SUMMARY OF CHILCOTIN PROPERTIES

CLINTON MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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MINERAL CLAIMS

BAMBI BRICK STRITZY KLI WHITE

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GEOCHEMISTRY

The Brick, Stritzy and White properties represent targets identified as streams anomalous in gold, copper and/or arsenic. Silt samples were collected to verify these anomalies with the -200 mesh fraction analyzed for gold and 32 element ICP. The attached sketches show the results of this sampling for gold, arsenic, copper, magnesium and zinc. Previous experience has shown that the finer silt samples give a better definition of zones anomalous in gold.

SUMMARY

The Bambi, Brick, Stritzy, Kli and White mineral claims cover areas of intrusive activity and/or related copper - gold mineralization.

The relative sketches and summaries for the individual properties are attached.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the salient features of mineral claims that were acquired by J.R. Deighton and R.M. Durfeld to cover areas geologically favourable to host economic copper and/or gold mineralization in the Chilcotin area of central British Columbia.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Much of the Chilcotin plateau is covered by glacial drift deposits of Pleistocene age and andesitic to basaltic rocks of Oligocene to Miocene age which mask the older bedrock geology. All the properties acquired in this area except the White property represent windows in this young cover.

Cretaceous to Tertiary intrusions with associated alteration and sulphide mineralization are seen as the economic potential for the area.

DISTRICT ACTIVITY

The Fish Lake Porphyry Copper - Gold deposit, located 50 kilometres south of the area has published reserves of 201 million tons grading 0.24% copper, 0.015 oz gold and 0.33 oz silver/ ton. The Poison Mountain property, located 65 kilometres southwest of this area has an indicated mineral reserve of 175 million tons averaging 0.33% copper, 0.015% molybdenum and 0.3 grams / tonne gold. Both the Fish Lake and the Poison Mountain deposits are porphyry copper deposits that are related to intrusive activity of Cretaceous to Eocene age.

The Blackdome Mine, 75 kilometres southeast of this area, began production with reserves of 276,000 tons grading 0.72 oz/ton gold and 2.58 oz/ton silver. The Blackdome Mine is seen as an epithermal gold deposit that is related to Eocene intrusive and volcanic activity.

The Newton property, at Scum Lake, encompasses an area of volcanic and clastic rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Kingsvale Group that have been intruded by the hypabbysal felsic intrusions of Eccene age. Trenching and sampling in this area has shown gold assays to 0.1 oz/ton over two metres from silicified zones of epithermal character and copper assays to 0.18% over four metres from an equigranilar biotite feldspar porphyry. The Newton property shows both porphyry copper and epithermal gold characteristics.

GEOPHYSICS

In a regional sense, magnetic surveys could define areas of high magnetic response that would correlate to areas of magnetic basaltic cover which mask areas of favourable felsic intrusive or volcanic geology. Much of this area has no government airborne magnetic coverage.

