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CYPRUS EXPLORATION CORP. LTD.

MT. SIDNEY WILLIAMS ASBESTOS
PROSPECT

Rae Jury - August 18th, 1972

ALRAE ENGINEERING LTD.

CYPRUS EXPLORATION CORPORATION LIMITED

MT. SIDNEY WILLIAMS ASBESTOS PROSPECT

ROBIN CLAIMS

FORT ST. JAMES AREA

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ALRAE ENGINEERING LTD.

RAE G. JURY

AUGUST 18TH, 1972

TO PROTECT OUR CLIENTS, THE PUBLIC AND OURSELVES, ALL REPORTS ARE SUBMITTED AS THE CONFIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF CLIENTS AND AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLICATION OF STATEMENTS, CONCLUSIONS AND EXTRACTS FROM OUR REPORTS MUST RECEIVE OUR WRITTEN APPROVAL.

ALRAE ENGINEERING LTD.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

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INTRODUCTION

On August 15th, 1972, the writer accompanied by claim owner, Mr. Louis Vass traversed and examined chrysotile asbestos exposures on the Robin Claims located on Mt. Sidney Williams. During examination, a geological sketch map of the fibre areas was prepared and two fibre counts were taken across the best fibre zones.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Robin claims are located on Mt. Sidney Williams at elevation approximately 5300 ft. The claims are in a cirque at the head of a north flowing tributary of Van Decar Creek and are immediately above the timber line.

Mt. Sidney Williams is fifty-four miles northwest of Fort St. James, B.C. and approximately six miles west of Middle River. Access is most readily provided by helicopter service from Fort St. James. The new B.C. Railway extension recently completed along the east side of Middle River provides improved ground access to the Mt. Sidney Williams area.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The first reported fibre discovery on Mt. Sidney Williams was made in 1954. (B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report for 1954, P. 64.) The Robin Claims were located by Mr. Louis S. Vass on June 5th, 1961 and have been retained in good standing by yearly assessment work to the present time. Work has consisted of rock trenching and similar minimal physical work accomplished without the aid of machinery.

It is known that Canadian Johns Manville Limited did one of the early field examinations of the fibre zone, but there is no record at the Mining Recorder's office of an option having been made. Old pickets and some recent plastic flagging in evidence on the claims indicate that the property has been examined by others at various times during the past few years. There was some evidence of examination of the property within the past two weeks; however, Mr. Vass was non-committal on the subject. Mr. Jas. Elwell, an associate of Mr. Vass, indicated that Newmont have recently made an examination.

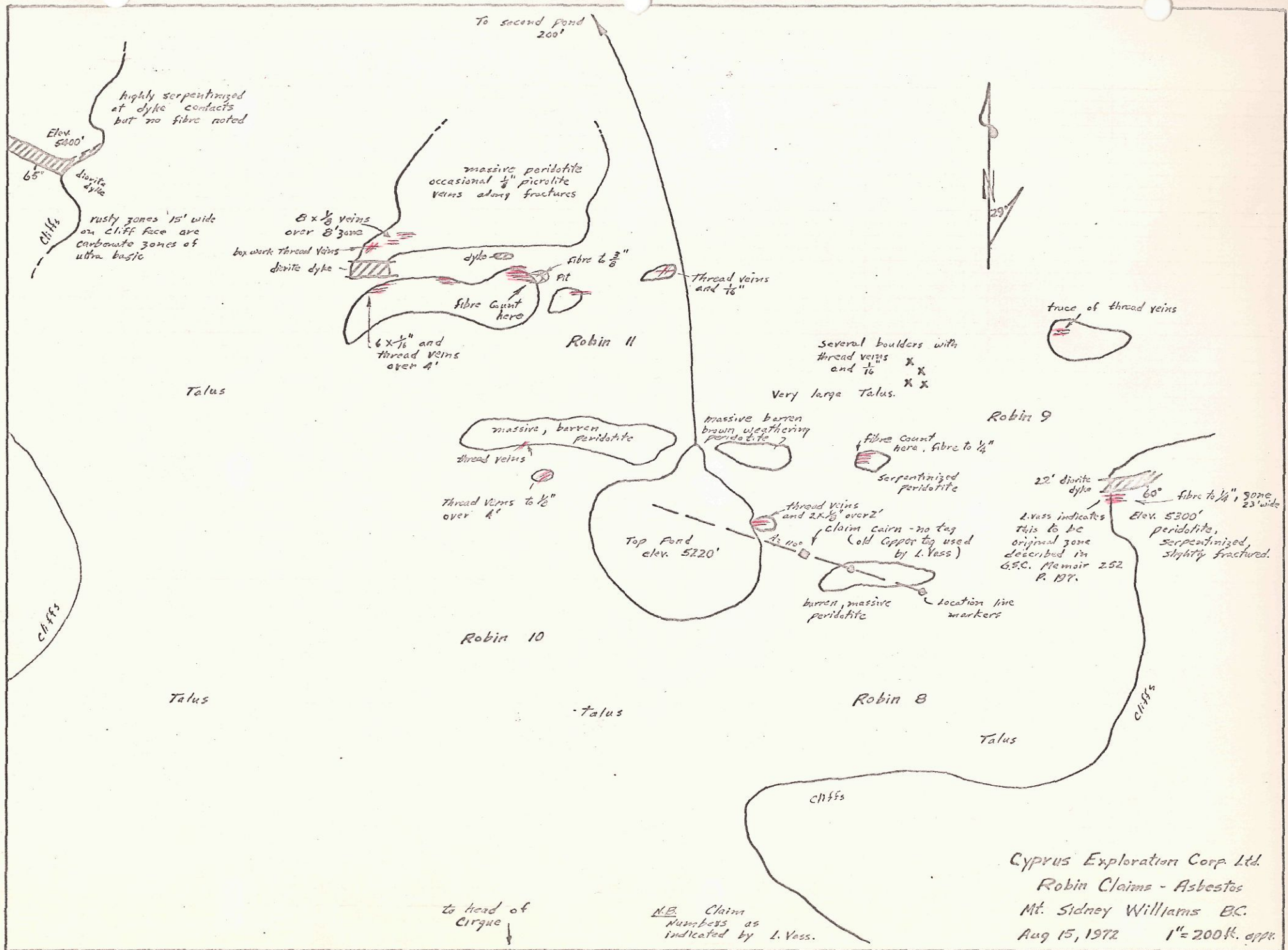
CLAIMS

Claims presently in good standing are the Robin 8 - 11 inclusive, record numbers 13808 - 13811 respectively. These are owned by Mr. Louis S. Vass of Box 53, Fort St. James, B.C. Present expiry date of the claims is June 5th, 1973.

A large group of S.F.S. claims surrounding the four Robin claims were once registered in the name of Mr. S.M. Paulson of Suite 202 - 415 - 3rd Street S.W., Calgary. These were forfeited August 19th, 1968.

GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by moderately serpentized peridotite of Post Middle Permian and Pre-Upper Triassic age. The Mt. Sidney Williams ultrabasic intrusive is the centre most of several intrusive "plugs" through older Cache Creek sediments. The intrusives trend in a northerly direction and extend for some sixty miles. The regional Pinchi Fault occurs approximately fifteen miles to the northeast of Mt. Sidney Williams.



The Permian Topley intrusions and Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous Omineca intrusions are in contact with the ultrabasics at various points throughout the zone of ultrabasic intrusives.

A diorite dyke (22 ft. wide) trending easterly may be traced across the Robin claim group and is frequently adjacent to the fibre zone. This dyke is probably related to the Omineca intrusions and is possibly responsible for the development of chrysotile veins within the ultrabasic adjacent to the dyke. The chrysotile veins occur both in the hanging wall and foot wall zones of the diorite dyke and are nearly always parallel to the dyke. The dyke has variable dips (from 60 to 65° to the south), the fibre veinlets, however, are nearly always vertical. In two instances a box work chrysotile vein structure was observed in thread vein sized only. The larger asbestos veinlets are uni-directional.

Chrysotile in composite veins is parallel to the intrusive dyke, (i.e. Azimuth 280°) and occurs in diminishing amounts away from the dyke contacts for a distance of approximately 12 ft. on either side of the dyke. The chrysotile may be described as slightly harsh, but is quite strong and fluffs with little difficulty. The fibre occurs in free milling veins which are nearly always of composite nature having one or more central partings. Magnetite is noticeably increased in the vicinity of each vein. Fibre varies from thread veins to 3/8 inch fibre lengths and is generally in the 1/8 - 1/4 inch fibre length range. Fibre counts were made across two separate 12 ft. intervals where the heaviest concentrations of fibre are exposed. These indicate the richest parts of the zone to contain from 2 1/2 to 3% group 5D to 5F fibre.

As may be seen on the accompanying sketch map, fibre is exposed in irregular and infrequent occurrences over a strike length of 1400 ft., however, the central fibre zone would be approximately 25 ft. in width at best, excluding the diorite dyke.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Robin Claims chrysotile occurrence is related to, and probably controlled by, a diorite dyke intrusive into periodotite. The fibre zone is quite limited in extent. Although outcrop exposure of the fibre zone is sparse, it is unlikely that improved fibre content occurs adjacent to this small dyke at any point beneath the overburden cover.

Fibre counts of the richest zones exposed indicate only 2 1/2 - 3% chrysotile in fibre lengths greater than 1/16 inch. Box work vein structures are not present.

Due to the limited extent and low fibre content, no further work is recommended on this property. Should other crew work or airborne magnetic surveys be undertaken in the general area, particular attention should be paid to the ultrabasics adjacent to younger and large intrusive masses and large fault zones. Detailed aeromagnetic surveys of such areas would be a useful method in the search for chrysotile fibre zones.

Respectfully submitted,



RAE G. JURY, P. Eng.