

FAME '87

882333

DOC

16708

The DOC property is underlain predominantly by interbedded andesite, tuff, greywacke and limestone of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, intruded by diorite, granite, aplite and lamprophyre bodies. Major northwest-trending structures prepared the ground for late-stage, gold-silver, vein mineralization that typically grades 0.25 to 0.75 oz/ton gold and 1.0 to 3.0 oz/ton silver. Many mineralized veins occur on the DOC property including the Q17-Q22 zone, the main target of exploration work in 1987.

Surface facilities at the mine site now include a fully winterized, 18-man mining camp, a summer tent, 6 man prospecting camp, a seasonal water supply and storage system, and a full complement of mining equipment for trackless operations. Winter conditions do pose a problem to exploration activities on the property but year-round mining operations have already been established elsewhere in the area.

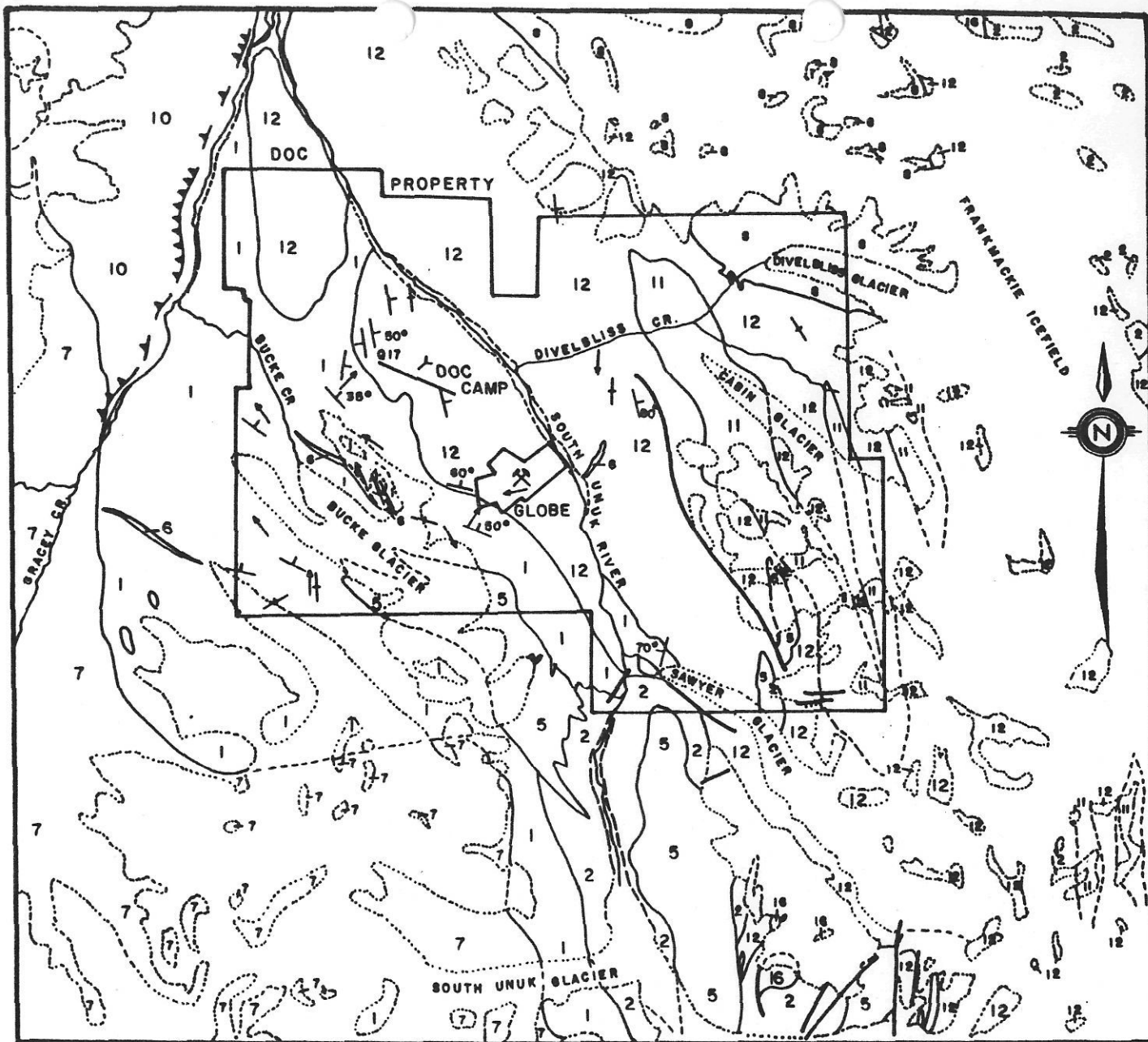
Some 1,235 feet of underground development was driven on the 1160 level to access and test the Q17 vein. The drifting was successful in proving up high grade gold ore to 250 feet below surface. Three mine crosscuts into the Q17 vein averaged 0.47 oz/ton gold and 1.71 oz/ton silver over 7.5 feet true width, with individual assays up to 4.2 oz/ton gold and 9.8 oz/ton silver over 2.9 feet in width.

A total of 2,278 feet of underground drilling was completed in 8 holes from 2 setups on the Q17 and Q22 veins. The drilling was successful in locating the Q22 vein and testing the Q17 vein. Every hole hit a mineralized zone, the most important being the Q17 vein in holes 87-6 and 87-7 which averaged 0.21 oz/ton gold and 1.24 oz/ton silver over a 7.2 foot core length, with known core losses of 10%.

More than 200 mandays were spent rock prospecting, soil sampling, surface trenching and underground sampling on other gold veins on the property. Four new veins were discovered and six old zones were extended, all of which run ore grades over mineable widths on surface. The many vein targets on the DOC property can be ranked in order of importance, as follows: (a) Q17-Q22-Q32 zone, (b) Q25-Q28 zone, (c) Globe North-Globe South zone, (d) Q19 zone, (e) Pyramid zone, (f) Alf 3, Glacier, TK, TS zones and (g) soil anomalies.

Ore reserves in the Q17 vein in the proven, probable and possible categories, uncut and undiluted, now total 207,000 tons ore grading 0.32 oz/ton gold and 1.38 oz/ton silver, open in all directions for expansion. As ore is proved up, grades tend to improve, indicating that more realistic gold grades are in the range of 0.4 to 0.5 oz/ton. Possible reserves in other veins contribute another 263,000 tons ore grading 0.23 oz/ton gold and 1.25 oz/ton silver, for a current ore reserve totalling 470,000 tons ore grading 0.27 oz/ton gold and 1.31 oz/ton silver on the DDC property.

A seven phase, \$4,290,000 exploration and development program is proposed for the DDC property in 1988. The goals of the work will be to prove up 400,000 tons ore grading 0.5 oz/ton gold in the Q17 vein, systematically test the Q22, Q25 and Q28 veins for ore reserves, and further evaluate the Q19, Q32, Globe, Pyramid and other zones on the claims.



**LEGEND**

- ADIT
- BEDDING
- FAULT (defined, approx.)
- FAULT (thrust)
- FOLD AXES
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (defined, approx.)
- MINERAL SHOWING
- GLACIER

GEOLOGY LEGEND SEE FIGURE

AFTER: GROVE 1986

<b>MAGNA VENTURES LTD.</b>		
<b>DOC PROPERTY</b>		
<b>GEOLOGY</b>		
<b>SKEENA M.D. - SOUTH UNUK RIVER AREA</b>		
<b>COOKE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.</b>		
N.T.S. 104 B/8 W	SCALE: 1:100,000	FIG.
DATE: JAN. 1986	DRAWN: J.R./dw	4

## 8. CONCLUSION

### Conclusions

1. DOC property is well located for exploration and mining, being situated in the heart of the Stewart mining district, the "hottest" gold-silver camp in British Columbia. Although the remote location, helicopter access, rugged terrain and wintry climate all cost time and money to operations in the area, the potential for high-grade, high-tonnage, gold-silver ore deposits merits an aggressive exploration and development program for 1988.
2. The claim holdings were expanded in 1987 to include 322 units, and more than 18,000 acres. New acquisitions include the Globe crown grants, one of the original discoveries in the area (circa 1900); the Alf-Hil claims, on which several gold veins are known; the Divel-Bliss claims, where some new prospects were recently discovered; and the Greg-Jerry claims, which were staked to cover fractions in the ground position.
3. Stewart mining camp lies at the western margin of the Intermontaine Belt where it meets the Coast Plutonic Complex. Triassic to Jurassic, volcanic-sedimentary rocks of the Stewart Complex are the primary host rocks to gold-silver veins, intruded by Triassic to Tertiary, plutonic rocks of the Coast Intrusions, that are possible source rocks to precious metal mineralization, and overlain by Jurassic sedimentary rocks of the Bowser Basin. The district produced more than 2 million ounces gold and 45 million ounces silver in the past, and several recent discoveries have fueled an exploration boom in the region.
4. The DOC property is underlain predominantly by interbedded andesite, tuff, greywacke and limestone of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation, intruded by diorite, granite, aplite and lamprophyre bodies. Major northwest-trending structures prepared the ground for late-stage, gold-silver, vein mineralization that typically grades 0.25 to 0.75 oz/ton gold and 1.0 to 3.0 oz/ton silver. Many mineralized veins occur on the DOC property including the Q17-Q22 zone, the main target of exploration work in 1987.
5. Surface facilities at the mine site now include a fully winterized, 18-man mining camp, a summer tent, 6 man prospecting camp, a seasonal water supply and storage system, and a full complement of mining equipment for trackless operations. Winter conditions do pose a problem to exploration activities but year-round mining operations have already been established elsewhere in the area.

6. Some 1,235 feet of underground development was driven on the 1160 level to access and test the Q17 vein. The drifting was successful in proving up high grade gold ore to 250 feet below surface. Three mine crosscuts into the Q17 vein averaged 0.47 oz/ton gold and 1.71 oz/ton silver over 7.5 feet true width, with individual assays up to 4.2 oz/ton gold and 9.8 oz/ton silver over 2.9 feet in width.
7. A total of 2,278 feet of underground drilling was completed in 8 holes from 2 setups on the Q17 and Q22 veins. The drilling was successful in locating the Q22 vein and testing the Q17 vein. Every hole hit a mineralized zone, the most important being the Q17 vein in holes 87-6 and 87-7 which averaged 0.21 oz/ton gold and 1.24 oz/ton silver over a 7.2 foot core length, with known core losses of 10%.
8. More than 200 mandays were spent rock prospecting, soil sampling, surface trenching and underground sampling on other gold veins on the property. Four new veins were discovered and six old zones were extended, all of which run ore grades over mineable widths on surface. The many vein targets on the DOC property can be ranked in order of importance, as follows: (a) Q17-Q22-Q32 zone, (b) Q25-Q28 zone, (c) Globe North-Globe South zone, (d) Q19 zone, (e) Pyramid zone, (f) Alf 3, Glacier, TK, TS zones and (g) soil anomalies.
9. Ore reserves in the Q17 vein in the proven, probable and possible categories, uncut and undiluted, now total 207,000 tons ore grading 0.32 oz/ton gold and 1.38 oz/ton silver, open in all directions for expansion. As ore is proved up, grades tend to improve, indicating that more realistic gold grades are in the range of 0.4 to 0.5 oz/ton. Possible reserves in other veins contribute another 263,000 tons ore grading 0.23 oz/ton gold and 1.25 oz/ton silver, for a current ore reserve totalling 470,000 tons ore grading 0.27 oz/ton gold and 1.31 oz/ton silver on the DOC property.