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REPORT ON DRILLING  
CONDUCTED ON THE  
FRENCH BAR CREEK PROJECT  
BY  
OLYMPUS DEVELOPMENT CORP.

NTS 920/1W  
LATITUDE 51° 9'  
LONGITUDE 122° 19'

OWNERS: RICHARD S. CLARK  
A. A. ABLETT

OPERATOR: OLYMPUS DEVELOPMENT CORP.  
Suite 2309, 1380 Prince of Wales Drive  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K2C 3N5

Richard Clark, Engineer  
Warner Gruenwald, Geologist  
8th July 1994

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

23,514

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## SUMMARY

In September 1993, a small diamond drilling program was initiated on the property but was cut short on account of equipment failure and bad weather. As a result, only one hole was drilled to a depth of 50.3 m. A narrow sulphite enriched fracture zone yielded weakly anomalous lead and zinc values and relatively high levels of arsenic. The latter is likely due to the presence of arsenopyrite.

## INTRODUCTION

### **Location and Access**

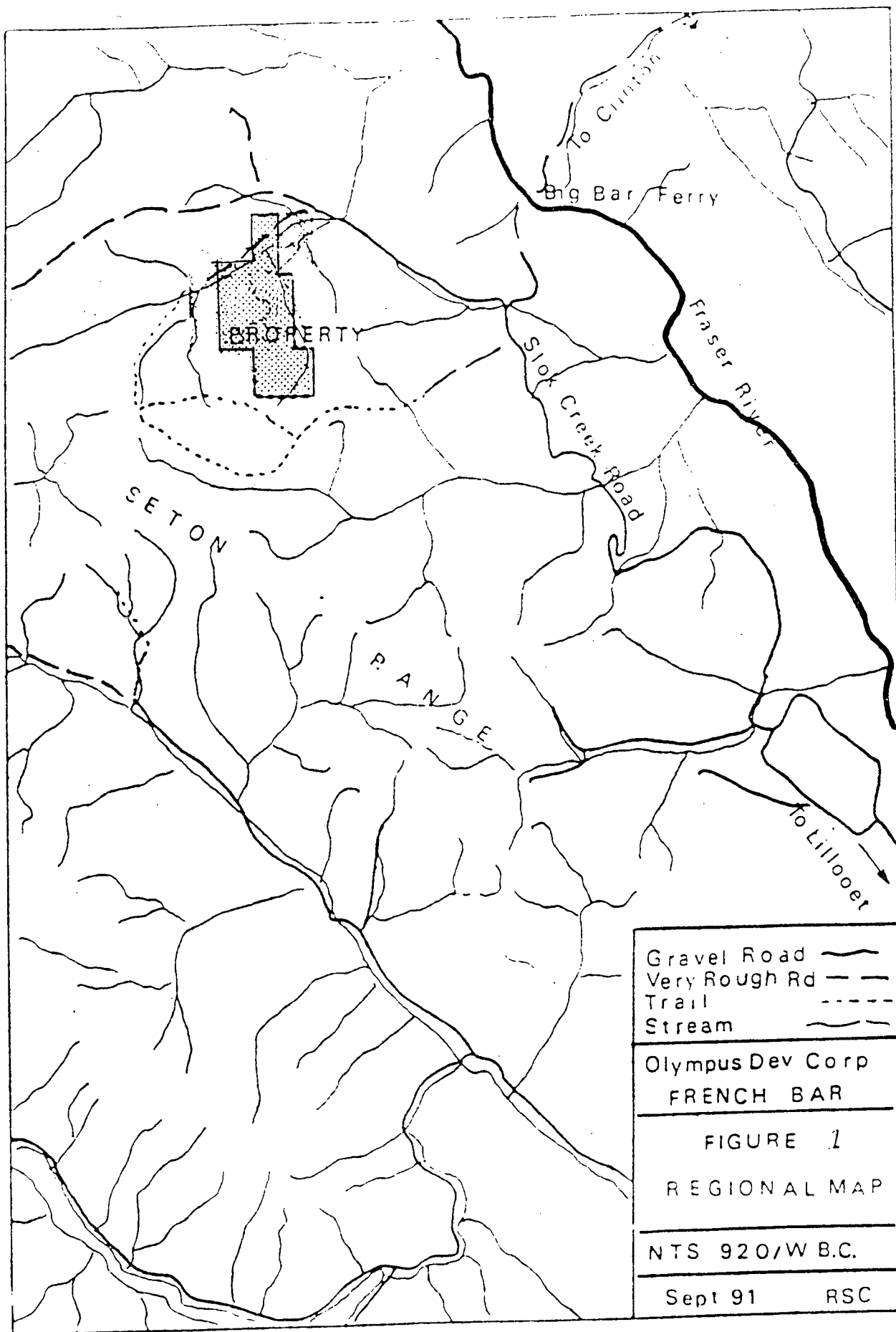
The property lies west of the Fraser River, approximately 70 km west of Clinton and 72 km northwest of Lillooet. The site is reached from Lillooet by driving 104 km north on Slok Creek Road from Lillooet, then by 3 km west on a logging road.

### **Physiography**

The claims are situated regionally within the Camelsfoot Range of the Fraser Plateau of central British Columbia. The elevations on the claims vary from 1,400 metres to 2,050 metres above sea level. The local topography is quite youthful with steep slopes and barren mountain peaks. The slopes are vegetated and moderate to heavily forested up to an elevation of approximately 2,000 metres. There is less than 1% outcrop on the property.

### **Property**

The property consists of 73 claim units. These are shown in Figure 1 attached. All claims were grouped as RAINBOW 200 on August 27th, 1993. The RAINBOW 6 through 14 claims were staked and recorded on July 21, 1992 on behalf of A. A. Ablett. The RAINBOW 1 claim was staked and recorded on April 20, 1991. All other RAINBOW claims were staked and recorded during August, 1993 in the name of Richard Clark. The operator is Olympus Development Corp.



Gravel Road	———
Very Rough Rd	- - -
Trail	- - - -
Stream	~~~~~
Olympus Dev Corp	
FRENCH BAR	
FIGURE 1	
REGIONAL MAP	
NTS 920/W B.C.	
Sept 91	RSC

## **History**

According to some historical records, a British surveying party discovered a series of heavily mineralised caverns, reputedly in this area. It is thought that these caverns may be on these claims. Exploration to date has included geochemical analysis of the streams and soils (1988 and 1989), physical work to improve access on the property, trenching and sampling (1990), and trenching, percussion drilling and sampling (1991 and 1992), and very limited diamond drilling in 1993. To date, the caverns have not been located and no commercial levels of mineralisation have been established on the property.

## **Regional Geology**

According to Open File 534, the Camelsfoot Range is dominantly underlain by a belt of sedimentary and volcanic rocks belonging to the Mid Lower Cretaceous Jackass Mountain, Group C Formation. This formation is dominantly comprised of medium to coarse grained greywacke which is composed predominantly of feldspar, chert, and shale fragments in a fine grained calcareous arenaceous ground mass. Beds of grey argillite are interbedded with the greywacke. Conglomerates are also reported to occur within the formation along the Ward Creek drainage.

The Jackass Mountain Formation rocks strike regionally from  $340^{\circ}$  to  $000^{\circ}$  (north-south) and dip usually at  $-10^{\circ}$  to  $-40^{\circ}$  westward. These bedding attitudes vary due to major northwesterly and west-southwesterly faulting. Major transcurrent faulting northwesterly faulting occurs along the Ward and Yalokom Creek drainages. Between these two faults there are a number of south-westerly striking, open tensional faults mapped along the Lone Cabin, French Bar, South French Bar and Watson Bar drainages. These faults have tended to displace and rotate the strata of the Jackass Mountain Formation.

The Jackass Mountain Formation has been intruded by two ages of calc-alkaline

plutonism: granodioritic rocks of Lower Cretaceous age, and younger feldspar quartz porphyry rocks of the Eocene age. A granodioritic stock has been mapped at China Head Mountain, approximately 8 kms west-northwest of the property. Eocene quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions occur between Stirrup and Ward Creeks and at Poison Mountain, located 24 kms west of the property.

Warren (1979) reports numerous dykes and sills of granodioritic composition intruding the Jackass Mountain Formation rocks at the Astonisher (Buster) property, located 3 kms east of the subject property. These bodies range from a few inches to as much as 150 metres thick.

At the Astonisher property, Warren (1979) reports the occurrence of northerly striking and vertically dipping quartz veinlets of usually less than one centimetre width hosting minor pyrite and rare bismuth telluride and native gold. Antimony showings also occur as quartz stibnite lenses within, near, or close by porphyry intrusions. Warren (1979) reports that minor gold also occurs associated with fault gouge zones where carbonization and limonitization of the surrounding host rocks has occurred. Chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite and bismuth telluride also occur in trace to very minor amounts within two to five centimetre wide, limonitized carbonate veins that parallel the host strata.

### **Property Geology**

The dominant unit on the property is the Lower Cretaceous greywacke of the Jackass Mountain Formation. The unit is massive, moderately to poorly sorted, medium to coarse grained greywacke, composed predominantly of feldspar, chert, and shale fragments in a fine grained calcareous arenaceous ground mass. There is a quartz diorite intrusive approximately 500m wide along the east facing ridge above Rodderick Creek. There is also a 40 metre band of quartz monzonite in a talus pile along the same ridge. Slightly anomalous values in the latter intrusive are thought to have been caused by mineralizing fluids with a low concentration of gold injected along its contact with the greywacke in the later stages of the intrusive event.

## DRILLING PROGRAM

### Road Access

Figure 2 shows at a scale of 1:50,000 the location of the access roads to the drill site relative to legal corner posts 200732, and 200731. Three drill platforms were constructed although only one (A) was used.

### Drill Program

One hole, 50.3 metres long, was diamond drilled at location A and numbered OLY 93-1 (See Figure 2). The inclination, azimuth, approximate elevation, depth and related information is reported below in Table 1. The hole was located in a previously excavated and refilled area. Accordingly, real depth of overburden at this location is not known.

**TABLE 1    PHYSICAL FEATURES**

<b>CORE SIZE</b>	BQ	<b>DATE STARTED</b>	30 August 1993
<b>HOLE ANGLE</b>	-51°	<b>DATE FINISHED</b>	3 Sept 1993
<b>HOLE AZIMUTH</b>	204°	<b>ANALYSIS BY:</b>	Eco-Tech Labs
<b>TOTAL DEPTH</b>	50.3 m	<b>LOGGED BY:</b>	W. Gruenwald
<b>COLLAR ELEVATION</b>	1,435 m (app)	<b>CORE STORED AT:</b>	Lillooet
<b>RECOVERY</b>	95%	<b>PROPERTY</b>	RAINBOW

### Drill Program Results

The core log is presented in Table 2. The first 4.9 metres was through overburden. The next 15.85 metres was through poorly sorted greywacke, followed by 3.65 metres of coarse sedimentary breccia. The next 5.32 metres encountered a pale grey, weakly altered feldspar porphyry dyke, followed by 4.23 metres of poorly sorted greywacke that was similar to the first section of greywacke. This was followed by 16.45 metres of weakly altered greywacke with 1% pyrites.

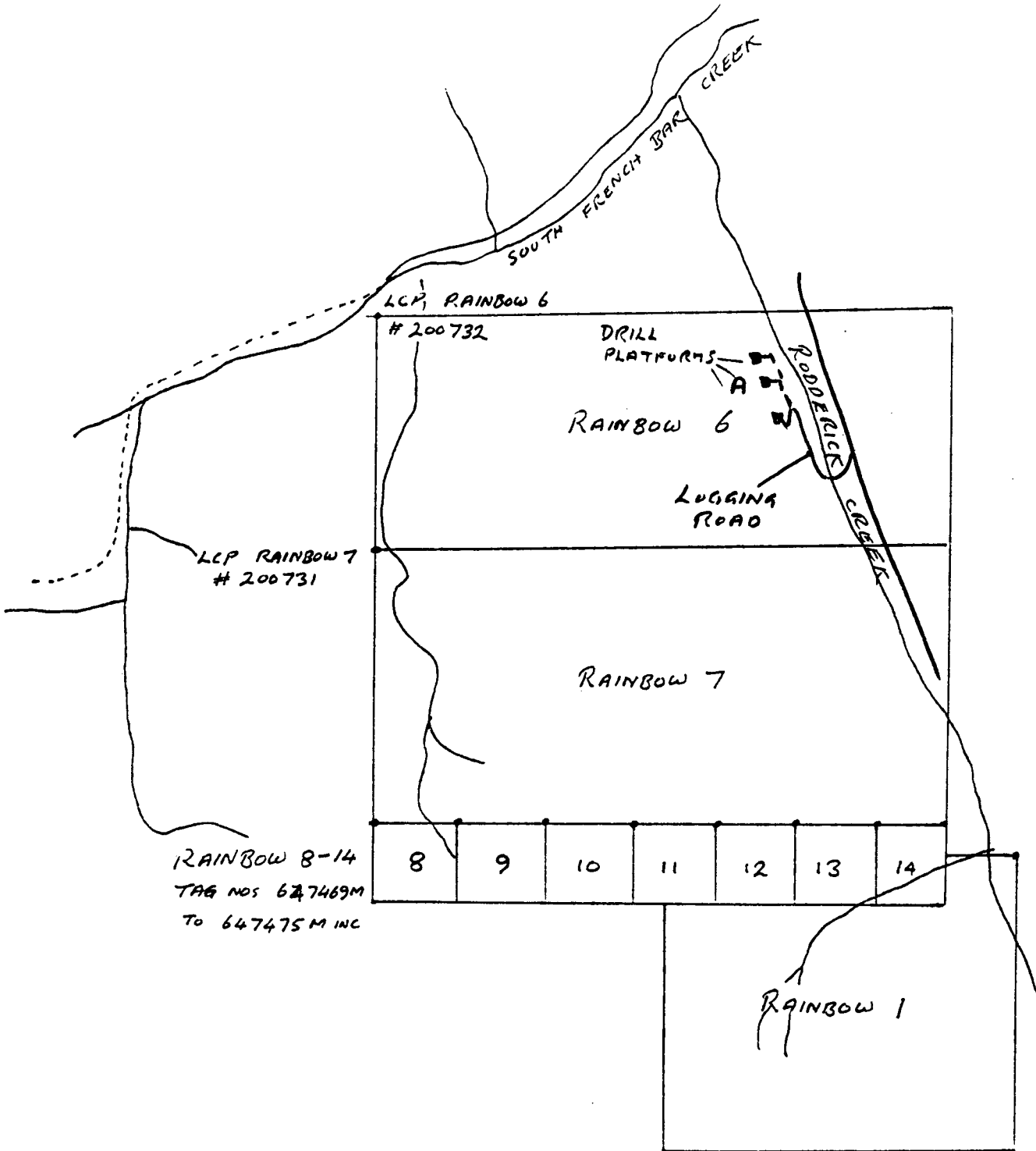


FIGURE 2 ROAD ACCESS



TABLE 2 DRILL HOLE RECORD (OLY 93-1)

DEPTH (M)	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE INTERVAL	Au PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM
0-4.90		<b>OVERBURDEN CASING</b>							
4.90-20.75	0.75m	<p><b>GREY TO PALE BROWN POORLY SORTED SEDIMENT (GREYWACKE)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- most fragments &lt; 2mm, angular to subrounded.</li> <li>- scattered throughout are black argillite fragments.</li> <li>- limonitic fractures common due to near surface oxidation.</li> <li>- pyrite (~1%), usually disseminated as irregular grains and occasional cubes.</li> <li>- weak carbonate content in matrix.</li> <li>- occasional silvery micaceous flakes suggest weak sericitic alteration.</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sections of coarse sedimentary breccia (?) @ 11.60m-11.90m, 16.00-16.45m and 19.95-20.70m.</li> <li>- consists of angular to subrounded clasts (up to 3-4 cm) of black dense argillite scattered through greywacke matrix.</li> </ul>							
20.75-24.50	0.50m	<p><b>COARSE SEDIMENTARY BRECCIA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- section contains abundance of large argillite clasts, matrix supported.</li> <li>- core moderately to highly fractured, locally poor core recovery.</li> <li>- weak carbonate content.</li> <li>- finely disseminated pyrite in matrix, shows slight increase as dyke approached.</li> <li>- one fracture near dyke contact displays slickensided surface suggesting shear/fault association.</li> <li>- 24.10m - narrow (&lt;1cm) limonitic fracture veinlet 10-15° to core axis with clot of sphalerite, galena and very minor chalcopyrite.</li> </ul>	OLY 93-1A OLY 93-1B	21.79-23.62m 23.62-25.15m	30 25		520		

DEPTH (M)	CORE LOST	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE NO.	SAMPLE INTERVAL	Au PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM
24.40-29.72	0.5m	<b>PALE GREY, WEAKLY ALTERED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY DYKE</b> - weak carbonate - sericite alteration of feldspars and matrix. - cream coloured feldspar phenocrysts <0.5cm. - disseminated and fracture coatings of pyrite and pyrrhotite, content 2%, locally to 3%+. - upper and lower contact appear to be sheared with minor gouge clay on lower contact. - dyke may have been emplaced along active shear/fault zone, hence no visible "chill" borders.	OLY 93-1C	25.15-26.67m	15				
29.72-33.85	0.1m	<b>GREYWACKE (SIMILAR TO 4.9M TO 20.75M)</b> - coarse argillitic fragments seen to approx. 30.50m; virtually non-existent by 33.20m. - 33.20m - 2-3 cm fracture zone (20° to C.A.) - 5% sulphides including pyrite, pyrrolite and minor sphalerite, and galena. - 33.55 to 33.85m broken core with some slickensided fracture faces.	OLY 93-1D OLY 93-1E	29.72-31.24m 33.07-33.38m	15 380		152	211	249 5
33.85-50.30	0m	<b>GREYWACKE</b> - very weak alteration (sericite) - pyrite dissemination ~1%, locally higher - occasional calcite fracture veinlet	OLY 93-1F	48.77-50.29m	35				
50.30		<b>END OF HOLE</b>							

TABLE 3 ANALYSIS OF 6 CORE SAMPLES

ANALYSIS BY: Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd  
10041 East Trans Canada Hwy  
Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2J3

FOR: Warner Gruenwald  
GeoQuest Consulting Ltd.  
RR #3, S-11, C-180  
V1T 6L6

All values in ppm unless otherwise reported

DESCRIPTION	AU (ppb)	AG	AL (%)	B	BA	BI	CA (%)	CD	CO	CR	CU	FE (%)	K (%)	LA	MG (%)	MH
OLY 93-1A	30	<.2	2.57	4	55	<5	3.46	<1	17	72	53	4.30	.12	<10	2.04	1253
OLY 93-1B	25	.4	2.51	2	55	<5	2.74	4	17	81	71	4.34	.12	<10	1.95	1247
OLY 93-1C	15	.6	1.45	2	55	<5	3.94	<1	10	41	82	2.57	.14	<10	1.01	1488
OLY 93-1D	15	<.2	2.39	4	55	<5	2.99	<1	16	78	43	4.03	.09	<10	1.90	869
OLY 93-1E	380	.6	2.00	4	50	<5	4.99	32	16	67	49	3.71	.10	<10	1.56	1569
OLY 93-1F	35	<.2	2.31	4	45	<5	3.95	<1	16	72	33	4.98	.13	<10	1.75	934

DESCRIPTION	MO	NA (%)	NI	P	PB	SB	SK	SR	TI (%)	U	V	W	Y	ZN
OLY 93-1A	2	.01	46	720	14	10	<20	196	.01	<10	86	<10	5	114
OLY 93-1B	3	.02	40	680	88	10	<20	168	.01	<10	86	50	5	520
OLY 93-1C	3	.01	7	710	12	10	<20	216	<.01	<10	46	<10	4	91
OLY 93-1D	3	.02	38	650	16	10	<20	170	.01	<10	77	<10	5	82
OLY 93-1E	4	.01	30	540	152	20	<20	256	<.01	<10	42	30	6	211
OLY 93-1F	4	.01	29	560	16	10	<20	182	.01	<10	52	60	5	70

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Labour - 1 man x 10 days @ \$150/day	\$ 1,500
Camp & Food - \$35/day/man for 10 man days	350
Vehicle Rental & Gas	390
Communications	49
Drilling	3,000
Access Roads & Platforms (6 Hrs of D-7 w. operator)	600
Geologist	489
Report	200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$ 6,578</u>

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Richard S. Clark, of 2309-1380 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Birmingham, England and hold a B.Sc.(Hons) in civil engineering.
2. I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario.
3. I am presently employed as a public servant in Ottawa.
4. I have been engaged in mineral exploration activities since 1964.
5. All the information contained in this report was obtained by supervision of work done on the property.
6. I am the principal shareholder of Olympus Development Corp., which company holds the property.



Richard S. Clark, P.Eng.

Dated at Ottawa this 7th day of July, 1994