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SUMMARY REPORT
ON THE
PAT MINERAL CLAIM

Port Alberni Mining Division
N.T.S. M92F/2W

May 20, 1987

Brian D. Game, B.Sc.

George E. Nicholson, B.Sc.

This report is a summary of a two-day visit to the Pat mining claim located near Port Alberni, B.C. The property was reviewed on the 16th and 17th of May, 1987. The report briefly consolidates the property review, as well as conversations with the property owners.

Respectfully submitted,

Brian D. Game, B.Sc.

George E. Nicholson, B.Sc.

Location and Access

The Pat claims consist of 18 units, 4 kilometres east of Port Alberni, strategically bordering the Debbie claims of the Westmin/Nexus joint venture. Excellent year-round road access is provided to all areas of the property, which has been clear-cut logged.

Property Geology

The Pat claims are comprised of Sicker group volcanics over the northwestern half of the property, Comox formation sediments and minor Island Intrusives on the remainder. Outcrop is limited to roadcuts and topographical highs, however, overburden does not appear to be too severe. The property has received no exploration utilizing modern techniques.

Recommendations

Geological mapping and prospecting, lithogeochemical sampling, geochemical soil sampling, and a geophysical survey should be included in a Phase I exploration program. These should delineate areas of interest requiring a more detailed second phase.

Phase II exploration program would consist of detailed geological mapping, and tighter spaced soil geochemical sampling and geophysical survey lines concentrating on anomalous areas outlined by Phase I of exploration.

Contingent upon good results from Phases I and II, a Phase III exploration program would be warranted. This would consist of limited trenching and diamond drilling.

As previously indicated, all aspects of exploration can be performed on this property on a year-round basis due to favourable climatic conditions and accessibility.

SUMMARY REPORT
ON THE
HANK MINERAL CLAIM

Port Alberni Mining Division
N.T.S. M92F/2W

May 20, 1987

Brian D. Game, B.Sc.

George E. Nicholson, B.Sc.

This report is a summary of a two-day visit to the Hank mining claim located near Port Alberni, B.C. The property was reviewed on the 16th and 17th of May, 1987. The report briefly consolidates the property review, as well as conversations with the property owners.

Respectfully submitted,

Brian D. Game, B.Sc.

George E. Nicholson, B.Sc.

Location and Access

The Hank claims consist of 35 units situated 3 kilometres south of Port Alberni on the east side of Alberni Canal encompassing Mount Hankin. Access to the property is provided by a series of roads and well marked trails. The area has not been recently logged. The timber stands consist of mature trees with moderate undergrowth.

Property Geology

The geology of the property is primarily Karmutsen Volcanics and Island Intrusives. Of particular interest is a showing on the western side of Mount Hankin. The showing is an area 100 metres x 100 metres consisting of stockwork quartz veining, volcanics and metavolcanics, ring fractures, and small, well mineralized shears and veins ranging up to 50 centimetres wide. Mineralization observed was primarily copper sulphides. A recent grab sample taken by the owners assayed 0.038 oz./ton gold. Regionally there is a large shear running through this portion of the property. There are unconfirmed reports of adits and old workings on the property with values reportedly as high as 80% bornite.

Recommendations

Geological mapping and prospecting, lithochemical sampling, geochemical soil sampling, and a geophysical survey should be included in a Phase I exploration program. These should delineate areas of interest requiring a more detailed second phase.

Phase II exploration program would consist of detailed geological mapping, and tighter spaced soil geochemical sampling and geophysical survey lines concentrating on anomalous areas outlined by Phase I of exploration.

Contingent upon good results from Phases I and II, a Phase III exploration program would be warranted. This would consist of limited trenching and diamond drilling.

As previously indicated, all aspects of exploration can be performed on this property on a year-round basis due to favourable climatic conditions and accessibility.

SUMMARY REPORT
ON THE
ABBAY MINERAL CLAIM

Port Alberni Mining Division
N.T.S. M92F/2W

May 20, 1987

Brian D. Game, B.Sc.

George E. Nicholson, B.Sc.

This report is a summary of a two-day visit to the Abbey mining claim located near Port Alberni, B.C. The property was reviewed on the 16th and 17th of May, 1987. The report briefly consolidates the property review, as well as conversations with the property owners.

Respectfully submitted,

Brian D. Game, B.Sc.

George E. Nicholson, B.Sc.

Location and Access

The Abbey claim group comprises 144 units situated approximately 16 kilometres southwest of Port Alberni. The property, which was staked approximately 2.5 years ago, has no previous work history with modern exploration techniques. Much of the property has been clear-cut logged and an extensive road system provides access to all parts of the property on a year-round basis.

Property Geology

The property consists of Karmutsen Volcanics and Island Intrusives. Of particular interest is a 100 metre wide zone consisting of numerous shears within a Quartz Diorite host. It is weakly to moderately mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite, and bornite. The zone is steeply dipping and is exposed along a road cut in the southeast portion of the property. The structure trends into the adjacent Copper claims from which encouraging gold values have been reported.

Also of immediate interest is a 40 metre wide exposure of medium grey limestone along another roadcut. This may be Quatsino limestone or it may be a intercalated limestone within the Karmutsen.

Recommendations

Geological mapping and prospecting, lithogeochemical sampling, geochemical soil sampling, and a geophysical survey should be included in a Phase I exploration program. These should delineate areas of interest requiring a more detailed second phase.

Phase II exploration program would consist of detailed geological mapping, and tighter spaced soil geochemical sampling and geophysical survey lines concentrating on anomalous areas outlined by Phase I of exploration.

Contingent upon good results from Phases I and II, a Phase III exploration program would be warranted. This would consist of limited trenching and diamond drilling.

As previously indicated, all aspects of exploration can be performed on this property on a year-round basis due to favourable climatic conditions and accessibility.