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Vertical Holes

CIS-011

Confirming Picture At Galaxy Copper

Working with five machines — three to four in operation, the fifth on new set-ups — Galaxy Copper Mines is rapidly developing an entirely new picture on its Kamloops area copper property, The Northern Miner gathers from talking with company officials. In progress is a systematic program on which sections are being drilled off with either vertical or steep holes, and with 15-odd tests completed to date it appears that the company's re-interpretation of previous drilling is standing up quite impressively.

What it amounts to is that a shallow, synclinal trough-like structure is being demonstrated which is producing worthwhile thicknesses in the range of 100 ft. or more of low-grade copper.

The zone so far has been drill-
See GALAXY Page Nine

Galaxy Copper

(Continued from Page One)

traced for a 1,000-ft. length, although it is not detailed as yet, and has a minimal known width of some 500 ft. However, this is not delimited by any stretch of the imagination, and what is whetting the appetites of the management is a recently-completed induced polarization picture which extends the potential of the immediate area quite considerably. A current test is now stepped out several hundred feet into IP extensions of the zone, and if fruitful could be quite significant.

Grade-wise, officials are hopeful of confirming something of the order of 0.5% to 0.6% copper, as indicated by one set of vertical holes completed on an easterly section of the zone.

Drilling Confirming Structure

These holes, traversing the zone on a section across its width from north to south, gave generally uniform grade results of this tenor. No. S-1, for example, from sludge assays (core recovery was erratic and far from complete) gave an 80-ft. core length starting at 60 ft. in the hole which ran 0.83% copper. An additional 30 ft. is out for assay.

South of this, No. S-2, on a composite of core and sludge assays, returned a 100-ft. section starting at 70 ft. which ran 0.50%. And further south, No. S-5 gave a 130-ft. section on sludge assay running 0.635% copper, including a 57-ft. section on which core assays were available running 0.57%.

The final hole on the section was No. S-6, which gave 137 ft. of core starting at 60 ft. which ran 0.66% copper. Another 30-ft. section is out for assay.

A second section is being run 100 ft. distant, with these holes being drilled at a 65° angle to determine if there is any lenticular character to the distribution of copper values.

Assays are available on two of these tests, the first of which was No. S-4, which gave an 80-ft. core section starting at 20 ft. that ran 0.817% copper together with a 120-ft. section of sludge which ran 0.725%.

No. S-7 gave 116 ft. of core starting at 14 ft. which ran 0.54% copper, with an accompanying sludge section running 0.577% copper for 110 ft. Two other holes will complete this section, while drilling has started on a third section which reverts to vertical holes at a point some 500 ft. distant.

The first of these tests was No. S-3, which gave 0.665% copper over 60 ft. in core assays, and a corresponding 0.75% copper over 60 ft. in sludges. This hole lost much core, and officials feel that it failed to give reliable evidence of the thickness of the zone.

Large Tonnage Possibilities

This drilling is superimposed on an earlier series of angle holes which produced a somewhat confusing picture. However, prior to the current program,

it was felt that the synclinal trough structure if proved up would have large-tonnage possibilities, and this appears to be shaping as a result of the current program.

One significant new development is the suggestion of a possible new and better grade zone in a current hole which, according to late word from the property, had picked up a good length of visually strong material beyond the known zone. This ties in with some geophysical indications, and the current hole (S-14) is being continued to chase the situation to its limits.

see letter to shareholders

Operations are hampered by slow assay returns and some effort is being made to speed these up. In the interval, the situation has recently attracted a lot of mining interest, and in fact at least one strong mining group are displaying real interest in entering into the picture.

The objective, of course, is to demonstrate a porphyry-copper type of structure which could be mined by open pit methods on a reasonable ore-to-waste scale. It is felt that by the inclusion of sections of material of the order of 0.2% to 0.3% which overly the main core intersections, a workable stripping ratio can be developed which would produce the benefits of a large open cut mining operation.

Other Companies Active

The property lies about five miles west and south of Kamloops and covers a fairly large block of better than 50 claims. In addition to the current drilling, extensive IP work has been completed indicating likely targets on other sections of the ground which will be checked out in due course. Too, the same management group through Rolling Hills Copper Mines, Kamloops Copper, Comet Mines and Western Beaverlodge Mines, has tied up hundreds of additional claims, and these companies on their own account are setting the stage for active exploration. Rolling Hills, for example, shares a new geophysical picture with Galaxy, and check-out work is being arranged.

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March 11, 1965

To the Shareholders:

Continuous encouraging results have been received from the exploration and development work underway at the company property located 10 miles southwest of Kamloops, B. C., since my last letter to shareholders.

A review of work to date from W. P. McGill, president of Sulmac Exploration Services Limited, the firm in charge of the property program states that drilling on the eastern section of the property has indicated an increased thickness of the potential ore zone from 90 feet to a possible 160 feet to 175 feet. Four new holes indicate a grade of 0.57% copper from surface to the lower limit. A grade of 0.64% copper can be obtained by taking a narrower section but since the lower grade material near surface will have to be taken it is included in the calculation resulting in the 0.57% copper grade. The western section of the ore body is higher grade and will raise the overall grade of the deposit to 0.65% to 0.70% copper.

Drilling to test for further extension to the east obtained poor core recovery in lower grade material thereby providing unreliable results. Further testing to the east has been temporarily suspended pending determination of a method to improve core recovery.

The engineers report states that the most easterly hole to date, No. 17, a 100 foot stepout hole, obtained 1.88% copper in the first 60 feet of hole. Further results are expected from this hole.

In the centre of the basin structure hole No. 14 cut 55 feet grading 0.64% copper.

By way of explanation and interpretation of the results to date, Mr. McGill points out that previous analysis of exploration results from the ground suggested a minor tonnage of reasonable grade material in a number of vertical bodies. More recent analysis suggested large flat lying basin like entities capable of containing large tonnages. Geophysical work and vertical diamond drilling has been underway in recent months to test the new analysis. Sufficient drilling has been completed to substantiate a flat lying mineral deposit, regular and thick enough to be mined by open pit methods. This drilling has proven that the mineralization consists of stringers, masses and finely disseminated chalcopyrite (the ore of copper) with very minor pyrite. The average grade of the area investigated will produce ore with 0.65% to 0.70% total content copper together with minor but very important recoverable amounts of gold, silver and molybdenum. All the drilling on the property to date has indicated a potential deposit of from 7,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons. Further very extensive detailed drilling will be required to prove this overall tonnage.

Because the drilling has established that the ore bodies are flat lying the entire area of the property is now good potential ground to search for additional similar bodies.

The engineer concludes that as the geophysical work proceeded it became evident that additional anomalous conditions existing on the Galaxy property passed into the properties of Kamloops Copper, Rolling Hills Copper and Western Beaver Lodge Mines Limited. The potential of the Galaxy property to the west has been definitely limited by Kamloops Copper ground. The most recent drilling has drilled within 300 feet of this boundary and good grade material has been encountered. There is little doubt that this mineral will continue from the Galaxy property northwesterly towards the old workings of the Kamloops property. Again, known mineral on the Rolling Hills property will pass into the Galaxy property. As a consequence further exploration of Galaxy should take place in conjunction with the exploration on the adjacent properties.

As a result of these conclusions a five machine drilling program has been undertaken. This calls for one machine on the known Galaxy structure, one machine on other anomalies on the Galaxy property, two machines on adjoining properties and a churn drill to carry out cheap rapid detail testing of the known Galaxy structure.

The company having received \$880,000 in recent months through underwriting agreements has adequate funds on hand to carry out the present program.

The results to date have been entirely satisfactory and encouraging to the board of directors increasing our confidence that the Galaxy property has all the requisits to become a major mine in the near future.

Submitted on behalf of the board of directors,

Murray Pezim

President.