# 5864

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the BON CLAIM

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION 5 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SICAMOUS

for

SICAMOUS RESOURCES LTD.

Vancouver, B. C. May 20, 1976.

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J. M. Black, P. Eng., Consulting Geologist

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. <u>5864</u> MAP

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# ILLUSTRATIONS

<sup>#</sup>  $\checkmark$  FIGURE 1 - in pocket <sup>#</sup> 𝔅 FIGURE 2 - in pocket

#### INTRODUCTION

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A mineralized zone with an appreciable zinc-lead content has been explored in the central part of the Bon Claim. It causes a geochemical anomaly which was mapped in 1973. The southeastward extension of this zone has not been found, and no exploratory work has been done. The area surveyed is in the southeast part of the claim and this work was designed to locate the zone if it continues.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is in the Larch Hills and is about five miles southwest of Sicamous. It is accessible by about a mile and one half of road from a point about four miles southwest of Sicamous on the Trans Canada Highway. (See Figure 1.) From the road, the area can be reached by traversing to find a base line or grid line or claim location line.

#### TOPOGRAPHY

The area is on a ridge with generally slight slopes. At the south-east the ground slopes moderately upward to the northwest. This slope gradually lessens to about the vicinity of Station 20 on the base line which is near the crest of the ridge. North-west of this the ground slopes gently northwestward.

#### PROCEDURE

A geochemical survey was made of the south-east part of the claim. (See Figure 2.) A baseline was run using a Selvas Compass and topofil. Corrections were made where the slope is steep. This line is blazed and flagged. One end of the baseline is at claim post S3 of the claim and the other is tied to line 11 of the 1973 survey.

Soil samples were taken with shovel and garden trowel. The organic layer ranges from about two inches to seven inches deep. All samples were taken from below this at depths ranging up to one foot. The soil is brown ranging from yellowish to rusty. Samples were taken at 100-foot intervals along the baseline and at 200 foot intervals along side lines which are spaced 200 feet apart.

Baseline samples were taken by J. M. Black, P.Eng. Lateral line samples were taken by John McGoran who has had several years experience with geochemical sampling for himself and several companies.

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181 samples were taken and were analyzed by Chemex Laboratories. Their procedure is to dry and screen and use what passes through an 80-mesh screen. One half gram is dissolved in three milli litres of nitric acid and five milli litres of 70% perchlorate acid and allowed to come up to 203<sup>0</sup>. By then all the zinc is in solution, and it is determined by atomic absorption.

Outcrops on the base line were examined by the writer and are commented upon below.

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## GEOLOGY

Outcrops are scarce and each one found formed a small knoll or ridge. White quartzite is exposed near stations 7 and 9. The beds vary from several inches to several feet thick. They comprise white quartzite with minor mica. Some of the beds are separated by thin laminae of mica. The beds strike westerly as shown on Figure 2, and dip northwards.

This attitude is unlike the general attitude in the area to the northwest, though it does correspond to a few attitudes there.

Schist is exposed near Station 20. Its attitude is not known. Schist float is abundant near stations 4 and 6. Schist is also reported by J. McGoran to be present about 800 feet north of the baseline on lines 12 to 24.

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# GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The results are shown on Figure 2. Zinc values are similar to those found in the central part of the claim. Using the same threshold of 500 ppm, a well defined anomaly is outlined. This is more regular than the anomalies to the northwest. The length of it crosses a ridge and it is not related to a slope.

No mineralization was seen. It is to be expected that the anomaly is caused by the presence of stratiform sulphide occurrences such as are exposed to the northwest.

The general trend corresponds to the trend in the northwest and this suggests that the mineralization occurs in the same group of beds.

Respectfully submitted, .

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J. M. Black, P.Eng.,

Vancouver, B.C. May 20, 1976

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### CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia in Geological Engineering and from McGill University in Economic Geology with degree of Ph.D.
- 2. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

3. I have 40 years experience.

- 4. I did some of the field work and supervised the remainder.
- 5. I have no interest in the shares of Sicamous Resources Ltd., and I do not expect to receive any shares.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this

20th day of May, 1976.

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J. M. Black, P.Eng., Consulting Geologist

The following costs were incurred in doining the work reported on the Ben claim. and is proparation of the accompanying report OBhuk 7. Eng. May 20/76 a. John the Giran 52 May 51 May 6,7,8,910 J.M. Black 42 5. 12 chevel. 4 May 7, 8, 9, 10 May 6,7, Ray 174, 18,19 \$ 150 / day \$ 675.00 6. \$ 90/da, \$ 995.00 \$ 40/day \$ 160.00 total 1330 00 178.84 C 198 89 d. Truck 975 miles Van - Sicanous return. Cust mile + 65945 945 @ 734 193.70 Black return air fare Kumbups 59.00 12.85 M'hood bus & Secomons Black bus Sicemonas & Kanalongs 3,50 " bas to + from airpost Uun. + at kunluops 8.00 " meals Vem. Sicumous Kangloops 15,50 12.50 realed of toputil **√**: analyses. 181 Chemax. #375 see (a) Black + 15 typing + prints 296.16 9: 15,00 ٨. 1273 14 rolls type. end. T.t.ul. # 2080.25 OBSlanh Ming 20/24 5 rolls thread.



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