Prop. Sub.
Pitt Lake

812486

92-G-10

June 13th, 1972,

WILL:

Please contact Mr. Steve Fagen at 684-5569 regarding the possible examination at the end of June on his Pitt Lake property. I suggest this as it should only take one day and is close to town. Fagen is expecting to get in touch with you at the end of June regarding your schedule.

J. S. Brock

JSB/mp

Phoned him June 27
Cep-bn-qtz - in shear.
Best Ag = 5 oz.
On Scott Creek
Fly to N. end of Pitt Lake. He is taking another group in tomorrow. If no deal, he will phone again.

WPT.

WILLIAM M. SHARP, P. ENG.
CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

TEL.: BUS. 682-4144
RES.: 987-9520

ROOM 1, 425 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

June 27, 1969

The President & Directors,
Kennedy Silver Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.),
Suite 626 Rogers Building,
470 Granville Street,
Vancouver 2, B. C.

Attention: Mr. J. P. Lakes, President

Dear Sirs:

PROGRESS REPORT: BOUNTY-EXPO PROSPECT
SCOTT CREEK, N.E. PITT LAKE AREA, B. C.,
VANCOUVER M. D.

The aggregate claim group remains unchanged; this comprises 26 full claims and one fractional claim in one near-rectangular block which straddles the lower part of Scott Creek, and trends N.W.-S.E. with local structural-formational trends. The property is quickly and easily reached from Vancouver; however, the steep, to precipitous local topography markedly restricts the use of normally adaptable exploration methods.

The property is underlain by a variety of granitic, to dioritic intrusives. The dominant local geological feature of the property is the sheared N.W.-S.E. trending granite-diorite contact underlying the South gully, but which is totally obscured by a coarse talus filling. X-ray dia. drill hole no. 1 (Aug. 1968), although lost at a point 160 feet short of its proposed length, proved the existence of the inferred contact-shear zone - the core recovered comprising substantially chloritized diorite and meta-volcanics with minor occurrences of chalcopyrite. From this and other evidence the writer infers the existence of 100 feet, more or less, of potentially mineralized contact shear zone. The '925' (Johnson),'500', '110', and other showings are probably on lesser shear-fracture zones diverging from a through-going 'South' shear zone.

The other important geological feature comprises the wide zone of dioritic-diabasic dykes trending northwesterly through, and containing the '1500', '925', and '120' (Wagner) Cu-Au showings. X-ray dia. drill hole no. 2 (1968), collared closely above the '120' adit and aimed at the '350' dip-projections, partly tested the westerly half of the dyke zone and

adjacent diorite country rock. This hole intersected consecutive 3-foot lengths of mineralization assaying 0.65% and 0.39% Cu respectively.

To date relatively minor parts of total potentially-mineralized zones have been explored by soil (Cu) sampling, magnetic surveys, trenching, and diamond drilling. The aggregate results, however, have indicated a significant potential for the occurrence of disseminated Cu-Au mineralization. Sample data pertaining to the 1967-68 trench exploration has been detailed in previous reports.

During April 1969 survey control and lines for an I.P. survey were established on the adjoining Bounty 3 and 4 claims. The I.P. survey was carried out by Barringer Research Limited during May, 1969. This program, all carried out over difficultly-accessible gullys and slopes, comprised 83 independent readings over 6 lines totalling 8300 feet, including detail work. For this survey Huntec 7.5-KW pulse equipment was used on pole-dipole arrays; 'a' spacings of 100 feet with $n = 2$ were standard, but were locally augmented by arrays with $n = 3$, $n = 4$.

In summary, the I.P. survey positively confirmed the known veining and disseminated pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization within the '350-120' zone, and also indicated a significant N.W. extension into the Scott valley bottom area. Also, the survey less positively indicated other chargeability sources (sulphides or polarizing alteration minerals) over a plus-600 foot strike interval of the 'South' contact zone, and on probable N.W. extensions of the 925, or parallel mineralization. In all cases, except within the talus-filled South gully area, there is good conformability of geochemical, and I.P.-anomalous zones.

Exploration results to date suggest that at least three distinct potentially-mineralized zones warrant further detailed physical exploration, and that prospecting of higher, southeasterly extensions of the main structure should be carried out. With this, the writer makes the following specific recommendations for exploration, noting that parts of the previously-recommended (Dec. 8, 1967) Stage I work have been accomplished:

A. 350-120 Zone:

1. Expose bedrock below '120' portal and, at the same time, construct a bench for diamond drilling purposes.

2. Diamond drill full cross-section of I.P. anomaly.

C. South Gully Zone:

Diamond drill lower, accessible cross-sections of the structure-including a new hole to replace no. 1 - 1968.

D. Southeast (Lake) Zone:

1. Provide necessary claim coverage.

2. Carry out direct, geochemical, and magnetometer prospecting.

3. Provide for trenching and diamond drilling.

Estimated Costs:

A.	1.	Bulldozer excavation, 2 days @ $250	$ 500	
	2.	750 feet @ $10 per ft.	7,500	$ 8,000
B.		500 feet @ $10 per ft.		5,000
C.		800 feet @ $10 per ft.		8,000
D.	1.	Estimate 5 days @ $100 gross cost	500	
	2.	Estimate 20 days @ $100 gross cost	2,000	
	3.	Provide for 4 @ 250' = 1000' @ $10	10,000	12,500
	Provision for assay & engineering cost			1,500
	Provision, contingent work & general expense			5,000
		Total		$40,000

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. Sharp

W. M. Sharp, P. Eng.

WMS/LA

The difficultly-accessible terrain and the limited time available for detailed inspections and/or mapping precluded a full reconnaissance examination of all the showings noted on Mr. Johnson's sketch plan; hence the writer restricted his examination to detailed mapping and sampling of the principal showings along the indicated main break trending southeasterly across lower Scott Creek, and to general observations of intervening bedrock outcrops. A more complete reconnaissance should be based on the results of additional prospecting by S. Fagan.

PROPERTY

The approximate location of the constituent claims is shown on Fig. 1. T his has been constructed from a sketch provided by Mr. Fagan in conjunction with locations shown on the B.C. Dept. of Mines claim map. Specific property details are summarized:

Bounty #1-#8 Owned by Paul W. Johnson, Victoria, B.C. Record No's. 19051-19058, inclusive. During his examination the writer noted a P.W. Johnson post at the "925" open cut carrying the following tags: No. 1 Post Leo, P.W.J., March 25, 1967, 1500' N.W. to No. 2 Post, 1500' R; also No. 1 Albert, No. 1 Babs, and No. 1 "Eavie" (?). Fig. 1 indicates that these generally coincide with No's. 2 and 4 of the Bounty Group, and No's. 5 and 6 of the Expo group, respectively. Evidently the "Bounty" staking (April?) supplanted these earlier locations.

Expo 1-14; staked by S. Fagan and recorded on April 28, 1967; the corresponding record no's., are 19066 to 19079, inclusive. Mr. Fagan advises that the Expo group was transferred to Kennedy Silver Mines Ltd. in early July, 1967, and that an option on the Bounty group is being negotiated.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

As shown by Fig. 1 the property and showings are situated across the mouth of Scott (Vickers) Creek - tributary to Pitt Lake within its northeasterly corner. The property lies between 1-2 miles of the westerly boundary of Garibaldi Provincial Park. Also, it is situated within the New Westminster Mining Division.

There is no direct road access to Scott Creek; boat transportation is provided by Grant Hall Charters, R.R. No. 1, Quarry Road, Port Coquitlam, B.C. With a single round-trip fare of $30.00, the service could be unduly expensive, if used very frequently. However, lower Scott Creek provides an attractive field camp site for a local exploration base - thus eliminating the necessity of commuting daily from Grant's Landing.

HISTORY

The showings were discovered by the Wagner brothers prior to, or during the early 1920's, and the property initially located as the 4-claim Maple Leaf group. G.S.C. Memoir 335 notes that a 68-foot adit (by Wagner Bros.) was driven in 1925; also, that a change of ownership (presumeably re-staked by Fred W. Johnson at this time) transpired in 1928. T he property was augmented by additional staking and re-named the "Katanga Group".

The M.M. Report for 1929 notes "that a 70-foot tunnel (Wagner "225" tunnel) had been driven on a "feldspathic" vein in granodiorite; also, that there is a little chalcopyrite showing at the mouth of the tunnel, and at a few feet in from it. An open cut above contains nothing of an encouraging size.

In 1929 F.W. Johnson discovered several promising copper showings and did some work towards opening them up. The minerals, pyrite and chalcopyrite are contained in dykes and veins of a fine-grained feldspathic rock up to 20 feet in width. One of these showings, at 925 el., had an open-cut put across it, showing about 20 (?) feet of milling-grade ore (?). On the footwall there is 18 inches of fairly clean chalcopyrite, the remainder consisting of small veins and bunches, and disseminated chalcopyrite. Altogether, it is a promising surface showing. ---.

At 1500 feet el. another similar (?) vein was exposed by open-cutting, but did not show as promising a copper content. ---other copper outcrops were found later on the opposite (north) side of Scott Creek."

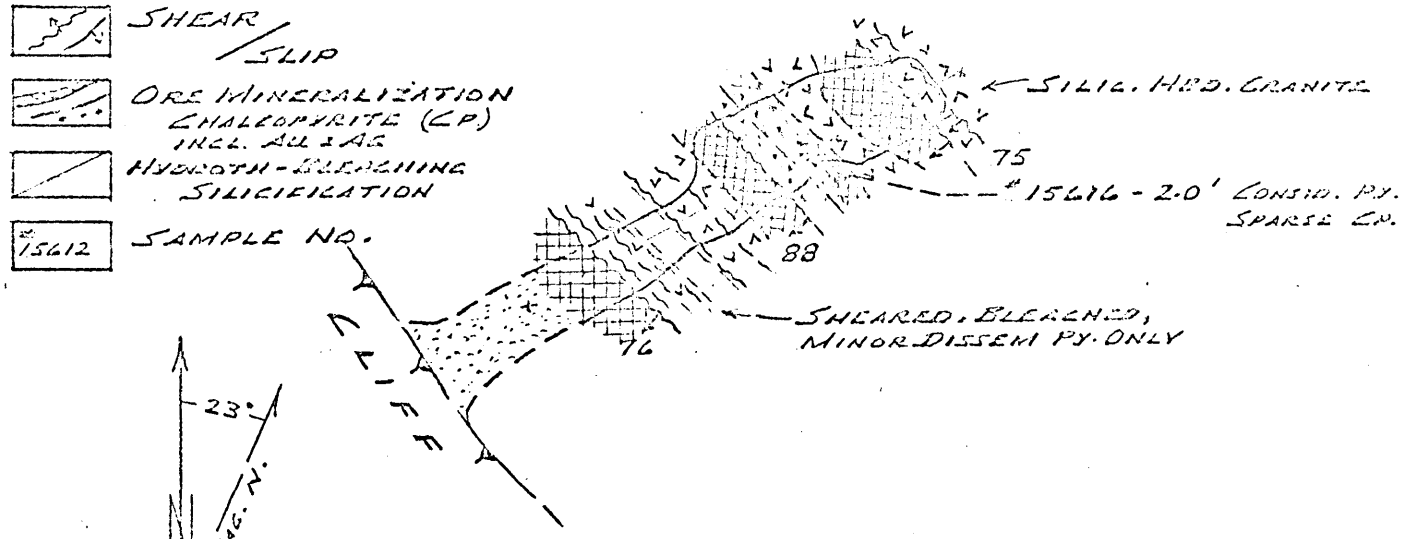
During August, 1929 G.A. Clothier, Res. Engineer, reported on the property for F.W. Johnson. He noted the occurrence of two belts of feldspathic dykes - one exposed at the mouth of the old Wagner tunnel (225' el.?) and by an open-cut at 925 el.; another, several hundred feet to the east of this, is exposed at 1500 el. He infers, by strike-trends, that the "225" and "925" exposures are on the same zone. Clothier notes that 8 feet of the 12 feet of

'1500' OPEN CUT

SCALE: 1" = 10'

LEGEND

- QUARTZ DIORITE, GRANITE, ETC.
- MAFIC DYKE OR INCLUSION.
- SHEAR / SLIP
- ORE MINERALIZATION CHALCOPYRITE (CP) INCL. AU & AG
- HYDROTH - SILICIFICATION
- #15612 SAMPLE NO.



'925' OPEN CUT & TUNNEL

SCALE: 1" = 20'

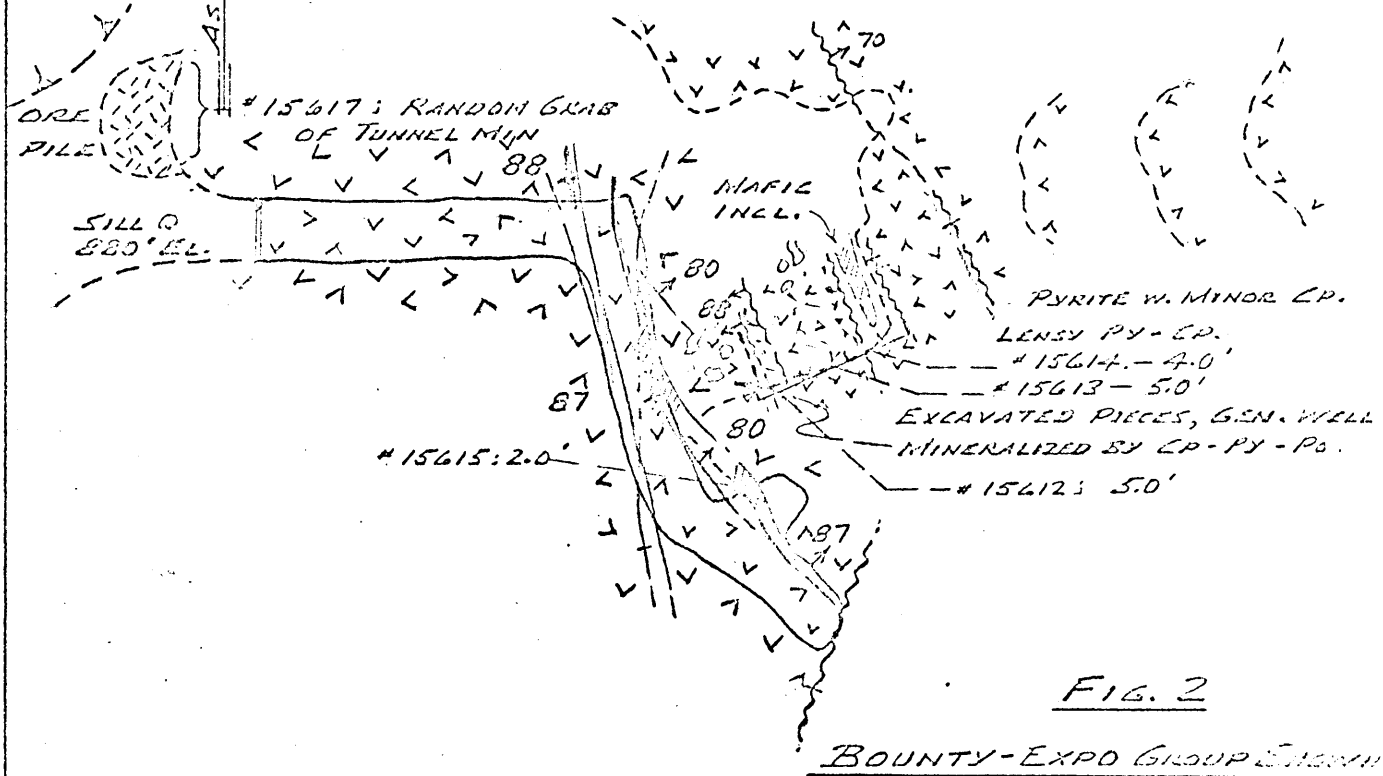


FIG. 2

BOUNTY-EXPO GROUP [illegible]

VICINITY OF SCOTT [illegible]
PITT LAKE, NEW WEST. MIN. DIV.
MAPPED & SAMPLED - AUGUST 12, 1981
FOR.
KENNEDY SILVER MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
W. H. STOTT, P. ENG.

mineralization exposed by the 925 cut is fairly good chalcopyrite ore and, judging from the showing, the remaining 8 feet will be the same (?). He advised that further depth be obtained by cross-cutting from the gulch, or by tracing the vein down the hill and drifting in on it.

GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The regional geology of the Pitt Lake area is described - with special emphasis on the evolution and distribution of the plutonic rocks - in G.S.C. Memoir 335 and accompanying Map 1151 A.

The Bounty-Expo mineralization occurs at intervals along an apparent N.W.-trending shear-lineament traversing hornblende, to biotite-rich quartz diorites. This lineament also appears to form a zone in which pre-intrusive mafic volcanics have been migmatized and later intruded by finer-grained dioritic, to generally feldspathic dykes.

The Expo-Bounty mineralization, comprising pyrite with varying amounts of chalcopyrite, occurs within a general zone of shearing and fracturing, particularly in association with lensy, mafic-hybridized inclusions and/or the above noted finer-grained younger dykes. The shear-zone is traceable, as an air-photo lineament, for over two miles.

Within the principal ("925") open-cut and tunnel (Fig. 2), pyrite and chalcopyrite occur as fracture-fillings and replacements within fine-grained hornblende-dioritic dykes and/or hybridized inclusions cut by individual shear strands trending from N15 - 30W. Mineralization is largely restricted to individual shears and fractures, and to the immediately adjacent wall rocks within the composite shear zone; these are noticeably more siliceous than the intervening unfractured rocks. Locally, the pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization occurs as relatively high-grade bands, varying from a few inches to possibly 2 feet in width, separated by much wider intervals of barren, to very sparsely mineralized rock. The "925" composite shear zone exceeds 20 feet in width. The "poddy" nature of the local mineralization was revealed by the recent blast-trenching, in that this work "lifted" the more impressively mineralized sections from the original showing.

The writer's local Brunton-tape survey indicates that the subsequent underground exploration tested only the westerly section of the projected surface zone, and that the initial cross-cut should have been advanced another 20 feet in order to test the full cross-sectional width of the general shear zone. However, some pods of well-mineralized material were revealed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Attempt to trace southeasterly and northwesterly extensions of the "925" showings via magnetometer checks along the inferred extensions. This recommendation is based on observations of the magnetic character of some of the 925 mineralization.

2. Prospect the strike extensions of the "925" showing by hand-stripping and trenching.

3. Prospect both sides of the "110" tunnel showing, on the assumption that this showing represents only a marginal fracture or shear.

4. Generally examine and prospect other reported mineral occurrences not visited during the recent examination.

5. As a routine procedure, flag and/or blaze the main access routes and branch routes to individual showings - this to expedite subsequent geological inspections.

Respectfully submitted,

W.M. Sharp, P.Eng.


PITT LAKE
Scott
Four Mile Cr.