

997

Report covering the detailed geological, magnetometer and geochemical grid surveys on sections of the two Rio Groups comprising seventy-four claims and fractions owned by Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Limited. The claims are located in the Guichon Batholith, Kamloops Mining Division, at 50° and 120° S.W. Work was performed between June 1st and September 15th, 1966.

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REPORT COVERING THE DETAILED GEOLOGICAL, MAGNETOMETER
AND GEOCHEMICAL GRID SURVEYS ON SECTIONS OF
THE TWO RIO GROUPS COMPRISING SEVENTY-FOUR CLAIMS
AND FRACTIONS OWNED BY RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

LOCATION: (See Map No. 1)

The Rio West and Rio East Groups of mineral claims are located in the Guichon Batholith, about thirtgen miles east of Spence's Bridge, at 50° North and 120° South-west, in the Kamloops Mining Division. They are located astride Skuhost Creek, a tributary of Skuhun Creek, and on the southeastern slopes of Spaist and Skwilkwakwl Mountains, at elevations varying between 4,000 and 5,500 feet.

CLAIMS:

The claims were staked in May, 1965, and reconnaissance, topographical, geological and geochemical work was performed on them during the summer and fall of 1965. This report covers detailed geological, geochemical and magnetometer work done between June 1st and September 15th, 1966. Bulldozer trenching was also done in May, 1967. The claims comprise seventy-two full claims and two fractions, and are grouped as follows, in the Rio West and Rio East Groups:

Claims:- cont'd.RIO WEST GROUP:

Rio # 5	Record No. 49892	Expiry Date 13, May, 1967
# 6	49893	" " "
# 7	49894	" " "
# 8	49895	" " "
# 9	49896	" " "
#10	49897	" " "
#11	49898	" " "
#12	49899	" " "
#13	49900	" " "
#14	49901	" " "
#19	49906	13, May, 1967
#20	49907	" " "
#21	49908	" " "
#22	49909	" " "
#23	49910	" " "
#24	49911	" " "
#25	49912	" " "
#26	49913	" " "
#27	49914	" " "
#28	49915	" " "
#33	49920	" " "
#34	49921	" " "
#35	49922	" " "
#36	49923	" " "
#37	49924	" " "
#38	49925	" " "
#39	49926	" " "
#40	49927	" " "
#41	49928	" " "
#42	49929	" " "
#47	49934	" " "
#48	49935	" " "
#49	49936	" " "
#50	49937	" " "
#51	49938	" " "
#52	49939	" " "

Claims:- cont'd.RIO EAST GROUP:

Rio #	Record No.	Expiry Date
# 1	49888	13, May, 1967
# 2	49889	" " "
# 3	49890	" " "
# 4	49891	" " "
#15	49902	" " "
#16	49903	" " "
#17	49904	" " "
#18	49905	" " "
#29	49916	" " "
#30	49917	" " "
#31	49918	" " "
#32	49919	" " "
#43	49930	" " "
#44	49931	" " "
#45	49932	" " "
#46	49933	" " "
#57	49944	" " "
#58	49945	" " "
#59	49946	" " "
#60	49947	" " "
#69	49956	" " "
#70	49957	" " "
#71	49958	" " "
#72	49959	" " "
#73	49960	" " "
#74	49961	" " "
#75	49962	" " "
#76	49963	" " "
#77	49964	" " "
#78	49965	" " "
#79	49966	" " "
#80	49967	" " "
#81	49968	" " "
#82	49969	" " "
#83	49970	" " "
#84	49971	" " "

Rio East Group:- cont'd.

#93	Fraction	52081	Expiry Date	6, Oct., 1967
#94	Fraction	52082	" "	" "

EXPENDITURES:

The following affidavit covers geological mapping, geo-chemical and magnetometer surveys, supervision and interpretation, with expenditures totalling \$5,520, to be divided as follows:

-	Rio West Claim Group	-	\$ 3,000
-	Rio East Claim Group	-	<u>2,520</u>
	Total		\$ 5,520

GRID AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY:- (See Map No. 2)

For ground control of the detailed geological, magnetometer and geochemical soil surveys, three north-south base lines and east-west grid lines were cut, chained and picketed on the property. The north-south base lines are - (1) OE - length 8,000 ft., (2) 72E - length 13,500 ft. and (3) 100E - length 9,200 ft. The base lines total 30,700 ft. Grid lines were cut at ON, 5N, 10N, 30N, 35N and 56N between the OE and 72E base lines and total 68,700 ft. For control in the northeastern part of the property short grid lines were put in from the 100E base line at 58N, 63N, 68N, 78N, 83N, 89N, 94N and 99N, and total 10,300 ft.

The base lines and grid lines were chained and picketed at 100 ft. intervals. To assist in the interpretation of the magnetometer and geochemical soil surveys, the topography drainage and elevations by Aneroid altimeter were recorded at each station.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:- (See Map No. 2)

The claims cover the headwaters of Skuhost Creek and its tributaries on the southeast slope of Spaist and Skwilkwakwl Mountains at elevations from 4,000 ft. to 5,500 ft. Intermittent rock outcrops are confined to the northeastern parts of the property around the head of Skuhost Creek and the higher ground on the western rim of the property. The remainder of the claims are covered by varying depths of glacial drift up to possibly 200 ft. in the southern part of the Skuhost Valley. In the northern part of the property aerial photos show a pronounced southeasterly trending glacial grain or lineation to the drift and rock outcrops. Several glacial eskers and ice gouged gulleys were mapped in this area.

Rock outcrops in the northeastern and western sections of the property were located from the grid lines and geologically mapped. The mapping shows two major rock types as formerly reported for the area, i.e., Bethsaida and Guichon granodiorites. The Bethsaida rocks are known to be later and intrusive into the Guichon rock complex.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:- cont'd.

Bethsaida rocks in this area are leucocratic porphyritic granodiorite to quartz monzonites and are characterized megascopically by their relatively coarse grain size and rounded quartz and often biotite phenocrysts. Guichon rocks are medium grained, even textured granodiorite with about twenty percent interstitial quartz and twenty percent biotite and/or hornblende.

One outcrop exhibiting the contact between the Bethsaida and Guichon rock types was located in the northwestern part of the property. The contact at this one location is irregular and gradational over several feet, with small inclusions of Guichon granodiorite assimilated in the Bethsaida quartz monzonite. From regional work off the property and magnetometer survey interpretations (described later) the contact trends generally southeasterly from this point across the property.

Several diorite to gabbro exposures were located on the western side of the property but these were small and apparently isolated and were interpreted as being volcanic inclusions in the Guichon granodiorite. Not enough exposures were available to establish a trend or the significance of this rock type.

Fracturing and jointing is quite well developed in the rock exposures in the northeast section, but diminishes in the western outcrops. Much of the fracturing is accompanied by epidote, quartz and calcite stringers which are spasmodically mineralized with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite. One aplite dyke was mapped in the Guichon rocks. No mineral trends or indications of areas of possible concentration of the mineralization were obtained or suggested from the geological mapping.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:- (See Maps 3, 4, 5, 12 and 13)

Geochemical soil samples were taken on the grid lines at 100 ft. intervals. The general procedure was to take the soil samples in the "B" layer directly below the humus. In practice, however, due to streams, drainage gulleys and variations in the glacial drift cover, about 3 percent of the samples were predominantly humus and the remainder about equally divided between clay and sand.

The sample was taken by digging small holes and about 100 grams was bagged. They were then field tested for copper using essentially the Bloom dithizone method and the remainder shipped to our Toronto laboratories for analysis for total copper and molybdenum. The laboratory methods used were first devised by the Geochemical Prospecting Research Center, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, England. The analysis for copper involves fusion with potassium bisulphate, leaching with hydrochloric acid and colorimetric determinations in a dequinolyl solution. The molybdenum analysis is roughly fusion with anhydrous sodium carbonate, sodium chloride and potassium nitrate, leaching in water, extraction of molybdenum metal into a zinc dithiol solution and colorimetric comparison with known standards. Results for both copper and molybdenum are reported in parts per million. Repeatable analysis accuracies are obtained in the range of 10 ppm for copper and 5 ppm for molybdenum. The laboratory analyses for molybdenum are shown on the maps. The field testing results for copper were used as a general guide in the field but are not considered reliable enough for interpretation purposes.

The geochemical survey of the Rio claims involved the taking of 641 samples. About 34,500 ft. of grid line was sampled on the Rio West claim group and 33,250 ft. on the Rio East claim group.

A histogram graph (Map No. 3) using all the samples except 20 strongly humus samples indicates the anomalous range for copper is greater than 200 ppm and for molybdenum greater than 30 ppm. Sand and clay samples react fairly uniformly for both copper and molybdenum. This method shows anomalous zones for molybdenum and a few erratic copper anomalous samples are almost solely confined to the two southern lines (i.e., 0N and 5N). This is relatively flat, deep glacial drift country.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:- cont'd.

The high molybdenum values are interpreted as being secondary concentration in a broad drainage area, whereas the copper being more mobile in solution has passed through the area except for concentrations in the humus. Map No. 4 is a plotting of the laboratory analysis of copper and molybdenum on lines 0N, 5N and 10N and shows a mean for copper and molybdenum of about 100 ppm and 50 ppm respectively on lines 0N and 5N and 50 ppm and 25 ppm on line 10N.

Consideration of the geochemical soil sample laboratory results leads to an arbitrary anomalous grouping for interpretation in the northern more shallow overburden parts of the property. Copper values were grouped in the 80 to 150 ppm range and plus 150 ppm. For molybdenum the ranges 25 to 40 ppm and plus 40 ppm were used (see Map No. 12). This interpretation indicates an anomalous zone on line 56N in Bethsaida rocks 3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft. west of the projection of the contact. This local area, however, is topographically relatively flat and drift covered and the low anomalous values may be due to concentrations of soluble molybdenum minerals. Similarly, conditions hold for the anomalous molybdenum zones on lines 30N and 35N in Guichon rocks and 1,000 ft. to 2,000 ft. west of the projection of the contact. The erratic distributed low anomalous samples from the NE section of the property are considered to be from small non-economical quartz stringers carrying chalcopyrite and bornite similar to those exposed and mapped in outcrops.

Because of the rather large scale drainage topography and variable glacial drift cover, interpretation of the economic value of the geochemical survey must be indefinite and vague. It is evident there are concentrations of molybdenum in the glacial drift and copper in the humus and their relationship to hypothetical bedrock mineralization is unknown, but at this time are considered to be from drainage transported soluble minerals.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:- (See Maps No. 6 to No. 13)

A Sharpe M.F.I. magnetometer with an accuracy of about 25 gammas was used in the survey. Field procedure was to make diurnal corrections at least every four hours, and two hours where practical. Readings were taken on the OE base line and used for daily corrections of the grid line readings.

Magnetometer readings were taken at 100 ft. intervals on the grid lines and the OE base line. These lines totalled 115,300 ft. of which 62,600 ft. were on the Rio West claim group and 52,700 ft. on the Rio East claim group. In addition, Aneroid altimeter readings of the elevations were taken at each magnetometer station to aid in the magnetic interpretations. Maps No. 6 to 10 show the magnetic and topographic profiles on the individual lines. Map No. 11 is a magnetic contour map with a contour interval of 200 gammas.

In general, the magnetics indicate the presence of the Guichon and Bethsaida rock types. Guichon granodiorites in the contact area are quite variable magnetically, with a mean of around 500 gammas and narrow highs and lows of 300 to 400 gammas on this base. The Bethsaida granodiorites give a relatively smooth magnetic profile with a mean of around 350 gammas. The southeasterly projection of the contact between these two rock types has been interpreted from this data.


An interpretation of the magnetics along with the geochemical and geological results is shown on Maps 12 and 13. Magnetic highs of 1,000 gamma readings or more and lows of 200 gammas or less are plotted in outline. This map shows the magnetic highs are confined to the Guichon rocks in narrow south to southeasterly trending zones. Magnetic lows are found in both rock types and are pretty well confined to present day drainage gulleys or indicate the existence of pre-glacial gulleys as shown in the northeast part of the property. These gulleys in some cases probably indicate the presence of narrow shearing or faulting and, as such, would produce magnetic lows. However, in all cases no reasonable

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:- cont'd.

correlations with the geochemical survey results are possible and from this data it is considered the magnetics do not indicate any zones of alteration and/or mineralization in the bedrock.

May 12, 1967
Vancouver, B.C.

Signed:-


L.B. Gatenby, Prof. Eng.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:Sampling and Sample Preparation Procedures.

The soil samples were taken by means of a sample pick from the sides of small holes dug with a light 2-lb. mattock. Identification of the humous and soil layers was possible in most of the holes with the selection of the "B" soil layer for sampling. Approximately 100 gram soil samples were taken in this way at each sample location and bagged in moisture porous Kraft paper sample bags. For identification each bag was marked with the property name and grid location numbers. The soil sample bags measure 3½" by 6" with a 3½" square diagonally folding cover for sealing and punched for sample drying on a rod. The bagged samples were then partially air dried, packaged and shipped to our Toronto laboratory for processing.

At the laboratory the samples were further dried in the bags in drying cabinets, screened to minus 80 mesh in a nylon sieve in preparation for the fusion analysis for copper and molybdenum.

June 22, 1967
Vancouver, B.C.


Signed:- L.B. Gatenby, Prof. Eng.

DOMINION OF CANADA:
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of

To WIT:

I, L.B. Gatenby

of Suite 404, 1111 West Georgia Street, Vancouver 5, B.C.

in the Province of British Columbia, do solemnly declare that the following geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys have been done on the Rio Groups of claims situated in the Guichon Batholith near Skuhost Creek in the Kamloops Mining Division between June 15th to September 15, 1966.

G.T. Warren, B.A. Sc.,	38 days @ \$35/day	\$ 1,330.00
F. Cyr	31 days @ \$15/day	465.00
M. Wise	31 days @ \$15/day	465.00
A. Johnson	31 days @ \$15/day	465.00
D. McCracken, B.A. Sc.,	8 days @ \$35/day	280.00
L.B. Gatenby, B.A. Sc., P. Eng.	4 days @ \$35/day	140.00
Transportation - International Panel Truck CW-533119-A-6 - Land Rover 17360217,	1550 miles @ 15¢/mile	232.50
Food and Supplies	135 man days @ \$4/day	540.00
Geochemical Laboratory analysis, Copper and Molybdenum	641 samples @ \$2.50	<u>1,602.50</u>
	TOTAL	\$ 5,520.00

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act."

Declared before me at the City
of Vancouver, in the
Province of British Columbia, this 15
day of May 1967, A.D.

L. B. Gatenby

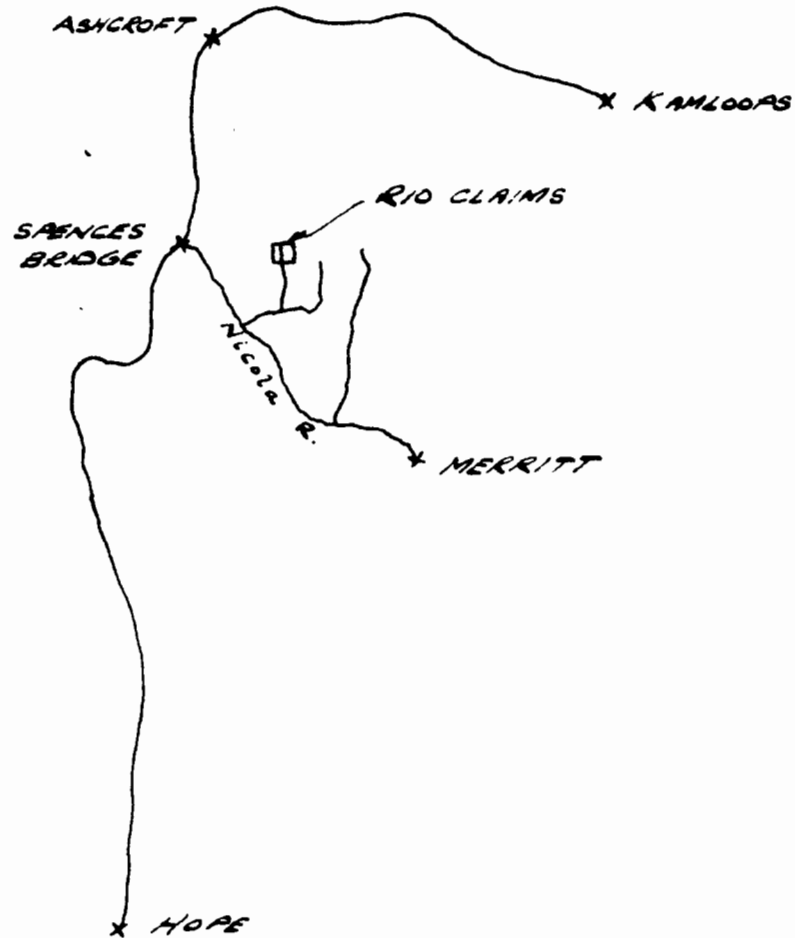
Gill Turner
A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia or
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

*o

Sub-Mining Recorder.

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

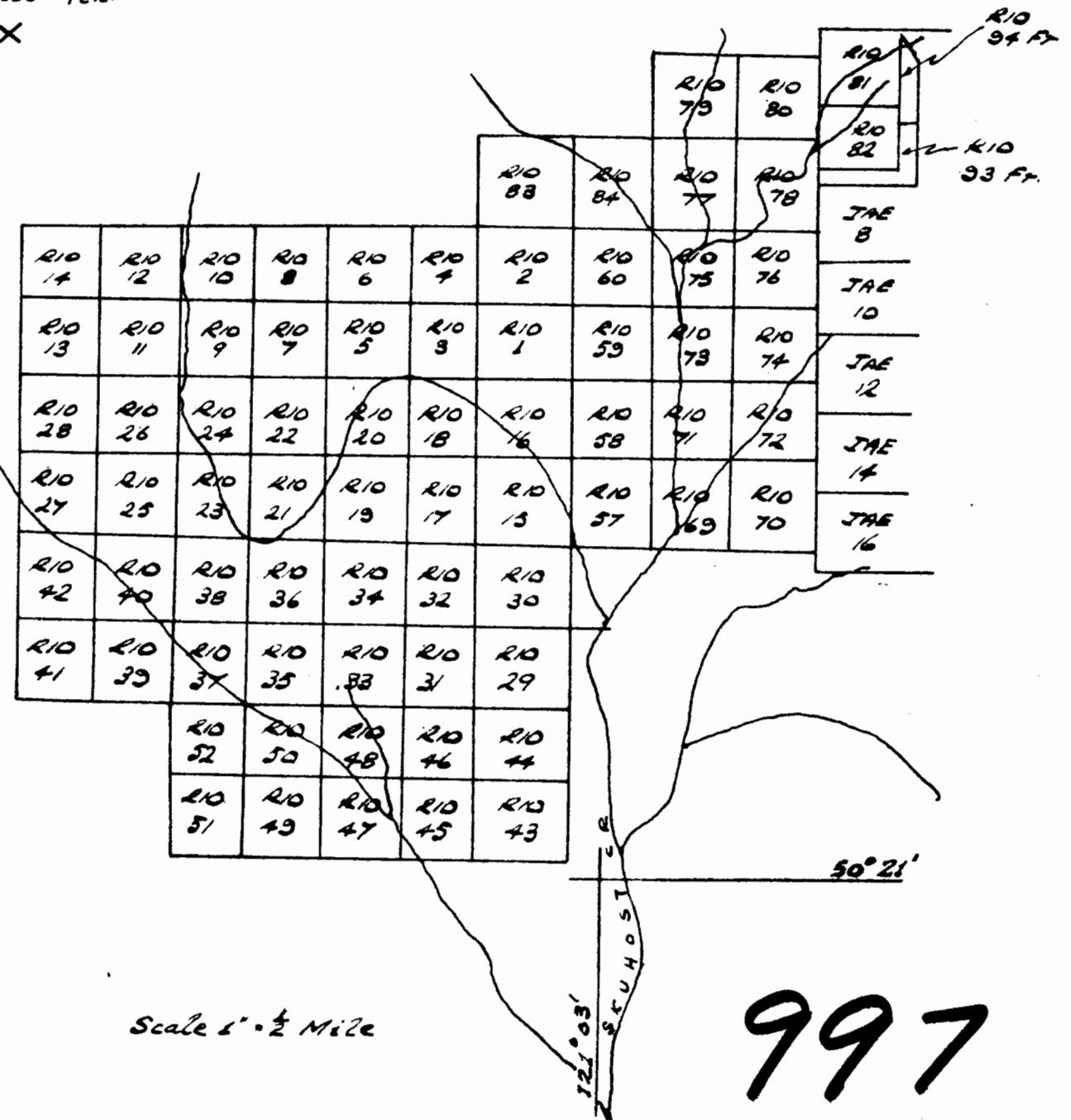
NO. 997 MAP 1



Scale 1" = 20 Miles.

Spaist Mtn.

X



X Skelton Mtn.

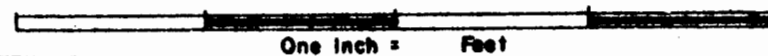
Scale 1" = 1/2 Mile

997

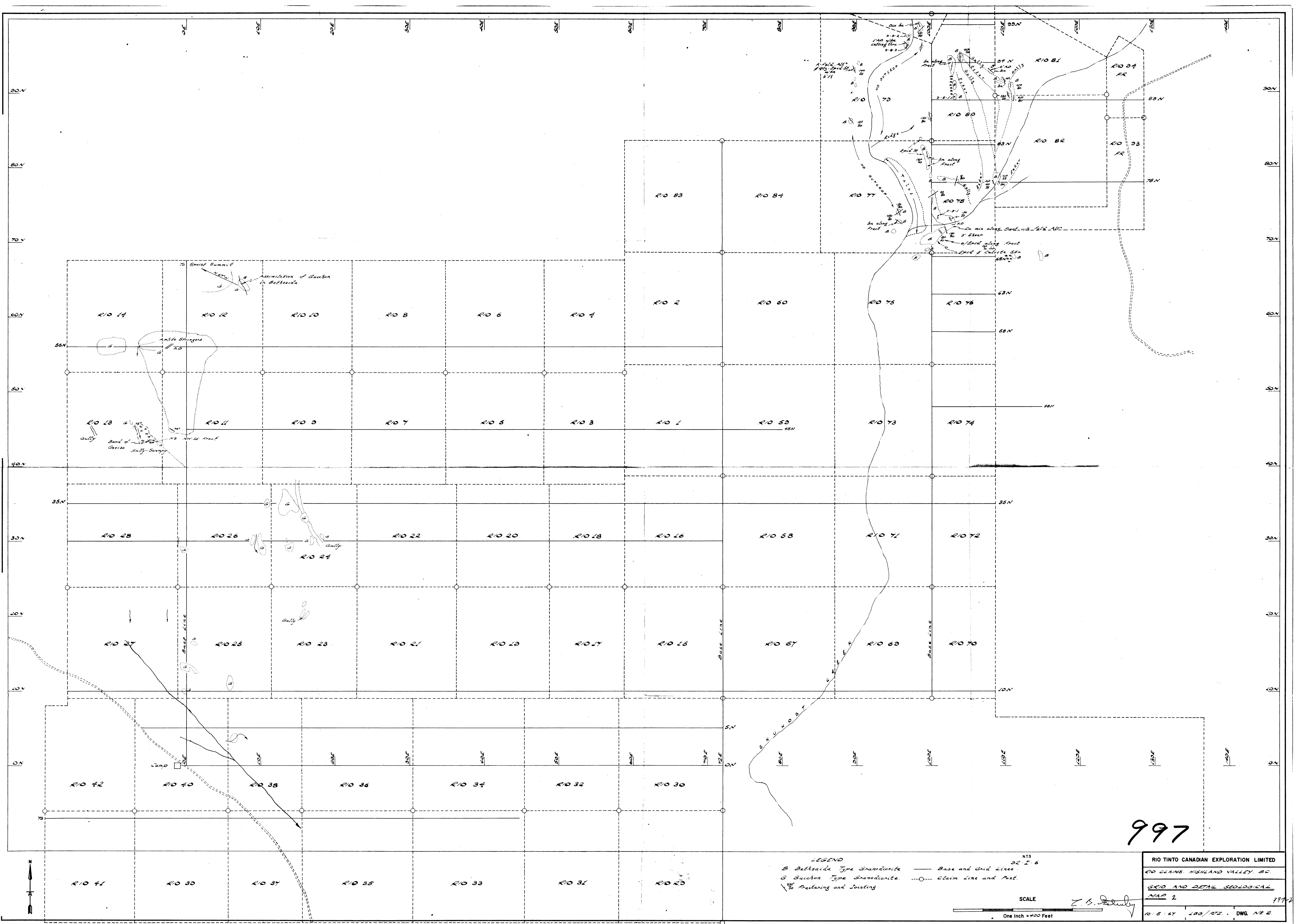
N.T.S.
92-2-6

L.B. Talbot

SCALE



RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LTD.	
RIO CLAIMS, KAMLOOPS M.D., B.C.	
LOCATION AND CLAIM	
MAP	
Oct: 1966	DWG. NO 1



997

NTS
 22 I. 6
LEGEND
 B Beltside Type Granodiorite — Base and Grid Lines
 G Guichon Type Granodiorite. --- Claim Line and Post.
 1/2" Fracturing and Jointing

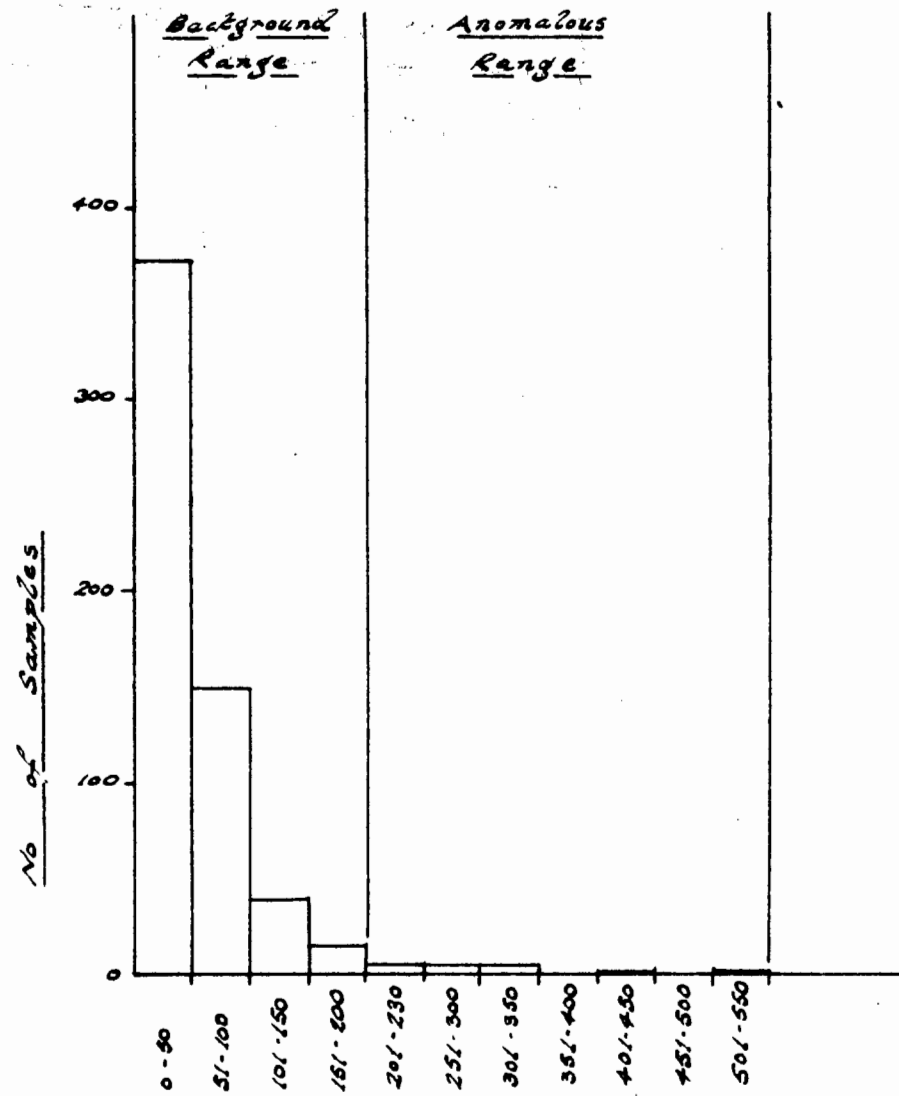
SCALE
 One Inch = 400 Feet

E. B. Deady

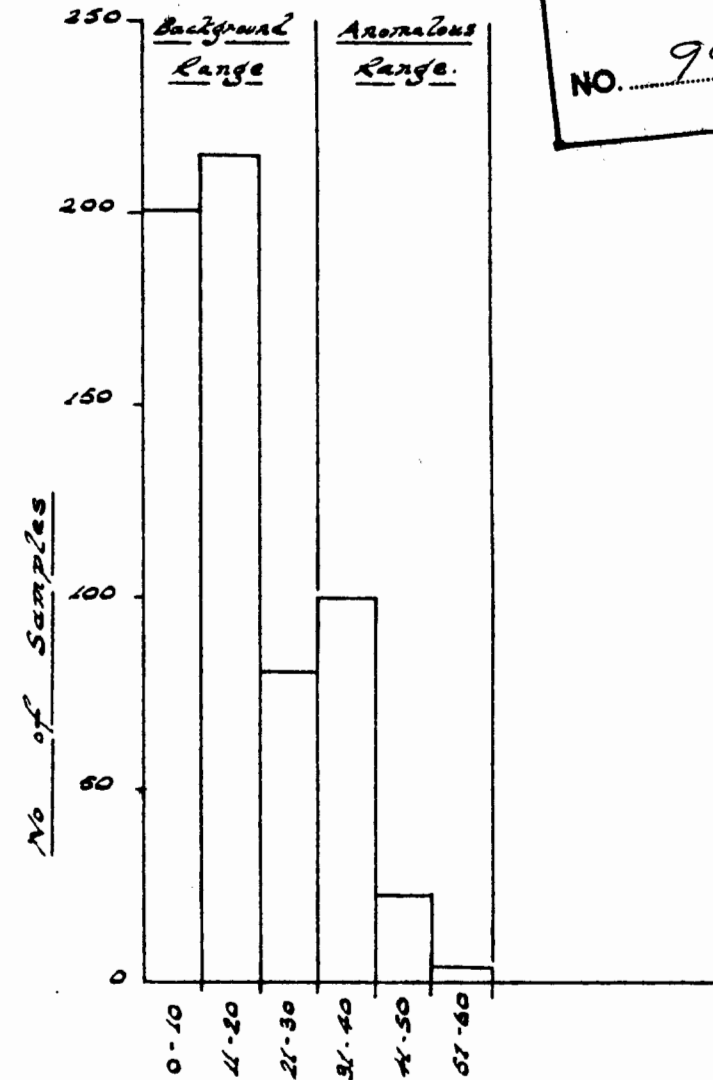
RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED
 R/O CLAIMS, HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.
 GRID AND DETAIL GEOLOGICAL
 MAP 2
 10 5 67 103/27.1 DWG. NO. 2

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 997 MAP 3



P.P.M. Cu



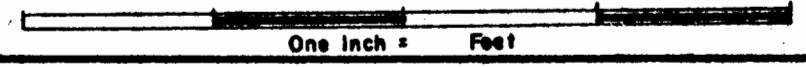
P.P.M. Mo

997

Note: Only sand and clay samples
No limus samples used

L. B. Stedley

SCALE

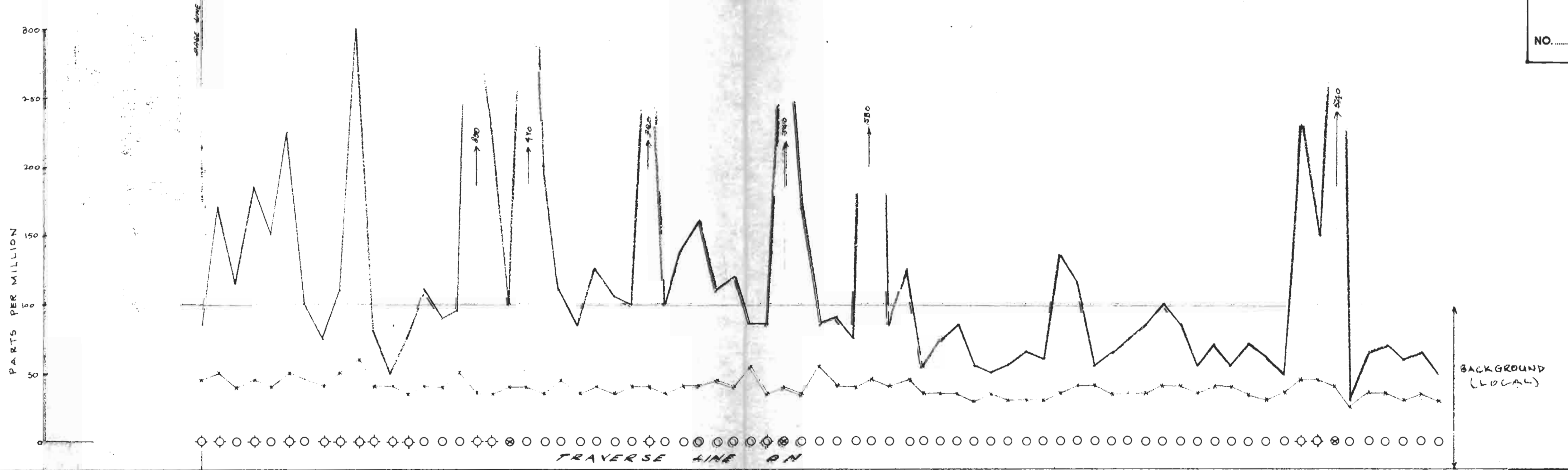
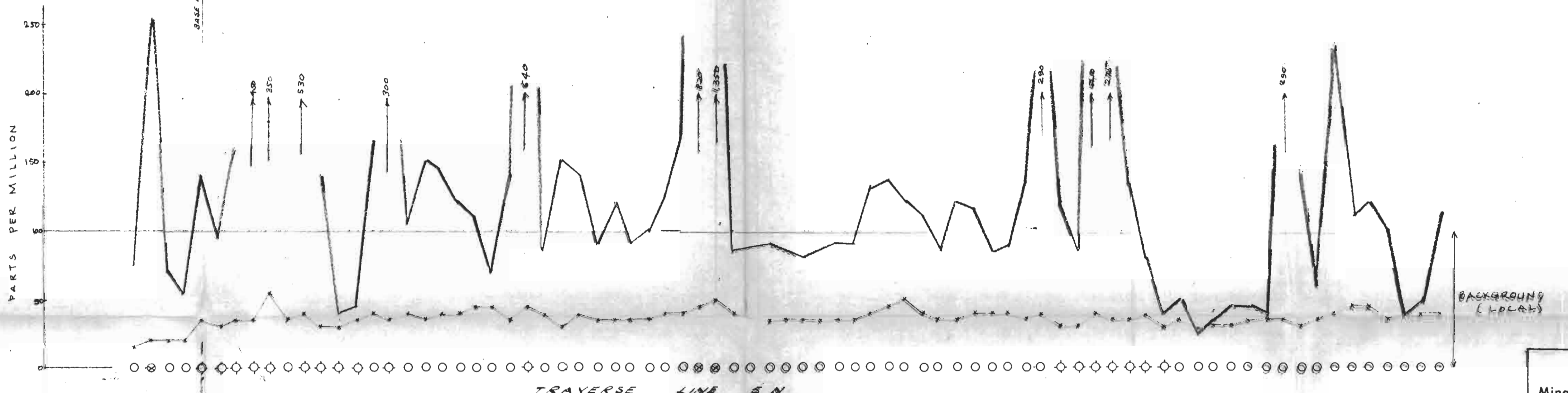
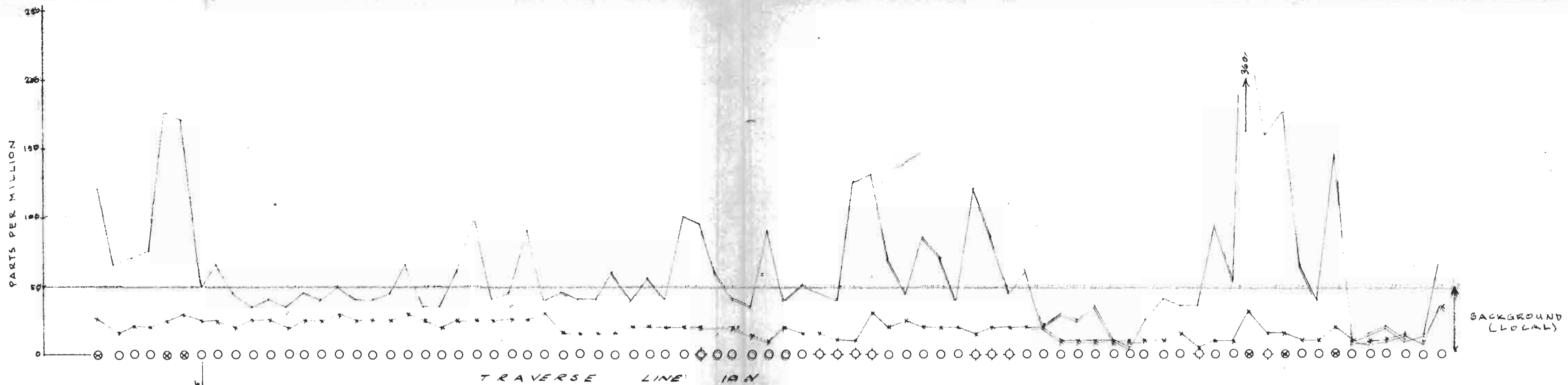


RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LTD.

NO CLAY GROUP. GUYTON BATHOLITH.

HISTOGRAM SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF
TOTAL COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM
GEOCHEMICAL VALUES.

11-5-67. E.C./PZ. DWG. NLS



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 997 MAP 4

997

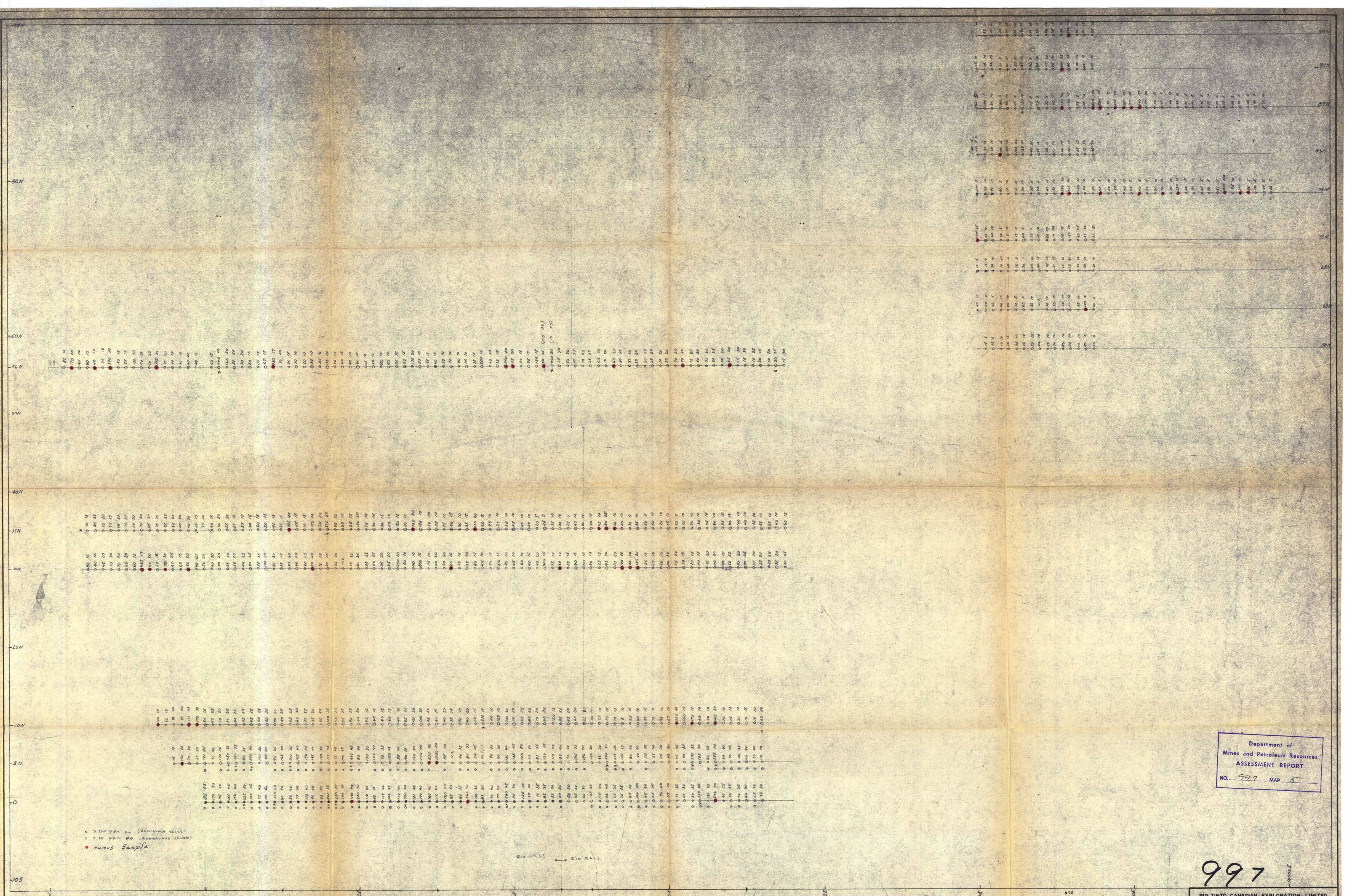
- LEGEND**
- ⊗ MINIC SAMPLE
 - ⊕ CLAY SAMPLE
 - SAND SAMPLE
 - - - MOLY CURVE
 - — — COPPER CURVE

NTS

SCALE *Z. B. Staley*

One inch = 100 Feet

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED
RIO CLARK, HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.
TOTAL COPPER AND MOLYBDENITE
IN P.P.M.
DWG. NO. 4



x > 200 PPM Cu (ANOMALOUS VALUE)
 o 7.50 PPM Mo (ANOMALOUS VALUE)
 • Humus Sample

RIO WEST RIO EAST

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 997 MAP 5

997

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION, LIMITED

Rio Chama, Highland Valley, B.C.

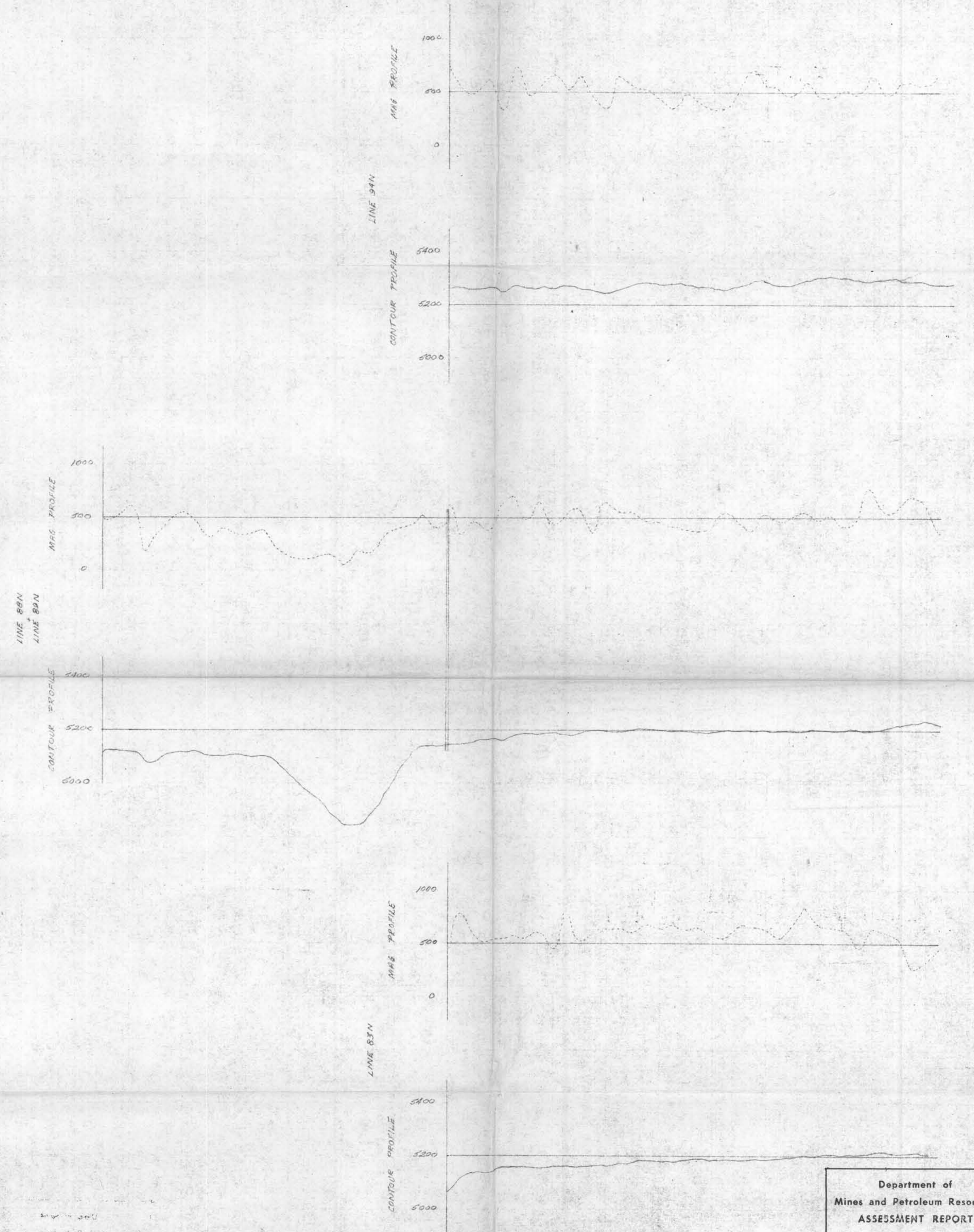
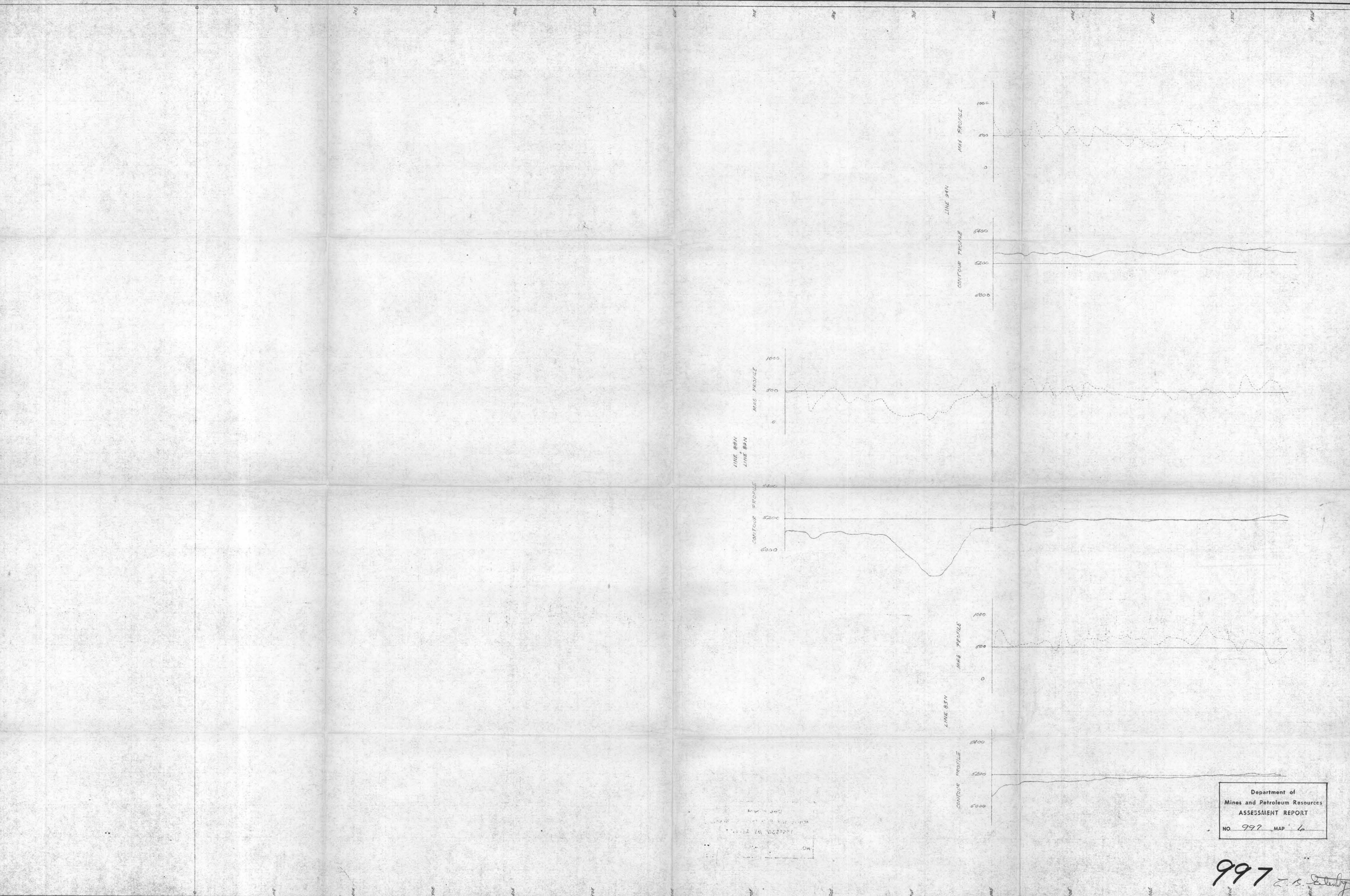
Soil Sample Grid

12-9-68 N.T.S. 92-1-62 DWG. NO. 5

SCALE

One Inch = 900 Feet

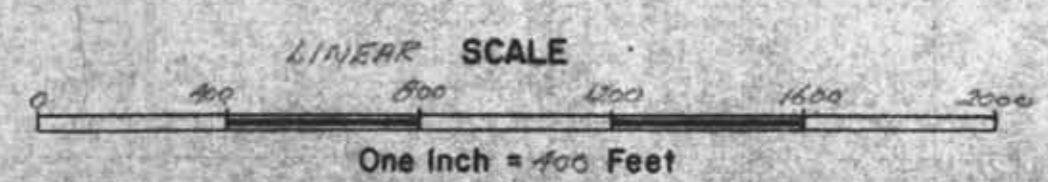
Z. B. [Signature]

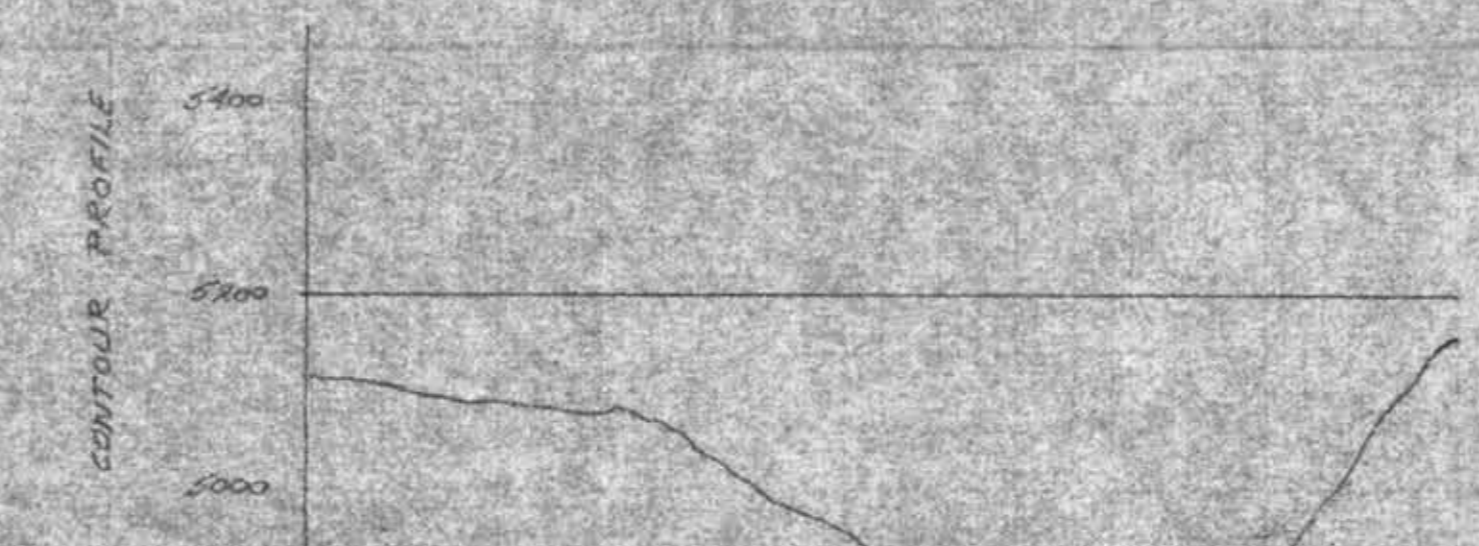
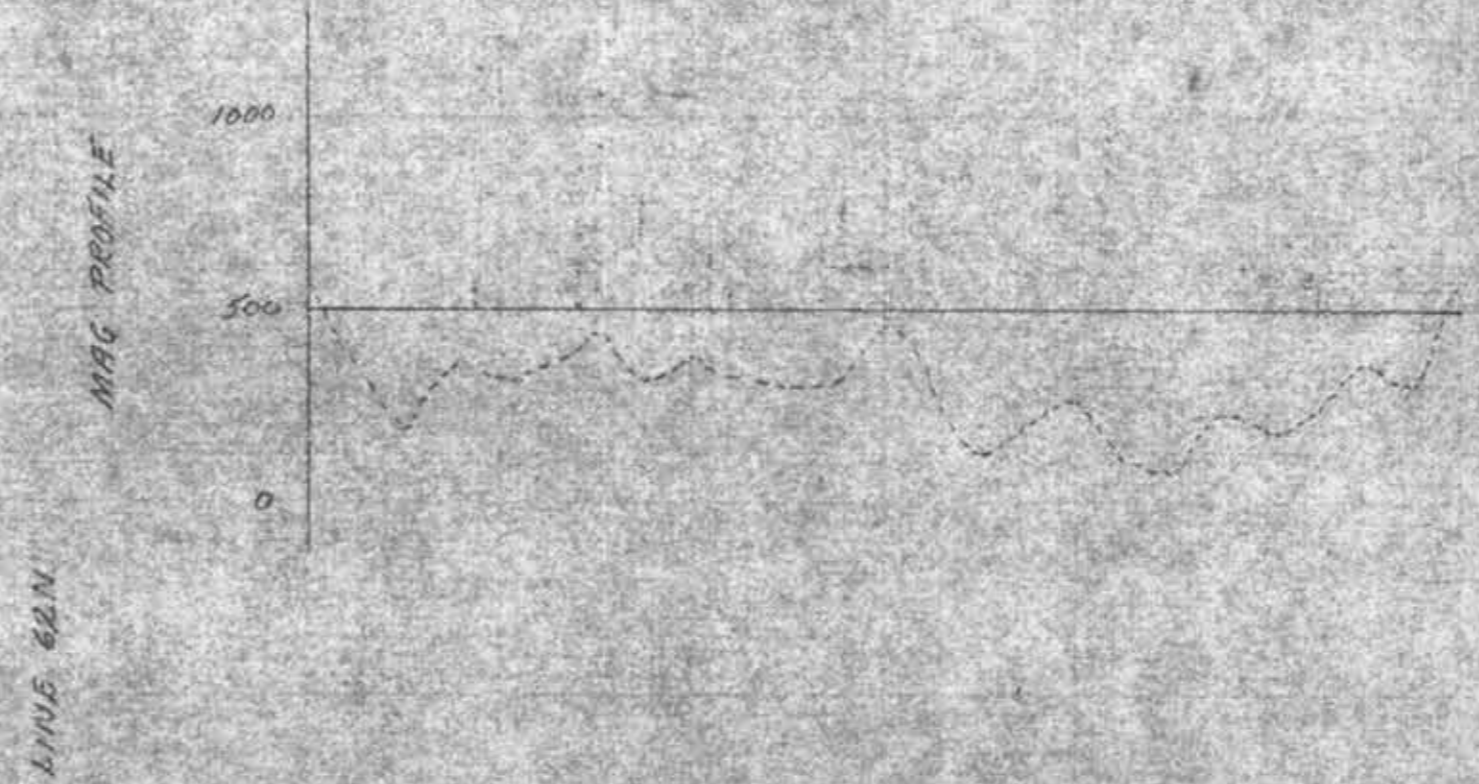
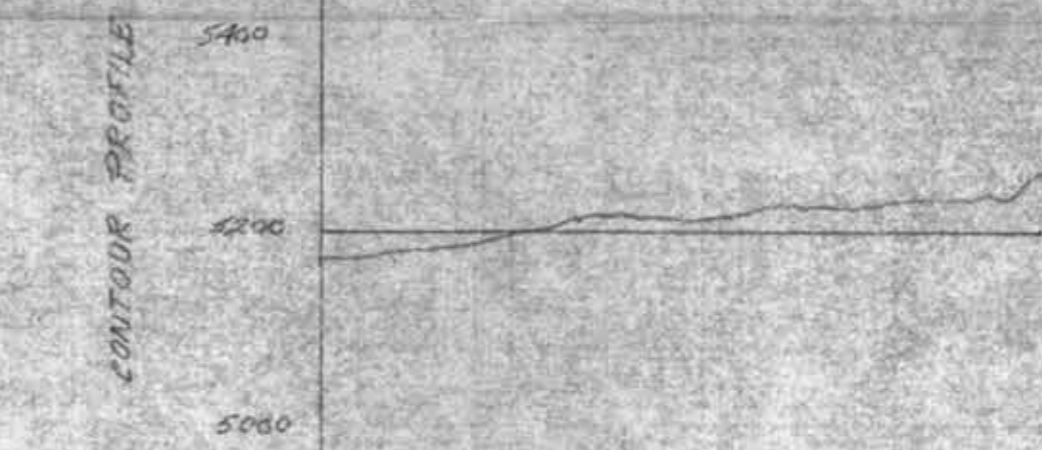
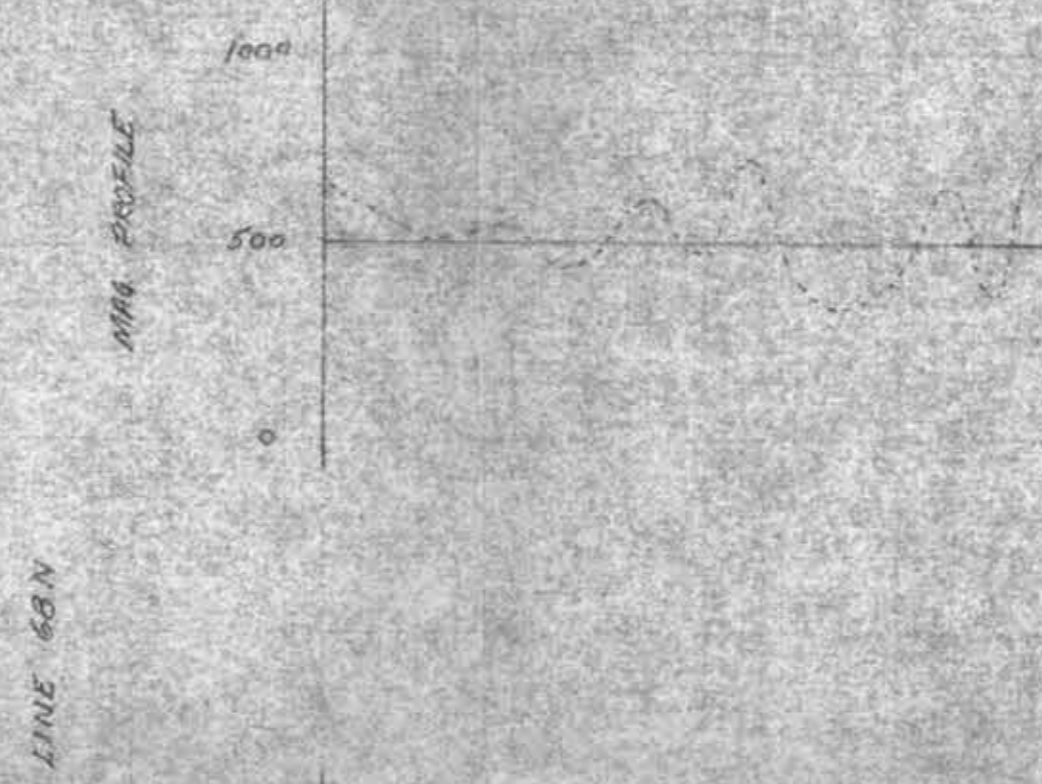
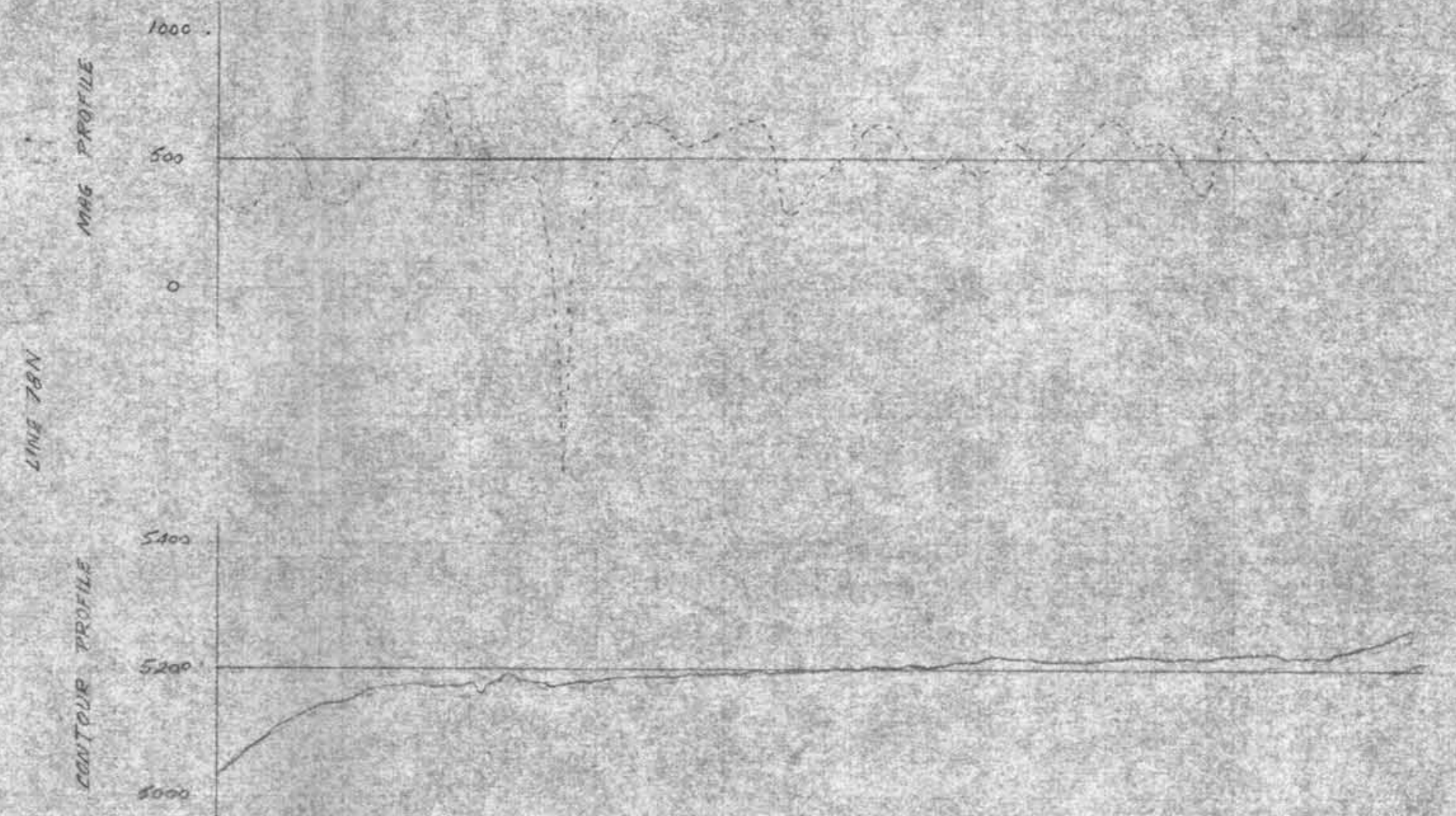


Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 997 MAP 4

997 *Z. S. Selby*

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED
RIO CLARKE, HIGHLAND VALLEY, BC
MAGNETIC SURVEY
MAP 1 TOPO PROFILE
31-8-66 NTS 92-E-66 DWG. N2 6



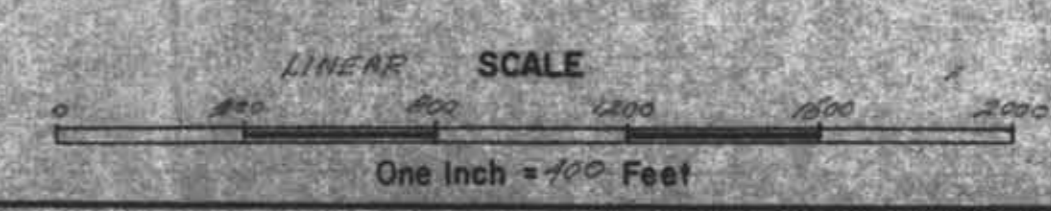


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ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 997 MAP ?

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RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED
RIO CLAIMS, HOWLAND VALLEY, B.C.
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
MAG. & CONTOUR PROFILES
31-8-66 NTS. 50-1-6 DWG. 42



LINE 582X
ELEVATION (feet)

LINE 583X
ELEVATION (feet)

LINE 584X
ELEVATION (feet)

LINE 582X

LINE 583X

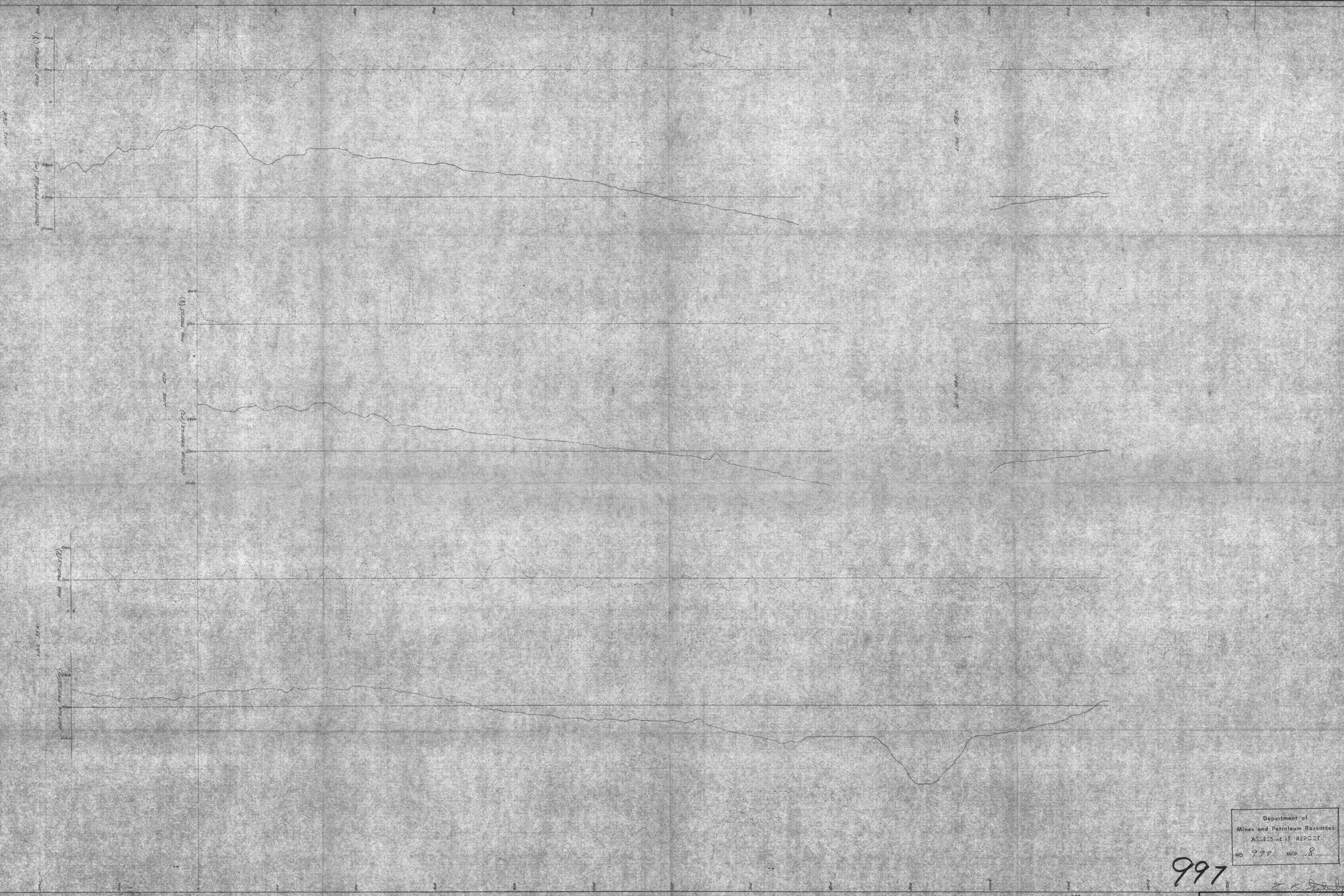
Department of
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997

[Signature]

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED
210 CANINE HILLS ROAD, VANCOUVER, B.C.
MANITOWAPETRI SURVEY
MAP 1, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000
31-3-66 11:00 AM DWG. NO. 8

LINEAR SCALE
One inch = 1000 Feet



(1) Magnetic Anomaly
LINE 200A

(2) Magnetic Anomaly
LINE 200A

(3) Magnetic Anomaly
LINE 200A

(4) Magnetic Anomaly
LINE 200A

1000
500
0

1500
1000
500
0

1000
500
0

1500
1000
500
0

1000
500
0

1500
1000
500
0

LINE 200A

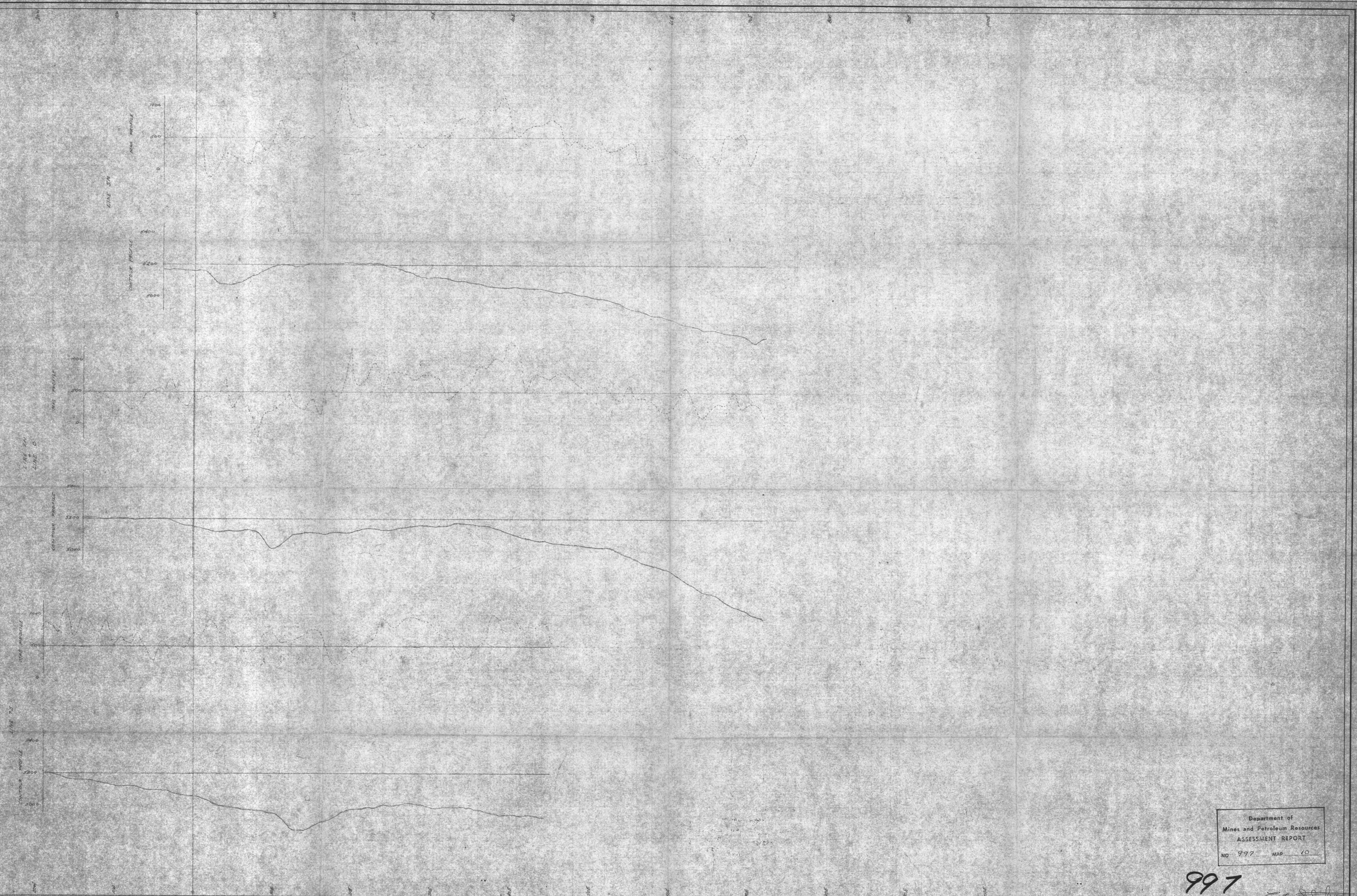
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 997 MAP 9

997

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED
RIO CLAINS, HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
MAP & CROSS PROFILES
J.V. 66 N.T.S. 24-1-66 DWG. A.P. 3

LINEAR SCALE
0 200 400 600 800 1000
One Inch = 400 Feet





Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO 997 MAP 10

997

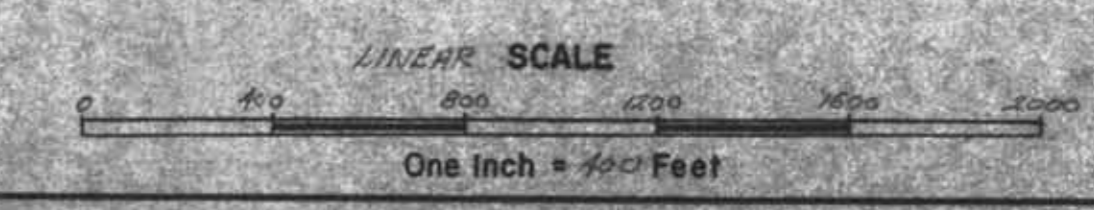
S. S. S. S.

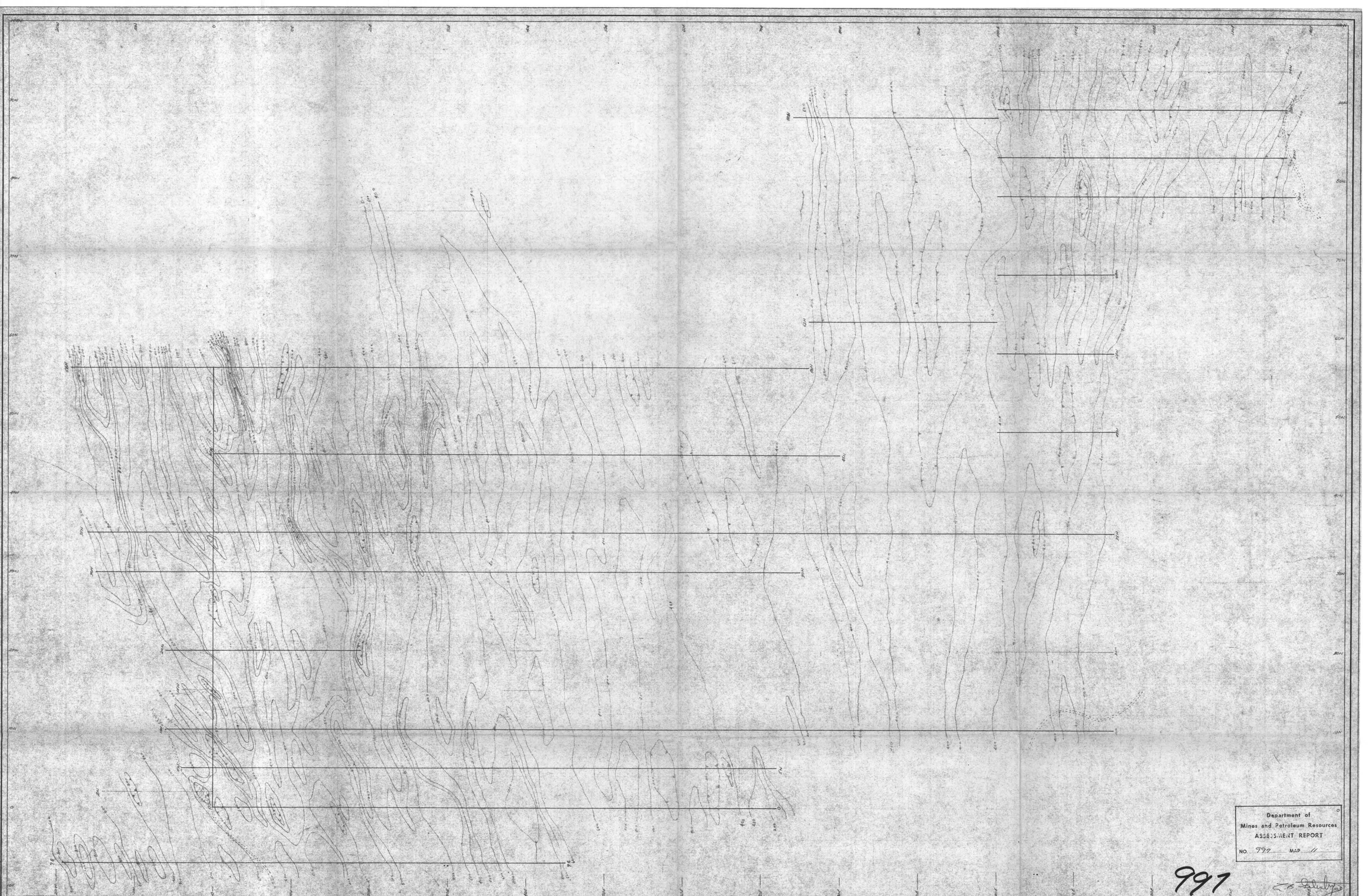
RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

RIO CLINGS, HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
MAG TPOD PROFILES

3-8-64 N.T.S. 32-752 DWG. 10/10





Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 997 MAP 11

997

SCALE
 One inch = 400 Feet

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED
 RIO CLAIMS HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.
 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
 Contour Interval 200'
 31-8-66 N.T.S. 29-5-65 DWG. N° 21



997

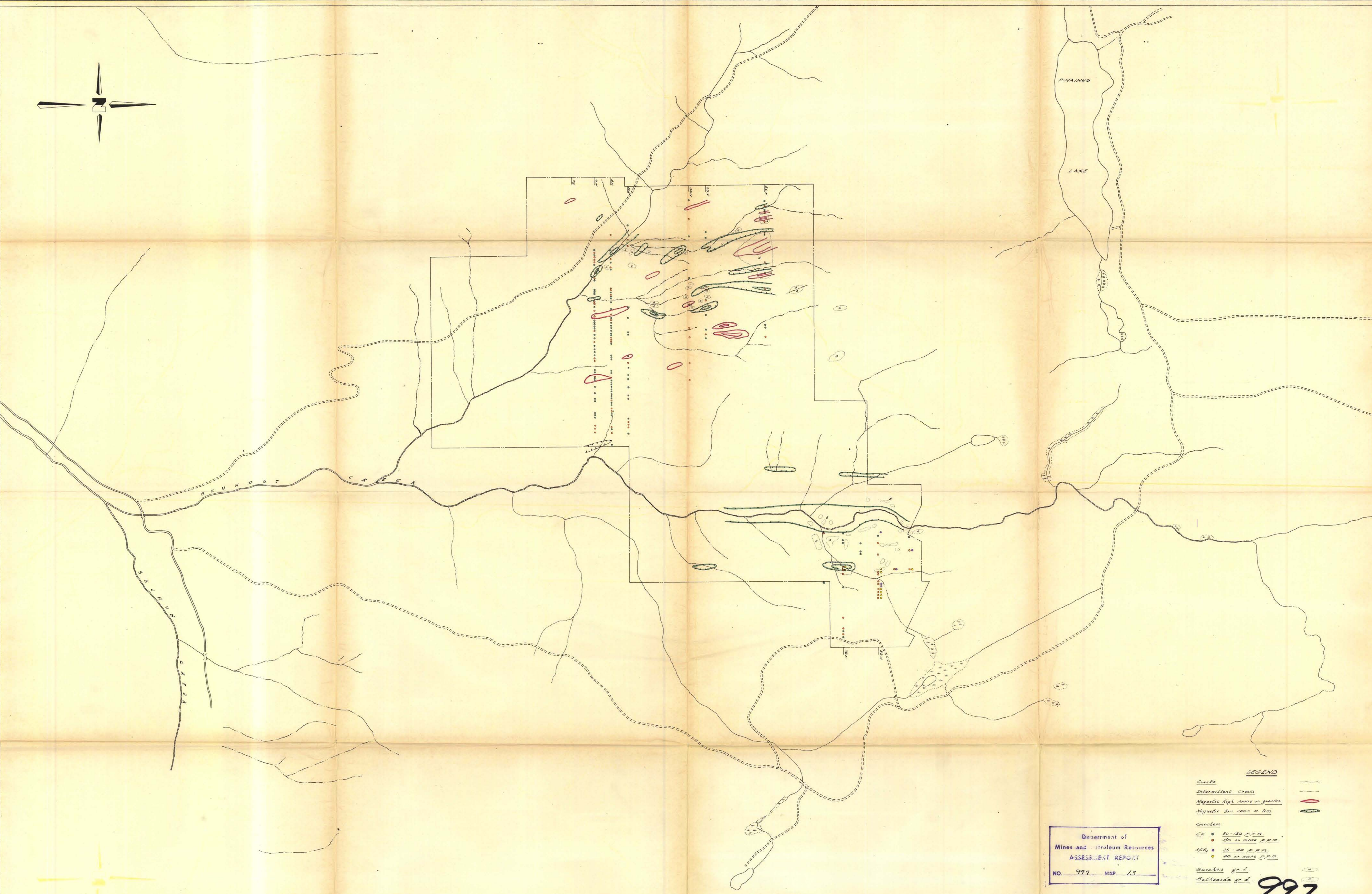
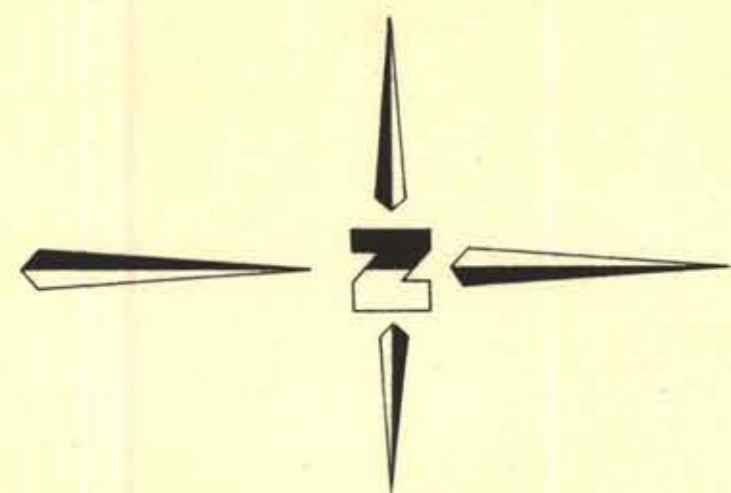
- LEGEND**
- Creek
 - Intermittent Creek
 - Magnetic high 2000 or greater
 - Magnetic low 2000 or less
 - Section
 - Ca ● 80-150 p.p.m.
 - 150 or more p.p.m.
 - Mg ● 25-40 p.p.m.
 - 40 or more p.p.m.
 - Section ga. 2
 - Section ga. 2
 - Section ga. 2
 - Fracturing and Jointing

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 997 MAP 12

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED
10 CLAWS, HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.
GEOLOGY MAGNETICS
GEOCHEM.
18-0-66 04/68 DWG. N° 12

SCALE
One Inch = 700 Feet

C.B. [Signature]



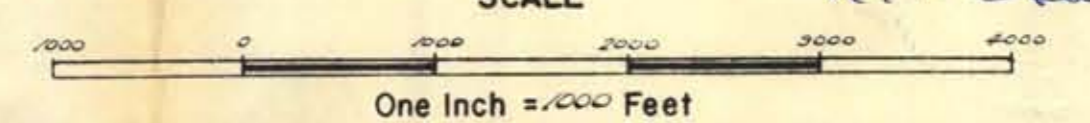
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 997 MAP 13

- LEGEND**
- Creeks
 - Intermittent Creeks
 - Magnetic high 10000 or greater
 - Magnetic low 2000 or less
 - Geology
 - Ca 80-150 p.p.m.
 - Ca 20 or more p.p.m.
 - Mg 15-40 p.p.m.
 - Mg 40 or more p.p.m.
 - Garthor g.s.
 - Belloude g.s.

997

NTS
20:1

SCALE



One Inch = 1,000 Feet

Z. B. Salway

RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED
20 CLAIMS, HIGHLAND VALLEY BC.
GEOLOGY, MAGNETICS
GEOCHEM. 0512
11/8/87 121 DWG. NO. 13