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April 11, 1966

President and Directors,
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Attention: Mr. J.R. Trepanier
Managing Director

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES RE

SUMMARY REPORT - ROSCOE LAKE EXPLORATION

Submitted March 16, 1966

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The following supplementary notes and recommendations result from discussions concerning the Roscoe Lake project subsequent to the recent annual meeting of the Company. At this time Company principals agreed that diamond-drill exploration should be suspended in favour of a more rapid, lower-cost method of exploring the remaining relatively-untested eight-tenths of the claim group. It was also agreed that the commencement of general surface exploration should be deferred until after the general access road break-up period, and following the general spring-thaw and run-off over the claims area.

The more immediate objectives of the 1966 spring exploration program are:

1. Surface exploration of northerly and southerly extensions of the Central (O-E) current prospect zone. To date, combined trench and drill exploration have tested only a 1500' strike interval of this major fracture-alteration zone. This leaves a minimum 3-mile strike-length of potentially-mineralized structure to test initially before drawing

final conclusions as to the general merit or potential of the property. The writer emphatically recommends that this be done, on at least reconnaissance-scale, in view of the known strength and fair possibilities for further occurrences of mineralization along central zone extensions, as shown by the rather localized, but intensive exploratory work accomplished along a one-quarter mile strike-length to date.

2. Surface exploration - primarily by ripper-'dozer- of the general ON-15E I.P. anomaly, strike-extensions of the general 4S-40W I.P. anomaly, and other coincidental I.P. - geochemically anomalous zones situated within the present exploration grid.

3. Supplementary 'dozer exploration of the westerly edge and/or extensions of the 6S-12S mineralized zone on the central structure.

The more general exploration objective is for reconnaissance-scale exploration of claim areas flanking the projected central structure and, more specifically, the large area of ground to the west of this. The westerly sections of the property appear to have relatively greater potential for the occurrence of either parallel structures, or possible S-E extensions of mineralization occurring within the general Anaconda-Lornex groups to the northwest of Stellako property.

*N.E. - S.W.
Little Bethel
more potential*

The accompanying map "Current & Proposed Exploration, Roscoe Lake Project" of April 5, 1966, supplements the following text.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLEMENTAL

(A) Diamond Drilling

Hole #S-21: Col. @ Sec. 3 + 70S, 400W; drilled S60°E, -40°, 427'. Intersection from 40'-60'- 20' @ 1.6% Cu. per combined core-sludge assays; includes 8.0' @ 4.3% Cu. and 9.0' @ 0.11% Cu. on 60% core recovered. A quartz vein intersected @ 296'-297' assayed 0.05% Cu, 0.42% MOS₂.

7910
427
460
253
~~455~~ 9505'

Samples of the remainder of this sparsely-veined drill core average 0.06% Cu. This hole was drilled to test an I.P. anomaly on 4 + 00S within the central mineralized zone.

Hole #S-22: Col. @ Sec. 6 + 14S, 622W; drilled S60°E @ -40°, 460'. Fracturing and mineralization consistently weak - no samples taken. This hole drilled to test for possible extensions of an indicated E-NE striking mineralized set of fractures exposed in central zone cuts and a deep I.P. anomaly on 8 + 00S.

Hole #S-23: Col. @ 1 + 70S, 1754E; drilled East, -45°, 253' core consisted of highly-altered Bethsaida granite with minor sections containing very sparse copper carbonates. This hole was drilled to test the ON-15E complex I.P. anomaly.

Hole #S-24: Col. 9 + 50S, 330W; drilled S70°E, -75° to 455'. Combined core-sludge assays show the following intersections:

- 50'-90' = 40' @ 0.41% Cu, including 10' @ 1.09% Cu, 0.04% MOS_2 .
- 102'-136' = 34' @ 0.28% Cu.
- 160'-210' = 50' @ 0.45% Cu.

The average assay of the continuous series of sludge samples taken within the 50'-280' interval = 0.3% copper. The average of the discontinuous series of core samples from 50' to 210' (with unsampled sections assigned a grade of 0.05% Cu) = 0.32% Cu. The indicated true width of the mineralized zone at this section of the structure is 110 feet.

The foregoing program of trenching and diamond drilling has disclosed two significantly mineralized zones along the 1500-foot length of the central structure tested. The first- or high-grade 'discovery' section - proved to be a shallow elliptical block with an indicated length and average width of ²⁵⁰ 200 feet by 50 feet. Trench sampling indicated an average grade of 2-2.5% Cu. Subsequent diamond drilling (holes 3-1

Seaman & Connel.

to S-4) showed the surface ore section to pinch rapidly at a depth of less than 100 feet. The general lack of response from subsequent geophysical surveys (E.M. and I.P.) offered little encouragement for depth exploration below the shallow surface zone already delimited by the foregoing series of drill holes.

The second mineralized zone on the central structure has been delimited, by trenching and drilling, over a strike length of 600 feet (Sec. 6 + 00S to Sec. 12 + 00S). This is a zone of multiple quartz veining which is variably mineralized by chalcopyrite and bornite. Fracturing and mineralization appear relatively more pronounced along the westerly edge of the general zone of talc-altered Bethesda granites. Intermittent mineralization - typically as minor veinlets and boxworks is found over a width locally in excess of 600 feet; however more significant, though generally sub-commercial mineralization occurs within intermittent 10 to 50 foot sections - with grades probably averaging about 0.35% copper, and very locally exceeding 1%. As the average grade of mineralization along the central structure appears closely related to the intensity of pre-mineral quartz-veining and fracturing, the recommended program of surface exploration is primarily concerned ^{geologically} with the detection of significant zones of fracturing and possible mineralization.

(B) I.P. Anomalies

Diamond drill tests of the two principal anomalies shows these to be only very tenuously related to possible concentrations of disseminated sulphides. The anomalies are more apparently related to the presence of secondary talc-clay minerals and, locally, magnetite. Extremely low resistivities appear to be characteristic of the stronger of these "false" anomalies.

April 11, 1966

Anomalies which are more obviously related to actual occurrences of disseminated sulphides generally exhibit rather intermediate ranges of chargeability and resistivity. This must be considered as only a local and preliminary inference which may, or may not be substantiated by future investigations.

(C) 'E.M.' Geophysical Survey

As responses were weak and/or inconclusive over known mineral conductors, the method does not appear to be applicable to the general claims area.

(D) Geochemical Investigations

Anomalous areas show a reasonably close correspondence with known zones of float and/or bedrock mineralization, hence should be extended. As marked concentrations of float are most likely of quite local origin, the detection of these is of prime importance.

The major anomaly on, and to the west of the present grid has been derived from sampling of transported stream sediments. As the actual source of Cu.-Mo. contributing to the anomaly is indefinite, soil-sampling between drainage courses should be done as a primary check of this preliminary anomaly.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Bulldozer trenching:

To adequately prospect the unexplored extensions of the current "central" zone, this should be done on 800-foot strike intervals, with additional 'detailed' or localized work at 400'-200' intervals where indicated by initial results. Also, provision is made for the general investigation of principal I.P. anomalous zones and minor coincident I.P.- geochemical anomalies.

2. Grid Extensions:

Primarily for soil sampling of untested areas of the claims group. Lightly-cleared, flagged compass-lines should

be adequate for this purpose; picketing, except through untimbered areas, is not essential.

3. Soil Sampling:

For general reconnaissance purposes, sampling at 200-foot intervals, on cross-lines at 400-foot N-S spacing is adequate. The sampling interval may be decreased where lines cross projected extensions of the central prospect zone.

ESTIMATED COSTS

It. 1	(a) Reconnaissance; 20-500' cross trenches 20 days DB @ \$250.00 / day.....	\$ 5,000.00
	(b) Fill in trenches; 10 days @ \$250.00...	2,500.00
	(c) Provision, exploration of anomalies...	2,500.00
It. 2	20 miles @ \$50.00 / mile.....	1,000.00
It. 3	22 miles, incl. determinations.....	2,000.00
	Provision, general expense.....	<u>2,000.00</u>
	Total, general exploration.....	\$15,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

W.M. Sharp, P. Eng.

WMS/sd
Encl.