

Property Submission -  
Chevron Minerals  
825906  
104K

NORTHERN GOLD PROJECT

CHEVRON MINERALS LTD.

FARM OUT PACKAGE

OVERVIEW REPORT

by

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April 1985

Chevron Minerals Ltd. has eight claim packages available for joint venture participation in the Trapper and Tatsamenie Lakes area of Northwestern British Columbia. The purpose of this report is to provide the highlights of each claim block so that potential joint venture partners can decide if further examination of data is required. Summary reports have been compiled for each property.

Chevron has been working on the Tulsequah mapsheet (104K) since 1981. Our exploration has been orientated towards gold mineralization and all of the claims currently held are 100% owned by Chevron.

The claim blocks being offered are:

OUTLAW-INLAW

RAM-TUT-TOT

VEIN

TARDIS

ROD

BANDIT-HIJACK-HIGHLINER

GIVER TAKER

SHAM ROCK

The first package is the OUTLAW-INLAW claims, which are comprised of two claim blocks. The OUTLAW claim block is ready for drilling. The INLAW block requires more trenching prior to drilling.

The OUTLAW claims have a large multi-element (Au, Ag, As, Sb) geochemical soil and talus fine anomaly which has a central 400 ppb Au contour (500 meters in length) surrounded by a 200 ppb Au contour (750 meters in length). This geochemical anomaly is supported by anomalous arsenic and antimony values. A clay alteration zone which is characterized by highly anomalous values of arsenic, antimony and barium in talus fines and grab samples is located inside of the 400 ppb Au contour. The clay zone has an apparent strike length of 175 - 200 meters in an E-W direction which parallels the slope contour.

The target is hosted by a siliceous (hornfels?) zone in probable King Salmon Formation coarse clastic sediments which have been intruded by a Jurassic diorite. The stock lies on the southern rim of a large circular volcanic centre occupied by Tertiary Sloko acid pyroclastics and subvolcanic intrusive rocks. The entire system lies at the intersection of two prominent linear features recognizable on landsat imagery, striking SW-NE and SE-NW respectively.

The INLAW claim represents a different type of target. Gold values in showings found and trenched in outcrop are associated with a fracture system or stockwork of base metal sulphide (galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite) and pyrite mineralization. The mineralization observed and sampled in the trench occurs in a felsic Sloko dyke which has intruded a darker Stuhini tuff. Other vein locations require sampling and trenching.

The RAM-TUT-TOT claim block is a property that will be ready for drilling after a moderate amount of litho-geochemical and VLF-EM surveys have been carried out.

This claim block has a large multi-element (Au, Ag, As, Sb) geochemical anomaly. The geochemical anomaly and particularly its upslope edge are underlain by phyllites which in turn are underlain by a thick sequence of limestones. These two rock types are part of the Pre-Upper Triassic assemblage that is known as the Stikine Terrane (Souther, Coney et al). The anomaly is on the flank of a major anticline that occurs in the Stikine assemblage rocks south of Tatsamenie Lake.

Although a number of base metal veins have been discovered, they are not believed to be the source of the geochemical anomaly because they are more widespread than the anomaly and are small and discontinuous in occurrence. The source of the anomaly is interpreted to be a buried structure that has localized some jasperoid bodies along its length. The target is a manto type deposit near the top of the limestone (an important host rock for mineralization in the district). There are two other structures on the RAM-TUT-TOT claim block that warrant further work because of geochemical responses and favourable alteration along them.

The VEIN property is at an earlier stage of exploration than either the OUTLAW or the RAM-TUT-TOT. Work to date has outlined veins which are composed of arsenopyrite, stibnite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and quartz. These veins have a uniform east-west orientation and occur in a 400 meter wide corridor over a length of 2 kilometers. The veins are typically 10 centimeters in width with gold values from 0.2 to 0.5 oz/ton over the full width of the vein. The veins are hosted by the diorite and the surrounding sediments.

Further work in the form of trenching is required to locate areas which may have higher density of veins. Landsat imagery of the area points to a large lineament that strikes southeast and intersects a northerly trending lineament in the vicinity of the

VEIN claims. A large circular feature is also apparent around the claim block suggesting the small outcrops of diorite are related to a large intrusion centred on this intersection.

The next two properties are the TARDIS and the ROD claim blocks. These claim blocks are both at a pre-drilling stage.

The apparent target on the TARDIS claims is a zone of intense alteration (silicification, fluoritization) which coincides with a large multi-element geochemical anomaly (As, Sb, Hg, F) over 2 kilometers in length. This alteration and geochemical anomaly follows the King Salmon thrust fault. The King Salmon thrust places Lower Laberge group (Inklin formation) over the Upper Laberge group (Takwahoni formation). In one locality where there is a jog in the thrust fault, the geochemical anomaly continues at the same orientation. This deviation away from the thrust fault could be explained by a late(?) normal fault which has a southeasterly strike sub-parallel to the front of the King Salmon thrust. The corresponding gold values (up to 70 ppb) however, are quite low. A proposed model would indicate a deposit at depth along the thrust fault with the alteration and geochemical response forming a halo around the economic mineralization. Drilling would be required to test this model.

The work to date on the ROD claims has discovered five small tetrahedrite veins and a geochemical anomaly (Au 200 ppb) measuring 400 meters along the contour. The source of the geochemical anomaly may be a vein system. Two veins were discovered in the vicinity of the geochemical anomaly and one vein is definitely the source of a talus fine sample which had a value of 10,000 ppb Au. The areal extent of the anomaly suggests a lot more veins should be present. Further geological mapping and prospecting is required to determine the source of this anomaly prior to trenching.

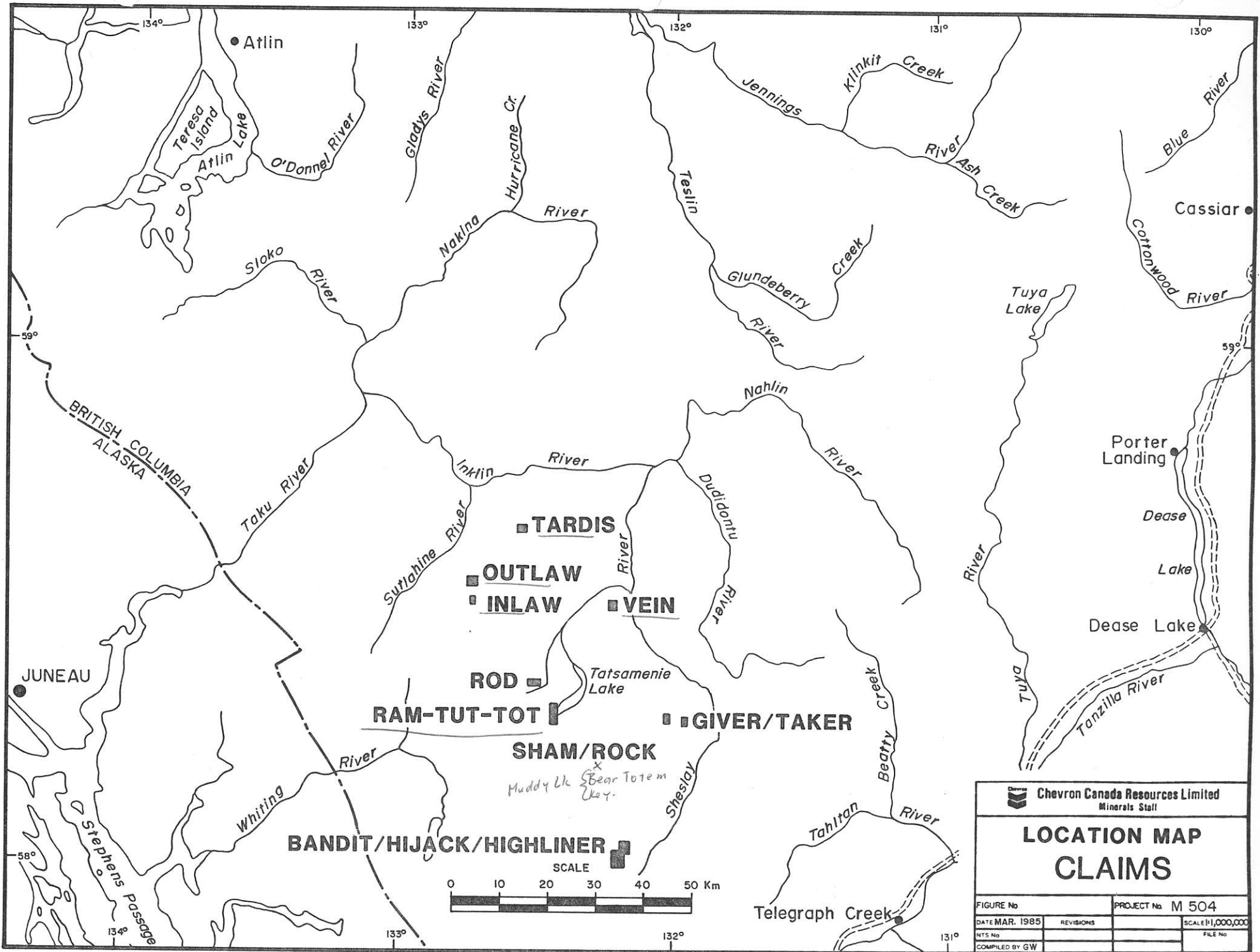
Some large scale stripping may be required to locate the source of the anomaly. The BANDIT property has received a lot of work in a very restricted area. The best values (>10,000 ppb Au) to date have been obtained from silica zones at the intersection of fractures. A huge (2½ km along the contour x 1 km) gold geochemical anomaly with no arsenic, antimony or silver support occurs on a steep talus covered slope. A large silica rich zone outcropping at a portion of the up slope termination of the geochemical anomaly provided spotty values up to 0.2 oz/ton when trenched. This silica zone has been traced over 1 kilometer which leaves 1½ kilometers of unexplained geochemical anomaly (values 400 ppb Au).

Very little work has been carried out on either the GIVER TAKER or SHAM ROCK properties and no mineralization has been located.

The GIVER TAKER claim adjoins a porphyry copper showing (FAE) and has some gold and arsenic geochemical anomalies on a small grid and on regional traverses across the property. A large northeast striking linear is clearly visible on landsat images and is defined as a fault on the ground. A north-south structure is proposed through a linear valley and through some of the geochemical anomalies. The intersection of these two structures may be a good location for gold mineralization since the area shows considerable quartz carbonate alteration and some pyritization in the limestone.

On the SHAM ROCK claim five reconnaissance traverses have been carried out. One zone of silicification in a phyllite host has been located but no anomalous gold values were obtained. The properties lie between two linears visible on the landsat imagery, one a north-south strike and the other a northeast-southwest strike. No other work has been done.

In summary, there are eight properties available for farm-in. Compilation reports summarizing the results of the work to date are available on request. Detailed maps and even field notes can be made available to those which are seriously interested.

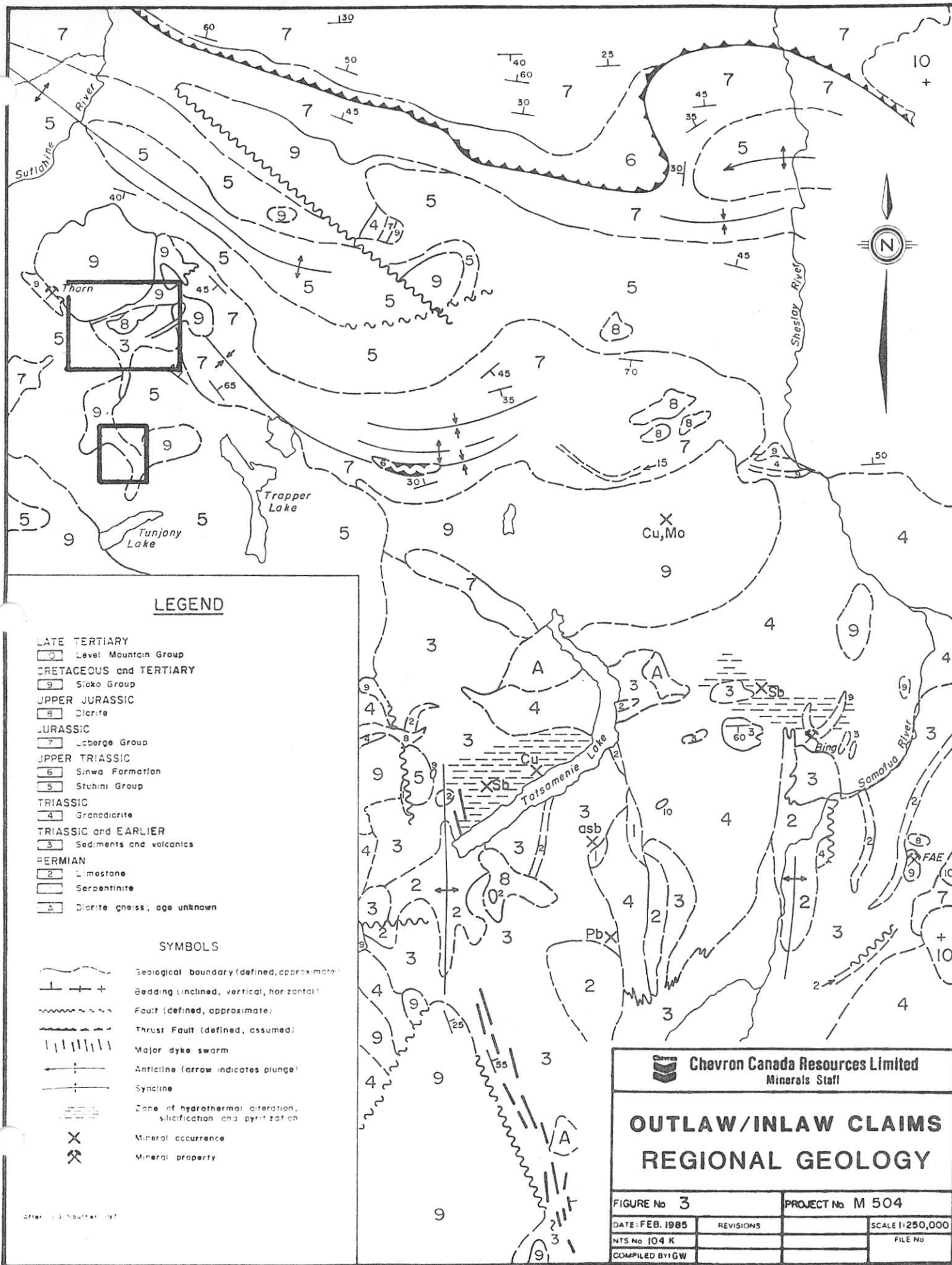


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## LOCATION MAP CLAIMS

FIGURE No		PROJECT No M 504	
DATE MAR. 1985	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:1,000,000	
NTS No		FILE No	
COMPILED BY GW			





**LEGEND**

- LATE TERTIARY
  - Level Mountain Group
- CRETACEOUS and TERTIARY
  - Sisko Group
- UPPER JURASSIC
  - Diorite
- JURASSIC
  - Loberge Group
- UPPER TRIASSIC
  - Sinwa Formation
  - Stuhini Group
- TRIASSIC
  - Granodiorite
- TRIASSIC and EARLIER
  - Sediments and volcanics
- PERMIAN
  - Limestone
  - Serpentinite
- Diorite gneiss, age unknown

**SYMBOLS**

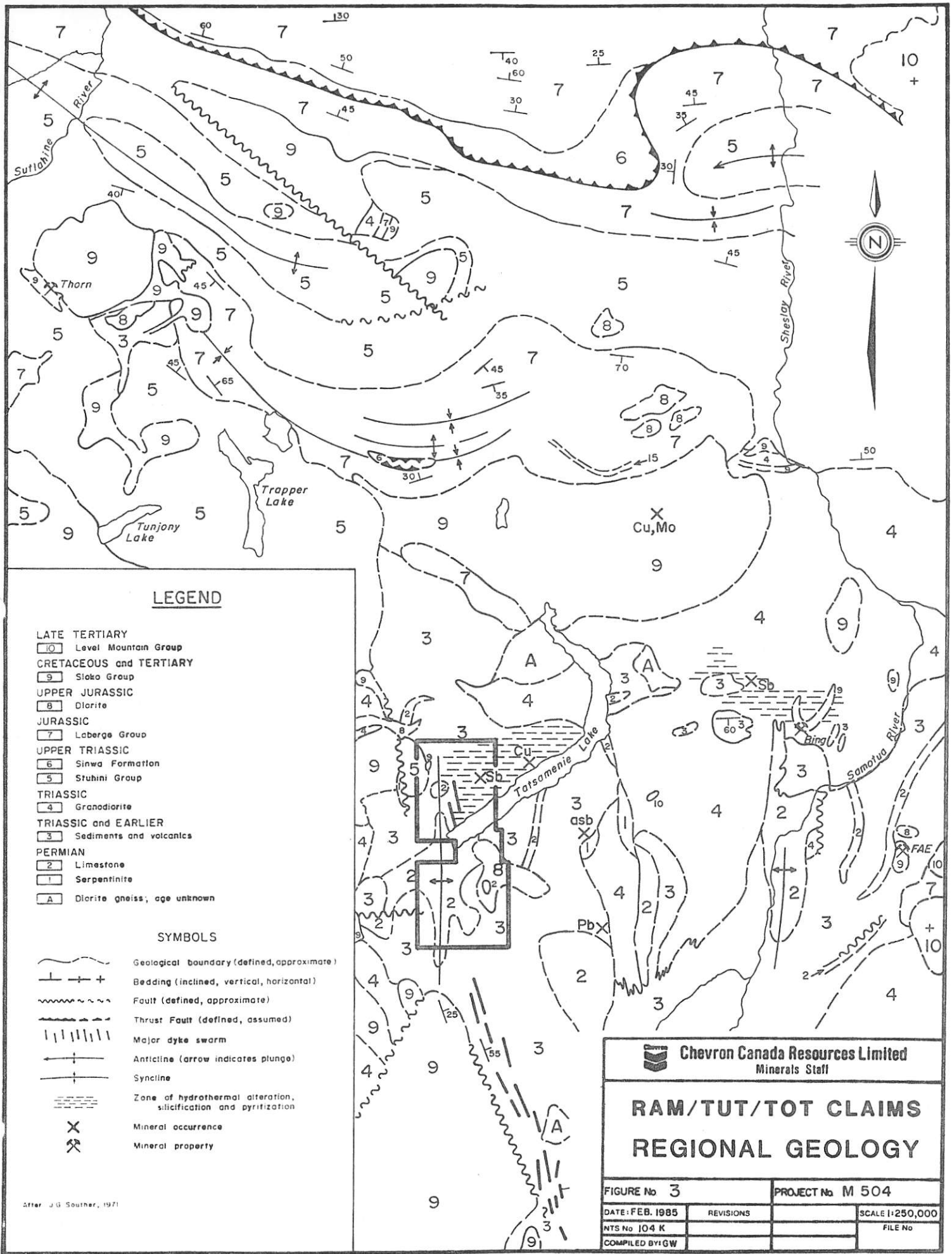
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
- Bedding (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
- Fault (defined, approximate)
- Thrust Fault (defined, assumed)
- Major dyke swarm
- Anticline (arrow indicates plunge)
- Syncline
- Zone of hydrothermal alteration, silicification and pyritization
- Mineral occurrence
- Mineral property

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**OUTLAW/INLAW CLAIMS**  
**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

FIGURE No 3	PROJECT No M 504	
DATE: FEB. 1985	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:250,000
NTS No 104 K		FILE No
COMPILED BY GW		

After 1:250,000 scale



**LEGEND**

- LATE TERTIARY
  - ⑩ Level Mountain Group
- CRETACEOUS and TERTIARY
  - ⑨ Sioko Group
- UPPER JURASSIC
  - ⑧ Diorite
- JURASSIC
  - ⑦ Laberge Group
- UPPER TRIASSIC
  - ⑥ Sinwa Formation
  - ⑤ Stuhini Group
- TRIASSIC
  - ④ Grandiorite
- TRIASSIC and EARLIER
  - ③ Sediments and volcanics
- PERMIAN
  - ② Limestone
  - ① Serpentinite
  - A Diorite gneiss; age unknown

**SYMBOLS**

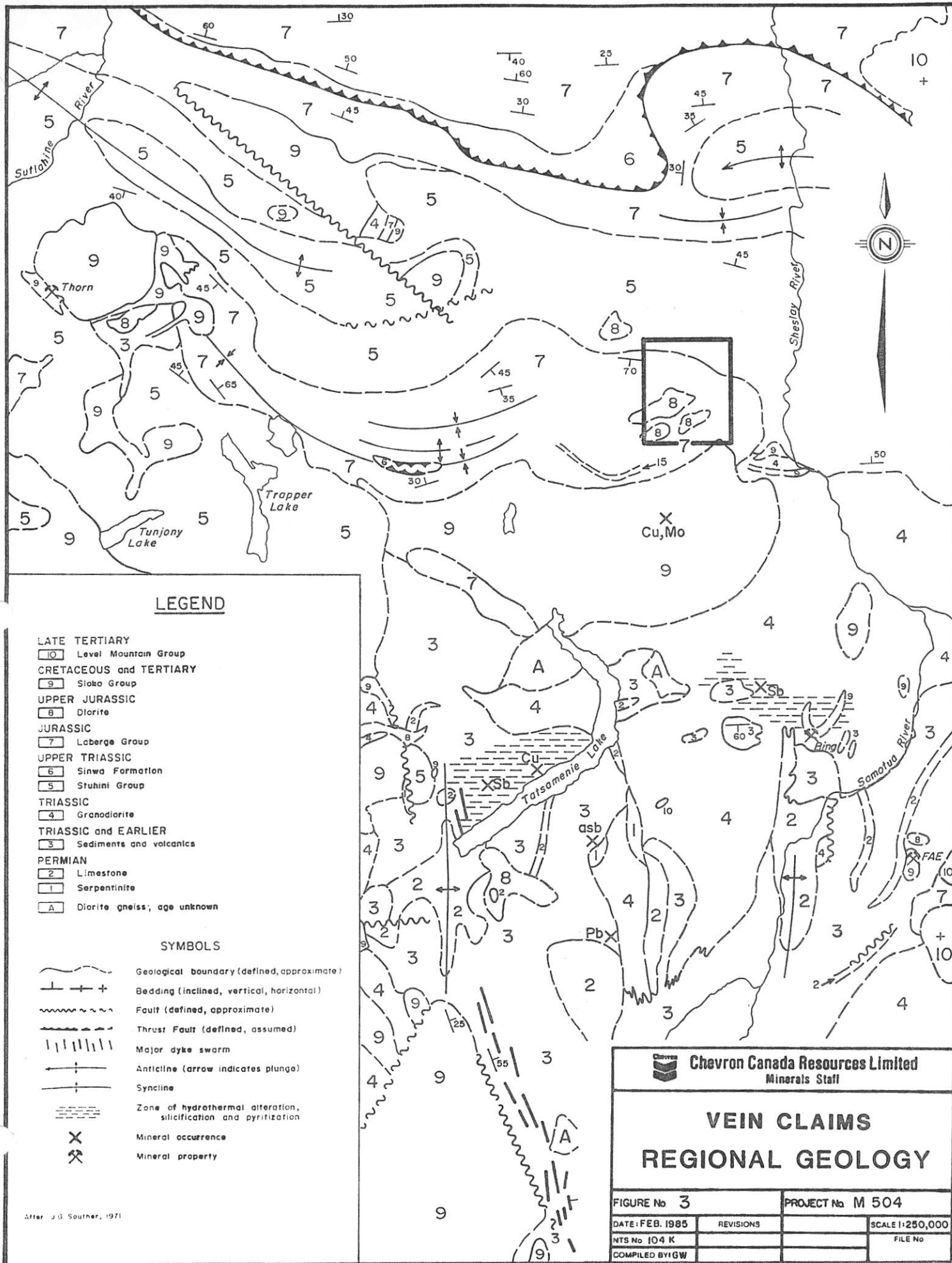
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**RAM/TUT/TOT CLAIMS**  
**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

FIGURE No 3		PROJECT No M 504	
DATE: FEB. 1985	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:250,000	
NTS No 104 K		FILE No	
COMPILED BY: GW			

After J.G. Souther, 1971



**LEGEND**

- LATE TERTIARY**  
 10 Level Mountain Group
- CRETACEOUS and TERTIARY**  
 9 Sloko Group
- UPPER JURASSIC**  
 8 Diorite
- JURASSIC**  
 7 Laberge Group
- UPPER TRIASSIC**  
 6 Sinwa Formation  
 5 Stuhini Group
- TRIASSIC**  
 4 Granodiorite
- TRIASSIC and EARLIER**  
 3 Sediments and volcanics
- PERMIAN**  
 2 Limestone  
 1 Serpentinite
- A** Diorite gneiss, age unknown

**SYMBOLS**

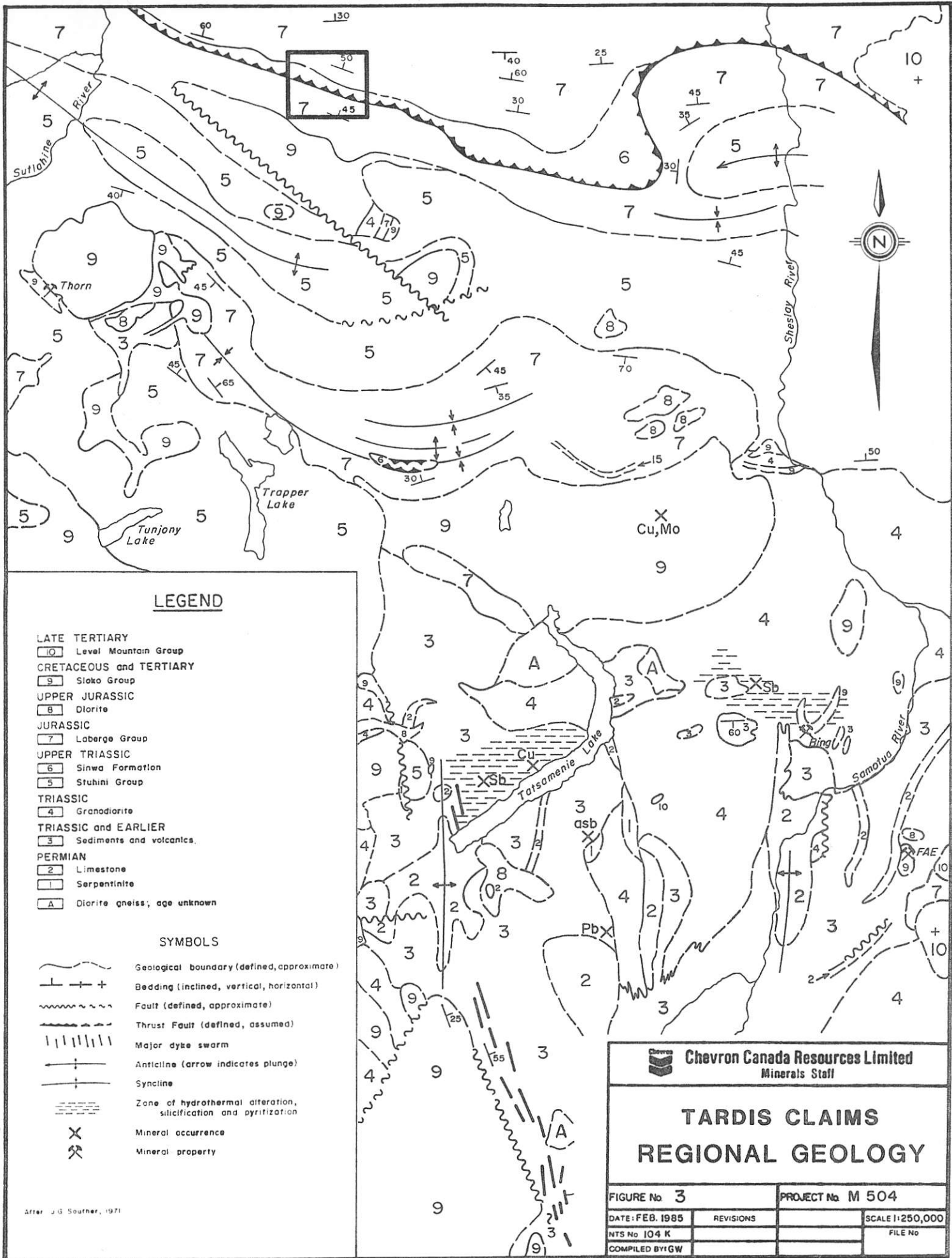
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- Major dyke swarm
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- Syncline
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- Mineral occurrence
- Mineral property

**Chevron** Chevron Canada Resources Limited  
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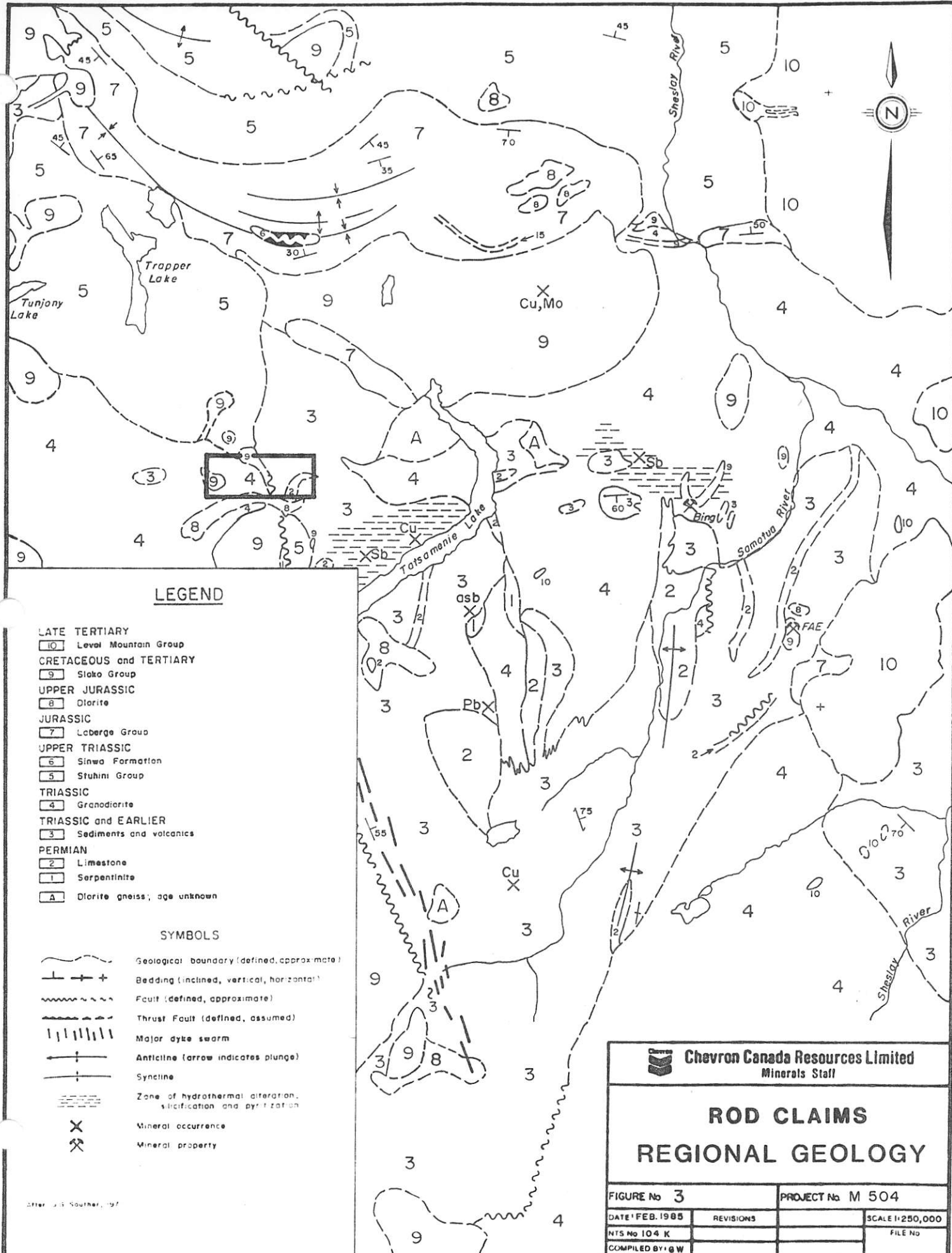
**VEIN CLAIMS  
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

FIGURE No 3		PROJECT No M 504	
DATE: FEB. 1985	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:250,000	
NTS No 104 K		FILE No	
COMPILED BY: GW			

After J.G. Souther, 1971



After J.G. Souther, 1971



**LEGEND**

- LATE TERTIARY
  - 10 Level Mountain Group
- CRETACEOUS and TERTIARY
  - 9 Sloko Group
- UPPER JURASSIC
  - 8 Diorite
- JURASSIC
  - 7 Leberge Group
- UPPER TRIASSIC
  - 6 Sinwa Formation
  - 5 Stuhini Group
- TRIASSIC
  - 4 Granodiorite
- TRIASSIC and EARLIER
  - 3 Sediments and volcanics
- PERMIAN
  - 2 Limestone
  - 1 Serpentinite
- A Diorite gneiss; age unknown

**SYMBOLS**

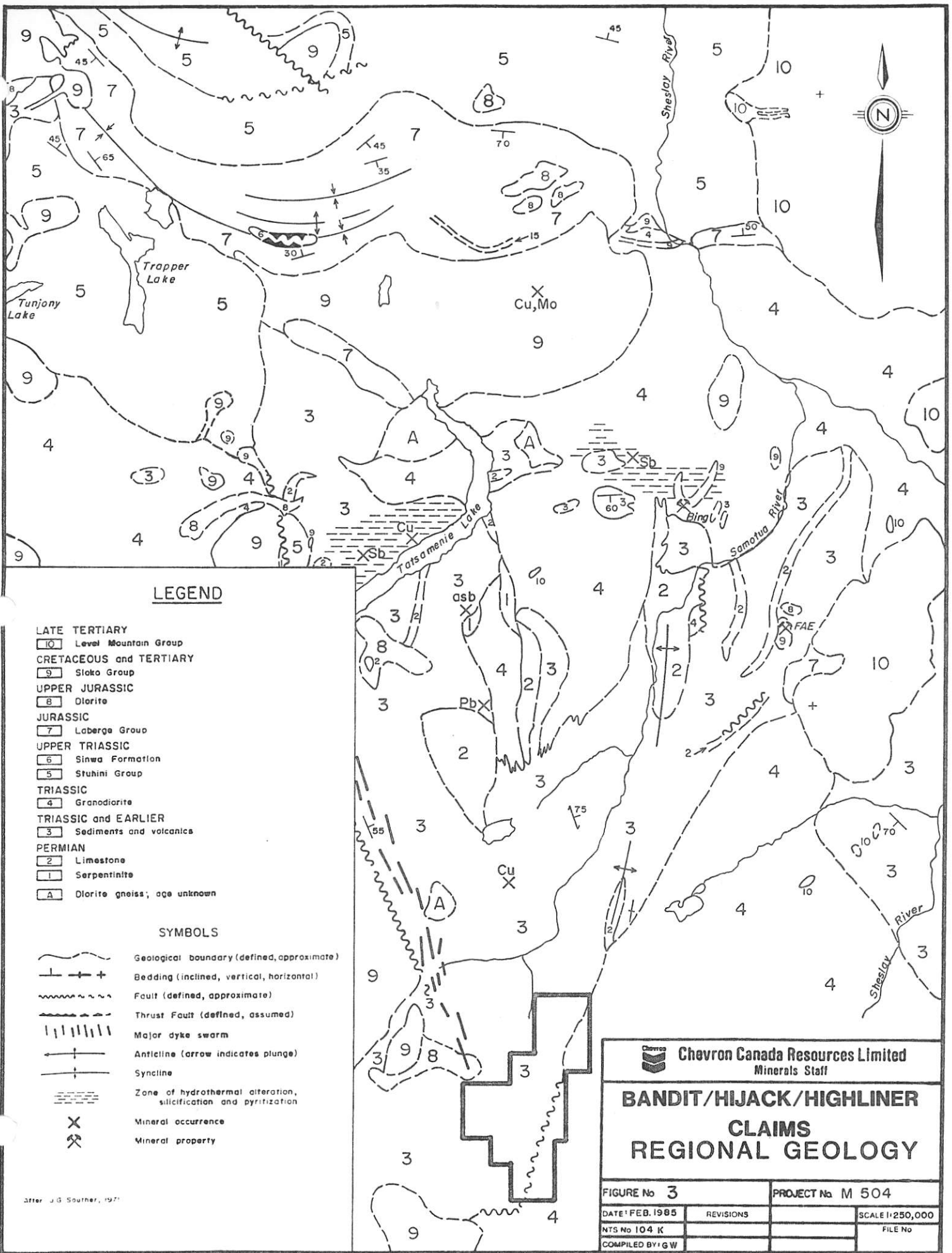
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**ROD CLAIMS**  
**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

FIGURE No 3		PROJECT No M 504	
DATE: FEB. 1985	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:250,000	
NTS No 104 K		FILE No	
COMPILED BY: G.W.			





**LEGEND**

- LATE TERTIARY
  - 10 Level Mountain Group
- CRETACEOUS and TERTIARY
  - 9 Sloko Group
- UPPER JURASSIC
  - 8 Diorite
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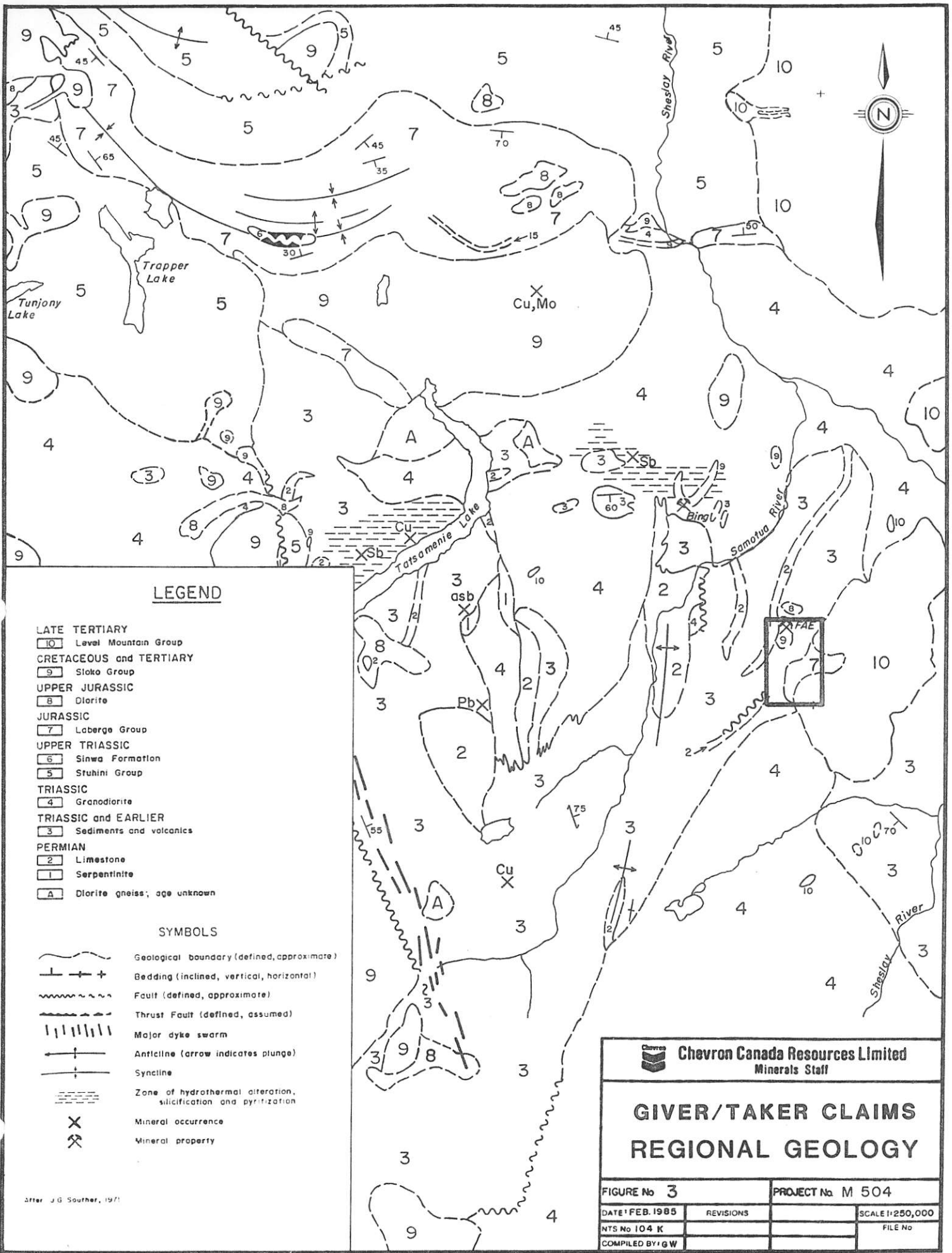
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- Mineral occurrence
- Mineral property

After J.G. Southern, 1971

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**BANDIT/HIJACK/HIGHLINER**  
**CLAIMS**  
**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

FIGURE No 3		PROJECT No M 504	
DATE: FEB. 1985	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:250,000	
NTS No 104 K		FILE No	
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- LATE TERTIARY
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  - 9 Sloka Group
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**SYMBOLS**

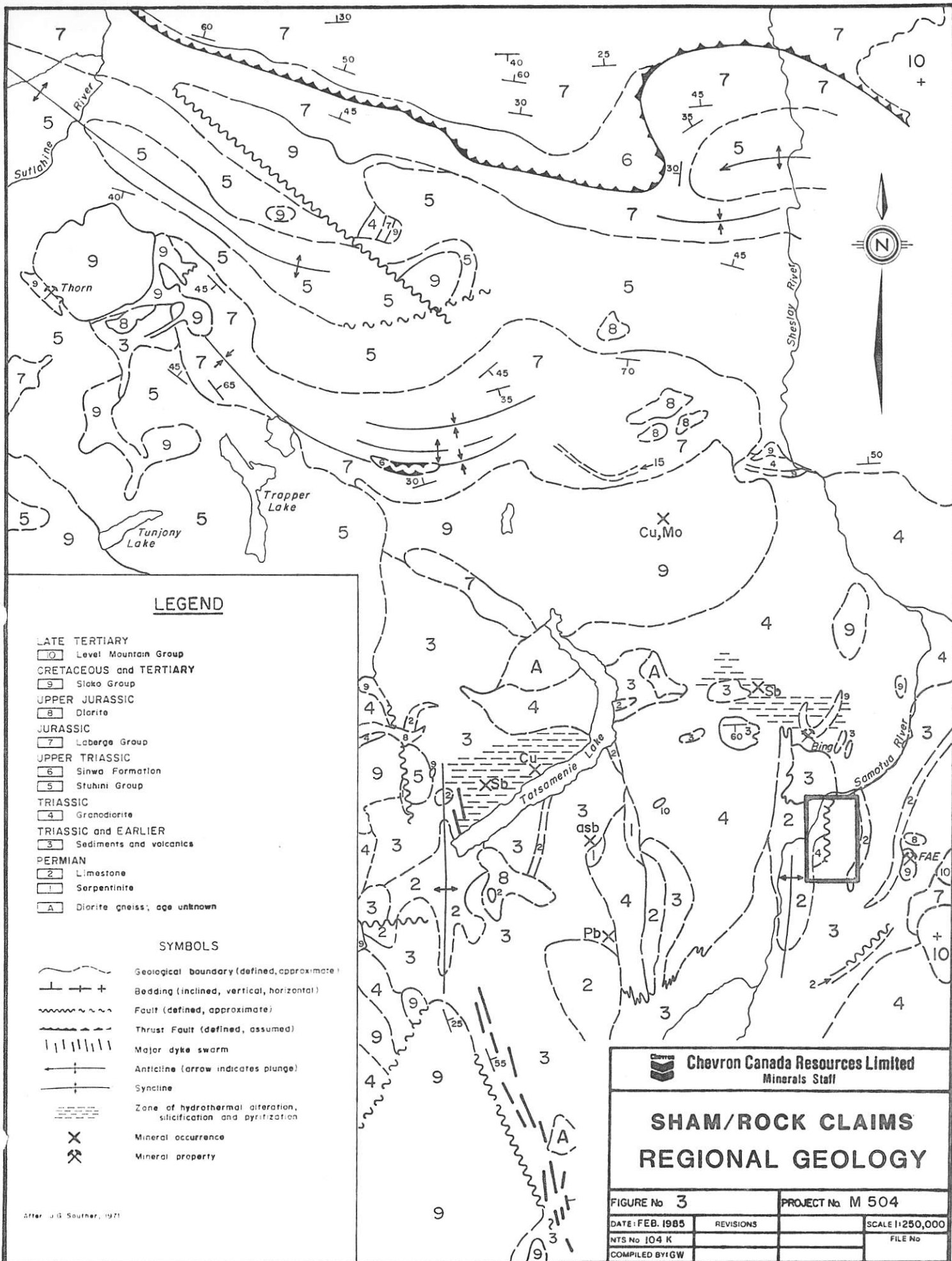
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- Mineral occurrence
- Mineral property

After J.G. Souther, 1971

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**GIVER/TAKER CLAIMS**  
**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

FIGURE No 3		PROJECT No M 504	
DATE: FEB. 1985	REVISIONS		SCALE 1:250,000
NTS No 104 K			FILE No
COMPILED BY: GW			



**LEGEND**

- LATE TERTIARY
  - ⑨ Level Mountain Group
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  - ⑨ Siako Group
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  - ⑧ Diorite
- JURASSIC
  - ⑦ Laberge Group
- UPPER TRIASSIC
  - ⑥ Sinwa Formation
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  - ④ Granodiorite
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  - ③ Sediments and volcanics
- PERMIAN
  - ② Limestone
  - ① Serpentine
  - A Diorite gneiss; age unknown

**SYMBOLS**

- +—+— Geological boundary (defined, approximate)
- /—/— Bedding (inclined, vertical, horizontal)
- |—|— Fault (defined, approximate)
- |—|— Thrust Fault (defined, assumed)
- ||||| Major dyke swarm
- ←—→ Anticline (arrow indicates plunge)
- +—+— Syncline
- Zone of hydrothermal alteration, silicification and pyritization
- X Mineral occurrence
- X Mineral property

**Chevron Canada Resources Limited**  
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**SHAM/ROCK CLAIMS  
REGIONAL GEOLOGY**

FIGURE No 3		PROJECT No M 504	
DATE: FEB. 1985	REVISIONS	SCALE 1:250,000	
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