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TARGET PROJECT

# 117

ANNUAL REPORT

1981

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J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.  
1458 Rupert Street  
North Vancouver, B.C.

January 7, 1982

TARGET PROJECT #117

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SUMMARY

The 1981 program was intended to investigate the source of silver bearing float on the BRAN claim group, prospect the area south east of BRAN group, investigate scattered geochemically anomalous gold values north east of Binta Lake and finally to prospect for gold occurrences in the vicinity of the Manson Creek and Pinchi fault placer gold areas.

A relatively large crew was utilized early in the season to map and soil sample the BRAN claims and conduct prospecting in the BRAN and Binta Lake areas. Nothing of interest was found during the prospecting. On the BRAN group a second high grade piece of silver bearing float was found. Vein structures along BRAN Creek were sampled. Further, more detailed work was done during September on the same zones. Sampling of vein structures failed to find values of economic significance.

In the Manson Creek and Pinchi fault placer gold areas work was frustrated in the early portion of the season by wet weather and impassable roads. Further prospecting in September located several areas of silicification and quartz veining. Assay results on these zones were, however, entirely negative.

During December Dome Exploration notified J.C. Stephen that the Target Project would be terminated.

Target Project has been charged for storage costs on samples stored at Chemex Labs to the end of 1982. It is considered the samples and data concerned will remain the property of Target Project until that date.

BRAN CLAIM GROUP

A copy of the assessment report filed as "Report on Geology, Geochemistry, Assay Results BRAN Claim November 13, 1981" accompanies this report. At the time of filing results of check sampling had been received which indicated no significant values were present in rock and vein exposures cleaned and sampled in late September. Check assay of several samples had been requested from Chemex.

In mid December the results of check assaying were received and a petrographic report was submitted by Vancouver Petrographics on one of the original high grade samples.

Comparative assay results are listed in Table I below:-

TABLE I

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Original Assay</u>		<u>Check Assay</u>		<u>Resplit Sample</u>	
			<u>Ag</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Check Assay</u>	<u>Assay</u>
							<u>Ag</u>	<u>Au</u>
73837	X+22 m	Float	37.90	0.003	-	-	-	-
27551	D+35 m	Chip	0.03	<0.003	-	-	-	-
27552	D+ 8 m	Grab	0.59	0.17	0.07	<0.003	0.04	<0.003
27553	W+28 m	Float	331.2	0.003	-	-	-	-
27554	J+16 m	Chip	2.66	<0.003	2.82	-	1.34	<0.003
27555	G+30	Chip	0.62	<0.003	0.51	-	0.44	<0.003
27556	F+16	Chip	0.26	<0.003	0.32	-	0.26	<0.003
27559	F+16	Chip	0.05	<0.003	-	-	-	-
66552A	D+35 m	Chip	Check on 27551		0.01	<0.003	-	-
66553A	D+10 m	Chip	Check on 27552		0.01	<0.003	-	-
25588C	J+16	Chip	Check on 27554		0.01	0.004	-	-
25598C		New Float	0.02	-	0.21	-	-	-
25599C	Check on 27559C	Chip	0.01	<0.003	0.06	-	-	-
25600C	Check on 27556C	Chip	0.01	<0.003	0.05	-	-	-

Since no mineralization was found in place and because of the low tenor of assays on vein material sampled no further work is recommended on this property.



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# Vancouver Petrographics Ltd.

JAMES VINNELL, Manager

JOHN G. PAYNE, Ph. D. Geologist

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Sample : 27553C,

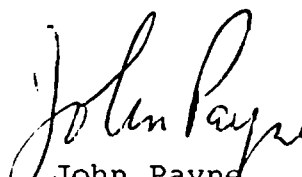
### Summary

The rocks are summarized as follows:

27553C : (331 oz/T Ag, 0.49% Cu)

The rock is a dacite which has been fragmented and cut by  
1) an earlier vein of quartz-siderite-sphalerite-tetrahedrite-  
chalcopryrite-pyrite-stephanite?-galena, and  
2) a later brecciation with matrix of calcite

The silver-bearing phase associated with tetrahedrite has properties very similar to those of stephanite. The mineral is considered to be a silver-bearing phase because of the very high silver content of the rock. It is possible that all the silver is in tetrahedrite, but the optical properties of stephanite? suggest a silver sulfosalt.

  
 John Payne,  
 December 1981

27553C

Dacite, fragmented and cut by early vein of Quartz-Siderite-Sphalerite-Tetrahedrite-Chalcopyrite-Pyrite-Stephanite?-Galena, later brecciation with groundmass of Calcite.

The sample contains fragments of dacite (outside thin section) and of chert? (in thin section), and fragments of an earlier vein set in a groundmass of later calcite. Fragments are up to several cm across, averaging several mm across.

dacite	4- 5%	late matrix	
chert	0.5	calcite	30-35%
quartz	25-30		
siderite	20-25		
sphalerite	4- 5		
tetrahedrite	4- 5		
chalcopyrite	½- 1		
pyrite	½- 1		
stephanite?	0.5		
galena	minor		
chalcocite	trace		
covellite	trace		
sericite	1- 2		

Dacite forms extremely fine grained, slightly porphyritic fragments up to 2 cm across. In the section, chert forms a few fragments up to 1.5 mm across. These consist of very fine grained aggregates of quartz grains with moderately abundant extremely fine grained non-reflective (possibly carbonaceous) opaque.

Quartz occurs as very fine to medium grained aggregates with irregular textures. Locally it occurs with calcite in late veins as medium grained aggregates.

Siderite forms subhedral to anhedral grains up to 1 mm across, generally intergrown with quartz. It is distinguished from calcite by its much higher refractive index. Commonly siderite contains moderately abundant semiopaque inclusions of extremely fine grain size.

Sphalerite commonly forms patches up to 2 mm across, generally without many other sulfides. Other patches contain moderately abundant tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, stephanite?, and galena in widely varying proportions; other sulfides commonly are concentrated along the borders of sphalerite patches. One patch appears to contain subhedral sphalerite with interstitial tetrahedrite-stephanite?. Sphalerite is colorless in thin section, reflecting a low Fe content. Some grains are angular.

Tetrahedrite forms patches up to 2 mm across, generally associated with other sulfides. Intimately intergrown with tetrahedrite in many of the patches is a mineral tentatively identified as stephanite, although identification is not complete. The mineral has the following properties: hardness about that of galena, color slightly greyer than tetrahedrite, reflectivity about 25 (slightly lower than that of tetrahedrite, strongly anisotropic with no distinctive colors (light creamy grey to dark brownish grey) [stephanite should have violet to dull green anisotropic colors]. Intergrowths have curved borders, with grain size from 0.05 to 0.5 mm.

Chalcopyrite occurs in patches along the border of tetrahedrite, locally intergrown with sphalerite and galena, and in places alone or with pyrite. Patches average 0.05-0.1 mm in size, with the largest up to 1 mm across.

Pyrite forms scattered anhedral to subhedral grains averaging 0.02-0.05 mm in size throughout the earlier vein material. Some of the

(continued)

27553C (page 2)

occurs with quartz in a texture suggesting that this material formed by replacement of the original dacite. A few pyrite clusters have grains up to 0.15 mm across.

Galena occurs in intergrowths with sphalerite and chalcopyrite, mainly as grains from 0.05-0.1 mm in size.

Chalcocite and covellite form a few patches up to 0.3 mm across, probably as a secondary replacement of primary chalcopyrite, or possibly of tetrahedrite. Grain size of covellite is extremely fine.

Sericite occurs as irregular intergrowths in quartz-rich patches, also suggesting that some of the quartz formed by replacement of dacite. Some sericite-rich patches are present, with sizes up to 2 mm across. One large patch contains a few grains of pyrite up to 0.2 mm in size.

Calcite occurs as a matrix of a late brecciation as patches up to a few cm across, with grain size ranging widely, generally being coarser (up to 2 mm) in the larger patches.



VITAL - SILVER CREEK AREA

Results of September prospecting in the Vital-Silver Creek area were provided in the Third Quarter Report. Although zones of quartz veining and silicification were located none of the rock samples collected returned appreciable precious metals values.

CLAIMS REGISTER

<u>NTS MAP</u>	<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
93F/15W	SWAB 1	748	20	Held as reserved
	SWAB 2	749	20	Under B.C. Uranium
	SWAB 3	750	20	Moratorium
	SWAB 4	751	20	
93N/6E	HALO 1	2651	20	March 21, 1983
93M/16E	FLAME 1	2650	20	March 21, 1983
93F/14E	BRAN	3424	16	November 14, 1984

FINANCIAL REPORT

A financial report to the end of 1981 shows total expenditure of \$40,286.27. A cheque for \$9,713.73 accompanies this report representing the balance of the funds provided.

In accordance with terms of the Target Syndicate agreement the joint venture program has been terminated by letter from Dome Exploration dated December 23, 1981

Respectfully submitted,  
J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J.C. Stephen", written in dark ink. The signature is fluid and extends across the width of the text area below it.

J.C. Stephen

JCS/ms