BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

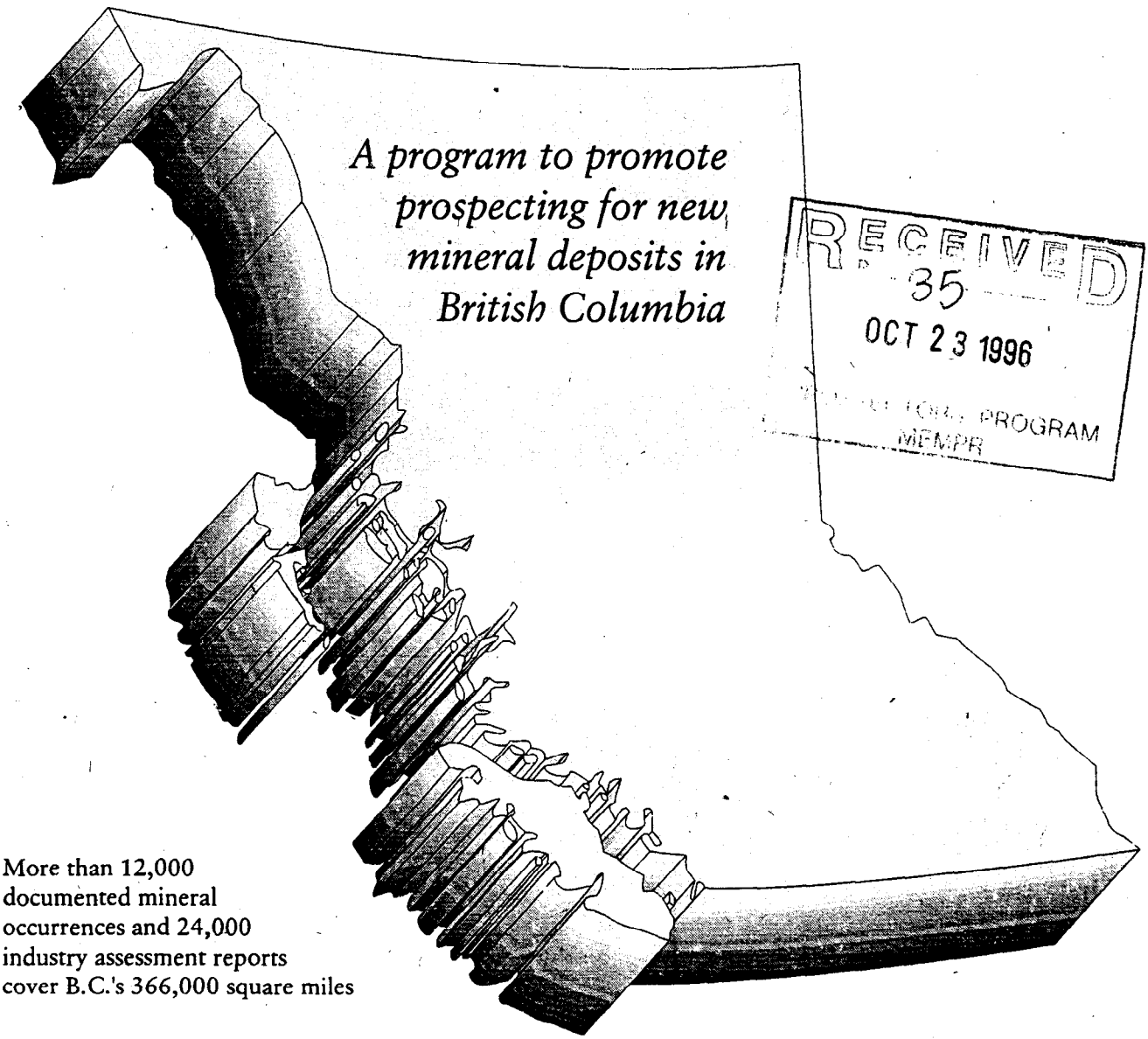
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1996/1997
REPORT #:	PAP 96-18
NAME:	DAVE LEFURGEY

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 1994 - 1997

1996 GUIDEBOOK AND APPLICATION FORMS

Deadline for Applications is April 12, 1996

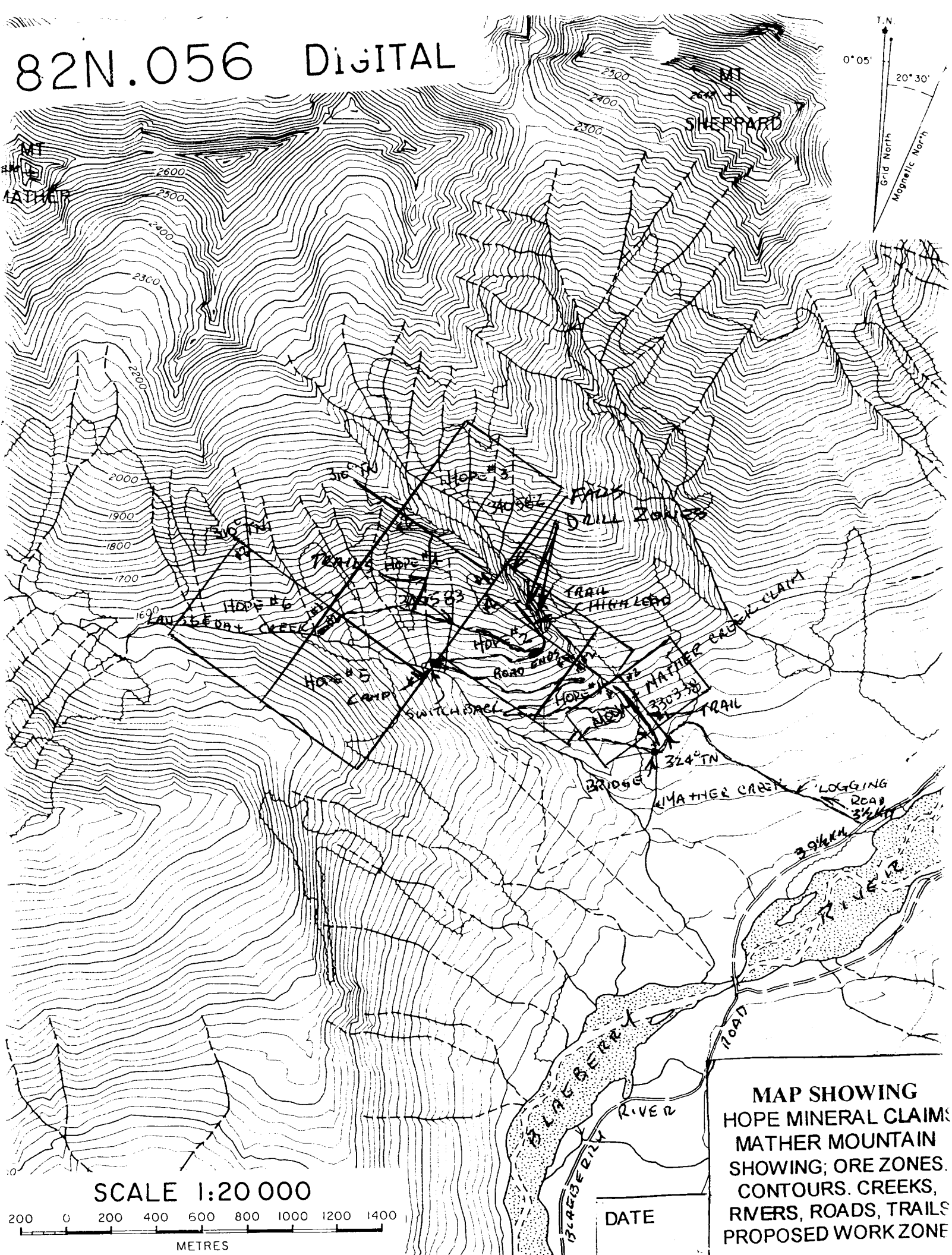


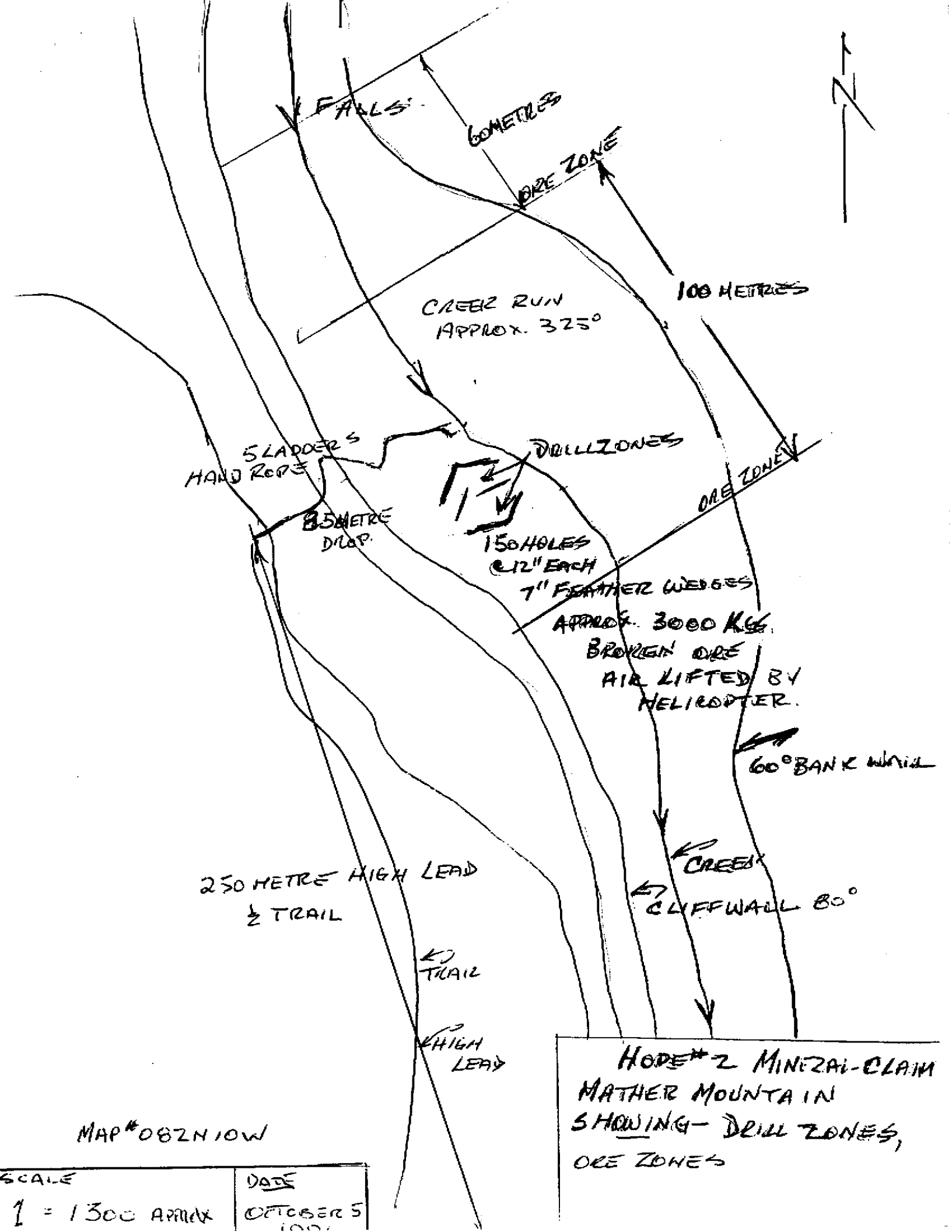
A program to promote prospecting for new mineral deposits in British Columbia

More than 12,000 documented mineral occurrences and 24,000 industry assessment reports cover B.C.'s 366,000 square miles

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

82N.056 DIGITAL




FALLS
60 METRES
ORE ZONE
N
100 METRES
CREEK RUN
APPROX. 325°
5 LADDERS
HAND ROPE
DRILLZONES
ORE ZONE
85 METRE
DROP
150 HOLES
@ 12" EACH
7" FEATHER WEDGES
APPROX. 3000 KG.
BROKEN ORE
AIR LIFTED BY
HELICOPTER.
60° BANK WALL
CREEK
CLIFFWALL 80°
250 METRE HIGH LEAD
& TRAIL
TRAIL
HIGH LEAD
MAP #082N10W
SCALE
1 = 1300 APPROX
DATE
OCTOBER 5
HOPE #2 MINERAL CLAIM
MATHER MOUNTAIN
SHOWING - DRILL ZONES,
ORE ZONES

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- **Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations, section 15, 16 and 17.**
- If work was performed on claims a copy of the applicable assessment report may be submitted in lieu of the supporting data (*see* section 16) required with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

Name David Lefurgey Reference Number 96/97 P35

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Hope #1, #2,#3,#4 MINFILE No. if applicable

Location of Project Area NTS 82N/10 Lat 51° 33' Long 117°55'

Description of Location and Access Blaeberry River road, 39½ km old logging road for 3½ km. Golden Mining Division

Main Commodities Searched For Sodalite

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Sodalite

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) Hope#1,#2(mainly), #3,#4,#5, #6
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) see enclosed paper
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) " " " " " "
4. Geophysical (type and line km) " " " " " "
5. Physical Work (type and amount) " " " " " "
6,. Drilling (no,. holes, size, depth in m, total m) " " " " " "
7. Other (specify) " " " " " "

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Sodalite Claim Name Hope #2

Location (show on map) Lat 51° 33' Long 117° 55' Elevation 1500m

Best assay/sample type

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies Sodalite, host rock limestone carbonatite, quartz.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

Information on this form is confidential for one year from the date of receipt subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM

A. SUMMARY OF PROSPECTING ACTIVITY

CLAIMS: A Claim, tenure #330338, was recorded in the wrong location, and relocated on Mather Creek over Hope #1 and took approximately 100 metres on the south-east boundry of Hope #2. This was unacceptable. The result was Jim Turner, claims inspector from Cranbrook checking distances, tags, etc., The result was an additional 273 metres. Hope #1 and Hope #2 lapsed on Sept.8 and were restaked on Sept 18th . and Sept. 19th, on a new and proper location, well below the canyon and the mineral formation. Hope #5 and Hope #6 were staked on Sept. 11th and recorded on October 1st. It was suggested that the formation looked very favorable for minerals other than sodalite. Hope #1 to #4 were grouped on October 7th., with assessment duly recorded until October 18th and 19th., 1999, for Hope #1 and #2, and October 8th 2000 for Hope #3 and #4. All problems with this other claim are now solved. Hope #1 and #2 were recorded on October 20th. See enclosed map.

LOCATION: Same as Application Part B Program Proposal

ROAD: Ditching for 50 metres, because of spring,clearing dead fall, chain saw cutting road width, for approx. 500 metres, below Mather Creek. Approx. 3 days. A bridge was built over Mather Creek that satisfied Forestry, Environment and Mining, that was inexpensive,(approx. $1000.00), easily built,(Approx. 8 days), and could be hand moved to stop unwanted access. The road was last used in 1958, the area replanted in 1962 and the bridge was washed out around 1966, according to a retired forester. Approximately 3 km. of road with 6 switchbacks was cleared of dead fall, rocks, slides, washouts and standing trees and bush with grub hoes, chain saws, shovels, and winches, in 9 or 10 days. It now takes about 30 minutes from the highway to the end of the road in a 2 wheel drive pick-up or a bronco.

MINERAL ZONES: It has been established that the ore in place is approximately 100 metres x 10 metres x 6 metres = 6000 cubic metres. With 3040kg. to a cubic metre= over 18,000,000 kg of ore. The body from surface estimations should average from 20% to 30%, with up to 50% high grade veins. There are boulders ranging from 225 kgs. to 30 tonnes. Below the formation there are outcroppings of ore in place from 100 metres to 300 metres, with small float in between. There is what appears to be a main body above on the rock face for some 100 metres, plus outcroppings in a draw 50 metres above the creek proper. This makes this ore body the biggest in B.C. by far and perhaps one of the biggest in Canada.

PROPOSED WORK: To diamond drill the ore body in place in a grid system and establish the quality and the consistency of the material, also to drill with a punjar rock drill and feather wedges to determine if any high grade ore is present, which could indicate that other areas should be investigated

A.SUMMARY OF PROSPECTING ACTIVITY

COMMUNICATION: An 8 band and telephone band radio was rented from Kootenay Communications, Cranbrook B.C.

TRANSPORTATION: A 2 wheel pick-up and a motorcycle.

CAMPS: A 24x8 foot camp, with shower and toilet was established on the 5th. switchback on Laussedat Creek, using a camper and canopy, and constructing a 8'x8' mid section.

WORKING DATES: From May 28th. to October 5, -115 days in camp and 81 prospecting days.

DRILLING PROGRAM: Using a DH01-02 Demolition Hammer, Hilti Med. and a GE001-C3 Generator 2500 Honda,using a 17" long 11/16" bit drilled approx. 200' of holes, using 7" feather wedges to split the rock, approx. 4 ton of ore producing material was produced. The average quality was 20% to 30% with some high grade at over 50%. As far as a grid area all drilling was within the established formation area, with the exception of 3 boulders higher up the canyon. One ton of ore was trucked to White Rock to a proposed buyer. It was said that the quality of the ore was fine as long as it did not fracture and it was consistant, meaning the sodalite went completely through the sample, when the sample was sawed. The sample did not fracture, but ore came through the sample in small veins, ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$" to $1\frac{1}{2}$" at distances from $\frac{1}{2}$" to 2" apart, which meant that the sample was not carving quality. This sample ran approx. 50% on the surface. The buyer was not interested in jewelery quality, because thats what the entire samples presented represented to him. Carving sodalite sells for $1.00 to $5.00 per pound, jewelery sodalite from.50c to $2.00 per pound. The samples given if consistant would have been $2.50 per pouund for the 50%, aad .75c for the 20% to 30% or up to $1.00, for the jewelery rock. This would have net approx. $2800.00 for the load and an assurance of 20 ton more if it could be delivered. There were three Chinese buyers present when the rock was cut. The owner of the jade said he had an x-ray drill he would try and get to me this fall. The property has to be drilled to establish quality and quantity.

CONCLUSIONS: Roads were repaired that have not been used for some 30 years. A 30' bridge was erected over Mather Creek, Approximately 2000 metres ot trails cut, 250 metres of high lead built, ladders, platforms and rope guides constructed to gain access to a 75 metre canyon, 150 holes, 17" deep were drilled, feather wedged and split, totaling approx. 3 ton of samples (1000 lbs. to 10 lbs.), and trucked to a potential buyer. Two new claims were staked for further exploration. Two visits from one of the leading Industrial Minerals government geologists, and one visit from the regional district geologists from Cranbrook.