REPORT ON THE

## CAMP MCKINNEY CLAIM HOLDINGS

GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR

BRAVO RESOURCES INC.

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## Summary and Conclusions

The Camp McKinney claims of Bravo Resources Inc. consist of two Crown granted claims, (the Last Chance and the Fontenoy), plus an optioned reverted Crown grant and a staked claim located some 12 kilometers north of the village of Bridesville, British Columbia.

The claim block is in an area that merited a great deal of attention at the turn of the century when the Cariboo Mining and Milling Co. (and later successors) was mining the Cariboo vein. Mining at this particular property carried from 1894 through to 1903 with 123,457 tons of ore producing 69,581 ounces of gold (0.563 oz. gold per ton) and 4,359 ounces of silver (0.043 oz silver per ton). In 1959 - 1962 this same property, under different management, produced 12,001 ounces gold (1.063 gold per ton) and 14,261 ounces silver (1.263 silver per ton) from 11,291 tons of are from a fault offset portion of the original vein.

No production has been recorded from the two Crowngranted claims of Bravo but this is due to the inadequate mining approach of the past and the dormancy of the gold price in the intervening period. In addition, no mineral reserves are on record for the Bravo claim block. The revival of the gold price in the mid 1970's has had little effect on the Camp McKinney properties primarily due to the attention given such distinctive localities as Hemlo, Casa Berardi, Hedley, Bralorne and Beardmore.

The fact that one vein structure has produced in the past and that this same structure, or a split, could extend eastward onto the Bravo claims justifies a thorough investigation of these claims. The writer has recommended a program of exploration in two phases, both success contingent, with a total cost of \$334,500. It is recognized in mining circles that the best possibility of finding a producer is next door to a producer. The Bravo claims are well located in this regard.

## Recommendations

It has been better than half of a century since work was done on the Fontenoy and Last Chance claims. Field exploration techniques have improved considerably since the mid 1930's. During 1980 - 81, past operators etate work approximating \$80,000 was done in road building, stripping and trenching on the claims.

The northern claims (Kettle) were airflown utilizing magnetometer and VLF-EM in 1985. Several conductors were outlined.

It is recommended that the Bravo claims be more fully investigated through surface and subsurface operations. The writer proposes that the Phase I exploration approach be that of a surface examination to allow for a more thorough examination of the claim block with special emphasis being placed on the location of the airborne outlined conductors.

It is recommended that Phase I be composed of a surface program encompassing a magnetometer and V.L.F. E.M. geophysical surveys, coupled with a geochemical soil survey. These surveys would be conducted over a flagged grid, 100 meters by 25 meters. In the two Crown grants the line interval would be cut from 100 meters to 50 meters due to the number of showings. The Phase II, a success-contingent phase, would be a limited drill program zeroing in on the known underground working and worthwhile targets presented by the Phase I portion of the program.

The Phase III operation, contingent upon success of the foregoing phases, would be the dewatering of the underground workings and the detailed sampling and mapping of the shaft and drifts.











