Province of British Columbia

Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

896171

November 14, 1979

Mr. Gordon White
101, 2985 Airport Dr.,
Kamloops, B.C.
V2B 7W8

Dear Gordon:

Enclosed is a copy of my Chu Chua write-up for Fieldwork 79. As you will see, I have quite a bit of pyritic tuffaceous "chert".

I received the thin sections in good condition. If possible, I would appreciate having the samples from which they were cut (I will return both sections and hand samples after I have had a look at them).

Ironically, I missed hole 21 when I logged the core (didn't notice it on the drill plan).

I have a bunch of samples in for thin and polished sections, rocks and massive sulphides in for chemical analysis and some samples in for X-ray analysis. Hopefully I will be able to back up (or destroy) my interpretation when the results come back.

All the best,

W.J. McMillan, Ph.D., P.Eng.,
Geologist, Geological Division,
Mineral Resources Branch

WJM/dlb

Encl.

Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

October 19, 1979

Mr. Nels Vollo
Craigmont Mines Ltd.,
#270 - 180 Seymour St.,
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 2E2

Dear Nels:

Enclosed is a preliminary version of a report on the Chu Chua property I have prepared for Fieldwork 1979. Your comments on it would be appreciated (deadline for the final version is the end of October). The report is confidential until February when Fieldwork is released.

As you had already concluded, the deposit appears to face westward. We have poor tops from pillow lavas on Chu Chua Mountain which agree. However, we have tops (also poor) from about ¼ mile east of your camp and near the drill sites to the east that give tops to the east. If there is actually a fold, the mineralized area may be repeated to the east.

The area between sections 10200N and 10250N has massive sulphide layers which appear to terminate sharply. I would like to see more drilling done there to delineate the zone. Also, the area between 9850N, 9900N and 9950N should probably be tested for deeper ore extensions.

The Chu Chua deposit was very interesting to look at and I will be following the field work with chemical and petrographic analyses to get a better understanding of the mineralizing system and its effects.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

D. Bulinckx
for W.J. McMillan, Ph.D., P.Eng.,
Geologist, Geological Division,
Mineral Resources Branch

WJM/dlb

Encl.

cc: J. Michael Kenyon

MEMORANDUM FROM Gordon White

TO Vic Preto
and
Bill McMillan

THE DEPARTMENT OF
MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA V8V 1X4

DATE Aug. 31, 1979

Re: Chu Chua

Please see enclosed letter from Vesters, noting the personal and confidential heading.

With respect to paragraph two, I find this statement difficult to fathom in light of the look of the core, in particular, the contact relationships. This could be possibly based on the thin sections but I would expect to see ghosted structures even in the well altered (lighter) rocks.

I have no intention of becoming involved, so therefore, pass this correspondence on to you people.

Gordon White

MINISTRY OF MINES
AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
Rec'd SEP 5 1979
ASB | VAP

lc
cc: Mr. F. Shepherd

VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

#166 - 10551 SHELLBRIDGE WAY, RICHMOND, B.C. V6X 2W9 • PHONE 278-3028

Personal & Confidential

August 24, 1979

Mr. Gordon White
B.C. Dept. of Mines & Petroleum Resources
101-2985 Airport Drive
Kamloops, B.C.
V2B 7W8

Dear Gordon:

Thankyou for your recent letter, however perhaps your secretary forgot to include them but there were no enclosures. My particular interest concerns the cobalt contents of the sulphides. I have had two spectrographic analysis done now and the cobalt has been 700 ppm and 1000 ppm. I have asked for assays to confirm. I would expect that the cobalt is substituting for iron in pyrite as there is not enough arsenic for cobaltite. Some 80 - 90% of this amount of cobalt is recoverable by roasting and leaching at a cost of less than $3.00 per ton of pyrite concentrate treated. The cobalt could be worth nearly as much as the copper.

With respect to the rocks there, I believe that the immediate area is chiefly pillow basalts (tholeitic), argillites and cherts. The break in volcanism that marks the ore horizon is also the locus for hydrothermal vent activity. My point being that intense leaching and alteration-silicification would alter a large volume of rock such that normal basalts and pyroclastics could now appear to be anything (i.e. dacites, andesites, etc). I think you would have to go a fair distance away from the zone in order to get any reasonable samples.

With respect to the tonnage calculations, Nels has taken standard engineering blocks around each hole to come up with his figure. Based upon his assumption of a westerly dip to the zone his figure is probably slightly optimistic because the deposit would be split into a series of discontinuous, almost random pods. However, this assumption does not fit either a genetic or structural model of the area, nor does it tie in with this years drill intersections. A more probable interpretation based upon drill locations and intersections that we have is that the zone is in fact dipping steeply east from the central to southern portions and is vertical towards the north. This interpretation then indicates

one main pod down the center. The zone is on a 40° southern rake and disappears underground south of 9950N and is eroded north of 10275N. Therefore at the north end some holes are beyond the zone and some have passed underneath. Towards the south end because of the rake and eastern dip, some holes were above the zone and others weren't drilled far enough. What he should have done was drill to the west not east at the southern end.

From two isolated intersections west of the zone it appears the system temporarily repeated later in time at a higher level. The repetition would in fact have again silicified a horizon such that it may be another "rhyolite" zone and hence drilling terminated in a false higher level in some instances. Based upon a slightly elongate pancake shape, the main zone would be a maximum of 200 meters in total depth. Several minor replacement zones are evident in the footwall.

I have passed these thoughts on to Bill in the hope they may help with his reconstruction. The reference I tried to remember for you is on page 549 of the June-July 1977 edition of Economic Geology.

Naturally Gordon I hope I have you curious enough to try constructing it yourself. Several ideas are always better than one.

I'll probably be in Kamloops on August 31. If you aren't there we'll ask Union Oil to invite you at a later date. To Carmi

Yours truly,

Mike

J. Michael Kenyon

JMK/vg

VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

#166 - 10551 SHELLBRIDGE WAY, RICHMOND, B.C. V6X 2W9 • PHONE 278-3028

Personal & Confidental

August 24, 1979

Dr. W. McMillan
Geological Division
Dept. of Mines & Petroleum Resources
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

Dear Bill:

Re: Chu Chua

I have enclosed for your information another spectrographic analysis on an average massive sulphide sample. Also enclosed are summaries of hole information just received from Craigmont. I believe that you may have some location errors.

Although we do not have detailed logs, preliminary section construction by us would indicate an error in Craigmont's supposition of a steep westerly dip on the zone. Such a dip would break the sulphides into many discontinuous pods which seems unlikely both from a genetic and structural viewpoint. Our construction suggests a more continuous main zone with a vertical dip towards the north with a progressive easterly dip towards the south, to about 80°-85° east. In addition there is a definite south rake of 40°-45° such that the bottom of the pod is shallow at hole 40 and completely eroded to the north. The surface trace would continue to about line 9975N and then goes underground. This would give a rough reconstructed depth of the main pod to 175 to 200 meters and shows that some of the holes have passed beneath it whilst others are too short due to the east dip at the south end.

It seems reasonable from a genetic view that there are several smaller replacement pods beneath the footwall zone and that the system has repeated for a short time later on at a higher stratigraphic level as evidenced in holes 41 and 26. As first pulses are normally the strongest, it seems reasonable to expect smaller discontinuous pods higher up.

At Chu Chua I had mentioned a paper to you which I had found very informative. The reference is Economic Geology, June - July 1977 page 549.

In lieu of detailed information from the operators we would very much appreciate your comments concerning the deposit morphology. With a westerly dip I find 2 million tonnes optimistic but with an easterly dip it's very conservative.

Your replies will be held in strictest confidence if you so wish. Thank you in advance for any opinions.

Yours truly,

J. Michael Kenyon

JMK/vg

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: [redacted] 984-0221
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

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• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. SP 0968

TO: Vestor Exploration
#166 - 10551 Shellbridge Way
Richmond, B.C.
V6X 2W9

INVOICE NO. 32025

RECEIVED Aug. 10/79

ATTN: average sample

ANALYSED Aug. 20/79

SAMPLE NO. :	Lower Concentration Limit (PPM)	CC-16 @ 50M"
Antimony	50	500
Arsenic	50	200
Barium	5	20
Beryllium	5	bcl
Bismuth	5	bcl
Boron	20	bcl
Cadmium	20	bcl
Calcium	0.05%	0.07%
Chromium	10	100
Cobalt	10	*1000* — Gordon White - .04%
Copper	1	> 10,000
Gallium	5	30
Germanium	20	bcl
Indium	50	bcl
Iron	0.05%	10%
Lead	5	70
Magnesium	0.02%	1%
Manganese	5	500
Molybdenum	10	bcl
Nickel	5	15
Niobium	50	bcl
Silver	1	10
Strontium	2	bcl
Tellurium	200	bcl
Thorium	200	bcl
Tin	10	200 ← Gordon White analysis - .04%
Titanium	5	20
Vanadium	20	20
Zinc	50	10,000
Zirconium	20	bcl

(2 unrelated analysis)

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES

>5000 ppm	=> 5000 ppm	50 ppm	= 25–100 ppm
5000 ppm	= 2500–10000 ppm	20 ppm	= 10–50 ppm
2000 ppm	= 1000–4000 ppm	10 ppm	= 5–20 ppm
1000 ppm	= 500–2000 ppm	5 ppm	= 2–10 ppm
500 ppm	= 250–1000 ppm	2 ppm	= 1–4 ppm
200 ppm	= 100–400 ppm	1 ppm	= 0.5–2 ppm
100 ppm	= 50–200 ppm	bcl	= below concentration limit

Ranges for Iron, Calcium & Magnesium are reported in %

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

CERTIFIED BY: .....

Craigmont Drilling Results

Drill Hole	Coordinate	Bearing & Dip	Depth	Intercept	Total	Assay
	M		M	M	M	% Cu
1	off a bit 10100N 9930E [9915]	E - 55°	129	67-90	23.0	1.23
2	" " " 10000N 9970E [9950]	E - 55°	65	25-42.8	17.8	1.78
3	" " " 10000N 9900E [9890]	E - 55°	162	125-143.7	18.7	1.98
4	" " " 10200N 9925E [9930]	E - 55°	216			
5	" " " 10200N 10005E [10015]	E - 55°	88	drilled in footwall		
6	" " " 10200N 10005E [10015]	W - 50°	73	36-68	32.0	2.50
7	10300N 9950E	E - 50°	72			
8	10400N 9925E [9900]	E - 50°	68			
9	9900N 9925E [9922]	E - 50°	101			
10	9900N 9980E [9975]	W - 50°	38			
11	9950N 9910E [9902]	E - 50°	38	29.3-32.6	3.3	3.59
12	10100N 9860E [9850]	E - 55°	250	@186 216.2-219.7	0.4 3.5	1.79 2.32
13	10050N 9900E	E - 50°	155	94-106 124.8-134	11.4 9.2	1.73 1.93
14	9950N 9860E [9850]	E - 50°	225	174-193 200-201.5	19.0 1.5	1.68 .80
15	10050N 9950E	E - 50°	109	5-18.7 44-53 74-78	13.7 9.0 4.0	.75 1.56 1.57
16	10150N 9952E	E - 50°	91	12.6-15.3 42.6-62.6	2.7 20.0	1.44 4.14
17	10100N 9950E [9946]	E - 50°	100.4	14.6-42.5 66.2-68	28.0 1.8	3.39 Trace
18	10250N 9940E [9937]	E - 50°	105			
19	10200N 9866E [9860]	E - 50°	215.0			
20	10150N 9892E [9887]	E - 50°	174.2	105-107.6	2.6	1.47
21	9900N 10108E [10103]	W - 50°	233	193.5-214.4	20.9	1.22
22	10100N 9981E [9975]	E - 50°	60	drilled in footwall		
23	10050N 9985E [9978]	E - 50°	60	drilled in footwall		

RUSH RUSH RUSH

MV 57 23 AUG 79 TO J MCCONVILLE FROM W D DIMENT

CC A J PETRINA

RE - SUMMARY - CHU CHUA DIAMOND DRILLING - 1979

ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE IN METERS -

HOLE NO	SECTION	EASTING	BRG	DIP	DEPTH	INTERSECTION
CC-24	10000N	9801E [9810]	E	-55 DEG	304	272.0-274.6 - 1.21 PCT
CC-25 ✓	9950N	9899E [9892]	E	-55 DEG	161	96.8- 98.5 - 0.66 PCT
OK CC-26 ✓	9950N	9938E [9935]	E	-55 DEG	85	31.5- 46.0 - 1.05 PCT
						66.4- 69.0 - 1.03 PCT
OK CC-27	10050N	9825E [9819]	E	-55 DEG	267	234.6-235.0 - 1.70 PCT
						247.5-250.4 - 0.08 PCT
CC-28	9900N	9890E [9883]	E	-55 DEG	150	97.1-125.0 - 1.79 PCT (28m)
OK CC-29	10150N	9845E [9840]	E	-50 DEG	242	200.0-200.4 - 2.29 PCT
OK CC-30	9900N	9805E [9800]	E	-50 DEG	272	NO SIGNIFICANT VALUES
CC-31	10300N	9903E [9890]	E	-50 DEG	138	98.6-100.2 - 8.62 PCT
CC-32	10300N	9840E [9831]	E	-50 DEG	191	NO SIGNIFICANT VALUES
OK CC-33 ✓	9850N	9900E [9895]	E	-50 DEG	150	NO SIGNIFICANT VALUES
OK CC-34	10400N	9966E [9960]	E	-50 DEG	67	NO SIGNIFICANT VALUES
CC-35	10600N	9860E ← off map	E	-50 DEG	114	NO SIGNIFICANT VALUES
OK CC-36 ✓	9850N	9850E [9848]	E	-50 DEG	205	179.0-180.1 - 1.35 PCT
CC-37	10800N	9877E ← off map	E	-50 DEG	146	NO SIGNIFICANT VALUES
CC-38	9800N	9800E [9793]	E	-50 DEG	292	NO SIGNIFICANT VALUES
CC-39	11000N	9780E ← off map	E	-50 DEG	153	NO SIGNIFICANT VALUES
(moved) CC-40	10250N	9970E [9987] (moved)	E	-50 DEG	53	11.0- 21.4 - SULFIDEA AND MAGNETITE' ASSAYS NOT AVAILABLE.
CC-41	10150N	9978E	E	-50 DEG	43	22.3- 32.3 - MASSIVE SULF. ASSAYS NOT AVAIL.
CC-42	9700N	9980E	E	-50 DEG	100	NO SIGNIFICANT VALUES

-55°

3133M

CORRECTION - HOLE CC-40 - INTERSECTION SHOULD READ - SULFIDES AND MAGNETITE' ASSAYS NOT AVAILABLE.

CORRECTION - HOLE CC-42 - SECTION SHUD READ 9600N NOT 9700N.

376-7201

Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources

101, 2985 Airport Drive
Kamloops, B. C.
V2B 7W8

August 22, 1979

Mr. Mike Kenyon,
166 - 10551 Shellbridge Way,
Richmond, B. C.
V6X 2W9

Dear Mike:

Re: Chu Chua

Further to our telephone conversation of August 22, 1979 enclosed please find a copy of our #20201M XRD and semiquantitative of CC#3 at 135 meters (massive sulphides). We also enclose our #20213M, a semiq. of the cherty conglomerate along the road from the camp approx. 1.6 km.

Your comments concerning the pillowed basalts at Chu Chua had me scurrying to the mic the moment I put the phone down (planned by you?). I had not really looked at the thin sections before but after 15 minutes there does seem to be a sharp division in percent mafics between our field terminology of rhyolite, dacite, andesite. The rock designated as rhyolite is composed of a fine mosaic of Q/F often with much euhedral opaque (py?). The "dacite" is an altered mess but there were more mafics obviously; some of the sections are just a sea of carbonate with lesser amounts of clay minerals. Some sections show fine banding, others a barely discernible microlitic texture with the occasional plagioclase phenocryst. The rock called andesite has coarse, fractured and recemented hornblendes which seem relatively fresh to the rest of the rock. Quartz/carbonate or quartz/carbonate/sericite veinlets are common.

We would be hard pressed to get a plagio composition from these sections so we would be interested to learn what Bill finds in total chem. or R.I. Albite-type twinning can be seen in some of the less altered sections.

From previous notes CC15, 25 m shows a fine intergrowth of magnetite/ilmenite (50%:50%), a couple of subhedral py grains, and non-opaques of chl, gypsum and minor calcite.

CC21 - 195 m is about 98% py. and when subhedral, the grains are cemented by cpy with the occasional sph. grain. Gypsum is also present. Cpy and sph seem to be of the same age.

CC21 - 211.3 m, very similar to CC21 - 195 m with massive to subhedral py. containing some interstitial cpy/sph; gypsum is about 25% of rock. There is much more cpy in the hand specimen.

CC21 - 194 m, again massive to euhedral py. with minor spy/sph; some of the sph. has 0.25 mm grains and these sulphides are occasionally banded 2 mm wide with py/sph plus small amt. cpy, or, sph plus a non-opaque (gypsum?).

All the above is subject to correction after detailed work particularly by Bill who only does detailed work.

We would like to go to Carmi if it can be worked in. I will be in Valemount/Clearwater starting August 26 for the best part of the week, then in Revelstoke the week of September 4th.

Looking forward to seeing you,

Yours truly,

GPEW

Gordon P. E. White, P.Eng.
District Geologist

GW/jw
Enclosures

cc: Dr. W. J. McMillan

cc: Mr. F. Shepherd

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ANALYST AND ASSAYER

THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
VICTORIA

SAMPLE RECEIVED FROM G. WHITE

ADDRESS #101 - 2985 Airport Drive, Kamloops, B. C.

LABORATORY No.	SUBMITTER'S MARK	LABORATORY REPORT
		XRD Report
20201M	GW 46-78	Minerals identified in the specimen include PYRITE, CHALCOPYRITE, BARITE and minor amounts of DOLOMITE, QUARTZ and CALCITE. The dark patches vary in composition from place to place. The one showing a pseudo-hexagonal shape is made up of mainly calcite with finely disseminated pyrite and small amounts of chalcopyrite and barite. A trace amount of sphalerite could be present but its presence could not be confirmed because of interference from the predominating pyrite. Finally, to find out whether disseminated pyrite in the underlying rhyolites is gold-bearing or not, it is better to analyse mineral separates from such a rock directly rather than finding out the Au and Ag contents of the pyrite in the submitted specimen of massive sulfides.

CC claims

DATE November 23, 1978

W. M. Johnson
CHIEF ANALYST AND ASSAYER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ANALYST AND ASSAYER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
VICTORIA

SAMPLE RECEIVED FROM G. WHITE

ADDRESS #101 - 2985 Airport Drive, Kamloops, B. C.

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Laboratory No.	20201M
Submitter's No.	GW 46-78
Si	ADDED
Mn	0.07
Al	0.4
Mg	0.15
Pb	0.05
Ca	1.0
Fe	>20.0
V	T
Cu	>5.0
Ag	T†
Zn	0.27
Na	-
K	-
Ti	T
Zr	T
Ni	T
Co	0.04
Sr	0.02
Cr	T
Ba	>2.0
Traces:	Bi,Mo,W
As	0.3
Sn	0.04

DATE November 23, 1978

W. F. Johnson

CHIEF ANALYST AND ASSAYER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
VICTORIA

SAMPLE RECEIVED FROM G. WHITE

ADDRESS #101 - 2985 Airport Drive, Kamloops, B. C.

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Laboratory No.	20213M						
Submitter's No.	GW 47-78						
Si	>10.0						
Mn	0.07						
Al	2.0						
Mg	0.3						
Pb	T						
Ca	<1.0						
Fe	3.5						
V	T						
Cu	0.01						
Ag	T						
Zn	–						
Na	–						
K	0.5						
Ti	0.05						
Zr	T						
Ni	T						
Co	–						
Sr	T						
Cr	T						
Ba	0.08						
Traces:	Mo+						

Cragmont off IC's to SE?

DATE November 16, 1978

CHIEF ANALYST AND ASSAYE

VESTOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

#166 - 10551 SHELLBRIDGE WAY, RICHMOND, B.C. V6X 2W9 • PHONE 278-3028

August 21, 1979

3175

Dr. W.J. McMillan
Geological Division
Dept. of Mines & Petroleum Resources
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

Dear Bill:

I have enclosed for your information the spectrographic analysis run on the molybdenite - rich core from CC-28. The information may or may not help with your construction. My partner John Greig passes on his regards, I didn't realize that you knew each other.

Yours truly,

Michael Kenyon

J. Michael Kenyon

JMK/vg

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: [redacted] 984-0221
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. SP 0936
INVOICE NO. 31600
RECEIVED Aug. 1/79
ANALYSED Aug. 2/79

TO: Vestor Exploration
166 - 10551 Shellbridge Way
Richmond, B.C.
V6X 2W9
ATTN:

SAMPLE NO. :	Lower Concentration Limit (PPM)	CC - 28 at 141 m	
Antimony	50	bcl	
Arsenic	50	50	
Barium	5	1500	
Beryllium	5	bcl	
Bismuth	5	bcl	
Boron	20	bcl	
Cadmium	20	bcl	
Calcium	0.05%	1%	
Chromium	10	200	- .02%
Cobalt	10	700	— .07% 1.4lbs
Copper	1	10,000	
Gallium	5	20	
Germanium	20	bcl	
Indium	50	bcl	
Iron	0.05%	> 20%	
Lead	5	50	
Magnesium	0.02%	5%	
Manganese	5	1000	
Molybdenum	10	> 10,000	1% Mo
Nickel	5	30	
Niobium	50	bcl	
Silver	1	1	
Strontium	2	< 50	
Tellurium	200	bcl	
Thorium	200	bcl	
Tin	10	bcl	
Titanium	5	150	.015%
Vanadium	20	70	
Zinc	50	> 5000	.5%
Zirconium	20	50	

RECEIVED AUG 08 1979

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES

>5000 ppm => 5000 ppm		50 ppm	= 25–100 ppm
5000 ppm =	2500–10000 ppm	20 ppm	= 10–50 ppm
2000 ppm =	1000–4000 ppm	10 ppm	= 5–20 ppm
1000 ppm =	500–2000 ppm	5 ppm	= 2–10 ppm
500 ppm =	250–1000 ppm	2 ppm	= 1–4 ppm
200 ppm =	100–400 ppm	1 ppm	= 0.5–2 ppm
100 ppm =	50–200 ppm	bcl	= below concentration limit

Ranges for Iron, Calcium & Magnesium are reported in %

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

CERTIFIED BY: [signature]

Dear Bruce,

Thanks for your note; I was beginning to wonder a bit!

I intend to make another trip to The Chu Chua deposit this summer and am scheduled to give a talk about it next fall in Victoria. Consequently, I am not in a panic for the results yet.

Are you planning more field trips with your students this year?

Things have been really hectic here this winter. I hope they cool down a bit soon so I can get several papers, that are hanging, completed.

Regards

WSM

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO

SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

Dr. W. J. McMillan
Mineral Resources Branch
Ministry of Energy, Mines, and
Petroleum Resources
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C. V8V1X4

Chu Chua

Dear Bill,

This is just a quickie to let you know that I haven't forgotten you nor the Chu Chua samples you sent. The gas has long since been prepared for analysis. My own mass spec. is down and I am dependent on the USGS in Menlo. As soon as they switch theirs over to Sulfur (or as soon as mine is up again I'll have some data. If neither of these avenues opens within the next 6 weeks, I'll find another machine. I'm very sorry for the delay.

Hope all is well with you.

Sincerely

Bruce

GCNL 187/79

Chu Chua

owned jointly by Vestor Explns Ltd Pacific Cassiar Ltd
+ Seafoith Mines Ltd

Massive Sulphide 350 m long 42 Holes

Geol Reserves 4-5 MTons 2% cu values
in gold silver cobalt + zn

Rakes 50° to south