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GEAREX ENGINEERING  
GEAREX MANAGEMENT LTD.

The President and Directors  
STRYKER RESOURCES LTD  
3578 West 47'th Avenue  
Vancouver, B.C., V6N 3P1 December 3, 1980

SUMMARY REPORT  
on  
"VIC" GOLD PROPERTY  
Seko 1 : Seko 2 : Mt. Tatlow : Top  
MINERAL CLAIMS  
Taseko Lake, B.C.  
Clinton M.D.  
9205E:51 22N/123 37W

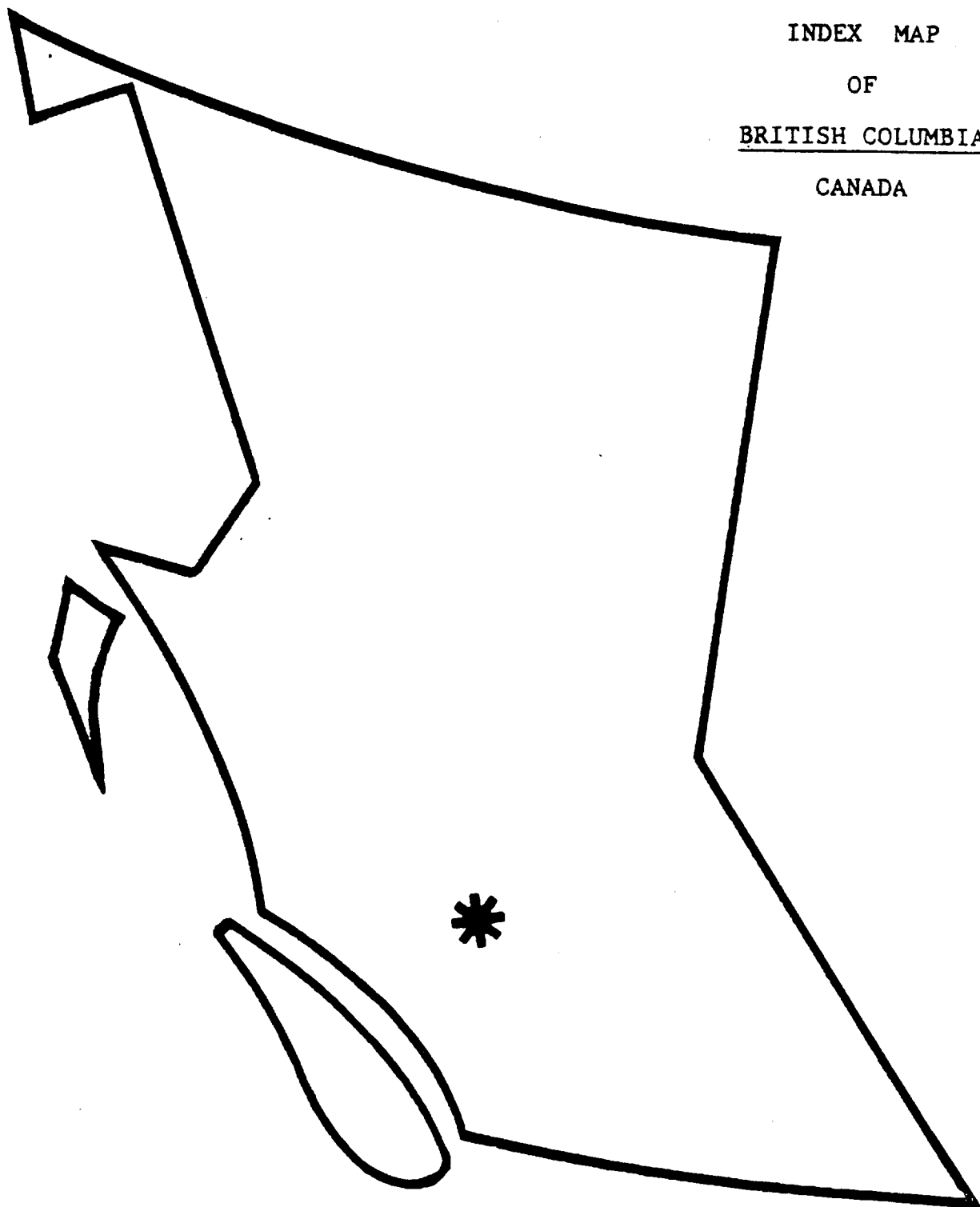
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SUMMARY

THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE WRITER ON THE "VIC" GOLD PROPERTY. THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF 40 STAKING UNITS. THE VIC GOLD VEIN STRUCTURE IS EXPOSED HORIZONTALLY FOR 1000m AND VERTICALLY FOR 750m. GOLD CONTENT HAS BEEN FOUND TO ASSAY UP TO 7oz/T OVER 1.8m ALONG STRIKE, WHILE HIGH VALUES OF 2.3oz/T GOLD OVER A WIDTH OF 1m HAVE BEEN FOUND BY THE WRITER. LOWER GOLD CONTENT IS FOUND OVER MOST OF THE EXPOSED LENGTH. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT EXPLORATION FINANCES BE BUDGETED AT

\$51,000

INDEX MAP  
OF  
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
CANADA



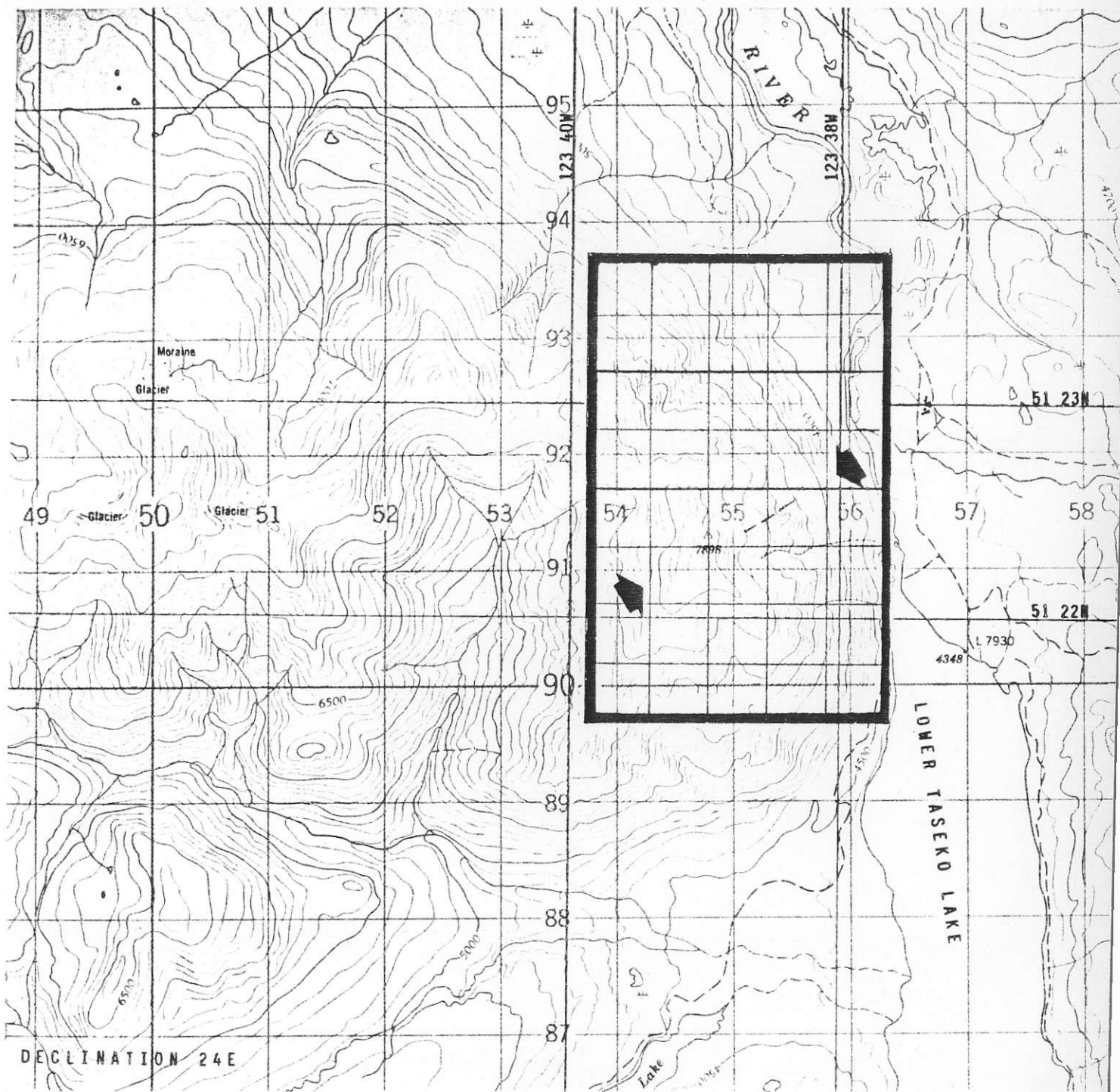
## INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by W.G. Clark of Stryker Resources Ltd.

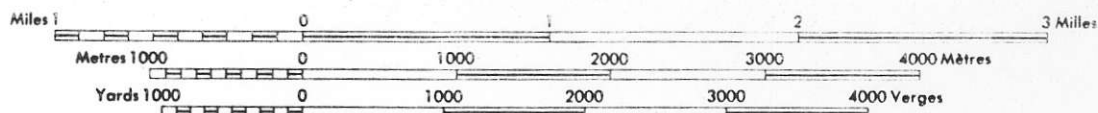
This report summarizes reports available to the writer of activities on the formerly called "VIC" GOLD property to date.

The writer is familiar with the scope of the property having examined it during July and August 1974, and again November and December 1975.

Changes since then include restaking of the property by the new owners, and construction of a new access road on the west side of Taseko river.



LOCATION MAP  
"VIC" GOLD PROPERTY  
SEKO 1 SEKO 2 MT. TATLOW TOP  
Taseko Lake, B.C.  
9205E



CLAIMS

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD #</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>ANNIVERSARY</u>	<u>STAKER</u>
MT. TATLOW	632	20 units	April 11	M. Boe
SEKO 1	483	10 units	October 17	M. Boe
SEKO 2	484	10 units	October 17	M. Boe
TOP	899	4 units	October 27	M. Boe

These claims are recorded in the CLINTON Mining Division 9205E 51.22N 123.37W

LOCATION & ACCESS

This property is located on the west side of Taseko river about one kilometer northerly of the north end of Lower Taseko lake.

The claims cover a gold-bearing zone up the steep cliffs of "Vic Mountain" through a relief of 1000 meters between 1400 meters ASL and the summit at about 3000 meters ASL, on the front or east side of the mountain, and down a moderate slope to about 2000 meters ASL on the back, or west side.

The property covers about 4 kilometers in a north-south direction, and 2½ kilometers westerly from Taseko river.

continued:                    LOCATION & ACCESS

The property is reached from Williams Lake, British Columbia via around 193 kilometers of road of which the first portion is paved, the remainder gravel surfaced. A new road constructed with the aid of the Department of Mines, passes fortunately through the Vic property, obviating the previous problem of driving 10 kilometers on a "two wheel" secondary road to Murdoch's ranch, only to then have to ford the river to reach the workings.

Access both to and on the property have thus been greatly enhanced. Camp can now be established at the base of the mountain, from where about 3 kilometers of switch back road shorten the climb to the adits on the steep east slope, while a good four-wheel drive road leads around the southern skirt of Vic mountain and passes up a valley to the higher altitudes of the west side of the ridge.

### GEOLOGY

The regional geology is shown on GSC map 29-1963, and a more detailed property map by Victor Dolmage is published in the 1935 Minister of Mines Annual Report.

The VIC property is entirely underlain by a thick sequence of Cretaceous volcanics. In the immediate vicinity of the workings, these consist of andesites, tuffs, and massive flow-breccias striking northerly and dipping shallowly to the west into the mountain side. Through the main showing area, a branching series of diorite

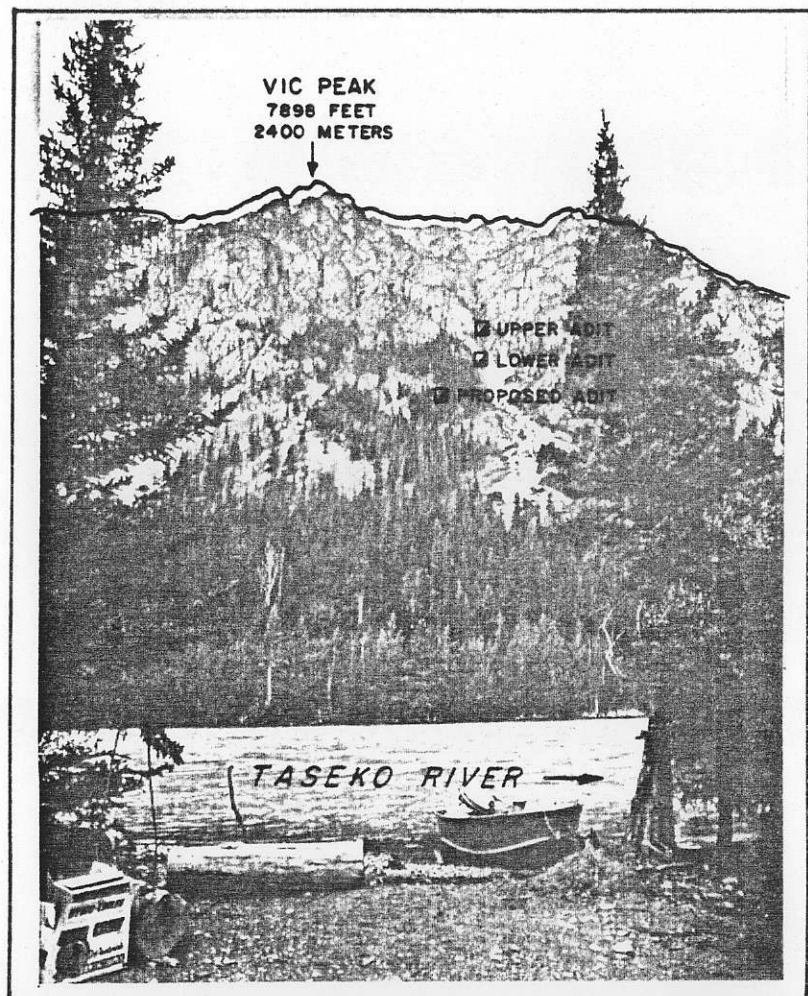


FIG. 2a VIC MOUNTAIN: VIEW WEST

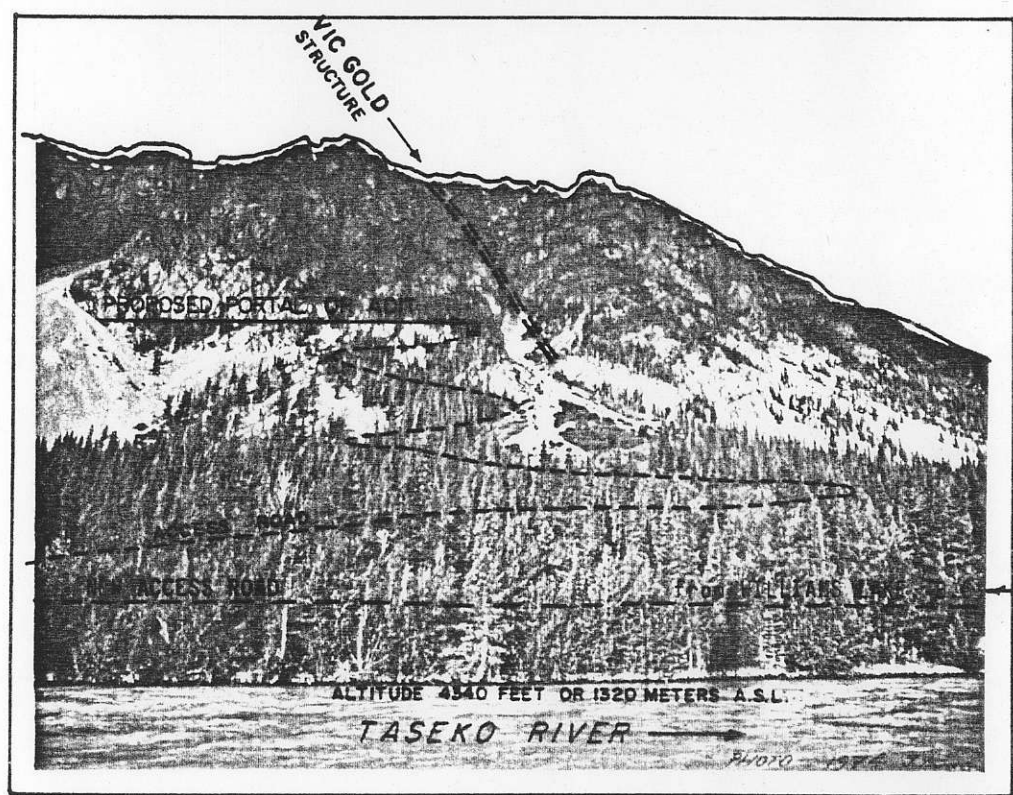


FIG. 2b VIC MOUNTAIN: VIEW NORTH WEST

continued:

### GEOLOGY

dikes are present trending northwesterly up the mountain. These dip steeply (75SE to 80NW) and vary in width from 7 to 30 meters.

Transecting the dike swarm at a shallow angle, the fault zone of immediate interest strikes southwesterly up the mountain, from the scree covered slopes at the base of the mountain, to the summit. This structure, with widths up to 8 meters, cuts both the volcanics and the diorites and dips vertically to 75 degrees to the southeast. Several sub-parallel faults have been recognized but these appear to be less continuous and less well-defined.

### MINERALIZATION

Mineralization on the VIC property occurs within a system of steeply dipping, southwest trending quartz-sulfide fissure veins. Although scattered veins have been found over the entire property, the veins are most concentrated and best developed within the strong fault structure transecting the dike swarm.

Vein widths from 25 centimeters to 175 centimeters have been mapped along the fault but the continuity of individual exposures is difficult to trace due to the intermittent rubble and snow cover. As presently exposed, the veins consist of well-ribbed quartz with local bands of chalcopyrite and pyrite paralleling the fissure walls. The adjacent rocks within the structure are well sheared and moderately to strongly silicified.



continued:

MINERALIZATION

Both the earlier government report and the work by the writer have verified that the gold values are confined to the high sulfide sections. Quartz vein material with no sulfides has consistently graded only traces of gold and silver. A reported microscopic examination of a high-gold, high sulfide specimen at the University of British Columbia has identified electrum - a gold, silver alloy, as an important constituent of the high grade material.

Numerous high grade samples from 1.10 to 9.34 ounces Gold per ton are noted in the government report and were confirmed by the more recent sampling. In most cases, these samples were obtained from surface where heavy sulfides were found as remnant exposures along the footwall of the fault structure. To determine grade, one of these showings immediately above the upper adit was tested with a rock-geochem drill in winter 1975. The six holes completed all collared in heavy sulfides and graded as shown under the heading Assays.

These holes were purposely drilled along strike and down dip to ascertain grade so their respective lengths are meaningless as to true width. However, these grades and the other high grade exposures do clearly illustrate the intensity of mineralization which has developed at least locally along the structure.

The ore control of the higher grade sections has yet to be established. The government report notes that the veins are intimately associated with the dike system and occur within both the dikes and the adjoining volcanics.

continued:

### MINERALIZATION

The writer while mapping the canyon walls near the adits came to the conclusion that possibly the chemistry or physical characteristics of the respective volcanic units, which dip into the mountain, and are transected by the Vic vein system, and diorite dikes, may have influenced the vein system development, and therefore control the precious metal content of the quartz veins.

### ASSAYS

The following list of gold assays displays: a) the repeatability, and b) the on-strike recurrence of the high grade mineralization. This information was quoted in a previous report and is here retabulated with the small-core drilling test results from the upper adit high grade showing, as well as the 1980 sampling results obtained by the present owners of the property while blasting and trenching at the summit.

The gold-silver-copper assays tabulated below are compiled from various different sources. The location is shown on the accompanying plan and section. It should be noted again that the drilling shown as GSC 75, and 76 tested a specific zone for quality of gold content, but placement of drilling equipment prevented proper size delineation of the body.

Samples denoted GvR were taken by the writer; CZ denotes Carl Zuber; BFW denotes Brian Fenwick Wilson; NP denotes New Pyramid; CX denotes Copex; BC denotes W.G. Clark.

VIC PROPERTY ASSAYS

<u>Sample</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Taken</u> <u>By</u>	<u>Width</u> <u>Metric</u>	<u>Width</u> <u>ft/in</u>	<u>GOLD</u> <u>(oz./T.)</u>	<u>SILVER</u> <u>(oz./T.)</u>	<u>Copper</u> <u>(%)</u>
- R1	GvR	0.15	06"	0.10	0.03	nd
- R2	GvR	2.13	07'	0.002	tr	nd
- R3	GvR	0.91	03'	0.398	0.03	nd
- R4	GvR	0.61	02'	0.003	0.03	nd
- R5	GvR	0.86	34"	0.201	0.05	nd
- R6	GvR	0.61	24"	0.004	tr	nd
- B7	BFW	0.13	05"	1.210	0.80	2.74
- B8	BFW	0.10	04"	0.082	0.03	0.09
- B9	BFW	0.30	12"	0.026	tr	0.03
- 61	CZ	0.20	08"	0.269	0.24	0.13
- 62	CZ	0.66	27"	0.241	0.55	0.12
- 94	CZ	0.86	34"	[0.259]	0.14	0.15
				[0.243]		
- 95	CZ	0.46	18"	[0.196]	0.16	0.27
				[0.308]		
- R9	GvR	0.15	06"	0.173	0.43	nd
- R10	GvR	0.86	34"	2.23	3.73	nd
- R11	GvR	0.30	12"	0.32	0.03	nd
- R12	GvR	0.61	24"	0.048	0.13	nd
- R13	GvR	0.61	24"	0.026	tr	nd
- B1	BFW	0.13	05"	0.210	1.32	0.68
- B2	BFW	0.61	24"	0.044	0.32	0.34
- S6	GvR	0.91	36"	0.94	2.58	0.45
- S7	GvR	0.91	36"	2.32	0.59	0.07
- 63	CZ	0.76	30"	3.54	2.68	7.0
- 64	CZ	0.15	06"	5.35	5.17	2.5
- 65	CZ	0.15	06"	2.80	8.10	5.0
- U1	BFW	1.02	40"	tr	0.08	0.01
- U	BFW	0.46	18"	tr	0.03	0.03
- U3	BFW	fce	fce	0.003	0.18	0.01
- B3	BFW	0.61	24"	0.032	tr	0.10
- B4	BFW	0.28	11"	0.278	0.12	0.02
- B5	BFW	0.25	10"	0.064	0.03	0.01
- B6	BFW	0.23	09"	0.108	0.05	0.07
- B12	BFW	0.61	24"	0.050	0.05	0.18
- S2	CZ	0.41	16"	0.069	0.03	0.01
- 83	CZ	0.15	06"	0.147	0.08	0.01
- 92	CZ	0.76	30"	[0.089]	0.15	0.78
				[0.104]		
Pg. F28	V.Dolmage		select	9.34	5.4	-
Pg. F28	V.Dolmage	0.30	12"	0.68	-	-
Pg. F28	V.Dolmage	0.30	12"	1.10	-	-
Pg. F28	V.Dolmage	0.15	06"	5.52	-	-
Pg. F28	V.Dolmage	0.25	10"	0.51	-	-

## VIC PROPERTY ASSAYS

PAGE 2

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Taken By</u>	<u>Width Metric</u>	<u>ft/in</u>	<u>GOLD (oz./T.)</u>	<u>SILVER (oz./T.)</u>	<u>COPPER (%)</u>
528	NP	0.61	2.0'	1.093	10.28	0.11
529	NP	0.40	1.3'	3.642	13.38	5.50
530	NP	0.52	1.7'	1.843	3.10	0.18
Average GSC 75-1		1.52	5.0'	2.01	8.64	1.54
531	NP	0.61	2.0'	14.516	12.26	9.95
532	NP	0.61	2.0'	3.526	5.75	0.96
533	NP	0.61	2.0'	3.889	3.57	0.97
Average GSC 75-2		1.83	6.0'	7.31	7.19	3.96
534	NP	0.24	0.8'	3.655	7.81	0.49
535	NP	0.67	2.2'	2.312	4.08	1.70
536	NP	0.30	1.0'	0.256	3.73	0.06
Average GSC 75-3		1.22	4.0'	2.62	4.74	1.05
49001	CX	0.46	1.5'	4.212	5.25	5.18
49002	CX	0.76	2.5'	2.362	3.52	3.05
Average GSC 76-1 *		1.22	4.0'	3.06	4.17	3.85
49003	CX	1.22	4.0'	1.760	2.06	3.01
49004	CX	1.22	4.0'	0.003	0.01	0.08
49005	CX	1.07	3.5'	0.088	0.42	0.07
49006	CX	1.37	4.5'	0.810	1.19	2.52
Average GSC 76-2 *		4.88	16.0'	0.69	0.94	1.50

\* note location: 5832'/1778mASL; 20'/6m above 1975 upper zone drilling.

1980-252	BC +	---	---	0.264	0.10	---
1980-254	BC +	0.203	0.67'	1.653	3.87	3.60
1980-255	BC +	0.254	0.83'	0.806	2.97	2.75
1980-256	BC +	0.254	0.83'	0.764	2.68	3.71
1980-256	BC +	0.254	0.83'	0.770	0.18	---

+ note location: 1980 blasting summit trenches by present owners.

HISTORY OF 'VIC' GOLD PROPERTY

1932 C.M. Vick found, staked, prospected  
 1934 C.M. Vick added claims  
 1935 C.M. Vick drifted on veins, Dr. Dolmage  
 1935 B.T. O'Grady, Minister of Mines Report F26  
 1937 C.M. Vick, two adits, lower is 370', upper  
 is 126' (Min. Mines Rept. 1937)  
 1939 C.C. Cartwright, Michael Gold Mines Compa-  
 ny bought off C.M. Vick. Reported 800  
 feet of vein at one place 7 feet wide.  
 Sample taken by Cartwright along vein  
 about 800 feet gave 8.66 oz/T gold.  
 Samples taken across vein at different  
 spots along the 800 foot exposure gave  
 9.48 oz/T gold. The lower adit was  
 driven using rails and one rail car.  
 Metal air pipe was used for ventilation  
 Ten years assessment work was filed  
 and Cartwright vanished during the  
 war.  
 1966 E. Miller staked, no recorded work done.  
 1969 John Murdock staked, no work done?  
 1971 Ed Asano, Nadas Enterprises staked,  
 no work done, sold to Jack Squires.  
 1972 Gold price rise to \$65 per ounce.  
 1973-1974 Open  
 1974 Spring--staked by Carl Zuber and Brian  
 Fenwick-Wilson.  
 1974 July/August--start surface exploration  
 by Nemco/Zuber/Fenwick-Wilson agreement.  
 1974 October--final sampling in lower areas  
 where snow receded sufficiently to ex-  
 pose gold chalcopyrite-pyrite veins.  
 1974 November 6 report by Gerhard von Rosen, of L.J.  
 Manning & Assoc., recommends building  
 a switchback road up close to adits.  
 Also clearing of canyon floor of sliderock  
 to expose the outcrop of the vein struc-  
 ture near the upper adit high-grade  
 gold exposure. Also declining on any  
 ore material that might be encountered.  
 Also to search for 800' reported high  
 grade ground-sluiced section at higher  
 altitudes. (for Nemco Explorations Ltd)  
 1975 November 15 report by Gerhard von Rosen for New  
 Pyramid Gold Mines Inc., recommends

continued: HISTORY OF 'VIC' GOLD PROPERTY

- 1975 November that, due to winter conditions, the high grade upper adit zone should be explored via underground drilling from the company brought in diamond drilling crew, but conditions on the slope did not permit access with equipment.
- 1975 December the company did locate the high-grade gold showing underneath the snow in the canyon, and test drilled the zone with a rock-geochem GSC drill.
- 1976 July 23 report by R.D. Westerwelt, recommending  
 a) picket grid, geochem, geophysics on backside of Vic Mountain.  
 b) snow removal, mapping and assaying to search for the 800 foot reported ground sluiced gold discovery.  
 c) BQWL drilling (underground) 1000' to test upper adit.  
 d) BQWL drilling (surface) 2500' to test veins at summit.
- 1976 August attempts were made to set up underground drilling operations but the only approach to this area was too dangerous. Drilling was confined to small-core testing of the vein extensions at the upper adit.
- 1976 August a BQWL drill was set up at the summit and 3 angle holes were aimed to intersect the veins at about 55 m maximum depth below outcrop. DDH 76-1 & 2 @-60, and -45 reached 81m and 74m. DDH 76-3 was situated a reported distance of 150m westerly still aimed at testing the structure, which was intersected, found to be leached with some rusty sulfides. It was felt that the previously reported results would be better duplicated with larger volume sampling techniques.
- 1976 August while diamond drilling was in progress a compressor, and air-powered slusher equipment was used with a 'scraper' on a cable. Top snow was easily removed but even blasting did not dislodge heavy blue ice in the canyon floor.

continued: HISTORY OF 'VIC' GOLD PROPERTY

- 1977 November 19, report by Gerhard von Rosen, for Gilford Mines Ltd. Summarized work done. Recommended that, because of topographic difficulties, the gold potential of the Vic vein system had not as yet been adequately explored, an underground operation be established from the lower skirts of Vic Mountain, the east side. Once the adit had reached its objective of the area of the upper adit high-grade vein area, an underground fan-drilling operation was to be started. However, the finances were not forthcoming, and the company was eventually merged with American Pyramid Mines Ltd.
- 1980 the property was staked by Mervin Boe. The summit pits were re-opened by blasting trenching and sampling.
- 1980 December present report by Gerhard von Rosen for Stryker Resources Ltd.

RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS

Exploration to date has in no way detracted from the intriguing gold potential of the Vic vein system.

Dolmage (1935), and others have reported gold showings elsewhere on this mountain, but recent work has been focused on the gold bearing structure, which has visually been traced for a vertical distance of about 750 meters (2500'), and a horizontal distance of about 1000 meters (3200'). The structure is continuous, branches in some locations and has resulted in many documented gold assays, where sampling was not hindered by the difficulties engendered by rock, snow, or ice either covering the exposures, or falling off the cliffs above, being obtained from several locations. Old timers drove two adits from

continued:           RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS

protected places near the lower portion of the cliffs, to eventually reach the shear zones harbouring the quartz sulfide gold discovered on surface. Historically of course, the war enlisted all workers, and C.M. Vick did not return from overseas to further explore the property. More recently, several concerted efforts were made to establish the vertical and horizontal continuity of gold mineralization within the existing structure. This was done by endeavouring to mine and stockpile the gold-ore near the upper adit from the bottom of the canyon, by drilling underground and surface to probe the extent of the zone at the adit, by drilling the continuation of the Vic structure on the backside of the mountain, by removing snow with scrapers near the summit to locate the reported 800' ground sluiced gold discovery. As none of these operations supplied much added information it was concluded that to test the lower reaches of the Vic vein system, especially in the area of the upper adit, underground access, with a portal lower down the mountain, would provide year round operability.

The writer acknowledges that the financial outlay for such an undertaking is large, considering the lack of factual data supporting tonnage-grade estimates. Such expenditures would be used for exploration rather than bulk sampling of a known gold-ore deposit.

Prior to finally going underground, however, summer operations could successfully be carried out exploring the backside of the summit, and 'grass-roots' surveying of the remainder of the presently staked property.



### RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION

The following recommendations comprise exploration of the Mt. Tatlow, Seko 1, Seko 2, & Top mineral claims covering an area of 40 staking units. Adequate scrutiny of such a vast and rugged area for both underground-vein, and large volume - open pit types of gold deposits entails large expenditures, which added to an exploration budget concerned with the already known Vic gold vein system, will in summation be sizeable indeed.

The best regional techniques for exploration of the targets mentioned consist basically of prospecting, stream silt sampling, and soil and rock geochemical analyses. Several gossan coloured zones have been noticed on the cliffs, south of the Vic structure, as well as larger reddish stained areas to the north, while flying past by helicopter. Dolmage reported other gold bearing situations on Vic mountain. These could be explored by prospecting the scree slopes, with recently added advantage of the access road on the west side of Taseko river. The back country on the west side of the summit is easier to traverse. The slopes generally are less steep, however the altitude is much greater. For appropriate fixing of sampling stations airphotos should be utilized for field mapping purposes.

Exploration of the Vic gold vein system, although best performed via underground from the lowest possible elevation on Vic mountain, because of safety, facility, and the immediate accrument of 'backs', can in the interim also be done during summer months on the backslope of the summit. It would consist of trenching using a large backhoe, with bulldozer road support. Overburden

continued:           RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION

should be cleared away by the backhoe and the vein-rock exposure drilled, blasted, sampled, geologically mapped, and where deemed fruitful stockpiled for bulk-sampling purposes. Commercial extraction of gold from stockpiled material may eventually be feasible. Geological supervision and mapping of the freshly exposed rockcuts are of great importance. Several pits were dug by the old-timers, but they are localized near the crest at the summit; backhoe operations could be used to test subsurface efficiently over long stretches of extrapolated strike of the Vic vein system.

The Vic gold vein system on the east side should also be explored more fully. In summer months, after a winter of scant snow fall, and early spring, much of the snow melts even in the higher and deeper cracks on the east side of Vic mountain. At such a time it would be worthwhile to explore the upper reaches of the VIC vein system. Those conditions have occurred during the writer's recent acquaintance with the property. A geologist who is familiar with mountainous terrain should be employed to map and sample the north and south vein system, and any parallel structures. It is possible that the reported 800' groundsluiced exposure may be located during such an operation.

Although not included in the scope of the present recommendations, the large capital outlay previously recommended by the writer to be utilized in driving an exploratory adit into the Vic vein system from lower altitudes is still a viable venture. Furthermore it may be prudent to acquire a mill for the extraction of the gold which does exist, but needs to be successfully mined.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

REGIONAL EXPLORATION

one junior geologist 3 weeks  
 one helper 3 weeks  
 transportation  
 assays  
 report allow - \$ 7,000

"VIC" GOLD VEIN (east) EXPLORATION

one junior geologist 3 weeks  
 one helper 3 weeks  
 transportation  
 assays  
 report allow - \$ 7,500

"VIC" GOLD VEIN (west) EXPLORATION

one junior geologist 5 weeks  
 one helper (blasting) 5 weeks  
 transportation  
 assays  
 bulldozer  
 backhoe  
 mob in & out allow - \$30,000

SUPERVISION & ENGINEERING REPORT allow - \$ 6,500

TOTAL BUDGET ..... allow - \$51,000

Respectfully submitted,

G.E.A. von Rosen, M.Sc., P.Eng.  
 December 3, 1980



I, Gerhard Ernst Alexander von Rosen, certify:

I am a graduate with the degrees of B.Sc. and M.Sc. in Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia.

I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

I carry on practice at 33176 Richards Avenue, Mission, British Columbia.

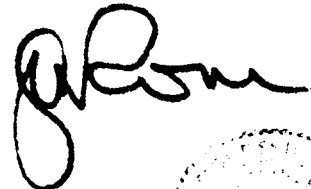
I have practiced my profession since 1963, and have had broad experience in exploration and geology.

I have compiled this report from the information supplied by the owners of the claims, the references cited, and from my personal visits to the property on July-August 1974 and November - December 1975.

I am expecting to receive the professional fee I am charging for services rendered and costs, and this is the sole remuneration, as I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any in the property, the company nor its shares.

December 3, 1980

G.E.A. von Rosen, P.Eng.



APPENDIX

Appendix A: TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN showing  
IDEALIZED ADIT LOCATION

Appendix B: SECTION A - A' looking N.W.