THE HOLLYWOOD PROSPECT 1983 EXPLORATION

SKEENA, M.D.

NTS 104B/1

Latitude - 56° (0.5'

Longitude - 130°08'

by: M. MONAHAN

Operator: ESSO RESOURCES CANADA LIMITED

Date: OCT. 13, 1983

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

11,987

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RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work should be done on this property.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Reconnaissance prospecting and geological mapping failed to locate indications of precious metal mineralization on the Hollywood Prospect.

INTRODUCTION

The Hollywood claims consists of eleven Reverted Crown Grants which cover 227 hectares (Table 1). Esso Resources Canada Limited is the registered owner of these claims.

Mapping and prospecting were completed on the claims in August, 1983. The purpose of this work was to locate previously found mineralization and to assess the properties' precious metal potential. A total of \$5808.70 was spent in completing this work.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

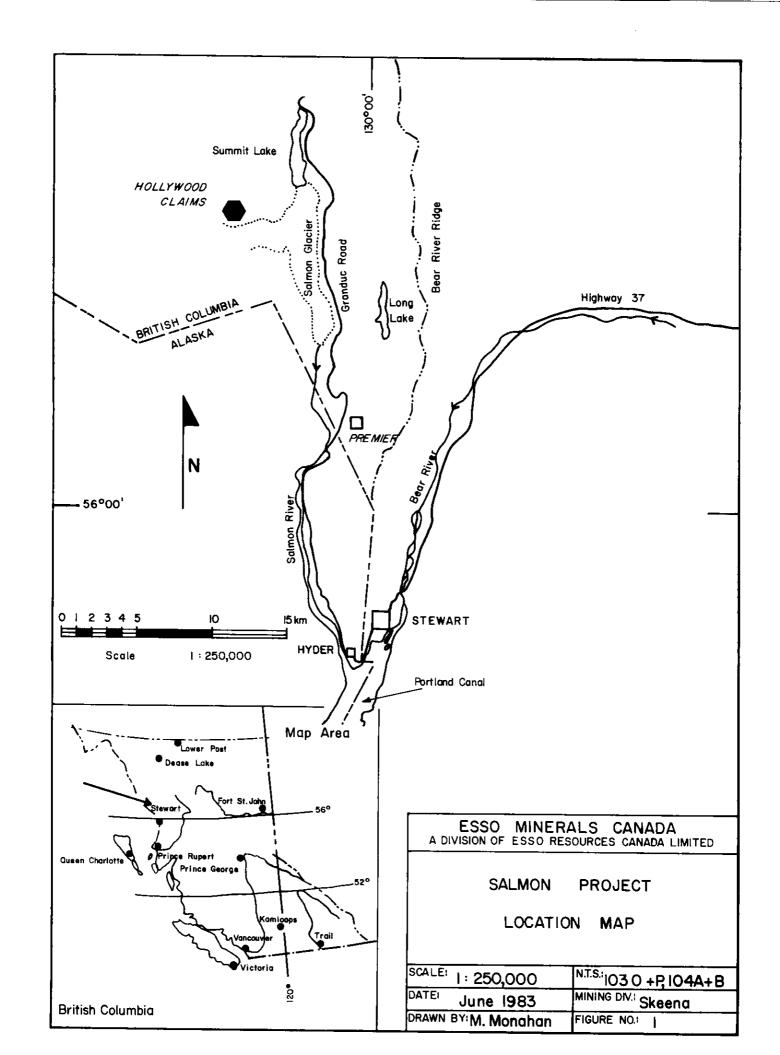
The Hollywood claims are located 28 km north of Stewart on the north side of the east-west portion of the Salmon Glacier (Figures 1 and 2). They are in NTS 104-B-1. The claims lay between 1100 m and 1830 m in elevation on extremely steep terrain. The property has approximately 80% outcrop exposure and is entirely above treeline.

The only feasible access is by helicopter. Pack horse trains and "cat" trains have used the Salmon Glacier for access to these and other claims in the area.

PROPERTY HISTORY

The first recorded work done on the Hollywood claims was by Cronholm-Bartholf Mines Ltd. in the early 1920's. In 1923 a 60 m tunnel was reportedly driven to hit high grade silver values at the argillite-intrusive contact. Later this tunnel was reported to have been extended to 120 m.

In 1979 U. & D. Kretchmar acquired the Hollywood claims as Reverted Crown Grants. In 1980, while working as consultants for Houston Oil and Minerals Exploration Company (HIMCO), the Kretchmars mapped the claims at a 1:10,000 scale. They recommended that the claims should be mapped and prospected in greater detail. Esso Resources Canada Limited acquired the property from HIMCO.



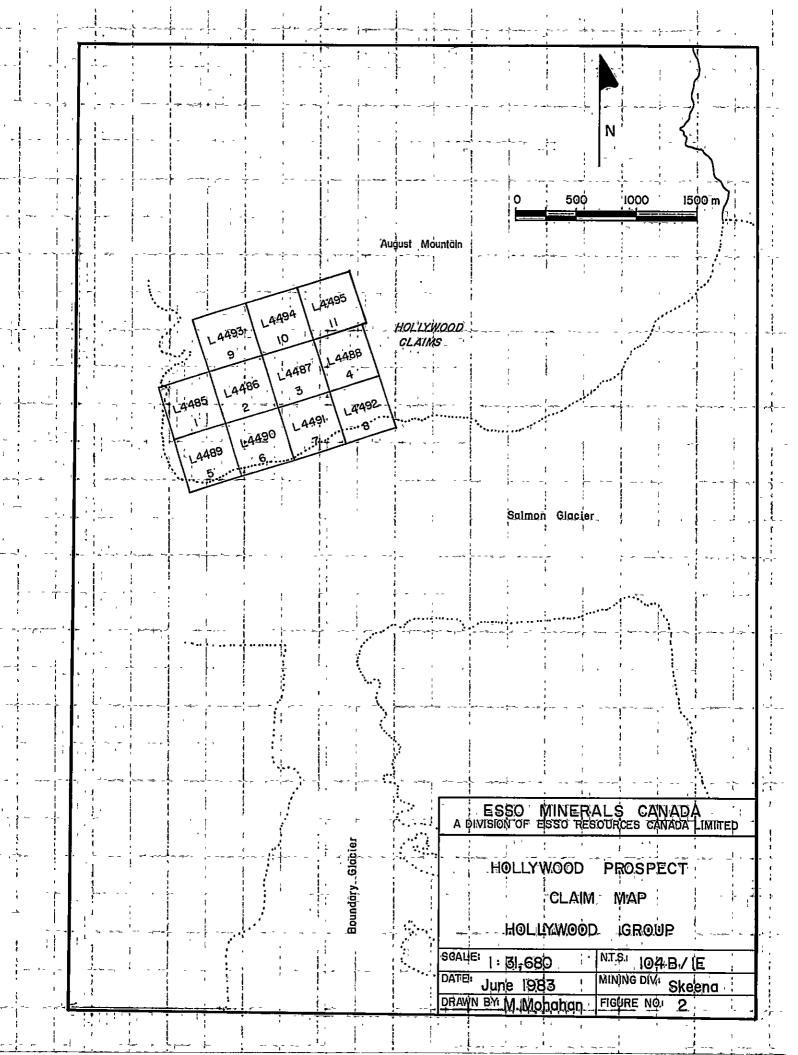


TABLE 1 - HOLLYW GROUP

CLAIM	RECORD NO	RECORDING DATE	TYPE OF CLAIM	LOT #	HECTARES	ANNUAL ASSESS REQUIREMENTS	ASSESSMENT DUE BEFORE
Hollywood #1	1652	AUG 28/79	RCG	4485	20.90	200.00	AUG 28, 1986
2	1653	AUG 28/79	RCG	4486	20.85	200.00	AUG 28 , 1986
3	1654	AUG 28/79	RCG	4487	20.90	200.00	AUG 28, 1986
4	1655	AUG 28/79	RCG	4488	19.65	200.00	AUG 28, 1986
5	1656	AUG 28/79	RCG	4489	20.83	200.00	AUG 28, 1986
6	1657	AUG 28/79	RCG	4490	20.78	200.00	
7	1658	AUG 28/79	RCG	4491	20.83	200.00	AUG 28, 1985
8	1659	AUG 28/79	RCG	4492	19.58	200.00	AUG 28, 1985
9	1660	AUG 28/79	RCG	4493	20.85	200.00	AUG 28, 1985
10	1661	AUG 28/79	RCG	4494	20.90	200.00	AUG 28, 1985
11	1662	AUG 28/79	RCG	4495	20.90	200.00	AUG 28, 1985

227.24

(561.3 acres)

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Salmon River Valley are sub-divided into two assemblages which are separated by a north-south striking, east dipping, low angle fault (Table 2).

In the hanging wall of the fault are mostly argillites and red-green coloured epiclastic rocks of the Middle Jurassic Bowser Lake Group. In the footwall are Lower Jurassic or older volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group.

Most of the precious metal showings in the Salmon River Valley are in the Lower Jurassic or older volcanic rocks.

These volcanic, sedimentary and epiclastic rocks have undergone two periods of intrusive activity.

The Lower Jurassic to Upper Jurassic Texas Creek intrusion intrudes the Hazelton Group. This intrusion is a feldspar-hornblende porphyritic granodiorite and granodiorite porphyry. Numerous dykes and sills of a Texas Creek granodiorite variety are found in Hazelton Group rocks.

The largest intrusion in the area is the Cretaceous - Eocene Coast Range Batholith, located at the southern end of the Salmon River Valley.

Refer to McGuigan, 1983 for an indepth description of the regional geology.

TABLE 2 - STRATIGRAPHY OF THE SALMON RIVER VALLEY

TERTIARY

Intrusiv	≥ Rocks
Unit 15 Unit 14	
	Intrusive Contract
	MIDDLE JURASSIC
Bowser La	ike Group
Unit 13 Unit 12	
	Fault Contact
	LOWER JURASSIC - UPPER TRIASSIC
Intrusive	Rocks
Unit 10 Unit 9	Texas Creek porphyritic granodiorite Grandodiorite porphyry and porphyritic dacite and andesite dykes and sills ("Premier" porphyry)
	Intrusive Contact
	LOWER JURASSIC OR OLDER
Unit 5	Green andesite tuff, lapilli tuff, flows, with some pyritic zones,
Unit 4	pervasive silica-sericite altered zones. Green andesite tuff, lapilli tuff, some with hematitic matrix. Some red wacke.
Unit 3	Green andesite felspar crystal tuff, lapilli tuff, and flows.
Unit 2	Pyritic, pervasive silica-sericite altered zones. Black dacite lapilli tuff, cherty dacite tuff, argillite.
Unit 1	Undifferentiated rocks of uncertain stratigraphic position: green andesite and dacite lapilli tuff, flows, tuff.

Local Geology

The property is underlain by Lower Jurassic volcanics and epiclastics which have been intruded by the Lower Jurassic Texas Creek Granodiorite. These in turn have been cut by a Tertiary dyke (Map 1).

The volcanics and epiclastics belong to unit 2 of the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group. This unit is considered to be the oldest rocks of this group in the area. The volcanics consist of green dacite tuffs and black andesite tuffs. The green dacite tuffs are fine grain and thinly bedded. They contain very little pyrite (1%). They weather a medium green color. The black andesite tuffs are thicker bedded and more massive than the green dacite tuffs. The black argillites are finely bedded with 2 well defined foliations at 100° and 170°. This unit forms jagged outcrop with large scree slopes below. Both the black andesite tuff and black argillites contain 1 to 5% disseminated pyrite. This causes them to have rusty weathered surfaces.

The Texas Creek Granodiorite is thought to be Lower Jurassic in age. On the Hollywood claims it consists of 2 porphyritic phases; a hornblende porphyritic granodiorite at the intrusion margins which grades into feldspar porphyritic granodiorite toward the centre of the intrusion.

The feldspar porphyritic phase consists of sanadine phenocrysts (up to 2 cm) in a medium green aphanitic matrix. The sanadine phenocrysts comprise 5 to 20% of the unit.

The hornblende porphyritic phase consists of 1 cm hornblende phenocrysts in a medium grain pale green matrix. The matrix consists of 5 mm equigranular plagioclase and quartz. Locally the hornblende phenocrysts have been altered to chlorite.

The Tertiary dyke is porphyritic and is granodiorite in composition. Small 2 mm plagioclase and 4 mm biotite phenocrysts are found in a green aphanitic ground mass. This dyke is 4 m in width.

MINERALIZATION

Reconnaissance prospecting was completed over the entire claim area. The argillite and tuff contain between 5 and 10% disseminated pyrite. They weather medium brown to almost black. As a result this entire rock package appears to be a large gossan zone. This is probably what drew original workers to this area.

A 1.5 m long adit was located at the volcanic-intrusive contact. The work was done to examine a quartz vein which contained large euhedral pyrite. There is no vein material remaining in the adit, it is only found on the muck pile.

A great deal of time was spent trying to locate the 120 m adit which is mentioned in the 1923 B.C. Department of Mines report. It was not found. In an area such as this it should have been very easy to locate it.

No significant mineralization was located on this property.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Reconnaissance prospecting and geological mapping failed to locate any indications of precious metal mineralization on the Hollywood claims. Since there is approximately 80% outcrop exposure it is doubtful any significant mineralization is located on these claims.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work should be done on the Hollywood Claims.

Havie Manahan
Maurice Monahan

CERTIFICATION

I, Maurice E. Monahan, of 7207 - 8th Street N.W., Calgary, Alberta, certify and declare that I am a graduate of Acadia University with a B.Sc. degree in geology. Since graduating in 1978, I have worked in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan. I have been employed in the Minerals Exploration Department of Esso Minerals Canada, a division of Esso Resources Canada Limited for the past four and a half years.

I have no interest direct or indirect in the property reported herein, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

Haurice Menalan.
Maurice Monahan

REFERENCES

- Grove, E.W. (1971); Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart area, B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin No. 58.
- Kretschmar, D. and Kretschmar, U. (1980); Geological Report Hollywood Claims, Assessment Report
- McGuigan, P.J. (1983); 1982 Summary Report, Salmon Indian Project, Company Report, Esso Resources Canada Limited.

APPENDIX

EXPENDITURES & PERSONNEL

HOLLYWOOD EXPENDITURES

Salaries

M. Monahan N. Hughes	8 days @ \$200.00/day 8 days @ \$ 98.40/day	1,600.00 787.20
Commissary	16 mandays @ \$40.00/manday	640.00
Helicopter	3.5 hours @ \$500.00/hour	1,750.00
Truck Rental	.5 month @ \$1063.00/month	531.50
	SUBTOTAL	5,308.70
Report and Map Preparation	•	500.00
	TOTAL	5,808.70

