

ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers

Off Confidential: 94.11.01

ASSESSMENT REPORT 23220

MINING DIVISION: Skeena

PROPERTY: Troy
LOCATION: LAT 56 14 00 LONG 130 04 00
UTM 09 6232347 433874
NTS 104B01E

CAMP: 050 Stewart Camp

CLAIM(S): Troy
OPERATOR(S): Javorsky, D.
AUTHOR(S): Javorsky, D.
REPORT YEAR: 1993, 26 Pages

COMMODITIES

SEARCHED FOR: Gold
KEYWORDS: Andesites, Quartz veins, Sulphides
WORK

DONE: Prospecting
PROS 500.0 ha
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:6000

MINFILE: 104B 035

RECEIVED
JAN - 4 1994
Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

LOG NO:	JAN 31 1994	RD.
ACTION:		
FILE NO:		

**PROSPECTING REPORT
1993 ASSESSMENT WORK
on the
TROY MINERAL CLAIM
Tendure Number 253479
Skeena Mining Division**

130° 04' W.
56° 15' N.

FILMED

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

David Javorsky
P.O. Box 806
Stewart, B.C.

23,220

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary	1
History	1
Access	2
Prospecting	3
Results	4
Assessment Work Expenses	5
Statement of Qualifications	6
Appendix A. Certificate of Assay	
B. Report by J.A. Mitchell on the Troy Group August 23, 1937	

1993 ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT

SUMMARY

The two (2) unit, Troy Mineral Claim, covers the northmost extension of the Big Missouri Ridge, between Granduc Road and the Salmon Glacier.

Close to the Eastern Boundary of the Troy Claim and extending down the cliff to the old road, a Big Missouri type massive sulphide deposit is exposed.

The deposit is one of thirteen known Big Missouri type massive sulphide deposits along Big Missouri Ridge. These bedded deposits usually consist of mainly 'puddles of iron pyrite.' However, they have been mined and are currently being mined for their precious metal contents.

Work to date has defined a quartz zone which will consistently assay one half ounce gold across a meter's width, and selected grab samples will assay over an ounce in gold per ton.

HISTORY

Big Missouri Ridge lies in the eight (8) miles between the Premier Mine and the Salmon Glacier. Much of this ridge is made up of volcanic tuffs of the Mt. Dilsworth formation. Within these tuffs lay mineralized sections that are locally known as Big Missouri Massive Sulphide Zones. At least sixteen (16) of these mineralized zones, lining up with a NNW strike, are found between the Premier Mine and the Salmon Glacier.

Three (3) of the Big Missouri Mineralization Zones - The Dago Hill Zone, The S-2 Zone and the Province Zone have recently been mined by Westmin Resources. And, Tenajon Resources Corp. has recently shipped from their Silver Bute deposit.

Between 1938 and 1942 the Buena Vista Mining Co. produced 850,000 tons of gold and silver ore from the Big Missouri Group of claims.

Exploration has taken place along Big Missouri Ridge for over eighty five (85) years. The massive outcrops of rusty volcanics lying between ice, greenstone and granite dikes

naturally catches the prospector's eye. The reverted Crown Grant Claim Dickens, L-4030, which lies immediately to the south of the Troy Claim, was located September 26, 1909. At that time part of the Dickens was covered by ice.

In 1939 the old Premier Mining Company did a property examination on the Big Missouri type mineralization zone covered by the Troy Claim. The property at that time was held by the Troy Mining Company, thus the Troy Claim name used today. The old Premier Mine Geologist, Mr. J.A. Mitchell, mapped this mineralized zone as an "altered Tuffaceous Rock with possibly some Andesites and porphyries." A grab sample from the mineralized zones ran five (5) ounces gold per ton and three (3) ounces silver. Mr. Mitchell's report of 1937 is attached herein as Appendix "B". This old report was accurate and helpful during the initial exploration. Since 1937 the glacier has receded approximately 100 meters in elevation.

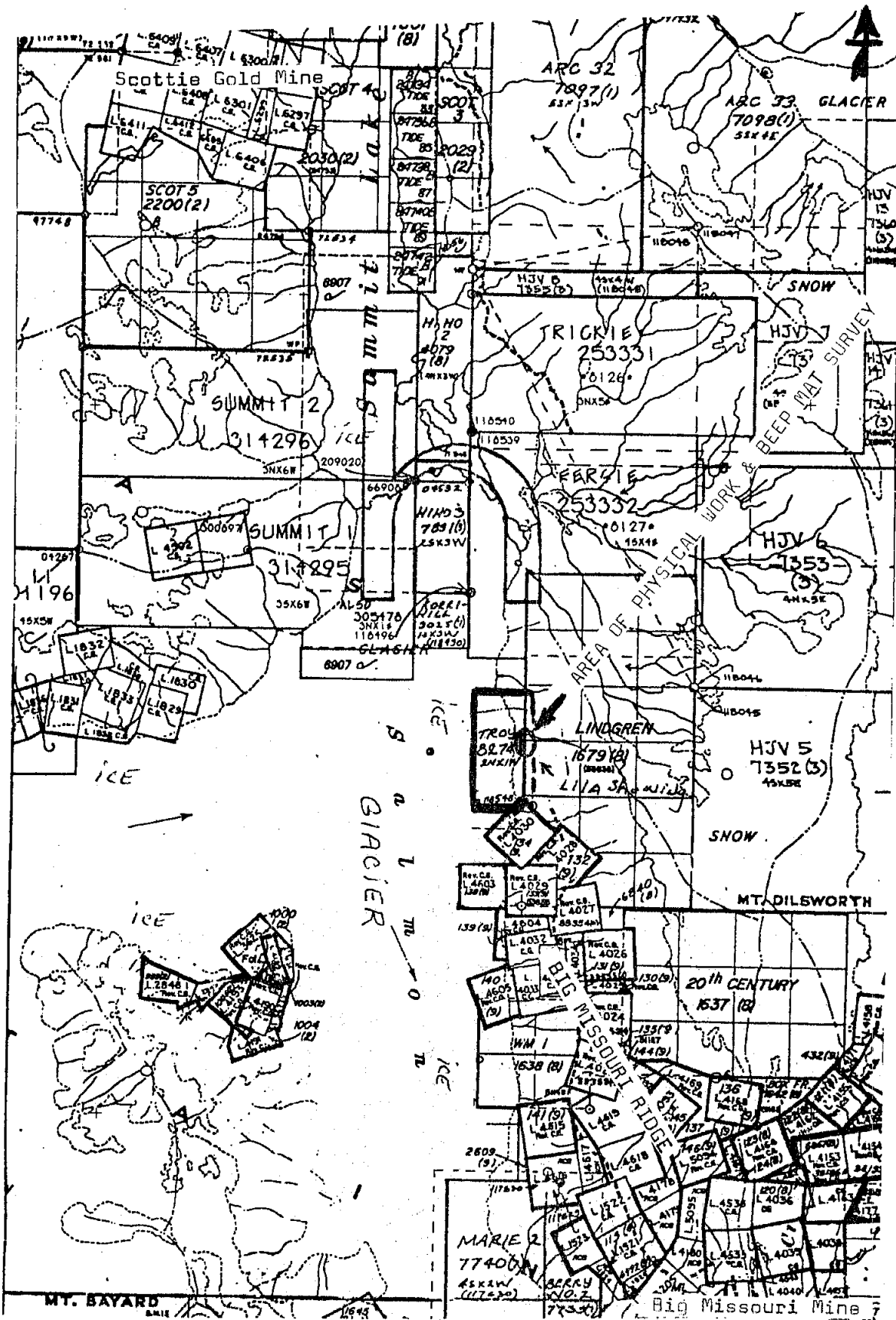
The Troy Claim was staked by D. Johnson in December 1989 and obtained by this author in September 1991. This Troy Claim covers the Big Missouri type massive sulphide zone named Lila by Tournigan Mines, mapped as one of the sixteen (16) Big Missouri type zones by Old Western Mines and referred to as Troy #6 in the 1937 report by Mr. Mitchell. Bulletin 85 Geology and Metallogeny of Stewart Mining Camp by D. Alldrick, 1993, calls it the "Lila Occurrence Number 24."

ACCESS

Access to the Troy Claim is via the Granduc Mine Road to Mineral Gulch then across Troy Flats to the old Lower Road. The drive from Stewart takes forty minutes to an hour. The snow has usually melted off the road by July 1st and is accessible through September. Vehicle access at other times requires the ploughing of a considerable amount of snow.

MINERAL CLAIM LOCATION MAP

M - 104 B/1 E



Troy LCP Location Map-B

SALMON GLACIER

TROY
REC# 8274
IW CORNER
POST
OVER ICE

-Approximation Boundary of ice-

Approximation Location of Troy LCP

N 43° E - 1500 feet

N 46° W

1500 feet

HARRY FRACTION
REC# 1621

SALMON GLACIER

L-4603
High Grade #2

S 0° 30' E

1000 feet

LOWER OLD GRANITE ROAD

SLID IN

DICKENS TUNNEL AT
ELEVATION 3340 FEET.
QUARTZ IN DIORITE

L 4030
DICKENS

N 43° E

L 4028
DARWIN

589° 30' W

L-4029
DUMAS

SCALE ONE INCH = 300 FEET

Rock CARIN

TROY LCP

1000 feet

1

20° 30'

PROSPECTING

The Troy Claim lies along the side of a glacier carved cliff immediately north of the Dickens Crown Grant, surveyed lot L-4030. The iron stained slopes are well exposed since the ice has only recently receded. However, the rock surface is very weathered due to its exposure to the waters flowing under the glacier. Almost any rock sample picked up from the mineralized zone will contain over 5% iron. Thus everything must be assayed to determine its gold content.

During the First Pass stage seventy two (72) rock samples were collected from different parts of the Troy Claim. All samples showed high iron mineralization. Seventeen (17) of those samples did assay above 0.01 ounce of gold per ton (0.4 grams). Twenty three (23) of the samples were checked for 31 element icp analysis. From those results it appeared the gold and silver mineralization is directly related to associated values in lead and zinc, and to a limited extent copper. The initial assaying cost was \$1272.00.

The following scroll map #C (1 to 2000) includes these assays.

During the 'Second Pass follow up' the Old Troy #6 showing was found by chasing up into the cliffs quartz float that contained gold values. This 'Difficult of Access' area had been passed by during the initial sampling.

The Old Troy #6 pit was cleared out and enlarged by drilling and blasting. The exposure shows a quartz-sericite structure with banding in the quartz. Zones of massive pyrite lie between the quartz bands. A band of darkish quartz has a blackish look to it from disseminated dark sulphides, mainly galena and spalerite. The gold and silver values appear to be directly related to the dark sulphide bearing quartz. The main gold value lies from the quartz-sericite contact away into the quartz.

An examination of the showing was made with a Westmin Resources geologist who had recently mapped and sampled the Province Pit. A one meter composite sample taken of the quartz up to the sericite contact ran:

Sample	Au	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
Na	OZ/TN	g/T	g/T	PPM	PPM	PPM
SAW-1	0.456	15.429	44.0	504.	2450	5810

	Au oz/TW	Au grams/TW	Ag g/TW	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
Two selected samples from the darker quartz ran.						
Dave-1	1.634	56.023	74.0	1520	4390	9660
Dave-2	1.748	59.932	115.0	2110	7000	10300

The relationship of gold and silver to copper, lead and zinc is quite apparent, while many samples of massive iron pyrite assayed neither gold or silver.

The quartz-sericite zone with massive pyrite should show itself up to a Self Potential survey very well. However, by the time work could be done it was snowing and the ground was way too wet for an "S.P." survey.

A close spaced grid using pickets placed in the snow was surveyed in from the Troy L.C.P. The blasted trench was located at 650 North Baseline and 5 meters east.

A Beep Mat was obtained to do an EM Survey. This survey was done on top of 2 feet of snow on a slope that averaged 35 degrees. The plotted results are shown on the following map #D.

The Beep Mat is a surface electromagnetometop (EM) unit used to detect magnetic or conductive material. The uncoil antenna is in a shell that is dragged across the surface of the ground and is attached via wire to a chest-pack readout module. On crossing a conductor or magnetic material the machine makes a beeping noise. The Beep Mat is built by Instrumentation G.D.D. Inc. of Saint-Foy, Quebec.

RESULTS

The Beep Mat was able to detect the massive sulphides in the quartz vein under a meter of overburden and snow. The Quartz Vein was traced across an offset fault, and found under the snow and moss and overburden. The Beep Mat ran along and across the strike of the known mineralization and a sample #548600 was taken from the point of highest reading. This high reading could have been from either the conductivity of the rock or from some magnetite. The dark blue quartz, with blackish mineralization assayed:

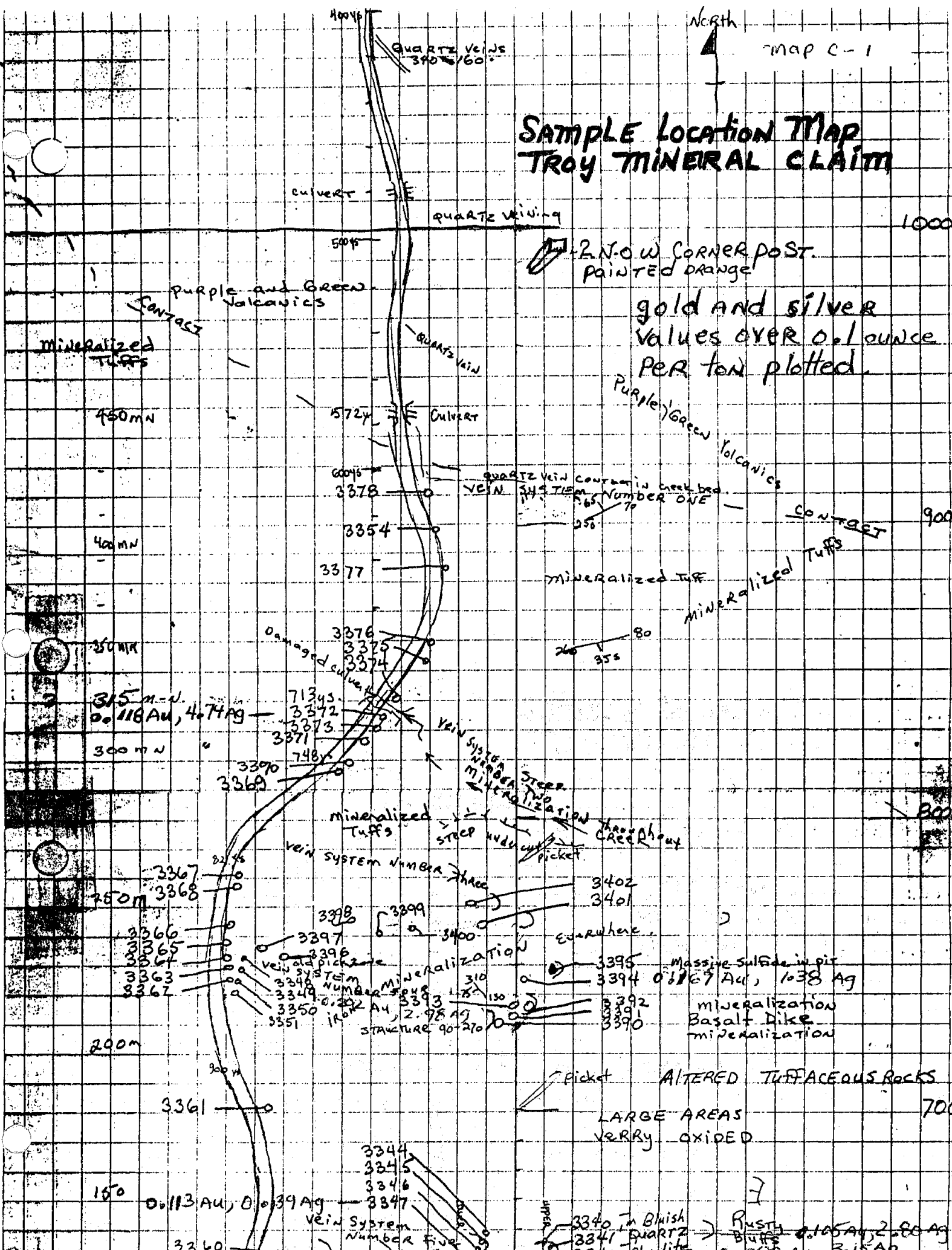
Sample No	Au/ounce per Ton	Ag/ounce per Ton	Cu	Pb	Zn
Troy 548600	2.75	.079	.26%	.69%	1.39%

This appears to be a good way to locate your Highgrade (2.75 ounce gold per ton) under a foot of snow!

Dave Fairley
26 November 1993

SAMPLE LOCATION MAP TROY MINERAL CLAIM

North
map C-1



3360
3359
3358
3357

NUMBER FIVE

3342
3343
Rhyolite
Serpentine NORTH
0.190 Au, 4.13 Ag
MAP C-2

Sample Selected
1993 HIGH GRADE
2.75 Au, 0.7 Ag

100

3355
Quartz vein
mineralized
Greenstone
SYSTEM NUMBER SIX

60

3339
3338
3337
3336
3353
3352
3380
3379
VEIN SYSTEM
NUMBER SEVEN

Line Picket
100 meters North

Picket
3387
ONE NORTH TP POST
Painted Red
3388

500



Survey marker
BRASS PIN
Old stone
walls to a
camp

old Road NOT
completed

200ys

Gully

Picket
3387
Picket
3387
FINE GRAINED DIKE

400

3335

3334

1300ys
3333

3387
Picket
Mineralized zone

300

Mineralized
Greenstone

3386
3385
3384
Quartz veining
mineralized zones
104 Au, 109 Ag

CARVE

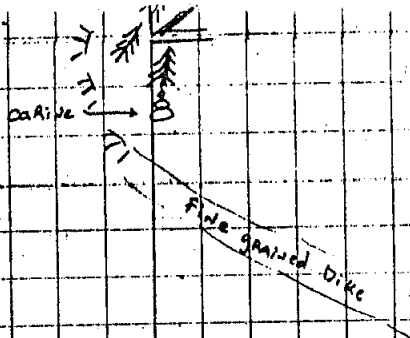
280

Gully

NORTH

700 yds

MAP-C-3



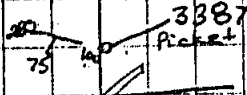
3335

3334

1500 yds
3333

Mine Ralized zone

300 yds



Mine Ralized GREENSTONE

CARIVE

3386

QUARTZ VEINING

80

3385

Mine Ralized zones

3384 - 0.104 Au, 1.009 Ag

3383

Mine Ralized Zone

3382

GULLY

Picket

200

3332

3331

3330

CARIVE

3381

230

Picket

100

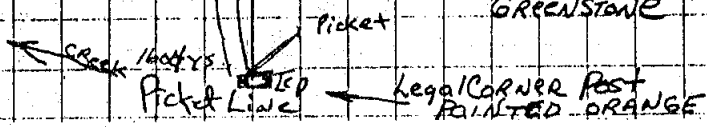
1500 yds

Samples not labeled
assayed less than 0.1 ounce
gold per ton

Samples
gold ounces per ton
Silver ounces per ton

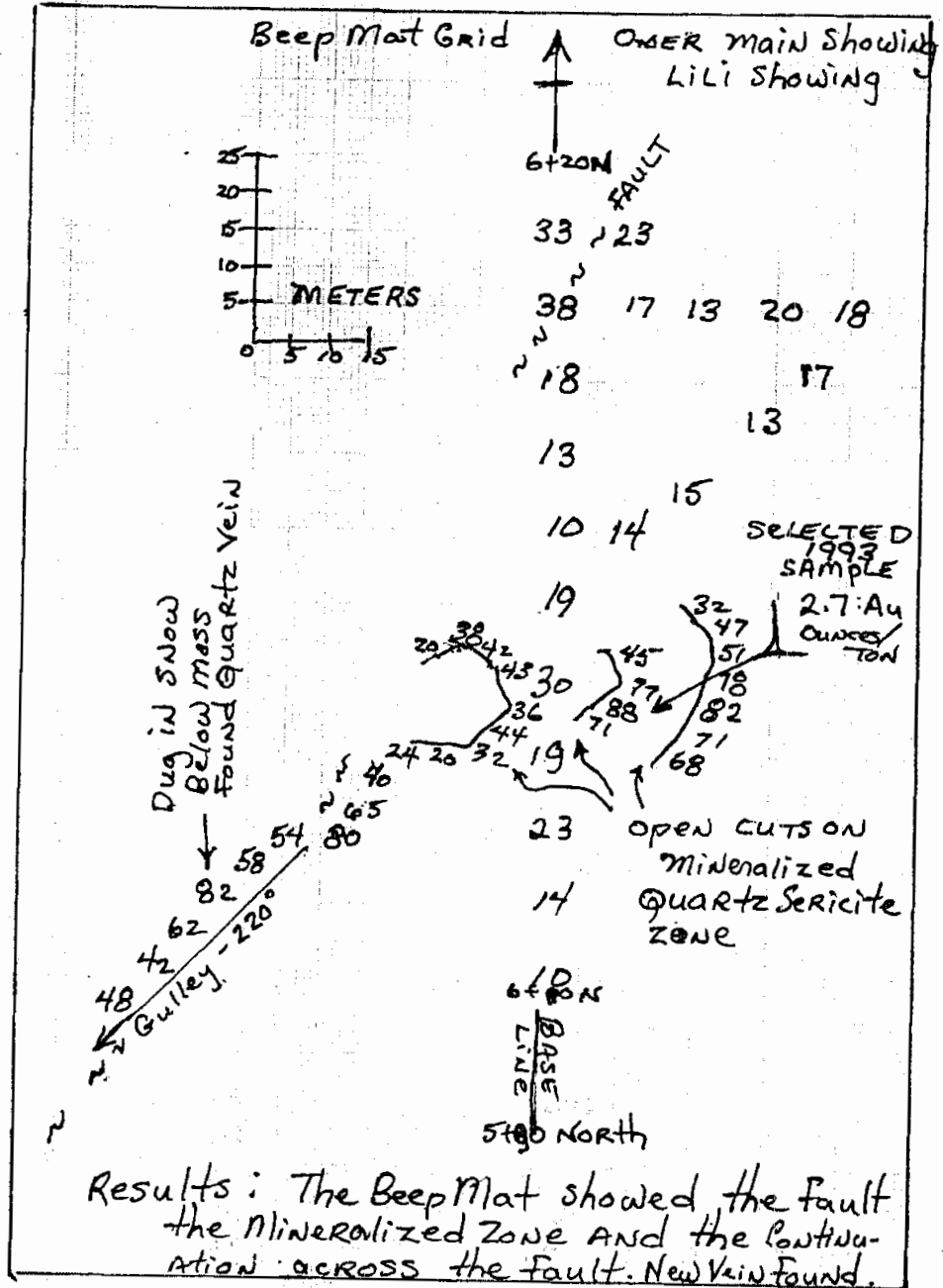
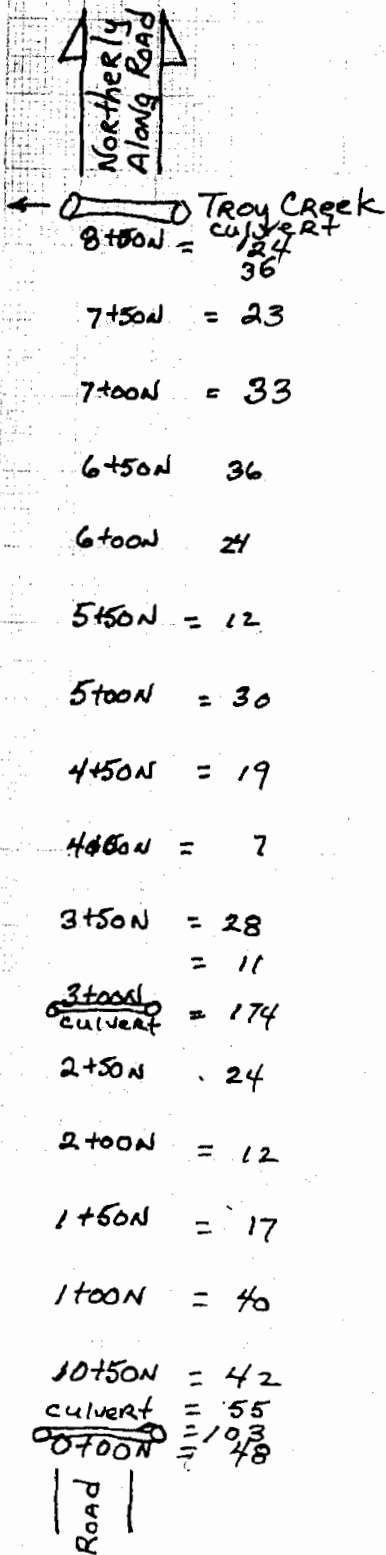
GREENSTONE

0+00



D.J. 1993

BEEP MAT SURVEY MAP-D TROY MINERAL CLAIM



BEEP MAT Grid Along lower Grand Duke Road
800 meters south of Troy Creek Culvert

Readings taken over Road bed over 0.6 meter
of Snow.

Results: The BEEP MAT clearly shows
where the Culverts ARE located at.

ASSESSMENT WORK EXPENSES

Putting in the grid was applied for under physical expenses

TOTAL: \$400.00

Performing the Beep Mat Survey
Labor - 2 people on the ground for one day @ \$150 each per day 300.00

Rental of truck for one day (4X4) 50.00

Room and Board one day at \$55 per day per person 110.00

Rental of Beet Mat, one day use, one day transportation @ \$70 per day 140.00

Prospecting supplies, hardware, pickets, flagging tope 30.00

Report preparation 70.00

Assaying 44.00

TOTAL: \$744.00

The \$400 physical work and the \$724 Beep Mat Survey and sampling program are being applied for 2 years assessment work credit on the Troy Claim.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I am the owner of the Troy Mineral Claim and have done the work reported in this forgoing 1993 Assessment Work Report.

I have spent over 25 years working in the mining, prospecting, and mineral exploration industry.

I am a graduate of the Advanced Prospecting School sponsored by the B.C. Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

I have completed the Petrology and Ateration for Prospectors course presented by the British Columbia Prospectors Training Program, Geological Survey Branch.

I have been instructed in the use of the Beep Mat by the manufacturer.

David Javorsky
P.O. Box 806
Stewart, B.C.
V0T 1W0
November, 1993



ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 E. Trans Canada Hwy., R.R. #2, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3 Phone (604) 573-5700
Fax (604) 573-4557

NOVEMBER 16, 1993

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY ETS- 93-5645
=====

DAVID JAVORSKY
P.O. BOX 806
STEWART, B.C.
V0T 1W0

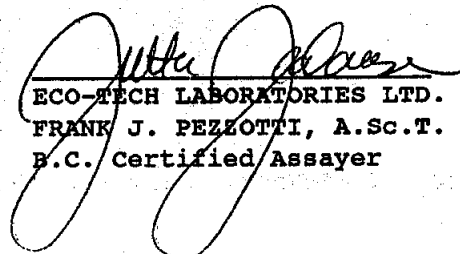
SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 1 ROCK SAMPLE received NOVEMBER 2, 1993

ET#	Description	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
1 -	548600	93.10	2.715	179.2	.079	.26	.69	1.39

NOTE : < = LESS THAN

FAX @ 689-0288

SC93/misc


ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.
FRANK J. PEZZOTTI, A.Sc.T.
B.C. Certified Assayer

Westmin Resources Ltd.
P.O. Box 476
Stewart, B.C.
V0T-1W0

D. Javorosky
P.O. Box 806
Stewart, B.C.

Dear Dave;
Thank you for the opportunity to examine your Troy claim. Westmin is not interested in optioning the claim at the present time. Listed below are results for the three samples we took during the visit. Thank you.

Yours Truly

Shaun M. Pykes
Project Geologist

Samples taken on Lily North zone

Sample no.	Au oz/T	Ag g/T	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	
Jaw-1	0.456	15.429	44.0	504.0	2450.0	5810.0 SMD Composite
Dave-1	1.634	56.023	74.0	1520.0	4390.0	9660.0
Dave-2	1.748	59.932	115.0	2110.0	7000.0	10300.0



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THUNDER BAY LAB.:
TELEPHONE (807) 622-8958
FAX (807) 623-5931

SMITHERS LAB.:
TELEPHONE/FAX (604) 847-3004

Assay Certificate

OV-1122-RA1

Company: **AMWELL CONSULTANTS LTD.**
Project: **TROY**
Attn: **H. A. BRIDEN**

Certificate of Assay Appendix

19-90

Copy 1. AMWELL CONSULTANTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

We hereby certify the following Assay of 24 ROCK samples submitted AUG-12-90 by C.R.HARRIS.

Sample Number	AU g/tonne	AU oz/ton	AG g/tonne	AG oz/ton
3330	.01	.001	0.6	.02
3331	.03	.001	1.6	.05
3332	.19	.006	1.4	.04
3333	.07	.002	3.1	.09
3334	.02	.001	2.5	.07
3335	.04	.001	3.8	.11
3336	.08	.002	10.0	.29
3337	.02	.001	5.3	.15
3338	.11	.003	2.2	.06
3339	.09	.003	3.7	.11
3340	1.77	.052	39.5	1.15
3341	3.61	.105	96.0	2.80
3342	13.30	.388	108.0	3.15
3343	6.52	.190	141.5	4.13
3344	.34	.010	4.9	.14
3345	.92	.027	6.3	.18
3346	1.39	.041	25.6	.75
3347	4.57	.133	13.4	.39
3348	1.53	.045	20.1	.59
3349	6.92	.202	102.0	2.98
3350	.58	.017	11.9	.35
3351	.09	.003	1.7	.05
3352	.01	.001	0.5	.01
3353	.01	.001	0.8	.02

Certified by

[Handwritten Signature]

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Assay Certificate

0V-1122-RA2

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Project: TRDY
Attn: H.A. BRIDEN

Certificate of Assay Appendix

Copy 1, AMWELL CONSULTANTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

We hereby certify the following Assay of 24 ROCK samples submitted AUG-12-90 by C.R. HARRIS.

Sample Number	AU g/tonne	AU oz/ton	AG g/tonne	AG oz/ton
3354	.02	.001	1.0	.03
3355	.01	.001	1.4	.04
3356	.04	.001	1.9	.06
3357	.01	.001	0.8	.02
3358	.02	.001	1.2	.04
3359	.01	.001	0.3	.01
3360	.03	.001	2.2	.06
3361	.02	.001	1.6	.05
3362	.02	.001	0.4	.01
3363	.01	.001	0.5	.01
3364	.01	.001	0.3	.01
3365	.01	.001	0.3	.01
3366	.01	.001	0.4	.01
3367	.02	.001	1.5	.04
3368	.01	.001	0.2	.01
3369	.03	.001	2.9	.08
3370	.03	.001	1.7	.05
3371	.22	.006	1.8	.05
3372	4.06	.118	162.5	4.74
3373	.38	.011	9.6	.28
3374	.42	.012	10.5	.31
3375	.32	.009	4.2	.12
3376	.01	.001	3.8	.11
3377	.01	.001	0.3	.01

Certified by

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SMITHERS LAB.:
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Assay Certificate

OV-1122-PA2

Certificate Of Assay Appendix

Company: **AMWELL CONSULTANTS LTD.**
Project: **TROY**
Attn: **H. A. BRIDEN**

Copy 1. AMWELL CONSULTANTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

We hereby certify the following Assay of 24 ROCK samples submitted AUG-12-90 by C.R. HARRIS.

Sample Number	AU g/tonne	AU oz/ton	AG g/tonne	AG oz/ton
3378	.01	.001	0.2	.01
3379	.03	.001	1.9	.06
3380	.02	.001	2.1	.06
3381	.06	.002	2.6	.08
3382	.02	.001	2.3	.07
3383	.18	.005	5.0	.15
3384	3.55	.104	37.4	1.09
3385	.17	.005	4.3	.13
3386	.16	.005	1.6	.05
3387	.15	.004	3.3	.10
3388	.03	.001	1.8	.05
3389	.09	.003	2.3	.07
3390	.19	.006	2.9	.08
3391	.17	.005	4.5	.13
3392	.24	.007	14.3	.42
3393	.71	.021	62.4	1.82
3394	.06	.002	4.6	.13
3395	.54	.016	53.9	1.57
3396	5.74	.167	47.3	1.38
3397	.17	.005	6.5	.19
3398	.02	.001	4.7	.14
3399	.14	.004	2.9	.08
3400	.06	.002	2.2	.06
3401	.20	.006	9.8	.29

Certified by _____

[Handwritten Signature]

MINEREN LABORATORIES

TROY

COMP: D.JAVORSKY/AMWELL CONSULTANTS
 PROJ: TROY
 ATTN: D.JAVORSKY/H.BRIDEN

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT
 705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
 (604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

FILE NO: OV-1122-PJ1
 DATE: 90/09/09
 * PULPS * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AG PPM	AL PPM	AS PPM	B PPM	BA PPM	BE PPM	BI PPM	CA PPM	CD PPM	CO PPM	CU PPM	FE PPM	K PPM	LI PPM	HG PPM	MN PPM	MO PPM	NA PPM	NI PPM	P PPM	PB PPM	SB PPM	SR PPM	TH PPM	U PPM	V PPM	ZN PPM	GA PPM	SN PPM	W PPM	CR PPM
3330	1.7	15830	4	5	166	.5	8	12040	.1	17	28	46210	2880	15	7410	560	5	170	1	1390	28	3	7	1	1	32.0	56	1	1	1	45
3331	1.6	14790	38	4	94	.1	1	34640	.1	13	34	43350	2350	18	7720	1641	3	120	1	1070	21	4	39	1	1	26.4	55	1	1	1	62
3332	1.4	4640	308	1	105	.2	1	2570	5.6	13	11	39860	2170	5	2620	268	2	30	1	880	146	5	5	1	1	34.0	317	1	1	1	92
3333	2.9	15430	64	5	113	.4	1	4500	.1	29	97	71930	3230	14	5480	469	1	160	1	1210	27	4	7	1	1	42.1	58	1	2	1	23
3334	1.9	19660	28	4	164	.1	4	3700	.1	23	71	75170	3130	20	8510	867	1	160	1	1720	22	5	9	1	1	55.1	67	3	1	1	37
3335	4.4	12720	141	4	119	.2	1	6200	.1	17	51	59010	2860	12	5580	527	3	150	1	1110	24	11	8	1	1	32.6	70	1	2	1	65
3336	9.3	2310	44	4	79	.1	1	57660	.1	11	46	96850	640	3	1080	1915	1	30	1	210	40	10	39	1	1	9.7	20	2	2	1	66
3337	6.2	8640	80	2	72	.1	1	23710	.1	11	33	44000	1870	11	3910	876	1	100	1	660	21	5	15	1	1	18.4	37	2	1	1	98
3338	2.7	8490	199	2	74	.1	1	25860	2.1	12	30	42540	2370	9	3470	947	4	90	1	830	36	7	26	1	1	17.8	42	1	1	1	77
3339	2.9	7470	223	4	68	.1	1	16300	2.0	16	60	79490	2070	7	2710	397	6	70	1	460	25	22	13	1	1	12.5	37	1	2	1	88
3340	38.3	2140	956	8	48	.1	1	2450	73.8	19	308	139870	1460	1	210	18	3	20	1	280	4760	76	8	1	1	5.6	8167	1	2	1	129
3341	87.8	1310	1191	6	24	.1	1	1960	61.4	13	580	109690	920	1	150	11	2	20	1	140	3416	123	7	1	1	3.7	5771	1	2	1	159
3342	102.6	1170	1251	7	22	.1	1	4710	61.6	16	950	137670	830	1	190	47	1	20	1	160	4072	151	13	1	1	3.2	5832	1	2	1	124
3343	146.6	1490	1635	6	25	.1	1	3960	78.9	13	490	113160	1080	1	200	49	2	30	1	160	3061	133	11	1	1	4.0	6694	1	2	1	203
3344	5.0	2450	155	1	42	.2	1	1670	2.9	7	47	33370	1590	1	160	34	4	30	1	270	171	28	4	1	1	6.0	277	1	1	2	225
3345	7.8	2040	508	3	36	.1	1	990	15.7	11	51	65840	1440	1	120	19	1	30	1	350	619	39	4	1	1	5.0	1003	1	1	1	161
3346	28.3	1590	769	7	29	.1	1	180	127.4	16	157	127900	1140	1	90	1	2	20	1	110	2774	42	5	1	1	3.8	14013	1	1	1	205
3347	12.6	2910	138	1	50	.2	1	2590	9.9	7	146	27490	1950	1	170	39	5	40	1	330	542	19	4	1	1	3.5	1117	1	1	1	178
3348	20.4	1680	860	2	31	.1	1	4680	53.5	9	346	58370	1210	1	190	254	3	40	1	260	1386	38	9	1	1	3.6	4848	1	2	2	190
3349	94.4	2870	1002	6	46	.1	1	4580	91.5	13	309	99480	1770	1	370	327	2	60	1	440	7140	98	11	1	1	4.6	9561	1	2	1	158
3372	165.8	2690	395	4	61	.1	1	140	6.6	9	23	71650	2370	1	110	1	3	30	1	190	796	126	4	1	1	3.5	521	1	1	1	153
3384	34.4	2190	715	6	52	.1	1	370	58.0	13	204	99340	1660	1	180	1	5	40	1	150	5840	40	8	1	1	2.1	6483	1	2	1	111
3396	40.9	2060	2012	16	43	.1	1	790	364.8	19	1274	192000	1480	1	70	1	6	40	1	350	19765	63	10	1	1	2.1	44188	1	3	1	51

Appendix Certificate of Assay

REPORT

On the

TROY GROUP

Portland Canal Mining Division

by J. A. Mitchell

SUMMARY AND
CONCLUSIONS

The Troy Group is located about six miles north of the Big Missouri Camp. The various mining requirements are available but location and climatic conditions are somewhat of a drawback.

Veins occur in argillites and andesites but have been abandoned by the owners as being of little interest. Mineralized quartz veins and siliceous replacements occurring in altered schistose tuffaceous rocks are now being extensively prospected and appreciable values across mining widths reported. However the examination failed to reveal commercial values and the property cannot be recommended.

There is considerable evidence of a source for considerable mineralization and high grade spot values were obtained from fine grained pyrite. However a rock as easily replaceable as the tuffaceous rocks, but more competent to maintain fractures appears to be required for the formation of commercial ore-bodies. Intersections of east-west quartz veins, if they persist, with a quartz vein striking S 60 E under a felspar-porphry intrusive which is little altered might prove favorable for ore deposition. The contact area of a possible porphyry intrusive which may underlie the silicified and mineralized tuffaceous rock is another possibility.

Undoubtedly the mineralization in general, is of low tenor but this phase has been followed by a later carrying gold values and though not found yet in commercial quantities, it may be, and future developments on this property should be watched closely.

LOCATION AND
ACCESSIBILITY

The Troy Group is situated from 4 to 6 miles northerly by air line from the Big Missouri Camp. At present there is a fair pack trail from the Big Missouri road. By passing over the ridge above Big Missouri and following roughly, the lower "49" trail it appears that a road could be made to the property at fair grade and without excessive rock work. A tramline could be built, possibly, in the clear along the edge of the Salmon Glacier and brought over the ridge below the Indian Mine, or carried along the Salmon River, in either case joining the Premier Tramline at about Eleven-miles. The total distance from the Premier dock is about twenty-four miles.

PROPERTY AND
OWNERSHIP

At present, the group consists of 28 claims and one fraction, covering an area two miles long between the "49" and Salmon Gold Groups; and one mile wide between the Salmon Glacier, elevation approximately 3000 feet; and the Dilworth ice field, elevation, approximately 4500 feet. The claim names are:

Troy, Nos. 1 to 13, incl.
Goat Mountain
Goat Mountain, 1 to 3 incl.
Butte and Butte No. 1
L. X.

Reward
Welcome
Terry
Deadwood
Gold Crown & Gold Crown 1 to 3 incl.

TROY GROUP - PORTLAND CANAL DISTRICT

J. A. MITCHELL

These claims are held by right of assessment in the names of Charles Lake and Neil McDonald, both of Stewart, B. C.

CLIMATE The climate in the vicinity of the Troy Group is particularly severe during both summer and winter, due possibly to the location between two ice fields and exposure to icy blasts from one. To the immediate north there is said to be a marked improvement in the climatic conditions.

TIMBER About 100 acres of timber which is possibly suitable for mining purposes is protected by two of the Goat Mountain claims. Other than this, the nearest suitable timber is about four miles south, along the edge of the Salmon Glacier.

WATER It is estimated that Goat Creek and Forest Creek, flowing from the Dilsworth ice field to Daisy Lake will each fill a 12-inch pipe line at a head of 600 feet, throughout the year. During winter it is thought that increased pressure on the ice field will compensate for any temperature drop and snow in the canyons will tend to prevent freezing of the water supply. Almost anywhere on the hill, water for domestic purposes can be obtained.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT At the north end of the group and located on the shore of Daisy Lake there is a two roomed cabin with concrete floors, capable of housing ten men. There is said to be sufficient equipment for a crew of this size engaged in hand mining operation. Other suitable campsites can be located toward the south end of the group.

FINANCIAL TERMS The total price asked for the property is \$60,000.00, payable as follows:

1. \$2,000.00 cash at start of exploration work,
2. \$5,000.00 at end of first year,
3. \$15,000.00 at end of second year, and
4. Balance at end of third year.

A discount of 20% or 25% will be allowed on the last payment if paid at the end of the second year. These terms are subject to further discussion. The \$2,000.00 initial payment can be partly applied against the use of the cabin and equipment.

HISTORY In 1925 the northern portion of this ground, then constituting the entire group, was bonded to the Northland Mining Company. Work was confined to exploring veins occurring in the sediments and unaltered andesites. Nothing of importance was uncovered and the Company allowed the ground to revert to the original owners. Assessment work has been kept up since then, with few restakings and the old Bank and Mona Groups were absorbed.

In 1935 it was decided to investigate some iron stained cappings and quartz veins above the Salmon Glacier on the Troy No. 6 claim. Values up to \$8.00 are claimed for this work and because of the extent of the zones the owners were encouraged to carry on and to date have put in some twenty-five cuts in the area.

TOPOGRAPHY In general, the topographical features are favorable to the development of the property. The veins strike into the hill and good backs can quickly be obtained by drifting. Diamond drill sites can be located so that either long holes or a series of short holes can be drilled to cross the series of veins. Benches simplify road building, somewhat, and shallow depressions and flats afford protection against slides. Only one slide of major importance occurs in the vicinity. This is on the "49" ground and toward the bottom of the hill it is confined in a narrow canyon. The flat spots also, offer suitable campsites.

GEOLOGY Extensive shearing and alteration of the rocks underlying that portion of the Troy Group examined makes it difficult to determine with certainty what they were originally. They have the appearance of altered tuffs but it is possible that some were fine grained porphyries. Along with the shearing, which strikes easterly, there is some parallel fracturing, and siliceous solutions have filled these fractures and thence replaced the adjoining rocks. Near the fractures, considerable sericite has formed and other alteration products occurring in lesser amounts are chlorite, calcite and kaolin. Pyrite is finely disseminated throughout the rocks and sometimes occurs in small bunches which are usually coarsely crystalline and barren of gold and silver values. Both acid and basic dikes, varying considerably in size, ^{ore}roughly parallel to the shearing, and fracturing, and as a rule are equally eroded with the adjoining rocks.

To the northeast of these rocks there is a prominent ridge of harder rocks. Some of these rocks are red felspar porphyries which appear to overlie the above mentioned series but there are also present red and green rocks of volcanic origin. Still farther to the northeast, Nass River sedimentaries, principally argillites, contact these rocks near the Forest Creek Canyon. These rocks strike northerly and dip easterly. On the Salmon Glacier side, several miles south, argillites are found which dip westerly, hence suggesting an anticlinal fold pitching to the north.

MINERALIZATION For some years the owners concentrated their efforts to showings in the argillites and adjacent volcanics but found nothing of commercial importance.

During the last two years they have been investigating the siliceous replacements and quartz filled fissures on the Troy No. 6 claim and say they have obtained low but encouraging assays over better than minimum mining widths. Here they have located 3 large zones in which the rocks are generally silicified and pyritized but have concentrated their efforts on the northerly zone which they call No. 1 zone. On this zone they have what they believe to be seven parallel leads striking east and west, and are confident that others exist.

Outcropping along the contact of the red felspar porphyries and the altered tuffaceous rocks, No. 1 lead is a large quartz vein striking S 70 E and dipping 65 degrees north into or under the porphyries. This vein has been broken into at two places near the ice. The upper cut shows nothing of interest but the other, some twenty feet lower has been cut deeper into the vein on the footwall side and exposes slight pyrite and galena mineralization. The main body of quartz is milky in appearance but around the mineralization it takes on a blue glassy appearance. There is also, in places in this glassy material, a black cast due probably to the presence of an unknown mineral in the minute fractures.

Sample No. 31590, across 4 feet, including the best mineralized portion assayed waste. To the north of this cut the porphyritic rocks rise steeply and are intruded by short spurs of quartz from the main body. To the right the rocks are thoroughly shattered and altered by surface agencies so that they are not recognizable. The continuity of this vein has not been checked but as it is apparently a contact vein, its continuity is assumed.

Approximately 500 feet to the south, No. 2 lead has been broken into at one place about 200 feet above the ice. This cut merely exposes intensely silicified and pyritized rock assaying waste.

About 30 feet farther south a 20-foot (approx.) basic dike strikes S 60 E and dips 60 degrees southerly so that it outcrops in an east-west direction. On the footwall of this dike there is a small amount of erratic quartz filling associated with bunches of coarse pyrite. The dike itself is not affected by the mineralization and the immediately adjacent two feet is barren of sulphides or quartz. Two cuts, approximately 300 feet and 350 feet above the ice were sampled with the following results:

<u>Upper Cut:</u>	(\$11.00 from this cut claimed by owners)		
	31582 - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	Tr. Au	Tr. Ag.
	31583 - 3 ft.	0.01 ozs. Au,	2.60 ozs. Ag
	31588 - Sp.	Tr. Au	Tr. Ag.)
	31601 - Sp.	Tr. Au	Tr. Ag.) Coarse Sulphides.
 <u>Lower Cut:</u>	31584 - 1 ft.	0.01 ozs. Au,	0.20 ozs. Ag
	31585 - 4 ft.	Tr. Au	Tr. Ag

No. 4 lead, another fifty feet south is similar to No. 2 vein and assays waste.

Another 200 feet south, 6 cuts, starting at the ice are supposed to be on No. 5 lead. Sample No. 31614 across 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of quartz and whitish pyrites in the bottom cut assayed 0.08 ozs. Au, 0.78 ozs. Ag, and a specimen sample of the white iron assayed 0.04 ozs. Au, 0.36 ozs. Ag.

About 70 feet higher No. 2 cut shows silicified and pyritized rock only. Sample No. 31613 across 3 feet of this material assayed 0.02 ozs. Au, 0.14 ozs. Ag. This is a wide shallow cut.

From No. 3 cut, roughly another seventy feet higher, sample No. 31611 across 2 feet of slightly mineralized quartz assayed 0.04 ozs. Au, 0.56 ozs. Ag.

Better mineralization across five feet of quartz in the bottom of No. 4 cut, about 100 feet above No. 3, assayed 0.08 ozs. Au, 0.20 ozs. Ag, (Sample No. 31576) A bunch of well mineralized quartz assayed 0.24 ozs. Au, 1.20 ozs. Ag, but a check sample on this assayed only 0.01 ozs. Au, 0.68 ozs. Ag and the re-assay 0.02 ozs. Au, 0.34 ozs. Ag. In the deepest cut, No. 5, which is about fifty feet above No. 4, good values were at first obtained but further sampling and checking of rejects failed to show a repeat on these values. Samples taken on this cut which shows two feet of well mineralized quartz are as follows:

TROY GROUP - PORTLAND CANAL DIVISION

BY J. A. MITCHELL

31578 - 2 feet	0.52 ozs. Au, 4.68 ozs. Ag.
31579 - Spec. Sulphides in Sil. Rock	5.08 ozs. Au, 3.86 ozs. Ag.
31580 - 6 ft. Highly altered rock	0.20 ozs. Au, 0.56 ozs. Ag.
31607 - Resample of 31578	0.08 ozs. Au, 1.58 ozs. Ag.
31606 and	
31608 - Resamples of 31580	Tr. Au, 0.16 ozs. Ag.

The re-assays are as follows:

31578 -	0.04 ozs. Au, 1.72 ozs. Ag
31579 -	Checked but not reported
31580 -	0.02 ozs. Au, 0.18 ozs. Ag
31607 -	0.04 ozs. Au, 1.60 ozs. Ag
31606 and	
31608 -	Tr. Au, Tr. Ag.

Assays of the rejects checked the re-assays. Another specimen of fine sulphides in quartz assayed 1.68 ozs. Au, 3.36 ozs. Ag. No free gold can be detected but this seems the only explanation for the high specimen assays and extremely low assays across a narrow width carrying appreciable amounts of these sulphides.

The last cut is approximately 100 feet further up the hill. It may not be on the vein, is shallow and shows only silicified and pyritized rock assaying Tr. Au, 0.28 ozs. Ag.

One cut on No. 6 lead, another 200 feet to the south also shows mineralized quartz. Sample No. 31574 across this 2 feet assayed 0.10 ozs. Au, 0.18 ozs. Ag. Sample No. 31575 across 6 feet of silicified pyritized wall rock assayed 0.24 ozs. Au, 0.76 ozs. Ag and the re-assay 0.02 ozs. Au, 0.34 ozs. Ag.

A 6 inch stringer further south shows mixed sulphides which do not contain gold or silver values.

It is difficult to locate the quartz veins as the surface weathering of the silicified rocks is similar to that of the quartz leads and none of them have yet been traced any considerable distance. If all the quartz leads are continuous, which is doubtful, the No. 1 or contact vein should intersect the others. These intersections, lying under a rock which has not been replaced to any degree may prove favorable locations for ore deposition. Also, diamond drilling under the quartz leads might reveal better values but in light of the "49" results this can hardly be recommended.

On Nos. 2 and 3 zones which are on the Gold Crown Group, adjoining the Dickens claim of the "49" Group, an almost vertical cliff rising about 200 feet above the ice shows extensive limonite and sulphur staining. It is apparently much silicified and pyritized. Samples taken from several cuts showing such silicification and pyritization assayed waste. Specimens of mineralized quartz which had fallen off the cliffs likewise yielded extremely low values.

On the Troy claim at the north end of the ground, a quartz vein, showing galena, was sampled across two feet, and assayed Tr. Au, 0.20 ozs. Ag.

TROY GROUP - PORTLAND CANAL DIVISIONBY J. A. MITCHELL

The older workings around Forest and Goat Creeks were not examined as they have been examined by various engineers in the past and the owners claim that there is nothing there to interest capital.

M A P S Map No. 3-2055 H, which accompanies this report is compiled from two maps in possession of the owners. The northeasterly claims, including the Troy to Troy No. 4, are supposed to be fairly accurately located. The others are merely sketched on. The showings on the latter are also located from estimated distances.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. Mitchell

M:R

Premier, B. C.,
August 23, 1937.

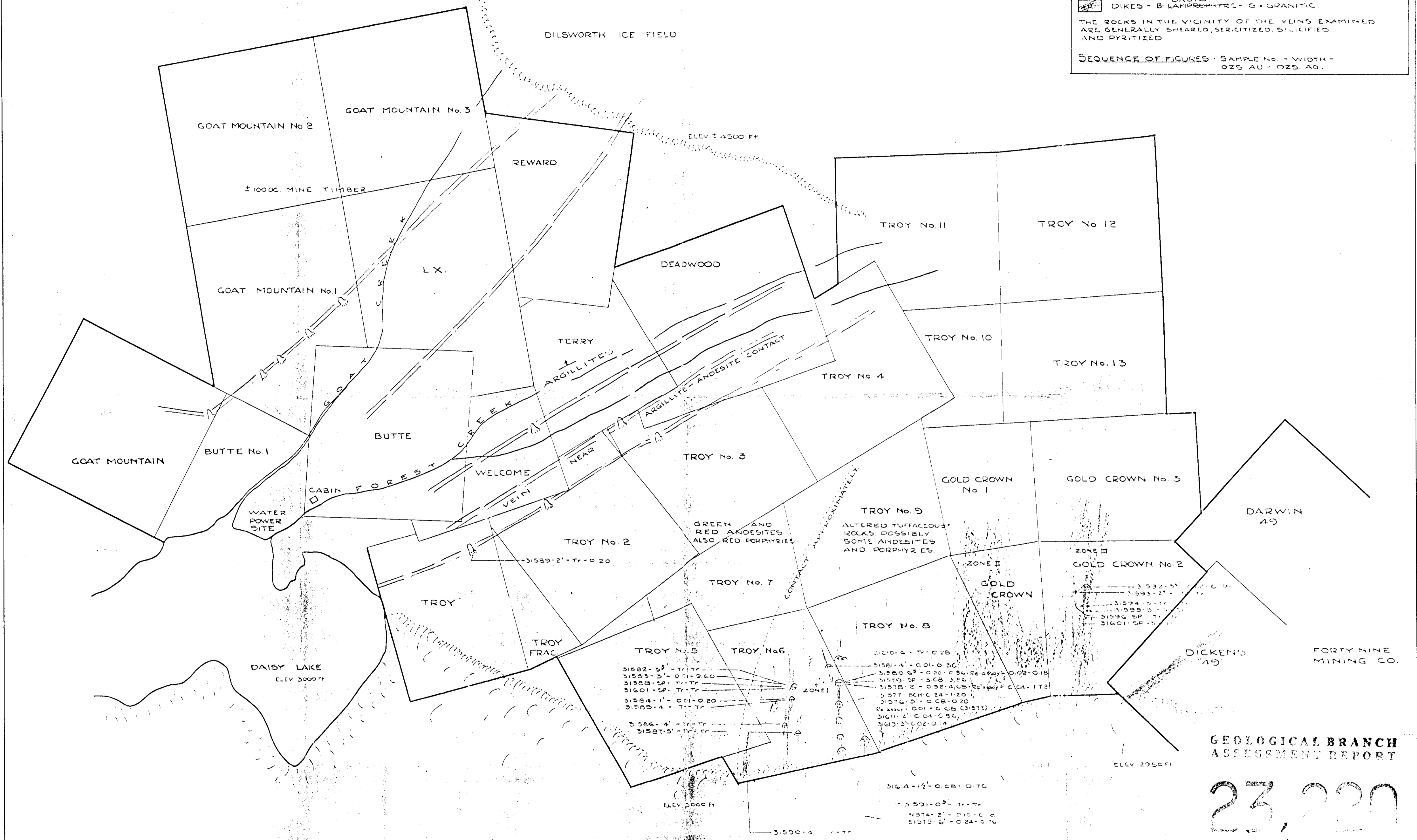


LEGEND:-

- HEAVILY OXIDIZED AREAS
- QUARTZ PYRITE VEINS IN SILICIFIED AND PYRITIZED SHEARS
- VEINS NOT EXAMINED - NOT OF INTEREST
- DIKES - B. LAMPROPHIRE - G. GRANITIC

BASIC.
THE ROCKS IN THE VICINITY OF THE VEINS EXAMINED ARE GENERALLY SHEARED, SERICITIZED, SILICIFIED, AND PYRITIZED.

SEQUENCE OF FIGURES - SAMPLE No - WIDTH - OZS AU - OZS AG.



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,220

PREMIER GOLD MINING CO LTD
PREMIER I.S.C.

TROY GROUP
SALMON GLACIER

SCALE 1:500
CORRECTED DATE: JULY 30th 1957
DRAWING NO 2025 MIN FILE 23220

COMPILED FROM CLAIM MAPS IN POSSESSION OF OWNERS - LOCATION OF WEST SHOWINGS APPROXIMATE.