

Iron Ore Deposits are  
of Mike Dickson.

821010

PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF MOWICH COPPER SHOWINGS

MOW 1 CLAIM

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

MAP SHEET 92P/2W

5654 200 N

648 300 E

51°1' N LATITUDE

120°53' W LONGITUDE

N. L. Tribe, P. Eng.

May 19, 1983

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the observations made on a preliminary property examination of the Mowich Copper Showing. An attempt will be made to establish and evaluate the geological setting. Results of chip and grab samples in several hand dug prospect trenches are reported.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The mineral claim is entitled "Mow 1" and consists of 20 units with the location post located approximately one km west of the south end of Mowich Lake.

Mowich Lake is approximately 20 miles north of Savona on the Deadman River. Access is by good paved road turning north on the Deadman River Road, approximately 4 miles west of the Savona Bridge and proceeding north on paved and gravel roads to Mowich Lake. The showings are found approximately one km south and east of the south end of Mowich Lake, about 1,000 feet above the lake on the east side of the canyon. Access from Mowich Lake to the showings is by foot, through moderately open pine forest. Vegetation varies from sparse on the south slopes to moderately thick on the north slopes.

Access is also available from above the showings by turning at Chris Creek and proceeding up the Chris Creek Road to the plateau on good all-weather gravel logging roads, and then proceeding across the plateau on logging haulage roads to the canyon rim just above the showings.

B.C. Hydro has just completed a single phase power line which services ranches within the claim boundaries.

Abundant water is noted in the Deadman River which passes through the claims.

GEOLOGY

The rocks of this area are classified as Nicola Group and are composed of andesite, basalts and minor sediments. The Nicola is overlain by Kamloops Group Eocene, dacites, trachytes, andesites, etc. This is overlain again by Miocene plateau basalts. In the area of the Mowich Copper showings a syenogabbroic intrusive body cuts into the Nicola Group volcanics. This syenogabbro is probably Upper Triassic and related to the Iron Mask Plutons. Structurally, the area is bisected by the Deadman River break which trends roughly north-south through the area. A second major break is noted trending northwesterly up Tranquille Creek, passing just south of Mowich Lake and offsetting the Deadman River Break about 2 miles. This intersection of two major structures has favored emplacement of mineralized plutons at Afton, the Highland Valley and in numerous other localities. In the area of the Mowich copper showings the Nicola rocks are composed of a trachybasalt which is amygdaloidal in nature. The amygdales are filled with carbonate minerals. Adjacent to the syenogabbro intrusive the carbonates in the amygdales and along the minor fractures are replaced by chalcopyrite. One location was noted whereby the chalcopyrite and the carbonate showed zoning within a single vesicle in which the chalcopyrite had partially replaced the carbonate from the center outward. This replacement of the carbonates by chalcopyrite occurs adjacent to the syenogabbro and up to 50 meters away from the contact. In the most intensely mineralized rocks the vesicles have made up approximately 10 - 15 percent of the volume of the rock and these are now totally filled with chalcopyrite giving visually estimated

grades of between 3 and 5 percent copper. The showings appear in a rather small window in the overlying Kamloops Group trachytes. These trachytes appear as white to creamy-buff leached volcanic flows and cover the continuation of the zone both east and west. An interpreted length of the deposit is 150 - 180 m. based on 15 - 20 hand dug trenches and interpretation of float. Concentration of chalcopryrite becomes rather sparse at a distance of more than 50 meters from the contact. The deposit would appear to be a contact metasomatic alteration in which the chalcopryrite replaces the carbonate in the vesicules near the contact. The area was mapped on a scale of 1:500 using pace and compass methods for control. The limited outcrops were noted and the trenches marked. Less than one per cent of the surface is exposed, the remainder is covered with overburden.

SAMPLING

In all, 7 samples were collected at the showing, 4 of which were chip samples and 3 of which were grab samples. The chip samples were cut along the sides of the trenches and are considered to be representative of the section cut. The arithmetic average of all chip samples is as follows:

- 2.2% copper
- 0.146 oz. silver/short ton
- 0.018 oz. gold/short ton

The grab samples were collected to determine if the ratio of precious metals to copper varied across the section and are not expected to be representative.



Two other samples, number M-1 and M-2, were cut on the west bank of Deadman River. M-1 is a chip sample over a 10-foot width in a highly decomposed mafic rock carrying small blebs of malachite and chalcocite. Sample M-2 was a grab sample of selected blebs of chalcocite and gives a rather spectacular assay of 51% copper. The significance of this area has not been determined as outcrop is non existent and extent of mineralization has not been established.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on a one-day traverse of the showings, mapping of the less than one percent outcrop available and the results of the seven samples collected from this showing the following conclusions can be drawn.

The mineralized area exposed through the window in the Eocene rocks has a rough dimension of 50 meters by 180 meters, giving a tonnage factor of approximately 25,000 tons per vertical meter. If one assumes a potential of 100 meters of depth the prospective available tonnage is in the order of 2.5 million tons. Grades can be expected to be between 1.5 and 2.5% copper, with approximately .15 oz. silver/tonne and .018 oz. gold/tonne. It must be reiterated that this conclusion is based on less than one percent surface exposure. It should also be pointed out that the mineralized zone is open both to the east and to the west and will likely prove to be considerably larger than is indicated by the present exposures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the property be purchased or optioned immediately. Should negotiations be successful, exploration could commence at once.

A programme of geochemistry, magnetometer and I.P. would be useful in starting in order to establish the signature of the deposit and to determine the possibility of any extensions before the surface is disturbed.

The geochemistry and geophysics should be followed by trenching and sampling at the showings. The area is located on a steep slope and trenches will provide good exposures of the mineralized zone.

A second phase would involve diamond drilling to establish depth of the deposit.

PHASE I GEOCHEMISTRY, GEOPHYSICS, TRENCHING

Option payment		+ \$ 50,000.
Geochemistry: 50 km @ 50 m.	\$ 5,000.	
intervals, 1,000 samples		
at a cost of \$5.00/sample		
Geophysics: I.P. and	5,000.	
magnetometer		
Trenching: D6 dozer, 10	5,000.	
days @ \$50./hr. or		
approximately 100 hrs.		
Supervision, sampling,	10,000.	
reporting, etc.		

1 geologist and 1  
 sampler, 20 days @  
 \$500./day  
 Assays: †100 samples \$ 2,500.  
 @ \$25.00 each

Total work programme: \$ 27,500.

Total including option payment: \$ 77,500.

PHASE II DRILLING

It is suggested a 5 hole programme is a suitable starting programme.

5 holes to 500 feet = 2,500 feet. Costs are estimated at †\$50./foot. \$ 125,000.

Supervision, sampling, 15,000.

and reporting - 1  
 geologist and 1  
 helper, 30 days @  
 \$500./day

Assays @ \$25. for 100 2,500.  
 assays

Travel, accomodation, 5,000.  
 overhead (Vancouver,  
 personal, etc.)

\$ 147,500.

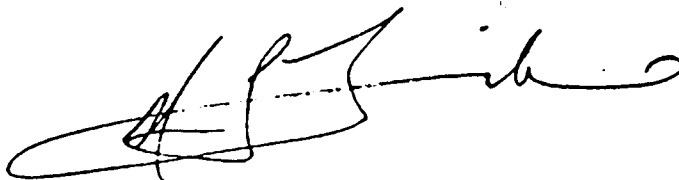
Say: \$ 150,000.

TOTAL PHASE I AND II:

\$ 225,000.

It is expected that the above program would be sufficient to prove or disprove the existence of the deposit as interpreted from the surface showings.

Respectfully submitted,

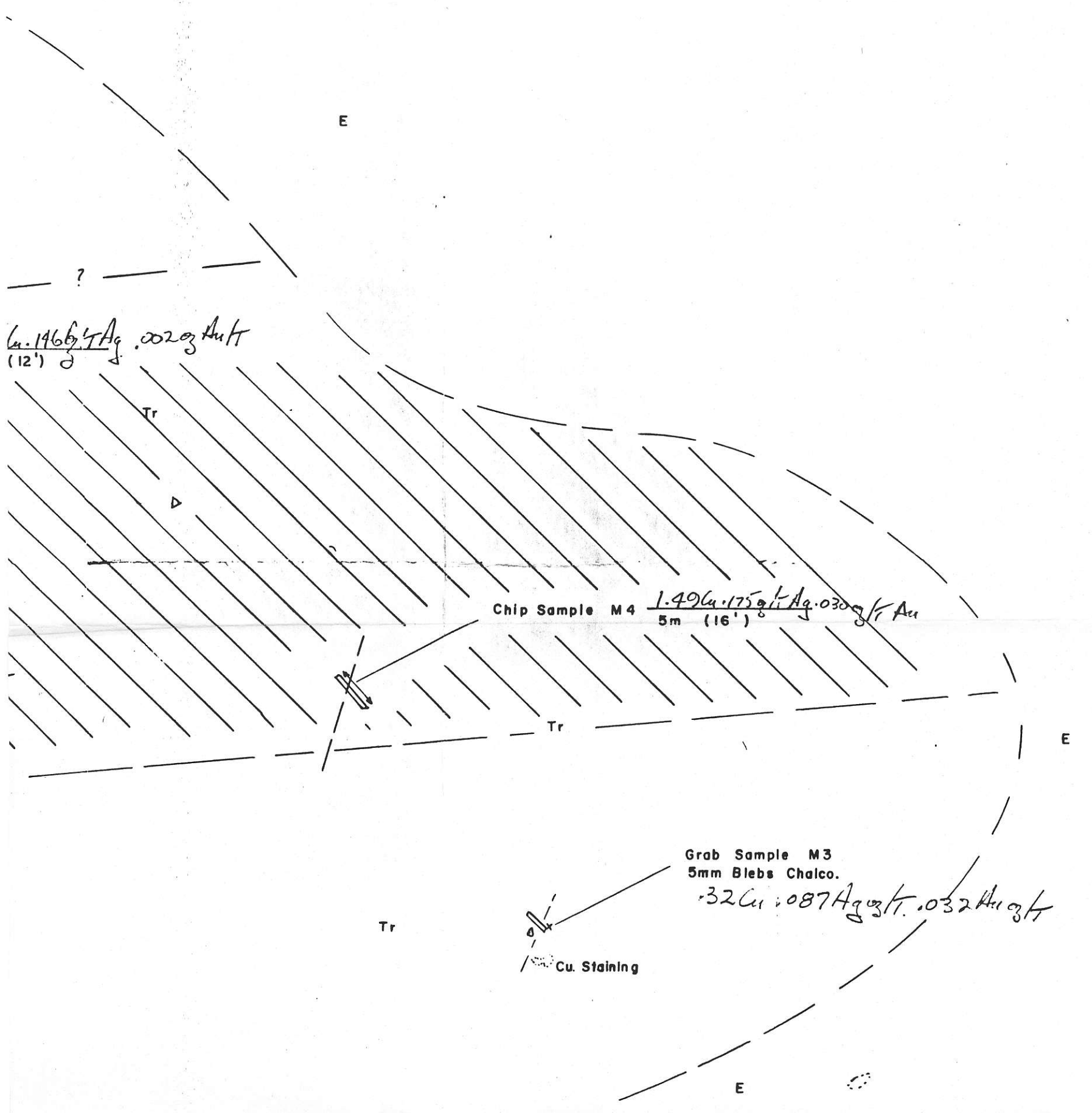
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. L. Tribe', with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

N. L. Tribe, P. Eng.

APPENDIX

ASSAY REPORT





Ca. 1466 g Ag, 0.02 g Au  
(12')

Chip Sample M4 1.49 Cu, 175 g/t Ag, 0.30 g/t Au  
5m (16')

Grab Sample M3  
5mm Blebs Chalco.  
32 Cu, 0.87 Ag, 0.32 Au

Cu. Staining

LEG	
	Outcrop
	Trend
	Contact
	Float
	Eocene
	U. Triassic
	Triassic
	Cu Mineralization
	Survey



Control Survey by Pace and Compass

QUEENSTAKE RESOURCE	
MOWICH COPPER	
Drawn By: N.L.T.	Scale: 1:5000
Mapped By: N.L.T.	Date: May 1988
N. TRIBE & ASSOCIATES	

U Tr

U Tr

Grab Sample H.G.  
M6 7.5% Cu .175 g/T Ag  
.013 g/T Au

Chip Sample  
M5 2.06% Cu .146 g  
4m (12') Au

Chip Sample  
M7 0.89% Cu .117 g/T Ag  
13m (40') Au

Chip Sample  
M8 4.30% Cu .146 g/T Ag  
2.5m (8') Au

M9 Grab Sample  
Large Blebs - 10mm  
Chalco & Bornite  
2.56% Cu .292 g Ag/T .013 g Au/T

Tr

Tr

Tr

E