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MP. PORTER PROPERTY

Alberni Mining Division

N.T.S. 92F/6E, 92F/6W

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GEOLOGY

The area is underlain by flat lying Karmutsen flows which have been intruded by middle to upper Jurassic Island Intrusions. Post intrusion faulting is prominent and five definite trends are readily observable. The major trend strikes MNW, sub-parallel to Sproat Lake and occupies the Taylor River valley. The other trends are NW, NNW, NNE and ENE. The fault zone of interest occurs on a NNW trend and cuts across both the Karmutsen flows and the Island Intrusion complex that occurs on the south shore of Great Central Lake.

Five sub-parallel faults occur in a zone about 4,000 feet wide. All of these structures are very conspicuous as they are marked bright red-brown gossans. The main structure is a breccia zone that is 400 feet wide. The breccia is composed of multi-coloured tuff fragments in a cement of carbonates; mainly calcite and siderite. Some zones within the breccia have been silicified by the introduction of chalcedony.

The next most important structure is a 300 foot wide shear zone. It occurs about 1,000 feet east of the main structure and forms the eastern limit of the overall fault zone. This structure is characterized by the intense fracturing of the Karmutsen flows. Extreme weathering has oxidized the broken rock to a depth of several feet, however, traces of carbonatization and silicification can be found.

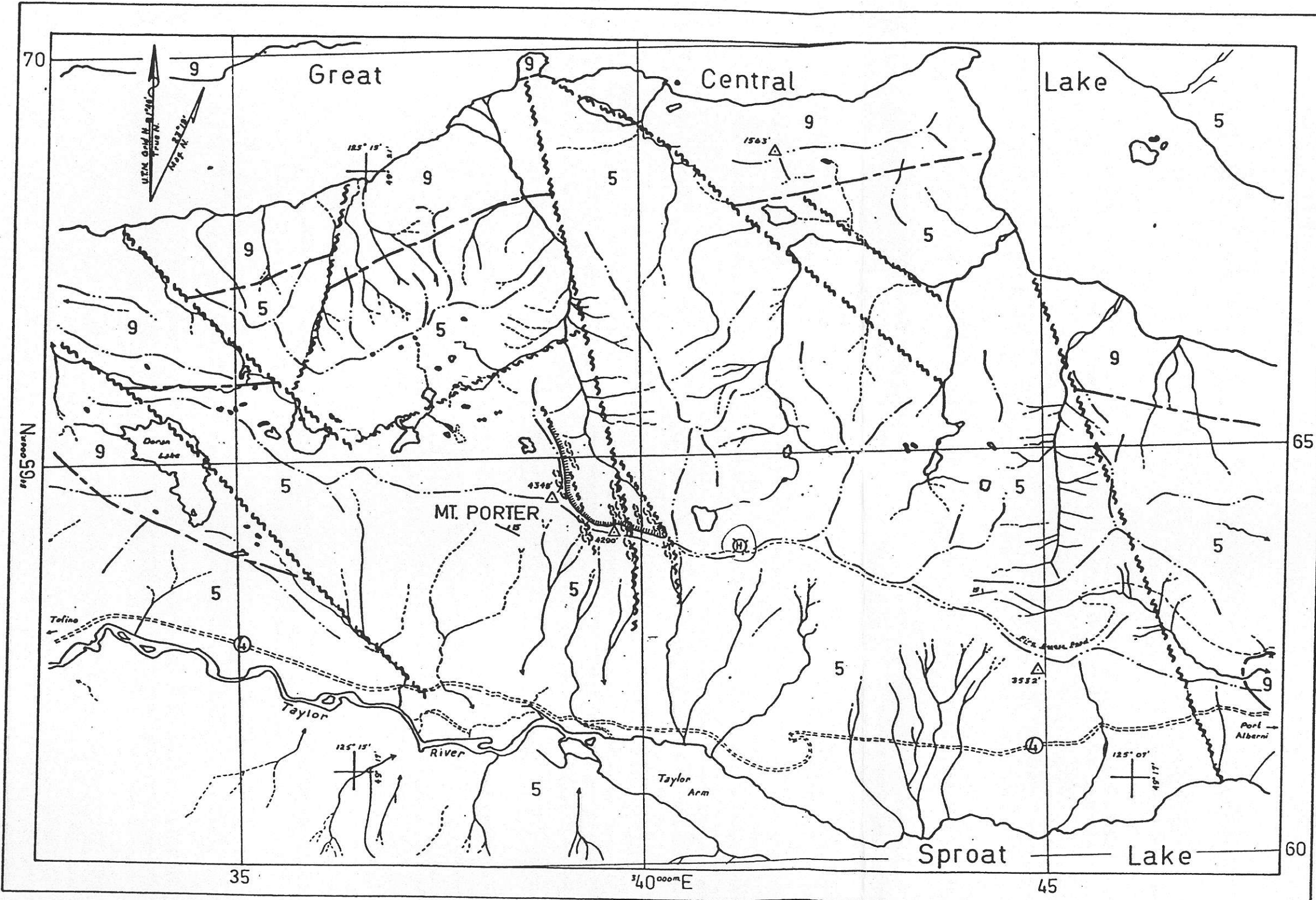
The other structures that make up the fault zone are narrower than the former; each being approximately 100 feet wide. They appear to be both breccia and shear zones. All of the structures can be traced for a minimum distance of one mile.

Mineralization within the fault zone is generally restricted to the presence of malachite and goethite on fractures. The silicified parts of

the main breccia, however, contain an encouraging amount of fine-grained disseminated chalcopyrite, bornite and 'pyrite'. Traces of pyro-bitumen, along with other very fine-grained dark minerals, have also been found within the main breccia zone.

Only one rock assay was obtained from the area. This was a grab sample of the silicified rock from the main breccia. It assayed 0.5% copper. A few soil samples taken across the fault zone indicated all of the structures were anomalous in copper with values of more than 500 ppm copper, while one sample contained more than 2,200 ppm copper. This sample was from the main breccia area. Another sample containing 1,500 ppm copper was obtained from a site over the narrow oxidized structure located between the two main structures.

Further information relating to exploration efforts in later years was unavailable at the time of writing.



LEGEND

- muJ 9 Island Intrusions
- (R) 5 Karmutsen Fn.

SYMBOLS

- Contact - - - - -
- Fault ~~~~~
- Gossan ~~~~~

MOUNT PORTER
General Geology

1:50,000 1 mile
92F%, %

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The breccia and shear zones represent ideal environments for the localization of mineralization in the form of replacement and lode ore bodies. Such ore bodies would probably consist of a low temperature mineral assemblage, as indicated by the occurrence of chalcedony and pyro-bitumen. The metals that would be expected to accompany copper in this environment are: gold, silver, lead, zinc, and the group of more volatile elements such as: arsenic, antimony and mercury.

Assuming a minimum depth of 1,000 feet (indicated by outcrops in a cirque) for each mineralized structure and combining this with the surface dimensions as indicated above, one could anticipate an ore body of considerable tonnage. As usual, the limiting factor would be grade.

The target area is ideally located for the exploitation of an ore body. Water is readily available. Power could be brought in from existing transmission lines three miles away. With the exception of road building near a mine site, existing roads could be used to transport products to tide water and port facilities; a distance of 20 miles.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Exploration of the target area can be carried out in several phases.

Phase I - Reconnaissance

1. Silt Geochemical Survey

A silt geochemical survey of the drainage system enclosing the target area should be carried out.

2. Detailed Exploration

The known mineralized structures of the target area should be mapped and sampled where possible. Rock samples should be assayed for Cu, Zn, Au and Ag except where mineralogy indicates otherwise.

3. Evaluation of Results

All of the data obtained from this phase should be compiled and the results analyzed before proceeding with the follow-up phases of exploration.

Subsequent exploration of the target area would be based on the results of Phase I. Therefore, the following Phases are in outline form only.

Phase II

1. Detailed mapping of all anomalous areas.

2. Tighter soil geochemical surveys on a grid over all anomalous areas.

3. Geophysical surveys.
4. Evaluation of the results to this phase of exploration.

Phase III

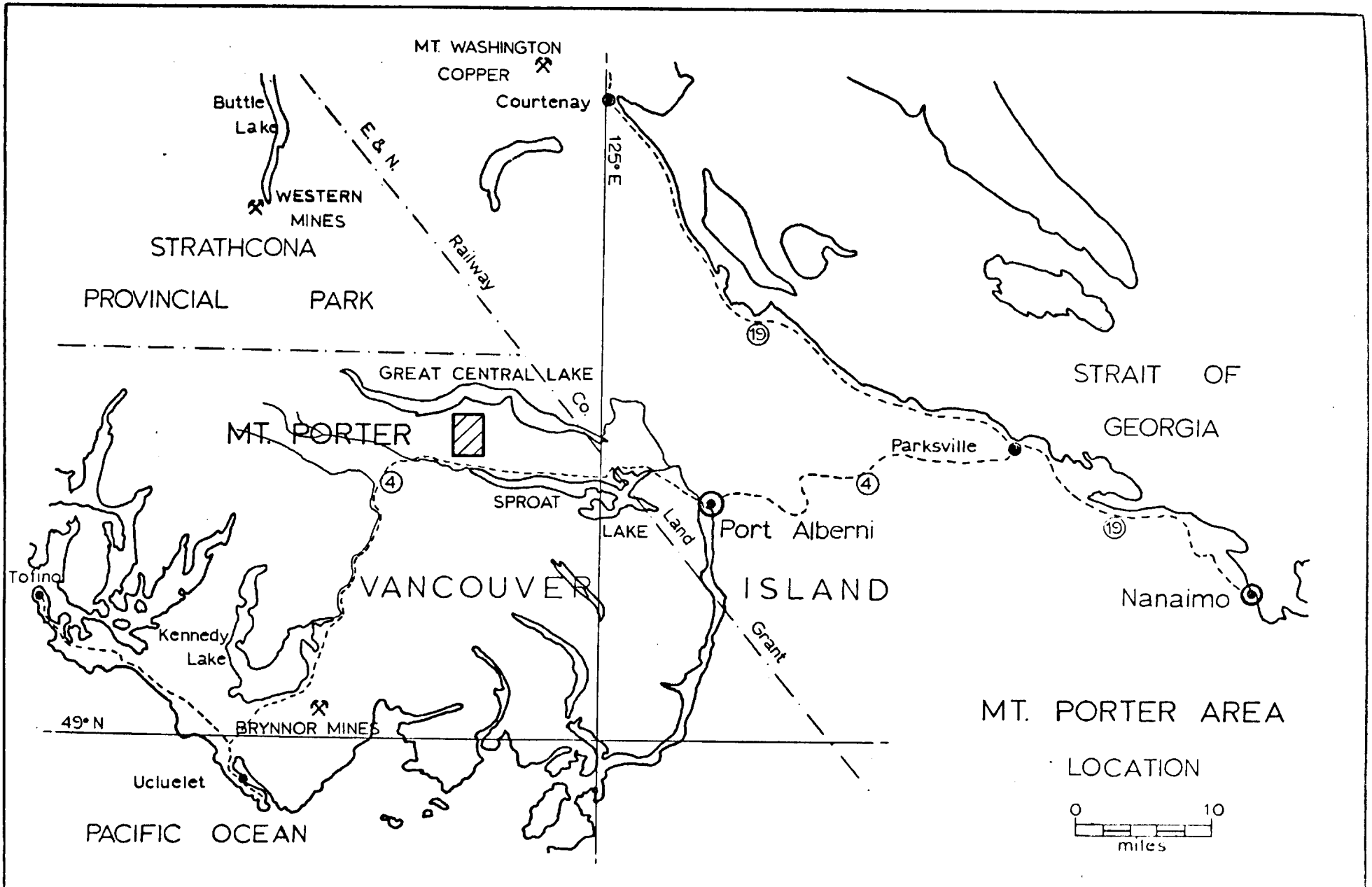
1. Diamond drilling of favourable anomalies.
2. Evaluation of results to this phase a decision on production possibilities.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Mt. Porter is located on the height of land that separates Great Central Lake and Sproat Lake on Vancouver Island. The summit is located two miles due north of the west end of Sproat Lake. The fault zone of interest occurs one mile east at the crest of the ridge.

Road access is via Highway 4 west from Port Alberni. A system of logging roads on the north shore of Sproat Lake leads to a position 2,800 feet in elevation and approximately one mile from the fault zone. Another road, previously used for fire access, branches from Highway 4 at the east end of Sproat Lake and proceeds westward along the ridge crest right to the area of interest.

Several helicopter landing sites are available within a few hundred feet of the main structures. The north side of the ridge can be reached by helicopter and by boat along the south shore of Great Central Lake. The latter route means for a long and extremely difficult climb up to the showings.



MT. PORTER AREA
LOCATION



PHYSIOGRAPHY

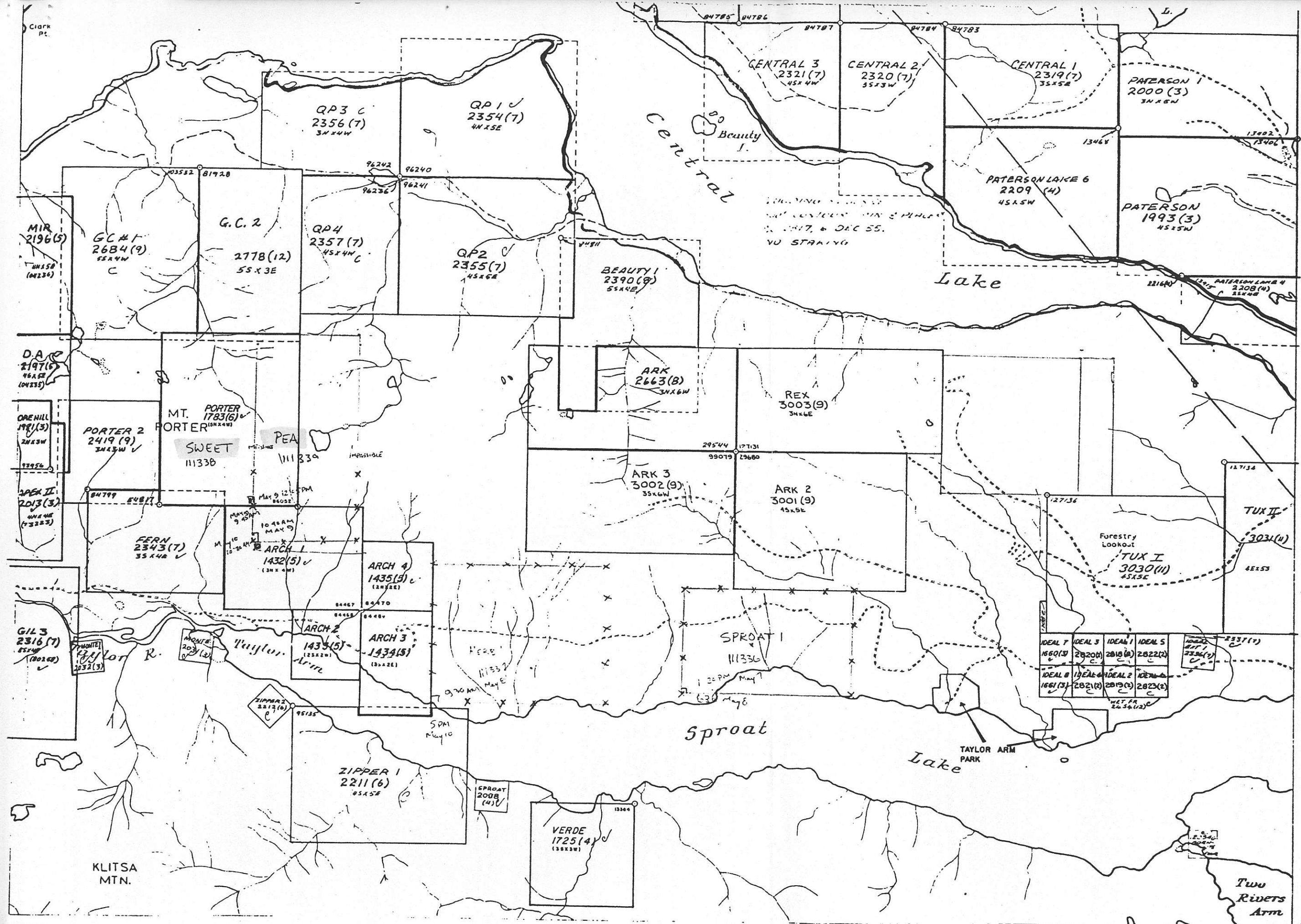
The east-west ridge that Mt. Porter is on forms a high (elev. 4,200') divide between Great Central Lake (elev. 272') and Sproat Lake (elev. 95'). The south slope is generally uniform but steep; often in excess of 35 degrees. Most of this area has been logged off.

The crest is a flat undulating plateau which may represent a remnant penoplane. The north slope towards Great Central Lake is very rugged. Several northerly draining creeks have cut deep canyons along zones of weakness making travel difficult and hazardous. A cirque at the head of the creek draining the area of interest cuts across the structures of the fault zone and exposes them for 1,000 feet vertically.

The weather in this area is generally good, however, snow can remain in the timbered area into the early summer months.

HISTORY

Only a limited amount of exploration has been conducted in the target area described above. Various parties in the past have reviewed the property primarily for copper. The claims were recently staked by Mr. Henry Awmack. The property consists of 2 claims: the Sweet claim (5 north, 3 west) and the Pea claim (6 north, 3 east). The attached map outlines the claim units, 33 in total.



Province of British Columbia
 Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

Miles 1 2 3
 Metres 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 Metres
 Kilometres 1 2 3 Kilometres

DATE OF MICROFILM: 87.04.02

UNLESS VERIFIED ON SURVEY, THE MAP PORTION OF A LEGAL CORNER POST IS BASED ON THE LOCATOR'S SETBACK FOR PURPOSES CONCERNED. APPLY TO THE OFFICE OF THE MINING DIVISION

CONCLUSIONS

The favourable geology and the type of mineral occurrences found, indicate that low-temperature, precious and base metals deposit may be associated with the fault zone which occurs within the target area. A program of mineral exploration should be conducted to substantiate this conclusion.

OPTION AGREEMENT

Option agreements, understandably, are subject to negotiation before the final terms are agreed upon by the parties involved.