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MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

PAGE: 117
REPORT: RGEN0100

June 21/07

MINFILE NUMBER: 092HNW070

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY:

NAME(S): NORTH FORK

STATUS: Prospect
NTS MAP: 092H12E
LATITUDE: 49 34 33
LONGITUDE: 121 44 50
ELEVATION: 0930 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Location of North Fork showing (Assessment Report 14001, Figure No. 3).

MINING DIVISION: New Westminster
UTM ZONE: 10
NORTHING: 5492000
EASTING: 590575

COMMODITIES: Copper Zinc Silver Gold

MINERALS SIGNIFICANT: Pyrite Chalcopyrite Sphalerite Pyrrhotite
MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown

DEPOSIT

CHARACTER: Massive Stratiform Stratabound Concordant
CLASSIFICATION: Sedimentary Exhalative Syngenetic
TYPE: Besshi massive sulphide Zn-Cu-Pb
SHAPE: Tabular
DIMENSION: 100 x 50 x 1 Metres STRIKE/DIP: 165/85E TREND/PLUNGE: 180/60
COMMENTS: Attitude is average of enclosing schists.
Dimensions are minimums for main massive sulphide lens.

HOST ROCK

DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Metasedimentary

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Paleozoic-Mesozoic			Cogburn Schist
Cretaceous-Tertiary			Unnamed/Unknown Informal

LITHOLOGY: Biotite Quartz Schist
Massive Amphibolite
Phyllitic Argillite
Chert
Gabbro
Talc Serpentine Schist
Amphibole Plagioclase Quartz Schist

HOST ROCK COMMENTS: Recrystallized chert occurs adjacent to the showing.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

TECTONIC BELT: Coast Crystalline PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Fiord Ranges (Southern)
TERRANE: Bridge River
METAMORPHIC TYPE: Regional RELATIONSHIP: Post-mineralization GRADE: Greenschist Amphibolite

INVENTORY

ORE ZONE: ROADCUT

COMMODITY	GRADE	YEAR: 1985
Silver	48.0000	Grams per tonne
Gold	0.3500	Grams per tonne
Copper	3.7200	Per cent
Zinc	1.4100	Per cent

COMMENTS: Sample across 0.8 metre from main sulphide lens.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 14001

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The Cogburn Creek area is underlain by metasedimentary and metavolcanic members of the Cogburn Schist which is possibly correlative with the Permian to Jurassic Hozameen/Bridge River complexes. Granitic, gabbroic and ultramafic masses of Cretaceous to Tertiary age intrude these rocks.

In the area of the occurrence, a northwest striking, steeply east dipping sequence of medium to dark coloured, fine to medium-grained amphibole-plagioclase-quartz schist, grey to light brown, thinly-bedded to massive biotite-quartz schist, phyllitic argillite and recrystallized chert hosts small, commonly fault-bounded masses of metamorphosed and deformed gabbro and talc-serpentine schist. The latter unit is believed to have been originally emplaced as peridotite and/or pyroxenite.

The North Fork showing consists of four stratabound lenses or beds of massive and banded sulphides. The stratigraphically lowest lens ranges from 0.8 to 1.2 metres thick and comprises predominantly

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CAPSULE GEOLOGY

massive, medium-grained pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite near the base and sphalerite-pyrite and chalcopyrite bands at the top. Chalcopyrite is associated with pyrite and sphalerite, but is concentrated in fractures which are oriented at right angles to the long axis of the lens. A 0.8-metre wide sample across the lens assayed 3.72 per cent copper, 1.41 per cent zinc, 48.0 grams per tonne silver and 0.35 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 14001).

Three thin (less than 30-centimetre wide), conformable and discontinuous massive sulphide lenses occur in the hangingwall of the main lens. These lenses comprise medium-grained pyrite-pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite and are not internally banded.

There is some question as to whether a distinct stringer sulphide zone and attendant disconformable alteration zone adjacent to the massive lens has been located. A lack of such zones would suggest that the North Fork occurrence may be a distal exhalative deposit.

Although massive sulphide mineralization is restricted to distinct lenses, the host biotite-quartz schist contains up to 25 per cent disseminated pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. A 0.9-metre wide sample across a pyritic zone adjacent to the main lens assayed 1.78 per cent copper, 0.27 per cent zinc, 23.5 grams per tonne silver and 0.28 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 14001).

Drilling undertaken to date has defined the extent of the massive sulphide lens to a depth of approximately 250 metres downplunge from the surface showing. Here, a 2.16-metre interval graded 4.82 per cent copper, 0.46 per cent zinc, 19.94 grams per tonne silver and 0.17 gram per tonne gold. Testing further downplunge failed to intersect massive sulphide mineralization. The best drill assay has come from 1982 hole DDH 1, collared 50 metres west of the main sulphide lens. Here, a three-metre interval from 63 to 66 metres averaged 2.04 per cent copper, 0.98 per cent zinc and 9.17 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 10797).

also - very fine-gr.
sulphides!
TGS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR ASS RPT 9834, 10797, *14001, 17558, 18810
GSC MAP 737A; 12-1969; 41-1989
GSC P 69-47

Albino, G. (1983): Geology of the North Fork Property and Surrounding Area, Corporation Falconbridge Copper internal report, 13 pages
Medford, G.A. (1987): Geological Report on the North Fork 1-5 Claims for Island Star Resources Corporation

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FIELD CHECK: N
FIELD CHECK: N

MINNOVA - 1987 (ddh) + 1998,
(Colin Burge) reports!

DDH
'82 - 4 (Silver Std.)
'87 - 4 (Minnova)
'88 - 3 (Minnova)