

Sharp

June 17, 1948

McVicar Mining Company Limited,
Vancouver, British Columbia.

Dear Sirs:

V. DOLMAGE REPORT.

I furnish below my report on the McVicar Mineral Deposits at Raffuse Creek, Squamish, British Columbia.

The following report is based upon four examinations of the property, each of several days' duration, made by the writer in 1947, and on a number of samples, some of which were taken by the writer, some by the foreman for Surf Inlet Consolidated Gold Mines Limited, under the direction of the writer, and some by B. T. O'Grady, a mining engineer in the employ of the British Columbia Government.

The samples are indicated on the accompanying maps. Those marked "D" were taken by the writer, those marked "M" by the above-mentioned foreman, and those marked "OG" by Mr. O'Grady. The samples marked "D" and "M" were assayed by J. R. Williams and Son, of Vancouver, British Columbia. The samples marked "OG" were assayed by the Department of Mines of the Province of British Columbia.

At the time of the examination the writer was employed by Surf Inlet Consolidated Gold Mines Limited, the then owner of the property, as a consultant, on the basis of a small monthly retainer and a daily fee of \$50.00 during the time actually spent on the property.

The writer has at no time held any interest in either Surf Inlet Consolidated Gold Mines Limited or in McVicar Mining Company Limited.

Location and Means of Access

The property described in this report covers an area about 3.2 miles in length, about 1 mile wide. It is situated near the west coast of British Columbia, about 25 miles north of Vancouver. The property lies along the west side of Goat or Raffuse Creek, which flows in a northerly direction to join the Mamquam River 6 miles east of its entrance into Howe Sound, near the seaport of Squamish. Britannia Mine, owned and operated by the Britannia Mining & Smelting Company, a subsidiary of the Howe Sound Company, is situated 8 to 10 miles southwest of the McVicar property.

The McVicar property is reached from Squamish by a logging road 6 miles in length, and from the end of this by a horse trail about 5 miles in length.

Development Work

The property is largely covered by overburden with few rock exposures. The property is still in the prospect stage and there is as yet no proven or probable commercial ore. However, the limited amount of surface prospecting so far done has disclosed a considerable number of impressive showings of copper-zinc ore distributed at irregular intervals over a distance of about 8,000 feet. These showings are mainly included in 7 separate areas which are indicated and numbered on the accompanying property map marked "Map A", and each of which areas is illustrated by a separate larger scale map accompanying this report. These maps are numbered 1 to 7, inclusive, corresponding

respectively to the shaded areas so numbered on Map A. The 7 areas are substantially separated, with insufficient evidence to determine whether the mineral bodies in any one of the areas extend to any of the other areas. Other showings of copper-zinc mineralization outside of and some distance from the above-mentioned areas have been found, but have not yet been explored to any extent. Also, large sections of the property have not yet been examined.

The development work consists of surface stripping, open cutting, a considerable amount of sampling, and a small amount of diamond drilling. Much of the stripping was done by the prospectors who originally located the claims. Some further stripping and some diamond drilling were done by the Britannia Mining & Smelting Company. On two occasions, in 1925 and again in 1928, the Britannia company optioned the claims and did some open cutting and the diamond drilling mentioned above, but on both occasions relinquished its option after a brief period. The positions of some of these holes and the direction in which they were drilled are known and are shown on the accompanying maps. The results obtained, however, are not available for study or publication at this time. During the last two summers Surf Inlet Consolidated Gold Mines Limited did a considerable amount of surface stripping and sampling. This sampling was done mainly by the foreman of that company but partly by the writer. This sampling was for the purpose of exploration and not for the purpose of blocking out any particular amount of ore of any particular grade. The samples, therefore, are not systematically spaced and cannot be used in making tonnage estimates or calculating average values.

Geology

The mineralization consists of disseminations of pyrite, chalcopyrite, zincblende, and in a few places galena in strongly sheared and silicified greenstone. The greenstone was originally andesite and is part of a very large inclusion or roof pendent, 10 or more miles long in the Coast Range batholith of British Columbia. This batholith consists mainly of granodiorite and coarse quartz diorite, and occupies the entire Coast region of British Columbia.

The shears in the greenstone are remarkable for their width and the intensity of the silicification and mineralization. The mineralization is of the "deep seated" rather than of the "superficial" type, and therefore there is no reason why it should not extend to considerable depths.

Some of the showings contain important amounts of copper and zinc, but as yet sufficient continuity has not been proven either laterally or at depth to establish ore bodies of commercial size and grade. In other cases the mineralization, though extensive, is sub-commercial. However, it is believed possible that further work may establish continuity between the various showings and thus prove ore bodies of commercial size. It is also believed possible that some of the large areas of low grade mineralization may be found on further exploration to contain bodies of commercial ore.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the above possibilities be tested by the following methods:

First, by making a geological map of the whole property.

Second, by making a more detailed geological map of that part of the property including the 7 above specified areas.

Third, by probing at depth with a diamond drill one or more of the larger and more promising areas of low grade mineralization and other areas which after geological mapping appear to offer the best chances of establishing continuity at depth between the already known showings.

The drilling of the large low grade ore deposits may be carried on simultaneously with the geological mapping. After the geological mapping has been completed and studied, further drilling will be planned. As this work proceeds the results may warrant certain testing, which can best be done by tunneling.

During the winter season, that is, from about December 1st to June 1st, surface mapping and prospecting cannot be carried on. It is practical, however, to carry on the drilling and tunneling at any season of the year, and it is recommended that the Company do such of this type of work as can advantageously be laid out before the coming winter. If, however, none can be planned to good advantage before the winter season, it may be necessary to discontinue active operations for several months.

The cost of the geological work and of the drilling of the low grade deposits, which it is proposed to carry on simultaneously with the geological work, will be approximately \$20,000.

The drilling program to be laid out after the geological mapping has been done will be more extensive, and \$20,000 or \$30,000 should be provided for this drilling.