

James Millar and Associates Ltd.

811055

CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA

PHONE 269-5441

REPLY TO:

803, 628 - 17th Ave. S.W.

September 22, 1966.

MEMO - Texas Creek Mines Ltd.

RE - Texas Creek Project - Summary of Program.

A crew of size varying between 1 - 6 persons was on the Texas Creek property between July 19th and August 25th, 1966. Crew consisted of 1 geologist, 2 geochemists and up to three assistants. In addition, 2 men on the Texas Creek Mines payroll were assigned to the James Millar & Assoc. crew.

The program of work consisted of several phases. A base line and cross lines trending E NE and about 158° downhill, 347° uphill were set up as described in previous reports. Soil samples were taken on 100' intervals on cross lines originally spaced at 400' intervals along the base line. These were tested at base camp, using a quantitative colorimetric geochemical technique, for molybdenum content. These preliminary tests roughly delineated three anomalous areas, over which a more closely spaced sample grid was run (cross lines at 100' intervals along the base line, and a 100' sample spacing).

On the basis of the anomalies detected by the soil sampling, three new cat cuts were made on the hillside leading from above station 8 on the base line NE to the ridge crest. These were connected by a trench running up the ridge. These cuts were then soil sampled on a 20' interval, as was the main access road, to determine where the molybdenum was most likely to be encountered. Likely areas thus determined were subsequently rock sampled at 5 foot intervals, with the chunks being crushed, mixed, split, bagged and sent for assaying.

In addition to the soil sampling, cat trenching and rock sampling, a geological program consisting of mapping and core logging, was conducted. The mapping was done in detail over the Phair Creek slope anomaly at the west end of the base line, and over the upper section to the east covered by the new cat cuts. In addition, the entire ridge area was covered on a reconnaissance basis to determine any possible changes in the granite at the west end, and to discover the regional attitude of the sediments at a considerable distance from the contact. The detailed areas have been plotted on a scale of 40 feet to the inch. The soil sample map was completed on a scale of 200 feet to the inch for the base line and cross lines and 40 feet to the inch for the overlay of the eastern cat cut areas.

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REPLY TO:

803, 628 - 17th Ave. S.W.

October 3, 1966.

MEMO REPORT - Texas Creek Mines Ltd.

RE- Rock Sampling Program - East Anomaly.

This program was carried out at the request of Mr. W. Inverarity, manager for Texas Creek Mines Ltd. The purpose was to further investigate the East Anomaly as delineated by the bulldozer trench soil sampling program.

The trenches were first drilled and blasted with a more or less continuous sample collected in bulk, taken to the camp, crushed, split and sampled for assay.

The results, in general, showed a consistently very low grade, with most samples being nil or trace. In the middle trench, the samples conforming to the better soil sampling anomaly returned only trace or nil, while there were several assays between 0.01 and 0.05 towards the north end, where the lower geochem results were obtained. In the lower trench, the results were somewhat better, but still with very low assays but fairly continuous in places.

Examination of 'blasted' sections in a number of places showed fractures with molybdenite in streaks and small blebs. Mineralization such as this would be subject to dispersal in blasting and the subsequent sampling by collection of trench bottom rock would not be adequate to evaluate the potential grade. For disseminated mineralization, this program would be suitable.

The East zone anomaly appears to cover an area in which the sediments are mineralized to some extent by molybdenite in lenses and along fractures. To explore the deposit, the present trenches must be deepened by drilling and blasting with subsequent cleaning, particularly in the section marked on the soil sampling map. As an alternative, a series of short diameter drill holes could be drilled to crosscut the sedimentary formation. Care should be taken to collect all of the sludge from the holes in 10 foot sections. Holes should be drilled toward the northeast at 030° (mag) at an angle of - 45 to 50°. If a drilling program were carried out the crew should be cognizant of the difficulties in drilling such a deposit.

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Six diamond drill holes were drilled by Nike Core Drilling of Merritt, B.C. These were logged with the exception of D.D. Hole No. 3, which was drilled and the core sent to Vancouver. Other than this, 1277 feet of drilling was completed on holes 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

The apparent regional attitude of the metasediments is in the vicinity of 290° - 320° strike, with a dip of 40° - 50° southwest. The stratigraphy appears to be greenish amphibolitic schist with bands of volcanic rocks and black and white mottled, very hard limey quartzite bedded within the amphibolite.

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MEMO REPORT - Texas Creek Mines Ltd.

RE- Bulldozer Trench Geochemical Test Program

This memo accompanies the plan entitled 'Soil Sample Overlay'.

Soil samples were taken at 20 foot intervals along all of the bulldozer trenches cutting the zone covered by the 'East Anomaly'. Samples were taken from the trench wall, from the soil immediately overlying bedrock, and were designed to obtain 'local' reading as accurately as possible.

The general anomaly conforms quite well with the area geologically mapped as sediments (see Geology map). Readings from the granite area are all less than 20 p.p.m. The anomalous area responded with readings of well over 30 p.p.m. with sections of an area 300 feet long having readings of 140 p.p.m. and over.

In the top trench, Line D, the granite underlies all but the northern 100' of trench. It will be noted that the contact is shown very sharply with a jump of from 30 p.p.m. to well over 140 p.p.m. In the middle trench, the contact is similarly defined but the molybdenum content drops somewhat irregularly toward the north, but still showing significant readings. In the lower trench, the section from midway along the sedimentary section to the north end is nearly continuously over 140 p.p.m.

It should be remembered that the samples are soil samples and indicate to some extent a series of somewhat local condition for each sample.

The results of the program indicate a fairly broad anomaly, having a probable east-west trend and extending from the granite contact north almost to the east-west trench. The lower readings in that trench may have been due to the difficulty experienced by the samplers in getting samples at depth as the trench was not as well cut as the others.

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