

2312

REPORT ON COPPER

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY

JEAN 1-16, GRO 1-18, RGC 1-21, WOW 1-16 MINERAL CLAIMS

NORTH GUICHON CREEK AREA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

120° 48' W., 50° 30' N.

by:

Alfred A. Burgoyne, M.Sc.

Crest Laboratories (B.C.) Ltd.

1068 - Homer Street

Vancouver 3, B.C.

Telephone: 688-8586

February 13, 1970

COPPER GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY

MINERAL CLAIMS

JEAN 1	GRO 1	ROG 1	WOW 1
JEAN 2	GRO 2	ROG 2	WOW 2
JEAN 3	GRO 3	ROG 3	WOW 3
JEAN 4	GRO 4	ROG 4	WOW 4
JEAN 5	GRO 5	ROG 5	WOW 5
JEAN 6	GRO 6	ROG 6	WOW 6
JEAN 7	GRO 7	ROG 7	WOW 7
JEAN 8	GRO 8	ROG 8	WOW 8
JEAN 9	GRO 9	ROG 9	WOW 9
JEAN 10	GRO 10	ROG 10	WOW 10
JEAN 11	GRO 11	ROG 11	WOW 11
JEAN 12	GRO 12	ROG 12	WOW 12
JEAN 13	GRO 13	ROG 13	WOW 13
JEAN 14	GRO 14	ROG 14	WOW 14
JEAN 15	GRO 15	ROG 15	WOW 15
JEAN 16	GRO 16	ROG 16	WOW 16
	GRO 17	ROG 17	
	GRO 18	ROG 18	
		ROG 19	
		ROG 20	
		ROG 21	

JEAN, GRO, ROG, WOW Group of Claims
North Guichon Creek Area
Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.
Claims Jean 1-16, Gro 1-18, Rog 1-21, Wow 1-16.

by: Alfred A. Burgoyne, M.Sc.


Owner: Altex Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) 575 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.
Work By: Crest Laboratories (B.C.) Ltd.
Work Dates: Copper Geochemical Soil Survey, January 19-31, 1970
Analytical Work, January 26-February 6, 1970.

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NO. 2312 MAP	

CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.B.C. REGISTERED ASSAYERS
INDUSTRIAL and RESEARCH CHEMISTS1068 HOMER STREET
VANCOUVER 3, B.C.**SUMMARY:**

A soil geochemical survey for copper was completed on the Jean 1-16, Gro 1-18, Rog 1-21, and Wow 1-16 mineral claims from January 19-31, 1970. The analytical laboratory work was completed from January 26 to February 6, 1970. Soil samplings were completed on cut lines placed on the property by Emery Mining Services of Kamloops, B.C. The grid was established by utilization of the natural gas pipeline as a north-south baseline; cross lines were placed in an east-west direction every 800 feet apart as measured on the baseline. Soil sampling was restricted to the B and A₁ soil horizons on cross lines at 200 foot intervals. Approximately 36.2 line miles or 1,020 soil samples were collected and analyzed for copper content. The soil samples were dried, sieved, weighed, and digested by a hot concentrated perchloric-nitric acid mixture and subsequently analysed by atomic absorption. The copper values were plotted and statistical calculations completed for the data for A₁ soils. Mean and standard deviation calculations were completed for B soils. For B soils, a possible copper anomaly is defined as +50 parts per million while a distinct anomaly is +100 parts per million. For A₁ soils, a possible copper anomaly is defined as +60 parts per million and a distinct copper anomaly as +120 parts per million. Three anomalous copper areas designated I, II, and III have been obtained from the geochemical soil survey. Areas I and II are low order possible anomalies and of restricted areal extent. Area III is a possible to distinct copper anomaly which is centered essentially on Guichon Creek on the western parts of the Jean claim group and is outlined by the 50 part per million contour in Figure 3. The anomaly is approximately 4,000 feet long and varies from 600 to 1,800 feet wide. The anomaly is in part over the quartz diorite border phase of the Guichon Creek Batholith and in part over Triassic Nicola Volcanics. The geologic environment is believed to be extremely favourable for location of copper mineralization. A series of detailed exploratory steps are recommended.

INTRODUCTION:

A copper geochemical soil survey was completed in the period of January 19-31, 1970, on the Jean, Gro, Rog, and Wow claim groups. These groups of claims are situated for the most part adjacent and east of Guichon Creek, approximately 25 miles by road south of Savona, B.C. The claim group is generally considered to be within the Highland Valley. The claims groups cover smooth rolling topography which varies from 3,500 to 4,000 feet altitude. The area varies locally from rangeland to moderately wooded terrain and has been partially logged. The natural gas pipeline traverses in a north-south direction through nearly the geographical centre of the property and provides ready access in conjunction with other bush roads.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The claim groups lie on the eastern margin of the Guichon Creek Batholith (Note Figure 1) and covers in part the quartz diorite of the Highland Valley, hybrid phase; the Upper Triassic Nicola Volcanics; the Miocene Kamloops Group composed of basalt, andesite, and rhyolite; and the post Miocene valley and plateau basalts. The general geology map of the area as illustrated in Figure 1 has been compiled from different sources (1,2,3).

The area is covered, for the most part, by a veneer of glacial overburden, the composition of which varies from boulder clay till to glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits. The boulders in the till vary from 1-2 inches to 16 inches diameter and compose from 5 to 50% of the till. The exact thickness of the till could not be calculated; however, on the road on the east bank of Guichon Creek, gravel and till exposures in some banks exceeded 20 feet in thickness. The glacial overburden thickness decreases in thickness toward the east and uphill from the above mentioned road.

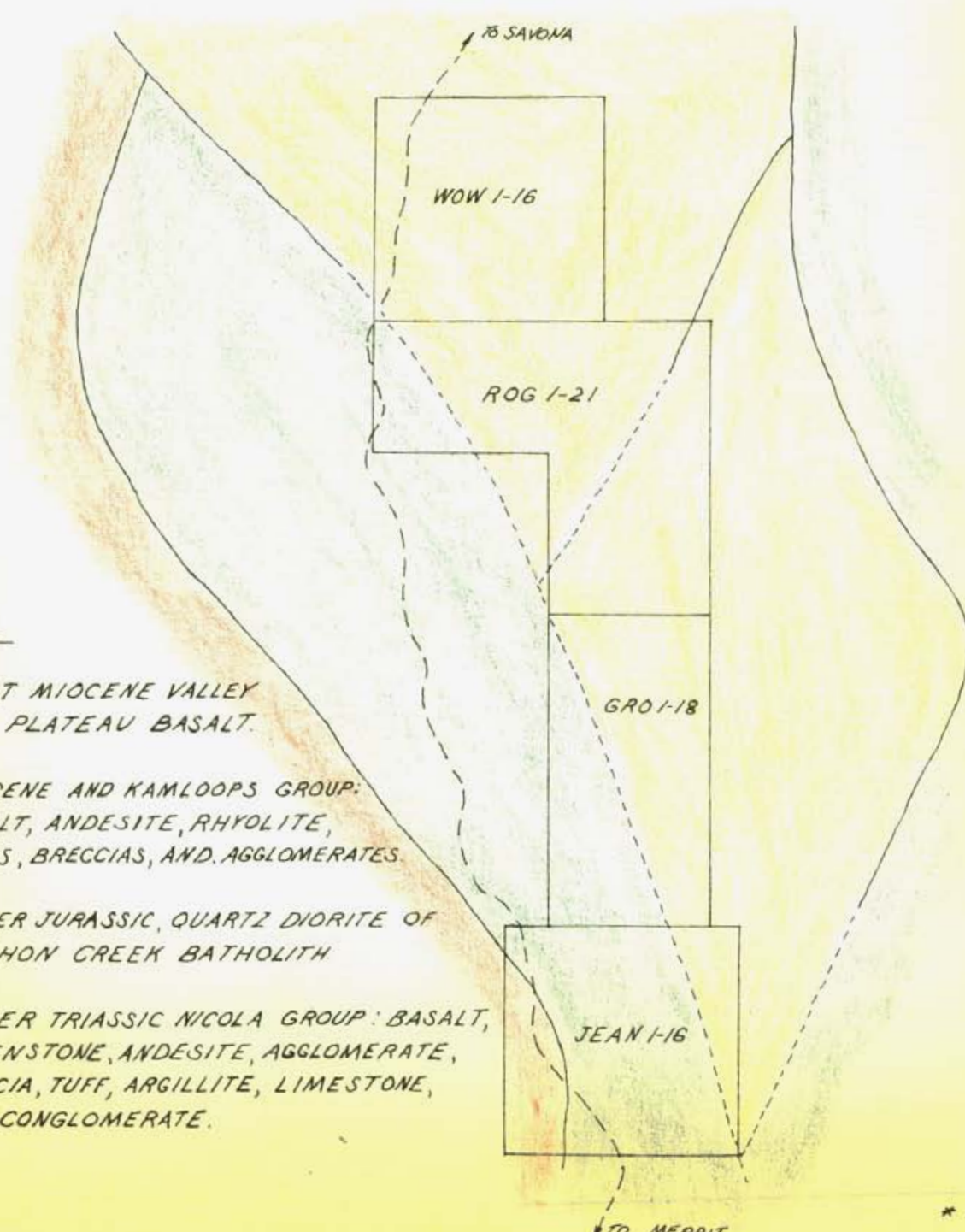
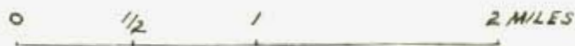
SOIL COLLECTION AND CLASSIFICATION:

Cut grid lines were placed on the property by Emery Mining Services Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C. The grid was established by utilization of the natural gas pipeline as a north-south baseline in which cross lines were indicated by their respectively numbered footage on pickets or stakes. The cross lines were cut by axe 800 feet apart in east-west directions and located by chain and compass and were marked by stakes at 100 foot intervals.

Soil sampling as restricted to crosslines 800 feet apart was performed at 200 foot intervals. Approximately 38.2 line miles or 1,020 soil samples

FIGURE 1

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF THE WOW, ROG, GRO, AND JEAN CLAIM GROUPS AND ADJACENT AREA COMPILED FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES.*



LEGEND.

- POST MIOCENE VALLEY AND PLATEAU BASALT.
- MIOCENE AND KAMLOOPS GROUP: BASALT, ANDESITE, RHYOLITE, TUFFS, BRECCIAS, AND AGGLOMERATES.
- LOWER JURASSIC, QUARTZ DIORITE OF GUICHON CREEK BATHOLITH
- UPPER TRIASSIC NICOLA GROUP: BASALT, GREENSTONE, ANDESITE, AGGLOMERATE, BRECCIA, TUFF, ARGILLITE, LIMESTONE, AND CONGLOMERATE.

* NOTE REPORT

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were collected. At each soil sample site a hole or pit was dug to a depth of 8-12 inches depending on the soil development and the nature of the underlying drift. At each sample site, 4 to 6 ounces of a B soil sample was placed in a kraft soil sample bag and its grid number marked on the exterior of the bag.

For the most part the soils are developed on transported glacial overburden which for the most part is a boulder clay till in composition with lesser amounts of sand and gravel deposits. The soil thickness is generally less than 24 inches, and immature in development. The soil development for the area is:

A_o: Organic litter, undecayed leaves, twigs, generally 1-2 inches thick but increasing to several inches in the Guichon Valley.

A₁: Organic debris, partially decomposed organic rich humus horizon, black in colour, 0-1 inch thick but also increasing to several inches in the Guichon Valley.

B: Light brown in colour, accumulation of clay and iron oxides of organic matter; immature, 1-8 inches thick.

C: Weathered glacial drift, depth and degree of weathering highly variable, thickness generally less than 20 inches.

In some parts of the Guichon Creek valley and other small valleys, where the A₁ soil horizon was very thick, it was sampled because of the physical difficulty in obtaining a B soil sample. On the natural gas pipeline any soil development has been highly modified by the location of the pipeline and as such soils collected over the pipeline are mostly of a weathered drift or C soil horizon.

The collection of soil samples was done by B. Needham and C. Blakey under the supervision of this writer during the period of January 19-31, 1970.

ANALYTICAL TREATMENT OF SOIL SAMPLES:

The samples were analysed by Crest Laboratories (B.C.) Ltd. and the analyst was chemical technologist, Harold Coughlan, supervised by this writer. The analytical work was done on January 26 to February 6, 1970. The samples were dried in their respective sample bags at a temperature of 150°F and then sieved to -80 mesh through a stainless steel screen. One half gram portions of these screened soils were placed in 25 x 200 millimeter culture tubes and then digested in a mixture of perchloric and nitric acids at 425° F for a period of three hours. The resulting digested residues were then made up to 25 milliliters volume in 10 percent perchloric acid. The respective sample

solutions were aspirated into a Techtron Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer Model 5 and absorption readings were recorded for copper. The absorption readings were then transformed into parts per million copper. Calibration of the atomic absorption spectrophotometer is effected by preparation and analyses of copper standards each day.

RESULTS:

A. Statistical Treatment of Data for B Soils:

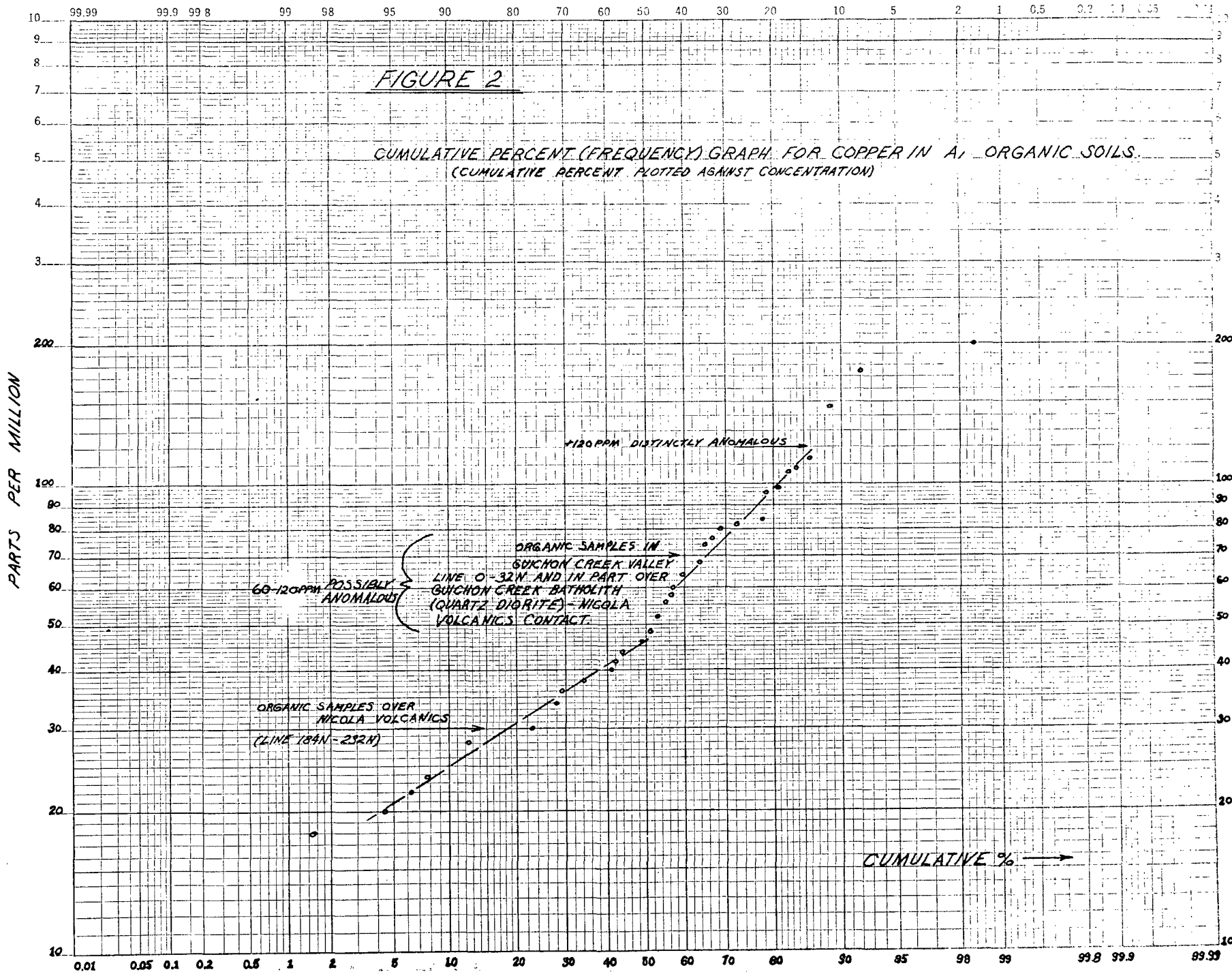
From inspection of the data the majority of the results fall into a background of 12 to 40 ppm copper. A mean background for the B soils is calculated to be 22.4 ppm copper and these values are expressed by one log normal distributed population. The standard deviation is calculated to be plus or minus 7 ppm. A possible anomaly or threshold value was calculated to be four standard deviation plus the mean background value which in this case is +50 ppm. A distinct copper anomaly is considered to be +100 ppm.

B. Statistical Treatment of Data for A₁ (organic) Soils:

The geographical distribution of A₁ soils is illustrated in Figure 3. Essentially all A₁ soils are restricted to the lowland and valley bottom of Guichon Creek; occasionally an organic soil was taken from where a line crossed a bog or swamp outside of the Guichon Creek Valley. The copper values for A₁ soils were treated statistically separate from B Soils. A cumulative percent (frequency)-concentration graph was constructed for A₁ soils and this plot is illustrated in Figure 2. It is apparent from this plot that unlike B soils, two distinct log normally distributed populations are present. One population from 18 to 44 ppm copper is representative of A₁ soil in the Guichon Creek Valley from Line 184 to 232 and a second population from 60 to 112 ppm copper that is mainly representative of A₁ soils in the Guichon Creek Valley from Line 00 to Line 32 (Note Figure 3). A possible copper anomaly is represented by the values of this second population, i.e., a copper content of +60 ppm. A distinct copper anomaly in A₁ soil is represented by values in excess of 120 ppm.

C. C Soils (Weathered Glacial Drift):

No statistical treatment was attempted for the C soil samples, or weathered glacial drift, collected over the natural gas pipeline or baseline. This population of 33 samples is too small for meaningful statistical appraisal; furthermore, the values are not considered anomalous. The mean



PARTS PER MILLION

42

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copper content for these samples is 37.6 ppm.

D. Distribution and Interpretation of Possible and Distinct Copper Anomalies:

Three distinct areas are expressed by possible and distinct copper anomalies and are labelled I, II, III on Figure 3. In addition, there are approximately seven other single possible anomalous sample locations distributed randomly over the area covered by the geochemical survey. These single possible anomalous sample locations are mostly of a low order in copper content and probably do not represent copper mineralization. Their cause can be explained by geologic considerations; that is, the variability in the depth (proximity of bedrock to ground surface), composition of the overburden, and the degree of alteration and weathering of the overburden.

Area I, on line 32, 10-14 East, is a low order possible copper anomaly in B soils consisting of 2 samples. The cause of this possible anomaly is not known but may be caused by the proximity of bedrock. As this anomaly is of a low order and its distribution quite restricted, it is not considered a significant anomaly.

Area II, on line 224, 44-50 West, is a possible to distinct low order copper anomaly in B soils just east of Guichon Creek. The anomaly is underlain by a considerable thickness of overburden. The source and cause of this anomaly is not known at this time and it should be investigated further to determine areal extent and cause. This anomaly, although distinct is of low order and may, in fact, be caused by a few pieces of copper mineralized float within the glaciofluvial debris; the source of which may be miles distant. The anomaly is also very close to the western boundry of the claim block.

Area III, located on line 00, 12-30 West, to line 40, 30-44 West, is centered essentially on the Guichon Creek Valley. The widest portion of the anomaly is 1,800 feet while the narrowest portion is 600 feet. The anomaly is approximately 4,000 feet in length. The anomaly is confined largely to A₁ or organic soils; however, on line 40 north the anomaly is represented by B soils. This anomaly is represented by the 50 ppm contour as illustrated in Figure 3. The anomaly has been defined by statistical analysis as in part "possible" and in part "distinct". In order to determine the significance of this anomaly, the cause and source of the copper must be determined. The following possibilities for explanation are given:

1. There is absorption of copper to the organic soils in the anomaly from "background concentrated" waters draining rocks of "background" copper content. This process has been well documented by numerous geochemical soil surveys and occurs in swampy areas of low pH.
2. There is absorption of copper to organic soils from "relatively high concentrated" copper-bearing waters which may drain a copper mineralized area from:
 - a) The immediated vicinity as outlined by Area III.
 - b) Outside the anomalous area and outside the boundaries of the property.
 - c) Copper bearing tailings or dumps outside Area III.
3. The copper anomaly of Area III is represented in part by inorganic B soil and this anomaly would logically be caused by copper mineralization; however, the source may be either 2a or 2b as outlined above.
4. A combination of two or more of the three above possibilities.

I feel that the anomalous copper Area III is in fact caused by possibilities 2 and 3 above. Possibility 1 is discounted because if organic material is absorbing copper from natural "background concentrated" waters, then the organic soils in Guichon Creek over lines 164 to 232 north should be similarly anomalous to Area III which they are not. The possibility of changes in pH, humic acid content, and nature of the organic material may conceivably explain the differences; however, this can not be verified unless further field work in the spring is completed.

If, in fact, copper mineralization is the cause of copper anomaly III then the nature and location of the source of the mineralization and its grade and size remain unanswered from the results of this survey. If the source of copper mineralization is outside the boundaries of the claims, then the problem is of no longer any concern. If copper mineralization is within the claim boundaries; however, then the problem becomes one of pinpointing the exact location and nature of the source. Three distinct possibilities arise: Firstly, the source is low grade copper mineralization close to or at bedrock surface. Secondly, the source is copper mineralization at depth. Thirdly, the source is erratically dispersed copper mineralized float within the underlying gravels and glaciofluvial debris of the Guichon Creek Valley.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Three anomalous copper areas designated I, II, III, as illustrated in Figure 3 have been obtained from the geochemical soil survey. Area I is a low order possible copper anomaly of small area. Its cause is probably due to the nature and thickness of the overburden. No follow-up work is recommended.

Area II is a possible to distinct anomaly of restricted areal extent that occurs in excessively thick overburden. A minimum amount of follow-up work consisting of prospecting and soil sampling should be expended to ascertain its cause.

Area III is a possible to distinct copper anomaly which is centered essentially on the Guichon Creek Valley and outlined by the 50 ppm contour in Figure 3. The anomaly is represented by A₁ (organic) and B soils and is approximately 4,000 feet in length and varies from 600 to 1,800 feet wide. The anomaly is in part over the quartz diorite border phase of the Guichon Creek Batholith and in part over Triassic Nicola Volcanics (Note Figure 1). As such, the anomaly straddles in part the contact of these two rock types. This geologic environment is believed to be extremely favourable for copper mineralization and is in fact a criterion given for location of finding copper deposits in the Highland Valley⁴.

This anomalous Area III is considered to be very significant and should be subjected to a series of exploratory steps consisting of:

1. The source of the copper anomaly must be determined for if the source is outside the claim boundaries no further follow-up work is necessary. The source would best be determined by geochemical soil and sediment sampling techniques.

2. If the source is determined to be within the claim boundaries or partly within the claim boundaries then a detailed series of exploration steps should be performed in order to determine if the source has economic potential. The tentative order of detailed exploration being:
- a) Detailed geologic mapping of anomalous Area III and adjacent areas.
 - b) Detailed geochemical and geophysical studies consisting of soil sampling, magnetometer and induced polarization surveys.

Respectfully submitted,
CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.

Alfred A. Burgoyne
Alfred A. Burgoyne, M.Sc.
Geologist-Geochemist

AAB/seb

REFERENCES

1. Cockfield, W.B., 1961, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Nicola Map-Area, British Columbia: Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 249.
2. Northcote, K.B., 1969, Geology and Geochronology of the Guichon Creek Batholith: British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin No. 56.
3. Guidebook for Geological Field trips in Southwestern British Columbia: Prepared by Geological Discussion Club, Vancouver, B.C., March, 1960.
4. Rennie, C.C., 1962, Copper deposits in the Nicola Rocks, Craigmont Mine: A paper presented at the 50th Anniversary Meeting, B.C., Yukon Chamber of Mines, Victoria, February 16, 1962.

CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.B.C. REGISTERED ASSAYERS
INDUSTRIAL and RESEARCH CHEMISTS1068 HOMER STREET
VANCOUVER 3, B.C.
February 15, 1970Appendix IAltex Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.)
575 - Howe Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.Cost of soil geochemical survey for copper on WOV 1-16, ROG 1-21, GRO 1-18,
and JEAN 1-16 Mineral Claims, Guichon Creek Area, Kamloops Mining Division
B.C. Survey performed during January 19-31, 1970. Analytical work performed
January 26 to February 6, 1970.FIELD TIME:

2 Soil samplers (Needham & Blakey) for 13 days @ \$60.00 per day per man.	1,560.00
Burgoyne for 2 days @ \$120.00 per day.	240.00

OFFICE TIME:

Burgoyne, Interpretation, Preparation of Report, Drafting, 7½ days @ \$120.00 per day.	900.00
Needham, Drafting, Statistical Calculations, 5 days @ \$60.00 per day.	300.00

ANALYTICAL:

1,020 soil samples analysed for copper @ \$1.20 per sample	1,224.00
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DISBURSEMENTS:

Rental of 4 wheel drive vehicle for duration of survey, and rental of car from Kamloops for 2 days for Burgoyne.	362.15	
Motel at Savana for Needham and Blakey, 12 nights and motel at Kamloops for 2 days for Burgoyne.	151.80	
Airline tickets for Burgoyne, Vancouver to Kamloops return.	38.00	
Groceries, meals, gasoline, miscellaneous	215.00	
Reproduction Costs of xeroxing maps.	5.85	
	<u>772.80</u>	
10% Disbursement Fee	77.28	<u>850.08</u>
Total		<u>\$5,074.08</u>

CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.

Alfred A. Burgoyne
Alfred A. Burgoyne
Geologist-Geochemist

(see over)

NOTARY PUBLIC

REGISTERED NOTARY PUBLIC
BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITISH COLUMBIA
NOTARY PUBLIC

Declared before me at the City of Vancouver, in the
Province of British Columbia, this 9th
day of March, 1970, A.D.

Joseph E. McPherson

L. Jeannotte
~~A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia or~~
~~A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.~~

SUB-MINING RECORDER

Appendix II

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Alfred A. Burgoyne, of Burnaby, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am a geologist-geochemist employed by Crest Laboratories (B.C.) Ltd., 1068 - Homer Street, Vancouver 3, B.C.
- 2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc. Geology and Chemistry, 1962), and of the University of New Mexico, (M.Sc., Geology, 1967).
- 3) I have practised my profession as a geologist-geochemist since 1962.
- 4) I personally have examined the property as described in this report.

Alfred A. Burgoyne

Alfred A. Burgoyne, M.Sc.
Geologist-Geochemist

Dated: February 13, 1970

Emery Mining Services Ltd.

706 DOUGLAS STREET, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

372-9616

22 Jan., 1970

INVOICE # 2018

our project # 15

To: Altex Mines Ltd.,
575 Howe St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

re Highland Valley
claims

Re line cutting work as part of geochem survey ON W0W1-16, R0G 1-21,
GRO 1-18, AND JEAN 1-16 MINERAL CLAIMS, GUICHON CREEK AREA
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION. B.C. LINE CUTTING PERFORMED JAN 5. TO JAN 22
Grid lines completed - 38.9423 miles @ \$ 85 per line mile .. \$ 2715.10 1970.

THIS IS OUR ACCOUNT

E.&O.E.

\$ 2715.10

Note: This job is now completed by us and Crest Labs are in process of doing the sampling.

As this invoice together with our invoice # 2011 is mostly

for wages, we will need prompt payment in order to pay the men.

Declared before me at the City
of Vancouver, in the
Province of British Columbia, this 9th
day of March, 1970, A.D.

Joseph P. Sklar

J. Jeannotte
A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia or
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

SUB-MINING RECORDER

SEE NEXT PAGE

Emery Mining Services Ltd.

706 DOUGLAS STREET, KAMLOOPS, B.C.

372-9616

12 Jan., 1970

INVOICE # 2011

our project # 15

To: Altex Mines Ltd.
575 Howe St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

re Highland Valley
claims

Re line cutting work as part of geochem survey ON W0W1-16, R0G 1-21,
GRC 1-18, AND SEAN 1-16 MINERAL CLAIMS, GUICHON CREEK AREA,
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C. LINE CUTTING PERFORMED JAN 5 TO JAN 12
1970

Base line completed - 5 miles @ \$100 per line mile ...	\$ 500.00
Grid lines 7 miles @ \$ 85 per line mile ...	595.00
<hr/>	
TOTAL	\$1095.00

THIS IS OUR ACCOUNT

E.&O.E.

Declared before me at the

of

Province of British Columbia, this

day of

City
Vancouver, in the
9th
March, 1970, A.D.

Jack E. Allen

S. J. J. J.
A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia or
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

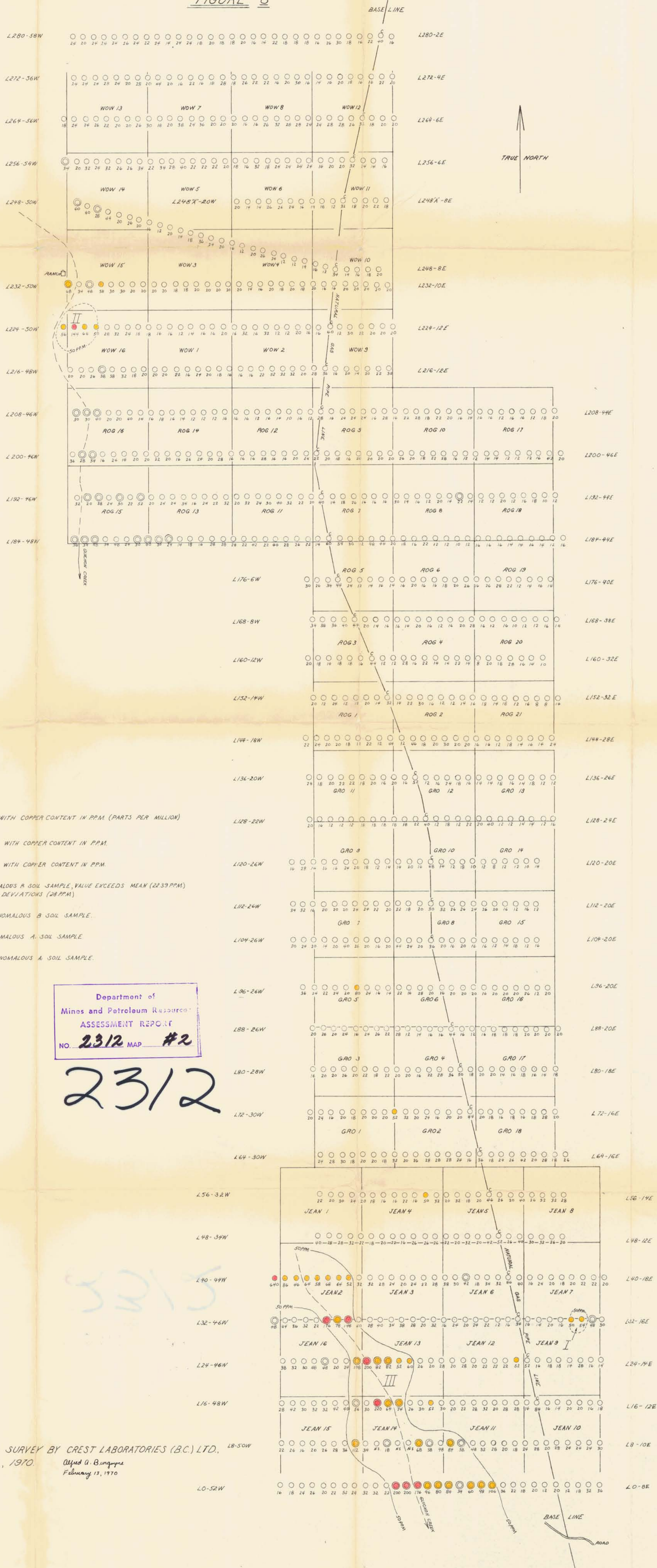
SUB-MINING RECORDER

JEAN, GRO, ROG, WOW MINERAL CLAIM GROUPS,
 NORTH GUICHON CREEK AREA,
 KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.,
 SOIL GEO-CHEMICAL SURVEY FOR COPPER.

(TO ACCOMPANY REPORT ON COPPER GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY
 OF JEAN 1-16, GRO 1-18, ROG 1-21, WOW 1-16 MINERAL CLAIMS)



FIGURE 3



LEGEND

- ⊙ A. SOIL HORIZON SAMPLE WITH COPPER CONTENT IN PPM (PARTS PER MILLION)
- B. SOIL HORIZON SAMPLE WITH COPPER CONTENT IN PPM
- C. SOIL HORIZON SAMPLE WITH COPPER CONTENT IN PPM
- +50 PPM, POSSIBLE ANOMALOUS B SOIL SAMPLE, VALUE EXCEEDS MEAN (22.33 PPM) PLUS FOUR STANDARD DEVIATIONS (28 PPM)
- +100 PPM, DISTINCTLY ANOMALOUS B SOIL SAMPLE
- +60 PPM, POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS A SOIL SAMPLE
- +120 PPM, DISTINCTLY ANOMALOUS A SOIL SAMPLE
- NS. NO SAMPLE
- L. LINE
- W. WEST
- E. EAST

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 2312 MAP #2

2312

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY BY CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.,
 JANUARY 17-31, 1970
 Alfred A. Bungey
 February 17, 1970