1088

Geochemical Report for
ROCKET MINES LTD. (N. P. L.)
A-300 GROUP
Skuhun Creek, 15 miles East
of Spences Bridge
50° 121° S. E.
July 6, 1966 - July 6, 1967
by F. L. C. Price

NO
92I/5E

FRANKLIN L. C. PRICE
PROFESSIONAL MINING ENGINEER

318 THE BURRARD BUILDING • VANCOUVER 5, CANADA • TELEPHONE 685-6733 • AREA CODE 604 • CABLE PRICEO VANCOUVER

206 HOOKER HOUSE • 7 ANGEL PLACE • SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA • TELEPHONE 28-4613 • CABLE PRICEO, SYDNEY.

July 28, 1967

Rocket Mines Ltd., (N.P.L.),
#508, 789 W. Pender Street,
Vancouver 1, B.C.

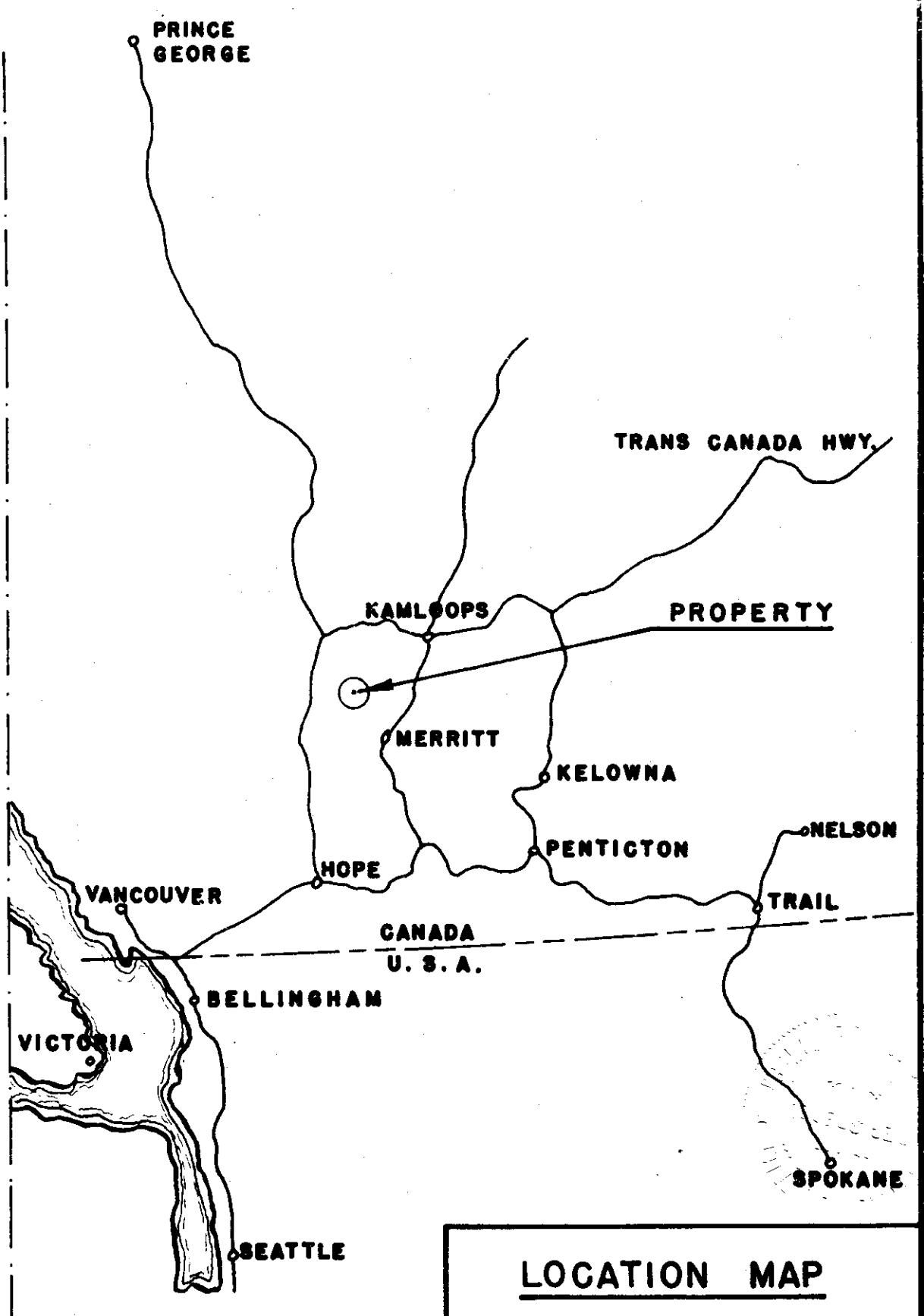
Dear Sirs:

Herewith please find enclosed my geochemical report to cover the recent survey made on your A-300 mineral claims, in the Kamloops M.D., near Merritt, British Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,

Franklin Price, P.Eng.

fp/e
encl.



LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1" = 50 mls. July 1967

FRANKLIN PRICE, P. ENG.

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INTRODUCTION

Rocket Mines Ltd. (N. P. L.) has acquired the A-300 group of 24 mineral claims. The claims are held by acquisition from Mr. J. Paradis of Vancouver, B.C. The claim posts have been checked by Claus Richter to ensure that they are correctly staked. The A-300 group must be considered a copper prospect. These claims are located just south of Gnawed Mountain in the Highland Valley mineral belt of Central British Columbia.

The area to the south of Gnawed Mountain was one of the more inaccessible parts of the Highland Valley District, but since the building of new fire roads and jeep trails, transportation is no longer a problem. Because of the favourable geological setting, this area should be thoroughly prospected with the modern techniques of geophysical methods. The claim map drawing in this report will indicate the claim location in respect to Rio Tinto to the north and Spences Bridge to the south west. These factors, together with its location in the Guichon batholith and the fact that copper mineralization has been seen in the line cutting and geochemistry completed to date, indicate that further exploration is warranted.

Geo-chemistry work done on the property is clearly detailed on the claim map, but most work to date has been centred around the canyon on the north west side of the group.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The A-300 group of mineral claims is located 15 miles east of Spences Bridge and 26 miles west of Merritt and just 4 miles south of Gnawed Mountain. This block of claims is in one of the more inaccessible areas of the Highland Valley, being situated nearly equal distance from the main roads along Witches Brook, Guichon Creek, or the Nicola River.

The exact location may be centred at 121° west longitude and 50° 20' north latitude.

Access is possible from either the Highland Valley or Merritt. At present, the best access route is from the Merritt-Spences Bridge highway in the Nicola Valley. It is approximately 13 miles by road south-east of Spences Bridge along this highway and lies along the Skuhun Valley. This bush road is passable by car for 9 miles up to the junction of the Skuhun and Skuhost Creeks, and on to the claims.

Access is also from the north along a good jeep road from the Highland Valley road to the west side of Gnawed Mountain, then through the bush for about 5 miles to the A-300 group.

The A-300 group lies at an elevation from 3,800 ft. to 5,000 ft. and ranges up both sides of Skuhun Creek. The Creek flows westerly into

the Nicola Valley about 10 miles east of Spences Bridge.

The region is situated within the dry belt of British Columbia with a reported rainfall of 10-12 inches per year. Nearly one-third of that amount is snow cover during the December to February winter season.

TIMBER, WATER, POWER

TIMBER

Most of the property is covered by jack pine which rarely exceeds 8 inches in diameter. A few stunted spruce occur along low lying areas. Occasional firs occur on lower well drained areas.

WATER

Adequate water is available on the property for camp and exploration purposes. A small lake close to the claims and a number of small creeks provide adequate water for a limited potential drill operation.

POWER

The nearest existing electrical power source is along the Mamette Lake road approximately 6 miles west of the property.

PROPERTY

The A-300 Group of mineral claims is made up of the following:

Claim	Record Number	Expiration Date
A 302	57874	July 6, 1967
304	57876	"
306	57878	"
308	57880	"
309	57881	"
310	57882	"
311	57883	"
312	57884	"
313	57885	"
314	57886	"
315	57887	"
316	57888	"
317	57889	"
319	57891	"
321	57893	"
323	57895	"
325	57897	"
326	57898	"
327	57899	"
328	57900	"
329	57901	"
330	57902	"
331	57903	"
332	57904	"

These claims are recorded in the Kamloops Mining Division in Kamloops, B. C.

METHOD OF GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The method used in this survey was the rubeanic acid test for copper soils designed and developed by Drs. H. V. Warren and R. E. Delavault of the Geology Department of the University of British Columbia. This method has been used with success on this type of soil and thus was selected over other methods.

The field procedure of this type of a survey is quite simple and may be done by one man. The work was carried out at the same time as the magnetometer survey and the head chainman took the soil samples. Samples were taken every 100 feet along the blazed cross lines at marked stations. The top few inches of the soil was cleared away and the sandy soil was selected just below the leached surface. A sample consisted of a few ounces of clean soil. The sample was placed in a clean paper sack that was marked with the station number. At the end of each working day the samples were transported to the field office for analysis.

Each soil sample is checked by the rubeanic acid test method for the parts per million of copper content. The test is only relative and the local background must be taken into account of any given area. The test is made by selecting a measured amount of soil, i.e. one-half a

teaspoonful, and placing it in a small test tube. The soil is then mixed with a buffer solution of acetic acid. The resulting solution is then filtered onto rubeanic acid reaction paper. The copper ions in solution react very quickly with the rubeanic acid and make a dark black stain on the paper. The sizes of the black stains are then correlated and the results plotted on the map at the point of the station site.

GEOLOGY

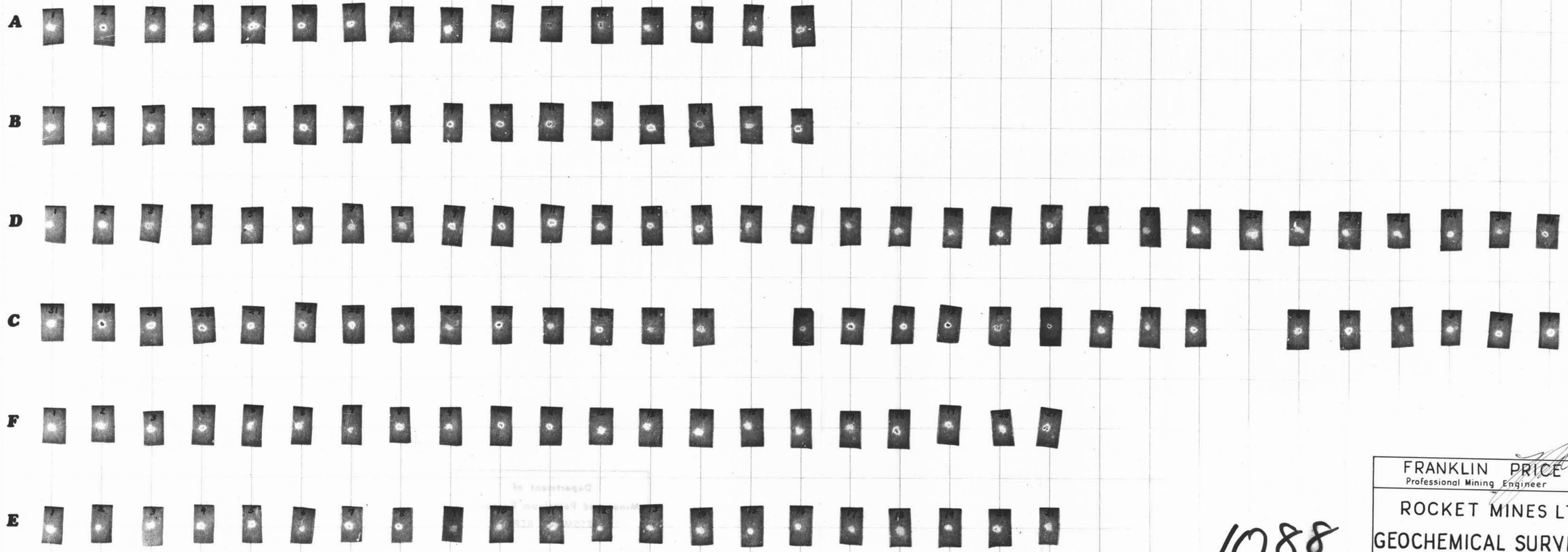
Regional

The Highland Valley is underlain by rocks of the Guichon Batholith. These consist of granite, granodiorite, quartz-diorite, and gabbro masses. The batholith is one of several that fringe the eastern margin of the Coast Range intrusions and has been fairly well dated as being lower Jurassic in age. This is based on the fact that it intrudes Nicola volcanics of Triassic age and is overlain by upper Jurassic rocks in the vicinity of Kamloops.

The batholith is some 40 miles long and 16 miles wide and has the long axis elongated north and south.

The Bethsaida granodiorite, named from its type occurrence on the Bethsaida Mines property, is fairly coarse grained and shows euhedral books of biotite and subrounded quartz grains up to 3/8 inch in diameter, surrounded by grey plagiociase.

Copper mineralization occurs in the Highland Valley as fracture filling, mineralized fault and shear zones, dissemination through broken rock and mineralized breccia zones. The last is by far the most important type of copper occurrence.



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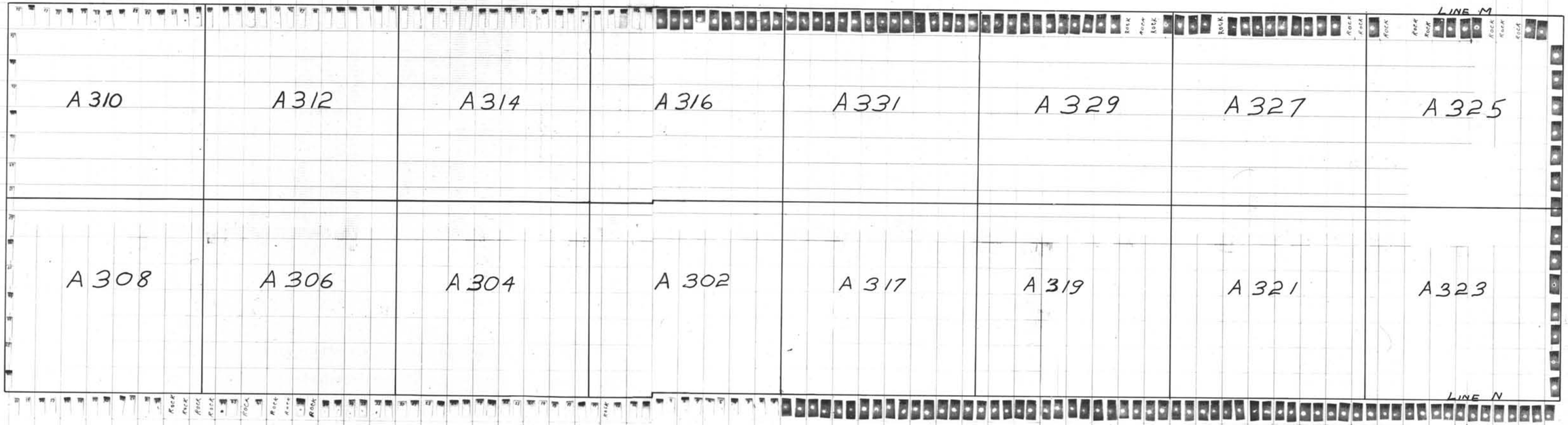
FRANKLIN PRICE
Professional Mining Engineer

ROCKET MINES LTD.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

SCALE IN FEET
0 100 200 400

JULY, 1967



SCALE 1" = 600'
JULY 1967

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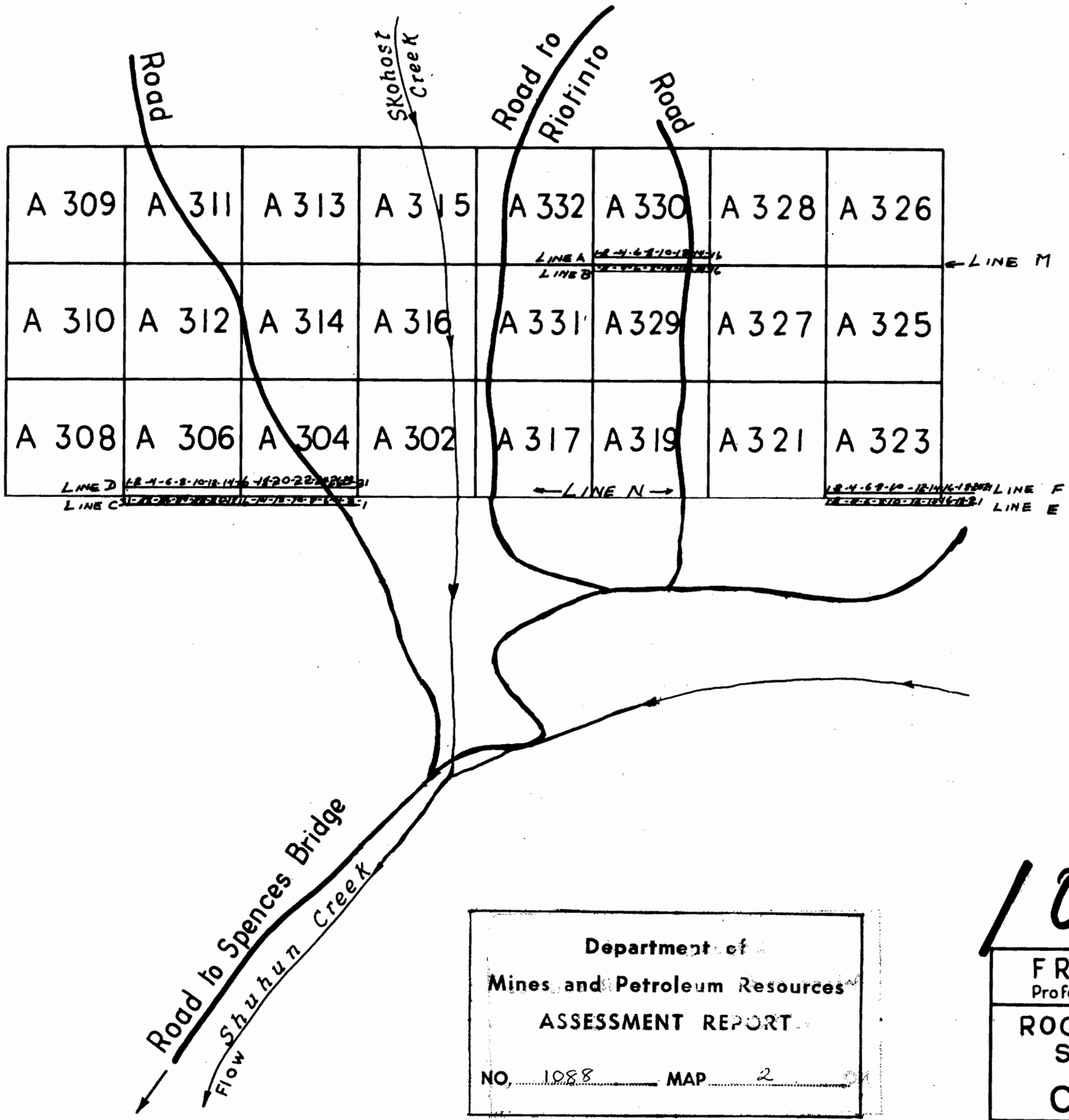

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 1088 MAP 2

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FRANKLIN PRICE
Professional Mining Engineer

ROCKET MINES LTD.
SKUHUN GROUP

CLAIM MAP

Diagrammatic Scale Sept. 1966