WEBBER PROJECT

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

JULY 20, 1973 TO AUGUST 31, 1973

BY

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In the Princeton Area, the mineral rights on some pieces of land have not been reserved by the province. This has complicated the acquisition of the mineral rights. For the past few months a lawyer in Kamloops has been seeking clarification of the situation. Officials in Ottawa have also been contacted. While the situation is becoming clearer it has not been totally resolved.

Geological mapping to the north and west of the magnetic anomaly has indicated the presence of north-south fracturing, some hydrothermal alteration and locally some intensive pyritization.

No outcrop is present over the anomaly, and none is present to the east for over a mile.

Four northerly-trending quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes, similar to the so called "Mine Dykes" at Copper Mountain, are exposed on the west side of the magnetic anomaly. These dykes are thought to be late Cretaceous or early Tertiary, and as such are not considered to be an indicator of mineralization. They do, however, tend to follow zones of weakness associated with the mineralization at Copper Mountain and Ingerbelle, and at least suggest that the ground has been suitably prepared for the deposition of a mineral deposit. The dykes also confirm the presence of one of the two regional faults that are thought to intersect in this locality.

Harvey Kendrick, who owns the surface rights just south of the anomaly, drilled a 120 foot well which bottomed in Princeton Group sediments. A second hole which Newconex agreed to partially finance was abandoned in boulder ridden gravel at an approximate depth of

38 feet. Kendrick has agreed to drill a third hole close to the location of the first. The purpose of this hole is to determine the depth of the Tertiary cover.

The completion of the 1" = 1,000' compilation map mentioned in the July 20 Summary of Activities Report has been delayed pending more information from the lawyer.

No further activity on the ground is anticipated until the status of the mineral rights has been clarified.

AREA 4 - DILLARD CREEK

92-H-16

Some aeromagnetic data were obtained from a private source covering part of this area. Two magnetic highs of moderate interest were examined. Outcrops in the vicinity of the highs were in both cases barren, unaltered and noticeably magnetic. Areas of drift cover were soil and silt sampled. The geochemical results are presently awaited from the lab.

AREA 9 - GREENSTONE MOUNTAIN

92-1-10

Geological mapping of a strong aeromagnetic anomaly revealed a large arcuate pyrite halo around the north, east, and south sides of a stock. The pyrite zone extends approximately 3 miles in a north-south direction, and is about 3/4 of a mile wide. The diorite stock, which is presently held by COMINCO, has a weakly mineralized monzonite core that is reported to grade in the range of 0.1% to 0.25% Copper.

The pyrite halo was not apparent until virtually all of the mapping was completed because two other intrusive bodies lie within

or adjacent to the pyrite zone.

COMINCO has adequately explored their claims by drilling, and no other property within the area mapped warrants the pursuit of an option agreement.

No further work is recommended at this time.

AREA 10 - UPPER BRUSSELS CREEK

92-1-10

Prospecting in this area did not reveal anything of interest. The two copper occurrences previously reported were re-examined, and are considered to be of little consequence. The high copper content of the silt samples probably is caused by their high percentage of organic matter.

No further work is recommended.

NAPIER LAKE - NAP CLAIMS

92-1-8

An Assessment Report entitled "Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics, Nap Claims, Kamloops M. D." by C. M. Rebagliati, P. Eng. was filed with the B. C. Department of Mines on July 31, 1973. Copies of this assessment report were mailed to the Toronto Office in early August. Following that report, a work proposal for the Nap Claim Group was submitted to Toronto. Since that time the recommended picket lines, magnetometer survey and geological mapping have been completed.

The outline of the magnetic high, located on Line 102E, did not appreciably change with the addition of two more survey lines.

The recommendation to percussion drill the property is currently being revised.

A long linear aeromagnetic high trending north-south lies along the east side of an intrusive body near Lundbum Lake. The magnetic high and the intrusive were prospected. No interesting alteration was found, and the few copper occurrences located were confined to narrow shear zones.

BOOT LAKE

92-H-16

A series of interesting aeromagnetic features lie along the contact of the Pennask Batholith with the Nicola Group volcanics. The area, centered around Boot Lake, measures 5 miles by 3 miles. The area was prospected by running 6 three mile long north-south lines across the contact. Where outcrop was covered by glacial till, soil samples were collected at 500 foot intervals. No mineral occurrences were discovered. The soil samples are presently being analyzed.

QUILCHENA CREEK

92-H-15

Two copper occurrences separated by a 1,000 foot wide gravel-filled valley are located on the east and west banks of Quilchena Creek about 1 mile east of Courtney Lake. Ballinderry Explorations Ltd. holds 12 surveyed claims and four fractions covering these showings. In the past, about 3,000 feet of bulldozer trenches have been cut to explore this property. Three diamond drill hole sites were found also. The 1,000 foot wide valley bottom between the

two showings does not appear to have been explored. Copper mineralization occurs in all of the trenches, and in one trench 1,000 feet of more or less continuous mineralization is exposed. The copper minerals present are malachite and chalcocite on weathered surfaces. Chalcopyrite occurs along fracture planes and in quartz stringers in fresh rock. The rock is a highly fractured, chloritic and partly recrystallized Nicola Group pyroclastic.

Eighty-six 25 foot chip samples, collectively representing 2,150 feet of sampling, were cut across all of the rock exposed in the trenches. These samples have been sent to the lab for geochemical analysis for Cu and Au. It is planned to map these trenches at a scale of 1" to 100'.

Should the sampling provide encouraging results Ballinderry Explorations should be contacted regarding the content of their Author ? data and an option agreement.

GOLD EXPLORATION WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

Approximately 800 silt samples were analyzed by geochemical methods for gold and silver. These samples were selected from over 6,000 stored pulps collected since the program was initiated. The sample distribution was designed to give thorough and representative coverage of the entire area. Several anomalous values were returned, and six areas warranted a close examination. Values of 0.05 ppm gold and over are considered anomalous. addition to the geochemical anomalies, some known gold occurrences and extensive pyritic zones were sampled.

Sample 5765, located on a small stream 3,000 feet south of Borgeson Creek, yielded a high of 2.7 ppm Ag and 0.14 ppm Au. The source of the gold was found to be a pyritic shear zone a few hundred feet upstream from the uppermost anomalous sample. Eleven character samples were collected. These ranged from 2.4 to 34.0 ppm Ag and from 0.08 to 2.10 ppm Au. One selected sample of massive pyrite ran 70.0 ppm Ag and 5.00 ppm Au. The showing was geologically mapped, and, while the gossan looked impressive, the potential of the prospect is very low. The pyritic shears all diverge and weaken away from the focal point at the stream. A twenty foot adit had been driven into the pyritic zone many years ago. This adit was sampled, and two other continuous 10 foot chip samples were collected. The results for these samples have not yet been received.

SALT LAKE ANOMALY

92-1-1

A single sample, 2131, ran 0.1 ppm Ag and 0.18 ppm Au. Prospecting revealed that the sample area is underlain by a quartz-calcite stockwork in sheared Nicola Group volcanics. Along the shear, chlorite and actinolite alteration are prevalent. A soil grid of 39 samples did not indicate the presence of gold or silver mineralization. Two chip samples and one grab sample also returned low values.

No further work is recommended.

BUSH CREEK 92-I-9

Sample 1,851 returned 0.3 ppm Ag and 0.076 ppm Au. An investigation of this one sample anomaly failed to locate anything of interest.

JACKO CREEK: SAMPLE 2,788

92-I-9

Extensive barren outcrop surrounds the anomalous sample.

CONNOLLY CREEK

92-I-10

The highest sample on Connolly Creek ran 1.2 ppm Ag and 0.06 ppm Au. The sample area was thoroughly prospected, and no mineralization or interesting structures were found. Outcrop is abundant and well distributed. The high values can be accounted for by the highly organic nature of the stream sediments.

No further work is recommended.

DUFFY CREEK ANOMALY: SAMPLE 707

92-1-10

An investigation of sample 707, which ran 0.1 ppm Ag and 0.08 ppm Au, located a carbonate breccia zone measuring approximately 300 feet by 400 feet. A soil grid was run over the surrounding area, and several rock samples were collected. These samples are being analyzed. At present, the ground is held by another party.

SIWASH CREEK 92-H-16

A number of siliceous pyritic zones occur along Siwash Creek. The more extensive of these were sampled. The samples ranged from 1.3 to 45.0 ppm Ag and from not detectable to 0.11 ppm Au. The best sample ran 31.0 ppm Ag and 0.11 ppm Au over 8 feet. All samples are sub oregrade, and the ground is held at present by another party.

No further work is recommended.

TANK CREEK 92-I-6

A large siliceous zone containing from 2% to 20% disseminated and vein pyrite lies about 10 miles north of Lytton on the Trans Canada Highway just north of the Tank Creek Underpass. This zone is exposed intermittently for about a mile along the highway and the C.P. R. right-of-way. It varies from about 200 to 500 feet in width. Six 20 foot samples were collected across two areas with above average pyrite content. Results are awaited.

CARBONATE BRECCIA ZONE

92-I-8

An east-west carbonate breccia zone about 2,000 feet in length and varying from 10 to 50 feet in width occurs a half mile west of the south end of Stump Lake. The carbonate, which varies from white and yellow through to green, carries about 1/4% of an unidentified metallic mineral. Three 10 foot chip samples were collected to test this zone for gold and silver. These samples are presently at the lab. Competitors hold this ground.

Earlier in the season Paul Richardson examined the prospect, and several channel samples were cut. An area containing 0.337 oz. of gold per ton, measuring 10×50 feet, was outlined. A reconnaissance soil grid is planned for the area surrounding the prospect in case other and better gold zones occur in the area.

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