1046 Prop. Sub.
V147 Spectrum

CANEX PLACER LIMITED
EXPLORATION DIVISION

812459

MEMO TO: File 104-G-9 DATE: December 9, 1975

FROM: W. Pentland

RE: Check Assays for Au

We recently received the results for gold assays on the drill core from the Spectrum property. The assaying was done by Chemex and checks over the past year have indicated that Chemex is having trouble assaying for gold. Therefore, the pulps for 10 samples were collected and taken to the Placer Laboratory for a check.

The results are listed below in ppm. Both laboratories used the fire assay method.

It would appear that Chemex is still having problems with Au assays.

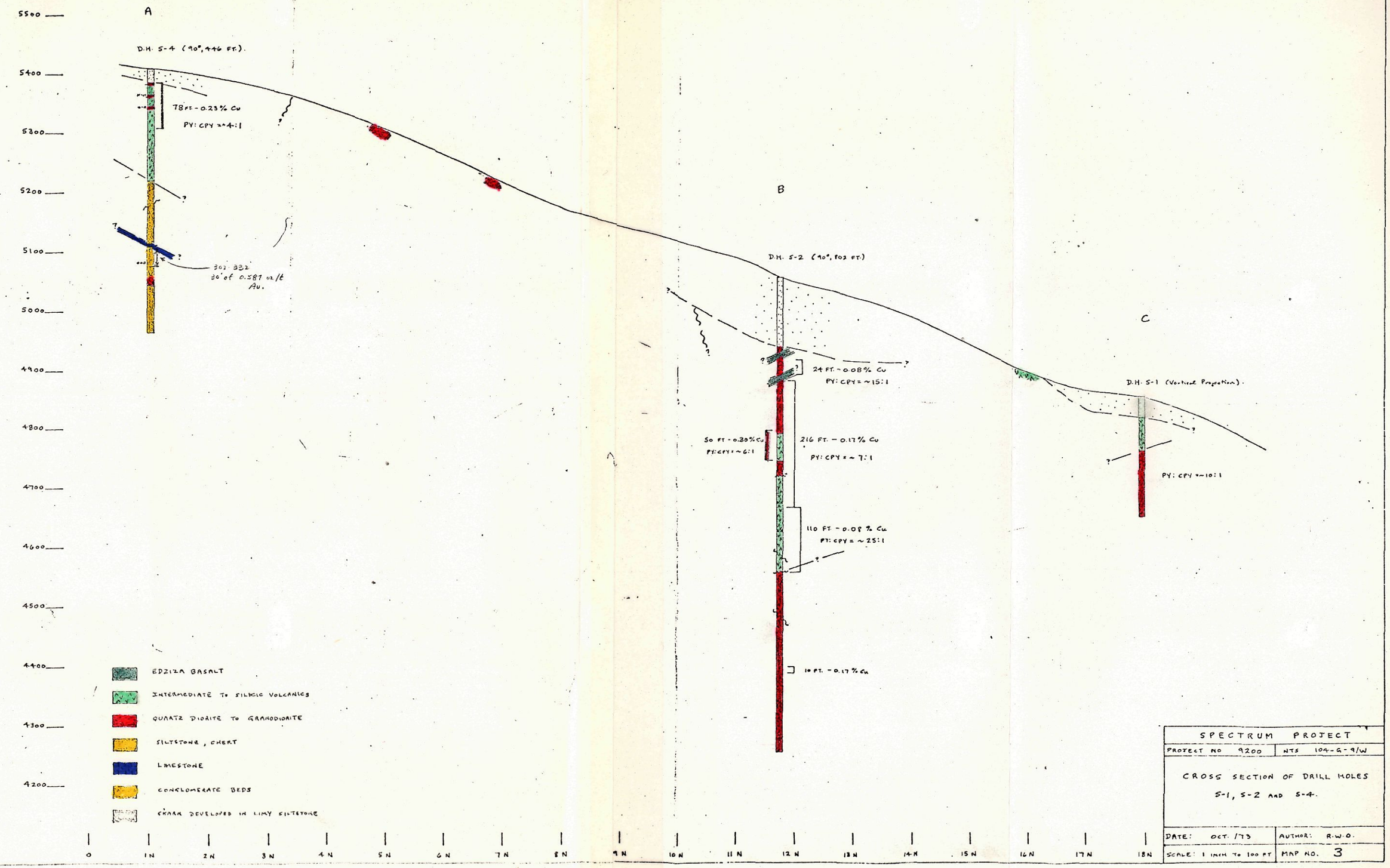
Sample	Chemex		Placer				
		oz/s.ton	(1)	(11)	(111)	ppm av.	oz/s ton
137	.17	.005	.1	.15	.2	.15	.004
151	.61	.018	.2	.2	.3	.23	.007
157	1.40	.04	.4	.8	.4	.53	.015
321	.41	.012	.15	.15	.1	.13	.004
329	8.03	.23	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	.07
296	.68	.018	.7	.5	.7	.63	.018
309	50.8	1.47	44.	49.	48.	47.0	1.36
316	5.07	.15	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.86	.05
325	7.48	.22	16.5	15.	13.	14.8	.43
328	1.7	.05	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	.05
Av.	7.6	.22	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.9	.20

1 ppm = 0.029 oz/ short ton.

W. Pentland

WP/dd

File Spectrum Reports
Vendor A. Roscoe
104 G 9W/10E.



SPECTRUM PROJECT	
PROJECT NO 9200	NTS 104-G-9/W
CROSS SECTION OF DRILL HOLES S-1, S-2 AND S-4.	
DATE: OCT. '73	AUTHOR: R.W.O.
SCALE: 1 INCH TO 100 FT	MAP NO. 3

CANEX PLACER LIMITED
EXPLORATION DIVISION

MEMORANDUM

TO: FILE #104-G-9 DATE: December 9th, 1975

FROM: W. Pentland

RE: Spectrum Property - Cu and Au Potential

Arnold Racicot recently sampled some of the drill core from the Spectrum property and had it assayed for gold with a few interesting values being the result. This has led to a study of the data obtained by Imperial Oil Limited who held the property under option from Spartan Exploration Limited, from 1971 to 1973.

Imperial and others, including Canex, have viewed the Spectrum property as a potential porphyry copper producer and little checking has been done for gold content.

Since Imperial has been kind enough to make all their data available on assessment of the copper potential is included.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

An area of sediments and volcanics has been intruded by a monzonite-diorite plug. Light chalcopyrite mineralization persists in the intrusive and into the surrounding volcanics and sediments. The grade is generally less than 0.10% Cu with two sections of approximately 0.30% Cu being the best in 4 drill holes totalling 1,520'.

Gold assays on the drill core indicate widespread values of 0.01 to 0.02 oz/ton with the occasional higher assay. The most interesting section is approximately 30' averaging one half ounce gold. This particular section is located in a silicified siltstone and raises the possibility of a comparison to Cortez.

The porphyry copper potential appears to be almost nil and no further work is warranted in the search for copper. The gold is of some interest but a closer study of the core carrying the values would assist in making a decision regarding additional work. A stream sampling program of the region appears worthwhile.

...2/

Location and Access ($57^{o}41'N.$, $130^{o}28'W$)

The property is in the Liard M.D. in northern B.C. some 55 miles south of Dease Lake and 14 miles northwest of Kinnaskan Lake.

Access is by helicopter or fixed wing aircraft.

Geology

The area is underlain by Permian and/or Triassic volcanics and sediments and intruded by Jurassic(?) monzonite to diorite.

Pleistocene and Recent volcanic flows lie to the west. The main intrusive body trends northsouth and is approximately 2,500' long by 500' wide. It appears fault controlled. Small outcrops of monzonite occur in a calcareous sediment some 1,500' further south.

Stream Sampling

Silt samples were collected from several creeks draining the property and tested for copper and molybdenum. High copper values occured in creeks draining the area of known mineralization and two additional creeks to the north and northwest.

Rock Chip Geochemistry

Rock chip sample was taken at 151 locations and assayed for Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn and Ag.

Copper formed a long narrow anomaly over the intrusive and into the volcanics to the south. Values ranged from 250 ppm to 3000 ppm. Silver was more or less coincident with the copper.

Mo, Pb and Zn occurred as small spot highs.

Geophysics See attached memo by R.W. Cannon.

Mineralization and Alteration

Copper, in chalcopyrite, appears in and directly related to the intrusion. It also occurs in the adjoining volcanic and sedimentary rocks though in lesser amounts.

...3/

Chalcopyrite is found as disseminations and in calcite and quartz veins and on fractures. Pyrite occurs under similar conditions to the chalcopyrite but is much more widespread.

Arsenopyrite and sphalerite have been observed in several localities.

Biotite alteration is widespread in the volcanic rocks and chlorite alteration in the intrusive.

Sericitization and K-spar alteration occur in the intrusive with the latter on fractures associated with chalcopyrite.

Diamond Drilling Results

Three main rock types were intersected in the drill holes:

1. Fine grained siliceous volcanics. Sulphide content varies from 3% to 15% and is predominantly pyrite with minor chalcopyrite.

2. Medium grained quartz diorite with moderate to intense sericitization and secondary biotite. Sulphide content is 1% to 5% with minor chalcopyrite.

3. Siltstone and chert interbedded with minor shale, limestone and conglomerate. Sulphide content is 1% to 3% with very minor chalcopyrite.

Quartz and calcite veining is relatively persistant in all rocks.

The best sections of copper mineralization were as follows:

1. DDH#2 260' - 310' = 0.30% Cu
2. DDH#4 22' - 100' = 0.23% Cu

Interesting gold values occured in a silidified siltstone in DDH#4 from approximately 302' - 332' which ran about .50 oz/ton. It is not known if the gold is associated with the quartz or calcite veining. The log notes arsenopyrite in a few locations in or close to higher gold assays so there may be an association.

It was the opinion of the Imperial Oil geologists that a higher grade copper core might occur at depth but the results to date in conjunction with the economics of the area do not warrant further work.

W. Pentland

WP/ct
Enclosure

CANEX PLACER LIMITED
EXPLORATION DIVISION

MEMORANDUM

TO: File 104 G-9W DATE: December 8th, 1975

FROM: R.W. Cannon

RE: Induced Polarization Survey on the Spectrum and Owl Claim Groups

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During 1971, a 4.5 mile induced polarization survey was completed by Peter E. Walcott employing McPhar frequency effect equipment (0.3 & 5.0 hertz). A 300 foot dipole (n=1-4) was used along lines spaced from 600 to 1,300 feet apart.

The survey encountered high P.F.E.'s over the heavily pyritized intermediate volcanics which lie to the north of the Cu mineralized zone. The sedimentary rock units along the southside of the property also exhibited high P.F.E.'s. The weakly mineralized monzonite and adjacent volcanics gave slightly lower P.F.E.'s accompanied by lower resistivities. All in all, the entire property had anomalous I.P. effects.

In light of the high pyrite content of the rock chip samples and the drill core, it would be hard to define additional areas of Cu mineralization from the I.P. results.

I would recommend that if additional work is considered in the area then fill-in I.P. should be done in order to better interpret the mineralized trend.

R.W. Cannon

RWC/ct

c.c. W. Pentland

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

2 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: 985-0648
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. 30788

INVOICE NO. 15750

RECEIVED Nov. 3/75

ANALYSED Nov. 7/75

TO: G. A. Noel & Assoc.
#500 - 885 Dunsmuir St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

ATTN:

Spectrum (Red Dog) Property.

SAMPLE NO. :	Oz/Ton Gold	Fire assay
NW 1	0.005	
R 1	0.022	
2	0.025	
3	0.062	
4	0.006	
5	0.020	
6	0.038	
7	0.016	
8	0.012	
R 9	0.014	
1 57	0.012	
1 77-109	0.022	
109-116	0.020	
116-123	0.020	
123-131	0.032	
131-135	0.024	
136-142	0.014	
142	0.020	
148	0.022	
154	0.018	
161	0.020	
172	0.022	
179	0.018	
186	0.016	
198	0.020	
199	0.018	
205	0.012	
1 228	0.012	
2 119	0.010	
126	0.005	
137	0.005	
151	0.018	
157	0.042	
166	0.014	
176	0.020	
186	0.018	
190	0.020	
200	0.020	
212	0.014	
2 217	0.020	

copies to: 1) D. Drummond - Caney Nov. 14/75
2) H. Racicot Nov. 14/75

CERTIFIED BY: .....

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

12 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: 985-0648
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 30789

INVOICE NO. 15750

RECEIVED Nov. 3/75

ANALYSED Nov. 7/75

TO: G. A. Noel & Assoc.
#500 - 885 Dunsmuir St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

ATTN:

SAMPLE NO. :	Oz/Ton Gold	Fire Assay
2-229	0.010	
235	0.010	
245	0.012	
248	0.014	
263	0.020	
266	0.018	
271	0.024	
280	0.020	
283	0.012	
287	0.020	
296	0.018	
305	0.016	
308	0.010	
314	0.008	
321 325	0.012	
329 333	0.234	
337	0.024	
340	0.012	
343	0.014	
365	0.012	
387	0.006	
392	0.016	
404	0.018	
408	0.020	
416	0.020	
431	0.018	
439	0.014	
442	0.018	
453	0.010	
459	0.016	
470	0.044	
480	0.020	
485	0.016	
490	0.022	
495	0.020	
511	0.008	
516	0.010	
526	0.006	
543	0.008	
2-548	0.003	

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: 985-0648
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 30790

TO: G. A. Noel & Assoc.
#500 - 885 Dunsmuir St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

INVOICE NO. 15750

RECEIVED Nov. 3/75

ATTN:

ANALYSED Nov. 7/75

SAMPLE NO. :	Oz/Ton Gold	Fire assay
2-550	0.012	
559	0.006	
563	0.022	
580	0.048	
583	0.020	
591	0.008	
602	0.006	
611	0.003	
619	0.006	
628	0.018	
629	0.003	
634	< 0.003	
639	< 0.003	
648	0.003	
653	0.030	
678	0.022	
685	0.102	
697	0.010	
702	0.018	
2-710	0.026	
3-32	0.003	
37	0.010	
2-714	0.005	
724	0.005	
730	0.003	
740	0.003	
745	0.005	
755	0.003	
760	0.003	
766	0.003	
781	0.003	
3-791	0.003	
4-25	0.048	
36	0.050	
41	0.022	
53	0.020	
58	0.020	
59	0.028	
70	0.032	
4-71	0.003	

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: 985-0648
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 30791

TO: G. A. Noel & Assoc.
#500 - 885 Dunsmuir St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

INVOICE NO. 15750

RECEIVED Nov. 3/75

ANALYSED Nov. 7/75

ATTN:

SAMPLE NO. :	Oz/Ton Gold	Fire assay
4 - 82	0.402	
90	0.094	
95	0.026	
106	0.020	
146	0.022	
155	0.030	
234	0.010	
238	0.007	
244	0.003	
248	0.012	
258	0.012	
269	0.016	
272	0.020	
296 (302)	0.024	
309	1.482	
316 (312)	0.148	0.587 oz/ton / 30 ft (302 - 332)
325 (320)	0.218	
328 (326.5)	0.050	
335 (332)	0.028	
338	0.040	
368	0.026	
376 (373)	0.032	
390	0.012	
395	0.005	
403	0.010	
418	0.014	
421	0.005	
450	0.018	
?	0.020	
?	0.024	
4 - No marks	0.010	

Av. 0.036 oz/ton or 0.024 oz/ton (if high assay of 1.482 disregarded)

151 samples

J. Lee

REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

(104G/9W, 10E)

SPECTRUM (No. 9, Fig. G) By A. Panteleyev

LOCATION: Lat. 57° 41.3' Long. 130° 29.5' (104G/9W, 10E)
LIARD M.D. At approximately 4,500 feet elevation, 3 miles northwest of Kakiddi Lake, 15 miles west-northwest of Kinaskan Lake.

CLAIMS: SPECTRUM 1 to 4, 7 to 18, 21 to 50; OWL 60 to 65, 67 to 96.

ACCESS: From Eddontenajon by helicopter, 20 miles.

OWNER: Spartan Explorations Ltd.

OPERATOR: IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED, 500 Sixth Avenue SW., Calgary, Alta.

METAL: Copper.

DESCRIPTION:

The Spectrum claims were located in 1970 to cover an occurrence of porphyry-type mineralization associated with a granodiorite intrusion in Upper Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Indications of copper mineralization are widespread on easterly facing slopes forming part of the escarpment of Mount Edziza. The claims lie within a northerly trending belt of rusty weathering rocks exposed between treeline at approximately 4,500 feet and the base of the Late Cenozoic volcanic pile of Mount Edziza at an elevation of about 5,500 feet.

GEOLOGY: Geology of a portion of the Spectrum claims is shown on Figure 66.

Mesozoic bedded rocks within this area can be subdivided into four stratigraphic units on the basis of lithology. The three lowest formations are apparently conformable while the relationship of the fourth is not obvious although it is thought to overlie the other three formations unconformably. The Upper Triassic assemblage of the region has been described by Souther (1972). The conformable sequence mentioned above corresponds to his Unit 5 and possibly includes Units 6 and 7 whereas the unconformable ? unit is his Unit 8.

The basal unit in the exposed sequence (map unit 1) consists of conglomerate, greywacke, siltstone, and at least one amygdaloidal basalt flow member. The coarsest beds contain pebble and cobble-sized clasts consisting mainly of chert and some crystalline limestone with other rock fragments in a silt or mud matrix. Beds are commonly 2 to 5 feet thick but massive units of conglomerate as well as thinly bedded, graded siltstone or shale are present. This unit passes upward into about a 1,000-foot thick succession of mainly shale and siltstone interspersed with limestone beds and lenses and thin chert and greywacke members (map unit 2). Limestone beds are 5 to 10 feet thick and formed of bioclastic deposits containing abundant shell fragments and crinoidal stems. The overlying map unit 3 is a succession of sedimentary rocks composed of angular epiclastic and pyroclastic detritus. Composition of the fragments is highly varied but the clast size ranges mostly from sand to pebble. The deposits most often form beds of lithic breccia, grit, and tuffaceous sandstone but beds of lithic-crystal tuff and occasionally plagioclase-bearing crystal tuff are present. Some of the lithic-crystal tuffs have a peculiar light brown matrix that appears to be a mixture of mud and original volcanic glass. At least one bed of layered, air-fall rhyolite tuff is included in the sequence. Stratification is apparent in most fine-grained rocks and crossbedding was seen in some. Breccia units are often massive and stratification is evident only if limestone lenses or beds with limestone clasts are present.

Map unit 4 occupies the central and northwestern portion of the map-area and consists of grey porphyritic to microporphyritic andesite (to dacite ?). Outcrops are rusty weathering

and massive with no recognizable strata. The formation is thought to overlie the three sedimentary formations unconformably on the basis of gross distribution of the rock type rather than any observed structural or stratigraphic evidence. Undoubtedly some of the unconformable appearance is due to the abundance of dykes, sills, and small irregular intrusions within this volcanic unit. The intrusive bodies are crystalline, fine-grained porphyritic rocks that are virtually indistinguishable from the host strata except for the presence of slightly coarser plagioclase crystals and a well-developed blocky jointing in outcrops. The rocks are probably hypabyssal intrusions and subvolcanic feeders of overlying flows.

The strata are folded into large open structures with gently dipping beds in the southwest and moderately to steeply east and westerly dipping beds in the centre of the map-area. No sense was made of the fold geometry. In two localities small folds with northwesterly plunging axes were mapped and may be indicative of the predominant structural trend.

Faults trend in two main directions – northerly and northwesterly. They have dissected the area into blocks that appear to have undergone vertical displacement but show very little evidence of lateral movement.

The stratified succession is intruded by a large northerly trending granitic dyke of Lower Jurassic age. This body outcrops over a length of at least 3,500 feet and widths up to 450 feet. It is a steep-walled body that has a sharp contact with the extrusive rocks and has evidently brecciated them over some of its length. The intrusion appears to splay and become thinner near its southern limit of exposure close to where it is covered by Miocene basalt flows. South of the basalt promontory a 20-foot thick sill may be a continuation of the main dyke.

The intrusion is composed of a grey to pink porphyritic rock with feldspar phenocrysts and has a crowded, somewhat seriate and occasionally weakly oriented texture. It is apparently intruded as a single mass although a younger phase may form a few thin dykes within the main intrusion or along its margins. The presence of a second phase is indicated by the distribution of a few thin dyke-like spines of blocky, jointed rock in highly fractured (cracked) zones of the main intrusion. These jointed rocks are very similar to the main rock type but display a deeper pink colouration, more equant feldspar phenocrysts, and possibly a higher proportion of hornblende to biotite. However, no well-defined contact between the two rock types was recognized.

The composition of the intrusive rocks is fairly uniform although texture and colour are somewhat varied. Characteristically the rock consists of phenocrysts of medium-grained K-feldspar, fine to medium-grained plagioclase, and lesser biotite in a very finely granular matrix of quartz and feldspar. Essential minerals in four representative samples from widely spaced localities showed very little deviation from mean values of 11.4 per cent quartz, 21.4 per cent K-feldspar, and 58.3 per cent plagioclase. Mafic minerals constitute an average of 6.5 per cent of the rock and consist of biotite with minor hornblende and chlorite. Accessory minerals including magnetite, sericite, apatite, epidote, calcite, and sphene constitute from 1 to 2 per cent of the rock while sulphide content varies from less than 1 to about 2.5 per cent and seems to have an inverse relation to magnetite content. The rock may, therefore, be classified as either a granodiorite or quartz-bearing monzodiorite and described as a hornblende-bearing biotite granodiorite porphyry.

Alteration zones are centred on the granodiorite intrusion. A central core of potassic

alteration containing biotite, sericite, and a few small quartz and quartz-K-feldspar veins is found within the granodiorite to the south of about line 28 North on the survey grid. A biotite hornfels envelopes the intrusion across distances of 50 to 100 feet from the contact. Hornfelsic textures and the presence of biotite die out abruptly and relict primary textures and propylitic mineral assemblages are seen in peripheral rocks. Propylitic alteration is indistinguishable from deuteric alteration affects in the Upper Triassic volcanic unit but can be recognized by the presence of tremolite/actinolite, epidote, chlorite, sericite, and carbonate in specimens of granodiorite and the volcaniclastic rocks in the northern part of the map-area (north of survey line 28 North).

Gossans are widely associated with Upper Triassic volcanic rocks, as well as the granodiorite dyke and intruded rocks along its border, and the base of the Late Cenozoic volcanic flows. Oxidation of outcrops is superficial and has resulted in widespread but thin coatings of goethite on the rocks. Crackled zones within the granodiorite are light yellow in appearance due to local development of jarosite and supergene sericite and clay minerals. Leaching affects, however, are minimal as even surface samples from the jarositic zones contain pyrite and unaltered biotite grains.

MINERALIZATION: Porphyry-type copper mineralization, polymetallic quartz veins, and scattered occurrences of lead and zinc minerals are known on the property. Small amounts of pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite are dispersed throughout many of the rocks – particularly granodiorite, hornfels, and Upper Triassic andesites. The amount of pyrite increases in the area where granodiorite intrudes rock of the andesite unit. Here sulphide content is commonly 3 per cent and may reach 5 to 8 per cent whereas copper grades of 0.1 to 0.2 per cent can be found over a large area.

Mineralization in the granodiorite is present as disseminated and fracture-controlled pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and malachite while fracture fillings and rare disseminations of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite are found in the intruded rocks. Fine-grained magnetite is often associated with sulphides or disseminated in the hornfelsic zones and sometimes borders quartz veinlets. Quartz veinlets are not abundant but can be found in both the granodiorite and intruded rocks. However, all quartz veins seen were barren of any copper or molybdenum sulphides. Molybdenum is known to be geochemically anomalous in the mineralized area, but no trace of molybdenite was seen in the course of the property examimation.

A number of polymetallic quartz veinelts up to 2 centimetres but usually less than 1 centimetre wide were noted in granodiorite outcrops, local debris, and andesite well removed from the intrusion or its contact. The veins contain rare grains to banded crusts of sphalerite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite and carry gold values. Two mineralogical specimens tested by semiquantitative spectroscopic methods returned a value of about 15 ounces per ton gold in one of the specimens.

Small amounts of sphalerite, galena, pyrite, and chalcopyrite can be found in a few of the recrystallized limestone beds and magnetite has formed in some of the calcsilicate zones in the southwestern quadrant of the map-area. Small ankeritic carbonate and quartz carbonate veins and gashes can be found in many locations throughout the property and occasionally carry sphalerite and galena.

WORK DONE: **Topography mapped; surface geological mapping, 1 inch equals 200 feet covering Spectrum 1-4, 7-16, and 27-30; ground magnetometer**

(104G/10W)

survey, 23.5 line-miles covering same claims; geochemical rock-chip survey, 150 samples covering same claims.

REFERENCES: *B.C. Dept. of Mines & Pet. Res.*, G.E.M., 1971, p. 41; Assessment Reports 2735 (geological), 3501 (induced polarization), 3866 (topographic); Souther, J. G., 1972, Telegraph Creek Map-area, British Columbia, *Geol. Surv., Canada,* Paper 71-44, 38 pp.

IN (No. 24, Fig. G)

LOCATION: Lat. 57° 31'-39' Long. 130° 51.5'-57' (104G/10W)
LIARD M.D. At approximately 2,800 feet elevation north of Mess Lake, between Schaft and Mess Creeks, about 25 miles south of Telegraph Creek.

CLAIMS: IN 1 to 8, 11 to 247; C 1 to 96.

ACCESS: By helicopter from Schaft Creek, 12 to 18 miles.

OWNER: HECLA OPERATING COMPANY, 2009, 1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1.

METAL: Copper.

DESCRIPTION: Copper mineralization occurs at the contact between Hickman batholith granitic rocks and Upper Triassic, green-coloured, fragmental andesitic volcanic rocks. Structural geology appears dominated by northerly trending faults and northeasterly striking shears.

WORK DONE: Surface geological mapping, 1 inch equals 400 feet and 1 inch equals 200 feet covering C 1-96; induced polarization and resistivity surveys, 12.4 line-miles covering In 1-4, 27-30, 35, 36, 53-56, 61, 62, 75-78, 83, 84, 101-104, 109, 110, 127-130, 135, 136 and C 10-14, 16, 33-38, 59, 61, 62; magnetometer survey, 36 line-miles covering C 1-96; geochemical soil survey, 1,069 samples covering C 1-96; trenching, 225 feet on C 14, 29, 37.

REFERENCES: *B.C. Dept. of Mines & Pet. Res.*, G.E.M., 1971, p. 58; Assessment Reports 3845, 3983, 3984.

DOK (No. 25, Fig. G)

LOCATION: Lat. 57° 31.5' Long. 131° 31.6' (104G/12E)
LIARD M.D. On Strata Creek 6 miles south of the Stikine River, 30 miles southwest of Telegraph Creek.

CLAIMS: DOK 1 to 6, 13 to 20, 24, 60; DON 1 to 12; PETE 1 to 8; THELMA 66 to 81; JON 1 to 24; JILL 1 to 6; GU 1 to 12; ELSA 1 Fraction; PR 1 to 20.

ACCESS: By helicopter from Schaft Creek, 20 miles or from Telegraph Creek, 32 miles.

OWNER: Empire Metals Corporation Ltd.

OPERATOR: THE SWISS ALUMINIUM MINING CO. OF CANADA LTD., Box 835, Station A, Vancouver 1.

METALS: Copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc.

G. A. NOEL AND ASSOCIATES
500 - 885 DUNSMUIR STREET
VANCOUVER, B. C. V6C 1N5

November 14, 1975

Dr. D. Drummond
Canex Placer Ltd.
700 - 1030 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B. C. V6E 3A8

Dear Darryl:

Attached is a copy of the assay results completed on the core submitted by Arnold Racicot from the Red Dog (Spectrum) property about 20 miles southwest of Eddontenajon, B.C.

Since core footages were difficult to establish, the core was sampled in roughly ten-foot sections although in some places five-foot sections were used. Each sample was identified by its respective drill hole and one footage corresponding to the marker block in that section.

The best assays are as follows:

Hole No.	Footage Marker	Probable Interval(ft)	02/ton Au
2	329	325 - 333	0.234
2	685	682 - 691	0.102
4	82	76 - 86	0.402
4	90	86 - 92	0.094
4	309	302 - 312	1.482
4	316	312 - 320	0.148
4	325	320 - 326	0.218
4	328	326 - 332	0.050

The section in hole 4 from ~~320~~ 302 - 332 shows an average assay of 0.587 oz/ton gold over 30 feet.

The overall average of the 151 samples is 0.036 oz/ton gold, worth about $5.40 at $150 per oz. Disgregarding the one high assay of 1.482 oz/ton, the overall average would be 0.024 oz/ton for 150 samples or $3.60 gross for gold at $150 per oz. Although there are not many assays above 0.05 oz/ton, the overall gold credits are notable particularly if a copper porphyry area could be delineated. Considering the proximity of the Texas Gulf - Silver Standard-Great Plains porphyry prospect this area warrants further consideration as a copper-gold prospect and also as a vein gold prospect. In the latter case, a geochemical survey of the area for gold and arsenic would probably be worthwhile

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However I would suggest a detailed examination of the entire area, if possible with Imperial Oil's maps as reference material, before undertaking any program. Of course more claims would be required even before the detailed examination.

Regards.

Yours sincerely,

G. A. Noël

GAN/ls
Encl.

FORM NO. 127

PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

GEOCHEMISTRY DIVISION

323 Alexander Street - Vancouver, B.C.

AREA Edontenation, B.C. ANALYST

R. D. Drummond DATE Sept 21/75 PAGE No.

SAMPLE NO.	PPM IN SOIL OR SEDIMENT				ppm	ppm			
	Mo	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au			
50426		760			1.32	2.30 .067		Spectrum	Hole 4
7		139			.33	.16 .004		GN "	5 points not
8		147			.72	.15 .004		Goat "	5
9		1290			1.36	.03		Goat	0-10
30		1630			.67	.10	.10	"	10-20
1		2360			1.27	.28		"	20-35
2		2925			.17	.02-		"	35-45
3		225			.20	.02-	.02-	"	45-55
4		*1.98%			20	1.26		Goat	Vein material
5			*4.34%		255	1.63	1.66	Spectrum	Vein material Cont.
6		620			1.95	.22		Spectrum	A.R. Random Comp
7					6	7.2 oz/T	6.09	Spectrum	arsenopyrite float