LINE FLAGGING AND PROSPECTING REPORT

on the GOSSAN 25 CLAIM

LIARD MINING DIVISION

JUNE 1986

D.B. PETERSEN

714' 40.1' 56°62'N 130°49'N

Coordinates: 56°62CN 13

NTS: 104B/10W

Owner: Brinco Limited

Operator: Brinco Limited

Record No: 3369(8)

FILMED

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		•		Page
1.	INTRODUCTION			. 1
2.	LOCATION AND ACCESS			. 1
3.	TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION			. 1
4.	REGIONAL GEOLOGY			. 1
5.	PREVIOUS WORK DONE			. 3
6.	WORK DONE IN 1985			. 3
7.	ECONOMIC POTENTIAL			. 4
8.	CONCLUSIONS			. 4
9.	RECOMMENDATIONS			. 4
10.	STATEMENT OF COSTS			. 4
11.	CLAIM STATUS			. 5
12.	REFERENCES		• • •	. 5
	ILLUSTRATIONS			
Fig	RE 1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY		• • •	. 2 2 c. n pocket

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the prospecting and line-flagging that Brinco Limited conducted on the GOSSAN 25 claim on the 22, 24, 25 July, 1985. The report is intended for use as an assessment report. Brinco Limited's address is 704 - 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1P2.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The GOSSAN 25 claim is situated approximately 90 km northwest of the town of Stewart, B.C. at geographic coordinates 56° 32'N, 130° 49'W in the Liard Mining Division. NTS is 104B/10W. See Fig. 1, "Regional Geology".

3. TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The claim is located in mountainous country south of the Iskut River. Elevations vary between 1150 m and 2050 m asl. Two glaciers flank a northeasterly trending ridge, the southeast slope of which is the area of interest.

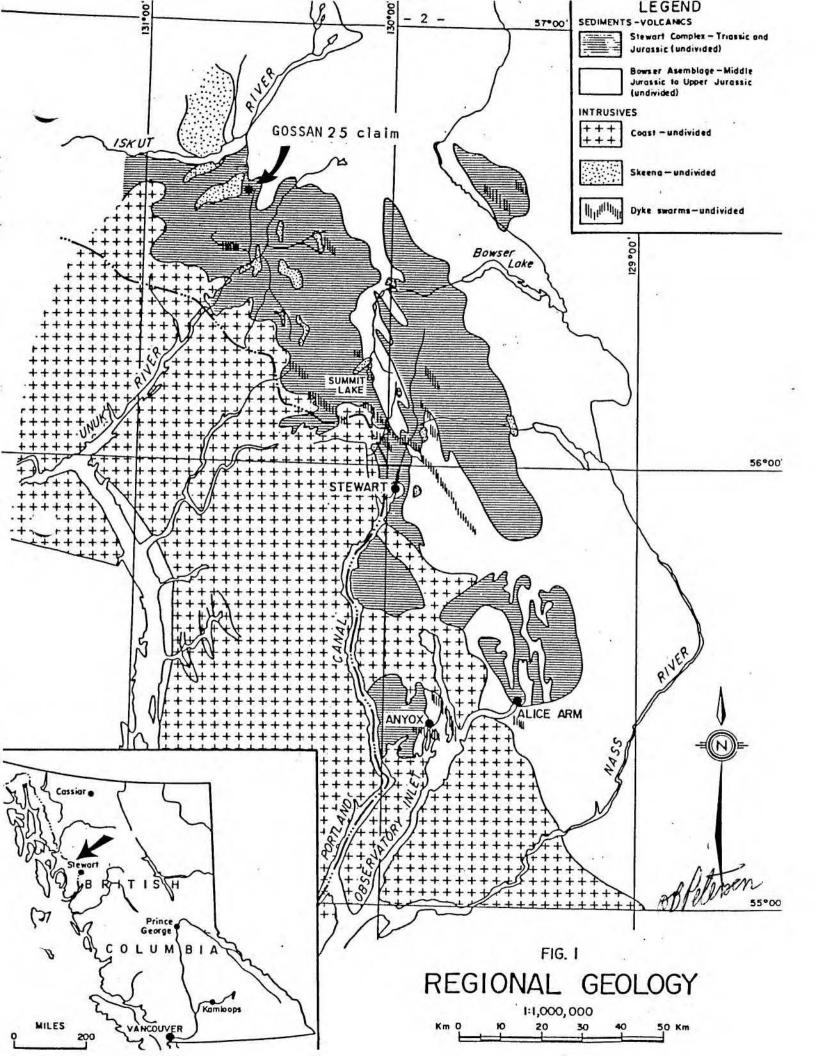
The claim lies above the tree line at approximately 900 m.

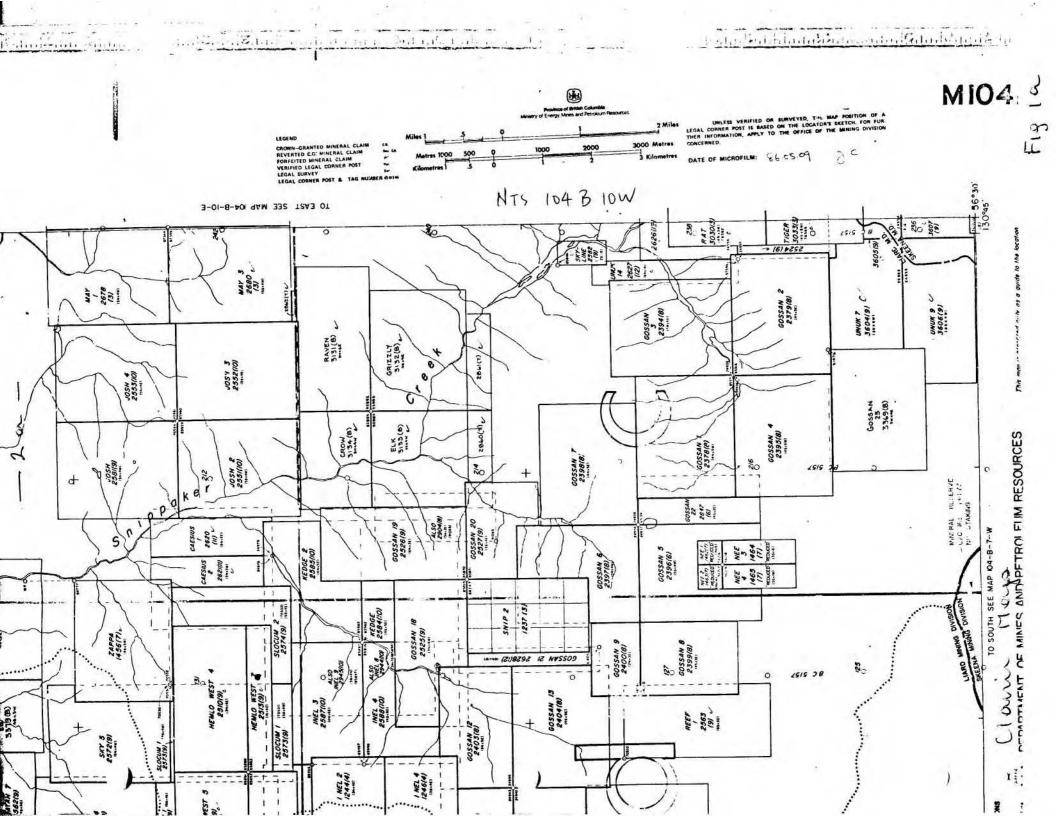
4. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

According to Grove (1971) the GOSSAN 25 claim is underlain by rocks of the Stewart Complex, a 170 km long northwesterly trending belt of rock that forms part of the Intermontane Belt. The complex is flanked by sediments of the Bowser Basin to the east and the coast intrusives to the west. The belt extends from the Iskut River in the north to Alice Arm in the south. See Fig. 1, "Regional Geology".

The rocks comprising this complex consist of deformed volcanic, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks of Triassic and Jurassic Age that have been intruded by plugs, stocks and sills belonging to the Skeena Group. These intrusives display great variation both texturally and compositionally and include granites, granodiorites, quartz diorites, syenites and gabbros.

Economically, the Stewart Complex is important as it hosts major deposits of copper of volcanogenic origin (Anyox, Granduc), porphyry type gold (Premier), vein type silver (Dolly Varden) and porphyry type molybdenum (Alice Arm).





PREVIOUS WORK DONE

In 1983, Lonestar Resources Ltd. (Bending, 1984) conducted regional silt sampling in the valley at the east end of the GOSSAN 25 claim and followed this with geochemical soil sampling on lines spaced between 50 m and 100 m apart and 25 m sample spacing along the lines. The results were background for gold, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic but showed a southeast trending silver high, except for a southeast trending linear-shaped silver high. Contouring at the 4 ppm Ag level showed it to be approximately one to two lines wide (100 m to 200 m) and 400 m long. See Bending, 1984, Fig. 16, "Pins Grid West".

Geological mapping (Fig. 5, "Geology South Sheet") showed the area to be underlain by volcanic rock, dioritic intrusive and siltstone. Prospecting showed two east-west striking gossans to overlie lead and zinc bearing quartz veins in siltstone and volcanic rocks.

Selected grab samples from these veins commonly contain 1-2% Pb, 2-3% Zn, 5 to 100 ppm Ag and less than 100 ppb Au.

6. WORK DONE IN 1985

The writer (1 1/2 days), J.R. Woodcock (1/2 day) and D. Gorc (1 1/2 days), spent a total of 3 1/2 days prospecting the northeast corner of the claim and examining the area of the geochemical soil silver high. They found that the rocks encountered in the outcrops were mainly silt-stone cut by dykes of porphyritic andesite. Minor amounts of dioritic intrusive float were found in the overburden.

Mineralization consisted of sparse galena and sphalerite in narrow quartz veins, commonly less than 15 cm wide, that occurred in the siltstones near to their contact with the andesite dykes. No gossans were found. The siltstones commonly weather to a chocolate brown colour, and this is probably the reason for the inappropriate term "gossan" being used.

Examination of the area of the silver geochemical high showed that it is underlain by a talus slope. The writer found one single fist-sized piece of mineralized float (quartz-galena-sphalerite) in this talus.

Because the mineralization was seen to occur in proximity to the andesite dykes, a magnetic survey was deemed appropriate in order to delimit the dykes beneath the overburden. A 100 m x 25 m grid was therefore laid out using 60 cm long cedar pickets each marked with the station coordinates. See Fig. 2, "Compilation Map".

The intended magnetic survey was not run. The magnetometer batteries were found to be run down and inoperable, and by the time new ones were obtained work had commenced on the high priority GOSSAN 11 claim.

7. ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The economic potential of the GOSSAN 25 claim is low. The only mineralization that has been observed is too limited in extent and too low in grade to be of economic interest.

The silver soil high is probably derived from talus and therefore spurious. It is accompanied by background gold values.

The magnetic survey was conceived as a last resort and aimed at keeping the crew occupied while the important GOSSAN II claim was inaccessible because of snow cover.

8. CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that:

- The silver soil high is derived from talus and is spurious. It is accompanied by background gold values.
- The mineralization is too limited in extent and too low in grade to be of economic interest.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

- 1. Further work does not appear warranted.
- 2. The claim should be allowed to lapse.

10. STATEMENT OF COSTS

The following costs were incurred in the programme:

Project Preparation

D.B. Petersen geologist 1/2 day @ \$240

\$ 120

Field Costs

- Labour

D.B. Petersen, geologist, July 22, 25 (1/2 day))
1 1/2 days @ \$240/day	\$360
J.R. Woodcock, geologist, July 25 (1/2 day)	
1/2 day @ \$400/day	\$200
D. Gorc, geologist, July 22, 25 (1/2 day)	
1 1/2 days @ \$230/day	\$345

E. Alionis, helper, July 22, 25		
3 days @ \$150/day	\$450	
G. Graham, helper, July 22, 24, 25		
3 days @ \$100/day	\$300	
B. Woodcock, helper, July 24, 25		
2 days @ \$60	\$120	
K. Abbott, cook, July 22, 24, 25		
3 days @ \$110	\$330	
		\$2,105
Meals and Accommodations		
14 1/2 days @ \$20	\$290	
Supplies	\$150	
Helicopter - 1.8 hours @ \$475/hr.	\$855	41 005
		\$1,295
Reporting		
D.B. Petersen, 2 days @ \$240	\$480	
Typing - 4 hours @ \$30	\$120	
Printing	\$ 40	
		\$ 640
	TOTAL	\$4,160

11. CLAIM STATUS

The particulars of the GOSSAN 25 are as follows:

Name	Record No.	Mining Division	No. of Units	Record Date
GOSSAN 25	3369	Liard	20	August

The owner is Brinco Limited.

12. REFERENCES

Bending, D.A., 1984, 1983 Summary Report of the Snippaker Creek Area, British Columbia.

Grove, E.W., 1971, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Stewart Area, British British Columbia; B.C.D.M. Bull. 58.

ABAtersen

Talus Slide

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

Flagged Lines

(I) Mineralised Outemps

(III Talus Slide

Fig 2 BRINCO LIMITED GOSSAN25 CLAIM Compilation Map

Scale 1:5,000

300 m

TN