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TRENCHING AND BULK SAMPLING REPORT

ON THE

TAS GOLD PROSPECT

NORTH CENTRAL B.C.

N.T.S. 93 K/16

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

Latitude 55°52'N

Longitude 124°16'W

Ву

Will Halleran

1220 Government Street

Nelson B.d. EOLOGICAL BRANCH VIL 3K8 ASSESSMENT REPORT

February 17 1994

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SUMMARY

The Tas gold prospect consists of a system of subparallel north-west trending shear-hosted gold veins. Limited drilling (49 diamond drill holes) and trenching has delineated five mineralized zones with widths of up to 20 metres and strike lengths of over 120 metres.

Two bulk samples of 16.54 tonnes of 51.20 grams per tonne (gpt) gold and 15.888 tonnes of 19.07 gpt gold were collected from East zone veins A and B respectively. Small bulk samples (200kg) of the stringer ore between veins A and B returned up to 77.69 gpt gold.

Milling of the bulk samples by Silbak Premier Mines achieved gold recovery of 93.8 percent.

INTRODUCTION

The 1993 field work on the Tas claims involved 299 man days of drilling, blasting, trenching and sampling. The purpose of the program was to determine the style and grade of mineralization of the East Zone. Trenching was done by 580 Case backhoe, 35 pound rock drill, and a 150 cfm Ingersall-Rand Compressor.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Tas prospect is located in the Omineca Mining District, north central B.C., approximately 50 kilometres north of Fort Saint James (figure 1). The property is located on the Germansen Inzana Forestry road. The Ridge zone is accessible by a small dirt road which branches north from the Germansen Inzana Lake Road.



PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Tas Gold Prospect occurs on the Tas 1,2,4 and 6 claims (figure 2). The claims are 100 per cent owned by A.D. Halleran of Fort St. James, B.C. The property is located within the Omineca Mining District, on NTS 93K16 map sheet. The approximate geographic center of the Tas claim block is 55°52' North latitude and 124°16' West longitude. Claim details are as follows:

CLAIM	NAME	RECORD #	# OF UNITS
TAS	1	10563	9
TAS	2	10564	12
TAS	4	10566	12
TAS	6	7700	15

HISTORY

The original Tas claims were staked in 1984 by A.D. Halleran to cover copper mineralization and a silicified outcrop associated with aeromagnetic highs. Noranda optioned the property in 1984 after identifying visible gold in quartz-carbonate altered tuffs (the Freegold zone). Soil geochemical surveys conducted by Noranda outlined intense gold anomalies which corresponded with various geophysical anomalies along the ridge immediately north of the Freegold zone (the Ridge zone). Follow-up trenching and drilling of the Ridge zone by Noranda and others (Goldcap, Blackswan, and Tyler Resources) discovered five areas of shear and fracture controlled sulphide-gold mineralization hosted within volcaniclastic rocks peripheral to copper-gold porphyry mineralization. In 1992, due to a disagreement between the operating companies, the option was allowed to lapse.



PHYSIOGRAPHY

The claim group is on the northwestern end of a large outwash plain. ("Butchers Flat"). The Ridge zone occurs on a east-west trending ridge that rises 125 metres out of the plain to 1100 metres in elevation. North of the Ridge zone the country becomes hilly. Outcrop is scarce except for along the ridge crest. Much of the area is mantled by glacial and glacialfluvial deposits. Vegetation consists of thick coniferous and deciduous forest much of which has been clear cut. Takla Forest Products Ltd. (Canfor) owns the timber rights in the vicinity of the Tas prospect.

GEOLOGY

The Claims are underlain by Upper Triassic epiclastic, pyroclastic and sedimentary rocks of the Inzana Lake Formation (Takla Group). The Ridge zone is underlain by fine textured andesitic tuffs and tuffaceous sediments which are cut by a system of north-west trending brittle fractures. Crowded horneblende porphyry and biotite-pyroxene lamprophyric dikes occupy and, in places, cut the fracture zones. This sequence is intruded by late Triassic to early Jurassic diorite/monzonite plutons.

MINERALIZATION

The Ridge zone, consisting of the East, Mid, 21, 19 and West zones (figure 3), contains fracture and shear controlled, gold-rich sulphide and magnetite veins hosted within fine grained andesite tuffs.

During 1993, a program of trenching and bulk sampling was conducted on the East zone in an effort to identify the style and grade of mineralization. The results of this program are discussed below. Summaries of the other zones



based on field examinations and previous reports are also included.

EAST ZONE

Previous workers (Noranda, Blackswan, etc.) interpreted the massive sulphide mineralization as occurring in discreet pods within a north trending shear zone. Drill holes intersected the zone 40 metres below the surface. The zone is open along strike and to depth.

1993 PROGRAM

Trenching exposed two continuous, subvertical dipping, 0.2 to 0.6 metre wide massive sulphide veins, identified as A and B. The two veins are separated by 2 to 7 metres of stringer ore mineralization within silicified (+/chloritic) andesite tuff. The veins and "stringer ore" are slightly offset along narrow east-west shears (figure 4).

Approximately 300 m³ of rock was excavated from along the vein system and two bulk samples of 16.54 and 15.89 tonnes were collected (samples A and B respectively).

VEIN MINERALIZATION

Veins A and B display different types of mineralization. Vein A is a 0.2 to 0.6 metre wide, banded and vuggy, pyrite-pyrrhotite rich (averaging over 80 per cent) quartz vein. Minor chalcopyrite and magnetite are disseminated throughout the vein. Bulk sample A, consisting mainly of Vein A material from the lower pit, yielded 51.20 gpt gold.

Vein A is exposed on surface for 120 metres along strike. Oxidized vein material occurs approximately 30 metres south of the trench along the road leading to camp representing a southern extension of this vein.

Vein B is 0.2 to 0.5 metres wide and comprises silverywhite pyrrhotite, magnetite and lesser pyrite. It is typically massive with minor banding and rare crystal-lined vugs. Bulk sample B, consisting mainly of Vein B from the upper pit, yielded 19.07 gpt gold.

The oxidized surface exposure of Vein B can be traced for about 40 metres southwards towards the lower pit. To the north, Vein B disappears beneath a thin layer of gravel.

Both veins are strongly oxidized. Oxidation extends 1 to 2 metres below the bedrock surface.

Linear traces of oxidized vein material east and west of the trenched area indicate the presence of additional veins.

STRINGER ORE MINERALIZATION

Stringer ore is comprised of sulphide (pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite?, and an unidentified white to yellow sulphide) filled fractures (30.65 qpt, sample 17-8-C); crosscutting veins (up to 0.25 m wide) of massive magnetite, bright yellow pyrite and minor chalcopyrite (77.69 gpt sample TO-3); quartz with fine stringers of sulphides (5.69 gpt sample 17-8-A); and dark green chloritic rock with 1-2 per cent disseminated pyrite (4.59 gpt sample 17-8-B). The stringer ore zone varies from 2 to 7 metres in width. ASSAY RESULTS

Samples (averaging 200 kg) from vein and stringer ore were hand cobbed, sorted, and crushed to minus 0.6 cm. A composite sample of each type of mineralization was collected and assayed. The results are tabulated on the next page.

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SAMPLE	DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
то-1	fine material left on table after sorting	64.05 gpt
T O-2	Greater then 40% quartz vein material from lower pit.	27.98 gpt
то-3	Magnetite rich material from crosscutting veins lower pit	77.69 gpt
TO-4	Lower pit sulphide mineralization less then 40 % quartz	67.78 gpt
то-5	Magnetite ore from upper pit.(vein B)	31.65 gpt
T O-6	Sulphide mineralization from upper pit.(vein A)	50.26 gpt

BULK SAMPLES

Bulk samples A and B were hand cobbed then crushed to minus 0.6 cm and piled in bins. The ore was trucked in two lots to Westmin's Silbak Premier mill in Stewart. The mill determined the shipments to be 16.54 tonnes of 51.20 gpt (vein A) and 15.888 tonnes of 19.07 gpt (vein B). Gold recovery was 93.8 per cent from both batches (utilizing cyanide leach). The ore contains no detrimental elements such as arsenic or antimony, no penalties were assessed.

MIDZONE

The Mid zone is approximately 180 metres west of the East zone. On surface the mineralization is found in fractures and shears over a 20 by 30 metre area and is open in all directions. The mineralization is best described as anamatosing veins and fracture fillings. Chip sampling of the zone assayed up to 24.3 gpt over 0.4 metres and 20.2 gpt over 1.0 metre. Drill intersections ranged up to 60.33 gpt

over 2.4 metres, and extended the zone significantly in all directions.

21 ZONE

The 21 zone is 370 metres west of the East zone. Mineralization is also hosted within shears and fractures. Drill intersections range up to 26.6 gpt over 1.5 m. This showing has had very limited exploration.

19 ZONE

The 19 zone is 130 metres west of the 21 zone and 500 metres west of the East zone. Chip samples across massive sulphide zones within silicified andesite tuffs assayed up to 53.00 gpt over 0.5 m. Drill intersections returned values of up to 36.40 gpt over 1.6 m. The mineralization can be followed on surface for 120 metres along strike and was intersected 42 metres below the surface. The zone is open along strike and to depth.

WEST ZONE

The West zone is 950 metres west of the East zone. Mineralization is exposed for 100 metres along strike. Numerous east-west shears cause small (1 metre) offsets of the mineralization to the northwest. Chip samples of the zone ranged up to 37.86 gpt over 1.5m. Drill intersections returned 8.07 gpt over 4.5 metres. The zone is open to depth and along strike.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Tas Prospect hosts high grade gold veins within mineralized shear zones. A 16.54 tonne bulk sample of one of these veins (East zone vein A) assayed 51.20 grams per tonne. Cyanide leaching achieved a 93.8 percent recovery of the contained gold. Five sub parallel zones of shear zone hosted mineralization occur over 950 metres. Oxidization extends 1 to 2 metres below bedrock level and obscures the size and grades of the zones. Exposed strike lengths exceed 100 metres and down dip extensions exceed 40 metres. All zones are open along strike and to depth.

It is recommended the property be mapped in detail and all available drill core relogged. Strike extensions of the zones should be trenched and/or drilled. Drilling should be directed at extending the zones to depth. A large bulk sample should be collected from the East zone to establish overall grade of the surface exposure. Samples similar in size to those taken from the East zone in 1993 should be collected from the other zones to determine grades.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

Labour Costs:	
Will Halleran 114 days @ \$300 A.D. Halleran 121 days @ \$325	34,200.00 39,325.00
A.A.D. Halleran 64 days @ \$323	19,200.00
Domicile: 299 mandays @ \$60.00/day	17,940.00
Equipment costs	
580 Case Backhoe 122 days @ 250/day 35 lb rock drill @ 850/month for 4.5 months 150 cfm Ingersal-rand air compressor 1000/mnth 6x10 inch jaw crusher @ 500/month	30,500.00 3,825.00 4,500.00 2,250.00
Consumables:	1000.00
dynamite, blasting caps etc. diesel	454.60
gas hydraulic oil	340.95 150.00
motor oil	$50.00 \\ 125.00$
propane	120.00
Communications: radio telephone 10/day x 122 days VHF radios. 5/day x 2x 122	1220.00 1220.00
Transportation:	6710 00
4x4 ⁻ pickup 55/day x 122 ford ranger pickup 35/day x 122	6710.00 4270.00
Sample Shipment Costs:	
20 tonne ⁻ truck 765 kilometres	3000.00 20.00
bus	20.00
Analytical Costs 9 rock Assays	107.53
ምርጥ እና	170,408.08
TOTAL	<u></u>

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, W. Halleran, with business address at 1220 Government Street, Nelson, B.C. VIL 3K8, do hereby certify that I have conducted and supervised the field work during the 1993 field season and have assessed and interpreted the data resulting from this work on the Tas Claims.

I also certify that:

 I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc. geology 1983)

2. I have practiced profession continuously since graduation.

3. I am a registered member of the professional engineers and geoscientists of B.C.

				Box 793, Fort St. SAMPLE#	James BC VOJ 1P0 AU** oz/t		
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				TO-5 TO-6	.923 1.466		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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APPENDIX	`						
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APPENDIX II

11/16/93 12:26

WESTMIN RESOURCES LTD PREMEIR GOLD PROJECT

Arrival Date: Oct 7/93 Sample Date: Oct 7/93

TASS PROPERTY ORE SHIPMENT

Shipment Number: 01 Oct 14/93

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TA-03	1 3	1.452	1.385	1.419	1 48.63 1	11
TA-04		1.435	1.450	1.443	49.46	11
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TA-06	6	1.059		1.058		
			1.692	1.683	57,70	11
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PREMIER GULD PROJECT

WESTMIN RESOURCES LTD PREMEIR GOLD PROJECT Arrival Date: Oct 14/93 Sample Date: Oct 14/93

Oct 20/93

Percent Moisture:

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TASS PROPERTY ORE SHIPMENT

Shipment Number: 02

SAMPLE	ł	l Au	l Au	1	Au	Au	Ag
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TA-11	1 3	.522	.513	-	.518	17.74	
TA-12	; 4	. 554	. 545	- 	.550	18.84 1	,
TA-13	1 5	1 .665	.682	- i -	.674	23.09	4
TA-14	6	.542	. 589		.566	19,39	4
TA-15	; 7	.510	. 525	- 1 -	.518	17.74	
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3.0	Holdback	Au X	7	7]
	(applied against	Ag Z		:	\$ -
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7.0	Price - Au	US\$/oz	376	376	376
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	Ex Rate	C\$/US\$		1.2979	
	Conversion Price - Au	g/oz	31.1035		
	Price - Ag	C\$/g C\$/g	15.69	15.69	
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	Holdback - Ag	C\$:	•	1	
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	Reagent Charge - Lise	C\$	142	137 	279
9.0	Grons Value		13287	4754	18041
	Recovered Value	C\$	12463	4459	16922
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