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Gold Commissioner J Office VANCOUVER, B.C.

A GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

<u>ON</u>

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEYING

Taseko Lake Area, B.C. 510 35' N, 1230 40' W N.T.S. 92 0/12

CLAIMS SURVEYED:

GOLD 5 - 8 MEGA 1 & 2

SURVEY DATES:

July 28th - August 19th, 1992

OPERATOR:

VALERIE GOLD RESOURCES LTD.

Vancouver, B.C.

OWNER:

VALERAE SOSIERESONI GESLETO DE PORTE

22,855

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Vancouver, B.C.

MARCH 1993

Geophysical Services

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PURPOSE.

The purpose of the survey was to properly outline and better define the large low intensity chargeability anomaly obtained on the 1991 I.P. survey, the causative source of which was considered to be low grade epithermal mineralization, prior to investigation by diamond drilling.



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PROPERTY, LOCATION & ACCESS.

The property is located in the Clinton Mining Division of British Columbia and consists of the following claims:

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of units	Anniversary
BOOT 1	209404	20	May 5th
BOOT 2 - 3	209405 - 6	20 ea	May 6th
BOOT 4	209407	20	May 7th
BOOT 5 - 6	209408 - 09	20 ea	May 8th
BOOT 7	209410	10	May 8th
BOOT 8	209411	4	May 8th
MEGA 1	301043	20	June 13th
MEGA 2	301053	20	June 13th
GOLD 1	304584	20	Sept 16th
GOLD 2 - 3	304585 - 87	20 ea	Sept 14th
GOLD 5	304588	20	Sept 17th
GOLD 6	304589	20	Sept 16th
GOLD 7	304590	20	Sept 17th
GOLD 8	304591	20	Sept 16th

The claims are situated on the western extreme of the Chilcotin Plateau mostly on the east side but also straddling the Taseko River, some 130 kilometres southwest of the town of Williams Lake, British Columbia.

Access was obtained from Williams Lake by paved highway (90 kilometres) to the settlement of Hanceville, and then by good all weather gravel road - Taseko Lake-Nemaiah Valley road - for some 60 kilometres to the centre of the property.

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INTRODUCTION.

Between July 28th and August 19th, 1992, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook an induced polarization survey over part of the Mega-Gold property, located in the Taseko Lake area of British Columbia, for Valerie Gold Resources Ltd.

The survey was carried out over twelve north-south "chain and compass" lines established by the geophysical crew from a handcut east-west baseline to detail a weak to moderate potentially large sized I.P. response obtained on the previously conducted 1991 reconnaissance I.P. survey.

Measurements (first to fourth separation) of apparent chargeability (the I.P. response parameter) and resistivity were made every 75 metres along the lines using the pole-dipole method of surveying with a 75 metre dipole.

The I.P. data are presented in contour form on individual pseudosections bound in this report. In addition the first and third separation chargeability and resistivity readings are shown on plan maps of the line grid - Maps W-497-1, 3, 5 & 7 - that accompany this report.

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PREVIOUS WORK.

Previous work in the area consisted of airborne magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveying, prospecting and mapping, reconnaissance silt and soil sample geochemical surveying and diamond drilling carried out by Brinco in the early 1980's, who were investigating the property for its gold potential.

In 1991 Valerie Gold Resources Ltd. acquired the property in view of its potential to host porphyry style copper mineralization associated with intrusive bodies such as at Fish Lake and/or gold mineralization in a volcano-sedimentary horizon in the area of major intrusions, and carried out reconnaissance I.P. surveying to detect possible sulphide mineralization occurrences.

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GEOLOGY.

The reader is referred to the numerous published and unpublished reports on the Fish Lake deposit and surrounding areas, the reports on the previous work by Brinco to which the present owner has access, and to an engineering report on the property in 1992 by A.T. Troop P.Eng. of Archean Engineering Ltd.

Generally the area is underlain by a north northwesterly trending volcanic and associated clastic sequence intruded by porphyries and diorites of probable Tertiary age. In some places flat-lying younger Tertiary mafic volcanic flows and tuffs cover the earlier sequences.

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SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS.

The induced polarization (I.P.) survey was conducted using a pulse type system, the principal components of which are manufactured by Huntec Limited of Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario, and BRGM Instruments of Orleans, France.

The system consists basically of three units, a receiver (BRGM), a transmitter and a motor generator (Huntec). The transmitter, which provided a maximum of 2.5kw d.c. to the ground, obtains its power from a 2.5 kw 400 c.p.s. three phase alternator driven by a gasoline engine. The cycling rate of the transmitter is 2 seconds "current-on" and 2 seconds "current-off" with the pulses reversing continuously in polarity. The data recorded in the field consists of careful measurements of the current (I) in amperes flowing through the current electrodes C_1 and C_2 , the primary voltages (V) appearing between any two potential electrodes, P_1 through P_7 , during the "current-on" part of the cycle, and the apparent chargeability, (M_a) presented as a direct readout in millivolts per volt using a 200 millisecond delay and a 1000 millisecond sample window by the receiver, a digital receiver controlled by a micro-processor - the sample window is actually the total of ten individual windows of 100 millisecond widths.

The apparent resistivity (\int_a) in ohm metres is proportional to the ratio of the primary voltage and the measured current, the proportionality factor depending on the geometry of the array used. The chargeability and resistivity are called apparent as they are values wich that portion of the earth sampled would have if it were homogeneous. As the earth sampled is usually inhomogeneous the calculated apparent chargeability and resistivity are functions of the actual chargeability and resistivity of the rocks.

The survey was carried out using the "pole-dipole" method of surveying. In this method the current electrode, C_1 , and the potential electrodes, P_1 through P_7 , are moved in unison along the survey lines at a spacing of "a" (the dipole) apart, while the second current electrode, C_2 , is kept constant at "infinity". The distance, "na" between C_1 and the nearest potential electrode generally controls the the depth to be explored by the particular separation, "n", traverse.

On this survey a 75 metre dipole was employed and first to fourth separation readings were obtained.

In all some 36.8 kilometres of line were established, and some 33.5 kilometres of I.P. traversing were completed using the above method.

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DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

The results should be studied in conjunction with those of the 1991 I.P. survey contained in a report dated March 1992 authored by the writer.

The chargeability results confirmed those of the 1991 survey, and showed the large low intensity chargeability high to be some 600 x 400 metres in area as outlined by the 7 millivolts/volt contour on Map W-497-3, the contour plan of the third separation chargeabilities.

The high is contained within a broader zone of higher chargeability as outlined by the 6 millivolts/volt contour. Two other zones outlined by this contour are also discernible to the southeast and southwest of the main zone on Map W-497-3, generally contained within the low amplitude magnetic low - see previous report discussion.

The chargeability high is generally located beneath a zone of higher resistivities as can be seen from the individual pseudosections and from Map W-497-5, the contour plan of the first separation resistivities.

As before the higher resistivities were considered to be due to either a silicified cap or some 75 metres of flat lying negatively polarized basalts in an old river bed.

A six hole diamond drill programme was laid out to test for the causative source(s) of the chargeability anomalies based partially on the need to complete a 5000 foot contract. The collar locations and length were as follows:

Hole #	Line	Station	Direction	Angle	Length
Α	Ο	1 + 62.5S	3600	- 450	265m
В	200W	5 + 50N	1800	- 450	265m
С	200W	1 + 75N	1800	- 450	265m
D	400W	2 + 12.5S	3600	- 450	265m
E	1200E	15 + 87.5S	1800	- 450	200m
F	1300W	3 + 12.5S	1800	- 450	265m

These holes were designed to get the most information about the source and to intersect the same well below the depth of investigation of the survey depth of maximum contribution to measured response - , circa 75 metres for a = 75m, n = 3, subject to change in direction, angle and length depending on results from the initial and subsequent holes.

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DISCUSSION OF RESULTS cont'd

Holes A to D were investigating the main anomaly, while holes E & F were probing for the source of the other weaker zones, the one to the southeast being associated with high mercury soil values.

Three holes were drilled at the following locations:

Hole #	Line	Station	Direction	<u>Angle</u>
1 2	400W 200W	1 + 25S 5 + 50N	360° 180°	- 750 - 460
3	1200E	16+ 25S	1800	- 550

These holes were drilled in the order of 2, 1 & 3 and corresponded to proposed holes D, B & E.

All encountered Chilcotin basalts to a depth of some 100 metres, followed by a succession of Kingsvale sedimentary rocks, the finer of which were dominated by clays and by minor graphite on shears.

No recognizable sulphide was noted in the holes, although Holes 1 & 2 did display weak hydrothermal alteration.

Following negotiations with the drilling company further borehole investigation was halted due to the discouraging results obtained to date.

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SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS.

Between July 28th and August 19th, 1992, Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited carried out a pole-dipole induced polarization survey on part of a large property, located in the Taseko Lake area of British Columbia, for Valerie Gold Resources Ltd.

The survey was a continuation of a 1991 reconnaissance one and was designed to properly define and detail the large low intensity chargeability high located on the previous survey prior to investigation by borehole techniques.

The results better refined the boundary of the large chargeability zone but showed little increase in intensity, and outlined two other areas of weaker chargeability response.

Three holes were subsequently drilled to test for the nature of the causative source of the main anomaly and the stronger of the above weaker zones.

No sulphides were encountered in any of the holes, only clays and minor graphite in the sediments below some 70 metres of flat-lying basalts.

As a result the writer recommends that no further work be undertaken on the area surveyed based on the results to date. This should not preclude work on other parts of the property where the potential to host porphyry style copper mineralization such as at Fish Lake still exists beneath the extensive overburden cover.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER E. WALCOTT & ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Peter E. Walcott P.Eng

Geophysicist

Vancouver, B.C.

March 1993

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APPENDIX



- i -

COST OF SURVEY.

Peter E. Walcott & Associates Limited undertook the survey on a daily basis, mobilization & reporting costs were extra so that the total cost of services provided was \$43,303.99.

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PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON SURVEY.

Name	Occupation	Address	<u>Dates</u>
Peter E. Walcott	Geophysicist	Peter E. Walcott & Assoc 605 Rutland Court, Coquitlam, B.C. V3J 3T8	.Aug. 28 - 29th Sept. 27 - 29, 1992 Mar. 4 - 14, 1993
R. Summerfield	Geophysical Operator	17	July 28 - Aug. 19, 1992
P. Charlie	77	11	July 31 - Aug. 19, 1992
G. Karacunte	H .	11	Ħ
C. Speropoulos	Geophysical Helper	11	11
P. Hasek	#	**	Aug. 2 - Aug. 19, 1992
A. Walcott	Geophysical Operator	f f	Jul. 28 - 30, Aug. 2 - 3, 1992, Mar. 5, 1993
J. Walcott	Typing	11	March 27, 1993

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CERTIFICATION.

I, Peter E. Walcott, of the City of Coquitlam, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

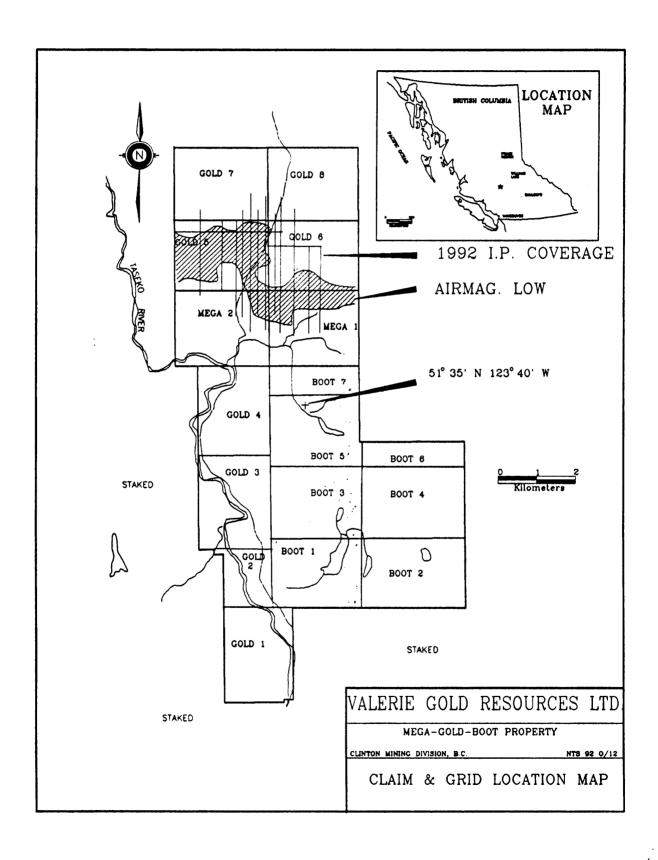
- 1. I am a graduate of the University of the University of Toronto in 1962 with a A.Sc. in Engineering Physics, Geophysics Option.
- 2. I have been practising my profession for the last thirty years.
- 3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and Ontario.

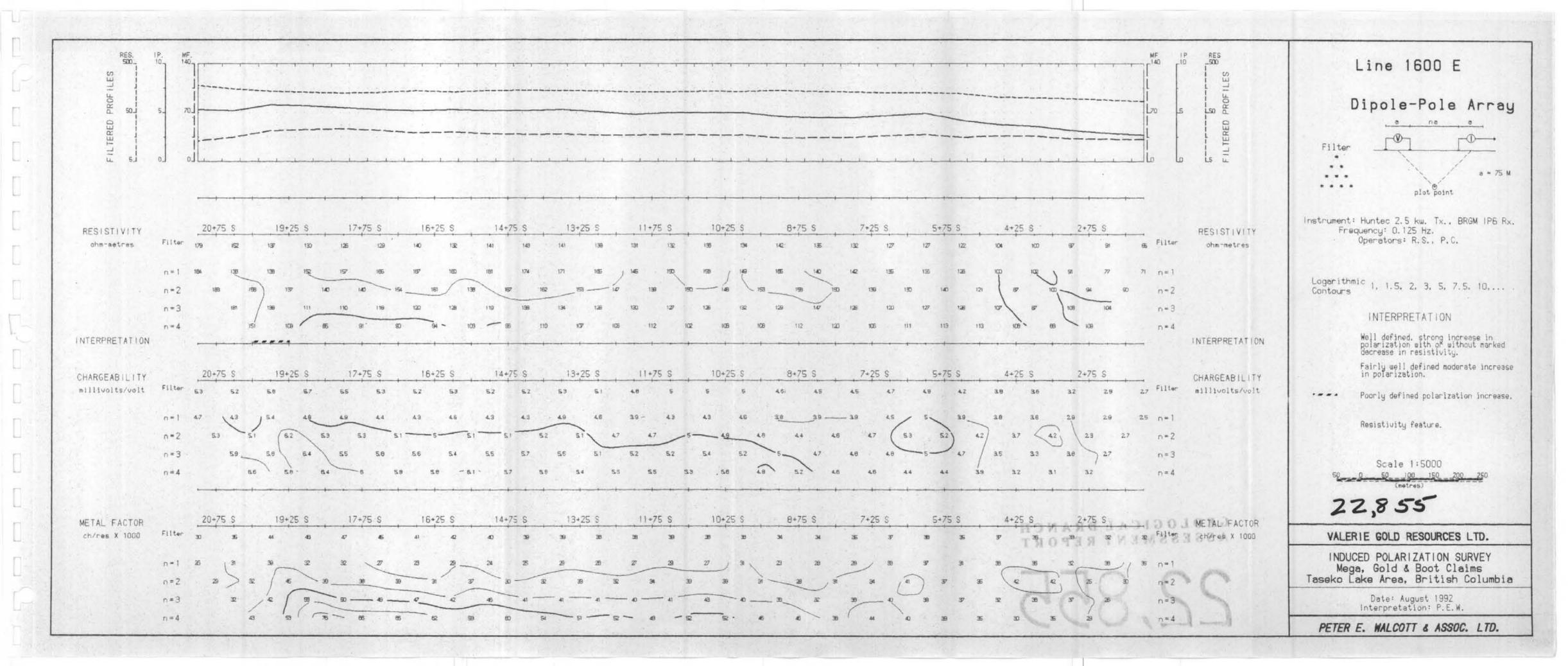
Peter E. Walcott, P.Eng.

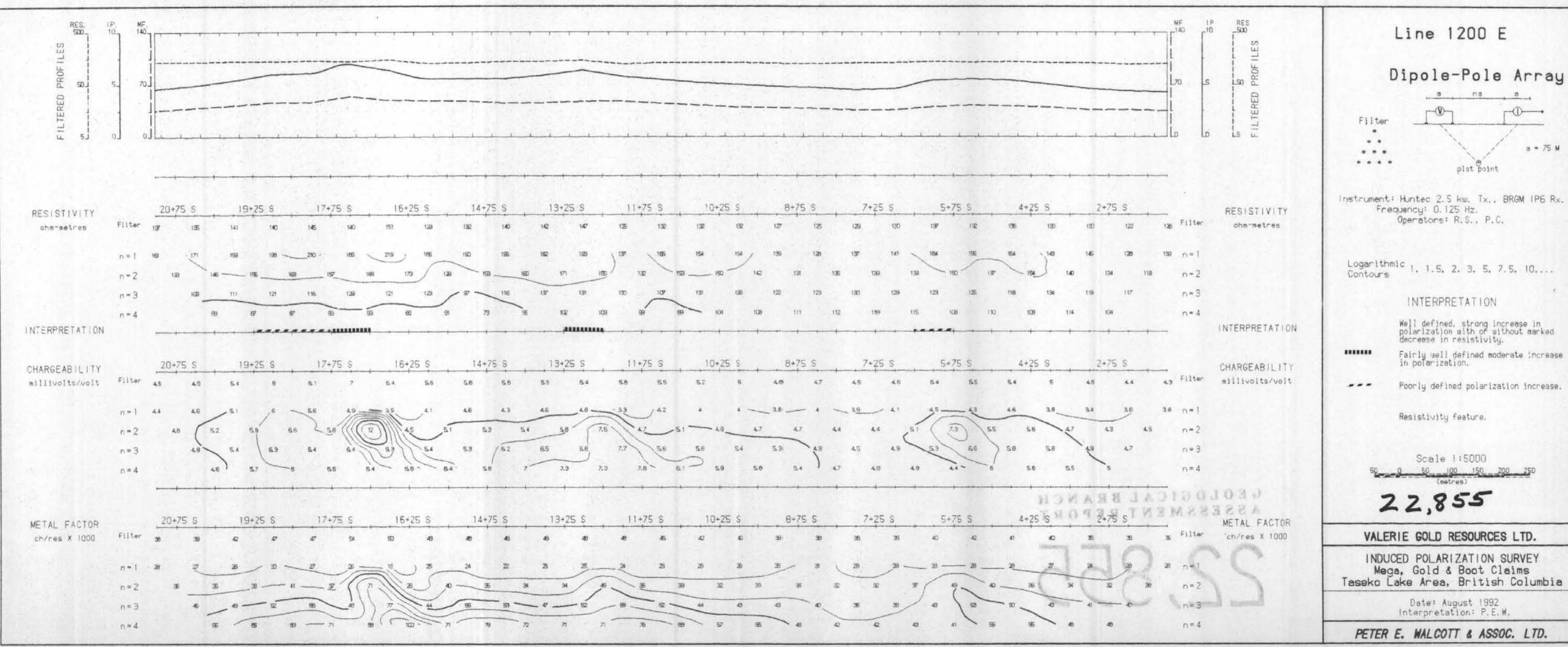
Vancouver, B.C.

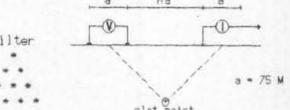
March 1993

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Taseko Lake Area, British Columbia

