

EAGLE PROPERTY
Nation Lakes Area
Omineca Mining Division
British Columbia

Mineral Property

5 Modified Grid mineral claims comprising 88 units, subject to an option agreement with the Halleran interests of Fort St. James, B.C. Aggregate property payments of \$628,000 are due by mid-1995; \$28,000 has been paid to date - A \$30,000 payment is due August 15, 1991. The underlying agreement calls for an NSR of 1% on base metals production and 2% on precious metals production.

Noranda acquired the property in 1989 and expenditures to date total \$300,000.

Location and Access

The property is situated south of Tchentlo Lake 100 km northwest of Fort St. James and 50 km west of Mt. Milligan. Access is currently by air or water; all-weather logging roads extend to within 15 km of the claims.

The claims are located on a north-facing slope near the east end of Tchentlo Lake. Elevations range from 870 to 1470 metres above sea level.

Regional Geological Setting

The Eagle claims cover the southern margin of the Hogen granitic batholith which are in contact with Takla Group volcanic rocks. A pronounced 7 by 5 km aeromagnetic high is coincident with the granitic rocks.

Property Geology

Much of the claims area is underlain by dioritic rocks of the Hogen batholith which are gradational to more potassic granodiorites in the northeastern claims area. A coarse-grained basic intrusive rock, mapped as a gabbro, occurs as a northwest trending elongate body in the central claims area.

The diorites are in contact with Takla volcanic rocks in the southwestern claims area.

Mineral Zones

Four principal mineral zones are known within the claims area. Three of these, the Vector, Mid and Nighthawk zones, are considered to be part of the same system while the recently discovered Gibson showing is distinctly different.

Vector - Mid - Nighthawk Zones

These three zones are crudely aligned and occur over a northwest strike length of 2.3 km. The Vector and Nighthawk zones were originally investigated for copper mineralization by a subsidiary of Cyprus Minerals in the late 1960's - early 1970's. Work done included geological mapping, soil geochemistry and geophysics including IP surveys. Some 3,000 ft. of diamond drilling was also completed.

The Vector, the most northerly zone, has been traced for more than 350 metres along a north-flowing creek. Propylitically altered diorites contain 2-3% pyrite and 2-5% chalcopyrite which occur in 0.1 - 8 cm wide fractures and in breccia zones with massive magnetite. Two principal fracture directions include 150/65E and 050/40W.

Grab samples from the Vector zone range from 0.41 - 3.9% copper and 580 - 3460 ppb gold (0.017 - 0.10 oz/ton). Samples of bedrock exposures collected for geochemical analyses returned values of 1221 and 5952 ppm (0.12 and 0.59%) copper and 195 and 40 ppb gold. A number of other sample sites are indicated on Noranda maps (samples 110701 - 110715) but results do not appear to be part of the data provided.

An old diamond drill site is indicated at the north end of this zone on Noranda maps.

The Mid zone, as the name implies, is situated midway along the 2.3 km northwest-trending structure. Grab samples from bedrock exposures within this zone range from 0.35 - 1.3% copper and 520 - 1600 ppb gold (0.015 - 0.046 oz/ton). Both disseminated and fracture filling pyrite and chalcopyrite in propylitically altered diorites have been reported from this zone and massive magnetite veins are not uncommon.

This zone, based on limited bedrock sampling by Noranda, appears to have excellent size potential. Available information indicates a 1400 metre long, 200-400 metre wide zone, elongate in a northwest direction, within which copper values in bedrock exceed 1000 ppm (0.1%). Gold values are spotty but can range up to 670 ppb.

The Nighthawk zone is the southernmost of the three zones. Here, chalcopyrite and pyrite occur as disseminations and in stockwork veinlets in diorites featuring chlorite - magnetite - epidote alteration. Noranda grab samples yielded ranges of 1.5 - 7.6% copper and 950 - 2070 ppb gold (0.017 - 0.06 oz/ton).

A number of rock geochem sample sites are indicated on Noranda maps but results are not included for samples 105909 - 105919 and 52977 - 52979.

Soil geochemistry over the grid area including the three zones yielded fairly good results. Overburden depths range from 0 to 20 metres. As might be expected, the higher areas of the property, within and adjacent to the Mid and Nighthawk zones where bedrock exposure is relatively abundant, yielded the most uniform results. A broad area, 2200 by 1400 metres, with 100 - 1000+ ppm copper values flanks the Mid - Nighthawk zones on the southwest. Within this are two areas with spotty gold values - one 400 by 200 metre area with 10 - 700 ppb values near the Nighthawk zone and an area with less than 50 ppb gold mainly 200 - 500 metres northeast of the baseline in the vicinity of the Mid zone. Anomalous copper values are partially coincident with and downslope to the northeast from the Vector zone. Low gold values, in the 10 - 50 ppb range, are scattered to the northeast of the zone.

Both magnetometer and IP surveys have been completed over the grid area. The area of highest magnetic response is coincident with the area of broadest IP response. This is in the central grid area southwest of the baseline and significantly it flanks the Mid and Nighthawk zones and in particular is marginal to the large zone with anomalous copper (gold) values in bedrock referred to earlier.

Gibson Showing

Soil samples collected in June of 1990 at the southwestern ends of several lines within the main grid area were found to have anomalous concentrations of lead-zinc-silver and gold. Additional work in September included some hand trenching which disclosed the presence of oxidized massive sulphide breccia veins in silicified and sericitized volcanic rocks. Mineralization consisted of massive, fine-grained galena, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Trench samples yielded 12.86 g/t gold, 144.7 g/t silver, 0.21% lead, 1.63% arsenic and 0.08% zinc over 1.5 metres and 5.35 g/t gold, 2136 g/t silver, 7.03% lead, 1.05% arsenic and 0.07% zinc over 1.7 metres.

This mineral zone is developed in altered Takla banded tuffs within a contact zone within several hundred metres of their contact with dioritic rocks.

Soil geochemistry in this general area has indicated that arsenic values of between 10 and 1200 ppm are widespread but it should be pointed out that the compilation maps of this area are generalized and that anomalous arsenic values are not as extensive as indicated. Basically, there are two principal anomalous areas. One is adjacent to and northeast of the hand trenches. This is a linear, northwest trending 700 by 100 - 200 metre zone with arsenic values ranging from 100 - 700 ppm. The second area is several hundred metres north and includes two discrete 200 by 100 metre zones with values of up to 1200 ppm arsenic.

Significantly, anomalous copper (50-200 ppm), lead (+100 ppm) and zinc (300-2000 ppm) values are crudely coincident with the arsenic anomalies. Silver is spotty with higher values in the 6.8 - 35 ppm range in the area of the southern arsenic anomaly only. Weakly anomalous gold values, in the 20 - 45 ppb range, are also restricted to the southern arsenic anomaly.

The area of the hand trenches is flanked by two parallel, northwest trending zones of higher IP chargeability which extend 300 metres northwest and 600 metres southeast. These chargeability highs, which are 100 - 150 metres wide, are flanked on the east by higher resistivities which are crudely coincident with the southern arsenic anomaly. Two smaller chargeability highs to the north are coincident with the northern arsenic anomalies.