

UDUK LAKE - 093F 057

TARGET: High level, low sulphidation epithermal Au-Ag deposit: bulk mineable and high-grade (bonanza) vein potential .

SETTING: Eocene Ootsa Lake Group rhyolite to dacite flows, tuffs and breccias in an area of sparse outcrop. However, the distance to bedrock in many area is shallow (<1m to 2m).

DISCOVERY METHOD: Reconnaissance mapping and sampling led to the discovery of silica stockwork zones with gold values ranging from 0.02 to 1.45 g/t Au.

CHARACTER: Mainly quartz-sulphide stockwork and sulphide-bearing black-matrix breccia zones in moderately to intensely clay-altered rhyolite; weak to moderate silicified zones; open space filling textures.

MINERALOGY: Pyrite, marcasite(?).

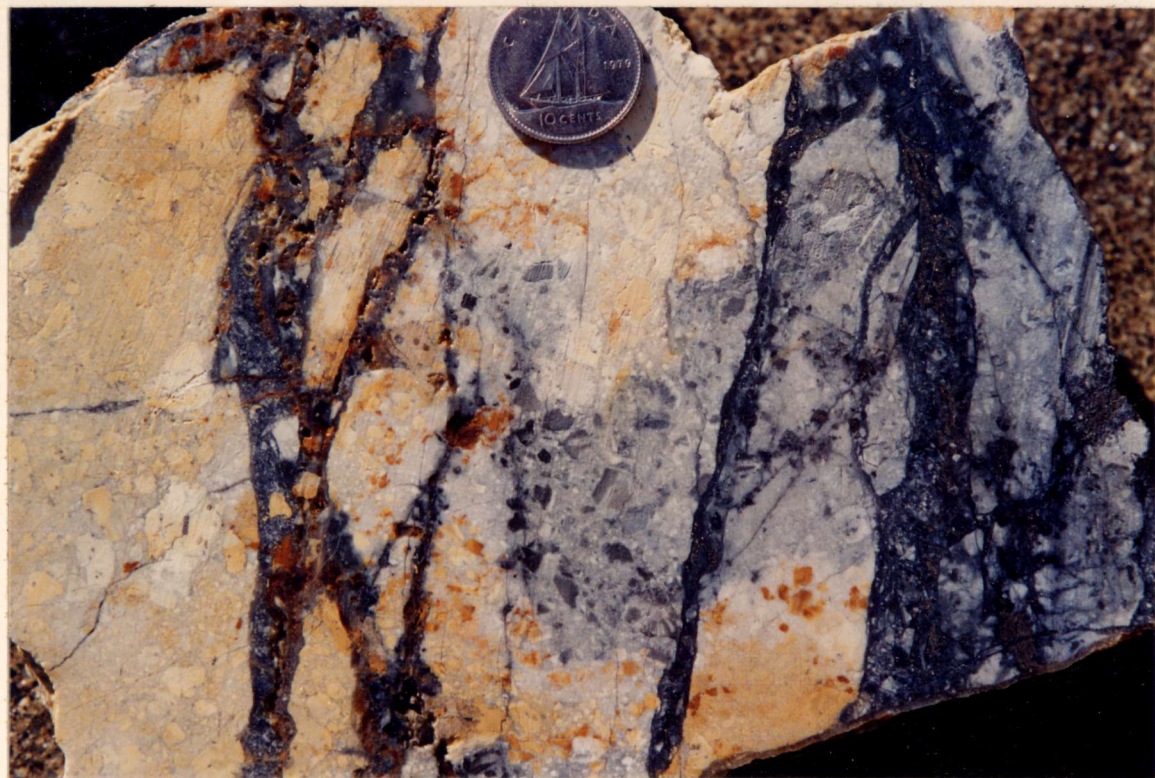
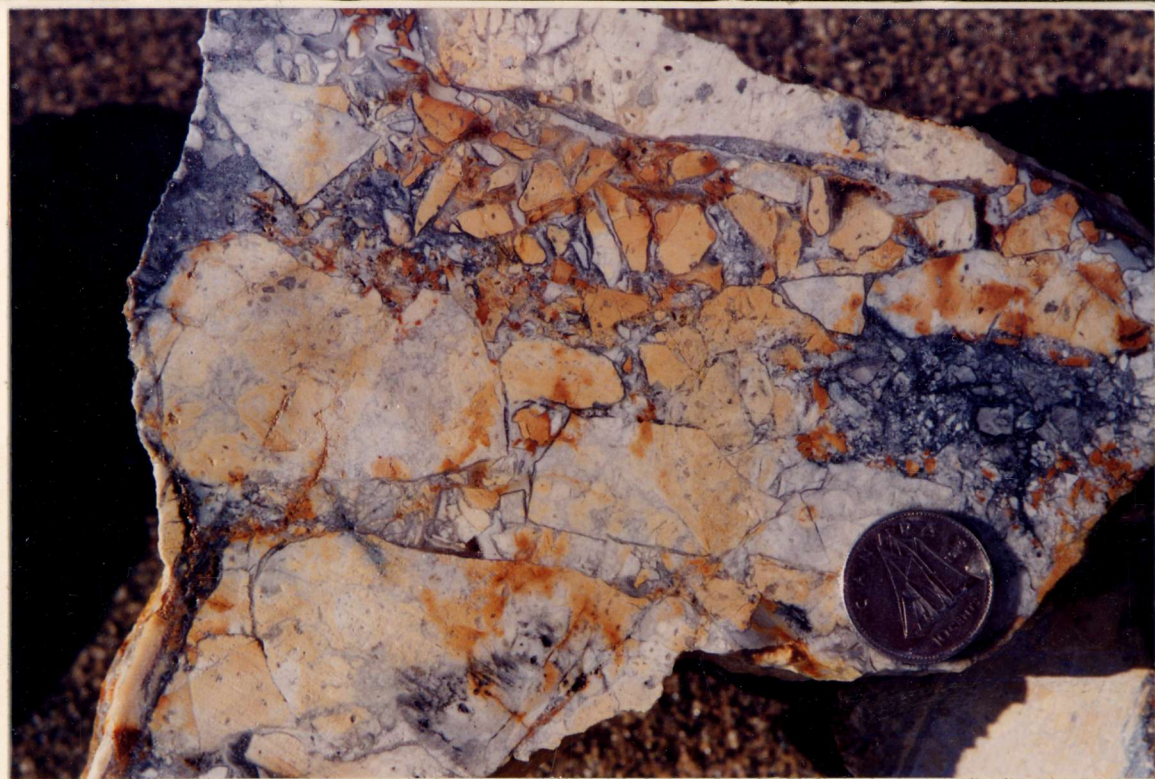
UDUK LAKE - 093F 057 NTS 93F/12W

The Uduk Lake epithermal gold-silver prospect, under exploration by Pioneer Metals Corporation, is located approximately 70 kilometres south-southwest of Burns Lake. Access to the property is along all-weather forestry roads that lead south from Burns Lake and Fraser Lake to Ootsa Lake. A ferry, run by West Fraser Sawmills Ltd., crosses the west end of Intata Reach and connects with the Ootsa Main and newly constructed Ootsa Chief logging roads that pass within 2 kilometres of the showings. A trail extends eastward to the occurrence from about the 34.5-kilometre point on the Ootsa Chief logging road.

The property was originally staked in 1981 by Amax Exploration Ltd. which carried out reconnaissance mapping and sampling but allowed the claims to lapse. Several junior companies explored the ground during the mid and late 1980s. Several modest diamond drilling programs tested silica stockwork zones with gold values in the range of 0.02 to 1.45 grams per tonne (Allen and MacQuarrie, 1985).

Pioneer Metals optioned the property from Pacific Comox Resources Ltd. in 1993 and carried out soil and rock geochemical surveys. Results outlined six gold-silver-arsenic anomalies that were trenched in 1994. Five of the six trenches sampled were anomalous in gold. Results included a 6-metre section grading 1.4 grams per tonne and an entire 42-metre trench averaging 0.41 gram per tonne (D. S. Dunn, personal communication, 1994).

The Duk claims cover a large (>2 km wide) area of hydrothermally altered rhyolitic to dacitic flows, tuffs and breccias of the Eocene Ootsa Lake Group (Dunn, 1993). Outcrop on the property is sparse, however, bedrock is commonly within 1 or 2 metres of the surface. A zone of clay and silica-altered rhyolite in angular float and outcrop, measuring about 600 by 200 metres, occurs in the southwestern part of the property. The 1994 trenches expose moderately to intensely clay-altered (kaolinite?) rhyolite flows, tuffs and lapilli tuffs. Weak silicification is accompanied by a quartz-chalcedony±sulphide stockwork that locally grades into a more sulphide-rich, black-matrix breccia with angular rhyolite clasts that are rimmed with a thin layer of chalcedony. Pyrite is the only sulphide mineral observed and occurs mainly in vein, stockwork and breccia zones and less commonly as weak disseminations in altered rhyolite. It is present in trace amounts ranging up to 5% locally. Grab samples typically grade over 1 g/t Au and have assayed as high as 5.7 g/t Au (D. S. Dunn, personal communication, 1994).



UDUK LAKE: a) Shallow trench exposing bleached, clay and silica-altered rhyolite; b) Brecciated rhyolite cemented by pyritic, chalcedonic and drusy quartz; c) Pyritic, dark grey chalcedonic quartz stockworks in brecciated rhyolite from trench 3.