

**PASS PROPERTY**  
**OMINECA MINING DIVISION - BRITISH COLUMBIA**

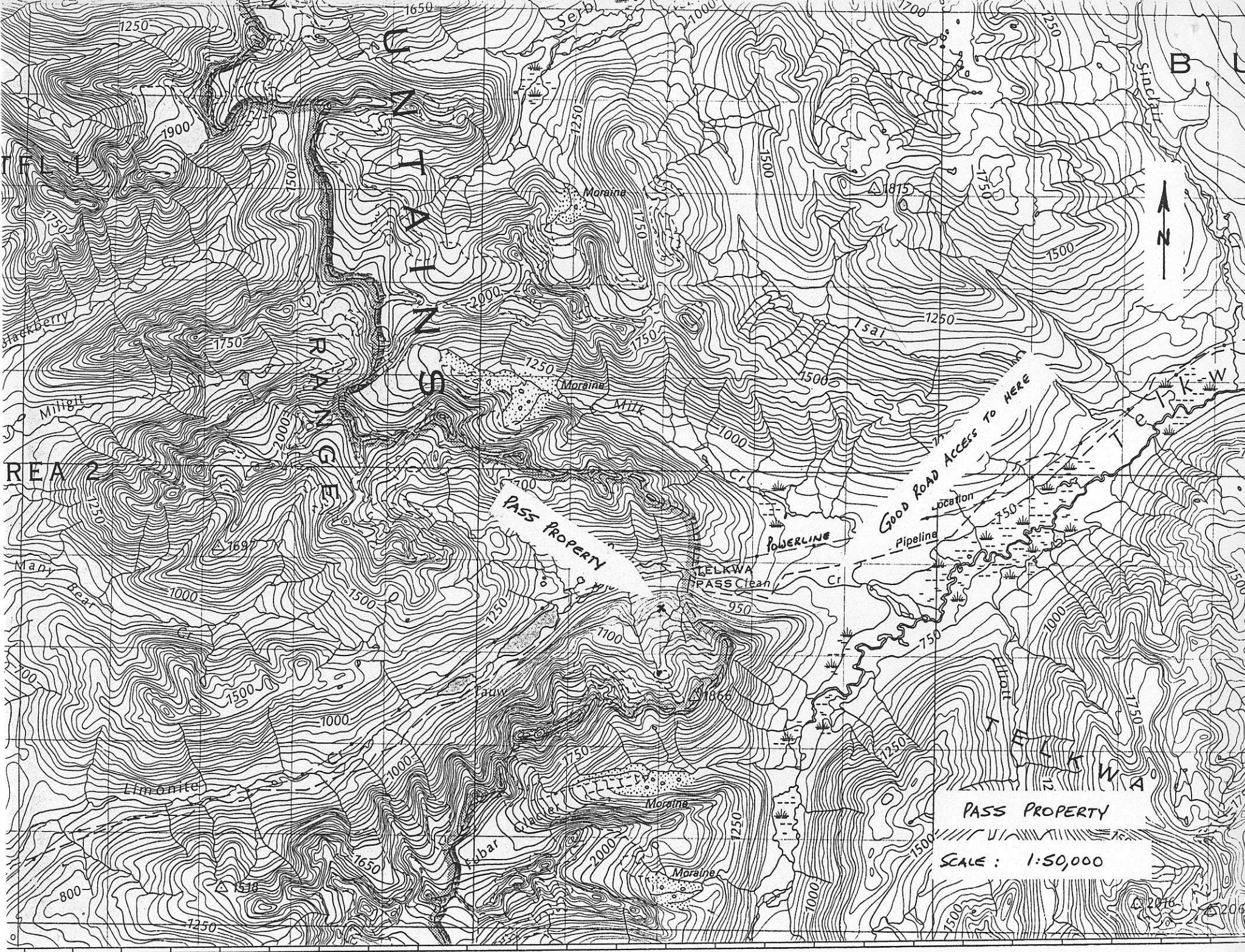
**NTS 93L/12**

**EXPLORATION SUMMARY**

by

**J.R. TOOHEY**

**MARCH 13, 1991**



1250  
1900  
1750  
2000  
1697  
1000  
1500  
1000  
1000  
800  
1250

REA 2

Stackberry  
Miligt  
Many  
Bear

Limonte

1518

C  
N  
Z  
H  
S  
R  
A  
N  
G  
E

Pass Property

TELKWA  
PASS Clean

Good Road Access to HERE

Pipeline

POWERLINE

Moraine

Moraine

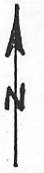
Serb

17250

17500

17000

Tsal



B  
U

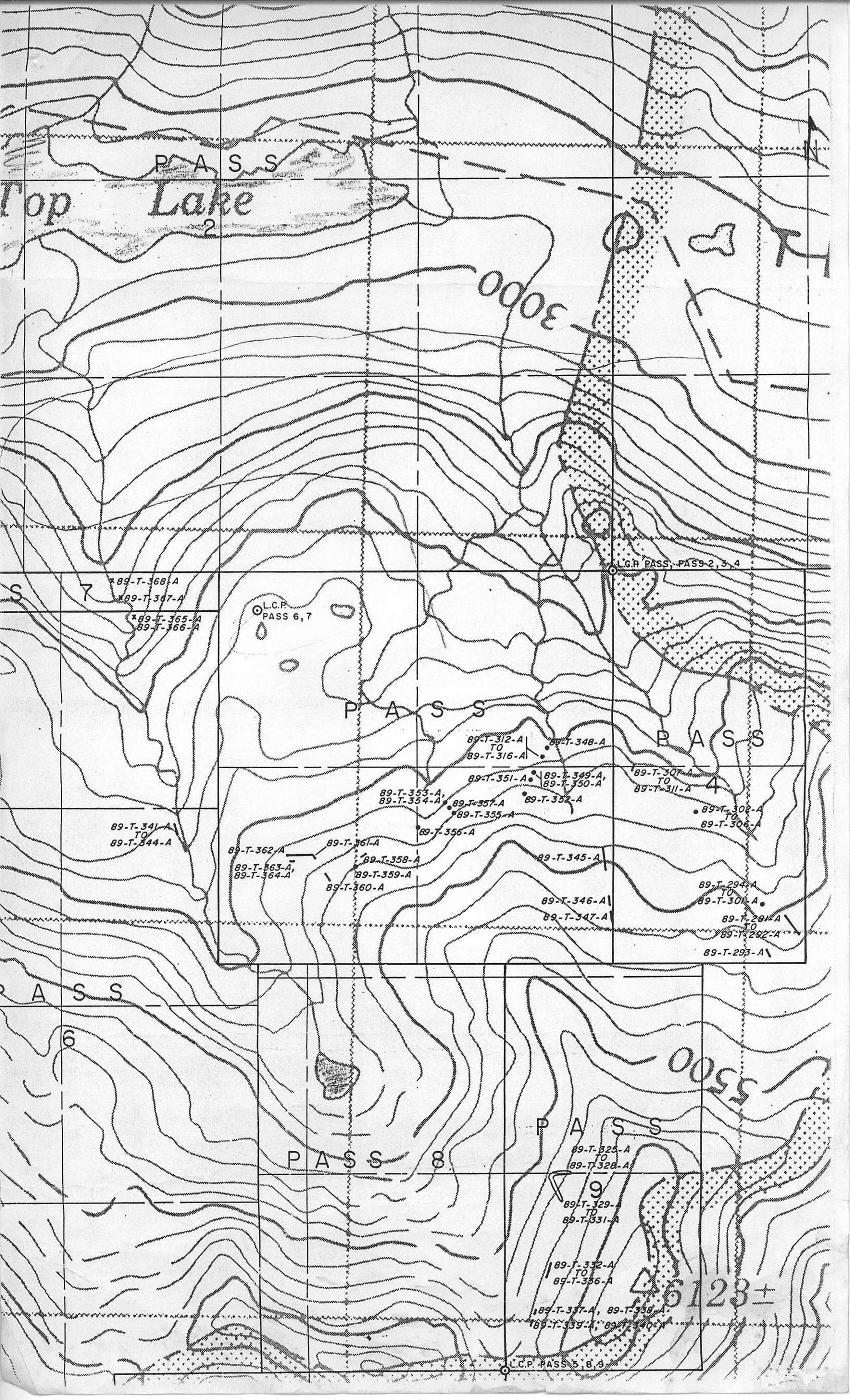
PASS PROPERTY

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## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The PASS Claims are located at Telkwa Pass, 42 kilometres southwest of Smithers, B.C. The property is crossed by a B.C. Hydro transmission line and a Northern Gas pipeline and is accessed via a logging mainline and pipeline service road. The claims cover the steep mountain slopes to the north and south of Telkwa Pass and elevations range from 820 to 2,070 metres. The areas of the main showings are best accessed by helicopter.

## PROPERTY STATUS

The 9 PASS Group claims comprise a total of 59 units.

## EXPLORATION HISTORY

The mineralization on the PASS claims was discovered in 1906. A considerable number of hand trenches were excavated between 1920 and 1925. Minor physical work was performed between 1925 and 1969. The property then lay dormant until 1990 when Teck optioned the claims and conducted the first recorded geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys.

## GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The property is situated on the eastern flank of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Rocks of the Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation (Hazelton Group), mainly breccias, tuffs and flows of basaltic to rhyolitic composition, are intruded by quartz monzonite, quartz diorite, granodiorite and monzonite of the Jurassic Topley Intrusions. Steep normal faults striking north, northwest and northeast dominate the structural framework.

Several types of quartz-sulphide vein mineralization occur on the property, all hosted by intrusive rocks. The most important showings carry good values in Au, Ag, Pb, Zn and Cu. Teck collected assay samples from 5 main showings during an examination in 1989. Most were continuous chip samples taken over measured widths. The showings are described and the results tabulated below:

### Showing A

An open cut measuring 4 metres x 4 metres exposes a well-banded qtz-ga-py-sp-cpy vein over 1.8 metres of true thickness. The hangingwall has attitude 030/25 SE, the footwall is not exposed. The face of the cut was clean and the sulphides relatively fresh, allowing for

a good chip sample. The vein was sampled in continuous intervals across the exposed thickness of 1.8 metres from the hangingwall to the floor of the cut:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Interval (cm)</u>	<u>opt Au</u>	<u>opt Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>
89-T-307-A	0-40	0.106	0.64	0.15	1.40	0.36
89-T-308-A	40-70	0.649	1.48	0.14	3.12	0.33
89-T-309-A	70-95	0.365	1.07	0.07	1.98	0.02
89-T-310-A	95-135	1.936	8.34	0.06	26.80	3.70
89-T-311-A	135-180	0.341	0.70	0.14	0.73	0.02

Compositing over the entire 1.8 metre width yields the following length-weighted average grades:

<u>opt Au</u>	<u>opt Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>
0.648	2.57	0.12	7.24	0.97

#### Showing B

A trench 200 metres northwest of Showing A exposes a similar vein. The trench has caved, covering most of the exposure with talus and muck. The attitude of the vein is estimated to be 030/45 SE and it's width is estimated at 1.5 to 2.0 metres. The vein was not chip sampled in place, but five large composite grab samples were taken of representative mineralization from different parts of the trench dump:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>opt Au</u>	<u>opt Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>
89-T-312-A	0.341	4.24	0.03	13.06	1.74
89-T-313-A	0.145	0.94	0.70	1.78	1.50
89-T-314-A	2.134	4.56	0.03	12.06	1.11
89-T-315-A	0.704	1.90	0.10	4.02	0.70
89-T-316-A	0.924	3.32	0.03	10.64	0.75

The arithmetic average of these grades is:

<u>opt Au</u>	<u>opt Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>
0.850	2.99	0.18	8.42	1.16

Showing C

Approximately 200 metres southeast of Showing A, blasting had lifted four large blocks of banded qtz-ga-py-sp-cpy mineralization out from a talus covered vein. The vein is no longer exposed in place. Where sulphide banding identified the width dimension of the vein, the blocks were chip-sampled across true thickness. Otherwise representative composite grab samples were collected. The following assays were returned:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Length (cm)</u>	<u>opt Au</u>	<u>opt Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>
89-T-303-A	grab	1.012	3.90	0.04	11.06	6.84
89-T-304-A	grab	1.716	3.00	0.04	6.18	7.50
89-T-305-A	75	0.431	2.48	0.12	8.78	4.02
89-T-306-A	60	0.354	2.40	0.23	11.16	6.96

The arithmetic average of these grades is:

<u>opt Au</u>	<u>opt Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>
0.878	2.97	0.11	9.30	6.33

The attitude and thickness of this vein are not apparent, though substantial thickness is implied by the size of the blocks.

Showing D

A similar vein is exposed by a series of hand trenches near the head of a cirque wall 1,400 metres south of Showing B. The strike of the vein varies from 030° to 060° and the dip is about 50° SE. Widths of between 0.3 and 1.0 metre are exposed. The following assays are from chip and composite grab samples collected at four trenches which trace the vein over 100 metres of strike length:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Length (cm)</u>	<u>opt Au</u>	<u>opt Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>
89-T-332-A	grab	0.139	1.38	0.35	0.67	0.26
89-T-333-A	grab	0.198	0.50	0.07	1.18	0.30
89-T-334-A	grab	0.825	1.12	0.07	2.46	0.20
89-T-335-A	40	0.128	0.94	0.10	0.23	0.01
89-T-336-A	60	0.506	2.20	0.03	3.50	0.09
89-T-337-A	grab	0.561	2.06	0.22	0.75	0.11
89-T-338-A	grab	0.704	6.76	1.01	15.22	1.50
89-T-339-A	grab	0.770	2.60	0.03	3.82	0.03
89-T-340-A	50	1.397	6.88	0.45	10.80	3.98
		<u>.58.</u>	<u>2.72</u>	<u>.259</u>	<u>4.29</u>	<u>.72</u>

Showing E

Another type of fissure vein observed on the property carries quartz, tourmaline, chalcopyrite and magnetite. A single vein system of this type is traceable intermittently over 400 metres of strike length and 200 metres of dip extent, and varies in thickness from 0.4 to 2.0 metres. Measured strikes are consistently 030° with dips of 20° to 60° NW. The following chip samples were taken across widths of exposure which, in all cases, were less than true vein thickness:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Length (cm)</u>	<u>opt Au</u>	<u>opt Ag</u>	<u>% Cu</u>
89-T-317-A	40	0.015	0.36	4.96
89-T-318-A	45	0.004	0.25	2.16
89-T-319-A	grab	0.005	0.40	4.38
89-T-320-A	120	0.001	0.02	0.12
89-T-321-A	100	0.039	0.80	5.00
89-T-322-A	100	0.003	0.05	0.60
89-T-323-A	45	0.001	0.30	0.81
89-T-324-A	45	0.002	0.23	0.65
89-T-325-A	grab	0.009	0.70	8.94
89-T-326-A	130	0.045	0.73	4.84
89-T-327-A	100	0.011	0.44	3.96
89-T-328-A	100	0.009	0.12	0.27
89-T-329-A	60	0.006	0.17	1.00
89-T-330-A	80	0.004	0.40	0.40
89-T-331-A	50	0.028	0.70	0.95
	<u>.78m</u>	<u>.012</u>	<u>0.38</u>	<u>2.6</u>

1990 PROGRAM

In 1990, Teck carried out geological mapping, soil sampling, ground magnetics and VLF on a 13 line-kilometre grid established over the area of the important showings. The geochemical response to exposed mineralization was generally weak, however, significant anomalies for Pb can be correlated to two key Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu showings. Each of these anomalies extends over a length of more than 100 metres, and may trace buried vein mineralization. The magnetic and VLF surveys produced ambiguous results and were not effective in detecting known mineralization nor in tracing possible extensions of veins beneath overburden cover.

## EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

Several vein occurrences on the Pass Claims yield important assays in base and precious metals over substantial true thicknesses. Averages from the best three polymetallic vein showings have the following ranges in grades:

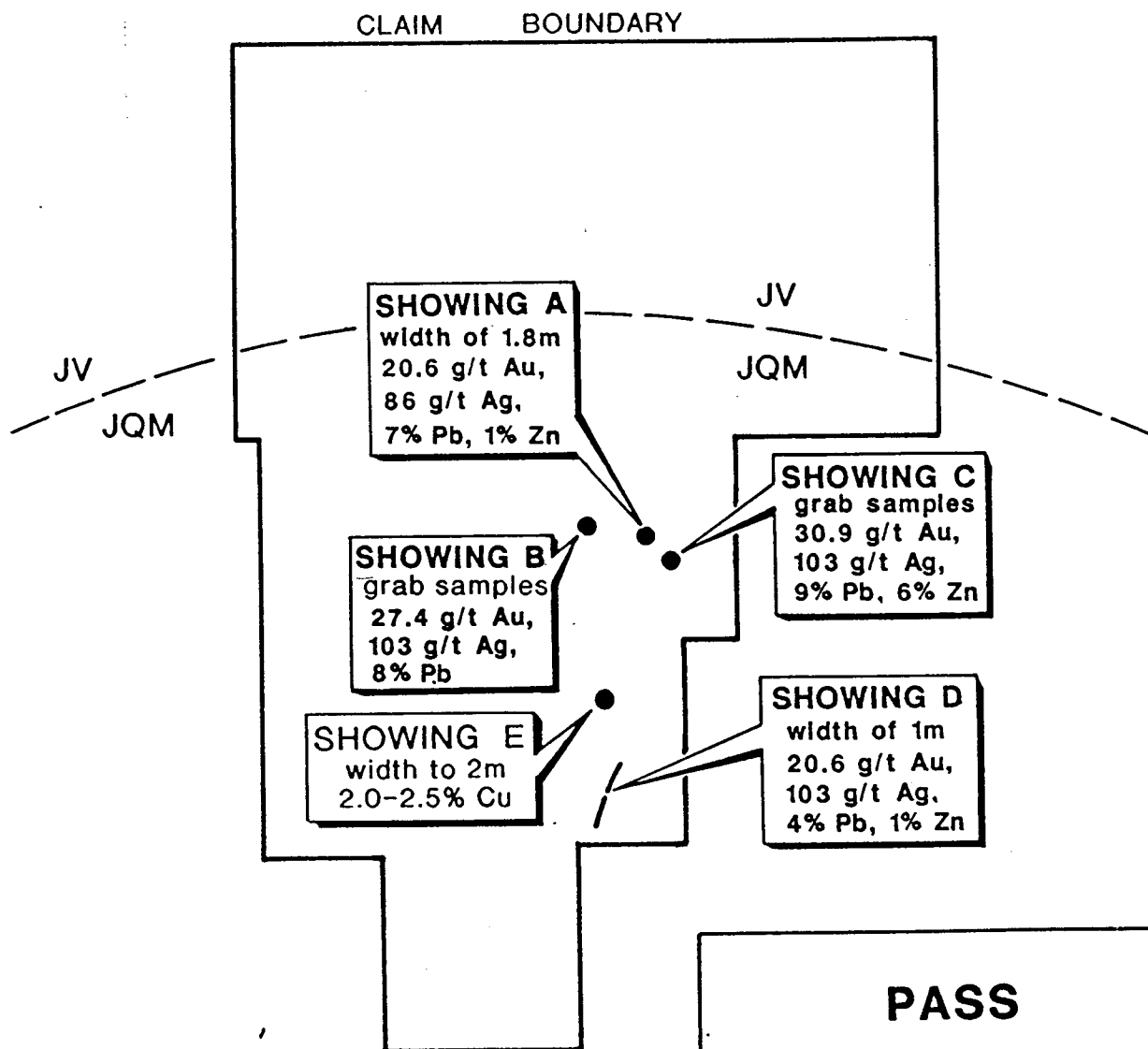
Au:	0.65 to 0.88 opt
Ag:	2.6 to 3.0 opt
Pb:	7.2 to 9.3%
Zn:	1.0 to 6.3%
Cu:	0.11 to 0.18%

These averages are representative of material ranging in width from about 1.5 to 2.0 metres.

The quartz-tourmaline-chalcopyrite-magnetite vein is exposed continuously in dip-slopes and cliff faces over several tens of metres in both the strike and dip directions. Based on the extent of intermittent exposures and observations of fairly uniform thicknesses, it is possible to infer tonnage potential within this system of 300,000 tonnes or more. The assay data thus far collected suggest an average Cu grade in the 2.0 to 2.5% range.

The potential of the property has not been adequately tested. A combination of detailed electromagnetic prospecting, helicopter-portable backhoe trenching and diamond drilling is recommended as the next phase of exploration.





**LEGEND**

- JV Telkwa Volcanics
- JQM Jurassic Quartz Monzonite