

# THE KING SOLOMON BASIN

## Au – Ag – Cu Project

The King Solomon Basin (KSB) property is located approximately 20 kilometers south east of Port Alberni to the north and south of Mount McQuillan, near the headwaters of the Placer Gold Producing China Creek. Elevations within the property range from 550 – 1,550 meters. The relief is steep to rugged.

Road access is available by 4WD from the northern side of the property by forestry roads branching southeasterly from Port Alberni to the China Creek service road thence southeasterly to the headwaters of the China Creek.

Access to the southern part of the property is south along the forest service road leading south from Port Alberni, past the China Creek Service road which becomes the north easterly trending Thistle Mine Road paralleling the Franklin River then branches southeasterly again as the Museum Creek FSR then turns north, along Rift Creek to the old Black Panther Gold Mine.

### The Havilah Mine

The mine is comprised of 3 adits developed on a mineralised vein structure having an azimuth of 008 degrees and dipping 650 to 800 east, similar and adjoining to the Gillespie vein structure occurring along strike to the northwest. **Havilah Gold Mines, Limited, have produced 1,565 tons of gold ore containing 562 oz. of gold and 1,386 oz. of silver**

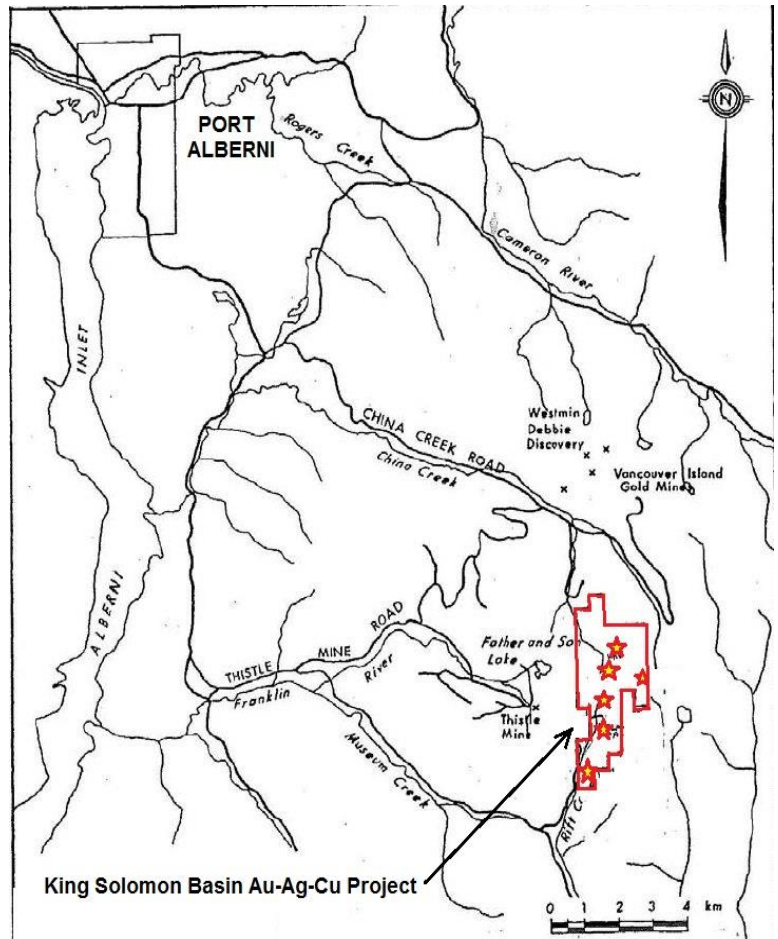
The main mineralized structure is a strong fault shear consisting of multiple ribboned quartz veins separated by thin lamellae of sheared green andesite that is sometimes replaced by sulphides.

The sulphide's are mainly pyrite with various amounts of chalcopyrite and argentiferous galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite. The vein ranges up to a metre in thickness.

The host rocks consist of massive fine-grained gray-green andesitic flows or tuff and contain disseminated pyrite.

A large stock of north-south trending Jurassic hornblende diorite borders the eastern flank of the Havilah vein and is well exposed in McQuillan Creek and the Mt. McQuillan areas.

The lower zone, known as the **Gillespie vein**, is at the 3,500-foot elevation on the west side of a northerly trending ravine. The upper showing, known as the McQuillan and Alberni veins, lies on the east side of the ravine at about the 4,300-foot elevation just below the divide between McQuillan and Nitinat Creeks and about 1,500 feet northwest of the summit of Mount McQuillan.



The Havilah vein system shares many similarities with the **Black Panther** and **Black Lion Mines** located about 2 km to the south at the headwaters of Rift Creek

Grades encountered during sampling of the Havilah vein structure by Newgreen in 1983 are highly variable, ranging up to **1.478 opt gold**,

## **Ribbon textured auriferous Quartz Vein – Havilah Mine**

### **Golden Eagle Showing**

Within the eastern portion of current mineral claim, a vein of ribbon quartz cuts a small intrusion of feldspar porphyritic diorite and contains pyrite, minor sphalerite, galena, chalcopryite and arsenopyrite with gold values. Sicker Creek volcanic rocks and bedded cherts occur in the area.

The vein varies from a few inches to 8 feet in width, averaging about 3.5 feet (1.06 meters), in width, and has been traced in outcrop for 400 feet along strike and for 325 vertically.



An assay of \$56/t in gold with 3.0 troz silver and 1% copper is reported, and assays of up to \$103 gold/ton are reported to have been obtained in 1894 (at \$20.67/troz, 1894 price, this would represent **4.98 opt gold**).

A tunnel driven 500 feet below the surface showing, from 1893-1902, never intersected the vein despite being driven 1,500 feet beyond the intersection point 600 feet from the portal (total 2,100 foot adit).

The **Gillespie Vein**, one of the Havilah mines deposits, is located about 3 kilometres south of McKinlay Peak, 18 kilometres southeast of Port Alberni.

Paleozoic Sicker Group volcanics of the Devonian Duck Lake Formation are cut by a body of coarse-grained hybrid diorite of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite. A north trending fault bounds the diorite to the west and cuts andesite to the north of the diorite.

The Gillespie vein occurs in andesite along a north-northeast trending shear zone for about 200 metres, strikes 010 degrees and dips 65 to 80 degrees east. The vein, 10 to 80 centimetres wide, averages 30 centimetres in width and contains ribbon-quartz with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and chalcopryite. The wall-rock is replaced by mariposite and carbonate minerals.

A 0.20 metre chip sample assayed **7.33 grams per tonne gold and 317.09 grams per tonne silver** (George Cross News Letter #2, 1990).

From the Gillespie vein in 1936 and 1939, 949 tonnes was mined produced 8,056 grams of gold, 43,669 grams of silver, 4,244 kilograms of copper, and 12,677 kilograms of lead. The McQuillan vein (O92F 437) lies 600 metres to the south.



## STOCKWORK QUARTZ VEIN SYSTEM

From 1999 through 2002, Mandalay Resources completed programs of prospecting and rock and soil geochemical surveys on the King claims. In 2001, a selected grab sample of dump material assayed **26.65 grams per tonne gold, 44.0 gpt silver**, 4559 parts per million copper, 8600 parts per million lead and 3.1 per cent zinc (Assessment Report 26721).

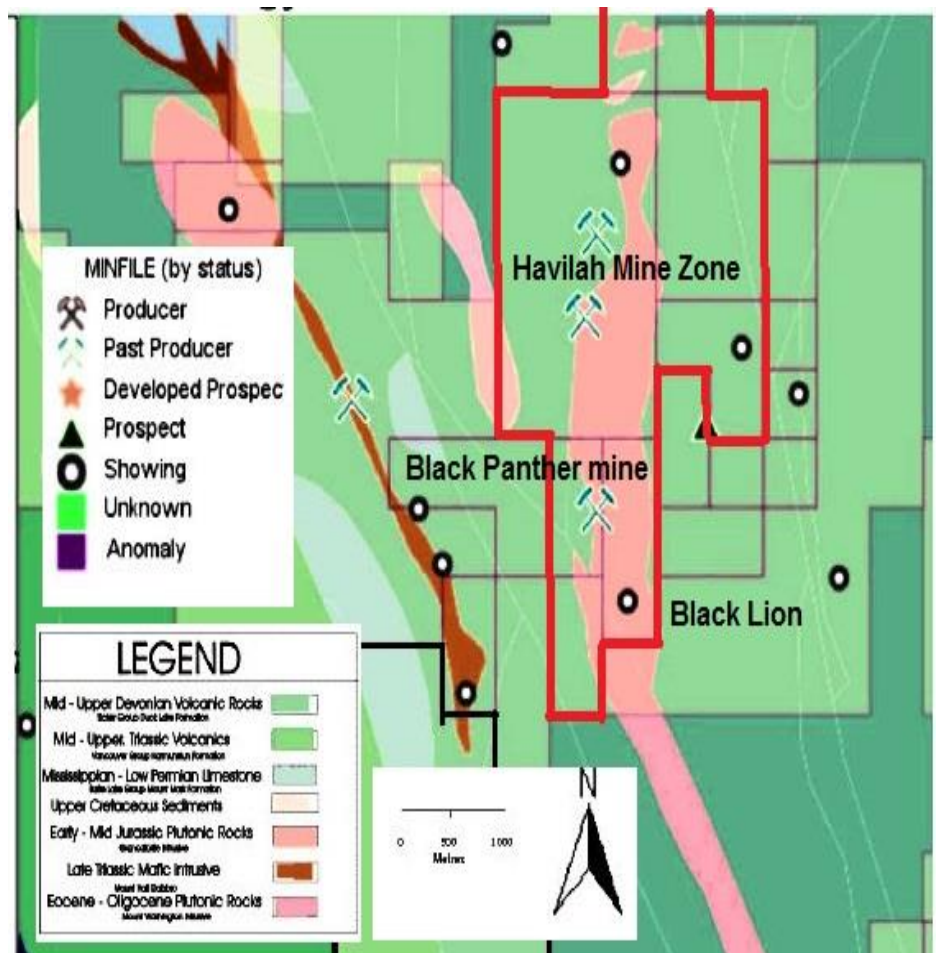
Prospecting and small-scale mining began as early as 1862 with the discovery of alluvial gold deposits in the China Creek area. These discoveries led to the discoveries of auriferous quartz veins between 1892 and 1898, and the building of a mill to process the ore was commenced by 1900. Activity died down and did not resume until the mid-1930's, when high-grade gold ore was mined along Franklin Creek (Stevenson, J.S., 1945).

In 1936 auriferous quartz veins were discovered at Rift Creek (in the southern portion of the existing KSB mineral claims); now comprising the Black Panther and Black Lion showings. These showings were optioned by Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd. and Bralorne Mines Ltd, respectively, in 1940. The showings veins are associated with an extensive shear system that has been traced for several hundreds of feet (Stevenson, J.S., 1945).

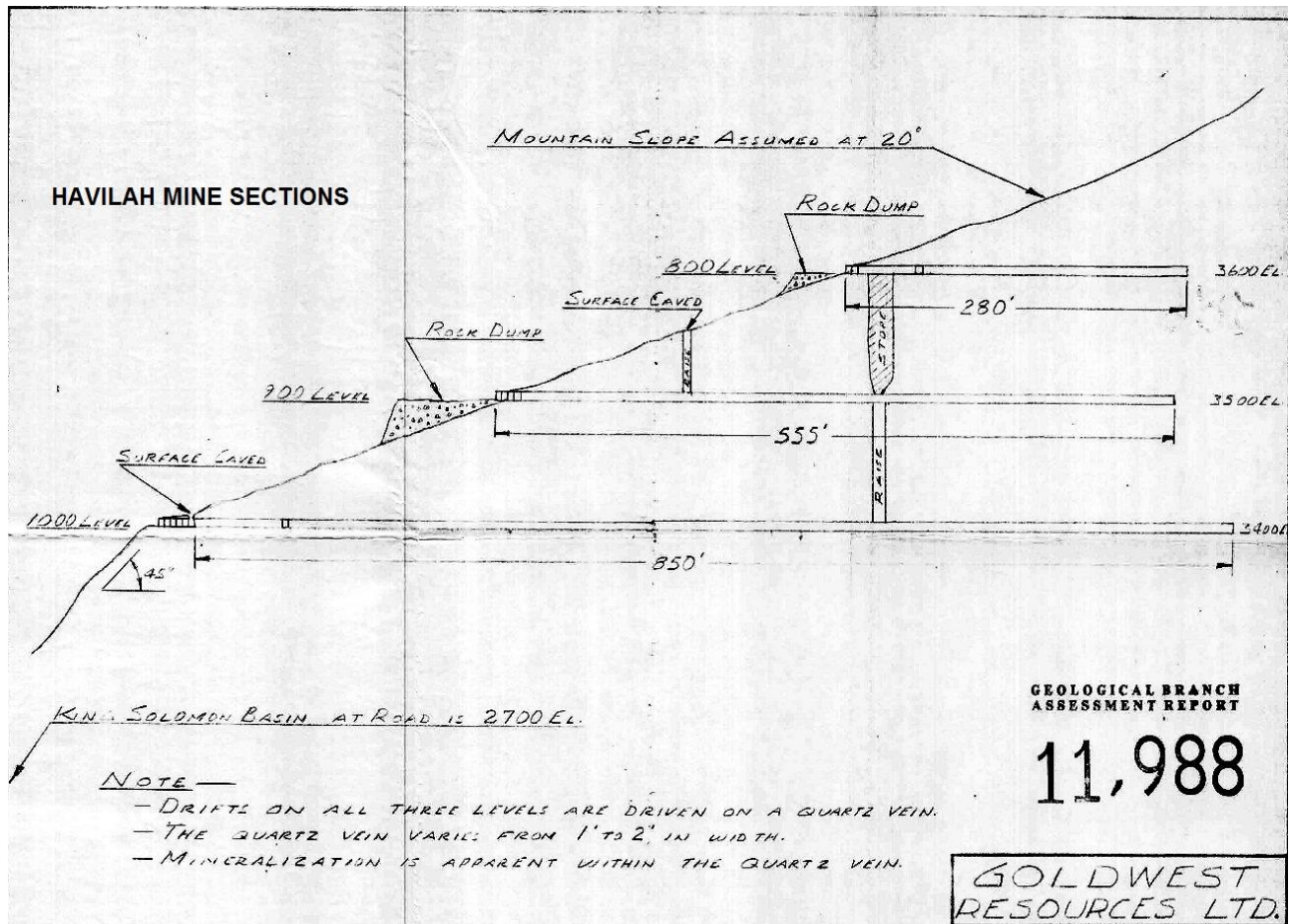
In 1941, Pioneer began work by driving several adits: at the 2994 ft., 2993 ft. and 2927 ft. levels (the "A1", "A2" and "A" adits) to access two major mineralized shear zones (a main shear with a branch going at approximately 0300). Subsequently, three more adits were sunk; to the north were the "B1" and "B2" adits at 2700 ft. and 2680 ft. elevations, respectively, and to the west, the "C" adit at the 2638 ft. elevation.

These openings were designed to explore possible extensions of the quartz veins exposed at the "A" adits and other branch shears (Nitinat Gold Limited, 1946; Richmond, A.M., 1947).

In 1944, Pioneer set up Nitinat Gold Ltd. to run the property. By May, 1947, a 20-25 tpd mill was installed and production started. By 1950, when the mine was shut down, it is estimated that some 500 troy ounces of gold and 950 troy ounces of silver were produced from approximately 1900 tons of ore concentrate (Ash, W.M., 1987).



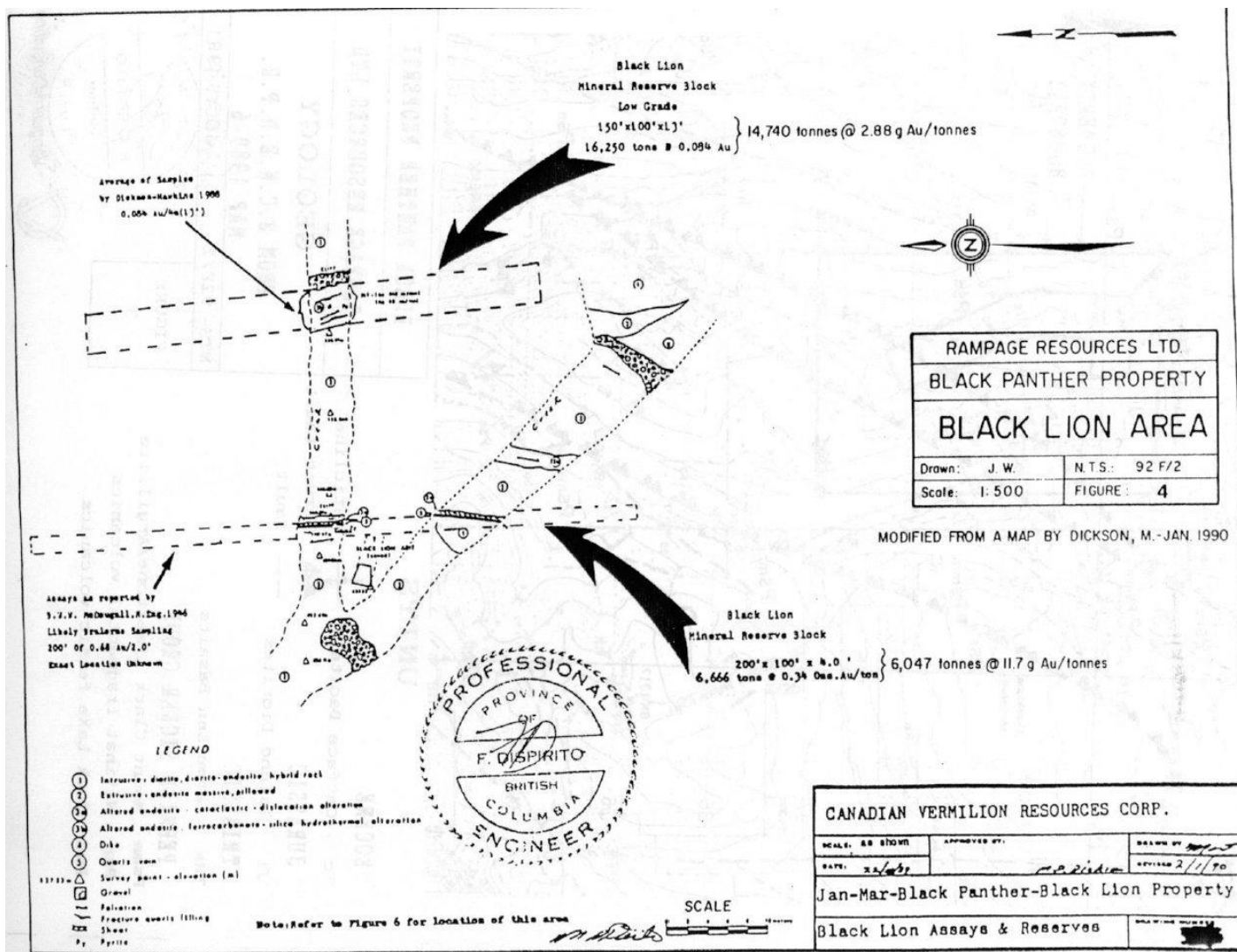




At the **Black Panther** mine, A 2000-foot-long zone that assayed **0.67 oz/ton gold** across **5 feet**. It was developed The Black Lion showings are on a- strong carbonate zone ranging up to 9 feet wide carrying values up to **1.2 oz/ton gold** according to old reports. It is developed by 4 surface pits. It has been reported that the "**High Grade**" veins can be traced on surface for over 1200 ft. with surface grades up to **5 oz/ton gold**.

Limited drilling has produced results of **0.43 oz/ton gold over 2 1/2 ft. widths**. The veins have been located 150 ft. below the surface, The "Middle Vein" is strong structure that can be traced for 1,000 feet on surface. and dips 75 degrees east. In 1987, a shear zone was sampled by Candorado Mines Limited and assayed **1.71 grams per tonne gold over 4 metres** (Assessment Report 17235)



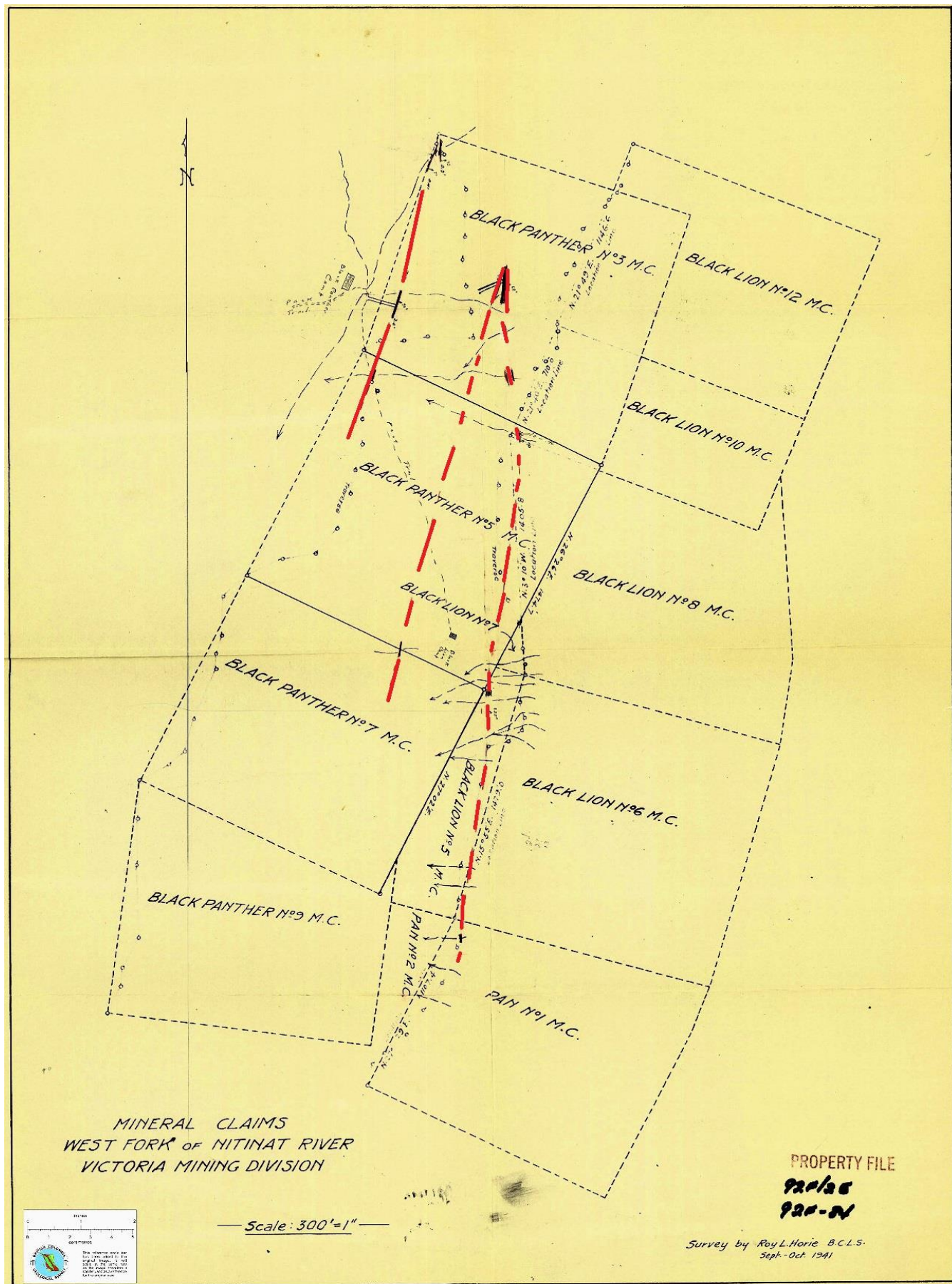


The **Black Lion showing**, and mineralization is related to the Black Panther mine (092F 084) about 1/2 kilometre to the northwest. In the area, a north striking fault separates andesites of the Devonian Duck Lake Formation (Sicker Group) diorite of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite.

Pyrite and galena occur in quartz veins within a 0.25 to 2.8-metre-wide carbonate altered shear zone within andesite and diorite. The veins are 30 to 50 centimetres wide over a 53 metre long zone which strikes north

**Black Lion Zone - 14,740 tonnes @ 2.88 gpt Au + 6,047 tonnes @ 11.7 gpt Au**





The Crown Grants covering the Black Panther mine are available also



PERMIT TO PRACTICE  
PAUL A. HAWKINS & ASSOCIATES LTD.  
Signature *Paul A. Hawkins*  
Date **DEC 19 1987**  
PERMIT NUMBER: P 4521  
The Association of Professional Engineers,  
Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

metres 0 40 80 120 160 200 240 280 320 360

Paul A. Hawkins & Associates Ltd.

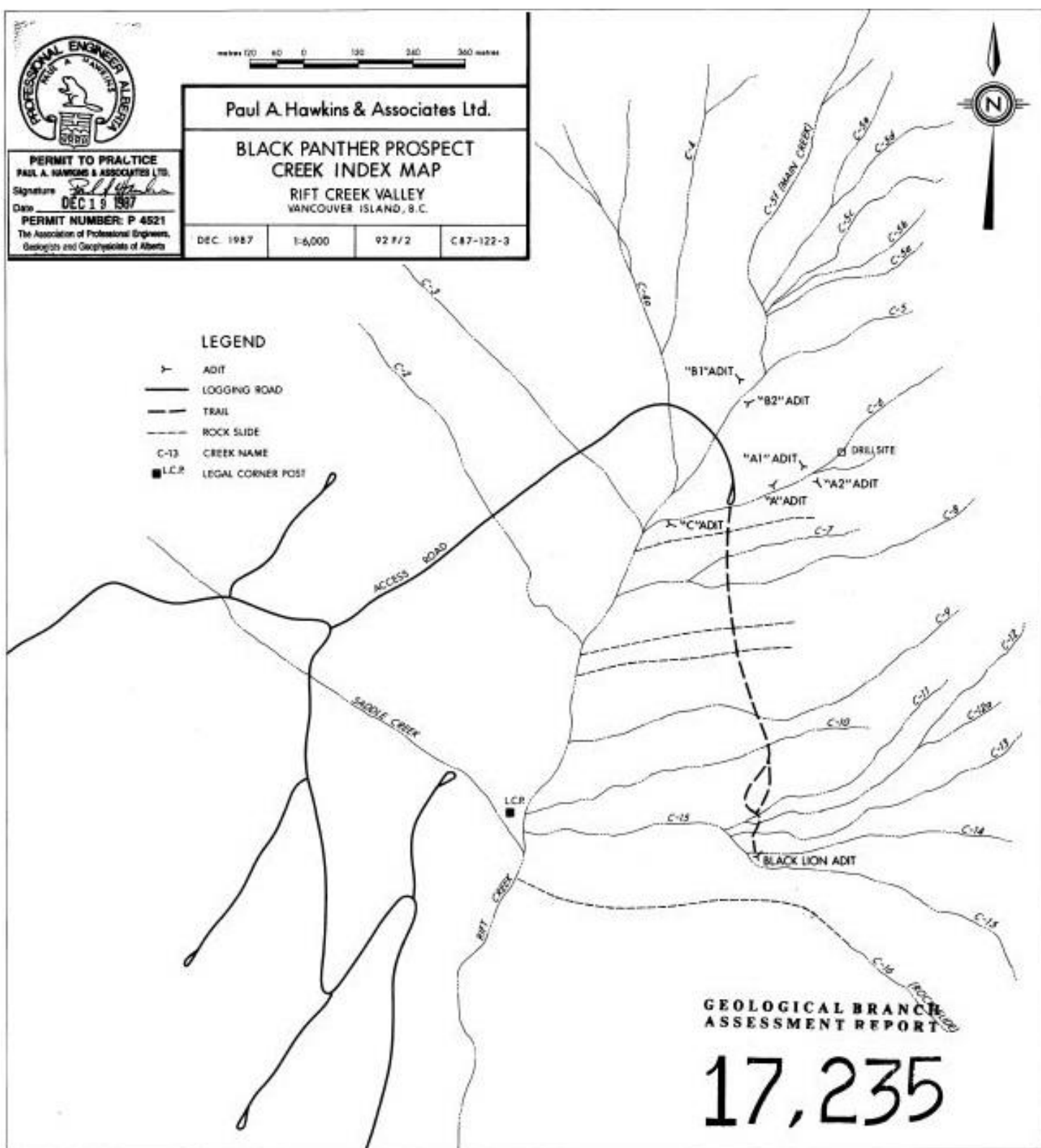
**BLACK PANTHER PROSPECT  
CREEK INDEX MAP**  
RIFT CREEK VALLEY  
VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

DEC. 1987 1:6,000 92 P/2 C87-122-3



**LEGEND**

- ADIT
- LOGGING ROAD
- TRAIL
- ROCK SLIDE
- CREEK NAME
- L.C.P.



**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**17,235**





**Black Panther Property Pics**





Contact us for more information...



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