

Part F - Special Report  
by  
J.S. Stevenson.

92C-39

Alpha Beta Group.--This group consists of the Alpha, Beta and Taboga claims staked in 1904, Crown-granted in 1910. They are owned by Messrs. F.C. and Louis Terrien and are reported to be under option to Jack Long and associates of Chemainus and Duncan.

The claims are located at the junction of Long Creek with Robertson River, a river which flows northerly into Cowichan Lake. The property may be reached by following the grade of the Victoria Milling and Lumber Company south-westward from the village of Cowichan Lake to Camp 10 (as of October, 1938), at an elevation of 900 feet, and a distance of 12 miles; and then by following one of the many old grades leading out from Camp 10 north-easterly for 2½ miles to the claims and showings at the mouth of Long Creek, which flows south-westerly into a north-easterly flowing section of Robertson River, at an elevation of approximately 900 feet. Most of the showings are to be found in the north-easterly angle of the junction.

The work on these claims is quite old, apparently none having been done since 1930, and consequently most of the trenches have sloughed and only those where considerable rock work was done, or those in the rim-rock of the creek, were sufficiently open for examination.

The rocks in the vicinity of the workings constitute a metamorphosed assemblage that once comprised andesitic greenstone with intercalated limestone lenses, diorite, and feldspar porphyry. The most characteristic feature of the alteration has been the development in varying degrees of epidote, garnet and diopside. The mineralization consists of varying amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite in siliceous gangue consisting mostly of contact metamorphic silicates.

The economic feature of the deposit is as a possible copper property, but no quantity of ore has been developed and the erratic distribution and discontinuous nature of the ore lenses mitigate against economical development of such.

The rim rock of the north-east angle between the two creeks, a short gopher hole and erstwhile open-cut, exposes 2 lenses of sulphide, striking north 7 degrees east and dipping 35 degrees south-east. Of these lenses, one measures 20 feet up the dip and 4 feet thick, and the other measures 30 feet up the dip and 2 feet thick, the former lying on a porphyry

sill and the other some 10 feet above it; these lenses lens out both up the dip and along the strike. A sample taken across the first sulphide lens assayed: Gold, trace; silver, trace; copper, 3.4 per cent; and one taken across the second assayed: Gold and silver, traces; copper, trace; and iron, 57.1 per cent. A sample taken across the somewhat mineralized rock between the lenses assayed: Gold and silver, traces; copper, 0.2 per cent; iron, 51.7 per cent.

In the rock underlying the north-westerly bank of Robertson River and only 30 feet northward from the Long Creek junction, there are 2 other such smaller sulphide lenses; these are 2 feet by 3 feet by 2 feet thick and samples taken across them assayed: traces in gold and silver; copper, 4.9 per cent and 3.8 per cent; and iron, 25.2 per cent and 41.1 per cent.

Thirty feet north-eastward from the showing last described, there is a short caved portal, presumably on another small lens of ore.

The largest showing is a cut at an elevation of 350 feet and 400 feet in a direction south 50 degrees east from the first-described showings. Here a cut has been driven south 78 degrees east for 40 feet along a 3-foot lens of sulphide, a sample across which assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 1.0 oz.; copper, 2 per cent; iron, 23.6 per cent. This lens, however, pinches out before the face is reached. In the rock wall, 3 feet northward from the portal, a second smaller lens is exposed above the first; this is 3 feet thick, but is only exposed for 6 feet. A sample taken across this assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 0.1 oz.; copper, 2 per cent and iron, 23.6 per cent. Except for a small outcrop of a porphyry sill immediately below the portal, the rock is a highly altered greenstone in which considerable diopside has formed.

The infrequent occurrence of these sulphide lenses and lack of continuity to any one lens render the development of commercial bodies difficult and improbable.

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*Original Copy* 7/0 33  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF MINES FOR 1937.

Part F - Special Report  
by  
J.S. Stevenson.

92C/19E  
92C-39

Alpha Beta Group.--This group consists of the Alpha, Beta and Taboga claims staked in 1904, Crown-granted in 1910. They are owned by Messrs. F.C. and Louis Terrien and are reported to be under option to Jack Long and associates of Chemainus and Duncan.

The claims are located at the junction of Long Creek with Robertson River, a river which flows northerly into Cowichan Lake. The property may be reached by following the grade of the Victoria Milling and Lumber Company south-westward from the village of Cowichan Lake to Camp 10 (as of October, 1938), at an elevation of 900 feet, and a distance of 12 miles; and then by following one of the many old grades leading out from Camp 10 north-easterly for 2½ miles to the claims and showings at the mouth of Long Creek, which flows south-westerly into a north-easterly flowing section of Robertson River, at an elevation of approximately 900 feet. Most of the showings are to be found in the north-easterly angle of the junction.

The work on these claims is quite old, apparently none having been done since 1930, and consequently most of the trenches have sloughed and only those where considerable rock work was done, or those in the rim-rock of the creek, were sufficiently open for examination.

The rocks in the vicinity of the workings constitute a metamorphosed assemblage that once comprised andesitic greenstone with intercalated limestone lenses, diorite, and feldspar porphyry. The most characteristic feature of the alteration has been the development in varying degrees of epidote, garnet and diopside. The mineralization consists of varying amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite in siliceous gangue consisting mostly of contact metamorphic silicates.

The economic feature of the deposit is as a possible copper property, but no quantity of ore has been developed and the erratic distribution and discontinuous nature of the ore lenses mitigate against economical development of such.

The rim rock of the north-east angle between the two creeks, a short gopher hole and erstwhile open-cut, exposes 2 lenses of sulphide, striking north 7 degrees east and dipping 35 degrees south-east. Of these lenses, one measures 20 feet up the dip and 4 feet thick, and the other measures 30 feet up the dip and 2 feet thick, the former lying on a porphyry

sill and the other some 10 feet above it; these lenses lens out both up the dip and along the strike. A sample taken across the first sulphide lens assayed: Gold, trace; silver, trace; copper, 3.4 per cent; and one taken across the second assayed: Gold and silver, traces; copper, trace; and iron, 57.1 per cent. A sample taken across the somewhat mineralized rock between the lenses assayed: Gold and silver, traces; copper, 0.2 per cent; iron, 31.7 per cent.

In the rock underlying the north-westerly bank of Robertson River and only 30 feet northward from the Long Creek junction, there are 2 other much smaller sulphide lenses; these are 2 feet by 3 feet by 2 feet thick and samples taken across them assayed; traces in gold and silver; copper, 4.3 per cent and 3.8 per cent; and iron, 25.2 per cent and 41.1 per cent.

Thirty feet north-eastward from the showing last described, there is a short caved portal, presumably on another small lens of ore.

The largest showing is a cut at an elevation of 950 feet and 400 feet in a direction south 50 degrees east from the first-described showings. Here a cut has been driven south 78 degrees east for 40 feet along a 3-foot lens of sulphide, a sample across which assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 1.0 oz.; copper, 2 per cent; iron, 23.6 per cent. This lens, however, pinches out before the face is reached. In the rock wall, 3 feet northward from the portal, a second smaller lens is exposed above the first; this is 3 feet thick, but is only exposed for 6 feet. A sample taken across this assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 0.1 oz.; copper, 2 per cent and iron, 23.6 per cent. Except for a small outcrop of a porphyry sill immediately below the portal, the rock is a highly altered greenstone in which considerable diopside has formed.

The infrequent occurrence of these sulphide lenses and lack of continuity to any one lens render the development of commercial bodies difficult and improbable.

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*Self*

92C/9E  
92C-39

ALPHA-BETA GROUP: - This group consists of the Alpha, Beta and Taboga claims staked in 1904, Crown-granted in 1910. They are owned by Messrs. F.C. and Louis Terrien and are reported to be under option to Jack Long and associates of Chemainus and Duncan.

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The work on these claims is quite old, apparently none having been done since 1930, and consequently most of the trenches have sloughed and only those where considerable rock work was done, or those in the rim-rock of the creek, were sufficiently open for examination.

The rocks in the vicinity of the workings constitute a metamorphosed assemblage that once comprised andesitic greenstone with intercalated limestone lenses, diorite, and feldspar porphyry. The most characteristic feature of the alteration has been the development in varying degrees of epidote, garnet and diopside. The accompanying sketch plan will show the distribution of these rocks in the vicinity of the workings. The mineralization consists of varying amounts of chalcopyrite, pyrite and magnetite in siliceous gangue consisting mostly of contact metamorphic silicates.

The economic feature of the deposit is as a possible copper property, but no quantity of ore has been developed and the erratic distribution and discontinuous nature of the ore lenses mitigate against economical development of such.

The rim rock, a short gopher hole and erstwhile open-cut, (location (1) on plan) exposes 2 lenses of sulphide, striking north 7 degrees east and dipping 35 degrees south-east. Of these lenses, one measures 20 feet up the dip and 4 feet thick, and the other measures 30 feet up the dip and 2 feet thick, the former lying on a porphyry sill and the other some 10 feet above it; these lenses lens out both up the dip and along the strike. A sample taken across the first sulphide lens assayed: Gold, trace; silver, trace; copper, 3.4 per cent, and one taken across the second assayed: Gold and silver, traces; copper, trace and iron 57.1 per cent. A sample taken across the somewhat mineralized rock between the lenses assayed: Gold, and silver, traces; copper, 0.2 per cent; iron 31.7 per cent.

In the rock underlying the north-westerly bank of Robertson river and only some 30 feet northward from the Long creek junction, there are 2 other (2) and (3) much smaller sulphide lenses; these are 2 feet by 3 feet by 2 feet thick and samples taken across them assayed traces in gold and silver; copper, 4.9 per cent. and 3.8 per cent; and iron 25.2 per cent and 41.1 per cent.

Some 30 feet north-eastward from (3) there is a short curved portal, presumably on another small lens of ore.

The largest showing is number (4) (see plan). Here a cut has been driven south 78 degrees east for some 40 feet along a 3-foot lens of sulphide, a sample across which assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 1.0 ounces; copper, 2 per cent. and iron 23.6 per cent; this lens, however, pinches out before the face is reached. In the rock wall some 3 feet northward from the portal a second smaller lens is exposed above the first, this is 3 feet thick, but is only exposed for some 6 feet. A sample taken across this assayed: Gold, trace; silver, .1 ounce; copper, 2 per cent. and iron 23.6 per cent. Except for a small outcrop of a porphyry sill immediately below the portal, the rock is highly altered greenstone in which considerable diopside has formed.

The infrequent occurrence of these sulphide lenses and lack of continuity to any one lens render the development of commercial bodies difficult and improbable.

Respectfully submitted,

April 20th, 1938.

Associate Mining Engineer.

August 15, 1966.

PROGRESS REPORT - ALBETA MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

SUMMARY

The 1966 exploration on the Albeta property was suspended at the end of July due to dry ground conditions. Up to this time a total of 777 feet of diamond drilling was done, approximately 30,000 feet of control lines cut, 84 acres covered by magnetometer surveys, some self potential survey work done, and a number of test holes dug.

The drilling intersected one ore grade section, which was not picked up in a subsequent adjacent hole. The magnetometer work showed no significant anomalies. The self potential work was terminated by dry ground conditions before any large areas were covered. A few spot highs were found above an area where considerable mineralized float is found.

Some further self potential survey work should be done in this area when conditions permit.



**DIAMOND DRILLING**

Drilling to May 15	-	J-Line Anomaly	-	442'	(see prior report)
Hole # 66-4	-	K-L Anomaly	-	175'	
Hole # 66-5	-	K-L Anomaly	-	40'	
Hole # 66-6	-	J-Line Anomaly	-	<u>120'</u>	
Total 1966 Drilling				777	ft.

Two holes were drilled on the K-L anomaly. The first (#66-4) was directed at  $-40^{\circ}$  to probe under the anomalous area from the southeast, on the assumption that the skarn zone dipped steeply and that a mineralized zone might occur near the garnetite-volcanic contact. The hole cut volcanic rocks over the full length. Pyrite, rare chalcopyrite and magnetite were found in fractures and altered rock throughout the hole, but mainly in a section from 35 to 90 ft. No commercial values were found. This hole indicated that the skarn zone dips to the west, in that it was not intersected.

Hole 66-5 was drilled vertically from a setup on the skarn zone. Garnetite skarn containing pyrite and some magnetite was intersected to 18 ft. The hole was continued in volcanic rock to 40 ft. No commercial values were found.

Hole 66-6 was drilled on the J-line anomaly, approximately 40 ft. from the vertical hole #66-2 which had cut an ore section grading 6.48% copper over 1.75 ft. The hole was drilled entirely in garnetite, to a depth of 120 ft. Some magnetite was found from 30 to 65 ft., but no chalcopyrite was encountered. The information to date does not allow a full geological interpretation, but it is suggested that the skarn formation is related to a fault structure to the east of the hole and that the fractures carrying the mineralization causing the J-line anomaly are related to this structure.

The probability of finding a major orebody under these anomalies has been greatly reduced by the results of this season's work. Lesser ore bodies might exist, which would probably not significantly change the indicated ore reserves on the property. It is therefore recommended that no further major expenditures be made on these anomalies at this time.

### LINE CUTTING

A total of 30,000 ft. of line has been cut and chained for control of geophysical surveys to date this year.

In cutting line up "Stick Hill," a considerable amount of float containing chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, or magnetite has been found.

### MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Magnetometer surveys on a 50 ft. grid pattern have been conducted over an area of about 48 acres on "Stick Hill" (Theta and Kappa claims), some 20 acres in the valley bottom in the vicinity of the old "High-Ball" showings (Eta claim), approximately 10 acres near a magnetite showing on 'Q'-line, and over approximately 6 acres on the Lambda claim. In addition, readings have been taken along some lines where detailed surveys have not been done.

Several areas of magnetic variation were found on top of Stick Hill which could be considered anomalous. Undoubtedly some of these are what were considered anomalies in earlier reconnaissance work in the area.

As very little outcrop is evident in these areas, test pits were dug at a number of specified locations to collect specimens of bedrock or float issuing from bedrock.

A suite of 12 specimens from these pits were examined in detail. Magnetite was identified visually in 3 specimens, and positive reaction to a magnet was noted in 8 of the specimens. One specimen contained finely disseminated pyrite, several exhibited rust stains and alteration.

It can be concluded that a rock series with an abnormally high magnetite content is responsible for some, if not all of the higher magnetic areas on Stick Hill. This does not exclude the possibility that sulfide concentrations may exist in the area, and a limited amount of Self-Potential work is justified in the area.

No magnetic anomalies were found lower on Stick Hill, or in the valley bottom area around the old "High-Ball." A small, slightly anomalous area was found west of Q-line.

### GEOCHEMICAL

Tests were made on soil samples from magnetic high areas on Stick Hill. No samples gave positive reactions (+30 P.P.M., cold extraction.) This is of limited significance as the test method has not been shown to be applicable to soils of this area, and normal background values, etc., are not known.

### SELF-POTENTIAL SURVEY

Self-potential geophysical equipment was made available through Silver Standard Mines and a program of reconnaissance covering all cut lines, and some detailed work on the side of Stick Hill over and above the area in which mineralized float occurs was planned.

This program of work was started, but could not be carried to completion as the ground became too dry to provide sufficient conductivity to enable the continued use of this instrument.

The work done showed some small potential variations on top of Stick Hill, and a reading at one station on the side of the hill which could be considered anomalous.

It is recommended that additional self-potential work be done in this area when possible.

### ASSESSMENT WORK

Assessment work has been recorded to keep all claims in good standing for the coming year. Additional work that has been done will be recorded.

### EQUIPMENT RENTAL

The diamond drill was rented to a group to drill a hole approximately 3 miles south of the Albata property, and has been returned. It was then rented to Gold Eagle Mines to drill a geophysical anomaly on Mt. Sacher. It was intended that Albata would be offered a participating agreement on the prospect in return for a limited amount of drilling, but negotiations to this end were unsuccessful and a rental agreement resulted.

**OTHER PROPERTIES**

A brief examination was made of some mineral showings on the Roach property, and the opinion is expressed that no immediate drilling targets are evident. The potential of the property justifies some geological and geophysical work which Mr. Roach intends to do before presenting the property to others.

A brief examination was made of part of a Mt. Sicker property held by Gold Eagle Mines. Although a target worthy of a small amount of drilling existed, it was not possible to negotiate a participating agreement worthy of submission to the Board of Directors.

Respectfully submitted,

George E. Apps, P.Eng.

ALBETA MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

February 27<sup>th</sup> 1970

DIRECTORS and OFFICERS:

George E. Apps . . .	President
W. S. Welch . . .	Vice-President
Gregory C. Cook . . .	Secretary
H. B. Gilleland . . .	Director
A. H. Harder . . .	Director
T. Kirk . . .	Director
C. West . . .	Director

TRANSFER AGENT, TRUSTEE AND ESCROW AGENT:

The Royal Trust Company, Victoria, B. C.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

404 - 620 View Street, Victoria, B. C.

To the Shareholders:

In the Eighth Annual Report mailed to you in December, we reported that your Company had entered into an agreement with Silver Standard Mines Ltd., under which they would do preliminary exploration on the Robertson River properties that we had consolidated. This agreement calls for a minimum of \$10,000 to be spent on exploration before July 31, 1970. Beyond this time, they may continue with exploration (at least \$25,000 in the next year), until they elect to put the property into production on a profit-sharing basis with Albeta.

Silver Standard can terminate the agreement any time after doing the first \$10,000 worth of work, without retaining any exploration rights or requiring any payment of shares for the work done.

A crew on the property last fall carried out geochemical and geological reconnaissance over a wide area. They have not found evidence of 'porphyry copper' or large tonnage mineral deposits, but have found three anomalous areas which may be of interest in a search for the smaller, higher grade, skarn type deposits.

The crew will return as soon as snow leaves the higher parts of the property to do some additional reconnaissance and some detailed work over the three new anomalous areas.

Your Directors are hopeful that exploration results on at least one of these areas will lead to an increase to the ore reserves of the property.

The accompanying sheet is the comparative financial statement for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1969, as required by the Securities Act.

Yours truly,

'George E. Apps'  
President.

ALBETA MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT

for the six months ending December 31, 1969  
(with comparative figures for the six months  
ending December 31, 1968)

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Cash - July 31 . . . . .	\$ 65.00	\$ 2,756.24
Accounts Payable, July 31 . . . . .	2,233.51	441.95
Source of Funds, July 31 to December 31		
1968 . . . . .		nil
1969 - Payment on exploration agreement (Silver Standard) . . . . .	\$ 1,200.00	
Advance from Silver Standard . . . . .	1,200.00	
Application of Funds, July 31 to December 31		
Prospecting, etc. . . . .	\$ 17.00	\$ -
Diamond Drilling . . . . .	26.15	409.72
Property Expense . . . . .	159.03	75.04
Office Expense . . . . .	11.65	13.10
Corporate Expense . . . . .	94.02	66.05
Legal and Audit . . . . .	375.00	185.50
Transportation . . . . .	41.05	35.19
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$ 723.90	\$ 784.80
Cash - December 31 . . . . .	\$ 2,462.63	\$ 1,529.49
Accounts Payable (current) . . . . .	\$ 1,754.91	nil
Dec. 31. (deferred) . . . . .	2,400.00	nil

Approved by the Board of Directors - February 26<sup>th</sup> 1970.

'Gregory C. Cook'  
Secretary.

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG - ALBETH MINES LTD

HOLE # 66-1      Dip - 35°

LOCATION      J-LINE ANOMALY

ft

0 - 6      CASING

6 - 49      TUFF      Fragmental to massive, med to dark grey, locally light green & locally bleached  
Fractures with epidote - at 16', 19', 23'  
at 24½ ft - 2" vuggy epidote with rust & malachite @ 65°  
at 25½ ft - 2½" epidote with blebs chalcopyrite  
at 35 ft (33-37') soft - no core, epidote sludge  
at 41-43 ft bleached rock with blebs epidote  
containing pyrite & minor chalcopyrite  
- flow or bedding lineation @ 30°-35° to core at 49'

49 - 55      -      TUFF?      Massive dark grey fine grained rock.

55 - 57      -      TUFF - FRAGMENTAL      - 8" garnetite at 55 ft  
lineation @ 40° to core

57 - 114      -      TUFF      FRAGMENTAL, locally massive, some  
minor flows. Alteration, epidote & some  
garnetite common in zones from a  
few inches to several ft.

Basaltic flow or dyke at 80-81 ft &  
87-89½ ft - no distinct contacts

at 68' - 3" epidote  
72½ - 73' - garnetite & bleached volcanics  
81½ - 2" epidote in porphyritic rock, @ 65°  
83 - 6" epidote & garnetite  
84-85      patches of epidote  
10      4" epidote  
95      12" epidote  
107 - 6" epidote @ 30°

Suggested lineation variable from low  
angles of 15° to core at 78', 30° at 81',  
45° at 83', 45° to 65° vicinity 100 ft

## HOLE 66-1 cont

- 114-129 - Volcanic with moderate epidote-garnetite development - generally lighter green than prior rocks - local pyrite & occasional speck. of chalcopyrite (75% core recovery)
- 129-155 Volcanic (Flow?) local epidote alteration, particularly 148-155 & 141-144 ft. possible flow lines at small  $\times$  to 35 $\times$  to core.

END OF HOLE 155 ft.

NOTE - the term 'volcanics' is used to cover rocks which are not positively identified as flows, tuffs, or fragmental flows. - all these rocks of the volcanic series are generally fine grained and light gray through gray-green to dark gray. Alteration often masks the few features by which the rock may be identified positively as flow or tuff in the hand specimen.



# ALBETH MINES LTD (NPL.)

## DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

HOLE # 66-2

DIP VERTICAL

LOCATION - J-Line Adit

FT

0 - 6 CASING

6 - 89 - FRAGMENTAL TUFF - generally fine grained greenish to dark grey rock with indistinct banding or mottling. Fractures at 30° to 45° to core, with epidote containing pyrite + chalc in many fractures

17-19' - soft, fractured, little core recovered. Epidote with minor pyrite + minor chalcopyrite. Fracture @ 40°

23-25 - 20% recovery - epidote + pyrite in fractures @ 30-35°

25-29 - 10% core - fractured, rusty, epidote

29-34 - 80% recovery (Tuff)

34 - epidote with chalc blebs, broken core 36", core @ 30°

From 34 ft core recovery ± 90%

47½' - Minor chalcopyrite with epidote - 3" fractured core

50½ - 51 epidote with moderate pyrite + chalcopyrite in volcanics - estimated 8" @ 2% Cu

52½ - 53 epidote, pyrite, chalc @ 35°. Minor chlorite on some fractures. estimated 6" @ 2% Cu

57 - 57½ - epidote at 35° - no significant mineralization

60½ 2" epidote, pyrite + chalcopyrite @ 35°

65½ - 66¼ epidote, not mineralized @ 35°-40° to core

68¼ - 70 - Epidote, heavy chalc + pyrite; @ 35° estimated 1'9" @ 6% to 8% Cu

70 - 83½ Tuff - 95% recovery

83½ - 85 - epidote, approx 4", with heavy pyrite

85 - 89 Tuff

SAMPLE # 8000B

1.75 ft - .03 Au

2.00 Ag

6.48 Cu

END OF HOLE - 89'

ANETA MINES LTD  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG

HOLE # 66-3      DIP - 55°      LOCATION 'J. Line Anomaly'

FT

0 - 18 CASING TO BEDROCK

18 - 23 little core - few pieces volcanics & epidote

23 - 31 Dyke - light to whitish fine grained rock with some white specks - prob. a phase of the f-lsp or perphyry dykes common to the area  
- little core recovered

31 - 154 VOLCANICS - GENERALLY FRAGMENTAL TUFFS, probably some flows  
- local alteration, epidote, etc. the only low angles to core - 4, 15, 20°  
- dark, more massive band of ss. from 63-68 ft and generally darker grey rock beyond about 80'  
- 100% core recovery, 10 runs

154-159 Epidote - with pyrite & some chalcopyrite in the 156½ - 157½ section.  
probably small angle, 15° or less to hole

159 - 198 TUFF

END OF HOLE 198

ALBETA Mines LTD (MPL.)

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG 1966

HOLE # 66-4 DIP -40° LOCATION "K-L-ANOMALI"

ft

0 - 11 ft No Core

11 - 33' Very Low Recovery - Better Core - Volcanics as follows

33 - 175' Volcanics - mottled grey fine grained (Tuffs  
of Fragmental Tuffs) Core recovery generally  
good - 35 to 100%

KYRITE IN SMALL FRAGMENTS AND IN LOCALLY  
ALTERED ZONES, DISSEMINATED AND IN FRACTURES  
THROUGHOUT LENGTH OF HOLE, BUT MOST PROMINENT  
FROM ABOUT 35 TO 90 ft

RARE CHALCOPYRITE & OCCASIONAL MANGANESE  
ACCOMPANYING

END OF HOLE 175'

ALBETA MINES LTD.  
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOG 1966

HOLE # 66-5

DIP - 90°

LOCATION "K-L. ANIMATED"

FT  
0 - 18'

GARNETITE SKARN

Rusty, weathered - poor core to 12'

From 12-18 ft - sugary textured with  
pyrite grains ( $\pm 5\%$ ) and some magnetite

18 - 40

TUFF - fine grained grey rock, massive to  
mottled & probably fragmental

20 to 22' poor core recovery. pyrite and  
fractured volcanics

Core angle @ 22 ft  $\pm 60^\circ$

END of HOLE 40 ft.

ALBETA MINES LTD (N.P.L.)

DIAMOND DRILL LOG - 1966

HOLE # 66-6

DIP - 55°

LOCATION "J. ANOMALY"

FT

0 - 18' - No Core.

18 - 120' - GARNETITE SKARN - mainly garnetite,  
some light green fine grained volcanics.  
Local blebs & masses of magnetite from  
30 to 65 ft, with concentrations at 34 & 43 ft  
43½ - 49' - almost no core - decomposed rusty-  
colored garnetite  
87-88 - light volcanics @ 30' to core  
92' - 10" volcanics @ 20' 25' to core

END of HOLE 120'

## NOTES ON SPECIMENS FROM TEST PITS ON STICK HILL (SHEETS 5.A &amp; 5.B)

AT LEAST 2 TEST PITS WERE DUG IN THE VICINITY OF MAGNETIC HIGHS NEAR LOCATIONS A TO E SHOWN ON PLANS PITS, NOMINALLY 3'x3'x3' REACHED ANGLEWALL ROCK ISSUING FROM BEDROCK, OR IN SOME CASES REACHED BEDROCK - SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED FOR MINERAL CONTENT, AND IN 8 OUT OF 12 LOCATIONS SHOWED MAGNETITE OR RESPONSE TO A MAGNET GREATER THAN IS 'NORMAL' FOR ROCKS OF THE AREA.

- AREA - (A) - HOLE #1 Fine grained dark grey rock - chips attracted to magnet  
 HOLE #2 Grey fine grained rock (volcanic) with finely disseminated pyrite  
 No positive identification of magnetite or reaction to magnet
- AREA - (B) - HOLE #1 Grey massive slightly porphyritic volcanics with black specks  
 - small fragments picked up by magnet  
 HOLE #2 Grey volcanics with visible magnetite grains. small fragments attracted by magnet (location at 21048 reading)
- AREA - (C) - HOLE #1 Grey volcanics as above - visible magnetite & attraction to magnet  
 HOLE #2 (Lower) Grey fine grained volcanics - little rusty in fractures  
 some small chips attracted to magnet
- AREA - (D) - HOLE #1 (HIGHER) Light grey feldspathic or silicified rock, probably an altered volcanic - no mineral identified or magnetism noted  
 HOLE #2 Light colored feldspathic rock, no mafics, no magnetic attraction - possible phase of intrusive rock or altered volcanic?
- AREA - (E) - HOLE #1 (UPPER) Grey rock similar to C - epidote alteration, no visible magnetite - some small chips attracted to magnet  
 HOLE #2 Grey fine to med grained massive rock. Chips attracted to magnet.
- OUTCROP, LOCATION - (C) - Light grey-green fine grained volcanics with fine grained disseminated black mineral.  
 Some small chips attracted to magnet
- OUTCROP, LOCATION - (D) - Altered volcanic? some epidote & rust in fractures  
 - no mineral identified