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Keithly Creek area

Property File

Canadian Geophysical Technologies, Ltd.

Report
To

Cascadia Mines and Resources, Ltd.

Covering the

HARD ROCK CLAIMS

in the

Cariboo Mining District

British Columbia, Canada

Rejected

Asses.
Report

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CANADIAN GEOPHYSICAL TECHNOLOGIES, LTD.*

REPORT

TO

CASCADIA MINES AND RESOURCES, LTD.

COVERING THE

HARD ROCK CLAIMS

IN THE

CARIBOO MINING DISTRICT

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

SEPTEMBER 3, 1987

HARD ROCK MINING CLAIMS
OF THE CASCADIA CLAIM GROUP

TO: Ms. Dorothy Dennis
President
Cascadia Mines and Resources, Ltd.
730 - 736 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 1G3

FROM: Lewis A. Manson
Geophysical Consultant
1007 Briar Park Drive
Houston, Texas 77042

DATE: September 3, 1987

This report concerns the examinations I have made of the hard rock claims held by Cascadia Mines and Resources, Ltd. in the Cariboo Mining District of British Columbia, Canada.

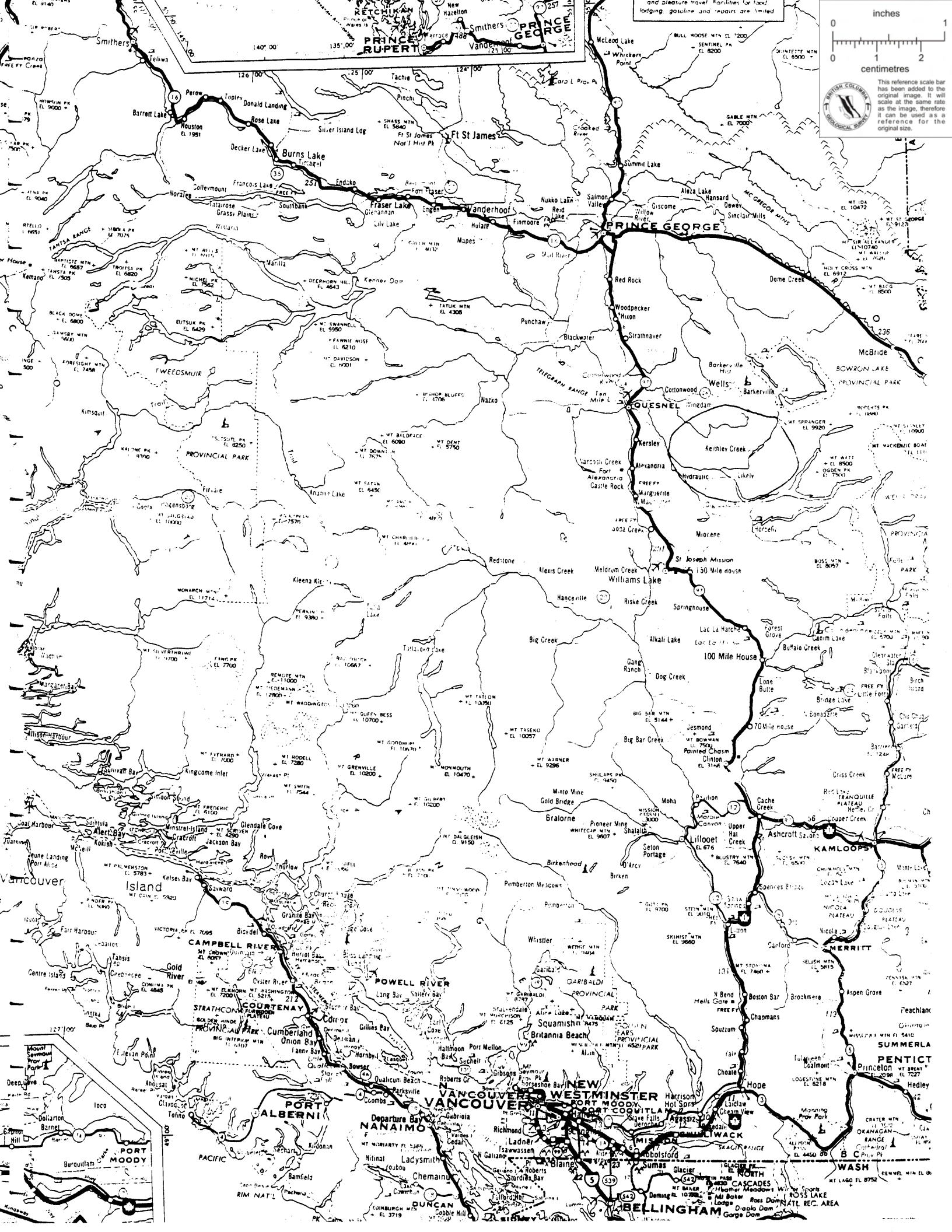
The writer was engaged to examine the hard rock claims held by Cascadia Mines and Resources, Ltd. in the Keithley Creek area to determine potential commercial grade mineralization as related to results of a survey conducted by Canadian Geophysical Technologies, Ltd.* in which an instrument was employed that measures the true specific density of the crust with extreme accuracy. Values measured are in milligrams of differential.

The work began July 25, 1987, and was completed August 10, 1987.

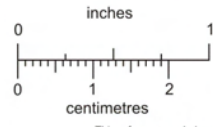
LOCATION OF CLAIMS

The claims owned and operated by Cascadia are served by a well maintained gravel road for approximately 22 miles, which leads to paved highway beginning at Likely, B.C.

*Canadian Geophysical Technologies, Ltd. name is pending approval by the Canadian government.



and pleasure travel facilities for both logging gasoline and repairs are limited



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This area, first discovered by local miners in 1858, soon became the focal point of one of Canada's major gold rushes. It quickly blossomed to a town of 15,000 as prospectors from the world over made their way to Keithley Creek. By 1918 they had taken 400,000 ounces out in nuggets, which have sold for more than \$6 million in an era of \$26 per ounce gold. The boom was conducted primarily with hand tools and homemade sluice boxes. Some hydraulic work was conducted in adjacent areas around the early 1920's, but until Cascadia first started work on their claims there had never been a major mining operation conducted in the area.

WORK SCOPE

The reconnaissance survey just completed covered several claims in the vicinity of Keithley Creek. (See location map of claims.) Approximately 26 kilometers of survey lines were conducted in spacings ranging from 16 meters to 80 meters. 950 stations were measured in the "hard rock" survey and processed.

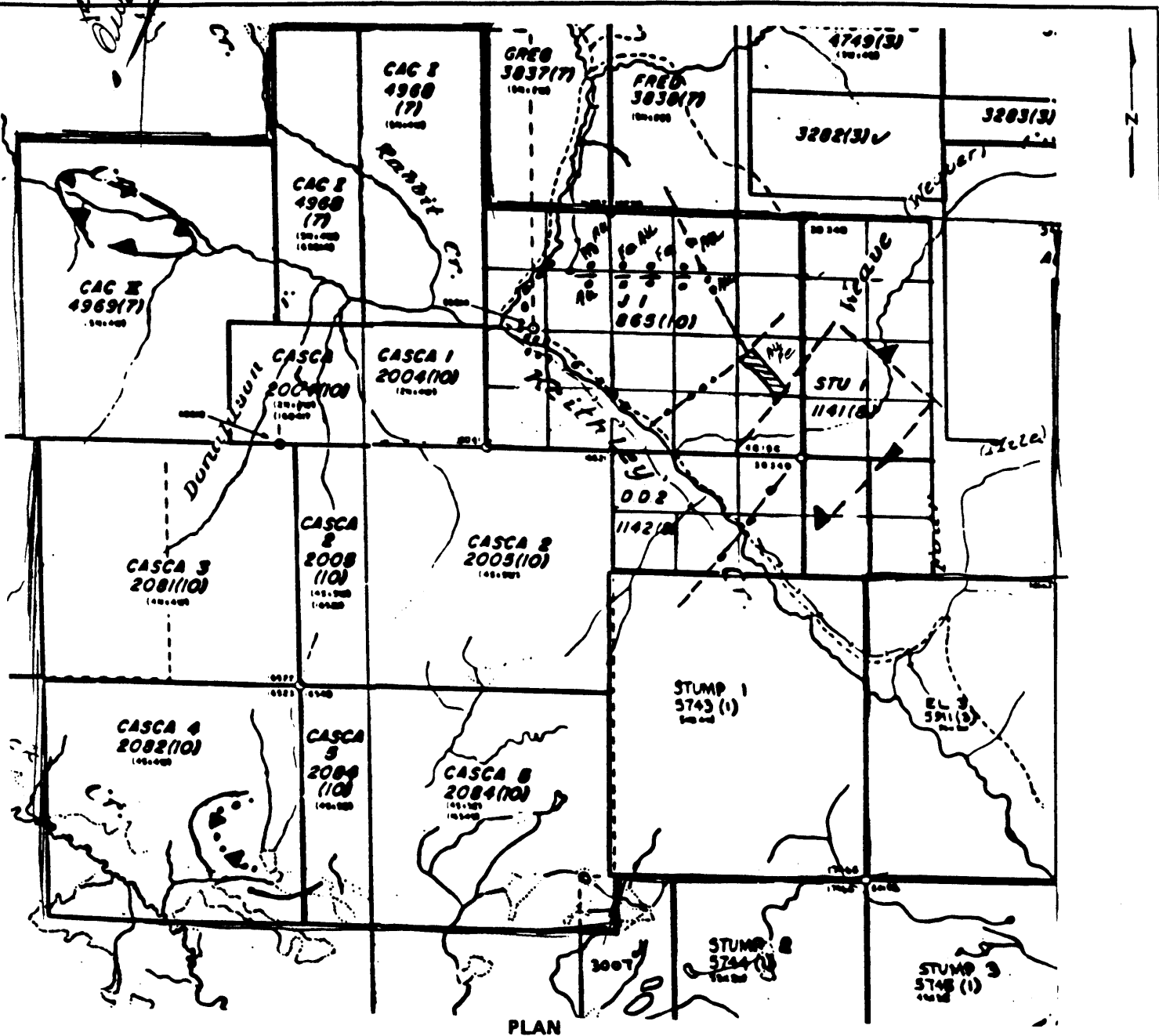
SURVEY PROCEDURE OF CANADIAN GEOPHYSICAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

A series of surveys consisting of 49 lines and 1,350 stations were run to measure the specific density of the earth's crust at selected locations. This included not only the hard rock claims, but also the surrounding area.

This new class of high precision instruments, the Crustal Density Meter was employed in this survey. Two identical instruments are used in the work: one is employed as a base station which remains in one location and measures the daily

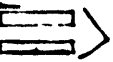
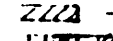

Cariboo Mining Division of B.C.

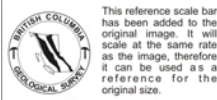
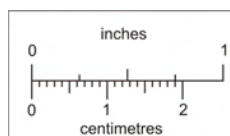
*Home of
Old Currier*



PLAN

Indicate claim boundaries, permanent watercourses, access road and distance to nearest town, proposed surface disturbances including roads, test pits, trenches, portals, drill sites, and camp sites.

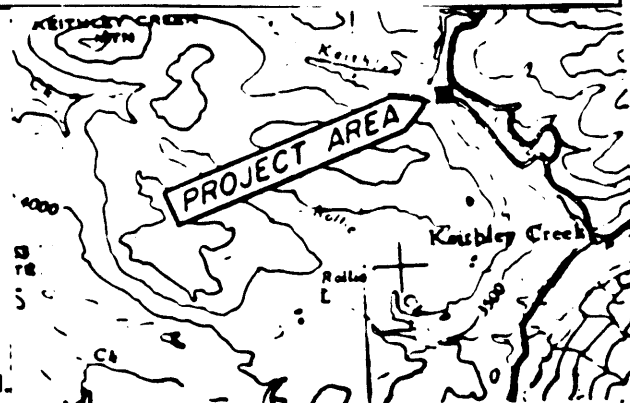
-  Mapping, Prospecting and Geodhem.
-  Diamond Drill Area:
-  VLF Electro Magnetic Survey:



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LOCATION MAP

Show nearest town and access road.



diurnal curve; the other is the field unit which travels over the surface and is stopped at each station and measures the differential of the crustal density below.

At the outset, the field unit is taken off the property quite a distance and is run to obtain a standard of crustal density value for the area. The survey is then begun, which at each of the 1,350 stations a measurement was taken to determine in milligrams the proportional density of the crust within a 5° conical area, with the apex at the center of the instrument. The instrument can measure the differential for several miles down in the crust, with the value being inversely proportional to the square of the distance down. The equipment is designed to locate faulting, potential mineralization and various structural features where density changes are highly pronounced.

When both units are operated, the time of day is noted continuously at the base station, and the time of the reading of the field unit is also noted when a measurement is taken at each station. At the base station the time and the value are noted, while in the field the time, the station number and the station value are noted. These are combined at the completion of the project and sent in to be processed by computer, at which time the base station values are deducted from the field values to eliminate the diurnal curve which is developed by extraterrestrial gravitational attraction created by the Sun, Venus, the Moon and so forth.

EXPLANATION AND INTERPRETATION OF GRAPHS

The resulting graphs printed by the computer include several columns of data: the base station time and milligram value, the field unit time, reading value in milligrams at each station, diurnal correction value, net milligram value and the station number.

The graph printout also indicated the end of a traverse line and change of direction for a new traverse line.

The graph provides the average crustal density in the area, any fault zones, changes in composition of different rock types (densities) and where high density occurs, a drastic dip from the average crustal density line appears. The amount of change indicates a greater or lesser degree of specific density.

Where a large degree of mineralization is present within the rock, the dip of the graph is very pronounced. (See line #46, 47, 48 and 49 and stations #1301 through 1350 on the graph, also line #40, stations #1071 through station #1093. The placer traverses line 33, stations 905 and 906, the density was so high that the density values reached 80.71 milligrams more than the average crustal density line value of 18.5 milligrams. Here the stations were 50' apart - thus indicating a vein (near surface) having a width of around 135' + or -.

Also in this placer area, traverse lines 34, 35, 36, and 37 - a total of 71 stations 17 meters apart were of sufficiently high density to warrant a serious examination of the rock

content in addition to the alluvial material.

Any differential of 24 or more milligrams density must be considered of interest - having potential mineralization. Certain cautions have to be considered, i.e., possible veins of barite, for example. This mineral, of high density, will show a drastic density value as compared to adjacent rock.

Once the computer processing has been done, the maps are then prepared, onto which are placed all of the station numbers and then the net specific density value (in milligrams) of potential mineralization. An orange dot or circle indicates an area that should be examined and cored to determine what type of mineralization exists below. Some areas on the map are marked with either two or four orange circles, which indicate that the instrument has found an area of very high density and of unusual value.

The writer found that the precision of the equipment is very high, and repeatability was quite pleasing.

Map 1 covers several lines conducted in the survey with the specific density instruments in the immediate vicinity of Keithley, Weaver and Four Creeks. Map 2 covers Lines 5, 6, 12, 14, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, and 46 through 49. Map 3 contains lines 41 and 42. Several other lines were run ranging from 10 to 65 stations in which little change was detected by the meter. These lines were run at various points of the claims. Since no differential was indicated on these lines, they were not processed. They are, however, noted on the maps.

On map 1, line 24, thence through to line 1 and 26, and additionally lines 34 through 37 were found to be of unusual interest, and a very high density material was indicated below.

Additionally, at the junction of Weaver and Keithley Creeks on lines 14, 15 and 18, an area of interest is indicated. Here, as in the other, surface mineralization in the rock was found. On mile High Hill at lines 5 and 6, high density indications were found instrumentally. At line 43 a small area of high density again was indicated, with mineralization in the rocks at the surface. At lines 44 and 45, where previous coring had been conducted, an area of interest was indicated similar to lines 5 and 6. A close grid survey should be conducted over lines 44 and 45; in fact, over the knoll which extends toward Keithley Creek.

However, on Outcrop Hill, where lines 38, 39, 40 and 46 through 49 were conducted, a very unusual high density area was found. Additionally, some of the rocks were broken open and free gold, arsenic pyrites and sulphides were found in the outcrops. The intensity of the specific density of this area was sufficient to drive the values off the scale of the meter, indicating near surface mineralization and extending to a considerable depth which I estimate to be at 2,000 to 3,000 feet down.

It is recommended that in the vicinity of lines 38, 39, 40, and 46 through 49, a series of core holes be drilled to determine the class of minerals involved in this area. It is further recommended that additional survey work in close grid

work be conducted by the Specific Density instruments to determine the extent of this area. This should be followed by a coring program and then assaying to determine values.

On lines 41 and 42, the survey conducted in this area did not indicate sufficient interest to warrant further work at this time.

The classes of rock in the district are mainly andesite, quartz and a variety of other igneous forms. Included are veins of arsenical pyrite, sulphides, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that an extensive geological examination be conducted not only based upon these findings, but by geophysical evaluation on site, and that coring be conducted after a more detailed Specific Density survey.

The computer printouts supplied along with the maps of this hard rock area are the first precision evidence I have encountered of instrumental examination of these properties. The high density areas indicated are of sufficient size to warrant the additional work as recommended, and certainly should be followed upon. As a result, this may produce a viable and commercial operation.

The length of survey on Outcrop Hill was 1,000 feet, of which the total length was indicated to be a very high density material below. Therefore, it is of keen interest at this point. See map of lines 38, 39, 40 and 46 through 49.

Yanks Peak, just to the North of the Cascadia claims group, has several claims held by others on the northeastern

side of the mountain. It is within those claims that commercial grade ores of gold, silver, etc. have been found.

Cascadia has claims on the southwestern side of the peak. These lie in an area of high density values and hold promise for commercial ores. More preliminary surveys should be conducted in this zone.

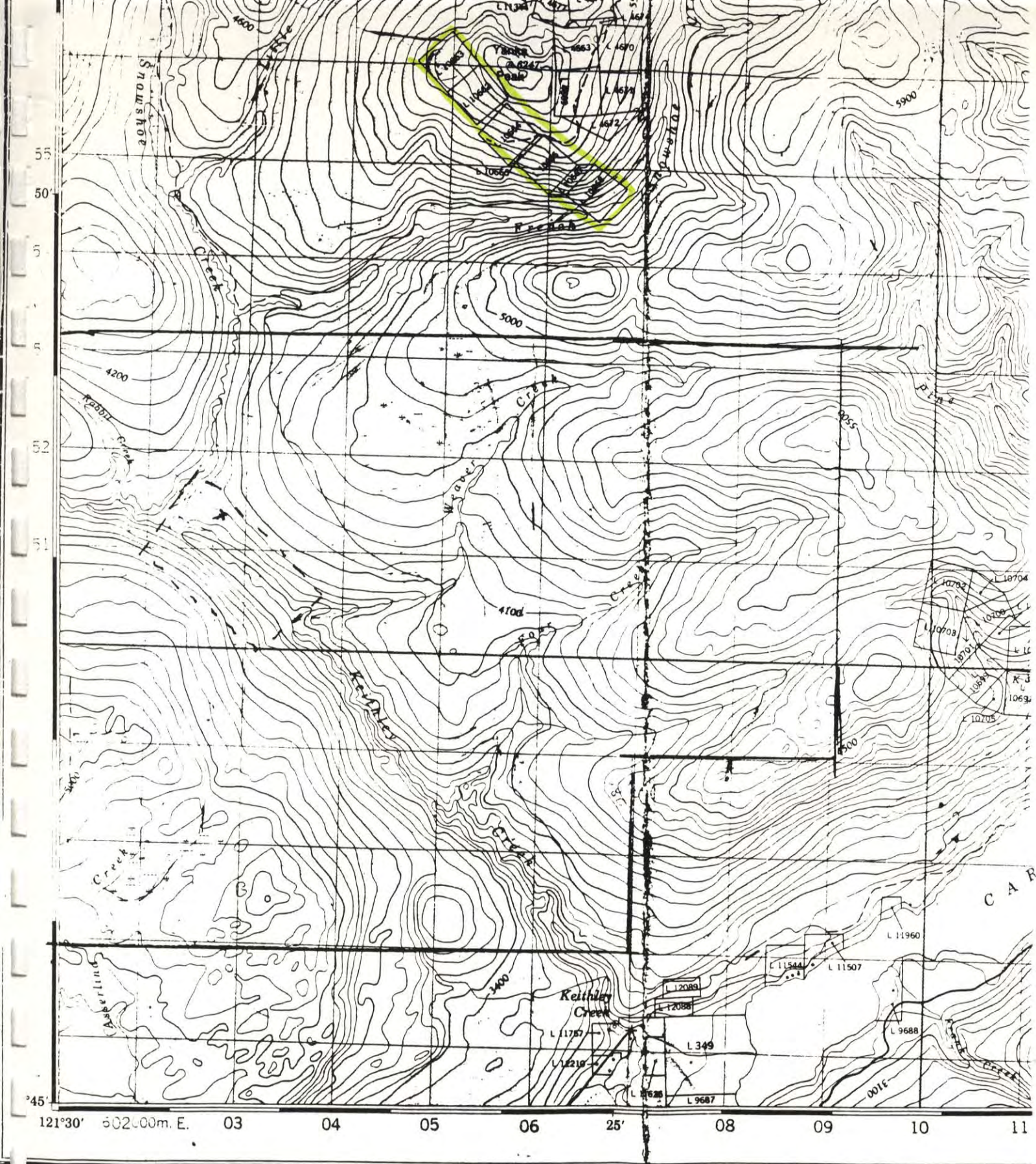
One suggestion I might make in recommendation is that a series of shallow channels be cut across the outcrops on lines 41, 42, 43 and 46 through 49, with samples taken for assay under the supervision of a competent geologist.

Respectfully submitted,



Lewis A. Manson

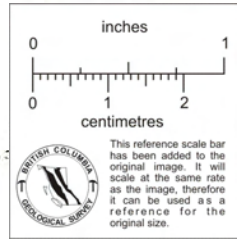
Enclosed with this report are three maps (Numbers 1, 2 and 3). Also included are the graphs produced by the computer printout, the field worksheets and the data master for all of the material.



Produced by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH,
 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES.
 Updated from aerial photographs taken in 1970. Culture check
 973. Printed 1976.

Digitizing and scribing of the revision was
 done on the Automated Cartographic System.

Copies may be obtained from the Canada Map Office,
 Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa,
 or the nearest map dealer.



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 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.

Roads:
 loose or stabilized surface, all weather...
 loose surface, dry weather and

Routes:
 gravier aggloméré, tr
 de gravier temps se

DATAMASTER : CASCADIA

PROPERTY	PRP
DATE	8/17/87

DATE	LINE	STATION	DESCRIPTION
1/27	P	1	T1-T19/100m WESTWARD ACROSS BLAZED TRAIL ALONG ENTIRE HOLDINGS ALONG KEITHLEY
"	P/WS	2	1-45/16m ETC W FROM E. SETTLING POND TO INTERSECTION OF KEITHLEY + SNOWSHOE
"	"	3	46-84/16m E TO W FROM RAMP PAST NUGGET PIT & UP HILL OVERLOOKING THE LIGS
1/28	P	4	85-223/15m UPSTREAM KEITHLEY FROM FOUR MILE CREEK X W/OLD LUMBER TO SNOWSHOE
"	H	5	224-240 3400' PEAK N-S LINE at 32m INTERVALS
"	"	6	241-258 " " E-W LINE at 32m w/5m CLOSE GRID
1/29	P	7	259-308 IN KEITHLEY CREEK FROM SNOWSHOE DOWN TO E. END POST OF CLAIM
1/30	P/WS	8	309-330
"	"	9	331-352
"	"	10	353-394
"	"	11	395-413
			DIAGRAM A 3M. CLOSE GRID OF WORKSITE LINES 8-11
1/2	H	12	414-518 N. ON THE 3400' PEAK ROAD AT 66m. INTERVALS
1/3	P	13	519-623 E. ALONG KEITHLEY CR. FROM SNOWSHOE CR. TO WEAVER CR. @ 16m.
"	H	14	624-659 EXTENSION OF LINE 12 NE AT 66m. INTERVALS FROM STN. 51.
1/4	P	15	655-684 FROM A Pt. 32m. W. OF WEAVER CR. & DOWN KEITHLEY N @ 32m.
"	"	16	685-691
"	"	17	685-691
"	"	18	692-706
"	"	19	707-713
"	"	20	714-730
"	"	21	731-744
"	"	22	745-759
1/5	"	23	760-774
"	"	24	775-789
"	"	25	790-805
"	"	26	806-852
			DIAGRAM B 3M. CLOSE GRID OF PEAK CLAIMS LINES 15-26
1/6	P	27	853-861 CIRCULAR GRID AROUND STATION 535 (E.R. STATION B)
"	"	28	862-869 UPHILL CIRCULAR GRID OF STN. ER-C, 20m. W. OF STN. 535
			DIAGRAM C LINES 27-30

CASCADIA REPORT
MAP INDEX

DRP
8/30/87

MAP NO. 1

✓ LINE 1: T10 - T19

✓ LINE 2: 1 - 45

✓ LINE 3: 46 - 84

✓ LINE 4: 192 - 223

✓ LINE 7: 259 - 308

✓ LINE 8: 309 - 330

✓ LINE 9: 331 - 352

✓ LINE 10: 353 - 394

✓ LINE 11: 395 - 413 *

✓ LINE 13: 519 - 623

✓ LINE 15: 655 - 670

✓ LINE 16: 671 - 684

✓ LINE 17: 685 - 691

✓ LINE 18: 692 - 706

✓ LINE 19: 707 - 713

✓ LINE 20: 714 - 730

✓ LINE 21: 731 - 744

✓ LINE 22: 745 - 759

✓ LINE 23: 760 - 774

✓ LINE 24: 775 - 789

✓ LINE 25: 790 - 805

✓ LINE 26: 806 - 852

✓ LINE 27: 853 - 861

✓ LINE 28: 862 - 869

✓ LINE 29: 870 - 877

✓ LINE 30: 878 - 882

DIAGRAM A

DIAGRAM B

✓ LINE 34: 911 - 920

✓ LINE 35: 921 - 943

✓ LINE 36: 945 - 957

✓ LINE 37: 958 - 970

DIAGRAM C

DIAGRAM D

2

CASCADIA MAP INDEX

PREPARED BY	DRP
DATE	8/30/87

Map No. 2

- ✓ LINE 5: 224-240
- ✓ LINE 6: 241-258
- ✓ LINE 12: 414-518
- ✓ LINE 14: 624-654
- ✓ LINE 38: 971-1024
- ✓ LINE 39: 1027-1071
- ✓ LINE 40: 1072-1094
- ✓ LINE 43: 1156-1185
- ✓ LINE 46: 1300-1309
- ✓ LINE 47: 1310-1325
- ✓ LINE 48: 1326-1335
- ✓ LINE 49: 1336-1350
- ✓ LINE 31: 883-891
- ✓ LINE 32: 892-896
- ✓ LINE 33: 897-910
- ✓ LINE 44: 1200-1214
- ✓ LINE 45: 1215-1232

CASCADIA MAP INDEX

PREPARED BY	DRP
DATE	8/30/80

3

MAP NO. 3

LINE 41: 1095 - 1135

LINE 42: 1136 - 1155

