

Sherwood Creek

887466

92P/093

92P

VGS → SHERWOOD
CK.

NTS :92P/2W

Lat :51 04 59N

Long :120 52 06W

Elevation :915 M

GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY REPORT
ON THE INDUSTRIAL MINERAL POTENTIAL OF
THE PUMICE 1-7 MINERAL CLAIMS
CLINTON MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

i) volcanic ash
ii) diatomite

BY

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[37th Industrial Minerals
Forum, Victoria
May 22-23/01]

May 2001

1.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Pumice 1-7 mineral claims are located in south-central British Columbia, approximately 55 Km northeast of the town of Cache Creek.

Access to the property is via Trans-Canada Highway going east from Cache Creek, then follow the well maintained, all weather Deadman Road, going northeast for thirty kilometers up to the property.

2.0 PROPERTY STATUS

The Pumice 1&7 claims consists of seven contiguous mineral claim .The claims lies in the Clinton Mining Division and is 100% owned by Fayz Yacoub of Surrey B. C.

Claim Name	Record #	No of units	Expiry Date
Pumice 1	370958	1	Aug 17/2005
Pumice 2	370959	1	Aug 17/2004
Pumice 3	380955	1	Oct 02/2001
Pumice 4	380956	1	Oct 02/2001
Pumice 5	380957	1	Oct 02/2001
Pumice 6	380958	1	Oct 02/2001
Pumice 7	380959	1	Oct 02/2001

The total area of the claims is 1.75 square kilometer, 175 hectares, 432.25 acres.

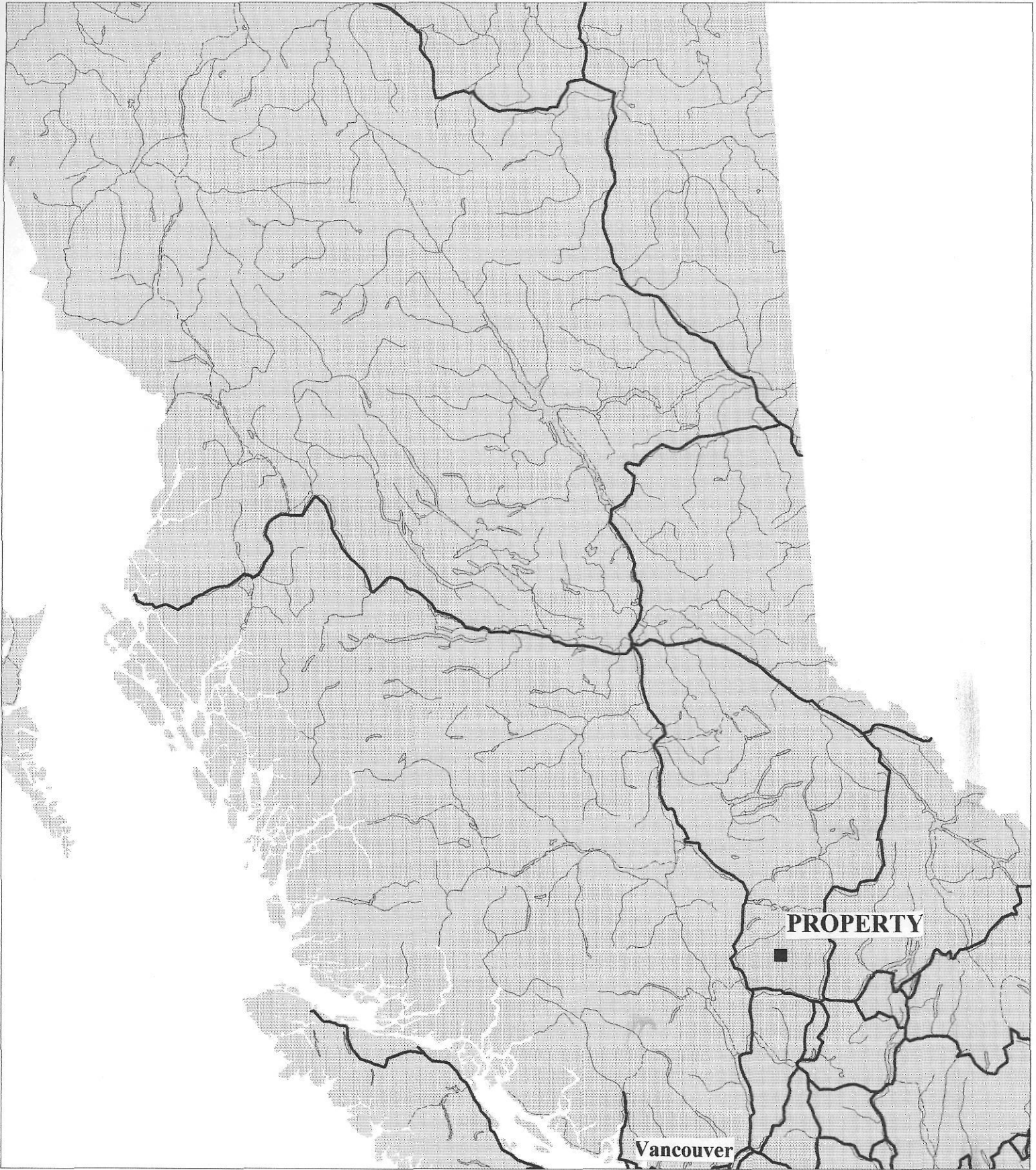
3.0 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The area of the property is underlain by massive rhyolite ash of Miocene Deadman River Formation, Chilctin Group. Two occurrences are located within the property area, the Sherwood Creek volcanic ash deposit and the Sherwood Creek Diatomite occurrence.

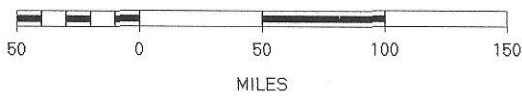
The Sherwood Creek volcanic ash deposit occurs as large, fairly well exposed outcrops located on the Pumice 1 and 4 claims located 250-300 meters north of the Sherwood Creek. The deposit measures 800 meters long, 250 meters wide, and at least 100 meters in depth. Exposures can be seen in an easterly direction for at least 800 meters. In places the weathering of the tuffs has left isolated pinnacles 10 to 15 meters high; within these tuffs three or four horizontal beds of highly siliceous material of pure white chalk with an average thickness of 3.5 meters separated from one another by 10 to 30 meters of tuffs. The microscopic examination shows the material to consist of angular glass fragments, which are characteristic of volcanic dust.

The Sherwood Creek Diatomite occurrence is located approximately 550 meters north of the Sherwood Creek on Pumice 1 claim, east of Snohoosh Lake in the Deadman River valley; the occurrence is accessible by a good quality gravel road. The Sherwood Creek diatomaceous earth showing lies near the base of a Miocene channel filling of fluvial and lacustrine sediments occupying the northwest trending Mio-Snohoosh Channel. A measured section contained a minimum aggregate thickness of 4.3 meters of diatomaceous earth in two beds lying within 41.5 meters of the base of the section (GSC Memoir 363). The unit lies within the Deadman River Formation of the Chilcotin Group.

SHERWOOD CREEK VOLCANIC ASH (GENERAL LOCATION MAP)




SCALE 1 : 5,000,000











SHERWOOD CREEK VOLCANIC ASH (PROPERTY LOCATION)




Forestry Layers

-  Tree Farm Licences






Mineral Inventory Layers

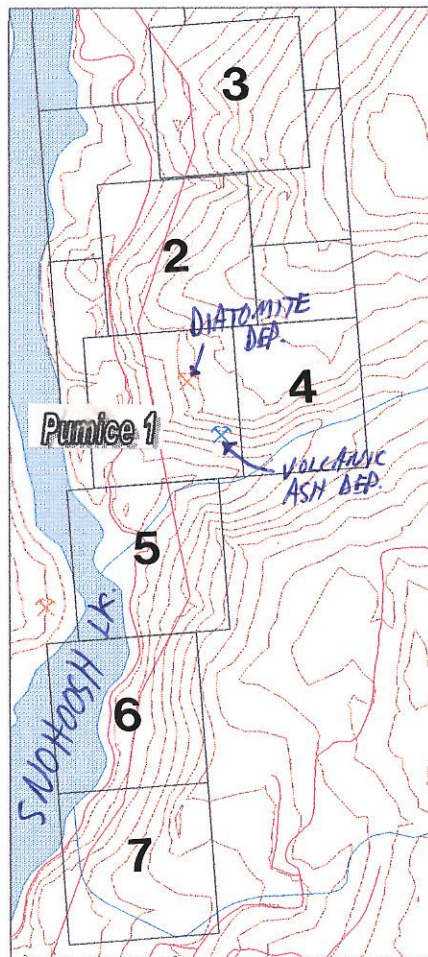
-   MINFILE status
 -  Developed Prospect
 -  Past Producer
 -  Producer
 -  Prospect
 -  Showing
 -  All Others

Mineral Titles Layers

-   Mineral titles outline (<1M)
-  All Others

Topographic Layers

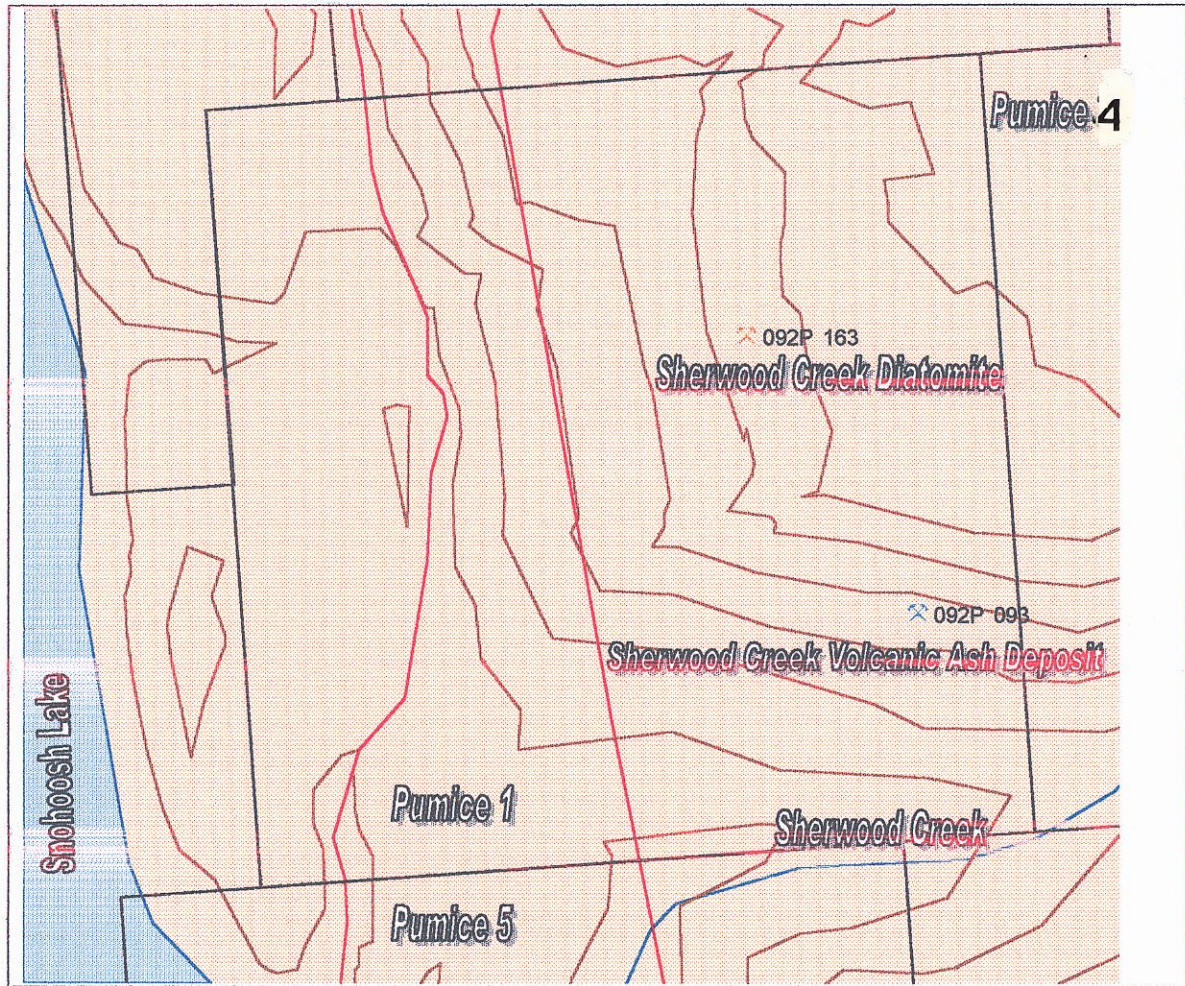
-  Roads 1:250K (<2M)
-  Roads 1:20K (<100K)
-  Contours east 1:20K (<100K)
-  Lakes 1:50K (<300K)
-  Rivers 1:50K (<300K)



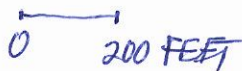
SCALE 1 : 25,000



SHERWOOD CREEK VOLCANIC ASH (DEPOSIT LOCATION MAP)



Scale 1:5,000



Road

Creeek



4.0 THE INDUSTRIAL MINERAL POTENTIAL OF THE PROPERTY

The Sherwood Creek deposit is high quality, lightweight volcanic ash. The fine ash could be used as a mineral admixture to produce lightweight concrete, in oil spills, and as polishing compounds.

Preliminary estimates suggested the size of the deposit at approximately 10 million tones, and could easily be mined by open pit methods. The ash has remarkable quality and readily absorbs oil and eliminates odors. Representative samples of the volcanic ash were analyzed to determine the chemical composition and the Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC). The results are as outlined below:

	1	2	3
SiO ₂	73.10	71.70	70.10
Al ₂ O ₃	12.46	13.88	14.31
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.74	1.82	2.69
CaO	Nil	Nil	1.60
K ₂ O	3.46	3.09	2.66
Na ₂ O	2.98	1.80	1.64
MgO	0.46	0.38	0.47
H ₂ O	1.90	4.01	2.27
Organic Matter	3.86	Nil	Nil
Total Wt %	99.96	99.78	100.04

Lost of ignition (L.O.I) **7.25**
 Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) **80-92**
 1. Finest material (200 mesh)
 2. Medium fine material
 3. Coarsest bed

To date, prospecting efforts and testing for pozzolanic materials meet ASTM specifications was successful to identify the Sherwood Creek occurrence as a pozzolanic deposit with indicated reserves of 10,000,000 tones (based on drilling results completed by Veto Resources during 1987).

The ash is very uniform in color and extremely fine-grained. Previous tests showed 83.6 % passed through a 200- mesh screen, which product should be suitable for a polishing, cleaning and cleansing compounds.

Retained on (mesh)	%
35	0
48	0.10
65	0.30
100	0.60
150	0.80
200	14.50
Through 200	83.60

To test the Pozzolanic reaction of the deposit, a sample was cut across 80 feet (25 meters) of the fine-grained volcanic ash. The test results are indicated below.

Chemical Analysis

Test	A.S.T.M. Requirement	Sherwood Creek Deposit
SiO ₂ +AlO ₂ +Fe ₂ O ₃	Min. Per cent, 70.0	84.80
MgO	Max .Per cent, 5.0	0.49
SO ₃	Max .Per cent, 3.0	0.10
Ignition loss	Max .Per cent, 10.0	7.25
Moisture content	Max .Per cent, 3.0	3.23

Physical Tests

Test	A.S.T.M. Requirement	Sherwood Creek Deposit
Specific gravity		2.44
Fineness: %	Max 12%	1.00
Activity index with cement % of control at 28 days	Min 75	84
Activity index with lime at 7 days	Min 600psi	709
Water requirement% of control	Max 115	97
Drying Shrinkage	Max.0.03	-.008
Autoclave expansion %	Max 0.5	0.06

The test results meet the chemical and the physical requirements to be used as a mineral admixture in concrete. Tests have also indicated that the white ash is suitable for cream glazes on ceramic ware and as an ingredient for certain ceramic bodies.

SHERWOOD CREEK VOLCANIC ASH (LANDSAT IMAGE)

Mineral Inventory Layers

- MINFILE status
 - Developed Prospect
 - Past Producer
 - Producer
 - Prospect
 - Showing
 - All Others

Mineral Titles Layers

- Mineral titles outline (<1M)
- All Others

Topographic Layers

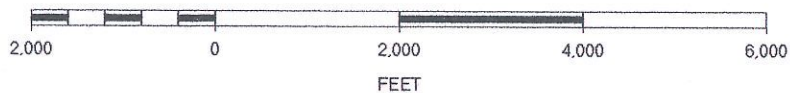
- Roads 1:250K (<2M)
- Roads 1:20K (<100K)
- Contours east 1:20K (<100K)
- Lakes 1:50K (<300K)
- Rivers 1:50K (<300K)

Raster Layers

- Landsat image (<300K)



SCALE 1 : 25,000





SHERWOOD CREEK VOLCANIC ASH DEPOSIT

VIEW LOOKING NORTH



PART OF THE DEPOSIT EXPOSED IN EASTERLY DIRECTION



CLOSER LOOK AT THE DEPOSIT

5- DISCUSSION

The volcanic ash of Sherwood Creek deposit is considered a natural commodity, environmentally friendly, and can be presented to the local and the international markets as a product of considerable values.

According to the American Society of Testing Materials (A.S.T.M), the deposit meets the chemical, and physical requirements for N class pozzolanic materials, and can be used as a mineral admixture to produce lightweight concrete.

The deposit will be a unique opportunity for British Columbia to develop and produce a natural commodity (white pure volcanic ash). The deposit could be used as a quality absorbent for oil spills, growing health problems of animal waste, and as a mineral admixture in concrete.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR AR 1947-223 1959-181
EMPR ASS RPT 8430, 9136, 22221, 22546, 22830, 23053
EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, P.419, 1988,PP.515-518
EMPR OF 1989-21
GSC MEM 363, P.92
GSC MAP 1278 A
CANMENT RPT 673, PP87-89

**FOR MORE INFORMATION
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092P 093

Name	SHERWOOD CREEK VOLCANIC ASH	Mining Division	Clinton
Status	Prospect	NTS	092P02W NAD 27
Latitude Longitude	51 04 59 N 120 52 06 W	UTM	10 5661000 649300
Commodities	Volcanic Ash Pozzolan	Deposit Types	R11 : Volcanic ash - pumice.
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	Terranes	Overlap Assemblage. Quesnel.

**Capsule
Geology**

The Sherwood Creek volcanic ash occurrence is located on the north side of Sherwood Creek, east of Snohoosh Lake in the Deadman River valley. The area is accessible on a good-quality gravel road north from the Trans-Canada Highway, 7.4 kilometres west of Savona, 40 (air) kilometres to the south.

Basalts of the Miocene Chasm Formation (Chilcotin Group) mantle most of the area, however, beneath the basalts, massive rhyolite ash of the Miocene Deadman River Formation (Chilcotin Group) is exposed in cliffs on the east side of the Deadman Valley for a length of 6.5 kilometres. The rhyolite ash is the predominant lithology in a Miocene channel filling of fluvial and lacustrine sediments occupying the northwest trending Mio-Snohoosh Channel (Open File 1989-21). The flat-lying channel is more than 200 metres in thickness. The best exposures of the rhyolite ash sections are on the north side of Sherwood Creek. At Sherwood Creek, the lowest exposed beds are buff to grey ash followed by a 3 metre thick bed of chalky white ash, then 30 metres of buff to yellow beds overlain by 2 metres of white ash topped by mixed buff beds. The white beds are uniform very fine ash.

One kilometre south of Sherwood Creek, on the east side of the road, ash is exposed along a length of 120 metres in a 20-metre cliff. At the north end of Skookum Lake, 4 kilometres north of Sherwood Creek, cliffs of ash are again exposed east of the road. Several less well-exposed outcrops of what is clearly a continuous formation are present from south of the south end of Snohoosh Lake to Skookum Lake (McCammon 1960, Minister of Mines Annual Report 1959, page 181).

The occurrence has been known for many years and sporadic attempts have been made to exploit it. Prior to 1927, approximately 1 ton (900 kilograms) was removed. It was later staked by T.C.

The occurrence has been known for many years and sporadic attempts have been made to exploit it. Prior to 1927, approximately 1 ton (900 kilograms) was removed. It was later staked by T.C. McAlpine and examined in 1959 by C. Riley for Industrial Minerals Limited, a private company. Preliminary estimates suggested the size of the deposit at approximately 14 million tonnes. McCammon (1960) tested the ash for pozzolanic properties. This work indicates that it meets ASTM specifications, and could be used as a pozzolan. It also has possibilities as a cream glaze on ceramic ware (McCammon, 1960) or as an abrasive (Eardley-Wilmot, 1927). Michael Dickens (Assessment reports 22221 and 22546) staked claims in the area in 1991 and submitted samples for chemical analyses which showed the ash to be composed of approximately 35 percent montmorillonite clay. He also undertook experiments which demonstrated that the material was an effective absorbent which effectively absorbed oil spills and offensive odours.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1947-223; *1959-181
EMPR ASS RPT 8430, 9136, 22221, 22546, 22830, 23053
EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, p. 419; 1988, pp. 515-518
EMPR OF 1989-21
EMPR PF (Claim location map)
GSC MEM 363, p. 92
GSC MAP 1278A
CANMET RPT 673, pp. 87-89
W MINER June 1959, p. 52

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Name	SHERWOOD CREEK DIATOMITE	Mining Division	Clinton
Status	Showing	NTS	092P02W ^{NAD 27}
Latitude Longitude	51 05 05 N 120 52 11 W	UTM	10 5661200 649200
Commodities	Diatomite Pozzolan	Deposit Types	F06 : Lacustrine diatomite.
Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	Terranes	Overlap Assemblage. Quesnel.

Capsule Geology	<p>The Sherwood Creek diatomite occurrence is located on the north side of Sherwood Creek, east of Snohoosh Lake in the Deadman River valley. The area is accessible on a good-quality gravel road north from the Trans-Canada Highway west of Savona, 40 (air) kilometres to the south.</p> <p>The Sherwood Creek diatomaceous earth showing lies near the base of a Miocene channel filling of fluvial and lacustrine sediments occupying the northwest trending Mio-Snohoosh Channel. A section measured by Campbell and Tipper contained a minimum aggregate thickness of 4.3 metres of diatomaceous earth in two beds lying within 41.5 metres of the base of the section (GSC Memoir 363). The unit lies within the Deadman River Formation of the Chilcotin Group.</p> <p>Mr. Michael Dickens staked the property as a potential source of volcanic ash (pozzolan) in 1991 (see also Sherwood Creek Volcanic Ash, 092P 093). The Tertiary stratigraphic section was measured by Campbell and Tipper in 1971 (Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 363, page 58).</p>
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Bibliography	<p>GSC MEM *363, p. 59 GSC MAP 1278A EMPR FIELDWORK *1988, pp. 515-519 EMPR OF 1989-21 EMPR ASS RPT <u>22221</u></p>
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Database last posted: April 26, 2001