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820986

THE WHIPSAW PORPHYRY AREA

WITHIN

THE WHIPSAW PROPERTY

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 92/H7

Latitude 49°16' N; Longitude 120°45' W

For

WORLD WIDE MINERALS, LTD.

By

PAUL W. RICHARDSON, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.

February 17, 1989
revised
March 19, 1990

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SUMMARY

The Whipsaw Property contains several types of mineralization, including copper, gold, silver, molybdenum and zinc, which are related to the Whipsaw Porphyry Stock. The stock is intruded along the regionally mineralized contact between the Nicola Group Volcanics and the Eagle Granodiorite. Copper, molybdenum, gold mineralization is related spatially directly with the Whipsaw Porphyry. Gold, silver, zinc mineralization lies to the south of the porphyry mineralization in veins and replacements in wallrock adjacent to the veins.

Intense copper stream sediment anomalies were discovered in 47 Mile Creek in 1959, and were traced upstream to the north and south contacts of the Whipsaw Porphyry. Over the years since 1959, the area of interest was covered by several separate properties. In 1987, for the first time, all the various properties were consolidated by World Wide Minerals Ltd., and it was possible to plan an exploration programme covering the entire area of interest. In addition to the above metals, within the Property there are two potential sources of the platinum found in the placer deposits in Whipsaw Creek east of the Property.

This report will deal only with the copper-molybdenum-gold mineralization which is directly related to and lies at the edges of the Whipsaw Porphyry. The geological, geophysical and geochemical data have been compiled on Figure 4, and an interpretation of the data showing the source areas of the copper geochemical anomalies is presented. A Stage I drilling programme of 16 diamond drill holes totalling 1930 m (6,330 ft.) is proposed. Field work of detailed drill site inspection on the ground will be necessary prior to the initiation of drilling. Contingent upon results of Stage I, a Stage II diamond drilling programme of 15 holes totalling 1,750 m (5,740 ft.) would follow. Again, contingent upon results of Stage II, a Stage III programme of 3,050 m (10,000 ft.) of diamond drilling is proposed.

Stage I would cost $236,250, Stage II $206,375 and Stage III $370,000 for a total of $812,625.

CONCLUSIONS

(1) The Whipsaw Property lies on the major mineralized contact between the Eagle Granodiorite and the Nicola Volcanics where the contact is intruded by the Whipsaw Porphyry.

(2) Copper, gold, silver, molybdenum and zinc mineralization is related to the Whipsaw Porphyry.

(3) The several properties covering the mineralization, for the first time, have been consolidated under one ownership, and it is possible to plan an exploration programme without boundary constraints.

(4) The Whipsaw Property is very large, and the porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold mineralization around and near the Whipsaw Porphyry can be dealt with separately from the other mineralization on the Property.

(5) There are at least 14 targets in the Whipsaw Porphyry Area that have not been drilled at all or have been inadequately drilled.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Diamond drilling should be done in and near the Whipsaw Porphyry.

(2) Inspect all sites of proposed drill holes on the ground.

(3) A Stage I programme of 6,330 feet of diamond drilling should be done.

(4) A Stage II programme of 5,740 feet and drilling should be done.

(5) A Stage III program of 10,000 feet should be provided for to test further the results of the Stage I and II programmes.

INTRODUCTION

The Whipsaw Property, which is in the Similkameen District of British Columbia, contains copper, gold, silver, molybdenum and zinc mineralization in several zones related to the Whipsaw Porphyry intrusion and extending over a large area north and south of Whipsaw Creek. Placer deposits containing gold and platinum were mined in Whipsaw Creek downstream to the east of the Property. Within the Property are old prospect adits on gold and silver-bearing deposits in veins and adjacent wall rock. Major geochemical stream sediment and soil anomalies of Cu, Mo and Zn have been known since 1959. Since the original staking in 1908, the ground has always been fragmented with several owners. Recently, for the first time, the ground was consolidated by World Wide Minerals Ltd., and it has been possible to plan exploration projects without property line constraints.

In 1987, the writer was commissioned by Mr. Charles R. Martin, President of World Wide Minerals Ltd., to review all the available data, including historical data, those data derived from a recently completed, major soil sampling programme and airborne geophysical survey by World Wide Minerals and a diamond drill programme then in progress. The writer was then to organize and summarize the data and to recommend a future course of action for the Company on the Property. This was to include, if reasonable, specific recommendations for further exploration. The writer completed a report entitled "Report to Date and Proposed Exploration Programme on the Whipsaw Property" dated April 25, 1988 and this report completed February 17, 1989 revised March 19, 1990.

The Whipsaw Property is very large and contains at least two styles of mineralization: predominantly porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold mineralization occurs around and in the Whipsaw Porphyry Intrusion and, south of the porphyry area, gold-silver-zinc veins and related replacement mineralization occurs in several showings. Because of the large size of the area and the totally different types of mineralization, it was decided by Mr. Martin to deal with the above areas separately. The present report will describe the Whipsaw Porphyry Copper-Molybdenum-Gold Area.

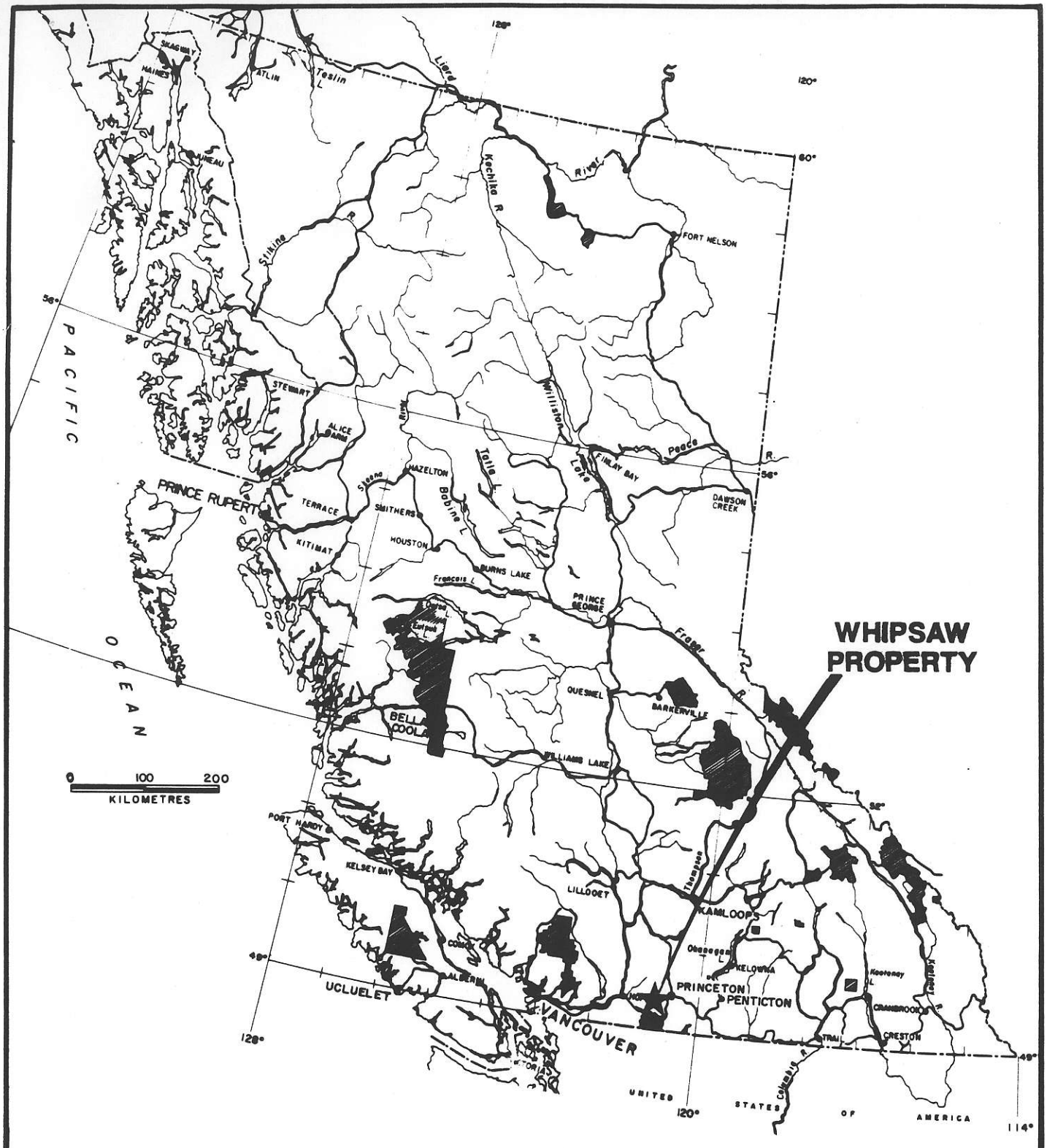
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Whipsaw Property is in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia, at latitude 49°16' N, longitude 120°45' W on NTS Map 92H/7 (Figure 1). The Property is 170 km east of Vancouver, and is 26 km SW of Princeton. The major Similkameen Copper-Gold Mine lies 15 km ENE of the Property (Figure 2).

Access from Vancouver is by paved road via Highway 401 to Hope and Highway 3 to Princeton. Thirteen km S of Princeton, a good logging road leaves Highway 3 and goes up the north bank of Whipsaw Creek through the Property, a distance of 18 km to the camp (Figure 2). Numerous logging and mining roads give good access to most parts of the Property.

Whipsaw Creek flows eastward through the middle of the Property (Figure 3). The topography on the Property is moderate with some deeply incised valleys. Elevations range from 1385 to 1660 m. The Property is covered with large stands of commercial evergreen trees with little undergrowth. Outcrop is very sparse, but in most places the overburden is not more than one metre deep.

The Princeton Area has a long tradition of mining with all the necessary infrastructure in place. The Whipsaw Property is in easy commuting distance of Princeton where an experienced labour force lives. These factors are very favourable to the economics of a new mine in this area which also has good transportation to the port of Vancouver.



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WHIPSAW PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

DATE: FEB., 1988

BY: F.W.R.

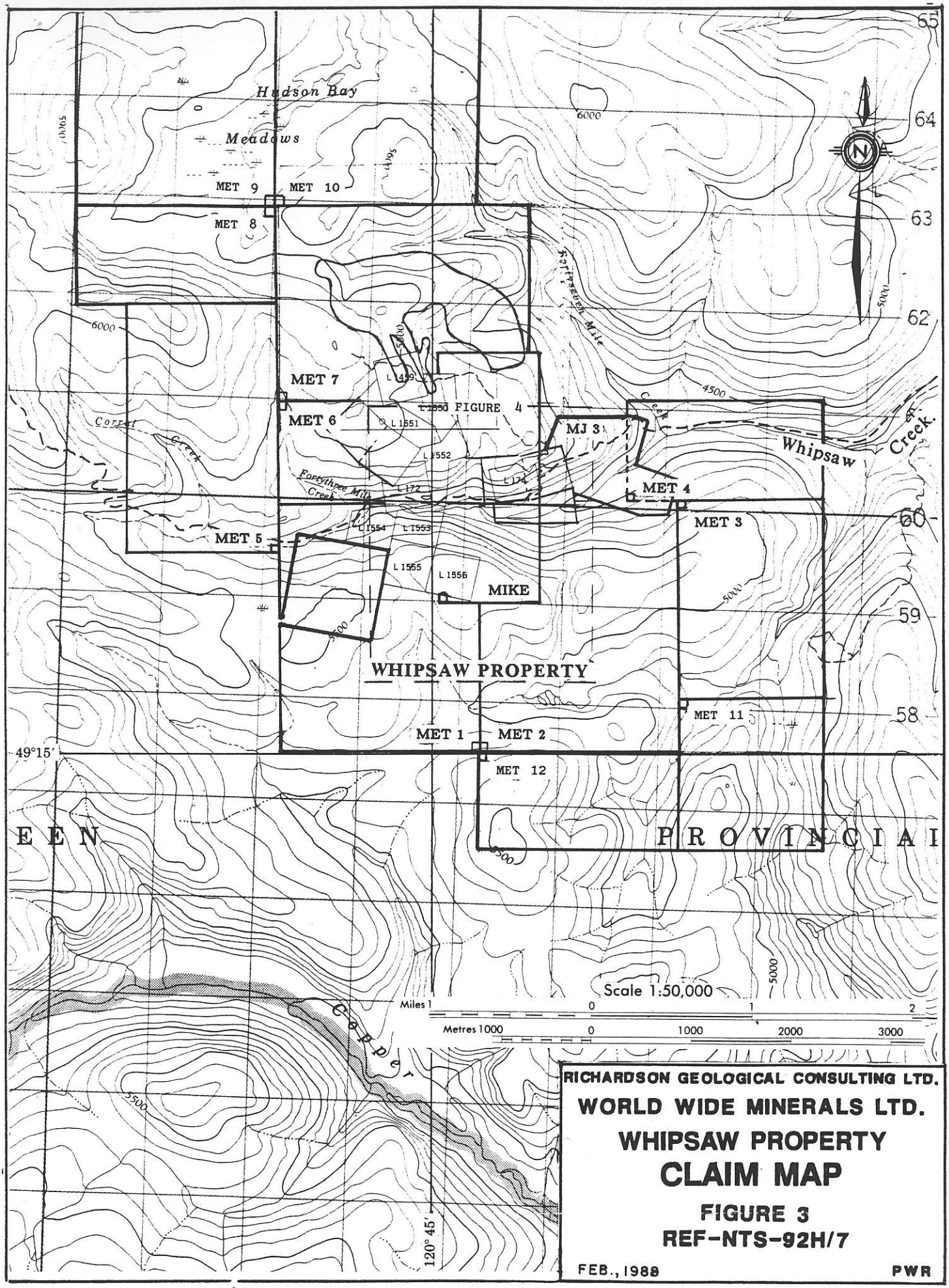
FIGURE No. 1

CLAIMS

The Whipsaw Property consists of two groups of mineral claims totalling 196 units. The pertinent claim data are as follows:

WHIPSAW NORTH GROUP (99 units; grouping date August 9, 1988)

Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Date
Mineral Lease # 30	Lots 172 & 1549-1556	1	Jan. 13/64	Jan. 13/91
OK#3 Fr	15767	1	Mar. 18/66	Mar. 18/92
MET 8	3106	8	Apr. 26/88	Apr. 26/92
MET 9	3107	20	Apr. 26/88	Apr. 26/92
MET 10	3108	20	Apr. 26/88	Apr. 26/92
OK#6 Fr	33749	1	Jun. 25/71	Jun. 25/92
OK#7 Fr	33750	1	Jun. 25/71	Jun. 25/91
Silvertip No. 1	18218	1	Jun. 28/66	Jun. 28/91
Silvertip No. 2	18219	1	Jun. 28/66	Jun. 28/91
OK #2	11980	1	Jun. 29/64	Jun. 29/92
MET 5	3066	15	Nov. 24/87	Nov. 24/92
MET 6	3067	9	Nov. 24/87	Nov. 24/92
MET 7	3068	20	Nov. 24/87	Nov. 24/92
		Total = 99 Units		



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WHIPSAW PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

FIGURE 3

REF-NTS-92H/7

FEB., 1988 PWR

WHIPSAW SOUTH GROUP (99 units; grouping date August 9, 1988)

Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Record Date	Expiry Date
OK#4 Fr.	15768	1	Mar. 18/66	Mar. 18/92
OK#5 Fr.	15769	1	Mar. 18/66	Mar. 18/92
MET 11	3109	9	Apr. 26/88	Apr. 26/92
MET 12	3110	8	Apr. 26/88	Apr. 26/92
MET 1	2928	20	May 13/87	May 13/91
MET 2	2929	20	May 13/87	May 13/91
MJ3	245	6	Jul. 26/77	Jul. 16/91
OK #1	11979	1	Jun. 29/64	Jun. 29/92
OK #8	33825	1	Jul. 9/71	Jul. 9/91
MIKE	411	10	Aug. 21/78	Aug. 21/92
MET 3	3064	12	Nov. 24/87	Nov. 24/91
MET 4	3065	8	Nov. 24/87	Nov. 24/91
		Total = 97 Units		

The above data conform with the records in the Vancouver recording office of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources on March 19, 1990.

All claims are either owned by or held under option by World Wide Minerals Ltd.

The areas of the Whipsaw North and Whipsaw South Groups exist to distribute assessment work, which can be spread over a maximum of 100 units from work on any one unit (equals one claim in most other jurisdictions). These groups are only indirectly related to the "Porphyry Area" or the "Gold-Silver-Zinc Area", and the claims can be regrouped when convenient.

GEOLOGY

The Property covers 10 km of the regionally mineralized contact zone between the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and the Eagle Granodiorite (Figure 2). In the north-central part of the Property, the contact zone is intruded by the Whipsaw Porphyry (Figures 2 & 4). Copper-molybdenum-gold mineralization is related to the perimeter of the porphyry stock. Dykes of feldspar and quartz-feldspar porphyry extend north and south of the stock near and parallel to the Nicola-Eagle Granodiorite contact.

The Whipsaw Porphyry is the source of a large hydrothermal system with which at least two types of mineral deposits are related. Porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold mineralization occurs disseminated and in veinlets within the Whipsaw Porphyry and in Nicola rocks bordering the porphyry. To the south, the porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold mineralization decreases abruptly, probably being cut off by E-W faulting, beyond which gold-silver-zinc mineralization occurs in veins and associated disseminated deposits. An area in which skarns are reported occurs just north of Whipsaw Creek near the Nicola-Eagle contact. This area coincides with the area of the best gold geochemical anomalies on the Property.

An intense magnetic anomaly in the southeast portion of the Property is probably caused by a body of ultrabasic rocks. If so, this could be the source of the platinum in placer deposits in Whipsaw Creek east of the Whipsaw Property. A second possible source of platinum group elements (PGEs) is the mineralization associated with the Whipsaw Porphyry. At nearby Copper Mountain, PGEs have been reported as being associated with the copper-gold mineralization.

The present report deals with the porphyry Cu-Mo-Au mineralization near the perimeter of the Whipsaw Porphyry.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The intense copper geochemical anomaly in 47 Mile Creek was discovered in 1959 by Dr. William Bacon while doing a regional exploration programme along the mineralized Nicola Group-Eagle Granodiorite contact for Texas Gulf Sulphur Ltd. The anomaly was probably found also by Kennco Explorations during their vast geochemical reconnaissance programme that year. T.G.S. did soil geochemical, geophysical, geological and drilling programmes on their small property which covered part of the porphyry area. The results were inconclusive, and they then optioned their property to a joint venture made up of Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd., Moneta Porcupine Mines Ltd and Tennessee Corporation. The writer supervised the joint venture's programme of detail stream and soil geochemistry, geophysics and two diamond drill holes on the TGS ground which, as stated above, covers only part of the Whipsaw Porphyry Area (Seraphim, 1963). Very intense copper stream sediment and soil anomalies were found extending onto adjacent properties then owned by others but now part of World Wide Minerals Ltd.'s Whipsaw Property.

In 1968, Amax Exploration Inc. optioned the Texas Gulf Property and did geological and geochemical surveys over the TGS property. They repeated and added to much of the Texas Gulf Sulphur and Dome work, but did not continue the option. In 1969, Texas Gulf Sulphur, using the Amax data, drilled DDHs 69-W1 to 69-W4.

Newmont Mining Corp. of Canada Ltd. option ed the TGS claims in 1971. Some soil sampling was done by them in 1971 and 1972.

World-Wide Minerals Ltd. did soil sampling programmes in 1987 and 1988 which completed the data plotted on Figure 4.

GEOPHYSICS

Several geophysical surveys have been done on various areas of the present Property by the owners of the smaller properties which have now been consolidated. In 1960, Texas Gulf Sulphur did an Induced Polarization (IP) survey in the apparent source area of their geochemical anomalies (Bacon, 1960). In 1961, they did a vertical loop electromagnetic survey and a magnetic survey to obtain specific drilling targets (Bacon, 1961). A 400 γ magnetic anomaly coincided with an EM anomaly which, in turn, partly coincided with an IP anomaly. Three diamond drill holes, W-1 to W-3, totalling 208 m were drilled to test the geophysical results.

In 1963, the writer, on behalf of the Dome-Moneta joint venture, drilled deeper holes, W4 and W5, on the Texas Gulf IP anomalies south of the Whipsaw Porphyry and, in 1964, extended the IP survey area and did bulldozer trenching. Targets were not specific enough to continue at that time.

In 1971, Newmont Mining Ltd. did IP and Resistivity work extending the Texas Gulf coverage to the Nicola volcanics beyond the north border of the Whipsaw Porphyry (Ballantyne, 1971; Figure 4).

In 1987, World Wide Minerals did an airborne combined magnetometer and very low frequeney electromagnetometer (VLF-EM) survey over the southern part of the Property. Several VLF-EM anomalies have yet to be examined in the field. An intense magnetic anomaly in the SE portion of the Property could be caused by an ultrabasic intrusion.

COMPILATION

All the geological, geochemical and geophysical data relating to the Whipsaw Porphyry Area were collected and plotted on a 1:2500 map (Figure 4). Despite the mass of data, a fairly simple picture emerges. The steep-sided Whipsaw Porphyry intruded the moderate to steeply west-dipping contact between the Eagle Granodiorite and the Nicola Volcanics, the last including some sedimentary beds. The Whipsaw Porphyry has apophyses and dykes intruding the Nicola both to the north and the south. The Nicola rocks are altered and pyritized extensively near the porphyry. Some of the geophysical and geochemical anomalies have been partially tested by limited earlier drilling. The IP and geochemical anomalies along the north boundary of the porphyry were partially tested with very encouraging results: for approximately 600 metres parallel to the contact there is a 75 metre thickness of 0.20% to 0.30% Cu in a larger zone of mineralization (Paulus, 1972).

Numerous targets in the well-mineralized area around the Whipsaw Porphyry remain untested or only partially tested as follows:

(1) Contact between the Eagle Granodiorite and Nicola rocks north of the Whipsaw Porphyry. This is an area of high soil geochemistry and is one of the geochemical source areas at the head of 47 Mile Creek (12,300 N; 7,700 E). No physical work at all has been done on this excellent target which is at least 300 m long.

(2) Contact between the Eagle Granodiorite and the Whipsaw Porphyry. This contact is the source area of major geochemical anomalies at 12,000 N, and is untested by drilling between 11,600 N and 12,200 N.

(3) Mineralization along the north contact of the Whipsaw Porphyry has been partially tested by drilling three scattered holes and one section of four holes. The direction of sectional drilling is sub parallel to the schistosity in the Nicola rocks. It is not unlikely that there are

variations in grade across the schistosity, and probably there are zones of better grade than the material drilled to date. A series of holes is proposed parallel to the contact to test for such better sections and to confirm the higher grade assays found near the contact

(4) At the eastern part of the northern contact, one hole is proposed as an initial test of an area with IP response and a geochemically high stream source area near 12,500 N; 9000 E

(5) In a structurally complex area within the Eagle Granodiorite near high geochemistry and IP response, one hole is proposed as an initial test near 11,600 N; 7,900 E

(6) A porphyry apophysis south of the Whipsaw Porphyry at 11,600 N, 8,600 E lies east of the effective coverage of the Dome IP survey (Seigal, 1964). This is just uphill from the highest geochemistry recorded by Dome, i.e., 18,000 ppm Cu

(7) The geochemical source area near the porphyry contact at 11,800 N; 8,800 E remains untested

(8) The geochemical anomaly at 11,600 N; 9,100 E was tested by Texas Gulf DDH #69-W3, which was vertical. Unfortunately, this hole was in porphyry for its whole length. An additional test using an inclined hole is proposed to pass through the contact and the IP anomaly at 11,700 N; 9,000 E

(9) The best EM conductor found to date on the Property extends from 11,000 N to 12,100 N at 8700 E. This was tested by Texas Gulf vertical DDH W-1. An additional test of the steeply dipping anomaly is proposed where a geochemical anomaly is coincident with a contact of a porphyry apophysis

(10) Each contact of the porphyry apophysis near 11,300 N; 9,000 E has associated geochemical anomalies. Recent work by World Wide Minerals Ltd. has shown

the presence of Ag and Au in these anomalies. Holes are proposed to test for copper-gold-silver mineralization.

(11) A very intense geochemical anomaly at 11,300 N; 9,250 E lies south along strike from an IP anomaly and, initially, one hole is proposed.

(12) At 11,000 N several anomalies near the southern end of a porphyry apophysis are untested. They include silver, which is associated with gold on this property. The anomalies appear to be near the boundary fault system that is the southern limit of the porphyry system

(13) At 11,000 N; 8,400 E, a complex area which includes a Nicola inlier in the Eagle Granodiorite is at the head of an E-flowing anomalous stream

(14) At 12,200 N; 7500 E an intense IP anomaly occurs in the Eagle Granodiorite. This is probably a high pyrite zone in a Nicola inlier, and should be tested and assayed carefully for gold.

To test the above areas, a series of drill holes totalling 3680 m (12,070 ft.) is proposed. The holes are listed in Table 1 in which the location and purpose of each hole are described. The holes are plotted on Figure 4. The initial diamond drilling programme is large and can be divided conveniently into two stages as follows:

Stage I - DDH's B, D, G, I, J, L, M, N, O, Q, S, V, W, X, Y, AC totalling 1,930 m (6,330 ft.)

Stage II - DDH's A, C, E, F, H, K, P, R, T, U, Z, AA, AB, AD, AE totalling 1,750 m (5,740 ft.)

Contingent on the results of Stages I and II, a Stage III programme of follow-up holes totalling 10,000 feet should be provided for.

TABLE 1

WHIPSAW PORPHYRY AREA
PROPOSED DRILL HOLES

HOLE	LATITUDE	DEPARTURE	ELEV.	AZIMUTH	DIP	LENGTH	PURPOSE
A	12,485 N	7,694 E		244°	-45°	100m	Test N end contact anomaly
B	12,367 N	7,680 E		064°	-45°	100m	Test centre contact anomaly
C	12,300 N	7,775 E		064°	-45°	110m	Test S end contact anomaly
D	12,285 N	7,950 E		244°	-45°	170m	Test Contact w. complex dykes
E	12,158 N	7,915 E		244°	-45°	100m	Test N end central contact anom.
F	12,035 N	7,985 E		244°	-45°	100m	Test Breccia at contact
G	11,955 N	7,936 E		064°	-45°	110m	Test Geochemistry at contact
H	11,860 N	7,970 E		064°	-45°	110m	Test Geochemistry at contact
I	11,850 N	8,082 E		230°	-45°	100m	Test Geochemistry at contact
J	11,710 N	8,230 E		244°	-45°	110m	Test IP & geochemistry
K	12,190 N	7,915 E		064°	-45°	140m	Test N boundary stock
L	12,232 N	8,020 E		064°	-45°	140m	Test N boundary stock
M	12,280 N	8,115 E		064°	-45°	110m	Test N boundary stock
N	12,330 N	8,205 E		064°	-45°	140m	Test N boundary stock
O	12,375 N	8,295 E		064°	-45°	140m	Test N boundary stock
P	12,480 N	8,435 E		064°	-45°	140m	Test N boundary stock
Q	12,420 N	8,870 E		064°	-45°	110m	Test IP anomaly near N contact
R	11,635 N	7,940 E		220°	-45°	110m	Test IP anomaly near geochem.
S	11,600 N	8,585 E		064°	-45°	140m	Test IP anomaly near geochem.
T	11,760 N	8,790 E		020°	-45°	110m	Test Geochemistry near contact

TABLE 1 (Page 2)

HOLE	LATITUDE	DEPARTURE	ELEV.	AZIMUTH	DIP	LENGTH	PURPOSE
U	11,682 N	8,915 E		064°	-45°	140m	Test IP anomaly near geochem.
V	11,625 N	9,085 E		244°	-45°	110m	Text Contact near geochemistry
W	11,300 N	8,630 E		064°	-45°	100m	Test Contact, IP and geochem.
X	11,265 N	8,800 E		064°	-45°	110m	Test Contact and geochemistry
Y	11,400 N	9,035 E		244°	-45°	110m	Test Contact and geochemistry
Z	11,400 N	9,220 E		206°	-45°	140m	Test Geochemistry
AA	11,070 N	9,285 E		180°	-45°	110m	Test contact & geochemistry
AB	10,950 N	9,080 E		064°	-45°	130m	Test IP and geochemistry
AC	10,925 N	9,010 E		244°	-45°	130m	Test IP and geochemistry
AD	11,015 N	8,460 E		244°	-45°	110m	Test Contact and geochemistry
AE	12,180 N	7,515 E		244°	-45°	100m	Test IP
						3680	= 12,070 feet

COST OF PROPOSED PROGRAMME

A - STAGE I

(1)	**Initial Inspection of Local Access and Drill Sites**			
	Consultant	10 days @ $500	5,000	
	Helper	10 days @ $150	1,500	$ 6,500
(2)	**Diamond Drilling**			
	6,330 feet @ $22			139,260
(3)	**Staff**			
	Geologist	1½ mos. @ $5,000	7,500	
	Helpers	3 mos. @ $2,500	7,500	
	Consultant	15 days @ $ 500	7,500	22,500
(4)	**Accommodation & Transportation**			
	150 man days @ $45		6,750	
	2 - 4 WD - 1½ mos. @ $1,500		4,500	11,250
(5)	**Assaying**			
	700 rock samples @ $15		10,500	
	100 soil samples @ $14.25		1,425	11,925
(6)	**Purchases, supplies**			2,500
(7)	**Travel**			1,500
(8)	**Road Building**			10,000
				$205,435
			Contingencies @ 15%	30,815
				236,250

B - STAGE II

(1) **Diamond Drilling**			
5,740 feet @ $22			126,280
(2) **Staff**			
Geologist	1½ mos. @ $5,000	7,500	
Helpers	3 mos. @ $2,500	7,500	
Consultant	15 days @ $ 500	7,500	22,500
(3) **Accommodation & Transportation**			
150 man days @ $45		6,750	
2 - 4 WD - 1½ mos. @ $1,500		4,500	11,250
(4) **Assaying**			
600 rock samples @ $15		9,000	
100 soil samples @ $14.25		1,425	10,425
(5) **Purchases, supplies**			2,500
(7) **Travel**			1,500
(8) **Road Building**			5,000
			$179,455
		Contingencies @ 15%	26,920
			206,375

C - STAGE III

10,000 feet of diamond drilling @ $37 per foot (all in)	370,000
Total STAGE I + II + III =	$812,625

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Copies of these reports are available to be studied in the World Wide Minerals Ltd. office.

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