

## EIGHTY-EIGHT RESOURCES LTD.

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## MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 9, 1992

TO: Albert F. Reeve, President

FROM: James M. Dawson

SUBJECT: Mons Property, Clinton Mining Division, B.C.

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The Mons property consists of 14 MGS claims totalling 252 units located at 51<sup>0</sup> 42' north and 123<sup>0</sup> 05' west. The block is situated at Big Creek, approximately 80 km southwest of Williams Lake, B.C. The property is road accessible and large areas within it have been clear-cut. Outcrop is scarce and relief is gentle to flat.

The property was staked in late November, 1991 to cover a magnetic "low" which is located on the periphery of a large circular feature. This feature is interpreted to be a ring fracture system, possibly associated with a caldera which could be the source for the sub-aerial Ootsa Lake and related volcanics. Several porphyry and epithermal-type prospects are spatially related to this circular feature. In addition, a government, regional silt sampling programme recorded a very high arsenic value on Rushes Creek (about 4 km north of the claim block). Several silt samples taken by P. Duquette in 1978 along Bambrick Creek (near the southwest corner of the property) returned significantly anomalous gold values.

Several ground magnetic traverses were run across the property in late 1991 and confirmed the magnetic "low" obtained from the earlier airborne survey. In July, 1992 the central and western part of the claim block was soil sampled. Soil sample lines were run north-south at 500 meter intervals with samples collected at stations 100 meters apart. A small area which contained boulders

of altered and silicified volcanics was detailed by a 100 meter x 50 meter grid.

The area is largely overburden-covered, however road cuts and logging slashes expose a few areas of outcrop and float concentrations. The central part of the claim block is underlain by flow banded and tuffaceous rhyolite which is exposed as a window within, younger Miocene plateau basalt.

Within the northwest corner of Mons #8 claim, a number of pieces of silicified felsic volcanic float were encountered. This area measures about 1,000 m (E-W) by about 300 m (N-S). The float is typically a greenish-grey silicified rock laced with white quartz veinlets up to 1 cm wide - some of which are vuggy. Six samples of this material were taken for assay and the best gold value returned was 6 PPB.

A total of 570 soil samples were collected and analyzed for gold plus the 30 element ICP package. The results are consistently low for all metals. There are a total of 21 samples with gold values of 10 PPB or better - the highest value recorded is 77 PPB. Five of these anomalous values are within or adjacent to the area of the silicified rhyolite float.

In summary, the property was staked to cover an area with two potential target types: (i) porphyry copper-gold and (ii) epithermal gold-silver. While the geophysical signature is typical of a porphyry deposit, there is no evidence of a distal base metal geochemical signature so that it is likely that if such a deposit is present it is probably too deep to be economic - assuming grades similar to Fish Lake and Poison Mountain. There is some evidence of typical epithermal mineralization from scattered float found at the centre of the property. Soil geochemistry in the area gave a number of spot anomalous gold values. However, analyses of silicified float were essentially barren.

The potential for the delineation of a significant deposit of either type is rated as low. Given the fact that the cost of producing an assessment report would be about \$3,000, plus an additional \$2,500 required for filing fees, it is recommended that the property be dropped.