INTERIM REPORT 93-8-8 INTERIM REPORT

GIBRALTAR MINES

McLEESE LAKE, B.C.

April 10, 1969. R.H. Seraphim.

R. H. SERAPHIM PH.D., P.ENG.

GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING

427-470 GRANVILLE VANCOUVER 2, B.C.

April 9, 1969.

Mr. Don Tully, Cyprus Exploration Ltd., 510 West Hastings St., VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Don:

Enclosed are two copies of a very hurried report on the 'Gibraltar'. I hope somebody reading it a few years from now realizes that it was a rush, and excuses the lack of correlation and probable omissions.

The widespread mineralization is very attractive, and the property has many places where a mine could be hidden, including near those new holes. Thus it's easy to recommend further work, and I hope you end up doing it. I thank you for the commission.

Yours sincerely,

RHS/db

R.H. Seraphim.

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PH.D., P.ENG.
SEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING

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INTERIM REPORT GIBRALTAR MINES McLEESE LAKE, B.C.

SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS

The property is located within a few miles of highway, railroad, and powerline about thirty-five miles north of Williams Lake. It contains widespread low-grade copper mineralization in altered foliated quartz diorite. Drilling prior to 1969 had disclosed one larger zone of mineralization, the west zone, reported by Cominco to contain 14 million tons of 0.5% Cu, mineable by open pit with a 4 to 1 waste to 'ore' ratio.

Four holes drilled in 1969 have disclosed a new zone about 2500 ft to the north-east of the above. The intercepts and grades listed below for the two holes on which assays are available indicate it holds much more promise than the west zone.

Hole 69-1

130-330 = 200' - 0.616 %Cu 330-830 = 500' - 0.22 " 830-910 = 85' - 0.69 "

or 130-910 = 780' - 0.37 %Cu

Hole 69-2

```
380- 540 = 160' - 0.465 %Cu

540- 650 = 110' - 0.180 "

650- 790 = 140' - 0.72 "

790- 975 = 175' - 0.25 "

975-1150 = 175' - 0.73 "

or 380-1150 = 770' - 0.48 "
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The two holes, 69-3 and 69-4, show some sections which are visually comparable with 69-1 and 69-2.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Drilling in the immediate area should of course be continued, and the search for other similar zones of mineralization should be resumed. The I.P. anomalies (see attached Cominco map) are tested only locally, and they cover such large areas that consideration should be given to methods of narrowing down the targets. The better mineralized areas contain, on the average, more bleached rock than elsewhere, thus should give magnetic lows. The Cominco magnetics do not cover the I.P. anomalies completely, and should be expanded to show trends, and perhaps the better mineralized areas, assuming these do follow the lows.

Percussion drilling might be used initially to advantage to prospect the targets chosen, as it is much less expensive on a footage basis. The more expensive diamond drilling could be reserved for later drilling after mineralization approaching ore grade is found.

INTRODUCTION

The property was examined April 5 to 7 inclusive. Mr. Paul Sawyer of Cyprus staff worked with the author on April 5 and 6 and his contribution is appreciated. Mr. Alan Morris of Gibraltar Mines Ltd was an able and pleasant guide. A great deal of information exists concerning the property, and much of it is assembled in reports by Cominco staff, and A. Allen and F. Price acting for Gibraltar. Cominco's report summarizing their work to Oct. 1967 was obtained and is attached. The 1000 scale maps accompanying that report, covering claims, magnetics, induced polarity, geochemistry and geology are particularly useful in gaining an appreciation of the properties' potential. A copy of F. Price's report is not yet obtained, but the report was read. It also gives an excellent summary, and the drill hole sections with it are a necessary record.

This report is written in haste, but is meant to update and correlate the available and incomplete information. The Cominco report is used for background, and much of the information in it is not repeated herein. The report is considered reliable subject to some of the comments which follow.

LOCATION and ACCESS

A location map in the Cominco report follows the list of claims therein. The property is near the settlement of McLeese Lake, and within 5 miles of black-top highway, P.G.E. railroad, and B.C. Hydro high voltage transmission line. It is approximately 400 road miles from Vancouver, B.C. Logging roads lead through parts of the claim block.

CLAIMS

The Price report lists the claims valid in August, 1968. The Cominco report appendixed lists the claims as of December 11, 1967. The Price report should be obtained, and the claim list therein used as a base for rechecking the validity of the claims. Fortunately, the Cominco staff completed a rough survey and 'tightened up' the claim block.

HISTORY

The history is provided in the attached Cominco report.

OWNERSHIP

The data concerning the company in Financial Post Survey of Mines, 1967, is copied below. It is probably in part out of date.

GIBRALTAR MINES LTD.-(B.C. 1962). Head off.-807, 509 Richards St., Vancouver. Mine Off.-Marguerite, B.C. Company-Holds copper prospect, 120 cls., 35 miles N. of Williams Lake, B.C.; plus 50% interest in 13 cls. of Coast Silver Mines, adjacent to property. Also holds 300,000 vendor shs. of Vanguard Exploration. Development-Survey and surface work incl. d.d. commenced on copper property in 1965. In May, 1966, Cominco Ltd. agreed to carry out and finance development and is receiving shs. of Gibraltar for work done. Large low-grade copper potential indicated. Directors-C. D. Bowes, pres.; M. Frid, vice-pres.; C. W. Bowes, sec.-treas. Capital Stock -Author, Outstand. Par Common..... 3,000,000 sh. *1,300,000 sh. 50¢ *Partly pooled. Reported to have absorbed Malabar Mining on 1-for-3 basis in 1964.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology is published in G.S.C.

Map 12-1959 - 'Quesnel'. The portion of the map sheet

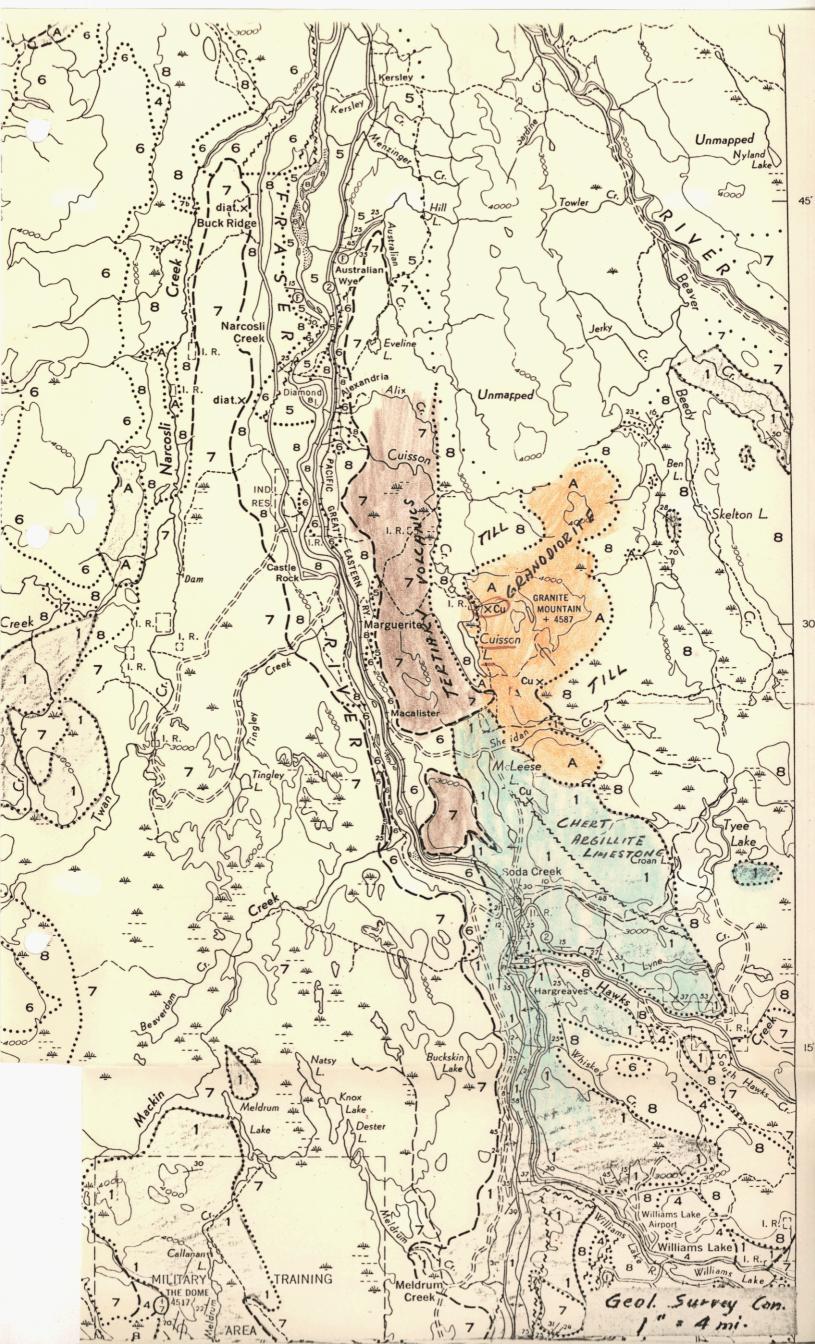
which covers the property is copied and follows this page.

The property is on the general trend of British Columbias'

southern interior copper belt.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the claim group is summarized on pages 2 and 3 of the Cominco report. The relatively prevalent foliation in the quartz-diorite host rock makes it different from most porphyry type mineralized intrusives in B.C. The foliation varies markedly in intensity from place to place, even in a single drill hole. The mineralization, however, is obviously at least in part post-foliation, as numerous mineralized quartz stringers cut across the foliation, and are not themselves distorted.



The controls of the mineralization are at least partly obvious, as grade increases in general near the more intensely foliated sections, although chiefly near those sections which are silicified and bleached or drag-folded. The foliation at the old adit trends about 120 deg., and dips 20 deg. to 30 deg. southwesterly. The accompanying mineralized zone has been shown by drilling to have the same trend. Judging by the data on the Cominco geology map, the direction of foliation is relatively consistent over the intrusive. Unless and until further information is obtained, drilling thus should continue under the assumption that the mineralized zones strike about 120 deg. and dip southwesterly.

MINERALIZATION

Sulfides are chiefly pyrite and chalcopyrite. Chalcocite, and traces of molybdenite and bornite are found locally. Although the larger proportion of sulfides lies in the folidation planes, some is in numerous cross-cutting quartz veinlets. It is not yet known whether or not these veinlets have a pattern, and the determination may be important in that it might provide a control to the trend of mineralization.

Alteration minerals include chlorite, epidote, kaolin, talc, sericite, and earthy hematite. Silicification is found, as well as quartz veinlets.

MINERALIZED ZONES

The Cominco report lists 'ore reserves' in the main zone at 14 million tons of 0.52% Cu with an open pit strip ratio of roughly 4:1. This is doubtfully ore under todays economics. The rough map, Gibraltar Mines Ltd 'Plan of Drill Holes' shows the location of the 'B' and 'C' series of holes, west of the creek, which explore the zone. Extensions might be found to the northwest.

A second mineralized zone is partially explored at 10 to 20 north near grid lines 16 to 24 E. Detailed assay logs of these are not currently available. The following intercepts indicate the size and grade of the zone.

<u>Hole</u>	Ft.	%Cu
B ¹ +	420	0.19
B1	220	•
B13	260	0.30 0.409
B3	400+	0.19

The new zone discovered in hole G 69-1 offers much more encouragement. The assays from holes G 69-1 and G 69-2 follow. Assays from holes G 69-3 and G 69-4 are not yet available but visual estimates are given below.

Hole G 69-1

Ft.	%Cu	Ft.	%Cu	Ft. %Cu
91-100	.20	430-440	.25	770-780 .15
100-110	•20	440-450	•55	780-790 .12
110-120	.27	450-460	.40	790-800 .22
120-130	•27	460-470	.15	800-810 .35
130-140	.65	470 - 480	.25	810-820 .30
140-150	•70	480-490	.17	820-830 .10
150-160	.80	490-500	.10	830-840 1.60
160-170	.80 .85	5 90- 510	.07	840-850 .80
170-180	.86	510-520	.12	850-860 .40
180-190	1.00	520-530	.62	860-870 .50
190-200		520-530 530-540	.12	870-880 .27
200-210	•72	540-550	.40	880-890 .77
210-220	.40	550-560	.45	890-900 .50
220-230	.50	560-570	.05	900-910 .67
230-240	•55	570-580	.07	910-920 .25
240-250	.30	580-590	.05	920-930 .30
250-260	•30 •50	590-600	.17	920 - 930 •30 930 - 940 •20
260-270	45	600-610	.15	940-950 .15
270-280	.45 .67	610-620	•37	940-950 .15 950-960 .62
280-290	•52	620-630	•02	960-970 .32
290-300	.47	630-640	.10	960 - 970 .32 970 - 980 .17
300-310	•32	640-650	.22	980-990 .10
310-320	•55	650-660	.50	990-1000 .02
320-330	.45	660-670	. 15	1000-1010 .10
330-340	.30	670-680	.10	1010-1020 .15
340-350	.17	680-690	•20	1020-1030 .40
350-360	.12	690-700	•22	1030-1040 .15
360-370	.10	700-710	.17	1040-1050 .17
370-380	.20	710-720	•05	1050-1060 .50
380-390	.20	720-730	•17	1060-1070 .07
390-400	.25	730-740	.17	1070-1080 .25
400-410	.15	740-750	•25	1080-1090 .15
410-420	.45	750-760	-25	1090-1113 .10
420-430	.15 .45 .55	760-770	.20	

130-330 = 200' - 0.616 330-830 = 500' - 0.22 830-910 = 80' - 0.69 130-910 = 780' - 0.37

Hole G 69-2

Ft.	%Cu	Ft.	%Cu	Ft.	%Cu
126-130	.20	480-490	•37	840-850	.28
130-140	.15	490-500	.12	850-860	.20
140-150	•05 •05	500-510	•17	860-870	.21
150-160 160-170	•05 •04	510 - 520 520 - 530	.40 1.02	870-880 880-890	.09 .30
170-180	.10	530-540	.40	890-900	•30
180-190	.17	540-550	•30	900-910	.17
190-200	.07	550-560	•35	910-920	.40
200-210	•50	560-570	.12	920-930	-25
210 - 220 220 - 230	.05 .22	570 - 580 580 - 590	•17	930-940 940-950	•25 •23
230-240	.22	590 - 600	.15 .12	950 - 960	.09
240-250	•35	600-610	.12	960-970	.13
250-260	•35 •20	610-620	.20	970-980	•68
260-270	•20	620-630	.15	980-990	•52
270 – 280 280 – 290	•25 •35	630 - 640 640 - 650	.10 .25	990 - 1000 1000 - 1010	•15 •40
290-300	.60	650-660	• 2 5	1010-1020	.48
300-310	.25	660-670	•65	1020-1030	•30
310-320 320-330 330-340 340-350 350-360	.10	670-680	•62	1030-1040	•80
320-330	-15	680-690	1.42	1040-1050	•90
330-340	.20 .25	690 - 700 700 - 710	1.38 1.27	1050-1060 1060-1070	1.50 .41
350 - 360	.15	710-720	1.05	1070-1080	•57
360-370	.25	720-730	•35	1080-1090	•58
370-380	•25	730-740	.62	1090-1100	1.45
380-390	1.02	740-750	•77	1100-1110	1.50
390-400 400-410	•67	750 - 760	•32 •24	1110 - 1120 1120 - 1130	•90 •54
410-420	.15 .20	760 - 770 770 - 780	• 55	1130-1140	1.08
420-430	•55	780-790	.45	1140-1150	•38
430-440	•55	790-800	•30	1150-1160	•33
440-450	-40	800-810	•28	1160-1170	.10
450-460	.62	810 - 820 820 - 830	.42	1170-1180	.16
460-470 470-480	•50 •30	830-840	•38 •20		
., 0= 100	-50	3,5 3,6			
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0-130 overburden

130-380 = 250' - 0.21

380-540 = 160' - 0.465

540-650 = 110' - 0.180

650-790 = 140' = 0.72

790-975 = 175' - 0.25

975-1150 = 175' - 0.73

or 380-1150 = 770' - 0.48
```

VISUAL ESTIMATES

Hole 69-3

67-180 = 113' - 0.1% 180-770 = 590' - 0.3% 770-840 = 70' - 0.5% 840-1035= 195' - 0.25%

Hole 69-4

90-380 = 290' - 0.5% 380-510 = 130' - 0.3% 510-580 = 70' - 0.5% 580-690 = 110' - 0.35%

Hole 68-4

Ft.	% Cu	Ft. %Cu	Ft. %Cu
51- 60	-35	370-380 .37	690-700 .15
60- 70	•50 •30 •35 •30 •40	380-390 •35	700-710 .22 710-720 .20 720-730 .35 730-740 .25 740-750 .15 750-760 .30 760-770 .20 770-780 .35 780-790 .35 780-800 .37 800-810 .32 810-820 .30 820-830 .27 830-840 .32 840-850 .30 850-860 .35 860-870 .22 870-880 .22 880-890 .35 890-900 .30 910-920 .15 920-930 .15 930-940 .37 940-950 .37
70- 80 80- 90	•30	390-400 .30	710-720 .20
90-100	•32	400-410 .07 410-420 .17	720 - 730 •35 730 - 740 •25
100-110	40	420-430 ·17	740-750 .15
110-120	•30	430-440 .40	750-760 .30
120-130	•30	440-450 •57	760-770 .20
130-140	•30 •30 •25	450-460 .42	770-780 .35
140-150	•17	460 -4 70 •37	780 - 790 •35
150-160	.17	470-480 .27 480-490 .57 490-500 .35 500-510 .53 510-520 .52 520-530 .20 530-540 .22 540-550 .55 550-560 .55 560-570 .30 570-580 .42	790-800 .37
160-170	•50	480-490 .57	800-810 •32
170 - 180 180 - 190	•40 35	490-500 -35	810-820 .30 820-830 .27
190-200	•35 •25 •15	500-510 .53 510-520 .52	830-840 .32
200-210	.15	520-530 -20	840-850 .30
210-220	•37 •32 •20 •40	520-530 •20 530-540 •22 540-550 •55	850-860 .35
220-230	•32	540-550 •55	860-870 .22 870-880 .22
230-240	.20	550-560 .55	870-880 .22
240-250	.40	560-570 .30	880-890 .35
250-260	•30 •27	570-580 .42	890-900 .30
260 - 270 270 - 280	•27	580-590 .27	900-910 .30
280-290	.25 .22 .27	590-600 •37 600-610 •27	910 - 920 .15 920 - 930 .15
290-300	-27	610-620 .27	930-940 .37
300-310	.20	620-630 .55	940-950 .37
310-320	.17	630-640 .45	950-960 .15
320-330	-14	640-650 .85	960-970 •40
320-330 330-340 340-350 350-360	•40	650-660 .15	970-980 .35
340-350	•20	660-670 .45	980-990 .17
350-360	•32	670-680 .15	990-1000 .12
360-370	•30	680-690 .25	

Hole 68-5

Ft.	%Cu	Ft.	%Cu
100-110	.18	350-360	.14
110-120	• 54	360-370	.31
120-130	.17	370-380	•50
130-140	•29	380-390	•35
140-150	•31	390-400	•30
150-160	•64	400-410	•30
160 - 170 170 - 180	•20 •23	410-420 420-430	.17 .19
180-190	• <u>2</u> 5	430 <u>-</u> 440	•19
190-200	.29	440-450	24
200-210	.25	450-460	.76
210-220	.48	460-470	•23
220-230	•40	\ + 70=\+80	•33
230-240	•28	480-490	•30
240-250	.24	490-500	•30
250-260	•27	500 - 510 510 - 520	•30
260 - 270 270 - 280	•29 •49	520 - 530	.25 .17
280-290	•35	530 - 540	.08
290-300	.28	540-550	.15
300-310	.19	550-560	.30
310-320	.16	560-570	•22
320-330	•34	<i>5</i> 70 - <i>5</i> 80	.27
330-340	•32	580-590	-15
340-350	.20	590-600	•40

500' - 0.294

<u>Hole 68-6</u>

Ft. 26- 30 30- 40 40- 50 50- 60 60- 70 70- 80 80- 90 90-100 100-110 110-120 120-130 130-140 140-150 150-160 160-170 170-180 180-190	%Cu .05 .07 .07 .12 .05 .17 .22 .10 .12 .38 .15 .10 .14 .20 .15 .32	Ft. 220-230 230-240 240-250 250-260 260-270 270-280 280-290 290-300 310-320 320-330 330-340 340-350 350-360 360-370 370-380 380-390	*Cu •22 •15 •35 •30 •37 •37 •15 •20 •22 •35 •42
			•35 •42 •25 •17 •20

26-420 = 3941 - 0.20

Hole 69-4 was still in progress at the time of examination, the fairly abundant chalcocite near the collar of the hole makes visual estimate even more unreliable than usual.

The holes near G 69-1 to 4 are of interest, thus were checked. The assay logs of 68-4, 68-5, and 68-6 were obtained and are provided above (68-6 is drilled at 12E, 17N, the others are shown on the "Plan of Drill Holes"). Assays of C 30 and C 31 are not available, as the core has been only recently split and sent for assay. They are visually of very low grade - in the 0.1% Cu range.

Some drilling has been completed on ground optioned from Coast Silver near 40W. on the base line. Some of these holes are reported to carry 0.4% copper in intercepts of about 100 ft. A brief visit was made to the drilled area, and it is as devoid of outcrop as the environs of G 69-1.

GEOPHYSICS and GEOCHEMISTRY

The relation of the drilled areas of major interest to the I.P. survey results is shown on the enclosed 400 ft to the inch map. There is little evidence of a N.W. trend; in fact the trend of the local I.P. anomaly is more NE-SW. However, the regional I.P. trend is N.W. on the Cominco 1000 scale map.

The magnetic survey, shown on the Cominco 1000 ft to the inch map, does show a strong N.W. trend in the south part of the claim group. Coverage is inadequate over the important showings.

Information concerning drilling of the outlying geophysical anomalies is contained in the Cominco reports. One or two of the I.P. anomalies did show a little copper mineralization. Further drilling on the flanks of the anomalies rather than in the highs should perhaps be instigated. The zone discovered in G 69-1 is certainly off to one side of the high, and this discovery of valuable sulfides on the flank of a high is certainly not an isolated occurrence. The highs are all to often caused by pyrite.

Magnetics might be useful to determine the bleached and silificied zones, which should show as lows, and in this property appear to carry the better chalcopyrite mineralization.

April 10, 1969.

P. M. Seraphim



