

**REPORT**

*on the*

Blaney 2, Boss and Boss 2

**Mineral Claims**

**Aspen Grove Area**

**Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia**

**Latitude 49° 51' N., Longitude 120° 35' W.**

**NTS Map Sheet 92H/15E**

**by**

**James P. Balmer, B.Sc., P.Geo.**

**on behalf of**

**Gary Brown**

**November 26, 2003**

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**27,278**

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## **SUMMARY**

The Bluey 2, Boss and Boss 2 mineral claims described in this report are located immediately west of the Bluey Lake chain in the Nicola Mining Division, southern British Columbia, Canada.

Units of the Nicola Group underlie the property. The Nicola Group is generally comprised of layered volcanic units and less abundant sedimentary rocks of sub aerial and submarine origin from within a eugeosynclinal setting that has been assigned an Upper Triassic age. The Nicola Group is known to host an abundance of base, precious metal and platinum group element (PGE) occurrences, and economic production from the belt has been of major importance in the mineral production history of BC. Of major interest in the area are the alkaline porphyry and skarn occurrences that have produced copper, gold and PGE's. In addition to the potentially favourable host rocks, the property is in an area of significant structural deformation and numerous mineral occurrences.

Current activity on the claims is concentrated on prospecting and reconnaissance surface magnetometer surveying, which is useful in identifying underlying rock type variations, alteration zones, mineralization and/or the presence of dykes. Future work should include rock and soil geochemistry analyzed for copper, lead, precious metals, and the platinum group elements (PGE).

## **INTRODUCTION**

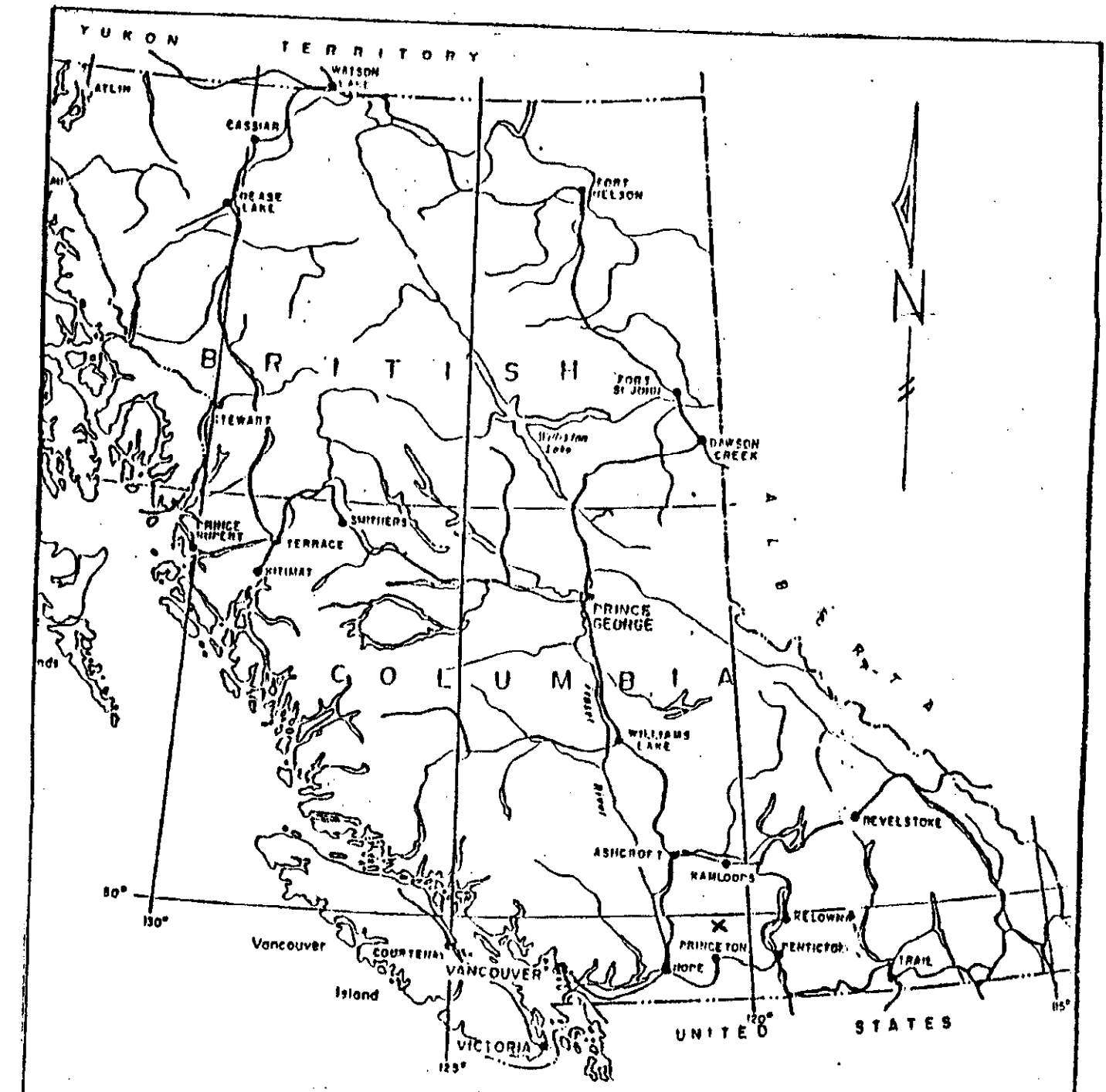
The prospecting and reconnaissance magnetometer survey conducted during May 10-25, 2003 is an effective method to cover an area such as this to identify anomalous areas for further, more detailed methods of exploration in the future.

This report has been prepared at the request of Gary Brown of North Vancouver, BC.

## **LOCATION AND ACCESS**

The claim area falls on the NTS Map Sheet 92H/15E at latitude 49° 51' N and longitude 120° 35' W. and is situated approximately 10 km. south southeast of Aspen Grove, BC and immediately east of the Bluey Lake chain. The property lies within the Nicola Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada.

Access to the property is via Highway 5A for 13 km. south southeast from Aspen Grove to the Bluey Lake turn-off, and then east and north for 7 km. to the south end of the Bluey Lake chain. A due west traverse for 2 km. takes you to the center of the Boss mineral claim (see Figure 2).



*Blues 2, Box, Cass 2*  
*Mineral Claims*  
*Location Map*  
*Aspen Grove Area*  
*Nicola Mining Division, B.C.*

<i>Nor 102</i>	<i>JVM</i>	<i>92H/15E</i>	<i>FIG. 1</i>
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## TOPOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The Bluey 2, Boss and Boss 2 mineral claims lie within the Thompson Plateau area of the larger Interior Plateau region of BC. The physiographic setting is that of the Dry Interior and/or Sub-Alpine belt, depending on the local elevation. The property covers low, rounded, well-defined north-south trending hill approximately 4 km. long and 1.5 – 2.5 km. wide with a relative relief of about 250 meters and falls within an area of low, rounded mountainous terrain.

The claim area is one of open range with patches of coniferous and deciduous trees, and elevations range from 1067 to 1372 meters.

Precipitation in the area is approximately 75 cm. per annum, of which 30-35% occurs as a snow equivalent. Winters are generally moderately cold, and summers are usually hot and dry.

## PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Thor property is comprised of two north south contiguous, 4-post, 4x5 unit mineral claims with a total of 40 units (see Figure 2). The claims are listed as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tenure No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Anniversary Date</u>
Bluey 2	389006	20	August 3
Boss	389007	20	August 05
Boss 2	389008	20	August 04
	<u>Total</u>	40	

The mineral claims have not undergone a legal survey, but the legal corner post and other intermediate posts have been examined and appear to be in the recorded location. The claims total an area of approximately 1500 hectares.

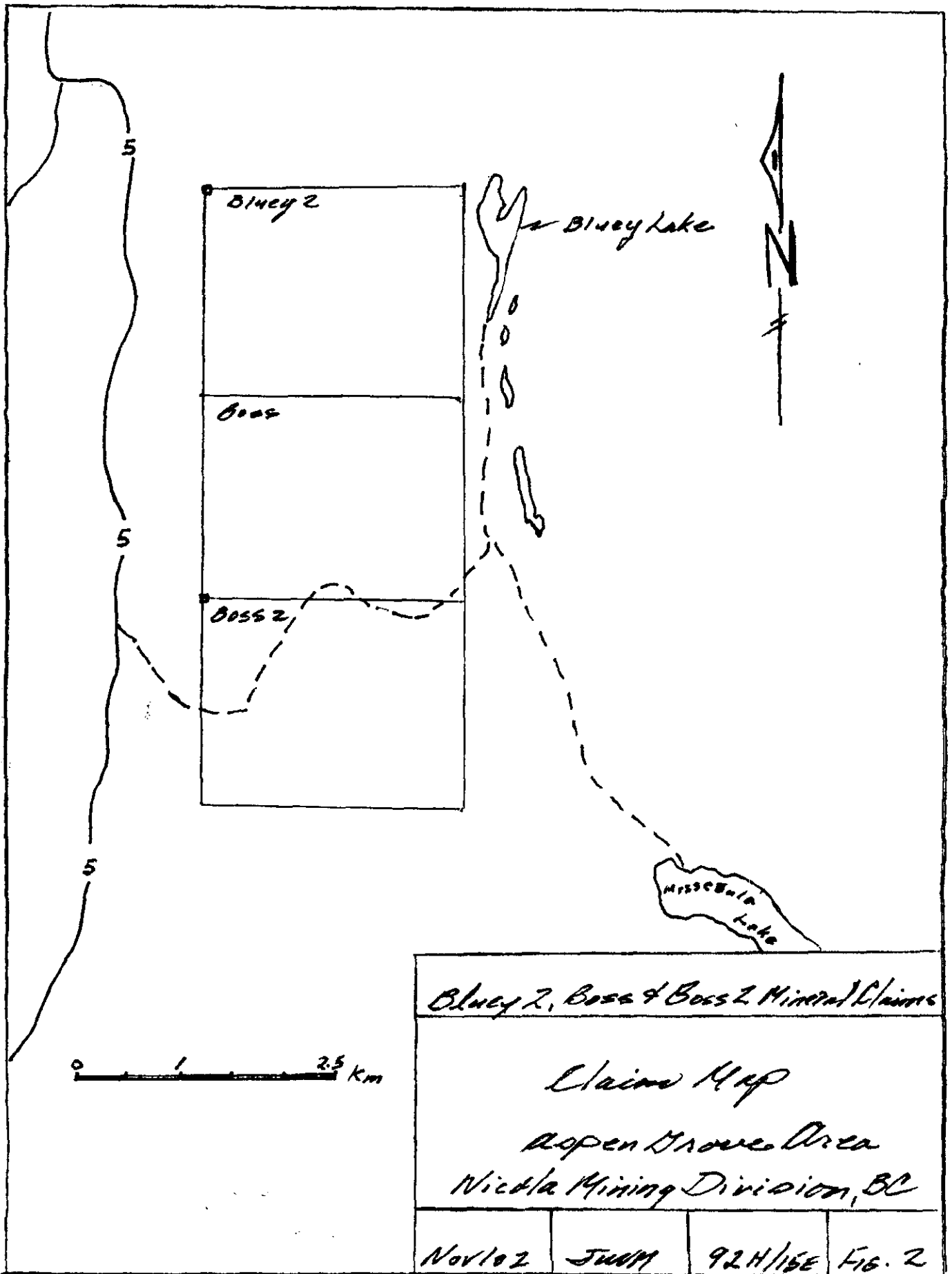
Mr. Gary Brown of North Vancouver, BC is the owner of the above-listed mineral claims.

## HISTORY

Mining activity in southern BC began with the discovery of the large Cu-Au-PGE, alkalic porphyries of the Copper Mountain area in 1884, which was staked in 1892 and brought into production in 1925 by the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company and operated intermittently from then until 1957. In 1972 the adjacent Ingerbelle volcanic skarn deposit was put into production by Newmont and was later consolidated with Copper Mountain and produced until 1996 as the Similco Mine.

Lode gold was discovered in the Hedley area in 1894, with the Nickel Plate Mine going into production there in 1904. This mine also produced intermittently until 1996.

Exploration in the Aspen Grove "Copper Camp" between about 1900 and 1930 did not produce any encouraging results. Later developments such as the discovery of the huge porphyry copper deposits of the Highland Valley (specifically, at first, Bethlehem Copper) as well as the activities around the Craigmont, Phoenix and Afton deposits served to rekindle interest in the Aspen Grove area with an eye to using the models which were developed following their discovery.



One other development that helped fuel further exploration work in this, as well as other, areas was, of course, the unpegging of the price of gold in 1973.

### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

There is an abundance of information about the geology of the area within which the claims herein described fall as well as typical mineral deposits, which might be expected to occur in such a setting. Please refer to the publications listed in the References section at the end of this report.

### LOCAL GEOLOGY

The property area is underlain by interlayered volcanic flows and volcanoclastics belonging to the Central Belt of the Nicola Group.

Mineralization and/or significant alteration has been found in the grid area described in this report and has been described as follows:

On the Bluey 2 claim one showing is along a contact between a small dioritic intrusion and flows, fragmentals, limestone and tuffs of the Central Belt of the Nicola Group. Chalcocite, malachite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, hematite are present in veinlets or healing fractures in an area of brown-coloured carbonates.

The dominant exposures on the Boss claim are of diorite and basalts of the Central Belt of the Nicola Group. One occurrence of a grayish-red volcanic unit in the central area of the claim was found to contain minor native copper, malachite, pyrite, disseminated magnetite and a strong fracture zone trending N15° and dipping 72°W.

Along the power line right-of-way through the central part of the Boss 2 claim there are occurrences of altered diorite (chlorite – calcite) with chalcocite and malachite and minor quartz veinlets. The mineralization fills fractures trending 320° and dipping vertically and 260° dipping 70°S.

### PREVIOUS WORK

The area covered by the Boss claims was prospected and geochemically sampled in 1985-88 for Vanco Explorations Ltd. of Toronto, ON. Some hand and bulldozer trenching was also carried out.

### CURRENT WORK PROGRAM

The present program was conducted on the Boss and Boss 2 mineral claims.

The work program consisted of grid installation with a line spacing of 200 meters and a station interval of 25 meters (see Figure 3). Station 0+00N/0+00E is located at the coincident SW corner of the Boss claim and the NW corner of the Boss 2 claim. The grid consists of 11 N-S lines (0+00E to 20+00E) extending 500 meters north into the Boss claim and 2000 meters

south through the Boss 2 claim. The magnetometer traverses closed loop intermittently to check for diurnal variations in the data. The magnetometer used for the survey was a Scintrex fluxgate-type, Model MF-1.

Some copper occurrences were encountered during the survey in areas of previous hand and/or bulldozed trenches.

### CONCLUSIONS

The present reconnaissance magnetometer survey appears to be useful as a good "first pass" method for finding gross underlying bedrock features such as alteration patterns and major structures, which could be related to mineralization.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Any anomalous areas identified within the data from the present survey should be surveyed in more detail by both geophysical and geochemical methods. Following that, any coincident anomalous areas that have not already been should be trenched and possibly drilled as warranted.

The initial follow-up of the anomalous areas should be a detailed magnetometer survey using a 25-meter by 25-meter grid in conjunction with a coincident base station survey. VLF-EM surveying for conductive patterns and self potential surveying for oxidation responses should also be considered. Soil geochemical sampling should accompany any geophysical survey. It may slow down the geophysical survey, but the time saved in having to go back and do any or all of it later would be well worth it. Analysis should include Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and PGE for any samples anomalous for Cu/Au.

### STATEMENT OF COSTS

Grid installation & prospecting	\$2750
Magnetometer survey	\$2050
Transportation	\$550
Camp & board	\$650

Respectfully submitted,

  
James P. Balmer, BSc, P.Geo



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**CERTIFICATE**

**I, JAMES P. BALMER, of the Powell River Regional District, Province of British Columbia, hereby certify as follows:**

**I am a Geologist residing in Blubber Bay, BC, V0N 1E0**

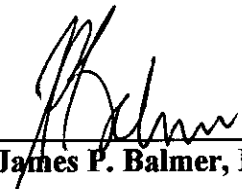
**I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in the Province of British Columbia.**

**I graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science, Geology Major, from the University of British Columbia in 1972.**

**I have practiced my profession since 1972.**

**I have no beneficial interest nor otherwise in the mineral claims that are the topic of this report.**

**Dated at Blubber Bay, Province of British Columbia this 25<sup>th</sup> day of November 2003.**

  
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**James P. Balmer, BSc, P.Ge**

