

05/87

Prospecting Report on the Canim 1

Canim Lake, B.C.; 92P /15W

Clinton Mining Division

May 12 1986, D.W. RIDLEY

05/87

14924

PROSPECTING REPORT

on the

CANIM #1 (four units)

mineral claim near Canim Lake, B.C.

N.T.S. 92P/15W (51° 485' N; 121° ~~50~~ 50.5' W)

Clinton, Mining Division

by

David W. Ridley

(owner-operator)

May 12, 1986

FILMED

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,924

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INTRODUCTION:

Prospecting of a recent rock-fall uncovered the presence of copper mineralization located on steep cliffs rising from the east shore of Canim Lake in the vicinity of the Howard Lake Rd. The Canim #1 was staked by the author in May 1985 to cover the showings. Extrapolation of past data (Dome & Cominco) indicate favorable ground in the area of the Canim #1 though it remained untested. Six rock chip samples were analyzed during the 1985 season, providing encouragement for further work.

Employment commitments disallowed further work until the 1986 field season. The grid has been established and geological mapping coupled with intense prospecting revealed the presence of a mineralized zone about 70m. wide and possibly 300 meters long trending northerly through the Canim #1. Sixty-five rock samples have been collected for petrographic comparison along with fifteen rock chip samples for geochemical analysis. Analyses of samples from 1986 are not available at present and shall be appended when received. Field observations made during April 1986 are an integral part of this report and are included where applicable. This work is on-going and shall be submitted as a detailed prospecting report later in the 1986 field season as time and funds permit.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND TOPOGRAPHY:

The Canim #1 is situated at Canim Lake 35 km. northeast of the village of 100 Mile House, B.C. Access to the claim is by paved and gravel road. (Canim L. & Canim L.S. Rd.) The Howard Lake Forest Rd. provides access to the western and northern portion of the claim. Old logging roads in the area are plentiful and may be brushed-out providing vehicular access to the eastern

portions of the Canim #1.

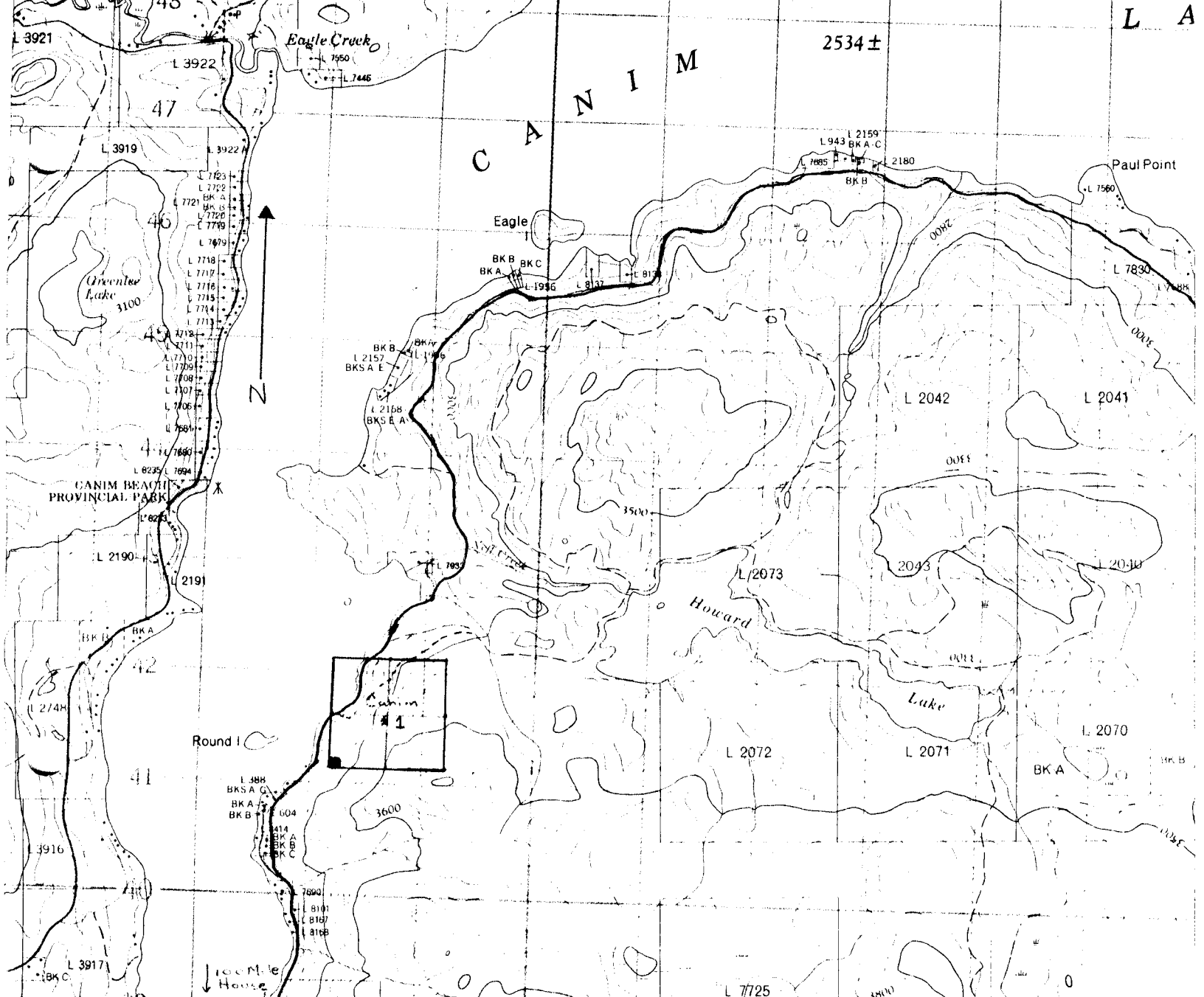
The property lies partly on a dissected plateau overlooking Canim Lake in the west but extending down along a steep hillside to the edge of the lake. The maximum local relief on the plateau overlooking Canim Lake is about 150 meters. The valleys and surrounding hilltops contain second growth coniferous and deciduous trees. Numerous logging roads, now generally overgrown, testify to widespread logging in the area.

EXPLORATION HISTORY:

Low grade copper mineralization associated with the Canim stock, which underlies most of the Canim #1, was found in 1986 by Cominco Ltd. The Kim property (30 claims) was staked and mapped on a scale of one inch to half a mile. In addition, some soil and silt sampling was carried out but the work was not encouraging and the claims were allowed to lapse the following year.

Dome Petroleum (?) located a large block (250 claims) known as the RM property in 1972. These claims were roughly centered on the Paul Creek fault which trends northeasterly through Howard Lake located 1.5 km. east of the eastern boundary of the Canim #1. Between 1972-74 Dome carried out geologic mapping, soil & silt sampling, ground magnetics and IP surveying. Subsequent percussion drilling in the vicinity of the Howard Lake stock 3 km. northeast of Canim #1, returned sub-marginal copper values only.

Cominco Ltd. restaked part of the old Kim property (Mik #1, 20 units) in 1977 as the result of several untested IP anomalies in the vicinity of the Canim stock, obtained during Dome's earlier work. Percussion drilling of an area just east of Canim #1's eastern boundary was carried out during 1977 but no commercial mineralization was found and the claims ~~were to~~



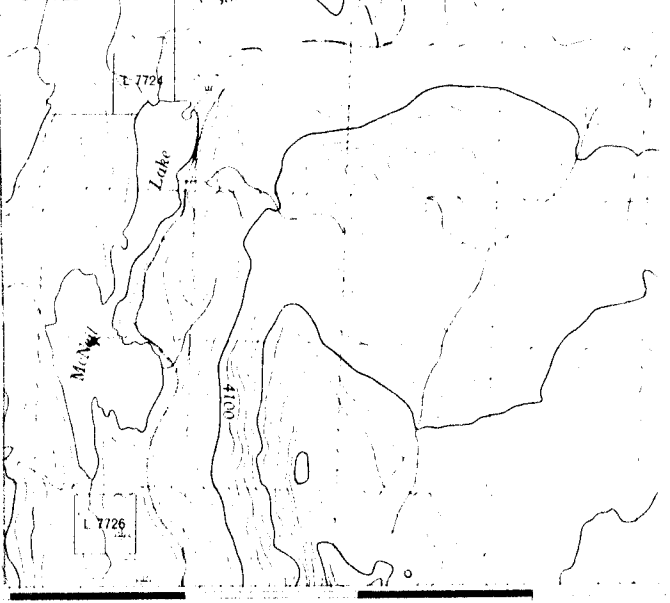
CLAIM LOCATION; CANIM #1
 Canim Lake, B.C., Clinton Mining Division
 N.T.S. 92P/15W (1:50,000)



FIG 1

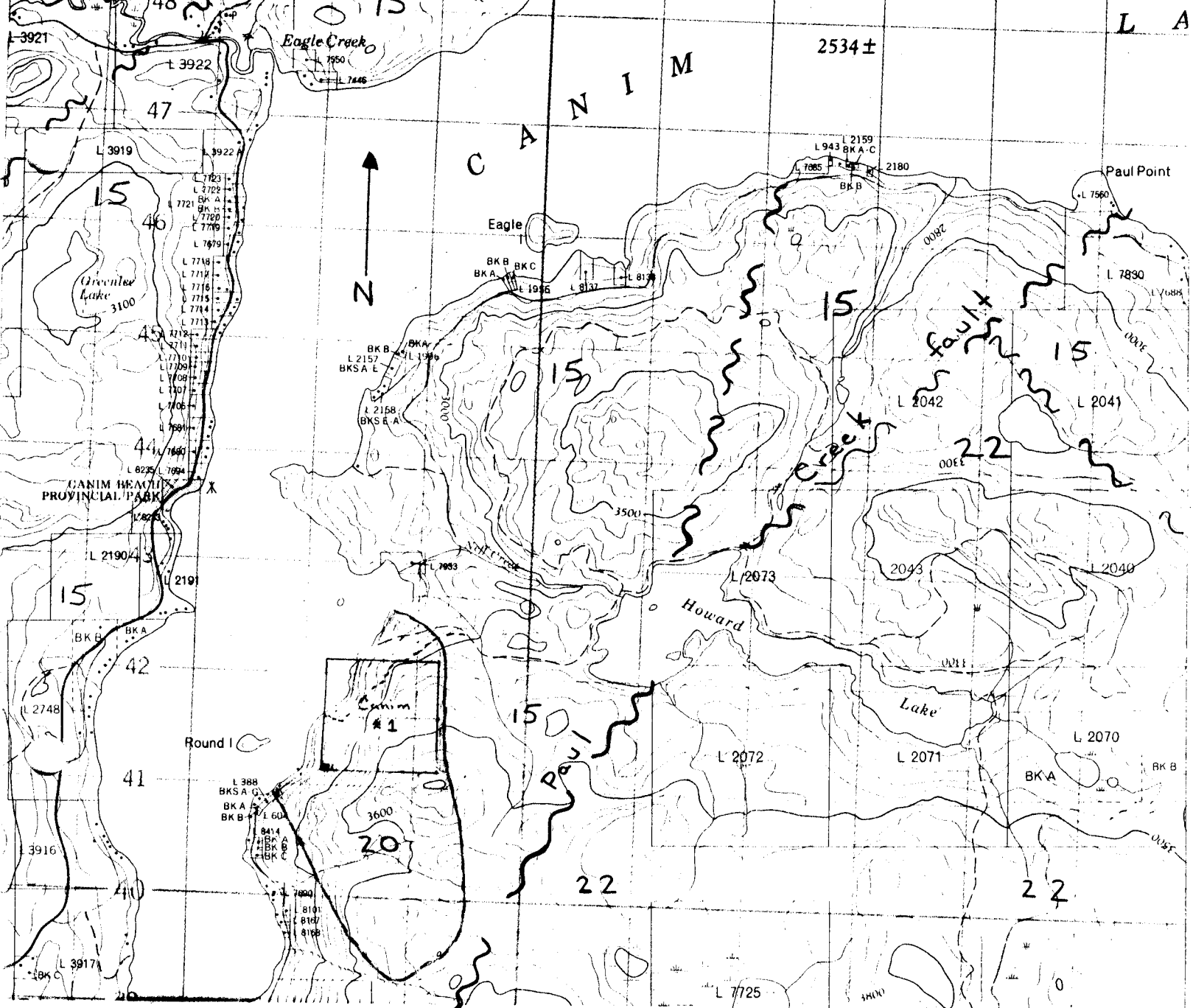
- all weather road
- secondary road
- L.C.P.; CANIM 1

D.W. Riley May 12 1986
Wm Ry.



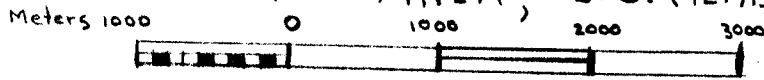
Bridge Lake 45 km

46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 45



REGIONAL GEOLOGY FIG 2

CANIM LAKE AREA, B.C. (92P/15W)



From Campbell + Tipper 1971, G.S.C. Mem. 363

22 KAMLOOPS GROUP; Skull Hill Formation

20 Raft + Baldy Batholiths; Canim Stock

15 JURASSIC Andesites + Tuffs

} fault.

D.W. Ridley

D.W. Ridley
May 12 1986

46 47 49 50 51 52 54 55 45'

Bridge Lake 45 km

lapsed in 1983.

The Canim #1 was staked in May 1985 and work is presently in progress to further define several new showings.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

Memoir 363 by R. B. Campbell and H. W. Tipper published by the G.S.C. is the most recent mapping of the district.

The Canim #1 is underlain primarily by the Canim stock (m.u. 20) a small elliptical pluton of the alkali syenite clan, surrounded by andesites and tuffs of Jurassic age (m.u. 15). To the east m.u. 15 is in apparent fault contact, by the Paul Creek fault, with rocks of the Kamloops Group, Skull Hill Formation, m.u. 22.

West of Canim Lake, Jurassic rocks of m.u. 15 are overlain by younger Kamloops Group, intrusives of the Takomkane Batholith underlie most of the terrain a short distance west.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION:

Geology:

Outcrop on the Canim #1 is scarce, much of the geology has been mapped from scattered outcrops, rubble areas and talus slides. The steep cliffs east of the Howard Lake road provide the most extensive exposure on the property. It is here that the main showings occur.

Most of the property is underlain by the Canim stock consisting of pink or gray medium grain syenite interspersed with pink porphyritic orthoclase syenite. Magnetite and pyrite are common constituents. Epidote-chlorite-kaolin alteration can be extensive in the more porphyritic varieties.

The southeast portion of the property is underlain by a generally

aphanitic dark-grey meta-tuff (L2 & 3E; 4+50S). A fine grain felsic dike of unknown composition (1.5 meters wide) intrudes this unit striking northeasterly (L2E: 4+75S).

Scattered outcrops and float of medium to porphyritic green-black hornblendite ^{breccia} cemented with syenite occur from L1E; 4S to L3W:5S and may indicate proximity to a buried intrusive contact. Biotite phenocrysts are seen in some of the hornblendite clasts in this area. Magnetite is very common, sometimes as much as 10 - 15% of the clasts with minor pyrite as breccia fillings.

Diorite outcrops (L1W: 4S & L1+50: 5S), may be a dike but critical exposures are lacking. Magnetite is common with very minor disseminated pyrite.

Two narrow (1 meter) lamprophyre (?) dikes (L1W; 1+10N & L0+50W; 1+25S) are found spatially related to the showings. They are dark green with a fine-grained groundmass in which lath-like hornblende phenocrysts occur towards the centers. Chilled margins at the contact with med-grain pink syenite indicate the dikes are later than the main intrusion. They strike east-west and dip vertically. Several small faults are seen in the southern most dike having a displacement of 1-2 meters northerly.

Slickensides observed at the north showings (L0; 2+75N), indicate a fault which strikes north-west following the creek valley.

Major fractures cut the Canim stock striking northwesterly and dipping northeasterly at 28-50'. These fractures host the best copper mineralization on the property.

Mineralization:

Three mineralized zones are known on the property and are placed

into two groups.

i) Main Showings:

This zone is roughly centred on L0+50W; O+75S covering an area of some 50 by 120 meters. The showings are hosted in fractures (1-3 cm. wide) and contain massive and disseminated pyrite, chalcopryrite, magnetite and quartz usually with epidote-chlorite alteration of the wallrocks. Limonite and malachite are common weathering products on many of the showings. In some fractures limonite is all that remains of weathered sulphides. Minor hematite and bornite (?) can be observed in small amounts distributed irregularly. Disseminations of sulphides into the syenite wallrock occur in stockwork style veinlets running perpendicular to the main fractures and many are mineralized. Chip samples 85-8, 85-9 and 85-13 are the best samples analysed to date with values ranging between 2.7 - 1.6% copper, with small but significant gold and silver values. Sample 85-14 is significant in having the highest gold value (1420 ppb.) and a high silver (28.1 ppm.). This is deeply weathered oxidized material which probably accounts for the low copper value (1060 ppm.). The fracture at 86-9 can be traced to 86-55 for a length of 120m. The fracture at 85-13 can be traced to 86-12 for a distance of 15m.

ii) North Showings:

Two small but significant zones occur at L0+90W; 1+35N, L0;2+75N respectively. Analysis results have not been received at the time of writing, but visual estimates indicate similar grades to the main showings.

Sample 86-59 (L0+90W; 1+35N) occurs in stockwork style veinlets in pink orthoclase syenite porphyry which is weakly epidotized. Composition is similar to the main showings.

The northern-most showings, (LO; 2+75N) occur in a zone of intense epidote-chlorite-kaolin alteration. Stockwork style veinlets, mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite and quartz, are exposed for a strike length of 20 meters. (86-17;86-56)

All showings on the property extend into overburden and so are open in all directions.

WORK PERFORMED:

Prospecting traverses (June 1&2 1985) resulted in the collection of six rock chip samples which were sent for analysis (page 8). A grid was established (April 10-15 1986) consisting of 10.7 km. of ribbon lines which were laid out by compass and hip-chain. Topographic control was obtained by triangulation of known geographic features from the east shore of Canim Lake and were tied to ID Post 1N, where the baseline originates.

A further five days (April 15-20 1986) was spent on a detailed prospecting program of the grid. A short description of samples collected in 1985 follows:

85-9 fracture-filling (2-3 cm. wide) Fo 29^h/50NE, pyrite chalcopyrite, -----
malachite and limonite is present with quartz. Chip sample across dip for 1 meter. (LO+50W; 0+70S)

85-9 floatat base of steep cliffs, quartz with pyrite, chalcopyrite, -----
limonite minor malachite and hematite.

85-10 chip sample of syenite wallrock 2.5 meters long, many small stock- -----
work style veinlets. Minor pyrite, chalcopyrite, magnetite and very minor malachite and limonite. (LO+50W: 0+85S)

85-13 quartz fracture filling FO146/40NE, (2cm. wide) similar to 85-8 -----
(LO+50W: 1+15S)

85-14 weathered fracture filling on trend upslope from 85-8 of limonite
with rare pyrite, chalcopyrite and malachite.

85-18 weathered outcrop of hornblendite breccia in diorite, massive
magnetite, minor pyrite and limonite as breccia filling.

All samples were collected in Kraft soil sample envelopes containing
a bout .5 kgs. and were sent to Acme Analytical Labs, Vancouver.

All work was performed by D.W. Ridley.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION:

Detailed prospecting has been useful to determine further extensions
of the showings. Further work is warranted on the Canim #1 in the form of
rock chip sampling and detailed geological mapping. Lines should^{be} extended
150m north and geochemical soil sampling using the Bloom Total Heavy Metals
test would be carried out over the entire ~~claim~~ grid.

Chip samples collected in 1986 will be analyzed as soon as possible.
Trenching and stripping of overburden around the showings should also be
carried out.

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN.FE.CA.P.CR.MG.BA.TI.B.AL.NA.K.W.SI.ZR.CE.SN.Y.NB AND TA. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK CHIPS

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 12 1985

DATE REPORT MAILED: *June 17/85*

ASSAYER: *T. Saundry* DEAN TOYE OR TOM SAUNDRY. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

D. RIDLEY FILE # 85-0904

PAGE 1

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	N PPM	Au PPB
2-85-8	29	19556	25	42	16.6	4	20	514	7.68	4	5	ND	8	47	2	2	2	66	1.88	.34	7	3	.50	25	.08	12	.97	.03	.09	6	-
2-85-9	432	27623	26	142	37.7	8	27	70	8.94	8	5	ND	3	24	4	2	18	34	.16	.34	2	1	.14	19	.03	4	.21	.02	.04	11	-
2-85-10	14	623	6	22	.6	4	6	360	2.96	2	5	ND	6	48	1	2	2	107	1.38	.18	11	6	.40	27	.11	8	.72	.05	.08	1	-
2-85-13	7	16884	14	97	9.6	13	63	521	5.26	5	5	ND	7	63	1	2	20	79	1.81	.31	14	6	.67	22	.08	14	1.68	.03	.08	1	435
2-85-14	488	10660	8	19	28.1	3	11	132	6.42	5	5	2	6	52	1	2	5	74	.39	.14	8	3	.21	59	.10	9	.48	.04	.14	1	1420
2-85-18	3	216	10	36	.5	9	23	410	6.71	8	5	ND	4	132	1	2	2	220	3.66	.47	19	6	.88	54	.15	14	2.32	.11	.09	1	55

(8)

STATEMENT OF COSTS:

1)	Wages: D.W. RIDLEY	12 days @ \$100	\$1200.00
	(June 1 & 2 1985; Apr. 10 - 20/86)		
2)	Travel: \$15.00/day - gas for pickup		\$180.00
3)	Supplies: flagging, toposil, etc.		\$ 80.00
4)	Sample Analysis: 6 @ 14.25 ea.		\$ 85.50
5)	Report Preparation: 2 days @ \$ 100.00/day		\$200.00
	(May 10, 11 1986)		

Total cost to be applied to all four (4) units of the
Canim #1. \$1,745.50

D. W. Ridley

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS:

I, David Wayne Ridley of Eagle Creek B.C. state:

- 1) I am the sole owner and operator of the Canim #1
- 2) All statements pertaining to this report are true and correct as I know them.
- 3) I have prospected independently for six years. (1980-86)
- 4) I have been employed in the exploration industry for ³ years as a prospector. (1983-86)
- 5) I have graduated from the Mineral Exploration Course for Prospectors held by Ministry staff at Mesachie Lake, B.C. 1984

May 12, 1986



D.W. RIDLEY

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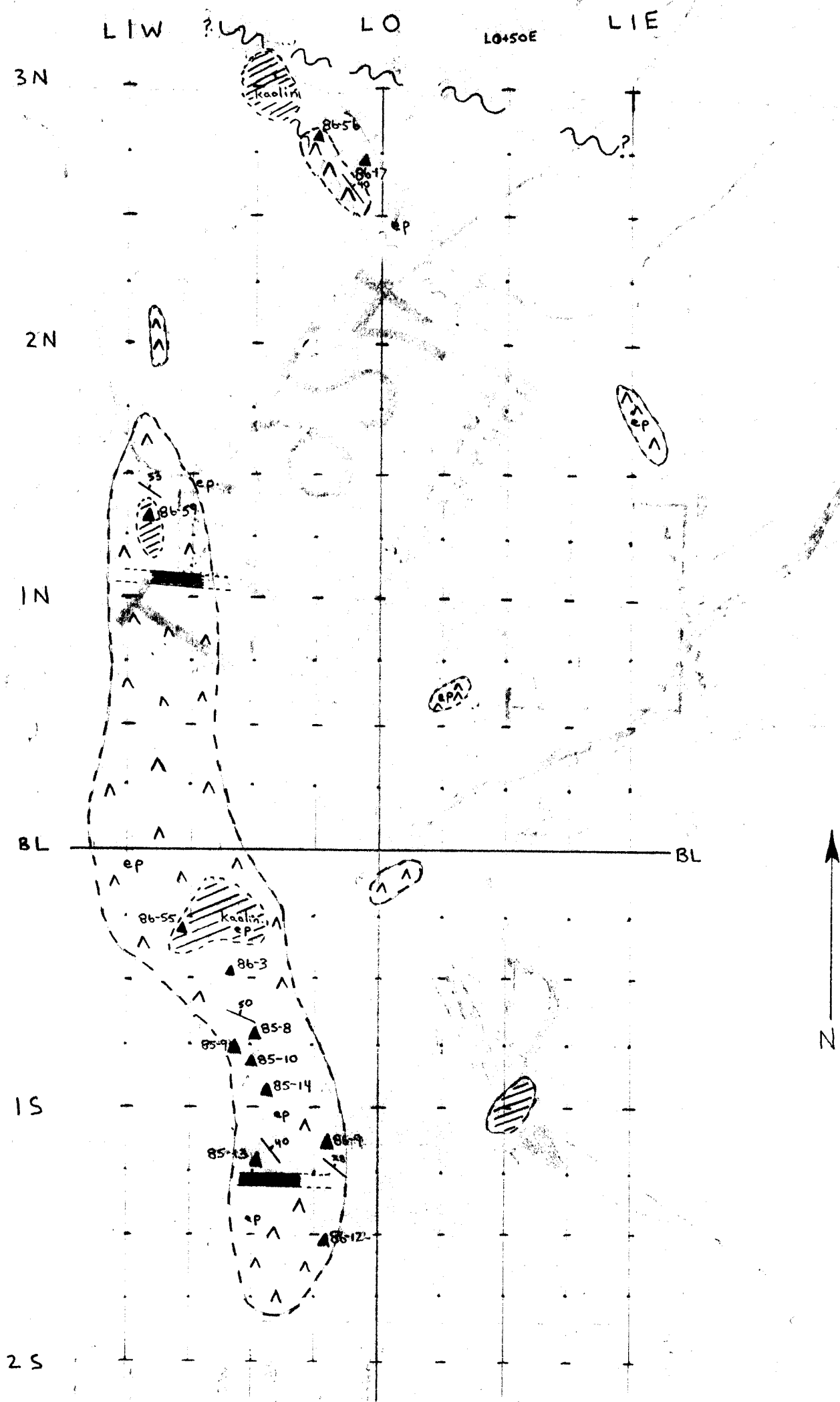
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Clinton Mining Division B.C.
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Assessment Report 6353



GEOLOGY + Rock CHIP SAMPLES:

CANIM 1 PROPERTY
 Canim L.B.C. (92P15/W) Clinton Mining Division



- pink or gray medium-grain syenite
- pink porphyritic orthoclase syenite
- lamprophyre dike

- limit of outcrop
 - epidote-chlorite alteration
 - kaolinization
 - fault, assumed
 - fracture attitude
 - rock chip sample
- shaly. D.W. Ridley, May 12 1986

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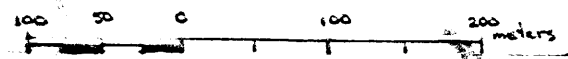
PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY

CANIM #1 CLAIMS (4-units)

CANIM LAKE, B.C.; N.T.S. 92P/15W

Drawn by: D.W. Ridley; May 12 1986

1:5,000 scale FIG 3

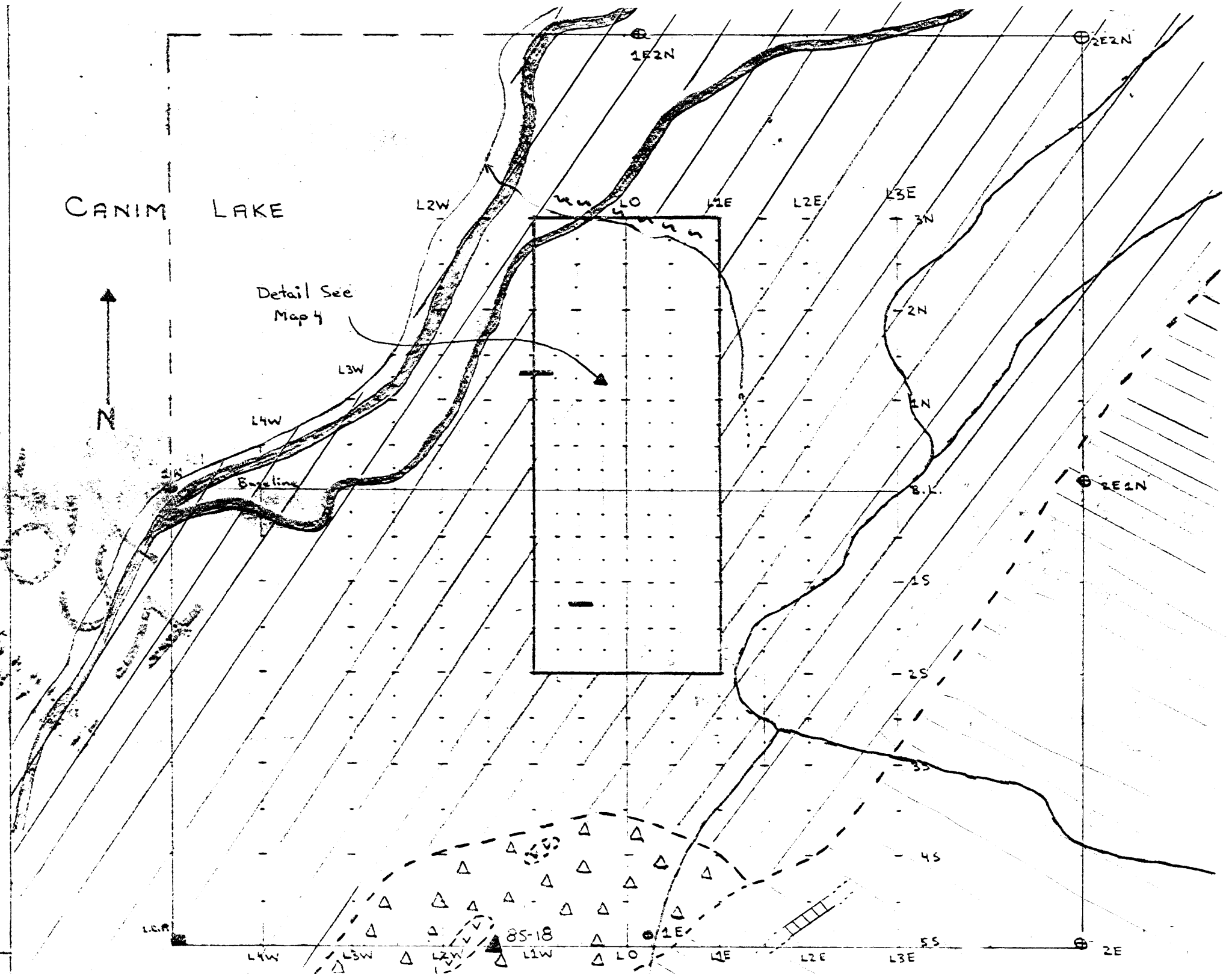


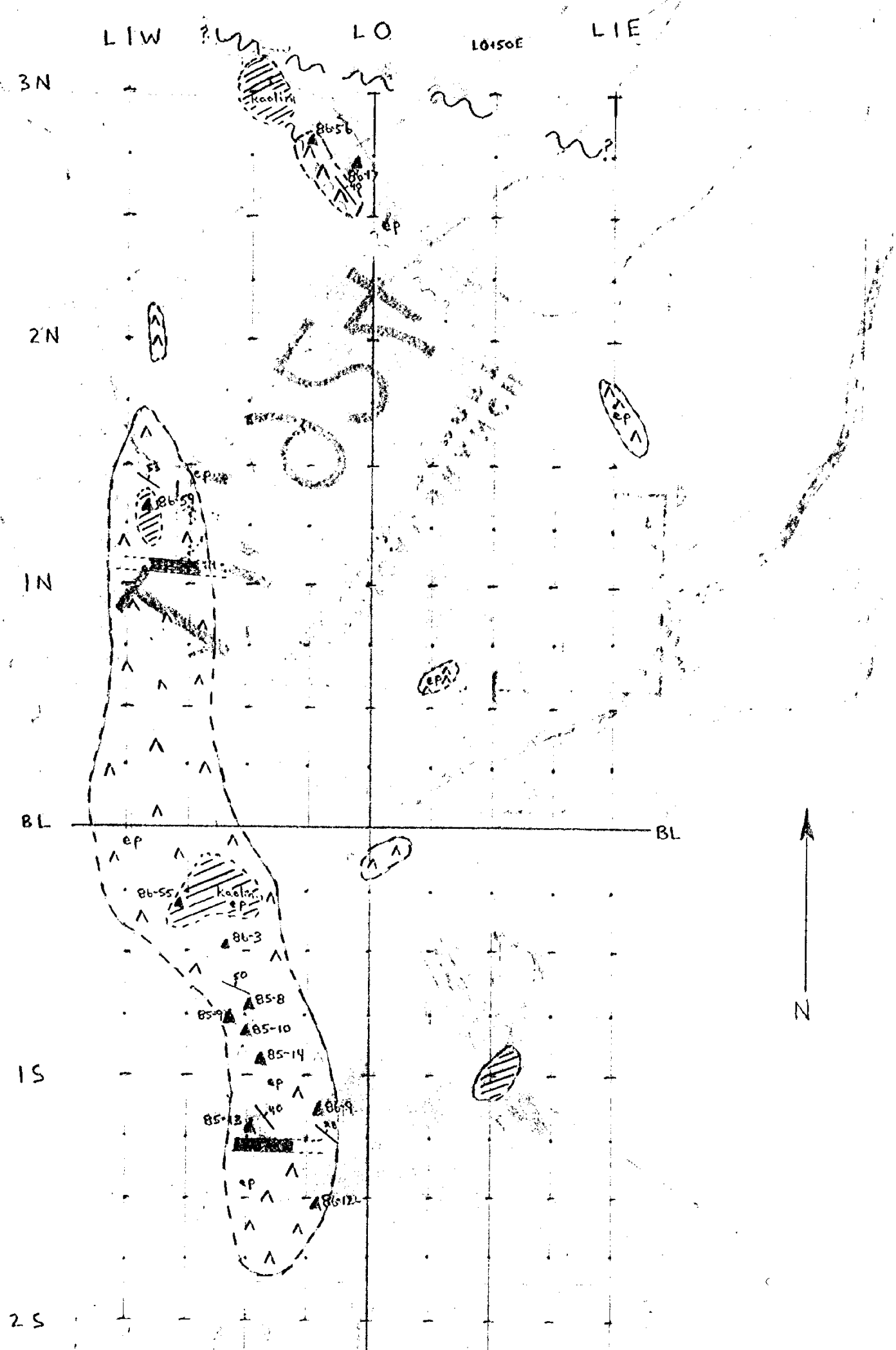
- two-wheel drive gravel road
- overgrown four-wheel drive road
- Canim #1 I.D. Posts
- Twp. Tag No. 45595
- creek

- Canim stock; medium to coarsely porphyritic pink or grey, alkali syenite
- Breccia zone; medium to porphyritic green-black hornblendite, mingled with biotite phenocrysts
- Dioritic Bodies
- Volcanics; aphanitic dark-grey meta-tuff

Dike Rocks

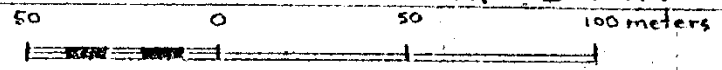
- felsic dike
- lamprophyre dikes
- fault, assumed
- contacts, assumed.
- 85-18 rock chip sample














GEOLOGY + ROCK CHIP SAMPLES:

CANIM 1 PROPERTY
 Canim L.B.C. (92P15/W) Clinton Mining Division



-  pink or gray medium-grain syenite
-  pink porphyritic orthoclase syenite
-  lamprophyre dike

-  limit of outcrop
 -  epidote-chlorite alteration
 -  kaolinization
 -  fault, assumed
 -  fracture attitude
 -  rock chip sample
- 14,924
 D.W. Ridley, May 12 1986