

Pursuit Pty Ltd

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REPORT

A brief History of Site

In 1965, I Derek Moore, bought a discarded book at a library sale for \$1.60 called "The Geological survey of Canada 1951", in this was a description of a 1931 government investigation of the Wedge Protection group of claims. There were further investigations in 1951, and the name changed to Copper King Group. I carried this book for all these years.

In late August 2002, Graham Holmes and myself travelled to this area, located the ore body, pegged a considerable number of claims and took samples which are disclosed at end of this report.



Since 1898 - 1951 the accessibility was extremely difficult which has helped keep this area underdeveloped and due to the 1930 depression (not a good time to open a mine). 1951 - slow economic recovery. Photo of industrial area Mackenzie with Willeston lake in background.



Willeston Lake is a large body of water with great depth to carry barges. This was created about 10 yrs ago by the damming of several tributaries to form this new lake. Barges on this lake are towing from the upper reaches to the depot, approximately 110 trailer loads of logs in one hit. Logging roads are within approximately 24km of site.



The above photo shows nearest logging roads to area.

The gradient of the creek is not much over 35 feet to the mile, and the topography generally lends itself to economic road or trail construction, all of which helps the economic viability of the Pesika Creek property to become an economic mine.

WEDGE PROTECTION GROUP & COPPER KING

Wedge Creek was the original name of the now named Pesika Creek and was off the "trail of 1898", called <u>"The Golden Trail"</u>. This trail was the same trail explorers and prospectors used to travel to the Yukon gold rushes.

Pesika creek is a large stream, navigable for small craft in high water. It occupies a valley between one quarter and one half mile in width. On both banks of the creek are wide benches timbered with spruce and poplar, and the supply of horse feed is good.

Early prospectors would have branched off onto Moody trail, past Deserters canyon out from the Findlay river. Travelling east for 25 miles to reach the claim area.

From Pesika creek, prospectors would have panned the creek until a showings would occur and then track it to its source. In the 1890s – 1930s the most sort after ore for its remote location was gold.



There they built a cabin, horse/mule corrals and a cache for their supplies. This cache was simply 3 poles erected with a platform on top to approx 20 feet in height to store their meat etc. to stop the bears and other wildlife from taking it. The remains of a cast iron stove and heater, gold pan, table and chair and the cabin which was 11' x 16' approx and has since been reduced to rubble but approx: 2-3 logs and a doorway are still evident.

Remains of cabin



This cabin was placed in what we think was the richest source/vein of gold. The early prospectors would often sink shafts from their cabin for safety and would follow this vein until it stopped or they stopped for some other reason.

Fort Ware is an Indian outpost/camp and is the nearest point of some form of supply/hotel and accommodation in the late 1800's and early 1900's. This town had the dubious distinction of the highest murder rate of any town in Canada.

What happened to the early explorers, prospectors, one could only surmise in the 1930's - 31 the year work was undertaken and recorded. Considerable trenching and drifting were undertaken. This is demonstrated by drill steel worn down to a quarter of it's size, work on several rock faces, general clutter around such as an anvil(a piece of railway track), axe head, and various pots and pans that were left behind. These would normally not be abandoned without good reason.

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In 1930, "The Report of the Ministry of Mines" was very favourable. The mode of mineral occurrence exhibited is a large quartz vein, mineralised with chalcopyrite sparingly. The vein reached a width of 134' and is exposed on the surface for several thousand feet. It's strike is about N10 degrees W true with a steep westerly dip, surrounding rock is limestone. Exposures which are by Natural agencies due between elevations 4760 - 5440ft. Mineralisation consists of Chalcopyrite, Pyrite and Copper-stain. This is a shear zone fissure and the filling consists of brachiated country, rock cemented with quartz. It is evident that after the fissure was first formed it was reopened again and filled, mineralisation with chalcopyrite took place on both occasions.

A large rock showing copper staining.



<u>Copper King Extension-</u> <u>excerts from Report of the Minister of Mines 1951.</u>

Mineralisation is generally somewhat sparse, or appears so on the surface, but in some places open-cuts show a width of 6 feet quite well mineralised. A sample across a width of 6 feet at one such point assayed: Gold trace; silver trace; copper 2.9per cent. A sample of **selected** ore from this cut assayed 6.9 per cent copper and showed traces only of gold and silver. These samples were taken at the north end of the property, at which end depth can only be gained by sinking or long crosscuts. At the south end, on the other hand, where the vein is exposed in the main valley of Pesika creek, depth can be gained by drifting.

The below photo shows where a nice sample of copper and gold was taken from.



It will be noted that this sample disclosed a very much higher ratio of precious metal to the unit of base metal than is disclosed by samples taken at the north end of the property. <u>Too much stress should not</u> <u>be laid on the results of such a few samples, but further samples</u> <u>should be taken to ascertain if such is the case or not, and the attention of the owners is directed to this point.</u>

The owners were advised to do further work at the south end because the natural exposure seems best at this end in any case, and moreover, they had in mind winter tunnelling, and it was obviously preferable to drift at this point rather than to crosscut at the northern end.

This vein, like some other quartz veins observed, appears to be bleached white on the surface, presumably by reason of the fact that surface waters in some localities carry reducing solutions. In such cases the true criterion of surface mineralisation is not at the actual surface, but at a few feet apart horizontally and several hundred feet apart vertically are all favourable features which justify some further work. The geographic position of the property is interesting. No granitic intrusive was seen in the vicinity.



Below photo shows quartz vein.

The Vein which reaches a width of 134ft and is exposed for a thousand feet lies between elevation of 4700ft to 5440ft.

But in some places open-cuts show, a width of 6ft quite well mineralised. A sample of one open cut, assayed gold trace, silver trace, copper trace 2.9%, selected ore assayed 6.9%. (North end of property). Copper mineralisation occurs in a huge quartz vein at least 5000ft long and in many places more than 100ft wide, 3000ft northwest of the cabin and 2000ft southeast of the cabin.

Located at the cabin the vein is about 75ft wide. Samples from here showed:

6-12 inches of quartz approx 5% copper.

6-12 inches of quartz approx 4% copper.

18" of chalcopyrite 6% copper.

10ft vein length 5% copper.

A 17 ft adit was driven and samples taken, assayed out to 5.3% copper. Northern most 700ft, there are several places of copper **showing very good grade.**



Below photo is Pesika Creek

Conclusion

The property observed from the west side shows the quartz vein runs from the 4600 ft level to 5400 level, over a length of 5000ft. This varies in width from approximately 35-135ft. The immense size of the vein and the favourable topography favours considerable further work on this property.

We took surface samples of which they returned:

- Silver 120grms p/mt
- Gold 3.29 grms p/mt
- Copper 1.5%

We are looking for expressions of interest to take this to the next stage.

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Recommendations

- 1. Further acquisition of more claims on site
- 2. U-TEM investigation is extremely important
- 3. Drilling program
- 4. Mining engineer evaluation



Please note:

Excerpts extracted from Minister of Mines report 1931, 1950 & 1951.

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