GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORTS

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GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE MAC 15 - 18 CLAIMS

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

93J/14E

\mathbf{BY}

LINDA DANDY, B.Sc., F.G.A.C., P.Geo.

JULY 1996

LOCATION:

54°56' NORTH LATITUDE; 123°14' WEST LONGITUDE

OPERATOR:

LINDA DANDY, P.GEO.

OWNER:

LINDA DANDY, P.GEO.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

P & L GEOLOGICAL SERVICES, C20, S4, RR#1, TELKWA, B.C. VOJ 2X0 PHONE 604-846-9242 FAX 604-846-9210

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GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE MAC 15-18 CLAIMS CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

SUMMARY

The MAC 15-18 claims lie approximately 40 kilometres southwest of Mackenzie, and one kilometre north of the McLeod River. This region is underlain by Triassic-Jurassic Takla Group volcanics and Mississippian Slide Mountain Group sediments within the Omineca Crystalline Belt.

Previous work conducted by Plasway National Resources Ltd. and Ezekiel Explorations Ltd. on this trend returned highly anomalous platinum and palladium values in soil samples. These anomalies correlate with high magnetic readings from a government regional airborne survey map. It is concluded that platinum and palladium values are coming from a linear, continuous, highly magnetic ultramafic body.

Soil and rock sampling and magnetometer surveying was done on the MAC 15-18 claims in June 1995 and May 1996. The soil and rock samplies were collected along a road cut exposing ultramafic rocks containing minor chalcopyrite. The magnetometer survey was run along the road crossing the claims.

Results of sampling returned no significant anomalies in the soil samples, but the rock samples did return traces of platinum, palladium and elevated copper values up to 1665 ppm. The magnetometer survey showed high readings in the vicinity of the ultramafic outcrop, but was relatively flat for the remainder of the survey line.

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GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE MAC 15-18 CLAIMS CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, B.C.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The MAC 15-18 claims are a platinum-palladium-copper prospect located 40 kilometres southwest of Mackenzie in north-central British Columbia. The property was staked by the author to cover an anomalous high magnetic trend over an ultramafic rock belt.

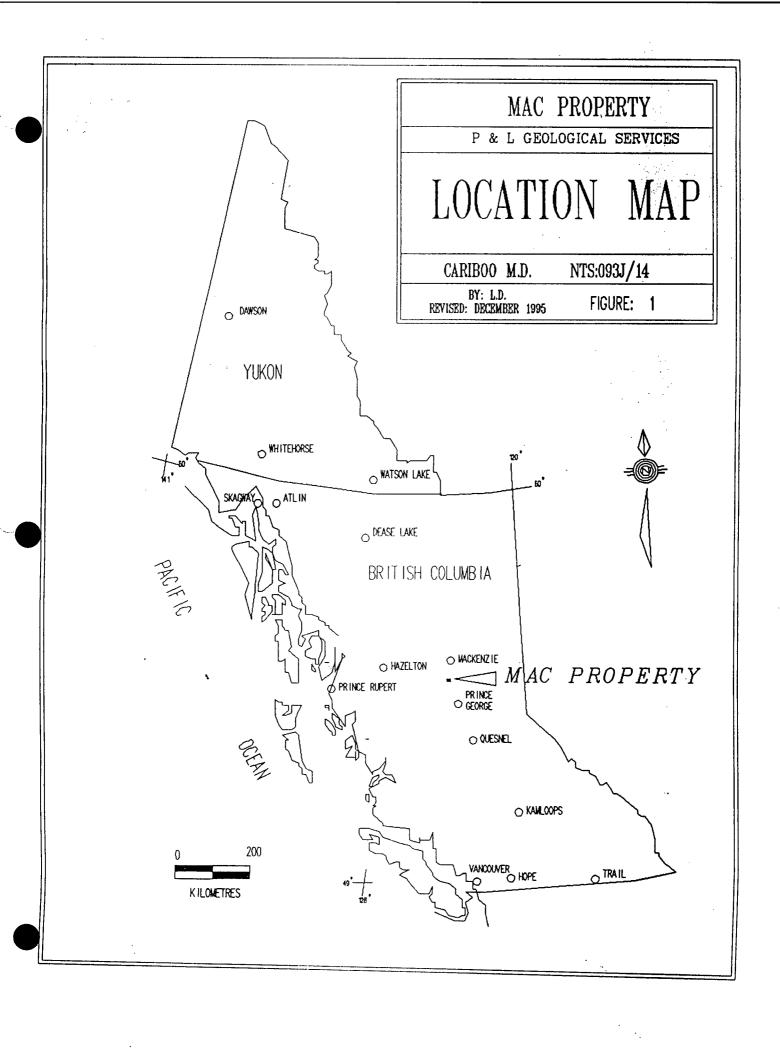
Field work, consisting of geochemical and geophysical surveys, was carried out by a two person crew in June 1995 and May 1996. The purpose of this work was to identify Pt, Pd and Cu in soil and rock samples, and to outline the width of the ultramafic body by the magnetic survey.

Field work was carried out by the author and P. Grunenberg, P.Geo., both of P & L Geological Services.

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The MAC 15-18 claims are located one kilometre north of the McLeod River, 40 kilometres southwest of Mackenzie, in the Cariboo Mining Division of north-central British Columbia (see Figure 1). The claims cover an area of 1 square kilometre and are centred at latitude 54°56′ N and longitude 123°14′ W on NTS mapsheet 93J/14E.

Access to the property is via helicopter from Prince George or Mackenzie. A recently extended, good quality, all-weather, graded gravel logging road which leaves Highway 97 one kilometre south of Windy Point, approximately 160 kilometres north of Prince George, passes through the property. From the highway junction one travels west along the Finlay Forest Service Road for 9 kilometres to the junction of the Holder Mainline, then to approximately kilometre 25.5 to the centre of the property.



1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The MAC 15-18 claims are in the physiographic division known as the Nechako Plateau, which is part of the Interior Plateau of British Columbia, located just west of the Rocky Mountain Trench. The property lies on glacially deposited material in an area of low topographic relief. Maximum relief is about 100 metres, with most of the property being at approximately 950 metres elevation. Drumlins and eskers in the vicinity of the property strike northeast. Several small, swampy lakes are present on the property and are the result of glaciation and beaver activity.

Tree cover is extensive and consists mostly of white spruce, fir and lodgepole pine. The lodgepole pines, generally located at higher elevations, tend to be widely spaced making travel easy, while at lower elevations (over most of the property) are dense alder thickets and devil's club.

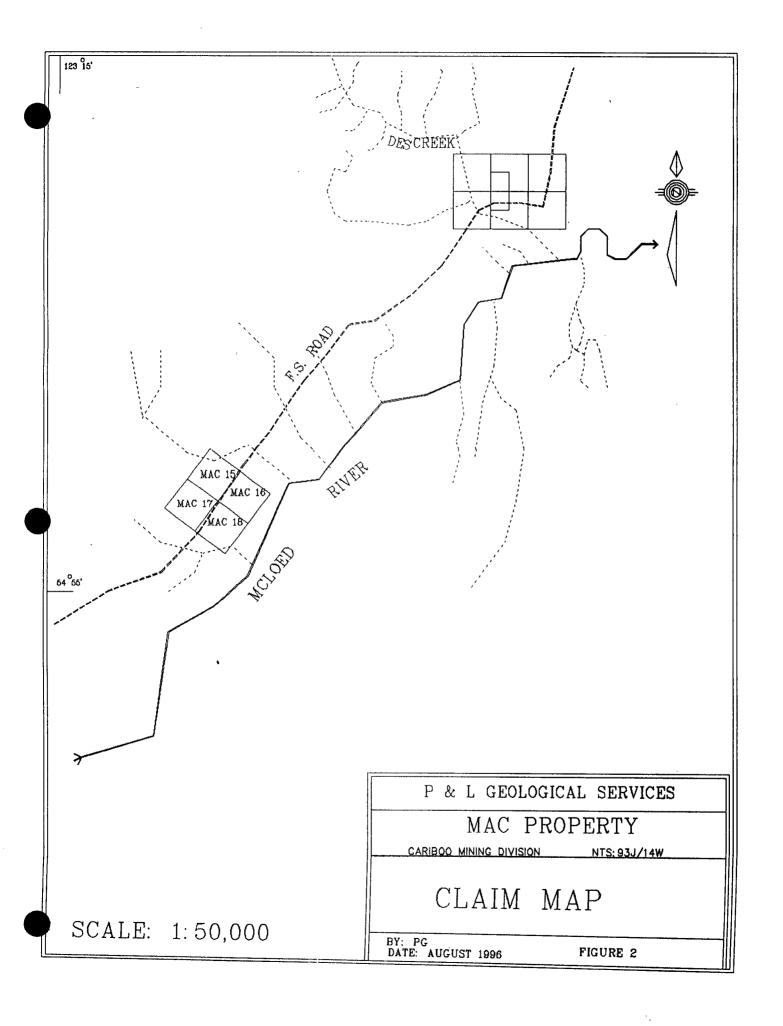
The climate in this portion of interior British Columbia is generally warm and dry with a moderately long, cold winter. Frost may occur at any time; however, day time temperatures in excess of 10°C are normal from early May until mid to late October, with occasional temperatures in excess of 30°C. In winter months, temperatures are generally in the -5°C to -10°C range with lows below -30°C being rare. The greatest accumulation of moisture (average of 25 mm per year) occurs during the fall, winter and early spring in the form of snow, with the remainder of the year being moderately dry. Moisture in the form of rainfall is generally confined to afternoon showers during the warm months.

1.3 PROPERTY STATUS

The MAC 15-18 claims are comprised of 4 two-post claims located within the Cariboo Mining Division (see Figure 2). Table I lists claim names, record numbers and expiry dates for the MAC 15-18 claims.

TABLE I

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NUMBER	NEW EXPIRY DATE
MAC 15	337559	JUNE 25, 1998
MAC 16	337560	JUNE 25, 1998
MAC 17	337561	JUNE 25, 1998
MAC 18	337562	JUNE 25, 1998



1.4 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

In the 1930's placer exploration and mining projects predominated in this region. In 1933 and 1934, the McDougall River area was extensively worked by Cariboo Northern Development Co. Ltd. and Northern Reef Gold Mines Ltd. These two companies held much of the mineralized ground east of the Reed Creek-McDougall River confluence. In 1933, Cariboo Northern Development tested their property and obtained encouraging results. The company manager reported that several low gravel benches ran as high as \$3.15 per yard (1933) with yardage ranging from 2 to 13 yards.

Fourteen random surface samples taken from zones other than quartz veins assayed as much as \$3.60 (1933) per ton in gold with all the concentrates carrying assayable platinum concentrations.

In 1934, Northern Reef Gold Mines continued the work begun by Additional work included the construction of a 26 Cariboo. kilometre tractor trail from McLeod Lake, ditch and dam construction, and underground workings. A 16 metre adit with a 8.5 metre winze at the end of it was driven in 3 metres above the Placer testing was carried out in 1934 at four points adjacent to the river with results averaging \$1.87 (1934) per cubic yard. Hydraulic mining started early in 1935 but the operation was apparently short lived, since only a small amount of ground was worked.

A gold bearing quartz vein on the north side of the McDougall River just downstream from Reed Creek was developed by a short adit at this time. Other quartz veins in the area are known to contain some gold. Pyroxenite intrusions have been reported to occur in the area and are thought to be the source rock of the platinum group minerals found in the placer deposits.

Regional geochemical survey data was released by the federal and provincial governments in early 1986. This data indicated a large area anomalous for many elements in the vicinity of the MAC 15-18 claims. This survey prompted the previous claim holder Plasway National Resources Ltd. to stake a large claim block in this area. In 1993 the Plasway claims were allowed to lapse.

During the course of exploration work on the adjacent Plasway property, soil sampling outlined zones of anomalous platinum and palladium values which appear to be related to mafic intrusive rocks.

2.0 GEOLOGY

The MAC 15-18 claims lie within the Upper Paleozoic units of the Omineca Crystalline Belt, at the boundary with the Rocky Mountain Trench (Tipper et al, 1979).

The Minister of Mines Annual Report 1932, p.A88 reports that "iridium and platinum occur with gold in shallow gravels on rock benches and also in the cracks and crevices of the rock under the Pyroxenite intrusions nearby suggest a source for the platinum group elements." Although the regional geology maps do not indicate the presence of mafic intrusive rocks which are placer potential hosts for the platinum and palladium mineralization, they have been observed in the field. The airborne magnetic high on the B.C. Government regional magnetic map, appears to correlate well with the magnetic expression of mafic to ultrabasic rocks associated with and including pyroxenite.

Detailed geological mapping on the MAC 15-18 claims has been limited by poor outcrop exposure, however some conclusions can be drawn. The property appears to be underlain by Triassic-Jurassic Takla Group volcanic tuffs and Mississippian Slide Mountain Group argillites. Pyroxenite intruded as a large dyke or sill trending across the property. The pyroxenite body (using the airborne magnetics map as reference) appears to trend for at least 4 kilometres in a northwesterly direction, and is likely at least 100 to 200 metres wide, in places appearing to be as wide as 500 metres.

Outcrop exposure is confined to a short section of road cut near the centre of the claim block. This outcrop consists of pyroxenite, with adjacent hornfelsed sediments (argillite?). The pyroxenite is rusty and contains minor chalcopyrite.

3.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY

During May 1996, soil samples were collected from a road cut bisecting a pyroxenite outcrop near the centre of the MAC 15-18 claims. Samples were collected along the road cut at 25 metre intervals. A total of five 'B' horizon soil samples were collected at stations marked by labelled flagging tape. All samples were placed in correspondingly numbered kraft envelopes and shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in Vancouver for analysis.

In the laboratory, samples were oven dried at approximately 60°C and sieved to minus 80 mesh. The coarse fraction was then set aside and the minus 80 fraction was analysed for Au, Pt, Pd plus 31 additional elements by ICP.

3.2 SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

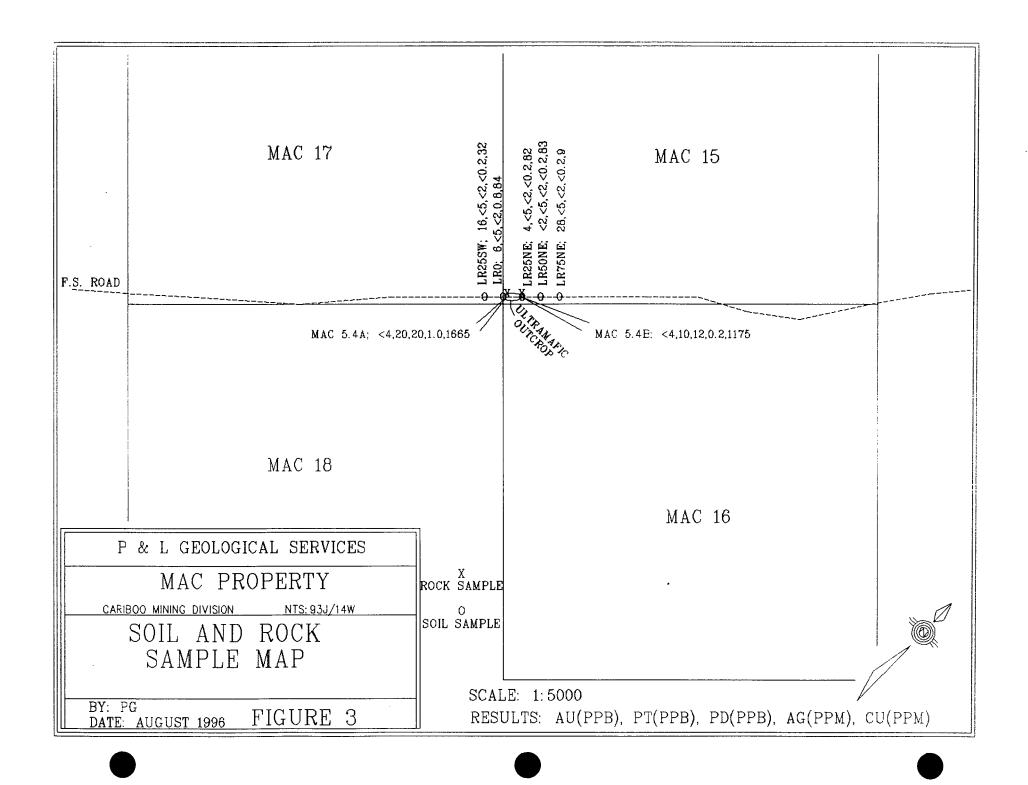
On a soil grid run over the adjacent Plasway property in 1989 several Pt and Pd anomalies were defined. The pyroxenite outcrop which appears to be the source of the Pt and Pd mineralization trend to the south through the centre of the MAC 15-18 claims. Pt values from soil samples are extremely significant as Pt is not usually concentrated in soil.

Samples taken during this program were designed to confirm the above anomalies across the MAC 15-18 claims. None of the soil samples returned Pt or Pd values above the detection limit. Au values to 28 ppb were returned as were Ag values to 0.8 ppm and Cu values to 84 ppm (see Figure 3). For complete results see the Chemex Labs Ltd. Certificate of Analysis in the Appendix.

3.3 ROCK SAMPLING

Two rock samples (MAC 5.4A and MAC 5.4B) were collected from the area of pyroxenite outcrop near the centre of the MAC 15-18 claims. The samples were placed in numbered plastic bags and the sample sites indicated by flagging bearing the corresponding number.

The samples were shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in Vancouver where they were crushed to minus 200 mesh. The pulps were then assayed for Au, Pt and Pd by Atomic Absorption, plus 31 elements by ICP.



3.4 ROCK SAMPLING RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Rock sample locations and significant results can be found on Figure 3. The Chemex Labs Ltd. Certificate of Analysis can be found in the Appendix.

The two rock samples collected were of rusty, coarse grained, dark green pyroxenite, containing minor chalcopyrite along fracture surfaces and as fine disseminate. Both samples had low but detectable Pt and Pd values (in the range of 10 to 20 ppb), silver to 1.0 ppm, and copper values of 1665 and 1175 ppm. These results are significant as they were taken from the only outcrop apparent on the property. Most of the property is overlain by glacial overburden, limiting mapping and rock sampling in this area.

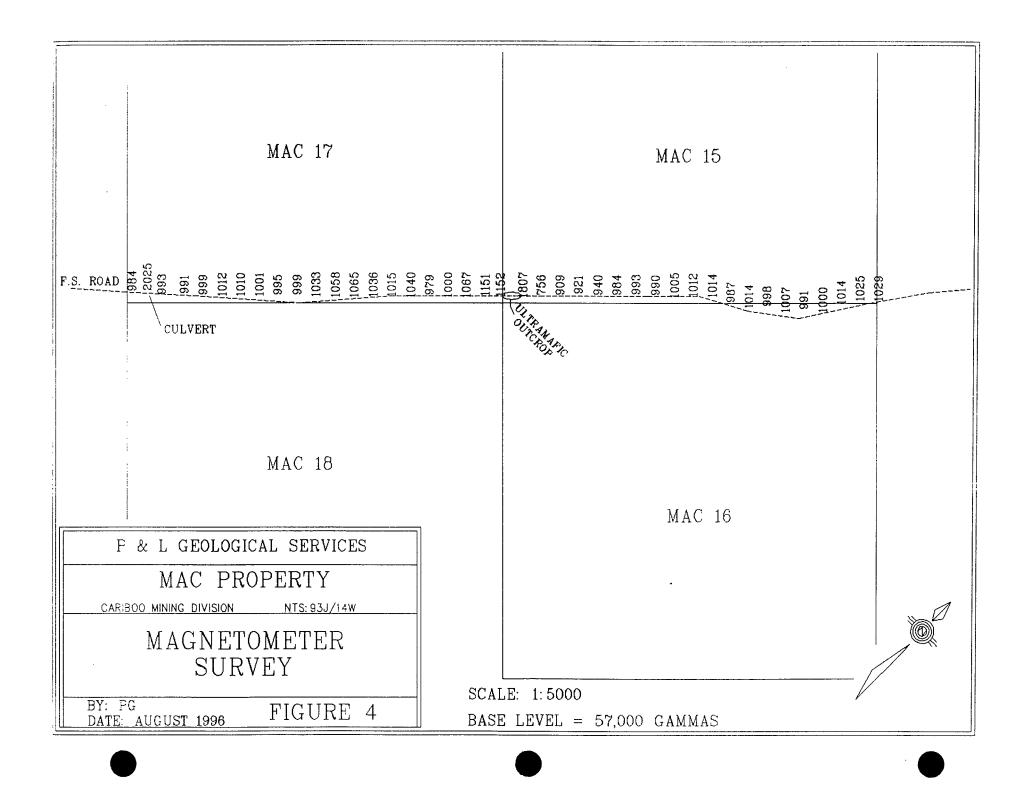
4.0 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

4.1 INSTRUMENT AND SURVEY TECHNIQUES

A Geometrics G816 Proton Magnetometer was used to conduct 1.0 line kilometre of ground magnetic survey on the MAC 15-18 claims (see Figure 4). A survey lines was run across the claims along the Holder Mainline Road. Stations along the road are placed at 25 metre intervals.

The G816 Proton Magnetometer measures the total intensity of the earth's magnetic field with a sensitivity up to +/- 1 gamma through the use of proton precession. By measuring the total field intensity orientation errors are minimized.

To ensure optimum results the sensor was always oriented north-south so that the sensor axis was perpendicular to the earth's field and held still to reduce random noise. A base station was put in at the centre of the claim block, and by referring back to this station on closure of the traverse, a check on the accuracy of the survey and diurnal variations were obtained. Diurnal variation during the course of this survey was negligible, therefore corrections to the data prior to plotting was not necessary.



4.2 PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The magnetometer survey data is plotted on Figure 4. As the survey was not conducted over a grid, contouring of the data was not done.

On the MAC 15-18 claims, magnetometer readings range from 57,756 gammas to 58,807, for a total relative change of 1051 gammas. The highest magnetic reading occurs over the magnetite-bearing pyroxenite outcrop, with the lowest value being an induction low adjacent to the outcrop. A reading of 59,025 gammas on the southwest edge of the property is due to interference from a culvert, and should be disregarded.

A more extensive magnetometer survey is required to fully delineate the outline of the magnetic pyroxenite body. This survey may have some inaccuracies due to the extensive glacial overburden cover in this region.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 1) The MAC 15-18 claims are underlain by Triassic-Jurassic Takla Group volcanic tuffs and Mississippian Slide Mountain Group argillites of the Omineca Crystalline Belt. These rocks have been intruded by a Pt, Pd and Cu bearing, northwesterly trending pyroxenite dyke or sill. Dimensions of the pyroxenite body can be inferred from the airborne magnetic map to be approximately 4 kilometres by 300 metres.
- 2) Pt, Pd, and Au has been placer mined in this region, but no bedrock source has been established. The presence of the pyroxenite body in the vicinity of the placer mining activity suggests that it is the probably bedrock source for Pt and Pd.
- 3) Rock samples collected from the pyroxenite body confirmed the presence of detectable Pt and Pd in several locations. Cu values of 1665 and 1175 ppm from these same samples is also very significant.
- 4) A magnetometer survey line across the MAC 15-18 claims produced high magnetic readings over the magnetite-bearing pyroxenite body. An induction low is present on the east side of the body. Relatively flat magnetic readings for the remainder of the line may be indicative of extensive glacial overburden in this region.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Future work, including expanded soil and rock chip sampling, as well as ground magnetometer survey, should be designed to further explore the regional airborne magnetic trend which extends through the claims. Prospecting and geologic mapping is recommended to define outcrops, with detailed work being done in areas of pyroxenite. All pyroxenite encountered should be systematically chip sampled where possible.

Respectfully submitted

Linda Dandy, P.Geo

7.0 REFERENCES

ARMSTRONG, J.E., 1965; Fort St. James Map Area, Cassiar and Coast Districts, B.C.: Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 252.

ARMSTRONG, J.E., TIPPER, H.W., and HOADLEY, J.W., 1946; and MULLER, J.E. and TIPPER, H.W., 1961; Geology, McLeod Lake, British Columbia: Geological Survey of Canada, Map 1204A, Scale 1:253,440.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINISTER OF MINES ANNUAL REPORTS, 1933 and 1934; McLeod River Area: p.A100-A104 (1933) and p.C13-C16 (1934).

DANDY, L., 1995; Geological and Geochemical Report on the Mac 1-8 Claims: Assessment Report.

RICHARDS, G.G., 1986; Report on the Mineral Potential of the McLeod Prospect, McLeod River, British Columbia for Plasway National Resources Ltd.: unpublished report.

TIPPER, H.W., CAMPBELL, R.B., TAYLOR, G.C. and STOTT, D.F., 1979; Parsnip River, British Columbia, Sheet 93: Geological Survey of Canada 1:1,000,000 Geological Atlas Series, Map 1424A.

TROUP, A.G. and DANDY, L., 1983; Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics Report on the G NORTH Property for Ezekiel Explorations Ltd.: Assessment Report.

8.0 QUALIFICATIONS

LINDA DANDY, B.SC., P.GEO., F.G.A.C. C20, S4, RR#1, WALCOTT RD. TELKWA, B.C. V0J 2X0 PHONE: 604-846-9242 FAX: 604-846-9210

ACADEMIC:

B.Sc. in Geology, University of British Columbia, 1981

PROFESSIONAL:

Fellowship, Geological Association of Canada, 1987

Membership, Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of B.C., 1992

EXPERIENCE:

NOV 1989 - PRESENT; P AND L GEOLOGICAL SERVICES: Consulting and Contracting to the mineral industry and government in all aspects of mineral exploration, reclamation, and education

MAY 1984 - NOV 1989; HUGHES LANG EXPLORATION: Project Geologist involved in all aspects of mineral and placer exploration throughout BC, Yukon and USA locations

APR - AUG 1982; P AND L GEOLOGICAL SERVICES: Project Geologist, Tulameen and Barkerville placer projects

MAY - DEC 1981 MARK MANAGEMENT LTD: Geologist, Quesnel Trough sept - DEC 1982 and Atlin, B.C., and Dawson City, Yukon MAY 1983 - APR 1984

9.0 COST STATEMENT

WAGES - GEOLOGIST 2 mandays @ \$300.00 ASSISTANT 1 manday @ \$150.00	\$	600.00 150.00
FOOD AND ACCOMMODATION 3 mandays @ \$60		180.00
TRANSPORTATION Truck rental/fuel		160.00
ANALYSIS 5 soils @ \$25.50 127.50 2 rocks @ \$36.10 72.20 TOTAL ANALYSIS		199.70
SUPPLIES		32.75
TELEPHONE/FAX/POSTAGE		15.00
REPORT PREPARATION 1 mandays @ \$300.00		300.00
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 2	1637.45

APPENDIX

SOIL SAMPLES AND ROCK SAMPLES

CHEMEX LABS LTD. CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS



Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers North Vancouver V7J 2C1 212 Brooksbank Ave., British Columbia, Canada PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

TO. PAL GEOLOGICAL CONTINES

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

S4, C20, RR #1 TELKWA, BC V0J 2X0

Project : MAC Comments: ATTN: LINDA DANDY

Page Number : 1-A Total Pages : 1 Certificate Date: 08-JUN-96

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Invoice No. P.O. Number :19619854

Account : MRV

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CERTIFICATION:_



Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1 PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

10. P& L GEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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Project : MAC Comments: ATTN: LINDA DANDY

Page Number :1-B Total Pages :1

Certificate Date: 08-JUN-96 Invoice No. : 19619854

P.O. Number : Account :MRV

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Project: MAC Comments: ATTN: LINDA DANDY

Page Number :1-8
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Certificate Date: 21-AUG-95 Invoice No. : 19524614 P.O. Number :

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CERTIFICATION:



Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1 PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218 North Vancouver V7J 2C1 To: P&L GEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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Project: MAC Comments: ATTN: LINDA DANDY

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CERTIFICATION: