Thiber Project

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The Thibert project encompasses 219 claim units covering the Thibert fault from the north end of Dease Lake to Defot Creek, a strike length of approximately 16 miles. The claim groups follow the strike of an elevated stream channel which has recorded production of over 90,000 ozs of placer gold since its discovery in 1873. Two hard rock gold sources are noted to occur on Thibert Creek. The "Keystone showing" is described as being on Thibert Creek between Berry and Boulder Creek. Open cutting and stripping reportedly exposed a zone of quartz stringers in quartz porphyry with values of 0.35 OPT Au across a width of 40 feet. A flat peak soak drill hole drilled to the south from the Boulder Pit in 1962 reportedly carried gold values in poorly recovered core. Assays by the Provincial Mineralogist in 1902 of the non magnetite portions of black sands from hydraulic operations on Thibert Creek from this area show this fraction to contain 43 per cent platinum group minerals.

Lode type gold and platinum mineralization is the exploration target.

Regional Geology.

The Thibert Creek project is located on the ~~northern boundary~~ north-eastern boundary of the Atlin Terrane, a fault bounded area of upper paleozoic rocks. Structural evidence suggests that the Atlin Terrane is a large thrust sheet affected by compressional forces and marked at least on the southern edge by thrust or reverse faults.

The upper Paleozoic rocks have been ~~effected~~ affected by two distinct stages of deformation. The older phase is marked by penetrative foliation and associated pumpellyite-chlorite regional metamorphism. The second phase consists of crumbling associated with strain-slip cleavage.

Local Geology.

A long narrow envelope of ultramafic rocks ~~adjoins the Thibert fault both to the~~ follows the Thibert fault ~~throughout~~ throughout the length of the claim blocks. Mississippian to Permian rocks of the Kedahda formation lie to the south. This formation consists of ~~very~~ schistose quartzite and black, platey argillite. The strike of the well developed schistosity generally dips 60 to 70 degrees southerly.

Late Triassic and early Jurassic granitic rocks underlie the northern portion of the claims.

The ultramafics rocks along Thibert Creek can be divided into three types, from predominate to least these are:

1) quartz - carbonate - mariposite altered.
2) serpentine and serpentinite
3.) unaltered, fine grained black dunite

Quartz - Carbonate - Mariposite Alteration

These rocks are the most predominant along the Thibert fault. Outcrops of this rock are characteristically bright with orange goethite. Outcrops are often laced with abundant quartz veinlets generally less than 1 cm thick. These veinlets carry rare traces of pyrite, occasionally silvery-grey arsenopyrite occurs on some fracture surfaces. Some chalcopyrite with characteristic copper stain ~~is seen~~ was sampled on the east side of Boulder Creek.

Silica appears to be the predominant constituent. Emerald green mariposite is always present, quite often in amounts approaching 20 per cent. Small amounts of calcite and magnesite are present.

Serpentine and serpentinite

Dark green waxy serpentine comprises a significant portion of the ultramafic rocks between Porcupine Lake and the mouth of Thibert Creek. In places, the serpentine is ~~black~~ extremely black and hard.

Peridotite.

Small pockets of black, fine grained peridotite are found within most of the ultramafics. Such pockets vary from a few feet to a few inches in width. Peridotite comprises less than 1 per cent of the ultramafics

Economic Geology.

The source rocks of the placer gold ~~from~~ mined in the Thibert Creek appear to be the ~~ultramafics~~ narrow ultramafic band of rocks along the Thibert fault. The only gold producing creeks in the area either follow ~~the Thibert fault or cross~~ or cross the Thibert fault. Where the creeks flow in all other rock formations, they are non productive. Best gold values were recovered from the gravels in ~~the~~ Thibert east of Berry Creek.

1987 Field Program.

The 1987 field program consisted of

1) a review of all available data including Noranda's 1983 and 1984 data.
2.) detailed prospecting and sample collection
3.) geological mapping with structural detailing in areas of 1st interest.
4.) dozer and backhoe trenching

Work to date has outlined two major areas of interest on the property. These are

1.) Porcupine Lake Prospect.
2.) Boulder – Berry Creek Prospect

Porcupine Prospect.

This prospect covers a portion of the ultramafic quartz-marposite along the Thibert fault on the east side of Porcupine Lake. Geochemical sampling for both Au and As has located a co-incidental Au and As anomaly covering an ~~intensely~~ intense quartz stockwork in the ultramafics. Gold values as high as 430 ppb and As values to 1100 ppm were encountered. The structure is complicated and is currently being detailed mapped and sampled. This prospect is in a drillable stage.

Boulder Berry Creek Prospect.

The Boulder Creek prospect is in the general vicinity of the gov't reported Keystone showing. As of this date, the Keystone showing as reported has not been located.

Prospecting and sampling in the area has located a wide 40-50 ft graphitic shear zone on the south side of the pit which carries anomalous values in Au (0.018 OPT). This is approximately 100 feet south of the area that was drilled by the Barrington Development Co. Ltd in 1962-3. Unfortunately their drilling was done with a pack sack drill at -10 and -15°. Needless to say recovery was practically non existant in the holes. However, they do report that visible gold was encountered in hole No. 3 below 175 feet.

Prospecting, sampling and detailed mapping in this area should be completed by mid to late October. It is my opinion that 2 or 3 drill holes should be planned for this area to cross cut the structure.

NOTE Heavy glacial gravel and till in this area precludes geochemical soil sampling