

CANEX PLACER LIMITED
EXPLORATION DIVISION

681347
New Moon

March 25, 1976

FILE: 93 E 12/13

Mr. A.J. Moss
Aston Resources Ltd.
310 - 837 West Hastings Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Re: Nanika Lake Property

Dear Mr. Moss:

The reports and maps on the Nanika Lake property have been passed to me for review and reply by Mr. L. Adie.

After reviewing the reports by Quintana Minerals Corp. and Granges Exploration Ltd., I feel that the mineralization is confined to a set of uni-directional fractures as distinct from the multi-directional fracture zone found in the typical porphyry copper type of deposit. The tonnage potential in my view would be restricted from the drilling to date. Grade while not as yet fully defined, appears to be marginal.

From the data available, Canex Placer Ltd. must decline participation at this time but would like the opportunity to review any future work which suggests that the property may have greater than marginal economics.

We wish you success in developing the property and thank you for bringing this property to our attention.

Yours truly,
CANEX PLACER LIMITED

S.J. Tennant

SJT/dd

DECLASSIFIED / LA / File
A. N. S. H. K. A.

CANEX PLACER LIMITED
EXPLORATION DIVISION

MEMORANDUM

TO: File 93E 12/13

DATE: March 23rd, 1976

FROM: S.J. Tennant

RE: Nanika Lake Copper Property - Aston Resources Ltd.

INTRODUCTION:

During the past week, a review of the Nanika Lake Property, belonging to Aston Resources Limited of Vancouver has been undertaken. Considerable work has been done on the property since 1968, consisting of geochemical and geophysical surveys as well as 27 diamond drill holes totalling 4,763 meters (15,631 feet). To date inferred reserves are estimated at 20 million tons of 0.43% Cu, 0.009% Mo, 0.007 oz Au/ton, and 0.11 oz Ag/ton. The property is located 10 miles west of the Berg property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the apparent erratic nature of the known mineralized zone which appears to be structurally controlled, and low probability of significant extensions, it is recommended that no further work be done on the property. Geophysical I.P. surveys along with geochemical sampling have been carried out and diamond drilling results have not been encouraging.

PREVIOUS WORK

The property has been known since 1920, however little work was done on it until 1968.

During 1968-70, Quintana Minerals optioned the property and carried out geological mapping, magnetometer and geochemical surveys, 8.26 line miles of I.P. and drilled 16 diamond drill holes totalling 3,150 meters (10,336 feet).

In 1972, Scurry Rainbow Oil Company contracted Scintrex Limited to carry out 38.5 line miles of I.P. survey. Upon the completion of the survey, Scurry dropped their option.

During 1973 and 1974, Granges Exploration spent \$240,000 rechecking geochemical soil grid sampling and drilling 11 diamond drill holes totalling 1,613 meters (5,295 feet). Copper assays from these holes were very low.

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LOCATION & ACCESS

The Nanika Lake Property of Aston Resources Limited is situated on the west shore of Nanika Lake, 75 miles south of Smithers, and 17 miles NE of Kemano in British Columbia. The property is centered at 53° 41' Latitude and 127° 42' Longitude in the Omineca Mining Division. The Berg property belonging to Canex is located approximately 10 miles east of the Nanika Lake property. Access to the property is via float equipped fixed wing aircraft or helicopter.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Nanika Lake lies on the east flank of the Coast Range, five miles east of the divide between eastern and western drainage. The topography is generally quite rugged with elevations in the Nanika area ranging from 3,100 feet at the lake level to over 7,000 at the surrounding peaks. Slopes are commonly in excess of 30° on the lower flanks and much steeper towards the peaks. The climate of the area is typical of the Coast Range with moderate summers and cold winters. Total annual precipitation is quite high.

GEOLOGY

The G.S.C. (Memoir 299, Whitesail Lake), shows the Nanika Lake area to be entirely underlain by granitic rocks of the Jurassic Coast Range Intrusions. Detailed work by Quintana indicates that the area lies within the contact zone between the Coast Range Intrusion and the Hazelton Volcanics. Quintana separated the underlying rocks into the following units.

- Dacite Porphyry: the dominant unit which carries the ore minerals.
- Altered Intermediate Volcanics: generally regarded as a silicified volcanic flow and interpreted as a roof pendant of Hazelton Volcanics.
- Fragmental Andesite: this unit consists of at least two different rock types which are indistinguishable in the field.
- Magnetite-Quartz-Diorite: a coarse grained basic intrusive interpreted as part of the Coast Range intrusive and designated as the basement to the mineral zone.
- Quartz Monzonite: a coarse grained intrusive that is believed to be one of the later phases of the Coast Range Intrusive.
- Quartz Diorite: a variation of the Quartz Monzonite.
- Minor Units: post mineral dykes and remnants of the Hazelton Group. Outcrops are rare, and the geological picture has been pieced together from the diamond drilling.

MINERALIZATION

The sulphide minerals present are pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and molybdenite; pyrite being the most abundant and its distribution is quite variable. There appears to be no correlation in the concentrating of the various sulphides. Very minor gold and silver values occur throughout the mineralized zone.

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The principal structural control appears to be a large fault trending along the contact zone and lying mainly within the Hazelton. The better grades of copper mineralization have apparently been situated along the foot wall and hanging wall of the main fault zone.

There is no secondary enrichment zone developed.

CONCLUSIONS

The Nanika Lake prospect of Aston Resources has had considerable money and work spent on the property. Geophysical surveys and geochemical sampling have outlined a number of anomalies however, diamond drilling has not proven any significant amounts of economic mineralization. The best mineralized area appears to be restricted to a major fault zone.

The size and grade of the mineralized zone was not increased significantly by the latest drilling. The geology and structure of the Nanika Lake zone is extremely complex and the potential for a large porphyry type deposit does not appear to be encouraging.

S.J. Tennant

S.J. Tennant

SJT/ct

*How does trend of mineralization or character compare with Berg ?
D.R.*