



PROSPECT. FILE to B.C. LATE AUGUST,

93M Atna
812848

SICINTINE
MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

#301 - 550 Burrard St., Vancouver 1, B.C., Canada — Phone: ~~684-1030~~
684-0384

July 17th, 1970

93/M/14

CYPRESS
Exploration Corp. Ltd.,
510 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Attention: Mr. Glen Simpson

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed are two reports for the two properties of Sicintine north of Smithers. A third property which is north of the Ice claims and east of the Fog claims contains 120 claims and is also a moly prospect. Canadian Superior spent approximately \$160,000. on these 120 claims over two seasons but dropped the property this spring. They drilled one anomaly. The properties are all on aeromagnetic sheets for Shedin Creek and Hilary Lake, #5274G and #5283G, 93 M/13 and 93 M/14.

Merl Coutier will be in the Smithers, Hazelton area July 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 and can show you man the properties if you are interested.

Yours very truly,

SICINTINE MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

W. J. Coulter
W. J. Coulter

874 - 1058
922 0593

WJC:tlw
Enc.

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1970
REGISTRY

SICINTINE MINES LTD.
Ice Claims
Omineca Mining Division

ALRAE ENGINEERING LTD.

April 30, 1970

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.

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INTRODUCTION

On July 20, 1969, the writer, accompanied by Mr. M. Cloutier, traversed and examined copper-molybdenite mineralization on the Sicintine Mines Ltd. property. During the 1968 field season a geological map had been prepared of the entire claim group by geologists working for Sicintine Mines Ltd. The 1969 field work was in an area selected from this initial field seasons project. During the 1969 season prospectors A. Horne, M. Cloutier, and their assistant, M. Callaghan did trenching and sampling work on the southern portion of the Ice claims and conducted a reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling survey of the property. As a result of this work a significant anomaly of copper and molybdenum in the soils was outlined. Further work, directed at evaluating the source of this anomaly, is warranted during the 1970 season.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Ice claims are located approximately 96 miles north of Smithers, B.C. on a southerly flowing tributary of the Shelagyote River. The claims have coordinates of 55°50'N latitude and 127°20'W longitude. Elevation within the claim group ranges from 3,500 feet to 5,500 feet above sea level.

Access to the claims is most readily accomplished by helicopter from Smithers or Hazelton, B.C. A road system constructed by local logging companies extends northward from Hazelton to the abandoned Indian village of Kisgegas, at the junction of the Skeena and Babine Rivers. From the end of a short road to the east of Kisgegas to the claim group is approximately 20 miles.

CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Ice claims are on the eastern portion of the Coast Range Mountains in central British Columbia which is an area subject to heavy annual percipitation at this relatively high elevation.

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Glaciers occur at slightly higher elevation to the north of the area worked during 1969 and small permanent snowfields were encountered within the area studied. These snowfields and glaciers support small mountain streams flowing from the highest elevations on the mountain throughout the entire summer.

The area of the claims surveyed by soil sampling is decidedly alpine in character and encompasses cliffs, talus slides and steep alpine meadows. Most of the area sampled is entirely above timber line. Vegetation within the soil sampling area consisted of scrub hemlock and balsam on the lower slopes and heather on the upper soil covered areas.

CLAIMS

Claims and their record numbers which comprise the Sicintine Mines Ltd. holdings are the Ice 1-10, record numbers 52896 to 52905 and Ice 34-55, record numbers 61982 to 62003.

All 32 claims are within the Omineca Mining Division.

GEOLOGY

The Ice claims lie on the eastern flank of the Coast Range Mountains of British Columbia in the Atna Range. This region is, as yet, unmapped by government geological parties, but appears to be an extension of the copper-molybdenum metallogenic province which extends along much of the eastern side of the Coast Range. These rocks are composed chiefly of intermediate and acidic acid intrusives, often of Jurassic age, and intrusive into older sediments and volcanics.

The Ice claims are underlain by argillites, hornfels and pebble conglomerates which has been intruded by quartz diorite. Mineralization occurs as disseminations within the intrusive rocks

and as narrow fracture fillings and small quartz veins. Metallic sulphides include pyrrhotite, molybdenite and chalcopyrite. Pyrrhotite is commonly disseminated throughout much of the intrusive and is occasionally accompanied by zones enriched in chalcopyrite. Both chalcopyrite and molybdenite are also found along hair line fractures within the quartz diorite. Sericitization commonly occurs along the walls of these minor veinlets and decreases in intensity away from the planes of the veinlets. Molybdenite occurs as fine grained disseminations within the sericitic zones and also decreases in intensity away from the fracture planes.

Best surface exposures of chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralization occur on claims Ice 38 and 39. At the southeastern corner of claim Ice 38 several 1/8 inch to four inch wide quartz veins occur along a shear zone and these are noted to contain small amounts of lead and silver. Boulders of similar material contain a greater portion of galena where encountered either upslope on Ice 38. A grab sample from these boulders assayed 190.2 oz per ton silver and 0.16 oz per ton gold.

Chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization was observed in rock trenches at various points across a distance of 400 feet. Overall sulphide content across this trench would be considerably below economically interesting grades. However, short intervals within the trench contain significant chalcopyrite and molybdenite.

SOIL SAMPLING

Geochemical soil sampling of the southern portion of the Ice claims has indicated one distinct and significant anomaly approximately 300' x 1,000' which occurs on claims Ice 36, 38 and 39. The upslope side of this anomaly (and presumably its source area) is near the ridge top and on the southwestern fringe of the mineralization exposed by surface rock trenching. This area is chiefly

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covered by shallow overburden and is near the crest of the ridge on which the rubble rich in silver was discovered. Other smaller anomalies occur on the southern portion of the claims.

Samples were collected by digging holes 8 to 12 inches in depth and collecting fine to medium grained light brown soil where possible. Samples were of course omitted in areas of outcrop, talus slide and snowfields. Sample interval was on a grid varying from 200 to 400 feet along lines 400 feet apart. These samples were subsequently analyzed in Vancouver for copper, molybdenum and silver content. The above described anomaly is indicated by anomalous values in copper and molybdenum. Silver content was anomalous only in isolated locations.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Preliminary evaluation of the Ice claims which includes geological mapping, reconnaissance soil sampling and surface rock trenching has indicated one distinct zone of anomalous copper and molybdenum content in soils which is known to be underlain by mineralized quartz diorite containing small amounts of chalcopyrite and molybdenite. The upslope source of this anomaly is an area in which much bedrock is obscured by shallow overburden and in which rubble containing significant amounts of silver has been encountered. To complete evaluation of this anomaly it is necessary to do a detailed investigation of this target area. This work should take the form of detailed geological mapping, further rock trenching and sampling, where possible, and shallow diamond drilling, as required, to obtain fresh and representative bedrock for samples.

COST ESTIMATE

Approximate cost of the above recommended work would be as follows:

Phase I

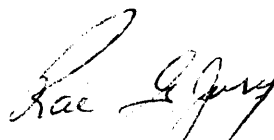
Geological mapping	\$ 2,000.00
Helicopter transportation and camp servicing	5,000.00
Camp accommodation	2,000.00
Hand trenching, blasting and sample collecting	5,000.00
Assaying	<u>1,000.00</u>
Sub total	\$ 15,000.00

Phase II

Shallow diamond drilling, as required to sample areas of deeper overburden	\$ 14,500.00
Helicopter transport and servicing of drilling equipment and crew	10,000.00
Sample analyses	1,500.00
Core logging	2,000.00
Work supervision	<u>2,000.00</u>
Sub total	\$ 30,000.00
TOTAL	\$ <u>45,000.00</u>

Should this program indicate an economically significant zone of copper-molybdenum-silver mineralization much more work would be required to fully evaluate the discovery.

Respectfully submitted:



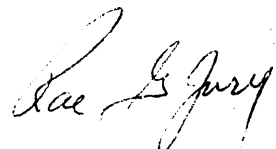
Rae G. Jury, P. Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, Rae G. Jury, of the City of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geological engineer.
2. I am a graduate of Queen's University in Kingston, (B.Sc. in Geological Sciences, 1957).
3. I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Provinces of British Columbia and Ontario and also a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
4. I have practiced my profession since 1957 with Labrador Mining & Exploration Company, Quemont Mining Corporation, Canadian Johns-Manville Company Ltd., and Alrae Engineering Ltd.
5. I have personally examined mineralization on the Ice claims on July 20, 1969.
6. I examined some of the key claim posts and found them to be located in accordance with the British Columbia Mineral Act.
7. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, either directly or indirectly, in the properties or securities of Sicintine Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.)

DATED AT VANCOUVER, this 30th day of April, A.D. 1970.



Rae G. Jury, P. Eng.

SICINTINE MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)
Report on the
Fog Group of Claims
Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia

ALRAE ENGINEERING LTD.

September 30, 1969

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

ABSTRACT

The 39 mineral claims of the Fog Group have been staked to cover copper-silver-molybdenum mineralization occurring on the western side of the Atna Range some 47 miles north of Hazelton, B.C. The claims, staked in July and August 1969, are held by Sicintine Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) of Vancouver.

Chalcopyrite and molybdenite occur in a stockwork of quartz and quartz-feldspar stringers and as disseminations in a granodiorite. The granodiorite is one of numerous small intrusive bodies in the Atna Range that are emplaced in clastic sediments of the Bowser Group, and that have molybdenum-copper mineralization associated with them. Several broadly similar mineralized areas are being investigated by major exploration companies in this general region.

The principal mineralized area examined measured some 800 feet by 400 feet and is apparently open in all directions. Within this area three main stringer zones with enhanced mineralization have been detected but detailed mapping is required. Eight trenches into rock were completed in September, 1969 by a three man crew.

Two samples taken in these trenches assayed 0.48 oz/ton silver, 0.27% copper and 0.01% molybdenite over 50 feet and 0.16% copper, 0.02% molybdenite with only trace of silver over 30 feet. Surface sampling is probably inadequate.

As large tonnages are probable, such values are worth pursuing and recommendations for further prospecting, geological mapping and exploratory drilling have been made. Phase I of this program is estimated to last eight weeks and provide geological and preliminary assay data for Phase II, which would be some 2,000 feet of diamond drilling. Costs are estimated as follows:

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Phase I

Prospecting, additional staking, geological
mapping and 300 feet of sample drilling \$ 22,000.00

Phase II

2,000 feet of diamond drilling 50,000.00

TOTAL PHASE I & II \$ 72,000.00

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ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Figure</u>	/	<u>Scale</u>
1	Location Map	1" = 10 mi.
2	Property Sketch Map	1" = 1/2 mi.

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INTRODUCTION

The Fog Group of mineral claims, located in the Omineca Mining Division, were staked in July and August 1969 to cover newly discovered copper-silver-molybdenum mineralization occurring in intrusive rocks of the Atna Range. The claims are held by Sicintine Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) of Vancouver.

The principal showings on the property were visited by Mr. F. Guardia of Alrae Engineering Ltd., on September 15 and 16, 1969, in the company of Mr. M. Cloutier of Sicintine Mines. Fresh snowfall prevented full examination of the mineralized area.

This report makes recommendations and cost estimates for initial exploration work required to outline the potential of the property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Fog claims are situated at elevations between 4,500 feet and 6,500 feet above sea level, on a westerly spur of the Atna Range, immediately south of Shedrin Peak (latitude $55^{\circ}55'N$, longitude $127^{\circ}30'W$). The area is drained by tributaries of Rosenthal Creek, which flows southwesterly to Shedrin Creek, a south-flowing tributary of the Babine River.

The Atna Range has been heavily glaciated and northerly slopes in the property area still maintain active glaciers. The mineralized area is one of steep, rugged bare rock slopes, glacier and talus.

The property lies 78 air miles north-northwest of Smithers and 47 air miles north of Hazelton. Presently access is by helicopter operated from a charter base in Smithers. A gravel road adequate for 2-wheel drive vehicles follows the Skeena and lower Babine Rivers from

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Hazelton to the now abandoned Kisgegas Indian Reserve, which is some 20 miles south of the Fog claims.

Snowfall is generally heavy and may last from mid-September to late May. Water supplies are adequate and timber is abundant in the valleys.

WORK DONE

The copper-silver-molybdenum mineralization was discovered on July 20, 1969 and the 39 Fog claims were staked in July and August. There is no record of earlier work on the showings. A three man crew consisting of Messrs. M. Cloutier, A. Horne and M. Callaghan worked on the property for the three and one-half weeks prior to September 16, 1969 and eight trenches were blasted into the mineralized rock.

Other work in the area includes that of Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd. on a property located on the west side of Sicintine Lake, held under option from Sicintine Mines, where molybdenum-copper mineralization is reported to occur as fracture fillings in quartz-diorite. Some 5,000 feet of diamond drilling has been done. In 1968 Newmont Mining Corporation worked on a large molybdenum showing in intrusive rocks near the head of Sperry Creek some two to three miles south of the Fog Group. Two other major companies have worked in the region.

Currently, Chataway Exploration Company Ltd. is conducting work on the Peak claims which adjoin the Fog group to the northeast. On the Peak claims, molybdenum-copper mineralization occurs in fractures in granitic rocks and, in addition, high grade molybdenite mineralization occurs in a vein-type structure in the sedimentary country rock. The latter showing may be partially covered by the Fog claims.

PROPERTY

The property currently consists of 39 staked mineral claims recorded as follows:

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NUMBER</u>
Fog No's. 1 - 11, incl.	not yet
Fog No's. 12 - 39, incl.	available

The claims are held in the name of Sicintine Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) of Vancouver.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Atna Range area has recently been covered by the Geological Compilation Map of the Smithers, Hazelton and Terrace areas (Map 69-1) of the B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources. On this map sedimentary rocks of Middle Jurassic and (?) Lower Jurassic age, known as the Bowser Group, are invaded by Upper Cretaceous and early Tertiary intrusive rocks of intermediate to acid composition. It would appear that numerous dykes and bosses of the intrusive rocks are apophyses of a large central pluton coring the Atna Range. It is with these smaller intrusive bodies that much of the mineralization of the region is associated.

The sedimentary country rocks are comprised of greywacke, siltstone, mudstone, tuffaceous greywacke and conglomerate.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Fog claims straddle the contact between sedimentary rocks and a large stock of generally granodioritic composition and granitic texture. Much of the contact zone within the property is masked by ice and talus. On the north side of main valley and north-west of the claims the sediments are seen to dip gently northwards

but closer to the contact, northeast and east of the Fog Group, the host sediments are locally contorted and brecciated. The attitudes of the contact have not been determined.

The dominant intrusive rock-type present on the ground examined is a hornblende granodiorite with a generally granitic texture. Locally a markedly porphyritic phase is present exhibiting large potash feldspar phenocrysts with apparently random orientation. Other textural and compositional variations exist but their significance and distribution have not been studied. A number of east-west dark green dyke rocks of probably andesitic composition were noted with nearly flat to steep southerly dips.

MINERALIZATION

The principal showings occur on steep, bare rock slopes southwest of the main glacier on the claims. Here granodiorite is invaded by very numerous stringers of quartz, and less commonly quartz-feldspar or even feldspar alone, that contain variable proportions of chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite. These stringers may vary in size from three inches to fractions of an inch but are almost invariably mineralized by the sulphides. Distribution of sulphides in the smaller stringers is frequently quite uniform, but in the larger veins distribution is more erratic and the sulphides tend to occur in large knots of coarse crystals.

On preliminary examination it appears that the wider stringers have a general northwesterly strike and are concentrated in at least three major zones roughly 100 feet wide with almost vertical dip. However, smaller stringers and mineralized hair-line fractures are very abundant and their attitudes are varied and complex. One quartz vein, some 18 inches wide and locally mineralized, cuts vertically across the easternmost stringer zone with a westerly strike.

Within the main zones mineralization is also present as disseminations within the granodiorite, where chalcopyrite, pyrite and to a lesser extent molybdenite occur as small grains in the interstices of the host rock.

The mineralized area examined in the region of the upper trenches (see Fig. 2) is some 800 feet in an east-west direction and 400 feet north-south. However, limonite stain of similar density to that of the area inspected is seen to continue southwards to the top of the ridge and Mr. Cloutier reports generally similar mineralization to the south side of the ridge. In the region of the lower trenches the mineralization is much more sparse, but apparently molybdenite is more important, and this extends the strike length to some 2,000 feet. Much of the ground between the upper and lower trenches is talus covered.

It was not possible to estimate the stringer density throughout the entire area but in parts of the main mineralized zones the stringer:host-rock ratio is estimated in the order of 1:12.

ASSAYS

A sample of stringer material collected from the upper trenches by M. Cloutier is reported to have assayed 0.3 oz Ag/ton, 1.37% Cu and 0.09% MoS₂.

On this examination two samples were taken and assayed by Technical Service Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver as follows:

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Width ft.</u>	<u>Ag. oz/ton</u>	<u>Cu. %</u>	<u>MoS₂ %</u>
15502	Trench 4	50.0	0.48	0.27	0.01
15503	Trench 1	30.0	trace	0.16	0.02

The method of sampling was to take chip samples from the trenches from all protruding corners of both rock in place and broken blocks. As these corners are to some extent controlled by mineralized fractures it is likely that some bias toward higher assays was introduced. With such mineralization there can be no substitute for bulk sampling and analysis of complete drill core lengths.

CONCLUSIONS

The Fog Group claims cover a copper-silver-molybdenum stock-work deposit in a granodioritic mass intruding a series of Jurassic sediments. Mineralization occurs in very numerous quartz, and less frequently quartz-feldspar and feldspar, stringers of variable attitude but apparently occurring in three or more northwesterly striking zones. Locally, sulphide disseminations in the host rock are important.

The main mineralized area measures at least 800 feet by 400 feet with likelihood of considerable extension in depth. Detailed prospecting and mapping will probably greatly extend the known surface area of mineralization.

Surface sampling is difficult and unreliable but two assays of samples from surface show sufficiently interesting values for silver, copper and molybdenum to warrant further exploration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following two-phase program of exploration for the Fog Group is recommended:

Phase I

- i) Detailed prospecting of the entire claim block and of the intrusive rocks and contact areas extending westwards from the claims. Data should be plotted on a topographic map professionally compiled from air-photographs. Any interesting mineralization should be protected by additional

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staking.

- ii) Geological mapping of the intrusive and its contacts in the neighbourhood of the Fog claims on a scale of 1" = 500'. Detailed geological mapping and fracture analysis on the main showings on a scale of 1" = 40'. Base maps for such geological maps should be made by plane-table surveying to allow spot elevations.
- iii) In order to obtain realistic samples for assay some 300 feet of diamond drilling using a light portable drill will be required. The locations and number of holes should await the results of detailed geological mapping.

Phase II

If the results of Phase I are sufficiently encouraging to warrant continued exploration, some 2,000 feet of diamond drilling will be required to confirm extension and grade of mineralization with depth. Location and depth of holes will again be dependent on the results of geological mapping but will also be severely limited by topography.

ESTIMATED COSTS

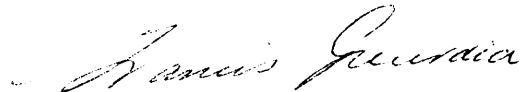
Phase I - estimated duration 8 weeks

Air-photo topographic map compilation	\$ 1,200.
Prospecting - 2 men @ \$35 per man/day	3,920.
Geology and supervision	2,600.
Camp costs - 4 men @ \$8 per man/day	1,790.
Diamond drilling - 300 ft. @ \$15/ft.	4,500.
Assays - 30 samples Ag, Cu, MoS ₂	390.
Transportation	3,600.
Consulting	2,000.
Contingency	<u>2,000.</u>
TOTAL PHASE I	\$ 22,000.

Phase II - estimated duration 6 weeks

Diamond drilling - 2,000 feet AQ wireline @ \$15/ft.	\$ 30,000.
Assays - 200 samples Ag, Cu, MoS ₂	2,600.
Supervision	2,000.
Transportation	8,500.
Camp costs - 5 men @ \$8 per man/day	1,680.
Consulting	2,000.
Contingency	<u>3,220.</u>
TOTAL PHASE II	\$ 50,000.
TOTAL PHASE I and II	\$ <u>72,000.</u>

Respectfully submitted:

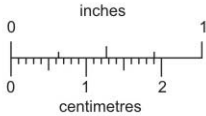


Francis Guardia, B.Sc.

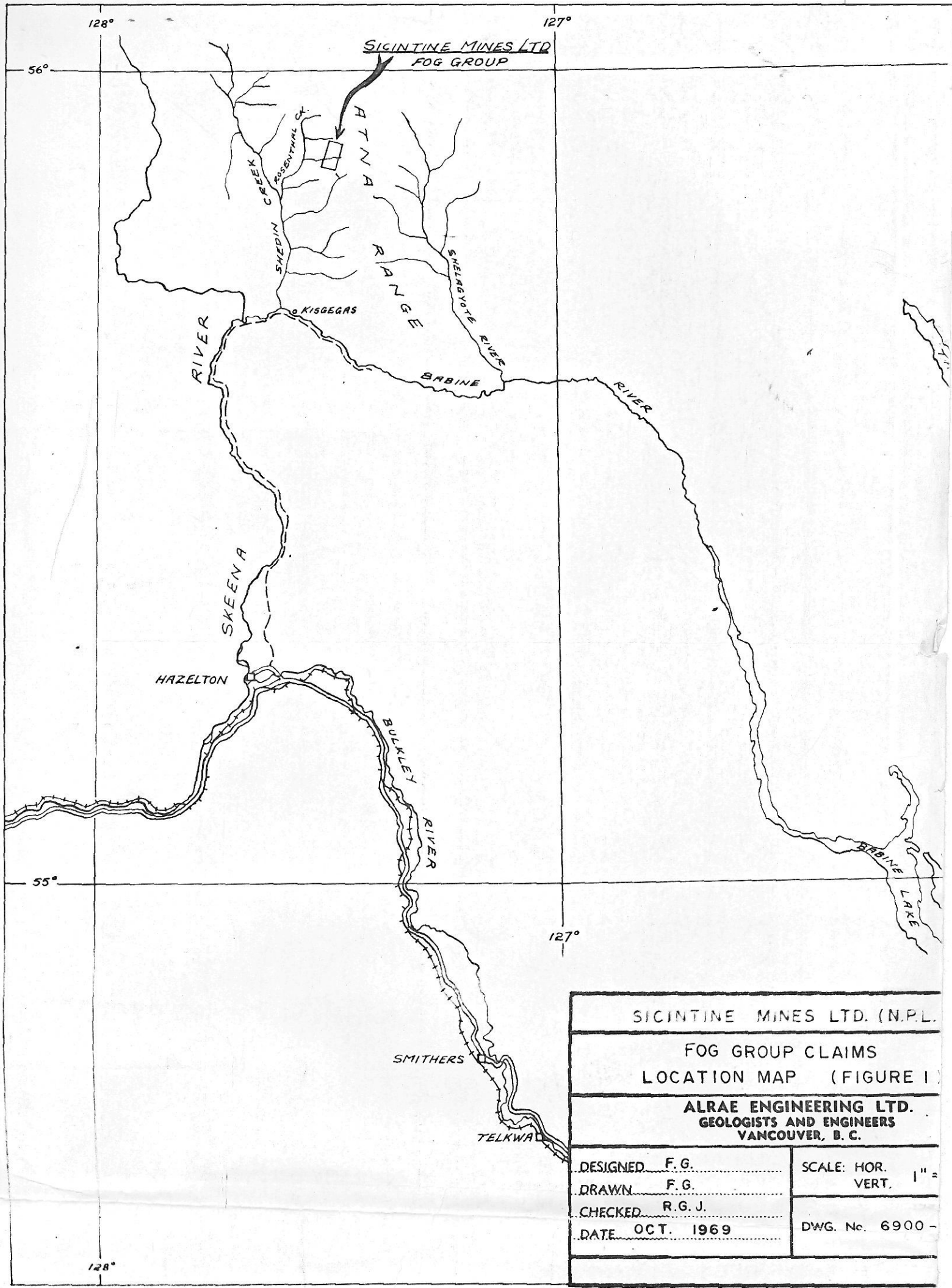
Endorsed by:



Rae G. Jury, P. Eng.

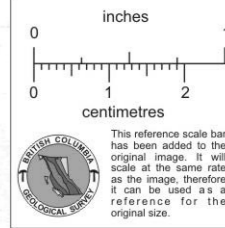
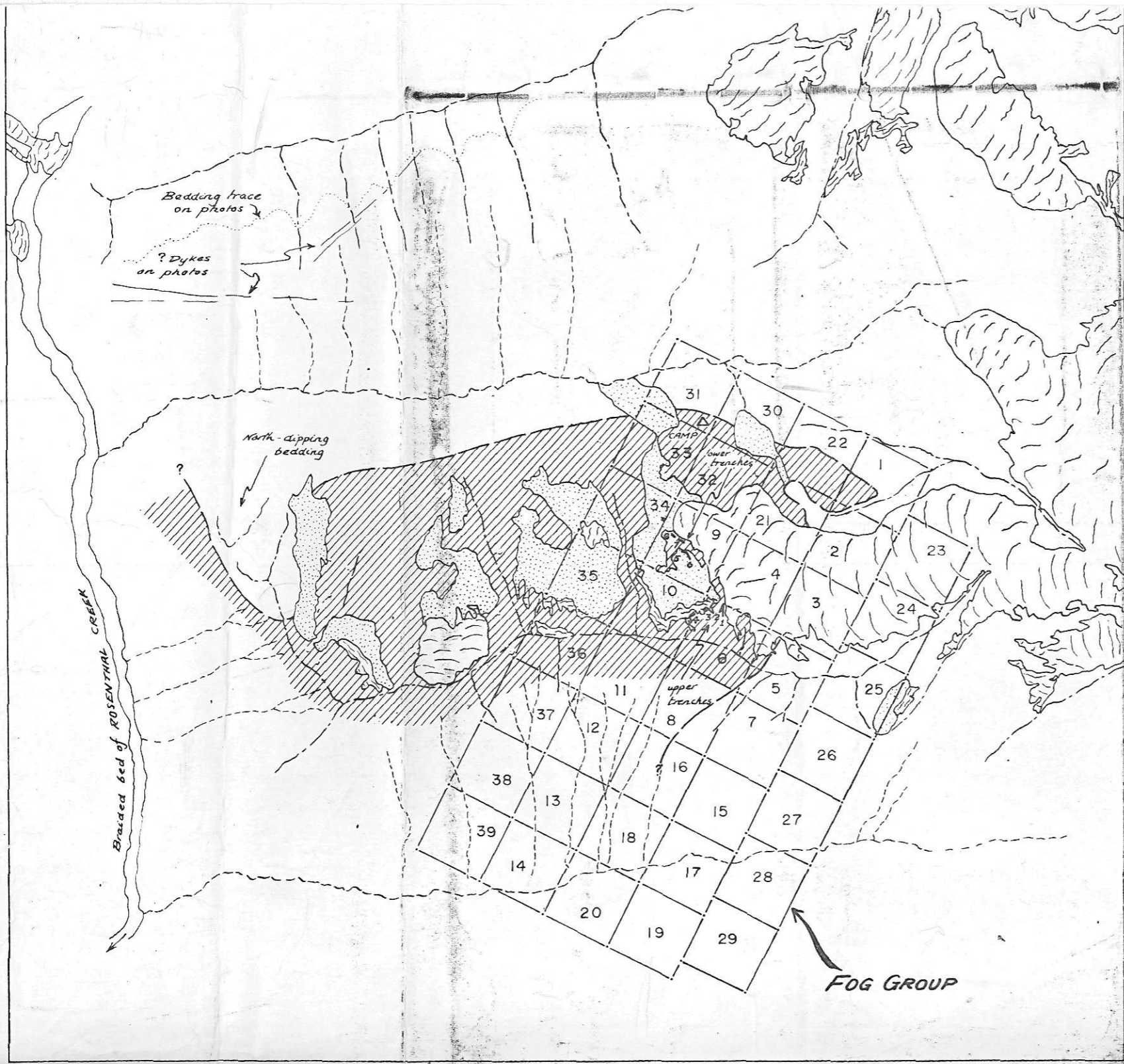


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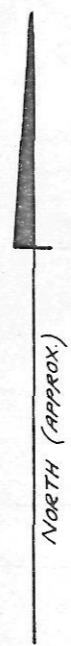
SIGINTINE MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)	
FOG GROUP CLAIMS LOCATION MAP (FIGURE 1)	
ALRAE ENGINEERING LTD. GEOLOGISTS AND ENGINEERS VANCOUVER, B. C.	
DESIGNED F.G.	SCALE: HOR. 1" = VERT. 1" =
DRAWN F.G.	
CHECKED R.G.J.	DWG. No. 6900 -
DATE OCT. 1969	

Fog & Sicintine Mines. (Ice Claims)



LEGEND

- RIDGE
- CREEK
- GLACIER
- TALUS DEPOSIT
- SICINTINE MINES TRENCHES
- GRANODIORITE
- BOWSER GROUP SEDIMENTS



NOTE: TOPOGRAPHIC DATA FROM UNCORRECTED AIR-PHOTOGRAPHS
CLAIM LOCATIONS APPROXIMATE

SICINTINE MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)	
FOG GROUP CLAIMS PROPERTY LOCATION MAP (FIGURE 2)	
ALRAE ENGINEERING LTD. GEOLOGISTS AND ENGINEERS VANCOUVER, B. C.	
DESIGNED..... F.G.	SCALE: HOR. 1" = 1/2 mi.
DRAWN..... F.G.	VERT.
CHECKED..... R.G.J.	DWG. No. 6900-2
DATE..... OCT. 1969	