

NUMERICAL FILING SYSTEM

862004

LOCATION (1) TACHEK MTN B.C.
(2) TOPLEY AREA B.C.
N.T.S. 93-L-9

NAME (1) TOPLEY RICHFIELD PROPERTY
(2) WHITING, Frank
(3) Cobre Explorations Ltd

REMARKS: Gold prospect near Topley B.C. offered to Dome. Of possible interest but examination required

N.T.S. FILING SYSTEM

N.T.S. # 93 L 9
FILE # 4112

LOCATION:

Lat 54° 35' N
Long 126° 15' W
Prov B.C.
Twp Topley area

NAME:

Property Topley - Richfield
Company Cobre Explorations
B/F By Frank Whiting
Date Dec 1979

REMARKS As above.

TYPE:

Office Study ✓
Field Exam _____
Co. Project _____

STATUS:

Recommended Yes, examination required 1980
For Record _____
Other _____

RICHARDSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.

4161 CROWN CRESCENT, VANCOUVER, B.C. V6R 2A8

TELEPHONE: (604) 224-1282

December 9, 1979.

Mr. G. S. W. Bruce, Vice President,
Dome Mines Limited,
600-365 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario M5H 2V9.

Dear Wally:

Enclosed are the notes on the Topley Richfield Silver-Gold Property. As we discussed, I have simply copied them and have not prepared a report.

I have received the Roddy Mines data from David Taylor, but have not read it thoroughly yet. At first glance the deposits appear to be of some interest, but the data are sketchy.

With best wishes,
Yours very truly,
Paul.

GSWB	LBH	DRS	EAP
PROJECT			
DEC 13 1979			
<input type="checkbox"/> PROJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> DRILLING		
<input type="checkbox"/> CONSULTING	<input type="checkbox"/> LEGAL		
<input type="checkbox"/> TECHNICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> MISC.		
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER			

NTS 93L/9E&W
1°35'N, 126°15'W

The Topley Richfield Silver-Gold Property.

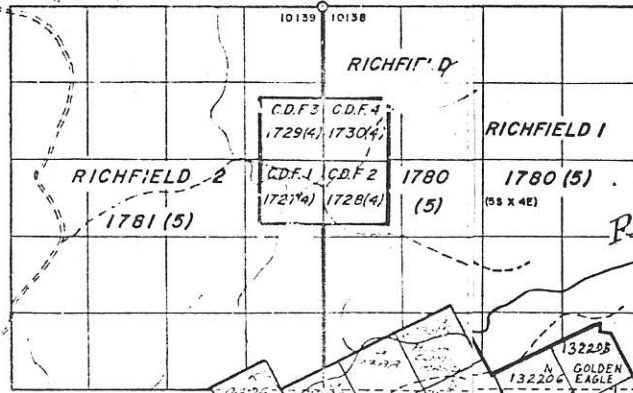
The property was originally discovered by F.H. Taylor in 1926. It was optioned in 1926 to the Standard Silver Lead Mining Company, Limited, who dropped the option in 1927. The property was then optioned in 1927 to the Topley Richfield Mining Company, Limited, and this company did extensive work in 1928 and 1929. The ground was dropped, restaked and further prospected leading to a discovery worked in 1937. The property was optioned by Goodrich Mining Co. in 1946 and again by the Topley Mining Syndicate in 1951 and 1952. Little work was reported by the last two optioners. The property was optioned by Silver Standard in 1955. Three holes 293', 361' and 301' were diamond drilled, but all were reported lost in caving ground before reaching the mineralized zone.

M 93L/9W

1029	1012	10458
C	C	C



TACHEK MTN.



Richfield



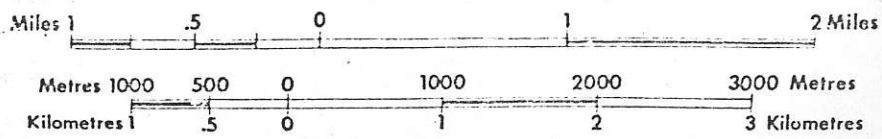
M.T. McCREA

Creek

Cesford

CESFORD Forestry Lookout HILL

Cobham I.



Topley

DATE OF MICROFILM: 79-10-05

54°30'

126° 12' 26" 15'

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

References - Topley Richfield.
Silver-Gold Property

Minister of Mines:

1926 138
1927 140
1928 173
1929 179
1937 C 26

1946 , 89

prop. optioned by
Goodrich Mining Co
Limited - Some clearing
for proposed mill site
- no data.

1951 { 117

stripping sampling
mapping - no data.

1952 } 95

very short - no data.
some trenching.

1955 p 25

1956 p 28

GSC Summary Report, 1928, part A p 71-74 - good writeup

GSC Paper, ¹⁹³⁶ 36-20 p 154 - don't have.

M of M, 1926, p. 138.

Largely volcanic rocks, intensely altered with much secondary calcite and dolomite. The rock alters to an earthy material

The mineralization consists of pyrite and arsenopyrite with minor galena and sphalerite. On the discovery outcrop of weathered, earthy material a sample was collected that ran 0.2 oz/ton Au and 27 oz Ag.

Surface rubble contained in the earthy material, but in fragments and fresh, assayed as follows:

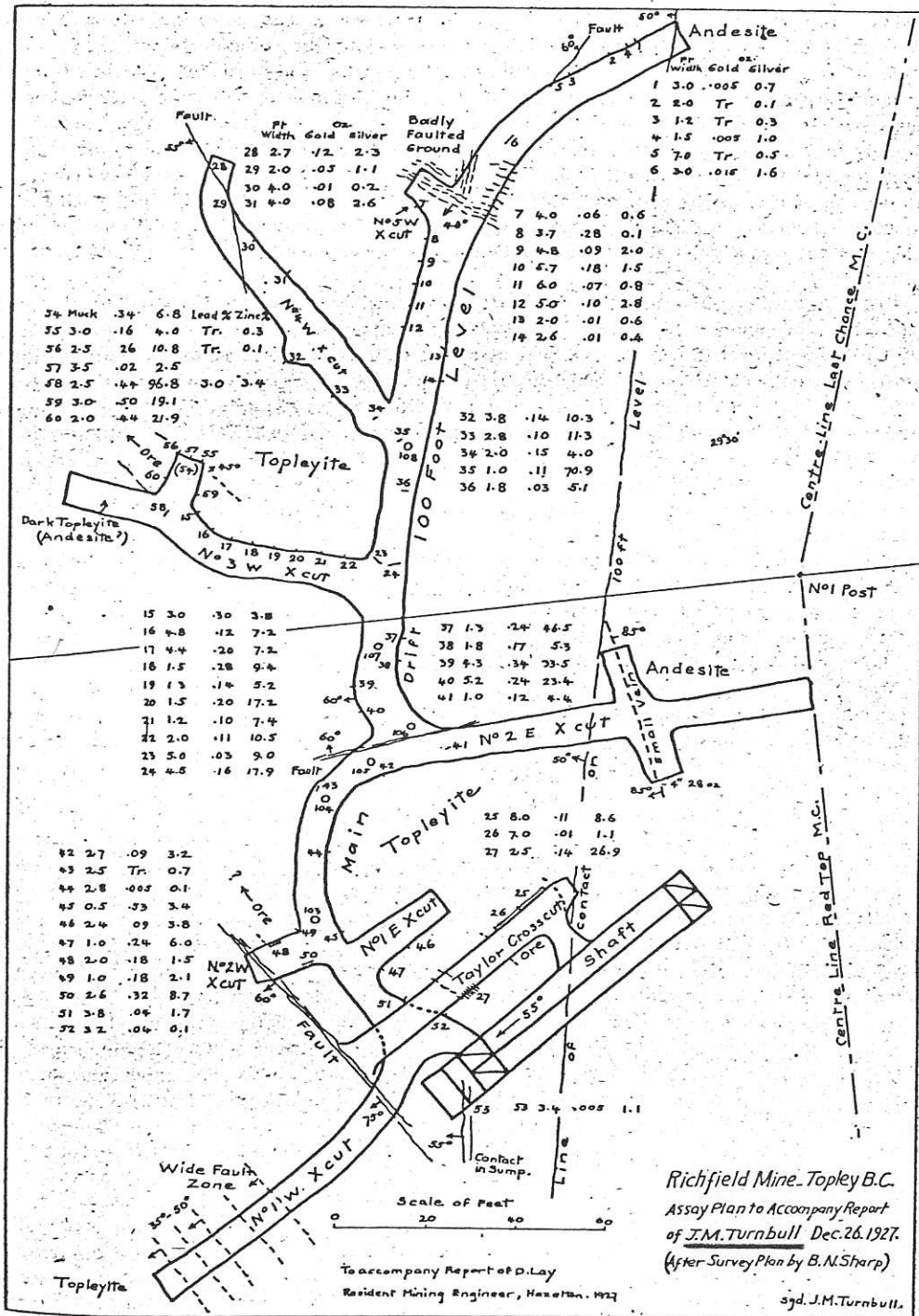
	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)
Sample 1	0.7	275	2
2	0.84	387	36

M of M, 1927, p. 140

The Standard Silver-Lead Mining Company sank a 100 foot shaft inclined at 55° and did 600 feet of drifting and crosscutting on the 60 foot level. They then relinquished the option in July, 1927.

The workings were mapped and sampled by J.M. Turnbull in December, 1927. He sampled just the mineralized bands, which are "somewhat flat-lying" (see plan next page)

* Lay(?) indicates the bands differ in strike and dip and strike generally parallel to the andesite-topleyite contact (030°) and dip NW. Complications are caused by a number of faults. However, X-Cuts 3W and 4W are really drifts along bands striking NW and dipping NE. (see attached plan by Turnbull)



Band No. 1 - Just north of shaft - flat seam dipping westerly into floor of #2 W Crosscut & easterly into back of #2 E Crosscut.

		width ft	Au oz.	Ag oz
Turnbull's Sample	45	0.5	.53	3.4
	46	2.4	.09	3.8
	47	1.0	.24	6.0
	48	2.0	.18	1.5
	49	1.0	.10	2.1
	50	2.6	.32	8.7

Band No. 2 - Just beyond 2 E X-Cut. Dips steeply into the W wall

Sample	37	1.3	.24	46.5	} 20' long, 3.2' wide (#20.47 using 57° Ag 20.67(?) Au.
	38	1.8	.17	5.3	
	39	4.3	.34	33.5	
	40	5.2	.24	23.4	

Band No. 3 - Main Level at #3W X-Cut & follows #3W X-Cut for 40'. Strikes NW

and dips NE: Sample	15	3.0	.30	3.8	} <u>Band 3 + Band 4</u> 60' long, 2.9' wide. (#12-38)
	16	4.8	.12	7.2	
	17	4.4	.20	7.2	
	18	1.5	.28	9.4	
	19	1.3	.14	5.2	
	20	1.5	.20	17.2	
	21	1.2	.10	7.4	
	22	2.0	.11	10.5	
	23	5.0	.03	9.0	
	24	4.5	.16	17.9	

Band No. 4 - #3 W X-Cut at end. Occurs "tandem fashion" (en echelon?) w Band No. 3. Dips NE somewhat flatly. Width $\pm 6'$. "Best ore in the mine"

Sample	54	muck	.34	6.8
	55	3.0	.16	4.0
	56	2.5	.26	10.8
	57	3.5	.02	2.5
	58	2.5	.44	96.8
	59	3.0	.50	19.1
	60	2.0	.44	21.9

Band No. 5 #4 W X-Cut. Has NW Strike.

Sample	32	3.8	.14	} 40' long, 2.3' wide. (10.12)
	33	2.8	.10	
	34	2.0	.15	
	35	1.0	.11	
	36	1.8	.03	

Band No. 6 In #4 W X-Cut ahead of No. 4 Band (really #5?). Not as well

mineralized. Dips NE	Sample 28	2.7	.12	2.3
	29	2.0	.05	1.0
	30	4.0	.01	0.2
	31	4.0	.09	2.6

Band No. 7 Main level just N of #4 W X-Cut dipping NW in W well

Sample 7	4.0	.06	0.6
8	3.7	.28	0.1
9	4.8	.09	2.0
10	5.7	.18	1.5
11	6.0	.07	0.8
12	5.0	.10	2.8
13	2.0	.01	0.6
14	2.6	.01	0.4

"No decrease of values with depth." seen at this time.

MM-1928 - General writeup, with no map

(1) Qtz vn on Andesite-Toplexite contact followed both N & S of shaft by No 1 drift N & No 1 drift S. Continuity but no ore.

(2) East Vein - (a?) in 2 E X-cut

(b?) or 800' NE of shaft, ←

this is it - a separate vein several hundred feet to the E

Stripped on surface, well-mineralized, dips E. Crosscut to it from the N drift. No commercial ore.

(3) Mineralization in Toplexite. Advanced #4 W X-Cut

in mineralized Toplexite. Av. 12/ton for 130 feet &

width + 50' () - but really much narrower because vein v. flat here although dip as whole is 60°

MM-1928-p 420

Sunk shaft to 200' in fall - lots of water

MM 1929 p 179

Mine closed. Drilling below 200' level showed negligible mineralization

MM 1937 p C 26

Claims restaked. New discovery 1000' easterly from original workings. Shear zone 5' wide N-NE \angle 45° E. In shear is a well-mineralized qtz vein having a maximum width of 2'. Mineralization consists of sphalerite, galena, chalcopryrite & pyrite. & contains noteworthy gold values.

Prospect shaft has followed down on new vein for 35' then drifted 35' then faulting & various drifts & X-Cuts. A ^{15"} qtz vn encountered & sampled across 15" 0.46 oz/Au, 10 oz/ton Ag, 1% Cu, nil Pb, 2.8% Zn.

In drift 12's of shaft,

	Width	oz/ton Au	oz/ton Ag	Cu (%)	Pb	Zn (%)
	<u>21"</u>	0.10	6.4	0.8	tr	3.9
dump	15 T	0.16	16	1.8	nil	5.2
"	32 T	0.22	9	1.5	nil	3.6

Summary Report 1928 Part A. - Base of Tachick Mtn 8 mi from Topley.
p 71A.

Good Summary - hard to boil down (see over)

Talks of North Vein an East Vein.

ation is related to a late stage in the consolidation of the porphyrite breccia its relation to much later mineral deposits must be remote, in which case the association of mineral deposit and epidotized areas is fortuitous.

It is probable that a strong fracture fault or shear zone existed at the Topley Richfield deposit prior to its deposition and if so this suggests that the area as a whole was consolidated prior to the fracturing. The parallelism of several veins, e.g., those on the Golden Eagle and Box groups, suggests for their pre-ore fractures a common regional origin which also suggests that the area as a whole was consolidated prior to mineral deposition.

It seems, therefore, that the source of the ore is intrusive rock younger than the porphyrite breccia. This intrusive may be represented by the rhyolite, which occurs in the area, or it may be still younger and if so does not outcrop in the area.

The veins of type 2 show such a close relation to the rhyolite that there seems little doubt that they have been derived from that magma. In some cases their form suggests that they are segregations from the rhyolite, since they form small, irregular masses completely enclosed by that rock.

Oxidation, Etc.

In the deposits examined the oxidized zone is of very small depth, and in some cases is practically absent. The minerals found are iron hydroxide, malachite, azurite, and, in one case, a few small crystals of chalcantite. The evidence so far available indicates that very little if any secondary enrichment is to be expected. Below the shallow oxidized zone, the minerals of the veins appear quite unaltered and of primary generation.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES

TOPLEY RICHFIELD MINE¹

The Richfield group of mineral claims is north of Richfield creek at the base of Tachick mountain 8 miles from Topley. A good automobile road connects the property with the Canadian National railway and the Hazelton-Vancouver highway at Topley.

The claims were staked in June, 1920, by F. H. Taylor and Wesley Banta and were known then as the Red Top group. The property was taken under option by the Standard Silver Lead Mining Company who did some 700 feet of underground work before relinquishing the option in July, 1927. In the autumn of 1927 Mr. Taylor organized the Topley Richfield Mining Company, Limited, to develop the property, which then became known as the Richfield group of claims or the Topley Richfield mine. Mr. Taylor is the general manager at the mine and since commencing operations late in 1927 has maintained continuous underground development.

The country rock at the mine consists of fragmental volcanic rocks referred to in this report as porphyrite breccia. Because glacial drift is thick and plentiful, bedrock can be seen practically only in the mine workings. The rock is strongly sheared locally and near the mineral

¹ Ann. Rept., Minister of Mines, B.C., 1927, pp. 140-147; 1928, pp. 121, 122, 138-143.

deposits is intensely altered to a soft rock consisting chiefly of magnesium and calcium carbonates. This alteration product is known locally as "topleyite" and has been discussed in preceding pages. *de la Roche*

One zone of post-ore shearing is so far known. It is exposed by the mine workings and lies chiefly west of the mineral deposits, but also includes them in some places. The sheared zone has not been completely crosscut, but it is more than 75 feet wide. The sheared rock is a fissile, soft, chlorite schist. Some shearing probably took place prior to mineral deposition and some, if not all, certainly took place later. Fragments of altered wall-rock and of ore in the shear zone adjacent to the ore-body show clearly that some of the shearing took place after the ore was deposited.

Two mineral deposits occur on the Richfield group and are known locally as the "North vein" and the "East vein". All of the underground work except diamond drilling has been done on the "North vein."

The "East vein" is about 370 feet east of the most northerly known point on the "North vein". It strikes north and dips 65 degrees west. Open-cuts prove a length of 100 feet and a width of 3 feet. This is a clear-cut vein occupying a single fissure. It is roughly banded in that one of the constituents, tetrahedrite, is commonly present in narrow bands a quarter of an inch or more wide. The vein consists of quartz and the sulphides, pyrite, chalcopryrite, sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite. The pyrite is disseminated through the quartz. Sphalerite is fairly abundant and is in most places of a normal resin colour, but is in some places yellowish green. Chalcopryrite is not so plentiful as sphalerite. Galena is fairly abundant and has been rendered gneissic by post-ore earth movements. Tetrahedrite is fairly abundant and commonly occurs in fine bands. Two diamond drill holes drilled to intersect the "East vein" showed narrow mineral deposits slightly below commercial grade from 100 to 200 feet below the surface. These, although not commercial, contain 0.6 to 0.2 ounce of gold and from 1 to 4 ounces of silver per ton. It is not known whether these deposits are to be correlated with the vein sought. A crosscut has been driven east 400 feet from the workings on the "North vein" to intersect the "East vein". This crosscut about 150 feet below the outcrop of the "East vein" exposes some half a dozen clear-cut quartz sulphide stringers up to 6 inches wide, but although it had gone beyond the point where the "East vein" was expected, it had not encountered any larger veins that could be correlated with the "East vein" at the time of the writer's visit in early September, 1928. Further development will be necessary to prove the value of this vein.

The "North vein" has been developed by two shafts, by some 2,000 feet of drifts and crosscuts, and by several diamond drill holes below the level of the drifts. A shaft sunk on the discovery outcrop of the deposit follows it downward about 70 feet on a dip of about 50 degrees. Drifts were driven north and south from the shaft, and later the second shaft was sunk for purposes of ventilation. The drifts about 50 feet below the collar of the discovery shaft extend south 100 feet and north 750 feet. Crosscuts have been driven east at distances of 60, 220, and 570 feet north of the shaft, the one at 570 feet being the one driven to cut the "East vein". Crosscuts to the west are at the shaft, and at distances of 100, 140, and 400 feet north of the shaft. The ground rises to the

north, so that at the beginning of the "East vein crosscut" the drift is 100 feet below the surface.

The development has shown that the "North vein" is not a single mineral deposit, but consists of veins and replacement deposits. The northern part of the workings expose a definite quartz sulphide vein striking north 30 degrees east and dipping 45 degrees west. The vein is 280 feet long and 3 to 12 feet wide. It consists essentially of quartz and pyrite and where exposed in the workings is below commercial grade. About 220 feet north of the shaft, near the south end of the quartz-pyrite vein first mentioned, a horizontal quartz sulphide vein has been followed east for 100 feet. South of the shaft a drift driven south for 100 feet encounters two vein-like replacement deposits each several feet wide and about 5 feet apart. They strike north 30 degrees east and dip 45 degrees to 10 degrees west. They may be faulted portions of a single deposit. In any case the deposits appear to enter the east wall of the drift and the northward continuation should pass east of the shaft. Another definite vein is exposed in the crosscut to the east, 60 feet north of the shaft. The strike of this vein is about north 30 degrees east and the dip is vertical. Between the shaft and the flat vein 220 feet farther north are at least three tabular replacement deposits, each several feet thick and 2 to 6 feet apart. They strike roughly north 30 degrees east and dip at varying angles west. The southward continuation of these deposits should pass west of the shaft. These deposits are folded and broken. Diamond drill holes drilled from the surface to explore the "North vein" at depths ranging from 100 feet to 400 feet had at the time of the writer's visit failed to locate any ore-body that can be definitely correlated with deposits in the mine workings, although they did penetrate several mineral bodies. This condition is not to be wondered at, as the deposits are very irregular and until they are followed downward for some distance along the dip very little can be known of their probable location at greater depth. According to a report by J. M. Turnbull, consulting engineer for the company, issued in January, 1929, further diamond drilling has been done from underground stations with the result that commercial ore has been found in several places below the drift level.

The deposits, particularly the replacement deposits, appear to be rather short. Faults are numerous and it is quite possible that a solution of all the fault problems would indicate one or more fairly regular deposits. Shearing has also broken the deposits. It is likely, however, that several replacement deposits occur which are perhaps lenticular in shape.

The replacement deposits are dark in colour, in general darker than the enclosing rock. The material of the deposits is hard and consists of quartz and calcite or dolomite and the sulphides pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopryite, galena, and tetrahedrite. The sulphides are fairly uniformly distributed through the gangue. From microscopic study of polished specimens of replacement ore it can be seen that pyrite, arsenopyrite, and quartz were deposited first. These early minerals were crushed and fractured and at this time and later came sphalerite and chalcopryite. Clearly later than the narrow crushed zones in the early minerals are galena and tetrahedrite. Still later earth movements are indicated by gneissic galena. Later still the whole deposit was fractured and the fractures filled with a carbonate which is chiefly dolomite.

effect of
major
N30E
fract
lineament

* /

As development work in the area is so far not extensive and as surface rock exposures are infrequent the extent and nature of the locus of the ore solutions causing the ore deposits at the Topley Richfield are not known. It is possible that prior to ore deposition a shear or fracture zone of considerable extent existed striking north 30 degrees east and that the deposits of the Topley Richfield mine were formed in this zone.

GOLDEN EAGLE GROUP¹

The Golden Eagle group of claims is on Richfield creek $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Topley. The property is controlled by a company known as Topley Silver, Limited.

The mineral deposit is in fragmental volcanic rocks and consists of a narrow, quartz-sulphide vein. It is a few inches to 2 feet wide and has been traced for 300 feet along the strike by open-cuts and three shafts. It strikes northwest and dips 35 degrees northeast. Two of the shafts were full of water at the time of the writer's visit and the vein in them could not be examined. In the deepest shaft, 90 feet deep, the wall-rock has been altered to a light-coloured rock for a distance of 2 feet from the vein. The alteration has been effected by the introduction of sericite, calcite, chlorite, and pyrite. The vein consists of quartz mineralized with pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopryrite, galena, tetrahedrite, and probably polyargyrite. It contains for the whole depth of the shaft a band of sulphide 4 inches or more thick on its hanging-wall side. The vein is drusy and holds well-formed crystals of quartz and sphalerite. A peculiarity of the mineralization is the colour of the sphalerite which is a pale or yellowish green. The vein contains rather high-grade silver ore and for this reason, even though it is narrow, is worthy of considerable development.

CUP GROUP²

The Cup group of three mineral claims is on Richfield creek about 7 miles from Topley.

Some development was done on the property in 1924 by Frank Chettleburgh of Telkwa, B.C., who in that year held an option on the claims. In 1927 further work was done by the Topley Consolidated Mining and Development Company, Limited. In 1927 this company went into liquidation and the property reverted to the original owner.

The mineral deposit consists of one or more quartz-sulphide veins lying in fragmental volcanic rocks. The veins are practically horizontal and outcrop in the canyon of Richfield creek. The outcrops have been broken into by open-cuts and by five short tunnels and in this way vein outcrops have been traced for a quarter of a mile. The veins exposed in the various tunnels are similar in general appearance and may be parts of a single vein.

The veins vary in width from a few inches to 4 feet and consist of quartz mineralized with pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopryrite, and galena. Assays show that the vein matter contains half an ounce or less of silver per unit of lead.³ Sulphide mineralization is in general rather sparse, but small local shoots of sulphide occur where the vein consists chiefly of galena.

¹ Ann. Rept., Minister of Mines, B.C., 1927, p. 148.

² Ann. Rept., Minister of Mines, B.C., 1927, pp. 147, 148; 1924, p. 98.

³ Ann. Rept., Minister of Mines, B.C., 1927, p. 148; 1924, p. 93.

Entered in B.L.B.

WHITING MINING SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LTD.

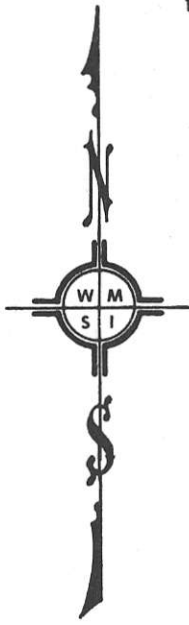
1035 GREENWOOD PLACE, WEST VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

(604) 926 - 5270

922 - 6717

65

PROJECT 75 - 1 Y 2	
FI DEC 5 1979	LE
<input type="checkbox"/> PROPERTY	<input type="checkbox"/> DRILLING
<input type="checkbox"/> IDENTIFICATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LEGAL
<input type="checkbox"/> TECHNICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> MISC.
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	



Mr. G.S.W. Bruce
 Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited
 Toronto, Ontario

Dear Mr. Bruce:

I am writing to you on behalf of Cobre Exploration Ltd concerning its Richfield gold-silver-zinc-lead property north of Topley, B.C.

This deposit is of a type which is unusual in B.C., but very common in Northern Ontario, being veins and breccia-quartz layers in a very highly altered andesite, that has been converted to a green-banded ankeritic carbonate. The carbonatized zone on this property has been shown by drilling and underground workings to have a length of at least 900 feet, a width of at least 250 feet, and has been seen in drillholes to a depth of at least 350 feet - and the zone is not only open to the north, west, and south from the old workings, but is now indicated by recent geophysical work to be at least 1,500 metres long, and to have a total width ranging from 200 - 600 metres. There is already one rich ore shoot, developed by the two old levels, in the center of this zone, against its eastern edge. We have found a very strong and continuous conductor just west of the old workings and a short distance below them; this conductor has a length of at least 1,050 metres.

The property is ready for an intensive drilling program, which could be done at any time, including during the winter months.

please enter & return to WB

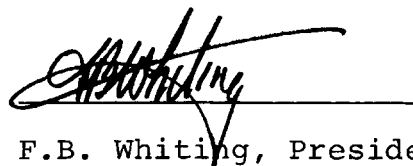
funny deal

2.

The complete geophysical report on the Pulse E.M. survey and the E.M. 16 survey has not yet been completed by G. White Geophysics, but will be available in a week or two. I enclose extracts from the initial results of the survey, which are adequate to show the continuity of the conductor, and the intensity of the pulse response obtained from it. While the nature of the conductor is unknown, it may be significant that the deepest drillhole, following the Main Ore Layer down-dip towards this conductor, cut ore-grade gold-silver and also 4 % Pb and 6 % Zn.

My technical report, enclosed, includes a section giving suggested option terms. These of course are negotiable. What Cobre Exploration wants is for a mining company knowledgeable about this particular type of deposit to conduct a serious and extensive test of the whole " green carbonate " zone to find the ore-bodies that can be expected to occur in and along-side it.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'F.B. Whiting', written over a horizontal line.

F.B. Whiting, President
Whiting Mining Services
International Ltd.

DOME EXPLORATION (CANADA) LIMITED

SUITE 600 - 365 BAY STREET

TORONTO, CANADA

M5H 2V9

TELEPHONE
(416) 364-3453

December 21, 1979

REGISTERED

Mr. F. B. Whiting, President
Whiting Mining Services International Ltd.
1035 Greenwood Place
West Vancouver, B. C.
V7S 1Y2

Dear Mr. Whiting:

Re: Cobre Explorations---Topley-Richfield Property

Thank you very much for your letter and report on the above subject, both of which I received recently.

I have spent a lot of time studying your report. The large area of carbonate alteration is certainly intriguing. I have to agree that I find the prospect of some interest, although I would be loathe to recommend taking it on without spending a day or so on-site getting a first-hand feel for the situation. Also, I have to be honest and say that the terms suggested, although not entirely clear to me, would pose some problems.

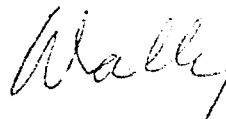
I fully realize that you would like to get drilling started on the property as soon as possible. My view is that you should continue showing the data to other parties in the hope of making an immediate deal. If you have not done so by the early part of the 1980 field season, I would like to have the opportunity to look at the property and discuss it with you.

I return herewith the report which you sent me.

Many thanks for allowing us to consider this proposal. With kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

DOME EXPLORATION (CANADA) LIMITED



G. S. W. Bruce
Vice-President

GSWB:rn
Enclosures

b.c.c.: Properties to be Examined (1980)

MEMO TO: File #4112

DATE: July 7, 1981

FROM: G. S. W. Bruce

SUBJECT: Cobre Exploration, Richfield Prospect, Topley Area, B.C.

Cobre Exploration carried out a programme during 1980 and 1981, and outlined a limited tonnage of mineralized material in a volcanogenic environment.

From the data available, it would appear that the zone is about 70 metres long, possibly 3 metres in thickness and occupies a plunging sulphide-rich zone within a tuffaceous sequence. A rather optimistic conclusion appears to give it approximately 170,000 tons grading .124 oz Au per ton and 5.60 oz Ag per ton. An examination shows that the zone is apparently delimited on strike and is probably "open" to depth with exploration having been carried out by surface drilling to a depth of about 200 metres.

The potential of this zone seems to be about 300 tons per vertical foot.

The zone indicated to date seems to have limited potential. There is the possibility however of finding further similar zones along a considerable strike length of favourable host rocks, but such other zones, if indeed they exist, would be very difficult to find.

The deal being offered (see Fox letter to Bruce dated June 9, 1981) is much stiffer than the property merits. I do not recommend further action at this time.

G. S. W. Bruce

GSWB:rb

VIA COURIER

July 7, 1981

Mr. F. B. Whiting
Whiting Mining Services International Ltd.
1035 Greenwood Place
West Vancouver, B.C.
V7S 1Y2

Dear Frank:

Re: The Richfield Property of Cobre Exploration
Our File #4112

Further to our telephone conversation of last week, I now confirm that we regretfully cannot handle the programme on the Richfield prospect.

I am taking the liberty of returning to you both copies of the report, the one which you kindly sent to me on June 9 as well as the one which Mr. Fitzgerald handed to Dr. Peter Fox.

Once again I would like to thank you for your courtesy in allowing us to consider this venture and to wish you success in further work on it.

Yours sincerely,

DOMEX EXPLORATION (CANADA) LIMITED

G. S. W. Bruce

GSWB:rb
Enclosures