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GEOLO	GICAL ASSESSMENT	REPORT	
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Gold Commissioner's Office VANCOUVER, B.C.

AU MINERAL CLAIM

ASHLU CREEK AREA

VANCOUVER M. D.

NTS 92-G-14W

LATITUDE : 49° 56 ' 46 " N

LONGITUDE : 123° 24 ' 36 " W

OWNER / OPERATOR

LES DEMCZUK 1835 13 Ave. E. Vancouver B.C.

BY

Les Demczuk M.Sc.,P.Geo. 1835 E. 13th Ave. Vancouver B.C.

> OCTOBER 15. 1994 GEQLQGICAL BRANCM ASSESSMENT REPORT



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1.0 SUMMARY

The Au property consisting of 1 unit (62 acres) is located in the Vancouver Mining Division on the north side of Ashlu Creek 110 km northwest of Vancouver B.C. The property has excellent access from Vancouver via Highway 99 and Squamish River-Ashlu Creek logging road.

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The Au claim is a part of Ashlu mine prospect. At the Ashlu Mine gold mineralization is hosted by quartz vein that follows a dyke which cuts granites and grano-diorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The vein contains 10-20% sulphides mainly pyrite and also carries gold tellurides. Scheelite occurs as stringers and blebs. The dyke and the vein have been traced for 490 metres, have a strike of N10E, and dip 30 degrees to the west. Ashlu Mine produced 6,493 oz gold and 7,482 oz silver during the period from 1932 to 1939. The average grade of the ore was 0.43 oz/t gold, 0.50 oz/t silver and 0.24% copper. Ore reserves are presently 100,000 tons in proven and possible categories of an average of 0.25 oz/t gold.

The Au property in the vicinity of Styracen Creek is underlain by granodiorite of Coast Crystalline Complex.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Au claim consists of 1 unit, and it is located in the Vancouver Mining Division, approximately 45km northwest of Squamish, B.C. Les Demczuk of Vancouver is register owner of this property.

The exploration program was conducted on June 24, 1994 and consisted of prospecting and geological mapping.

The work and results described within this report are intended to fulfill the assessment requirements for the Au claim.

2.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Au property is located approximately 45km northwest of Squamish B.C. and 110km of Vancouver B.C. (Figure 1). The property may be reached by 40km of paved and gravel roads (the Squamish River and Ashlu Creek road) which joins Highway 99 at Brackendale, B.C.

The topography of the claim is quite rugged with elevations ranging from 400 to 700 metres. Vegetation is coastal coniferous forest but recent logging has removed most of the forest cover. The climate is generally warm and dry in summer and cool and wet in winter.

2.2 CLAIM STATUS

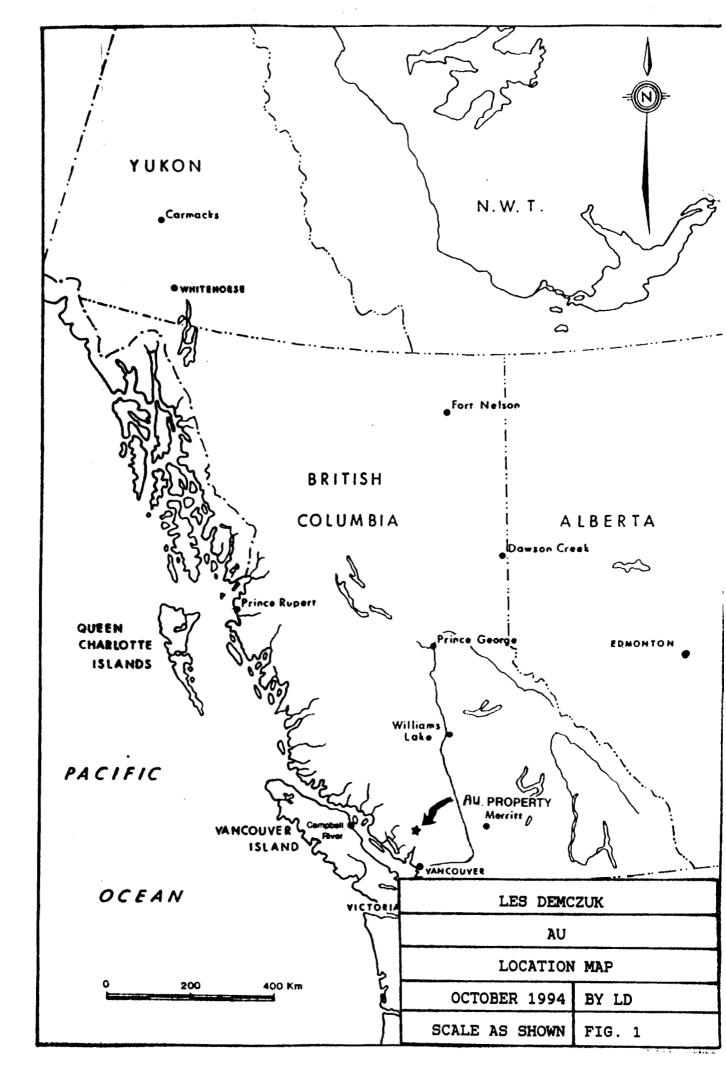
The property consist of Au mineral claim totaling one unit show on 92 G-14W claim map (Figure 2). The pertinent claim data is as follows:

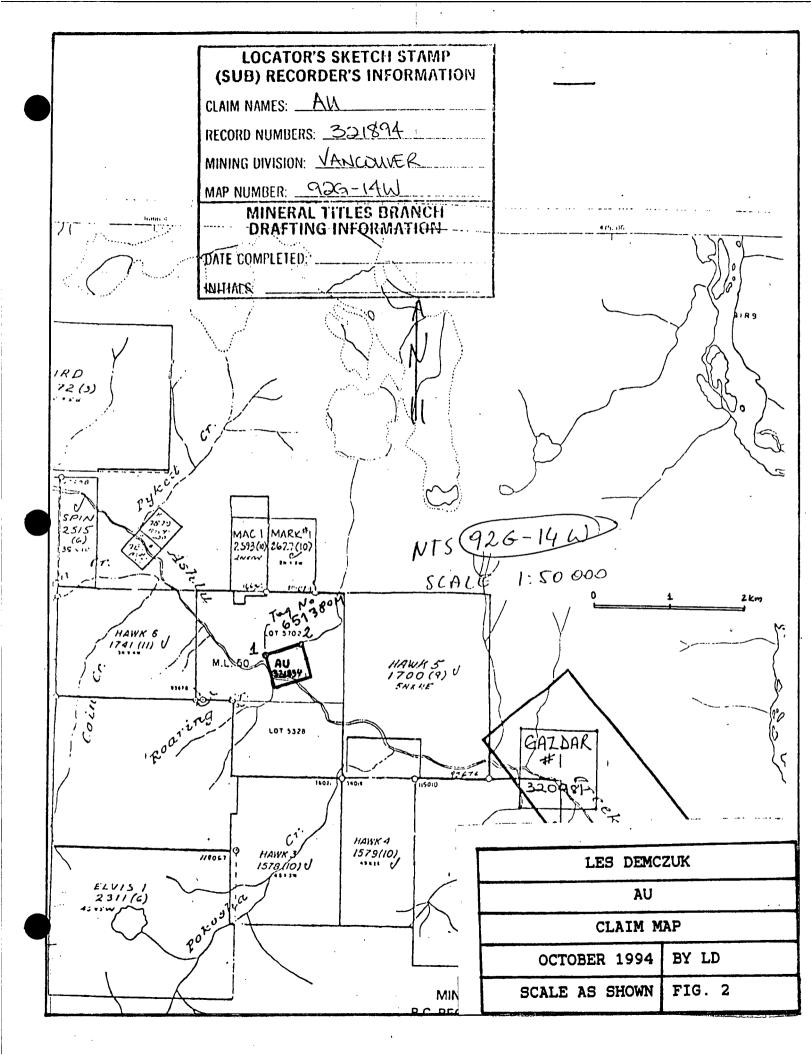
Claim	Units	Rec. Number	Due Date
Au	1	321894	Oct. 16, 1994

Les Demczuk of Vancouver, B.C. is the recorded owner of the Au claim.

2.3 HISTORY

The Au claim is a part of the Ashlu prospect. Ashlu prospect has a long history of mineral exploration and development. Following the discovery of gold bering quartz vein in 1923 the area was staked by F. Rykett and Associates, By 1925, two short drifts had been driven, one on either side of Ashlu In 1935 Ashlu Creek Mining syndicate acquired the claims Creek. and undertook mine development and mill installation. From 1932 to 1939, a total of 15,047 tons of ore produced 6,493 oz Au, 7,483 oz Ag and 70,817 lb Cu at recovered grades of 0.43 opt Au, 0.50 opt Ag, and 0.24% Cu. The mine was closed in the fall of 1939 and was not reactivated after the second world war. W. Bobkirk restaked the ground in 1971 and optioned it to Ashlu Gold Mines in 1975. Diamond drilling and underground sampling was carried out until 1978. Osprey Mining and Exploration Leased the property from 1979 to 1985 when carried out an extensive development program but failed to go into production. Tenquelle Resources Ltd. acquired the property in 1985 and retained in 1987 Cooke Geological Consultants to carried out underground sampling. In 1988 Valentine Gold Corporation took an option on the property from Tenquille Resources but failed to developed any substantial ore reserves.





3.0 GEOLOGY

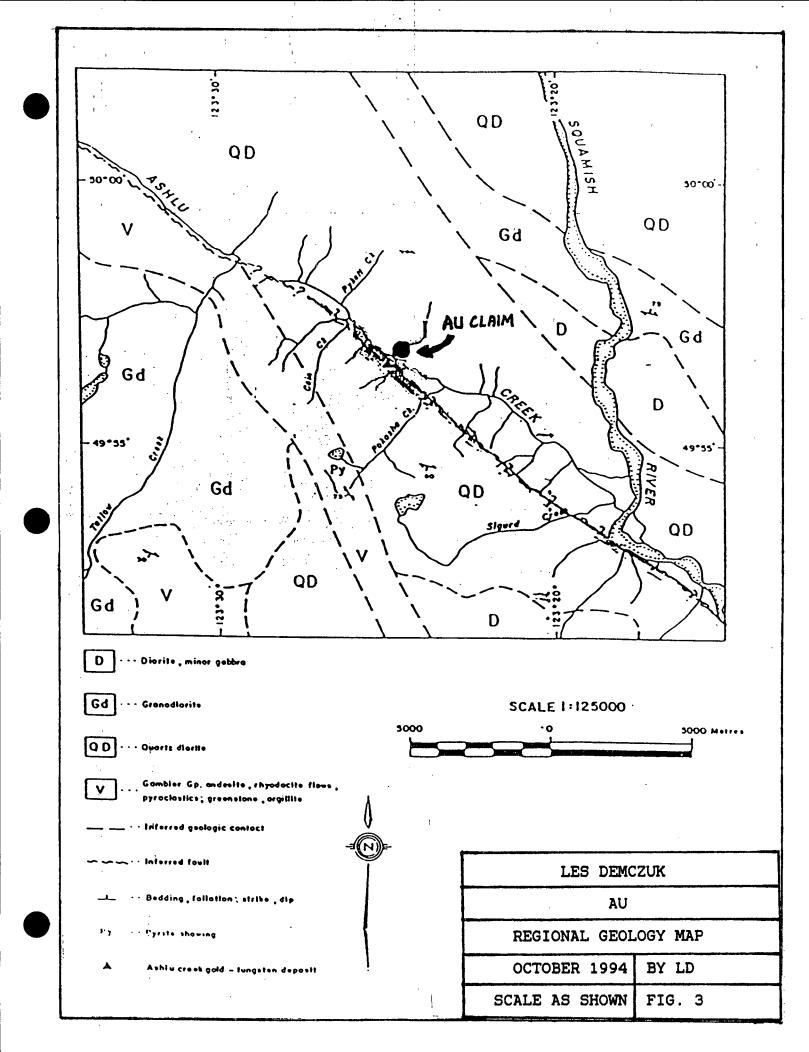
3.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

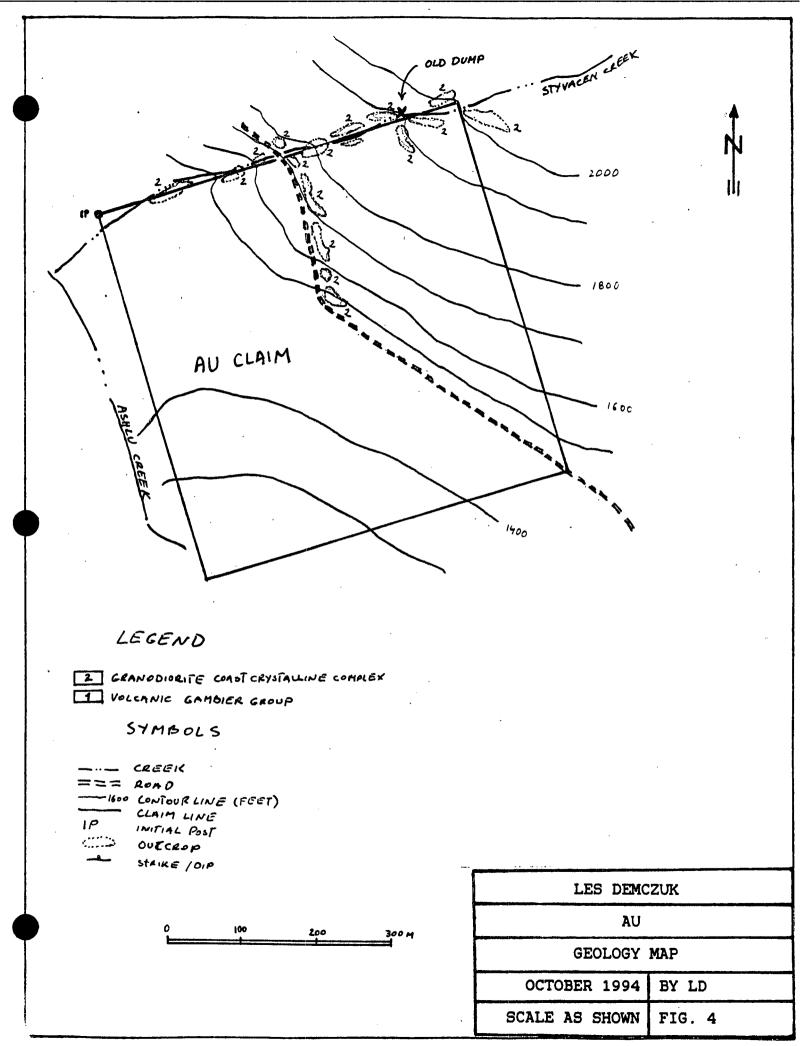
The area has been mapped by GSC at scale linch=4miles and the geology is presented in map 42-1963. The Au property lies within the Coast Crystaline Complex composed of Cretaceous leucacratic quartz diorite, granodiorite and diorite. These have been injected into and along the margins of Gambier Group greenstone belts and appear to be fault-related. The Gambier unit also of Cretaceous age consists of a series of steeplydipping rocks 10 to 20 km long and 0.5 to 3km wide, trending northwest. They are composed of andesite to rhyodacite flows, greenstone, argillite and minor zones of conglomerate, limestone In many places these rocks have been metamorphosed and schist. up to amphibolite grade (Fig. 3). Regionally the Ashlu River Valley appears to represent a structural trend N60W with structures represented by secondary creeks at N30E. The area in the Ashlu basin between Pokosha and Pykett creeks contains several copper and gold showings centered on the Ashlu mine. Quartz veins in the area are usually vuggy, sometimes sheared and contain pyrite, chalcopyrite and also carries gold tellurides. Scheelite occurs as stringers and blebs.

3.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The prospecting and mapping on Au claim is very difficult and time consuming due to the steepness of terrain. The lower part of the property (below the logging road) is mostly overlain by thick glacial sediment and further away from the Creek the outcrop is minimal. The upper part of the claim is very steep and is composed of nearly vertical cliffs of Coast Diorite. The aim of the prospecting program was to locate old workings and identified geological setting for the Au claim. In the northern part of the property old dump and fragments of ore shut were located. This old dump is composed mostly of diorite rubble. One sample of mostly quartz with 15% sulphide was collected from it. Generally the claim in vicinity of the Styvacen Creek is underlain by coastal intrusives mostly by coarsely crystalline hornblende-biotite granodiorite of greenish colour (Fig. 4). The biotite and hornblende occur in large as well as in small crystals, disseminated pyrite is often present. Some of the intrusive are foliated, sheared and silicified but no gtz veins No rocks of Gambier Group volcanic were seen on the were found. property.

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4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geological mapping indicated that Au claim in the vicinity of Styvacen Creek is underlain by granodiorite of Coast Crystaline Complex. Rusty sulphide rich quartz fragments were found on the old dump in northern portion of the claim.

Detailed investigation of the origin of the quartz fragments and contour mapping and sampling is recommended for the whole Au claim.

Respectfully Submitted Les Deniczuk or M.Sd., P.Geo. L. DEMCZUK BRITISH CIEN

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5.0 REFERENCES

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STATEMENT OF COST

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AU CLAIM

JUNE 24, 1994

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PERSONNEL

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L. Demczuk M.Sc., P.Geo.	1	Day	0	\$350	\$ 350.00
M. Mroczek M.Sc.	1	Day	0	\$250	\$ 250.00
Truck 4X4 Rental Meal, Gas Report (Writing, Drafting, T	1 Vping,	Day Copy	-	\$ 100	\$ 100.00 \$ 50.00 <u>\$ 500.00</u>
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Total - \$1250.00

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Les Demczuk, of the city of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia so hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a Mining Geological Engineer residing at 1835 East 13th Ave. Vancouver B.C.
- 2. I graduated from University of Mining and Metallury, Krakow, Poland in 1977 with Master of Science Degree in Geology.
- 3. I have worked in mineral and coal exploration since 1977 and have practiced my profession since 1977.
- 4. I am a Professional Geologist registered with the Association of Professional Engineer and Geoscientist of British Columbia.
- 5. This report is based upon field work carried out by myself and a review of publised and privately held literature pertaining to the claim area.

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ESSIC ROVINCE OF SIGN : DEMCZUK RITISH Les Demczuk, M., Sc., P.Geo. October 15, 1994