

861959

NUMERICAL FILING SYSTEM

LOCATION

(1) Slocan District, British Columbia

(2)

N.T.S. 82-F-14

NAME

(1) ~~Aylwin~~ Aylwin Creek Project

(2)

(3)

REMARKS: see below.

N.T.S. FILING SYSTEM

N.T.S. # 82-F-14

FILE # 5210

LOCATION:

Lat 49°53' N

Long 117°22' W

Prov B.C.

Twp _____

NAME:

Property Aylwin Creek

Company BP Minerals/Rio Algom

B/F By D.K. Mustard

Date April, 1985

REMARKS Dome was offered the Aylwin Creek gold-silver ^{deposit} ~~project~~. Mineralization is associated with an intrusive breccia pipe. Not of interest.

TYPE:

Office Study X

Field Exam _____

Co. Project _____

STATUS:

Recommended No

For Record _____

Other _____

April 8, 1985

Mr. D.K. Mustard
General Manager, Western Canada
Selco Division
E.P. Resources Canada Ltd.
890 West Pender St.
Suite 700
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1K5

Dear Don:

Re: Aylwin Creek Project,
Southeastern B.C., 82-F-14

Thank you very much for the February 1985 report on the above project which we have now had an opportunity to review in detail.

Although we can see considerable merit in the project, our present commitments and budget constraints are such that we are unable to take it on at the present time.

Once again, many thanks for allowing us to consider this proposal. We return, herewith, the report which you sent.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

DOMEXPLORATION (CANADA) LIMITED

G. S. W. Bruce
Vice-President

GSWE:rb
Enclosure

MEMO TO: G. S. W. Bruce

DATE: April 4, 1985

FROM: S. N. Charteris

SUBJECT: B.P.-Selco/Rio Algom Joint-Venture Property,
Aylwin Creek, Slocan District, B.C., 82-F-14

PROSPECT

This gold-silver prospect is located on the steep east slope above Slocan Lake, about 12 km south of New Denver.

PROPERTY

2,925 hectares, including a number of crown grant claims. The joint venture owns the property which carries a 10% net profits royalty to two prospectors.

GEOLOGY

The property covers part of a 6-square kilometre roof pendant of a mafic volcanics in the Nelson Batholith. This pendant has been intruded by a 1500-metre diameter diatreme of felsic rocks including cone sheets or ring dykes of quartz latite porphyry cut by radial dykes of similar composition. A feldspar porphyry stock and a breccia pipe developed in the centre of the diatreme.

MINERALIZATION

Two zones of gold-silver bearing disseminating pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-magnetite mineralization have

been found. The "Main Zone" is a long, shallow, ovoid mass trending north-south near the centre of the diatreme with indicated reserves of 3.4 million tonnes grading 1.34 g/t Au and 4.8 g/t Ag. It is shown to bottom about 140 m below surface. The second, or West Zone, is semi-circular in plan lying to the west of and cutting the main zone in its upper limit. It tops near 140 metres. A mineral inventory of 1.8 million tonnes grading 2.93 g/t Au and 9.3 g/t Ag, has been estimated. This includes a core of 600,000 tonnes grading 6.25 g/t Au and 13.4 g/t Ag. They believe the zone continues eastward forming an annulus within the central portion of the diatreme.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

The steep topography has limited the testing of the west zone to 15 holes, all cutting the near vertical sheet of mineralization at a high angle. The joint venture proposes an 800 m adit at the 1025 m elevation with 300 m of cross-cutting and 2000 - 3000 m of diamond drilling to define the zone and to explore the postulated extension of the West Zone to the east.

They estimate this program would cost \$1.3 to \$1.5 million. I believe \$1.8 to \$2.2 million would be a closer estimate.

POTENTIAL and ECONOMICS

(a) Assuming:

(i) recoveries of 95% for gold, 80% for silver

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(ii) Prices of } \$\text{US } 350/\text{oz for Au} &= \frac{350}{0.73} && \$\text{C } 479.45 \\ \text{and } \$\text{US } 7.00/\text{oz for Ag} &= \frac{7.00}{0.73} && \$\text{C } 9.59 \end{aligned}$$

The gross value per tonne for the high-grade core of the West Zone is:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{6.25}{31.1} \times 479.45 \times 0.95 &= \$\text{C } 91.5 \text{ for gold} \\ + \frac{13.4}{31.1} \times 9.59 \times 0.80 &= \$\text{C } 3.3 \text{ for silver} \\ \text{TOTAL} &&& \$\text{C } 94.8/\text{tonne} \end{aligned}$$

Assuming operating costs of \$50/tonne, there could be a potential operating profit of \$45/tonne.

- (b) If their interpretation is correct and the zone is circular in plan, the ore reserves could be doubled to 1.2 million tonnes of higher-grade material, leaving a potential profit of:

$$1,200,000 \text{ tonnes} \times \$45 = \$54,000,000$$

- (c) Preproduction costs at Lac Shortt were \$43 million preproduction costs at Noranda's Goldstream deposit were nearly \$70 million. Such higher costs are endemic to B.C.

Return of capital seems doubtful.

CONCLUSION

1. The potential for doubling reserves by changing the outline of the deposit in plan from a semi-circle

to circle appears to be based on a hypothesis not substantiated by intersections. It is a possibility, but one that is impossible to evaluate from the evidence presented.

2. The evidence that the deposit has limited depth potential is not clearly presented, however, if there was significant depth potential, it would have been emphasized.
3. If there were clear indications of a potential for increasing reserves by a factor of 3 or 5, participation in the development of this project should be considered. On the basis of the data presented, participation is not recommended.



S. N. Charteris

FARM-OUT PROPOSAL
FOR THE AYLWIN CREEK PROJECT
SOUTHEASTERN B.C.

BP Minerals Limited/Rio Algom Incorporated
Joint Venture

R. Wong
February, 1985

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1.

1) SUMMARY

The Aylwin Creek gold-copper-silver prospect, located 12 km south of New Denver in southeastern British Columbia, has been explored as a joint venture between BP Minerals Limited (72%) and Rio Algom Exploration Incorporated (28%) since 1980. From 1980 to 1984, the joint venture completed 14,300 m of diamond drilling in 47 holes, primarily to test gold and silver-bearing sulphide mineralization within and at the margins of an intrusive breccia pipe. Reserves delineated to date occur in two zones; a near surface Main Zone containing approximately 3.4 m/tonnes grading 1.34 g/t gold, 0.32% copper, 4.8 g/t silver and a deeper West Zone containing approximately 1.8 m tonnes grading 2.93 g/t gold, 0.66% copper, 9.3 g/t silver (this includes a higher grade core to West Zone of approximately 0.6 m tonnes grading 6.25 g/t gold, 0.94% copper, 13.4 g/t silver). West Zone is open on both ends along strike and at depth.

The next phase of exploration required on the property is a major underground program to bulk sample the known mineralization in West Zone and explore, via underground drilling, for additional reserves. Such a program is estimated to cost \$1.3 - 1.5m.

2.

To date, \$2.6 m has been spent on the property by the joint venture. The new co-venturer will match this amount as work on the property to earn a 50% working interest and will honour all underlying agreements.

2) INTRODUCTIONA) LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

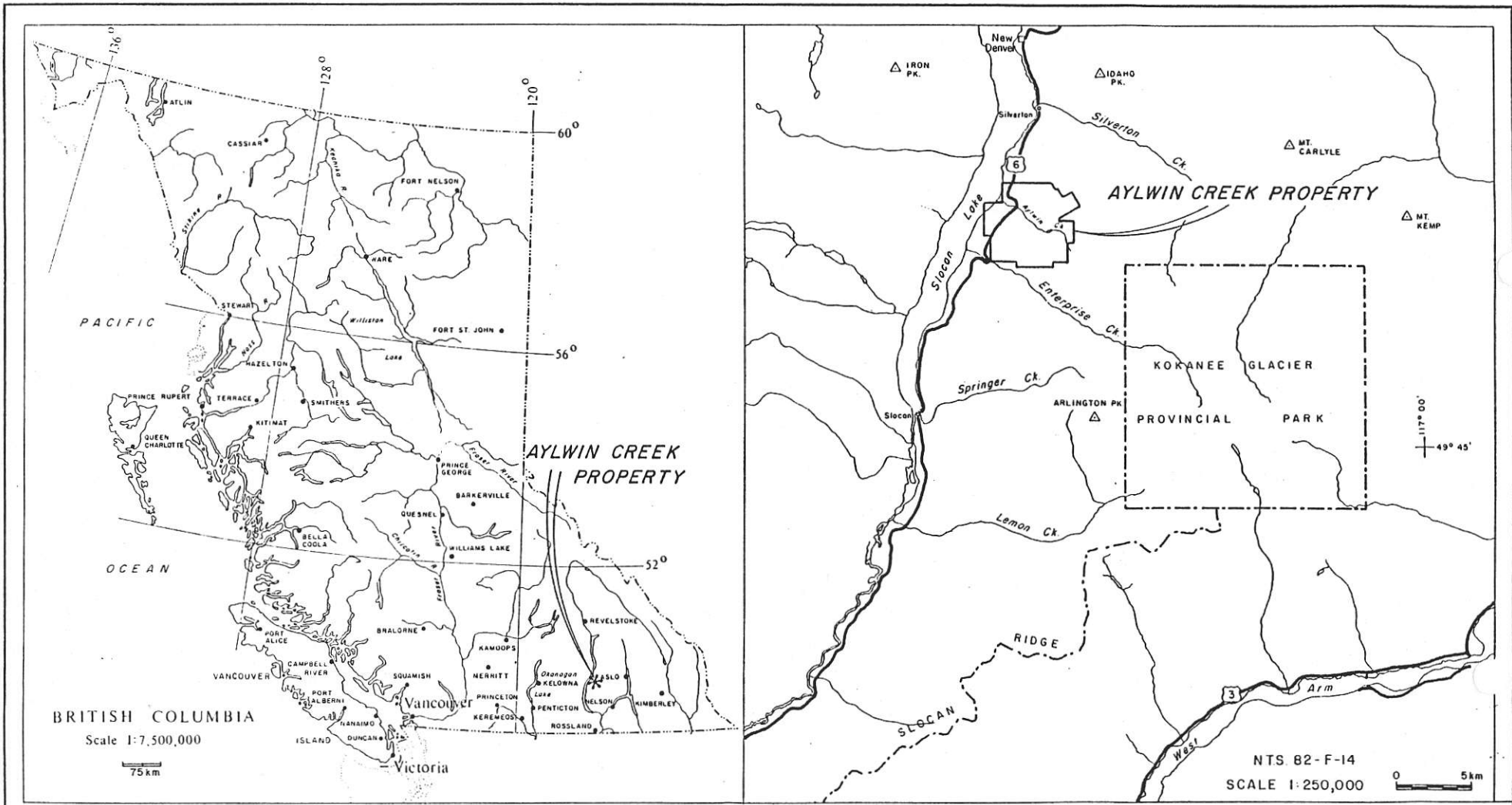
The project area is located on Aylwin Creek on the eastern side of Slocan Lake, approximately 12 km south of the town of New Denver (Figure 1). It lies within N.T.S. mapsheet 82F/14 and is centred at $49^{\circ}53'$ north/ $117^{\circ}22'$ west in the Slocan Mining District.

Access to the property and drilled area is via 2.5 km of four-wheel drive road which leads easterly from Highway 6.

Relief on the property ranges from moderate to extreme. From highway level at 825 metres elevation to approximately 1000 metres elevation slopes average 15° - 20° . From 1000 metres to the highest point at approximately 2400 metres, relief becomes extreme with slopes of greater than 40° common.

B) CLAIM STATUS

The property held by the joint venture covers approximately 2,925 hectares. Claims were acquired through an option agreement between Rio Algom Exploration



BP BP Minerals Limited			
AYLWIN CREEK PROJECT - B C			
LOCATION MAP			
SCALE AS SHOWN	DRAWN BY:	FIG. 1	
DATE FEB 1985	DRAFTED BY:		
N.T.S. 82 F / 14 W	PROJ. 10410	REPORT	

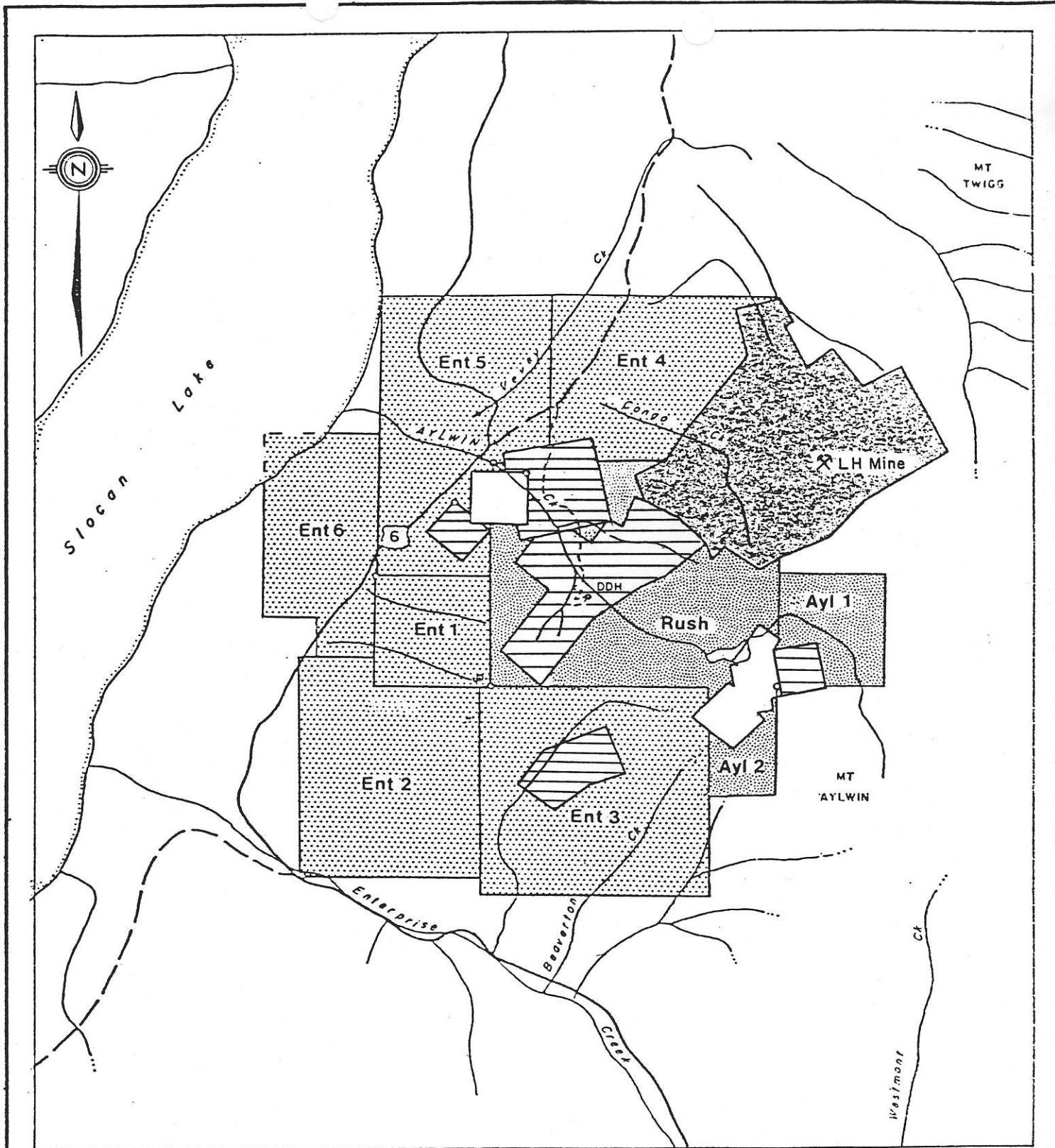
Inc. and prospectors Peter Leontowicz and William Wingert, dated June 28, 1979, and through staking by BP Minerals and Rio Algom Exploration Inc. (Figure 2). All claim titles were transferred into the name of BP Minerals Limited in February, 1984. The claim option was exercised in 1984 by payment of \$110,000 to the optionors. The joint venture now holds 100 percent of all right, title and interest in and to the property excluding a 10% N.P.I. retained by the optionors and subject to buy-out.

At present, all claims are in good standing to their due dates in 1992 (see Appendix I). Work completed in 1984 has been filed as assessment to maintain the claims to their due dates in 1994.






Contiguous claims to the northeast held by Andaurex Resources Ltd. cover the LH gold prospect. These claims have recently been optioned by Noranda.

C) HISTORY


Exploration of the property dates back to 1893 when discovery of copper-gold mineralization prompted three short exploration tunnels to be driven. From 1901-1970, limited programs of work were completed by a number of



LEGEND

-  Rio Algom Claims
 -  BP Claims
 -  Optioned Claims and Crown Grants
 -  Andalex Claims
 -  Others
- } Joint Venture



 BP Minerals Limited			
AYLWIN PROJECT-B.C. CLAIM LOCATION MAP			
SCALE 1:50,000	DATE FEB. 1985	NTS 82 F/14	FIG 2
DWG No	PROJ 10410	To accompany report	

5.

companies, initially to evaluate the copper-gold mineralization and later, to investigate the porphyry molybdenum potential of the area.

From 1975-1979, prospector Peter Leontowicz acquired the nine reverted crown-granted claims and staked additional adjoining claims. Optioning of this package by Rio Algom in 1979 was concluded at the same time as BP Minerals was staking surrounding lands. In 1980, Rio Algom and BP Minerals formed a joint venture to explore the property.

From 1980-1984 the joint venture completed geologic mapping, limited geochemical sampling, and diamond drilling totalling 14,300 m in 47 holes.

3) REGIONAL GEOLOGY

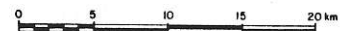
The project area is underlain by a pendant of mafic volcanic and felsic intrusive rocks lying within the northern portion of the Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous Nelson Batholith (Figure 3). Little (1960) considered this pendant, which covers an area of approximately six square kilometres, to comprise an inlier of the Triassic Slocan Group, which borders the northern margin of the batholith. However, based on the preponderance of volcanics, these rocks may more correctly be correlated with the Lower Jurassic Rossland Formation; isolated pendants of which extend northerly from the Rossland area.

Nature of the pendant volcanics, occurrence of ring and radial dyke complexes, and presence of intrusive breccia suggest that the Aylwin Creek pendant represents a preserved volcanic centre. Pendant rocks are present over a vertical interval of at least 1500 m.



LEGEND

- CENOZOIC (TERTIARY)**
- [12] (SYNT 42) MCGREGOR INTRUSIONS: monzonite; SHEPPARD PLUTONIC ROCKS: leuco-granite; CORRELL PLUTONIC ROCKS: syenite, other granite, monzonite, monzonite, agglomerate
- MESOZOIC**
- [11] (QZFC 35) NELSON BATWOLITH: CARIBOU CREEK PLUTON, GOAT CANYON-HALFAN CREEK AND WAGGE CREEK STOCKS, BABY RANGE STOCK, MEADOWS MOUNTAIN AND EAST CARIBOU STOCKS, KUSKAWAS BATWOLITH AND STOCK: quartz monzonite, granodiorite, quartz diorite, syenite
- [10] Ultrabasic rocks, serpentinite
- [9] (AMDS 34) ROSSLAND FORMATION: andesite, latite basalt flow breccia, andite porphyry, agglomerate tuff, other shale
- [8] (AMDS 32) KASLO GROUP: greenstone, metabasalt and meta-andesitic flow and tuff
- [7] (SCST 32) SLOCAN GROUP(?) paragneiss, mica schist
- [6] (SLTE 32) SLOCAN GROUP: slate, argillite, quartzite, limestone, conglomerate, tuff, phyllite; THIR GROUP: paragneiss; HILFORD GROUP: chert, greenstone
- [5] (GSSS 30) gneiss, argillite, quartzite, greywacke conglomerate, minor flows, pyroclastic rocks and limestone
- PALAEZOIC**
- [4] (SCST 10) schist, quartzite, phyllite, limestone-LARDEAU GROUP: paragneiss, greenstone, amphibolite, marble; HILFORD GROUP: gneiss, conglomerate, meta-basalt flows; SAMMILL GROUP, MONICAN FORMATION: greenstone, amphibolite
- [3] (LJSH 12) MELVAT, BADSHOT-MONICAN and JUBILEE FORMATIONS: limestone, dolomite, phyllite, schist
- [2] (QZFC 12) HAMELL GROUP, MARSH ADAMS, MOUNT GAINER, BEND and QUARTZITE RANGE FORMATIONS: argillaceous quartzite schist, quartzite, other limestone
- PROTEROZOIC**
- [1] (GSSS 04) SHUSWAP METAMORPHIC COMPLEX: gneiss, quartzite, schist, marble, amphibolite, pegmatite



BP Minerals Limited

AYLWIN CREEK PROJECT - B. C.
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
SLOCAN AREA

SCALE 1 : 250,000 NTS 82F, 82K FIG 3
DATE FEB 1984 PROJ 10410

To accompany report:

4) PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geology of the claim area is shown on Figure 4.

A) ROCK TYPESi) Volcanics

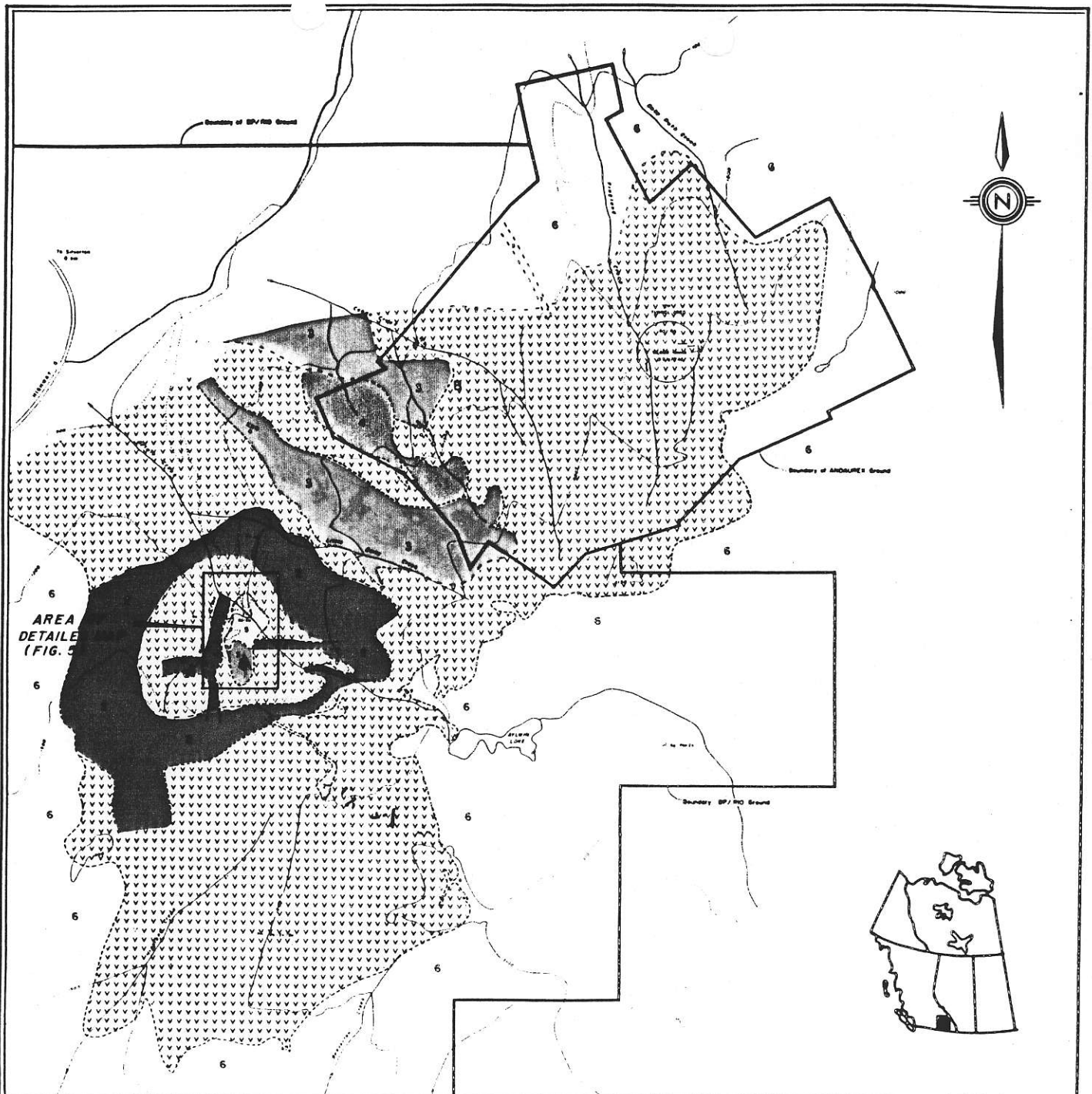
The volcanics are the oldest rocks on the property and are andesitic to basaltic in composition.

Largely pyroclastic in origin, they range from coarse monolithic breccias to tuffs and volcanic siltstones. Augite porphyries are a significant component locally and may be largely subvolcanic in origin.

ii) Quartz Latite Porphyry

Intrusive into the volcanic rocks are ring and radial dyke complexes of leucocratic, medium-grained quartz latite porphyry. The ring dyke has a diameter of approximately 1200 m and is cut by north-south and east-west striking radial dykes.

A weakly to moderately developed quartz-molybdenite stockwork is associated with the quartz latite porphyry.



LEGEND

- 6 JURASSIC-CRETACEOUS NELSON QUARTZ MONZONITE
- 5 HETEROGENEOUS BRECCIA
- HORNBLLENDE FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- QUARTZ LATITE PORPHYRY
- TRIASSIC UNDIFFERENTIATED VOLCANICS OF THE ROSSLAND (?) GROUP



BP Minerals Limited		
AYLWIN CREEK PROJECT-BC. PROPERTY GEOLOGY		
SCALE 1:5,000	NTS 82 F/14 W	FIG 4
R.W. / J.S.	DATE FEB. 1985	PROJ. 10410
To accompany report		

iii) Feldspar Porphyry

Fine to medium-grained leucocratic feldspar porphyry comprises a small plug-like body situated at the approximate centre of the ring dyke and near the intersection of radial quartz latite porphyry dykes. Lack of quartz-molybdenite veining within feldspar porphyry suggests that it post-dates the quartz latite porphyry, although contacts with it are generally obscure.

In the northern portion of the property, referred to as the Congo Creek area, feldspar porphyry containing up to 15% fine-grained hornblende, comprises two northeast-trending bodies. Mapping suggests that these two bodies may be continuous segments of a second ring dyke. Although contact relationships with feldspar porphyry in the Aylwin Creek area are not evident, similarities in composition and texture suggest a similar age.

iv) Intrusive Heterogeneous Breccia

Centred within the Aylwin Creek ring dyke is a pipe-like body of intrusive heterogeneous breccia.

The breccia body plunges steeply to the north and occupies a surface area of approximately 300 m by 200 m.

Breccia consists of subangular to well-rounded rock fragments generally from 1-20 centimetres in diameter in a matrix of altered rock flour. Larger blocks up to 5 metres across have been observed in outcrop and others up to several tens of metres across have been inferred from drill core. Fragments of all previously-described lithologies, including quartz-molybdenite-veined quartz latite porphyry, are evident and commonly exhibit bleached or silicified rims.

Wall-rock contacts are marked by increasing proportion of wall-rock clasts in the breccia as the contact is approached. Locally, wall-rock adjacent to breccia is intensely fractured with fractures filled by hydrothermal silicates and/or sulphides (termed "crackle breccia").

Breccia is known to occur over a minimum vertical interval of 700 m.

v) Hornblende Feldspar Porphyry

Hornblende feldspar porphyry comprises an elongate body occurring at the core of the postulated feldspar porphyry ring dyke in the Congo Creek area. While this unit is clearly intrusive into adjacent feldspar porphyry, the age relationship with intrusive breccia is unknown.

vi) Nelson Batholith

Intrusive rocks of the Nelson batholith are the youngest major rock unit exposed in the Aylwin Creek area. Fresh dykes of phaneritic quartz diorite to quartz monzonite are observed in deep drill holes to cut pendant rocks. Apparently related aplite and pegmatite dykes are noted to cut intrusive breccia at depth.

vii) Lamprophyre Dykes

Lamprophyre dykes of probable Tertiary age cross-cut all other rock types. These dark fine-grained mafic dykes, locally with biotite phenocrysts, range from .5 to 3.0 metres in width. Most of these dykes strike in a general northerly direction and have been emplaced along young, subvertical faults.

B) STRUCTURE

Bedding in the volcanics is rarely observed in outcrop but where evident is generally steeply dipping with no indications of extensive deformation.

Predominant structural direction is north to northeasterly as evidenced by the general trend of the pendant, plunge of the breccia pipe, and orientation of lamprophyre dykes.

Mineralization is structurally controlled by:

- a) an inherently permeable zone along the north-south axis of the breccia pipe, and
- b) a ring fracture developed around the feldspar porphyry inlier of the breccia.

Locally, mineralized zones have been offset vertically along northwest-striking faults.

5) MINERALIZATION

Gold and silver-bearing pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-magnetite mineralization comprises two distinct zones occurring within or marginal to the intrusive breccia pipe (Figure 5).

A) MAIN ZONE

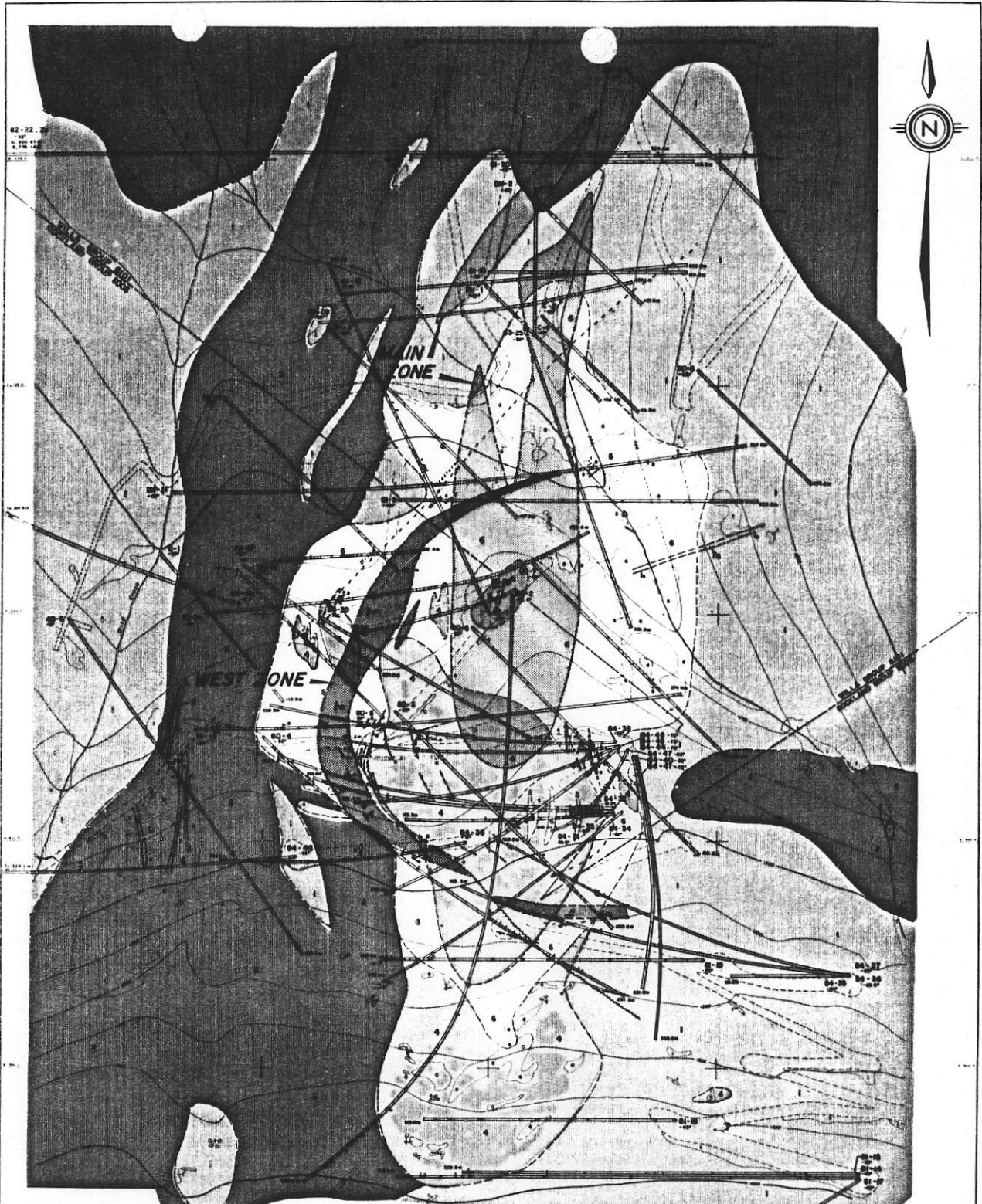
Main Zone is a near-surface, north-trending zone approximately 300 m in length with an average width of 29 m. The mineralization is disseminated within the vuggy interior of the breccia pipe.

Estimated reserves are approximately 3.4 m tonnes grading 1.34 g/t gold, 0.32% copper, 4.8 g/t silver.

A higher grade core to Main Zone is thought to represent a feeder from the underlying West Zone.

B) WEST ZONE

West Zone is arcuate in plan with a drill-indicated strike length to date of 300 m and an average width of 13.4 m. The mineralization is hosted within a ring fracture developed in a roughly symmetrical manner around



LEGEND

- 8 Lamprophyre
- 7 Nelson Quartz Monzonite
- 7a Related Aplite and Pegmatite Dykes
- 6 Intrusive Breccia
- 4 Feldspar Porphyry
 - 4a Biotized brecciated feldspar porphyry
- Quartz Latite Porphyry 2a Alaskite
- 1 Metavolcanics
 - 1a Siltstone
 - 1b Augite porphyry
 - 1c Siliceous hornfels
 - 1d Undifferentiated metasediments



Trace of mineralized zone at surface

BP Minerals Limited

AYLWIN CREEK PROJECT - B.C.

DETAILED GEOLOGY AND DRILL HOLES

SCALE As Shown		NTS 84 F / 14	FIG. 5
DRAWN BY: S.G.	DATE FEB. 1985	PROJ. 10410	
To accompany report:			

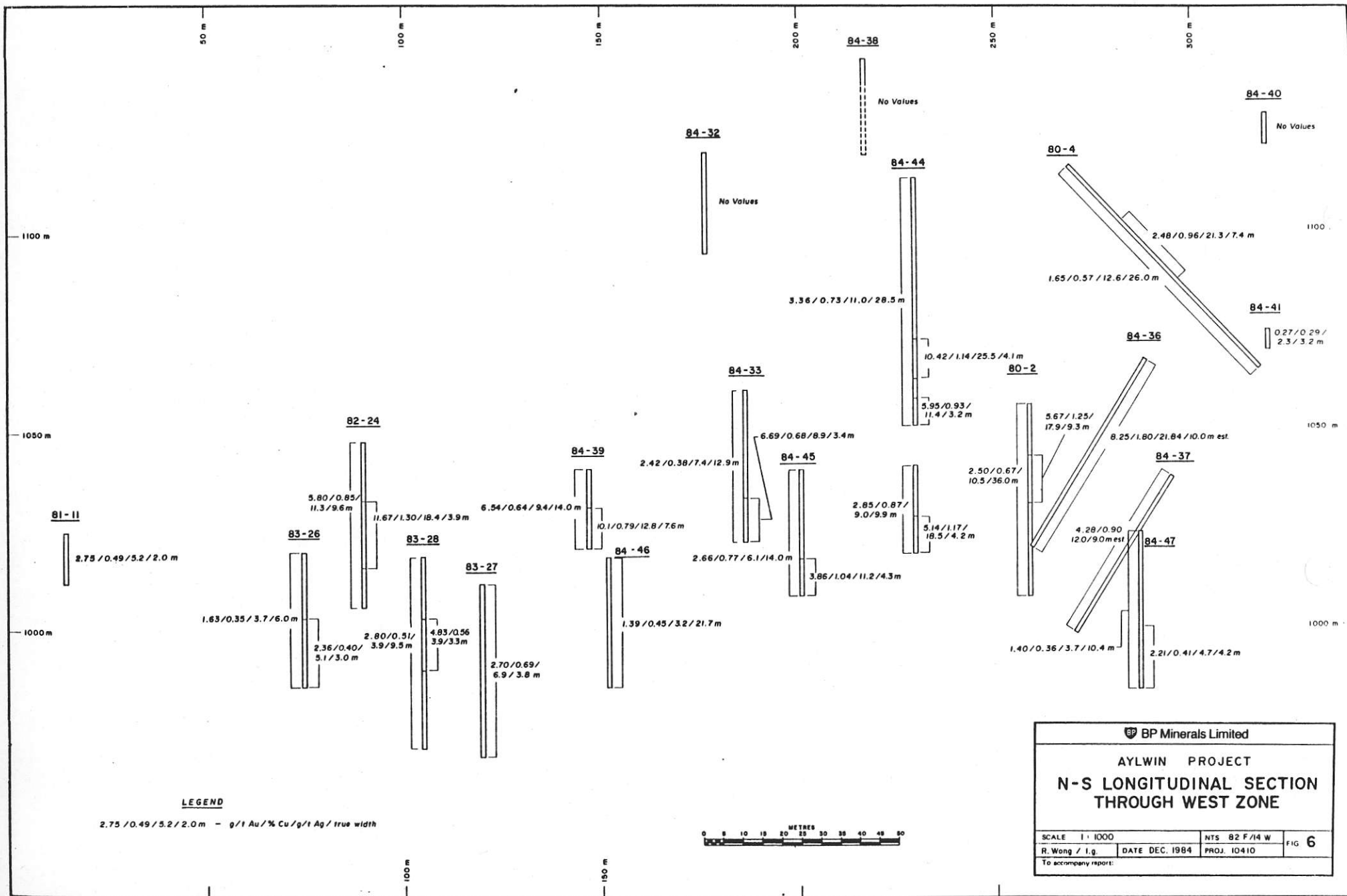
the plug of feldspar porphyry and superimposed on the outer margin of the breccia pipe and adjacent country rock.

Table I summarizes all West Zone intersections, while Figure 6 shows these intersections as they would project onto a longitudinal section curving parallel to the zone.

Estimated reserves to date are approximately 1.8 m tonnes grading 2.93 g/t gold, 0.66% copper, 9.3 g/t silver. Included is a higher grade core of approximately 0.6 m tonnes grading 6.25 g/t gold, 0.94% copper, 13.4 g/t silver.

Geologic data strongly suggests that additional exploration will show West Zone to comprise a continuous ring of mineralization. Thus, geologic reserves would approximate 3 m tonnes of the lower grade and 1 m tonnes of the higher grade material.

Figure 7 shows the nature of West Zone in cross-section, while Figure 8 shows plan geology at the 1025 m elevation. Northwest-striking, post-mineral faults are recognized to have caused structural repetition of the zone.



50 m

100 m

150 m

200 m

250 m

300 m

1100 m

1100 m

1050 m

1050 m

1000 m

1000 m

100 m

150 m

84-38

No Values

84-40

No Values

84-32

No Values

84-44

80-4

2.48 / 0.96 / 21.3 / 7.4 m

1.65 / 0.57 / 12.6 / 26.0 m

84-41

0.27 / 0.29 / 2.3 / 3.2 m

84-36

80-2

10.42 / 1.14 / 25.5 / 4.1 m

5.95 / 0.93 / 11.4 / 3.2 m

84-33

6.69 / 0.68 / 8.9 / 3.4 m

84-37

8.25 / 1.80 / 21.84 / 10.0 m est.

2.50 / 0.67 / 10.5 / 36.0 m

84-45

5.14 / 1.17 / 18.5 / 4.2 m

84-47

4.28 / 0.90 / 12.0 / 9.0 m est.

81-11

2.75 / 0.49 / 5.2 / 2.0 m

82-24

5.80 / 0.85 / 11.3 / 9.6 m

83-26

1.63 / 0.35 / 3.7 / 6.0 m

83-28

2.80 / 0.51 / 3.9 / 9.5 m

83-27

2.70 / 0.69 / 6.9 / 3.8 m

84-39

6.54 / 0.64 / 9.4 / 14.0 m

84-46

1.39 / 0.45 / 3.2 / 21.7 m

10.1 / 0.79 / 12.8 / 7.6 m

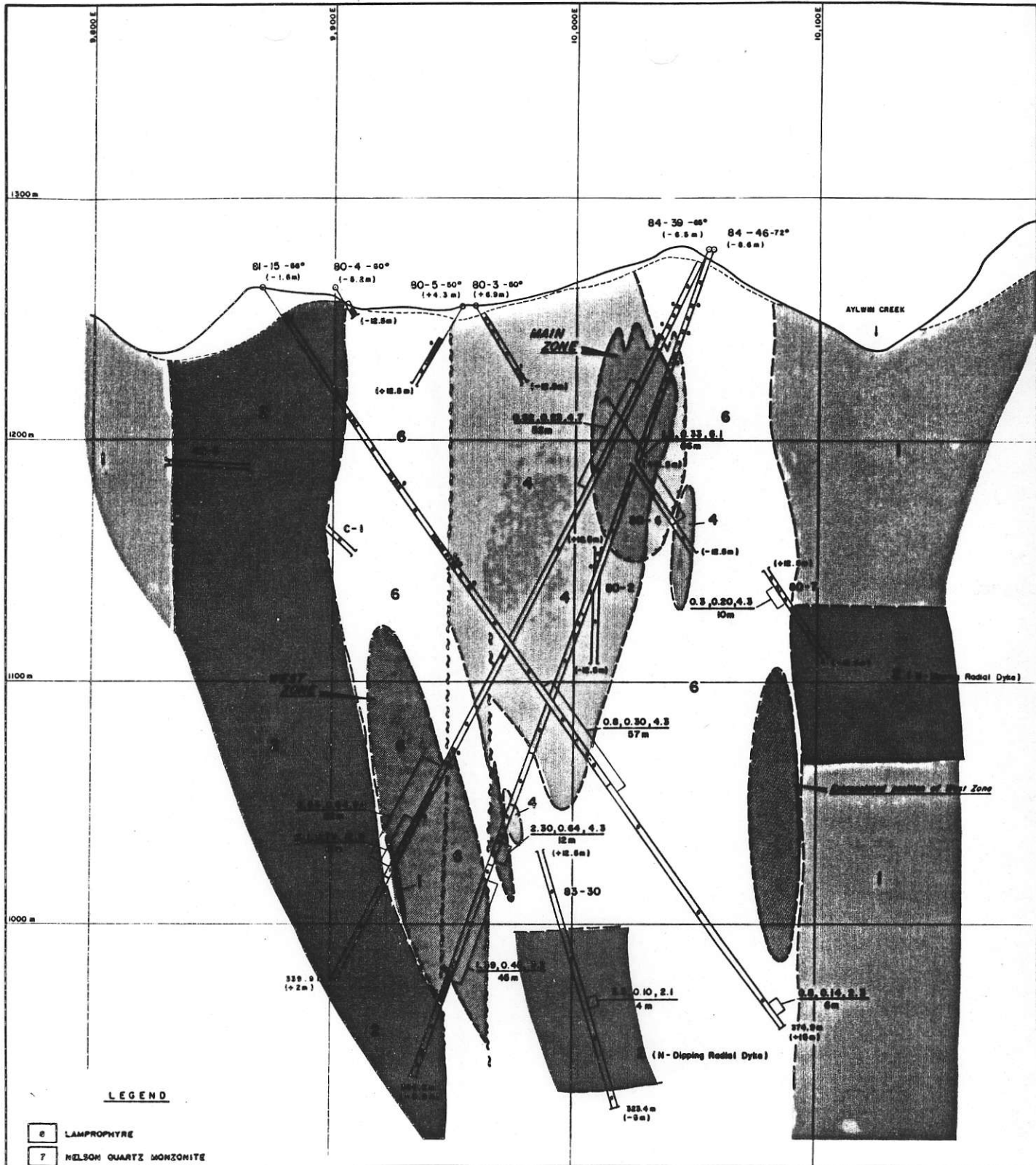
2.42 / 0.38 / 7.4 / 12.9 m

2.66 / 0.77 / 6.1 / 14.0 m

3.86 / 1.04 / 11.2 / 4.3 m

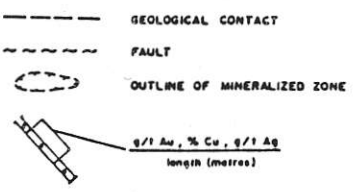
1.40 / 0.36 / 3.7 / 10.4 m

2.21 / 0.41 / 4.7 / 4.2 m



LEGEND

- 6 LAMPROPHYRE
- 7 NELSON QUARTZ MONZONITE
- 7a RELATED APLITE AND PEGMATITE DYKES
- 6 INTRUSIVE BRECCIA
- 6 FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- 4a BLOTIZED, BRECCIATED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- QUARTZ LATITE PORPHYRY
- 2a ALASKITE
- 1 METAVOLCANICS
- 1a SILTSTONE
- 1b AUGITE PORPHYRY
- 1c SILICEOUS HORNFELS
- 1d UNDIFFERENTIATED METASEDIMENTS



(+ 12.5m) METRES NORTH OF SECTION
 (- 3.6m) METRES SOUTH OF SECTION

NOTE: MAXIMUM PROJECTION OF HOLES; 12.5 m NORTH AND SOUTH OF SECTION



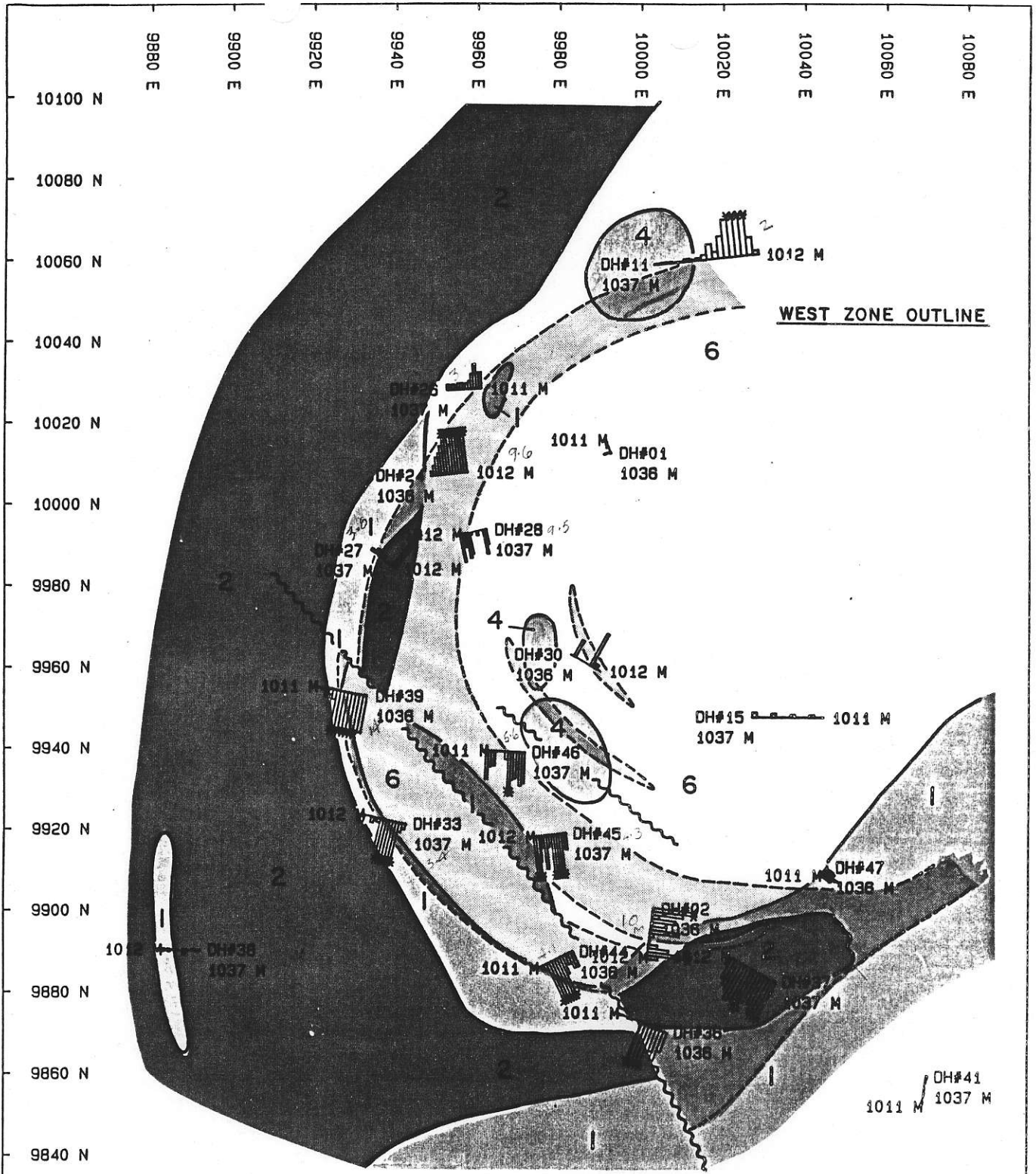
BP Minerals Limited

AYLWIN CREEK PROJECT - B. C.

CROSS-SECTION 9950 N

SCALE 1:1000		NTS 82F/4W	FIG. 7
DWG No	DATE FEB. 1985	PROJ. 10410	

To accompany report:



LEGEND

- 6 Heterogeneous Breccia
- 4 Feldspar Porphyry
- Quartz Latite Porphyry
- 1 Metavolcanics

Au Values >3000 ppb Marked by *

Maximum Projection Distance 12.5m

Drill Hole Profile



BP Minerals Limited		
AYLWIN CREEK PROJECT - B.C.		
PLAN GEOLOGY		
1025 m LEVEL		
SCALE As Shown	NTS 82F/14	FIG. 8
	DATE DEC. 1984	PROJ. 10410
To accompany report:		

TABLE I

DRILL HOLE	INTERVAL FROM - TO	TRUE WIDTH	AVERAGE GRADE g/t Au/%Cu/g/t Ag	ELEVATION TOP/BOTTOM
<u>81-11</u>	230 - 242 m	2.0 m	2.75/ .49/ 5.2	1023/1014 m
<u>83-26</u>	230 - 250 m	3.0 m	2.40/ .40/ 5.1	998/ 978 m
<u>82-24</u>	200 - 244 m	9.6 m	5.80/ .85/11.3	1048/1006 m
includes	216 - 234 m	3.9 m	11.67/1.30/18.4	1033/1016 m
<u>83-28</u>	238 - 278 m	9.5 m	2.80/ .51/ 3.9	1017/ 973 m
includes	244 - 260 m	3.3 m	4.83/ .56/ 3.9	1006/ 991 m
<u>83-27</u>	214 - 260 m	3.8 m	2.70/ .69/ 6.9	1019/ 973 m
<u>84-39</u>	266 - 288 m	14.0 m	6.54/ .64/ 9.4	1041/1021 m
includes	276 - 288 m	7.6 m	10.1 / .79/12.8	1031/1021 m
<u>84-46</u>	256 - 268 m	5.8 m	2.30/ .64/ 4.3	1039/1027 m
	277 - 322 m	21.7 m	1.39/ .45/ 3.2	1018/ 977 m
<u>84-45</u>	252 - 286.7m	14.0 m	2.66/ .77/ 6.1	1040/1008 m
includes	276 - 286.7m	4.3 m	3.86/1.04/11.2	1017/1008 m
<u>84-33</u>	254 - 296 m	12.9 m	2.42/ .38/ 7.4	1061/1022 m
includes	284 - 296 m	3.4 m	6.69/ .68/ 8.9	1033/1022 m
<u>84-44</u>	178 - 248 m	28.5 m	3.36/ .73/11.0	1114/1047 m
includes	220 - 230 m	4.1 m	10.42/1.14/25.5	1073/1063 m
includes	236.2- 244m	3.2 m	5.95/ .93/11.4	1058/1051 m
	254 - 278.3m	9.9 m	2.85/ .87/ 9.0	1041/1018 m
includes	268 - 278.3m	4.2 m	5.14/1.17/18.5	1028/1018 m
<u>80-2</u>	210 - 264 m	36.0 m	2.50/ .67/10.5	1062/1015 m
includes	222 - 236 m	9.3 m	5.67/1.25/17.9	1043/1031 m
<u>84-47</u>	258 - 298 m	10.4 m	1.40/ .36/ 3.7	1024/ 984 m
includes	282 - 298 m	4.2 m	2.21/ .41/ 4.7	1000/ 984 m
<u>80-4</u>	210 - 282 m	26.0 m	1.65/ .57/12.6	1116/1065 m
includes	230 - 250 m	7.4 m	2.48/ .96/21.3	1102/1087 m
* <u>84-36</u>	292 - 346.9m	10.0 m	8.25/1.80/21.84	1068/1020 m
* <u>84-37</u>	314 - 359.4m	9.0 m	4.28/ .9 /12.0	1038/ 999 m

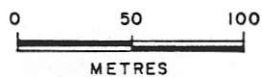
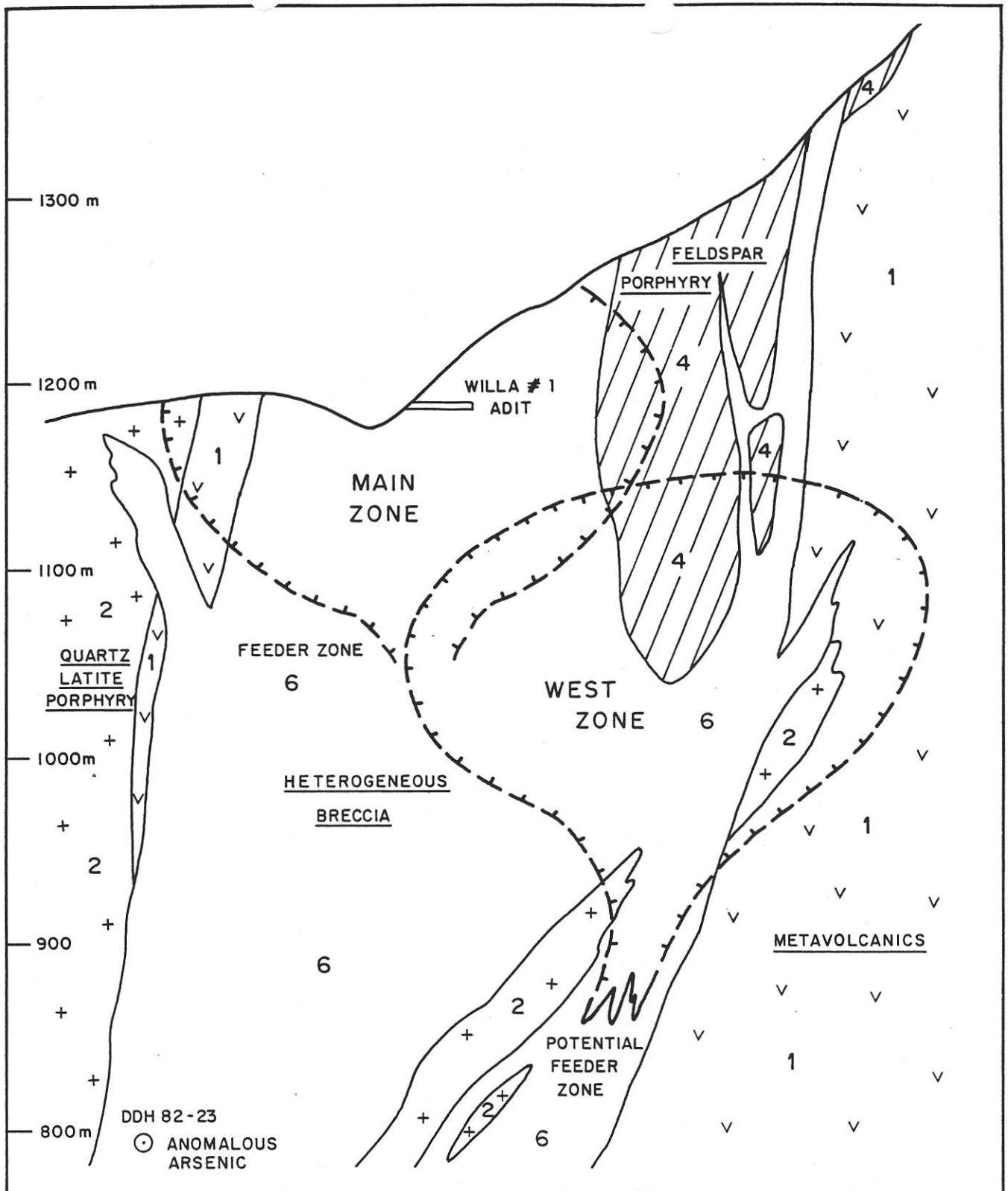
*intersections of 84-36 and 84-37 represent mineralization occurring marginal to West Zone within crackled pre-heterogeneous breccia wall-rock.

6) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Main Zone represents a non-pittable, therefore, non-economic reserve at foreseeable metal prices. At depth, Main Zone is connected by a feeder to the northern end of the underlying West Zone (Figure 9). Overall grades in West Zone to date are approximately twice the grade of Main Zone, thus in a general sense, grades increase with depth.

Potential for additional reserves at grades equal to or better than those evident in West Zone lies in delineation of additional fracture zones and/or feeder zones at depth.

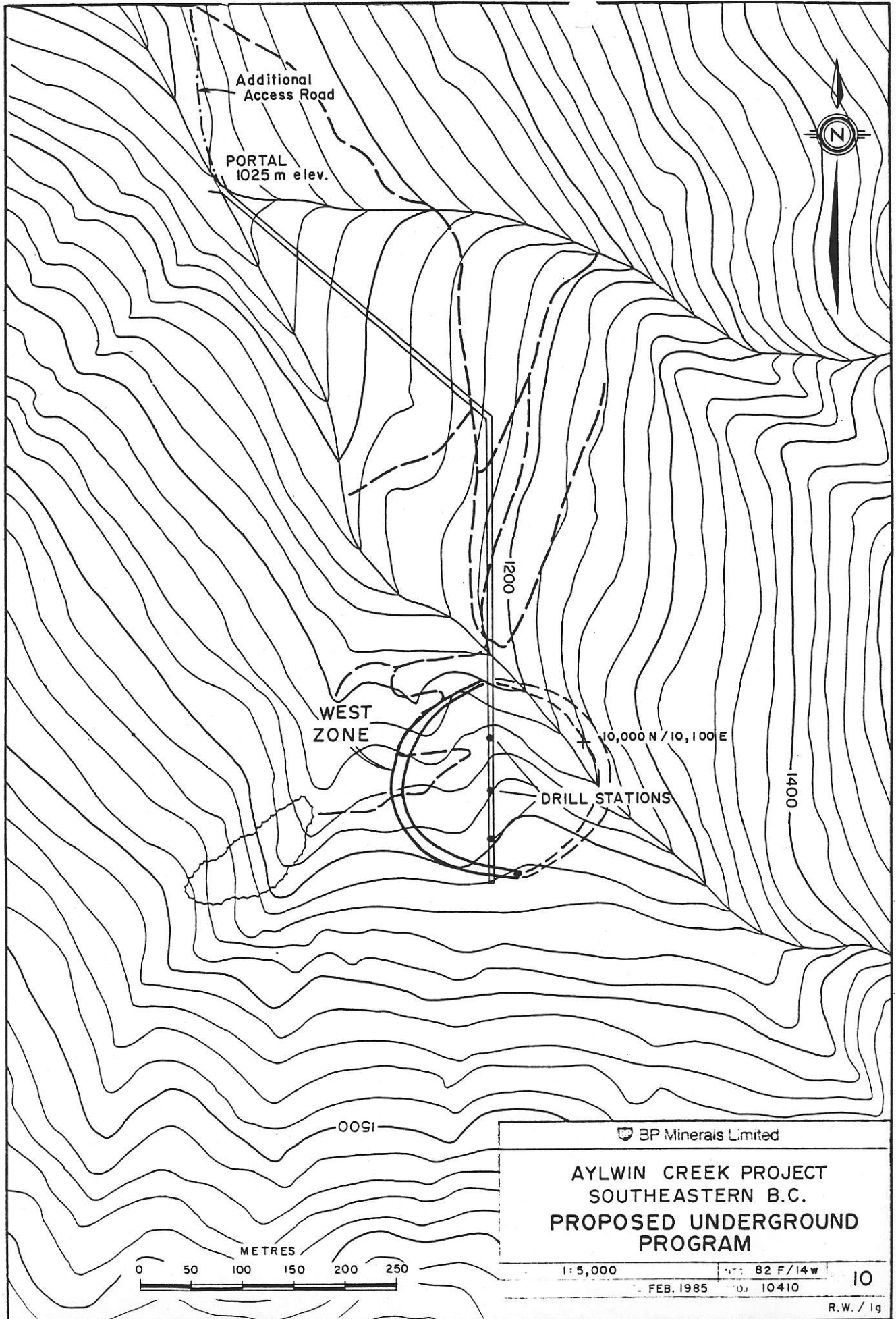
Further exploration would best be accomplished from an underground site. A proposed program involves approximately 800 m of drifting to reach the centre of West Zone at the 1025 m level (Figure 10). From here, approximately 300 m of cross-cuts could be driven to bulk sample the known mineralization. Underground diamond drilling totalling 2000-3000 m is proposed to explore the system at depth and test the open segment of the ring fracture. Such a program is estimated to cost approximately \$1.3 - 1.5m.



BP BP Minerals Limited

AYLWIN PROJECT - B.C.
AYLWIN CREEK
SCHEMATIC LONGITUDINAL SECTION
LOOKING EAST

SCALE	As Shown	DRAWN BY:	R. WONG	FIG. 9
DATE	FEB. 1985	DRAFTED BY:	L. G.	
N.T.S.	82 F/14	PROJ.	10410	REPORT



7) TERMS OF ENTRY

Current interests of the joint venture partners are BP Minerals Limited 72% and Rio Algom Exploration Inc. 28%. Total exploration expenditures of the joint venture on the Aylwin Creek property are \$2.6m.

The new co-venturer shall spend \$2.6m as work on the property to earn a 50% working interest, and shall accept/honour all underlying agreements which include pre-production annual royalty payments of \$20,000 to claim optionors.

The new co-venturer shall commit to an underground program to penetrate the West Zone.

All other terms are subject to negotiation.