

104 H - 12
Ram Claims
812296

SUPPORTING REPORT

for

AFFIDAVIT OF FORFEITURE

of the

RAM GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS

LIARD M.D.

57°38'N, 129°59'W

104H/12W

G. R. Peatfield, P.Eng.

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INTRODUCTION

The RAM Group, located on July 25, 1974 and recorded on August 26, 1974, comprised 10 contiguous RAM claims, located, as shown on Fig. 1, some 7.5 Km. south of Tatogga Lake.

The claims lay generally above tree line between the 1400 m. and 2000 m. contours. The bulk of the claim block covered the very precipitous canyon walls which flanked the main creek flowing westerly through the property.

Geological work was undertaken in 1974 by R. J. Goldie (B.Sc., Victoria Univ., Wellington, N.Z., 1969; M.Sc., McGill Univ., Montreal, 1972) and in 1975 by H. D. Meade (B.Sc., Univ. of Brit. Col., 1972).

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

Programmes of geological mapping and geochemical sampling undertaken, during 1974 and 1975, by personnel of Texasgulf Inc. on the RAM Claims have indicated that the property is underlain by a conformable sequence of mafic and felsic volcanic rocks, overlain conformably by clastic rocks of the so-called "Bowser Group". The older rocks are cut by numerous felsite dykes and/or sills, somewhat similar in character to the felsic volcanic rocks.

Geochemical studies, in the form of soil and silt sample surveys, yielded very disappointing results, and this, coupled with the observed paucity of sulphide mineralization, led Texasgulf to take the decision to forfeit the claims, as outlined in the attached forfeiture affidavit.

GEOLOGY

Briefly, the RAM Claims appear to be underlain by a conformable, southerly dipping section of volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks, probably of Jurassic age. The lowermost rocks are tuffs, tuff breccias and sandstones, of generally intermediate composition and

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containing some amygdaloidal basalt flows. These rocks are in fault contact with trachyandesites of the "Takla" assemblage lying to the northeast. The lower intermediate volcano-sedimentary sequence is overlain, apparently conformably, by coarsely clastic and locally massive felsic rocks. The general impression gained is that the observed package represents a position very near the throat of a rhyolitic volcano. Felsite dykes, sills and indeterminate bodies abound, and are doubtless related.

Overlying this entire package, again apparently conformably, are coarse to fine terrigenous clastic rocks of the Bowser Group of Souther (1971).

The felsic rocks have previously been regarded as Upper Cretaceous or Lower Tertiary (Souther, 1971), but in view of their apparently conformable relationships with the overlying Bowser strata, such an hypothesis would seem no longer tenable. It seems much more likely that the felsic rocks are of Jurassic age.

Felsic rocks on the RAM Claims, both extrusive and intrusive, contain only very small amounts of pyrite. One or two grains of molybdenite were observed locally.

GEOCHEMISTRY

The included geochemical maps, for both soil and silt sampling, indicate the presence of very small amounts of economically interesting metals. The apparent anomalies in Zn and Mo in the southeast portion of the group are doubtless due to the presence there of black shales of the Bowser Group.

REFERENCE

Souther, J. G. 1971

Telegraph Creek Map-Area, British Columbia. G.S.C. Paper 71-44

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September 4, 1975