

DOMINIC LAKE MINING LTD. (N.P.L.)
GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL
REPORT ON GROUPS 1, 2, 3 and 4 LOCATED
SOUTHWEST OF GREENSTONE MOUNTAIN
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

OP 15-46, 50°35' N Latitude 92.3/10E
55-70 120°40' W Longitude

by

R. Dunsmore, B. Sc.

Fieldwork done June 9 - October 3, 1972
Date of Report: December 15, 1972

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SOUTHWEST OF GREENSTONE MOUNTAIN
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

50° 35' N Latitude

120° 40' W Longitude

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

by

NO. 4110 MAP

R. Dunsmore, B.Sc.

and

R. G. Jury, P. Eng.

Field work done June 9 - October 3, 1972

Date of Report : December 15, 1972



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REPORT ON 1972 GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL
AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS OF GROUPS 1, 2, 3 & 4

DOMINIC - ROPER LAKE
KAMLOOPS M.D.

REPORT BY: R.J. DUNSMORE, B.Sc.

DATE OF REPORT: DECEMBER 15, 1972

DATE OF FIELDWORK: June 9 - October 3, 1972

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INTRODUCTION

During the summer and fall of 1972, a comprehensive program of geology, geophysics and soil geochemistry was carried out on newly-staked ground to the south and west of the Roper Lake stock on which much work has been done since 1960. A total of 287 man-days were expended on establishing forty-four line-miles of grid on which 877 soil samples were collected and forty-four line-miles of magnetics done.

The objects of the program were three-fold:

- (1) To determine the existence of more small mineralized stocks similar to the Roper Lake Stock.
- (2) To determine whether in fact mineralization is zoned outwards from the Roper Lake Stock.
- (3) To determine which parts of the property (if any) should be further explored with particular emphasis on the method(s) to be employed to maximize any further search for "porphyry-type" ore bodies.

These objectives were at least partly fulfilled by the 1972 program. In summary, the following conclusions were reached:

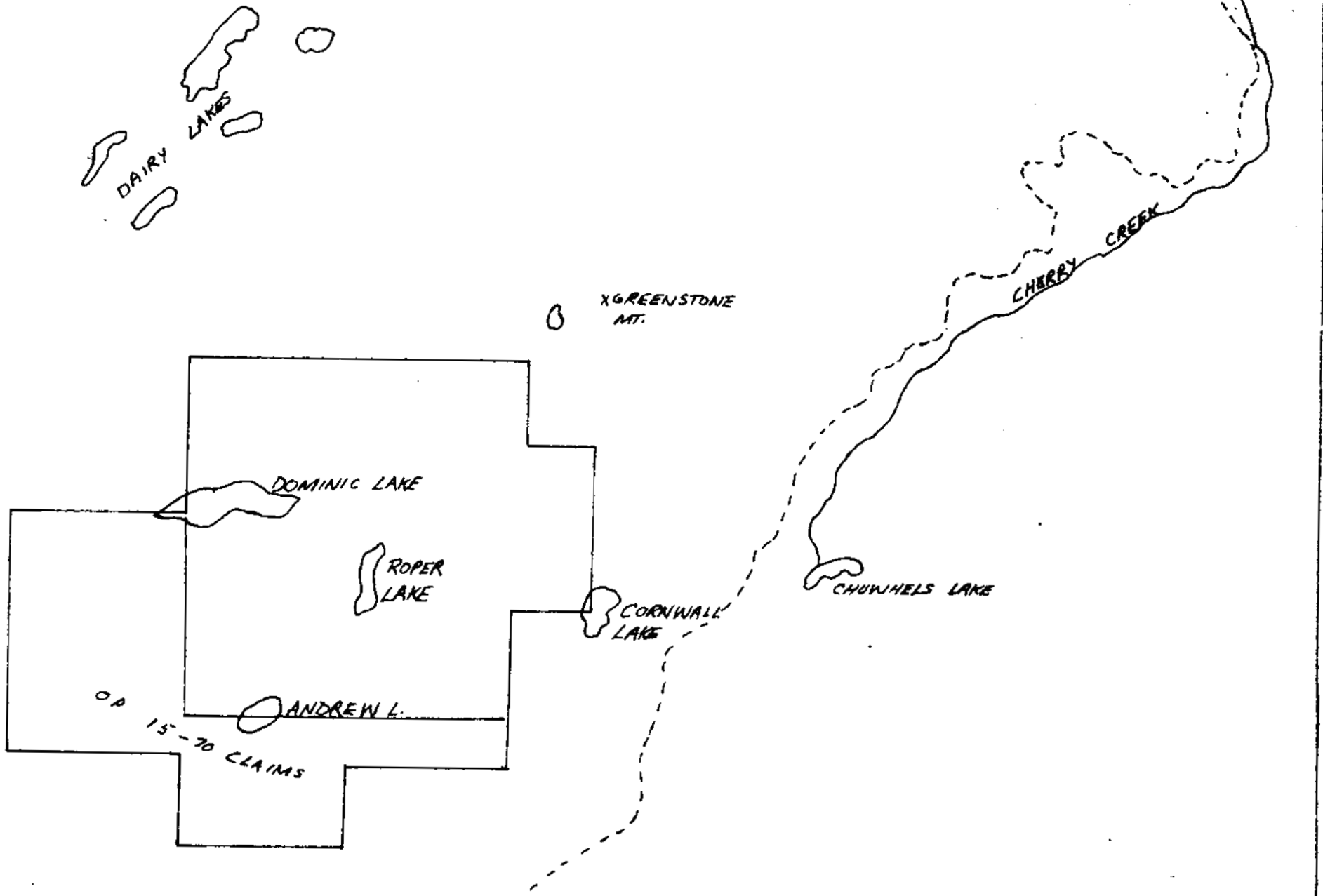
- (1) No outcropping or near-surface intrusive bodies occur on the search area, with the exception of minor scattered dikes.
- (2) Mineralization related to the Roper Lake Stock does appear to exhibit normal zoning. Molybdenum is found mainly in the Roper Lake Stock and in the volcanics near the intrusive contact. Copper mineralization is peripheral to the molybdenum, and occurs almost exclusively in Nicola Group Rocks. Tentatively, zinc soil anomalies tend to occur peripheral to copper-molybdenum anomalies, suggesting, perhaps, that anomalies exhibiting this relationship are less likely to be transported anomalies.
- (3) The Roper Lake Stock and surrounding Nicola Group rocks, while mineralized, appear to exhibit no strong tendency for concentration of mineralization; rather,

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Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 4110 MAP # 1



LOCATION MAP
 GROUPS 1-4
 DOMINIC-ROPER LAKE AREA
 SCALE: 1" = 4,500'
 TO ACCOMPANY REPORT OF DEC. 15, 1972.
 BY R. DUNSMORE.



the metals seem to be diffused to such an extent that discovery of a 'porphyry' ore deposit will likely be far more difficult than if there were identifiable mineral controls present.

(4) A limited percussion drilling program is recommended by the writer to test two large copper and copper-molybdenum anomalies. Further work should be decided on the basis of the results obtained from the drilling program.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY

Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4 are located at 50° 35' N latitude and 120° 40' W longitude. The groups are two to four miles west to south-west of Greenstone Mountain. Access to the claims is by way of a 16 mile gravel road between Cherry Creek on Highway #1 and the Dominic Lake Resort. The road is generally snow-covered from November to April.

Topography on the property is generally rolling, swampy to heavily-wooded, plateau country. Elevations range from 4,900' to 5,400' above sea-level. Drainage appears to be mainly fault-controlled on the south and west, and on the north and east is probably controlled by glacial ridges and depressions which, in turn, are likely structurally controlled. Overall, outcrop exposure is likely less than 5%. Megastructure trends NW to NE.

PROPERTY

The claim groups are comprised of the following claims:

(1) Group One (Grouped December 27, 1972)

| <u>Claim Name</u> | <u>Record No.</u> | <u>Expiry Date*</u> | <u>Registered Owner</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| BRUCE 59 | 53727 | Feb. 16, 1975 | Dominc Lake Mining Ltd.(npl) |
| BRUCE 60 | 53728 | " | " |
| BRUCE 61 | 53729 | " | " |
| BRUCE 62 | 53730 | " | " |
| BRUCE 63 | 53731 | " | " |
| BRUCE 64 | 53732 | " | " |
| BRUCE 69 Frac. | 62200 | Dec. 28, 1975 | " |
| BRUCE 70 Frac. | 62201 | Dec. 18, 1976 | " |
| LA 1 | 100641 | Nov. 2, 1973 | " |

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| <u>Claim Name</u> | <u>Record No.</u> | <u>Expiry Date*</u> | <u>Registered Owner</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| LA 2 | 100642 | Nov. 2, 1973 | Dominic Lake Mining Ltd. (opl) |
| LA 3 | 100643 | " | " |
| LA 4 | 100644 | " | " |
| "G" Frac. | 62542 | Jan. 10, 1976 | Tro-Buttle Explorations Ltd. |
| SPUR 1 | 49542 | Apr. 20, 1975 | Dominic Lake Mining Ltd. (opl) |
| SPUR 2 | 49543 | " | " |
| SPUR 3 | 49544 | " | " |
| SPUR 4 | 49545 | Apr. 20, 1976 | " |
| SPUR 5 | 49546 | Apr. 20, 1975 | " |
| SPUR 6 | 49547 | Apr. 20, 1976 | " |
| "F" Frac. | 63819 | Apr. 26, 1976 | " |
| OP 1 | 105418 | Feb. 16, 1976 | " |
| OP 2 | 105419 | " | " |
| OP 6 | 105423 | " | " |
| OP 7 | 105424 | " | " |
| OP 8 | 105425 | " | " |
| OP 15 | 105432 | Feb. 16, 1974 | " |
| OP 16 | 105433 | " | " |
| OP 17 | 105434 | " | " |
| OP 18 | 105435 | " | " |
| OP 19 | 105436 | " | " |
| OP 20 | 105437 | " | " |
| OP 27 | 105444 | " | " |
| OP 28 | 105445 | " | " |
| OP 29 | 105446 | " | " |
| OP 30 | 105447 | " | " |
| OP 31 | 105448 | " | " |
| OP 32 | 105449 | " | " |
| OP 36 | 51493 | Sep. 7, 1976 | " |

* Subject to receipt of Certificates of Work

(2) Group Two (Grouped December 27, 1972)

| | | | |
|----------------|--------|---------------|---|
| BRUCE 65 | 62196 | Dec. 28, 1975 | " |
| BRUCE 66 | 62197 | " | " |
| BRUCE 67 Frac. | 62198 | " | " |
| BRUCE 68 Frac. | 62199 | " | " |
| OP 3 | 105420 | Feb. 16, 1975 | " |
| OP 4 | 105421 | " | " |
| "E" Frac | 62541 | Jan. 10, 1975 | " |
| SPUR 7 | 49548 | Apr. 20, 1975 | " |
| SPUR 8 | 49549 | Apr. 20, 1976 | " |
| SPUR 9 | 49550 | " | " |
| SPUR 10 | 49551 | " | " |
| SPUR 12 | 49553 | " | " |
| "H" Frac. | 63820 | Apr. 26, 1975 | " |
| "I" Frac. | 63818 | " | " |

| <u>Claim Name</u> | <u>Record No.</u> | <u>Expiry Date</u> | <u>Registered Owner</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| TC 7 | 51464 | Sep. 7, 1976 | Dominic Lake Mining Ltd.(npl) |
| TC 33 | 51490 | Sep. 7, 1985 | " |
| TC 34 | 51491 | " | " |
| TC 35 | 51492 | Sep. 7, 1976 | " |
| OP 10 | 105427 | Feb. 16, 1976 | " |
| OP 11 | 105428 | Feb. 16, 1975 | " |
| OP 12 | 105429 | Feb. 16, 1976 | " |
| OP 13 | 105430 | Feb. 16, 1974 | " |
| OP 14 | 105431 | " | " |
| "O" Frac. | 62550 | Jan. 10, 1974 | Tro-Buttle Explorations Ltd. |
| "P" Frac. | 62548 | Jan. 10, 1975 | " |
| "Q" Frac. | 62549 | " | " |
| OP 5 | 105422 | Feb. 16, 1975 | Dominic Lake Mining Ltd.(npl) |
| OP 21 | 105439 | Feb. 16, 1974 | " |
| OP 22 | 105440 | " | " |
| OP 23 | 105441 | " | " |
| OP 24 | 105442 | " | " |
| OP 25 | 105443 | " | " |
| OP 26 | 105444 | " | " |
| OP 33 | 105450 | " | " |
| OP 34 | 105451 | " | " |
| OP 35 | 105452 | " | " |
| OP 36 | 105453 | " | " |
| OP 37 | 105454 | " | " |
| OP 38 | 105455 | " | " |
| OP 62 | 105471 | " | " |

(3) Group Three (Grouped December 27, 1972)

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|---|
| J.C. 1 | 74106 | Nov. 5, 1973 | " |
| J.C. 2 | 74107 | " | " |
| J.C. 3 | 74108 | " | " |
| J.C. 4 | 74109 | " | " |
| J.C. 5 | 74110 | " | " |
| J.C. 6 | 74111 | " | " |
| J.C. 7 | 74112 | " | " |
| J.C. 8 | 74113 | " | " |
| T.C. 8 | 51465 | Sep. 7, 1976 | " |
| T.C. 9 | 51466 | Sep. 7, 1983 | " |
| T.C. 10 | 51467 | " | " |
| T.C. 11 | 51468 | " | " |
| T.C. 12 | 51469 | " | " |
| T.C. 13 | 51470 | " | " |
| T.C. 14 | 51471 | " | " |
| T.C. 25 | 51482 | Sep. 7, 1975 | " |
| T.C. 26 | 51483 | " | " |

| <u>Claim Name</u> | <u>Record No.</u> | <u>Expiry Date</u> | <u>Registered Owner</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| T.C. 27 | 51484 | Sep. 7, 1976 | Dominic Lake Mining Ltd. (npl) |
| T.C. 28 | 51485 | " | " |
| T.C. 29 | 51486 | Sep. 7, 1985 | " |
| T.C. 30 | 51487 | " | " |
| T.C. 31 | 51488 | " | " |
| T.C. 32 | 51489 | " | " |
| "L" Frac. | 62547 | Jan. 10, 1988 | Tro-Buttle Explorations Ltd. |
| OP 9 | 105426 | Feb. 16, 1977 | Dominic Lake Mining Ltd. (npl) |
| OP 39 | 105456 | Feb. 16, 1975 | " |
| OP 40 | 105457 | Feb. 16, 1977 | " |
| OP 41 | 105458 | " | " |
| OP 42 | 105459 | " | " |
| OP 43 | 105460 | " | " |
| OP 44 | 105461 | " | " |
| OP 45 | 105462 | " | " |
| OP 46 | 105463 | " | " |
| OP 55 | 105464 | " | " |
| OP 56 | 105465 | " | " |
| OP 57 | 105466 | " | " |
| OP 58 | 105467 | " | " |
| OP 59 | 105468 | " | " |
| OP 60 | 105469 | " | " |
| OP 61 | 105470 | Feb. 16, 1975 | " |
| T.C. 15 | 51472 | Sep. 7, 1985 | " |
| T.C. 16 | 51473 | " | " |
| OP 63 | 105472 | Feb. 16, 1976 | " |
| OP 64 | 105473 | " | " |
| OP 65 | 105474 | " | " |
| OP 66 | 105475 | " | " |
| OP 67 | 105476 | " | " |
| OP 68 | 105477 | " | " |
| OP 69 | 105478 | " | " |
| OP 70 | 105479 | " | " |

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The distribution of small stocks in the area around Greenstone Mountain and the airborne magnetic data strongly suggests that the property as a whole overlies a major doming structure. In effect, the Nicola Group rocks may be viewed as a relatively thin crust of rock overlying a largely buried intrusive mass. This is a particularly favourable exploration situation as it suggests a very large contact area. Also favourable is the possibility that the intrusive is zoned or consists of

multiple intrusions. The presence of intrusive breccia (minor amounts in core dumped at Roper Lake) suggests a late-stage gaseous phase at least in that part of the intrusion.

To date, little mineralization has been discovered far from the intrusive-volcanic contact. There is no evidence from the present survey that the intrusive complex is near-surface anywhere but in the area previously discovered. A few "quartz-eye porphyry" dikes were found south of the main intrusive areas, but these are considered by the present writer to be insignificant re exploration potential.

NICOLA VOLCANICS

The Nicola Group rocks are essentially andesite and basalt flows with minor breccias, agglomerates and sediments. Typically, coarser fragmental rocks (breccias and pillowed lavas) are quite distinctly epidotized; at least partly due to ducteric alteration. These rocks have become highly altered (baked, epidotized and pyritized) within a few thousand feet of the intrusive contact. The absence of strongly epidotized rocks on the south and west portions of the property is probably the best indication that these areas were not intruded. The volcanics have undergone a later (?) restricted, carbonate (ankeritic) alteration which appears to be closely associated with major N, WNW and ENE faulting. Minor amounts of pyrite, arsenopyrite and manganese accompany this alteration.

INTRUSIVES

The intrusive complex is roughly oval in shape with its slightly longer axis trending NNW. This trend is probably the control for some of the mineralization found along the axis from Dairy Lakes to Roper Lake. Mineralization appears to be more or less restricted to the more acid phases (granite, "quartz-eye porphyry"). There appears to be a marked tendency for mineralization to occur nearer the volcanic contact, although there are numerous showings near the middle of the long axis. The apparently normal metal zoning outward from the Roper Lake intrusive (Mo→Cu→Cu, Zn) indicates that this particular phase of intrusive activity was probably quite distinct temporally from the complex as a whole. For more complete

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descriptions of the intrusives see reference (3).

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

A soil-sampling program was undertaken to help elucidate the distribution of metals in the area under investigation. A grid-spacing of 200' x 400' was deemed the most economical. The grid was tied to previous work by extending the old baseline. Lines were turned off by Brunton compass and chained and flagged. Where underbrush was particularly thick, and on the baseline and sub-baseline, the lines were cut out. Soil samples were taken by mattock and shovel from the 'B' horizon (which generally was the iron-concentrating horizon) with particular emphasis on obtaining good samples. This resulted in numerous stations not being sampled due to inadequate (usually swampy) soil environment. A number of samples, nevertheless, were found to contain appreciable organic material. These samples have been indicated on the maps.

Soils were sent to Fraser Labs in North Vancouver for analysis. These samples were analyzed by AA spectro-photometer using hot acid (perchloric-nitric acid mixture) digestion of a 1 gram sample.

COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY

The distribution curve for copper is positively skewed, probably indicating a bimodal population. The distribution is based on a larger number of samples than either Mo or Zn because about one-half of the results from the old grid were taken into account. The old Mo results were not considered in the Mo distribution because of the detection limits of the colorimetric method. In the case of zinc, no analyses for the metal were done on the old samples. The copper analyses were divided on the basis of known or projected geology. Copper background in the Nicola volcanics was found to be 0 - 90 ppm as opposed to 0 - 150 ppm in the Roper Lake intrusive.

Anomalies tend to exhibit a strong linear tendency on the property. In the central and northern areas this linearity is likely due in part to the linearity of the glacial features. In the south and west, where overburden cover is less extensive, the

linear nature of anomalies tends to conform to structural trends.

Only one copper anomaly found by the present survey is considered by the writer to have any immediate significance. The anomaly is of considerable size (4,800'+N-S and open on the south, by 400 - 2000' wide) and lies immediately west of the 0+00 baseline. It partly overlaps a swampy environment but mainly lies on a 5° easterly slope. Only one outcrop occurs on or near the anomaly and it consists of weakly to strongly epidotized and sheared Nicola volcanics cut by a 10' wide "quartz-eye porphyry" dike carrying minor pyrite and vein quartz. Pods and disseminations of magnetite occur in the volcanics near the dike. Angular fragments of Nicola (?) volcanics found in overburden over the anomaly occasionally carry fracture-filling pyrite-chalcopyrite and disseminated pyrite. The anomaly appears to be a continuation of an anomaly found on the old grid. The linear nature of the anomaly (a combination of NW, N and NNE trends), the local normal metal zoning (zinc is anomalous immediately west of the Cu anomaly), and the apparent nonconformity to marshy environments, indicate to the writer that the anomaly has not been transported.

Numerous other small copper anomalies were discovered, but are not thought to be significant at this time.

MOLYBDENUM GEOCHEMISTRY

Only one anomaly is considered of significance. It overlies the above-mentioned copper anomaly except on the north end of the grid where the Mo anomaly broadens considerably. A number of other Mo anomalies are discounted due to small size. Mo anomalies appear to be much more restricted than copper anomalies, occurring mainly in a narrow belt running roughly N-S from Roper Lake, and around the north end of Roper Lake. This distribution of Mo anomalies may suggest the presence of a major N-S structural break roughly paralleling the long axis of Roper Lake.

Due to limitations inherent in the analyses from the old grid (colorimetric method as opposed to AA spectro-photometer), the old samples were not included in the Mo

frequency distribution. The distribution curve for Mo exhibits the same bimodal tendency as the copper distribution.

ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY

Zinc analyses were undertaken to ascertain the validity of the metal or mineral-zoning concept for the property. Because only a small area has been analyzed for zinc, only tentative conclusions can be reached at this time. One major conclusion reached by the present writer is that zinc appears to be zoned peripherally to Cu-Mo on a local basis. This would seem to indicate a handy, cheap method of determining the spuriousness of Cu-Mo anomalies. In other words, a Cu-Mo anomaly not having a peripheral zinc enhancement would be more likely due to drainage and/or transported overburden than one exhibiting local Mo-Cu-Zn zoning. The major Cu-Mo anomaly found during the past season does exhibit this local zoning and is, therefore, thought by the writer to be of possible significance.

On a larger scale, the westernmost part of the property does contain a large number of zinc soil anomalies, whereas the eastern part of the property does not; perhaps indicating the major direction of flow of mineralizing solutions, or perhaps a steeper intrusive contact on the SE end of the Roper Lake stock.

Overall, the area investigated during 1972 contains a large number of zinc anomalies; a fair number of copper anomalies; and only a few moly anomalies - a situation one might expect to find when sampling the fringe of a normally-zoned intrusive. As no significant zinc mineralization has been seen in the area, it is probably safe to concentrate the search for metallic deposits (Cu-Mo) to the area within the zinc anomalies.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

MAGNETICS

A ground magnetic survey was conducted on the same grid as geochemistry, but cutting the spacing to 100' x 400'. An attempt was made to correlate results on the old and new grids, but only a rough correlation seems possible. It is uncertain at

this time why this is so. No significant conclusions about correlation of geology and magnetics have been reached due to the very limited nature of the outcrops. Tentatively, a correlation between the amount of overburden and the magnetics may be valid.

COSTS

Costs incurred in the 1972 exploration program were as follows:

| <u>Personnel and Job</u> | <u>Dates</u> | <u>Days</u> | <u>Gross Salary Per Diem</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| R.G.Jury, P. Eng. Supervision | June 8, 9 | | \$108.35 | \$ 150.00 |
| | July 11, 12 | | | 150.00 |
| | Aug. 6, 8 | | | 300.00 |
| | Sep. 9-12, 23 | | | 500.00 |
| | Oct. 1-3 | 3 | | <u>325.05</u> |
| | | | | \$1,425.05 |
| F.J.L. Guardia, P. Eng. Supervision | June 2, 9, 13 | 3 | \$ 83.35 | \$ 250.05 |
| | Aug. 31 | 1 | | 83.35 |
| | Sep. 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | <u>41.67</u> |
| | | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | | \$ 375.07 |
| R. Dunsmore, B.Sc. Geology | June 9 | 1 | \$ 57.20 | \$ 57.20 |
| | July 6 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 28.60 |
| | Aug. 11, 14-29 | 17 | | 972.40 |
| | Sep. 3-14, 20-23 | 16 | | 943.80 |
| | Oct. 1 - 3 | $\frac{3}{2}$ | | <u>171.60</u> |
| | | $37\frac{1}{2}$ | | \$2,173.60 |
| J. Randa Magnetics | Aug. 22-31 | 10 | \$ 47.05 | \$ 470.50 |
| L. Phillips Magnetics | July 6, 22-28 | 8 | \$ 41.41 | \$ 331.28 |
| | Aug. 4-31 | 28 | | 1,159.48 |
| | Sep. 1-30 | <u>30</u> | | <u>1,242.30</u> |
| | | 66 | | \$2,733.06 |
| A. Pollmer, B.Sc. Line Cutting & Geochemistry | July 22 - 3 | | \$ 45.27 | \$ 181.08 |
| | July 26, 30 | 4 | | |
| | Aug. 2-31 | 30 | | 1,358.10 |
| | Sep. 3-14, " 19-23 | <u>17</u> | | <u>769.59</u> |
| | | 51 | | \$2,308.77 |

| <u>Personnel and Job</u> | <u>Dates</u> | <u>Days</u> | <u>Gross Salary Per Diem</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| D. Boulton | July 6-28 | 23 | \$36.61 | \$ 842.03 |
| Line Cutting | Aug. 1-31 | <u>31</u> | | <u>1,134.91</u> |
| Geochemistry | | 54 | | \$ 1,976.94 |
| D. Parker | July 7 - 16 | | \$29.58 | \$ 650.76 |
| Line Cutting | " 20-31 | 22 | | |
| Geochemistry | Aug. 4-29 | <u>26</u> | | <u>769.08</u> |
| | | 48 | | \$1,419.84 |
| D. Hammer | Aug. 22-24 | 3 | \$47.05 | \$ 141.15 |
| Line Cutting | | | | |
| Geochemistry | | | | |
| B. Guest | July 7-16 | 10 | \$27.41 | \$ 274.10 |
| Total Salaries | | | \$1,425.05 | |
| | | | 375.07 | |
| | | | 2,173.60 | |
| | | | 470.50 | |
| | | | 2,733.06 | |
| | | | 2,308.77 | |
| | | | 1,976.94 | |
| | | | 1,419.84 | |
| | | | 141.15 | |
| | | | <u>274.10</u> | \$13,298.08 |
| Supplies and Rentals: | July | | 881.00 | |
| (Instruments, trucks etc.) | August | | 1,972.00 | |
| | September | | <u>1,472.00</u> | 4,325.00 |
| Disbursements: | June | | 106.29 | |
| (travel expenses, freight | July | | 436.20 | |
| telephone, expediting, | August | | 936.48 | |
| photocopying, misc.) | September | | 798.31 | |
| | October | | <u>208.02</u> | 2,485.30 |
| Geochemical Analyses | | | | <u>1,929.40</u> |
| Fraser Labs., N. Vancouver | | | | |
| R. Samuels, Assayer | | | | |
| | | | Grand Total: | <u><u>\$22,037.78</u></u> |

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CONCLUSIONS

- (1) Only one area can be ruled out as being of little or no potential for the immediate future. That area is west of the 82 + 00W sub-baseline.
- (2) At least local metal or mineral zoning exists around the Roper Lake Stock. This concept should be valuable in determining future areas of exploration interest.
- (3) Two areas appear to merit further advanced exploration work.
- (4) No new near-surface mineralized stocks similar to the Roper Lake stock have been discovered.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Two anomalies should be drilled. First priority should be given the Cu-Mo anomaly found during 1972. At least five 200' - 300' percussion holes should be put down over the considerable area of this anomaly. Consideration should be given to extending work (soils, geology) to the south to close the anomaly. Second priority should be given to a large copper anomaly extending from the south side of Dominic Lake to about L 44 S, 20W. An additional five holes should be drilled to test the anomaly. Access to drill sites would entail the cutting of about 12,000 ft. of new road. Should important mineralization be cut in any hole, step-outs should be drilled on a 400' x 400' grid before continuation of the drilling program.
- (2) Should drilling fail to elucidate potentially well-mineralized areas, consideration should be given to reducing the size of the claim block so as to contain only the mineralized areas known to date.
- (3) Should time and budget allow, a prospecting program should be carried out on the BRUCE and LA claims with the emphasis being on locating mineralized areas large enough to indicate "porphyry" possibilities.

(4) Road-building and drilling should commence about the last two weeks in July to take advantage of the generally quite dry climate at that time of year.

(5) Costs of the above programs should not exceed \$18,000.00 broken down as follows:

| | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|
| (1) Road building (2.5 miles) | \$ 2,000 | |
| (2) Drilling (3,000 ft. @ \$3/ft.) | 9,000 | |
| (3) Assaying (10' sections @ \$5/ea.) | 1,500 | |
| (4) Geological direction & supervision | <u>2,000</u> | \$14,500 |
| Plus contingencies | | <u>3,500</u> |
| | TOTAL | <u>\$18,000</u> |

Respectfully submitted,


R. Dunsmore, B.Sc.

Endorsed by:


R.G. Jury, P. Eng.

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- | | | |
|------|--|--|
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Department of
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 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 4110 MAP #2

MAGNETIC DECL. - N25°E

LEGEND

- 2 QUARTZ PORPHYRY DIKE
- 1 NICOLA GROUP VOLCANICS (GREENSTONE)

SYMBOLS

- OUTCROP
- QUARTZ PORPHYRY DIKE WITH DIP
- ↘ SHEAR (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- ↗ FRACTURES (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- OBSERVED FAULT
- - - INFERRED FAULT
- - - DIRT ROAD
- (---) SWAMP WITH APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY
- SWAMPY DRAINAGE
- MAG - MAGNETITE
- EP - EPIDOTE
- Py - PYRITE
- C - CARBONATE (ANHERITIC)

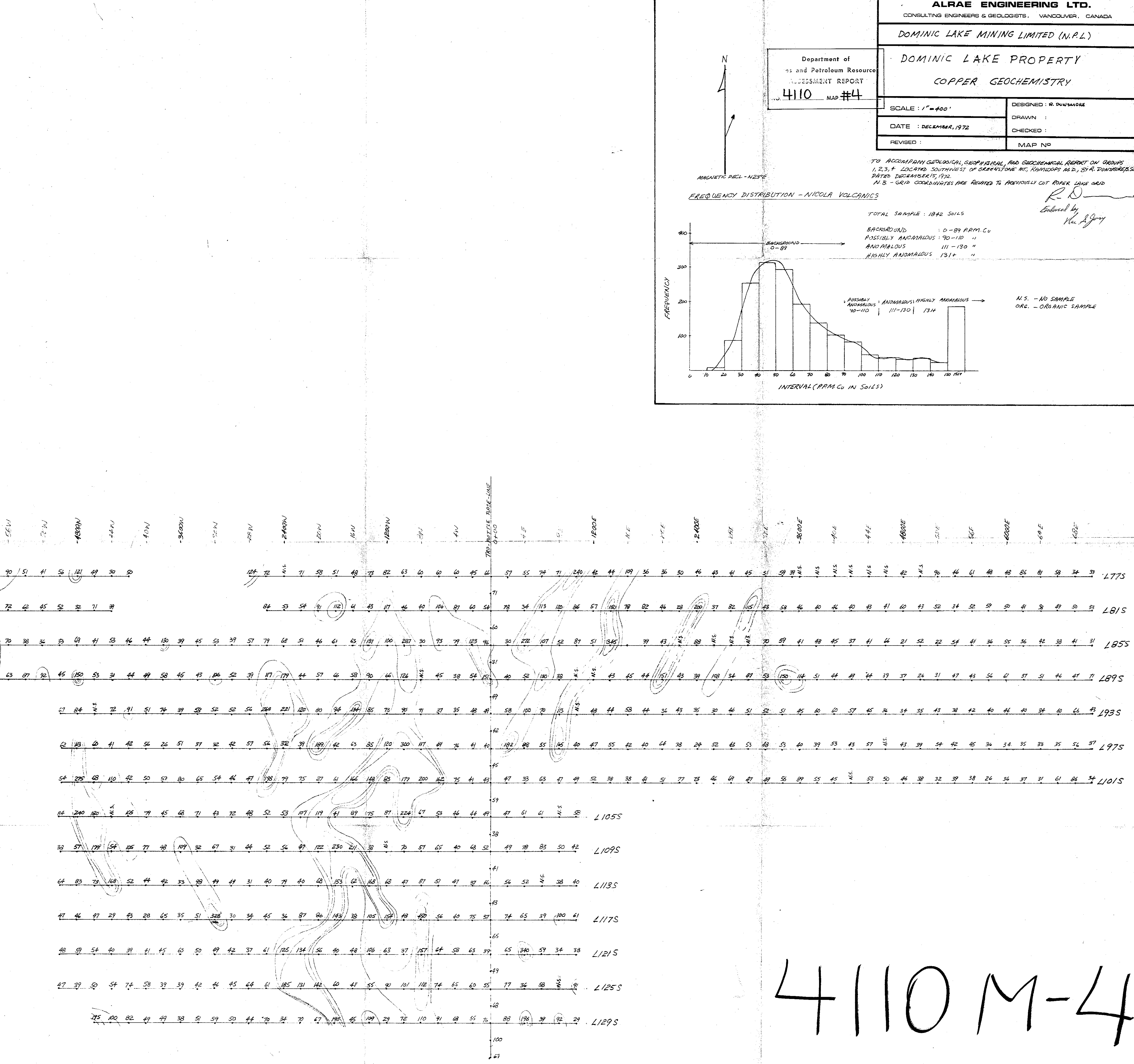
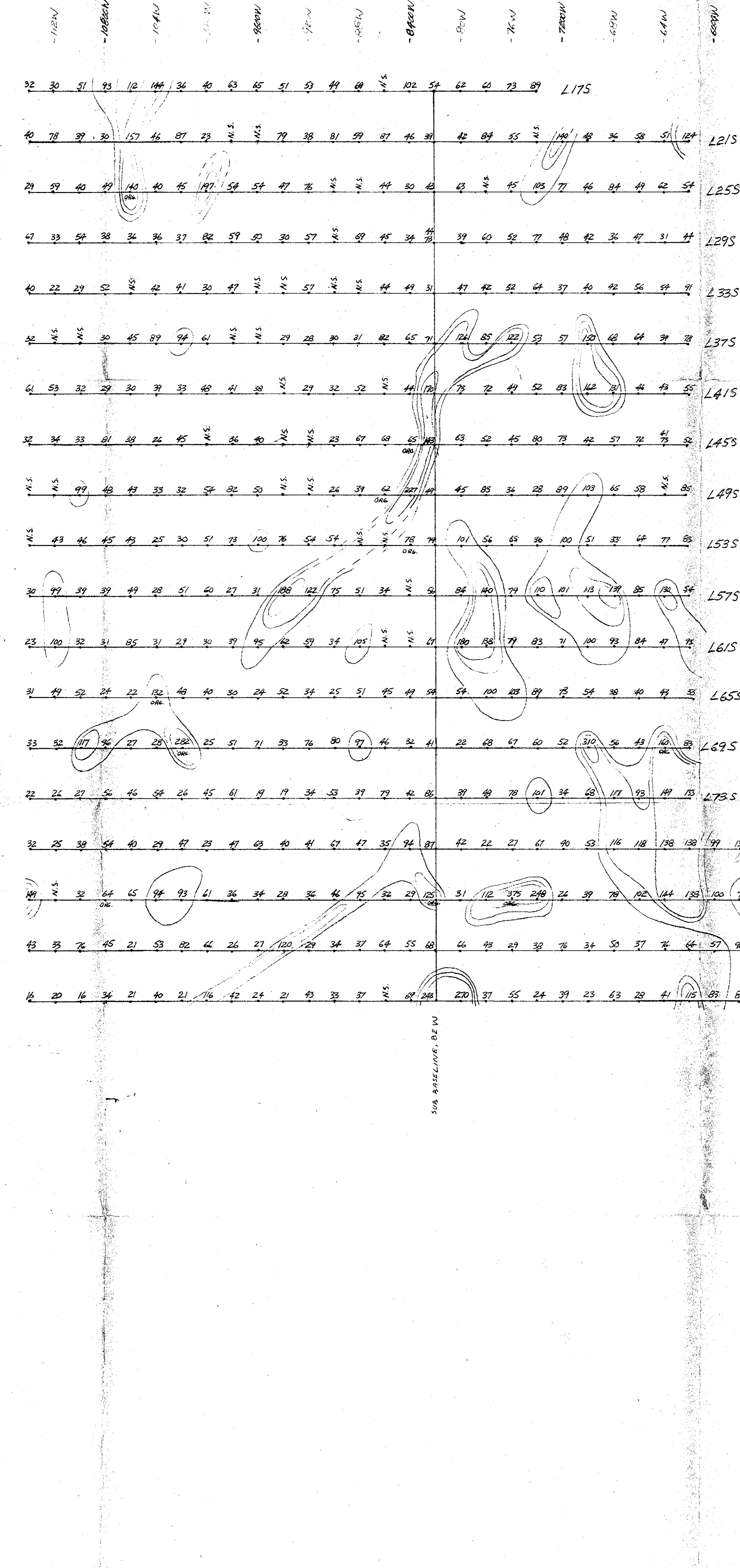
TO ACCOMPANY GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON GROUPS 1, 2, 3, 4, LOCATED SOUTHWEST OF GREENSTONE MTS. KAMLOOPS A.D., BY R. DUNSMORE, B.Sc. DATED DECEMBER 15, 1972

N.B. - GRID COORDINATES ARE RELATED TO PREVIOUSLY CUT ROYAL CANADIAN GRID

R. Dunsmore
Checked by
K. L. J. J.



4110 M-2



4110 M-4

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DOMINIC LAKE MINING LIMITED (N.P.L.)

Department of
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ASSESSMENT REPORT
4110 MAP #4

DOMINIC LAKE PROPERTY
COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE: 1" = 400'
DATE: DECEMBER, 1972
REVISED:

DESIGNED: R. DUNN
DRAWN:
CHECKED:
MAP NO:

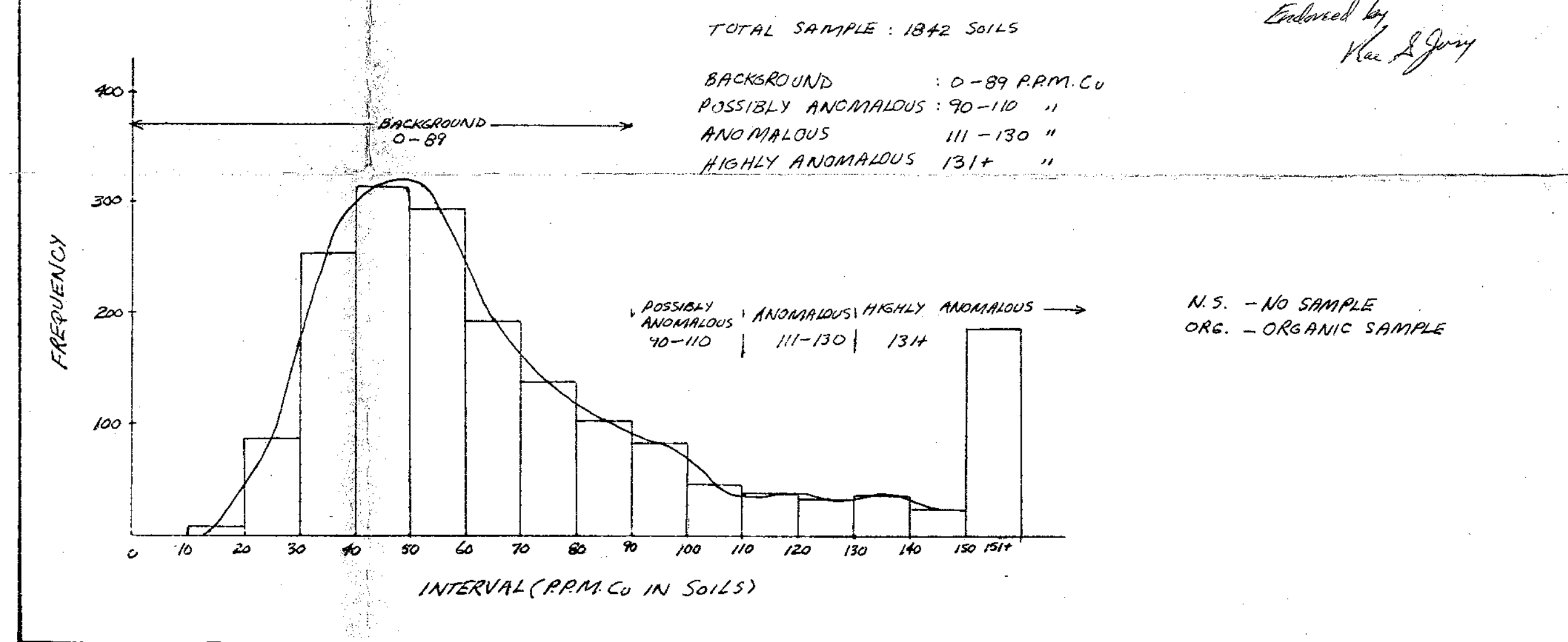
TO ACCOMPANY GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON OREBODIES
1, 2, 3, 4 LOCATED SOUTHWEST OF GREENSTONE MT., KAMLOOPEL A.D., B.C. PROVINCE, CANADA
DATED DECEMBER 15, 1972
N.B. - GRID COORDINATES ARE RELATED TO PREVIOUSLY CUT ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTAIN

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION - NICOLA VOLCANICS

TOTAL SAMPLE: 1842 SOILS

BACKGROUND: 0-59 PPM CU
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS: 90-110 "
ANOMALOUS: 111-130 "
HIGHLY ANOMALOUS: 131+ "

Entered by
M. J. Gray



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mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4110 MAP #3

DOMINIC LAKE PROPERTY
MAGNETICS PLAN

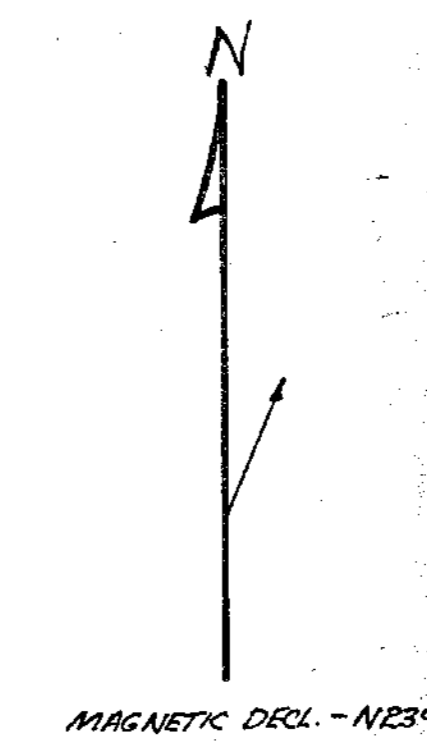
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|----------------------|-----------------------|
| SCALE: 1" = 400' | DESIGNED: R. DUNSMORE |
| DATE: DECEMBER, 1972 | DRAWN: |
| REVISED: | CHECKED: |
| | MAP No. |

TO ACCOMPANY GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON GROUPS 1, 2, 3, 4, LOCATED SOUTHWEST OF GREENSTONE MT., NEARLOPS M.D., BY R. DUNSMORE, B.S.A. DATED DECEMBER 15, 1972. N.B. - GRID COORDINATES ARE RELATED TO PREVIOUSLY CUT ROYAL CANADIAN GRID.

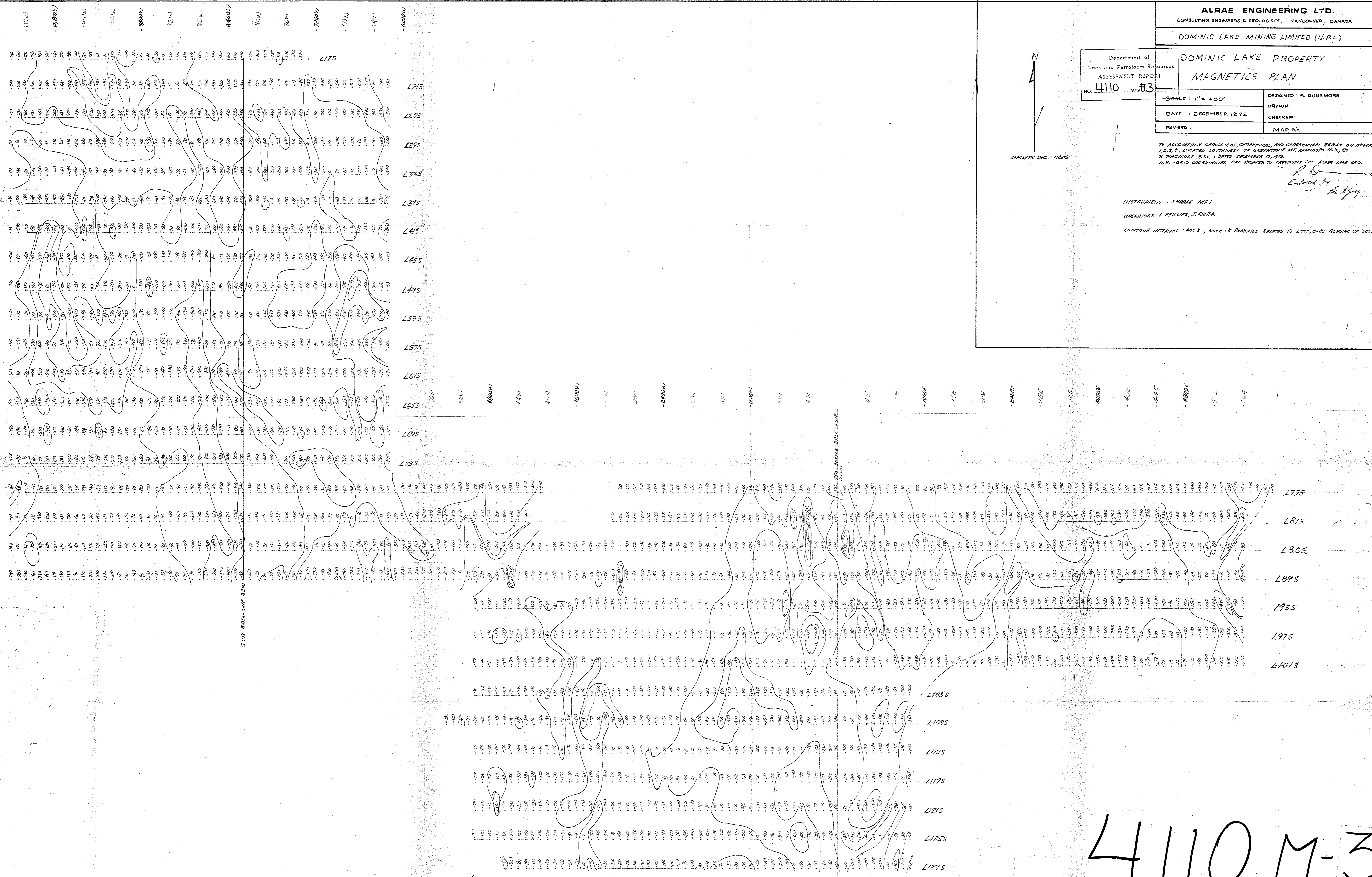
Reviewed by
R.D.
Ph. E. J.

INSTRUMENT: SHARPE MF.1.
OPERATORS: L. PHILLIPS, J. RINDA.

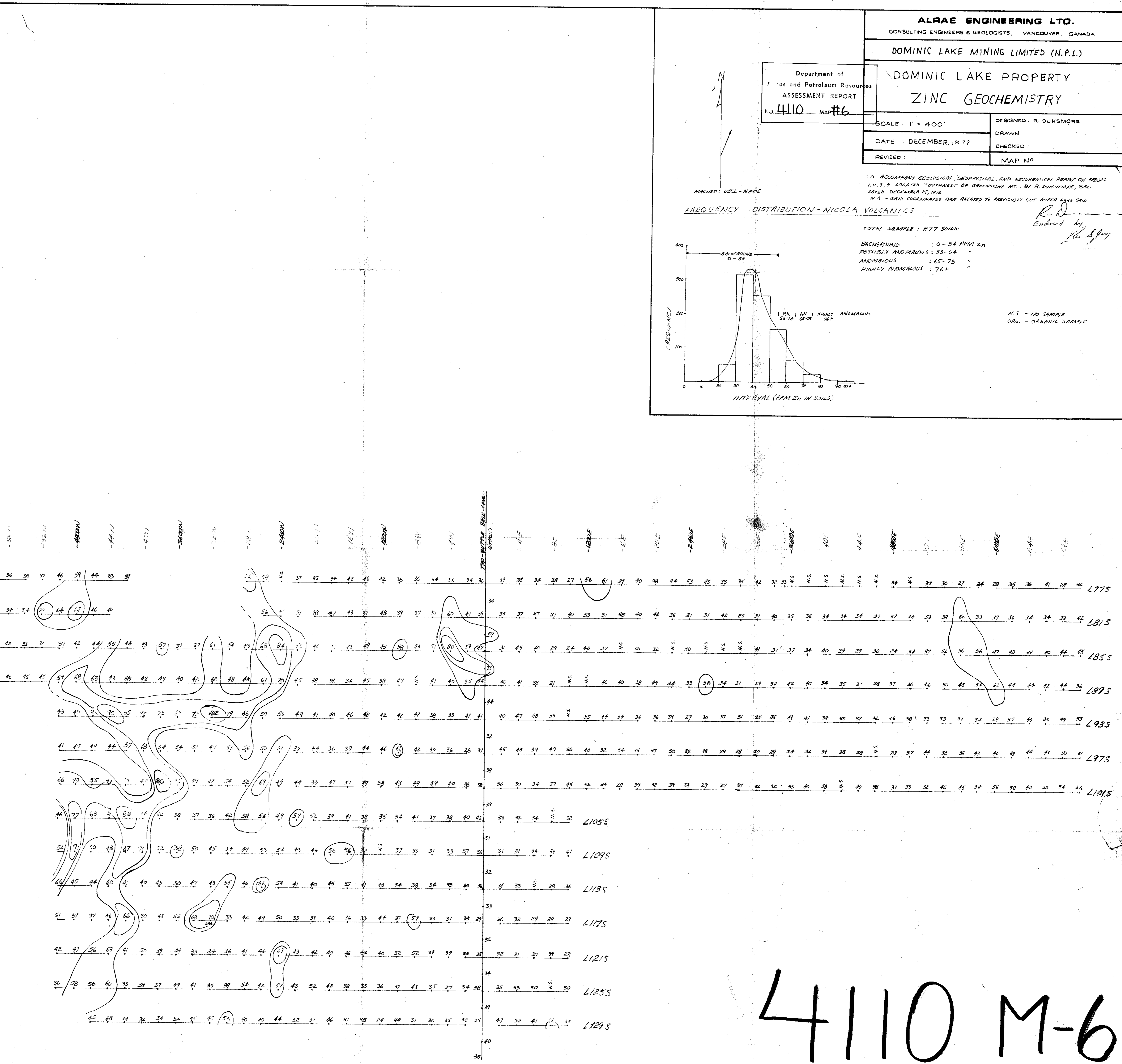
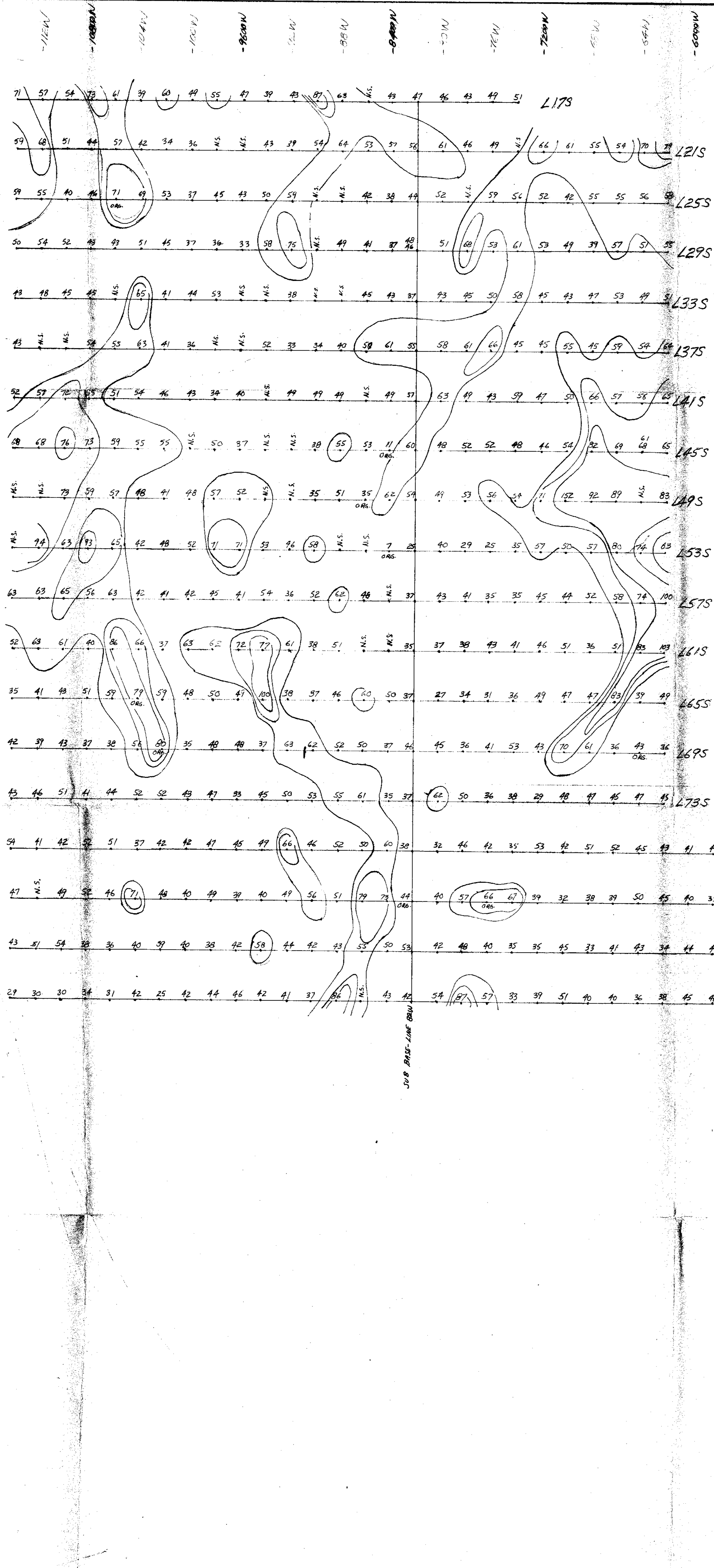
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MAGNETIC DECL. - N28E



4110 M-3



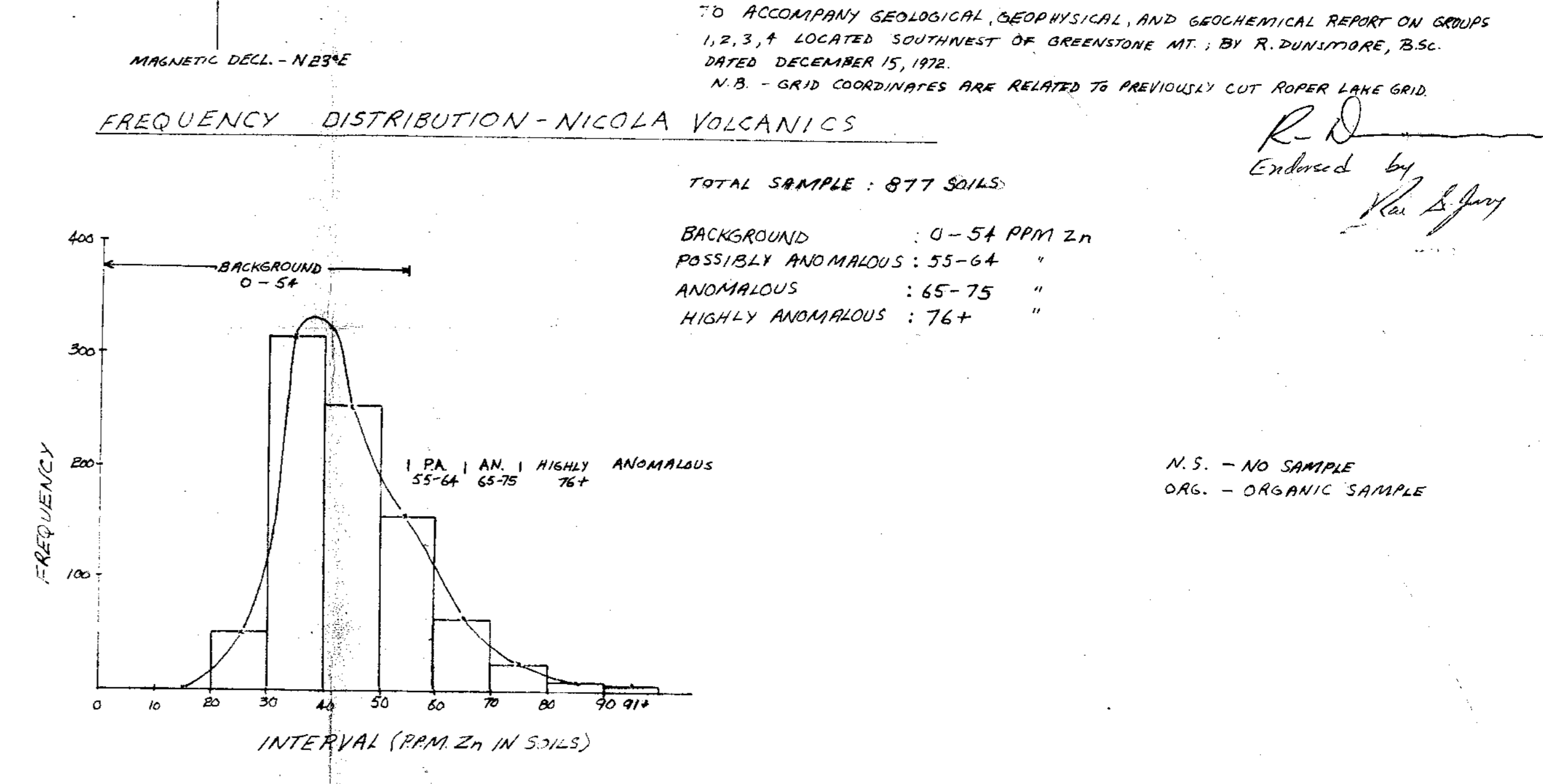
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DOMINIC LAKE PROPERTY
ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY

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 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 T.O. 4110 MAP #6

SCALE: 1" = 400'
 DESIGNED: R. DUNSMORE
 DRAWN:
 CHECKED:
 MAP NO.



4110 M-6