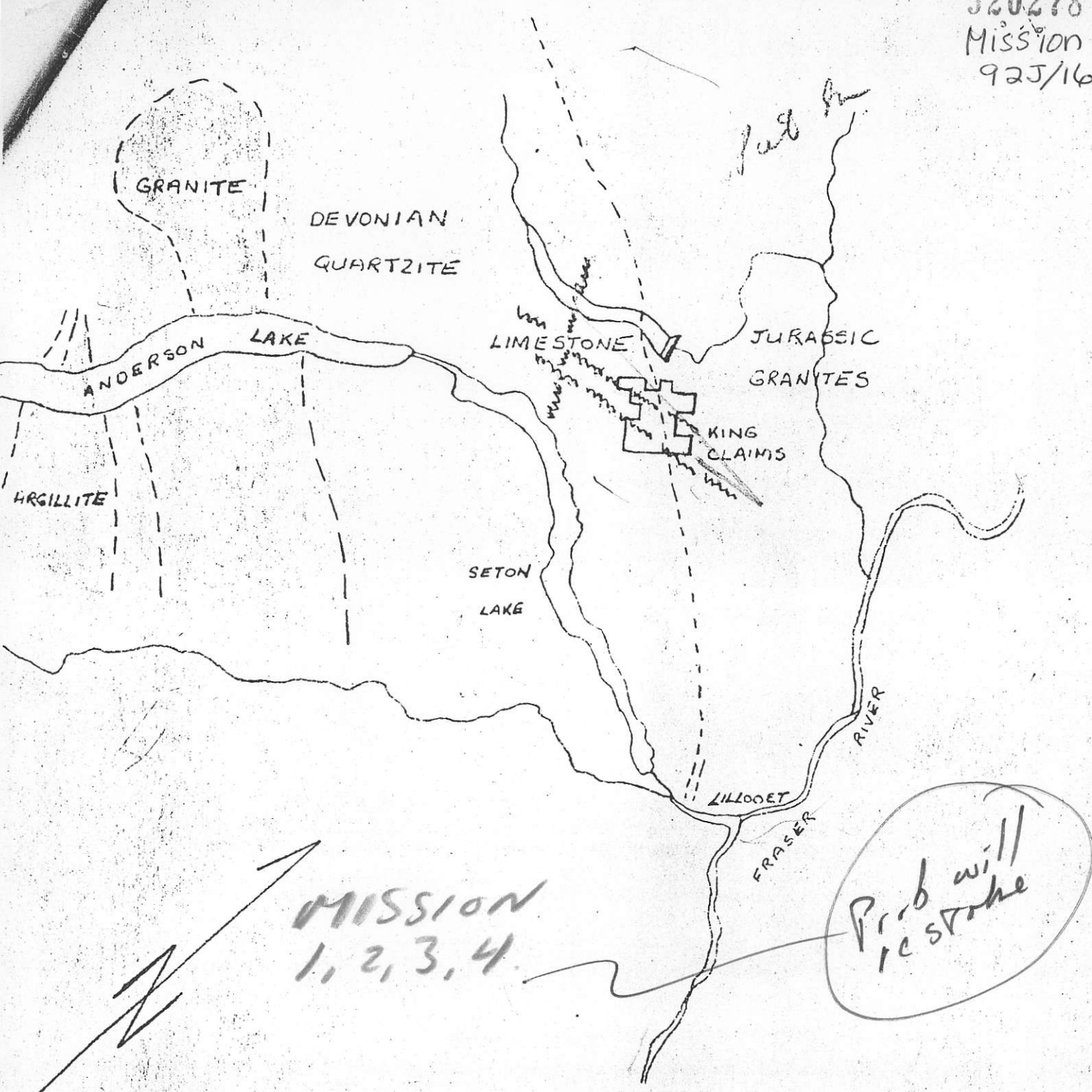


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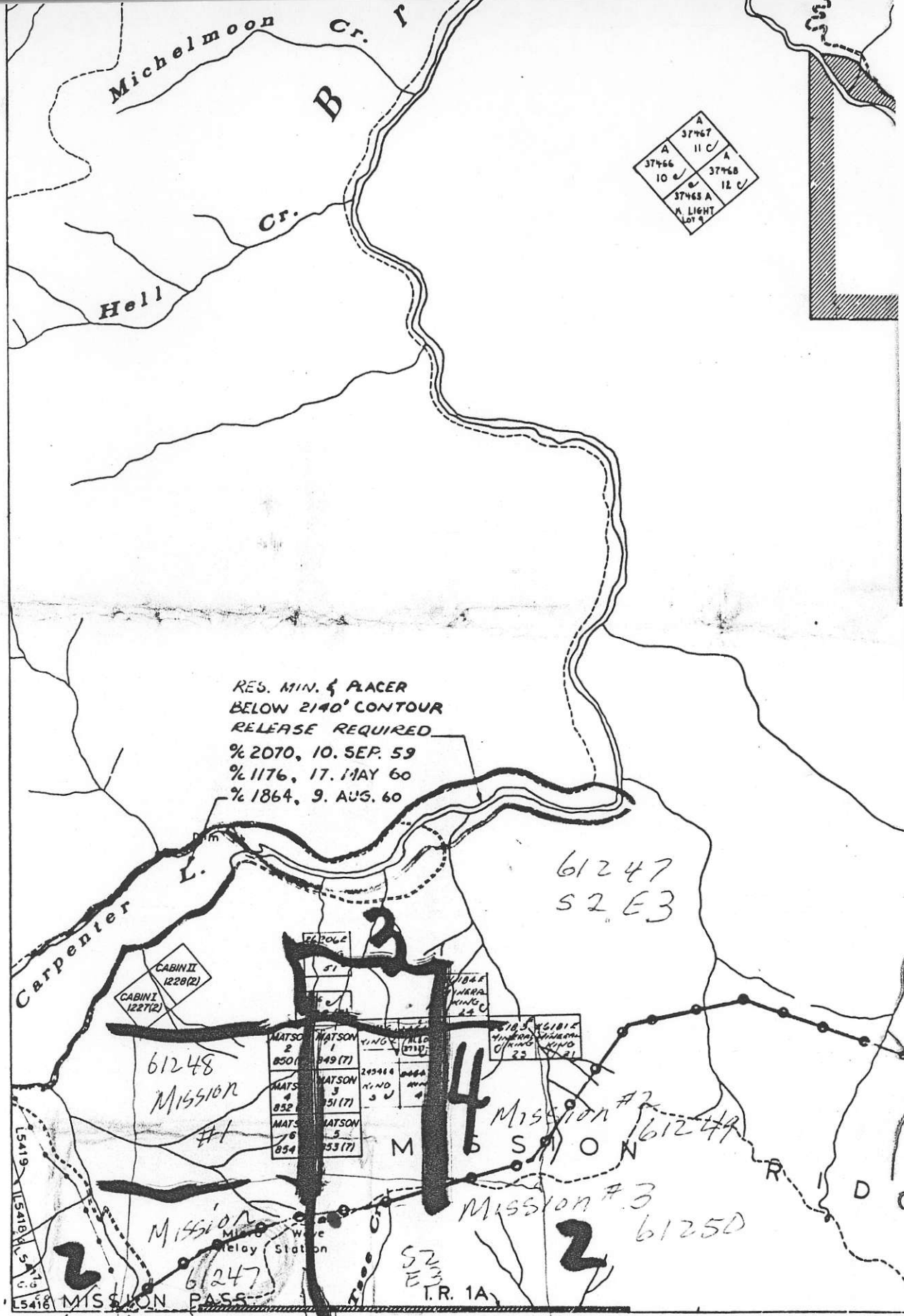
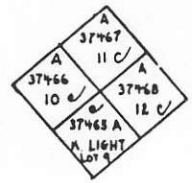
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S. J. HUNTER & ASSOCIATES LTD. CONSULTING ENGINEERS VANCOUVER-BRITISH COLUMBIA	
GENERAL GEOLOGY-KING CLAIMS-LILLOOET M.D. BENN EXPLORATIONS LTD (NPL)	
SCALE 1" = 4 MILES	DRAWN 15 SEPT. 1967
PROJECT No.	DRAWN BY S. J. HUNTER P. ENG.
DESIGN No. 3	APPROVED BY

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RES. MIN. & PLACER
 BELOW 2140' CONTOUR
 RELEASE REQUIRED
 % 2070, 10. SEP. 59
 % 1176, 17. MAY 60
 % 1864, 9. AUG. 60

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MISSION #2
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MISSION #3

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50°45'
 122°15'

TO SOUTH

For up-to-date information
 on claims in any area

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

INTRODUCTION

An examination was made of the King Claims of Bann Explorations Ltd.(NPL) by S. J. Hunter, P. Eng., Consulting Mining Engineer, accompanied by Mr. P. Watson over the period of September 12 and 13, 1967.

The purpose of the examination was to assess the mineral potential of the King claim area in order to recommend a continuing exploration programme.

The information obtained from this examination, including a review of the soil sampling conducted by Bann Explorations Ltd.(NPL) and a report by F. C. Tomlinson, P. Eng. form the basis for the report submitted herewith.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The King Claim Group of Benn Explorations Ltd. (NPL) is composed of 28 located claims situated in the Bridge River district of British Columbia, a distance of 43 miles by road west of Lillooet, B. C.

Access is simply accomplished by road directly to the claims on Mission Mountain. The power lines of B. C. Hydro cross the claims and the Pacific Great Eastern Railway passes within 4 miles of the site. The micro-wave tower of B. C. Telephone is located on the property.

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Mineralization was discovered on the claim area in the 1930's. Subsequently, Mr. Paul Matson drove a short adit on a strong vein shear and excavated open pits along the structure over a distance of 1000 feet. Of late years Benn Explorations Ltd. (NPL) have conducted a soil sampling programme over the claim area to further define the mineralized area to approximate limits of 1000 feet by 1200 feet.

Mineralization occurs as vein shears in silicified limestone breccia and appears to be related to strong east-west faults close to a granite contact. The general geology involves an intrusive body of granite rock on the east of the claims bounded by Devonian Limestones and

Quartzites to the west. The sediments have been highly sheared and distorted by both north-south and east-west faults.

The principal minerals occurring in the vein shears are galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and a silver mineral as yet not identified. The minerals may occur in several structures or as replacements in the limestone breccias between two parallel east-west faults which are approximately 600 feet to 1000 feet apart. These faults are quite apparent on the road leading up to the claims from Carpenter Lake.

Random assays selected from the various workings by the author yielded the following analysis:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Ag(oz)</u>	<u>Pb(%)</u>	<u>Zn(%)</u>	<u>Cu(%)</u>
19062	0.80	1.30	0.27	
19063	3.90	8.00	5.00	
19064	1.70	2.75	0.08	
19065	1.40	5.10	0.45	
19066	0.95	1.17	0.08	
19067	0.25	Tr	Tr	
19068	8.55	10.35	4.55	0.45
19069	2.90	4.80		

In view of the excellent geology and evidence of adequate mineralization, the author has recommended the following general programme:

1. Establish a test camp at site.
2. Cut two parallel control base lines over the known zone.
3. Excavate three main bulldozer trenches at 5100, 4800 and 5650 contour elevations across the zone from south to north and bulk sample.
4. Using a percussion drill, test sample along the trenches to 300 feet of depth and sample the sludge.

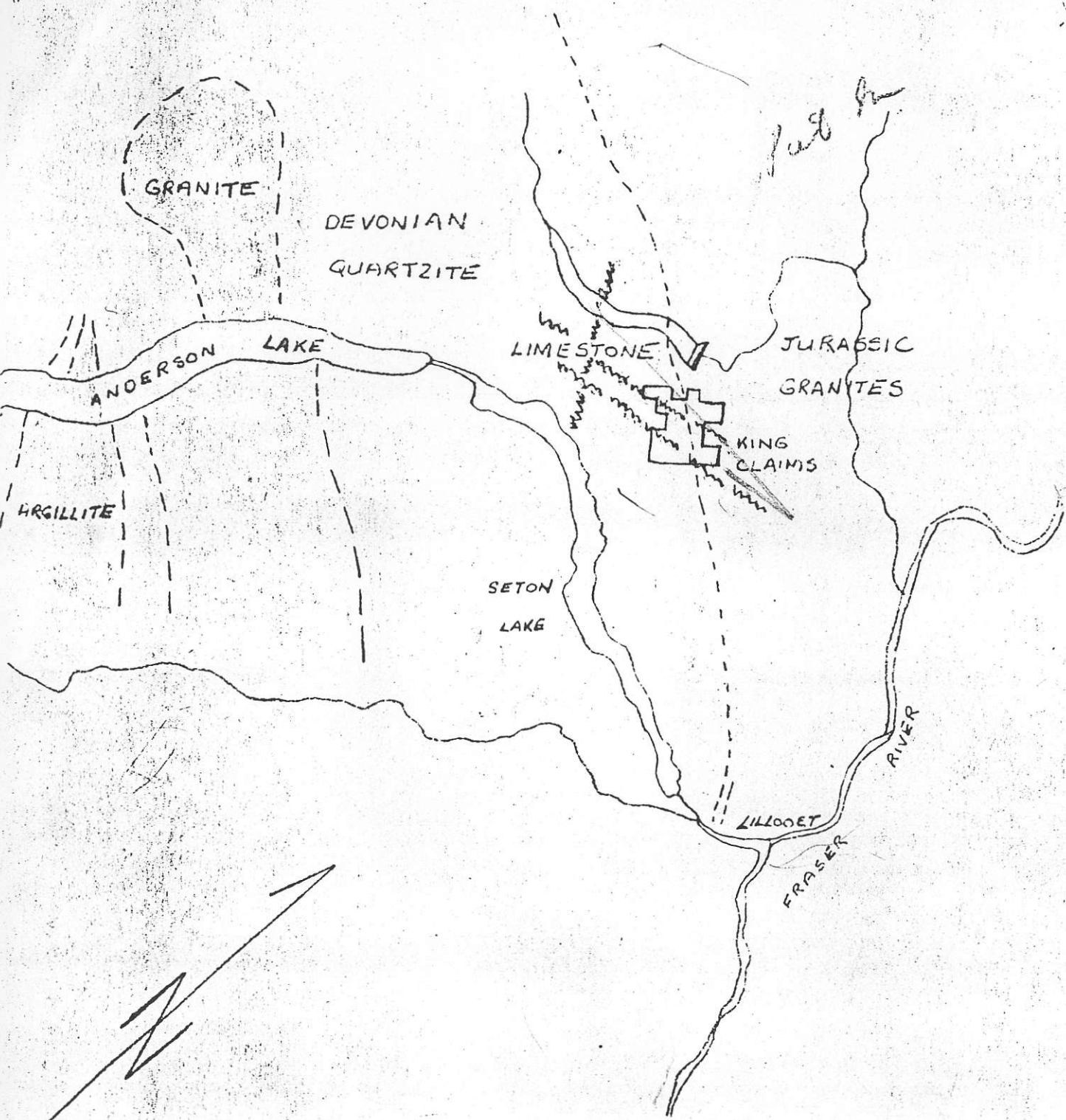
To facilitate the recommended programme, a sum of capital in the estimated amount of \$80,000 will be required to expedite the over-all assessment.

Vancouver, B. C.
September 16, 1967

S. J. Hunter, P. Eng.
Consulting Mining Engineer

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S. J. HUNTER & ASSOCIATES LTD. CONSULTING ENGINEERS VANCOUVER-BRITISH COLUMBIA	
GENERAL GEOLOGY-KING CLAIMS - LILLOOET M.D. BENN EXPLORATIONS LTD (NPL)	
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GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The geology of the King Claim area embraces an offshoot of Jurassic granite of the Coast Range Batholith which occupies and underlays the east section of the claim area. The granite mass is well exposed in the valley of Carpenter Lake to the north of the claims and on the Seton Lake side to the south of the claims. Outcrops of granite are exposed on the property along the B. C. Hydro road and in many places they have contact characteristics.

Abutting the granite mass to the west are beds of Devonian Quartzites and Limestones. These beds strike northerly and are inclined steeply to the west.

The sediments are sandwiched between the easterly intrusive granite mentioned above and a recurring stock which outcrops a distance of 8 miles to the west.

Structurally, the Devonian Rocks have been intensely faulted by the granitic intrusions so that the physical features of the Bridge River and Seton Lake systems actually define major east-west fault trends.

Locally on Mission Mountain, there is a pronounced north-south fault paralleling the granitic contact to the

west of the claims. The fault is visible in sections of the road winding up the ridge from Carpenter Lake.

Of greater significance is the evidence across the ridge containing the claims of a series of east-west trending faults which strike into the granite in the area of the claims and which are physically defined by the narrow draws on the mountain side. The limestone sediments are brecciated from the action of the fault shear. As the fault approaches the granites mineralization begins to appear as vein replacement in the limestone breccias filling the east-west shear planes.

The extent of the granite contact and the distortion of the faults appears to have opened up a broad area which may have been amenable to mineralization.

EXPLORATION PROGRAMME TO DATE

Exploration of the mineral possibilities on the King Claim area has passed through two phases thus far.

Initially, strong galena-sphalerite veins which were discovered in the 1930's were developed by a short adit at the 5100 level elevation. This adit was collared in a strongly silicified limestone breccia wherein massive galena mineralization is evident over 14 feet of width. Hand-steel development by Paul Matson was arduous in the solid structure and limited the 5 x 6 heading to approximately 50 feet of adit advance. Further open pits were excavated on the galena-sphalerite-chalcopyrite bearing structure at elevations ranging to 5800 feet or for a distance up the mountain slope of 1200 feet beyond the tunnel.

The initial work defined evidence of a mineralized structure striking N 45° E and dipping nearly vertically. Assay values were obtained in lead, zinc, silver and copper. This phase of exploration was conducted in the period of 1949-1952.

Subsequently, a second phase of exploration has been instituted by Bena Explorations Ltd. (NPL) through 1966-67

wherein extensive soil sampling was conducted over the 28 claim King group in order to further define the possible limits of the mineralization. Present day philosophies of large low-grade deposits were in mind in this approach. The results are encouraging to say the least in that the anomalies are positive over an area of 1000 feet by 1500 feet, including the old zone investigated in the early 1950's. Soil sample anomalies include relatively high readings in p.p.m. in lead, zinc, silver and copper.

Hence the exploration to date has progressively substantiated the evidence provided by the excellent geological setting.

MINERALIZATION AND ASSAYS

Strong galena-sphalerite-arsenopyrite mineralization is evident around the 5100 foot elevation and is defined in this area in several open cuts and a single adit driven N 40° E on a strong shear zone.

At the collar of the adit there is an exposure of massive galena mineralization over 14 feet of width in limestone breccia. Competent fracture patterns parallel the vein deposition in silicified limestone. The adit has been driven for 50 feet on one of the shears and there is good mineralization at the face. Frequent cross-fractures are encountered in the drift length. Dip of the structure is vertical.

Samples were selected for analysis as follows:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Ag(oz)</u>	<u>Pb(%)</u>	<u>Zn(%)</u>
19062	Face		0.80	1.30	0.27
19063	Dump		3.90	8.00	5.00
19064	Collar	14 ft.	1.70	2.75	0.08

North-east of the tunnel several trenches were cut upon the same structure about 100 feet higher and 150 feet to the north-east. Herein strong parallel vein shears are exposed in the southerly trench and a 45 foot wide

mineralized breccia zone is uncovered on the north side. Mineralization appears to consist of the same galena-sphalerite components. Assay sample results are as follows:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Ag(oz)</u>	<u>Pb(%)</u>	<u>Zn(%)</u>
19065	Grab	1.40	3.10	0.45
19066	Grab	0.95	1.17	0.08

Approximately 300 feet up the hill to the north-east, further trenches were cut over 100 feet of zone in an altered limestone structure. The mineralization is not so strong here. However, the trenches are shallow. An assay sample selected ran as follows:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Ag(oz)</u>	<u>Pb(%)</u>	<u>Zn(%)</u>
19067	Grab	0.25	Tr	Tr

At 5000 elevation extensive trenches have been excavated wherein once again massive galena-sphalerite mineralization is visible over a broad area. At this location chalcopyrite mineral begins to appear. Samples gathered from this section assayed as follows:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Ag(oz)</u>	<u>Pb(%)</u>	<u>Zn(%)</u>	<u>CU(%)</u>
19068	Grab	8.55	10.35	4.55	0.45
19069		2.90	4.80		

The trenching appears to outline a north-east trending structure wherein mineral values occur as silver, lead, zinc and copper in an arsenopyrite ore. It may be that as the granite contact is attained, a substantial ore structure may exist with increasing content in silver and copper.

The soil sampling results have tended to both confirm the zone and to broaden the zone. Whether the area of mineral exposure is one zone or a series of parallel zones can only be confirmed by subsequent investigations. Nonetheless at a distance of 1000 feet south of the tunnel anomalous zinc readings and high lead readings were being obtained. The silver fraction was also anomalous. At a distance of 1200 feet up the slope further soil sample cross sections were taken and a high of 900 plus in zinc was obtained. The attitude of the slope rules out the possibility that mineralization spread from a single zone to the north and is hence only a float contamination.

Several claim lengths across the mountain lead-zinc outcrops once again appear.

EXPLORATION POSSIBILITIES

It would strongly appear from the evidence of the open cuts, the tunnel and the soil sampling that there are distinct possibilities of a widespread silver-lead-zinc-copper zone on the King Claims of Bena Explorations Ltd. (NPL). Whether there is an adequate tonnage or grade to classify the economics at this stage is pure conjecture. However, there is adequate justification to proceed to a new phase of development.

The geology of the area as discussed previously gives every indication of a strong competent structure sufficient to encourage deep-seated mineralization.