

COPY

Mr. J. H. Stovel

W. M. Sirois

Cache 1 - 30 M.C.'s, Osoyoos Mining Division
82E W $\frac{1}{2}$

August 11, 1966

General:

Our interest in this property began when the writer was approached while on vacation by George Haddrell of Summerland. On that occasion (July 25th) Mr. Haddrell announced that he and his partner, Stan Taylor, had staked 30 claims in an area from which the local Indians had mined silver in the early 1900's. Samples he displayed however consisted of disseminated chalcopryrite in a heavily altered quartz diorite.

Location, access and ownership:

The property is located on the east side of Mt. Baldy, 13 miles northwest of Summerland, B.C. at an altitude of 5,000 feet. Access for the first 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles is by jeep road, the remaining distance is by trail. Should any sizable work program be entertained, the road should be bull-dozed from the end of the existing road.

The Cache Group was staked by George Haddrell and Stan Taylor in February and March of 1960. There are no Crown granted claims.

Geology and Mineral Occurrences:

The claims occur on or near the north contact of a large cretaceous granodiorite pluton which intrudes altered (Nelson) granodiorites.

Alteration in these rocks is generally not evident until they have been excavated to a depth of a foot or more. This has been done in the centre of the claim group. Here, a trench 6 feet by 12 feet with a maximum depth of 18 inches shows an intensive sericitic and argillic alteration accompanied by chalcopryrite and secondary chalcocite. The copper mineralization occurs in rounded to sub-rounded cobbles ranging from egg size to the size of a man's fist. The excavation was packed with these cobbles and Haddrell and Taylor had removed approximately 600 pounds in the course of their work. Haddrell chip-sampled the bottom of the trench and obtained the following assays over a 13-foot length: 0.90 Cu, 1.16 Ag, 0.05 Au.

The size of the mineralized exposure is small but the nature of the occurrence is potentially significant. Such post mineral rounding is probably found only in breccia pipes or in pebble dykes. This does not appear to be a dyke but could well be the tope of a mineralized pipe. To confirm this, Bob Thompson of U.B.C. and Jack Gower of Kenco were consulted. Both of these men confirmed that they

COPY

-2-

had not seen similar effects in any other environment than that of a breccia pipe. It must be stressed however that the adjacent rocks do not show typical intrusive brecciation. Elsewhere on the claim group however, the edge of a brecciated mass was found which corroborates the existence of that form of igneous activity. This latter breccia mass appeared to be barren but had not been excavated and the major portion of the breccia is thought to lie under the overburden.

Another potentially significant geologic structure occurs up hill or to the west of the mineralized pit. Here, a large north-south (?) trending mass of orthoclase (peanut) porphyry is flanked on the east by parallel stringers of specular hematite. The peanut porphyry is similar to that found at Kennecott's Ruth Mine near Ely, Nevada. ^{at} Ruth, the peanut porphyry, flanks the ore on the north side.

The property is recommended for option because of the favourable geologic environment, the nature of the mineralization exposed to date, the regional environment and the ratio of gold/silver to copper.

Mr. Haddrell has been sent a Memorandum of Option Agreement outlining the terms discussed with Dr. Kavanagh over the telephone on August 5th and 6th. Mr. Haddrell has agreed to discuss the matter with his partner and has promised to give us an answer within a matter of days.

W. M. Sirola.

WMS/lk

Encl. Copy of portion of Kettle River Map - West half.