

Craven Resources Ltd.

MAIN ROCK CUT SHOWING

Cedar Claim Group

Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

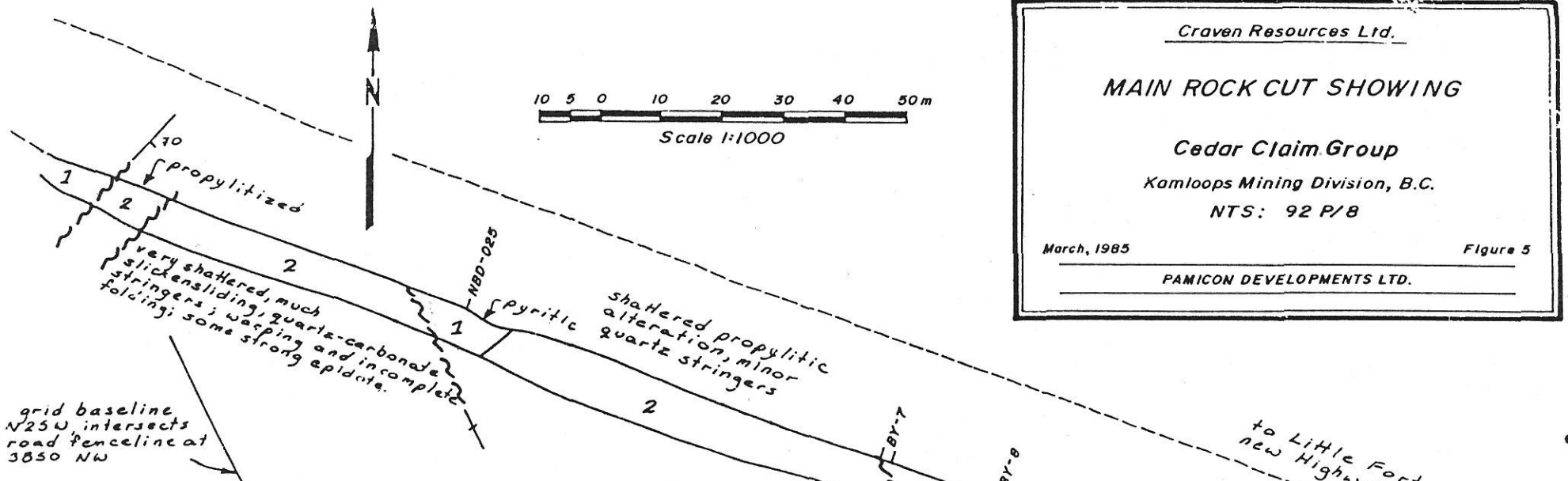
NTS: 92 P/8

March, 1985

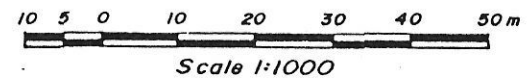
Figure 5

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Stop 1 Highway 24 Roadcut - Cu/Au Skarn - Gels (New)



grid baseline, N25W, intersects road pencil line at 3850 NW



Sample No.	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
BY-7	116	0.2	12
BY-8	59	0.1	5
BY-9	130	0.1	4
BY-10	64	0.1	2
BY-11	31	0.1	15
BY-12	48	0.1	2
BY-13	52	2.1	54
BY-14	23	0.6	3
BY-15	86	0.6	6
BY-16	179	0.5	89
BY-17	93	0.1	36
BY-18	278	0.1	135
BY-19	<u>7328</u>	4.5	<u>580</u>
BY-20	764	0.4	112
BY-21	<u>6154</u>	4.2	160
BY-22	351	0.1	42
BY-23	<u>11,475</u>	9.1	<u>1460</u>
NBD-025	584	0.4	5

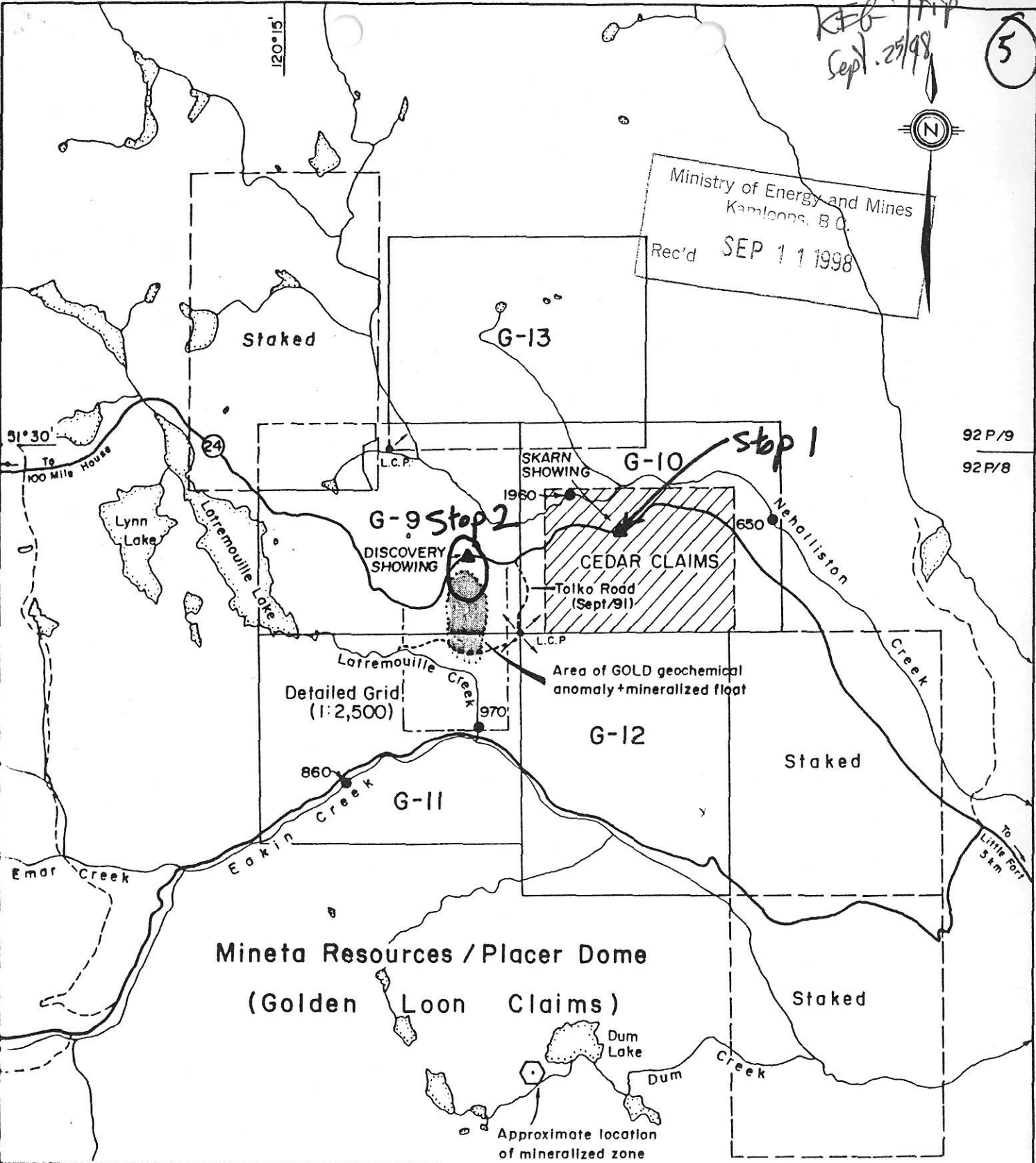
LEGEND

- 1 DIORITE
- 2 NICOLA ANDESITE
- 3 EAGLE BAY SILICIFIED VOLCANICS
- 4 CHERT & LIMESTONE
- 5 DARK GREY, THIN BEDDED, SILTY LIMESTONE
- X MINERALIZATION
- BY-Y INDICATES SAMPLE WIDTH, TAKEN FROM ROCK FACE

883268
Gels
KEL
Sof. 2/1/85
4

KEB Trip
 Sept. 25/98
 5

Ministry of Energy and Mines
 Kamloops, B.C.
 Rec'd SEP 11 1998



92 P/9
 92 P/8

Mineta Resources / Placer Dome
 (Golden Loon Claims)

HUNTINGTON RESOURCES INC.	
INDEX MAP	
"G" CLAIMS	
Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.	
Technical Work By: GEOQUEST CONSULTING LTD	Scale: 1:50,000
Drawn By: W.G.	Date: <u>January, 1992</u>
Approved By:	Fig. No. 40-2

● Stream anomaly (Gold - PPB)
 960 (Esso Minerals - 1988)

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, B.Sc.

Stop 2 "G Claims"
From Gruenwald, 1992

KEG TRIP
Sep. 25/98 (7)

MINERALIZATION

Several occurrences of precious metal mineralization have been identified to date within the area of the "G" claims. Exploration by Esso Minerals during 1988, investigated a contact (skarn) occurrence, a weak stockwork(?) vein zone, in Thuya intrusive rocks and a quartz vein zone in Nehalliston Creek. Only the second occurrence is located within the confines of the 1991 exploration programme. This occurrence, referred to as the Discovery Zone, is situated along Highway #24 near the north end of the 1991 grid (Fig. 40-2). Discovered by Mr. Wolanski in 1988, the zone consists of altered and brecciated dioritic rocks containing fracture controlled quartz veins. These veins range from less than one centimetre, to five centimetres wide, and contain disseminations of pyrite and minor galena. Sulphide content in the veins seldom exceeds 5%. A gold value of 946 ppb (0.028 oz/t) was indicated over a 14 metre length of the road cut (Esso Minerals). Contained within this interval was a 3.0 metre sample assaying 3.15 grams/ton Au (0.092 oz/t) and 36.9 g/t Ag (1.08 oz/t). Prospecting by Mr. Wolanski in late 1991 encountered a new and possibly related bedrock(?) occurrence along Highway #24 approximately 200 metres northeast of the Discovery Zone. A grab sample of a weakly pyritic, felsic, intrusive rock returned an assay of .103 oz/ton Au. Further investigation of this area is warranted.

Discovered during the course of the 1991 programme, was a new and previously unrecognized type of mineralization. Investigation of several anomalous soil sample pits revealed fragments of limonitic and altered, intrusive(?) "float" ranging from a few centimetres, up to 50 cm across. The shape of individual fragments range from subangular to subrounded. These float fragments strongly contrast the known Thuya rocks in that they usually contain relatively abundant disseminated pyrite (3-5%) and in some instances, fine grained hematite. The fragments are often silicified, and display breccia and/or quartz stockwork textures. Carbonate infillings are evident in some of the distinctly

Stop
2a

Stop
2b

Stop
2b

brecciated fragments. Some of these characteristics appear similar to the mineralized zones on the adjacent Golden Loons property. Descriptions of these float samples are listed in Appendix B. Mineralized float has been found over a considerable area of the grid, extending from L-2S to L-7S (500 metres) and between the baseline and 3+50E. At least ten separate surface indications of mineralized float have been discovered. During the course of road building and trenching, several more instances of mineralized float were discovered. In one case, a highly silicified, limonitic boulder approximately 2.7 metres across was uncovered during road construction (Fig. 40-9, GWR-11). To date, no bedrock source for the mineralized float has been found.

The greatest significance of these float occurrences is the level of precious metals. In virtually all cases, significant gold and silver concentrations have been indicated. Gold values range from weakly anomalous to .121 oz/ton. Silver values range up to 88.3 ppm (2.6 oz/ton). Panning of limonitic till in test pit #5 by Mr. Wolanski and the writer revealed fine visible gold in the concentrate. Microscopic examination revealed several angular gold particles indicative of a very short transport distance.

Evidence to date suggests the source of the mineralized float to be other than the Discovery Zone. The float occurrences are consistently more altered, stockwork veined, brecciated and less mafic than the highway exposure. In addition, lead mineralization noted in the Discovery Zone veins, has not been encountered in any of the mineralized float samples.

Only one rock sample, CMG-001, located at L-3S;3+45S, appears similar to the Discovery Zone type of mineralization. This sample is described as a chlorite-carbonate altered, pyritic (non-limonitic), brecciated, intrusive rock. The location, southeast of the Discovery Zone, is consistent with the glacial ice movement.

In conclusion, the nature and amount of precious metals in these float occurrences are highly encouraging. The geochemical and geophysical signatures, combined with the known glacial directions, indicate a nearby, north to westerly source for the

