812275 104-1-9 EWE Prop. (El Paso)

MAP LOCATION NO. 10

PROPERTY: EWE

COMMODITY: Tungsten

LOCATION: 58° 40' North 128° 07' West - Liard Mining District, B.C. about 100 miles SSE of Watson Lake, Y.T., and 2 miles NNW of the confluence of the Turnagain and Cassiar Rivers.

ACCESS: By float plane from Watson Lake 85 miles SSE to Blue Sheep Lake, then by helicopter about 10 miles SE to the property.

TOPOGRAPHY: The claims cover the southwest end of a generally north-trending ridge extending from 5000 to 7000 feet in elevation. The area of most interest extends about 3000 feet northeasterly by 1000 feet wide along the southeast side of the ridge near its crest.

PROPERTY: 10 claims with assessment covered at least until 1979.

HISTORY: Scheelite was discovered in 1967 by prospectors for Rip Van Mining Ltd., the forerunner of El Paso Mining and Milling Company. In 1968 detailed prospecting, surface trenching and sampling were done. The 1969 fieldwork included geological mapping,detailed prospecting and surface sampling as well as 3143 feet of diamond drilling in six drill holes. In 1970, El Paso Mining and Milling undertook further geological mapping, bulk surface sampling and 6895 feet of drilling in eight drill holes. In 1971, some very limited surface trenching and sampling was done.

GEOLOGY: A series of interbedded Lower Cambrian sediments principally limestone and silty sandstone have been metamorphosed into marble, schistose quartzite and schist by the intrusion of a mass of granite, which is part of the Cassiar batholith. The metasediments strike N30°E and dip about 30° to the northwest. They are bounded on the northwest and southeast by granite. Southeast of the property and east of the Turnagain River is a large granite stock which has uplifted the overlying sediments in a domal form.

Scheelite occurs in irregular pods in two skarn-altered limestone horizons. The scheelite mineralization is apparently controlled by both northwest-striking quartz veins and chemically favorable beds which are northeast-striking. Four areas of tungsten mineralization of possible economic grade have been partially outlined. The largest of these areas is about 500 feet long (northeast-trending) and 25-50 feet wide with a grade of 0,3-0.7% WO_3.

CONCLUSIONS: The drilling proved fairly conclusively that the tungsten content of the skarn beds down dip towards the west granite contact is very low (+_ 0.15% WO_3). However minable thicknesses of scheelite are present at surface but may not persist to any great depth.