

860373

## PROJECT SYNOPSIS

## 1990 BUDGET PROPOSAL - WESTERN CANADA

PROJECT:

Jake

BUDGET: \$30,000.00

PHASE: 2

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**Land:**

The Jake Property consists of 8 mineral claims for a total of 160 units.

**Ownership:**

The claims are 100% owned by Placer Dome Inc.

**Location and Access:**

The project area, located some 160 km north of Smithers B.C., is accessible by fixed wing aircraft to Bear Lake airstrip (28 km east of the property), and then from there by helicopter.

**Target Type:**

- i) High grade, polymetallic (precious metal rich), near surface epithermal mineralization hosted in a large argillic alteration zone.
- ii) Large Cu-Mo porphyry system at depth.

**Geological Setting:**

The claims are underlain by fine to medium grained sedimentary rocks of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group. The sediments are deformed and intruded by a suite of (Tertiary?) feldspar-porphyry dykes and plutons. These form a northeasterly trending complex approximately 7.0 km long and 2.5 km wide. Sedimentary and intrusive rocks in the vicinity of the swarm are intensely altered and mineralized (Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au and As). The highly pyritic mineralized surfaces weather to produce a pronounced gossan which is well exposed over several hundred metres of elevation.

Precious metal mineralization is hosted in epithermal veins (containing sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite) which trend north to northeasterly.

The Jake gossan along with the linear trend of the soil geochemical anomalies suggests the presence of a large, structurally controlled, hydrothermal system which may overlie a porphyry Cu, Mo deposit. Although the depth of the porphyry part

-2-

of the system is unknown, given that there is a minimum exposure of 800 metres of altered rock (Jake gossan), it is probably not too far below the level of the deeply incised creek.

#### Previous Work (others):

The property was first staked by Kennco Exploration in 1965. Exploration consisted of stream sediment and rock chip sampling followed by two AX diamond drill holes totalling 55.5 metres.

Canadian Superior staked the property in 1968 and then re-staked it in 1971. They explored the porphyry potential by conducting rock and soil geochemical surveys, geological mapping, a magnetometer survey and diamond drilling (3 x-ray holes totalling 94.5 metres, 2 BQ holes totalling 305 metres, 7 NQ holes totalling 900.5 metres). Canadian Superior's "Discovery Zone" returned 0.39% Cu and 27.43 g/t Ag across a surface exposure of 27.5 metres, while their drill holes encountered grades of 0.2 to 0.4% Cu and 13 to 34 g/t Ag.

In 1977 Cities Service Minerals Corporation optioned the property and conducted additional soil and rock sampling, geological mapping and diamond drilling (2 holes totalling 437 metres). The best drill intersection that was encountered by Cities Service was 0.19% Cu and 3.67 g/t Ag over 40 metres. Apparently only a few rocks were assayed for gold.

PDI staked the Jake claims in 1986, and optioned them to QPX Minerals Inc. in 1987. QPX was primarily interested in evaluating the epithermal gold potential and conducted contour soil sampling (50 metre sample interval) sediment and heavy mineral sampling, reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling. The soil geochemical survey defined a 0.5 km by 2.0 km north-northeasterly trending gold-in-soil anomaly (values greater than 100 ppb) which is open to the north. QPX dropped the option in the same year.

#### Previous Work (PDI):

Since staking the property in 1986, PDI's exploration program has been confined to grassroots-type work (ie: heavy mineral sampling, minor soil sampling and rock chip sampling) and a property examination by R. Pinsent.

#### Proposed Work:

All past drilling has been confined to testing a porphyry-type target and thus has been inappropriate for testing the north-northeasterly trending epithermal structure. As the claims expire this year, it is recommended that an exploration program be implemented in order to evaluate;

- i) the epithermal gold potential north of the main creek.
- ii) the porphyry Mo-Cu potential at the bottom of the creek valley where the system is conceivably 800 metres closer than it is relative

to the top of the ridge.


The exploration program will include linecutting (15 km), geological mapping, soil sampling (750 samples), rock sampling (200 samples) and an I.P. (15 km) survey.

**Proposed Budget:**

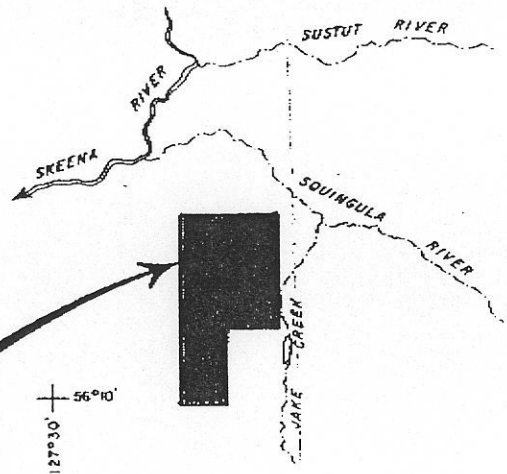
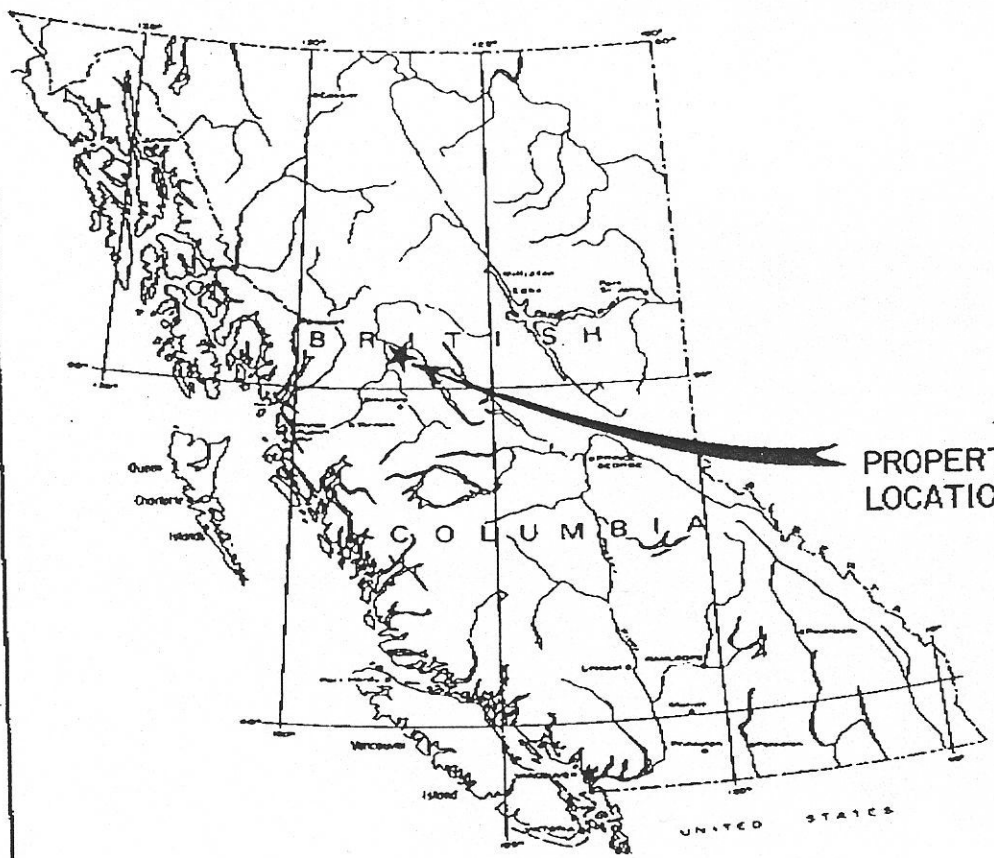
Site Costs	\$4,000.00
Transportation	6,000.00
Field Activities	7,000.00
Data Analysis	2,000.00
Lab Work	9,000.00
Report Preparation	<u>2,000.00</u>

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$30,000.00</b>
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Submitted by,



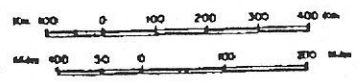
G. Shevchenko



PROPERTY LOCATION



JAKE CLAIMS	
PROPERTY LOCATION	
Revised	NTS 94D/3W



24 1980 12:10 0000 PLACER DOME YT. 1-403-668-2740



PLACER DOME INC.

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GA

**Memo To:** E. T. Kimura, G. Shevchenko  
**From:** R. H. Pinsent  
**Date:** October 2nd, 1989  
**Subject:** Jake Claims, 94D/3W

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The Jake 1 - 8 claims (160 units) cover a large area of "porphyry" related alteration approximately 160 km north of Smithers. The claims were staked for Placer Dome Inc. in 1986 and the Company retains it's undivided 100% interest. Placer optioned the property to QPX Minerals Inc. in 1986 and Dale Sketchley examined the property on behalf of Minequest Exploration Associates in 1987. QPX returned the claims to Placer later that year. The property has been idle since and the claims will start to lapse in October, 1990.

Dale Sketchley, Gwendolen Ditson and I visited the property on 14th, September, 1989 in order to assess the remaining potential of the property. In the light of that visit, I recommend that PDI prepare a budget for an exploration programme in 1990.

The Jake claims are underlain by fine-grained to medium grained sedimentary rocks of the Middle to Upper Jurassic Bowser Lake Group. The sediments are deformed and intruded by a suite of (Tertiary?) feldspar-porphyry dykes and plutons. These form a northeasterly trending complex approximately 7.0 km long and 2.5 km wide. Sedimentary and intrusive rocks in the vicinity of the swarm are intensely altered and mineralized. They are highly pyritic and exposed surfaces weather to produce a pronounced gossan which is well exposed over several hundred metres of elevation.

Kennecott originally held the property and Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd. explored the "porphyry" potential of the property in the 1970's. Placer visited property in 1986 to assess the precious metal potential of the system. The Company staked the Jake property after establishing (1) the presence of small amounts of gold (<0.5 ppm) in altered "porphyry" mineralized drill core; (2) finding significant gold in a heavy mineral (Fipkie) sample collected at the mouth of a deeply incised creek transecting the gossan (In Creek) and (3) obtaining

consistently elevated gold and arsenic values in soil samples collected on a plateau and ridge on the south side of the Creek (see PDI File#036632).

Canadian Superior's data shows that the Company mapped the area underlain by gossan in a fair amount of detail and carried out rock and soil sampling programmes prior to drilling what they thought to be a "porphyry" target. The Company evidently considered In Creek to be a normal fault and they felt that the most likely target for a circular, "Babine-type" porphyry lay in the more deeply eroded northern "upthrown" block. They drilled predominantly short vertical holes and reported finding low-grade copper mineralization (0.2 - 0.4% Cu) with a surprisingly high silver content (0.4 - 1.0 oz/t Ag).

QPX optioned the Jake property primarily with the intention of exploring the "downdropped" block to the south of In Creek for epithermal gold mineralization. The Company ran a series of contour soil lines across the gossan north and south of In Creek and prospected for mineralized vein material. The Company identified overlapping areas of anomalous Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au and As soil geochemistry within the overall gossan both north and south of the Creek. They also established the presence of, barren, chalcedonic quartz cutting gossanous rock at high elevation south of In Creek (see Jake Geology and Geochemistry Assessment report prepared by D.A. Sketchley).

Dale Sketchley examined core from the Canadian Superior drilling of the northern block and identified only a small amount of true "porphyry" alteration and mineralization. He concluded that most of the anomalous silver content reflected the presence of "epithermal" veins containing sphalerite, galena and to a lesser extent chalcopyrite. He saw no compelling reason to put a fault along In Creek.

From Dale's work and our visit to the property it would appear that the Jake gossan reflects the presence of an extremely large, structurally controlled, hydrothermal system which likely overlies a true "porphyry Cu, Mo" deposit. The data suggest that the "porphyry" part of the system is still buried. Its depth is unknown but, given that we have a minimum exposure of 800 metres of altered rock, it is probably not too far beneath the level of In Creek.

The principal exploration target on the Jake property is a structurally controlled, north to northeasterly (?) trending, zone of high-grade, precious metal-rich, epithermal

mineralization within the alteration zone. Canadian Superior's drilling was inappropriate for that type of mineralization.

I recommend a programme designed to test for structurally controlled mineralization north of In Creek. The project would likely include:

(1) Detailed mapping and prospecting on the south facing slope of In Creek;

(2) Construction of approximately 15 line Km of grid over the covered northern extension of the main axis of mineralization;

(3) Soil sampling and analysis geochemical analysis

(4) Approximately 15 line Km of (resistivity oriented) IP over the grid and along the switchback roads up the south facing slope of In Creek.

The programme will necessitate ferrying material in from Bear Lake airstrip to establish a field camp, probably at the old airstrip above In creek. Once on site one can use the existing road system to get around. Dale and I would be pleased discuss the project further and help in the preparation of a budget.

R. H. Pinsent



## PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

### MEMORANDUM:

TO: I. Thomson/R. Longe                      DATE: March 5th, 1987  
FROM: R.H. Pinsent  
RE: **JAKE PROPERTY DATA AND LOGISTICS**

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### Location and Access:

The Jake 1-8 claims are located on In Creek, in NTS area 94D/3W, approximately 5 km due south of the junction the Skeena and Squingula Rivers. The property is accessible by helicopter from either Smithers (160 km) or Bear Lake strip (30 km). The nearest habitation is located on the Skeena River approximately 15 km to the northeast of the property. The Suskeena Lodge is accessible by helicopter from Smithers or Bear Lake strip or by speeder down the old B.C. Rail track from Mosque Strip. In 1986 we based a helicopter at the lodge and cached fuel at Bear Lake Strip. Central Mountain Airways (Smithers) will fly Beach, Cessna, Navaho and Cheiftain aircraft into Bear and Mosque Lake strips.

### Information Sources:

The main Canadian Exploration Ltd. property file is now with Mobil Oil Canada Ltd. in Calgary. We have contacted the Company and they are reviewing their position on the release of the information. They should get back to us shortly.

The main data source is the assessment files (Assessment Reports 1874, 3868, 4563, 5947 and 6492). In addition, we have two unpublished reports, minus maps, written by John Baker (Canadian Superior) and J.D. Blanchflower (Minorex Consulting). These and a few "Executive Summaries" were donated by J.D. Blanchflower. I also have copies of Canadian Superior's regional geology and stream geochemistry (Cu) maps for the area. They are useful but they are not the property maps that we need.

There is drill core stored at two locations on the property. Canadian Superior stored their core at the drill camp located on the northern ridge. City Services, who finished off the drilling in 1977, stored their core in a camp on the south bank of In Creek. Conversations with John Baker indicate that representative core samples were abstracted and remain as condensed core sections stored in Smithers.



Contacts:

- 1) John Baker (Canadian Superior) worked on the project in the early 1970's. He can fill you in on a lot of their work. He is now working for J.T. Thomas Drilling in Smithers (604-847-4561).
- 2) Doug Blanchflower (Minorex Consulting) did a lot of the work on the property and has been very helpful in passing on information (604-376-8228).
- 3) Jack Hemelspeck (Canadian Superior(?)) has the condensed core referred to by J. Baker. I have not contacted him yet (604-847-2897).
- 4) Floyd Boyd (Owner, Suskeena Lodge) put us up in July and September 1986. The lodge is expensive and probably not very usefull for a major programme. It might be useful for short visits (604-835-8514).
- 5) Lawrence Hewitt (contractor) staked the Jake and TJC claims for us. He seems to do good work and may be useful as a line cutter down the road (604-846-9244).
- 6) Hank Van Alphen (Contractor) based in Smithers, phoned to see if we were interested in sharing a base camp at the Bear Lake strip. Suncor may be working in the area. He comes recommended by R. Pease at Equity Silver and would be available to put a camp on the property should you so wish it (604-847-2458).
- 7) D. Myers (Noranda) is involved with their Tommy Jack project and has phoned with regard to helicopter sharing. They want to drill in June. I think we would prefer to wait until July. He wants to keep in touch (604-562-0022).

Logistics

In 1986 we arranged with Northern Mountain to base a helicopter at Suskeena Lodge for a minimum hourly contract, subject only to our making the machine available to other people when not needed by us. The arrangement worked well. My preference would be to establish a camp either on the TJC property or at the old Canadian Superior Camp at the junction of Jake Creek and the Squigula River. It might even be possible to reopen the strip. I would suggest basing a helicopter at the

Camp and running the two programmes simultaneously in order to establish a reasonable daily helicopter usage. Fuel can be cached at Bear Lake strip. It might be possible to fly some fuel into the Jake property before the ice melts on Jake Lake. I don't know any obvious fly-in sites around the TJC claims but Noranda may have some ideas.

These observations briefly cover some of the more pertinent points but they can be expanded on later.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "R.H. Pinsent" with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

R.H. Pinsent

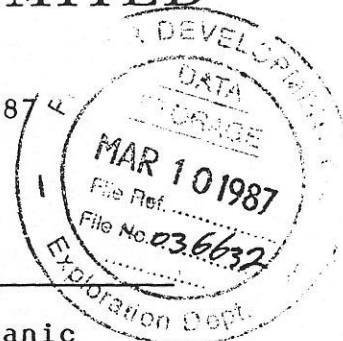
RHP/cs  
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# PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

## MEMORANDUM:

TO: I. Thomson/R. Longe                      DATE: March 6, 1987  
FROM: R.H. Pinsent  
RE: SUGGESTED WORK PROGRAMME: JAKE CLAIMS 94D/3W



The Jake claims were staked to cover a subvolcanic porphyry dyke complex intruded into sediment near the eastern margin of the Bowser Basin. The porphyry dykes are lithologically similar to rocks found at Granisle and Bell and they display similar "porphyry-style" alteration and mineralization. There is some evidence to suggest that altered rocks located structurally above the explored portion of the porphyry system are enriched in gold and arsenic.

The exploration programme that Placer Development Ltd. had planned for the Jake claims was designed to test for the presence of either stockwork breccia or structurally controlled gold deposits within the range of the porphyry system.

The main area of interest at this stage is the gossanous hill immediately to the south of In Creek. The top of the hill is a flat (possibly Tertiary) plateau which gives geochemical indications of Au and As.

In view of the steepness of the slopes and the difficulty in establishing a workable grid, we had in mind to restrict our grid to the plateau portion of the hill and traverse the side slopes at 200 m contour intervals. Tracing out the 1000, 1200, 1400 and 1600 contours would give us approximately 70 km of traverse which, sampled at 50 m intervals, would equate to approximately 1400 samples. The plateau grid would probably add another 500 samples.

The programme would presumably require a crew of four soil samplers, a geologist and helper for approximately a month.

I would recommend the acquisition of a high-quality map and contoured orthophoto such as we recently obtained for our Platinum Blonde Project.

*Cheryl Sawyers for*  
R.H. Pinsent

RHP/stm  
03.06.87



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**Memo To:** B. Mower  
**From:** R. H. Pinsent  
**Date:** September 27th, 1989  
**Subject:** Sulphide Concentrates from Jake Claims; 94D

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I would appreciate if you could arrange for samples #A 7490, 7491 and 7492 to be prepared for analysis and analysed.

The samples should be crushed to whatever mesh is appropriate to liberate the contained pyrite and then run on the Super-panner so as to obtain a sulphide concentrate. I would like to have three cuts from each concentrate sample analysed for gold and one run for base metals as per attachment.

I would appreciate it if you would keep and return a phial of concentrate from each sample.

R. H. Pinsent

Property: JAKE

Location: 155 kilometres north of Smithers, British Columbia.

Claims: 8 claims, 160 units

Type of Target:

Work to date:

Access: By helicopter from Smithers.

Geology: The claims cover a Tertiary, subvolcanic intrusion located in a thick package of Jurassic and Cretaceous sedimentary strata near the eastern margin of the Bowser Basin. The intrusions include a suite of plagioclase and biotite-plagioclase porphyry dykes which are associated with "porphyry-style" alteration and mineralization.

Alteration & Mineralization: Four styles of alteration have been noted on the property. Biotite-plagioclase porphyry dykes are locally altered to secondary biotite and/or sericite. Plagioclase porphyry dykes are commonly altered to a mineral assemblage containing kaolinite and sericite. There is a small amount of late silicification in areas of intense potassic alteration.

Chalcopyrite occurs in quartz veinlets and as disseminations associated with areas of intense potassic alteration in and adjacent to biotite-plagioclase porphyry dykes. The veins also contain minor chalcocite, pyrite and a small amount of sphalerite and galena.

Between 1971 and 1976 Canadian Superior Exploration drilled several holes encountering significant Copper and silver mineralization.

Geochemistry: The porphyry-system gives a positive but erratic soil geochemical response for Copper. A line of reconnaissance soil samples collected over the top of a buried portion of the porphyry system are distinctly anomalous in gold and Arsenic.

Geophysics: The porphyry system has a weak magnetic response. ~~The porphyry~~ does not appear to have been covered by any electromagnetic geophysical surveys.

Proximity to Other Mineral Deposits: The mineral deposit is one of several "porphyry-style" copper and copper, molybdenum occurrence associated with small intrusions into sedimentary strata near the eastern margin of the Bowser Basin.

Discussion:

1987 Program: Reconnaissance geological mapping, contour soil sampling and lithogeochemistry.

Reports of Previous Work: B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources:  
Assessment Report Numbers: 1874, 3868, 4563, 5947 and 6492

JAKE

Type of Target: Disseminated gold mineable by open pit methods.

Work to Date: (Canadian Superior Exploration Ltd.)  
Geological Mapping - 1:4800 Scale  
Magnetometer Surveys - 140 line km  
Soil Sampling - 1,968 samples  
Trenching - 1.7 km  
Diamond Drilling - 14 holes for a total of 1,743 m

(Placer Development Ltd.)  
Heavy Mineral Sampling - 20 samples  
Soil Sampling - 112 samples

Discussion: The reconnaissance soil geochemical data indicate that there is gold enrichment in a pyritic alteration zone which appears to be located at a structurally higher level than the main centre of "porphyry - Cu" type mineralization.

RHP/stm  
02.23.87

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO	R.A. Dujardin	LOCATION	Vancouver	DATE	Feb. 14/74
FROM	R. Lasmanis	LOCATION	Vancouver	FILE	
SUBJECT	<u>IN GROUP (N.T.S. 94 D/3)</u>				

I have reviewed D. Blanchflower's report of December 1973 in considerable detail and the following observations and recommendations are based from this review without the benefit of seeing the property.

Drilling has proven that widespread copper mineralization is present in rocks north of In Creek. An unusual feature of the mineralized area is the abnormally high silver tenure of rocks encountered by drilling. All signs to date indicate that the area is favorable for the emplacement of a large tonnage deposit.

In order to pinpoint the exact target areas, (and evaluate the effectiveness of previous drill program) raw rock chip geochemical maps were able to provide some interesting data. A square (300' x 300') grid was superimposed upon the geochemical maps and all the values falling within a square were averaged to give one number for each block. This was done to determine mean values for the metals as individual samples gave extremely erratic values from which it was difficult to outline anomalous areas. This method, although dealing in generalities, did show two major copper anomalies. See enclosed map. The highest mean copper values were located along the trend of the SW anomaly (D-Zone). This anomaly, 600' x 2400', is closed off except for a possible extension to the SE. The second major copper anomaly is quite nicely surrounded by background copper values thus limiting its size to 1200' x 3600'. Zinc values seem to be of two types: small anomalies along axis of each copper anomaly and widespread anomalies along the outer limits of copper concentrations. Potassium results gave a confusing picture with

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INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO	R.A. Dujardin	LOCATION	Vancouver	DATE	Feb. 14/74
FROM	R. Lasmanis	LOCATION	Vancouver	FILE	
SUBJECT	<u>IN GROUP (N.T.S. 94 D/3)</u>				

- 2 -

only local +10,000 ppm values (mean) present outside the zinc and copper anomalies.

It is unfortunate that these results were not available prior to the 1973 drilling program. Examination of the composite geochemical map shows that the SW anomaly (D-Zone) is partially drilled off with not much room left for a large ore body. The NE or larger copper anomaly is virtually untested. Hole 73-7 is near the western margin of this anomaly and holes 73-2 and 73-4 were drilled in the fringing zinc anomaly. Hole 73-1 missed all of the anomalies shown on the map.

What do we know about the localization of copper and silver on the main In showing? A study of the report discloses that only rock geochem and geology was completed over the detailed grid. The regional magnetometer survey was done at such wide spacings and widespread lines that the magnetic expression of the mineralized zone is not known. It is inferred that the silver values are associated with sphalerite mineralization and thus a zinc rock chip survey was conducted. However, the drill core was only assayed for silver and not zinc. On the other hand the rock chips were run for zinc and not silver. Having some experience in silver deposits, it would be just as likely that silver occurs on the property as a discrete mineral with no sphalerite association.

...../3


INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO R.A. Dujardin LOCATION Vancouver DATE Feb. 14/74  
FROM R. Lasmanis LOCATION Vancouver FILE  
SUBJECT IN GROUP (N.T.S. 94 D/3)

- 3 -

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Run rock chips for silver and thus determine the actual distribution of silver on the property.
2. Conduct a magnetometer survey over the detailed grid to determine magnetic expression of mineralized zones.
3. Close off geochemical anomalies by additional rock chip sampling and fill in blanks in data (detailed grid).
4. After all of these results are in, locate drill targets (if present) within the large NE anomaly. This could be done in 1975.

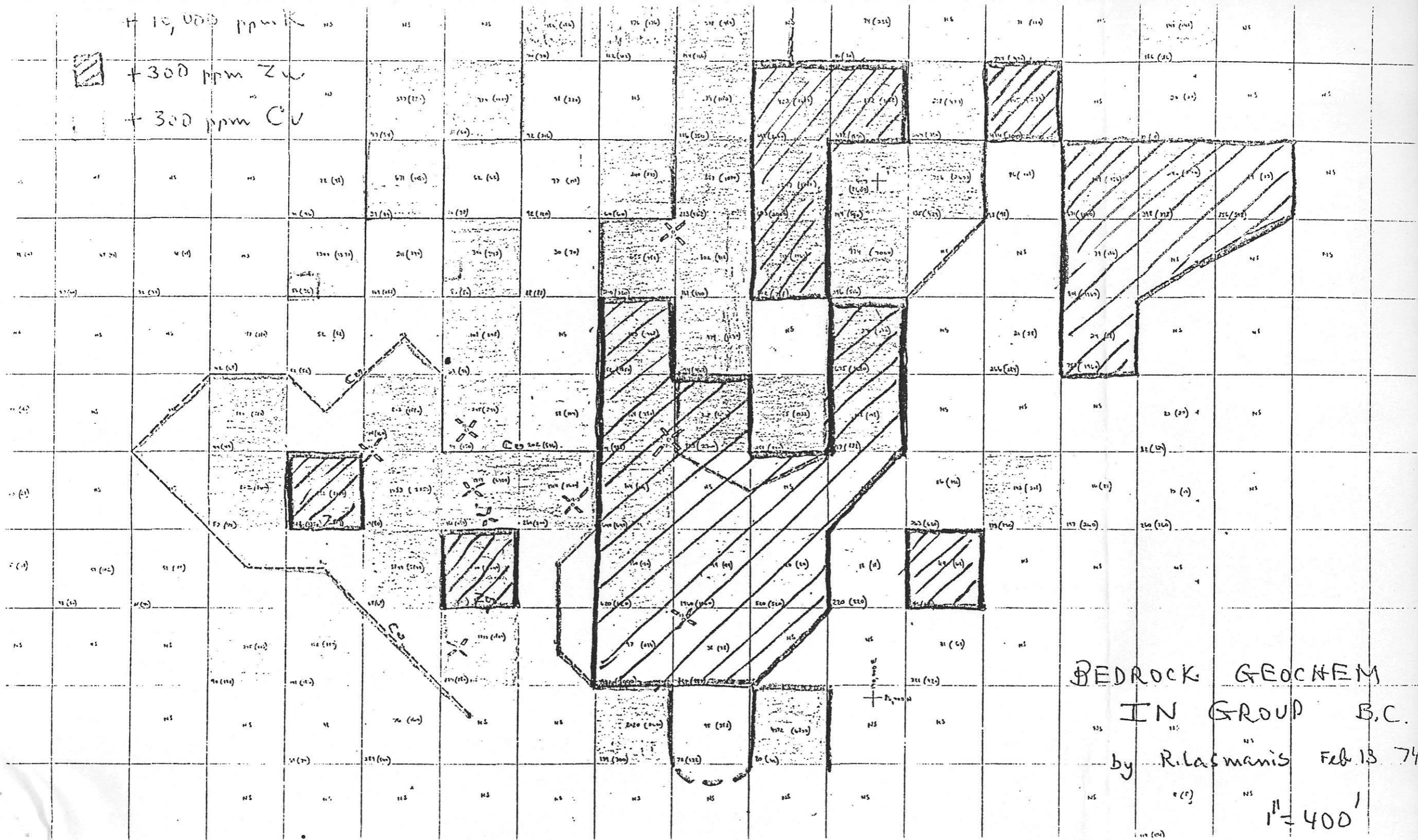
  
Raymond Lasmanis

RL:n1

+ 10,000 ppm K

+ 300 ppm Zn

+ 300 ppm Cu

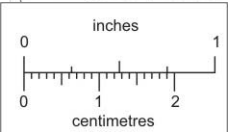
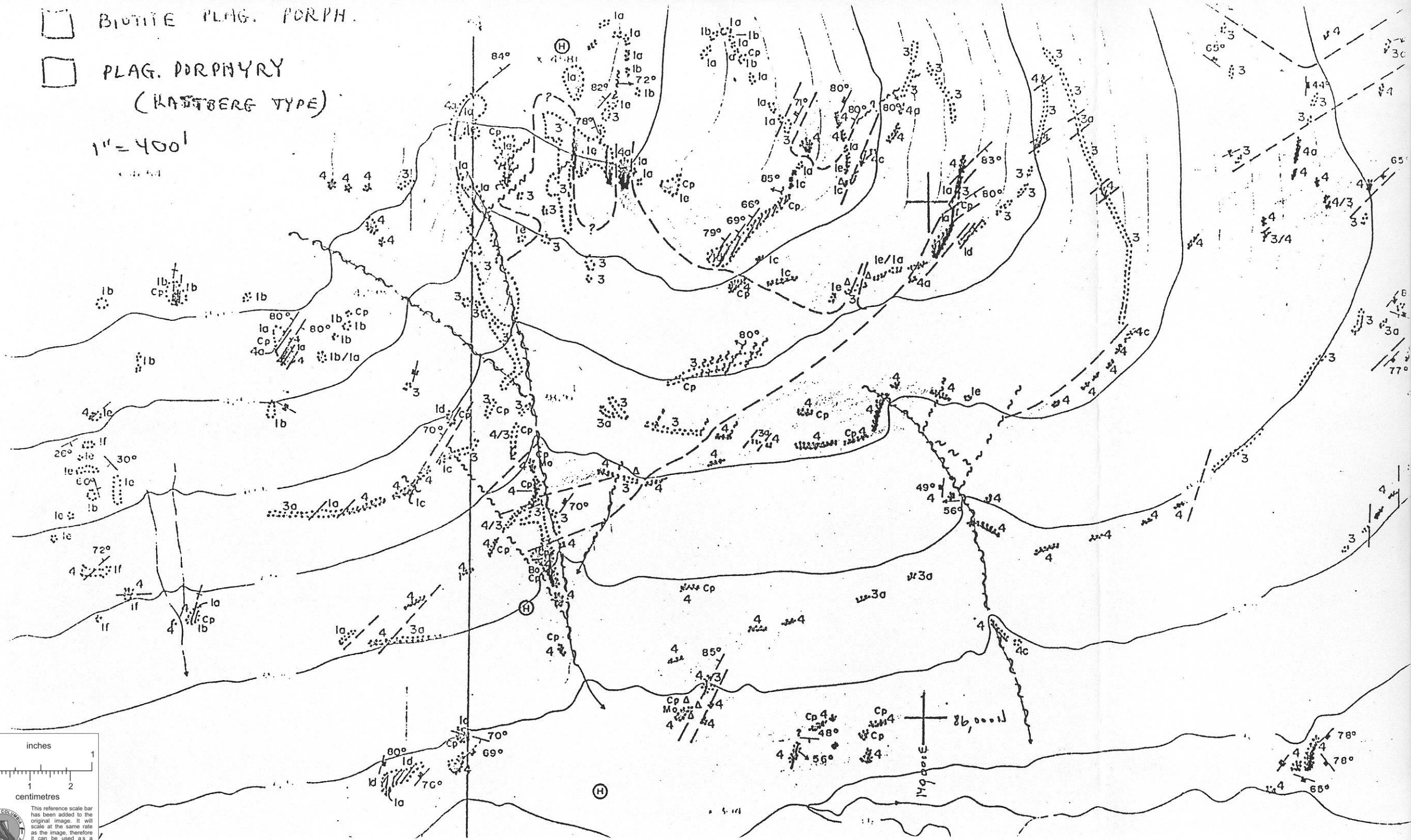


BEDROCK GEOCHEM  
 IN GROUP B.C.  
 by R. Lasmanis Feb 13 74  
 1" = 400'

BIOTITE FLAG. PORPH.

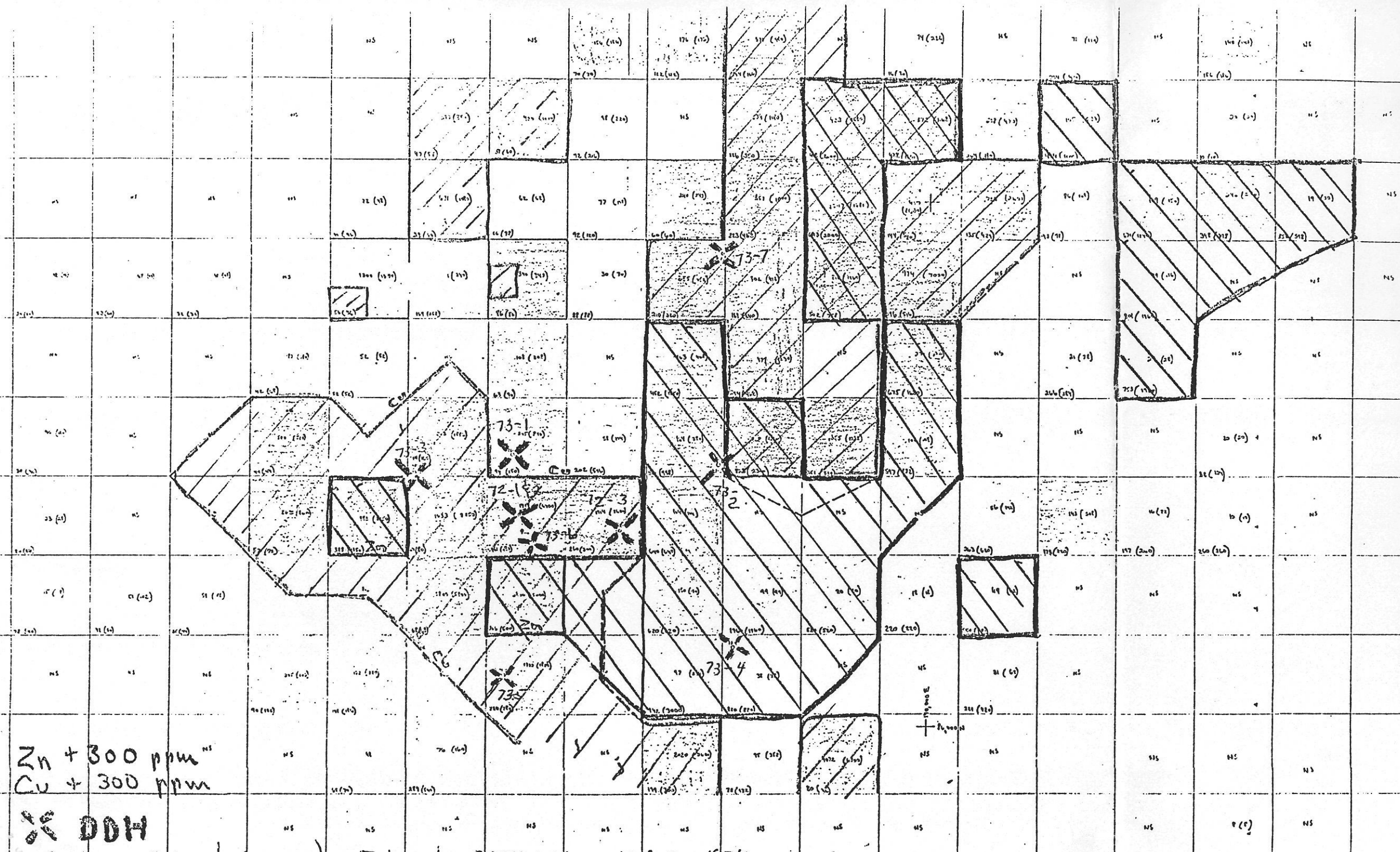
PLAG. PORPHYRY  
(KARSTBERG TYPE)

1" = 400'



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.





Zn + 300 ppm<sup>NS</sup>  
 Cu + 300 ppm

DDH

No work has been done on the property since 1971. Cumulative expenditures by C.S.E. are about \$206,000 and holding costs for 1978 were about \$400. Some assessment work will have to be done in 1979. This is a marginal deposit that might some day be profitably exploited under favourable political and economic conditions, but does not warrant serious expenditures at the present time. The C.S.E. equity has been funded 75% by Superior Oil and 25% by Canadian Superior Oil.

8. The "IN" Group, B.C. (Dormant)

The "IN" Group of 48 claims is 100 miles north of Smithers and 6 miles from Fort St. James-Dease Lake railroad. It was staked for C.S.E. in 1971 to cover a gossan zone with copper values. Subsequent prospecting revealed disseminated copper mineralization in scattered outcrops along a steep scree-covered slope over an area of about 2,000 feet by 2,000 feet. The property has irregular-shaped bodies of feldspar porphyry (similar to the mine host rocks at Babine Lake) intruding tuffaceous and sedimentary formations. A zone of pyritization extends over an area of 1 mile by 1½ miles, enveloping most of the intrusives. Within this zone are smaller areas of sericitization, silicification, secondary biotite and K-spar alteration.

In 1971, 72 and 73 the geology was mapped and the property tested with geochemical and geophysical surveys and 10 diamond drill holes. None of the holes cut economic concentrations of minerals and the best intersection averaged 0.39% copper and 0.85 ounces of silver a ton for 90 feet. No work was done in 1974 and 1975, but two more holes were drilled in 1976 with negative results.

In 1977 the property was farmed-out to Cities Service under an agreement by which that company could acquire a 51% equity by spending \$350,000 on exploration. Cities Service ran an I.P. survey and put down two diamond drill holes totalling about 1,400 feet. The results were not encouraging and the option was terminated in 1978. Sufficient assessment work has been filed to maintain all claims until 1983.

Cumulative expenditures by C.S.E. are about \$332,000. Exploration has been funded 50% by S.O. and 50% by C.S.O.

9. The Red Group, B.C. (Dormant)

The 100 claim Red Group was staked in 1972 to protect a copper discovery made by C.S.E. field crews. The property is about 100 miles north of Smithers and close to a railroad.