

825480

Property Submission On Jim  
Kelly Creek, Wolfe Creek  
And Lone Pine Creek Mineral  
Claims

Owner: Todd M. Parsons

Todd M. Parsons  
R.R.#1  
Keremeos, BC  
VOX 1N0  
(604)499-5865  
(604)499-2312

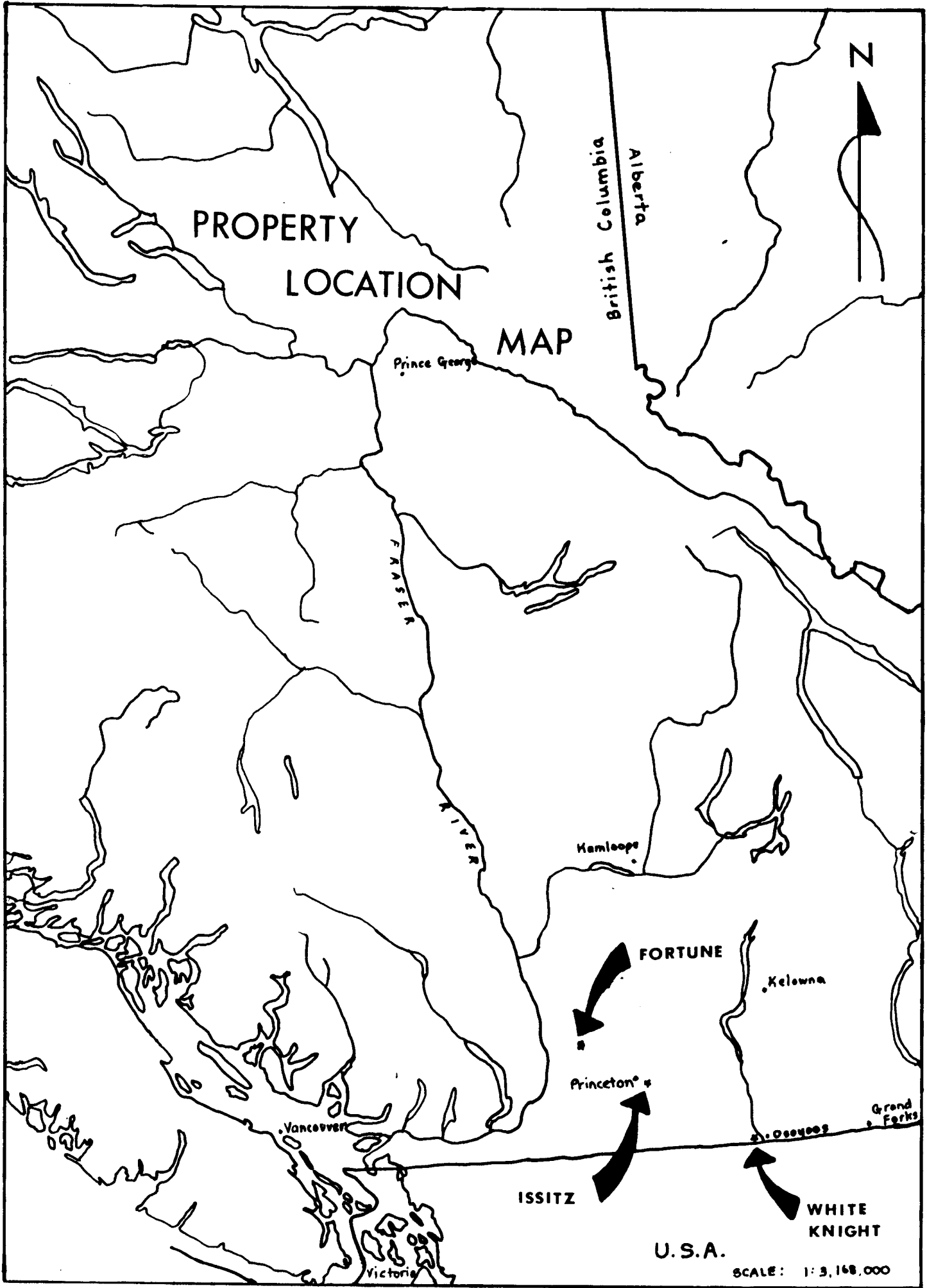
Dear Sir,

Enclosed is a brief description of each of my mining properties. I wish to option or sell each of these properties. On two of the properties I have done some exploration and the other property already has a good history so I wish to see if I can option or sell it without further development. To contact me for a property viewing phone one of the phone numbers above or write to me at the above address.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Todd M. Parsons". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Todd M. Parsons



PROPERTY  
LOCATION

MAP

British Columbia  
Alberta

Prince George

FRASER

KAMLOOPS

Kamloops

FORTUNE

Kelowna

Princeton

Vancouver

Victoria

ISSITZ

WHITE  
KNIGHT

U.S.A.

SCALE: 1:3,168,000



JIM KELLY CREEK

Claims: Fortune Record No. 3120

20 Units

Great Scott Record No. 3119

20 Units

Owner: Todd M. Parsons

R.R.#1

Keremeos, BC

VOX 1N0

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The Jim Kelly Creek properties are located on Jim Kelly Creek which leaves the Tulameen river approximately eighteen kilometres upstream from Tulameen. There are two claims totaling forty units. Access is by a four wheel drive road that leaves the Tulameen river road at the confluence between Jim Kelly Creek and the Tulameen river. The property is located 7.5 kilometres north of the now producing Huldra Silver Mine at the old Summit City location. The Jim Kelly Creek properties have been looked at several times since 1897.

In 1909 the property was in production producing copper-gold ores. In 1914 five additional properties were explored and two of which were put into production. At this time high grade samples were as high as 1.40 ounces per ton gold and 33.6 ounces per ton silver. A sample across the width of a vein was 0.70 ounces per ton gold. In 1937 several other properties were staked and worked. By this time many open cuts were put in and adits up to 125 feet long.

All work done on the property was done on epithermal quartz veins in the host andesite and chlorite schist country rock. This country rock averages three to four percent disseminated pyrite and frequently up to thirteen percent along with some small pyrite veins. In 1966 and 1967 this area was staked and explored by Bethex Explorations in the hopes that this pyrite halo would lead to porphyry copper deposit below the surface. Thirty-five trenches totalling 18 060 feet were excavated, five diamond drill holes totalling 2 832 feet were completed and a IP survey was done. Analysis was only done for copper and molybdenum. Bethex Explorations became Valley Copper which was bought out by Cominco. Cominco has not been able to track down any drill core results or any other information. Although none of the old adits have been found, all Bethex Explorations trenches are all well preserved and only one or two were filled in.

In 1988 I applied a FAME grant on this property. Stream silt samples were taken, rock samples, and a magnetometer survey was completed. No galena rich quartz veins were found but many pyrite and chalcopyrite rich quartz veins were found. One sample ran 4700 ppb gold. This sample was a collection of quartz taken from the top of the only filled in trench found. One of the silt anomalies is very close to a soil anomalies found by Minequest Exploration in 1982.

Due to the elevation of this property access is not attainable until July unless a helicopter is used. Soon after the release of my results in 1988 Noranda completed staking 92 units, labelled Christa 1 to 5, adjoining my north and east boundaries. This puts Noranda very close to the soil and stream sediment anomalies. Geology consists of Jurassic Eagle Granodiorite, Cretaceous Pasayten group rocks and Tertiary rocks of the Coquihalla group.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.  
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6  
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 26 1988

DATE REPORT MAILED: *Sept. 2/88.*

### GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.  
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 MOSS MAT/S.S. P2 ROCK AU\* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: *C. Leong* D. TOYE OR C. LEONG, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

TODD PARSONS

FILE # 88-3934

Page 1

SAMPLE#	Ag PPM	Au* PPB
LP 88 001	.1	7
LP 88 002	.1	13
LP 88 003	.1	2
LP 88 004	.1	7
LP 88 005	.1	1
LP 88 006	.1	4
LP 88 007	.1	1
LP 88 008	.1	3
LP 88 009	.2	4
LP 88 010	.3	1
LP 88 011	.1	21
LP 88 012	.1	1
LP 88 013	.1	2
LP 88 014	.1	1
LP 88 015	.1	1
LP 88 016	.1	1
LP 88 017	.2	102
LP 88 018	.2	1
LP 88 019	.1	2
LP 88 020	.1	2
LP 88 021	.1	1
LP 88 022	.1	1
LP 88 023	.2	2
LP 88 024	.1	1
LP 88 025	.2	1
LP 88 026	.1	3
LP 88 027	1.1	7
LP 88 028	.1	1
STD C/AU-S,	7.0	48

SAMPLE#	Ag PPM	Au* PPB
TP 88 003	.9	2
TP 88 027	5.1	380





# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists \* Geochemists \* Registered Assayers

212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221

TO: PARSONS, TODD

R.R. #1  
KEREMEOS, BC  
VOX 1N0

Project: FORTUNE-GREAT SCOTT

Comments:

Page No. : 1  
Tot. Pages: 1  
Date : 6-SEP-88  
Invoice #: I-8822075  
P.O. #: NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8822075

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb		Ag ppm	
		FA+AA		Aqua R	
TP-88-001	205 ---		15		0.1
TP-88-004	205 ---		25		0.8
TP-88-005	205 ---		110		3.8
TP-88-006	205 ---		5		0.3
TP-88-007	205 ---		60		2.2
TP-88-008	205 ---		80		4.9
TP-88-009	205 ---		105		0.6
TP-88-010	205 ---		< 5		0.1
TP-88-011	205 ---		10		0.1
TP-88-012	205 ---		265		31.0
TP-88-024	205 ---		4700		27.0
TP-88-025	205 ---		50		1.0
TP-88-026	205 ---		30		0.4
TP-88-028	205 ---		5		2.7
TP-88-030	205 ---		165		3.5
TP-88-031	205 ---		30		0.4

CERTIFICATION :

*Handwritten signature*



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KEREMEOS, BC  
VOX 1N0

Project: FORTUNE-GREAT SCOTT

Comments:

Page No.: 1-A  
Tot. Pages: 1  
Date: 7-SEP-88  
Invoice #: I-8822076  
P.O. #: NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8822076

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb	Al %	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm
	205	238	FA+AA	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm
TP-88-002	205	238	20	1.08	< 0.2	20	70	< 0.5	2	0.20	< 0.5	13	36	55	13.25	< 10	< 1	0.23	< 10	0.61	141
TP-88-013	205	238	50	0.05	45.6	10	2740	< 0.5	< 2	0.04	6.0	5	112	3210	0.90	70	5	< 0.01	10	0.02	124



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PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: PARSONS, TODD

R.R. #1  
KEREMEOS, BC  
VOX 1N0

Project: FORTUNE-GREAT SCOTT

Comments:

Page No.: 1-B  
Tot. Pages: 1  
Date: 7-SEP-88  
Invoice #: I-8822076  
P.O. #: NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8822076

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Mo ppm	Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm
	205	238	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
TP-88-002	205	238	< 1	0.07	5	590	< 2	< 5	2	40	0.05	< 10	< 10	37	< 5	44	0.1
TP-88-013	205	238	< 1	0.01	6	60	34	315	< 1	>10000	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	1	< 5	110	50.0

About four miles above the town of Granite Creek, on the first north fork, extensive coal beds occur. These coal measures have been prospected by means of tunnels, one of which penetrates the largest coal bed for 600 feet. Extensive surface cuts show coal of fine quality, good for steam or coking purposes. When transportation facilities reach this rich mineral country this coal will be of great commercial value.

The next creek entering the river above Granite is Collins gulch, which produced some gold in the early placer days, but is now noted as showing the extension of the North Fork coal measures, which outcrop extensively in this gulch.

Tulameen City (Otter Flats) is six miles above Granite creek and situated on Otter creek, near its confluence with the Tulameen river.

About three miles west of Tulameen City is Rabbitt mountain, where many mineral claims are located. This is a gold-copper camp. Considerable development work has been done, and has shown up bodies of copper-gold ore.

Bear creek is situated west of this camp, most of the claims being located on the mountain range west of the creek. The ores are mostly pyrrhotite, the gangue being principally calcite. The main lode runs north and south and is thought to be the northern continuation of the big iron dyke heretofore referred to. A Vancouver company is doing considerable development work on their claims, the *St. George* and the *St. Lawrence*. The *Liverpool*, on the south and near the apex of the mountain, shows a very strong ledge which assays well in copper and gold. To the north of the *St. George* group, is the *Frisco*, *London*, *Over* and *Proffit*, all on the same lead.

On the mountain at the head of Bear creek the *Independence* group is situated, in which the Granby Company, of Phoenix, B. C., is interested. This group was prospected by the above company for two years, while under bond from the original owners, and has been proven to possess extensive ore-bodies of good grade. To the north of the *Independence* lies the *Socialist* group, comprising eighteen claims and supposed to be located upon the same lead as the *Independence*.

Eagle creek enters the Tulameen about four miles west of Bear creek. Immediately west of the junction of this creek with the Tulameen river, the *Britton* group of claims is located. Considerable development work has been done upon this property, showing up extensive deposits of copper-gold ore.

The *Lee* claims, near the *Britton* group, are also turning out satisfactorily.

Near the mouth of Eagle creek the great iron dyke crosses the river, being here split into three branches, each branch, however, being extensive. The west branch contains copper, gold, platinum, augite, hornblende, etc. Over the mountains to the south, many valuable claims are located on the divide between Champion and Slate creeks, notably the *Platinum* and *Reilly-Barnes* groups, many openings on these properties giving substantial returns in gold, silver and copper.

It is worthy of note that neither placer gold nor platinum has been found along the Tulameen river above Champion creek, but below the junction of that creek with the river both metals have been obtained. The Chinese still work portions of the river bed each year. Vancouver parties have located considerable placer ground along the Tulameen river, below Champion creek, which may be either hydrauliced or dredged.

Kelly creek is eight miles west of Eagle creek and contains copper-gold ores, also galena, the properties owned by James Kelly, Robert Stevenson and D. Ross producing high-grade ore.

The next point of importance west of Kelly creek is Summit City. This is a galena camp where many silver-lead properties are located. Owing, however, to the lack of transportation facilities, the camp has been kept in the background for years. Last summer a new lead was

struck, which was traced through several claims. A waggon road, or even a good trail, carried through from Tulameen City to Hope, will render the camp immediately productive, the ore being high-grade and consequently capable of standing heavy transportation charges.

Boulder creek, to the north of Tulameen City, is an affluent of Otter creek, and in early days produced considerable placer gold. The mountains to the west of the creek are highly mineralised. The Rabbitt mountain lead passes through this camp. The formation is schist and porphyry, the values being principally gold and copper. The principal groups of claims in this camp are the *Cousin Jack*, *Socialist* and *Klockman*. The *Cousin Jack* is owned by Indiana parties, who have done considerable development.

Elliott creek lies to the north of Boulder creek, the camp containing many promising properties, the principal of which is the *Boston* group and the *Osceola*. The formation, like that of Boulder creek, is a continuation in schist and porphyry. The values are in gold, silver and copper.

#### NICOLA MINING DIVISION.

##### REPORT OF GEORGE MURRAY, MINING RECORDER.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on mining operations in the Nicola Mining Division for the year 1908:—

The past year has marked but little progress in the metalliferous mining industry. In the main it has been an endeavour to hold on, by assessment work, to prospects on which there has been expenditure for several years.

Miners have not lost confidence in their claims, but they have not the means to push development. Work already done strengthens the conviction that Nicola will yet have successful mining camps.

Coal mining operations have a most hopeful aspect. The Middlesboro' Coal Mining Colliery will, at an early date, become an extensive shipper. Through the kindness of Mr. Faulds, the mine manager, the following information was obtained:—Five seams of coal have been exploited, from which shipments can now be made. The smallest seam is 6 feet thick and the largest 18½ feet thick. Three smaller seams, which promise to have commercial value when developed, are also in evidence. The coal measures are very favourably situated and conveniently accessible for development and shipment. To state that the company will at an early date attain a producing capacity of 500 tons daily, speaks well for the energy displayed, careful and efficient management and the facility with which coal can be extracted. The company is fortunate in having a good coking coal, as well as seams that give satisfaction for steam and household purposes.

The Diamond Vale Coal & Iron Company is shipping on a small scale. This company's coal is at a depth. The seam which is now wrought has been worked from the surface. The coal is of good quality, but depth must be gained in order to reach their larger seams. Unforeseen initial expenses have retarded the progress of this company; its exploitations with the diamond drill will no doubt enable them to carry on the development work to the best advantage. Exploratory work already accomplished assures a large coal area.

During the last two years the B. C. Amalgamated Coal Co. has conducted extensive drilling operations, resulting in the disclosure of a 15-foot seam of coal near the town of Nicola.

The South Nicola Coal Company has over 3,000 acres, about two miles south of the town of Nicola, on which, by means of a shaft, a 9-foot seam of coal has been exposed.

*New In Production*

These are Crown-granted properties owned by the heirs of Dan Ross, Morningstar, one of the pioneers of the country. The showings on these claims were not Vigo, and Lulu. seen, but the following description was given by J. A. Carlsen:—

"*Morningstar*.—Well-defined vein, traceable for 300 feet; fissure angles the formation and cuts through porphyry, black lime, conglomerate, etc. Solid ore in places from 2 up to 6 inches in width.

"*Vigo and Lulu*.—Two parallel veins 100 feet apart, one vein traced 200 feet. Partially mineralized with galena, iron-pyrites, and zinc. Width of vein (not solid ore) 12 to 16 inches. There is a 30-foot shaft on this vein, but no knowledge of conditions at the bottom. Second vein traceable 40 feet and is from 4 to 8 inches wide."

#### REILLEY'S CAMP.

J. C. Reilley and partners have staked several claims near the mouth of Railroad creek, on the Tulameen, but very little work has been done on any of them. The formation consists mainly of igneous rocks—namely, quartz-porphyry, diorite, and syenite, in the form of dykes or stocks.

The showing on the *Superior*, on the south side of the Tulameen, which is considered the best of the group by Mr. Reilley, consists of a large quartz-porphyry dyke partially mineralized along fracture-planes. Iron-pyrites and traces of chalcopryrite occur in sparing quantities along narrow seams. Picked samples might carry fair values, but a sample across 5 feet only returned: Gold, 0.02 oz.; copper, *nil*.

The other claims were not visited, but, at the present stage of development, the whole group has not been proved of importance.

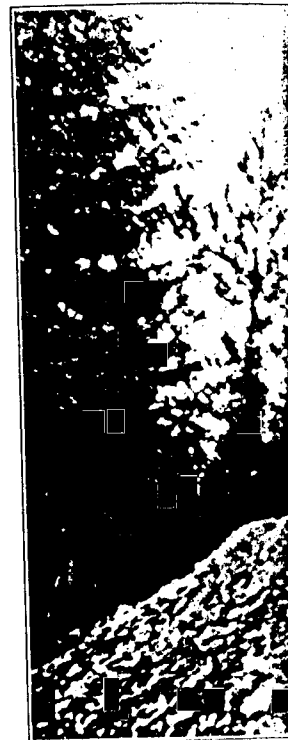
#### KELLY CREEK CAMP.

Kelly creek, which joins the Tulameen river about fifteen miles above the town of Tulameen, takes its name from James Kelly, who has for seventeen years past held claims in that vicinity. Kelly's cabin is situated four miles above the mouth of the creek, and the several claims are located for two miles farther up the creek. The ownership is somewhat mixed, being tied up in some way with a company formed to take them over three years ago. Mr. Kelly and the company both claim undivided authority, but the former seems to be in possession.

The formation in this district is a series of highly metamorphosed volcanic rocks in which small amounts of sediment are interbedded. These rocks, which generally have a schistose structure, are analogous with the Tulameen series, described by Mr. Camsell in his report on the Tulameen district.\* They are intruded by apophyses from a granodiorite batholith lying to the north and east, and also by black lamphrophyric dykes. During or subsequent to the granitic intrusion, the schistose rocks were fractured and fissured, generally along east-and-west lines. Hot aqueous solutions flowing along these fractures caused replacement and silicification of the adjoining rock, together with the deposition of metallic sulphides. Pyrites, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopryrite are the chief minerals, but small amounts of tetrahedrite and chalcocite occur which are probably of secondary origin.

This claim, situated one mile from the cabin directly up the creek, has  
**John Bull.** a small quartz vein striking N. 15° W. (mag.) and dipping 45 degrees to the west and cutting the schistose rocks. It is developed by a 20-foot open-cut, and from the end of this cut a tunnel extending 25 feet on the vein. The vein proper is from 6 to 10 inches wide, but there are also several stringers paralleling the main

\* Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir No. 26.



vein. The ore consists of iron-pyrites and chalcopyrite . a quartz gangue. At the face of the tunnel the vein is 8 inches wide; a sample across this width assaying: Gold, 0.70 oz.; silver, 0.50 oz.; while a picked high-grade sample returned 1.40 oz. gold. The vein has not been exposed at any other place on the surface.

These claims are situated two miles above camp, with the croppings close to the bed of the creek. The development consists of two open-cuts showing a fractured zone in schistose rock sparingly mineralized with iron-pyrites. No regular vein occurs with definite walls, but small irregular quartz stringers carrying the pyrites are disseminated across about 3 feet; a sample across this assaying 0.12 oz. of gold.

**Spokane and Vancouver.** This claim, six miles from camp on the west fork of Kelly creek, is similar to the *Spokane* and *Vancouver*. A sample across 4 feet returned: Gold, 0.02 oz.; silver, trace.

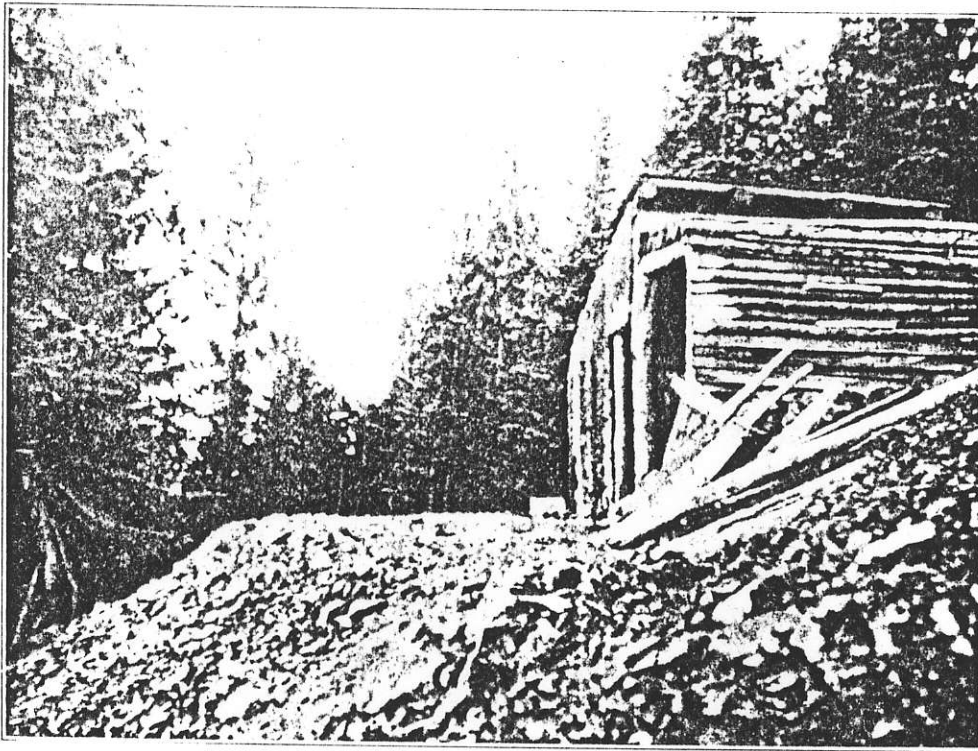
**Gold Mt. Group.** This property is situated on Gold mountain, almost directly above the cabin, at an elevation of 4,900 feet. It is quite a steep climb from the creek, as the mountain rises abruptly. A quartz vein varying from 2 to 12 inches in width is exposed, which strikes east and west and dips slightly to the south. It is developed by an adit tunnel driven on the vein 125 feet long, and two open-cuts. Fault-planes, striking north and south, cause small jogs in the vein; to some extent mineralization has taken place along these fault-planes in the crushed gouge. The vein is faulted near the face of the tunnel and has not yet been recovered.

Galena, iron-pyrites, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite are the chief minerals in the ore, with occasionally small quantities of grey copper. A typical sample across 10 inches assayed: Gold, 0.02 oz.; silver, trace. A sample of picked high-grade ore from the dump returned: Gold, 0.42 oz.; silver, 20.0 oz.; copper, 4.9 per cent.

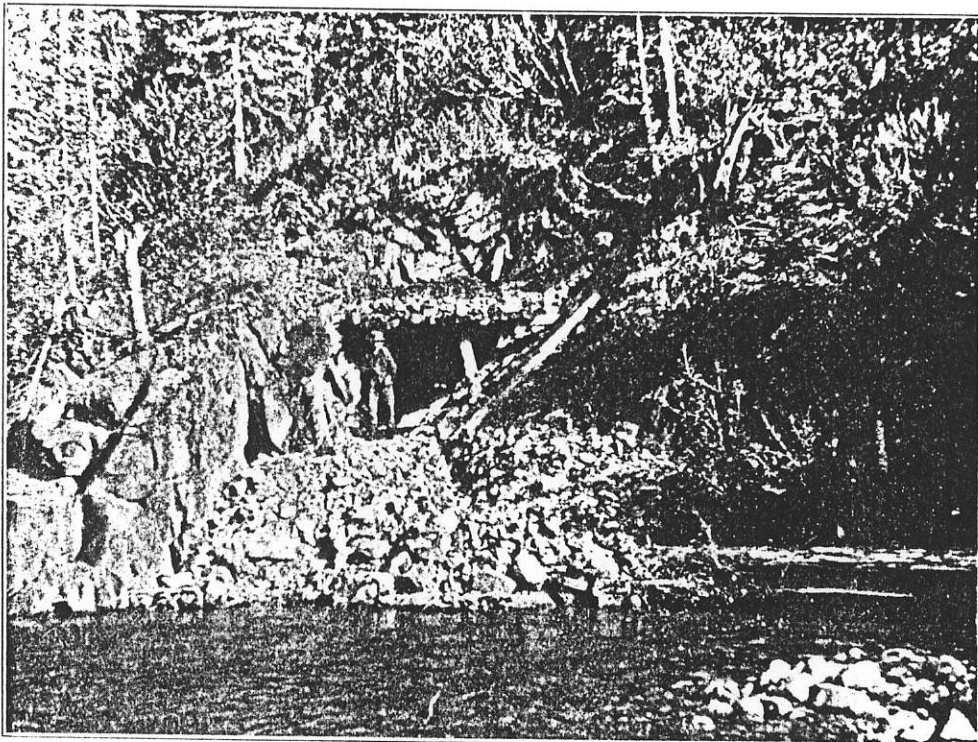
The *Superior* claim covers the ground on which Kelly's cabin is situated. The main working, consisting of an open-cut 100 x 5 x 15 feet, lies directly across the creek from the cabin. It is claimed that about 30 tons of high-grade ore taken out of this cut was washed down the creek by a flood caused by a cloud-burst.

The vein, which is a replacement along a fractured zone in schistose rocks, nearly parallels and is distant 30 feet from the contact of a body of diorite cutting the schists. From 4 to 6 feet of material, between fairly well-defined walls, can be considered vein-matter, of which perhaps one-third to one-quarter is stringers of quartz, the balance being somewhat altered and silicified wall-rock. The minerals, carried not only in the quartz proper but also in the vein-matter, are galena and iron-pyrites, with a little chalcopyrite and grey copper. In places the quartz stringers attain a width of 12 inches. At the upper end of the cut there is a seam of rusty oxidized talc 10 inches wide on the hanging-wall. The following samples give an idea of the values:—

Description of Sample,	Gold.	Silver.
	Oz.	Oz.
Rusty-talc seam (10 inches) .....	Trace	Trace
Upper end of cut (3 feet), average .....	Trace	Trace
Lower end of cut (4.5), average .....	Trace	0.6
Picked high-grade ore from dump.....	0.06	33.6



Red Bird Mine—Similkameen M.D.



John Bull Mine—Similkameen M.D.

(4)

taken from the workings in the No. 2 tunnel. The assays from the shipment made to the smelter will undoubtedly give a true average value of the ore. The lower workings have been mentioned in the Summary Report, 1922, Part A, of the Geological Survey of Canada.

#### TULAMEEN RIVER SECTION.

A discovery of quartz containing free gold was made along the east bank of the Tulameen river, a short distance below Eagle creek, by Wm. Britten, of Tulameen. An examination was made of this discovery, but unfortunately the owner was absent and nothing but narrow quartz stringers entirely unmineralized could be located. Specimens of ore said to have come from this find showed large quantities of free gold mixed with the oxidized quartz.

**Liverpool.** This claim, owned by Louis Marcotte, of Coalmont, was reported on in the Annual Report for 1922. Since that time the shaft-tunnel has been driven ahead about 110 feet. From the foot-wall of the collar of the inclined shaft to a point 66 feet within the tunnel the limestone is almost entirely replaced by silica impregnated with pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite, with malachite in the fractures. Two porphyry dykes, one about 9 feet and the other about 12 feet in width, cut the formation at right angles to each other beyond this zone containing copper. The limestone between the dykes is only slightly mineralized with pyrite. At a point within 15 feet from the face of the tunnel on the right-hand side a few specks of galena and small lenses of zinc-blende were found. The face of the tunnel is in schist, which dips about 40° S.W. and strikes N. 24° W. (mag.). The character of the ore appeared to be lower grade than that developed in the shaft—that is, 1.2 oz. in silver to the ton and 3 per cent. copper—but this may improve in depth as it did in the shaft. The size of the zone is an attractive feature. To develop this ore-body it will be necessary to sink.

**Silver Bell and Belmont.** These claims are situated about 2 miles up Kelly creek from its junction with the Tulameen river. The owner, B. Marks, of Tulameen, extended the development, done several years ago by J. Kelly (now deceased), on a quartz lead near the bed of the creek. An excessive amount of water during sinking operations prohibited further work being done. It is the intention of the owners to sink beyond the creek-bank and drift towards the lead. Picked samples from this lead assayed 0.06 oz. in gold, 30.5 oz. in silver to the ton, and 1.2 per cent. lead. A small percentage of tetrahedrite is noticeable in this ore, associated with galena and pyrite. The width of the vein varies from 2 to 12 inches. The country-rock is schist.

#### Placer-mining.

The results of placer-mining on the Tulameen river have again been disappointing as far as actual production of the platinum metals and gold are concerned. A lot of exploratory work was done at Slate creek, but owing to unforeseen difficulties, such as beds of glacial clay 20 feet thick lying close to bed-rock, the average value of the bed-rock gravels could not be demonstrated before low water.

A spectacular find was made by Garnet Sootheran on his placer lease about half a mile below Eagle creek, on the west side of the Tulameen river. Higher up the river other work was done later by other interests, but from local information received the results were said to be disappointing. A more detailed account of the Sootheran lease is incorporated in this report. On the Similkameen river above Princeton more attractive preliminary results were obtained by the Tulameen Gold and Platinum Recovery Company, Limited.

The Department of Mines found it necessary from time to time to stop the publication of some rather too optimistic statements in some of the prospectuses issued by stock-promotion companies.

For about the first time in the history of production in this area the placer-miners have been paid for all the metals of the platinum group contained in the clean-up. This was accomplished by sending the crude platinum, generally through the local banks, to Johnson & Son's Smelting Works, Limited, refiners and dealers in the precious metals, 27-33 Paul Street, Finsbury, London, E.C. 2, England. To illustrate the difference the following returns are submitted:—



1937

On the edge of the highway, 130 feet northerly from the old adit, is an open-cut which has been continued as an adit a distance of 10 feet in a direction of south 80 degrees west on a shear-zone which dips 75 degrees northerly. This shear-zone contains as much as several inches of quartz or quartzose material, of irregular distribution. A sample across the face, showing an average width of 19 inches, including practically no quartz, returned: Gold, 0.04 oz. per ton; silver, trace. At the top of the portal in the foot-wall of the zone is a lens of quartz to a maximum width of 9 inches, including an extreme foot-wall band 3 inches wide mineralized with galena, chalcocite (?), and perhaps other copper- and silver-bearing sulphides. This material is reported to assay high in gold and silver, but was not sampled by the writer because of the spotty nature of mineralization and the fact that the whole lens is not continuous.

In addition to these showings on the *Sunrise* section of the property, several hundred feet north-west of the old adit, and 100 feet or so apart, are three piles of a hundred to several hundred pounds of quartz, the sources of which are not clearly indicated, although of local derivation. Between this point and the new upper adit a little work has been done on granite that is seen to contain a strand of quartz 4 to 10 inches wide and dipping 15 degrees north-westerly. Another exposure of white quartz is seen 65 feet north-easterly from the portal of the upper adit, but no work has been done on it and width and attitude are not apparent.

*Conclusions.*—On the *Something Good* section of the property No. 1 adit discloses a mineralized section 100 feet or so in length that contains interesting gold values. The upward extension of this section is distinctly limited and the downward continuation has not been proved. The chief matter in doubt is the behaviour and value of the shear-zone in pyroxenite, the boundaries of which body of rock are not known beneath the portal of the adit. Even if values do not persist downwards into pyroxenite there may be 100 feet of depth in sediments, and close-interval sampling following further development may show a minable body of limited dimensions. Calculations at the present stage of development are inadvisable.

On the *Sunrise* section there is at present no minable tonnage. The continuity and value of the quartz veins so far developed are not encouraging. Surficial exploration, so far hardly attempted, is the only means of further exploring this part of the property.

#### KELLY CREEK.

Kelly Creek flows into the Tulameen River from the north-west about 12 miles above the village of Tulameen. The stream is about 6 miles in total length and flows in a broad, open valley at a low gradient from the southern base of Coquihalla Mountain (elevation 7,068 feet). A trail leads up the valley and branches at the second fork. The country traversed is Eagle granodiorite, to the west of which and at the headwaters are Cretaceous sediments, tuffs, and breccias capped, at Coquihalla Mountain, by Tertiary lava (*see Cairnes' report and map, Geological Survey, Canada, Summary Report, 1922, Part A, page 95*).

Quartz veins occur in the Cretaceous rocks at the first fork 3 miles from the river, between the second forks, and also on the north-east valley-wall 1 mile from the second fork. On the high summit across the creek and due south of Coquihalla Mountain there is scattered sulphide mineralization in volcanic rocks. The rock of this summit is fine-grained and light-green in colour and contains considerable quartz; microscopic examination classes it as granodiorite, and it might be intrusive.

Immediately below the first main fork of the creek, 3½ miles by trail from  
**W. B. Marks.** Tulameen River, W. B. Marks owns two claims known as the *Evening Star* group. The showing is in a small canyon on the creek at an elevation of about 4,000 feet. A quartz vein, dip 50 degrees west, is exposed for a length of 30 feet in greenstone by open-cut and short adit. The vein is 5 to 12 inches wide and tends to split into stringers; in the face of the 20-foot adit two stringers an inch or so wide are apparently in the hanging-wall of the vein proper, which is not at this point seen. The quartz contains locally considerable pyrite and a little chalcopyrite. In the open-cut a sample of the vein, averaging 7 inches wide, returned: Gold, 0.30 oz. per ton; silver, 0.1 oz. per ton; a grab sample of the dump returned: Gold, 0.28 oz. per ton; silver, 0.2 oz. per ton. The vein has not been traced farther. One-quarter mile west of this point, in partly silicified, sheared greenstone, is some irregular frozen quartz mineralized with pyrite and a little chalcopyrite.

(6)

One mile north of the second fork, at an elevation of about 4,850 feet, in the bed of a small tributary creek is a quartz vein exposed for a total length of 20 feet by open-cut and short adit. The vein has a strike of north 80 degrees west and a dip of 60 degrees north in sheared greenstone; it is from 5 to 26 inches wide, tends to split, and is mineralized with pyrite, a little chalcopryrite, and a trace of galena. A sample across the widest part, 26 inches wide, returned: Gold, 0.32 oz. per ton; silver, 2 oz. per ton; and a sample across 5½ inches at the portal of the adit returned: Gold, 0.31 oz. per ton; silver, 1 oz. per ton.

The prominent ridge south of Coquihalla Mountain, elevation about 5,650 feet, consists of light greenish-grey volcanic (?) rock, intruded near the valley-bottom by granodiorite. On the crest of the ridge the rock for a distance of about 300 feet is altered and weakly sheared, with development of epidote in tiny films and patches and also small veinlets of quartz. Small amounts of pyrite, galena, chalcopryrite, and sphalerite can be detected in this material. Only a slight amount of surface work has been done here, and part of the mineralized rock was said to be covered by snow early in July. Sulphides occur in very small quantity, and the distribution is obscure, but the area seems well worthy of surface prospecting; the north side of the ridge is excessively steep for 1,500 feet.

**Chisholm.** Archie Chisholm, of Tulameen, owns one claim at the base of this same ridge on the eastern side. A quartz vein striking north 10 degrees east and dipping 50 degrees west, in sheared greenstone, is 130 feet higher than the creek, at an elevation of about 4,400 feet. The vein averages about 10 inches wide, contains some carbonate, and is mineralized with pyrite and chalcopryrite. A sample from the dump returned: Gold, 0.04 oz. per ton; silver, 0.2 oz. per ton. Some 100 feet higher in elevation is another similar vein striking north 60 degrees east, mineralized with pyrite, chalcopryrite, and tetrahedrite. A selected sample from this vein returned: Gold, 0.02 oz. per ton; silver, 1.9 oz. per ton.

#### CENTRAL CAMP.

**Mabel.** This group, centred about the old *Mabel* claim, consists of ten claims and fractions, six of which are Crown-granted. It is owned or controlled by Dr. G. H. Worthington, of Vancouver, and associates; J. G. Creelman is foreman in charge of the work. The group is in the old Central Camp and is situated on the summit on the road which leads from Boundary Falls to the highway west of Grand Forks. This is a part of the plateau-surface at an elevation of about 4,700 feet and is characterized by a subdued rocky topography, well timbered. The rocks are chiefly sedimentary and schistose, intrusive into which is a broad dyke of diorite. Serpentine outcrops at the east end of the property.

On the *Mabel* is an old shaft sunk prior to 1900 on an irregular zone, strike north 35 degrees west, dip about 70 degrees north-easterly. An open-cut extends 30 feet north-west from the shaft in schistose sediments and ends in diorite. The workings are caved in, but the zone appears to have been one of quartz stringers in the schist. A little glassy quartz remaining on the dump shows pyrite and sphalerite. A new shaft is being sunk 125 feet to the south-east and 30 feet lower, and was about 60 feet deep at the time of the writer's visit. It is at an inclination of about 65 degrees to the north-east and for the greater part of the distance follows the foot-wall of a broad dyke of diorite, in brown, micaceous schist. Mineralization occurs only in the schist which trends a little south of east and is truncated by the diorite at a small angle; the shaft follows this intersection. The distribution of mineralization is obscure, but it is associated with a marked silicification of the schist and is partly in and partly accompanied by very irregular quartz in bands which parallel the schistosity and in irregular ribbons which cut across it; the whole tends to be discontinuous, although there are apparent total widths as great as 8 feet.

Sulphides include chiefly pyrrhotite and less chalcopryrite and sphalerite. Pyrrhotite occurs as impregnations in schist and chert, as fracture-fillings in the rock, and strikingly in semi-crystalline vein-quartz; chalcopryrite is finely and intimately associated with the pyrrhotite, and sphalerite occurs as less common patches and aggregates of grains. A sample across 44 inches at the bottom of the shaft returned: Gold, trace; silver, 0.2 oz. per ton. Three selected samples were taken from the dump—(1) of nearly pure pyrrhotite returned: Gold, 0.68 oz. per ton; silver, 0.8 oz. per ton; (2) of material carrying considerable sphalerite returned: Gold, 1.36 oz. per ton; silver, 1.5 oz. per ton; zinc, 4.6 per cent.; (3)

(7)

## LODE METALS

161

## TULAMEEN

**Copper**

**David, PR (Bethex Explorations Ltd.)\*** (49° 121° S.E.) Company office, 1821, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1. This property consists of 50 mineral claims in the David and PR groups. Access is by 12 miles on the Summit road and by 5 miles of jeep-road northwest to the head of Kelley Creek. In 1965 an access road was built to the claims and eight trenches were bulldozed under contract. A crew of three men was employed under the supervision of R. P. Chilcott.

**Lode (Copper Mountain Consolidated Limited)\*** (49° 120° N.W.) Company office, 625, 925 West Georgia Street, Vancouver 1. This company holds by record the 15 Lode mineral claims. Access is by 2½ miles of road northwest of Tulameen. Work up to and including 1964 consisted of trenching in the vicinity of the old workings and five diamond-drill holes totalling 1,250 feet. In 1965 surface exploration was continued. A crew of two men was employed under the supervision of R. Collishaw. The property was not visited.

**Iron**

**Imperial Metals and Power Ltd.\*** (49° 120° S.E.) Company office, 230 West Broadway, Vancouver 10. N. H. McDiarmid, president. This company owns a large group of claims encompassing the area of Lode-stone and Olivine Mountains and Tanglewood Hill. The property lies about 15 miles due west of Princeton and is accessible by logging-roads from the community of Tulameen. The area has been explored, some of it in detail, in past years. In 1965, 45 tons of magnetite ore and 10 tons of Coalmont coal were reportedly shipped to the Lurgi Corporation in Frankfurt, Germany, for testing. Results of tests are not available. (See Annual Report, 1959, pp. 39-53.)

## SIMILKAMEEN RIVER

**Copper**

**Ilk, Elk, Ni (The Hanna Mining Company)\*** (49° 120° S.W.) Company office, 100 Erieview Plaza, Cleveland, Ohio; field office, 200A, 1200 West Pender Street, Vancouver 1. The property consists of 25 mineral claims and fractions of the Elk, Ilk, and Ni groups held by option. It is part of the old Wheeler property in the vicinity of Friday Creek, on the west side of the Similkameen River about 10 miles south of Princeton. Access is by means of a 3-mile road leaving the Hope-Princeton highway at a point approximately 5 miles south of Whipsaw Creek. In 1965 a geological survey and an induced polarization survey were carried out. A crew of six men was employed under the supervision of A. G. Jones. (See Annual Report, 1963, pp. 59-61.)

## PRINCETON

**Regal (The Granby Mining Company Limited)\*** (49° 120° S.E.) Company office, 507, 1111 West Georgia Street, Vancouver 5; field office, Allenby. This company holds under agreement the GE group of 72 mineral claims. The property is situated on the east side of Allison Creek valley 2½ miles northeast of Princeton. In 1965 a percus-

\* By David Smith.

## SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION

## BRENDA LAKE

Part of the Maria group (T. C. Explorations Ltd.) and some claims held by BrenMac Mines Ltd. lie in the Similkameen Mining Division. These properties are reported under Osoyoos Mining Division, pages 187 and 185.

*Copper-Molybdenum***Pinta, Copco, May**

*Fort Reliance Minerals Limited*  
By David Smith

(49° 120° N.E.) Company office, 302, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1. The Pinta, Copco, and May groups, comprising 133

recorded mineral claims, are about 4 miles southwest of Brenda Mines Ltd. Access is by 20 miles of road from Peachland. In 1966 work consisted of a reconnaissance magnetometer survey and soil-sampling and some bulldozer trenching. For two months a crew of five men was employed under the direction of A. D. Wilmot.

## TROUT CREEK

Part of the X and D groups (Lodestar Mines Ltd.) lie in the Similkameen Mining Division. This property is reported under Osoyoos Mining Division, page 187.

## TULAMEEN

*Copper***PR, David, Skidoo**

*Bethex Explorations Ltd.*  
By N. D. McKechnie

(49° 121° S.E., N.E. and 49° 120° S.W.) Company office, 1821, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1. The property, comprising 78 recorded claims, lies

along Jim Kelly Creek, a southeasterly flowing tributary of the Tulameen River, 13 miles southwest of the village of Tulameen. From the Tulameen River road a jeep-road leads about 5 miles to the Bethex camp at elevation of about 4,150 feet. Jim Kelly Creek is on the southeastward slope of Coquihalla Mountain, in the Hozameen Range of the Cascade Mountains.

Work done on the claims during 1966 was 4½ miles of access road built; topographical, geological, and geophysical (induced polarization) surveys made; 35 trenches totalling 18,060 feet excavated; and five diamond-drill holes totalling 2,832 feet drilled.

The general geology of the area is shown on Geological Survey of Canada Map 737A, Hope. Eagle granodiorite underlies the Jim Kelly Creek basin; southwest of the creek the granodiorite is overlain by the younger Lower Cretaceous Pasayten sediments.

The mineralization occurs only in the igneous rocks. The principal showings are on the northeastward side of and from 300 to 1,000 feet from the creek, on the David Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 mineral claims.

The rock in which mineralization occurs differs markedly from the Eagle granodiorite as described (*Geol. Surv., Canada, Mem. 26, pp. 76-82*) in that it is extensively altered and contains hematite rather than magnetite as a minor constituent. In hand specimen the rock is medium to coarse grained, crystalline, and unevenly porphyritic, with a dark-green matrix. In thin-section it is seen to be composed largely of secondary minerals, urallite, chlorite, calcite, garnet, saussurite, secondary orthoclase, and an optically positive hornblende, possibly cummingtonite. It is an altered rock which may represent either a structurally controlled zone of alteration within the Eagle granodiorite or an inclusion of an older igneous rock.

Near the creek, and only a few tens of feet from an outcrop of Pasayten sandstone and shale, there is a small exposure of recognizable granite, but its contact with the altered rock was not seen.

Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occur erratically in the metamorphic rock. Higher concentrations of the two sulphides seem to favour those parts of the host rock having higher proportions of ferromagnesian minerals.

*Copper*

**Lode** (49° 120° N.W.) Company office, Medical Dental Building, West Georgia Street, Vancouver. This company holds the Lode group of 16 claims which lie 3 miles west of Tulameen and are accessible by a forestry access road. In 1966 some bulldozer trenching was done on the Lode Nos. 7, 10, 11, 15, and 16 claims. A geochemical survey was carried out. Two men were employed by R. Collishaw.

*Copper Mountain Consolidated Limited*  
By David Smith

*Iron*

**H-G, Iron, BD, DB** (49° 120° S.W.) Company office, 501, 535 *Imperial Metals and Power Ltd.* Thurlow Street, Vancouver 5. N. H. McDiarmid, president. This company owns about 180 claims encompassing the area of Lodestone and Olivine Mountains and Tanglewood Hill. The property lies about 15 miles due west of Princeton and is accessible by logging-roads from the community of Coalmont. Work up to and including 1965 consisted of trenching in the vicinity of the old workings and five diamond-drill holes totalling 1,250 feet. In 1966 sampling was carried out systematically on a grid pattern used for a magnetometer survey. Using percussion drills, 44 holes totalling 8,400 feet were drilled. Some bulldozer trenching and road-building were carried out. A crew of seven men was employed. All work was under the supervision of Wright Engineers Limited.

By David Smith

*Copper*

PRINCETON

**K.R.** (49° 120° N.W.) Company office, 102, 402 West Pender Street, Vancouver 3. The company owns the K.R. group of 40 recorded claims lying 20 miles north of Princeton. They are 6 miles from Highway No. 5 by way of the road to the microwave station. Roads were built and a camp-site established. Surface exploration was performed on the K.R. Nos. 3, 7, and 9 claims, and three diamond-drill holes totalling 817 feet were drilled. Work was supervised by C. Riley.

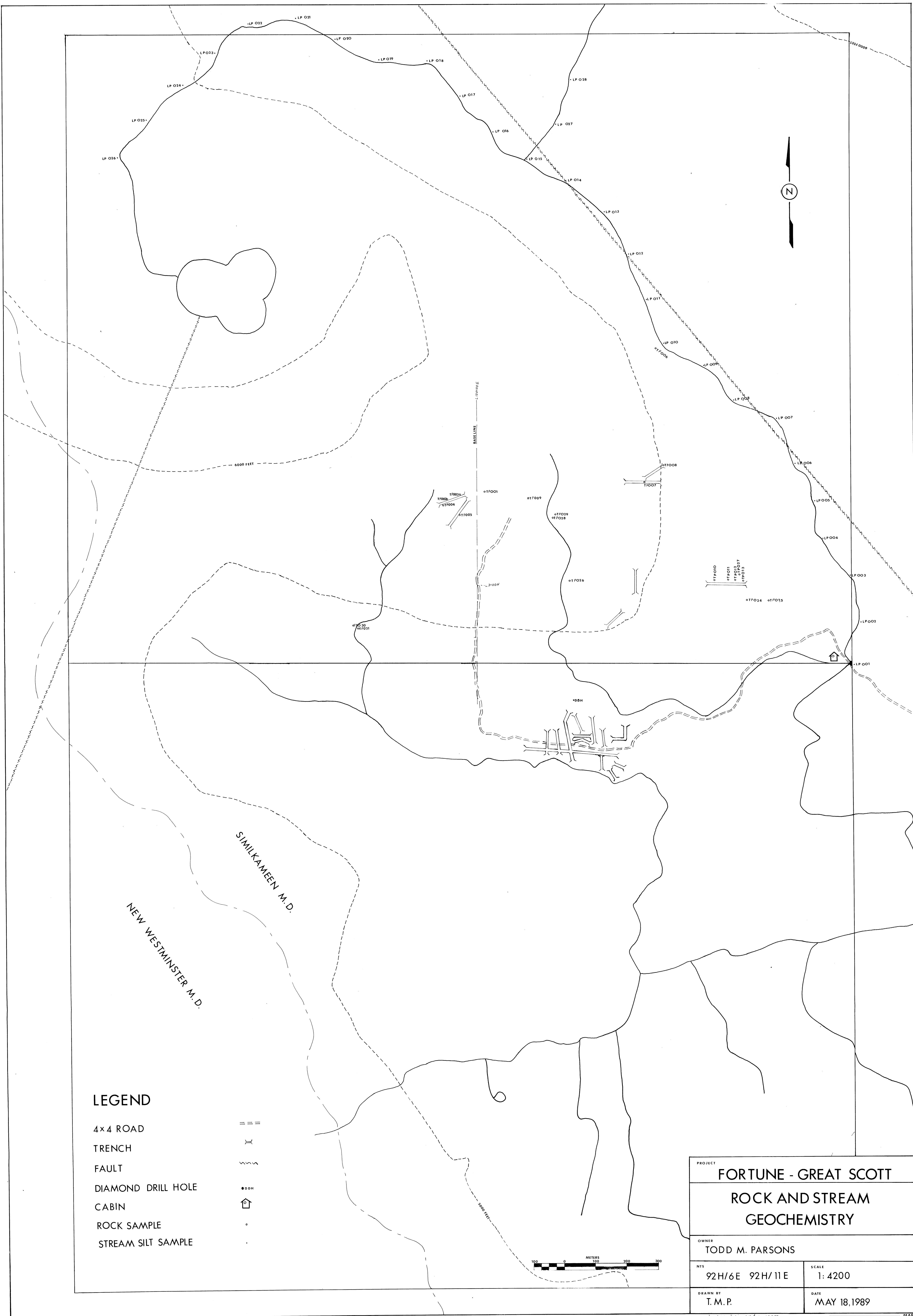
By David Smith

[References: Assessment Reports Nos. 517, 530, and 985.]

*Copper*

**Ron** (49° 120° N.E.) Company office, 409 Granville Street, Vancouver 2. The company owns the Ron group of 40 recorded claims in the vicinity of Rampart Lake, 20 miles north of Princeton. Access is by logging road. In 1966 soil samples were taken on grid lines spaced 750 feet apart. Two men were employed under the supervision of A. E. Angus.

By David Smith



**LEGEND**

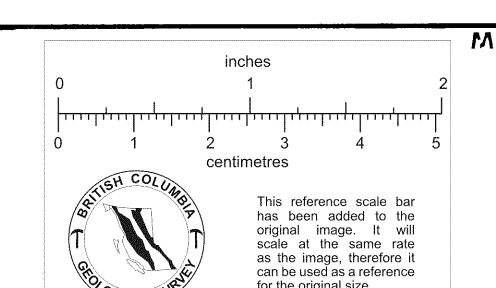
- 4x4 ROAD
- TRENCH
- FAULT
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- CABIN
- ROCK SAMPLE
- STREAM SILT SAMPLE



PROJECT		<b>FORTUNE - GREAT SCOTT</b>	
		<b>ROCK AND STREAM GEOCHEMISTRY</b>	
OWNER		TODD M. PARSONS	
NTS	92H/6E 92H/11E	SCALE	1:4200
DRAWN BY	T.M.P.	DATE	MAY 18, 1989



Survey by h.p. chain and compass



WOLFE CREEK

Claims: Issitz Record No. 3297

20 Units

D'Arcy Record No. 3401

10 Units

Wolfe 1 Record No. 3400

1 Unit

Wolfe 2 Record No. 3399

1 Unit

Owner: Todd M. Parsons

R.R.#1

Keremeos, BC

VOX 1N0

(604)499-5865

(604)499-2312

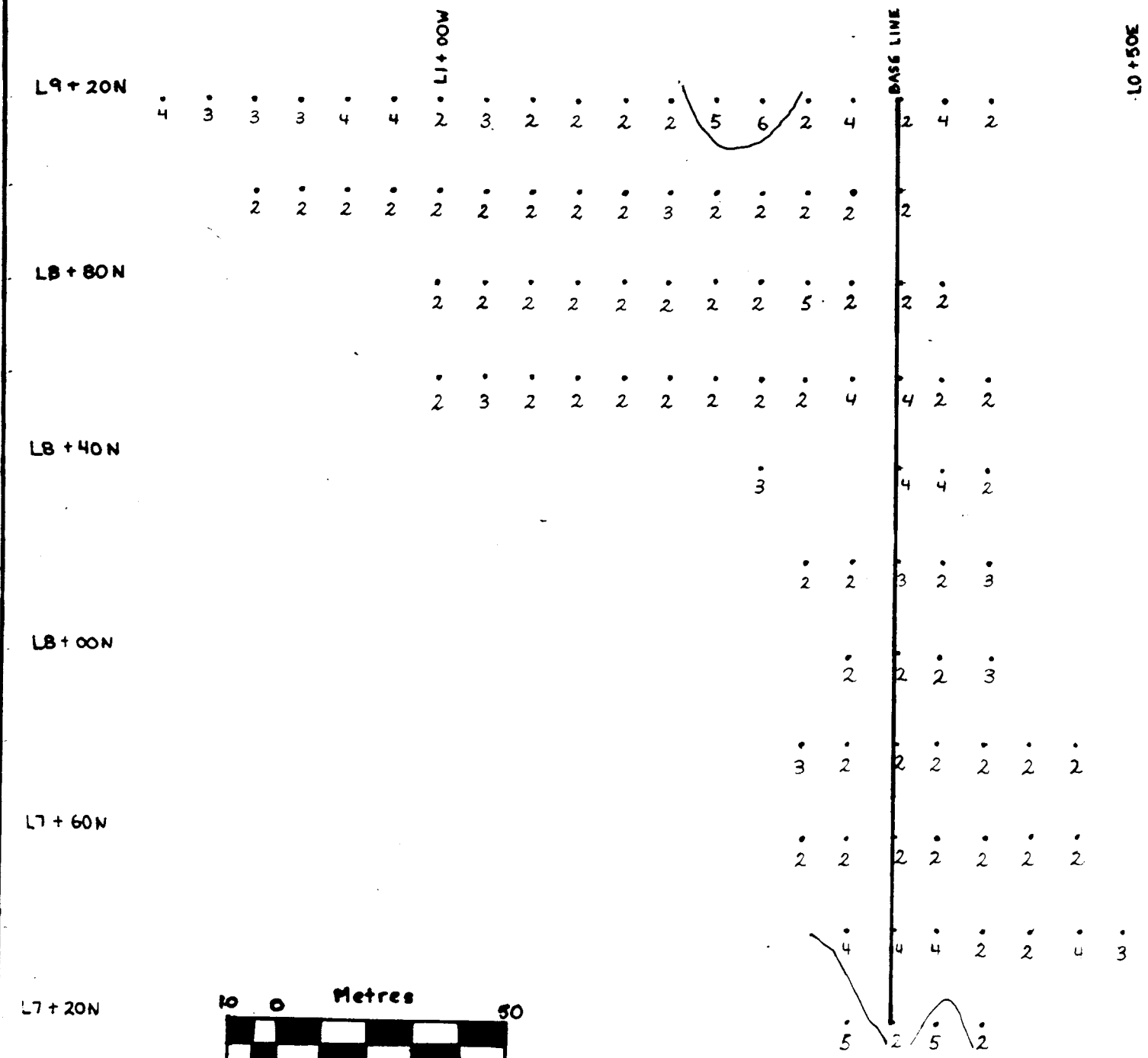
The Wolfe Creek claims are located 10.5 kilometers southeast of Princeton, British Columbia. They consist of four claims totaling 32 units. The large open pit Copper Mountain Mine is located 13.5 kilometers southwest of the claims. A FAME grant was applied to this property in 1989. A large number of rock samples and a small one hundred sample soil survey was undertaken. A map is enclosed that shows sample locations and local topography. Samples run up to 0.574 ounces per ton gold and up to 6.49 ounces per ton silver. Almost all samples were taken off the face of cliffs as this is where all the alteration zones are located.

This property is located in the Coast Intrusions that are Jurassic in age. The alteration zones are located on the contacts between the Coast granites and the dozens of andesite dykes present. The mineralization appears to be mostly in the granite. Vugs full of pyrite and sometimes quartz crystals are present in some of the altered rock but in most places the sulphides are completely oxidized. Samples labeled BL are from blast sites but I was not able to penetrate the oxidized zone.

The samples that ran high in gold come from small alteration zones that are from five inches wide and several feet long to eight feet around. There are large alteration zones up to eighty feet around but gold values are not present. Sample WF020 is not of the same material but is a piece of quartz float located at the base of a cliff. The soil survey was located directly above the cliff from where samples WC001 to WC006 came from. There is a flat plateau here with developed soils.

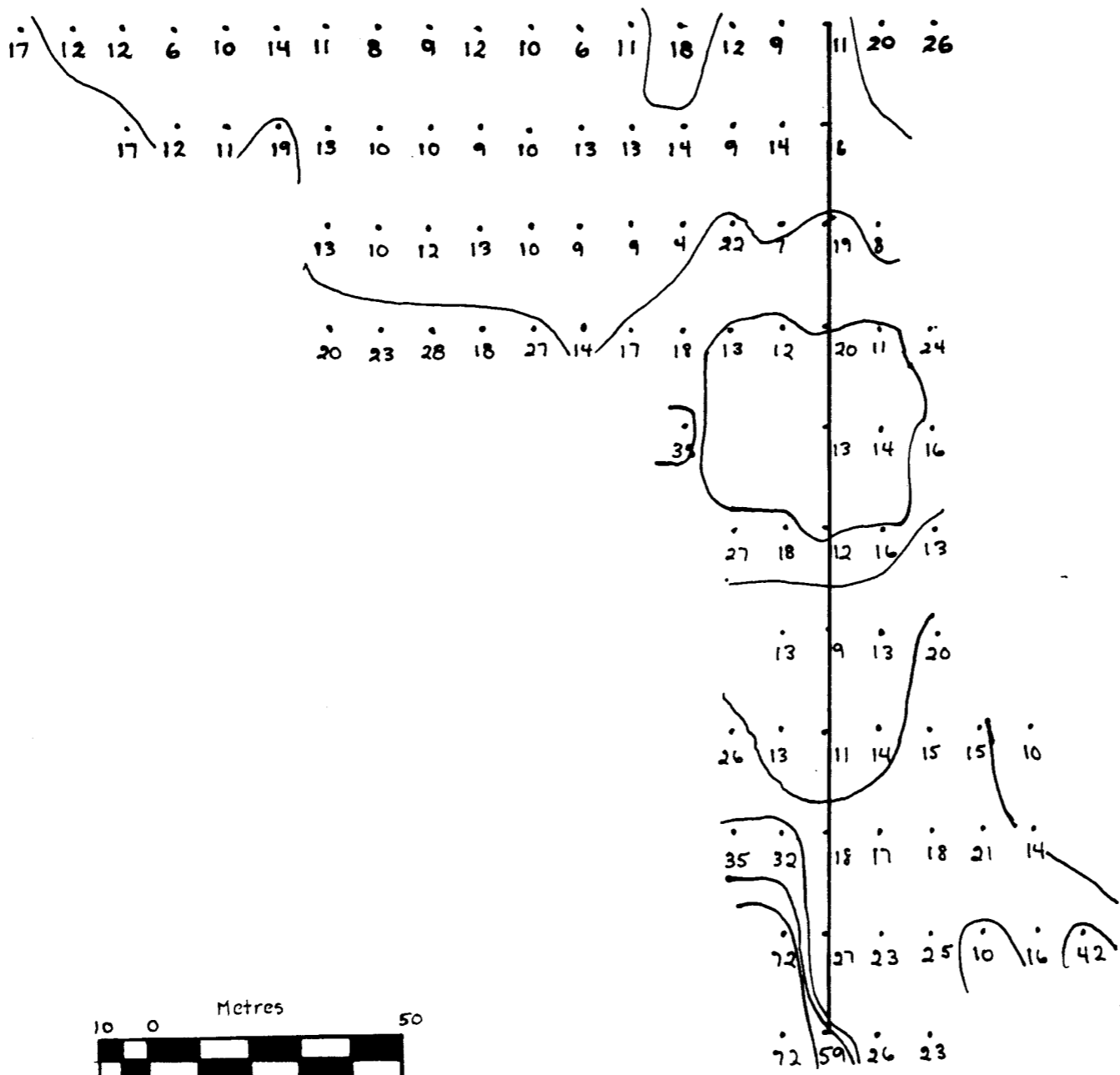
Access to the property is from a dirt road that leaves highway three approximately ten miles east of Princeton. The road can be travelled all year round but due to the steepness of the property work is difficult when there is a light cover of snow. I have not found any history to this property.





<b>ARSENIC</b>	
<b>SOIL SURVEY-ISSITZ</b>	
JULY 29, 1989	1:1250
92 H/8	

CONTOURS = 5PPM



CONTOURS: 15 PPM

COPPER	
SOIL SURVEY-ISSITZ	
July 29, 1989	1:1250
92 H/8	

L9+20N



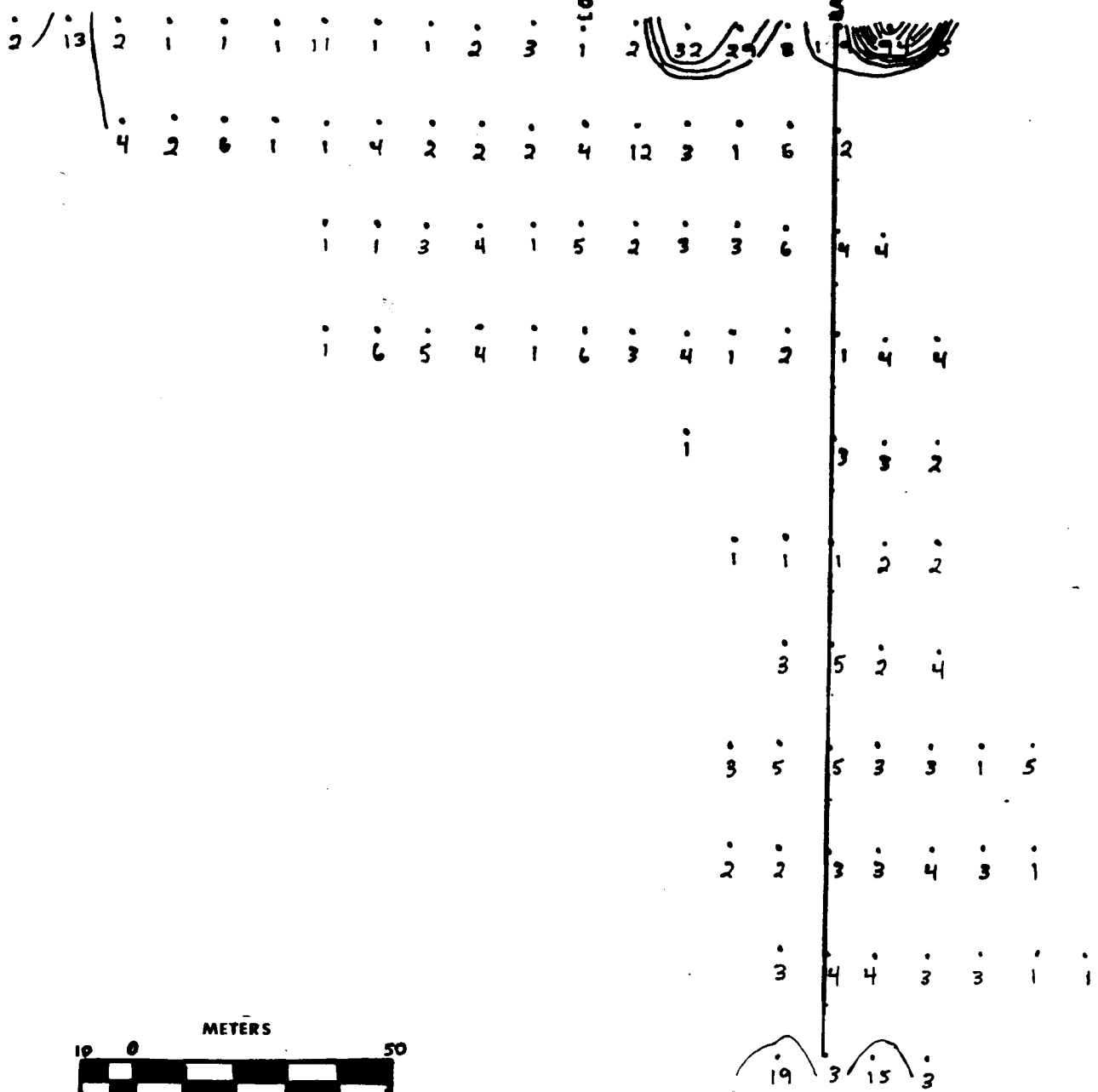
L8+80N

L8+60N

L8+00N

L7+60N

L7+20N



300+11



**SOIL SURVEY**  
**GOLD**  
**ISSITZ**

JULY 28/1989	1:1250
92H/8	

Topography is Flat CONTOURS: 0.5M



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists \* Geochemists \* Registered Assayers  
 212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1  
 PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: PARSONS, TODD

R.R. #1  
 KEREMEOS, BC  
 VOX 1N0

Project:  
 Comments:

Page No. : 1  
 Tot. Pages: 1  
 Date : 26-JUL-89  
 Invoice # : I-8920876  
 P.O. # : NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8920876

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb AFS	Pd ppb AFS	Pt ppb AFS
IS-002	214 --	1700	< 2	< 5



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 BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1  
 PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: PARSONS, TODD

R.R. #1  
 KEREMEOS, BC  
 VOX 1N0

Project: ISSITZ  
 Comments: CC: JAMIE PARDY

Page No. : 1  
 Tot. Pages: 1  
 Date : 10-MAY-89  
 Invoice # : I-8915589  
 P.O. # : NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8915589

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb RUSH
WC 001	255 --	6760
WC 002	255 --	3680
WC 003	255 --	450
WC 004	255 --	5650
WC 005	255 --	700



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 KEREMEOS, BC  
 VOX 1N0

Project: ISSITZ  
 Comments: ATTN: JAMIE PARDY

Page No. : 1-A  
 Tot. Pages: 1  
 Date : 15-MAY-89  
 Invoice # : I-8915590  
 P.O. # : NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8915590

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb RUSH	Mb ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	Ba ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)	Mn ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)
WC 006	255 232	>10000	229	< 10	380	50	146	2	10.5	< 1	3	20	5.40	85	191



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BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

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To: PARSONS, TODD

R.R. #1  
KEREMEOS, BC  
VOX 1N0

Project: ISSITZ

Comments: ATTN: JAMIE PARDY

Page No.: 1-B  
Total Pages: 1  
Date: 15-MAY-89  
Invoice #: I-8915590  
P.O. #: NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8915590

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Mg % (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	Al % (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Ag ppm AAS	Ti % (ICP)	Sr ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	K % (ICP)	As ppm	Hg ppb	Sb ppm
	WC 006	255	232	0.04	7	0.51	< 0.5	0.32	108	72.5	0.01	20	0.02	0.03	750	50



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BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: PARSONS, TODD

R.R. #1  
KEREMEOS, BC  
VOX 1N0

Project: ISSITZ

Comments: CC: JAMIE PARDY

Page No.: 1  
Total Pages: 1  
Date: 16-MAY-89  
Invoice #: I-8916004  
P.O. #: NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8916004

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au FA oz/T											
	WC 006	214	--	0.574										



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BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221

To: PARSONS, TODD

R.R. #1  
KEREMEOS, BC  
VOX 1N0

Project: WOLFE CREEK

Comments:

Page No.: 1  
Total Pages: 1  
Date: 16-JUL-89  
Invoice #: I-8919868  
P.O. #: NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8919868

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb FA+AA	As ppm	Ag ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Mb ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
	IS 003 WF 014	205 205	298 298	10 260	22 135	< 0.5 1.0	6 28	42 75	4.37 11.85	2790 385	< 1 20	1 1	5 20



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PHONE (604) 984-0221

To : PARSONS, TODD

R.R. #1  
KEREMEOS, BC  
VOX 1NO

Project : WOLFE CREEK

Comments:

Page No. : 1-A

Tot. Pages: 1

Date : 17-JUL-89

Invoice # : I-8919867

P.O. # : NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8919867

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Au ppb	Ag ppm	Al	Ag	As	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	
			FA+AA	Aqua R	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	
IS 002 ✓	205	238	3000																			
WF 001 ✓	205	238	65																			
WF 010 ✓	205	238	20																			
WF 012 ✓	205	238	15																			
WF 013 ✓	205	238	60																			
WF 015 ✓	205	238	5																			
WF 019 ✓	205	238	< 5																			
WF 020 ✓	205	238	340	>100.0	1.00	>200	< 5	180	< 0.5	20	0.25	12.5	23	157	>10000	4.36	< 10	2	0.19	< 10	0.31	
WF 021 ✓	205	238	60																			
WF 027 ✓	205	238	5																			
WF 028 ✓	205	238	< 5																			
WF 029 ✓	205	238	75																			
WF 030 ✓	205	238	770																			
WF 031 ✓	205	238	120																			
WF 032 ✓	205	238	10																			
WF 033 ✓	205	238	5																			
WF 034 ✓	205	238	5																			
WF 035 ✓	205	238	80																			
WF 036 ✓	205	238	< 5																			
WF 037 ✓	205	238	15																			
WF 040 ✓	205	238	220																			
WF 041 ✓	205	238	150																			
WF 043 ✓	205	238	3900																			
WF 045 ✓	205	238	2500	20.0																		

CERTIFICATION :

*Hart Biedner*



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists \* Geochemists \* Registered Assayers

212 BROOKSBANK AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221

To : PARSONS, TODD

R.R. #1  
KEREMEOS, BC  
VOX 1N0

Project : WOLFE CREEK

Comments:

Page No. : 1-B  
Tot. Pages: 1  
Date : 17-JUL-89  
Invoice # : I-8919867  
P.O. # : NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8919867

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE		Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sc	Sr	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
			ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
IS 002	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WF 001	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WF 010	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WF 012	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WF 013	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WF 015	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WF 019	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WF 020	205	238	230	7	0.01	5	200	36	5	2	18	0.01	< 10	< 10	20	< 50	294
WF 021	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WF 027	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WF 028	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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WF 031	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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WF 033	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WF 034	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WF 035	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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WF 037	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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WF 041	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WF 043	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WF 045	205	238	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CERTIFICATION : Hart Bichler



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BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221

To : PARSONS, TODD

R.R. #1  
KEREMEOS, BC  
VOX 1N0

Project : ISSITZ

Comments :

Page No. : 1  
Tot. Pages : 1  
Date : 28-JUL-89  
Invoice # : I-8921099  
P.O. # : NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8921099

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Cu ppm							
BN001	205 --	55	-----							
BN002	205 ---	105	20							
BN003	205 ---	175	56							
BN004	205 ---	75	-----							
BN006	205 ---	15	-----							
BL007	205 ---	5	-----							
BL008	205 ---	< 5	-----							
BL009	205 ---	< 5	-----							
BL045	205 ---	940	-----							



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BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V7J-2C1

PHONE (604) 984-0221

To : PARSONS, TODD

R.R. #1  
KEREMEOS, BC  
VOX 1N0

Project : WOLFE CREEK

Comments :

Page No. : 1  
Tot. Pages : 1  
Date : 28-JUL-89  
Invoice # : I-8921636  
P.O. # : NONE

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A8921636

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	PREP CODE	Cu %	Ag oz/T							
WF 020	214 --	1.36	6.49							



ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.

DATE RECEIVED: JUN 30 1989

852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6

PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 DATE REPORT MAILED:

*July 5/89*

### GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. - SAMPLE TYPE: Soil -80 Mesh AU\* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

SIGNED BY *C. Long* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

TODD PARSONS

FILE # 89-1870

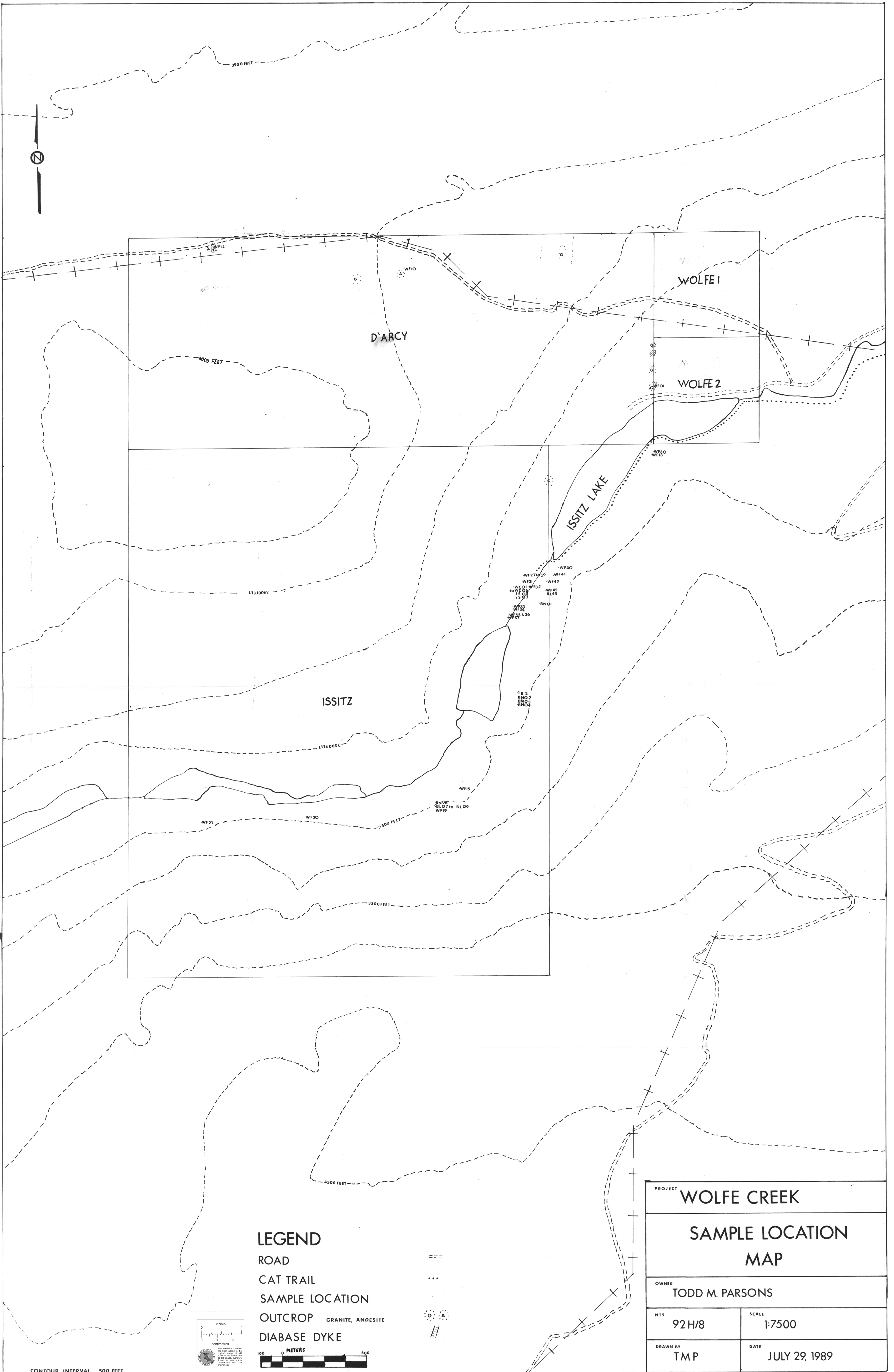
Page 1

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
9+20N 1+60W	17	4	2
9+20N 1+50W	12	3	13 -
9+20N 1+40W	12	3	2
9+20N 1+30W	6	3	1
9+20N 1+20W	10	4	1
9+20N 1+10W	14	4	1
9+20N 1+00W	11	2	11 -
9+20N 0+90W	8	3	1
9+20N 0+80W	9	2	1
9+20N 0+70W	12	2	2
9+20N 0+60W	10	2	3
9+20N 0+50W	6	2	1
9+20N 0+40W	11	5	2
9+20N 0+30W	18	6	32 -
9+20N 0+20W	12	2	29 -
9+20N 0+10W	9	4	8 -
9+20N BL	11	2	19 -
9+20N 0+10E	20	4	94 -
9+20N 0+20E	26	2	5
9+00N 1+40W	17	2	4
9+00N 1+30W	12	2	2
9+00N 1+20W	11	2	6 -
9+00N 1+10W	19	2	1
9+00N 1+00W	13	2	1
9+00N 0+90W	10	2	4
9+00N 0+80W	10	2	2
9+00N 0+70W	9	2	2
9+00N 0+60W	10	2	2
9+00N 0+50W	13	3	4
9+00N 0+40W	13	2	12 -
9+00N 0+30W	14	2	3
9+00N 0+20W	9	2	1
9+00N 0+10W	14	2	6
9+00N BL	6	2	2
8+80N 1+00W	13	2	1
8+80N 0+90W	10	2	1
STD C/AU-S	58	42	47

*[Handwritten scribbles]*

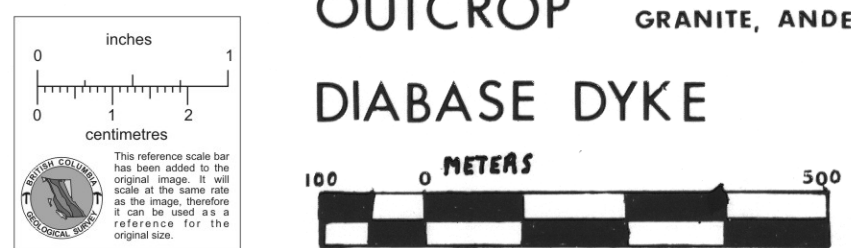
SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	As PPM	Au* PPB
8+80N 0+80W	12	2	3
8+80N 0+70W	13	2	4
8+80N 0+60W	10	2	1
8+80N 0+50W	9	2	5
8+80N 0+40W	9	2	2
8+80N 0+30W	4	2	3
8+80N 0+20W	22	5	3
8+80N 0+10W	7	2	6
8+80N BL	19	2	4
8+80N 0+10E	8	2	4
8+60N 1+00W	20	2	1
8+60N 0+90W	23	3	6
8+60N 0+80W	28	2	5
8+60N 0+70W	18	2	4
8+60N 0+60W	27	2	1
8+60N 0+50W	14	2	6
8+60N 0+40W	17	2	3
8+60N 0+30W	18	2	4
8+60N 0+20W	13	2	1
8+60N 0+10W	12	4	2
8+60N BL	20	4	1
8+60N 0+10E	11	2	4
8+60N 0+20E	24	2	4
8+40N 0+30W	35	3	1
8+40N BL	13	4	3
8+40N 0+10E	14	4	3
8+40N 0+20E	16	2	2
8+20N 0+20W	27	2	1
8+20N 0+10W	18	2	1
8+20N BL	12	3	1
8+20N 0+10E	16	2	2
8+20N 0+20E	13	3	2
8+00N 0+10W	13	2	3
8+00N BL	9	2	5
8+00N 0+10E	13	2	2
8+00N 0+20E	20	3	4
STD C/AU-S	58	40	48

SAMPLE#	Cu PPM	As PPM	AU* PPB
7+80N 0+20W	26	3	3
7+80N 0+10W	13	2	5 -
7+80N BL	11	2	5 .
7+80N 0+10E	14	2	3
7+80N 0+20E	15	2	3
7+80N 0+30E	15	2	1
7+80N 0+40E	10	2	5
7+60N 0+20W	35	2	2
7+60N 0+10W	32	2	2
7+60N BL	18	2	3
7+60N 0+10E	17	2	3
7+60N 0+20E	18	2	4
7+60N 0+30E	21	2	3
7+60N 0+40E	14	2	1
7+40N 0+10W	72	4	3
7+40N BL	27	4	4
7+40N 0+10E	23	4	4
7+40N 0+20E	25	2	3
7+40N 0+30E	10	2	3
7+40N 0+40E	16	4	1
7+40N 0+50E	42	3	1
7+20N 0+10W	72	5	19 -
7+20N BL	59	2	3
7+20N 0+10E	26	5	15 -
7+20N 0+20E	23	2	3
STD C/AU-S	59	40	49



PROJECT		WOLFE CREEK	
		SAMPLE LOCATION MAP	
OWNER		TODD M. PARSONS	
NTS	92H/8	SCALE	1:7500
DRAWN BY	TMP	DATE	JULY 29, 1989

**LEGEND**  
 ROAD  
 CAT TRAIL  
 SAMPLE LOCATION  
 OUTCROP GRANITE, ANDESITE  
 DIABASE DYKE



CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET

LONE PINE CREEK

Claims:	White Knight - Reverted Crown-Grant	Record No. 2888
		Lot No. 1081
LP#1		Record No. 3182
		20 Units
LP#2		Record No. 3078
		16 Units
LP#3		Record No. 3188
		16 Units

Owner: Todd M. Parsons

R.R.#1

Keremeos, BC

VOX 1N0

(604)499-5865

(604)499-2312

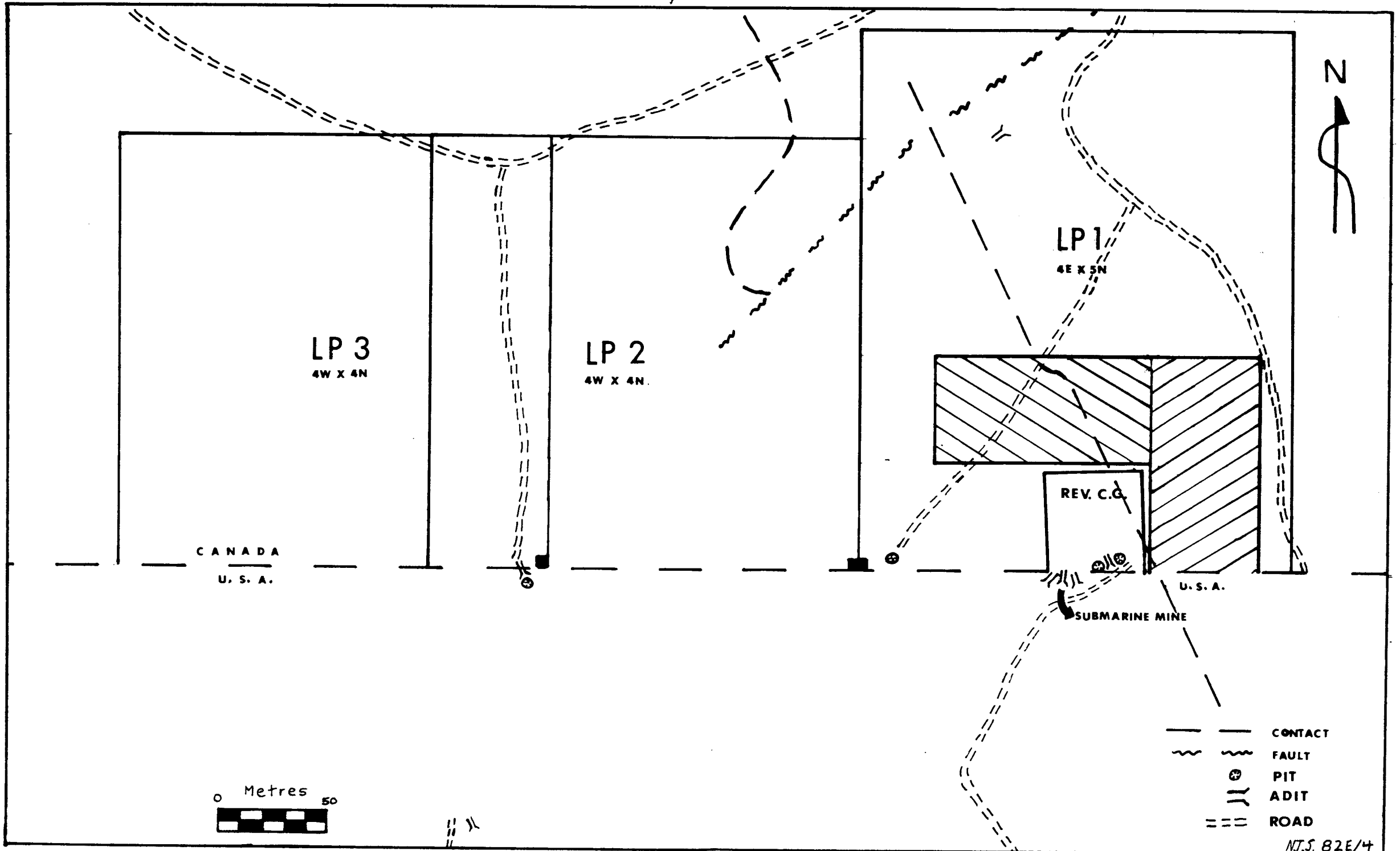
The Lone Pine claim group is located approximately six kilometers from Osoyoos and is directly on the International Boundary. The old Lakeview and Dividend mine, that was discovered in the 1890's, is located approximately 2.5 kilometers to the northeast and produced over 99 000 tons of ore.

The claim group consists of four claims totalling 52 units. One claim is the White Knight reverted crown grant.

The Submarine mine shaft starts in the United States and runs deep into Canada into the White Knight reverted crown grant. This shaft is 600 feet long in the horizontal quartz vein. There are several more major adits within 150 meters of the Submarine adit. Some of these adits are in the United States and some are in Canada. The minerals in these quartz veins all appear to be oxidized. The veins are reported to be low grade but are very large and contain small streaks that run as high as .50 ounces per ton gold and high values in silver. The map enclosed shows two hatched claims within the LP 1 claim. These hatched claims are owned by another party. I felt last year that these claims within mine and the oxidized state of the veins made this area of lesser interest. Early this year I discovered a new adit several kilometers west of the Submarine mine on another horizontal quartz vein. This vein is smaller than the Submarine vein but is only slightly oxidized and is rich in galena. This adit starts in the United States but only by three or four feet and runs north. This adit should greatly increase interest in this area. Directly south from here in the United States an old mine site can be seen and is shown on my map. Another adit was also found two kilometers north of the Submarine mine. This adit runs vertical on a group of vertical quartz stringers.'

This claim has gentle topography and can generally be worked all year round. Access is from Kilpoola lake road which leaves highway three just west of Osoyoos.

On the map enclosed there is a geological boundary line dividing the geology on the west side, the Cretaceous granodiorites and synites of the Nelson Plutonic group, from the geology on the east side, the Carboniferous rocks of the Kobau group.



CANADA  
U. S. A.

LP 3  
4W X 4N

LP 2  
4W X 4N

LP 1  
4E X 5N

REV. C.G.

U. S. A.

SUBMARINE MINE



- CONTACT
- ~ FAULT
- ⊙ PIT
- ⊥ ADIT
- == ROAD



small cores are useless. It is most important to ascertain the quality of the seams at depth, seeing that the percentage of ash is high and the seams narrow. If they prove to be good clean coal, the future of the field seems assured; if they are not, other seams will have to be developed.

This group includes the *Silver Crown*, located in British Columbia, and the *Silver Crown Submarine* and other claims, located in State of Washington, U.S.; the *Silver Crown Group*. International Boundary-line dividing the claims. This group was examined and reported on in the Minister of Mines' Report for 1921. Since that time an option has been given to the London Exploration Company. The new company is expected to diamond-drill the property thoroughly in 1923, with the idea of developing a more highly mineralized zone than that which has already been exploited. It will be remembered that the vein is large, but it contains low values, except in isolated places.

#### SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION.

##### SUMMIT CAMP.

###### *Treasure Mountain.*

William Dornberg *et al.*, owners of this claim, employed seven men late in the autumn in an endeavour to develop the lead in the lower workings. Up to that time a crosscut had been run 568 feet, cutting the main vein at about 484 feet. On this vein drifts were run 25 feet each way, which developed about 4 feet of lode-matter, with intermittent veins on the foot and hanging walls about 4 inches wide, carrying from 70 to 100 oz. in silver to the ton, 40 to 60 per cent. in lead, and a high percentage of zinc. At a point 463 feet from the portal of the tunnel a crosscut was driven 100 feet to the west, and an upraise commenced.

It is the intention of the owners to drift on the vein to the east and west in the hope that the ore may persist and increase in width. This effort on the part of the owners is to be commended, as at the present time the camp is suffering from a lack of developed tonnage, which has been a constant drawback when examined by interested capital.

Transportation consists of a road up the river from Tulameen about 6 miles, and thence by a trail for 19 miles to Summit camp. Should enough tonnage be developed, it would not be difficult to build a wagon-road into the camp so that machinery could be hauled in.

The vein strikes in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction and cuts through a series of quartzites, argillites, and limestones. Other work has been done on this vein. (See Minister of Mines' Report for 1914.)

*Stercuson Group.*—This group consists of *Summit No. 1* and others. A lease was taken on these claims early in the year by Vancouver interests and the old shaft cleaned out. No definite information is to hand, except that these interests abandoned the lease.

There are several other veins carrying high values in silver-lead in different parts of this camp which have never been thoroughly prospected.

Should the *Silver Chief* develop favourably, there is little doubt but that other interests will be attracted to the vicinity.

##### TULAMEEN RIVER.

The one outstanding feature in the Tulameen River section was a placer lease operated by Captain Cates, of Vancouver. The river was dammed about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles up from Tulameen village below the first canyon and a flume and riffles erected. A pump was also installed on a raft to facilitate movement to different deep holes. Bunk-houses, dining-room, and a bungalow were built. When the water was pumped out of the river below the dam, the bed-rock was found to be smooth and worn and no values, to speak of, left in the gravels.

Before entering into the scheme, Captain Cates, who was an old-timer on the river, but watched the flow at this point, winter and summer, and decided that, owing to the slow movement of the water in the summer and the gradual breaking-up of the ice in the winter, gold values, if there were any, would not move far after once being deposited in the hole adjacent to the swift waters in the canyon.

The results seemed to prove that the slow movement of the ice, which was crushed and tilted, scoured the rocks at the bottom of the river to such an extent that no riffles were left to hold any gold values.

and the owners have been unable to get permission from the Indians to ship any more. Further exploitation seems inadvisable for the present.

On the *Peggy* an open-cut 15 feet wide in a highly siliceous limestone shows pyrite, and specks of chalcopyrite.

On the *Rawhide*, which lies farther down the slope of the creek, a tunnel has been driven in 35 feet, cutting the limestone and silicified wall-rock. The limestone is well mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite. A sample taken over 15 feet gave: Gold, trace; silver, 1 oz.; copper, 1.70 per cent. There are good possibilities on this claim, as in the vicinity there are outcrops of limestone well altered and containing iron and copper.

#### Horn Silver Mine.

Active operations were carried on through the year by this company under the management of B. Powell, of Similkameen. Most of the work was done to the lower tunnel and 845 tons of gold and silver ore was shipped to the smelter. This is one of the few properties which have operated continuously since 1914. About fifteen men were employed during the year.

#### White Lake Basin.

Development-work by means of a tunnel about 200 feet long opened a 4-foot seam of coal, said to be of a good variety. The owners, who are incorporated as the White Lake Collieries, Limited, with offices in Vancouver, Summerland, state that they intend to put a diamond-drill on the property to exploit it thoroughly. Analyses of coal taken from the development-drift showed a high fixed carbon and lower ash percentage than near the surface. It is to be hoped that this condition will persist at depth.

#### Silver Crown.

This claim is situated about 1½ miles from the east side of the Similkameen river, on the International Boundary-line. A wagon-road has been built from Oroville, Washington, up the Similkameen river on the east side, and a rough branch from this to the claims. The first work was done upon the *Submarine* mine, located on the United States side of the boundary and adjoining the *Silver Crown*.

The vein on the *Submarine* claim varied in size from 10 to 15 feet in width and was exploited by means of open-cuts, a shaft, and two tunnels; one tunnel under the vein 400 feet in length and another drift on the vein 585 feet. The greater part of the lead in the upper tunnel passed through what appears to be an exceedingly low-grade quartz. Occasionally segregations of mineral showing argentite, chalcopyrite, galena, and iron, with a small percentage of calcite, are found. These minerals carry very high values in gold and silver.

The work on the *Silver Crown* was done after the development of the *Submarine* and shows a continuance of the lead of about the same size, striking generally N. 75° E. (mag.) and dipping nearly flat. Tunnels 90, 95, and 100 feet respectively, from 50 to 100 feet apart, form the development-work done on this claim. The lead here exposed is undoubtedly a continuation of the *Submarine*, for it is traced by open-cuts on the surface for 1,500 feet.

The quartz in the tunnels of the *Silver Crown* is crushed and oxidized in the fractures and carries low values in gold and silver. A thorough sampling of the vein will have to be made before any definite conclusion can be arrived at regarding possible profitable operation. The high values in the segregations added to the lower values of the main body of quartz may make an average tonnage value which would pay the owners. It might also be advisable, if possible, to continue the development on the *Silver Crown* to a point where the lead dips into the hill and the oxidized zone is passed.

The location of these claims, within 2 miles of the Great Northern Railway and about 4 miles from the high-power station, makes them attractive from a transportation and cheap fuel standpoint.

#### King Edward Group.

This group of claims, consisting of the *King Edward*, *Bank of England*, and *Yellow Jacket*, lies on a high ridge between Hunter creek and Susap creek, about 3 miles from the Similkameen river on the west side, 10 miles south of Keremeos. Most of the work on these claims was done many years ago, except on the *King Edward*, which was exploited during 1918 for its molybdenum content. A tunnel was driven 35 feet on a quartz lead varying in thickness from 1 to 20 feet. About 4 feet on the hanging-wall near the face of the drift was well mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite, and molybdenite. Samples taken from this lead over 4 feet gave: Gold, trace; silver, 1 oz.; copper, 1.60 per cent. Several open-cuts were excavated about 100 feet west of the tunnel, where there was a strong indication of molybdenum in the fractures of the granite.

the *Yellow Jacket* a  
with pyrite, chalcopy  
small mineralized fra  
the *Bank of Engle*  
20 feet. There was  
which was too small

Byles Bros. of Spol  
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if the values are as pe  
the future.

Canada Copper Corp  
on account of its i  
to rise, it is pr  
washouts on the rai  
and filled before ar  
*Princeton Coal and*  
company's property at P.  
tons of coal, of which 10,  
*Coalmont Collieries*,  
company at Coalmont du  
of new cable by fire and  
also. The total shipme  
to about 1,250 feet of m  
panels between and abov  
panels.

*Princeton Mining* a  
situated about 4 miles  
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driven 125 feet to conn  
connect to two levels.  
in the raise and an o  
claims within a few hu  
an ore-body be develop  
ment is looked forward

Red Star and Anaconda. These cut t air.

The upper workings co  
zone, in which there  
from a few inches to  
partially caved owing  
a part of the working  
wide copper carbonate

Knob Hill. The  
cross  
pro  
chalcocite, as well a  
tunnel what appears  
and a trace of gold  
surrounding formatio

8 feet wide along northeast fractures that has a copper and molybdenum content about 10 times that indicated for the general area.

In a seven-month period there was an average of five company and 10 contractor employees.

#### MABEL LAKE

##### *Copper-Zinc*

##### **Elk and Dakota (Dakota Silver Mines Ltd.)\***

(50° 118° N.W.) Head office, 3104—31st Avenue, Vernon. A. F. Pederson, president. The Elk and Dakota groups include 28 mineral claims, held by record, on the middle fork of Kingfisher Creek about 8 miles upstream from its confluence with the Shuswap River just west of Mabel Lake. Access is from the Enderby—Mabel Lake road by a logging-road which leads from a point about 4 miles west of Mabel Lake northeastward 4½ miles to a bridge across Kingfisher Creek. From there northward along the creek about 3 miles a narrow road branches to the west and leads a half mile to the Dakota Silver camp at elevation 2,350 feet.

The general geology is shown on Geological Survey of Canada Map 1059A, Vernon. The claim area is within the Shuswap terrane and is underlain by meta-sediments of the Monashee Group.

No one was at the property and no work was in progress at the time of the writer's visit in August.

On the Elk No. 3 claim between barometer elevations of 2,820 and 2,980 feet there were several trenches and, at the lower elevation, a diamond-drill site at which two holes had been drilled. No core was found. The holes, at inclinations of 45 and 68 degrees, were drilled toward the trenched area on a bearing of north 20 degrees west.

At 40 feet higher in elevation than the drill-site a band of quartzites exposed in trenches strikes north 20 degrees east and dips 70 degrees southeastward. Within the quartzites is a 6- to 8-inch band of gneiss containing pyrite.

At 70 feet higher in elevation than the drill-site a small stripped area exposes quartzitic rocks striking north-south and dipping 37 degrees east. These are in irregular contact with a highly altered dyke. This latter rock is well mineralized with pyrrhotite, which favours the ferromagnesian patches, chalcopyrite, and black sphalerite. The exposure is not large enough to indicate the extent nor the shape of the dyke rock.

#### OLIVER

##### *Gold*

##### **Smuggler†**

(49° 119° S.W.) Mine office, Box 106, Okanagan Falls. This property, of eight recorded claims and the leased Powis Crown-granted claim, lies just west of the golf course, about 4 miles southwest of Oliver. In 1965 trenching was continued on the exposed vein on the Powis lease. Two men were employed under the direction of the owner, K. G. Ewers.

#### OSOYOOS

##### *Silver*

##### **White Knight\***

(49° 119° S.W.) The White Knight Crown-granted mineral claim is situated on the International Boundary 4½ miles west of Osoyoos Lake. The claim was Crown granted in 1901, lapsed in 1947, and now is held as Mineral Lease M39 by K. A. Butler, R.R. 1, Osoyoos. Access to the workings, consisting of a single adit, is from the

\* By N. D. McKechnie.

† By David Smith.

Submarine claim on the United States side of the boundary. A good gravel road westward from Oroville, Wash., along the Similkameen River is connected by about 1 mile of jeep-road to the portal of the adit at 2,750 feet elevation.

The geology of the area is shown on Geological Survey of Canada Map 341A, Keremeos.

The White Knight is in the Kruger syenite near its eastern contact with Kobau sediments. At and near the deposit the syenite forms a complex of dykes cutting basic rock which resembles the Richter Mountain hornblendite exposed in the Similkameen Valley 8 or 9 miles to the northwest. The areal extent of the hornblendite here is not known. The syenite dykes lie in two principal planes, striking north 30 degrees west and dipping 85 degrees northeast, and striking east-west and dipping 70 degrees north. There are numerous other dyke directions in the immediate vicinity of the deposit, which suggest the presence of a shattered zone in the hornblendite.

The deposit consists of a series of connected quartz veins in syenite. The veins are exposed in the 600-foot-long adit, which is essentially a curving crosscut that starts on bearing north 55 degrees west for the first 100 feet then curves northward. The veins all have flat dips; the greatest true width appears to be less than 15 feet. In the first 100 feet the adit crosses three succeeding quartz veins of true widths of about 6 inches, 5 feet, and 12 feet respectively, all striking north 5 degrees east and dipping 15 degrees eastward. A quartz vein about 2 feet wide exposed in the foot-wall of the 12-foot vein strikes north 15 degrees east and dips 35 degrees eastward. This vein merges to the northeast with a 10-foot-wide quartz vein striking north 40 degrees west and dipping 5 degrees northeastward, which in turn joins one of similar width striking north 65 degrees west and dipping 20 degrees southward. There is no evidence at their junctions that any of these veins cut any of the others, so they are assumed to be contemporary. The north 65 degrees west vein disappears up dip into the back of the adit at about 25 feet from the face. There is no evidence to indicate which of the vein directions would prove most persistent.

The quartz is erratically mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and argentite. At the time of the writer's visit in August no recent work had been done.

## BEAVERDELL

### *Silver-Lead-Zinc*

#### **Highland-Bell (Mastodon- Highland Bell Mines Limited)\***

(49° 119° S.E.) Company office, 502, 1200 West Pender Street, Vancouver 1; mine office, Beaverdell. K. J. Springer, president; O. S. Perry, manager; A. Zelmer, mine superintendent. The property consists of 32 Crown-granted and 14 recorded mineral claims on Wallace Mountain. Production for 1965 was obtained from the 2850, 2900, and 3000 levels; the main haulage is the 2900 adit. Development work underground has been continued on all levels and included 1,195 feet of drifting on No. 7 level to establish diamond-drill stations and to improve the emergency exit route. In 1965 the production of the mill was maintained at 95 tons per day, of which a small tonnage is discarded as waste by hand sorting. This is done by means of a washing and picking belt in the crusher-room.

The following is a summary of operations for 1965: Drifting and crosscutting, 3,800 feet; raising, 545 feet; and diamond drilling, 23,291 feet. The lead and zinc concentrates were shipped to Trail. An average crew of 46 men was employed, of whom 26 worked underground.

\* By David Smith.