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OREGON JACK

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> Mr. R. C. Diffenbaugh, Pres. Gunn Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) 511-925 W. Georgia Street Vancouver, B. C.

RE: Oregon Jack Group

April 22, 1972

Dear Sir:

The Oregon Jack group of claims was examined on April 18th and 19th, 1972. Blasted pits were sampled and the general geology plotted from outcrops.

The property consists of 75 staked claims owned by Mr. L. Loring of 967 Adair Street, Coquitlam, B. C., who accompanied the writer. The claims are in good standing. They are located in Tp 19, R 25, W6M, Kamloops Mining Division, 212 miles northeast of Vancouver, B. C. Highway 1 runs N-S through the long axis of the block. The nearest town is Ashcroft, approximately 6 miles north on Highway 1.

The area is partly open, rolling grasslands and sage brush, with stands of pine and fir covering the higher ground. Elevations range from 1400 ft. to 2000 ft. above sea level. The area is semi-arid and water is not plentiful on the property as the creeks dry up in spring and summer.

The area is underlain by rocks of the Paleozoic age, known as the Cache Creek group, composed of greenstone, chert, argillite, minor limestones and quartzite; chlorite, sericite and quartz mica schist. Upper Triassic rocks, Nicola group, composed of medium-grained basalt and andesite altered to greenstones, greenish-grey tuff and agglomerate, lie in contact with the Cache Creek group. The contact trends northerly and is located approximately along the course of the Trager River east of the Oregon Jack claims. These rocks were intruded by the Guichon Creek Batholith which lies exposed to the east of the river. Small apophyses occur within the property and it is felt that much of the area is underlain by granite or granodiorite of the batholith.

The mineralized rocks found on the Oregon Jack claims are chlorite or sericite schists which strike N 30° W and dip steeply west or vertical. The rocks are strongly foliated and sheared, light grey to buff in color, and heavily stained with limonite on surface. Several large areas of brown limonitic material were seen on the claims. These areas were described by Mr. Loring as "Gossans"; at any rate, the rocks are heavily leached and oxidized.

The minerals present in the showings consisted of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite. The pyrite is the most abundant sulphide. The mineralization occurs along the foliations of the schist and as replacement in the thicker foliations. Bands up to 2" wide were noted.

Shallow pits had been blasted into the schist. The Main pit, on Lucky 1, gave the best exposure; 50' across strike had been dug out to a depth of 6 or 7 feet. The bottom of the pit was still covered with loose rock. Samples cut across this pit constituted the bulk of the rock sampling. Results of the sampling are as follows:

Main Pit, #40977, chipped across 40' of schist...0.07% Cu

' #1 Grab, selected samples containing

pyrite, chalcopyrite & chalcocite0.25% Cu

" #2 Grab, high grade0.31% Cu

North Pit, 200' north of Main Pit, #40976, 12' wide, containing pyrite & occasional chalcopyrite

....0.01% Cu

Oregon Jack Creek area, pyrite & sparse chalco ..0.01% Cu

These samples do not make ore grade material; however, much oxidation has taken place and it is felt that better values would be encountered at greater depths. There are insufficient exposures of fresh material to form an accurate picture of mineralization occurrence.

<u>Geochemical Survey</u>. The results obtained by Kaiser Exploration's geologist were made available to the writer. Their geochemical survey, consisting of 4 traverses, gave the following results:

Traverse #1 - below the pits in Lucky 1, gave anomalous readings up to 880 ppm over a width of 500 feet;

> #2 - run 500' NW, showed only 100 ft. of anomalous width;

#3 - 2500' SW, indicated anomalous values;

 3500' SE of #1, gave better than background values over a width of 500 feet.

These traverses indicate a fairly extensive anomalous zone.

Traverses were laid out by the writer in covered ground below the pits and 56 soil samples were taken at 100-ft. intervals. Sample results are plotted on enclosed map. They also indicate the presence of an anomalous zone. However, much work is required to determine whether the indicated zone is continuous or lenticular.

In conclusion, it is felt that the property warrants a program of geological mapping and geochemical surveying, centered on the showing in Lucky 1. The grid spacing should be 800 feet apart with samples taken at 200-ft. separations.

The estimated costs of the survey and geological mapping, for one month, are as follows:

Geochemical survey	(60 mi., 3000 readings
	@ \$3 per reading)\$9,000
Geological mapping	(60 mi., 20 days) 3,000
	500
Travel & Lodgings .	<u>.</u> 500
	\$13.000

Contingent upon the results of the geological mapping and geochemical surveying, a continuing program of diamond drilling would be in order.

It is noted that the Oregon Jack claims lie within the geologic structures which contain Bethlehem Copper, Lornex and Alwin Mines to the southeast.

Respectfully submitted,

E. P. Sheppard

E. Percy Sheppard, P.Eng. Consulting Geologist



Enc. Location Map Claim Map (sketch) Scale: 1"= 1000' Geology & Geochemical " 1"= 200'

EPS:d

SAMPLE NO.		A IN SOIL OR		P .	-	_			
	Mo	Cu	Zn	РЬ					
sheppard S 1		162							
2		290.							
3		220					<u> </u>		
4		122							
5		390							
6		800							
7		270							
8	<u></u>	260		·					•
9		92							
		:117							······································
/		93			+		1		
2		114							
.3		76		 					
		80							
5		66							·
6		84							
7		166							
8								ļ	
9		111							
20	+	82							
/		90				_			
2-		76							
3		71							
4		70							
5		81							
6		80							
7		63							•
8		70							
9		69 ·							
30		73							
		69							
2		78	-						
3		73							
4		7.3							
5		69					·		
6		57							
7		67	·····						
8		72							
9		155					· ·		
40		172				-	1	· ·	
		129							
		62			+			<u> </u>	

