GEOLOGICAL & SAMPLING REPORT

ON THE

BAS 1 - 8 MINERAL CLAIMS

YA67192 - 199

N.T.S. 105C/8

Lat. 60°24'N Long. 132°05'W

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON

by

J.C. STEPHEN
M.M. BRENCHLEY

Work Done: September 1981

by: J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.
Funded by: D.C. SYNDICATE OCTOBER 1981

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ 800.

P Watson

for Regional Manager, Exploration and Geological Services for Commissioner of Yukon Territory.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

GEOLOCICAL AND SAMPLING REPORT

on the

BAS 1-8 MINERAL CLAIMS

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Prospecting of the contact area of the Hake Batholith located a thick zone of calc silicate skarn along the southwest contact. This skarn zone contains lenses and stringers of magnetite and was staked as a possible tungsten-tin prospect.

A program of silt, talus, soil and chip sampling was carried out along the skarn zone and nearby areas. Geology was mapped on 1" - 1/2 mile air photos and is presented at that scale on a copy of air photo A11472-147.

Analysis of samples for tungsten and tin reveal only slightly anomalous values in silts, somewhat better values in some talus samples and no appreciable values in the magnetite bearing skarn.

The talus samples which are anomalous for tungsten occur below that portion of the skarn zone closest to the granite contact. This area has not been sampled and it is recommended that it be prospected closely for possible mineralization near the contact.

REGISTER OF CLAIMS

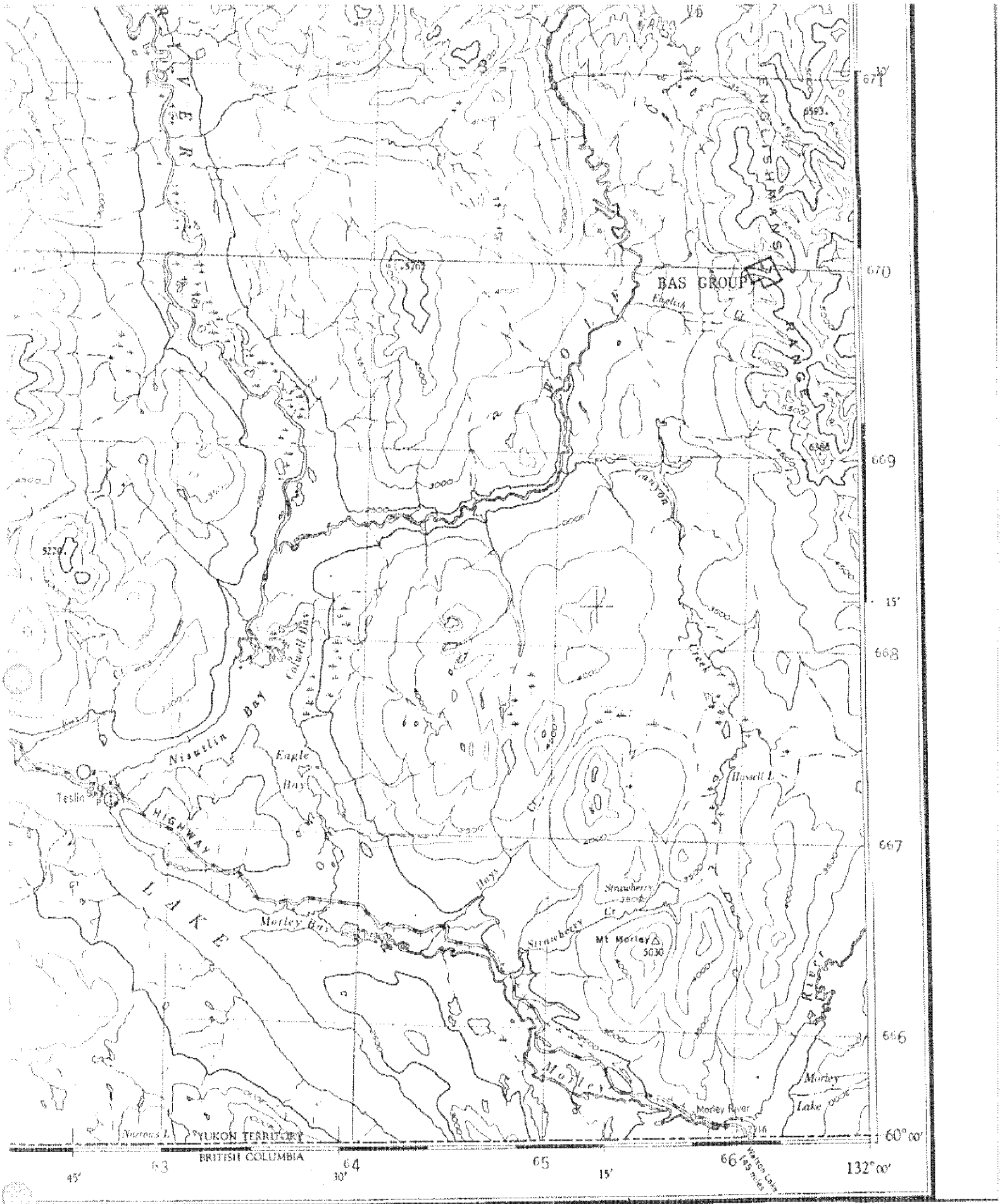
NAME	RECORD NUMBER	STAKER	DATE STAKED	DATE RECORDED
BAS 1-8	YA67192-199	M. Brenchley	August	Sept. 8, 1981

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The BAS 1-8 claims are located 28 miles northeast of Teslin and lie on the west flank of the Englishmans Range, 4 miles east of the Wolf River.

Topography on the claim group is relatively rugged with the main skarn zone being located on a steep north facing slope above a small lake. The area is at, or above, tree line.

Access to the claims was by helicopter from Teslin.


BAS GROUP
Chalish
Canyon
Nisutlin Bay
Eagle Bay
Teslin
HIGHWAY
LAKE
Morley Bay
Strawberry Cr.
Mt Morley
5030
Morley River
Morley Lake
Hess R.
Hootalinqua
Nares L.
YUKON TERRITORY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Watson Lake
45 miles
67°
670
669
668
667
666
60°00'
132°00'
63
64
65
66
45'
30'
15'
20 Miles
30 Kilometres
FIGURE 1
D.C. SYNDICATE
LOCATION MAP
BAS CLAIM GROUP
1:250,000
Oct. 1981

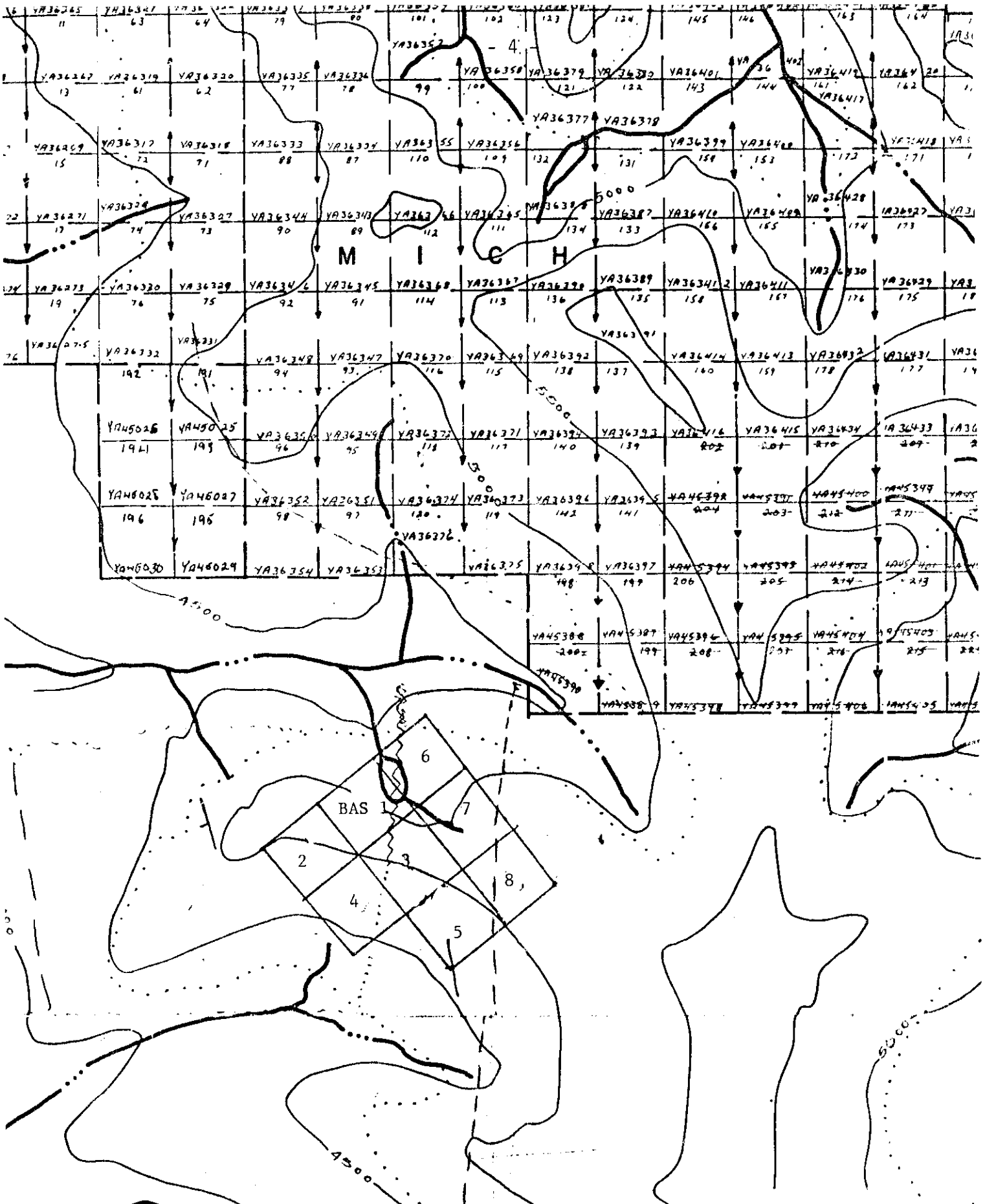


FIGURE 1a

D.C. SYNDICATE

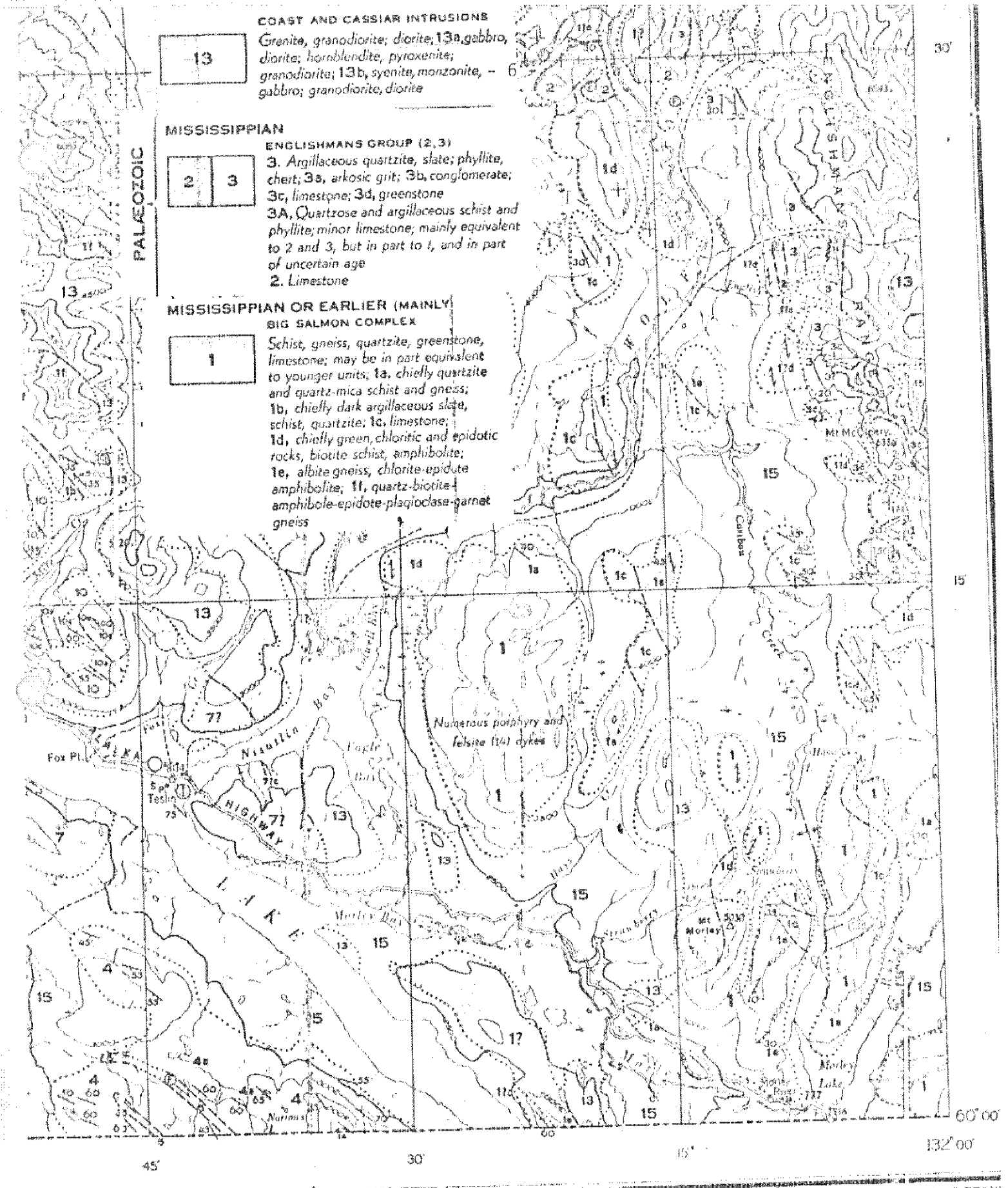
CLAIM MAP

BAS GROUP

1"-½ mile Sept 1981

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Geology of the region is described in Memoir 326 by Robt. Mulligan, 1963. Figure 2 is copied from the map accompanying that memoir and illustrates the geology in the vicinity of the BAS group. Pertinent portions of the rock desriptions are reproduced below:



PRINTED BY THE SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH

FIGURE 2

D.C. SYNDICATE
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
BAS CLAIM GROUP
1"-4 miles Oct. 1981

Description of Formations and Map-Units

Unit 1—Big Salmon Complex

• • • • •

General Description

The Big Salmon Complex comprises various rocks of sedimentary and volcanic origin, whose metamorphosed condition in general distinguishes them from those of other units. In this respect the unit corresponds to the Yukon Group of areas to north and west. However, it locally underlies Mississippian limestone of unit 2 with apparent conformity, and is believed to be mainly equivalent to Mississippian and earlier Palæozoic formations in Wolf Lake and McDame areas to the southeast. The age of the metamorphism, as indicated by the potassium-argon ratio of muscovite from the schists, has been determined as 214 million years (*see* p. 25).

Part of the complex may be the metamorphosed equivalent of units 2 and 3. On the other hand, a part near the western border of the outcrop area is of apparently relatively low metamorphic grade, and is not certainly distinguishable from nearby similar rocks of unit 9. The structure is generally highly complex and reliable stratigraphic subdivision is not feasible. In some places subdivison according to predominant lithological type is possible, however, and this has been attempted on the map.

Lithology

Probably the most abundant rocks are micaceous quartzites, and quartz-mica schists and gneisses (1a) in which biotite is the characteristic if not the chief micaceous mineral. These rocks are mainly light to dark grey, occasionally shades of brown or purple, and commonly thin bedded or finely banded. Some sections consist chiefly of nearly pure quartzite; these are white, buff, or pale green, and coarsely bedded. Some very fine grained or cryptocrystalline cherty quartz is in vein-like bands closely spaced among the quartzite beds from which it is apparently derived by solution and reprecipitation. These rocks are best developed along the central ridges of Big Salmon Range. They are also prominent just east of the upper and lower parts of Nisutlin River, near Morley River, and flanking the limestone band in the southeast corner.

• • • • • • • •

Green, generally schistose chlorite, biotite, and epidote-rich rocks and amphibolite (1d) make up a substantial part of the unit; these, and albite-rich gneiss and albite-epidote amphibolite (1e) are believed to be largely of volcanic origin. The greenstones vary from unsheared, relatively unaltered rocks in which porphyritic, amygdaloidal, and fragmental structures definitely indicate a volcanic origin to banded quartzose rocks of evidently sedimentary origin. Augite, almost entirely pseudomorphed by uralitic hornblende, actinolite, and chlorite, is prominent as phenocrysts in meta-lavas and flow breccias in many places, especially north and east of Mount Morley, and on the flanks of Englishmans Range near latitude 60°22′, longitude 132°08′. Accompanying original feldspar is everywhere replaced by sodic plagioclase and zoisite-epidote saussuritization assemblages. Elsewhere, more highly deformed and altered rocks of presumably similar original nature have been reduced to albite-epidote-amphibole schists and amphibolite. Rocks banded in various shades of green and containing more or less granular quartz, along with epidote, chlorite, biotite, and secondary green amphibole, are widely distributed through the outcrop area. Some of these appear to be tuffaceous quartzites or meta-greywackes derived in all probability from a volcanic terrain. Biotite spangles on the surface are a conspicuous feature of the greenstones in many places.

• • • • • • •

The limestone (1c) is nearly all white or light grey and moderately to strongly recrystallized. Most is massive but some is banded in shades of white or bluish grey. A thick, buff-coloured band in the northern part of Big Salmon Range was reported by Lees but no buff-coloured or apparently dolomitized limestone was seen by the writer. No fossil remains or structures of recognizably organic derivation were found in place but some obscurely fossiliferous float (*see* p. 24) was found near a unique occurrence of black limestone bands at latitude 60°37′, longitude 133°14′. Limestone is closely associated with greenstone in the valley of Sidney Creek, and thence northwestward towards the northwest map-boundary. Near the southeast corner at latitude 60°13′, longitude 132°05′ limestone and greenstone definitely interfinger in numerous bands. The major limestone band east of Mount Morley may similarly grade into volcanic rocks along strike. Limestone occurs as lenses elsewhere in thick volcanic sections and is associated with greenstone in a number of places. In some it appears to overlie, in others to underlie, greenstone and many bands are unrelated to greenstones. Skarn, composed chiefly of coarsely crystalline epidote and garnet, locally pyrite-bearing, occurs in several places along granite contacts in Big Salmon Range, notably at latitude 60°41′, longitude 133°14′; latitude 60°30′, longitude 132°53′; and latitude 60°27′, longitude 132°50′.

* * * * * * *

Similar limestone is interbedded with greenstone at latitude 60°12′, longitude 132°04′. It is overlain by biotite-muscovite quartzite and gneiss, greenish chlorite-mica schist and feldspathic gneiss which in turn apparently underlie the limestone of unit 3 near the point where it crosses the eastern map-boundary at latitude 60°15′.

Farther north along the flank of Englishmans Range, at latitude 60°25′, longitude 132°08′, chloritic schist and green augen gneiss outcrop near limestone of unit 3, which there carries diagnostic Mississippian fossils. These rocks and the slate, quartzite, and chert to the east dip westward and are assumed to be overturned, but the contacts are covered and this assumed simple relationship is open to question for reasons discussed in connection with units 2 and 3.

* * * * * *

Englishmans Group (Units 2, 3)

This group comprises fossiliferous limestone (unit 2) and associated sedimentary rocks (unit 3) including apparently unfossiliferous limestone that form a geographically continuous assemblage believed to be wholly of Mississippian age.

Unit 2

Unit 2 consists essentially of intermittent bands of fossiliferous limestone lying in a northwesterly trending belt between rocks of unit 1 on the west and those of unit 3 on the east. The belt crosses the eastern map-boundary at latitude 60°15′, and extends almost to the northern map-boundary east of Nisutlin River.

Lithology

The unit consists essentially of limestone, chiefly white but in part dark grey. Some is buff weathering but none appears to be dolomitic. The white limestone contains abundant chert, in nodules and irregular masses in certain bands, and fossils are commonly replaced by silica. The dark grey limestone is generally banded, is distinctly sulphurous, and carries the best and most abundant fossils. Locally the limestone is somewhat recrystallized but in the main it is characteristically less altered than the recrystallized limestone of unit 1. The northern bodies west of Thirtymile Creek, however, are locally strongly corrugated like the associated, probably underlying schist.

Limestone breccia generally occurs within narrow belts and may be tectonic features but here and there rounded fragments of foreign material are also present and the rocks may be true conglomerates. Beds of massive and banded chert a few tens of feet thick are present in several such localities. Some are partly crushed and mashed with limestone to form a pseudoconglomerate.

Unit 3

This unit consists typically of unmetamorphosed, dark weathering sedimentary rocks that make up the main mass of Englishmans Range and Thirtymile Range. They are for the most part separated by the fossiliferous limestone of unit 2 from the typically metamorphosed rocks of unit 1.

The part mapped as unit 3A consists chiefly of phyllite and quartzite northwest of Thirtymile Lake and north of Fish Lake in the northeastern part of the map-area.

Lithology

The typical rocks are dark argillaceous slates and quartzites, with locally abundant chert. Arkose (3a), conglomerate (3b), greywacke, and brownish grits and sandstones are minor but distinctive components. Limestone mapped as 3c is doubtfully correlative with unit 2. Definitely volcanic rocks are in very minor amount, but some fine green-and-purplish mottled rocks of uncertain origin are locally prominent and distinctive. A little very fine rather soft pinkish phyllite has dubious value as a horizon marker in some places. Unit 3A consists of graphitic slate, sericitic phyllite and quartzite, and sheared and silicified equivalents.

Coast and Cassiar Intrusions (Unit 13)

Granite, granodiorite, and minor dioritic facies form masses of various sizes distributed throughout the map-area. That along the north boundary west of Quiet Lake is part of a batholith that extends at least 10 miles north into Quiet Lake area, and the disconnected series of stocks extending southeast through Big Salmon Range to Morley River are probably connected with it. The large mass along the east boundary in Englishmans Range is part of a small batholith that is probably an offshoot or satellite of the Cassiar batholith. The mass bordering Atlin Lake in the southwest corner extends southward for 25 miles in Atlin map-area.

Typical specimens from the various bodies differ somewhat in appearance and composition, but except for those bodies separately designated (units 13a, b), the differences are not outstanding.

* * * * *

The Englishmans Range intrusion is a pink, buff weathering, coarse-grained and commonly porphyritic biotite granite with abundant rather smoky grey quartz. It consists of about equal parts potassic feldspar, plagioclase, and quartz, with minor biotite and black opaque-mineral. The potassic feldspar is a patchy perthitic type and is cloudy. The plagioclase is fresh, occurs as inclusions in the potassic feldspar and as cores rimmed by the latter.

Some rusty garnet-amphibole-epidote skarn, found near contacts with limestone at latitude 60°21½′, longitude 132°05′, contains pyrite, and a little gold, silver, and base-metals. Tourmaline-quartz concentrations noted by Poole farther east (pers. comm.) were not encountered within the map-area. Contact facies are normal in granularity and not gneissic. The contacts are sharp and generally show little metamorphic effect on the invaded rocks, although sill-like sheets emanate from the main granite body in some places. About latitude 60°31′, longitude 132°08′, however, inclusions of a roof-pendant type are abundant and are considerably metamorphosed.

* * * * *

Internal and External Structure

The granitic plutons of the area, excepting possibly the series extending through Big Salmon Range, are definitely intrusive types without gneissic or migmatitic phases, and cut discordantly across fold structure. Contact metamorphic effects are generally very limited in intensity and range.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Preliminary geological mapping was conducted using air photo A11472-147 at a scale of 1" - 1/2 mile. No adequate contoured base map is readily available. Figure 3 illustrates the rock units as mapped and it is presumed the dolomite-calc silicate horizon is part of Mulligan's Unit 3 as the underlying siltstones are not appreciably different from those higher in the sequence.

ROCK TYPES

Lower Siltstone

This siltstone/argillite horizon is generally rusty in appearance due to dissiminated pyrrhotite and pyrite.

Dolomite

A dolomite-silicified limestone unit occurs as two beds separated by the calc-silicate skarn unit. The rock is white to light grey, very fine grained with minor coarse grained marble. It is well bedded with beds varying in thickness from two inches to about two feet. The rock appears to have been silicified but no other alteration is evident.

The lower dolomite contains pockets of highly gossaned rock - altered dolomite or limestone which contain small quantities of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. The upper contact with the calc-silicate skarn is barren.

The upper dolomite is 50' to 150' thick and appears barren of mineralization. For the most part it is inaccessible due to steep topography.

LEGEND

- GRANITE
- SLATE
- SILTSTONE
- SKARN - CALC SILICATE
- DOLOMITE
- QUARTZITE
- VOLCANICS

N

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BAS CLAIM GROUP

105C/8

GEOLOGY AND SILT SAMPLES

Scale 1"=½ mile Oct. 1981

FIGURE 3

Skarn -- Calc silicate

The calc-silicate skarn horizon is conformable between the two layers of dolomite-silicified limestone unit. The contact is sharp and in places the units are interfingered.

The skarn is 75' to 200' thick and is nearly 3,000 feet long. Strike varies from 120^{0} to 150^{0} and the unit dips flatly to the southwest into the mountain.

The skarn is medium to dark green; fine grained to aphanitic. It is rythmically layered or banded with dark and light, or dark and black, layers alternating. Bands are commonly 1/4" to 1" thick with sharp distinct boundaries.

Green garnet is the most abundant skarn mineral with minor red-brown garnets. There is abundant actinolite, some diopside and rare tourmaline. Magnetite occurs disseminated or as a major component of some of the black layers.

No magnetite was found in the secondary skarn occurrence to the north of the main zone. A similar skarn dolomite sequence appears to occur on the ridge to the south of the property.

Siltstone

Above the upper dolomite there is a fine grained siltstone which is barren of any signs of mineralization.

Volcanic

West of the main skarn showing an occurrence of a "variety of weird intrusive/volcanic rock" occurs on the north side of the ridge. No bedding or other sedimentary features were seen. There are three rock types with many variations between them:

(a) fine grained gabbro or diabase
(b) dark and light chaotic breccia
(c) dark very fine grained argillite ? with veining and siliceous alteration

No mineralization was found in this unit.

Slate, Quartzite

No specific descriptions were provided by the field crew of the rock types indicated as slate and quartzite. There are presumed to be variations of the siltstone assemblage.

Granite

To the east of the skarn-sedimentary package lies the Hake batholith. This is granitic in composition, very course grained with large euhedral feldspar. Quartz minor biotite and hornblende make up the rest of the rock. The contact is irregular.

STRUCTURE

The west end of the main skarn-dolomite sequence is terminated by a nearby vertical fault. The map supplied by the field crew shows the trend of this fault to be northeast but the GSC map shows it to be nearly north and the air photo and offset in the creek course indicate this is probably the correct orientation.

No concrete evidence was found to determine the direction of movement on this fault but it is presumed to be east side up which would suggest the skarn horizon may underlie the siltstone formation to the west.

SAMPLE PROGRAM

Silt Sampling

Closely spaced silt samples were taken on the small stream directly below the main skarn and on the main creek north of the property.

Those silts directly below the skarn all contained 1 ppm tin and from 1 to 12 ppm tungsten. Those on the main stream returned 1 and 2 ppm tin and from 1 to 20 ppm tungsten.

These values hardly reach anomalous levels.

Soil Sampling

Soil samples D205 to D216 were taken on contours near the east boundary of claims BAS 6 and 7. Values vary from 1 to 7 ppm tin and 1 to 9 ppm tungsten which is not anomalous.

Random soil samples along the BAS 1-5 location line returned only 1 ppm tin and 1 ppm tungsten.

Talus Sampling

Eight talus samples were collected on talus slopes below the main skarn horizon. These are shown on Figure 4. Values range from 1 to 7 ppm tin and 1 to 73 ppm tungsten. These are moderately anomalous for tungsten.

Chip Sampling

A series of chip samples 25860C-872C were taken from portions of the cliff face as shown in Figure 4. All returned 1 ppm tin and tungsten except for 25870C which ran 15 ppm tungsten.

Sample 25840C of sulphide in the dolomite horizon returned 9 ppm Sn and 7 ppm W.

Other character samples gathered on and near the property failed to show any tin or tungsten mineralization.

LEGEND:

- 1 Silicified marble, dolomite
- 2 Siltstone — a unaltered; b heavily gossaned
- 3 Calc-silicate skarn, green banded
- 4 Granite

•842 (1,1) chip sample location: tin, tungsten (ppm)

•DT 301 (1,40) talus sample: tin, tungsten (ppm)

RIDGE TOP

gully

gully

Gully talus

talus

talus

talus

talus

talus

talus

shear zone

gossaned sulfide pockets

•DCDT 301 (1,40)

•DCDT 302 (7,73)

•DCDT 303 (2,58)

•DCDT 304 (2,73)

•DCDT 305 (2,8)

•DCDT 306 (1,14)

•DCDT 308 (1,1)

•DCDT 309 (1,1)

•841 (1,1)

•842 (1,1)

•847 (1,1)

•846 (1,1)

•872 (1,1)

•871 (1,1)

•870 (1,15)

•869 (1,1)

•868 (1,1)

•867 (1,1)

•866 (1,1)

•865 (1,1)

•864 (1,1)

•863 (1,1)

•862 (1,1)

•861 (1,1)

•860 (1,1)

•840

•845

•548

•549

•550

BAS LAKE

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D.C. SYNDICATE

BAS CLAIM GROUP

SKETCH of LONGITUDINAL SECTION

MAIN SKARN ZONE

FACING SOUTH

SCALE: NONE

SEPT, 1981

FIG. 4

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The calc-silicate skarn horizon on the BAS claims is a thick zone of rock presumably favourable for tin or tungsten mineralization. Sampling of this zone has been limited to the west end of the zone and prospecting is recommended in the area close to the granite contact.

The zone of basic intrusive-altered sediments or volcanics northwest of BAS lake was not apparently sampled for tin or tungsten and this should be done.

The skarn horizon reported on the ridge south of the BAS property should be prospected as part of a mapping program on the FF claim group.

The formations along the west contact of the Hake batholith are favourable, in general, for tin-tungsten mineralization and further prospecting is warranted when the MITCH and ABBA claims come open.

Respectfully submitted,
J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

J.C. Stephen

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Salaries or Benefits

Name	Rate	Dates	Amount	Totals
M. Brenchley	1,750 + 15%	Sept. 9-15	$389	
N. Silins	1,000 + 15%	" "	222	
				$ 611

Food and Camp Supplies

12 man days @ $14 — $ 168

Geochem Analysis

Invoice

13678 13 samples W, Sn	104.97	
13682 17 samples W, Sn, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au	160.23	
13834 37 samples W, Sn	283.05	
	548.25	548
	TOTAL	$1,327

Note: Helicopter costs not included.

APPENDIX I

SAMPLE DATA SHEETS

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOCHEMICAL DATA SHEET – STREAM SILTS

B.C. GOLD SYNDICA...

SAMPLER Norman Silins

PROJECT BAS Claims (Brenchley And Silins)

NTS 105C 8

CREEK

AIR PHOTO NO.

SAMPLE NO.	VOLUME Width	VOLUME Depth	VELOCITY	Ph	TYPE OF SAMPLE	COLOUR	TEXTURE	% ORGANIC MATERIAL	PETROLOGY OF BEDROCK AND/OR FLOAT	ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS OR REMARKS	ASSAYS Sn	ASSAYS Wl		
81 DCW 301	1"	3"	very slow	–	Silt	Dark Brown	silt w hi org.	60%	Quartzite	Small creek	1	.1		
302	4"	1'	slow	–	"	Dark Brown	sand F.sand	40	Glacial Till	Small stream parallel to larger one - very little water of beds found	1	3		
303	6'	2'	Mod	–	"	Light Brown	sand	–	"	large amount as bars	2	20		
304	6'	2'	Mod		"	Brown	F. sand	nil	"	large granite boulders in creek	1	10		
305	12'	1'	fast		"	Light Brown	F. sand	nil	"	"	1	5		
306	8'	1'	slow		"	Brown	"	"	"	"	2	1		
307	6'	1'	fast		"	Brown	"	"	"	"	2	1		
81 DC W 201											1	12		
202											1	6		
203											1	1		
204											1	11		
205											1	7		
206											1	5		

B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOCHEMICAL DATA SHEET – SOIL SAMPLING

NTS 105C 8

SAMPLER Norman Silins

PROJECT BAS Claims (Brenchley And Silins)

LINE

AIR PHOTO NO.

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	Depth	Horiz	DESCRIPTION				SLOPE	VEG.	ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS OR REMARKS	ASSAYS			
				Colour	Part Size	% ORG.	Ph				Sn	W		
81DCD 201		4"	–	Dark Black	sand silt	65	–	Moderate	Grass Moss		1	1		
202		4"	–	Dark Brown	course material	–	–	Moderate	some Moss	near Quartzite Talus	1	1		
203		4"	–	Light Brown	sand + Gravel	–	–	Steep	no veg	below outcrop	1	1		
204		2"		Brown	silt + sand	–	–	"	mosses + grass	sample take as talus	1	1		
205		6"-8"		Dark Brown	silt + sand	60	–	Mode	thick moss	thick moss – poor sample	1	1		
206		6"		Dark Brown	F. sand + silt	50	–	Moderate	small Brush		2	1		
207		3"		Light Brown	silt sand	45	–	slight slope	Mossest Grass		3	1		
208		4"		Brown	sand F. sand	30	–	V	pinet Grass	Beneath Granite Rock	2	1		
209		6"		Dark Brown	silt + sand	45	–	"	Grassy	In Granite boulder field	2	1		
210		7" +		Light Brown	F. sand silt	30		Mod.	Grass + Moss		1	1		
211		4"		Light Brown	sand	40	–	Mod	—		1	1		
212		3"		Dark Brown	silt sand	40		steep	Grassier		2	1		
213		2"		Light Brown	sand Gravel	35		Steep	grassier Mossier		2	1		
214		4"		Reddish Brown	sand F. Gravel	10		Mod	grass		7	9		
215		2"		Dark Brown	silt Sand	10%		Steep	—		3	1		
216		4"		Dark Brown	silt sand	35		Mod	grass		2	1		

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOCHEMICAL DATA SHEET – SOIL SAMPLING

NTS 105C/8

SAMPLER _____

PROJECT DC SYNDICATE BAS GROUP
TALUS SAMPLES

LINE _____

AIR PHOTO NO. _____

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	Depth	Horiz	DESCRIPTION				SLOPE	VEG.	ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS OR REMARKS	ASSAYS			
				Colour	Part Size	% ORG.	Ph				Sn	W		
81DC DT-301	BELOW MAIN CLIFF FACE										1	40		
302											7	73		
303											2	58		
304											2	73		
305											2	8		
306											1	14		
-														
308											1	1		
309											1	1		

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOCHEMICAL DATA SHEET — ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLING

* indicates sampled by: Mark M. Brenchley
Note: #860 - 869 indicate chip sampling Across Main face of Skarn

B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE

NTS 105 C 8

SAMPLER Norman Silins

PROJECT BAS Claims (Brenchley And Silins)

LINE

AIR PHOTO No.

	SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	STRIKE / DIP	ADDITIONAL REMARKS	APPARENT WIDTH	TRUE WIDTH	ASSAYS Sn	ASSAYS W		
(1)	25840 C	see sketch	Sulphides	none	Chalcopyrite. Po,	—	Zone cross cutting into dolomite,	12'		9	7		
(2) *	25841 C									1	1		
(3) *	25842 C									1	1		
(4) *	25843 C									1	1		
(5) *	25844 C									2	8		
(6) *	25845 C									1	3		
(7) *	25846 C									1	1		
(8) *	25847 C									1	1		
(9) *	25848 C									1	1		
(10) *	25849 C									2	1		
(11)	25860 C	See Sketch	Calc Silicate Skarn	none	Magnetite	—	chip sample taken at fault zone →			1	1		
(12)	25861 C	"	Calc Silicate Skarn	"	Magnetite.	—	→ following samples will be chip Samples on main skarn			1	1		
(13)	25862 C	"	Calc Silicate Skarn	"	Magnetite	—				1	1		
(14)	25863 C	"	Calc Silicate Skarn	"	Magnetite	—				1	1		
(15)	25864 C	"	Calc Silicate Skarn	"	Magnetite w Gr. + Br. Garnet	—	Banded Gr. + Br. Garnet w Calcite			1	1		
(16)	25865 C	"	Calc Silicate Skarn	"	"	—	"			1	1		
(17)	25866 C	"	Calc Silicate Skarn	"	Magnetite	—				1	1		
(18)	25867 C	"	Calc Silicate Skarn	"	Magnetite	—				1	1		
(19)	25868 C	"	Calc Silicate Skarn	"	Magnetite	—				1	1		
(20)	25869 C	"	Calc Silicate Skarn	"	Magnetite	—				1	1		

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOCHEMICAL DATA SHEET — ROCK GEOCHEM SAMPLING

B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE

NTS 105C8

SAMPLER Norman Silins

PROJECT BRC Claims (Brenchley And Silins)

LINE

AIR PHOTO No.

	SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	STRIKE / DIP	ADDITIONAL REMARKS	APPARENT WIDTH / TRUE WIDTH	ASSAYS Zn	ASSAYS W
(1)	25870C	See sketch	Calc Silicate Skarn	none	Magnetite.	—	Chip samples Across Face of Skarn		1	15
(2)	25871C	"	Calc Silicate Skarn	"	Magnetite	—			1	1
(3)	25872C	"	CalcSilicate Skarn	"	Magnetite	—			1	1
(4)	25873C	see Air Photo	Rusty Rock	Yes, Lotsof muscovite	possible Sulphides	—	original rock unknown, found as talus		2	1
(5)	25874C	"	Green Skarn stringers thru Argillite	None	?	—	stringers of skarn, found as talus		1	1
(6)	25875C	"	marble w Garnet	Yes, Marble Garnet	?	—	stringers of Garnet through Marble		1	1
(7)	25876C	"	Rusty Argillite	Gossaned Rock	? nothing visible	—	found Above Dolomites Rusty Brown colour		1	1
(8)										
(9)										
(10)										
(11)										
(12)										
(13)										
(14)										
(15)										
(16)										
(17)										
(18)										
(19)										
(20)										

A P P E N D I X II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

MARK M. BRENCHLEY

EDUCATION

B.Sc. Applied Science, Geological
expected 1982
Queen's University

EXPERIENCE

Summer 1979	Falconbridge Nickel Ltd. Junior Assistant
Summer 1980	Cominco Ltd. Junior Assistant
Summer 1981	J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd. Field Geologist

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

J.C. STEPHEN

Academic

1950	Associate Member	British Institute Engineering Technology
1950-1951	One year Geology	University of Alberta

Experience Summary

1947-1955	Development and production experience in engineering and geology at Central Patricia Gold Mines, Eldorado Mining and Refining, Madsen Gold Mines, Hasaga Gold Mines, Pickle Crow Gold Mines as Surveyor, Assistant to the Engineer, Geologist.		
1955-1959	Regional exploration experience with Pickle Crow Gold Mines, Combined Developments Ltd., R.G. Crosby and Associates, Jay-Kay Syndicate as Field Geologist.		
1959-1961	Municipal construction including monolithic concrete tunnels as Senior Inspector.		
1962-1968	Regional exploration with Mastodon Highland Bell Mines as field geologist.		
1968-1976	Regional exploration with Bacon and Crowhurst Ltd., as supervisor of exploration syndicates.		
1977-Present	President	J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.	
	Manager	D.C. Syndicate	(Dome, Cominco)
	Manager	Target Project	(Dome Exploration)
	Manager	B.C. Gold Syndicate	(Newmont, McIntyre, Canada Tungsten)
	Manager	Newex Syndicate	(Newmont, Lornex)

During September 1981 I supervised mapping and sampling by M. Brenchley on the BAS 1 - 8 mineral claims and, in October, prepared the attached report based on the data collected.

J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.

J.C. Stephen