# ARCHER, CATHRO

& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

#### CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

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SUMMARY REPORT

on the

STIKINE PROPERTY

STIKINE JOINT VENTURE

located in the
TELEGRAPH CREEK AREA
LIARD MINING DIVISION
NORTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

R.C. Carne, M.Sc. April, 1984

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### STIKINE PROPERTY

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### STIKINE JOINT VENTURE

### Introduction

In May, 1983 Stikine Joint Venture (SJV) acquired by staking 128 units in two claim groups, collectively called the Stikine Property, in the Telegraph Creek area of northeastern B.C. SJV consists of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited (50%) and a privately-funded company, 262853 (B.C.) Ltd. (50%).

The claims were acquired to protect geological environments similar to those hosting economically important, volcanic-hosted, gold-silver-copper-zinc mineralization in the Johnny Mountain and Sulphurets Creek areas to the south. The Stikine Property encompasses areas of previously known precious or base metal mineralization that were discovered and explored by previous workers. No work has been performed on the current claim holdings and SJV is interested in vending a 75% interest in the properties in return for reimbursement of costs to date, a work commitment and cash-in-lieu payments to extend the claims past May, 1984.

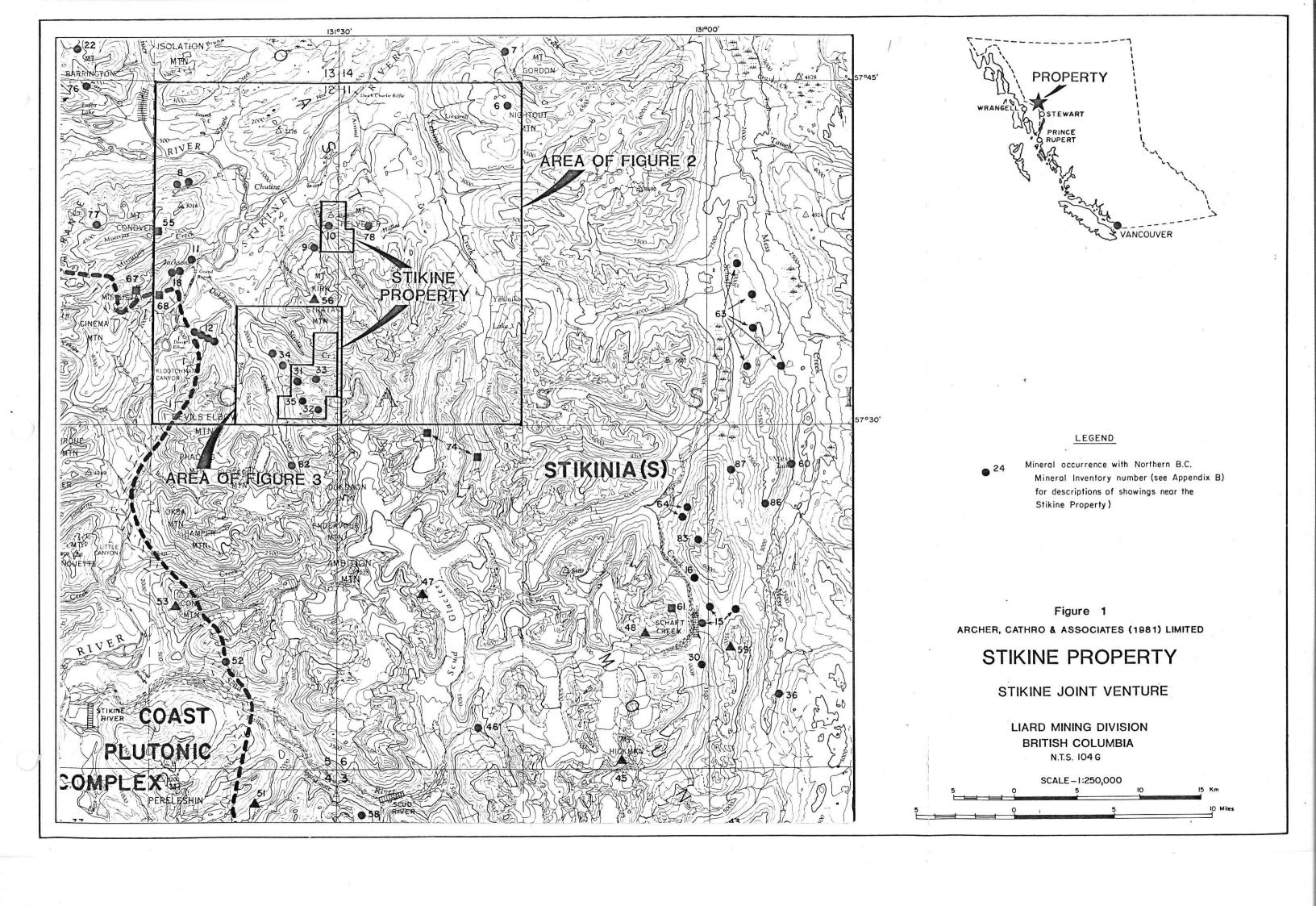
### Location and Access

The Stikine Property is located in the Stikine River area of northwestern B.C., within NTS map sheet 104G at about latitude 131°30' and longitude 57°35', about 60 km southwest of Telegraph Creek (Figure 1). The area is readily accessible by helicopter from Telegraph Creek or by barge or boat from either Telegraph Creek or tidewater at Wrangell, Alaska.

### Property

The Stikine Property of SJV is recorded in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited and comprises the Snipper and Strata claim groups totalling 128 units (Figure 1). Details are given below:

| Claim     | Record No. | No. of Units | Expiry Date  |
|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Snipper 1 | 2728       | 16           | May 25, 1984 |
| 2         | 2729       | 20           | May 25, 1984 |
| Strata 1  | 2730       | 20           | May 25, 1984 |
| 2         | 2731       | 20           | May 25, 1984 |
| 3         | 2732       | 20           | May 25, 1984 |
| 4         | 2733       | 16           | May 25, 1984 |
| 5         | 2734       | _16          | May 25, 1984 |
|           |            | 128          |              |



### Regional Geology and Mineralization

Regional geology of the Stikine River area is described on Geological Survey of Canada Maps 309A (1935) and 9-1957 which are of a preliminary nature. Detailed geology of the area is best described in reports filed for assessment credit by exploration companies active in the area during the early 1970's. Much of the geological information and descriptions of mineralization in this report are taken from the Northern British Columbia Mineral Inventory compiled for subscribers by Archer, Cathro. Relevant descriptions from the inventory of nearby showings and well known occurrences in the Johnny Mountain area are included in Appendix B.

The geological setting consists of two sedimentary-volcanic series that are intruded by post-mineralization granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex, and, in places are overlain by Jurassic to Cretaceous terrigenous clastic rocks (Figure 2).

The oldest consists of weakly metamorphosed, Permian to Lower Triassic siltstone, shale, conglomerate and limestone that overlies andesitic flows and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks.

The upper series consists of Stuhini Group, Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks with related high level, subvolcanic felsite and feldspar-porphyry bodies. The volcanics compositionally range from augite-porphyry basalt and andesite at the base of the sequence to dacite and rhyolite at the top. Breccias and tuff breccias are common and siliceous, pyroclastic rocks are locally abundant. Erosional remnants of unmineralized Lower Jurassic and younger conglomerate, greywacke and argillite unconformably cap the Stuhini volcanic sequence.

The Stuhini volcanic assemblage is associated with two phases of intrusive activity. The oldest consists of compositionally variable rocks loosely termed diorite. They are chemically similar to the basic volcanic rocks that form the lower part of the Stuhini volcanic series and are considered to be their subvolcanic, intrusive equivalents. Although they are variably altered, no sulphide or precious metal mineralization occurs within or adjacent to the diorite bodies.

The second type of intrusive body consists of irregular, porphyritic masses that appear to be genetically related to the more felsic upper part of the Stuhini volcanic assemblage and, in several places, clearly intrude the diorite. Kerr (GSC Mem. 246, p.49) refers to them as orthoclase porphyries but notes that they should properly be grouped with a variety of hypabyssal igneous rock types including pulaskites, nordmarkites, nepheline syenites and others. These are associated with thickest accumulation of intermediate to felsic volcanism and their clustering probably represents volcanic centres.

Precious and base metal showings in the Stikine River area occur in three general modes. Gold- and silver-bearing, copper-lead-zinc skarn deposits occur in Permian or older limestone intruded by Jurassic to Cretaceous granitic bodies of Coast Plutonic Complex. Alkaline porphyry copper deposits are associated with border phases of a large, Lower Jurassic batholith intruding Stuhini Group volcanics at Schaft Creek and with syenitic stocks cutting Stuhini volcanics at Galore Creek.

Copper (± lead and molybdenum) and copper-gold-silver veins, breccia and fracture filling mineralization of an epithermal character occurs on, and in the area of, the SJV Strata and Snipper claims. This type of mineralization

is associated with large areas of hydrothermal alteration in Stuhini volcanics that are cut by small, isolated syenitic or felsic, subvolcanic porphyry bodies. These are similar to large, structurally controlled areas of epithermal base metal and precious metal mineralization in the Iskut River (Johnny Mountain) area to the south.

### Snipper Claims

The Snipper claim group was staked to cover the Mountain Goat occurrence discovered by L. Kirk in 1906 and explored off and on by him over the early part of this century. Here, Upper Triassic, Stuhini Group reddish, hematized(?), volcanic conglomerate is cut by an altered, fine-grained felsite dyke. Both are unconformably overlain by gently-dipping Lower Cretaceous, Sustut Group terrigenous clastic rocks to the east.

On either side of the dyke, and in places on both sides, are long flat lenses of quartz with a maximum thickness of 1 m. They can be traced for about 300 m along strike and are composed of granular, white quartz carrying a little bornite and chalcopyrite. Assays of chip samples taken from the best part of the vein in 1917 by Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co. Ltd. ran 6.8 g/t Au (0.2 oz/ton Au) to 13.7 g/t Au (0.4 oz/ton Au) across widths of 45 to 60 cm. The property has apparently not received any exploration since that time.

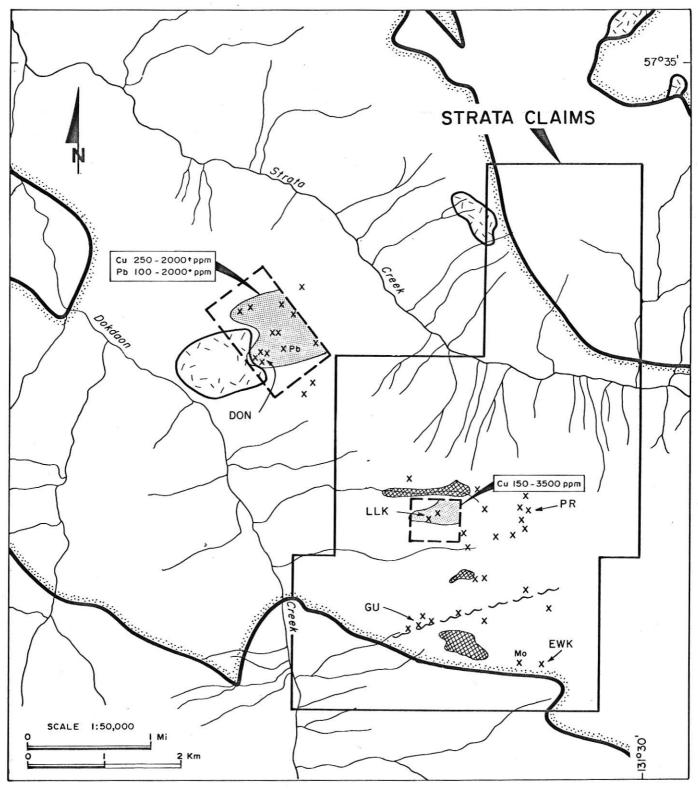
The nearby August occurrence was discovered in 1898 by L. Kirk and received most of his attention until 1930. It is now held by C. Graf. Mineralization occurs in four areas of brecciated Stuhini Group volcanic rocks. Breccia fragments are cemented by calcite and mineralized

with crosscutting quartz veins carrying chalcopyrite and pyrite in scattered grains and irregular masses. Four breccia zones are present. A sample taken in 1917 across 76 cm from one such zone assayed 63.8 g/t Au (1.86 oz/ton Au), 7.2 g/t Ag (0.2 oz/ton Ag) and 2.1% Cu while a larger sample across 1.8 m at this location returned values of 63.8 g/t Au (0.4 oz/ton Au), 27.4 g/t Ag (0.8 oz/ton Ag) and 2.0% Cu.

### Strata Claims

First recorded exploration in the Strata claims area was in 1969 when reconnaissance exploration for porphyry copper mineralization returned anomalous copper values from stream sediment samples taken from a large area of gossanous, Stuhini Group volcanic rocks intruded by late subvolcanic felsite and syenite stocks, dykes and sills.

Four areas of mineralization are known to date (Figure 3). The EWK and LLK showings were investigated by Canadex Mining Corp. Ltd. in 1969–1970 while the PR, GU and Don occurrences received work in 1971–1972 by Swiss Aluminum Mining Co. of Canada Ltd. under option from Empire Metals Corp. This work consisted of geological mapping and prospecting on the GU and PR claims while the Don prospect received geochemical sampling, geological mapping, prospecting, geophysical surveys (magnetometer and IP), hand trenching and diamond drilling in 5 holes for a total of 817 m. The results of the drilling were not filed for assessment credit and are not publically available. No further exploration has been performed on the showings since 1972. The EWK, LLK, GU and PR occurrences were restaked by SJV in 1983. The Don prospect is apparently unstaked.



 $\mathbb{C}$ 

limit of soil geochemical survey and extent of metal anomaly



gossanous area

x c

copper occurrence (unless otherwise shown)

Titletelai

extent of Stuhini Group rocks



sub-volcanic syenite porphyry

**EWK** 

mineral occurrence (see text)

Figure 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

# **COMPILATION MAP**

STIKINE PROPERTY (STRATA CLAIMS)
STIKINE JOINT VENTURE

The GU occurrences are located along an east-northeasterly striking shear zone developed within Stuhini Group andesitic volcanics. Fine quartz veining, up to 3 mm in width, contains erratic pyrite with minute disseminations of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, molybdenite and occasional scheelite. Chalcopyrite in ankerite veins and fractures occurs for about 1.5 km along the shear zone at distances up to 150 m from the main structure. The mineralization is accompanied by propylitic and potassic alteration. Copper mineralization on the claims was judged to be too sporadic and low grade to justify further work. No assaying was carried out for gold or silver.

The PR mineralization consists of pyrite and chalcopyrite massive sulphide lenses or sheeted veins up to 1 m across. These are scattered over a large area of "dioritized" volcanic rocks cut by numerous subvolcanic syenite, dacite porphyry and pegmatite bodies. Very little systematic assaying was performed and no evaluation for precious metals potential has been carried out.

The LLK showings are located immediately west of the PR mineralized area. Copper mineralization including malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite and chalcocite is found as lenses, in quartz veins and as fracture fillings in pyritized and gossanous Stuhini volcanics cut by syenite dykes. A chip sample across one lens assayed 11.3% Cu, 120 g/t Ag and 0.3 g/t Au over 1.2 m. This is apparently the only assaying carried out for precious metals on the property.

The EWK showings occur above a gossanous talus slope near the GU shear zone. Copper mineralization including malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite and chalcocite is found in lenses, discontinuous quartz veins and as thin fracture fillings in Stuhini volcanics and tabular dacite porphyry bodies. Molybdenite

also occurs in quartz veins up to 5 cm wide. No assaying for precious metals was carried out.

The Don showings are located in Stuhini volcanics and subvolcanic (?) dyke swarms intruded by a small syenitic body. Pyrite content of the volcanic rocks averages about 1%, ranging locally up to 10% by volume. Copper mineralization as chalcopyrite, bornite, malachite and azurite is widespread in fractures and as disseminations. Massive galena float was found in one area. Molybdenum soil anomalies to 15 ppm are present although no molybdenum mineralization has been located. No evaluation for gold and silver has been carried out.

### Conclusions

The Stikine Property, consisting of 128 units in two separate claim groups, was acquired to protect known volcanic-hosted vein gold mineralization in one area and in another nearby area, structurally controlled copper and multi-element mineralization in a hydrothermally altered, complex intrusive-volcanic setting.

The vein gold showing, located on the SJV Snipper claim block, has been investigated only briefly in the early part of this century. Significant gold values were returned by this work from a 300 m strike length. The claims have received little, if any, intensive prospecting for more deposits of this type and probably no exploration for larger tonnage, lower grade precious metal mineralization.

The Strata claims cover four nearby areas of structurally controlled copper and multi-element mineralization in a complex intrusive-volcanic setting. Pyritization and hydrothermal alteration are widespread. No evaluation for precious metal mineralization has been carried out to date. The geologic

setting and style of mineralization on the property is markedly similar to that of the Johnny Mountain gold-silver-copper camp.

### Recommendations

The Stikine claim blocks should be systematically prospected. Known areas of hydrothermal alteration and copper mineralization or quartz vein gold mineralization should be sampled and assayed for copper, gold and silver. Base of slope geochemical sampling should be carried out on claim blocks and in surrounding areas to expand known areas of mineralization.

The second phase, if warranted by results of the initial exploration, might include detailed alteration mapping, prospecting, rock geochmistry, soil geochemistry and hand trenching. That work would define the size and grade of mineralized areas before carrying out preliminary diamond drilling.

## APPENDIX A

STIKINE JOINT VENTURE

STIKINE PROPERTY

PRINCIPAL TERMS FOR ACQUISITION

### APPENDIX A

### STIKINE JOINT VENTURE

### STIKINE PROPERTY

(128 units - Telegraph Creek area, B.C.)

Principal terms for acquisition:

| Year | Option Payment | Work Commitment |   |
|------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| 1984 | \$ 5,000       | \$ 13,080       | <pre>(paying cash-in-lieu for l year extension of expiry)</pre> |
|      |                | 16,920          | <pre>(prospecting and reconnaissance sampling)</pre>            |
| 1985 | 5,000          | 50,000          |   |
| 1986 | 5,000          | 75,000          | •   |
| 1987 | 10,000         | 100,000         |   |
| 1988 | 10,000         | 145,000         |   |

By option payment of \$5,000 and work performed of \$30,000 (including cash-in-lieu payment to extend expiry dates to May 25, 1985) the optionee will earn a 75% interest in the claims in the first year. The optionee can earn additional 5% interest increments in the Stikine Property to a total of 90% by performing further work over four years to a grand total of \$400,000, and by payment to SJV of the tabulated option payments to a grand total of \$35,000. Every year thereafter until production, option payments will be at the rate of \$10,000 per year. Stikine Joint Venture could participate to a total of 10% in mine financing or be diluted to 5% NPI.

# APPENDIX B

DESCRIPTIONS OF MINERAL OCCURRENCES

in the

TELEGRAPH CREEK AREA,

NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Revised: IDENTITY: 104G(9)

Common Name: AUGUST Other Names:

Mining Div: Liard NTS: 104G/12E Metals: Au,Cu (Ag)
Latitude: 57°38' Longitude: 131°33' Status: Showing
MINFILE ID: 104G 010 Terrane: Stikinia(S)

Deposit Type: Fissure Vein, Mineralized Breccia

History:

|             | -             |                     |             |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|
| <u>Year</u> | Property Data | Owner/Operator      | <u>Work</u> |
| 1898        | August; 1 CL  | L. Kirk             | PR          |
| 1906        | 'n            | · #                 | PR          |
| 1914        | 91            | Ħ                   | UG          |
| 1917        | 11            | " /Alaska Treadwell | AS          |
|             |               | Gold MCL            |             |
| 1919        | Ħ             | L. Kirk             | UG          |
| 1930        | Ħ             | Ħ                   | UG,TR       |
|             |               |                     |             |

### Description:

The August occurrence is hosted by Upper Triassic, Stuhini Group andesite to albite andesite flows that are unconformably overlain by Early Jurassic(?) sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The andesites are brecciated by numerous crosscutting faults although alteration is not extensive.

In four such breccia zones, fragments have been cemented by calcite and mineralized with quartz veins carrying chalcopyrite and pyrite in scattered grains and irregular masses. The veins are small, generally ranging from 3 mm to 7.5 cm in width and, although widths up to 0.75 m do occur, they do not form more than 10% of the breccias.

Four shatter zones, varying in width from 0.3 to 4.5 m and length from 7.5 to 60 m are present. A sample taken in 1917 across a 76 cm wide vein assayed 63.8 g/t Au, 7.2 g/t Ag and 2.1% Cu while a larger sample across 1.8 m at this location returned values of 14.1 g/t Au, 27.4 g/t Ag and 2.0% Cu.

#### References:

MMAR 1906, p.58; 1914, p.100; 1919, p.81; 1930, p.119 GSC Mem 246, p.75 GSC Sum Rpt 1928, p.25 GSC Map 309A, 9-1957, 11-1971 Revised: IDENTITY: 104G(10)

Common Name: MOUNTAIN GOAT Other Names:

Mining Div: Liard NTS: 104G/12E Metals: Au (Cu)
Latitude: 57°39' Longitude: 131°31' Status: Showing

MINFILE ID: --- Stikinia(S)

Deposit Type: Fissure Vein

History:

Year Property Data Owner/Operator Work
1906 Mountain Goat; 2 CL L. Kirk PR
1917 " " /Alaska Treadwell AS

Gold MCL

1982 Snipper 1 & 2; 36 UN Archer, Cathro & Assoc RS

#### Description:

The Mountain Goat occurrence is hosted by Upper Triassic, Stuhini Group, reddish volcanic conglomerate cut by an altered, fine-grained felsite dyke. Both are unconformably overlain by gently dipping Lower Cretaceous, Sustut Group terrigenous clastic rocks to the east.

On either side of the dyke, and in places on both sides, are long, flat lenses of quartz with a maximum thickness of 1 m. They can be traced for about 300 m along strike and are composed of granular, white quartz carrying'a little bornite and chalcopyrite. Assays of samples taken from the best part of the vein in 1917 ran 6.8 g/t Au to 13.7 g/t Au across widths of 45 to 60 cm.

#### References:

MMAR 1906, p.58; 1919, p.82 GSC Mem 246, p.76 GSC Map 309A, 9-1957, 11-1971 Revised: IDENTITY: 104G(12)

Common Name: STIKINE Other Names: Devil's Elbow, Apex

Mining Div: Liard NTS: 104G/12E Metals: Pb,Zn,Ag (Cu,Au)

Latitude: 57°34' Longitude: 131°41' Status: Showing

MINFILE ID: 104G 012, 013 Terrane: Stikinia(S)

Deposit Type: Skarn

**History:** 

Owner/Operator Year Property Data Work. 1914 Stikine, etc; 4 CL J. Bodel and others PR 1915 "; 25 CL Boudel, etc/Stikine Mg CL AQ, UG, TR 1929 J. Bodel and others TR.PR RS,TR P. Hamel 1930 Peach, etc; 2 CL 1931-1932 TR

#### Description:

Devil's Elbow Mountain is underlain by Permian and older limestone and phyllite that are intruded by Jurassic or Cretaceous hornblende granodiorite stocks. Mineralization is confined to the limestone which has been altered up to distances of 30 m from the igneous contacts with the formation of skarn assemblages of quartz, garnet, epidote, wollastonite and other minerals.

'Mineralization consists of lenses of quartz, garnet and other gangue minerals with variable amounts of galena and sphalerite. The lenses are irregular in shape and range up to 3 m in width, occurring at variable distances from the intrusive contact. A sample across the best showing assayed 0.7 g/t Au, 20.6 g/t Ag and 4% Zn over 3.7 m.

Five or six lenticular lenses of massive magnetite and pyrrhotite with minor copper and lead minerals are also present. They rest directly on the granodiorite though some appear to be within the granodiorite mass itself. The largest lens is about 15 m long and less than one metre thick. A sample from one assayed 0.09% Cu, 2.4 g/t Ag and no zinc or lead.

#### References:

MMAR 1914, p.100; 1915, p.67; 1919, p.82; 1929, p.115; 1930, p.117; 1931, p.51 BCDM Bull 10, p.52 GSC Mem 246, p.72 GSC Map 309A, 9-1957, 11-1971 GSC Sum Rpt 1926, p.21; 1928, p.25

Revised: <u>IDENTITY</u>: 104G(31)

Common Name: LLK Other Names:

Mining Div: Liard NTS: 104G/12E Metals: Cu (Mo, Ag, Au)

57°31! Longitude: 131°331 Latitude: Status: Showing

MINFILE ID: 104G 038 <u>Terrane:</u> Stikinia(S)

Deposit Type: Fissure Vein, Fracture Fillings

History:

Year Property Data Owner/Operator Work 1969 LLK; 4 CL (38795) ST 1970 LLK, etc; 44 CL Canadex Min Corp L

GC,GL,TO

1983 Strata; 92 UN (2730) Archer, Cathro & Assoc RS

### Description:

Country rocks are Upper Triassic, Stuhini Group andesites, tuffaceous sedimentary rocks, and tabular porphyritic dacite bodies intruded by uppermost Triassic or earliest Jurassic syenite dykes. All rock types are fractured and hydrothermally altered to some degree.

Disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite occur within the andesites, producing distinctive dark-red gossanous areas in talus. Copper mineralization including malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite and chalcocite is found in lenses, discontinuous quartz veins and as thin fracture fillings in all rock types. Molybdenite was also found in a quartz vein about 5 cm wide.

A chip sample across one vein assayed 11.31% Cu, 120 g/t Ag, 0.3 g/t Au, tr MoS2 and nil Pb over 1.2 m.

References: GEM 1971, p.41 GSC Map 11-1971

AR 3029, 3846

Revised: IDENTITY: 104G(32)

Common Name: EWK Other Names: DOK 35

Mining Div: Liard NTS: 104G/12E Metals: Cu (MO)

<u>Latitude</u>: 57°31' <u>Longitude</u>: 131°04' <u>Status</u>: Showing

MINFILE ID: 104G 039 <u>Terrane</u>: Stikinia(S)

Deposit Type: Fissure Vein, Fracture Fillings

#### History:

| <u>Year</u> | Property Data        | Owner/Operator         | <u>Work</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1969        | EWK; 4 CL (38799)    |                        | ST          |
| 1970        | EWK, etc;44 CL "     | Canadex Min Corp L     | GC,GL,TO    |
| 1983        | Strata; 92 UN (2730) | Archer, Cathro & Assoc | RS          |

#### Description:

Country rocks are Upper Triassic, Stuhini Group andesites, tuffaceous sedimentary rocks and tabular, porphyritic dacite bodies intruded by Jurassic or Cretaceous granodiorite. All rock types are fractured and hydrothermally altered to some degree.

Disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite occur within the andesites, producing distinctive dark-red gossanous areas in talus. Copper mineralization including malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite and chalcocite is found in lenses, discontinuous quartz veins and as thin fracture fillings in all rock types. Molybdenite is also found in quartz veins up to 5 cm wide.

References: GEM 1971, p.41 GSC Map 11-1971 AR 3029 Revised: IDENTITY: 104G(33)

Common Name: PR

Other Names:

Mining Div: Liard NTS: 104G/12E Metals: Cu

Latitude: 57°32' Longitude: 131°32' Status: Showing

MINFILE ID: 104G 074 Terrane: Stikinia(S)

Deposit Type: Fissure Vein

**History:** 

Year Property Data Owner/Operator Work
1971-72 PR; 20 CL (56406) Empire Met Corp L/Swiss ST,GL,PR

Aluminum Mg CL

1983 Strata; 92 UN (2730) Archer, Cathro & Assoc RS

### Description:

Country rocks are Upper Triassic, Stuhini Group andesites, tuffaceous sedimentary rocks and tabular, porphyritic dacite bodies intruded by numerous uppermost Triassic or earliest Jurassic syenite and pegmatite dykes. All these rock types are fractured and hydrothermally altered to some degree and are crosscut by fresh, unaltered Jurassic or Cretaceous granodiorite dykes.

Copper mineralization occurs over a wide area in altered ("dioritized") volcanic rocks. Chalcopyrite and pyrite form massive sulphide lenses and veins up to a metre across.

References: GSC Map 11-1971 AR 3846 Revised: IDENTITY: 104G(34)

Common Name: DON Other Names: DOK

Mining Div: Liard NTS: 104G/12E Metals: Cu (Pb, Mo)

<u>Latitude</u>: 57°33' <u>Longitude</u>: 131°34' <u>Status</u>: Showing

MINFILE (D: 104G 043 Terrane: Stikinia(S)

Deposit Type: Disseminated, Fracture Fillings

**History:** 

Year Property Data Owner/Operator Work

1971 Don, etc;56 CL(41896) Empire Metal Corp L/Swiss GL,GC,PR,GP(ip,mag),TR

Aluminum Mg C Can L

1972 " " " " DD(5/817m)

#### Description:

Country rocks are Upper Triassic, Stuhini Group andesites, tuffaceous sedimentary rocks and tabular, porphyritic dacite bodies intruded by numerous uppermost Triassic or earliest Jurassic syenite dykes and a small syenitic stock. All rock types are fractured and altered to some degree.

Pyrite content of the volcanic rocks averages about 1%, ranging locally up to 10% by volume. Copper mineralization as chalcopyrite, bornite, malachite and azurite is widespread in fractures and as disseminations. Massive galena float was found in one area. Molybdenum soil anomalies to 15 ppm are present although no molybdenum mineralization has been located.

References:

GEM 1971, p.41; 1972, p.534

GSC Map 11-1971

AR 3238

Revised: <u>IDENITIY: 1046(35)</u>

GU Common Name:

Other Names:

Mining Div:

Liard

NTS: 104G/5E

131°321

Metals:

Cu (Pb, Zn, Mo, W)

Latitude:

57°30† Longitude: Status:

Showing

MINFILE ID:

104G 075

Terrane:

Stikinia(S)

Deposit Type: Fissure Vein, Fracture Fillings

History:

Year Property Data

Owner/Operator

Work

1971 GU; 12 CL (56426) Empire Metals Corp L/Swiss ST

11

Aluminium Mg C Can L

1972

GL,PR

The GU occurrences are located along an east-northeasterly striking shear zone developed within Upper Triassic, Stuhini Group andesitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks.

Fine quartz veining, up to 3 mm in width, contains erratic pyrite with minute disseminations of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, molybdenite and occasional scheelite. Chalcopyrite in ankerite veins and fractures occurs for about 1.5 km along the shear zone at distances up to 150 m from the main structure. The mineralization is accompanied by propylitic and potassic alteration. Mineralization on the claims was judged to be too sporadic and low grade to justify further work.

References:

GEM 1971, p.41; 1972, p.534

GSC Map 11-1971

AR 3847

Revised: IDENTITY: 104G(56)

<u>Common Name</u>: KIRK CREEK <u>Other Names</u>:

Mining Div: Liard NTS: 104G/12E Metals: Fe

Latitude: 57°36' Longitude: 131°32' Status: Float

MINFILE ID: 104G 065 <u>Terrane</u>: Stikinia(S)

<u>Deposit Type</u>: Uncertain or Unknown

History:

Year Property Data Owner/Operator Work

### Description:

Kerr (GSC Mem 246) reports hematite and "sulphide"-bearing float from the head of Kirk Creek. Country rocks are Lower Jurassic (Hazelton Group) conglomerates, greywackes and siltstones with lesser basaltic and andesitic volcanic rocks that are unconformably overlain by Upper Cretaceous and Lower Tertiary Sloko Group acid volcanic rocks and derived sediments.

References:

GSC Mem 246, p.78 GSC Map 11-1971 Revised: IDENTITY: 104G(78)

Common Name: HEL Other Names: Liard

Mining Div: Liard NTS: 104G/11W Metals: U

Latitude: 57°38' Longitude: 131°27' Status: Showing

MINFILE ID: --- Stikinia(S)

Deposit Type: Unconformity

History:

Year Property Data Owner/Operator Work

1979 HEL; 132 UN Aquitaine Co Can L GL,GP(rad),GL

### Description:

Tertiary Sloko Group pyroclastic and volcanic flow rocks overlie Cretaceous Sustut Group clastic sedimentary rocks that in turn unconformably cover folded volcanic and sedimentary rocks of Triassic and Jurassic age.

Scattered uranium oxide mineralization occurs in the upper conglomerate member of the Sustut Group. Grab samples of material containing pitchbiende assayed up to 0.468% U308.

References:

EBC 1979, p.284 GSC Map 11-1971 AR 7708

