

GENERAL SURFACE PROSPECTING

ORION MINERAL CLAIM

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

REGISTRATION NO. 1012 (8) VERIFIED

MAP NO. 92 I/11 WEST

MERCATOR GRID CO-ORDINATES 20.5 EAST 1.5 NORTH

50 34' NORTH 121 19" EAST

OWNER OF CLAIMS D. H. WILSON

OPERATOR D. H. WILSON

CONSULTANT GEOLOGISTS B. A. C. M. COMPANY
(DIVISION OF GENSTAR)

AUTHOR D. H. WILSON

DATE SUBMITTED DECEMBER 15th, 1978.

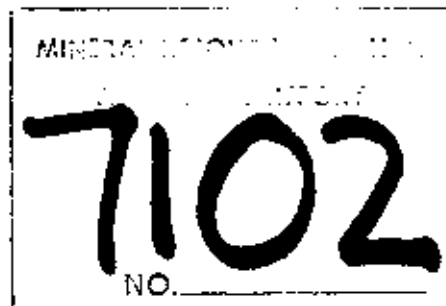


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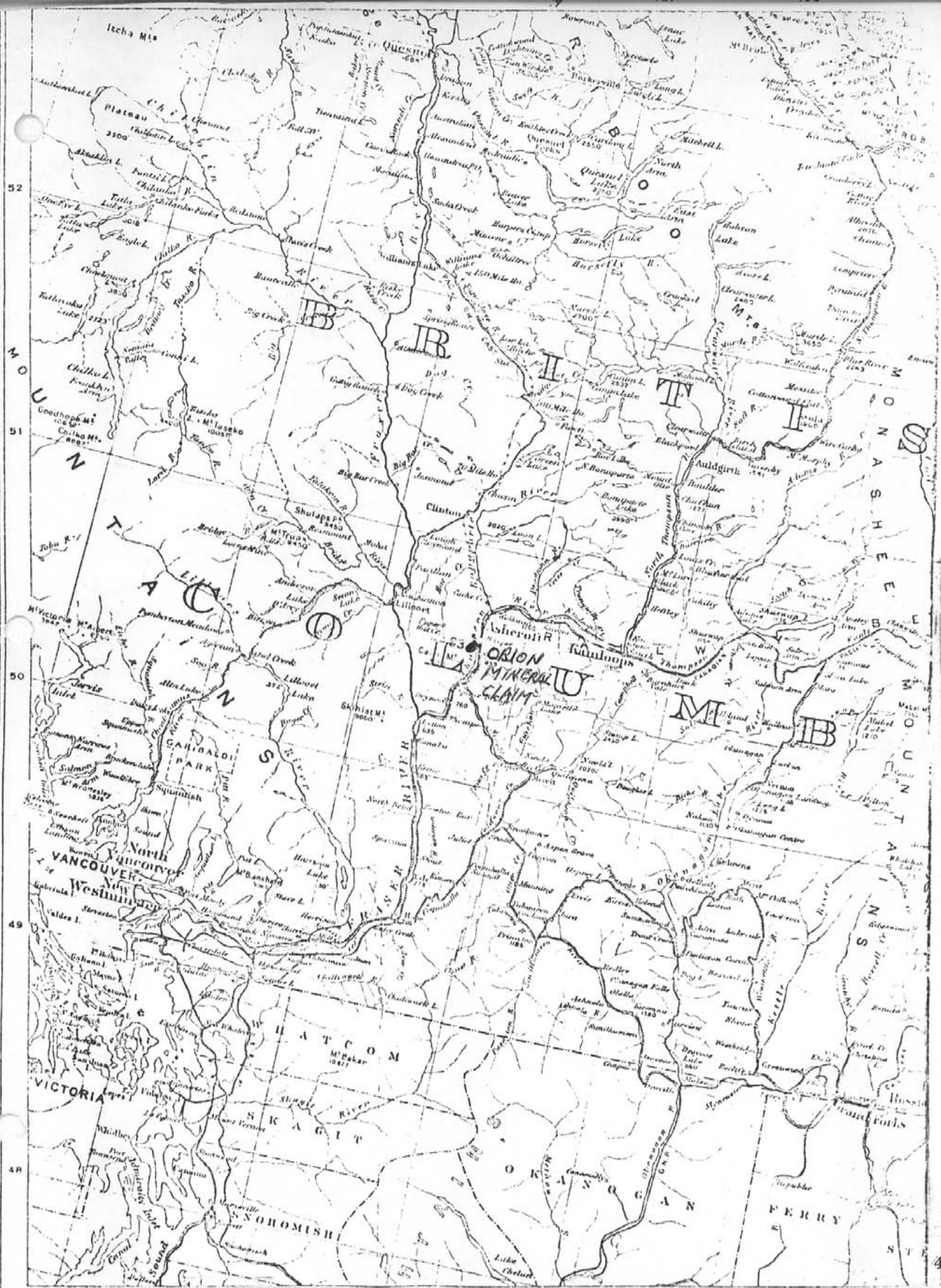
GENERAL LOCATION OF CLAIM

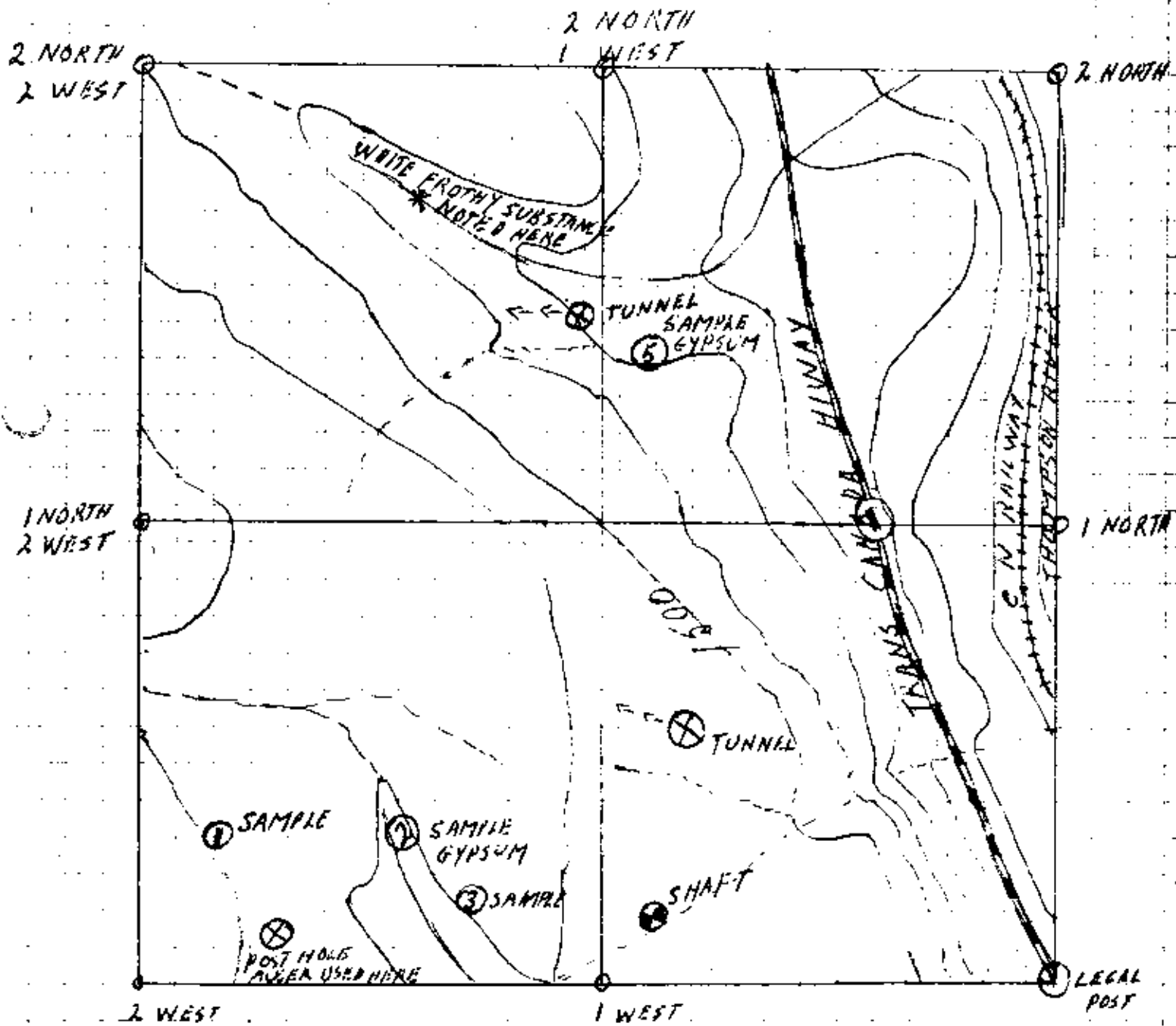
The property lies astraddle the Trans Canada Highway approximately 317 kilometers east of Vancouver and is approximately midway between Spences Bridge and the Ascroft Exit on 401.

It is directly opposite the Highland Valley Pumping Station and one kilometer south of the entrance to the Venables Valley Road. This road runs along the west of the claims.

There is a point of interest rest stop near the northern boundary of the property denoting the fact that it is near Basque where the last spike was driven on the C. N. R. Railway.

It is directly west of the C. P. R. ^{Spence} Railway Station.





500 METERS

GENERAL HISTORY

About 1898, a prospector by the name of Munroe discovered and staked these claims. He drove a small tunnel about 25 feet into the deposit and sunk a small winze at the end of it in a deposit of extremely pure gypsum. This gypsum was reported to have been used to chink the log cabins of the settlers and the buildings used as waystations for the Caribou stage lines.

In 1907, those claims were staked as the Hart, Flora, Marie and Belle. These claims were in the names of Spencer and Sinclair and were surveyed in the spring of 1907. Very little development work was done on them and in 1912 a Vancouver company got control of them.

These claims subsequently dropped off into semi oblivion and have been held from time to time by various interested parties, no real development has ever been attempted. A tunnel of perhaps a hundred feet was dug in the east bank of the south gossan above and the east of the original workings of Munroe. It does not seem to have been a development tunnel, but rather an exploratory one as it encountered mostly lenses of gypsum and although of apparent great purity did not appear in great quantity.

A second tunnel was driven in the west wall of the north gossan, but appears to have been an exploratory tunnel to reach the unweathered face of the underlying bedrock in an attempt to uncover molybdenum and silver ores that have been reported to be in the immediated area.

In approximately 1973 or thereabouts a very extensive magnetometer survey was undertaken and the stakes from the survey still litter the landscape.

In 1974, three very deep drill holes were collared in two ironhats immediately north of the main gossan and one hole was collared in the main gossan itself. No cores were left at these sites and I have been unable to determine who drilled them as they were done while I was the holder of the property and a check with the Department of Mines and the Canadian Geological Survey as well as with the Department of Highways indicated no knowledge of the drilling.

In 1974, an economic survey was undertaken at my invitation by the B. A. C. M. Company (Division of Genstar). The Company has a very large cement plant on the lower mainland as well as a large gypsum wallboard plant.

This generally summarizes the history of the Spatsum Gypsum Deposit.

THE SPATSUM DEPOSIT

This deposit occurs on the west bank of the North Thompson river opposite Spatsum, a point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway about fifteen miles west of Ashcroft. The main body of the outcrop consists of a badly disintegrated mass of micshists, limestones and shales, with frequent nodular lumps of white gypsum of various size. In a tunnel driven on the property a 5-foot band of pure white gypsum has been opened up. Not enough work has been done on the property to know whether it has any great extent. Systematic development work on the property is required. Other pure bands may be encountered. A series of trenches on the surface might disclose more.

The above information on the Spatsum deposit is obtained from a publication entitled "Gypsum in Canada", issued by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1913. (Note- Since then the Canadian National Ry. has been constructed across the foot of the bank in which the deposit occurs.

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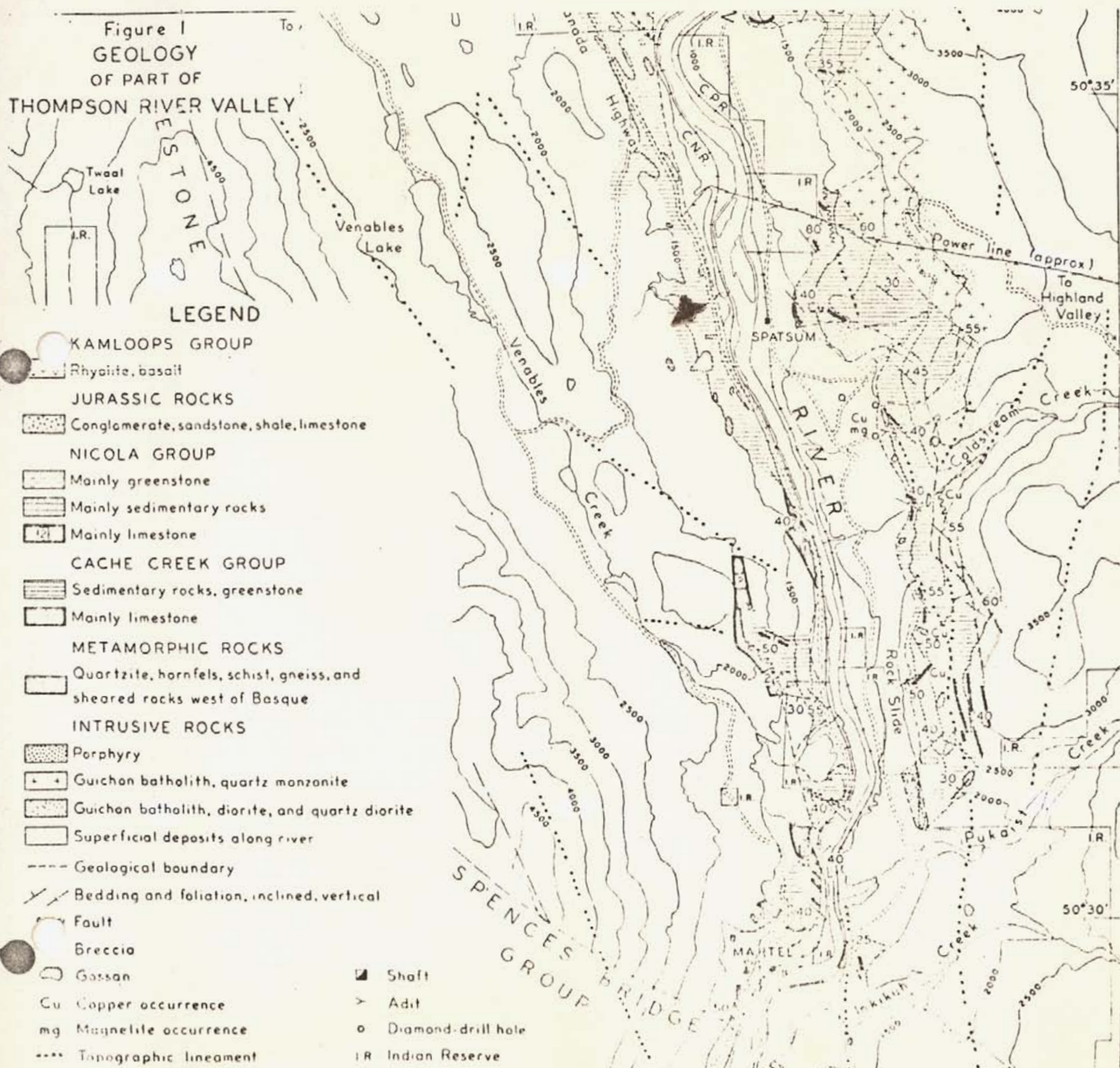
Gossans were formed where sulphide mineralization was strongest and oxidation occurred. Many of the gossans in the area

are shown on the accompanying map. They vary both in size and in intensity of mineralization and oxidation and, seen from a distance, their colour ranges from brick-red to yellow and white.

The largest are several hundred feet across and show a vertical relief of as much as a 100 feet. Their shape varies and is generally irregular or, in some cases, elongate or branching. The largest and most spectacular gossans are west of the river; one is on Indian Reservation No. 5, about 1,500 feet south of the C.M. Ry bridge near Basque, and two others are further south and 1,500 feet apart above the highway opposite Spatsum. All three are enclosed by dark, massive Cache Creek rocks, which are mainly greenstones, tuffs, and clastic strata. Each gossan consists partly of varicoloured ochreous earthy material containing rock debris, and partly of rock in harder ribs and masses. The rock is of two kinds, one being greenish but weathering maroon owing to oxidation, and the other being white and sheared, with foliation and cleavage planes that are coated with sericite, kaolin, and gypsum. The greenish rock apparently is tuff and shows scattered grains of quartz, plagioclase, and lithic material in an aphanitic, quartzofeldspathic matrix. Feldspar in the white rock has apparently been totally replaced by quartz and sericite, and the rock consists of scattered quartz grains and a fine-grained inhomogeneous groundmass of quartz and sericite. In appearance the white rock strongly resembles the sheared rocks west of Basque and probably had a similar origin. It is foliated on planes which vary in direction but partly strike north-northwest and dip to the west.

The greenish rock and the white rock both contain disseminated

pyrite. Gypsum is abundant in the gossans as flakes and crystals occurs near the south wall of the northern Spatsum gossan as a massive foliated vein or replacement body as much as 8 feet wide in sericitized schistose rock. The structure of the gossans is entirely unknown but probably involves faulting.



ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

A survey undertaken by B. A. C. M. Company (Division of Genstar) indicated that the quantity of gypsum in the deposit although of an extreme purity was not of sufficient tonnage to make development economically feasible. Also the lack continuity of the bed ruled against easy development.

However, this deposit is one of the few sources of gypsum crystals in North America. The technical term is Selenite. I took an extremely excellent sample to the Canadian Geological Survey in Vancouver. They are extremely happy with it as it is the only such sample they have obtained in Canada to this date and indicated that it might be a valuable commodity to crystal collectors and universities.

The gypsum itself has a market due to its purity as carving alabaster in west coast hobby shops and the kaolin clay which comprises a great deal of the overburden may also have a hobby market if there can be found a use where the iron staining is not objectionable.

In conclusion, it would appear that this property could have a valuable and significant worth as a cottage industry involving one or two families. This is my conclusion and it has been concurred with by both geologists at the Canadian Geological Survey and by the Chief Geologist of B. A. C. M. Company (Division of Genstar).

FIRST TRIP
MAY 8 - 12

A general examination and geiger counter survey of the property was taken. Lumps and pieces of gypsum were noted the south gossan especially in the stream bed. Stringers of quartz were noted in the native rock in the contact area but showed no mineralization except for iron pyrite. A close scrutiny of the balance of the claim has indicated no outcroppings of mineralization.

A tunnel running west in the north gossan was apparently driven in a search for molybdenum and silver. No significant mineralization was observed in this tunnel and if there were the extreme broken nature of the bedrock would make any veins or occurrences very hard to follow. Therefore without drilling the gypsum appears to be the only significant mineralization on this property.

The geiger counter showed no significant radiation on this property outside of normal background count.

SECOND TRIP
JULY 10 - 14
BLACKLIGHT SURVEY

A general blacklight survey was run over the lower portion of the claim.

This blacklight survey was run after consultation with Canada Tungsten Geologists who stated that tungsten would collect in pockets like gold and could sometimes occur in commercial quantities in sedimentary deposits.

As the base of this claim is the site of the old Hollywood Gold Mine Placer Operation and the ^{CAO} deep trench is still there, it was considered a possibility. The upper bench is of glacial origin and could also have possibilities.

The result was negative but did show sodium as a major constituent through out the entire area.

THIRD TRIP
AUGUST 21 - 25

Five days digging in and examining north and south gossans for a large vein reported in south wall of the north gossan.

Heavy equipment was used for trenching in search of other mineralization by previous operator has buried the deposit, coupled with heavy erosion of the south bank.

Digging has revealed lenses and earthy masses of gypsum but no large pure vein as was reported.

A white frothy substance was noted in the creek. Back tracing the creek, it was discovered that there was an area in which was a small lake in spring and in which a flow of water has been observed all summer, along the south shore.

The bed of this small lake yielded a creamy white substance to a depth of ten feet as determined by a post hole auger exploration in several places. It is believed that this substance is hydro magnesite.

It should also be noted that this small lake and the Basque Epsomite Deposits along with the Spatum Gypsum Deposit all share the same dessicated stream bed and water flows all year on the surface in both gossans but disappears underground before reaching the Trans Canada Highway and does not reappear again before reaching the Thompson River.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

May 8 - 12 5 days		
food and lodging for 2 men (@ \$20.00 per day)		\$100.00
transportation cost to and from claim 400 miles		40.00
(includes transportation in and around claim)		
July 10 - 14 5 days		
food and lodging for 2 men (@ \$20.00 per day)		100.00
transportation cost to and from claim 400 miles		40.00
(includes transportation in and around claim)		
8 batteries for blacklight unit (@ \$8.00 per battery)		64.00
August 21 - 25 5 days		
food and lodging for 2 men (@ \$20.00 per day)		100.00
transportation cost to and from claim 400 miles		40.00
(includes transportation in and around claim)		
3 Semi Quantitative Spectrographic Analyses Certificate		73.50
1 Gypsum assay		15.00
1 Gypsum assay		13.50
		<hr/>
	TOTAL COSTS	\$586.00
		<hr/>

Cost of compiling report at the discretion of the Gold
Commission?

QUALIFICATIONS

I was a soil sampler for the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1950. In Saskatoon, I attended the Basic Geological Field course at the University of Saskatchewan. I worked in the field on the Assiniboine River Diversion at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba and on general drilling and soil sampling on the flood basin of the South Saskatchewan River Dam, Site 10. I assisted at Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act Geological Laboratories at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. I have been generally interested in geology and have read a great deal on the subject.

GENERAL TESTING LABORATORIES

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1001 EAST PENNER STREET, VANCOUVER 8, B.C. CANADA
PHONE: 604-254-1647 TELEFAX: 507514 CABLE: SUPERVISE

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES CERTIFICATE

No.: 7810-1054 B DATE: Oct. 30/78

TO: MR. DON WILSON
5996 Inverness Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V5W 3P7

We hereby certify that the following are the results of spectrographic analyses made on:

		1	2	3	4	5	SAMPLE No.	DESCRIPTION
Aluminum	Al	0.5	10.	1.			1 # 1	
Antimony	Sb	ND	ND	ND			2 # 3	
Arsenic	As	ND	ND	ND			3 # 4	
Barium	Ba	0.03	0.03	0.01			4	
Beryllium	Be	ND	ND	ND			5	
Bismuth	Bi	ND	ND	ND				
Boron	B	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE				
Cadmium	Cd	ND	ND	ND				
Calcium	Ca	MAJOR	3.	MAJOR				
Chromium	Cr	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE				
Cobalt	Co	ND	ND	ND				
Copper	Cu	0.1	0.006	0.1				
Gallium	Ga	ND	ND	ND				
Gold	Au	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE				
Iron	Fe	MATRIX	5.	MATRIX				
Lead	Pb	0.02	0.03	0.02				
Magnesium	Mg	MAJOR	MAJOR	MAJOR				
Manganese	Mn	0.6	0.2	0.4				
Molybdenum	Mo	0.02	TRACE	0.01				
Niobium	Nb	ND	ND	ND				
Nickel	Ni	0.01	0.01	0.008				
Potassium	K	TRACE	TRACE	TRACE				
Silicon	Si	MATRIX	MATRIX	MATRIX				
Silver	Ag	0.002	0.001	0.001				
Sodium	Na	0.5	3.	TRACE				
Strontium	Sr	0.01	0.006	0.006				
Tantalum	Ta	ND	ND	ND				
Thorium	Th	ND	ND	ND				
Tin	Sn	ND	ND	ND				
Titanium	Ti	0.03	0.7	0.03				
Tungsten	W	ND	ND	ND				
Uranium	U	ND	ND	ND				
Vanadium	V	0.01	0.01	0.01				
Zinc	Zn	0.1	TRACE	0.08				

All results expressed as percentages

MATRIX — Major constituent
MAJOR — Above normal spectrographic range
TRACE — Detected but minor amounts
N D. — Not detected
★ — Suggest assay

NOTES: Rejects retained one month.
Pulps retained three months.
On request pulps and rejects will be stored for a maximum of one year.

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L. Wong, Chief Assayer

SIGNATURE AND TITLE

Analytical and Consulting Chemists, Bulk Cargo Specialists, Surveyors, Inspectors, Samplers, Weighers

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TO:
 MR. DON WILSON
 5996 Inverness Street
 Vancouver, B.C.
 V5W 3P7

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

No: 7810-1054 A DATE: Oct. 30/78

We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on: **Ore**

MARKED	XXXXXX		Gypsum	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
			CaSO ₄ · 2H ₂ O (%)					
# 2			97.4					
# 5			CaO	SO ₂				
			32.21	46.60				

REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS ON REQUEST
 PULPS AND REJECTS WILL BE STORED FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR

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L. WONG
 L. WONG

PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

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South gossan looking northeast



View of north wall, north gossan



View of claim looking northeast
from southeast corner



South gossan, old shatt in
center foreground