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To - Best ReviewFrom - Colin Campbell

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Red Mountain - Skook - Transitional Gold Deposits - A Comparison

Both Red Mountain and Skook occur near the margins of large intrusive complexes (Stewart and Hogem) and are associated with high level hornblende plagioclase stocks which intrude andesitic pyroclastics and tuffaceous to carbonate rich sediments (Stuhini-Takla), the youngest of each being Plensbachian in age. Both sedimentary units show evidence of soft sediment deformation near intrusive contacts.

Red Mountain is named for its large gossan caused by oxidized sulphides over an area of twelve square kilometres. At the Skook the sulphide zone is mainly covered, but it is seen in a few scattered outcrops. An IP chargeability anomaly of greater than 20 milliseconds over an area one by four kilometres proves its extent. Other alteration including sericite, chlorite and silicification with tourmaline is found on both properties.

Gold mineralization at both properties is associated with argentiferous galena and honey coloured sphalerite. At Red Mountain the UTEM zone which lies 200 metres up-section from the Marc (main) zone returned a best drill intersection of 9 metres of 5.6% zinc, 69.2 grams per tonne silver and 0.58 gram per tonne gold; a similar zone, the Wit, on the Skook returned 16 metres of 1.31% zinc, 22 grams per tonne silver and 0.50 gram per tonne gold.

Geochemistry of both properties is essentially identical with silver, zinc, arsenic and cadmium in rock. The soil geochemistry at Red Mountain is unknown to the author other than that a low grade gold soil anomaly exists over much of the gossan, while at the Skook we have large copper, zinc and arsenic anomalies and less extensive gold anomalies with values up to 1000 ppb.

Trenching Programme - Skook

An excavator will be used to trench three areas of mineralization exposed by previous hand dug trenches near the center of the Skook, where sampling returned up to 0.4 opt gold. An area 700 metres south with 1000 ppb Au in soil near an IP chargeability high will be trenched if a check of the soil anomaly is positive. The northwest and eastern extensions of the Wit will be trenched as both areas have good zinc soil anomalies. All mineralization will be sampled and assayed.