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VANCOUVER, B.C.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORTS

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## 1995 PROSPECTING REPORT

### ON THE TOM PROPERTY

#### KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

British Columbia

NTS 92I-11W

Latitude 50° 34'N

Longitude 121° 18'W

FILMED

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**24,280**

Submitted by:  
David Javorsky  
Prospector  
and  
F. Marshal Smith  
F.G.A.C.  
December 31, 1995

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## SUMMARY

The Tom Property is a significant epithermal precious metal style target traversed by the Trans-Canada highway, approximately 25 kilometers south of Cache creek in southern B.C.

The property has a long history as a gypsum prospect, and is readily recognized from the highway because of the intense argillic alteration and surrounding gossan. It was explored for possible massive sulphide style deposit by Cominco Ltd., who held the property from the mid 1970's until late 1986. Cominco's Induced Polarization geophysical survey located epithermal alteration along a significant north-south trending fault zone. This interpretation was evaluated by Peter Dasler, P.Geo. in 1987. The epithermal interpretation supported by the geophysical data, field observations, and microscope studies. It is believed that the vein gypsum is part of the zoning of the epithermal event.

Geochemical soil sampling, by Cominco, in areas of shallow overburden or outcrop produced very large anomalies in copper, lead, zinc and mercury. The potential for gold mineralization has never been recorded against the property, however placer gold is known from the area but may be derived by perched gravel benches near the clay zones. There is also speculation that one of the short adits on the property was constructed to investigate gold mineralization in quartz veins in the schist near the main zone of epithermal style alteration. Gold bearing quartz veins were mined 10 kilometres to the south of the property, just north of Spences Bridge, and gold-moly mineralization was mined at the Martel Mine in Venables Valley 3km to the west.

This summary report utilizes the Cominco data, the data collected and interpreted by Dasler and the writer in 1987, and that of previous land owners, to supplement the 1995 field examination.

The 1995 work consisted of examination of the shape and character of alteration adjacent to the gypsum zones and an attempt to locate on strike veins to determine the potential for location of gold bearing epithermal quartz filling in the structure near surface.

## INTRODUCTION

The Tom property is situated on the west margin of the Quesnel Trough Structural Province in metamorphosed andesitic and rhyolitic rocks. The volcanoclastic sequence has been locally intruded by diorite, dacite and rhyolite dykes and plugs, and there is ample evidence of hydrothermal alteration in the surrounding rocks.

The claim is next to the Trans-Canada highway, and access is easily achieved to all parts of the property from there, or via farm access tracks.



David Javorsky Prospector Grant	
<b>LOCATION MAP</b>	
TOM PROPERTY Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.	
F. Marshall Smith F.G.A.C.	
DATE: December, 1995	SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 1

Gypsum mineralization on the property has been prospected since 1898, but was never developed save for several short adits. In the late 1970's Cominco explored the potential of a Kuroko type massive sulphide deposit as the source of the alteration halos, but after geophysical work and eight short percussion drill holes, the programme was discontinued.

In 1986 the property lapsed from Cominco's control, and was staked by the author, because of the potential for epithermal style gold mineralization.

David Javorsky and the writer visited the property on July 29 and November 25, 1995. The first examination was to examine the sulfate fill zones and attempt to locate silica fillings in portions of the fault opening. This resulted in the location of vein float that may be of epithermal origin and a silica zone within the gypsum filling.

The November 25 visit was to re-examine the area of the silica zone to attempt to understand the relation of silica filling and collect bulk sample for metallurgical purposes.

#### Location and Access

The property straddles the Trans-Canada highway approximately 317 kilometers east of Vancouver, and approximately half way between Spences Bridge and Cache Creek. The Highland Valley pumping building on the Thompson river is opposite the property, near the old railway station of Spatsum.

The main showings are visible from the highway, and can be accessed from a small dozer track about 150 meters long from the highway or via farm tracks off the old Venables Valley road, which is about one kilometer north of the road showings.

#### Physiography and Vegetation

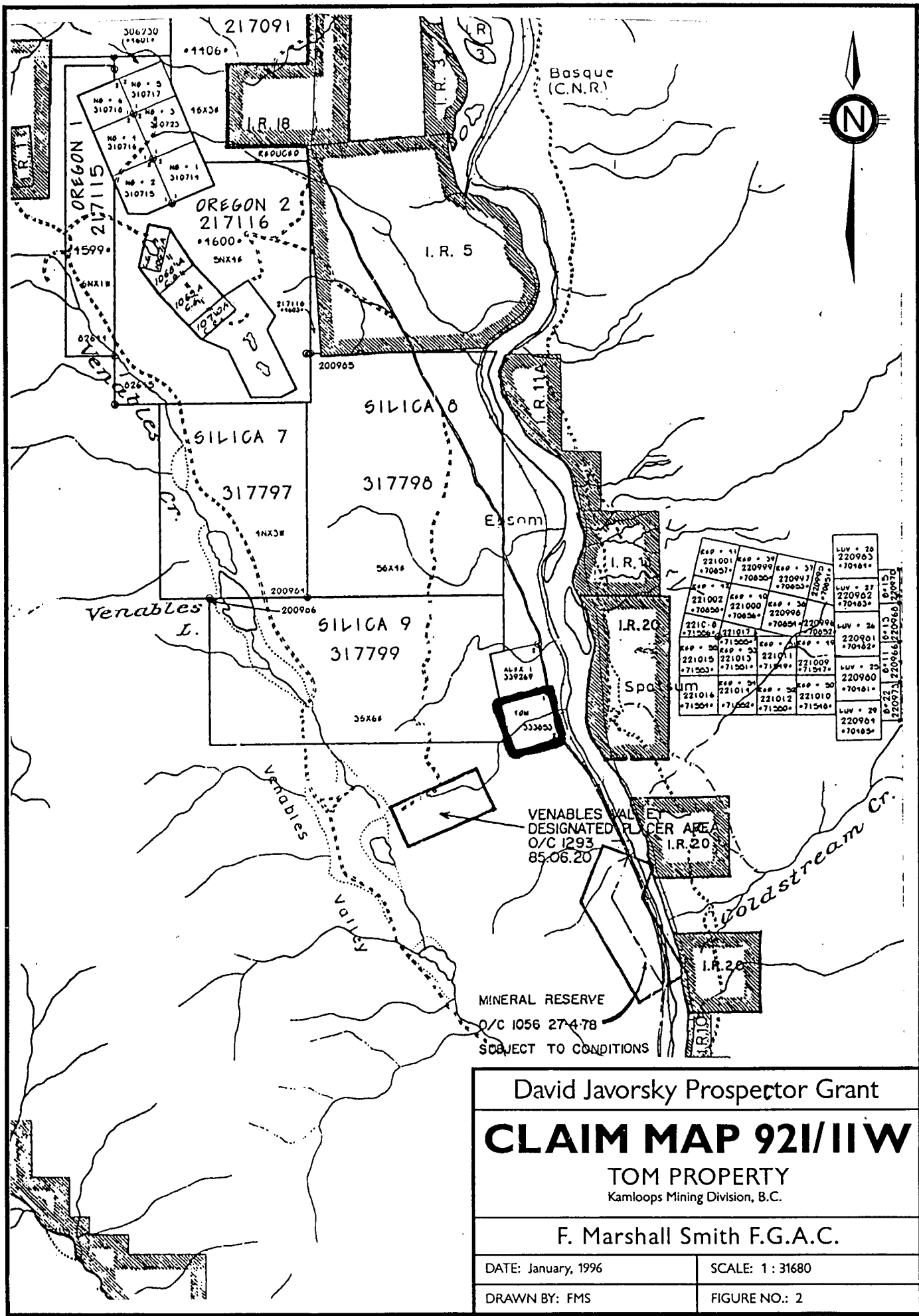
The property lies between 300 and 600 meters above sea level, and from the west, where there is some moderate relief, the property levels off onto two flat river terraces. The highway climbs the interface of the high terrace and the present river valley flat.

Most of the claims are sagebrush and grass covered, with pine trees occurring sporadically. On the western side of the property there are significantly more pine trees, and sage brush is predominant in the east. There is scattered pasture land under government lease, over most of the terrace area.

Rainfall is low, with precipitation mainly as light snow in the winter months. Arid grassland to desert conditions prevail.

#### Property

The property is recorded in the Kamloops Mining District, British Columbia, and comprises one two post claim. The claim is TOM with record number 333853.



David Javorsky Prospector Grant

**CLAIM MAP 921/11W**

TOM PROPERTY  
Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

F. Marshall Smith F.G.A.C.

DATE: January, 1996	SCALE: 1 : 31680
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 2

VENABLES VALLEY  
DESIGNATED PLACER AREA  
O/C 1293  
85.06.20

MINERAL RESERVE  
O/C 1056 27-4-78  
SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS

Exp. # 11 221001 70857	Exp. # 34 220999 70850	Exp. # 31 220997 70853	LUV # 20 220965 70181
Exp. # 1 221002 71206	Exp. # 10 221000 70856	Exp. # 30 220998 70852	LUV # 27 220962 70183
221C-6 221015 71203	221013 71201	221011 71204	LUV # 24 220961 70182
Exp. # 30 221016 71204	Exp. # 33 221013 71201	Exp. # 19 221009 71207	LUV # 25 220960 70181
221016 71204	221012 71200	221010 71208	LUV # 29 220959 70183

## History

About 1898, a prospector by the name of Munroe discovered the gypsum deposits and staked three claims over the main showings. He drove a small tunnel about 25 feet into the deposit and sunk a small winze at the end of it in a deposit of extremely pure gypsum<sup>1</sup>. This gypsum was reported to have been used to chink the log cabins of the settlers and the buildings used as waystations of the Cariboo stage lines.

In 1907 the claims were restaked and surveyed as the Hart, Flora, Marie, and Belle, but again these lapsed in 1912, after very little work was performed.

The claims subsequently were held from time to time, by various interested parties, but no real development has ever been attempted. A tunnel of about 100 feet was reported to have been excavated in the east bank of the south gossanous zone, above and east of the original workings of Monroe. This tunnel is reported to have cut several pure lenses of gypsum, but no development was attempted

A second tunnel was driven in the west wall of the north gossan, and this apparently was an attempt to intercept bedrock to check for molybdenum and silver values<sup>1</sup>. Later in 1973, three drill holes were completed to the north of the main showing, but the logs are not available.

All this exploration and prospecting appear to have been aimed at developing the gypsum mineralization into a mineable deposit. It was not until about 1974, when El Paso Mining and Milling Co. carried out geophysical mapping and soil geochemistry surveys that gold and copper-lead-zinc sulphide mineralization appeared possible. (NB The long adit to the south was postulated to have been in search of gold within quartz stringer veins, but there is no record of their findings.)

When Cominco acquired the ground in 1978 the property was considered to potentially host massive sulphide Kuroko style mineralization. They completed mapping of the property, and soil sampled the high terrace areas. A geophysical survey of IP resistivity and conductivity produced several anomalies coincident with the geochemical survey (Cu-Pb-Zn-Hg). Drilling of 1950 feet of percussion coring followed. One of these holes did not reach bedrock, the others intercepted pyritized metavolcanics, but no economic massive sulphide mineralization. Only the first hole was analyzed for gold content. These values only reached 20 ppb.

The main showing lapsed from Cominco's control in the following years, and the rest of the property expired in late 1986. The 2 post claim overlying the main showing lapsed in early 1987, and was subsequently staked by the author.

The property is very similar to the "Silica" property of BP-Selco, immediately to the north. According to assessment reports from this property there was background gold

mineralization within the volcanics of 10-200 ppb. In one reverse circulation drill hole, however, a 5 foot section of core reported as "consolidated overburden" assayed 0.11 opt gold. This assay is most significant as the rock drilled most probably was alteration around a vein system. It was not recognized as such, because the drill targets were massive sulphide deposits.

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property lies on the west margin of the Quesnel Trough Structural Province, in what is mapped as Paleozoic Cache Creek Group rocks (greenstone, chert, argillite, minimal limestone and quartzite, chlorite and mica schist), map GSC,1386A, Fraser River.

To the southeast of the property the Guichon Creek batholith, of lower Triassic age dominates the geological picture, but the mineralization associated with this intrusive would pre-date the epithermal event.

The Fraser Fault of probable late Cretaceous-Tertiary age lies 30 kilometers to the west of the property, and is most likely to have influenced the mineralization on the property.

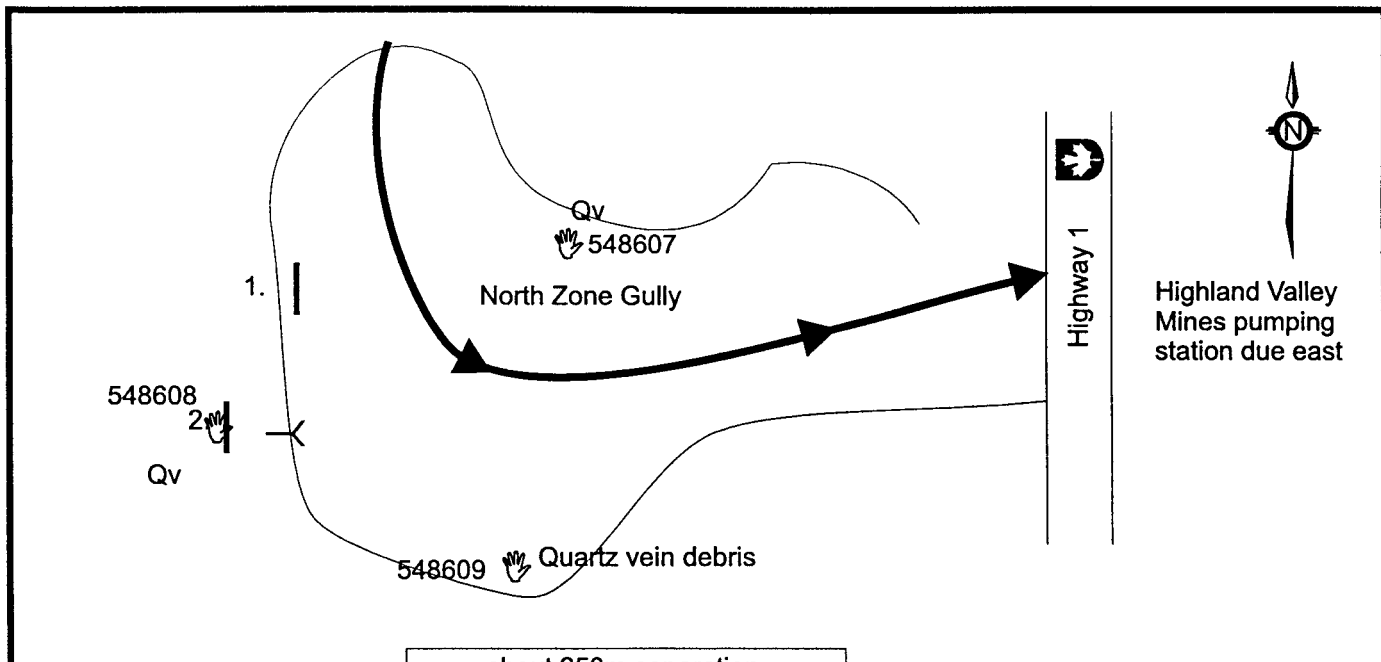
## PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Mapping in 1978 by Cominco determined that the property covers an intercalated sequence of andesite and rhyolite pyroclastics with minor flows and intercalated sediments comprising chert and limestone. These units are northwest striking and have been folded into a syncline. They are locally intruded by diorite, dacite and rhyolite plugs. The re-interpretation based on the geophysical surveys indicates the "rhyolite" as previously mapped consists, in part, of altered mafic volcanics and other members of the Paleozoic/Triassic age suite of rocks. This altered area is most likely intimately related to a northerly striking vein/fault (associated with the Fraser Fault) with probable Eocene age epithermal alteration.

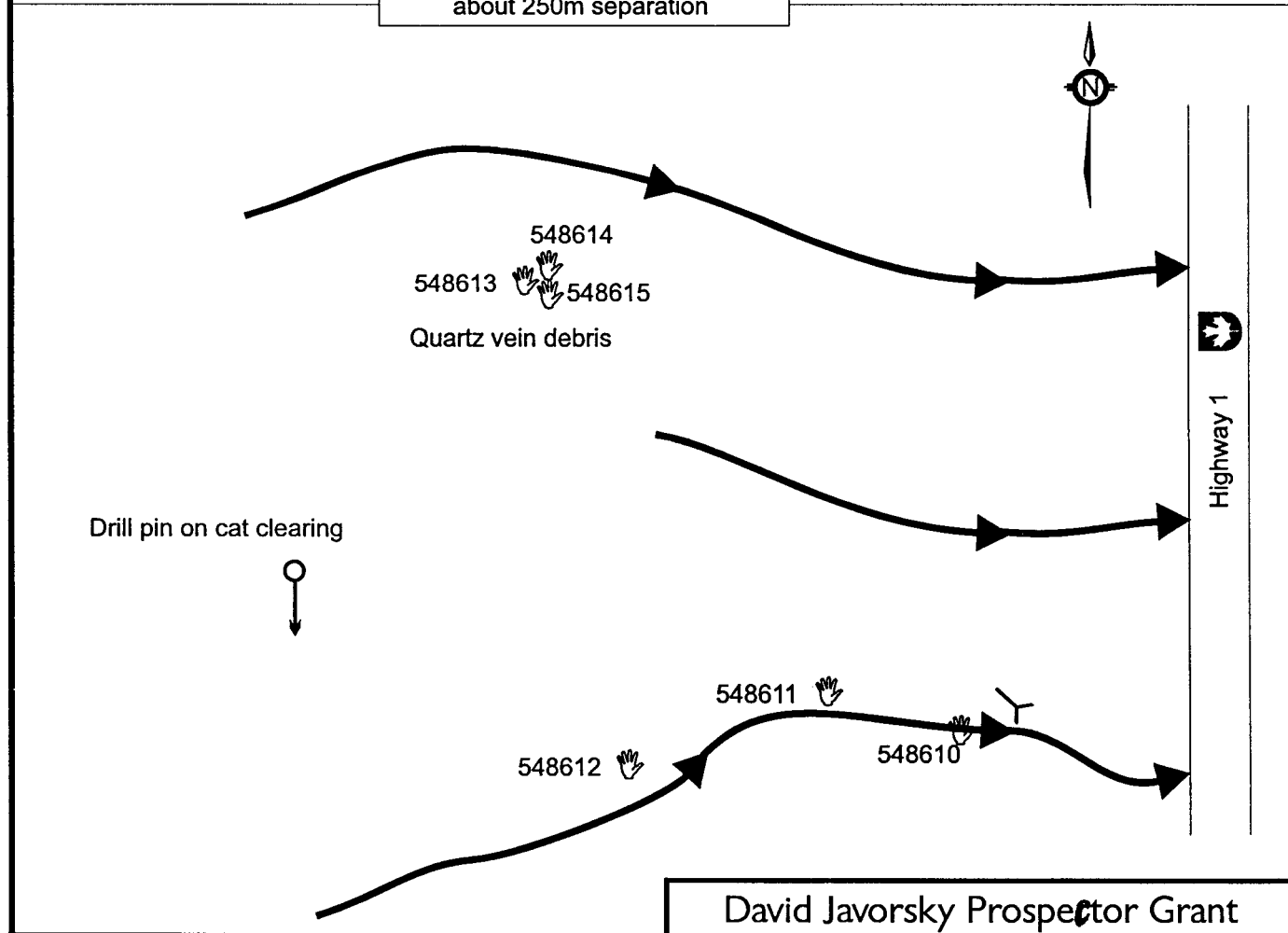
The outcrops of highly leached and altered (gypsum-bearing, pyritized, silicified and containing trace talc and barite) and weakly mineralized (trace sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite) rhyolitic pyroclastics were interpreted by Cominco to represent the gypsum-rich facies which commonly develops adjacent to base rich massive sulphide lenses in deposits of the Kuroko type. Typically in the Kuroko, the favourable rhyolite horizon is overlain by andesite flows and pyroclastics. Here on the property this sequence exists under overburden which at times reaches 30 metres in depth. The authors consider the gypsum facies to represent the outer shell of the low pH ("rhyolite" zone) alteration zone and not part of a bedded Kuroko zone.

The geophysical survey completed by Cominco indicated two weak to moderate anomalies coincident with the subcrop of the "rhyolite" horizon on both limbs of the postulated syncline, and these were interpreted to be the pyrite-rich facies in the Kuroko





about 250m separation



LEGEND	
548612	Grab sample (approximate) & sample number
○→	Diamond Drill Hole pin and direction of hole
	Dyke of aplite or mafic rock
↪	Dry gully and direction

David Javorsky Prospector Grant	
<b>SAMPLE SKETCHS</b>	
TOM PROPERTY Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.	
F. Marshall Smith F.G.A.C.	
DATE: December, 1995	SCALE: SKETCH - NOT TO SCALE
DRAWN BY: FMS	FIGURE NO.: 3

halo. A magnetometer anomaly and several weak VLF-EM conductors were found to be roughly coincident with some of the IP anomalies. It should be noted however that a pyrite rich zone commonly occurs as a shell around the principal bleached "rhyolite" zone in many epithermal alteration events.

There is very little outcrop on the property in the vicinity of the main zones of alteration near the highway. These zones, 300 metres apart, are exposed by the deep incisions of two small streams as they break over the terrace scarp. On the western portion of the property there is little evidence of similar clay and gypsum alteration, however, there is intense silicification in brecciated metasediments in the vicinity and north of the Tom 1 & 2 LCP (legal corner post). The linearity of the alteration zones, and the internal zonation is most consistent with epithermal activity along a fault zone, and not from the periphery of a Kuroko deposit.

## MINERALIZATION

### Previous work:

The geochemical soil surveys indicated anomalous lead, zinc, copper and mercury in the vicinity of the main showing, and at the southern showing outcrops. The values obtained were at times well above the anomalous threshold, e.g. 1750 ppm Zn against threshold of 150 ppm, and 2260 ppm Pb against threshold 4 ppm. Values away from these zones had occasional spot anomalies, but otherwise were low. This is to be expected with the thick overburden on the property.

Systematic sampling of the outcrop at the northern gossan zone has now been completed for gold content, but no significant values were obtained. The clay alteration restricted the first phase of sampling, because there were numerous slumps and debris slides. The trenching and cleanup programme in December allowed better sampling and mapping, but no central veining was discovered. The alteration is considerably more intense on the western side of the northern gossan, but there is still limited outcrop in this area.

### 1995 work: (see Figure 3)

The northern zone (now located as ALEX 1 (owned by P. Dasler) was traversed and sampled for quartz veins in areas of gypsum filling. The first sign of quartz is in the dry creek draining this site. There are several large pieces of brecciated quartz vein float in the bed of the creek. None of these pieces carries sulfides but they do appear to have been weathered out of a vein near the dry creek.

The cat trench walks around the dry creek on both sides with a single track on the north side and two tracks on the south side. The lower track completely circumscribes the creek and the lower track only extends to the south side.

Near the northeast end of the road at the edge of gypsum filling with dykes of dark green mafic intrusives is an outcrop of sugary white quartz breccia in outcrop parallel to the dyke and the edge of the gypsum. This filling is on the hangingwall of the gypsum and the footwall of the small dyke. Sample 548607 from this site carried no gold.

At site 1 on Figure 3 is an aplite dyke about 3m thick striking about north-south and vertical. On the east side is quartz breccia with rose colour like the float in the creek. This is sample as 548608.

There is a debris train of shards of grey-white quartz on the south side of the creek on the west contact of one of the thickest zones of gypsum. This material is in outcrop and has a strike of about N10°E but the dip is not clear but it must be relatively steep. The quartz vein is the same colour as the gypsum but is composed of fine crystals of quartz with no visible sulfides. Sample 548609 is from this site.

During the November visit about 25kg of gypsum was collected from the back of the adit on this site for metallurgical testing.

The southern zone was traversed in detail including scaling the steep bluffs of gypsum on the southeast side of the main filling. This zone is about 50m north-south and about 15m thick. The shape is a flute with rapid thinning southward of the gully and slow thinning northward. Just west of this flute is a second similar zone with about 5 to 10m of argillically altered volcanics. The western flute is narrower than the southern with poor exposure on the west side and north end. There are probably several other smaller slabs of gypsum within the western and northern portion of the zone.

The adit on this portion of the property was located in the southeast corner of the largest of the flutes. The adit is collapsed and the fall of fresh exposure on the cliff of gypsum above the adit shows that this portion of the zone of filling is very nearly pure gypsum with very little clay or discolouration zones. The gypsum is a mixture of coarse blades and knots of crystals separated by septa of branching layers of fine crystals in what may be sheared version of the coarser crystal filling. The material is over 75% coarse pale yellowish white to light brownish white and weathers to a blue grey sand. The rock face is a series of vertical short spires with steep stepped gullies between. Nothing is growing on or immediately adjacent to the gypsum.

Sample 548610 was collected from float of vein float material in the gully above the south adit. This rosy quartz is in very large blocks but the vein may be related to quartz from the Cache Creek volcanics. We located what appears to be a quartz vein within gypsum filling about 40m uphill from the adit. Sample 548611 was collected from this material.

Sample 548612 was collected from very pyrite rich quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration zone about 50m up the dry creek bed from sample 548611.

During the traverse we crossed over the top of the zone (~250m above adit) where the Cominco drilling was done and located one of the drill pins. The marker was set in a drill hole collar that was drilled steeply south (~70°S) on the immediate footwall of the epithermal system. In this area there is strong propylitic alteration of the mafic suite of Cache Creek rocks.

The traverse continued to the northeast and at about 200m from the drill hole stake on the side of the next east flowing gully David Javorsky located vein float in large 30cm by 1m by 2m blocks on the slope. The quartz is druzy, fine needle banded white to milky yellow white in colour. There is no evident breccia or quartz after calcite texture. The slabs of quartz are rosy coloured on weathered surfaces. None of the samples carried gold. The samples collected are as below and diagrammed on Figure 3:

Sample No.	Description (see Appendix I for analysis results)
548613	Quartz vein float north side of South Tom zone - this material is rosy, fine crystalline with no pyrite.
548614	Smaller pieces with indications of carbonate or other minerals other than quartz, weathers red-brown.
548615	Similar to above but much more banded.

## CONCLUSIONS

1.0 The similarity of the alteration on the Tom claims to that of a typical epithermal precious metal vein system, was apparently not appreciated during the early exploration of the property, and hence gold mineralization was rarely tested for.

2.0 There are many quartz vein fillings on the margins of gypsum fillings and all are similar to epithermal vein type materials.

3.0 Deep penetrating IP-Resistivity will be required to locate thicker quartz vein filling in the structural opening.



F. Marshall Smith, F.G.A.C.  
December 20, 1995

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Assessment report 6483

Cominco (1978): BCDM Assessment Report 8263. Casselman, M.

Rodderick, J.A. et al (1976): Geological Survey Of Canada, Map 1386A, Fraser River.

Dasler, P.G., Smith, F.M., Summary Report on the Tom Property, December 22, 1987

MINFILE 92 INU-054 SPATSUM GYPSUM DEPOSIT.

Appendix I

Assay Certificate 50484, Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd.

# ROSSBACHER LABORATORY LTD.

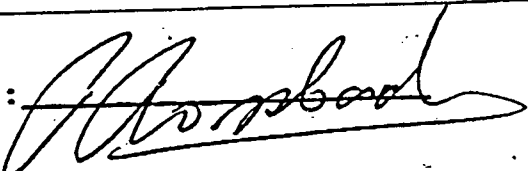
## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

2225 Springer Ave., Burnaby,  
British Columbia, Can. V5B 3N1  
Ph: (604) 299-6910 Fax: 299-6252

To: Dave Javorski  
PO BOX 806  
Stewart, B.C.  
Project: n/a  
Type of Analysis: ICP

Certificate: 95089  
Invoice: 50484  
Date Entered: 95-08-25  
File Name: DJ95089.I  
Page No.: 1

PRE FIX	SAMPLE NAME	PPB AU AA	PPM AC	% AL	PPM AS	PPM BA	PPM BE	PPM BI	% CA	PPM CD	PPM CO	PPM CR	PPM CU	% FE	PPM HG	% K	PPM LA	PPM MC	PPM MN	PPM MO	% NA	PPM NI	PPM P	PPM PB	PPM SB	% SI	PPM SR	% TI	PPM V	PPM W	PPM ZN	
A1	548601	5	0.2	1.38	41	83	1	1	0.91	1	1	38	10	0.62	ND	0.02	3	0.16	59	4	0.02	2	119	6	1	0.01	26	0.02	6	3	14	
A1	548602	5	0.2	0.57	8	54	1	2	0.06	1	3	167	19	1.20	ND	0.19	6	0.16	46	14	0.07	5	52	7	1	0.01	13	0.01	2	1	16	
A1	548603	5	0.2	1.09	7	58	1	1	0.04	1	11	37	9	3.68	ND	0.11	3	0.99	366	2	0.02	4	135	7	1	0.01	5	0.01	8	1	35	
A1	548604	5	0.2	0.47	5	23	1	1	0.02	1	48	101	17	10.30	ND	0.20	2	0.23	90	11	0.02	3	30	8	1	0.01	2	0.01	2	1	22	
A1	548605	5	0.2	2.01	13	57	1	2	0.05	1	15	31	12	5.49	ND	0.12	1	1.89	693	4	0.02	3	313	5	1	0.01	2	0.01	16	1	59	
A1	548606	5	0.2	0.75	13	34	1	1	0.07	1	37	96	20	11.80	ND	0.12	2	0.59	274	7	0.05	3	213	8	1	0.01	2	0.02	7	1	38	
A1	548607	5	0.2	0.30	7	2	1	1	0.04	1	1	94	3	0.18	ND	0.01	1	0.01	14	4	0.06	4	19	1	1	0.01	27	0.01	1	1	4	
A1	548608	5	0.2	0.25	14	6	1	1	2.37	1	2	152	10	2.38	ND	0.18	1	0.04	38	14	0.22	3	320	3	1	0.01	175	0.01	2	2	8	
A1	548609	5	0.2	0.25	10	14	1	1	0.38	1	2	46	5	0.33	ND	0.05	1	0.05	6	2	0.04	2	28	3	1	0.01	16	0.01	1	1	6	
A1	548610	5	0.2	0.10	7	13	1	1	0.07	1	5	41	7	1.35	ND	0.05	1	1.00	5	1	0.03	2	52	2	1	0.01	9	0.01	1	1	7	
A1	548611	5	0.2	0.25	2	16	1	1	0.18	1	3	121	7	1.94	ND	0.05	1	0.01	14	8	0.06	3	38	1	1	0.01	16	0.01	1	1	24	
A1	548612	5	0.2	0.40	6	47	1	1	0.11	1	5	64	10	1.38	ND	0.03	1	0.31	71	6	0.04	4	170	1	1	0.01	10	0.01	3	1	17	
A1	548613	5	0.2	0.05	6	2	1	2	0.03	1	1	305	4	0.35	ND	0.01	1	0.01	31	16	0.01	6	34	1	1	0.01	2	0.01	1	1	4	
A1	548614	5	0.2	0.03	6	12	1	1	0.02	1	3	133	2	0.22	ND	0.01	1	1.00	16	9	0.01	4	39	1	1	0.01	3	0.01	1	1	2	
A1	548615	5	0.2	0.06	6	3	1	1	0.01	1	2	220	2	0.45	ND	0.01	1	1.00	35	12	0.03	4	134	1	1	0.01	6	0.01	1	1	3	
A1	548616	5	0.2	0.18	4	232	1	1	0.02	1	2	93	3	0.77	ND	0.01	11	0.01	25	4	0.01	4	221	1	1	0.01	29	0.01	2	1	7	
A1	548617	80	0.2	0.29	6	250	1	1	0.02	1	3	120	9	1.20	ND	0.18	14	0.01	31	5	0.01	4	344	1	1	0.01	74	0.01	3	1	9	
A1	548618	5	0.2	0.26	6	77	1	1	0.04	1	3	75	5	1.32	ND	0.08	16	0.01	22	3	0.01	3	324	5	1	0.01	32	0.01	5	1	10	
A1	548619	50	0.2	0.28	4	234	1	1	0.02	1	2	106	5	1.83	ND	0.196	20	0.01	17	4	0.01	4	308	2	1	0.01	76	0.01	5	1	8	
A1	548620	5	0.2	4.27	10	27	1	1	3.70	1	13	31	148	3.13	ND	0.01	1	1.45	144	1	0.08	15	952	1	1	0.02	50	0.19	87	1	37	
A1	548621	10	0.2	3.24	14	25	1	1	2.01	1	17	75	121	3.88	ND	0.04	1	0.57	73	1	0.20	19	675	6	1	0.01	54	0.13	68	1	31	
A1	548622	210	2.0	1.49	280	112	1	1	0.18	5	20	558	298	19.33	ND	0.014	3	1.17	490	30	0.03	58	2868	12	1	0.03	17	0.10	754	31	73	
A1	548623	90	0.2	0.54	11	177	1	1	0.60	2	28	32	235	4.98	ND	0.53	15	0.10	1495	2	0.02	20	2616	27	1	0.02	31	0.01	59	1	162	
A1	548624	90	0.2	0.14	4	15	1	1	0.05	1	6	211	31	0.80	ND	0.12	2	0.04	124	4	0.01	8	296	22	1	0.01	5	0.01	12	1	20	
A1	548625	80	0.2	0.03	3	14	1	3	0.01	1	7	142	19	0.62	ND	0.01	1	0.01	160	5	0.01	7	58	70	1	0.01	1	0.01	4	1	16	
A1	548626	30	0.2	0.46	7	747	1	1	4.29	3	26	54	52	5.41	ND	0.29	5	1.62	1548	2	0.01	32	795	33	1	0.01	441	0.02	60	1	278	
A1	548627	240	9.6	0.04	4	27	1	3	0.01	1	4	170	972	0.73	ND	0.01	1	0.03	45	4	0.01	6	59	46	1	0.01	1	0.01	3	2	13	
PC	731 PC 1 -100 M	5																														
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CERTIFIED BY: 

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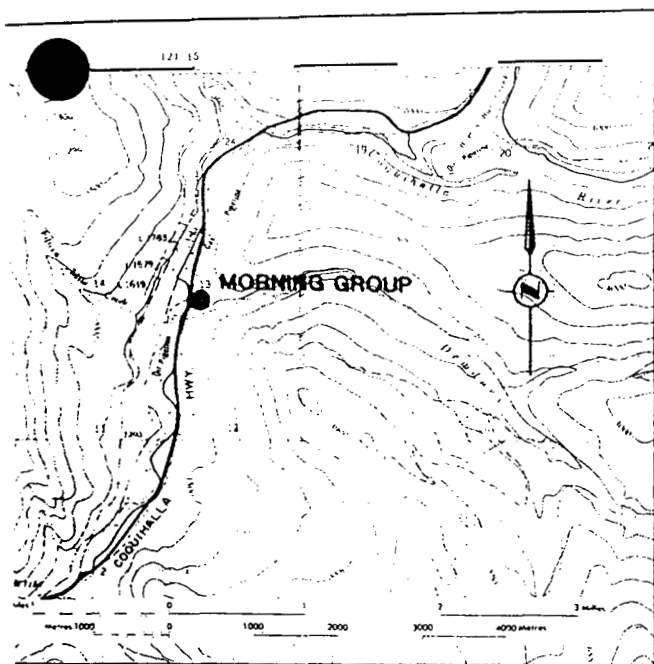


Figure 26. Location map for the Morning Group.

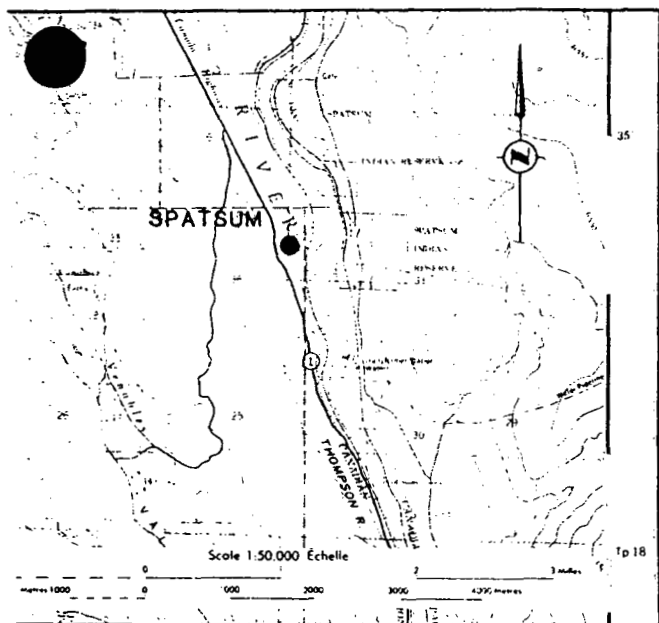


Figure 27. Location map for the Spatsum gypsum occurrence.

more across and containing pyrite and arsenopyrite occur in the area.

#### SPATSUM - MINFILE 092INW054

Latitude: 50°34'20" Longitude: 121°18'18" NTS: 92I/11

Two outcrops containing gypsum, approximately 600 metres apart, are reported from a locality 180 metres above the Thompson River opposite the Spatsum Indian Reserve (Figure 27). The property was first staked in 1896. In 1913 an 8-metre adit was driven on the showing but there has been no production.

Hostrocks consist of argillaceous schists, greywackes, hydromica schists and minor limestone of the Cache Creek Group of Permo Carboniferous age. Also present are andesite, dacite and rhyolite pyroclastics that are locally intruded by diorite, dacite and rhyolite plugs. Minor gypsum is also associated with these volcanic rocks.

Gypsum is best exposed in the southerly occurrence where it crops out over a strike of 60 metres and a vertical height of 90 metres. The adit driven on this showing intersected a band of nearly pure white, massive gypsum 1.5 metres wide. The gypsum at this locality closely resembles the deposits in the Falkland area. The gypsum strikes north-northeast with a moderate dip to the northwest. The hangingwall consists of hydromica schist and some limestone while mica schist, limestone and shale form the footwall. An analysis from this locality is as follows:

Insoluble	0.04%
CaO	32.70%
SO <sub>3</sub>	46.72%
H <sub>2</sub> O	20.60%
Total:	100.06%

Casselmann (1980) suggests that these gypsum occurrences are volcanogenic and that altered and weakly mineralized rhyolites with associated gypsum represent the gypsum-rich facies of Kuroko-type deposits.





Prospecting Log:

February 7, 1995 - Staked

The alteration on the Spatum mineralization zone, Minefile #92i-NW-054, stands out prominently on the hillside above the Trans Canada Highway. The nearly pure massive white gypsum contrasts with the surrounding brown and yellow colours of the rangeland and sagebrushes. There is an outside halo of secondary rusty alteration. This deposit may be the gypsum-rich facies of a kuroko-type deposit, or it may be an epithermal hot springs deposit. The ground was staked as a gold exploration project. So far we have failed to find any gold, although quartz veins were found in the alteration package.

*July 13, 1995*      Travelled to Thompson River, took access road to small park between railroad tracks and Thompson River immediately below Tom Claim. Panned in Thompson River below claim. Prospected for quartz float. Various pieces of gold, unable to say where they came from. Working with D. Johnson and D. Dixon and D. Javorsky.

*July 14, 1995*      Prospected area above highway on the Tom Mineral Claim. Located access road, old drill site. South quartz zone.

*July 15, 1995*      Prospected gully on Tom claim. Screened 200 shovels full of material from dry creek-gully draining south Tom showing. Took buckets of fines to river and panned. Two rice-size pieces of placer gold and a dozen specks of flower gold. Searched clay area for quartz and silica zones. Later prospecting located a high bench river channel that could have contributed this gold to the gully.

*July 29, 1995*      Returned with geologist. Prospected, sampled and mapped. Both of the alteration zones produced quartz veins in the footwall where you would expect to find a quartz vein in an epithermal type system. None of the samples carried sulphides or precious metal values.

*Nov. 25, 1995*      Followed up earlier work, prospecting and sampling. Samples taken for gypsum quality analysis, and distribution to gypsum product manufacturers.

**EXPENDITURES FOR ASSESSMENT WORK CREDITS****LABOUR**

D. Johnson, Prospector - July 13 to 15 @ \$150 per day	\$ 450.00
D. Dixon, Prospector - July 13 to 15 @ \$150 per day	450.00
D. Javorsky, Prospector - July 13 to 15 and July 29 and November 25 @ \$150 per day	750.00
F.M. Smith, Geologist - July 29 & November 25 @ \$250 per day	500.00

**ACCOMMODATION, ROOM AND BOARD**

16 days @ \$50 per man per day	800.00
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**TRAVEL**

Truck - 4 x 4 - 5 days rental	230.00
Fuel, Oil, Lube - 750 kms @ \$0.20/km	150.00

EXPENDABLES - Sample bags, ribbon, hardware	20.00
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ASSAYING - \$18 per assay x 9 assays	162.00
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REPORT PREPARATION - Labour, photocopying	<u>208.00</u>
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**TOTAL** \$ 3,720.00

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

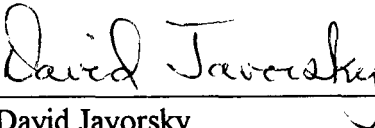
I, David Javorsky, residing on Glacier Road and receiving mail at P.O. Box 806, Stewart, B.C., V0T 1W0, state as follows:

That I have graduated from the Advanced Prospecting School (1990), sponsored by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, and their course in Petrology and Alteration for Prospectors (1991).

That I have worked as a prospector, miner, or mine millwright for the past 25 years.

That I either did the work or supervised the work described in this report on the Tom Mineral Claim.

Dated this December 31, 1995



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David Javorsky  
Prospector, FMC #113058