

PROSPECTING REPORT

-	/ Lat. 49 ° 55 'Long. 1/7 ° 5/ 'NTS &2 F 14 W / Mining Division Slocan Location 4.5 Km 5 84
	Silverton, BC., 2.5 km E of 5/0can Lake
	Claims (Central Records) Baby East, Baby West, Figland Claims (total) Baby East (20 units) Bay West (12 units) Figland (2 units)
	/ Owner 1 Andrew M. Ross 2 Barry O. Buchanan
	Address Box 402, New Denver, BC, VOG 1SO Box 387, New Denver, BC., VOG 1SO
	/ Operator 1. Same 2.

BABY CLAIMS GEOLOGY, PROSPECTING, TRENCHING 1981

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Baby Claims

Geology, Prospecting, Trenching

1. Introduction

This report deals with work on the Baby Claim, a joint venture of Andrew M. Ross & Barry O. Buchanan, prospectors. The property was staked in January 1981, following research of copper, molybdenum deposits, map intrepetation, & available information in Provincial Government Geological Reports. This report describes work done in 1981 on the Baby Claim.

Preliminary results have been encouraging & more work is planned in the Spring of 1982.

2. Baby Claim

2.1 Location & Access

The property is located 5 km. south of Silverton on the east side of Slocan Lake & is in the Slocan Mining District. The property is within N.T.S. sheet 82F/14 & is centered at 49° 54'N. & 117° 22W.

Access to the property is by road. Nighway 6 passes through the most westerly part of the property & access is readily available, off either side of this road. Access to the easterly part of the property is provided by an all weather gravel road (Red Mountain Road)

2.2 Property

The property covers about 1000 hectares with the claims forming a block approximately 2 km. N.S. & 4 km. E.W. It is held for the joint venture of Andrew M. Ross & Barry O. Buchanan & is comprised of 38 located claims.

2.3 History

The oldest claim on the Baby property is the Oma. It was originally a Crown granted claim of 1898. It is reported that a little gold value was found in a small quartz vein of 6 inches. Values however was not sufficient to warrant further exploration & the property was dropped. No further evidence of work carried out on this property can be found in the B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Report Index.

2.3 History cont'd

In 1967 some trenching of the main quartz vein was conducted by Sid Berisoff of Silverton, however due to the lack of mineralization, assessment work was not filed.

2.4 Economic Assessment of Property

- A: About 500 metres east of & parallel to Highway 6 a large quartz vein was found with a mixaimu width of 100 metres & maximum length of 600 metres. This quartz vein was assayed for silica & was found to have a 97.8 percent content. This sample cam directly from surface and it is thought that this grade might increase with depth. It is presently estimated to contain a minumum of 2 million metric tons. Markets for this quartz may include flux material for smelting, ferro-silicon & possibly glass.
- B: This large quartz vein appears to be gangue filling material for a large fault. This large body of quartz could be the core of a copper-gold porphyry deposit. Characteristic zoning of porphyry type deposits is very evident. A potassic zone envelopes the quartz core & k-felspar with gypsum filled fractures was observed. A phyllic zone surrounds the potassic zone and is most evident on the west side towards Slocan Lake. This phyllic zone was recognized to contain sereite.

Another characteristic often associated with porphyry deposits is a pyritic halo surrounding the deposit. Applying this hyoptheses & assuming the large quartz vein is the core there is reason to suspect significant gold value could be associated with the copper should it exist. Gold is known to occur on a number of properties which are in the pyritic halo. These include the Rockland, L.H., Get There Eli, Homestake, Little Daisy, Galena Farm, Buster & Freddie.

Further support of the hyopthesis is recent drilling at the Rockland & Little Daily (1980). It is reported that the sulphide contained was 10 to 20 percent in most drill holes.

3. Programme in 1981 - Work Done

As a copper-gold porphyry could exist, samples for gold were taken. No higher samples than a trace of gold was obtained. It was concluded that the top of the copper-gold deposit could be leached and diamond drilling could intersect a supergene area at greater depth.

Programme in 1981 - Work Done cont'd....

Trenching with a gas drill was completed on the south end of the large quartz vein & disseminated sulphides was obtained.

4. Regional Geology

All rocks in the Slocan area, with the exception of the Nelson Batholith, are strongly deformed & variably metamorphoshism and very distinct lithlogic units are present & can be followed over considerable distances.

Strata of the area may be divided into three major north to northeasterly trenching sequences. The central one, comprising of Slocan Series, Kaslo series & Rossland Series groups of sedimentary & volcanic & generally occurs north & south of the Nelson Batholith. The Kaslo group contains mostly volcanic rocks. The Slocan group contains mostly sedimentary rocks. The Rossland group is a suite of volanic & minor sedimentary rocks.

On the wast side of Slocan Lake are metamorphosed Precambrian rocks, which include metasediments of the Horsethicf Group.

These metasediments are exposed on the east side of Slocan Lake as a narrow strip separated from the mesozoic strata by a persistent crush zone.

Metamorphic strata, including the Lardeau & Milford Groups, of the eastern sequence of the large Kootenay Arc. The Slocan area lies towards the focus of this Arch W is dominated by the Nelson Batholith of mid-to-late Jurassic age.

Property Geology

5.1 Gnneral

On the east side of Red Mountain Road the rocks consist mainly of Nelson Batholith & seem to be of low economic importance.

On the west side of Red Mountain Road there seems to be a major fault zone. This fault zone can be traced from Springer Creek near Slocan City to Silverton for a length of 25 kilometers. This fault zone was observed in the Baby Property about 500 metres east of Highway 6.

In the center of the fault zone is a large quartz vein. This vein is in turn is surrounded by a potassic zone & a phyllic zone with fine grained disseminated sulphides.

5. Property Geology cont'd

5.2 Structure

This main feature of the Baby property between Red Mountain Road & Highway 6 is a strong fault zone filled with quartz measuring up to 100 metres wide & up to 600 metres long.

6. Conclusions & Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

A large quartz body was found that could have significant economic possibilities.

6.2 Recommendations

Since quartz has a very high melting point (1700°C) the purest or highest grade quartz which likely be in the interior of the quartz ore body.

This hypothesis could be tested by drilling a drill hole about 50 metres into the center of the large quartz vein & seeing if the grade of silica in the center was higher grade than the silica at the edge of the quartz vein.

REFERENCES

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 Porphyry Copper Deposits, Geoscience Canada, Vol. 7, Number 2.
- Panteleyev, Andrejs, 1981 Berg Porphyry, Copper-Molybdenum Deposit Bulletin 66, Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources.
- Pueto, V.A. 1972, Geology of Copper' Mountain, Bulletin 59,
 B.C. Dept. of Mines & Petroleum Resources.
- Ross, John V. & Killerhals P. 1968 Evolution of the Slocan Syncline in South-Central British Columbia, Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, Vol. 5.
- 6. Sutherland Brown A., ed. 1976 Porplyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera, Canadian Institute Mining Spec.

8. Itemized Cost Statement

- 1) Prospecting
 45 days April 15-November 29, 2 men prospecting
 © \$100./day/person \$9,000.00
- 2) Transporation
 46 trips © 15 miles from New Denver round trip
 690 mi. © 20¢/mile
 138.00
- 3) Assaying 5 assays (Au, S102) @ \$15./assay 75.00
- 4) Rock Drilling (Dec.5,1981) 2 men, 1 day trencing & blasting with gasoline percussion drill © \$100./day/man 200.00

This work is assessed against 38 units of Baby Claims 5 km. south of Silverton @ \$200./unit.

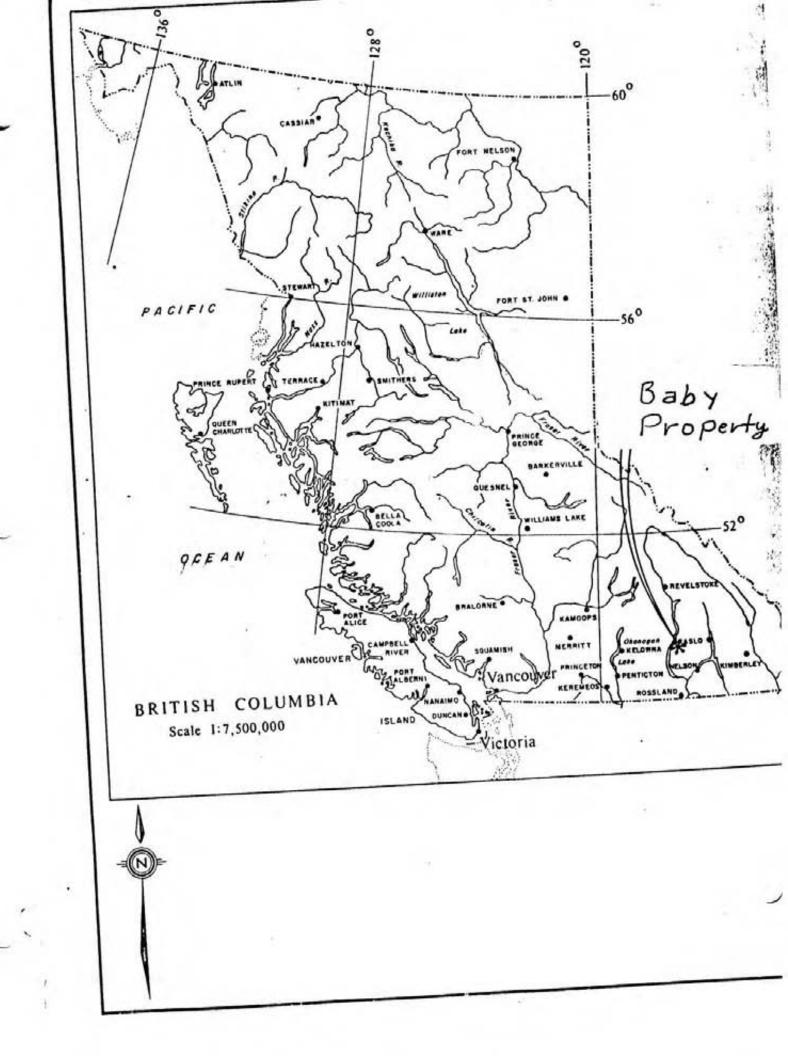
9. Statement of Qualifications

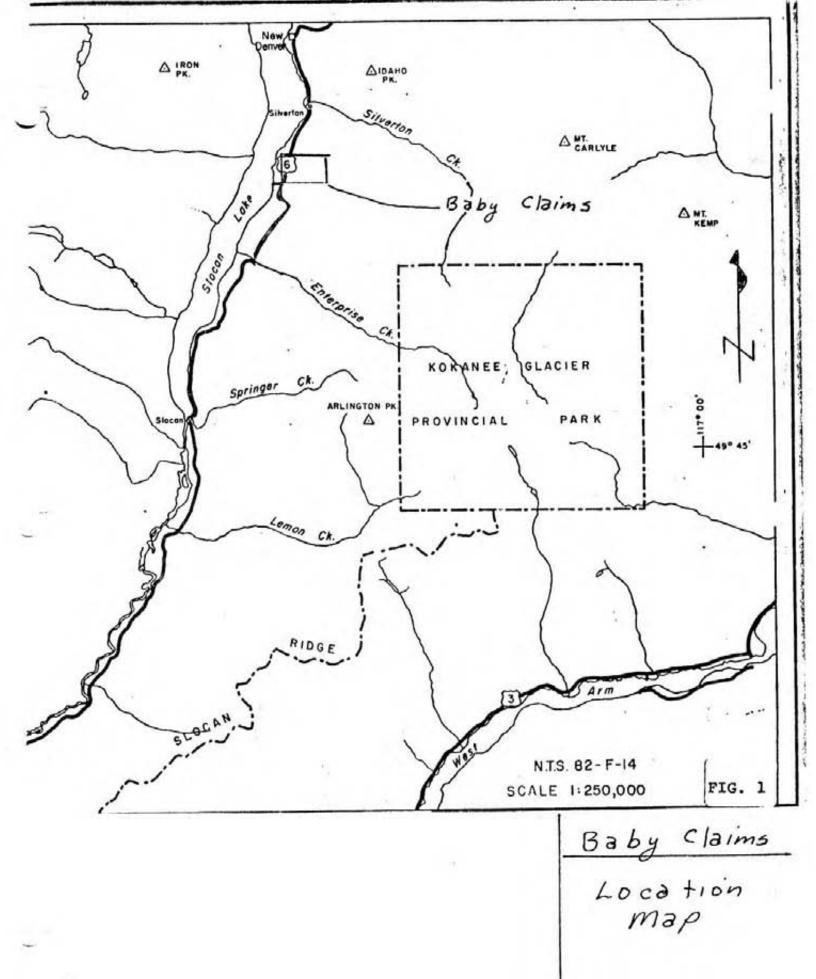
- Buchanan, Barry O. Nelson Prospectors Course 1981, by George G. Addie, District Geologist Rock & Mineral Identification Course Oct. 13-15, 1981, by George G. Addie, District Geologist.
- 2) Ross, Andrew M. S.Sc. Eng. Rock & Mineral Identification Course Oct. 13-15, 1981, by George G. Addie, District Geologist.

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