



ANGLO CANADIAN MINING CORPORATION

DISCOVERIES MADE ON SUBREGIONAL PROGRAM,
TULSEQUAH AREA SOUTH OF ATLIN, B.C. 1980.

Semco's team working for Anglo Canadian Mining Corporation carried out a geologic mapping and prospecting program over an area 40 km by 20 km surrounding the Ericksen-Ashby, Big Bull and Tulsequah Chief Mining properties.

Three discoveries were staked which warrant substantial detailed exploration programs.

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ONO-OYA CLAIMS - 30 Units.

Recorded Atlin July 2, 1980.

The property lies on the western flank of Mt. Stapler and extends into the Shazah Creek Valley. The claims are 5 kms north of the Tulsequah Chief Mine.

The property was staked because of the abundance of rhyolites in the area and two massive sulphide discoveries.

Mineralisation.

A thick limestone unit contains sphalerite-galena-pyrite-arsenopyrite-chert lenses up to 20 cm wide and 10 to 15 m long, parallel to bedding. Assays of 2 samples from this massive sulfide are: 64.19 and 55.05 oz/ton Ag; and .61 to .70 oz/ton Au.

A massive sulfide zone 30 cm wide occurs in banded and brecciated rhyolite in a small outcrop on Shazah Creek.

Potential.

The Ono-Oya property lies in a Paleozoic-Lower Triassic belt which hosts three known volcanogenic massive sulfide deposits - Tulsequah Chief, Big Bull and Ericksen-Ashby, each of which is genetically associated with small rhyolite units. The geology of the Ono-Oya property and the significant precious metal values in the small showing in limestone recommend the area as an environment with possible economic volcanogenic massive sulfides.

The presence of coarse rhyolite breccias and minor massive sulfides in the southern part of the property suggest that a volcanic center may lie under alluvium in Shazah Creek valley. Geophysical surveys over the Shazah Creek valley would be useful.

JOLY-JAK CLAIMS - 9 and 6 Units respectively. Recorded
Atlin July 1, 1980.

The Joly-Jak property consists of two claim blocks (Joly -9 units, and Jak-6 units), recorded in Atlin on July 1, 1980.

The claims are on the eastern flank of Mt. Lester Jones at elevations ranging from 2000 to 5000 ft. Access is by helicopter from the Tulsequah airstrip, 26 km southwest. The claims are underlain mainly by sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the King Salmon-Stuhini group of Triassic age.

Mineralisation.

The rocks are moderately to strongly fractured. In Joly Creek many veins up to 30 cm across (averaging 5-10 cm), with spacing of a few meters occur in the east-trending fracture set. In the upper part of Jak creek, the veins consist of quartz and calcite, with widely varying amounts of sulfides, the most important being pyrite, arsenopyrite, and sphalerite.

In the lower part of Jak creek, an intensely altered zone contains a stock-work of veins. Vein spacing is from 1 to 2 cm. One assay of a complex sulfide vein 1 cm wide gave the following:

Au: 0.52 oz/T; Ag: 16.9 oz/T; Cu: 0.42%; Pb: 6.23%; Zn: 2.55%
As: 0.65%; Sb: 2.53%.

Summary.

The Joly-Jak property contains vein and vein-stockwork mineralisation dominated by pyrite, arsenopyrite, and sphalerite, with lesser stibnite. Many veins are structurally controlled by two major fracture sets trending east and northwest. Geologically it is similar to the Red Cap property to the west. Both deposits have a good potential for discovery of a porphyry-vein system with values in Cu, Mo, Ag, Au and possibly Pb and Zn. Both deposits occur in the Stuhini-King Salmon group of Middle Triassic

age where it was intruded by quartz-poor stocks of unknown age (Jurassic to Cretaceous). At Red Cap the main host is volcanic and sub-volcanic, whereas at Joly Jak the main host is sedimentary with lesser volcanic rocks.

Future Work.

Future work will consist of -

1. geochemical and geophysical surveys in covered areas,
2. preparation of a 1:5000 topographic base,
3. compilation and interpretation of data to determine drill targets.

W Y claims - 6 units.

Recorded on August 21, 1980
in Vancouver.

Staked on the 12th August and recorded August 21st, 1980
in Vancouver.

Located about 2.5 km N.W. of the Polaris Taku Mine.

It was staked based on similarities to the Polaris Taku
gold property, previously mined by COMINCO, that is shear
controlled veins carrying gold.

Mapping and prospecting showed a 2 m x 500 m quartz-carbonate-
mariposite-actinolite altered zone with minor pyrite and
stibnite carrying gold.

This is on a strand of the major fault system passing through
Polaris Taku.

Outcrop is sparse in the fault zone and the chance of
unexposed mineralisation is good.

Further geochemical work for gold is warranted.