

**DALVENIE PROPERTY - Comments re Previous Work**

North-trending mineralized zones are exposed in 11 pits over a distance of 1500 metres, extending from the southernmost Crown-granted claim.

Massive and disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite is contained in shear zones developed in screens of late Triassic metasedimentary rocks near the west margin of a 2 by 1 km gabbroic stock. Post mineral basic dykes parallel the north-northeast shear direction. Individual mineralized zones are offset by cross shears and values from 1955 surface sampling range from less than 0.5% copper, silver to 2.1 oz/ton and trace gold to 0.16 oz/ton over 4.6 metres in the central claims area.

Copper Pass Mines 1968 drilling consisted of 7 inclined holes of which 5 were drilled over a 365 metre strike length, principally on Lot 3538, one of the southernmost Crown grants. Drilling below the southernmost open-cut intersected 1.03% copper and 0.02-0.04 oz/ton gold over a core length of 12.5 metres. The zone is cut and bracketed by 0.6 - 9 metre wide basic dykes. Other holes to the north included:

<u>Hole Number</u>	<u>Length (metres)</u>	<u>Copper (%)</u>	<u>Gold (oz/ton)</u>
68-3	26.5	0.28	0.10 (over 2m)
68-5	4.6	0.46	trace
68-10	8.3	0.40	0.018

Grab samples along the shear zone yielded values of up to 1.10 oz/ton gold, 3.16 oz/ton silver and 6.5% copper.

Most of the drilling was carried out at 120 metre (400 ft.) centres. Two additional holes were drilled to test IP anomalies to the north and northeast. One of these was drilled in the general area of the 1955 surface sample which yielded 0.16 oz/ton gold over 4.6 metres. Neither of these two holes intersected appreciable values.

**Conclusions and Recommendations**

Widely spaced drilling over the southern one-third of the exposed mineral zone on the Dalvenie property has indicated interesting copper and gold values contained in at least two parallel zones. The area previously drilled is apparently 600 metres south of the best surface sample (0.16 oz/ton gold/4.6 m).

Apparent intense oxidation of material exposed in old cuts inhibits validity of analytical results of additional surface sampling unless some blasting is undertaken.

VLF-EM and magnetometer work should assist in tracing the shear zones in overburden covered areas - basic dykes are probably magnetic.

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.  
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

*N.C.*

July 31, 1989

## DEASE LAKE AREA PROSPECTS

Three prospects, owned by Equity in the Dease Lake area of northern British Columbia, were examined July 23 and 24. Details are as follows:

### Dalvenie

An examination of rock cuts along the principal mineralized zone was made July 23.

Recent work by Stetson Resource Management on behalf of Equity indicates two parallel and possibly coalescing north to north-northeast zones on the east flank of Dalvenie Mountain west of Gnat Pass some 30 km south of Dease Lake.

Examination of a few recently freshened up trenches on the main zone showed disseminated to near massive sulfides including pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. Individual sulfide bands may be 0.6 - 1.2 metres wide and are separated by post-mineral, magnetic andesite dykes which follow the north-northeast shear direction. Overall widths of the sulfide zone is difficult to ascertain in the surface cuts, in any event the basic dykes present a potential dilution problem even though they are useful as a prospecting guide.

VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys have been in indicating extensions to the zones; results of soil and rock samples are expected shortly.

### Horn Mountain

A brief reconnaissance was made of these claims during the camp move July 24.

This area features a number of "colour" anomalies in addition to known copper-molybdenum mineralization in several areas. The present campsite is just north of the 1975 Utah campsite near the central part of the claim block and in the vicinity of reported lazulite occurrences in northwest shear zones.

Rocks seen in this area feature intense quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. Abundant ferricrete was observed adjacent to most north flowing drainages.

Positions of some ID posts indicate that the LCP's for the T-Horn 75 and 76 claims ~~may~~ be 600 metres north of where shown

*may*  
N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.  
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

on the claim maps, therefore T-Horn 74-76 and 78 claims may be far enough north to cover areas of potential interest.

Depending on results of heavy mineral stream sediment sampling, it may be possible to drop the T-Horn 74 and 79 claims on the west side of the claim block.

### Thibert Creek

A brief examination of two sections of Equity's Thibert Creek property was made in the company of John Dupuis and Bill Dynes July 24. This was intended as a follow-up of suggestions by Ed Aspe regarding possible source areas of platinum group elements indicated in placer mining concentrates.

The first area examined is on the south slope of Red Ledge Mountain at an elevation of 1350 metres. Here, a reddish-brown weathering serpentized and carbonatized ultramafic intrusion with abundant mariposite is exposed along the regional fault extending up Thibert Creek and then northwesterly through Red Ledge Mountain, Porcupine Lake and Mt. Defot. Numerous small ultramafic intrusions are known along the fault and the exposures on Red Ledge Mountain are similar to those exposed west of Porcupine Lake which were drilled by Equity in 1987. A grab sample was collected from the Red Ledge locality.

The second possible locality mentioned by Aspe was along Berry Creek approximately 2 km upstream from its confluence with Thibert Creek. Quaternary basalts are prevalent here and are indicated on the GSC maps of the area.

