

REPORT ON FIELD ACTIVITIESLYNX MINERAL CLAIMS - OKANAGAN FALLS, B.C.GENERAL

As a result of detailed prospecting accompanied by some hand trenching carried out during the past week, excellent copper mineralization has been discovered over a wide area. A copper-magnetite zone has been outlined over approximately 1000 ft. in a generally north-south direction. Good copper prospects of analogous geologic origin have been traced over a distance of not less than 2000 ft. to the west of the main showings. Stimulated by these new discoveries, the working program has been accelerated to facilitate the execution of geochemical and geomagnetic surveys in the immediate future.

Contingent to the success of these surveys along with favorable assayed sample results that can be expected from recent trenching, diamond drilling and bulldozing work is recommended.

GEOLOGY

As previously described, most of the significant copper mineralization in this area is concentrated in xenoliths that have been stoped from an "old country rock" by the West Kettle Batholith. Apparently, upon assimilation, large atoms (i.e. Cu, Fe) have migrated towards the centers of the blocks while the smaller atoms and ions of the silicate minerals have been absorbed by the intrusive. As a result of this process, magnetite ( $Fe_3O_4$ ) has been concentrated into an intimate association with copper sulphides. Magnetite is also present in the host matrix rock as an accessory mineral but in general, only in very small percentages.

Some exceptions to the described mineral associations can be found as in apaltic regions which are common to the intrusive. Generally, these local concentrations of acidic minerals (i.e. feldspars and quartz) are devoid of any sulphides while often containing iron oxide as should be expected. The possibility of a magnetite rich apaltite should be considered when interpreting geomagnetic anomalies.

As a result of the bornite-chalcopyrite-magnetite relationship, areas of economic importance should be relatively susceptible to detection as "geomagnetic lows". For this reason a magnetometer survey is recommended as an inexpensive means of outlining mineralization in this area. Furthermore, it is recommended that such a survey be run over a grid spacing of not more than 50 ft. and preferably much less. A larger spacing would likely only yield information on structural control which does not appear to be important at this time.

A geochemical survey could also be run over the same

grid, at very little added expense, which would possibly give some valuable data when interpreted in conjunction with the magnetometer results.

#### PRESENT PROGRAM

A crew of six men is presently engaged in a program designed to establish, more definitely, the intrinsic economic possibilities of the property by outlining the grade and extent of the minerals present.

Sampling from the present trenches should soon give a qualitative value to the surface showings exposed to date. This work will be continued but should be augmented by bulldozer trenching of drift covered areas.

A grid is being cut which will facilitate geophysical surveying and geologic mapping on a more efficient basis.

Respectfully submitted,

August 12, 1966

D.G. Leighton.

## LYNX GROUP

### OSCOYOS MINING DIVISION - SOUTH OKANAGAN

#### PROPERTY

19 claims Lynx Group - total of 30 to be staked.  
Located 15 miles E of Okanagan Falls.

#### ACCESS

Follow Allandale Lake Road for 15.6 miles to Allandale Lake Fishing Camp at elevation of 5025 ft.

First showing half an hour hike at elevation of 5665 ft.  
In southerly direction.

#### SHOWINGS

Approximately 8 small and 2 large pits and trenches blasted out in three main outcrops over an area approximately 1000 ft. long by 400 ft. wide.

#### GEOLOGY

Very coarse grained hornblende biotite diorite with feldspar crystals up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch across.

#### MINERALIZATION

No values whatsoever show on the surface which shows the coarse granular nature of the rock and which has been heavily glaciated.

When broken out disseminated bornite occurs as blobs and along ill-defined joint planes with minor malachite.

There is no obvious chalcopyrite.

Some bornite replaces the mafic minerals and some chlorite alteration has taken place.

The mineralization favors the finer grained blobs, maybe inclusions or joint intersections which have healed. These are a few inches to tens of feet across.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Disseminated bornite occurs over an area 1000 ft. by 400 ft. where exposed in widespread intrusive.

Though low grade this could be very large and an ideal open pit being a mountain top. These are the indications on a new discovery.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Silt and soil sampling of total drainage area.
2. Geological mapping.
3. Continued drilling and blasting with the Copco Cobra gasoline drill.
4. A comprehensive sampling program.
5. An Induced Polarization survey to check outcrop and adjacent lower eroded areas.

R.B. Stokes, P.Eng.

Assay result: Gold - Trace  
Silver - 0.5%  
Copper - 0.83%

July 25, 1966.

GENERAL RESOURCES LTD.  
REPORT ON FIELD ACTIVITIES FROM  
OKANAGAN FALLS AREA  
AUG. 1 - AUG. 7, 1966

GENERAL

Property is located about 18 miles east of Okanagan Falls. Access is by Allendale Lake fishing camp road. The property itself consists of twenty-seven mineral claims (Lynx MC's 1-27) lying, for the most part, on rocky lodge pole pine covered ridges at approximately 6000 feet elevation. The main showings can be reached by trail in about twenty minutes from the lodge at Allendale Lake.

PROGRAM

A cabin has been rented, on a weekly basis, at Allendale Lake which serves as a convenient base of operations, and accomodation. From this camp a road has been cut about half way to the main showings which facilitates the movement of heavy material into that area. It is proposed in the near future to improve the remainder of the trail.

By means of drilling and blasting a good start has been made on exposing fresh rock in the area of the main showing. This is necessary as most of the significant mineralization is concealed by lichens and tough weathered aplitic rocks.

A certain amount of time has also been spent in staking new ground, tying in lines, and general prospecting of the area. The original staking of the Lynx mineral claims was well done and the ground covered by these claims is in good standing. Unfortunately, one area which shows good mineralization and which merits some development is a few hundred feet to the west of the Lynx #5 & 7 MC's. This area has since been staked by another group but should be kept in mind for possible acquisition at a later date.

GEOLOGY

The basic geology of the Lynx mineral claims and of this region generally is a moderately metamorphosed granitic intrusive body. The metamorphic stresses have given the batholith a generally North-South strain lineation and foliation as seen from crystal alignment, shear and jointing directions, and strain consequent dykes. Mineralization which is potentially of economic importance is found in magmatically stoped blocks of country rock commonly called xenoliths. The blocks examined to date have been small (avg. 1 ft. dia.) and very angular, to sub angular in shape. Not all blocks of country rock are mineralized but those which are usually contain substantial proportions of copper sulphides.

A detailed examination of xenolith composition is planned when a greater number have been exposed. Prospecting for mineralization in this type of deposit is especially difficult due to the random distribution of occurrence. Development amounts primarily to careful outcrop examination followed by exploratory blasting often with disappointing results. On the other hand, the showing certainly deserves a thorough exploration program of this sort.

Planned for the immediate future then are, detailed prospecting followed by shallow trenching, magnetometer survey (copper appears to be in part associated with magnetite) and mapping.

Respectfully submitted,

August 8, 1966

"D.G. Leighton"

GEN. Res

27

REPORT ON FIELD ACTIVITIES  
FROM THE LYNX MINERAL CLAIMS  
OKANAGAN FALLS, B.C.

GENERAL

Progress is going well in the exploration and development of the Lynx Mineral property. A grid system is nearing completion with approximately 15,000 ft. of cut and surveyed line to date. Soil samples have been taken from about one half of the geologically significant area. Drilling and blasting has been continued without interruption to expose low grade copper mineralization over a wide area.

GEOLOGY

For purposes of classification the geology of the area has been broken into three areas - East ridge, West ridge and Central showings.

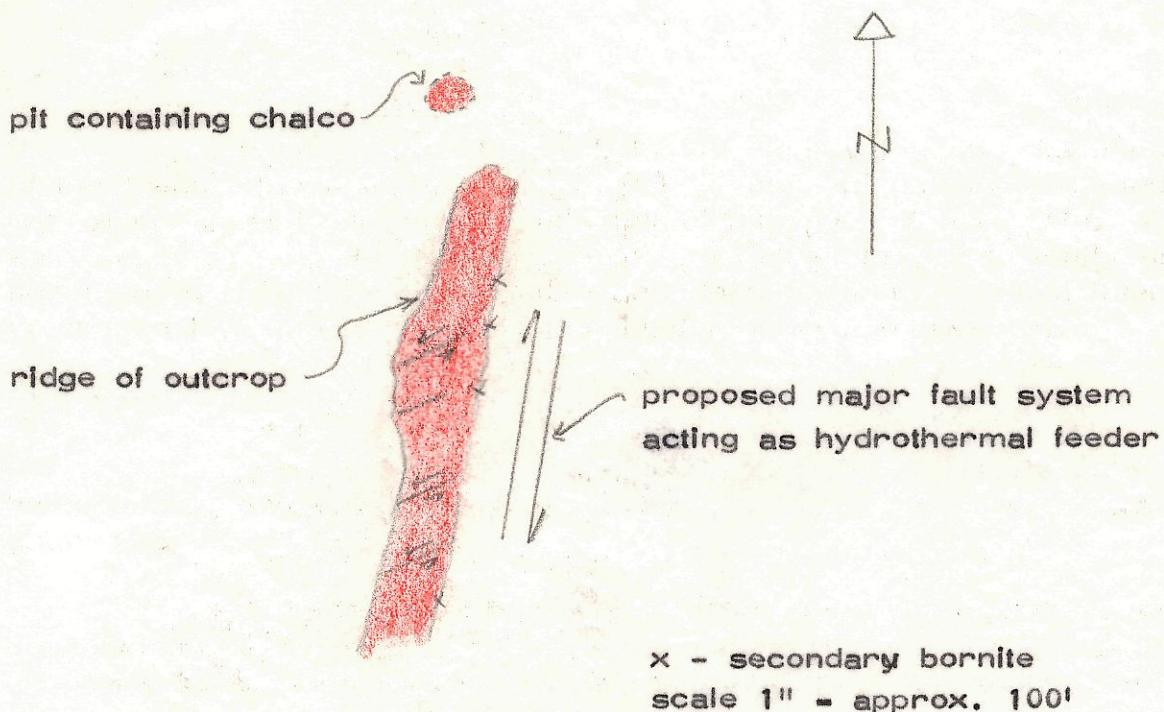
1. The East ridge and West ridge are characterized by concentrations of bornite, chalcopyrite and native copper in xenoliths or disseminated throughout a diorite intrusive in areas which may represent vestigial xenoliths.

2. Central Showings

The central showings are located in a basin outcrop between the previously described East and West ridges. They are located along the east face of a ridge several hundred feet long and about one hundred feet wide. (see accompanying diagram). These showings represent the most recent discovery and are the most impressive from both a quantitative and qualitative point of view. The basin showings simply described consist of a highly pyritized quartz rich complex containing chalcopyrite in fractures, and a zone of secondary bornite filling the void space created by a shear system. This trends in a generally south-west direction and has a variable dip. It is too early to describe, with confidence, the source of these epigenetic sulphides. It is possible that these copper minerals represent a hydrothermal migration along the strain system whose attitude has just been described. This is not likely, however, because the same mineralization has not been identified in quantity along strike across the outcrop. There is more evidence to support the idea that the mineralization was fed from a magmatic source to a north-south strain system which then migrated laterally into the rocks of the central showings via an older (or conjugate) shearing. It would



be possible to verify the source of the copper sulphides in this area with some bulldozer work.



### OBSERVATIONS

Apparently significant mineralogical associations have been observed in the central showings and also in the mineralogy of the East and West ridges.

(a) Apatite  $(Ca, Cl, F) Ca_4 (PO_4)_3$  occurs as an accessory in appreciable amounts throughout most of the rocks outcropping in the Lynx Mineral Claims. The occurrence of this mineral serves to support the fact that the diorites of this area represent a pegmatite facies of the West Kettle intrusive.

(b) Amphiboles are found in close association with bornite in the central showings.

(c) Garnets are found commonly with the sulphides of the central showings.

Respectfully submitted,

D.G. Leighton,  
Geologist.



FILE  
GEN. RES.

T  
S  
L

# Laboratories Limited

325 HOWE STREET - VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

TELEPHONE 684-1374

ASSAYERS  
CHEMISTS  
GEOCHEMISTS

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SAMPLE(S) FROM Mr. Tully

cc: Mr. R. Stokes, #213 - 678 Howe Street,

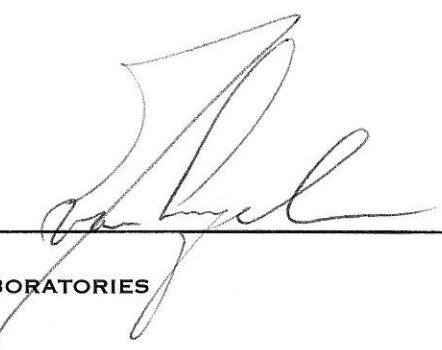
SAMPLE(S) OF ORE

REPORT NO.  
V - 674

	Gold (Au) Troy ounces per 2,000 lbs.	Silver (Ag) Troy ounces per 2,000 lbs.	Copper (Cu) %	Molybdenum (Mo) %	
--	--------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	------------------	----------------------	--

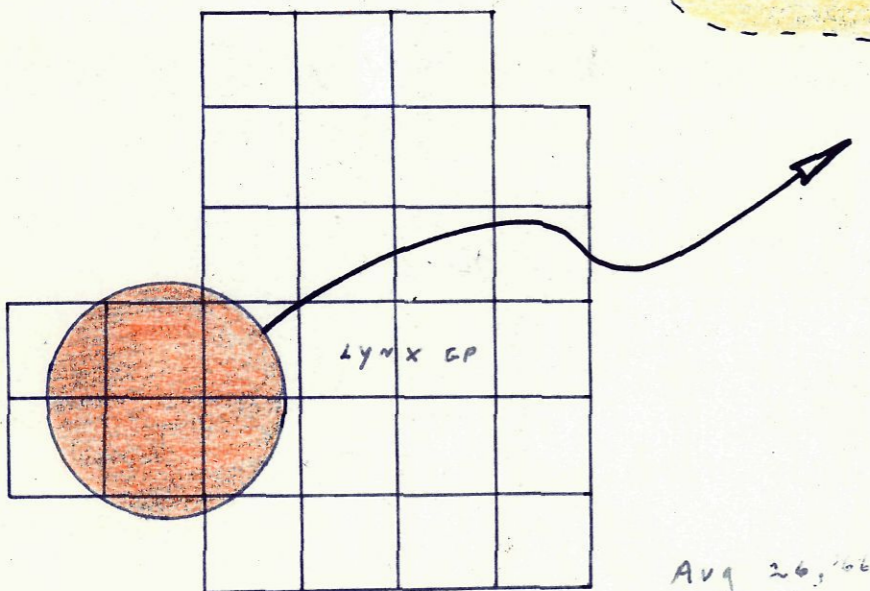
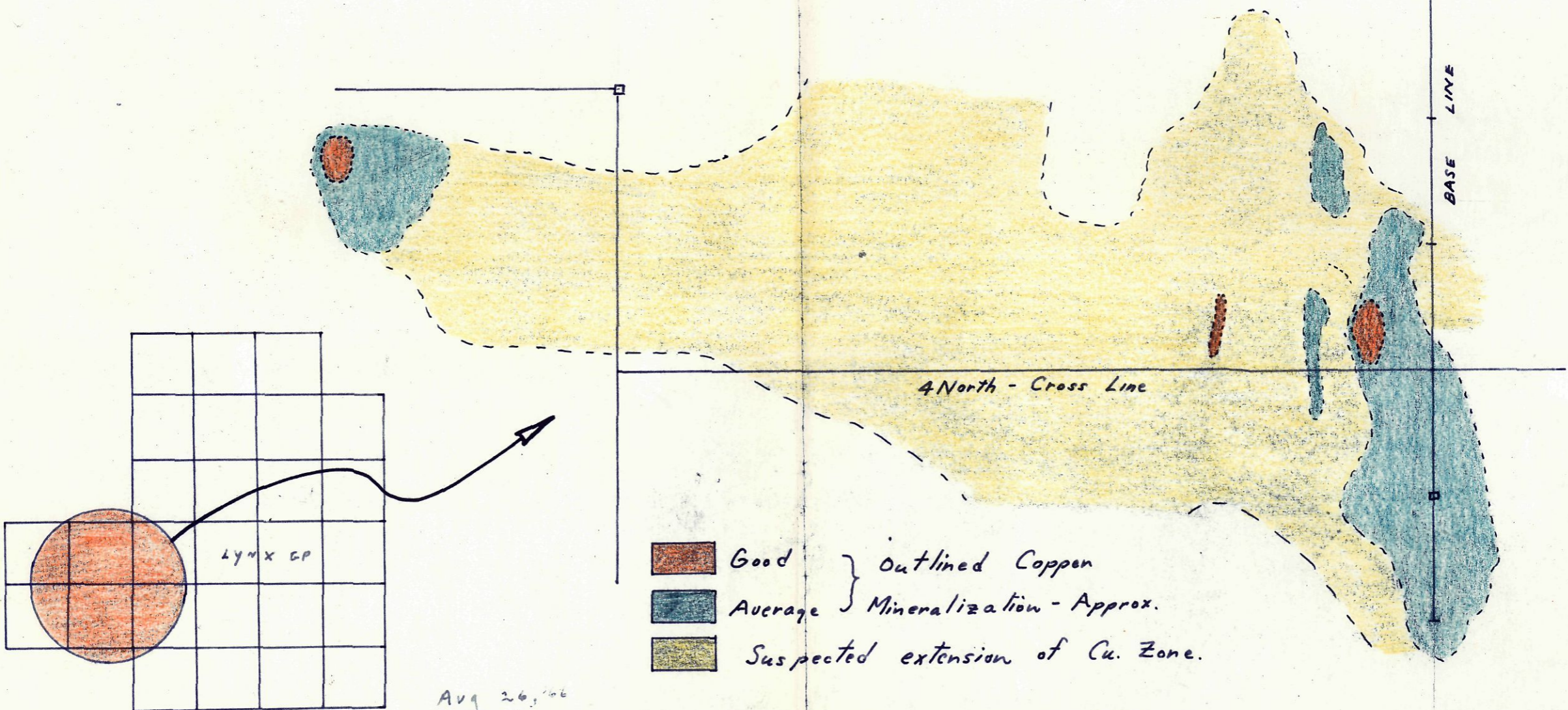
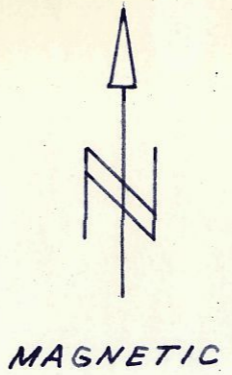
D. TULLY	4155	---	---	0.25	trace	<u>WIDTH</u>
	4156	---	---	0.07	trace	
	4157 GRAB	---	---	2.71	MINERALIZED INCLUSION	
	4158 "	---	---	2.61 - "		
SEMCO GENERAL RESOURCES	7201	trace	trace	0.11	---	
	7272	trace	trace	0.08	---	
	7203	trace	trace	0.14	---	
	7204	0.02	trace	0.91	---	
	7205	---	---	0.12	---	
	7206	---	---	0.05	---	
	13435	---	---	0.07	---	

DATE September 7, 1966

SIGNED 



GENERAL RESOURCES  
'LYNX' MINERAL ZONES



- Good
  - Average
  - Suspected extension of Cu. Zone.
- } Outlined Copper Mineralization - Approx.

Aug 26, 1966

