PROSPECTOR'S REPORT

ON THE

GOLDEN GROUP

1. Located at Toquart Bay, on Barkley Sound
2. Alberni Mining Division
3. NTS Map 092F/3
4. UTM Grid Reference:
   10U CK 329700 5433700
5. Latitude: 49 Deg. 2 Min. N
   Longitude: 125 Deg. 19.5 Min. W
6. Work done during 1991-1992
7. Owner/Operator: A.B.L.Whittles

By

A.B.L.Whittles, Prospector

April, 1992

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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 ASSESSMENT REPORT SUMMARY

The GOLDEN GROUP has been prospected on Property and Target Scales.

Numerous outcrops containing sulfide mineralization (primarily pyrite and chalcopyrite, with minor bornite) have been discovered.

The Pride of the West claim appears to be extensively mineralized by quartz-carbonate veins in shear zones. Two of these shear zones are known to contain high percentages of sulfides, and one has been found to have appreciable gold and silver values. None of these zones have been explored in any detail, to the present time.

The rock alteration appears to shift from propylitic in the NE to intermediate argillic, and possibly sericitic, as one passes to the SW (toward the Tertiary intrusive pluton on Snowden Island.

The GOLDEN GROUP also has the possibility of skarn deposits since Tertiary and Jurassic intrusions are on the property or nearby, and marble (probably Triassic Quatsino Formation) float has been found on the claims.

1.2 PROPERTY LOCATION, ACCESS AND DESCRIPTION

The Golden Group consists of four mineral claim units located 20 km. NE of the town of Ucluelet on the west coast of Vancouver Island (see Figures 1 and 7).

The property is accessed by the Alberni-Tofino highway. One proceeds to Kennedy Lake, turns south on the Maggie Lake road, then travels on gravel road to Toquart Bay.One then follows a logging road toward Toquart Lake, across the creek from Little Toquart Lake, then across the Toquart River (see Figure 2). Immediately after crossing the river one turns onto Branch 210 and proceeds 4 km. south to the Golden Group on Toquart Bay.

The claim group topography is fairly flat near the coast, rising to perhaps 200m along the northern claim boundry. For the most part, the relief is moderate.

Tree cover, dead falls, and underbrush in the unlogged areas is extremely dense, making progress slow. In the logged areas the dead falls and logging debris are also thick and difficult to traverse.

One major creek cuts northerly through the Hampton and Golden One claims.

Province of British Columbia

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT/SURVEY(S)	TOTAL COST
PROSPECTING	$1200.00 CLAIMED

AUTHOR(S) A.B.L. WHITTLES SIGNATURE(S) ABL Whittles

DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILED ..... YEAR OF WORK 1991-2

PROPERTY NAME(S) GOLDEN GROUP

COMMODITIES PRESENT Cu., Au., Ag

B.C. MINERAL INVENTORY NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 092F 372

MINING DIVISION ALBERNI NTS 092F/3

LATITUDE 49° 2' N LONGITUDE 125° 19.5' W

NAMES and NUMBERS of all mineral tenures in good standing (when work was done) that form the property [Examples: TAX 1-4, FIRE 2 (12 units); PHOENIX (Lot 1706); Mineral Lease M 123; Mining or Certified Mining Lease ML 12 (claims involved)]:

OWNER(S)

(1) A.B.L. WHITTLES (2)

MAILING ADDRESS

2999 KING RICHARD WAY
NANAIMO, B.C.

OPERATOR(S) (that is, Company paying for the work)

(1) A.B.L. WHITTLES (2)

MAILING ADDRESS

AS ABOVE

SUMMARY GEOLOGY (lithology, age, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, and attitude):

INTRUSIVES, JURASSIC, TERTIARY, GRANITE, DIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE; TRIASSIC VOLCANICS, MARBLE, E-W + NW SHEAR ZONES/LINEAMENTS; PROPYLITIC, INTERMEDIATE ARGILLIC, SERICITIC, PYRITE, CHALCOPYRITE, BORNITE, GOLD, SILVER; QUARTZ-CARBONATE VEINS TO 90CM.; HORNFELS/SKARNS?, SHEAR ZONES/VEINS 090±, VERTICAL

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS WORK SEE SECTION 7.1, REFERENCES

(over)

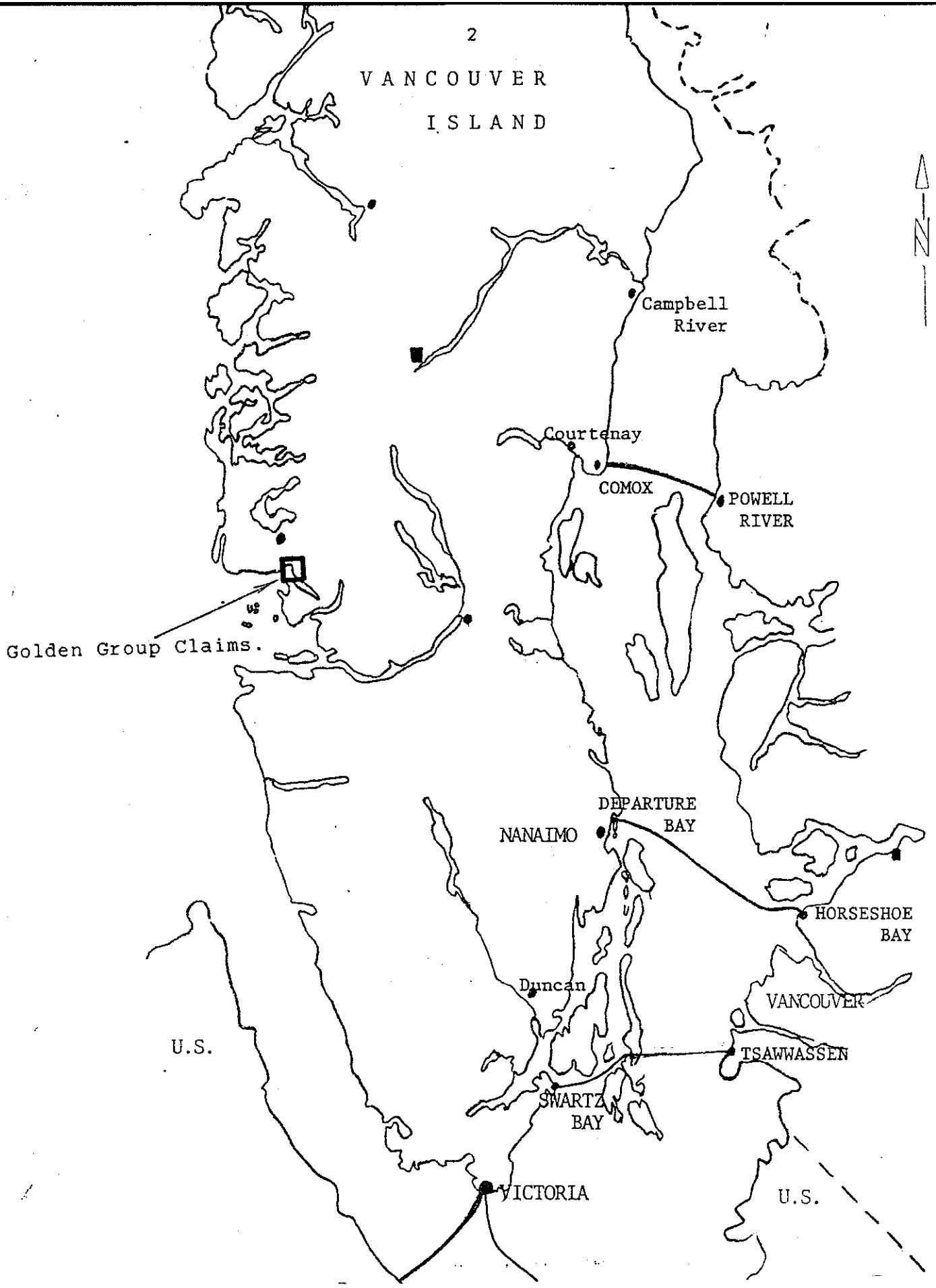
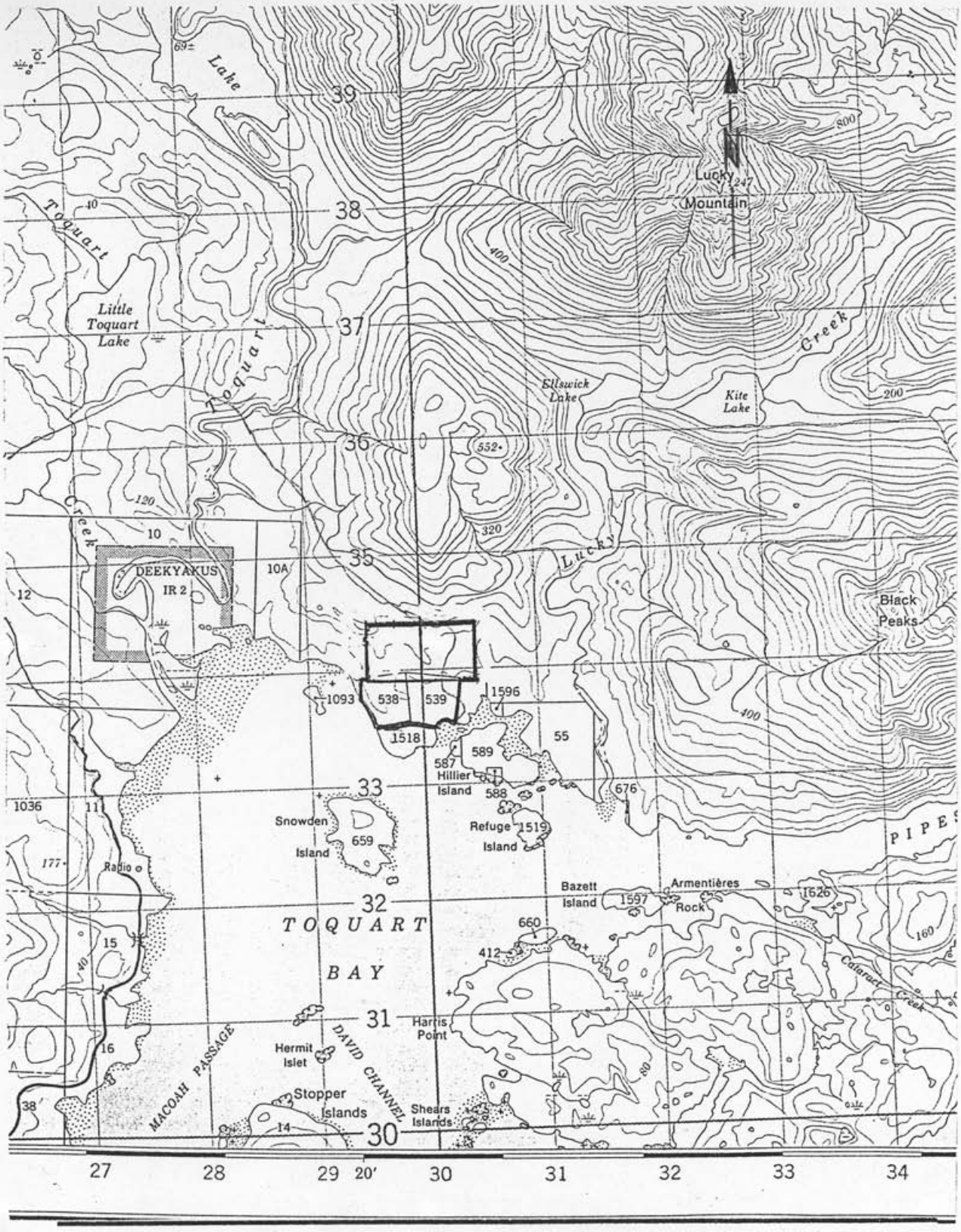


Figure 1: Golden Group Claim Locations on Vancouver Island



EFFINGHAM RIVER

CLAYOQUOT LAND DISTRICT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50 000 Échelle

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Milles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Verges

Figure 2: Golden Group Claim Locations on Toquart Bay

1.3 OWNERSHIP

Claim information is as follows.

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NUMBER	UNITS	TYPE	NEW EXPIRY DATE
Golden One	4320	1	2-POST	April 15, 1994
Golden Two	4321	1	2-POST	April 15, 1994
Pride of the West	20448 (LOT 538)	1	R.C.G	Feb.19, 1994
Hampton	20449 (LOT 539)	1	R.C.G.	Feb.19,1994

R.C.G. = Reverted Crown Grant claim.

The recorded owner for all four claims is A.B.L.Whittles, Nanaimo B.C.

Note that the Golden One and Two claims are overlapped on the north by pre-existing claims. The extent of this overlap is not known because no legal corner or intermediate posts have been found.

PART 2: SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK

2.1 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Two of the claims (Pride of the West, and Hampton) were originally staked in 1899, surveyed in 1900, and crown granted in 1905 to W.O.Carter and L.Goodacre.

Kinneard (1974,1976,1984) acquired the two crown grants and did some preliminary mapping, air photo, and geophysical work on these claims. Since access at that time was quite difficult, this work was of a very limited nature, and did not include the land covered by the Golden One and Two claims.

Victoria Resources Ltd. examined the old adit on the Pride of the West in 1984, but as far as is known no report of the assay results were ever published. These values, although not claimed for assessment work, are included in this report in Section 4.3.1. One good gold value was obtained (0.3oz/ton).

A.B.L.Whittles staked the Golden One and Golden Two claims in 1991, and acquired the Pride of the West and Hampton claims in 1992. These four claims have been formally grouped to become the Golden Group.

2.2 GEOLOGY

The geology of this area is not well understood.

Preliminary geological maps have been produced by Muller(1968), Muller and Carson (1969), and Muller (1977). These are very generalized and differ in their interpretation of the rocks underlying the Golden Group.

Not unexpectedly, the geology is much more complex than that shown on the regional maps of Muller and Carson. For example, compare the detailed map of Eastwood (1968) to the regional maps. Examination of the Golden Group indicates that intrusive rocks (dykes and plutons) are more common than extrusive rocks; while on the regional maps the area is deemed to be entirely covered with Karmutsen volcanic rocks.

Thus to understand the geology of the the Golden Group, one must examine the studies of the plutonic rocks of Vancouver Island (for example, see Carson,1973, and some of the aforementioned authors). These studies indicate that both Jurassic and Tertiary
plutons might be found on this property.

The general geology will be discussed in more detail in Part 3 of this report.

2.3 MINERAL DEPOSITS

Only one metallic mineral showing was known to exist on the property prior to the present writers recent work (visible pyrite and chalcopyrite have now been found at several locations).

This previously known deposit is listed as Minfile No. 092F 372 (Pride of the West). Refer ot Section 7.8 of this report. Commodities are listed as gold, silver, and copper. These occur in massive pyrite in a quartz vein that is up to 90 cm wide, striking 096, with a nearly vertical dip. Secondary malachite and other alteration minerals (not specified) are reported to be present. The best assays in the Minfile report are 329gm/tonne for silver and about 1gm/tonne for gold. (This last figure must be upgraded to about 10gm/tonne on the basis of the assays given in this report.) The mineralization was explored by an adit driven around the turn of the century. The adit length is 76m, with a 12m shaft, and a possible lower level drift (the shaft is currently filled with water, and has not been pumped out). Further information was obtained from EMPR AR 1902, p.307.

The nearest other Minfile mineral location lies to the NE, and is discussed by Northcote (1983a and 1983b). Refer to Section 3.4.2 of this report.

PART 3: GENERAL GEOLOGY

3.1 GENERAL GEOLGY OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

A number of different authors have discussed the general geology of Vancouver Island (Carlisle and Suzuki,1965; Muller and Carson,1969b; Carson,1973; Muller,1977a,1977b,1981). The bedrock geology is sumarized on Figure 3, and a slight elaborization of the relevant rock types is given in simplified form in Figure 4. Note that more recent work by Massey et al (1991) indicates that the Sicker Group (shown in Figure 3 as being Pennsylvanian to Permian) probably extends as far back as the the Devonian.

More complete information can be seen on Figures 5 and 6, although the sediment-sill units now appears to be part of the Sicker Group (Massey et al,1991), not part of the Vancouver Group. Also, while Carson (1973) considered the Bonanza rocks to be a Formation within the Vancouver Group, Massey et al (1991) reinstates it as a distinctly separate Bonanza Group.

As can be seen from the various authors and Figures discussed preceeding, the rocks are grouped into 6 major geological periods or Formal Rock Groups that can be expected on Vancouver Island. Only the rocks of 4 of these groups are expected in the region of the Golden Claim Group. These are the: Sicker Group, Vancouver Group, Jurassic rocks (most likely the Bonanza Group, Island Intrusions, and the Westcoast Complex), and the Tertiary Intrusive rocks. These will be discussed in more detail in the following sections of this report.

3.2 ROCK TYPES IN THE GOLDEN CLAIM GROUP REGION

Although only Triassic Karmutsen volcanics are shown covering the Golden Claim Group on published maps, the Geology of the Golden Group is now known to be quite complex.

In view of the present writer's field work to date, published reports of properties near the Golden Group (Eastwood,1968; Northcote,1983a and 1983b), and different rock types shown on the published maps surrounding the Golden Group, (Muller,1968;Muller and Carson,1969a) one might find any of the following rock types on the Golden Group claims (refer to Figures 7 and 8; also note that the numbers and letters in brackets preceeding the rock names refer to Figure 9).

Extrusive Igneous Rocks

(5) Karmutsen (Triassic):
Massive basaltic lava flows, pillow lavas, breccias, and tuffs.

(8) Vancouver and Bonanza Groups (Jurassic):
Andesitic to latitic breccia, tuff and lava.

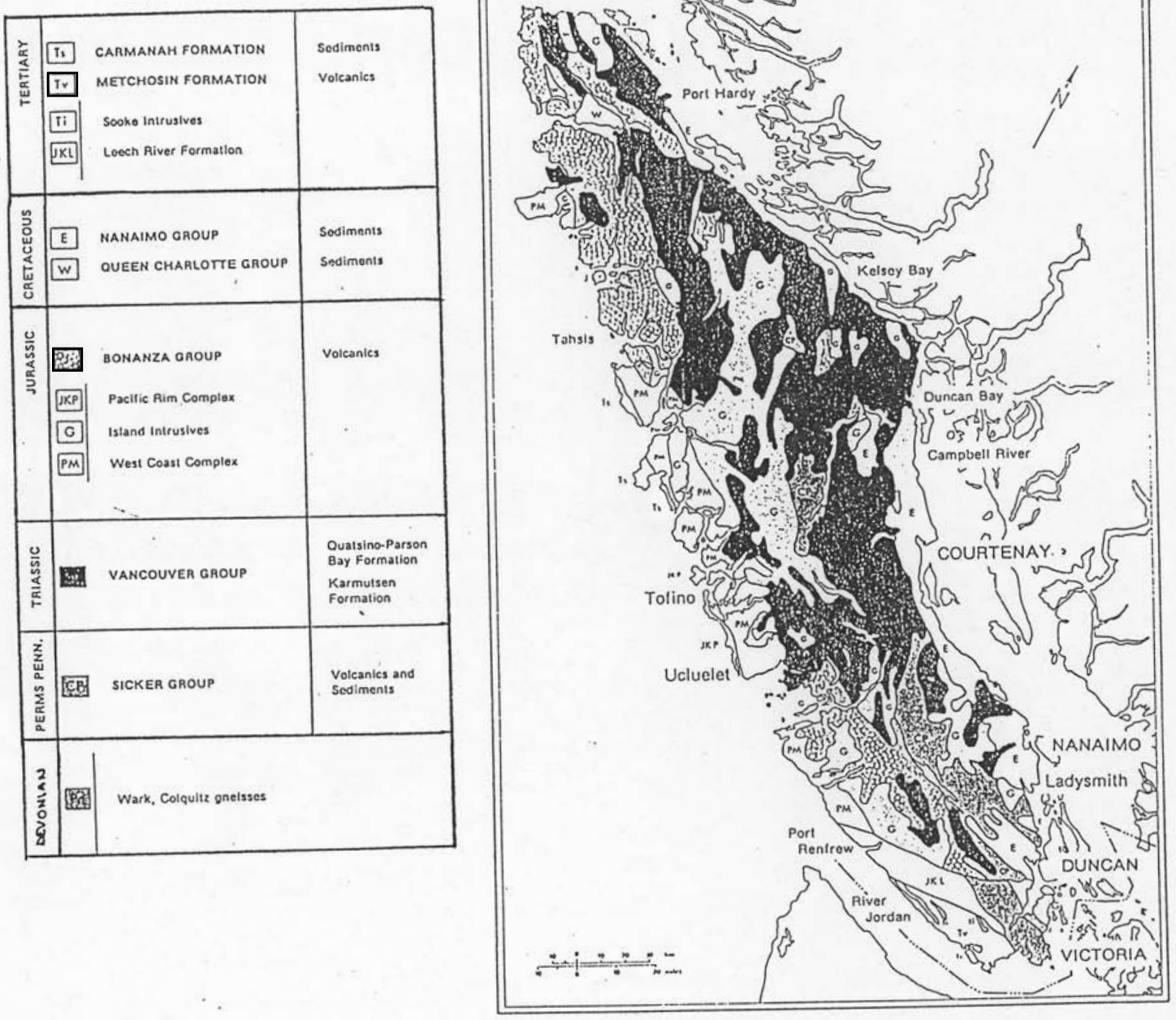


Figure 3: Summary of Bedrock Geology of Vancouver Island

FIGURE 4. SIMPLIFIED VANCOUVER ISLAND STRATIGRAPHY

AGE	ROCK TYPES	FORMATION NAMES	GROUP NAMES
Q	Unconsolidated Sediments		
----------Unconformity (Uplift and Erosion)----------			
mT	Sedimentary		Tertiary Sediments
----------Unconformity (Uplift, Block Faulting, and Erosion)----			
eT	Gabbro to Quartz Diorite		Tertiary Intrusives
K	Sedimentary		Nanaimo
lJ-eK	Sedimentary		Late Mesozoic Sediments
--------Unconformity (Uplift,Folding,Faulting,and Erosion)-------			
mJ	Granodiorite to Quartz Diorite		Island Intrusions
eJ	Regional Metamorphism and Granitization of Vancouver and Sicker Group Rocks		Westcoast Complex
eJ	Volcanic		Bonanza
lTr	Limestone, and largely Limy Sediments	Harbledown Parson Bay Quatsino	Bonanza Vancouver Vancouver
mTr-lTr	Volcanics	Karmutsen	Vancouver
----------Unconformity (Uplift,Folding,and Erosion)----------			
Penn-Perm	Limestone,and Other Sediments	Buttle Lake	Sicker
D-Penn	Volcanics (mostly Tuffs and Breccias)		Sicker
---------- ? ----------			
D?	Gneisses		Wark, and Colquitz

TABLE OF FORMATIONS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

SEQUENTIAL LAYERED ROCKS

	PERIOD		STAGE	GROUP	FORMATION	SYM-BOL	AVE. THICK. (m)	LITHOLOGY
CENOZOIC					late Tert. volcs of Port McNeill	Tvs		
					SOOKE BAY	mpTsb		conglomerate, sandstone, shale
			EOCENE to		CARMANAH	eoTc	1,200	sandstone, siltstone, coglomerate
			OLIGOCENE		ESCALANTE	eTe	300	conglomerate, sandstone
			early EOCENE		METCHOSIN	eTm	3,000	basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, tuff
MESOZOIC	CRETACEOUS	LATE	MAESTRICHTIAN		GABRIOLA	uKGa	350	sandstone, conglomerate
					SPRAY	uKs	200	shale, siltstone
					GEOFFREY	uKG	150	conglomerate, sandstone
					NORTHUMBERLAND	uKN	250	siltstone, shale, sandstone
			CAMPANIAN	NANAIMO	DE COURCY	uKDc	350	conglomerate, sandstone
					CEDAR DISTRICT	uKCd	300	shale, siltstone, sandstone
					EXTENSION - PROTECTION	uKEp	300	conglomerate, sandstone, shale, coal
					HASLAM	uKH	200	shale, siltstone, sandstone
			SANTONIAN		COMOX	uKC	350	sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal
		EARLY	CENOMANIAN	QUEEN	Conglomerate Unit	lKoc	900	conglomerate, greywacke
			ALBIAN					
			APTIAN?	CHARLOTTE	Siltstone Shale Unit	lKop	50	siltstone, shale
			VALANGINIAN BARREMIAN		LONGARM	lKL	250	greywacke, conglomerate, siltstone
	JURASSIC	MID/LATE	TITHONIAN CALLOVIAN		Upper Jurassic Sediment Unit	uJs	500	siltstone, argillite, conglomerate
		EARLY	TOARCIAN?	BONANZA	Volcanics	lJa	1,500	basaltic to rhyolitic lava, tuff, breccia, minor argillite, greywacke
			PLIENSBACHIAN SINEMURIAN		HARBLEDOWN	lJH		argillite, greywacke, tuff
	TRIASSIC	LATE	NORIAN	VANCOUVER	PARSON BAY	uTrPb	450	calcareous siltstone, greywacke, silty-limestone, minor conglomerate, breccia
			KARNIAN		QUATSINO	uTrQ	400	limestone
					KARMUTSEN	muTrK	4,500	basalic lava, pillow lava, breccia, tuff
		MID	LADINIAN		Sediment - Sill Unit	T ds	750	metasiltstone, diabase, limestone
PALEOZOIC	PENN. and ? PERM.			SICKER	BUTTLE LAKE	CPBL	300	limestone, chert
					Sediments	CPSs	600	metagreywacke, argillite, schist, marble
					Volcanics	CPSv	2,000	basaltic to rhyolitic metavolcanic flows, tuff, agglomerate
	DEV. or EARLIER							

CRYSTALLINE ROCKS, COMPLEXES OF POORLY DEFINED AGE

NAME	SYM-BOL	ISOTOPIC AGE Pb/U	ISOTOPIC AGE K/Ar	LITHOLOGY
SOOKE INTRUSIONS silicic	Tg		32-59	quartzdiorite, trondhjemite, agmatite, porphyry
SOOKE INTRUSIONS basic	Tgb		31-49	gabbro, anorthosite, agmatite
METCHOSIN SCHIST, GNEISS	TMn		47	chlorite schist, gneissic amphibolite
LEECH RIVER FM.	JKL		38-41	phyllite, mica schist, greywacke, argillite, chert
PACIFIC RIM COMPLEX	JKP			greywacke, argillite, chert, basic volcanics, limestone
ISLAND INTRUSIONS	Jg		141-181	granodiorite, quartzdiorite, granite, quartz monzonite
WESTCOAST silicic	PMns	264	163-192	quartz-feldspargneiss, metaquartzite, marble
COMPLEX basic	PMnb			hornblende-plagioclase gneiss, quartz diorite, agmatite, amphibolite
diabase sills	PTrb			
metavolcanic rocks	PMmv			metavolcanic rocks, minor metasediments; limestone, marble
TYEE INTRUSIONS	Pg	>390		metagranodiorite, metaquartzdiorite, metaquartz porphyry
COLQUITZ GNEISS	Pns	>390		quartz feldspar gneiss
WARK DIORITE GNEISS	Pnb	>200	163-182	hornblende-plagioclase gneiss quartz diorite, amphibolite

Figure 5: Vancouver Island Rock Formations

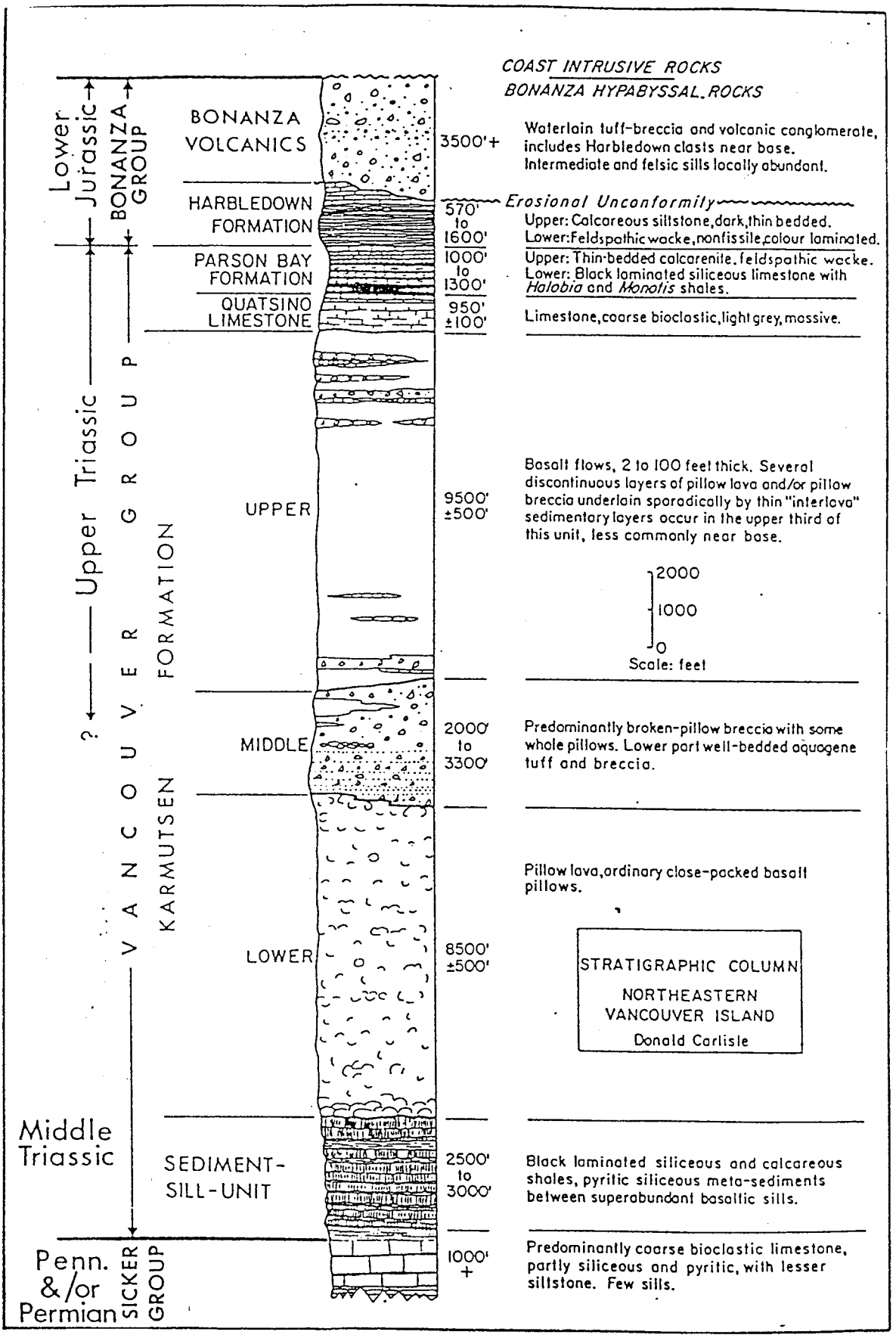


Figure 6: Stratigraphic Column for the Sicker, Vancouver, and Bonanza Groups of Vancouver Island

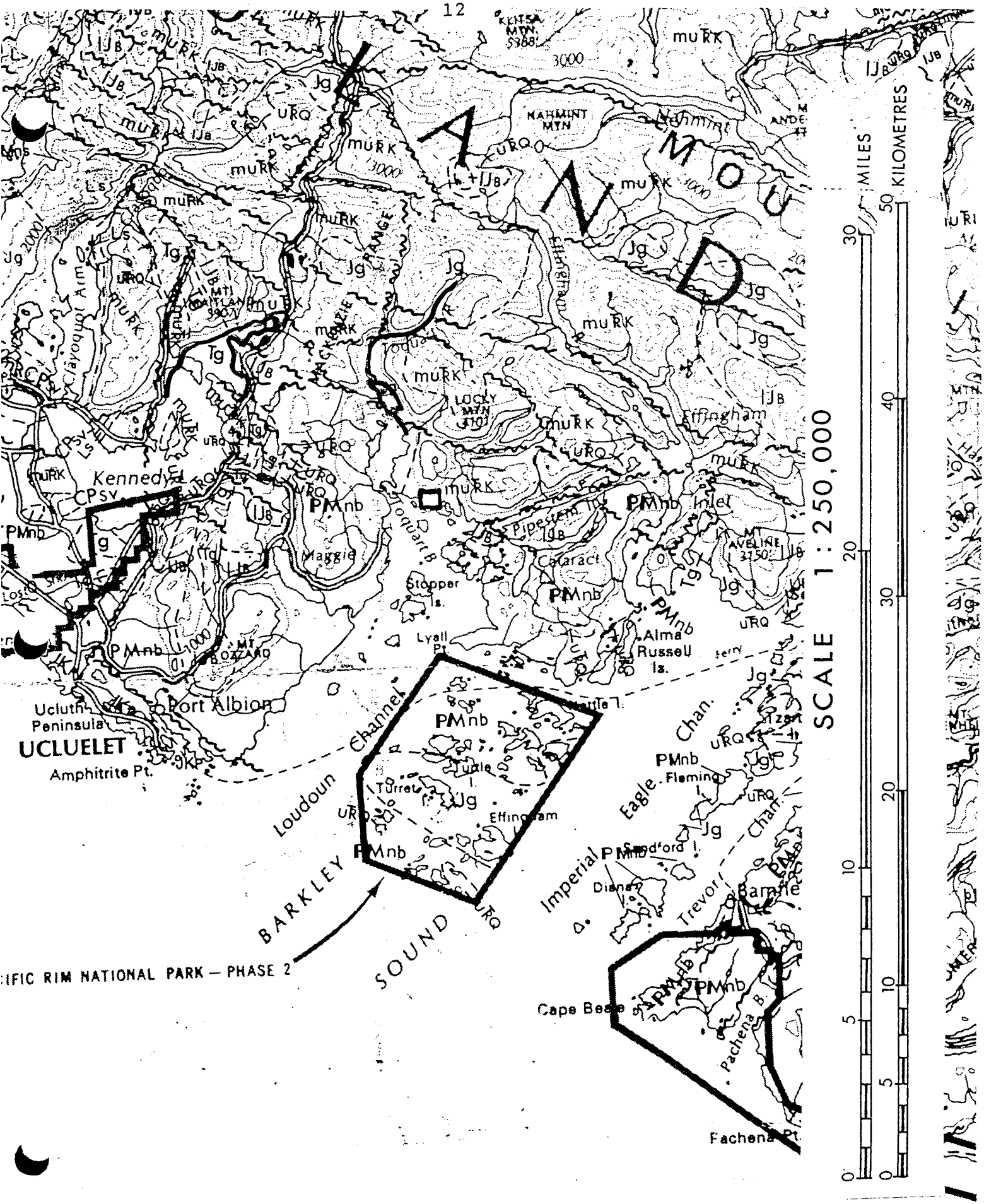


Figure 7: Golden Group Regional Geology Map (Muller,1977a)

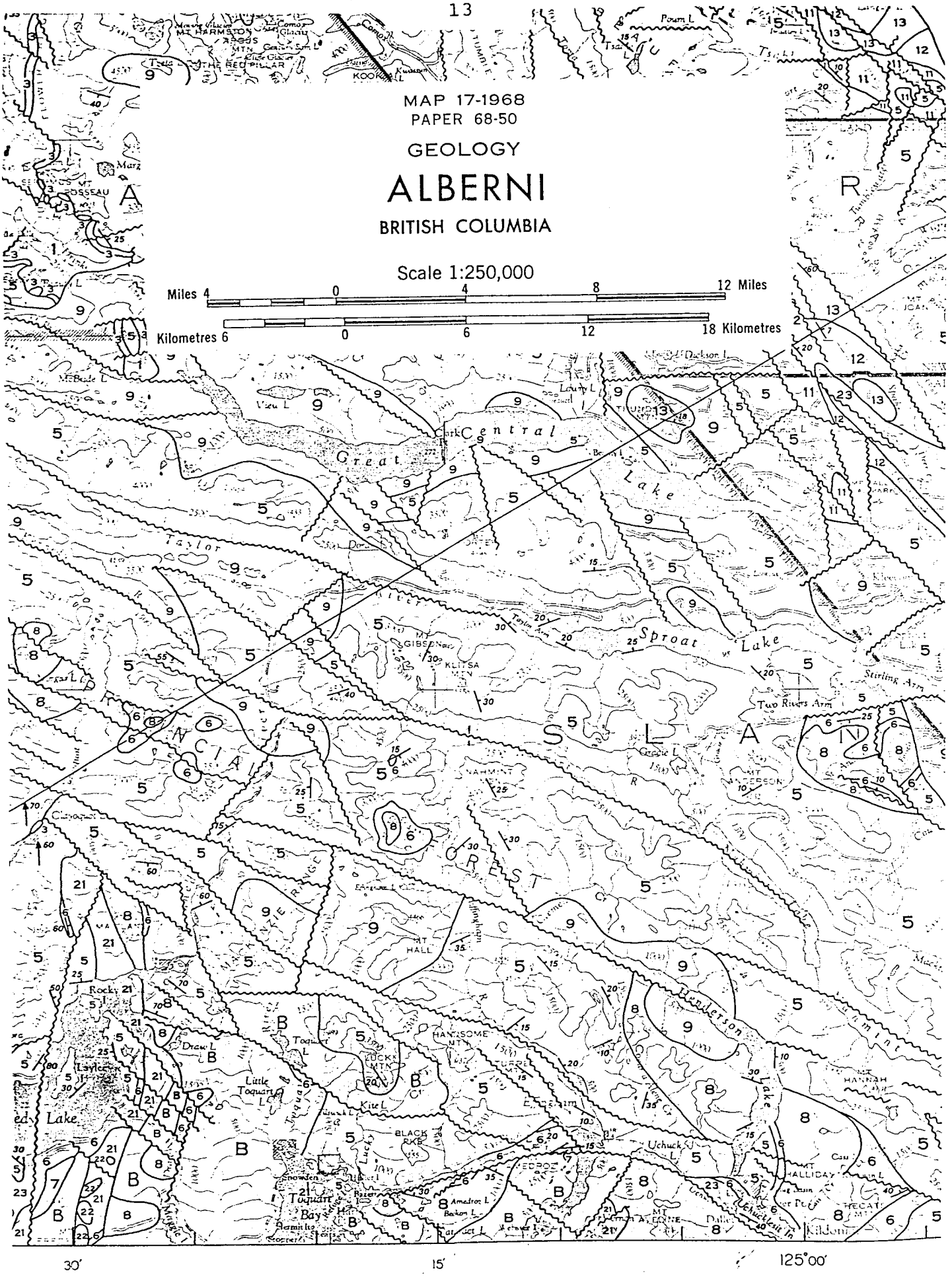


Figure 8: Detailed Geology Map of the Alberni Map Area Near Toquart Bay (Muller and Carson, 1969a)

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

23 Glacial and alluvial deposits

TERTIARY

22 Rhyolitic, to dacitic tuff, breccia, ignimbrite

21 Hornblende quartz diorite, leucoquartz monzonite, porphyritic dacite, breccia

CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY

20 Sandstone, conglomerate

CRETACEOUS AND (?) TERTIARY
UPPER CRETACEOUS AND (?) TERTIARY
NANAIMO GROUP (11-19)

19 GABRIOLA FORMATION: sandstone, conglomerate, shale

UPPER CRETACEOUS

18 SPRAY FORMATION: siltstone, shale, fine sandstone

17 GEOFFREY FORMATION: conglomerate, sandstone

16 NORTHUMBERLAND FORMATION: siltstone, shale, fine sandstone

15 DE COURCY FORMATION: conglomerate, sandstone

14 CEDAR DISTRICT FORMATION: shale, siltstone, fine sandstone

13 EXTENSION-PROTECTION FORMATION: sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal

12 HASLAM FORMATION: shale, siltstone, fine sandstone

11 COMOX FORMATION: sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal: 11a is BENSON MEMBER: mainly coarse conglomerate

MESOZOIC

UPPER JURASSIC AND/OR LOWER CRETACEOUS

10 'Tofino Area Greywacke Unit'
Greywacke, argillite, conglomerate

JURASSIC
MIDDLE TO UPPER JURASSIC

9 ISLAND INTRUSIONS: biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz diorite

TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC
LOWER JURASSIC(?)
VANCOUVER GROUP (5-8)
BONANZA SUBGROUP (7, 8)

8 VOLCANIC DIVISION: andesitic to latitic breccia, tuff and lava; minor greywacke, argillite and siltstone

UPPER TRIASSIC AND LOWER JURASSIC

7 SEDIMENTARY DIVISION: limestone and argillite, thin bedded, silty carbonaceous

UPPER TRIASSIC

6 QUATSINO FORMATION: limestone, mainly massive to thick bedded, minor thin bedded limestone

UPPER TRIASSIC AND OLDER

5 KARMUTSEN FORMATION: pillow-basalt and pillow-breccia, massive basalt flows; minor tuff volcanic breccia. Jasperoid tuff, breccia and conglomerate at base

TRIASSIC OR PERMIAN

4 Gabbro, peridotite, diabase

PENNSYLVANIAN, PERMIAN AND OLDER
LOWER PERMIAN
SICKER GROUP (1-3)

3 BUTTLE LAKE FORMATION: limestone, chert

PALEOZOIC

MIDDLE PENNSYLVANIAN

2 Argillite, greywacke, conglomerate; minor limestone, tuff

PENNSYLVANIAN AND OLDER

1 Volcanic breccia, tuff, argillite; greenstone, greenschist; dykes and sills of andesite-porphyry

'WESTCOAST CRYSTALLINE COMPLEX' (A-D)
'BASIC ROCKS'

D Gabbro, peridotite

'TOFINO INLET PLUTON'

C Hornblende-biotite quartz diorite, granodiorite

'WESTCOAST DIORITES'

B Hybrid hornblende diorite, quartz diorite, agmatite; includes masses of hornfelsic volcanic rocks

'WESTCOAST GNEISS COMPLEX'

A Hornblende-plagioclase gneiss, amphibolite, hornfels

Figure 9: Legend for Map 17-1968, Alberni, B.C.

(22) Tertiary Felsic Volcanics:
Rhyolitic to dacitic tuff, breccia, and ignimbrite.

Intrusive Igneous Rocks

The following rocks are part of the Westcoast Crystalline Complex.

(A) Westcoast Gneiss Complex(Jurassic):
Hornblende-plagioclase gneiss and amphibolite.

(B) Westcoast Diorites(Jurassic):
Horneblende diorite, quartz diorite, agmatite (brecciated migmatite).

(C) Tofino Inlet Pluton (Jurassic):
Horneblende-biotite quartz diorite and granodiorite.

(D) Basic Rocks (Jurassic):
Gabbro and peridotite.

(9) Island Intrusions (Jurassic):
Biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz diorite.

(21) Tertiary Intrusives:
Hornblende quartz diorite, leucoquartz monzonite, porphyritic dacite, and breccia. Unlike the older Jurassic intrusions, these rocks contain little or no K-feldspar, have prominent porphyritic phases, large virtually unaltered portions (except where altered by mineralizing solutions), as well as pipes and irregular zones of breccia (Muller and Carson,1969b).

On the present property there are abundant granitic rocks, and since there are both Jurassic Westcoast Complex rocks and Tertiary Intrusives nearby, a task at hand is to determine which of the two groups is present. Carson (1973,p.54,Table 6; given here as Figure 10) compares the characteristics of these two groups and indicates that there are sufficient differences to make a macroscopic separation of the two rock groups possible with simple observations at some level of confidence. This information will be used later in Section 4.4.

Figure 10: Main Characteristics of Jurassic and Tertiary Plutons of Vancouver Island

AGE	MODAL CLASSIFICATION	MAIN PHYSICAL FORMS	DEPTH AND CLASSIFICATION (Buddington, 1959)	DEPTH AND MODE OF EMPLACEMENT	MAIN CHEMICAL DIFFERENCES	COMMON TEXTURES	ALTERATION
Late-Early to Mid-Late Jurassic	Gabbro to granite but mainly granodiorite and quartz diorite.	Stocks, batholiths, dykes; laccolithic and sill-like forms up to several miles in length.	Mesozonal-epizonal, mesozonal and mesozonal-catazonal.	Mostly 9,000 feet and greater, forcible to passive.	Higher Ca, Fe, and possibly K, than Tertiary plutons of same modal type.	Medium grained, equigranular; porphyritic textures not common; gneissic structure common in western areas. Plagioclase weakly to moderately zoned.	Moderate to strong alteration; chloritization of mafics, clouding of plagioclase; biotite and chlorite dusty; prehnite lenses in biotite.
Mid-Paleocene to Early Oligocene	Mainly gabbro, quartz diorite, and dacite porphyry; subordinate granodiorite and quartz monzonite.	Stocks, sills, dykes, laccoliths.	Epizonal	<5,000 feet; forcible breccias common.	Possibly higher Na than Jurassic plutons of same modal type.	Quartz diorites fine to medium grained; seriate and porphyritic textures common. Gabbros medium to coarse. No gneisses. Plagioclase strongly oscillatory-zoned.	Negligible to moderate alteration; plagioclase mainly clear; chlorite clear; prehnite lenses in biotite rare.

Sedimentary Rocks

(6) Quatsino Formation (Triassic):
Limestone: coarse bioclastics to light grey massive.

(7) & (8) Parson Bay (Triassic), Harbledown (Jurassic), and possibly other Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous Formations:
Generally thin bedded calcarenite, shale, silicous limestone, siltstone, feldspathic wacke, greywacke, argillite, conglomerate.

Altered Rocks

Hornfelds and skarns associated with the igneous intrusive rocks.

3.3 STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

The structural features in the claim region are mostly NWW trending. There are also some N, NW, and W trending fractures (see Figure 8).

There are similiar structural trends across the Golden Group claims; that is, on the property scale.

3.4 MINERALIZATION

This area has been the location of several mines, some dating back to the turn of the century. There are a number of different possibilities as far as mineralization is concerned.

3.4.1 Volcanogenic Massive Sulfides

Although no nearby mines have been located in these types of deposits, there are indications that VMS deposits might occur in this locality, particularily to the NW, east of Tofino (possibly in the Sicker Group rocks). Several major deposits of this type have been found elsewhere on Vancouver Island-Westmin Mine,Buttle Lake, and the Lara and the Mt.Sicker deposits near the Chemainus River.

3.4.2 Gold Bearing Pyrite, Chalcopyrite, Quartz-Carbonate Veins

The old Leora Mine lies some 12km. to the NW of the Golden Group. This deposit was mined on two or three levels and consists of free gold (up to 8 oz./ton, see Whittles 1984, and 1991) in a fairly narrow quartz vein in volcanic greenstones (of uncertain affiliation). The highest gold values seem to coincide with the occurance of chalcopyrite. Massive crystalline calcite is also found throughout the vein. The strike varies from 90 to 130 degrees and the dip from 55 to 75 north.

Northcote (1983b) has discussed the Lucky Gold Mine, a vein system similiar to the Leora, and reported to be in the Karmutsen volcanics. Strike is 155 to 170 degrees, dip approximately 70 degrees. The vein varies in size up to 1m., but is mostly smaller. A length of 87m. has been explored. Gold values ranging up to 0.44 oz./ton have been reported, and assumes a mining width of 1.2m.

The Pride Of The West Mine comsists of at least one level, and a shaft with a possible second level 12m. below (see Kinneard,1976).The upper adit extends about 80m. and the mineralization is similiar to the two mines discussed preceeding. The main difference appears to be a greater proportion of silver mineralization relative to the gold. The vein strike is about 96 degrees, and the dip nearly vertical. Vein gold assays run up to about .3 oz./ton.

Northcote (1983a), Carson (1973) note that vein gold producing or potential vein gold producing properties on Vancouver Island are associated with Tertiary plutons. (Privateer,Zeballos-a $75 million producer; Faith Lake, Mt.Washington, China Creek, and other deposits on the Kennedy River). One Tertiary pluton is believed to be exposed on Snowden Island just to the south of the Golden Group (see Figure 8). This could be related to the Pride Of The West vein.

Other mines (Island Copper,Bedwell River, and Leech River) may be associated with older Jurassic intrusive events.

In general then, these veins are found along shear zones, consist of quartz and carbonates (calcite and ankerite) up to 1m. wide, with metallic mineralization such as pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite(minor), and galena(minor). A carbonate alteration up to several meters wide may exist around the main veins.

3.4.3 Cu-Mo Quartz Veins and Stockworks and Porphyry Cu Deposits

These deposits occur either within intrusive bodies, or in volcanic and sedimentary rocks associated with intrusive bodies. Chalcopyrite and pyrite with minor bornite and molybdenite occur in low grade fracture fillings and in disseminated form.

The Island Copper deposit is an example. This deposit occurs in Bonanza Group volcanic rocks and is related to Jurassic granodiorite intrusions.

The Catface Mountain deposit near Tofino is the nearest example of the porphyry copper type, and occurs almost entirely within Tertiary Intrusive rocks of mostly quartz diorite composition. Alteration includes pyritization, biotitization (potassic), chloritization, and kaolinization. K-feldspar alteration is not common because of the composition of the mainly basic volcanic country rocks.

3.4.4 Skarn Deposits

Iron and copper skarn deposits are common on Vancouver Island. Most of these deposits are composed of magnetite and chalcopyrite but some Zn-Pb and Mo-Cu skarns are also known.

The largest deposits are at or near the contacts of Triassic Quatsino limestone and Jurassic intrusions. Host rocks may be limestones, volcanic or even intrusive rocks. Faulting and deformation is very intense.

The nearest deposit of any size lies a few kilometers to the NW of the Golden Group. This is the old Brynnor Mine north of Maggie Lake, and east of the town of Ucluelet .

Other skarn deposits occur a few kilometers to the south, and to the east of the Golden Group (see Muller and Carson,1969a, Figure 1).

3.3.5 Other Type Of Deposits

Figure 11 details the most probable classes of mineral deposit found in the Alberni map area (Muller and Carson,1969a).

CLASS OF DEPOSIT	MAIN METALS, TYPICAL TENOR	EXAMPLES OF DEPOSITS	TYPICAL MINERALOGY	HOST ROCKS OF KNOWN DEPOSITS	IMPORTANT STRUCTURAL CONTROLS	ASSOCIATED ALTERATIONS	GENETICALLY and/or SPATIALLY RELATED INTRUSIONS	KNOWN or PROBABLE TIME OF FORMATION
H PORPHYRY COPPER DEPOSITS	Cu < 1%; minor Mo, Au	Catface Copper Big I Faith Copper Gem Lake Mt. Wash.-Murex Corrigan Creek	Chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, bornite; minor molybdenite	Tertiary intrusive complexes and their extremely varied host rocks	Fracture zones and breccia zones in and adjacent to intrusive complexes	Several widespread *types including* silicification, biotitization, kaolinization	Tertiary quartz diorite-*dacite porphyry-breccia* intrusive complexes. Some quartz monzonite at Catface.	Tertiary (Oligocene-Eocene) excepting possibly Corrigan Creek
G8 GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ VEINS, FISSURE ZONES	Au, Ag; minor Pb, Zn, Cu, As	Musketeer Pandora Vanc. Is. Gold etc.	Pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, native Au	Extremely varied-Sicker Gp., Vancouver Gp., Nanaimo Gp., intrusive rocks	Fractures, faults, sheeted zones, fissure zones	Restricted silicification, sericitization, carbonatization, chloritization	Tertiary quartz diorite stocks, plugs, and related dacite porphyry dykes, sills, laccoliths	Tertiary (Oligocene-Eocene) and (?) rarely Jurassic on Vanc. Island. Unknown on Texada Island.
G7 COPPER-ARSENIC VEIN, BRECCIA ZONE	Cu; appreciable As; minor Au, Ag	Mt. Washington Copper Macmillan	Chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrite, realgar, arsenopyrite, native arsenic, tetrahedrite, plus some exotic minerals	Nanaimo Gp., Karmutsen Fm., dacite porphyry	*Fault or sheeted* zone (Mt. Washington); breccia zone (Macmillan)	*Intense wide-*spread silicification, some carbonatization	Tertiary dacite porphyry dykes, sills, laccoliths	Tertiary
G6 ARSENIC VEINS	As	Grizzly Wolfe	Native arsenic, realgar, arsenopyrite	Karmutsen Fm. basalts, Nanaimo Gp. argillite	Brecciated fault zones	Restricted carbonatization and silicification	Tertiary dacite porphyry sills, laccoliths	Tertiary
G4 ANTIMONY-QUARTZ VEIN	Sb; minor As	Silver Bell	Stibnite; minor arsenopyrite	Sicker Gp., granitic rocks	Fracture	Restricted silicification	None obvious	Unknown, possibly Tertiary
G3 COPPER-BEARING SHEAR ZONES	Cu; possibly minor Ag, Zn	Qualicum, Three Musketeers Dauntless	Chalcocite (Qualicum) Chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite (others)	Karmutsen Fm., Bonanza Fm., granitic rocks	Narrow shear zones	Restricted silicification and/or carbonatization	None obvious	During Jurassic and Tertiary orogenies ?
G2 COPPER-BEARING QUARTZ VEINS, STOCKWORKS	Cu; possibly minor Mo, Ag, Au	Independent Mary	Chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite; possibly minor molybdenite	Sicker Gp., Vancouver Gp., dioritic rocks	Large fractures; fracture zones near faults and contacts	Moderate to strong silicification	Granitic and porphyritic intrusions spatially related to some deposits	During Jurassic and Tertiary orogenies
G1 MOLYBDENUM-COPPER QUARTZ VEINS STOCKWORKS	Mo; minor Cu	Dry Gulch Tofino	Molybdenite, pyrite, chalcopyrite	Intrusions and adjacent rocks	Myriads of fractures	Silicification; some sericitization, K-feldspathization	Border zones or roof facies of potassic Tertiary and Mesozoic intrusions	Tertiary (Tofino). Jurassic or Cretaceous (Dry Gulch)
F4 ZINC SKARN OR REPLACEMENT IN LIMESTONE	Zn, low grade; some As.	P D	Sphalerite, arsenopyrite	Limestone of Sicker Gp.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
F3 MOLYBDENUM-COPPER SKARN	Mo; minor Cu	Sunwest	Molybdenite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite	Skarnified porphyritic basalt and limestone of Sicker Gp. (?)	Intrusive contacts, favourable horizons, fractured zones	Skarnification, silicification	Quartz diorite intrusion of unknown age	Mid- to early Late Jurassic or Tertiary
F2 COPPER SKARNS	Cu 1.5% - 2½%; apprec. to minor Au, Ag, Fe	Marble Bay Venanda Cornell Sunshine etc.	Chalcopyrite, bornite, pyrrhotite, magnetite, pyrite	Skarn zones in volcanic and sedimentary rocks near late Triassic limestone (mainly Quatsino Fm.), rarely Sicker Gp. limestone. Few deposits in the limestones	Intrusive and stratigraphic contacts; folds, fractures, breccia zones, favourable horizons	Skarnification (garnet, epidote, diopside, actinolite)	Epizonal-mesozonal gabbro to quartz monzonite intrusions, most commonly granodiorite or quartz diorite	Mid- to early Late Jurassic and, rarely, Tertiary
F1 IRON *SKARNS*	Fe 40% - 60%; apprec. to minor Cu	Paxton (Texada) Argonaut Brynnor etc.	Magnetite; minor specularite and sulphides	Upper Triassic limestone (mainly Quatsino Fm.) and/or adjacent *skarnified volcanic* and intrusive rocks	Intrusive contacts, folds, fractures, stratigraphic contacts, breccia zones	Skarnification (garnet, epidote, *diopside*)	As for Copper skarns	Mid- to early Late Jurassic and (?), *rarely Tertiary*
E NICKEL-COPPER-BEARING PERIDOTITE-GABBRO	Ni < 1%; minor Cu	Meares Is.	Pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, stegenite, magnetite, pyrite	Serpentinized peridotite-gabbro sill (?) in a gneiss complex	Unknown	Serpentinization, amphibolization	Mesozoic (?) Peridotite	Mesozoic (?), possibly Triassic
C COPPER IN BASIC VOLCANICS	Cu < 1%	Coal Creek	Native Cu, bornite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, chalcocite	Amygdaloidal basalt and volcanic breccia of Karmutsen Fm.	Fractures, small shears	Chloritization	None	Triassic
B_2 MANGANIFEROUS CHERT	Mn 14 - 30%	Lacy Lake	*Rhodonite; minor* rhodochrosite, Mn oxides, Mn garnets	Cherty sediments of upper Sicker Gp.	-	-	-	Early Permian and/or Pennsylvanian
B_1 FERRUGINOUS CHERTS	Fe 15% - 20%	Two small unnamed deposits	Magnetite; minor hematite, specularite	Cherty sediments of upper Sicker Gp.	-	-	-	Early Permian and/or Pennsylvanian
A ZINC-COPPER-LEAD MASSIVE SULPHIDES	Zn 5% - 10%; Cu 1% - 2%; Pb 1%, Ag 3 oz/ton, Au 0.1 oz/ton, Ba	Lynx, Paramount, Price (Western Mines)	Sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, barite; minor bornite	Quartz-sericite schists derived from cherty tuffs and breccias of Sicker Gp.	Major sheared zones, near-horizontal folds, faults. Cherty tuff *horizons*	Local silicification	None obvious	Early Permian and/or Pennsylvanian, or later

Figure 11: Classes of Mineral Deposits of the Alberni Map Area (Muller and Carson, 1969a)

PART 4: CURRENT WORK AND RESULTS

4.1 PRELIMINARY AIR PHOTO EXAMINATION

The air photos were not examined to geologically map the area, but to guide the prospecting activities; consequently, there were three objectives.

1. To identify highly fractured and sheared zones where the prospecting should be concentrated.
2. To identify specific linear features (including creeks) along which to prospect.
3. To determine the locations of roads, and suitable traverse lines along which to prospect.

Air photos BC7261-108 to 109, and BC81073-65 to 66 were used. A personal air photo was also taken on a flight in a small aircraft over the property in 1991. This photo showed new logging activity and roads.

The resulting linear features, roads, etc. that were identified correspond to those shown on Figures 12 and 13, and guided all subsequent prospecting.

NOTE that the abbreviations used on the Figures, and notes that follow, are extensive and hence not reproduced on the Figures themselves. Instead, please refer to the following Tables 1, 2, and 3.

4.2 PROSPECTING TECHNIQUES

4.2.1 General Prospecting Procedures

Please refer to Whittles (1991 - Sections 4.2.1 and 7.5) for a detailed outline of the conceptual approach and the procedures used.

4.2.2 Property Scale Procedures and Results

(1) General

No regional scale prospecting was undertaken in selecting the claim area-this decision was made on the basis of preexisting reverted Crown Grant claims and the present writer's many years of experience in the Toquart Bay/Lake area.

Several traverses were made to obtain a preliminary evaluation of the mineral potential of the Golden Claim Group. These are Traverses A to F shown on Figure 12.

TABLE 1: ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR MINERALS
==========

TWO LETTER CODE:(Mostly:first two letters,or first and last)

AG - SILVER
AL - ALBITE
AM - AMPHIBOLE
AR - ARSENOPYRITE
AU - GOLD
AZ - AZURITE
BA - BARITE
BI - BIOTITE
BO - BORNITE
CA - CALCITE
CH - CHLORITE
CI - CINNIBAR
CL - CLAY
CP - CHALCOPYRITE
CT - CHERT
CY - CHALCEDONY
EP - EPIDOTE
FL - FLUORITE
FD - FELDSPAR
GA - GALENA
GR - GRAPHITE
GT - GARNET
HA - HALITE
HE - HEMATITE
HO - HORNBLENDE
IL - ILMENITE
JA - JASPER
JE - JADE
KA - KAOLINITE
KF - K-FELDSPAR
LI - LIMONITE
MA - MAGNETITE
ME - MALACHITE
MN - MANGANESITE
MO - MOLYBDENITE
MR - MARIPOSITE
MU - MUSCOVITE
OL - OLIVINE
PE - PENTLANDITE
PL - PLAGIOCLASE
PO - PYROLUSITE
PR - PYRRHOTITE
PY - PYRITE
PX - PYROXENE

QZ - QUARTZ
RE - REALGAR
RC - RHODOCHROSITE
RH - RHODENITE
RU - RUTILE
SB - STIBNITE
SC - SCHEELITE
SE - SERPENTINE
SI - SIDERITE
SL - SILICATE
SP - SPHALERITE
SR - SERICITE
SU - SULFUR
TA - TALC
TR - TREMOLITE
ZE - ZEOLITE

TABLE 2: ROCK NAME ABBREVIATIONS

THREE LETTER CODE (Mostly: first three letters)

2.1 IGNEOUS INTRUSIVE

APL - APLITE
DIO - DIORITE
DUN - DUNITE
GAB - GABBRO
GRA - GRANITE
GR/D- GRANODIORITE
IGN - IGNEOUS
INT - INTRUSIVE
MAF - MAFIC
PEG - PEGMATITE
PER - PERIDOTITE
POR - PORPHYRY OR PORPHYRITIC
PYR - PYROXENITE
QZ/D- QUARTZ DIOITE
QZ/M- QUARTZ MONZONITE
SYE - SYENITE

2.2 IGNEOUS EXTRUSIVE

AND - ANDESITE
BAS - BASALT
EXT - EXTRUSIVE
FEL - FELSITE (NO PHENOCRYSTS)
(IF PHENOCRYSTS):
TRA - TRACHYTE (KF+MAF)
RHY - RHYOLITE (QZ+KF)
DAC - DACITE (QZ+PL+MAF)
INT - INTRUSIVE
OBS - OBSIDIAN

2.3 IGNEOUS PYROCLASTIC

AGG - AGGLOMERATE (>64mm)
ASH - ASH (<2mm) (TUFF)
BRE - BRECCIA (>64 mm)
FAL - FALL (ASHFALL-WELL SORTED)
FEL - FELSIC
FLO - FLOW (ASHFLOW-UNSORTED,
WITH LARGE FRAGMENTS)
LAH - LAHAR
LAP - LAPILLI (2 TO 64mm) (TUFF)
MAF - MAFIC
PUM - PUMICE
PYR - PYROCLASTIC
TEP - TEPHRA
TUF - TUFF
VOL - VOLCANIC
WEL - WELDED (TUFF)

2.4 SEDIMENTARY

ARG - ARGILLITE
CHE - CHERT
COA - COAL
CON - CONGLOMERATE
DOL - DOLOMITE
EVA - EVAPORITE
GRE - GREYWACKE
LIM - LIMESTONE
MUD - MUDROCK
SAN - SANDSTONE
SHA - SHALE
SED - SEDIMENTARY

2.5 METAMORPHIC

GNE - GNEISS
GRE - GREENSTONE
MAR - MARBLE
MET - METAMORPHIC
PHY - PHYLLITE
QZT - QUARTZITE
SCH - SCHIST
SLA - SLATE

TABLE 3: COLOR CODE ABBREVIATIONS

LETTER AND NUMERICAL CODES

3.1 COLOR	3.2 LIGHTNESS
A - AZURE	W - WHITE
Bl- BLUE	1 - PALEST
Br- BROWN	2 - PALE
Gr- GREEN	3 - LIGHT
Gy- GRAY	4 - LIGHTER
L - LIME	5 - MEDIUM
M - MAUVE	6 - DARKER
O - ORANGE	7 - DARK
R - RED	8 - VERY DARK
T - TAN	9 - DARKEST
V - VIOLET	B - BLACK
Y - YELLOW	

(2) Traverse A

This traverse was made along the new logging road that cuts across the Golden One, Golden Two, and the Hampton claims.

The intrusive phases of the Westcoast Complex/Island Intrusions are well exposed along Traverse A, intermixed with Karmutsen volcanics. (The intrusive rocks predominate across the Golden Group, with appreciable volcanics found only on the Golden Two claim). In a number of locations the younger intrusive rocks contain inclusions of the older volcanic rocks. It also appears that the more granitic rocks cross-cut and are therefore younger than the more dioitic rocks.

The mineralization can be generalized into three categories:

(1) Disseminated sulfides in two types of intrusive rocks (plutons and dykes).
(2) Skarn/hornfels-like disseminated sulfides in intermediate Karmutsen volcanic rocks.
(3) Quartz/carbonate veins containing sulfides occuring in various rock types (with or without alteration).

Sulfide content was up to 25% in some samples, and consisted of pyrite, chalcopyrite, and bornite.

There were a couple of unusual rocks found on Traverse A.

One unusual rock rock was a strongly mineralized sample (RL91-1-175C) which appears igneous with the unaided eye, but has a gneissic texture under the microscope (see p.MIN-3, Section 7.4.1.). The sulfide content was 25% and these sulfides were also arranged in the same platy layers as the ferromagnesian minerals.

Another unusual rock was found in two locations which might be outcrops of the same dyke. This rock (RL91-1-650D,p.MI-12) was rhyolitic, soft, and quite vuggy in places. Under high magnification (30+) the rock had a slightly porphyritic texture, seemed quite green (epidote?), and appeared to have minute (<0.1mm) transparent crystals of quartz. Some pyrite was present in the most westerly outcrop. The easterly outcrop was quite vuggy and epithermal in places, containing both reniform and crystalline milky white quartz (crystals up to 2mm in size) in narrow, elongated, openings. Also present are crystals of a presently unidentified mineral. This mineral is very soft (H=2), white to a light brown, very brittle with excellent cleavage, with blocky plate-like crystals sometimes arranged in a wheat sheath-like groupings.

(3) Traverses B to F

These Traverses are shown on Figure 12.

The rock types were the same as those found on Traverse A, with the exception of Karmutsen volcanics. Diorites made up most of the rocks in the south of the group, although there were some intermediate and basic dykes, and some granite outcrops.

Sulfide mineralization was quite common, ranging up to 30% in a mineralized shear zone with intense sericitic alteration.

The dykes in this area of the claim group were not rhyolitic as on the Golden Two claim, but intermediate to mafic, and contained, or were associated with, much more sulfide mineralization.

4.2.3 Target Scale Considerations

As a result of the Property Scale Prospecting several targets have been identified; these will be discussed in Part 5.

More work needs to be done on the Pride of the West claim to specify other possible target zones.

4.3 GEOCHEMICAL/ASSAY RESULTS

Ten ICP/wet chemistry Au have been sent in for analysis but the results had not been received at the time this section was written. These will be included in the next report on this property.

The present writer would, however, like to report on a series of assays obtained back in 1984 but not, so far as is known, reported for public knowledge. These were obtained by Victoria Resources Corp. when they optioned the Pride of the West and the Hampton claims from a previous owner. The assays were made on samples from the Pride of the West mine. No sample spacing is given but it is believed that the samples were fairly evenly distributed along the 80m length of the adit. Details may be found in Section 7.5. Gold was present along the entire length of the adit and reached 0.26 oz./ton Au in one location,some 10 times higher than previously reported.

4.4 SAMPLE PREPRATION, EXAMINATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.4.1 General Procedures

The procedures used may be found in Whittles (1991 - Section 4.4.1). The summary sheets for the minerals can be found in Section 7.4 of this report.

4.4.2 Samples With Metallic Mineralization

Please refer to Section 7.4.1, pages MIN-1 to MIN-7, and MI-1 to MI-12. There appears to be five styles of mineralization (see Section 4.3).

(1) Disseminated Sulfides in Intrusive Rock

These samples are indicative of a possible porphyry deposit.

Sample Number	Page	Rock Type	Sulfide Content
RL91-1-175C	MIN-3	Diorite ("microgneiss")	25%
RL91-2-830MI	MI-1	Diorite	Only found on fracture face
W92G-Creek1D	MI-7	Quartz Diorite	2%
W92G-QB	MI-9	Quartz Diorite	2%
92WG-CR2-160	MI-10	Diorite	3%

(2) Disseminated Sulfides in Karmutsen Volcanics

These mineral deposits are skarn or hornfels-like, and appear to have developed when the Jurassic intrusive rocks invaded the older Triassic volcanic rocks. This was particulary well illustrated by one sample where the diorite completely surrounds an inclusion of andesite. The andesite has been about 25% replaced by pyrite. It appears that the sulfide may have resulted from the conversion of the iron in the ferromagnesian minerals.

Sample Number	Page	Rock Type	Sulfide Content
RL91-2-830	MIN-2	Hornfels?	10%
W92G-D	MI-5	Andesite	10-15%
W92G-CR2AB	MI-6	Andesite? (Diorite)	15-20%
RL91-1-175A	MI-8	Andesite Tuff	10-15%

(3) Dyke Rocks Containing Disseminated Sulfides

Sample Number	Page	Rock Type	Sulfide Content
W92G-SR-D	MI-2	Andesite	6%
W92G-P1-D	MI-3	Basalt	2%?
RL91-1-650D	MI-12	Rhyolite	To 1%

(4) Heavily Altered Shear Zones

These samples contain quartz, carbonates, and disseminated sulfides.

Sample Number	Page	Associated Rock Type	Sulfide Content
92WG-CR2-75	MIN-6	Unknown	20%
92WG-CR2-220	MIN-7	Unclear	5%
92WG-CR2AB	MI-6	Andesite? Diorite?	15-20%
W92G-CR1-AV	AR-2	Andesite and Diorite	10%

(5) Quartz Carbonate Veins

These samples were without obvious associated rock alteration.

Sample Number	Page	Gangue	Associated Rock Type	Sulfide Content
W92G-CR2AQ	MIN-1	Quartz	Unknown	10-15%
W92G-C	MIN-4	Quartz Epidote	Diorite?	<5%
W92G-P1-QV	MIN-5	Quartz Calcite	Basaltic Dyke	30%
TG91W-150S	MI-4	Quartz	Volcanics	2%
RL91-1-425N-C	MI-11	Calcite	Volcanics	0%
RL91-1-650D	MI-12	Quartz+?	Rhyolite Dyke	1%

4.4.3 Highly Altered Rock Samples

There are some indications that the rocks show increasing alteration as one proceeds to the SW of the claim group. The alteration types are discussed in Section 7.7.

Sample Number	Page	Rock Type	Type of Alteration
W92G-CR2-500-B	AR-1	Diorite	Intermediate Argillic
W92G-CR1-AV	AR-2	Diorite	Sericitic
W92G-QA	AR-3	Granite	Intermediate Argillic
RL91-1-175F	AR-4	Gabbro	Propylitic
TG91W-L1 & L2	M-1	Marble	Skarn/Metamorphosed Limestone

4.4.4 Unmineralized, Unaltered, or Weakly Altered Rocks

These provide examples of the main rock types found on the Golden Group Claims.

Sample Number	Page	Rock Name	Rock Type
W92G-SR-W	I-1	Pink Granite	Igneous Intrusive
W92G-CR2-500A	I-2	Pink Granite	Igneous Intrusive
W92G-BAY-B	I-3	Basaltic Dyke Rock	Igneous Intrusive
W92G-BAY-A	I-4	Diorite	Igneous Intrusive
W92G-P1-G	I-5	Pink Granite	Igneous Intrusive
W92G-CR2-500B	I-6	Quartz Diorite	Igneous Intrusive
TGI92W-CR1-50	I-7	Feldspar Porphyry	Igneous Intrusive

Although these rocks were not altered to any degree, the feldspar porphyry was a very unusual find. It appears almost pegmatitic since the feldspar crystals are so large (to 50mm). The small crystals of muscovite and quartz are also unusual in their gem-like clarity.

PART 5: INTERPRETATION

5.1 FAVORABLE GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURES AND ROCK TYPES

5.1.1 Structures

(1) A prospecting interpretation of the potential mineralization of the Golden Claim Group is given on Figure 13.

(2) The nearly east-west, highly altered, shear zone/vein systems I to IV are clearly structurally controlled, and are probably the result of nearby Tertiary intrusions. The old Pride of the West mine lies along Zone III, and is known to have appreciable gold and silver values. Sample W92G-CR1-AV (p.AR-2), which lies on or near Zone I, has a strong sericitic alteration character, and 10% sulfides. There is every possibility that the other zones are well mineralized.

(3) The two northwest trending zones are largly unassessed at this time. There is certainly mineralization along Creek 2, but there is no way to determine if that mineralization belongs to Zones I to IV, or to NW Zone 1. On the other hand, NW Zone 2 is known to have some 10% sulfide mineralization associated with it (sample RL91-2-830, p.MIN-2).

5.1.2 Rock Types

(1) Mineralization could be present in any of the rock types found on this claim group.

(2) The presence of marble could indicate the potential for a skarn deposit; however, only float has been found so far and none of that was mineralized.

(3) The dioritic rocks on the Pride of the West claim seem to host most of the mineralized shear zones.

(4) The Karmutsen volcanic rocks contain considerable quantities of sulfides, but it seems to be mostly pyrite. Skarn deposits would be possible in these rocks, particularily where they are limy.

5.2 MINERAL DEPOSIT POTENTIAL

5.2.1 Quartz/Carbonate Veins or Shear Zones

At the present time this represents the best potential for economic mineralization on the claim group. These Zones cover most of the Pride of the West claim, and it is possible that the areas in between are mineralized to some extent. This could make an open pit operation possible if the mineralization proved to be economic.

5.2.2 Porphyry Deposits

The prospecting to date has also raised the possibility that a porphyry type of deposit might be found on the property. The Jurassic intrusive rocks seem to be altered at least to the intermediate argillic level as one goes SW across the group. One sample (W92G-CR1-AV, p.AR-2) even showed sericitic level alteration, although that may be the result of being in or near shear Zone I. The NE corner of the property shows propylitic alteration for the most part.

Nearby Snowden Island is described as a Tertiary pluton so it is possible that this or an underlying intrusion may be the source of both the vein deposits in the shear zones, and a more pervasive porphyry deposit.

5.2.3 Skarn Deposits

The presence of Tertiary and Jurassic intrusive rocks in and area known to have Triassic limestones (e.g. at the nearby Maggie Lake Brynnor Mine) suggests that the possibility of skarn deposits should be considered seriously; however, to date no in situ limestone has been found on the claim group. Unmineralized marble float has been noted in two locations along the shore of Toquart Bay south of the Hampton claim.

On the other hand it must be noted that the vegetation coverage is extremely dense and outcrops are rare in the low lying areas of the Hampton claim. Limestone/skarn deposits would be quite recessive in this environment, especially if they contained metallic mineralization. A magnetometer survey in the low lying areas might provide the best approach to finding any associated skarn magnetite deposits.

PART 6: RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 PROSPECTING RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1.1 Further prospecting needs to be carried out on the property scale in the linear zones outlined on Figure 13.

6.1.2 Prospecting is also recommended on the low-lying portion of the Hampton claim.

6.1.3 The marble float should be traced back to its source, and those rocks examined for evidences of skarn deposits.

6.1.4 The prospecting should include obtaining panned samples of the heavy minerals in the two creeks.

6.1.5 The source of the porphyritic/pegmatitic sample TGI92W-CR1-50 (p.I-7) should be located, if possible, and examined to determine its' nature.

6.1.6 The areas around the rhyolitic/epithermal dykes on the Golden Two claim should be examined in more detail to see if any more epithermal mineralization can be located.

6.1.7 The hornfelsic/skarn zone (RL91-2-830, p.MIN-2) should be examined in detail to determine its' extent.

6.1.8 The piece of mineralized float of uncertain composition (92WG-CR2-75) should be traced back to its' origin to determine the extent of the mineralization, the composition of the host rock, and its' significance.

6.2 AIR PHOTO INTERPRETATION RECOMMENDATIONS

6.2.1 A more detailed air photo/geological interpretation on regional (high altitude) and property (low altitude) scales is recommended as the next step after those of Section 6.1. The main objective would be to look for fault and shear zone structures that indicate potential mineralized zones.

6.2.2 A second objective would be to complete a geological map of the Golden Group Claims.

6.3 GELOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

6.3.1 A geological map of the whole claim group should be produced, on a scale of 1:1000.

6.3.2 Variations in the alteration levels of the rocks should be carfully studied to see if the preliminary pattern noted in this report is valid.

6.3.3 More detailed geological mapping should be carried out right around any currently known mineralization.

6.3.4 A careful analysis of the heavy mineral content of the panned samples from the two creeks should be completed.

6.3.5 Snowden Island should be examined to collect samples of the Tertiary intrusive rocks for comparison to those found on the Golden Claim Group.

6.4 GEOCHEMICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

6.4.1 Follow up ICP and assay analysis of any of the samples presently in for analysis should be made.

6.4.2 Rock and soil samples should be collected along any shear zones, and subject to suitable geochemical analysis.

6.5 GEOPHYSICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

6.5.1 S.P. surveys should be made along and across the Shear Zones I to IV. This would help to select areas having the highest sulfide content, for more detailed examination.

6.5.2 V.L.F.-E.M. surveys should be conducted across the various shear zones. This would help to delineate those zones with the more disseminated mineralization.

6.5.3 Magnetometer surveys should be carried out across the over-burden covered parts of the claim group to try to detect any magnetite that might be associated with skarn Fe-Cu-Au deposits.

6.6 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

6.6.1 The pink granite samples should be cut and polished to see if it would be suitable as a building stone.

6.6.2 Further staking is recommended around the present claim group, as the ground becomes available.

7.1 REFERENCES

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Northcote (1983b) " Report on Wick Claim, Lucky Creek-Toquart Bay Area, Vancouver Island " Report for Victoria Resource Corporation, by K.E.Northcote.

Whittles (1984) " Air Photo and Geophysical Interpretation Report on the Lost Canyon Group ", B.C. Dept. of Mines Assessment Report, by A.B.L.Whittles

Whittles (1991) " Prospector"s Report on the Silverbells Claim" B.C. Dept of Mines Assessment Report, by A.B.L.Whittles

7.2 COST STATEMENT

7.2.1 Property Scale Work

(1) Preliminary air photo and topographical study to locate linear features, creeks, and roads, for prospecting; preliminary map preparation for fieldwork - 1 day.
(2) Prospected Traverse A - 2 days.
(3) Prospected Traverse B - 1 day.
(4) Prospected Traverse C - 1 day.
(5) Prospected Traverse D - 1 day.
(6) Prospected Traverse E and F - 1 day.

7 days @ $150.00/ ---- $1050.00

7.2.2 Study, Preparation, and Report Writing

(1) Study of the geology, preparation and study of the samples - 2 days.
(2) Report writing - 3 days.
(3) Preparation of maps and diagrams - 1 day.

6 days @ $150.00/ ----- $900.00

7.2.3 Other Costs

(1) Travel: 6 field days @ 380 km @ 0.30/	$684.00
(2) Air flight over property	$100.00
(3) Typing	$100.00
(4) Duplicating	$ 25.00
(5) Recording fees	$ 40.00
TOTAL	$2899.00

Claimed for assessment ---------- $1200.00

7.3 RESUME OF THE PROSPECTING EXPERIENCE OF A.B.L.WHITTLES

7.3.1 Two summers of experience as a field hand in the geophysical section of Imperial Oil Ltd. in Alberta.
7.3.2 Surveying experience, Buttle Lake Power Project.
7.3.3 Taken (and taught) beginner's level prospecting courses.
7.3.4 A 1990 graduate of the Malaspina College/B.C. Geological Survey Advanced Prospectors School, Mesachi Lake, B.C.
7.3.5 Graduate of the 1992 "Petrology and Rock Alteration for Prospectors" course, Nelson B.C.
7.3.6 Part time prospecting experience since 1964 on Vancouver Island, southern B.C., the Yukon, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, and Colorado.
7.3.7 Author of numerous B.C. mineral and placer claim assessment reports.

7.4.1

MINERALIZED SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MIN -1

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G-CR2A Q DATE:

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: IN BED OF CREEK 2 JUST ABOVE BRIDGE ON S. EDGE OF HAMPTON CLAIM

SAMPLE MODE: IN SITU (FLOAT) SAMPLER:

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR (SUB-ANGULAR) SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): RUSTY WHITE COLOUR (FRESH): WHITE

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

SAMPLE SIZE: VARIOUS

ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPE: (IGNEOUS) INTRUSIVE (IGNEOUS) EXTRUSIVE SEDIMENTARY METAMORPHIC

SAMPLE STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

SAMPLE HARDNESS (MOHS): 7

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN:

MINERALS PRESENT:	QUARTZ	PYRITE		
AMOUNT:	85-90%	10-15%		
GRAIN SIZE:	— mm	1-2 mm	mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	—	PYRITOHEDRONS IRREGULAR MASS		
OTHER PROPERTIES:	—	—		
MINERALS PRESENT:				
AMOUNT:				
GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm	mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:				
OTHER PROPERTIES:				

OTHER TESTS/OBSERVATIONS/PROPERTIES:

HAS A ROCK I.D. SHEET BEEN FILLED IN? YES (NO)

IF YES, GIVE PAGE NUMBER: MI MS MM

AS THIS SAMPLE BEEN ASSAYED? (YES) NO

ASSOCIATED ROCK FORMATION UNKNOWN AGE: T?

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: MINERALIZED QUARTZ VEIN

MINERALIZED SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MIN -2

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: RL91-2-830 DATE:

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: EAST END OF RL91-2 ON GOLDEN TWO CLAIM PAST 80 m KNOLL, ON WEST SIDE OF GULLEY

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): DARK RUSTY RED COLOUR (FRESH): BLACK

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

SAMPLE SIZE: VARIOUS

ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPE: (IGNEOUS) INTRUSIVE (IGNEOUS) EXTRUSIVE SEDIMENTARY METAMORPHIC

SAMPLE STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

SAMPLE HARDNESS (MOHS): 4 TO 5

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN:

MINERALS PRESENT:	PYRITE	CHALCOPYRITE		
AMOUNT:	10%	MINOR		
GRAIN SIZE:	0.2-1 mm	0.2-1 mm	mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	SOME STRIATED CUBES IRREGULAR MASSES			
OTHER PROPERTIES:				
MINERALS PRESENT:				
AMOUNT:				
GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm	mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:				
OTHER PROPERTIES:				

OTHER TESTS/OBSERVATIONS/PROPERTIES: SAMPLE IS NOT MAGNETIC. SAMPLE HAS THE LOOK OF A HORNFELS, IT SEEMS ALMOST CHERTY, BUT IS NOT THAT HARD. POSSIBLY A HORNFELS/SKARN DEVELOPED IN OLDER KARMUTSEN ROCK BY A JURASSIC INTRUSION, CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH RL91-2-830MI

HAS A ROCK I.D. SHEET BEEN FILLED IN? YES (NO)

IF YES, GIVE PAGE NUMBER: (MI -1) MS MM

HAS THIS SAMPLE BEEN ASSAYED? (YES) NO

ASSOCIATED ROCK FORMATION PROBABLY KARMUTSEN/WESTCOAST AGE: J

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: HORNFELSIC VOLCANIC

MINERALIZED SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MIN-3

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: RL91-1-175C DATE:

ECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: 175 m N. OF HAMPTON CLAIM BOUNDRY, IN THE GOLDEN TWO CLAIM, ON E. SIDE OF LOGGING ROAD

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): HEAVY MED. RUSTY BRN COLOUR (FRESH): BLACK

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

SAMPLE SIZE: 2 @ 5 x 5 x 5 cm

ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPE: (IGNEOUS) INTRUSIVE (IGNEOUS) EXTRUSIVE SEDIMENTARY METAMORPHIC

SAMPLE STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

SAMPLE HARDNESS (MOHS): 3 to 4 GENERALLY; BUT 5+ IN PLACES

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN:

MINERALS PRESENT:	(PYRITE)	MAFICS (PROBABLY CHLORITE)		
AMOUNT:	(25%)	25%		
GRAIN SIZE:	0.1-1 mm	0.1-1 mm	mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	IRREGULAR MASSES	←		
OTHER PROPERTIES:	ELONGATED/FOLIATED			
MINERALS PRESENT:	(QUARTZ AND/OR FD) ← MOST LIKELY FELDSPARS			
AMOUNT:	50%			
GRAIN SIZE:	mm	VERY FINE mm	mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	IRREGULAR MASSES			
OTHER PROPERTIES:	LAYERED			

OTHER TESTS/OBSERVATIONS/PROPERTIES: SAMPLE HAS A METAMORPHIC FOLIATED APPEARANCE (SCHIST-LIKE TO GNEISS-LIKE), BUT ON A MICROSCOPIC LEVEL, PYRITE + MAFICS SEEM TO BE CONFINED TOGETHER IN BANDS ADJACENT TO QUARTZ/FELDSPAR BANDS

HAS A ROCK I.D. SHEET BEEN FILLED IN? YES NO

IF YES, GIVE PAGE NUMBER: MI MS MM

WAS THIS SAMPLE BEEN ASSAYED? YES NO

SOCIATED ROCK FORMATION WEST COAST COMPLEX AGE: J

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: MINERALIZED "MICRO-GNEISS"

MINERALIZED SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MIN-4

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G-C DATE:

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: ON SMALL KNOLL SW CORNER OF PRIDE OF THE WEST CLAIM

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): RUSTY GREEN COLOUR (FRESH): BRIGHT GREEN

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

SAMPLE SIZE: VARIOUS ~ 2x2x2 CM

ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPE: (IGNEOUS INTRUSIVE) (IGNEOUS EXTRUSIVE) SEDIMENTARY METAMORPHIC

SAMPLE STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

SAMPLE HARDNESS (MOHS): >5

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY NONE

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN:

MINERALS PRESENT:	EPIDOTE	QUARTZ	PYRITE	
AMOUNT:	SAMPLE TO FINE GRAINED TO DETERMINE AMOUNTS BUT MOST APPEARS TO BE EPIDOTE		<5%	
GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm	<0.1 to 1 mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	—	—	IRREGULAR MASSES	
OTHER PROPERTIES:				
MINERALS PRESENT:				
AMOUNT:				
GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm	mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:				
OTHER PROPERTIES:				

OTHER TESTS/OBSERVATIONS/PROPERTIES: QUITE VUGGY IN PLACES, WITH MINUTE XTALS (~0.1mm) OF QUARTZ OR EPIDOTE. MOST OF PYRITE IS EXTREMELY FINE GRAINED

HAS A ROCK I.D. SHEET BEEN FILLED IN? YES (NO)

IF YES, GIVE PAGE NUMBER: MI MS MM

HAS THIS SAMPLE BEEN ASSAYED? YES (NO)

ASSOCIATED ROCK FORMATION WESTCOAST COMPLEX AGE: J

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: EPIDOTE/QUARTZ VEIN

MINERALIZED SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MIN - 5

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92 G - P1 - QV DATE:

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: ON POINT, SOUTH OF CREEK 1, HAMPTON CLAIM, BELOW HIGH TIDE LEVEL

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): VERY DARK, RUSTY. COLOUR (FRESH): WHITE TO LT. GREEN

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM (COARSE(P)) V. COARSE

SAMPLE SIZE: HAND

ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPE: (IGNEOUS) INTRUSIVE (IGNEOUS) EXTRUSIVE SEDIMENTARY METAMORPHIC

SAMPLE STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE (WEAK) STRONG VERY STRONG

SAMPLE HARDNESS (MOHS): > 5

HCl REACTION: (STRONG) WEAK POWDER ONLY NONE

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN: ON FRACTURES

MINERALS PRESENT:	(QUARTZ)	(SERICITE)	(CALCITE)	
AMOUNT:	60%	5%	10%	
GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm	> 3 mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	MASSIVE	MICACEOUS	CRYSTALLINE	
OTHER PROPERTIES:		SLIGHTLY ORTENISH	MASSIVE	
MINERALS PRESENT:	(PYRITE)	(CHALCOPYRITE)	(BORNITE)	(MALACHITE)
AMOUNT:	UP TO 10%	UP TO 20% ← ?		MINOR
GRAIN SIZE:	> 2 mm	> 3 mm	mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	MASSES STRIATED CUBES	MASSES		POWDERY
OTHER PROPERTIES:	RUSTY	STAINED		STAIN

OTHER TESTS/OBSERVATIONS/PROPERTIES: QUARTZ VEIN IS BRECCIATED AND VERY VUGGY IN PLACES. HEAVILY MINERALIZED [ORE GRADE SAMPLES] ATTITUDES 248/70°R, 285/70°R 1 TO 6 CM

HAS A ROCK I.D. SHEET BEEN FILLED IN? YES (NO)

IF YES, GIVE PAGE NUMBER: MI MS MM

HAS THIS SAMPLE BEEN ASSAYED? (YES) NO

ASSOCIATED ROCK FORMATION WESTCOAST COMPLEX ? AGE: J?

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: MINERALIZED QUARTZ/CARBONATE VEIN

MINERALIZED SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MIN – 6

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: 92WG-CR2-75 DATE:

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: 75 M N. OF ROAD ON CREEK 2, HAMPTON CLAIM

SAMPLE MODE: IN SITU (FLOAT) SAMPLER: B. WHITLEY

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED (ROUNDED)

COLOUR (WEATHERED): LT. RUSTY TO WHITE COLOUR (FRESH): LT. GREY

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

SAMPLE SIZE: 4 cm X 2 cm x 2 cm

ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPE: (IGNEOUS) INTRUSIVE (IGNEOUS) EXTRUSIVE SEDIMENTARY METAMORPHIC

SAMPLE STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE (WEAK) (STRONG) VERY STRONG

SAMPLE HARDNESS (MOHS): (<2) VERY SOFT

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN: (CHALCOPYRITE)

MINERALS PRESENT:	QUARTZ	(PYRITE) ?	?	CLAY ?
AMOUNT:	MINOR	20%	MINOR	✓
GRAIN SIZE:	0.1 mm	0.1–0.5 mm	0.5 mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:		IRREGULAR MASSES THIN LAYERS		
OTHER PROPERTIES:		DISSEMINATED	BLACK	
MINERALS PRESENT:	(?)	(?)	GOLD?	
AMOUNT:	80%	MINOR	MINOR	
GRAIN SIZE:	<<0.1 mm	0.1 mm	0.2 mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	MATRIX	ROUNDED		
OTHER PROPERTIES:	H~2, H.S.G.	AMBER COLOR TRANSPARENT		

OTHER TESTS/OBSERVATIONS/PROPERTIES: PIECE OF HEAVILY MINERALIZED FLOAT. SOME OF SULFIDES VERY FLAT, IRREGULAR & MULTICOLORED (STAIN)? – RED, GREEN + BLUE. THE MATRIX MATERIAL HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED AT THIS TIME. SOME OF SMALL MASSES COULD BE GOLD

HAS A ROCK I.D. SHEET BEEN FILLED IN? YES (NO)

IF YES, GIVE PAGE NUMBER: MI MS MM

HAS THIS SAMPLE BEEN ASSAYED? (YES) NO – NEXT BATCH

ASSOCIATED ROCK FORMATION UNKNOWN AGE:

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: MINERALIZED FELSITE

MINERALIZED SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MIN - 7

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: 92WG - CR2 - 220 DATE:

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: ON CREEK 2, HAMPTON CLAIM, 220m FROM LOGGING ROAD AT SOUTH END OF CLAIM.

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES.

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): LT. RUSTY BROWN COLOUR (FRESH): LT. GREEN.

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC (FINE(S)) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

SAMPLE SIZE: 5 X 10 X 2 CM

ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPE: (IGNEOUS) INTRUSIVE (IGNEOUS) EXTRUSIVE SEDIMENTARY METAMORPHIC

SAMPLE STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE (WEAK) STRONG VERY STRONG

SAMPLE HARDNESS (MOHS): ~3

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN:

MINERALS PRESENT:	SERICITE	QUARTZ	FELDSPAR?	EPIDOTE
AMOUNT:	45%?	?	?	MINOR
GRAIN SIZE:	< 0.1 mm	mm	mm	< 0.1 mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	FLAKES	IRREG	RECT.	IRREG.
OTHER PROPERTIES:	SLIGHTLY GREEN	CONCOIDAL FRACTURE	CLEAVAGE HARD	
MINERALS PRESENT:	(PYRITE)			
AMOUNT:	5%			
GRAIN SIZE:	0.1 - 1 mm	mm	mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	IRREG.			
OTHER PROPERTIES:	-			

OTHER TESTS/OBSERVATIONS/PROPERTIES: 4' WIDE SHEAR ZONE NEEDS TO BE INVESTIGATED FURTHUR ON STRIKE OF SHEAR ZONE IV

HAS A ROCK I.D. SHEET BEEN FILLED IN? YES (NO)

IF YES, GIVE PAGE NUMBER: MI MS MM

HAS THIS SAMPLE BEEN ASSAYED? YES NO

SOCIATED ROCK FORMATION AGE:

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: MINERALIZED SHEAR ZONE

MINERALIZED IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN PAGE: MI - 1

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: RL91-2-830MI DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: EAST END OF RL91-2 ON GOLDEN TWO CLAIM PAST 83M KNOLL, ON W. SIDE OF GULLEY

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): MOTTLED WHITE COLOUR (FRESH): MOTTLED BLACK/WHITE

DOMINANT GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC FINE(S) (MEDIUM) COARSE(P) V. COARSE

TEXTURE: GLASSY APHANITIC CLASTIC PROPHYRITIC (GRANULAR) PEGMATITIC

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC _____

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS: (HARD (≥5)) SOFT (~3) _____

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN: _____

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 30 %

FELDSPARS: TYPES:	K-FELDSPAR	PLAGIOCLASE		
PERCENTAGE:	____ %	60-70 %		
GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	1-2 mm		
COLOUR:	____	WHITE		
STRUCTURE:	____	STRIATIONS		
FERROMAGNESIANS: TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	BIOTITE	_____
PERCENTAGE:	____ %	____ %	30 %	____ %
GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm	0.5-2 mm	____ mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO OTHER PRIMARY MINERALS: _____ _____

PERCENTAGE: 1-2 % PERCENTAGE: ____ % ____ %

GRAIN SIZE: 0.5-1 mm GRAIN SIZE: ____ mm ____ mm

ROCK ALTERATION: STRONG CLAY SMELL

IS THERE AN ALTERED ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET? YES NO

IF YES, GIVE PAGE: AR

OTHER MINERALIZATION:	PYRITE	CHALCOPY	_____	_____	_____
PERCENTAGE:	? %	? %	____ %	____ %	____ %
GRAIN SIZE:	1-2 mm	1-2 mm	____ mm	____ mm	____ mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	IRREGULAR MASSES		_____	_____	_____

OTHER FEATURES: CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH SAMPLE RL91-2-830M. SEE (p. MIN-2). PY/CP MAINLY ON FRACTURES, BUT SOME DISSEMINATED

PROBABLE FORMATION WESTCOAST COMPLEX AGE: J

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: DIORITE (MINERALIZED)

MINERALIZED IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MI-2

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G-SR-D DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: S. OF CENTRAL PART OF PRIDE OF THE WEST CLAIM ON SHORE OF SMALL BAY

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): LT. RUSTY GREEN COLOUR (FRESH): MEDIUM GREY

DOMINANT GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

TEXTURE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) CLASTIC PROPHYRITIC GRANULAR PEGMATITIC

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC (DYKE) @ 280°/90°

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS: HARD (≥5) SOFT (~3) _____

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN: _____

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: _____ %

FELDSPARS: TYPES:	K-FELDSPAR	PLAGIOCLASE	OCCASIONAL PHENOCRYST
PERCENTAGE:	_____ %	_____ %	
GRAIN SIZE:	_____ mm	1 mm	
COLOUR:	_____	_____	
STRUCTURE:	_____	_____	

FERROMAGNESIANS: TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	_____	_____
PERCENTAGE:	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
GRAIN SIZE:	_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO OTHER PRIMARY MINERALS: _____ _____

PERCENTAGE: IN _____ % PERCENTAGE: _____ % _____ %

GRAIN SIZE: VEINLETS mm GRAIN SIZE: _____ mm _____ mm

ROCK ALTERATION: WEAK CLAY SMELL.

IS THERE AN ALTERED ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET? YES (NO)

IF YES, GIVE PAGE: AR _____

OTHER MINERALIZATION:	PYRITE	CALCITE	_____	_____	_____
PERCENTAGE:	6 %	? %	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
GRAIN SIZE:	0.5-1 mm	? mm	_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	STRIATED CUBES IRREG. MASSES	_____	_____	_____	_____

OTHER FEATURES: PY IN QZ VEINS & DISSEMINATED THRO ROCK. CA IN THIN FRACTURES, SAMPLE IS NOT MAGNETIC, DYKE @ 280°/90°

PROBABLE FORMATION UNKNOWN AGE: ?

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: ANDESITIC DYKE ROCK (MINERALIZED)

MINERALIZED
ASSAY

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MI-3

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G-P1-D DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: _____

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUBROUNDED ROUNDED

TEXTURE: APHANITIC

COLOUR (WEATHERED): BLACK COLOUR (FRESH): GREENISH BLACK

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC DYKE ROCK

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC INTERMEDIATE (MAFIC) ULTRA-MAFIC 240°/90°

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: ~ 100 %

SAMPLE IS STRONGLY MAGNETIC.

FELDSPARS: TYPES:	K-FD	PLAGIOCLASE	
PERCENTAGE:	____ %	____ %	
GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm	
FERROMAGNESIANS: TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	CHLORITE?
PERCENTAGE:	____ %	____ %	100 % ?
GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm	____ mm
QUARTZ PRESENT?: YES NO		OTHER MINERALS:	CHALCOPYRITE / PYRITE
PERCENTAGE:	____ %	PERCENTAGE:	MINOR <1%? / MINOR <1%?
GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	GRAIN SIZE:	< 0.5 mm / < 0.1 mm TO 0.4 mm

ALTERATION MINERALS:	CLAY	EPIDOTE	CALCITE	MAGNETITE
ALTERATION HABIT:	P	D	D	D

[DISSEMINATED(D) ENVELOPE (HALO) (E) PERVASIVE (P) VEIN (V) SELVEGE (S)]

ALTERATION TYPE: _____ _____ _____ _____

[ZEOLITIC (Z) (PROPOLYTIC) (G) ARGILLIC (AB) PHYLLIC (PB) PYRITIC (PY) POTASSIC (K)]

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE (WEAK)—(STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS (MOHS): 3

OTHER FEATURES: VERY SOFT. A FEW PHENOCRYSTS - CHLORITE? (~0.4mm). ROCK HAS A VERY TUFFACEOUS APPEARANCE. HIGH SPECIFIC GRAVITY. HCL REACTION IN VERY LOCALIZED POINTS. VERY FINE GRAINED SILVERY BLACK MINERAL (MAGNETITE?)

PROBABLE FORMATION UNKNOWN AGE: < J

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: BASALTIC DYKE ROCK

SAMPLE STRONGLY MAGNETIC
SEE ALSO W92G-BAY-B p. I

MINERALIZED

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MI-4

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: TG91W-150S DATE: OCT/91

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: ON ROAD 150m SOUTH OF NORTH BORDER OF HAMPTON CLAIM

SAMPLE MODE: IN SITU (FLOAT) SAMPLER:

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: (ANGULAR) SUB-ANGULAR SUBROUNDED ROUNDED

TEXTURE: APHANITIC.

COLOUR (WEATHERED): RUSTY GREY COLOUR (FRESH): WHITE TO BLACK

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ROCK TYPE: PLUTONIC (VOLCANIC FLOW) PYROCLASTIC

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: ____%

FELDSPARS: TYPES:	K-FD	PLAGIOCLASE	
PERCENTAGE:	____%	____%	
GRAIN SIZE:	____mm	____mm	
FERROMAGNESIANS: TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	____
PERCENTAGE:	____%	____%	____%
GRAIN SIZE:	____mm	____mm	____mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO (VEINLETS)	OTHER MINERALS:	CHALCOPYRITE	BORNITE		
PERCENTAGE:	25 %	PERCENTAGE:	1 %	MINOR %	
GRAIN SIZE:	____mm	GRAIN SIZE:	0.5-4 mm	← mm	
ALTERATION MINERALS:	PYRITE (1%)	____	____	____	
ALTERATION HABIT:	D	____	____	____	

[DISSEMINATED(D) ENVELOPE (HALO) (E) PERVASIVE (P) VEIN (V) SELVEGE (S)]

ALTERATION TYPE: ____ ____ ____ ____

[ZEOLITIC (Z) PROPOLYTIC (G) ARGILLIC (AB) PHYLLIC (PB) PYRITIC (PY) POTASSIC (K)]

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS (MOHS): 3-5

OTHER FEATURES: QUARTZ VEIN WITH SELVAGE, PYRITE, CHALCOPYRITE, BORNITE IN VOLCANIC GREENSTONE. VEINS UP TO 4 CM WIDE. CP+BO IN QZ; PY IN WALLROCK

PROBABLE FORMATION KARMUTSEN AGE: T

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: ANDESITE WITH QUARTZ VEINS.

MINERALIZED ASSAY

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MI-5

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G - D DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: ON SMALL KNOLL, 50m N. of S. BOUNDRY OF PRIDE OF WEST, TRAVERSE (E)

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUBROUNDED ROUNDED

TEXTURE: APHANITIC

COLOUR (WEATHERED): DARK RUSTY BROWN COLOUR (FRESH): MED. GRAY

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ROCK TYPE: PLUTONIC (VOLCANIC FLOW) PYROCLASTIC _____

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: _____ %

FELDSPARS: TYPES:	K-FD	PLAGIOCLASE	
PERCENTAGE:	_____ %	_____ %	
GRAIN SIZE:	_____ mm	_____ mm	
FERROMAGNESIANS: TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	_____
PERCENTAGE:	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
GRAIN SIZE:	_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: YES NO		OTHER MINERALS:	PYRITE / CHALCOPYRITE
PERCENTAGE:	_____ %	PERCENTAGE:	10-15 % / MINOR %
GRAIN SIZE:	_____ mm	GRAIN SIZE:	0.2-0.5 mm / _____ mm

ALTERATION MINERALS:	PYRITE			
ALTERATION HABIT:	D, V			
[DISSEMINATED(D) ENVELOPE (HALO) (E) PERVASIVE (P) VEIN (V) SELVEGE (S)]				
ALTERATION TYPE:				

[ZEOLITIC (Z) PROPOLYTIC (G) ARGILLIC (AB) PHYLLIC (PB) PYRITIC (PY) POTASSIC (K)]

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK STRONG VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS (MOHS): 3 TO 5+

OTHER FEATURES: STRONGLY SILICIFIED IN PLACES. ½ CM RUSTY EP/QZ VEIN AT 230°. PYRITE. ASSOCIATED WITH QZ-DIORITE THAT HAS INCLUSIONS OF ANDESITE

PROBABLE FORMATION KARMUTSEN ? AGE: JR ?

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: ANDESITE (MINERALIZED)

MINERALIZED
ASSAY

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MI-6

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G-CR 2AB DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: WEST BANK OF CREEK 2, HAMPTON CLAIM AT WATER LEVEL, JUST NORTH OF BRIDGE

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: _____

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB ROUNDED ROUNDED

TEXTURE: GRANULAR

COLOUR (WEATHERED): RUSTY RED-BROWN COLOUR (FRESH): DARK GREENISH GREY

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ROCK TYPE: PLUTONIC (VOLCANIC FLOW) PYROCLASTIC

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: ? %

FELDSPARS:	TYPES:	K-FD	PLAGIOCLASE	
	PERCENTAGE:	? %	? %	
	GRAIN SIZE:	_____ mm	_____ mm	

FERROMAGNESIANS:	TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	_____
	PERCENTAGE:	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
	GRAIN SIZE:	_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO OTHER MINERALS: PYRITE 1

PERCENTAGE: MINOR % PERCENTAGE: (15-20 %) _____ %

GRAIN SIZE: _____ mm GRAIN SIZE: 0.5-2 mm _____ mm

ALTERATION MINERALS:	CLAY	CALCITE	CHLORITE	EPIDOTE
ALTERATION HABIT:	P	V	D	V

[DISSEMINATED(D) ENVELOPE (HALO) (E) PERVASIVE (P) VEIN (V) SELVEGE (S)]

ALTERATION TYPE: _____ _____ _____ _____

[ZEOLITIC (Z) (PROPOLYTIC (G)) ARGILLIC (AB) PHYLLIC (PB) PYRITIC (PY) POTASSIC (K)]

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS (MOHS): ~3 TO 4

OTHER FEATURES: STRONG HCl REACTION ALONG FRACTURES, ROCK IS QUITE SOFT + FEATURES ARE INDISTINCT, PROBABLY AN ANDESITE, BUT POSSIBLY WAS A DIORITE

PROBABLE FORMATION KARMUTSEN ? AGE: T ?

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: ANDESITE, ALTERED, MINERALIZED

MINERALIZED

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MI-7

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G-CREEK 1D DATE: JAN/92

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: AT MOUTH OF STREAM 1

SAMPLE MODE: IN SITU (FLOAT) SAMPLER:

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: (ANGULAR) SUB-ANGULAR SUBROUNDED ROUNDED

TEXTURE: GRANULAR

COLOUR (WEATHERED): DARK RUSTY BROWN COLOUR (FRESH): DARK GREY

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) (FINE(S)) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC BRECCIA INCLUSIONS

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 10 %

FELDSPARS: TYPES:	K-FD	(PLAGIOCLASE)	WHITE, STRIATIONS	
PERCENTAGE:	____ %	60-70 %		
GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	1-2 mm		
FERROMAGNESIANS: TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	CHLORITE	
PERCENTAGE:	____ %	____ %	10 %	
GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm	<1 mm	
QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO		OTHER MINERALS:		
PERCENTAGE:	20-30 %	PERCENTAGE:	____ %	____ %
GRAIN SIZE:	1 mm	GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm
ALTERATION MINERALS:	PYRITE (2%) (0.5-5 mm)	CLAY	EPIDOTE (MINOR)	CHLORITE
ALTERATION HABIT:	D	P	D	D

[DISSEMINATED(D) ENVELOPE (HALO) (E) PERVASIVE (P) VEIN (V) SELVEGE (S)]

ALTERATION TYPE: ____ ____ ____ ____

[ZEOLITIC (Z) PROPOLYTIC (G) (ARGILLIC (AB)) PHYLLIC (PB) PYRITIC (PY) POTASSIC (K)]

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS (MOHS): ≥5 ~4 IN INCLUSIONS

OTHER FEATURES: INCLUSIONS OF ANDESITE IN ROCK. MUCH OF THE PYRITE IS IN THE INCLUSIONS

PROBABLE FORMATION WESTCOAST COMPLEX (INCLUSIONS: KARMUTSEN) AGE: J (?)

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: QUARTZ DIORITE

MINERALIZED
ASSAY

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MI-8

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: RL 91-1-175A DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: 175m N OF NORTH BOUNDRY HAMPTON CLAIM, ON E. SIDE OF ROAD.

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUBROUNDED ROUNDED

TEXTURE: APHANITIC

COLOUR (WEATHERED): VERY RUSTY RED COLOUR (FRESH): MEDIUM GREEN

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ROCK TYPE: PLUTONIC VOLCANIC FLOW (PYROCLASTIC) _____

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: _____%

FELDSPARS:	TYPES:	K-FD	PLAGIOCLASE	
	PERCENTAGE:	_____%	_____%	
	GRAIN SIZE:	_____mm	_____mm	
FERROMAGNESIANS:	TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	_____
	PERCENTAGE:	_____%	_____%	_____%
	GRAIN SIZE:	_____mm	_____mm	_____mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: YES NO OTHER MINERALS: _____ _____

PERCENTAGE: _____% PERCENTAGE: _____% _____%

GRAIN SIZE: _____mm GRAIN SIZE: _____mm _____mm

ALTERATION MINERALS:	CLAY	PYRITE (10-15%)	CHLORITE	_____
ALTERATION HABIT:	P	D (0.1mm)	P	_____

[DISSEMINATED(D) ENVELOPE (HALO) (E) PERVASIVE (P) VEIN (V) SELVEGE (S)]

ALTERATION TYPE: _____ _____ _____ _____

[ZEOLITIC (Z) (PROPOLYTIC) (G) ARGILLIC (AB) PHYLLIC (PB) PYRITIC (PY) POTASSIC (K)]

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE (WEAK) STRONG VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS (MOHS): <3

OTHER FEATURES: SAMPLE APPEARS SOMEWHAT BLEACHED. PYRITE DISSEMINATED THROUGHOUT (10-15% OF ROCK), PROBABLY THE RESULT OF NEARBY JURASSIC INTRUSIONS

PROBABLE FORMATION KARMUTSEN AGE: R

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: ANDESITIC TUFF (MINERALIZED)

MINERALIZED

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MI -9

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G -QB DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: ½ WAY BETWEEN CREEKS (1) + (2) ON ROAD AT S. END OF HAMPTON CLAIM.

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUBROUNDED ROUNDED

TEXTURE: MT

COLOUR (WEATHERED): MEDIUM RUSTY COLOUR (FRESH): BLACK & WHITE

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC FINE(S) (MEDIUM) COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC _____

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 25 %

FELDSPARS: TYPES:	K-FD	PLAGIOCLASE	
PERCENTAGE:	____ %	65 %	
GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	→4 mm	
FERROMAGNESIANS: TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	CHLORITE
PERCENTAGE:	____ %	____ %	25 %
GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm	0.5 mm
QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO		OTHER MINERALS:	PYRITE ____
PERCENTAGE:	10 %	PERCENTAGE:	2 % ____ %
GRAIN SIZE:	1 mm	GRAIN SIZE:	0.1 mm ____ mm
ALTERATION MINERALS:	PYRITE	CHLORITE	____ ____
ALTERATION HABIT:	D	D	____ ____

[DISSEMINATED(D) ENVELOPE (HALO) (E) PERVASIVE (P) VEIN (V) SELVEGE (S)]

ALTERATION TYPE: _____ _____ _____ _____

[ZEOLITIC (Z) (PROPOLYTIC) (G) ARGILLIC (AB) PHYLLIC (PB) PYRITIC (PY) POTASSIC (K)]

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS (MOHS): 4

OTHER FEATURES: NOT OTHERWISE ALTERED

PROBABLE FORMATION WESTCOAST COMPLEX AGE: J

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: QUARTZ DIORITE

MINERALIZED IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN PAGE: MI - 10

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: 92WG-CR2-160 DATE:

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: 160M UP CREEK 2 FROM LOGGING ROAD ON HAMPTON CLAIM

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER:

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): LT. RUSTY BROWN COLOUR (FRESH): MED. GREEN

DOMINANT GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC (FINE(S)) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

TEXTURE: GLASSY APHANITIC CLASTIC PROPHYRITIC (GRANULAR) PEGMATITIC

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS: (HARD (≥5)) SOFT (~3)

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN:

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 35 %

FELDSPARS:	TYPES:	K-FELDSPAR	PLAGIOCLASE
	PERCENTAGE:	%	65 %
	GRAIN SIZE:	mm	1 mm
	COLOUR:		WHITE
	STRUCTURE:		STRIATIONS

LONG RECTANGULAR WELL FORMED CRYSTALS

FERROMAGNESIANS:	TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	CHLORITE	
	PERCENTAGE:	%	%	35 %	%
	GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm	0.5 mm	mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO

PERCENTAGE: MINOR %

GRAIN SIZE: 0.5 mm

OTHER PRIMARY MINERALS:

PERCENTAGE:	%	%
GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm

ROCK ALTERATION:

IS THERE AN ALTERED ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET? YES NO

IF YES, GIVE PAGE: AR

OTHER MINERALIZATION:	PYRITE				
PERCENTAGE:	3 %	%	%	%	%
GRAIN SIZE:	0.1-0.2 mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	IRREG				

OTHER FEATURES: SEEN AT SEVERAL LOCATIONS ALONG CREEK 2 (135m, 160m, 200m)

PROBABLE FORMATION WESTCOAST COMPLEX AGE: J

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: MINERALIZED DIORITE

MINERALIZED IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MI -11

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: RL 91-1-425N-C DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: ON BOM KNOLL / LOGGING SIDING, SOUTH CENTRAL GOLDEN TWO CLAIM

SAMPLE MODE: IN SITU (FLOAT) SAMPLER: _____

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: (ANGULAR) SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): RUSTY GREEN TO GREY COLOUR (FRESH): GREY TO LIGHT GREEN

DOMINANT GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) (TUFF) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) (V. COARSE)

TEXTURE: GLASSY APHANITIC CLASTIC PROPHYRITIC (GRANULAR) PEGMATITIC (CALCI

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC _____

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS: HARD (≥5) (SOFT (~3) - CALCITE, ~4 = ALTERED TUFF

HCl REACTION: (STRONG) WEAK POWDER ONLY NONE

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN: ON CALCITE VEIN

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: _____ %

ROCK TOO APHANITIC & ALTERED TO TELL

FELDSPARS: TYPES:	K-FELDSPAR	PLAGIOCLASE		
PERCENTAGE:	_____ %	_____ %		
GRAIN SIZE:	_____ mm	_____ mm		
COLOUR:	_____	_____		
STRUCTURE:	_____	_____		
FERROMAGNESIANS: TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	_____	_____
PERCENTAGE:	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
GRAIN SIZE:	_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: YES NO OTHER PRIMARY MINERALS: _____ _____

PERCENTAGE: _____ % PERCENTAGE: _____ % _____ %

GRAIN SIZE: _____ mm GRAIN SIZE: _____ mm _____ mm

ROCK ALTERATION: CALCITE HAS PENETRATED INTO TUFF

IS THERE AN ALTERED ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET? YES NO

IF YES, GIVE PAGE: AR

OTHER MINERALIZATION:	CALCITE	_____	_____	_____	_____
PERCENTAGE:	100 % IN VEIN	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
GRAIN SIZE:	→ 30 mm	_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm	_____ mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	RHOM.; ALSO LONGY BLADED	_____	_____	_____	

OTHER FEATURES: THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPAQUE GREY CALCITE VEIN ATTACHED TO VOLCANIC TUFF

PROBABLE FORMATION KARMUTSEN AGE: J→?

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: CALCITE VEIN IN AN ANDESITIC TUFF

MINERALIZED IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: MI -12

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: RL91-1 - 650 D DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: 650 m FROM NORTH BOUNDRY OF HAMPTON CLAIM, ALONG LOGGING ROAD

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITLFS

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): LT. GREENISH GREY COLOUR (FRESH): LT. GREENISH GREY

DOMINANT GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

TEXTURE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) CLASTIC PROPHYRITIC GRANULAR PEGMATITIC

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC _____

ROCK CLASS: (FELSIC) INTERMEDIATE MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE (WEAK) STRONG VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS: HARD (≥5) (SOFT (~3)) _____

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN: _____

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 0 %

FELDSPARS:	TYPES:	K-FELDSPAR	PLAGIOCLASE
	PERCENTAGE:	____ %	____ %
	GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm
	COLOUR:	____	____
	STRUCTURE:	____	____

FERROMAGNESIANS:	TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	____	____
	PERCENTAGE:	____ %	____ %	____ %	____ %
	GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm	____ mm	____ mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO OTHER PRIMARY MINERALS: _____ _____

PERCENTAGE: ? % PERCENTAGE: ____ % ____ %

GRAIN SIZE: <0.1-2 mm GRAIN SIZE: ____ mm ____ mm

ROCK ALTERATION: CLAY SMELL, POSSIBLE EPIDOTE

IS THERE AN ALTERED ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET? YES (NO)

IF YES, GIVE PAGE: AR ____

OTHER MINERALIZATION:	(?)	PYRITE	____	____	____
PERCENTAGE:	MINOR %	1 % ON WESTERN DYKE	____ %	____ %	
GRAIN SIZE:	10 mm	<0.1 mm	____ mm	____ mm	____ mm
GRAIN SHAPE:	____	____	____	____	____

OTHER FEATURES: FROM A RHYOLITIC DYKE, UNDER 30+ POWER IT APPEARS TO BE MADE UP OF QZ, FP + ? IT APPEAR PORPHYRITIC IN SOME LOCATIONS

PROBABLE FORMATION TERTIARY ? AGE: T?

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: RHYOLITIC DYKE ROCK

7.4.2

ALTERED ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: AR - 1

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G - C2 - 500 - B DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: NEAR NORTH BOUNDRY OF HAMPTON CLAIM ON STREAM 2, APPROX 500M FROM OCEAN SHORE. IN CREEK BED ON TRAVERSE "D"

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: _____

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): MED. RUSTY GREEN COLOUR (FRESH): MOTTLED BLACK/WHITE

DOMINANT GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC (FINE(S)) (MEDIUM) COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ORIGINAL ROCK TYPE: (IGNEOUS) INTRUSIVE (IGNEOUS) EXTRUSIVE SEDIMENTARY METAMORPHIC

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS: (HARD (>5)) SOFT (~3)

IS ORIGINAL ROCK TEXTURE PRESERVED? (YES) NO _____

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN: _____

HAS ANOTHER ROCK SHEET BEEN FILLED OUT? (YES) NO

IF YES, GIVE PAGE: (I ____) S ____ M ____ _____

ALTERATION MINERALS:	QUARTZ	K-FELDSPAR	ALBITE	PYRITE
AMOUNT:	5%			
GRAIN SIZE:	<1 mm	mm	mm	mm
HABIT:	D			

(HABITS: DISSEMINATED(D), ENVELOPE [HALO](E), PERVASIVE(P), VEIN(V), SELVEGE(S).)

ALTERATION MINERALS:	SERICITE	PHLOGOPITE	BIOTITE	(CHLORITE)
AMOUNT:				25%
GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm	mm	0.5-1 mm
HABIT:				D

ALTERATION MINERALS:	(CLAYS)	CARBONATES	EPIDOTE	ZEOLITES
AMOUNT:	—			
GRAIN SIZE:	— mm	mm	mm	mm
HABIT:	P			
TYPE:	—			

ALTERATION MINERALS:	PYRITE			
AMOUNT:	<<1%			
GRAIN SIZE:	0.1 mm	mm	mm	mm
HABIT:	D.			

OVERALL ALTERATION TYPE: SILICIFICATION POTASSIC ALBITIZATION

ADVANCED ARGILLIC | SERICITIC (PHYLLIC) | (INTERMEDIATE ARGILLIC (WEAK)) | PROPYLITIC/OR CHLORITIC | ZEOLITIC ALTERATION

OTHER FEATURES: See W92G - C2 - 500A p. I - 6

PROBABLE FORMATION OF ORIGINAL ROCK: DIORITE / QUARTZ / DIO AGE: J?

POSSIBLE TYPE OF MINERAL DEPOSIT: PORPHYRY

ALTERED ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: AR - 2

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G-CR1-AV DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: 10 m TO WEST OF CREEK 1, ON ROAD, SOUTH EDGE OF HAMPTON, (SW CORNER).

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: _____

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): LT. TO DARK RUST COLOUR (FRESH): WHITE TO LT. GREEN

DOMINANT GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ORIGINAL ROCK TYPE: (IGNEOUS) INTRUSIVE (IGNEOUS) EXTRUSIVE SEDIMENTARY METAMORPHIC

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE (WEAK) STRONG VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS: HARD (≥5) (SOFT (-3))

IS ORIGINAL ROCK TEXTURE PRESERVED? YES (NO) NOT RIGHT IN ZONE

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN: _____

HAS ANOTHER ROCK SHEET BEEN FILLED OUT? YES NO

IF YES, GIVE PAGE: I _____ S _____ M _____

ALTERATION MINERALS:	(QUARTZ)	K-FELDSPAR	ALBITE	(PYRITE)
AMOUNT:	?			10%
GRAIN SIZE:	0.1 mm	mm	mm	0.1-0.5 mm
HABIT:	D			D

(HABITS: DISSEMINATED(D), ENVELOPE [HALO](E), PERVASIVE(P), VEIN(V), SELVEGE(S).)

ALTERATION MINERALS:	(SERICITE)	PHLOGOPITE	BIOTITE	CHLORITE
AMOUNT:	?			
GRAIN SIZE:	<0.1 mm	mm	mm	mm
HABIT:	D			
ALTERATION MINERALS:	(CLAYS)	CARBONATES	EPIDOTE	ZEOLITES
AMOUNT:	—	NO CALCITE		
GRAIN SIZE:	— mm	mm	mm	mm
HABIT:	P			
TYPE:	—			
ALTERATION MINERALS:	(CHALCOPYRITE)	(BORNITE)		
AMOUNT:	?	?		
GRAIN SIZE:	0.1 mm	0.1 mm	mm	mm
HABIT:	D	D		

OVERALL ALTERATION TYPE: SILICIFICATION POTASSIC ALBITIZATION

ADVANCED ARGILLIC (SERICITIC (PHYLLIC)) INTERMEDIATE ARGILLIC PROPYLITIC/OR CHLORITIC ZEOLITIC ALTERATION

OTHER FEATURES: VERY INTENSE ALTERATION/MINERALIZATION BUT CONFINED TO SHEAR ZONE ~10 cm WIDE, 240°/70°R.

PROBABLE FORMATION OF ORIGINAL ROCK: ANDESITE/DIORITE AGE: T/J

POSSIBLE TYPE OF MINERAL DEPOSIT: MINERALIZED SHEAR ZONE

ALTERED

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: AR-3

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92 G - QA DATE:

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: ½ WAY BETWEEN CREEKS 1 & 2 ON ROAD. S. END OF HAMPTON CLAIM

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUBROUNDED ROUNDED

TEXTURE: GRANULAR

COLOUR (WEATHERED): DIRTY WHITE COLOUR (FRESH): WHITE - BLACK SPECKS

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC FINE(S) (MEDIUM) COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC

ROCK CLASS: (FELSIC) INTERMEDIATE MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 6 %

FELDSPARS: TYPES:	K-FD	PLAGIOCLASE	
PERCENTAGE:	____ %	94 % ? BUT HEAVILY ALTERED	
GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm	
FERROMAGNESIANS: TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	CHLORITE
PERCENTAGE:	____ %	____ %	6 %
GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm	1 mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO

PERCENTAGE: 10-20%

GRAIN SIZE: 1-2 mm

OTHER MINERALS: ____ ____

PERCENTAGE: ____ % ____ %

GRAIN SIZE: ____ mm ____ mm

ALTERATION MINERALS:	CHLORITE	CLAY		
ALTERATION HABIT:	D	D		

[DISSEMINATED(D) ENVELOPE (HALO) (E) PERVASIVE (P) VEIN (V) SELVEGE (S)]

ALTERATION TYPE:

[ZEOLITIC (Z) PROPOLYTIC (G) (ARGILLIC) (AB) PHYLLIC (PB) PYRITIC (PY) POTASSIC (K)]

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS (MOHS): 4

OTHER FEATURES: FD CLEARLY ALTERED TO WHITE CLAY (KAOLINITE?). ALTERATION HAS AFFECTED ~20% OF FD

PROBABLE FORMATION WESTCOAST COMPLEX ? AGE: J?

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: ALTERED GRANITE

ALTERED

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: AR-4

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: RL91-1-175F DATE: JAN/92

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: RANDOM LINE 1, 1991, 175 M ON GOLDEN TWO CLAIM, BESIDE ROAD

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUBROUNDED ROUNDED

TEXTURE: GRANULAR

COLOUR (WEATHERED): BROWNISH GREEN COLOUR (FRESH): DARK GREENISH GREY

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC (FINE(S)) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 50 %

FELDSPARS:	TYPES:	K-FD	PLAGIOCLASE
	PERCENTAGE:	____ %	30-40 %
	GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm
FERROMAGNESIANS:	TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES
	PERCENTAGE:	____ %	____ %
	GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm

CHLORITE?
50 %
0.5 mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: YES (NO)

OTHER MINERALS:	CALCITE	PYRITE		
PERCENTAGE:	10-20 %?	MINR %		
GRAIN SIZE:	1-2 mm?	0.1 mm		
ALTERATION MINERALS:	PYRITE?	CALCITE		
ALTERATION HABIT:	D	V→P		

[DISSEMINATED(D) ENVELOPE (HALO) (E) PERVASIVE (P) VEIN (V) SELVEGE (S)]

ALTERATION TYPE:		G		

[ZEOLITIC (Z) (PROPOLYTIC (G)) ARGILLIC (AB) PHYLLIC (PB) PYRITIC (PY) POTASSIC (K)]

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS (MOHS): 4-7

OTHER FEATURES: BEHAVES ALMOST AS A CARBONATITE, BUT VERY STRONG HCl FIZZ MAY BE CONFINED TO FINE FRACTURES

PROBABLE FORMATION PROBABLY WESTCOAST COMPLEX AGE: J?

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: (LIMY!) GABBRO?

7.4.3

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN PAGE: I-1

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G-SR-W DATE:

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: W. END OF SOUTH ROAD BELOW PRIDE OF THE WEST, WALL ROCK SURROUNDING DYKE ROCK No. W92G-SR-D

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER:

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUBROUNDED ROUNDED

TEXTURE: GRANULAR

COLOUR (WEATHERED): COLOUR (FRESH):

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC (FINE(S)) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC

ROCK CLASS: (FELSIC) INTERMEDIATE MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: <1 %

FELDSPARS: TYPES:	(K-FD)	PLAGIOCLASE	
SLIGHTLY PINK PERCENTAGE:	70 %	%	
GRAIN SIZE:	1 mm	mm	
FERROMAGNESIANS: TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	CHLORITE?
PERCENTAGE:	%	%	<1 %
GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm	0.5 mm
QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO		OTHER MINERALS:	
PERCENTAGE:	30 %	PERCENTAGE:	% %
GRAIN SIZE:	1 mm	GRAIN SIZE:	mm mm
ALTERATION MINERALS:	PYRITE (MINOR)		
ALTERATION HABIT:	D		

[DISSEMINATED(D) ENVELOPE (HALO) (E) PERVASIVE (P) VEIN (V) SELVEGE (S)]

ALTERATION TYPE:

[ZEOLITIC (Z) PROPOLYTIC (G) ARGILLIC (AB) PHYLLIC (PB) PYRITIC (PY) POTASSIC (K)]

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS (MOHS):

OTHER FEATURES: MASSIVE SILICIFICATION IN SOME SAMPLES, VUGGY. MINOR DISSEMINATED PYRITE.

PROBABLE FORMATION WEST COAST COMPLEX AGE: J

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: PINK GRANITE

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: I-2

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G-CR2-500AA DATE: JAN 1992

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: NEAR NORTH BOUNDARY OF HAMPTON CLAIM ON STREAM 2 (TRAVERSE "D"), APPROX. 500 m FROM OCEAN SHORE, IN CREEK BED

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUBROUNDED ROUNDED

TEXTURE: GRANULAR

COLOUR (WEATHERED): LIGHT BROWN COLOUR (FRESH): LIGHT PINK

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC FINE(S) (MEDIUM) COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC

ROCK CLASS: (FELSIC) INTERMEDIATE MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 2 %

	TYPES:	K-FD	PLAGIOCLASE	MICA
FELDSPARS (PINK TO WHITE)	PERCENTAGE:	60-80 %	SMALL %	
	GRAIN SIZE:	2-3 mm	2-3 mm	
FERROMAGNESIANS	TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	MICA
	PERCENTAGE:	%	%	2 %
	GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm	mm

APPEARS TO BE CHLORITE: DARK GREEN TO BLACK, VERY SOFT, NOT ELASTIC ?

QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO

PERCENTAGE:	20-40 %	OTHER MINERALS:	
GRAIN SIZE:	2-3 mm	PERCENTAGE:	% %
		GRAIN SIZE:	mm mm

ALTERATION MINERALS: CLAY?

ALTERATION HABIT: P } VERY WEAKLY

[DISSEMINATED(D) ENVELOPE (HALO) (E) PERVASIVE (P) VEIN (V) SELVEGE (S)]

ALTERATION TYPE:

[ZEOLITIC (Z) PROPOLYTIC (G) ARGILLIC (AB) PHYLLIC (PB) PYRITIC (PY) POTASSIC (K)]

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK STRONG (VERY STRONG)

ROCK HARDNESS (MOHS): > 5.5

OTHER FEATURES: OCCURS IN IRREGULAR MASSES WITH DIORITE (SEE SAMPLE W92G-C2-500B), SOMETIMES AS DYKES SUGGESTING IT IS A YOUNGER PHASE. NOT STRONGLY ALTERED

PROBABLE FORMATION WESTCOAST COMPLEX AGE: J

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: PINK GRANITE

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: I-3

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G-BAY-B DATE:

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: E. SIDE OF BAY, SOUTH OF CREEK 2, HAMPTON CLAIM

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER:

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): BLACK TO DARK GREEN COLOUR (FRESH): BLACK

DOMINANT GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) FINE(S) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

TEXTURE: GLASSY (APHANITIC) CLASTIC PROPHYRITIC GRANULAR PEGMATITIC

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC INTERMEDIATE (MAFIC) ULTRA-MAFIC

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS: (HARD (≥5)) SOFT (~3)

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN:

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 85 %

FELDSPARS:	TYPES:	K-FELDSPAR	PLAGIOCLASE
	PERCENTAGE:	%	%
	GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm
	COLOUR:		
	STRUCTURE:		

FERROMAGNESIANS:	TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES		
	PERCENTAGE:	%	%	%	%
	GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm	mm	mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: YES NO OTHER PRIMARY MINERALS:

PERCENTAGE:	%	PERCENTAGE:	% %
GRAIN SIZE:	mm	GRAIN SIZE:	mm mm

ROCK ALTERATION: STRONG CLAY SMELL

IS THERE AN ALTERED ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET? YES (NO)

IF YES, GIVE PAGE: AR

OTHER FEATURES: MINERALS TOO SMALL TO IDENTIFY; HOWEVER, MAGNETITE IS PRESENT (STRONGLY MAGNETIC). APPEARS TO BE ALMOST IDENTICAL TO W92G-P1-D, A DYKE ROCK. (ON STRIKE)

PROBABLE FORMATION UNKNOWN AGE: ?

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: BASALTIC DYKE ROCK

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: I - 4

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92 G- BAY -A DATE:

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: E. SIDE OF BAY, SOUTH OF CREEK 2, HAMPTON CLAIM

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER:

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): LT. RUSTY YELLOW COLOUR (FRESH): MOTTLED BLACK/WHITE

DOMINANT GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC FINE(S) (MEDIUM) COARSE(P) V. COARSE

TEXTURE: GLASSY APHANITIC CLASTIC PROPHYRITIC (GRANULAR) PEGMATITIC

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS: (HARD (≥5)) SOFT (~3)

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN:

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 10% %

FELDSPARS:	TYPES:	K-FELDSPAR	PLAGIOCLASE
	PERCENTAGE:	%	85 %
	GRAIN SIZE:	mm	1 - 2 mm
	COLOUR:		WHITE
	STRUCTURE:		STRIATIONS

FERROMAGNESIANS:	TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	CHLORITE	
	PERCENTAGE:	%	%	10 %	%
	GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm	0.5 - 1 mm	mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO OTHER PRIMARY MINERALS:

PERCENTAGE: < 5 % PERCENTAGE: % %

GRAIN SIZE: 1 mm GRAIN SIZE: mm mm

ROCK ALTERATION: FERROMAGNESIANS APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN CONVERTED(?) TO CHLORITE

IS THERE AN ALTERED ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET? YES (NO)

IF YES, GIVE PAGE: AR

OTHER FEATURES: INCLUSIONS OF (BLEACHED) ANDESITE

PROBABLE FORMATION WESTCOAST COMPLEX AGE: J

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: DIORITE

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: I-5

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G - P1 - G DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: ON POINT SOUTH OF CENTRAL PART OF HAMPTON CLAIM, BELOW HIGH WATER LEVEL

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: _____

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUBROUNDED ROUNDED

TEXTURE: GRANULAR

COLOUR (WEATHERED): BLACK COLOUR (FRESH): LT. PINKISH GREY

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC (FINE(S)) MEDIUM COARSE(P) V. COARSE

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC _____

ROCK CLASS: (FELSIC) INTERMEDIATE MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 5 %

FELDSPARS:	TYPES:	K-FD	PLAGIOCLASE
PINK	PERCENTAGE:	25 %	40 % WHITE
	GRAIN SIZE:	0.5-1 mm	0.5-1 mm

FERROMAGNESIANS:	TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	CHLORITE?
	PERCENTAGE:	____ %	____ %	5 %
	GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm	0.2 mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO OTHER MINERALS: _____ _____

PERCENTAGE: 30 % PERCENTAGE: ____ % ____ %

GRAIN SIZE: 0.5-1 mm GRAIN SIZE: ____ mm ____ mm

ALTERATION MINERALS: _____ _____ _____ _____

ALTERATION HABIT: _____ _____ _____ _____

[DISSEMINATED(D) ENVELOPE (HALO) (E) PERVASIVE (P) VEIN (V) SELVEGE (S)]

ALTERATION TYPE: _____ _____ _____ _____

[ZEOLITIC (Z) PROPOLYTIC (G) ARGILLIC (AB) PHYLLIC (PB) PYRITIC (PY) POTASSIC (K)]

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS (MOHS): 5+

OTHER FEATURES: ROCK SEEMS QUITE FRESH, UNALTERED

PROBABLE FORMATION WESTCOAST COMPLEX ? AGE: J?

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: PINK GRANITE

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: I-6

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G-CR2-500B DATE:

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: NEAR NORTH BOUNDRY OF HAMPTON CLAIM ON STREAM 2, APPROX. 500m FROM OCEAN SHORE. IN CREEK BED ON TRAVERSE "D"

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER:

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): MED. RUSTY GREEN COLOUR (FRESH): MOTTLED BLACK/WHITE

DOMINANT GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC (FINE(S)) (MEDIUM) COARSE(P) V. COARSE

TEXTURE: GLASSY APHANITIC CLASTIC PROPHYRITIC (GRANULAR) PEGMATITIC

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS: (HARD (≥5)) SOFT (~3)

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN:

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 25 %

FELDSPARS: TYPES:	K-FELDSPAR	PLAGIOCLASE		
PERCENTAGE:	%	70 %		
GRAIN SIZE:	mm	2 mm		
COLOUR:		WHITE TO TRANSLUCENT		
STRUCTURE:		—		
FERROMAGNESIANS: TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	CHLORITE	
PERCENTAGE:	%	%	25 %	%
GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm	0.5-1 mm	mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO OTHER PRIMARY MINERALS:

PERCENTAGE: 5 % PERCENTAGE: % %

GRAIN SIZE: <1 mm GRAIN SIZE: mm mm

ROCK ALTERATION: PYRITE APPEARS TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH FERROMAGNESIANS, WHICH APPEAR TO BE ALTERED TO CHLORITE. FELDSPARS ALSO APPEAR TO BE ALTERED (TO CLAY). SEE

IS THERE AN ALTERED ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET? (YES) NO

IF YES, GIVE PAGE: (AR-1)

OTHER FEATURES: OCCURS IN IRREGULAR MASSES WITH PINK GRANITE (SEE W92G-C2-500A, P. AR-1

PROBABLE FORMATION WESTCOAST COMPLEX AGE: J

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: QUARTZ DIORITE

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: I - 6

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: W92G-CR2-500B DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: NEAR NORTH BOUNDRY OF HAMPTON CLAIM ON STREAM 2, APPROX. 500m FROM OCEAN SHORE. IN CREEK RTD ON TRAVERSE "D"

SAMPLE MODE: (IN SITU) FLOAT SAMPLER: _____

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUB-ROUNDED ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): MED. RUSTY GREEN COLOUR (FRESH): MOTTLED BLACK/WHITE

DOMINANT GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC (FINE(S)) (MEDIUM) COARSE(P) V. COARSE

TEXTURE: GLASSY APHANITIC CLASTIC PROPHYRITIC (GRANULAR) PEGMATITIC

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC _____

ROCK CLASS: FELSIC (INTERMEDIATE) MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE WEAK (STRONG) VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS: (HARD (≥5)) SOFT (~3) _____

HCl REACTION: STRONG WEAK POWDER ONLY (NONE)

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN: _____

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 25 %

FELDSPARS: TYPES:	K-FELDSPAR	PLAGIOCLASE		
PERCENTAGE:	____ %	70 %		
GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	2 mm		
COLOUR:	____	WHITE TO TRANSLUCENT		
STRUCTURE:	____	—		
FERROMAGNESIANS: TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	CHLORITE	____
PERCENTAGE:	____ %	____ %	25 %	____ %
GRAIN SIZE:	____ mm	____ mm	0.5 - 1 mm	____ mm

QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO OTHER PRIMARY MINERALS: _____ _____

PERCENTAGE: 5 % PERCENTAGE: ____ % ____ %

GRAIN SIZE: < 1 mm GRAIN SIZE: ____ mm ____ mm

ROCK ALTERATION: PYRITE APPEARS TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH FERROMAGNESIANS, WHICH APPEAR TO BE ALTERED TO CHLORITE. FELDSPARS ALSO APPEAR TO BE ALTERED (TO CLAY), SEE

IS THERE AN ALTERED ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET? (YES) NO

IF YES, GIVE PAGE: (AR - 1)

OTHER FEATURES: OCCURS IN IRREGULAR MASSES WITH PINK GRANITE (SEE W92G-C2-500A, P. AR-1

PROBABLE FORMATION WESTCOAST COMPLEX AGE: J

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: QUARTZ DIORITE

IGNEOUS ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: I-7

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: TGI92W-CR1-50 DATE: JAN/92

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: IN CREEK 1 BED 50 METER NORTH OF LOGGING ROAD, IN CREEK.

SAMPLE MODE: IN SITU (FLOAT) SAMPLER: B. WHITTLES

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR SUBROUNDED ROUNDED

TEXTURE: PORPHYRITIC

COLOUR (WEATHERED): DIRTY WHITE COLOUR (FRESH): WHITE (SOME RUSTY)

OVERALL GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC (FINE(S)) MEDIUM COARSE(P) (V. COARSE)

ROCK TYPE: (PLUTONIC) VOLCANIC FLOW PYROCLASTIC

ROCK CLASS: (FELSIC) INTERMEDIATE MAFIC ULTRA-MAFIC

TOTAL PERCENTAGE DARK MINERALS: 0 %

FELDSPARS:	TYPES:	K-FD	PLAGIOCLASE	PERTHITIC STRUCTURE
	PERCENTAGE:	5 %	90 %	
	GRAIN SIZE:	mm	→50 mm	
FERROMAGNESIANS:	TYPES:	AMPHIBOLES	PYROXENES	
	PERCENTAGE:	0 %	0 %	%
	GRAIN SIZE:	mm	mm	mm
QUARTZ PRESENT?: (YES) NO			OTHER MINERALS:	MUSCOVITE
	PERCENTAGE:	3 %	PERCENTAGE:	2 % %
	GRAIN SIZE:	1-4 mm	GRAIN SIZE:	1-2 mm mm

ALTERATION MINERALS: NONE

ALTERATION HABIT: "

[DISSEMINATED(D) ENVELOPE (HALO) (E) PERVASIVE (P) VEIN (V) SELVEGE (S)]

ALTERATION TYPE: UNALTERED

[ZEOLITIC (Z) PROPOLYTIC (G) ARGILLIC (AB) PHYLLIC (PB) PYRITIC (PY) POTASSIC (K)]

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE (WEAK) STRONG VERY STRONG

ROCK HARDNESS (MOHS):

OTHER FEATURES: THE MUSCOVITE IS VERY TRANSPARENT AND ELASTIC. THIS COULD BE A SIMPLE PEGMATITE; HOWEVER THE QUARTZ AND MUSCOVITE ARE VERY SMALL AND IT IS MORE LIKELY TO BE A PORPHYRY.

PROBABLE FORMATION AGE:

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: FELDSPAR PORPHYRY (PEGMATITE?)

METAMORPHIC ROCK SAMPLE SUMMARY SHEET

PROJECT: GOLDEN GROUP PAGE: M - 1

SAMPLE REFERENCE NUMBER: TG91W-L1 and L2 DATE: _____

SPECIFIC LOCATION OF SAMPLE: AT MOUTH OF CREEK1 AND E OF SMALL ISLAND SOUTH OF HAMPTON CLAIM

SAMPLE MODE: IN SITU (FLOAT) SAMPLER: _____

(IF FLOAT): SPHERICITY: ANGULAR SUB-ANGULAR (SUB-ROUNDED) ROUNDED

COLOUR (WEATHERED): LIGHT GREY COLOUR (FRESH): DARK GREY

DOMINANT GRAIN SIZE: GLASSY APHANITIC FINE(S) (MEDIUM) (COARSE(P)) V. COARSE

ROCK TEXTURE: FOLIATED (NON-FOLIATED)

IF FOLIATED: APHANITIC VERY FINE-GRAINED FINE TO MEDIUM AND COARSE

IF FOLIATED: [ORIENTED PLATY MINERALS] [ORIENTED NEEDLE-LIKE/OR BLADED CRYSTALS] [MINERALS SEGREGATED INTO LAYERS]

IF NON-FOLIATED: APHANITIC (GRANULAR) GRANOBLASTIC

ROCK STRENGTH: LOOSE FRIABLE (WEAK) STRONG VERY STRONG

ROCK CLEAVAGE: (NONE) FAIR GOOD

ROCK HARDNESS: HARD (≥5) (SOFT (~3))

HCl REACTION: (STRONG) WEAK POWDER ONLY NONE

IF HCl YES, GIVE PATTERN: OVERALL

OVERALL MINERALOGY: MULTI-MINERALIC (MONO-MINERALIC)

MINERALS:	CALCITE				
PERCENTAGE:	100 %	%	%	%	%
GRAIN SIZE:	0.2-1 mm	mm	mm	mm	mm

ROCK ALTERATION: SLIGHT CLAY SMELL

IS THERE AN ALTERED ROCK SUMMARY SHEET? YES (NO)

IF YES, GIVE PAGE: AR

OTHER FEATURES: _____

PROBABLE FORMATION QUATSINO/VANCOUVER GROUP AGE: T

APPROXIMATE FIELD NAME: MARBLE

7.5

JUL 24 1984

Chemex Labs Ltd.

212 Brooksbank Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7J 2C1

Telephone:(604) 984-0221
Telex: 043-52597

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : VICTORIA RESOURCE CORPORATION

713 - 744 W. HASTINGS ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 1A5

ATTN: RON STOKES

** CERT. # : A8413527-001
INVOICE # : I8413527
DATE : 23-JUL-84
P.O. # : NONE

Sample description	Prep code	Ag FA oz/T	Au FA oz/T				
38801	207	0.08	0.006	QUARTZ FLOAT-SIDE OF	--		--
38802	207	0.11	0.012	SILICIFIED FOOT WALL	--		--
38803	207	0.12	0.016	RAISE AREA OVER 12" WIDE VEIN			--
38804	207	0.10	0.016	QUARTZ VEIN OVER 2'	--		--
38805	207	0.96	0.268	7 FT W OF SHAFT	--		--
38806	207	0.12	0.018	QUARTZ VEIN OVER 34"	--		--
38807	207	0.14	0.016	-- " -- 57"	--		--
38808	207	0.14	0.028	-- " -- 34"	--		--
38809	207	0.08	0.014	-- -- 44"	--		--
38810	207	0.10	0.012	-- -- 35"	--		--

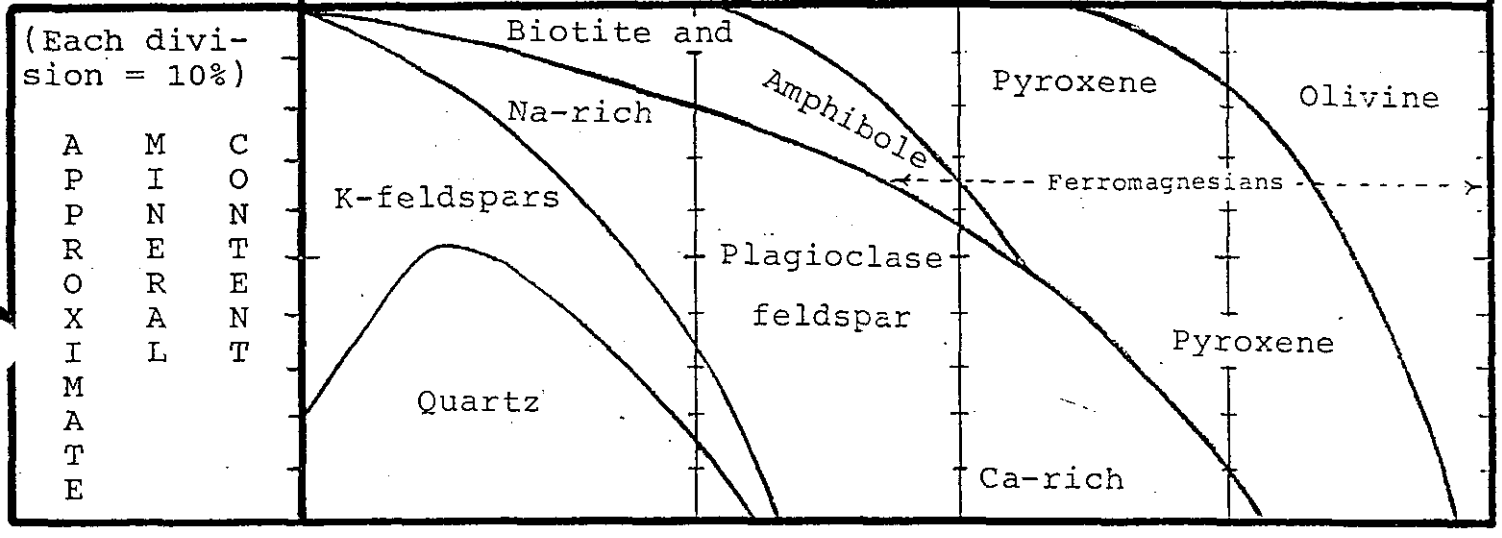
7' West of Shaft.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

CTA

7.6 The Classification of Igneous Rocks I

FERROMAGNESIAN CONTENT — (increasing) ——>			
Light Coloured			Dark Coloured
ROCK TYPE			
Sialic	Intermediate	Simatic	
Felsic	Intermediate	Mafic	Ultramafic



TEXTURES	ROCK NAMES			
Porphyritic	Porphyry			
Pegmatitic	Pegmatite			
Granular	Granite	Diorite	Gabbro	Ultramafic
Aphanitic	Rhyolite	Andesite	Basalt	
Glassy	Obsidian/Pumice			
Pyroclastic	Tuff/Agglomerate/Breccia			

7.7 Summary on Hydrothermal Alteration

(1) Silicification

Pervasive quartz.

(2) Potassic Alteration

(a) Secondary opaque pink K-feldspars.
(b) Secondary brown phlogopite.
(c) Possible: sericite, quartz, magnetite, and hematite.

(3) Advanced Argillic Alteration

(a) Highly bleached with kaolinite.
(b) May have sericite, quartz, and pyrite.

(4) Sericitic Alteration

(a) Bleached.
(b) Sericitic and quartz essential.
(c) Pyrite is common.
(d) K-feldspars may not be altered, but plagioclases will be.
(e) Maraposite is possible.

(5) Intermediate Argillic Alteration

(a) Bleached.
(b) Clays and sericite are essential.
(c) Primary quartz may be present.
(d) Secondary quartz, pyrite, and chlorite may be present but not abundant.

(6) Propylitic Alteration

(a) Green.
(b) Chlorite and calcite are abundant.
(c) Ankerite and dolomite may be abundant.
(d) Quartz and epidote are common but not abundant.
(e) Pyrite may be present and can be abundant.
(f) Prehnite and clay may be present but not abundant.

(7) Zeolitic Alteration

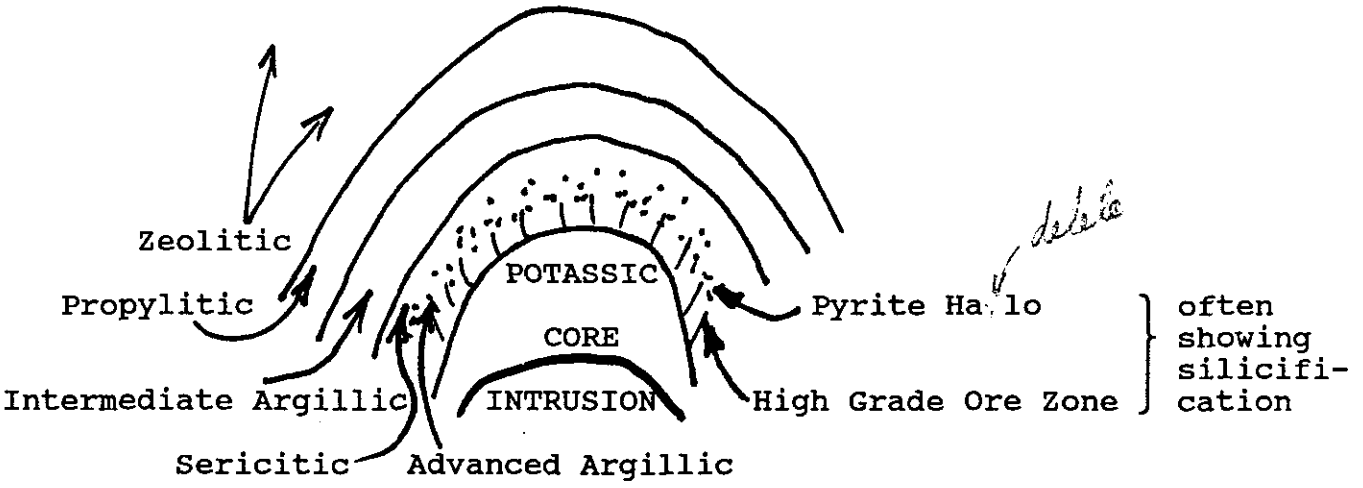
(a) Far from a source.
(b) Watch for powdery, light-coloured pockets of zeolites.

(8) Unaltered Rock

Single Spaced

Hydrothermal Alteration Characteristics

Alteration may form around ~~one~~ ore mineralization in the following (idealized) pattern:



(1) Silicification

(a) Found in the hottest, most active parts of a hydrothermal system.

(b) This term refers to the replacement of a host rock by silica, not the mere development of quartz veins (although these may be present).

(c) This process destroys the original textures and composition, although some relic fragments may retain their shapes.

(d) Tested by scratching with a knife, steel streak is left across all or most relic features; however, some clay may be present.

(e) A very resistant rock.

(2) Potassic Zone

(a) A high temperature alteration assemblage of minerals.

(b) Often very closely related to metallic mineralization.

(c) Secondary, salmon pink (but with a dull, opaque look) K-feldspar as veinlets, envelopes, or pervasive.

(d) Secondary, brown phlogopite in fine-grained, felted mats, particularly with altered dioritic rocks.

(e) May get sericite.

(f) May get magnetite and/or hematite.

(g) Quartz is present in calc-alkaline porphyries and absent in alkaline.

(h) Rocks are usually resistant to erosion unless highly fractured.

(3) Advanced Argillic Zone (Bleached)

(a) A hotter zone, usually closely related to the metallic mineralization.

(b) Usually destroys the original textures and composition of a rock.

(c) Highly kaolinitized. Note chalky taste and feel; however, the rock does NOT have a chalky look but rather a fine platy sheen. Other clay minerals may be present.

(d) Seritization may be intense.

(e) Pyrite may be abundant.

(f) Silicification is common with the quartz as a fine grit.

(g) Under very high temperature conditions (>300°), andalusite, sericite, quartz, corundum, dumortierite, kaolinite, and other minerals may occur. These rocks are bleached but hard.

(h) In general, this alteration zone may be large (>1 km^2), but is easily eroded so exposures are rare.

(4) Sericitic Zone (Bleached)

(a) Also called the phyllic zone.

(b) Hotter alteration assemblages that contain the white micas called the serecite group (muscovite, paragonite, illite, and other clay minerals).

(c) Abundant quartz is always present.

(d) Pyrite is common if mafic minerals were originally present.

(e) Less than 5% powdery forms of clay, and normally mafic minerals or feldspars.

(f) Plagioclase feldspars will convert to sericite (test with a needle).

(g) K-feldspars may not be altered (test with a needle).

(h) Maraposite may occur if chromium is present.

(i) Rock is very bleached and original rock textures are destroyed.

(j) A recessive rock normally results.

(5) Intermediate Argillic Alteration (Bleached)

(a) This is the acidic rock equivalent of basic rock propylitic alteration.

(b) The main minerals are clays and sericite.

(c) One can note a clay smell, and rock sticks to tongue. Montmorillonite is green and fizzes with HCl; kaolinite is white; illite is the common clay mineral found in shales.

(d) Secondary pyrite, chlorite, and quartz may be present but not abundant (although primary quartz may be).

(e) This alteration is characterized by a pervasive bleaching in which the original rock texture may not be discernible.

(f) If basic rocks are associated with the acidic rocks (e.g., as inclusions, etc.), they are likely to show propylitic alteration.

(g) In strongly intermediate argillic alteration, even basic rocks may become bleached, and contain sericite and clay minerals.

(h) Rocks have average resistance to erosion.

(6) Propylitic Alteration (Green)

(a) Found mainly in intermediate to basic rocks.

(b) Chlorite colours the rock green and is an essential mineral.

(c) Carbonates (calcite, ankerite, and dolomite) are abundant, pervasively and/or as veins. If pervasive, the zone is considered intensely propylitic.

(d) Quartz and epidote may be present.

(e) Prehnite, actinolite, albite, and clay may be present but not abundant.

(f) The original rock textures are preserved.

(g) Very widespread (over many km^2) and thus may be confused with regional low-grade (greenschist) metamorphism.

(h) Often found with an extensive pyrite halo around porphyry deposits.

(7) Zeolitic Alteration

(a) Strictly low-grade alteration, far from a source or deposit.

(b) The effect may be diagenetic and regional.

(c) Colours are various, but light, at sites where the zeolites are deposited, and the habit is often powdery.

(8) Unaltered Rock

(9) Other Possible Alteration Characteristics

(a) Chloritization

(i) Occurs mainly in basic rocks and is associated mostly with massive sulfide deposits, lying below these in the feeder pipes.

(ii) Differs from propylitic alteration by the dominance of chlorite, but is a slightly more intense form than propylitic.

(iii) Quartz, sericite, talc, actinolite, and calcite may be present and, on occasion, abundant.

(iv) Original rock textures are rarely preserved.

(v) Can be confused with regional metamorphism.

(b) Tourmalization results in a black, chert-like rock.

(c) Skarns can also be considered as part of a hydrothermal alteration suite.

(d) Greisenization

(i) A hydrothermal alteration process in which feldspars and muscovite are converted to unusual minerals.

(ii) Occurs in surrounding country rock or within the roofs of granitic intrusions, and is the result of gaseous components of the cooling magma (pneumatolytic stage). It post-dates the formation of pegmatites.

(iii) Quartz, micas, and topaz are dominant minerals.

(iv) The micas are usually muscovite or lepidolite.

(v) Tourmalines are common.

(vi) Beryl, zircon, cassiterite, scheelite, molybdenite, fluorite, rutile, and arsenopyrite may be present.

(vii) Various other rare earth, columbium, tantalum, boron, beryllium, lithium, and zirconium minerals may also be present.

MINFILE NO.: 092F 372

NAME(S): PRIDE OF THE WEST (L.538)

STATUS: Showing
N.T.S.: 092F03W
LATITUDE: 49 02 04
LONGITUDE: 125 19 55
ELEVATION 0005 Metres
COMMENTS: Located on Crown Grant Lot 538, on a north trending shoreline, along the north shore of Toquort Bay (Assessment Report 6146).
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500 M

MINING DIVISION: Alberni
UTM ZONE: 10
UTM NORTHING: 5433700
UTM EASTING: 329550

COMMODITIES: Silver, Gold, Copper
SIGNIFICANT MINERALS: Pyrite, Malachite
ALTERATION MINERALS: Malachite
ALTERATION TYPE(S): Oxidation
AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Unknown
DEPOSIT CHARACTER: Vein
DEPOSIT CLASS.: Epigenetic, Hydrothermal
COMMENTS: *The strike is 096 degrees; dip is almost vertical.*

DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Volcanic

GROUP: Vancouver FORMATION: Karmutsen STRATIGRAPHIC AGE: Upper Triassic
LITHOLOGY: Basalt

TECTONIC BELT: Insular
TERRANE: Wrangellia
PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Vancouver Island Ranges

RESERVES:

ZONE: PRIDE OF THE WEST (L.538)

CLASSIFICATION: Best Assay
DATE: 1976
SAMPLE TYPE: Grab

COMMODITY	GRADE
Silver	329.1500 Grams per tonne
Gold	1.0300 Grams per tonne

COMMENTS: The gold and silver assays may be from different samples.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 6146

GEOLOGY: A quartz vein, up to 90 centimetres in width, is hosted by basalt of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. It strikes 096 degrees and dips 80 degrees (no direction given). The vein contains large amounts of pyrite and some heavy copper stains (malachite) were reported. A tunnel was driven on the vein around the turn of the century and has a measured length of 76

MINFILE NO.: 092F 372
CONTINUED...

metres; a 12 metre winze is also evident. A sample of vein material assayed 329.15 grams per tonne silver and 1.03 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 6146).

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

EMPR ASS RPT 5387, *6146
EMPR AR 1902-307
EMPR GEM EXPL 1975-E96, 1976-E112
GSC P 68-50; 72-44
GSC OF 463
GSC MAP 17-1968; 1386A

DATE CODED: 850724 CODED BY: GSB FIELD CHECK: NO
DATE REVISED: 900329 REVISED BY: GJP FIELD CHECK: NO

MINFILE NO.: 092F 372

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,300

TO TOQUART LAKE ROAD ~ 3KM

FINAL POST

AUD ARG

BRANCH 210 ROAD

LOGGED AREA →

GOLDEN ONE

GOLDEN TWO

TRAVERSE D

STREAM

LOGGED AREA →

TRAVERSE A

VEINLETS (PY)

RHYOLITE DYKE ; QZ + ?BA VUGGY RL91-1-650-D

RHYOLITE DYKE RUSTY PY (MINOR) AS: RL91-1-650D

TRAVERSE B

RL91-1-175F
RL91-1-175A + C
25% PY

AUD TUFD + CA
RL91-1-425-C

ALT. 80m

TRAVERSE C

RL91-2 - 810m + 830mS
HORNFELSIC VOL., 10% PY OVER ~ 40m² + CP + BO

RL91-2

TRAVERSE C

33008

INITIAL POST

L538
PRIDE OF THE WEST

L539 HAMPTON

+QZ VEIN + CP, PY, BO 1%
TG91W-150S

W92G-C2-500A+B

GRAUCH 210 ROAD
TRAVERSE A

33008

92WG-CR2-220
4' WIDE SHEAR ZONE
SE; QZ, EP, 5% PY

TRAVERSE D

CREEK 2

+3% PY 92WG-CR2-160
120m

ON 330E

L1093

ADIT
SHAFT

QZ VEIN +PY
25cm WIDE
STRIKE 096

+PY

92WG-CR2-75
PY + CP + AU?

CREEK 1

TRAVERSE D

AND 20% PY

W92G-CR2AB + 2AQ

QZ VEIN, PY

RL1-91

TRAVERSE A

W92G-D

W92G-C
EP, QZ, PY

10-15% PY + CP, EP, QZ VEIN @ 230°

TRAVERSE E

TRAVERSE E

TG192W-CA +30

15-20% PY, CP, BO SHEAR ZONE 10cm 240°/10°N

QZ DID +2% PY

W92G-QA+QG

W92G-CREEK 1D

W92G-BAY-A

POSSIBLE DYKE W92G-BAY-B

TG91W-L2

TG91W-L1

TRAVERSE A

ALT. 15m

TOQUART BAY

ALT. 40m

W92G-SR-W

AND DYKE 230/90 6% PY W92G-SR-D

QZ VEINS 240°/70°S 235°/70°N 1 TO 6 cm PY, ME CH, BO TO 20%/m

W92G-PI-G

DYKE 240°/90° CP PY MA W92C-PI-D

HILLIER ISLAND

TOQUART BAY

N TRUE

0 25 50 75 100
METERS

FIG. 12 PROSPECTING TRAVERSE LOCATIONS/RESULTS

NOTES ① TO ACCOMPANY: " PROSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE GOLDEN GROUP", A.B.L. WHITLES, 1992.
② FOR AN EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS USED, REFER TO TABLES 1, 2 AND 3

GOLDEN ONE

GOLDEN TWO

DIORITE

RHYOLITE

GRANITE
RHYOLITE
DIORITE

OVERBURDEN

NW ZONE H

GRANITE
AND
DIORITE

80m

VOLCANIC

INCREASING INTENSITY OF ALTERATION?

GRANITE
AND
DIORITE

SHEAR ZONE IV

PRIDE OF THE WEST

DIORITE

MINE

SHEAR ZONE III

SHEAR ZONE II

HAMPTON

OVERBURDEN

SHEAR ZONE I (HIGHLY ALTERED, MINERALIZED VEINS

DIORITE

NL TRUE

0 50 100
METERS

FIG. 13: MINERAL DEPOSIT INTERPRETATION MAP

NOTE: TO ACCOMPANY "PROSPECTOR'S REPORT ON THE GOLDEN GROUP"
A.B.L. WHITTLES 1992

○ = MINERALIZED OUTCROPS

△ = MINERALIZED FLOAT