NOEL PROPERTY, 1983 092JNE125

861553

PLACER DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

MEMORANDUM:

TO: E.T. Kimura DATE: August 9, 1983

FROM: R.H. Pinsent

RE: N.B.1 Claim (Noel) 92 J/10D 92J10W

E.T. Kimura, R. Cannon, H. Goddard and R. Pinsent visited the N.B.1 (Noel) claim, which is located on a drainage into the Hurley River southwest of Goldbridge, on August 3rd, 1983 (see E.T. Kimura's Memo July 11th, 1983).

The objective of the visit was to conduct a limited geological appraisal and geophysical and geochemical programme over an apparant volcanogenic "massive sulphide" occurrence on the N.B.1 claim.

The claim is considered to be underlain by a band of Upper Triassic metavolcanic and metasedimentary strata of the Hurley Formation which occurs as a pendant surrounded by granitic intrusives of the Coast Plutonic Complex. (Geological Report on the Noel Property; J.M. Dawson and K.L. Daughtry; 1980). The Hurley Formation is exposed in the cirque wall of northerwesterly trending drainage where it is characteristically covered by a limonite gossan. The known mineralization on the property occurs in a zone approximately 600 m long which strikes northwest - southeast and projects into the back wall of the cirque (Figure 1).

A brief examination of the relevant portion of the cirque shows that the Hurley Formation consists of two principal units; a large body of metamorphosed and variably

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altered quartz-eye rhyolite in the southwest and a mixed unit of mstasediment and metavolcanic strata in the northeast (Figure 1). The contact between the two was not seen in outcrop. The mineralization occurs within the mixed sedimentary and volcanic rock package.

Locality 1 (Figure 1) is an area of intense alteration within the quartz-eye rhyolite. The rhyolite is weakly to intensely foliated (140° 65° N), sericitized silicified and pyritized (Chip Samples R2 (20 m) R4 (30 m) and samples R1, R3 R5, R6 and R7). Relatively fresh rock is schistose and cut by veins of pyrite which have envelopes of sericite. More altered rocks are phyllitic and carry disseminated pyrite.

Locality 2 marks the approximate contact of the rhyolite body with metavolcanic and metasedimentary strata. The rhyolite is garnetiferous near the contact (sample R8) and the principal metavolcanic rock consists of biotite-chlorite schist with rare blue quartz eyes (sample R9). The metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rock unit appears to be fresh. It is locally cut by black to green veins of amphibole biotite and chlorite. The unit appears to extend as far as the creek at Locality 4 (Figure 1).

Sample R10 and Chip Sample R12 consist of sericitized and pyritized quartz-eye rhyolite. They were collected at Locality 3 which is also near the rhyolite contact with metasedimentary and metavolcanic strata.

The drill site showing at Locality 4 (Figure 1) consists of three 1-2 m wide trenches and a drill site located on a gossanous outcrop at the origin of the soil grid baseline (Figure 1). The trenches are spaced at intervals of 10 m perpendicular to the baseline and to the

axis of what appears to be a mineralized shear zone. The baseline, oriented at 320°, marks an abrupt contact between unaltered "countryrock" northeast of the shear and altered "countryrock" within the shear zone. The contact can be traced for approximately 150 m southeast along the baseline. The width of the shear zone is not known but variably altered rock extends from the baseline southwest to the creek, a distance of 25 to 30 m.

The unaltered "countryrock" northeast of the baseline appears to consist of deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic strata. The recrystallized mineral assemblage now consists of quartz poor biotite-chlorite schist and phyllite (Sample R11). Much of the original material must have been fragmental as the rock locally retains a knobbly appearance where the clay or tuff matrix has recrystallized around a lithic fragment (Sample R22). The recrystallized "countryrock" is grey-green in colour and fresh. There are no quartz veins and there is no pyrite to generate a gossan.

The shear contact is well exposed in three trenches. The altered rock consists of a flakey silicified quartz - sericite schist immediately adjacent to the contact. The rock is intensely sheared and it is cut by quartz veins which run parallel to the contact. The rock (Samples R13, R14; Central Trench) appears to have been silicified, fractured, veined with quartz and subsequently mineralized. The mineralization consists of fine to coarse disseminated and vein controlled pyrite with minor sphalerite, galena and a trace amount of chalcopyrite. The width of the mineralized zone varies from trench to trench. The most intense mineralization appears to extend for 2-5 m from the contact. The extent of the mineralization and the degree of alteration appears to be extremely variable. Sample R15, from the southwest trench resembles unaltered "countryrock" schist.

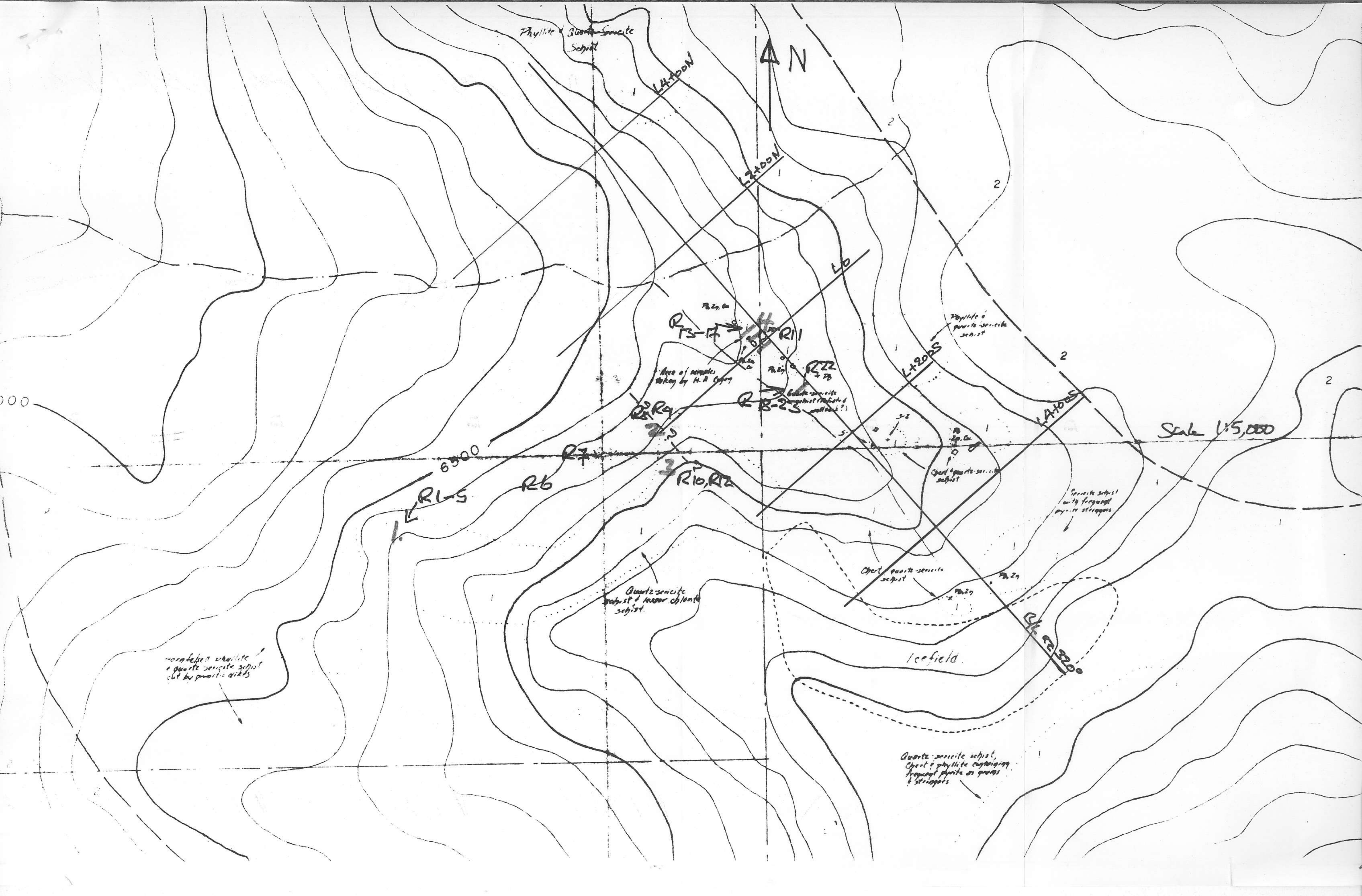
A single trench and outcrop located on the baseline approximately 100 m southeast of the drill site shows a similar section through the shear zone. The contact zone consists of a 10 m wide gossan composed largely of a silicified breccia. The fragments are flattened and locally sheared in the plane of the foliation and the matrix is mineralized with fine disseminated pyrite (Samples R16, R17). The gossan extends southwest towards the creek over a mixed assemblage consisting of (a) zones of fine breccia (Chip Sample R23, (1 m))as above, (b) zones of largely unaltered metasediment and metavolcanic strata (Sample R15) and (c) zones of white coloured coarse acid pyroclastic strata (2-20 m wide) which occur in discontinuous lenses (Samples R18, R19, R20, R21). The whole assemblage has been sheared and weakly pyritized. The gossan intensity suggest en-echelon mineralization around sheared blocks of strata within an overall zone which extends from the baseline southwest to the Creek.

The field examination has shown that the Hurley Formation is deformed and metamorphosed, and that it has locally been altered and pyritized. The alteration appears to have occurred along an axis parallel to the schistosity. The character of the mineralization suggest that it is associated with hydrothermal alteration which post dates metamorphism. I suggest that the principal zone of mineralization represents a mineralized shear zone. Volcanogenic "massive-sulphide" mineralization may occur in association with the rhyolite porphyry but the visible mineralization appears to be hydrothermal.

Subject to the assay results on Samples R1 - 27, I would not recommend proceeding further with the property.

R.H. Pinsent

RHP/dd



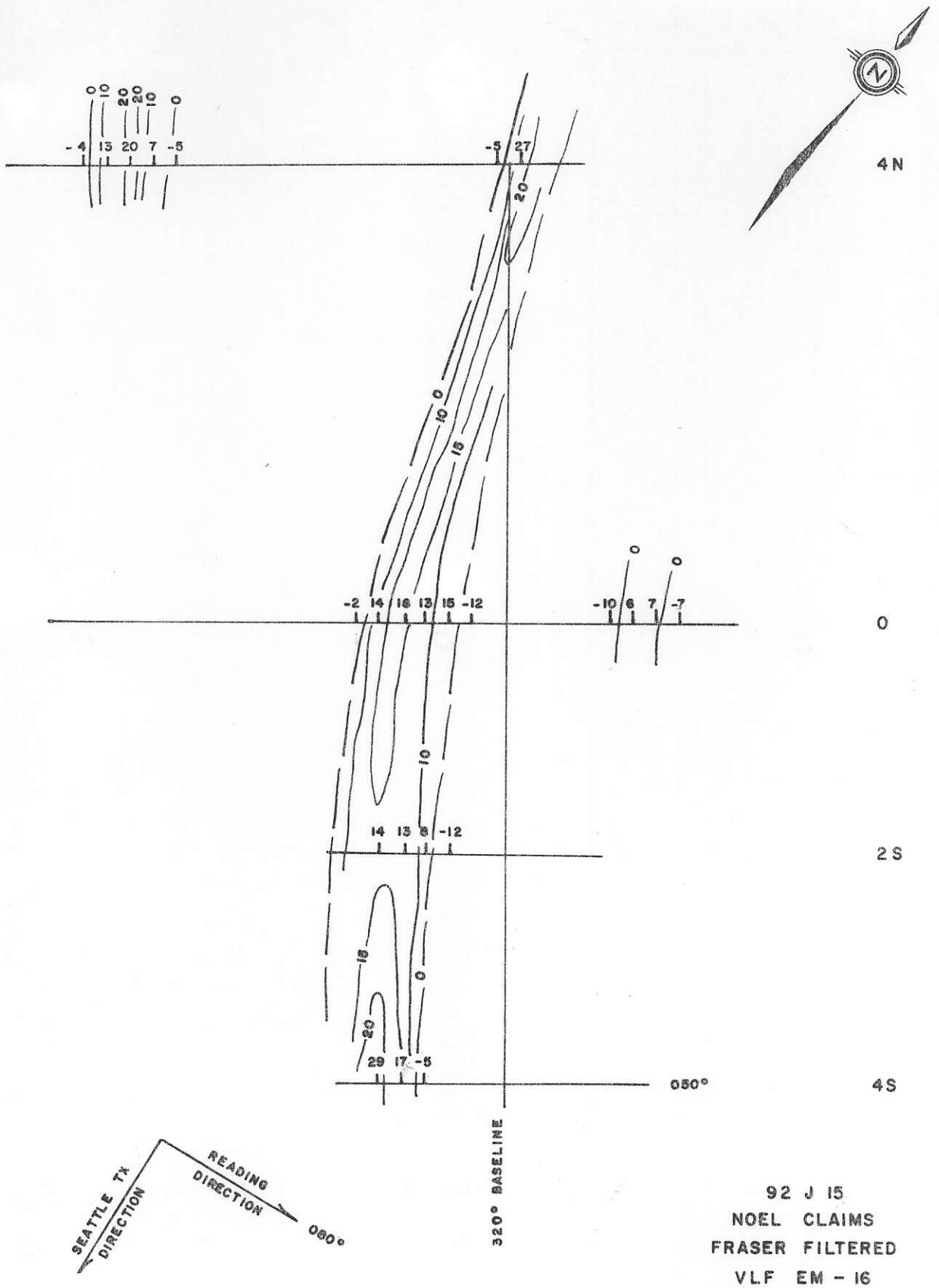
N
L4+00N
L2+00N
L0
L2+00S
L4+00S
Scale 1:5,000
6500
R1-5
R6
R7
R9
R10,R12
R11
R13-17
R8-23
R22
Icefield
Chert & quartz-sericite schist
Sericite schist with frequent pyrite stringers
Quartz-sericite schist & minor chlorite schist
Quartz-sericite schist, Chert & phyllite containing frequent pyrite as grains & stringers

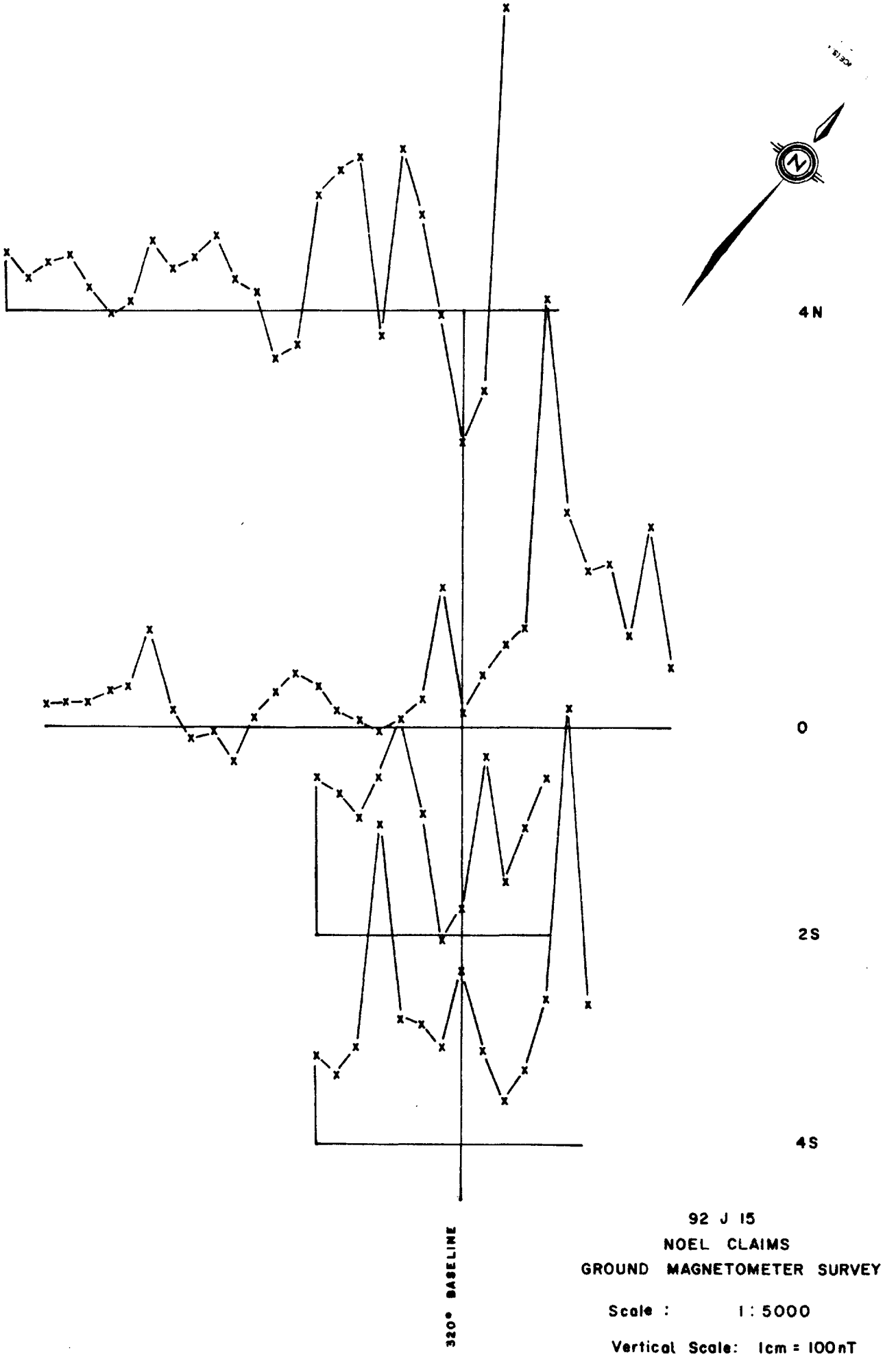
0		120W	92J1	<1	25	80	15	0.3	<0.02	40
0		120W*	92J1	<1	26	77	15	0.4	<0.02	40
0		160W	92J1	1	42	91	22	0.3	<0.02	12
0		200W	92J1	<1	49	131	27	0.2	<0.02	12
0		240W	92J1	<1	35	133	59	0.3	<0.02	<2
0		280W	92J1	3	42	80	30	1.0	0.02	46
0		320W	92J1	2	49	93	13	0.4	<0.02	24
0		360W	92J1	2	21	101	12	0.3	<0.02	22
0		400W	92J1	2	23	103	19	0.3	0.03	38
0		R1	92J1	1	8	6	5	<0.2	<0.02	4
0	Chip	R2	92J1	4	42	61	8	0.5	0.06	2
0		R3	92J1	4	66	141	18	1.1	<0.02	6
0	Chip	R4	92J1	2	48	117	15	0.7	<0.02	28
0		R5	92J1	3	19	284	7	0.7	<0.02	<2
0		R6	92J1	3	14	60	3	0.3	<0.02	<2
0		R7	92J1	3	50	178	4	0.3	<0.02	<2
0		R8	92J1	3	62	73	6	0.2	<0.02	<2
0		R9	92J1	2	29	218	8	0.3	<0.02	<2

PLACER GEOCHEM ASSAY SYSTEM: DATA FROM Noel ProPerty E. Kimura

GRID	SAMPLE	PROJECT	MO	CU	ZN	PB	AG	AU	AS
0	R10	92J1	2	18	127	43	0.6	<0.02	2
0	R11	92J1	5	13	78	8	0.3	<0.02	<2
0	R11*	92J1	3	11	76	5	0.2	<0.02	<2
0	Chip R12	92J1	3	64	246	500	6.0	0.23	<2
0	R13	92J1	3	A	A	287	A	0.60	4
0	R14	92J1	2	740	2880	A	0.8	0.02	18
0	R15	92J1	<1	89	510	460	0.6	<0.02	<2
0	R16	92J1	4	34	11	14	2.8	0.05	2
0	R17	92J1	3	38	10	20	1.7	0.09	<2
0	R18	92J1	10	30	31	7	0.3	<0.02	<2
0	R19	92J1	4	5	28	2	0.2	<0.02	<2
0	R20	92J1	8	33	30	5	0.2	<0.02	<2
0	R21	92J1	4	200	54	7	0.7	<0.02	2
0	R22	92J1	<1	4	74	12	0.2	<0.02	<2
0	R23	92J1	1	31	17	23	1.2	0.07	<2
0	R24	92J1	3	24	116	15	0.4	<0.02	<2
0	R25	92J1	<1	20	144	7	<0.2	<0.02	<2
0	R26	92J1	2	53	80	22	0.4	<0.02	<2
Chip 0 L43/20SE	R27	92J1	7	42	95	83	0.7	0.13	<2
0	R27*	92J1	7	43	97	84	0.7	0.14	<2
test	STD G	92J1	13	89	75	112	1.0		68
test	STD G	92J1	12	85	72	111	0.9		66
test	STD G	92J1	15	97	75	111	1.1		70
test	STD G	92J1	13	97	76	112	1.1		72
test	STD AU	92J1						1.90	
test	STD AU	92J1						1.85	
test	STD AU	92J1						1.90	
test	STD AU	92J1						1.90	

END OF LISTING - 82 RECORDS PRINTED


4N
0
2S
4S
320° BASELINE
050°
SEATTLE TX DIRECTION
READING DIRECTION
060°
92 J 15
NOEL CLAIMS
FRASER FILTERED
VLF EM - 16
Scale: 1:5000
Aug. 83 R. CANNON



92 J 15

NOEL CLAIMS

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Scale : 1 : 5000

Vertical Scale: 1cm = 100nT

BASE = 57000 nT

Aug. 83 R. CANNON

ROCK SAMPLES - NOEL CLAIMS

ROCK SAMPLES: N.B.1 Claim

R-1: Quartz-sericite-schist: Altered felspar phenocrysts define plane of schistocity.

R-3: Silicified-quartz-sericite-schist: Intense silicification of sericite schist to produce aphanitic siliceous, weakly pyritic rock.

R-5: Chlorite-biotite-sericite schist: Altered mafic phenocyst layer(?) 1-2 mm phenocrysts in sericitic matrix.

R-6: Quartz-sericite-schist: Possibly derived from felsic volcanic flow or ash fall.

R-7: Quartz-sericite-schist: Derived from fragmental acid volcanic rock.

R-8: Quartz-garnet-mica schist: Garnetiferous phase of rhyolitic "quartz-eye" porphyry.

R-9: Quartz-biotite-chlorite schist: Weakly schistose metavolcanic(?) rock with local quartz phenocrysts.

R-10: Siliceous quartz-sericite-schist: Brecciated and cemented with quartz, sericite and minor pyrite.

R-11: Quartz-biotite-chlorite schist: Weakly schistose metavolcanic or metasedimentary rock.

R-13: Siliceous-quartz-sericite schist: Brecciated, cemented and veined with quartz, sericite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

R-14: Siliceous quartz sericite schist: Brecciated, sheared, veined by quartz and cemented by quartz, sericite pyrite, sphalerite and galena.

R-15: Siliceous biotite-chlcrite schist: Fine-grained metasedimentary rock.

R-16: Siliceous metavolcanic tuff: Flattened acid volcanic lapilli in an intensely silicified and pyritized matrix.

R-17: Siliceous metavolcanic tuff: Flattened acid volcanic in an intensely silicified and pyritized matrix.

R-18: Siliceous meta volcanic breccia: Deformed fragments of rhyolite in a weakly pyritic matrix.

R-19: Siliceous metavolcanic rock: Deformed rhyolite with minor pyrite.

R-20: Siliceous metavolcanic rock: Deformed and intensely pyritized rhyolitic volcanic rock.

R-21: Siliceous metavolcanic rock: Sheared, silicified and pyritized acid volcanic rock.

R-22: Quartz-biotite-chlorite Schist: Schistose and sheared mafic, sedimentary(?) fragmental rock.

R-24: Quartz-biotite-Chlorite Schist: Altered and weakly pyritic metasediment.

R-26: Quartz-biotite-Chlorite Schist: altered mafic volcanic or metasedimentary rock.

RHP/cs
c.c. E.T. Kimura