

ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE MARION CLAIM
IN THE KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

PERCUSSION DRILLING REPORT

LOCATION: I:50,000 NTS 92-1/3
L.C.P. MARION CLAIM: 50° 12.5'N, 121° 28'E
COORDINATES: 55625000MN, 608700ME

OWNER/OPERATOR JOHN G. WELLS
P.O. BOX 84
LYTTON, B.C.
VOK*IZO

AUTHOR: R.A. WELLS
DATE: DECEMBER 1982

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

10,881

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INTRODUCTION

The 20 unit Marion Claim is located southeast of Gladwin, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway approximately 10 kilometers northeast of Lytton B.C. The claim lies within the Kamloops Mining Division and is accessible from Gladwin by 4-wheel drive via a 6 kilometer stretch of road which follows the east wall of the Gladwin Creek drainage basin and enters the east side of the claim.

The claim area ranges from 3900 to 6500 feet elevation in a relatively dry climate with moderate winter temperatures. The plentiful medium-sized coniferous timber and abundant water supply is favorable for exploration support.

This claim was explored by surface work by various owners intermittantly from the turn of the century. The only known subsurface work consists of a diamond-drill hole collared in 1968 on a zone of copper enriched quartz-veins; this is recorded in a private report by G.L. Mill (P.Eng.) to Burlington Mines Ltd. of Vancouver who at that time had optioned the property from the then present owner, Pika Mines Ltd. of Merritt B.C.

The area covering the claim group is underlain by granodiorites, quartz diorites and diorites of the

INTRODUCTION (CONTINUED)

Mount Lytton batholith. Road cuts indicate medium to heavy overburden with a paucity of outcrop except in the higher elevation cirque regions at the south end of the property.

Exploration to date has focused on several southeast trending, steeply dipping shear zones; some of these zones contain pyrite, chalcopyrite, and bornite, with occasional molybdenite reported. Characteristic of these zones is substantial hematite and limonite with notable malachite staining in places. The mineralization is frequently related to quartz veins and lenses, particularly in the more intensely sheared sections of the zones. A high degree of oxidation and leaching typifies these zones of activity.

During October 1982, the current owner/operator John G. Wells had 2 percussion drill holes totalling 228 (750 feet) collared on the property. Percussion cuttings were collected every 10 feet (3.05) and were subsequently logged by the author.

SUMMARY:

Microscope studies of the 2 percussion hole cuttings indicate that several samples contain copper mineralization. P.D.H. 82-I reflects higher copper concen-

SUMMARY. (CONTINUED)

trations than P.D.H. 82-2; some of the more enriched sections are definitely related to shear zone activity although the lack of iron oxides/hydroxides in some copper bearing samples suggest that mineralization may occur outside the shear zones, perhaps as disseminations, fracture fillings, or veinlets. Sample cuttings have not been assayed at this time.



92-1/5

92-1/6



21° 30'

NUAUTIN
IR 2B

KLEETLEKUT
IR 22

KLEETLEKUT
IR 22A

UGKOZAN
IR 24

Kleekumchoen
IR 18

Lytton

Inkamch
IR 17

4040
5994
5809
L225

Kisaowit
IR 20
Creek

Skuppah
IR 2A

Skuppah
IR 2B

INKLYUHKINATKO
IR W

Skuppah
IR 1

IR 4
Cisco

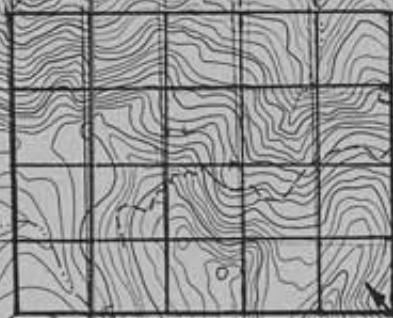
MAKA
IR 8

Two Mile Creek
IR 16A

NOCTEN
IR 10

Pitquah
IR 14

Shoochieton
IR 15



MARION
CLAIM

L.C.P.

92-1/4

92-1/3

C
A
S

CLAIM LOCATED BY
CHAIN & COMPASS

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle

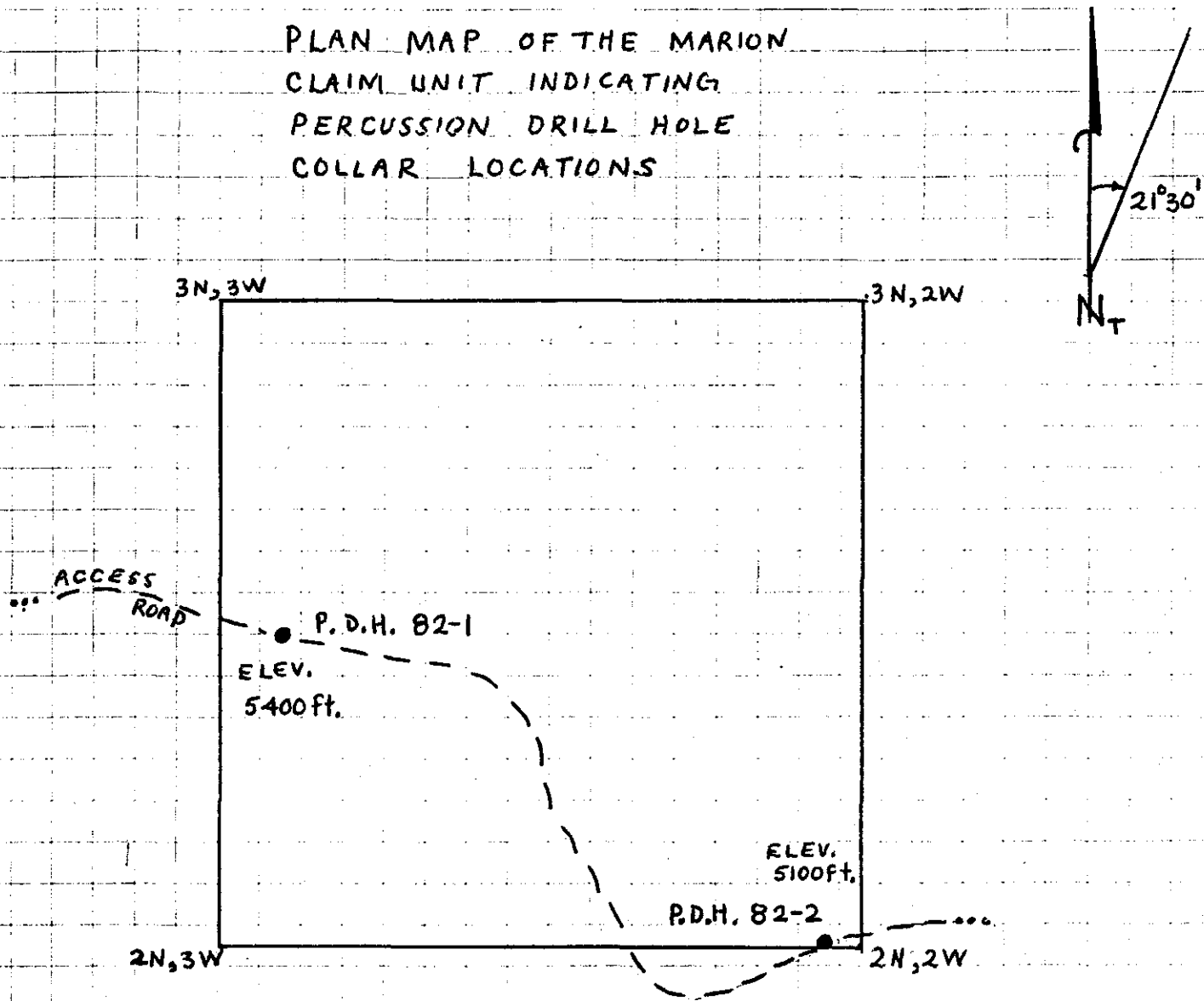
Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Metres

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Yards

INDEX MAP
C A

PLAN MAP OF THE MARION
CLAIM UNIT INDICATING
PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE
COLLAR LOCATIONS



Note: The Marion claim L.C.P. is located
1000 m. south, and 1000 m east of
the unit corner 2N,2W.

SCALE 1:5000



LOCATION PLAN MAP

FIGURE 2

DETAILED COST STATEMENT

NICKOLSON DRILLING

No. <u>208</u>	<u>NOV 5</u>	<u>1982</u>
Received from <u>J. G. WELLS</u>		
<u>FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE⁰⁰ Dollars</u>		
<u>750' of percussion drilling and sample splitting</u>		
<u>@ \$7.50/ft.</u>		
<u>\$ 5625.00</u>	MADE IN B.C.	<u>RW Nickol</u>

No. _____	<u>DECEMBER 22</u>	<u>1982</u>
Received from <u>JOHN G. WELLS</u>		
<u>SEVEN - HUNDRED</u> <u>100</u> Dollars		
<u>FOR LOGGING PERCUSSION CUTTINGS (750 feet)</u>		
<u>AND PREPARATION OF ASSESSMENT REPORT (MARION CLAIM)</u>		
<u>\$ 700 ⁰⁰/₀₀</u>	MADE IN B.C.	<u>Ray Wells (GEOLOGIST)</u>

Total costs of percussion drilling:	\$5625.00
Total costs for percussion cuttings:	
Log and report preparation:	<u>700.00</u>
Sum Total	\$6325.00

DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

PURPOSE: Percussion hole P.D.H. 82-I was collared to test a southeast trending shear/fault zone which was recently exposed by a road cut. The cut defined a width of approximately 15 meters (50) feet, which contains shattered quartz at times exceeding 3.0 meters width-containing intense hematite, limonite, and malachite staining. To date this zone has been traced for 200 meters along strike. Mineralization potential is difficult to assess due to extensive oxidation and leaching. A 350 foot (106m) vertical hole was drilled with cutting samples collected at 10 foot (3.05m) intervals to explore the zone at depth.

Percussion hole P.D.H. 82-2 was collared to test an intensely altered area exposed by bulldozer work. The geometry of this zone is not presently known. A 400 foot (122 meter) hole was drilled vertically to test for copper at this location. Cuttings were collected as in 82-I to be logged and perhaps assayed at a later date.

RESULTS: The cuttings in both drill holes were examined by the author with the aid of a 10-80x magnif-

RESULTS (CONTINUED)

ication zoom binocular microscope (refer to accompanying cuttings, logs and sections) for the presence of copper minerals and associated alteration. Both holes occur in a chloritized leucocratic dioritic rock and contain variable alteration with gouge, iron oxides/hydroxides, and other intense alteration products defining zones of probable shearing & faulting. Indications of copper, particularly bornite were observed and recorded. Mineralized surface samples show that copper sulphides such as bornite tend to break down into red copper oxides not readily distinguishable from hematite.

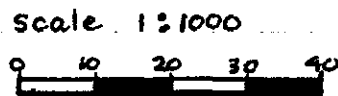
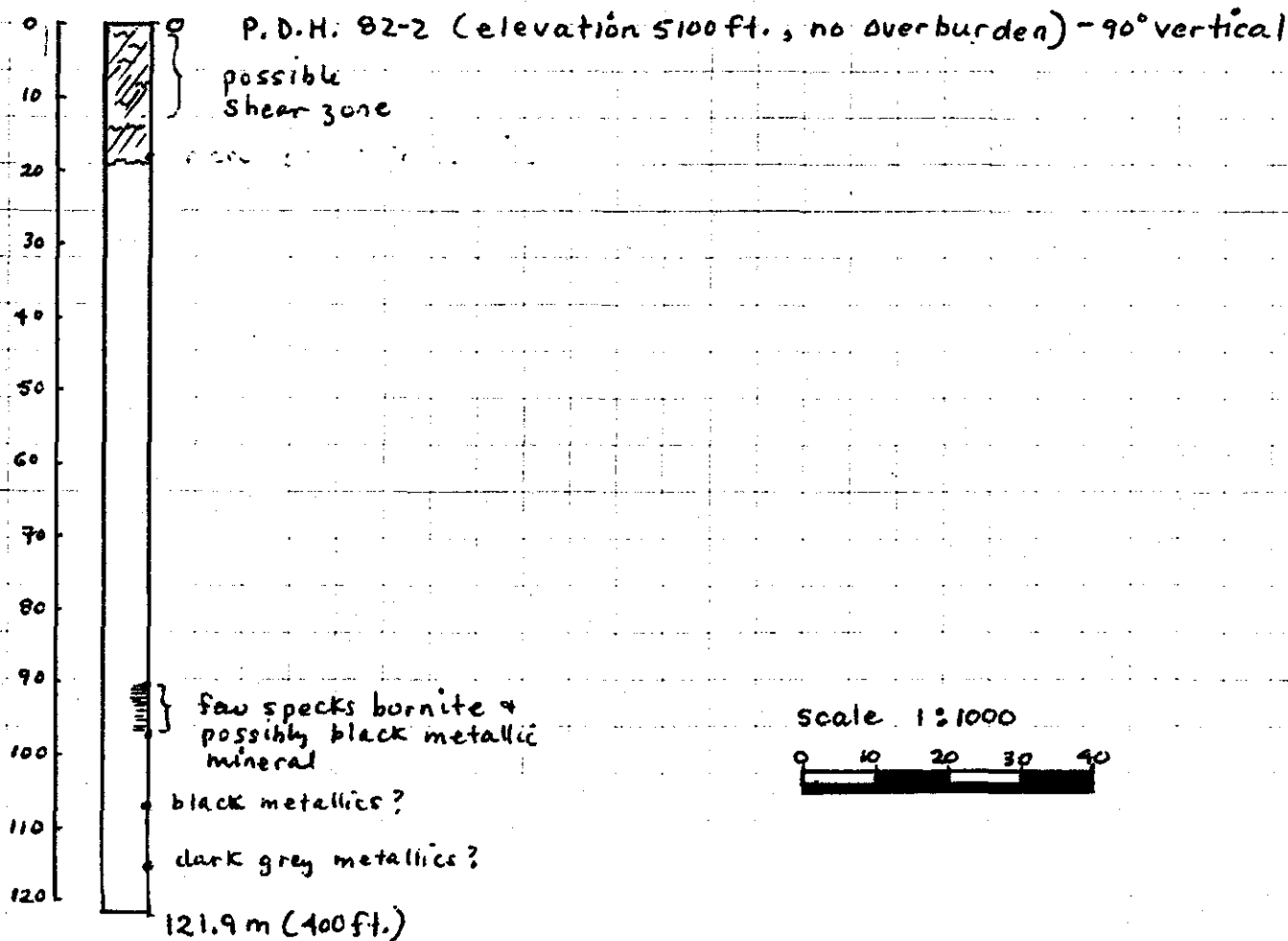
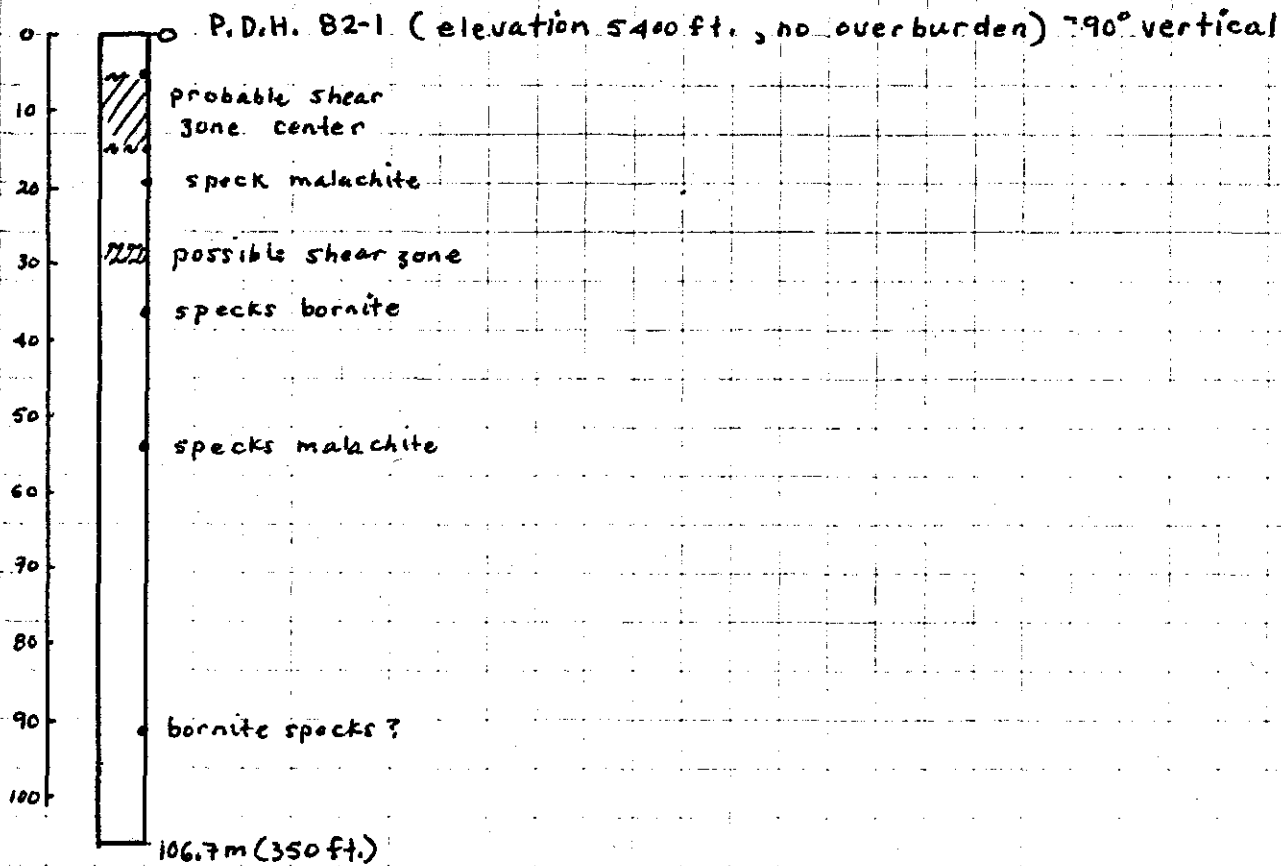
DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION (CONTINUED)

INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS:

Several percussion cutting samples were observed to contain a red mineral suspected to be a copper oxide such as cuprite. To test this a rough field test of combining dilute H_2SO_4 with cuttings and 3cm iron nails was employed. The variable resulting plating of copper supports the above hypothesis. This test proved particularly successful in P.D.H. 82-I. Similar positive results were evident in cuttings of samples where grains of bornite are visible.

The above qualitative approach combined with microscope observations suggest that copper is not necessarily restricted to the shear/fault zones but may occur in the chloritized "diorite" perhaps as fracture fillings, veinlets, or disseminations. At least selective assaying is recommended as a prelude to future exploration of the areas drilled.

PERCUSSION DRILL SECTIONS TO ACCOMPANY CUTTING LOGS



CUTTINGS LOG P.D.H. 82-I

- 10-20 ft: pale pink cuttings, quartz rich diorite, leucocratic, chloritized mafics with traces of epidote, non-magnetic specks of a red mineral (hematite appearance but possible a copper oxide such as cuprite) and some specks of possible grey sulfides associated with quartz fragments.
- 20-30 ft: as above but cuttings more reddish
- 30-40 ft: as above but more of a brick red color (increased red mineral which breaks into minute grains from clusters and appears to be quartz related.
- 40-50 ft: ditto
- 50-60 ft: cuttings similar to 20-30 ft (increased chloritic grains and decreased red mineral)
- 60-70 ft: pale pink similar to 10-20 ft. (note 20-50 ft is a probable shear zone center). One speck of malachite stained quartz.
- 70-80 ft: ditto but higher proportion of white quartz but still notable red mineral fragments.

CUTTINGS LOG P.D.H. 82-I (CON'T)

- 80-90 ft: pale green-grey cuttings (low alteration and low red mineral concentration).
- 90-100 ft: powdery pink colored cuttings (fine-grained powdery pink mineral-possible shear, more chlorite, occasional speck grey metallics, some red mineral and occasional red staining of quartz & feldspars).
- 100-110 ft: pale green (high chloritization, low red mineral content).
- 110-120 ft: ditto
- 120-130 ft: pale green unaltered appearance, few specks of bornite and red mineral.
- 130-140 ft: ditto (no bornite visible).
- 150-160 ft: ditto
- 160-170 ft: ditto (trace red mineral only).
- 170-180 ft: ditto (trace red mineral, rare specks of malachite on quartz).

CUTTINGS LOG P.D.H. 82-I (CON'T)

180-190 ft: ditto (trace red mineral)

190- 230 ft: ditto

230-250 ft: ditto (contains specks of a very fine
black metallic ? mineral, non-magnetic)

250-300 ft: ditto (no black specks)

300-310 ft: appears to contain v.f.g. bornite specks
and an increase in red mineral

310-320 ft: some red and black mineral specks as
described above

320-330 ft: missing sample

330-340 ft: similar to 310-320 ft.

340-350 ft: ditto

END OF HOLE

CUTTINGS LOG P.D.H. 82-2

- 10-20 ft: pale brownish cuttings; dioritic rock with pale green saussuritized feldspars, quartz rich, leucocratic, chloritized mafics. much gouge (largely kaolin, some sericite, calcite, and bits of a red hematite looking mineral)
- 20-30 ft: ditto (trace amounts of red mineral)
- 30-40 ft: ditto
- 40-50 ft: ditto
- 50-60 ft: ditto but decreased "gouge"
- 60-70 ft: ditto
- 70-80 ft: pale green-brown cuttings (no gouge but continued chloritized mafics, non-magnetic
- 80-90 ft: pale green; some pale pink chalky clay mineral and buff colored kaolin
- 90-100ft: ditto

CUTTINGS LOG P.D.H. 82-2 (CON'T)

- I00-I10 ft: ditto (increased orange-red mineral content)
- I10-I20 ft: reddish-brown cuttings; possible shear zone (orange red mineral could be hematite or possibly the zeolite heulandite, an adamantine mineral)
- I20-I30 ft: ditto but lower red content
- I30-I40 ft: buff to pale green cuttings (some orange mineral); green caused by chloritization typical in this hole
- I40-I60 ft: ditto
- I60- I70 ft: pale green cuttings; some orange-stained quartz
- I70-I80 ft: ditto; occasional orange quartz staining
- I80-250 ft: ditto
- 250-260 ft: pale brown-green cuttings; ditto but notable pale pink clayey mineral (likely alteration mineral), increase in orange-red/red mineral

CUTTINGS LOG P.D.H. 82-2 (CON'T)

- 260-270 ft: typical pale green cuttings
- 270-280 ft: ditto
- 280-290 ft: pale brownish green (similar to 250-260)
- 290-300 ft: typical pale green
- 300-310 ft: typical pale green; contains few fine specks of a black mineral and possibly few specks bornite ?
- 310-320 ft: ditto; few very fine specks probable bornite
- 320-330 ft: ditto; few very fine definite specks bornite and a few specks of a black metallic (?) mineral
- 330-340 ft: ditto; no metallics visible
- 340-350 ft: buff-colored very fine cuttings
- 350-360 ft: pale green; some very fine black metallic ? specks

CUTTINGS LOG P.D.H. 82-2 (CON'T)

360-370 ft: pale green very fine grained cuttings

370-380 ft: ditto; appears to contain some very
fine grains, dark grey metallics

380-390 ft: no sample

390-400 ft: pale green; no visible metallics, traces of
orange-red mineral

END OF HOLE

Author's Certificate

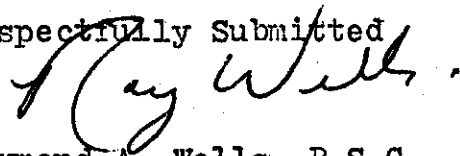
I, Raymond A. Wells of Merritt, British Columbia do hereby certify that-

1. I am a Geologist presently employed by Scope Exploration Services Ltd., P.O. Box 1101, Merritt, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.S.C. Degree in Geology (1976).
3. I have practised my profession since graduation. My exploration Field experience includes 10 seasons throughout British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Northern Saskatchewan, and the Arctic Islands. Positions included extensive reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical techniques in exploration for base metals, precious metals, and uranium. I have planned and implemented property development involving percussion and diamond-drill supervision, core logging, underground sampling and mapping, geological report preparation, and various geophysical surveys.

Recent employers and clients include Cordilleran Engineering of Vancouver, Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. of Calgary, Trigg Woollett & Associates of Edmonton, Scope Exploration Services Ltd. of Merritt, B.C., London Silver Corporation and Lawrence Mining Corporation of Vancouver, B.C.

4. This assessment report is based on a microscope examination of percussion drill cuttings, and a study of information made available by the owner/operator pertaining to the Marion Claim.

Respectfully Submitted



Raymond A. Wells, B.S.C.