

GENERAL DATA REGARDING

EASY INLET CLAIMS

VANCOUVER ISLAND

92L/3W

674563

EXCERPT FROM J.T. SHEARER'S
EXPLORATION REPORT 1979

(6) EASY CLAIMS (92L/3W)

(a) INTRODUCTION

On November 12, the Easy Two, 20 unit, claim was located to cover a prominent occurrence of massive alunite, pyrophyllite and sericite on Easy Inlet, Kyuquot Sound as shown on Figure 55. These deposits are the result of hydrothermal alteration and hot spring activity near volcanic centres during lower Jurassic Bonanza Formation time. Several well known gold camps, notably Goldfields Nevada, are characterized by alunite-quartz zones near ore bodies. Theoretical investigations suggest that the alunite was formed by the reaction of sulphuric acid and K-mica.

The Easy Inlet area has been known since 1908 when work was done on the gold-copper potential of the altered zones. However, more success was encountered in marketing the pyrophyllite and alunite of which a small quantity was mined. During the boom for copper-molybdenite porphyry deposits in the 1960's and early 1970's many companies worked on the area after noting the similarities to the Island Copper orebody environment especially the peripheral pyrophyllite and dumortierite.

Access is relatively simple, by boat or float plane to the nearby logging camps. Logging roads have been built to all parts of the property.



LOCATION COMPLETED
NOVEMBER 12, 1979.



SCALE 1:50,000
NTS. 92 L/3

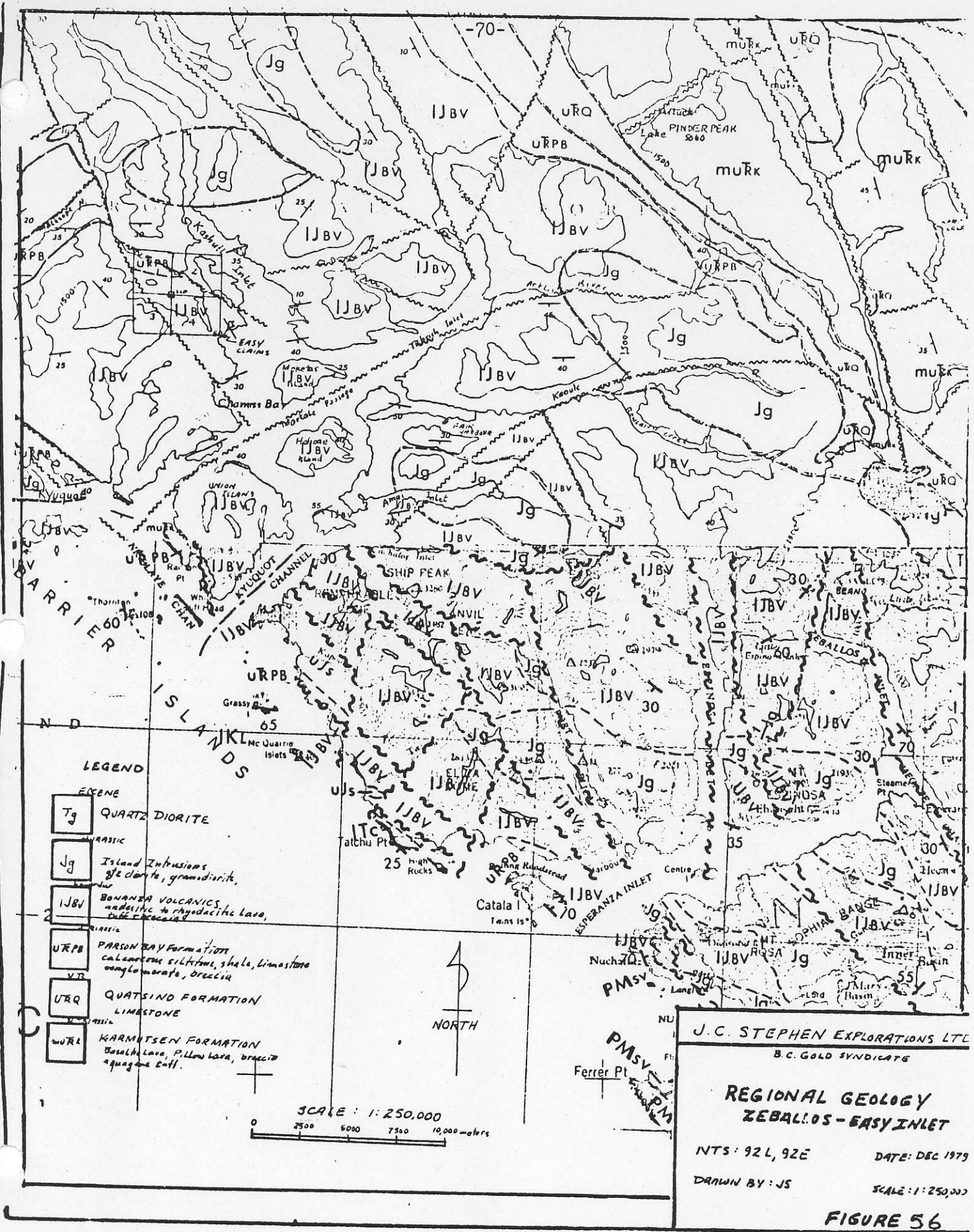
J.C. STEPHENS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
EASY TWO CLAIMS
 DATE: NOV. 12, 1979
 NTS: 92 L/3
 WORK: J.S., B.A., J.C., S.S.

(b) GEOLOGY

Regional geology is shown on Figure 56. The claims are underlain mainly by basic to intermediate pyroclastics and flows of the Bonanza Formation. Bedded tuffs indicate the structure is a simple homocline dipping 20° - 50° south, however, in the vicinity of the alunite rocks the host lithologies appear to be rhyolite to rhyodacite. The more acid phases of the Bonanza Fm, while not rare, account for a very small percentage of total volume. Mapping by C.H. Clapp in 1913 is shown in Figure 57. These rocks continue to the south along Jansen Lake. On the northwest side of Monteith Bay there is a prominent bluff of grey siliceous rock criss-crossed with tiny quartz veinlets in a complex reticulate pattern that C.S. Ney working for Kennco in 1972, suggests is a geyselite deposit.

Parson Bay Formation argillite and carbonaceous limestone are exposed on the west side of the claim group. Falconbridge in 1971 found "an extensive skarn zone containing minor disseminated sphalerite." It appears all recent work has concentrated on the copper-molybdenum potential of the area. To the north a medium-grained syenodiorite pluton has intruded Bonanza Fm. Further west in the vicinity of the Malksope River, Parson Bay sediments are cut by quartz porphyry sills.

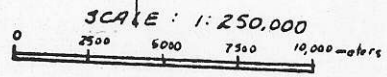
A somewhat analogous geological environment is present at the Haile gold mine in Lancaster County, South Carolina. Here Kiff and Jones (1978) have estimated an initial 5 million tons of near surface mineralization grading 0.062 Au/ton apparently recoverable by standard leaching methods. The geological setting of the Haile Mine is typical of many Piedmont gold occurrences which tend to occur at or near a metavolcanic meta sedimentary contact. In the Haile Mine area the rocks consist of a



LEGEND

EGENE

- Jg QUARTZ DIORITE
- Jg *BRASSIC*
Island Intrusions
gfc diorite, granodiorite,
- IJBV BANANSA VOLCANICS,
andesitic to rhyolitic lava,
tuff & breccia
- URQB *BRASSIC*
PARSON BAY FORMATION
calcareous siltstone, shale, limestone
conglomerate, breccia
- URQ *BRASSIC*
QUATSIND FORMATION
LIMESTONE
- muRk *BRASSIC*
KAMATSEN FORMATION
Basaltic Lava, Pillow lava, breccia
aquagene tuff.



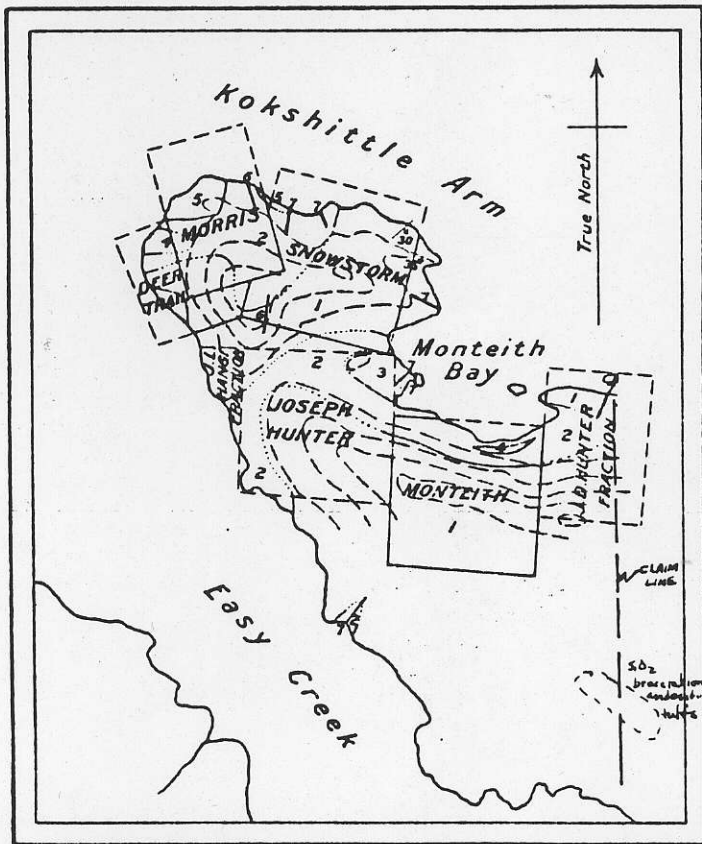
J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD
B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE

**REGIONAL GEOLOGY
ZEBALLOS-EASY INLET**

NTS: 92L, 92E DATE: DEC 1979

DRAWN BY: JS SCALE: 1:250,000

FIGURE 56



Geological Survey, Canada.

1436

Diagram showing the Geology of Peninsula between Kokshittle Arm and Easy Creek, Kyuquot Sound, B.C.

Scale of feet
1000 0 1000 2000

To accompany Summary Report by C.H. Clapp

Legend

- 7/Δ
Feldspathic andesite porphyrite dykes (may be in part injected phase of the Vancouver volcanics)
 - 6/Δ
Quartz bearing diorite porphyrite dykes
 - Altered volcanics
 - 5
Quartz-alunite rocks
 - 4
Quartz-pyrophyllite rocks
 - 3
Quartz-sericite rocks
 - 2
Quartz-chlorite-sericite rocks
 - Unaltered volcanics
 - 1
Feldspathic andesites and dacites
- } Upper Jurassic(?)
} Lower Jurassic and Triassic
- Vancouver volcanics
- Geological boundary (accurately located)
 - Geological boundary (approximately located)
 - Contours (approximate, interval about 100 feet)

GEOLOGY
EASY INLET AREA
by CH CLAPP 1913

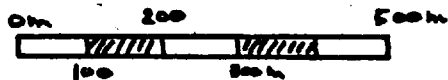
FIGURE 57

of a lower sequence of predominately felsic pyroclastics and volcanoclastic rocks which are overlain by an upper sequence of finely layered argillite. Silicification occurs along the gold bearing zones associated with lens-like bodies of massive pyrite. The mineralized rocks are characterized by extensive massive zones of white, flaky sericite which has converted the host rocks into an assemblage of sericite and kaolinite and quartz. Other occurrences on the eastern flank of the Appalachian Orogen of this general type are Manuels and Foxtrap pyrophyllite deposits on the Avalon peninsula in Newfoundland. The immediate vicinity of the pyrophyllite deposits is marked by tongues of granite cutting rhyolite flows and breccias.

The work to date at the Haile Mine suggests that the sericite zone represents a plumbing-alteration zone of a single hot-spring-fumarolic system with a siliceous cap of gold bearing sinter occurring at depth.

(c) GEOCHEMISTRY

Activity in 1979 was confined almost entirely to staking since the bush is exceptionally thick in the second growth, however, four man days were spent collecting samples as shown on Figure 58. Two soils are moderately anomalous (60 ppb) and should be checked. Rock samples were collected along the main roads but of 18 specimens none were anomalous. Rocks collected by Kennco in 1972 show several moderately high Cu and Mo localities. Falconbridge soil sampling indicate only a few weakly anomalous Cu, Zn soils on grids cut west of the Easy claim. More rock and soil geochemistry is warranted.



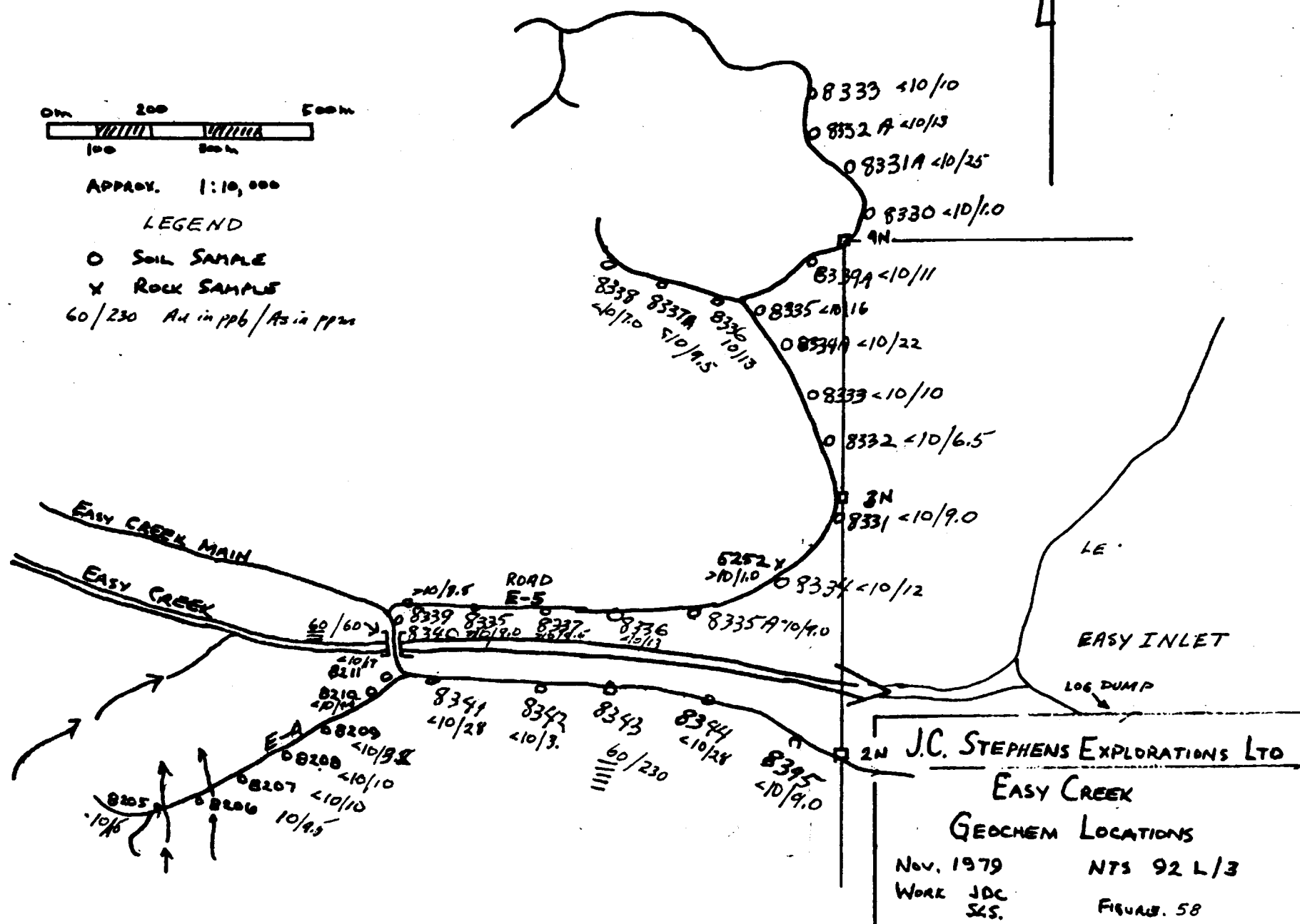
APPROX. 1:10,000

LEGEND

O SOIL SAMPLE

X ROCK SAMPLE

60/230 Au in ppb / As in ppm



J.C. STEPHENS EXPLORATIONS LTD
 EASY CREEK
 GEOCHEM LOCATIONS
 Nov. 1979 NTS 92 L/3
 WORK JDC
 SLS. FIGURE 58

FIGURE-58

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on published data, assessment reports and limited reconnaissance prospecting the Easy Inlet area is the focus of hot spring activity related to the explosive extrusion of acid volcanics. By analogy to well documented gold mining camps, the Easy Claim has good potential for bulk tonnage syngenetic gold mineralization or remobilized gold in younger structural sites.

A program of additional staking, prospecting, geological mapping and geochemistry is recommended for 1980 at an estimated cost of \$16,500 as detailed below:

EXCERPT FROM:

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON EASY GROUP

by

J.T. SHEARER M.Sc.

November 28, 1980

The claims are underlain mainly by Bonanza Volcanics ranging in composition from andesitic, dacitic to rhyodacitic and rhyolite. A small area in western EASY THREE contains recessive exposures of Parson Bay Formation sediments. A few narrow quartz porphyry dykes were noted cutting the Bonanza Volcanics.

An excellent discussion regarding the detail geology of the Easy Area is contained in Clapp (1915) in which he carried out considerable petrographic work. Clapp describes the less altered rocks on page 113 as follows:

" The Vancouver volcanics are feldspathic andesites and dacites, and include both flow and fragmental types, and the flow types are both amygdaloidal and porphyritic. However, in spite of their differences in composition and texture, all the volcanics have a very similar general appearance. They are most commonly dense, dark reddish rocks, although some are grey or greenish grey. The fragmental rocks range from dense rocks, resulting from the induration of very fine tuffs, to rather coarse breccias or agglomerates, with angular fragments up to 4" in diameter.

On microscopic examination the volcanics are seen to be essentially feldspathic, consisting largely of albite-oligoclase, ca. Ab. An. 15. Doubtless they originally contained hornblende, but this has been completely altered to chlorite, epidote, and calcite. The rocks are, therefore, classed as feldspathic andesites although some varieties which contain essential quartz are, of course, classed as dacites."

A distinctive deep red colored volcanic breccia-agglomerate was noted in the western edge of the property. Fragments are usually whitish-green dacitic composition set in a reddish-brown matrix.

Large exposures of well bedded andesite tuff with amygdaloidal tops occur south of the Ououkinish Mainline in central EASY THREE. Irregular quartz brecciation is common with epidote and quartz clots abundant. Intense chlorite is likely related to a major fault along the Easy Creek valley.

Dacitic tuffs and flows outcrop along the common claim line between EASY TWO and EASY THREE, in a small canyon near the 2E identification post and along both the northern and southern claim lines. A typical specimen would be a white weathering, light green crystal tuff with variable pyrite. Occasionally flattened pumice shards are discernable.

Rhyodacite to rhyolite flows and tuffs were found near the mouth of Easy Creek. Silicification is common throughout the claims, some thin section control will be needed if detail mapping was planned in the future.

Intense alteration is present in the form of alunite, pyrophyllite and silica mainly on the north end of the peninsula east of Easy Inlet, but also near the 3E identification post. Since almost all of the alunite and pyrophyllite zones are held on the old crown grants they do not form part of the EASY Group. Clapp has a particularly comprehensive section on these alteration types. However the quartz-sericite zones occur mainly on the T00 EASY claim. Clapp (1915) describes these areas on page 113:

"The quartz-sericite rocks are dense and in places cherty, light bluish grey to flesh coloured, and, owing to the almost universal presence of pyrite, are stained with hydrous iron oxides on their weathered surfaces. Beside quartz and sericite the only other minerals present are pyrite, limonite, kaolin, and in some places probably alunite, and in other places possibly pyrophyllite. The rocks are of fine but irregular grain varying from 0.001 to 0.1 mm. The pyrite occurs in small regular crystals and is apparently replacing the quartz and sericite, and appears, therefore, to be of later formation."

Previous workers (Gower and Ney 1973) suggest that this zone on T00 EASY is a geyseric deposit or siliceous sinter. Evidence from other alunite-pyrophyllite deposits (Kesler 1980, Worthington and Kiff 1973) point to the general conclusion of hot spring-sulfataric action during their formation.

Narrow quartz porphyry dykes were found cutting the dacitic tuff at several localities. These dykes are related to the much larger masses of porphyry associated with the periphery of the Kashutl Pluton.

Finely disseminated pyrite and quartz veining is common throughout the claims with a prominent rusty stain zone present near 2N.