

D.N. Moore Prospector

Report on Slesse Creek Property

Shauna, Nathaniel

New Westminster Mining Division British Columbia Canada

92 H/4E

Event # 404 9883



By D.N Moore

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Slesse Creek: Event 404 9883

Saturday, February 17, 2007 Map 92 H/46 Author – Derek Moore – Doctor of Chiropractor

The purpose of the tripwaqs to establish that the Geological setting is conducive to reported findings in previous reports.

The work involved three people for two days. Those involved in this work were Mr.Christian C Marriott M Ausi MM, Dr Derek N Moore and Mr Graham Bishop.

The costs incurred in this work are as follows:

Travel & Insurance (proportion of fares from Australia)	\$1136.00
Accommodation & Meals	\$ 584.00
Wages	<u>\$1800.00</u>

\$3,520.00

Total

Signed:

ph Quetting

Derek N Moore

Introduction

We, Derek Moore, Wayne Dickson and Shane..., travelled into the area checking possible mineralization of economic importance for gold and silver in the fall of 2004 and July, August in 2005, by Derek Moore, Graham Bishop and C Marriott.

Access

From the town of Chilliwack, we proceeded to follow the Chilliwack River twenty kilometres (km) east. Crossing a bridge over the Slesse Creek and turning south at the entrance to the military reserve and following a logging road for approximately eight km, we found a fork in the road. Taking the right path over Sleese Creek, we followed this Sleese Creek logging road a further two km south.

Property -- Shauna, Nathaniel Are located on map 92H/4E.

Climate

The coastal weather patterns can expect moderate to precipitation with fog conditions in lower elevations, and snow falls at a higher elevation, which can be heavy causing avalanche conditions. Expected do to steep mountain terrains with no trees on exposed mountains and the creeks feeding into the Slesse can be fast in spring to late fall.

The steep topography must be considered when working in certain areas where rock and/or snow slides are prevalent. Talus slopes are evident and run from the steep mountains on either side of Slesse Creek, but the old loggin roads are visible in the fall when The popular trees turn color but the evergreens make good contrast and help in locating old roadss and workings on the property. This is especially evident on the west side of the creek.

History

Reports of the area are found in the Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources- Information circa 99, March 2005 in Whatcom county inactive and abandoned mine lands, Boundary Rd. *Mountains Mine* by Fritz E. Wolff, Mathew I. Brookshiee and David K. Norman.

The claims were detailed in about 1898 and worked until 1929 when fire destroyed the mine site. The vein is described as a minable grade of 0.6 oz per tonne. The mine shaft looks to have crossed into the Canadian side of the boarder and possibly the Tailing reside on the Canadian side. The ownership of the claims of Red mountains mine (139 acres) is John Wiatrak of Olympia, Washington state.

The waste rock dump assessed out 0.35 oz per tonne of gold. The Red Mountain Group consisted of five disconnected quartz fissure veins in metamorphic yellow aster. Complex of Devonian age- host rocks of amphibole schist and a find grained metadiorite containing hornblade, with disseminations of pyrite occurs in both vaits.

The bracciated zones contain distinctive brown bands of iron oxide in otherwise vitreous milky quartz. Most of the gold is finely grained and invisible to the naked eye. The Red boundary mountain had other prostects and one being the Gold Basin had a small history of production but also had a quartz vein approximately four feet in width and striking NS° and Dipping 70°W.

Geology

The area of Sleese Creek is underlain by Devonian to Permian Chilliwack Group consisting of mafic volcanic rocks and metamorphosed argillaceous rocks. Proterozoic and Paleozoic amphibolitic rocks of the Yellow Aster complex occur as fault slices come in contact with the Chilliwack Group rock on the west and intrusive rocks of the Oligocene which are between Chilliwack and Batholith on the east. The two major rock groups are centrally located lies the Slesse Diorite (Daly 1912 of Amphiholites, horn hendites, quartz diorites and schists).

The Torb Zone was associated with a malachite float, chaleopyrite, pyrite, minor pyrrhotite and possible bornite. This area is located in a sheer zone and reported in 1984.

The other area's with interest are Hark Zone and West Torb zones. The Hark zone hill contains a resistant silicitied argillite. We found pyrite in this form with 2-3mil pyrite cubes.

Geochemistry

Soil and water samples on the west side of Slesse creek were taken from the mountain creeks and analysed. As a recon work to help choose a starting point due the dense brush and rough terrain. The use of IP or UTM work would be warranted possibly starting north approx. 2.5km where the present bridge over Slesse Creek and separates it into east and west.

We found the silt sampling to be less than a good indicator- and would select moss samples in future. Due to findings in 1983-1988 the following could be used also as an indication- Cu, iAs, Bi, Au, Pd, Zn.

Prospecting of the area in late summer is possibly the best time. Fallen trees in creek beds and thick underbrush would be slow going. Restoration of old logging roads would be a good idea and use of brush cutter is warranted for IP or UTM surveys in future.

Summary

Due to the variations reported of silt, water and sand samples, prospecting for float and outcropping seems to be the most rewarding of all the methods. Then taking soil, moss, water samples and...use the indicators Au, Ag, Cu, As and Zu, would help distinguish between the Red Mtn Boundary mineralology and Torb zone.

Bibliography

Wolf, Fritz E. (2005) Inactive and a hundred minelands. (Publisher unknown)

Sauen, B.R. (1988-89) Sleese Creek Property.

Jewett (1984-1987) Yellow Aster complex

