

**SAM AND GRIZ MINERAL CLAIMS****PROPERTY**

CLAIMS:	SAM 1 to SAM 4	GRIZ
TYPE:	Four Post	Four Post
SIZE:	28 units	6 units
TENURE NOS:	217004 to 217007	218546
EXPIRY DATES:	1995-06-19	1995-06-24
OWNERS:	Doug Price 4611 Northlawn Drive Burnaby, B.C. V5C 3R9	Jay Murphy 1335 Todd Road Kamloops, B.C. V2C 5B4
PHONE:	298-7524	573-3185
MINERAL INVENTORY NOS:	082M 010 BEX	082M 117 RAN
ASSESSMENT REPORTS:	3432, 10408, 11149	10675, 11435

**LOCATION**

On John Creek near the NE shore of E. Barriere Lake 29 km ENE of Barriere on the Yellowhead ( No. 5 ) Highway.

**ACCESS**

From the town of Barriere take the Barriere Lakes road (paved) east 22 km to the N. Barriere Lakes road junction. From here continue east on E. Barriere Lakes road (well maintained gravel) for 7.3 km to the Upper John Creek road junction. From this point, continue on the E.B.Lake road 6 km to the GRIZ claim, or take the Upper John Creek road ( a disused or intermittently used logging road in good condition) for 9 km NE to John Creek.

**GEOLOGY**

The property is underlain by an E-W trending unit of Devonian orthogneiss 1 to 1.5 km wide, separating granitic rocks of the Cretaceous Baldy Batholith to the north, from Cambrian or older quartzites of the Spaillem Creek-Deadfall Creek succession (SDQ) to the south. The SDQ unit contacts Devonian Eagle Bay rocks to the south along a NW trending, SW directed thrust.

## **STRUCTURE**

Excluding the Baldy Batholith contact, no major structures are known to underlie the property. Government mapping indicates the thrust fault mentioned above passes within 2 km of the SW corner of SAM 1 claim, dipping NE at 30-35°. Here the SDQ unit is overthrust onto younger rocks of the Eagle Bay Formation.

An inferred fault offsets the Grizzly Zone from the Bex Zone by 400 m of left hand strike slip displacement.

## **MINERALIZATION**

The property contains three mineralized areas of interest, the Fennell, Bex and Grizzly Zones. The Grizzly is considered the faulted offset of the Bex Zone, and the two appear similar in all respects, except that silver values in the Grizzly Zone are not found with Bex mineralization.

The **Fennell Zone**, considered a contact metasomatic deposit associate with the Baldy Batholith, occurs in paragneiss contained within the unit of more prominent orthogneiss screening the southern contact of the batholith, and close to the contact between gneiss and SDQ quartzite.

The Fennell Zone, as defined by soil geochem, I.P., and mag. surveys, is 250m wide and 1400m long. The zone strikes N-50°-W and dips SW at about 20°.

Sulphides occur in argillaceous sediments interbanded with impure quartzite. The argillaceous unit has been metamorphosed into a hard, extremely tough dark green siliceous rock, termed "hornfels" by the writer, and various varieties of quartz-biotite schist by others. This unit appears to have been selectively reactive to mineralized solutions emanating from the batholith. In addition to sulphides, hornfels contains scattered aggregations of magnetite and pink garnet.

Sulphide mineralization is predominantly pyrrhotite with lesser pyrite and chalcopyrite, and occurs in well defined bands to 70cm wide ( to 60% of total rock), interspersed with more weakly mineralized sections. Surface and drill data from the Trench No. 1 area indicate a true mineralized width of about 15m.

Drill holes GR-1 and GR-2, stepped out 200m and 400m east respectively from Trench No.1, indicate the hornfels unit is thinning eastward from over 70m at the trench to 30m in hole GR-2. Sulphide mineralization shows an even more drastic weakening east of the trench.

The **Bex Zone**, considered a syngenetic deposit, is hosted by orthogneiss close to the south contact of Baldy Batholith. The zone, as defined by coincident I.P. and geochem copper anomalies in soil, is 280m wide, 1900m long, strikes N-80°-W and dips south at 45°.

Mineralization occurs as disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite distributed along foliation planes of the gneiss. Copper is the only economic metal noted.

The **Grizzly Zone**, considered a faulted offset of the Bex, appears nearly identical in style of mineralization. This zone, as defined by trenching, mapping, and copper-silver soil geochem, is 155m wide, 670m long, and is cut off to the west by East Barriere Lake. The zone strikes N-60°-W and dips

SW at 45° or steeper. In addition to copper, low silver values are present. No silver minerals were identified.

### **SAMPLING AND ASSAYING**

#### ***Fennell Zone:***

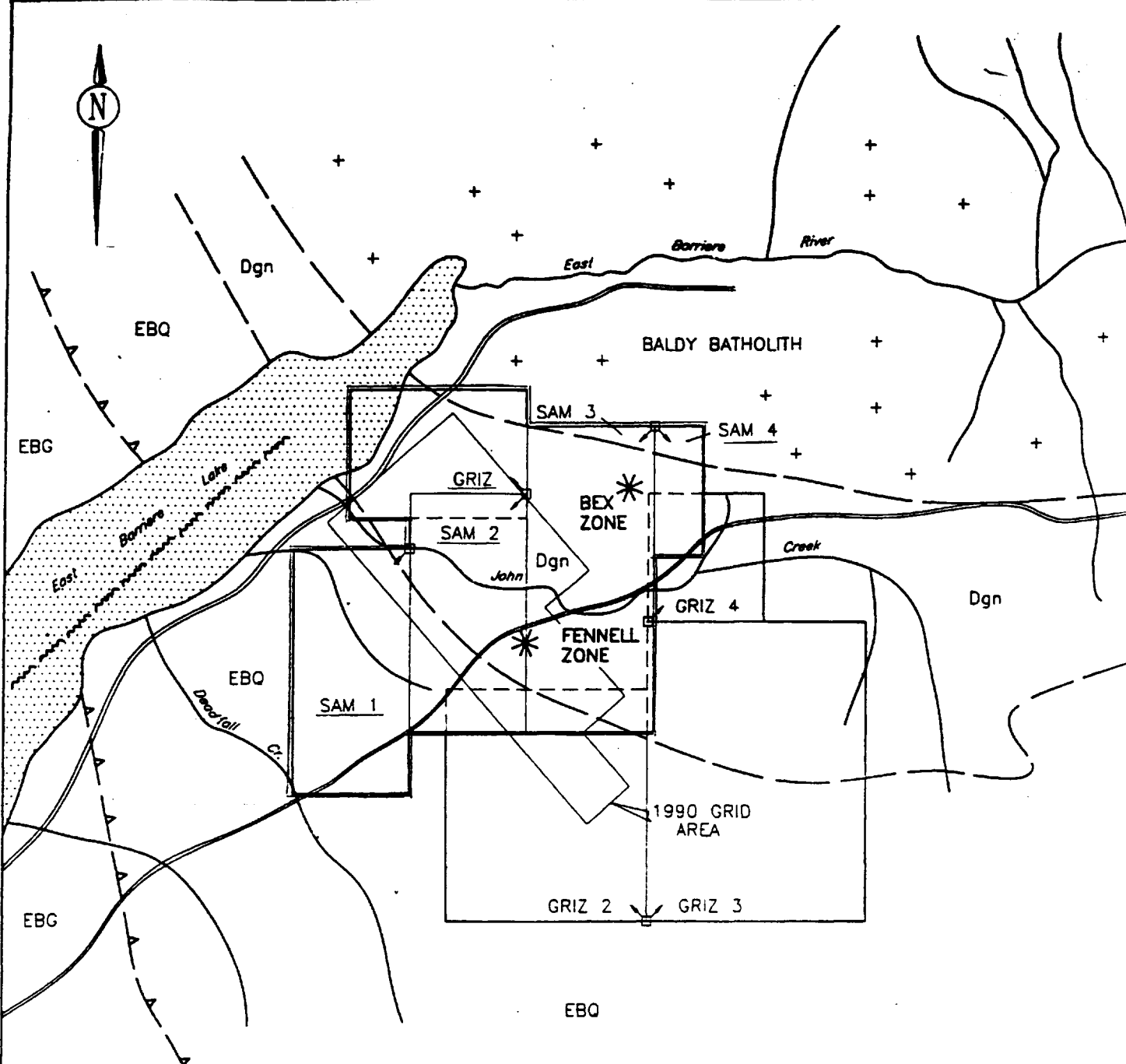
Core samples assayed from trace to .21% Cu over 1.0m. Composite samples from two holes returned only negligible values in Au, Ag, Co, and Ni. Grab samples from Trench No.1 assayed from .04 to .56% Cu. Three surface samples taken by others ran from 1.32 to 1.57 g/t Au.

#### ***Bex Zone:***

Diamond drilling returned several values greater than .10% Cu over widths of 20 to 45m. The best section assayed .16% over 27.4m. Individual samples varied from trace to .35% Cu over 3.05m.

#### ***Grizzly Zone:***

Grab and chip samples across 135m of the Grizzly Trench, representing a true width of 105m, ranged from .03 to 1.61% Cu. Excluding these two extreme values, the remaining 10 samples gave an arithmetic average of .19% Cu. The high value was from a .38m chip sample across a mineralized quartz vein. the same sample also assayed 48.25 g/t Ag and .17 g/t Au.



LEGEND

- Dgn Devonian Orthogneiss
- EBO Cambrian Quartzites
- EBG Cambrian Greenstones

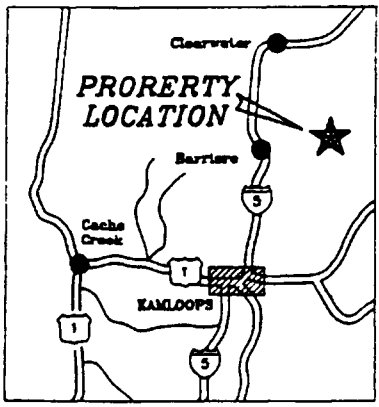
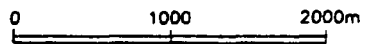


FIGURE 2  
GRIZ PROPERTY  
CLAIM & GRID CONFIGURATION