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PRELIMINARY REPORT
on the
Asp Claim Group
Similkameen Mining Division
Princeton Area, B. C.
for
SICINTINE MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

GORDON P. E. WHITE & ASSOCIATES LTD. DECEMBER 31, 1969

SUMMARY

Preliminary field examination has revealed disseminated bornite in a basic intrusive rock which assayed 3.51 °/o copper in an 11 foot chip sample.

A two-stage programme is recommended to search for economic concentrations of metallic minerals along a possible contact zone on the Asp claims northwest of Princeton under option to Sicintine Mines Ltd.

INTRODUCTION

On November 20, 1969, mineral showings on the Asp claims were examined in the field and at the time of this visit there were a few inches of snow on the ground. However, the trenches were not frozen and therefore fairly easy to clean out. Most rock outcrops were also easily seen where exposed.

The assumed magnetic declination in this area is N 23° 30' E.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The Asp claims are located along a northwest flowing branch of Olivine Creek, approximately 14 miles northwest of Princeton, British Columbia.

The claims are criss-crossed by lumber roads and are readily accessible to motor vehicle from Princeton, B. C.

TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

The Asp claims cover rolling foot hills type topography at around 3000 feet elevation while surrounding mountains rise to 6000 feet plus. The area is well forested and this is an area of relatively moderate climate but with probably heavy winter precipitation.

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Claim Name

ASP 1 & 2
ASP 3
ASP 4
ASP 5 – 8
ASP 9 – 11
ASP 12 & 13
ASP 15

ASP 14, 16 – 19

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CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The copper minerals observed in the field occur as fine disseminations as well as fracture fillings and with copper values of the magnitude indicated in assay results, work is warranted on this group.

The first stage of the work should consist of geological mapping, orientation geochemistry, along with some polished section studies and some further trenching on the mineralized zones. As soon as spring run-off permits, silt sampling to be assayed for silver should be carried out on the streams over the claims; soil sampling should be done for copper. As a temporary measure lumber surveyed roads could be used as a control. The purpose of this initial programme would be to determine if either of these geochemical methods would work knowing the present area and degree of mineralization. The mapping would indicate the trend and possibly the nature of the contact and therefore the best direction to place grid lines.

The second stage of the programme would consist of grid lines 400 feet apart, continued mapping, magnetometer surveying to further assist in delineating the contact, continued geochemical surveying, IP surveying followed by trenching, percussion drilling and assaying.

Required expenditures are as follows:

STAGE I	
Camp or equivalent board	$ 2,000.00
Geological Mapping	2,250.00
Polished section study	250.00
Silt sampling & assaying	2,000.00
Soil sampling & assaying	2,000.00
Trenching & Assaying	1,500.00
	$10,000.00
STAGE II	
Camp or equivalent board	$ 3,000.00
Transportation	5,000.00
Grid lines, 20 miles at $110/LM	2,200.00
Geological mapping	2,500.00
Geochemical surveying	6,000.00
Magnetometer surveying	1,000.00
IP surveying	12,000.00
Percussion Drilling 3,000' at $3.00/ft.	9,000.00
Engineering	4,000.00
Contingencies	5,000.00
	$49,700.00
TOTAL STAGE I and II	$59,700.00

DECEMBER 31, 1969

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CLAIMS

The 19 contiguous ASP claims under option to Sicintine Mines Ltd. in the Similkameen Mining Division are as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.(s)	Anniversary Date	
ASP 1 & 2	23329 – 30	August 21, 1968)	
ASP 3	23334	August 21, 1968)	
ASP 4	23331	August 21, 1968)	Grouped
ASP 5 – 8	23335 – 38	August 21, 1968)	
ASP 9 – 11	23343 – 45	August 22, 1968)	
ASP 12 & 13	23332 – 33	August 21, 1968)	
ASP 15	23434	September 6, 1968)	
ASP 14, 16 – 19	24998 – 02	June 3, 1969	

Certificates of work 25225 to 25238 inclusive have been filed on the claims staked during 1968.

The staking of some of the claims was checked in the field and was found to be in accordance with the B. C. Mining regulations.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

H. M. A. Rice, G.S.C. Map 888A, "Princeton", has mapped a "periodotite, pyroxenite, gabbro" mass of Jurassic age or later, intrusive into "lava, argillite, tuff, limestone, chlorite and sericite schist" of the Nicola Group, Upper Triassic age.

Overburden is common in the field but the rocks examined along road cuts would seem to indicate that the claims may cover an east-west rock change from lava/sediment complex to a gabbroic intrusive.

The gabbro is a medium to coarse grained, occasionally gneissic, biotite, olivine (?), plagioclase rich rock with secondary (?) or later coarse-grained, indistinct, pink feldspar (?) crystals. The rock has been subjected to alteration and chlorite and epidote are not uncommon; some of the exposures may be ultrabasics.

Finely banded argillites are included in the basic intrusives as small wedges and probably as masses 100 feet or more in size. The zone examined probably represents an irregular contact area.

A light coloured aphinitic rock appears to intrude the gabbro complex at one locality.

MINERALOGY

Bornite and chalcopyrite occur as very fine disseminations in the basic intrusive and on first observation the only evidence of copper mineralization is a limited amount of malachite (?). There is a fine grained steel-grey, metallic in the basic rocks which was not identified.

The metallic mineralization was seen in three trenches located about 50 feet apart, parallel to each other and averaging 60 feet in length. The mineralization occurs near and at a contact of gabbro with sediments.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Sample No. 426 was a grab sample of gabbro taken in place near a contact in a trench. The rock was coarsely fractured (fractures 2 feet apart) and most limonite and malachite (?) occurs along these fractures.

Sample No. 427 was taken in another trench approximately 100 feet away in a southeast direction. The sample was a grab sample of gabbro? which contained very finely disseminated bornite.

Sample No. 428 was an 11 foot chip sample, normal to what may be a local contact zone, of altered gabbro in place. Prior to taking the sample, all loose rock and snow were removed, and where possible, loose rock in place was removed partially, both by using a shovel.

ASSAY RESULTS

Sample No:	Cu °/o	Ag. oz/t
426	0.46	0.2
427	2.72	0.5
428	3.52	0.4

The pulps from these rock samples were submitted to a second assaying laboratory for verification.

Sample No:	Cu °/o	Ag. oz/t
426	0.39	0.16
427	2.89	0.49
428	3.51	0.31

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

It would appear that the basic/ultrabasic intrusive may have carried copper and silver values, although no other minerals have been tested for to date. The mineralization may occur along contact zones of the basic/ultrabasic into a volcanic/sedimentary complex. The ratio of copper to silver content is not constant and the silver may occur with the bornite.

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Completion of both stages would determine whether there was any possibility of uncovering a disseminated copper/silver body in the gabbro near the contact and therefore the advisability of extending the programme.

Respectfully submitted,
GORDON P. E. WHITE & ASSOCIATES LTD.

"G. WHITE"

Gordon P. E. White, P. Eng.

December 31, 1969

CERTIFICATE

I, GORDON PATRICK EARL WHITE, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, HEREBY CERTIFY :

1. THAT I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia.

2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick with a degree of Bachelor of Science (1953)

3. THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at 821 West Pender Street, Vancouver 1, B. C.

4. THAT I have visited the property discussed in this report.

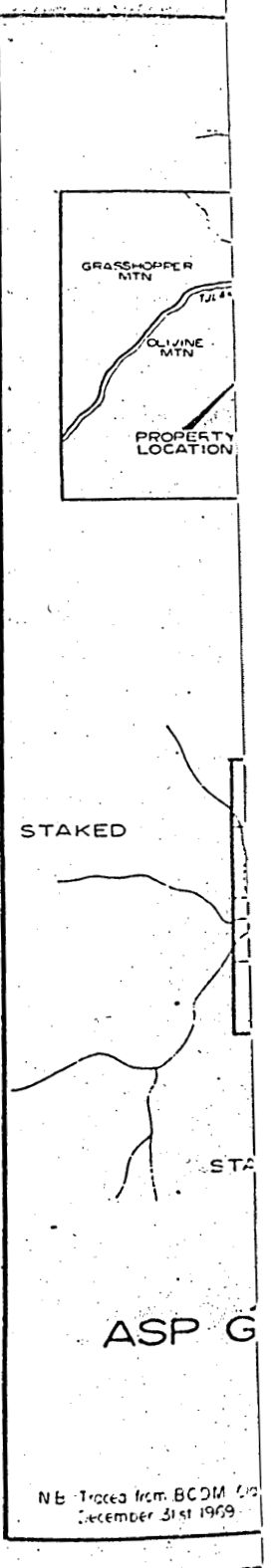
5. THAT I have practiced as a geologist for more than 15 years, examining and reporting on properties in North America and Africa.

6. THAT I have personally checked the staking of some of the claims listed in this report and have found these posts, tags, and claim lines to be properly staked.

7. THAT I have no interest, direct or indirect, in any company acquiring or intending to acquire control, nor do I expect to have any interest in Sicintine Mines Ltd. Nor do I have any interest in the claims, direct or indirect, referred to in this report.

DATED at Vancouver, this thirty-first day of December, 1969.

"G. WHITE"
Gordon P. E. White, P. Eng.



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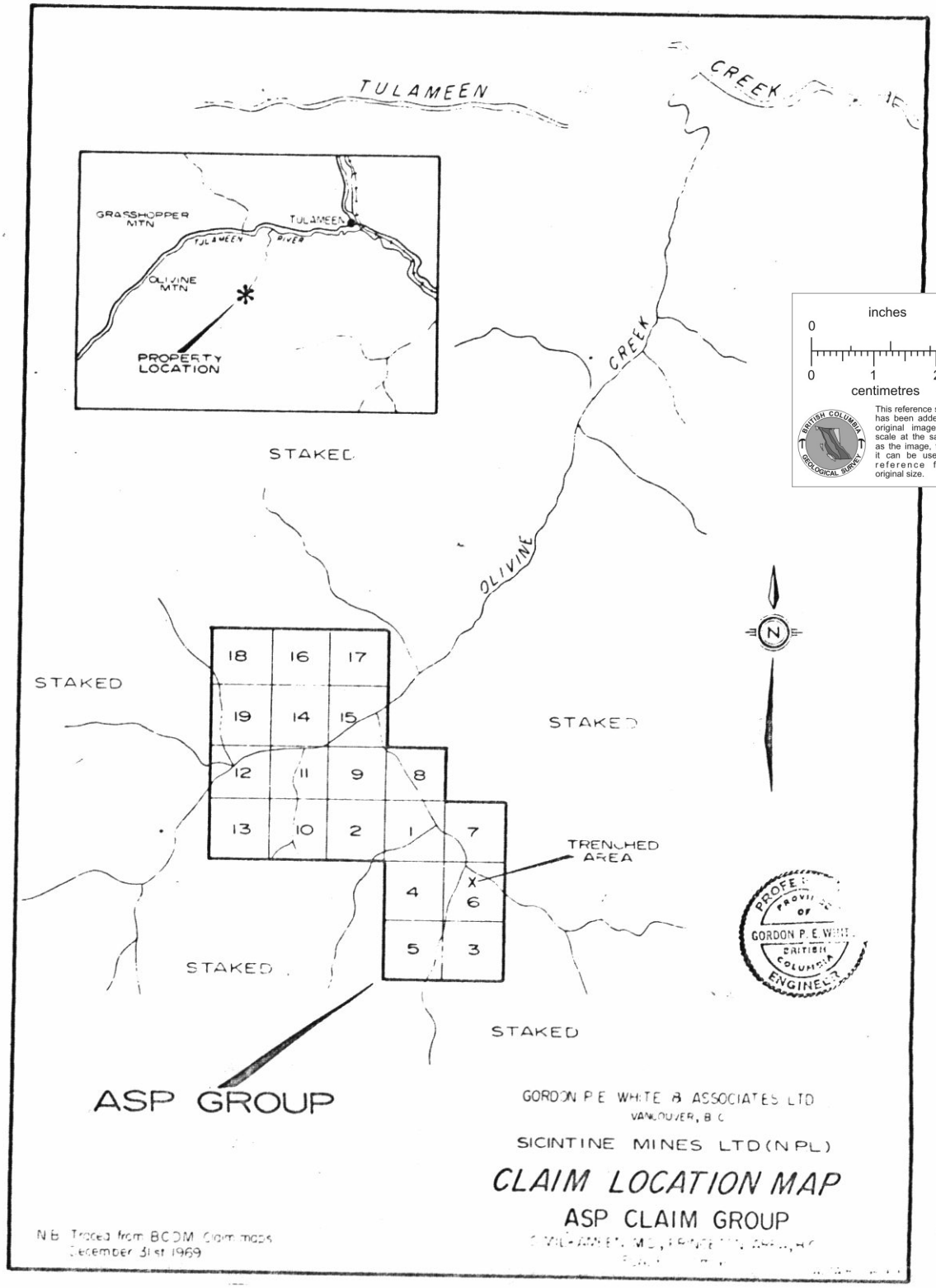

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SICINTINE MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
Report on a Geochemical Soil Survey
on the Asp 1-19 Claims
Princeton Area, B. C.
Similkameen Mining Division
120°49 NW

by
Rae G. Jury, P. Eng.
ALRAE ENGINEERING LTD.

Work Performed: July 7-31, 1970
Report: August 18, 1970

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INTRODUCTION

A soil sampling survey was conducted by Sicintine Mines Ltd. on the Asp claims, under the general supervision of the writer. This work was started July 7th and completed July 31st, 1970. This survey consisted of sampling on a grid 400 feet along a north-south base line, with samples at 200 foot intervals along east-west grid lines. The samples were collected by M. Cloutier, A. Horne and J. Graham and analyzed by Crest Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C. The samples were tested for copper content only.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Asp claims are located on Olivine Creek and one of its northwest flowing tributaries. These creeks are part of the northward drainage of Olivine Mountain and are approximately 18 miles west-northwest of Princeton, B.C.

The claims are well traversed by logging roads and are easily accessible by automobile from Princeton.

TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

The Asp claims cover the lower reaches of Olivine Mountain. This is an area of moderate relief and well forested. The climate is moderate but snowfall is heavy in winter.

PROPERTY

The Asp claim group consists of 19 contiguous claims. Asp 1-13 staked on August 21, 1968, Asp 15 on September 6, 1968 and Asp 14, 16-19 on June 3, 1969.

GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by the Olivine Mountain ultrabasic intrusive which varies from pyroxenite to olivine gabbro. Olivine gabbro is exposed on the central and western portion of the claims.

Black, magnetic pyroxenite was noted on Asp 8 claim.

Host rock to the intrusive is Triassic Nicola andesite and basalt. The contact trends northwest but is obscured by heavy overburden. Inclusions of Nicola are noted in trenches on Asp 15 and 16 claims.

MINERALIZATION

Bornite and chalcopyrite occur as very fine disseminations in the olivine gabbro and appear to be associated with fault zones. Mineralized zones, where exposed, appear to be lenslike and discontinuous, and have no sharp boundaries. Road cuts and occasional bulldozer trenches have exposed mineralization on claims Asp 4, 6, 14 and 15.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Soil samples were gathered each 200 feet along grid lines 400 feet apart. Samples were taken of the B horizon (8-12 inches in depth) and placed in numbered paper envelopes for transport to the laboratory. Some samples were in areas of obviously heavy glacial overburden and may not be indicative of the underlying mineralization. Claim Asp 8 was not sampled as thick overburden is predominent.

The accompanying map sheet shows the location and analysis of each sample taken with respect to claims, roads and streams.

ANALYSES OF SAMPLES

The samples were analyzed by Crest Laboratories, Vancouver, B.C., by drying, sieving (-80 mesh), digestion with hot perchloric acid. Atomic absorption spectrophotometer methods were used to determine the copper content in parts per million of Cu in the samples.

INTERPRETATION

Following is a tabular presentation of the range of copper content in the samples analyzed.

ppm Cu	No. of Samples	
0 - 25	Nil	
26 - 50	118	
51 - 75	136	Anomalous @ 4%
76 - 100	87	
101 - 125	39	18.16
126 - 150	25	or
151 - 175	17	Cu. ppm >200
176 - 200	10	
> 200	19	
TOTAL	454	

The accompanying map indicates sample locations and copper content. Anomalous values are those above 200 ppm. The majority of anomalous readings are associated with known copper showings. The great depth of glacial overburden on the easternmost claims prevents reliable reflection of the possible copper content in rocks underlying these areas.

COST OF SURVEY WORK

Following is a list of men employed in this survey as well as employment dates and wages paid as supplied by Sicintine Mines Ltd.:

Merl Cloutier, Field Supervisor	July 7 - 19, 1970 July 28 - Aug. 3/70 20 days @ $40.00 per day	$ 800.00
A. Horne, Soil Sampler	July 7 - 19, 1970 13 days @ $40.00 per day	520.00
J. Graham, Soil Sampler	July 28 - Aug 3, 1970 7 days @ $40.00 per day	280.00
W. Coulter, Supervision	July 8 - 10, 31, 1970 4 days @ $40.00 per day	160.00
	SUB-TOTAL	$1,760.00

Sample analyses and field equipment:

Crest Laboratories Ltd.	$ 558.30	
Equipment	64.76	$ 623.06
Vehicle rental and gasoline for 20 days	370.79	
Camp supplies and accommodations	366.35	
Map preparation and drafting - allowance for R. Jury, supervision and map preparation	250.00	987.14
TOTAL		$3,370.20

CONCLUSIONS

Each of the known mineralized zones are confirmed by only one or two anomalous soil samples indicating the mineralized zones are of small extent. The largest group of anomalous samples is to the north of Olivine Creek on Asp 14 and 15, downslope of copper mineralization exposed in bulldozer trenches. This area is near the contact of the ultrabasic rock with enclosing Nicola volcanics and sediments and is a more favourable geological setting for location of significant copper mineralization.

Further evaluation of the Asp claims should include geological mapping with particular emphasis on the contact area. A magnetometer survey may serve to trace the contact.

Respectfully submitted:

Rae G. Jury, P. Eng.