Date:

October 18, 1995

To:

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From:

Peter Daubeny/ Ian Morrison

Subject:

Chaco Bear Claims NTS 94D/2W

Introduction, Location and Access

The Chaco Bear 1-4 claim group is located in the Omineca Mining Division about 155 km north of Smithers BC. Access to the property is best gained by helicopter from Smithers, or alternatively, by logging road and BC Rail right of way to a location mid way up the east side of Bear Lake. The property is then a 7 km helicopter ferry due west to a cirque at the headwaters of the Driftwood River. The property consists of 50 units and is currently under option to Ashton and Associates of Vancouver BC.

Geology and Mineralization

The Chaco Bear claim group is underlain by purple to green tuffs and agglomerates that have been mapped as Hazelton Group volcanics. These rocks have typically been subject to moderate to intense epidote alteration and slight to moderate hemitization. Intruding this volcanic package are a number of cm to meter wide quartz-veins mineralized with specular hematite, chalcopyrite \pm Au and Ag. The property was also reported to host an intensely altered breccia pipe. In addition, a 1500 \times 600 meter copper, zinc and gold soil anomaly has been detected in the over burden covered valley floor. It was hopped that a property exam conducted September 24, 1995 would show that the mineralized veins, breccia pipe and soil anomalies could be evidence for a large strata bound, or porphyry type, copper gold deposit.

A number of specular hematite and cpy bearing quartz-veins were located and examined. These veins are sparsely distributed over a wide area on the slope east of Driftwood creek. Locally, these veins contain spectacular mineralization. However, vein spacing and the lack of hydrothermal alteration in the surrounding rocks would seem to preclude a large mineralizing system. In addition, it appears that the "breccia pipe" is a stratagraphicly controlled volcanic agglomerate, lithologically similar to agglomerates observed elsewhere of the property. A hand sample of this agglomerate has been submitted for thin section.

Other parts of the property examined included the area hosting the copper, zinc soil anomaly. Outcrop here is limited to a 200 meter section of Driftwood creek immediately south of the LCP. Two cpy bearing quartz-veins were located in this area. Gossenous cliffs exposed on either side of a creek sourced in the pond at the "breccia pipe" locality were also located. 5 samples bracketing mineralized structures x-cutting these cliffs were submitted for ICP analysis but returned only low values for copper, zinc and gold.

Conclusions

Epidote alteration observed on the property is similar to regional epidotization observed elsewhere in the Hazelton Group rocks. Likewise, widely spaced, typically narrow, copper bearing quartz-veins with sporadic precious metal values do not appear to be indicators of a large tonnage mineral deposit. Similar veins covered by overburden combined with vein material transported from the west slope of the cirque are probably the source of the soil anomalies detected on the valley floor. Overall, this property does not exhibit characteristics consistent with a large tonnage mineral deposit. As such, no further action is recommended.

