

520435

PROPERTY EXAMINATION REPORT

JUNIPER, GLADYS 1 and 2 CLAIMS (TALC)

AND

STEP CLAIM (ZN, PB)

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION

N.T.S. 82K/7W, 82F/15W

Latitude 52°25'N

Longitude 116°57'W

and

Latitude 49°57'N

Longitude 116°50'W

OWNED BY

W. STEPEHENS, D. CURRIE

EXAMINATION FOR: ESPERANZA EXPLORATIONS LTD.

September, 1979

John Jenks

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
TALC PROPERTY	1
Location and Access	1
Topography	5
Property Definition	5
History	5
Geology and Mineralization	8
Size Potential	10
Economic Considerations	11
Conclusions and Recommendations	12
Bibliography	14
APPENDICES:	
I. Du Pont Thin Section Samples	15
II. Talc Price Quotations	16
FIGURES	
A. Stephens Talc Location Map 1:125,000	2
B. Stephens Talc Location Map 1: 50,000	3
C. Claim Map	4
D. Section Along Main Road	6
E. Sketch Map of Main Show	7
<hr/>	
STEP CLAIM (Lead/zinc)	17
Location and Access	17
Topography	17
Property Definition	17
History	17
Geology and Mineralization	22
Conclusions and Recommendations	24
FIGURES	
F. Location Map - STEP Claim 1:125,000	18
G. Location Map - STEP Claim 1: 50,000	19
H. Claim Map - Area around STEP Claim 1:50,000	20
I. Sketch Map - STEP Claim	21

STEP CLAIM (Lead/zinc)

Location and Access

The STEP claim is situated on the east side of Kootenay Lake directly across from the town of Kaslo, B.C. A ten-unit claim occupying part of the northern slope of Mount Kaslo, access may be gained by barge or boat to a road southwest of Leviathan Lake. From there the claim may be reached by four-wheel drive fire road along Campbell Creek, a distance of 2.6 miles from the lakeshore.

Cost of the return trip by barge, carrying a vehicle, is approximately \$235.00.

Topography

Located on a moderate northern slope of Mount Kaslo, the STEP claim is heavily wooded with cedar, birch, and lodgepole pine. Elevation ranges between 2500 and 5500 feet. Relief is greatest toward the eastern portion of the claim.

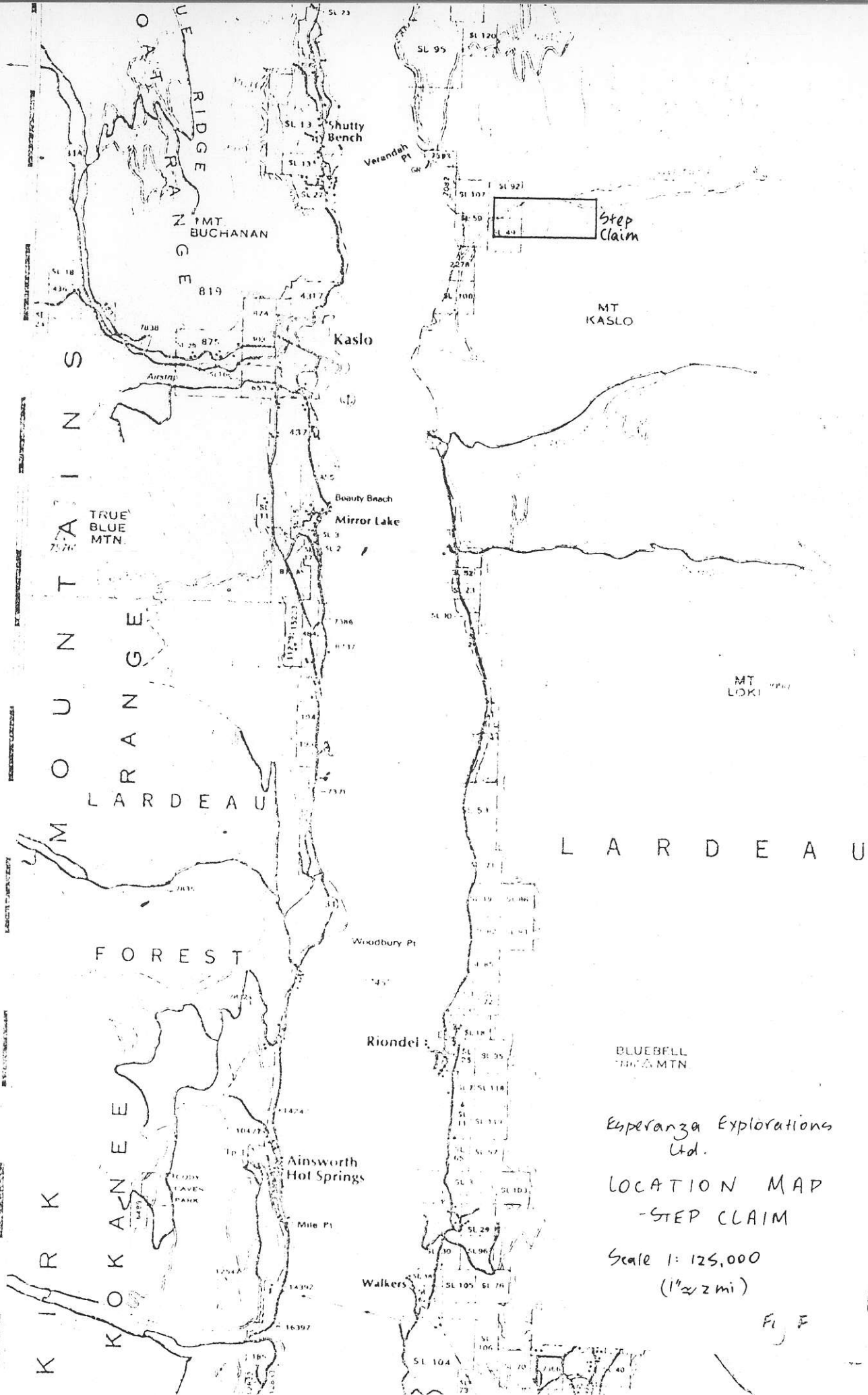
Property Definition

The STEP claim is a 10-unit claim jointly owned by W. Stephens of Balfour and Dennis Currie of Ainsworth, B.C. The anniversary date is mid-September, 1979 and the partners are considering reducing the claim size or dropping it altogether.

History

The ground was staked by Stephens in 1978. Previously it had been held for a number of years by Mr. Jim Welden, a Kaslo, B.C. prospector.

To New Denver 24 miles



Step Claim

Esperanza Explorations Ltd.

LOCATION MAP - STEP CLAIM

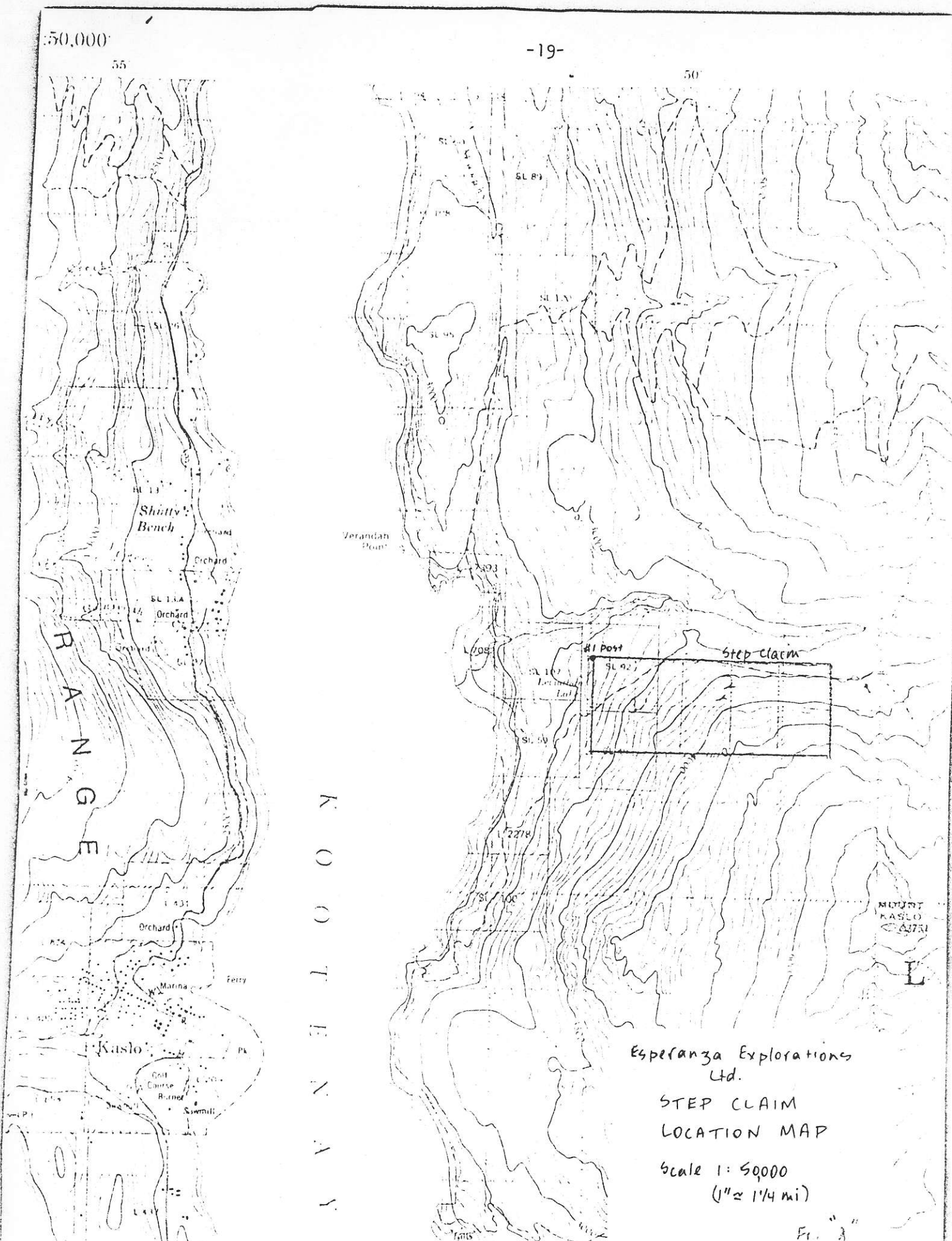
Scale 1:125,000 (1" = 2 mi)

Fig. F

50,000

55

50



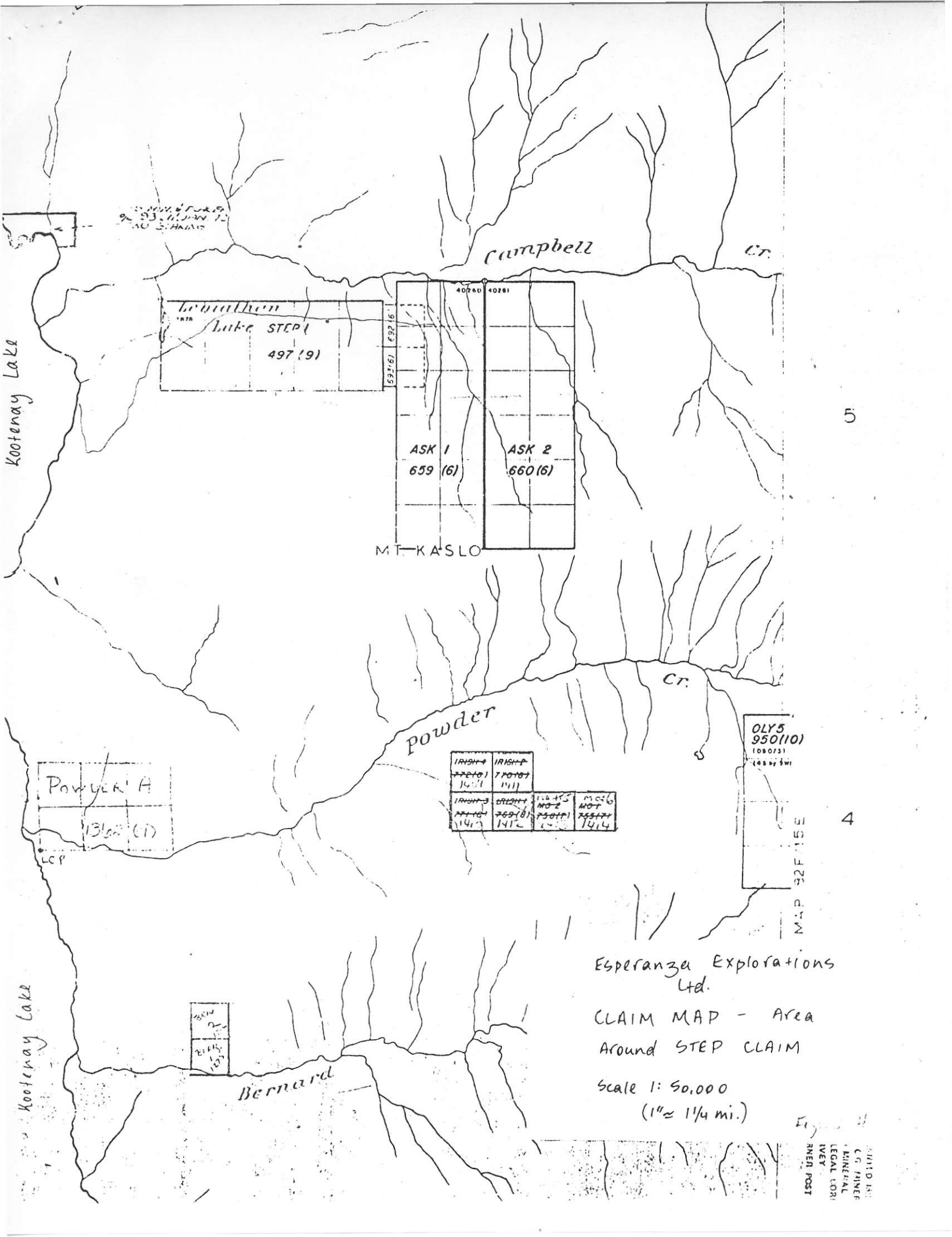
K O O T E N A I

Espesanza Explorations Ltd.

STEP CLAIM LOCATION MAP

Scale 1:50000 (1" = 1/4 mi)

Fr. 3"



92 93 11/20/11 12/10 5/24/12

Kootenay Lake

Campbell Cr.

Lehmann  
Lake STEP 1  
497 (9)

40760 40781  
659 (6) ASK 1  
660 (6) ASK 2  
MT KASLO

Powder Cr.

Powder A  
1360 (1)  
LCP

17191-1 7721-1 1411	17191-2 7721-2 1411	17191-3 7721-3 1411	17191-4 7721-4 1411
---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

OLY 5  
950 (10)  
1090731  
10000000  
10000000

M.P. 32 F. 15 E

Kootenay Lake

Bernard Cr.

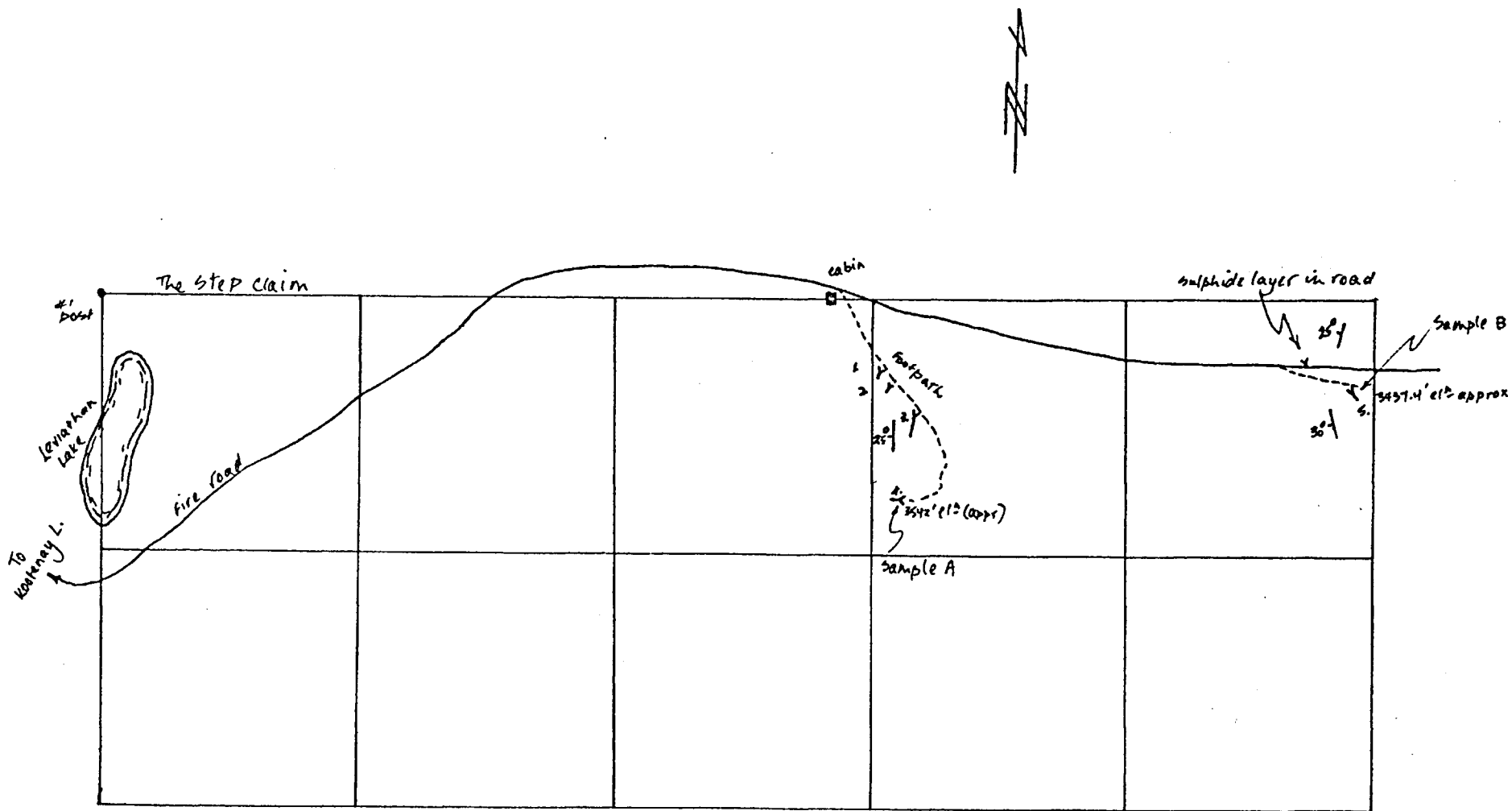
1360 (1)

Esperanza Explorations Ltd.

CLAIM MAP - Area Around STEP CLAIM

Scale 1:50,000  
(1" = 1 1/4 mi.)

SHED 1/2  
CG PRIMER  
MINERAL  
LEGAL CORN  
VEY  
RNER POST



- Adit 1: 1' tunnel in re-crystallized limestone. Rusty, stained stringers and patches of pyrotite + pyrite. Some sphalerite.
- 2: Collapsed tunnel
- 3: 90' tunnel in recryst. coarse carbonate with faint dark banding. Occasional pegmatitic layer or veining. Small inconsistent gr/sp. seam 1/2" - 6" wide. Leasy, varies in grade with some 1" - 2" massive sections.
- 4: Collapsed tunnel. 10' thick sulphide layer. Highly Fe-stained with po/py, disseminated sp. Possible bedded deposit although could be a faulted zone. (Sample A: 10' channel for assay)
- 5: 200' tunnel. Impure quartzitic limestones and white, re-cryst. limestone. Included 4' thick sulphide layer with po, py and possible sp. (Sample B: 4' channel for assay)

Esperanza Explorations  
Ltd.

SKETCH MAP - STEP  
CLAIM

1" = 1000'

Fig 1

Canex acquired an option on the ground during the early 1970's. Assessment Report No. 3803 dated May 25, 1972 describes the results of their work - a soil geochemistry survey performed by lead/zinc. They concluded that the anomalous areas delineated coincided with known mineralization as exposed in old tunnels. Accordingly, no further exploration was attempted.

At least five horizontal exploratory tunnels were excavated during the 1920's, the longest of which extended for 200 feet into the hillside near the eastern section of the property. Details of the programme are not available at the present time.

#### Geology and Mineralization

Although not specifically covered by detailed government mapping, the STEP claim is part of the Kootenay Arc system, a northerly-trending sequence of Paleozoic carbonates, argillites and argillaceous sediments and schists notable for their considerable lead-zinc content.

Scarcity of outcrop and heavy forest cover does not make the claim readily amenable to geologic interpretation. Most exposures seen occurred within or in near proximity to old tunnels.

None the less, at least four different rock types are present on the property. The prospect is underlain by meta-sedimentary rocks striking roughly northerly and dipping 20° to 30° to the west. Within the sequence limestones and dolomites predominate. These are generally massive, light-buff coloured, invariably recrystallized to a fairly coarse texture, and are probably members of the Badshot or Mohican Formations.



Dark coloured, biotitic metaquartzite horizons also make up part of the sequence although in apparently lesser quantities than the carbonates.

Also noted within the above mentioned units is the presence of irregularly distributed light-coloured, coarse-grained granitic pegmatites in veins and sills.

There appear to be two types of mineralization worthy of note:

The first type consists of thin veins, seams, and stringers of carbonate/quartz containing pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, siderite and iron-rich sphalerite. These veins and seams generally range in thickness from one-half to six inches, averaging one to two inches, and are not continuous laterally much over ten feet. The host rock is a light-coloured recrystallized carbonate with faint lines of dark banding. Elements of both fracture and lithological control are seen in this type of mineralization which would appear to offer rather limited economic potential.

The second type occurs within the more quartzitic members and may be in fact a mineralized bedded unit, however lack of exposure may result in a subsequent interpretative change, should further work ever be undertaken. In this instance a fine-grained sulphide-rich layer contains pyrrhotite, probable iron-rich sphalerite, limonite and siderite exposed in two different tunnels (one of which was completely collapsed); this type of mineralization could offer some tonnage potential should assays prove positive. There do appear to be certain similarities between the zinc-rich sulphide layers in the Shuswap metamorphic terrain and those seen on the STEP claim.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Further recommendations should await the results of assays on samples "A" and "B", which are possible sulphide-rich layers within quartzitic members of the sedimentary sequence.

Should these prove negative, no further interest in the property would be recommended. Positive results would require subsequent prospecting, reconnaissance mapping and additional sampling as a first step.