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PROPERTY FILE



ROBERTSON RIVER CLAIMS

of
ALBETA MINES LTD N.P.L.

June 2, 1969. R.H. Seraphim,
Ph.D., P.Eng.

Geological Engineering

427 — 470 GRANVILLE STREET VANCOUVER 2, B.C.

REPORT

on the

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pake	
BUNDLAY and CONCLUSIONS	1	
RECOMMENDATIONS	1	
COSTS	4	
INTRODUCTION	5	
LOCATION and ACCESS	5	
TOPOGRAPHY, TIMBER, and POWER	6	
CLAIMS	6	
HISTORY	8	
PLANT and E.UIPMENT	9	
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	3	
MINERALIZATION	9	
LOCATION MAP	+4	
CLAIM MAP	6 A	
LEMS CREEK PLAN	Facing	9
ASSAY PLAN	Facing	10
FRASER ANOMALY PLAN	Pacing	11

ALBETA MIMES LTD. N.P.L.

SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS

Albeta Mines Ltd owns or controls nine copper showings or groups of showings in the Robertson River Area of Vancouver Island. Most of the showings found to date are relatively small skarn zones but the Lens Creek, Praser Anomaly, and perhaps the Alpha-Beta showings are likely to show extensions after further exploration. The showings are in andesitic volcanics and or limestone clustered around a granodicrite intrusive. Several broad areas of gossan were observed in the area, and should be explored. The general geological setting is similar to that pertaining near Port Hardy, and near Tofino, where major, and probably economic, copper deposits leasely classified as porphyry have recently been located.

PECONMENDATIONS

A search of the general area for these major deposits is recommended, along with some detailed work to expand the larger known skarn showings.

The regional search is probably best initiated by sampling the numerous drainages in the area within the area of influence of the exposed intrusive or intrusives.

The numerous streams should be silt sampled at say 1000 ft intervals, and each small tributary drainage should be silt sampled near its mouth. Thus if a major copper deposit does exist, and is contributing material to a drainage, it should be detected as an anomalous 'high' in the silt analyses. All large areas of gossan, such as that exposed north-east of the Fraser 'Anomaly' showing, should also be reconnaissance soil sampled at intervals along the existing road system.

The anomalies obtained should be followed up by either direct detailed prospecting if overburden is light, or by a soil-sampled grid if overburden is widespread. The next stage usually involves either trenching by bulldoser, or if local conditions are not appropriate, geophysical surveys such as induced polarity or E.M. accompanied by magnetics. Diamond drilling would follow if favorable indications are obtained.

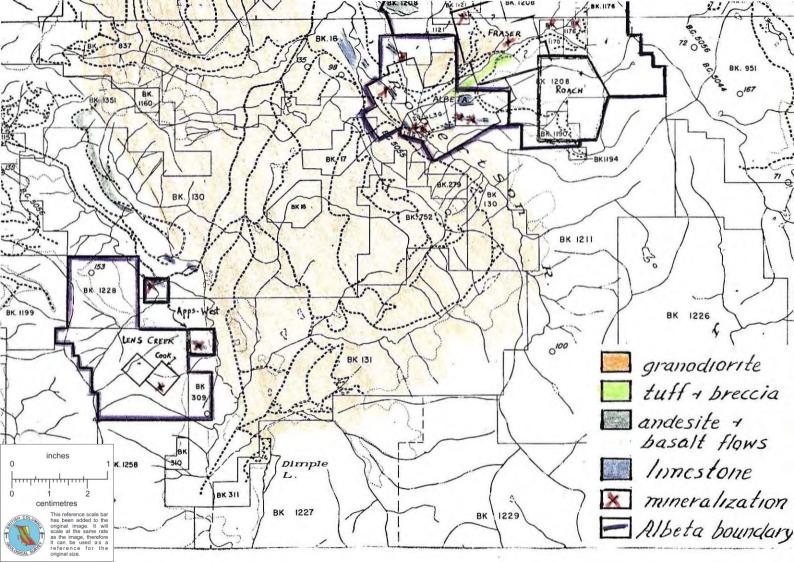
The detailed exploration of the Lens Creek and Fraser 'Anomaly' showings is probably best accomplished directly by bulldoxing trenches at 50 to 100 ft intervals across the projected strike of the some. If relations with the logging companies preclude this program, then detailed soil sampling, with grid lines at 100 to 150 ft spacing sampled at 25 ft intervals, might locate the mineralised some. Then the amount of bulldoxing can be minimized,

The amount of diamond drilling or percussion drilling which would normally follow the discovery of mineralized somes, or geophysical anomalies covered with overburden too deep to expose by trenching, is at present conjectural. The costs allowed under stage 3 are thus far from reliable, but will be at least in part necessary to test the best parts of the Lens Creek and 'Anomaly' showings.

COSTS

Stare 1

(A)	Silt sempling of streams		
	6 man months @\$600/month	\$3 ,600	
	Expenses, transportation,	•	
	subsistence %20/man day	3,600	
	Geochemical assays	+,000	
	Supervision and engineering	1,000	
	Sub-total	\$12,200	\$12,200.00
(B)	Detail on Lens Creek and 'Anomaly' showings and any anomalies found in silt sampling		
	Grid-cutting and soil sampling		
	4 man months 36600/month	\$2,400	
	Subsistance, transportation, expenses	2,400	
	Assays-geochemical and rock samples	2,000	
	Supervision and engineering	1,000	
	Sub-total	47,800	\$ 7,800.00
	Stare 2		
	Trenching anomalies -		
	bulldoser 250 hours @\$30.00/hr	7,500	
	hand-trenching - 2 man months	1,200	
	Expenses, transportation, subsistence	1,200	
	Supervision, sapping, layout	1,000	
	Allowance for geophysical surveys	5,000	
	Sub-total	\$15.900	\$15,900.00
	var-ev ea.	**>	427970000
	Stage 1		
	Diamond drilling say 5,000 ft 2010.00	\$50,000	
	Asseys, engineering, supervision	2,500	
	Transportation, communication, and		
	expedition	1,600	
	Sub-total	\$54,100	\$54,100.00
	Contingency		10,000.00
	Total		\$100,000.00



INTRODUCTION

The writer originally examined several properties in the Robertson River district, including the Freser property, in 1958 and 1959. The Blue Grouse mine of Cowichan Copper Co., located just south of Cowichan Lake, was in operation at that time. The surrounding area was receiving some intensive exploration and prospecting, including some which was directed by the writer.

Most of the eld discoveries of interest, other than the now abandoned Blue Grouse, and some new discoveries have now been assembled under the control of Albeta Mines Ltd. They were examined or re-examined briefly under the guidance of Mr. G.E. Apps on May 8 and 9, 1969. The following report summarises the data obtained over the past years, together with that from the recent examination, and that supplied by Albeta Mines Ltd.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The properties are all located a few miles south of the towns of Lake Cowichan and Mesachie Lake.

Lake Cowichan is accessible by 26 miles of blacktop road from Dunean, which is 31 miles south of Manaimo. A system of wide gravelled logging roads leads to within a few hundred yards of almost all the mineral showings (see location map). The road system is being almost continually extended.

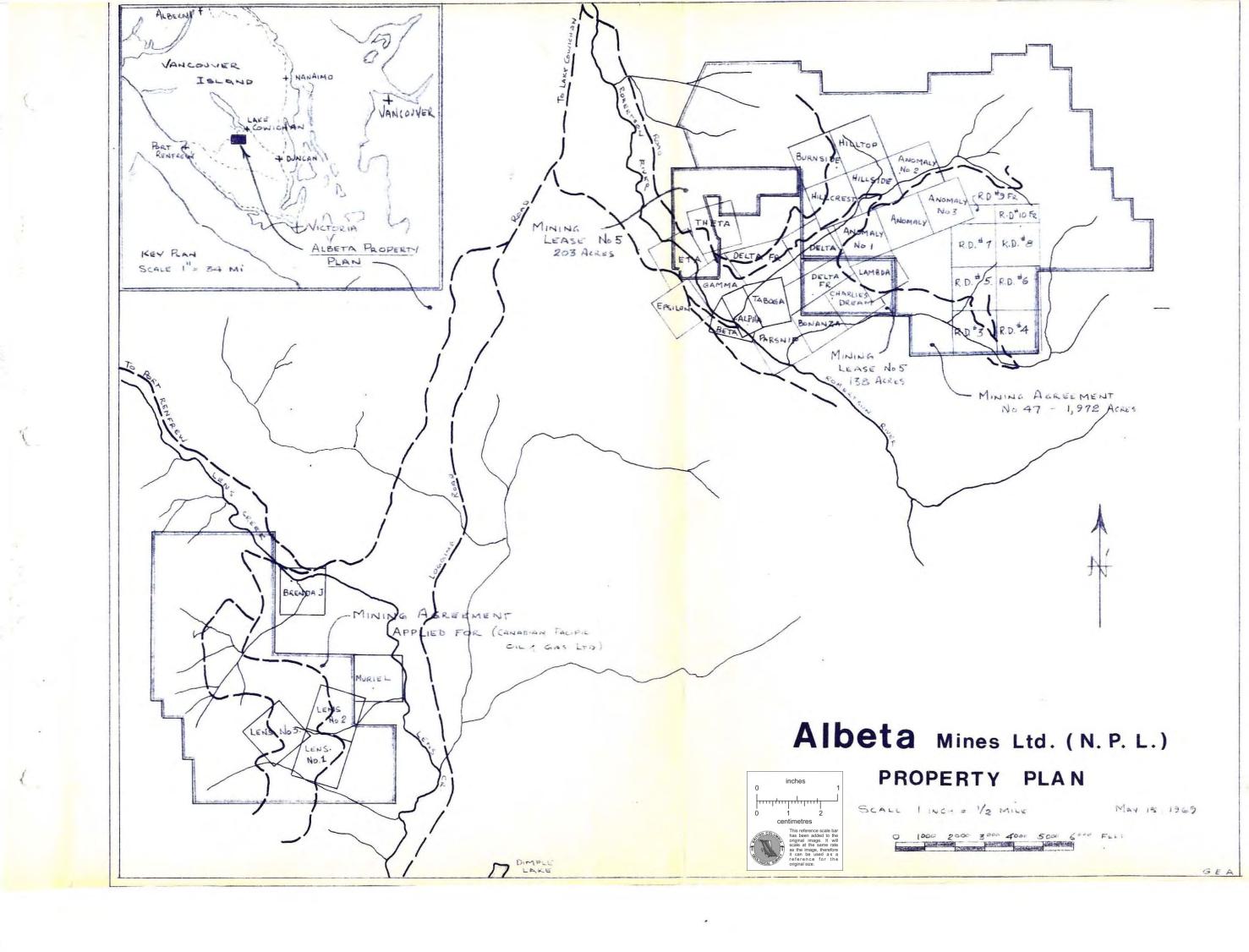
TOPOGRAPHY. TIMBER. And FORER

The relief in the area is 2500 ft. Lake Cowiehan is 500 ft above sea level, and the highest ridges in the area reach 3000 ft. The area was well timbered, but is now patchwork logged near the roads. New forest in some of the earlier logged patches is too dense for easy traverse.

Hydro power is available at Hesachie Lake and Lake Cowichan.

CLAIMS

The ground controlled by Albeta's claims, leases, and mineral agreements is shown on the accompanying claim map and location map, and listed below. Three claims, Lots 1G, 2G, and 3G, are crown granted claims which predate the Esquimalt and Manaimo (E & E) land grant, and which are thus wholly owned. Claims which post date the land grant carry the right to mine gold and silver (precious metals) only, unless agreement is made for base metal rights with Canadian Pacific Oil and Gas (C.P.O.G.) which now controls the E & E grant. Blocks 130 and 131 were sold by the E & H, and later reverted to the Crown, thus claims staked therein control both precious and base metals. Several agreements are in force between albeta and C.P.O.G. One involves \$1.00 per acre per year rental and \$2.00 per acre per year



assessment work, and production royalties ranging from 3% to 5% of net smelter returns for copper 'heads' ranging from less than 2% Cu to more than 5% Cu. The other agreements are similar. Although none of these agreements are onerous to Albeta, they do entail costs beyond those which would exist if the enterprise were on staked claims in crown land.

Albeta Mines Ltd. (W.P.L.) Status of Properties as at June 2, 1969.

	RECORD NO.	EXPLEX DATE	
Registered Owner	- Albeta Mines	Ltd. (N.P.L.)	
ALPHA BETA TABOGA DELTA		June 5, 1969 June 5, 1969 June 5, 1969 June 5, 1969 June 21, 1969 July 14, 1969 July 1	All Precious Precious All All Precious Precious Precious Precious Precious Precious Precious Precious Precious All Precious Precious Base Base
Registered Owner	- W.E. Frager	(Optioned to Albeta	ι)
HILLCREST HILLSIDE HILLTOP BURNSIDE ANOMALY Mo. 1 ANOMALY No. 2 ANOMALY No. 2	6094 6095 6096 6097 6765 6766 10240	Apr. 7, 1971 Apr. 7, 1971 Apr. 7, 1970 Apr. 7, 1970 Dec. 29, 1969 Dec. 29, 1969 Jan. 24, 1970 Jan. 24, 1970	Precious Precious Precious Precious Precious Precious Precious Precious Precious

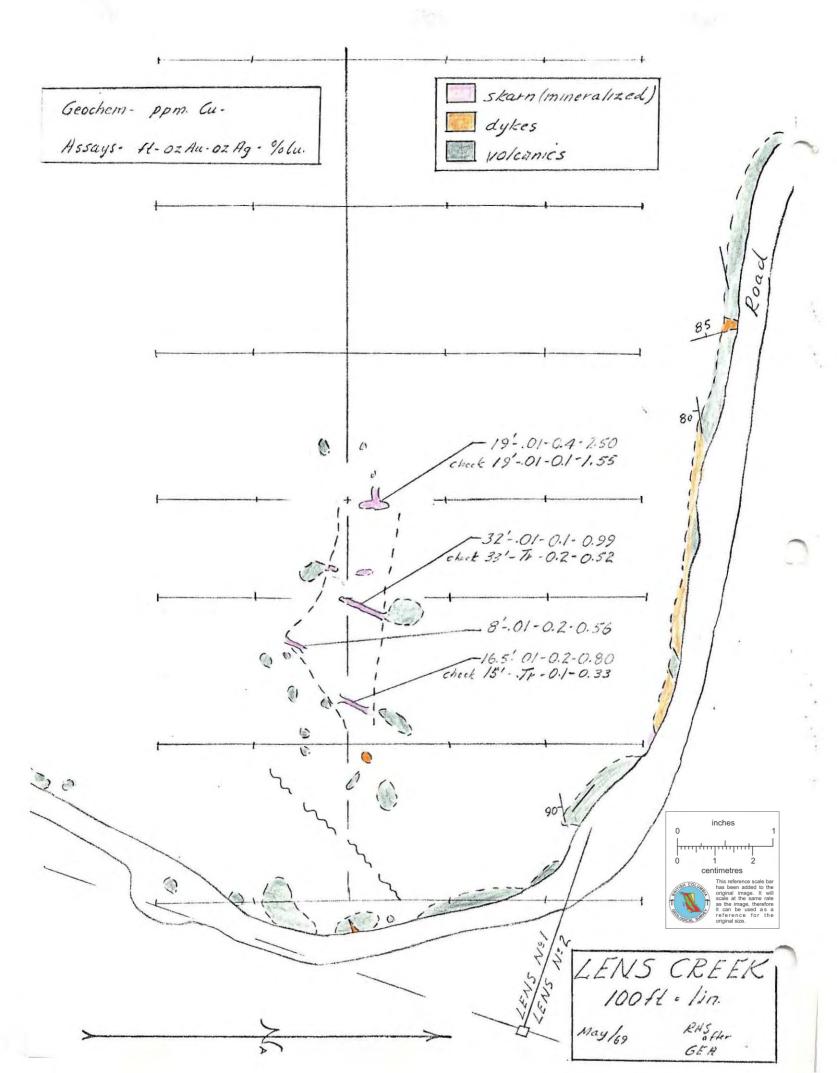
CLAIM	RECORD NO.	EXPLRY DATE	METAL
Registered Owner -	Jack Moach (Op	tioned to Albeta)	
R.D. No. 3 R.D. No. 5 R.D. No. 6 R.D. No. 6 R.D. No. 7 R.D. No. 3 R.D. No. 9 FR. R.D. No. 10 FR.	13837 13838 13839 13841 13841 13843 13843	Hay 27, 1972 Hay 27, 1971 May 27, 1972 Pay 27, 1972 Hay 27, 1972 Hay 27, 1972 Hay 27, 1971	Precious Frecious Frecious Frecious Frecious Frecious Frecious Frecious Frecious

HISTORY

The history of the properties began in 1904, when the Alpha and Bets claims were originally staked. Albeta Mines Ltd acquired these claims in 1961, and found some new mineralized zones which were explored by drilling and tunnelling. Albeta shipped 4.5 tons of 3.09% Cu and 144.5 tons of 6.75% Cu to Britannia for milling in 1963. Insufficient reserves were discovered, however, to encourage a continuation of the exploration.

The Fraser claims were tested by geophysical methods, trenched by bulldozer, and diamond drilled locally since their location in 1956. A few tons were shipped to the mill at the Blue Grouse a year or two later, but little work other than surface surveys have been completed since the shipments.

deveral other showings, of which the most important are the Lens Creek and the Mosch, have also been explored by trenches and or short drill holes, in part by the early prospectors, and in part during the last decade.



PLANT and EQUIPMENT

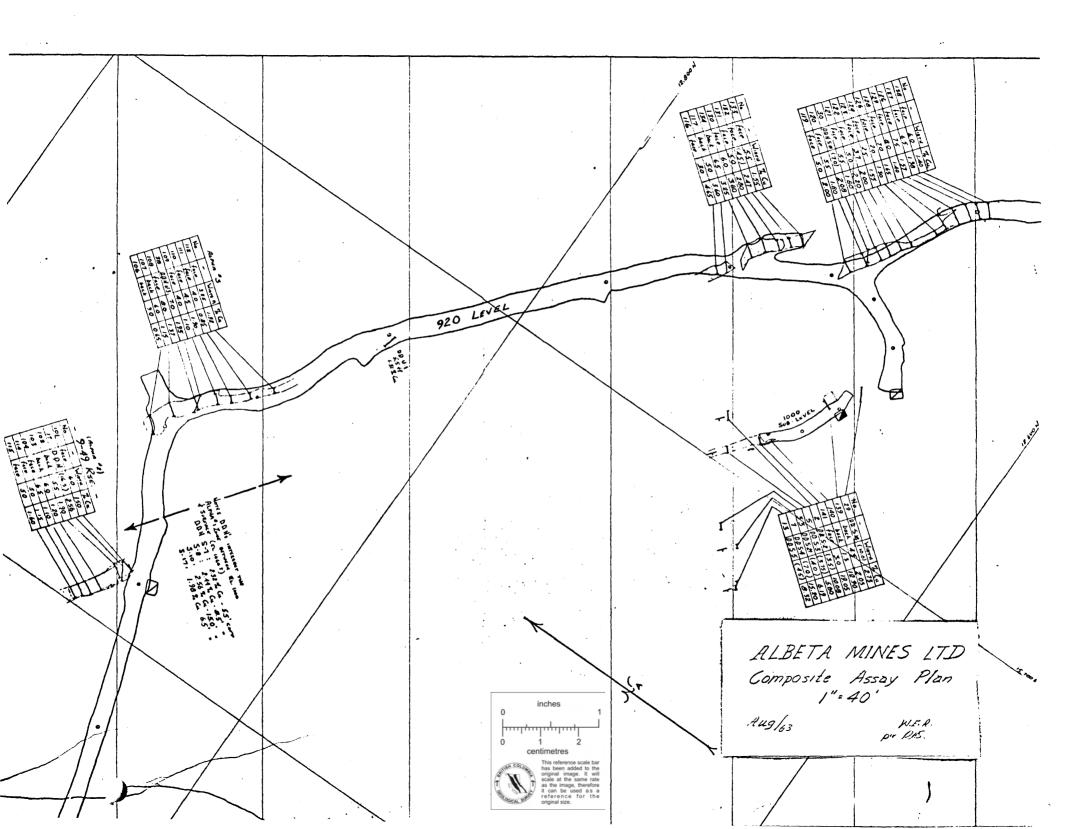
Albeta Mines Ltd owns a complete diamond drill outfit (EX equipment), a K.D. 2 Dumpster, and a mucking machine. This equipment could be useful in the later stage of exploration.

BEGIONAL GEOLOGY

Survey of Cenada. However, geological sketches completed by prospectors, and others by G.E. Apps, are available. The main elements from these sketches are shown on the location map. Trimssic and sitic volcanics and limestones are intruded by Jura-Cretaceous granitoid rocks. The prevalent trend of the granitoid contacts is northwesterly, but many anomalous trends are evident locally. Eumerous skarn deposits are found near the contact; chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and magnetite are in a matrix of amphibole, garnet, and epidote. The more important of the known deposits are described briefly below.

NUMERALIZATION

The Lens Creek showing is the most important found on the south-west contact of the intrusive. A sketch of the geology, showing prospectors assays, and check assays by the writer, faces this page. No bedding and no limey

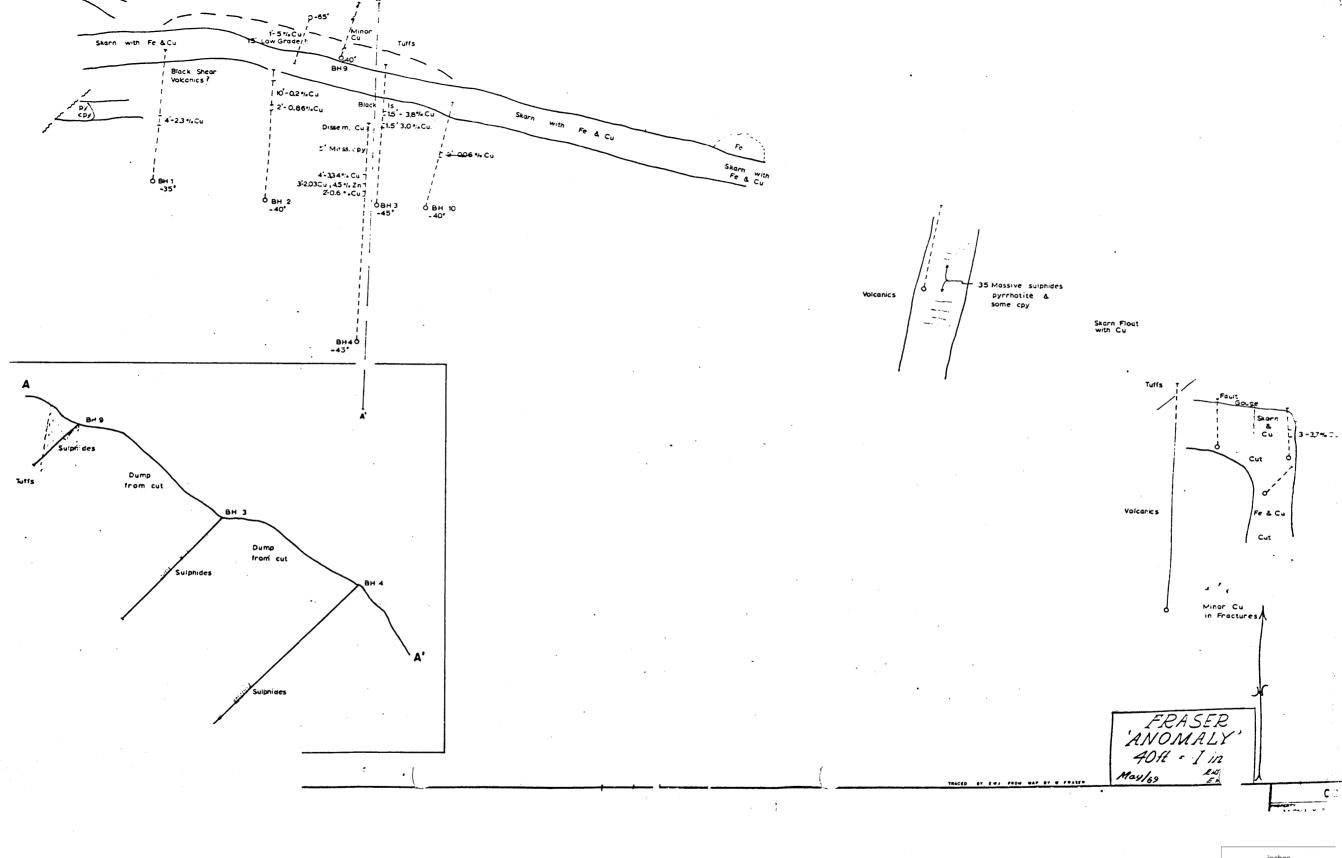


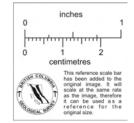
material are evident in the skarn zone. The zone may be controlled by weak fracturing, or by bedding which is not obvious. It appears cut off to the east by a fault and is lost under overburden, which is probably shallow, to the west. The copper assays are sufficiently encouraging to recommend further stripping on this zone, either by hand or preferably by bulldozer.

the Muriel, was examined. It contained narrow chalcopyrite mineralized lenses, which were presumably originally greenstone dykes or beds, in a large limestone body. The Muriel showing is not large enough to be direct economic interest at present.

The Alpha-Beta showings are skarn zones, apparently controlled by weak shearing in andesitic volcanies, within a few hundred feet of the northeast contact of the large granodicrite stock. Felsite dykes and faults disrupt the narrow minerclized zones. The accompanying assay map by Albeta staff shows the size and grade of the zones. They are of current interest only in that they are a part of the numerous copper showings in the district.

The Fraser showings differ from those described above in that they contain abundant sulfide, chiefly pyrrhotite with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite in





actinolite garnet skarn. The 'Hillcrest' showings are apparently a slab or group of slabs lying almost parallel to the ground slope. Granodicrite is exposed near these showings, and has been found through diamond drilling to underlie the showings. Assays of 1 to 2% Cu have been obtained across widths of 2 or 3 ft to twenty feet of thickness. The 'Anomaly' showings appear more extensive and continuous, and could likely be extended by some intelligently directed bulldozer trenching, perhaps followed by more diamond drilling. A copy of a sketch facing this page shows the location of trenches and drill holes and some assays. A third showing, called the 'Arrow' is exposed in only one bulldozer trench, but could be such more extensive. It appears controlled by weak shearing. A sample taken by a previous examiner gave 1.53% Cu across 6 ft.

The Rosch showings include a shallowly-dipping shear zone well exposed in a road cut, and a pyrrhotite showing poorly exposed by a shallow bulldozer trench. The shear zone which contains 'bunchy' chalcopyrite locally is on and near a limestone-greenstone contact transected by an intrusive. The pyrrhotite showing is similar to those on the Fraser.

June 2, 1969.

R.H. Seraphine

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Geological Engineering

427 — 470 GRANVILLE STREET VANCOUVER 2, B.C.

CERTIFICATION

I, Dr. R.H. Seraphim, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

- 1. I am a geological engineer residing at 4636 West 3rd Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., and with office at 427-470 Granville Street, Vancouver 2, B.C.
- 2. I am a registered Professional Engineer of British Columbia. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1947, and from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1951.
- 3. I have practiced my profession for twenty-two years.
- 4. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the mineral claims, leases, or mineral agreements controlled by Albeta Mines Ltd.
- 5. The above report is based on an examination conducted on May 8 and May 9, 1969, on the specific claim groups, as well as information supplied by Albeta Mines Ltd., and information from the writers files.
- 6. Claim posts, namely those for the Lens #1, Lens #2, and Brenda J. claims, were examined and found to be in accordance with the requirements of the mineral act. No indication of any contravention was discovered during the examination.

DATED at Vancouver, B.C., this 2nd day of June, 1969.

R.H. Seraphim, P.Eng.

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