

92INW042

GCL #233

4DEC84

REA GOLD CORPORATION (REO-V)

<u>Interval</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>(Metres)</u>	<u>Oz.Gold/t</u>	<u>Oz.Silver/t</u>	<u>Copper %</u>	<u>Zinc %</u>
132.50-133.30	0.80	(2'-9")	0.005	0.055	0.29	0.01
135.70-137.05	1.35	(4'-5")	0.008	0.029	0.55	0.06
137.05-138.28	1.23	(4'-0")	0.014	0.085	0.65	3.30
146.61-147.83	1.22	(4'-0")	0.008	0.029	0.22	0.22

9AF/11

CACHE CREEK, B.C. PROPERTY
DRILL PROGRAM HAS GIVEN
SOME ENCOURAGING GRADES
Rea Gold Corporation Cache Creek
B.C. property drill program has given
some encouraging grades. Selco division

of B.P. Canada Ltd., has completed six diamond drill holes totaling 3,055 ft. to test prominent U.T.E.M. geophysical anomalies deemed to have multi-metal massive sulphide potential on Rea Gold's Red Hill, property located 12 miles south of Cache Creek, B.C.

Assay results for the three massive sulphide sections are shown in the table. Selco Division-BP Canada Ltd. have made their \$20,000 option payment and are finalizing their 1985 budget.

Red Hill

Prop file

92I/11W

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Dr. J.T. Fyles,

Associate Deputy Minister.

March 4th

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Re: Oregon Jack Group

The Oregon Jack group held by L.D. Loring consists of various Loring, Clover and Lucky claims on the west side of the Thompson River north of the mouth of Oregon Jack creek. The Trans-Canada highway runs through claims.

The area from Red Hill southward was mapped in detail by Dr. J.M. Carr (see Annual Report 1962, pp.28-46). The gossan at Red Hill and to the south is developed on sheared and kaolinized metamorphic schists in an environment quite unlike the mineralization of the Highland Valley.

The showings at Red Hill have been investigated intermittently since 1962 (see Annual Report 1962 p.46; 1966 p.419; 1968 p.174 and 1970 p.326). There is no Departmental information available on the Oregon Jack Group. A report by E.P. Sheppard is attached to Loring's correspondence.

Neither the Red Hill nor the Oregon Jack showings as described capture my interest.

SSH/jr

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

Encls.

correspondence returned to Dr. Fyles

92I/NW
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11/w.

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March 19th 1974

Mr. Gordon P.E. White,
District Geologist,
R. R. 1, Fulton Field,
NORTH KAMLOOPS, B. C.

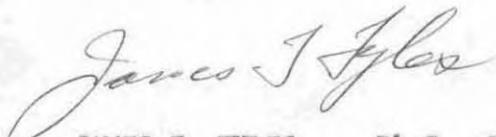
Dear Gordon:

Mr. L. D. Loring of Apartment #7, 5876 Arbutus Street, Powell River, has written to the Premier regarding claims that he holds in the Red Hill area.

Enclosed is a note prepared for me by Dr. Holland which gives references to this area and Dr. Holland's opinion of its mineral potential. You are probably familiar with the showings there and you may be interested in talking to Mr. Loring.

Please use your own discretion as to what action you take and how much time you spend with him.

Yours sincerely,



JAMES T. FYLES Ph.D., P. Eng.,
Associate Deputy Minister of Mines

JTF:bg

Encl: Xerox L.I. 2748

c.c. S.S.H. ✓

CRI/IIW
RED HILL

92 I/NW-42.

(submitted w/1974 Expl. Form)

GEOLOGY

Geological mapping has been conducted in the area by Duffel and McTaggart 1951 and by Carr 1962. The claims are largely underlain by altered rocks of the Cache Creek Group including volcanics, quartzite, chlorite and sericite schists and minor limestone.

The southwest part of the claim block is largely a gossan zone. Rocks present are chiefly pale grey to whitish sheared rhyolites and quartzites. Further north, these rocks grade into rather unaltered green-grey volcanics with local porphyritic textures. Still further north these rocks are cut by quartz diorite, presumably related to the Guichon batholith. The intrusive is fine-to-medium grained with chloritized anhedral mafics, with some fine greened quartz crystals visible under the hand lens. The rock is generally weakly magnetic. North of the intrusive, altered rocks, mainly chlorite schist and minor limestone occur. To the north, these rocks grade into a gossan zone which consists of including largely similar rocks. Outcrops on the northwest part of the claims consist of comprise dark green foliated volcanics. Foliation attitudes on the Cache Creek rocks show a northwest strike and southwest dip.

Overburden encountered during drilling ranged from 70 to more than 110 feet. The first two drill holes encountered impure limestone and greenstone which carry disseminated pyrite with minor chalcocite and molybdenite.

