

## Leechtown

26 MINFILE NUMBER: 092B 108  
 NAME(S): VALENTINE MOUNTAIN

\*\* Minerals

STATUS: Developed Prospect  
 NTS MAP: 092B12W  
 LATITUDE: 48 31 04  
 LONGITUDE: 123 52 58  
 ELEVATION: 0820 Metres

UTM ZONE: 10  
 NORTHING: 5374000  
 EASTING: 434800

COMMENTS: Located about 1.5 km N of the E end of the Bear Creek  
 Reservoir. Gate locked.

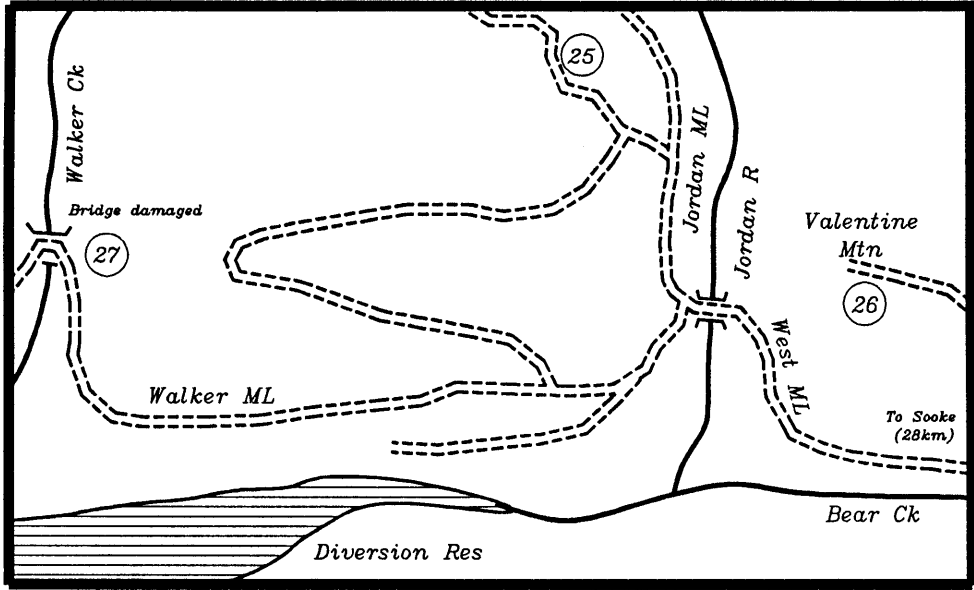
COMMODITIES: Gold                      Copper

## MINERALS

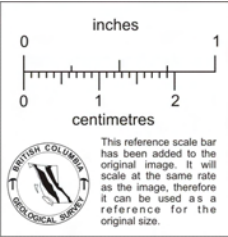
SIGNIFICANT: Pyrite                      Arsenopyrite                      Pyrrhotite                      Chalcopyrite  
 ASSOCIATED: Quartz

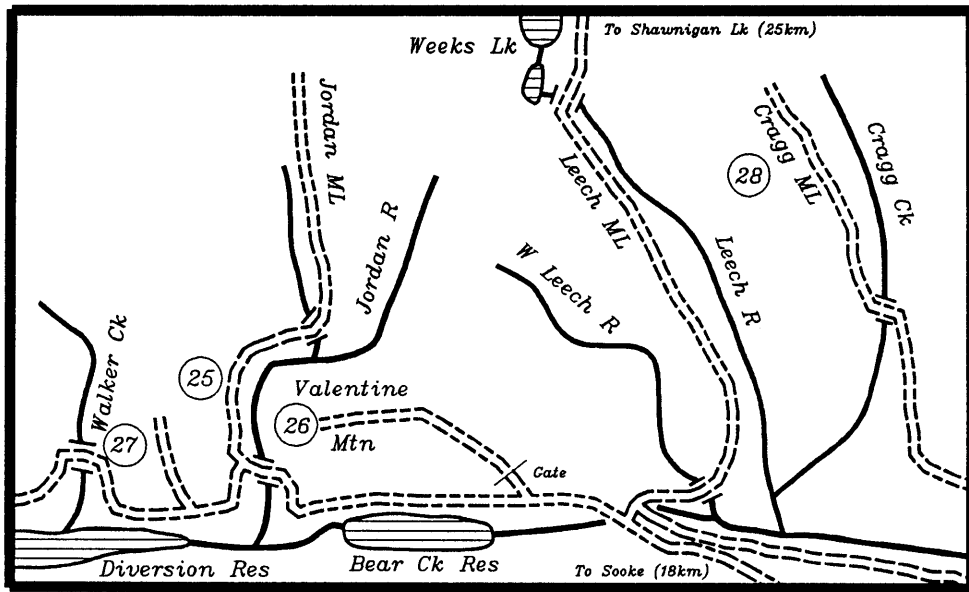
The Valentine Mountain occurrence lies within the Leech River, N of the Leech River fault. Narrow quartz veins cutting both metasedimentary and meta-volcanic rocks carry spectacular coarse free gold. These veins are from 2-50cm in width, strike about 067 degrees and are nearly vertical in dip. The veins seldom exceed 10cm in width and can be traced for ten's of, apparently barren for parts of their length. The zone, along which these gold-bearing veins occur, trends E for a distance of almost 3 km and is from 200-300m in width.

Rare sulphide minerals generally consist of disseminations of pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and occasionally chalcopyrite. Large arsenopyrite crystals have locally been fractured and infilled by fine gold. Gold smears have also been noticed along fracture surfaces and as small specks in the wallrock, a few centimetres from vein material. Most of the higher grade gold values appear in either fracture or quartz veins within biotite schist.

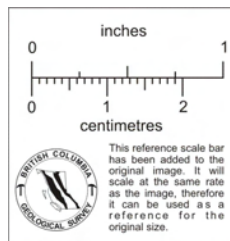


Map Site No.: 25





Map Site No.: 26



12 July 89

BEAU PRE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
VALENTINE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY  
'C' VEIN ORE RESERVE

The 'C' vein is a 1-30 cm (average 5 cm) wide 63° south dipping quartz vein. Of the 10 holes used to calculate this ore reserve, 9 contain visible gold indicating that the vein is continuous and is consistently mineralized. Over 90% of the gold in the calculated reserve, however, is contained in two cells around two drill holes. This sort of distribution is to be expected considering the erratic nature of the mineralization as seen on surface.

A standard polygonal plot was used to determine the cell size to which the grade from each hole was applied. Around the edge of the drill coverage dummy holes with an assumed grade of 0 oz Au/ton were placed 20 m from real drill hole piercement points. This allowed closure of the cells.

Tonnage was calculated using a rock density of 2.6 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. One cubic metre, therefore, contains 2.6 tonnes or 2.87 tons.

TABLE 1

'C' VEIN ORE RESERVES

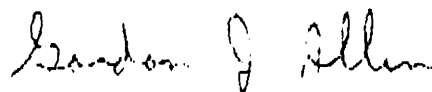
Cell	Hole No.	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Tonnage in A 1.2m Width (Area = 2' x 2.87)	Grade Across 1.2m oz Au/Ton	oz Au
1	87-11	1054	3,630	1.580	5,735
2	88-16	996	3,430	0.087	298
3	88-18	1550	5,338	0.001	5
4	88-17	1454	5,008	0.041	205
5	DDH-3	748	2,576	0.019	49
6	DDH-6A	530	1,825	0.149	272
7	DDH-6	697	2,400	3.08	7,393
8	87-22	980	3,375	0.033	111
9	88-14	1185	4,081	0.031	127
10	88-15	619	<u>2,132</u>	0.145	<u>309</u>
Totals			33,795 Tons		14,504 oz

Calculated Grade = 0.429 oz Au/Ton

30,660 tonnes @ 14.7 g/t Au

P<sub>2</sub>

Because of the narrow vein widths and widely spaced drill holes it is difficult to have great confidence in the accuracy of the calculated overall grade and tonnage. The sporadic distribution of gold in the vein, however, makes a determination of grade difficult regardless of the separation of the drill holes. Perhaps more important than providing an overall grade, the drilling has shown the structure to be persistent and consistently mineralized. The vein is poorly tested to the east and virtually untested to the west and at depth.



Gordon J. Allen, P.Geol.

Victoria, B.C.

July 12, 1989

# BEAU PRE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

1027 PANDORA AVENUE  
VICTORIA, B.C. V8V 3P6  
PHONE 382-1455

August 17, 1989

## UPDATE OF EXPLORATION VALENTINE MOUNTAIN PROJECT, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

Robert Beaupre, President of Beau Pre Explorations Limited, is pleased to announce the following:

An updated ore reserve calculation for the 'C' Vein in the Discovery Zone of the Valentine Mountain Property. The original calculated reserve on the 'C' Vein was published in October 1988 and February 1989. Subsequent surveying of the holes has required that an updated reserve calculation be conducted.

The drill-indicated reserves on the 'C' Vein ore now calculated to be 33,795 tons at a grade of 0.429 oz Au/ton = 14,504 ounces/gold.

These C vein reserves were outlined by ten drill hole intersections. Nine intersections cut visible gold over narrow widths with assays ranging from 0.001 oz/Ton to 3.08 oz/Ton gold across 1.2 meters. This first block should contain 14,504 ounces of gold. (Note the C vein was sampled on the surface in a pit blasted July 12, 1984 results ranged from 0.010 oz/Ton gold to 4.670 oz/Ton gold.)

A 347 lb BULK sample of Rock and fines near narrow oreshoots in the "B" Trench discovery zone has been processed at the Nesmont Industrial Corporation and returned a 60.53 gram doré which assayed 59.43% gold and 20.38% silver. The results of the test of the "B" Trench with its sporadic distribution of gold indicates that when the consistently mineralized "C" vein is trenched a good grade should be achieved.

The Company is moving ahead with plans to Bulk sample the "C" vein and to expand the known drill indicated reserves which are open to the East/West and at depth.

### NORANDA OPTION

On that part of the Valentine Mountain Property optioned to Noranda Exploration Company Limited (Noranda). Noranda has completed five (5) drill holes number NBV 89-20 to NBV 89-24.

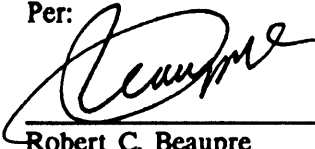
Results are listed below.

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Intersection/Meters</u>	<u>Geochem Analysis</u> <u>Gold/PPB</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
C	NBV 89-20	No significant intersections	--
C	NBV 89-21	No significant intersections	--
B	NBV 89-22	79.00 - 80.46 (1.46 m)	740 PPB "D" system
B	NBV 89-23	148.37 - 149.78 (1.01 m)	930 PPB 1 to 2% Pyrrhotite visible gold ?
B	NBV 89-24	56.91 - 58.40 (1.49 m)	1390 PPB "D" system
B	NBV 89-24	106.55 - 108.05 (1.50 m)	970 PPB 1% Pyrrhotite
B	NBV 89-24	59.15 - 59.52 (0.37 m)	78900 PPB <sup>2.308/ton</sup> "D" system
B	NBV 89-24	69.08 - 70.01 (0.94 m)	2860 PPB
B	NBV 89-24	127.7 - 129.5 (1.8 m)	330 PPB 2 to 3% Pyrrhotite

The company trades on the Vancouver Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "BPD".

**BEAU PRE EXPLORATIONS LTD.**

Per:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Beaupre", written over a horizontal line.

**Robert C. Beaupre**  
**President and Director**

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of the contents herein.



**VALENTINE GOLD  
CORPORATION**

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**N E W S   R E L E A S E**

**January 27, 1988**

**Contact: Milt Coulter  
VP Public Relations  
Trading Symbol "VGD"**

Ursel S. Doran, President of Valentine Gold Corporation, is pleased to announce that the drilling program has outlined anomalous gold values in the four core holes that have been completed in Zone C (DDH87-23 and 24, DDH88-01 and DDH88-02) and drilling is currently in progress on the fifth core hole (DDH88-03). Assay data on the first drilling will be published soon after they are available. Favorable structure, lithology and arsenopyrite, known to occur with the gold, has been observed in numerous locations in drill hole cores.

IP surveys in Zone C continues to define drill targets.

The pilot plant processed the second bulk sample from the Discovery Zone. Coarse visible gold has been observed both in the sample trench and on the concentration table in the plant.



Results of the first of two bulk samples are currently being evaluated by the consulting metallurgical firm of Bacon Donaldson. Results that were hoped for in midJanuary are somewhat slower than anticipated in being processed.

VALENTINE GOLD CORPORATION



Ursel S. Doran

President

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the contents stated herein.

A SUMMARY REPORT  
ON THE  
VALENTINE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY  
FOR  
BEAU PRE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

N.T.S. 92B/12W

92B108

VICTORIA M.D.

BY

EDWARD W. GROVE, Ph.D., P.Eng.

**PROPERTY FILE**

NOVEMBER 19, 1982

Summary of the Geological Report and Work Proposal  
on the Valentine Mountain Property for Beau Pre  
Explorations Ltd. dated August 1982.

SUMMARY

Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.'s Valentine Mountain property which includes staked mineral claims comprising 121 units as well as eight placer leases is located 42 kilometers west of Victoria, British Columbia. Access to the area is excellent and most of the area, including the mineralized vein systems, can be reached by logging roads.

Mineralization at Valentine Mountain consists of a large number of sub-parallel, fairly continuous, narrow quartz veins in which native gold has been recognized with pyrite and arsenopyrite. The mineralized veins have been sampled and shown to assay from 0.002 to 1.44 ounces gold per ton with minor silver. One newly exposed stockwork-like extension of one of the veins assayed 0.83 oz./ton gold and 0.07 oz./ton silver across two meters. The known zone in which these gold-quartz veins occur extends over a length of about 3000 meters and a width of from 200 to 300 meters on the upper east slope of Valentine Mountain.

New geological studies have shown that the gold-quartz veins have been localized in a sequence of folded, relatively thinly intercalated high grade schists, metasandstones and amphibolites along a fracture system that trends 080°. This fracture direction corresponds approximately to the axial plane of a regional anticline and is coincident with the trend of a number of related granitic intrusives, pegmatite dikes, and tourmaline-quartz veins of Tertiary age. The new evidence suggests the gold-quartz veins are the product of relatively high temperature prograde regional metamorphism and as such are comparable to gold-quartz vein deposits in metamorphic environments in many parts of the world.

A program to explore possible extensions of the gold-quartz vein zone by geological mapping and a detailed soil geochemistry survey coupled with trenching and diamond core drilling of portions of the known vein system is recommended. The work program can be completed in about two months in the fall of 1982 or spring of 1983 and is expected to cost about \$119,100.

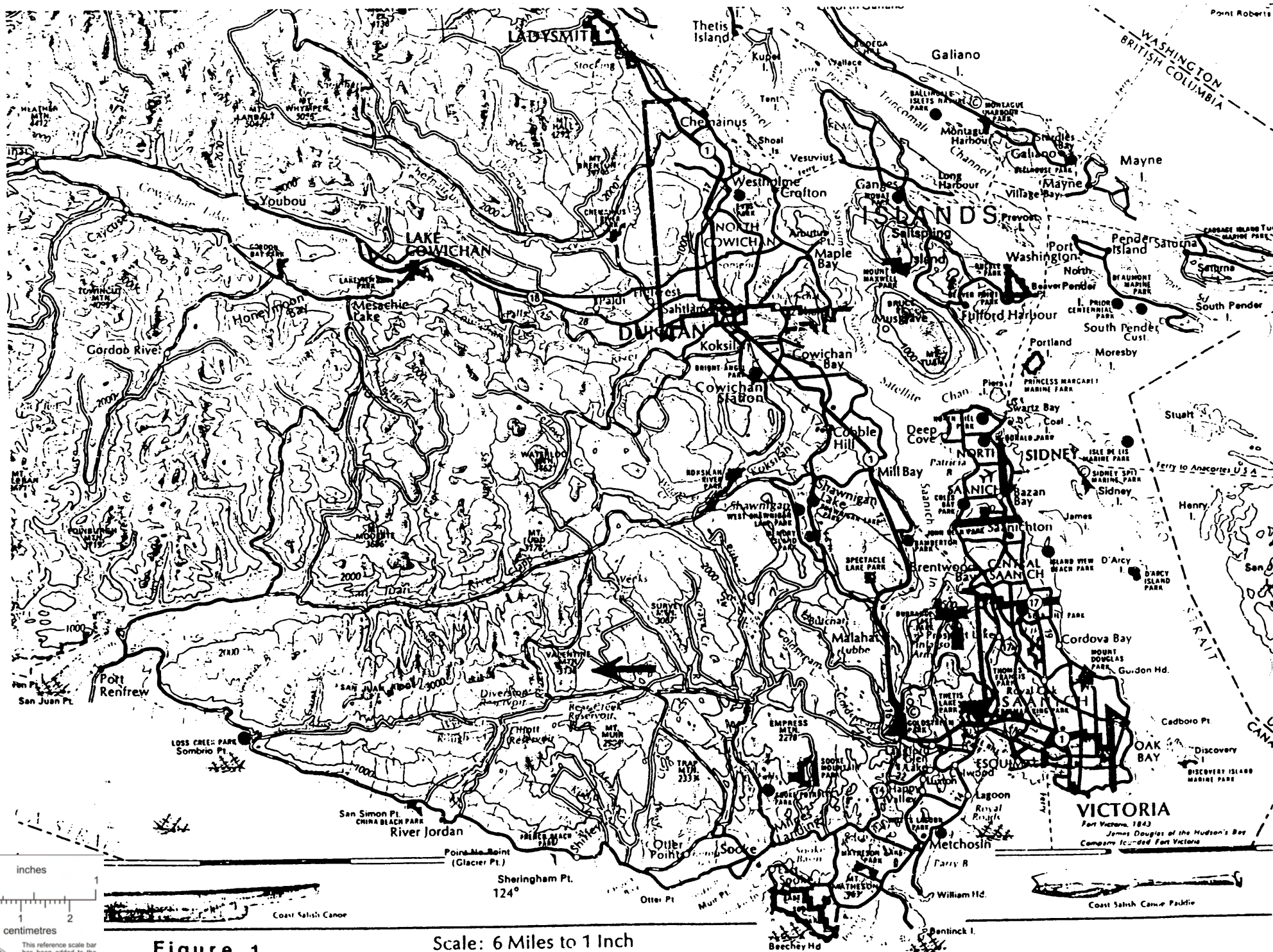


Figure 1

Scale: 6 Miles to 1 Inch



This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

## INTRODUCTION

Many of the streams flowing across the rock unit known as the "Leech River Schists" have been panned and shown to contain fine gold or "colours". In 1976 significant native gold was found in place in narrow quartz veins on Valentine Mountain, about 42 kilometers west of Victoria. A detailed stream silt survey accompanied by detailed prospecting during 1981 revealed a large number of gold bearing quartz veins localized within an area about 3000 meters long (E-W) and from 200 to 300 meters wide on the upper east slope of Valentine Mountain.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

Beau Pre Explorations Ltd.'s main claim block covers Valentine Mountain located about 19 kilometers north of Sooke, and about 42 kilometers west of Victoria in the southern portion of the Insular Mountain Range (Figure 1). Beau Pre also owns eight placer leases on Valentine Creek and Jordan River.

Access to the claims is by a good all weather gravel road from Sooke. Logging operations which are still in progress have left a good road network which provides easy entry to the various claims as well as to the general area. Because of the good access and mild climate, field work can be carried out in this area about ten months of the year.

## PROPERTY

The staked mineral claims owned by Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. in the Valentin Mountain area include the BLAZE 1 to 4, BPEX 1 to 7 and 10 to 12, PEG 1 to 6, and B0 1 to 4 (Figure 2).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
BLAZE 1	1	47	June 21, 1985
BLAZE 2	2	53	July 12, 1985
BLAZE 3	12	124	October 3, 1985
BLAZE 4	3	370	May 26, 1985

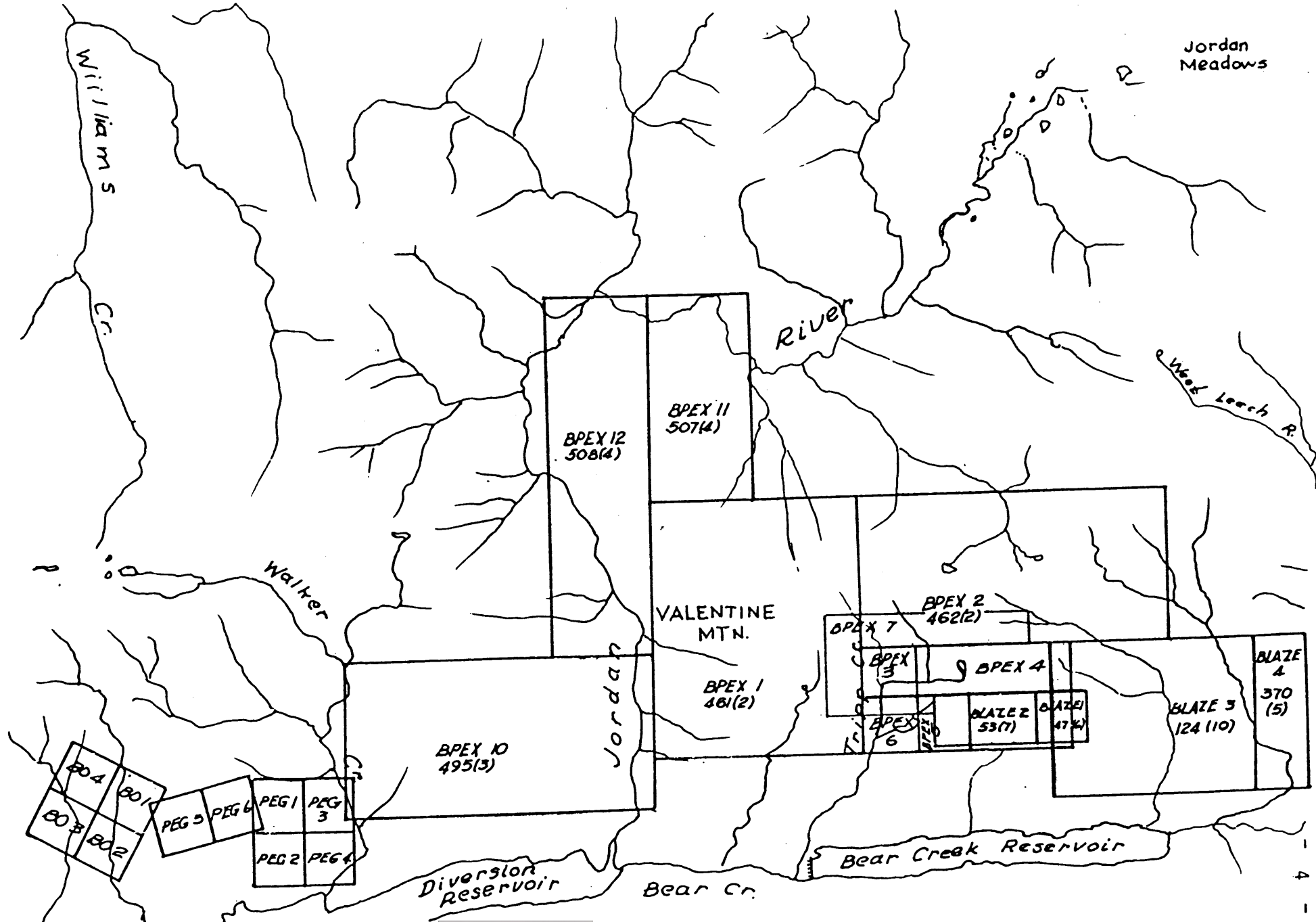
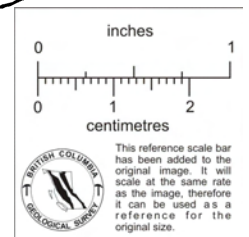


Figure 2 MINERAL CLAIM MAP



<u>Name</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
BPEX	1	20	461	February 6, 1986
BPEX	2	18	462	February 6, 1986
BPEX	3	1	463	February 6, 1986
BPEX	4	3	492	March 6, 1986
BPEX	5	1	493	March 6, 1986
BPEX	6	1	494	March 6, 1986
BPEX	7	8	591	October 5, 1986
BPEX	10	18	496	March 6, 1985
BPEX	11	8	507	April 2, 1986
BPEX	12	14	508	April 2, 1986
PEG	1	1	77	February 23, 1985
PEG	2	1	90	May 24, 1985
PEG	3	1	91	May 24, 1985
PEG	4	1	92	May 24, 1985
PEG	5	1	144	March 20, 1985
PEG	6	1	145	March 20, 1985
BO	1	1	188	September 14, 1983
BO	2	1	189	September 18, 1983
BO	3	1	190	September 18, 1983
BO	4	1	191	September 18, 1983
BO	6	1	278	September 17, 1983

### HISTORY

The Victoria area experienced a minor gold rush in 1864 after the announcement by Lieutenant Peter Leech that he had found gold on one of the forks of the Sooke River about ten miles from the sea.

Prospecting by Robert Beaupre and partner Alec Low led to the discovery in 1976 of the 'A' vein, a narrow quartz vein with visible bright yellow gold similar to the placer gold recovered from local creeks. Subsequent work was concentrated on the 'A' vein and included trenching, bulk sampling, and soil sampling.

Property examinations were made and reported on by T.E. Lisle, P.Eng. (January 31, 1980; May 20, 1980) and by G.A. Noel, P.Eng. (December 1, 1980). The detailed stream silt survey and prospecting on Valentine Mountain, recommended by G.A. Noel and Associates, was carried out in early 1981 by Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. Three areas with anomalous coincident gold and arsenic were recognized (Grove, 1981). One area, on the open, accessible upper east slope including the 'A' vein was chosen for detailed prospecting and sampling. As a result, an east-west trending zone about 3000 meters long by 200-300 meters wide was found to contain a large number of narrow, gold bearing quartz veins.

### GEOLOGY

The Leech River block includes the Valentine Mountain area and is a discrete geotectonic unit separated along the northerly edge by the San Juan fault zone from Lower Jurassic Bonanza volcanic rocks. The southerly edge of the Leech River block is separated from Eocene Metchosin Group volcanic rocks by the Leech River fault zone. The area outlined by these strong shear zones is a narrow east-west trending crustal block extending from Port Renfrew on the west coast of Vancouver Island to Langford, near Victoria, on the east coast. The block has an overall length of about 75 kilometers and a width of about 7 to 12 kilometers in the west half, narrowing to less than 2 kilometers southeast of Survey Mountain.

### COUNTRY ROCKS

The Leech River Formation has been described as mainly turbiditic greywacke-argillite sequences that have been metamorphosed to schist and slate (Muller, 1975). In the general Valentine Mountain area the Leech River lithology includes a variety of metamorphosed and deformed units mainly comprising amphibolite, metasandstone, biotite-garnet-staurolite-andalusite-quartz-feldspar schists, leucocratic granitic plutons, and phyllites derived from any of the preceding by retrograde metamorphism along shear zones. Of less extent but of economic consideration are various pegmatites and quartz veins.



Recent detailed mapping has shown that amphibolite units of varying thickness and of considerable lateral extent are intercalated within the local metasedimentary sequence from west of Walker Creek to east of Weeks Lake. Thick, massive, poorly bedded metasandstone underlies much of the area from west of the Jordan River to the Survey Mountain area. This sandstone plunges easterly under Valentine Mountain where it is overlain by a mixed succession of metapelite, relatively thin bedded metasandstone, and amphibolite. Within the general Valentine Mountain area, the various metasandstone bodies form the most common rock type.

On Valentine Mountain the andalusite-garnet-biotite schists occur as discrete members intercalated with metasandstone and amphibolite together forming a relatively extensive succession overlying the thick Valentine metasandstone unit. These schists appear to have hosted an unusual amount of quartz in the form of matrix material, as conformable folded grey sugary quartz lenses and veins. The quartz veins which from field evidence are of several ages crosscut all the local country rocks and indicate remobilization. Late stage quartz veins cutting the andalusite-garnet schists on the upper east slope of Valentine Mountain contain arsenopyrite, pyrite and native gold and are of economic consideration.

Like the metamorphosed country rocks, leucocratic granitic plutons appear to plunge easterly under Valentine Mountain at a shallow angle. These plutons trend roughly east-west ( $080^{\circ}$ ) and are spatially related to the axis or core of highest grade metamorphism in the region.

Detailed mapping on Valentine Mountain confirms the shallow, easterly plunging nature of the major asymmetric anticline. Transposition, fragmentation and boudinage structures are definitely present in virtually all rock types and are also found in the several periods of veins which post date the metamorphism and folding. From present evidence, it appears that the major east plunging anticline is a partial remnant of a more extensive en echelon series. The prominent and coincident orientation of

the east-west trending major plutons, pegmatite dikes, quartz veins, major and minor folds, micro-folds, foliation, and lineation suggest a single, pulse-like orogeny which involved the entire Leech River block.

### DISCUSSION

Detailed geologic studies by Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. in the Valentine Mountain area have added considerably to the general understanding of the Leech River block and its late stage evolution. Rather than a simple monotonous assemblage of schists or slates it is now known that a variety of volcanic, arkosic and pelitic rocks of unknown age forming the eastern half of the block have been intruded, metamorphosed, folded and altered during Tertiary orogeny.

### MINERALIZATION

#### PLACER GOLD

Since the discovery of placer gold in the area by Peter Leech, gold has been found in most of the creeks crossing the south slope of San Juan Ridge from Sooke River on the east to Sombrio River on the west coast. In the Valentine Mountain area the source of most or all of this metal is assumed to be quartz veins in which free gold has been recognized.

Beau Pre Explorations Ltd. has recorded placer leases on the Jordan River and Valentine Creek. On Valentine Creek panning has shown that most of the gold is concentrated at, and below, the break in stream gradient where the creek flows across phyllites and schists bordering the Leech River shear zone and empties into Bear Creek. Testing along the Jordan River has disclosed a more extensive accumulation area where bright fly-speck to well-rounded rice grain sized material has been recovered. Minerals typically recovered in the pan concentrates include very coarse magnetite, andalusite and garnet with tourmaline and occasional beryl and spinel.

Most of the placer gold recovered from the streams draining Valentine Mountain has been well flattened indicating travel. But, some

of the flakes are partly rolled or hackly and even attached to quartz suggesting relatively little transport and nearby sources. Prospecting on the high east slope of Valentine Mountain has disclosed a swarm of quartz veins with free bright gold and the local overburden has yielded fine hackly gold. Fred Creek which drains the area has numerous riffle-like features common to Valentine Creek and Jordan River but has not yet yielded significant placer gold.

### GOLD-QUARTZ VEINS

Quartz veins of various habit, aspect, colour, and size abound in the eastern part of the Leech River block. These include thin sugary grey phacoliths squeezed into parallel chevron-type folds with the rock mineral laminae, narrow ptigmatic white quartz veins and veinlets ubiquitous to the schist and metasandstone boundaries, the contorted and boudinaged milky quartz veins and a variety of irregular glassy quartz veins marked by pink to red hematitic streaks and patches. Many of these veins carry some pyrite, calcite and feldspar and on the whole appear to lack significant gold values.

So far as is now known the main carriers of significant gold are the glassy to grey and dull white quartz veins. The main concentration is in an area on the upper east slope of Valentine Mountain where the veins are localized within an east-west trending zone extending from near the head of Fred Creek west about 3000 meters along the edge of the clearcut towards Tripp Creek. The width of this exposed zone is from 200 to 300 meters, but the area covered by heavy timber, overburden and swamp north of the clearcut area has had only limited prospecting.

The quartz veins in this zone vary in width from about one centimeter to 10 centimeters and have been traced up to 70 meters before splitting into stockwork-like veinlets. The picture now emerging is that of a series of parallel and sub-parallel veins and veinlets forming a possible anastomosing system from Fred Creek towards Tripp Creek.

The veins in this zone which have been sampled and are also seen to carry visible gold or have visible gold in their walls appear to belong to a single structural set. The trend of these relatively straight veins varies from  $065^{\circ}$  to  $085^{\circ}$  and the dip from about  $50^{\circ}$  to vertical. The overall trend is about  $080^{\circ}$  with a steep northerly dip.

The known auriferous quartz veins occur in a complexly intercalated sequence of relatively thinly layered metasandstone, andalusite-garnet schist and amphibolite over a vertical distance of at least 200 meters. It also appears that the quartz veining is much more abundant in the metasandstone and andalusite-garnet schist than in the intercalated amphibolites.

The mineralogy of the quartz veins is simple. Grey to glassy quartz with scattered pyrite and euhedral arsenopyrite and minor ilmenite are typical assemblages. Wall rock alteration appears to include pyrite and arsenopyrite and narrow bleached selvages indicating silicification. The free gold in the veins is bright yellow, and occurs in the dense vein quartz, in fractures, in scattered vugs, along the walls of the veins and in narrow zones in the host rocks alongside the veins. Favorite sites appear to be in the glassy quartz where the veins pinch, kink, and cross narrow bands of sheared country rock. The size of the visible gold ranges from fine specks to irregular hackly masses more than one centimeter across. The grade of the various quartz veins sampled so far has ranged from 0.002 ounces per ton to a high of 1.44 ounces Au per ton. Preliminary sampling of vein 67-36 by the author in 1981 gave 0.84 ounces Au per ton over a width of 5 centimeters along an exposed length of several meters. This vein structure was washed clean in July 1982 to expose its continuation to the east as an irregular stockwork in the metasandstone. The stockwork section sampled by the author across a two (2) meter width (4 kg.) gave 0.83 oz. per ton Au and 0.07 oz. per ton silver.

Clearing of the stumps and heavy overburden followed by washing of the test area has proved the continuity of the gold bearing quartz veins over at least 70 meters, and has shown that there are more

veins in the area than previously seen in the limited outcrop. More importantly, it has been demonstrated that the narrow veins connect with stringer or stockwork-like zones (2 m) which give relatively high values (0.83 oz. Au/ton) over widths up to two meters within part of the main area which as previously described has an overall length of up to 3000 meters and a width of from 250 to 300 meters.

#### SUMMARY

The Valentine Mountain area forms part of a moderate to high grade metamorphic terrain folded into a broad, easterly plunging sequence. Regional metamorphism followed by the emplacement of oriented sill-like leucogranite intrusives resulted in local thermal metamorphism, and the emplacement of high temperature pegmatites, tourmaline-quartz veins and gold-quartz veins along induced fracture systems largely confined to the major anticlinal axis. It is assumed that rising magma generated sufficient pore fluid pressure in the confining country rocks to propagate hydraulic fracturing well ahead of the intrusives. The metamorphic fluid reservoir generated by the rising magma was capable of producing high concentrations of boron, gold, arsenic and silver in a silica-rich fluid directed ahead of and above the intrusives in the hydraulically activated steep fracture system. The extensive tourmalinization of the high grade metamorphic rocks at Walker Creek illustrates part of this process. To the east and structurally higher in the sequence some tourmalinization accompanied the precipitation of the relatively Au, Ag, As-rich quartz veins in the thin bedded complex sequence on Valentine Mountain. The dense, thin, very competent amphibolite units appear to have ponded some of these metamorphic fluids in the more highly fractured schist and metasandstone. This is indicated on Valentine Mountain by the relatively more numerous gold-quartz veins underlying amphibolite above Fred Creek, and in the thin metasandstone member at the west end of the vein zone. The metamorphic setting, structural situation, high temperature alteration, and localization of gold-quartz veins in vertical fractures in incompetent units are suggested to be the consequence of prograde regional metamorphism of a volcanic-sedimentary sequence under conditions of high heat flow where quartz rather than carbonate is the dominant gangue mineral.

## EXPLORATION

Exploration efforts for gold mineralization in the Valentine Mountain area have followed the normal sequence of stream panning, prospecting, stream silt geochemistry, sampling, and geological mapping.

A regional stream silt survey of the Valentine Mountain area indicated three anomalous areas, one of which coincided with the 'A' vein, a narrow auriferous quartz vein found by prospecting in 1977 (Grove, 1981). Prospecting and sampling then concentrated on veins confined to the relatively straight 065-085° fractures leading to the establishment of a general gold-quartz vein zone about 3000 meters long by 200 to 300 meters wide. All of the latter work was carried out in the open cut where outcrop forms 5-10 per cent of the surface area. The forested zone to the north has not been carefully examined as yet.

## CONCLUSION

The simple gold-quartz veins found localized on the upper east slope of Valentine Mountain are confined to a unique fracture system formed in moderately high grade metamorphic rocks along the crest of a major fold in an easterly plunging sequence of altered volcanic and sedimentary rocks. It has been suggested here that these quartz veins and the accessory minerals are the logical product of high temperature prograde regional metamorphism similar to that in many parts of the world where economic gold-quartz deposits have been intensely studied. The gold-quartz veins on Valentine Mountain appear to be more concentrated in the schists and metasandstones rather than the amphibolite layers which also form part of the complex local sequence. The apparent high competency of the amphibolite layers appears to have allowed these dense rocks to form barriers to the migrating hydrothermal fluids which in effect ponded minerals in the underlying fractured members.

Like many of the gold-quartz deposits on Vancouver Island, the veins on Valentine Mountain are continuous, form part of a more extensive system, and have relatively good values with native gold the main mineral

accompanied by pyrite and arsenopyrite. Continuity of the vein system over a vertical distance of 200 meters and horizontally over almost 3000 meters in several rock types shows that the mineralization does not comprise one or two isolated occurrences. Although incomplete, prospecting and geological mapping suggest that the vein zone extends northerly into the area covered by forest.

### RECOMMENDATION

In order to explore the possible limits of the gold vein zone to the north and at depth, a more concentrated program is recommended. This should include extension of the geological map into the forested area, a detailed soil geochemistry sampling program of the forest area adjacent to the gold-quartz vein zone, trenching and sampling in the known zone, and diamond core drilling of the most promising segments of the mineralization. The recommended program could be carried out during the fall and early winter of 1982 or the spring of 1983

1. Geological mapping of the forested upper ridge of Valentine Mountain, including detailed lithology and structural analysis, overall supervision of soil surveys, trenching and core logging.	\$15,000
2. Geochemical soil sampling including picket lines, markers; 20 x 50 meter grid spacing adjacent to outcrop area, 50 x 100 meter grid beyond.	20,000
3. Trenching and sampling.	8,250
4. Diamond core drilling (1100 meters) and assays	<u>52,000</u>
SUB-TOTAL	95,250
Plus Contingencies @ 25% (rounded)	<u>23,850</u>
<u>PROPOSED BUDGET</u>	<u>\$119,100</u>

REFERENCES

- Grove, E. W. (1981): Assessment Report, BLAZE & BPEX Claims, Beau Pre Explorations Ltd., Victoria M.D.
- Lisle, T. E. (1980): Report on BLAZE 1 to 3 Mineral Claims, Victoria M.D., January 31, 1980
- (1980): Report on BLAZE 1 to 3 Mineral Claims, Victoria M.D., May 20, 1980.
- Muller, J. E. (1975): Victoria Map-Area, British Columbia, Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 75-1, Part A.
- Noel, G. A. (1980): Report of Fieldwork on the BLAZE 1 to 4 Mineral Claims, Sooke Area, B.C., Victoria M.D., December 1, 1980.



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January 21, 1983.

Clark Wilson,  
Barristers and Solicitors,  
1700 - 750 West Pender Street,  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2B8.

ATTENTION: Mr. Patrick N. Grant

Dear Mr. Grant,

RE: Beau Pre Explorations Ltd., Valentine Mountain Property

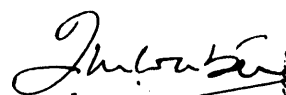
In response to your request I have reviewed Dr. E.W. Groves' report - "A Summary Report on the Valentine Mountain Property for Beau Pre Explorations Ltd." dated Nov. 19th 1982, and present my opinions as follows:

- I concur with Dr. Groves' recommendations that further exploration of the Valentine Mountain quartz vein zone is merited and that this should take the form of geological mapping, detailed geochemical soil sampling, trenching and rock sampling.
- In my opinion the recommended drill programme should follow and be contingent upon sufficiently encouraging results from the mapping, geochemical sampling and trenching.
- The budget proposed by Dr. Groves is consistent with the recommended programme.

Attached is my Certificate of Qualification.

Yours very truly,

I.M. WATSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.

  
I.M. Watson, P.Eng.  
IMW/bjd

