

PRODUCT COPPER
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR PROVINCE OU
TERRITORY TERRITOIRE

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 92 P/8
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. CU 1
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

CC (CHU CHUA)

OBJECT LOCATED - Drilled area.
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY 500 m
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Lat. 51°22'10"

Long. 120°03'30"

Mining Division Kamloops
Division minière

District
District

Kamloops

County
Comté

Township or Parish
Canton ou paroisse

Lot
Lot

Concession or Range
Concession ou rang

Sec
Sect.

Tp.
Ct.

R.
R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The property is underlain by massive to pillowed basalts with local pods and layers of cherty tuff and greywacke of the lower part of the Fennell Formation of Mississippian (?) age. Two major and several minor massive sulphide zones form lenticular layers which appear to be stratabound, strike north and have subvertical to steep west dips. A magnetite lode occurs near the base of the south massive sulphide zone, and a magnetite-pyrite lode at the northern tip of the north zone. The massive sulphide and magnetite lodes are generally closely associated with pyritic, fine grained, often brecciated and locally laminated cherty rocks. The massive sulphide bodies are up to 20 metres thick and consist of pyrite with several per cent chalcopyrite and minor amounts of sphalerite. Chalcopyrite is interstitial to pyrite, cements brecciated pyrite, and occurs in veins with quartz, calcite, pyrite and sphalerite. Drilling outlined a vertical to steep dipping deposit within a siliceous tuff (exhalite) which is continuous from surface to a depth of at least 600 m.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

Chu Chua mountain is located on the east side of the North Thompson River some 50 miles north of Kamloops. The showings are located at approximately 5,400 feet elevation on the southwesterly slope of the mountain about a mile southeast of the summit.

A regional geochemical survey in the area in 1977 under a 1/3 joint venture agreement between Vestor Explorations Ltd., Seaforth Mines Ltd., and Pacific Cassiar Mines Ltd. (changed Oct. 78 to Pacific Cassiar Limited) resulted in the discovery of a large anomalous copper gossan. The gossan was subsequently interpreted to be transported and prospecting up the slope eventually located a small gossan with lower but anomalous copper values adjacent to a northerly striking massive magnetite body. The showings were staked as the CC 1-3 claims (21 units); subsequent staking was done in the CC 4-11 claims to a total of 150 units.

By an August 30, 1978 agreement a 80% interest in the property was optioned to Craigmont Mines Limited. Work by Craigmont during 1978 included a geochemical survey (20 samples) over CC 1, electromagnetic and magnetometer surveys over 25 km covering CC 1-4, and diamond drilling in 23 holes totalling 2,843 metres on CC 1 and 4. This work indicated about 2,000,000 tonnes grading 2.0% Cu, 0.013 oz/t Au, 0.25 oz/t Ag, and 0.4% Zn (Northern Miner 15/03/79).

In 1979 an additional 2,932 metres of drilling was done in 17 holes to further delineate the deposit. Reserve estimates varied from 2 to 4 million tons averaging 2% Cu, 0.5 gm/t Au, 8 gm/t Ag, 0.03% Co, and 0.5% Zn (Pacific Cassiar Limited, Filing Statement 248/80). Further work by Craigmont in 1980-82 included a magnetometer survey over 12 km, electromagnetic surveys over 20 km, a geochemical soil survey (263 samples) and diamond drilling (50 holes to date). Part owner Seaforth Mines in 1982 amalgamated with Quintaine Resources Inc under the name Quinterra Resources Inc. In 1983 Craigmont attempted to drill several deep holes to test the mineralization at depth but the project was abandoned far short of target depth. In late 1984 Craigmont gave up its option and the property reverted in full to Vestor, Pacific Cassiar and Quinterra (one third interest each). Reserves in

con't card 2

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia
 Dept. of Mines: 1978, p. E 187.

Geological Fieldwork, British Columbia Dept. of Mines:
 1979, pp. 37-48 (Paper 1980-1)⁺; 1980, p. 159.
 Policy

Mineral Sector; Corporation Files: "Pacific Cassiar
 Limited"; "Vestor Explorations Limited"; "Seaforth
 Mines Ltd."; "Craigmont Mines Limited".

Exploration in British Columbia; BCDM: 1980, p. 297;
 1981, p. 75; 1984, p. 257; 1986, pp. C293, C294; 1987, p.22.

George Cross News Letter: 1984, Nos. 63, 234; 1985,
 No. 208; 1988, No. 227, 232, 238, 243.

Aggarwal, P.K. and Nesbitt, B.E.; Geology and Geochemistry
 of the Chu Chua Massive Sulfide Deposit; Economic
 Geology, Vol. 79, 1984, pp. 815-825.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 1278 A, Bonaparte Lake, (Geol.), Sc. 1:250,000 - accomp.
 Memoir 363, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1972.

#CC property (Topography & drill hole locations), Sc. 1 cm:
 33 m, Fig. 10, Geological Fieldwork 1979, B.C. Dept. of
 Mines.

Map 5224 G, Chu Chua Creek, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.

*Map 92 P/8, Chu Chua Creek, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par	DMacR	DMacR	DMacR				
Date Date	12-80	08-86	08-88				

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HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (con't)
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

the upper 200 m of the deposit are an indicated 2,500,000 tonnes at 2% Cu, 0.5% Zn, 0.5 g/mt Au, 9 g/mt Ag, 0.05% Co, together with 180,000 tonnes of talc and 450,000 tonnes of magnetite (George Cross News Letter, 1984, No. 234).

Corporation Falconbridge Copper in 1985 optioned a 50% interest in the property. Extensive geochemical and geophysical surveys outlined several anomalies in an area to the east of the known deposit. The geophysical, geochemical and drilling program begun in 1985 was continued through 1986-87, testing targets in a rhyolite interval separate from the existing reserve. Corporation Falconbridge changed its name in April 1987 to Minnova Inc. In 1988, Minnova tested the open pit potential with 13 short fill-in holes between earlier grid holes. This work outlined an open pit reserve of 785,000 tons at 3.1% Cu to a depth of 325 feet, 2% Cu cutoff and minimum 6.5 feet width. An estimated 520,000 tons of magnetite and 165,000 tons of talc are potentially available from a shallow pit (George Cross News Letter, 12/12/88).