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May 30th, 1969

Mr. J. J. Rankin
Suite 904, 85 Richmond Street W
Toronto 1, Ontario

Dear Joe:

Re Mal Claims, Vancouver Island

At the meeting of Coranex Exploration Limited in Toronto, in late December 1968, the directors concluded that the Mal claims on northern Vancouver Island warranted a brief examination. I completed this examination in late May and am presenting the results herewith.

Mr. R. H. Janes investigated some anomalous geochemical values east of the Malksope River, in early 1968. He found minor veinlets of specular hematite, some containing chalcopyrite and sphalerite, in the volcanic rock. He staked six claims and took additional silt samples. The subsequent geochemical results showed additional anomalous small streams or gullies around the area. However in the time lapse, Can Fer Mines Limited staked a large group of claims around the Mal group. The Can Fer prospectors set up a temporary tent camp and prospected the area.

My recent trip to the area led to the following conclusions:

1. An E-W(?) contact between intrusive porphyry and volcanic rock lies to the north of our claim group. The contact zone is a complex mixture (porphyry containing numerous blocks of altered volcanic rock). Abundant pyrite occurs in the porphyry and adjacent volcanics. In addition a stockwork of epidote replacement veinlets occurs in the volcanics near the contact and is exposed in a large rock face along the road. Abundant pyrite and minor chalcopyrite occurs with the epidote veinlets. The specimens seen in the Can Fer prospectors' camp were mainly of this type of mineralization. The copper content is too low to warrant sampling.
2. A couple of small creeks, lying along the north boundary of the Mal group, are anomalous in copper. I thoroughly prospected the complete drainage basin of the largest of these creeks. Abundant volcanic

rock crops out in this area and abundant pyrite occurs in places, especially in a large southerly-trending zone at the head of the creek. Silts along the stream were anomalous in copper (145 ppm to 270 ppm) and zinc (280 ppm to 430 ppm) but background in lead (10 ppm to 20 ppm). A grab sample of the pyritic rock assayed 125 ppm copper, 65 ppm zinc, and 10 ppm lead. This pyritic rock has to be the source of the anomalous metal values.

3. As indicated by R. H. Janes' work, many little streams in the area have zinc anomalies and one very small gully has a high lead anomaly (sample JO3553L -- 575 ppm lead). The rock cut beside the road at this anomalous sample site reveals andesitic volcanics with a few epidote veinlets, a quartz veinlet containing sphalerite, and a small sheared zone. A 10-inch sample of the sheared rock and quartz across this narrow zone assayed 1900 ppm lead, 120 ppm copper, and 875 ppm zinc. Silt samples taken 100 and 400 feet above the small shear zone assayed 45 ppm lead, 70 ppm copper, and 420 ppm zinc. I concluded that the original sample had considerable debris from the small anomalous shear zone beside the sample site and that additional similar anomalous shear zones probably occur further up the valley.

I recommend that no further work be done and that the six Mal claims be allowed to lapse on their assessment date of June 6, 1969.

Yours very truly,

J. R. Woodcock
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