# RICHARDSON GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD. 

SIMILKAMEEN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 92H/7

Latitude $49^{\circ} 16^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$; Longitude $120^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$

FOR

MARTECH INDUSTRIESiNGLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH ASSES大"EnT PSPORT

BY


PAUL W. RICHARDSON, Ph.D.,P.Eng.




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## SUMMARY

The Whipsaw property has been explored for mineralization, including copper, gold, silver, molybdenum, zinc and lead, that is related to the Whipsaw Porphyry stock. The stock intrudes the west-dipping contact between the Upper Triassic Nicola Group volcanics and sediments and the Jurassic-Cretaceous Eagle Granodiorite. Copper, molybdenum and gold mineralization has been found mainly in the Nicola rocks, and appears to be related spatially to the perimeter of the Whipsaw Porphyry.

Drilling programs, based on geophysics and geochemistry correlated with geology, have outlined extensive areas near the Whipsaw Porphyry that contain 0.2-0.3\% copper mineralization accompanied by some molybdenum. Soil geochemistry has indicated an area of goid potential, the Skarn area, in the southern part of the Porphyry area. In addition, an area along and south of Whipsaw Creek is cut by several sulphide-bearing quartz veins with lead, zinc, gold and silver.

There is also the potential for platinum group elements (PGE) to occur on the property. These elements are known to occur in the Tulameen ultrabasic intrusions, near the Copper Mountain Stock and in placer deposits in Whipsaw Creek downstream to the east of the Whipsaw property. With the recent increase in the prices of these metals and the decrease in the cost of doing reliable assays for them, it has become prudent to search the property for possible sources of the PGE placer occurrences in Whipsaw Creek. A beginning was made in this search by assaying 113 pulps for platinum and palladium. The pulps were the only ones in storage available from earlier trenching and diamond drilling programs, and, although not from ideal places to start the search for PGE, were from mineralized zones, and the assaying program described in this report made it possible to start the PGE investigation prior to the 2000 field season. Nothing of economic interest was found, but other areas with more potential for PGE will be investigated.


## INTRODUCTION

The Whipsaw property, which is in the Similkameen District of British Columbia, contains mineralization that includes $\mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Au}, \mathrm{Ag}$, Mo, Zn and Pb in several zones related to the Whipsaw Porphyry stock and that extends over a large area north and south of Whipsaw Creek. After the original staking of gold-bearing, quartz-sulfide vein deposits in 1908, mineral claims covering various parts of the mineralized area had been held continuously by several owners. Major geochemical stream sediment and soil anomalies containing up to $1.8 \%$ copper were discovered in 1959 in two tributaries entering Whipsaw Creek from the north. The difficult ground situation became even more complex after this discovery of the porphyry potential in the northern part of the present property. In 1987, the ground was consolidated by World Wide Minerals Ltd., making it possible to plan exploration projects without property line constraints (Richardson, 1988a). Almost all the exploration work done since that time has been concentrated on the copper and copper-gold potential of the property near the perimeter of the Whipsaw stock. Several drill intersections contain greater than 0.2 \% copper with some individual drill intersections assaying between 0.4 and $0.5 \%$ copper (Paulus, 1972).

There is also the potential for platinum group elements (PGE) to occur on the property. Elsewhere in the general area, these elements occur in the Tulameen ultrabasic intrusions, near the Copper Mountain Stock and as placer deposits in Whipsaw Creek downstream to the east of the Whipsaw property (Figure 2). With
the recent increase in the prices of these metals and the decrease in the cost of doing reliable assays for them, it has become prudent to explore the property near known areas of mineralization and favourable geology for possible sources of the PGE placer occurrences in Whipsaw Creek. A beginning was made in this search by assaying 113 pulps for platinum and palladium. The pulps were the only ones in storage available from earlier trenching and diamond drilling programs, and, although not from ideal places to start the search for PGE, were from mineralized zones, and the assaying program described in this report made it possible to start the PGE investigation prior to the 2000 field season.


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## WHIPSAW PROPERTY <br> LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1




## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Whipsaw property is in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia at latitude $49^{\circ} 16^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$, longitude $120^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ on NTS Map 92H/7 (Figure 1). The property is 170 km east of Vancouver, and is 26 km southwest of Princeton. The Similkameen copper-gold mine is 15 km ENE of the property (Figure 2).

Access from Vancouver is via Highway 401 to Hope and Highway 3 to Princeton. Thirteen km south of Princeton, a good logging road leaves Highway 3 at Whipsaw Creek and goes southwestward along the north bank of the creek through the property, a distance of 20 km to the camp (Figure 2). Numerous logging and mining roads give good access to most parts of the property.

Whipsaw Creek flows eastward through the middie of the property (Figure 3). The topography within the property is generally moderate, but there are some deeply incised valleys. Elevations range from 1385 m to 1660 m . The property is covered with large stands of commercial evergreen trees. There is little undergrowth, but dense brush does occur locally. Extensive logging is currently being done, and there are increasing areas of clearcut which have obliterated the company's grid lines in some areas. In general, outcrop is sparse, but in many areas the overburden is less than one metre deep. Swampy areas occur near the sources of most of the creeks.

## CLAIMS

The Whipsaw property is made up of 22 mineral claims and one Mineral Lease totaling 151 units (Figure 3). The pertinent claim data are as follows:

| Name | Title No. | No. of Units | Record Date | Expiry Date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mineral Lease | 250138 | 1 | Jan 13/64 | Jan 13/2001 |
| \#336(lots 172 \& 1549-1556) |  |  |  |  |
| MJ3 | 248611 | 6 | July 26/77 | Mar 16, 2005 |
| MET 1 | 249225 | 20 | May 13/87 | Mar 16/2005 |
| MET 2 | 249226 | 20 | May 13/87 | Mar 16/2005 |
| MET 3 | 249277 | 12 | Nov 24/87 | Mar 16/2005 |
| MET 4 | 249278 | 8 | Nov 24/87 | Mar 16/2005 |
| MET 5 | 249279 | 15 | Nov $24 / 87$ | Mar 16/2005 |
| MET 6 | 249280 | 9 | Nov 24/87 | Mar 16/2005 |
| MET 7 | 249281 | 20 | Nov $24 / 87$ | Mar 16/2005 |
| OK\#1 | 250180 | 1 | June 29/64 | Mar 16/2005 |
| OK\#2 | 250181 | 1 | June 29/64 | Mar 16/2005 |
| OK\#3 Fr. | 250237 | 1 | Mar 18/66 | Mar 16/2005 |
| OK\#4 Fr. | 250238 | 1 | Mar 18/66 | Mar 16/2005 |
| OK\#5 Fr. | 250239 | 1 | Mar 18/66 | Mar 16/2005 |
| Silvertip No. 1 | 250241 | 1 | June 28/66 | Mar 16/2005 |
| Silvertip No. 2 | 250242 | 1 | June 28/66 | Mar 16/2005 |
| OK\#6 Fr. | 250326 | 1 | June 25/71 | Mar 16/2005 |
| OK\#7 Fr | 250327 | 1 | June 25/71 | Mar 16/2005 |
| OK\#8 | 250328 | 1 | July 09/71 | Mar 16/2005 |
| PORPH 1 | 301858 | 12 | June 21/91 | Mar 16/2001* |
| NORTH HILL \#1 | 302359 | 9 | July 19/91 | Mar 16/2001 |
| SOUTH HILL \#2 | 302360 | 9 | July $22 / 91$ | Mar 16/2001 |

151. units
 report, has been approved.


The above data conform with the records in the Princeton and Vancouver recording offices of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines. All claims are owned by Mr. Charles R. Martin.

## HISTORY

Placer deposits in the Tulameen and Similkameen rivers and their tributaries have been known since the 1860s. However. it was not until 1885 that rich placer deposits of gold and platinum were discovered in Granite Creek near the town of Tulameen (Figure 2). Shortly afterwards, gold and platinum placer deposits were discovered in Whipsaw Creek downstream to the east of the present Whipsaw property. Prospecting for bedrock deposits led to the staking of gold and silver-bearing veins in the central part of the property in 1908.

In 1959, reconnaissance stream sediment sampling by Texas Gulf Sulphur Company discovered major stream sediment $\mathrm{Cu}-\mathrm{Zn}$ anomalies in 45 and 47 Mile creeks, tributaries entering Whipsaw Creek from the north (Bacon, 1960). Follow-up work outlined soil geochemical, electromagnetic and induced polarization anomalies near the headwaters of 47 Mile Creek (Figures 3 \& 4; Bacon, 1960 \& 1961; Holyk, 1962). This anomalous area was explored successively by several companies (Seraphim, 1963; Hallof 1963; Mustard, 1969; Macauley and Paulus, 1971). Also during this period, adjacent properties were held by several other companies and individuals. Despite the property boundary constraints to exploration programs, large areas of $0.2-0.3 \% \mathrm{Cu}$ with accompanying molybdenum were
discovered by limited diamond drilling programs while investigating the various geochemical and geophysical anomalies (Heim, 1987).

In 1985, World Wide Minerals Ltd. did soil sampling in the area of the $B Z$ trenches to test for precious as well as base metals (Heim, 1985). It was found that the entire area of the BZ trenches was within a large $\mathrm{Cu}-\mathrm{Zn}$ soil anomaly accompanied by anomalous $\mathrm{Au}, \mathrm{Ag}$ and As values. In 1986, the trenches were extended and rock samples were cut which assayed as high as $11.62 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{t} \mathrm{Au}$ and 185.1 $\mathrm{g} / \mathrm{t}$ Ag across 0.61 m in a shear zone (Heim, 1987).

In 1987, World Wide Minerals Ltd. succeeded in consolidating the property, and did a soil sampling program over its central part. A total of 5580 samples were collected and analyzed for Au and, separately, for 31 elements using the inductively coupled plasma (ICP) method. In late 1987 and January 1988, the company diamond drilled 30 holes totaling $3040.1 \mathrm{~m}(10,000 \mathrm{ft})$ on part of the BZ zone and on two zones south of Whipsaw Creek (Richardson, 1988b). Also in 1987, World Wide Minerals did an airborne combined magnetometer and very low frequency electromagnetometer (VLFEM) survey over the southern part of the property (Walker, 1987). Several VLF-EM anomalies have yet to be examined in the field. An intense magnetic anomaly in the SE portion of the property probably indicates the presence of an ultrabasic intrusion.

In 1990, World Wide did a three hole diamond drilling program immediately north of the Whipsaw Porphyry (Richardson, 1990a and 1990b).

In 1991, the northern half of the Whipsaw property was optioned to Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited. Their
representatives conducted diamond drilling and percussion drilling programs in 1991 and an additional small diamond drilling program in 1992 (Fox, 1992; Fox and Goodall, 1992).

In 1990 and 1992, World Wide began a program of detail geochemical surveying to follow up the anomalous areas south of Whipsaw Creek that were discovered by the extensive 1987 reconnaissance geochemical survey.

In 1995, Martech industries Inc. drilled seven diamond drill holes to continue testing the copper mineralization around the periphery of the stock, and, in 1997, drilled one additional diamond drill hole near the south boundary of the stock. Two more diamond drill holes were drilled in 1998.

## GEOLOGY

The Whipsaw property covers 10 km of the regionally mineralized contact zone between the Upper Triassic Nicola Group and the Eagle Granodiorite (Figure 2). In the north-central part of the property, the west-dipping contact zone is intruded by the Whipsaw Porphyry. Dykes of feldspar porphyry extend north and south of the stock near and parallel to the Nicola-Eagle Granodiorite contact. The northwest portion of the Whipsaw Porphyry outcrops and has been mapped (Figure 4; Mustard, 1969). However, the southeast lobe of the porphyry stock occurs in an area of sparse outcrop, and the outline of this part of the stock is based mainly on magnetic and geochemical data.

The Whipsaw Porphyry is the apparent source of a large hydrothermal system with which at least two types of mineral deposits are related. Porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold mineralization occurs disseminated and in veinlets within the perimeter of the Whipsaw Porphyry but mostly in Nicola rocks bordering the porphyry. To the south, the porphyry Cu-Mo-Au mineralization decreases and $\mathrm{Au}-\mathrm{Ag}-\mathrm{Cu}-\mathrm{Zn}$ mineralization occurs in pyrite-bearing quartz veins and associated disseminated deposits. An area with skarn zones occurs just north of Whipsaw Creek near the Nicola-Eagle Granodiorite contact (Figure 4). This skarn area coincides with the area of the highest soil gold geochemical anomalies on the property, but has not been examined in detail yet.

The platinum group element (PGE)-bearing Tulameen ultrabasic intrusion lies 12 km NNW of the Whipsaw porphyry and additional
smaller ultrabasic intrusions are reported to occur as far south as Whipsaw Creek (Figure 2). An intense magnetic anomaly in the southeast portion of the Whipsaw property is probably caused by such a body of ultrabasic rocks. If the postulated ultrabasic body exists, it could be the source of the platinum in the placer deposits in Whipsaw Creek east of the Whipsaw property. A second possible source of the platinum is the known porphyry copper mineralization on the property: at nearby Copper Mountain, PGE have been reported accompanying the copper-gold mineralization along the perimeter of the Copper Mountain Stock, mostly on the west side in PGE-enriched zones. A third possible source of the PGE-bearing placer deposits is the mineralization in quartz veins outcropping along Whipsaw Creek. A fourth possible source of the placer platinum is the Tertiary sedimentary basin in which platinum and gold particles were probably "parked" during and after the intense Early Tertiary peneplanation, which included the erosion of the Tulameen ultrabasic rocks and their satellites to the south (Figure 2).

## The 2000 PROGRAM OF ASSAYING AVAILABLE PULPS FOR PGE

A beginning was made in the search for PGE by assaying 113 available pulps for platinum and palladium. The pulps were in storage from earlier trenching and diamond drilling programs. The two areas tested were as follows:
(1) The area adjacent to the mineralized south boundary of the Whipsaw porphyry explored by diamond drill holes M97-8, M98-9 and M98-10 (Figures 4, 5 and 6; Appendices 1 and 2). No significant amounts of Pt or Pd were found to occur in these samples.
(2) The BZ zone, which is in Nicola rocks 1400 metres south of the above diamond drill holes (consequently, further from the main body of the Whipsaw Porphyry) and is adjacent to 45 Mile Creek (Figures 7 and 8; Appendix 2). The BZ samples are rock samples cut from bulldozer and backhoe trenches excavated to test soil anomalies No significant amounts of Pt or Pd were found to occur in these samples.

## COSTS OF THE 2000 PGE ASSAYING PROGRAM

> P.W. Richardson - Consulting, organizing samples 1.2 days @ $\$ 500 /$ day............................................. $\$ 600.00$ Assaying - 113 samples @ $\$ 10.80$ (plus $7 \%$ GST)........ 1.305 .83




## CONCLUSIONS

(1) In the two areas from which samples were assayed for Pt and Pd , no significant amounts PGE were found.
(2) There are parts of the BZ zone with higher grade copper and gold mineralization than those parts tested.
(3) Other areas of the property with potential for PGE and which are untested for those elements are as follows:
(a) The Skarn area (Figure 4).
(b) The Metestoffer and Silvertip zones along Whipsaw Creek (Richardson, 1989).
(c) The Five Fissures and Knight and Day zones south of Whipsaw Creek.
(d) The intense magnetic anomaly south of Whipsaw Creek (Waiker, 1987).

## RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Do a modest program of soil sampling in the abovementioned areas, and analyze the samples for PGE.


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## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The writer is a graduate of the University of British Columbia with B.A.Sc.(1949) and M.A.Sc.(1950) degrees in Geological Engineering and a Ph.D.(1955) degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Economic Geology and Geochemistry.

The writer has done fieldwork in mines and on exploration programs, except in periods at university, since 1945, and has participated in numerous exploration programs which included geochemistry since 1953. He has a working knowledge of the major types of geophysics based on fieldwork in the Maritimes, Northern Ontario and Quebec and British Columbia. He has carried out or supervised many diamond drilling programs since 1950.

The writer has been a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia since returning in 1966 to live in British Columbia.

The writer has worked on the Whipsaw property for several years. Elsewhere in the Quesnel Trough, the writer has worked on other properties associated with alkalic porphyry systems, particularly at Copper Mountain, at the Lorraine Property and at the QR gold deposit during the early stages of exploration.

## APPENDIX 1 - Diamond Drill Logs

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## APPENDIX 2 - Assay Certificates


group 38 - fire geochem al, pi, pd - 30 GM SAMPLE fusion, dore dissolved in aqua - regina, ic analysis. upper limits = 10 ppm. - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.




[^0]Martech Industries Inc. FILE \# A000800
Page


Sample type: ROCK puLp. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.




[^0]:    Sample type: ROCK PULP. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

