

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE IRA EAST AND WEST GROUPS, SURPRISE LAKE, B.C. IRA CLAIMS - ATLIN MINING DIVISION LAT. 59°45' N; LONG. 133°15' W NTS MAP-SHEET 104N/J&*

for

Union Oil Company of Canada Ltd.

by

D.G. Leighton & R.R. Culbert, P.Eng., PhD

D.G. Leighton & Associates Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.

31 August, 1977

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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D. G. LEIGHTON & ASSOCIATES LTD. GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

3152 WEST 10TH AVENUE VANCOUVER, B.C. V6K 3K9

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT ON THE IRA PROPERTY, SURPRISE LAKE, B.C.

I INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a geochemical - radiometric survey completed over parts of the IRA mineral claims. Work was part of a larger program of uranium exploration covering the Surprise Lake batholith and surrounding area. Field work on the IRA property was done mainly during July, 1977.

The conclusions and recommendations set forth in this report are based on geochemical and radiometric survey results combined with geological and prospecting data.

II SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- (1) The IRA property, comprised of 6 unsurveyed mining claims (67 units) held by Union Oil Co. (Canada) Ltd., is situated roughly 20 miles northeast of Atlin, British Columbia.
- (2) The property is presently reached by helicopter based in Atlin.
- (3) Granitic rocks of Upper Cretaceous or possibly Tertiary age underlie the claims.
- (4) Prospecting work carried out in the summer of 1977 has revealed uranium mineralization in place on the IRA-4 claim. Geochemical radiometric survey results suggest this mineralization is structurally controlled and occurs within or parallel to fault lineations.
- (5) The primary target at this time is a uranium occurrence on the IRA-4 claim which coincides with anomalous uranium values in soils.
- (6) Numerous additional targets comprised of geochemical anomalies have been identified which merit follow-up exploration.

Respectfully submitted,

D. 91. Leighton

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D.G. Leighton

R.R. Culbert, P. Eng., PhDR. R. CULBER

III GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS

Location and Access

The IRA property is located 25 miles northeast of Atlin, B.C. This area can be reached by boat via Surprise Lake from Atlin or alternatively by means of a dirt road along Fourth of July creek. The geodetic coordinates are 59°45' N latitude, 133°15' W longitude.

Glaciation

Glacial features of the IRA property and surrounding area were determined from a study of airphotos. These are shown on a map entitled, "IRA property-glacial features" (in pocket). Also shown are some of the more obvious structural lineations. Photos used: BC 5634, 16-18.

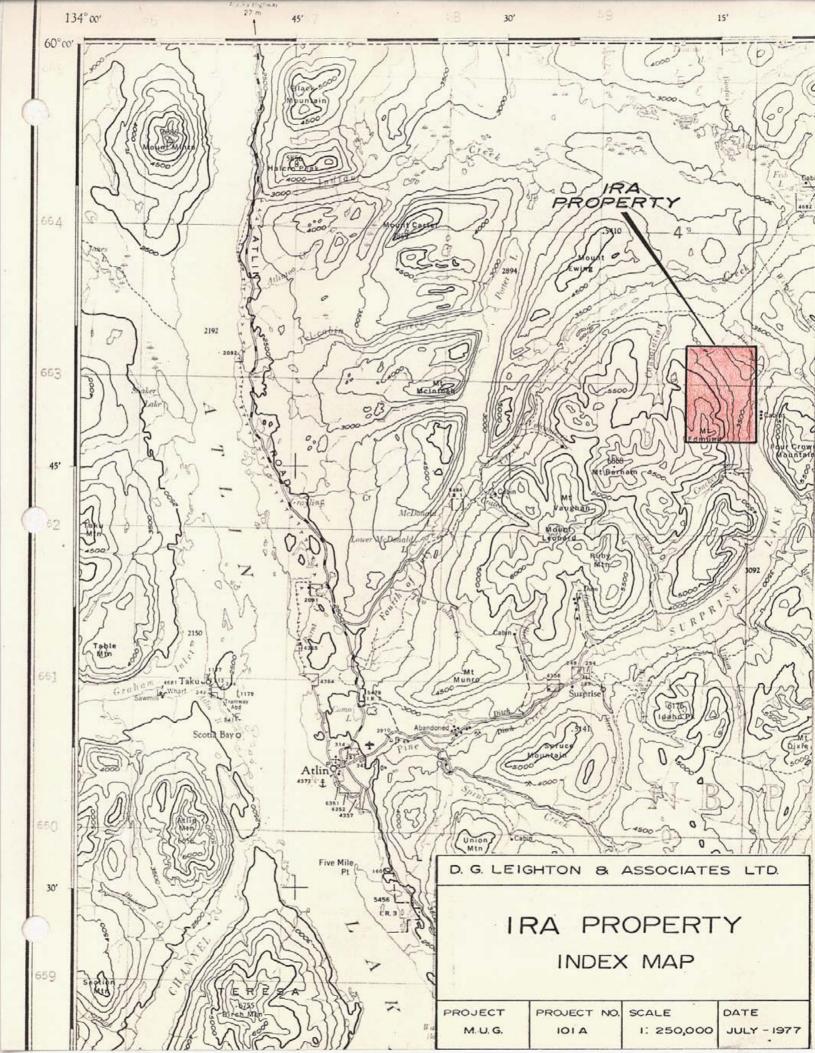
History

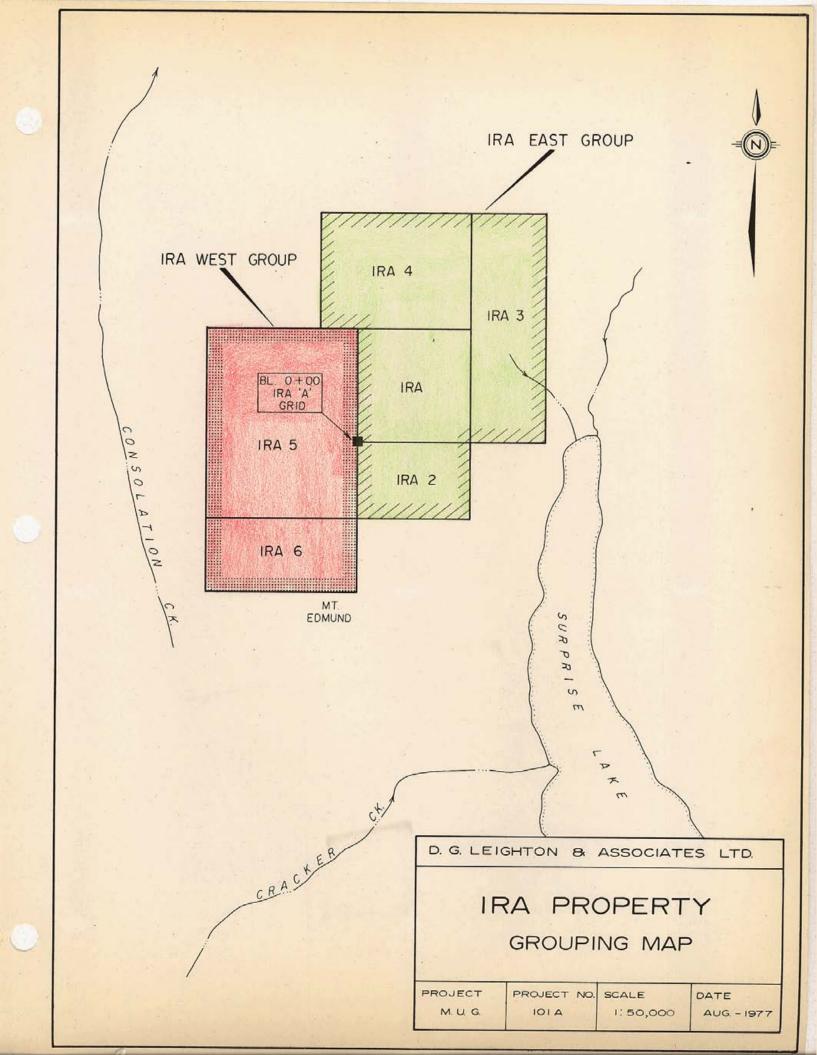
There is no record of previous uranium exploration work having been carried out on the IRA property. There is, however, evidence of base metal exploration work west of Mt. Edmund, where lead, zinc and copper showings occur. These are contact - metamorphic deposits at the contact between silicated limestone and alaskite. Selco Exploration Ltd. drilled here in 1954.

Claims

The IRA property consists of the following mining claims held in the name of Union Oil Company of Canada Ltd.:

Property	Mineral claims	<u>Units</u>	Record no.	Record date	Expiry <u>date</u>	
IRA	IRA IRA 2 IRA 3 IRA 4	9 6 12 12	110 135 136 137	Sept. 7, 1976 Sept. 17, 1976 Sept. 17, 1976 Sept. 17, 1976	Sept. 7, 1977) Sept. 17, 1977) IRA Sept. 17, 1977) EAS Sept. 17, 1977)	
	IRA 5 IRA 6	20 8	138 158	Sept. 17, 1976 Oct. 8, 1976	Sept. 17, 1977) IRA Oct. 8, 1977) WES	





IV GEOLOGY

The IRA property is underlain entirely by alaskite and quartz-monzonite mapped as Cretaceous but possibly younger in age - the Surprise Lake batholith. In this particular area fine-grained porphyritic varieties are especially common, particularly on the western side of the IRA-4 claim.

A gossan zone extends from Mt. Edmund toward the north-east. The gossan averages about 1000 meters in width and extends at least 5000 meters where it is entirely concealed by overburden.

A loose 100 by 50 meter grid was established over a large part of this gossan and spectrometer measurements recorded at each station. During the survey rocks were categorized as follows:

- 1. fresh
- 2. weakly gossanous mainly hematite staining
- 3. moderately gossanous above plus red limenite and quartz veining
- 4. strongly gossanous above plus manganiferous patches.

There is a rough correlation between the "strength" of the gossan and radiation. This suggests that uranium mobilized by surface waters is being trapped in minor quantities in rusty zones.

V GEOCHEMISTRY

Interest in the IRA property area originated with the identification of anomalous silt values obtained from regional reconnaissance sampling. Follow-up in 1976 resulted in the discovery of a radioactive lineament; hence, the original IRA claim was located. Further claims were added as the of geochemical anomaly was extended north and west.

Four pits dug into the above-mentioned lineament in 1976 encountered no altered or unusual rocks. Radioactivity was from the soil and dominantly from the more organic layers rather than regolith. Considering that count rates as high as 2,800 cps were obtained from these pits, geochemistry was disappointing - the highest value being 550 ppm uranium and most soils running less than 100 ppm. In part this discrepancy is due to thorium, whose count rate here is approximately equal to that on the uranium channel. This is the only site met to date in the Atlin area in which thorium has been important. Another reason for the discrepancy between radioactivity and geochemistry may be that it is dominantly the daughter products of uranium which are involved. The water here is radioactive, indicating a high radon concentration. Uranium content in the water is roughly 20 ppb.

It was originally suspected that this lineament was catching ions from some uranium concentration above, but the outcrop is fairly good here and that theory seems less likely now. The alternative is that radium is being brought up along the lineament fracture itself by water which does not surface. Unfortunately, most of the gulley is filled with talus blocks so that the use of geochemistry is limited.

A variety of other anomalies were discovered on the IRA property in 1976. These included radioactive springs, an area of anomalous silt near the head of Consolation Creek and scattered anomalies in the main valley which cuts through the eastern claims from the north end of Surprise Lake. These results are shown on an accompanying map entitled "Geochemical Reconnaissance Survey Results" (in pocket).

In 1977 soil samples were collected from a number of well-defined lineations also shown on the above-mentioned map. Results from the lineation sampling are shown on a set of profiles following this page. Soils were tested for uranium, silver and lead, and in some cases duplicate samples were collected, one from the central part of the linear, a second from the adjacent bank to avoid organic and water saturated soil. Lineations are labeled A.....F in the order of sampling with soil collected at 50 meter intervals.

VI GEOCHEMICAL GRID SURVEY

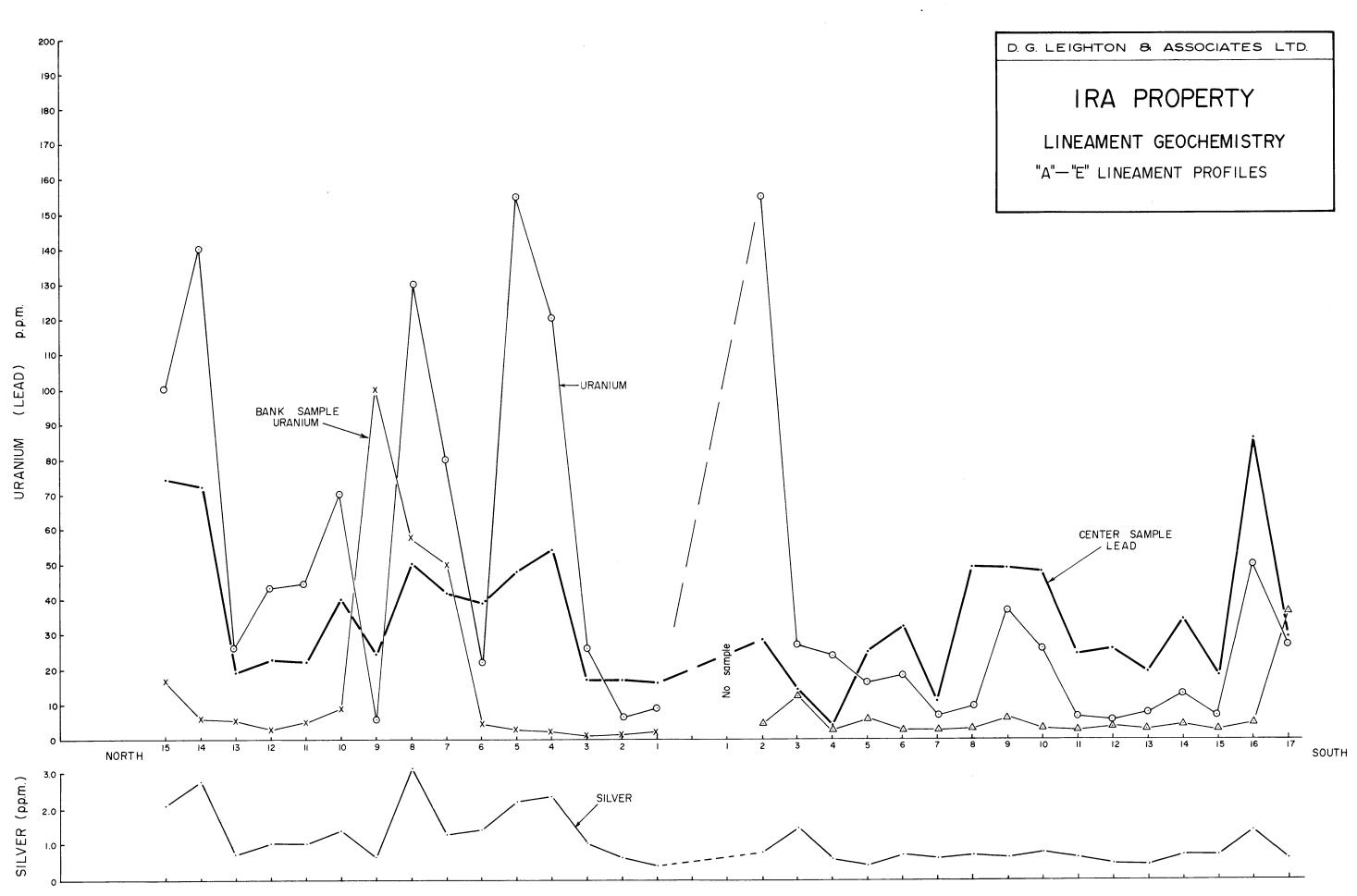
General

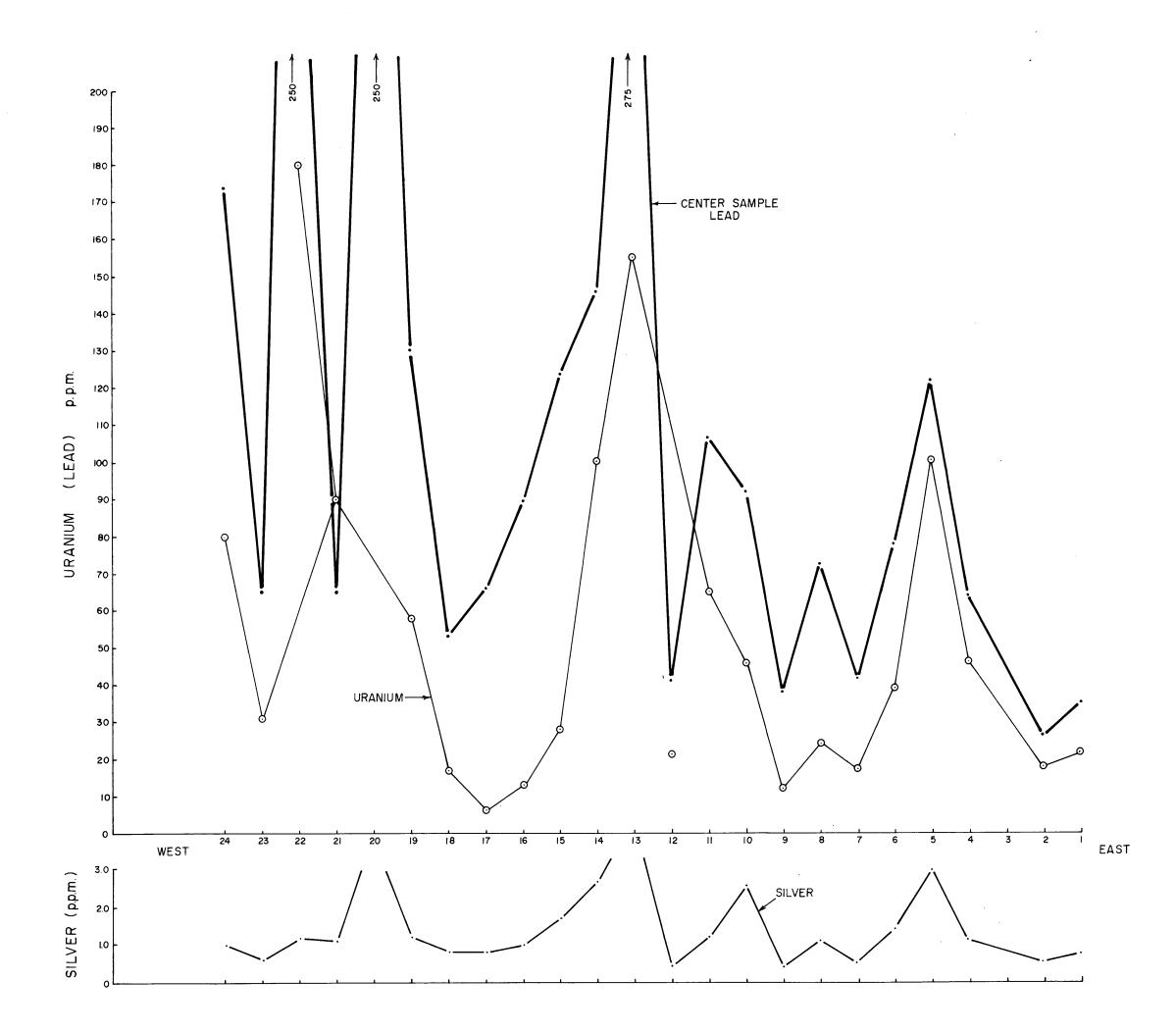
Prospecting with hand-held scintillometers resulted in the discovery of radioactive mineralization on the IRA-4 claim. Some land trenching was carried out, though ground water reduced effectiveness. A 10 x 20 meter interval grid centering on the trenched area was used to control geochemical soil and spectrometer surveys (IRA-"B" GRID).

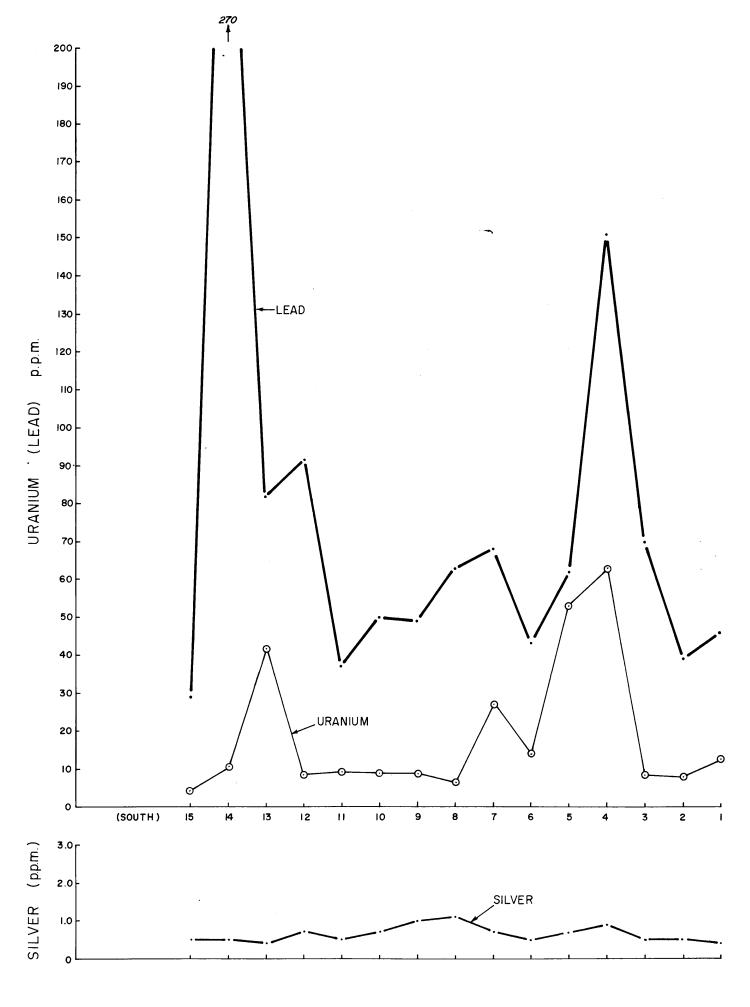
Soil samples were collected from the "B" soil horizon using grub-hoes. All samples were shipped to Min-En Laboratories Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C., where they were prepared and tested for uranium, lead and silver. The analytical procedure is described in Appendix "A".

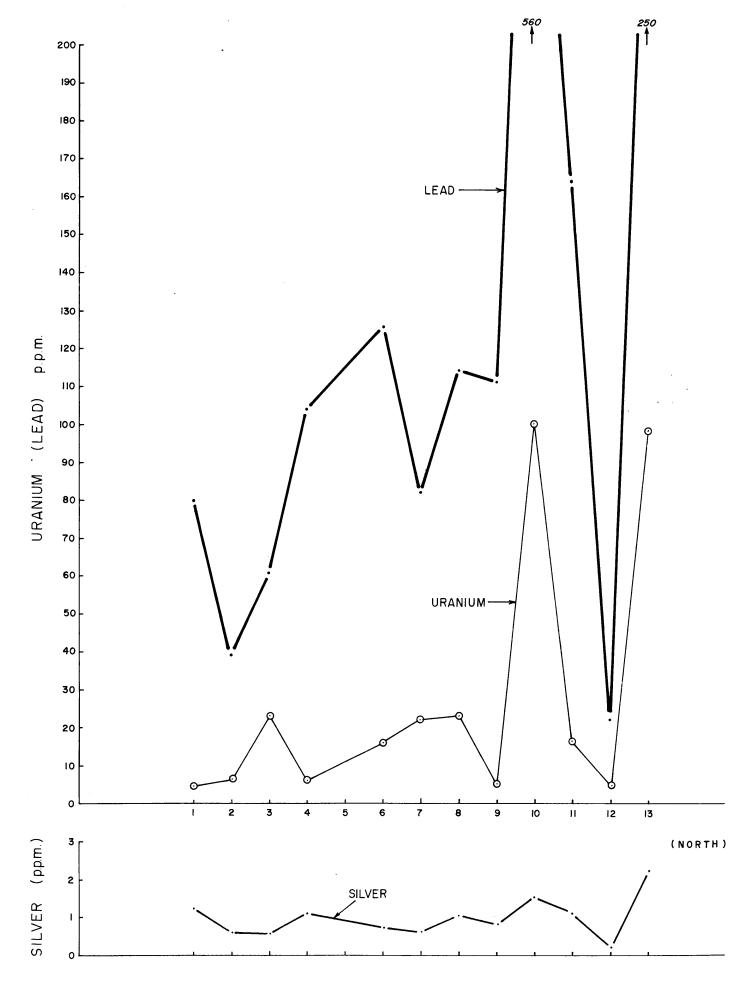
Results

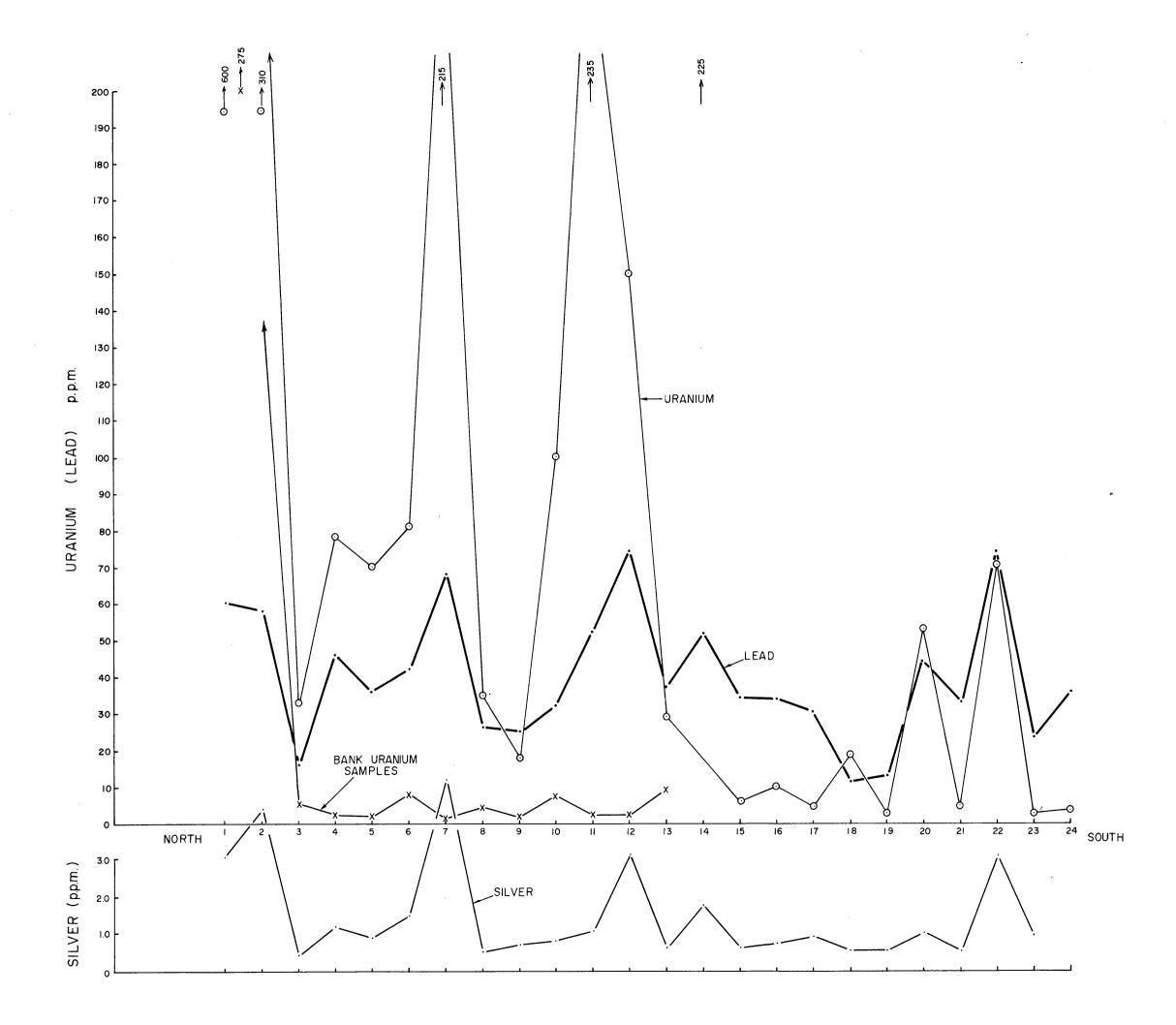
Results of the grid controlled geochemical survey on the IRA claims are shown on a set of three 1 centimeter to 2.5 meter maps (in pocket). Anomalous values have been contoured. For the most part lead and silver values "follow" uranium.

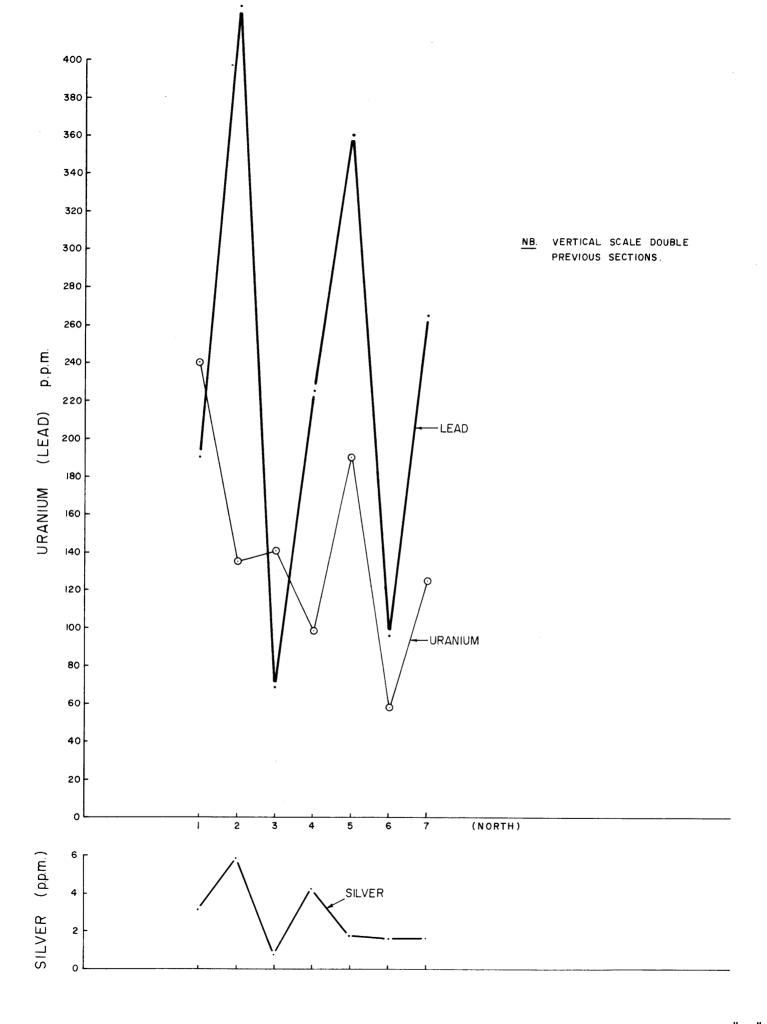












Interpretation

Results of the geochemical grid work are interpreted as follows:

- 1. The anomalous uranium values relate to bedrock mineralization as proven by test pits which encountered rock assaying up to $0.05~\%~U_3O_8$.
- 2. Survey results indicate this mineralization is structurally controlled and probably hydrothermal in origin. It is largely associated with inclusions and pendants of a skarny nature within the granite, and accompanied by fluorite and minor sulphide mineralization.

VII RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

Instrumentation

A Spectra-44 gamma ray spectrometer (Serial No. 476-16) on lease from McPhar Instrument Corporation was used to survey the IRA property. The instrument was used in a digital mode with a 30 second counting time.

Ground Control

Control for radiometric work was by chain and compass survey. Grid stations were established as shown on accompanying maps entitled "Radiometric Survey Results A & B Grids".

Results

At each grid station total counts as well as data from the K-40, Bi-214 and Th-208 channels were recorded. Subsequently, values were plotted on compilation maps (see pocket). For ease of interpretation, the TC values have been contoured in 1000 count intervals.

Interpretation

Results of the radiometric work are interpreted as follows:

"A" GRID

- High total count readings from the southwestern segment of the surveyed area are due mainly to the presence of rock bluffs - a closure effect.
- 2. Moderate value readings from the northern part of the surveyed area coincide with felsitic rock with a high background radio-activity.
- 3. Linear highs in the eastern grid area coincide with two parallel topographic lineations (probably faults) which have high uranium values in soils and silts. These are prime target areas for future work.

"B" GRID

- 1. High total count readings from the "B" grid area follow linear trends which follow mineralized structures.
- 2. The mineralization includes fluorite and sulphides as well as uranium and is therefore considered to be hydrothermal in origin.
- 3. Geochemistry seems to outline mineralized structures more effectively than does radiometric work.

VIII BREAKDOWN OF COSTS (for assessment purposes)

Wages and salaries Benefits	\$ 3,290.00 823.00
Meals and accommodation	1,470.00
Mobilization	1,600.00
Assay costs	1,820.00
Miscellaneous; includes drafting, report preparation, instrument	
rental, etc.	1,000.00
Total	\$10,003.00

Of above costs approximately 40% apply to IRA-WEST GROUP and 60% to IRA-EAST GROUP.

IX CERTIFICATION

- I, R.R. Culbert, do hereby certify that:
 - 1. I am a practicing Professional Geological Engineer with offices at 3152 West 10th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
 - 2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, BASc. (1964), PhD (1971).
 - 3. I have practiced mining exploration for fifteen years, most of which were based in British Columbia.
 - 4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.
 - 5. I have personally visited the IRA property and supervised exploration work carried out there.

Respectfully submitted,

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R.R. Culbert, P.Eng., PhD

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31 August, 1977

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY MIN-EN LABORATORIES LTD.

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd. at 705 W. 15th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at 95°C soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by jaw crusher and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

1.0 gram of the samples are digested for 6 hours with ${\rm HNO_3}$ and ${\rm HC1O_4}$ mixture.

After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume. The solutions are analysed by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometers.

Copper, lead, zinc, silver, cadmium, cobalt, nickel and manganese are analysed using the $\text{CH}_2\text{H}_2\text{-Air}$ flame combination but the molybdenum determination is carried out by $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{-N}_2\text{O}$ gas mixture directly or indirectly (depending on the sensitivity and detection limit required) on these sample solutions.

For Arsenic analysis a suitable aliquote is taken from the above 1 gram sample solution and the test is carried out by Gutzit method using Ag CS_2 N $(C_2H_5)_2$ as a reagent. The detection limit obtained is 1. ppm.

Fluorine analysis is carried out on a 200 miligram sample. After fusion and suitable dilutions the fluoride ion concentration in rocks or soils samples are measured quantitatively by using fluorine specific ion electrode. Detection limit of this test is 10 ppm F.

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

Specialists in Mineral Environments

Corner 15th Street and Bewicke
705 WEST 15th STREET

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

CANADA

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE REPORTS FOR ASSESSMENT WORK

Procedure for Uranium Analysis:

Rock, soil and silt samples are dried at 110°C and then rocks are crushed and pulverized to -80 mesh.

Soils and silts are sieved and the minus 80 mesh fraction is retained for analysis.

1.000 g. sub-sample is weighed and digested for eight hours with ${\rm HNO_3}$ and ${\rm HC1O_4}$.

Then the uranium is separated chemically from other possible interfering ions as Mn, Fe, etc.

After preparation a suitable aliquote is taken and fluxed to form a 1.5 inch diameter discs in platinum dishes.

These salt discs then are compared and measured along with suitable standard with a Jarrell Ash Fluorometer.

The results are calculated accordingly to the sample aliquotes used from standard graphs.

