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ASSESSMENT REPORT

on a

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Conducted on the

CLINTON CLAIMS

NTS 92P/2W

Clinton Mining Division

Lat. 51° 09'

Long. 120° 54'

Owned by

Charles Boitard

Operated by

Menika Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.)

Author:

John P. La Rue

Lillooet, B.C.

December 1988
**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,728

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Location Map	
Figure 2	Claim Map	1: 50,000
Figure 3	Grid Location Map	
Figure 4	Frequency Effect %	1: 5,000
Figure 5	Apparent Resistivity	1: 5,000

INTRODUCTION

(i) The Clinton Group is comprised of 8 claims, located in south central British Columbia, 65 kilometers northwest of Kamloops and 48 kilometers north of Savona. The property adjoins the west side of Vidette Lake. Latitude $51^{\circ} 09'$ Longitude $120^{\circ} 54'$ Access to the property is via a good forestry maintenance road which connects Loon Lake to the Deadman Valley. The road to the Clinton Claim Group leaves the main road at Kilometer 33 approximately one kilometer north of Moose Creek and parallels the Deadman Valley on the west bench.

The claims lie at an approximate elevation of 960 meters, the property has been partly logged by selective method and has many trails and access roads. Vidette Lake adjoins the west side of the property, this represents a reserve of water for any type of exploration. (figure 1)

(ii) The Clinton Group comprised of 8 claims representing 29 units is owned by Charles Boitard of Vancouver and operated by Menika Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>RECORD #</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
Clinton #1	4	208046	Jan. 12, 1994
Clinton #2	4	208047	Jan. 12, 1994
Clinton #3	4	208048	Jan. 12, 1994
Vito	8	208063	Sep. 20, 1993
Esther #1	1	208064	Sep. 20, 1993
Esther #2	1	208065	Sep. 20, 1993
Esther #3	1	208066	Sep. 20, 1993
Topo	6	208268	Apr. 15, 1994

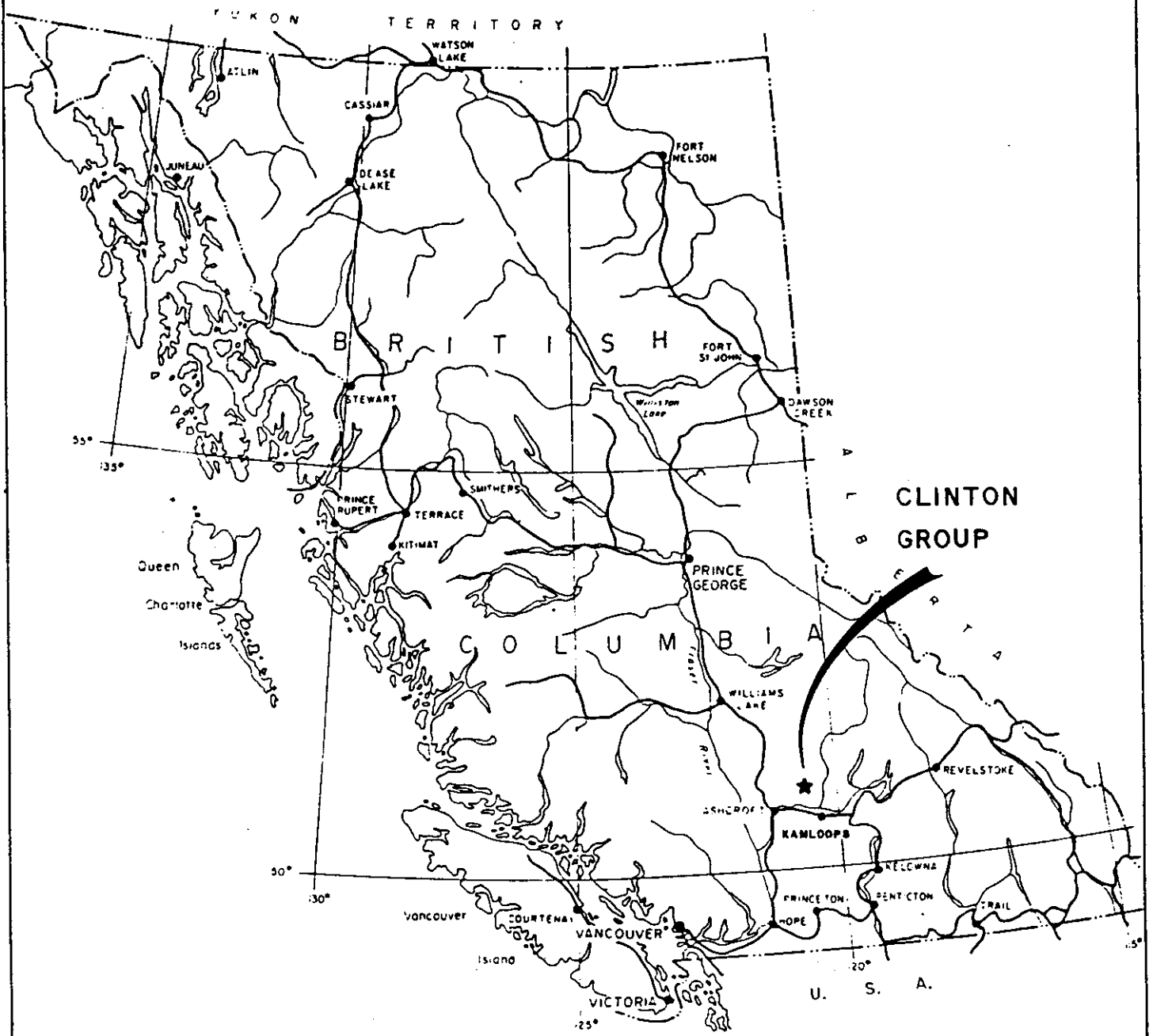
The expiry date shown above includes the assessment work presented in this report.

(iii)

GEOLOGY

The Vidette Laje area is underlain mainly by plateau basalts of Miocene and pliocene age. These basalts have been cut by the Deadman River to expose Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks and related intrusions. The intrusives consist of dykes and small plugs of feldspar porphyry varying from granitic to monzonitic in composition.

Gold mineralization in the Vidette Lake area consists of narrow, but fairly continuous, quartz veins in greenstone of the Nicola Group. The veins strike northwesterly and dip 45 to 70 degrees to the northeast. They are fissure fillings that may or may not be



LOCATION MAP

0 100 200 300 Km.

Fig 1

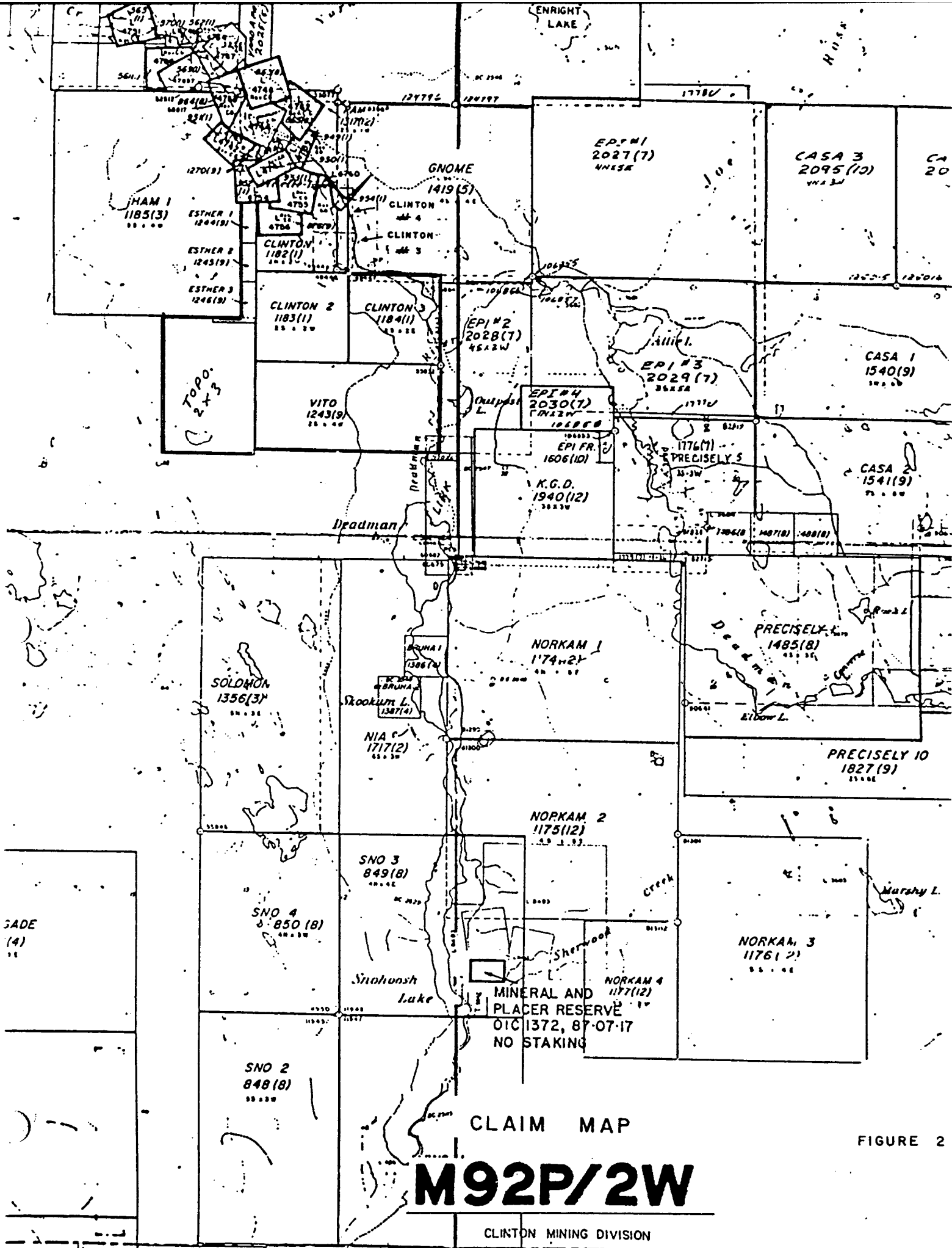
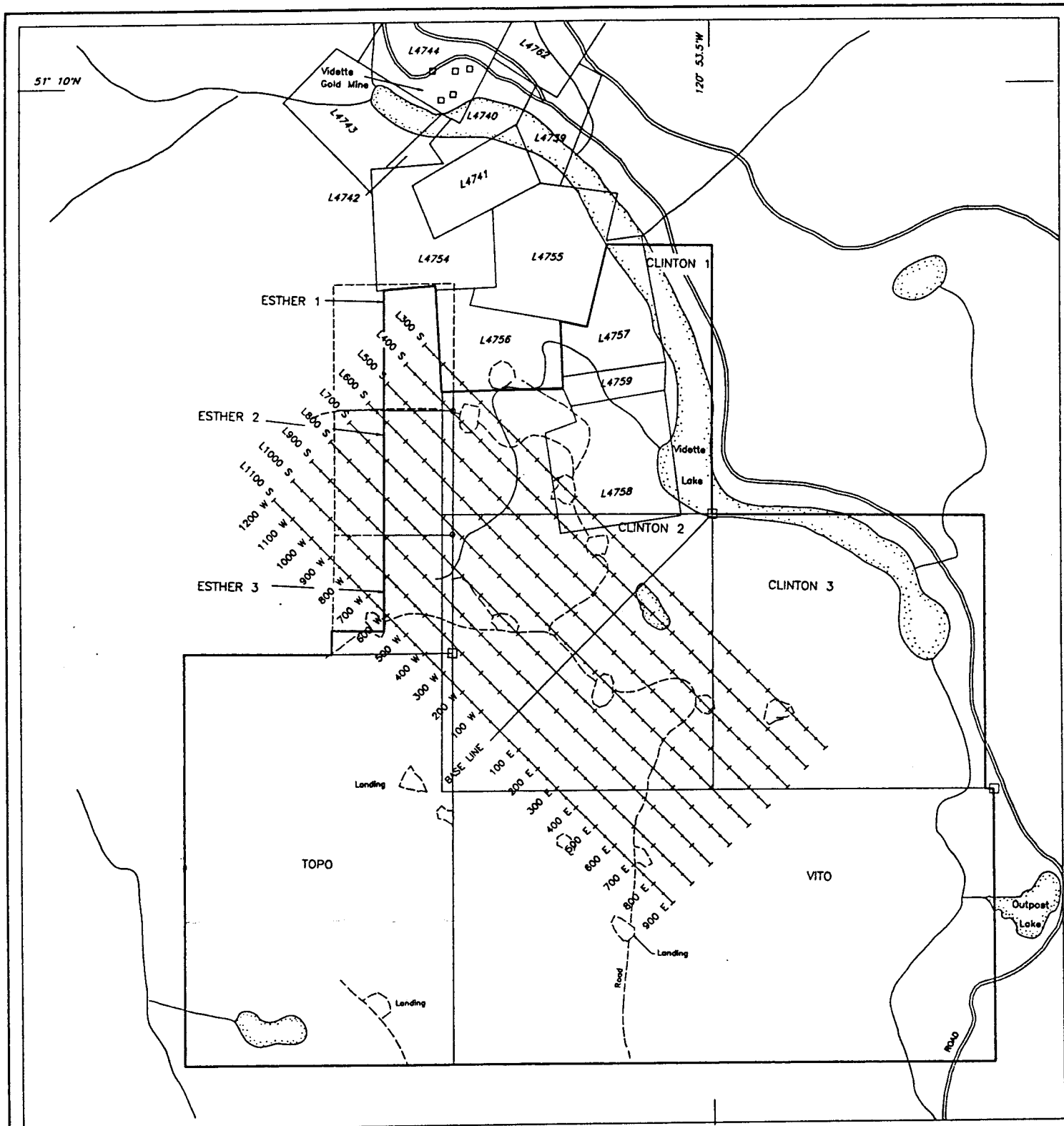


FIGURE 2



LEGEND
 ○ CLAIM POST
 □ LEGAL CORNER POST
 L4780 CROWN GRANT CLAIMS



CLINTON CLAIM GROUP
 CLINTON M.D.

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1:10,000	DATE: MARCH '91	N.T.S. 92P/2W	DRAWN BY GEO-COMP	FIGURE: 3
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accompanied by wall rock shearing. Mineralization consists of quartz and pyrite, chalcopyrite and local tellurides. High grade gold values occur with chalcopyrite in shoots averaging 36 centimeters in width. Post-mineralization faults generally strike east-west, northwest and northeasterly (from Cockfield, 1935 and Stevenson, 1936).

Detailed Geology

The Clinton claims are underlain by Nicola Group volcanic rocks, consisting of grey to green, augite andesite. Hornblende monzonite - quartz monzonite has been noted as float and in sub-outcrop. Plateau basalts occur along the west side of the claims. Fracture controlled pyrite and local shearing has been noted in the andesite. Allen (1982) proposes that the Vidette Lake valley is a major structure which would parallel vein structures in the Vidette mine. He also suggests that the small gully, in the southeast corner of the Clinton 1 claim, is a fault, as some geochemical and geophysical features are terminated or offset near it.

Pyrite is widespread on the claims, being up to 7% of the andesite and quartz monzonite. It occurs as fracture filling and disseminations. Chalcopyrite and malachite occur as minor constituents in fractures.

Quartz veins are reported up to 20 centimeters wide. They are irregular, steeply dipping, trend north-westerly, and contain minor pyrite. More commonly the veins are 0.1 to 5 centimeters wide, and barren (from: Allen, 1982).

History

The area has been mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada, Cockfield (1935) and Campbell and Tipper (1971). The B.C. Ministry of Mines refers to the area on several occasions because of the former Vidette Gold Mine, Stevenson (1936) and Mitchell (1939, 40).

The old Vidette Lake Gold Mine located 1.4 km. to the northwest, produced approximately 30,000 oz. of gold from 49,000 tonnes of ore between 1930 and 1940. Gold mineralization at the Vidette Mine consists of narrow, but fairly continuous, quartz veins in greenstone of the Nicola Group.

Portions of the property were mapped and tested by soil-sampling, geochemistry and an induced polarization survey in 1982. In 1983 an access road was constructed and four diamond drill holes were completed. In 1987 three diamond drill holes were completed to further test a coincidental I.P. and geochemistry anomaly.

- (iv) 0.700 kilometres of Induced Polarization Survey was carried out on Line 400 South.

The Line was established with a compass and hip chain with stations at 25 metre and 50 metre intervals. The 700 metres of I.P. Survey was carried out on October 4, 1992 on the Clinton #2 and Clinton #1 Mineral Claims. 28 readings were taken at 25 metre intervals.

- (v) Due to equipment breakdown the I.P. Survey was carried out on one line only (400 South).

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

The base line starting from the Clinton L.C.P. is in the southwest direction (225°), the survey lines are at 100 metre intervals in the southeast (235°) northwest direction (315°). The survey lines have been established with a compass and hip chain, 700 metres of I.P. Survey was carried out on Line 400S. 28 readings were taken at 25 metre intervals. The I.P. Survey was carried out with a Sabre Instrument Model 21, Frequency Domain 0.3, 10.0 Hz.

700 metres of I.P. Survey was completed on Line 400S consisting of 28 readings taken at 25 metre intervals with a dipole-dipole array of 25 metres of separation between the transmitter and receiver $n=1$.

The purpose of the I.P. Survey was to locate fracture filling or disseminated sulphides which could be associated with sulphides of economic value.

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

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

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

INSTRUMENT

The survey was conducted with a Sabre Model 21, Induced Polarization unit system. This equipment is designed to measure the I.P. effect in the frequency domain using 0.3Hz. and 10Hz.

The current is provided by a battery connected to the transmitter which is transformed with an output capacity of 100 to 500 volts, at a minimum of 100 milliampere, according to the setting. The frequency is 10Hz and 0.3Hz.

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

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

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

$$2 \pi \quad 6.28$$

V = millivolts

I = milliampere

X = electrode spread

G = geometric constant

$$G = n1 = 3$$

$$G = N2 = 12$$

$$G = n3 = 30$$

$$G = n4 = 60$$

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

SUMMARY

The Induced Polarization Survey Line is located on the Clinton #1 and Clinton #2 Mineral Claims. The survey line is on the plateau paralleling part of the road cut which has exposed some volcanic formation, this indicates that the plateau basalts are not very thick. The I.P. Survey was carried out with a dipole-dipole array of 25 metre separation. The readings have been rounded to the nearest half of one percent. The survey indicates a background of 2 or 2.5 percent.

A small zone from 275W to 350W shows a small increase in the frequency effect of twice the background, partly correlating with a low resistivity. This narrow zone of interest is not far from the crest of the slope going down towards Vidette Lake. In 1982 a soil sampling of the slope from the edge of the plateau to the Lake returned values up to 600 ppb. in gold and 1700 ppm of copper, unfortunately, due to equipment problems this survey was limited to 700 metres only. However, an additional survey line will be carried out on the west side of the baseline along with soil sampling of the anomalous area.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Detailed statement of cost and expenses incurred on the Clinton #1 and Clinton #2 Mineral Claims, on October 4, 1992, in the Clinton Mining Division.

I.P. Survey at 25 m. spacing on Line 400S

All inclusive, transportation, rental,
board and room, wages
0.700 km. at \$1900 per km.

\$1,330.00

Drafting and plotting

500.00

Report

1,000.00

Typing

200.00
\$3,030.00

Respectfully submitted,



Charles Boitard

MALASPINA COLLEGE

Statement of Course Completion

JOHN P. LARUE

has

Successfully Completed 180 Hours of Instruction
in

MINERAL EXPLORATION FOR PROSPECTORS

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

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

MAY 2, 1983

Dated at Nanaimo,
British Columbia, Canada



Malaspina
College

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to the Director or Dean of the college.

Director / Dean

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to the Registrar.

Registrar

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to the instructor.

Instructor

REFERENCES

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------|---|
| Cockfield, W.E. | (1935) | B.C. Geol. Survey of Canada Memoir 179 |
| Stevenson, J.S. | (1936) | Vidette Lake Area in Min. of Mines
Annual Report |
| Allen, D.G. | (1982) | I.P. Geological & Geochemical Report |
| Morris, R.J. | (1987) | Diamond Drilling Report |
| La Rue, J.P. | (1991) | Geophysical Survey |
| La, Rue, J.P. | (1991) | Geophysical Survey |



Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT/SURVEY(S) Geophysical Survey	TOTAL COST \$3,030.00
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AUTHOR(S) John P. La Rue
Charles Boitard

SIGNATURE(S) *John P. La Rue*
Charles Boitard

DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILED ... December 30 ... YEAR OF WORK 1992

PROPERTY NAME(S) CLINTON GROUP

COMMODITIES PRESENT ... Au, Cu

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

MINING DIVISION Clinton NTS 92P/2W

LATITUDE 51° 09' LONGITUDE 120° 54'

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)].

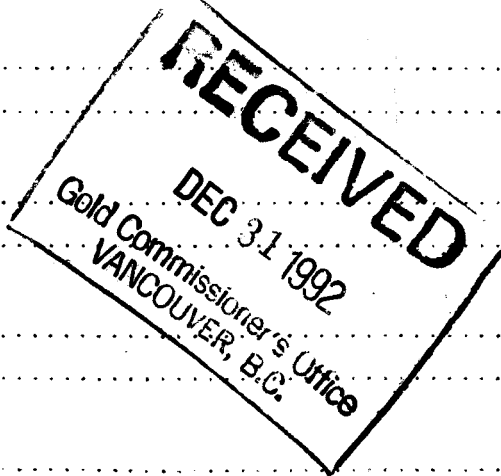
Clinton #1(4) 208046 Esther #1(1) 208064
 Clinton #2(4) 208047 Esther #2(1) 208065
 Clinton #3(4) 208048 Esther #3(1) 208066
 Vito (8) 208063 Topo (6) 208268

OWNER(S)
 (1) Charles Boitard (2)

MAILING ADDRESS
 2245 West 13th Avenue
 Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2S4

OPERATOR(S) (that is, Company paying for the work)
 (1) Menika Mining Ltd. (2)

MAILING ADDRESS
 2245 West 13th Avenue
 Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2S4



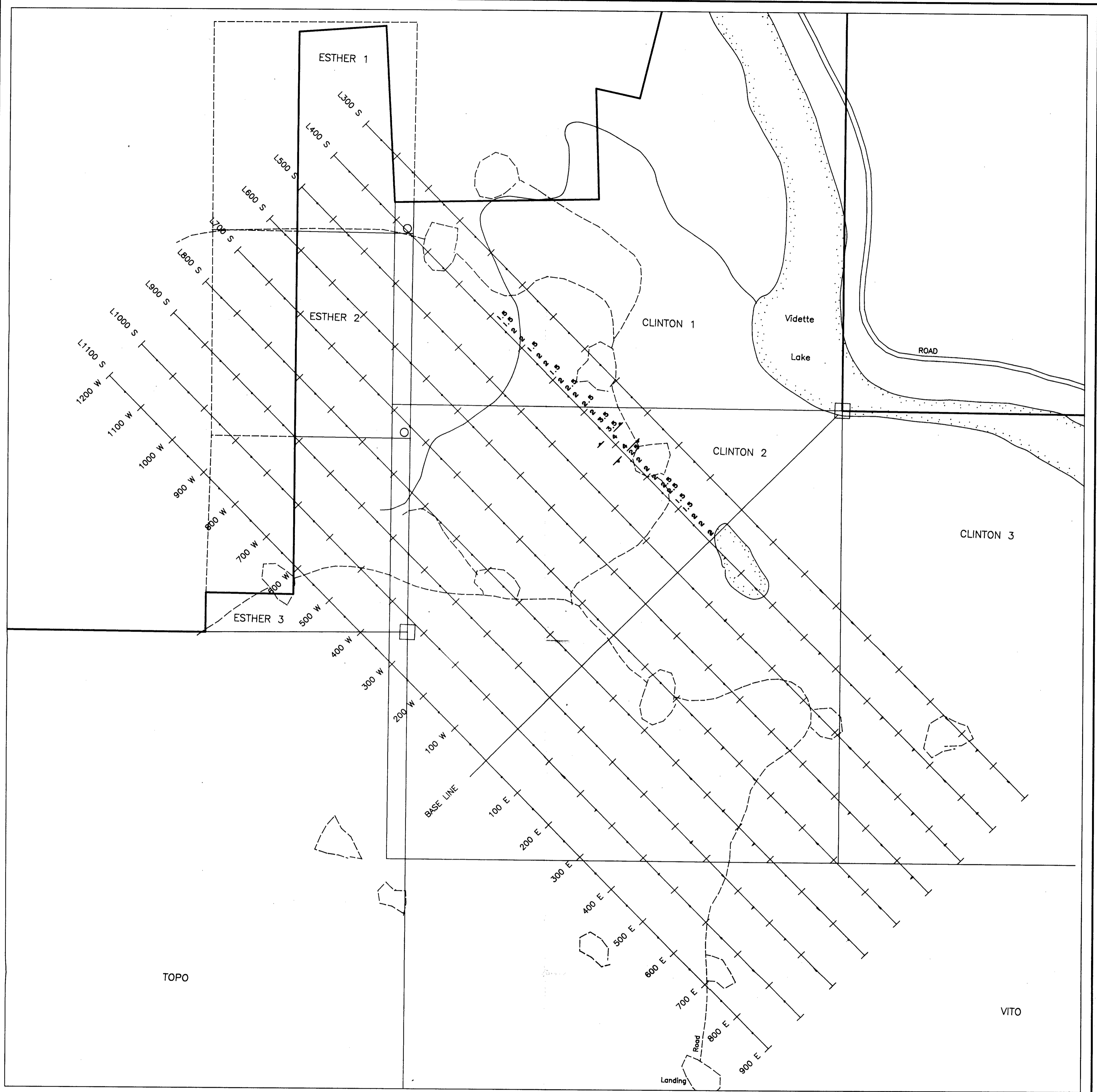
SUMMARY GEOLOGY (lithology, age, structure, alteration, mineralization, size, and attitude):

The area is underlain mainly by plateau basalts of Miocene and pliocene age. These basalts have been cut by the Deadman River to expose Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks and related intrusions.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS WORK: Cockfield, W.E. 1935; Stevenson, J.S. 1936
 Allen, D.G. 1982; Morris, R.J. 1987; La. Rue, J.P. 1990; La Rue, J.P. 1991

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	COST APPROPRIATED
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground
Photo
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground
Magnetic
Electromagnetic
Induced Polarization	0.700 km	Clinton #1 & #2	3,030
Radiometric
Seismic
Other
Airborne
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analyzed for)			
Soil
Silt
Rock
Other
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core
Non-core
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying
Petrographic
Mineralogic
Metallurgic
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Legal surveys (scale, area)
Topographic (scale, area)
Photogrammetric (scale, area)
Line/grid (kilometres)
Road, local access (kilometres)
Trench (metres)
Underground (metres)
			TOTAL COST 3,030

FOR MINISTRY USE ONLY	NAME OF PAC ACCOUNT	DEBIT	CREDIT	REMARKS:
Value work done (from report)	
Value of work approved	
Value claimed (from statement)	
Value credited to PAC account	
Value debited to PAC account	
Accepted	Date	Rept. No.	Information Class



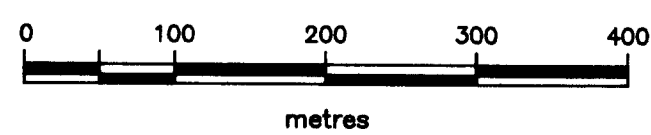
LEGEND

- CLAIM POST
- LEGAL CORNER POST

Instrument: Sabre Model 21
 Type: Frequency
 Frequency: 0.3 & 10.0 hz
 Array Dipole: dipole-dipole
 Electrode spacing: 25 metres
 Dipole Separation: n=1, 25 m

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT**

22,728



**CLINTON CLAIM GROUP
 CLINTON M.D.
 INDUCED POLARIZATION
 SURVEY**

FREQUENCY EFFECT %

SCALE: 1:5,000	DATE: DEC 92	N.T.S. 92P/2W	DRAWN BY GEO-COMP	FIGURE: 4
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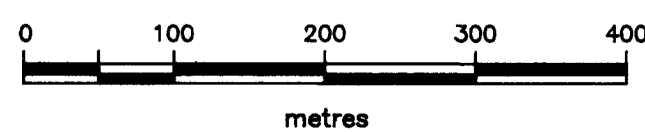


LEGEND

- CLAIM POST
- LEGAL CORNER POST
- Instrument: Sabre Model 21
- Type: Frequency
- Frequency: 0.3 & 10.0 hz
- Array Dipole: dipole-dipole
- Electrode spacing: 25 metres
- Dipole Separation: 100, 25 m

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

22,728



CLINTON CLAIM GROUP

CLINTON M.D.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

APPARENT RESISTIVITY

SCALE: 1:5,000	DATE: DEC 92	N.T.S. 92P/2W	DRAWN BY GEO-COMP	FIGURE: 5
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