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94-D-8  
Croy Property  
(El Paso)

MAP LOCATION NO. 13

PROPERTY: CROY

COMMODITY: Copper, Gold

LOCATION: 56° 29' North, 126° 02' West, Omineca Mining Division, B.C. The property is located at the head of Shell Creek, a tributary of Croydon Creek which in turn flows into Kliyul Creek. The claims are about 11 miles WNW of Aiken Lake, which is near the headwaters of the Mesilinka River.

ACCESS: The property is reached by helicopter from Aiken Lake, which is about 200 miles by summer road north of Fort St. James.

TOPOGRAPHY: The claims extend from 5000 to 6000 feet in elevation with the main area of interest occupying an east-facing cirque.

PROPERTY: 21 claims in good standing except for rentals until 2010.

HISTORY: The property was originally staked in 1946 as the Shell Group for Springer Sturgeon Gold Mines Ltd. The claims were held continuously until 1969 and were staked for El Paso in February 1970. Geological mapping, soil sampling and magnetometer, E-M and I.P. surveys were followed by about 7000 feet of AQ drilling in 12 holes.

GEOLOGY: The Croy property is underlain by a thick sequence of andesitic flows and fragmental volcanics of the Takla Group of Triassic age. This sequence generally strikes NNW and dips 10° to 30° to the southwest. To the southeast, the volcanics are cut by the Croydon Creek stock of probably Jurassic age. This stock is a complex body ranging from hornblende diorite to hornblende gabbro in composition. The volcanics are cut by a series of dikes including feldspar-hornblende porphyry, quartz feldspar porphyry, hornblende porphyry and porphyritic trap. The trap and feldspar porphyry dikes are closely related spatially to the mineralization. Chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite and pyrrhotite occur as masses, veinlets and disseminations in five or six rather narrow, steeply dipping, west to northwest trending shear and fracture zones, which are generally chloritized and epidotized.

The I.P. survey defined two significant anomalies - one related to the known mineralization; the other in an area underlain by hornblende diorite and probably due to associated pyrite and magnetite. The soil survey outlined numerous copper anomalies, mostly related to the known mineralization in the cirque. The drilling generally indicated that the copper gold and silver content of the "veins" as well as the vein widths decreased markedly with depth. Only two zones (2 and 5) show significant mineralization. Zone 2 has been traced for about 250 feet and consists of a mineralized shear zone parallel to a quartz feldspar porphyry dike. The average of a number of surface samples taken across Zone 2 is 1.43% copper over a width of 10.7 feet.

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GEOLOGY (CONTINUED)

Zone 5 was traced at the surface for about 550 feet and gave an average assay of 9.24% copper across four feet. From very limited drilling (four intersections) a preliminary estimate of the tonnage and grade along 750 feet of Zone 5 to a maximum depth of 300 feet might be 80,000 tons grading 3% copper.

CONCLUSIONS:

The mineralized zones on the Croy property probably represent displaced segments of an original volcanogenic deposit. Further detailed geological mapping and geophysical interpretation is warranted to determine if any part of the original strata-bound deposit remains. In addition, there are indications which suggest a possible porphyry-type deposit in the Croydon stock to the east and south and underlying the volcanic section.