

821733

THE TROUT EPITHERMAL Au, Ag PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

LATITUDE: 53° 40' N

LONGITUDE: 124° 40' W

NTS 93F/10

Sept / 85

## SUMMARY

The Trout property was discovered on July 29, 1984 by Kerr Addison geologists during a regional gold reconnaissance program. Several years of exploration by Kerr Addison Mines Limited and Welcome North Mines Ltd. have resulted in the discovery of a number of mineralized zones on surface with the best results to date being 0.58 oz/ton Au over 5.0 metres in Trench 11 and 0.24 oz/ton Au over 7.0 metres just south of Trench 11, occurring in brecciated and silicified andesites of the upper Cretaceous and Tertiary Ootsa Lake Group.

A grid has been established over the main areas of interest to provide control for soil sampling, geophysics (magnetometer and I.P.), backhoe trenching and drilling. The latter consisted of 1198 metres (3929 feet) of NQ diamond drilling and 767 metres (2516 feet) of 3 1/2 inch reverse circulation rotary drilling.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Trout claims are located 60 kilometres southwest of the town of Vanderhoof and 150 kilometres west-southwest of Prince George, British Columbia.

Access is by good all-weather road from Vanderhoof to the River Ranch and thence by an 8 kilometre rough track to the central area of interest on the property.

### CLAIM STATUS

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
TROUT 1	6577	20	Aug.12, 1984	Aug.12, 1992
TROUT 2	6578	20	Aug.17, 1984	Aug.12, 1992
TROUT 3	6579	15	Aug.12, 1984	Aug.12, 1992
TROUT 5	6673	20	Sept.24, 1984	Sept.24, 1992
TROUT 6	6768	12	Oct.26, 1984	Oct.26, 1984
TROUT 13	6811	12	Nov.13, 1984	Nov.13, 1992

### LOCAL GEOLOGY

The central portion of the property is underlain by the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group volcanics, with minor volcanoclastic sediments. Principal rock types include maroon andesitic tuffs (often poorly consolidated), and andesitic porphyry flows and agglomerates. North of Swanson Creek are pink, silicified and auto-brecciated trachyte porphyries. Several wide (+\_ 20 metre) dark greenish-grey feldspar porphyry dykes(?), and a light coloured rhyolite sill (?) occur in the area. South of Swanson Creek more acidic (rhyolite,

ryhadacite) ash flow tuffs (non-welded) and tuffs (densely welded) are located.

The **Discovery** or **Main Zone** is composed of a distinctive silicified andesitic polymictic explosion breccia; rounded heterogenous lithic fragments are closely packed and contain rims of banded chalcedonic quartz/adularia.

The most prominent geologic structure is a northwest trending fault system just south of the **Discovery Zone** and is defined, in part, by the valley of Camp Creek. Potential for mineralization exists at depth within this fault zone and within the downthrown block to the west. Other faults showing significant displacement or dislocation in the core area trend EW, NS and NE. The **Discovery Zone** is bounded on the south by a large fault zone trending EW and dipping  $65^{\circ}$  to the north.

#### MINERALIZATION

Native gold and argentite have been identified within quartz - adularia veins in the **Discovery Zone** and significant gold values were found by the trenching and drilling programs, invariably associated with brecciation and silicification. The **Discovery** hand trench averaged 0.57 oz/ton Au over 5 metres, while a deep excavator trench just a few metres to the south returned values of

0.24 oz/ton Au over 7 metres. In addition, a trench excavated approximately 60 metres to the south returned values averaging 0.036 oz/ton Au over 13 metres.

Diamond drilling during 1985 encountered problems penetrating overburden and fault zones, and as a consequence many holes were not completed. The most significant intersections were encountered in TR-85-01 which returned values of 0.1 oz/ton Au over 6.1 metres and 0.2 oz/ton Au over 0.9 metres. Other DDH holes either failed to encounter any mineralization or intersected only traces of mineralization.

The reverse circulation rotary drilling was somewhat more successful in penetrating the fault zones, but it also experienced considerably difficulty. Some of the better results obtained from the **Discovery Zone** were:

RDH 2	-	11 metres	@	0.08 oz/ton Au
RDH 3	-	20 metres	@	0.11 oz/ton Au
RDH 4	-	19 metres	@	0.08 oz/ton Au
RDH 6	-	5 metres	@	0.10 oz/ton Au

RDH 12 tested an area known as the Camp Zone, and although the hole had to be abandoned at 59 metres, the lowermost 7 metres averaged 0.025 oz/ton Au, with traces of amethyst found in a very favourable quartz breccia.

## CONCLUSIONS

The TROUT gold prospect represents a recently discovered, classic precious metal epithermal system developed within Tertiary volcanic rocks. Significant gold-silver mineralization is associated with brecciation and mineralization in at least 8 separate zones. Since much of the area is covered by glacial debris and outwash, the potential for other areas of economic interest is significant.

The area is readily accessible and future exploration should concentrate on more drilling within the known zones of mineralization, while searching for additional targets.

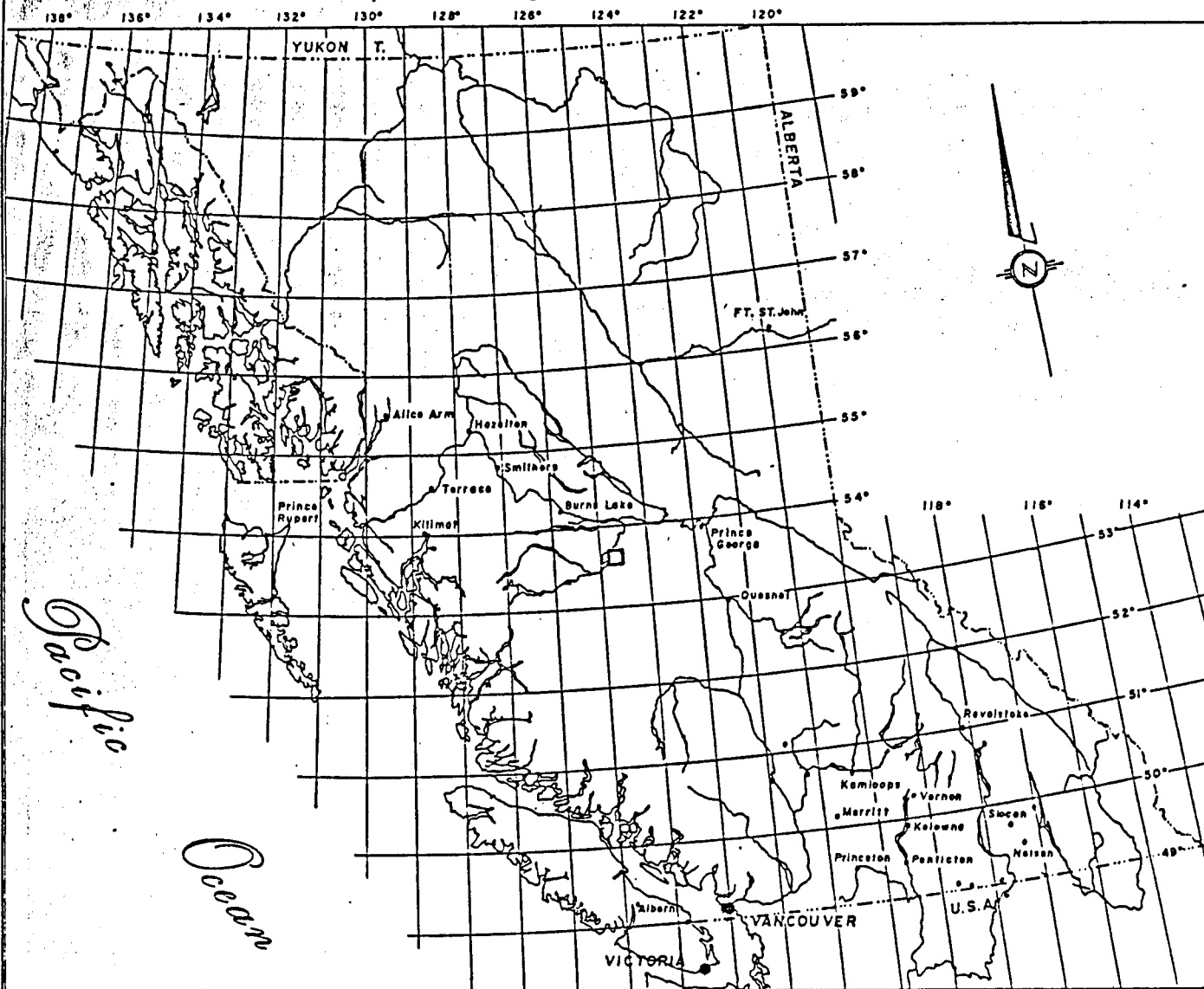


FIG. 1

0 25 50 100 200 miles

□ TROUT CLAIMS LOCATION

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
TROUT CLAIMS	
BRITISH COLUMBIA	
LOCATION MAP	
1:1,000,000 (approx)	DATE - SEPTEMBER, 85
Drawn by - P.HAILLOT	DATA - R.POTTER

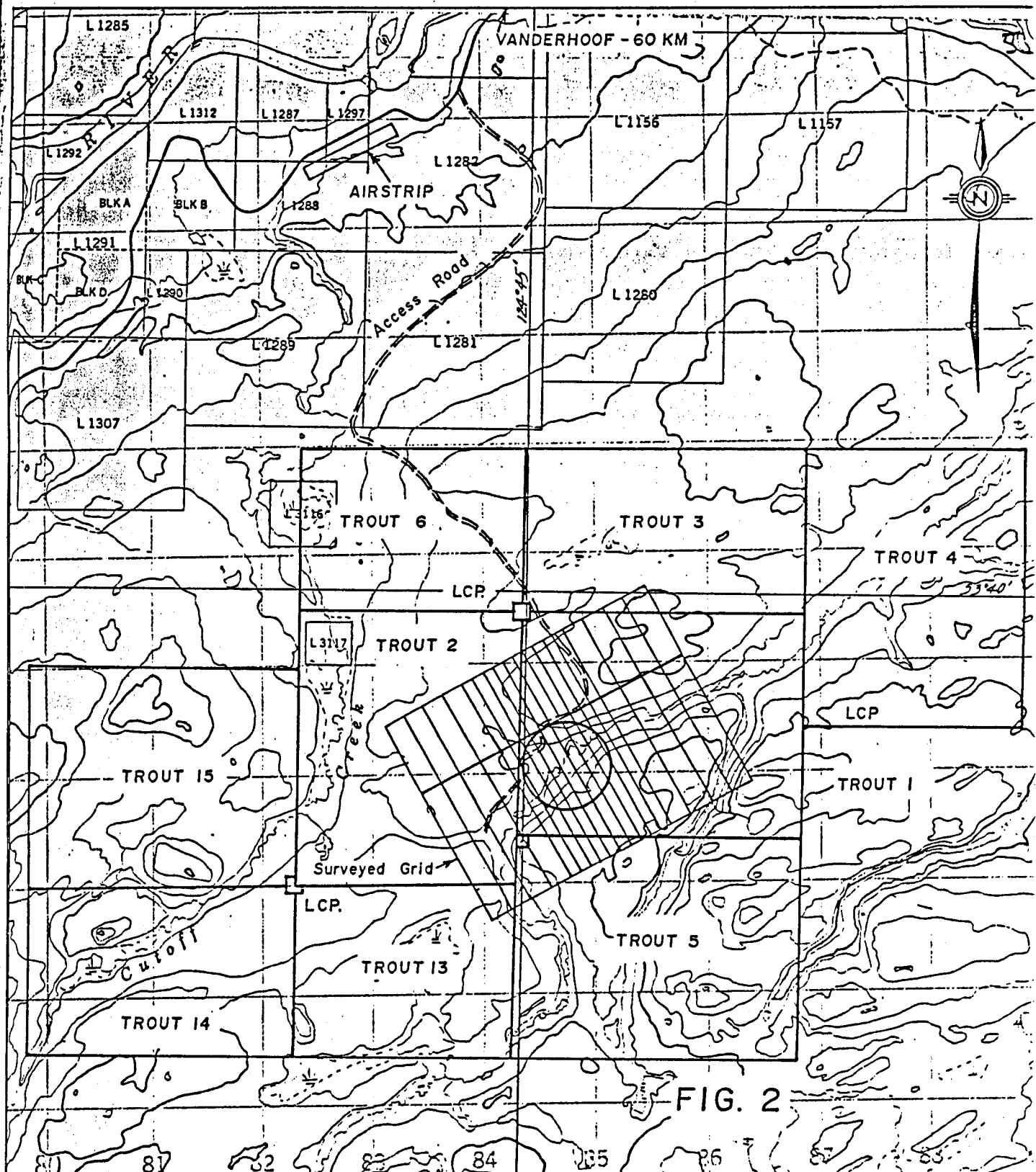


FIG. 2

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
TROUT CLAIMS	
PROPERTY MAP	
SCALE - 1 : 50 000	DATE - SEPTEMBER, 1985
NTS - 93 F 10	DATA - R.G. POTTER