

DATE: May 26, 1991
TO: Ian Pirie
COPIES TO: Alex Davidson, Dave Heberlein
FROM: Cam Clayton
RE: Wild Rose Property Submittal

825553

**WILD ROSE PROPERTY
GREENWOOD AREA, B.C.
NTS 82E/2**

LATITUDE 49° 04' 30" N; LONGITUDE 118° 43' 30" W

**TARGET: EPITHERMAL GOLD
SKARN MINERALIZATION**

RECOMMENDATION: ACQUISITION

Current Status: The claims available for option are as follows:

NAME	LOT NO.	RECORD NO.	ANNIVERSARY DATE
Wild Rose Fr.	1387	2447	October 29, ????
Gold Bed	1388	2448	October 29, ????
Golconda Fr.	2149	552	October 26, ????
Cleveland	2150	553	October 26, ????
Ace		558	November 5, ????
Bell		557	November 5, ????
Bitt	4 units	5037	October 30, ????
Bud Fr.		5036	October 30, ????
Sam 3		1850	
Sam 4		1851	
Sam 5		3900	
Sam 6		3901	
Sam 8		3902	
Sam 10		2440	

Claim information from recent reports is poorly recorded and a claim search should be undertaken to determine exact information on expiry dates and claim sizes. The Wild Rose Fr, Gold Bed, Golconda Fr, Cleveland, Ace, Bell, Bitt and Bud Fr are owned by Ransberg Resources Ltd (Jeff Ciachurski of North Vancouver). The Sam claims are owned by Sam Bombini of Box 1142, Princeton B.C. and are under option to Ciachurski. Jeff Ciachurski will fax copies of the agreements to the office to clarify this information.

Location and Access: The claims are located approximately 4.5 kilometres southwest of Greenwood B.C. within the Greenwood Mining Division on NTS map sheet 82E/2 (see attached copy of claim map). The main showings are at 1280 metres elevation (see attached compilation). The claims are reached by the Motherlode Logging road for two kilometres, followed by a good logging road leaving the main road to the west. This road forks at two kilometres, the right fork continuing to Minnova's Tam O'Shanter property, and the left fork to the Wild Rose property. Access may also be gained via the Boltz farm road leaving Highway #3 just south of the bridge over Boundary Creek, 5.0 km south of Greenwood. This road winds north past the Old Boltz farm and the Robert's Mines Ltd property (Skomac Mine) to join the previously mentioned logging road.

Geology: The claims are underlain by a bedded sequence of cherts and argillites striking 320° and dipping $40-50^{\circ}$ northeast. These are cut by sills and dykes of microdiorite and trachyte striking 040° and dipping 30° southwest. Argillites reportedly host the quartz, pyrite, pyrrhotite mineralization seen on the property. Known mineralization consists of bands of massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite in a quartz breccia. Past interpretation has grouped the microdiorite and trachyte with the Carboniferous Knob Hill Group. Field observations indicate distinct similarities between the microdiorite on the Wild Rose, and diorite/microdiorite recently mapped on the Tam O'Shanter property and indicated by both Little (GSC Paper 79-29) and Fyles (O.F. 1990-25) to be of the Jurassic/Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic Series.

In addition to the above sequence, a series of chert pebble conglomerate and sheared volcanic agglomerate occur on the property. The chert pebble conglomerate is described as consisting of fine chert pebbles 2-15 mm in diameter within a sandy silicious matrix. Agglomerate is described as a coarse collection of light to medium grey sandy material in a black

silicious matrix. Fyles (1990) suggests the conglomerate and agglomerate belong to the Carboniferous or Permian Knob Hill Group while Little (1979) indicates these to be of Triassic age belonging to the Brooklyn Formation. The distinction is important as Little's interpretation would suggest these may be equivalent to the sharpstone conglomerate in the areas of the Phoenix, Motherlode, and Greyhound mines.

Area Deposits: The Greenwood area is known for its Cu/Au skarn deposits within calcareous units of Triassic Brooklyn Formation.

Results of Previous Work on the Wild Rose Property: Intermittent work has been carried out on the claim group since 1895 when the original Golconda claim was staked. In 1897 a 15 metre shaft was driven along a mineralized vein and fault zone which could be traced in open cuts for 91 metres. Other workings include an 18 metre shaft, a short (15 metre) adit which cut the vein, a 34 metre long adit driven approximately 60 metres lower than the shaft collar, a 210 metre long adit approximately 80 metres lower than the shaft collar, and trenching. Mineralization in the Wild Rose shaft reportedly consists of massive and disseminated pyrrhotite with minor pyrite and arsenopyrite, and local blebs and masses of milky quartz. Mineralization intersected in the 15 metre adit was reported to be 1.2m to 1.5m in width and was drifted on for 5m. The 34 metre and 60 metre adits both stopped short of the vein. A narrow mineralized zone 125 metres from the portal of the 60 metre adit was followed northwestward for 21 metres. Assays reported from these early workings were 0.78 oz Au/ton and 0.5 oz Ag/ton within the pyrrhotite bearing material near the shaft, 0.24 oz Au/ton and 0.80 oz Ag/ton across 1.5 metres, 9 metres southeast of the shaft and 0.65 oz Au/ton farther southeast of the shaft. In 1977 the shaft was cleared out to a depth of 10 metres and a chip sample taken over 1.5m, 7m down the shaft, assayed 0.258 oz Au/ton.

In 1986 exploration on the property continued with magnetometer,

VLF-EM, geological, and geochemical surveys completed followed by twelve NQ diamond drill holes to test the zone. Results of the magnetometer survey indicated a number of small magnetic highs, while results of VLF-EM were inconclusive as the maximum VLF-EM field strength was parallel to the general strike of local structures resulting in improper coupling. Soil geochemistry was tested for Au and As. Several areas of high (> 100 ppb Au and up to 280 ppb) Au in soils were defined. These form a number of distinctly linear trends oriented north-northeast and west-northwest. One broadly anomalous Au in soil zone with an apparent north-northeasterly trend occurs along the western boundary of the grid coverage and down slope of the claim boundary between the Rainbow Tam O'Shanter property (Buck claim) and the Wild Rose property (Wild Rose Fr).

Results of the 1986 drilling on the property indicated a zone approximately 40 metres in strike length, 1.5 metres wide with an average grade of 0.27 oz Au/ton to a depth of 40 metres.

Burton Consulting Inc produced a report on pre-production underground development on the Wild Rose property in 1991. This report provided an evaluation of the ore reserves and their mineability. The reserves calculated are summarised as follows:

15,570 tonnes @ 0.31 oz/T Au drill proven
2,700 tonnes @ 0.25(?) oz/T Au drill probable
5,070 tonnes @ 0.? oz/T Au drill inferred

These calculations have not been checked. This report may have been produced in order to take the company public and the validity of the calculations should be verified.

Other Notes: The Wild Rose property borders the eastern edge of Minnova's Rainbow Tam O'Shanter property. Acquisition would increase Minnova's land holdings in the Greenwood area.

A brief review of previous exploration and drilling reports indicates the following points. Despite many years of work, the

property has not been mapped in adequate detail. Past work has concentrated on mineralized fault and shear zones and ignored the possibility of large tonnage skarn mineralization or broad epithermal systems. This approach has left potential low grade large tonnage areas untested. Drill reports indicate wall rock of mineralized zones has also been inadequately assessed for disseminated mineralization. Generally, only obvious sulphide bearing zones have been sampled.

Soil sampling in the past has concentrated on precious and base metal analysis and ignored analysis for trace elements characteristic of epithermal and skarn systems.

While initially visiting the property, Dave and I were shown good examples of skarn float grading over 1% Cu and 0.03 oz Au/ton (Ciachurski, pers. comm.). One float sample was a large 1m x 1m flat block, partially covered by soil in the area. While this may have been deposited by glacial activity in the area, the angularity of it suggests a more local origin.

The unit in the northwest quadrant of the grid area mapped on a property scale collectively as diorite/andesite/greenstone was found to resemble microdiorite located on the Tam grid. This microdiorite shows varying degrees of magnetism from weak to strong, some carbonate alteration, epidote, and occasionally chlorite after tremolite/actinolite.

Major structures in the area are the Deadwood and Greyhound faults, and an offset portion of the Lind Creek Thrust Fault.

Recent I.P. work on Line 0+00N of the Tam91 grid shows a broad chargeability response increasing with depth (> 40 mV/V) to the east trending off the Tam91 grid and possibly on to the Wild Rose grid area. Down slope of this anomaly is the portion of the Wild Rose grid having a broad Au in soil anomaly (>100 ppb Au). Magnetometer response along this line increases steadily toward

Rainbow Tam O'Shanter's eastern property boundary.

Recent trenching (May 27, 1991) uncovered a sulphide vein approximately 3 metres in width parallel to the vein sought in the old workings. This vein is approximately 10 metres east of the previously known vein.

Previous mapping of the south east portion of the Tam grid show a topographic high as Knob Hill chert. During the initial property visit we visited this hill and found it to resemble more of an epithermal silicification, rather than chert. The linear soil anomaly along the western edge of the Wild Rose grid appears to drain this area. Sampling of this knob by Minnova last year returned values of 79 ppb Au and 105 ppm As (sample #BCS13960). Another sample (BCS13961) taken approximately 200 m to the west on the Tam grid returned 15.1 ppm Ag, 192 AS, and 820 ppb Au.

Summary and Recommendations: The Wild Rose property bounds the Buck claim of the Rainbow Tam O'Shanter property to the east. The property is underlain by a bedded sequence of cherts and argillites striking northwest and dipping moderately to the northeast. These units are cut by sills and dykes of microdiorite and trachyte of possibly Carboniferous age (Knob Hill Group). Similarities with Jurassic/Cretaceous Nelson diorite on the northern Tam91 grid may change this interpretation. In addition to these units, a series of chert pebble conglomerate and sheared volcanic agglomerate occur on the property. Little (1979) suggests these belong to the Triassic Brooklyn Fm while Fyles (1990) presumes these to of Carboniferous or Permian age (Knob Hill Group).

Known mineralization to date is associated with bands of massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, minor chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite in fault zone hosted quartz breccia veins. Several adits and shafts exist on the property following a quartz vein fault zone.

Previous reports suggest geological mapping and sampling, drill core sampling and soil sampling have inadequately tested the property for larger tonnage low grade deposits. Skarn float and minor skarn alteration assemblages in the area suggest a skarn deposit may be nearby.

In the following days I will have two or three of the existing soil lines resampled in the area of the broad Au in soil anomaly bordering with Rainbow. As well I will sample some of the outcrop in this area.

Based on preliminary investigation it is recommended this property be optioned.