

Showings are likely two sub-parallel zones. The Mary Jo and Lainey showings are probably parts of the same structure. Significant soil geochemical values are found on Line 5 + 50S to the northwest of the showings. Further work is needed to connect and extend mineralization in this area.

The Betsy showing is a highly silicified zone developed by a short (3m) adit. Samples 6680 to 6682, collected at the adit, contain anomalous values in lead, zinc, silver and/or gold (6680 - 1.4% Pb/6.9% Zn/3.4 oz/ton Ag; 6681 - 13.6% Pb/10% Zn/19.7 oz/ton Ag/0.019 oz/ton Au; 6682 - 12.57 oz/ton Ag/0.117 oz/ton Au). Sample 6683, collected from a silicified zone approximately 10m above the adit, was very low in metal values.

Several other old showings, including the Gail, Edna and Rena showings occurring in the middle of the talus slope, are described in reports by Way (1983) and others.

Few rocks were found in the Maurier Creek valley due to deep snow. Those found were alkali feldspar porphyry granites of the Nelson Batholith. A mineralized zone developed by an adit and several trenches occurs on the east side of Maurier Creek on an adjoining mining property. The Maurier Grid was established to try and find an extension of this zone on the west side of Maurier Creek. An abandoned camp found at L2-4 + 65, attests to previous mining or mineral exploration in the area. This area will require prospecting in future exploration programs.

### 3.3 Soil Geochemistry

A soil sampling program on a grid basis was performed over the Hasty Creek and the Maurier Creek areas. Samples were collected from the "B" soil horizon. Many stations were not sampled due to talus slopes, outcrop, frozen ground or alluvial deposits. The soil and rock samples were sent to Acme Analytical Labs Ltd. in Vancouver and analyzed for gold using atomic absorption (AA) and copper, lead, zinc, silver, antimony and/or arsenic using inductively coupled argon plasma (ICP). The analytical methods are outlined in Appendix I.

Due to the drainage patterns in the Hasty Creek area two grids orientated perpendicular to each other were established. The grids were orientated at 020 and 110 degrees. They are referred to as the East Grid and the West Grid.

The soil sample analyses for the Hasty grids were used to determine anomalous values, as follows:

Copper (Cu) greater than 40 ppm  
Lead (Pb) greater than 100 ppm  
Zinc (Zn) greater than 300 ppm  
Antimony (Sb) greater than 4 ppm  
Silver (Ag) greater than 1.8 ppm  
Gold (Au) greater than 25 ppb

Several multi-element trends are apparent from the data (Figure 6). These include several anomalies over or near known showings. The Clare-Margaret- Sarah Rust trend is on the edge of a talus slope, therefore a full set of soil samples was not collected along this trend. The trend includes several samples on lines 4 + 00S and 4 + 50S that include anomalous values in copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. This is a roughly northerly trending series of samples.

Approximately 50 meters west of the Margaret showing a northerly trending zone of samples with anomalous values in all elements occurs. This includes the sample collected with the highest values in lead, zinc and silver (5112, 2092, 80.1 ppm) respectively at L4 + 50S and 3 + 80W.

Near the Lainey showing on line 5 + 50S (5 + 50W to 5 + 30W) the soil samples are anomalous in three or more elements trending northerly to sample L5 + 00S, 5 + 70W. No other samples were collected along this trend due to talus slopes and rock outcrop.

The three samples on line 6 + 00S are anomalous in lead, zinc, silver and gold. This is 50m south west and downslope of the Betsy showing and may be related to this showing or another covered zone.

A roughly northerly trending zone of anomalous Pb, Zn and Ag values extend from line 3+50S to line 5+00S generally on the west side of the baseline 5+00W. This area includes some encouraging high silver values (9.8, 10.5, 14.6, 17.6 and 23.6 ppm) in soil and thus warrants further work.

Sample L1+00E, 3+50N on the edge of the talus immediately below the Jill showing is anomalous in copper, lead, silver, and gold. The line upslope (L1+50E) includes several samples anomalous in silver, possibly indicating a trend to the south east.

Several other scattered samples are anomalous in one or two elements, but further work is necessary in order to properly determine the source(s).

The Maurier grid was established on the west side of Maurier Creek, northwest of the bridge. The grid consists of ten N-S lines spaced 50m apart. Reconnaissance sampling, using a shovel, was at 20 or 30m intervals on lines 1 to 4 and 6, 8 and 10. In addition, four samples (RCS-1 to 4) were collected from an area of rusty orange soil on the road leading to the ridge top.

The anomalous soil geochemistry values on the Maurier Grid are determined to be:

Lead (Pb) greater than 60ppm  
Zinc (Zn) greater than 170ppm  
Silver (Ag) greater than 1.5ppm

None of the gold, arsenic or copper samples are considered anomalous (Figure 11).

The most interesting sample is L1-4+80 (194ppm Zn, 2.8ppm Ag). This sample is located downslope from the abandoned camp. Also sample L2-5+00 has 179ppm Zn and is 35m north of the camp. This area is of interest and a small detailed grid should accompany prospecting of this area.

Station L10-0+00 is anomalous in lead (123ppm) and zinc (331ppm). The stations near the south end of other lines also contain anomalous zinc values (L8-0+20, 190ppm Zn; L6-0+00, 182ppm Zn), and may represent a trend. The other anomalous sample at L4-2+20 (95ppm Pb), is of indeterminate significance.

Four soil samples were collected from a roadcut with highly altered, iron stained soil in the bank. Two of these samples returned anomalous values (RCS-3, 406ppm Zn and RCS-4, 63ppm Pb, 273ppm Zn).

## 4. GEOPHYSICS

### 4.1 VLF-EM

A VLF-EM survey was done over the east Hasty grid. This work was completed using a Sabre Electronics Model 27 VLF-Electromagnetometer. It was tuned to station NLK, Seattle, Washington (24.8 kHz).

The response was poorly defined and weakly outlines a broad zone overlying the Kirsten and Jill showings and extending upslope when outlined by Fraser filtering. The variation in both field strength and dip angle is small (Figure 7 and 8).

From this survey VLF-EM does not appear to be an effective tool in looking for the mineralized zones. The zones found on the Midas Touch property are often heavily silicified and do not appear in outcrop to be of sufficient size to form a highly conductive zone. Also the survey area is in a north facing cirque, which means the transmitting stations, in a southerly direction, on the other side of a mountain do not provide a well received signal.

### 4.2 Magnetics

A reconnaissance total field magnetic survey was completed on the Maurier grid. This survey was done using a Scintrex MP-2 proton precession magnetometer (Serial No. 804343). The data was plotted and contoured after correcting for diurnal variation (Figure 9). All values were plotted on the map with 57,000 gammas used as a base value. The station spacing was 30m on Line 1 and 20m on Lines 2 through 10.

An anomalous magnetic high (up to 58,105 gammas) was partially outlined on the north end of Line 2 in the area of the old camp. The size, shape and direction of this anomaly can not be determined, since it is near the corner of the grid and extends off the grid.

Measured values ranged between 57,384 and 58,105 gammas. The lowest values recorded occur at the southern ends of Lines 5 and 6. An extension of the grid is necessary to clearly define contacts and trends.

#### 4.3 Shootback EM

A Crone shootback EM survey was carried out on the Maurier grid (Figure 10). The survey was performed using two Crone CEM traneivers (Serial No. 317 and 318). The traneivers are self contained and a signal is transmitted in sequence from each of them. The resulting dip angle reading corrects somewhat for the effects of topography.

Line 1 was surveyed using a 30m spacing between transmitter and receiver with readings every 30m. The spacing on Line 2 was 20m recorded every 20m. Lines 3 to 10 had readings recorded every 10m with a 30m instrument spacing. These lines were surveyed using the medium frequency (1830 Hz). The results were very "noisy" and no consistent multi-line anomalies were recognized.

Sections of Lines 2, 3 and 10 were also surveyed using the low frequency (390 Hz) to better define possible anomalous readings. However, no correlation was evident.

The Shootback-EM method has not proven to be an effective method of clearly defining structure or mineralized zones in this area.