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PROSPECTING REPORT

on part of the

POZ GROUP

consisting of the

SWC 1,3,5-8; SNO 5,6; Riv 2,3 and Skookum 1-12

2 Post Mineral Claims

Clinton Mining Division

British Columbia

by

Michael Dickens,
 Owner and Operator,
 P.O. Box 116,
 Savona, British Columbia
 V0K 2J0

WORK DONE ON: SWC 1,3,5-8 and SNO 5,6 2 Post Claims
 Record Nos. 209274,209276,302754-302757
 and 208982,208983

WORK DATES: 1-4 August,1991; 12-15 October,1991

LOCATION: 37.5 kilometres, North 03° West of Savona, B.C.
 N.T.S. Map 92 P 2W
 Longitude 120° 52' North
 Latitude 51° 05' West

SUBMITTED: 23 March, 1992

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

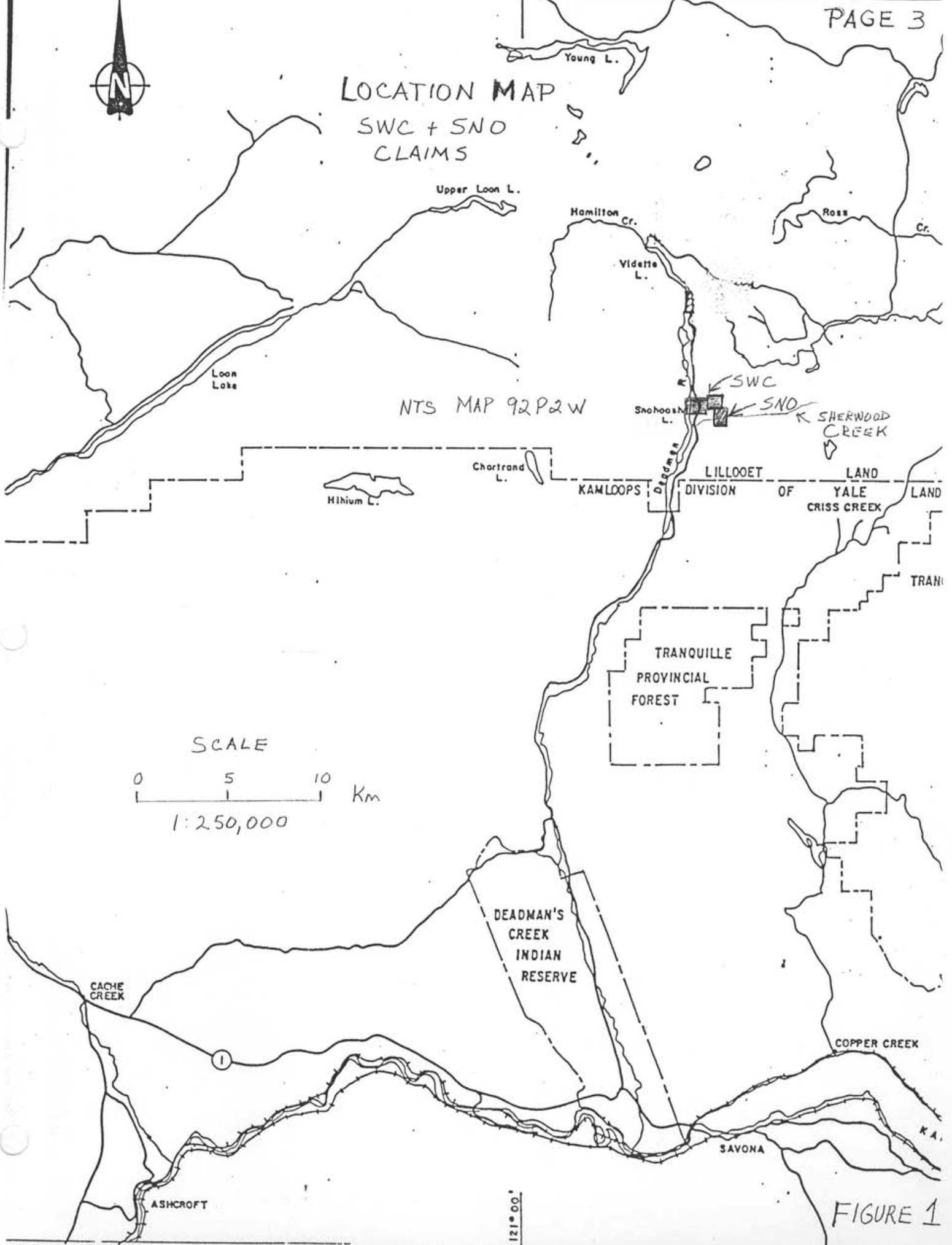
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LOCATION MAP SWC + SNO CLAIMS



NTS MAP 92P2W

SWC

SNO

SHERWOOD CREEK

KAMLOOPS DIVISION OF LAND
LILLOOET DIVISION OF LAND
YALE CRISS CREEK

TRANQUILLE
PROVINCIAL
FOREST

DEADMAN'S
CREEK
INDIAN
RESERVE

CACHE CREEK

COPPER CREEK

SAVONA

ASHCROFT

121°00'

FIGURE 1

INTRODUCTION

The SWC 1,3,5-8 and the SNO 5 and 6 claims were staked to cover an area underlain in part by silicic volcanic ash of Miocene age. This report outlines observations made by the author while prospecting on the claims during the fall of 1991 as well as the results of some preliminary sampling of volcanic ash from the property and includes a brief description of some of the potential uses of the material.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The POZ Group was located and is owned and operated by the author and consists of the mineral claims listed in Table 1 on which work was performed as well as the claims listed in Table 2 on which part of the work was applied.

Table 1 (see Fig.2)

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>CLAIM TYPE</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
SWC 1	209274	1	2 Post	23 Dec./1992
SWC 3	209276	1	2 Post	23 Dec./1992
SWC 5	302754	1	2 Post	21 July,1993
SWC 6	302755	1	2 Post	21 July,1993
SWC 7	302756	1	2 Post	21 July,1993
SWC 8	302757	1	2 Post	21 July,1993
SNO 5	208982	1	2 Post	16 Mar./1993
SNO 6	208983	1	2 Post	16 Mar./1993

PROPERTY MAP 1

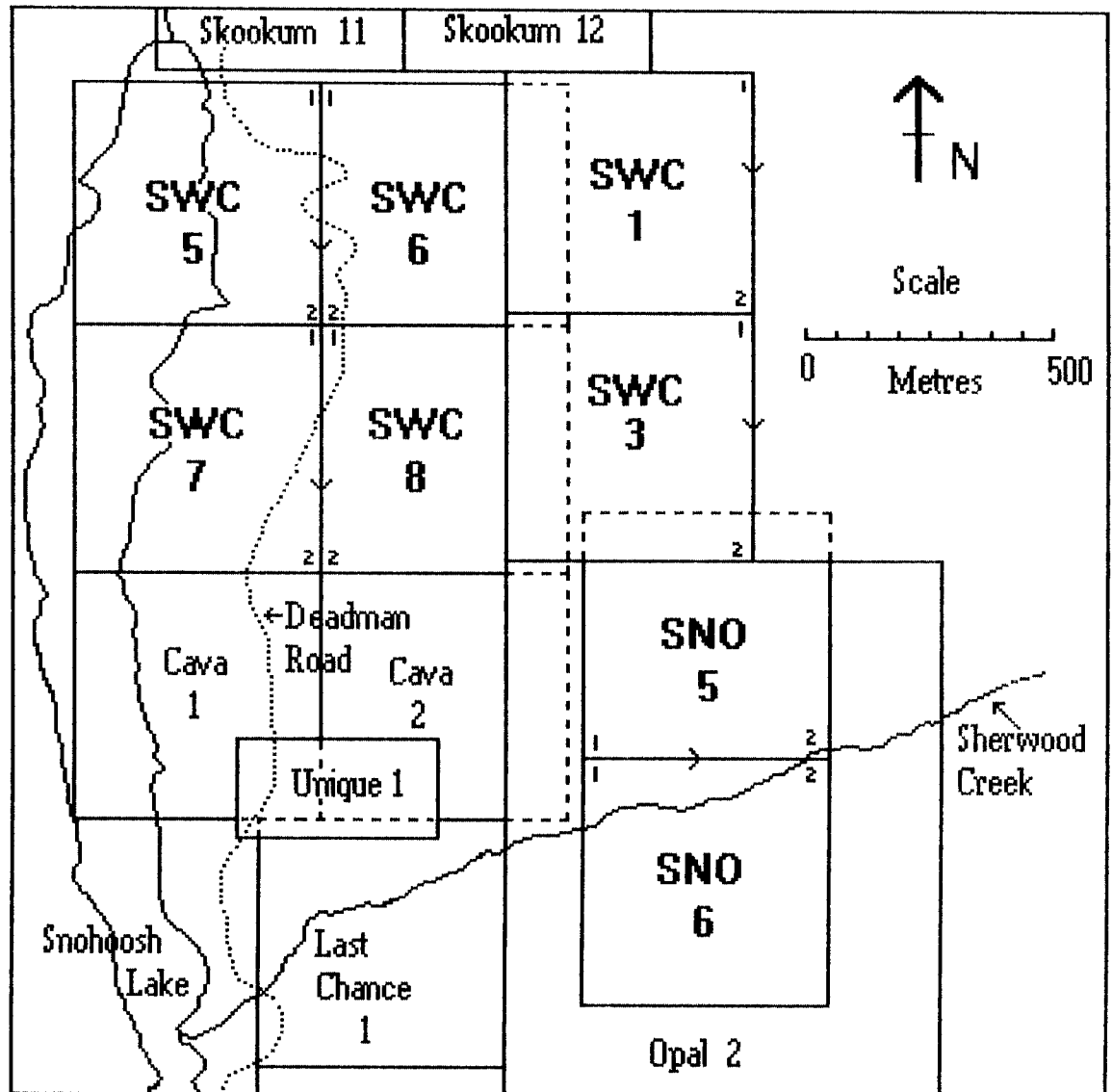


Figure 2

PROPERTY MAP 2

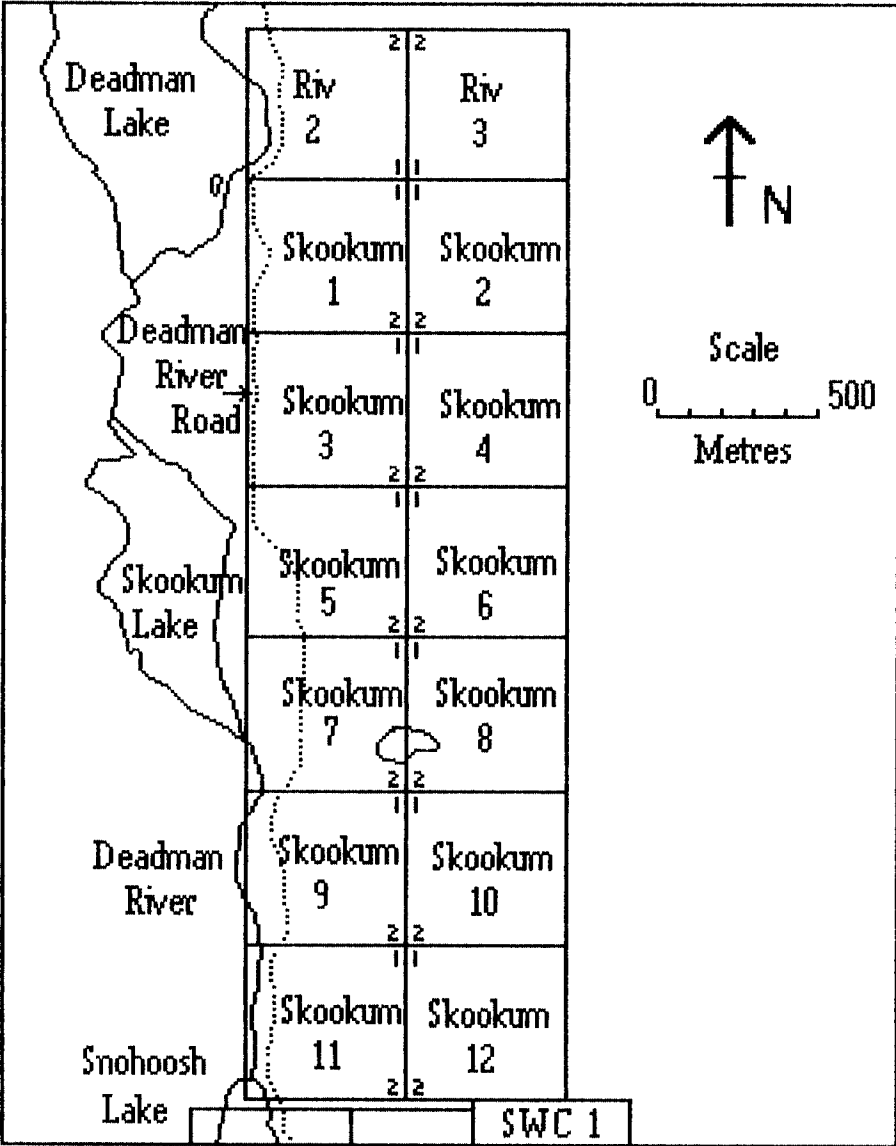


Figure 3

Table 2 (see Fig.3)

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>CLAIM TYPE</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
Riv 2	209340	1	2 Post	25 Feb./1993
Riv 3	209341	1	2 Post	25 Feb./1993
Skookum 1	209262	1	2 Post	22 Dec./1992
Skookum 2	209263	1	2 Post	22 Dec./1992
Skookum 3	209264	1	2 Post	22 Dec./1992
Skookum 4	209265	1	2 Post	22 Dec./1992
Skookum 5	209266	1	2 Post	22 Dec./1992
Skookum 6	209267	1	2 Post	22 Dec./1992
Skookum 7	209268	1	2 Post	22 Dec./1992
Skookum 8	209269	1	2 Post	22 Dec./1992
Skookum 9	209270	1	2 Post	22 Dec./1992
Skookum 10	209271	1	2 Post	22 Dec./1992
Skookum 11	209272	1	2 Post	22 Dec./1992
Skookum 12	209273	1	2 Post	22 Dec./1992

LOCATION, ACCESS AND TERRAIN

The SWC and SNO claims are centered about 700 metres north and 500 metres east of the confluence of Sherwood Creek and Snohoosh Lake on N.T.S. Map 92 P 2W (see Figure 1, Page 3). The area is accessed by travelling north for about 43 kilometres on Deadman River Road from its junction with Highway 1, about 7 kilometres west of the town of Savona. From this point a steep 4x4 trail leads to the boundary between the SWC and SNO claims but access to the areas of interest is primarily on foot.

The claims lie within the southern part of the Fraser Plateau between 823 and 1100 metres in elevation. Most of the area is relatively open grasslands with a modest forest cover of fir and pine that has never been logged. There are some fairly steep slopes located north and south of Sherwood Creek on the SNO claims and leading from the Deadman road to the plateau on the eastern part of the SWC claims.

WORK PROGRAM

Seven days were spent working on the SWC and SNO mineral claims on the dates specified on the Title Page. Most claim boundaries were flagged and surveyed by topofil and compasss and a 1000 metre baseline was established on the SWC claims for ground control. Wing lines were run only where necessary to map and measure areas underlain by volcanic ash since the purpose of the work was to outline the areal extent of the volcanic ash, particularly on the SWC claims, to determine if the deposit is large enough to warrant additional exploration. In addition, two samples of the volcanic ash were sent to Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd., Kamloops, B.C. for analysis.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Rock formations are poorly exposed over most of the property but the till cover is shallow and is unlikely to exceed a depth of more than a metre or two. Plateau lavas, mainly olivine basalt (unit 2) form prominent outcrops at higher elevations on the eastern portion of the claims and are also exposed at lake level on the SWC 8 claim. The thickness of the basalt could not be precisely determined.

Miocene volcanic ash (Unit 3a) occurs in flat-lying beds beneath the basalts within a group of undeformed lacustrine sediments, mapped as the Deadman River Formation, by Campbell and Tipper, 1971. Most of the ash beds are soft, poorly consolidated and primarily composed of sandy to

pebbly, light grey-brown to buff-colored, medium to coarse-grained lapilli tuffs containing abundant fragments of quartz and feldspar up to 6mm in diameter in a soft and very fine-grained groundmass. Open cavities of various sizes are common. Ash outcrops on the SWC and SNO claims are very similar in the hand specimen.

The largest ash deposit occurs on the SWC claims where it is fairly well exposed along strike from station 300N on the baseline to about 730N. It varies in width from about 300 metres to 750 metres. The depth of the deposit cannot be measured without drilling but it should exceed 100 metres along the baseline and be expected to thin westerly depending on the paleotopography. The SNO deposit occurs on the north side of Sherwood Creek, straddling the boundary between the SNO 5 and SNO 6 claims. This deposit represents the eastern part of a very large ash deposit which is well exposed to the west on the Cava, Last Chance, Unique and Opal claims. The area of ash outcrop and subcrop on the SNO claims measures about 325 metres in width, a maximum of 300 metres along its northerly strike and at least 50 metres in depth.

Unit 3b directly underlies the volcanic ash. It is a pale cream to light green, fine-grained rock that is probably a flow banded, welded rhyolitic tuff although some exposures could be siltstone or sandy siltstone. In places such as along the eastern shore of Snohoosh Lake on the SWC 7 claim this unit has been brecciated.

Unit 3c consists mainly of hematite stained shale and conglomerate and minor rusty-weathering sandstone. It was only noted in a few isolated

outcrops along Deadman Road on the SWC 6 claim and on the east shore of the lake on the SWC 7 claim.

Medium-grained quartz monzonite (unit 4) is well-exposed along the southern perimeter of the SWC 7 claim and north along the lakeshore for 250 metres. This rock contains no more than 5% mafic minerals and locally contains abundant pink potash feldspar.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Representative samples of the volcanic ash from the SWC and SNO claims were analyzed by Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd., Kamloops, B.C. to determine the chemical composition and cation exchange capacity. The results are outlined below:

<u>WT. %</u>	<u>SWC</u> (samp. #1)	<u>SNO</u> (samp #2)
SiO ₂	62.17	67.77
Al ₂ O ₃	16.51	13.76
CaO	1.62	1.27
K ₂ O	1.40	3.16
Na ₂ O	1.66	2.78
MgO	.70	1.26
Fe ₂ O ₃	3.78	1.70
MnO	.01	.06
BaO	.09	.15
P ₂ O ₅	.05	.07
TiO ₂	.59	.23
L.O.I.	10.32	7.43
CEC	92	88.5

L.O.I. - loss on ignition
 CEC - cation exchange capacity measured in mille
 equivalents per 100 grams (meq/100 grams).

CONCLUSIONS

The volcanic ash deposit located on the SWC claims probably contains several million tonnes of ash and could be easily mined by open pit methods if a market for the material can be found. The deposit on the SNO claims is smaller and represents a small portion of the very large ash deposit along Sherwood Creek.

Home tests by the author have shown the ash to be as effective as clinoptilolite zeolite in eliminating virtually any odor from common sources including ammonia, fish, food, feet, cooking, human and animal wastes, onions, formaldehyde, garlic, new cars, decomposing meat, vomit, sewage, fireplaces, smoke, mildew, restaurants, carpets etc. by merely placing dehydrated ash near or on the source of odor. It will also eliminate odors from a host of other sources including pulp mill waste, battery acid, lacquer thinners, anti-freeze, and most petroleum products such as motor oil, crude oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, etc. that the zeolites contain poorly if at all.

The ash has remarkable and easily demonstrated oleophilic qualities and readily absorbs any kind of oil, even from the surface of water.

Hypothetically, the oil affinity of the volcanic ash could be used to advantage in combination with recently tested bioremediation techniques (Oilweek, 25 February, 1991) for cleaning oil spills at sea and on the foreshore by mixing the ash with cultures of oil-digesting micro-organisms and their nutrient fertilizers such as nitrogen and phosphorous and then broadcasting the mixture onto an oil slick. The microbes, acting

in concert with the naturally occurring process of biodegradation, should soon break down the mixture of sunken hydrocarbons and ash on the sea floor to form non-toxic sediments capable of supporting new aquatic life.

The ash is also being investigated for use as a specialty absorbent, kitty litter and as pozzolan for the cement industry.

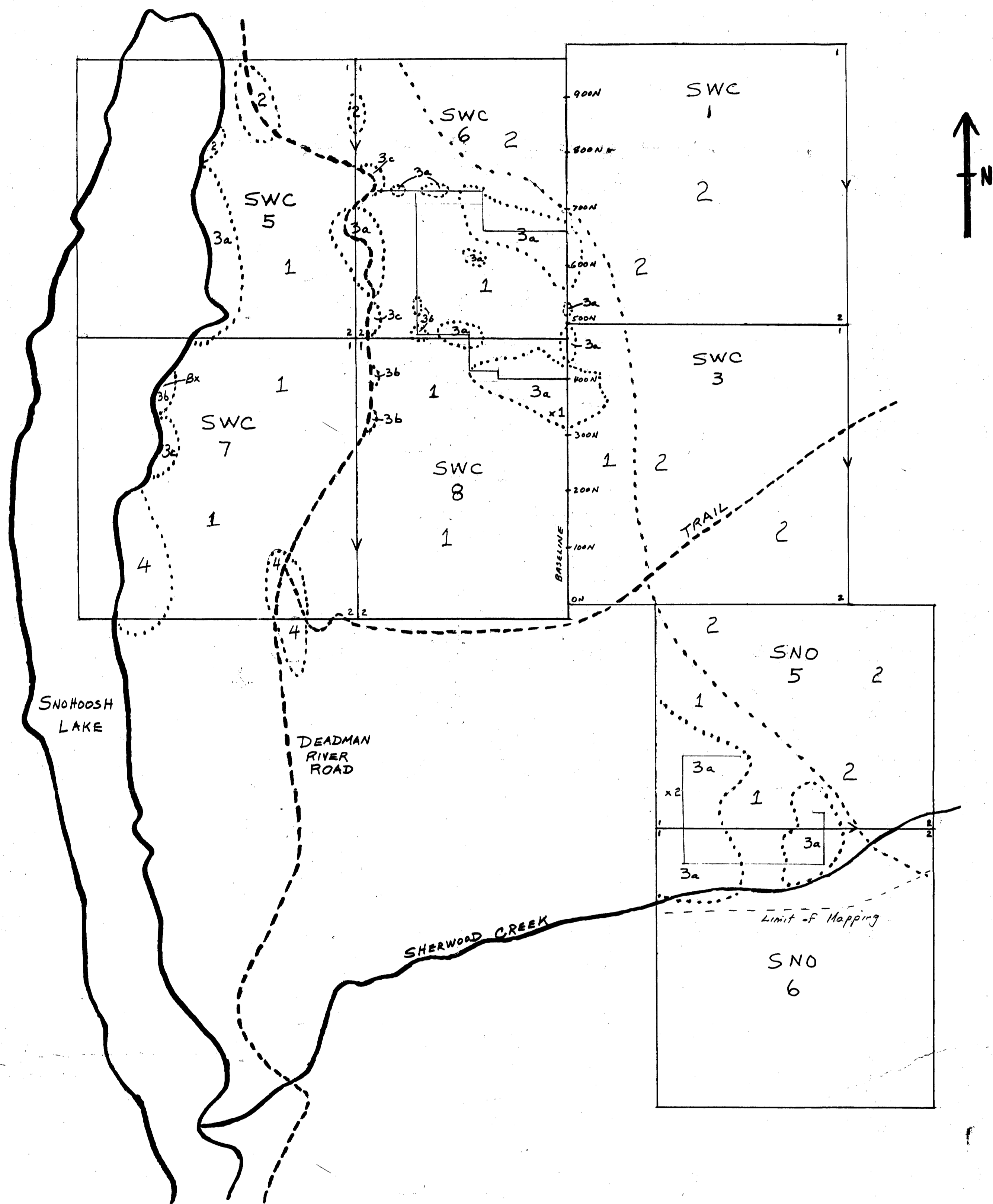
ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Prospecting claims: 7 days at \$250.00 per day	\$1750.00
4x4 Truck: 7 days at \$40.00 per day	280.00
Analytical fees	225.00
Gasoline	80.00
Supplies: Topofil, flagging etc.	50.00
Report preparation	<u>200.00</u>
TOTAL COSTS	\$2585.00

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I have been prospecting in the province of British Columbia since 1972 and have been self-employed as a full-time prospector for the past 13 years. During this time, I have studied several geological textbooks as well as government reports and publications describing regional and local geology throughout the province. In addition, I subscribe to *Economic Geology* for information regarding mineral deposits worldwide and *Clays and Clay Minerals* for current research in clay mineralogy and the utilization of clay minerals.

GEOLOGY MAP



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,221

0 100 200 300 400 500 METRES

Scale 1:5000

LEGEND	
Recent	
1	Till
Miocene	
2	Plateau basalt
3a	Volcanic ash
3b	Tuff
3c	Shale, sandstone and conglomerate
Jurassic or Triassic ?	
4	Intrusive Rocks - mainly quartz monzonite
SYMBOLS	
	Outcrop
	Breccia
	Sample location

FIGURE 4