006697

PROPERTY FILE

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C. PH:253-3158 TELEX:04-53124

ICP GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS

A .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 ML OF 3:1:3 HCL TO HNO3 TO H2O AT 90 DEG.C. FOR 1 HOUR. THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR: Ca,P,Mg,Al,Ti,La,Na,K,W,Ba,Sc,Sr,Cr AND B. Au DETECTION 5 ppb.
SAMPLE TYPE - ROCK CHIPS

DATE RECEIVED JAN 4 1983 DATE REPORTS MAILED Jan 6/83 ASSAYER D. Toye DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

EJTEL FILE # 83-0006 PAGE # 1

SAMPLE #	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
T.S.	1	108	11	171	.2	43	25	1449	6.62	16	2	ND	2	30	2	2	3	223	4.24	.04	2	71	3.00	20	.32	12	3.76	.02	.02	2

T.S.I

Mineral Claims

LOG NO: 1-11 ACTION: Paul FILE NO:

DESCRIPTION OF THIN SECTION #T.S.I

Breccia

This rock consists of rounded to subangular volcanic fragments which are crowded together in a fine grained,dark green matrix. The fragments are mainly andesites which may be up to 2cm in size. Smaller fragments of dacite are less than 3mm in size. Calcite alteration has affected both the chloritic matrix and the volcanic fragments. Composition is:

andesite	45%
dacite	10
chlorite	20
calcite	20
hematite	5
quartz	minor

The andesite consist of plagioclase laths ranging in size from 0.08 to 0.8mm, set in an extremely fine grained cryptocrystalline,partly glassy groundmas with disseminated hematite. Phenocrysts make up about 15% of the rock. Some fragments contain more glass than others. Smaller phenocrysts are more common and the larger ones tend to occur in clusters.

The dacite consists of shapeless interlocking quartz grains about 0.005mm in size with scattered phenocrysts of plagioclase up to 1mm in size. Smaller fragments may consist only of quartz.

Single plagioclase grains and clusters of a few grains, derived from the volcanic rocks, occur in places.

Chlorite forms the matrix of the breccia and probably formed during brecciation. It occurs as very fine grained masses surrounding the fragments and forming ragged patches within them. It may penetrate and break up the fragments, particularly the larger dacites. A few very thin veinlets of chlorite, associated with quartz, cut the andesites.

A very narrow rim of hematite sometimes occurs around the fragments and thin stringers occur within the matrix between the fragments.

Some of the more glassy fragments have a bleached marginal zone due to reaction during emplcement.

Calcite alteration is pervasive through both the chloritic matrix and the fragments, although it is concentrated in the matrix where it repalces small patches of the chlorite. Thin veinlets also occur and these are more strongly developed in the andesitic fragments. They sometimes occur within earlier chlorite veinlets. Width of these range from 0.005 to 0.3mm.

Patches of calcite are commoner in the dacite rather than the andesites. Some dacites are almost completely replaced by calcite.

To: Mr. Ejtel

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
Assaying & Trace Analysis
852 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1R6
Telephone:253 - 3158

File No. 82-1644
Type of Samples Rocks
Disposition

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

No.	Sample	C%							No.
1	IR T.S.I	1.54							1
2									2
3									3
4									4
5									5
6									6
7									7
8									8
9									9
10									10
11									11
12									12
13									13
14									14
15									15
16									16
17									17
18									18
19									19
20									20

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED Dec. 21, 1982
DATE REPORTS MAILED Dec. 23, 1982
ASSAYER

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.
CHIEF CHEMIST
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

Tommy – Kennedy River 83/08/19

– creek @ 75m. altit., 142 az.:
– andesitic volc bx. ~ 1% dissem. py + minor po, trace cpy
– irreg. dykes up to 2 m. wide – trend ~ 145° ∠ vert.
– feld.-rich felsite, dacite or latite (?)
– occasional very thin q.v. (~ 1cm) cut both bx. + felsite dykes – 040/~vert.

– creek @ 90 m., 130 az.:
– dacite-latite dyke cutting volc. bx. – slightly porphyr. ~ 5% fld. phyrs
– dyke ~ 2m. wide @ 140/70° NE – enters crk. from west side + offset en echelon by fractures oriented 035 to 045 + vertical – some of these fractures contain q.v. – vuggy, trace py 1–2 cm. wide. – tend to occur in clusters.
– matrix of volc. bx. here is moderately calcareous.

– creek @ 100 m., 105 az.:
– massive basalt internally shattered + healed with anastomosing siliceous material – 1–3% disc. py.
– clusters of q.v. up to max. 4 cm. wide (recent trenching)
– vuggy – abund. cpy, py + po.

PROPERTY FILE

- adit - @ 115m. alt. on south side of crk.
  - adit collared @ 135° az.
  - rock @ entrance is mildly calcareous volc. bx.
    w/ frequent thin q.v. oriented @ 045°/75NW
  - q.v. - minor py + cpy, concentrated mainly along margins of q.v.
  - most of rock in waste dump is basaltic volcanic bx. veinlets, shattered + healed with siliceous
    (waste dump is @ 105 m. alt. on creek).

- South wall of creek @ 110 m.: (upstream + closer to creek than mouth of adit).
  - massive basaltic volc. bx.
  - minor very thin q.v. - bx is not calcareous.

- Creek @ 115-120 m. alt., 090 az. - South side
  - massive aphanitic felsite dyke - pale yellow-grey w/ white weathering - trace dissem. py + po.
  - 035/90°, approx 3m. wide
  - minor vuggy q.v. in and ⊥ to dyke, mainly near contacts - traces py + cpy.

N.B. - dyke does not appear to cross creek but q.v. swarms do.

- 120-125 m. in creek - main showing.
  - calcareous volcanic bx. cut by abundant q.v. + calcite seams.
  - youngest q.v. @ 035/~90° - up to 4cm. wide
  - py, cpy, po, minor sphal - vuggy.
  - mainly on south side of creek - q.v. occur on north side but not so abundant.

- proceeded up south side of creek at top of bluff – no safe way to get back into creek until 170 m. level – line of blue flagging N-S cuts creek – from above still looks like basaltic rock in creek

- coming back down hill, @ 165 m. level:
  - large up-rooted tree exposing boulders %
  - mostly rounded boulders & cobbles of FP & QFP with mafic groundmass (andesitic?) – trace dissem. py.
  - texture & composition vary somewhat, but predominant rock type in % is definitely FP.

- edge of clearing @ 170 m. alt:
  - % of massive coarse v.c. bx – andesitic?
  - angular frags up to 13 cm across
  - shattered & healed by siliceous mat'l.
  - trace dissem. py.

- showing @ 135 m. – approx 3m zone exposed
  - numerous sulphide-rich q.v. averaging 1 cm. & max. 7 cm.
  - cut andesitic v.c. bx.

[chip sample HPW 53023 – 2.2 metres.]

(showing cont'd.) – q.v. subparallel & trend approx 040/85 NW.

– some pinching & swelling & local folding of q.v.

HPW 83024 – composite grab of widest q.v. – 7 cm.

– south end of zone = massive pale grey aphanitic felsite dyke – white weathering – subtle ghost-like feld. pheno Xs.

055/65° NW. – at least 1.5 m. wide.

– overall dimensions of zone:

– 50 m + wide X 100 m. long

– open to east and to south at least.

Province of British Columbia

Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

October 20, 1983

Mr. Waldo Ejtel
139 W. St. James Road
NORTH VANCOUVER, British Columbia
V7N 2P1

PROPERTY FILE

Dear Waldo:

I have now received the analytical results for three samples I collected from your Fact and Tommy showings. The gold values in both were disappointingly low, but such a small number of samples should not be taken as definitive.

FACT

The one sample analysed from the Fact claims was a composite of random grabs of sulphide mineralization from the main pit showing where you said were getting the best gold values. Predictably it assayed 4.48% Cu and 0.06% Zn, but only 0.09 oz/ton Au and 2.3 oz/ton Ag. Both Au and Ag are anomalously high for a skarn-type copper deposit and a silver value of 2.3 oz would be a valuable sweetener if you had a large tonnage of massive copper mineralization. However, you would need a very large tonnage to make 0.09 oz/ton Au look attractive.

TOMMY

Sample #1 - The first sample taken at the Tommy property was a chip sample across 2.2. metres (7.2 feet) of a heavily veined, stripped outcrop partway between the creek showings at the north end and the cliff exposures at the south end of your main zone. That sample ran less than 0.01 oz/ton Au and less than 0.3 oz/ton Ag which are the minimum detection limits for the fire assay method used. It contained 0.13% Cu and 0.098% Zn.

Sample #2 - The second sample consisted of a composite grab sample of material from the widest (7 cm) and most sulphide-rich quartz vein in the same outcrop. It contained only 0.02 oz/ton Au and less than 0.3 oz/ton Ag, 0.37% Cu and 0.033% Zn.

On the basis of your experience with a very large number of samples, I would have expected the gold values to be higher. However, I only sampled a single outcrop and that should not be considered conclusive either way.

Yours truly,

H. Paul Wilton, P.Eng.,
DISTRICT GEOLOGIST.

HPW:gd

Province of British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

ANALYTICAL SERVICES REQUEST

Submitter: H. PAUL WILTON
Number of samples: 2
Special instructions:
Project: D.G.
Air photo:
Date submitted: 83/08/22
Date required:
Area: Kennedy River
Card 1 of 1
Priority:
Date started: Aug 29/83
Date reported: 11 Oct '83
Chief Analyst: [signature]
PRINT CLEARLY (use dark pen or pencil)

	NTS	FLD NO	ZN	UTM E	UTM N	RXTY	AGST	PROPERTY	COMMENTS
1	92F 3W	~~HPW830 22~~ W83023		125°24'	49° 10'	MRLZ	5022	TOMMY	– CHIP – 2.2 m
2	92F 3W	~~HPW830 24~~ W83024		125°24'	49° 10'	VEIN	5032	TOMMY	– COMPOSITE GRAB – Q.V.

	LAB NO	OX	ID	ES	SPEC	XRD	MIN	PRP	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Co	Ni	Mo	Cr	Hg	As	Sb	Ba	Sr
1	27867M	C	P	(SQ)	Q		SEP		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
1									<0.3 (<0.01 oz/t)	<10	0.13	8	980									
2	~~[illegible]~~ 27868M	C	P	(SQ)	Q		SEP		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
2									0.7 (0.02 oz/t)	<10	0.37	18	334									
3		C	P	SQ	Q		SEP															
4		C	P	SQ	Q		SEP															
5		C	P	SQ	Q		SEP															
6		C	P	SQ	Q		SEP															

SPECTROGRAPHIC REPORT

1
Si >10 Al >10 Mg >2 Ca 8.0 Fe 6.0
Pb — Cu 0.1 Zn 0.02 Mn 0.26 Ag T↓ V 0.04 Ti 0.9 Ni 0.01
Co T Na 1.5 K 0.5 W — TRACE: - Ba, Cr, Sr, Ga, Zr

2
Si >10 Al 2.7 Mg 0.5 Ca <0.3 Fe 5.0
Pb — Cu 0.5 Zn 0.02 Mn 0.08 Ag T V T Ti 0.2 Ni T
Co 0.02 Na <0.02 K <0.05 W — , Zr 0.04 , TRACE: - Ba, Sr

3
Si____ Al____ Mg____ Ca____
Pb____ Cu____ Zn____ Mn____ Ag____ V____ Ti____
Co____ Na____ K____ W____

4
Si____ Al____ Mg____ Ca____ Fe____
Pb____ Cu____ Zn____ Mn____ Ag____ V____ Ti____ Ni____
Co____ Na____ K____ W____

5
Si____ Al____ Mg____ Ca____ Fe____
Pb____ Cu____ Zn____ Mn____ Ag____ V____ Ti____ Ni____
Co____ Na____ K____ W____

6
Si____ Al____ Mg____ Ca____
Pb____ Cu____ Zn____ Mn____ Ag____ V____ Ti____
Co____ Na____ K____ W____

X–RAY DIFFRACTION REPORT AND COMMENTS

KEY

COLUMNS 28–31

UMFC	ultramafic	GRNS	greenstone	TRCT	trachyte	SKRN	skarn	SNDS	sandstone
ANDS	andesite	MNZN	monzonite	TUFF	tuff	GOUG	gouge	SHLE	shale
BSLT	basalt	OBSD	obsidian	AMPB	amphibolite	ARGL	argillite	SLSN	siltstone
CRBN	carbonatite	PNLT	phonolite	CLCC	calc-silicate	CHRT	chert	MRLZ	mineralization
DCIT	dacite	QZPP	quartz porphyry	GNSS	gneiss	COAL	coal	MVSP	massive sulphide
DORT	diorite	RYLT	rhyolite	MRBL	marble	DLMT	dolomite	DISS	disseminated
GBBR	gabbro	SRPN	serpentinite	PLLT	phyllite	LMSN	limestone	SCKK	stockwork
GRNT	granite	SNKN	shonkinite	SCST	schist	MARL	marl	VEIN	vein
GRDR	granodiorite	SYNT	syenite	HRFL	hornfels	QRTZ	quartzite	ALRZ	alteration

COLUMNS 32 – 33

04	Proterozoic	12	Cambrian	21	Mississippian	34	Jurassic
05	Helikian	14	Ordovician	22	Pennsylvanian	36	Cretaceous
06	Hadrynian	16	Silurian	24	Permian	40	Cenozoic
10	Paleozoic	18	Devonian	30	Mesozoic	42	Tertiary
11	Prot.–Paleozoic	20	Carboniferous	32	Triassic	44	Quaternary
						50	Unknown

COLUMN 34
SAMPLE TYPE

1	Single grab sample
2	Channel/chip
3	Composite sample
4	Drill core
5	Talus or transported
6	Soil
7	Silt
8	Other

COLUMN 35
% SULPHIDE

0	<0.5
1	0.5–1
2	1–10
3	10–50
4	>50

COLUMNS 36 – 43
Mineral Inventory Number or property name

COLUMNS 44 – 80
Comments

ANALYTICAL METHOD

AA	ATOMIC ABSORPTION
AH	HYDRIDE GENERATION
FA	FIRE ASSAY
ES	EMMISSION SPEC
XR	X–RAY FLUORESCENCE
WC	WET CHEMICAL
CL	COLORIMETRIC
CV	COLD VAPOUR

SAMPLE PREPARATION

W	TUNGSTEN CARBIDE
C	CERAMIC
S	STEEL

PROPERTY FILE

Province of British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

ANALYTICAL SERVICES REQUEST

Submitter HP Wilton
Number of samples 1
Special instructions
Project D.G.
Air photo
Area Kennedy Lake
Card 1 of 1

Date submitted 83/08/15
Date required

Priority

Date started Aug 16/83
Date reported 25 AUGUST 1983

Chief Analyst W. M. Johnson

PRINT CLEARLY (use dark pen or pencil)

	NTS	FLD NO	ZN	UTM E	UTM N	RXTYAG	SPROPERTY	COMMENTS
	92F03W	HPW83020	8	25° 28'	49° 03'	MRLZ	5034	FACT CLAIMS - Composite GRAB Sample

	LAB NO	OX	IDE	SPEC	XRD	MIN	PRP	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Co	Ni	Mo	Cr	Hg	As	Sb	Ba	Sr
			C	P	SQ	Q		SEP														
1	27847		C	P	SQ	Q		SEP	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
										3	72	4.48	33	648								
										0.09 oz/t		2.36 oz/t										
2	LAB NO	OX	IDE	SPEC	XRD	MIN	PRP	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Co	Ni	Mo	Cr	Hg	As	Sb	Ba	Sr
			C	P	SQ	Q		SEP														
3	LAB NO	OX	IDE	SPEC	XRD	MIN	PRP	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Co	Ni	Mo	Cr	Hg	As	Sb	Ba	Sr
			C	P	SQ	Q		SEP														
4	LAB NO	OX	IDE	SPEC	XRD	MIN	PRP	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Co	Ni	Mo	Cr	Hg	As	Sb	Ba	Sr
			C	P	SQ	Q		SEP														
5	LAB NO	OX	IDE	SPEC	XRD	MIN	PRP	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Co	Ni	Mo	Cr	Hg	As	Sb	Ba	Sr
			C	P	SQ	Q		SEP														
6	LAB NO	OX	IDE	SPEC	XRD	MIN	PRP	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Co	Ni	Mo	Cr	Hg	As	Sb	Ba	Sr
			C	P	SQ	Q		SEP														

SPECTROGRAPHIC REPORT

1 Si Added Al 0.15 Mg 0.25 Ca <1.0 Fe >20.0
Pb T Cu 3.5 Zn 0.05 Mn 0.03 Ag TT^ V — Ti T Ni T
Co T Na — K — W — Th: Zr,
As 0.02, Au

2 Si ___ Al ___ Mg ___ Ca ___ Fe ___
Pb ___ Cu ___ Zn ___ Mn ___ Ag ___ V ___ Ti ___ Ni ___
Co ___ Na ___ K ___ W ___

3 Si ___ Al ___ Mg ___ Ca ___
Pb ___ Cu ___ Zn ___ Mn ___ Ag ___ V ___ Ti ___
Co ___ Na ___ K ___ W ___

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Pb ___ Cu ___ Zn ___ Mn ___ Ag ___ V ___ Ti ___ Ni ___
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DORT	diorite	RYLT	rhyolite	MRBL	marble	DLMT	dolomite	DISS	disseminated
GBBR	gabbro	SRPN	serpentinite	PLLT	phyllite	LMSN	limestone	SCKK	stockwork
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COLUMN 34 SAMPLE TYPE

1	Single grab sample
2	Channel/chip
3	Composite sample
4	Drill core
5	Talus or transported
6	Soil
7	Silt
8	Other

COLUMN 35 % SULPHIDE

0	<0.5
1	0.5–1
2	1–10
3	10–50
4	>50

COLUMNS 36 – 43

Mineral Inventory Number or property name

COLUMNS 44 – 80

Comments

ANALYTICAL METHOD

AA	ATOMIC ABSORPTION
AH	HYDRIDE GENERATION
FA	FIRE ASSAY
ES	EMMISSION SPEC
XR	X–RAY FLUORESCENCE
WC	WET CHEMICAL
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CV	COLD VAPOUR

SAMPLE PREPARATION

W	TUNGSTEN CARBIDE
C	CERAMIC
S	STEEL