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LOUISE LK.

*Examined Louise Lake (93L 079) Cu-Au porphyry prospect was visited with Don MacIntyre, Andre Panteleyev and Tom Schroeter on July 19. Discontinuous exploration since 1968 by Canadian Superior, Granby/Noranda, Lacana/Corona and Equity Silver has outlined 50 million tonnes at 0.3% Cu and 0.3 g/t Au in a 40-70 meter thick tabular zone that strikes ENE and dips gently north. Copper occurs mainly as tennantite with lesser chalcopyrite, and is associated with a pyrite stockwork. Skeena Group rocks are intruded by feldspar porphyry that has been variously interpreted as a stock, sill or dike swarm. The Cu-Au zone lies within a 4 km long zone of intense clay-pyrite alteration that masks primary lithology (sediment or volcanic or plutonic). Intrusions and hydrothermal alteration are controlled by a regional ENE fault along Coal Creek which separates Skeena volcanic and sedimentary rocks to the north from Bowser Lake Group to the south. The Louise Lake deposit has a high-level geochemical signature; As is enriched in the Cu-Au zone and Sb is enriched above it, including locally prominent stibnite. Equity's drilling in 1992 left the zone open to the west and discovered geochemically similar mineralization 1 km to the east, beneath the north shore of Louise Lake. Global Mineral and Chemical Limited conducted an IP survey in July east and west of previous drilling and propose to drill 3-5,000 ft in September.

TATSI

*Tatsi (93L 305) property, subject of strong promotion by Golden Hemlock Exploration, was examined with Tom Schroeter and Andre Panteleyev on July 21-22. Geologists Stu Tennant and Will Tompson of Golden Hemlock showed us the Main zone, discovered by prospectors in 1994, and the Discovery zone about 1.5 km to the north discovered several years earlier. The two zones are similar, comprised of sub-horizontal to gently dipping vuggy, comb-textured quartz-(barite) veins mineralized with bornite, chalcopyrite, galena, possible tetrahedrite and native silver. Individual veins are 10-20 cm thick, can be traced about 10-20 meters east-west and have a several meter halo of buff-brown weathering carbonate alteration. Each zone is comprised of a number of sub-parallel veins which combined with the carbonate alteration gives each zone a NNE trend. Host rocks are Telkwa Formation grey andesite to rhyolite within an alternating red and grey volcanic and sedimentary succession. Fresh granodiorite dikes several metres wide (and a swarm of narrow lamprophyre dikes) follow a similar northerly trend but appear unrelated. Low-temperature carbonate alteration also affects the granodiorite. The veins are interpreted to be epithermal. Drilling is planned for August but the zone appears to have little economic potential.

RED CHRIS

*Red Chris (104H 005) Cu-Au porphyry project, 10 km east of Hwy 37 at Tatogga was reviewed with John Deighton and Brian Thurston on July 24. Reserves are unofficially estimated at 200 million tonnes of 0.5% Cu and 0.4 g/t Au (0.3% Cu cut-off). Proposed pit dimensions are 1000m x 1600m x 350m deep. Initial drilling this year targetted the south side of the Main zone where better than average gold was encountered. Currently one drill is on the west margin of the Main zone and a second drill is further west on the Gully zone (12 holes planned, 10 completed) and Far West zone (9 holes planned, 5 completed). The Gully and Far West zones (aka Yellow Chris) form a continuous IP anomaly with the Main zone that is segmented by two deeply incised gulleys that correspond to northerly cross faults. Two ore-grade intercepts have been returned from the most southerly holes drilled in the Gully zone but any follow-up is beyond the scope of the planned program (22,000 m in 70 holes) which is expected to wind up by the end of August. Geotechnical drilling may begin in August for proposed tailings impoundment and the southern pit wall in barren Bowser Group sedimentary rocks. American Bullion also hopes to receive NoW approval to begin re-construction of the old property access road this season but hunting access to Dall sheep is an issue with MoE. No significant geological insights have emerged from

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