83-#733 - 11777

10/84

GEOCHEMICAL AND ROAD CONSTRUCTION REPORT

ON THE

OX-EAST MINERAL CLAIM

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

NTS 93E/11E

Latitude 53039'N

Longitude 127001'W

Prepared for Richard Howett

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,777

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## SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

- (a) Soil sampling has defined a number of large, continuous metal anomalies.
- (b) An area in the northwest corner of the property between OE and 15E (1500 meters) and OS, and 13S (1300 meters) contains high values in silver, lead, zinc and arsenic.
- (c) Silver, considered anomalous above 1 ppm, gives the best indicator with values as high as 9.6 ppm with a large area of sample anomalies, as plotted on Figure 3.
- (d) Further geological work, sampling and diamond drilling should be done on the property to further define and outline these areas.

#### INTRODUCTION

The area of the current Ox-East Claim was originally staked in the 1960's by Silver Standard Mines Limited with a limited amount of stream sampling carried out. The previous work was targeted for copper-molybdenum mineralization and little attention was paid to silver-lead-arsenic indicators.

The Ox-East Claim was staked in late October, 1982 by Richard Howett of Burns Lake, B.C. Four soil sample lines were run the same year with a large separation of 300 meters between lines

and 100 meter sample intervals. These initial results showed a target area in the northwest corner of the claims. In 1983, a closer spaced grid was placed over this area with more fill in lines done over other portions of the claim block. The results from this sampling were given excellent anomalous results, as given in the geochemical maps, Figure 3 to Figure 7.

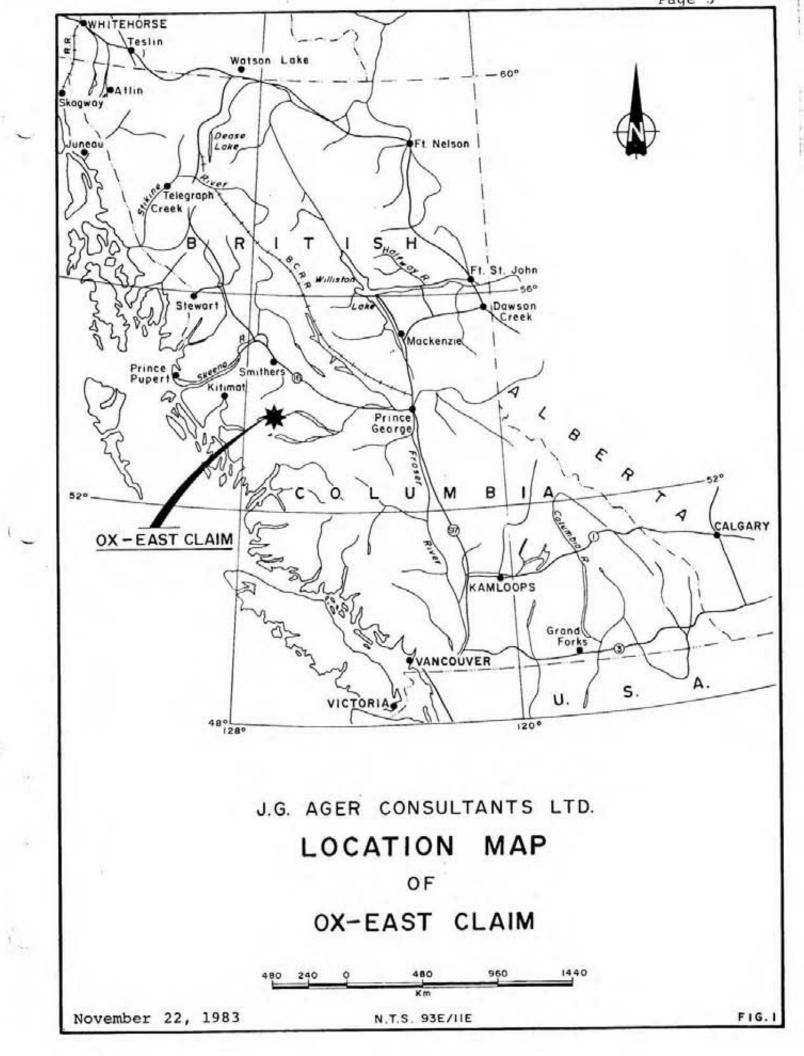
## LOCATION & ACCESS

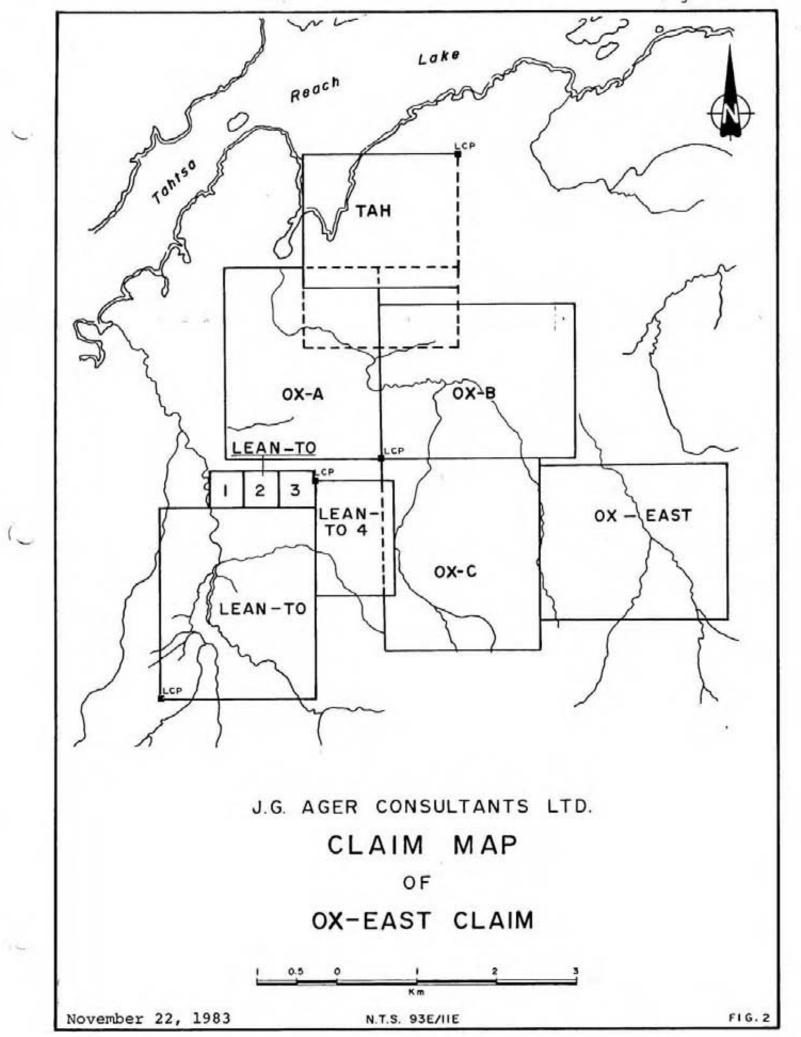
The Ox-East Claim is located approximately 96km south-southwest of the town of Houston, on the north slope of the Whitesail Range of mountains in north-central British Columbia. Elevation ranges from 3500 feet to 4700 feet with the main area of interest below 4000 feet.

Access to the claims is via helicopter from Houston or by road to Tahtsa Reach, barge across the lake, then four wheel drive road onto the property.

#### MINERAL CLAIMS

The Ox-East Claim, owned by Richard Howett is comprised of 20 units,





Claim Name	No. of Units	Record No.	Expiry	Years Work Applied
Ox-East	20	4888	Nov. 16/83	5 years

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Much of the Tahtsa Reach area is underlain by volcanics and sediments of the regionally extensive middle Jurassic Hazelton Group. The volcanic rocks are largely red, maroon and green andesites and basalts, with some more acid phases, and are characterized by a high proportion of tuff and breccia. The sediments are most commonly tuffaceous greywackes with lesser dark argillites and light grey-green cherts. Environment of deposition appears to be shallow marine within a region of volcanic activity that is suggestive of island arc conditions.

The Hazelton group rocks have been intruded by a number of granite to diorite stocks, bosses and cupolas of mainly late Cretaceous age. Early stocks and host rocks have been subjected to a large scale regional faulting and uplifting. Mineralization occurs within these intrusives and adjacent volcanics and sediments.

### PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Hazelton rocks (where exposed) consist of beds of pyroclastics, andesite to dacite flows, cherts, quartzite and argillite sediments.

Intrusive rocks form a complex emplacement throughout the general area. Exposed on the creek bank in the central portion of the property is an intensely altered quartz-porphyry unit. Hydrothermal activity has caused new kaolinite, sericite, pyrite and silicification of the rock. Further work and mapping is required to detail the geochemical results with any rock outcrop.

#### ROAD CONSTRUCTION

In July and August 1983, a John Deer 450-B bulldozer constructed approximately 2,000 meters of road. The road was extended from the access provided by Lansdowne Oil and Minerals Limited to the Lean-To Claims. The road is extended from the adjoining Ox-C Claim unto the northwest corner of the property.

#### SURVEY GRID

The survey lines were run east-west with a north-south control line on each boundary of the claim. In 1982, 10 kilometers of grid was established at 300 meter separation with 100 meter sample intervals. The 1983 program included fill-in lines on 100 meter separation with varying intervals from 25 meters to 100 meters sample stations. A total of 33.0 kilometers was added.

#### GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Soil samples were taken as nearly as possible from the "B" horizon and assayed for copper, silver, lead, zinc, arsenic, and some for gold.

The samples were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories
Limited of Vancouver, B.C. They were subjected to -80 mesh
sieving, digestion by hot perchloricnitric acid, then
analysis by atomic absorption.

In 1982 104 samples were collected, 664 samples in 1983, to total 768 soil samples over 43 kilometers of grid.

#### DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Some excellent anomalies were uncovered in the survey, especially in silver, lead and arsenic. Varying thicknesses of glacial overburden may cover or "interrupt" the geochemical results, but some overall patterns are apparent.

#### Silver-Gold

Silver values have a background level from 0.1 to 0.9. Anomalous silver can be considered in the Tahtsa-Whitesail area to start at 1.0 ppm. The values are contoured in Figure 3.

Some good values can be contoured on the Ox-East claim. In the west-central area, a zone runs north-south from L 12S to L 6S (600 meters) with widths up to 150 meters.

A central area occurs on Line 10S, Line 11S and Line 12S between 3E to 6E that contain consistant high values. Another north-east trend occurs from Line 10S-5.5E to 7E, north-east to Line 3S a total of 700 meters. These zones may be actually connected together in one large area or are related to structure with silver minerals present. Further work is required to determine this.

## Silver-Gold: continued

188 samples were tested for gold, with a background found to contain 5 ppb or less. A number of samples gave 10 ppb, but one at Station 12S - 1+50E ran 110 ppb and another at 13S+2E ran 20 ppb gold. Further samples should be run for gold.

## Lead

Two large linear trends are detected in the soil for lead.

The first between L 11S-2E to 4S - 4+50E runs 700 meters on a north and north-east trend. Values range from a threshold of 40 ppm to a high of 321 ppm.

The other area trends north-west along the west bank of a local creek. The area starts at L 6S and goes off the north boundary of the property at OS, a total of 600 meters. Good consistent high values occur, and range up to 1416 ppm lead. Other small anomalies occur and should also be investigated. The results are plotted in Figure 4.

## Arsenic

Arsenic was sampled due to its good mobility and upward penetration of the glacial overburden.

Background was estimated to be below 40 ppm. Some good con-

## Arsenic: continued

tinuous results occur in different locations, see Figure 5.

In the west-central area the trend appears to be north-south,
while in the north-central area the trend follows a creek
bank north-west. These zones reinforce the data as given in
the silver and lead results and basically prove metal mobility
upward into the glacial "soil".

### Zinc

The best zone occurs in the north-central claim area, from 5S to 0S, along the west bank of the creek. Highs range from 150 ppm background up to 1081 ppm zinc. The north-central anomaly corresponds to the lead, arsenic, silver area and is a prime exploration target. A number of other anomalies occur, and are plotted in Figure 6.

#### Copper

No areas of interest can be found in the soil expression assayed for copper.

In summary, the combination of silver-lead-arsenic and zinc soil anomalies give excellent target areas for further exploration.

A program of VLF-EM geophysics could be combined with geological mapping rock sampling (where possible) and shallow diamond drilling.

#### STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James G. Ager, B.Sc., of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby state that:

- I am a Consulting Geologist. I graduated from the University of British Columbia, Canada in 1972.
- I have worked in the exploration field as follows:
  - Jayco Syndicate; summer season, 1967.
  - Magnetron Mining Limited; May, 1968 September, 1970.
  - Magnetron Mining Limited; summer season, 1971.
  - Sibola Mines Limited; May, 1972 October, 1974.
  - Self-employed Consulting Geologist; October, 1974 to present, as Geologist and Project Supervisor throughout British Columbia, the Yukon and the U.S.A. for Pryme Energy Resources Limited, Lansdowne Oil & Minerals Ltd., Westbank Resources Inc., Sundance Gold Mines Inc. and numerous other Mining Companies.

DATED at VANCOUVER, B.C., this 22nd day of November 1983.

James G. Ager, B.Sc. Consulting Geologist

## OX-EAST

## Cost Summary

# Labour - 1982

Tenney W	ilkins	Oct.	27	to	Nov.	1	4	davs	
Andrew W								days	
1992800000000000000000000000000000000000							8	days @ \$150/day	\$1,200
Tahana 1093									5.
Labour - 1983									
Tenney W	ilkins	Aug.	15-	-24	6	days	5		
Dave Gig	nac Aug	. 15-	-31		7	days			
Neil Bro	wn Aug.	19-2	23		5	days	3		
Andrew W	ilkins	Aug.	19-	-21	$\frac{3}{21}$	days		@ \$150/day	3,150
Total, 1982-83	Costs								
Helicopt	er								1,870
									1,870 1,490
Helicopt									
Helicopt Camp, Su	pplies								1,490
Helicopt Camp, Su Travel	pplies								1,490 325
Helicopt Camp, Su Travel Vehicle	pplies Rental	on -	Ca	t R	ental				1,490 325 1,575
Helicopt Camp, Su Travel Vehicle Assays	pplies Rental structi		Ca	t R	ental				1,490 325 1,575 3,834

