823506

RICHTER PROPERTY

PN 656

BUDGET: $80,000 (Brenda 100%)

OBJECTIVES:

1. Evaluate the skarn potential in the northern part of the Richter property in areas within calcareous Kobau Group rock types proximal to Mesozoic intrusive bodies.

3. Evaluate Longhorn grid area to the west and east to complete coverage of aero-mag high, and assess the potential of this area for intrusive hosted or contact related mineralization.

2. Drill test the most promising targets.

SUMMARY:

The Richter property is located 10 km west-northwest of Osoyoos, B.C. It is underlain by Carboniferous Kobau Group meta-volcanics and meta-sediments intruded by Mesozoic plutons. The property was staked in 1988 to cover several multi-elemental heavy mineral anomalies.

Work during 1989 was of a regional nature and consisted of 1:10000 scale mapping and sampling of the property to obtain geologic control and to trace the source of heavy mineral anomalies. During this program, the 'Albite Zone' was located in the Testalinden grid area. This zone of strongly albitized rock, possibly an albitite dyke, was interpreted as an indicator that mesothermal type mineralization might be present in this area. Surface samples taken returned anomalous Au values to 6800 ppb, and trenching of the zone in 1989 indicated that Au mineralization might increase with depth. The zone was subsequently drilled in 1990 and was found to be a thin (<20m), flat, tabular body with sporadic and sub-economic Au values throughout. The unit is interpreted as being faulted to its present location based on the lack of alteration in adjacent Kobau ~~meta-~~ sediments, ~~in contact with this zone, as seen in drill core.~~

As part of the 1989 program an airborne geophysical survey (magnetometer and EM) was flown. Resistivity reveals strong north and northwest trending linear features which coincide with airphoto lineaments. These are interpreted as ~~major structures~~ tertiary faults. ~~Airborne magnetometery helped~~ Aeromagnetic data delimits the extents of known intrusive bodies, and ~~locate~~ suggests that several previously unknown intrusives are present. One such intrusive was located in the southern portion of the property in the Longhorn grid area. This is currently considered a primary exploration target. The intrusive is feldspar porphyritic with a brecciated margin. Rock samples taken from this area are anomalous in Au (to 1020 ppb). Soil geochemistry, ~~as well, has returned~~ and rocks from soils have been obtained from anomalous Au results in three small zones ~~coincident with anomalous rock samples.~~ This area has received only preliminary mapping to date. Delimiting the extent of the porphyry may be constrained by sparse outcrop exposure in the area.

The Reed Lake grid was mapped at a scale of 1:2500 during 1990. Despite obvious large structures and air photo lineaments trans- ~~secting~~ the area, and multielemental soil ~~response~~ anomalies, results from rock samples were disappointing. This grid was established to cover the flanks of a small stock approximately 500 metres to the north. Samples obtained from the margin of the stock were found to be anomalous (for Au to 238 ppb) ~~Au~~. This area will be a primary focus of 1991 exploration.

Another focal point of the 1991 program will be the area surrounding another stock located approximately 500 metres east of the Reed Lake grid. Heavy mineral samples taken from creeks draining this area were ~~found to be~~ anomalous in Au (52 and 59 ug Au). Anomalous W and Mo in these samples may indicate a skarn source.

Contour soil sampling over much of the property continued with good results. Several anomalous zones were located. Some of these correspond to the areas ~~that~~ previously mentioned, while one in particular corresponds ~~with~~ to an area between the Ridge grid and Reed Lake grid which ~~has not been explored yet~~ is unexplored. A creek draining this area was found to be anomalous for Au (to 59 ug) and for W.

SPECIFIC PROPOSALS:

1. Extension of the Reed Lake grid northward and eastward to cover areas of known intrusions and calcareous country rock, with associated anomalous drainages. Grid lines will be widely spaced (>= 200m).

2. Geological mapping and systematic litho sampling, and soil sampling of the above areas. As skarn mineralization represents the best exploration target on the property, this work should be sufficient to locate such a system if it is present.

3. Five kilometres of reconnaissance I.P. is proposed in the northern area to determine the presence of any silicified and pyritic zones.

4. Extension of the Longhorn grid east and west to cover extents of aero-mag feature, followed by geological mapping and systematic litho sampling, and soil sampling to evaluate the area for intrusive hosted or contact related mineralization. Trenching may be useful where outcrop is scarce.

5. Diamond drill testing of the most promising targets.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE:

Grid Extensions	-	June
Grid Sampling and Mapping	-	June
I.P. Geophysics	-	June
Trenching	-	June - July
Drilling	-	August