

2006 - 2007

# PROSPECTING REPORT

“Rusty Buck Property”

**EVENT # 4165974      TENURE # 540018**

**Tenure Name: GPEX CLIII Rusty Buck**

**Mission Ridge Region  
Lillooet Mining Division  
Map 092J**

**Central Coordinate Reference  
Long. 122° 13' 13" W – Lat. 50° 45' 30" N**

**Report Date – November 11, 2007**

**Tenure Owner - William Larry Amey  
FMC 145191**

## INDEX

Page	i.....	Copy of Tenure Renewal
	1.....	Cover Page
	2.....	Index
	3.....	Introduction / Location / Access
	4.....	Access continued / History
	5.....	History continued / Physiology / Regional Geology
	6.....	Regional Geology continued / Lithology
	7.....	Lithology continued / Rexmount Porphyry
	8.....	Rexmount Porphyry continued / Alteration & Mineralization
	9.....	Alteration & Mineralization continued
	10.....	Summary / Conclusion
	11.....	Work Record / Work Evaluation & Cost Statement
	12.....	Attending Parties & Qualifications / Affidavit
	13.....	General Location Reference Map - Map 1
	14.....	Work Area Map - Map 2
	15.....	Contour Map - Map 3

**Note: Unless otherwise referenced, map submissions are enhanced excerpts from the BC Ministry's Provincial Mapping System. Scale as that shown.**

## **Introduction**

The Rusty Buck property, tenure # 540018, originally an eighteen cell tenure but more recently reduced to an eleven cell tenure, comprises 224.88 hectares. The tenure was staked on August 28, 2006, to follow-up on prior work carried out by others, of which Minfile report (092JNE040) makes reference to a vein occurrence demonstrating good gold values and minor silver.

The property area was previously held by Kelso Resources Limited, and more recently by Gary Polischuk from Lillooet.

In 1987 Kelso engaged Mountainside Management Limited to conduct explorations on the Matson Claim Group, which included geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys and blasting and trenching. The purpose of the program was to define targets with potential for gold and silver mineralization.

In 1992, Mr. Polischuk prospected his Blackbird 1 & 2 claims, conducting extensive hand trenching and securing numerous soil samples, which identified several anomalies.

A narrow band of only a few metres width, running along the southern claim boundary, east of the BC Hydro access road, lies on the Slosh 1A Indian Reserve.

## **Location**

The “Rusty Buck ” claim is located approximately 50 kilometers west of Lillooet, BC, in the Bridge River District of the Lillooet Mining Division, and approximately 20 km northeast of the community of Seton Portage. Lillooet is 150 km north of Hope along the Fraser River while Seton Portage is 130 km east of Pemberton, between Anderson and Seton Lakes. A portion of the claim area is situated on the steeper slopes of Mission Mountain which separates the Bridge River and the Seton Lake valleys. The NTS map sheet which covers the area is 92J 16.

## **Access**

Access to the property is gained by either of two ways. From Lillooet follow the Bridge River Road approximately 40 km to BC Hydro’s Carpenter Lake Dam. In crossing the dam and passing through the tunnel, thence proceed along the south shore of the lake until the road turns south and climbs to the summit of Mission Pass. At the summit, a BC Hydro access road turns east, where this road then provides access to the property. An alternate route provides quicker access from Vancouver, albeit the final segment is via the rough power-line road and thus constitutes rather slow going. From Pemberton proceed east along Highway 99 for 80 km to the community of D’Arcy. From D’Arcy, a secondary access road (along the power line) contours above the north shore of Anderson Lake for approximately 40 km to Seton Portage. From Seton

..... *Access continued*

Portage continue east to Shalath, then north to the summit of Mission Pass. At the summit the previously mentioned BC Hydro access road is reached, at coordinates 122° 14' 14.0" West Longitude, 50° 44' 57.5" North Latitude. Proceeding east provides access to the property. Though generally well maintained by BC Hydro, many of the dirt roads are steep and require four wheel drive vehicles. The BC Railway line runs along the northern shore of Anderson and Seton Lakes, through Shalath and Seton Portage, and provides access to both Vancouver and the British Columbia interior

## History

..... *from Report 16203*

The Bridge River Area is one of British Columbia's oldest gold camps. Production from numerous hard rock and placer operations dates back to before the turn of the century. Placer mining commenced in 1858 when placer gold was recovered from the bed of the Bridge River near its confluence with the Fraser River. The placer gold deposition was followed for approximately 16 km upstream from the Fraser. In 1859, a second discovery was made on Gun Creek, near its confluence with the Bridge River, close to the (then) future site of the Minto Mine. Extensive placer operations were also initiated on Tyaughton and Hurley Rivers and on Cadwallader Creek. It wasn't until the late 1800s however that an interest emerged in identifying the placer source. This led to the discovery of the Bralorne and the Pioneer deposits near the turn of the century. The Bralorne Mine the largest gold producer in the region has yielded over 2.8 million ounces of gold and over 7 million ounces of silver since 1900. The ore is reported to grade from 0.25 to 0.30 oz/ton. The Pioneer Mine, south of the Bralorne Mine in the same greenstone belt, has produced over 1.3 million ounces of gold and 25 million ounces of silver, since 1908.

Numerous smaller operations were scattered throughout the region. One of the larger of these operations was the Minto Mine, also known as the Congress Mine located on the northern shore of Carpenter Lake near Bridge River Production. Between the years 1934 and 1940, production at the Minto totaled over 17,000 ounces of gold, 50,000 ounces of silver and appreciable amounts of copper and lead. The deposit occurs in a fault fissure with mineralization consisting of stibnite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. The showings on the Matson claims appear to be very similar to the Minto Deposit.

Other operations in the Bridge River camp include the Wayside Mine, on the Bridge River, a few miles upstream from the mouth of Gun Creek, with the Pilot Mine situated near the center of the west shore of Gun Lake, and the Goldside Mine in the upper Taylor Creek Basin. The showings on the present Matson group of claims were first discovered in the 1930's. At that time, an adit and several pits were developed between the 5,100 and 5,800 foot elevations. A second phase of

..... *History continued*

exploration was conducted by Benn Explorations Ltd in 1966-67 on the claims then known as the King Group. Benn Explorations isolated an anomalous area 500 x 300 metres directly above and adjacent to the old workings, by use of soil geochemistry. A short VLF EM follow-up program was conducted in 1977. The claims were subsequently dropped by Benn Explorations, then re-staked in 1979 and 1983, as the Matson Group. In 1984, Odessa Explorations Inc., conducted an exploration program over the exposed mineralized zones. Encouraging magnetometer and soil geochemistry results were obtained. Odessa completed a second phase of sampling on the showing in July of 1985.

### **Physiology**

Mission Mountain lies directly west of Mission Ridge in the Chilcotin Range, on the eastern margin of the Coast Mountains. Elevations on the Matson Claim group range from 750 metres (2,500 feet) to almost 2,000 metres (6,500 ft) above sea level. The majority of the property is heavily forested and steep. The northern extent, somewhat beyond the claim, is precipitous with cliffs of over 1,200 metres (4,000 feet). The western portion of the property is generally densely forested and steep or precipitous in areas. The southern portion is also steep but is generally less formidable than the northern and western areas. Outcrop exposure is abundant near the summit of Mission Mountain but less abundant at lower elevations, and virtually non-existent in many of the densely wooded areas. The best outcrop exposure at lower elevations is seen in the road cuts. There are several deep cut valleys which appear to represent geological features. Very little water exists on the property. A small stream flowing down the south face of Mission Mountain, provides the only water on the property, and this would be dry at any time other than peak run off periods. Because of the elevation and location of Mission Mountain, the climate varies dramatically. Snow remains on many of the north facing slopes year round and snow falls are not uncommon during the summer months. Conversely the river and lake valleys of the area are the driest and warmest semi-arid regions in Canada.

### **Regional Geology**

The geology of the Bridge River area consists of a very complex sequence of sedimentary metasedimentary intrusive and volcanic rocks located between the boundary of the Intermontane and the Coastal Crystalline Belts. The area is considered to be an anticlinorium with complicated folds on the southwest limb. In many areas the limb is pierced by intrusive bodies associated with the coastal batholith. The antiform is bounded on the southwest by the main mass of the Coast Crystalline Belt and on the north west by the Yalakom Fault zone. Sedimentary and

..... *Regional Geology continued*

volcanic rocks of the Triassic Bridge River Group are the most extensively exposed lithologies in the region. Along the southwestern flank of the antiform the Bridge River Group, is overlain by clastic and volcanic rocks of the Triassic Cadwallader Group. However on the northeastern limb of the structure the Cadwallader, is all but completely removed by the Yalakom Fault zone. Granodiorite and less common occurrences of diorite gabbro and basalt are seen in the Bridge River area with the Bendor Pluton and the Rexmount Porphyry constituting two of the larger igneous bodies.

**Lithology - Bridge River Group**

The Bridge River Group, also known as the Fergusson Group, is the most prominent as well as the most important rock unit in the area, for it is the host rock of the mineralization on the Matson Claims. The group consists mainly of a thick sequence of thin bedded chert, cherty argillite, argillite intercalated with altered basaltic flows, peridotite, serpentinite, and minor limestone. In many areas on the old Matson claim group, the argillites appear to have been altered by contact metamorphic effects, which has produced hornfels facies. The process involves recrystallization of the original sedimentary rock at high temperatures but without shearing stresses. Dark altered argillite hornfels, dark to light grey weathered chert and dark cherty argillite are the most abundant rock types, The chert commonly forms lensoid or nodular layers separated by thin films of argillite. Because of this characteristic, the rock is often referred to as ribbon chert. The altered argillites hornfels are generally compact and massive, breaking with a splinting fracture into sharp angular pieces.

In many areas the sediments are so highly altered that the original lithology can not be clearly identified. The rock often resembles an andesite, the abundance of chert leads to the assumption that the rock is of sedimentary origin. Pods or lens of light grey weathered recrystallized limestone are scattered throughout the Bridge River Group. Most are relatively thin, ie less than 2 metres and discontinuous. One bed, however is approximately 25 metres thick and traceable along strike for over 75 metres. Although rare occurrences of skarn deposits in the Bridge River Group are documented, none were identified on the Matson claim group.

A basaltic flow striking northwest is exposed for over 1 kilometer in the eastern portion of the property. The flow is generally more than 200 metres wide. In many areas the flow exhibits pillow structures, indicating it was extruded in a marine environment. Although the flow appears to overlie the Rexmount unit, it is thought to be part of the older Bridge River Complex. The rock is a massive medium to dark green, chocolate brown, weathered metabasalt. The principal mineralogy of the metabasalt consists of plagioclase pyroxene and olivine. In areas the rock is broken into large highly resistant boulder size blocks. Along the western contact of the basalt, a

..... *Lithology - Bridge River Group continued*

lenticular body of serpentinite approximately 25 metres wide, outcrops for 150 metres. Serpentinite float found 600 metres to the south indicates that the serpentinite may be continuous along the full extent of the metabasalt contact with the Rexmount Porphyry. The serpentinite was probably formed by hydrothermal alteration of ultrabasic rocks in the area, such as peridotite. The serpentinite appears to be responsible for anomalous nickel and chromium values found in the soil survey.

In several areas an argillaceous quartzite is found in contact with the Rexmount Porphyry or the metabasalt. The quartzites are massive and black with a gossanous oxidized surface. They are generally found as small outcrops no more than 10 metres across. However, a large outcrop is found in contact with the trachyte, along a well defined shear zone exposed for approximately 25 metres. The Bridge River Group is considered to be of Triassic age.

### **Rexmount Porphyry**

The Rexmount Porphyry is an intrusive body of granodiorite quartz diorite syenite, and their volcanic equivalents, dacite and trachyte. Near the contact of the intrusive and the Bridge River Sediments, porphyritic trachyte is the dominant rock type. Well formed phenocrysts of plagioclase in a light grey feldspar rich aphanitic groundmass, characterize the unit. As the silica content increases in the rock at some distance from the contact, the rock grades to a dacite. A true granodiorite quartz diorite is found in the northern and north eastern portion of the grid.

The granodiorite is medium to coarse grained with quartz and plagioclase forming the primary constituents of the rock. Minor components are hornblende, biotite and pyroxene. Several aplite dykes associated with the Rexmount Porphyry cut the Bridge River Group on the property. The dykes are very fine grain felsic bodies, generally greater than 25 metres wide and often traceable for 100 metres or more. Although not seen near the showings, it appears that these dykes may have provided a heat source for the mineralizing fluids. A Miocene age has been assigned to the Rexmount Porphyry structure. The Matson Property lies on the northeast limb of a plunging Anticline, which is severed approximately 5 kilometers to the northeast by the Yalakom Fault zone. The initial deformation of the sediments occurred during the Jurassic Revolution in late Jurassic time. Uplift and erosion followed until Tertiary time and the onset of the Laramide Orogeny. It was during the Laramide Orogeny that several of the plutonic bodies in the region including the Rexmount Porphyry were intruded. The intrusion of the Rexmount Porphyry appears to have a very close genetic relationship with the mineralization on the property. The contact between the sediments and the intrusive runs northwest to southeast across the property. In most areas, the contact is inferred due to lack of outcrop. However from

..... *Rexmount Porphyry continued*

the road along Carpenter Lake the contact and inter-fingering dykes can be seen on the cliffs above. Several strata cutting dykes were also identified. Because of the proximity of the exposed mineralization to the sediment intrusive contact, it appears that these dykes may have an important relationship to the sulfide mineralization. Contact features associated with intrusive bodies are obvious throughout the property. The intrusive has a trachytic texture near the contact, while the sediments have been altered by contact metamorphic effects to the hornfels facies. The dykes are usually microcrystalline aplite.

A major fault striking 054 degrees and dipping steeply, cuts the Bridge River Group approximately 100 metres north of the adit. The fault is apparently normal and the offset is unknown. The major shear zone which hosts the mineralization at the adit, runs almost parallel to this fault striking 051 degrees and dipping 62 degrees Northwest. The attitudes of the other shear zones vary dramatically with measured strikes, ranging from 0 to 120 degrees. Dips are generally very steep to the northwest or vertical. Much of the exposed mineralization is found in quartz veins associated with these shear zones, thus making them important features with respect to the economics of the property. The shear zones, in particular those with mineralized quartz veins, often appear to be discontinuous and are difficult to trace on the surface, for any substantial distances.

An extrusive flow of basalt, which has subsequently been altered to metabasalt greenstone, has remnant pillow structures indicating it was deposited in a marine environment.

### **Alteration and Mineralization**

Alteration and mineralization within the Matson project area is spatially associated with granodiorite and quartz diorite of the Rexmount Porphyry. The Bridge River Group which forms the country rock in the region, has been recrystallized metasomatized and silicified near the intrusion. The mineralization on the Matson property consists mostly of Arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and marcasite, with minor amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite. The geology and mineral assemblage of the showings seems to indicate that the deposit is a volcanic associated vein and shear zone hydrothermal system. Deposits such as these appear to have a close genetic relationship with the associated intrusion. However it is not certain whether the intrusion and structures associated with the intrusion, serve as a structurally and chemically favorable trap or as a heat source responsible for the establishment of circulating hydrothermal generated fluids. The mineralization occurs primarily in veins along fractures and fault zones in highly sheared schistose sediments with a gangue of quartz and calcite.



..... *Alteration and Mineralization continued*

Alteration in the mineralized zones is quite evident with cerussite lead, carbonate smithsonite, zinc carbonate and anglesite lead sulphate, all being common. Both cerussite and anglesite are found as secondary minerals that generally form from galena in the zones of surface alteration. Smithsonite is found as a secondary mineral, formed from the oxidation of sphalerite in similar deposits. Lime green arsenopyrite alteration is also abundant throughout the mineralized zones. Pods or lenses of recrystallized limestone are abundant throughout the Bridge River Group. Although minor skarn occurrences in the Bridge River Group are documented, none were identified on the Matson Property.

A band of serpentinite is exposed along the western contact of the metabasalt dyke flow. Serpentinite is usually formed by alteration of ultrabasic rocks, such as peridotite and is composed mostly of chrysotile and antigorite. Minor amounts of nickel and chromium in the serpentinite are thought to be responsible for anomalous values of those elements in the soils

## Summary

On July 29, 2007, a team of four prospected the Rusty Buck property. Following a brief inspection of the aforementioned (Rhodes) occurrence, the party divided into two teams (for reference here, the "A" Team and the "B" Team), comprising two men each.

"A" Team prospected along the corresponding traverse on the north side of the Hydro Line Road, as indicated by red marking on Map 2, hereto attached, commencing at coordinates 122° 13' 33.6" West Longitude, 50° 45' 19.1" North Latitude, over a distance of approximately 1300 metres, completing at coordinates 122° 13' 06.2" West Longitude, 50° 45' 27.3" North Latitude. Twenty six random grab and chip samples were collected, one of these coming from what appeared to be an old, shallow excavation - - possibly one of the hand dug excavations noted in Report 22689 by Gary Polischuk).

"B" Team prospected along the corresponding traverse on the south side of said Road, as also indicated by red marking on Map 2, hereto attached, commencing at coordinates 122° 13' 30.5" West Longitude, 50° 45' 17.0" North Latitude, over a distance of approximately 855 metres, completing at coordinates 122° 12' 52.3" West Longitude, 50° 45' 26.5" North Latitude. Nine rock samples, three from float and six being chip samples, were collected.

Both teams regrouped upon completing their designated prospects, and jointly examined and shared views on the samples collected. Of the twenty six samples collected along the "A" Team traverse, all but four were deemed insignificant and discarded. Similarly, only three of the samples from the "B" Team traverse were saved, with the balance being discarded.

To this time of writing, the author has not yet found opportunity to further examine these samples under microscope, due to a backlog of collected specimens relative to other claims within his portfolio of properties. A follow-up supplement to this report is intended to be filed upon that happening. However, from a quick visual, under only 4x magnification, most samples appear to bear: arsenopyrite within narrow banded quartz/quartz-like veinettes; two with copper mineralization; and, three of which held other unidentified (to this point of time) metallics. It will be further determined if any, all, or a select number of the samples will prove warranting for follow-up laboratory analysis.

## Conclusion

Though the final results of this prospecting program have yet to be determined, be it noted, that, the author feels quite encouraged from the appearance of the samples and that observed on the property, and its geology. While there remains a considerable portion of the property not yet prospected, coupled with the findings of prior practitioners, it was felt prudent the claim should be renewed for further evaluation. Subsequently, the claim was renewed on August 26, 2007, extending the anniversary date to August 28, 2008.

**Work Record – Work Evaluation & Cost Statement**

<b>Work Record</b>
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Work Date	Time Log	Manpower	Comments	Total Hours
<b>Laborers</b>				
Jul 29, 2007	1100 - 1830	D. Chamberlain	Prospecting	7.50
Jul 29, 2007	1100 - 1830	J. Wiggins	Prospecting	7.50
Jul 29, 2007	1100 - 1830	B. Wiggins	Prospecting	7.50
			<i>Sub Total Hours</i>	5.50
Allowable Labor Credit Rate      22.50 hours @ \$20.00 per hour >				<b>\$ 450.00</b>
<b>Supervisory</b>				
Jul 29, 2007	1100 - 1830	L. Amey	Prospecting	7.50
			<i>Sub Total Hours</i>	7.50
Allowable Supervisor Credit Rate      7.50 hours @ \$30.00 per hour >				<b>\$ 225.00</b>
<b>Total Allowable Work Credit</b>				<b>\$675.00</b>

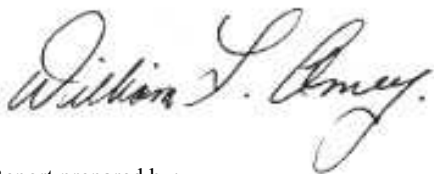
<b>Evaluation of Work &amp; Statement of Costs</b>
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4 persons	30.00 man hours
Supervisory	\$ 225.00
Labor	\$ 450.00
Meals	\$ 46.50
Accommodations	\$ 0
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>\$ 721.50</i>
Allowable Vehicle Exp	\$ 144.30
Report Preparation	\$ 100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 965.80</b>

**Attending Parties & Qualifications:**

Larry Amey - - 28 years intermittent prospecting experience  
Dave Chamberlain - - 3 years intermittent prospecting experience  
Joe Wiggins - - 18 years intermittent prospecting experience  
Brandon Wiggins - - 2 years intermittent prospecting experience

November 11, 2007

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William S. Amey". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name of the preparer.

Report prepared by:  
William "Larry" Amey

# REFERENCE MAP 1

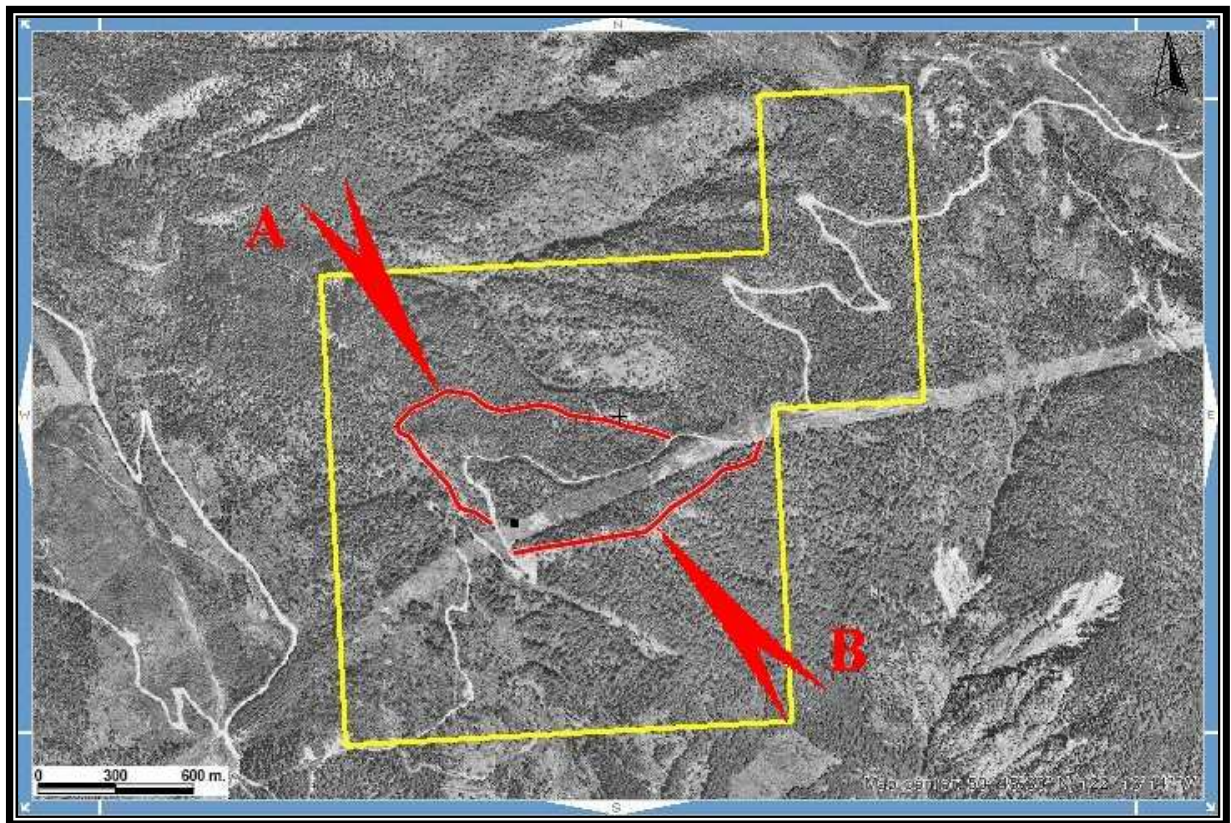
## Geographical Location



**REFERENCE MAP 2**

**Work Areas**  
(Signified by Red Markings)

**Rusty Buck Claim**



Scale 1:14,000  
Map 092J Excerpt  
Tenure Coordinate Reference  
Long. 122° 13' 13" W – Lat. 50° 45' 30" N



**REFERENCE MAP 3**  
**Contour Map of Claim Area**



Scale 1: 14,000  
Map 092J Excerpt  
Tenure Coordinate Reference  
Long. 122° 13' 13" W – Lat. 50° 45' 30" N