on the

LED, DE AND RUSH 7 & 8 MINERAL CLAIMS

ATLIN MINING DIVISION

for

R.H. SERAPHIM, P. ENG. #316, 470 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C.

WORK COMPLETED - July 4 to Sept.9, 1978

Location - 104N/11E

Lat. 59° 43' Long 133° 07'

by

T.E. LISLE, P. ENG.

JULY 13, 1979

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The DE 1 to 8, the RUSH 7 & 8, two post, and the ED claims were staked to cover anomalous areas indicated on the geochemical maps produced by the Uranium Reconnaissance program.

The claims are located approximately 37 Km northeast of Atlin on the east side of Surprise Lake and are accessible by helicopter from Atlin.

The claims were prospected in July and again in September 1978. Geochemical samples collected in July yielded anomalous uranium assays. Samples collected in September yielded lower assays from the same general area.

The claims were prospected with geiger counters and G1S4

Spectrometers. This work did not reveal areas with abnormally

high counts, and it is likely that the high geochemical response

may be partly due to contained organic debris in the samples.

INTRODUCTION

R.H. Seraphim Engineering Limited, on behalf of Wyoming Mineral Corporation, initiated a reconnaisence uranium exploration program in the Atlin area in 1978. The program included prospecting with geiger counters and G1S4 spectrometers, and limited geological and geochemical surveys around the Surprise Lake Alaskite batholith.

The program was partly in response to the uranium reconnaisence geochemical survey carried out by the Provincial and Federal governments in 1977. The ED group of claims were staked on the release of the geochemical data and were prospected twice to investigate the cause of anomalous uranium and flourine in the silt and water samples.

LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY

The Surprise Lake batholith is located between Latitudes 59°34' and 59°50', and Longitudes 132°20' and 133°30' in northwestern British Columbia.

The southwest corner of the batholith is about 19 kilometers (12 miles) northeast of Atlin, B.C. Access to the western sections of the batholith is by a system of dirt and gravel roads leading from Atlin. Access to the central and eastern sections of the batholith is by helicopter or fixed wing aircraft.

Elevations in the area range from about 900 to 2100 meters above sea level.

The area has been subjected to repeated glaciation. The terrain is characterized by broad valley, subdued upland surfaces and moderate to steep valley slopes. Some of the creeks headwater in precipitous cirques.

The claim area is east of Surprise Lake near Horse(Granite)

Creek which drains southwest, and enters Surprise Lake where the

lake swings north. Access is by helicopter from Atlin.

HISTORY

The Surprise Lake alaskite intrusion has been known for many years to contain anomalous amounts of uranium.

In 1954 and 1955, Barymin Company investigated radioactive occurrences in the Cracker, Ruby and Boulder Creek areas. The main showing found in this investigation was the Purple Rose at the head of Cracker Creek. This prospect contains zeunerite and metazeunerite in an area of quartz veining and kaolinized fracture zones near the western margins of the intrusion.

In 1976 and 1977, Placer Developments Ltd. investigated uraniferous surficial deposits, containing in the order of 1.0 lb. uranium per ton, in the Trout Lake area. In the same period, a consortium of companies including Malabar Mines, Getty Mines Ltd. and Union Oil Company of Canada Ltd. investigated a number of uranium occurrences, including the Purple Rose, and drilled one of them in the area to the west of Trout Lake in 1978.

Mattagami Lake Mines have been exploring claims in the central section of the batholith during the past two years. A large number of claims were acquired by other companies and by individuals on the release in June, 1978, of geochemical data from the government sponsored uranium reconnaissance program.

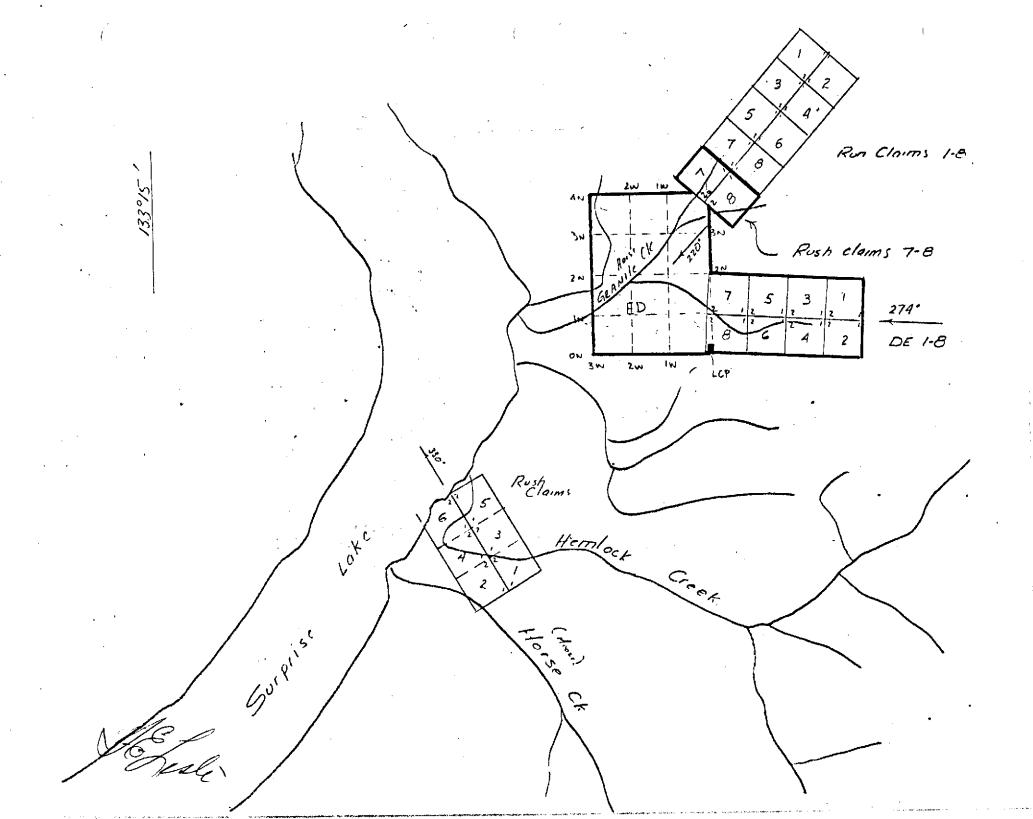
The U.R.P. program indicated the area to contain anomalous amounts of uranium. No extensive exploration work is known to have been undertaken for uranium in the area although the ground had been recently staked.

CLAIMS

The RUSH 7 & 8 two post claims, record no. 396/97(7) and the D.E. claims record no. 411-418(7) two post, were staked on June 15, 1978. The ED claim, 401(7) was staked on June 15 & 16, 1978.

The ED claims is shown to overstake the BY 1 & 2 claims which were staked for Comaplex Resources on June 15, 1978. Because the BY staking was completed prior to that of the ED claim, the BY claims apparently take precedence, even though the perimeter of the BY claims was not completed, i.e.the claims are partly witnessed.

As shown on the ED claims affidavit, the perimeter was completed over the same ground the BY claims could not cover, and on that basis the Gold Commissioners interpretation could be challanged.



WORK PROGRAM

The ED, DE and the RUSH 7 & 8 claims were staked in mid June and investigated in July and again in September.

The investigations consisted of prospecting with radiometric instruments and the collection of silt samples in the areas of interest. Outcroppings were marked on air photos of the areas.

Geochemical samples were sent to Chemex Laboratory in North Vancouver where they were screened and analyzed by fluorometric methods for uranium.

-GEOLOGY

The Surprise Lake Alaskite batholith intrudes an assemblage of volcanic, sedimentary and ultramatic rocks of paleozoic age, and granitic rocks of Mesozoic age. J.D. Aitken mapped the area from 1951 to 1955 and incorporated the results of his investigations in Memoir The following exerpts from that publication provide some insight into the geology of the batholith. "..... The contacts of the Surprise Lake batholith also dip steeply outward everywhere except in the vicinity of Ruby Creek, where parts of the roof remain, and in detail the contact relations are exactly like those at Dawson Peaks Dykes of alaskite reach up to a quarter-mile from steep contacts, but are few Schistose rocks are found at several points along the contacts of the Surprise Lake batholith and the Dawson Peaks stock, but normally the contact-metamorphosed rocks are hornfels..... The alaskite (13a) forms light brown crumbly outcrops from which fresh specimens are not easily gained. It is recognized in the field by its inequigranular, highly variable texture (from fine to very coarse grained, and in places, porphyritic), abundant smoky quartz, low mafic-mineral content, and lack of colour-contrast between the two feldspars. Streaks and clots of simple pegmatite, a few inches long at most, are widespread and some outcrops contain small drusy cavities.

GEOLOGY cont'd

The only mafic mineral, brown biotite fringed with green, comprises 1 to 5 per cent of the rock. Traces of muscovite are present in most specimens. Fluorite and apatite are widespread in traces. Topaz and allanite are very rare. Arsenopyrite appears in the habit of a normal accessory mineral in one specimen The alaskite displays a confusing variety of textural types, here in sharp contact with one another, there in gradational contact. Finer-grained varieties generally cut coarser-grained ones, but there are many exceptions.

... The simplest textures occur in the coarse-grained and nearly equigranular rocks, in which quartz forms large grains of simple outline.

GEOLOGY cont'd

Prospecting traverses indicate that the claim area is largely underlain by medium or coarse graned alaskite. The alaskite is cut by narrow line graned alaskite dikes and locally by basalt dikes. The alaskite in some areas is highly weathered. It is also locally limonitic or manganese stained.

Some faulting is evident as indicated on the map.

Traces of Wolframite, and some (minor) quartz veining
is present near the junction of the DE claims with Granite Creek. Minor amounts of galena are also present in outcrops south of the DE claims.

DISCUSSION

Geochemical samples collected during the prospecting are shown plotted on the enclosed maps. A number of these samples yielded assays above background and a recheck of field notes indicates that most of the samples contained a high degree of organic debris. Creek samples, collected in mid September from the same general area produced generally much lower assays.

Prospecting with GIS4 spectrometers and geiger counters did not reveal outcrops with abnormally high counts.

The high geochemical assays then are either from a source obscured by surficial deposits, or more likely are directly related to the organic content of the silt samples.

T.E. LISLE, P. ENG.

APPENDIX 1

ED GROUP -- EXPENDITURES

LABOUR 1978		
B. Bofel - Geologist - July 4-7@ 125.00 day	\$	500.00
D. Keonig - Geologist - July 4-7@ 90.00 day		360.00
C. Kowall - Geologist - Sept 5-9@ 100.00 day		500.00
HELICOPTER - July $4/78$ 510 x $\frac{1}{2}$		255.00
July $7/78$ 244.80 x $\frac{1}{2}$		122.40
Sept 5/78 0.8 hrs. @ 285.00)		
Sept 9/78 0.8 hrs. @ 285.00)		456.00
CAMP COSTS 13 @ 15.00		195.00
REPORT - T. Lisle 1 @ 150.00		150.00
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES 21 @ 3.00		63.00
INSTRUMENT RENTAL G1S4 - 4 x 10.00		40.00
OVERHEAD		50.00
•	\$:	2791.40

16. Liste.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, T.E. Lisle of 145 West Rockland Road,
North Vancouver, B.C. declare that:

- 1. The work described in this report was carried out by me and by the personnel listed in Appendix 1 under my supervision.
- 2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. 1964.
- 3. I have worked intermittently in exploration geology for several years prior to 1964, and have worked continuously in the same field since that date.
- 4. I am a member of the following organizations:
 - (a) Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy
 - (b) Geological Association of Canada
 - (c) Association of Professional Engineers of B.C.

T.E. Lisle, P.Eng

