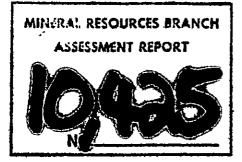
82-369-10425



DU PONT OF CANADA EXPLORATION LIMITED

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

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ON THE ANGE CLAIMS

CASSIAR MINING DIVISION

(BRITISH COLUMBIA)

LAT. 59°56'N, LONG. 134°157'W

NTS: 104-M/15W

OWNER OF CLAIMS: DU PONT OF CANADA EXPLORATION LIMITED OPERATOR: DU PONT OF CANADA EXPLORATION LIMITED

> Submitted by: H.J. Copland, J.T. Neelands Date : 1982 May

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# INTRODUCTION

During 1981 May, reconnaissance stream sediment sampling was carried out in the Tagish-Bennett Lake areas of northwestern British Columbia. The sampling was undertaken as part of a large regional programme known as Kulta Project. The areal extent of this project is shown on Dwgs. KU.81-1, la and 2.

As the result of an anomalous gold sample taken from the west side of Bennett Lake, the area was staked as the ANGE property.

### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The ANGE claim is located within the Cassiar Mining Division, NTS 104-M-15W (Lat. 59°56'N, Long. 134°57'W). The property is located on the west side of Bennett Lake and extends from the lake up the east slope of the Bennett Range. The nearest population centre is Carcross, YT, 30 kilometres to the northeast. The claim is accessible by helicopter from Carcross, or by boat on Bennett Lake. The White Pass and Yukon Railway runs along the opposite side of Bennett Lake, approximately 1 kilometre from the property.

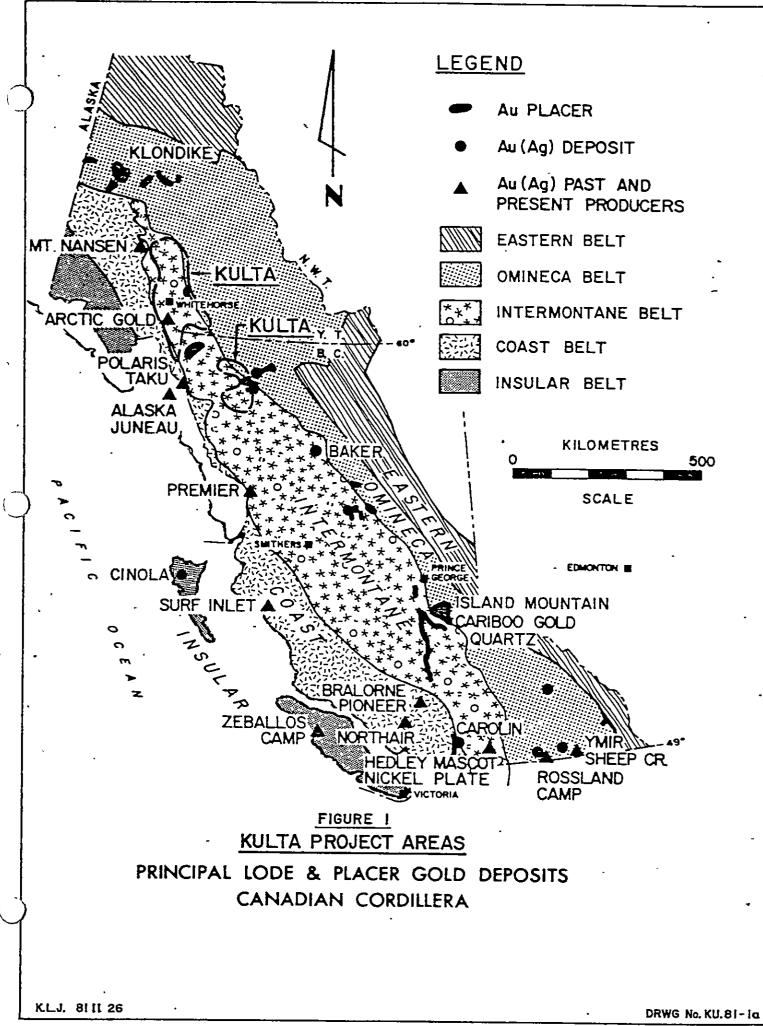
# TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

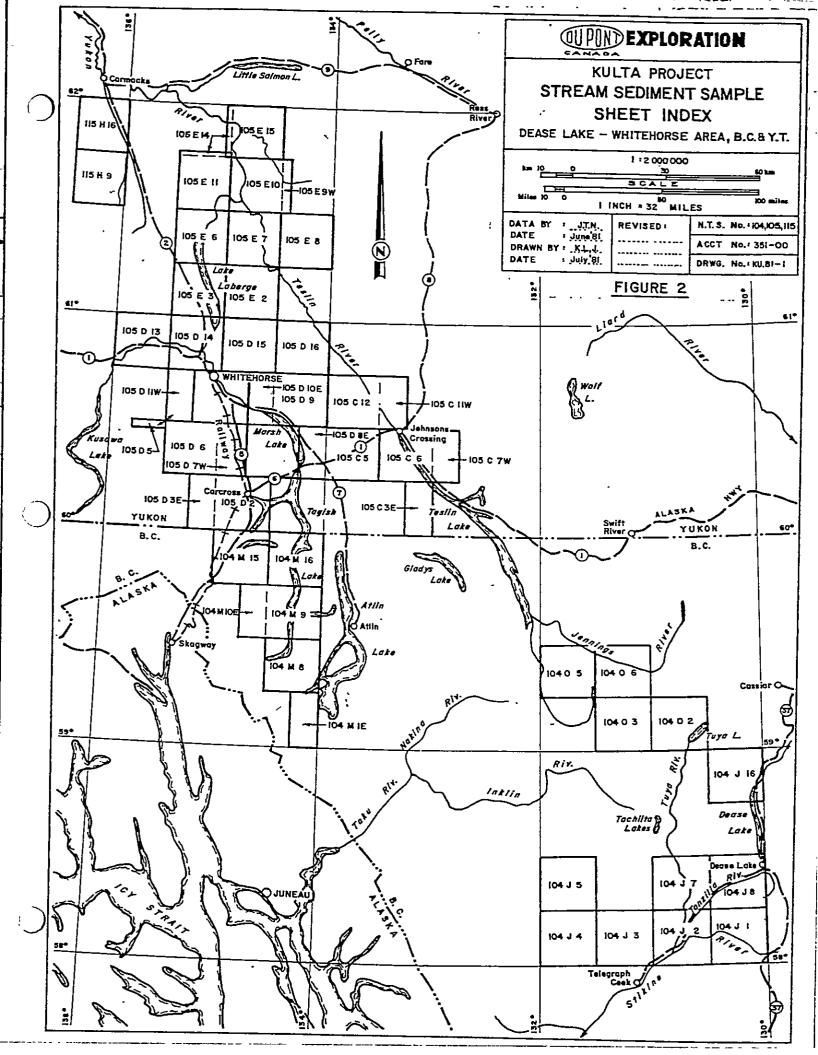
The claim lies on the west side of Bennett Lake in the Bennett Range of the Cassiar Mountains. Elevation varies from a high of 1800 metres to a low of 655 metres at Bennett Lake. The property is characterized by a small flat plateau in the west sloping steeply down to the lake. A number of small creeks which are usually dry during the summer months flow southeastward into Bennett Lake. Outcrop is abundant even in the lower elevations. Scattered stands of spruce, alder and willow are present to an elevation of 1100 metres. Above this level, shrubs and grasses predominate.

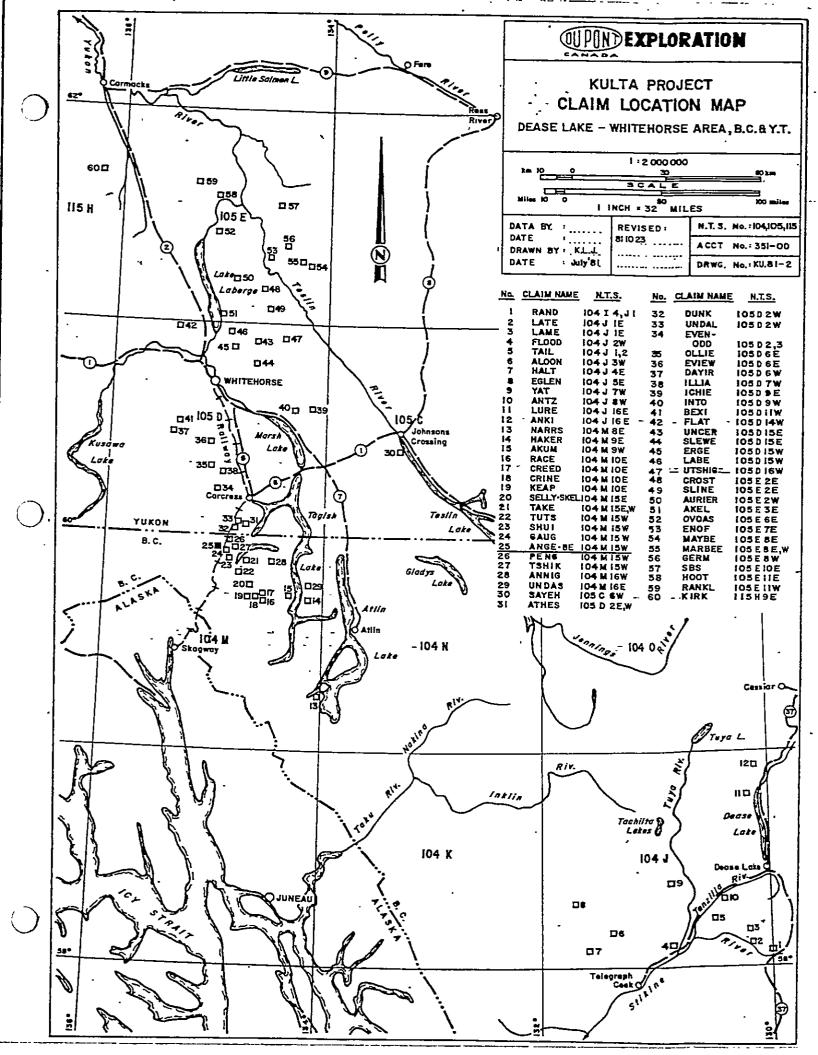
# PROPERTY DEFINITION

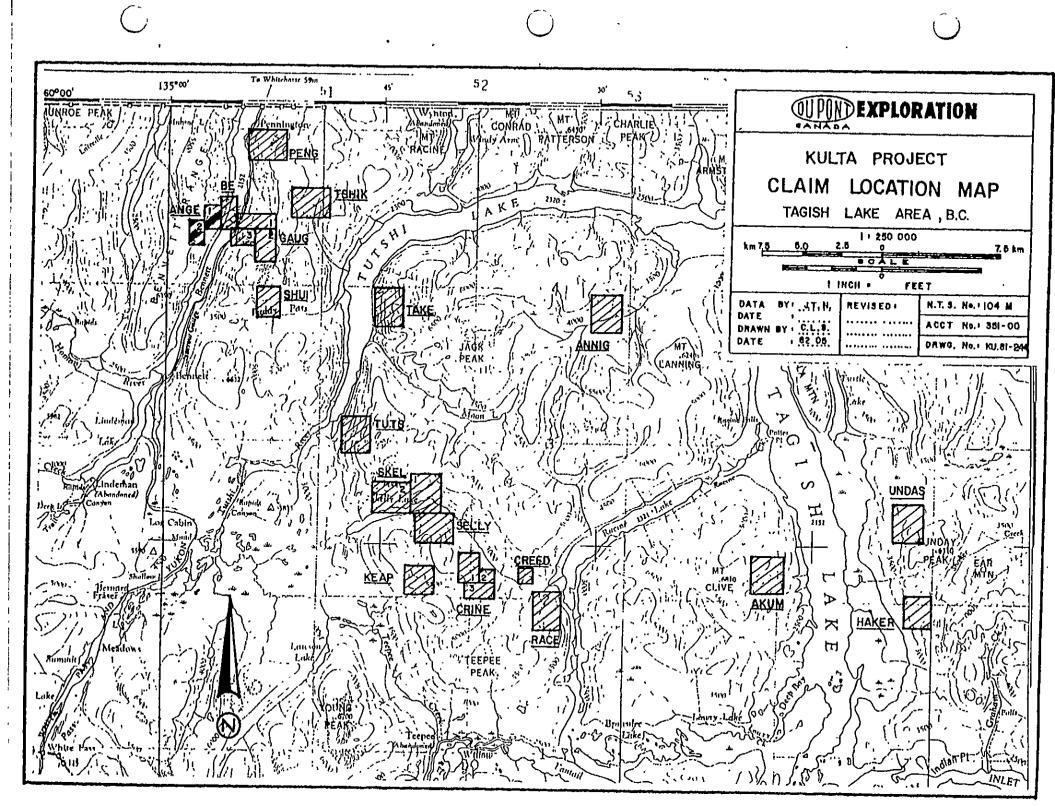
The ANGE property consists of two mineral claims, both of 6 units. See Dwg. KU.81-250 for claim locations. The claims are in good standing until 1982 June 23. The BE l claim (Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited adjoins ANGE l to the east.

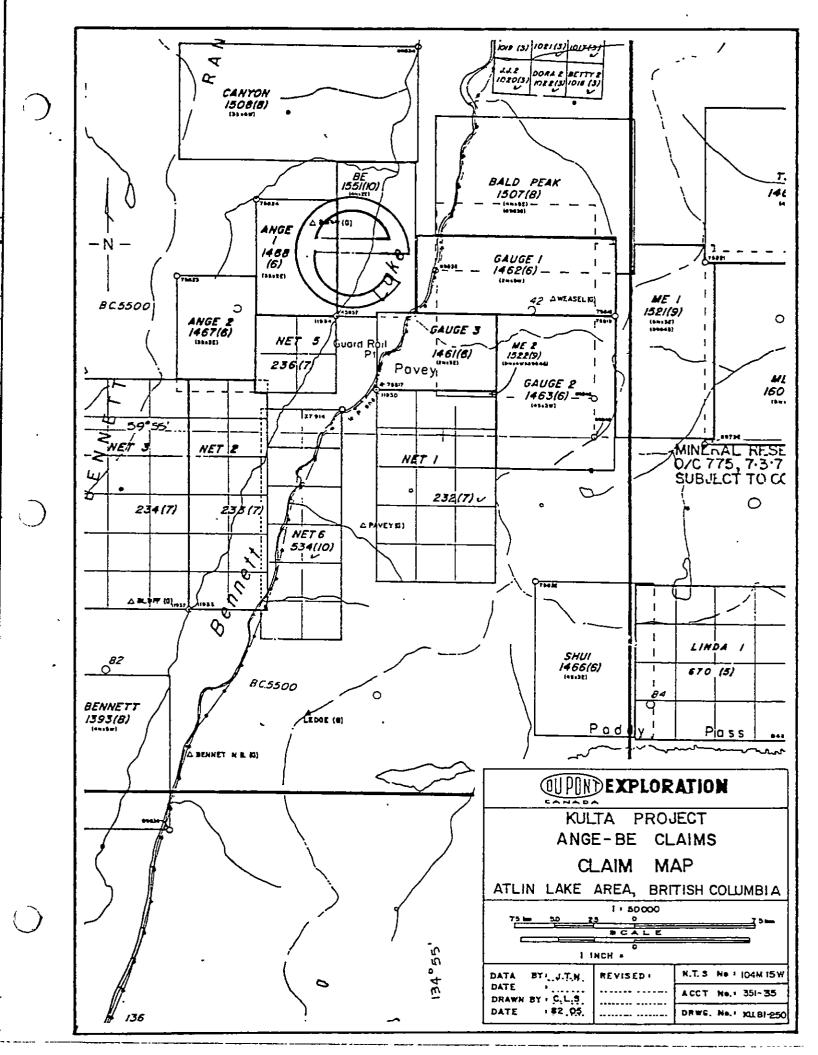
<u>Claim</u>	Record No.	Tag No.	Date Recorded
ANGE 1	1468	75824	1981 June 23
ANGE 2	1467	75823	1981 June 23











### PREVIOUS WORK

No previous work is recorded concerning the property. Evidence of an old working lies along the lake east of ANGE 1, within the BE 1 claim. The property was staked in 1981 June on the basis of a gold-rich soil sample taken from the workings. Follow-up work in August an September consisted of both soil and rock sampling. The property was observed to be underlain by granitic and metavolcanic rocks.

### PERSONNEL

Property work was performed by the following people on the dates indicated:

1981 August 7 & 8: H. Copland (Senior Geological Assistant) L. Cunningham (Junior Geological Ass't)
1981 Sept. 25: J.T. Neelands (Geologist) J. Dupas (Junior Geological Assistant) L. Harland (Junior Geological Assistant)

## GEOLOGY

## Regional Geology

The property lies within the Intermontane Belt of the western Cordillera. The belt consisting mainly of sedimentary and volcanic rocks stretches from the Yukon to southern British Columbia. The belt averages 150 kilometres in width and trends northwest-southeast. Bordering the belt to the west are the granitic rocks of the Coast Mountain Intrusions, which stretch along the entire B.C. coast into Alaska.

Physiographically, the region is part of the Yukon Plateau. This area is characterized by glaciated mountain peaks generally under 2000 metres in elevation and long narrow lake-filled valleys. To the west, the rugged extensively glaciated peaks of the Coast Mountains dominate.

The Tagish-Bennett Lake areas are dominated by rocks of the Intermontane Belt with small plutons (2-8 km in size) of Late

Cretaceous Coast Intrusions scattered throughout. The main front of the Coast Mountains occurs seven kilometres west of the area. The rocks of the Intermontane Belt comprise Palaeozoic metamorphic rocks (schists and gneiss), Pennsylvanian (?) and Permian volcanic and meta-volcanic rocks (Taku Group), Lower and Middle Jurassic sediments (Laberge Group), and Upper Cretaceous volcanic rocks (Hutshi Group). See Table of Formations (Table 1) and Dwg. No. KU.81-2b (Kulta Project Regional Geology).

The rocks generally occur in northwest trending belts as part of a large regional synclinorium (Wheeler 1961, p. 103). All Pre-Cretaceous rocks show this trend. Locally tight folding has been observed, possibly due to intrusive placement.

Economic mineralization has been exploited in the area from various sources. The Engineer Mine (Au,Ag) is hosted by quartz-calcite veins occuring in shales and greywackes of the Laberge Group. Venus Mine (Au,Ag) is hosted by a quartz vein cutting through Hutshi Group andesites. Numerous other showings similar to the Venus Mine occur in the Tagish Lake region.

#### Local Geology

The ANGE property is underlain by two major rock types. A wedge of Pre-Permian metamorphosed volcanic rocks is surrounded by granitic rocks of the Cretaceous Coast Mountain Intrusions. The granite ranges from a K-feldspar porphyry in the west to a non-porphyritic rock near the contact. The metamorphic rocks appear to have originally been mafic volcanic rocks. The hornfels occurs near the contact, and the metamorphic rocks occur in a 300-400 metre wide band between the intrusion. The lateral extent of this unit has yet to be established.

The following is a brief description of the units observed thus far on the property:

a. Granite - Map Unit 7a

This unit is coarse grained, equigranular and nonporphyritic near the contact with the metamorphic rocks. The rock is medium grey in colour, weathering to grey; it commonly has a slight orangey iron stain. Away from the contact, the rock assumes a porphyritic character. Phenocrysts of K-feldspar and quartz up to 2 cm across make-up 15-30% of the rock. Minor aplite veins up to 6 centimetres in width occur within this unit.

### TABLE I

## Table of Formations

# Miocene to Pleistocene (TQW)

Wrangell-Garibaldi: Basic to intermediate volcanics.

### Upper Cretaceous-Oligocene (KTo)

Ootsa Lake - Kamloops (Hutshi Group): Intermediate to acidic volcanic flows, tuff; non-marine.

### Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary

Nisling Range Alaskite, Nanika (KTq): Granite, quartz monzonite lesser granodiorite.

Babine (KTg): Granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz monzonite, lesser quartz monzonite, diorite, monzonite.

Lower and Middle Jurassic (JL)

Laberge-Quesnel (Stuhini Fmn): Greywacke, argillite, conglomerate; marine.

### Late Triassic - Early Jurassic

Hogem Granodiorite (EJg): Quartz diorite, granodiorite, lesser diorite, quartz monzonite.

Iron Mask (Ejd): Diorite, monzonite, syenite, quartz, diorite, minor pyroxenite, granodiorite.

Upper Triassic - Lower Jurassic (TJT)

Takla-Nicola: Augite porphyry, basaltic volcanics; siltstone, shale, limestone, conglomerate.

Mississippian - Triassic (MTC)

Cache Creek - Anvil Range: Chert, argillite, carbonate, basalt, associated diabase, gabbro, alpine ultramafic; marine.

Proterozoic - Palaeozoic

Central Gneiss - Skagit: Granitoid Gneiss, migmatite schist, amphibolite, plutonic rocks.

# b. Metavolcanic Rocks - Map Units la,c

This unit is commonly dark green to black, weathering dark green with a prominent iron staining. The rock is very fine-grained with minor dark and light banding ( 4 mm width) apparent in some pieces. Contact with the granitic rocks is sharp with hornfelsic development within several metres of the contact. Minor disseminated pyrite is common throughout this unit.

## Structure

No bedding was evident in the metamorphic rocks. They show a high degree of irregular fracturing and a lack of a regular measurable foliation.

## Mineralization

The entire unit of metavolcanic rocks is covered by a strong gossan. Minor disseminated pyrite throughout these rocks is responsible for this colour. Several talus pieces of granite with quartz veining were found in the upper slopes of ANGE 1 near the Triangulation Station. The quartz is heavily iron stained and contains up to 10% of pyrrhotite, galena pyrite and chalcopyrite. In the same area, a talus piece of metavolcanics contained up to 5% galena. Source of these rocks was not located. A small discontinuous quartz vein containing galena, arsenopyrite, and pyrite occurs at the old workings site, just east of ANGE 1 in the BE 1 claims.

### GEOCHEMISTRY

# Procedure

A total of 27 soil, 6 rock and 1 stream sediment sample were collected during 1981. Soil sampling was carried out on a 25 metre spacing along the higher slopes of ANGE 1. Rock samples were collected at random sites throughout the property. A lack of stream sediments due to the steep gradients of the creeks prevented further sampling of this nature.

The soil samples were collected from below the organic layer with a mattock and placed in a kraft paper envelope. A sample number was marked on the bag and on flagging tape which was secured to the sample site.

All samples were shipped to Min-En Laboratories Limited, North Vancouver for preparation and analysis. All samples were analyzed for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Hg, As, Au and Sb. In addition, the soils and sediments were also analyzed for Mn and the rocks for Ni. All samples were sieved to -80 mesh. The stream sediment sample was initially sieved to -20 mesh and a heavymineral separation and analysis was performed for Cu, Ag and Au. Refer to Appendix I for details on the analytical procedures.

### Results

A statistical analysis of the results obtained from regional stream sediment samples was performed to determine background and anomalous values for the various elements. Details of this analysis appears in a report by Neelands (1982) titled "Geochemical Report - Kulta Regional Stream Sediment Sampling Programme in the Dease Lake and Tagish Lake Areas". Table II reproduced from that report reveals medium background values obtained for the elements studied. Table III shows the results of a report titled "Kulta Follow-Up" (Neelands 1982). The two studies show a good correlation between the stream sediment (heavy mineral) samples. The anomalous values given in Table III will be applied to the results of this property.

The results of geochemical sampling on ANGE 1 & 2 are tabled on Dwg. No. KU.81-169. These results have also been tabulated as to frequency distribution of elements occuring in soils (Table IV).

The original stream sediment sample (9702B) was anomalous in Au (20,000 ppb in fine heavy mineral sample) Ag (220 ppm in fine heavy mineral sample) and Pb (2220 in fines). Comparison of Tables III and IV indicate an overall anomalous nature of the soils in most elements. Only Hg and Au showed a trend to normal background levels. The greatest concentration of anomalous values occurred in the area where the mineralized talus samples were found.

Rock geochemistry revealed numerous anomalies in most elements tested. Values of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au were especially notable in a few samples. This reflects the galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite seen in the talus pieces. A sample (8447D) from the quartz vein east of ANGE 1 provided the highest Au value (3200 ppb in fines). Summarized on Table V are the rock types tested and the most anomalous values.

Values for all elements tested in the rock samples are tabulated on Drawing No. KU.81-168.

# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Follow-up work has located a number of anomalies in soils and in the rocks, northeast of the original anomalous creek sample. Talus pieces containing mineralized quartz veins have been

# TABLE II

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# Kulta Regional Stream Sediment Sampling Programme

Element	No. of Samples	Mean ppm	Median Background ppm	Standard Deviation	95% Threshold
			<u>PPm</u>	·····	ppm
Мо	625	1.8	1.0	1.39	4.0
Cu(Cl)CHm	598	44.5	38.0	27.39	150.0
Cu(C2)F	621	35.9	32.0	21.15	80.0
Pb	622	16.3	15.0	7.08	30.0
Zn	598	67.0	65.0	23.77	150.0
Ag(Sl)CHm	623	1.04	1.0	0.50	2.5
Ag(S2)F	628	0.71	1.0	0.32	1.6
Mn	602	589.6	570.0	232.6	1200.0
Au(Gl)CHm	588	8.21	5.0	5.22	25.0
Au(G2)F	579	6.2	5.0	4.66	15.0
%HM			6.0%		

# Background and Anomalous Values

# TABLE III

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# Kulta Follow-Up

# Background and Anomalous Values

Element			M	iedium		
	(227	Mineral samples)	SiH (4	3 Samples)	Soil (4	61 samples)
	Median	Anomalous	Median	Anomalous	Median	Anomalous
MoF	1.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	15.0
CuF CuFHM	30.0	90.0	70.0	160.0	40.0	250.0
CuHM	50.0	180.0				
PbF	20.0	60.0	20.0	30.0	20.0	50.0
ZnF	60.0	160.0	80.0	100.0	90.0	200.0
AgF AgFHM	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.7
AgCHM	0.8	2.6				
HgF	25.0	50.0	40.0	80.0	35.0	160.0
AsF	10.0	50.0	15.0	45.0	15.0	120.0
MnF	500.0	1000.0	800.0	2000.0	700.0	2000.0
AuF AuFHM	5.0	30.0	5.0	15.0	5.0	20.0
AuCHM	5.0	50.0				
SPL	15.0	40.0	25.0	40.0	20.0	40.0
HM <b>7</b>						

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Class	Мо	L	Cu		Pb F	Zn F	1	λg		۱ <sub>Но</sub>	. λs	Г <sub>Ил</sub>	1		-	1 -1	ı
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# TABLE V

# Description of Rock Samples

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00 ppm) 0),Ag(270)
0 ppm), ppb)
ppm
400 ppm),

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found in the upper slopes. These veins appear similar in nature to the vein east of ANGE 1 near the old workings. Detailed investigation should be carried out to find the source of the quartz in the upper zone and possible relations to the lower vein. Sampling on the areas above the original anomalous creek should also be initiated.

HJC/krl

# COST STATEMENT

# Wages

l Sr. Geol. Assistants, 2 manday(s) (1981 Aug. 7 & 8) l Geologist, l manday (1981 Sept. 25) 3 Jr. Geol. Assistants, 4 manday(s) (1981 Aug. 7&8, Sept. 25)	\$	118.58 150.00 215.15
X	ę	483.73

# Room & Board

Loca	ation	Daily Rate	Date	No. of 			
	ross cehorse	\$25.00 50.00	1981 Aug.3,5,6 1981 Sept. 26	4 3		\$ 	100.00 150.00
						\$	250.00
Trar	sportatio	<u>n</u>					
	2 day(s Helicopte \$432.50	) @ \$35.85 r in suppo /hr includ	Whitehorse, YT): /day ort of field work ( ling fuel (Flying b Ltd. of Prince Ge	ο <del>ν</del>		Ş	71.70
	Dates (19	81): Aug.	7&8, Sept. 25	No. of hrs	: 3.25	<u>1</u> ,	405.63

# Analytical Services

Type of Sample	No. of	Fraction <u>Analyzed</u> F FHM CHM	Mo	Cu		neni Ni				Au	Sb	Unit Price	
Soil Rock	26 1 1 4	x	x x x	X X	X X		X X X X	X	 x	X X X	x	31.00 15.05	591.50 31.00 15.05 91.00
Preparati		Rock Soil/Silt				25 s 35/s							\$ 13.75 22.10

Mo(\$0.90), Cu(\$0.90), Pb(\$0.90), Zn(\$0.90), Ni(0.90), Ag(\$0.90/ \$2.00), Hg(\$4.50), As(\$3.00), Mn(\$0.90), Au(\$5.00), Sb(\$3.75)

\$ 764.40

\$1,477.33

Cost

Report Preparation

 $\left( \right)$ 

Drafting: 1 day @ \$100/day Typing: 1 day @ \$95.00 Map preparation 8 maps at 16¢/square foot			\$	100.00 95.00 11.52
			\$	206.52
	-	GRAND TOTAL:	\$3	,181.98

<u>م</u>

· <u>Cost</u>

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Christie, R. L.; "Geology: Bennett (104M)", G.S.C. Preliminary Series Map No. 19-1957, 1957.

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- Neelands, J. T.; "Geochemical Report Kulta Regional Stream Sediment Sampling Programme in the Dease Lake and Tagish Lake Areas", Assessment Report, 1982.
- Neelands, J. T.; "Kulta Follow-Up (104-J, 104-M)" Geological and Geochemical Report, 1982.
- Wheeler, J. O.; "Whitehorse Map-Area, Yukon Territory (105-0)", G.S.C. Memoir 312, 1961.

## QUALIFICATIONS

I, Hugh J. Copland Jr., do hereby certify that:

- I am a geologist residing at 5250 Ash Street, Vancouver, British Columbia and employed by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited.
- 2. I am a recent graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Geology and McMaster University with a B.Eng. (Mechanical).
- 3. I have practised my profession in geology for the past two summers in British Columbia and the Yukon.
- 4. In August and September 1981, I participated in the field programme described in this report on behalf of Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited.

A. Corland

H. J. Copland 1982 May 14

## QUALIFICATIONS

- I, John Thomas Neelands, do hereby certify that:
- I am a geologist residing at 118-B W. 14th Ave, Vancouver, British Columbia and employed by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited.
- 2. I am a graduate of Carleton University (1971) in Ottawa, Canada, and hold a B.Sc., degree in Geology.
- 3. I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada and of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.
- 4. I have been practising my profession for the past ten years and have been active in the mining industry for the past sixteen years.
- 5. Between 1981 May and 1981 October, I supervised and participated in the field programme described in this report on behalf of Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited.

J.T. Neelands 1982 May

# APPENDIX I

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# Laboratory Procedures

# APPENDIX I.

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 HNO3 and HClO, 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 1

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.

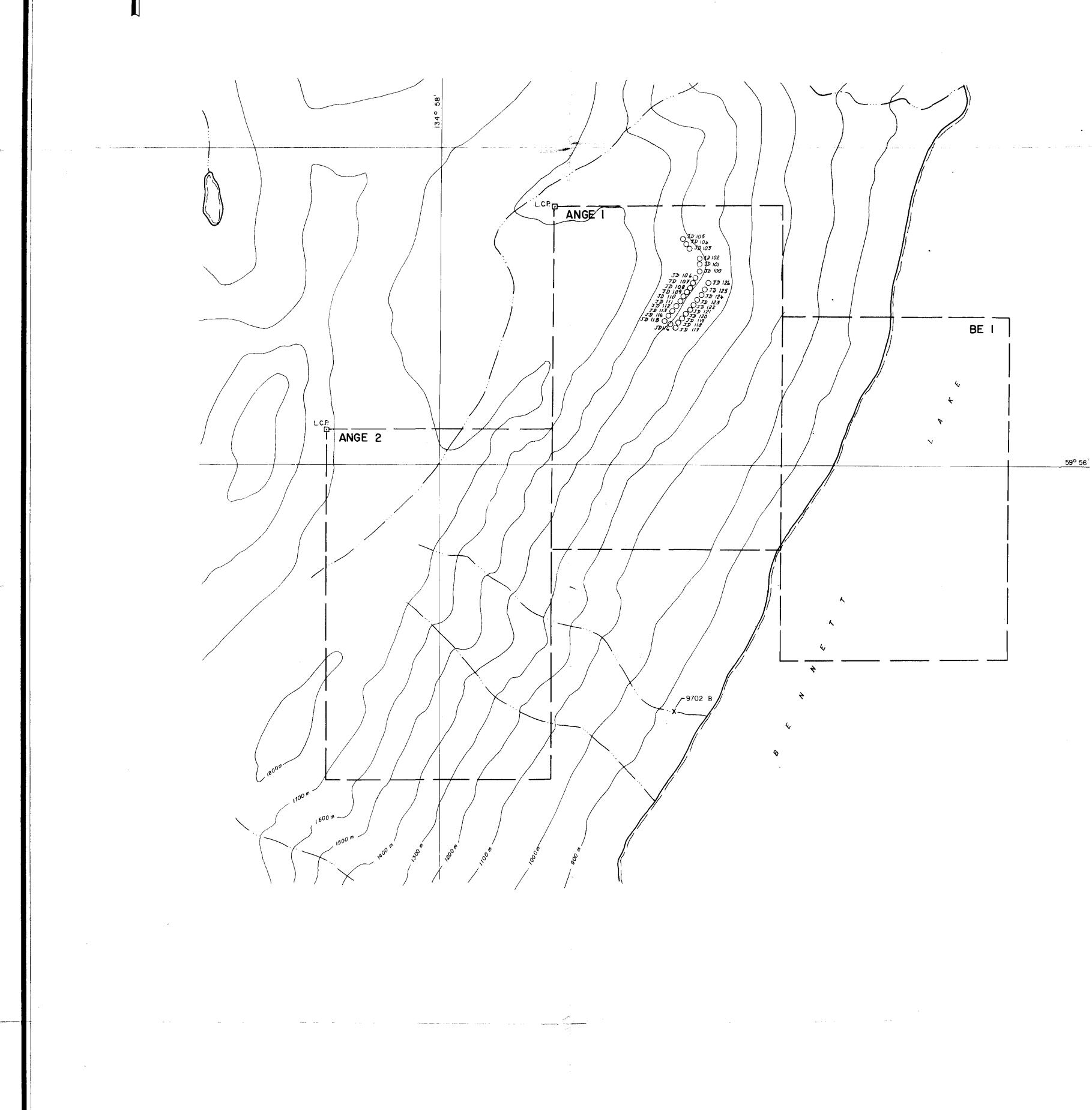
1.0 gram of the samples are digested for 6 hours with  $HNO_3$  and  $HCIO_4$  mixture.

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  $C_2H_2-N_2O$  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 CS<sub>2</sub>N (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub> 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.



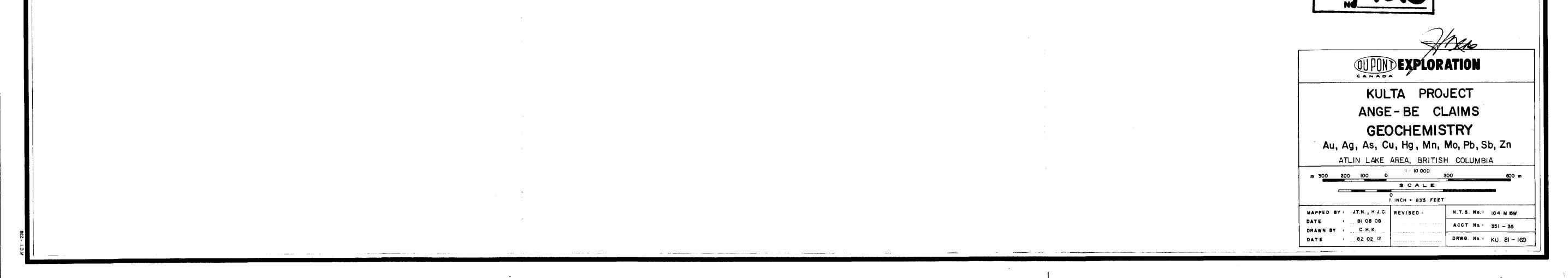
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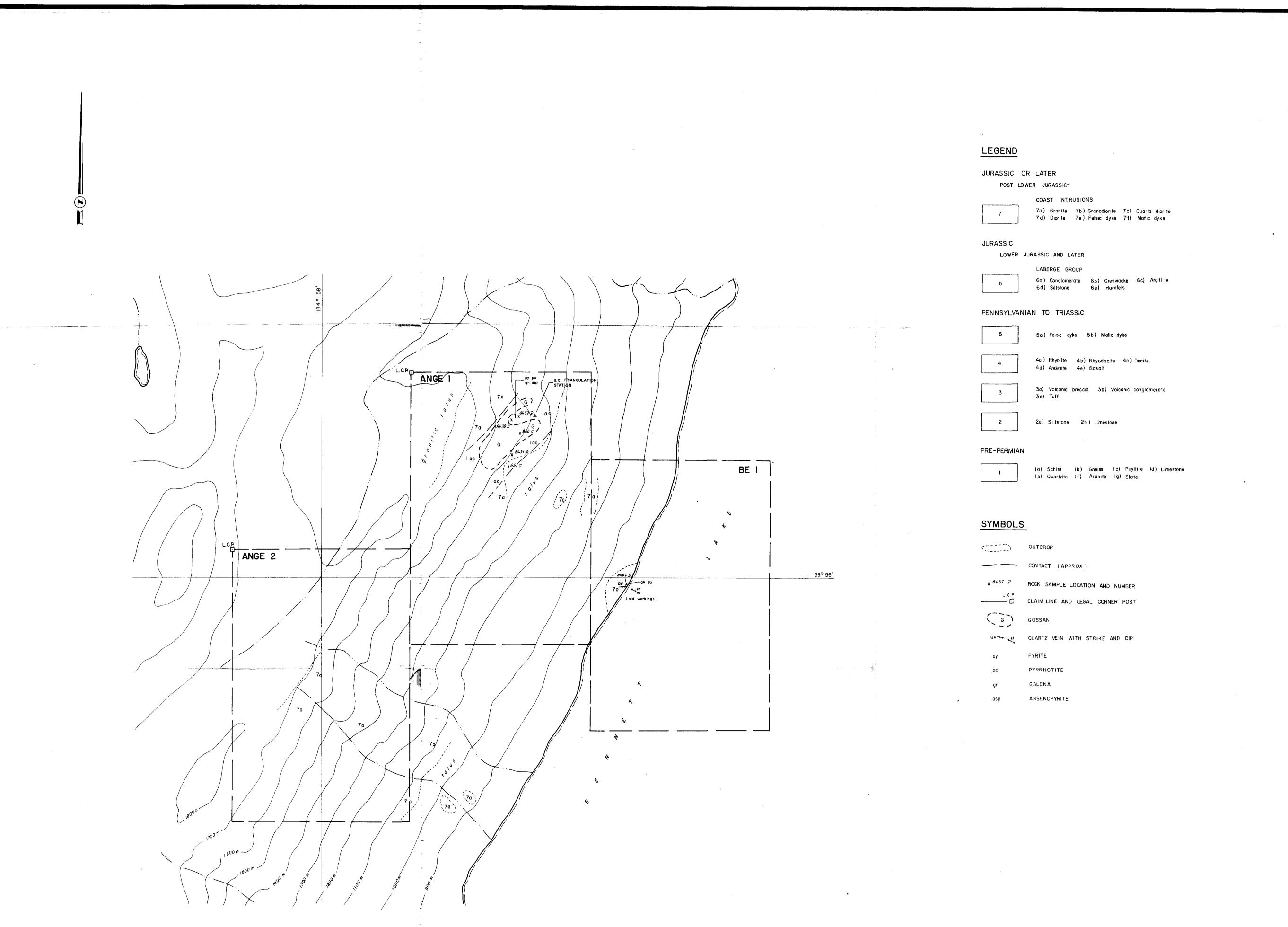
# LEGEND

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O JD 126 SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION and NUMBER ٠ X— 9702 B ORIGINAL SIEVED HEAVY MINERAL SAMPLE LOCATION (1981) and NUMBER

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT





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Sample	Мо ррт -80 F	Cu ppm -80 F	Pb ppm -80 F	Zn ppm -80 F	Ni ppm -80 F		ո թթել	$\begin{array}{c} As \\ ppm \\ -80 \\ F \end{array}$	Au ppb -80 F	Sb ppm -80 F	
850 C	6	369	31 🗒				10	133		22	
-851 C	7	49	53-			1. A.	15	128		8	
8437 D	2	710	22700-	8400	12	270	.0 20	13	40	42	
8438 D	1	1550	25000 °	10000	1.2	3250	.0 470	<1	570	150	
8439 D	I	192	550 -	276	- 99	10	.4 10	1	10	30	
8447 D	1	105	20500	26	30	315	.0 105	13400	3200	415	
			~	ROČK	ASSA	Y					
			Sample [	РЪ - 2.	Zn Z	Ag oz/T - c	Au 2/1				
			85C C	.01	.02	.10 .1	006				

ROCK GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

0.20	С.	• 01	•02	.10	.006	
851	С	.01	.01	.08	.008	

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

