

681097

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON THE

VIC

MINERAL CLAIM

LATITUDE 51°21'45" North
LONGITUDE 123°37'49" West

LOWER TASEKO LAKE AREA

CLINTON MINING DIVISION

92 0 5/E

FOR

STRYKER RESOURCES LTD.,
3578 WEST 47TH AVE.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.,
V6N 3P1

BY

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V6R 1Y3

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	<u>scale</u>	<u>page</u>
Table 1 Property Titles		2
Fig. 1 Location Map	1:250,000	3
Fig. 2 Claim Map	1:50,000	4
Appendices		
A. Magnetometer Survey	1:2,000	in pocket
B. VLF Survey		
Percent Dip Angle	1:2,000	in pocket
Horizontal Field Strength	1:2,000	in pocket
C. Geophysical Compilation	1:2,000	in pocket
D. Vic Group Claim Map	1:7,000	in pocket
E. Isopacts for Geophysical Compilation		
Percent Dip Angle	1:2,000	in pocket
Horizontal Field Strength	1:2,000	in pocket

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The Vic group of claims consists of five claims totaling 90 units located at Lower Taseko Lake in the Clinton Mining Division. It is accessible by gravel roads from Williams Lake, and cat roads provide local access. The Vic claim covers the summit immediately west of the north end of Lower Taseko Lake and east face of this mountain. The claims cover a mountain whose western side is an overburden covered bowl. The north-eastern face of this mountain drops abruptly to the Taseko River.

Original interest in the Vic claims centered on a vein carrying gold, silver and copper that is exposed on the north-eastern face.

The October 1985 geophysical survey by Stryker Resources Ltd. tested portions of the overburden covered western side. A major linear feature that is covered by snow and ice was tested by the VLF survey. This linear may be an extension of the mineralized vein exposed to the east. The October 1985 geophysical survey attempted to examine this linear in detail.

A program of geological mapping, geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling is recommended on this property.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Vic group consists of five claims totaling 90 Modified Grid System claim units, and is held in good standing by Stryker Resources Ltd. at January 1, 1986. There have been no recorded staking conflicts. The Vic claim is good until October 14, 1986.

TABLE 1

PROPERTY TITLES

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Expiration</u>
BERT	1461	18	July 22, 1986
KNB	1403	12	May 18, 1986
LA	1462	20	July 22, 1986
MIS	1404	20	May 18, 1986
VIC	1269	20	Oct. 14, 1986

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The five claims comprising the Vic group are located west of the north end of Lower Taseko Lake. The Vic claim legal corner post is located at latitude $51^{\circ}21'45''$ North and longitude $123^{\circ}37'35''$ West (92 0 5/E).

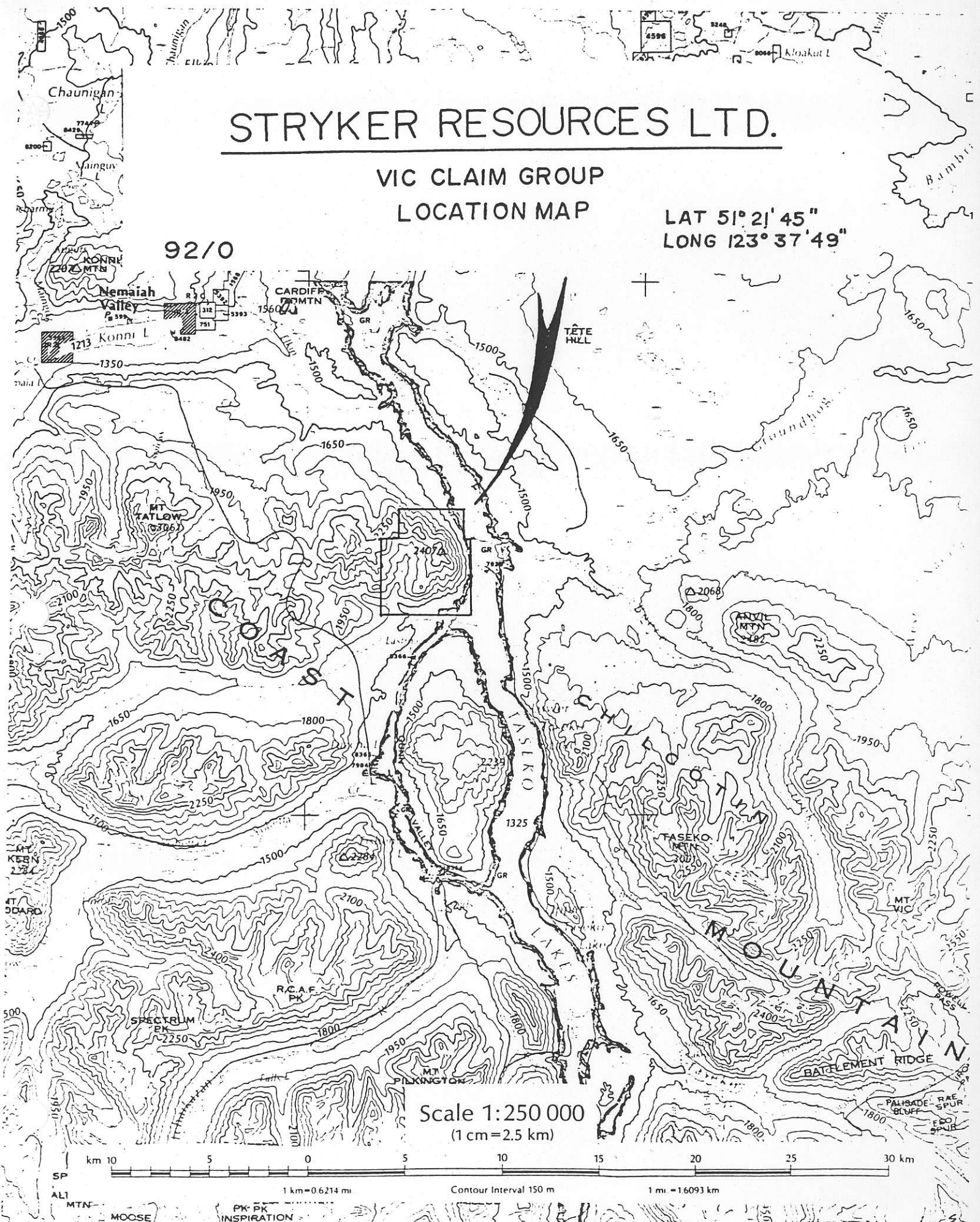
Access to the property is most readily achieved via road from Williams Lake (approx. 200 kilometres), the initial portion paved with the remaining majority being gravel surfaced. A cat trail from the west side of Lower Taseko River provides four-wheel drive access to the property itself.

STRYKER RESOURCES LTD.

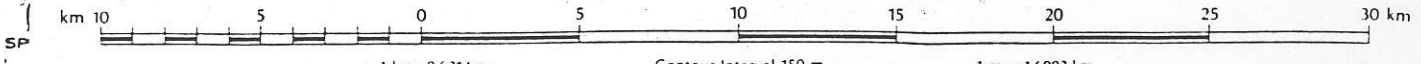
VIC CLAIM GROUP LOCATION MAP

LAT 51° 21' 45"
LONG 123° 37' 49"

92/0



Scale 1:250 000
(1 cm = 2.5 km)

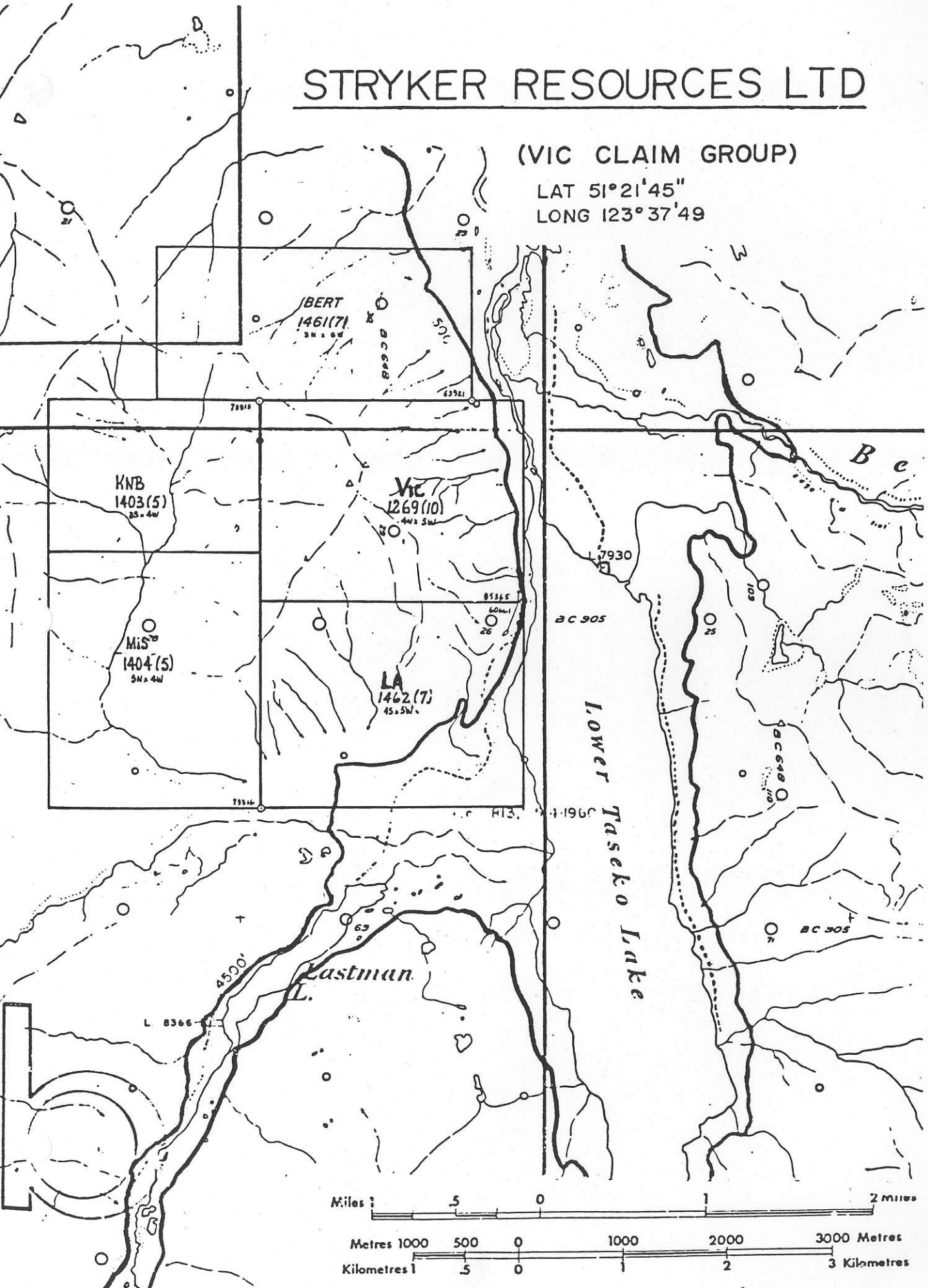


ALT MTN MOCSE INSPIRATION

STRYKER RESOURCES LTD

(VIC CLAIM GROUP)

LAT 51°21'45"
LONG 123°37'49"



The claim group covers an auriferous zone up the steep cliffs of "Vic Mountain" from 1,400 metres to 2,400 metres elevation and down a moderate slope to approximately 2,000 metres elevation on the west side of the mountain.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

"Vic Mountain" is the local name for the main peak of a massif which forms the eastern margin of the Chilcotin ranges of the Coast Mountains. The eastern aspect of this massif is a scarp which drops abruptly into the Taseko valley.

Most of the claims are void of vegetation. The lower slopes host sparse stands of White Bark Pine.

Due to its high elevation and open exposure, much of the claim group is often subjected to high winds and unseasonably low temperatures. At the mountain's summit, precipitation in the form of snow is not uncommon during any season.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

- 1932 Discover by C.M. Vick.
- 1935 B.C. Minister of Mines Report, B.T. O'Grady (F26).
- 1939 C.C. Cartwright, Michael Gold Mines Company purchased property from Vic. The lower adit was driven, complete with rails and one rail car. Metal air pipe was used for ventilation. Ten years' assessment was filed.
- 1966 The property was staked again and held by various parties during the ensuing years.
- 1974 November 6; report by G. von Rosen.
- 1975 November 15; report by G. von Rosen.
- 1976 August; three BQWL holes drilled on surface at summit.
- 1977 November; report by G. von Rosen.
- 1980 December; report by G. von Rosen.
- 1983 June; report by M.K. Lorimer.
- 1983 Four underground AQWL holes drilled from the end of lower adit.
- 1984 December assessment report by G. von Rosen on airphoto fracture density program.
- 1985 May; Magnetometer and VLF survey completed by Stryker Resources Ltd.
- 1985 October; Magnetometer and VLF survey completed by Stryker Resources Ltd. which is the subject of this present report.

REGION GEOLOGY

The general geology of the Taseko Lakes and surrounding area is shown by G.S.C. map 29, 1963, with update by H.W. Tipper (O.F. 534). Victor Dolmage produced a more detailed property map which is published in the 1935 Minister on Mines Annual Report.

The "Vic Mountain" massif is entirely underlain by a thick sequence of Cretaceous volcanics. These volcanics consist of andesites, tuffs, and massive flow breccias that strike northly and dip shallowly to the west. Steeply dipping diorite dikes up to 30 metres are also present.

Mineralization on the Vic group appears to be confined to quartz, sulfide fissure veins. The vein widths vary from 25 centimetres to 175 centimetres along the main showing area, (van Rosen, 1984), but far thicker vein intersections have been reported (personal communication). High grade samples from 1.10 to 9.34 ounces per ton gold are noted by the Minister of Mines report. Assays in the 2 - 3 ounce gold per ton range are commonly reported in previous assessment reports.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

A combined magnetometer and VLF survey was completed in October of 1985 using a Scintrex MF-2 fluxgate magnetometer and a Phoenix VLF. The survey grid was located on the overburden covered west-facing slope of the Vic group in an attempt to locate the position of the auriferous vein that outcrops on the near vertical east side of "Vic Mountain".

A steep glacier filled gully was examined in detail by the magnetometer, VLF survey. High winds, deep snow and difficulty with the helicopter hampered the survey. This resulted in 0.7 line km. of magnetometer survey and 0.7 line km. of VLF survey. The VLF survey used both Seattle and Hawaii broadcasting stations. Generally sample stations were at 10 meter intervals but station locations were restricted by steep ice and unstable snow.

CONCLUSIONS

The May 1985 program outlined several linear structures with the VLF and the magnetometer survey indicated some mapable unit trends. The October 1985 survey only indicates the linear structure that it attempted to sample in detail. The magnetometer survey indicated a general north-east unit trend.

The May VLF survey outlined two south-west trending linear structures which are interpreted as faults with unknown displacement. The most eastern linear, in fact, may represent the mineralized zone and the semi-parallel western linear, a low angle cross cutting fault. The western linear may affect the continuity of the mineralized zone. The area should be mapped in detail as the mineralized zone appears to terminate near this proposed fault zone.

The VLF also outlined a north-west trending linear feature concordant with the ice filled gully on the west facing slope of Vic Mountain. This linear feature has a trend similar to the mineralized section on the face of Vic Mountain. This north-west trending linear is the main target for the extension of the Vic mineralization. The October 1985 survey attempted to sample this linear in detail. The October VLF survey indicates this linear but does not establish detailed parameters due to problems of sampling under adverse weather conditions. Other information supporting this hypothesis is the past history of the Vic as a ground sluicing producer. There are no records of the location of the ground sluicing operation but it may have been on ground now covered by ice and snow on the west side of Vic Mountain. If this is the case, the north-west linear may contain the source of the gold but is not exposed at the surface due to ice cover.

The May magnetometer survey data indicates a general north-east unit trend on the surface which is compatible with the trend recognized on the Vic cliff face. The volcanics

have been mapped as striking northerly and dipping shallowly to the west. The slope angle of the west side of Vic Mountain coupled with the north-west corner of the grid being lowest in elevation would produce a surface outcrop pattern as indicated by the magnetic survey. Magnetite-rich diorite dikes trending north-west to west are common and slightly obscure this relationship. These give generally recognizable anomalous magnetometer readings of high magnitude and local influence. The dikes are more resistive and often form low (1 meter) blocky weathering ridges.

There is an offset in the magnetic contour lines as they intersect the proposed north-west linear. This offset suggests that the linear is a fault with a right lateral component or is down-dropped on the south-western side.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A two stage program of geology, geochemistry, geophysics and drilling is recommended for the Vic group.

An initial stage of geological mapping, geochemistry and geophysics is warranted on this property. Geological mapping should be directed towards discovering extensions of the known showings and should also include general prospecting. The geochemical program should include sluicing, dry-panning and heavy metal sampling. Fifty metre line spacing or less is warranted to outline the known anomalies geophysically. Pending geochemical results, further geophysical sampling may be warranted.

A second stage or concurrent stage of diamond drilling is recommended. The primary target is the VLF anomaly that occurs under the snow and ice filled gully on the west side of Vic Mountain. The drilling program requires a minimum of two or three holes of less than 200 metres to explore this target adequately.

SUMMARY OF COSTS

1985 VICGROUP BUDGET BREAKDOWN

Personnel

A. Nichols	2 days @ \$ 80	\$ 160.00
D. Perkins	4 days @ \$ 150	600.00
B. Clark	1 day @ \$ 200	200.00
		<hr/>
SUBTOTAL		\$ 960.00

Equipment Rental

1 Phoenix VLF	3 days @ \$ 30	\$ 90.00
1 Mag MF2 Scintrex	3 days @ \$ 30	\$ 90.00

Helicopter

1 Jet Ranger 206	4 hrs. @ \$ 400.00/hr. incl. fuel	\$ 1,600.00
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Food

	5 man days @ \$25.00/day	\$ 125.00
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SUBTOTAL		<hr/>
		\$ 2,865.00

Office Overhead

	10% of subtotal	<hr/>
		\$ 286.50

TOTAL OF EXPENDITURES		<hr/>
		\$ 3,151.50

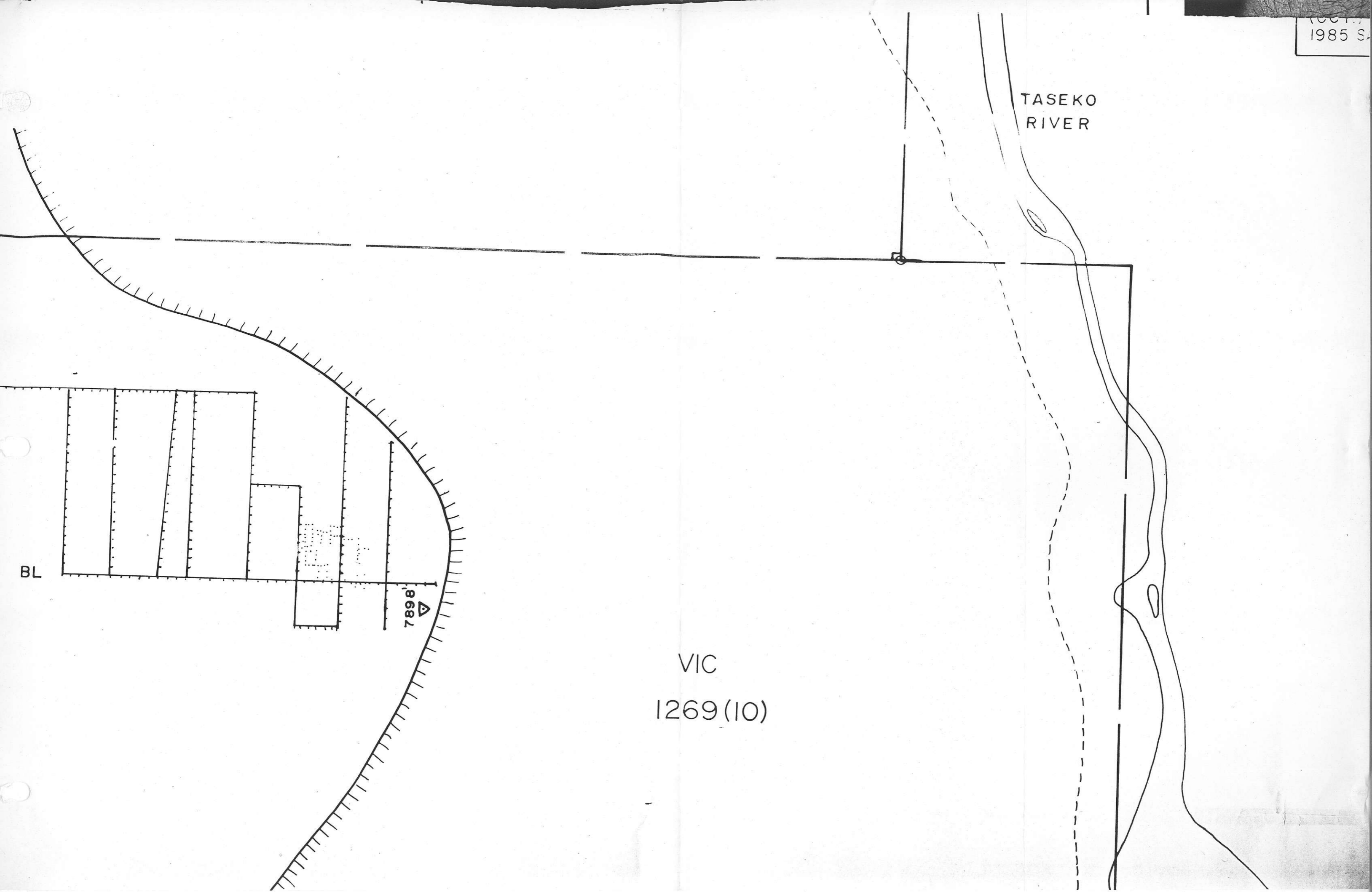
TOTAL ASSESSMENT CREDIT APPLIED FOR \$ 3,000.00

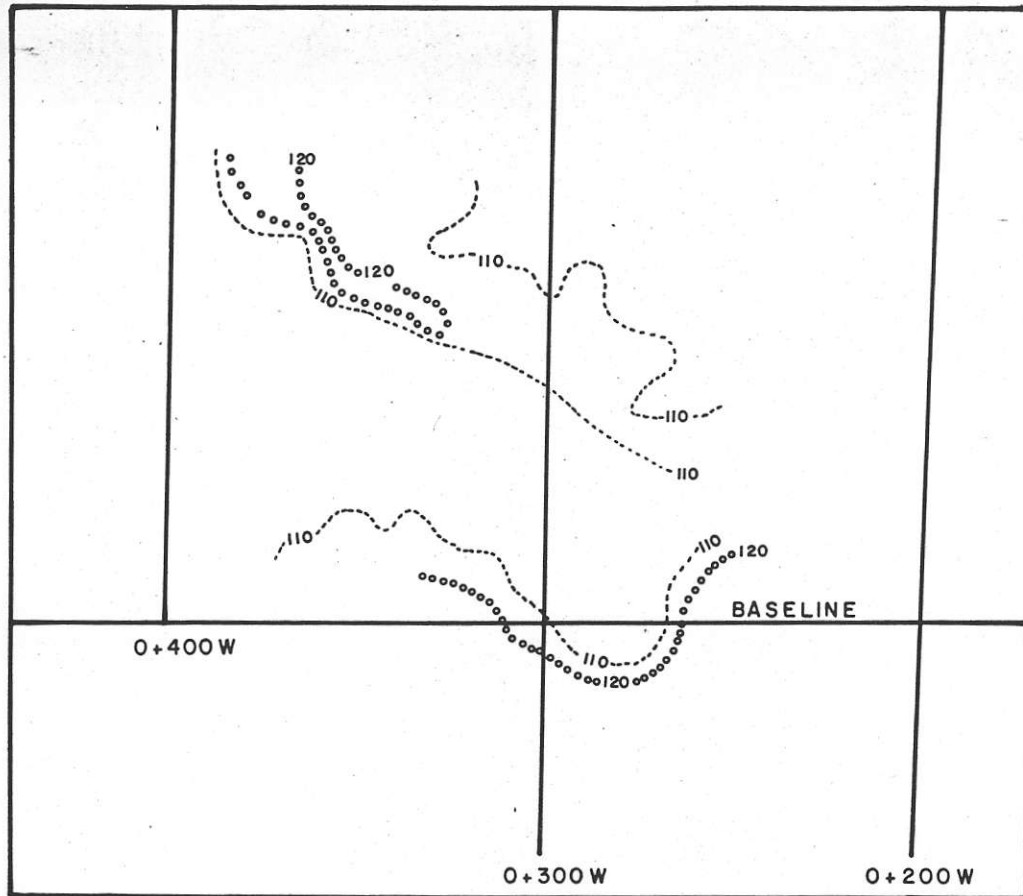
TASEKO RIVER

VIC
1269 (10)

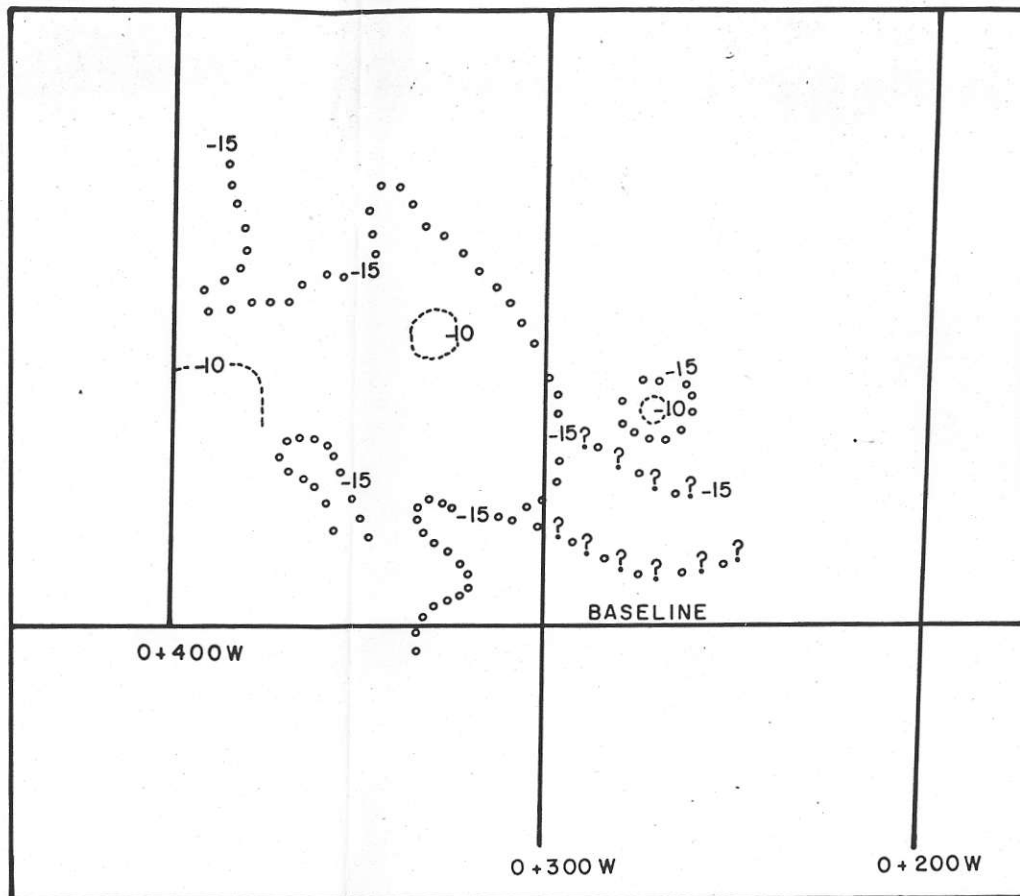
BL

7898' 

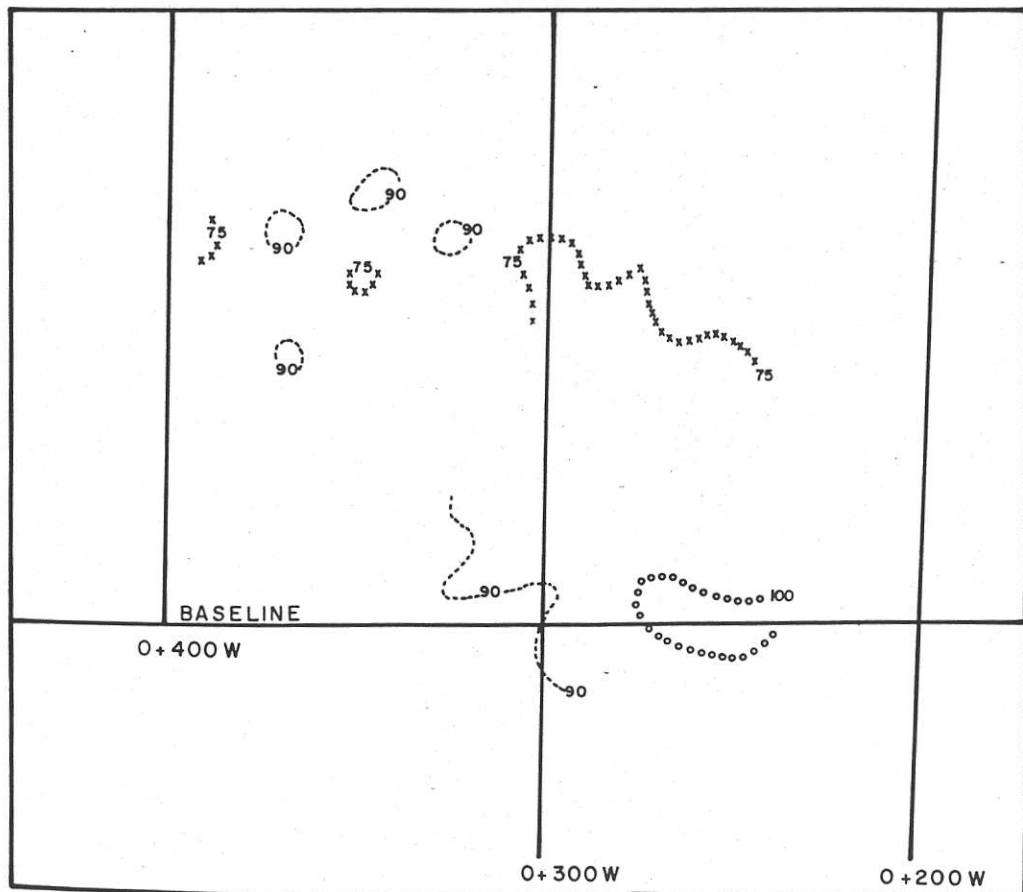




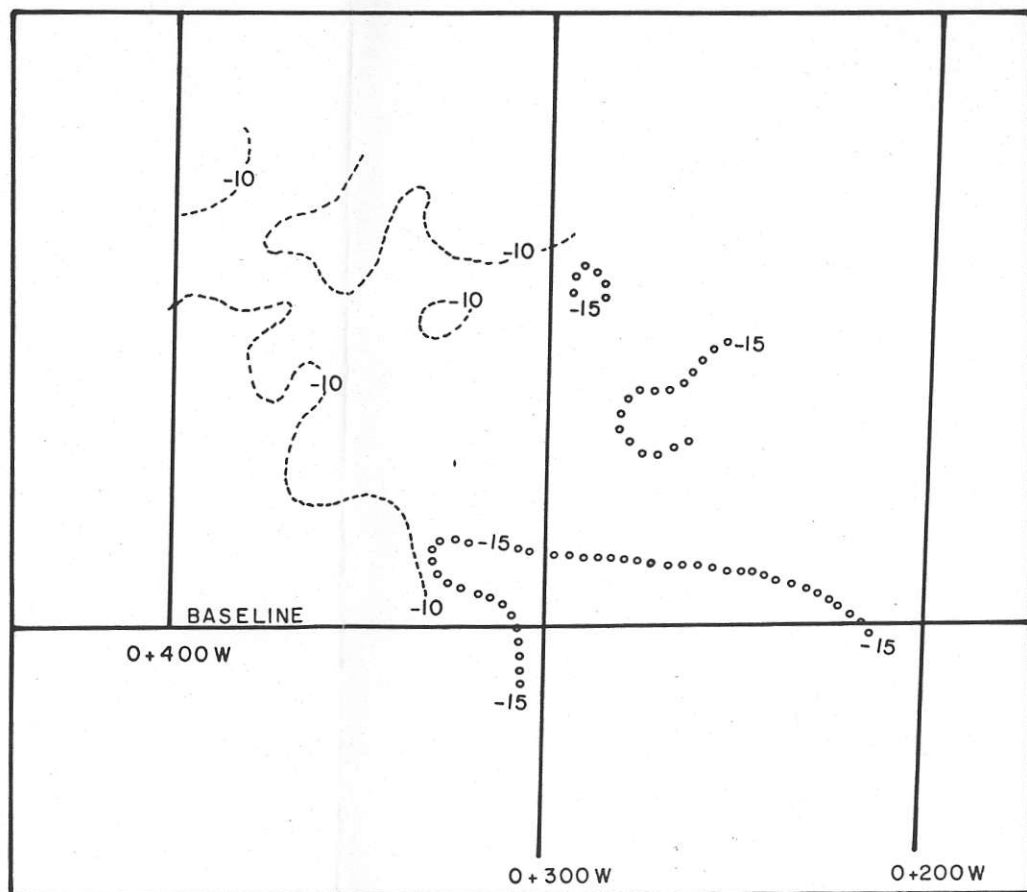
ISOPACTS FOR HORIZONTAL FIELD STRENGTH (SEATTLE)



ISOPACTS FOR PERCENT DIP ANGLE (SEATTLE)



ISOPACTS FOR HORIZONTAL FIELD STRENGTH (SEATTLE)



ISOPACTS FOR PERCENT DIP ANGLE (HAWAII)



STRYKER RESOURCES LTD.		
VIC CLAIM GROUP		
GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION		
CKD.: D.A. PERKINS	NTS. 92 0/4	FIG.
DATE: JAN. 1986	DRAWN: D.A.P./d.w.	