UNION MINIÈRE EXPLORATIONS AND MINING CORPORATION LIMITED

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ASSESSMENT REPORT ON GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING

FOR GOLD, COPPER, ZINC

ON LIZARD CLAIM GROUP

LIZARD, DINOSAUR, CRINOSAURUS MINERAL CLAIMS
Record Nos. 276, 277, 867
Alberni Mining Division

N.T.S. 92F2 €
49°08′N 124°40′W
by

A. Pauwels, B.Sc.

Owner and Operator: Union Miniere Explorations and

Mining Corporation Limited.

Work Dates: 26th April - 4th May, 1980.

Report: December 5, 1980.

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The Lizard claim group is situated 15 km southeast of Port Alberni, south of China Creek (See Figure 1). The group is centered on Lizard Lake. Access to the property is excellent by well maintained private logging roads, owned by MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. The elevation of the claim ranges from 750 to 1300 m above sealevel. Limited geochemical soil sampling was done in 1978 and 1979. In late April, 1979 an additional 354 samples were taken and analysed for gold, zinc and copper. The sampling was done by Messrs. F. Thrane, I. Kahn and B. McTaggart. The survey was planned and supervised by A. Pauwels, B.Sc.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

The Geology of the area has been described by Stevenson¹, Muller and Carson² and Muller³. Part of the claims were mapped by Western Mines in 1976⁴. In 1978 and in 1979 limited soil sampling and mapping was done by UMEX⁵. Extensive soil sampling and mapping was done by UMEX in 1980.

The eastern part of the claim group, east of Lizard Lake is underlain by volcanics and sediments of the Sicker Group (Paleozoic). The volcanics consist of andesitic and cherty tuffs. These volcanics are dipping steeply and striking north to north-easterly. The volcanics are overlain in the eastern part of the claim group by a thick sequence of encrinitic limestone (Buttle Lake limestone), with minor interbedded cherts and some argillites. The limestones strike northerly and dip moderately to the east.

Large dykes and plugs of at least two varities of diorite intrude the Sicker Group volcanics and sediments. These diorites are most likely related to the Triassic Karmutsen volcanics, although a later tertiary age cannot be excluded.

The area west of Lizard Lake is underlain by massive, fine grained basalts of the Karmutsen Formation (Triassic). These basalts are in fault contact with the older Sicker Group. The fault strikes north-south and is partly situated along Lizard Lake.

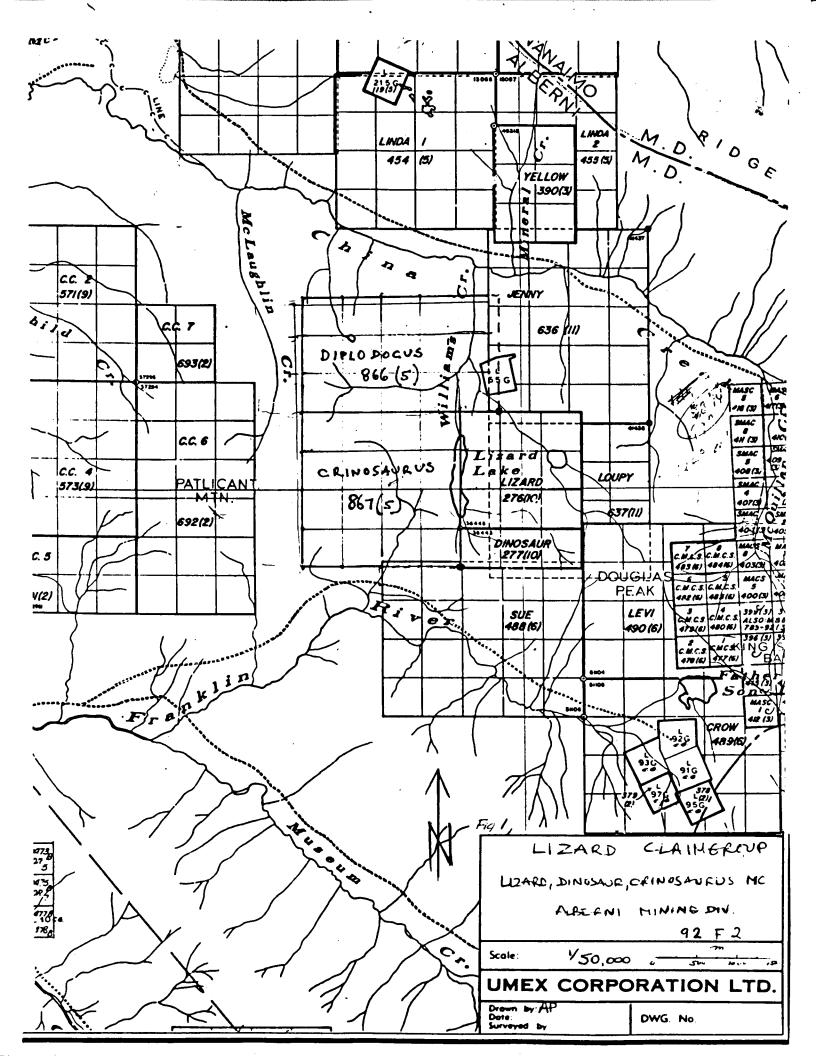
Stevenson R, 1944. Geology and Ore deposits of China Creek area,
Vancouver Island, B.C. Minister of Mines, B.C. Annual Report.

Muller, Carson, 1968, Geology and Mineral deposits of the Alberni Map area G.S.C. Paper 68-50.

³ Muller, 1977, Geology of Vancouver Island - 65C Open File 463.

⁴ Assessment Report 6153, Tasha Claim.

⁵ Assessment Reports, 1978 and 1979.



Throughout the property small erosional remnants of conglomerates and argillites, some with Cretaceous ammonites, are found. These sediments can be correlated to the Cretaceous Nanaimo Formation, they unconformably overlie all former rocks.

In the extreme northwest corner of the property, outcrops of coarse grained granodiorite are found. These outcrops form part of a much larger intrusion centered on Mt. Patlicant, 1 km west of the claims. These granodiorites intrude the Nanaimo Group sediments and are of probable Tertiary age. Small irregular bodies of feldspar porphyry elsewhere on the property are possibly related to these tertiary intrusives.

Gold mineralisation on the property was observed in outcrop in two places. Both occurrences consist of narrow quartz veins with massive and disseminated pyrite and traces of chalcopyrite.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEYS

Line Placement

Lines were traced by compass, marked with colored flagging and distances were measured with a hip chain. Lines were run in a $N60^{\circ}E$ direction.

Soil Sampling

A total of 354 soil samples were collected from the B soil horizon, and analysed by Atomic Absorption by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., (852 East Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.).

Results

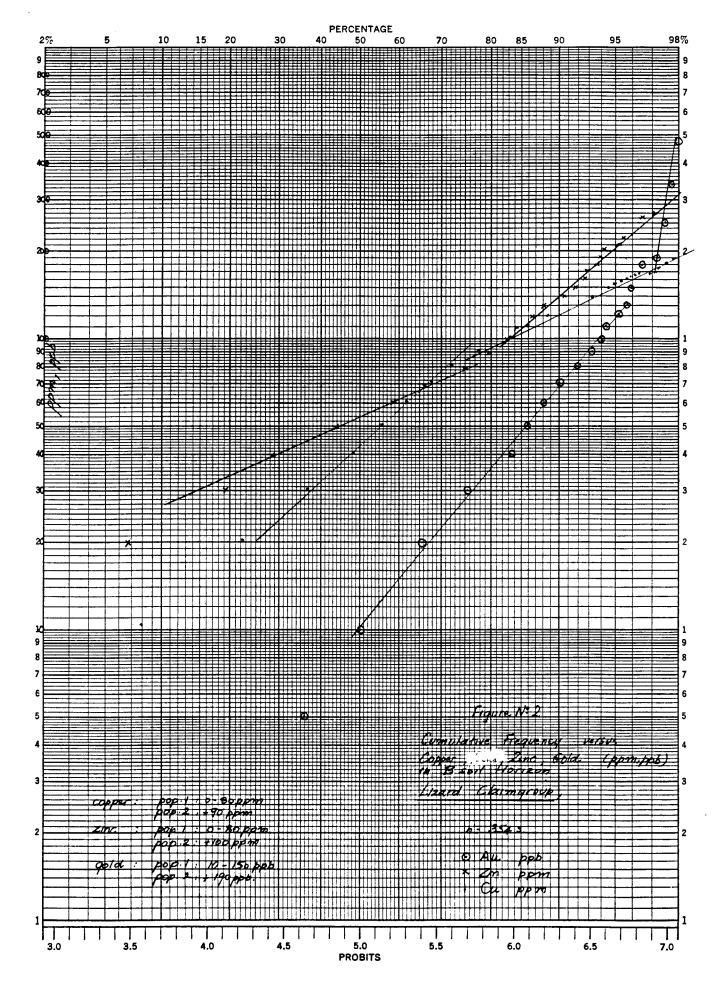
The cumulative frequency's versus copper, zinc and gold content of all samples is presented in Figure 2.

Two separate populations are clearly distinguishable for both copper and zinc. The populations are from 0-80 ppm and greater than 90 ppm for copper and from 0-80 ppm and greater than 100 ppm for zinc.

It is believed that the lower populations of values for both metals represent normal background levels in soils. The higher populations for copper and zinc are thought to represent copper and zinc mineralisation in bedrock.

For gold, two populations are indicated by the frequency graph; from 10 to 190 ppb (-50%) of value) and over 190 ppb Au, (3% of values). Approximately 50% of the values assayed 5 ppb Au.

Generally background gold contents in soils are believed to be 5 ppb or less, which is equal or less than the lower limit of the analytical method used for the samples. So, it is believed that all values over 10 ppb gold are anomalous and thought



to represent gold mineralisation in bedrock. The results for gold, copper and zinc are illustrated on Figures 3, 4 and 5. Note that the Gold map also includes results of the 1978 and 1979 surveys. Analyses for copper and zinc were done in 1980 only.

The results indicate largely coincidental high values of copper and gold in a roughly triangular area, east of Lizard Lake. Higher zinc values only possibly coincide with the higher gold values. High spot values for copper and gold also occur west of Lizard Lake.

It should be noted that the anomalous gold values cover a much larger area than the anomalous copper values.

The anomalous gold values from lines 2S to 8N at the baseline cross the topographic contours indicating that the source of this anomaly is a narrow linear zone.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Soil sampling on the Lizard group indicated the presence of large areas with anomalous gold contents in soils. Anomalous copper was found to be coincident although covering much smaller areas.

It is recommended that additional soil sampling be done to further explore the Lizard group, mostly to the North of the present surveys. It is imperative that detailed rock sampling, projection geological mapping and possibly trenching be done to find the causes of the extensive gold soil anomalies.

Respectfully submitted,

C. Pauls

A. Pauwels

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

F. Thrane	April 25 - May 3	8 days	@	62.56/day	500.48				
I. Kahn	April 25 - May 3	8 days	@	47.12/day	376.96				
B. McTaggart	April 25 - May 3	8 days	@	45.92/day	367.36				
A. Pauwels	April 26, May 4	2 days	@	162.32/day	324.64				
Motel & Meals		26 days	@	20.00/day/person	520.00				
354 Soil Samp	1670.88								
(Acme Analytical Laboratories, 872 E. Hastings, Vancouver).									
Truck, equiva	360.00								
Survey Sample	75.00								
Typing, draft	100.00								
					\$4295.32				

APPENDIX II

AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

- I, Andre M. Pauwels of 4900 Mariposa Court, Richmond, B.C., hereby certify that:
- 1. I am a graduate of the Rijksuniversiteit of Ghent, Belgium, B.Sc., Geology in 1970.
- 2. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and Member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.
- 3. I have practised my profession since 1970 with Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corporation Limited (UMEX) in Ontario (1970-1972) and British Columbia (1972-1980).

