

6170

EXPLORATION PROGRAM (1976)

OF

THE ELK CLAIM GROUP

PROJECT NO. C415

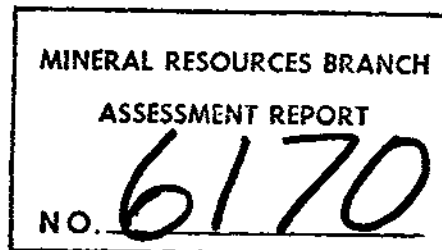
50° 45'N 128° 04'W

PORT HARDY, B.C.

NANAIMO MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

By

G.W. Laforme
Geologist



Chevron Standard Limited
Minerals Staff
#901 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2G8

January 1977

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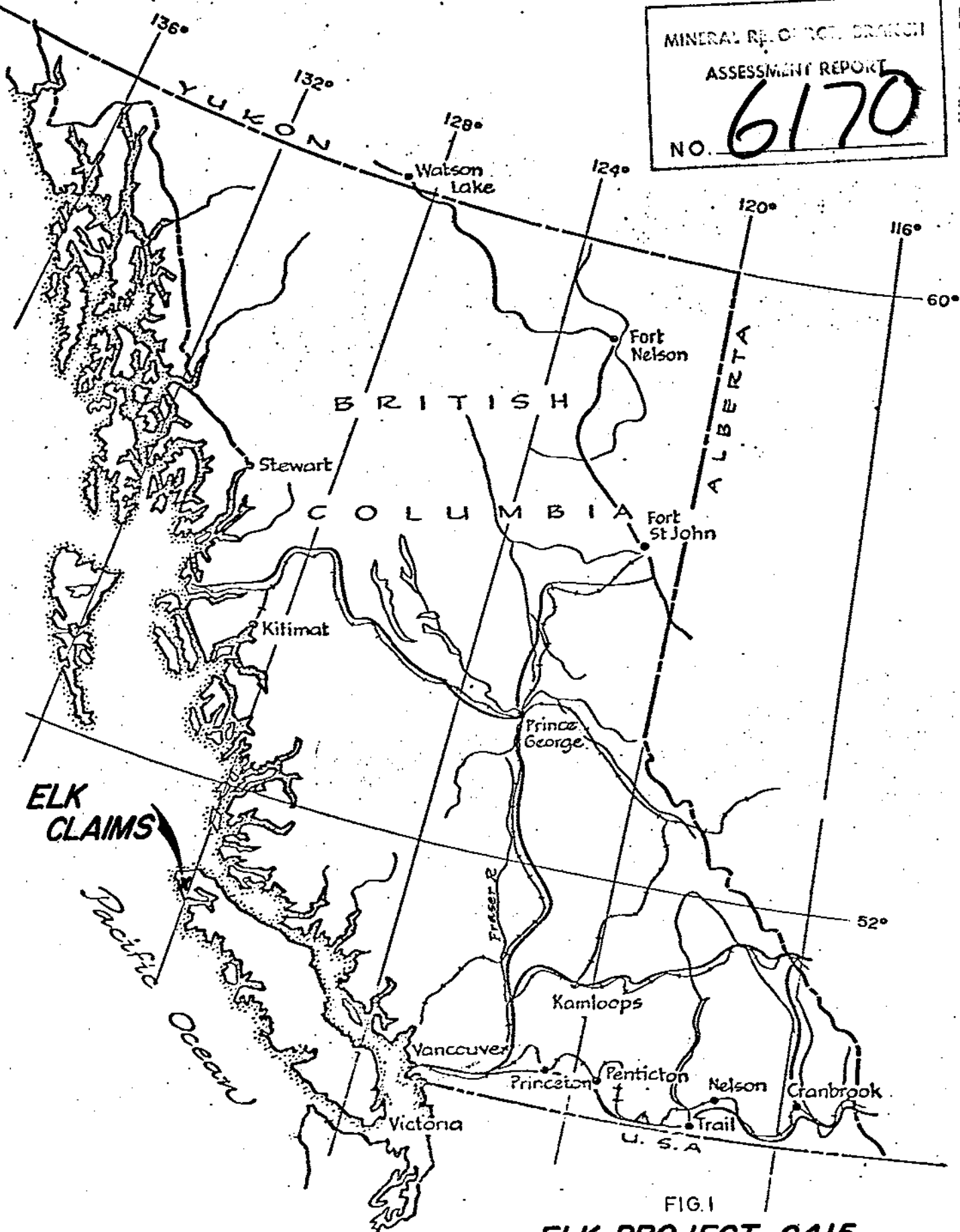
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ELK CLAIMS

Pacific Ocean

FIG. 1

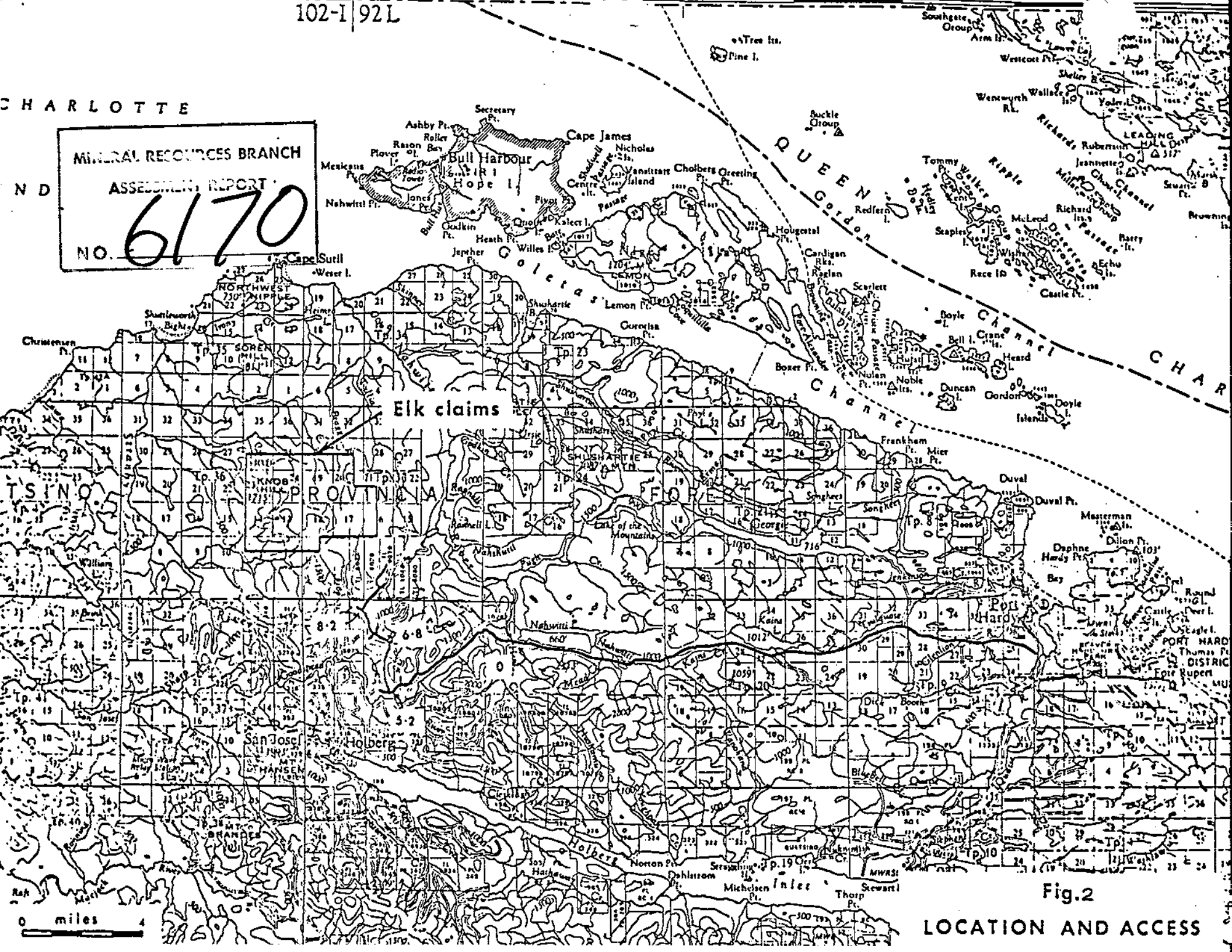
ELK PROJECT C415

BRITISH COLUMBIA



CHARLOTTE

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **6170**



Elk claims

0 miles 4

Fig. 2
LOCATION AND ACCESS

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 1976 Elk Property Program. The field work was principally completed during May 1976 consisting of a diamond drill program supported by some additional induced polarization coverage and minor basal till sampling. In addition, some old claims were replaced by new staking to remedy an administrative error and to cover possible open ground within the claim block attributable to former "foreign" claims of uncertain position.

SUMMARY

Two new claims were staked within the boundaries of the claim group.

A basal till sampling program using a Pionjar drill recovered samples from 24 sites.

An induced polarization survey along 10 line miles was carried out.

Five diamond drill holes were drilled (AQ core) for a total of 1989 feet.

Petrographic (thin section) studies were carried out on core specimens.

Geochemical analysis was performed on both core segments and basal till samples.

Results were plotted on accompanying maps on a scale of 1 inch equals 800 feet.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

No economic mineralization was found.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work is recommended.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Elk Property is centred on Knob Hill, a 300-foot topographic high 24 air miles west of Port Hardy Airport on Vancouver Island, B. C.

1989
-2
5963m

Access is either via Vancouver Island Helicopters of Port Hardy or via logging roads to within a 3-hour hike of Knob Hill.

Port Hardy is serviced three times daily from Vancouver, B.C. by Pacific Western Airlines, weather permitting, and is accessible by a one-day drive from Vancouver.

OWNERSHIP AND CLAIMS

129 of the Elk claims, held under option by the Standard Oil Company of British Columbia Limited from Cominex Holdings Ltd., were transferred in June 1976 to Chevron Canada Limited, as part of a company reorganization. Two new claims, Elk X-1 (20 units) and Elk X-2 (1 unit) were staked directly in the name of Chevron Canada Limited.

The claims currently held are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record No(s)</u>
Old claims ELK 3-42	34624 - 34663 Incl.
43-62	37794 - 37813 "
63-72	34684 - 34693 "
75-90	34696 - 34711 "
97-101	34714 - 34718 "
103	34720
104	34721
117-124	34730 - 34737 "
353-380	35008 - 35035 ""
New claims ELK X-1 (20 units)	75
ELK X-2 (1 unit)	86

Total old claims plus new units = 150 (Equivalent to 158 formerly)

GEOGRAPHY

The property covers what is essentially a plateau at an elevation of 1,300 feet. Relief across most of the property does not exceed 500 feet.

The vegetation is unusual, comprising patches of scrub pine and yellow cedar less than 6 feet in height except in the stream valleys.

Small ponds to 25 feet in diameter and depths of 4 feet are widespread.

Precipitation is high, fogs are frequent and the flat terrain offers little protection from the persistent west winds.

1976 EXPLORATION

A basal till sampling program using a Pionjar drill recovered samples from 24 sites. Equipment and crew were supplied as last year by Adcura Ltd., of Ottawa, Ontario. Two areas of anomalous copper values were defined, centered at 4+00 E, 52+00 N; and 12+00 E, 30+00 N. A minor third anomaly was pinpointed at 20+00 W, 4+00 S. A north south zone of anomalous molybdenum values extends from 24 N to 60 N, from 0 to 16 E with highs located at 4+00 N, 52+00 N and at 10+00 E, 30+00 N, (Fig. 4).

An induced polarization survey covering approximately 10 line miles was contracted using a portable 450 watt frequency system; a dipole array with a = 400 feet, n = 1; with a frequency span of 0.3 to 10 Hz. This survey was conducted by consulting geophysicist, Mauro Berretta. Plotting 1975 I.P. results, a belt of lower resistivity values crosses the base line at 30 E, trending north west south east. This was again defined and extended to the northwest.

Five holes were diamond drilled (AQ core) for a total footage of 1989 feet by Wright Drilling Ltd., of Kamloops, B.C. Drilling conditions were generally good with 100 to 150 feet of progress per day (2-10 hour shifts). Moving from one site to another was accomplished by helicopter (Bell 206B), the drill (BBS-1) being broken down into two components. Apart from helicopter time, each move required an average of 40 man hours. Overburden varied from 15 feet to 44 feet; somewhat deeper than anticipated. Water was readily available. The core from all 5 holes was logged and is stored just west of the camp. The locations and elevations of each hole is shown on Table 1. Segments of core from each hole have been analysed geochemically. The highest copper mineralization is in DDH 76-1 averaging about .03%. Sludge recovery from DDH 76-5 was analysed, as was the core from all 5 holes, for Cu, Zn and Mo. DDH Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 were drilled in what appears to be a high level sub - volcanic rocks. DDH No. 76-2 cut what could well be a fault zone from 169 feet to 184 feet. DDH 76-3 penetrated both intrusive and volcanic rocks. Table 1 records the data pertaining to all 5 holes.

Five lithologically different specimens, three from DDH 76-1 and two

from DDH 76-3 were examined in thin section by D.L. Cooke and Associates Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. The petrographic examination was done to determine rock types, alteration and genesis.

G. W. Laforme

G. W. LAFORME
Geologist
January, 1977

TABLE 1

DIAMOND DRILLING 1976

	<u>Grid Location</u>	<u>Claim No. Location</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Orientation</u>	<u>Attitude</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Core Loss</u>
DDH 76-1	37 + 50 W 8 + 00 N	ELK X-1	483	N 45 E	- 50°	1515	.05%
DDH 76-2	44 + 00 W 9 + 00 N	ELK X-1	377	N 45 E	- 70°	1495	.025%
DDH 76-3	4 + 00 E 51 + 00 N	123	386	N 45 E	- 60°	1260	2.0%
DDH 76-4	11 + 00 E 27 + 00 N	3	368	N 45 E	- 60°	1380	3.0%
DDH 76-5	26 + 00 W 4 + 00 S	75	375	N 45 E	- 50°	1540	12.0%

TABLE 2

1976 ELK PROGRAM
C415

OVERALL COSTS BREAKDOWN

Labor costs	(Chevron Costs)	\$ 9,289.93
Communications		104.19
Travel		1,523.59
Postage		2.00
Camp supplies		919.21
Reproduction and drafting		203.41
Camp provisions		1,855.14
Petrographic study	\$ 35.00	
Assay Service	<u>515.70</u>	550.70
Air Charter Vancouver Island Helicopters		8,740.60
Express cartage		26.00
Equipment rental		25.00
Consultants Technical I.P. Survey		4,919.00
Drilling Overburden	1,395.65	
Drilling Diamond	<u>29,227.98</u>	<u>30,623.63</u>
Total program cost		58,782.40
Applicable for assessment work		<u>58,782.40</u>

D. Arscott

D. ARSCOTT, P. Eng.

TABLE 3

1976 ELK PROGRAM
C415

LABOR COSTS

<u>Employee, Position</u>	<u>No. of Days Worked</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Travel</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Office</u>	
D. Arscott, Geologist	4	6	5	15
G.W. Laforme, Geologist	2	30	10	42
R. Thompson, Cook	2	36		<u>38</u>
	Total man days			95
	Average Cost per man day			\$73.17
	Total Cost*			\$6,951.76

*computed by dividing monthly pay rates by 25 and adding 26% for employee benefits.

D. Arscott

D. ARSCOTT, P.Eng.

CERTIFICATE

I, George W. Laforme, am a graduate geologist under contract to Chevron Standard Limited, Minerals Staff, 910 - 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2G8.

QUALIFICATIONS

B.Sc. - University of British Columbia

EXPERIENCE

Eight seasons of field exploration.


G.W. Laforme

January, 1977

I, MAURO G. BERRETTA, do hereby certify that I have the following qualifications :

ACADEMIC

- 1964 - B.Sc. (Physics) - University of Windsor
- 1965 - M.Sc. (Physics) - University of Windsor
- 1967-69 - Ph.D. Studies (Geophysics) - U.B.C.

PROFESSIONAL and RELATED EXPERIENCE

- 1963-64 - oceanography and marine geophysics research with Great Lakes Institute, University of Toronto
- 1968-69 - lecturer in exploration geophysics (GP400, GP402) with Dept. of Geophysics, U.B.C.
- 1970-present - instructor in mining and petroleum geophysics with British Columbia Institute of Technology
- 1968-present - geophysical exploration as an employee, consultant, joint-venture partner with numerous mining companies in B.C., Yukon, and U.S.A.
 - experience in all phases of geophysics (i.p., mag, e.m., seismic, gravity) with special concentration on i.p. and e.m. methods (in excess of 500 survey miles)

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

- Active Member in British Columbia Geophysical Society
- 1974-75 - President , British Columbia Geophysical Society

Mauro G. Berretta

CERTIFICATE

I, David Phillip Arscott, am a Professional Engineer, registered in British Columbia, with an office address at #901 - 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2G8.

The 1976 Exploration Program on the Elk Claims was carried out by George W. Laforme under my general direction.

I hereby certify that the stated costs represent the true value of the work undertaken on the Elk Claims during the current claims anniversary year.

David Arscott

David Arscott, P. Eng.

January, 1977

APPENDIX II

1. GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

(a) Sampling Procedure

Samples recovered from Sampler
Driven to bedrock by Pionjar drill

(b) Material Sampled

Basal Till

(c) Depth

Average approximately 12.0'
Range 6.0' to 17.3'

(d) Analyses Done By

Bondar Clegg and Company Ltd.
1500 Pemberton Avenue
North Vancouver, B.C.

(e) Mesh Size Fraction - 80

(f) Chemical Procedure

Extraction - Hot Aqua Regia
Method - Atomic absorption for Cu, Zn, Mo



ELK X-1

DDH 72-3

KNOB HILL
△

CAMP

DDH 72-2

$97 \cdot \frac{66}{3}$

$138 \cdot \frac{80}{2}$

$110 \cdot \frac{68}{4}$

$87 \cdot \frac{96}{9}$
 $43 \cdot \frac{64}{10}$
 $138 \cdot \frac{128}{90}$
 $270 \cdot \frac{56}{26}$
 $42 \cdot \frac{80}{15}$
 $46 \cdot \frac{42}{3}$
 $150 \cdot \frac{50}{2}$
 $88 \cdot \frac{52}{2}$
 $62 \cdot \frac{46}{3}$

$86 \cdot \frac{74}{3}$
 $74 \cdot \frac{56}{1}$
 $60 \cdot \frac{54}{1}$
 $91 \cdot \frac{56}{2}$
 $29 \cdot \frac{30}{2}$
 $54 \cdot \frac{50}{7}$
 $103 \cdot \frac{58}{3}$
 $75 \cdot \frac{96}{7}$
 $120 \cdot \frac{590}{1}$
 $130 \cdot \frac{54}{3}$

LEGEND

ZINC COPPER MOLY PPM

FIG. 4

CHEVRON STANDARD LIMITED

ELK PROJECT C415

BASAL TILL

1976 PROGRAM

800 400 0 800 1600 feet

COMPILED BY: *S. M. Laforme*

ELK



BONDAR CLEGG & COMPANY L. D.

1500 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. PHONE: 985-0681 TELEX: 04-54554

Geochemical Lab Report

Extraction Hot Aqua Regia
 Method Atomic Absorption
 Fraction Used _____

Report No. 26 - 211
 From Chevron Standard
 Date June 22 19 76

SAMPLE NO.	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Footage	SAMPLE NO.	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Mo ppm	Footage
DDH 76-2 1	20	127	2	28	DDH 76-4 3	6	51	4	45
3	62	80	14	50	5	7	80	4	71
5	114	133	7	74	7	925	92	6	130
7	117	67	6	105	9	53	430	2	218
9	120	195	3	135	11	775	114	4	257
11	116	85	3	161	13	136	87	3	278
13	102	139	3	185	15	17	85	5	293
15	38	60	3	237	17	5	77	3	309
17	100	88	2	277	19	49	90	4	315
19	70	50	8	297	21	165	71	4	334
21	190	165	4	326	23	10	78	4	348
23	530	87	3	346	25	28	71	4	359
25	77	35	74	377	DDH 76-5 1	62	230	15	59
DDH 76-3 1	190	35	100	24	3	31	47	4	71
3	28	34	7	71	5	14	88	5	90
5	122	64	5	115	7	20	74	4	111
7	1350	41	34	136	9	19	54	5	130
9	108	50	8	161	11	64	675	1	144
11	20	30	9	200	13	63	62	1	163
13	86	45	8	218	15	25	35	4	193
15	103	68	11	229	17	76	34	4	212
17	8	27	16	258	19	65	275	1	241
19	29	44	23	270	21	54	335	3	275
21	6	16	155	283	23	91	225	2	298
23	70	230	14	294	25	3	67	3	322
25	30	96	4	316	27	32	84	2	346
27	8	26	5	344	29	23	31	6	354
29	245	63	3	370	31	158	70	4	369
31	42	24	7	379	SLUDGE FOOTAGE DDH 76-5 0- 50	115	108	4	
DDH 76-4 1	4	26	3	21	500100	125	260	7	

Mauro G. Berretta, B.Sc., M.Sc. _____

CONSULTING GEOPHYSICIST

21141 - 117TH AVE.
MAPLE RIDGE, B.C. CANADASUMMARY

An induced polarization survey over part of the Elk property has indicated the presence of pervasive metallic sulfides such as pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, etc., of up to 6% by volume. The more intense anomalies, which were also coincident with geochemical responses, have been drilled, with only negligible amounts of economic mineralization being encountered. Similar drilling results have been obtained in a large region of medium i.p. response. It is suggested that a total revaluation of geochemical and geophysical data be done before any further work is contemplated on the property.

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1. INTRODUCTION

During the period from May 5 to May 11, 1976, approximately 10 line miles of induced polarization were carried out on the Elk property, on behalf of Chevron Standard Ltd. This work was an extension of a similar size i.p. survey performed in August of 1975.

The property lies on a plateau, 1500' above sea-level, about 24 miles west of Port Hardy, Vancouver Island, B.C., and is accessible via logging roads to within about three miles (Fig.1). The latter represents a hike of about three hours or a short hop by helicopter. The topography is flat with some steepening in creek ravines to the south and north. The ground surface is very similar to muskeg, with numerous puddles dispersed throughout. The vegetation consists mostly of scrub brush and jackpine. Outcrop is extremely sparse.

A 450 watt frequency domain i.p. system was employed, using a dipole-dipole array with $a=400'$, $n=1$ and a frequency span of 0.3-10 Hz. The intent of the survey was to test the north and west parts of the property, in areas of Cu and Mo geochemical anomalies, as well as to delineate narrow east-west trending i.p. responses that had not been completely defined in the previous i.p. work.

CHARLOTTE

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UATSINO

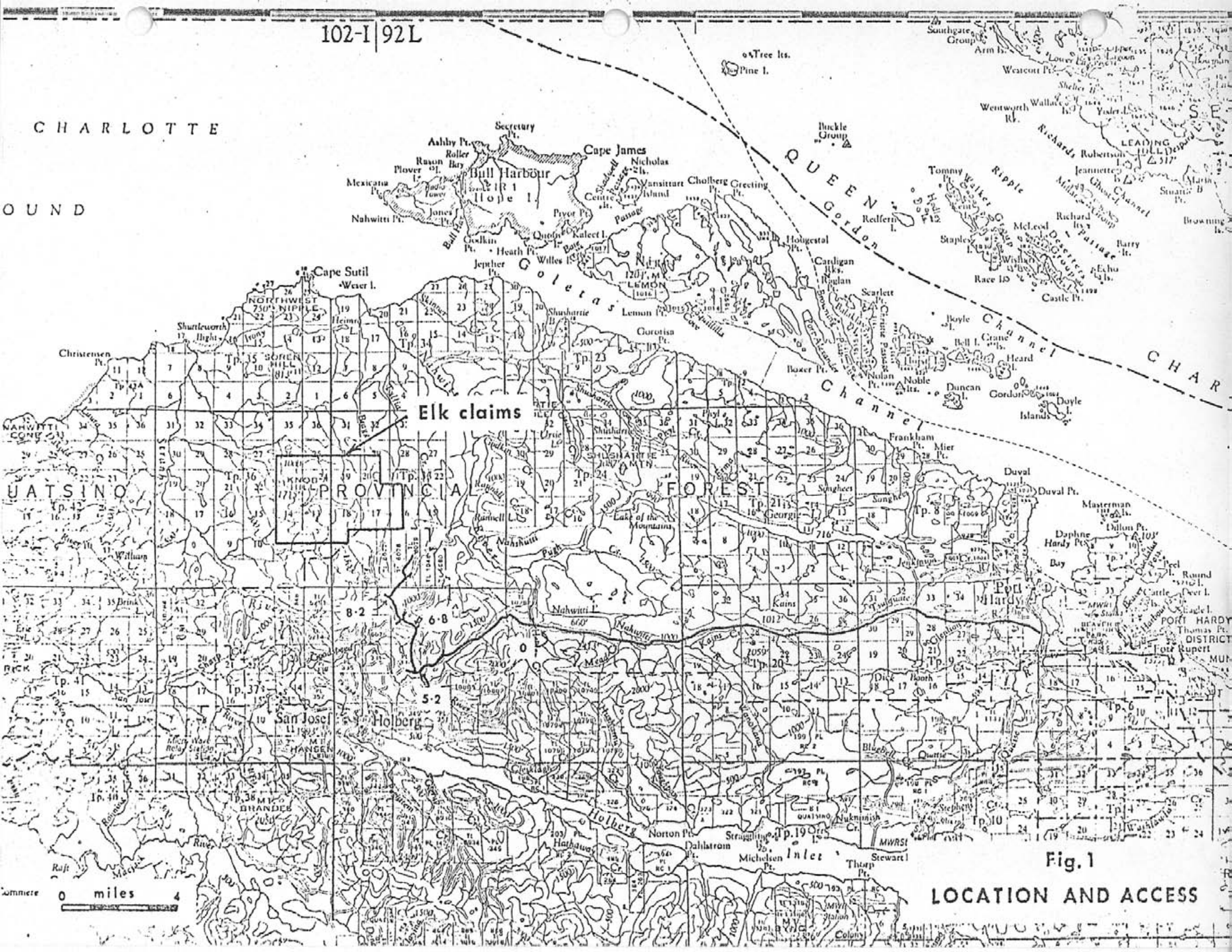


Fig. 1

LOCATION AND ACCESS

0 miles

2. GEOLOGY

The Elk property is underlain by three major rock types. The oldest is a northwesterly trending belt of Bonanza volcanics, which has been intruded to the northeast by a granitic to dioritic unit. In the southwestern portion of the property, the volcanics are overlain by cretaceous sediments. The Bonanza group is highly altered, with widespread pyrite and pyrrhotite among other alteration products such as sericite, chlorite, epidote, biotite, clay and quartz.

3. INDUCED POLARIZATION RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

RESISTIVITY

The resistivity data is shown in Figure 2. A major feature is the extension of a previously defined belt of lower resistivities (100-500 ohm-meters) trending northwest and crossing the baseline at about 30E. This correlates well with a rhyodacite unit interpreted in this area. The resistivity values indicate that this unit is altered and/or fractured. Also, this zone appears to be bounded to the northwest by a more resistive rock type, possibly a more competent volcanic. Previous data also indicates the presence of intrusive rocks to the northeast and volcanics and/or sediments to the south. The western end of the survey area displays two resistivity horizons. The largest is a low resistivity region (100-500 ohm-meters), which may also represent a fractured and/or altered rhyodacite. Limited data immediately to the north

defines an open zone of high resistivities, possibly representative of more competent volcanics.

PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECT

As in last year's work, the majority of measurements made in this survey were found to be anomalous, with background values of less than 8% occurring only in the north and northwest parts of the survey area (Figure 3). Three main pfe anomalies were detected. The first, on lines 4E, 8E, 12E and 16E at about 40N, is closed and has an amplitude of about 28%. Moreover, it is coincident with a Mo geochemical anomaly. The second, on lines 40W and 48W has an amplitude of about 40% and is coincident with a Cu geochemical anomaly. A 200' dipole detail profile across this feature indicates a decrease of sulfide content as one approaches the ground surface (Figure 4). The third is found on lines 20W and 24W at about 10N, has an amplitude of about 28% and is open to the east.

All these responses are indicative of sulfide mineralization of up to 6% by volume. Furthermore, they are enveloped by regions of medium i.p. response (10%-20%), suggesting a very widespread dissemination of sulfides. These also appear to occur within a somewhat fractured and/or altered rock unit, as suggested by the association of resistivity lows with pfe highs (Figure 4).

Anomalies that were semi-defined last year in the southeast part of the property, were checked with fill in lines, and were not found to have any significant size or pattern.


4. RECOMMENDATIONS

At the time of writing of this report, the anomalous zones at the north and west ends of the property have been drilled. Although only negligible amounts of copper and molybdenum were encountered, the observed presence of pyrite and pyrrhotite in drill core adequately explain the i.p. data. The belt of medium i.p. response located on and south of the baseline, between lines 32W and 40E has also been tested by drilling and adequately explained. Here also, only minor economic mineralization was encountered. It appears then that the only pfe anomaly not yet explained by drill data is the one on lines 20W and 24W at 10N. Although this is definitely a drill target, it is suggested that such decision be made only after a reassessment of all of the geochemical, geological and geophysical data.

Maple Ridge, B.C.

June 21, 1976

Respectfully submitted,



Mauro G. Berretta

Geophysicist

D. L. COOKE AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

MINERAL EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS

TELEPHONE:
BUS. 576-8148
RES. 576-8170

16331 BELL ROAD
SURREY, B. C.,
CANADA
V3S 1J9.

INTRODUCTION

The five specimens from the Northern Vancouver Island Project were examined in thin section at the request of Mr. D. Arscott of Chevron Standard Ltd. The petrographic examination was done to determine rock types, alteration and genesis. The primary minerals, their textures and secondary alteration products were therefore optically determined. The percentages of the component minerals are visual estimates. Each thin section is described and classified separately.

CONCLUSIONS

These sections of drill core from Bonanza volcanics all contain various amounts of iron sulphide minerals, primarily pyrite with lesser pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

In hole 76-1, potash metasomatism, in the form of biotite, occurs in a fine grained altered feldspar porphyry intruded into siliceous flow rocks of intermediate composition. Hole 76-3 is represented by two highly siliceous units; one a micro-granodiorite and the other a rhyolitic tuff. Although sericite, chlorite and carbonate are the common alteration minerals, silica, sulphides, tourmaline and laumontite appear to be introduced metasomatic minerals.

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16331 BELL ROAD
SURREY, B. C.,
CANADA
V3S 1J9.

PETROGRAPHIC REPORT
ON FIVE THIN SECTIONS
NORTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND PROJECT

for

MINERALS DIVISION
CHEVRON STANDARD LTD.
901 - 355 BURRARD ST.
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2G8

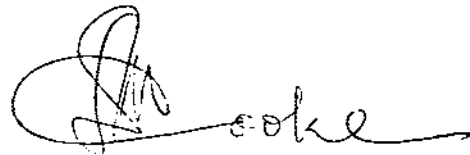
by

D. L. COOKE & ASSOCIATES LTD.

August 10, 1976

There is an overall similarity in composition between the volcanic rocks and the fine grained intrusive rocks associated with them. It is very likely that both types are genetically related, and that they represent a high level sub-volcanic environment.

Reported by:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'D. L. Cooke', written over a horizontal line.

D. L. Cooke, Ph.D., P.Eng.

D. L. COOKE & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Telephones:
 Bus: 578-8748
 Res: 576-8170

D.L. COOKE AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
 MINERAL EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS

16331 Bell Road,
 Surrey, B.C.
 Canada, V3S 1J9.

PETROGRAPHIC REPORT

(265')

NUMBER: 76 -1 - 13 LOCALITY: N. Van. Isld. Project DATE: August 8, 1976

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION: SILICIFIED LATITE OR TRACHYANDESITE

MEGASCOPIIC DESCRIPTION: The hand specimen consists of scattered grey crystals and vague greenish patches set in a fine-grained aphenitic groundmass.

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

Minerals	%	Remarks
1. Plagioclase	50	An ₁₅₋₂₅ . Tabular, zoned phenocrysts, 1-2 mm. across, are scattered through a trachytic groundmass of more albitic plagioclase. Equigranular alkali feldspar is associated with secondary quartz.
2. Quartz	15	Fine granular quartz occurs in patches throughout the groundmass. It is mainly introduced.
3. Sericite	12	Fine sericite is scattered throughout the groundmass. It also occurs in patches as an alteration of small greenish phenocrysts.
4. Carbonate	8	Coarse patches of secondary carbonate are associated with sericite as alteration after small greenish phenocrysts.
5. Chlorite	7	Most of the chlorite is secondary and interstitial to the plagioclase laths of the groundmass. Minor amounts occur with sericite and carbonate alteration.
6. Zeolite	5	Irregular vesicular areas are filled with subradial patches of laumontite.
7. Leucoxene/Sphene	2	Leucoxene and/or sphene appear as a secondary dusting throughout the groundmass.
8. Pyrrhotite/Pyrite	1	Small grains of sulphides are mainly associated with secondary patches of carbonate and sericite and with the zeolite.
9. Chalcopyrite	Tr.	Trace amounts of chalcopyrite are associated with pyrite.
10. Apatite	Tr.	A few apatite needles are present within the greenish pseudomorphs

TEXTURE:

Grey, tabular plagioclase phenocrysts and green chlorite-sericite-carbonate pseudomorphs are regularly distributed in a trachytic groundmass of alkali plagioclase laths. This regularity is broken by irregular zeolite patches and equigranular quartz alkali feldspar intergrowth in the groundmass.

CONCLUSION: The specimen represents a latite lava flow which has undergone moderate to strong quartz-sericite alteration and introduction of sulphides.

Telephones:
Bus: 376-3118
Res: 576-8170

D.L. COOKE AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
MINERAL EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS

16331 Bell Road,
Surrey, B.C.
Canada, V3S 1J9.

PETROGRAPHIC REPORT

(285')

NUMBER: 76 - 1 - 14

LOCALITY: N.Van.Isld. Project

DATE: August 8, 1976

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION: ALTERED FELDSPAR PORPHYRY

MEGASCOPIIC DESCRIPTION: The specimen is a medium grey, fine grained rock containing feldspar phenocrysts and dark irregular patches and streaks.

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

Minerals	%	Remarks
1. Plagioclase	70	An ₂₅₋₃₅ . Tabular plagioclase phenocrysts (1-2 mm.) constitute about 40% of the section, while smaller crystals constitute most of the groundmass.
2. Biotite	10	Brown, hydrothermal biotite has developed in association with chlorite after some undetermined mafic mineral.
Chlorite	8	Chlorite occurs in mafic pseudomorphs, and is in part replaced by biotite and sericite.
4. Sericite	5	Sericite is distributed throughout the section as well as in pseudomorphs.
5. Pyrite/pyrrhotite	3	Grains of pyrite and pyrrhotite are disseminated and concentrated in the mafic patches.
6. Quartz	2	Minor quartz is confined to the groundmass.
7. Leucoxene	1	Secondary leucoxene patches are to be found in the mafic pseudomorphs and irregular streaks.
8. Apatite	1	Numerous accessory crystals of apatite are evident.
9. Magnetite	Tr.	A few minute grains are present.

TEXTURE: Seriate plagioclase phenocrysts, up to 2 mm. across, are crowded in an equigranular, medium grained mixture of euhedral and anhedral intermediate plagioclase grains. Anhedral patches and streaks of biotite, chlorite, sericite and sulphides have replaced mafic phenocrysts.

CONCLUSION:

The specimen is either a porphyritic dike rock (feldspar porphyry) or thick flow. Alteration consists of biotite, sericite, chlorite and sulphide replacement of the mafic constituent. A hypabyssal origin is suspected because of the medium-grained nature of the groundmass, and the abundance of and lack of zoning in the plagioclase crystals.

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MINERAL EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS

16331 Bell Road,
Surrey, B.C.,
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PETROGRAPHIC REPORT

(365')

NUMBER: 76 - 1 - 18.e.

LOCALITY: N. Van. Isld. Project

DATE: August 8, 1976

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION: ALTFRED RHYODACITE

MEGASCOPIC DESCRIPTION: This is a medium to light grey aphanitic rock containing feldspar phenocrysts and dark mafic-sulphide patches and veinlets.

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

Minerals	%	Remarks
1. Plagioclase	50	An ₂₅₋₄₀ . Subhedral phenocrysts (\pm 2 mm.) of andesine occur in a felsic groundmass of oligoclase and interstitial quartz.
2. Quartz	15	Anhedral grains are confined to the interstices of the groundmass.
3. Chlorite	10	Secondary throughout, after mafic phenocrysts, interstitially and in veinlets and seams.
4. Saussurite	7	A fine dusting of saussurite appears to be secondary after plagioclase.
5. Sericite	5	Minute flakes occur around the sulphide minerals in association with tourmaline grains.
6. Tourmaline	5	Anhedral grains occur in seams and patches. Sulphides, chlorite and a trace of zeolite are associated. Green, brown and honey coloured. Dumortierite is not suspected.
7. Sphene/Leucoxene	3	Leucoxene grains appear secondary after mafics. The grains of sphene scattered throughout may be primary.
8. Pyrite/Pyrrhotite	3	Euhedral crystals and irregular grains are disseminated and in seams.
9. Apatite	1	Euhedral needles are common.
10. Chalcopyrite	Tr-1	Chalcopyrite forms with the other sulphides.
11. Magnetite	Tr.	This occurs with the secondary minerals.
12. Zeolite	Tr.	Associated with tourmaline seams. Stilbite or laumontite.

TEXTURE: Plagioclase crystals give the section its porphyritic texture. Small plagioclase laths form a trachytic groundmass containing interstitial quartz. Mafic minerals are altered to chlorite, carbonate and sericite. The plagioclase is characterized by saussurite alteration.

CONCLUSION:
The trachytic texture indicate the extrusive nature of this rock. The interstitial quartz seems to be primary. The sulphides and associated tourmaline are probably introduced by hydrothermal solutions. Alteration is restricted to permeable seams and patches.

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PETROGRAPHIC REPORT

(94')

NUMBER: 76 - 3 - 4.b. LOCALITY: N.Van. Isld. Project DATE: August 9, 1976

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION: SILICIFIED ASH FLOW TUFF (?)

MEGASCOPIIC DESCRIPTION: The hand specimen is marked by its light grey aphanitic and siliceous appearance, and quartz veinlets.

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

Minerals	%	Remarks
1. Quartz	80	Equigranular fine grained quartz constitutes most of the section. A slight variation in grain size is suggestive of banding. The vein material is coarsest.
2. Leucocoxene	10	An irregular dusting of leucocoxene provides the only suggestion of the tuffaceous and disconnected flow nature.
(Carbonate	5	Veinlets of carbonate and epidote are secondary.
4. Sericite	3	Fine grained sericite grains are scattered throughout. Some occur in veinlets.
5. Epidote/Zoisite	2	These veinlets also contain carbonate as well as sulphides.
6. Pyrite	Tr.	A few grains of pyrite ± magnetite are observable.

TEXTURE: A fine-grained, irregularly banded texture is provided by the disconnected whips of leucocoxene. Slight variation in grain size of quartz confirms the banded nature of original rock. Carbonate, sericite and zoisite are secondary, as well as some coarser quartz seams.

CONCLUSION:
This fine tuffaceous rock may have been rhyolitic originally. It has been further silicified and weakly mineralized.

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PETROGRAPHIC REPORT

270'

NUMBER: 76 - 3 - 19.b.

LOCALITY: N. Van. Isld. Project

DATE: August 9, 1976

NAME AND CLASSIFICATION: MICRO-GRANODIORITE

MEGASCOPIIC DESCRIPTION: The specimen appears light grey and siliceous. It contains sulphides and is cut by tiny veinlets.

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION:

Minerals	%	Remarks
1. Quartz	60	Equigranular, fine-grained quartz gives the thin section a distinct aplitic texture.
2. Plagioclase	25	An ₂₀₋₂₅ . Larger, anhedral plates of turbid plagioclase (2-5 mm.) enclose equigranular quartz grains. The remainder occurs in the groundmass.
3. Chlorite	4	Seams and minute patches of chlorite are secondary.
4. Carbonate	3	The carbonate occurs mainly in seams and veinlets.
5. Sericite	3	Tiny flakes of sericite (± some clay minerals?) are evenly dispersed throughout the plagioclase giving the turbid appearance.
6. Zoisite	2	This mineral is associated with chlorite and carbonate in veinlets.
7. Pyrite	2	Subhedral pyrite crystals occur in veinlets and as disseminations.
8. Leucoxene	1	This mineral suggests the presence of magnetite in the original rock. It has subhedral outlines.
9. Apatite	Tr.	Minute, anhedral grains occur in the interstices between quartz and plagioclase of the groundmass.

TEXTURE: Excepting for a few 2-5 mm. anhedral turbid plagioclase grains, the bulk of the section consists of a sugary aplitic intergrowth of quartz and turbid plagioclase. Inclusions of quartz within the larger plagioclases have a myrmekitic appearance.

CONCLUSION:

The rock now has the mineral composition of a leucocratic micro-granodiorite. The plagioclases show weak alteration only. The presence of secondary chlorite, carbonate, sericite, zoisite and pyrite - all in veinlets - may be interpreted as strong evidence of hydrothermal activity. The rock is therefore either primary or metasomatic in origin.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

and.	andesite
Dis.	disseminated
f.g.	fine grained
fr	fracture(s)
≠ fr	unfractured
frag	fragment(s)
tr	trace
w	with
< 2mm	fragments smaller than 2mm
xstals	crystals
Cpy	chalcopyrite
Ep	epidote
Hb	hornblende
Po	pyrrhotite
Py	pyrite
qtz	quartz
Sp	sphalerite

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY

HOLE No. 76-1

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No.	Sheet No. 2	Lot.	Total Depth.
Section.		Dep.	Logged By.
Date Begun.		Bearing.	Claim.
Date Finished.		Elev. Collar.	Core Size.

DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH OF SAMPLE				Sulphides
255 - 262	f.g. Siliceous tuff < 1mm						< 1%
262	Calcite 1cm						
262	Thin section suggests silicified latite						
262 - 267	f.g. Siliceous tuff < 1mm						1%
267 - 268	Tuff < 4mm 25% Chloritized mafics < 5mm						2%
268 - 277	Tuff < 2mm Tight fr.s filled with calcite +Po	Dis	Py	Po			1-2%
277 - 279	f.g. Ppy < 2mm Massive Po in fr.						5%
279 - 284	f.g. Ppy < 2mm						5%
284	Thin section suggests altered feldspar porphyry						
284 - 286	f.g. Ppy < 4mm Broken core Calcite	Dis	Py	Po			1-2%
286 - 318	f.g. tuff < 1mm Calcite	Dis	Py	Po			2%
318 - 350	Tuff < 2mm Grades into lighter colored tuff						
	Chloritized mafic frag < 2mm Po in mafics Calcite	Dis	Py	Po			1%
350 - 356	Rhyodacite < 4mm Massive Po 352 358 Cpy	Dis	Py	Po			1-2%
356	Thin section suggests altered rhyodacite						
356 - 367	f.g. Rhyodacite 367' Cpy	Dis	Py	Po			1-2%
367	8cm Mafic blotches < 3cm	Po	Cp				
367 - 380	Tuff < 2mm	Cp					< 1%
380	8cm Breccia < 2cm Dark f.g. matrix						
382	2.5cm fr. 2mm filled with Amphibole						
382 - 387	Rhyolitic tuff < 2mm Chloritized and. frag < 1cm	Dis	Po				1%

44+00W
9+00N

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY ELK C415

HOLE No. 76-2

DIP TEST

Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. Sheet No. 1 Lat. Total Depth 377
 Section Dip -70° Logged By G.W. Laforme
 Date Begun May 17, 1976 Bearing N45E Claim
 Date Finished May 20, 1976 Elev. Collar 1495 Core Size AQ

DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	Chlorite throughout in	Total Sulphides open fr.
0 - 25	Overburden			Calcite throughout	
25 - 29	f.g. tuff, lt. grey, 2% mafic laths <3mm	Calcite			
29 - 55	Chloritized f.g. tuff dark grey, Ep, Dis 1-5% Po 25% mafics, Silica in closed fr. minor calcite				1-5%
55 - 65	Tuff < 2mm Dark grey Dis Py Po in fr.				1-2%
65 - 103	Tuff < 2mm Grey Silica Dis Py 1-2%	Calcite, Po, Py in fr.		25% blotchy chlorite	1-2%
103 - 106	Tuff < 2mm Grey Silica Py in fr. Dis Po			Brown spots f.g. biotite?	1-2%
106 - 163	f.g. Andesitic tuff Dark grey Dark blotches <5mm	Blotchy Po, f.g. Dis Po, 161'magnetic Py			1-2%
163 - 169	Massive xstalized calcite, sparse angular andesite fragments to 10cm				
169 - 184	Rhyolitic tuff lt. grey friable f.g. Dis Py			fault?	1%
184 - 216	Rhyolitic tuff 2mm dark grey matrix, Dis Py	Po blotches			1%
216 - 232	f.g. tuff dark grey f.g. Dis Py, at 221' becoming coarser tuff < 2mm, at 230' f.g. tuff				5%
232 - 276	Tuff < 2mm dark grey silica matrix Dis Py				5%
	258'magnetic				
276 - 279	Rhyolitic tuff 10% mafic <5mm f.g. Dis Py	65° fracture filled w. f.g. dark mineral chlorite?			5%
279 - 296	f.g. rhyolitic tuff Leucocratic 5% mafic blotches f.g. cubic Dis Py				0.1%
296 - 304	Breccia dark grey silica matrix blotchy Po xstals, Dis Py				<1%
304 - 321	Tuff < 2mm dark grey Dis Py				< 1%
321 - 337	f.g. tuff dark grey Dis Po Po in fr.			Dis Py	< 5%
337 - 344	f.g. tuff Silica Dis Po <1% Blotchy Po Biotite? mafics 5% <2mm				1-2%
344 - 355	f.g. tuff, dark grey, locally silica in fr. Dis Po				1%

At 346 fr. < 2mm filled with Pv or Pv + Vuzgv Po Mafics 5% < 3mm

S. H. PATTERSON & CO. 5x10% W.D.

4+00E
51+00N

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY ELK C415

HOLE No. 76-3

DIP TEST

Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. Sheet No. 1 Lot. Total Depth 386.....
 Section Dip -60° Logged By G.W. Laforme
 Date Begun May 21, 1976 Bearing N45E Claim
 Date Finished May 24, 1976 Elev. Collar 1260 Core Size AQ

DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH OF SAMPLE			Sulphides
0 - 21	Overburden					
21 - 48	Rhyolite lt. grey fractured calcite + brown EP adjacent to fr., f.g. Dis Py	qtz. + Py	25% in fr.			1-10%
48 - 66.5	Altered diorite grey green pink feldspar < 5mm Ep adjacent to fr., f.g. Dis Py	fr. filled w.	qtz. + calcite			0.1%
66.5 - 75	Rhyolite breccia filled w. qtz. + calcite + chlorite + Py	25% Dis	Py			1-10%
75 - 76	Ash					
76 - 90	Rhyolitic breccia filled w. qtz + calcite + chlorite + Py	25% Dis	Py			1-10%
94	Thin section - silicified ash flow tuff, rhyolitic					
90 - 112	Rhyolitic tuff minor fracturing		Dis	Py		1-2%
112 - 120	f.g. tuff fr. filled w. qtz. + Py		Dis	Py		1-2%
120 - 125	f.g. tuff friable Ep halo around Py		Dis	Py		5%
125 - 146	Rhyodacite < 1mm, dark grey, fr. filled w. calcite + Py		f.g.	Dis	Py	1-2%
146 - 151	Breccia, dark red, hematite? calcite	Py				1%
151 - 167	Rhyolitic tuff < 4mm friable broken core, calcite		f.g.	Dis	Py	2%
at 161	Lost .5 ft.					
162	Lost 1 ft.					
164	Lost 3 ft.					
167 - 198	Rhyolitic tuff friable, broken core calcite			Dis	Py	2-5%
at 171	Lost 1 ft.					
184	Lost 4 ft.					

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY

HOLE No. 76-3

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. Sheet No. 2 Lat. Total Depth.
 Section. Dep. Logged By.
 Date Begun. Bearing. Claim
 Date Finished. Elev. Collar. Core Size

DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH OF SAMPLE			Sulphides
198 - 202	Rhyolitic f.g. tuff dark grey matrix calcite				f.g. Dis Py	1%
202 - 206	f.g. rhyolitic tuff?				" "	2-5%
206 - 219	f.g. siliceous rhyolitic tuff? fr. filled w. Py				" "	2-5%
219 - 227	Siliceous breccia chloritized frag. <1cm				" "	1-2%
	Ep. adjacent to fr. Py in fr				" "	1-2%
227 - 230	Rhyolite calcite in minor fr				f.g. " "	1-2%
230 - 240	Rhyolitic tuff <4mm calcite + Py in fr	Ep Adjacent to fr			" "	2-5%
240 - 260	f.g. Rhyolitic tuff, Py + calcite in minor fr				" "	1-2%
260 - 269	Rhyolitic breccia <1cm, siliceous, fr filled w. qtz + Py + chlorite				f.g. " "	1-2%
269	Thin section - microgranodiorite					
269 - 275	Rhyolite Ep in fr (fr Mo) minor chlorite				" "	1%
275 - 282	Rhyolitic tuff chloritized mafic blotches <4mm				" "	<1%
282 - 311	Siliceous rhyolite, fractured, friable, broken core, chlorite				" "	<0.1%
311 - 325	Rhyolitic tuff <4mm fractured filled w. Py + Ep				" "	<1%
325 - 342	Rhyolite chlorite + Ep in fr, calcite				" "	1%
342 - 348	Siliceous rhyolite? Ep + qtz in fr				" "	<1%
348 - 367	Breccia greenish tuff, frag. <3cm qtz matrix	Dis Py	1-2%	Ep assoc. w. fr		1-2%
367	Lost 2 ft.					
367 - 371	Siliceous rhyolite green, 2 sets fr, 1 filled w. Py, 2 filled w qtz + Ep				Dis Py	1-2%
371 - 372	Rhyolitic tuff <2mm 10% mafic Py assoc. w. mafic blotches <6mm				" "	1-2%
372 - 382	Rhyolite Py in fr				f.g. " "	1-2%
382 - 386	Altered tuff? friable calcite + Py in fr chlorite				" "	25%

11+00E
27+00N

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY ELK C415

HOLE No. 76-4

DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. 76-4 Sheet No. 1 Lot.....
 Section..... Dip -60° Total Depth 368
 Date Begun May 25, 1976 Bearing N45E Logged By G.W. Laforme
 Date Finished May 28, 1976 Elev. Collor. 1380 Claim.....
 Core Size AQ

DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH OF SAMPLE			Sulphides
0 - 17	Overburden					
17 - 34	Siliceous f.g. tuff pale green calcite				Dis Py	0.5%
34 - 43	f.g. tuff pale green calcite silica, fractured, friable				" "	< 0.1%
43 - 53	Breccia angular siliceous fragments < 2.5 cm dark green matrix					
53 - 72	Ep yellow (wet) rounded frag < 5mm					< 0.1%
72 - 217	Siliceous tuff < 2mm green 25% chloritized mafics, calcite friable, fr. filled +				Dis Py	1%
133	Lost 3' Ep in fr + rounded alterations					
207	Lost 9'					
217 - 227	f.g. tuff, green, Ep, yellow (wet) rounded < 5mm containing py					0.1%
227 - 247	Tuff < 3mm green matrix 5% mafics chloritized Ep				Dis Py	0.1%
247 - 277	Siliceous tuff < 3mm green matrix Ep in fr 10% mafics chloritized, calcite			Ep	" "	1%
277 - 279	Andesitic tuff green Ep. in fr. + rounded alterations				" "	2%
279 - 290	Siliceous tuff chlorite 5-10% mafics				" "	2%
290 - 295	Chloritized tuff green 5-10% mafics friable			Ep	" "	1%
295 - 310	Chloritized tuff green, Ep in fr. 5-10% mafics tr. calcite			Ep	" "	< 1%
310 - 313	f.g. tuff ash? grey green					
313 - 333	Tuff < 1mm dark grey matrix 5% mafics tr. calcite				Ep in fr	" "
333 - 350	Tuff < 1mm chlorite 5% mafics Ep in fr				" "	1-2%
350 - 352	Rhyolitic tuff < 4mm chloritized mafics in fr				" "	1-2%
352 - 361	Andesitic tuff < 1mm siliceous calcite				f.g.	" "
361 - 368	Breccia rhyolitic frag. < 15mm calcite				in fr +	" "
						2-5%

26+00W
4+00S

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY ELK C415HOLE No. 76-5

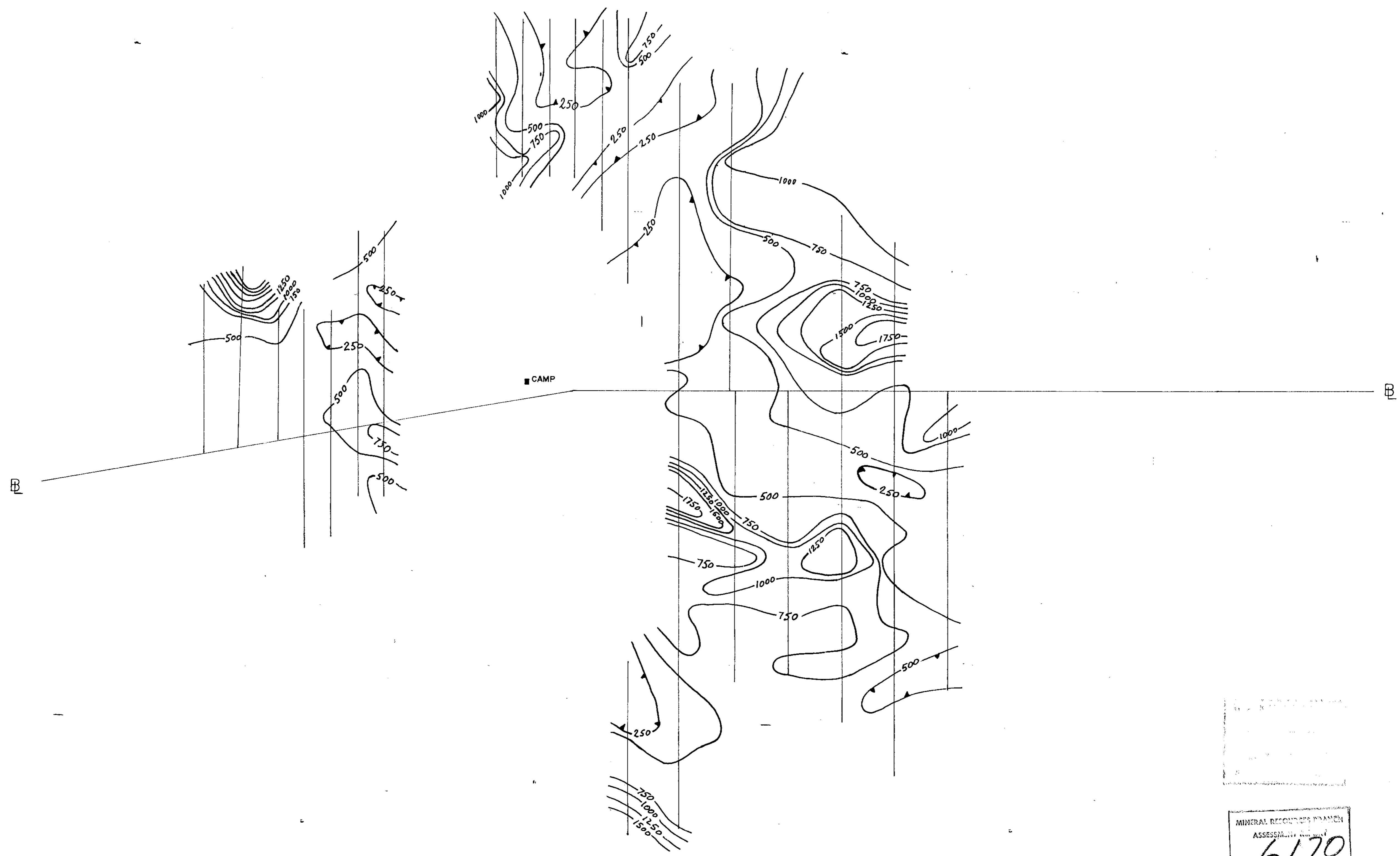
DIP TEST		
Footage	Angle	
	Reading	Corrected

Hole No. 76-5 Sheet No. 1 Lot Total Depth 375
 Section Dip -50° Logged By G.W. Laforme
 Date Begun May 28, 1976 Bearing N45E Claim
 Date Finished May 31, 1976 Elev. Collar 1540' Core Size AQ

DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No.	WIDTH OF SAMPLE			Sulphides
0 - 55	Overburden					
55 - 60	Siliceous tuff <1-4mm Dis Py <0.1%, py clots		assoc. w. mafics <1cm		Sp	1-2%
60 - 72	Rhyolitic tuff <2mm Dis Py, Dis Po, <5% mafic			in fr	Cpy?	1-2%
72 - 112	Siliceous tuff <1mm f.g. Dis Po Py assoc with mafics					2%
112 - 122	Rhyolitic tuff <2mm f.g. Dis Po					1%
122 - 133	Rhyolitic tuff <2mm					
132 - 142	fr. rhyolitic tuff					
142 - 146	Ash					Dis Py 0.1%
146 - 159	Tuff <4mm Py on fr. Po Blebs <4mm					1-2%
159 - 177	Ash					
177 - 201	Rhyolitic tuff? <4mm 10% mafics Qtz. eyes					
201 - 204	Ash				f.g.	Dis Po 1-2%
204 - 238	f.g. Andesitic tuff Qtz vein 25% Py					Dis Py 10%
238 - 246	Rhyolitic tuff <2mm					Dis Py 1-2%
246 - 272	Broken core tuff <2mm fr filled w. calcite					Dis Py 1%
272 - 281	f.g. tuff <4mm 10% mafics Blotchy Po <5mm					Dis Py 2%
281 - 291	f.g. tuff <1mm 10% mafics Po in fr.				f.g.	Dis Py <1%
291 - 305	Rhyolitic tuff <2mm 298' fr filled w. Po + minor cpy, 10% mafics				blotchy Po, f.g.	Dis Py 2-5%
305 - 343	Rhyolitic tuff <4mm fr filled w. Py 10% mafics		Blotchy Po assoc. w. mafic		blotches (322 Sp)	1%
343 - 350	Tuff <2mm fr filled w. Po chloritized 10% mafic		Blotchy po Assoc. w. mafic		blotches	1%
350 - 353	Tuff <2mm fr filled w. Po 5% mafic		Blotchy Po, (352 uncemented)		Dis Po Dis Py	5%

56W 48W 40W 32W 24W 16W 8W 0 8E 16E 24E 32E 40E 48E 56E 64E 72E 80E 88E

60N —
50N —
40N —
30N —
20N —
10N —
00 —
10S —
20S —
30S —
40S —
50S —
60S —



6170

MINERAL RECORDS NUMBER
ASSESSMENT NUMBER
NO. 6170
MAP NO. 1

FIGURE 2
H. Beretta

RESISTIVITY

ELK PROPERTY PROJECT C415
CHEVRON STANDARD MINERALS STAFF

DIPOLE-DIPOLE
a = 400' n = 1
0.3 - 10 HZ

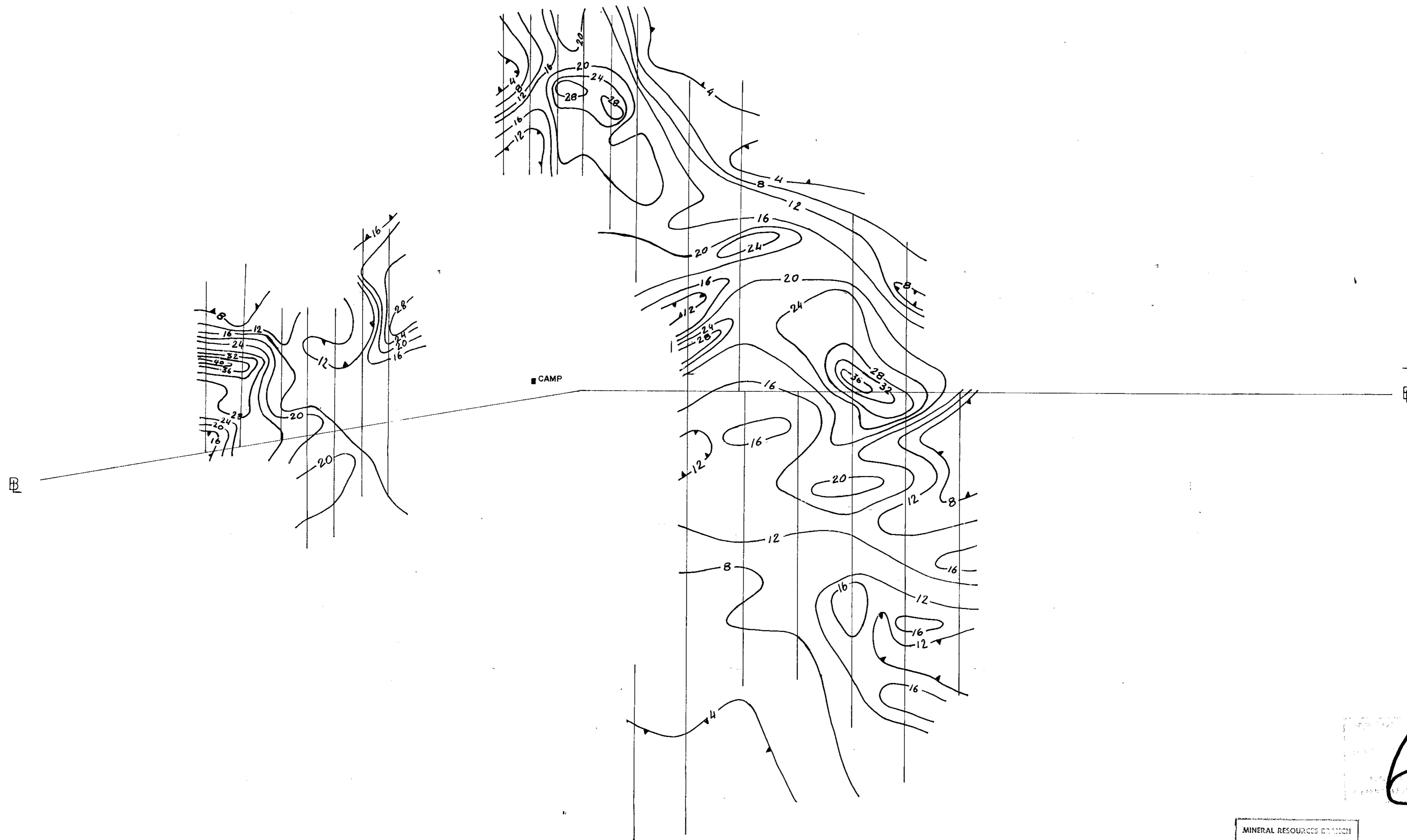
SCALE 1" = 800'
CONTOUR INTERVAL 250 ohm-m

SABRE 21-1
450 W

MAURO G. BERETTA
JUNE 1976

56W 48W 40W 32W 24W 16W 8W 0 8E 16E 24E 32E 40E 48E 56E 64E 72E 80E 88E

60N —
50N —
40N —
30N —
20N —
10N —
00 —
10S —
20S —
30S —
40S —
50S —
60S —



6170

MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6170
MAP NO. 2

FIGURE 3

Berretta

PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECT

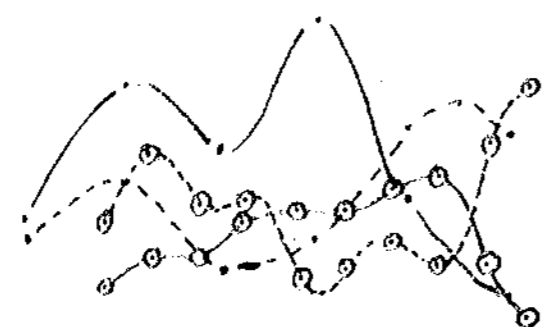
ELK PROPERTY PROJECT C415
CHEVRON STANDARD MINERALS STAFF

DIPOLE-DIPOLE
a = 400' n = 1
0.3 - 10 HZ
SCALE 1" = 800'
CONTOUR INTERVAL 4%

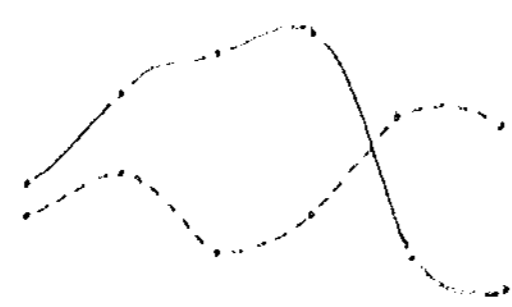
SABRE 21-1
450 W
MAURO G. BERRETTA
JUNE 1976

48S 40S 32S 24S 16S 8S 00 8N 16N 24N 32N 40N 48N 56N 64N

48S 40S 32S 24S 16S 8S 00 8N 16N 24N 32N 40N 48N 56N 64N



48W



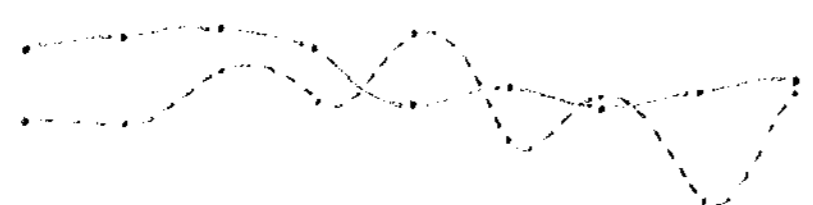
40W



36W



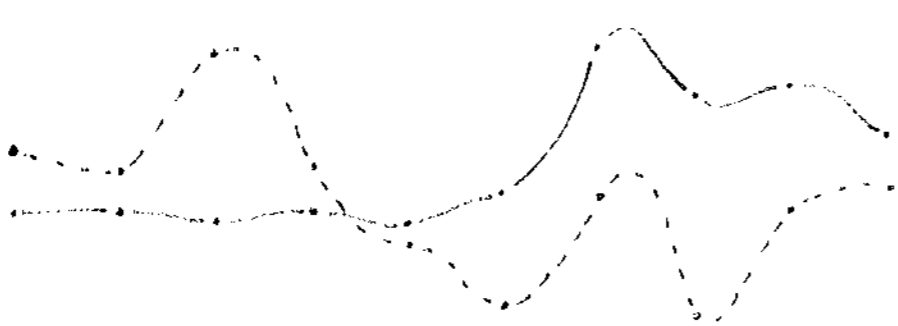
32W



28W



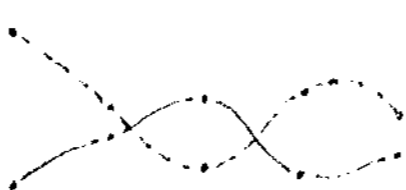
24W



20W



4W



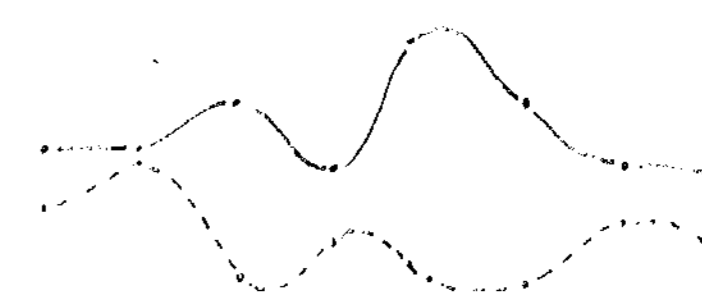
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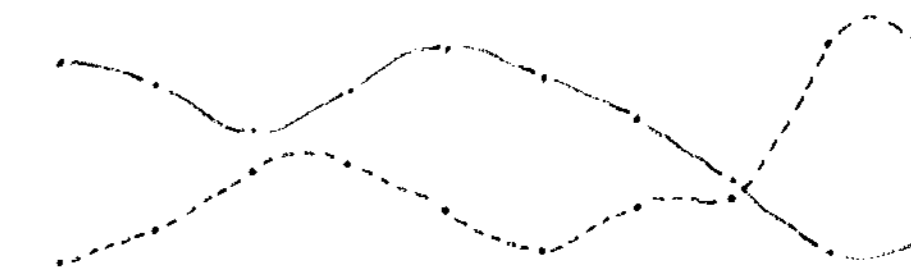
4E



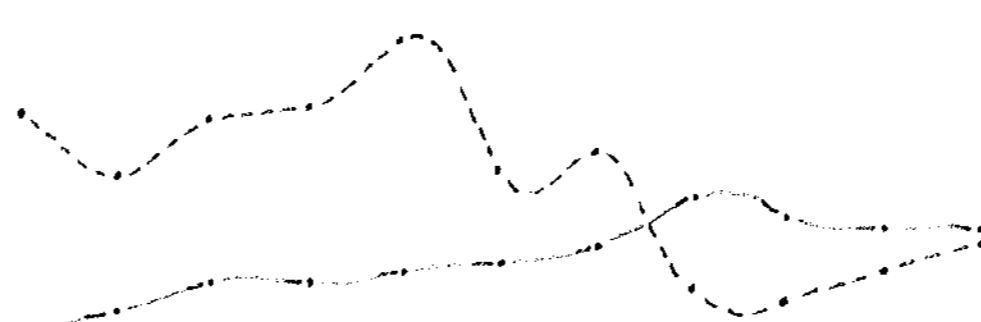
8E



12E



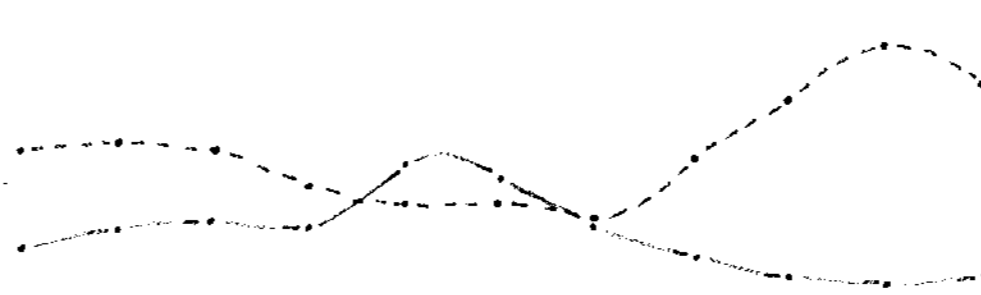
16E



40E

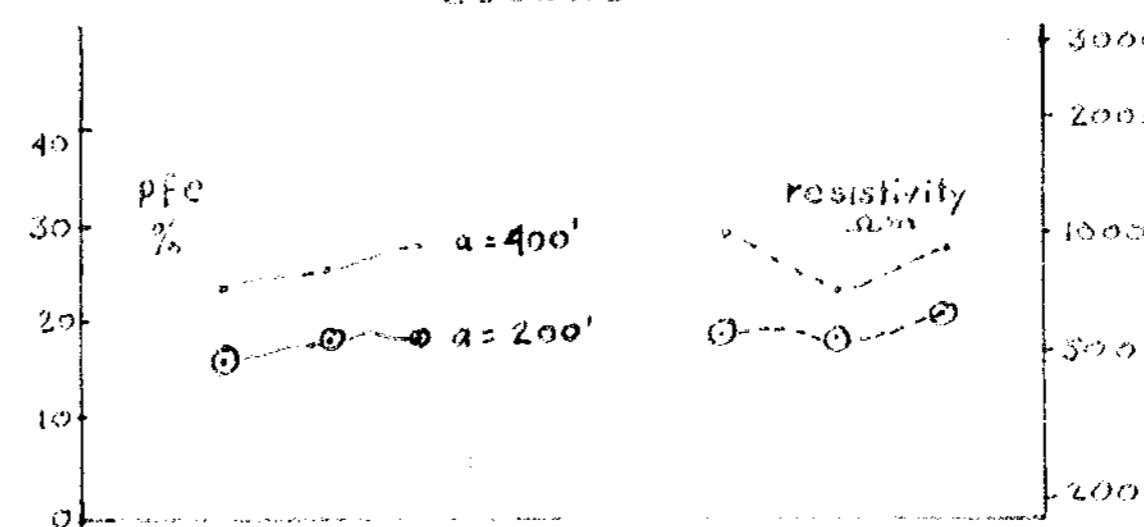


52E



64E

LEGEND



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6170
MAP NO. 3

6170

FIGURE 4 - Beretta

IP PROFILES

ELK PROPERTY PROJECT C 415
CHEVRON STANDARD MINERALS STAFF

DIPOLE-DIPOLE
a = 400' n=1
0.3-10 Hz
SABRE MK 2-1
150 W

PERCENT FREQUENCY EFFECT (%)
RESISTIVITY (OHM-M)
MAURO G. BERRETTA
JUNE 1976