DU PONT OF CANADA EXPLORATION LIMITED

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE ICE CLAIM

LILLOOET MINING DIVISION

LAT. 50°38'N, LONG. 122°37'W

NTS: 92-J-10E



OWNER OF CLAIM: Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited OPERATOR: Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited

> Author: F. M. Smith Date Submitted: 1981 June 8

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page No.
I.	INTRODUCTION	1
įı.	GEOLOGY	2
III.	GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY	4
IV.	COST STATEMENT	6
v.	QUALIFICATIONS	8

Appendix A - Geochemical Analytical Procedure

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Index Map

Dwg. AR 80-231Geology MapIn pocketDwg. AR 80-232Geochemistry Map"

Behind Page

1

I INTRODUCTION

(a) Location

The ICE claim is located west of Anderson Lake at the headwaters of Cadwallader Creek at approximately 50°38'N latitude and 122°37'W longitude. About 90% of the claims is above tree line with sparse alpine heather and wildflowers. Lower elevations contain sparse ground birch and spruce.

(b) Access

Access to the claim is most convenient by rotary wing aircraft from Goldbridge, approximately 28 km to the northwest.

(c) Claim Definition

The ICE claim represents 16 contiguous units with record numbers, tag numbers and record dates as listed below:

<u>Claim(units)</u>	Record No.	Tag No.	Record Date
ICE (16)	1373	62598	June 11, 1980

The current owner and operator of the claim is Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited. The claim was staked to facilitate work on an auriferous geochemical anomaly.

(d) Economic Assessment of the Property

There has been no extensive previous exploration on the property, to the writers knowledge. No significant economic mineralization was noted during the present investigation.

(e) Summary of Work Performed

A total of 30 soil samples, 20 stream sediment samples and 12 rock samples were collected from the claim during August 26, 1980.



Geological mapping was done using aerial photographs and topographic maps for control. Mapping was done at a scale of 1:10 000.

II GEOLOGY

(a) Introduction

The claim is located in the southwest portion of the Intermontane Belt, fringing the Coast Crystalline Belt. According to published geological maps the claim is underlain by the Upper Triassic Pioneer Formation consisting of greenstone and the Upper Triassic Hurley Formation consisting of argillite, limestone and conglomerate. The distribution of rock types is shown on Dwg. AR 80-231.

(b) Lithology

i) Quartz Diorite

This rock is buff to grey with fine to medium grained feldspar, hornblende and quartz. The rock is generally equigranular although aplitic in some instances. Veins and patches of quartz and siderite alteration frequently occur. Quartz veins range up to 5 cm wide with siderite/ sericite/pyrite alteration zones up to 0.5 m wide.

ii) Granodiorite

This rock is grey to black and white speckled with fine to medium feldspar, biotite and quartz in a finer grained crystalline matrix. Quartz veining and siderite alteration occurs in much the same abundance as in the quartz diorite.

iii)Pendent Rocks

This unit consists of variably metamorphosed sandstones, argillite and cherts. The rocks are typically dark brown to black, fine grained and frequently iron stained. Up to 50% biotite is common, frequently with 20% pyrite. Metamorphism varies from greenschist to lower amphibolite grade. Granodiorite dykes frequently cut the pendent at various attitudes.

iv) Serpentinite

This rock is dark green to black, fine grained, massive and cut by numerous quartz-carbonate veins. The rock is highly sheared with original textures obliterated. These rocks occur in the northeast portion of the claim. Original composition of the rock cannot be estimated due to intense shearing and serpentinization.

v) Gneiss-Schist

This unit consists of intimately mixed grey, quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss and green, quartz-chlorite-feldspar schist. Aplite and granodiorite dykes are common up to 10 cm wide. Pyrite patches occur with up to 20% pyrite in the greenschist. Zones with up to 50% biotite are common in the gneiss.

(c) Structure

From the data available it was noted that several faults cut the property at approximately 100° , 130° and 20° azimuths with steep dips.

(d) Mineralization

Disseminated pyrite is common in metamorphic rocks, with up to 20% occurring in patches. Quartz-carbonate alteration of serpentinite, granodiorite and quartz diorite is common. Zones vary in size from a few centimetres to 0.5 m wide. Siderite and pyrite frequently occur in these zones importing a reddish-brown colour.

(e) Conclusions

The claim is underlain by granodiorite, quartz diorite, gneiss, schist, amphibolite and serpentinite. Quartzcarbonate alteration occurs sporadically in granodiorite, quartz diorite and serpentinite. Pyrite alteration occurs in amphibolite and greenschist rocks of the pendent. Narrow quartz veins and aplite dykes cut the intrusive rocks and granodiorite dykes cut the metamorphic rocks. No mineralization of economic significance was noted on the property during the course of the present investigation.

III GEOCHEMISTRY

(a) Sample Collection, Preparation and Analysis

A total of 30 soil samples were collected from depths of 10 to 20 cm using a mattock with an 8 cm x 13 cm blade to dig to the B or C horizon. All samples were placed in labelled wet-strength Kraft paper envelopes and a plastic flag was fixed at the site bearing the identical number as the sample envelope. Descriptive data about the sample was recorded on prepared data sheets and filed.

A total of 20 stream sediment samples were collected at 100 m intervals. Samples were placed in numbered wet-strength sample envelopes. Collection sites were marked with a plastic flag bearing the identical number on the sample envelope. Specific data pertaining to the sample was recorded on special information tags.

A total of 12 rock samples were taken at random localities. Rocks were placed in plastic sample bags. Sample sites were identified with plastic flags bearing the identical number as the sample bag.

Soil, stream sediment and rock samples were sent to Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver for preparation and analysis. Soil and stream sediment samples were oven dried and sieved to -80 mesh. The -80 mesh fraction was analyzed for Au, Cu, Pb, Zn, Cu and Ag according to the procedures outlined in Appendix A. Rock samples were crushed, split, pulverized and sieved to -80 mesh. The -80 mesh fraction was then analyzed for Au, Ag and/or Cu, Pb, and Zn according to the procedures outlined in Appendix A.

(b) Results and Interpretation

Drawing AR 80-232 shows the sample locations, sample number and results of the soil and stream sediment samples.

Soil samples report only background values for Au, ranging from 5 ppb to 20 ppb. Lead values range from 6 ppm to 20 ppm all within background limits. Zinc values range from 13 ppm to 54 ppm, all within background limits. Copper values range from 3 ppm to 215 ppm with values greater than 60 ppm considered anomalous. Sample nos. 7827A, 7828A and 4883A report significant anomalous values of 215 ppm, 172 ppm and 106 ppm respectively. Silver values range from 0.2 ppm to 1.6 ppm with values greater than 1.4 ppm considered anomalous. Sample no. 7824A reported 1.6 ppm Ag.

Stream sediment samples report only background values for Au, Pb and Ag. Zinc values range from 22 ppm to 93 ppm, with values above 60 ppm considered anomalous. Sample nos. 4893A and 4894A report weakly anomalous values of 81 ppm and 93 ppm respectively. Copper values range from 16 ppm to 108 ppm with values above 60 ppm considered anomalous. Sample nos. 4893A, 4894A and 4896A report weak to moderate anomalies of 77 ppm, 108 ppm and 67 ppm Cu respectively.

Rock samples range from 5 ppb Au to 45 ppb within the claim. Sample no. 2860B reports 120 ppb Au from weakly altered intrusive rock just west of the claim. Sample no. 2861B reports 45 ppb Au from a quartz-siderite veined zone of intrusive rock. Silver values range from 0.2 ppm to 4.3 ppm with values greater than 1.4 ppm considered anomalous. Sample nos. 2853B and 2860B report anomalous values of 1.7 ppm and 4.6 ppm respectively. Three rock samples were also analyzed for Cu, Pb and Zn. Sample no. 2941B reports 1070 ppm Cu from a pyrite-pyrrhotite bearing gneiss. Sample no. 2942B reports values of 91 ppm Zn and 88 ppm Cu, both weakly anomalous values. In conclusion, with the exception of Cu, the stream sediment and soil geochemistry fails to collaborate the presence of base or precious metals mineralization on the property. Rock geochemistry suggests weak precious metal mineralization just west of the claim within altered intrusive rock.

IV COST STATEMENT

(a) Wages

	Rate/ day	dates	NO. days		Cost
l sampler l ir. field	\$ 38.11	Aug.26/80	1	\$	38.11
asst.	46.58	Aug.26/80	1		46.58
l sr. geol. l sr. field	180.44	Aug.26/80	l		180.44
asst.	76.24	Aug.26/80	1		76.24
				Ś	341.37

(b) Room and Board

Per diem rate of \$38.15 based on 4 person days \$ 152.60

(c) Transportation

Costs to and from the project area during August, pertinent to the ICE claim, are split amongst claims that had work conducted upon.

Truck rental and fuel \$1336.57 split amongst 13 claims:

\$

Ś

Helicopter

Terr-Air charter ticket #1145 (0.8 hours @ \$426/hour): \$ 340.80

443.61

102.81

(d) Analytical Services

Min-En Laboratories Invoice #7471, 7318

50	soil	&	stream sed prep. (@ \$0.60 each)	\$ 30.00
50	soil	&	stream sed Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn (@ \$8.25)	412.50
12	rock	-	prep. (@ \$2.00 each)	24.00
8	rock		Au, Ag (@ \$4.25 each)	34.00
4	rock	-	Au,Ag,Cu,Pb,Zn (@ \$8.25 each)	33.00

(e) Report Preparation

· .	Rate/ day	Spec. dates	No. days	
Drafting Typing Compilation	\$127.00 64.80 141.04	Apr.15/81 Apr.16/81 Apr.14,16/81	1 1 1.5	\$ 127.00 64.80 211.56
				\$ 403.36

(f) Miscellaneous

Room and board - pilot - Aug.26/80 \$ 38.15 (based on per diem rate of \$38.15)

GRAND TOTAL \$1,912.59

533.50

\$

7.

V. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

- I, F. Marshall Smith, do hereby certify that:
- I am a geologist residing at 6580 Mayflower Drive, Richmond, BC and employed by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited.
- I am a graduate of University of Toronto with a B.Sc. in geology.
- 3. I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia, Member of the Association of Exploration Geochemists and Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 4. I have practised my profession continuously for the last 13 years in Canada.
- 5. Between 1980 August 26 and 1981 January 30, I supervised/directed a field programme on the Ice Claim on behalf of Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited.



APPENDIX A

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 GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Geochemical samples for Gold 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 and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

A suitable sample weight 5.0 or 10.0 grams are pretreated with HNO, and HC10, mixture.

After pretreatments the samples are digested with <u>Aqua Regia</u> solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with 25% HCl to suitable volume.

At this stage of the procedure copper, silver and zinc can be analysed from suitable aliquote by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric procedure.

Further oxidation and treatment of at least 75% of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone.

With a set of suitable standard solution gold is analysed by Atomic Absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is 5 ppb.

APPENDIX A

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

PROCEDURES FOR Mo, Cu, Cd, Pb, Mn, Ni, Ag, Zn, As, F

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 a jaw crusher and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

1.0 gram of the samples are digested for 6 hours with HNO, and HC10, mixture.

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

Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver, Cadmium, Cobalt, Nickel and Manganese are analysed using the CH_2H_2 -Air flame combination but the Molybdenum determination is carried out by C_2H_2 -N₂O 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 CS₂N (C₂H₅)² as a reagent. The detection limit obtained is 1. ppm.

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



L	E	G	E	Ν	D
	_				

O 4881 A SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION & NUMBER

() 489Q A

A STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION & NUMBER

X-1523 ORIGINAL STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION & NUMBER

SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS (-80 Mesh) <u>Au</u> <u>Pb</u> <u>Zn</u> <u>Cu</u> <u>Ag</u> P.P.B. P.P.M. P.P.M. P.P.M. P.P.M. Tag 7819A 48 17 36 1.0 7820A 10 18 54 98 1.2 7821A 85 1144 0.6 7822A 13 - 5 3 0.2 - 5 7823A 1012 39 24 0.6 7824A 10 42 . 16 33 1.6 7825A 10 61 5 40 0.9 7826A 1016 42 30 1.0 7827A 20 215 5 45 0.9 7828A 172 0.8 14 47 7829A 25 **<**5 6 25 0.2 7830A 10 15 52 49 0.8 7831A 18 53 44 0.8 7832A 38 0.6 1444 7833A 13 13 0.4 33 7834A 1010 1128 0.5 7835A 12 0.7 16 .37 7836A 101 0.8 <5 1670 7837A 12 0.5 18 9 7838A 10 12 36 16 0.7 7839A 1014 48 41 1.0 7840A 11 41 23 Э.7 7841A 15 12 44 14 0.5 7842A 1049 45 0.7 7843A 1014 41 0.2 4879A 44 78 0.7 104880A 26 0.7 20 1027 4881A 58 0.6 42 4882A 68 0.6 15 15 40 4883A 101142 1060.8 4884A 82 0.8 1048 - 5 4885A 101132 64 0.6 4886A 15 1022 42 0.9 4887A* 10 14 41 65 0.4 4888A 20 16 48 63 0.5

> ۰ ۲

Note: * = -100 Mesh

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE RESULTS $\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{Au} \\ P.\overline{P.B}, & P.\overline{P.M}, & P.\overline{P.M}, & P.\overline{P.M}, & P.\overline{P.M}, \\ \end{array}$ Mesh 34 33 35 52 51 45 -100; 15 0.4 10 20 12 13 0.2 0.2 4891A 4892A 1044 34 0.3 4893A -100 77 5 20 81 0.4 4894A 11 <5 28 93 1080.8 4895A 11 12 50 5 39 0.5 .. 4896A 22 69 67 5 0.5 4897A -100 20 17 48 54 0.6 7844A - 80 5 14 43 23 0.5 11 7845A .. 10 43 36 0.6 7846A 10 30 9 24 0.5 17 ** .7847A 5 23 41 0.4 7848A - 80 16 5 8 26 0.4 7849A 12 33 30 0.6 - 5 7850A 11 10 13 40 36 0.7 7851A 11 10 37 13 32 0.7 7852A - 80 5 23 7 31 0.3 7853A 11 <5 12 35 28 0.6 7854A 11 5 14 41 34 0.7 " 5 17 62 49 0.6 7855A 7856A - 80 5 17 65 52 0.9

QUPOL CANAC	EXPLOR	ATION						
ARGONAUT PROJECT ICE CLAIM GEOCHEMISTRY								
Au IN P.P.B. & Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag IN P.P.M. TASEKO LAKE AREA, BRITISH COLUMBIA								
m 300	SCALE	300	600 m					
ft. 1000	0 10 1 INCH = 833 FEET		2000 ft.					
MAPPED BY : G.M.D., F.M.S	· REVISED :	N.T.S. No.:	92 J IO E					
DRAWN BY C.H.K.		ACCT No. :	347 - 24					
DATE : 81 05 13		DRWG. No.:	AR. 80- 232					



4b]
3	
2	
1]

O. GRANODIORITE D. QUARTZ DIORITE
META - SEDIMENTS
SERPENTINITE
GNEISS - SCHIST - CHERT
SIDERITE - PYRITE ALTERATION

SYMBOLS

	OUTCROP
	GEOLOGIC CONTACT
\sim	FAULT
2940 B	ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION & NUMBER
py. pyrr.	SULPHIDE OCCURRENCE Pyrite Pyrrhotite
·	CLAIM BOUNDARY & LEGAL CORNER PO

ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS (-80 Mesh)

ag	Au P.P.B.	Ag P.P.M.	Pb P.P.M.	Zn P.P.M.	Cu P.P.M.	
2B 3B 4B 5B 6B 7B 8B 9B 0B 1B	15 5 10 10 5 25 5 20 120 45	1.0 1.7 0.2 0.7 0.7 1.2 0.6 1.0 4.3 1.3		MILLED A		
9B	5 20	0.2	14	4.4	4.4	
1B	15	1.0	9	9	1070	
2B	10	1.0	16	91	88	

