## BRIN CLAIMS - ROBB LAKE AREA SUMMARY REPORT

N.D.S. Westoll

#### Brin Claims - Robb Lake Area

#### Summary Report

#### 1.1 Introduction:

In anticipation of a staking rush in the vicinity of the Texas Gulf - Arrow Inter-America - Barrier Reef Resources claims in the Robb Lake area of British Columbia, Brinex studied published and unpublished geological information available on the area and in March, 1972, staked and optioned several blocks of ground on the 'reef-front' facies of the lead-zinc bearing Pine Point Formation. More ground was staked during the course of the 1972 summer field season partly as protection and partly on the basis of new information. A total of 998 claims are now held and two blocks of 120 claims and 88 claims each have been optioned. It is anticipated that a large number of these claims will be abandoned in the course of the 1973 field season. Claim outlines are shown on Figs. I and II.

#### 2.1 1972 Field Programme:

An intensive geological and geochemical programme was mounted during the summer months of 1972 under the overall direction of Dr. N.D.S. Westoll assisted by Dr. Matti Tavela, ex-chief geochemist Kennco and Dr. G.F. Dickie, geologist of Western University. Dr. Neil Campbell, ex-chief geologist of Cominco Ltd., Western Division, critically reviewed the results of the field work. Reports by Tavela, Dickie and Campbell are attached.

An initial reconnaissance stream sediment survey on all claim areas and in some cases adjacent ground was carried out in the early part of the season. As a result of this work and of the simultaneous geological mapping by Dickie, several anomalous areas were examined in more detail by close-spaced stream sediment geochemistry and by soil sampling on a grid pattern. Location maps of the various geological and geochemical surveys are shown on Figs. III, IV, and V. These surveys are discussed in detail in Dickie's and Tavela's reports.

Compilations of data collected during the 1972 field season and discussions with geologists experienced in this type of deposit suggest that the Brinex holdings range from

known mineralization in bedrock (the optioned Zenith ground, referred to in Campbell's report as the "Dodson submittal") through rich float associated with geochemical anomalies to areas of favourable geology with geochemical expression.

#### 2.2 1973 Field Programme:

The 1973 programme should be aimed at:

- (a) Testing the more favourable prospects by regular spaced drilling as suggested by Dr. Campbell. Intensive prospecting and I.P. should assist in locating initial targets.
- (b) Up-grading by intensive prospecting of less well defined anomalous areas.
- (c) Abandonment, after prospecting, of much of the staked area.

On individual areas, the following is recommended:

#### Perkins Prospect:

This area is now ready for drilling. The adjacent ground, including the Westoll prospect, should be intensively prospected and subjected to I.P. to assist in the location of targets. Drilling should be regular to allow statistical treatment. Six holes to 500' depth on a 400' grid are envisaged here, with closing up of the spacing to 200' and continuation in the event an "ore" intercept is obtained.

#### S.E. Bertha - Neil Claims:

Further deep geochemistry may be attempted here, but the best procedure would seem to be I.P. across from S.E. Bertha to the Neil claims followed by reconnaissance drilling of selected targets on 1000' centres, again probably to 500' depth. A total of 10 such holes might be envisaged, and the statistical picture obtained from these will help to determine further action.

#### Reef Prospect/Lee-Hastings Anomaly:

Intensive prospecting, particularly on Reef

Mountain, and I.P. would be the obvious first steps. There may be no alternative to drilling for information, but every other avenue should be explored first. Five holes to 500' on 1 mile centres might be envisaged, late in the summer. This drilling has not been budgetted.

#### Cusker and Lau Groups:

Precise land holdings here are still uncertain. Careful prospecting (2 man days per claim) should be carried out in any event. This will require one two-man team for the summer.

#### Zenith Ground ('Dodson Submittal')

Intensive prospecting, blasting of scree and extremely careful sampling will be required here. Geological mapping is necessary and if all results are favourable one would wish to drill later in the summer, perhaps five holes to 200' on 400' centres.

#### Nabesche Group:

This area has produced the least encouragement so far. However, since geochemistry may not be too effective under some conditions (e.g. Zenith ground) careful prospecting (2 man days per claim) should be carried out before the ground is abandoned. This will require two two-man teams for the summer.

#### N.E. and N.W. Bertha:

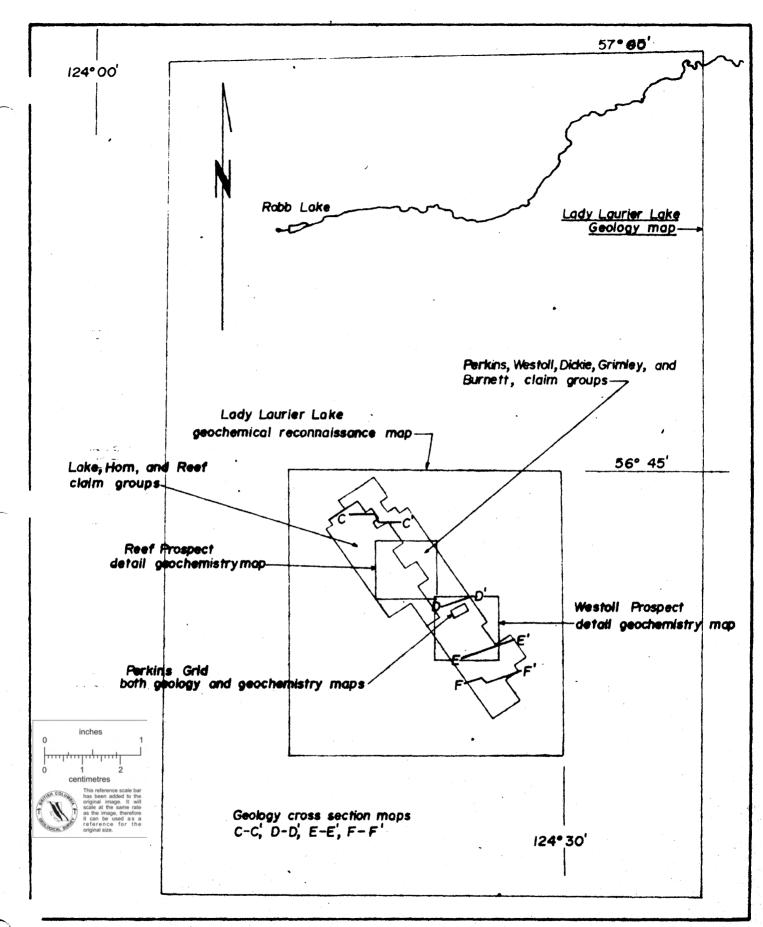
Neither of these areas has shown much promise, but careful prospecting will be necessary before the ground is abandoned. At 2 man days per claim, this will require two twoman teams for the summer.

#### Programme Budget:

Table I shows the total cost which might be incurred if all the above stages are carried out and if initial drill holes show encouragement. The total figure is probably close to the very maximum one would wish to spend unless encouragement was very substantial. Some drilling may be deferred to 1974 although a reduced drilling programme will mean higher costs per foot of drilling because of proportionately higher mobilization and de-mobilization costs.

### TABLE I

	\$
Option Payment: - Marini option Jan. 31st. 1973	25,000
Diamond Drilling:	
3000' Perkins ) 1000' Zenith ) 9,000' @ \$20/foot 5000' Bertha/Neil)	180,000
Prospecting etc:	
20 man summer @ \$2,500	50,000
<u>IP</u>	
Including mobilization, say	20,000
Helicopter Support:	
Assume share of Bell 206 or entire G3B,	30,000
Total	305,000



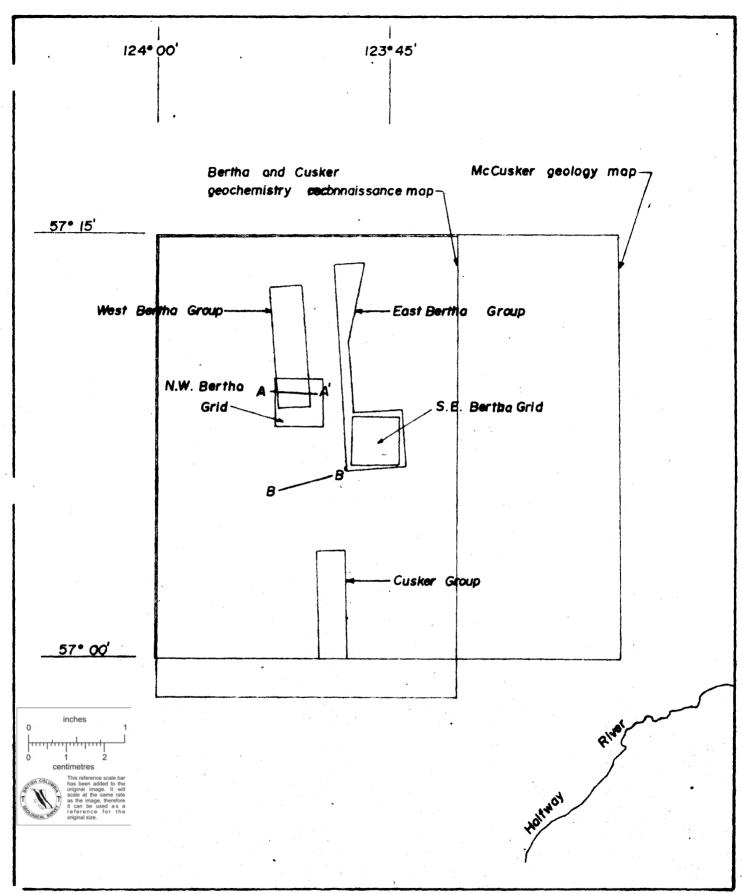
# British Newfoundland Exploration Limited Key Location map of Geology and Geochemical map sheets

Date: November 1972

Scale: | \* # 4 miles

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Fig. III

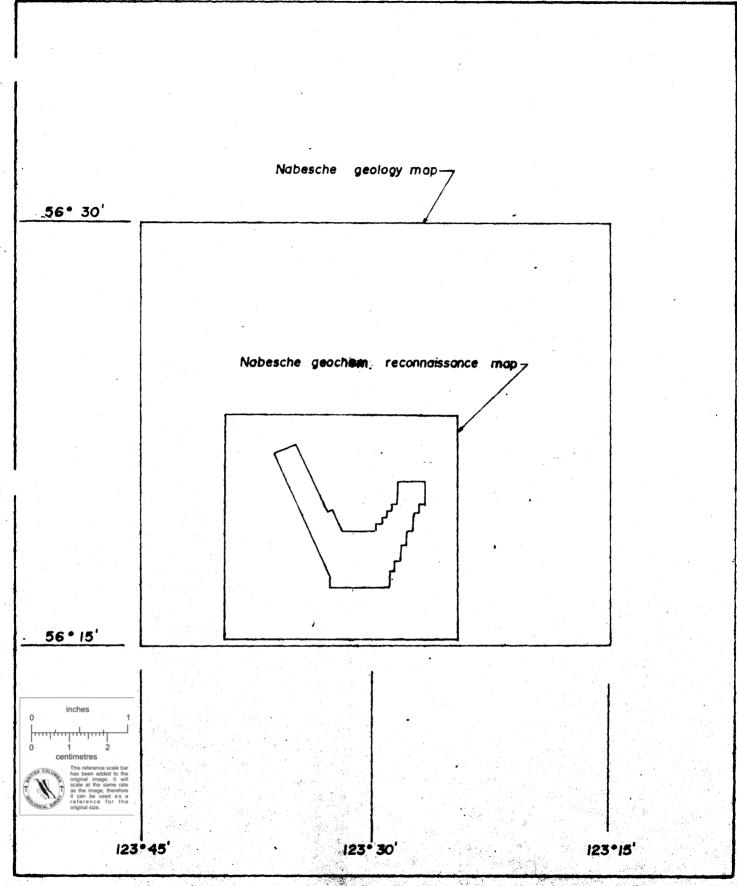


British Newfoundland Exploration Limited
Key Location map of Geology and Geochemical map sheets

Date: November 1972

Scole: 1" = 4 miles

Drawn by: E.B. Fig. IV



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Drawn by: E.B. Fig. V