#### DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL & MINING ENGINEERS

1000 GUINNESS TOWER

VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

# GEOCHEMICAL REPORT on a portion of the

#### DOORN PROPERTY

being Mineral Claims Dip 9 Fr., Fill 1, Fill 5-6, Flo 2-5, Flo 9-10 Fur 18, Gofur 1 Fr., Gofur 2-3, Plan 1-5, Plan 6 Fr., Plan 7.

Claim Sheet No. 82E/6E

#### **BEAVERDELL AREA**

Greenwood Mining Division , B. C.

Department of

49°25' N; 119°05' W

Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. SOME MAP

Owner of Claims:

Argentia Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.)

Report by: C. R. Saunders

Work completed between May 14 and May 26, 1971.

June 15, 1971.

82E-2c

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION Location and Access Topography	
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	2
GEOLOGICAL SETTING	3
SAMPLING TECHNIQUES	5
INTERPRETATION	6
CONCLUSIONS	7
APPENDIX NO. 1 - Statement of Expenditures	8
APPENDIX NO. 2 - Detailed Account of Expenditures (1. Wages; 2. Assays and Freight)	9

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	EIST OF IELOSTICATIONS	
	Followin	g Page
Figure 71-9	Location Map, Doorn Property, (Scale 1"= 120 mi.)	9
Figure 71-9 7 Figure 71-10	Location Map, Doorn South Perimeter, (Scale 1:250,000)	9
≶Figure 71-11	Claim Map, Doorn South Perimeter, (Scale 1" = 2000')	9
Figure 71-12	Cummulative Probability, Copper in Soils	9
Figure 71-13	Cummulative Probability, Lead in Soils	9
Figure 71-14	Cummulative Probability, Zinc in Soils	9
∲ Figure 71-15	Soil Geochemistry (Copper), (Scale 1"=400') in pocket	9
≶ Figure 71-16	Soil Geochemistry (Lead), (Scale 1"= 400') in pocket	9
6Figure 71-17	Soil Geochemistry (Zinc), (Scale 1"=400') in pocket	9

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VANCOUVER I, B.C.

-- 1 --

#### INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Argentia Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.), the owners of the Doorn mineral property, a geochemical soil survey was executed under the supervision of C. R. Saunders, P. Eng., of Dolinage Campbell & Associates Ltd., on the following claims of the property: Dip 9 Fr.; Fill 1, 5-6; Flo 2-5, 9-10; Fur 18; Gofur 1 Fr., 2-3; Plan 1-5, 6 Fr., 7. The claims were staked to cover mineralized surface exposures located during prospecting of the area.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS: (49°25'N, 119°05'W) (NTS 82E)

The Doorn property is located a short distance south and west of the village of Beaverdell in the West Kettle Valley in south-central British Columbia, approximately 38 miles southeast of the city of Kelowna. (Figures 71-9 & 71-10). A paved highway connects Beaverdell with Rock Creek 30 miles to the south on Trans-Provincial Highway No. 3; another paved highway connects Beaverdell and Kelowna to the north. The Kettle Valley line of C P Rail runs down the West Kettle Valley to Rock Creek, Midway and to the Cominco smelter at Trail.

## **TOPOGRAPHY:**

The hillsides are generally thinly forested with pine, tamarak and spruce with minor undergrowth; the annual precipitation averages 20–40 inches. The lower hill slopes are moderately steep and amenable to buildozer trenching but the higher elevations are steep and locally interrupted by rock bluffs.

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- 2 -

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A geochemical survey was carried out on claims Dip 9 Fr., Fill 1 and 5-6, Flo 2-5 and 9-10, Fur 18, Gofur 1 Fr and 2-3, Plan 1-5, 6 Fr and 7 which form a partian of the Doorn South Berimeter Group.

The survey was conducted over an area in which fine disseminated lead, zinc and (local) copper mineralization had been located during prospecting of the area and over a portion of which an earlier reconnaissance soil survey had indicated some anomalous geochemical values. The mineralization is of the porphyry-type, occurring in several types of acid intrusive rocks of the Westkettle Batholith.

Statistical analysis determined the lower limits of anomalous, value ranges to be 70 ppm for lead, 350 ppm for zinc, and 25 ppm for copper. A large portion of the assays were found to be anomalous, particularily for lead and zinc, resulting in the definition of three reasonably distinct anomalous zones having approximate dimensions of 4000 ft. by 3000 ft., 3000 ft. by 1000 ft, and 2000 ft. by 600-700 ft.

The anomalous zones together with the occurrence of visible fine disseminated lead-zinc- (copper) - mineralization are sufficient evidence to suggest the possible existence of one or more mineralized bodies. Although lead-zinc mineralization in a porphyry setting is rather geologically unique there is sufficient information to indicate that further, definitive exploration is warranted. This exploration should take the form of further geochemical sampling, geological mapping, prospecting, possibly geophysics, trenching, and eventually, diamond drilling.

#### GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The area containing the Doorn property has been mapped geologically by the Geological Survey of Canada. Map 15–1961 entitled "Geology, Kettle River, British Columbia" has been published to provide the regional geology on a scale of 1" = 4 miles.

The West Kettle district, within which the Doorn property lies, is dominated by a batholithic body of Cretaceous intrusive rocks (West Kettle Batholith), centred near the village of Beaverdell and extending fourteen miles west and one to two miles east from there. It extends twenty miles to the north and twenty miles to the south from Beaverdell. The batholith is zoned into an outer envelope of older, more basic intrusive rocks and an inner core of younger, more acidic (granite, monzonite, alaskite, etc.) intrusive rocks. The core of the West Kettle Batholith is a complex, roughly circular zone of multiple, relatively small intrusive stocks of several rock types in combinations of faulted, gradational, and intrusive contacts to one another. Also contained in the core area are small, isolated pendants of metamorphosed Paleozoic formations as well as erosional remnants of Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary formations.

Most of the claims owned by Argentia Mines Ltd. are underlain by medium crystalline pink to grey-white plutonic rocks that are mottled black by 5-20% biotite and/or hornblende. This type of rock is locally termed granodiorite but it actually includes phases ranging from syenite to monzonite to granodiorite and probably represents several different intrusive bodies, some of which are gradational to one another.

At the south end of the property the "granodiorite" is cut by a very irregularly shaped body of pinkish white, medium crystalline porphyritic quartz-feldspar rock that contains orthoclase phenocrysts up to four inches in length and local quartz phenocrysts up to \( \frac{1}{4} \) inch in size. It is characteristically blocky jointed and fresh in appearance. Its negligible content of mafic minerals indicate that it can probably be classified as an alaskite. This alaskite porphyry crops out across the south part of the property as an irregular belt of east-trending dike-like bodies. To the west, on the adjoining property at the top of the mountain (AMAX), the alaskite porphyry body broadens in a laccolithic form and is there extensively sheared, pyritized and mineralized by quartz-molybdenite veinlets.

The third general rock type noted on the property occurs in the form of andesitic dikes that range from a few feet to 50 feet in width. They cut both the granodioritic and alaskite porphyry rocks. The rock is generally medium crystalline, showing grey—white plagioclase, no quartz and 20–50% hornblende.

The only identifiable faults on the property consist of west striking, vertical to steeply dipping fracture-shear zones.

Mineralization in the form of very fine crystalline galena and sphalerite (and locally chalcopyrite) have been found disseminated in the intrusive rocks. These exposures are in isolated outcrops in largely overburden-covered hillsides. Locations of some of the mineral exposures are shown on figures 71-15, 16, 17.

#### SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Control for the geochemical survey was obtained by establishing two baselines in survey relation to the boundary between lots 2576 and 2577. The two baselines, which are in reality one baseline with a 400 ft. north—south offset, are oriented east—west. The sample lines were then run at right—angles to the baselines (north—south)at 400 ft. intervals, and sampling stations marked at 100 ft. intervals. Samples were collected at each station but only those at 200 ft. intervals were sent for initial assaying.

Soil samples were taken by first digging a hole with a prospector pick; a small handful of soil was then taken from the "B" horizon thus exposed, and packaged in a standard high wet-strength brown kraft paper sample bag. The samples were sent to TSL Laboratories in Vancouver, B. C. They were dried at  $200^{\circ}$  F in the original sample bags and then screened through a -80 mesh nylon screen. A  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gram portion of the -80 mesh material was digested in hot aqua regia. Comparisons were then made with standard samples by the atomic absorption method.

The results for copper, lead and zinc were plotted and then contoured according to values related to the metal populations as determined by statistical analysis. Results of an earlier survey were incorporated with the present survey for purposes of interpretation.

#### INTERPRETATION

Statistical analysis of the assay results for the three metals, copper, lead and zinc, resulted in determination of the cummulative frequency distribution for each metal. This data was plotted on two-cycle log-probability graph paper to determine the various metal populations present. The results are shown in figures 71-12,13 & 14. Copper(figure 71-12) occurs as two and possibly three populations. The highest value population, herein considered to be anomalous, has a lower limit of approximately 25 parts per million (ppm). Consequently, the copper values as plotted on figure 71-15 have been contoured on the basis of 25, 50, 100, 200 and 400 ppm. Lead is present as two populations (figure 71-13), the higher anomalous range having a lower limit of 70 ppm. The lead assays have been contoured on figure 71-16 at values of 70, 150, 300 and 600 ppm. Zinc is also present as two populations although they are not as markedly different as those for copper and lead. The lower limit of the upper range has been chosen as 350 ppm. Zinc assays on figure 71-17 have been contoured at values of 350, 700, 1500 and 3000 ppm.

There is a good correlation between lead and zinc values but relatively poor correlation between copper and zinc and between copper and lead although some similarities do occur in these latter two comparisons. A large area predominantly anomalous in lead and zinc lies on the west side of the West Kettle valley and generally south of the west baseline. It is approximately 3000 ft by 4000 ft. In area and has a northeasterly trend. A few anomalous copper values are scattered throughout the same area. A smaller parallel zone lies to the north of the larger main zone. It is about 3000 ft by 1000 ft. in size; at its east end all three metals exhibit good correlation. Several small anomalous zones occur elsewhere on the west side of the valley but they are relatively insignificant by comparison with the two zones mentioned above.

Results on the east side of the West Kettle valley contain a lower proportion of anomalous values than on the west side. Only one zone appears significant – the northwesterly trending zone that lies mostly south of the east baseline. This zone is approximately 2000 ft in length and 600-700 ft in width. Other anomalous zones appear, from their configuration, to be at least partially limited by artificial boundaries. Anomalous values occur on one line of the present sampling program but not on adjacent lines of the earlier program. This may be a result of sampling at different times of the year and the consequent different metal ion contents as a result of variations in water table, drainage, etc.

### CONCLUSIONS

The lead-zinc mineralization upon which the Doorn South Perlmeter claims were staked appears to be adequately reflected in the soils over a large surface area. Significant copper geochemical values are also present although in comparatively lesser abundance than lead or zinc. At least three distinct anomalous zones ('anomalous' values having been statistically derived) have been partially outlined by the combined results of the present and earlier geochemical surveys. These zones of lead, zinc and (minor) copper soil anomalies, together with the occurrence of visible fine crystalline disseminated galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite in rock exposures suggest the possible existence in the area of one or more lead-zinc-(copper) mineralized bodies. Although initial indications of the nature of the mineralization, porphyry lead-zinc-(copper), suggest a somewhat geologically-unique occurrence, there is now sufficient evidence to Indicate that further definitive exploration should be undertaken.

General recommendations for such exploration are: continuation of the geochemical surveys; geological mapping; prospecting for other exposed mineral occurrences; possibly geophysical surveys; trenching to bedrock in overburden-covered areas; possibly diamond drilling; etc.

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Respectfully submitted,
DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

C. R. Saunders, P.Eng.

l. L. Samuelan.

## APPENDIX 1

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

TOTAL	\$3573.00
Supervision and Report:	\$1000.00
Typing, Secretarial, Draughting:	\$ 200.00
Transportation: Vehicle rental, 16 days @ \$15 per day	\$ 240.00
Assays and Freight: (386 Samples)	\$ 782.00
Maintenance: food & lodging @ \$8.00 per man day	\$ 224.00
Wages: 28 man-days @ \$40.25	\$1127.00

#### APPENDIX 2

### DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES

#### 1. WAGES

Samplers:

D. Paine, R. R. 6, Kelowna, B. C.

May 14-15 (2 days)

W. A. Roadhouse, 836 Johnson Rd., Kelowna, B. C.

May 14-15 (2 days)

C. S. Powney, 565 Municipal Ave., Penticton, B. C.

May 17-26 (7 days)

J. MacRoy, 565 Municipal Ave., Penticton, B.C.

May 17-26 (10 days)

J. Powney, 770 Duncan Ave., Penticton, B. C.

May 20-26 (7 days)

Rate of Pay: \$35.00 per day

Total Wages: 28 days @ \$35.00 = \$980.00

Overhead: 15% of wages = \$147.00

\$1127.00

## 2. ASSAYS AND FREIGHT

Preparation and assay of 386 samples for copper,

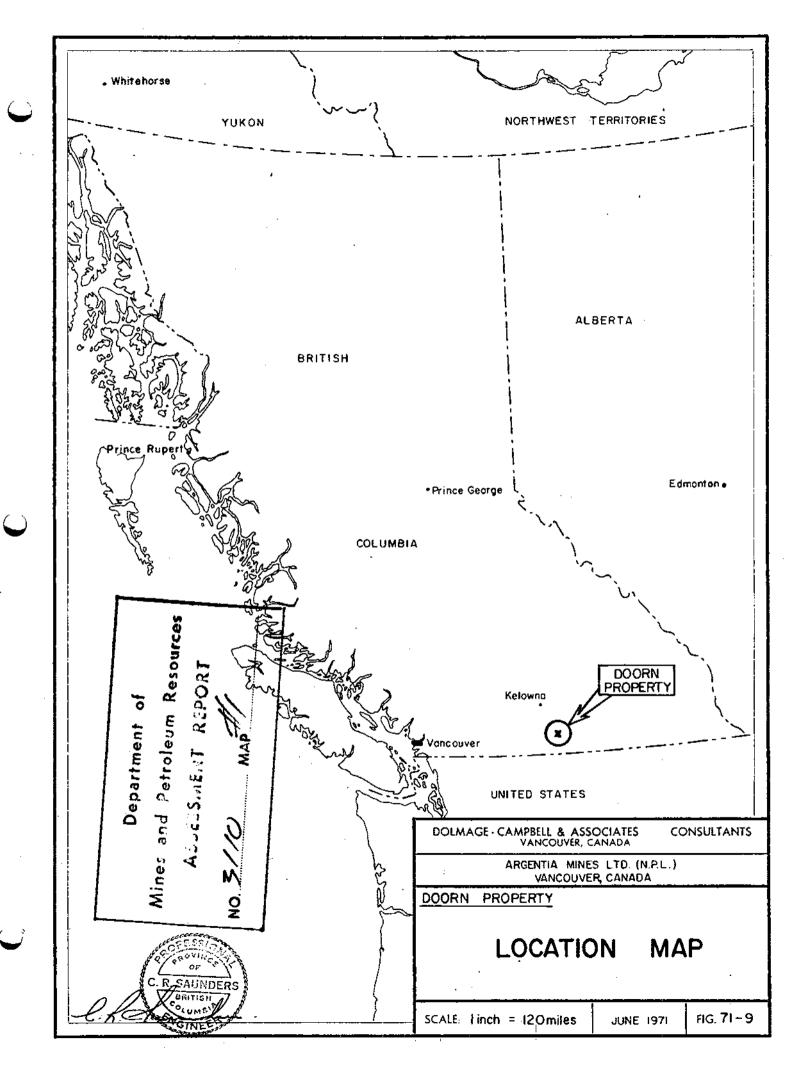
lead and zinc @ \$2.00 per sample

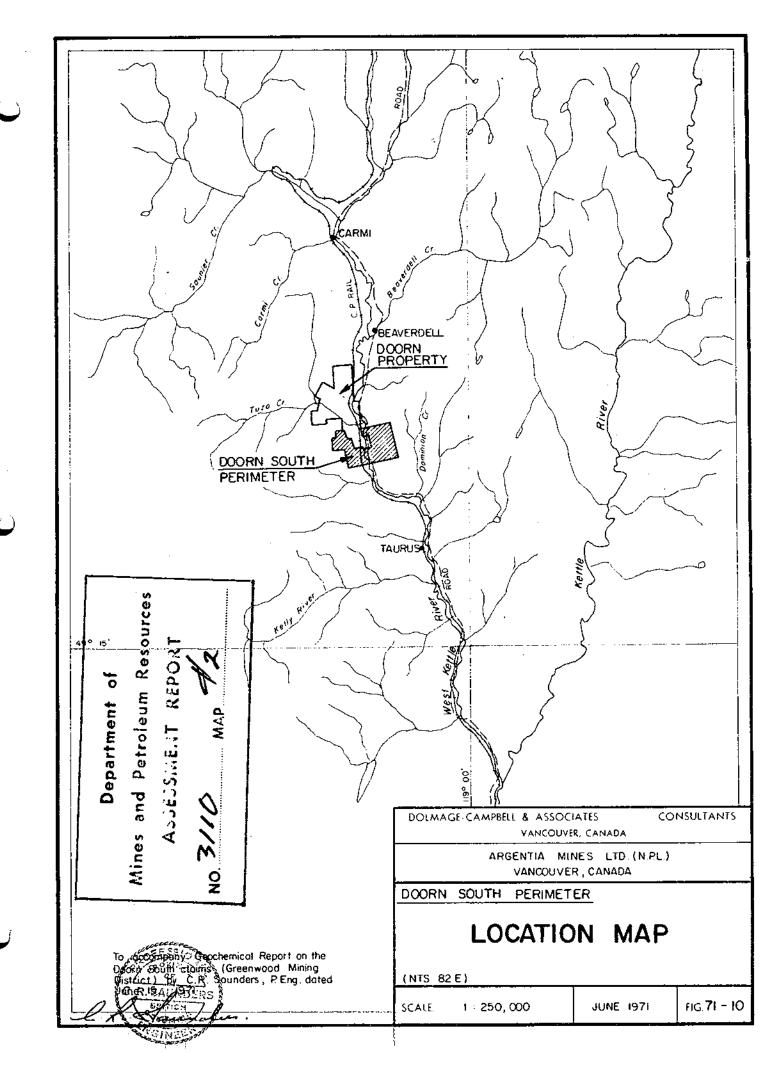
(Chemex Labs involges C121, C97, C114)

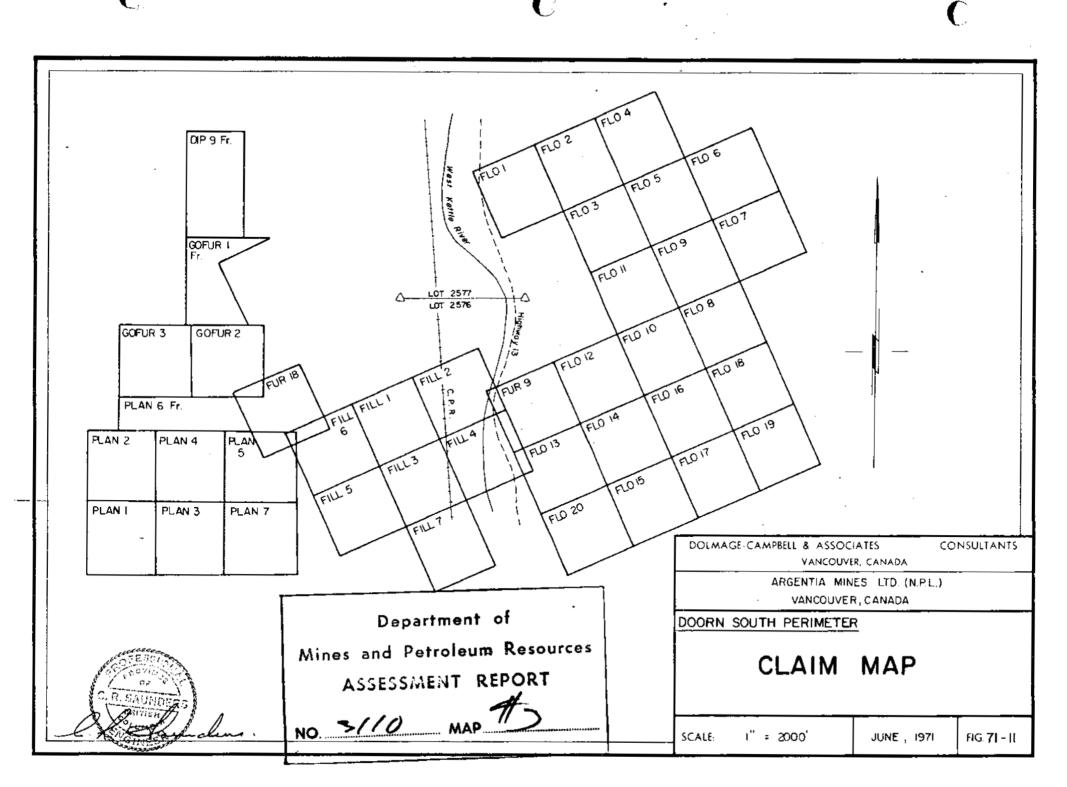
Freight (paid by D. Paine)

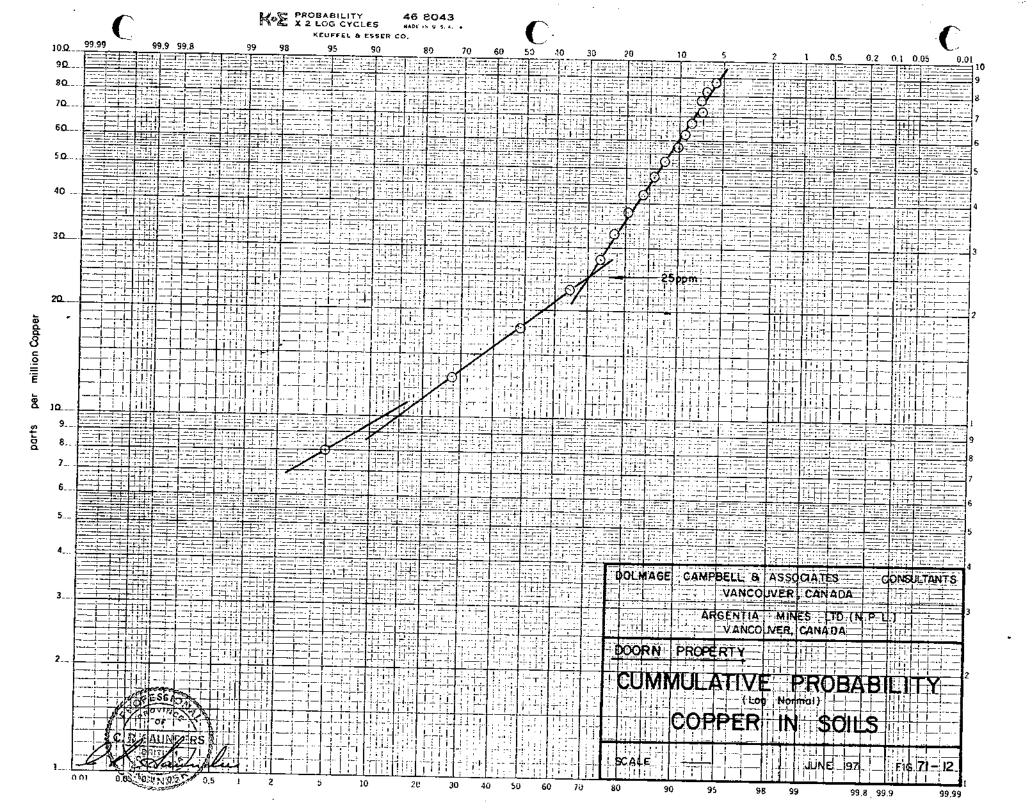
\$772.00

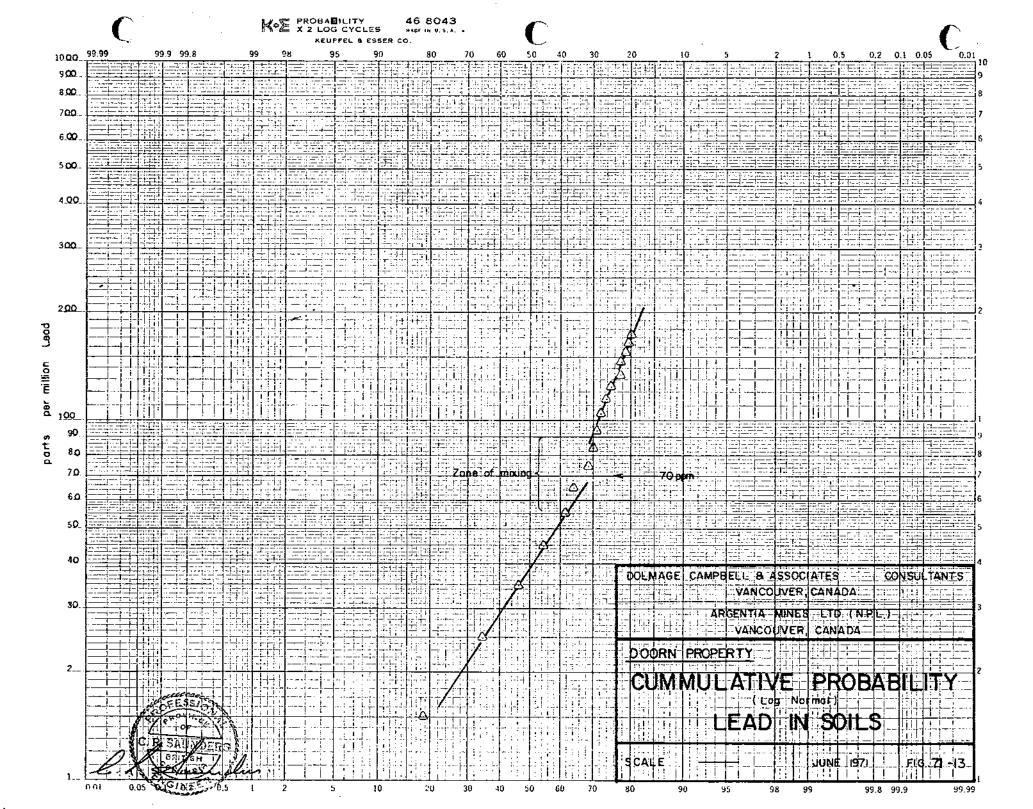
10.00 \$782.00

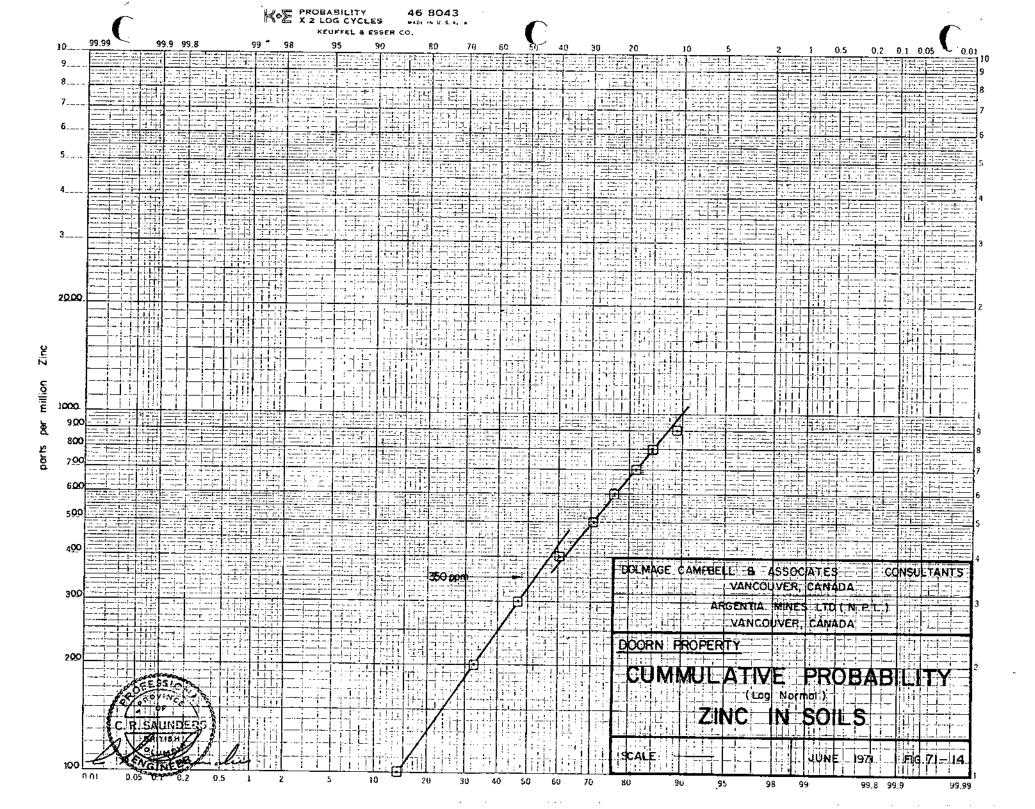


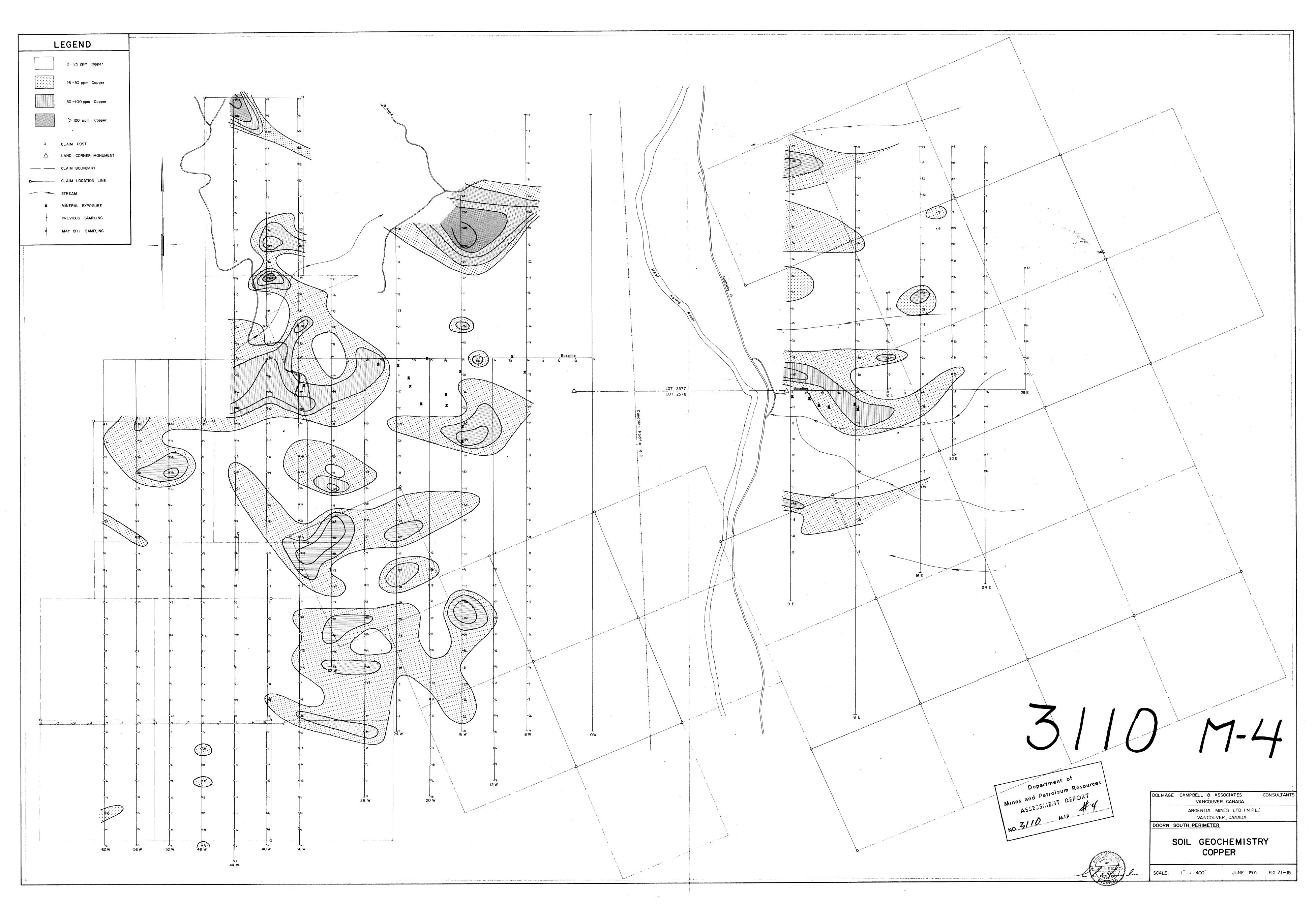


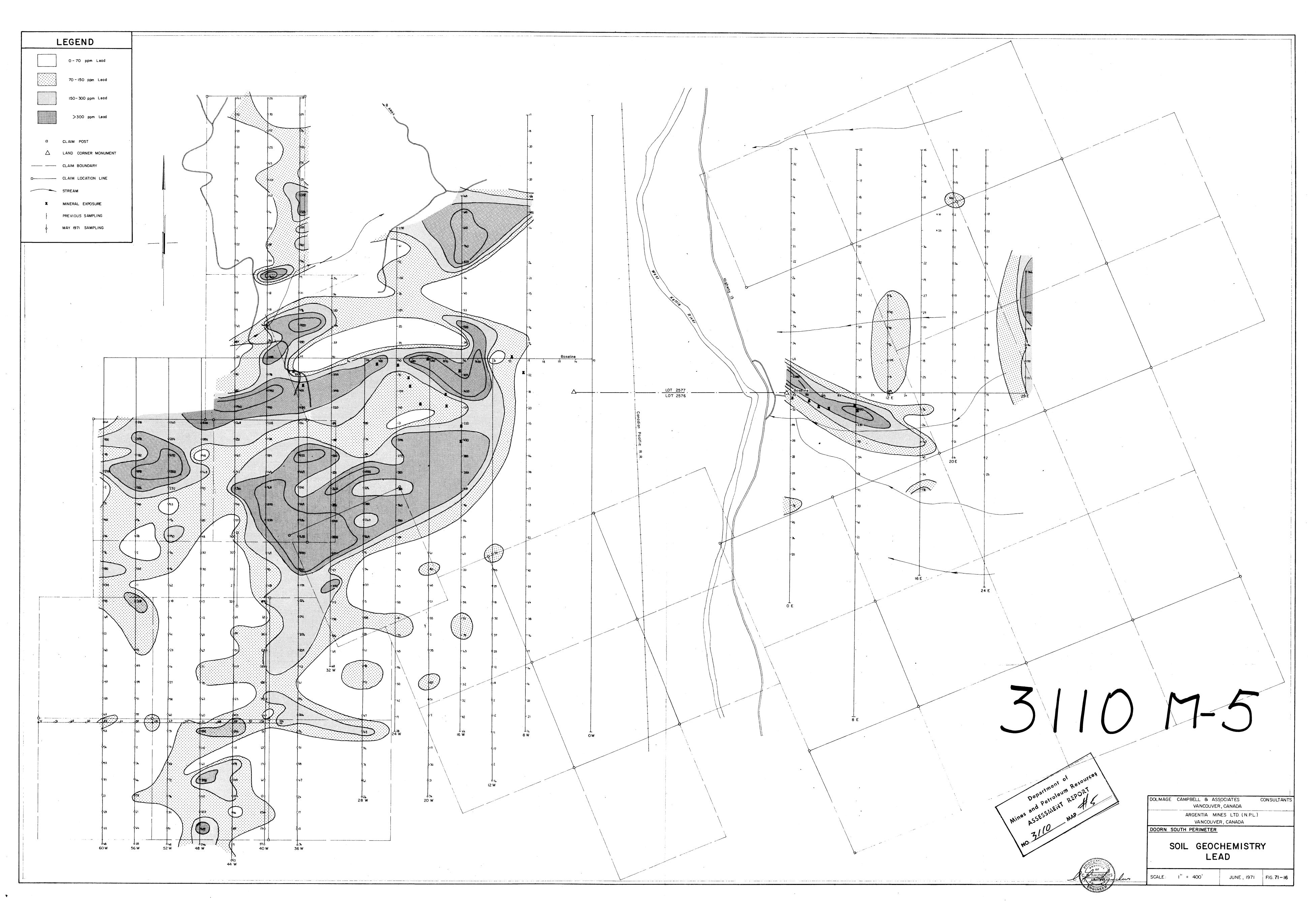














# RECORDED

Jost V 1971

# DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

MINERAL ACT FORM B MINING RECORDER
GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION

Affidavit on Application for Certificate of Work
I, DONALD PAINE Agent for ARCENTIA MINES LTD(N.P.L)
R.R. #6 (Name.)  [Name.]  [Name.]  [Name.]  [Name.]  [Name.]  [Address.]  [Address.]
KELOWNA B.C. VANCOUYER B.C.
Free Miner's Certificate No. 5-8635 Free Miner's Certificate No. 5-8634
Date issued MAY 31 1971 Date issued MAY 31 1971
make oath and say:—
I have done, or caused to be done, work on the DOORN SOUTH PERIMETER
GROUP  32909-32928 incl 34060-34063 incl (13 79 79 Mineral Claim(s)  32909-32928 incl 34060-34063 incl (13 79 79 M 13 79 89 M ) Tay No.)  Record No.(s) 32961-32967 incl 32636, 32636932637, 32902432638
situate at near Beaverdell B.C. (4½ miles south)
in the GREEN WOOD Mining Division, to the value of at least
the hand dollars, since the 15D day of AUSUST , 1970
The following is a detailed statement of such work:—  (Set out full particulars of the work done in the twelve months in which such work is required to be done.)
Physical - Excavation of rock + soil with "450" John Deere
Tractor with blade + back - Loe 1250/hr. 12 days -96/hr 1200 =>
Hand digging pito + trenches - 19 man days @ 25 to 475 =
Hand trimming mechanically day trunks 13 Eday Q 25 = 337 5
Scaling rock face by land 25 days @ 250 xx
GEOCHEMICAL. total physical 2075 %
GEO CHEMICAL Marking bluging & flagging) 12.7 miles of line sampling every 100 ft on 400 ft. apart lines
samping every 100 ft on 400 ft. apart lines
over 600 samples, 384 run for Cu, Pb, Zr
Geochemical work claimed \$2,500 xx
Geochemical work claims # 2,500 xxx
one years work for each chain.
That I have not and will not use the work declared herein in any way for the purposes of obtaining tax exemption on a Crown-granted mineral claim under the terms of the Taxation Act.
SWORN and subscribed to at Beaucedle 160
this 7 day of June Dowld Paris
19.7., before me
: Million )

NORTH (TRUE) ARCENTIA PINE W. HASTING BB KELOWIN B.C. 22822 HAY 31 1971 VALLEY RA GOOW W GOAT BEAVERDELL approx 4 miles MORTL FLAN FLAN 30 MAR WHEN PREMINE MATER TONE 6 (41) the claim seale & mile = 1 inch. DOORN SOUTH PERIMETER GROUP. Argentia Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) Number Tay Non. clairs 32909-32928 inclusive 20 Flo 1-20 32961-32967 inclusives 34010-34063 inclusive PLAN 1-4 737979H PLAN 5+7 137787H PLAN & Fration 137989 M Gofen " Frestion 32 635 32 (36 + 32 6 ofen 2+3 Dip 59 Freetion Fun #9 32902

Fun = 18

32638

