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GENERAL RESOURCES LTD.

Suite 213, 678 Howe Street
Vancouver 1, B.C.

February 13, 1962

The Directors,
General Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.),
213 - 678 Howe Street,
Vancouver 1, B.C.

Gentlemen,

A Summary of Work Completed to Date and Proposed Program for 1962 on the Wade Group of Claims near Merritt, Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia

INTRODUCTION

In mid-December, 1960, General Resources Ltd. (Non-Personal Liability) acquired the Wade Group of mineral claims situated in the Merritt area of British Columbia and located to the southwest of the Craigmont Mine.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Wade Group of claims is situated about ten miles west of Merritt and three and one-half miles southwest of the Craigmont Mine. The claims lie on the southern slope of Promontory Hill. They contain hills and a broad valley having a general northeast trend. Rock outcrops are common on the hill tops but the valley and slopes have varying thicknesses of overburden.

The claims rise from the Nicola Valley at 1,800 feet to 3,500 feet in the north. The area of the first drilling would be at 2,200 feet. The main valley dividing the property between two edges is at 3,000 feet.

Canadian Pacific Railway facilities and the siding at Canford are within a mile of the southern end of the claims. The Merritt-Spences Bridge Highway passes adjacent to the railway, thus the claims are very favourably located for transportation.

Water is available on the claims or from the main valley containing the Nicola River.

Following recent road building by the Company it is possible to drive along the centre of the Wade Group.

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GENERAL GEOLOGY

The geological feature of the claims and adjacent area is the Nicola Batholith and other smaller intrusive stocks which are probably connected at depth.

These intrusions have cut the Triassic sediments and volcanics of the Nicola series.

Mineralisation in the area seems most prominent along these contacts or adjacent to them in favourable sediments.

Limey and non-limey interbedded tuffs and greywacke of the Nicola series are exposed on the bluffs containing the surface copper showings. Extensive quartz porphyry dykes containing Siderite cut the Nicola rocks.

The copper occurs as chalcopyrite in replacement type bodies and in calcite lenses in a limey band.

Overburden masks a large part of the area of interest.

CLAIMS

The original block of Wade claims 1 - 20 was doubled in area by staking fractions and purchase of four adjacent blocks of claims bringing the total to seventy-six claims and fractions.

By abandoning and restaking full sized claims following a detailed survey, the ground was consolidated to thirty-eight claims for assessment commitments.

These claims were grouped into the Wade, Tex and Apache groups and assessment work filed to cover all the claims for at least one year, and in some cases two years.

An extensive program of lines cut, chained and slope corrected, resulted in a grid on 200-foot by 100-foot spacing with some areas down to 50 feet.

A topographic and claims map was prepared from aerial photographs on 1 inch in 500 feet scale and used as a master plan for geological mapping.

Specific areas of interest were mapped at 1 inch equals 50 feet scale.

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TRENCHING AND ROAD BUILDING

Copper mineralisation has been found on the Wade Group in an area over 1,000 feet long by 50 feet wide, by hand trenching and bulldozing.

Bulldozer trenches have a total length in excess of one mile.

A road has been built right through the property on a good grade for three miles to connect with the Spences Bridge Highway. The proposed drill sites are five minutes from the highway.

GEOPHYSICS

As a result of the surface exposures it was decided on a program using Induced Polarization techniques.

The first survey ran 1.7 miles, 9,000 feet, of line on 400 and 800-foot spacing.

A deep seated anomaly was located which lies at an apparent minimum depth of 400 to 500 feet and appears to have a length of 1,300 feet and at least 400-foot width. The overall minimum sulphide content was reported by Hunting Surveys as ranging from 2 to 6 per cent.

A second I.P. survey was run on closer spacing to define the details of certain areas. 4,900 line feet of survey was run at 100 and 200-foot spacing.

All the geological and geophysical information assembled to date was examined by Mr. E. P. Chapman, Consulting Mining Engineer, and Dr. S. H. Ward, Consulting Geophysicist. They confirmed the existance of the I.P. anomaly of the proportions indicated. They stated:

"The one band of induced polarization anomalies so indicated is accompanied by a marked resistivity low which is considered to be quite significant."

A magnetometer survey was run along two lines crossing the I.P. anomaly using a Radar Magnetometer with a sensitivity of 15.2 gammas to 1 scale division.

The small variations observed were considered significant by Dr. Ward and Mr. Chapman and were in coincidence with the I.P. anomaly.

Because of the depth of the anomalous area, which is at least 400 feet, the magnetic influence, if any, would be very small.

A detailed and careful magnetometer survey over the I.P. anomaly is recommended by our Consultants.

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"The magnetometer test carried out on lines 3E and 9E (7E) has revealed anomalies, which while of modest amplitude, seem to correlate with the main induced polarization anomaly. Thus it is considered appropriate to complete a magnetometer survey from line 5+00 W to line 7+00 E on lines spaced 200 feet apart. Readings should be taken every fifty feet and at closer intervals near the peak of anomalies.

It is intended that the magnetometer survey will serve two purposes:

(a) It may allow detailing of a target indicated by induced polarization and thus obviate any detailed induced polarization.

(b) It will assist in geologic mapping of dykes, faults, contacts, etc."

Before diamond drilling commences the full extent of the anomalous area should be checked by continuing the I.P. survey to the east. The last line run gave the highest reading obtained.

This will be best done at the time of the spring run-off when the ground is thoroughly soaked affording better contact in the rock slides that cover part of the extension.

GEOLOGY

Detailed mapping has been carried out in the area of the anomaly.

Beds of shallow dipping Nicola volcanic tuffs dip north on an average at 35 - 40 degrees into Promontory Hill.

The beds at the depth of the anomaly would outcrop lower down the slope in a region covered by deep overburden.

There is evidence of faulting in a N - S direction across the anomalous area and this may be the cause of the apparent offset of the anomaly.

The report dated June 14, 1961, by Mr. E. P. Chapman stated:

"The limey rocks on the Wade Group lie to the south of a northern sequence of similar rocks which is probably an extension of the horizon in which the Craigmont orebody occurs. Fossil evidence indicates the northern and southern bands to be of different ages. Although at least a portion of the southern limey rocks have now

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been shown to be a suitable host for copper deposition, no orebodies have as yet been found to be present in this horizon."

In the December 1961 annual report to Craigmont Mines Mr. E. P. Chapman states:

"The 2,400 adit has passed through a band of limestones containing sub-commercial quantities of copper and iron lying several thousand feet south of the limey ore horizon.

Three diamond drill holes show this new zone to have substantial length, width and vertical extent. While no ore intersections have been made, structural, lithological and mineralisation characteristics are favourable and additional exploration is justified."

SUMMARY

This property has been carried from a raw prospect, in one year, to a point where it justifies expenditure of additional risk capital.

The detailed geological and geophysical work carried out on the property points to an anomalous zone at a depth in excess of 400 feet. This may be caused by a sulphide orebody such as is known to exist in the immediate area.

A major program of sub-surface exploration should be started to determine if this is the case.

This exploration should be by diamond drills capable of drilling to 1,000 feet with large core sizes commencing at NX.

Further geophysics and geological mapping will be necessary.

PROPOSED PROGRAM AND COSTS

Phase 1

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1. Detailed magnetometer survey over the anomalous area as recommended by the Consultants.	2,000
2. Preparation of diamond drill sites, bulldozing access roads.	2,000
3. Additional Induced Polarization surveys by a contractor at $400 a day, to close the end of the present anomaly.	5,000
4. Detailed geological mapping to expand the area already mapped.	2,000
5. Diamond drilling, 2,400 feet in 3 holes NX-AX core at $10 per foot.	24,000
6. Engineering and supervision.	3,000
7. Transit and compass surveys to control drilling and mapping.	1,000
8. Supplies and equipment.	1,500
9. Reserves for contingencies	4,000
	$44,500

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DRAFT OF PROPOSED LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS OF GENERAL RESOURCES LTD. (NPL)

DECEMBER 8th, 1961

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GENERAL RESOURCES LTD. (NPL):

This letter is one of a series of regular reports to the shareholders which are being made from time to time during the period between Annual General Meetings.

Your Company has now completed its 1961 exploration programme and this letter is to inform you of the Company's activities to date and to indicate the future programme being considered for the 1962 season.

Since the time of the last report, a programme of exploration has been carried out with the object of detecting and delineating mineralization on the Company's Wade Group of mineral claims situated about ten miles west of Merritt, B. C. and three and one-half miles southwest of the Craigmont Mine. The Wade Group is a very well situated block of claims which lies directly down strike geologically and in the same favourable rock type as the Craigmont Mine. During the 1961 exploration programme additional blocks of claims adjacent and contiguous to the Wade Group were purchased by the Company and added to the Group so that it now is composed of an area nearly double the size of the original Wade mineral claims.

Copper mineralization has been discovered on the Wade Group in an area

over 1,000 feet long by 50 feet wide. This area has been stripped by bulldozer trenches and the total length of trenching completed to date is in excess of more than one mile. The Company's exploration crew during the 1961 period was composed of seven men.

As part of the necessary work of exploration of the Wade Group the Company built a road over a length of some three miles to connect with the Spences Bridge-Merritt Highway and with the Canford railway station. Accordingly, access to the Wade Group is no longer a problem and it is now possible to take equipment into any part of the property.

As a result of surface work done during the 1961 season, sufficient encouragement was obtained to necessitate geophysical work to be carried out and a programme of exploration by induced polarization techniques (I. P. Survey) was employed. As a result of this geophysical work highly encouraging results were obtained. A deep-seated anomaly was located on the Wade Group of claims which lies at a minimum depth of 400 to 500 feet and appears to have a length of 1,000 feet and a width of 800 feet.

A diamond drill programme is now under active consideration. Because of the depth at which the anomaly is indicated drill holes of at least 700 to 1,000 feet will be necessary and a programme of this sort is quite expensive. Accordingly, it was decided to check the anomaly by magnetometer survey and also by a further geophysical I.P. type survey

using different procedures. This checking has not, to date, been completed but will be finished in the early spring just as soon as surface conditions permit. The objective of the Company is to determine the best possible location for the drilling programme and prior to the commencement of any drilling to obtain all possible geological information in respect of the property. During the winter months the work of the technical staff employed by the Company will be to compile all of the data assembled on the Wade Group and to carry out an assessment of the Wade property and of other properties which have come to the attention of the Company.

The Company intends to direct its attention to the acquisition of other properties in the Merritt area, which area the Company believes has the best potential for mine finding in British Columbia. The Company possesses all necessary equipment and personnel for the appraisal of a prospective property and has a programme in respect of interesting areas for consideration.

Further details of the past year and of the programme of the Company for 1962 will be contained in the report to the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company for 1962.

Yours very truly,

E. M. OLTS, President
on behalf of the Board of Directors

MIKE CARR.

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GENERAL RESOURCES LTD.

Suite 213, 678 Howe Street
Vancouver 1, B.C.

September 18, 1961

General Resources Ltd. (N P L),
213 - 678 Howe Street,
VANCOUVER 1. B.C

Gentlemen,

Report Summary to September 15, 1961 on
the Wade Group, near Merritt, B.C.

A program of reconnaisance and detailed geological mapping has added considerably to the knowledge of the ground in the region of the I.P. anomaly on the Wade Group.

Beds of shallow dipping Nicola volcanic tuffs dip North at 35 - 40 degrees into the Promontory Hill.

The beds at the depth of the anomaly 400 - 500 feet down would outcrop in an area lower down the hill in a region covered by heavy overburden.

There are indications of faulting across the anomalous area and this may be the cause of the apparent offset of the anomaly.

Structural impoundment was a major factor in the formation of the Craigmont orebody.

The discovery of faulting on the Wade Group adds significantly to the potential of the I.P. anomaly.

Respectfully submitted,

R B Stokes

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R B STOKES,
Engineer-in-charge.

RBS:mc

copy please
JMC

GENERAL RESOURCES LTD.

(N.P.L.)

TELEPHONE:
MUTUAL 2-2751

213–678 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER 1. B. C.

May 21, 1963.

Dr. Mike Carr
Department of Mines & Petroleum Resources
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Mike;

I thought you would like to hear of progress on the Wade Group diamond drilling vertical hole #1.

A sim ple log is, one hundred seventy seven feet of overburden, forty feet of Kingsvale Ryolite; then one hundred forty feet of limestones, beautifully brecciated and recemented with calcite and replacements of sulphides mostly pyrite, some chalcopyrite. Some ryolites, probably Kingsvale are injected into the limestones, then about one hundred feet of limy tuff to five hundred five feet. Now we are back in black limestones from five hundred five feet to the present five hundred thirty feet. We will drill until we go through the quartz porphyry contact at maybe seven hundred feet.

We plan another hole adjacent. To quote the Craifmont geologists, "very interesting".

You are certainly welcome to come and look over our shoulder and to comment on the structure.

Looking forward to seeing you in Merritt,

Sincerely,

R. B. Stokes
per:

RBS:md

HS
JMCarr

June 12, 1961.

Dr. Wilbert R. Danner,
Asst. Prof. Geology,
University of British Columbia,
Vancouver 8, B.C.

acknd

Dear Dr. Danner:

Thank you for your letter of June 9, with information from your report from Dr. Siemon Wm. Muller, including his thought that your pecten from Aspen Grove may be uppermost Triassic or lowermost Jurassic.

It is interesting to see that the lowermost Jurassic possibility is brought up again after the failure of several workers to find fossils identifiable as Jurassic.

I am passing the information on to Mike Carr. I am also sending Jeffery the information in the last paragraph of your letter.

Yours truly,

H. S.

H. Sargent,
Chief, Mineralogical Branch.

HS:ln
cc: Dr. J.M. Carr
Dr. W.G. Jeffery