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TASEKO MINES LIMITED (N.P.L.)

PROGRESS REPORT

THE B. B. GROUP

TASEKO LAKE, B. C.

A. G. Pentland,
Vancouver, B. C.
Sept. 8th, 1966.

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The B. B. Group of claims was re-visited on September 1st, 1966, to examine work that had been completed during August.

An access road to the property has been completed from the valley of Taseko River. It crosses the claims following Fish creek, to the north end of Fish Lake. This road is in good condition and has made it possible to haul supplies and fuel by truck to the operation.

Nine trenches, ranging in length from 50 to 500 feet and up to a depth of 25 feet, have been completed to expose bedrock and make possible a study of the copper mineralization. Seven of these trenches are south and east of the old cabin and in the area where high assays were obtained from soil samples. All these trenches were made in a southerly direction, and they expose 1,000 feet of rock in an east-west direction. They are situated on a moderately steep hillside with the lower end of each trench close to a small stream.

Another trench was dug about 200 feet south and across the small stream. Although this trench reached a depth of 25 to 30 feet, no bedrock was exposed.

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The ninth trench is situated about 3,000 feet northeasterly at the crest of the hill. It exposes bed-rock that contains scattered pyrite, but very little chalcopyrite.

Geology

The seven trenches appear to be along the general strike of the structure. The main rock is an almost white, fine-grained, acid rock that generally contains finely disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. This rock has been intruded by feldspar porphyry and basic dikes. The general strike is east-west and the dip is nearly vertical. The feldspar porphyry contains disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite, which may be fairly abundant locally. A few dark-colored, basic dikes, with uniformly medium-grained texture, are exposed. All of these rocks are highly fractured, particularly near the lower ends of the trenches.

Pyrite is fairly common and chalcopyrite somewhat less abundant throughout much of the rock in this area. These minerals are fine-grained and rather uniformly disseminated throughout. However, each of the seven trenches has exposed rock in which malachite and chalcopyrite is much more evident than in most of the area. In every trench, the lower end, i.e. the end near the small creek, contains the higher grade material. This gives a general strike of about east-west to the high grade section. The dip could not be determined with certainty but is probably nearly vertical. The southern

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limit of the zone was not exposed in any of the trenches because each one ended near the bottom of the creek. The fact that the zone is parallel to the creek suggests that the creek may have followed more highly fractured rock, which could have served as a channel for the mineralizing solutions.

Recommendations

One trench was dug on the south side of the small creek, but it was situated where the valley opens out into the main valley of Fish creek. Overburden was too deep and bedrock was not reached. It would be of considerable interest to know whether the high copper mineralization continues across the creek. Therefore, it is recommended that another attempt be made to expose bedrock on the south side. This work should be done farther up the little creek, for instance opposite trenches numbers five and seven. Here the valley sides are steeper and there is a good chance that the overburden is not too deep.

Additional trenching should be considered east of number seven in order to explore the extension of the zone along the strike.

It seems possible that the small creek follows the focus of the copper mineralization. However, trenching at the bottom of the valley is difficult because the overburden is considerably deeper here and it must be pushed up hill. Therefore, the logical means of exploration is by means of diamond drill holes. It is recommended

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that several holes be drilled, starting near the lower end of the more easterly trenches and drilled on a southerly bearing at an angle of minus 45 °. It is known that the depth of overburden is not great here and starting the hole should not be difficult. The flat angle will allow the hole to pass under the creek and explore this part of the area. The depth of hole will depend upon how much mineralization is found on the south side of the creek, but probably will not be more than 500 feet.

At least three holes should be drilled in order to give a reasonable picture. Depending upon the results of the first holes, it may be desirable to do more drilling to the east and to increase the angle of the holes in order to reach a greater depth.

The rock is highly shattered and a wire line diamond drill may be expected to give much better core recovery than a conventional rig. Costs in this isolated area will be high and may be expected to amount to \$ 16.00 per foot.

The cost of transporting a drill into this area and bringing it back will be high. Therefore, sufficient money should be earmarked for this job to allow a thorough investigation to be completed before removing the drill. It is suggested that \$ 100,000.00 should be available for bulldozing and drilling before a drill is moved onto the site.

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