1162

REPORT ON

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY OF THE EHOLT AND EHOLT WEST CLAIMS

EHOLT AREA

GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

82E/2E

(Penticton one degree quadrilateral,
10 miles northwest of Grand Forks;
SE/4 49 - 119; Sheet 82E - S.E.)

by

M. C. Robinson, P. Eng., P. Geol.

White Rock, B.C.

January, 1968

Work completed by

KING RESOURCES COMPANY

CALGARY, ALBERTA

Owners

During period: June, 1967 - January, 1968

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GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY OF THE EHOLT AND EHOLT WEST CLAIMS

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C O N T E N T S

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I L L U S T R A T I O N S

REPORT ON

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY OF THE EHOLT AND EHOLT WEST CLAIMS

EHOLT AREA

GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL STATEMENT

The following report, accompanying maps and appended analyses cover the results obtained during a geochemical soil survey of parts of the Eholt and Eholt West groups of mineral claims located in the Eholt area, Greenwood Mining Division, Boundary District, Southern British Columbia. (Figs 1, 2) Field work involved in the survey included the preparation and marking of sample lines and the taking of soil samples during June, 1967, and the laboratory analysis of those samples during July, 1967. This report and accompanying maps and data were prepared and assembled at intervals during the period late September to early December, 1967.

The Eholt groups of claims cover suggested economic potential in copper mineralization with minor associated values in gold and, perhaps, molybdenum.

The primary objective of the geochemical survey was to determine whether or not:

(1) Any geochemical anomalies located are coincident with I.P. geophysical anomalies previously mapped on the property.

(2) Geochemical anomalies are present either:

(a) Beyond the limits of the previous I.P. geophysical survey.

(b) Within the limits of the previous I.P. geophysical survey but not coincident with mapped geophysical anomalies.

LOCATION, EXTENT, TITLE AND ACCESS

The Eholt and Eholt West groups of mineral claims are adjoining and are located along and adjacent to B.C. south trans-provincial highway No.3 at points some 15 miles north-

westerly from Grand Forks and 5 miles easterly from Greenwood in the Greenwood Mining Division of B.C. (Figs 1, 2) The village of Eholt, which is situated on the Kettle Valley branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is some two miles north of the heart of the area covered by the Eholt and Eholt West groups. (Fig.2)

The two groups are made up of 54 located mineral claims and fractional claims and of one crown lease. The Eholt group consists of the Stan Nos. 1 - 15; KR Nos. 1 - 6 mineral claims, the Stan Nos. 1 - 5 fractional claims and the Rockland crown lease. The Eholt West group is comprised of the Stan Nos. 16 - 23, Stan Nos. 28 - 39 mineral claims and the Stan No. 6 fractional claim. (Fig.2)

The initial Stan claims and fractional claims (Stan Nos. 1 - 15 and Stan fractional Nos. 1 - 5) were staked by Mr. J. H. Chernoff in April, 1965. Shortly afterward, Mr. Chernoff entered into an agreement covering the claims with Gulliver Mining and Exploration Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta. In mid-1965 Gulliver, in turn, entered into a further agreement with King Resources Company of Calgary, present owners.

As a result of field investigations conducted in the fall of 1965, King Resources Company felt it desirable to acquire additional ground. Accordingly, the Rockland crown lease was applied for and Stan Nos. 16 - 39, Stan Nos. 41 - 44 and Stan fractional No. 6 were located in the name of the writer. They were subsequently conveyed to King Resources Company.

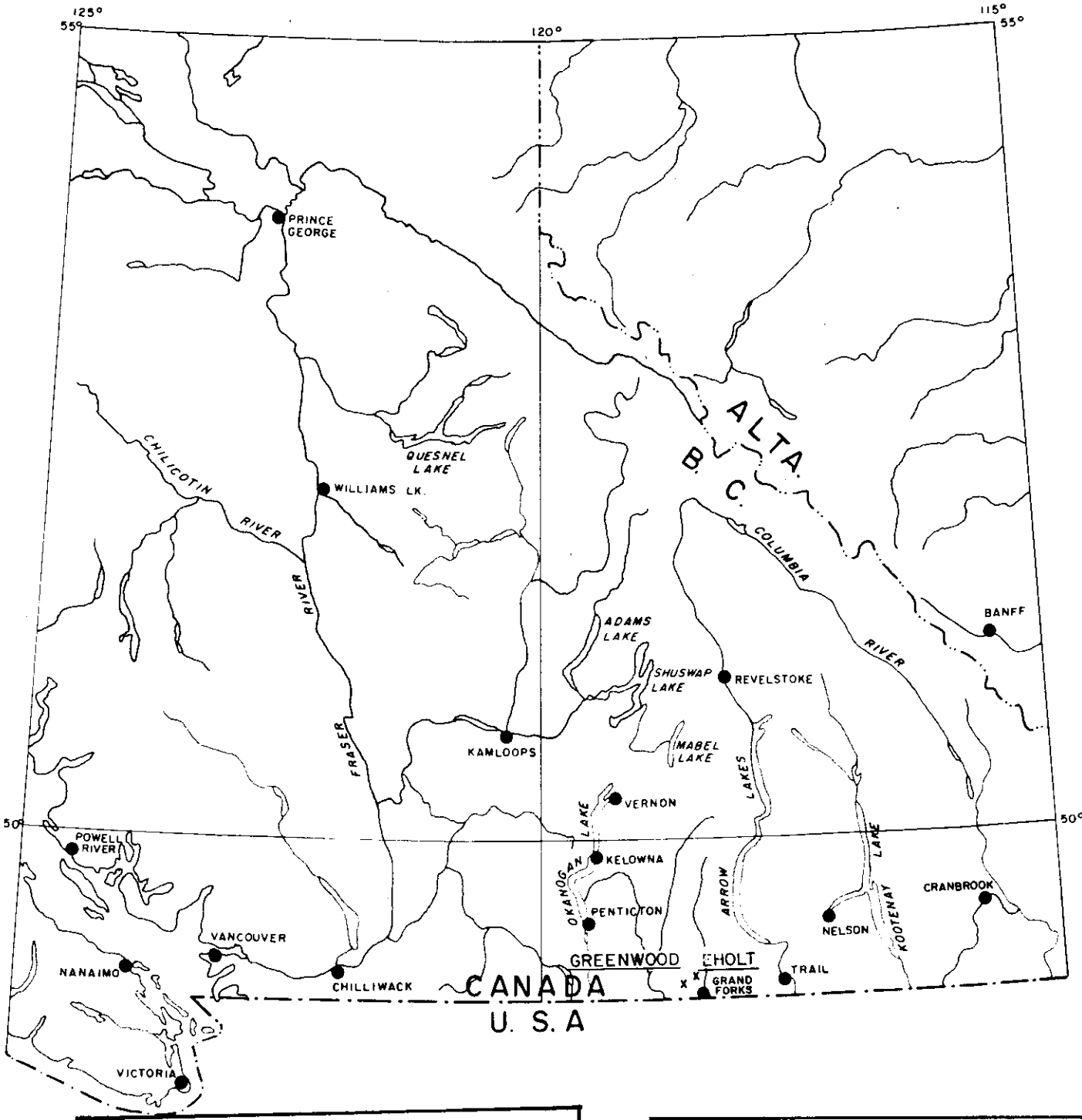
Access to the claims is easy and is provided by B.C. south trans-provincial highway No.3 and by the Kettle Valley branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, both of which traverse the heart of the property. (Fig.2) Accordingly, the claim area is readily accessible from such south-central and south-eastern centres as Greenwood, Grand Forks, Castlegar, Trail and Penticton. (Fig.1)

A network of old railway grades and logging roads provides good internal access to the claim area.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Topography in the area covered by the Stan claims is, for the most part, gentle and it presents no operating problems.

The claim area straddles the northeast-southwesterly oriented valley of Eholt Creek. The major topographical features in the area are:



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 1162 M.P. 6

KING RESOURCES LIMITED

LOCATION PLAN
EHOLT AREA
GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

DRAWN BY	GEOLOGY BY
CENTRAL DRAFTING SERVICE	DR. M.C. ROBINSON

DATE	SCALE	FIGURE No.
SEPT. 1967	1" = 64 MILES	ONE

(1) The Eholt Creek valley.

(2) A gentle subdued easterly trending ridge with local high points or knolls which follows approximately the Stan 2 - 4 to Stan 13 - 15 location line. (Figs. 2,3)

(3) An easterly trending gentle, open valley located to the south of the above ridge and to the north of old mine haulage grade leading westerly from the Emma mine. (Fig.2)

Relief within the area ranges between approximate limits of 3,000 feet in the valley bottom at and near Eholt to some 4,500 feet at the crest of a main ridge at the top of the south slope of the valley.

Minor stream valleys traverse parts of the staked area and these flow northerly to northwesterly into Eholt Creek or southerly to southeasterly into Fisherman Creek from a local height of land or divide which passes northeasterly through the claim area and through the Village of Eholt.

For the most part, the area covered by the claims is soil and brush or timber covered, and outcrops of bedrock are therefore not plentiful. Much of the area along and adjacent to the valley of Eholt Creek is flat to gently rolling and it has been cleared for the purpose of providing pasture lands for cattle. Much of the uncleared lower lying country along and near the bases of gentle slopes in the area is cedar swamp land which is very difficult to traverse and in which outcrops of bedrock are virtually non-existent. The higher areas such as those along the above-mentioned ridge tend to be more open and they support pine, fir and other forest growth adequate for logging operations. Thus, sufficient timber is available for mining purposes.

On the whole, water is scarce in the claim area except at times of spring runoff. Apparently the only continuously and readily available supply of water is that in Eholt Creek. It is presumed that water for drilling, mining or other purposes can be hauled or pumped from the creek. There may, however, be some problem with respect to water rights for cattle and this point should be checked.

Figure 3 shows general terrain character in that part of the claim area covered by the geochemical survey reported on herein.

CLIMATE

The climate in the area is moderate and might well be

called semi-arid by British Columbia standards. Precipitation is said to rarely exceed 15 inches annually. Winter snow cover remains for only a few months, amounts to only a very few feet and presents no serious removal problems along access routes. Winter temperatures are mild.

HISTORY

The Stan claim area lies within the general limits of the Greenwood-Phoenix-Eholt copper producing camp. Certain of the properties adjoining Stan ground have produced ore which was hauled to and processed at the old Phoenix area smelter located some two miles to the south.

The general region first received the attention of prospectors in 1890 and 1891. It is reported that all major properties of the district were located by the end of 1891, that by 1900 all major mines had been at least partially developed and that construction of access and haulage routes was well advanced. Also by 1900, the construction of smelters in the area was well under way.

Production from the general area increased to a reported annual maximum of 1,250,000 tons in 1913 and subsequently declined until 1919 when lack of ore reserves, labour problems and other difficulties forced the closure of most mines. Comparatively little mining was done during the period 1920 - 1933. Since the latter year activity has been generally increasing and at the present time the area is receiving very active exploratory attention. Certain of the mines in the Phoenix area are producing at substantial rates totalling some 5,000 tons daily. In the immediate area of the Stan claims, Westcoast Resources Ltd. has reported the development of some 600,000 tons of copper ore on the old Orode Noro and Emma properties and it is rumoured that reserves of ore have been located through diamond drilling on the B.C. property. (Fig.2)

The history of the area covered by the Stan claims is not well known. A number of cuts, short tunnels and other workings have been constructed along some sections of a granitic contact which is present beneath the claims. These are said to have been completed during the 1890 - 1913 period of initial activity. Much of the ground involved was originally crown-granted but the grants were allowed to lapse, presumably in the early 1930's. Since that time, the bulk of the ground has been staked on a number of occasions but little apparent work has been done.

In part, the lack of significant historical activity on or production from the present Stan claim area may result from the fact of comparatively little outcrop in the area.

PREVIOUS WORK

The general region embracing and adjacent to the property has been mapped by workers of the Geological Survey of Canada. The most recent regional compilation has been prepared by Dr. H. W. Little in the form of Geol. Surv. Canada Map 6-1957 (Kettle River, west half).

So far as the writer is aware, previous local work in the claim area has included only geological investigations completed by the writer and geophysical surveys conducted by Geofax Surveys Ltd. of Calgary. Both programs were completed for King Resources Company, also of Calgary. The geological work was reported upon in January, 1966, and was filed as assessment work. The geophysical work was reported upon in November, 1966, and was also filed as assessment work.

PRESENT PROGRAM

The geochemical program reported upon herein included the following phases of work:

(1) The cleaning out of old grid lines and the cutting and surveying of certain new lines.

(2) The taking of soil samples for laboratory analysis. (Fig.3)

(3) The laboratory analysis of the samples for molybdenum, copper, total heavy metals and pH. (See Appendix)

(4) The plotting and interpretation of the laboratory data.

(5) The preparation of this report and accompanying maps.

COST OF PRESENT PROGRAM

The value of the work done in connection with the program reviewed herein is as follows:

(1) Field Operations

(a) Clearing, cutting and surveying grid lines and taking of soil samples at regular intervals along those lines - contractual charges	$1,667.10
(b) Geological field supervision - 5 man days @ $125.00	625.00
(c) Travel and field expense	147.50

(2)	Chemical Analysis	
	(a) 1,281 lab. analyses @ $1.25	$1,601.25
(3)	Report and Map Preparation	
	(a) Geological appraisal of data and preparation of report and accompanying maps - 5 days @ $125.00	625.00
	(b) Drafting and reproduction	168.50
	TOTAL	$4,834.35

GENERAL GEOLOGY

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Current knowledge of the general geology of the claim area stems largely from the writer's work of 1965. That work has not since been added to, modified or extended. Accordingly, the writer's statements as to bedrock geology are taken from his January, 1966, report and are reproduced below.

REGIONAL SETTING

The geologic setting of the Stan claims and fractional claims and of the Rockland crown lease is shown in regional fashion on Geological Survey of Canada Map No.6-1957 prepared by Dr. H. W. Little. This map indicates that bedrock of the general area of the claims is made up primarily of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Anarchist group of Permian (?) age and of granitic rocks of the Nelson Intrusions of Lower Cretaceous (?) age. The gross distribution of rocks of the two groups as mapped by Dr. Little involves an easterly extending prong of granitic intrusives invading the Anarchist rocks in the Stan claim area. In addition to rocks of the above two general categories, Little shows scattered outcrop areas of extrusive volcanic and/or tuffaceous rocks of the Phoenix Volcanic Group of Paleocene or Eocene age in the general vicinity of the Stan claims.

The present writer's investigation of the Stan claim area confirms the regional picture presented by Dr. Little although some modification of the Nelson Intrusive - Anarchist group contact has been necessary and the ability to subdivide the Anarchist group into members of either a distinctive or, at least, predominant lithologic type is apparent.

The general pattern of distribution of bedrock types as

determined by the writer is shown in Figure No.4. Basically, this involves a rather prominent east - southeasterly trending prong of granitic rock types intrusive into mixed sedimentary and greenstone rocks of Little's Anarchist group. The granitic prong is evidently a somewhat linear extension from a fairly large area of granitic rocks centered to the northwest of the Stan claim area. In addition to the main granitic prong of the area, local minor intrusive bodies of granitic rocks are present. (Fig.4)

A few apparently continuous bands or members of limestone are present within the Anarchist sequence and are shown on Figure No.3. Mapping of the units is incomplete so that the correlations of the outcrop areas shown in Figure No.4 is tentative only. The bands or members of limestone are of apparent economic significance for it is within or immediately adjoining them that much of the ore and most mineral showings of the area have been found.

The bedrock area shown in green on Figure No.4 is made up of a variety of lithologic types including greenstone, quartzite, argillaceous quartzite, argillite and altered sedimentary rocks. The alteration is observed for the most part in the vicinity of known granitic contacts. The writer's work in the area suggests that the above general area of greenstone and sedimentary rock types can be fairly readily subdivided into predominantly sedimentary and predominantly greenstone lithologic units.

The structural geology of the area is not well understood at the present time, largely because of lack of time-consuming detailed mapping but also because of the inability to determine reliable primary bedding or other lithic boundary attitudes in many outcrops. That information which is available suggests the presence of a syncline involving a limestone member and located to the east of the Stan claims. If the interpretation shown in Figure No.3 is correct, then a possible pattern of repetition at the surface of individual lithic members is apparent.

That structural information which is available for that part of the area covered by Stan Nos. 6, 8, 12 and 14 claims suggests that the "Stan" limestone belt may have been warped into approximate configuration with the local granitic contact (Fig.4). This, however, is by no means proven and it is probable that surface stripping of overburden will be required to determine the local structure of the area.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

In general, bedrock in the area of the Stan claims is poorly to very poorly exposed except on higher ground and in

road cuts. Accordingly, it is difficult without the aid of mechanical stripping to establish firmly the distribution of bedrock rock types. In addition, many outcrop areas display evidence of substantial deformation and alteration of bedrock so that reliable structural and lithologic information is difficult to obtain.

As indicated in the foregoing section, bedrock as displayed at the surface is made up of an interlayered sequence of sedimentary rocks and greenstones. The sedimentary types a broad range of arenaceous rocks grading in composition from almost pure, well-cemented quartzite through argillaceous quartzite and quartzitic argillite to argillite. Beds and members of limestone of apparent sedimentary origin are included in the sequence. Some tuffaceous sediments are also present. The greenstones are of apparent volcanic origin and they display a rather broad range of colours and textures.

The intrusive rocks of the area are largely medium-grained somewhat greenish cast granodiorite. However, border phases of intrusive bodies display substantial variations in composition, colour and texture. In addition, the material contained within some minor stocks is a distinct feldspar porphyry.

Local outcrop areas of a rather distinctive, burnt looking apparent extrusive rock of varying colour are present in the area. These are suspected to be rather young extrusives of possible Tertiary age although this has not been proven.

Minor dikes of basic intrusive material are present along fractures and shear zones which cut the granitic rocks.

The greenstone-sedimentary sequence has been folded and deformed in patterns which are not clearly understood at the present time. A substantial variation in regional geologic strike is to be observed through the area, possibly as the result of forceful intrusion of granitic material. Bedrock, including granitic rocks, has been further deformed through the development of slips, shears, fractures, joints and, possibly, major faults.

Alteration along and adjacent to granitic contacts is evident where exposures are present.

BEDROCK UNITS

The bedrock units observed in the area are as follows (Figure No.5):

Age	Unit
Tertiary (?)	Minor basic intrusives Volcanic rocks
Lower Cretaceous (?)	Granitic rocks
Palaeozoic	Greenstone and sedimentary rocks subdivided as follows:
	(i) predominantly greenstone; some sedimentary rocks.
	(ii) predominantly argillaceous and quartzitic sedimentary rocks; some greenstone; some tuffaceous sediments.
	(iii) predominantly limestone; some sedimentary rocks and greenstone.
	(iv) laminated siliceous rocks.

MINOR INTRUSIVES

A few minor dikes of dark greenish cast fine to medium-grained intrusive rock up to three feet in width were observed in fracture and slip zones which cut bedrock in the area. One such dike was followed in the southeasterly directed fork of the Stan No.6 workings (Figure No.8). In that case, the dike appears to be younger in age than mineralized skarn and country rock which forms the walls of the dike.

VOLCANIC ROCKS

A few isolated exposures of baked looking material of apparent volcanic origin are present on Stan No.1 claim (Figure No.5) and similar material is exposed in road cuts along the major bend in Highway No.3 to the east of Eholt. The rock possesses a somewhat curious porphyritic appearance with small phenocrysts in a burnt looking, dense, very fine-grained ground mass. The phenocrysts are arranged so that they are reminiscent of bird tracks in general pattern. The ground mass of the rock varies in colour from shades of light to medium grey through shades of tan, brown and green. The rock is believed to be angite trachyte of the Phoenix volcanic group.

GRANITIC ROCKS

The intrusive or granitic rock of the area studied is primarily light grey to light greenish-grey granodiorite.

It is equigranular, medium-grained rock containing hornblend and biotite as its mafic components. Some border phases of the granodiorite are dark grey and fine grained. In some places there appears to be almost a complete gradation from normal granodiorite through fine-grained border phase material into altered country rock.

Feldspar porphyry with small to medium phenocrysts of white feldspar is present locally. No relationship was determined between this rock type and the much more common granodiorite.

GREENSTONE

Greenstone of varying texture, colour and degree of alteration constitutes the bulk of non-granitic bedrock in the area examined (Figure No.5). Most of the fresher appearing material is dense and fine-grained and possesses no apparent internal structure. It varies in colour through shades of light to dark green to greyish green. The rock appears to be of andistic composition.

Some phases of the greenstone possess a fine to medium porphyritic texture which characteristic may be of assistance in very detailed mapping.

Certain of the greenstones exposed in the southern part of Stan No.1 Fr. and elsewhere possess an irregular, wavy colour lamination in shades of light brownish-green, yellowish green and green. Individual bands or laminae vary in thickness from a small fraction of an inch to a few inches. The origin of the banding is unknown but it may result from alteration along cleavage or similar planes.

Varying amounts of sedimentary material, largely argillaceous quartzite to quartzitic argillite are contained within the greenstone sequence. In addition, some beds of limestone are locally present.

Rocks of the greenstone sequence have been deformed and altered to varying degrees. In some exposures, the rocks are bleached and silicified. In others, they are sheared, fractured and shot with veinlets of calcite. At others along granitic contacts, the effects of contact metamorphism are evident.

ARGILLACEOUS AND QUARTZITIC ROCKS

Sedimentary rocks varying in composition from argillite to almost pure quartzite are present in predominantly sedimentary members and in isolated beds or groups of beds in the greenstone sequence. The rocks are dense, fine-grained and well-cemented. Bedding is poorly displayed to absent in most exposures. The

rocks have been altered to varying degrees, noticeably so near granitic contacts.

LIMESTONE

The limestone observed in the area of the Stan claims varies substantially in composition, colour, texture and degree of alteration. Most observed material is a massive, white, medium crystalline rock which has undergone a substantial degree of metamorphism. No evidence of primary structures was seen in such rock.

Other limestones are finely striped in shades of white to light grey and dark grey and might well be termed zebra rock. They are fine to medium crystalline. Still others are argillaceous, are medium to dark grey and greyish brown in colour and are fine-grained.

Bleaching and silification of limestone was noted at a number of the localities examined. At and near some granitic contacts, the limestone has been transformed through metamorphism and replacement to a product containing varying proportions of garnet, actinolite and epidote. Some such material is almost entirely garnet whereas other material is almost entirely actenolite.

LAMINATED SILICEOUS ROCKS

Thinly laminated siliceous rocks are present in the southernmost part of the area mapped (Figure No.5). The sequence is composed largely of fine grained quartzite and chert with some argillaceous bands. Individual bands vary in thickness from 1/4 inch to four inches. They tend in part to possess a platy but lenticular habit. Locally, tight drag folds and plaications are developed in the laminated sequence, suggesting that the banding may be primary.

Rocks of this sequence may be correlative with or similar to rocks referred to as "jasperiods" in the Phoenix area to the south.

LOCAL STRUCTURE

Comparatively little of structural note can be added to the remarks presented previously except to note the possible presence of a fault on Stan No.8 claim. This feature has been placed in questionable fashion on Figure No.5 in order to explain an apparent offset in lithologic types.

Minor structural features such as slips, joints and fractures are common in rocks of the area. The data obtained on such features display no well-defined regional patterns (Figure No.5).

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

As is the case for bedrock geology, no further direct information in connection with mineral deposits in the claim area has been obtained since the writer's work of 1965. Thus, the following information is reproduced from the January, 1966, report previously referred to.

Indirect evidence of mineralization along and adjacent to certain sections of the granitic contact was obtained during the induced polarization survey conducted in the fall of 1966. The locations of the anomalies determined are shown on maps and sections accompanying the Geofax Surveys Ltd. report of November 14, 1966.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The ground covered by the Stan claims and the Rockland crown lease is contained within Greenwood-Phoenix-Eholt copper camp. Mineral deposits within and adjoining the immediate area of the claims are of the chalcopyrite-pyrite-magnetite-lime silicate contact metamorphic type. This type of deposit is most commonly located at or close to granitic contacts as is the case in the Orode Noro and Emma mine areas to the immediate east of the Stan claims (Figures Nos. 4,5). Showings of the above type are present on Stan Nos. 6 and 14 claims (Figures Nos. 6, 7, 8) and additional showings of the same type may well be present but obscured by overburden along the granitic contact which is present over much of the Stan ground (Figure No.3).

The Stan No. 6 and 14 showings are located in irregular embayments in the granitic contact. It is possible that such irregularities have had some control over the distribution of mineralization. In both cases, metallic mineralization is present in contact metamorphic lime silicate rocks. The thickness of the contact metamorphic zone appears to vary between approximate limits of 5 and 50 feet although this figure cannot be established accurately without drilling. In addition, it is probable that the thickness of the zone changes markedly from place to place.

The silicate mineral composition of the contact metamorphic lime silicate zone varies substantially. Some of the material is almost entirely garnet, some is almost entirely actinolite and some is a mixture of garnet and epidote with minor actinolite.

Metallic minerals present in the lime silicate include

magnetite, hematite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite and molybdenite. Azurite and malachite staining is common at the surface. The mode of occurrence of the metallic minerals varies substantially. Magnetite occurs in pods, masses and lenses of almost pure magnetite up to a few feet in maximum dimension. Pyrite occurs in veins, veinlets, pods and lenses and, to some extent, it follows what appear to be lateslips and fractures. Chalcopyrite occurs primarily as finely disseminated grains and small masses. Molybdenite is sparingly present in small but visible grains in some of the Skarn material.

Non-metallic gangue minerals present in the contact lime-silicate zones include calcite and quartz.

STAN NO.14 WORKINGS

Stan No.14 workings are located in the southeasterly part of the claim (Figure No.5) and include several cuts and a short, branching tunnel from which a raise has been driven to the surface. The workings explore an area of mineralized lime-silicate material contained within an embayment in the granitic contact.

STAN NO.6 WORKINGS

Stan No.6 workings are located in the northwesterly part of the claim (Figure No.5) and include a few cuts and a short tunnel from which a raise has been driven to the surface. As in the case of Stan 14, the workings explore a lime silicate zone contained within a prominent embayment in the granitic contact (Figure No.8).

REMARKS

The information obtained with respect to mineralization present in the areas of workings on Stan Nos. 6 and 14 claims does not indicate directly the probable or possible presence of economic mineral deposits on those claims. However, the fact of contact metamorphic mineralization on the claims coupled with the presence of economic deposits along the same contact at the Orode Noro and Emma properties and the presence of other showings elsewhere along the contact indicates that the contact zone is well worthwhile prospecting on Stan ground.

GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM

SURVEY CONTROL

Primary control for the geochemical survey was provided by maps prepared in connection with previous geological and

geophysical work. Those maps were prepared through addition of transit and chain and compass data to bases prepared by the B.C. Forestry Department.

Additional new lines were located by means of chain and compass surveys.

GEOCHEMICAL METHODS

The general topographic and soil characteristics of the area studied are shown on Figure 3.

With few exceptions, samples for analysis were taken from the b-layer and were shipped to the laboratory for analysis. Analytical data obtained are presented in the accompanying appendix and are plated on Figure 6.

In most cases, sample location identification is by line letter and by point along the line. The lines are lettered and the letters indicated correspond with those used in the previous geophysical survey. Line letters are the last letter in each letter group of three or at the last two letters in each letter group of four shown in the appendix. Thus sample ORN is located along line N and sample ORAN is located along line AN. The numbers involved in sample identification are those indicated along each line in Figures 3 and 6. Exceptions to the above letter identification system relate to samples taken along base lines. These are designated simply by the two letters OR together with the sample numbers shown along the base lines.

As will be noted, there appears to be a discrepancy between analytical values obtained along base lines and cross lines. This may possibly stem from some laboratory problem which has not yet been resolved. The matter is presently being investigated.

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

Some 440 samples were taken during the survey under review and approximately 1,300 analyses were performed on those samples. As previously noted, the samples were analyzed for traces of molybdenum and copper and they were also analyzed for total heavy metals. Results are presented in the tables contained within the accompanying appendix.

As indicated in the tables, the molybdenum results are almost entirely negative. Those samples which have returned values in molybdenum show no correlation between molybdenum content and other metallic element content analyzed for.

Most samples show minor and probably background values

in total heavy metals. There is no indicated relationship between total heavy metal values and copper and molybdenum values.

Copper values range between limits of 0 and 10,000 parts per million. Most are less than 20 parts per million and, to a large degree, those probably represent area background for the metal. Several, however, exceed the 20 part per million value by a large margin and the higher of these are considered to be significant.

Because copper is the only metal analyzed for which there is a broad range in values and because the area involved is within a copper province, values obtained for that metal are the only ones considered hereafter in this report.

The copper values obtained have been plotted on Figure 6. On a fairly arbitrary basis, the values have been grouped into the following ranges with the colours indicated:

Range	Colour
0 - 10	Yellow
10 - 20	Light brown
20 - 50	Blue
50 - 100	Dark brown
100 plus	Red

In attempting to define on Figure 6 the boundaries between values in the above groups, it was noted that, at several points, the values along cross lines do not correspond with those along base lines. This is believed to be a function of differences in laboratory techniques and/or standard fluids and is presently being investigated. In the meantime, the cross line values are weighted more heavily than those obtained from the base lines.

Certain general observations may be made with respect to the over-all pattern displayed by Figure 6. These are:

(1) There is a fairly good general correspondence between the geochemical picture and the general geology as determined from random outcrops of poorly-exposed bedrock.

(2) There is also a better than expected fit between the geochemical anomalies and those mapped by induced polarization methods. This is particularly true of the more pronounced of the geochemical anomalies.

M. C. Robinson, P.Eng.

APPENDIX

GEOCHEMICAL DATA

KING RESOURCES COMPANY

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

DATE JULY 20th, 1967 TYPE OF SAMPLE SOIL

PROJECT LOCATION GRAND FORKS (EHOLT)

REQUESTED BY M. C. ROBINSON DISPOSITION OF REJECTS IN STOCK

No.	SAMPLE STN.	Mo	Cu	THM			pH		REMARKS
1	ORL-2	0	16	5			6.05		
2	-3	0	16	5					
3	-4	0	16	5					
4	-5	0	12	5			6.2		
5	-6	0	12	5					
6	-7	0	12	5					
7	-8	0	12	4			5.9		
8	-9	0	25	5					
9	-10	0	40	6					
10	ORK-1	0	4	6			6.4		
11	-2	0	10	2					
12	-3	0	25	5					
13	-4	0	30	6			6.3		
14	-5	0	12	7					
15	-6	0	10	6					
16	-7	0	16	5			6.0		
17	-8	0	10	9					
18	-9	0	16	4					
19	-10	0	12	4			6.2		
20	ORA-1	0	150	4					
21	-2	0	80	9					
22	-3	0	16	9			7.1		
23	-4	0	30	4					
24	-5	0	30	3					
25	-6	0	20	5			6.6		
26	-7	0	20	3					
27	-8	0	25	2					
28	-9	0	25	3			5.45		
29	-10	0	25	4					
30	-11	0	25	5					
31	-12	0	30	4			6.9		
32	-13	0	30	3					
33	-14	0	40	4					
34	ORA-15	0	30	9			6.3		
35	ORB-15	0	400	9					
36	-16	100	5						
37	-17	0	20	8			7.0		
38	-18	0	25	10					
39	-19	0	25	21					
40	-20	0	20	18			6.55		

COMMENTS:-

KING RESOURCES COMPANY

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

DATE JULY 20th, 1967 TYPE OF SAMPLE SOIL

PROJECT LOCATION GRAND FORKS (EHOLT)

REQUESTED BY M. C. ROBINSON DISPOSITION OF REJECTS IN STOCK

No.	SAMPLE STN.	Mo	Cu	THM			pH		REMARKS
41	ORE-1	0	40	10			7.3		
42	-2	0	40	9					
43	-3	0	40	10					
44	-4	0	50	9			6.7		
45	-5	0	25	10					
46	-6	0	50	9					
47	-7	0	30	8			7.2		
48	-8	0	30	8					
49	-9	0	80	9					
50	ORE-10	0	30	10			5.6		
51	ORD-1	0	30	8					
52	-2	0	30	8					
53	-3	0	30	8			6.8		
54	-4	0	140	9					
55	-5	0	40	18					
56	-6	0	40	10			6.2		
57	-7	0	40	7					
58	ORD-8	0	30	8					
59	ORC-1	0	150	9			6.8		
60	-2	0	30	7					
61	-3	0	20	8					
62	-4	0	20	8			6.0		
63	-5	0	25	9					
64	-6	0	25	9					
65	-7	0	20	10			6.5		
66	ORC-8	0	16	9					
67	ORB-1	0	25	9					
68	-2	0	25	10			6.8		
69	-3	0	16	10					
70	-4	0	16	10					
71	-5	0	50	9			6.8		
72	-6	0	25	9					
73	-7	0	20	9					
74	-8	0	40	10			6.7		
75	-9	0	16	9					
76	-10	0	20	9					
77	-11	0	20	7			7.6		
78	-12	0	20	8					
79	-13	0	20	8					
80	ORB-14	6	110	10			6.9		

COMMENTS:-

KING RESOURCES COMPANY

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

DATE JULY 20th, 1967 TYPE OF SAMPLE SOIL

PROJECT LOCATION GRAND FORKS (EHOLT)

REQUESTED BY M. C. ROBINSON DISPOSITION OF REJECTS IN STOCK

No.	SAMPLE STN.	Mo	Cu	THM			pH		REMARKS
81	ORB-21	0	10	8			6.8		
82	ORG-1	0	12	8					
83	-2	0	20	8					
84	-3	0	0	8			6.5	5	
85	-4	0	4	8					
86	-5	0	2	9					
87	-6	0	6	8			6.2		
88	-7	0	6	10					
89	-8	0	4	10					
90	ORF-1	0	25	10			6.5		
91	-2	0	25	8					
92	-3	0	12	8					
93	-4	0	8	8			5.8	5	
94	-5	0	8	8					
95	-6	0	4	9					
96	-7	0	6	9			6.4		
97	-8	0	12	9					
98	ORMW-1	0	2	9					Organic interference
99	-2	0	4	9			6.7		Organic interference
10 0	-3	0	2	9					Organic interference
1	-4	0	25	8					
2	-5	0	14	9			5.9		
3	-6	0	16	9					
4	-7	0	100	9					
5	ORH-1	0	30	9			6.3		
6	-2	0	12	10					
7	-3	0	30	9					
8	-4	0	30	9			6.5		
9	-5	0	30	10					
11 0	-6	0	12	10					
1	-7	0	25	9			6.2		
2	-8	0	30	9					
3	-9	0	30	9					
4	-10	0	12	10			6.4		
5	-11	0	25	9					
6	-12	0	25	9					
7	-13	0	30	9			7.2		
8	-14	0	50	9					
9	-15	0	60	9					
12 0	-16	0	25	10			6.4		

COMMENTS:-

KING RESOURCES COMPANY

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

DATE JULY 20th, 1967 TYPE OF SAMPLE SOIL

PROJECT LOCATION GRAND FORKS (EHOLT)

REQUESTED BY M. C. ROBINSON DISPOSITION OF REJECTS IN STOCK

	No.	SAMPLE STN.	Mo	Cu	THM			pH		REMARKS
12	1	ORH-17	0	25	2			6.4		
	2	-18	0	25	7					
	3	ORJ-1	0	8	5					
	4	-2	0	8	4			6.3		
	5	-3	0	25	3					
	6	-4	0	25	4					
	7	-5	0	30	5			6.3		
	8	-6	0	25	2					
	9	-7	0	25	2					
13	0	ORJ-8	0	25	3			6.8		
	1	ORN -1	0	60	12					
	2	-2	0	20	4					
	3	-3	0	20	4			6.8		
	4	-4	0	16	5					
	5	-5	0	30	2					
	6	-6	0	30	2			7.3		
	7	-7	0	6	3					
	8	ORN-8	0	6	2					
	9	ORBN-1	0	25	3			6.9		
14	0	-2	0	28	4					
	1	-3	0	20	4					
	2	-4	0	20	4			6.55		
	3	-5	0	20	4					
	4	-6	0	20	4					
	5	-7	0	20	4			6.5		
	6	-8	0	12	4					
	7	-9	0	20	4					
	8	ORAN-1	0	16	6			6.7		
	9	-2	0	16	4					
15	0	-3	0	16	6					
	1	-4	0	25	5			6.4		
	2	-5	0	25	5					
	3	-6	0	20	5					
	4	-7	0	25	4			7.6		
	5	-8	0	8	3					
	6	ORAN-9	0	8	4					
	7	ORU-1	0	16	4			6.5		
	8	-2	0	12	5					
	9	ORU-3	0	4	1					
16	0	ORW-1	0	8	2			6.0		

COMMENTS:-

KING RESOURCES COMPANY

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

DATE JULY 20th, 1967 TYPE OF SAMPLE SOIL

PROJECT LOCATION GRAND FORKS (EHOLT)

REQUESTED BY M C. ROBINSON, DISPOSITION OF REJECTS IN STOCK

No.	SAMPLE STN.	Mo	Cu	THM			pH		REMARKS
20 1	ORW-2	0	20	2			6.4		
2	-3	0	30	0					
3	-4	0	20	0					
4	-5	0	20	1			6.1		
5	-6	0	100	1					
6	-7	0	25	1					Interference
7	ORW-8	0	30	1			5.2		
8	ORPW-1	0	50	1					
9	-2	0	40	2					
21 0	-3	0	30	2			6.8		
1	-4	0	30	6					
2	-5	0	50	3					
3	ORPW-6	0	60	2			7.3		
4	ORNW-1	0	30	1					
5	-2	0	50	0					
6	-3	0	40	1			7.2		
7	-4	0	50	0					
8	-5	0	30	4					Interference
9	ORNW-6	0	8	0			6.8		
22 0	ORCW-1	0	40	1					
1	-2	0	50	0					
2	-3	0	40	3			7.1		
3	-4	0	30	2					
4	-5	0	25	5					
5	-6	0	30	4			5.9		
6	-7	0	100	3					
7	-8	2	60	1					
8	ORCW-9	0	25	0			7.0		
9	ORDW-1	2	50	1					
23 0	-2	2	30	0					
1	-3	0	100	0			5.7		
2	-4	2	125	0					
3	-5	0	175	3					
4	-6	0	20	6			6.3		
5	-7	0	60	2					
6	-8	0	40	2					
7	-9	0	30	0			6.6		
8	-10	0	40	5					
9	-11	0	30	1					
24 0	-12	0	40	1			7.0		

COMMENTS:-

KING RESOURCES COMPANY

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

DATE JULY 21st, 1967 TYPE OF SAMPLE SOIL

PROJECT LOCATION GRAND FORKS (EHOLT)

REQUESTED BY M. C. ROBINSON DISPOSITION OF REJECTS IN STOCK

	No.	SAMPLE STN.	Mo	Cu	THM			pH		REMARKS
28	1	OPR-5	0	10	0			5.5		
	2	OPR-6	0	8	0					
	3	ORV-1	0	20	0					
	4	-2	0	16	1			6.4		
	5	-3	0	25	0					
	6	-4	0	25	0					
	7	-5	0	12	0			6.1		
	8	-6	0	16	0					
	9	-7	0	16	2					
29	0	ORV-8	0	16	0			6.0		
	1	ORQ-1	0	8	0					Organic interference
	2	-2	0	12	0					Organic interference
	3	-3	0	16	1			6.7		Organic interference
	4	-4	0	8	0					Organic interference
	5	-5	0	8	0					Organic interference
	6	ORQ-6	0	4	3			6.5		Organic interference
	7	ORP-1	0	40	2					Organic interference
	8	-2	2	25	0					
	9	-3	4	30	0			7.0		
30.	0	-4	0	20	0					
	1	-5	0	40	1					
	2	-6	0	40	0			7.3		
	3	ORP-7	0	50	0					
	4	ORVE-1	0	12	0					
	5	-2	0	16	0			6.1		
	6	-3	0	16	0					
	7	-4	0	16	0					
	8	-5	0	25	1			7.0		
	9	ORVE-6	2	200	3					

COMMENTS:-

KING RESOURCES COMPANY

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

DATE JULY 21st, 1967 — TYPE OF SAMPLE SOIL

PROJECT — LOCATION GRAND FORKS (EHOLT)

REQUESTED BY M C ROBINSON — DISPOSITION OF REJECTS IN STOCK

	No.	SAMPLE STN.	Mo	Cu	THM			pH		REMARKS
32	1	ORGW-1	0	12	0			6.6		
	2	-2	0	25	1.0					
	3	-3	0	30	10.0					
	4	-4	0	40	1.0			5.9		
	5	-5	0	40	0					
	6	-6	0	40	0					
	7	ORG-7	0	60	0			6.5		
	8	ORM-1	0	60	1.0					
	9	-2	0	50	0					
33	0	-3	0	40	0			6.5		
	1	-4	0	30	0					
	2	-5	0	30	0					
	3	-6	0	35	0			6.5		
	4	-7	0	25	0					
	5	ORM-8	0	25	0					
	6	ORX-1	0	25	0			6.7		
	7	-2	2	30	0					
	8	ORX-3		30	0					
	9	ORY-1	0	25	0			6.9		
34	0	ORY-2	0	25	0					
	1	OR-151	0	20	0					
	2	-152	0	20	1			5.8		
	3	-153	0	20	0					
	4	-154	0	20	0					
	5	-155	0	20	0			6.1		
	6	-501	*	16	0					Organic Interference
	7	-502	0	20	0					
	8	-503	0	20	0			6.15		
	9	-504	0	20	0					
35	0	-505	0	20	0					
	1	-506	0	20	0			5.9		
	2	-507	0	25	1					
	3	-508	0	25	0					
	4	-509	*	20	0			6.5		Organic Interference
	5	-510	0	20	0					
	6	OR-511	0	8	0					
	7	ORR-1	0	30	0			7.2		
	8	-2	0	20	0					
	9	-3	0	20	0					
36	0	ORR-4	0	20	1			6.7		

COMMENTS:-

KING RESOURCES COMPANY

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

DATE JULY 19th, 1967 TYPE OF SAMPLE SOIL

PROJECT LOCATION GRAND FORKS (EHOLT)

REQUESTED BY M.C. ROBINSON DISPOSITION OF REJECTS IN STOCK

	No.	SAMPLE STN.	Mo	Cu	THM			pH		REMARKS
32	3	OR-1	*	4	3.0			6.7		Organic Interference
	4	-2	*	4	1.0					Organic Interference
	5	-3	0	4	2.0					
	6	-4	0	4	2.0			8.2		
	7	-5	0	4	2.0					
	8	-6	0	4	4.0					
	9	-7	0	4	2.0			6.2		
33	0	-8	0	4	5.0					
	1	-9	0	0	3.0					
	2	-10	0	0	4.0			5.8		
	3	-11	0	0	2.0					
	4	-12	0	0	1.0					
	5	-13	0	0	1.0			7.3		
	6	-14	0	0	3.0					
	7	-15	0	0	5.0					
	8	-16	0	8	2.0			6 6		In All
	9	-17	0	16	20.0					
34	0	-18	0	14	5.0					Samples
	1	-19	0	0	2.0			6.55		
	2	-20	0	0	1.0					
	3	-21	0	0	1.0					Organic Interference
	4	-22	0	0	1.0			6.4		
	5	-23	0	0	1.0					Organic Interference
	6	-24	0	0	1.0					
	7	-25	0	4	1.0			6.3		
	8	-26	0	4	0					
	9	-27	0	16	1.0					
35	0	-28	0	18	0			6.8		
	1	-29	0	4	1.0					
	2	-30	0	4	0					
	3	-31	0	0	1.0			6.2		
	4	-32	0	0	1.0					
	5	-33	0	4	1.0					
	6	-33	0	4	1.0			6.1		
	7	-34	0	4	1.0					
	8	-35	0	8	1.0					
	9	-36	0	8	0			6.0		
36	0	OR-37	0	8	1.0					

COMMENTS:-

KING RESOURCES COMPANY

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

DATE JULY 19th, 1967 — TYPE OF SAMPLE SOIL

PROJECT — LOCATION GRAND FORKS (EHOLT)

REQUESTED BY M C ROBINSON — DISPOSITION OF REJECTS IN STOCK

	No.	SAMPLE STN.	Mo	Cu	THM			pH		REMARKS
36	1	OR-39	0	8	0			6.6		
	2	-40	0	8	1					
	3	-41	0	8	0					
	4	-42	0	8	0			7.1		
	5	-43	0	6	0					
	6	-44	0	8	0					
	7	-45	0	6	0			6.9		
	8	-46	0	6	0					
	9	-47	0	25	2					
37	0	-48	2	12	0			6.7		
	1	-49	0	10	1					
	2	-50	0	8	0					
	3	-51	0	6	0			6.5		
	4	-52	0	4	0					
	5	-53	0	4	1					
	6	-54	0	4	0			6.2		
	7	-55	0	16	0					
	8	-56	0	8	0					
	9	-57	0	8	0			6.7		
38	0	-58	0	8	0					
	1	-59	0	2	0					
	2	-60	0	4	0			6.5		
	3	-61	0	2	0					
	4	-62	0	12	0					
	5	-63	0	0	0			6.5		
	6	-64	0	10	0					
	7	-65	0	6	0					
	8	-66	0	8	2			6.0		
	9	-67	0	6	4					
39	0	-68	0	8	0					
	1	-69	0	8	5			7.4		
	2	-70	0	2	5					
	3	-71	2	8	5					
	4	-72	0	8	0			6.0		
	5	-73	0	2	0					
	6	-74	0	8	0					
	7	-75	0	8	2			6.4		
	8	-76	0	12	0					
	9	-77	0	8	1					
40	0	OR-78	0	10	1			6.8		

COMMENTS:-

KING RESOURCES COMPANY

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

DATE JULY 19th, 1967 TYPE OF SAMPLE SOIL

PROJECT LOCATION GRAND FORKS (EHOLT)

REQUESTED BY M. C ROBINSON DISPOSITION OF REJECTS IN STOCK

	No.	SAMPLE STN.	Mo	Cu	THM			pH		REMARKS
40	1	OR-79	0	20	7.0			7.9		
	2	-80	0	16	5.0					
	3	-81	0	20	2.0					
	4	-82	0	10	4.0			6.5		
	5	-83	0	10	1.0					
	6	-84	0	25	8.0					
	7	-85	0	10	3.0			7.0		
	8	-86	0	16	3.0					
	9	-87	0	30	4.0					
41	0	-88	0	20	5.0			7.1		
	1	-89	0	20	10.0					
	2	-90	0	10	1.0					
	3	-91	0	6	3.0			6.2		
	4	-92	0	10	1.0					
	5	-93	0	4	1.0					
	6	-94	0	8	3.0			6.4		
	7	-95	0	20	4.0					
	8	-96	0	10.000	7.0					Probably More
	9	-97	0	25	1.0			6.0		Limit of Our Detection
42	0	-98	0	20	1.0					
	1	-99	0	20	2.0					
	2	-100	0	16	1.0			6.2		
	3	-101	0	20	1.0					
	4	-102	0	20	1.0					
	5	-103	0	8	1.0			6.2		
	6	-104	0	16	1.0					
	7	-105	0	140	3.0					
	8	-106	0	25	2.0			6.9		
	9	-107	2	550						Interference
43	0	-108	0	180	3.0					
	1	-109	0	10	3.0			7.4		
	2	-110	0	40	8.0					
	3	-111	0	16	1.0					
	4	-112	0	12	3.0			6.8		
	5	-113	0	35	5.0					
	6	-114	0	16	4.0					
	7	-115	0	25	4.0			6.1		
	8	-116	0	25	3.0					
	9	-117	0	25	6.0					
44	0	OR-118	0	30	10.0			6.5		

COMMENTS:-

KING RESOURCES COMPANY

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

DATE JULY 19th, 1967 TYPE OF SAMPLE SOIL

PROJECT LOCATION GRAND FORKS (EHOLT)

REQUESTED BY M C ROBINSON DISPOSITION OF REJECTS IN STOCK

	No.	SAMPLE STN.	Mo	Cu	THM					REMARKS
44	1	OR-119	0	40	1			6.8		
	2	-120	0	60	7					
	3	-121	0	40	7					
	4	-122	2	450	6			7.2		
	5	-123	0	30	0					
	6	-124	0	4	0					
	7	-125	0	10	0			6.7		
	8	-126	0	16	0					
	9	-127	0	25	0					
45	0	-128	0	6	0			6.9		
	1	-129	0	8	0					
	2	-130	0	8	0					
	3	-131	0	8	0			6.9		
	4	-132	0	6	12					
	5	-133	0	6	0					
	6	-134	0	8	1			7.15		
	7	-135	0	8	0					
	8	-136	0	14	0					
	9	-137	0	10	1			6.6		
46	0	-138	0	25	0					
	1	-139	0	25	2					
	2	-140	0	60	2			6.6		
	3	-141	0	60	2					
	4	-142	0	30	1					
	5	-143	0	40	2			6.6		
	6	-144	0	20	0					
	7	-145	0	12	3					
	8	-146	0	28	0			6.6		
	9	-147	0	16	4					
47	0	-148	0	25	0					
	1	-149	0	20	0			6.4		
	2	-150	0	25	0					
	3	-156	0	23	0					
	4	-157	0	23	0			6.3		
	5	-158	0	25	0					
	6	-159	0	25	0					
	7	-160	0	30	0			7.0		
	8	-161	0	25	0					
	9	OR-162	0	20	0					
48	0	ORL-1	0	25	0			6.2		

COMMENTS:-

BLACKJACK MTN.

5000

4000

3500

4500

4000

Gradational Contact

4500

BOULDER CREEK

4000

MANSON CREEK

P5 P6

P3 P4

P1 P2

C2 C1

C3

C4

A8 A6 A4 A2 B4

A7 A5 A3 A1 B3

C6 C5

B2 C8 C7

B1

4000

4500

5000

5000

4500

5500

6000

5500

8000

8500

MT GILLIS

N

LEGEND

GRANITE – Medium grained, lt grey.

PORPHYRITIC GRANITE

APLITE – Pods and dykes, lt grey, fine grained, garnetiferous

CACHE CREEK GROUP – Andesite, quartzite, argillite, minor limestone.

SURVEYED BASELINE

STATION

MOLYBDENUM SHOWING

SPECIMEN LOCATION

FOLIATION

CREEK (LOCATION APPROX.)

SWAMP

STRIPPING, TRENCHES

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (ASSUMED AND APPROX.)

Wm. Rigler Molybdenum Claims
Manson Creek B.C.

Scale: 1 in. = 1000 ft.

Data taken from G.S.C. Map 876A,

National Topographic Map 93 N.,

Files of Page Geological Ltd.

Osetenko Survey and Physical

Examination. (Main available outcrops indicated, other areas covered with trees and overburden.)

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— LEGEND —

- B.C. HIGHWAY NO. 3
- BUSH ROADS
- C.P. RAILWAY
- ABANDONED RAILWAY GRADE — IN PART CONVERTED TO BUSH ROADS

NOTES, (1) CLAIM DATA ARE INCOMPLETE
(2) CLAIM LOCATIONS SHOWN ARE FROM MINING RECORDER'S LOCATION MAP AND ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY.
(3) CLAIM OWNERSHIPS ARE AS OF NOVEMBER, 1965

N

JEWEL LAKE

DENTONIA MINE

OLD MINE WORKINGS

LOCATED CLAIMS & CROWN LEASE
GRANBY MINING CO.
VANCOUVER, BC.

W.E. McARTHUR JR.
GREENWOOD

CROWN-GRANTED
DRUMMOND WHITE & CO.
VANCOUVER, BC.

BOLDUE LAKE

Jewel Creek

HOEHN LOCATED CLAIMS
HOEHN, GRAND FORKS

Eholt Creek

E HOLT

C.P.R.

STAN 6 FR.

STAN 38

STAN 36

STAN 34

STAN 32

STAN 30

STAN 28

STAN 39

STAN 37

STAN 35

STAN 33

STAN 31

STAN 29

STAN 26

STAN 24

STAN 43

STAN 44

STAN 22

STAN 20

STAN 18

STAN 16

STAN 27

STAN 25

STAN 41

STAN 42

STAN 23

STAN 21

STAN 19

STAN 17

STAN 15

STAN 14

STAN 7

STAN 5

STAN 2

STAN 1

STAN 13

STAN 12

STAN 6 KR3

KR2 STAN 4

KR1 STAN 3

KR6

KR4

KR5

STAN 8

STAN 3 FR.

STAN 4 FR.

L. 1493 ROCKLAND

2 FR.

STAN 9

STAN 1 FR.

STAN 10

STAN 11

OLD MINE WORKINGS

OLD MINE WORKINGS

OPEN GROUND

OPEN GROUND

STAKED

STAKED

WILGRESS LAKE

B.C. Creek

SHAFT

CAMP

B.C. MINE

EMMA MINE
WESTCOAST RESOURCES LTD.

ORO DE NORO MINE
WESTCOAST RESOURCES LTD.

B.H GROUP — LOCATED CLAIMS
B.H. CARSON
VANCOUVER, B.C.

HIGHWAY NO. 3

C.P.R.

TO GREENWOOD
2½ MILES

LOCATED AND CROWN-GRANTED CLAIMS

CROWN-GRANTED
R.P. FORSHAW
GREENWOOD

LOCATED AND CROWN-GRANTED CLAIMS

LOCATED AND CROWN-GRANTED CLAIMS

CROWN-GRANTED
GEORGIA LEASEHOLDS
VANCOUVER

EHOLT

EHOLT WEST

PAC. GROUP

PAC. GROUP

BOBCAT
LOCATED CLAIMS
N.J. KIRBY
GRAND FORKS

PAC. GROUP
LOCATED CLAIMS
GRANBY MINING CO.
VANCOUVER, BC.

Fisherman Creek

THIS AREA CROWN-GRANTED
NORTHERN PART OF PHOENIX MINING CAMP

1162

To Phoenix
½ mile

To Grand Forks
13½ miles

KING RESOURCES LIMITED

LOCATION PLAN

STAN GROUP AND SOME ADJOINING MINERAL CLAIMS

EHOLT AREA

GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

DATE : SEPTEMBER, 1967	GEOLOGIST : DR. M.C. ROBINSON	
SCALE : 1 IN. = 1500 FT.	DRAFTING : CENTRAL DRAFTING SERVICES LIMITED	FIGURE NO. 2

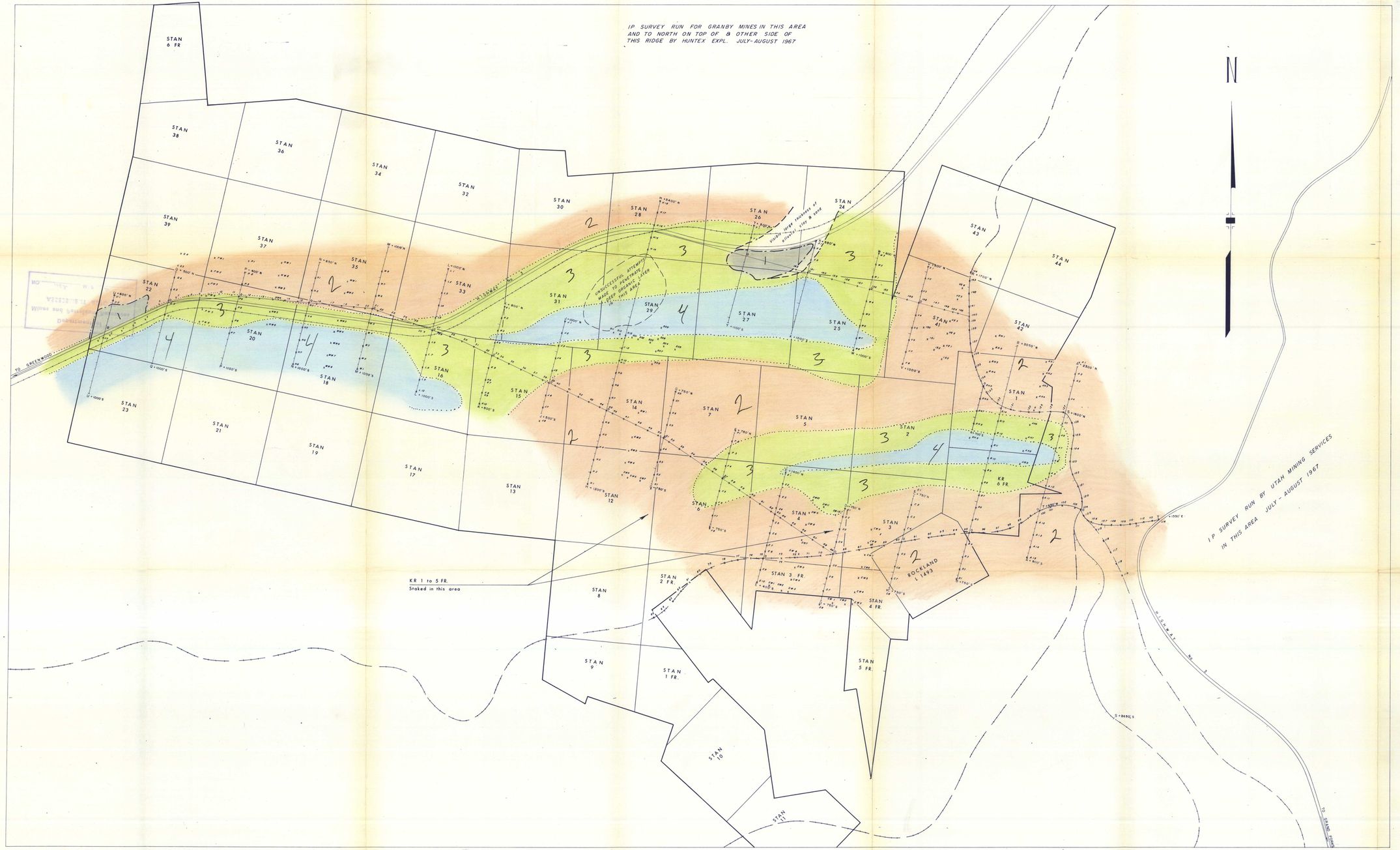

FIGURE 3

KING RESOURCES LIMITED

LOCATION PLAN

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLES ON STAN GROUP OF CLAIMS

EHOLT AREA

GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

PREPARED BY	GEOLOGY BY	GEOPHYSICAL BY
Central Drafting Services Ltd	Dr. M.C. Robinson	Geotex Surveys Ltd
SCALE	DATE	DRAWING No.
1 INCH = 500 FT.	SEPT., 1967	KRC – 100

1162

—LEGEND—

- B.C. HIGHWAY NO. 3
- BUSH ROADS
- C.P. RAILWAY
- ABANDONED RAILWAY GRADE—IN PART CONVERTED TO BUSH ROADS

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

- DEFINED
- APPROXIMATE
- ASSUMED
- OUTCROP AREA—ALL OUTCROPS NOT SHOWN
- BEDDING ATTITUDE
- QUESTIONABLE BEDDING ATTITUDE
- GREENSTONE, QUARTZITIC ROCKS, ARGILLITE, ALTERED ROCKS
- PREDOMINANTLY LIMESTONE
- GRANITIC ROCKS

NOTES, (1) CLAIM DATA ARE INCOMPLETE
(2) CLAIM LOCATIONS SHOWN ARE FROM MINING RECORDER'S LOCATION MAP AND ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY
(3) CLAIM OWNERSHIPS ARE AS OF NOVEMBER, 1965
(4) SEE 1" = 500' PLAN – PART OF STAN GROUP OF CLAIMS

N

JEWEL LAKE
DENTONIA MINE
OLD MINE WORKINGS
LOCATED CLAIMS & CROWN LEASE
GRANBY MINING CO.
VANCOUVER, BC.
BOLDUE LAKE
W.E. McARTHUR JR.
GREENWOOD
CROWN-GRANTED
DRUMMOND WHITE & CO.
VANCOUVER, BC.
HOEHN LOCATED CLAIMS
HOEHN, GRAND FORKS
Jewel Creek
Eholt Creek
E. HOLT
C.P.R.
STAKED
OPEN GROUND
B.C. Creek
WILGRESS LAKE
STAKED
B.H GROUP – LOCATED CLAIMS
B.H. CARSON
VANCOUVER, B.C.
HIGHWAY NO 3
C.P.R.
TO GREENWOOD
2½ MILES
OLD MINE WORKINGS
SHAFT
CAMP
B.C. MINE
B.C. MINE
LIMESTONE BELT
EMMA MINE
WESTCOAST RESOURCES LTD.
ORO DE NORO MINE
WESTCOAST RESOURCES LTD.
OPEN GROUND
STAN
LIMESTONE BELT
L 1493
ROCKLAND
CROWN-GRANTED
R.P. FORSHAW
GREENWOOD
LOCATED
AND
CROWN-GRANTED
CLAIMS
LOCATED AND CROWN-GRANTED CLAIMS
WILGRESS
LIMESTONE BELT
LOCATED AND CROWN-GRANTED CLAIMS
CROWN-GRANTED
GEORGIA LEASEHOLDS
VANCOUVER
ORO DE NORO
LIMESTONE BELT
PAC. GROUP
PAC. GROUP
BOBCAT
LOCATED CLAIMS
N.J. KIRBY
GRAND FORKS
PAC. GROUP
LOCATED CLAIMS
GRANBY MINING CO.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
Fisherman Creek
To Phoenix
½ mile
To Grand Forks
13½ miles
THIS AREA CROWN-GRANTED
NORTHERN PART OF PHOENIX MINING CAMP

STAN 6 FR, STAN 38, STAN 36, STAN 34, STAN 32, STAN 30, STAN 28, STAN 26, STAN 24, STAN 39, STAN 37, STAN 35, STAN 33, STAN 31, STAN 29, STAN 27, STAN 25, STAN 22, STAN 20, STAN 18, STAN 16, STAN 15, STAN 14, STAN 7, STAN 5, STAN 2, STAN 43, STAN 44, STAN 41, STAN 42, STAN 1, STAN 23, STAN 21, STAN 19, STAN 17, STAN 18, STAN 12, STAN 6, STAN 4, STAN 3, STAN 25, STAN 8, 2 FR, STAN 3 FR, STAN 4 FR, STAN 5 FR, STAN 9, STAN 1 FR, STAN 10, STAN 11

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KING RESOURCES LIMITED		
PRELIMINARY AND GENERALIZED GEOLOGICAL PLAN STAN GROUP CLAIM AREA EHOLT AREA GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C.		
DATE: SEPTEMBER, 1967	GEOLOGIST: DR. M.C. ROBINSON	
SCALE: 1 IN. = 1500 FT.	DRAFTING: CENTRAL DRAFTING SERVICES LIMITED	FIGURE NO. 4

NOTE: TO ACCOMPANY GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON STAN GROUP OF CLAIMS, EHOLT AREA IN GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C. BY DR. M.C. ROBINSON, P. ENG. DATED DEC. 10, 1965

LEGEND

- HIGHWAY No. 3
- CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
- BUSHROAD
- CAT TRAILS
- SURVEY STATIONS
- CLAIM POST – OBSERVED
- OUTCROP AREA
- 6 VOLCANIC ROCKS
- 5 GRANITIC ROCKS; GF GRANITIC FLOAT
- 4 PREDOMINANTLY GREENSTONE; SOME SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
- 3 PREDOMINANTLY ARGILLACEOUS AND QUARTZITIC SEDIMENTARY ROCKS; SOME GREENSTONE
- 2 PREDOMINANTLY LIMESTONE; SOME ARGILLACEOUS SEDIMENTARY ROCKS AND SOME GREENSTONE
- 1 LAMINATED SILICEOUS ROCKS

GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY

- DEFINED
- APPROXIMATE
- ASSUMED
- BEDDING ATTITUDE
- QUESTIONABLE BEDDING ATTITUDE
- JOINTING AND SHEETING; IN PART, POSSIBLE BEDDING
- POSSIBLE FAULT

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

HIGHWAY NO. 3

To Greenwood

To Grand Forks

CONTACT PROJECTED ON BASIS OF OUTCROP NORTWEST OF HIGHWAY NO. 3

Additional Stan claims staked in this area

Stan Nos. 41 – 44 claims staked in this area

OPEN PASTURE

Eholt Creek

PASTURE

STAN 15

STAN 14 CAVED TUNNEL

STAN 14 WORKINGS (See detailed plan)

"PITS"

PITS

STAN 7

STAN 5

STAN 2

Creek

FINAL POST TOO FAR N.W.

CUTS & PIT

15 FT. TUNNEL

STAN 1

LOW AREA LITTLE OR NO OUTCROP

EMMA MINE AREA

STAN 6 WORKINGS (See detailed plan)

STAN 6

STAN 4

STAN 3

STAN 18

STAN 12

LOW AREA – NO OUTCROP

GLORY HOLE

To B.C. Mine

HIGHWAY NO 3

POSSIBLE FAULT

GENTLE NORTH SLOPE – NO OUTCROP

STAN FR #2

STAN FR #3

STAN FR #4

ORO DE NORO MINE AREA

STAN 8

STAN 9

STAN FR #1

Fractions adjoin Crown-granted claims on the south

STRIKE OF BANDING IN GREENSTONE

CREST OF RIDGE

N

NOTE TO ACCOMPANY GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON STAN GROUP OF CLAIMS, EHOLT AREA IN GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION B.C. BY DR. M.C. ROBINSON, P. ENG. DATED DEC. 10, 1965

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KING RESOURCES LIMITED

GEOLOGICAL PLAN

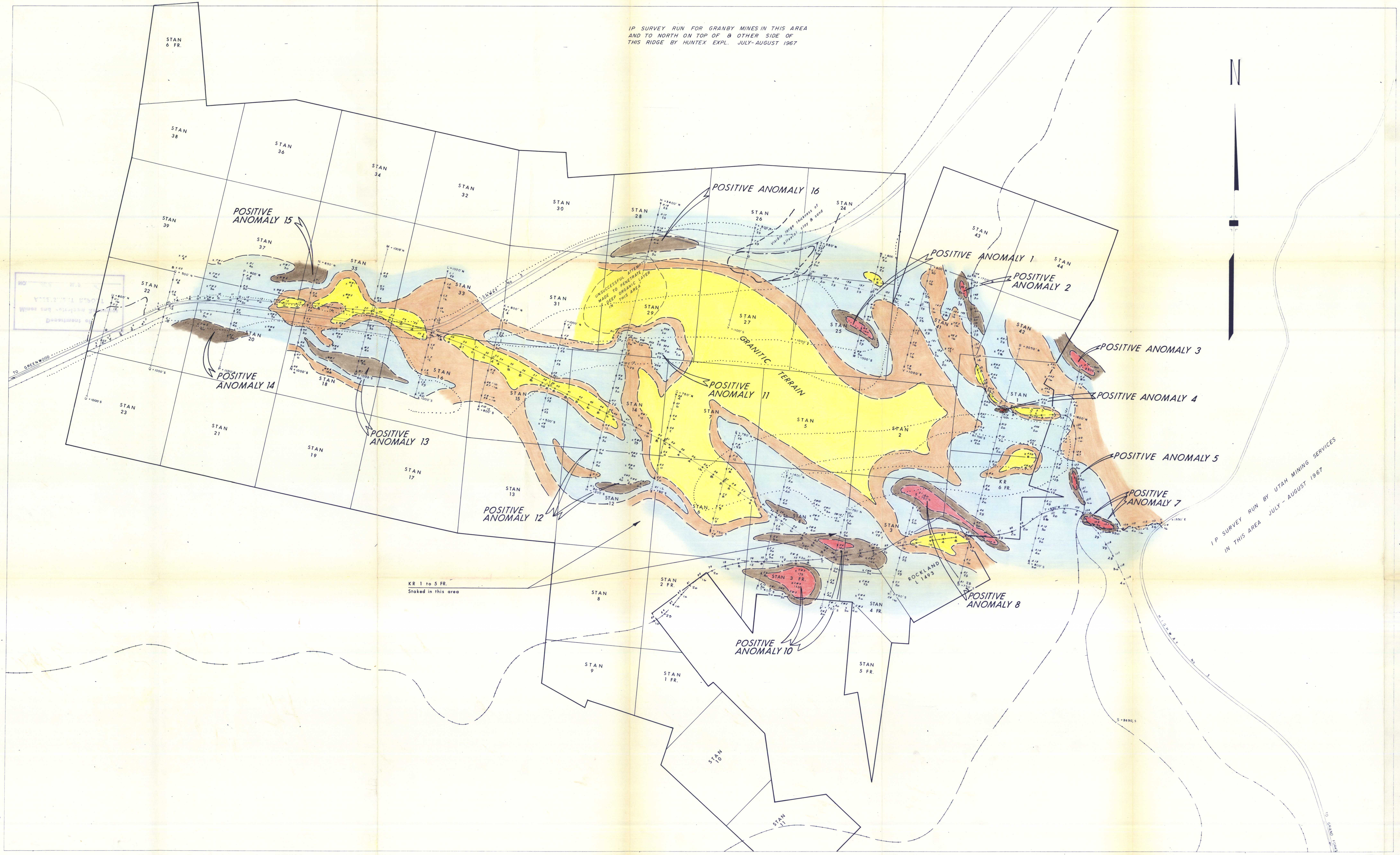
PART OF STAN GROUP OF CLAIMS

(1-9 INCL. 12, 14, 15, 18 & FR. 1, 2, 3, & 4)

EHOLT AREA

GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C.

DATE: SEPTEMBER, 1967	GEOLOGIST: DR. M.C. ROBINSON	
SCALE: 1 IN = 500 FT.	DRAFTING: CENTRAL DRAFTING SERVICES LIMITED	FIGURE NO. 5



LEGEND

Low lying swamp areas with deep organic top soil layers (28"- 36") and dormant waters.

Valley floor areas with gentle relief, varying organic top soil thickness (6"- 36") and fair to good drainage.

Hillsides and ridges with thin organic top soil layers (2"-8") and speedy drainage.

GRAVEL PIT

NOTES

1. Most hillside and ridge areas are wooded with tree sizes varying from 6" - 24" dia.
2. Valley floor is mostly open meadow with small trees.
3. Swampy areas contain a small percentage of large timber, heavy small brush up to 12' in height and underbrush.

NOTE This map prepared from maps by Dr M.C. Robinson & chain compass survey of Oct 1966.

All cut lines have a bearing of N 14° E

FIGURE 6

KING RESOURCES COMPANY

GEOCHEMICAL INTERPRETATION
STAN GROUP OF CLAIMS
EHOLT AREA
GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION, B.C.
(Cu VALUES EXPRESSED IN P.P.M.)

INT. BY	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE
Dr. M.C. Robinson	J.K. Barber	Dec. 1967	1" = 500 Ft.