

*REPORT ON*  
**R.C. GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS**  
**SECHELT PENINSULA EAST OF AGAMEMNON CHANNEL**  
**JERVIS INLET MINING DIVISION, B.C.**

*for*  
**BART MINES LIMITED (N.P.L.)**

by  
**F.C. TOMLINSON, P. ENG.**  
 September 1969

#### INTRODUCTION

This report was authorized by Mr. Roy Cameron, who located the R.C. Group of seven claims and accompanied the writer during an inspection of the property on September 7, 1969.

#### LOCATION AND EXTENT OF PROPERTY

The property consists of seven claims R.C. 1 to 3, Tag Nos. 896536 to 896537 and 896538 respectively; R.C. 5 to 8, Tag Nos. 896540 to 896543 respectively, which are located on the north part of Sechelt Peninsula and cover the southeast shore of Agamemnon Channel. They lie to the north and northeast of L 6665, a crown granted mineral claim and Golden Chance 15647 and 15646 claims held in good standing as of June 23rd, 1969.

#### SUMMARY

##### Conclusions

Gold bearing iron sulphide pyrite in quartz associated with a series of parallel fractures in batholithic granodiorite occurs at intervals along the southeast shore of Agamemnon Channel on Sechelt Peninsula. The fractures strike northeast paralleling the main shoreline and dip vertically or slightly to the northwest. Most of the workings are just a few feet offshore. Part of the shoreline consists of steep rock cliffs rising straight up from tidewater and the fracturing, if continuous on shore, would have to be investigated from above. The fact that similar fractures with the same strike and dip have been located just offshore in four different localities over a length of several hundred feet suggests that the fracturing in the granodiorite may be continuous. This will have to be proven by prospecting in the gullies and above the cliffs where the strike indicates that the structure lies further offshore than the present workings.

The showings are also associated with basaltic dykes striking normal to the fractures which appear to be post mineral in age.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The cabin on the property be equipped with bedding, and cooking utensils, dishes, etc. to accommodate at least four men.
2. All old pits and trenches be cleaned out and thoroughly and systematically sampled.
3. That the shoreline be thoroughly prospected along the apparent strike of the parallel fracturing to locate similar structure and mineralization.
4. A bulldozer be employed to open up the road to the cabin and do some stripping or

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trenching where feasible to do so.

5. Any new found structure be drilled and blasted and thoroughly sampled.
6. The present showings be diamond drilled from the southeast side of the structure to prove continuity at depth.

The cost of the above work is estimated at about \$35,000.00

#### ACCESS

The property can be reached from Vancouver by car to Horseshoe Bay, ferry from Horseshoe Bay to Gibson's Landing (Lonsdale), by car from Gibson's Landing to Secret Bay and by boat from Secret Bay to the property, a distance of about three miles. There are no boats for rent at Earl's Cove. There is a general store and marina at Secret Bay, on the southwest shore of Skookumchuck narrows where boats are available for rent.

From Vancouver it takes about three and one-half hours travelling time to the property. The property can also be reached by a bush road branching from the road connecting the highway south of Earl's Cove with Secret Bay, to the cabin on the R.C. 1 claim.

#### HISTORY

The following item appears on page 39(B) Geology of Lower Jervis Inlet, British Columbia by W.R. Bacon 1957:

"In 1952 a gold showing was discovered at sea level on the northwestern shore of Sechelt Peninsula near the north end of Agamemnon Channel. Two pits 4 ft. and 6 ft. deep, were excavated on weak northeasterly fractures in batholithic rock. The fractures contain quartz and in places abundant pyrite. A sample of pyritic material gave the following assay: Gold 6.21 oz. per ton; Silver 6.4 oz. per ton.

This showing is of no economic importance."

In late 1965 or early 1966 Abicon Minerals held a number of claims covering the showing. A shipment of 120 tons was loaded on a barge and shipped to Tacoma. The shipment, which was supposed to be selected sulphide ore, must have contained a lot of waste or low grade material. The shipment carried only ½ ounce of gold per ton with some silver, according to Mr. Alexander Csere, who was connected with the Abicon Minerals Ltd. The shipment of ore was all obtained from pits in the vicinity of the small bay and peninsula south of the small bay near the cabin on the southwest corner of R.C. 1 and the east boundary of R.C. 3.

Mr. Csere had no knowledge of the other workings on the shore to the northeast. This work must have been done since 1966.

#### GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The first showing examined by the writer located immediately west of the northwest corner of Golden Chance claim and the initial post of R.C. No. 1 claim is in the granodiorite batholithic rock. Heavily mineralized quartz, almost massive pyrite in places, is associated with northeast striking fractures in the intrusive. A pit about 4 ft. deep has been sunk. The southeast wall of the pit is on one of the fractures which is practically vertical at this point or with a slight dip to the northwest. The pit is only slightly above high water mark, is about 12 ft. long and 6 to 8 ft. wide. A large log thrown into the pit presumably during a storm, occupies most of the pit along with other smaller debris, which prevented a thorough examination of the bottom of the pit. The rock between the well defined fracture forming the

southeast wall of the pit and another parallel fracture one foot to the southwest consisted mostly of quartz and/or almost massive pyrite. Sample No. 13804F was taken from a heavily mineralized area between the two fractures. This sample assayed 2.2 oz. of gold and 2.4 oz. of silver.

Tongues of basaltic dyke rock up to 2" wide fingering out from a wider dyke striking southeasterly cut through the fracturing and mineralization. Near the southwest end of the pit a narrow 1" crushed rock filled fracture, fault or slip cuts off the southwesterly striking fractures and mineralization. The fault or slip dips steeply to the northeast. The fractures and mineralization appears to have been displaced horizontally southwest of the slip, but to what extent or in what direction was not determined.

At a point 35 ft. approximately to the northeast of the pit similar mineralization was found in place among the rubble thrown up on the peninsula during storms and highwater level. Grab sample No. 13805F was taken in this locality. It carried 2.01 oz. of gold per ton and 1.6 oz. of silver per ton.

The fractures strike into the small bay and can be seen in the steep rock wall on the north side of the bay. Here there appears to be a series of fairly closely spaced fractures extending over a considerable width normal to the strike. At about 30 ft. above water level at the bottom of the bay there is a frame cabin in good condition with four bunks which can be used by personnel employed to work on the property. This cabin is on claim R.C. No. 1.

Similar mineralization associated with northeast striking fractures has been blasted into at a point approximately 500 feet northeast of the showing described above. This showing is above high tide mark and above 20 feet off shore.

The blasting embraces two or three parallel fractures with associated quartz and heavy pyrite mineralization. There are two distinct types of pyrite, one coarsely crystalline yellow pyrite with quartz and the other almost white finely crystalline almost massive (marcasite) with very little quartz. Grab sample No. 13806 was taken from this locality. It was mostly white pyrite (marcasite?). This sample assayed 4.02 oz. gold and 2.1 oz. silver per ton.

Sample No. 13807 was taken from a working approximately 750 feet northeast of the first working or the initial claims post of R.C. No. 1. The structural conditions are identical with the other two showings, including basaltic dykes almost normal to the northeast striking fractures in the batholithic intrusion. A grab sample No. 13807 of rock and mineralized quartz from this showing assayed 1.42 oz. gold and silver 1.3 oz. per ton.

Another small working farther northeasterly along the shoreline showed similar mineralization. A grab sample No. 1308F from this showing assayed 3.5 oz. gold, 2.5 oz. silver and 0.04% Cu.

It would be presumptuous to conclude that the northeast striking fractures are continuous or that the same fractures continue through all four showings but it is possible that they do.

The fractures parallel the southeast shoreline of Agamemnon Channel which suggests that there may be more intense parallel fracturing offshore, to the northwest, with associated mineralization, which was more easily eroded than the present shoreline. This theory could be investigated by diamond drilling the present showings from the landward or southeast side of the structure.

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## ESTIMATED COST

### Stage 1

Equipping existing camp building to accommodate four men including propane cookstove, refrigerator, cooking and table utensils, mattresses, bedding, etc.	\$ 1,800.00
D8 Bulldozer rental for 20 days or 200 hours @ \$25.00/hour	5,000.00
4 men for 60 days @ \$25.00 per man day	6,000.00
Food for 4 men for 60 days at \$5.50 per man day	1,300.00
Rentals on boat or 4-wheel drive truck, gasoline powered rock drill and equipment	700.00
Gasoline, propane, powder, caps, fuse	200.00
2,000 ft. of diamond drilling at \$7.50 per foot	15,000.00
Supervision, travelling, overhead	2,000.00
Contingencies	3,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$35,000.00</u></b>

The author is of the opinion that the above expenditure is warranted in an attempt to prove continuity of indicated mineralized structure on strike and dip.

### Stage 2

Additional diamond drilling to prove quantity and grade of ore, if warranted by the above work, will be necessary prior to shaft sinking and development Stage 3.

Respectfully submitted,

"F.C. TOMLINSON"

F.C. Tomlinson, P.Eng.

## CERTIFICATION

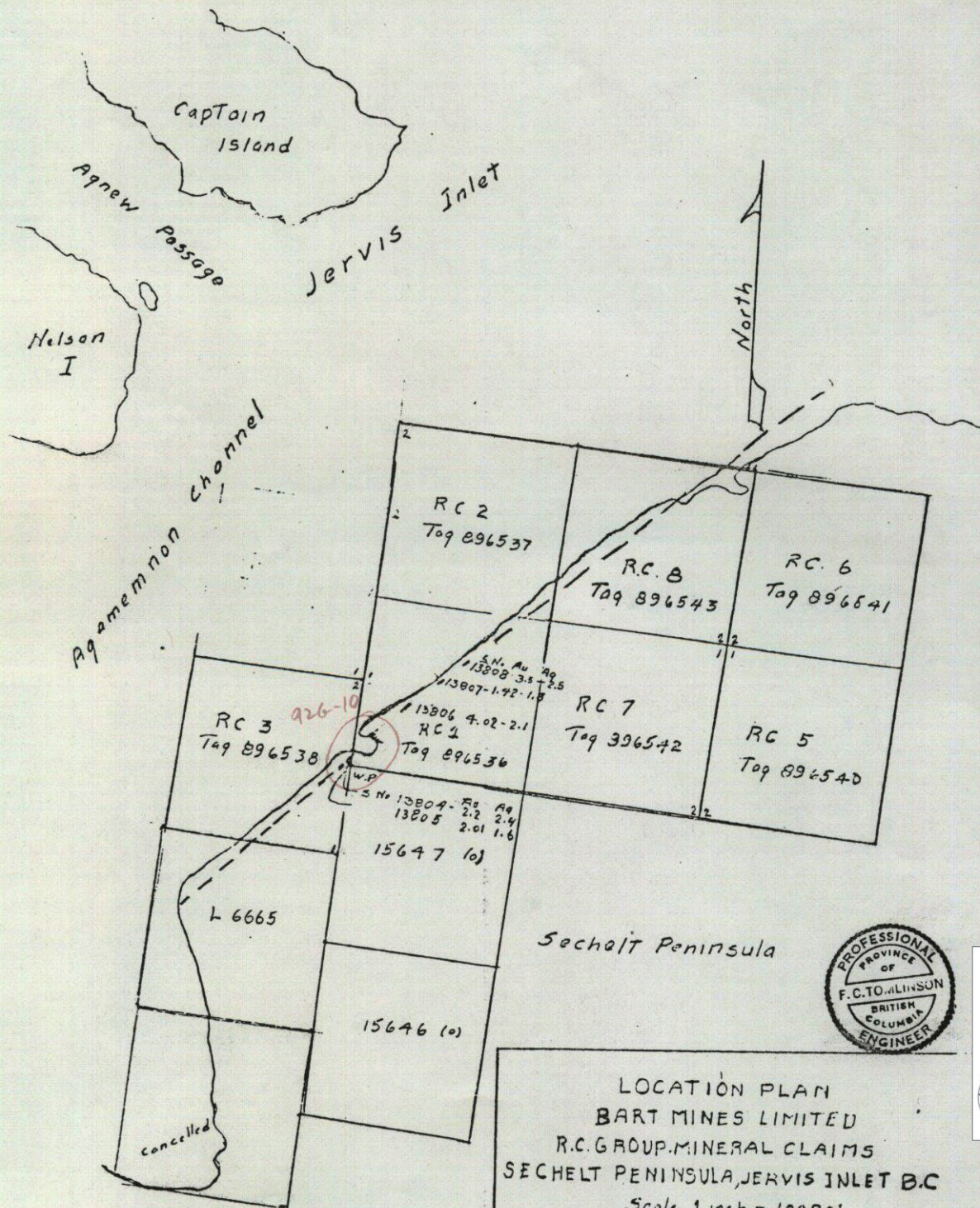
I, F.C. Tomlinson do hereby certify that:

- (1) I am a practicing Professional Mining Engineering consultant residing at Suite 117 - 1650 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C.
- (2) I am a graduate of the University of Toronto 1923.
- (3) I have been associated with all phases of mining continually since graduation except for a period during the last war when I was an engineering officer with the R.C.A.F.
- (4) I am a Life Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and a Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- (5) The attached report is based on an examination of R.C. claims showings on September 7th, 1969 and other information believed to be reliable.
- (6) I have no direct or indirect interest in the R.C. claims, subject of this report, located on Sechelt peninsula.
- (7) I do not hold any of the capital stock of the Bart Mines Ltd. and do not anticipate acquiring any.

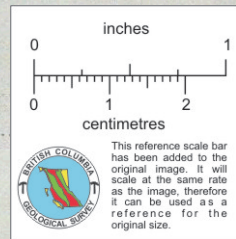
DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 24th day of September 1969.

"F.C. TOMLINSON"

F.C. Tomlinson, P. Eng.



LOCATION PLAN  
 BART MINES LIMITED  
 R.C. GROUP MINERAL CLAIMS  
 SECHALT PENINSULA, JERVIS INLET B.C.  
 Scale 1 inch = 1000 ft  
 To accompany Report by  
 J. L. Tomlinson P. Eng.



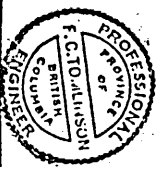
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Certificate of Assay  
 COAST BUILDING

Mr. Roy Cameron  
 840 Austin Avenue

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TO:  
  
Mr. Roy Cameron  
840 Austin Avenue  
Coquitlam, B.C.



**Certificate of Assay**  
**COAST ELDRIDGE**  
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DIVISION  
WARNOCK HERSEY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED  
125 EAST 4TH AVE. VANCOUVER 10, B.C. CANADA



PHONE: (604) 876-4111  
TELEX: 04-50353  
CABLE ADDRESS:  
ELDRICO

FILE NO. A.J-C.2-69-8368  
DATE September 23, 1969

We Hereby Certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon submitted 0.5 samples

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER	COPPER (CU) CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
	OUNCES PER TON	VALUE PER TON	OUNCES PER TON						
		\$							
13804	2.20	77.00	2.4	0.02					
13805	2.01	70.35	1.6						
13806	4.02	140.70	3.1						
13807	1.42	49.70	1.3						
13809	3.50	122.50	2.5						

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Gold calculated at \$ ..... per ounce

Note Rejects retained one week.  
Pulps retained one month.  
Pulps and rejects may be stored for a maximum of one year by special arrangement.

Unless it is specifically stated otherwise, gold and silver values reported on these sheets have not been adjusted to compensate for losses and gain inherent in the fire assay process.

*H. J. Hayes*

