

Dome

WORK PROPOSAL  
FOR  
NAPIER LAKE GROUP

#4513

861643

WORK PROPOSAL FOR NAPIER CLAIM GROUPA. INTRODUCTION

The Napier Lake Property was staked to cover an east-west fracture system which is occupied by a sheared dense siliceous rock containing from 1 to 10% fine-grained disseminated pyrite. No base metal sulfides were seen in the area of sheared rock, but copper and zinc geochemical anomalies coincide with the area of pyrite. To the east of the geochemical anomalies, outcrops become sparse and there are extensive areas where the overburden is greater than 20 feet deep. This overburden would probably mask mineralization in the eastward extension of the pyrite zone.

In summary, this is not a porphyry copper environment, but is a zone of sheared rock that contains abundant pyrite. No base metal sulfides have been seen in the pyrite zone, but copper and zinc geochemical anomalies occur and could have a source further up the hill to the east in an area of deep overburden. Copper and zinc mineralization could occur disseminated throughout the zone or could be concentrated in lenses within the zone.

B. WORK IN PROGRESS

## 1. Picket Lines

Add 5,400 feet of picket lines to facilitate, the detailing of the magnetic anomaly centred on L102E, and the completion of the survey on the eastern row of claims.

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## 2. Magnetism

Run a magnetic survey over L126E and survey lines 96E and 108E to better define the anomaly on L102E. Run a detailed profile over the anomaly on L102E to determine the depth of overburden.

## 3. Geology

Map line 126E and complete the mapping along Highway #5 and the shore of Napier Lake.

### C. PERCUSSION DRILLING

It would be preferable to cut bulldozer trenches in the western part of the pyrite zone because the overburden is thin. However, the area is a very attractive range land visible from a tourist observation point on the highway west of Napier Lake, and it would be difficult to obtain permission for trenching. A program of inclined percussion holes is proposed to explore for lenses of copper mineralization within the pyrite zone. The holes east of L60E would explore the pyrite zone where it is covered more continuously by overburden. The easternmost holes test the magnetic feature on L102E. The proposed magnetic lines on L96E and L108E might necessitate moving the last two holes. The magnetic feature could be caused by a veneer of Tertiary basalt, and one of the two holes would not be drilled.

Where the topography and the expected depth of overburden permit, the holes should be drilled at  $-60^\circ$  either to the north

or south to obtain the maximum amount of geological information. Whether the hole was inclined north or south would depend on the local topography.

PROPOSED PERCUSSION HOLE LOCATIONS

L24E, 3N

L39E, 5S

L45E 10AS

L48E, 2S and 6S

51E 4S

L63E 7S

L72E 4S

L75E 8S

L78E 10S

86E 8S

L102E 7S and 10S

It is of interest to note that of 34 soil samples analysed for gold, seven contained 0.03 ppm or more. Sample 384 contained the most with 0.16 ppm. Of the 30 samples tested for silver, five had 0.5 ppm or more with sample 351 being the highest with 1.3 ppm. While insufficient samples were analysed for gold and silver to make an accurate comparison, it appears that the precious metal content parallels that of the copper and zinc.

The gold and silver results are plotted in red and blue respectively on the enclosed copper geochemical map.

*C. M. Reynolds*

