# REPORT ON FIELD ACTIVITIES

JULY - NOVEMBER, 1986

L.H. PROPERTY

SLOCAN MINING DIVISION

VOLUME 1

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GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Between July 20 and November 10, 1986, Noranda Exploration Company, Limited of 1050 Davie Street, Vancouver, B.C. conducted a gold mineral exploration programme of the LH property, based on results of their 1985 exploration surveys.

Work consisted largely of a diamond drilling programme with limited detailed soil geochemical and geological/prospecting surveys.

# 2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The L.H. property is located some 7 km south of Silverton, B.C. at longitude  $117^{\circ}20'$  and latitude  $49^{\circ}54'$  on N.T.S. map sheet 82F/14, within the Slocan Mining Division.

Access is by 4-wheel drive up Fingland Creek Road off the Red Mountain Road.

#### 3. TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The L.H. property encompasses the headwaters of Fingland and Congo Creeks. Terrain is generally steep with a maximum relief of 3,000 feet and a maximum elevation of 7,000 feet.

Slopes are generally tree covered with thin soil and/or a layer of talus. Avalanche slopes consist of large boulder fields or dense tall alders and/or devils club!

Rock Exposure is generally moderate to good. Steeper sections of the property consist of barren rock or a combination of outcrop and scree slopes.

#### 4. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Table 1 is a list of nineteen contiguous Crown Grants and one fractional mineral claim which form the L.H. property owned by Andaurex Resources Incorporated of Silverton, B.C.

The property is currently under option by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited and Brenda Mines who can jointly earn a 60% interest by fulfilling a work commitment before April 1, 1988.

#### 5. PROPERTY HISTORY

Numerous owners and optionors have worked the L.H. property since 1895 and a list of these can be found in Table #2.

# TABLE 1: DESCRIPTION OF LH CLAIMS AND FRACTIONS (FROM FERREIRA 1985)

# CROWN - GRANTED CLAIMS AND FRACTIONS

Claim Name	Lot Number	Date Granted
Congo #2	5734	December 23, 1907
Bristol	5735	December 23, 1907
		rev. Cr.,g, Nov. 10/33
Commander	5736	December 24, 1907
Translation The	0076	rev. Cr., *g, Jun 12/35
Harlem Fr.	8976	September 9, 1936
Colfax	14515	C• 1935
Arkoa	14516	C• 1931
Douglas	14923	March 26, 1942
Grief Fr.	14924	March 26, 1942
Pest Fr.	14925	March 26, 1942
Junior Fr.	14926	March 26, 1942
Fred Fr.	14927	March 26, 1942
Baby Ruth	2229	July 18, 1899 rev. Cr.
•		August 1, 1916, *g,
		October 24, 1917
Ш	5738	November 27, 1905
Camden	5739	November 17, 1902
C.B.	5740	November 17, 1902
St. Joe	6908	November 27, 1905
Summit	6909	November 27, 1905
Basin Fr.	6910	November 27, 1905
Harlem	6911	November 27, 1905
<del>-</del>	0,22	110 7000002 27 9 2505

\*(rev. Cr. = reverted to Crown)

\*g. = second grant.

# Located Claim

Claim Name	Record Number	Record Date
Rex Fr.	2706	September 18, 1981

TABLE 2: EXPLORATION HISTORY OF THE LH PROPERTY (MODIFIED FROM FERREIRA 1985).

YEAR	ACTIVITY
1895	Original discovery of gold
1911 - 1914	British Columbia Copper Ltd. completed underground development in Tunnels 1 and 2 and establishes reserves of:
	33,040 tons (29.974 t) @ 0.294 oz/t. (10.08 g/t) Au (positive) 18,350 tons (16.647 t) @ 0.159 oz/t. ( 5.45 g/t) Au (probable) 51,390 tons (46.621 t) @ 0.246 oz/t. ( 8.43 g/t) Au (total)
1934	Completion of Tunnel 3.
1936	Pacific Mines Petroleum and Development Company diamond drilled 6 holes totalling 250 m from Tunnels 2 and 3.
1939	Shipment of 216.2 tons (196.1 t) from Tunnel 2 yielded 111 oz (3,452 g) Au and 71 oz (2,208 g) Ag
1945	Quebec Gold Mining Corporation (Kenville Gold) diamond drilled 18 holes totalling 460 m from Tunnel 3 and estimate reserves of 60,000 tons (54,432 t) grading 0.25 oz/t (8.57 g/t) Au.
1973	Granby Mining carried out geologic mapping and rock geochemical sampling surveys centred around workings. Attempt to cover other portions of the property hampered by forest fires.
1980	Andaurex Resources upgraded access road to workings and carries out 2 km of soil sampling west of showings.
1981	Hudson Bay Oil & Gas Company Limited optioned the property from Andaurex Resources Inc. Systematic collection of 669 soil samples at 50 m stations on 60 m contour traverses. Geological mapping and collection of rocks, stream sediments and water samples. Road improvement and construction.
1985	Noranda Exploration Company, Limited options the property from Andaurex Resources Inc. Examination of underground workings by Williams (1985), produced calculated total proven and probable reserves at 61,765 tonnes grading 6.279Au/tonne and open at depth.

Surficial examination by Ferreira's (1985) produced a property geology map (scale 1:2500), three grid soil geochemical and one grid I.P/magnetometer surveys, as well as two diamond drill holes which produced a number of narrow disjointed but interesting gold intersections, the best of which was 25.2g Au/tonne over 1.0m.

Surficial rock sampling discovered an intensely altered zone hosted by gabbro which containes 2.5g Au/tonne over 6.3m true width.

#### 6. SURVEY CONTROL

The Fingland Creek grid was used as control for the drilling, soil geochemical and geological prospecting programmes.

During 1986 nine wing lines totalling 3,825 metres were extended or added to the existing 1985 grid installed by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited. These lines and co-ordinates are presented in a "Table of 1986 Soil Survey Co-Ordinates" in the Soil Geochemical section.

Each wing line was compassed, straight chained and slashed with flagged stations every 25 metres. The base line where extended was slope chained.

Profiles were taken of selected wing lines and a topography contour map was produced for planning future drill programmes (see Drawing #7).

#### 7. GEOLOGY

#### 7.1 Introduction

Limited geological prospecting using the 1985 geology base (scale 1:2,500) (Ferreira, 1985) was conducted in the Congo Creek and Fingland Creek areas as well as investigating gold soil anomalies.

The majority of surficial geological work was curtailed in favour of an extended drilling programme. The main target was auriferous Po/Cpy bearing intrusive breccias similar to Northair Mines Aylwin Creek discovery. No significant mineralization or brecciation was encountered with minor changes being made to the 1985 geology base map.

Drawing #8 is a reduced duplicate of the 1985 geology base with minor contact changes from drilling information.

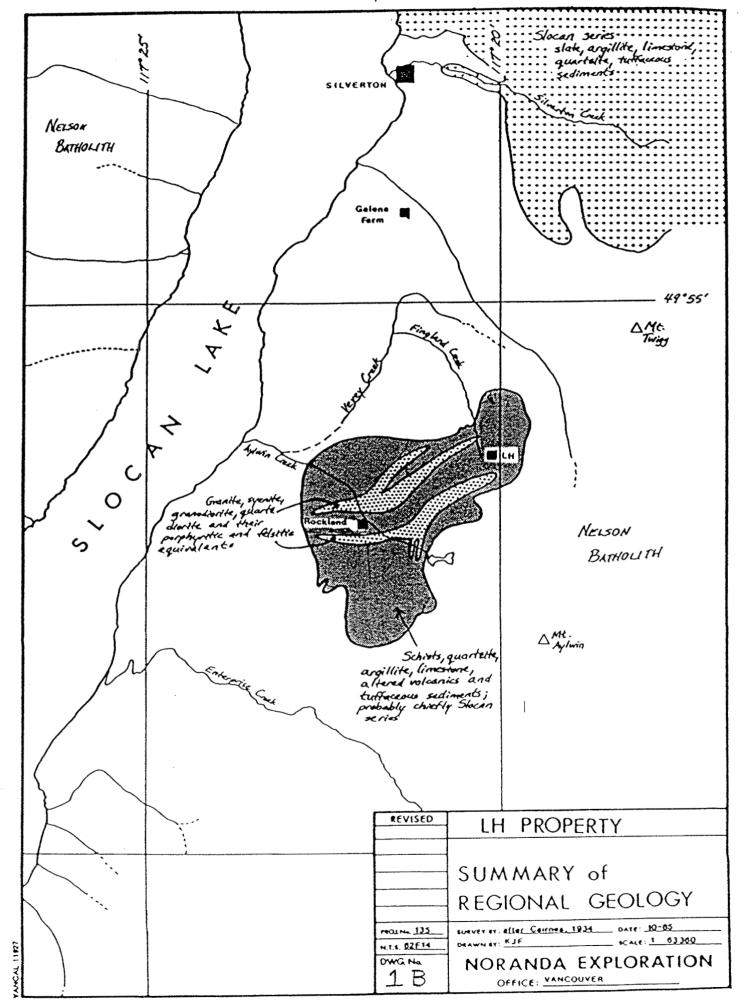
#### 7.2 Regional Geology

The L.H. property forms part of a Triassic/Jurassic sedimentary/volcanic roof pendant lying within granodioritic intrusives of the Nelson Batholith (see Drawing #1B, from Ferriera, 1985).

This same roof pendant is associated with the Aylwin Creek (Rockland) discovery of Northair Mines, situated southwest of the L.H. property.

# 7.3 Property Geology (See Drawing #8)

The property is underlain by a roof pendant of Slocan Group sediments (Unit 1) consisting of immature interbedded sand, silt and shale. The Slocan Group sediments appear to be conformably overlain by Rossland Formation (Unit 2) volcanics consisting largely of a chaotic sequence of intermediate tuffs, lapilli tuffs and agglomerates.



The large volume of pyroclastics as well as their chaotic nature and gradational contact with underlying immature sediments gives rise to a possible volcanogenic island arc type setting. Where a proximal shallow marine or terrestrial volcanic vent would be required in order to produce the volume and size of pyroclastic material present.

Feldspar-hornblende syenite (Unit 3) and gabbro (Unit 5) which underly the south-western portion of the property are believed to be subvolcanic intrusive associated with Rossland volcanism (Ferriera, 1985). These subvolcanic intrusive phases may be representative of a proximal vent environment mentioned earlier.

Intensely altered rocks (Unit 4) represent irregular shaped zones consisting of pervasive silicification, chloritization, pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization and local potassic alteration. Ferriera (1985) has grouped this unit with the Rossland Formation but it's exact age and relationship are still unknown.

Northern and south-eastern portions of the property contain the main bulk of exposed Nelson granodioritic intrusives (Units 6 & 7). These intrusive rocks are host to the Triassic/Jurassic roof pendant and subsequently form the basement of this sedimentary/volcanic pile.

Gold occurrences (L.H. Mine, surface showings, drill hole intersections) are associated with pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite mineralization along major shear zones or structures which have been variably silicified, chloritized and/or clay altered.

#### 8. SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

#### 8.1 Introduction

Encouraging Au analyses from 1985 rock sampling within a Gabbroic unit on the southwest portion of the property led to Fingland Creek grid's south western extension and subsequent soil survey.

Three grid lines (9625N, 9650N, 9675N) were also added and sampled in order to extend and delineate Au soil anomalies from the 1985 survey.

Grid lines added and intervals sampled during the 1986 programme are presented by grid co-ordinates in the following table.

#### TABLE OF 1986 SOIL SURVEY

## CO-ORDINATES AND # OF SAMPLES

LINE#	STATIO	<u>ONS</u>	# OF SAMPLES
	From	<u>To</u>	
8950N	9400E	10000E	30
9000N	9400E	10000E	27
9100N	9400E	9775E	16
9200N	9400E	9700E	13
9300N	9400E	9975E	24
9400N	9400E	9950E	23
9625N	10000E	10225E	9
9650N	10000E	10300E	13
9675N	10000E	10300E	13

Nineteen eighty-five soil results have been included in this report for the purpose of discussion. The 1985 results have been recontoured along with 1986 results on Drawings 2 thru 6. Both sets of data are included in Appendix A.

Duplicate station samples represent overlap between 1985 and 1986 surveys.

All 1986 soil samples were geochemically analyzed for ppm As, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo and ppb Au.

Whereas samples taken during 1985 were not analyzed for Pb and Zn with only a few selected grid lines being analyzed for Cu and Mo.

Soils taken during both survey years were analyzed at Noranda Exploration Company, Limited's laboratory at 1050 Davie Street, Vancouver, B.C. (See Appendix B for laboratory analytical methods).

#### 8.2 Soil Sampling Method

Both 1986 and 1985 surveys were conducted in the following manner.

Soils, taken at numbered flagged stations every 25 and/or 12.5 meters were obtained by digging holes with a maddock to a depth of 15 to 30 cm. where the visible B horizon, whenever possible, was exposed. Samples were then placed in a "Hi Wet Strength Kraft 3 1/2" x 6 1/8" Open End" envelopes with grid co-ordinates marked on the envelope with an indelible pelt pen.

In certain areas samples could not be obtained due to steepness of terrain or insufficient sampling material.

### 8.3 Presentation and Discussion of Results

Both 1986 and 1985 soil analyses are presented in the tabular format in Appendix B. Contour intervals where present on Drawings 2 thru 5 were obtained by visual inspection of the data.

Ag/Mo Silver ranging from 0.2 ppm to 10.0 ppm and molybdenum ranging from 1 ppm to 10 ppm are believed to be of little significance and are therefore not contoured on Drawing #2.

Pb Lead ranging from 1 ppm to 50 ppm is also thought to be of little importance and is not contoured on Drawing #3.

Cu/Zn Only the south-west portion of the grid contains sufficient data for evaluation of these two elements.

Zinc analyses range for 20 ppm to 610 ppm and have been contoured at 100 ppm and 200 ppm intervals on Drawing #3. One broad anomaly exists on the southern most grid lines. It appears to be associated with an intermediate pyroclastic unit and may represent an elevated litho geochem in zinc. Grid lines 9650N and 9675N around10225E have a small zinc anomaly which is somewhat coincident with an arsenic anomaly (see Drawing #5). It may therefore be informative to analyze the 1985 soil samples for zinc.

Copper analyses range from 10 ppm to 280 ppm and are contoured on Drawing #4 at 100 ppm and 150 ppm. Small erratic anomalies occur in the grids south-west portion. They are largely underlain by gabbroic to intensely altered (silicified/chloritized) rocks and are thought to be of little significance.

Au/As Gold mineralization as seen in 1986 drilling and the L.H. workings is thought to be structurally controlled. For this reason any alignment of, or break in soil geochemical trends may be of importance.

Trends on the contoured As and Au soil geochemistry drawings are depicted with arrows (see Drawings 5 & 6). Dashed arrows delineate a break or low in the geochemical response while solid arrows depict an alignment of anomalous highs.

Arsenic values range from 1 ppm to 3200 ppm and are contoured at 100, 300 and 1000 ppm on Drawing #5. Arsenic analyses are anomalously high from north to south throughout the eastern portion of the grid. This area is largely underlain by Jurassic Rossland Fm. pyroclastics which host the L.H. Mine.

This anomalous arsenic zone is broken or cross-cut by three trends of arsenic lows which are depicted by the dashed arrows on Drawing #3. Two trends strike roughly north-south with the third bearing N.N.W. - S.S.E. The latter trend appears to subparallel and cross-cut the main zone of interest (Target Area #1) of the 1986 drilling programme.

Two alignments of high arsenic values (depicted by solid arrows, Drawing #3) may be of interest as they subparallel the strike of the L.H. workings. One of these alignments is found immediately north of diamond drill holes LH-85-1&2, and LH-86-3,7,8&9.

Gold values range from 10 ppb to 1600 ppb with contour intervals of 100 ppb, 300 ppb and 1000 ppb on Drawing #6. Large gold anomalies occur in the south eastern portion of the grid with a one line open ended anomaly found in the northern part.

Six alignments of anomalous gold values are noted (see solid arrows, Drawing #6). Three trends are N.N.W. - S.S.E., one is N.N.E. - S.S.W. and two are roughly east-west. The latter two (east-west trends) subparallel the L.H. workings and have coincident arsenic soil anomalies. One of these was unsuccessfully tested with Diamond Drill Hole LH-86-5.

The large Au anomaly in the southern section of the grid has a similar coincident As soil response. This area has also been noted as having elevated Au values from surface grab samples which should be tested further.

The two east-west trending auriferous zones should also be further tested by trenching or drilling.

## 9. DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAMME

#### 9.1 Introduction

During the period August 5 - November 10, 1986 eight NQ diamond drill holes totalling 1194.90 metres were drilled on the L.H. property by Rainbow Diamond Drilling of Merritt, B.C. The type of drill used was a Longyear Super 38.

Road construction and drill sites were built with a catterpiller D6C by Flynn Logging of Slocan, B.C. Steepness and roughness of terrain created a substantial increase in cat use for servicing the drill.

Core is currently being stored at John Anderson's Galena Bay farm, south of Silverton on Red Mountain Road.

Three separate targets or areas of interest were tested and are as follows:

- 1) Mineralization intersected during the 1985 drilling programme (tested by holes LH-86-3, 7, 8, 9 & 10).
- 2) Depth extent of the L.H. workings (tested by LH-86-6 with a prior attempt by LH-86-4).
- 3) Gold soil geochemical anomaly (tested by LH-86-5).

The following table highlights all drilling parameters.

TABLE 4

TABLE OF DRILLING PARAMETERS

Hole #	Total Length (m)	Hole Co-Ord (m)	EL. (m)	Az. (True)	Dip (Angle)	Dip Depth	Test Angle	Date Collared	Completed
LH-86-3	173.17	9761.29N - 10045.91E	1-71.61	025°	-45°	143.34	-42°	8/5/86	8/11/86
LH-86-4	24.68	10010.35N - 10258.99E	1786.17	002°	-47 <sup>0</sup>	*** *** ***	***	8/12/86	8/16/86
LH-86-5	92.07	9874.89N - 10314.55E	1779.30	345 <sup>0</sup>	-50°	92.07	-45 <sup>9</sup>	8/18/86	8/19/86
LH-86-6	284.45	10004.08N - 10264.35E	1785.85	010°	-47 <sup>0</sup>	91.44	-44 <sup>0</sup>	8/20/86	10/4/86
LH-86-7	170.73	9885.91N - 10055.94E	1649.15	245 <sup>0</sup>	-45 <sup>0</sup>	170.73	-38°	10/6/86	10/10/86
LH-86-8	140.55	9895.43N - 10064.76E	1648.92	245 <sup>0</sup>	-60°	100.89	-55°	10/14/86	10/18/86
LH-86-9	168.70	9895.14N - 10065.50E	1648.75	205 <sup>0</sup>	-45°	149.35	-34°	10/19/86	10/22/86
LH-86-10	140.55	9947.92N - 9858.24E	1562.86	245 <sup>0</sup>	-45 <sup>0</sup>	115.82	-41°	10/28/86	10/31/86

:

# 9.2 Sampling

Sampling was conducted on the basis of lithologies and/or mineralization and/or alteration.

Number of samples from each hole are:

Hole #	# (	Of Samples
100° ten ma om tap 210	***************************************	
LH-86-3		172
LH-86-4		0
LH-86-5		48
LH-86-6		223
LH-86-7		126
LH-86-8		110
LH-86-9		119
LH-86-10		83
	TOTAL:	881
		===

All samples were fire assayed for g/tonne Au, Ag and percent As with the exception of earlier holes which were in part geochemically analyzed for ppm As. Also geochemically analyzed for each sample were ppm Cu, Pb, Zn & Mo.

The relationship (if any) of Cu, Pb, Zn & Mo to gold mineralization is unknown and should be further evaluated.

All samples, whether fire assayed or geochemical, were analyzed at Bondar Clegg Laboratories in Vancouver, B.C. (Laboratory analytical methods can be found in Appendix C).

#### 9.3 Presentation of Data

Hole co-ordinates and elevations displayed in the "Table of Drill Parameters" were surveyed with a transit by J. David Williams (P. Eng.) of 310 - 1225 Cordero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

The following list of drawings at a scale of 1:1,000 can be found in the attached map pouches.

Drawing #	Remarks
0	C
9	Survey Plan 1986 & 1985 Drilling
10	D.D.H. Section LH-86-3
11	D.D.H. Section LH-86-4
12	D.D.H. Section LH-86-5
13	D.D.H. Section LH-86-6
14	D.D.H. Section LH-86-7
15	D.D.H. Section LH-86-8
16	D.D.H. Section LH-86-9
17	D.D.H. Section LH-86-10

Drawings 9 through 17 were computer drafted by INTEGREX ENGINEERING of 310 - 1225 Cordero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Drill hole sections have been adjusted for dip test variations. They display the main lithological units as well as gold fire assays greater than 1.5 g/tonne and their accompanying arsenic assay (%) or geochem (ppm).

Appendix C contains abbreviated drill log summaries for each hole along with gold fire assays greater than 1.5 g/tonne and their accompanying arsenic assay (%) or geochem (ppm).

Appendix D contains the detailed drill logs while Appendix E displays, for each hole, all assay and/or geochem analyses by sample number which can be cross referenced to a sample interval on the accompanying sample interval list.

#### SYNOPSIS OF DRILLING LITHOLOGY, ALTERATION & MINERALIZATION

Lithologically all 8 holes were collared and completed within Rossland Fm. (Jurassic) Intermediate pyroclastics (see Geology Drawing #8).

Bedding angles to core axis are variable and differentiation of distinct horizons is difficult due in part to drill hole attitudes as well as the somewhat chaotic nature of the pyroclastic unit as evidenced by surficial mapping.

Also encountered were narrow granitic to granodioritic dykes. At least two cross-cutting phases appear to be present (see detailed drill log summary LH-86-3, 83.1 m - 83.18 m). One phase contains up to 15% biotite and is cross-cut by a younger leucocratic phase which is devoid of biotite.

In hole LH-86-8 a granitic dyke (interval 32.22 m - 32.37 m) ran 30.55 g/tonne gold. The gold is believed to be associated with two 2 cm. wide pyritic fractures which cross-cut the dyke.

Alteration consists largely of minor to intense silicification with localized calcification and/or chloritization.

Silicification occurs over broad intervals (true widths unknown) and sporadically demonstrates a progressive increase in intensity until all original textures are obliterated. The core at this point appears bleached white and may contain variable quantities of Py, Po, Aspy, along with sporadic brecciated zones and/or calc-silicate/chalcedonic veins. This bleaching affect is most evident in Target #1 drill holes as well as hole LH-86-6.

Significant gold intersections in all the holes were intimately associated with zones of moderate to intense silicification containing variable sulphide (Py, Po, Aspy) content (see abbreviated summary logs). There appears to be no consistent direct correspondence between Au mineralization and type of sulphide. But there does appear to be a minor Py/Au affinity in some silicified sections which should be investigated further by statistical and/or microscopic analytical methods.

# 9.4 Synopsis of Drilling Programme

### Target #1

Re-evaluation of the 1985 drill core during July of 1986, indicated small angles to core axis for calc-silicate veining and brecciation. These low angles were thought to possibly represent a missed structure sub-paralleling the 1985 drill holes. This missed structure would also be parallel to the strike of the 1.H. workings, and it was for this reason that LH-86-3 was drilled perpendicular to LH-85-1 & 2. (See Drawing #9).

Gold mineralization intersected by LH-86-3 was found to be associated with silicification and sulphide enriched calc-silicate veining which were also at low angles to the core axis  $(10^{\circ}-30^{\circ})$ . This helps explain for the broad intersection of 14.07 m containing 11.36 gm Au/tonne (weighted average). See abbreviated summary log Appendix C, 143.53 m - 157.60 m.

Re-evaluation at this point indicated a possible structure sub-paralleling Fingland Creek, striking approximately  $165^{\circ}$  and dipping to the east.

Holes LH-86-7, 8, 9 & 10 were then drilled to test this theory. Holes 7, 8 & 10 all intersected veining at better angles,  $40^{\circ}$  -  $75^{\circ}$  to core axis.

Hole LH-86-8 was the only hole other than LH-86-3 to intersect significant but minor gold mineralization. (See abbreviated summary log Appendix C).

This area should be evaluated further by trenching and/or drilling.

## Target #2

Steepness and terrain dictated the one and only accessible drill site for testing the L.H. workings to depth. Holes would have to be drilled at sub-parallel angles to the topographical slope. Deep surficial weathering played havor with both holes LH-86-6 and LH-86-4, which was abandoned after 24.68 metres due to severe binding of the rods. Core was not kept for Hole LH-86-4 as the recovery was too poor and erratic.

After 1.5 months of drilling, Hole LH-86-6 reached it's target depth and intersected a 1.5 metre wide quartz vein containing up to 15% combined Aspy and minor Py/Po. Weighted average for a 1.1 metre interval (243.90 - 245.00 m) is 5.25 gm Au/tonne.

Another area of interest in this hole may be a highly silicified zone from 155.42 - 177.98 m which had two disjointed assays running 20.43 gm Au/tonne over 0.43 m and 7.85 gm Au/tonne over 1.29 m (see abbreviated summary of drill logs Appendix C).

# Target #3

Hole LH-86-5 was the least significant in gold mineralization as well as silicification. As there is still no explanation for the Au soil geochemistry, it is recommended that a trenching programme be conducted.

#### 10. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the period July 20 - November 10, 1986 a gold mineral exploration programme on the L.H. property was conducted by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited.

The programme consisted of 8 diamond drill holes (totalling 1194.90 m), grid soil geochemical sampling (168 samples geochemically analyzed for ppm Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Mo, As and ppb Au) linecutting (3825 metres) and limited geological prospecting (scale 1:2,500).

The geological prospecting programme was unsuccessful in locating auriferous Po/Cpy bearing intrusive breccias in the areas encompassed by Fingland Creek and parts of Congo Creek. Soil sampling of areas underlain by Gabbroic and intensely altered (silicified/chloritized) rocks was unsuccessful in delineating substantial auriferous zones.

Recontouring, however, of 1985 soil sampling results along with 1986 analyses produced numerous trends representing breaks in, and/or alignments of, anomalous soil geochemical signatures for Au and As. These trends may be structurally related and could help in clarifying the attitudes of auriferous mineralization intersected by the 1986 drilling programme.

Diamond drilling produced numerous interesting intersections of gold mineralization. Mineralization appears to be structurally controlled with an

intimate association to zones of intense silicification, calc-silicate veining and variable sulphide (Aspy, Po, Py) concentrations.

D.D.H. LH-86-3 had the best intersection with a weighted average of 11.36 g Au/tonne over 14.07 metres. This intersection prompted an expansion in the drilling programme. Holes LH-86-7, 8, 9 and 10 were drilled in an unsuccessful attempt to delineate a distinct zone and further significant mineralization.

Further evaluation of the drill hole information by statistical and/or analytical methods is recommended.

The following list represents some recommendations to be carried out during 1987.

- 1. Trenching of 1986 drill target Area 1 as well as the arsenic soil geochemical trend occurring immediately north of Holes LH-86-3, 7, 8 and 9.
- 2. Trenching of the large coincident Au/As soil anomaly which was unsuccessfully tested by drill hole LH-86-5.
- 3. Drill test the large coincident Au/As soil anomalies in the southern section of the Fingland Creek grid.
- 4. Drill test and/or hand trench the intensely altered zone hosted by gabbro which averaged 2.5 g Au/tonne over a 6.3 m chip sample (Ferreira, 1985).
- 5. Further investigate by sampling or trenching the coincident Au/As soil anomaly on Fingland Creek grids north end.

# REFERENCES

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# NELSON

# FAME REPORT (E126)

15747



Province of British Columbia

Ministry of Energy, Mices and Petroleum Resources

Aggeorge properties of fetti

GEOCHEMICAL; DRILLING	275,688.00.
I. Mitchell	
ATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILE	n Feb. 27/87 From on when 1986
OMMODITIES PRESENT AU, CU	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
C MINERAL INVENTORY NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN	F/NW-Z1Z
HING DIVISION \$/0001 ALTHOE 49°53'30" LON	IGHT 117°19'58"
AMES and NUMBERS of all mineral tenures in grior stending byhers world mineral tenures in grior stending byhers world mineral tease M 123, Mining or Cartified	
"see back"	
vaer(s)	
Andaurex Resources (2) Incorporated	
AHLING ADDRESS	
••••••	••••••
PERATOR(S) (that is, Company paying for the work)  1. Brenda Mines Ltd. (2)	
	•••••••••••
AILING ADDRESS	
	•••••
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TYPE OF NORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF Y UN METRIC U		214	FAMICH CLUMS		COST APPORTIONED
9.50LOGICAL (scale, area)			THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY SHAPE AND			
Ground					4	
Photo						
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)						
Ground		,			}	
Magnetic						
Electromagnetic						
Induced Polarization (						
Rediometric						
Seismic						
Other		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *				
Airborne						
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samp	les analysed for)	4				
Soil SOIL	. 168; As, Ag, Cu, 1	Pb. Zn. Mo Au				
Silt						
Rock						
Other						
DRILLING (total metres; number	of holes, size)		1 6	•		
	1194.9 m; 8 hole	s: NO	LOTS 6911, 222	29, 14516, 5740, 14515, 109, 5739, 6908 <sub>, 1</sub> 14	,6910	
Core DIAD Non-core	. M. 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 .	Z. J. J. J. S.	122 4	109 5139 6908 IN	917	
RELATED TECHNICAL			3470,0	1011.300 31.49 01.100 1914	12.01	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Sampling/assaying SAM	P. 881; Au, Ag,	As Cu Ph. Zn. Mo				
Petrographic		13.47 (2.1) [ 27 (2.1)				
Mineralogic						
Metallurgic				. ,		
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
PROPRECTING (scale, area)						
PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL		!			į	
		1				
Leoni surveys (scale, area)				, , ,		
Leoni surveys (scale, area) Topographic (scale, area)						
Tenegraphic (scale, area)						
Topographic (scale, area)	NE 3.8 KM					
Tenegraphic (scale, area) /hotogrammetric (scale, area)	NE 3.8 KM					
Topographic (scale, area) Photogrammetric (scale, area) Cine/grid (kilometres)  Road, local access (kilometres)	VE 3.8 KM					
Tonographic (scale, area)  Photogrammetric (scale, area)  Line/grid (kilometres)  Road, local access (kilometres)  Trench (metres)	VE 3.8 KM					
Tonographic (scale, area)  thotogrammetric (scale, area)  une/grid (kilometres)  Road, local access (kilometres)	VE 3.8 KM					
Tonographic (scale, area)  Photogrammetric (scale, area)  Line/grid (kilometres)  Road, local access (kilometres)  Trench (metres)	VE 3.8 KM				TOTAL COST	275.688.00
Tonographic (scale, area)  Photogrammetric (scale, area)  une/grid (kilometres)  Hoad, local access (kilometres)  Trench (metres)	VE 3.8 km				TOTAL GOOT	Z75,688.00
Tonographic (scale, area)  Photogrammetric (scale, area)  Line/grid (kilometres)  Road, local access (kilometres)  Trench (metres)	NE 3.8 KM	E OF PAC ACCOUNT	DEBIT CHEDIT	яємдако:	TOOD JATET	275,688·00
Tonographic (scale, area)  Photogrammetric (scale, area)  Line/grid (kilometres)  Road, local access (kilometres)  Trench (metres)  Underground (metres)	NAME	E OF PAC ACCOUNT	DEBIT CHEDIT	REMARKO:	TOTAL GOOT	<i>275,688.00</i>
Tonographic (scale, area)  Photogrammetric (scale, area)  Line/grid (kilometres)  Acad, local access (kilometres)  Trench (metres)  Underground (metres)  FOR MINISTRY USE ONLY  Value work done (from report)	NAME 75,688-00	E OF PAC ACCOUNT	DEBIT CHEDIT		TOTAL GOOT	275,688.00
Tonographic (scale, area)  Photogrammetric (scale, area)  Line/grid (kilometres)  Road, local access (kilometres)  Trench (metres)  Underground (metres)	NAME 175,688-00		DEB14 C:35D11	REMARKO:	TOTAL GOST	Z75,688.00
Tonographic (scale, area)  Photogrammetric (scale, area)  Line/grid (kilometres)  Acad, local access (kilometres)  Trench (metres)  Underground (metres)  FOR MINISTRY USE ONLY  Value work done (from report)  Value of work approved	NAME 75,688-00		DEBIT C:35DIT		TOTAL GOOT	Z75,688.00
Tonographic (scale, area)  Photogrammetric (scale, area)  Line/grid (kilometres)  Acad, local access (kilometres)  Trench (metres)  Underground (metres)  FOR MINISTRY USE ONLY  Value work done (from report)  Value of work approved	NAME 75,688-00		DEBIT CHEDIT		TOTAL GOOT	Z75,688.00
Tonographic (scale, area)  Photogrammetric (scale, area)  Line/grid (kilometres)  Acad, local access (kilometres)  Trench (metres)  Underground (metres)  FOR MINISTRY USE ONLY  Value work done (from report)  Value of work approved	NAME 75,688-00				TOTAL GOOT	Z75,688.00

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