

REPORT ON  
ASSESSMENT WORK  
ON THE  
IRENE AND DAM MINERAL CLAIMS  
NE OF MERRITT  
NICOLA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

BY  
SHERWIN F. KELLY, P.ENG.

JUNE 15, 1984

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

12,321

Report on  
Assessment Work  
by  
Geochemical Soil Survey

on the  
Irene and Dam Mineral Claims  
in the Corona Group  
on Swakum Mtn.  
NE of Merritt  
Nicola Mining Division, B.C.  
50° 17½' N, 120° 42½' W

by  
Sherwin F. Kelly, P.Eng.  
Geophysicist & Geologist  
Owner of the Irene Claim  
June 15, 1984

on work done  
Feb. 20 & 21, 1984

by  
Eco-Tech Laboratories, Ltd.  
Kamloops, B.C.

for  
Pacific Northwest Geotech Ltd.  
Kamloops, B.C.  
the operator

ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT ON THE  
IRENE AND DAM MINERAL CLAIMS  
NICOLA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

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MAPS

Bound in text

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facing.....p. 1 /

CLAIM MAP, CORONA GROUP,  
FIG. 2,..facing.....p. 2 /

In envelope bound in back  
of text

COPPER, FIG. 3 /

SILVER, FIG. 4 /

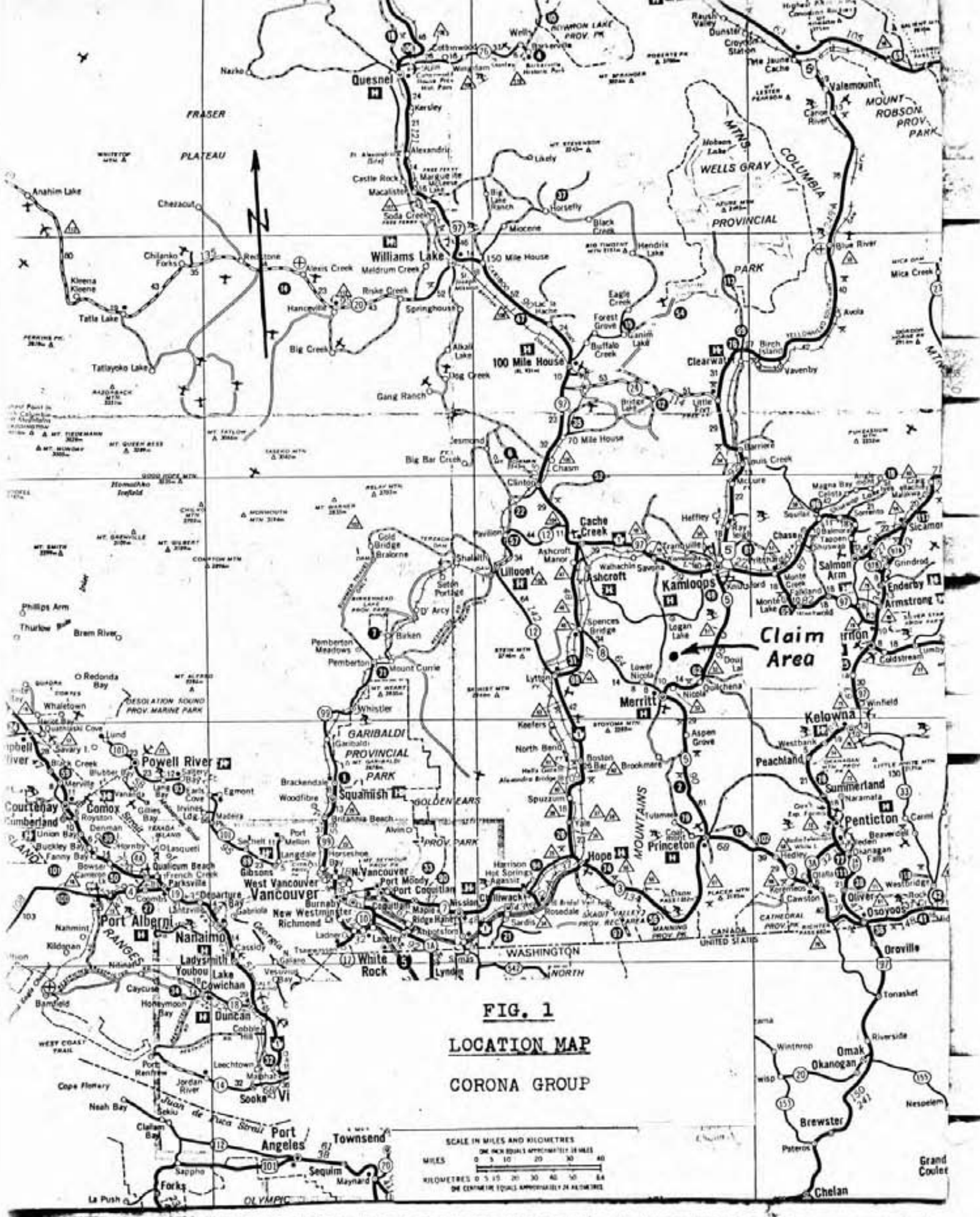
ZINC, FIG. 5 /

LEAD, FIG. 6 /

DOCUMENTS BOUND IN BACK OF TEXT

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.  
INVOICE /

ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.  
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES /



**FIG. 1**  
**LOCATION MAP**  
**CORONA GROUP**

SCALE IN MILES AND KILOMETRES  
 ONE INCH EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 25 MILES  
 MILES 0 5 10 20 30 40  
 KILOMETRES 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 80  
 ONE CENTIMETER EQUALS APPROXIMATELY 2.5 KILOMETRES

REPORT ON  
ASSESSMENT WORK  
ON THE IRENE AND DAM MINERAL CLAIMS  
NICOLA MINING DIVISION, B.C.  
BY  
SHERWIN F. KELLY, P.ENG.

INTRODUCTION

This report is concerned with analytical work performed on soil samples from the Dam mineral claim, the cost of which is to be applied to the Irene claim in satisfaction of assessment work requirements. Both claims are in the Corona Group of mineral claims, located on the top of Swakum Mtn., 19 km north of Merritt in the Nicola Mining Division of south central British Columbia.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Merritt, the site of the Nicola Mining Division Gold Commissioner's office, is about 200 km NE of Vancouver. From Merritt along Highway #5, east and north to Kamloops, a gravel road turns off to the left, (north) some 3.7 km from the Highway intersection traffic lights in the city. About 25 km along this and connecting roads, the summit area of Swakum Mtn. is entered. It is a rolling, upland topography with open stands of timber, at an elevation of 1,500 to 1,730 metres.

The Location Map, Fig. 1, faces this page.

CLAIMS

The Corona Group of mineral claims is elongated N-S over a length of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  km and a width of about 500 to 1,000 metres, on the west side of the Swakum summit (alt. 5666 ft. or 1730m). Five Old Alameda claims (reverted Crown Grants) extend one to three claim-widths to the east and include the peak of the mountain.



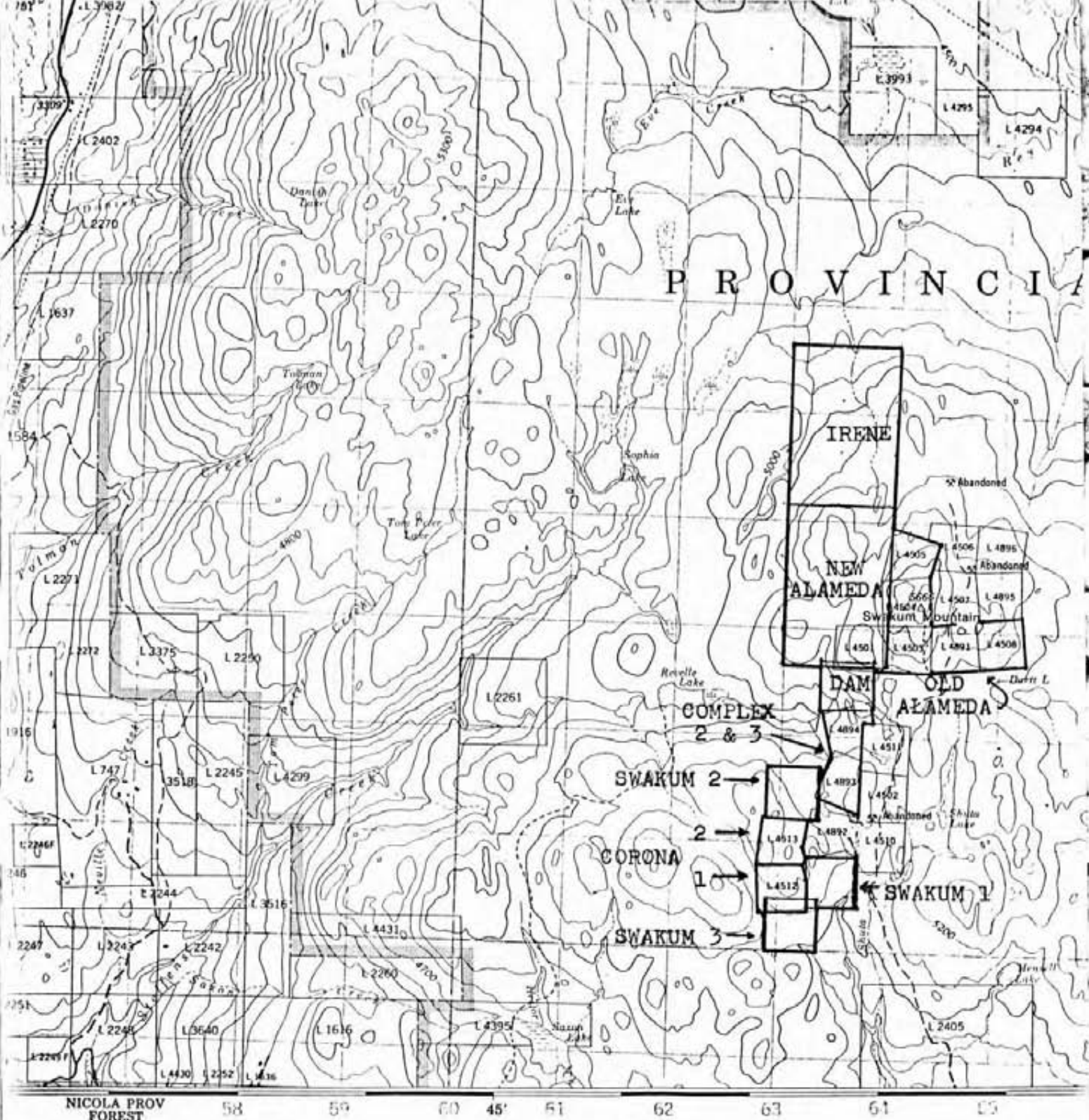


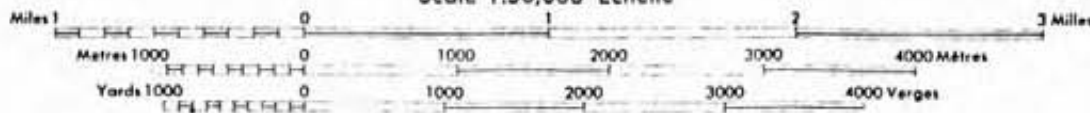
FIGURE  
2

**MAMIT LAKE**  
KAMLOOPS DIVISION OF YALE LAND DISTRICT  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

CLAIM MAP

CORONA  
GROUP

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle



The Corona Group of claims consists of the Irene claim at the north end, the New Alameda and the Old Alameda, the Dam claim which serves to connect the above with the claims to the south, the Complex, Swakum and Corona. The Claim Map, Fig. 2, faces this page.

The preliminary, reconnaissance geochemical work was performed on the Dam claim but applied to the Irene claim.

### HISTORY

Copper was discovered on the summit of Swakum Mtn. in 1916 by Oscar Schmidt, who staked the Lucky Mike (later called Last Chance) claim. This is shown by the "abandoned" notation on the crossed hammer symbol some 500m east of the south end of the Irene claim. It is now included in the HEL Claim, held by Cominco. The mineralisation is of the contact-metasomatic type, consisting of a gangue of garnet and epidote carrying chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and scheelite. There is no visible intrusive which might have been the source of this mineralisation. Exploration during WWII and later, revealed a drill-indicated deposit of some 350,000 tons of copper-tungsten ore which was not commercial at the time, due to depressed metal prices.

Some 800m south of the Lucky Mike, the Old Alameda shaft was sunk in the SE corner of Lot 4506. It developed a quartz vein with chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite, in a bed of limestone. Continuing south  $2\frac{1}{2}$  km, the Thelma and Bernice shafts on Lot 4502, together with various adits, pits and trenches, explored quartz veins both in limestone and greenstone which carried principally sphalerite and galena with pyrite and tetrahedrite. South of west about 1,000 m from the Thelma shaft, a shaft and various trenches and pits on Corona #1 claim (Lot 4512) explored quartz veining in greenstone, carrying galena and sphalerite with some tetrahedrite.

Small shipments of ore (possibly hand sorted) were made from time to time, for test purposes. Metals recovered differed from property to property, but showed copper to be high, 3.7%, on the Lucky Mike (the only shipment tested for copper), gold (0.33 oz/t) and lead (9.6%) to be at their maximum on the Old Alameda, while silver (83.35 oz/t) and zinc (5.75%) were at their tops on the Thelma.

The above sequence of metals suggests a zoning effect, as noted by W.E. Cockfield in his Memoir 249, "Geology and Mineral Deposits of Nicola Map-Area, British Columbia" (Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1948). On p. 60 he observes that the Last Chance (Lucky Mike) deposit occurs in skarn, of contact-metamorphic type although disseminations of copper minerals are found in the greenstone some little distance from the contact-metamorphic body. He calls attention to the change in mineralisation going south from the Last Chance, through the Alameda to the Bernice and Thelma, noted above on the previous page, and says "These are presumably lower temperature types than the Last Chance deposit, and may suggest a temperature zoning around a concealed body of intrusive rock. It cannot be affirmed, however, that the deposits are contemporaneous, nor that they emanated from a single source."

The aeromagnetic map of Mamit Lake, Map 5212G, scale of one inch to one mile, issued in 1968 gives, I believe, the clue to a possible, buried intrusive which might have been the source of the mineralisation observed on Swakum Mtn., as set forth below. It is an hypothesis I proposed in a report on this area in 1970.



## GEOLOGY

Swakum Mtn. is formed of the interbedded volcanics and sedimentaries of the Nicola series of Triassic age. The series consists largely of volcanic rocks, mostly flows and tuffs with some breccias and agglomerates. The flows and tuffs are usually grey-green to bright green and are lumped together as "greenstone". There are beds, however, of other colors, such as red and purple. Both flows and tuffs are largely andesitic in composition.

Intercalated with the volcanics there are a few sedimentary beds, mostly limestone which normally occurs as lenses of varying sizes. Argillites and conglomerates occur sparingly.

The mineral deposits on Swakum Mtn. are found in the volcanics and limestones of the Nicola beds, as high-temperature, contact-metasomatic (metamorphic) formations and as slightly lower-temperature, hydrothermal vein deposits. No igneous rock bodies are exposed which might have served as the source of mineralising solutions.

The Nicola beds have been folded into an asymmetric anticline whose northerly-trending axis passes just west of the summit of the mountain. The axis plunges to the south. The volcanics and limestones carrying the Last Chance, Old Alameda and Thelma deposits dip easterly, whereas on the Corona group the dip is westerly and the trend of the beds is towards Sophia Lake.

Swakum Mtn. is somewhat unique, being formed of volcanic and sedimentary rocks, whereas the large, un-named mountain to the southeast, on which the old Copperado Mine worked some very rich copper ore, is an intrusive granodiorite. To the west, on the far side of Guichon Creek, the mountains are in the huge Guichon batholith of granodiorite, source rock and host rock for the various

copper-molybdenum deposits being operated by the various mining companies in the famous Highland Valley camp. At the south end of the batholith, the now-mined-out Craigmont deposit, west of Merritt, was a contact-metasomatic body in Nicola tuffs and sediments, largely chalcopyrite and magnetite, very close to the diorite contact.

The aeromagnetic map of the Mamit Lake area, published in 1968 and referred to immediately above, depicts a strong, oval-shaped magnetic anomaly, elongated N-S on the western part of the summit of Swakum Mtn. and extending north from the Dam claim, through the New Alameda and the Irene claims, nearly to Rey Creek. In strength (2,700 to 3,700 gammas) and appearance, it strongly resembles the many such anomalies which characterise the area of the Guichon batholith with its Highland Valley ore-deposits. The central portion of this magnetic high lies about 1,000m west of the Last Chance shaft, where the contact-metasomatic (metamorphic) copper-tungsten mineralisation was mined.

It is a reasonable conclusion that this magnetic anomaly is evidence for an underlying, concealed plug of igneous rock which intruded the Swakum Mtn. anticline. If that deduction is correct, then it follows that such an intrusive could have given off the mineralising solutions responsible for the deposits of copper-tungsten-gold-lead-silver-zinc, which have drawn attention to the summit area of the mountain. The position of the peak of the anomaly relative to the deposits, is also consonant with the temperature zoning of the minerals, noted by Cockfield and described above, in the section on "History". The high temperature, copper-tungsten skarn deposit at the Last Chance, is closest to the magnetic maxima. Receding from the central portion of the anomaly, towards the south,

minerals of slightly lower temperatures of deposition, are more prominent. At the Old Alameda shaft, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite, carrying gold, are evident. Farther south, at the Bernice and Thelma operations, sphalerite and galena, with silver, are the important minerals. West of the latter, the Corona workings are on the west limb of the anticline, whereas the other workings mentioned, are on the east limb. At the Corona shaft, the important minerals are galena and sphalerite, as in the case of the Thelma-Bernice operations. The two sites are at a similar distance from the magnetic high.

The zoning concept is important because, if correct, it implies that a similar, but reverse zoning should be encountered on approaching the source body, the igneous intrusive. Following the mineralised structures or formations, down-dip towards the igneous source, there should be a marked increase in galena at first, then chalcopyrite (possibly gold) and finally chalcopyrite and scheelite in a contact-metasomatic zone adjacent to the intrusive.

Valuable insight on the zoning pattern can be derived from a thorough geochemical soil survey of the claim area. The sparse, reconnaissance work already done, tends to confirm the pattern already indicated. More thorough, extensive and intensive, surveys are needed to provide insights for guiding exploration at depth.

The Dam claim was only partially covered in the work reported herein. It lies adjacent to the south boundaries of the Old Alameda and the New Alameda, on which work has previously been done. On the south, it adjoins the Old Complex, on which previous reconnaissance has also been carried out. In both cases, a soil geochemical reconnaissance survey was performed.

EXPLORATION WORK

The exploratory work hereby claimed for assessment credit, consists of the analyses of 43 soil samples gathered from the Dam claim, assayed for copper, silver, lead and zinc, with five of them tested for gold. The "Geochemical Analyses" returns and the relevant invoice from Eco-Tech Laboratories Ltd., of Kamloops, B.C., are bound in back of this text.

The grid lines on the Dam claim were laid out and sampled by Mr. Dirk Moraal, geologist in the employ of Pacific Northwest Geotech Ltd. of Kamloops, the operator. The firm is an established consultant and contractor for field services in mineral exploration. The work was done on Aug. 23, 1983, following the staking of the claim, which was recorded on Aug. 24, 1983, record no. 1444. Ten E-W grid lines were established at 100m intervals and stations were marked thereon at 25m intervals. The samples were taken from the "B" horizon, at about a foot in depth.

The laying out of the grid and the sampling were recorded as "Physical Work" on Sep. 9, 1983. That portion of the survey therefor does not enter into the costs of the present submission.

Forty-three soil samples from the grid on the Dam claim, were delivered to the Eco-Tech Lab. in Kamloops on Feb. 15, 1984 and were tested as above noted. I received the costs and summary of results by telephone the morning of Feb. 22, 1984 and filed the Statement of Exploration and Development that day.

From the assessment credits available, it is requested that \$600 be applied to the Irene Claim, Record No. 1350 (Feb), a six unit claim, for one year. Along with the Dam claim, it is included

in the Corona Group Supplementary, per "Notice to Group" dated Sep. 2, 1983.

The itemization is as follows:-

Geochemical assays on 43 samples for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, plus Au on 5.....	\$253.60
Cost of this report.....	350.00
Credit from affidavit of Sep. 9, 1983 re Corona Group.....	55.00
	<u>\$658.60</u>
To be applied to the Irene Claim.....	600.00
Available for future application.....	<u>\$ 58.60</u>

#### ANALYSES

The soil samples were screened through 80 mesh and subjected to aqua regia extraction and examined by atomic absorption. For gold, however, the procedure was fire assay, extraction by methyl isobutyl ketone and examination by atomic absorption. The results are given on the returns, dated Feb. 27, 1984, of which copies are bound in back of the text.

From the figures recorded, I calculate the background value for copper to be 27 ppm. This corresponds well with the value of 26 ppm, calculated for the Old Complex claims adjoining to the south (report of July 1, 1981), with the value of 28 ppm derived for the New Alameda to the north (report of Feb. 9, 1982) and with a background of 30 ppm obtained on the Old Alameda, also to the north, (report of Sep. 30, 1981).

Silver background appears to be 0.48ppm, which is slightly lower than the 0.6 ppm calculated for the New Alameda, but significantly higher than the 0.2 ppm found on the Old Alameda and the Old Complex. More extensive work may reconcile these discrepancies.



For zinc, the background is 50.6 ppm, rounded to 50 ppm. This accords with the value on the Old Alameda of 50 ppm, is close to the value on the Old Complex of 52 ppm and only a little lower than the 59 ppm found on the New Alameda.

In the case of lead, there appears to be a misplaced decimal on the Eco-Tech return, as lead values that low do not occur in this area. Making that correction, background works out at 18 ppm; this accords closely enough with the value found on the New Alameda, of 13 ppm. Lead was not determined on the Old Complex or Old Alameda.

Five gold determinations yielded 4 values of less than 5 parts per billion (ppb) and one of 10 ppb. The latter may be viewed as "interesting" and is probably a "Threshold" value.

These assay results (excepting gold) have been entered on four grid maps, in an envelope bound at the back of this text. Fig. 3 is copper, Fig. 4 is silver, Fig. 5 is zinc and Fig. 6 is lead.

For lead, there are no values higher than 29 ppm, which is less than the threshold value of 36 ppm.

The values for zinc are also below the threshold of 100 ppm. There are, however, some noticeably high values, in the 80s, especially on Line 4N between 2+75W and 5+00W. This is an area also marked by higher copper and silver readings.

There are no anomalous silver values, but several readings are close to, or above the threshold of 0.96 ppm. Three of them are on Line 4+00N (1.03 to 1.29 ppm) in the area mentioned above. The highest, 1.29 ppm, is at Station 2+75W, the location of the highest zinc value and of a copper anomaly. The high values at the edge of the lake, in the southeast, are suspect; metallic ions may have accumulated in the muddy sediments.

There is one copper anomaly, of 90 ppm (anomalous is 81 ppm or higher). It is at 2+75W on Line 4+00N, the location of the highest silver and zinc recordings. Values of threshold (54 ppm) or higher, characterise the western extension of this line to its terminus, at 5+00W, in the area where higher-than-background values in silver and zinc were measured. As noted for silver, the threshold or higher copper values at the edge of the lake, are suspect, especially since the readings on the adjoining line to the north, do not reflect them.

The one, possibly threshold value for gold, occurs at Station 4+75W on Line 4N, along with a nearly-anomalous value of 76 ppm for copper and an above-threshold of 1.16 ppm for silver. The gold value is 10 ppb.

The gaps in some of the readings are due to the fact that, while in storage, some of the soil sample envelopes were tampered with; the ones which had been opened had to be discarded.

The depicted results imply that line 4N, in its western portion, may be intersecting a mineralised formation which possibly extends northerly, into the unsampled area.

The New Alameda adjoins the Dam claim on the north. Soil sampling was carried out on only four, reconnaissance lines spaced 250m apart. In the central-east portion of the New Alameda, which lies northerly from the central-west portion of the Dam claim, there are threshold-anomalous copper and threshold silver values on three lines; these align roughly with the interesting values on Line 4N of the Dam claim. The survey should be carried north, through the Irene claim, on a detail basis.

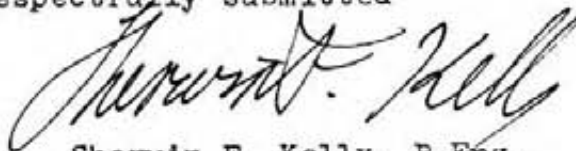
The survey on the Old Alameda, Lot 4501, did not record

any striking values where the lines crossed the presumed trend of interesting readings, just described. The readings become interesting on the New Alameda lines which lie north of the Old Alameda claim, Lot 4501.

On the latter claim, however, there is a striking anomaly in silver and zinc, with some copper, lying within 100m west of the boundary between that lot and Lot 4503. It is open to the south and would extend in that direction along, or close to the east border of the Dam claim. In continuing the survey of the Dam claim to the north, the lines should be extended, if necessary, east of the border, to pick up the southern continuity of that anomalous trend.

The reconnaissance work to date has shown the area of the Corona Group to be most promising and amply warrants continuation of the exploratory work with detail soil surveys.

Respectfully submitted



Sherwin F. Kelly, P.Eng.

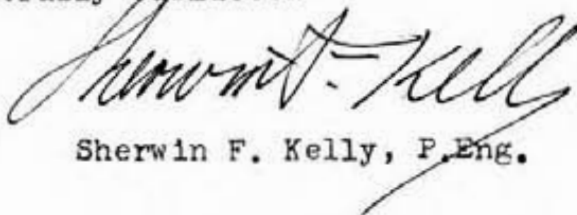
P.O. Box 277  
Merritt, B.C.  
VOK 2B0  
June 15, 1984

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Sherwin F. Kelly, P.Eng., residing in Merritt, B.C.,  
certify that:-

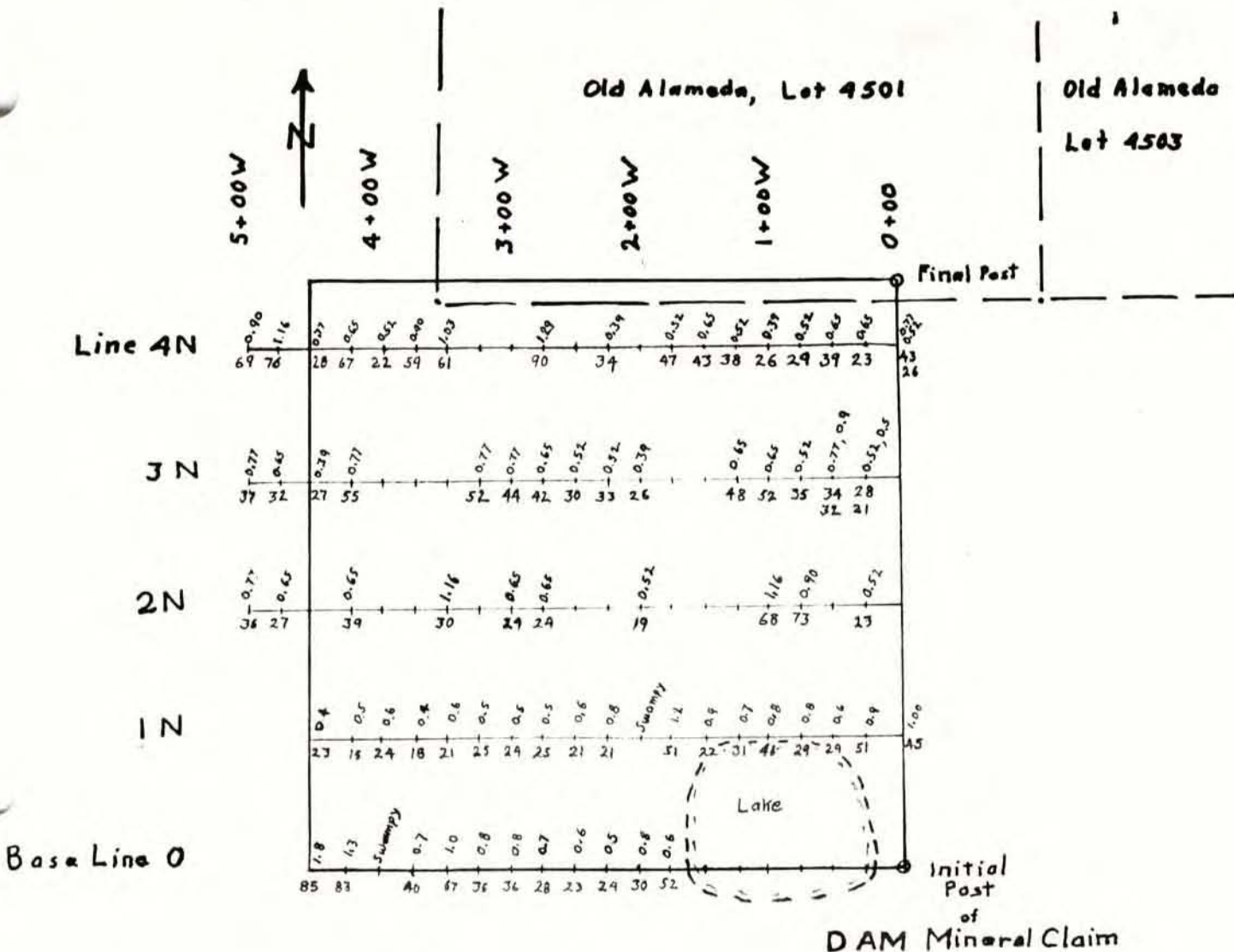
- (1) I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia
- (2) I received the degree of B. Sc. in Mining Engineering from the University of Kansas in 1917. I pursued graduate studies at the University of Toronto, the University of Kansas, the Université de Paris (the Sorbonne), the Ecole des Mines and the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, in Paris, in geology and mineralogy. I received my early instruction in geophysics from Prof. Conrad Schlumberger, of the Ecole des Mines.
- (3) I have practised as a geophysicist and geologist in Europe, North Africa, North, Central and South America and the Caribbean, since 1920. Since 1936, my work has been as a consultant.
- (4) I am the author of the "Report on Assessment Work on the Irene and Dam Mineral Claims, NE of Merritt, Nicola Mining Division, B.C.", dated June 15, 1984.
- (5) I am the owner of the Irene Claim.

Respectfully submitted

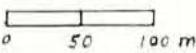


Sherwin F. Kelly, P.Eng.

P.O. Box 277  
Merritt, B.C.  
V0K 2B0  
June 15, 1984



Scale 1:5,000



Geochemical Soil Survey

Fig. 3

SILVER & COPPER	
<u>silver</u>	<u>copper</u>
0.5.....background.....	25
1.0.....threshold.....	50
1.5.....anomalous.....	75

Values in parts per million (ppm)

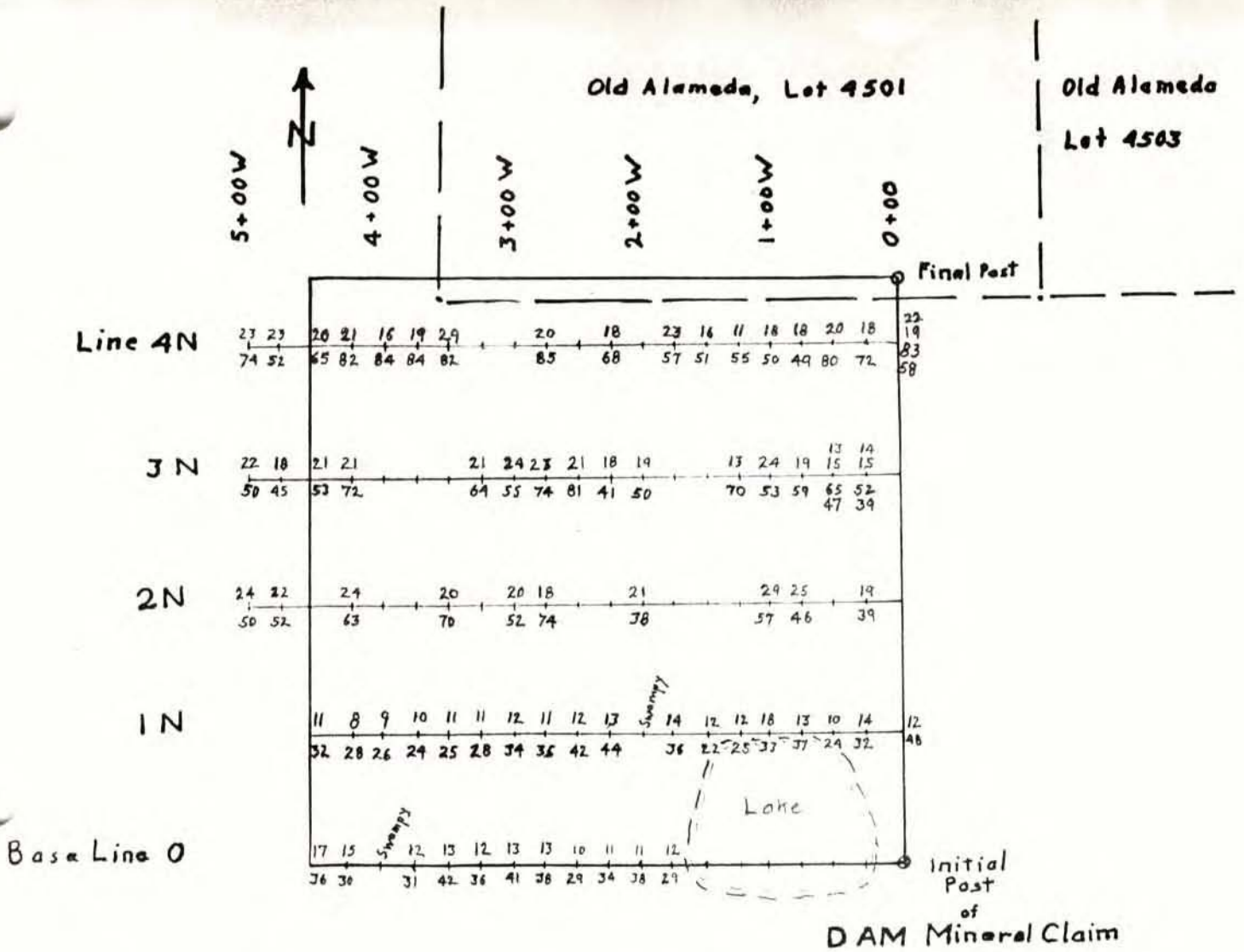
Silver above the line.  
Copper below the line.

This map replaces Figs. 3 & 4 which accompanied my report of June 15, 1984 (Irene & Dam mineral claims) on which lines 2N, 3N and 4N were misplaced. The values recorded are not affected.

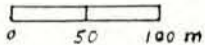
Map to accompany the assessment report by Sherwin F. Kelly, P.Eng. dated Sept. 29, 1984.

*Sherwin F. Kelly P.Eng.*





Scale 1:5,000



### Geochemical Soil Survey

Fig. 4

LEAD & ZINC  
lead                      zinc

15...background...35

30...threshold...70

45...anomalous...105

Values in parts per million (ppm)

Lead above the line.

Zinc below the line.

This map replaces Figs. 5 & 6 which accompanied my report of June 15, 1984 (Irene and Dam mineral claims) on which lines 2N, 3N and 4N were misplaced. The values recorded are not affected.

*Sherwin F. Kelly P. Eng.*

Map to accompany the assessment report by Sherwin F. Kelly, P. Eng. dated Sept. 29, 1984.

*Sherwin F. Kelly P. Eng.*

**Eco-Tech**  
LABORATORIES LTD.

783 Notre Dame Drive, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 5N8 — Telephone (604) 372-9700 Telex 048-8393

DATE February 23 19 84

Attention: Mr. G. D'Angelo

CLIENT Pacific Northwest GeoTech Ltd.  
P. O. Box 3064  
KAMLOOPS, B. C. V2C 6B7

INVOICE NO. ET271

DESCRIPTION	
43 Sample Preps @ \$0.60 ea.	\$ 25 80
5 Au Geochems @ \$6.00 ea.	30 00
43 Ag Geochems @ \$1.90 ea.	81 70
43 Cu Geochems @ \$0.90 ea.	38 70
43 Pb Geochems @ \$0.90 ea.	38 70
43 Zn Geochems @ \$0.90 ea.	<u>38 70</u>
TOTAL DUE AND PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT	\$ <u>253 60</u>

cc: Mr. Sherwin Kelly  
P. O. Box 277  
Merritt, B. C. VOK 2B0



ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING  
GEOCHEMISTRY  
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY  
ASSAYING

783 Notre Dame Drive, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 5N8 - Telephone (604) 372-9700  
Telex: 048-8393

February 27, 1984

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES

CLIENT: Pacific Northwest Geotech Ltd.  
P. O. Box 3064  
KAMLOOPS, B. C.  
V2C 6B7

ATTENTION: Mr. G. D'Angelo

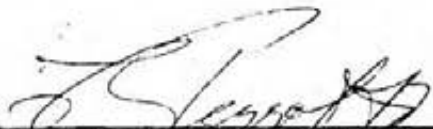
SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: 43 soil samples (DAM Claim) received Feb. 15, 1984

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS NUMBER: ET271

Description	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Au (ppb)
L4N 00+00	0.77	43.	2.2	83.	-
00+00	0.52	26.	1.9	58.	-
0+25W	0.65	23.	1.8	72.	-
0+50W	0.65	39.	2.0	80.	-
0+75W	0.52	29.	1.8	49.	-
1+00W	0.39	26.	1.8	50.	-
1+25W	0.52	35.	1.1	55.	-
1+50W	0.65	43.	1.6	51.	-
1+75W	0.52	47.	2.3	57.	-
2+25W	0.39	34.	1.8	68.	-
2+75W	1.29	90.	2.0	85.	<5.
3+50W	1.03	61.	2.9	82.	-
3+75W	0.90	59.	1.9	84.	-
4+00W	0.52	22.	1.6	84.	-
4+25W	0.65	67.	2.1	82.	-
4+50W	0.77	28.	2.0	65.	-
4+75W	1.16	76.	2.3	52.	10.
5+00W	0.90	69.	2.3	74.	-
3N 0+25W	0.52	28.	1.5	52.	-
0+50W	0.77	34.	1.5	65.	-
0+75W	0.52	35.	1.9	59.	-
1+00W	0.65	52.	2.4	53.	<5.
1+25W	0.65	48.	1.3	70.	-

Description	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Au (ppb)
3N 2+00W	0.39	26.	1.9	50.	<5.
2+25W	0.52	33.	1.8	41.	-
2+50W	0.52	30.	2.1	81.	-
2+75W	0.65	42.	2.3	74.	-
3+00W	0.77	44.	2.4	55.	-
3+25W	0.77	52.	2.1	64.	-
4+25W	0.77	55.	2.1	72.	-
4+50W	0.39	27.	2.1	53.	-
4+75W	0.65	32.	1.8	45.	-
5+00W	0.77	37.	2.2	50.	-
2N 0+25W	0.52	23.	1.9	39.	-
0+75W	0.90	73.	2.5	46.	-
1+00W	1.16	68.	2.9	57.	<5.
2+00W	0.52	19.	2.1	38.	-
2+75W	0.65	24.	1.8	74.	-
3+00W	0.65	24.	2.0	52.	-
3+50W	1.16	30.	2.0	70.	-
4+25W	0.65	39.	2.4	63.	-
4+75W	0.65	27.	2.2	52.	-
5+00W	0.77	36.	2.4	50.	-

NOTE: < = less than

  
 ECO-TECH LABORATORIES LTD.  
 Frank J. Pezzotti, C.E.T.  
 Laboratory Manager

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