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GOLD DUST II PROPERTY

Babine Lake Area
British Columbia

Introduction

The Gold Dust II property includes porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization associated with late phases of the early Jurassic Topley intrusions.

Previous work in the late 1960's - early 1970's indicated widespread copper and molybdenum mineralization over a 1300 x 1000 metre area in the eastern part of the present claim. Recent sampling of limited bedrock exposures and some old core and percussion drill hole cuttings has yielded some anomalous gold values including one surface sample which assayed 0.20 oz/ton.

An area of high IP response, developed along the contact between the granitic rocks and older volcanics and sediments, merits additional investigation.

Location and Access

The Gold Dust II mineral claim, on Tachek Creek immediately south of Babine Lake, is situated 65 km east of Smithers in west-central British Columbia (Figure 1).

Excellent access is afforded by a paved highway through the central part of the claim which links Granisle and Topley Landing with highway 16 at Topley, 32 km to the south (Figure 2).

Mineral Property

The Gold Dust property consists of one Modified Grid (4-post) mineral claim of 20 units in the Omineca Mining Division and recorded in the name of N.C. Carter. The claim is shown on Figure 3 and details are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Date of Record</u>
GOLD DUST II	20	8027	October 14, 1986

Previous Work

Following the discovery of copper-molybdenum mineralization in Tachek Creek in 1968, Noranda Exploration Company, Limited carried out geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, road building, 1015 metres of diamond drilling (6 holes) and 1725 metres of percussion drilling (26 holes) prior to relinquishing the option in 1969. Taseko Mines Limited completed 3 diamond drill holes totalling 320 metres in 1970 and Perry, Knox, Kaufman Inc. carried out 11 km of IP survey and drilled 3 holes totalling 300 metres in 1973.

Work since the location of the present claim has included geological mapping, bedrock sampling, a VLF-EM survey over part of the claim and some re-sampling of Noranda drill cores and percussion drill hole cuttings.

Regional Geological Setting

The northern Babine Lake area, near the northern margin of the Interior Plateau, features relatively gentle topography, extensive overburden cover and consequent limited bedrock exposure.

The region is within the Intermontane tectonic belt and is underlain principally by Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. Younger sequences include sedimentary and lesser volcanic rocks of the Bowser Lake Assemblage and Skeena and Sustut Groups which range in age from late Jurassic to early Tertiary. The layered rocks are intruded by granitic rocks of several ages including Lower Jurassic Topley intrusions, Omineca intrusions of early Cretaceous age, late Cretaceous rhyolite and granodiorite porphyries (Bulkley intrusions) and Babine intrusions of early Tertiary (Eocene) age.

Porphyry copper mineralization in the Babine Lake area is well documented and is associated with three ages of intrusive activity (Figure 4). The best documented are the Eocene Babine intrusions which host more than a dozen known porphyry copper deposits and occurrences including the former Granisle mine and the currently producing Bell Copper mine (1990 production - 21,349 tonnes copper, 103,000 oz. silver and 29,000 oz. gold; reserves grade 0.61% copper and 0.01 oz/ton gold).

Copper-molybdenum mineralization in the area is also

known to be associated with late Cretaceous granodiorite porphyries (Bulkley intrusions) and with late phases of the early Jurassic Topley intrusions on the present Gold Dust II mineral claim.

Property Geology and Mineralization

The Gold Dust property is just north of the height of land between Babine Lake and highway 16. The property features relatively gentle topography with the exception of some local, steep-walled 35 metre high canyons along Tachek Creek.

Bedrock is intermittently exposed along sections of Tachek Creek and on ridges in the western half of the claim area (Figure 5). Previous drilling indicates overburden depths of between 30 and 40 metres east of Tachek Creek.

The property includes a north to northeast trending contact between early Jurassic Topley granitic rocks on the east and late Triassic (or older?) volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks to the west (Figure 5). The layered rocks include variably deformed, north trending chlorite and sericite schists, massive greenstones, minor felsic volcanics and argillaceous siltstones. Numerous narrow and lenticular quartz veins occur in the schistose rocks.

Topley granitic rocks are exposed in two areas along Tachek Creek (Figure 5). In the northern area, light grey to pink, porphyritic granodiorites and quartz monzonites feature steeply dipping west-northwest and east-northeast fractures. Quartz-hornblende-biotite-feldspar porphyry dykes, 2 - 10 metres wide, intrude the granitic rocks and trend west-northwest, parallel to one of the principal fracture directions. These dykes resemble typical Babine porphyries but a radiometric age (176 Ma) obtained from one of them is much older. Post-mineral basic dykes, weakly magnetic and up to 1 metre wide, also cut the granitic rocks in this exposure area. The southern exposure area includes variably weathered granodiorites with the same fracture orientations.

Samples collected from schistose country rocks and contained quartz veins in the northern claim area yielded no significant results although minor copper mineralization has been reported from this area. Several rock samples, collected from the northern exposure area of granitic rocks in Tachek Creek, contained quartz-magnetite pyrite stringers plus some chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Sample GD89-7 (Figure 5)

returned values of 196 ppm copper, 994 ppm molybdenite and 4900 ppb gold which when fire assayed yielded 0.20 oz/ton. Samples from the southern exposure area included granodiorite with some malachite and azurite on fractures and pyrite and chalcopyrite and lesser molybdenite as disseminations and in 4 mm quartz stringers rimmed by K-feldspar. Values ranged up to 3543 ppm copper, 169 ppm molybdenum and 117 ppb gold.

Previous diamond drilling included 4 inclined holes with grades of +0.10% copper over 18 - 40 metre hole lengths and included sections grading up to 0.40% copper and 0.10% molybdenite. Some limited re-sampling was carried out recently to determine gold contents - in some instances, only one sample was obtained from a particular interval. Results are as follows:

<u>DD Hole</u>	<u>From(m)</u>	<u>To(m)</u>	<u>Interval(m)</u>	<u>Cu(%)</u>	<u>MoS (%)</u>	<u>Au(ppb)</u>
2	146	186	40	0.123	0.03	+50
3	98	128	30	0.107		
4	134	152	18	0.146	0.02	160

Several percussion drill holes returned similar results as follows:

<u>PDH Hole</u>	<u>From(m)</u>	<u>To(m)</u>	<u>Interval(m)</u>	<u>Cu(%)</u>	<u>MoS (%)</u>	<u>Au(ppb)</u>
10	37	77	40	0.180		
27	64	76	12	0.110		
31	30	76	46	0.225	0.06	tr.(2)
	(0.10 - 0.60% Cu; 0.02 - 0.11% MoS)					
32	21	55	34	0.135	0.04	46

Geochemistry and Geophysics

Thick overburden cover over much of the claim area precludes the use of soil geochemistry as an effective exploration tool.

Principal geophysical responses are shown on Figure 6. Areas of higher magnetic susceptibility include both the area underlain by Topley granitic rocks which are known to contain magnetite stringers and areas of greenstone in the western claim area. Three linear IP anomalies are indicated by previous surveys. The most prominent of these, paralleling the apparent contact between granitic rocks and volcanics, was confirmed by a more recent VLF-EM survey.

Exploration Potential

The Gold Dust property includes a porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralized system with some associated gold values. The principal untested target on the property is the area of the contact between granitic rocks and volcanic rocks in the central claim area which is marked by a prominent IP anomaly. This is an area of extensive overburden cover and previous drill testing of the IP anomaly has consisted of two holes, one of which was lost in overburden at a vertical depth of 85 metres. It is recommended that this area be further tested by a series of percussion drill holes.

References

- BCMEMPR - Geology Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1969, pp.115-117
- Bulletin 64,1981, pp.68-74
- Assessment Reports 4479
16874
19556
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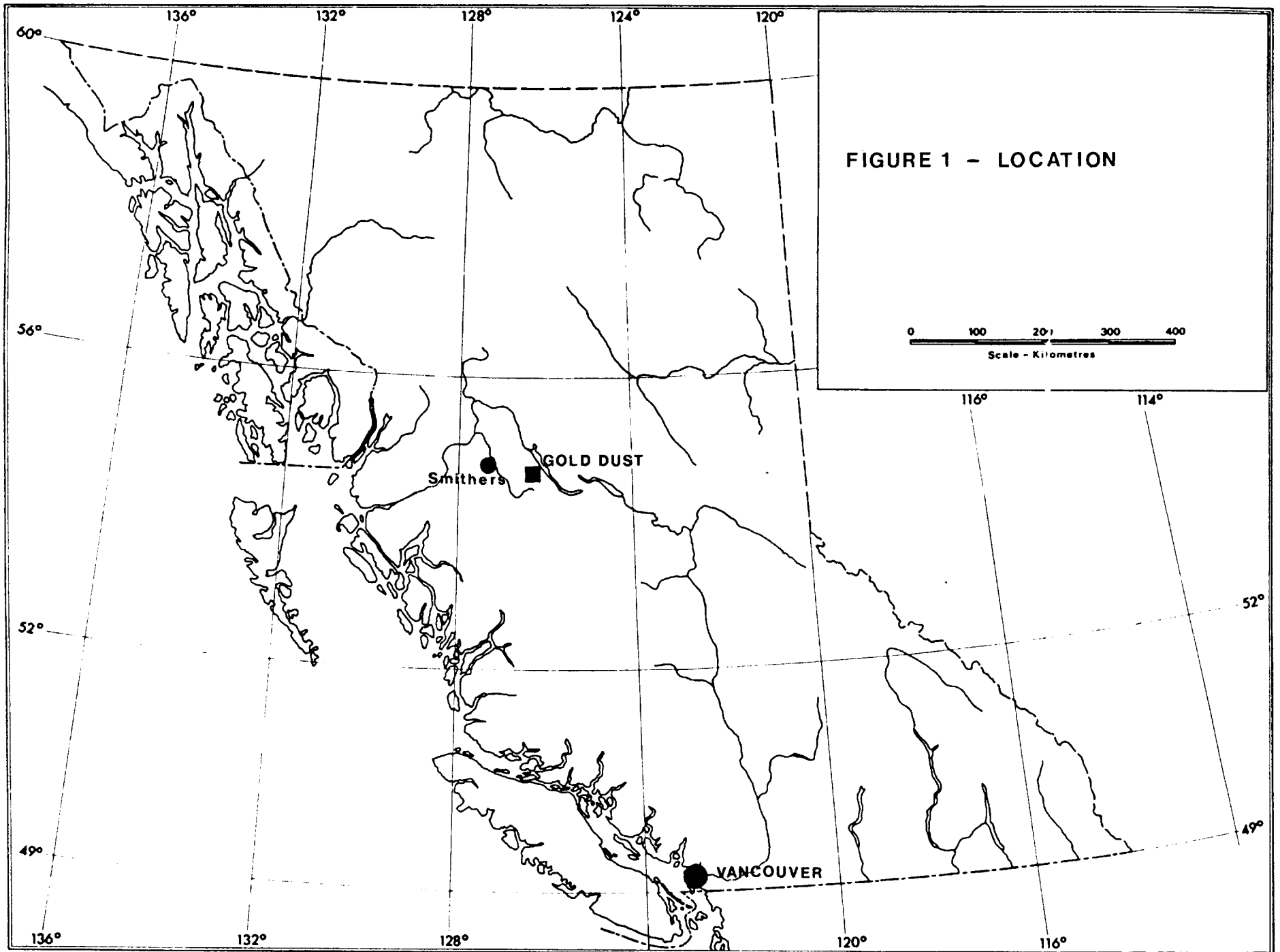


FIGURE 1 - LOCATION

0 100 200 300 400
Scale - Kilometres

Smithers

GOLD DUST

VANCOUVER

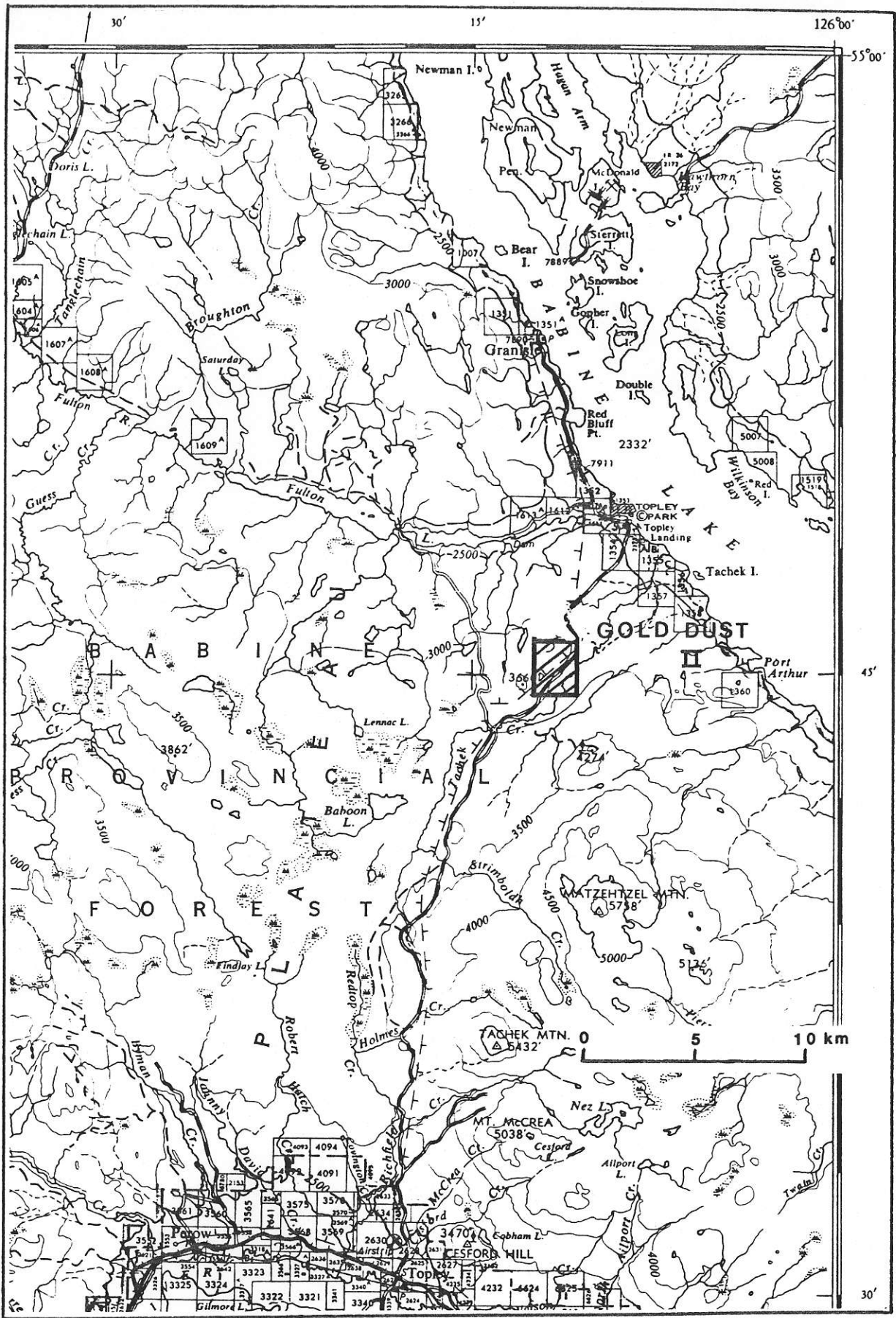


FIGURE 2 - LOCATION - GOLD DUST II CLAIM

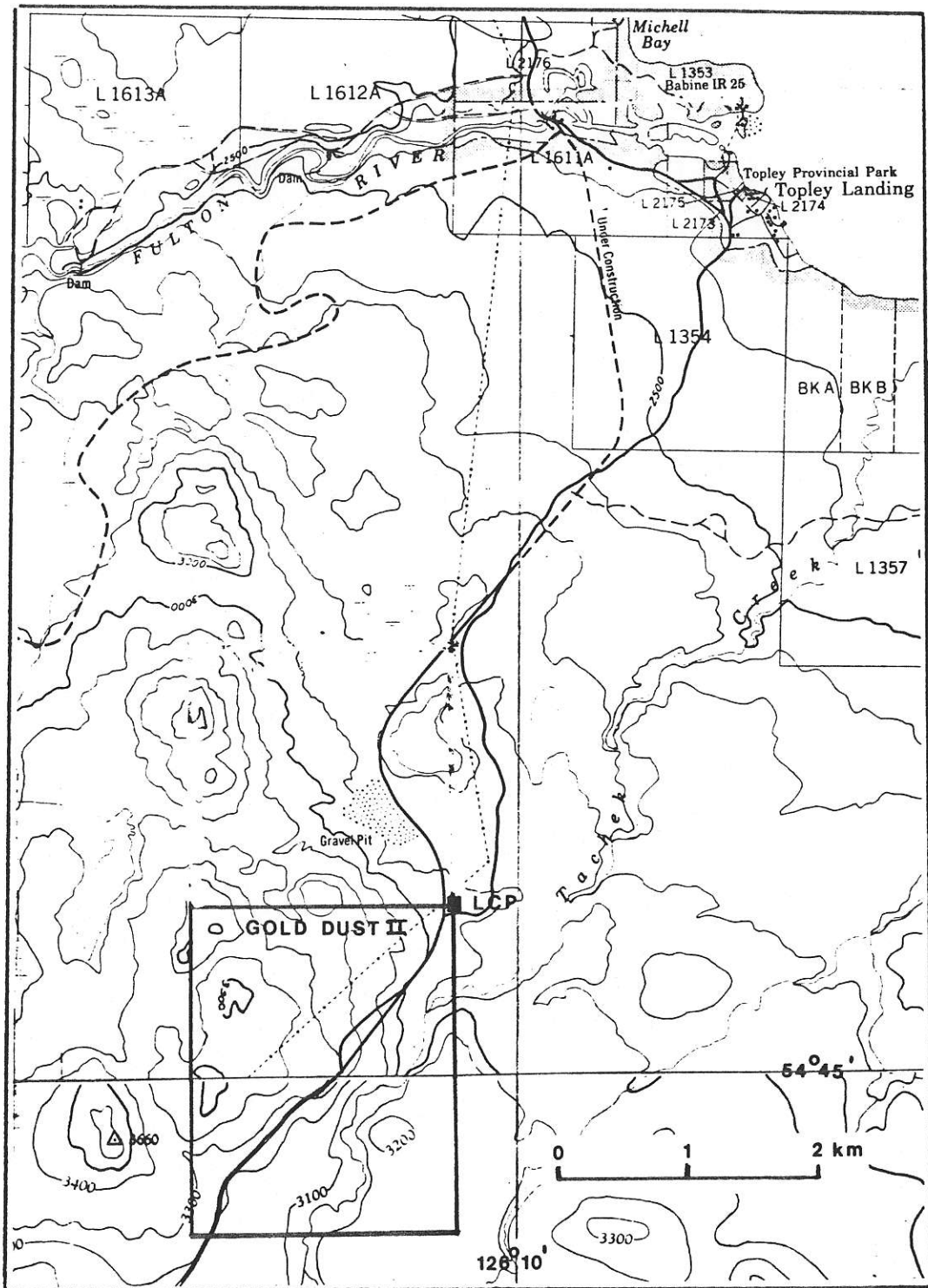
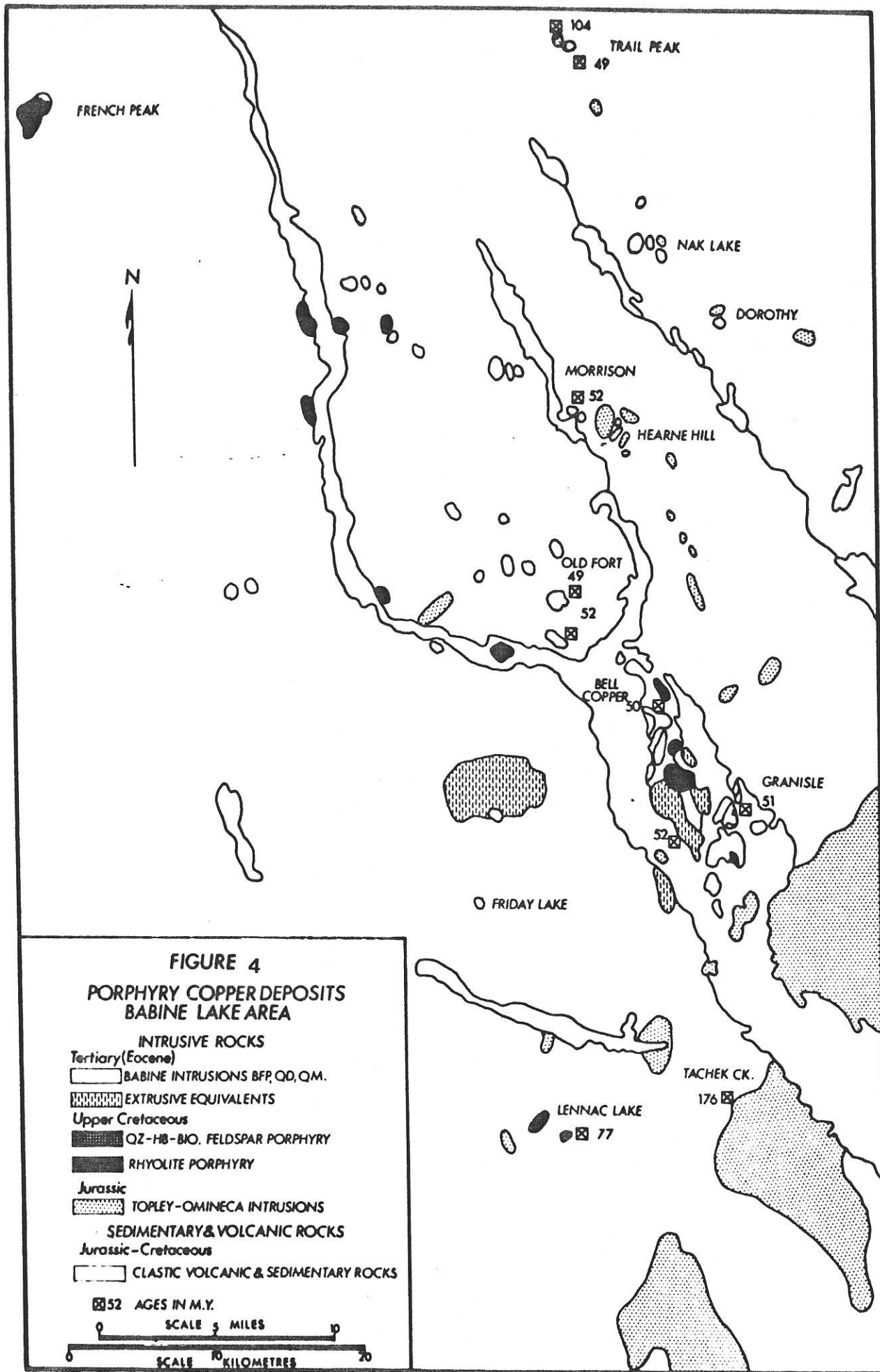


FIGURE 3 - GOLD DUST II CLAIM.



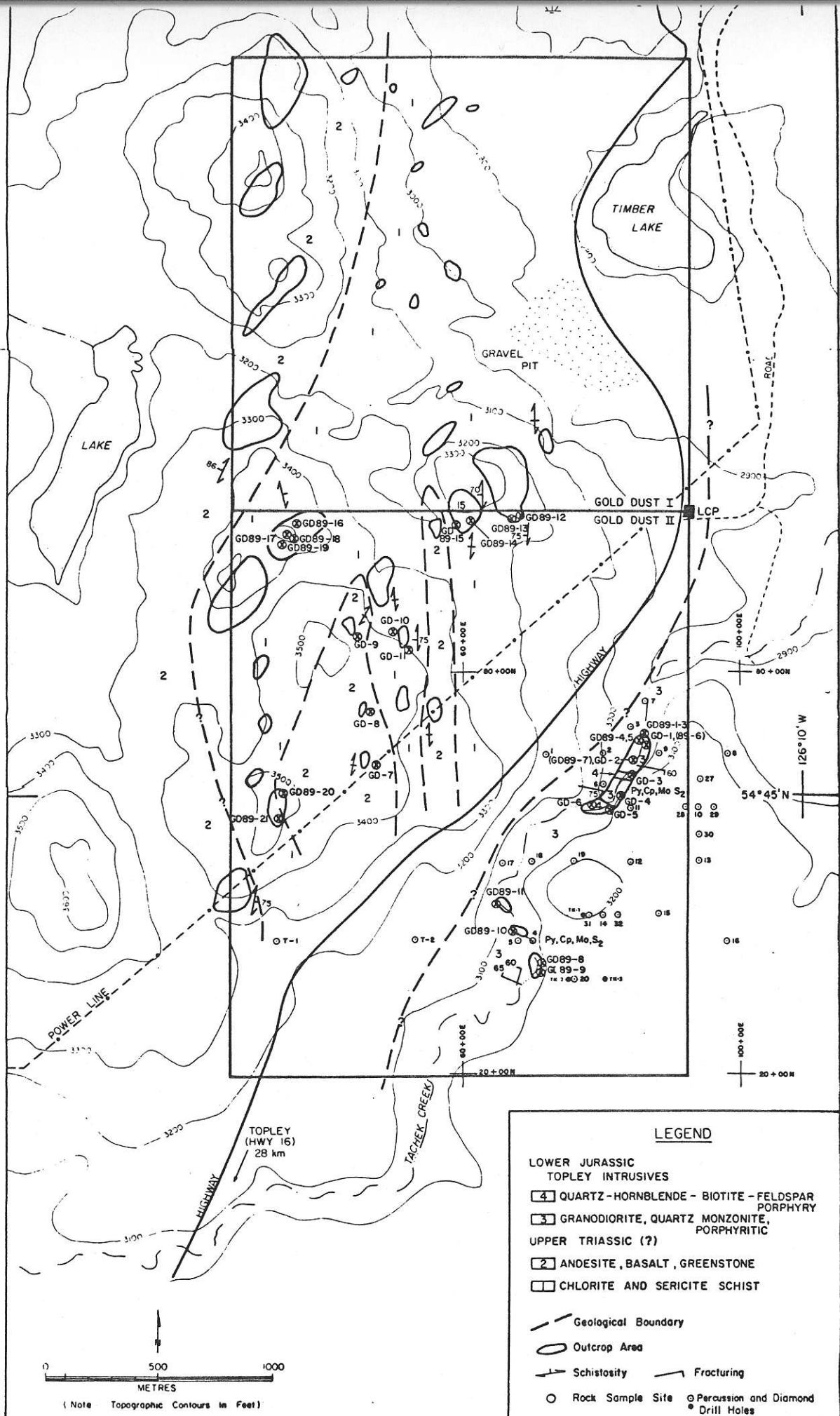


FIGURE 5 - GOLD DUST PROPERTY - GEOLOGY

