

M E M O

April 4th, 1968.

Re: Silverquick Property
51° 02' 122° 49'

A visit was paid to D. Rotherham and W. Pentland in the Canex Office on April 3rd to review methods and results obtained by Canex under their 1965-66 option agreement with Silverquick Development in the Bridge River area.

The discussion covered results on this property as well as some references to adjoining properties and some comparison with the Snell property in the Pinchi Fault zone.

Mr. Pentland's reports on the Silverquick dated January 24th and June 27th, 1966, were read but all pertinent maps had been sent to dead storage by Canex and as some considerable effort is required to retrieve these, they were not seen on this visit. If necessary, Canex is willing to make them available.

The following is a summary of notes taken from Pentland's report:

The property consists of about 70 full and fractional claims mainly on the north slope of Eldorado Mountain and extending across Tyaughton Creek.

The 1965 field season's work consisted primarily of reconnaissance geological mapping at 400' to the inch, soil sampling and trenching with D-7 tractor. Trenches were mapped on 40 scale and all rock exposed as well as underground workings were channel sampled.

✓ Mapping indicates the area of interest is underlain by conglomerate and argillaceous rocks with a major flexure along strike in the area of known showings and high mercury soil sample results.

The area denoted as the mineralized zone strikes northwest and is about 3500 ft. by 600 ft. in extent based on limonite staining and geochemical results. A small open pit and two short adits lie at the northwest end of the zone where a small high grade lens of cinnabar ore has been mined.

In the vicinity of the flexure the rocks are strongly fractured and sheared with a few widely spaced veins of cinnabar mineralization. In general, the veins tend to be flat to gently dipping, one to four inches in width and of very limited strike length.

✓ Bedding attitudes are east west with dips from 47° to vertical and averaging 75° south.

The area is highly fractured with an estimated 80% of the faults in the northeast quadrant and dipping at 50° to 70°. Argillaceous rocks are often purple due to hematite along shear planes. Occasional shear zones contain black graphite.

Two types of intrusive dyke are present, a fine grained light coloured felsite and a darker highly weathered hornblende feldspar porphyry.

Mercury mineralization shows best development as veins in conglomerate. Marcasite is present in minute quantities. The lens of mineralization mined from the open pit occurred in a north-south vertical shear zone.

A grid area one mile long and 2000 feet wide was soil sampled at 100 ft. intervals on lines 200 ft. apart. A mercury sniffer was used in the field, later with addition of a gold filter, and samples were checked by lab determination.

An anomalous area was indicated 3500' x 1200' in area with values of up to 300 p.p.m. mercury.

3500' of D-7 trenching was done in 1965 mainly in the northwest section of the anomalous area and around the open pit area. Overburden varied from 3' to 15'. Additional trenching was done in 1966.

Stream silt sampling in 1966 indicated anomalous results from two areas - the known pit area and the stream from the glacier area 2500' to the southeast of the open pit.

Trenching on the strong geochem high trending north from the glacier area on the west side of the creek revealed the mercury to be contained in a lateral moraine composed of material gouged from the cirque. Examination of outcrop above this area showed highly fractured and rusty conglomerate.

Channel sampling of trenches and underground workings gave assays up to 2% Hg with a general background of 0.02%. Assaying was done by Coast Eldridge. The only significant zone occurred in Trench 2A which ran 1.03% over 60 feet. Dimensions were very limited with an estimated maximum tonnage of 5000 tons at 0.5% Hg.

The area of the working is shown on air photo BC4263-007.

General discussion indicated Canex had found the mercury sniffer a reasonably reliable prospecting tool. With the addition of a gold filter it was adequate for soil and silt determinations up to 20 p.p.m. Hg.

Silt values in anomalous areas ran up to about 8 p.p.m. on the Silverquick property. Since soil is poorly developed no one horizon could be sampled. The main requirement in sampling was to get the sample from below a volcanic ash layer present over the property. Whether the mercury in the soil is present as vapour, native mercury or cinnabar is not known but both cinnabar and native mercury can be panned in the vicinity.

Previous work on the property has been drastically mismanaged in every way. An estimated \$300,000 has been squandered. A possible 300 tons were mined from the open cut. Grade is unknown but Pentland suggested 5% Hg - much of it lost in milling.

Pentland also mentioned existence of significant showings on the Magnet Exploration Relay claim group (Mugwump etc. claims).

Rotherham has a very poor opinion of the Snell property on the Pinchi Fault and feels the Silverquick has more potential.

The claim situation at Silverquick was a mess when Canex took over. The open cut, in fact, was on open ground. Pentland would not commit himself as to which claims the workings were actually on. Considerable restaking, etc. was done.

J.C. Stephen/ic

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J.C. Stephen", is written in the lower right quadrant of the page.