

NUMERICAL FILING SYSTEM

LOCATION

(1) Cariboo Mining Division, B.C.
(2) Keithly Creek, B.C.

N.T.S. 93-A-14

NAME

(1) Cascadia Mineral Claims

(2)

(3)

REMARKS: see below

N.T.S. FILING SYSTEMN.T.S. # 93-A-14FILE # 5007

LOCATION:

Lat 52°50' NLong 121°25' WProv B.C.

Twp _____

NAME:

Property _____

Company Cascadia - Mines
Alaska + Resources Ltd.B/F By Dorothy DennisDate March / 1984

REMARKS

A placer gold property situated north of
Quesset Lake was offered to Dome. Turned down.

TYPE:

Office Study X

Field Exam _____

Co. Project _____

STATUS:

Recommended No.

For Record _____

Other _____

March 13, 1984

Cascadia Mines & Resources Ltd.
615 - 736 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6Z 1G3

Attention: Ms. Dorothy Dennis,
President

Dear Ms. Dennis:

Re: Cascadia Mineral Claims,
Cariboo Mining Division

Thank you very much for your letter of March 1, 1984,
in connection with your proposed exploration of the above
claims.

I am afraid that, because of extensive prior
commitments, we are unable to participate with you in this
venture.

I return herewith the various data which you sent
me, with many thanks.

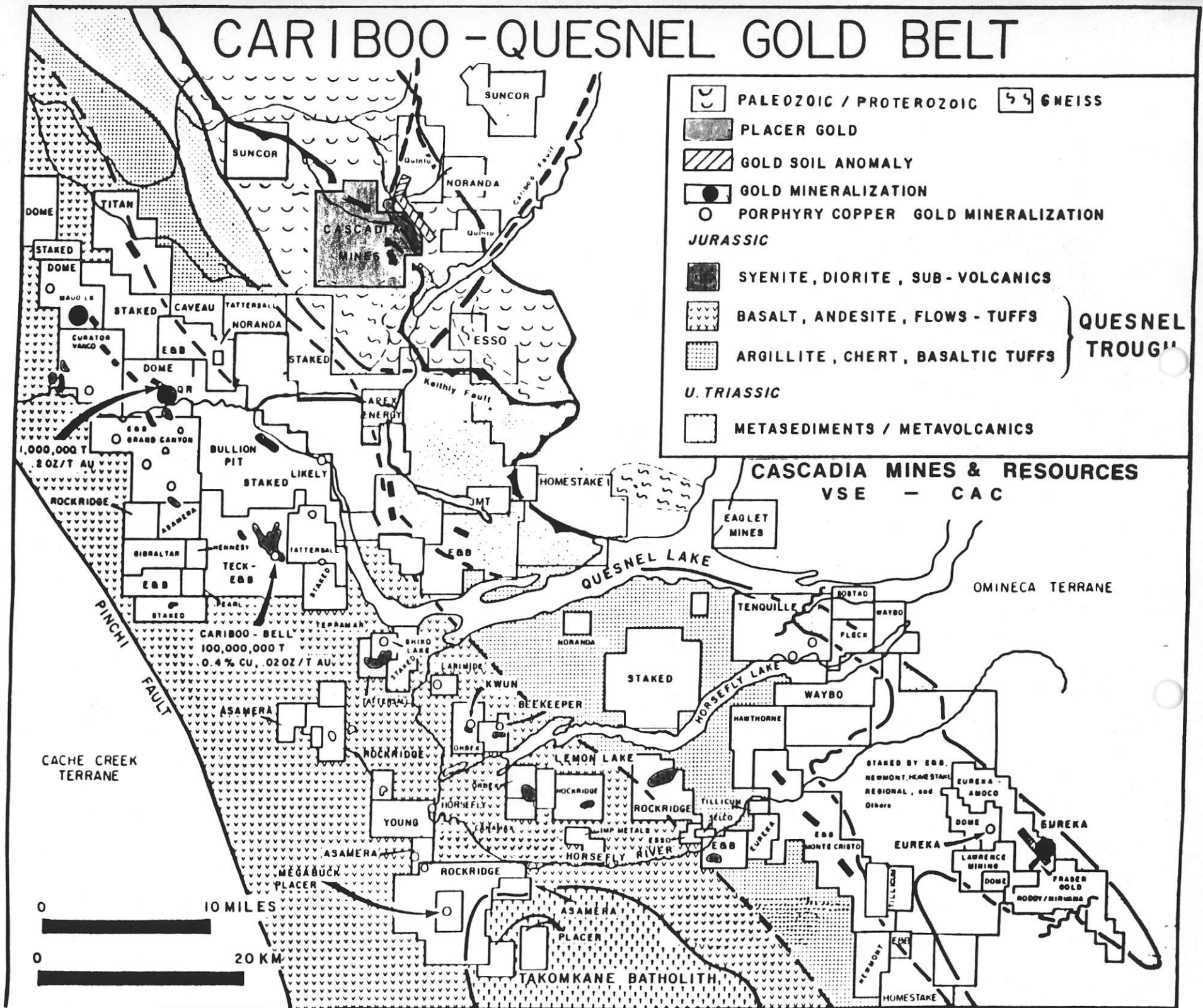
Yours very truly,

DOME MINES LIMITED

G. S. W. Bruce
Vice-President Exploration

GSWB:rb
Enclosure

CARIBOO - QUESNEL GOLD BELT



	PALEOZOIC / PROTEROZOIC		GNEISS
	PLACER GOLD		
	GOLD SOIL ANOMALY		
	GOLD MINERALIZATION		
	PORPHYRY COPPER GOLD MINERALIZATION		
JURASSIC			
	SYENITE, DIORITE, SUB-VOLCANICS		
	BASALT, ANDESITE, FLOWS - TUFFS	} QUESNEL TROUGH	
	ARGILLITE, CHERT, BASALTIC TUFFS		
U. TRIASSIC			
	METASEDIMENTS / METAVOLCANICS		

CASCADIA MINES & RESOURCES
VSE - CAC

PINCHI FAULT

CACHE CREEK TERRANE

0 10 MILES
0 20 KM

OMINECA TERRANE

TAKOMKANE BATHOLITH

1,000,000 T
2 OZ/T AU

CARIBOO - BELL
100,000,000 T
0.4% CU, 02 OZ/T AU

STAKED BY EBB,
NEWMONT, HEARST,
REGIONAL, and
Others

FRASER GOLD

RODDY / MIRAUBA

LAWRENCE MINING

DOMO

EUREKA

EUREKA

ROSTAD

WAYBO

PLECK

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DATE: February 24, 1984
MEMORANDUM TO: Dorothy Dennis
SUBJECT: Cariboo - Quesnel Gold Belt

Name: Cascadia Mineral Claims
Casca 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
J1, DD2 and STU 1

Located at: Cariboo Mining Division of British Columbia

These mineral claims are centered at the confluence of Snowshoe and Keithly Creek, some 20 miles NE of Likely on the Barkerville Trail in the historically gold rich Cariboo. Please note, the Keithly Creek Thrust Fault runs from Shoals Bay on the north bank of Quesnel Lake in a north-westerly direction, past Spanish Lake, the south end of Cariboo Lake and north-westerly up Keithly Creek toward Sovereign and Reddish Creeks and crosses Lightning Creek in the Wingdam area. The Antler Creek Fault runs from the southern end of Bowron Lake down through Cunningham Pass and southwards in Snowshoe Creek and the lower portion of Rabbit Creek, towards the Keithly Creek Thrust Fault and is found again west of Spanish Lake where it apparently ends at the Keithly Creek Thrust Fault.

There is a definite geological contact zone which follows this thrust fault and in the area of the Cascadia mineral claims there is a large amount of intrusive activity. There are a variety of interpretations of the area by a number of geologists. However, the most recent, and believed to be the most accurate, is that completed by the following: L. C. Struik, J. S. Getsinger, D. W. Klepacki and C. J. Rees; and I quote from the Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 920:-

" The rock previously mapped as Cariboo Group west of the Pleasant Valley Fault, included the Yankee Belle, Yanks Peak, Midas and Snowshoe formations as defined by Holland (1954). However, the stratigraphy is not the same as that of the Cariboo Group east of the fault and therefore an informal terminology for the western rocks is introduced. The western "Cariboo Group" is referred to as the Snowshoe Group and its stratigraphy is described in Struik (1982). From oldest to youngest, the subdivisions within the map area, are the Ramos Creek, Keithly, Harvey, Pine Creek, Goose Peak, Downey and Bralco successions.

The Ramos Creek previously considered an upper unit of the Snowshoe Group (Struik, 1982) is now thought to be lower because of the relations near Keithly Creek. The relationships at Ramos Creek,

on which the previous interpretation was based, are now suspected to be due to faulting. The Ramos Creek may be more than 300 m thick. Its feldspathic grits resemble those of the Kaza Group and the two may be time equivalents, hence, its assigned Hadrynian age. The Keithley succession incorporates rocks formerly mapped as Yankee Belle and Yanks Peak (Holland, 1954; unit of Struik, 1982a). It is recognized only in the western part of the Snowshoe Group. The Keithly may correlate with the Yankee Belle and Yanks Peak formations east of the Pleasant Valley Fault and is therefore considered to be Hadrynian. It is overlain abruptly by black siltite and phyllite of the Harvey succession in the Yanks Peak and Browntop Mountain areas. At Yanks Peak these rocks were mapped as Midas Formation by Holland (1954). Included in the Harvey is dark grey pelitic quartzite with black quartz grains that occurs near Harvey Creek and west of Mount Barker. The Harvey rocks were mapped as DMs by Struik (1982a) and are assigned to the Paleozoic as they may correlate with parts of the Black Stuart Group."

From this paper, and I quote:

" The Snowshoe Group is increasingly metamorphosed to the southeast with the lower metamorphic grade areas to the northwest in Cariboo Lake (93A/14) and Wells (93h/4) map area.

The Slide Mountain Group is thrust over and preserved along the western margin of the Snowshoe Group. It consists mainly of amphibolite greenstone and less serpentinite and altered ultramafic rock, generally less than 400 m thick. Locally the Slide Mountain is missing and the overlying Triassic clastic rocks are in contact with the Snowshoe. The greenstone and ultramafics are correlated with the Antler Formation that is Mississippian to Lower Permian. Thrusting of the Slide Mountain Group from the west was probably during the Triassic and/or Early Jurassic. The Slide Mountain Group is correlated with the Anvil Group of Yukon, parts of the Sylvester Group of northern British Columbia and possibly the Kaslo Group of southern British Columbia.

The Triassic and Jurassic clastic and volcanic rocks are suspected to stratigraphically overlie the Slide Mountain Group. The contact may be partly faulted. They are part of similar rocks along much of the western margin of the Intermontane Belt (Tipper et al. 1981).

A recent olivine basalt volcano and associated pyroclastic and flow rocks occurs near Grain Creek. Another of the same type has been reported close to Mount. Stevenson by Getsinger (1982).

The map area includes five intrusive igneous rock suites. The Quesnel Lake gneiss, foliated grandodiorite and diorite are pre-metamorphic and intrude the Snowshoe Group. The Quesnel Lake gneiss is mylonitic

where in contact with the Slide Mountain Group. The diorite occurs mainly as sills and dykes that are folded, but only weakly foliated."

Open File 835 reports that:-

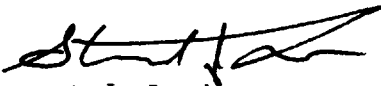
" The Keithly Creek Thrust Fault is post-metamorphic and moderately shallowly dipping to the west. The upper sheet is to the west and carried the Quesnel Lake gneiss. The geological contact zone is parallel to the fault and consists of rock in the Snowshoe Group ranging from Hadrynian to Paleozoic, but south-easterly from the Antler Creek Fault. The zone is heavily belted with intrusive igneous rocks of diabase and diorite and the odd outcropping of calc-silicate rocks."

One such location lies within the Cascadia mineral claims. This area is part of a zone which runs predominantly north-west, south-east along a major fault zone of the Canadian Cordillera. To the south and west the zone is bordered by the Pinchi Fault. The zone itself has a number of faults in it, including the Keithly Creek, the Pleasant Valley and Little River Faults. The area is heavily faulted and the majority of the faults run north-west, south-east with secondary faulting cutting across in a north-south direction. One such fault is the Antler Creek Fault. To the north and east the zone is bordered by the McLean Lake Fault. Mineralization is abundant in the area - Dome Mines are active in testing an area of the Slide Mountain Group and, I believe, substantial reserves have been proven. Along with Dome, other major mining companies currently active in the area are, Teck Corp., E & B Explorations, Noranda, Esso and Suncor.

. The Spanish Lake zone has produced gold-bearing and copper-bearing commercial mineralized zones. To the west of the Slide Mountain area gold-bearing and copper-bearing commercial mineralization has been proven. The Pleasant Valley Fault runs from the north arm of Quesnel Lake towards the north-west and crosses through the Williams Creek area of Barkerville. The Williams Creek area is also cut by the north-south Antler Creek Fault, which, as mentioned before, continues southward towards Keithly Creek; itself an historically gold-producing area.

It was the opinion of Stuart S. Holland (1954) Bulletin #24, B. C. Department of Mines, that the placer gold on Keithly Creek had its source in hard rock nearby as its character was completely different from the gold found immediately to the north of the Yanks Peak area.

The samples taken from hedrock in 1981 by M. K. Lorimer, Professional Mining Engineer, when assayed, revealed gold content in the bedrock. In 1983 samples taken by Pat Whiting, Geologist, exposed a concentration of pyrites. The mineralized placer zones contain large amounts of similar pyrite crystals. In 1982 and 1983 limestone occurrences at bedrock were found to contain copper, some native silver and powder fine gold to large nuggets. I refer you now to the 1980 and subsequent reports of M. K. Lorimer, Professional Mining Engineer.


Stewart J. Lavis
Exploration Manager

SJL:td



CASCADIA MINES & RESOURCES LTD.

#615 - 736 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6Z 1G3

Telephone (604) 683-9338

GSWB	LBH	DRS	EAP
PROJECT _____			
MAR 8 1984		LE	
<input type="checkbox"/> PROPERTY	<input type="checkbox"/> DRILLING		
<input type="checkbox"/> TECHNICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> LEGAL		
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____	<input type="checkbox"/> FINANCIAL		

March 1, 1984.

Dome Mines Ltd.,
270 - #1 Canada Place,
Toronto, Ontario.
M5X 1H1

Attention: Mr. G. S. W. Bruce

Dear Mr. Bruce:

Pursuant to your telephone call of last week I have enclosed for your review a copy of:

- (a) Seismic Refraction Survey of the Casca Claim Group dated September 21, 1981.
- (b) Summary Report on Placer Lease #29 by M.K. Lorimer Professional Mining Engineer.
- (c) A recent memorandum on the area and map prepared by our Exploration Manager and Director Mr. Stewart Lavis.

In the seismic program we concentrated on the area where the placer-gold content was most prevalent. The seismic survey of both the Casca Mineral Group and Placer Lease #29 revealed a number of buried channels with a total gravel area of approximately 4,000,000 cubic yards.

I would now like to refer to Mr. M.K. Lorimer's P. Eng. summary report of 1983, page 3, paragraph's 1-4. In an earlier report Mr. Lorimer stated, "that the weighted average value for the full depths of gravels is .0263 oz. of gold per cubic yard. Further exploration & bulk testing of the area disclosed that the gold recovered had a weighted average value of .035 oz. per cubic yard. In Mr. Lorimer's report of 1980 he states, and I quote,

"The so-called black sands consisting mainly of pyrite yield 6.741 milligrams of gold from 552.53 grams assayed. Using a figure of 6000 lbs for a cubic yard of pyrite this yield represents \$747.38 Canadian per cubic yard of black sands."

Should we translate this to a comparable hard-rock value, basing it on \$670.00 U.S. per oz, the gold price at that time with an average fineness of 900, the value would then come to .3 oz of gold per ton.

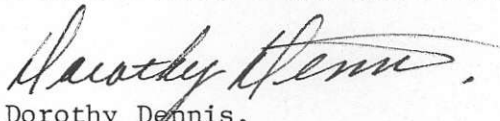
In 1983 Satalite Interpretation of the area revealed that cross fracturing was evident in the northern and central parts of "Cascadia's" Mineral Group of Claims and that a major fault runs on the west side of Snowshoe Creek in a north - south direction and converges with an east- westerly fault south of Kiethly Creek. Another fault paralleling the Snowshoe Fault runs from north of Yanks Peak down to and across Weaver Creek.

From the exploration completed to date and examination of our gold, from its fineness, texture and varied characteristics along with the volcanic and limestone intrusives found on our properties, only continues to confirm our belief that a favourable zone of interest occurs on our hard-rock group of mineral claims.

We thank-you for your interest in our property & are hopefull we can continue to exchange some of our geological findings in the area, thus assisting both of our companies and exploration programs.

We remain,

Yours truly,
Cascadia Mines & Resources Ltd.


Dorothy Dennis,
President.

encls.

td/DD