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Sahara + Lee Claim Gps.
(Highland Valley Area)

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VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

August 5th, 1966.

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

Mail further copies to
Mr B. H. Gunning,
1379 Dogwood Avenue,
Van 14, B.C.

Attention: Mr. B. H. Gunning, President

Dear Sirs:

Interim Report:- Soil Sampling & Related Exploration, Sahara & Lee Claim Groups, Highland Valley Area, B.C.

Introduction:

Mr. R. E. Lee visited the writer on August 4, 1966, and provided the second set of T.S.L. copper-molybdenum determinations of soil samples submitted earlier by Mr. H. Merrill on behalf of Highpoint Mines Ltd. He also delivered a map, compiled by Mr. A. Allen, P. Eng., of an earlier geochemical survey conducted within the area. In reference to the latter item, the writer suggested to Mr. Lee that the Company should request the accompanying report, or descriptive notes, so that the anomalous areas shown might be correlated with the current geochemical data. Data required to supplement Mr. Allen's map would include: sampling procedures; the specific method of analysis; the results - as expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, and the location of the surveyed area with respect to the current claim groups or recognizable landmarks.

The writer subsequently analyzed the T.S.L. data, plotted this on an approximate, but proportional grid and noted where confirmatory bulldozer trenching and additional soil-sampling should be carried out. Mr. Lee was asked to communicate the writer's request that Mr. Merrill phone him during the evening with the purpose of discussing the current work and results. This was done, and the writer verbally advised Mr. Merrill of recommendations presented within the following text - noting that these would be subject to formal authorization or approval by

officers of Highpoint Mines Ltd.

Cu-Mo Analyses

The T.S.L. analytical technique, for determination of the parts per million (p.p.m.) total content of Cu and Mo, involved extraction of Cu and Mo by hot HCl solution and the quantitative determination of Cu by means of absorption spectrographic equipment, and of Mo by the dithiol titration (colorometric) method.

Discussion of Results

The almost complete absence of any appreciable Mo content, suggests that ~~in~~ this metal ~~Mo~~ need not be determined in future analyses.

In regard to "coppers", the writer computed the average of all of the 0-30 p.p.m. determinations, and used double the value of this to obtain the upper limit of the background value - or 34+ p.p.m. Cu. On the basis of rather approximate comparisons of the more significant results with the character of known mineralization in parts of the mineralized zone previously mapped and subsequently covered by soil-sampling, the writer ascribes the following ranges:

Threshold (sky-blue);	35-60 p.p.m. Cu
Weakly anomalous (orange);	61-119 p.p.m. "
Distinctly " (red);	equal to or over 120 p.p.m. Cu

Note that the above classification is presently rather arbitrary, and that more precise qualifications may be possible once stripping has exposed the apparent source of mineralization at these localities. The correlative influence of local types and depths of overburden must be considered also.

Vaguely, to weakly, to distinctly anomalous zones, of very local to appreciable extent, are evident at:

Line 4N; 6W
Line ON; 4E-6E
Line 4S; 6E - 8E (south end of current trenching?) 4S - 8W
Line 12S; 12E - 14E
Line 16S; 10E, 14E
Line 20S; 4E, 6E, 30E, 48W
Line 24S; 24E-26E; 32E
Line 28S; 2E, 30E, 4W, 12W - 13W
Line 32S; 14+70E, 20E *(strong), 2W

In all, 238 soil samples have been determined for Cu and Mo - the latter registering generally negligible values. The current extent of the survey is from 4N to 32S (3600') and extending to maximum limits of 1500' west and 3600' east of the "Sahara" N-NW - S-SE base-line.

The writer's intial impression is that the geochemical responses (copper) are generally weak - from the point of view of the magnitude of both the general background and anomalous areas. However, some fill-in work and reconnaissance extensions of the survey are necessary. — Depth + composition of overburden may necessitate a different soil-sampling technique.

Recommendations:

The following apparently-anomalous areas should be stripped by ripper-equipped bulldozer, for specific evaluation:

(A)	Line 32+50'S	@ 18E - 22E	400 lin. ft.
	Line 30"S (no line)	@ 19E - 23E	400 " "
(B)	Line 20+50'S	@ 2E - 6E	400 " "
	Line 19+50'S	@ 2E - 6E	400 " "
	Line 16+50'S	@ 8E - 12E	400 " "
		Prelim. total	2,000 lin. ft.

Mr. H. Merrell has been advised of the above. The writer has also suggested that he look over sites of strong, but possibly localized anomalies at 4S, 6E-8E and strip closely up-slope of these - if not already sufficiently exposed by recent trenching.

The writer has also requested that Mr. Merrell take additional check

soil samples on line 4N at 5E, 7E, 9E and also on line 5S at 5W, 7W and 9W.

With moderate depths of overburden, the cost of the above work should not greatly exceed $1,000.

A further recommendation for extension of soil-sampling - but on a reconnaissance scale only - is presented. This would consist of prospecting untested areas (with adequate soil cover and evidence of some fracturing-alteration of outcrops) on grid lines spaced at 800' N-S, and the same 200' E-W centers.

of 100' standard sta's due to N-S topog variations or features.

With completion of the above work, the results will be assessed, and consideration given to the possible value of follow-up flux-gate magnetometer surveys. Mr. Lee advises that he may obtain the use of one of these instruments through an associate company.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. Sharp

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WMS/jm