092HSE #203

Why & J.E. McAlynn.

008975

DRAFT

Memo to

Dr. J.T. Fyles,
Associate Deputy Minister.

August 20th, 1974.

RE: G.E. CLAIMS (92H/8W)

Attached is a "Summary Report on part of the G.E. group"

prepared by Dr. V.A. Preto.

My impressions are as follows:

1) ~~It is evident that~~ Copper mineralization in the vicinity of trenches T4 and T7 on Figure 2 has been of some interest to several exploration companies. Pretos' samples from those Trench T-7 ran 0.30% Cu and from T4 ran 0.14 and 0.05% Cu.

2) Drill holes A, C, T and 73-4 contain intersections grading 0.25 percent copper or higher. Intersections and grades are shown on the vertical sections, Figures 3 to 7.

3) These four holes suggest that there is a block of mineralization possibly 100 feet wide and ~~250~~ 300 feet long. The deepest hole 73-4 intersects 234 feet averaging 0.27 percent copper. This block to a depth of 250 feet would comprise about 600,000 tons whose average grade would be probably between 0.25 and 0.30 percent copper.

4) Should the five vertical 500 foot holes requested by Mullin be drilled in the positions suggested by Preto confirm the presence of mineralization, the horizontal outline of the block would not be significantly enlarged. However, ~~they~~ the drilling should provide information that would confirm the grade and depth of the mineralization.

5) Previous drilling indicates that average grades higher than 0.40 percent copper are not likely to occur.

6) Demonstration that the mineralization extends to a depth of 500 feet would enlarge the tonnage of the block to about 1.2 million tons.

7) ~~Is a million ton block of comparatively low grade copper rock worth spending $75,000 to find?~~

In my view Neither the size or grade potentials of the known mineralization justify the spending of Government money on further exploration of the property

Stewart Holland

22/8/74

Dr. J.T. Fyles,

Associate Deputy Minister.

August 22nd 74

PF.92H/8W

Re: G.E. Claims (92H/8W)

Attached is a "Summary Report on part of the G.E. Group" prepared by Dr. V.A. Preto.

My impressions are as follows:-

1) Copper mineralization in the vicinity of trenches T-4 and T-7 on Figure 2 has been of some interest to several exploration companies. Preto's sample from trench T-7 ran 0.30% Cu and those from T-4 ran 0.14 and 0.05% Cu.

2) Drill holes A, C, T and 73-4 contain intersections grading 0.25 percent copper or higher. Intersections and grades are shown on the vertical sections, Figures 3 to 7.

3) These four holes suggest that there is a block of mineralization possibly 100 feet wide and 300 feet long. The deepest hole 73-4 intersects 234 feet averaging 0.27 percent copper. This block to a depth of 250 feet would comprise about 600,000 tons whose average grade would probably be between 0.25 and 0.30 percent copper.

4) Should the five vertical 500 foot holes requested by Mullin be drilled in the positions suggested by Preto confirm the presence of mineralization, the horizontal outline of the block would not be significantly enlarged. However, the drilling should provide information that would confirm the grade and depth of the mineralization.

5) Previous drilling indicates that average grades higher than 0.40 percent copper are not likely to occur.

6) Demonstration that the mineralization extends to a depth of 500 feet would enlarge the tonnage of the block to about 1.2 million tons.

In my view neither the size nor grade potentials of the known mineralization justify the spending of Government money on further exploration of the property.

STUART S. HOLLAND,
Chief Geologist, Geological Division,
Mineral Resources Branch.

SSH/jr

cc: J.E. McLynn

[redacted]

SUMMARY REPORT ON PART OF THE G.E. GROUP (92H/8W)

INTRODUCTION

An examination of part of the G.E. group of claims near Princeton was made on August 12th and 13th. This work included assembling and examining all data available from Messrs. E. Mullin and G.I. Burr, the owners of the claims, locating and surveying by tape and compass as many old drill holes and claim posts as could be found, and examining and surveying by tape and compass all the trenches within the area of interest. Three grab samples were also collected from trenches T-4 and T-7 and these have been sent in to our laboratory for assay.

654A – 0.14% Cu
655A – 0.05% Cu
656A – 0.30% Cu

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The G.E. claims are located in open grassland on Bald Mountain (or Mount Miner) some 2.5 miles northeast of Princeton. Access is easy by way of a number of secondary roads.

HISTORY

The first work in this area was done in 1905. Granby held ground on Bald Mountain from 1951 to 1962 and up to 1955 did considerable trenching, some diamond drilling and geochemical and geophysical surveys. Messrs. Mullin and Burr staked the ground in 1962 and have held it to this date. Silver Standard optioned the property in 1962 and through Climax Copper Mines Ltd. did geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys, diamond and other drilling and trenching at several localities.

Granby optioned the property in 1965 and drilled 41 percussion holes (G.P.H. holes on Fig. 2 to 7) totalling 5,880 ft. in the area of the Granby Trenches. In 1970 the property was optioned by Joy Mining who did some diamond drilling and made an effort to acid leach some highly oxidized material in the vicinity of the Regal Trenches. In 1971 D.C. Findlay consultants mapped the area on behalf of Selco Explorations Ltd. In 1973 Bethlehem Copper Corporation optioned the property from Joy and drilled five widely spaced diamond holes (B.D.D.H. on Fig. 2 and 5), two of which are in the area of the Granby Trenches. The property has now reverted to the owners, Messrs. Burr and Mullin.

GEOLOGY

Several areas of interest occur within the G.E. group of claims, the most important being those known as the Regal and Granby Trenches. The area of the Regal Trenches has been reported to be underlain by an old landslide deposit which supposedly rests on younger strata. Such slide probably originated from the area of the Granby Trenches which are on higher ground to the east. The slide material has been reported to contain several hundred thousand tons of oxide-sulphide material averaging about .50% total copper. An unsuccessful attempt at acid leaching this material was made by Joy Mining.

Other areas of some interest occur within the claim group but, on the basis of previous reports, do not appear to be particularly attractive.

The area known as the Granby Trenches (see Fig. 1) lies some 3,500 ft. to the east of the eastern edge of the Middle Eocene Princeton Basin and is underlain by highly fractured and altered Nicola volcanic rocks and by a medium grained, magnetic pyroxene diorite which is probably closely associated in age and origin with the Nicola rocks. Two zones of intensely broken, altered and deeply oxidized rock traverse the area in a northwesterly direction (see Fig. 2) and probably represent major fault zones. The southern of these areas is at least 300 ft. wide.

The main area of mineralization is located to the northeast of the two zones of crushing and alteration and consists of disseminations and fracture fillings of chalcopyrite and pyrite in saussuritized microdiorite. Where exposed in trenches the microdiorite is markedly magnetic. Considerable mineralization is exposed in trenches T-4 and T-7 in magnetic microdiorite.

The drilling done to date has yielded somewhat contradicting and puzzling results. All available drill information is shown in sections A to E (Figs. 3 to 7). The main points of interest can be summarized as follows:-

1) Bethlehem's diamond drill hole 73-4 yielded grades considerably higher than obtained in either of Granby's percussion holes Y and X which straddle it.

2) Values obtained in Granby's percussion holes S, C, D and M are at odds with apparently better grade mineralization reported, and in part still visible, from trenches T-4 and T-7 nearby.

3) Percussion holes A and T gave interesting sections and values but they may not have penetrated the full extent of the mineralized zone and, in view of the results obtained by B.D.D.H. 73-4, may have produced erroneously low assays.

4) The general recovery and depth of penetration obtained by several of Granby's percussion holes is such that their assays should be considered somewhat inconclusive.

In view of the above it would appear that the area in the vicinity of trench T-7 could still contain some appreciable copper mineralization. In order to test such a possibility the following work would be required:-

1) Trench T-7 and the central part of trench T-4 should be cleaned out, deepened, mapped and sampled.

2) A magnetometer survey should be done over the area of the Granby Trenches in an attempt to outline the extent of the microdiorite, with which most of the mineralization appears to be associated.

3) Five vertical diamond drill holes should be drilled to a minimum depth of 500 ft. These holes should be located at the sites of old percussion holes and drilled in the following sequence:-

Hole #1 at the site of G.P.H. - A

Hole #2 at the site of G.P.H. - T

Hole #3 at the site of G.P.H. - S

Hole #4 at the site of G.P.H. - D

Hole #5 at the site of G.P.H. - C

August 16th, 1974.

for V.A. Preto, Ph.D., P.Eng.,
Geologist

SUMMARY REPORT ON PART OF THE G.E. GROUP (92H/8W)

INTRODUCTION

An examination of part of the G.E. group of claims near Princeton was made on August 12th and 13th. This work included assembling and examining all data available from Messrs. E. Mullin and G.I. Burr, the owners of the claims, locating and surveying by tape and compass as many old drill holes and claim posts as could be found, and examining and surveying by tape and compass all the trenches within the area of interest. Three grab samples were also collected from trenches T-4 and T-7 and these have been sent in to our laboratory for assay.

654A – 0.14 Cu Tr Au. Tr Ag.
655A – 0.05 Cu Tr Tr
656A – 0.30 Cu Tr Tr

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The G.E. claims are located in open grassland on Bald Mountain (or Mount Miner) some 2.5 miles northeast of Princeton. Access is easy by way of a number of secondary roads.

HISTORY

The first work in this area was done in 1905. Granby held ground on Bald Mountain from 1951 to 1962 and up to 1955 did considerable trenching, some diamond drilling and geochemical and geophysical surveys. Messrs. Mullin and Burr staked the ground in 1962 and have held it to this date. Silver Standard optioned the property in 1962 and through Climax Copper Mines Ltd. did geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys, diamond and other drilling and trenching at several localities.

Granby optioned the property in 1965 and drilled 41 percussion holes (G.P.H. holes on Fig. 2 to 7) totalling 5,880 ft. in the area of the Granby Trenches. In 1970 the property was optioned by Joy Mining who did some diamond drilling and made an effort to acid leach some highly oxidized material in the vicinity of the Regal Trenches. In 1971 D.C. Findlay consultants mapped the area on behalf of Selco Explorations Ltd. In 1973 Bethlehem Copper Corporation optioned the property from Joy and drilled five widely spaced diamond holes (B.D.D.H. on Fig. 2 and 5), two of which are in the area of the Granby Trenches. The property has now reverted to the owners, Messrs. Burr and Mullin.

GEOLOGY

Several areas of interest occur within the G.E. group of claims, the most important being those known as the Regal and Granby Trenches. The area of the Regal Trenches has been reported to be underlain by an old landslide deposit which supposedly rests on younger strata. Such slide probably originated from the area of the Granby Trenches which are on higher ground to the east. The slide material has been reported to contain several hundred thousand tons of oxide-sulphide material averaging about .50% total copper. An unsuccessful attempt at acid leaching this material was made by Joy Mining.

Other areas of some interest occur within the claim group but, on the basis of previous reports, do not appear to be particularly attractive.

The area known as the Granby Trenches (see Fig. 1) lies some 3,500 ft. to the east of the eastern edge of the Middle Eocene Princeton Basin and is underlain by highly fractured and altered Nicola volcanic rocks and by a medium grained, magnetic pyroxene diorite which is probably closely associated in age and origin with the Nicola rocks. Two zones of intensely broken, altered and deeply oxidized rock traverse the area in a northwesterly direction (see Fig. 2) and probably represent major fault zones. The southern of these areas is at least 300 ft. wide.

The main area of mineralization is located to the northeast of the two zones of crushing and alteration and consists of disseminations and fracture fillings of chalcopyrite and pyrite in saussuritized micro-diorite. Where exposed in trenches the microdiorite is markedly magnetic. Considerable mineralization is exposed in trenches T-4 and T-7 in magnetic microdiorite. not very good assays.

The drilling done to date has yielded somewhat contradicting and puzzling results. All available drill information is shown in sections A to E (Figs. 3 to 7). The main points of interest can be summarized as follows:-

1) Bethlehem's diamond drill hole 73-4 yielded grades considerably higher than obtained in either of Granby's percussion holes Y and X which straddle it. obviously the zone has narrowed or terminated

2) Values obtained in Granby's percussion holes S, C, D and M are at odds with apparently better grade mineralization reported, and in part still visible, from trenches T-4 and T-7 nearby.

not significantly different from the 3 grab samples.

A & T are not significantly different from 73-4

3) Percussion holes A and T gave interesting sections and values but they may not have penetrated the full extent of the mineralized zone and, in view of the results obtained by B.D.D.H. 73-4, may have produced erroneously low assays. ?

4) The general recovery and depth of penetration obtained by several of Granby's percussion holes is such that their assays should be considered somewhat inconclusive. ?

what?

In view of the above it would appear that the area in the vicinity of trench T-7 could still contain some appreciable copper mineralization. about a million tons

the grade is not particularly attractive and the potential tonnage is small.

In order to test such a possibility the following work would be required:-

1) Trench T-7 and the central part of trench T-4 should be cleaned out, deepened, mapped and sampled.

2) A magnetometer survey should be done over the area of the Granby Trenches in an attempt to outline the extent of the microdiorite, with which most of the mineralization appears to be associated.

3) Five vertical diamond drill holes should be drilled to a minimum depth of 500 ft. These holes should be located at the sites of old percussion holes and drilled in the following sequence:-

Hole #1 at the site of G.P.H. - A

Hole #2 at the site of G.P.H. - T

Hole #3 at the site of G.P.H. - S

Hole #4 at the site of G.P.H. - D

Hole #5 at the site of G.P.H. - C

August 16th, 1974.

for Edward Holland

V.A. Preto, Ph.D., P.Eng.,
Geologist

GE Claim

654A	Cu	0.14
655A	Cu	0.05
656A	Cu	0.30

Message from WMT.

3.10 pm
21/8

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ANALYST AND ASSAYER

THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
VICTORIA

SAMPLE RECEIVED FROM V. A. PRETO Copy to Dr. S. Holland

ADDRESS Geological Division

LABORATORY No.	SUBMITTER'S MARK	LABORATORY REPORT		
13990M	654A	Au - Tr	Ag - Tr	Cu - 0.14%
13991M	655A	Au - Tr	Ag - Tr	Cu - 0.05%
13992M	656A	Au - Tr	Ag - Tr	Cu - 0.30%

G.F. Claims @ Duncan

DEPT. OF MINES
AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
Rec'd AUG 23 1974

DATE August 22, 1974

W. M. Johnson
CHIEF ANALYST AND ASSAYER.