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VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

May 20th, 1966.

President and Directors,  
Highpoint Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.),  
1500 Marine Building,  
Vancouver 1, B.C.

Gentlemen:

**PROGRESS REPORT - FARR LAKE - TYNER LAKE EXPLORATION**  
**SOUTH HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.**

**Preliminary**

The following report summarizes my recent inspection of current developments at the above project, and outlines the general procedures to be followed on the recommended program of reconnaissance geochemical exploration of your composite claim group.

Following advice from Messrs. R. Lee and H. Merrell that bulldozer-trenching of known mineralized zones within the "Sahara" and "Lee" groups had been completed, the writer made arrangements with Mr. Merrell to inspect the property. This was done, with Mr. Merrell's help, on May 22, 1966.

Plans #1 and #2, showing "Sahara" trench geology, etc., and the proposed general grid layouts respectively are part of this report.

**Exploration Program**

The 1000 plus lineal feet of bulldozer trenching on the "Sahara" claim block and the large cut excavated on the "Lee" (Lee No. 11) block provide the required "assessment" work to keep the respective locations in good standing.

Similarly, the 2 1/2 miles of newly constructed road traversing the "Farr" and "Rock" groups may be submitted, if not already applied to the group in past years.

### Current Field Work

The writer, assisted by Mr. Merrell, mapped geological features exposed by the new trenching, and conducted a brief, or preliminary soil-sampling traverse along the new excavations. Sharp and Merrell also examined and measured former grid lines left from previous (magnetometer and E.M.) surveys based on the present "Sahara" and "Lee" location-lines. With regard to the latter investigation, it was decided that the old grid-lines would be rehabilitated and used where feasible - thus providing some reductions of grid-preparation time and expense.

### Summary, Mapping & Soil Sampling

Plan #1 shows additional geological detail exposed by the extended 'dozer trenching: the typical coarse-grained hornblende diorite and/or granodiorite extends northerly from the area of exposures mapped last year.

Fracturing is typically northwesterly in trend, however, the lower, or northerly trenches expose a wide transverse zone of shearing. This trends ENE and dips moderately southward. This zone, like the NNW-trending crushed zone within the initial southerly exposures, is deeply weathered. Minor occurrences of green copper carbonate were noted between sta's A and B, and between F and G, and at sta. J. The deep weathering was probably accompanied by a general oxidation and leaching of sulphide minerals within the coarser-grained, soft-broken, less-siliceous intrusives.

The rubenic (copper-test) soil analyses in general gave fairly indicative results. This preliminary geochemical test of the local sparsely-mineralized exposures was made to evaluate the general applicability of field-testing for "soluble" copper. The conclusion is that the rubenic method may respond satisfactorily within areas of relatively shallow overburden - such as the current zones - but that laboratory methods giving total copper and molybdenum soil

contents would provide more conclusive data.

### Current Recommendations

Mr. Merrell was instructed to extend bull-dozer trenching along the transverse shear zone for about 3,000 feet easterly and 1,000 feet westerly. This is required for preliminary geological investigation of fracture zones within possibly more favourable (siliceous-granitic) rocks. The writer also requested that grid-preparation and soil-sampling should be started.

Plan 2 provides a general illustration of the required grid coverage and details. Although a 400' (N-S) spacing of grid lines, extending 1,400' easterly and westerly of base have been suggested, it will be expeditious to accept the (locally?) lesser spacing of existing (old) grid lines. Also, although full coverage of the property is indicated on Plan #2, it would not be practical to attempt to construct grid through all (swamp) areas. Similarly, soil sampling is specified only where suitable material occurs - obviating swampy and rocky areas.

For reconnaissance purposes, soil sampling at 200' intervals on the grid-lines is adequate. If indicated by preliminary results, "fill-in", or "detailed" sampling at 200' N-S and 100' E-W spacing can be conducted.

Recommendations for correlative geophysical surveys are deferred until the preliminary geochemical investigation is completed.

If it can be economically included, Mr. Merrell's (36?) claim group north of the "Rock" group should also be covered by the preliminary geochemical investigation.

### Provisional Costs

The following estimates pertain only to the geochemical exploration phase of the broader reconnaissance program:

1. Grids: estimate 100 miles, including possible additional claim blocks; average old and new line-preparation @ \$75.00

*± \$35.00 / sampler-day*

/mile *Cred Prep, new + rehab. old lines* \$ 7,500.00  
*100 mi @ 75<sup>00</sup>*

2. **Soil Sampling:** estimate 2 men take 50 per day; total number estimate @ 100 x 26 = 2,600 "reconnaissance" and say 500 "detail" = 3,100 samples in approximately 2 months

(a) Gross wages, 50 days @ \$50.00	\$ 2,500.00	
(b) Board and transport	500.00	
(c) Miscellaneous	300.00	
(d) Sample determinations: Cu-Mo on 3,100 @ 2.00 <i>(incl postage + bags)</i>	<u>6,200.00</u>	<u>9,500.00</u>

Total, direct costs ... 17,000.00

Provisional, administration and overhead ... 3,000.00

TOTAL, Phase I ... \$ 20,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. Sharp, P. Eng.

*W. M. Sharp, P. Eng.*

- 3- Pres. + Directors (maps)
- 1- H. Maxwell (maps)
- 1- Mt. file

