

83.# 949-12330  
12/84

ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT

PLACER LEASE NO. S.  
PL 4989 - 4992, 8187, 8325  
SIMILKAMEEM MINING DIVISION  
NTS MAP SHEET 92H/7E  
49°28' N. LAT., 120°40' W. LONGITUDE

LEASE HOLDERS - TERRY DOUBT SYNDICATE

OPERATOR: TERRY DOUBT SYNDICATE

CONSULTANTS:  
ADTEC MINING CONSULTANT INC.  
WAYNE M. ASH P. ENG.

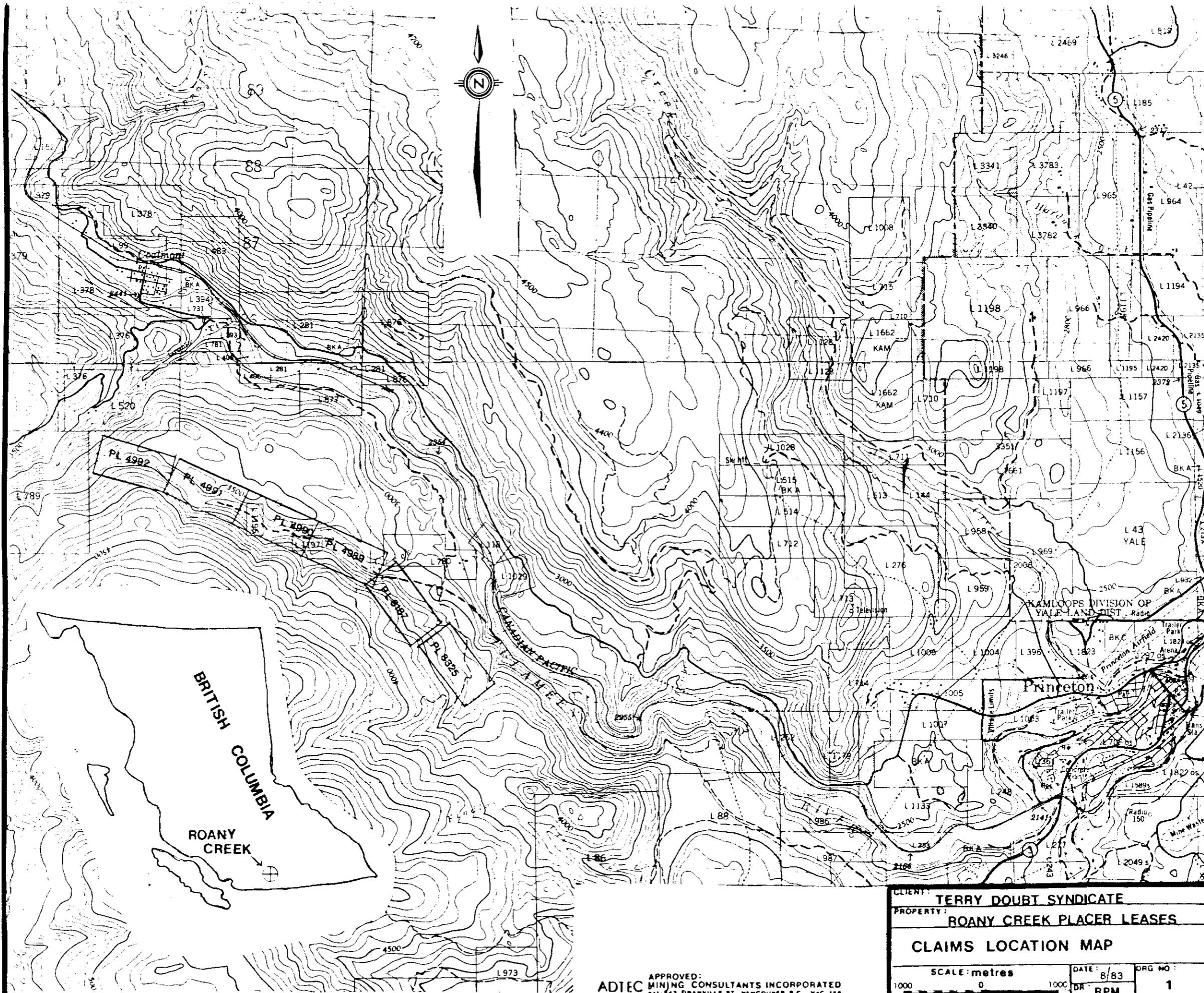
AUTHOR:  
WAYNE M. ASH P. ENG.

AUGUST 29, 1983

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**12,330**

Granite Creek.



APPROVED:  
**ADTEC** MINING CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED  
 811-843 GRANVILLE ST., VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 1B8

CLIENT: <b>TERRY DOUBT SYNDICATE</b>		
PROPERTY: <b>ROANY CREEK PLACER LEASES</b>		
<b>CLAIMS LOCATION MAP</b>		
SCALE: metres 1000 0 1000	DATE: 8/83 DR: RPM	ORG NO: 1

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## SUMMARY

The Roany Creek placer property, located in the Similkameen Mining District, comprised of six placer leases may well be an ancient (Tertiary) remnant of the Granite Creek drainage system.

While it has never been seriously explored, its probable relationship to Granite Creek, which was the major producing placer creek in the entire mining district, and the confirmation that coarse gold has successfully been mined from its alluvial fan at the confluence with the Tulameen River, are suggestive that it may contain rich deposits of placer gold.

Because of its easy accessibility, large acreage, tailings room, and other natural factors, the writer considers it an excellent target for detailed exploration.

## PROPERTY

The Roany Creek placer gold property, held by the Terry Doubt Syndicate is located on Roany Creek, at an elevation of about 3,200 feet above sea level, in the Similkameen Mining District of B.C. It is situated approximately 7 miles west-northwest of Princeton, B.C. at 49° 28' N. latitude, 120° 40' W. longitude (NTS map sheet 92H/7E). It consists of the following six placer leases:

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Hectares</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
PL 4989	123.5	50	Dec. 16/83
4990	123.5	50	Dec. 16/83
4991	123.5	50	Dec. 16/83
4992	123.5	50	Dec. 16/83
8187	115.0	48	Dec. 16/83
8325	123.5	50	Dec. 16/83

## ACCESS

Access is by narrow paved road from Princeton to Coalmont, a distance of about 9 road miles, then by gravel road, a distance of about 7 miles to the property. In good weather the entire trip can be made by 2-wheel drive truck or car.

## CLIMATE & VEGETATION

The climate is of the Southern B.C. Interior type with moderate winter temperatures, relatively low snowfall, and hot dry summers. The vegetation consists of widely spaced ponderosa and jack pine on the lower mountain slopes, grading, with elevation, to lodgepole pine and spruce. The ground cover between the trees normally consists of dry grass.

Due to the relatively sparse ground cover, the winter snows melt rapidly, causing heavy water flows in the local creeks and rivers in June and July. By August, however, most streams can be forded at almost any location and many of the smaller streams dry up completely.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

The uplands are relatively peneplained above an elevation of 4,500 feet but steepen in the low-lands. The upland valleys are often U-shaped but the lower valleys, particularly as the Tulameen is approached, have cut deeply into the bedrock, forming V-shaped valleys, grading into canyons. Above the 4,500 foot elevation contour the mountains take on an undulating character with many dome-shaped tops, and are reminiscent of mature erosion. Below this elevation, the mountain slopes steepen so that cliffs flanked by talus slopes are a common occurrence. Dr. George Dawson concluded that after the Laramide Revolution (at the close of the Cretaceous era) there succeeded a long period of erosion during which the region was worn almost to a peneplain (about 4,500 foot contour and there is a probability that some placers may reach this elevation).

A general uplift of the region closed the Oligocene period of erosion and local sedimentation, and continued in the Pliocene period as the Cascade mountains were uplifted with the adjacent plateau region. A revival of drainage resulted, deepening the existing valleys and instituting the development of the topographical forms now found at the lower levels. Charles Cammell, an early geologist with the Geological Survey of Canada, estimated the vertical relief must have increased by some 2,000 feet during this period and that the valleys at that time took on the V-shaped contours now apparent.

The action of glaciation had only a minor effect on the valley bottoms, mainly during the very initial and final glaciation stages. During the rest of the ice age the upper portion of the ice sheet adopted its south-westerly flow while the lower portions of the ice mass stagnated in the V-shaped valley "traps".

## PLACER MINING HISTORY OF THE GRANITE CREEK AREA

Gold was discovered on the Tulameen River in 1860, but the region was quickly abandoned in favour of the Cariboo gold fields when news of the rich new finds filtered

through. Some disultory gold mining continued and the area was mapped, in general terms, by Dr. George M. Dawson, in 1878.

In 1885, rich placers were discovered on Granite Creek and a gold rush of major proportions ensued. Granite City, at the confluence of Granite Creek and the Tulameen River was rapidly built and boasted a population of over 700 in its heyday. It contained a typically "Wild-West" conglomeration of saloons, barbershops and general stores, but the bustle was short-lived. By 1888, when the richest, easily-accessible placers were depleted the miners moved on to greener pastures, leaving behind a derelict ghost town, parts of which attract a few tourists to this day.

Since its discovery Granite Creek has accounted for a reported 26,000 oz. of gold, approximately 60% of the reported production of the entire district. It should be noted that since a crown tax was assessed on gold production and since many of the miners were Americans or Chinese, true production statistics of the 1880's were woefully lacking. Platinum occurred with the gold and once its value was recognized, it too was saved. The ratio of gold to platinum on Granite Creek generally averaged between 2:1 and 3:1.

The gold on Granite Creek was generally coarse and nuggetty while the platinum occurred as hard, silver-coloured, rounded nodules normally about the size of a matchhead.

The easily-mined gravels were found for the first five miles above the mouth of the creek. The gravels were generally shallow and as the creek had a drop of over 100 feet per mile, the gravels were ground sluiced. The lowest mile of Granite Creek was an alluvial fan and bedrock could not be reached due to the miners' inability to cope with the inflow of water into their diggings. At a point five miles above the mouth, the gravels deepened and mining became impractical, although the values encountered on bedrock were as high-grade (at this elevation of 3,300' feet) as they were in the lower stretches.

The gravels of Granite Creek are nowhere near depleted. Dry benches occur on the hillsides at many locations and although of apparent good grade, were seldom large enough, nor the companies well-enough organized, nor had they the technical or financial assistance required to exploit these.

Placer mining on the creek was revived in the 1930's, but the operators did their mining by hand methods, lacking the capital necessary to exploit the deposits in an efficient, cost-effective manner.

Today, most of the major creeks are solidly staked, but the work being done is of a desultory nature, the leases being mined more as hobbies than businesses.

### GENERAL PLACER GEOLOGY

In recent years with the present day scientific techniques, it has become most apparent that proposals advanced in the early 1900's were indeed correct, that almost all placer nugget gold is of secondary origin. Cyanides produced by plants, as well as mineral chlorides act, in the presence of air, to dissolve and carry gold solutions, only to re-deposit the gold on favourable nuclei in air-deficient environments. The long Oligocene period of erosion was an obvious ideal environment for the build-up, on bedrock, of secondary nugget placers. The ratio of nuggets to fine gold, in the Tulameen district is uncommonly high (fine (flour) gold in recent placers normally overwhelmingly outweighs the coarse gold).

Extremely rich nugget placers have been found, not only in the creeks of the Tulameen area, but on benches up to several hundred feet above the valley floors. The difficulty in prospecting, testing and mining increases with elevation above the creek levels. The costs involved (particularly before modern diesel and electric pumps became readily available) in bringing water to the "dry" bench placers were prohibitive. High-bench prospecting has, therefore, never been popular. On the other hand, there is no reason to suppose that all rich placers are relegated to elevations within 300 feet of the valley bottoms. The rich ground on Newton Creek, with its nugget gold, was found at an elevation exceeding 3,000 feet above sea level and it is probable that rich, "protected" placers may exist to elevations exceeding 4,500 feet in this region.



## ROANY CREEK SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

Roany Creek essentially parallels the Tulameen River for some distance although it is situated some 800 feet in elevation above the present bed of the Tulameen River. Its valley is rather straight and flows in an easterly direction. It is confined, for most of its length, within a steep-walled gut with walls some 300 feet high. Only a single minor deposit of boulder clay, clinging to a bank, was noted by the writer throughout its 3 mile length and a single terminal moraine, near its mouth is suggestive of but superficial valley glaciation. The width of the valley varies from 300 to 600 feet and is surprisingly flat, except where post-glacial alluvial fans have built up from the erosion of feeder streams.

There is some question as to whether the Roany Creek valley was formed in Tertiary times, or whether it was formed during or since the ice age. However, its recent past (geologically speaking) can be easily visualized from the surface features present along its length. The assumption is made by the writer that the valley was formed during Tertiary times (this hypothesis can only be proven or disproved by the proposed exploration program).

Assuming, then, that the valley represents an earlier gold-bearing channel of Granite Creek, left high and dry prior to the ice age, what are the chances that the original placers have remained intact? In the writer's opinion, chances are excellent. This is based upon the following apparent facts:

The Roany Creek valley runs in an east-west direction and does not have its source in an alpine environment, being cut off at its upper end by Granite Creek. It could not, therefore, have been disturbed at the commencement of alpine glaciers advancing during the preliminary stages of the ice age. As the ice mass covered the creek, the general advance of the continental flow was to the southwest. The natural rock ridge located between Roany Creek and the Tulameen River undoubtedly acted as a barrier, shielding the gravels of Roany Creek from the abrading glacier.

The single moraine noted near the mouth of Roany Creek indicates that a minor amount of local disturbance occurred during the final retreat of the ice, but this

appears to have been minimal. The ice may have left a thin mantle of boulder till over the Tertiary gravels, but if this occurred the mantle will be very thin, as boulder till was noted by the writer on the hillside at only one localized spot.

The moraine and subsequent outwashes of side streams into the Roany Creek created barricades, upstreams of which became settling basins for the finest alluvial size fractions (clay). The clay deposited thus formed a seal over the gravels and intermittent lakes were created which spawned the great snail populations, leaving behind substantial deposits of marl. These intermittent lakes have remained to this day, the water marks being clearly discernable on the hillsides.

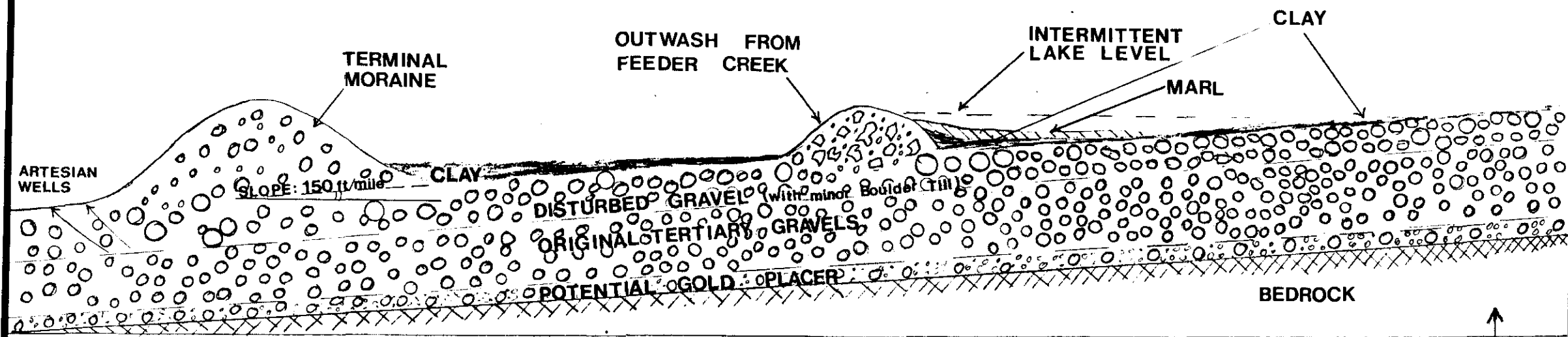
The valley has retained its probable Tertiary slope of 125 to 150 feet per mile and it is anticipated that the bedrock will parallel the present average surface slope, a drop conducive to excellent gold concentration. No attempt is made, here, to guess the depth of the valley gravels. The gravels mined in Granite Creek were generally shallow, seldom exceeding 20 feet in depth in the central 4 miles of the productive leases. This may also be the case of Roany Creek but a depth far exceeding this would be of no surprise. If this channel is of Tertiary Age, the gold will likely be concentrated in a 2-foot thickness of clayey, decomposed bedrock, with nuggets being the main source of gold. A deposit formed in an inter-glacial or the post-glacial period will tend to contain gold more evenly distributed throughout the full thickness of the gravel and a considerable portion of the gold will be in the form of fine flakes.

Roany "Creek" is rather a misnomer, as the valley, for the most of its length, contains no creek or creek bed. The water from the spring melt and feeder creeks apparently sinks rapidly into the ground and flows through the underlying sediments for most of its length, re-appearing as a spring near the lower end of the claims group.

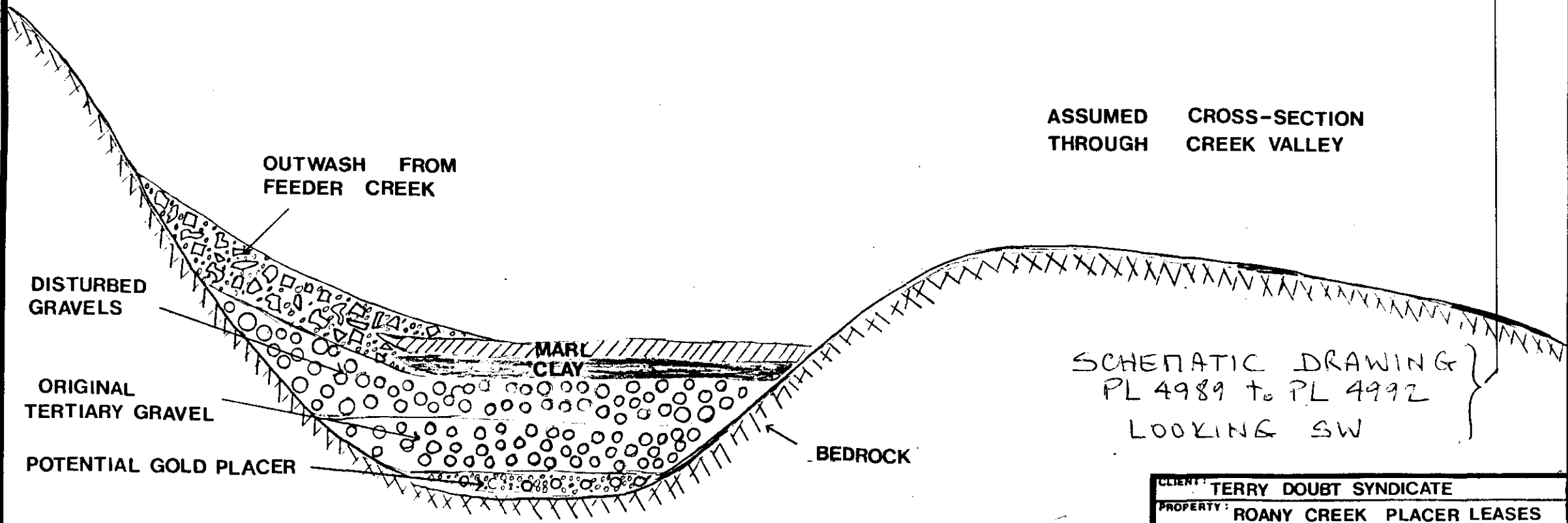
In various G.S.C. and B.C. Minister of Mines reports the Roany Creek valley has been touted as being a possible ancient buried channel of a more youthful Granite Creek. If this is so, then chances of discovering rich gold placers are very good.

Wayne M. Ash, P. Eng. a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Canada. He has been directly involved in the interest in the 1983.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION  
SHOWING VALLEY BOTTOM  
(LOOKING SOUTH)



ASSUMED CROSS-SECTION  
THROUGH CREEK VALLEY



SCHEMATIC DRAWING  
PL 4989 to PL 4992  
LOOKING SW

CLIENT: TERRY DOUBT SYNDICATE		
PROPERTY: ROANY CREEK PLACER LEASES		
LONG and X-SECTIONS		
SCALE:	DATE: 8/83	DRG. NO.:
NOT TO SCALE	DR: RPM	2

APPROVED:  
ADTEC MINING CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED  
811-643 GRANVILLE ST., VANCOUVER, B.C., V6C 1R8

The fact that no creek bed is found is indicative that the sediments through which the sub-terranean creek flows are porous, water washed gravels. The flow of the springs, at over 600 gallons per minute, lend credence to this supposition. The general downstream slope of the valley, at an average slope of approximately 150 feet per mile, the straightness of the valley, and the steep walls adjacent to it lend even stronger support to this hypothesis.

The richness of the gravels in Roany Creek should compare favourably with those of Granite creek. It is quite possible that the gold and platinum recoverable from Roany Creek could exceed 60,000 ounces.

The alluvial fan at the mouth of Roany Creek, referred to in early government reports as the "Roany Creek" or "Ruby leases", produced well but the inability of the early miners to bring water to the main benches, and the ownership of the leases by private individuals led to poor exploitation of the deposit. Actual production figures are not available.

Within the past few weeks, a nugget of gold weighing 3.35 oz. was allegedly extracted from the fan area. This further substantiates the premise that Roany Creek is an ancient gold-bearing channel.

#### ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF PLACER MINING

Roany Creek has exciting placer potential. However, as no development has been done on it, it must strictly be considered a geological "bet".

In a time of rising gold prices, placer mining has many advantages over hardrock gold production. The capital costs of putting a large yardage operation on-stream is relatively low, continuity of gold is generally better than in hardrock deposits, and is restricted to a single confined horizon. The greatest advantage, though, is that a placer property may be put into full production in a fraction of the time necessary to put a hardrock gold mine on-stream.

As the majority of the machinery necessary for placer mining is available on a rental or lease basis, and on short term notice, a placer operator can take full advantage of

high gold prices, opening or closing the operation on short notice ridding himself of the equipment at least cost, thereby maximizing production output at maximum gold prices.

## EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Why then, was this property not developed in previous years? Only one shaft is noted to have been sunk in the Roany Creek valley and it was excavated to a depth of 15 feet to test one of the marl deposits. From a general knowledge of the mining history, it appears likely that the lack of surface water and anticipated cost of development hampered attempts at exploitation. The potential of the property was initially acknowledged and the owners of the farm at the mouth of the Roany Creek, for years, allegedly held the leases over the entire length of the valley. It was not until recently, since assessment work demands by government increased, that the descendants of the original staker allowed their leases to lapse, the present generation perhaps not realizing the valley's potential. The present lease holders staked the leases as the old leases expired.

With today's technology and understanding it appears that the Roany Creek deposit can be tested with relative ease. It is well situated in south-western B.C., less than an hour's drive from Princeton. Access to the property is adequate for present needs.

The most logical and cost-effective approach should consist of a three-phase exploration program:

The first phase is least expensive and should consist of testing with sonar or seismic equipment to define the bedrock-gravel interface, both across the valley in a few places, and along the valley. Equipment is presently available which also distinguishes between various sediment layers. This work should be able to outline the deepest bedrock-gravel interface where the better placers are most likely to occur (required for 2nd phase drilling). The maximum depth to bedrocks will also be determined and will have an application in the evaluation of possible mining methods used in potential future development, and determination of the drill hole lengths required in the phase II drilling. Costs of the initial phase should be restricted to \$20,000.

The purpose of the 2nd phase (primary drilling phase) will be instituted to determine whether gold is present, both through the gravels and/or at bedrock. A total of five drill holes, well-thought out, at widely-spaced locations should be attempted but no attempt should be made to "prove up" ore reserves during this phase.

The 3rd phase must be based on the results of the first two phases. Assuming sufficient encouragement is encountered from the results of the two previous phases, detailed geophysics (seismic or sonar) and detailed core drilling to prove up ore reserves, will be necessary.

No attempts are made to put a specific price tag upon the entire exploration program. Contract price negotiation and research into the most cost-effective means to define this potential deposit are beyond the budget restrictions placed upon the writer.

Submitted by,  
**Adtec Mining Consultants Incorporated**

  
Wayne M. Ash, P. Eng.

August 29, 1983

CERTIFICATE  
OF  
QUALIFICATIONS

I, Wayne M. Ash, P. Eng., of 2543 Orkney Way, Garibaldi Highlands, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada hereby certify as follows:

1. I am a graduate of Haileybury School of Mines (Ontario) and Michigan Technological University, and hold a Bachelor of Sciences degree in Mining Engineering.
2. I have been a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since 1971 and have been directly involved in the mining industry for the past 23 years.
3. I have no interest, either directly or indirectly in the property or syndicate herein described, nor do I expect to receive any interest.
4. I visited the Roany Creek placer property on July 24, 1983 and have conducted completely independent research and analysis of all data known to myself to be available on the property.
5. I hereby grant my permission for the Terry Doubt Syndicate to use this report, or any portion of it for any legal purposes normal to the business of the syndicate so long as the portions used do not materially deviate from the intent of this report, as a whole.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 30th day of August, 1983.

  
Wayne M. Ash, P. Eng.

# APPENDIX I

## References used:

### B.C. Minister of Mines Reports:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pages</u>
1885	492-493
1887	277-280
1897	610
1898	1110-1112
1899	740
1900	900
1901	1176, 1977
1908	L144
1914*	366
1915	248, 249
1916	261
1922	167
1924	B174
1926*	A230, 231
1927*	C258
1931*	A132

B.C. Minister of Mines Bulletin No. 28, 1950. Placer Gold Production.

GSC Annual Report 1887-1888 pp. 127R - 129R, G.M. Dawson.

GSC Annual Report 1891, 179SS

GSC Annual Report 1907 pp. 12-18.

GSC Summary Report 1909 (Memoir #26), Charles Camsell, pp. 104-113

GSC Summary Report 1910 (Memoir #26), Charles Camsell, pp. 111-113

GSC Memoir No. 243 (1941?), pp. 60-62

Special Bulletin (USGS) 1900 by Prof. F.J. Kemp\*\*

\* Direct reference to Roany Creek alluvial fan

\*\* Not investigated by writer



## APPENDIX II

### Cost Summary of Work Accomplished July 3 to August 28, 1983:

1.	Surficial Geological on-site investigation: Wayne M. Ash P. Eng. 2 days @ \$350.00, July 4 - July 6, 1983, assisted by Terry Doubt (at no charge)	\$ 700.00
2.	Surveying: chain and level survey July 7, 1983 by Wayne M. Ash. P. Eng. ½ day @ \$350.00, assisted by Terry Doubt (at no charge)	175.00
3.	Travel: 1 day, July 3, July 7, 1983 Wayne M. Ash. P. Eng.	350.00
4.	Research: 11 hrs @ 20.00/hr July 11, 12, 1983	220.00
5.	Drafting: 11 hrs @ 22.00/hr July 12, 13, 1983	242.00
6.	Geological Interpretation, report writing 2.75 days @ \$350.00	962.50
7.	<u>Other Costs:</u>	
	Car Expenses 722 km @ 25¢	180.50
	Meals and Accommodation	72.00
	Report Typing	71.40
	Xeroxing and reproductions	56.36
	Air photos, claims maps, topo maps, stationary, phone calls, etc.	<u>63.10</u>
	TOTAL	<u><u>\$3,092.86</u></u>

# ADTEC

## Mining Consultants Incorporated

Invoice No. 027

August 31, 1983

Terry Doubt Syndicate

P.O. Box 508

Princeton, B.C.

VOX 1W0

Dear Sirs:

To invoice you for time and expenses regarding site-visit, research and property evaluation report for the Roany Creek placer property, Princeton area B.C. from July 24 to August 31, 1983.

Time ; W.M.Ash - field visit, research , report writing 6.25 days @ \$350.00/day-	\$2,187.50
Research ; Contract - 11 hours @ 20.00/hr.	220.00
Drafting ; Contract - 11 hours @ 22.00/hr	242.00
Car Expense - 722 km @ 25¢ /km	180.50
Meals & accomodation	72.00
Report Typing	71.40
Xeroring ; Chamber of Mines; 78 copies @ 15¢	11.70
Markay ; 150 @ 15¢	22.50
Western Reproducers ; 12 copies @ \$1.85	22.16
Other; Air Photos	29.96
Claims map	2.00
Topographic maps 2 @ \$2.00	4.00
Phone Calls	20.39
Report binding	6.75

TOTAL \$3,092.86

Receipts available on request.

Paid in full October 11/83 - Thank You

M.P. Dickson  
Adtec Mining Consultants Limited.

*M.P. Dickson*