

## Rich River Exploration Ltd.



### Scotch Creek Iron Oxide Cu ~ Au

#### Introduction

The Scotch Creek property has been located to cover a large area of gold soil anomalies, showings and gold bearing stratigraphy. The positive results to date are based on a program of property exploration conducted by MPH Consulting Limited for Nexus Resource Corporation, in the early to mid 1980's.

The primary target of this exploration was an auriferous siliceous oxide facies iron formation. (Hawkins, P. Geo.1983)

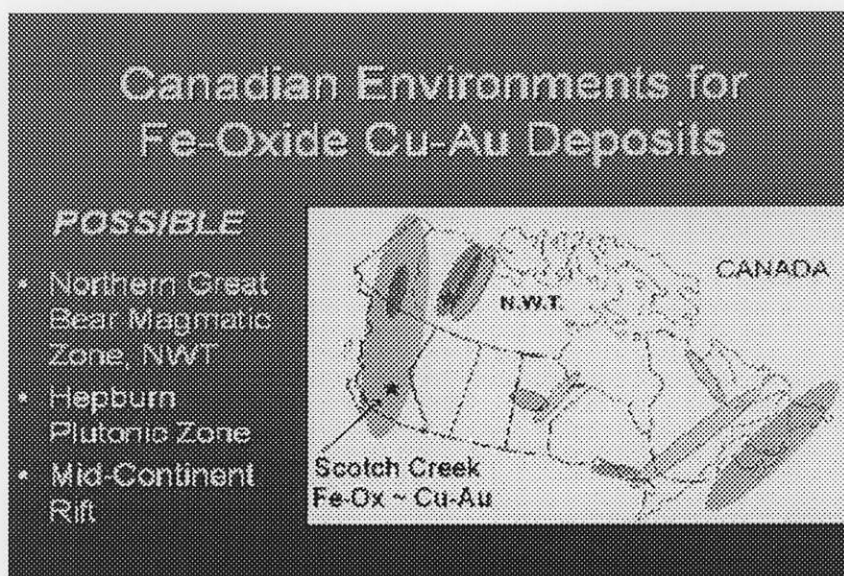
The gold mineralization on the Scotch Creek property was said to be comparable to known large tonnage gold deposits in eastern Canada, such as the famous Dome mine, in the Opapimiskan Lake area.

This was based on geology, geochemistry, structural controls and associated economic grades of mineralization.

The Olympic Dam deposit in South Australia is one of the largest ore deposits in the world and is the "type" example of this deposit class. It is a hydrothermal iron oxide deposit containing significant amounts of copper, uranium, gold, and rare-earth elements. The search for another such deposit has led to comparisons between the geologic, geochemical, and geophysical characteristics of the Olympic Dam deposit and those of other deposits in this class.

Iron formation hosted gold deposits account for significant world gold production. The famous Homestake Mine in the state of South Dakota, U.S.A. is an iron oxide gold deposit. It has produced over 40 million ounces of gold since it commenced production in the late 1800's.

Iron formation hosted gold deposits, worldwide, have a combined gold production exceeding 100 million ounces per year.



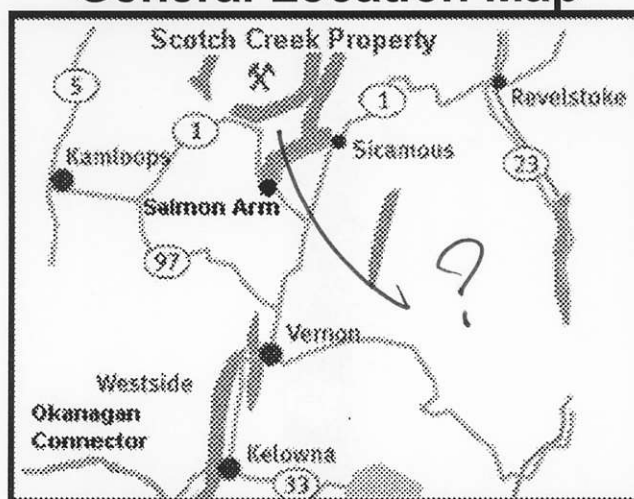
### Location & Access

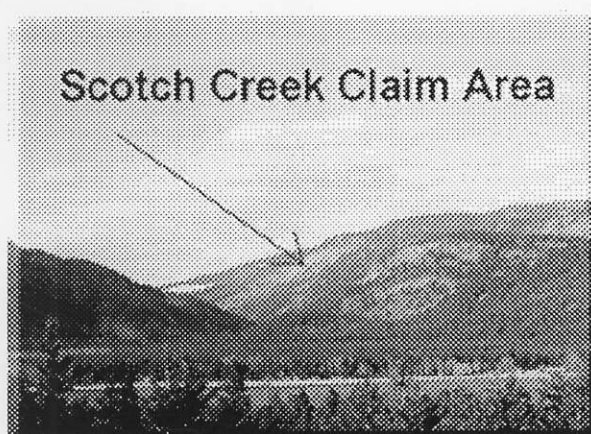
The Scotch Creek claims are in the Kamloops mining division of BC. The property lies north of Shuswap Lake between Scotch and Hlina creeks, on NTS map sheet 82L/14W at Latitude, 50 58 N and Longitude 119 25 W.

The property is accessed via the Trans Canada Highway 112 Km. east of Kamloops BC to Squilax. Thence along the north shore of Shuswap Lake to Celista. The all weather Meadow Creek gravel road follows Hlina creek to the northwest.

Logging roads trend from upper Meadow Creek road on to the property accessing the showings and diamond drill sites.

### General Location Map





## History

The Scotch Creek area was first recognized as a placer gold camp in the period from 1885-1887. In this period, one thousand five hundred and nineteen ounces of gold was recovered. The gold was reported to be coarse well rounded pellets and flakes, with an average fineness of 842. Placer gold mining activity still continues on this creek today.

The native gold is said to be derived from the abundant mineralized quartz veins and stringers in the immediate area. The true bedrock source of the native gold has yet to be discovered.

Placer gold has also been recovered from Hlina Creek, in an area directly below the property. The Scotch Creek property is located on a large prominent, fairly flat topped ridge between the gold bearing Scotch and Hlina creeks.

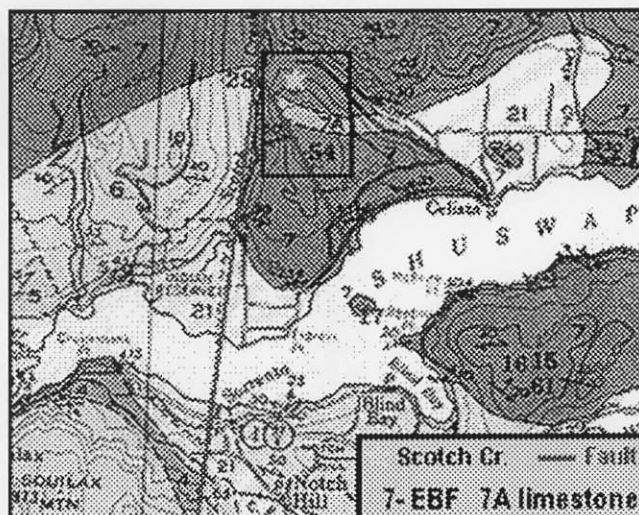
Numerous other polymetallic, vein and massive sulphide mineral deposits have been discovered and explored for, in close proximity to the Scotch Creek property.

## Regional Geology

The Scotch Creek property is underlain by the Lower Cambrian Johnson Lake unit of the Eagle Bay assemblage. The dominant rock type on the property is a pyritic, mafic to intermediate volcanic unit which has undergone greenschist facies metamorphism.

Typically, exposures are weakly to well foliated, dark green to grey, calcareous and spotted with calcite and/or iron carbonate rhombs. Overprinting the greenschist metamorphism is locally intense quartz-carbonate-sericite alteration, probably associated with hydrothermal activity along shear zones and fracture systems.

## Scotch Creek claims ~ General Geology



### Property Geology

The claims are underlain by a west-northwest trending sequence of Devonian-Mississippian Eagle Bay Formation (EBF) mafic to felsic meta- volcanics and volcanoclastics, quartzite, siliceous carbonate rocks, interbedded black argillites, conglomerate and sandstone.

Widespread soil and rock chip geochemistry has identified highly anomalous gold and multi element values.

A pyritic, ferruginous chert horizon (siliceous oxide facies iron formation) has been traced and tested to date, by diamond drilling over a strike length of at least 1300 metres. Typical exposures are mottled grey and black to mottled grey and purple. Generally, it is aphanitic to fine grained with locally intense quartz-carbonate veining. Banding is visible locally.

Iron mineralization includes local jasper to 10 per cent, magnetite to 50 per cent and hematite to 30 per cent. Pyrite content ranges from trace amounts to 15 per cent and occurs as disseminated cubes between 0.5 and 8 millimeters. Traces of chalcopyrite are present locally. Gold grades tend to increase with quartz carbonate alteration and the amount of pyrite present.

### Mineralization

Previous sampling of trenches located on the property have returned results of 0.045 oz/t gold over 5.9 metres.

Other trench sampling has returned results ranging from 10 ppb to 7000 ppb (7 gpt) gold over widths of up to 4.6 metres.

Samples of the iron formation taken from drill core analyzed up to 9.05 grams per tonne gold and 29.0 grams per tonne silver over 0.22 metre, and 1.21 grams per tonne gold and 1.1 grams per tonne silver over 5.46 metres. Chip samples over 1.3 metres have returned results of 4.20 grams per tonne

gold.

The iron formation has been folded and re-folded into an overturned anticline which plunges to the northwest. Gold grades increase towards the hinge zone.

The iron formation has been known to thicken up to 13 metres (42 feet) in the hinge zones.

The 1986 diamond drilling program intersected Iron formation ranging in thickness from 0.23 m to 13.09 m. And having a combined thickness of up to 32.42 metres (105 feet) .

Geological mapping has defined four distinct rock units on the property and located areas of widespread iron formation. Rock sampling results range up to 26,000 ppb (26 gpt) Au from an altered andesite and silicified chlorite schist.

Property work has delineated several strong soil anomalies on the property. Three of the four known siliceous iron oxide formation outcrop areas have associated copper soil anomalies. At least eight areas anomalous in silver are also scattered throughout the grid area.

These silver anomalies seem to correlate with areas of known limestone sub-crop. A large Ag-Pb soil anomaly is located near a magnetic high. Two RGS till sample locations occur near the southern portion of the property. One sample ran 17 ppb gold and one ran 42 ppb gold. These unexplained anomalous till results could possibly be derived from an extension to the auriferous iron formation.

An old shaft and several old trenches have been located on the property this is probably the old *Shuswap* occurrence.

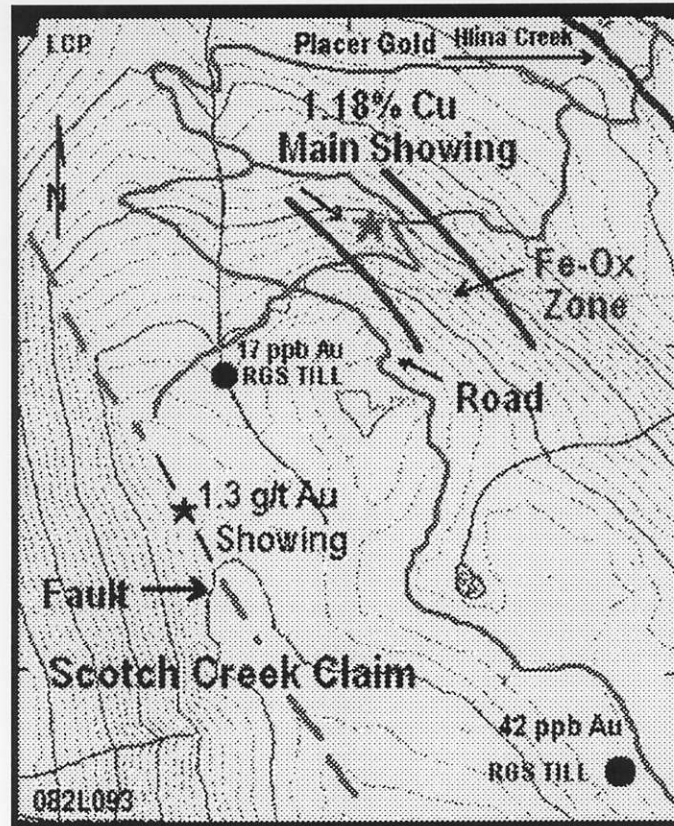
The *Shuswap* showing was described as several opencuts and two adits that have been driven on a 1.8-metre wide quartz vein containing segregation's of galena and pyrite in schistose rocks (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1934, page D29)

The old trenches explored chalcopyrite-pyrite-galena mineralization in stockwork quartz veins. A chip sample taken in 1984, over one half metre ran 1.18% copper.

The *Shu* occurrence is also located within the boundaries of the new Scotch Creek property.

Four main rock units are recognized in this area and comprise chloritic phyllite including metavolcanic rocks, limestone, metachert, and argillite with lesser sandstone and pebble to cobble conglomerate. Locally, there are dacitic and rhyolitic as well as feldspar porphyritic basaltic dikes.

Pyrite occurs as disseminated, oxidized, euhedral porphyroblasts in various rock types. Coarse to finely disseminated pyrite occurs in quartz sericite schists, quartz veins, chlorite schists, iron formation, greenstones and fractures. Limonite staining and limonite-lined, cubic vugs are very common. Hematite and specular hematite occur to a lesser degree. A chip sample taken from an altered, interlaminated siltstone with fine-grained sandstone analyzed 1.3 grams per tonne gold.



## Discussion

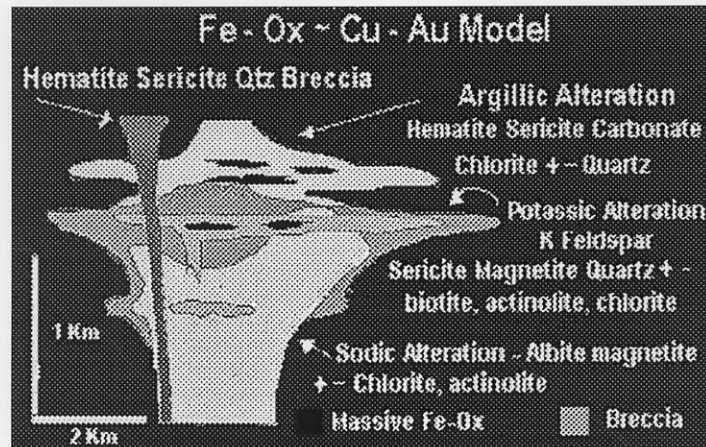
Iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) ore bodies form an extremely economically significant deposit class, due to their large size (100 to greater than 1000 million tonnes) and polymetallic character (e.g., Cu, Au, U, Mo, Ag), yet they are under represented in Canada due to a lack of exploration attention.

The global distribution of IOCG deposits within Proterozoic belts suggests there is enormous untapped potential for this deposit class in Canada. Exploration is increasing and new deposits of IOCG type deposits will be made in many locations across the country.

The Scotch Creek property exhibits characteristics and similarities to other known siliceous and auriferous Iron Oxide deposits. This is based on geology, geochemistry, structural controls and associated economic grades of mineralization.

Oxide-facies iron-formation has high magnetization and density; consequently, its presence can commonly be delineated by aeromagnetic and gravity studies.

Worldwide knowledge of the iron oxide copper-gold mineralization model has markedly expanded over the past decade. It is now clear that these ore deposits, while sharing certain common characteristics, can vary significantly in their style.



Further property work in the form prospecting, geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical exploration and diamond drilling is definitely warranted.

Click... [IRON OXIDE GOLD DEPOSITS IN CANADA](#)

( An Overview)

**This property is offered for sale.**

Contact us, for more detailed information.  
Or to discuss participating in this property.

Contact us: [prospect@richriver.bc.ca](mailto:prospect@richriver.bc.ca)

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