

3590

REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL

AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS ON ^{PRICE}

THE ROSCOE LAKE PROPERTY,

HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C. 92I/7W

FOR PATHFINDER RESOURCES LTD.

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 3590 MAP

REPORT ON
GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

on the
ROSCOE LAKE PROPERTY,
HIGHLAND VALLEY, B. C.

for
PATHFINDER RESOURCES LTD.

November 22, 1971

Vancouver, B.C.

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REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL
AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS ON
THE ROSCOE LAKE PROPERTY, HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.
FOR PATHFINDER RESOURCES LTD.

INTRODUCTION:

The Roscoe Lake Property, held by Pathfinder Resources Ltd, consists of 85 mineral claims and fractions situated approximately 26 miles southeast of Ascroft, British Columbia.

Considerable exploration has been conducted on the claims during the past several years by both Pathfinder Resources and prior owners. This has consisted of gridding, various geochemical and geophysical surveys, trenching and drilling.

This report describes the results of a recently conducted exploration program which consisted of re-establishing the grid plus geological, geochemical and magnetometer surveys over the northern portion of the group. Areas which received geochemical and magnetometer survey coverage during 1968 and 1970 were excluded during the recent surveys, although geological mapping was completed throughout.

The program was conducted by personnel of Agilis Exploration Services Ltd. under the field direction of Mr. R.G. Hawley, geologist.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The property lies in what is referred to as the Highland Valley Region, 16 miles east of Spences Bridge and 26 miles southeast of Ashcroft, British Columbia. Co-ordinates near the centre of the group are 50° 23' north latitude, 120° 58' west longitude.

Access is by secondary roads from the Spences Bridge - Merritt road to the south or from the Ashcroft - Highland Valley road to the north, with several branch roads (4 - wheel drive) traversing the claim group.

Spences Bridge and Ashcroft, both accessible by paved highway from Vancouver, British Columbia, lie 183 and 210 miles by road respectively northeast of that centre.

PROPERTY:

The property referred to in this report consists of the following 85 mineral claims and fractions located in the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia.

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record No:</u>
Price 1 - 14	49639-49652
Price 15 - 28	49610-49623
Price 29 - 38	49653-49662
Price 47 - 53	49624-49630
Price 54	50071
Price 55 - 58	49631-49634
Price 1 - 3	50068-50070
Price 152 -158	50072-50078
Price 163 -166	50079-50082
Ruby 3, 4 - 5 Fr.	51289-51291
Ruby 11 - 12, 13 - 22 Fr.	51297-51308
Ruby 25 Fr.	51453
Ruby 26 Fr.	52553
Rose Fr.	52555
Pete Fr.	52557
Fran Fr.	52554
Jay Fr.	51456

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

Relief throughout the claims area is low with elevations varying between approximately 4900 and 5500 feet above sea-level. Most of the area, except for scattered open swampy sections, is lightly timbered, mainly with jackpine, fir and spruce. Underbrush is generally absent except around streams and swamps.

Rainfall is light but snow is present for about 5 months of the year, hampering surface exploration during the winter. Water for exploration purposes is available from several lakes and streams on the property.

GEOLOGY:

General Geology:

Regional mapping of the Guichon Batholith by K.E. Northcote, which includes the area of the Price Group, is available at a scale of 1 inch = 1 mile.

The claims lie within this batholith, a complex intrusive mass measuring approximately 40 miles in a north-south direction by an average of 16 miles wide. Composition is mainly acid to intermediate, the core or central portion in general being more acidic than the border phases.

Copper mineralization is widespread throughout the intrusive, consisting of chalcopyrite and bornite with lesser chalcocite and copper oxides and carbonates. These occur as disseminations, along fracture planes and in quartz veins and stringers, with concentrations generally associated with zones of intense shearing and alteration.

Geology of Price Group:

Much of the Price Group is covered with overburden. Outcrop

ridges occur in the northeast corner of the property near the south boundary, along the west side of Roscoe Lake in the north central portion. Between these areas little or no outcrop was noted.

Rock Types:

Rock types noted were the Bethsaida granodiorite - quartz monzonite, which forms the core of the Guichon Batholith; altered Bethsaida granodiorite; Bethlehem granodiorite; and occasional aplite dikes. The descriptions of the Bethsaida and Bethlehem phases, according to Northcote, are as follows:

Bethsaida phase:

Bethsaida granodiorite-quartz monzonite forms distinctive exposures with rough weathered surfaces. Preferential weathering of softer minerals leaves quartz standing in relief. Plagioclase ranges in amount from 38 to 62 percent, orthoclase from 5 to 15 percent, quartz from 16 to 46 percent, and mafic minerals from 3 to 12 percent with biotite more abundant than hornblende. Much of the variation in quartz content results from the fact that it occurs unevenly disseminated as coarse subhedral phenocrysts. Plagioclase is euhedral and has oscillatory zoning. Some quartz grains are subhedral or interstitial to plagioclase, but they also form large, clear phenocrysts, which are a conspicuous feature of this phase. Orthoclase is interstitial to plagioclase, quartz and mafic minerals and is perthitic. Very coarse grained, euhedral, book-like biotite phenocrysts are characteristic of this phase. Where there is an increase in poikilitic hornblende, the rock type is difficult to distinguish from the coarse-grained, porphyritic Bethlehem phase near the Bethlehem - Bethsaida contact.

Bethlehem Phase:

The Bethlehem phase granodiorite is composed of 54 to 63 percent plagioclase, 6 to 16 percent orthoclase, 18 to 25 percent quartz, and 5 to 11 percent mafic minerals with either hornblende or biotite dominant. (Within the Price Group hornblende is dominant in this phase). Plagioclase

exhibits oscillatory zoning, and preferred orientation. Orthoclase is interstitial, poikilitic, perthitic and forms large patches an inch or two in diameter. Quartz is anhedral, interstitial, and has strained extinction. Biotite crystals are commonly bent. Hornblende has a conspicuous poikilitic texture and irregular distribution, which are characteristics of this phase.

Altered Bethsaida Granodiorite:

Several zones of alteration were noted within the Bethsaida unit. The granodiorite within these zones is generally a pale green due to the alteration minerals and to light green feldspars. The feldspars are usually kaolinized, often quite strongly and chloritization of mafic minerals is prominent. Greenish yellow epidote is common throughout. The amount of alteration is variable and contacts are usually gradational.

Structure:

The Bethsaida Phase underlies most of the area of the Price Group. The Bethlehem phase outcrops in the northeast corner of the group, northeast of Roscoe Lake. One finer grained outcrop of this unit may be indicative of a chilled contact with the Bethsaida.

Within the Bethsaida unit several zones of alteration were noted which appear to strike generally northwesterly through the central part of the area. The zone on the west side of Roscoe Lake is erratic and not well defined. On the west side of the property there appears to be several parallel, northwest trending zones. The narrowest and most easterly of these is the most altered with a high quartz content, approaching a quartz porphyry with well formed quartz phenocrysts, and frequent apatitic stringers.

Shearing and jointing are generally of north, northeast and northwest directions with frequently shallow dips in the northeast and northwest directions. Quite strong north - south shearing, accompanied by dark red K-feldspar alteration was noted at several points.

Mineralization:

Major copper deposits explored north of the Price Group on the Highmont, Lornex, and Valley Copper properties occur in the vicinity of the Bethsaida - Bethlehem contact.

On the Yubet group of eight claims, located within the Price Group, high-grade copper mineralization, reportedly with molybdenite is exposed in a bulldozer trench. It consists of bornite, chalcopryite, and chalcocite in quartz stringers and small veins striking predominantly north 25 degrees east and dipping 80 degrees southeastward. Some sulfides occur in the highly silicified granitic wall rock. Diamond drilling has proven a significant tonnage of high-grade copper in this area.

Minor copper mineralization has been reported at various points on the Price claims from earlier work and was encountered in three trenches on the west central part of the group.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

Grid:

A previously established grid was used for control throughout the surveyed areas. Except in the extreme southern portion this consists of well cut-out lines. Where necessary these were cleaned out and stations re-established.

Base-lines run north-south with east-west cross-lines at 400 foot spacings, and stations marked at 100 or 200 foot intervals.

Field Procedures:

Soil samples were collected at each station by means of an auger or small mattock. Depth varied throughout the surveyed area but was generally less than one foot and averaged 6 inches. Notes regarding soil type, depth taken, vegetation and topography were made at each sample location to be used later in interpreting the results.

The recent survey comprised a total of approximately 38 line-miles.

Geochemical Testing:

Samples were packaged in Kraft envelopes and sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver for testing. There they were dried and screened then tested for total copper content using a perchloric acid extractive medium and analysis by atomic absorption.

Results of Survey:

A frequency distribution plot of copper values in ppm made for the entire population showed the following thresholds

for background, mixed zone and anomalous ranges.

Background - less than 46 ppm Cu.
Mixed zone - 46 to 116 ppm Cu.
Anomalous - greater than 116 ppm Cu.

Several anomalous areas of importance were located during the survey. For convenience in discussing the results the area is divided into the northeast portion, being that section of the claims east of Roscoe Lake, and the northwest and southwest portions lying west of Roscoe Lake, west of the 0 + 00 baseline.

Northeast Section:

The southernmost three lines in this section were sampled at 100 foot spacings in the search for possible narrow, high-grade vein type copper deposits similar to those occurring on the Yubet claims to the south.

The strongest and most extensive anomaly extends north - northwest from 44 + 00N, 46 + 00E to 62 + 00N, 40 + 00E measuring 2000 feet long by 350 - 700 feet wide, with a peak value of 1640 ppm copper. The anomalous area is open to the south where claim Price 55 extends for approximately 1500 feet, but which was not sampled. Most of the area consists of low, flat spruce covered ground thus the anomaly is at least in part influenced by the terrane.

A second northerly trending anomaly occurs near the eastern end of lines 44+00N to 52+00N, measuring 1200 by 200 - 700 feet.

Anomalous values continue on most lines due north of the main anomaly to 84 + 00N, possibly related to the same structure or source. Topographic influence is not likely as great on these northern lines where the soil is sandier and drier.

Other significant anomalies occur centered at 60 + 00N, 32 + 00E and measuring 1000 by 600 feet and at 64 + 00N,

18 + 00E, trending northerly and measuring approximately 1600 by 300 feet. Both of these occur in flat, relatively dry pine covered terrane.

Several additional weaker anomalies occur, most being confined to 2 lines. One narrow zone extends across 5 lines from 80 N to 95 N trending north - northeast.

No outcrop was noted within the limits of any of the above anomalies.

Northwest Section:

The most extensive anomalous area in this section lies immediately west of Echo Lake, extending south - southeast from the northern edge of the grid (line 60 + 00N) to 44 + 00N with a narrow section continuing south to 36 + 00N. Width varies up to 1500 feet with a peak value of 680 ppm copper. No outcrop was noted within the anomalous area, portions of which are swampy.

Anomalous values continue south - southeast to the southern edge of the grid at 16 + 00N although several samples are missing, much of this area consisting of swamp.

Several other smaller and weaker anomalous areas are scattered throughout the remainder of the grid.

Southwest Section:

Few anomalous values were encountered in the southwest section. Aside from isolated values anomalous values extending across two lines are found in 2 areas. The most extensive is centered at 56 + 00S, 22 + 00W, measuring approximately 1000 by 650 feet with a peak value of 452 ppm copper.

The second area occurs on lines 36 + 00S and 32 + 00S trending north-northwest into a weakly anomalous area located during the 1968 survey. Both zones are centered on a south-southeast

trending creek although they extend beyond the limits of the creek and swampy section. No outcrop was noted within either area although Bethsaida units are exposed immediately south of the northernmost anomaly.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:

Instrument:

The instrument used during the survey was a Sharpe Model MF - 1 Fluxgate magnetometer. This is a hand held, self orienting instrument requiring only coarse levelling.

Range of the instrument is plus or minus 100,000 gammas on the highest scale; sensitivity is plus or minus 20 gammas on the most sensitive or 1000 gamma scale, with a readability of 5 gammas.

Both high latitude and fine adjustments permit zeroing of the instrument for the area being surveyed.

Field Procedure:

Initially, base stations were established every 400 feet along the base-lines, being the average of 3 readings taken in closed loops for which necessary diurnal corrections were made.

Following this, readings were taken in loops at 200 foot stations on cross-lines, each loop beginning and ending at a base-station. The survey was conducted over approximately 27 miles of grid.

Corrections:

The instrument has been compensated for normal temperature variations and the only corrections required are for diurnal

changes which were applied to each loop. This variation is assumed to be linear and the correction to be applied to any station in a loop is the ratio of the time elapsed when the reading is taken at that station divided by the total elapsed time for the loop, multiplied by the total diurnal variation for the loop.

Results of Survey:

Magnetic variation is relatively slight throughout the surveyed areas showing a total range of approximately 3000 gammas.

In general magnetic contours exhibit a northerly trend. This is partially a result of the station and line spacings but also follows the regional geologic trend for the area.

This trend of north to north-northwest is most pronounced in the western portion of the northwest grid where it follows the direction of zoning in the form of alteration within the Bethesda unit. Also in this area a distinct magnetic low is centered at 48 + 00N, 40 + 00W.

A broad area of relatively low magnetic values occurs in the northwest corner of the northeastern section, immediately east of Roscoe Lake. No outcrop is present in the region thus the cause of the general low is not known, although it may be a reflection of overburden depth. No correlation is evident in this region between magnetics and the several geochemical anomalies outlined.

No significant trends or anomalies were outlined in the southwest section although there is a slight increase in magnetic susceptibility in the south-central portion.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Overburden cover is extensive throughout most of the Price Group of claims, in particular within the northeast section east of Roscoe Lake.

Available outcrop information indicates the extreme north-eastern portion of the claims is underlain by units of the Bethlehem Phase while most of the property is underlain by the Bethsaida granodiorite. The contact between the two appears to lie east of Roscoe Lake but is generally obscured by overburden.

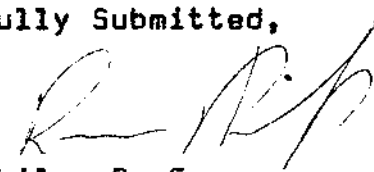
Main variations within the Bethsaida unit consist of degrees of alteration - kaolinization, chloritization, epidotization - which occupy north-northwest trending zones, particularly west of Echo Lake. Concentrations of copper mineralization within the Guichon Batholith are generally associated with simmlar alteration features.

Magnetics exhibit a weak northerly trend, indicative of the main regional structural trend in the area. Aside from this no strong magnetic features were noted from the magnetometer survey.

The geochemical survey outlined several important copper geochemical anomalies. The most significant of these occur in the northeast section of the property where there is a good possibility of their being indicative of high-grade copper occurrences simmlar to those occurring on the Yubet claims to the south. The broader anomalies, including an extensive one immediately west of Echo Lake, may be indicative of a more widespread type of mineral occurrence.

It is recommended that detailed (100 by 200 foot grid pattern) surveys be conducted over the main geochemical anomalous areas, followed by induced polarizaton surveys and bulldozer trenching and/or drilling as applicable. In addition, geological and geochemical surveys should be conducted over the untested southern portion of the claims.

Respectfully Submitted,


R.H.D. Philp, P. Eng.


R.G. Hawley, Geologist

November 22, 1971

Vancouver, B.C.

99.99 99.9 99.8 99 98 95 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 5 2 1 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.05 0.01

PATHFINDER RESERVE

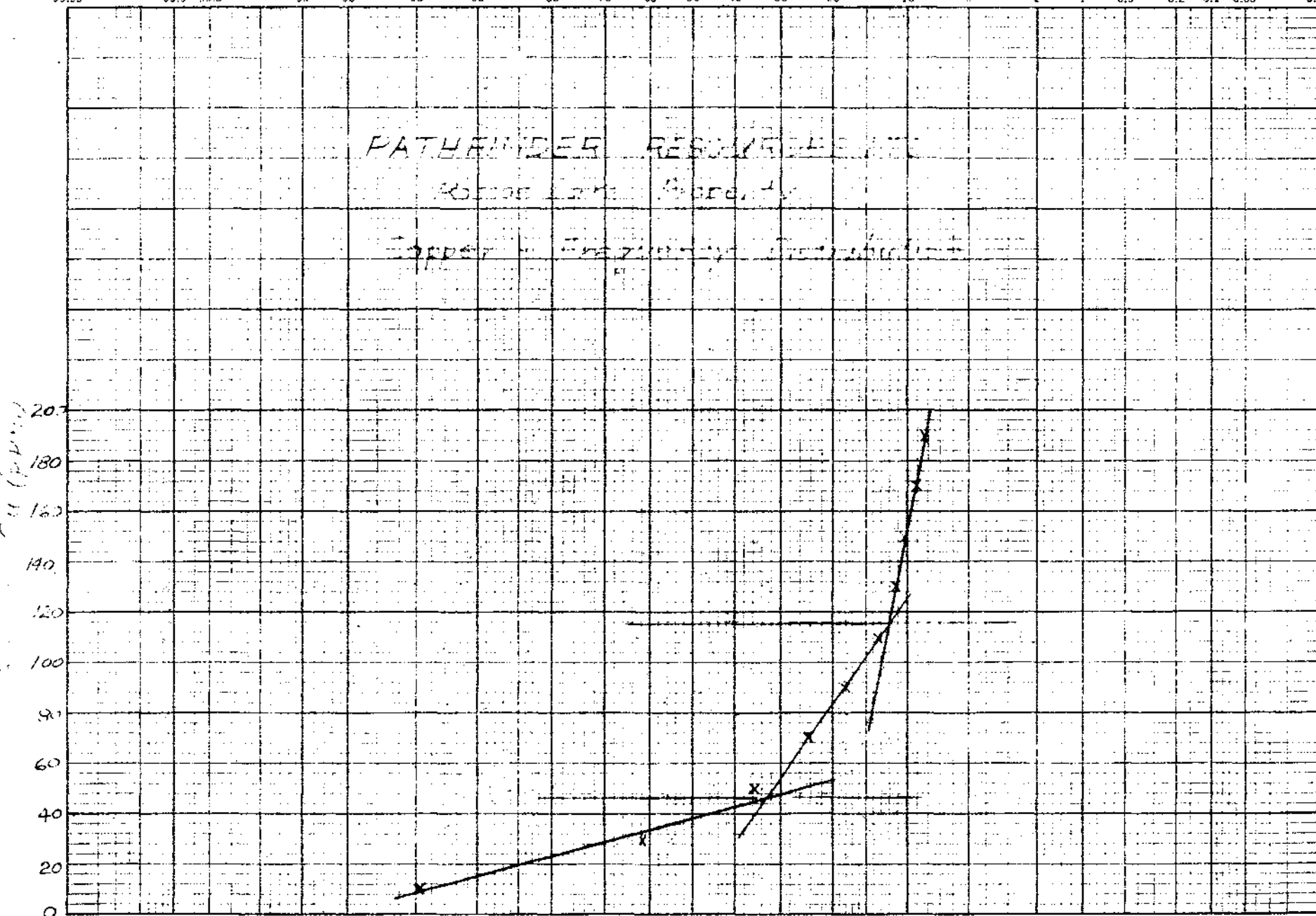
ROCKS LIME

Upper

20.7
180
160
140
120
100
90
60
40
20
0

0.01 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 98 99 99.8 99.9 99.99

Cumulative % Frequency



DOMINION OF CANADA:
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Matter of

To Wit:

I, M. Tekler, bookkeeper
c/o Agilis Exploration Services Ltd.,
of 107 - 325 Howe Street,
Vancouver 1, B.C.

in the Province of British Columbia, do solemnly declare that the following personnel were employed and costs incurred in conducting the surveys.

PERSONNEL:

R. Philp	- Field-geologist, supervision 4 days @ \$125.00/day	\$ 500.00
	- Office-supervision and report 3 days @ \$125.00/day	325.00
G. Howley	- Field-geologist, supervision 16 days @ \$100.00/day	1,600.00
	- Office-3 days @ \$100.00/day	300.00
J. LeBordais	- Party chief-13 days @ \$60.00/day	780.00
R. LeBordais	- magnetometer operator and field hand 8 days @ \$37.50, 6 days @ \$60.00/d	660.00
D. Kay	- Field hand, 16, days @ \$37.50/day	600.00
T. Morgan	- Field hand, 16 days @ \$37.50/day	600.00
	- Office-plotting, draughting-correc- tions - 6 days @ \$37.50	225.00
		<u>\$5,590.00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Magnetometer Rental	\$ 161.50	
Truck rental, mileage, gas	663.36	
Accomodation and meals	745.26	
Geochemical testing	1,154.52	
Draughting & Printing services	321.34	
Engineering supplies, equipment	170.44	
Telephone Expenses	16.04	
Miscellaneous Expenses	<u>66.79</u>	
		3,299.25
+ 10% service charge on disbursements		<u>329.92</u>
	Total costs	<u>\$9,219.17</u>

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

Declared before me at the City
of Vancouver, in the
Province of British Columbia, this
day of April 14 1972 A.D.

M. Tekler

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

Sub-mining Recorder

In the Matter of

.....

.....

.....

.....

Statutory Declaration
(CANADA EVIDENCE ACT)



NORTH WEST SECTION

NORTH EAST SECTION

AREA OF GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
(Agilis 1968)

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3570 MAR #6

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD
PATHFINDER RESOURCES LTD
ROSCOE LAKE PROPERTY
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
COPPER IN PPM.
HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.

PROJECT NO. 134	SCALE 1" = 400 FEET
DRAWN BY K.H.	DATE OCTOBER, 1971



LEGEND

GEOLOGY

- SUCHON BATHOLITH
- BETHLEHEM PHASE
 - 1.0 - Intermediate Gneiss - Quartz Monzonite
 - 1.1 - Altered Gneiss - Quartz Monzonite
 - 1.2 - Quartz Chlorite, Epidote, Garnet, Green Schist
- BETHLEHEM PHASE
 - 1.3 - Intermediate Gneiss

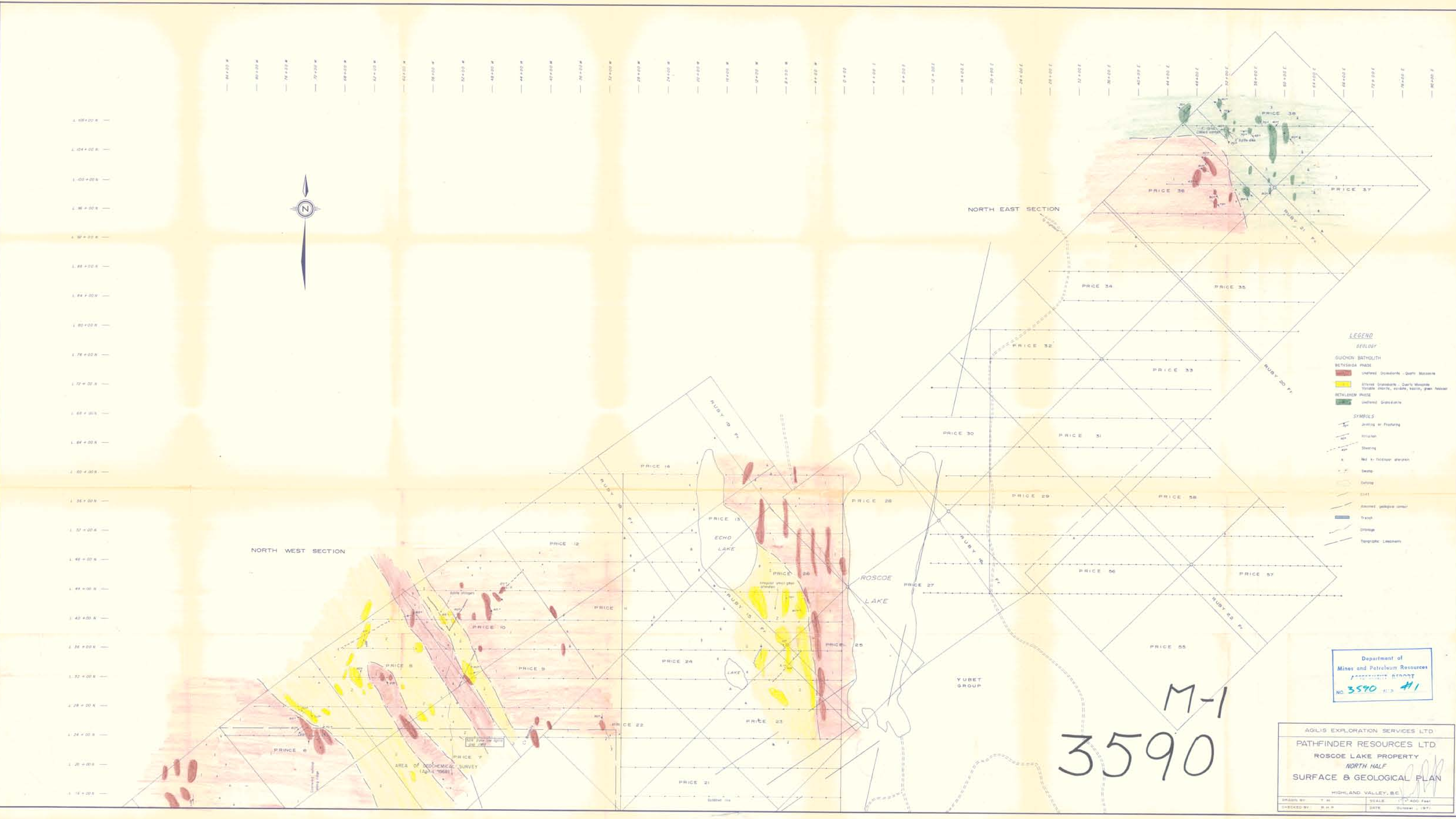
SYMBOLS

- 1.1 - Faulting or Fracturing
- 1.2 - Fault
- 1.3 - Shear
- 1.4 - Strike-slip fault
- 1.5 - Spring
- 1.6 - Quarry
- 1.7 - Quarry sample corner
- 1.8 - Trench
- 1.9 - Drainage
- 1.10 - Topographic contours

Department of
Mines and Technical Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO 3590 MAP #2

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD
PATHFINDER RESOURCES LTD
ROSCOE LAKE PROPERTY
SOUTH HALF
SURFACE & GEOLOGICAL PLAN
HIGHLAND VALLEY, BC

DRAWN BY: T. W. SCALE: 1" = 400 Feet
CHECKED BY: M. H. H. DATE: October, 1971



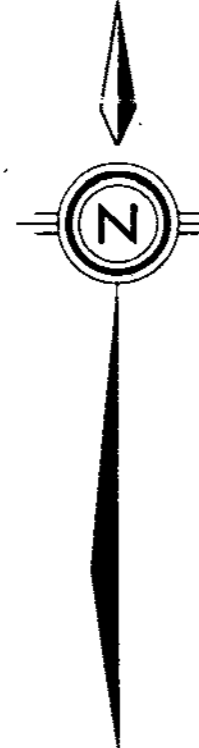
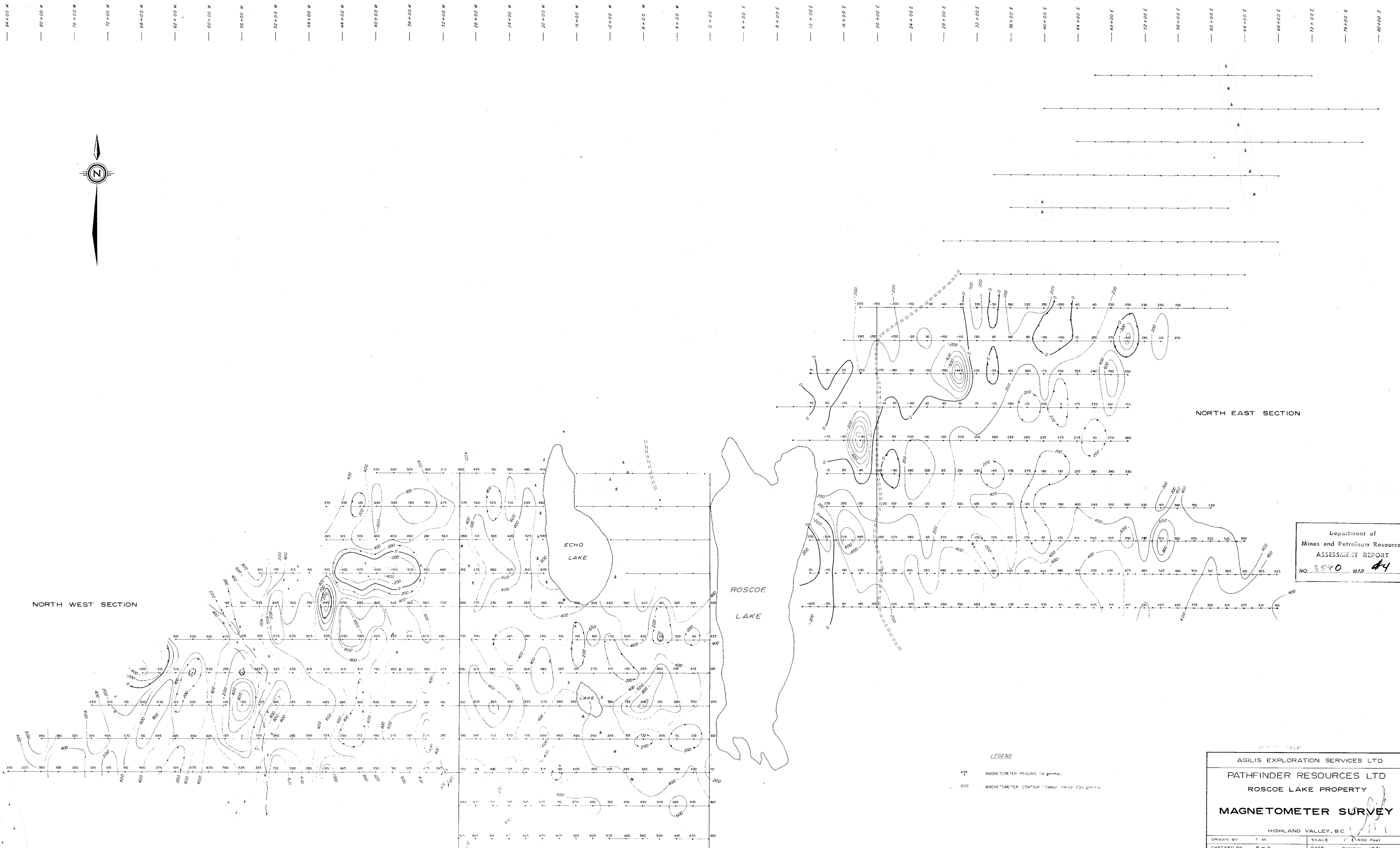
- LEGEND**
- GEOLOGY**
- QUINCY BATHOLITH**
- BETHSUDA PHASE**
- Unfolded Granodiorite - Quartz Monzonite
 - Altered Granodiorite - Quartz Monzonite
 - Variable shales, sandstone, siltstone, green felsite
- RETHLEIGH PHASE**
- Unfolded Granodiorite
- SYMBOLS**
- Anticline or Faulting
 - Stratigraphic
 - Shooting
 - Red & Yellow shales
 - Swamp
 - Outline
 - Contour
 - Assumed geological contact
 - Transect
 - Drainage
 - Topographic Lineament

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3590 #1

M-1
3590

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
PATHFINDER RESOURCES LTD.
ROSCOE LAKE PROPERTY
NORTH HALF
SURFACE & GEOLOGICAL PLAN
HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.

DRAWN BY: T.M. SCALE: 1" = 400' Feet
CHECKED BY: B.H.H. DATE: October, 1971

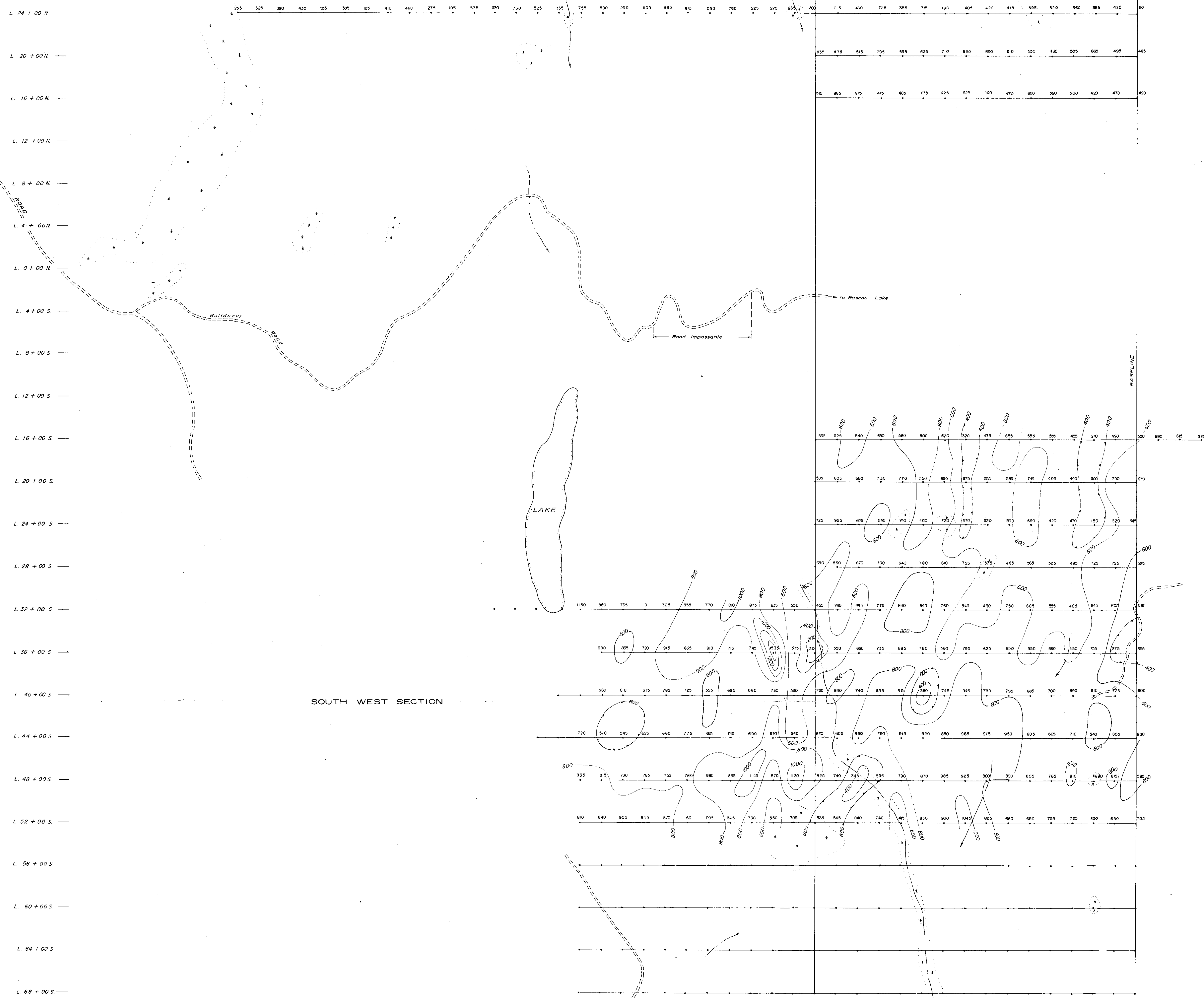


Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3570 MAP #4

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD
PATHFINDER RESOURCES LTD
ROSCOE LAKE PROPERTY
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.

DRAWN BY: T.M.	SCALE: 1" = 400 Feet
CHECKED BY: R.H.P.	DATE: October, 1971

LEGEND
435 MAGNETOMETER READINGS (in gamma)
600 MAGNETOMETER CONTOUR (Contour Interval: 200 gamma)



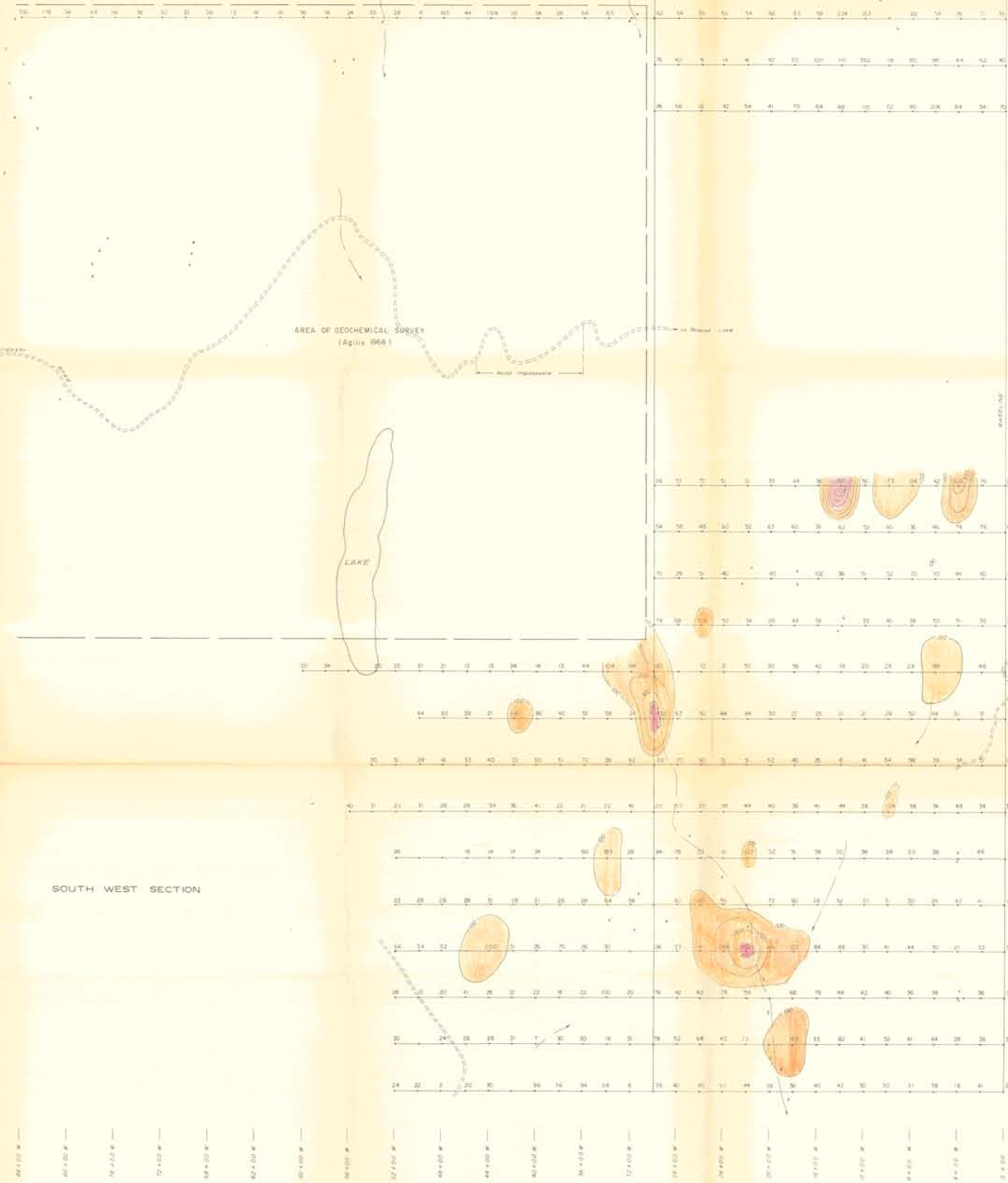
00+00
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 22+00
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 26+00
 28+00
 30+00
 32+00
 34+00
 36+00
 38+00
 40+00

LEGEND
 700 MAGNETOMETER READING (in gammas)
 800 MAGNETOMETER CONTOUR (Contour interval 200 gammas)

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 300 M.P.

SOUTH WEST SECTION
 AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD
 PATHFINDER RESOURCES LTD
 ROSCOE LAKE PROPERTY
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
 HIGHLAND VALLEY, B.C.
 DRAWN BY: T.M. SCALE: 1" = 400 Feet
 CHECKED BY: R.H.P. DATE: October, 1971

1.24 + 00.4
 1.20 + 00.4
 1.16 + 00.4
 1.12 + 00.4
 1.08 + 00.4
 1.04 + 00.4
 1.00 + 00.4
 0.96 + 00.4
 0.92 + 00.4
 0.88 + 00.4
 0.84 + 00.4
 0.80 + 00.4
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 0.24 + 00.4
 0.20 + 00.4
 0.16 + 00.4
 0.12 + 00.4
 0.08 + 00.4
 0.04 + 00.4
 0.00 + 00.4



SOUTH WEST SECTION

04 + 00.4
 06 + 00.4
 08 + 00.4
 10 + 00.4
 12 + 00.4
 14 + 00.4
 16 + 00.4
 18 + 00.4
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 22 + 00.4
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 84 + 00.4
 86 + 00.4
 88 + 00.4
 90 + 00.4
 92 + 00.4
 94 + 00.4
 96 + 00.4
 98 + 00.4
 100 + 00.4



Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 3570 MTS 45

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD
 PATHFINDER RESOURCES LTD.
 ROSCOE LAKE PROPERTY
 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
 COPPER IN PPM
 HIGHLAND VALLEY, BC

DRAWN BY: T.M. SCALE: 1" = 400 FEET
 CHECKED BY: A.M. DATE: 05/04/91