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CHU PROJECT - 1982

### SUMMARY

### AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prepared for: Armco Mineral Exploration Ltd., 1750 - 1055 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

By: Erik A. Ostensoe

Date: September 15, 1982.

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### PART I - INTRODUCTION

### 1. Introduction

A limited program of diamond drilling and geological mapping was completed on the Chu property in the period mid-June to mid-July 1982 at approximate cost of \$84,000. Two diamond drill holes were bored: one, #82-1, to investigate a data gap between sections 0+00 and 2+80W; the other, #82-2, on section 4+20W to undercut, extend and confirm the mineral zone that was indicated by 1981 drill hole #81-2. Myat Htoon, consultant, mapped in recommaissance fashion, the 50 line km grid that was established in fall of 1981. In August, following completion of field work, all drill core was removed from the Chu property and placed in storage in the Vancouver area. With the exception of the "office" tent frame and two wooden floors, buildings were dismantled and all metal and plastic items were removed from the property. Forage crop seeds were spread on drill sites and other disturbed areas as an aid in stabilizing soils and promoting regeneration of native vegetation.

This report supplements the 1981 Summary Report - Chu Project and includes drill hole geology and assay sections, assay certificates, grouped and averaged assays, Mr. Htoon's geological map and report, and a brief discussion of results that were obtained. Additional exploration work is recommended and a program to adequately test the economic potential of the Chu property is outlined.

The reader is referred to the 1981 report for a more detailed discussion of the Chu property agreement, logistics and other topics.

### 2. Personnel

Staffing of the 1982 work at Chu Project was similar to that of 1981. The program was directed by Mr. P. I. Conley, P.Eng., Manager, Armco Mineral Exploration Ltd. Erik Ostensoe, geologist, organized and managed field work, logged drill core, completed necessary reclamation, and prepared illustrations and this report. Pieter Kos sampled drill cores and assisted in camp maintenance. Frank Perrault was again chef.

G and D Diamond Drilling Company Ltd. contracted drilling work. Assaying was performed by Chemex Labs Ltd.; check assaying, by General Testing Laboratories. Myat Htoon, geologist, contracted the field mapping portion of the project.

### 3. Visitors

Mr. P. I. Conley visited the Chu property on June 24 and August 9. On June 24, Mike Smith, geologist, and on July 30, Stan Hoffmann, geochemist, both of B P Mineral, visited the property. Marv Mitchell of Ranger Oil Ltd. made a thorough field review of the Chu project on June 23 and 24. Del Olsen of Asarco Inc. visited on July 29.

### 4. Schedule of Work

Because the entire camp was stored on the Chu property over the winter, spring start up was accomplished with relative ease compared to mobilization and building efforts of the previous year. Camp refitting occupied one day and was followed immediately by the arrival of the diamond drill and crew. Mechanical and organizational problems slowed commencement of drilling but, once started, drilling operations progressed smoothly and occupied two - 10 hour shifts each day in the period June 20 through July 6.

Myat Htoon, consultant, spent the period June 21 through June 30 mapping the property grid and he then prepared a report and map (Appendix I).

Reclamation, camp demolition and removal of drill cores was carried out by the writer in the period July 28 through August 10. Approximately 750 boxes of core were transported to Vanderhoof by four-wheel drive vehicle and 20-foot single axle van (Photographs 1 and 2) and thence to Vancouver by freight truck. Core is stored in a "mini-warehouse" unit in Coquitlam, B.C.

### 5. Claim Status

A Statement of Exploration and Development was filed with the Ministry of Mines on September7, 1982 to extend expiry dates of all Chu property mineral claims to the maximum allowed ten-year period, 1992. At the time of preparation of this report supporting data had not been submitted. A lag of several months usually ensues before certificates of work are issu ed.

Table I is an up-dated claim status report.

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Claim Name	Record No.	MGS units	Anniversary	Year of Expiry *
ARMCO MINERA	L EXPLORATION L	TD.		
AA #1	2942	4	July 16	1992
#2 #2	2943	2		**
#3	2944	9		••
ASARCO				
AKO	558	4	April 7	11
NECH	559	4	**	11
NECH #1	560	8	**	11
NECH <b>#</b> 2	715	3	Aug. 23	11
CHU 25	79987	2-post claim	Sept. 5	**
26	8	- 11	• ··	11
27	9	**	89	11
28	7 <b>999</b> 0	11	11	11
29	1	21	**	11
30	2	81	**	11
31	3	**	17	11
32	4	**	**	11
33	5	**	**	11
34	6	31	11	11
35	7	11	11	**
36	8	**	11	11
41	80003	**	**	81
42	4	11	**	11
43	5 6	**	**	**
44		11	11	**
45	7	**	11	£ 1
46	8	**	**	81
47	9	**	**	**
48	80010	*1	**	£1
49	1	**	11	**
50	2 3	**	**	11
51	3	**	11	£ 9
52	4	**	11	11

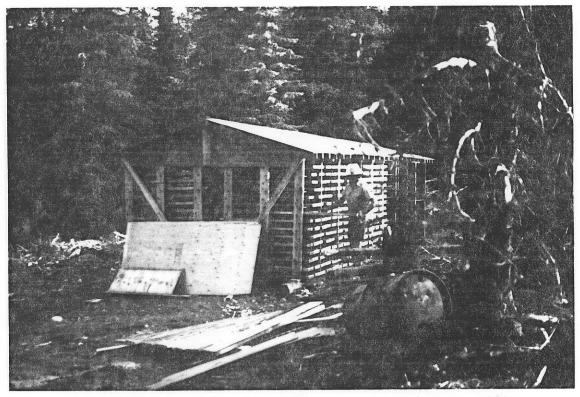
CLAIM STATUS - as of September 15, 1982

\*Statement of Exploration Expenditures filed September 7, 1982. Certificates of Work not yet issued.



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PHOTOGRAPH 1. Drill Core Storage - Chu Property, 1982.

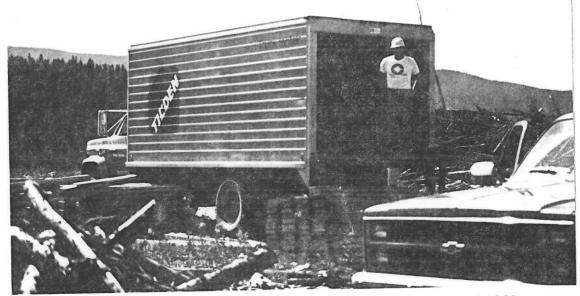


PHOTOGRAPH 2. Drill Core Storage - Chu Property, 1982.



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PHOTOGRAPH 3. Drill Core Removal - Chu Property, 1982.



PHOTOGRAPH 4. Drill Core Removal - Chu Property, 1982.

### PART II - DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

### 1. Introduction

The 1982 diamond drilling program at the Chu property resulted in two NQ-size holes with combined length of 2617 feet or 798m. Armco's drilling now totals 13,768 feet or 4196 m.

### 2. Objectives

The purposes of the 1982 drilling program were twofold: to fill in the data gap between sections 0+00 and 2+80W and to investigate at greater depth the attractive molybdenite zone found on section 4+20W.

### 3. Drill Performance

G and D Diamond Drilling Co. Ltd. of Surrey, B.C. undertook the 1982 diamond drilling work on terms similar to those of the 1981 contract. Because of the reduced footage, Armco paid a slightly higher mobilization fee, a two hour per day minimum charge for the tractor and a nominal payment for use of light plant and kitchen equipment.

Minor but bothersome organizational and mechanical problems delayed the start of drilling but, once started, the work progressed in a wholly satisfactory manner. "Bag mud" drilling medium was used for about two-thirds of the program: results were not noticeably different from those obtained using more expensive polymer-based liquid "mud". One faulted section of drill hole #82-2 was sealed by using high strength alumina-based cement.

Average advance per elapsed shift increased from 65.5 feet (20 m) in 1981 to 72 feet ( 22 m) in 1982. Core recovery was excellent and approached 100%.

Drill performance is summarized in Table 2.

### 4. Locations of 1982 Drill Holes

The table of drill hole locations that was included in 1981 Summary Report has been up-dated to include 1982 data (Table 3). Hole collars were not surveyed but rather were determined by careful compass and chain measurements.

Figure 1 illustrates the locations of collars of drill holes #82-1 and #82-2 relative to the Chu grid, roads and other drill holes.

### TABLE 2

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### DRILL PERFORMANCE - 1982

Model Super 38 diamond drill NQ size core

Drilling commenced June 20, 1982. Drilling completed July 7, 1982.

1 work shift = 10 hours

Drill Hole	Total	Depth	Overburd	en Depth	Drill Shifts	Other Shifts
	ft.	m	ft.	m		moves,breakdow cementing,et.a
82-1	1212	369.4	14	4.3	15	2
82-2	1405	428.2	12	3.7	17	2
Total	2617	797.6			32	36 4

Average advance per drilling shift - 81.8 feet - 25 m Average advance per elapsed shift - 72.7 feet - 22 m

Direct driling costs - including: mobilization, tractor, footage and overburden, muds and additives, water supply , core boxes, labour - \$68,151.92

> 2617 feet - \$26.04 per foot 797.6 m - \$85.45 per metre

Indirect drilling costs - including: camp, core processing and removal to storage, assaying, vehicle rentals, telephone, freight, - \$15,893.63

> 2617 feet - \$6.07 per foot 797.6 m - \$19.93 per metre

Total \$84,045.55

> \$32.11 per foot \$105.38 per metre

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CHU PROJECT SUMMARY OF DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

Datum:	Collar of D.H. 80-1:	10,000 N	10,000E 1,	384.20 elevation
Hole No	. Northing	Easting	Elevation	Nctes
A-1	10,079.291	9,400.582	1,348.63	U & U survey
A-2	10,006.947	9,529.305	1,337.33	11 11
A-3	10,247.176	9,503.393	1,373.70	P1 P1
A-4	10,388.923	9,318.562	1,394.14	¥1 X3
B-1	9,639.601	9,787.613	1,324.83	<b>**</b> **
B-1 B-2		9,101.015	1,324.03	(a)aaa + a = 3
B-2 B-3	9,746.018	9,847.426	1 2// 51	(close to B-3) U & U survey
B-3 B-4	-	9,847.428	1,344.51	_
	(9,933)	(9,980)	(1,378)	site destroyed
B-5	10,028.057		1,385.50	U & U survey
B-6	(10,079)	(9,744)	(1,368)	site destroyed
B-7	10,370.697	9,678.545	1,398.93	U & U survey
B-8	(10,524)	(9,147)	(1,400)	Dot surveyed
B-9	(10,635)	(8,997)	(1,410)	tt tt
B-10	(10,731)	(10,122)	(1,415)	** **
80-1	10,000.000	10,000.000	1,384.20	U & U survey
80-2	9,891.780	9,930.797	1,372.32	· • • •
80-3	10,284.250	9,835.693	1,386.92	89 8 <del>9</del>
81-1	10,184.045	9,774.094	1,380.88	E.A.O. survey
81-2	10,287.464	9,663.182	1,384.43	11 11
81-3	10,426.000	9,593.427	1,416.07	<b>91 92</b>
81-4	10,339.757	9,543.621	1,412.10	91 97
81-5	10,458.946	9,465.257	1,411.29	<b>91</b> 17
	-	9,405.257	1,413.73	•• •
81-6	10,461.917	-	1,419.17	et
81-7	10,498.193	9,329.387	-	
82-1 82-2	10,092 10,373	9,883 9,726,7	1,380	not surveyed
	10,070	3,120,1	1,399,45	not suryeyed

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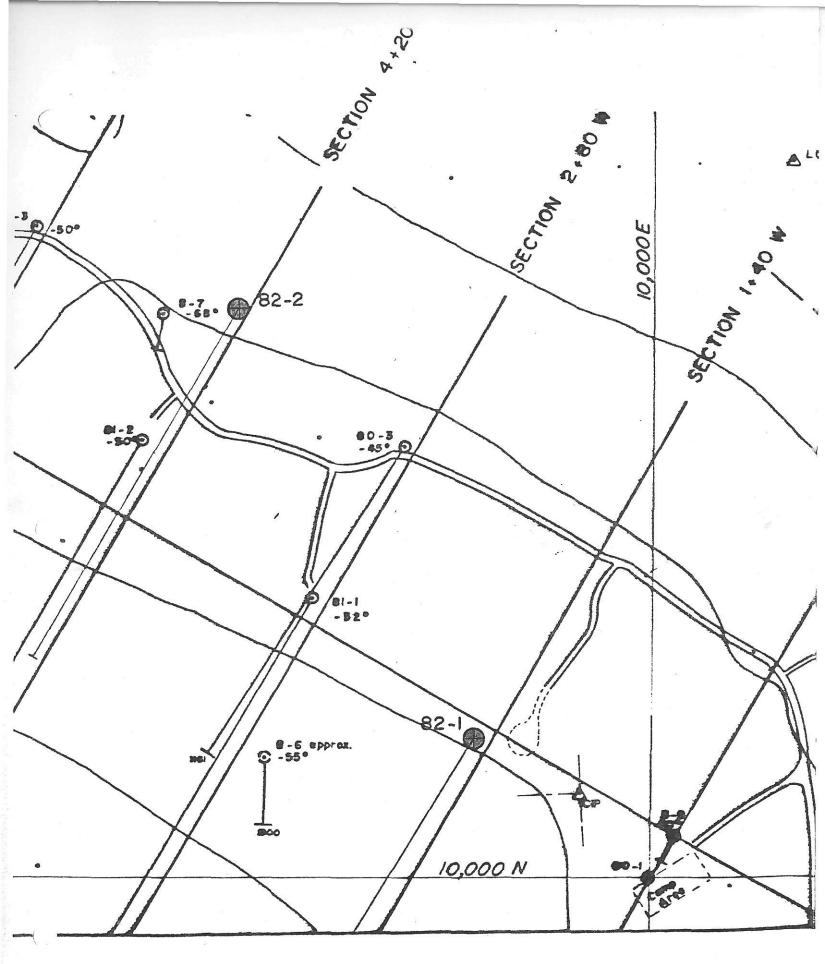


FIGURE 1. Location of Drill Holes #82-1 and #82-2. Scale: 1:2500. Diamond drill hole #82-1 is illustrated in accompanying figures 82-2 (geology) and 82-4 (assays). A brief core log summary follows:

0 - 14 feet	overburden
14 - 328.7	foliated and prophyritic andesite, foliation $45^{\circ}$ CA. Much biotitic alteration. Variable amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.
328.7 - 397.3	very siliceous quartzite or rhyolite with several narrow basalt dykes.
397.3 - 1212	hornfelsed argillite - reddish brown, biotitized, with stockwork of very narrow quartz veinlets. Short altered sections. Minor amounts of MoS <sub>2</sub> . Few narrow quartz monzonite dykes. Iron sulphides present throughout.

A well-defined molybdenite bearing zone was encountered virtually throughout the hornfelsed argillite section of the drill hole but no significant concentrations were intersected. This outcome was unexpected and causes uncertainty regarding continuity and strength of the mineral zone in the eastern part of the area that has been explored by drilling.

### 6. Drill Hole #82-2

Diamond drill hole #82-2 is illustrated in accompanying figures 82-3 (geology) and 82- 5 (assays). A brief core log summary follows:

0 - 12 feet	overburden
12 - 437.2	porphyritic andesite, purple and green, partly altered by feldspathization and biotitization
437.2 - 566.9	black, strongly foliated shale formation, faulted 441 - 456 feet
566 <b>.9 -</b> 640	biotitized shale/argillite with few tiny quartz veinlets; very minor amount of molybdenite
640 - 990	increased quartz veining, biotite alteration and sulphides; occasional quartz monzonite dykes up to about 10 feet in width
990 - 1405	biotitized argillite with increased $MoS_2$ (>0.100%) and stockworking of QV's, some of which are up to 2 feet wide. Foliation, fractures and veins have vertical or nearly vertical inclinations.

When combined with information from drill hole #81-2, the above data provided good confirmation of the inclinations of rock unit contacts, fractures and molybdenite zones. A previously suspected close relationship between molybdenite mineralization and quartz monzonite dykes was confirmed and apparent enhancement of molybdenite content with increased depth from surface, first suggested by Asarco geologists, was again noticed. Drill hole 82-2 cored the strongest molybdenite-bearing material found on the property and demonstrated for the first time the possible presence of material that conceivably could be extracted economically by use of underground mining techniques.

### 7. Core Processing and Assaying

Diamond drill cores were logged in detail and then split in 10 foot samples for assaying purposes. Copper and molybdenite  $(MoS_2)$  contents were determined by Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C. Gold, silver and tungsten  $(WO_3)$ contents of thirty 10 foot samples were also measured by Chemex. Crushed rejects of the same 30 samples were submitted to General Testing Laboratories of Vancouver for preparation of pulps and for molybdenite assays.

Assay data are presented in Appendix II of this report. Replicate molybdenite assays are in close agreement with original assays and permit confidence in the Chemex Labs data. Gold and silver values, determined by fire assay methods, are uniformly small as were those obtained from similar investigations in 1980 and 1981. Tungsten values are also of little economic significance but may be useful as an aid in interpreting geochemical data.

Averaged molybdenite contents of ten 10-foot split core samples from 960 to 1060 feet of drill hole #82-1 compare as follows:

Chemex 0.058% MoS<sub>2</sub> General Testing 0.060% MoS<sub>2</sub>

GTL is 104% of Chemex.

Averaged molybdenite contents of twenty 10-foot split core samples from 1090 to 1290 feet of drill hole #82-2 compare as follows:

Chemex	0.154% MoS <sub>2</sub>
General Testing	0.145% MoS <sub>2</sub>

GTL is 94.4% of Chemex.

If the fifteeen 10 foot samples from 1090 to 1240 are separated from the five subsequent samples that have smaller molybdenite contents the assays compare as follows:

1090 to 1240 feet: average of 15 samples Chemex 0.184 GTL 0.174 GTL is 94.8% of Chemex. 1240 to 1290 feet: average of 5 samples Chemex 0.127 GTL 0.113 GTL is 89% of Chemex.

### 8. Grouped and Averaged Assays

Molybdenum assays obtained from split drill core samples have been grouped and averaged using a minimum 30 foot core interval.

Drill Hole #82-1 (Section 1+40W)

Interval (ft.)	Length (ft.)	%MoS <sub>2</sub>
0 - 14		Overburden
14 - 230	216	0.009
230 - 290	60	0.026
290 - 400	110	0.010
400 - 530	130	0.035
530 - 590	60	0.055
590 - 650	60	0.091
650 - 800	150	0.045
800 - 850	50	0.064
850 - 880	30	0.028
880 - 930	50	0.061
930 - 960	30	0.038
960 - 1130	170	0.056
130 - 1160	30	0.141
160 - 1212	52	0.090

Drill Hole #82-2

Interval (ft.)	Length (ft.)	<u>%MoS2</u>
0 - 12		Overburden
<b>12 -</b> 550	538	Not sampled
550 - 620	70	0.006
620 - 670	50	0.017
670 - 710	40	0.035
710 - 740	30	0.049
740 - 790	50	0.031
790 <b>-</b> 830	40	0.039
830 - 870	40	0.047
870 - 930	60	0.058
930 - 960	30	0.086
960 - 990	30	0.069
<b>990 - 1040</b>	50	0.093
1040 - 1090	50	0.160
1090 - 1150	60	0.262
1150 - 1180	30	0.153
1180 - 1210	30	0.100
1210 - 1240	30	0.143
1240 - 1270	30	0.058
1270 - 1320	50	0.205
1320 - 1370	50	0.062
1370 - 1405	35	0.123

### PART III - GEOLOGICAL MAPPING OF CHU PROPERTY

### 1. Introduction

A 50 kilometre grid of measured "lines" was established on Chu property late in the 1981 season for purposes of soil sampling and geophysical surveys. The fact of the impermanent nature of such a grid and the need for better surface geological information for use with diamond drill hole data, dictated the program of reconnaissance geological mapping that was executed by Myat Htoon, consulting geologist. Mr Htoon worked in the field in the period June 21 through June 30, 1982 and prepared a map and written report (Appendix I).

### 2. Discussion

Mr. Htoon's field mapping was of a reconnaissance nature and his limitedtime assignment precluded detailed mapping. He was, however, able to confirm major rock divisions and trends and he located a significant area of outcroppings of molybdenite mineralization that was previously unknown to Armco.

Mr. Htoon's data, combined with 1982 drilling information, permit some refinements of the geological model. Of particular interest is the fact that, as shown on Mr. Htoon's map, outcropping molybdenite is hosted by a quartz monzonite intrusive rock that is similar to intrusive dykes found in drill holes #81-3 and #81-4. Several hand specimens were slabbed by D. Olsen of Asarco who used a diamond saw. Spectacular molybdenite noted on the surface of these pieces was somewhat deceptive: the cut surfaces revealed that most of the molybdenite was superficial on fractures rather than disseminated throughout the quartz monzonite. Nonetheless the discovery may well present an important new exploration target with exciting possibilities of enhancing both grade and tonnage of the deposit. Quartz monzonite was found elsewhere on the grid and even though the other occurrences are not known to bear molybdenite, are close to areas where molybdenum contents of soils are geochemically anomalous.

### PART IV - RECLAMATION AND DRILL CORE REMOVAL

### 1. Introduction

When Armco commenced work at Chu property in 1979 a reclamation bond was lodged with the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources as a guarantee of compliance with reclamation guidelines. Following completion of diamond drilling work in July 1982, all diamond drill core and much of camp were removed from the property. Drill sites, road sides and campsite were seeded with a mixture of timothy (40%0 and alsike clover (60%). A notice of completion of field work and details of reclamation have been submitted to the Ministry. Return of the reclamation bond is anticipated.

### 2. Camp and Core Removal and Storage

Approximately 750 boxes of diamond drill core were accumulated at Chu property (Photograph 3). All were packaged and transported by truck to a locked, limited access storage unit in Coquitlam, B.C., close to Vancouver. Various camp buildings were dismantled: plywood sheets were cut into core box lids. Oil barrels, plastic water lines and other non-biodegradable materials were removed from the property. One wooden tent frame was left intact for possible use in future work.

### 3. Seeding of Roads and Sites

Diamond drilling operations required construction of a main access road 2 km in length, several hundreds of metres of secondary access roads and twelve drill sites. Trees were either felled by chain saw or pushed over by the tractor. Wherever practical logs were salvaged (main access road) but elsewhere were cut into short lengths and, in most cases, buried in soil.

A mixture of timothy grass (40%) and alsike clover (60%) was spread on drill sites, on edges but not the tracks of all roads, and throughout the campsite area. These plants are common forage crops in Central British Columbia but will in due course be replaced by indigenous vegetation.

### 1. Introduction

Armco has earned 51% equity interest in the Chu molybdenum property and in so doing has demonstrated the probable presence of a major deposit. Geologically attractive but as yet untested portions of the property may further enhance its merits. Armco should proceed with exploration and pre-development planning mindful that the shortest possible start-up schedule would see entry into the molybdenum market place in the next decade. Molybdenum has enjoyed one of the more spectacular growth histories of metals and its unique qualities.combined with a growing world economy ensure that, given abundant supplies, its markets will continue to expand. Armco can position itself not only to guarantee a captive source and formidable leverage in the market place but also an important role in a very restricted producer community. With only one significant new source of molybdenum due to come on stream this decade (U.S. Borax's Quartz Hill Alaska deposit) and the likelihood of reduced output from several existing producers due to depletion, obsolescence, high operating costs and environmental restrictions, Armcos's recent vigourous pursuit of molybdenum production in North America, if continued can shelter it from future shortages of supplies vital to its major business interests and propel it into a leading rather than trailing market position.

The Chu property has characteristics that make it attractive for continued exploration. Work to date has been exceedingly rewarding: modest expenditures have confirmed the intital geological model, partially explored what is likely to be a major molybdenite deposit and targeted several other parts of the property for drill testing. Its North American location in an accessible but environmentally insensitive area yet close to services and amenities could scarcely be more ideal.

### 2. Current Status

Most of Armco's work at Chu property has been directed to the molybdenite zone that was identified by previous operators (Asarco and Rio Tinto). Other expenditures were for access road construction and technical surveys of a property grid including magnetic, very low frequency electromagnetic, geochemical and geological surveys.

Twelve diamond drill holes with aggregate length of 13,768 feet (4,196 m) have tested the main mineral zone for 850 m in a northwesterly direction and to depths of between 250 m and 350 m from surface. Early concepts and assumptions regarding the characteristics and configuration of the zone have been continuously modified as data accumulated. Work during 1982, though very limited, was extremely useful in refining the exploration model, suggesting that only now is there sufficient "hard" information at hand to enable formulation of some relatively realistic statements concerning the deposit. Several data voids remain and all "outside" exploration possibilities are untested.

Drill hole #82-2 (Figures 2 and 4) failed to confirm continuity between rather weak molybdenite mineralization found on section 0+00 (drill holes #80-1 and #80-2) and stronger mineralization on section 2+80W (drill holes #80-3 and 81-1). This discrepancy may be due to offsetting by an as yet unrecognized northeasterly striking fault or to incorrect assumptions concerning the attitude and shape of the mineral zone. Drill hole #82-1 cored quartz veinlet stockwork and weak molybdenite mineralization throughout the hornfelsed argillite protion and may have skimmed the footwall of the zone. If mineralization is steeply or vertically inclined (see below) then hole #82-1 may have been stopped before it interesected the zone.

As illustrated in Figures 3 and 5, drill hole #82-2 cored a long section of mineralized hornfelsed sedimentary rocks with a few crystalline dykes and sections of strongly developed quartz veins. From 1040 feet to total depth it passed through the strongest zone of molybdenite encountered to date (365 feet averaged 0.170MoS<sub>2</sub>) and the south side of the zone was not reached. Correlation between drill holes of apparently similar mineralized sections and observations of steeply dipping folia, fractures and other planar features combine to indicate that, al least on Section 4+20W, the mineral zone dips very steeply northeast. Concommitantly, one of the premises of Armco's exploration of Chu property, namely that molybdenite content of the deposit increases with increasing depth from surface, was supported and dramatically illustrated by data from drill holes #81-2 and #82-2. Corroborative evidence in the form of deeper drill core data from this and other parts of the property is needed but if the trend is borne out by further work the concept of a deposit that can be extracted in whole or in part by underground mining will have to be carefully considered.

The importance of Mr. Htoon's discovery of outcroppings of molybdenitebearing rock should not be overlooked. Their relationship to the main zone that has been drilled is speculative: they lie  $90^{\circ}$  off that main trend. However outcrops are composed of quartz saturated quartz monzonite similar to the major dykes encountered in drill holes #81-3 and #81-4 and not greatly different in composition from the smaller dykes found in almost every drill hole. The latter however contain only small quantities of molybdenite. The role of quartz monzonite intrusions as sources or collectors of molybdenite may be confirmed by further work and if that is so our present and past concepts that the main ore trend is northwesterly may have to be displaced in favour of north and northeasterly trends.

### 3. Recommendations

Exploration of the Chu molybdenite prospect should continue without delay. Much encouragement has resulted from efforts to date and the present data base is too thin and unbalanced to enable more than a partial assessment of its worth. The next phase of exploration should include the following:

- detailed mapping of the recently discovered mineralized surface outcrops located near station 4+75S on grid line 6+00W. Surface chip sampling for assay purposes may not be practical in which case the area should be tested by means of bedrock trenches or several shallow drill holes.
- 2) continued step-out drilling to extend the known molybdenite zone along its apparent northwesterly trend.
- 3) continued deeper drilling to confirm the apparent increase in molybdenite content with increased depth from surface.
- 4) several lines of deep penetration induced polarization surveys.
- 5) investigation by bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling of geochemically anomalous areas located southwest of drill hole #81-7 and east of the campsite (see also Recommendations -Summary Report - 1981).

### APPENDIX I

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### GEOLOGY OF CHU PROPERTY

By:	Myat	Htoon, g	geologist	
For:	Armco	Mineral	Exploration	Ltd

Date: July 9, 1982.

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### GEOLOGY OF CHU PROPERTY

### CHU PROJECT, OMINECA MINING DIVISION

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

by

Myat Htoon

### INTRODUCTION

Armco has been exploring the Chu property since 1979. This geological mapping is part of the on going major exploration program. Information about the property such as location, access, ownership, regional geology, local geology and description of mineralization has been described in the 1981 - Chu project report by E.A. Ostensoe. Hence, such information is not mentioned here to avoid repeatation. Field methods and map preparation are described. Factual findings on the mapped area are discussed.

### FIELD METHODS AND MAP PREPARATION

Hip chain and brunton compass were used for field mapping. Geological traverses were taken along the grid lines which were cut on the property during 1981 field season. The base line running 300° azimuth and 3.6 km long and 1.5 metre wide has wooden hubs at every 40 metres interval. Fifty one kilometres of 31 cross lines which are 120 metres apart has flagging tapes at every 25 metres interval.

Identification of rocks were not done by rock thin section or chemical analysis, but more or less follows and slightly modified the previously given names.

In the field 1:2500 scale map was used. The final compilation was plotted on 1:6000 scale map. Geologic contacts were drawn based on every available geological, geophysical, geochemical and diamond drill holes data.

### GEOLOGY AND STRUCTURE

The area is divided into five units of rocks as follows:

- 1. Dacite, andesite, argillite, meta siltstone and sandstone mixed unit.
- 2. Meta siltstone and sandstone, argillite, phyllite and slate.
- 3. Porphyritic andesite, pyroclastic tuff and breccia.
- 4. Granodiorite and granite.
- 5. Quartz monzonite, granodiorite, pegmatite, aplite and alaskite dykes and possible marginal phase of unit four.

Units 1, 2 and 3 are of Hazelton group clastic sediments and volcanics. Top and bottom of the units are uncertain. Beddings are rare. Two readings of bedding indicate one is somewhat parallel to the slaty cleavage of the region (290° azimuth) with NE dip at high angle and the other (040°/30° - 310°) cuts across the slaty cleavage. The general attitudes of slaty cleavages strike 290° to 300° and dip NE and SW at high angles (no less than 70°).

Units 1, 2 and 3 were intruded by unit 4 (granodiorite and granite probably of Coast Range affinity) and unit 5. Rock types under unit 5 may be of different relative age, but due to lack of any field evidence are grouped under unit 5. Siliceous quartz monzonite, aplite, pegmatite and alaskite suite are recognized very close to or at the margin of unit 4, and hence is interpreted as late differentiates of the pluton. Granodiorite, quatrzmonzonite and alaskite as dykes and dyke-like features in meta-sediments and andesite pile. In general, larger dykes strike east-west and dip at high angles towards south.

### MINERALIZATION

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Mineralization at the Chu property has been described in fairly detailed manner in 1981 - Chu project report. Mineralization is considered to be associated with quartz veinlets stockwork in fractured meta-sediments. Apart from this type of mineralization field mapping revealed siliceous phase mineralization. One marginal zone of granodiorite pluton at grid location 6+00 W - 4+75 S is consisted of siliceous quartz monzonite, ap lite and minor pegmatiticrocks. Quartz veins and veinlets are not uncommon. Molybdenite was found at this spot as disseminated as well as fracture coatings. It seems possible that part of the solution which formed the siliceous phase mineralization had injected into the adjacent host rock and formed the stock-work mineralization in the meta-sediments at the Chu property.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Meta-sediments and volcanics piles of the Hazelton group were deposited and later folded and faulted around the Chu area forming slaty cleavage trending 300° with high angle dip. The pile was later intruded by granodiorite-granite pluton of Coast Range intrusive affinity. This was followed by injection of quartz-monzonite-granodiorite dykes. Not all dykes and/or late intrusion are accompanied by molybdenite mineralization. It seems like siliceous quartz monzonite (siliceous phase) that intruded meta-sediments carried the main molybdenite mineralization of the area. The findings from mapping suggest that there are possible significant mineralized zones at siliceous quartz monzonite phase at the margin of granodiorite pluton other than the present quartz stockwork mineralized zones in the meta-sediments. Hence, such areas warrant further exploration for new drilling targets.

### APPENDIX II

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- II(a) Drill Core Assays copper and molybdenite
- II(b) Drill Core Assays tungstate (WO $_3$ ), silver and gold
- - (ii) General Testing Laboratories

### APPENDIX II(a)

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Drill Core Assays Copper and Molybdenite (MoS<sub>2</sub>)

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ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS

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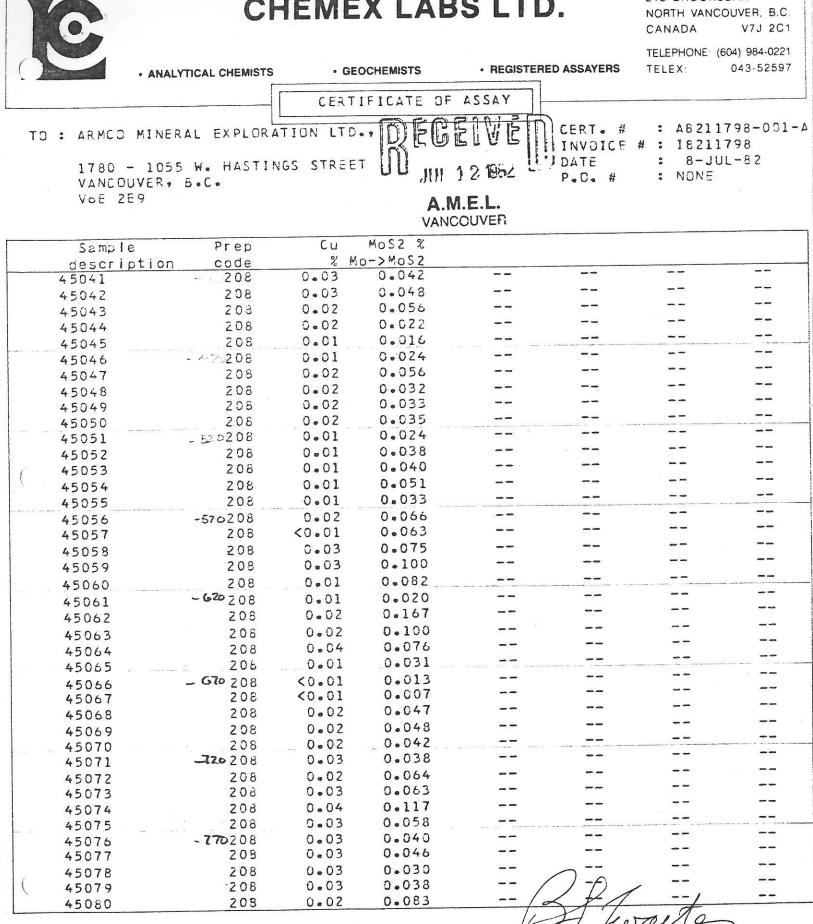
TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221 TELEX: 043-52597

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY TC : ARMCC MINERAL EXPLORATION LTD., CERT. # : A3211668-001-A INVOICE # : 18211668 1780 - 1055 W. HASTINGS STREET : 01-JUL-82 DATE P.C. # : NONE

VANCOUVER, B.C. V6E 2E9

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MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

Č	· ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS	• GI	EOCHEMISTS	• REGISTEF	ED ASSAYERS	CANADA TELEPHONE: TELEX:	V7J 2C (604) 984-022 043-5259
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CERTIFICATE OF ASSAYTO : ARMCO MINERAL EXPLORATION LTD.,CERT. # : A8211900-001-<br/>INVOICE # : 182119001780 - 1055 W. HASTINGS STREETDATE : 14-JUL-82<br/>P.D. # : NONE

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TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221 TELEX: 043-52597

### CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : ARMCO MINERAL EXPLORATION LTD..

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CERT. # : A8211954-001-INVDICE # : I8211954 DATE : 16-JUL-82 P.C. # : NONE

1780 - 1055 W. HASTINGS STREET

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### **General Testing Laboratories**

A Division of SGS Supervision Services Inc.

1001 EAST PENDER ST., VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA, V6A 1W2 PHONE (604) 254-1647 TELEX 04-507514 CABLE: SUPERVISE



ARMCO MINERALS 1780 - 1055 West Hastings Street Vancouver, B.C. W6E 2E9

**CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY** 

No.: 8208-2653

DATE: Sept. 9/82

We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on:

TO:

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Analytical and Consulting Chemists, Bulk Cargo Specialists, Surveyors, Inspectors, Samplers, Weighers

MEMBER: American Society For Testing Materials 

The American Oil Chemists Society

Canadian Testing Association
REFEREE AND OR OFFICIAL CHEMISTS FOR: National Institute of Oilseed Products

The American Oil Chemists' Society
OFFICIAL WEIGHMASTERS FOR: Vancouver Board Of Trade

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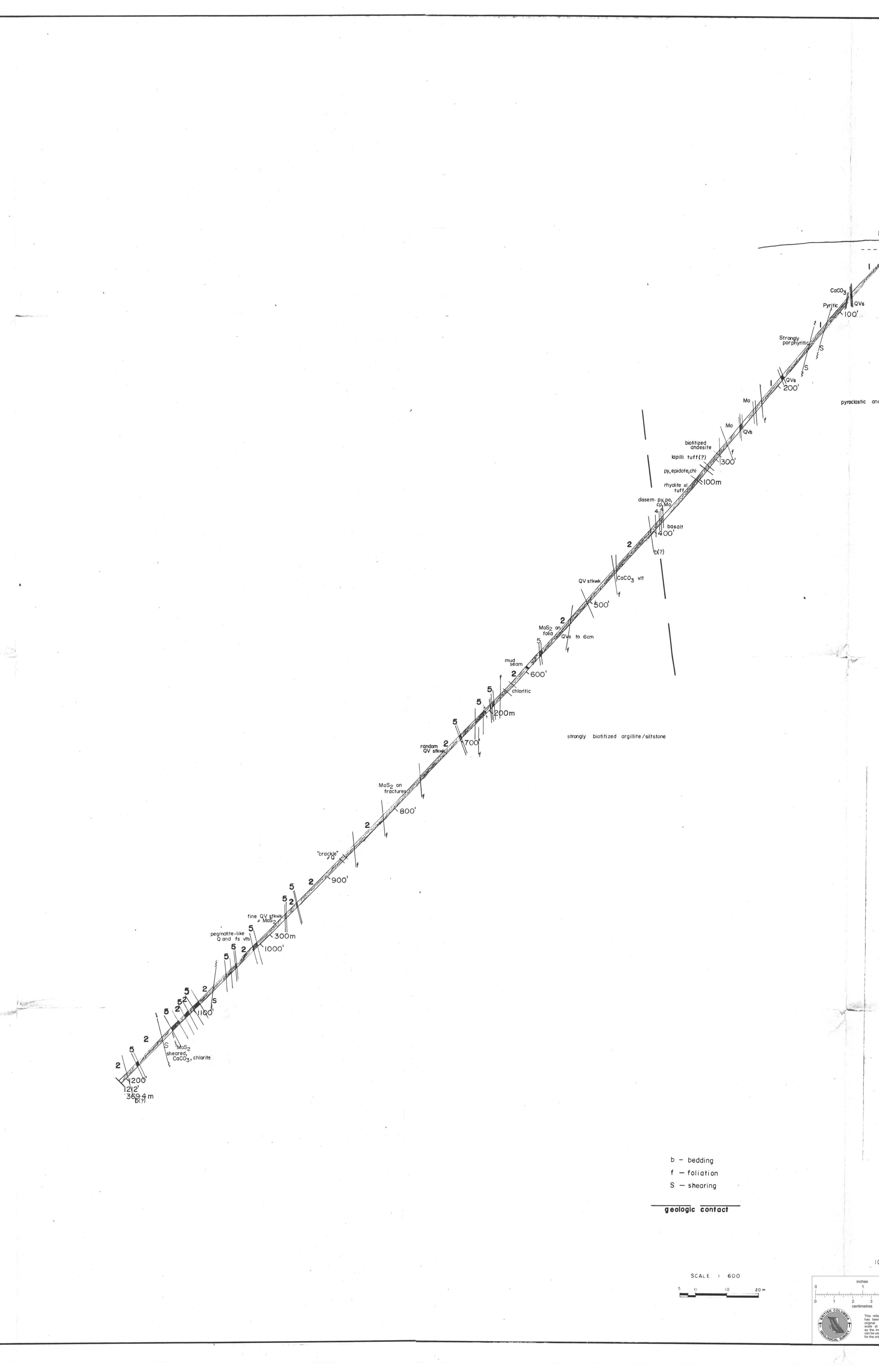
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1401) ----overburde 1250 m -----GEOLOGICAL LEGEND 12**0**0 m And and an and a state of the s Pyroclastic andesite; tuff: purple, dark green, siliceous, pyritic and/or pyrrhotitic, banding weak or obscure, porphyritic or porphyroblastic textures common. read and the second Siltstone, mudstone, quartzite: brown or green, fine grained, siliceous, may be biotitized or chloritized. Normally hornfelsed and stockworked with narrow quartz veins. Foliation parallels 2 bedding. Includes tuff. Andesite: dark green chloritized dykes, weakly foliated, pyritic; may be equivalent to granodiorite porphyry. 1150 m A START Basalt: dark brown to black, may have chilled contacts; usually narrow. Oligocene Endako group. \* Granodiorite dykes; porphyritic, coarse feldspar phenocrysts, dense light green feldspathic matrix, 3% pyrite. Quartz monzonite 2 A 10 A Nechako granite: Coast Range Intrusions, medium grained, biotitic. Contraction of the second s a. Quartz veins: simple stockwork with pyrite, molybdenite; oriented parallel to cleavage or foliation; 0.5 – 3.0 mm 141 1100 m b. Complex stockwork with pyrite, chlorite, traces of epiodote, traces to abundant molybdenite c. Veins of any orientation, with pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, epidote. . 1 ARMCO MINERAL EXPLORATION LTD. GEOLOGICAL SECTION 1+40W VERTICAL SECTION N 30°E THROUGH DDH 82-1 1050 m CHU PROJECT VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size. Figure 2. TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY : ERIK OSTENSOE SEP 15 1982 Date: July 1982

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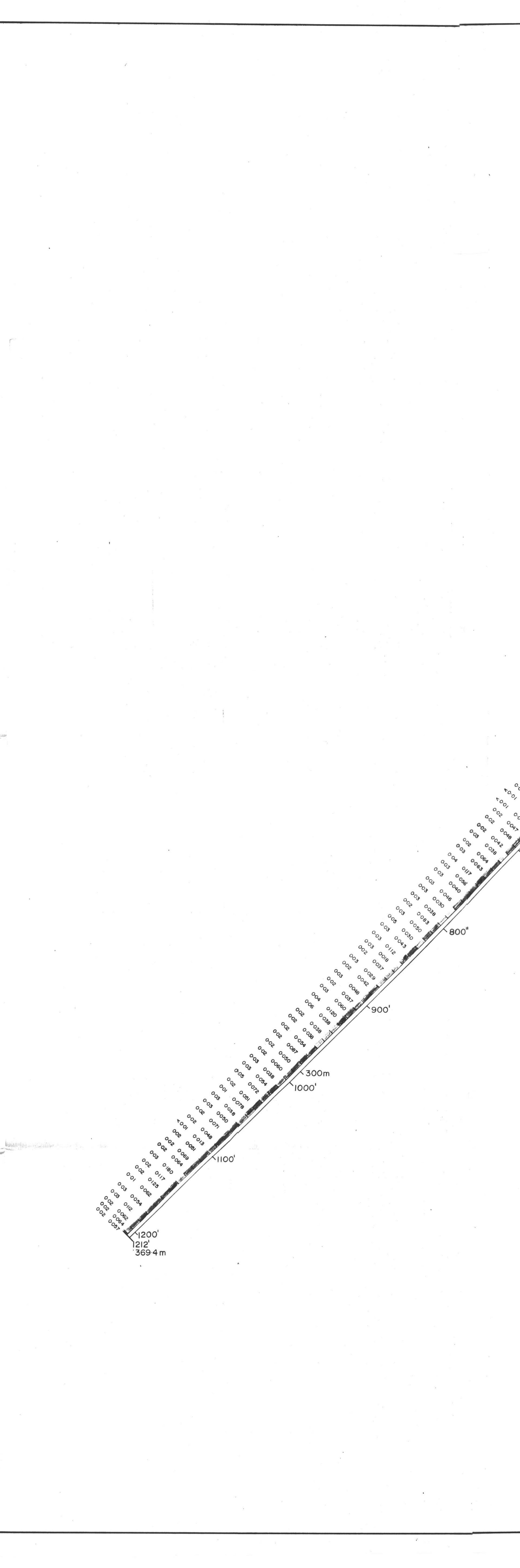
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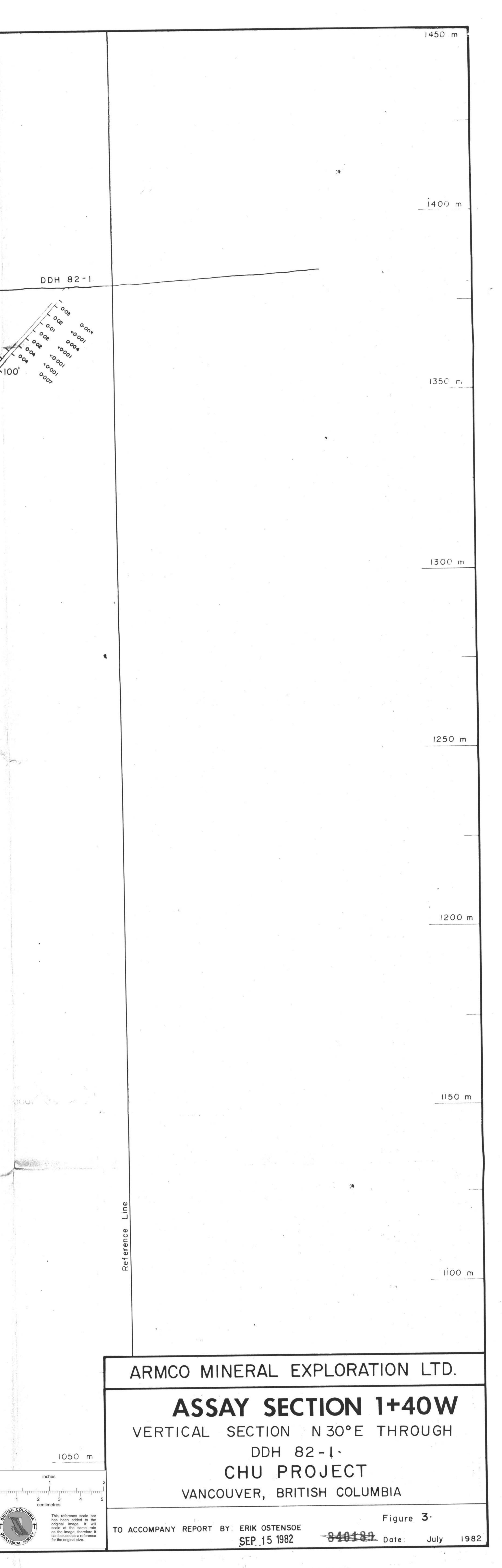
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


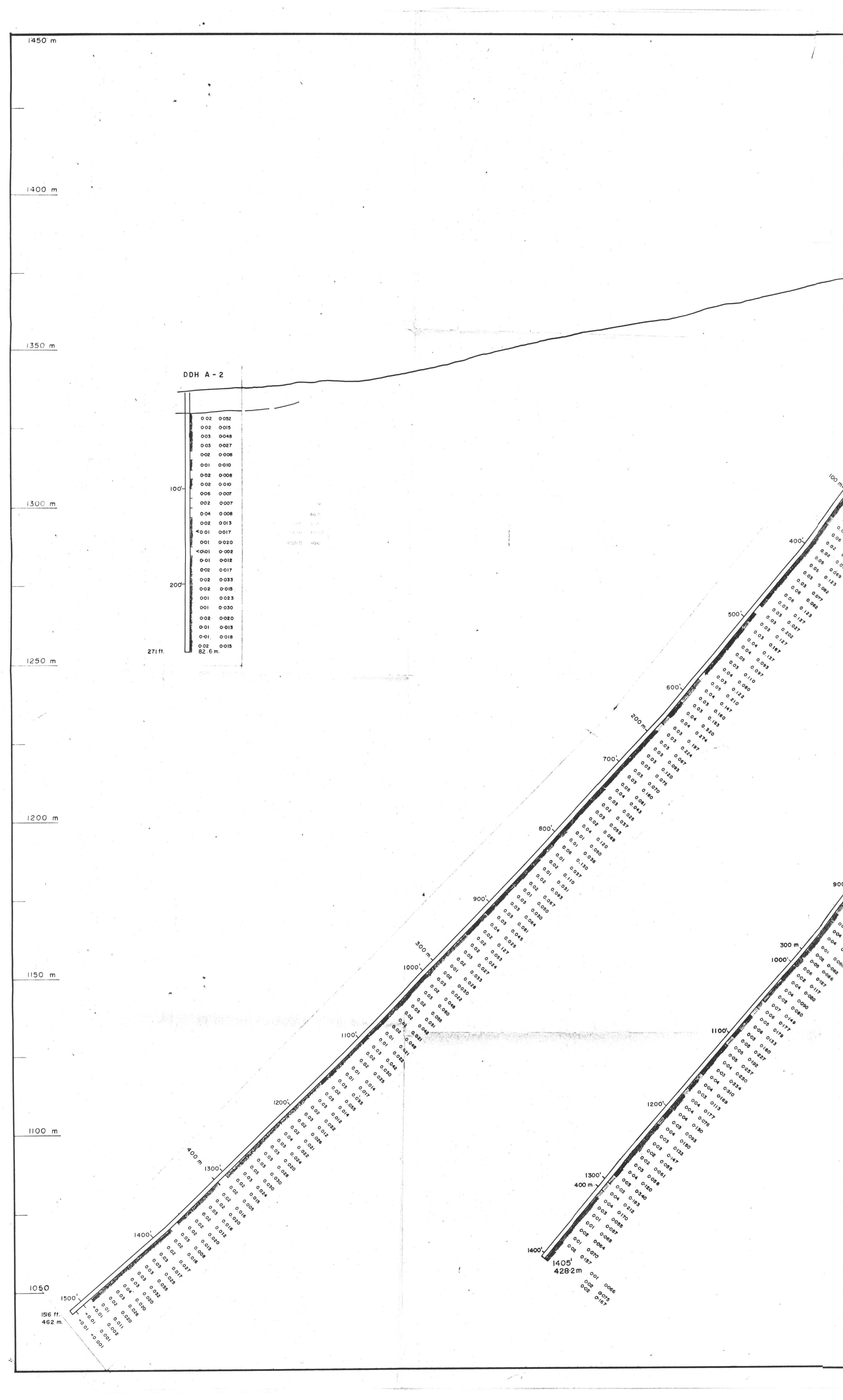
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DDH B-7 1400 m 1350 r 1300 r . . 1250 m 1200 distant in the second sec 1150 1 1100 m ARMCO MINERAL EXPLORATION LTD. ASSAY SECTION 4+20 W VERTICAL SECTION N30°E THROUGH DDH B-7/81-2/A-2/82-2 050 m CHU PROJECT VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA Figure 5. eference scale bar een added to the I image. It will at the same rate image, therefore it used as a reference original size. TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY: ERIK OSTENSOE Drawn by: SEP 15 1982 840191 Date: July 1982 Drawn by