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PLACER DOME INC. INTERNATIONAL NORTHAIR MINES CORDILLERAN ROUNDUP 1993 - CORE SHACK SUMMARY ON THE SHEAR GROUP, ASPEN GROVE, NICOLA MINING DIVISION. (NTS 92H/15E)

Placer Dome Inc. completed a geological, geochemical, geophysical trenching and drilling program during 1992 on the Shear property. The main objectives of this work was to outline the styles of copper-gold mineralization on the property and test the zones judged to have the best bulk tonnage porphyry potential. A diamond drilling program tested the grade distribution in the Big Kid and Big Sioux areas.

The Big Kid-Shear Property covers prospective geology for alkalic porphyry related copper-gold deposits in the Aspen Grove section of the Nicola Belt.

An eroded Nicola age (Triassic-Early Jurassic) volcanic centre occurs in the property area proximal to a triple junction between the Quilchena, Allison and Kentucky-Alleyne fault zones. This high level volcanic-intrusive (hydrothermal) complex is centred on the Big Kid intrusion breccia (volcanic neck?) and features comagmatic monzodiorite to syenomonzonite alkalic intrusives, trachyandesite volcanic flows and fragmental units (Central Belt). The main area of favourable intrusives extends from Bald Hill (Big Sioux area) in the north for 2.3 kilometres southeast to the Copper Belle area and is up to 1.2 kilometres wide. In this intrusive area, structurally controlled and disseminated chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization has very good copper-gold correlations, the presence of late monzonite to syenomonzonite intrusive phases appear important.

Compilation of all exploration data strongly suggests that the Big Kid breccia area has good potential for copper-gold "porphyry style", bulk tonnage mineralization. Other areas on the property such as the Big Sioux also have good potential but have received less exploration. Past drilling in the Big Sioux and Big Kid areas by Noranda (1954) and Amax (1972) returned a number of copper-intersections in the 0.2% to 0.5% range. Trenching in 1992 tested the northern part of the Big Kid breccia and encountered significant gold values associated with chalcopyrite-pyrite mineralization (TR 92-2, 32.5 m at 0.11 % Cu and 0.56 g/t Au). Three drill holes tested the Big Kid Breccia. The breccia is mineralized with variable pyrite, chalcopyrite and magnetite content predominatly in the intrusive matrix. The last 71 meters of DDH92-1 averaged 0.75 g/t Au and 0.2% Cu over 71 metres. This mineralization features chalcopyrite, pyrite, magnetite and local quartz qssociated with a late stage monzonitic intrusion and K. spar alteration, veining cutting the breccia.

DDH92-4 tested a magnetic high located on the flank of a chargeability high. This hole intersected a major shear/fault zones where poor recovery were obtained. Strong sericitic alteration was observed at a felsic/mafic contact. Two holes, DDH92-5 and 92-6 were drilled in the Big Sioux area. Hole DDH92-6 tested coincident magnetic high, chargeability high and Cu-Au soil anomaly. A sequence of porphyritic volcanic flows and tuffs were intersected with chalcopyrite in quartz-carbonate magnetite vein stockworks. This hole returned significant gold-copper values associated with monzonite dykes and averaged 0.12 % Cu and 0.15 g/t Au over the total length of the hole (119 m). Strong potassic alteration was noted towards the end of the hole.

Much of the southern half of the Big Kid Breccia and deeper parts of the system remain untested. Other targets occur in the Big Sioux area to the north and have had limited testing. The potential is for alkalic type Cu-Au porphyry deposits.

BB/RCW



