JCS Copy

673579

Summary Report
on the
SPRAY PROPERTY

Lillooet Mining Division
British Columbia
Latitude 50°35'N Longitude 121°55'W
NTS: 92I/12W

by

John A. McClintock, P.Eng.

McCLINTOCK/HARDY ENGINEERING LTD.
407 - 714 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1B6

February 1989

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Spray property lies 12 kilometres south of the village of Lillooet, B.C. and is centred at latitude 50°35' north and longitude 121°55' west (**Figure 1**). Access to most of the property is restricted to helicopters, the closest of which is based in Lillooet. The extreme northern part of the claims is accessed by a logging road leading south from the Duffy Lake Road at a point 5 kilometres west of Lillooet.

CLAIM OWNERSHIP

The property is comprised of 11 contiguous claims totalling 130 units owned by Mr. G. McKillop. Location of the claims is shown on **Figure 2.**

HISTORY

The southern claim area was staked in the early 1960's to acquire an auriferous quartz vein that is reported to have assayed 0.35 opt gold across 3 metres. From 1960 to the late 1970's, claims were staked in the vicinities of Enterprise, Riley and Spray Creeks by several companies to protect anomalous base and precious metal anomalies detected during regional silt sampling surveys.

In 1978, Duval International Corporation staked the region from Enterprise to Spray creek as the TOW claims. From 1978 to 1981, Duval explored the TOW claims for molybdenum with rock and soil sampling, geological mapping and drilling 900 metres of diamond drilling in 4 holes. Although molybdenum grades were found to be low, one of the drill holes intersected a 21 metre interval that assayed 3670 ppb gold and talus fine sampling showed large areas of the Enterprise and Relay Creek drainages to be anomalous for gold.

When Duval dropped the TOW claims in 1985, Mr. G. McKillop staked the ground and subsequently optioned it to Geostar Mining Corp. and Miramar Energy Corp. Geostar and Miramar carried out limited programs of prospecting and soil sampling prior to diamond drilling 265 metres in 5 holes to test for extension of the

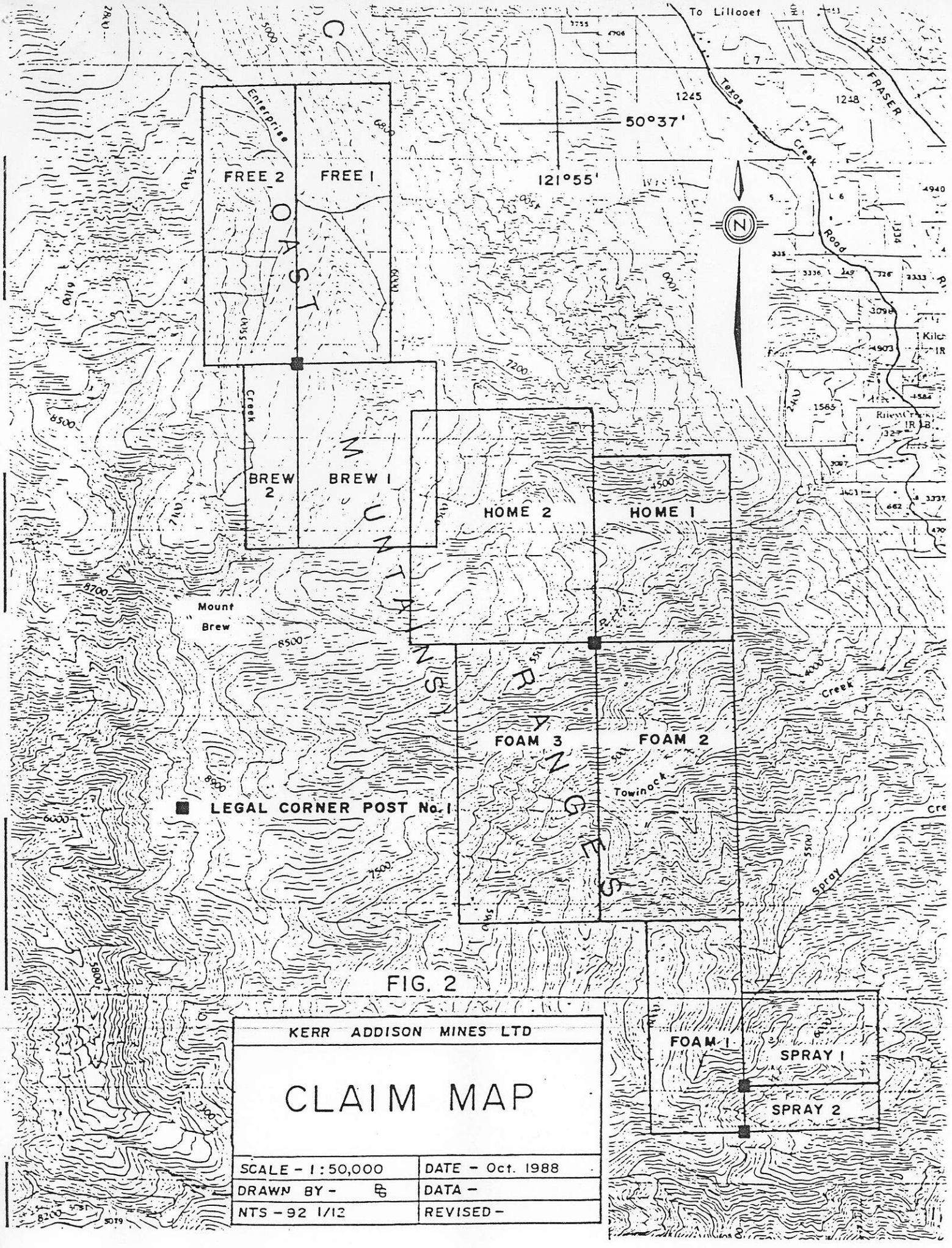


FIG. 2

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD

CLAIM MAP

SCALE - 1:50,000	DATE - Oct. 1988
DRAWN BY - BG	DATA -
NTS - 92 I/12	REVISED -

gold mineralization intersected by Duval's drillhole. Disappointing drill results prompted Geostar and Miramar to drop their option.

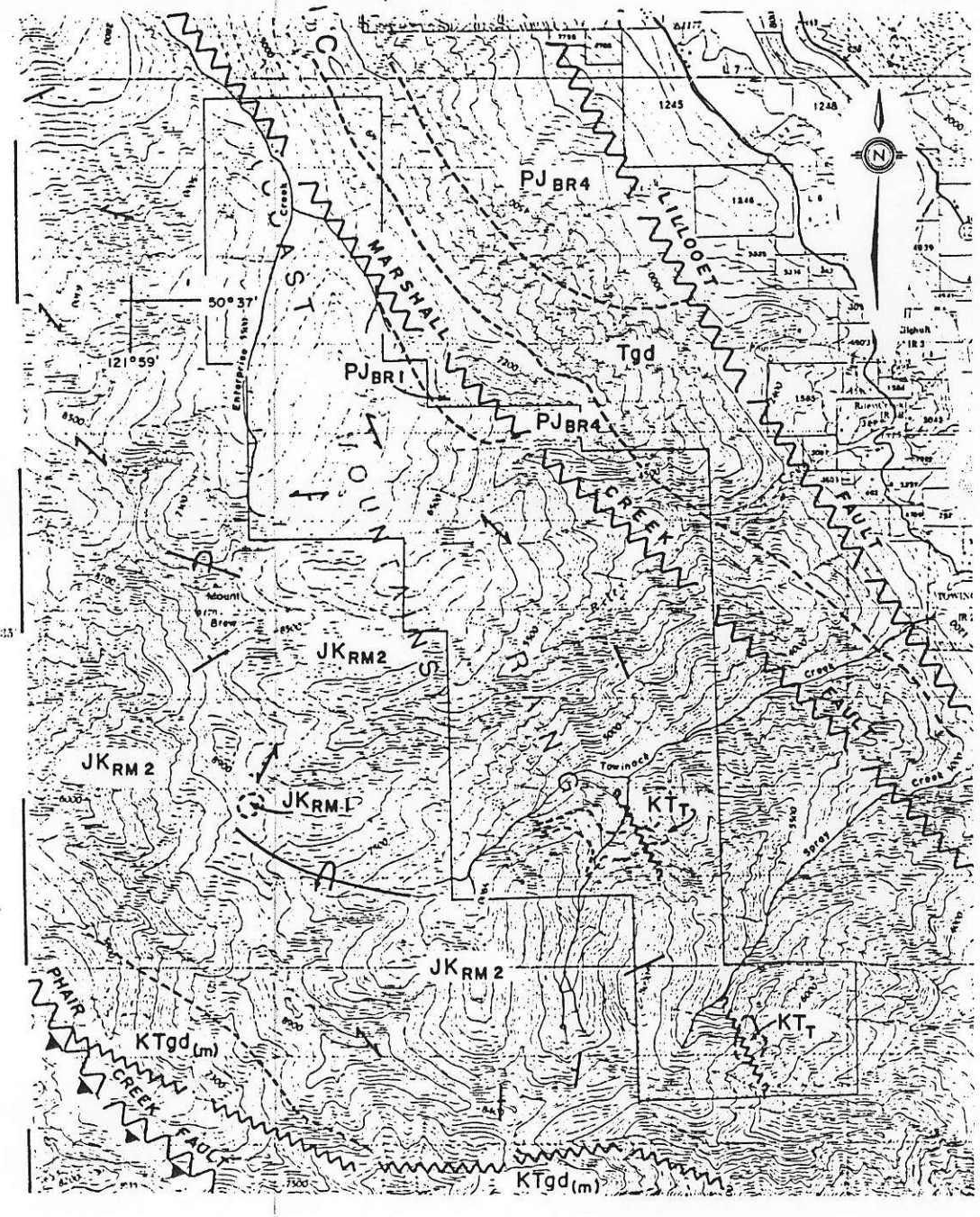
In 1988, Kerr Addison optioned the property and carried out further reconnaissance geochemical sampling and prospecting of the claims before drilling 4 holes totalling 537 metres. Most of this work, including all of the drilling was carried out in the southern area of the property in the vicinity of Duval's drilling. The failure to find an extension of the gold mineralization intersected by Duval's drillhole resulting in Kerr relinquishing their option.

GEOLOGY

Mapping by the GSC (Open File 980) and Duval show the claims are mainly underlain by low-grade metamorphosed argillite and sandstone interbedded lesser intermediate volcanic rocks of the Jurassic to Cretaceous Relay Mountain Group (**Figure 3**). To the northeast, a splay of the Fraser Fault known as the Marshall Creek Fault, brings Relay Mountain Group rocks in contact with volcanic and sedimentary derived schists of the Permian to Jurassic Bridge River Complex. A small sliee of greenstone belonging to the Bridge River Complex also occurs southwest of the Marshall Creek Fault.

Locally, the Relay Mountain Group rocks are intruded by sills and dykes of Cretaceous to Tertiary quartz diorite. Younger andesite and dacite feldspar porphyry dykes intrude both Relay Mountain Group rocks and quartz diorite. Small bodies of peridotite occur locally and are believed to be emplaced along faults.

The Relay Mountain Group and quartz diorite are complexly folded and faulted. Faulting is multidirectional with northwesterly oriented faults dominant. Larger recumbant folds are reported in the Enterprise Creek area, however, no overall patterns of folding is recognizable.



LEGEND

Tertiary

Tgd Granodiorite, felsite

Cretaceous &/or Tertiary

KT_T Towinock Creek Sill (Tertiary ?)

KT_S Spray Creek Sill (Tertiary ?)

$KTgd_{(m)}$ Granodiorite with local abundant metasedimentary rocks

Jurassic & Cretaceous

JK_{RM1} RELAY MTN. GROUP: Argillite, sandstone, siltstone, local conglomerate

JK_{RM2} RELAY MTN. GROUP: Phyllite, semischist, foliated, low grade metamorphic equivalent to RM_1

Permian - Jurassic

PJ_{BR1} BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEX: Chert, argillite, basalt, local carbonate & gabbro

PJ_{BR2} BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEX: Phyllite, quartzose phyllite, greenstone

PJ_{BR4} BRIDGE RIVER COMPLEX: Schist, local marble, quartzo-feldspathic sills & dykes commonly abundant

Geology from G.S.C. Open File 980 & Duval mapping.

0 1 2
KILOMETERS

FIG. 3

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	
SCALE - 1 : 50,000	DATE - OCT. 1988
DRAWN BY - B	DATA -
NTS - 92 I/3	REVISED -

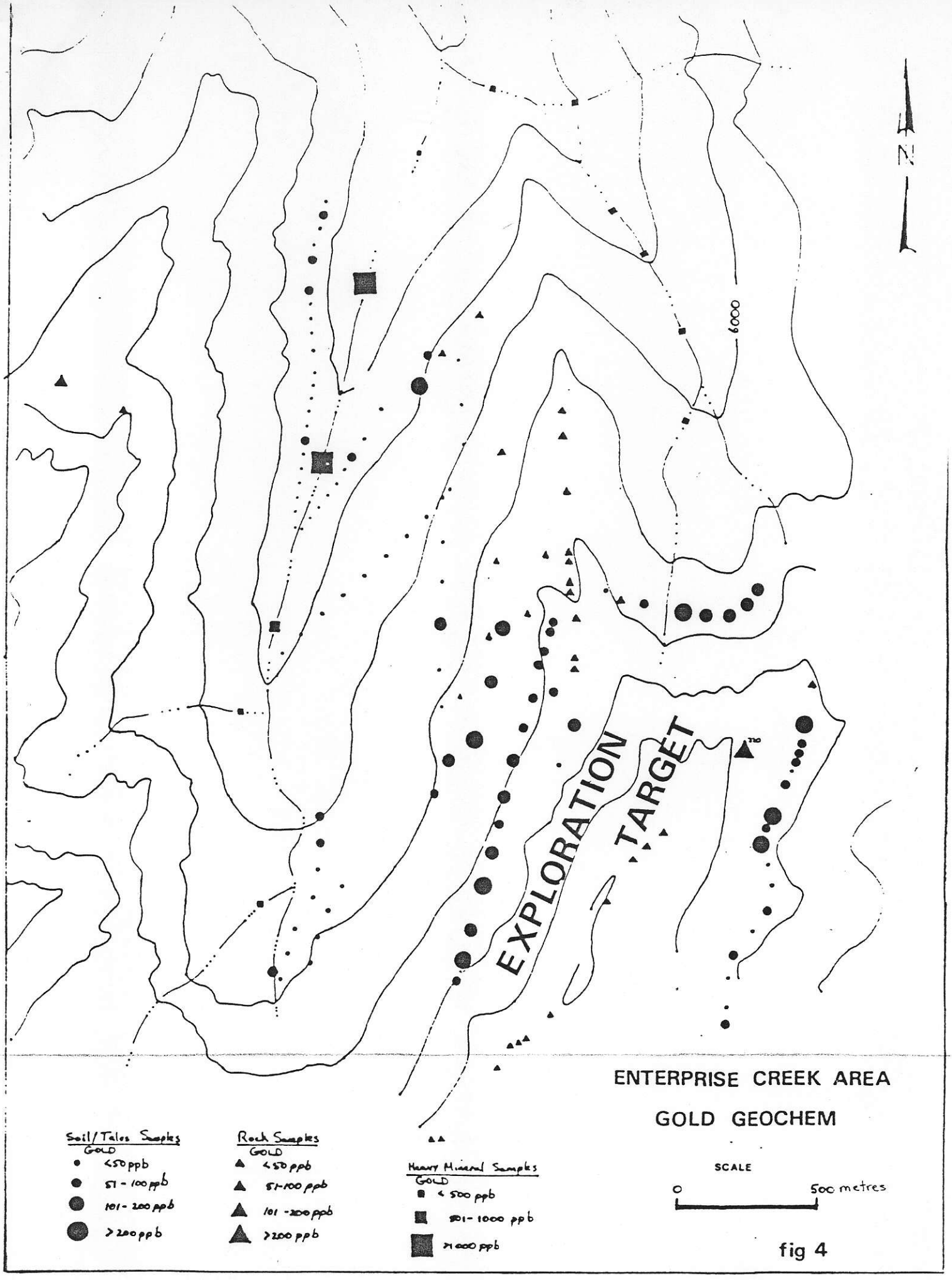

N
6000
770
EXPLORATION TARGET
ENTERPRISE CREEK AREA
GOLD GEOCHEM
Soil/Talus Samples
GOLD
<50 ppb
51 - 100 ppb
101 - 200 ppb
>200 ppb
Rock Samples
GOLD
<50 ppb
51-100 ppb
101 -200 ppb
>200 ppb
Heavy Mineral Samples
GOLD
< 500 ppb
501 - 1000 ppb
>1000 ppb
SCALE
0
500 metres

fig 4

MINERALIZATION

To date, exploration of the property has identified two targets for gold mineralization. In the Enterprise-Relay Creek area, contour soil and talus fine sampling defines a large area of sheared, pyritic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks as anomalous for gold. In the Towinock and Spray Creek areas, chip sampling and diamond drilling revealed gold-bearing quartz veins and vein stockwork zones associated with quartz diorite sills.

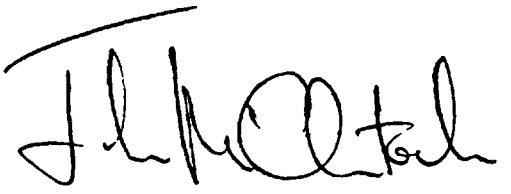
Gold values to 760 ppb in talus fine and soil samples in the Enterprise-Relay Creek area highlight a potential gold source area measuring 1.5 by 0.5 kilometres (**Figure 4**). Cursory prospecting of this area found prominent gossans locally containing scorodite overlying pyritic, silicified metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks cut by diorite dykes. The rocks are sheared and host numerous quartz and quartz-carbonate veins. Quartz veining occurs both in shears and as discontinuous lenses conformable to the metamorphic fabric. Mariposite is found both in veins and shear zones. To date, only 12 rock samples have been collected upslope from the anomalous talus-fine sample sites. All of these samples were of quartz, primarily from veins conformable to the fabric of the rock. Only one of the 12 samples contained anomalous gold (320 ppb). This sample was of quartz-carbonate veining cutting a serpentinite. Systematic sampling of sheared or pyritic rock has not been done.

Most of the previous exploration focused on gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins and vein stockworks within and adjacent to quartz diorite sills. Interest in the veins was spurred by a Duval drill intersection grading 3670 ppb gold over 21 metres. Nine holes drilled peripherally to this hole failed to find any extension. Sampling of quartz veins exposed in outcrop showed gold values to 5020 ppb with most containing less than 1000 ppb. Although surface and drill testing of the veins and vein stockworks has not been exhaustive, the low gold values found thus far make them a low priority target.

CONCLUSION

A 1.5 by 0.5 kilometre area of highly sheared, quartz veined and locally pyritic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks is highlighted by anomalous gold in talus-fine samples. The source of the gold is unknown, however the geological setting including the presence of a major splay of the Fraser Fault, ultramafic and Cretaceous sedimentary rocks is similar to that of the Carolyn Gold deposit lying 90 kilometres to the southeast. It is therefore possible that similar gold mineralization may occur in the Enterprise-Relay Creek area.

The positive results obtained from the preliminary geological and geochemical work in the Enterprise Creek area fully justify further exploration. A minimum work program of detailed prospecting rock and contour soil sampling is recommended to define the source of the gold.



REFERENCES

Bruland, T., Grexton, L. 1988. Spray Property, 927/12, Prospecting, Mapping, Sampling and Drilling; for Kerr Addison Mines.

Christopher, P.A. and Price, B.J. 1986. Geological Report, Spray 1 and 2 Claims; for Miramar Energy Corporation.

Christopher, P.A. 1985. Geology Report, Free-Home-Brew Property; for Geostar Mining Corporation.

Monger, J.W.H., and McMillan, W.J. Bedrock Geology of Ashcroft (92I) Map Area, 1:125,000 Open File 980.

Price, B.J. 1986. Geological Report, Brew 1 and Brew 2 Claims; for Geostar Mining Corporation.

Price, B.J. 1986. Geochemical Report, Spray and Brew Claim Groups; for Miramar Energy Corporation.