# REPORT

on the

# MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT

**Princeton Area**
**Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia**

**Latitude 49° 25' N., Longitude 120° 27' W.**
**NTS map sheet 93H/8W**

by

**James W. McLeod, P.Geo.**

on behalf of

**Mr. Guy DeLorme**



**July 8, 2002**
**Delta, British Columbia**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS



## APPENDIX I



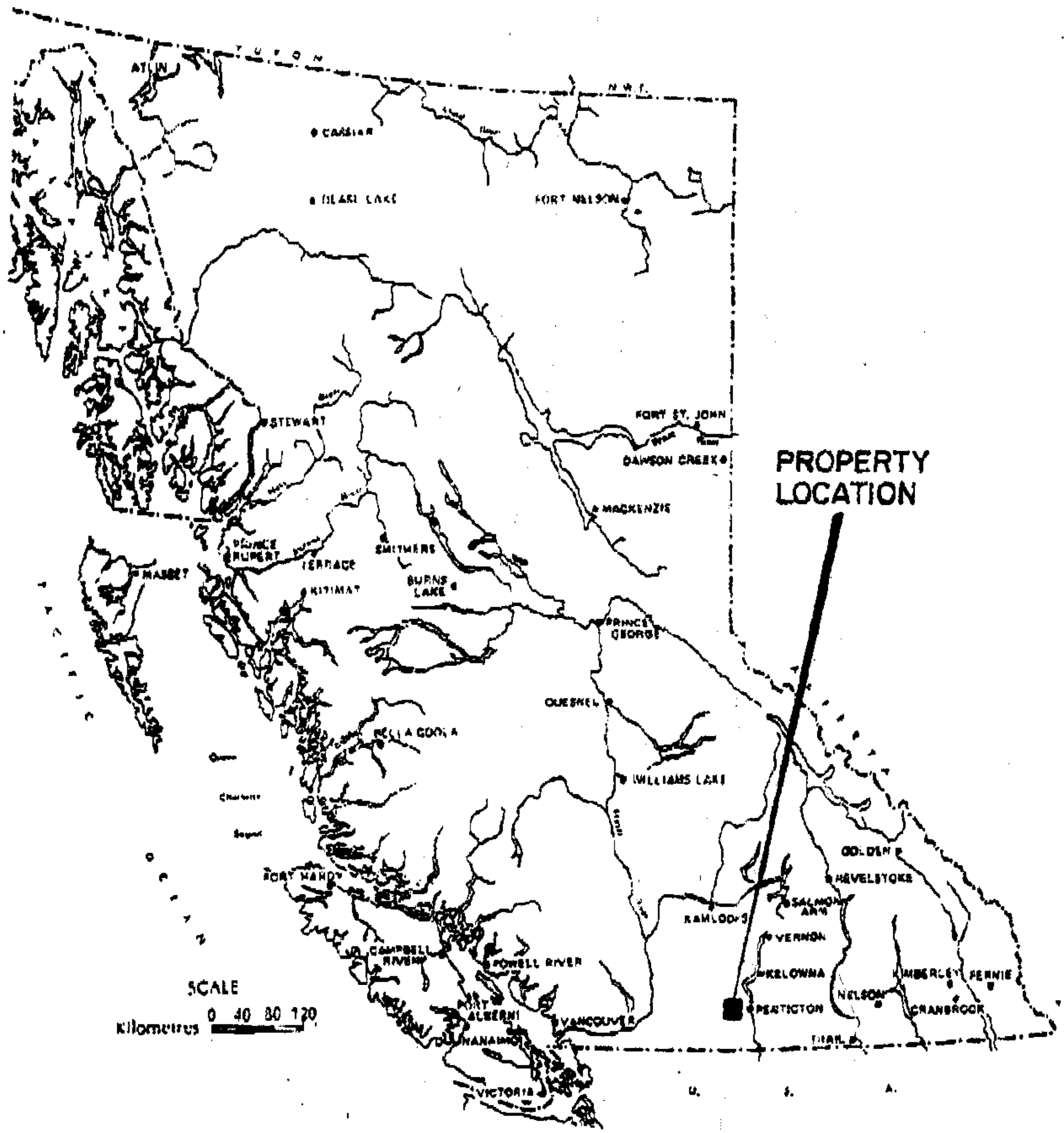
## FIGURES

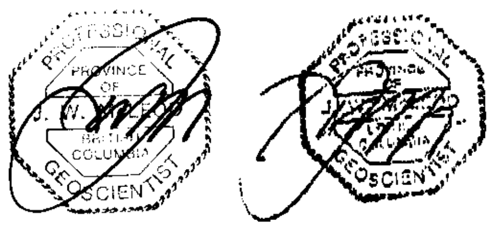
## SUMMARY


During the period, October 18-23, 2001 a fieldwork program was undertaken on the Miner Mountain property situated 0.6 miles (1 km.) northeast of the Town of Princeton, in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada. The program consisted of a slope corrected, grid controlled magnetometer survey and rock exposure mapping carried-out within the boundaries of the mineral claims Guy 4 and 6. The current survey covers an area that exhibits anomalous induced polarization (IP) results from a survey conducted during 1969.

The current survey grid was begun at the same starting point, L0+00W – baseline as that of the 1996 survey grid. The survey was undertaken in a rounded, open grass covered plateau area and on a moderately steep west-facing slope.

Further fieldwork is recommended on the Miner Mountain property that could offer insight to additional zones of concentration of copper-gold-palladium mineralization. The recommended two phase programs include a slope corrected, grid-controlled detailed magnetometer survey and a diamond core drilling program that is designed to further delineate the known mineralized zone(s) both along strike and downdip. The favourable areas to be initially tested by drilling during the Phase I program may have other coincident indications, such as geochemistry, geophysics or previous core drilling and some mineralized sections. The Phase I program would include a detailed magnetometer survey and diamond core drilling that would take approximately two months to complete at an estimated cost of $200,000. Initiation of Phase II is contingent on positive results being obtained from the Phase I program.




**MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT**

# LOCATION MAP

N.T.S. 92H-8 SIMILKAMEEN M.D.B.C.

| SCALE: AS SHOWN | DATE: JAN. 2002 |
| --- | --- |
| DRAWN BY: JWM | FIGURE: 1 |

## INTRODUCTION

The current fieldwork program consisting of a slope corrected, grid controlled magnetometer survey and rock exposure mapping was carried-out during the period October 18-23, 2001.

The work program was conducted on behalf of and at the request of Mr. Guy Delorme, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada.

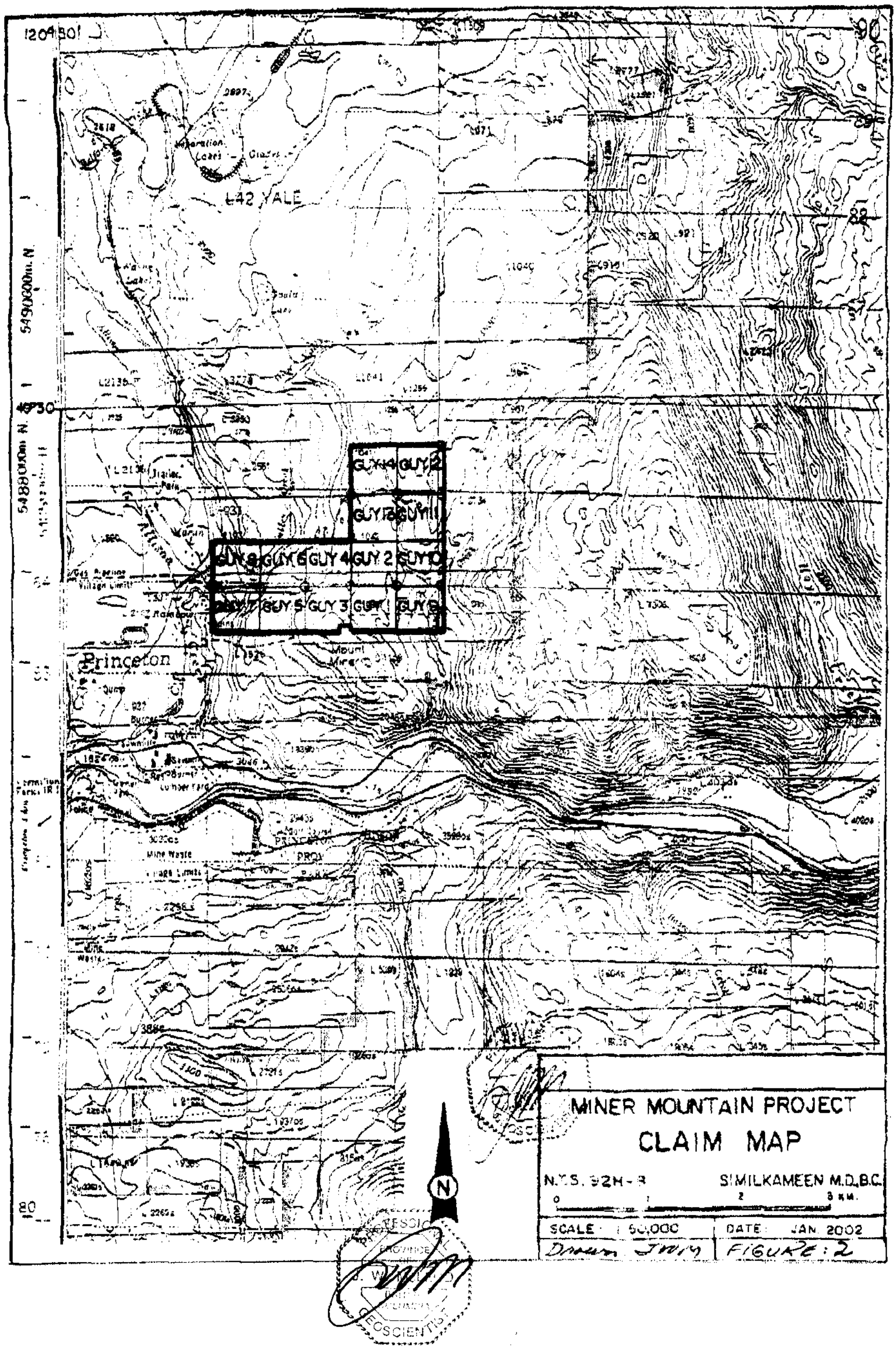
## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim area can be located on NTS map sheet, 92H/8W at latitude 49° 25' north and longitude 120° 27' west. The property area is situated north of the Town of Princeton, B.C., on the northwesterly facing slope of Miner Mountain (formerly Iron Mountain). The Miner Mountain property occurs in the Similkameen Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

Access to the mineral claims is gained by traveling 3 km. (1.8 miles) north of Princeton, B.C. on the good all weather Allison Creek road and then to the east for 0.5 km.(0.3 mile) on the Iron Mountain road.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The mineral claims lie within the Dry Interior biotic zone and cover low, rounded mountainous terrain with patches of conifer covering plateau or terraced benches. The elevations of the claim area range from 700 metres (2,300') to 1,310 metres (4,300'). The easterly flowing Similkameen River valley is the most dominant feature in the area and forms the southern boundary of Miner Mountain. The glacial and/or fluvial glacial cover on the claim area is generally thin with



MINER MOUNTAIN PROJECT
CLAIM MAP
SIMILKAMEEN M.D.,B.C.
SCALE 1:50,000
DATE JAN 2002
FIGURE: 2
Princeton
L42 YALE
GUY 1
GUY 2
GUY 3
GUY 4
GUY 5
GUY 6
GUY 7
GUY 8
GUY 9
GUY 10
GUY 11
GUY 12
GUY 13
GUY 14
5490000m.N.
Mine Waste
Village Limits
N

thicker occurrences in the bedrock depressions and areas of intense alteration and/or faulting. The mineral claim area covers open rangeland with coniferous tree patches that are composed of western yellow pine (ponderosa), Douglas fir (spruce), lodgepole pine while separate clusters of aspen occur in moister areas that may at times indicate an underlying zone of alteration and/or faulting. The stream valleys in the area often exhibit a north-south or east-west pattern that appear to reflect underlying faults/contacts.

The general area experiences approximately 40 cm. of precipitation annually, of which 25%-30% may occur as a snow equivalent. The winter weather usually lasts for less than four months, November - February. It is not uncommon for the property area to experience little or no snow and mild conditions throughout the winter.

## PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The two-post lode mineral claims comprise two contiguous claims as one group known as the Miner Mountain Property and are listed as follows:

| Name | Tenure No. | Units | Anniversary Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Guy 1-10 | 345479-88 | 10 | April 24 |
| Guy 11-14 | 345489-92 | 4 | April 27 |
| | Total | 14 units | |

The claim area totals approximately 350 hectares or 865 acres.

The above listed mineral claims are being held by Mr.G. Delorme of Surrey, B.C. on behalf of Nustar Resources Inc. of Delta, British Columbia, Canada.

## HISTORY

The recorded mining history of the general area dates from the 1860's with the discovery of placer gold on the Tulameen and Similkameen rivers. Lode gold was discovered in the Hedley area, 32 km.(19 miles) due east of the Miner Mountain property in 1894. By 1904 the Nickel Plate Mine, in the Hedley Camp was producing for the first of three extended periods, the latest of which ended during the 1990's after successful mining by Mascot Gold Mines (Corona Corporation).

The large porphyry copper deposits containing some gold and platinum group elements, (PGE) deposits of the Copper Mountain area were first discovered in 1884, but not staked until 1892 and did not actually reach production until 1925 when it was brought on stream by the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company. The mines here operated between 1925 and 1930 and 1937 and 1957 producing 31.5 million tons of ore grading better than 1% copper. The latest episode of this areas production began in 1972 by the Newmont Mining Corporation on the westside of the Similkameen River at the adjacent Ingerbelle volcanic skarn deposit. Newmont later consolidated the Copper Mountain and Ingerbelle operations and were active under the Princeton Mining Corporation until 1996 as the Similco Operation. The Copper Mountain-Ingerbelle area is presently undergoing assessment and review by other parties to determine if another phase of mining in this great camp can be undertaken.

The Miner Mountain area has undergone exploration work intermittently since the 1950's and continuously since 1997 when the similarities between the property and the Ingerbelle deposit were recognized (summaries of these events can be found in previous British Columbia Energy Mines and Petroleum Resource (BCEMPR) - Annual Assessment Reports).

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional, geological setting of the area has been described by other parties (see References). A synopsis by the writer is included as follows to outline the underlying geological setting that is being used in the current report.

The oldest rocks in the general area are the Upper Triassic Nicola Group of volcanic flows and minor sediments. They are north-south trending zones that are divided into three east-west belts on the basis of bounding north-south faults. The Nicola Group is characterized by greenish (tight) andesites, coarser grained augite diorite and tuffaceous lavas with isolated occurrences of limestone and minor argillites. The Nicola Group is an elongated belt of eugeosynclinal rocks that may be observed from near the 49$^{th}$ parallel and trending northward for over 240 kilometres (150 miles). The width of the belt approaches 50 km. in places and is often bound on its' east margin by early Jurassic intrusives and rarely by older Paleozoic (often Permian) sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Its' west margin is bounded by early Tertiary intrusives to older Cretaceous intrusives and older still Triassic intrusive rocks.

The next oldest rocks in the general area are the Copper Mountain Intrusives which have been assigned a post Upper Triassic age and are characterized by intermediate composition alkaline intrusives that are seen to range in composition from syenite through gabbro and pyroxenite. This differentiated rock suite may be the parent intrusive of the overlying Nicola volcanic rocks.

The next youngest rocks observed in the general area are the more acidic calc-alkaline intrusives that are seen to range in composition from granite through quartz diorite, these units have been assigned an Upper Cretaceous or Lower Tertiary age.

The youngest rocks observed in the claim area are those of the Princeton Group, assigned a Tertiary age and comprised of a lower volcanic unit of andesite or basalt and an upper sedimentary unit composed of shale, sandstone, conglomerate that are sometimes seen to contain economic occurrences of coal. The lower Princeton Group volcanics has been observed in places to lie unconformably over portions of the Copper Mountain intrusions.

The Nicola Group is found in places to have been cut by small stocks and dykes of ages varying from late Triassic into the Tertiary.

The general area has also experienced widespread faulting that exhibit an east-west and northwesterly trend which in turn have sometimes been cut by younger northerly trending faults. For example in the Copper Mountain-Ingerbelle Mines the western boundary of the Copper Mountain Stock is truncated by the north trending, west dipping "Boundary Fault". East of the "Boundary

Fault" faulting is generally east-west, northwesterly and northeasterly. These faults appear to effect ore control.

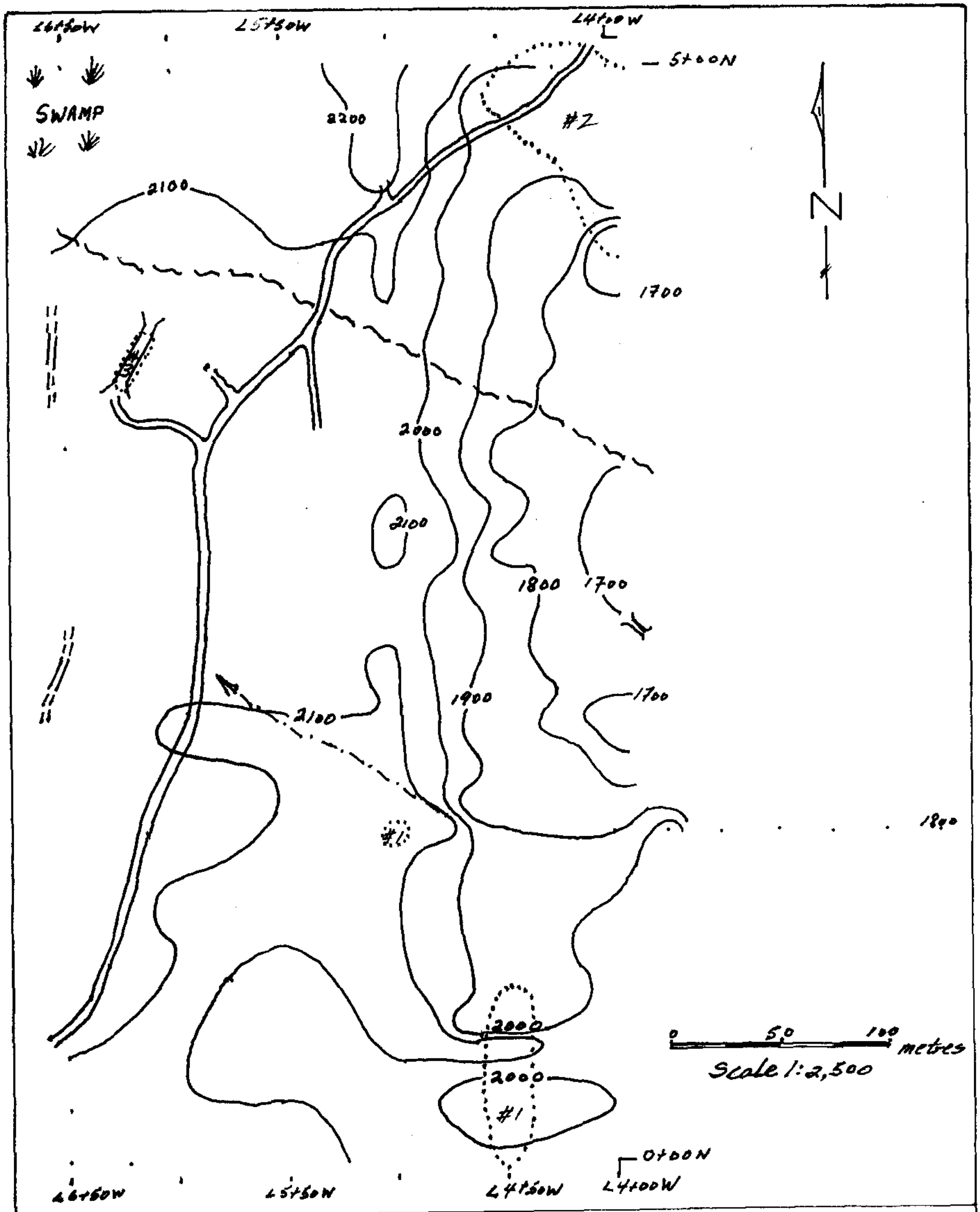
Within the major southeastern lobe of the Nicola Group some 39 km. east-southeast of Princeton, B.C. occurs the famous lode gold mines of the Hedley area. These deposits are found to occur within metamorphosed limestone units (skarns) of the Nicola Group near diorite-gabbro intrusive contacts.

## LOCAL GEOLOGY

The area being described in this report deals with the Miner Mountain area to the east of the northerly trending Allison and Deer Valley creek valleys, just north of the Town of Princeton, B.C., situated on the north and west facing slopes of Miner Mountain. This area is seen to be underlain by Upper Triassic Nicola Group andesites that are the oldest rock units observed in the area, as well as what appears to be a younger volcanic unit comprising a hornblende feldspar porphyritic diorite of possibly Cretaceous aged and minor sediments which are sometimes coal bearing and and tuffaceous volcanic units of Tertiary age, i.e. (Middle Eocene - Princeton Group).

Mineralization observed in surface occurrences and/or from diamond drill core from the property are listed as follows: chalcopyrite, malachite, minor azurite, very minor bornite and most abundant pyrite. Magnetite is most often present or found bracketing, above and/or below the most abundant occurrences of chalcopyrite. These sections are found mainly in the volcanic skarn zone and sometimes with accompanying hematite as fracture-welds. It is within what appears to be the zones with the most abundant chalcopyrite that the highest gold-palladium values occur.

The alteration minerals observed throughout the property including from diamond drill core in order of decreasing abundance are listed as follows: gypsum (anhydrite), chlorite, sericite?, epidote, potassium feldspar (2°), calcite and quartrz.




// - Property Road
⁝⁝ - Rock Exposure
(2100) - 2100 = 59,850 nT (nTor nanotesla)
↙ - Dry wash
ʃ - Assumed fault
⊥ - Trench

GUY DELORME
MINER MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
CONTOURED
JWM/07/02 FIGURE 3

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF J. W. McLEOD BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

## PRESENT WORK PROGRAM

The present fieldwork program was undertaken during the period October 18-23, 2001.

The current fieldwork program consisted of a slope corrected, grid controlled magnetometer survey and a rock exposure mapping program. The grid was comprised of N-S trending lines with a spacing of 50 metres and a station interval of 25 metres. The rock exposure mapping was also conducted over the gridded and intervening areas.

Approximately 3.5 km. of lines were surveyed using a Scintrex fluxgate magnetometer, model MF-1. The magnetometer readings were diurnally corrected by closing-loops.

The survey grid flagging markers were removed after the survey was completed because the survey area occurs on privately owned rangeland used by cattle.

## CONCLUSIONS

The magnetometer survey reveals patterns (see Figure 3) that suggest a probably younger volcanic flow(s) cover over a large portion of the survey area i.e. east-half of the grid. These volcanic rocks appear to possibly cover the known northwest-southeast trending gypsum-pyrite alteration zone, as well as possible occurrences of the Upper Triassic aged Nicola andesite herein designated rock type #3 that are found to occur immediately toward the east approximately 150 metres, at DDH 97- 1&2, as copper-gold-palladium mineralized drill core sections. These volcanic sections are herein designated: #2 – fine grained, dark green coloured tuff and #1 – fine grained, green coloured volcanic breccia.

The volcanic rocks exhibit a possible flow pattern or differential layering on their westside i.e. center of grid area.

The more highly magnetic areas may offer the best chance of intersecting the mineralized Nicola volcanic areas.

| 2615OW | | | | | 2400W |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5400N | 2070 | 2175 | 2210 (GUY6 / GUY4) | 2065 2065 | 2037 — 5400N |
| | 2140 | 2140 | 2210 | 1963 | 1918 |
| 2105 | 2105 | 2140 | 2246 | 1932 | 2019 |
| 2105 | 2070 | 2105 | 2105 | 1898 | 1695 |
| 2070 | 2070 | 2070 | 2105 | 1904 | 1695 |
| 2105 | 2105 | 2070 | 2070 | 1877 | 1761 |
| 2070 | 2105 | 2070 | 2105 | 1846 | 1728 |
| 2070 | 2070 | 2070 | 2070 | 1779 | 1716 |
| 2070 | 2035 | 2070 | 2105 | 1886 | 1674 |
| 2035 | 2105 | 2070 | 2105 | 1782 | 1635 |
| 2070 | 2105 | 2070 | 2070 | 1854 | 1702 |
| 2035 | 2035 | 2035 | 2105 | 1828 | 1735 |
| 2070 | 2105 | 2105 | 2105 | 1860 | 1660 |
| 2070 | 2035 | 2105 | 2105 | 1865 | 1796 |
| 2035 | 2070 | 2140 | 2140 | 1905 | 1860 |
| 2070 | 2105 | 2105 | 2105 | 1930 | 1989 |
| 2070 | 2105 | 2105 | 2105 | 1914 | 2088 |
| 2035 | 2123 | 2070 | 2140 | 1896 | 2007 |
| 2105 | 2105 | 2070 | 2105 | 2102 | 1898 |
| 2140 | 2105 | 2105 | 2070 | 1895 | 2000 |
| 2070 | 2140 | 2105 | 2036 | 2007 | 2244 |

GUY6 | GUY4

GUY5 | GUY3

N

0 — 50 — 100 metres

Scale 1:5,000

A | B / C | D — Mineral Claim Boundary / Mineral Claim Name

MINER MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

MAGNETOMETER VALUES

JNM/01/03 Figure 4

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The writer recommends that Phase I will undertake a detailed magnetometer survey of +/- 1 nanotesla (nT) accuracy over a slope corrected grid installed using a chain and compass and global positoning system (GPS) method. The grid will utilize a 50 metre line-spacing and 25 metre sample intervals. The subsequent diamond core drilling program would be carried-out in favourable areas and using accurate topographical controlled drill sites. This phase is expected to take two months to complete at an estimated cost of $200,000.

Phase II of the program will be contingent upon positive results being obtained from the Phase I program. This phase is expected to take 3 months to complete at an estimated cost of $300,000.

## COST ESTIMATE

### Phase I

| | |
|---|---|
| Geologist – supervision, drill core logging and sampling(60 days) including summary | $ 30,000 |
| Grid installation- chain, compass and GPS control | 12,000 |
| Magnetometer (with base station and accuracy to 1nT) survey of the entire property | 15,000 |
| 1,000 metres NQ-core drilling, all inclusive @ $100/m. | 100,000 |
| Camp and board | 12,000 |
| Transportation rentals and fuel | 5,000 |
| Instrument rentals | 1,500 |
| Analyses and assays | 5,000 |
| Permits, fees, filings, insurance, etc. | 3,000 |
| Reports and maps | 4,000 |
| Contingency | 12,500 |
| **Subtotal** | **$200,000** |

**Phase II**

| | |
|---|---|
| Geologist – supervision, drill core logging and sampling(90 days) including summary | $ 38,000 |
| 2,000 metres NQ-core drilling, all inclusive @ $100/m. | 200,000 |
| Camp and board | 18,000 |
| Transportation rentals and fuel | 7,500 |
| Analyses and assays | 7,500 |
| Permits, fees, filings, insurance, etc. | 4,500 |
| Reports and maps | 6,000 |
| Contingency | 18,500 |
| Subtotal | $300,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total | $500,000 |

Respectfully submitted,

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

James W. McLeod, P.Geo.

## STATEMENT OF COSTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Slope corrected survey grid installation, picketed, using chain and compass (clinometer) and remove pickets after magnetometer survey completed | | $ 1,200 |
| Conduct magnetometer survey (making diurnal corrections by closing-loops) | | 900 |
| Magnetometer and equipment rental | | 400 |
| Travel and living costs, including 4x4 rental | | 500 |
| | Total | $ 3,000 |

## CERTIFICATE

I, JAMES W. McLEOD, of the Municipality of Delta, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:

1) I am a Consulting Geologist with an office at #203 - 1318 $56^{th}$ Street, Delta, B.C., V4L 2A4.
2) I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in the Province of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
3) I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Major Geology, from the University of British Columbia in 1969.
4) I have practised my profession since 1969.
5) The above report is based on personal field experience gained by working on the property at various times during the past 34 years, the latest being during 2001 while conducting this program.

DATED at Delta, Province of British Columbia this 8th day of July 2002.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF J. W. McLEOD BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

James W. McLeod, P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

## REFERENCES

British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Assessment Reports - 251, 1721, 9634 and 10565.

Camsell, Charles, 1910. Memoir No. 2: Geology, and Ore Deposits of The Hedley Mining District, British Columbia. Geological Survey Branch, Canada. Department of Mines.

Lyons, C. P., Trees, Shrubs and Flowers to know in British Columbia, 1952, revised August 1965.

McLeod, J.W., P. Geo.(BC), July 1997. Assessment Reports #25061 and #25554, B.C. Department of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

McMechan, R. D., 1983. Geology of the Princeton Basin, Paper 1983-3. *British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum* Resources.

Montgomery, Joseph Hilton, 1967. Petrology, Structure and Origin of the Copper Mountain Intrusions near Princeton, British Columbia. Ph.D. Thesis, University of British Columbia.

Preto, V. A., 1972. Geology of Copper Mountain. Bulletin 59, British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Preto, V. A. Geology of the Nicola Group between Merritt and Princeton. Bulletin 69, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Rice, H.M.A., 1947. Memoir 243: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Princeton Map Area, British Columbia. Mines and Geological Branch, Canada. Department of Mines and Resources.

Taylor, D. P., 1995. Geological and Geophysical Report . (for Big I Developments Ltd.)

# APPENDIX I

## Magnetometer Data and Rock Exposure Notes

# MAGNETOMETER DATA AND NOTES

| Line Station | Reading | (+ or -) | Corr. | Plot | Notes |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **L1+50N** | | | | | |
| 2+50W | 53000 | - 1650 | 51350 | 1800 | St. DDH 97 1&2 |
| 2+75W | 55000 | - 1300 | 53750` | 1886 | |
| 3+00W | 55000 | - 1050 | 53950 | 1893 | |
| 3+25W | 56000 | - 800 | 55200 | 1937 | |
| 3+50W | 55000 | - 650 | 54350 | 1907 | |
| 3+75W | 58000 | - 350 | 57650 | 2023 | |
| **L4+00W** | | | | | |
| 1+50N | 53000 | - | 53000 | 1860 | |
| 1+25N | 57000 | - 300 | 56700 | 1989 | |
| 1+00N | 60000 | - 550 | 59500 | 2088 | |
| 0+75N | 58000 | - 800 | 57200 | 2007 | |
| 0+50N | 55000 | - 900 | 54100 | 1898 | |
| 0+25N | 58000 | -1000 | 57000 | 2000 | |
| 0+00N | 65000 | -1050 | 63950 | 2244 | ob |
| **L0+00N** | | | | | |
| 4+25W | 61000 | -1600 | 59500 | 2088 | ob |
| **L4+50W** | | | | | |
| 0+00N | 59000 | -1800 | 57200 | 2007 | oc - #1 |
| 0+25N | 56000 | -2000 | 54000 | 1895 | oc - #1 |
| 0+50N | 62000 | -2100 | 59900 | 2102 | oc - #1 |
| 0+75N | 56000 | -2250 | 53750 | 1886 | oc - #1 |
| 1+00N | 57000 | -2450 | 54550 | 1914 | ob |
| 1+25N | 55000 | -2600 | 55000 | 1930 | ob |
| 1+50N | 57000 | -2700 | 54300 | 1905 | ob |
| 1+75N | 56000 | -2850 | 53150 | 1865 | ob |
| 2+00N | 56000 | -3000 | 53000 | 1860 | ob |
| 2+25N | 55000 | -3050 | 51950 | 1823 | ob |
| 2+50N | 56000 | -3150 | 52850 | 1854 | ob |
| 2+75N | 54000 | -3200 | 50800 | 1782 | ob |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **L4+50W** | | | | | |
| 3+00N | 57000 | -3250 | 53750 | 1886 | ob |
| 3+25N | 54000 | -3300 | 50700 | 1779 | ob |
| 3+50N | 56000 | -3400 | 52600 | 1846 | ob; 3+69-Coch.Fx |
| 3+75N | 57000 | -3500 | 53500 | 1877 | ob |
| 4+00N | 58000 | -3750 | 54250 | 1904 | ob |
| 4+25N | 58000 | -3850 | 54100 | 1898 | ob |
| 4+50N | 59000 | -3950 | 55050 | 1932 | ob; 4+69-4+74 Rd |
| 4+75N | 60000 | -4050 | 55950 | 1963 | oc; 4+75-5+00 #2 |
| 5+00N | 63000 | -4150 | 58850 | 2065 | oc |
| **L5+00N** | | | | | |
| 4+25W | 61000 | -4550 | 56450 | 1981 | oc#2-4+00W & Rd 4+30-4+26W |
| **L4+00W** | | | | | |
| 5+00N | 63000 | -4950 | 58050 | 2037 | #2 |
| 4+75N | 60000 | -5350 | 54650 | 1918 | #2 |
| 4+50N | 63000 | -5450 | 57550 | 2019 | #2 |
| 4+25N | 62000 | -5550 | 56450 | 1695 | #2 |
| 4+00N | 54000 | -5700 | 48300 | 1695 | ob |
| 3+75N | 56000 | -5800 | 50200 | 1761 | ob |
| 3+50N | 55000 | -5900 | 49100 | 1723 | ob |
| 3+25N | 55000 | -6100 | 48900 | 1716 | ob; in Coch.Fx |
| 3+00N | 54000 | -6300 | 47700 | 1674 | ob |
| 2+75N | 53000 | -6400 | 46600 | 1635 | ob |
| 2+50N | 55000 | -6500 | 48500 | 1702 | ob; st.gyp.tr.@- |
| 2+25N | 56000 | -6550 | 49450 | 1735 | N125°. |
| 2+00N | 54000 | -6700 | 47300 | 1660 | ob |
| 1+75N | 58000 | -6800 | 51200 | 1796 | ob |
| 1+50N | 60000 | -7100 | 52900 | 1856 | ob; close –15m. |
| **L1+50N** | | | | | |
| 4+50W | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 4+75W | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| **L5+00W** | | | | | |
| 1+50N | 61000 | - | 61000 | 2140 | 1+37-1+30N #1 |
| 1+25N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **L5+00W** | | | | | |
| 1+00N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 0+75N | 61000 | - | 61000 | 2140 | ob |
| 0+50N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 0+25N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 0+00N | 58000 | - | 58000 | 2035 | ob;old E-W cat-c. |
| **L5+25W** | | | | | |
| 5+00N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| **L5+50W** | | | | | |
| 0+00N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob; cat-c@0+12N |
| 0+25N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 0+50N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 0+75N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 1+00N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 1+25N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 1+50N | 61000 | - | 61000 | 2140 | ob |
| 1+75N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 2+00N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob; old e-w cat-c. |
| 2+25N | 58000 | - | 58000 | 2035 | ob |
| 2+50N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 2+75N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 3+00N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 3+25N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 3+50 N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob;@e.bigswitch |
| 3+75N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | 3+65-3+71 R'd |
| 4+00N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | @3+80 Coch.Fx |
| 4+25N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 4+50N | 61000 | - | 61000 | 2140 | ob |
| 4+75N | 61000 | - | 61000 | 2140 | ob |
| 5+00N | 62000 | - | 62000 | 2175 | ob |
| **L5+25W** | | | | | |
| 5+00N | 63000 | - | 63000 | 2210 | ob |
| **L5+00W** | | | | | |
| 5+00N | 63000 | - | 63000 | 2210 | ob |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **L5+00W** | | | | | |
| 4+75N | 63000 | - | 63000 | 2210 | ob |
| 4+50N | 64000 | - | 63000 | 2246 | ob;4+40n-s cat-c |
| 4+25N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 4+00N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 3+75N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob; ne of 97-1&2 |
| 3+50N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 3+25N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 3+00N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 2+75N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 2+50N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 2+25N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 2+00N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 1+75N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob;in e-w draw |
| 1+50N | 61000 | - | 60000 | 2140 | ob |
| **L6+00W** | | | | | |
| 3+50N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 3+75N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob;N-end tr. |
| 4+00N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob;4+03Coch. Fx |
| 4+25N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 4+50N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 4+75N | 61000 | - | 61000 | 2140 | ob |
| 5+00N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| **L4+50N** | | | | | |
| 6+25W | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob; swamp. |
| **L6+50W** | | | | | |
| 4+50N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob; swamp. |
| 4+25N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob; @ Coch. Fx old road. |
| 4+00N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 3+75N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob; rus-wh.stain. |
| 3+50N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 3+25N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob; flat. |
| 3+00N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob; flat. |
| 2+75N | 58000 | - | 58000 | 2035 | ob; flat |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **L6+50W** | | | | | |
| 2+50N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob, rd 2+33-25. |
| 2+25N | 58000 | - | 58000 | 2035 | ob |
| 2+00N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 1+75N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 1+50N | 58000 | - | 58000 | 2035 | ob |
| 1+25N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 1+00N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 0+75N | 58000 | - | 58000 | 2035 | ob; @ 0+67N on N-side of blk. r'd. |
| 0+50N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 0+25N | 61000 | - | 61000 | 2140 | ob |
| 0+00 | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| **L0+00N** | | | | | |
| 6+25W | 61000 | - | 61000 | 2140 | ob |
| **L6+00W** | | | | | |
| 0+00 | 61000 | - | 61000 | 2140 | ob; flat, N-SL. |
| 0+25N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 0+50N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 0+75N | 60500 | - | 60500 | 2123 | ob; flat. |
| 1+00N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 1+25N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 1+50N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob; flat. |
| 1+75N | 58000 | - | 58000 | 2035 | ob; flat, @ 1+85-96N s-s & n-s r'd. |
| 2+00N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob; flat. |
| 2+25N | 58000 | - | 58000 | 2035 | ob; flat. |
| 2+50N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 2+75N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |
| 3+00N | 58000 | - | 58000 | 2035 | ob |
| 3+25N | 59000 | - | 59000 | 2070 | ob |
| 3+50N | 60000 | - | 60000 | 2105 | ob |

## Abbreviations

**DDH 79-1: Diamond drill hole/year drilled/number of hole.**

**St.: Start.**

**ob: Overburden.**

**oc: Rock exposure and rock type number in rock descriptions.**

**Fx: Fault.**

**Rd: Property road.**

**Gyp: Gypsum.**

**tr: Excavator trench.**

**Close – 15 m.: Close-loop – 15 metres short.**

**Cat-c: Bulldozer cut.**

**Bigswitch: Large switchback in property road.**

**Draw: Dry creek bed.**

**Rus-wh stain: Rusty-white stain in ob by oxidation of iron and gypsum.**

**Flat: topography.**

**Blk. r'd: Blocked-off property road.**

**s-s: Southside of property road.**

**n-s: Northside of property road.**

## INTERPRETATION AND EVALUATION

**The writer interprets the magnetometer responses to several different, but related causes. These will be described from viewing Figure 3 east to west and from north to south as follows:**

1) **There appears to be a trend in the NE-quadrant of Figure 3 from an east-west trending, possible rock type contact on the eastside to a north-south contact or expression of northerly striking rock type unit #2 which could outline the disposition of the dark green, fine grained tuffaceous, younger volcanic rocks in the northern part of the grid area.**

2) **This #2 unit may join-up with rock type unit #1 in the vicinity of 1+50N, but it could also reflect just an alteration change. Whether there is significant residual magnetic difference between rock units #1 and #2 there is a change in the textural appearance of the two rock units. Rock unit # 1 is a brecciated tuff. Both rock units #1 and #2 appear to overlie underlying Nicola andesite unit #3 and appear to continue at least in this vicinity to cross the 100-200 metre wide gypsum-pyrite zone. It is not known if these units cap the Nicola unit in this area.**

3) **The northwest-southeast trending gypsum-pyrite zone is bounded on the north by the Cochrane fault and on the south by the Dry wash and indicates that if the gypsum-pyrite intensity is as strong as it was found to be in portions of the east grid between 1+50N and 2+75N any future drilling could encounter problems in this area.**