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OF 21ST CENTURY METALS AND MINERALS

PROPERTIES

PROPERTIES

Au Property

Location and Access

The Au Property (AU-1 Claim Group) is about 30 kilometers southeast of Merritt, B.C. near Pothole Creek within Nicola Mining Division. The centre of the property is near latitude 49 57' N and longitude 120 30'W, within NTS map-sheets 92H/15E and 92H/16W.

From Merritt, the Au Property is about 42 km easterly along Highways 5A and 97C, to the Loon Lake exit road. From the Loon Lake exit, logging roads lead to the property. Active and inactive logging roads criss-cross much of the property. One of the roads has a locked gate and permission to enter is required by Douglas Lake Ranch, which owns surface rights over parts of the property (primarily claims Au 2 and Flim).

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

According to Verley (1999)

Eastern Part of AU Property

"The exploration of the eastern part of AU/WEN claim area is believed to have initially taken place near the turn of the century. At this time three short adits were driven into exposures containing chalcopryite-bearing quartz veins (Minfile occurrence 092HNE058 and now covered by the WEN claim). There is no formal documentation of this work or the results of it in the literature. The property was essentially dormant until the early 1960's at which time Consolidated Skeena Mines conducted an airborne magnetic survey and geochemical soil surveys over the area (Sharp, 1968).

In 1971, W. Petrie of Merritt, acquired the HILL claims in the area now covered by the WEN. Petrie optioned the property to Nitracell Canada in 1972. Nitracell conducted a program of line cutting, soil sampling, geological mapping, induced polarization and magnetometer surveys as well as a 5 hole diamond-drilling program on the WEN claim.

The MAL copper skarn occurrence (Minfile occurrence 092HNE002 and now covered by the SOL claim), located in the central part of the AU/WEN block, was held as the Chalcocite 1-14 and Malachite 1-18 claims in the 1960's. At this time, Kerr-Addison Gold Mines Limited and Consolidated Skeena Mines Ltd. explored the area with trenching, Geochemical and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling (Sirola, 1962 and Sharp op. cit.). In 1980 and 1981, Abaton Resources

Ltd. conducted trenching, geophysical and drilling programs on the claim (Tully, 1980 and 1981). In 1996 George Resource Company conducted trenching and undertook several magnetometer test lines over the MAL showing.

Western Part of AU Property

The western part of the AU/WEN block and the area currently covered by the AU1-4 and FLIM, FLAM claims was apparently first prospected in the 1930's when gold was discovered there (Balon, 1994). According to McGoran (1979), two prospectors, M. Bresnik and J. Kohler, put in a number of test pits and were able to pan colors from their samples. However, they never established the source for the gold.

In 1969, Harry Nesbitt of Merritt staked the first AU claims in the area. Then in 1974 while trenching a copper occurrence, he discovered free gold at the Main Vein or Nesbitt Zone. This showing provided the basis for an option agreement between Nesbitt and New Pyramid Gold Mines Ltd. At this time New Pyramid conducted trenching and diamond drilling with an apparent outcome of no significant results. The property was returned to the owner, who in 1978 sold it to Invex Resources Ltd. Invex restaked the ground as the AU 1,2 and 4 claims and embarked on a program of soil sampling and trenching. This work was successful in delineating a gold-copper-silver soil anomaly that extended approximately 700 metres to the north of the initial prospect. Invex merged with Imperial Metals Corp. who carried on with work on the claims, drilling two holes in 1983 near the Nesbitt Zone. These holes (totally 168 metres) are reported to have intersected anomalous gold values (Dawson, 1986), but the values were not as significant as those obtained from the surface showings.

In 1984, Imperial Metals optioned the claims to Mr. D.A. Heyman. Heyman continued trenching and prospecting and in 1986 added the FLIM and FLAM claims to the parcel. He then optioned the package to Algo Resources Ltd.

Algo conducted induced polarization, magnetometer, Geochemical and geological surveys of the property. In addition, Algo diamond drilled 9 holes totaling 587 metres. This work again located anomalous gold values in drill core, but not as high values as were found at surface. The claims were returned to Heyman.

Subsequent prospecting by Heyman and J.D. Rowe of Fairfield Minerals Ltd., resulted in the discovery of a new gold-bearing quartz vein on the property (the Hodge Vein), to the north of the Nesbitt zone. Fairfield optioned the ground from Heyman and undertook soil Geochemical, geological and geophysical surveys, as well as trenching. Their work indicated that the Hodge vein was indeed well-mineralized. However, Fairfield terminated its option with Heyman. In 1995, George Resource Company Ltd. entered into an option agreement with Heyman to explore the property.

During April, May and June of 1996 a program of line cutting, soil sampling and trenching was undertaken on the property by George Resource Company. A grid was laid out and 25 kilometers of line cut on the AU 1,2,3,4 and FLAM claims. Soil sampling (274 samples) was conducted at 25 and 50 metre intervals on the southern part of this grid. The analytical results of the soil samples are in general rather flat and of low magnitude (Maximum values for AU < 5 ppb, Ag = 0.1 ppm, Cu = 77 ppm, Mo = 2 ppm, Pb = 16 ppm, and Zn = 99 ppm). A closer inspection of the sample media indicated that a blanket of boulder till or outwash underlay the area sampled. This material is presumed to be thick enough to mask the geochemical response from bedrock underlying it. Therefore, the results of the soil geochemical survey are inconclusive concerning mineral potential of the area sampled. Either overburden sampling and/or geophysical techniques will be required to continue evaluation of this area. Trenching was undertaken at the

Hodge vein and the Nesbitt Zone."

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