

NTS:104I-16 and 94L-13

PROPERTY EVALUATION REPORT IVE CLAIM GROUP, B.C.

INTRODUCTION

On October 14, 1983, Douglas Whalen, Prospector, told me about a group of claims staked by Seamus Young in the Turnagain River area. They had been located over some rhyolite outcrops reputed to carry high silver values and Whalen supplied me with a specimen of the rock which I later had assayed as sample 83950. After several telephone calls I later contacted Seamus Young who on November 4, 1983 eventually gave me a report on the property by Tim Liverton (See the attached). After reviewing the report and relevant literature in our files, I told Young we could be interested in optioning the property and had a preliminary meeting with him and Frank Onucki, Prospector, on November 21, 1983. Prior to this latter meeting, I discussed the property by telephone with Liverton (in Watson Lake) on November 15, 1983.

Young and Onucki first got interested in the area through their association with an exploration program carried out by El Paso Mining & Milling, a few years ago and later by reports of good silver assays from Bill Kuhn, a well respected prospector who drowned while working in the area last year.

PROPERTY

LIARD MINING DIVISION

Claim Name	Record No.	<u>Units</u>	Recorded Owner	Expiry	Date
IVE 1	2788	18	Pat Crook*	June 13	,1984
IVE 2	2789	12	11 11	II .	11
IVE 3	2790	15	и п	n	11
IVE 4	2791	12	и и	11	
IVE 5	2792	12	Seamus Young*	11	11
IVE 6	2793	16	п	ni .	11
IVE 7	2794	6	u u	u	n
IVE 8	2795	16	Frank Onucki*	n .	TI .
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		107			

*FMC NOS: Crook 23774, Young 203648, Onucki 168273
Common address used: 215-744 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1A5

Immediately to the east are the Dal 1 to 5 claims recorded by Amoco on July 5, 1982.

According to Young, the beneficial owner of the IVE claims is a private unlisted Vancouver company called Georgia Resources owned as to 50% each by Seamus Young and William Rand and with the same address as above. Any consideration received by Georgia Resources for its interest in the property will be apportioned as to 75% to the company and 25% to Frank Onucki.

LOCATION

The property is located at 128°02'W and 58°51'N, some 150 kms SSE of Watson Lake, Y.T. and 120 kms ENE of Dease Lake, B.C. The closest point on the Stewart-Cassiar highway is 100 kms to the WNW, near Cassiar. The property lies in the Kechika Range of mountains, between the Turnagain River and its northeasterly flowing tributary, the Major Hart River. Access is by helicopter from Watson Lake or Dease Lake. The nearest lake suitable for float planes is Blue Sheep Lake, 18 kms to the SW.

GEOLOGY

- References: 1. B.C. Dept. of Mines Bulletin No. 12:
 Reconnaissance in the area of Turnagain and Upper Kechika Rivers. 1941
 M.S. Hedley and S.S. Holland.
 - 2. GSC Open File 610 Cry Lake Sheet at 1:125,000
 - 3. GSC Map 29-1962 Cry Lake Sheet at 1:253.440
 - 4. GSC Map 42-1962 Kechika Sheet at 1:253,440.

The area staked is underlain by a completely isolated outlier of Pleistocene rhyolitic rocks, described in Bulletin 12 as :"--- white, flesh pink and grey rhyolite flows and rhyolite tuffs and breccias. The dominant rock appears to be a flesh coloured, highly quartzose breccia, whose constituent felspars are kaolinized but whose quartz is clear and glossy." The notes to Map 29-1962 describe the outcrops as flows of siliceous volcanic rock intercalated with layers of tuff and breccia and postulates a remnant strata volcano. The legend refers to rhyolite, pisolitic siliceous tuff and chalcedonic rhyolite breccia.

Map 29-1962 shows the outlier as an incompletely mapped area of rhyolite etc, 4 miles NW-SE by 2 miles NE-SW in dimension, lying east of a north flowing tributary to the Major Hart. Bulletin 12 shows it as a larger area 10 miles long NW-SE, extending west of the tributary beyond the area covered by the claims. Map 42-1962 shows two small bodies of glassy, pisolitic, brecciated rhyolite which are probably eroded remnants of the same outlier. They lie 4 to 5 miles SE of the claims, NW of the Turnagain River near the mouth of Dall River, on unclaimed ground.

The rhyolitic outlier abuts against the northeast side of the Kechika Fault, a major northwest trending dextral transcurrent fault coinciding with the Ordovician-Silurian carbonate-shale facies boundary or in other words the western margin of the Kechika Trough. Such a position would be viewed most favourably by explorationists subscribing to the theory that a certain type of epithermal precious metal deposit is preferentially located along the faults or rifts bounding Major, linear tectonic troughs.

MINERALIZATION

Of the three grab samples mentioned in Liverton's report, one assayed 35 ppm Ag, 168 Sn and .002 ozs/ton Au. For a cursory sampling job, the high silver and tin values are very interesting. The small specimen assayed by the writer contained nothing unusual: 4ppm Pb, 22ppm Zn, 0.2ppm As, 10ppb Hg, 0.5ppm Sb and 5ppb Au.

CONCLUSIONS

The claims cover part of a very intriguing geological situation which sooner or later we would have investigated ourselves as part of our program directed at gold-silver in the Tertiary Volcanic regime.

In fact, we probably would have staked the outlier as part of such program.

I propose that we try to negotiate a suitable deal with the owners whereby for some cash consideration in part repayment of staking costs, we obtain an option to acquire the ground and carry out some preliminary mapping and sampling next season as part of our B.C. Gold-Silver Regional Project. Bearing in mind the cost of fielding a two to three person crew to examine these claims, we might as well tie up the ground and apply our costs towards assessment work and to satisfy any work requirements of the owners. The early expiry date is a problem unless the weather is mild and we get an early start in May. If time runs out before completion of work to maintain at least some of the claims, re-staking by Kerr is always a possibility.