520810

# DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

Easy 1 M.C.
Cariboo M.D.

NTS 93A/12E

Lat. 52° 36' N.
Long 121° 32'W.

Owner - R. Mickle
Operator - Mutual Resources Limited
#904 - 1199 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3V4

Author - R. H. Beaton, P. Eng.
Date submitted - November 30, 1979

## TABLE OF CONTENTS


| | | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| I | Introduction: | |
| | 1. Location and Access | 2 |
| | 2. History and Ownership | 2 |
| | 3. Summary of Work Performed | 2-3 |
| | 4. Core Storage | 3 |
| II | Purpose | 3 |
| III | Results | 3-4 |
| IV | Interpretation | 3-4 |
| V | Conclusions | 4-5 |
| VI | Appendices: 1. Drill logs<br>2. Assay Certificates<br>3. Itemized Cost Statement<br>4. Authors Qualifications | |
| VII | Maps - Drill hole locations, Fig 3 | In pocket |

TABLE OF C

I Introduction:
1. Location and Access.....
2. History and Ownership.....
3. Summary of Work Performed.....
4. Core Storage.....

II Purpose..... 3

III Results..... 3-4

IV Interpretation..... 3-4

V Conclusions..... 4-5

VI Appendices:
1. Drill logs
2. Assay Certificates
3. Itemized Cost Statement
4. Authors Qualifications

VII Maps - Drill hole locations, Fig 3..... In pocket

# I INTRODUCTION:

## 1. Location and Access

The Easy 1-6 claims are situated immediately to the north and east of Likely, B.C. in Cariboo M.D. (Fig 1). The area under investigation (Grid 1) described herein occupies approximately the southwest quarter of Easy 1 claim (Fig 2). Two main gravelled roads (to Keithly Creek and to Spanish Lake) cross the grid. These together with a number of bush roads provide ready access to the property.

## 2. History and Ownership

A small creek, which enters Poquette Creek from the east at a point about 1 Kilometre south of Poquette Lake, together with most of the creeks in the area, was worked for placer gold in past years. At the point where the creek emerges from a gully to enter the Poquette valley, early prospectors noted that a system of quartz stringers occurred in bedrock at, and just above creek level. Subsequently, these stringers were investigated by adit (and winze?) now concealed under talus; and later by blasting and cat trenching to open up the showings. Results of this early work are not known to the writer. Mention of quartz gold in Poquette Creek is made in the literature pertaining to activity early in the century.

In 1978 prospector R. Mickle, staked ground including the old quartz showings and prospected for additional occurrences in the general vicinity. By agreement dated December 29, 1978, Silver Standard Mines Ltd., optioned Mickles holdings (Easy 1-3, 5, 6). An additional claim (Easy 4) was staked and recorded for Silver Standard in that same month.

During May 1979 soil geochemical work was done on Easy 6 and on Easy 1 (this report); and during October 1979 a 4-hole drilling program was conducted also on Easy 1. This work was performed by Mutual Resources Ltd., which subsequently had transferred to it the rights from Silver Standard.

## 3. Summary of Work Performed

During the period October 3-22, 1979, Diamond M Drilling of Kamloops, B.C. conducted a 4-hole core drilling program on Easy 1 M.C. involving a Boyles Model 25 surface unit with steel mast and hydraulic controls employing BQ wireline equipment as follows:

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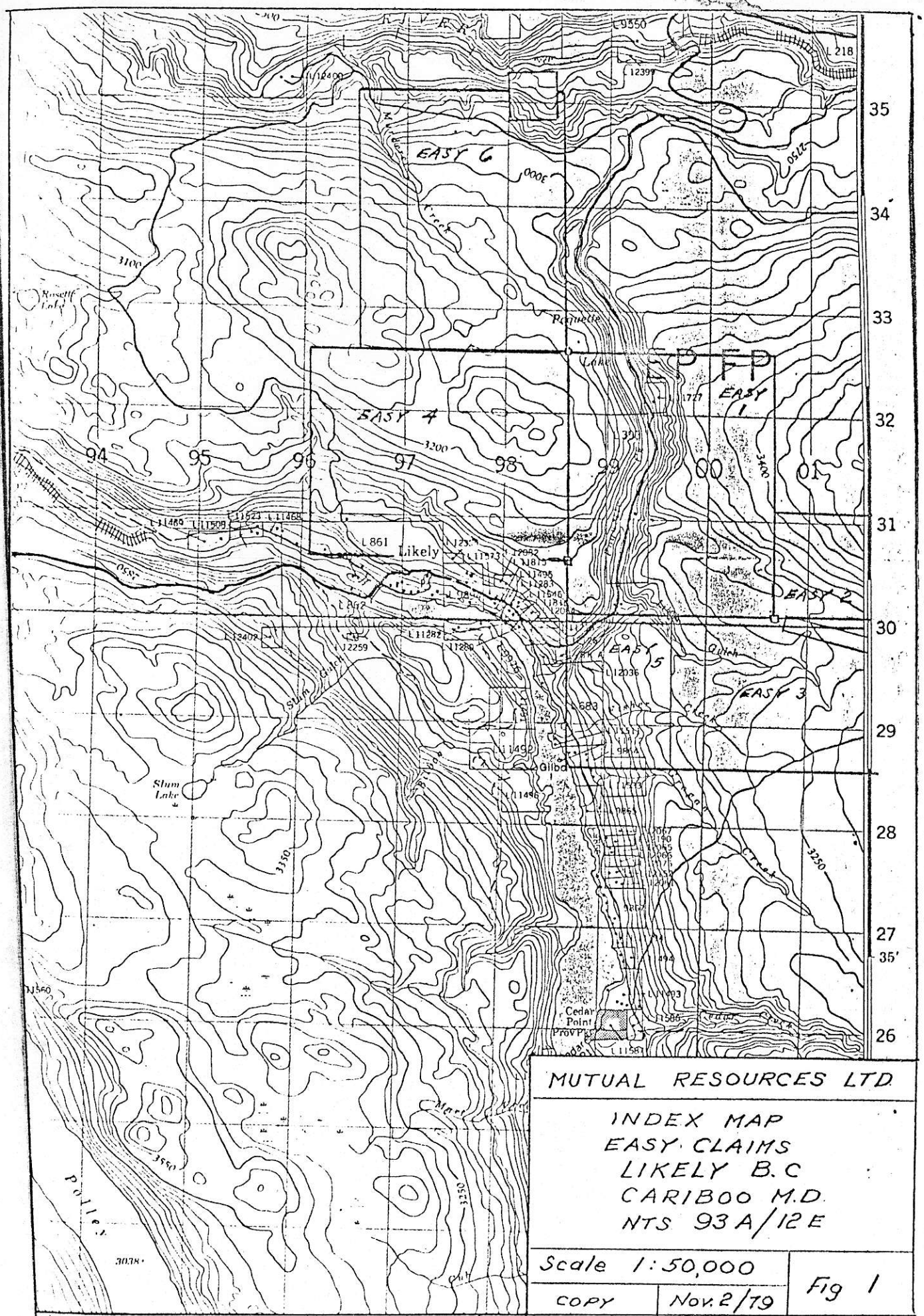


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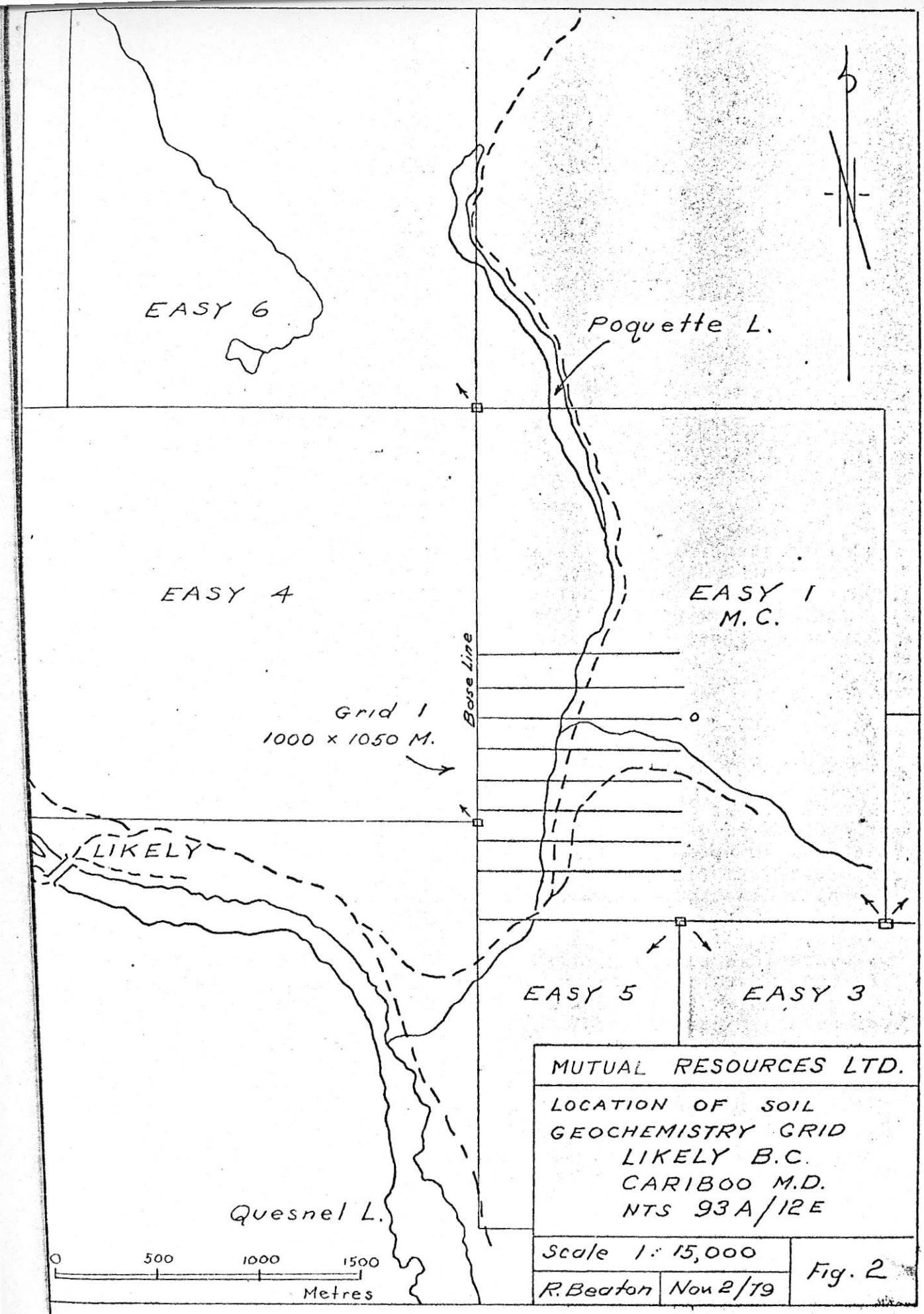
INDEX MAP
EASY CLAIMS
LIKELY B.C
CARIBOO M.D.
NTS 93A/12E

Scale 1:50,000

COPY | Nov. 2/79

Fig 1


EASY 6
Poquette L.
EASY 4
EASY 1
M.C.
Base Line
Grid 1
1000 × 1050 M.
LIKELY
EASY 5
EASY 3
Quesnel L.
0
500
1000
1500
Metres
MUTUAL RESOURCES LTD.
LOCATION OF SOIL
GEOCHEMISTRY GRID
LIKELY B.C.
CARIBOO M.D.
NTS 93A/12E
Scale 1:15,000
R. Beaton
Nov 2/79
Fig. 2

| Hole | Figure | Depth(Metres) |
|---|---|---|
| 79-1 | 4 | 91.5 |
| 2 | 5 | 86.0 |
| 3 | 6 | 29.0 |
| 4 | 7 | 76.8 |
| | | 283.3 (TOTAL) |

4. Core Storage

Split core from the program was stored in Likely, B.C. at the residence of Mr. Steve Wasylenko about 100 Metres south of Likely Hotel.

II PURPOSE:

Drill holes were located to determine if the gold-quartz veining, mentioned under History and Ownership had economic development both laterally and along strike; and also to test the gold-arsenic geochemical anomalies apparently associated with the veining. See also Geochemical Soil Survey report prepared in conjunction with this report.

IV RESULTS & INTERPRETATION:

Drill holes and certificates of assay are appended for reference.

Holes 79-1 to 79-3 were collared in glacial drift and/or stream outwash; and cut complexly-interfingered pale grey to medium grey green tuffaceous beds and dark grey argillites shown on Map OF 574 Quesnel Lake (93-A), Geology, 1978, R. B. Campbell as "Triassic and Jurassic basaltic tuff and breccia, generally fine grained; argillite, flows, chert". (Unit Tr Ja)

Hole 79-4, also collared in glacial drift, entered a bleached altered phase of a mass of diorite or quartz diorite exposed along the west slope of Poquette Creek and on the relatively-flat terrain 500 metres to the south. Thin fingers of intrusive rock noted in hole 79-3 very probably stem from this same body.

Attitude of the volcano-sedimentary beds is steep, dipping easterly or northeasterly. Beds outcropping near the collars of Holes 79-1 and 79-2 and which are also exposed in Likely Gulch immediately south of the geochemical grid undulate and are interfingered both through deposition and tectonism such that continuity of individual horizons for any appreciable distance is not believed

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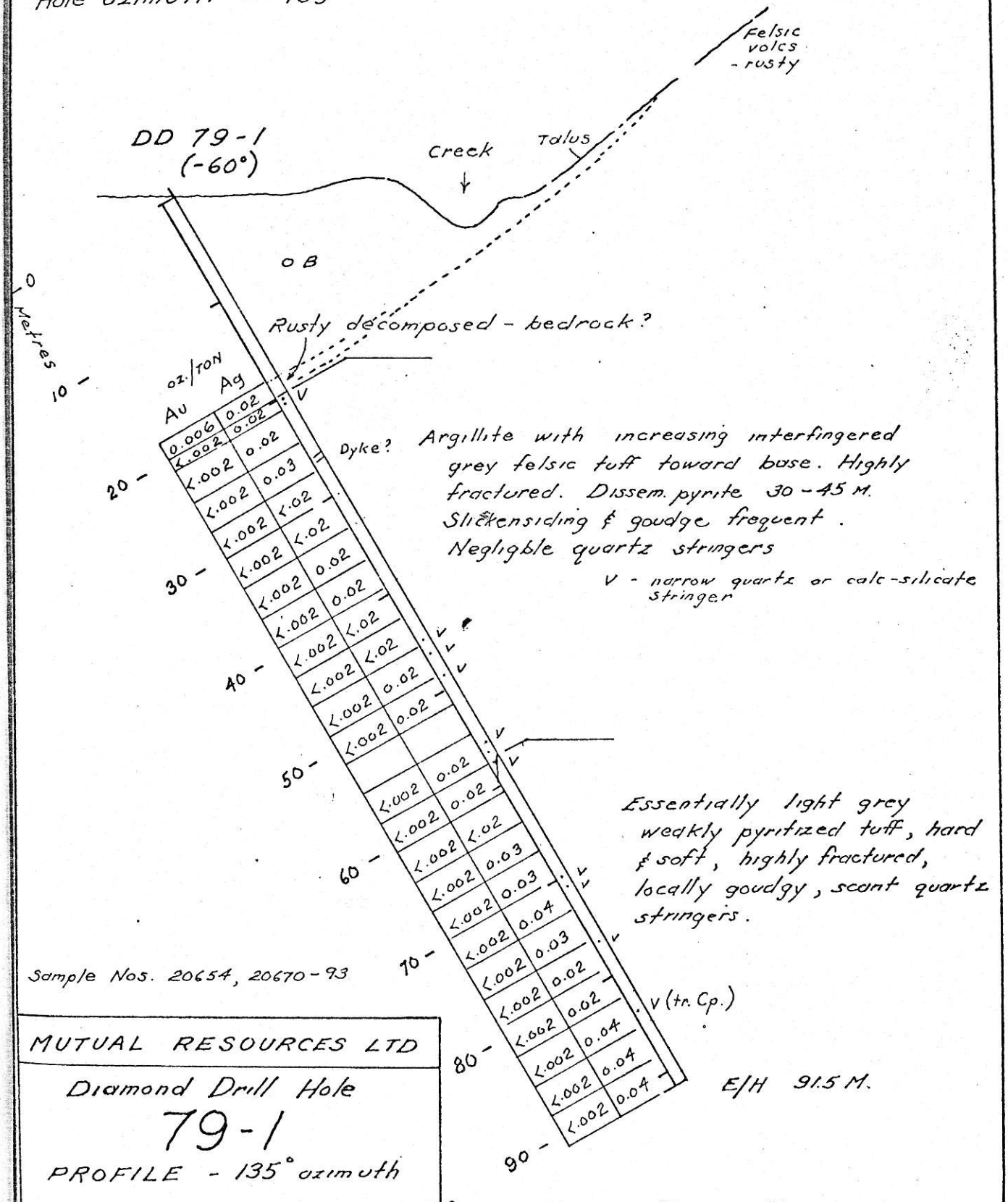
Collar elevation (altimeter) 1041 M
(datum - bridge deck, 100 metres W. of hole collar, 1029 M.)
Hole azimuth - 135°



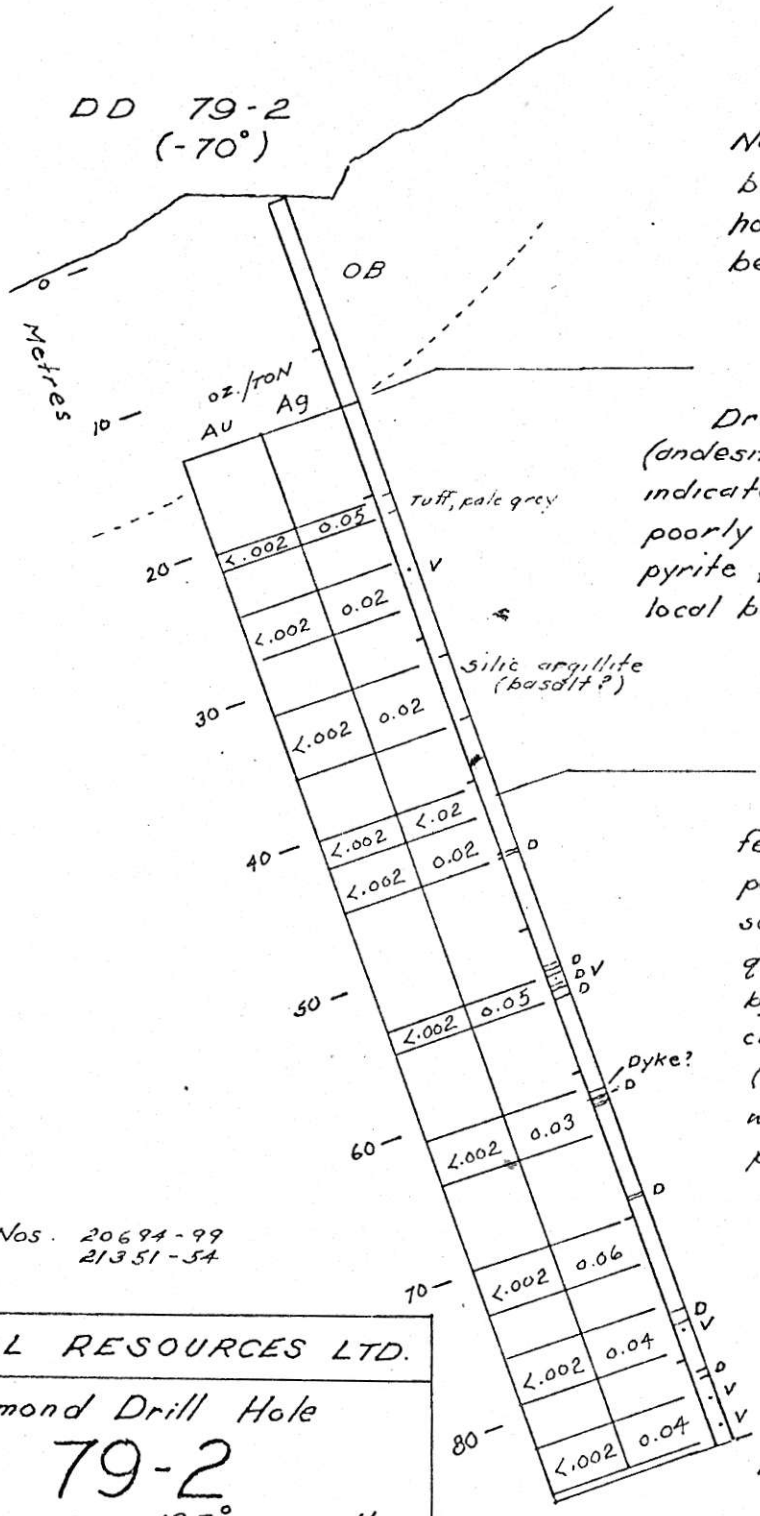

Sample Nos. 20654, 20670-93

| MUTUAL RESOURCES LTD | |
|---|---|
| Diamond Drill Hole<br>79-1<br>PROFILE - 135° azimuth | |
| Scale 1:500 | Nov. 1979 |

R.H.B.

Fig. 4

Collar elevation (altimeter) 1040 M.
(datum - bridge deck, 160 metres SW of hole collar, 1029 M).
Hole azimuth - 135°




Note - Nearby outcrop & banding in core indicate hole is subparallel to bedding (undulating?)

Drab greenish grey (andesitic) tuff except where indicated, highly fractured, poorly cohesive, weak dissem. pyrite, some slickensiding, local banding or bedding

Essentially pale grey felsic tuff, highly fractured poorly cohesive, hard & soft, some slickensiding, scant quartz stringers. Cut by thin fingers (gradational contacts) of intrusive rock (diorite). Persistent weak to appreciable pyrite as dissem. crystals.

Sample Nos. 20694-99
21351-54

D - Diorite? stringers

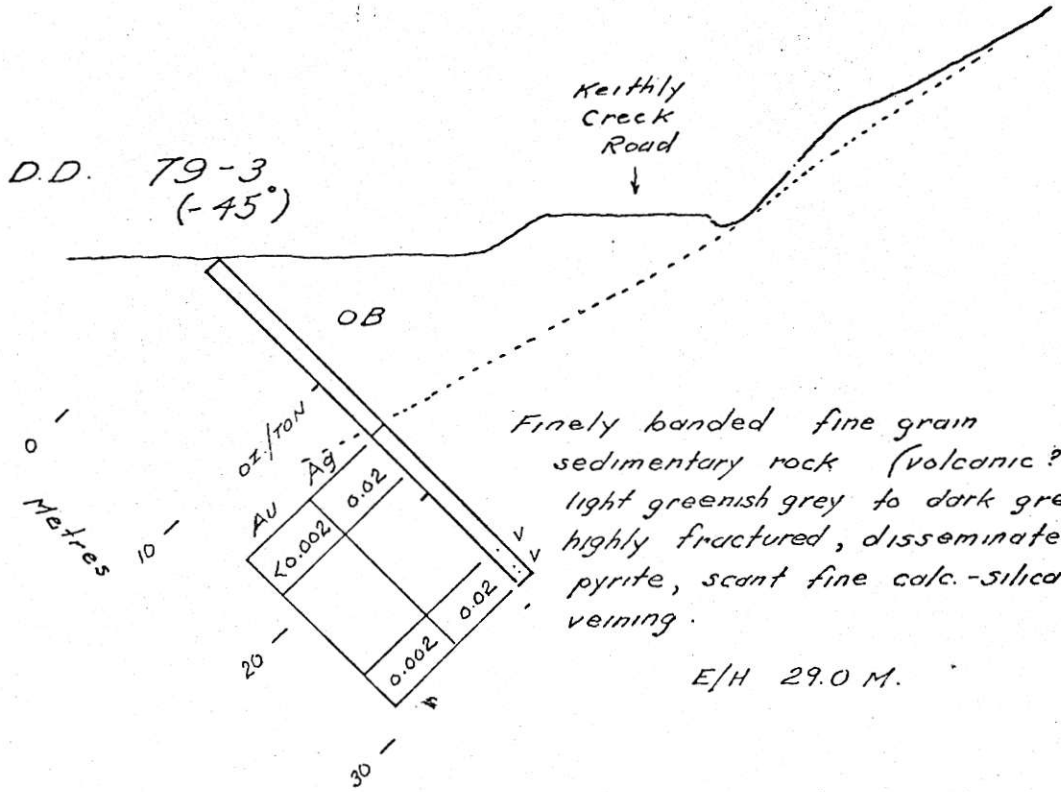
V - Quartz stringers

| MUTUAL RESOURCES LTD. | |
|---|---|
| Diamond Drill Hole<br>79-2<br>PROFILE - 135° azimuth | |
| Scale 1:500 | Nov. 1979 |

R.H.B.

Fig. 5

Collar elevation (altimeter) 1020 M
(datum - bridge deck, 120 metres N. of hole collar, 1029 M)
Hole azimuth - 135°




Finely banded fine grain sedimentary rock (volcanic?), light greenish grey to dark grey, highly fractured, disseminated pyrite, scant fine calc.-silicate veining.

E/H 29.0 M.

V - narrow quartz or calc-silicate stringer

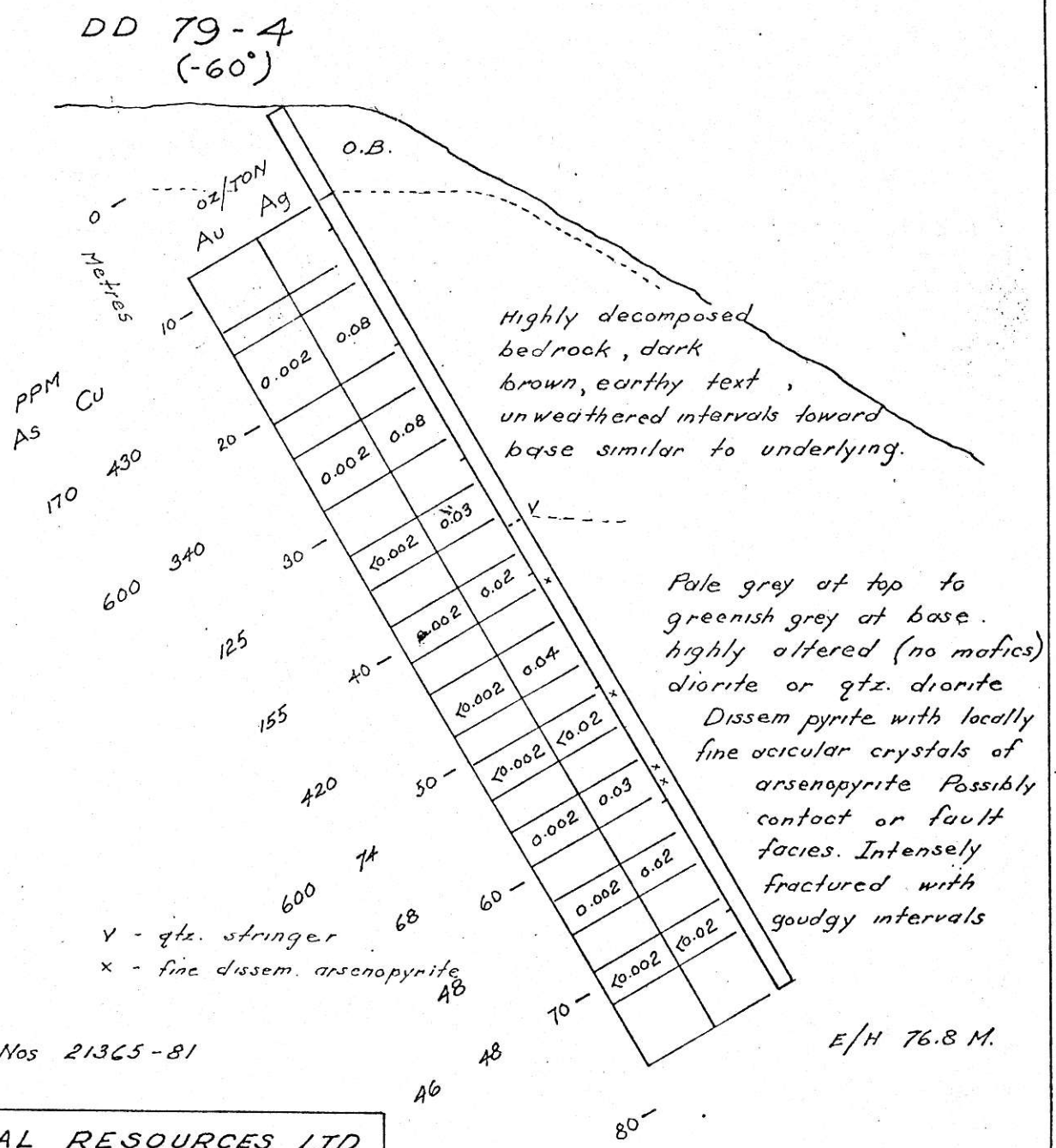
Sample Nos 21355, 56

| MUTUAL RESOURCES LTD | |
|---|---|
| Diamond Drill Hole<br>79-3<br>PROFILE - 135° azimuth | |
| Scale 1:500 | Nov. 1979 |

R.H.B.

Fig. 6

Collar elevation (altimeter) 1140 M.
(datum - bridge deck, 270 metres NE of hole collar - 1029 M)
Hole azimuth - 135°




| MUTUAL RESOURCES LTD | |
|---|---|
| Diamond Drill Hole<br>79-4<br>PROFILE - 135° azimuth | |
| Scale 1:500 | Nov. 1979 |

R.H.B.

Fig. 7

favourable. Quartz veining as stringers show variable attitudes; but at the main showing they are near vertical with a westerly strike. All holes were oriented southeast to intersect both bedding and dominant trend of veining.

Scant to negligble quartz stringers were intersected in all 4 drill holes with occasionally very rare specks of galena and chalcopyrite. Pyrite as euhedral crystals with moderate dissemination proved pervasive in all holes. Arsenopyrite, as needle crystals, was noted in several places in hole 79-4 apparently being hydrothermally introduced subsequent to alteration of the intrusive rock.

In all holes the rock proved to be intensely fractured, with frequent goudge intervals, and varying from hard to very soft due probably to variable alteration and silicification. Proximity to intrusive contact and to a probable fault system aligned with Poquette Gulch is believed causative to the fracturing and alteration visible on outcrop and in core. Drilling progress because of ground conditions proved slow with very frequent blocking. Holes 79-2,3, and 4 as a result were terminated prior to reaching planned depths of 91.5 metres.

The highly-disappointing assay results are attributed to the paucity of quartz veining in drill holes. The arsenic, gold, and copper anomalies may be more strongly associated with hydrothermal alteration than with the quartz veining; although both may have genetic relationship over a time period.

## V CONCLUSIONS:

1. The Quartz veining as exposed at the main showing was not picked up in any of the four holes drilled although occasional minor narrow stringers were present. It is concluded that if an economic system of veins or stockwork exists then such is not strongly developed northwest, west, or southwest of the main showing.

2. The highly broken goudgy condition of the rock in all drill holes points to possibility that any extension of the original showing may have been offset by faulting or in part disintegrated by shearing.

3. Development of quartz veining along strike may have been enhanced where fractures cut a favoured host (silicic or brittle horizon?) particularly where fracturing, as noted here, is perpendicular to bedding.

4. The attractive gold-arsenic geochemical anomalies especially that near hole 79-4 may have no direct relationship to the quartz veining. The veining may have been emplaced during the cooling phase of the intrusive cycle; the anomalous soils may have resulted from later hydrothermal or ground water movement perhaps facilitated by fault activity.

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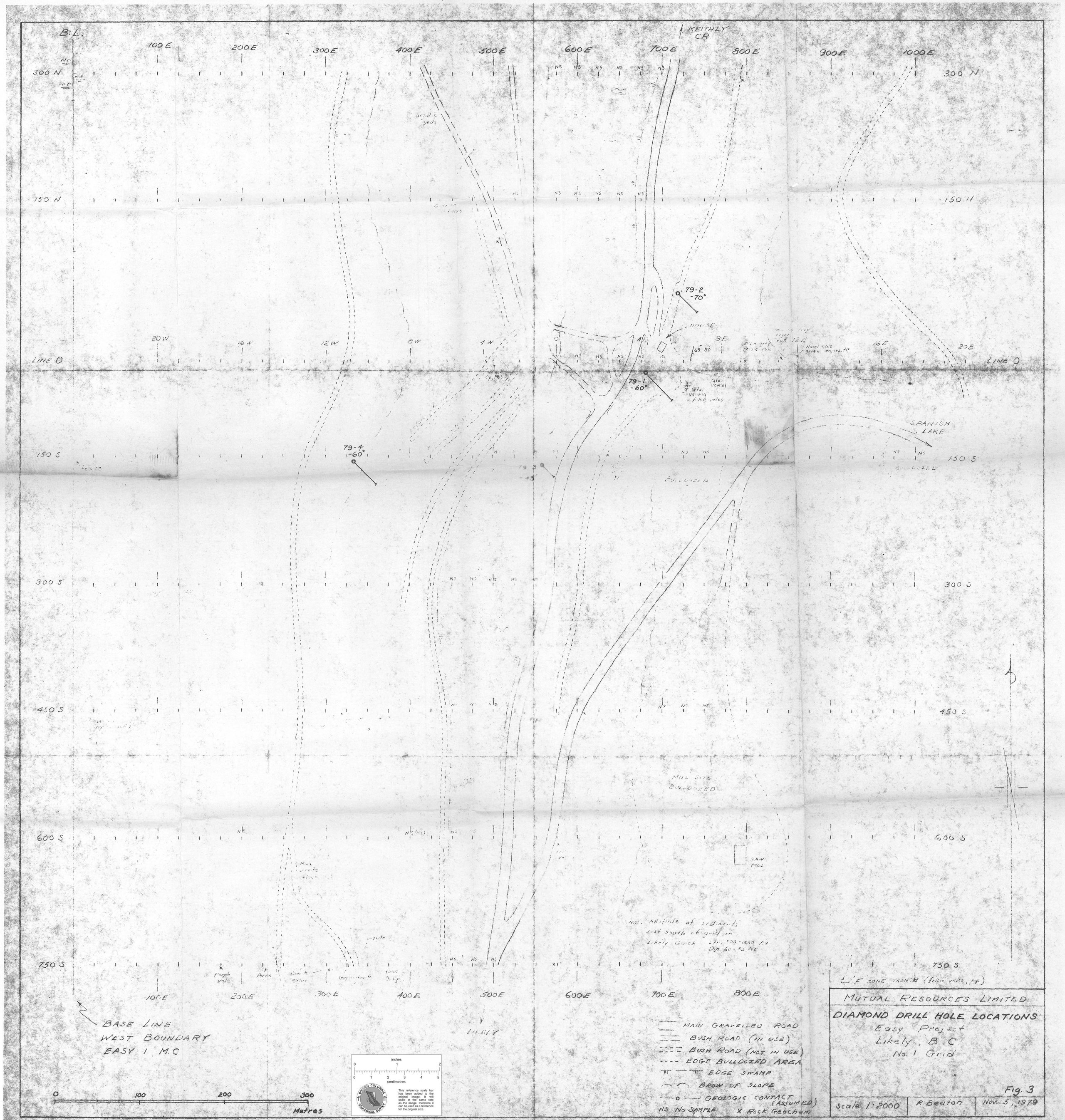
5. Failing encouragement from the initial four-hole program, it was concluded by Mutual Resources Ltd., that further drilling was not warranted.

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DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
Easy Project
Likely, B.C
No. 1 Grid

Fig. 3

| Scale 1:2000 | R. Beaton | Nov. 5, 1979 |
|---|---|---|