

# UMEX

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## SPECOGNA GOLD AND ANTIMONY PROSPECTS

Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.

N.T.S. 103G/4E

Skeena Mining Division

by

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CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
LOCATION AND ACCESS . . . . .	1
HISTORY . . . . .	1
REGIONAL GEOLOGY . . . . .	2
LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION . . . . .	2
Gold Mineralization - Bella Claims . . . . .	2
Antimony Mineralization - Marino Claims . . . . .	4
GRADE CALCULATIONS . . . . .	4
OPTION CONDITIONS . . . . .	5
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS . . . . .	5

Figures

	following page
FIGURE 1 - Location Map, Specogna Property, 1"=85 miles. . . .	1
FIGURE 2 - Claim Map, Specogna Property, 1"=1 mile . . . . .	1
FIGURE 3 - Geology and Assay Results, Bella Gold Prospect, 1"=50 feet . . . . .	3

## SPECOGNA GOLD AND ANTIMONY PROSPECTS

### INTRODUCTION

The Specogna property consists of 40 full-sized contiguous mineral claims consisting of the Bella 1-22 claims, to cover a gold prospect, and the Marino 1-18 claims, to cover an antimony prospect.

The property is situated 12 miles south-southeast of Sandspit, Queen Charlotte Islands in the Skeena Mining Division. The claims were recorded in May and June 1973 and are owned by Mr. Efrem Specogna of Port Clements, Queen Charlotte Islands.

The claims were submitted to UMEX in early January 1974 and a property examination was completed by A.A. Burgoyne and P. Master on January 11, 1974.

### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located 460 air miles northwest of Vancouver, B.C. and 12 miles south-southeast of Sandspit at  $53^{\circ} 05'N$  latitude and  $131^{\circ} 42'W$  at 500 to 1300 feet elevation on the eastern side of Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.

Access to the Queen Charlotte Islands is provided by daily jet air service to Sandspit. A gravel road extends south of Sandspit to within two miles of the property from whence a well cutout trail of some three miles in length provides access to the eastern part of the property (note Figure 2).

To complete any sizeable exploration programme on the property a road of some four miles in length would have to be constructed for access or alternatively utilization of a helicopter on a casual basis out of Prince Rupert, B.C. would be required.

### HISTORY

The area around Cumshewa Inlet (note Figure 2) has been prospected intermittently since the late 1800's. The Cumshewa Gold Property, located some  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of the Specogna Property (Bella claims), was discovered in 1907 and between this date and 1913, 1800 feet of drift and crosscut and 280 feet of winze and shaft work was completed.

These underground workings are in hornfelsic argillite and greywacke and some agglomerates of the Jurassic Yakoun Formation cut by basic and acidic dykes.

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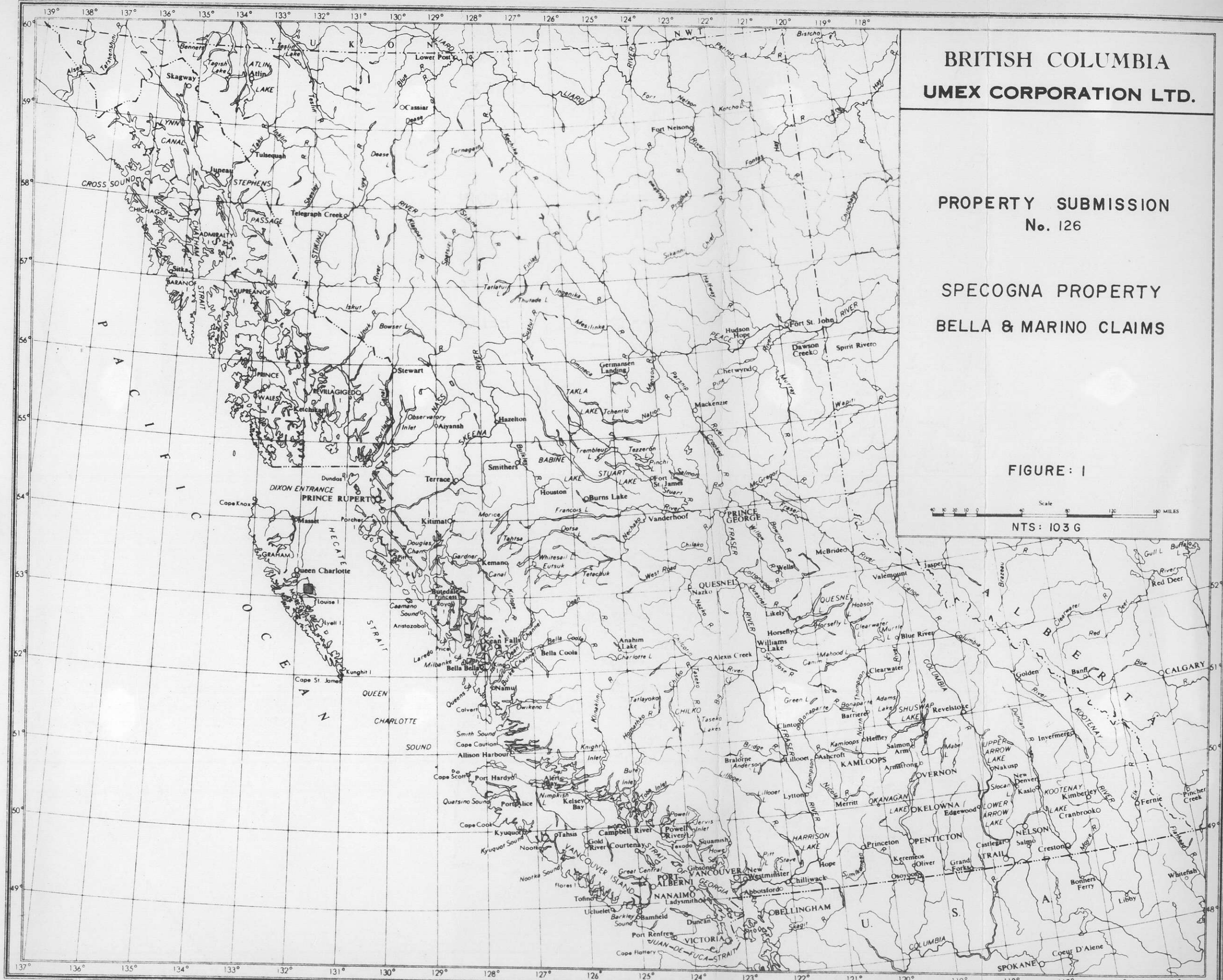
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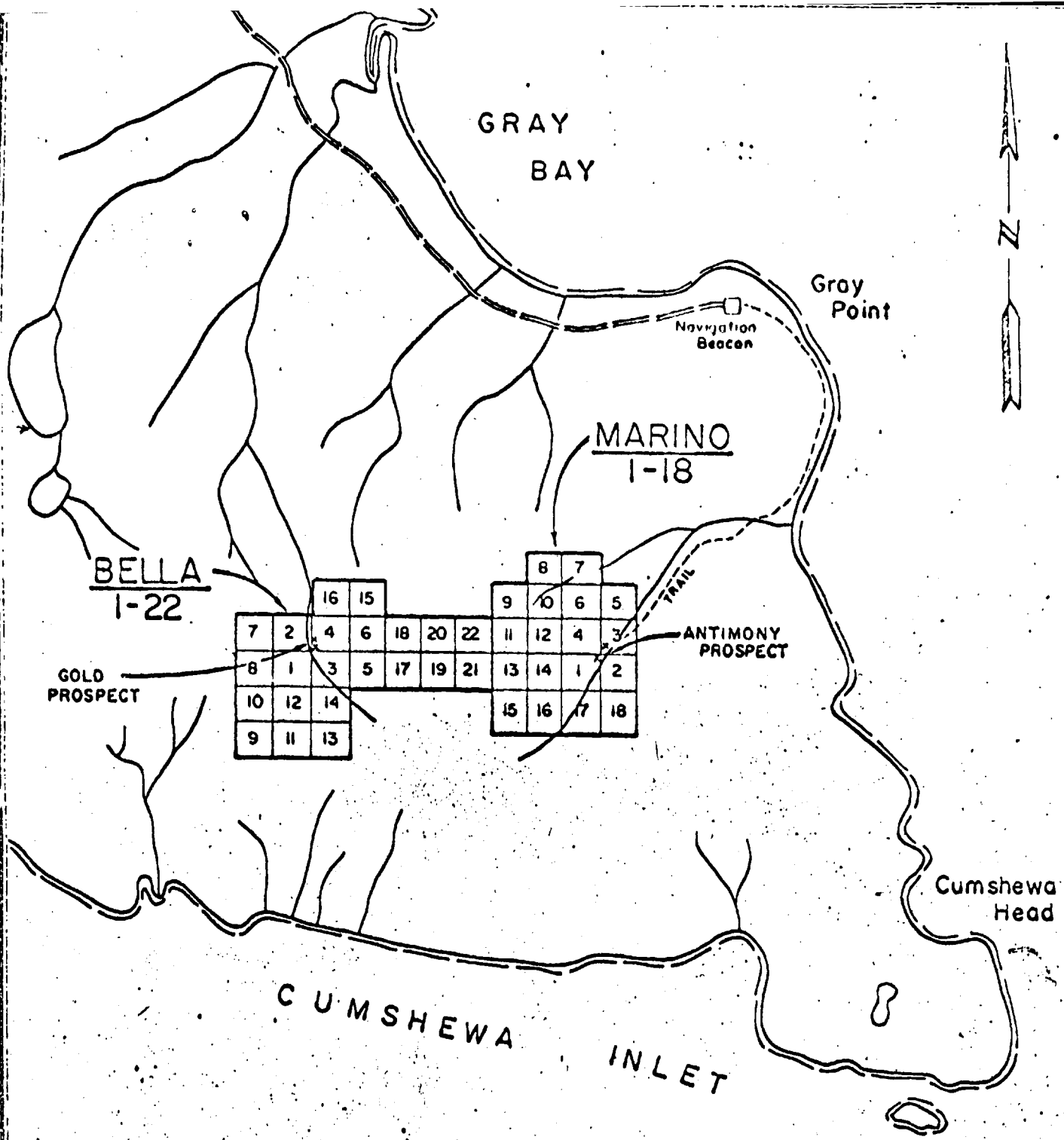
**SPECOGNA PROPERTY  
BELLA & MARINO CLAIMS**

**FIGURE: I**

Scale 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 MILES

NTS: 103 G





MARINO ANTIMONY PROSPECT  
 AND  
 BELLA GOLD PROSPECT  
 MORESBY ISLAND, O.C.I., B.C.  
 CLAIM MAP

AFTER SANGUINETTI

SCALE: 1" = 1 mile

OCTOBER, 1973

FIGURE 2

The workings essentially follow steep fault zones that have stringer systems and silicified breccias at intervals along them.

The Specogna Property was located and staked in the spring of 1973 by Mr. E. Specogna. The mineralization was discovered by prospecting and geochemical sediment sampling. No evidence of old workings or previous exploration work is known. Since the location of the property the only exploration work that has been completed is some pitting and trenching over 90 feet on antimony mineralization on the Marino claims.

#### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area is underlain by rocks of eugeosynclinal origin that are included in the regional tectonic unit known as the Insular Belt or Trough. The Insular Belt includes those rocks that parallel and form the complete western edge of the Cordillera of B.C. and Southeast Alaska.

In the general region of the Specogna property this part of the Queen Charlotte Islands are underlain by sedimentary sequences of the Cretaceous Honna and Haida Formations which include conglomerate, arkosic grits, shale, glauconitic sandstone, and various types of siltstone. The Specogna property is directly underlain by Jurassic Yakoun Formation that is variably comprised of agglomerates, tuffs, conglomerate, volcanic sediments and minor coal. Cretaceous intrusive plugs composed of quartz monzonite to granodiorite occur on the east side of Moresby Island - their origin and emplacement probably being related to the northwest trending Sandspit Fault which delineates the east side of Moresby Island.

For a complete description of the geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands, the reader should refer to Bulletin No. 54 of the B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, by Sutherland-Brown.

#### LOCAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The Specogna Property is underlain by volcanic and lesser sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic Yakoun Formation. Rock exposure is very scant and is principally found in creek banks that are normally covered by moss and lichen.

#### Gold Mineralization - Bella Claims

Rock exposures seen by this writer was restricted to a 2000 foot traverse

down the north flowing creek where gold mineralization is exposed on the Bella 1, 2, and 3 mineral claims (note Figure 2). Rock types exposed include pyritic felsite and tuff, rhyolite, and minor limestone and andesite. Also numerous northeast trending quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, veinlets and stringers over a distance of some 600 feet were noted.

The most striking feature is a zone of some 170 feet that is exposed in the north flowing creek bed (note Figure 3\*) which is referred to as a quartz-stockwork. Basically it is a zone of hydrothermally altered (bleached color) and silicified (quartz veining and veinlets) stockwork with minor carbonate veining in a fine-grained light colored volcanic rock which contain 1-5% pyrite and arsenopyrite. The unaltered rock is termed a felsite. Three separate composite and chip samples, mostly from the stockwork and taken over 50, 40, and 50 feet for a cumulative length of 140 feet, give a weighted assay of 0.081 oz/ton gold with minor silver values. The writer resampled the quartz stockwork over the same location as samples JN-4 in Figure 3 and obtained an assay of 0.102 oz/ton gold over 60 feet. Another 60 feet of quartz stockwork remains unsampled; however, the alteration and mineralization would strongly suggest that the gold content would be similar.

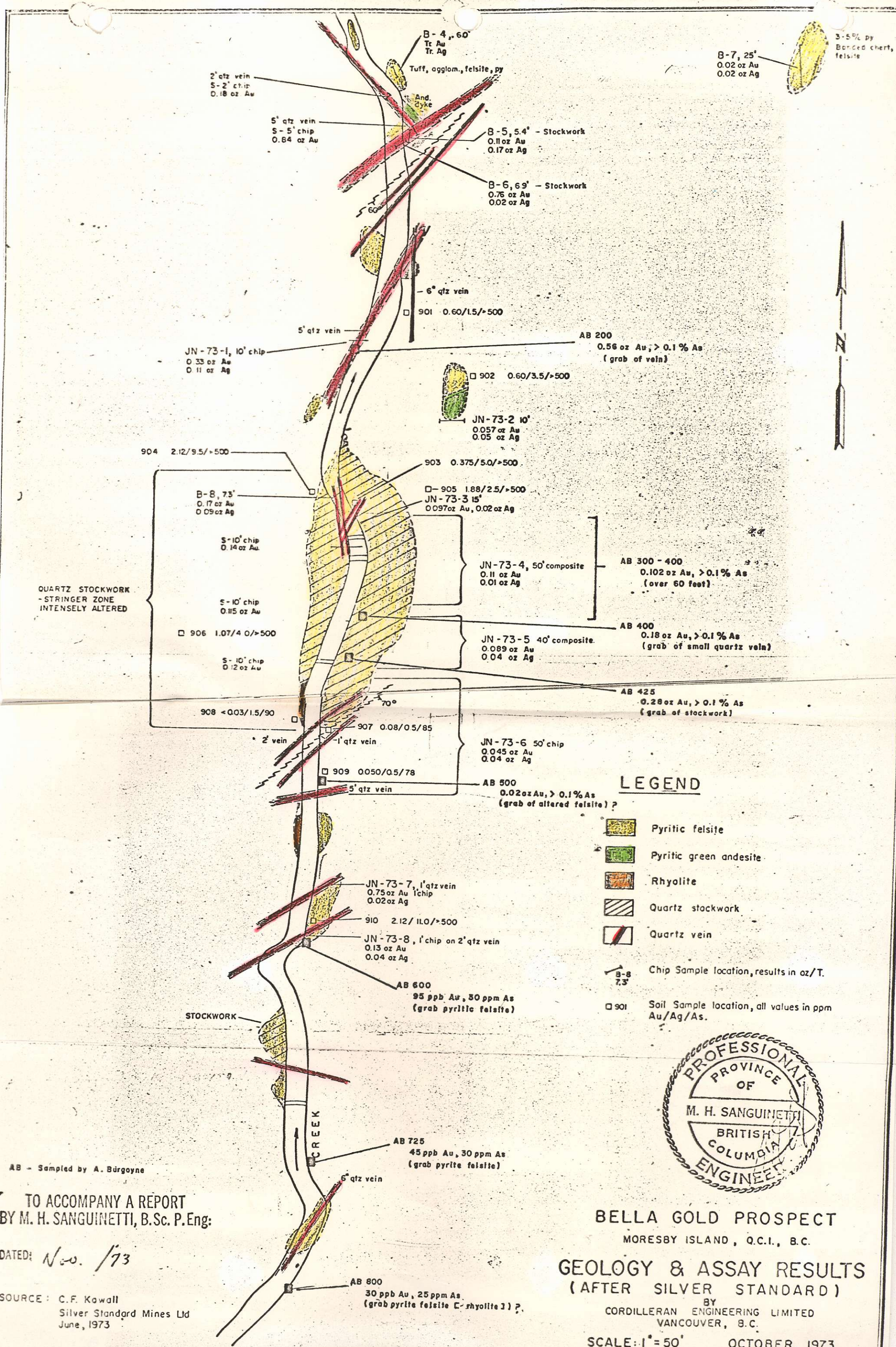
For several hundred feet north and south along the creek and peripheral to the quartz stockwork a minimum of 12 northeast trending quartz veins are exposed. Their widths vary from six inches to five feet and where they cluster, smaller quartz stockworks are produced. Their gold content where assayed is high but variable and ranges from 0.11 to 0.84 oz/ton gold.

It should be noted that the observed frequency of the quartz veins is primarily a function of outcrop exposure. It is thought that the possibilities for further gold-bearing quartz veins and quartz stockworks within this area defined in Figure 3 is very high. Also, some quartz veining with attendant gold mineralization is exposed for over 700 feet south of the southern edge of Figure 3 on the creek banks.

Grab samples taken by the writer of representative material from three separate quartz (carbonate) veins varied from 0.18 to 0.56 oz/ton gold. This

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\* This figure is taken from "Report on the Marino Antimony Prospect and the Bella Gold Prospect" by M.H. Sanguinetti, P.Eng., of Cordilleran Engineering Ltd. Samples taken by A.A. Burgoyne have been added to the map.





confirms in general the tenor of gold mineralization as indicated by previous sampling in Figure 3. Also, the gold content of seven unmineralized rock samples primarily of pyritic felsite south of Figure 3 varied from 15-95 ppb - which is an exceptionally high background.

#### Antimony Mineralization - Marino Claims

The antimony prospect on the Marino claims is located 2 miles east of the gold prospect on the Bella claims.

This antimony prospect consists of a narrow porphyritic rhyolite dyke on both sides of which silicified, brecciated rhyolite has been mineralized with massive to very fine-grained stibnite. Assay results of chip samples across this mineralization returned values of from 2.7% to 7.7% antimony with up to 0.15 oz/ton of gold. Maximum width of the higher grade mineralization was four feet on the north side of the dyke; total exposed strike length along the two trenches is 90 feet. Lower grade mineralization has been exposed along an overall length of 500 feet.

#### GRADE CALCULATIONS

In an effort to evaluate further the gold potential and its economic possibilities in the fairly restricted area on the banks of the north flowing creek on the Bella 2 and 4 mineral claims, the following reasoning is used.

A zone some 480 feet along the creek is considered for calculation which includes: a distance of 180 feet north of the quartz stockwork, 200 feet including the 170 feet of quartz stockwork, and 100 feet south of the quartz stockwork.

The weighted average works out to 0.05 - 0.06 oz. Au/ton over 480 feet of which 155 feet has been assayed and grade is known, 60 feet of unassayed stockwork is given an inferred 0.10 oz. Au/ton assay, and 265 feet of unexposed and/or unassayed rock a zero grade is arbitrarily given.

Clearly the gold potential of the property is highly significant. The potential for mining should clearly be directed toward an open-pit situation rather than an underground operation. The grade of gold mineralization is clearly tied into the frequency of quartz veins.

Specogna reports that he has obtained high arsenic sediment values (50 - 90 ppm) on several small creeks that drain to the west of the property, and considering the extensive overburden cover, the potential for gold mineralization on other parts of the property must be considered excellent.

## OPTION CONDITIONS

Discussions to date with Mr. Specogna have defined the following conditions on which we could option the property:

1. a) An initial down payment of <sup>4000</sup>~~\$2500~~ when Specogna signs any option agreement. His costs to date including staking of the property, prospecting, etc., are a minimum of \$2100.
  - b) That signing of the option agreement would be completed early in the new year such that UMEX could complete assessment requirements by the anniversary dates on the claims, i.e., late May and early June.
2. If the option is continued, a second payment of <sup>8000</sup>~~\$5000~~ one year after signing.
3. If the option is continued, a third payment of <sup>820,000</sup>~~\$10,000~~ at the end of the second year.
4. If the option is continued, a fourth payment of <sup>50,000</sup>~~\$25,000~~ at the end of the third year.
5. If the option is continued, a fifth payment of <sup>68,000</sup>~~\$57,500~~ at the end of the fourth year.
6. If the property is brought to production, Mr. Specogna would retain 5% of the net proceeds.
7. That UMEX keep the claims in good standing during the option period.
8. That any claims staked within a mile of the periphery of the claims by UMEX be part of the option agreement and any claims staked by Specogna we are given the right of first refusal.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Gold mineralization on the Bella claims is found in quartz stockworks and in quartz (carbonate) veins over a distance of 1200 feet in pyritic (arsenopyrite) felsite volcanic rocks. Gold content in the quartz stockwork is 0.10 oz/ton and a weighted average of 140 feet, mostly over the stockwork, grades 0.081 oz/ton Au. Gold content in peripheral northeast trending quartz veins is variable but ranges from 0.11 to 0.84 oz/ton. A calculation based on available data indicates that a gold grade of 0.05 - 0.06 oz/ton over a distance of 480 feet is quite plausible and this figure represents a minimum grade.

The economic viability of the property, assuming the known grades are representative and that the geometry of the situation can be expanded, is in a potential open-pit gold operation. The potential to find further gold

mineralization on other parts of the property and peripheral to the property is considered good.

It is recommended that we option the property subject to a satisfactory option agreement being concluded and that exploration commence on the property in early spring 1974.

The following exploration programme is recommended and it can be broken into two separate phases.

- I
1. A topographic map at 1"=800' and 25' contours of the complete claim area.
  2. Geological mapping and sampling of known mineralized showings on the property.
  3. Pitting, trenching, and sampling of known mineralized showings.
  4. Placement of about 40 line miles of flagged line.
  5. Grid geochemical soil sampling for Au, As, and in certain areas for Ag, Hg, Sb, Cu, Zn, and sediment sampling of all creeks.
  6. Ground magnetic survey over the complete grid.

The field time to complete the above programme would involve 2 - 3 months at a cost of \$50,000 including option down payment and Vancouver Overhead but not Montreal Overhead charges. The above cost may be reduced by a figure of \$2000 - \$4000 if it is feasible to construct a road to the property rather than rely solely on helicopter transportation.

II Based on positive results of Phase I and to better evaluate the known area of gold mineralization, a minimum 2000 foot diamond drill programme would be required. To complete such a programme we would utilize the UMEX Longyear 24 Drill. This would cost an estimated \$22,000.

Respectfully submitted,

Alfred A. Burgoyne