Geochemical Report

on the

NL 1-24 CLAIM

FILMED

124°44.5 Located at Co-ordinates (Colored State 55 deg. 58' N

GEOTOGYCATIBRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

14,994

by: Mike Savell & Robert J. Baero

Owner Operator: NERANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED (NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

N.T.S. 093N/15E, 93N/15W

July, 1986

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SUMMARY:

The NL claims are located in north central British Columbia within a belt of Pennsylvanian-Permian Cache Creek Group limestones. The property was staked to cover a high Pb-In-Ag silt aromaly which was part of the government geochem release of the 93N map sheet.

Prospecting and reconnaissance silt-soil sampling during July, 1985 located an area on NL 6 and 8 which is strongly anomalous in P8-7n, +/- Ag, +/- As. A grid was surveyed and soil samples collected over the anomalous area in September, 1985, in order to define the source, however, the proposed grid was not fully completed due to early snowfalls.

This work has partially outlined a strong coincident Pb and Zn soil anomaly approximately 200 meters wide, 300 meters long and open to both the north and south. Values of up to 1100 ppm Pb and 1300 ppm Zn have been obtained. Nearby exposures consist of grey crystalline limestone. No mineralization has been observed to date.

It is recommended the grid be extended and sampled at least 500 meters further to the north and south and the highest arcmalies hand trenched.

INTRODUCTION:

The NL 1-24 claims were staked in June 1984 to cover a high Pb-Zn-Ag silt anomaly. The silt sample had been collected for the B. C. Government as part of a regional sampling program, the results of which were released on June 27, 1984. No mineral showings are known to occur in the immediate vicinity of the silt anomaly although there are several Pb-Zn occurrences several kilometers to the west and south.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The property is located approximately 20 kilometers north of Germansen Landing (Figure 1). Access to the property is via the Omineca Mining Road from Germansen Landing. From Germansen Landing, travel 9 km west to where a round 4x4 heads north. Follow this road for approximately 20 km until you come to two small lakes. From there it is a 1 km hike to the east on to the property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY & VEGETATION:

Elevations on the property range from 1350 m to 1700 m. The property is dominated by $2\ NW-SE$ trending ridges.

Vegetation on the property consists of equal amounts of spruce and fir with only minor undergrowth. The amount of vegetation decreases uphill until it becomes alpine meadows, at approximately 1650 m.

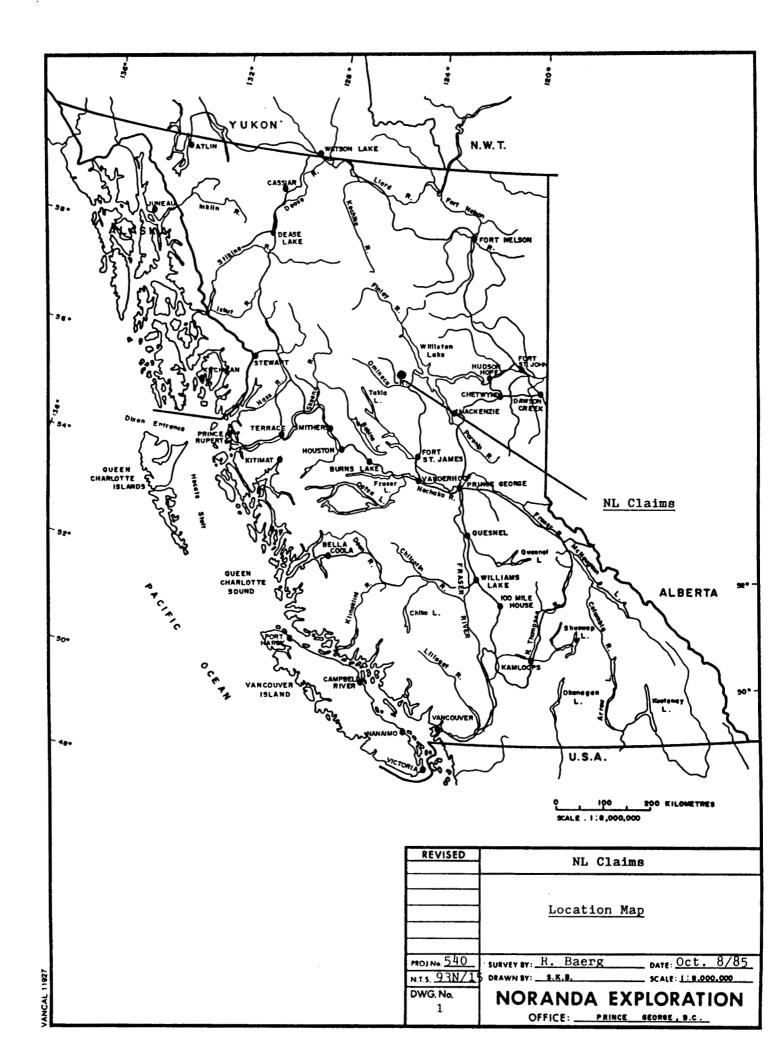
CLAIM STATISTICS:

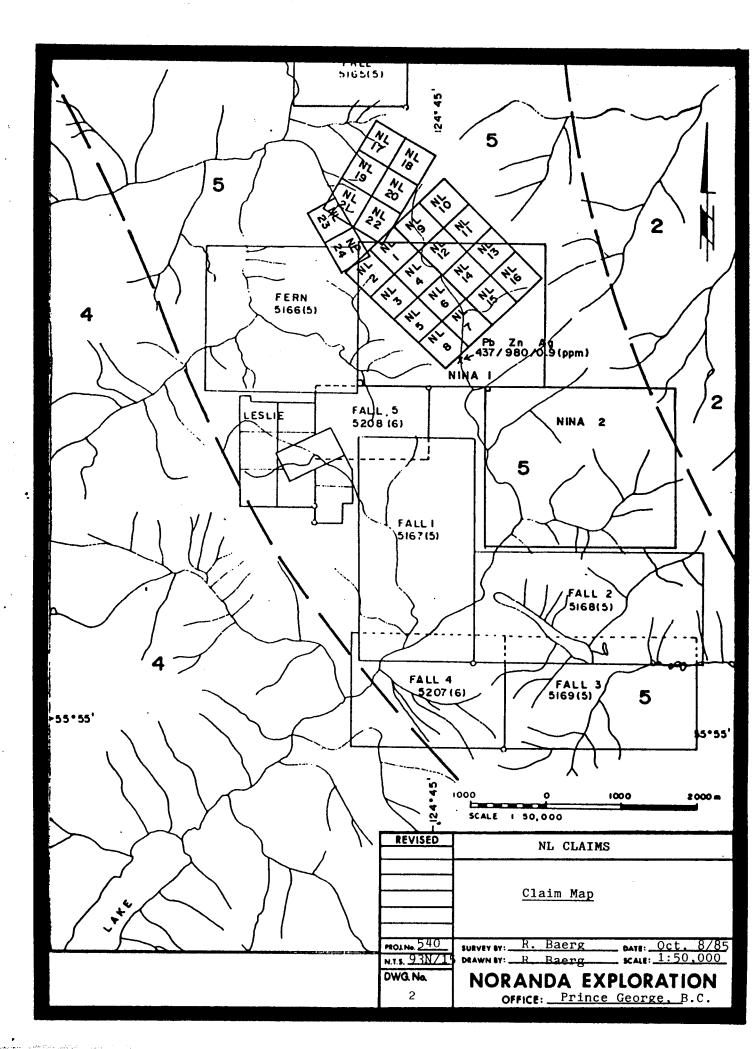
The property is comprised of twenty-four (24) wholly Noranda owned 2-post claims as listed below (Figure 2). Upon acceptance of this report, the claims will be in good standing until the expiry date below.

Name Record #'s Record Date Units Expiry Date
NL 1-24 6507-6530 July 26/85 24 July 26/87

PREVIOUS WORK:

There is no previous recorded work on the property prior to staking by Noranda, although there are signs of previous activity. The results of the July, 1985 stream sediment and soil sampling program have been reported in "Geochemical Report on the NL 1-24 claims", by Robert J. Baerg, submitted for assessment credit.





REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The area is underlain by a 10-15 km wide slice of Permian-Pennsylvanian Cache Creek Group rocks (Figure 3). These consist of andesitic to basaltic volcanics, deep to shallow marine clastics and limestone. The Cache Creek Group rocks are in fault contact with the Wolverine metamorphic complex to the east and are in a fault or conformable contact with Triassic-Jurassic Takla Group rocks to the west. They are also locally intruded by Jurassic granitic rocks, Topley intrusives.

LOCAL GEOLOGY:

The western 2/3 of the NL claims are underlain by a thick sequence of white-light grey bedded limestone, limestone breccia and local dolomite. Bedding attitudes trend in many directions but overall the general trend is north with moderate to steep westerly dips. The eastern ridge is underlain by dark green-grey interbedded quartite, phyllite and black limestone.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

For control purposes, a grid was surveyed by hip chain and compass and stations marked with fluorescent surveyors ribbon. The baseline was designated 10,000 E and run at an azimuth of 350 degrees. Lines were spaced at 100 meters and samples collected at 25 meter intervals. Gaps in sample coverage are due to bedrock exposures.

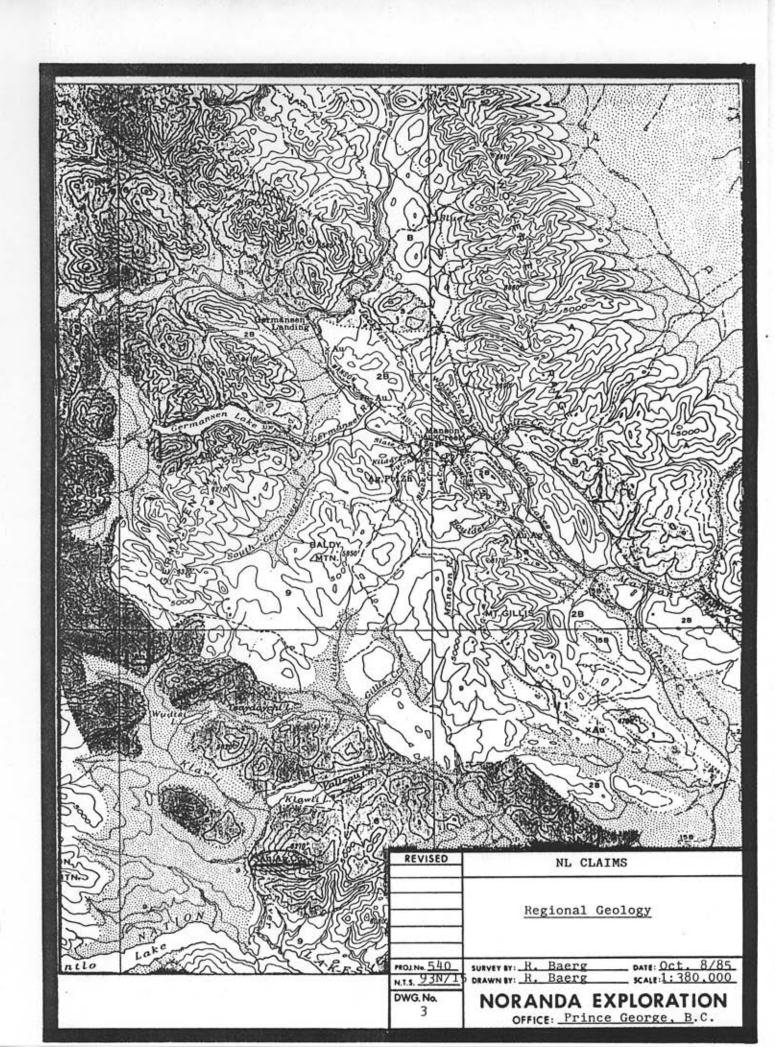
A total of 121 soil samples were collected from the B-horizon, by digging a 20 - 40 cm deep hole with a grub hoe. The sample was placed in kraft wet strength paper envelopes, dried and shipped to the Noranda Exploration Laboratory at 1050 Davie St., Vancouver, B.C., for analysis. The analytical procedure is described in Appendix III.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS:

The analytical results of the survey are presented on Figures 5, 6 and 7.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

The soil sampling survey has partially outlined a strong coincident Pb and Zn soil anomaly approximately 200 meters wide and at least 300 meters long and open to both grid north and south. Values of up to 1100 ppm Pb and 1300 ppm Zn have been obtained, but over narrower widths. The zone roughly trends at





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CENOZOIC

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13

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UPPER CRETACEOUS OR LATER



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UPPER CRETACEOUS AND PALEOCENE SUSTUT GROUP



Conglomerate, shale, preywocke, and tuff

JURASSIC OR CRETACEOUS UPPER JURASSIC IN OR LOWER CRETACEOUS



UNLIKA PURIMATION: conglomerate; minor sandstone and shale; may be partly younger

UPPER JURASSIC OR LOWER CRETACEOUS OMINECA INTRUSIONS



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PART OF HAZELTON GROUP



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PERMIAN (7) AND/OR LATER
POST-MIDDLE PERMIAN, PRE-UPPER JURASSIC IN TOPLEY INTRUSIONS



SA.5C 58 syenite and gramulionite SA.5C 58 syenite SA.5GE 56, denite

POST-MIDDLE PERMIAN, PRE-UPPER TRIASSIC ID TREMBLEUR INTRUSIONS



4A, peridotte, thirdle; minor pyroxenite and publical serperathized and structural equivalent 4B, pyroxenite, minor peridotte and guidang serperational and structural equivalents. May be in part pure-triuscell.

PENNSYLVANIAN (1) AND PERMIAN

CACHE CREEK GROUP



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2A,2B

2A, robbus chert, argillaceous quartzite, argillitaliste, greenstruys andar to 3, himestone; music complamente and greyworker; metemorphosed expressioners; amali bodes of 4.28, argillate, siste, greenstruses similar to 3; minor chert and insections. Helation of 28 to 28 not known, faith is part, and may be in part younger their 3.



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A

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PRODUCTIVE PLACER GOLD CREEKS

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. MINERAL OCCURRENCES

Chiramoum	Abityteferment Me
Chad	PhosphurumP
Chapper Cu	Sider Ag
GoldAs	Tars
Level	Turnyatep W
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ALmprover Ma	Zmc
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Contings by J.C. Armstrong 1936, 1947, and 1940 to 1944; J.G. Grey, 1936 and 1937; A.H. Lang, 1940 and 1941; H.W. Little, 1942, and J.B. Thurtee, 1944. Geological compilation by J.C. Armstrong, 1946.

Base-map compiled from surveys and topography by the Inpographical Survey, and from information supplied by federal Government Departments and the Hitish Columbia Department of Lands and Forests, Cartography by the Drefting and Reproducing Division, 1947.

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340 degrees and follows the east side of the main creek cutting the NL Claims.

The Ba results are generally inconclusive, however, there are localized 1 1/2 to 2 - fold increases in background values associated with the Pb-Zn amomaly. There are no significant As or An responses.

CONCLUSIONS:

The grid soil sampling program has located the most probable source area of the Pb and Zn anomalies in silts collected earlier on the NL Claims. However, the small grid has not fully outlined this area and the source of the high As and Ag values found in silts south of the grid has not been located.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The grid should be extended and soil sampled for at least another 500 meters in both north and south grid directions. Chip samples of the crystalline limestones outcropping in the grid area up slope of the Pb-Zn anomaly should be collected and analyzed to determine background values. A possible source is elevated background levels of Pb-Zn in these rocks, as no mineralization has been observed in the area, even in the bedrock exposures very close to the anomaly. The strongest part of the anomaly should be hand trenched.

REFERENCES:

Armstrong, J.E. Geology of Fort St. James, G.S.C. Map 907A, 1948.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT_OF_QUALIFICATIONS

- I, Robert J. Baerg of the City of Prince George, Province of British Columbia, do certify that:
- 1. I have been employed as a geologist by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited since May, 1984.
- 2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science (Honors) in Geology (1984).
- 3. I supervised and assisted with the work described in this report.

Robert J. Baerg

Geologist

Noranda Exploration Company, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

- I. Michael J. Savell of the City of Prince George, Province of British Columbia, do certify that:
 - 1. I am a geologist residing at 6982 Gladstone Drive, Prince George, British Columbia.
 - 2. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University with a Bachelor of Science (Honors) in Geology.
 - 3. I am a member in good standing of the Geological Association of Canada, Canadian Institute of Mining, Prospector's and Developer's Association and the B.C.-Yukon Chamber of Mines.
 - I presently hold the position of Project Geologist with Noranda Exploration Company, Limited and have been in their employ since 1980.

Michael J. Savell

Geologist

Noranda Exploration Company, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

APPENDIX II

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED STATEMENT OF COSTS

DATE: July 17, 1986

PROJECT: NL CLAIM

REPORT TYPE: GEOCHEMICAL

a) WAGES:

No. of Days - 6 Rate per day - \$101.37 Dates from - July 26/85 - July 26/86

\$ 608.22

b) FOOD & ACCOMMODATION & TRANSPORTATION:

No. of Days - 6
Rate per day - \$25.00
Dates from - July 26/85 - July 26/86

\$ 150.00

c) Transportation:

No. of Days - 6 Rate per day - \$50.00 Dates from - July 26/85 - July 26/86

\$ 300.00

d) Analysis:

121 silt/soil samples for Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Ba at \$ 7.80/sample

\$ 943.80

e) COST OF PREPARATION OF REPORT:

Author Drafting Typing \$ 200.00 \$ 150.00 \$ 150.00

\$ 500.00

TOTAL COST:

\$ 2502.02

APPENDIX III

ANALYTICAL METHOD DESCRIPTIONS FOR GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORTS

The methods listed are presently applied to analyse geological materials by the Noranda Geochemical Laboratory at Vancouver.

Preparation of Samples

Sediments and soils are dried at approximately 80°C and sieved with a 80 mesh nylon screen. The -80 mesh (0.18 mm) fraction is used for geochemical analysis.

Rock specimens are pulverized to -120 mesh (0.13 mm). Heavy mineral fractions (panned samples * from constant volume), are analysed in its entirety, when it is to be determined for gold without further sample preparation.

Analysis of Samples

Decomposition of a 0.200 g sample is done with concentrated perchloric and nitric acid (3:1), digested for 5 hours at reflux temperature. Pulps of rock or core are weighed out at 0.4 g and chemical quantities are doubled relative to the above noted method for digestion.

The concentrations of Ag, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Mn, Mo, Ni, Pb, V and Zn can be determined directly from the digest (dissolution) with a conventional atomic absorption spectrometric procedure. A Varian-Techtron, Model AA-5 or Model AA-475 is used to measure elemental concentrations.

Elements Requiring Specific Decomposition Method:

Antimony - Sb: 0.2 g sample is attacked with 3.3 ml of 6% tartaric acid, 1.5 ml conc. hydrochloric acid and 0.5 ml of conc. nitric acid, then heated in a water bath for 3 hours at 95°C. Sb is determined directly from the dissolution with an AA-475 equipped with electrodeless discharge lamp (EDL).

Arsenic - As: 0.2 - 0.3 g sample is digested with 1.5 ml of perchloric 70% and 0.5 ml of conc. nitric acid. A Varian AA-475 equipped with an As-EDL is used to measure arsenic content in the digest.

Barium - Ba: 0.1 g sample digested overnight with conc. perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acid; Potassium chloride added to prevent ionization. Atomic absorption using a nitrous oxide-acetylene flame determines Ba from the aqueous solution.

Bismuth - Bi: 0.2 g - 0.3 g is digested with 2.0 ml of perchloric 70% and 1.0 ml of conc. nitric acid. Bismuth is determined directly from the digest with an AA-475 complete with EDL.

Gold - Au: 10.0 g sample is digested with aqua regia (1 part nitric and 3 parts hydrochloric acid). Gold is extracted with MIBK from the aqueous solution. AA is used to determine Au.

Magnesium - Mg: 0.05 - 0.10 g sample is digested with 4 ml perchloric/nitric acid (3:1). An aliquot is taken to reduce the concentration to within the

range of atomic absorption. The $\Lambda\Lambda$ -475 with the use of a nitrous exide flame determines Mg from the aqueous solution.

Tungsten - W: 1.0 g sample sintered with a carbonate flux and thereafter leached with water. The leachate is treated with potassium thiocyanate. The yellow tungsten thiocyanate is extracted into tri-n-butyl phosphate. This permits colourimetric comparison with standards to measure tungsten concentration.

Uranium - U: An aliquot from a perchloric-nitric decomposition, usually from the multi-element digestion, is buffered. The aqueous solution is exposed to laser light, and the luminescence of the uranyl ion is quantitatively measured on the UA-3 (Scintrex).

* N.B. If additional elemental determinations are required on panned samples, state this at the time of sample submission. Requests after gold determinations would be futile.

LOWEST VALUES REPORTED IN PPM

Ag - 0.2	Mn - 20	2n - 1	Au - 0.01
Cd - 0.2	Mo - 1	Sb - 1	W - 2
Co - 1	N1 - 1	As - 1	U - 0.1
Cu - 1	Pb - 1	Ba - 10	
Fe - 100	V - 10	Bi - 1	

EJvL/1e March 14, 1984

