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RONCAM 92.N/IE GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON RONCAM GROUP FRANKLIN ARM, CHILKO LAKE, B.C.

CLINTON MINING DIVISION

by

R. E. RENSHAW, P. Eng. Consulting Geologist

51° - 10' North Latitude 124° - 10' West Longitude

.

February 18th, 1975

Vancouver, B.C.

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1. Location Map

2. Road Map

Claim Map and Geology 7^{*1}. includes RONCAM 23-33 J#2. only RONCAM 1-22



GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON RONCAM GROUP

FRANKLYN ARM, CHILKO LAKE, B.C. CLINTON MINING DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

The Roncam group of claims are situated at the head of Franklyn Arm, an inlet of Chilko Lake.

They are located in a favourable geological setting with a good chance of finding commercial mineralization in gold, silver, copper, lead and molybdenum. Numerous outcrops containing these metals are present on the claims. Further claims should be staked to cover other known mineral occurences.

The property warrants exploration.

This report is based upon my personal knowledge and examination.

LOCATION

Franklyn Arm is located on the west side of Chilko Lake, some 27 miles south of its foot where the Chilko River flows north and hence east to join the Fraser River. The Arm is about six miles long and has a southwest direction.

The air distances from the Arm to Vancouver, Williams Lake, and Campbell River, are 140 miles south, 110 miles east, and 100 miles west.

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Its approximate geographical location is 51° - 10' north latitude and 124° - 10' west longitude.

ACCESS

Normal access to the area is by float plane or helecopter from these previously named centres. Alternatively there is a car-boat route.

At Takla Lake, a settlement on the Bella-Coola -Williams Lake No.20 Highway, a good gravel all weather road runs south to Tatlayoko Lake and thence east to Chilko Lodge at the foot of the Lake. This road distance is about 150 miles from Williams Lake. From here to the claims at Franklyn Arm is 33 miles by water. Boats and launches can be chartered at the Lodge.

Approximately twenty-two miles of new road will have to be built to connect with the existing roads at Chilko Lake. This is in easy road building terrain following the shore of the Lake and very little rock work will be entailed.

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There is also a possible route from the head of Butte Inlet by a good logging road to within 12 miles of the claims. This route will require 12 miles of road and the crossing of a 5,000 foot divide.

While this route has not been examined on foot, several flights were flown over it by both aircraft and helicopter and no serious difficulties of road building are apparent. It is reported that the Catermole Logging Company operating on the Southgate River, who own the timber on the Arm, have cruised or surveyed out a road location.

An area sketch map is included in this report showing the location of the two proposed roads. Both of these routes were also surveyed years ago, as the route along Deschamps Creek over a pass and down the Southgate River to tidewater was a proposed railroad grade.

TOPOGRAPHY

Chilko Lake, elevation 3,860 feet, occupies a 50 mile long north-south glacial valley which varies in width from one to five miles. It has the characteristic "U" shape of a glacial valley. A narrow beach terrace is present along most of the beach shore.

Mount Good Hope is the highest peak in the vicinity. It has an elevation of 10,615 feet and is located a few miles south of the Roncam claims.

To the east is a transitional zone of rapidly decreasing relief between the mountains and the Interior Plateau with its flat undulating topography.

Elevations on the claims range from 3,860 feet at Chilko Lake to some 5,500 feet on the highest points.

The main streams in the area are Deschamps, Nine Mile, Gladstone and Mount Good Hope. All the streams start from the ice fields around Mount Good Hope and its vicinity.

The mouths of Deschamps and Nine Mile Creeks merge into a common delta of gravel outwash, which is partially covered with small pine or spruce and open patches of grass meadow. This area can readily be made into a landing strip for small aircraft. It was at one time considered as an emergency landing field for the Department of Transport. It is estimated that one week's work with a D7 or D8 bulldozer will be required to build a serviceable air strip.

CLIMATE

No climatic records are available for Chilko Lake or Franklyn Arm. However, my several field seasons spent in the area and covering months from April to November show that the summer months are generally warm and dry, mid-Septemberto mid-October has occassional drizzles and rainfall, winter snow starts in late December and persists to March. By mid-April the elevations below 5,000 feet are clear of snow. The total annual precipitation is estimated to be between ten and twenty inches.

It is considered that year round mining and exploration work can be done with very little lost time from inclement weather.

VEGETATION AND TIMBER

The lower reaches of the named creeks contain the only commercial timber in the area. It consists of fir, balsam, and pine. No cedar or hemlock was seen.

Underbrush is not thick, except in the vicinity of some slide areas or water courses and consists entirely of tag alders.

WATER

Ample water for all mining, milling, diamond drilling, and domestic use is available from the several small streams present and also from Chilko Lake.

POWER

No electric power is present. There are, however, three possible power sites present on or near the claims where hydro-electric power can be generated.

The closest is on Mount Good Hope Creek which cascades over numerous falls through a height of 2,500 feet from a glacier on Mount Good Hope. Measurements taken in late September, 1968, by myself, showed the creek had a flow of 600 feet per minute.

Gladstone Creek enamates from two small lakes also on Mount Good Hope. There is an effective head of 2,700 feet. The estimated flow is 700 cubic feet per minute. The falls on Deschamps has an estimated potential of 10,000 horse power. There is a government reservation on this site and arrangements would have to be made with the British Columbia Hydro Commission for its development.

ACCOMMODATION

There is a large two room log cabin $18' \times 55'$ built on Roncam 2, also a wash house, shower, and toilet building, and a 12' x 20' frame building which can be used either as a bunk house or storage building. Also present is a 14' x 16' log tent frame. At the present time eight to ten men can be accommodated comfortably.

A dock has been constructed which can be used for both boats and float aircraft. A small amount of work will be necessary to repair or strengthen a few of the trestles extending out into the lake very low water conditions. Numerous helicopter landing areas are also present on the claims.

EQUIPMENT

Only a nominal amount of tools and equipment is present consisting of picks, shovels, mattocks, axes, etc.plus an excellent cook stove, pots, pans, dishes, etc. A few additional dishes, etc. may have to be purchased if the crew exceeds ten men.

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SUPPLIES

Supplies can be airlifted in from Vancouver or Williams Lake on a weekly or bi-weekly basis. Alternatively, they can be trucked in from Williams Lake and down the Arm by boat.

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CLAIMS

The Roncam group contains 22 claims named 1 to 22. They contain about 1100 acres, more or less. All claims were staked by chain and compass, using picket lines, and survey stations were established every 100 feet. There are no apparent contraventions and all claims are correctly staked and have the proper tags and inscriptions on the posts.

The claims are recorded in the Clinton Mining Division at Clinton, British Columbia. They are in good standing until 13 June, 1975.

Record numbers are 32023 to 32044.

It is recommended that further claims be staked to cover other known mineralized zones and areas of favourable geological structure.

HISTORY

The early history of the Roncam claims is not known. A few posts dating back to 1948 were found as well as some that are evidently 40 to 50 years old.

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The Roncam 1 to 22 is part of a large group of 150 claims located in 1967 and 1968 by two Vancouver based Syndicates, the Northern Territories and the Yellowknife. Exploration consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and surface drilling and blasting. The same group, along with Northfall Mines Ltd. in 1970, restaked some of the claims which had lapsed and did a little more surface work.

The brokerage house which had been financing the Syndicates and Company, went bankrupt and no work was done on the claims in 1971 or 1972. The last claim expired in May, 1974, and the Roncam was staked in May, 1974, and recorded June 13th, 1974.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Two other claim groups are present in the Franklyn Arm area. They are:

The Cindy group of 26 claims staked in 1969, and now owned by Texacal Mines Ltd. Little or no exploration has

been done on them other than to maintain them in good standing.

The Daisy group of 8 claims has been held by Thomas Gordon of Little Fork, B.C. since 1962. They lie to the east and south of the Roncam. The trenches on this property show excellent copper, molybdenite, galena, sphalerite and scheelite mineralization. It is a typical high grade contact metamorphic deposit.

This is a relocation of the original "Descharmes" property which has an excellent description reported by Dr. Victor Dolmage of the Geological Survey of Canada, Summary Report, Part A, 1924.

Here beds of limestone, limey tuff, limestone conglomerate and greenstone are in contact with or adjacent to a quartz diorite stock of the Coast Range batholith. The showings strike westwards into the Roncam claims where similar showings have been found. As is common with contact metamorphic deposits assays are spasmodic and range from 0.5% copper to 5%. The general tenor would be plus 1% copper with values in lead, zinc, scheelite, and some gold and silver. The general average would be plus, 1% copper.

GEOLOGY

The oldest rocks in the vicinity are Triassic in age. They comprise andesite, basalt, and cherty rhyolite. Interbedded are minor beds of limestone, limestone conglomerate, limey tuff, tuff, quartzite, and slate.

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The limey members appear to be the most conductive to mineralization.

Intruding the Triassic assemblage are granitic rocks of the Coast Range batholith of Jura-Cretaceous age.

Normally, these are quartz diorite or granodiorite. Commonly they are light coloured and medium grained. Megacopically they contain quartz, orthoclase, twinned plagioclase, hornblende, and some biotite.

Alteration consists of chloritization and the development of pink feldspars and calcite. Quite often they exhibit a superficial oxidation on the surface but when the rock is broken on a fresh surface the normal quartz diorite is present within one half inch to one inch of the surface.

Quartz veins, aplite, and some pegmatite are present in all rocks, but they are more common in the quartz diorite. There are several distinct types of mineralization

1. CONTACT METAMORPHIC

or occurrence found in the claim area.

- A. Confined to the more limey Triassic rocks in contact with the batholith or stocks. Mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, pyrite, magnetite, bornite, chalcopyrite, molybdenum, sphalerite and galena. Some values in gold and silver are also present.
- B. Confined to the quartzite, greenstones and phyllite, and not nexeccarily in direct contact with the batholith or stock. This is mineralized with pyrrhotite, pyrite, and low values in copper and molybdenum.
- 2. PORPHORY COPPER

This is confined to the quartz diorite stocks and batholiths and contains low values in copper and molybdenum.

3. QUARTZ VEINS

A. Quartz-Molybdenite veins associated with 1A and 1B. These may vary from a few inches in width and may contain up to 5% visual molybdenite.

B. Quartz-Pyrite-Arsenopyrite veins found in all rock types and containing some gold and silver values.

C. Barren guartz veins which are present in all rock types.

4. PEGMATITE DYKES

These have been found in the quartz diorite and usually contain quartz and feldspar with an occassional book of muscovite mica. A few crystals of beryl have been identified as present.

All types of deposits have been found on the Roncam claims and the important potential types with assays are shown on the accompanying claim map.

CONCLUSIONS

The claims are very well located in the heart of a little explored mineral belt which contains several mineralized zones which have an excellent geological and structural chance of being developed at an economic profit.

An extensive exploration program to develop the property is warranted.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

- Stake additional claims to cover known showings and structures.
- Cut a picket line grid on a spacing of 400 feet with stations every 100 feet.
- Take soil samples along the grid lines and test for copper and molybdenum.
- 4. Map geology, using the grid lines as topographic control.
- 5. At the same time as taking the soil samples make a magnetometer survey using a fluxgate magnetometer.
- Target zones located by the above work must be followed up by further detailed geophysical work such as EM and IP and then diamond drilling.

ESTIMATED COSTS

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My Table of Estimated Costs to carry out the program is shown in the attached Appendix "A".



R. E. Renshaw, P. Eng. Consulting Geologist

February 18th, 1975.

APPENDIX "A"

TABLE OF ESTIMATED COSTS

BASED ON A TWO MONTH PERIOD

STAGE 1

1.	Aircraft charter	\$ 1,500	
2.	Wages: 4 men - two months	4,000	
3.	Logistics: groceries, supplies, etc.	5,000	
4.	Geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys, picket lines, etc.	11,000	
5.	Assays	500	
6.	Engineering and supervision	3,000	
7.	Head Office and legal	3,000	
8.	Reserve for contigencies	2,000	
		30,000	30,000

STAGE 2

1.	Diamond drilling	30,000	
2.	Assays	500	
3.	Engineering and supervision	3,000	
4.	Labour	2,000	
5.	Logistics and supplies	3,000	
6.	Head Office and legal	2,500	
7.	Reserve for contigencies	2,000	
	C.S. C.S.VII.3	43,000	43,000
			\$ 73,000
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	and the second	10 Feb 7.5	 .

APPENDIX "B"

I, RODNEY E. RENSHAW, hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a practising geological engineer and maintain an office at:
- 2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia and hold the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in geological engineering. I have also taken two years post graduate studies in specialized courses in geology and geophysics.
- 3. I have been practising my profession as a Consulting Geologist for 28 years.
- 4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
- 5. This report is based upon my personal knowledge and examination of the property.
- 6. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the claims or securities of Bellkurt Exploration and Development Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any.



R. E. Renshaw Consulting Geologist

February 18th, 1975

APPENDIX "C" - Bibliography

DOMAGE, Dr. Victor	Geological Survey of Canada Summary Report, 1924, Part A.
NEWMAN, Dr. W. R.	Private Report for Yellowknife Syndicate, 1967.
RENSHAW, R. E.	Aerial Reports, 1967,'68,'69,'70.
PRICE, F. L. C.	Aerial Reports, 1967,'68,'69.
11	Report for Beaumont Mines Ltd. 1970.
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PELONI, J.	Report of Texacal Mines Ltd. 1970.

APPENDIX "D"

312-543 Granville Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1X8

February 18th, 1975

Bellkurt Exploration and Development 848 West Hastings Street Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1C8

Dear Sirs:

Re: Roncam Claims, Clinton Mining Division.

This is my authority to use the enclosed report on the Roncam group of claims situated in the Clinton Mining District in any Prospectus which may be issued for the British Columbia Security Commission.

Yours very truly,

R. E. Renshaw



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Claim map

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Addendum to Geological Report on Roncam Group, Franklin Arm, Chilko Lake, B.C. Clinton Mining Division prepared by R.E. Renshaw, P.Eng. and dated February 18, 1975

It is emphasized that the Company's interest in the Roncam Group relates only to Roncam claims 1 - 22and that the Company at no time has had an interest in any other Roncam claims, and in particular no interest in Roncam claims 23 - 33.

This addendum and the revised claim map attached hereto and showing the Company's interest only in Roncam claims 1 - 22 are intended to form a part of my earlier Geological Report of February 18, 1975 noted above.

R.E. Renshaw, P.Eng.

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claim map 2.