

BOVILLE RESOURCES LTD.

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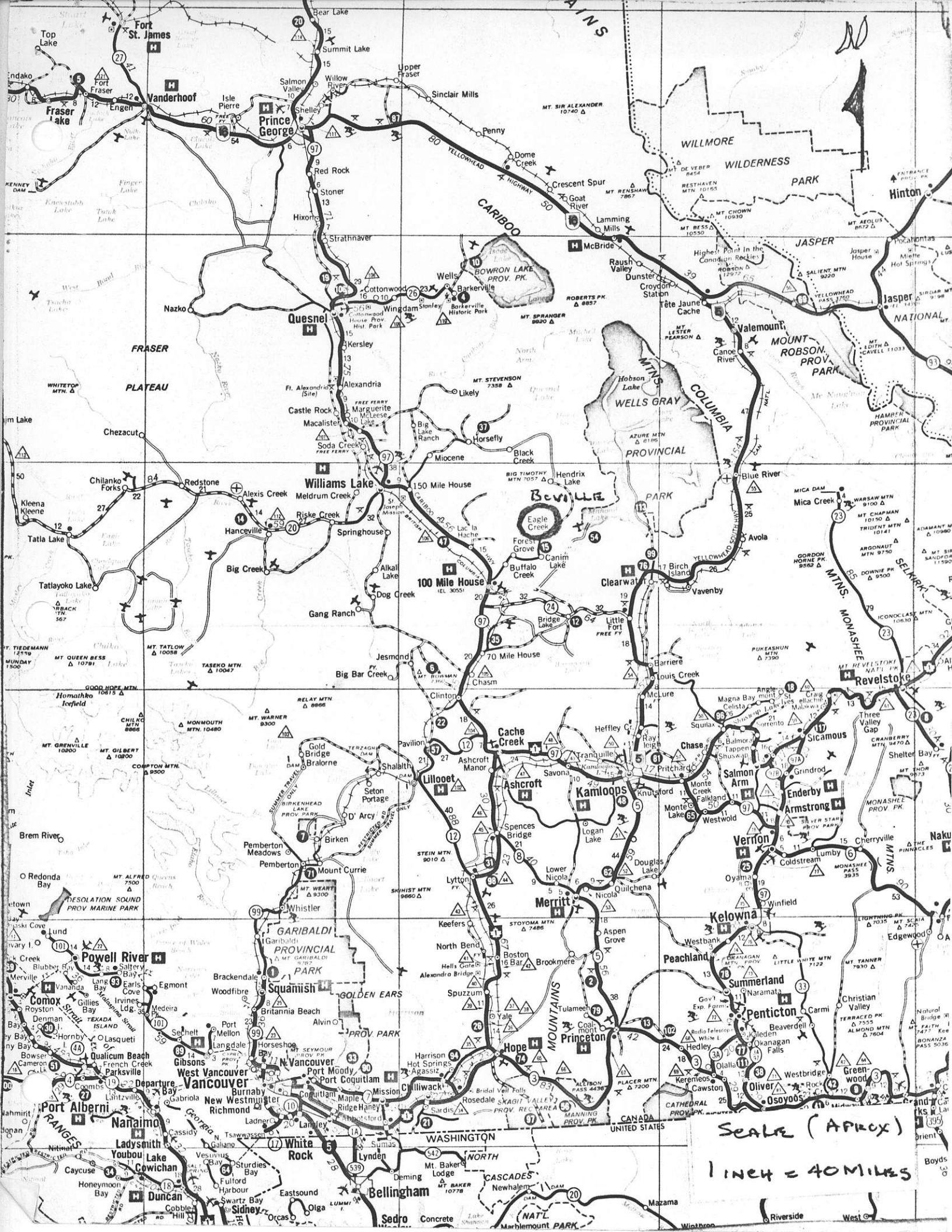
PROSPECT
CANIM LAKE B.C.

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MAPS:

MAP OF AREA	Scale 1 in = 400 ft.
GSC	Scale 1 in = 4 miles



SCALE (APPROX)
1 INCH = 40 MILES

(1) LOCATION:

CLINTON M.D.

The Prospect is in the LILLOOET LAND DISTRICT of South Central B.C. and approximately 20 miles West of the Wells Grey Provincial Park.

This area is 3 miles NW of Eagle Creek on the North Shore of Canim Lake.

The location of the showing is approximately $120^{\circ} 55'$ long W.
 $51^{\circ} 52'$ lat N.

which is approximately 100 air miles NNW of Kamloops, B.C. and 20 miles SW of the Noranda Boss Mtn. Molybdenite Mine.

Access:

The prospect is accessible by road from 100 Mile House which is located 85 air miles NW of Kamloops, B.C.

A good road exists from 100 Mile House NE for 30 miles and can be travelled by car to Eagle Creek.

Approximately 1 mile NW of Eagle Creek an access road has recently been constructed and this road climbs from the valley at elevation 2600' a.s.l. to 3400' elevation.

This access road trends northwards for a distance of 3 miles to the showing at an elevation of approximately 3600 feet.

An alternative route to the main showing is by road north from Eagle Creek to Roger Lake then approximately 2 miles Southwest

(1) Location - continued

to Base "A".

The access roads are suitable for 4-wheel drive vehicles only.

(2) TOPOGRAPHY:

The prospect lies in gently undulating ground with few scattered knobby hills containing outcrops.

Most of the area is covered with boulders and float under little overburden.

The property has not been glaciated to any large extent and little or no glacial debris was noted.

The ground is covered with trees (evergreens predominating) but several large clumps of deciduous trees occur along the access road.

Little of this timber can be considered of commercial size and grade but the birch trees could be considered suitable for firewood.

(3) GEOLOGY:

The prospect lies in a belt of formations TRIASSIC in age and composed of NICOLA GROUP which contain:

(3) Geology - continued

AUGITE ANDESITE FLOWS & BRECCIA
TUFF
GREY WACKE
GREY LIMESTONE

From the GSC map a large TRIASSIC BATHOLITH lies westerly and in contact with the NICOLA GROUP.

This GRANITE intrusive is suspected to be a hornblend - biotite quartz diorite and the exact location of the eastern contact is indistinct.

The NICOLA GROUP of formations trend north east in a band 10 miles long and approximately 2 miles wide. The west contact appears approximately on the west shore of ROGER LAKE and the east side boundary is a fault contact with JURASSIC formations of META sediments.

A system of Faults meet at Eagle Creek.

A north trending fault from the west edge of CANIM LAKE intersects the NE fault contact and a fault system trending 070° north of CANIM LAKE.

The mineralization appears at present to be located approximately 3 miles NW of these fault intersections at EAGLE CREEK.

The structure is unknown but steeply dipping shearing seen on the property indicates that folding probably exists but bedding in place found difficult to interpret.

(4) MINERALIZATION:

The principal minerals visible are copper in AZURITE, BORNITE, and CHALCOPYRITE with MALACHITE widely disseminated.

The sulphides occur on planes in fractures and have been seen weakly dispersed through the andesite rock. GOLD has been assayed associated with the COPPER SULPHIDES similar to SILVER.

The mineralization appears at this stage only associated with an altered green ANDESITE.

A grab sample of the ANDESITE taken close to the showing has indicated from a quantitative assay.

Sample BRL - CL - 1	
Copper	0.93%
Silver	0.44 oz.
Gold	0.030 oz.

The specific gravity of the rock was 3.08 gms/cc. and the mineralized ANDESITE indicated 2.70% magnetic minerals.

MOLYBDENITE has been assayed at 0.001%.

(5) HISTORY:

The original discovery was made by Mr. Robinson, a local prospector who found mineralization on a hill approximately 3 miles north of his house.

Bill Inverarity examined the outcrops and at present 32 units have been staked to cover the area.

(5) History - continued

An access road was constructed to the main showing in September, 1979. Trenches were made with a bulldozer and the scattered mineralization seen around the discovery. Other indications of copper oxides were also visible on the access road.

The trenches were located and a map drawn of the area by TECH CORP. This map has elevations contoured but the access road is not located on the map. Soil samples were taken by W. Inverarity in September, 1979. The property was visited on October 20, 1979 and October 27, 1979 by J.S. Carter for examination of outcrops, sampling and magnetometer profiles.

(6) EXPLORATION:

Six trenches have been dug by bulldozer in the vicinity of the discovery showing. These exposures have been examined and samples taken. The copper content was estimated at 0.5 to 1% but in some places only traces.

Bench marks were placed to locate geochem surveys.

Base "A" Elevation 3600 feet on claim line post on main discovery showing.

Base "B" Elevation 3400 feet on south access road NE of BM "A".

Base "C" Elevation 3350 feet was located on main road approximately 2000 feet south of BM "B".

(6) Exploration - continued

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

The top soil is very light in this locale and abundant float composed of Andesite boulders lies immediately below making soil samples in the "B" horizon difficult to obtain.

Forty-two samples were taken and analyzed for copper and molybdenite.

These lines indicated that the copper threshold may be taken at approximately 40 ppm, and the moly datum at 5 ppm, until further information is gained.

Other techniques should be used to improve the geochemical results due to poor soil conditions and geo - botony may be tried on a trial basis.

Sharp and short copper anomalies were found in the Base "C" area and the moly anomalies appear weak but associated and close to those of copper.

GEOPHYSICS:

In order to eliminate ground and close in on the mineralized area it appears necessary to use magnetics.

Faults contacts change in rock types can be found and identified with the Scintrex MP-2 magnetometer.

(6) Exploration - continued

This apparatus will measure the total Magnetic Field to within 1 gamma when used with a Staff and within 10 gamma range when used on a back pack.

The magnetics on this property are of sufficient susceptibility to use the back pack. Trials on the prospect have verified this configuration.

From preliminary profiles it would appear that the magnetometer lows ie. approximately 58500 gamma conform with geochemical highs in copper and moly.

It is not understood at this time what type of rock gives magnetic readings of 59000 gammas and greater, but it is suspected that the mineralization trend is approximately 150° or 330° and the magnetometer surveys run at an angle across the strike ie. from east to west. At present, the mineralized zone appears to lie within a possible Shear zone - several hundred feet in width.

In any case, further work on geochemistry and magnetics is worthy for correlation and these lines should run E - W across the suspected mineralized trend.

Limestone lenses are adjoining the mineralized Andesite and these will produce a lower magnetic field than the Andesite.

(6) Exploration - continued

However all the mineralization seen appears confined to the magnetic Andesite.

It is believed, at this time, that correlation between magnetics and the mineralization is possible

(7) CONCLUSIONS:

The mineralization seen at the original discovery Base "A" is scattered and weak but the copper appears to have a trend on strike of approximately 150° - 330° . The area mineralized appears wide and in the order of several hundred feet.

Indications of scattered copper minerals have been seen in Base "B" area 1000 feet North East of Base "A" and 200 feet lower in elevation.

Preliminary geochemistry and magnetics indicate the trend continues to Base "C" 1500 feet further South East of Base "A".

Thus it may be assumed at this time that the area for further exploration is a belt approximately 1500 feet wide and 6000 feet long.

This trend may be considered open at North West and South East.

It appears that this prospect is worthy of further work to limit the area for search and attempt to prove the mineralization may occur in commercial quantities.

(8) RECOMMENDATION:

At this stage it appears that further work should be done to limit and outline the mineral trend.

Owing to the lack of true outcrops and the abundance of float under the light overburden, magnetic profiles should be run in a direction across the apparent strike.

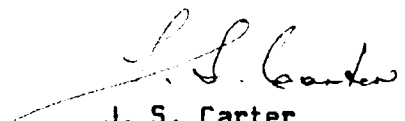
These profiles should correlate high and low values indicating faults shear zones or contacts.

Geochemical profiles should be run over the same lines for copper and moly.

These profiles can be run at 500 foot intervals to start and cover the entire trend 6000 feet in length. The road can be used for a baseline.

This work can be done in approximately 7 days with 2 men and the total cost of surveying analyses and interpretation is estimated at \$2000 - \$2500.

Respectfully submitted,


J. S. Carter
Geologist

/mc