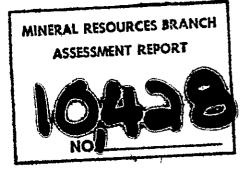
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DU PONT OF CANADA EXPLORATION LIMITED

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE SELLY PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION

(BRITISH COLUMBIA)

LAT. 59°45', LONG. 134°53'

NTS: 104-M-(5E

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

> Submitted by: J.T. Neelands D. M. Strain, 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 and KU.81-1a. As a results of an anomalous gold sample in a creek draining north into Skelly Lake the SELLY Property and other Du Pont properties were staked (Dwg. KU.81-244).

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The SELLY claim is located within the Atlin Mining Division, NTS 104-M-5E (Lat. 59°45'N, Long. 134°53'W). The property is located at the southwest end of Skelly Lake. The nearest population centre is Carcross, YT, approximately 50 km to the northwest. The claim is accessible by helicopter from Carcross or from a point along the Carcross-Skagway Alaska Highway, 15 kilometres west of the claims.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The claims lie on the mountain slope at the southwest corner of Skelly Lake. Elevation varies from a high of 1750 metres to a low of 850 metres at the lake. The slope is dissected by various streams running north into Skelly Lake and northeast into Racine Creek. Mature stands of spruce occur at the lower elevations while willow, alders and spruce bushes dominate in the higher regions.

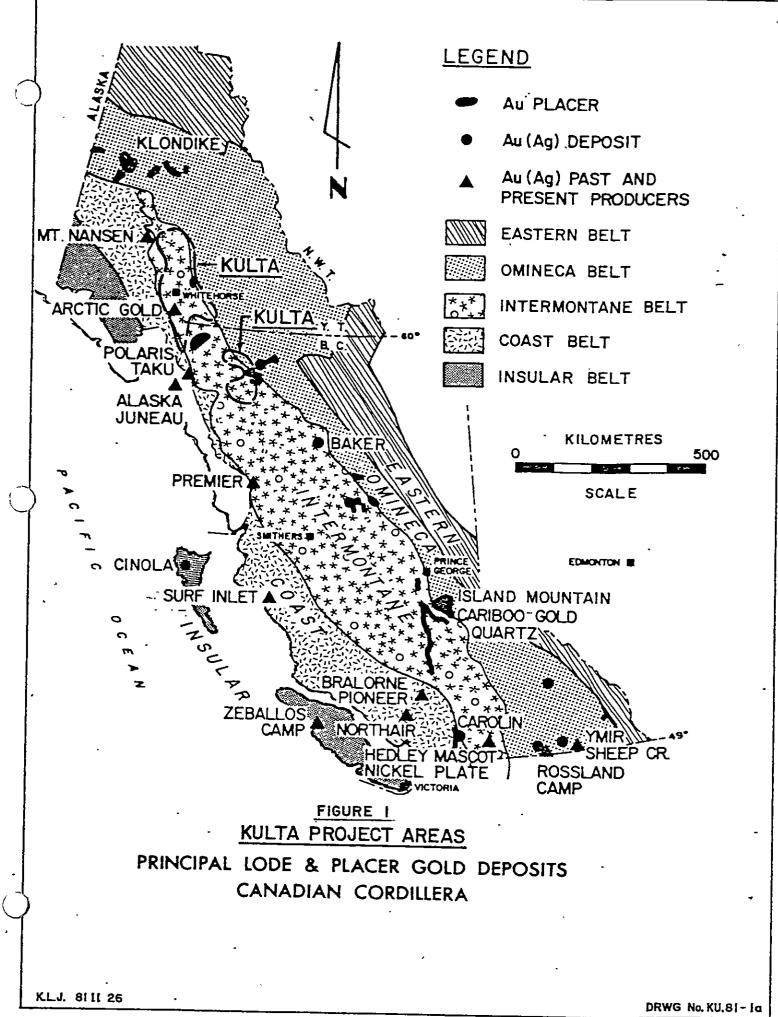
PROPERTY DEFINITION

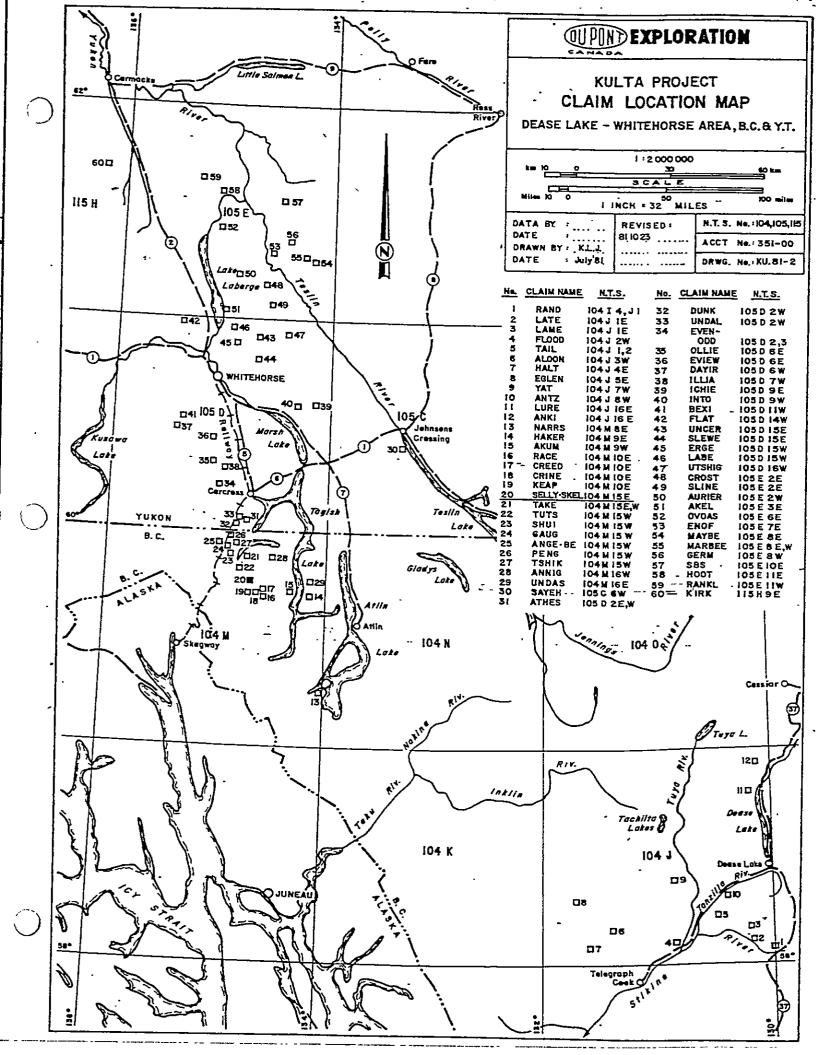
The SELLY property consists of one claim of 20 units. See Dwg. KU.81-247 for claim locations. The claims are in good standing until 1982 June 23.

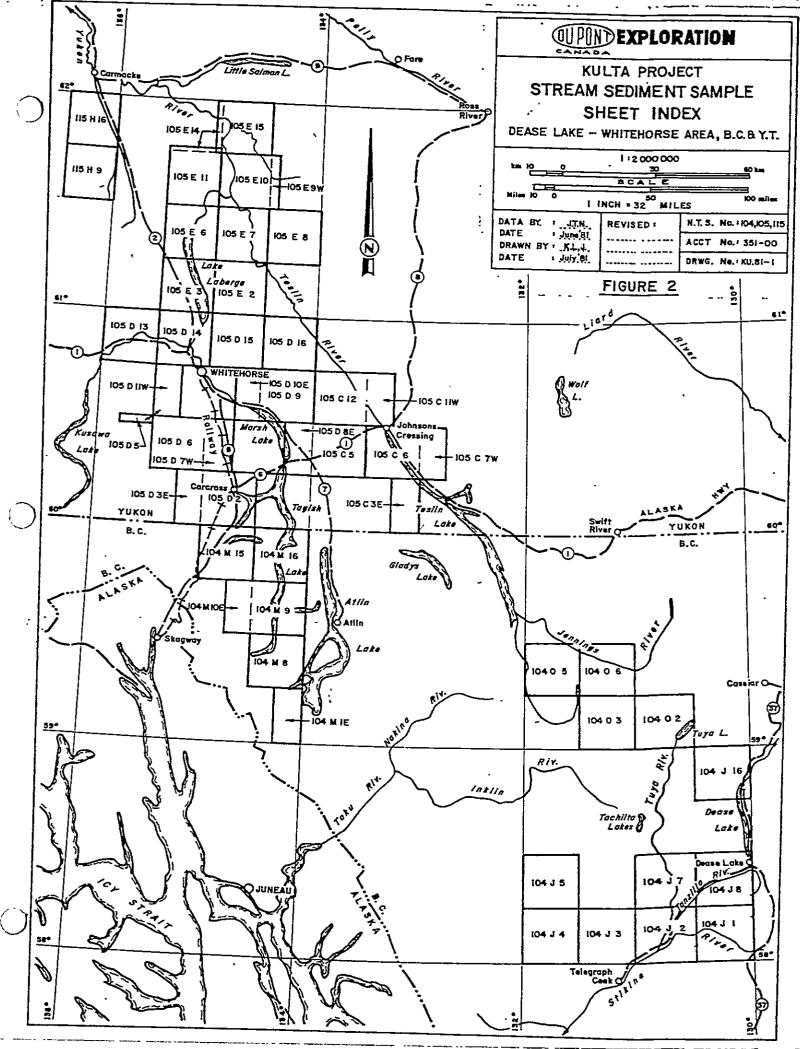
SELLY Record No.: 1453 Tag No. : 75800 Date Recorded: 1981 June 23

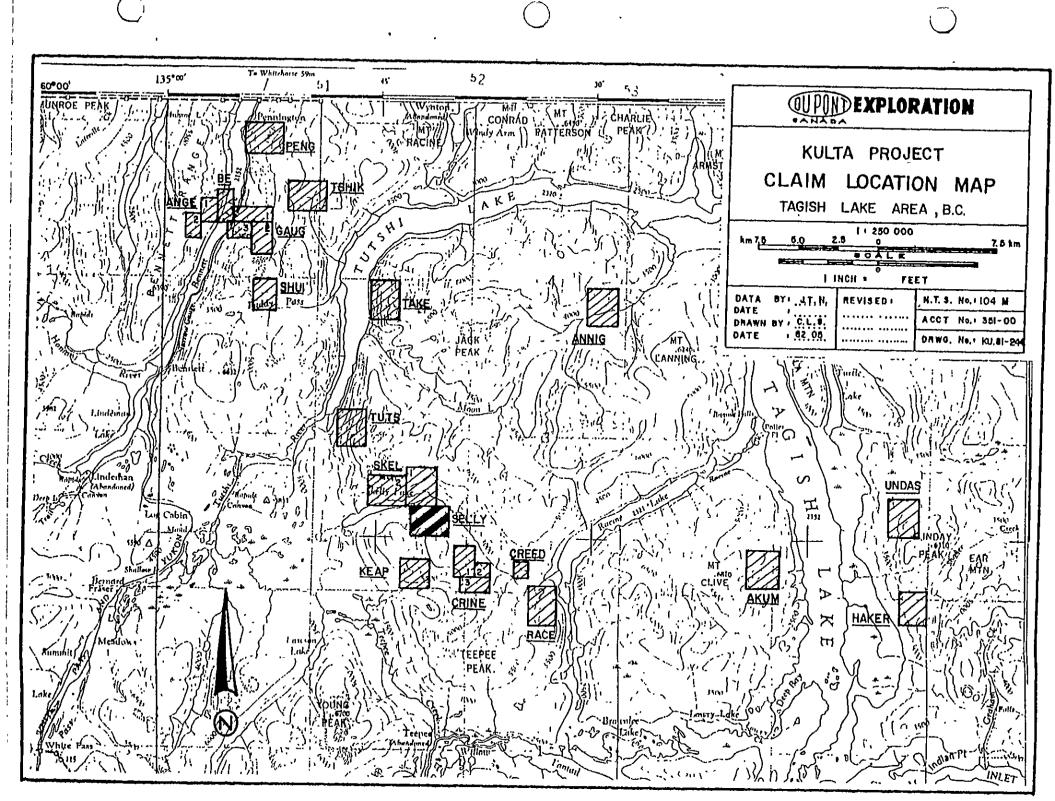
PREVIOUS WORK

No previous work is recorded concerning the property. The property was staked in 1981 June on the basis of an auriferous stream sediment anomaly. Follow-up work in July and August consisted of collecting the following samples: 27 soil, 12 rock, and 6 stream sediment. The property was observed to be underlain by metamorphic rocks intruded by granitic rocks.









PERSONNEL

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

1981 July 30: D. M. Strain July 31: D. M. Strain, C. L. Colwell Aug. 1 : D. M. Strain, C. L. Colwell, P. Webb

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.

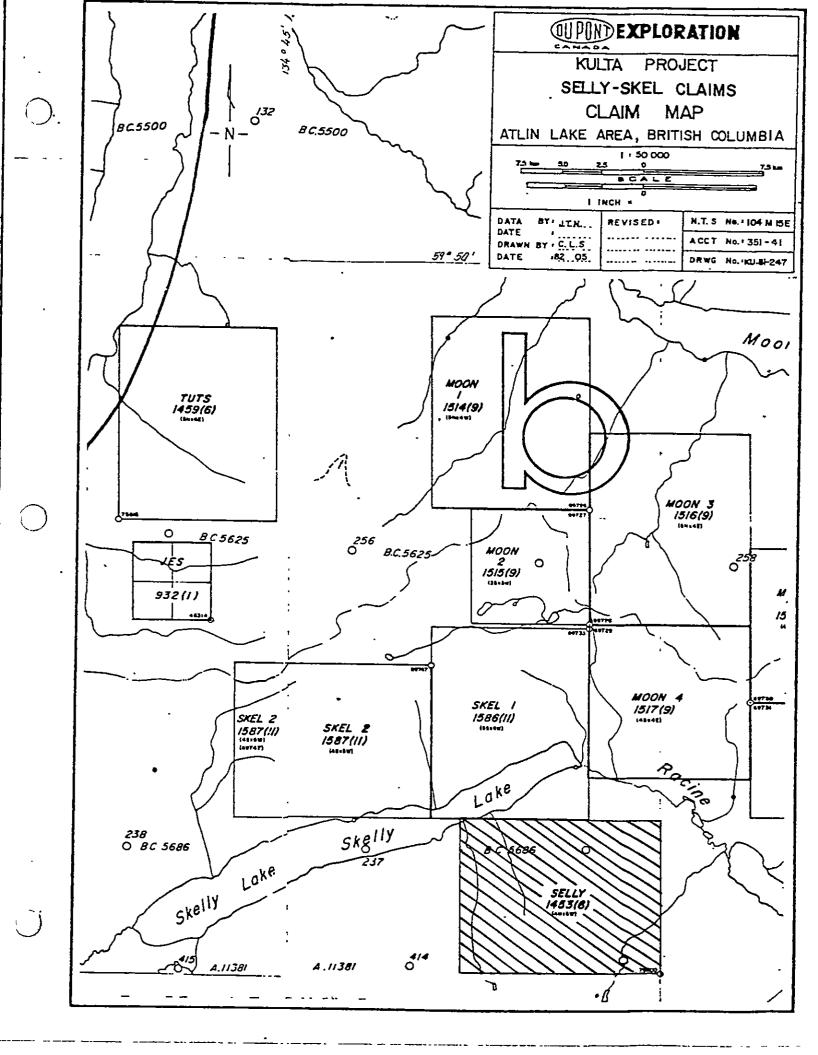


TABLE I

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.

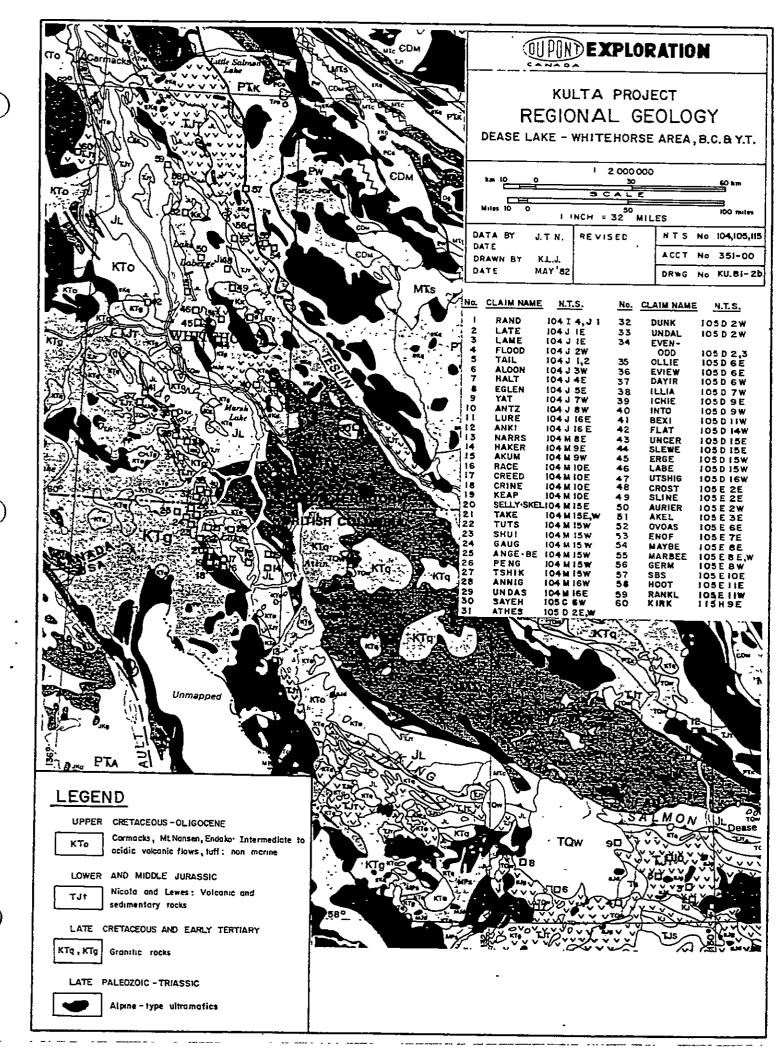
Mississippian - Triassic (MTC)

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.





Local Geology

The SELLY claim is underlain by metamorphosed sediments and volcanics intruded by granites and granodiorites in the western portion of the claim. The metamorphic rocks have been determined to be Pre-Permian (GSC Map 19-1957, Bennett) and in the property area are composed mainly of quartzites, gneiss, and chloritic meta-volcanics. Intruding in the west are the granodioritic lower Jurassic Coast Intrusions. Mafic dykes probably related to the intrusion occur in the metamorphic rocks near the contact. Large xenoliths of the metamorphic rocks are observed surrounded by the intrusion adjacent to the contact.

The following is a brief description of the units observed:

a. Granodiorite - Map Unit, 7ab

This unit is medium grained and equigranular. In some areas it weathers to a red-brown gossan. Mode of this rock averages: 40% Plagioclase, 20% K-feldspar, 15% Quartz, 15% Biotite.

b. Metasediments & Volcanics - Map Units la,b,c,d,h

These units are primarily light grey, fine-grained quartzites weathering to a storng gossanous colour in some areas. Poorly developed gneisses occur with dark green chloritic layering. Minor flow-banded rhyolite is present within the gneiss that is associated with chlorite and albite. Most of these rocks are well foliated.

c. Dykes - Map Unit 7f

These dykes observed cutting the metamorphic rocks near the intrusive contact have a light grey matrix with phenocrysts of plagioclase and biotite. The plagioclase is euhedral up to 0.5 cm in size. Biotite phenocrysts are small and comprise 5-10% of the rock. Generally, the rock can be said to be andesitic in composition.

Structure

Foliation of the metamorphic rocks follow regional trends. Orientation of foliation gives a northwest trend and generally steep dips. Poorly defined bedding visible in the quartzites shows a steep near vertical dip and a northeast strike.

Mineralization

Numerous gossans occur on this property. These are due to disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite found in the rocks. Near the intrusive contact zones of carbonatization and small skarns occur. Within these altered zones, minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and galena were observed to be finely disseminated. Small quartz veins are also present in the metamorphic rocks adjacent to the intrusion. Minor disseminated sphalerite is present in the flow banded rhyolite.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Procedure

A total of 27 soil, 6 rock and 12 stream sediment samples were collected during 1981. Stream sediment samples were collected on the anomalous creek, above the original sample at 200 metre intervals. They were collected with an aluminum scoop and after sieving to either -14 mesh or 10 mesh were placed in a plastic bag with a sample bag. The sample site was marked with flagging tape bearing the same number.

Soil samples were collected on a 100 metre spacing along a traverse covering the northwestern portion of the claims. 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.

Rock samples were taken at random points throughout the property. Stream samples were sieved to -14 mesh in the field except for the original which was -10 mesh.

All samples were shipped to Min-En Laboratories ltd., North Vancouver, for preparation and analysis. All samples were analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Au. In addition, the soil and sediment samples were also analyzed for Hg and Sb. All samples were sieved to -80 mesh. The stream sediment samples were first sieved to -20 mesh and a heavy mineral separation and analysis was performed for Cu, Ag and Au. Refer to Appendix A for detail 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 SELLY are tabled on Dwg. No. KU.81-159. These results have also been tabulated as to frequency distribution of elements for soils (see Table IV) and stream sediments (Table V).

The original stream sediment samples (5087D & 5088D) ran 85 ppb and 45 ppb respectively in the coarse heavy minerals fraction. Follow-up stream sediment samples taken upstream of the original also turned up anomalous gold values: 9206D:120 ppb, 9205D:105 ppb and 9204D:100 ppb. Soil samples adjacent to this creek located only normal background values. A series of anomalous soil samples occur near Skelly Lake just north of the SELLY claims. High values of Cu, Zn, Ag and Sb were encountered. One sample (C249) ran 522 ppb Au.

Rock geochemistry failed to isolate the source of the anomalous values. Summarized below are the rock samples taken, their type, and any anomalous values they contained:

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Follow-up work on the original anomalous stream sediment sample failed to isolate the source of the high gold values. It is recommended that further sampling be carried out on the property. The stream from which sediment sample 8087D was obtained should be examined to confirm the orignal value. Soil traverses should be carried out on the eastern half of the claims to find extensions of the 522 ppb gold value in soil sample C249.

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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 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
ŧнм			6.0%		

Background and Anomalous Values

TABLE III

Kulta Follow-Up

Background and Anomalous Values

Element			M	ledium	•	
	(227	Mineral samples)		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				
РЪF	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				
SЪF	15.0	40.0	25.0	40.0	20.0	40.0
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Table Z SELLY Heavy Mineral Stream Sediment Frequency Distribution of Elements

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TABLE VI

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Description of Rock Samples

Rock Type	Anomalous Values
Meta-sediment xenolith	Pb (133 ppm)
Quartz veining	None
Quartz vein near contact	Pb (121 ppm)
Quartz vein float	None
Quartz vein in skarn	Cu (121 ppm)
Pyrite-bearing calcite vein	Zn (136 ppm)
Pyrite-bearing quartz float	Pb (105 ppm), Au, (20 ppb)
Quartz float with pyrite & pyrrhotite	None
Quartz vein in gneiss	None
Pyrite-bearing gneiss	None
Grey quartz vein in gneiss	None
Unknown	None
	Meta-sediment xenolith Quartz veining Quartz vein near contact Quartz vein float Quartz vein in skarn Pyrite-bearing calcite vein Pyrite-bearing quartz float Quartz float with pyrite & pyrrhotite Quartz vein in gneiss Pyrite-bearing gneiss Grey quartz vein in gneiss

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COST STATEMENT

Wages							Cost
l Sr. Geol. As 2 Jr. Geol. As	sistant, sistants,	3 manday(s) (1981 Ju 3 manday(s) (1981 J	ily 30 July 3	,31,Aug. 1,Aug.7)	7)	\$ 	219.18 152.46
Room & Board						\$	371.64
Location	Daily Rate	Date		No. of Days			
Carcross	\$25.00	1981 July 30,31,Aug	J.7	6		\$	150.00
Transportation	<u>L</u>						
 a. Truck Rental (Avis-Whitehorse, YT): 2 day(s) @ \$35.85/day \$ 71.70 b. Helicopter in support of field work @ \$432.50/hr including fuel (Flying by Viking Helicopter Ltd. of Prince George) 							
Dates (198	1): July	30,31 Aug.7	No. d	of hrs:	1.2	<u>\$</u>	519.00
						Ş	590.70

Analytical Services

Type of Sample	No. of	Fraction Analyzed F FHM CHM	Mo Cu			its Ana . Ag Hg			So	Unit Price	
Heavy Mineral	4 4	x x	X X X		х.	x x x	x	x x x	x	\$22.75 7.90	\$ 91.00 31.60
Soil	27		хх	x	х	хх	x	x	x	20.95	565.65
Rock	11	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		12.70	139.70
Preparati	-	Rock Heavy Miner Soil/Silt	al 4	@ \$	20.00	sample /sample sample	е				24.75 80.00 22.95
Ma(\$0.90)	0.1	(\$0 00) Th/	<pre>co ool</pre>	17		<u></u>	10 00	-			

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)

\$ 955.65

Report Preparation	Cost
Drafting: 1 day @ \$100/day Typing: 1 day @ \$95.00 Map preparation 8 maps (9 sq ft) at 16¢/square foot	\$ 100.00 95.00 11.52
	\$ 206.52
GRAND TOTAL:	\$2,274.51

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REFERENCES

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

QUALIFICATIONS

- I, David M. Strain, do hereby certify that:
- I am a geologist residing at #7 2341 West Broadway, Vancouver, British Columbia, and employed on a part time basis by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited.
- I am a graduate of Cambrian College of Applied Arts and Technology (Sudbury, Ontario) with a Diploma in Geological Engineering Technology.
- I am presently enrolled in the Geological Sciences programme at the University of British Columbia endeavoring to obtain a B.Sc. degree in geology.
- I have practised my profession in geology for the past four years in Ontario and British Columbia.
- 5. On 1982 August 10 and 11, I executed geological and geochemical surveys on the OLLIE claim on behalf of Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited.

David M. Strain 1982 May

APPENDIX I

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Laboratory Procedures

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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_L 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 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

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.

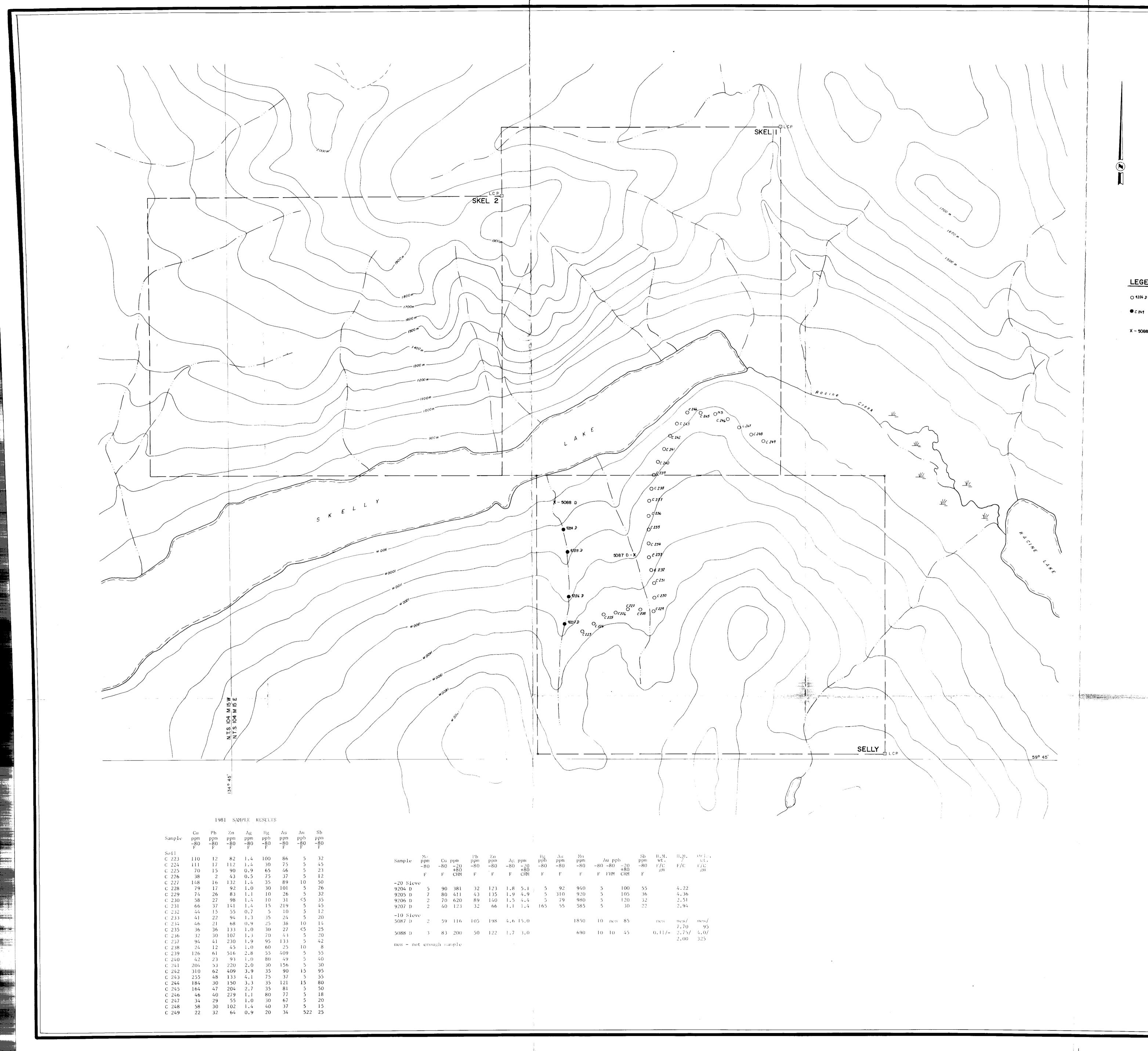
1.0 gram of the samples are digested for 6 hours with HNO_3 and $HClO_4$ mixture.

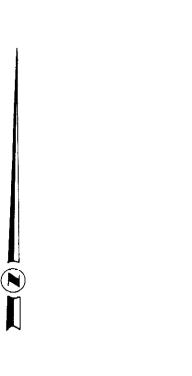
After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume. The solutions are analyzed by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometers.

Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver, Cadmium, Cobalt, Nickel and Manganese are analysed using the CH₂H₂-Air flame combination but the Molybdenum determination is carried out by C₂H₂-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 CS N (C H 5) as a reagent. The detection limit obtained is 1. ppm.

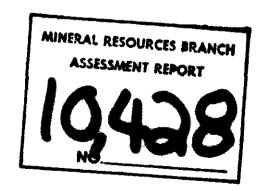
Fluorine analysis is carried out on a 200 milligram sample. After fusion and suitable dilutions the fluoride ion concentration in rocks or soil samples are measured quantitatively by using fluorine specific ion electrode. Detection limit of this test is 10 ppm F.





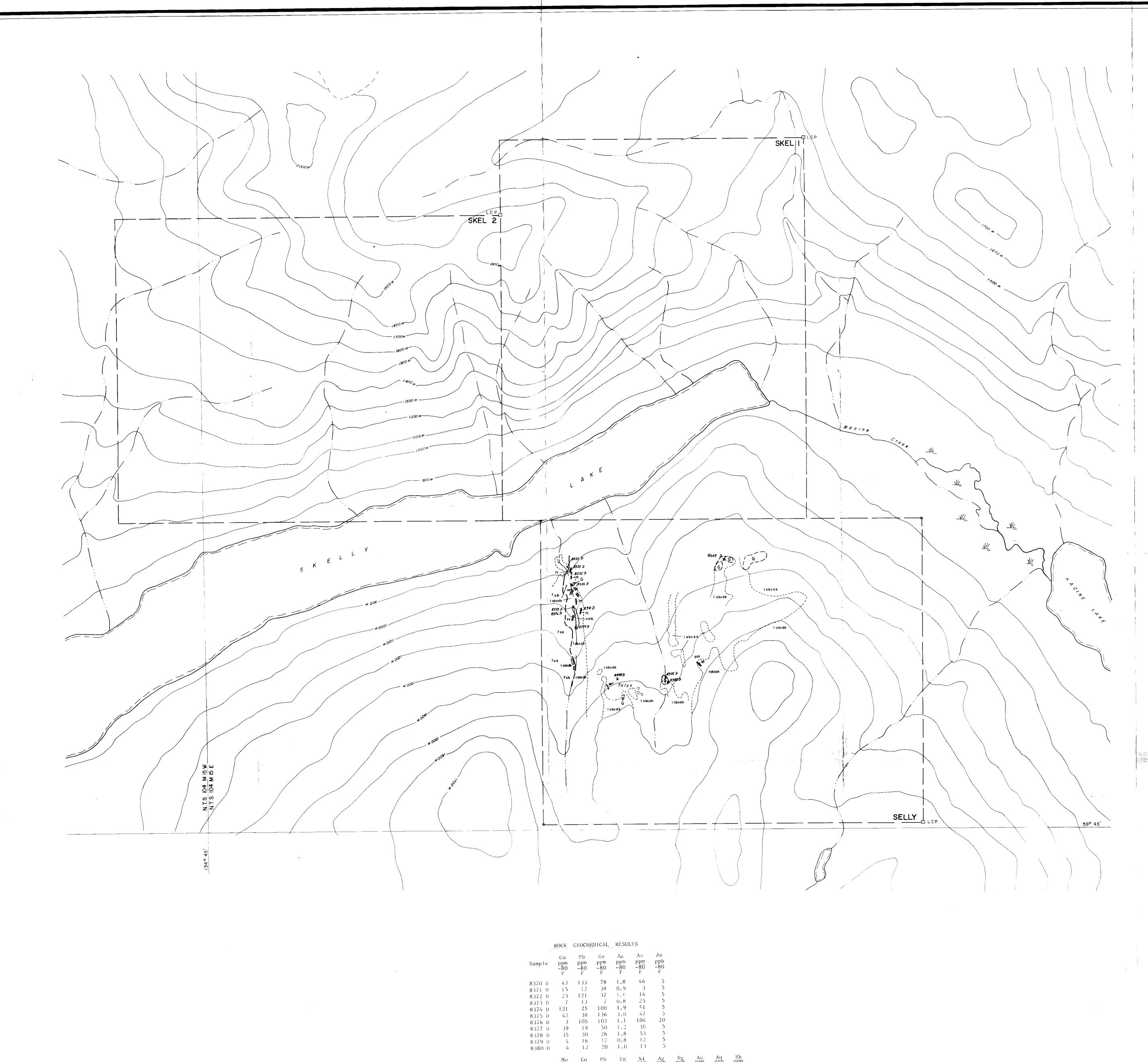
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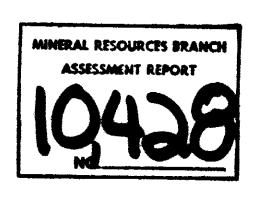
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LEGEND JURASSIC OR LATER POST LOWER JURASSIC COAST INTRUSIONS 7a) Granite 7b) Granodiorite 7c) Quartz diorite 7d) Diorite 7e) Felsic dyke 7f) Mafic dyke 7 JURASSIC LOWER JURASSIC AND LATER LABERGE GROUP 6a) Conglomerate 6b) Greywacke 6c) Argitlite 6d) Siltstone 6e) Hornfels 6 PENNSYLVANIAN TO TRIASSIC 5a) Felsic dyke 5b) Mafic dyke 5 4a) Rhyolite 4b) Rhyodacite 4c) Dacite 4d) Andesite 4e) Basalt 4 3a) Volcanic breccia 3b) Volcanic conglomerate 3c) Tuff 3 2a) Siltstone 2b) Limestone 2 PRE-PERMIAN Phyllite Id) Limestone 1 lh) hornfeis le) Quortzite Arenite Slate SYMBOLS

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carb.	CARBONATIZED ZONE
skn	SKARN



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