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REPORT

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ON THE

TUB 1-3 TUURA TEN 1-4 MINERAL CLAIMS CARIBOO MINING DIVISION NARCOSLI CREEK, B.C.

NTS: 93 B 10 E

LATITUDE: 52 44'N LONGITUDE: 122 39'W

ON BEHALF OF

HARVEY TUURA 107 - 527 ASH STREET NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. V3M 3N5 Tel. (604) 521 3012

BY

ALEX BURTON, P.ENG.. BURTON CONSULTING INC. 5900 NO. 1 ROAD RICHMOND, B.C. V6C 1T2 TEL (604) 244 8413



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INTRODUCTION

This report has been written on behalf of Mr. Harvey Tuura of New Westminster, B.C. It describes field work including stream sediment suction sampling which was carried out on the Tub 1-3 and Tuura Ten 1-4 mineral claims. The claims are located approximately 30 kilometers south of Quesnel, B.C. west of the Fraser River near Webster Lake. They are just east of the Clisbako area which is undergoing exploration for large epithermal gold deposits.

The field work was carried out during the months of August, September, and October 1991.

While prospecting the area the owner, Mr. Tuura, discovered gold in the creek draining the property, This was confirmed by the later geochemical stream sampling which outlined the gold anomalous areas.

Further work is recommended to find the lode gold deposits represented by these anomalies.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Tub and Tuura Ten claims are located approximately 30 kilometers south of Quesnel, B.C. on the west side of the Fraser River. The claims are on an unnamed creek which flows into the creek draining Webster Lake.

The property is in NTS 93 B 10 E at Latitude 52^{0} 44_{4} 'N and Longitude 122 39'W in the Cariboo Mining Division. True north is 24 degrees west of magnetic north.

From West Quesnel the Garner road and the Fish Lake -Tzenzaicut Lake roads link to a series of logging roads that criss cross the claims.

Access is by two wheel drive pick up truck over most of the roads.

CLAIMS

There are a total of 64 units in the property. Four units are in the original two post block of four claims on the East end of the property. Later staking consisted of three, twenty unit each, metric claims. All the claims are contiguous, but have not yet been grouped.

The claims are all well staked, with lots of blazing on trees and flagging tape hung to make the claim lines visible. All the legal corner posts, the corner posts, the identification posts, and the Initial and Final posts are

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all placed and marked according to the requirements of the act.

Metric two post claims (one unit each)

NAME			RECORD N	.01	TAG	NO.	RECORI	DATE
Tuura	Ten	1	303300		610492	M	Aug.	23/91
Tuura	Ten	2	303301		610493	M	Aug.	23/91
Tuura	Ten	3	303302	е.	610494	M	Aug.	23/91
Tuura	Ten	4	303303		610495	5M	Aug.	23/91

Metric Claims

NAME	RECORD NO.	TAG NO.	RECORD DATE	UNITS
Tub 1	305050	206176	Oct 10/91	20
Tub 2	305051	42393	Oct 10/91	20
Tub 3	305710	42392	Oct 28/91	20

The claims are in good standing till one year from their record date.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography ranges from 3000 feet to 4000 feet elevation. Slopes are generally moderate with few swampy areas and one canyon with a 4-5 metre waterfall. Patches of the property have been logged, and logging is in progress in selected areas. The remainder of the property is well timbered with Fir, Spruce, and Pine. Streams are generally running with active water year round.

The area was glaciated, east of the property long northsouth eskers and moraines are well developed, and control the direction of the Narcosli River. Glacial deposits, while pervasive, are not thickly developed on the property. There is more soil cover than outcrop but bedrock can be found in the creek bottoms, along the canyon, and along the change of slope areas on the hillsides. In at least one area of shallow overburden over outcrop there has been enough weathering to make the underlying outcrop rusty and weathered, and the overlying soil to reflect this weathering.

GEOLOGY

The claims are in the area covered by the Quesnel Geological Sheet put out by the Geological Survey of Canada as Map 12-1959. This is part of the Interior Basin - Range province of late Cretaceous and Tertiary extension, shear, and volcanism. The major northwesterly regional faults control the main blocks or provinces, and are themselves cut by a series of normal, thrust, and transcurrent faults.

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Gold mineralization is believed to be related to these secondary tension or transcurrent faults and underlying intrusive masses or volcanic sources which provided the heat engines for the gold mineralization.

Most of the gold mineralization is epithermal and had previously been thought to be small to moderate in size and extent. East of Narcosli River secondary Pb-Zn vanadium oxides and copper-silver deposits were found.

New exploration presently underway in the Nazco, Clisbako, and Baezaeko, areas to the west of the claims is changing the perception that the epithermal zones are small. In these areas larger epithermal alteration zones are being discovered.

It is believed that mineralized epithermal zones discovered in the Clisbako district are on the order of 1,000 feet long with suggested grades in the 0.1 oz. Au/T.

The oldest known rocks are the Permian sediments and associated volcanics consisting of deep water cherts, argillites(flysch), limestone, sea floor basalts altered to serpentines, and deep water volcanics grouped as greenstones.

This sequence is followed by Mesozoic volcanics and associated sediments. Some have been identified as Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group and as Jurassic or Cretaceous sediments.

Intrusives of granodiorite to granite, as well as some gneissic intrusives, have been tentatively placed as Mesozoic.

All along the Cordillera these deep water basin sediments and volcanics contain gold deposits. The Motherlode gold belt in California is typical of this sequence and age of rocks.

Tertiary lavas and flows cover much of the surface. There may be as many as four sequences of Tertiary flows. They range in age from Paleocene and / or Eocene, Eocene and / or Oligocene, Miocene and/? Pliocene, to Recent. The flows have compositions from rhyolite through to basalts. The recent basalt flows are later than any known gold mineralization. Some of the younger Tertiary flows are thought to be post gold mineralization.

Pleistocene regional glaciation and Recent alpine glaciation has strongly affected the surface topography of the whole of the Interior basin. Glacial grooves are consistently N25E over the property. Small meltwater channels run along the N70 E trend of the creek drainage. The N70E direction of the creek is modified by N50E, N40W, and N90E trends related to the normal, thrust, and transcurrent faults, as well as the regional N25E glacial direction. 6

The claims have not yet been geologically mapped or surface prospected in detail.

Outcrops of basalts and intermediate composition Tertiary flows are the most common type seen. One area of intermediate composition flows may be somewhat altered or even sheared. At least three areas of intrusive rocks are known. Two of the intrusives are biotite quartz diorites and one is a granodiorite although no thin section work has been done.

Float of large gneissic granodiorite boulders are clustered in one area. In the main stream bed there are numerous boulders of the Tertiary lavas as well as sediments that could have come from any of the Palaeozoic or Mesozoic sediments. Quartz float includes gneissic material, bull quartz, and some multistage quartz boulders.

Geothermal boreholes in epithermal systems are known to the northwest of the Tub claims. The Bazeko, Clisbako, and Nazko areas are all known for epithermal gold deposits. To the south there is the Blackdome epithermal lode gold mine.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Prospector Tuura tested most of the creeks along the west side of the Fraser River by panning along them. Most of the creeks were barren of gold with the exception of one or two larger creeks known for their placer gold content. Mr. Tuura's panning showed that the gold content of the stream gravel related directly to the gold content of the moss mats along the stream bed. Under a 30 power lens, the gold obtained from the panning was fresh with hackly edges typical of gold that has not travelled far. He found a five and one half kilometre length of his stream had good gold panning values. He also found that along his creek the gold content dropped off significantly both downstream and upstream from the good section.

A venturi suction sampling technique was then used to confirm his results. The suction sampling method takes a larger sample (in the order of a half to one cubic metre) of the high velocity portion of the stream sediments and runs it through a sluice box to produce a two kilo concentrate. The two kilo sample is seived to minus ten mesh and then shipped to the assay lab for processing and analysis. At the laboratory the sample is split into plus and minus 140 mesh portions. Each portion is geochemically analyzed separately.

From many field tests it has been determined that in streams with no gold bearing rocks both the minus 140 and plus 140

mesh fractions run less than five ppb of gold. In streams draining rocks with elevated gold content, but no lode deposits, values in the minus 140 mesh fraction run from 5 to 75 ppb. Where lode deposits are weathering into the modern stream bed values at the point where the gold enters the stream can range from greater than 10,000 ppb to several thousand ppb gradually tailing off downstream to several hundred ppb of gold. At a placer trap in the modern stream bed downstream from the point of entry of the gold shed from the lode into the stream only the plus 140 mesh material will run. There values will typically range from several thousand to greater than 10,000 ppb for the plus fraction while the minus 140 mesh fraction may run only 5 to 50 ppb. In no case has a known gold lode deposit failed to show up. In the unusual case where dump material from an adit had been dumped into the creek bed the anomaly just downstream will have elevated values in both the fine and coarse fractions.

Table of Results From Stream Suction Sampling

Sample N	o. (-) 140 mesh	(+) 140 mesh
	ppb Au	ppb Au
1	2260	<5
2	1690	145
3	6820	410
4	1230	5
5	965	20
6	4700	445
7	<5	<5
8	<5	<5
9	<5	<5
10	420	<5
11	85	<5
12	5	<5

Note: Sample No. 3 had a smaller than normal amount of fines.

Values for the +140 mesh were recalculated as the lab made a mistake and analysed the -10 to +80, and the -80 to -140 separately.

From the table it can easily be seen which samples are anomalous. On the Tuura property the values downstream from the section suction sampled were low in the panning so it was deemed unnecessary to resample further downstream. Sampling was extended upstream well beyond the significant values obtained by the gold panning technique. The upper reaches of the stream showed no anomalous gold values in either the fine or coarse fractions. The mid portion of the stream which was anomalous in the panning showed excellent gold values in the fine fractions in suction samples 5,6,4,3, and 1. Sample 2 was on a tributary from the north and showed

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good gold values for a small tributary. Sample 12 was from a similar tributary further upstream draining from the south. The value of 5 ppb shows that there is no gold lode mineralization coming from its drainage area. Slightly elevated values for lead, zinc, copper, and nickle relate to the gold anomalous samples. 8)

These results concentrate attention to the central five and one half kilometre portion of the stream. Other small tributaries from the north and south had too little water to properly sample during the dry fall season.. During the next spring run off they should be sampled to further define the anomalous drainage area.

The tributary at sample 12 showed there is no anomalous values in its drainage, but sample 1 upstream has good values and samples 2 and 3 downstream have good values suggesting two possible lode sources. Samples 5,6, and 4 could be from a separate lode source or be the downstream expression of a larger lode source. When the tributary streams and the intervening section of the main stream have been sampled it will be possible to resolve this.

CONCLUSIONS

This general area contains epithermal gold lode systems, some of which have been mined and some of which are under extensive exploration at this time.

The main stream running through the Tubb claims contains gold believed to be derived from lode gold systems.

The anomalies extend over a large enough cohesive area to be compatible with two moderate or one large epithermal lode gold systems.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Property is worthy of further exploration.

The next stage of exploration will be a modest budget program with high odds of success. This program should consist of increasing the density of the stream sampling program during the next spring run off period. Then laying one or two survey grids to control the combination prospecting, geology, soil sampling, and magnetometer **FESS** surveys. Depending upon results it is most likely that any in excavator trenching method could be used effectively to follow up the anomalies. Resistivity mode induced polarization geophysical surveys are also very useful dink. BURTON defining epithermal gold lode systems prior to drilling **BRATION**

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Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1 PHONE: 604-984-0221

To: TUURA, H.

107 - 527 ASH ST. NEW WESTMINSTER, BC V3M 3N5

Page Number : 1-A Total Pages : 1 Certificate Date: 18-SEP-91 Invoice No. : 19121489 P.O. Number :

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Project :

Comments: CC: BURTON CONSULTING

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9121489

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SAMPLE	PRI COI	2P DE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	LA F	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg PPm	K ¥	La ppm	Mg ¥	Mn ppm
1 -10+80 1 -80+140 1 -140 2 -10+80	240 201 216 240	202 298 202	< 5 < 5 2260 < 5	0.6	 1.17	 50	 180	< 0.5	 2	0.58	 < 0.5	 14	 167	 32	5.27	< 10	2	0.08	 20	0.58	 645
2 -80+140 2 -140 3 -10+80 3 -80+140 3 -140 **	201 216 240 201 216	298 202 298	2420 1690 260 2200 6820	0.4	1.00 1.25	5	150 240	< 0.5 < 0.5	< 2 < 2	0.52	0.5	16 15	142 181	27 34	6.08 3.54	< 10 < 10	< 1 < 1	0.06	10 10	0.75	640 1225
4 -10+80 4 -80+140 4 -140 5 -10+80	240 201 216 240	202 298 202	5 < 5 1230 < 5	0.6	 1.00	< 5	 160	< 0.5	< 2	0.58	0.5	15	141	25	5.33	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.89	 570
5 -80+140 5 -140 6 -10+80 6 -80+140	201 216 240 201	298 202	930 965 10 4880	0.4	0.93	5	200	< 0.5	< 2	0.54	< 0.5	15	114	23	4.42	< 10	1	0.06	10	0.86	570
6 -140 1 -10+140 *	216 	298 	4700 < 5	1.8	0.62	< 5 	140 	< 0.5 	< 2 	0.44	0.5 		303		12.65	< 10	< 1 		10 	0.86	655
2 -10+140 * 3 -10+140 * 4 -10+140 * 5 -10+140 *	 	 	145 410 5 20																		
6 -10+140 *			445																		

* - Gold values calculated from weighted averages of -10+80 and -80+140 fractions ** - Low weight gold value to replace original NSS value

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SAMPLE	PR CO	ep De	Mo ppm	Na *	Ni ppm	P Ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti ¥	Tl ppm	U ppa	V ppm	W PPm	Zn ppm	Te ppn		
-10+80 -80+140 -140 -10+80	240 201 216 240	202 298 202	 < 1	0.02	50	 990	24	 < 5	 5	48	0.27	<pre> < 10</pre>	< 10	 175	<pre> < 10</pre>	 96	< 0.05		
-80+140	201																		
-140 -10+80 -80+140	216 240 201	298	< 1 		 	820 	4 	5 	 	42 	0.23	< 10 	< 10 		< 10 	/6 	< 0.05 		
-140 -10+80	216 240	298 202	4	0.04	105	860	20	< 5	4	60 	0.17	< 10	< 10	76	< 10 	70	not/ss		
-80+140 -140	201 216	298	1	0.02	65	800	10	< 5	4	47	0.22	< 10	< 10	165	< 10	78	< 0.05		
-10+80 -80+140 -140	201 216	298	< 1	0.02		770	< 2	< 5	3		0.19	< 10	< 10	130	< 10	66	not/ss		
-10+80 -80+140	240 201	202																	
-140	216	298 	< 1 	. 0.01 	. 78 	750	< 2 	< 5 	4 	 	0.36	< 10 	< 10 	467 	< 10 	110 	< 0.05 		
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-10+140																			
-10+140 -10+140 -10+140																			
-10+140																		·····	
-10+140								*											
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SAMPLE	PREP CODE	ли ррб Гл+дл	Ag pp n	A1 %	As ppm	Ba pp n	Be pp a	Bi pp n	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co pp a	Cr pp a	Cu ppa	Fe t	Ga pp n	Hg PP n	K ¥	La ppm	Mg f	Mn pp n
07 +10 07 -10+140 07 -140 08 +10 08 -10+140	240 202 205 294 216 298 240 202 205 294	 < 5 < 5	< 0.2	1.55 	< 5	230	< 0.5	2	0.52	< 0.5	11	69	23	2.79	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.50	550
08 -140 09 +10 09 -10+140 09 -140 10 +10	216 298 240 202 205 294 216 298 240 202	< 5 < 5 < 5 	< 0.2 < 0.2	1.32 1.41	5 < 5	170 240	< 0.5	< 2 < 2 < 2	0.36	< 0.5 0.5	8 12	44 75	15 18	2.09 3.23	< 10 < 10	< 1 < 1	0.16	10 10	0.37	280
$ \begin{array}{r} 10 & -10+140 \\ 10 & -140 \\ 11 & +10 \\ 11 & -10+140 \\ 11 & -140 \end{array} $	205 294 216 298 240 202 205 294 216 298	< 5 420 < 5 85	< 0.2 < 0.2 < 0.2	1.12 1.59	5 < 5	260 240	< 0.5	< 2 < 2 < 2	0.50	< 0.5 < 0.5	20 14	92 72	20 21	3.49	< 10 < 10	< 1 1	0.05	10	0.47	1265
12 +10 12 -10+140 12 -140	240 202 205 294 216 298	 < 5 5	< 0.2	1.03	5	130	< 0.5	< 2	0.43	< 0.5	9	70	16	3.14	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.46	250
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A0122504

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Mo ppm	Na ¥	Ni PP n	P ppa	Pb ppm	Sb PPm	Sc pp n	Sr ppm	Ti ¥	Tl pp n	U PP n	V ppa	W pp n	Zn ppn		
+10 -10+140 -140 +10 -10+140	240 202 205 294 216 298 240 202 205 294	< 1 	0.02	 37 	850 	2 2	< 5 	5 5	 62 	0.14	< 10	< 10	74	< 10	 60 		
-140 +10 -10+140 -140 +10	216 298 240 202 205 294 216 298 240 202	<pre> < 1 < 1 < 1 </pre>	0.02	19 34	510 950	< 2 12	< 5 < 5	4 5	48 66	0.11	< 10 < 10 < 10	< 10 < 10	55 85	< 10 < 10	46 62		
-10+140 -140 +10 -10+140 -140	205 294 216 298 240 202 205 294 216 298	<pre></pre>	0.01	39 33	1020	18	< 5	4	60 72	0.18	< 10 	< 10 	109	< 10 	64 62		
2 +10 2 -10+140 2 -140	240 202 205 294 216 298	2	0.01	 31	710	2	< 5	3	41	0.18	< 10	< 10	 95	< 10			
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