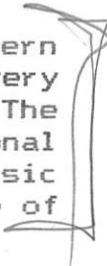


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TESTALIDEN GRID GEOLOGY

The Triassic Kobau Group phyllites are a fine to medium grained, green chloritic strongly phyllitic rock. They are located across the northern portion of the grid. The greenschist metamorphic facies of the phyllites grades southerly into an amphibolite facies. The amphibolite is generally massive, dark blue-grey, with medium grained amphibole phenocrysts in a fine grained matrix. The amphiboles display near parallelism and foliation is weak to distinct. They occasionally carry up to 5% disseminated pyrite. Silicification can be intense in the amphibolites although remnant amphibolite textures may exist.

The Gabbro lies in contact with the amphibolites at the southern end of the grid. In outcrop it stands out as a medium to very coarse grained, white with black pyroxene, fresh, rock. The phenocrysts are randomly oriented suggesting post regional deformation emplacement. As it lies in contact with the Triassic Testalinden granodiorite it is considered to be a border phase of the granodiorite. 

Structure: The foliation in the phyllites and amphibolites are coincident with the regional foliation. The trend is to the northwest with a fairly consistent 40-50 degree southwest dip.

Numerous faults and or fractures occur within the grid area. They are marked by recessive draws and in some cases bordered with quartz veins or gossans. Two fault sets occur. One has a northeast trend striking between 025 and 050 degrees. The second set has a northwest trend, striking between 310 and 340 degrees. The northeast trending faults depict an en echelon type of fault pattern. This is seen in the relatively evenly spaced off-set step like faulting.

One north-south striking fault transects the grid. It is important in that it appears to be a very strong fault forming the principle drainage for the grid area. It has the greatest strike length of any of the faults. It intersects the Testalinden fault and many faults belonging to the other two sets splay off it. Regional movement along the faults has not been deciphered.

Geochemistry: Samples RL 167, 168, 171, 174, 179, 181, 183, 184 are amphibolites, characterized by the high % of TiO₂, Fe₂O₃ and low SiO₂. Ag is consistently anomalous in these rocks.

Samples RL 170, RTCL 02, 03, 04 are gossans. The thin section work has determined the gossans to be about 90% albite. This is reflected by the high Na₂O% and Al₂O₃% in the chemical analysis. The protolith for these rocks remains uncertain. Their alteration is intense and complete so no original textures or

mineralogy are present.

Sample RL 191 is a coarse grained gabbro.

1 m
~~Mineralization~~ The majority of the mineralization is found in the gossans which form a northwest line, believed to be tracing a fault, at the northwest corner of the grid. A second series of similar gossans form a north-northwest trend at the southeast end of the grid. These have yet to be properly sampled.

A total of 102 metres of trench^y, producing 3 trenches in teh gossans, and 2 trenched across quartz veins, ~~was~~ blasted. The trenches were chip sampled over 2 metre intervals except for trench RB which was sampled over 4 metre intervals. The trench maps, ~~and~~ ^o sample sites and results are presented in Figure

Sulfide mineralization was encountered in the trenches approximatley ^{30 cm} 1 ft below the oxidized surface of the gossans. Mineralization occurs predominantly as fracture filling pyrite with minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Pyrite can also occur as fine disseminations or fine grained blebs. Commonly it borders the quartz veins and veinlets which ~~cut~~ ^{cut} the gossans???? It may make up as much as 15% of the rock.

Quartz veins are common in the gossans. They vary from veinlets to 5 cm wide. Most are at least mildly oxidized and carry mineralization, predominantly pyrite. Unmineralized veins don't run highly anomalous Au. Sample RTA 012 is an unmineralized qtz vein. The mineralized quartz veins have the highest gold values to date. Samples RTA 014 - 017 are mineralized qtz veins. Mineralized gossan without quartz generally doesn't carry as much gold as witnessed by sample RTA 016 which carries up to 25 % py in a highly fractured gossan and ran 42 ppb Au.

A number of large quartz outcroppings occur throughout the grid area. Trenches RB and RE are in quartz vein. Trench RE continues into the bordering amphibolite. These veins occur as linear structures bordering fault zones and reach widths up to 12 metres and outcrop lengths of 80 metres. One vein can be traced for 180 metres from line 5+00 N to line 7+00 N along a northeast trending fault. A second mode of occurrence of the qtz is in the form of large approximately equidimensional pods. Two of these are located on the grid, one at the northwest and one at the southwest corner. They are 40 m x 35 m and 10 m x 11m respectively. They are both spatially closely related to gossans.

These large quartz structures have not as yet displayed any mineralization or precious metal values. Mineralization is hosted in the adjacent rocks as in the gossans or as in sample RL 168 which was taken from an amphibolite in contact with a large vein. It carried about 10 % pyrite and ran 3.2 ppm Ag. Sample RTE 07, RTB 033 - 34 are samples of quartz veins. Samples RG 227, RG 366-367, and RG 387 are from the quartz pods.

The northwest group of gossans returned one grab sample early in the season with 6800 ppb Au. All of the gossans which ~~from~~ the linear trend have since been panel sampled. Chips were taken representatively over approx. 5 metre square panels. These are presented in figures..... with their values. Trenches were then blasted across some of these gossans.

Figure ... contrasts, in cross-section, the Au values returned from the panel samples with those returned from the trenches at the same locations.

The gold values are shown to increase significantly with depth in this illustration. This is the result of leaching out of the gold at the surface. It should be noted the trenches are still highly oxidized at ~~1-2 feet~~ depth ^{5 up to 50 cm}. It is likely therefore that Au values will continue to increase with depth until the oxidation zone is penetrated.