

LOG NO: 0118	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

ASSESSMENT REPORT
FOR
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES & PETROLEUM RESOURCES
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON
GYPIT-2 CLAIM
IN THE
FORT STEEL MINING DIVISION

NTS 82J/3W
LAT: 50°N
LONG: 115° 30' W

16,887

OWNERS

DOMTAR INC.
P.O. BOX 6138
MONTREAL, QUEBEC
H3C 3K4

OPERATORS

DOMTAR GYPSUM
12509 - 116 AVENUE
SURREY, B.C.
V3T 4W4

FILMED

DATED: NOVEMBER 27, 1987
BY: DOUGLAS B. BLENDER, P.ENG.
CHIEF GEOLOGIST
DOMTAR GYPSUM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page #</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Property Description.....	1
1.2 Physiography.....	1
1.3 Access.....	1
1.4 Previous Work.....	1
1.5 Object of Present Work.....	1
1.6 Theory.....	2
1.7 Instrumentation.....	2
1.8 Procedures.....	2
1.9 Results.....	2
1.10 Discussion.....	2
1.11 Conclusions.....	3
1.12 Air Trac Drill Log.....	3
1.13 Appendices.....	3,4,5
1.14 Statement of Author's/Field Supervisor's Qualifications	6

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The objective of the 1987 exploration program was to explore for gypsum reserves on the Gypit-2 Claim. This was done by drilling 9 air trac holes and digging 17 trenches with a backhoe.

1.1 Property Description

The Gypit-2 Mineral Claim consists of 4 units with the legal corner post situated at bearing 132° 30' for 5950 metres from the confluence of the Lussier River and Coyote Creek.

1.2 Physiography

The Gypit-2 claim straddles the Coyote Creek with the hillsides rising at angles of up to 40° away from the creek. Vegetation consists of abundant lodgepole pine with minor larch and occasional fir. The undergrowth consists of grasses and occasional azelea. A logging skid trail winds its way up slope from the creek to the East. A long narrow outcrop of gypsum 50 metres long occurs along the lower portion of the skid trail.

1.3 Access

Access is via a gravel logging road which meets Highway 93/95 8 km south of Canal Flats. From here, it runs east towards Whiteswan Lake and then south along the upper Lussier River. At the junction of the Coyote Creek with the Lussier River, the road branches to the left along the eastern side of the Coyote Creek. The claim is located 6 km south of this junction. (Please see attached location maps.)

1.4 Previous Work

Domtar has not conducted any previous work in the area, nor does Domtar know of any work ever having been conducted on this property.

1.5 Object of Present Work

The object of the exploration program was to determine the extent of the gypsum which outcrops along the logging trail.

1.6 Theory

Other deposits in the area are lense shaped conforming to the slope of the hillside. As you move upslope from the creek, the depth of overburden increases. Our exploration program was designed to examine the thickness of overburden and the lateral extent of the gypsum.

1.7 Instrumentation

Our equipment consisted of an air trac drill and a John Deere backhoe. The drill is only capable of drilling solid rock, not glacial till, as there is no way of casing the hole as you drill. No core is recovered using an air trac, only cuttings consisting of small chips and dust. The backhoe was used to dig down through the glacial till in search of bedrock. It could dig down to a vertical depth of 8.5 metres.

1.8 Procedures

The air trac was used to drill 9 holes along the gypsum outcrop face from 4 different set ups. At each set up, 3 holes were drilled along the same vertical plane. One at 40° upward, one horizontally and one at 40° downward. All the holes caved in at a depth of between 20' and 30', causing the drill rods to jam. In some cases, holes within the first 10', so the holes were not logged or recorded.

A total of 17 trenches or pits were dug along the logging trail above the gypsum outcrop, each to a depth of 8.5 metres. No gypsum outcrop was encountered in any of the holes bottoming in glacial till. At the end of the program, the pits were filled in and disturbed areas were seeded with native grasses.

1.9 Results

None of the 17 trenches dug encountered gypsum and the 9 air trac holes only penetrated 6-10 metres of gypsum before the hole caved in and the holes had to be abandoned.

1.10 Discussion

There could be several reasons for the caving in of the holes:

- (a) The caved area could be a void caused by ground water movement between the gypsum and an underlying imperious strata, either anhydrite or limestone.
- (b) The caved area could be a fracture zone along a fault where deformation has resulted in a brecciated zone. This loose rock could have caused the caving of the holes.

1.11 Conclusions

It is concluded that the depth of glacial till above the gypsum outcrop is in excess of 8.5 metres. In addition, the slope of the land does not lend itself to shallow overburden depths.

1.12 Air Trac Drill Logs

<u>Set Up #</u>	<u>Hole #</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	1	+40°	30'	Gypsum cave at 30'
	2	Horizontal	20'	Gypsum cave at 20'
2	A-1	+40°	30'	Gypsum cave at 30'
	A-3	-40°	30'	Gypsum cave at 30'
3	B-1	+40°	20'	Gypsum cave at 20'
	B-2	Horizontal	20'	Gypsum cave at 20'
	B-3	-40°	30'	Gypsum cave at 30'
4	C-1	+40°	20'	Gypsum cave at 20'
	C-2	Horizontal	30'	Gypsum cave at 30'

1.13 Appendices

Figure 1 - Location Map

Figure 2 - Gypit-2 Claim Map

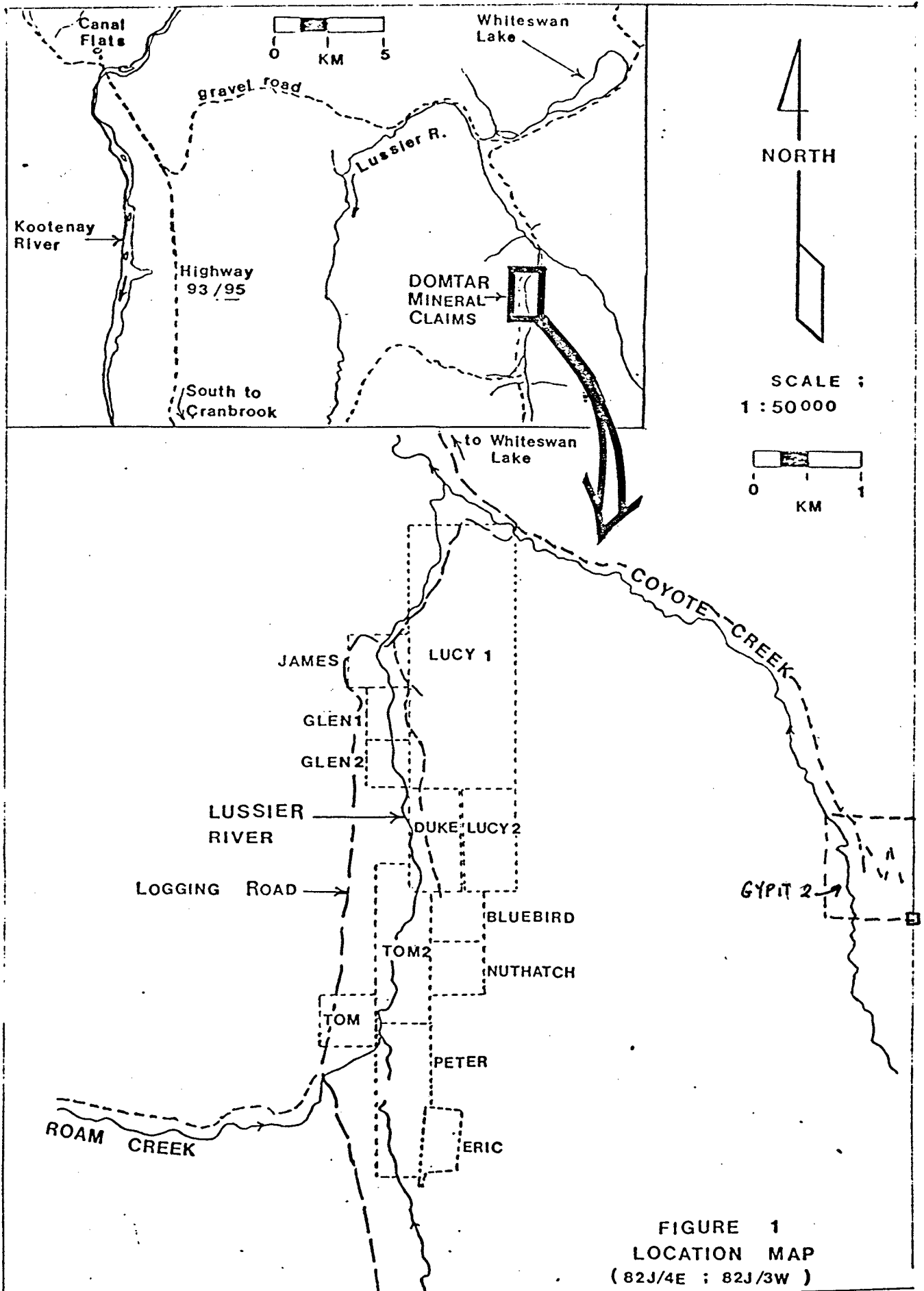
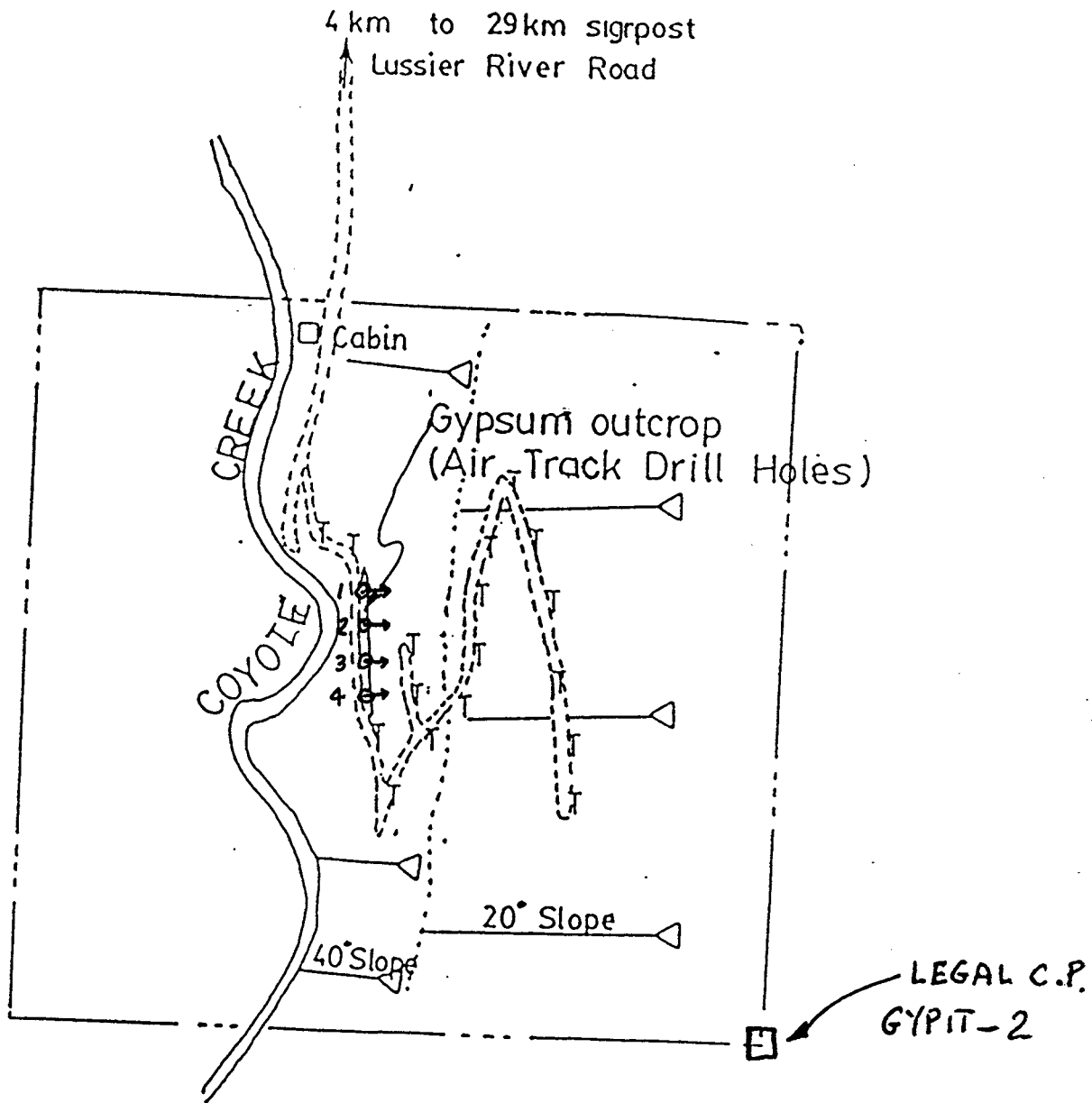
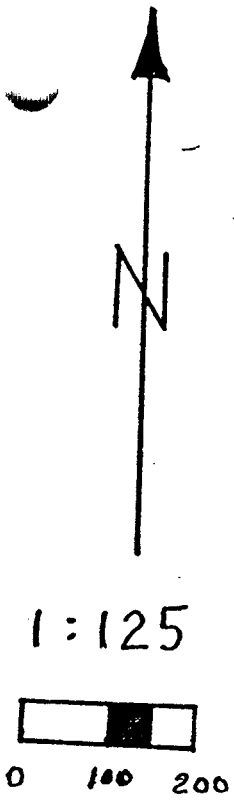


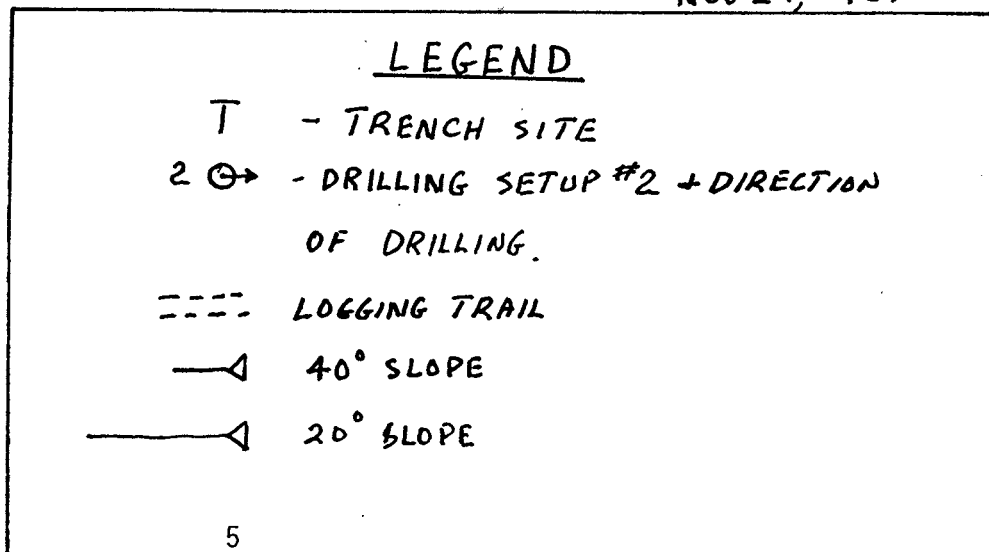
FIGURE 1
 LOCATION MAP
 (82J/4E ; 82J/3W)

N80, 1987

FIGURE 2
GYPIT-2 CLAIM MAP



NOV 27, 1987



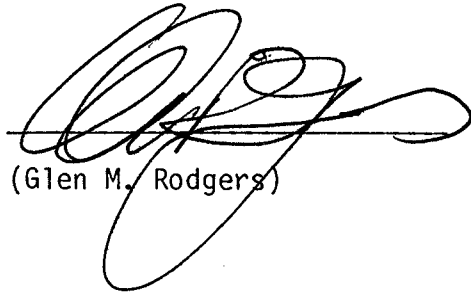
1.14 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

1. FIELD SUPERVISOR

November 27, 1987

This is to certify that I, Glen M. Rodgers, am a graduate geological engineer of the University of Manitoba (1977).

I have practised my profession for the past ten years working as a geologist for the mineral industry in British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory.



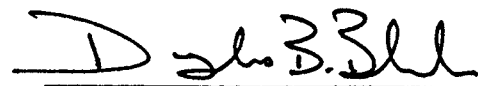
(Glen M. Rodgers)

2. AUTHOR

November 27, 1987

This is to certify that I, Douglas B. Blender, am a graduate geological engineer of the University of Saskatchewan (1972).

I have practised my profession for the past fifteen years working as a Professional Engineer in the industrial minerals industry in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. My Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia Registration Number is 12339.



(Douglas B. Blender, P.Eng.)

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	COST REPORT
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground
Photo
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic
Electromagnetic
Induced Polarization
Radiometric
Seismic
Other
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for)			
Soil
Silt
Rock
Other
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core
Non-core	.. 76M; 9 HOLES; 50MMS DIAM.	.. GYPIT - 2	.. 1040.00
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying
Petrographic
Mineralogic
Metallurgic
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL			
Legal surveys (scale, area)	ALL PHYSICAL WORK LISTED BELOW HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED IN THE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT DATED OCTOBER 26, 1987 M.R. 147668J		
Topographic (scale, area)
Photogrammetric (scale, area)
Line/grid (kilometres)
Road, local access (kilometres)	.. 1 KM	.. GYPIT - 2	.. 1040.00
Trench (metres)	.. 85 M	.. GYPIT - 2	.. 2160.00
Underground (metres) 400.00
RECLAMATION			
	1 KM	GYPIT - 2	
TOTAL COST			4640.00