

Ootsa (Eocene)

Tom:

I suggested a thrust fault in my thesis based (009737) on palynological evidence that the underlying Wolf sediments are mid-Miocene and that there is - 3 - no evidence for extreme folding. K.A. structural

Seds (m Miocene)

returned 8.49 g/t Au and 42.2 g/t Ag over 7.5 metres. Unfortunately, drilling failed to encounter mineralization at depth and a thrust fault was suggested by some geologists. Surface trenching in 1988 suggests the favourable host unit (Ootsa Group rhyolites) dips at a shallow angle to the west and that in fact the contact between rhyolite and underlying argillaceous sediments and greywackes may be an angular unconformity rather than a thrust contact. K.A. It is a thrust fault since underlying sediments are mid-Miocene and overlain by Ootsa rhyolite is mid-Eocene.

Mineralization consists of structurally controlled north to northeast trending, weakly to pervasively silicified quartz vein/stockwork zones, apparently associated with the more favourable rhyolite flow unit. The silicified zones display typical epithermal features such as microcrystalline to chalcedonic silica, drusy and vuggy coarse, and multistage quartz veining. Replacement of large carbonate crystals by silica has also produced a characteristic texture (see photos). All mineralization zones are characteristically sulphur-poor (trace sulphide), and are not appreciably anomalous in either high level elements (As, Sb, Hg) or base metals. The setting appears to be one of a high level epithermal system and the target(s) are either large tonnage, bulk, low-grade deposit(s) or high grade, bonanza-type ore shoots. K.A.

The Ridge Zone is a NNE trending silicified zone traced by trenching for over 200 meters along strike before disappearing beneath overburden. Host rock is a quartz-eye rhyolite tuff, locally highly brecciated (with better grades). Gold and silver values correlate positively with the degree of brecciation, silicification and quartz veining.

The Pond Zone is a NNE trending, 350-metre long, 30-to-40-metre wide, silicified zone, located South of the Ridge Zone. A similar geologic setting exists including "sinter-like" bladed silica (carbonate replacement?). Trenching in 1988 has concentrated on the Ridge and Pond zones. The program will end shortly, where upon all data will be reassessed for the next stage which might not occur until next year. Nevertheless numerous drill targets will be identified. More importantly the prospects signifies the potential regionally for both Tertiary age bonanza and bulk-tonnage gold-silver deposits similar to BC examples (eg. Blackdome, Dusty Mac) and Western United States examples (eg. Paradise Peak and Round Mountain Nevada). The whole area trending NW from Blackdome through to Highway 16 may represent a large extensional basin similar to the Basin and Range 'Province' in SW U.S.A.

ISKUT RIVER CAMP - Bill McMillan, Andre Panteleyev and myself toured major projects in the most active area of exploration in the Province - the Iskut River 'Camp'.

SNIP- Cominco/Delaware (MI-104B-023)

On July 15th and 16th we toured underground on the 300 metre level on the Twin Zone, examined dumps outside the portal, briefly looked at drill core and held discussions on the Snip project with Tim and Steve (underground geologists and core loggers) and Ian Patterson and Bruce Maher who were conducting regional studies

Maher
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