GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

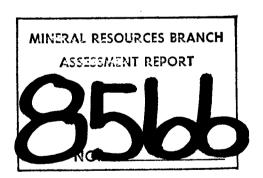
on

Root-1, Boot, Loot and Road
MINERAL CLAIMS
LIARD MINING DIVISION B.C.

Lat 56° 58' Long 130° 25'

104 × /16W

Owner operator: Moranda Exploration to Ltd.



R.G. MacArthur September 12, 1980

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# INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of work carried out on the Noranda Exploration Company Limited "Rancheria Property" during July and August 1980.

The program consisted of linecutting, a geochemical soil survey and geological mapping. The linecutting and soil sampling were carried out under contract by Ketza Enterprises of Ross River, Yukon Territory. The geological mapping and prospecting were carried out by G. Troop - Geologist and K. Lillie - Geological Technician, both Noranda Employees. The program was supervised by the author who is familiar with the property both from work carried out in 1979 and from field examinations done in 1980.

The work was planned to investigate occurances of molybdenite, scheelite and powellite in skarm and hornfels adjacent to the Cassiar batholith.

### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located approximately 3.5km south of the B.C. Yukon border and 40km east of Swift River, Yukon Territory.

A rough 4-wheel drive road from mile 701 Alaska Highway reaches to within 2km of the property.

Access for the 1980 program was by helicopter from Swift River and Rancheria. (Mile 710 Alaska Highway)

#### CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

The property consists of the following claims acquired by staking.

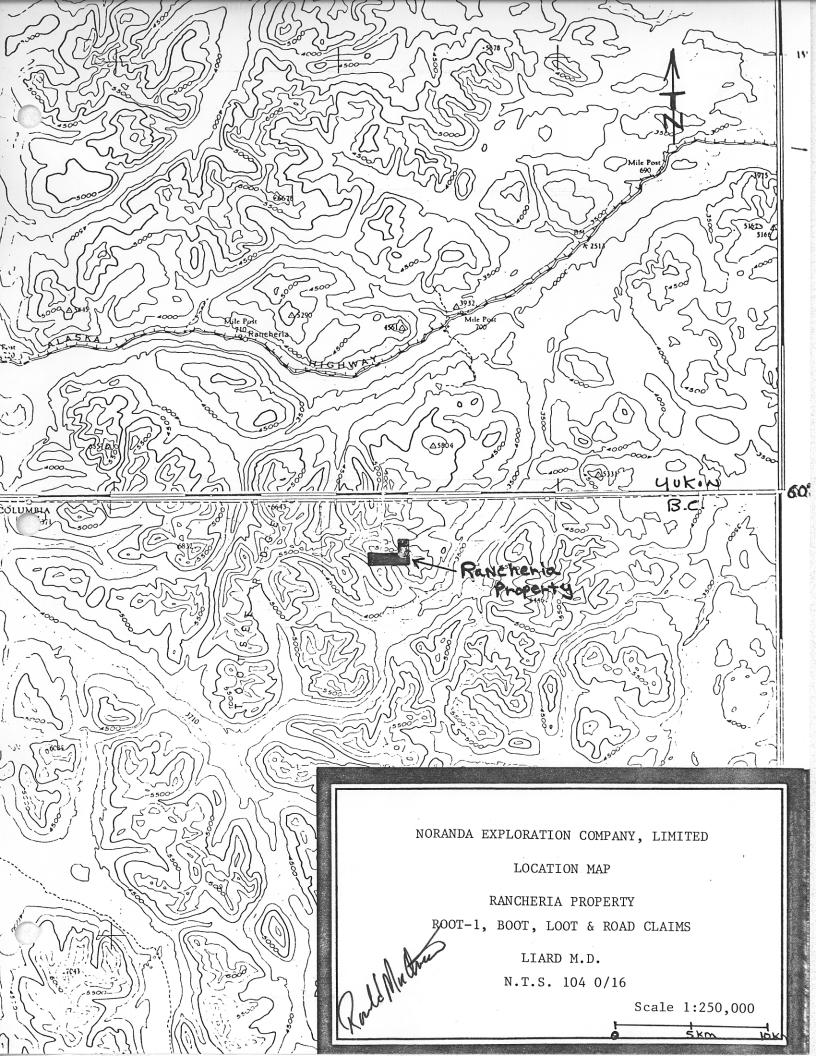
CLAIM	UNITS	RECORD NO.	RECORD DATE	OWNER
Root	6	716	November 8, 1978	NORANDA EXPLORATION
Road	12	971	September 13, 1979	COMPANY, LIMITED
Loot	20	972	September 13, 1979	(No Personal
Boot	20	973	September 13, 1979	Liability)

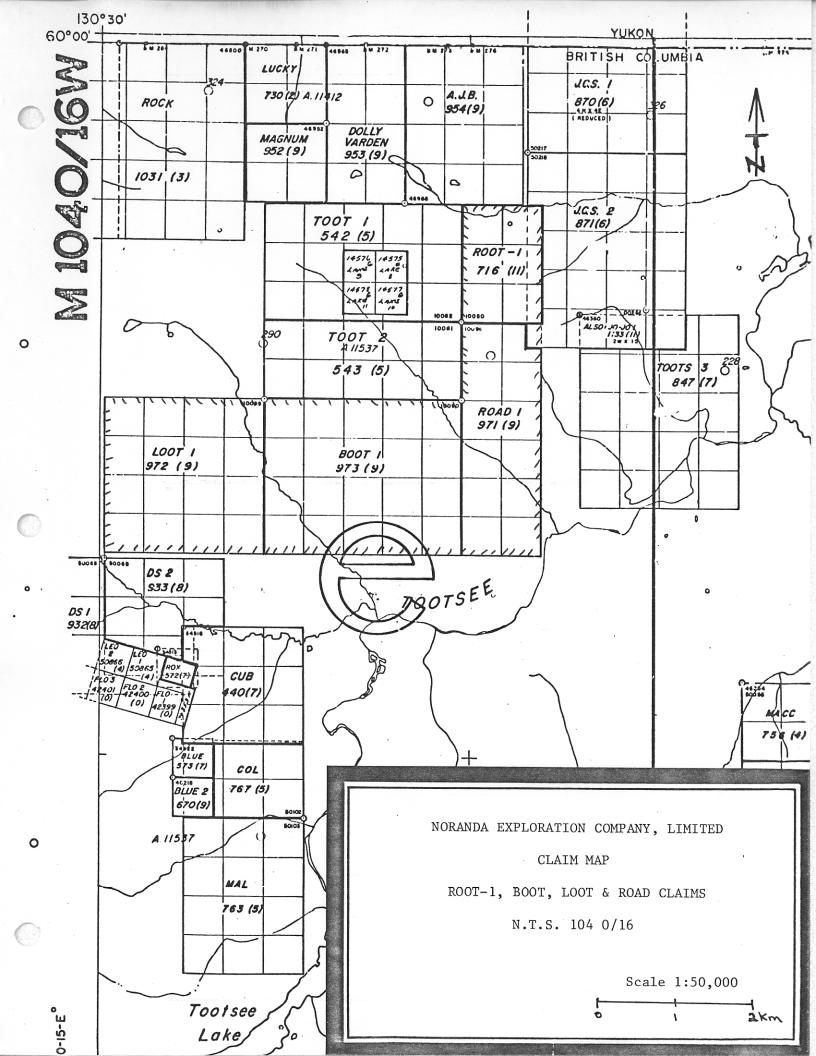
#### TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The property lies within the Cassiar Mountains. Maximum elevation on the property is approximately 1845 meters A.S.L. Approximately 30% of the property is above tree line.

There are large areas of bare rock along the north end of the Loot and Boot claims and along the west side of the Root claim. Most of the Road claim is covered with a thin soil and till.

Vegetation in the valleys and lower slope consists of dense small spruce and willow. The gentle slopes above tree line are covered with alpine grasses, flowers and small bushes.





#### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Regional mapping has been carried out in the area by the G.S.C. and their results are available as G.S.C. paper 68-55.

The claims lie near the east side of the Cassiar Batholith covering the north side of a large embayment in the intrusive. An extensive skarn-hornfels zone has developed in the sedimentary rocks along the edge of the intrusive.

#### PREVIOUS WORK

A small programme of geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling was carried out on the Root-1 claim during 1979. The results of this work are described in a previous report - "GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON ROOT-1 MINERAL CLAIM, LIARD MINING DIVISION, B.C. Lat. 58°58' Long 130°25' by R.G. MacArthur, October 12, 1979."

No indication of any other previous exploration work was observed on the property.

## BASE MAP AND GRID PREPARATION

The topographic data used on the base maps was prepared by Pacific Survey Corp of Vancouver using B.C. Provincial Government air photographs.

A total of 23.6 km of grid was laid out on the property as shown in Figure #3. The base line (100N) was cut with chain saw and picketed at 25 m. intervals. All base line chainages were slope corrected. The grid lines were chained and marked with flagging and pickets, stations were established at 25 m. intervals. The grid line chainages were not slope corrected.

# GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

The results of geological mapping are shown in Figure #3.

The claims are largely underlain by a sequence of northeast striking, southeast dipping, sedimentary rocks including limestone, pelites and quartzites. These rocks have been intruded by the Cassiar Batholith (Unit 6 - Quartz Monzonite) which has produced a skarn-hornfels zone greater than 1 km. wide in places.

A number of north-east trending diabase dykes cut the sedimentary rocks.

The width of the skarn hornfels zone suggests that the contact of the intrusive dips east under the sedimentary rocks.

#### Mineralization

As described in 1979 (see previous work) occurrences of Molybdenite, scheelite and powellite occur in the tremolite (Wollastonite) skarn (unit 3) on the Root-1 claim (L104+25E and 104+25N). This unit was traced southwest as shown in Figure 3. Extensive prospecting and ultraviolet nite lamping revealed only minor occurrences of scheelite. The best mineralization now appears to be restricted to a small area around the original showings.

Extensive prospecting and lamping throughout the grid area located only minor occurrences of scheelite as shown in Figure 3.

Numerous occurrences of ferricrete and gossan indicated on Figure 3 are related to weathering of Fe minerals associated with the diabase dykes.

#### SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

#### Sampling Method

A total of 776 soil samples were collected at 25 m. intervals on the grid described earlier. Samples were collected from the "B" soil horizon (where possible) by digging a hole with a small grubhoe. Samples were placed in "Hi" wet strength Kraft  $3\frac{1}{2}$  X 61/8" open end envelopes on which grid locations were marked. The samples were collected under contract by personnel of Ketza Enterprises of Ross River, Yukon Territories.

#### Laboratory Determination Method

The samples were analysed for Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu-Mo at Noranda's geochem lab in Vancouver, B.C.. Selected samples (453) were analysed for tungsten by Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. The following procedures were used during analysis:

The samples are first dried in a drying cabinet for a period of 24 - 48 hours. They are then screened and sifted to obtain a -80 mesh fraction.

To determine the amount of total extractable copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc and silver in each sample, the following procedure is employed:

A small amount of the -80 mesh material, 0.200 grams, is digested in 2 ml of  $HC10_5$  and 0.5 ml of  $HN0_3$ for approximately four hours. Following digestion, each sample is diluted to 5 ml with demineralized  $H_20$ . A Varian Techtrom Model AA-5 atomic absorption spectrophotometer is used to ascertain the content, in parts per million, of each element.

To determine tungsten, the following method is used:

A 1.0 gr. sample is sintered with a carbon-

ate flux and then dissolved in demineralized water. This solution is left to settle overnite. A KCNS solution is used to form a complex with tungsten. The samples are then compared with chlorimetric standards.

The method is sensitive to 2ppm.

#### Discussion of Results

The results of analysis for Mo and W are shown in Figure #4, for Pb-Ag in Figure #5, for Cu-Zn in Figure #6.

## (i) Molybdenum (Figure #4)

There are two significant anomalies for molybdenum. One is on L 70 E centered on 103N with anomalous values up to 290ppm Mo. The second is in the area L66E-96N to L68E-97N, with anomalous values up to 58ppm Mo.

The cause of the above anomalies is unknown.

# (ii) Tungsten (Figure #4)

There are numerous scattered values greater than 20ppm. There are two distinct anomalous areas. One area is from L76E to 78E centered on 103N. Values are up to 35ppm tungsten. This anomaly is on strike with a small showing of scheelite in Tremolite diopside-carbonate-skarn (Unit 3).

The second tungsten anomaly is from L102E to 106E near 106N. Values are up to 75ppm tungsten. This anomaly probably reflects scattered scheelite in lime-silicate horizons within the white quartzite (Unit 5).

### (iii) Silver (Figure 5)

There are no significant anomalies for silver. Values are consistantly low (0.2ppm to 1.6ppm).

# (iv) Lead (Figure 5)

There are a number of scattered lead anomalies up to 1000ppm, most of these appear to occur near outcrops of diabase dykes.

# (v) Zinc (Figure 6)

There is one prominant zinc anomaly with values up to 4000ppm. This occurs between L98E and 106E centered on base line 100N. The cause of this anomaly is unknown, but it does occur near a diabase dyke (Unit #7). There are a number of scattered anomalous zinc values > 500ppm throughout the grid area.

# (vi) Copper (Figure #6)

There are no significant copper anomalies. A few scattered values up to 140ppm occur but values are generally low.

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the work to date have failed to outline any significant occurrences of economic mineralization.

A number of soil geochem anomalies have been outlined as described earlier.

A brief examination to explain the cause of the various soil geochem anomalies is recommended. Further work would depend on the results of this examination.

Respectfully Submitted Ronald G. MacArthur

Ronald G. MacArthur

# NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

#### STATEMENT OF COST

PROJECT

RANCHERIA

DATE September 1980

TYPE OF REPORT

Combined Geology and Geochem

a) Wages:

No. of Days 46

Rate per Day \$85.0863

Dates From: January 2, 1980 To September 13, 1980

Total Wages 46

x \$85.0863

3,913.97

b) Food and Accomodation:

No of days 46

Rate per day \$54.4441

Dates From: January 2, 1980 To September 13, 1980

Total Cost 46 x \$54.4441

2,504.43

c) Transportation:

No of days 46

Rate per day \$ 109.166

Dates From: January 2, 1980 To September 13, 1980

Total Cost 46

X \$109.166

5,021.64

d) Instrument Rental:

Type of Instrument

No of days

Rate per day \$

Dates From:

Total Cost

X \$

Type of Instrument

No of days

Rate per day \$

Dates From:

Total Cost

X \$

f) Analysi (See at	s tached schedule)		2,866.75
g) Cost of	preparation of Report		
Author	3 Days at 101.11	303.33	
Draftin	g	197.54	
Typing		100.00	600.87
h) Other: CONTRAC	CTORS		
Pacific	Survey - Mapping	3,124.89	
Ketza F	Interprises - Line Prep. & Silts	6,465.52	
Supplie	es. Transport for Contractor	150.82	
Expedit	ing & Communications	999,51	
Supervi	sion: D.E. Cross P. Eng. G.E. Dirom P. Eng. 2 Days @ 240.00	480.00	11,220.74
	2 Days & 240.00	400.00	11,220.71
Total Cost		·	26,128.40
e) Unit co	osts for GEOLOGY		
No of a	lays		
No of a	units 44 Employee Days		
Unit co	sts \$286.3415 /E.D.		
Total C	cost 44 × \$286.34	15	12,599.03
UNIT CO	OST FOR GEOCHEM		
No. of	Units		
Unit Co	ost		
Total (	Cost		7,924.98
Unit Co	Unit Cost for Line Preparation		
No. of	Units 23.6 km.	•	
Unit Co	ost: \$237.4741		
Total (	Cost: 23.6 X \$237.4741		5,604.39
			26,128.40

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# NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED (WESTERN DIVISION)

# DETAILS OF ANALYSES COSTS

PROJECT: RANCHERIA

ELEMENT	NO. OF DETERMINATIONS	COST PER DETERMINATION	TOTAL
Cu	775	1.25	968.75
Zn	775	.60	465.00
Pb	775	.60	465.00
Мо	775	.60	465.00
Ag	, 775	.60	465.00
Pb )	2	19.00	38.00
Zn )		17.00	30.00
Au )			
Ag )			

#### STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

- I, Ronald G. MacArthur of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, do cerify that:
- 1) I have been an employee of Noranda Exploration Company, Limited since May 1972.
- 2) I am a graduate of Dalhousie University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.
- 3) I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- 4) I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada.

Rand Mortins

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R.G. MacArthur

Geologist

Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability)

