PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON

PIONEER PROJECT

Similkameen M.D.

92 H 9/W

by

M. R. Wolfhard Feb. 1977

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PIONEER PROJECT

SUMMARY:

Potential exists for a medium size porphyry copper deposit, within an untested portion of a 300 m to 500 m by greater than 7000 m long linear belt of altered Nicola rocks. This potential should be tested by percussion drilling, at a cost of \$20,000.

INTRODUCTION:

PROPERTY: 7 claims, including 59 units, in Similkameen M.D., owned by C. J. Robertson as follows:

| CLAII | М | # OF UNITS | REC # | ANNIVERSARY DATE |
|---------|---|------------|----------|---------------------|
| Pioneer | 1 | 12 | 71 | June 23 |
| 11 | 2 | 12 | 72 | 11 |
| | | | | |
| 11 | 4 | 8 | 186 | Jan 10 |
| " | 5 | 8 | 187 | H |
| *** | 6 | 3 | 188 | 11 |
| ** | 7 | 6 | 189 | II . |
| IT | 8 | 6 | Staked e | arly June, 1977 |

LOCATION: 10 km N 25° E of Princeton, B. C. in the vicinity of Christian Creek in N T S 92 H 9/W. The land slopes gently to the north and north east, from elevation 1000 m to elevation 1300 m. Vegetation includes grassland and pine - fir forest. Exploration season is 9 months, drilling season 12 months.

ACCESS: Exploration is by auto from Princeton, B. C., about 3½ hours by auto from Vancouver. Production access would be by road to Vancouver, or by circuitous rail route from Princeton to Vancouver.

(cont'd)

In 1959 and 1960, Kennco Exploratons HISTORY: (Western) Limited held the southern portion of the Pioneer property as the F. H. claims. conducted geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys, did some bulldozer trenching, and reported 4 diamond drill holes varying from 25 m to 100 m The rancher who owns the surface, and other ranchers, informed us that a fifth hole was drilled west of the other Kennco holes, penetrating 500 feet of Princeton sediments before abandonment. Kennco subsequently dropped the ground, and later owners included AMAX and Bethlehem. In the early 1970's Cop-Ex mining held the northern portion of the Pioneer claims. They did considerable percussion drilling in local areas, at one point causing a stock market flurry with reported results from locations they would not disclose. Placer is reported to have done some drilling on the ground at about this time. Quintana staked the southern claims in spring 1976, mapped and sampled the ground in the summer and fall, and acquired the northern claims when Cop-Ex allowed them to lapse in December.

GEOLOGY:

REGIONAL: The Pioneer property lies within a narrow north trending belt of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic, basic to intermediate, volcanics. These Nicola group volcanics are intruded by co-eval plutons associated with porphyry copper mines at Copper Mountain - Inger-

(cont'd)

belle, Highland Valley, and Afton-Iron Mask.

A host of other porphyry copper prospects, most of which fall into one of two general classes, are known within this 60 km by 300 km belt stretching from the U. S. border north to Kamloops and beyond. Locally these Nicola rocks are overlain by Upper Mesozoic and Lower Cenozoic rocks, often in fault-bounded basins.

One of the two types of porphyry copper deposits, usually associated with a calc-alkaline intrusive suite, exhibits well-developed, megascopically-obvious concentric alteration zoning. The Highland Valley deposits are of this type.

The second type of deposit, often of good grade, is commonly associated with alkaline intrusive and extrusive rocks. This type shows poorly-defined concentric alteration zoning. In particular, an annular zone of strongly seriticitized or argillized rock peripheral to, and useful as a guide to ore is absent. Exploration for this type of deposit under cover must be guided by the presence of mineralization at the edge of cover. Subjective assessments of the direction to and intensity of the center of mineralization are dangerous. Within the Nicola belt any covered area large enough to contain a mine size deposit, surrounded on one or more sides by weak fracture controlled copper iron sulphide mineralization, is a compelling target for exploration by grid drilling.

LOCAL: The western parts of the Pioneer claims are underlain by Eocene Princeton continental sediments

and volcanics. South of the Pioneer claims, the contact between Princeton and Nicola rocks trends NE and is probably a normal fault. Within the Pioneer ground, the contact trends just west of north. There is no good evidence as to whether the contact is depositional or structural, but Princeton-Nicola contacts are faults more often than not.

The central and eastern parts of the Pioneer property are underlain by a belt of Upper Triassic Nicola volcanic rocks, about 600 m wide, flanked on the east by related? diorite. Further east, a part of the mid-Mesozoic Osprey Granodiorite intrudes the diorite. The Nicola volcanics are host to what appears to be a long, narrow, belt of propylitic alteration, mineralized with fracture-controlled pyrite and weak chalcopyrite. Central to this 300-500 m wide, 7000+ m long zone, at the wide southern end, is an area about 200 m wide and more than 600 m long, in which argillic and/or phyllic alteration is pervasive. Copper values exceed 2000 ppm, and probably average more than 500 ppm, within this stronger alteration. 2000 m to the north, another area with similar grades, but less intense pervasive alteration, is shown as the Cop-Ex showing on Figure 1. 1200 m further north along the belt of altered Nicola rocks are exposures carrying up to 5% disseminated pyrite, with background copper values.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

A long, narrow zone of altered Nicola volcanic rocks, mineralized with pyrite and local concentrations

(cont'd)

of chalcopyrite, appears to exist on the Pioneer claims. This belt is poorly exposed, and ample room exists for a medium-size porphyry copper deposit under glaciofluvial cover somehwere along the strike of the zone. The potential should be tested by 12 to 15 percussion drill holes, each 70 m long, in areas selected by geologic projection at sites chosen for ease of access.

BUDGET:

15 holes of 70 m for a total of 1070 m @ \$17 m

\$17,850

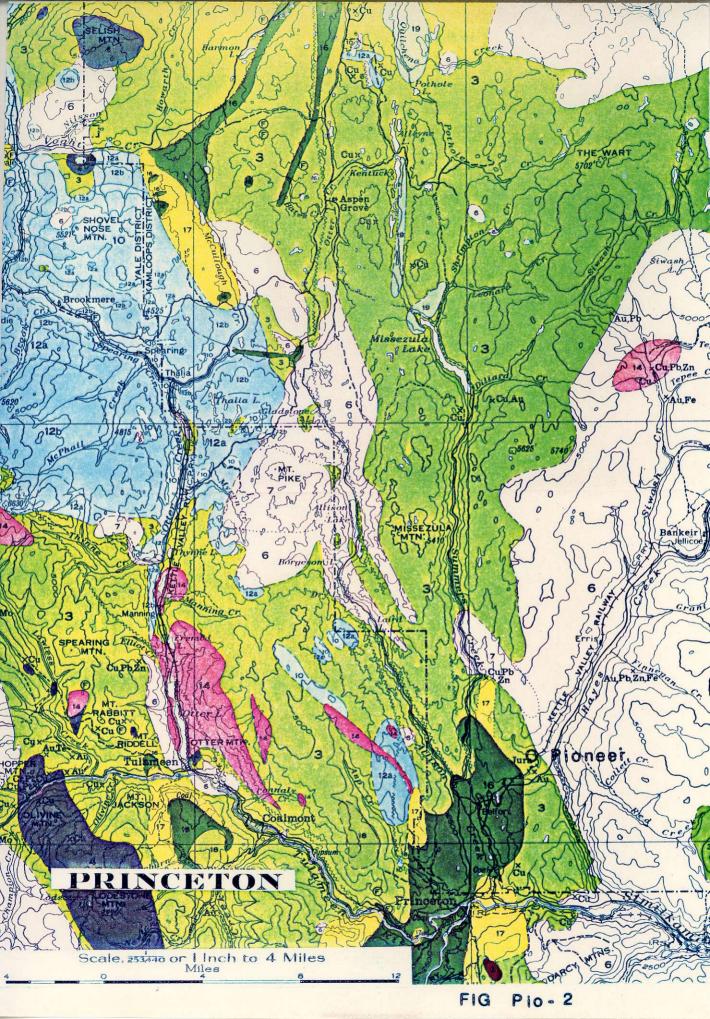
Contingency

2,250 \$20,000

REFERENCES:

Assessment reports by Kennco, filed with B.C. Dept. of Mineral and Petroleum Resources.

Field maps of J. S. Christie



LEGEND

409##

TERTIARY

MIOCENE OR LATER



Valley basalt: vesicular, varicoloured basalt



CENOZOIC

Plateau basalt: amygdaloidal, brown basalt

MIOCENE OR EARLIER

PRINCETON GROUP



16. Mainly shale, sandstone, and conglomerate; coal 17, Varicoloured andesite and basalt

CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY UPPER CRETACEOUS OR LATER



14, OTTER INTRUSIONS: pink and grey granite and granodiorite 15, LIGHTNING CREEK INTRUSIONS: grey quartz diorite

CRETACEOUS

LOWER CRETACEOUS



KINGSVALE GROUP

12a, mainly volcanic breccia; 12b, mainly andesite and basalt porphyry 13, Andesite and basalt porphyry and volcanic breccia

or of the containe breeze

11

PASAYTEN GROUP
Mainly grit and shale;
11a, mainly purple lava,
tuff, and breccia



SPENCE BRIDGE GROUP

Hard, reddisn andesite and basalt

JURASSIC (7) AND CRETACEOUS

UPPER JURASSIC (7) AND LOWER CRETACEOUS

DEWDNEY CREEK GROUP

9

Tuff, volcanic breccia, grit, argillite; 9a, mainly conglomerate

JURASSIC OR LATER



COPPER MOUNTAIN INTRUSIONS: syenogabbro, augite diorite, pegmatite

5,6,7

COAST INTRUSIONS: 5, grey, slightly gneissic granodiorite; 6, mainly reddish, coarse-grained, siliceous granite and granodiorite; 7, light coloured granodiorite, quartz diorite, and gabbro



Peridotite, pyroxenite, gabbro

TRIASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC

NICOLA GROUP



Varicoloured lava; argillite, tuff, limestone; chlorite and sericite schist

MESOZOIC

