A GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE LOUISE CLAIMS (1 to 18).

Liard Mining Division, B.C.

Location: Six miles northeast of Stikine Ferry at 58°05' N.Lat., and 129°45' W.Long.

for L.J. Elliott (holder) of 704 33A St. Calgary Alta.

by

T.L. Sadlier-Brown & E.O. Chisholm P.ENG.

August 23 to September 10 1971

Department of

Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT

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Introduction

Location and Access:

The Louise Group consists of 12 contiguous mineral claims (numbered Louise 7 to 18 incl.) located at about tree line on the west side of the Sisters Range some 6 miles northeast of the Stikine Ferry on the Cassiar - Stewart Highway. Access is from the highway by foot or by helicopter from Dease Lake 24 miles to the north.

Topography and Physiography:

All but the most easterly claims lie on a gentle westerly slope at an elevation of about 4500 feet. The eastern part of the property is above timberline and consists of a barren plateau forming the western shoulder of the Sisters Range. Forest cover on the slope consists of patches of spruce and balsam separated by open grassy meadows and bogs. There are no major streams on the claims but drainage is generally to the northwest and to the south.

Overburden on the higher ground is probably quite thin and outcrops are reasonably abundant. In the depressions, however, glacial material is believed to be quite thick.

General Geology:

The Louise Claims lie in the contact zone between a series of triassic volcanic rocks, mainly basalts and andesites, and the granitic rocks of the Hotailuh Batholith. The volcanics are cut in places by granitic dykes and are locally altered and migmatized. Chalcopyrite was found disseminated in a zone of migmatite between intrusive and volcanic rocks in the southern part of the claims and again in the float near the north boundary.

Geochemistry

Specifications:

Soil sampling was carried out by a two man crew under the supervision of T.L. Sadlier-Brown during August and September of 1971. Picket lines were used for control and samples were taken with a mattock. A total of 300 samples of "B" horizon material were taken, placed in paper envelopes, and shipped to Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Limited of North Vancouver B.C. for analysis. There they were dried, screened to -80 mesh and digested in hot perchloric nitric acid. The resulting solutions were tested for copper using a Techtron AA4 atomic absorption unit. Results quoted in parts per million copper were plotted at a scale of 1 inch to 400 feet on the accompanying map.

Observations:

A geochemical anomaly was detected on a poorly drained northwest facing slope primarily on claims 11 and 12. It is a sinuous band in excess of 3000 feet long and 200 to 500 feet wide with a general northeasterly trend. The highest value occurs in a level boggy area and contained 2730 PPM copper. Anomalous values are taken at over 70 PPM copper.

There is a possibility that the high copper values are topographically controlled or the result of a biogeochemical concentrating process or an expression of underlying mineralization. Evidence for all three is present. If, however, the copper is derived from local mineralized rocks the source is apparently in the volcanic series just south of the anomalous zone and uphill from it.

Another small anomaly occurs on claims 8 and 13 in the southern part of the group. It appears to have a local source in the area just east of line 40E at about 11±00 S. The anomaly is open downslope to the southwest.

Conclusions and Recommendations

A copper geochemical anomaly of sufficient size and intensity to be economically interesting occurs in the northeastern part of the Louise Claim Group and is open along strike to the northeast. A smaller anomalous area occurs in the southern part of the property but is not considered particularly important at the present time.

Additional work including geological mapping and more soil sampling, particularly in the area north of the present grid, is recommended. A magnetometer survey of the existing grid and any extension of it should help in determining geological contacts and structures.

Trenching along the south margin of the main geochemical anomaly, where overburden is more likely to be thin, is also recommended.

Respectfully submitted

T.L. Sadlier-Brown

E.O. Chisholm P. Eng

Declaration and Statement of Costs

I declare that the following costs were assumed during the course of the exploration program on the Louise Claims described in the foregoing report:

Soil	Sampling;	Dates	Days	Rate	Total
	L. Carlick Gen. Del. Telegr		5	\$25/day	
	R. Milledge c/o Harman Mgmt. Whitehorse, Y.T.		5	\$25/day	125
Cuma					
Supe.	rvision;				
	T.L. Sadlier-Brown 1307 Harwood, Vano		3	\$50/day	150
Map	Preparation & Inte	erpetation;			
	T.L. Sadlier-Brown	Sept 30,0ct 1	2	\$50/day	100
Camp	Costs;				
	Geochemical Crew, Supervisor	5 days @ \$24/da	¥		120 50
Geocl	nemical Analyses; 300 samples @ \$1.2	elqmsa\02			360
Heli	copter Charter from 2 hours @ \$240/hr.				480
	TOI	AL:			1510

Jack Brown
T.L. Sadlier-Brown

Statement of Qualifications: T.L. Sadlier-Brown

Education: Carleton University, Ottawa; 4 years geology

Experience: Engaged in all phases of geological field work throughout Canada since 1958.

Recent Positions (in reverse chronological order):

Geological Contractor (Independent) 1971-72

Exploration Manager, Nicanex Mines Ltd. 1969-71

Geologist, Sevensma Consultants 1969

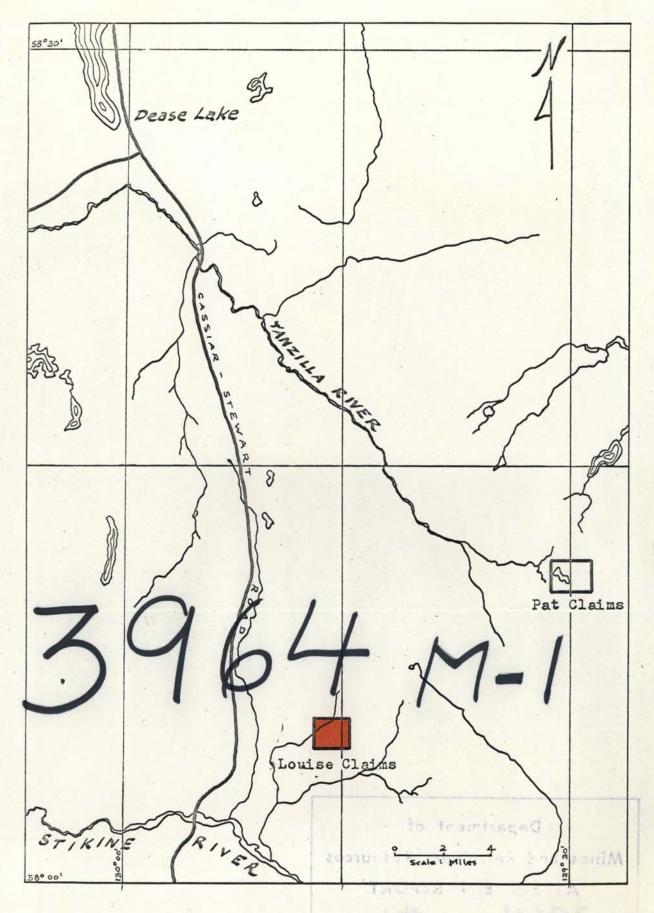
Geologist, Atlas Explorations 1966-69

Geologist, Mt. Costigan Mines 1965-66

Technical Officer, Geological Survey of Canada 1963-64

T.L. Sadlier-Brown

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LOCATION MAP: PAT & LOUISE CLAIMS, DEASE LAKE AREA LIARD MINING DISTRICT, B.C.

