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EXAMINATION REPORT

BILL KUHN PROPERTY

(RAM CLAIMS)

BY - GRANT ABBOTT

NOVEMBER 1975

INTRODUCTION

The Ram claims are part of a group of 32 claims owned by prospector Bill Kuhn of Vancouver. The claims cover several promising scheelite occurences and adjoin a similar tungsten property owned by El Paso Mining Co. The property was visited by myself and Bill Kuhn on the night of September 11 and on the following morning. ~~Although~~ thorough examination of the property was not possible in the short period of time available. ~~However~~, all of the important showings were lamped at night and chip samples were taken across the most intensely mineralized areas. Much of the following information is compiled from earlier more extensive reports.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located at lat. 58° 42' and long. 128° 06', 2 miles north of the junction of the Turnagain and Cassiar Rivers (see fig. 1). Access is provided by helicopters based in Watson Lake which is located 100 air miles to the north. Float planes can land 12 miles to the west on Blue Sheep Lake and 20 miles to the south on Rainbow Lakes.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is situated above timberline between 5000 ft. and 7300 ft. Soil overburden is almost non existant, and more than 60% of the area is underlain by outcrop. The terrain is very rugged and is comprised of cliffs and steep bluffs which are dissected by narrow gullies and skirted by coalescing talus fans.

HISTORY

The property was originally staked in 1967 by Bill Kuhn when he was working for El Paso Mining Co. El Paso subsequently staked the adjacent Ewe Group. Little or no detailed work was done on the Ram Claims but several hundred thousand dollars was spent on diamond drilling on the Ewe Claims in an area located 1 to 2 miles southwest of the Ram showings. Following this work, the Ram claims were turned back to Mr. Kuhn. The

Figure 1
Location Map

FIRST EDITION scale 1" = 4 miles

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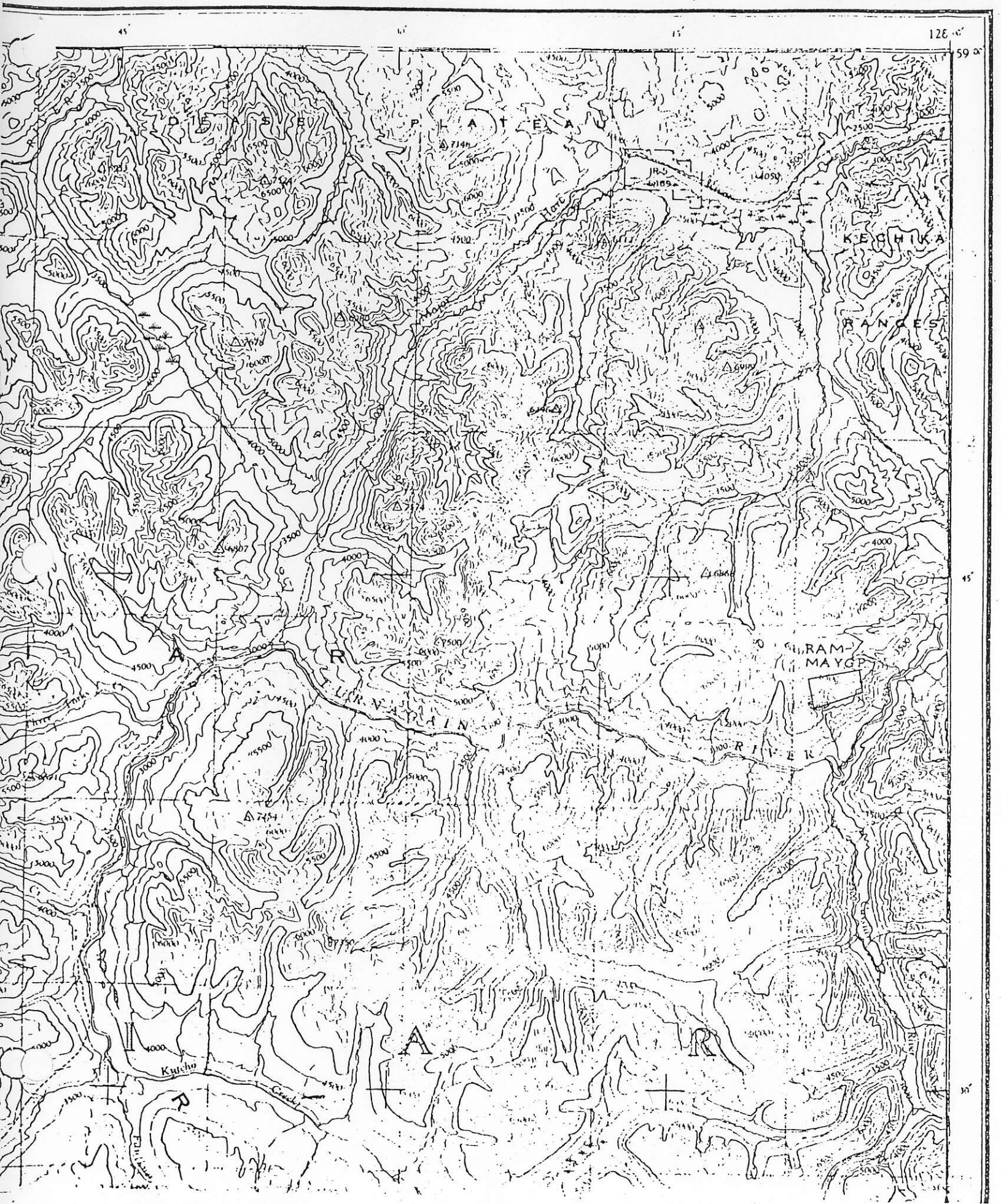


property has since been examined by several companies, including Utah Mines, Serim and Amax but no detailed work has been done.

In the spring of 1974, Mr. Kuhn staked the May claims to the northeast of the Ram claims and the property is now comprised of a total of 32 claims.

The claim map dated November 4, 1974 shows the northwest corner of the Ram claims being bounded by the Eliza claims (1 - 8). These claims may cover the westernmost portions of the Ram showings. The name of the owner is not known (ELIZA CLAIMS OWNED BY W.KUHN ltd)

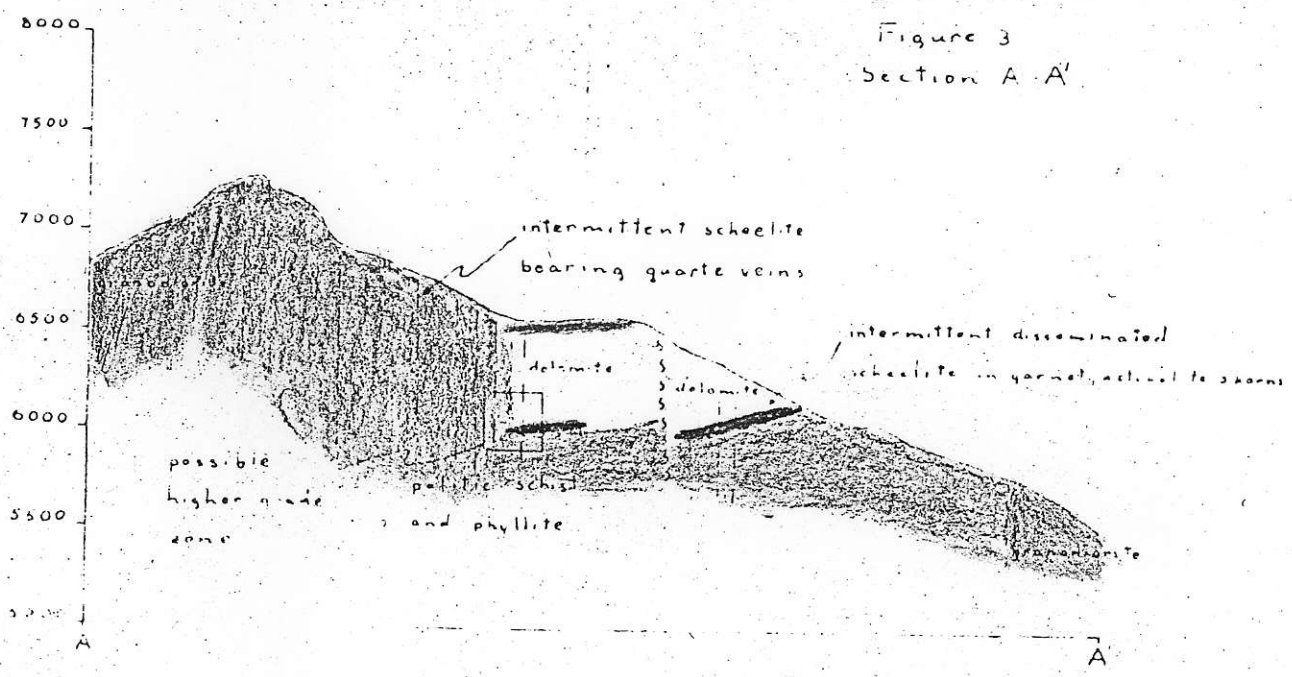
GEOLOGY

The showings on the Ram group occur within a narrow, southwest trending tongue of Cambrian shales and dolomites which are bounded to the northwest and southeast by granodiorite or quartz monzonite intrusions. The sediments outcrop in a symmetrical pattern in which a thin ribbon of dolomite is bounded on both sides and apparently underlain by non-calcareous schists and phyllites (see fig. 2). The oldest rocks are the southeastern strip of non-calcareous phyllites and schists. The younger overlying dolomites strike northeasterly and dip gently northwesterly. The schists to the northwest contact the dolomites along a near vertical northeast trending contact. These schists may be either older or younger than the dolomites. If they are older they could form the western limb of a syncline but is more likely that they are faulted against the dolomites (see fig. 3). Older reports mention numerous sills and dikes within the sediments but none were seen during this examination.

MINERALIZATION

Scheelite occurs in two modes on the Ram group. The most wide spread is along fractures and within quartz veins. The distribution, quantity and orientation of the veins is very irregular but they are most common

Figure 3
Section A-A'



Scale 1" = 1000'

within the western band of schists. Most appear to be steeply dipping and north north easterly trending. The mineralized veins produce spectacular samples and very high assays but their erratic nature suggests that overall grades are low.

Scheelite also occurs within light coloured garnet, diopside, actinolite and sericite bearing skarns which are developed within the carbonate. Scheelite within the skarns is disseminated and pervasive and grades are therefore likely to be higher and more consistent than in quartz veins.

It is difficult to estimate the size of the skarns however. They occur along the contact between the underlying schists near the base of most outcrops and much of this particular horizon is covered by talus. There is enough exposure, however, to indicate that the mineralized zones are discontinuous. The greatest thickness is 30 feet at section 4 (see figure 2) and it is unlikely that significantly greater widths occur. The greatest exposed length is about 100 feet at section 3, but lengths could conceivably reach 400 or 500 feet.

The highest grade mineralization may occur west of section 4 because skarn development appears to become more intense towards the west and the intensity of quartz veining is also greatest in this area. There is no skarn exposed west of section 4 however.

The greatest problem in evaluating this property is to accurately determine grades. Previous grab samples vary from 0.20% WO_3 to 13.00% and the one chip sample taken ran 0.4% over 23 feet. During the present examination an attempt was made to take more representative chip samples. The showings were lamped at night and five of the best exposed and most strongly mineralized sections were marked and sampled (see table 1 and fig. 2). Section 6 was sampled that night and section 1 - 4 were sampled the next day. Perhaps this accounts for the somewhat higher assays obtained from section 6. In general, the values for sections 1 through 4

are lower than was expected and those from section 6 are higher.

TABLE I

	WIDTH	% WO3	
Section 1	8'	0.16	Thinly laminated argillite and limestone cut by prominent quartz veining. Scheelite related to veining but disseminated in adjacent wall rock. - section bounded on top by barren rock, talus on bottom, barren carbonate to east and extends erratically westward to section 2.
Section 2	20'	0.04	Massive, recrystallized dolomite with abundant sericite, no quartz veining. - bounded on top by barren carbonate, on bottom by schist carbonate contact and talus to west.
Section 3	25'	0.17	Banded diopside? skarn and ~~very~~ recrystallized dolomite bounded by barren carbonate on top, schist on bottom and laterally by talus 50' both ways.
Section 4-1	8'	0.01	Well developed garnet, diopside skarn just above barren schist.
4-2	12'	0.25	Interbanded limestone and garnet diopside skarn.
4-3	20'	0.07	Well developed garnet diopside skarn.
Section 6-1	15'	0.91	Quartz veins in skarn and hornfels. Scheelite partially disseminated in wall rocks bounded on sides and bottom by talus, top unknown.
6-2	100'	0.38	Random sampling of well mineralized talus composed of schist, phyllite and carbonate. Did not locate source.
6-3	100'	0.22	Same as 6-2.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

There is considerable potential for a large, very low grade tungsten deposit on the Ram claims. However, the extent, continuity and grade of such a deposit would be very difficult and expensive to determine.

Scheelite associated with quartz veins is prolific over an area at least 500 feet by 1500 feet. The grade of this zone has not been determined but would undoubtedly be very low. Skarn zones up to 25 feet thick and of undetermined length and width occur over a total strike length of 1200 feet. Assays of chip samples from these skarns suggest that they are too low grade to be economic.

Higher grades may occur on the property however. This seems likely because the skarn zone appears to become more intense towards the west and if it is projected beneath the talus cover it could intersect the zone of quartz veining. A zone containing both quartz veining and skarn could give much higher grades than those presently known. This idea is supported by the relatively high assays obtained from section 6 which could be near this zone. This part of the property was only quickly examined at night however, and is not well understood.

Although known grades on the property are low, the facts that mineralization is very extensive and that higher grades may exist make some further work warrented.

A geologist would have to spend between one and two weeks with an assistant to adequately evaluate this property. The extent and continuity of mineralized areas would have to be determined by night lamping and detailed mapping. More accurate ~~Better~~ assays could be obtained by trenching.

When I talked to Bill Kuhn on September 12, he seemed willing to make a very reasonable agreement. No details were discussed however.

Respectfully submitted,

Grant Abbott
Geologist

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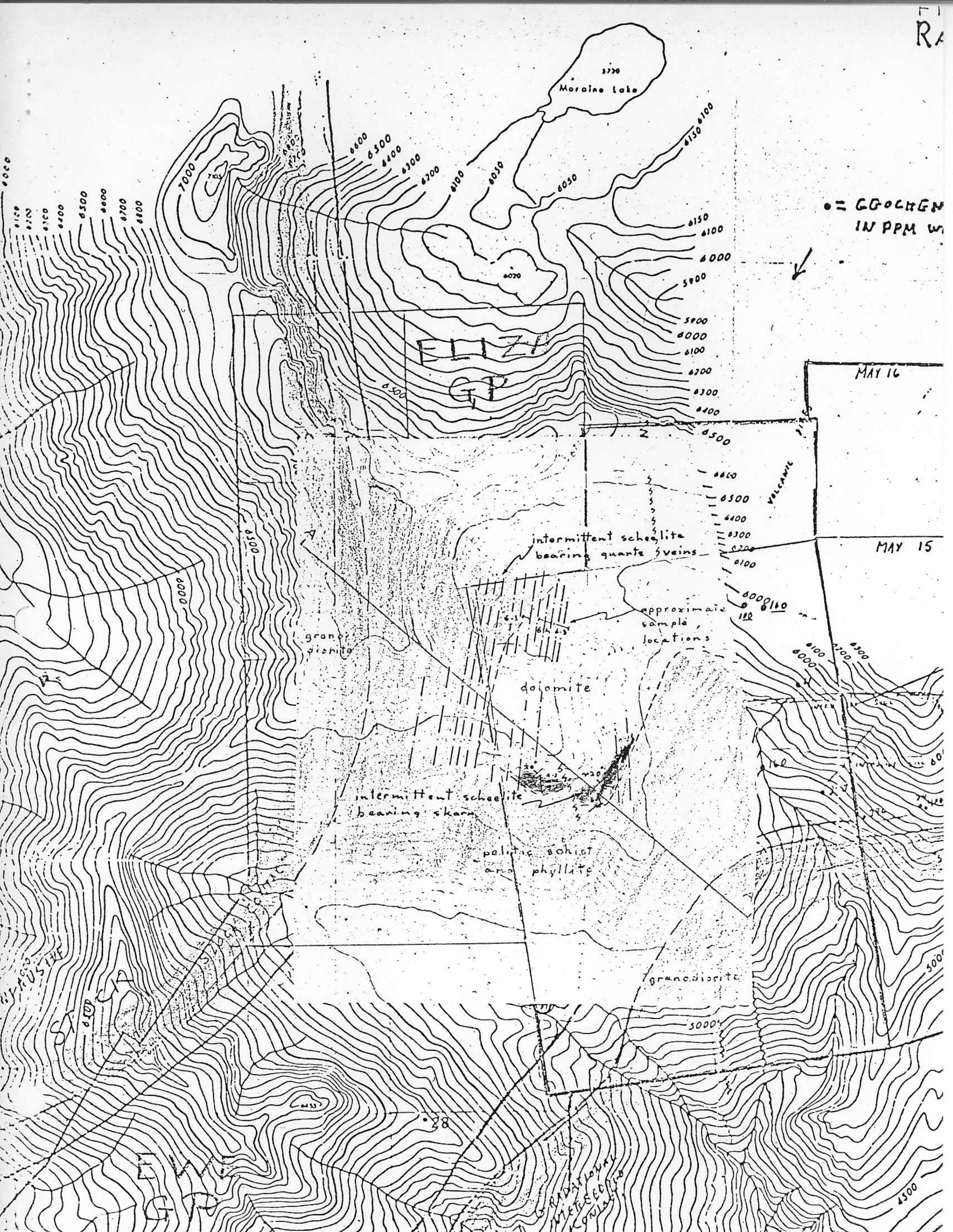
Moraine Lake
•= GEOCHEM
IN PPM W
ELIZ
GP
MAY 16
MAY 15
VOLCANIC
intermittent scheelite bearing quartz veins
approximate sample locations
granodiorite
dolomite
intermittent scheelite bearing skarn
pelitic schist and phyllite
granodiorite