

104-I-9  
Herb Prop.  
(El Paso)

MAP LOCATION: 11

**812276**

PROPERTY: HERB

COMMODITIES: Silver, Lead, Zinc

LOCATION: 58° 42' North, 128° 10' West, Liard Mining Division, B.C. The property is about five miles NNW of the confluence of the Turnagain and Cassiar Rivers and adjoins the EWE Property which lies to the south.

ACCESS: From Watson Lake, Y.T., 85 miles SSE by float plane; then by helicopter about 8 miles SE to the property.

TOPOGRAPHY: The claims lie along the east side of Granite Creek covering the west slope of a north-trending ridge between 4800-foot elevation at the creek and 7000 - foot elevation on the ridge. The average slope of the west side of the ridge is about 30°.

PROPERTY: 10 claims in good standing until 1990.

HISTORY: The Herb Claims were staked by El Paso in 1969 on a narrow silver-lead-zinc vein showing. In 1970, a hole was drilled across this vein and showed 1.5 feet of low-grade lead, zinc and silver. Reconnaissance soil sampling over an area of notable iron and manganese about one half mile north of this drill hole outlined some interesting north-south lead and silver anomalies. Detailed prospecting of the western-most silver anomaly in 1971 located a north-south vein, which was exposed by surface trenching for 250 feet with an average width of about two feet. Self potential and VLF-EM surveys showed good response over the new vein and indicated additional conductors to the east. The "discovery vein" was sampled in detail and was tested with six X-ray drill holes over a strike distance of 510 feet. In addition, an X-ray drill hole intersected another vein 500 feet east of the "discovery vein". About 4700 feet of bulldozer trenching and 6411 feet of AQ drilling in 12 holes were completed in 1972 along with additional geological mapping, soil sampling and EM-16 surveying. No work has been done on the property since 1972.

GEOLOGY: The Herb claims are underlain by a stock of granite or granodiorite which represents an offshoot of the Cassiar intrusions. This stock is marked by a regular pattern of north to N20°E joints which dip steeply to the east and west. Some movement has occurred along these fractures. The granodiorite is cut by a sill-like mass of rhyolite and rhyolite prophyry which was implaced forcefully and at relatively shallow depth. Where the rhyolite follows fractures in the granodiorite, it appears as veins or dikes. The sulphides are believed to be related to the intrusion of the rhyolite and were deposited with rhyolite and quartz along north - trending fractures. The sulphides include pyrite, sphalerite, galena, boulangerite, arsenopyrite and possible franckeite (a lead-tin-antimony sulphide). The sulphide veins are generally marked at the surface by prominent manganese and iron staining.

MAP LOCATION: 11

GEOLOGY: The "discovery vein" showed an average assay from surface sampling of 61.9% lead and 86.1 oz/ton silver across 2.5 feet. Two X-ray drill holes in 1971 cut this vein 40 to 100 feet below the best surface section and averaged 21.8% lead, 8.6% zinc and 23.8 oz/ton silver. Bulldozer trenching in 1972 at the north end of the "discovery vein" exposed about two feet of vein at a depth of about six feet which gave an average assay of 48.8% lead, 1.3% zinc and 89 oz/ton silver. The mineralized section of the "discovery vein" has a total length at the surface of about 400 feet.

The X-ray drill intersection of a vein or vein segment 500 feet east of the "discovery vein" assayed 24.5% lead, 4.0% zinc, 25.5 oz/ton silver and 0.74% tin across two feet. The 1972 AQ drilling and bulldozer trenching indicates that the mineralization is lensey both along strike and down dip, that the sulphide sections rarely exceed two feet in width, and that the silver values decrease markedly with depth. On the other hand, the extensive silver and lead soil anomalies and widespread occurrence of lead and silver mineralization in veins and float, are very impressive and have only been partially tested to date.