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GEOCHEMICAL REPORT on the ADOOG 8 and 9 Mineral Claims Liard Mining Division NTS 94-E/12E Latitude 57°32'23" North Longitude 127°32'54" West British Columbia

November 24, 1986

on behalf of DELAWARE RESOURCES CORP. Calgary, Alberta HSSESSMENT READER

FILMED

by

C. H. Aussant, B.Sc., P.Geol. TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD. #100, 1300 - 8th Street S.W. Calgary, Alberta T2R 1B2

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<u>MAPS</u>

1 Au/Ag Stream Silt Geochemistry 1:10,000

INTRODUCTION

Jempland Construction was contracted by Delaware Resources Corp. to complete a stream silt geochemical sampling program on the ADOOG 8 and 9 mineral claims. A total of 68 stream silt samples were collected and analyzed for Au and Ag. This report, completed by Taiga Consultants Ltd. on behalf of Delaware, describes the results of this program.

Location and Access

The ADOOG 8 and 9 mineral claims are located approximately 520 km northwest of Prince George, B.C., in the Stikine River area (Figure 1) on NTS map-sheet 94-E/12E. The legal corner post is located at 57°32'23" north latitude and 127°32'54" west longitude. The claim is accessible from Smithers (300 km to the south) to the Sturdee Airstrip via fixed-wing aircraft, then by helicopter to the claim, a distance of approximately 40 km.

Property Status

The ADOOG 8 and 9 mineral claims were staked under the modified grid system (Figure 2) and are currently registered in the name of Taiga Consultants Ltd. Relevant claim data are as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	No.of	Record	Date of			
	<u>Units</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Record</u>			
ADOOG 8	20	3539	May 2, 1986			
ADOOG 9	20	3538	May 2, 1986			

The ADOOG 8 and 9 mineral claims are in the process of being transferred to Delaware Resources Corp.





Physiography/Glaciation

The claims lie within the Cassiar Mountains physiographic subdivision of the Interior Plateau. The region was entirely glaciated and is characterized by wide U-shaped drift-filled major valleys. Incised V-shaped stream valleys are locally present at higher elevations.

Topographic relief within the claims averages about 540 metres, varying from a low of 1280 m ASL on Adoogatcho Creek crossing the centre of the property, rising north to 1700 m and south to 1820 m ASL.



REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology was mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada at a scale of 1:250,000 under the direction of Dr. H. Gabrielse during 1971-1975, with the results published in 1977 as Open File 483.

During 1971 to 1985, the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources carried out a mapping program in the Toodoggone area, with a compilation (Preliminary Map 61) published at a scale of 1:50,000 in 1985. This mapping, carried out under the direction of T. G. Schroeter, details the units of the Toodoggone Volcanics. The following description of the regional geology is excerpted from his 1981 report.

"The Toodoggone area lies within the eastern margin of the Intermontane Belt. The oldest rocks exposed are wedges of crystalline limestone more than 150 metres thick that have been correlated with the Asitka Group of Permian age. The next oldest rocks consist of andesitic flows and pyroclastic rocks including augite-tremolite andesite porphyries and crystal and lapilli tuffs that belong to the Takla Group of Late Triassic age. The Omineca intrusions of Jurassic and Cretaceous age (potassium-argon age of 186 to 200 Ma obtained by the Geological Survey of Canada) range in composition from granodiorite to quartz monzonite. Some syenomonzonite bodies and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes may be feeders to the Toodoggone rocks which unconformably overlie the Takla Group. The 'Toodoggone' volcanic rocks (named informally by Carter, 1971) are complexly intercalated volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks of Early and Middle Jurassic age, 500 metres or more in thickness, along the west flank of a northwesterly trending belt of 'basement' rocks at least 90 km in length by 15 km in width (Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 306, replaced by Open Files 483 and 606). A potassium-argon age of 186±6 Ma was obtained by Carter (1971) for a hornblende separate from a sample collected from a volcanic sequence 14 km southeast of Drybrough Peak. Four principal subdivisions of 'Toodoggone' rocks have been recognized:

- 1. Lower volcanic division -- dominantly pyroclastic assemblage including purple agglomerate and grey to purple dacitic tuffs.
- 2. Middle volcanic division -- an acidic assemblage including rhyolites, dacites, 'orange' crystal to lithic tuffs, and quartz feldspar porphyries; includes welded tuff. The 'orange' colour of the tuffs resulted from oxidation of the fine-grained matrix while the rock was still hot. A coeval period of explosive volcanism included the formation of 'laharic' units and intrusion of syenomonzonite bodies and dykes. This event was accompanied by explosive brecciation along zones of weakness, predominantly large-scale faults and attendant splays, followed by silicification and deposition of precious and base metals to varying degrees in the breccias.

Rounded fragments of Omineca intrusive rocks are rare components in Toodoggone tuffs.

- 3. Upper volcanic-intrusive division -- grey to green to maroon crystal tuffs and quartz-eye feldspar porphyries.
- Upper volcanic-sedimentary division -- lacustrine sedimentary rocks (sometimes varved), stream bed deposits, and possible local fanglomerate deposits and interbedded tuff beds.

Many Toodoggone rocks have a matrix clouded with fine hematite dust implying a subaerial origin; however, some varieties may have accumulated in shallow water. The host rock for mineralization (division 2) is an orange to chocolate brown coloured crystal tuff with varying minor amounts of lithic and vitric ash. Broken crystals of plagioclase and quartz are set in a fine-grained 'hematized' matrix of quartz and feldspar. The exact chemical composition(s) and rock name(s) await chemical analyses. Carter (1971) determined the composition of a suite of rocks collected from the Toodoggone area to range from latites to dacite (less than 30 weight per cent quartz); fused beads gave refractive indices between 1.505 and 1.535. Apatite may be a common accessory mineral.

To the west, Upper Cretaceous to Tertiary pebble conglomerates and sandstones of the Lower Tango Creek Formation of the Sustut Group (Eisbacher, 1971) unconformably overlie both Takla Group volcanic rocks and Toodoggone volcanic rocks.

STRUCTURE

The structural setting was probably the most significant factor in allowing mineralizing solutions and vapours to migrate through the thick volcanic pile in the Toodoggone area. The entire area has been subjected to repeated and extensive normal block faulting from Jurassic to Tertiary time. It is postulated that a northwesterly trending line of volcanic centres along a gold/silver-rich 'province' marks major structural breaks, some extending for 60 km or more (for example, M^CClair Creek system, Lawyers system). Prominent gossans are often associated with structural zones but many contain only pyrite; sulphides occur as disseminations and fracture fillings in Toodoggone and Takla Group rocks. Thrusting of Asitka Group limestones over Takla Group rocks probably occurred during Middle Jurassic time.

Today, Toodoggone rocks display broad open folds with dips less than 25°. The Sustut Group sedimentary rocks have relatively flat dips and do not appear to have any major structural disruptions.

EXPLORATION TARGETS

Precious metals exploration activity in the Toodoggone district mainly is focused on the epithermal gold mineralization associated with subaerial Early Jurassic intermediate to acidic volcanism (Toodoggone Volcanics). Gold mineralization found within Late Triassic alkaline andesitic rocks (Takla Group) and in Early Jurassic calc-alkaline volcanic rocks (Hazelton Group) is generally viewed as being in the "root zone" of the epithermal event related to Toodoggone volcanism (e.g., Baker Mine).

The structural settings of these epithermal vein systems are of primary importance in the development of economic gold mineralization within the Toodoggone Volcanics. Faulting and concomitant brecciation form the conduits for ascending gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions and vapours. It is also essential that repeated fault movement and brecciation occur, allowing multiple infusions of hydrothermal solutions.

Both lateral and vertical alteration patterns occur adjacent to these epithermal vein deposits. The outer propylitic zone consists of chlorite, epidote, calcite, and pyrite. This grades inward to an argillic/phyllic zone consisting of sericite, montmorillonite, illite, and silica. The silicified core zone is comprised of silica, adularia, and/or albite, immediately adjacent to the vein system.

Mineralized zones generally carry abundant hematite and manganese oxides. Native gold, electrum, barite, and minor pyrite occur within these silica-rich zones along with amethystine quartz. Anomalous silver, lead, zinc, and copper values have been found associated with the gold-bearing epithermal vein systems. However, the systems appear to be relatively free of arsenic and antimony.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The ADOOG 8 and 9 mineral claims are underlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic "Toodoggone Volcanics". Unit 1 of the Adoogatcho Creek Formation, comprised of numerous ash-flow sheets with intercalated crystal-lithic tuffs, underlies all of the ADOOG 9 and most of the ADOOG 8 claims. Unit 2 of the Moyez Creek Volcaniclastics underlies the western portion of the ADOOG 8 claim which are comprised of a diverse assemblage of interbedded air-fall tuff, thin ash-flow sheets, and epiclastic and chemical sedimentary rods.

The DAR mineral occurrence (DAR #90) is depicted on Preliminary Map 61 (Schroeter, 1985). This occurrence is located directly south of the property boundary. It is described as consisting of minor galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite occurring in four quartz vein zones cutting maroon tuffs of the Toodoggone Volcanics. Figure 3 shows the property geology (from Preliminary Map 61).

1986 EXPLORATION PROGRAM FOUGHLY Sieved

A reconnaissance stream silt geochemical sampling program was tarried out on the ADOOG 8 and 9 mineral claims from September 27 to October 3, 1986. A total of 68 silt samples (26 from the ADOOG 8, 42 from the ADOOG 9) were collected and forwarded to Bondar-Clegg in Vancouver, B.C. for Au and Ag geochemical analysis. Analytical procedures and results are presented in the Appendix. Map 1 shows the sample locations and results.

No anomalous silver values were obtained from the samples. On the ADOOG 8 claim, four sites returned detectable gold values (detection limited 5 ppb). Three of these samples returned 10 ppb, the other 50 ppb. On the ADOOG 9 claim, seven sites returned detectable gold values ranging from 10 to 30 ppb.

The distribution pattern of these elevated geochemical results is random. Five sample sites occurring along the Adoogatcho Creek may require additional geochemical sampling.





FIGURE 3



GEOLOGICAL LEGEND (units appearing on Property Geology, Figure 3)

UPPER CRETACEOUS

K SUSTUT GROUP (Tango Creek Formation) polymictic conglomerate, sandstone, shale, carbonaceous mudstone

LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC "Toodoggone Volcanics"

- 6 TUFF PEAK FORMATION pale purple, grey, green biotite augite hornblende plagioclase porphyry flows
- 5 McCLAIR CREEK FORMATION purple, lavender, grey, and rarely grey-green. fine- to mediumgrained, plagioclase porphyritic flows, includes some lapilli tuff and breccia.
- 2 MOYEZ CREEK VOLCANICLASTICS conglomerate with some granitic clasts, graded, cross-bedded greywacke, well-bedded crystal tuff, epiclastic sediments, local laminated calcareous silt.
- 2A crystal tuffs in thin well-layered units, some epiclastic sandstone and mudstone.
- 1 ADOOGATCHO CREEK FORMATION pale reddish grey to dark red-brown quartzose biotite hornblende phyric ash flows.
- IA crystal ash tuff, lapilli tuff, and rare agglomerate with interspersed epiclastic beds, tuffaceous sediments and minor conglomerate.
- IB quartzose plagioclase porphyry, jointed, domal intrusion(?) of homogeneous appearing grey to green chloritized and epidote altered rock containing abundant inclusions of Takla volcanics.

UPPER TRIASSIC

TAKLA GROUP Dark green augite porphyry basalt flows and breccias with lesser fine-grained andesite to basalt flows and minor interbedded siltstone, tuffaceous sediments and chert.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

LOWER JURASSIC (dykes, sills, small plugs)

C biotite hornblende diorite/gabbro

SYMBOLS

10 layering x43 mineral occurrence (with file number) (A)104 radiometric date sample site (age in Ma) x bo,qv Barium, quartz vein y synform antiform main outcrop areas geologic contact (defined, assumed) fault (observed, inferred)

claim boundary

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Four man days were spent exploring the claim block which is underlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic "Toodoggone Volcanics". The Toodoggone volcanics form a belt 5 to 20 km wide and 100 km long, which hosts a number of precious and base metals occurrences.

The exploration program completed consisted of detailed stream silt sampling of all the streams draining the claim block. Elevated Au-in-silt values were randomly distributed throughout the property ranging from 10 to 50 ppb.

Future exploration of the property should consist of reconnaissance prospecting and geological mapping, coupled with lithogeochemical sampling of prospective mineralized areas.



CERTIFICATE

I, Claude Henry Aussant, of 31 Templebow Way N.E. in the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, do hereby certify that:

- 1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Taiga Consultants Ltd. with offices at Suite 100, 1300 8th Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta.
- 2. I am a graduate of the University of Calgary, B.Sc. Geology (1976), and I have practised my profession continuously since graduation.
- 3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta; and I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 4. I do not own or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect, or contingent) in the property described herein nor in the securities of DELAWARE RESOURCES CORP., in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 24th day of November, A.D. 1986.

Respectfully submitted,



Claude H. Aussant, P.Geol., F.GAC



PERMIT TO PRACTICE TAIGA CONSULTANTS UTD.	
Signature times w Nom	
Date December 16/86	~
PERMIT NUMBER: P 2399	-
The Association of Protospienet Francisco	ļ
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TAIGA CONSULTANTS LTD.

Nov. 24/86

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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GEM 1982, p.343
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Gabrielse, H.; Dodds, C.J.; Mansy, J.L.; Eisbacher, G.H. (1977): Geology of Toodoggone River [94-E] and Ware West Half [94-F]; Geol.Surv.Cda., Open File 483
Geological Survey of Canada:
National Mineral Inventory, 94-E/12 -90 (DAR occurrence)
Schroeter, T.G. (1981): Toodoggone River [94-E]; B.C. Min.Energy,Mines,Petro. Res.; Geological Fieldwork 1980, pp.6-7
------ (1985): Geology of the Toodoggone River Area, NTS 94-E; B.C. Min.Energy,Mines,Petro.Res.; Prelim.Map 61



APPENDIX

Summary of Personnel

Summary of Expenditures

Certificates of Analysis

Analytical Techniques

SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL

<u>Name / Address</u>	Position	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Man Days</u>
Grant Paulson 745 Falkener Crescent Prince George, B.C.	Supervisor	Sep.27-Oct.3	2
Bruce Hiller P. O. Box 578 Prince George, B.C.	Labourer	Sep.27-Oct.3	2

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Pre-Field	\$	100.00
Field Personnel 4 man days @ \$225/diem		900.00
Fixed-wing support		357.00
Helicopter		880.00
Accommodations 2 days @ \$75/diem		150.00
Geochemical Analyses 68 samples @ \$9.65 Au		656.20
FM-radio rental		25.00
4x4 truck rental		30.00
Disposable field supplies		16.75
Freight		45.00
Telephone		5.00
Photocopying		20.00
Fuel		30.00
Post-field compilation		508.50
Handling charges on third-party billings	_	373.79

\$<u>4,097.24</u>

Bondar-Clerg & Company Ltd.

130 Perioerton Ave. North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7P 2R5 Phone: (604) 985-0681 Telex: 04-352667



Geochemical Lab Report

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30 Pemberton Ave. North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7P 2RS " Phone: (604) 985 0681 Telex: 04-352667



Geochemical Lab Report

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