BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 30510

### ASSESSMENT REPORT On the SACK PROPERTY

Located in the Nicola Mining Division on NTS Map Sheet 92-1-8W Centered at Latitude 50' 24" North Longitude 120' 26" West

> for BRIAN ROBERTS

by GLEN MACDONALD, P.GEO.

**NOVEMBER 2008** 

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#### 1.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY

The sack claims are located 40 kilometers northeast of Merritt, British Columbia. The claim group lies approximately 6 kilometers north of Stump Lake (Figures 1 and 2).

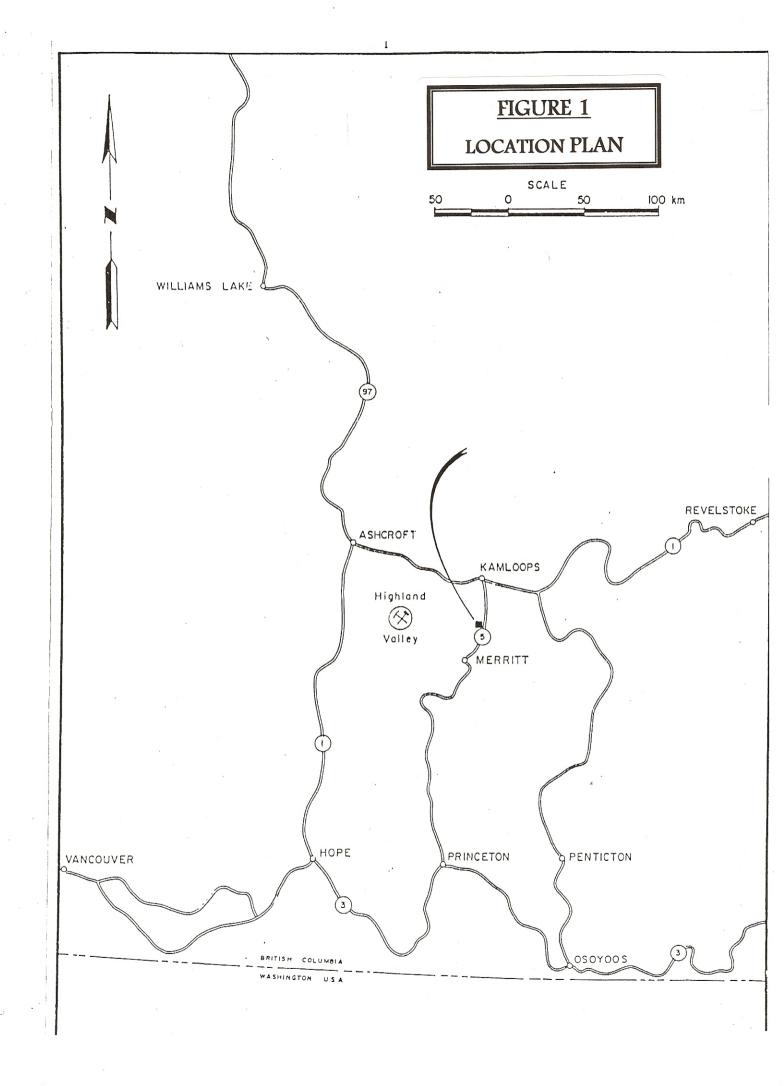
Access to the property is by Highway No.5 (Merritt-Kamloops Highway) which cuts through the southern portion of the property along the north shore of Stump lake. A dirt trail for access to grazing land cuts east-west through the claim. Access to this road is from Highway No.5 to the east. Permission from grazing rights owners is required to utilize this dirt road. All portions of the property are readily accessible on foot. Numerous fences criss-cross the area.

#### 2.0 PROPERTY

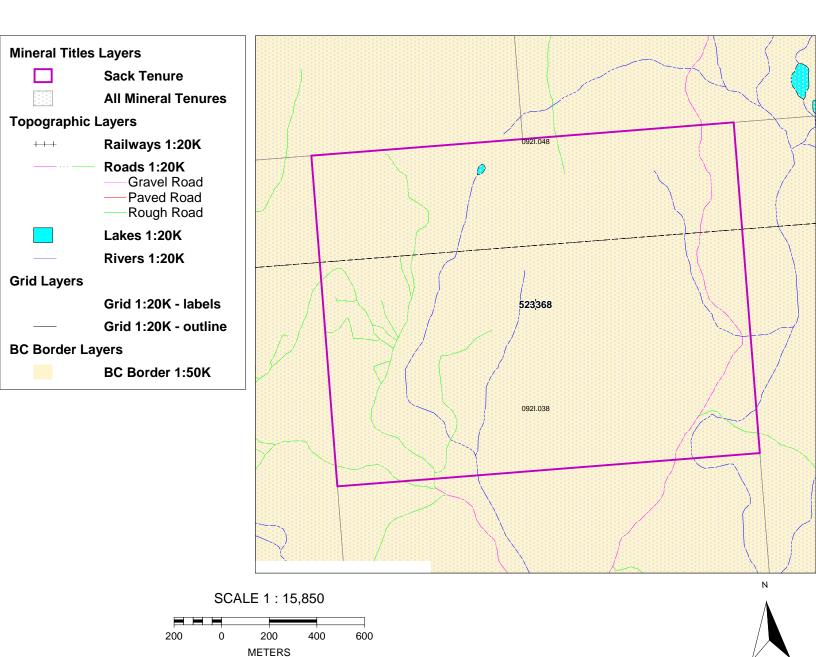
The sack claims are located in the Nicola Mining Division, claim sheet NTS 92-I-8W shown as Figure 2.

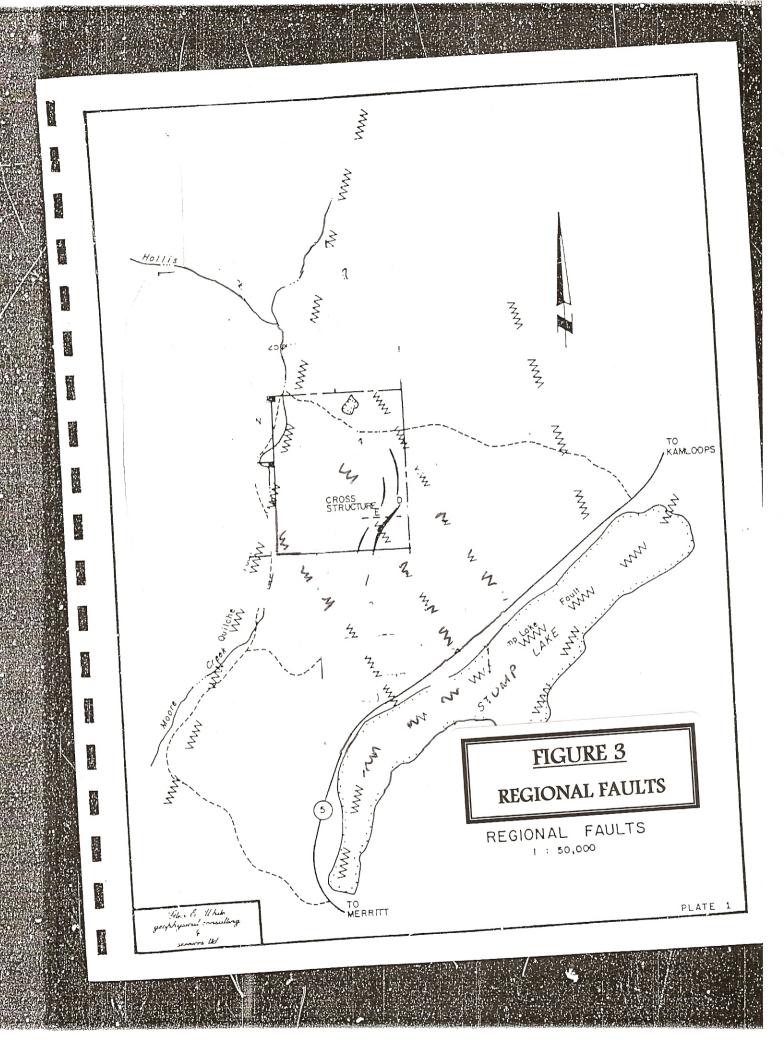
Claims are described as follows:

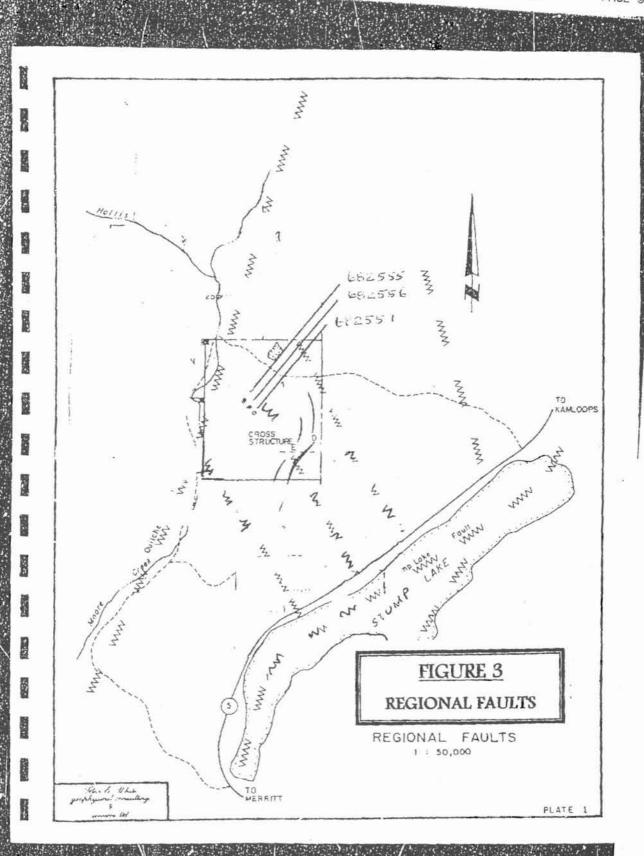
Claim	No.	Tenure	
Name	Cells	No.	Date
Sack	12	523368	Dec 02 2008

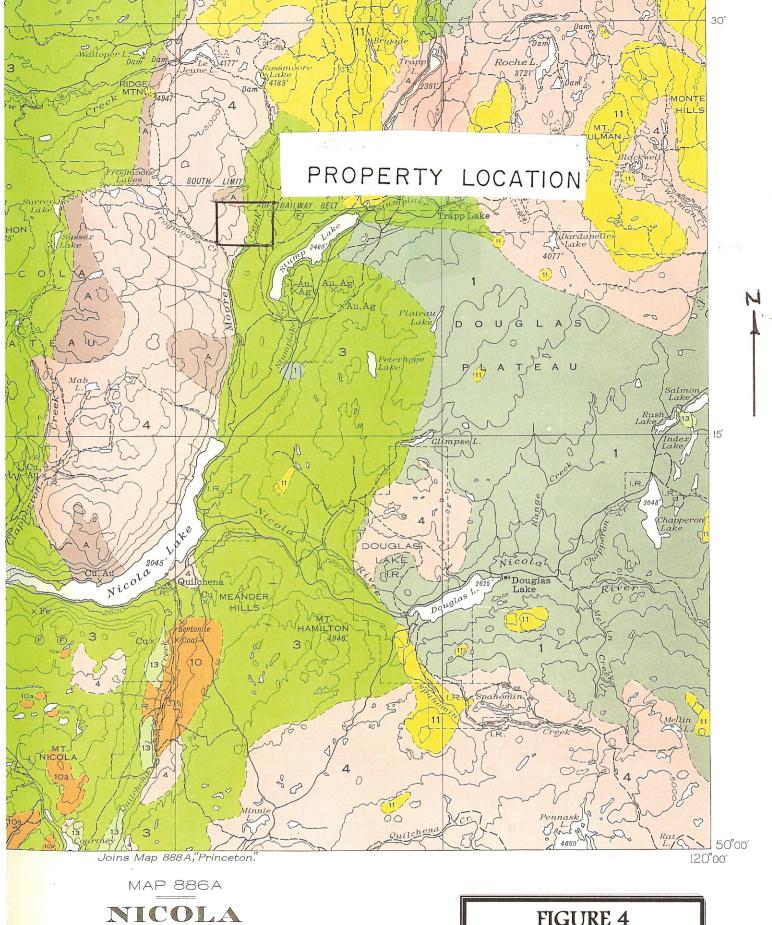


### Sack Claim Map









KAMLOOPS AND YALE DISTRICTS
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale, 253,440 or I Inch to 4 Miles

Approximate magnetic declination, 24°30' to 27° East.

FIGURE 4
PROPERTY AREA
GEOLOGY

#### 3.0 GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

i) The general geology of the area is illustrated in the Nicola Map Sheet, Map 886A, 92-I-8W. The claim blocks are indicated as being underlain by the Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanic rocks. These rocks consist largely of andesite and basalt with very minor, thin-interbedded pyroclastic and sedimentary formations. Intrusive dykes of diorite to gabbro composition also occur within the Nicola sequence, possibly representing the intrusive feeders, to the extrusive flow rocks.

The Oldest rocks in the area are the Paleozoic or older chlorite schists and gneisses which outcrop in the western area of the property. Also to the west are the intrusive Nicola Batholith rocks of granite, granodiorite and quartz diorite composition. Fracturing, faulting (including the regional scale Quilchena fault system) and topographic lineaments tend to exhibit generally north-south strikes and are summarized on Figure 3. Geology is shown as Figure 4.

#### ii) **Property Geology**

The sack claims are underlain by Triassic-Jurassic Nicola Group volcanics and sediments subdivided into five district lithologies. The geology of the claims is outlined on Figure 4.

#### Geological Units

Unit 1 consists of volcanics subdivided into Unit 1a, a fine to medium grained dark green, often amygdaloidal andesite-basalt, and Unit 1b, feldspar porphyry, and fine grained, dark green matrix with white to gray feldspar phenocrysts. Unit 2 is subdivided into Unit 2a, rhyolite which is fine-grained, white to grey colored, siliceous, often with

well developed banding, and Unit 2b, a lapilli tuff, fine to medium grained, white to green colored, and siliceous. Unit 3 consists of coarse grained massive andesite to basalt locally with coarser grained gabbroic zones. This unit may represent a synvolcanic intrusive phase of Unit 1. Unit 4 is a coarse grained, polymictic volcanic breccia-agglomerate, with conglomeratic-like phases. The breccia matrix is fine grained, mafic and often epidote rich. Unit 5 is composed of a fine grained, aphanitic, grey to black, well bedded argillite. The unit is pervasively gossan stained.

#### 4.0 2008 WORK PROGRAM

During 2008 four man-days were spent evaluating the sack claim. Mr. W Timmins, P.Eng and Mr. Guy Delorme, prospector of Kelowna and Vernon, BC, respectively visited the claim on two occasions in May 2008 and selected samples to determine if gold mineralization might be present in narrow, sulphide-rich cross veins hosted in carbonatized-sericitized volcanic units.

#### 5.0 ALTERATION

Alteration on the claims is reported in two areas. In the southwest corner of the property clay or argillite alteration of Unit 2 rocks occurs adjacent to a sheeted, episodically-veined quartz-chalcedony vein. The alteration occurs on either side of the vein over an exposed width of 5 meters. The width of the alteration may be wider but is overburden covered. Exposure is restricted to an incised creek bed. Coincident with Unit 1a and 1b rocks in the central portion of the claim group, quartz-carbonate alteration zones, usually gossanized, are weakly brecciated, fractured, silicified and pyritized. The extent of this alteration is not established.

#### 6.0 MINERALIZATION

On the sack claims, two styles of mineralizing events have occurred:

- i) In the southwest corner of the property, a narrow (6-10 cm wide) quartz-chalcedony sheeted vein occurs striking 305-310 degrees and dipping SW. Parallel, en echelon quartz-chalcedony veins up to 3 cm wide occur adjacent to the main vein. The vein structure is exposed intermittently in a creek bed. Overburden covers the vein structure at either end. Extensive clay, argillic alteration is present on either side of the vein. The vein may represent the upper level of an epithermal vein.
- claim group, intermittent quartz-carbonate veining occurs with brecciation, fracturing, silicification, pyritization (1-2%) and is weakly gossanized. Numerous quartz and quartz-chalcedony veins were located, oriented at various azimuths but generally steeply to vertically dipping. The veins are narrow, generally less then 0.5 meters. During 2008 samples were collected from narrow (1-3 cm wide) arsenic and galena-rich veinlets.

#### 7.0 2008 SAMPLING RESULTS

During 2008 three samples of sulphide-rich vein material were collected and tested for precious metal content (682555-57). Two samples were selected of sulphide-rich veinlets cross-cutting massive carbonatized-sericitized volcanic rock units (682555 and 682557). These samples returned significant content of gold (32.30 and 33.33 GM/T). Assay results are present as Appendix 3.

#### 8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Brian Robert's Sack property covers structurally-controlled epithermal alteration similar to that at the geologically similar Enterprise Mine. The Enterprise Mine (which produced a modest 77,600 tons of ore intermittently from 1916 to 1944) has been categorized by subsequent academic study to be a "classic" epithermal deposit and provides a model for further work at the Sack. Further exploration at Brian Robert's project should be directed to testing for epithermal mineralization at depth and bulk-mineable silver+ gold occurrences near surface in the carbonatized region. Rock alteration studies and a geological review of the project setting should be undertaken to orientate a deeppenetrating electromagnetic and/or IP geophysical survey. State-of-the-art geophysical equipment has the ability to investigate structures on the Sack property at depths comparable to the elevations mined at the Enterprise mine before selecting drill targets.

# APPENDIX 1 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

#### STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

- I, GLEN MACDONALD, of #905-1600 M Beach Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., hereby certify that:
- 1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with degrees in Economics (B.A., 1971) and Geology (B.Sc., 1973);
- 2. I have practiced my profession as Geologist since graduation;
- 3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (No. 36214);
- 4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (No. 20464);

Glen C. Macdonald, P.Geo. January 2007

### APPENDIX 2 REFERENCES

#### **REFERENCES**

#### Cockfield, W.E., 1948:

Stump Lake Deposits; in Structural Geology of Canada Ore Deposits, A Symposium, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, pp. 183-186.

#### Cockfield, W.E.; 1948:

Geology and Mineral Deposits of Nicola Map Area, British Columbia; G.S.C. Memoir 249, with G.S.C. Map 886 (Geology Map) and G.S.C. Map 887A (Mineral Map), Scale 1:253,440.

## APPENDIX 3 CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY



1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada Phone (604) 253-3158 Fax (604) 253-1716

www.acmelab.com

Client:

WGT Cons. NWT Ltd.

1016-470 Granville

Vancouver BC V6C 1V5 Canada

Project.

Page

Wet Claim

Report Date:

July 04, 2008

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Part 1

YKN08000148.1

	Method Analyte Unit MDL	WGHT Wgt kg 0.01	G8 Au GM/T 0.01	7AR Ag GM/T
882555	Rock	0.69	32.30	47
882556	Rock	1.47	0.05	<2
582557	Rock	0.75	33.33	22

# APPENDIX 4 STATEMENT OF COSTS

### STATEMENT OF COSTS

Professiona	l Engineer 2 days @ \$400 per day\$	800.00
Prospector	2 days @ \$400 per day	600.00
Room & Bo	oard	300.00
4x4 Rental	<u> </u>	150.00
TOTAL		<u>,850.00</u>