

BC GOLD SYND  
THIRD QTR REPORT  
JULY - SEPT 1979

JCS OFFICE

B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE

THIRD QUARTER REPORT

JULY - SEPTEMBER 1979

671540

J.T. SHEARER

B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE

*third*  
~~SECOND~~ QUARTER REPORT

JULY - SEPTEMBER 1979

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
1124 WEST 15th STREET  
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

SEPTEMBER 1979

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*Jan/80*

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B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE

THIRD QUARTER REPORT

July 1 - September 30, 1979

SUMMARY

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

The Crescent Inlet area was described in the Second Quarter Report. Sample results were positive and a claim group consisting of 71 units was staked. A large area is indicated as anomalous for gold and an assay of 0.424 oz per ton was obtained from a rock sample. An extension of the exploration budget was approved and the crew is presently conducting work on this claim group.

Visible gold was discovered on Alder Island, north of Burnaby Island. A claim group consisting of 100 units was staked and prospecting and reconnaissance soil sampling followed. Anomalous values in gold were obtained from several locations and further work is warranted.

These two properties were visited by representatives of the participating companies late in July prior to discussion of the proposed programs and budgets.

FRANKLIN CAMP

At the end of July the exploration crew were transferred from the Queen Charlottes to the Franklin Camp area in southern B.C. A general reconnaissance was conducted extending north to Lightning Peak

The TENDERLOIN claim was staked covering the reverted WHITE BEAR crown grant and surrounding area (82E/9W). A silicified quartz breccia zone was discovered which is slightly anomalous in gold. Some follow up work is probably warranted.

Work was conducted on the GOLDEN EAGLE group (82E/1W) held by J. Stoochnow. Anomalous gold values were obtained and further work is warranted if an equitable agreement can be made with the owners.

Some interesting values were obtained in soils in the Lightning Peak area but much of the area is staked and there are no plans to proceed further.

A 20 unit claim, DEADWOOD ONE, was staked to cover potential gold bearing silicified zones in Kettle River Formation within map sheet 82E/2. Geochem results have not all been received but are generally negative.

More detailed descriptions of prospecting areas are supplied from J. Shearer's reports.

A financial report is provided with this report. Most items are approximately in line with estimates made early in the year. The only serious exception is the cost for geochemistry which is approaching twice the amount budgeted. There has also been some over expenditure on equipment.

CRESCENT CLAIM GROUP

INTRODUCTION

A fly camp was set up on the north shore of Crescent Inlet on May 17, 1979 to May 23, 1979 with John Clarke and Brian Atkinson. The main purpose of the camp was to examine and prospect around a large gabbroic intrusion known to outcrop west of camp. A representative selection of silts, soil samples and rock samples was collected from the area. Geologic observations were recorded and plotted on the accompanying map. The work done is in attempt to turn up gold prospects. Due to the nature of the project, the need for further work on this area is dependent on favourable geochemical results of the soils, silts and rocks.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The area consists of KARMUTSEN basalts, (TRIASSIC), KUNGA sediments (JURASSIC-TRIASSIC), YAKOUN andesites (JURASSIC) and MASSET basalt and gabbro (EOCEME).

KARMUTSEN formation is exposed at the tip of the point on the north shore of the inlet east of camp. It is easily confused with MASSET formation which is seen close by. As viewed, the KARMUTSEN is a dark green chloritized basalt, related agglomerates and "crystal" tuffs of plagioclase porphyry. A thin horizontal band (1m) of limestone is seen on a cliff face on the point where the claims are located,

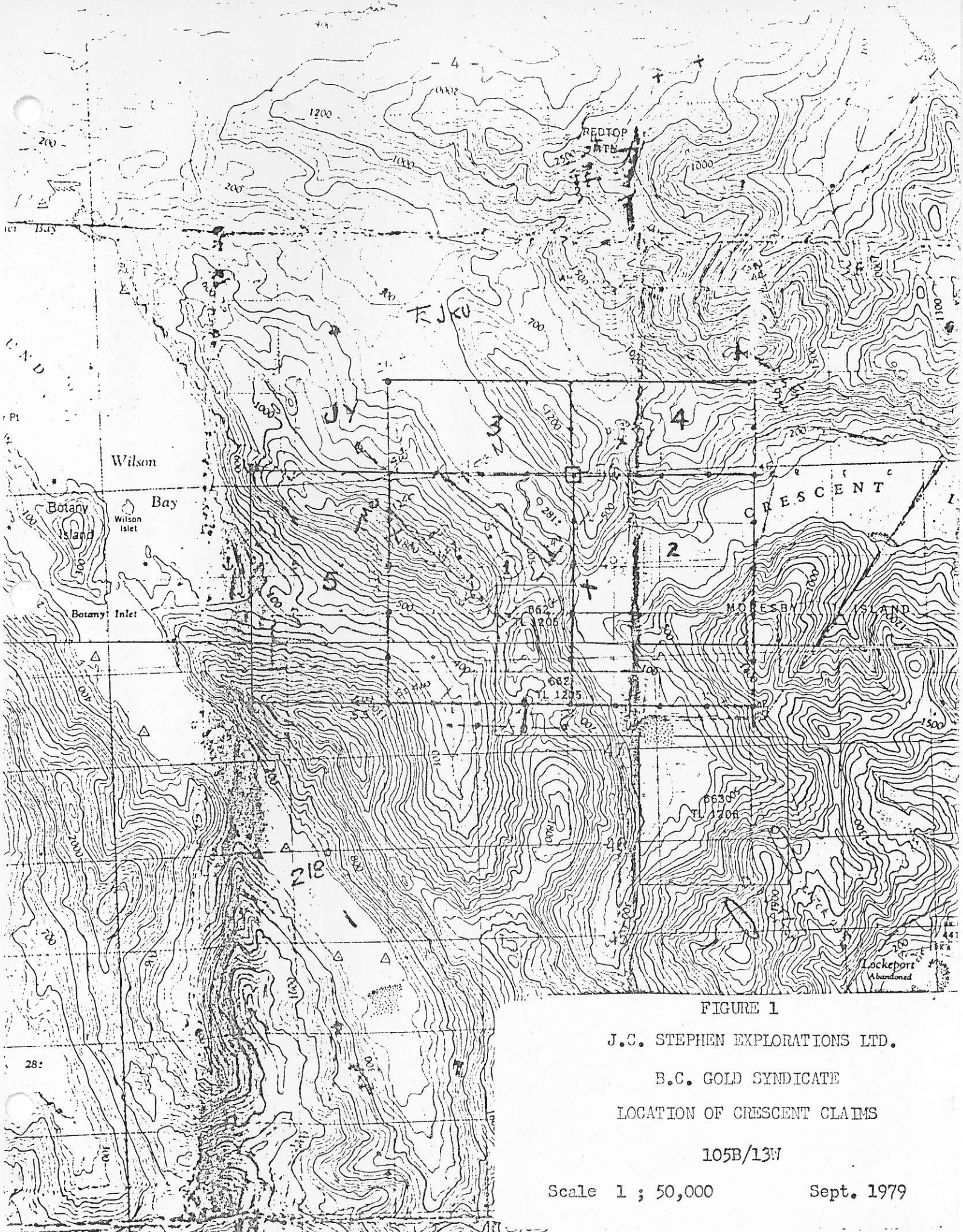


FIGURE 1

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

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LOCATION OF CRESCENT CLAIMS

105B/13W

Scale 1 ; 50,000

Sept. 1979



Sutherland-Brown's (S.B.) interlava limestone. Maximum viewed thickness is 50m.

KUNGA FORMATION is readily recognized and subdivided into  
i) a massive grey recrystallized unit with no observed primary features  
ii) an overlying interbedded unit of black and grey-buff limestone, often pyritic, and black argillites with minor white-brown siltstones. Cross-bedding, rip up marks, flame structures and load casts were seen. This subunit readily reveals intense deformation and folding the rocks of the area have experienced. It is widely exposed in the area covered by this camp.

YAKOUN FORMATION consists of andesites, andesitic tuffs, sandstones and fragmental agglomerates. This unit is seen interfingering with the MASSET gabbro as well as being in fault? contact with KUNGA (ii)

MASSET FORMATION seen here includes interfingered basalts, andesites and agglomerates. These are widely exposed between camp and claim group, overlying KUNGA (ii) sediments. The gabbroic unit is a coarse grained typical gabbro as seen on the DEENA CLAIM GROUP. It has intruded and altered porphyritic andesite. Xenoliths of andesite with sharp unaltered boundaries are seen within the gabbro. At the top most section, gabbro shows signs of shearing and minor alteration.

Numerous dykes of rhyolite, diabase, and andesite cross-cut all units except the gabbro. These are usually thin ( $\leq 1$  m) dykes which predate folding and faulting. Often, the andesite dykes are fault related while the rhyolite and diabase dykes occur randomly. Contacts with country rock are generally sharp and unaltered, though brecciation of the country rock is seen in some rhyolite dykes penetrating KUNGA (ii) sediments. A noteworthy feature is the occurrence of "two phase dyking". A rhyolite dyke, cored with andesite represents a possible secondary pulse of intrusion along the initial dyke trace.

?

WRONG

### STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Many small faults are seen throughout the area, often separating differing units, and/or having creeks flowing through them. A main fault system, traceable over approximately 5 km trends at 28°. This fault may be a transform fault related to the major faults traceable over the Islands - e.g. - SANDSPIT FAULT, QUEEN CHARLOTTE FAULT. It is of interest in that its trend has a notable bearing on dyke emplacement - dykes often aligned in this direction. No movement was noted on this main fault, though smaller faults often show minor - (several metres) offsettings. The main folding has produced a large anticline exposing both the massive grey KUNGA (i) limestone and KARMUTSEN (?) basalts, on the claim area point. Drag folds on either side of the anticline limbs are seen in the creeks. Smaller scale foldings produce numerous, gentle crested, anticline - syncline series observable throughout the KUNGA (ii). Typical jointing patterns were observed in all formations, but orientations were seldom measured.

### ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Minor chalcopyrite was seen in a quartz vein in KARMUTSEN (?) basalts - nothing to get excited about but suggestive of mineralization. A most impressive quartz (Hydrothermal) veining has intruded along the main fault system in the area. Prior to this injection, an andesitic dyke had intruded along the same fault. The dyke is now well brecciated by quartz as well as the massive limestone country rock, though to a lesser degree. The maximum observed dimensions of this breccia zone are 100m x 2m x 1m. It is offset 1 - 2 m by small right angle faults.

DISCUSSION

Regionally, the Crescent Group is situated on a strong northeast-southwest cross block fault with south block down or perhaps a large right hand movement. Major fold directions are still northwest but minor folds in rhyolite were noted to trend 030° (similar to cross block faults). A possible domal structure is suggested on the east claim boundary on Brown's (1968) map incorporating Karmutsen volcanics in the core.

Geology is much more complex than shown on Brown's (1968) map especially off the shoreline. Although the exact nature of the seemingly sporadic rhyolite outcrops is not known, initial impressions indicate a subvolcanic environment. The rhyolite is envisaged as being down dropped along vertical block faults into the upper magma chamber-root zone represented by parts of the gabbro complex. Probably much of what is shown on Brown's (1968) Map as Yakoun Formation volcanics is actually fine grained phases of the Masset age gabbro: a combination of gabbro intruding its related effusive pile and down faulting.

## GEOCHEMISTRY

Results for rock, soil and silt geochemistry are plotted on Figure 2 and 3 (in pocket). A detail soil grid (figure 3) was established as follow up to initial samples. Two baselines, 00 and 800E were cut, slope chained and soiled. Anomalous results extend along the 00 base line for 700 m with the highest results substantially north of the detail grid. Figure 3 is mainly on a steep south facing slope whereas north of 400N the slope is relatively flat ridge top. The area between #1 (Figure 3) and #2 sphalerite showings is highly anomalous in Au soils. Sample A-79-469 ran 1160 ppb Au with other surrounding highs. Soils along the 800E baseline are low in gold with anomalous As. The "Rusty Seam" area, just west of 800E is also characterized by low gold with high As. The Rusty seam area is where the rock chip assaying 0.424 oz/ton Au was found.

The extremely erratic occurrence of gold in the fluvial environment is well shown by silt samples taken on the main creek in Crescent Four. One sample (U-203) was taken from several spots within a 10 m radius and ran 400 ppb Au. Follow up samples all ran <10 ppb Au except for U-9 that gave 4700 ppb Au. U-10 which was an equally good silt as U-9 and only 2 m away ran 10 ppb Au.

## ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

A number of rock chips were sent for analysis. The highest result (80737) was 0.424 oz/ton Au for a quartz rich sample from the Rusty Seam Area. This sample was memorable because of the distinctive micro quartz needles growing on an early generation of drusy quartz. Other interesting rock samples include (as shown on Figure 2):

- 80667 - 500 ppb Au - 10 ft chip across #2 sphalerite in rhyolite showing
- 80738 - 720 ppb Au - very pyritic rhyolite, Lineated py seams.
- 80672 - 240 ppb Au - Mylonite rusty seam area.
- 80673 - 340 ppb Au - narrow quartz rich silicified andesite
- 80736 - 360 ppb Au - rusty seam area, silicified andesite
- 80566 - 140 ppb Au - very leached, ferrungous material #1 grid
- 80576 -1320 ppb Au - quartz bx. with MoS<sub>2</sub>

CURRENT PROGRAM

A program consisting of tape and compass grid lines, soil sampling, rock geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting was commenced September 25th to explore and assess these claims. If results are encouraging consideration will be given to a more advanced exploration program during summer 1980. This present work is being done as an extension of the general exploration program.

Costs are estimated to be:-

1.	Preparation of base maps and photos	\$ 1,200.00
2.	50 km tape and compass grid, blazed and flagged	2,700.00
3.	Soil sampling - 700 samples	2,100.00
4.	Soil sample analysis for Au, As @ \$6.25	3,750.00
5.	150 rock geochem @ \$8.00	1,200.00
6.	Prospecting and mapping	3,500.00
7.	Aircraft, fixed wing and helicopter	1,800.00
8.	Groceries and camp supplies	900.00
9.	Travel and meals, etc	900.00
10.	Zodiac boat and motor rental	650.00
11.	Magnetometer rental	300.00
12.	Compilation and printing etc.	2,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$21,000.00
	J.C. Stephen Explorations services	1,500.00
	Contingencies, etc.	2,500.00
		<hr/>
		\$25,000.00

ALDER CLAIM GROUP

Attention was drawn to Alder Island because of unique old showings reported to contain Ni-Cu in pyrrhotite rich pyroxene-garnet skarn cut by late calcite veins that carry arsenical alledmontite (a natural Sb-As alloy). The skarn showings are of academic interest in the differing mineralogy and setting as compared to the normal metasomatic copper-magnetite skarns of the Insular Belt. Alder Island is just slightly over 1 km in length but is underlain by some of the most complex rock assemblage in the Charlottes in Sutherland-Brown's (1968) estimation (Page 193).

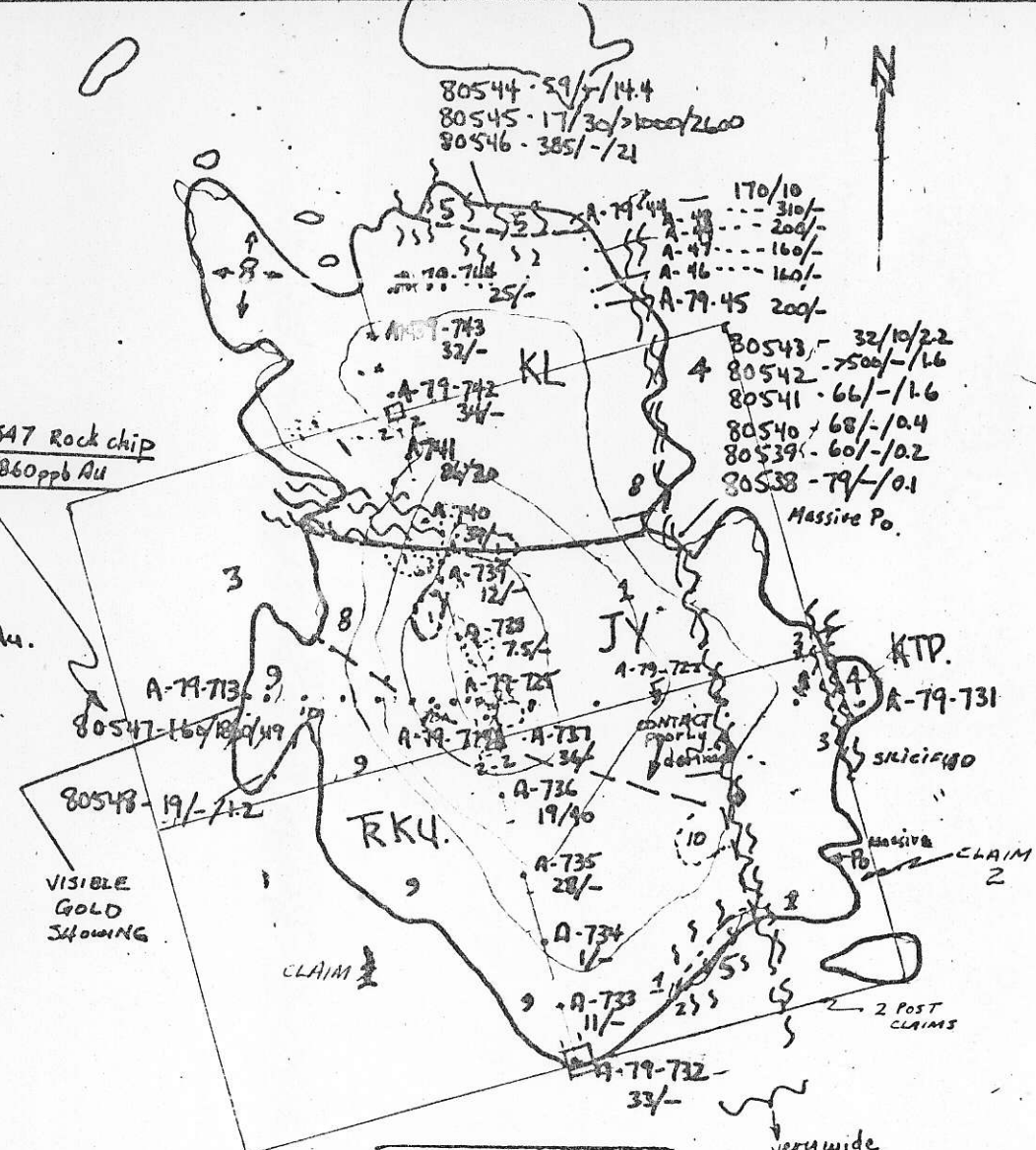
Geology, preliminary sampling and claim location are shown on Figure 4. The most significant result is a rock chip in silicified thinly bedded, black argillite on the west shoreline. A soil sample directly east of the rock sample ran 51 ppm As and 360 ppb Au. This is the type of sample that could only be taken in a program geared for disseminated gold.

Follow up work on the rock chip sample that ran 1860 ppb Au resulted in the discovery of a VISIBLE GOLD showing hosted by a drusy quartz breccia zone in Kunga Formation, silicified, black limestone. Reconnaissance prospecting on the adjacent Huxley and Burnaby Island delineated several similar silicified zones and 96 units were tied on to the Alder Island Claims as shown in Figure 5.

Some points are already apparent:

- (1) at least one drusy quartz breccia zone in silicified black limestone member is gold bearing,
- (2) there are several more similar silicified zones throughout the Alder Claims,

SAMPLE No.	ASSAY As/Au.
A-79-713	240/-
714	170/-
715	56/-
716	34/-
717	7/-
718	30/-
719	19/20
720	20/-
721	28/-
722	51/360
723	13/-
723A	290/-
724	19/-
725	11/-
726	11/-
727	24/-
728	90/-
729	43/-
730	5/-
731	34/-



on east side of Island - soils	Assay	Assay
A-79-722	51	360
67	48	60
68	54	820
69	40	5800
70	11	3000

LEGEND - GEOLOGY.

- JY JY** YAKOUN - 1 - fault zone skarn, sheared volcanic greenstone.  
2 - amygdaloidal basaltic dykes  
3 - silicified chill margin with KTP.
- KTP KTP** KTP 4 - granite pluton. (HBL diorite)
- KL KL** LONGARM 5 - Skarn, mylonite  
6 - skarned sandstone well bedded.  
7 - thinly bedded cherty siltstone
- ? 8 - massive to poorly bedded skarn.
- RKU RKU** KUNGA 9 - thinly bedded argillite  
10 - massive grey marble

SSS Fault zone.  
Po - pyrrhotite.  
C Topo contour

0 100 200 300 400 METERS  
SCALE 1:10,000

**J C STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.**

**B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE**

**ALDER ISLAND**

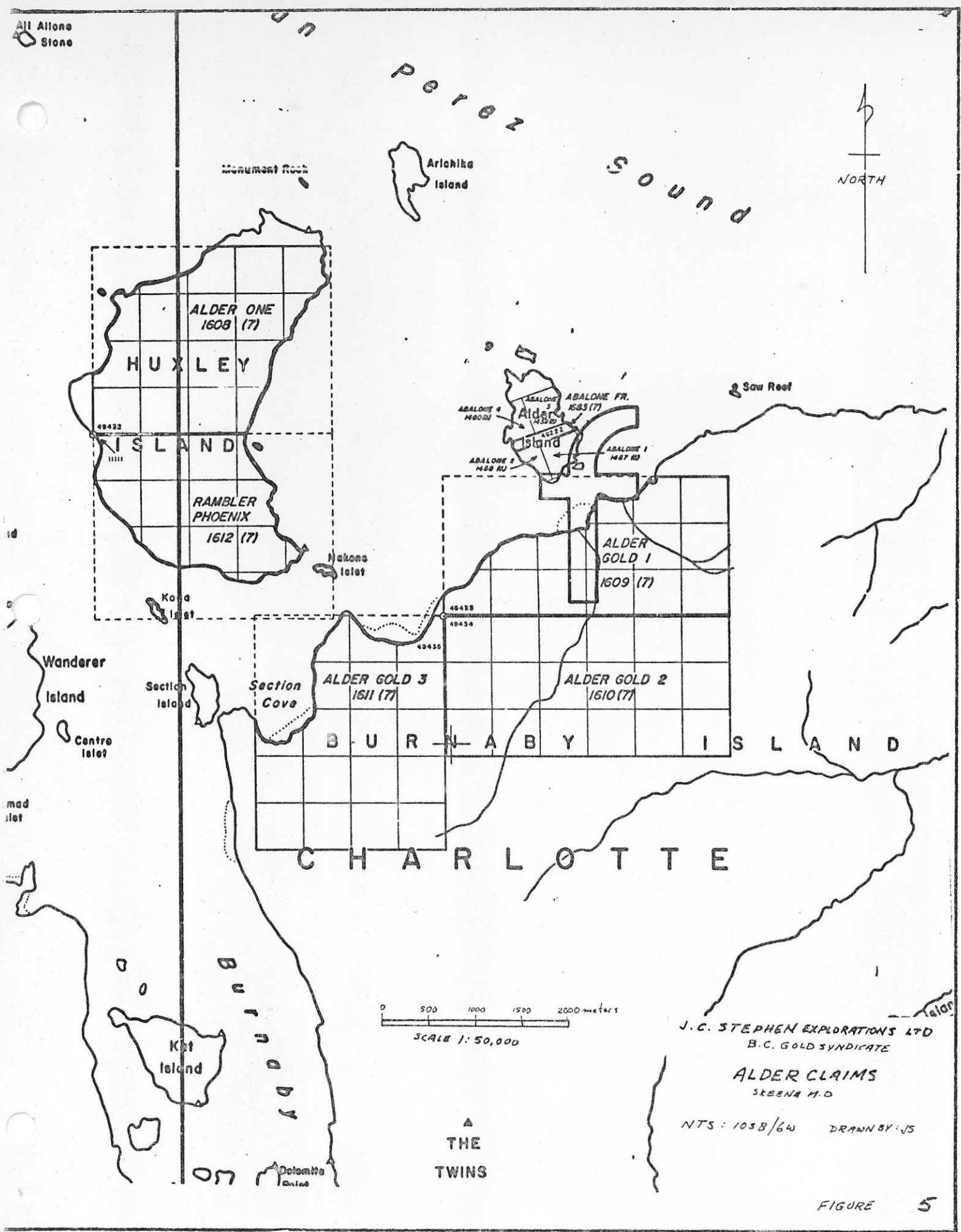
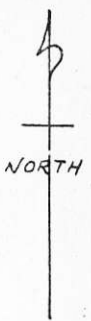
**GEOLOGY and SAMPLE RESULTS**

DATE JUNE 1979 WORK BY: J. SHEARER  
J. CLARKE  
NTS 103 86W DRAWN BY: B. ATKINSON

FIGURE 4



All Alone Stone



J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD  
B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE

ALDER CLAIMS  
SKENA M.D.

NTS: 1038/64 DRAWN BY: JS

THE  
TWINNS

FIGURE 5

- (3) the area is characterized by wide lowlands between subalpine rounded ridges with very heavy timber and organic cover and
- (4) the Kunga Formation section is contained within major fault strands which localizeds small plutons and complex fold patterns.

More prospecting and a comprehensive geological basemap are definately warrented. A tentative proposed budget to include trenching on Alder Island follows this property description.

(b) GEOLOGY

The Alder Claims are underlain by two major fault slices of Incompetent Kunga Formation, black limestone and black argillite members. These two slices are separated by a wedge of Karmutsen Formation volcanics that forms a resistant topographic ridge. On the east the Kunga section is bounded by the "Burnaby Batholith", a post tectonic intrusive. Figure 6 shows these general features in a general manner according to mapping done by Brown (1968). In contrast to the Crescent Group, Brown's (1968) work is fairly accurate on the Alder Claims. The only exception being near the major intrusive contact where several large roof pendants (?) were noted near 6E claim post.

Previous recent work includes:

- (1) packsack holes on the Johnson Nickel showing in 1964 and
- (2) drilling on the MAC magnetite deposit in the southeast corner. Work in the 1906 era was confined to: Nicks Cu-Ni showing on the east of Alder Gold 1, (b) Nickel showings on east Alder Island and Cu-Au showings on Huxley Island.

The complexities of faulting and folding are well developed on the south shore of Alder Island. There appears to be only 30-40 m of section including mainly argillite member along several hundred meters of beach. Any future mapping project must use careful measurement of the many small discontinuous stratigraphic sections to enable correlation throughout the property. Despite a superficial resemblance between black limestone and argillite members, a very useful distinction can be made even with reconnaissance work.

Figures 7 and 8 show the drusy quartz breccia zones in relation to silicified black limestone. Results for the Alder Island

STRAIT

Agent 168  
JCS  
175387  
JULY 7 1979  
N4 ES  
POSTS NOT ENT 4E

KTP 929  
903  
907

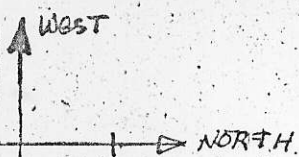


ALDER CLAIMS  
 103 B/6W  
 SCALE: 1:50,000  
 GEOLOGY  
 (After Brown 1968)  
 JULY 1979  
 Drawn By - JS  
 RKA - Karmutsen  
 RKA - Kung  
 JY - Yekam  
 KTA - Karmutsen  
 --- geological contact  
 JULY REPORT

FIGURE 6

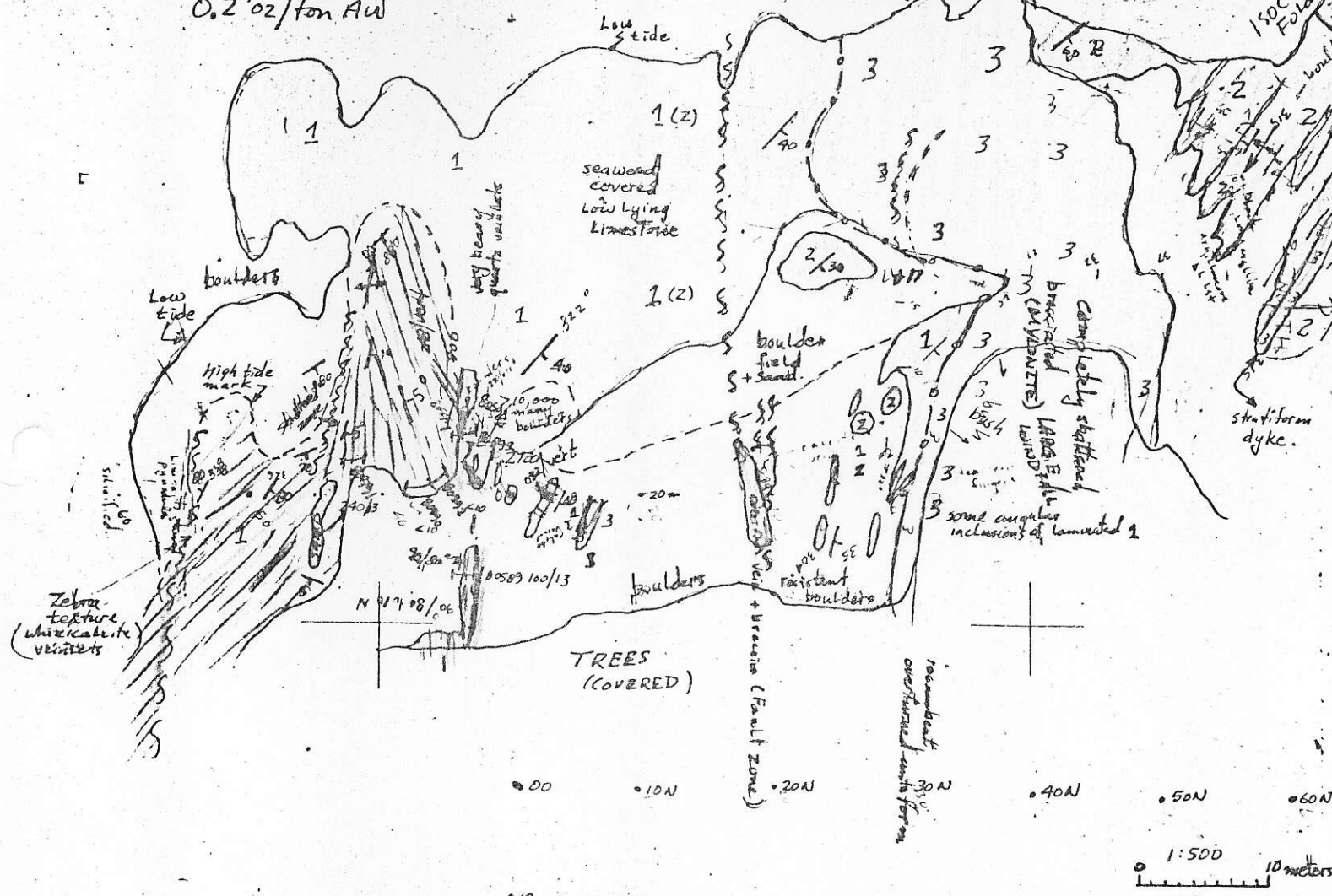
	sample width	AU PPM	AS PPM
55	chip	2500	8
	1.2 m	100	13
590	1.45 m	<10	10
591	1.4 m	240	13
592	1.53	10	13
593	1.35	2700	5
594	0.22	>10,000	8
595	1.8	900	5

0.2 oz/ton Au



- 1 black thin bedded limestone (silicified in places)
- 2 Grey weath. limy areas (black limestone)
- 3 Andesite Dykes

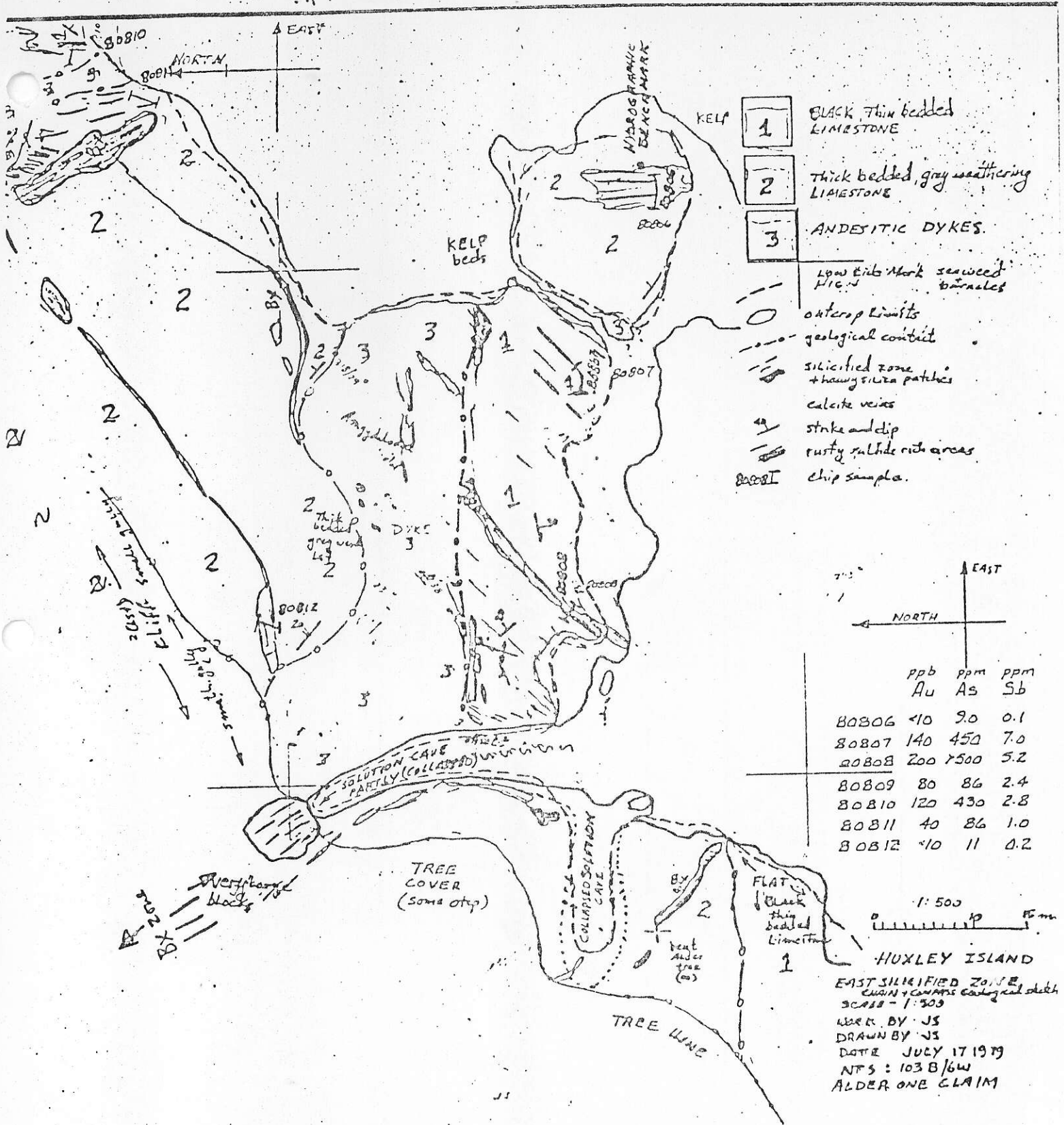
- high tide mark (Baracles + seaweed)
- outcrop / limits
- - - geological contacts
- - - silicified zone drusy qtz + heavy patches
- ↗ strike + dip
- ↘ Anticline, syncline plunge direction
- ▨ rusty, sulfide rich areas
- I channel samples



ALDER ISLAND  
 SCALE - 1:500  
 - DETAIL GEOLOGY  
 - AU SHOWING  
 - JS  
 - JULY 2/79  
 - 1038/610

FIGURE 10 JULY REPORT

FIG 7



FIGURE

gold showing (figure 7) are plotted. Trenching is recommended to expose the zone to determine gold distribution. It should be noted that the visible gold was found in a relatively recessive section beside the main mass of resistant brecciated, silicified limestone. Some areas of silicified limestone ran <10 ppb Au (#80590, 80592).

(c) GEOCHEMISTRY

Locations for the preliminary soil samples on Alder Island were misplotted in the June report and Figure 9. shows their true position. The one anomalous sample A-722 is actually on the east side of the island. Check samples around this location were very high in gold:

A-79-68 - 820 ppb Au

A-79-69 - 5500 ppb Au

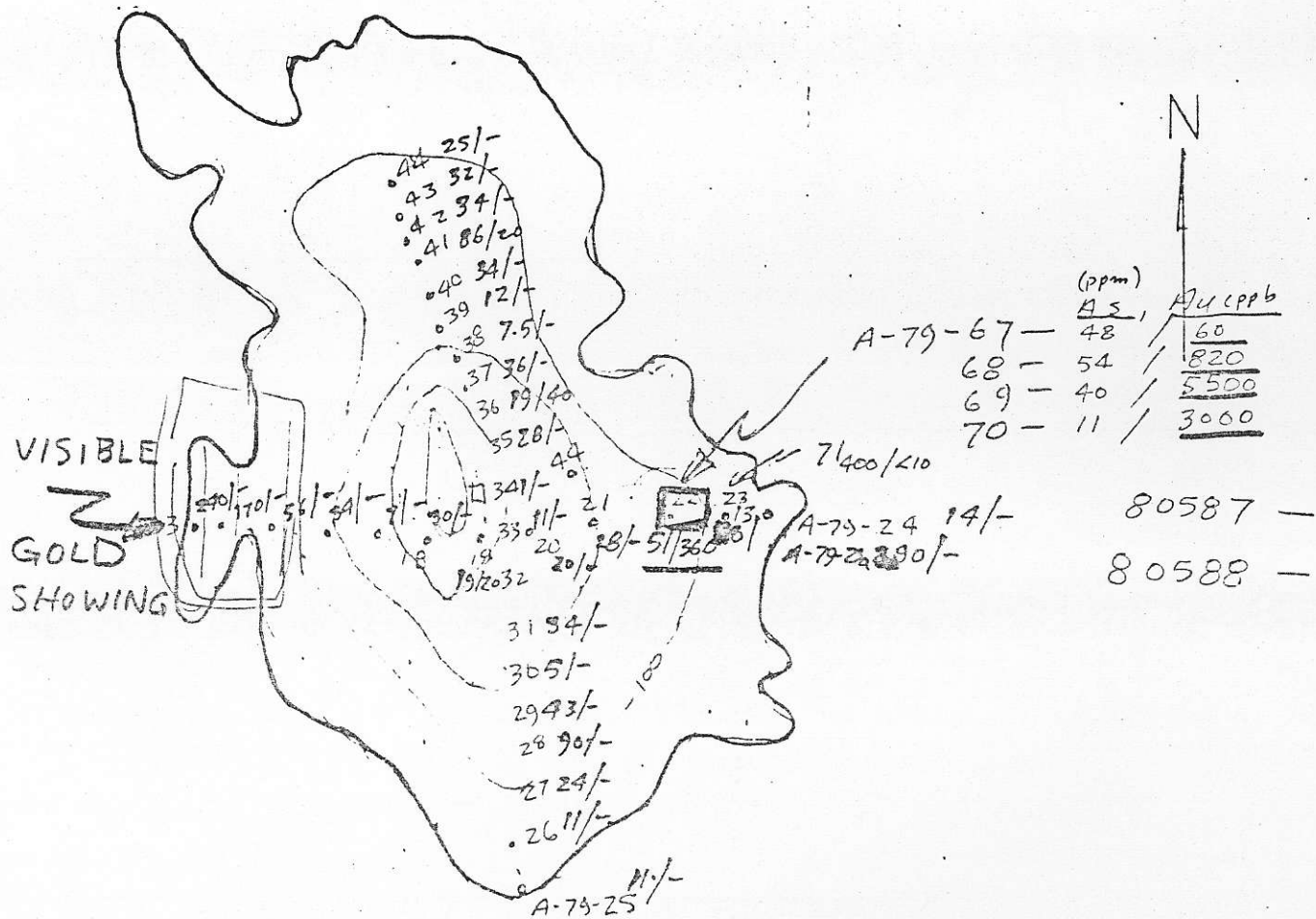
A-79-70 - 3000 ppb Au

but the underlying skarn assayed low. A detail soil grid was run immediately east of the gold showing as illustrated on Figure 10. An attempt was made to take only the best samples and to this end all samples average about 0.7 m in depth using an auger. All gold results are very low, however there are strong arsenic values along the level ground which probably corresponds to Kunga subcrop. Many angular boulders of silicified drusy quartz located at the Alder Island campsite may be weathering out of a continuation of the gold zone structure.

Silt and small soil grid locations on Huxley and Burnaby Island are shown on Figures 10 and 11.

Anomalous soils are indicated near 2100E (Figure 11) on the central Alder Gold claim line, with a high of 320 ppb Au. A rock sample of drusy quartz picked up as float south of this area (80757) ran 620 ppb Au. Silicification is widespread and may be related to the hornfels border along what Brown (1968) refers to as the Burnaby Batholith. These samples should receive detail follow-up by soils and geological mapping.





CORRECT PLOT OF SOIL SAMPLES

ALDER ISLAND

SCALE 1:10,000 APPROX.

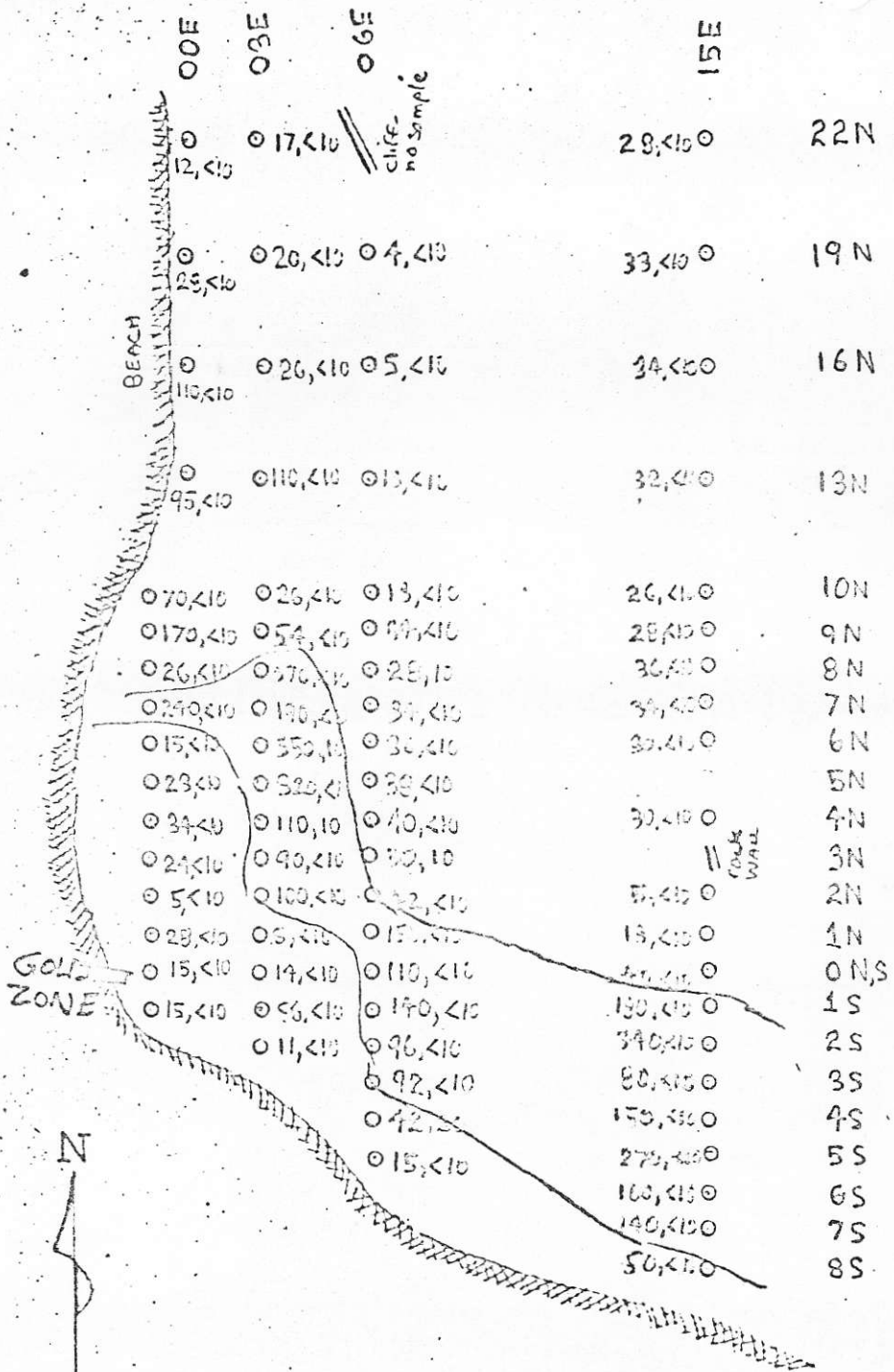
DATE - JULY 24/79

NTS - 103B/6W

WORK BY - JS + JC

DRAWN BY - JS.

9  
FIGURE 12  
JULY REPORT



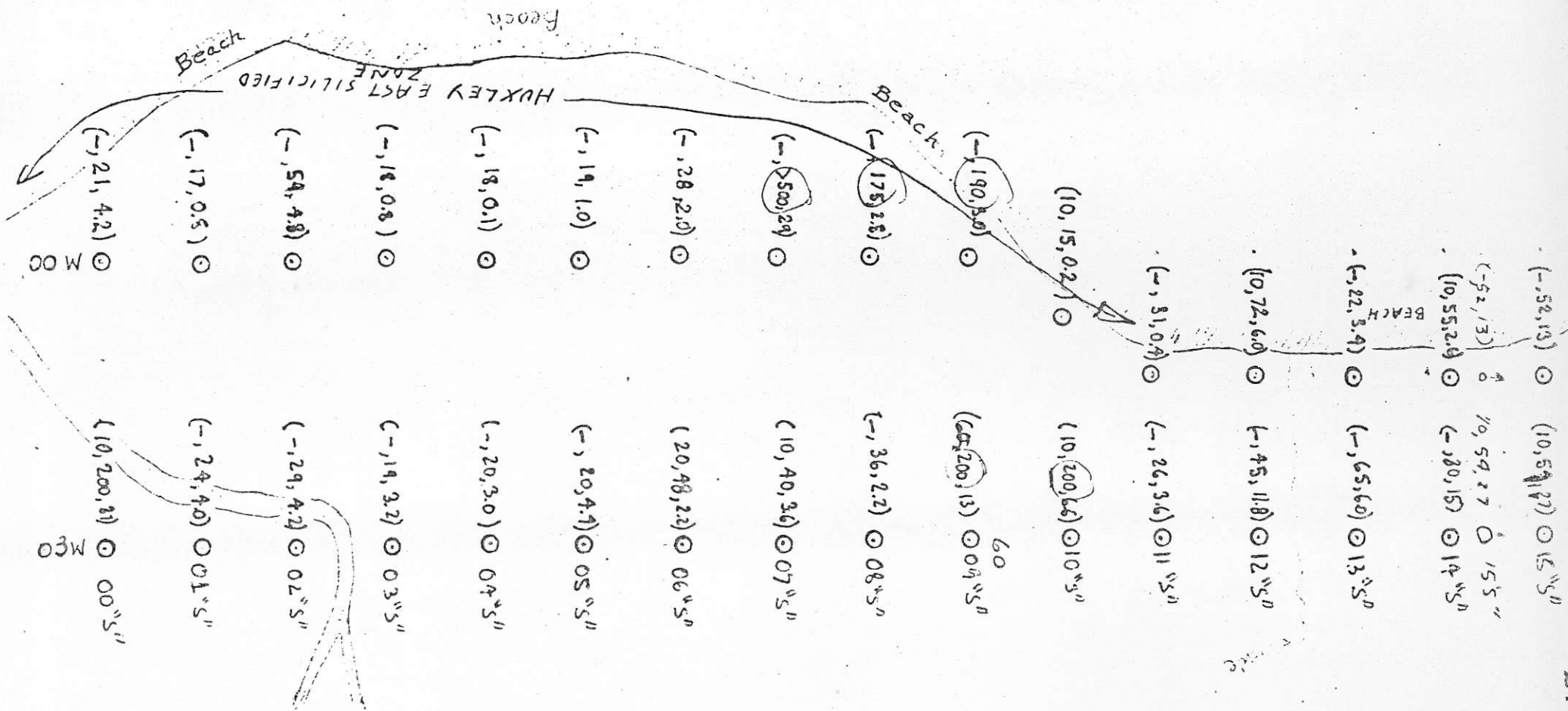
SCALE 1:2000



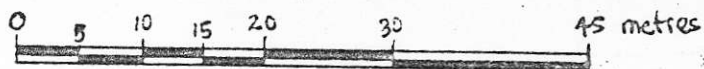
J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATION LTD.  
 ALDER GRID  
 B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE  
 GEOCHEM SURVEY  
 DATE: JUNE 1979  
 NTS: 103B-6W  
 WORK BY: G. MARCHAK  
 DRAWN BY: G. MARCHAK  
 FIGURE 10 JULY REPORT

Channel sampling on the East Huxley silicified zone (refer to Figure II, July Report) ran low but definitely anomalous (100-200 ppb) gold. A rock sample containing sphalerite from the west side of Huxley Island assayed 2800 ppb Au with others nearby running 220 and 840 ppb Au. Figure 13 shows soil lines west of the Huxley East silicified zone. Only along the south end are arsenic values high, Au is uniformly low. This is similar to the response found over the visible gold showing on Alder Island. A rusty, ankeritic, silicified zone along the mouth of Johnson Creek gave 160 ppb Au in a rock chip (80681).

In summary, there are sufficient anomalous results to warrant detail follow-up around the visible gold showing on Alder Island and similar settings on Burnaby and Huxley Islands.



SCALE 1:600



LEGEND

- Soil geochem. sample
- (10, 180, 20) Au ppb, As ppm, Sb ppm.
- denotes Au being < 10 p.p.b.

FIGURE 35 13

JC STEPHEN EXPLORATION LTD

B.C. Gold Syndicate  
HUXLEY ISLAND "H" GRID  
SOIL GEOCHEM SURVEY

DATE: JULY 1979

NTS:

WORK, DRAWN BY: G. Marchak

NOTE: SOUTH "S" = 210° "W" = 300°

FIG 13

TENTATIVE ALDER PROGRAM

Results to date warrant further prospecting and, should additional anomalous values be obtained from samples presently being run, the following program should be instituted.

1	Preparation of base maps and photos		\$ 300.00
2	Soil sampling - approximately 500 samples		1,500.00
3	Soil sample analysis	500 samples @ \$ 6.25	3,125.00
4	Rock geochem	150 @ \$ 8.00	1,200.00
5	Prospecting and mapping		3,500.00
6	Aircraft		1,500.00
7	Groceries and Camp supplies		900.00
8	Travel and meals, etc.		\$ 700.00
9	Zodiac boat and motor rental		700.00
10	Trenching, drill, steel, powder		600.00
11	Compilation, printing etc.		<u>2,000.00</u>
			\$ 16,025.00
	J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd. Services and Overhead		<u>1,600.00</u>
			\$ 17,625.00
	Contingencies etc.		<u>2,375.00</u>
			\$ 20,000.00

The Alder claims lie at low elevations and, from past experience, it is possible to conduct exploration here during the winter months. Work could be done in October-November 1979 or between January and March 1980.

FRANKLIN CAMP (82E/9W)

(a) Introduction - Claims Staked

The Franklin Camp veins, which occur in Paleozoic sediments and volcanics, have been the focus of attention for many years. But, the 1964 program by the Heustis interests was the only time the many diverse owners have been brought together. Unfortunately Heustis only did one years work. Several individuals have been associated with the Franklin area for considerable length of time; G. E. McDougall first came to work in the Union Mine in 1936. He is the long time owner of the Maple Leaf property. J. Carson put the Central claims together for Boundary Exploration in 1968 which optioned them to Newmont. Carson has been active around Franklin for 20 years and presently holds four claim groups. In 1979 T. Lisle and R. H. Seraphim have acquired most of the reverted crown grants and have staked all open ground through the Homestake-Union trend. Many of the locals seem to restake the old showings year after year instead of doing assessment work. Thus most of the ground is perpetually tied up without any new work being done.

Since about 1975, some attention has been diverted to Kettle River Formation in regard to uranium. This is the case for McDougall's Genie 1-6 group.

A claim map obtained in early August, Figure 14 shows that all reverted crown grants had been picked up. However, after preliminary work near the White Bear shaft and discovery of the drusy quartz breccia, a search of the claim records revealed that the White Bear was actually open. This claim was applied for and nine units in 4 claims were staked around it. Shortly after this McDougall came into camp saying he wanted to extend his Genie Group past the White Bear.

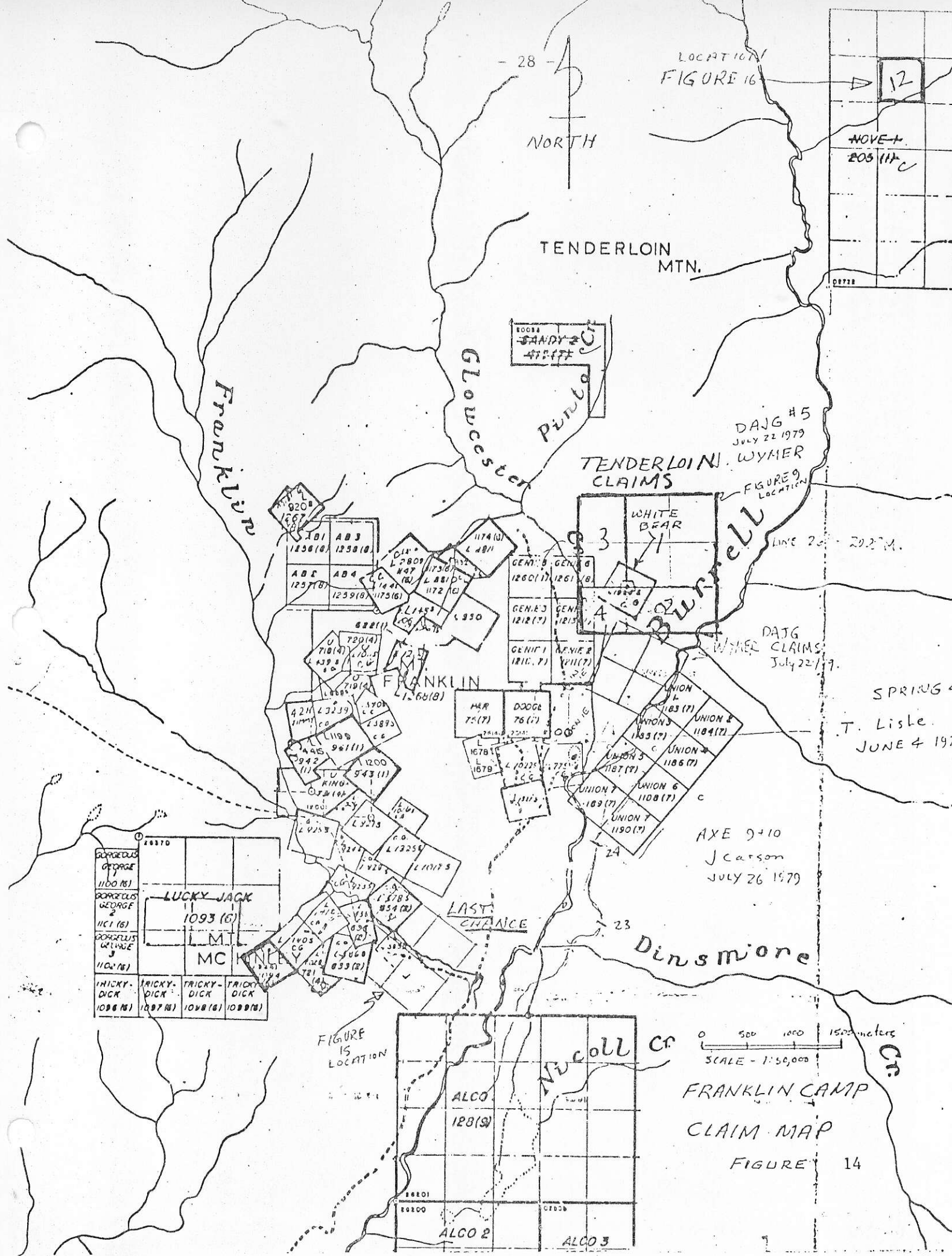
Claim staking in the Franklin Camp is surprisingly of very low caliber. Contrary to the claim map there is little overlap on the Tenderloin Group from previously staked claims. This was checked by chaining all posts prior to staking.

(b) White Bear (Tenderloin Group) GEOLOGY

Geological mapping and limited soil sampling was conducted on the White Bear claims. A road put in along the old trail in 1964 extends past the White Bear claim and can be driven to the Gloucester Creek ford. The general geology is shown on Figure 15 (in pocket). The area is underlain by Paleozoic greenstone which is unconformably overlain by Eocene Kettle River Formation coarse clastics. A Cretaceous granodiorite outcrops on Tenderloin 3 and intrudes the greenstone. Later intrusives include monzonite and augite syenite described by Drysdale (1915) as related to a volcanic vent rootzone (refer to Exploration Proposal - J. Shearer, August 30, 1978 for details, Pg. 16). The upper portions of Tenderloin Mountain are capped by trachyte and basaltic tuff.

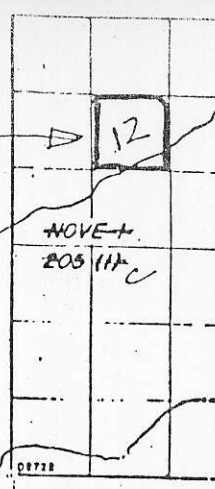
Detail geology is shown on Figure 16. An approximately 30 - 40 m thick section of arkose and pebbly arkose rests on greenstone. This arkose is very poorly exposed in sharp contrast to the thick, overlying resistant cliff forming boulder conglomerate.

In the vicinity of 200N 800E on Tenderloin 1 a fluorite bearing pebbly acid tuff was found. One soil sample in this area was slightly anomalous (B700E - 60 ppb Au) and deserves more follow-up work.



28  
NORTH

LOCATION  
FIGURE 12



TENDERLOIN MTN.

BOGGS  
SANDY  
475177

Franklin

Gloucester  
Pittsburg

DAJG #5  
JULY 22 1979  
TENDERLOIN CLAIMS  
WYMER  
FIGURE 9  
LOCATION

DAJG CLAIMS  
JULY 22 1979

SPRING 4  
T. Lisle  
JUNE 4 1979

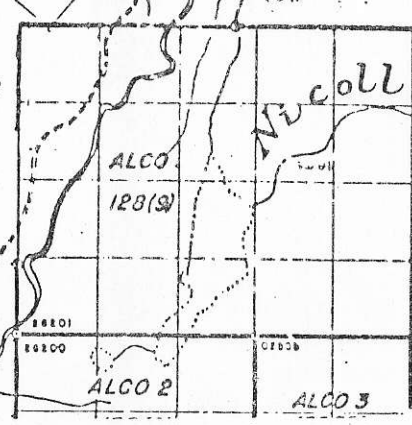
20370			
DORCELOUS GEORGE 1100 (R)	LUCKY JACK		
DORCELOUS GEORGE 2 1101 (R)	1093 (G)		
DORCELOUS GEORGE 3 1102 (R)	MC		
TRICKY- DICK 1096 (R)	TRICKY- DICK 1097 (R)	TRICKY- DICK 1098 (R)	TRICKY- DICK 1099 (R)

AXE 9+10  
J CARSON  
JULY 26 1979

LAST CHANCE

Dinsmore

FIGURE 15  
LOCATION

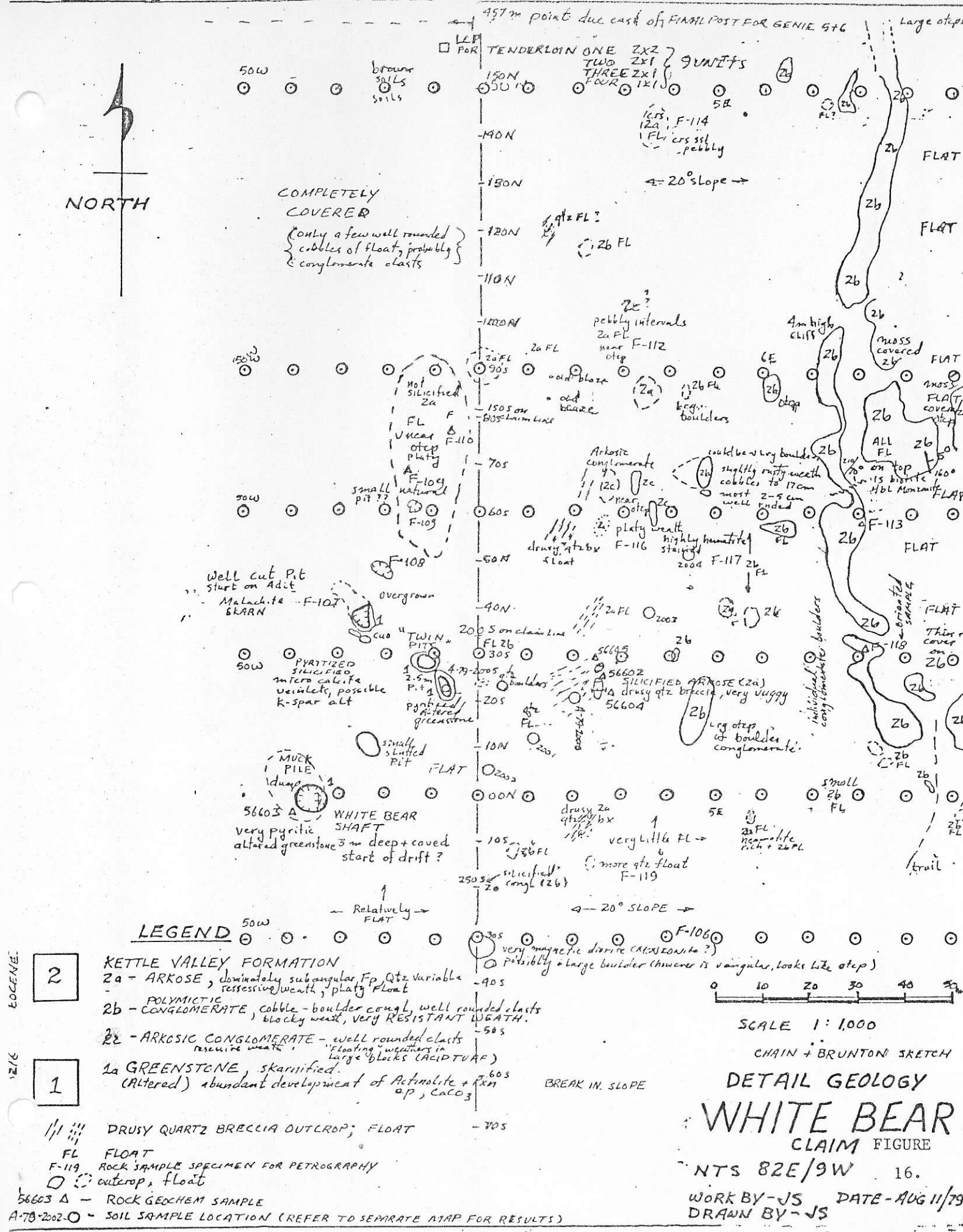
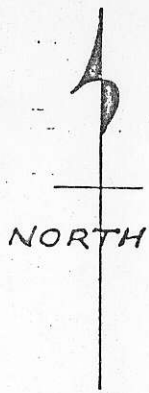


0 500 1000 1500 meters  
SCALE - 1:50,000

FRANKLIN CAMP  
CLAIM MAP

FIGURE 14





**LEGEND**

2

- KETTLE VALLEY FORMATION
- Za - ARKOSE, dominantly subangular, Fp, Qtz variable (resessive) weath, platy float
- Zb - POLYMICTIC CONGLOMERATE, cobble-boulder congl, well rounded clasts, blocky weath, very RESISTANT WEATH.
- Zc - ARKOSIC CONGLOMERATE - well rounded clasts, "floating" weathers in large blocks (ACID TUFF)
- Za GREENSTONE, skarnified. (ALTERED) abundant development of Actinolite + Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> ap, CaCO<sub>3</sub>

1

- DRUSY QUARTZ BRECCIA OUTCROP; FLOAT
- FL FLOAT
- F-119 ROCK SAMPLE SPECIMEN FOR PETROGRAPHY
- ○ outcrop, float

56603 Δ - ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLE  
 A-78-2002 ○ - SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION (REFER TO SEPARATE MAP FOR RESULTS)

SCALE 1:1,000

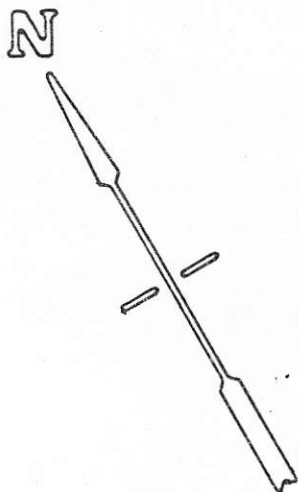
CHAIN + BRUNTON SKETCH

**DETAIL GEOLOGY**

**WHITE BEAR CLAIM**

NTS 82E/9W 16.

WORK BY - JS DATE - AUG 11/79  
DRAWN BY - JS



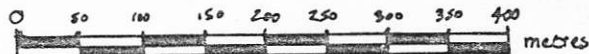
⊙ T1200N	7.0, 0.4, <10
⊙ T1150N	6.5, 0.2, <10
⊙ T1100N	4.5, 0.2, <10
⊙ T1050N	4.0, 0.2, <10
⊙ T1000N	10, 0.4, <10
⊙ T950N	11, 0.6, <10
⊙ T900N	7.0, 0.4, <10
⊙ T850N	3.0, 0.2, <10
⊙ T800N	4.0, 0.4, <10
⊙ T750N	5.5, 0.2, <10
⊙ T700N	2.0, 0.4, <10
⊙ T650N	12, 0.8, <10
⊙ T600N	5.0, 0.1, <10
⊙ T550N	5.5, 0.1, <10
⊙ T500N	6.5, 0.1, <10
⊙ T450N	7.0, 0.1, <10
⊙ T400N	5.5, 0.2, <10
⊙ T350N	6.5, 0.1, <10
⊙ T300N	9.0, 0.1, <10
⊙ T250N	7.0, 0.2, <10
⊙ T200N	4.5, 0.1, <10
⊙ T150N	4.0, 0.1, <10
⊙ T100N	9.0, 0.1, <10
⊙ T50N	5.0, 0.2, <10
⊙ T00N	7.0, 0.2, <10



As, Sb, Au  
(ppm), (ppm), (ppb)



initial station at end of 2000 metre  
reference line bearing 26° starting  
from mouth of Gloucester creek (entering  
Barrel creek).

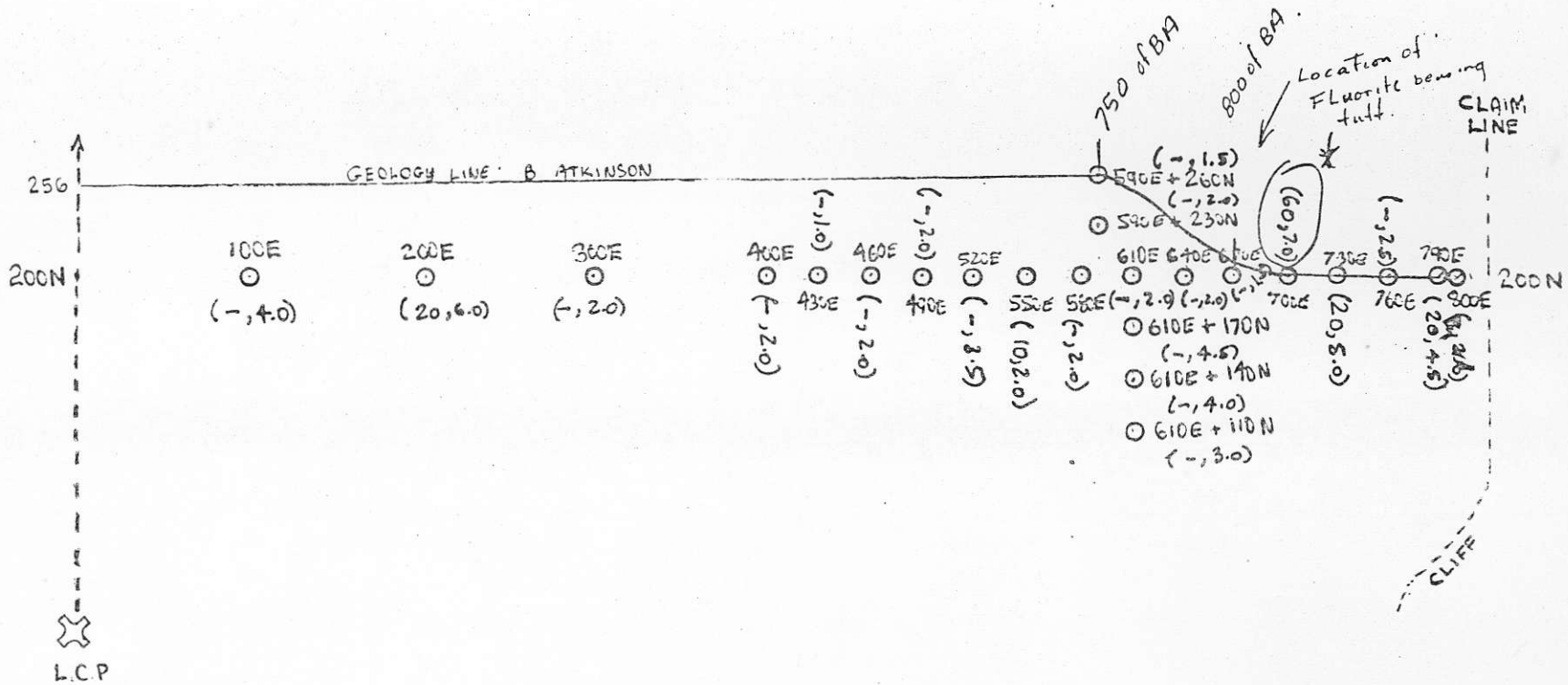


SCALE 1:6250

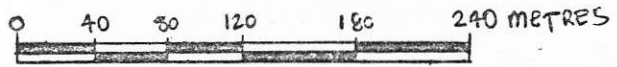
J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE  
TENDERLOIN "T" GRID  
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

DATE: AUGUST 1979 FIGURE 17  
NTS:  
WORK, DRAWN BY: G. MARCHEK



SCALE 1:4000



LEGEND  
 O SOIL SAMPLE  
 (-, 3.0) Au in p.p.b; As in p.p.m.

B SOILS

J. C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
 B. C. GOLD SYNDICATE  
 TENDERLOIN CLAIMS  
 SOIL GEOCHEM  
 FRANKLIN "B" GRID  
 DATE: JULY 14, 1979 WORK, DRAWING  
 NTS: 82E/19W G. MARCHAK.  
 FIGURE 18 76

All results, except some rock geochem, have been received. Figure 17 shows recce soil sampling through the middle of Tenderloin One starting from the central reference line. All elements are uniformly low.

In summary, a poorly exposed silicified, drusy quartz breccia has been discovered on the White Bear reverted crown grant. Although this zone is immediately east of the old White Bear shaft there is no evidence of old workings on the silicified zone. At the very least there should be some hand trenching at several spots along the strike of the zone to test this new showing. Pending soil results may indicate additional work elsewhere. Approximately \$4,300 is available for assessment credit.

(c) Franklin Camp General

Prospecting, rock specimen collection and soil sampling were completed throughout the entire Franklin Camp. The general geology has been summarized in the Exploration Proposal (J. Shearer, August 1978) and treated in detail by Drysdale (1915). Drysdale's geology map 1:2400 was included in the Exploration Proposal.

GOLDEN EAGLE (82E/IW)

(a) Introduction

After a brief examination in 1978, a more comprehensive look at the Golden Eagle Group was undertaken in 1979. The property is mostly crown grants in good standing owned by John Stoochnow. <sup>as shown on FIGURE 77</sup> Mr. Stoochnow is mainly interested in a transported gossan which he markets as fertilizer under the name Sumagro. The 1979 examination was done under the understanding that any deal made on the Sumagro would exclude hard rock rights so that Stoochnow would be free to make an option agreement with the Syndicate. However at recent meeting with Stoochnow on September 14, 1979 he indicated that any exemption was unacceptable to his prospective buyer and that he has given until October 1, 1979 for an agreement to be signed on the Sumagro. Jim Merkir, a partner in the Sumagro business feels this is just a ploy on the part of the buyer and the deal will not go ahead.

*At subsequent meetings, the unfortunate fact emerged that claim ownership is more complicated than originally anticipated and no satisfactory option agreement can be formulated until ownership is simplified.*

Location and claim status of the Golden Eagle Group has been reviewed. See Figure 19 and Table 1.

(b) Geology

*Regional geology is illustrated on Figure 78. This was produced as a study of the high grade metamorphic terrain and was only incidentally concerned with the younger less deformed rocks. Consequently there are some major discrepancies when compared to detail mapping.*

A coloured geological map is shown on Figure 20 <sup>79</sup> (in pocket)

The eastern portion of the claims is underlain by sharpstone conglomerate cut by small dykes and masses of syenite. This is the host for most of the older showings including the Golden Eagle vein. To the west a large area of coarse to fine crystalline marble is in fault contact with sharpstone and chloritized basalts and andesites. Granodiorite has intruded all rock types along one of the major fault splays (Granby River Fault, a part of the eastern boundary of the Republic Graben) on the Junction City Claim and has formed extensive zones of garnet-calcite-diopside skarn.

The sequence has been affected by a major metamorphic event that formed a Shuswap-like gneiss complex immediately to the east and has experienced intense deformation related to large faults on both east and west sides.

(c) SOIL Geochemistry

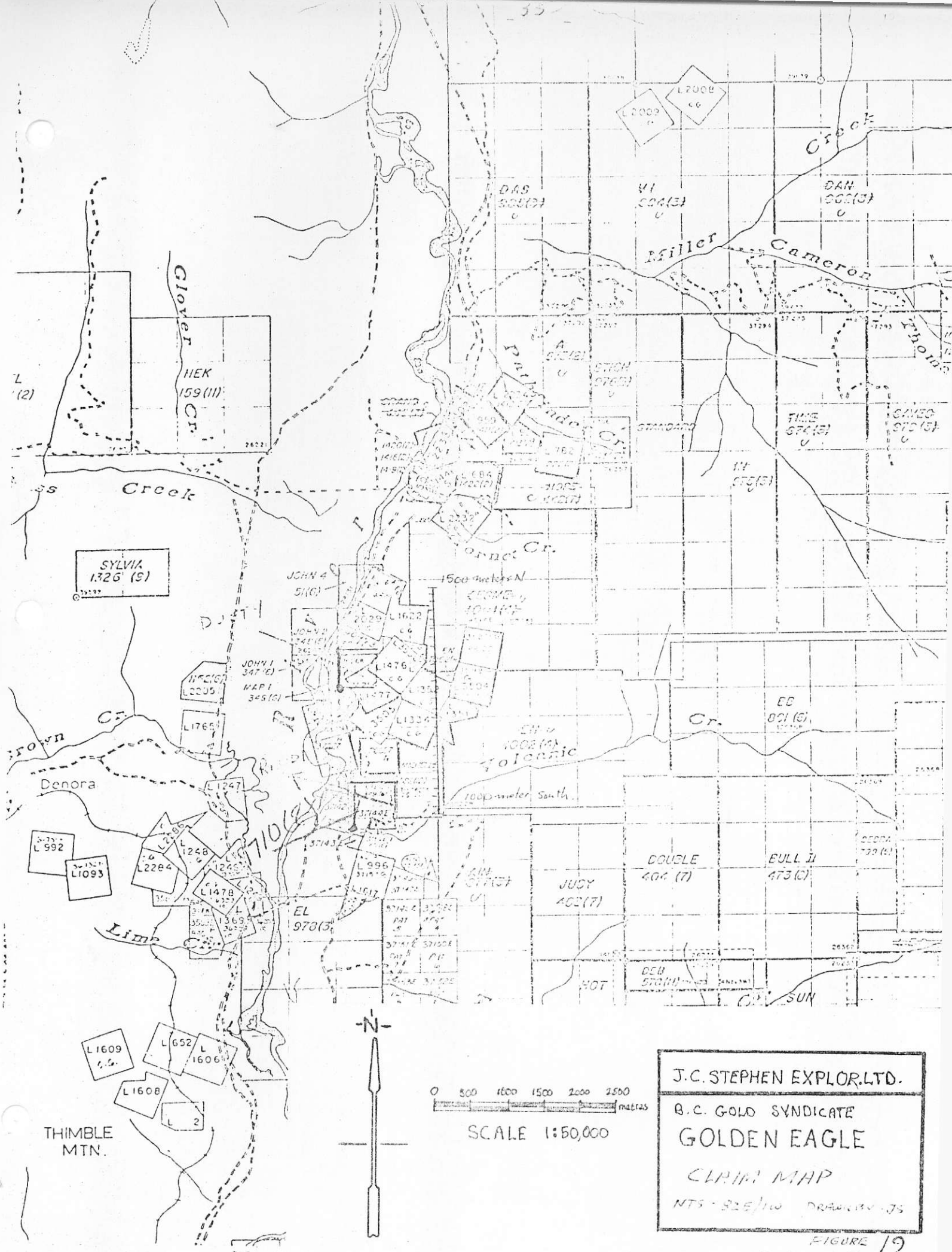
Soil results are plotted on Figure <sup>80</sup> 21 (in pocket). Several samples are greater than 10,000 ppb but come from old workings and oxidized sulfides. There are two large areas of anomalous soils in the 100 - 200 ppb range that deserve follow up work. These are (a) 1000 N Line and (b) 200 N 00W to 200 N 600 W. The 1000 N line is underlain by sharpstone with interbedded chert and greenstone. A faulted contact between granodiorite and marble characterize the 200 N area.

Soil samples were taken on lines 200 m apart and the first priority would be to fill in the 100 m lines that have already been flagged for geological control.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

*This property warrants detail follow up work, in particular detail geological mapping, soil sampling and trenching. This has never been attempted in the past due to diverse ownership.*

*The present claim ownership is still too complicated to justify any major expenditures. Hopefully in the near future this difficulty will be resolved.*

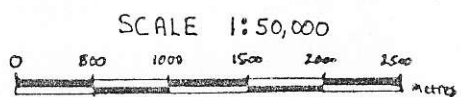


J.C. STEPHEN EXPLOR. LTD.  
 B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE  
 GOLDEN EAGLE  
 CLAIM MAP  
 NTS. 325/110 DRAWN BY JS  
 FIGURE 19



- 11** flow breccia and massive greenstone  
11a): interbedded
- 9** grey (dark and light) bedded limestone  
w/ chert. minor massive grey limestone  
and limestone breccia.
- 7** Sharpstone conglomerate w/ abundant  
chert fragments, minor graded-bedded  
green siltstone, and limestone, some skarn.
- 6** KNOB HILL FORMATION: massive chert and  
greenstone, minor limestone with thin  
chert interbeds. 6a: mainly chert.  
6b: mainly greenstone

D - granodiorite



J.C. STEPHEN EXPLOR LTD.  
B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE  
GOLDEN EAGLE  
GEOLOGY  
FIGURE 19a



TABLE I

GOLDEN EAGLE GROUP

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>LOT NUMBER</u>	<u>FOLIO NO.</u>	<u>SIZE (Hectares)</u>	<u>OWNER</u>
Golden Eagle	L-1334	026859	18.30	FJN Explorations
Laskay	L-1351	"	11.28	"
Junction City	L-1352	"	16.04	"
Volcano	L-1476	"	20.9	"
Mammon Fr.	L-3505	29254	13.18	"
Dabney Fr.	L-3506	027227	2.43	G. A. Evans under option to FJN Explorations
Superior	L-1622	"	19.13	

LOCATED CLAIMS

John 1 to 4	51(6) 347(6)	June
Dusty		August 79
Randy	1710(8)	August 79
Michelle	582(2)	

LIGHTNING PEAK    (82E/15,16)

Results for soils taken in the Lightning Peak area are plotted on Figures 22 and 23. Anomalous soil downstream from the Waterloo Mine is indicated on Figure 22 although all samples at the large E - W fault zone up Rendell Creek are low. Along the Pay Day road, one soil ran 640 ppb Au.

These results require some follow up work in the event any of the claims covering the area lapse.

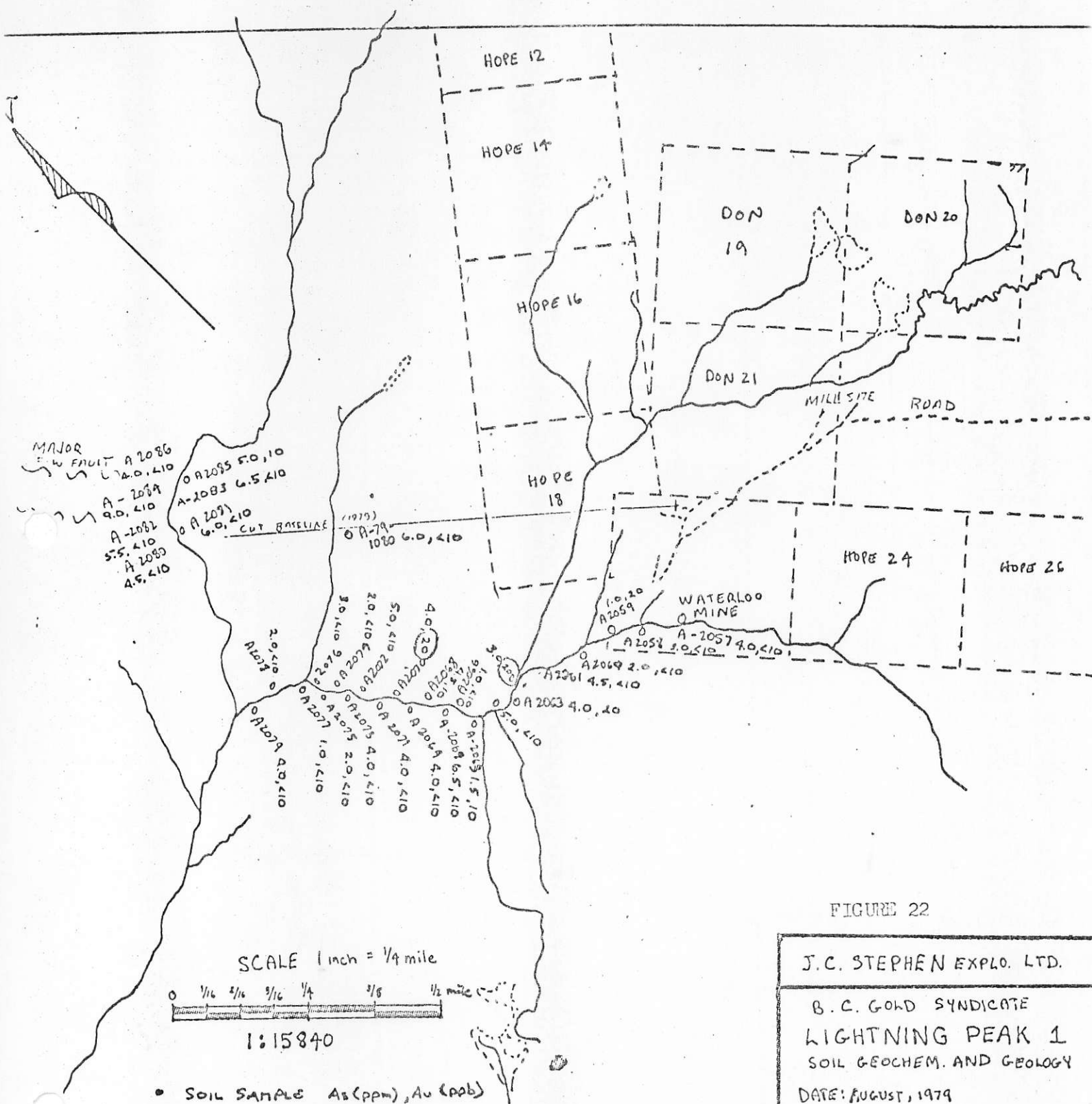


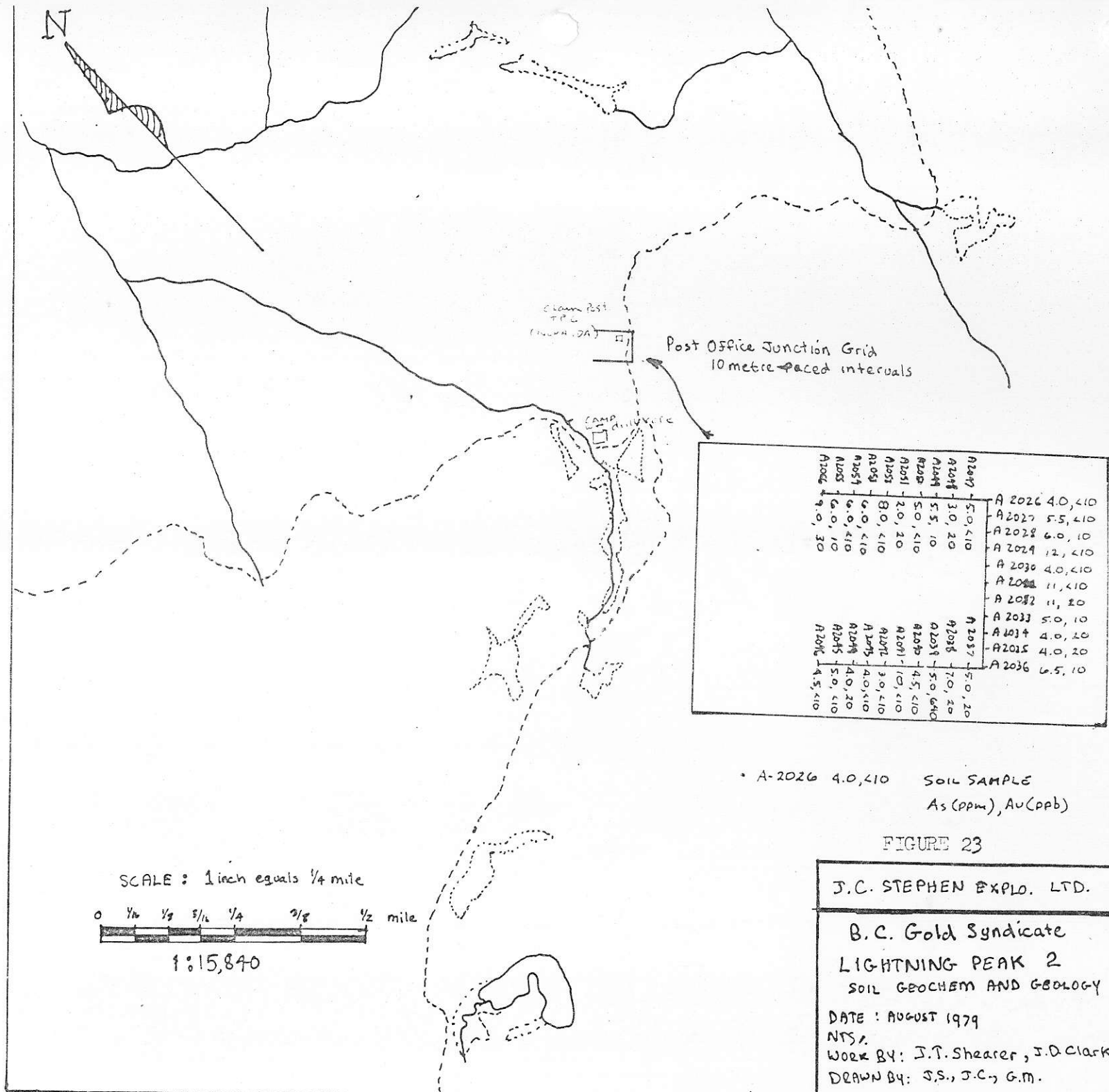
FIGURE 22

J.C. STEPHEN EXPL. LTD.

B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE  
LIGHTNING PEAK 1  
SOIL GEOCHEM. AND GEOLOGY

DATE: AUGUST, 1979

NTS:  
WORK BY: J.T. SHEARER, J.D. CLARKE  
DRAWN BY: J.S., J.C., G.M.



• A-2026 4.0, <10 SOIL SAMPLE  
As (ppm), Au (ppb)

FIGURE 23

J.C. STEPHEN EXPL. LTD.

B.C. Gold Syndicate  
LIGHTNING PEAK 2  
SOIL GEOCHEM AND GEOLOGY

DATE: AUGUST 1979  
NTS.  
WORK BY: J.T. Shearer, J.D. Clarke  
DRAWN BY: J.S., J.C., G.M.

### DEADWOOD CLAIM

A twenty unit claim as shown on Figure 24 was staked immediately south of the old Copper Queen as tie on to a recent discovery in the Buckhorn Creek area. An approximate drill section is presented as Figure 25 to summarize the major features. In the 1000 foot hole, an eighty foot section is strongly silicified and brecciated with drusy quartz and fluorite. This zone strongly resembles the White Bear showing at Franklin Camp.

The basic geology of the Deadwood ONE claim is shown on Figure 26 (in pocket) The area has very little natural outcrop and the Kettle River Formation is extremely recessive. However an old drill hole through the Kettle River north of Motherlode Creek showed that the tuffaceous arkose is present although no alteration noted in the scattered core. The most useful tool will be soil geochemistry, several similar settings to the Buckhorn Creek Kettle River fault block are present north into the Wallace Creek drainage.

Rio Tinto apparently is dropping all their ground in the Wallace Creek area and it may be worth while obtaining more ground in the spring if any more favourable results come from Buckhorn Creek. A recent claim was started on September 17 in the northwest corner of Deadwood ONE but was not finished until September 19 so that Deadwood ONE, finished on September 18, should take priority.

Limited soil sampling as shown on Figure 27 (in pocket) were completed to give an initial indication of the geochemical response. Approximately \$3,600 is available for assessment credit for geological mapping and soil sampling.

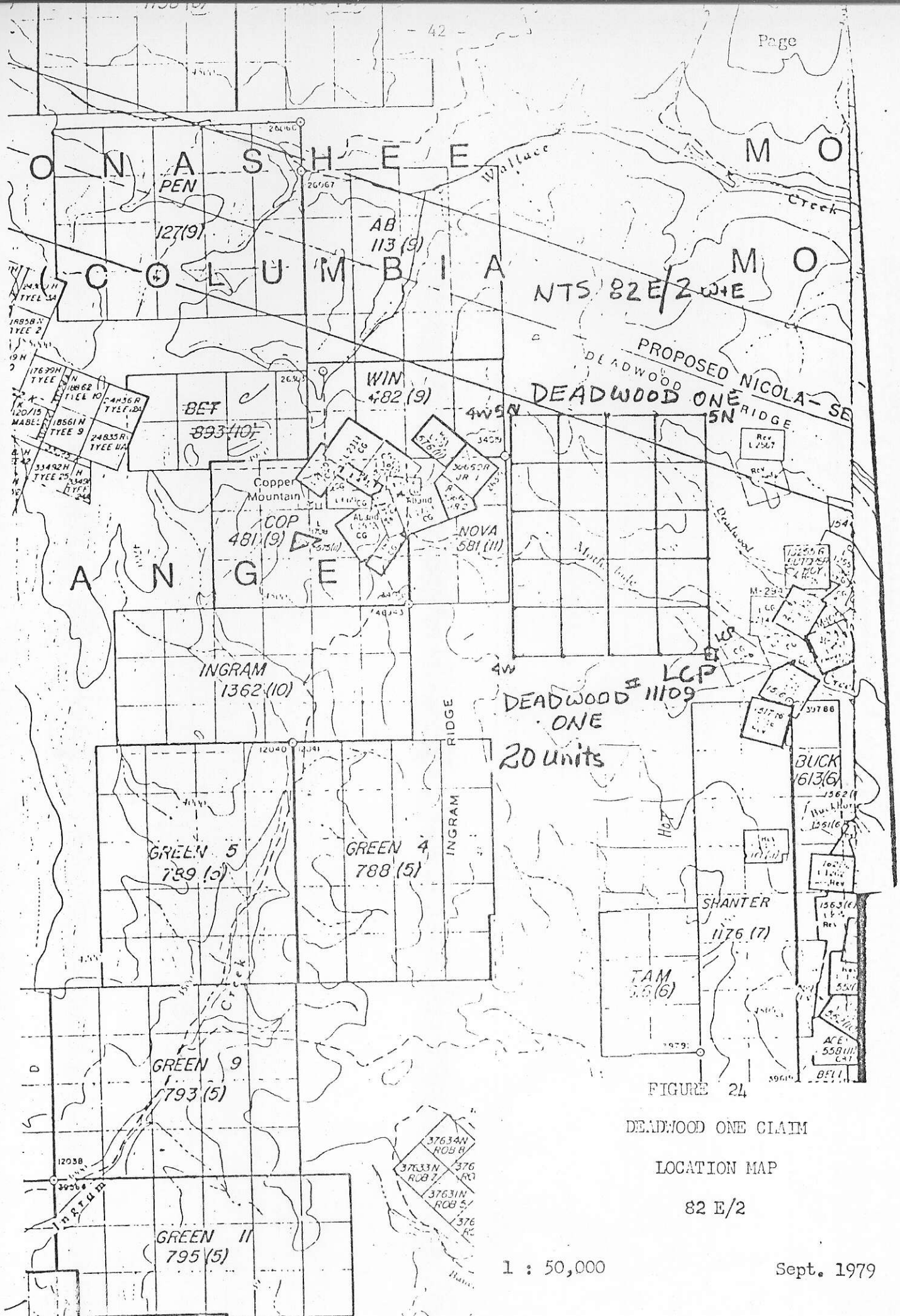


FIGURE 24

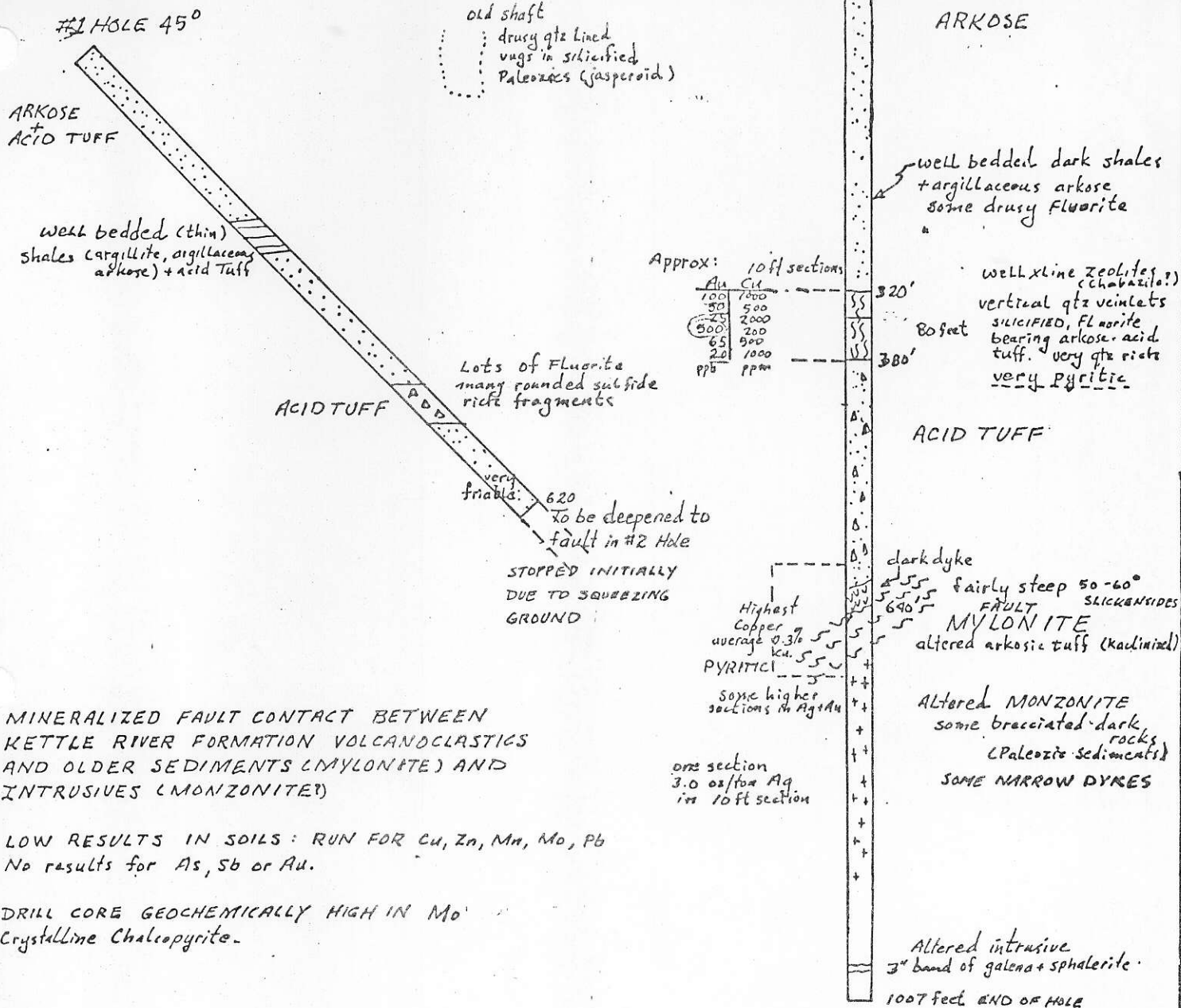
DEADWOOD ONE CLAIM

LOCATION MAP

82 E/2

1 : 50,000

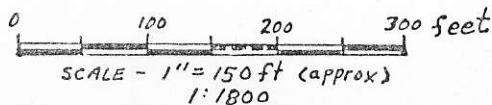
Sept. 1979



MINERALIZED FAULT CONTACT BETWEEN KETTLE RIVER FORMATION VOLCANOCLASTICS AND OLDER SEDIMENTS (MYLONITE) AND INTRUSIVES (MONZONITE)

LOW RESULTS IN SOILS: RUN FOR Cu, Zn, Mn, Mo, Pb  
No results for As, Sb or Au.

DRILL CORE GEOCHEMICALLY HIGH IN Mo  
Crystalline Chalcopyrite.



**J.C. STEPHEN EXPL. LTD.**

B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE      FIGURE 25

BUCKHORN CREEK  
(DEADWOOD AREA)

**DRILL SECTIONS**

DATE: SEPT 3 1979      WORK BY: JS

N.T.S. - 82E/2W      DRAWN BY: JS

GENERAL

The exploration crew consisting of J.T. Shearer, B. Atkinson and J Clarke of the original crew plus three new men returned to the Queen Charlottes September 25 to continue the CRESCENT program.

A good portion of the tape and compass grid has been completed together with some soil sampling. No results have been received from Chemex as yet.

The crew reports that trenching has uncovered a good exposure at the 0.424 oz per ton occurrence and this has been sampled. Four old claims with brass tags were found at this location and along the location line are outcrops of very pyritic rhyolitic breccia. Another small showing is mineralized with coarse chalcopyrite.

Some informal discussions have taken place regarding changes in wording of the Syndicate draft agreement before putting amendment proposals in writing.

Respectfully submitted,  
J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.



J.C. Stephen

JCS/ms



B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE

FINANCIAL REPORT

July 1 - September 30, 1979

<u>Item</u>	<u>July - Sept</u>	<u>Year to date</u>
ADVANCES-EXPENSES	150.00 Cr.	350.00
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	982.16	2,592.56
AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT		2,457.56
FOOD	1,743.82	3,834.50
MAPS, PHOTOS, PUBLICATIONS ETC.	398.80	613.19
CLAIM RECORDING	1,020.00	1,077.00
ASSAYS	49.34	49.34
GEOCHEM	16,107.32	21,338.80
CASUAL LABOUR	49.90	49.90
SALARIES AND BENEFITS	17,332.23	35,371.57
WORKERS' COMPENSATION	536.94	1,014.98
TOOLS AND SUPPLIES	1,624.91	3,908.07
BLUEPRINTING, DRAFTING AND SUPPLIES	230.30	378.47
EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND REPAIR	2,247.97	2,593.61
AIRCRAFT RENTAL	6,358.86	10,570.22
TRUCK RENTAL	857.22	989.22
VEHICLE OPERATING	1,044.37	1,669.20
PUBLIC RELATIONS, SYMPOSIUMS		55.25
TRAVEL	2,541.91	3,477.94
GEOTECHNICAL AND CONSULTING	241.75	241.75
TELEPHONE, POSTAGE	497.29	665.47
EXPRESS, CARTAGE	345.23	482.37
INSURANCE		498.00
J.C. STEPHEN EXPL'N SERVICES	1,037.50	3,196.88
OVERHEAD	2,464.26	5,055.32
LICENSE FEES	26.00	33.00
INTEREST AND BANK CHARGES		4.32
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 57,588.08	\$ 102,568.49
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS		<u>127,000.00</u>
BALANCE PER BANK		\$ 24,431.51