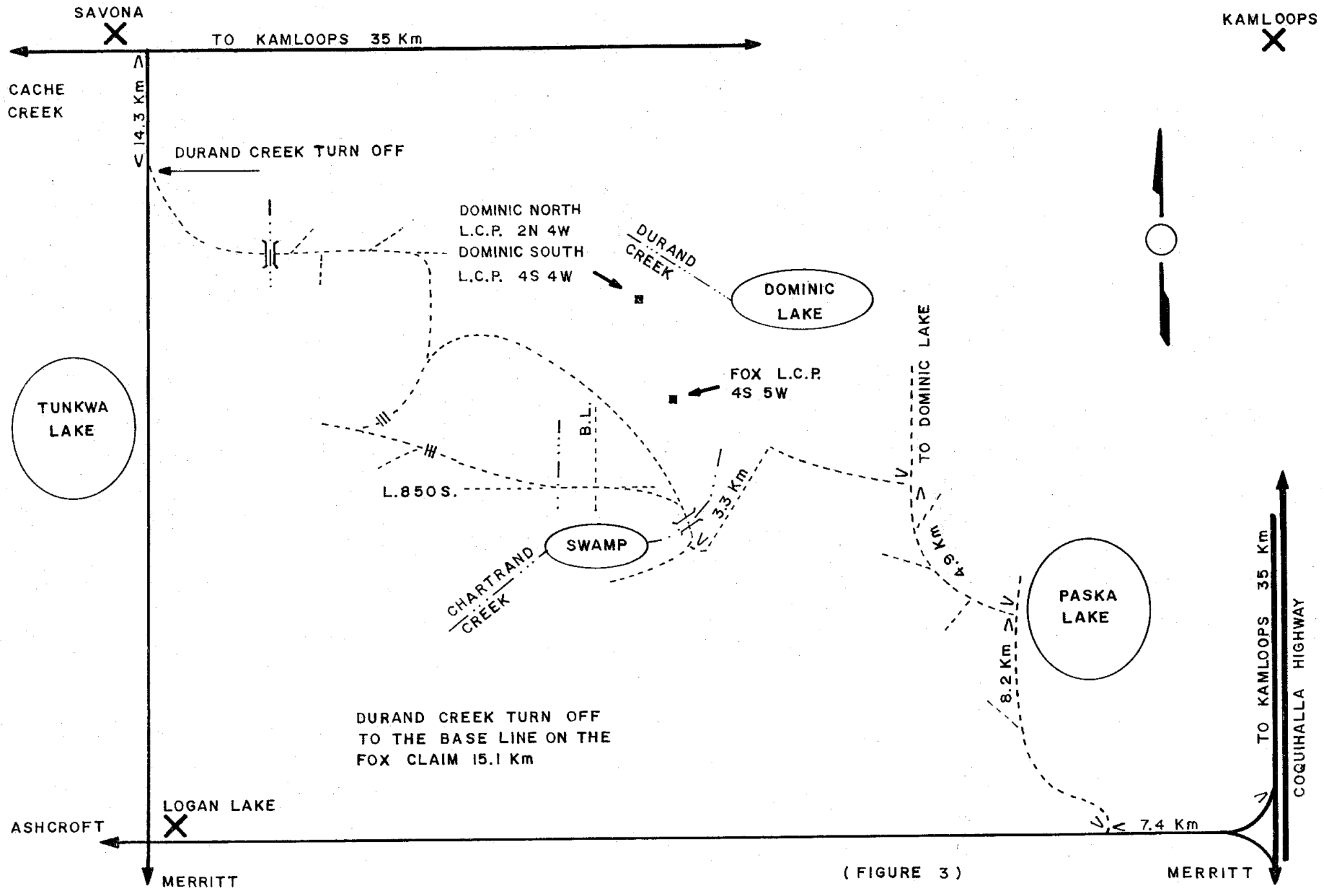
0 100 200 300 Km.

Fig 1

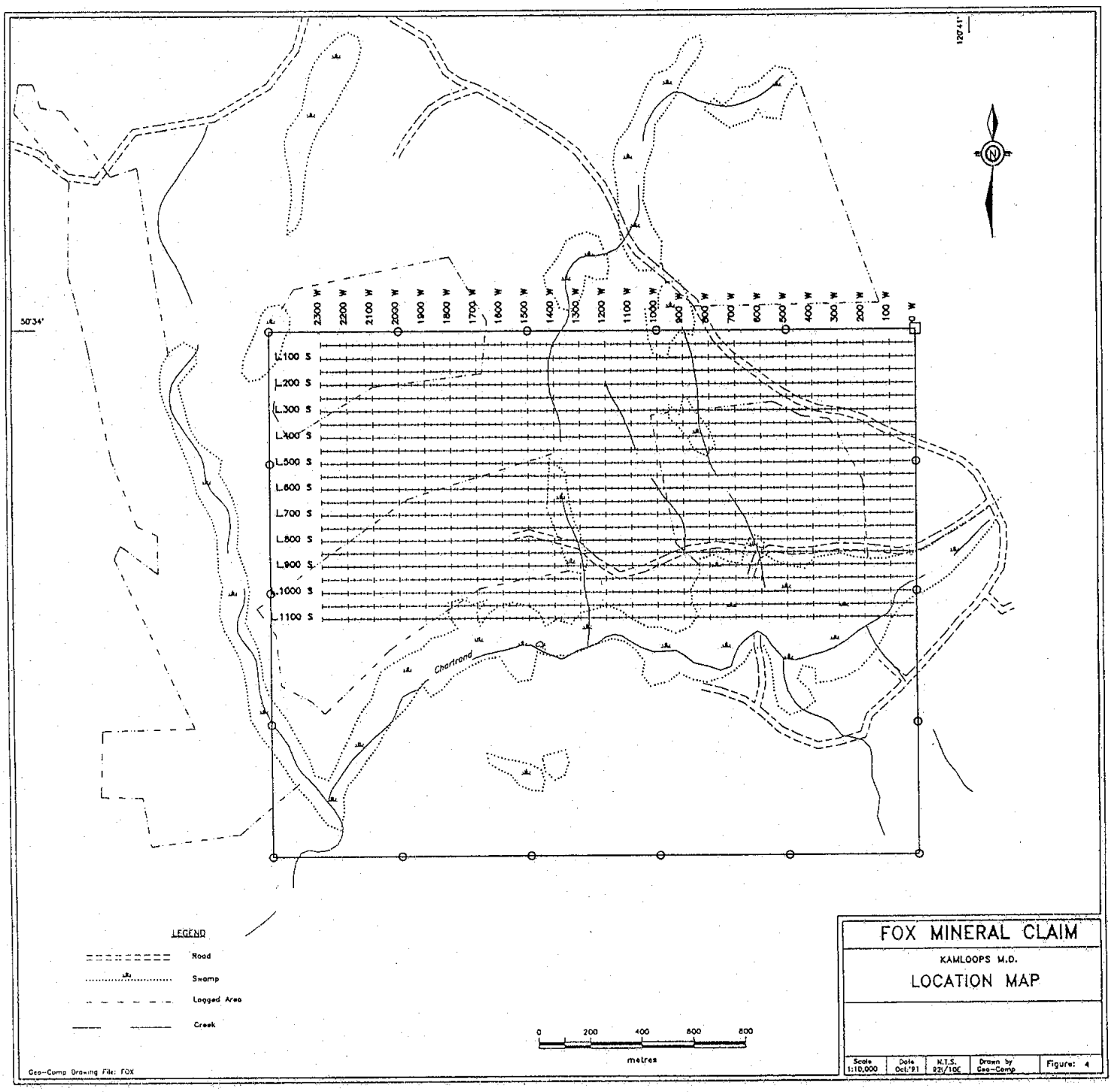


For up-to-date information on

FIGURE 2


SAVONA
TO KAMLOOPS 35 Km
KAMLOOPS
CACHE CREEK
14.3 Km
DURAND CREEK TURN OFF
DOMINIC NORTH
L.C.P. 2N 4W
DOMINIC SOUTH
L.C.P. 4S 4W
DURAND CREEK
DOMINIC LAKE
TUNKWA LAKE
FOX L.C.P.
4S 5W
TO DOMINIC LAKE
B.L.
L.850S.
3.3 Km
SWAMP
CHARTRAND CREEK
4.9 Km
PASKA LAKE
8.2 Km
7.4 Km
TO KAMLOOPS 35 Km
COQUIHALLA HIGHWAY
DURAND CREEK TURN OFF
TO THE BASE LINE ON THE
FOX CLAIM 15.1 Km
LOGAN LAKE
ASHCROFT
MERRITT
MERRITT

(FIGURE 3)


120°41'
50°34'
2300 W
2200 W
2100 W
2000 W
1900 W
1800 W
1700 W
1600 W
1500 W
1400 W
1300 W
1200 W
1100 W
1000 W
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800 W
700 W
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500 W
400 W
300 W
200 W
100 W
0
L.100 S
L.200 S
L.300 S
L.400 S
L.500 S
L.600 S
L.700 S
L.800 S
L.900 S
L.1000 S
L.1100 S
Chertrend
LEGEND
Road
Swamp
Logged Area
Creek
0
200
400
600
800
metres
Geo-Comp Drawing File: FOX
FOX MINERAL CLAIM
KAMLOOPS M.D.
LOCATION MAP
Scale 1:10,000
Date Oct.'91
N.T.S. 92I/10E
Drawn by Geo-Comp
Figure: 4

FIG 4

(ii) The Dominic Group is wholly owned by Charles Boitard of 2245 West 13th Aveneu, Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2S4, and is comprised of three contiguous mineral claims: Dominic North, Dominic South and Fox, totaling 44 units.

Claim Name	Units	Record #	Expiry Date
Dominic North	8	474	Aug. 16, 1992
Dominic South	16	475	Aug. 16, 1992
Fox	20	300282	Jun. 9, 1992

These expiry dates take into account the survey under discussion as being accepted for assessment credits.

The following excerpts are taken from a Diamond Drilling Report of the Dominic Claim Group by L. Sookochoff, P. Eng., Nov. 12, 1985

"The Nicola Volcanic belt from the U.S. border south of Princeton north to Kamloops and within which the Dominic Property is located, has been the object of continued mineral exploration since the late 1800's From the original discovery of gold and platinum placer deposits along the Tulameen and Similkameen Rivers, continued exploration led to the discovery of numerous copper-silver occurences. The more significant discoveries which were placed in production were the Copper Mountain deposit, The Craigmont deposit and more recently the Afton deposit.

Prior to the staking of the claims in 1976 and 1978, conprising the Dominic Property any confined exploration is not known of to the writer.

In May, June and August '78 a soil geochemistry program and induced polarization survey were carried out over a portion of the Dominic property by Geotronics Surveys of Vancouver for Green Valley Mine Incorporated. D. Mark of Geotronics Surveys reported that the geochemistry survey revealed five main zones that were anomalous in all or some of the lead, zinc, silver and copper values. The I.P. survey revealed five anomalies - one of which was most interesting because of its size and its correlation with a resistivity low. In January and February 1980 a program of percussion drilling was carried out on the Dominic property by Green Valley Mine Incorporated.

In a report by Goldsmith et. al. the geochemical results of the drilling were low and flat but could be correlated with lithology.

In 1984 an exploration program of 3.6 line kilometers of grid relocating for induced Polarization and VLF-EM surveys, trenching and 42 rock and soil geochemical assays were completed by Green Valley Mine Incorporated. The results as reported on by D.R. MacQuarrie in an October 10, 1984 report indicated that:

(1) The I.P. survey disclosed very weak percent frequency effects (below 3.5) and apparent resistivity values of less than 400 ohm meters. The n=1 resistivities indicating generally thin overburden conditions.

(2) The VLF-EM survey data suggested the presence of three wide northerly conductive zones. These zones "are all co-incident with apparent resistivity and I.P. low areas".

(3) The rock and soil geochemistry disclosed one sample of an anomalous CU values at a road cut 6N 1+15E. The sample was reportedly taken from an outcrop of rock containing pyrite.

A 200 ppm arsenic value was taken from a "rusty quartz and calcite" outcrop at 1+40S 3+00W.

(4) Two trenches cut at 1+40S 3+00W revealed an arkosic sandstone hosting rusty quartz-calcite zones.

GEOLOGY AN MINERALIZATION

The G.S.C. Map 886A - Nicola indicates the Dominic property covers the Upper Triassic Nicola Group which consists essentially of Greenstone, andesite, basalt, agglomerate, breccia, tuff, minor argillite, limestone and conglomerate.

In an examination of the percussion drill hole cutting Goldsmith et. al. report that "the flows encountered range from balsaltic andesite to predominantly andesite in composition". Alteration appears only to a minor degree and generally consists of propylitization resulting in alteration products of hematite, chlorite, epidote, calcite and minor hornblende.

Drill cutting assay for molybdenite, copper lead zinc, silver and occasional mercury did not indicate any significant zones of mineralization. Copper and molybdenum values trend up to one and one-half times background generally at the top or bottom of flows.

1984 Diamond Drilling Program

The diamond drilling program consisted of one drill hole put down, for the purpose of testing the highest chargeability site of an I.P. Survey (n1=3, N2=3.5) in a general area of a high arsenic geochem value obtained from an arkosic sandstone unit exposed within a trench.

(iii) A summary of work performed on the Dominic Claim Group for assessment purposes during the 1991 exploration season is as follows:

From July 5 to July 8 the survey line 450S on the Fox Claim was established with a hipchain and compass in the eastwest direction. Line 450S is 450 m. south of the L.C.P., the line was blazed and flagged with stations at 25 meter intervals The line 450S crosses two logged area, within these areas red painted pickets were used to mark the stations at 25 meter intervals.

(iv) Work for assessment purposes was carried out on the northeast corner of the Fox Mineral Claim, this area was chosen based on floats exposed by the logging company, (see location fig. 4).

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

1.6 km. of survey line was established in the eastwest direction 90^{o} 270^{o} on Line 450S, located 450 meters south of the L.C.P. The line was blazed, flagged or picketed at 25 meter intervals.

1.6 km. of induced polarization survey was completed over the Line 450S on the Fox Mineral Claim. The survey consited of 32 readings taken at 50 m. intervals with a dipole - dipole array of 50 meter spacing n=1.

The I.P. Survey was carried out with a Sabre Instrument Model 21. Type Frequency Domain, frequency 0.3 10Hz.

The 32 readings were taken with a dipole - dipole array of 50 meters between the transmitter and receiver electrodes, this arrangement is called a dipole - dipole array of 50 meter separation n=1. The ground conditions were moderately good with good contact between the electrodes and the ground.

The purpose of the I.P. Survey was to locate fracture filling or disseminated sulphides which could mean locating pyrite-zation 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:

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

2π 2.68

V = millivolts

I = milliampere

X = electrode spread

G = geometric constant

G = n1 = 3

G = N2 = 12

G = n3 = 30

G = n4 = 60

$$MV \times \frac{\text{spread} \times G \times 2.68}{M.A.} = \text{ohm meters}$$

SUMMARY

The study of the air photo and the lay of the land indicate a north-south trend or faults?

Having prospected the logged area, it was decided to establish survey lines in the eastwest direction. The location of the survey line on the Fox Mineral Claim was based on floats exposed by the logging on Line 450 South

Upon looking at the I.P. results from the test line 450S which are completely flat; if these floats are related to the bed rock, the overburden is much thicker than anticipated.

Theoretically the penetration of I.P. array of 50 meter spacing is 25 meters.

Additional surveys were carried out in August, September and October of 1991 on the southern lines, and will be discussed in the next report.

MALASPINA COLLEGE

Statement of Course Completion

JOHN P. LARUE

has

Successfully Completed 180 Hours of Instruction

in

MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS

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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

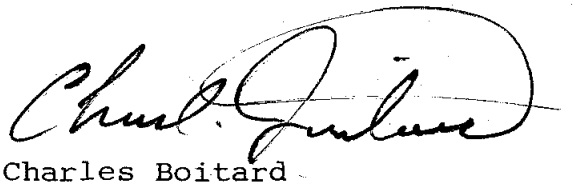
Detailed costs and expenses incurred during the period July 1, to July 15, 1991, on the Dominic Group of Mineral Claims in the Kamloops Mining Division.

Establishing a grid in the eastwest direction with stations at 25 m. intervals. The lines were blazed and flagged at the survey stations, red pickets were used in the logged area.

1.6 km. of I.P. Survey
rental of equipment
transportation, room & board
(all included)

1.6 km. at $1,900	$3,040.00
Drafting and plotting results	800.00
Typing	250.00
Report	500.00
	$4,740.00

Respectfully Submitted by,



Charles Boitard

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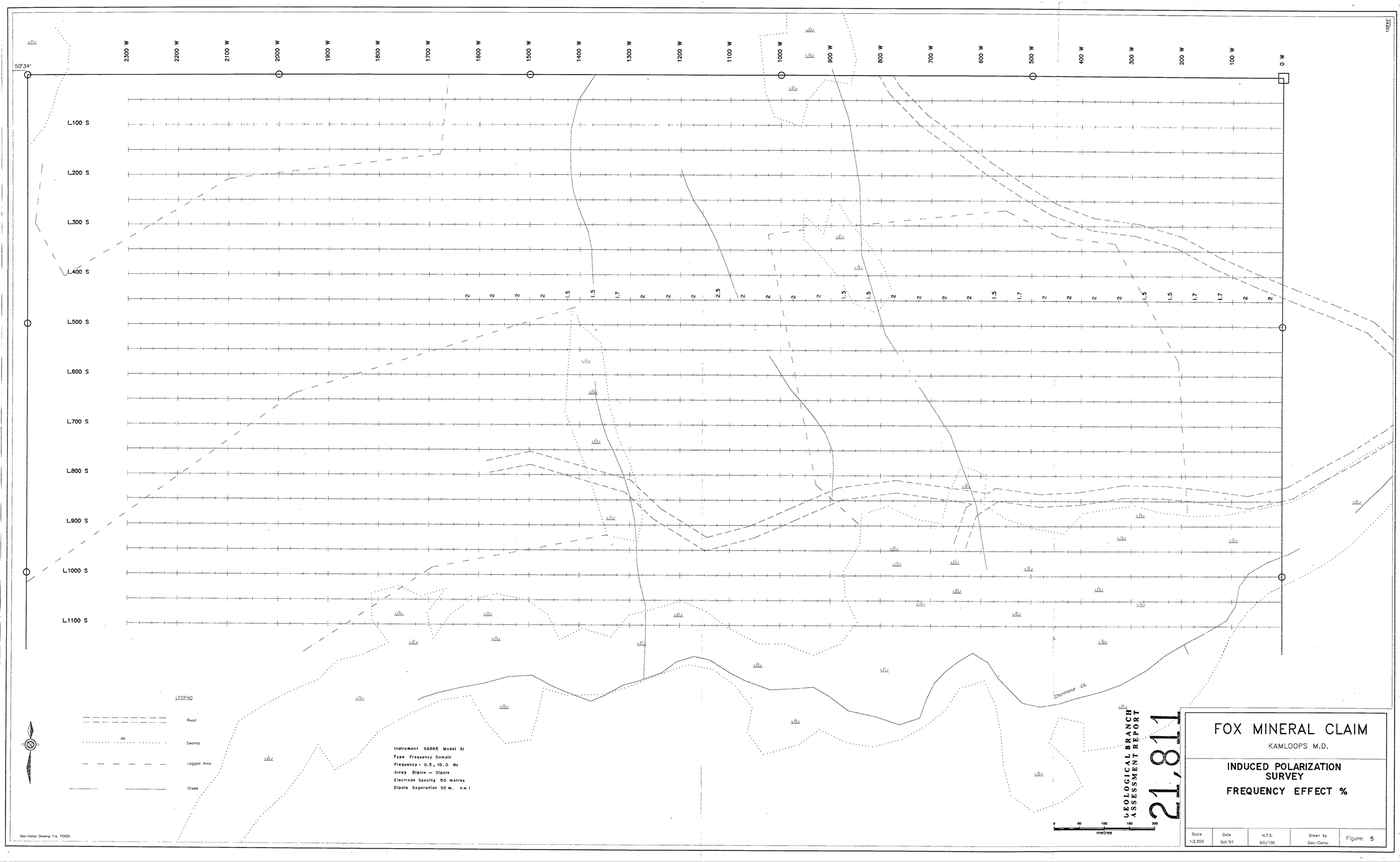
La Rue, J.P. - Geophysical Report for Green Valley Mine Inc. Oct. 1987

La Rue, J.P. - Geophysical Report for Charles Boitard, Jun. 1990


50°34'
2300 W
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1200 W
1100 W
1000 W
900 W
800 W
700 W
600 W
500 W
400 W
300 W
200 W
100 W
0 W
L.100 S
L.200 S
L.300 S
L.400 S
L.500 S
L.600 S
L.700 S
L.800 S
L.900 S
L.1000 S
L.1100 S
Chartrand Ck.
LEGEND
Road
Swamp
Logged Area
Creek
Instrument SABRE Model 2I
Type Frequency Domain
Frequency : 0.3 , 10.0 Hz
Array Dipole — Dipole
Electrode Spacing 50 metres
Dipole Separation 50 m. n = 1
0 50 100 150 200
metres
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
21,811
FOX MINERAL CLAIM
KAMLOOPS M.D.
INDUCED POLARIZATION
SURVEY
FREQUENCY EFFECT %
Scale 1:2,500
Date Oct.'91
N.T.S. 92I/10E
Drawn by Geo-Comp
Figure: 5
Geo-Comp Drawing File: FOX25

50°34'

2300 W 2200 W 2100 W 2000 W 1900 W 1800 W 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 0 W

L.100 S
L.200 S
L.300 S
L.400 S
L.500 S
L.600 S
L.700 S
L.800 S
L.900 S
L.1000 S
L.1100 S

206 178 162 203 174 160 191 139 123 286 322 279 259 287 192 240 159 185 188 226 210 192 226 147 196 177 180 204 196 182 248 127 123

Chartrand Ck.

LEGEND

Road
Swamp
Logged Area
Creek

Instrument SABRE Model 21
Type Frequency Domain
Frequency: 0.3, 10.0 Hz
Array Dipole — Dipole
Electrode Spacing 50 metres
Dipole Separation 50 m. n = 1

0 50 100 150 200
metres

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,811

FOX MINERAL CLAIM

KAMLOOPS M.D.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

Scale	Date	N.T.S.	Drawn by	Figure. 6
1:2,500	Oct.'91	92I/10E	Geo-Comp	

Geo-Comp Drawing File. FOX2S