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ESPERANZA EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE

STARLIGHT GOLD PROPERTY

(Starlight, Lightstar and Star Claims)

N.T.S. 92F 2

ALBERNI AND VICTORIA MINING DIVISION

Latitude 49° 03'N

Longitude 124° 42'W

April 30, 1980

Robert Holland

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Previous work carried out on the STARLIGHT GOLD property suggests the possibility of interesting amounts of gold in a potentially large tonnage volcanogenic environment. Recent regional silt and rock geochemistry results, also indicate the presence of gold and have outlined several general areas of interest.

Further work is definitely justified on all three claim blocks. Controlled grid soil geochemical surveys and geological mapping will be essential in locating and tracing auriferous zones. Particular interest should be paid to pyritic sections within the volcanics and to tracings, faults and shear zones known locally to contain anomalous gold values. The old Starlight workings should be relocated and systematically mapped and chip sampled where possible. The Tangent-Big Galena showings and the expired Black Jack-Happy Tom Crown Grants should also be investigated and sampled in detail.

This Phase I program is estimated to cost $20,000, drill testing would follow.

INTRODUCTION

The Starlight, Lightstar and Star claims, comprising 51 claims units are located along tributaries of Corrigan Creek located 20 kilometers south-southeast of the town of Port Alberni, on Vancouver Island, B.C. Access to the area is from Port Alberni along good quality logging roads which cross parts of all three claims. The local terrain is steep and rugged with elevations ranging from 300 to 1300 meters above sea level.

During 1979 a program was initiated by Esperanza Explorations to locate and prospect old reported gold occurrences on Vancouver Island. Interest in the Alberni Inlet area was instigated by a report (M.M.A.R. 1896) of disseminated gold in volcanic rocks on a branch of Granite Creek (now Corrigan Creek). The Starlight claim was staked in September 1979 on Pool Creek over the suspected location of this old showing. Later in 1979 it was learned that the old workings were actually located on a tributary stream further up Corrigan Creek, and the Lightstar and Star claims were staked to cover these areas.

LIGHTSTAR and STAR CLAIMS

During the staking of the Lightstar claim an old adit was uncovered and two grab samples taken from the portal assayed 0.042 oz./T and 0.017 oz./T gold. A grab sample from a 0.3 meter wide mineralized zone further down slope assayed 0.045 oz./T gold. Stream sediment samples within these claims ran as high as 215 ppb gold with numerous values greater than 30 ppb gold. Sample sites and approximate locations of old Crown Grants are shown in Fig.1.

The old Starlight showing is contained within sheared and altered rocks of the lower Jurassic Bonanza Volcanic group. No geological investigations have been conducted in this area by Esperanza personnel, however government mapping indicates these rocks are basaltic to rhyolitic flows tuffs and breccias with minor sediments. Cutting the Bonanza Volcanics is a tongue of Jurassic age granites which is also reported to host some mineralization, probably along shears.

Mineralization as reported on the Starlight claim in 1896 consists of "...free gold, which can be seen with the magnifying glass, in very fine grains peppered through the rock...the gold is intimately associated with small grains of galena..." (M.M.A.R. 1896). A large sample of this mineralization was reported to assay $40.00 per ton gold which at $20.00 gold would yield 2 oz./T gold.

Several other former crown granted claims also existed within or near the Star and Lightstar claims. Little is known about these, however chalcopyrite and sphalerite bearing quartz veins were reported on the Tangent - Big Galena claims at the head of Museum Creek (Lightstar claim). A sample from this assayed 13 oz./T silver (M.M.A.R. 1896). On going exploration is recommended at a cost of $15,000.

STARLIGHT CLAIM

On the Starlight claim intrusive rocks cut Karmusten formation rocks which consist of upper Triassic age basalts. No mineralization was found in outcrop within the basalts, however float containing pyrite and sphalerite was found along the northern claim boundary. A grab sample of this material assayed 0.001 oz./T gold.

Within the granite, a shear zone 15 meters by 30 meters containing fine disseminated pyrite was found and sampled. This appears to be part of a fault system which cuts the southern portion of the STARLIGHT claim and extends eastward on to the LIGHTSTAR claims. Fourteen samples were taken from this shear explsure, however the best value obtained was only 0.003 oz./T gold.

Stream sediment sampling of Pool Creek revealed numerous anomalous gold values, up to 70 ppb, upstream from the shear. The source of these values has not been traced and would be the object of further prospecting at an estimated cost of $5,000.

92-F-2E

ALBERNI CANAL.

In passing down Alberni Canal from the settlement, carbonaceous shale can be seen exposed along the shore at the old Alberni sawmill site, lying almost horizontally. Following down the shore of the canal, about a mile south, syenite out-crops for a short distance, and is then replaced with a blackish, almost aphanitic, diorite, which constitutes the body of Copper Mountain. This formation extends along the shore down to a short distance below where the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway boundary line crosses the canal, where syenite reappears and extends down to Hiwatches or Franklin River.

A good contact of this blackish, fine-grained diorite with the syenite may be seen on China Creek, about midway between Mineral Mounds, numbers 5 and 6, the syenite dipping under the diorite westward at an angle of about 55 degrees.

There is an old tunnel half-way up Copper Mountain and facing the canal, which was run in 1865, following a cropping of chalcopyrite, which suddenly gave out.

I may mention that numerous veins of chalcopyrite have been found in the diorite of Vancouver Island, but have not proved sufficiently strong to be worked, such as Sansome Narrows, Cedar Hill, Cowichan Bay, Cowichan Lake, etc.

At Hiwatches River there is a good trail starting from the bay below the mouth of the river and following along the foothills, up to the Star of the West claim on Granite Creek, which is a branch of Hiwatches River.

Some placer mining has been done on Granite Creek by the following miners: H. McCoy, W. Poole, H. Hanson, Wm. Lindsay, and G. Carman.

Good pay in coarse gold was obtained along some of the crevices, but the creek being very rapid, and the boulders large, it was found that ground-sluicing would not pay very well. Some of the benches give colours to the pan and may prove to be sufficiently rich to pay hydraulicing.

Some work has been done on the Star of the West claim, located on McCoy Creek, a small tributary of Granite Creek. The vein is quartz with pyrite, and considerable calcite. The vein is about 5 feet in width where it has been exposed, and it may be traced a short distance along the creek, with a strike of N. 50 deg. E. The country rock is syenite on both sides. A ton of rock from the Star of the West, shipped to the Tacoma smelter, gave a return of $10 in gold.

The Islander claim, adjoining the Star of the West, shows an exposure of basic ore along the bed of McCoy Creek, which is composed of the usual combination of sulphurets.

The Nevada claim also adjoins the Star of the West, being one of those in juxtaposition.

Six miles up Granite Creek from these claims, a number of claims were recorded on a branch called Poole Creek.

The Starlight claim, located on this creek, carries free gold, which can be seen with the magnifying glass, in very fine grains peppered through the rock, in a similar manner as at Mineral Creek, but the associations are different. In the Starlight, the gold is intimately associated with small grains of galena, instead of blende as at Mineral Creek.

The Starlight can hardly be called a vein, but is rather an ore body charged with gold by circulating waters. An exposure of about 7 feet has been blown out without any well defined walls. The country rock appears to be a diabase that has undergone extensive alteration by the leaching process of chemical solution so prevalent in this district. The ore body consists of quartz, pyrite, galena, calcite, etc. Calcite is a common ingredient of nearly all the veins in this locality, showing that the solutions were highly charged with carbonic acid, the calcium being derived from the feldspars in the rock.

A remarkable feature of this whole region is the prevalence of feldspathic rocks with no free silica.

A large sample from the Starlight assayed $40 to the ton in gold.

Adjoining the Starlight are the Texas and Emma claims, upon which a small amount of work has been done.

Two claims, called the Tangent and Big Galena, have been taken up at the headwaters of Museum Creek. They show a good exposure of quartz containing chalcopyrite and blende. A sample from the Tangent gave 13 oz. per ton in silver.

Two miles beyond Sweet Water Meadow, on Granite Creek, near the divide, as shown on map, five claims have been recorded on a large intrusive boss of granite upwards of 1,000 feet across. It is a fine-grained granite, with numerous quartz veins, and heavily charged with sulphurets. Although the assays made have been small, still it is a remarkable mineralized mass, and will justify a thorough prospecting. In one spot, I came across some chalcopyrite associated with molybdenite. It is interesting to note the common occurrence of molybdenite throughout British Columbia in association with copper ores; it has been found in numerous places, but only in small quantities.

A good trail could easily be cut from the end of the present trail at the Star of the West Claim up Granite Creek to this divide, and leading over to the Nitinat River, at a small expense. It would be a great convenience to the miners and prospectors in getting in their supplies.

LEGEND:

JURASSIC

- Jg — **ISLAND INTRUSIONS**: grandiorite, quartzdiorite, granite, quartz monzonite
- lJB — **BONANZA VOLCANICS**: basaltic to rhyolitic lava, tuff, breccia, minor argillite, grey wacke

TRIASSIC

- uTRo — **QUANTSINO FORMATION**: limestone
- muTRK — **KARMUTSEN FORMATION**: basaltic lava, pillow lava, breccia, tuff

PENNSYLVANIAN and ? PERMIAN

- CPBL — **BUTTLE LAKE FORMATION**: limestone, chert
- CPsv — **SICKER VOLCANICS**: basaltic to rhyolitic meta-volcanic flows, tuff, agglomerate

SYMBOLS:

- ------ Geological contact
- Fault
- Creek
- Road
- Contour (500 ft. intervals)
- Esperanza mineral claims
- Existing and Crown granted mineral claims
- ○10 Silt sample location (Au., values given in P.P.B.)
- ●123 (Cu.) Mineral occurrence (within 300 metres)
- ■234 (Au.) Mineral occurrence (not within 3 kilometres)

(The above mineral occurrences are from, "Revised Mineral Inventory Map 92 F," Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Res.)

- △0.001 Rock samples (Au given in oz./ton)

Old crown grants

inches 0 1 — 0 1 2 centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ESPERANZA EXPLORATIONS LTD.

STARLIGHT GOLD

GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY COMPILATION MAP

Scale 1 : 50,000	Date: FEB. 1980	NTS 92F/2
Revised:	By: D. HEINO	Fig.