

Geological Report
on
E.K. 281 (5) CLAIM

Located four miles south-east of
Bridesville, B.C.
Greenwood M.D.
Map M82E/3E

Lat: 49 degrees 01 minute North
Long: 119 degrees 06 minutes West

> by
A. R. Bullis, P.Eng.

Field Work: $\quad 10 \& 20$ Aug. 1976

| MINERAL RESOURCES BRAIVCH |
| :---: |
| ASSESSAENT REPORT |
| NO. |

## SABLE OF CONTENT

## $i$

Page
Claim Map Front
Introduction ..... 1
Property ..... 1
History ..... 2
Geology ..... 3
Possible Reserves ..... 4
Outcrop Map ..... 5
Certificate of Qualifications ..... Rear
Appendices
Test data and analyses
of some drill core fromE.K. Claim


## BRIDESVILLE SILICA DEPOSIT

by
A. R. Bullis, P.Eng.

24 Feb 1977

INTRODUCTION

The author was retained by The Hanna Mining Co. to make an inventory and assessment of Silica deposits in BC.

I examined the E.K. Claim in the Greenwood Mining Division, near Bridesville, on 10th and 20th August, 1976. I mapped part of the property, using a tape and compass, on a scale of one inch equals one hundred feet. (l centimetre equals 12 metres, or 1 to 1,200 ).

The following report is a summation of my observeations and a review of some data supplied by W. Kuhn.

## PROPERTY

The property is situated in the Greenwood Mining Division at 49 degrees 01 minute North Latitude and 119 degrees 6 minutes West Longitude. The claim is shown on Department of Mines \& Petroleum Resources Mineral Map M82E/3E as E.K. 281 (5). The claim is one "unit" (i.e. 500 metres $x 500$ metres or 25 hectares in area).

The claim was staked and registered in April 1976 at the Mining Recorder's Office, at Grand Forks, by William Kuhn, P.O. Box 48812, Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1A6.

The property is readily accessible from Highway 非3 at Bridesville via good gravel roads that lead south-east approximately four miles to the claim.

HISTORY

The Bridesville silica deposit has been known to local residents for many years. In 1966 and 1967 some core drilling was done on the property but no record of this work appears in the B.C. Minister of Mines reports. Some core was analysed and tested in the Coast Eldridge Laboratories in Vancouver during 1966 and 1967. (See appendices attached).

The result of the core drilling and assaying done in 1966-67 was inconclusive in that analyses of core indicated erratic "high" values in iron, calcium and alumina that would preclude the use of rock for Silicon metal. However, some assays from the holes were within the specifications for Silicon-grade quartz rock and, therefore, the question remains whether or not part of the deposit may be used for this purpose.

Further, much of the "contaminated" core was obtained close to the collar of the hole (i.e. near surface) and may indicate contamination from a source other than the quartz rock.

GEOLOGY

The silica rock occurs in a region underlain by shcist and volcanic rocks of Carboniferous age. The general trend of the county rock in the area is north-west to west, with dips of 30 to 55 degrees to the north.

The silica outcrops on several small knolls, or hills, that stand above the surrounding rolling countryside andforms a series of en-echelon outcrops that extend in a north-west direction for approximately fifteen-hundred feet in a belt roughly two-to-four hundred feet wide. Most of the area is pasture land, or light second-growth timber, and is covered with overburden. The silica is fine-grained, cherty rock that varies in color from white to pale blue or grey; it is massive with few fractures or joints visible. The largest silica outcrop mapped by the author is about three hundred feet by two hundred feet; the true size is obsured by the overburden. A second large outcrop, one hundred and fifty feet by two hundred feet, is located approximately one hundred feet east of the first and together they may form a single mass of quartz.

Several large outcrops of the same type of quartz are located about six hundred feet to the north-west and are
comparable in size and quality.
Only one of the above samples, 非, would ineet Ferrosilicon rock specifications and none would meet Silicon-grade rock. The possibility that surface contamination has affected the samples must be considered in any review of the economic possibilities for the deposit.

POSSIBLE RESERVES
(Assume that 12 cu ft . of silica rock weighs 2000 lbs.) The two outcrops, mapped by the author, have a total area of $67,500 \mathrm{sq}$. ft. ( 6270.75 sq . metres) and if the depth of the quartz rock averages 25 feet, then the gross reserves in short tons in the deposit are:

$$
\frac{67,500 \times 25}{12}=140,625 \text { tons }
$$

However, should the outcrops be part of a continuous mass and the depth of the quartz is 64 feet, as indicated in the 1967 drill hole, then the gross reserves could be:

$$
600 \times 200 \times 64 \cdots 640,000 \text { tons }
$$

Note: These figures include only the area mapped by the author.

A. R. Bullis, P.Eng. BULLIS ENGINEERING LTD. DELTA, B.C.


## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Albert Ralph Bullis, do hereby certify that:
1.

I am a practising geological engineer with residence at 5215 Saratoga Drive, Delta, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia and have been granted the degree of Batchelor of Applied Science.

I have been practising my profession as a geological engineer for twenty-five years.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
5. The accompanying report is based on an examination of the area and on data supplied by W. Kuhn.
6. I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the E.K. Claim nor do I expect to receive any.
A. R. Bullis, P. Eng.

24th Feb. 1977 DELTA, B.C.


Mr. F. L. C. oteau,
H202 - 540 Eurrard Street.
Vancouver, B. C.

## Crrtifirate of Asaay

CDAST ELDRIDRE
ENGINEERS S GHFMISTE ITD. 125 EAST ATM AVE. VANCOUVER i6 FAMADA
A. 3-C. 1-66-26215



Cotd riwnlat i i: 5 ..................per ounce

[^0]?
non of

## COAST ELDRIDEE <br> ENGINEERS \& CHEMSTE LTD.

125 EAST ATM AVE, VANCOUVER IO, BIC. TELEPHONE, BT G.A:11

Chemical Testing
Vancouver Laboratory
wit Quartz Drill Core
own to C.E. Crippen \& Associates Ltd., 1605 Ht, 11 ton Street North Vancouver, B.C.

FiLE No C. 3-C, 1-67-j0:27
Prelimina: : November 2\&, 2567

ATTENTLON: Mr, EA H, Talbot
We have tested six samples of Quartz Drill Cores submitted by you on November 24, 1967 and report as hereunder:

## SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

The samples were labelled No. 1-1 $0^{\prime}-27^{\prime}$
No. $2-17^{\prime}-18^{\prime}$
No. $3-32^{\prime}-49^{\prime}$
No. $4^{\prime}-49^{\prime}-63^{\prime}$
No. $5-64^{\prime}-78^{\prime}$
No. $6-27^{\prime}$
TEST P:NニZDURE
The samples were placed in a muffle furnace at $1800^{\circ}$ F for 20 minutes, removed irum the muffle and cooled to room temperature. Observations ware made during the heating period and subsequent cooling period for any disintegration or swilling of the samples.

## OBSERVATIONS

There was nc di cetmatis swelling of tat samples during heating. The samples dit now flake that fog the hows tag os coiling periods and retained


After cooling it wis asci that that spangles were easily broken along fracture $) 1$ ines shat appengey to be pressed the the sample before heating.


COAST EG DR I DG W. Wong.
SENIOR CHEM I ST

ENGINEERS \& CHEMISTS LTD.
125 EAST ATHAVE, VANCOUVEF 10 E C

## Chamical Anal;ois

Vancouvar Laboratory
Quaxtz Sataples
G.E. Crippen \& Asgociates Co. Led., 1605 äamilen Strect
North Vancouver, B.C.
F.4 Na C.3-G.2-67-30127
date Decembar 5, 2957

AEPORT. MO

OADER NO.

ATHEASICN: kr - Oakay
We hove tested afght samples of Quartz sampled by us on November 24, 1967 at the client's preaseas in North Vencouver and ropurt as hereunder:

## RESULTS

A.

Sampling
The nomples to be analyzed wara solocted froa tha box of drill cora to be as representative of tha core as posalbla. Soveral chipa wero chosen at intervala along the cora, and whera the foutage contained drill sludga, this sludge was included in the cample.
8. Identification of samplea

1. $0^{\prime}$ - 17 $\quad$ - Core end sludge
2. $0^{\prime}-17^{\circ} \quad$ - Coro only
3. 17. ~20 - Care and siudge
1. $20^{\circ}-322^{\circ} \quad-\cos \theta \operatorname{san} l y$
2. $32^{\prime}$ - en - - Kurn miy

3. $63^{\circ}$ - 64 - Cows anty
4. 64' - sove mily
C. RESuITS
5. Soe the attached tabio foy cha andyeis of Samples No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 .
6. Sca tha sttachod eami-goentitative spoctrographic analyais of Eazple Ho. 7.

COASTBLDRIDGE
W. Wens.
G.E. Criopen \& Assaclatos. -

1605 มacalltoa Strect $\qquad$

ジoth Vancclvero.B.C.

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTZOGRAPHIC ANALYSES
 ENGINEERE \& CHEMISTS LTD.
125 EAST ATH AVE. VANCOUVER 1O. CANADA
Mr Ticritit Cutifif that the following are the results of senil quantitative spectrographic analyses made on
coni-1....


2ll resultc arc crpresced am pezccat by wetiot
Nois: Rejoz tetnines one wed

COAST ELDRIDGE ENGINEERS \& CREMISTS I.TO.
Trace - Estectad 2ut Sidu nutral afectrgaragidg ranua

ABALX. OG QUURTZ SAMBLES


Chorical Analyois
Vancouvce Laboratozy
Quncta Saraplea
C. 11 . Cr-ppen \& Asbociateo

1605 ftaniltion Streat
North Vancouvex, B.C.

$$
0
$$

FiLE AO G.3-C. 1-67-30329
date Dacerbue is, 1907
neport no.
oboea no

$$
\operatorname{cosec}+\cos ^{2}
$$

We hava costed 18 samplos of Quaste subaitted by you on Daceabar 7, 1967 and roport as haraunder:

## EESULTS

The samples wara two bowes of drill coro represonting 64 feet of quartz. The core wab eplit in half at our laboratory and half wan asanyod as par the attached tabla.


$\because M 1$, iS CF QUAZEZ - DLAIOND DRLLG KOLS NO. 2


```
    ChciuLcal Ǒ=st1ng
    Vancouvcr Lábowntory
    Qu&゙tz Coro
ponigo to G.E, Cazappen & Aasociates Led.
    lo05 karallcon
    kozih Vancouver, B.C.
```



We have tested the ample of drill core subraitted by you and asgoa: as hereunder:

TEST PROOEDVRE

The asmpla was hoated to $850^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 30 minutes and allowed to :...
RESYT.TS

Heating tegts porformed on the drill coro caused cracking or fanis.i: of the coic.

COASEELDRIDGE

/bh


[^0]:    Note. He.tes a.

