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Tsacha Property British Columbia Canada

The 84 unit (2100 ha) Tsacha Property located 125 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof, B.C. was staked in 1994 to cover an epithermal Au-Ag showing discovered by the B.C. Geological Survey Branch in 1993.

The property is underlain by Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanic rocks, which include quartz phyric felsic crystal, lithic tuffs and augite porphyritic basaltic andesite flows, with minor volcanoclastic sedimentary rocks. An augite porphyry plug is exposed in the southern property area and all units are intruded by late Cretaceous diorite dykes and sills. Numerous north to northeast trending quartz-carbonate veins and silicified stockwork zones are exposed within a two km wide corridor and are all hosted by the felsic crystal, lithic tuff unit.

A total of approximately 40 trenches and over 16,000m of diamond drilling have been completed on the property since 1994. From 1996 until the end of 2001 the property was under option to Corona Gold Corporation who completed work from 1996 to 1998. Expenditures to date on the property amount to approximately \$1.8 million.

The most significant vein identified to date, in terms of size and continuity, is the Tommy vein. The Tommy vein trends north, dips vertically, averages 3-4m in width and has been traced for 640m along strike above a gently dipping post-mineral sill. Above the sill the vein has excellent continuity along strike, although the margins are irregular with widths varying over short distances. Examples of Tommy vein intersections include:

- 5.79 g/t Au over 9.7m, including 10.36 g/t Au over 3.3m in trench 96-40; and
- 9.6 g/t Au over 6.2m, including 13.4 g/t Au over 4.3m in hole 95-3.

In 1998 drilling intersected the Tommy vein below the sill, with little offset, and the vein was tested along strike for over 130m and down dip for over 100m. As with the vein above the sill, good continuity along strike below the sill is anticipated along with irregular widths, which have varied from 0.7m to 9.4m true width. The last hole drilled in 1998, which intercepted the Tommy vein below the sill, returned the thickest true width encountered to date. Mineralized intercepts located below the sill have variable grades and have returned values of up to 3.13 g/t Au over a 9.4m true width, including 8.88 g/t Au over 1.4m true width.

Another significant vein, the Larry vein, is located approximately 135m east of the Tommy vein and has been traced over 300m along strike above the sill. The Larry vein has returned drill intersections above the sill of up to 6.8 g/t Au over 3.8m, including 8.4 g/t Au over a 2.5m true width. Drilling in 1998 intersected the Larry vein in 3 holes below the sill, defining it over 50m of strike length and 100m of dip length. Below the sill intersections have returned up to 6.9 g/t Au over 1.6m true width. Additional work is required on the Larry vein to investigate the continuity along strike which is variable and appears to be due to faulting that is not yet fully understood.

There are two other veins on the property that require further drill testing. The Johnny vein, which is the western most vein found on the property, has been drill tested along 100m of strike length. The best grades returned from drilling are 3.1 g/t Au over 5.7m true width, including 6.9 g/t Au over 1.3m true width. The Johnny vein appears faulted to the south and, although still open along strike to the north, the grades have dropped off sharply (0.2g/t Au over 4.0m true width) where drill tested to the north. The Alf vein, which is the eastern most vein found on the property returned 3.1 g/t Au over a 1.0m true width from surface sampling and has not been drill tested to date.

A number of other veins discovered on the property, including the Bobby, Billy and Barney veins, have also seen limited work and require further investigation.



