

PF:

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1991 SNAPSHOT Review Form

Property/Project		Author
<i>Name:</i>	TAM	Bernard H. Kahlert, P.Eng.
<i>NTS:</i>	93N/13	
<i>Claims:</i>	TAM, HAM, REM (300 units)	
<i>Acreage:</i>	7,500 Ha (18,525 acres)	
<i>Commodities:</i>	Cu, Ag, Au	

Agreements The property is owned 100% by Major General Resources Ltd. Varitech Resources Ltd. can earn a 50% interest through exploration expenditures of \$600,000 and making certain cash payments and share issuances. UMEX Inc., from which Major General acquired the property, retains a 2% NSR capped at \$45,000.

History

<i>Past Exploration Techniques</i>	<i>By Whom</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Cost</i>
1969-1975	UMEX Inc.		Comprehensive Ground Work Drilling	\$400K (1975\$)
1990-1990	MGR/Varitech	30 km	Geochem Geophysics Geology	\$250K

Geology

Regional The TAM property is situated within the Hogen Batholith, a very large, complex, multiphase granitoid body intruding the Takla Volcanics. These volcanics, of basic to intermediate composition, are the main component of the Mesozoic Quesnel Trough which extends over 1,000 kilometres from the U.S. border to northwestern British Columbia. Numerous economic and sub-economic porphyry-type copper and copper-gold deposits and occurrences are contained within this complex.

Property Geology The syenitic Duckling Creek Batholith, itself part of the Hogen Batholith, underlies most of the TAM property. This smaller, 250 km² body is comprised of three main rock entities, all of alkalic composition. A syenite foliate, possibly derived from pre-existing migmatized volcanic units, is intruded by a pink, coarse-grained mesocratic to leucocratic syenite. A younger monzonite intrudes the pre-existing sequences, mainly in the north of the property.

Contact relationships are both faulted and intrusive, with the main tectonic fabric trending northwesterly. Northeasterly-trending crossfaults are also noted.

Ore-Forming Minerals and Alteration Copper mineralization, with minor silver and gold, is hosted mainly by the syenitic foliate. Chalcopyrite, lesser bornite, and chalcocite occur as both disseminations and fracture fillings. Pyrite content is generally equal to, or less than, copper sulphides while other metallic minerals are minor magnetite, hematite and galena.

Alteration consists mostly of the potassic zone with secondary biotite predominating over pink K-spar and sericite. Chlorite and minor epidote are evident alteration products but no propylitic zone has been outlined.

Current Exploration Results - 1990 Program

Geochemistry Two grids totalling approximately 30 kilometres of cut lines spaced 100 metres apart were soil-sampled at 25 and 50 metre intervals, and analyzed for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Mo, Pb, and Zn. Parts of these areas were sampled 20 years ago but no gold determinations were made.

Five substantial copper anomalies were outlined with significant gold values associated with three of these. Copper values of 100 ppm Cu and gold values of 20 ppb Au are considered anomalous.

The original Boundary Deposit has a strong copper anomaly which extends well beyond the known copper mineralization. Virtually no anomalous gold values are associated with this copper anomaly.

At the Creek Prospect, located 500 metres to the southwest, a two-part, 60,000 m² copper anomaly has a partly coincident gold soil anomaly with values up to 200 ppb Au. Strong copper mineralization was noted in nearby bedrock.

At the southernmost Sam Prospect, located 1,500 metres south of the Boundary Deposit, a coincident copper-gold soil anomaly covers an area exceeding 200,000 m². Copper values range up to 800 ppm Cu while gold values range up to 575 ppb Au with one spike of 2,900 ppb Au.

North of Haha Creek, two substantial anomalies extend up a steep, south-facing slope. The lower anomaly, covering 175,000 m², has copper values exceeding 1,000 ppm Cu with only scattered anomalous gold values. However, all of these gold values are associated with copper values exceeding 1,000 ppm Cu.

The upper fifth anomaly, covering and extending beyond the old Slide Prospect, was incompletely sampled due to early snow but it appears to be large, with an area of 250,000 m² and still open to the north. Copper values range well above 1,000 ppm Cu; gold values are low and erratic.

Geophysics Magnetic and Induced Polarization surveys were completed over much of the prepared grids. Early seasonal snow, however, prevented completion of surveys at higher elevations at the northern and southern limits of the grids.

Modest chargeability anomalies are associated with the Boundary Deposit and portions of the Slide area geochemical anomalies. Incomplete IP coverage of the Creek and Sam prospects, to date, indicate low order chargeability anomalies.

Magnetic response is highly variable throughout the property. Low responses generally coincide with the syenite foliate. On the upper Slide geochemical anomaly, a strong magnetic

anomaly is associated with strong chargeability and copper geochemistry.

Reserves

At the Boundary deposit, geological reserves calculated by UMEX Inc. in 1975 were 7.2 million tons grading 0.55% Cu and 0.12 ounces per ton Ag. Data from a total of nine diamond drill holes was used in this calculation. Limited re-assaying for gold of drill core in 1990 indicates the presence of irregularly distributed gold values.

Costs

The project was reactivated in 1990 after a 15 year hiatus under a joint venture of Major General and Varitech. Varitech expended some \$250,000 toward earning its 50% interest. Work included prospecting, mapping, linecutting, rock and soil geochemical sampling, and geophysics including IP. The 1991 program is expected to consist primarily of completion of IP surveys commenced in 1990, and diamond drilling.