

Preliminary Magnetometer & Slide Survey

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Gold Commissioner's Office
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Assessment Report

On The

Merry Claims

Lillooet Mining Division

(U.T.M. 10 521801E. 5633537N.)

N.T.S. 92J/15E

For

Brent Hemingway

By

Brent Hemingway B.Sc.

#50-1640-162nd Street

Surrey B.C.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

September 30, 2000 ASSESSMENT REPORT

26,338

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INTRODUCTION

The Merry Claims were staked in mid 1999 by the author investigating the old Mary-Mac Property. The 8 claims overlie known gold mineralization associated with quartz-stibnite-gold veins within feldspar porphyry dykes. The Mary-Mac mine is situated on the East Side of the valley floor of Traux creek where the outcropping of the feldspar-porphyry is exposed through the overburden. To the west and in the vicinity of the old workings, the overburden has considerable thickness and outcrops are rare. A preliminary examination of the overburden exhibits two mechanisms of development: colluvial slides that has filled the valley floor and alpine supraglacial-englacial drift deposition from many subsidiary or tributary glaciers that have fed into the Traux River valley; neither profiles would be favorable for a geochemical-soil survey. The property has been soil tested by a previous operator in 1980.

A revision of the drill log records from a previous operator's programme (Assessment report #11647) disclosed a pyrrhotite zone prior to the gold mineralization. The mineralized zone hosting the pyrrhotite and gold might be traced by implementing an inexpensive magnetometer survey over the area.

This report describes the findings of a detailed, preliminary, magnetometer survey on the logging roads crossing the property from south to north. A preliminary overburden survey was also conducted to identify areas of the property that might be suitable for a geochemical soil-sampling program. The author from July 8th to July 11th, 2000 carried out these surveys. This report is submitted for assessment credit purposes.

CLAIM INFORMATION

The Merry property consists of eight adjoining mineral claims staked under the two-post claim system of the British Columbia Mineral Tenure Act. The author of this report currently holds 100% ownership of the Merry property. The Merry claims are in the Lillooet Mining Division (N.T.S. 92J/15E) which are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Merry Me 1	370102	2002 07 10
Merry Me 2	370103	2002 07 10
Merry Me 3	370104	2002 07 10
Merry Me 4	370105	2002 07 10
Merry Me 5	370106	2002 07 10
Merry Me 6	370107	2002 07 10
Mary 1	379151	2001 07 10
Mary 2	379152	2001 07 10

LOCATION & ACCESS

The Merry property is located on the North Slope of the Bendor Range but south of Carpenter Lake, approximately 12 air kilometers East from the village of Goldbridge. The property straddles Traux Creek at an elevation of 1485 meters at the initial post of Merry 1 & 2 to 1410 meters at the final post of Mary 1 & 2; for a distance of about 2 kilometers. The U.T.M. coordinates of the initial claim post of Merry Me 1 & 2 is 10 521801E. 5633537N. epe. 40meters.

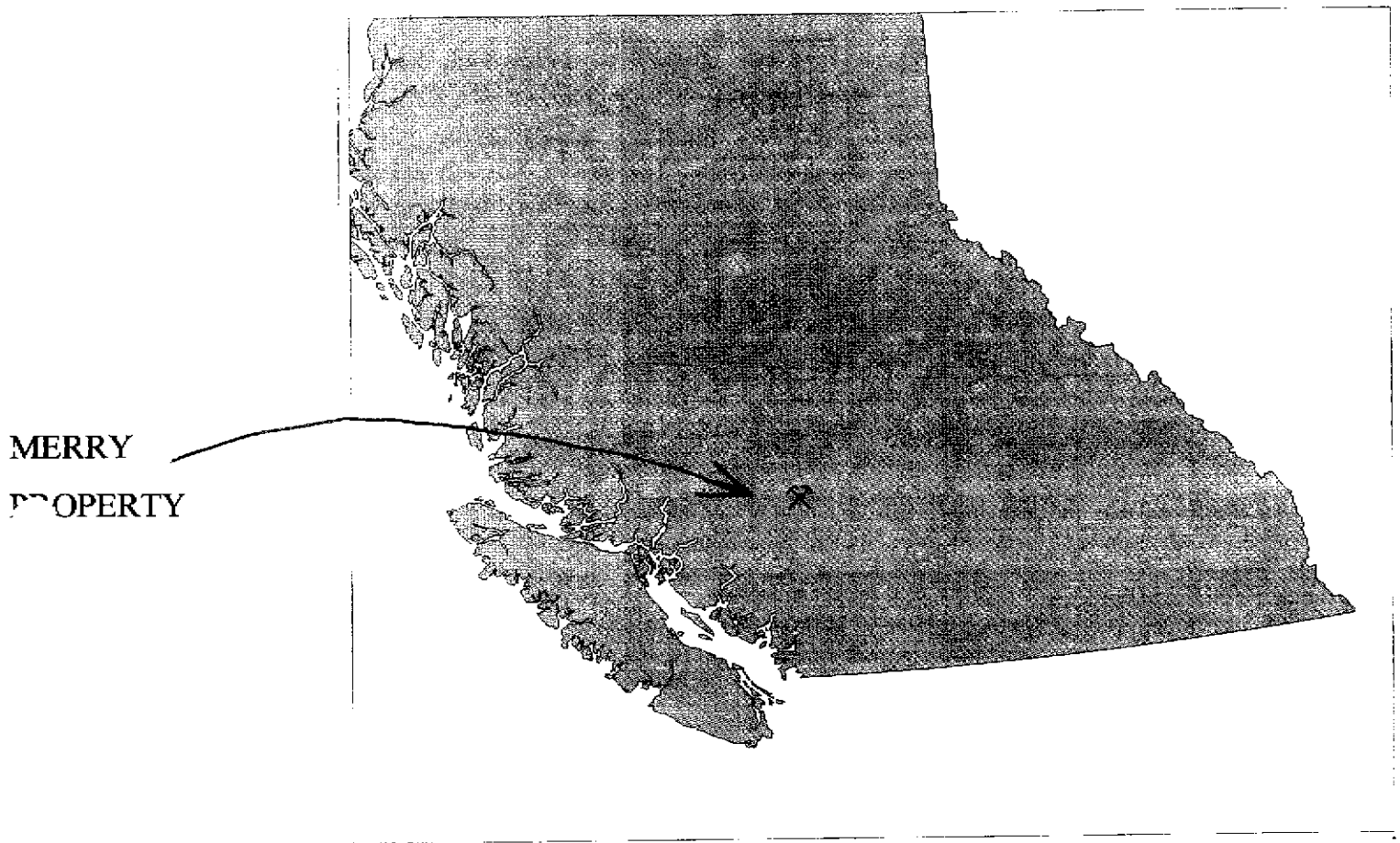
Access to the property from Goldbridge village is via Bralorne or Haylmore road heading east along Carpenter Lake. The well maintained road parallels the south shore of Carpenter lake for about 13 kilometers then slowly snakes up the hill to Traux Creek for another 7 kilometers to the Merry Claims. Total approximate distance from Goldbridge is about 20 road kilometers to the initial post of Merry 1 & 2. A four-wheeled drive vehicle is recommended. There are a few logging roads and cat trails that

provide access to most parts of the property. Goldbridge Village offers a few services as to accommodations, one restaurant, ambulance and a fuel station.

Topography of the Merry claims lie within the valley of Traux creek, a northerly flowing stream that originates from the Bendor Range of the Coast Mountains. The Traux valley to the east of the claims is very precipitous; with steep, talus covered slopes to cliffs: to the west of the claims, the slopes are moderately steep forest covered hillsides. Within the claim block, the slope of the hillsides are moderate with many logged off areas as well as many areas that are heavily forested with marketable timber of Douglas fir, balsam and spruce. There are active on going logging operations on the Merry claims and Traux Creek area. There are several recent slides that can be identified on the property; these areas are usually covered in rhododendron-alder and willows. The old cat trails are identified in similar manner. The old Mary Mac mine and showings are on the eastside of the floor of the valley of Traux Creek, approximate elevation of 1380meters.

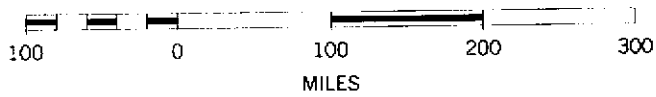
The claims are accessible during the late spring to early fall; for the rest of the year, the weather is inclement and unpredictable.

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

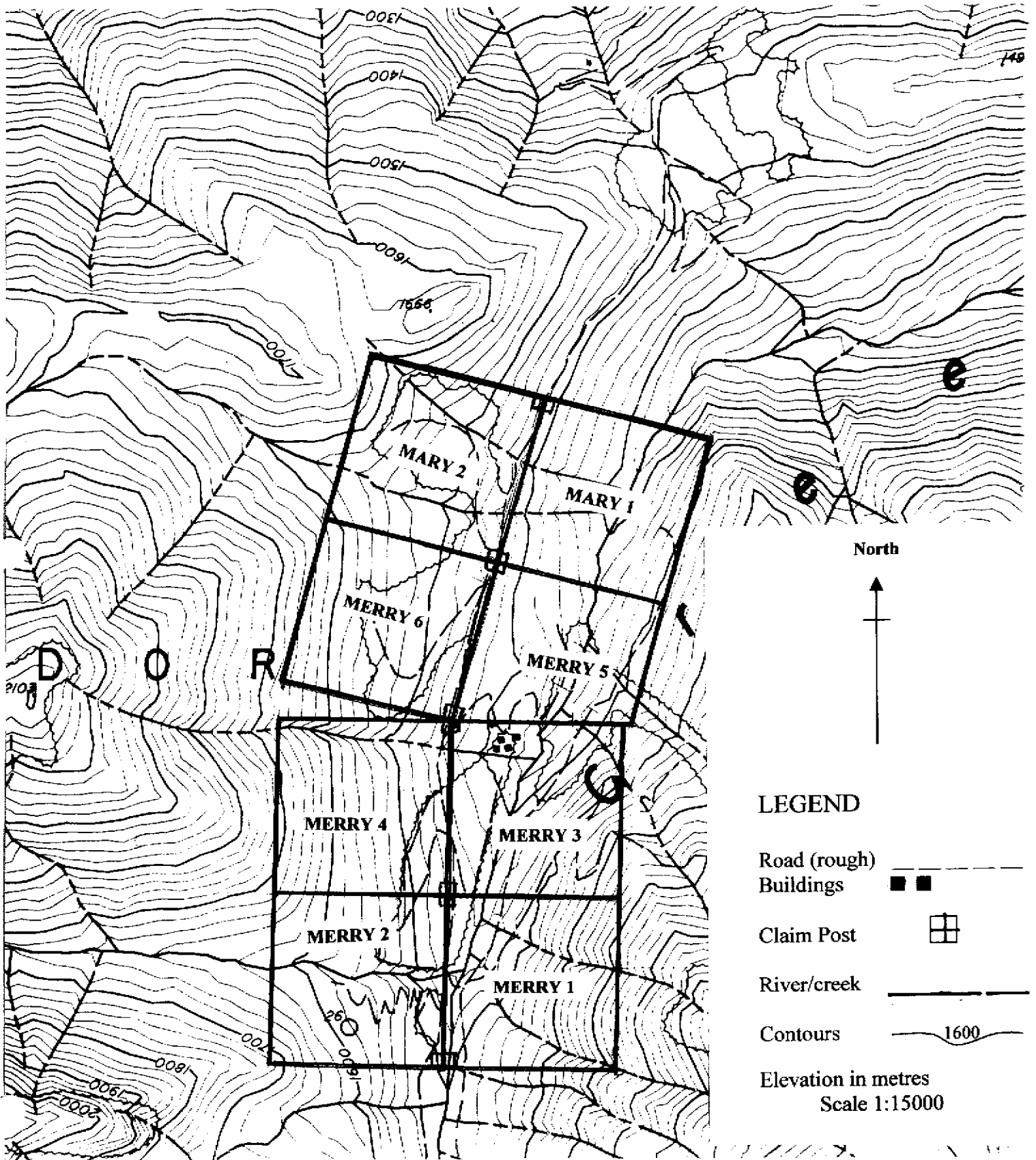


MERRY
PROPERTY

SCALE 1 : 7,963,532



PROPERTY CLAIM MAP



North



LEGEND

- Road (rough)
- Buildings
- Claim Post
- River/creek
- Contours 1600

Elevation in metres
Scale 1:15000

HISTORY OF CLAIMS

The early history of the claims is obscure or not well documented but has been generally assumed that Traux Creek had received attention by the early prospectors arriving by horse trail in the 1930s on their way to the Bralorne gold camp. A few short adits were documented by G.A. Clothier (1933) BCMEMPR, annual report 1932, pages A216-A217. During the late 1960s, Mr. Harry Street of Goldbridge erected a small mill to extract a concentrate of stibnite from the narrow quartz veins. A small amount of production of 3 to 4 tonnes per day of rough stibnite concentrate was won from the workings in 1974. The property remained dormant until 1980 when Keron Holdings Limited acquired the rights to the property and conducted a geochemical survey (Gruenwald, 1980 BCMEMPR AR 8697). Several areas of high molybdenum, antimony, and arsenic values were delineated on the upper slopes of Traux Creek. Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company limited continued exploration in 1981 with 4.5 kilometers of bulldozer trenching and additional sampling (Hall, 1981 BCMEMPR AR 9746). Andaurex Resources Inc. optioned the property and by 1983 completed a program of diamond drilling of approximately 1000 metres on the mineralized zones (Kerr, 1983 BCMEMPR AR 11647). As a result of the drilling, Andaurex Resources outlined and reported possible ore reserves in three zones of approximately 60,400 tonnes of .237 ounce gold over an average of 2.4m. Additional trenching was completed on the claims under another option agreement with Pilgrim Holdings Limited in 1987. In 1998, Gruenwald sold the property to Southern Gold Resources which later sold the property to Doublestar Resources but no work was recorded and the claims were allowed to lapse until the author of this report re-examined the property and subsequently staked the area in 1999.

GEOLOGY OF REGION & PROPERTY

The geology of the region is well documented by B.N. Church in the Paper 1995-3 by the Ministry of Employment and Investment, Energy and Minerals Division, Geological Survey Branch of B.C. The Bridge River area hosts a large variety of sedimentary, volcanic and igneous rocks from the Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary eras. The oldest (not dated) are bedded Paleozoic, oceanic rocks of the Fergusson Assemblage consisting of ribbon cherts with anastomosing quartz veinlets intermit with black argillite, volcanic greenstone, basaltic lavas and thin recrystallized limestone bands. The thin limestone band is the only known marker horizon in the assemblage. In some places, the beds are so contorted that they become extremely fragmented and milled to the point of almost resembling a lapilli-size conglomerate. The unit attains a thickness of 1000 metres near Mount Fergusson but the base has not been observed. The Triassic to Jurassic Tyax Assemblage is a dated package of similar rocks that is indistinguishable from the Fergusson Assemblage. The Merry Claims may be underlain by both of these assemblages cut by feldspar porphyry dykes related possibly to the Bendor Intrusive. The Tyax Assemblage lays to the immediate north of the Merry Claims.

The next set of rocks laying above the Fergusson Assemblage is the Upper Triassic to Late Jurassic Cadwallader Group consisting (in order) of the Pioneer, Noel, and Hurley formations. The Pioneer formation contains pillow basalts, volcanic flow breccias, massive lava flows, and sills. The Noel formation is a sequence of bedded siltstone and laminated black argillites containing minor lenses of gray limestone. The Hurley formation comprises of rocks of black argillite, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerates and fossil bearing limestone lenses. The lower part of the Hurley formation is gradational into the Pioneer formation. To the immediate south of the Merry Claims, the Pioneer pillow basalts are exposed in a logging road cut.

The closest intrusive complex to the Merry claims is the early Tertiary Bendor intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex at the headwaters of Traux creek. This late Cretaceous/ early Tertiary intrusive complex mostly contains phases of biotite-hornblende granodiorite, diorite, granite and monozodiorite. These medium grained rocks are well exposed, light to medium grey, fresh and not altered. In contrast to the intrusive rocks of the Bendor Range, the hornblende feldspar porphyry dykes at Merry claims are altered with several mineralizing events.

The regional structural trend is northwesterly, the structures on the Merry claims, from previous reports, indicate the mineralized quartz veins and the feldspar porphyry dykes conform to this trend. In contrast, the basement of Traux creek has been mapped showing structures trending to a north to northeasterly direction.

The mineral showings on the Merry claims occur at the contacts of the feldspar porphyry dykes. Just below a waterfall on Traux creek and near the old mill site is considered to be the Main zone with reserves of 22,300 tonnes of .239 oz. gold over an average of 2.7metre width. The Sb-Au mineralized zone of quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets is about 0.5 to 2.0 metres wide and trends west- northwest and dips 50 to 70 degrees south. On the east bank of Traux creek, the zone widens and assays over 5.0metres attain 7.64 grams per tonne gold and 17.1 grams silver. Alteration is prevalent consisting of chlorite and locally by sericitization and pyritization. An earlier molybdenite-mineralizing event occurs within the feldspar porphyry dyke and permeates into the surrounding host rocks. The quartz veins within the feldspar porphyry dyke are diffused causing favorable widths of alteration and mineralization. The epithermal gold-stibnite quartz veins transects all rock types and are well expressed in the faulted meta-volcanics.

About 170 metres to the northeast of the Main zone is a smaller showing but of higher grade of ore, known as the North zone. This area was the chief source of ore for the stibnite mill with reserve estimates of

13000 to 18000 tonnes; the grade of stibnite is at 20% over 2.1 metres. Gold assays from this area are 1.7 to 3.4 grams per tonne over a 4.0 to 5.0 metre width in the stibnite-bearing quartz veins. Preliminary reserves from the North zone reported by Andaurex Res. Ltd. are 10,800 tonnes grading 5.256 grams gold per tonne. The North zone is related to a faulted, serpentinized south contact of another porphyry intrusion.

The South zone is about 0.8 kilometres to the south of the Main zone; near the initial claim post of Merry Me 1& 2. The Showing is hosted by a mineralized breccia that strikes due east and dips 70 degrees north. This zone diverges differently from the mineralization of the Main and North zones; consisting of a breccia cemented with quartz and contains "spheroidal" stibnite and pyrite. The country rocks of metamorphosed basalts and argillites are strongly pyritic and hornfelsic. Strong mineralization occurs in widths of 1.0 to 6.0 metres. In 1983, Andaurex Res. Ltd. calculated ore reserves of 27,300 tonnes of 8.18 grams gold per tonne over an average width of 2.4 metres based on a strike length of 140 metres and 60 metres vertical depth.

A volcanic ash layer covers most of the Merry claims from a thickness of 6 to 30 cms. This ash layer is known as the Bridge River ash that regionally covers a large area over the glacial colluvium. The ash is a light-yellow coloured, coarse grained rhyodacite-pumice dated at 2350 years before present. The source of the ash apparently has originated from a volcanic vent on Plinth Mountain in the upper Lillooet River valley, about 50 kilometres distant from the Gold Bridge area. The ash covers all but the highest peaks, steepest slopes and outcrops where the action of the weather has washed it clear.

PRELIMINARY MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The object of the magnetometer survey was to produce a magnetic profile of the known mineralized areas. The method was tested on three logging roads transversing the property from the south to the north on both sides of Traux creek, starting at the initial east-west post line (000) of Merry 1 & 2. All stations were flagged and numbered at 10 metre intervals determined by hip-chain method. Readings were taken in gammas at each station. A "tie-in point" was established at the same station for control purposes. A diurnal reading was taken at the "tie-in point" at the beginning of the day and at the end of the day, also at the beginning and end of a traverse. This method was to establish a variance to the readings on a daily basis; no hourly readings were taken. The instrument used was the Geometrics Model G 816 Portable Proton Magnetometer measuring machine. The three traverses yielded 427 results which are as follows: logging road on the eastside of Traux creek (named East road) yielded 162 readings; the logging road on the westside of Traux creek (West road) yielded 200 readings; and the logging road at the fork of the east road at 250 metres (250 East road) yielded 65 readings. All objects that could cause a magnetic variance such as wire cables in the road and culverts were noted. All results are tabulated in Appendix A.

On the graph of the data in Appendix A, the gamma values were "boxed" as to the best position to plot on the vertical axis; each box represents 50 gammas. A variance of forty gammas plus or minus was noted on a daily basis. The values on the horizontal axis of the graph represent stations at 10 metre intervals heading north from the initial east-west bearing claim post line (000).

PRELIMINARY SLIDE SURVEY

The purpose of the preliminary slide/soil survey was to establish potential areas for soil sampling. The recent ash layer acted as marker horizon for in-situ soils that have not been disturbed in the last 2350 years. Hence, marking the areas of the Merry claims that maybe suitable for geochemical soil testing. The eastside of Traux creek is much steeper and more prone to slides than that of the westside. A slide on the East road cut is observable covering and surrounding the South Zone mineralized area from 000 station to the 260N station; at the 230N station about 25cms of slide material covers the white ash layer. The slide has crossed the Traux creek and is evident on the West road cut at 060N station. A layer of angular float of about 30 to 100cm thick covering the white ash layer evidences a small surface slide at 330N station to the 380N station on the East road cut. At 1000N station on the East road is the start of another slide that continues to the 1300N station, no ash is observed and a disturbance of the soils is noted. On the West road cut from 190N to the 260N station and from the 840N station to the 920N station, no ash was observed and neither any disturbance of the soils. From the 930N station on to the 1490N station on the West road cut, the ash layer was difficult to observe. At 680N station on the West road, supraglacial material in the form of well-rounded granite boulders are noticeable in the logging cut.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The preliminary magnetometer survey was successful in identifying three magnetic peaks that cross Traux creek. The first anomaly rises about 4000 gammas above background; it starts at the 320N station on the West road continues to the 650N Station for a total distance of 330N metres. The choppy nature of the anomaly may indicate a series of magnetic-bearing layers closely spaced apart dipping steeply to the south over a distance of less than 50 metres. This anomaly crosses the Traux creek on the East road and is coincidental with gold, antimony, and arsenic soil anomalies higher on the east hillside (Assessment Report #8697). The magnetic anomaly is about 200 metres to the north of the South Zone (Minfile# 092JNE096). Surface depth to the anomaly maybe less than 25 metres.

The second anomaly rises 1250 gammas and maybe close to the surface. It occurs on the East Traux creek road starting at the 940N station and ends at the 1130N station for a distance of 190 metres. On the West creek road, there is a slight gamma rise from the 1230N station to the 1260N station of about 100 gammas; this may represent the continuation of the second anomaly across Traux creek at a deeper depth. The Main Zone and the North Zone (Minfile#092JNE067) of Mary Mac mine is slightly west-northwest of this anomaly.

The third anomaly rises slowly over a distance 500 metres to a peak of 1700 gammas above background starting at 1100N station to the 1600N station on the East road. The choppy nature may indicate a series of magnetic-bearing horizons but the slow rise over this distance may also indicate a geological contact dipping to the south. The anomaly crosses Traux creek on to the West creek road from 1300N to 1800N stations: the slow rise and rounded nature of the anomaly may indicate a geological contact dipping shallowly to the south and rising sharply at 1700N to 1800N stations. The Main and North Zones of the Mary-Mac showings are to the south of this anomaly.

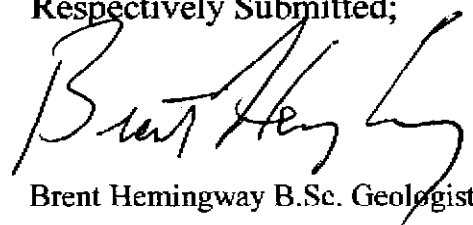
A geochemical soil-testing program in the valley of Traux creek would probably give inconclusive results. The overburden is of supraglacial to englacial material, a difficult sampling medium that would result in transported values from an unknown source. From the drill logs of Assessment Report 11647, the overburden varies in thickness from less than 5.0 metres to 16 metres. A soil-sampling program on the slopes surrounding the Merry claims provided it is not conducted in slide areas; would also give transported results but from a known source area. Further compounding the problems of soil testing is to penetrate below the ash layer to obtain a representative sample from the colluvium. The ash layer maybe acidic thereby leaching any anomalous metal values from the soils where it is present.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the preliminary magnetometer test is encouraging enough to initiate a further program of a detailed magnetometer survey with a diurnal station monitor on the Merry claims. Only in the areas of anomalous magnetometer results, further geophysical testing of Induced Polarization and Resistivity should be considered.

Prior to implementing a geochemical soil-testing program, a determination of the mechanism of soil development should govern the areas favorable to testing. The ash layer should be tested for pH levels, several test pits should be excavated to determine the influence of ash acidity with the metals in the soils over various horizons in the solum profile.

Respectively Submitted;



Brent Hemingway B.Sc. Geologist

EXPENDITURES

Geologist (3 days @ \$250/day)	\$750.00
Report Writing (1.5 days @ \$200/day)	\$300.00
Vehicle Usage (778 kms @ \$0.25/km)	\$194.50
Room and Board	\$246.78
Magnetometer rental	\$128.40
Printing/photocopying/typing	<u>\$198.65</u>


Total.....\$1818.33

CERTIFICATE

I, Brent Hemingway, of the City of Surrey, British Columbia, certify hereby:

- 1.) I am a Geologist residing at #50-1640-162nd Street, Surrey, British Columbia V4A-6Y9
- 2.) I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology (1978).
- 3.) I have practiced as a Geologist for four years after graduation and thereafter for another eighteen years as a free agent.
- 4.) I am a member of the BC Yukon Chamber of Mines and a member of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 5.) I have a 100% direct interest of the Merry claims consisting of Merry 1 to 6 and Mary 1 & 2.
- 6.) I personally examined and collected the data from the Merry claims between July 8 to July 11, 2000. I am the author of this report of which the findings are described within.

Dated this 30 day of September, 00.


Brent Hemingway B.Sc. Geologist

APPENDIX A

MAGNETOMETER DATA

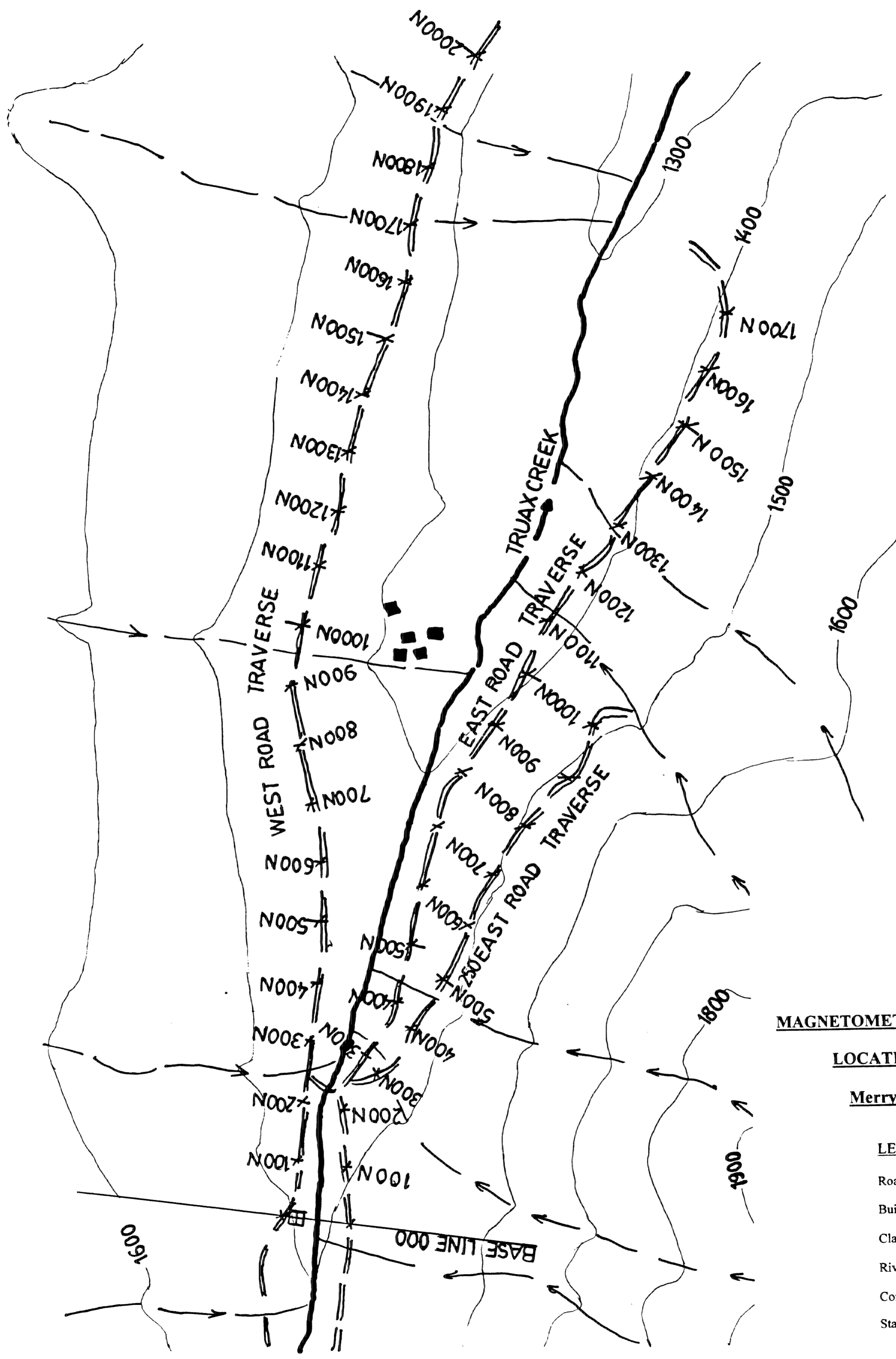
STATION # (in metres)	WEST TRAUX ROAD TRAVERSE (In Gammas)	EAST TRAUX ROAD TRAVERSE (In Gammas)	250EAST TRAUX ROAD TRAVERSE (In Gammas)
000 Line	56403	56391	
010North	395	445	
020	351	438	
030	288	476	
040	318	435	
050	364	385	
060	384	388	
070	483	369	
080	575	370	
090	397	398	
100North	313	388	
10	336	399	
20	311	418	
30	300	418	
40	354	432	
50	428	462	
60	324	447	
70	311	480	
80	373	497	
90	299	531	
200North	344	576	
10	321	578	
20	334	581	
30	356	619	
40	427	694	
50	325	885	56957
60	345	57010	57193
70	426	56918	241
80	506	946	418
90	472	975	155
300North	432	927	56646
10	434	567	448
20	521	404	508
30	632	426	754
40	656	549	760
50	815	682	781
60	57032	796	774
70	269	57107	739
80	418	148	783
90	520	229	755
400North	58300	514	604
10	867	964	245
20	60406	58416	496
30	58780	59084	593

40	420	58514	465
50	56730	56983	114
60	58202	321	253
70	106	072	184
80	086	55869	096
90	56114	773	55907
500North	55940	759	815
10	418	757	882
20	506	821	984
30	520	876	912
40	578	849	924
50	689	841	938
60	795	931	941
70	876	56029	951
80	951	101	56015
90	56174	169	041
600North	044	175	170
10	103	160	153
20	149	197	161
30	143	225	190
40	419	237	168
50	189	247	228
60	217	370	253
70	273	447	280
80	335	350	275
90	313	225	317
700North	284	250	294 chert outcrop.
10	268	272	325 "
20	236	276	328 "
30	245	310	455 "
40	330	308	298 "
50	434	320	367 "
60	322	333	410
70	287	357	490 chert outcrop
80	271	424	481 "
90	269	405	485 "
800North	228	482	489 "
10	236	434	493 "
20	267	434	470 "
30	370	457	536
40	363	472	559
50	297	515	581
60	278	498	556
70	290	494	628
80	303	477	859
90	319	462	605 vuggy qtz float
900North	334	487	755
10	304	503	end of traverse
20	357	598	
30	308	475	
40	306	530	
50	332	691	
60	293	698	
70	249 culvert	690	
80	349	847	
90	234	57156	

1000North	249	733	
10	277	530	
20	325	304	
30	352	56763	
40	411	434	
50	433	332	
60	454	272	
70	468	273	
80	448	316	
90	435	419	
1100North	395	421	
10	450	417	
20	440	564	
30	442	574	
40	495 culvert	586	
50	446	684	
60	484	584	
70	502	486	
80	527	408	
90	576	418	
1200North	595	730	
10	638	605	
20	682	651	
30	767	666	
40	791	732	
50	857	812	
60	783	938	
70	775	932	
80	777	57016	
90	746	225	
1300North	730	398	
10	734	201	
20	725	083	
30	777	055	
40	809	088	
50	779	255	
60	858	501	
70	887	702	
80	875	975	
90	941	871	
1400North	958	654	
10	57030	922	
20	060	58255	
30	100	57988	
40	127	58002	
50	134	003	
60	154	132	
70	149	57919	
80	204	935	
90	250	593	
1500North	239	380	
10	254	259	
20	848 culvert	241	
30	287	56701	
40	306	866	
50	360	57275	

60	395	56692	
70	457	509	
80	516	206	
90	614	55798	
1600North	763	56498	
10	910	55341	
20	58084	540	
30	162	56352	
40	226	365	
50	158	end of traverse	
60	047		
70	57877		
80	718		
90	759		
1700North	566		
10	362		
20	288		
30	124		
40	56870		
50	665		
60	594		
70	566		
80	525		
90	373		
1800North	140		
10	55940		
20	786		
30	733		
40	713		
50	749		
60	761		
70	816		
80	794		
90	813		
1900North	858		
10	860		
20	862		
30	898		
40	56249 culvert		
50	55936		
60	56024		
70	025		
80	046		
90	010		
2000North	018		
	end of traverse		

MAGNETOMETER
PROFILE GRAPHS
OF
WEST TRAUX ROAD
EAST TRAUX ROAD
EAST 250 TRAUX ROAD



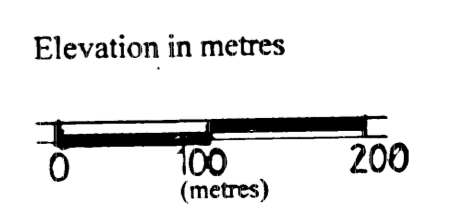
MAGNETOMETER TRAVERSE

LOCATION MAP

Merry Claims

LEGEND

- Road (rough) =====
- Buildings ■ ■
- Claim Post □
- River/creek ———→
- Contours ——— 1600
- Stations X100N



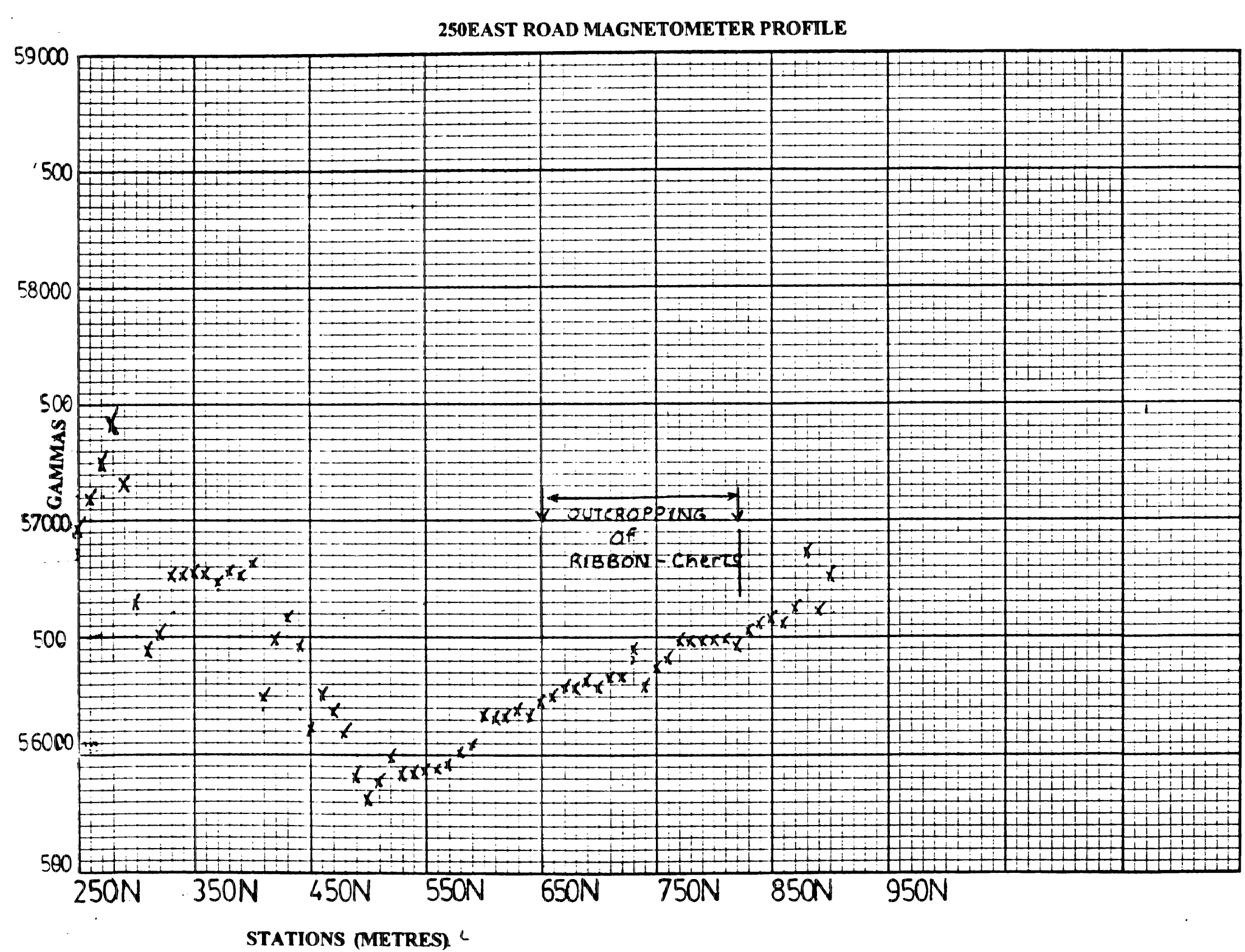
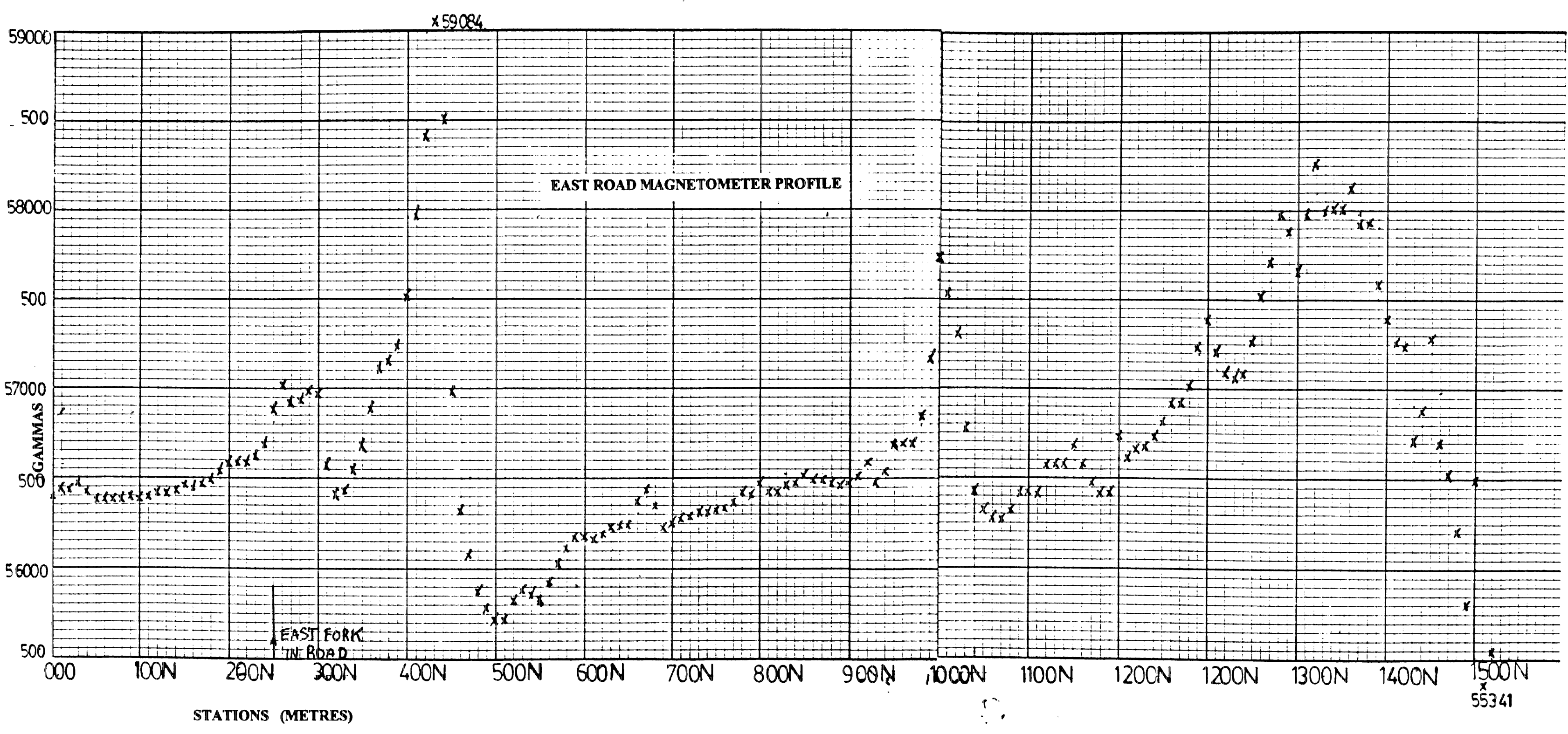
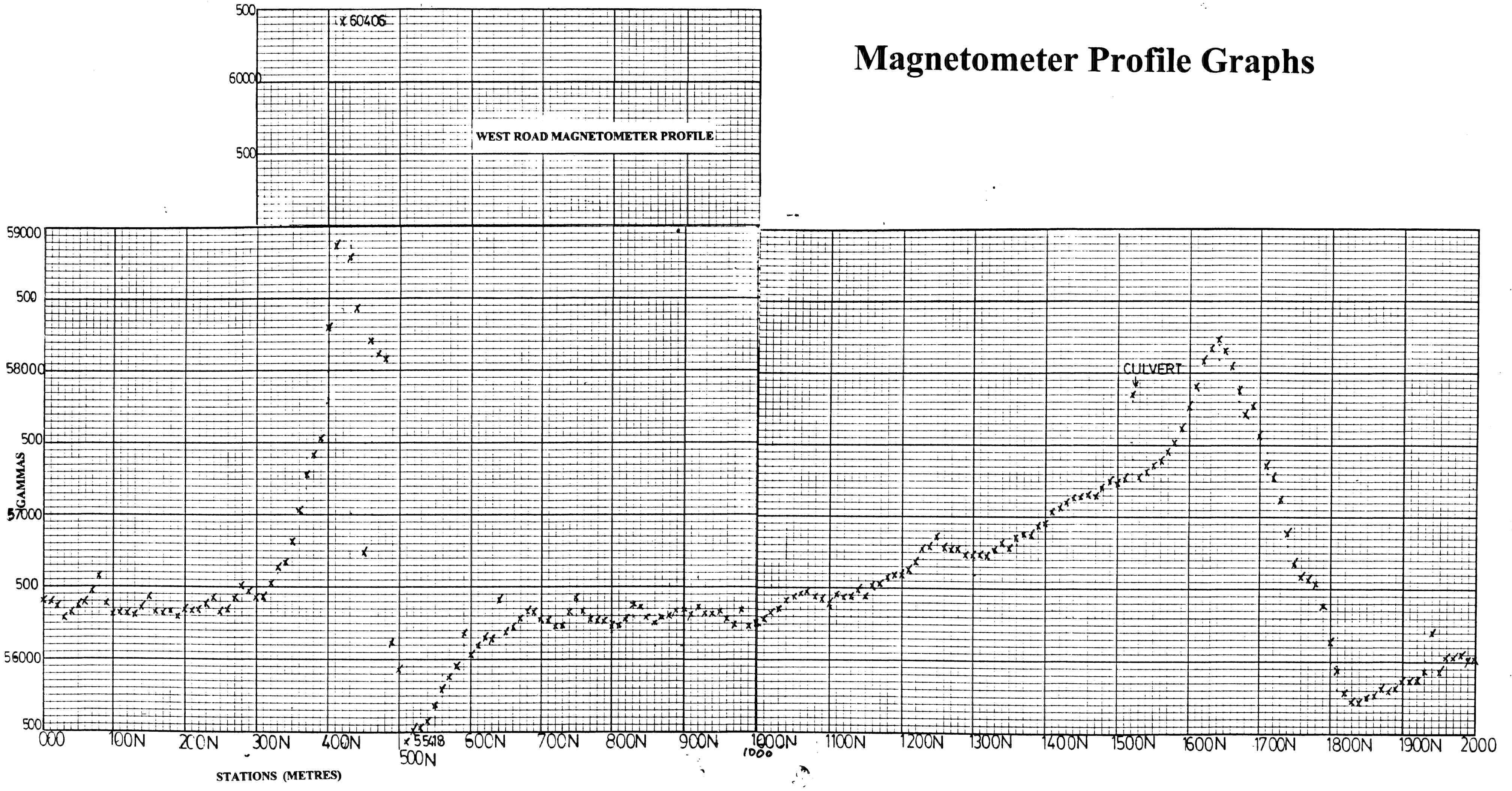
Scale 1:5000

Map #00-1

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
MINISTER OF INDUSTRY

26,338

Magnetometer Profile Graphs



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
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BCMEMPRA AR#11647