

LOG NO: <i>May 14/91</i>	RD.
ACTION:	
FILE NO:	

CONDOR PROPERTY
PROSPECTING REPORT

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,284

OMINECA MINING DIVISION
NTS 93K6W
LATITUDE 54° 28.5'N
LONGITUDE 125° 28.5'W
MARCH 20 1991
BY: *W. Halleran*

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INTRODUCTION

During research into the volcanic package that hosts the Owl showings, it was found that the southern extremity of the package, along Babine Lake, hosted high grade silver-gold-lead-zinc veins. Due to the location of this area and its southern exposure, it was the earliest accessible portion of the package. It was decided that a quick examination of the area should be carried out at the earliest date, and if warranted an 18 unit claim should be staked. The Condor 1 claim was subsequently staked.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

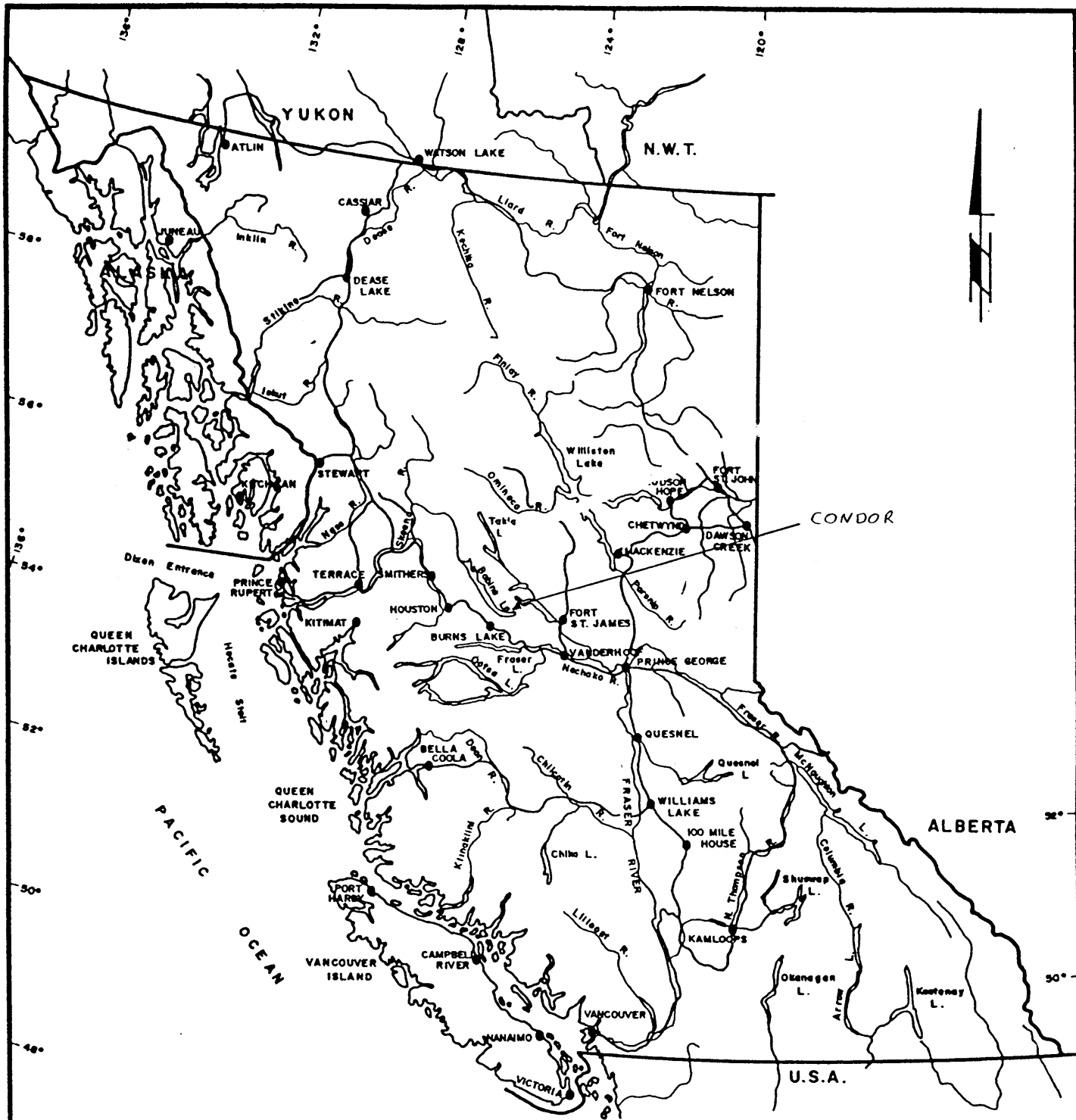
The Condor 1 claim is just east of Boling Point on the north side of Babine Lake. It is situated in the Omineca Mining Division on nts map sheet 93K 16W, 32 kilometers northeast of the town of Burnslake. Figure 1

Best access to the claim is by boat across Babine Lake. The nearest boat launch is from the Pinkut Fisheries station directly south across the lake from the claim. The nearest place to rent a boat is Pendleton Bay 16 kilometers northwest on Babine Lake. Both places are accessible from highway 16 and Burnslake by good gravel roads. Both routes were utilized by the author.

PROPERTY

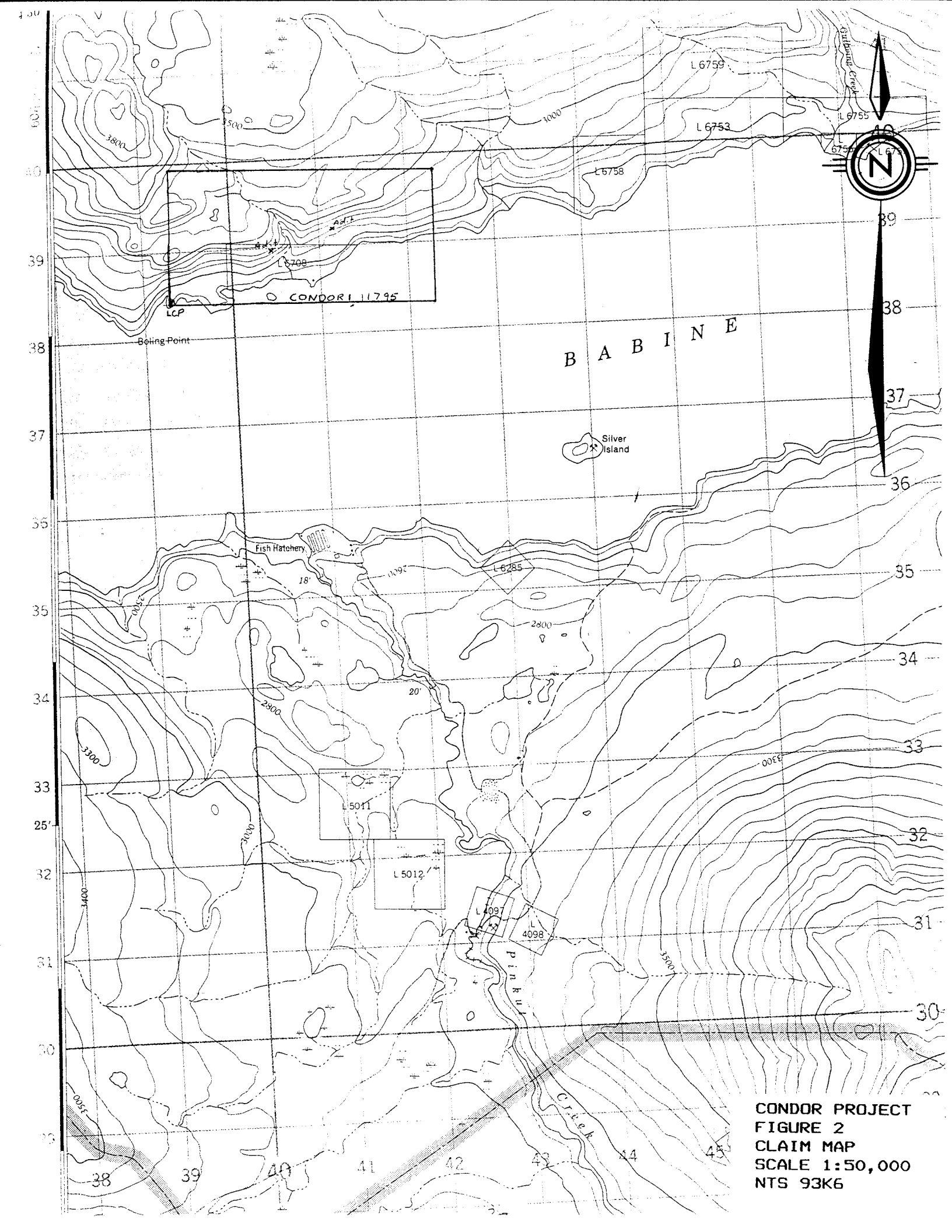
The Condor property consists of one 18 unit claim as shown below and figure 2.

CLAIM NAME	RECORD #	STAKING DATE	OWNER
Condor 1	11795	MAY 8 1990	A. Halleran



VANCAL 11827

REVISED	CONDOR	
	LOCATION MAP	
PROJ. No.	SURVEY BY:	DATE:
N.T.S.	DRAWN BY:	
DWG. No. 1	SCALE: 1:8,000,000	



B A B I N E

CONDOR PROJECT
FIGURE 2
CLAIM MAP
SCALE 1:50,000
NTS 93K6

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Elevations range from 712 meters along the lake to a high point of about 1050 meters. The elevation rises quickly from the lake shore then levels off. Rock exposure is good along the lake shore and on the steep portions but almost nonexistent elsewhere.

Vegetation is open on south facing slopes varying from meadows to open aspen and spruce forests. Gullies and north facing slopes have thick underbrush of rose bushes, saskatoon bushes, and willow.

HISTORY

Mineralization was first discovered in the 1920's and was subsequently worked by Silver Island Mining from the late 1920's to 1930's. It's been reported that a series of hand trenches were completed over lead-zinc-silver veins. One trench was mined for \$1000.00 of native silver (1930's prices). Two adits were also driven, the Sunrise and Sunrise # 1 adits. The Sunrise adit was 473 feet long, at 400 feet a four foot vein with an eight inch paystreak was intersected. The paystreak is reported to be silver rich galena, and returned, in 1930's prices, \$44.50 per ton.

The Sunrise #1 adit was driven at 335° and placed to intersect the vein from which the native silver had been mined. After 185 feet the company was forced out of business by the depression.

No further work was conducted on these claims. Cash in lieu of work was payed until 1983, the claims were then

allowed to lapse.

In 1985 Eric A. Shaede and Lorne B. Warren staked the Babine claim, covering the same ground now held by the Condor claim. They conducted a prospecting, geochemical and geophysical program. Four widely spaced north-south soil lines were surveyed, totaling 1.9 km on which 80 soil samples were collected and a VLF E.M. was run. A total of 56 rock samples were collected and analysed.

Shaede and Warren relocated the two adits and a number of trenches and veins. The two adits located were called the west and east adits, these correspond with the Sunrise and Sunrise #1 adits respectively.

The highest assay returned was from a caved in trench, 20 meters above the east adit, believed to be the on the native silver vein. This sample (#24) returned 379.16 opt Ag and 1.248 opt Au.

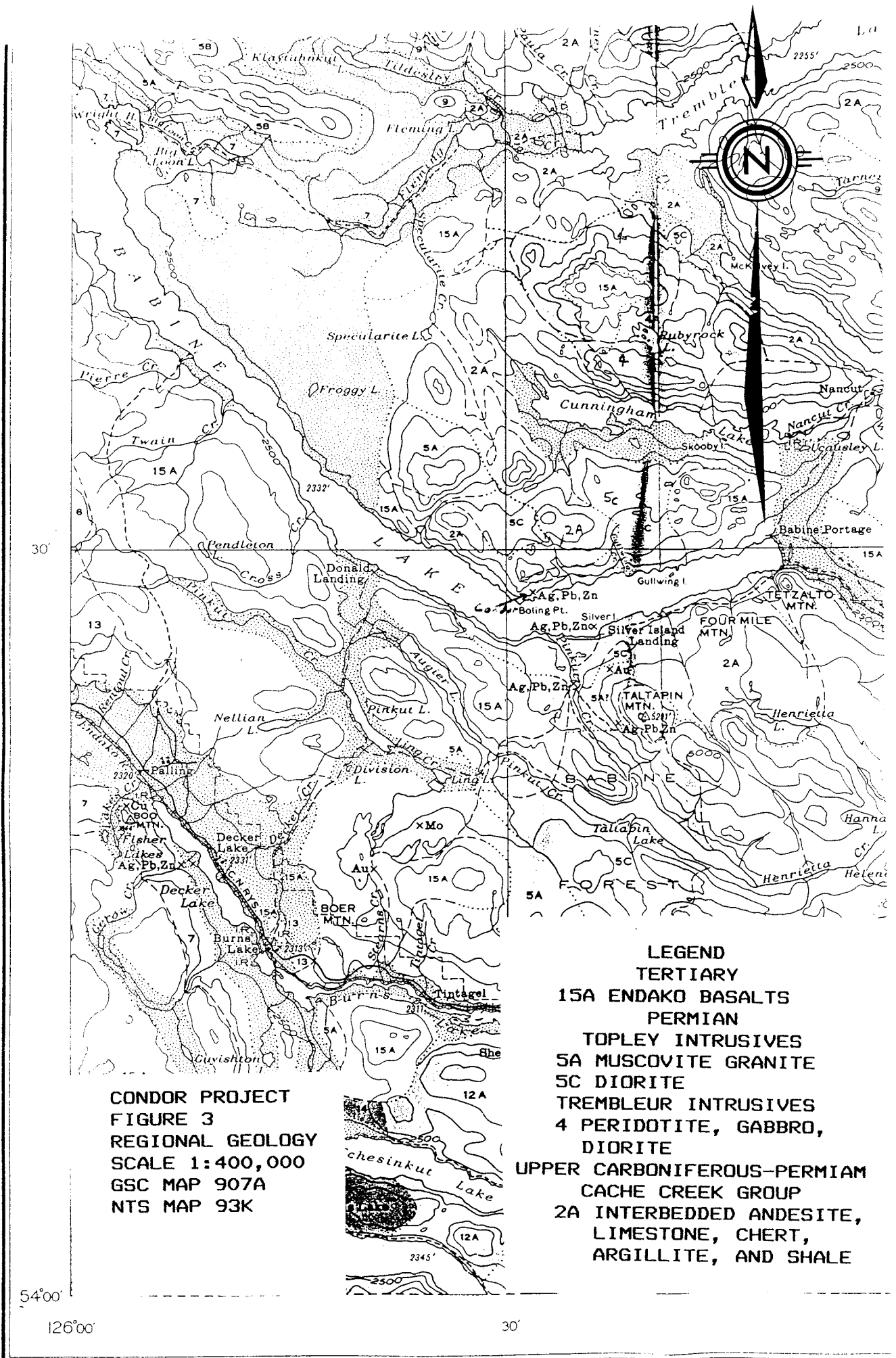
The VLF-EM delineated one strong conductor and four weak conductors. The strong conductor trends east-west and is believed to be a pyritic shear zone. The weaker zones are unexplained. The wide spacings of the lines make interpretation speculative.

GEOLOGY

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology was mapped by Armstrong (1949), compiled in memoir 252 with map 907A. In addition paper 38-10 is more specific on this area. Figure 3

In general we agree with the geology presented in these



CONDOR PROJECT
 FIGURE 3
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY
 SCALE 1:400,000
 GSC MAP 907A
 NTS MAP 93K

- LEGEND**
- TERTIARY
 - 15A ENDAKO BASALTS
 - PERMIAN
 - TOPLEY INTRUSIVES
 - 5A MUSCOVITE GRANITE
 - 5C DIORITE
 - TREMBLEUR INTRUSIVES
 - 4 PERIDOTITE, GABBRO, DIORITE
 - UPPER CARBONIFEROUS-PERMIAN
 - CACHE CREEK GROUP
 - 2A INTERBEDDED ANDESITE, LIMESTONE, CHERT, ARGILLITE, AND SHALE

54°00'

126°00'

30'

reports, there are however a few noticeable exceptions.

The most obvious discrepancy is west of Butterfield Lake. The government reports describe this area as Cache Creek group rocks intruded by muscovite granite and hornblende diorite. Personal mapping and assessment reports for the area, place a large body of peridotite and diorite west of Butterfield Lake. A small amount of quartz-monzonite outcrops at the extreme western edge of this hill. The aeromag map appears to confirm this geology (figure 4). In addition the volcanics by Cunningham Lake are not typical Cache Creek rocks. These volcanics consist of felsic to intermediate flows and tuffs cut by mafic dykes.

The Upper Carboniferous and Permian Cache Creek group are the oldest rocks in the area. This group is described as being comprised of andesite, limestone, chert, argillites and slates, and metamorphosed equivalents of the same.

The Cache Creek group are intruded north of Cunningham lake by a large body of Permian ultramafic Trembleur Intrusives. The body is described as serpentized ultramafic, grading from a core of peridotite to a gabbro rim.

South of Cunningham Lake to the north shore of Babine Lake the Cache Creek rocks are intruded by a large body of Permian Topley Diorite. The Topley Intrusives are of great areal extent to the south and west of Babine Lake.

Tertiary Endako basalts overly all the units throughout the area.



CONDOR PROJECT
 FIGURE 4
 AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY
 FROM MAP 7226G
 SCALE 1:250,000
 NTS 93K

LOCAL GEOLOGY

Due to the short time on the property and the adverse weather conditions, only a cursory examination of the property was possible. Much of the following descriptions were gleaned from government and assessment reports.

The area is underlain by interbedded amphibolite (greenstone), meta chert, marble and calc-silicate, all believed to be metamorphosed Cache Creek group rocks.

The Amphibolite is comprised of finely crystalline interlamination of plagioclase and hornblend, with hornblend porphyroblasts up to 10 mm in size. Occasional layers up to 2 meters thick of calc-silicate occur.

The meta-chert is dark grey, thinly laminated, and very strongly deformed by shearing and folding.

Light grey to cream colored medium to coarsely crystalline, sandy and banded marble occurs in a few localities.

The metamorphic rocks are intruded by diorite, granodiorite and aplite and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes of the Topley Intrusives.

The diorite, melanocratic and equigranular (2-4mm), is intruded by hornblende-biotite granodiorite.

The major intrusive unit is an equigranular (1-3mm) granodiorite with minor sausseritization. Locally intruded by pink aplite and hornblend rich mafic dykes.

Overlying much of the area is the Tertiary Endako group basalts. Figure 5



0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometres

OUTCROP DESCRIPTIONS

QUATERNARY

Drift

TERTIARY

Endako Group; basalt

MESOZOIC

Topley Intrusions; diorite

UPPER PALEOZOIC

Cache Creek Group; amphibolite, marble, chert

AMPHIBOLITES A1-A6

A1: Nearly aphanitic greenstone with lit-par-lit injected granodiorite. Quartz and calcite veins parallel layering on the greenstone
 A2: Amphibolite with plagioclase veinlets containing hornblend porphyroblasts
 A3: Amphibolite with calcite veins parallel to foliation with epidote along margins and occasionally garnet and diopside
 A6: Amphibolite with garnet porphyroblasts

META-CHERTS S1-3, S5

S1&S5: Intensely sheared, isoclinal folded cherts with metamorphic biotite
 S2: Chert with discontinuous interlayers of black graphitic chert and greenstone

MARBLE S3-S5

S4: Vertically banded, tightly folded marble. Grey and light khaki chert to the north appears to be silified limestone
 S3&S5: Marble interbedded with met-chert. Mylonitic

INTRUSIVES

D1: Biotite, hornblende, plagioclase, melanocratic and equigranular diorite
 G1-G4: Granodiorite
 G6: Granodiorite with biotite and hornblende altered to chlorite, cut by calcite vein system up to 10 cm thick
 G7: Mylonite with micro augens of plagioclase, orthoclase, and chlorite
 G5: Microgranite with phenocrysts of biotite, quartz, and feldspar in a aphanitic pale green matrix

CONDOR PROJECT
 FIGURE 5
 LOCAL GEOLOGY
 after L.C. Struik and P. Erdmer pages 59-63 in G.S.C.
 paper 90-1E
 NTS 93K6

The claim is predominately underlain by amphibolite (greenstone) with minor amounts of chert (quartzite) and calc-silicates. The property has undergone extensive quartz-carbonate alteration. Mariposite and ankerite are common constituents of the rocks, many of the geochem samples of Shaede and Warren returned elevated alumina values suggesting hydrothermal alteration.

The package is cut by numerous quartz, quartz-carbonate, and carbonate veins. Some veins follow foliation striking northeast to east dipping around 40° to 60° to the north. A number of these veins are mineralized, reported minerals include galena, tetrahedrite, argentite, native silver, chalcopyrite, and pyrite. Minfile 93K28 described the showings as veins and banded sulphides.

It appears from Shaede and Warren's geochem and assays that the veins vary from lead-zinc to lead-silver-cadmium-vanadium to silver-gold, suggesting an epithermal system. Descriptions of a precious metal vein (native silver vein) suggests a sparsely mineralized quartz-carbonate vein, allowing these to be easily over looked. During our examination of the property, a number of these veins were spotted but were not sampled or trenched. We were able to find the west adit which is in poor condition. A sample taken from the waste dump of this adit (condor 1) returned 12398 ppm lead and 50.4 ppm silver or roughly 10 oz. per ton silver for every 1% lead. This is most likely from the argentiferous galena vein mentioned intersected by this adit.

Most of the material in the dump of this adit was unmineralized, suggesting most of the mineralization was removed. Perhaps by highgrading by the original workers.

Unfortunately, due to the weather, driving rain and thick mists, we were unable to locate and examine the east adit, which is reported to be in good condition. So we were unable to examine the native silver vein.

STRUCTURE

A line drawn through the mylonites noted at outcrops S3, S5, and G7 trends approximately 132°, parallel to an airphoto lineation by Gullwing Creek. On the airphoto (BC 87062 #21) this line forms a lineation southwest of Butterfield Lake. It is in the vicinity of this line that the Butterfield Lake lineation terminates. This shear zone passes through the Silver Island adit, which contains high silver veins, and near the east adit on the Condor 1 claim. It's relationship with mineralization is unclear at the moment. Brittle extension faults occur throughout the area, often containing quartz and calcite veining. The mylonite shear zone on Silver Island is offset by an extension fault. The extension faults seem to have a southerly displacement and dip.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMENDATIONS

The Condor 1 claim is underlain by a sequence of rocks that host high grade silver-gold veins, and have undergone at least amphibolite facies grade metamorphism and extensive

quartz-carbonate alteration. Which host high grade silver-gold veins. The high metamorphic grade is atypical of Cache Creek rocks elsewhere and does not appear to be related to the Topley Intrusives as amphibolite in contact with granodiorite has retrograded to greenstone. This would suggest an uplifted block.

Mineralized veins are emplaced along foliation and in fault zones. The foliation strikes generally north-east with dips to the north, the faults are more east-west with dips to the south, giving two different orientations possible for the veins. This must be kept in mind in future exploration of the property.

The property should be geologically mapped to determine any preferred orientation to the veins. The trenches and adits should be located and cleaned out and re-sampled. Soil geochemistry should be carried out over the property to delineate any unexposed targets.

CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Will Halleran, of 406-1250 Comox Street, Vancouver B.C. do hereby declare:

- 1) I am a 1983 graduate of the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. degree in Geology
- 2) I have practised my profession continuously since graduation in the Yukon, B.C. and N.W.T.
- 3) This report is based on my field examinations of the property and available government reports.

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

A.D. Halleran File # 90-3268 Page 1
 Box 793, Fort St. James BC V0J 1P0

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
W18901	1	222	109	60	11.6	7	40	383	6.83	307	7	ND	2	551	.2	2	29	29	4.83	.032	12	14	.44	35	.06	2	5.19	.19	.10	1	930
W18902	1	468	4	13	.1	11	33	203	12.32	6	5	ND	1	163	.2	2	2	41	1.74	.049	2	16	.52	16	.07	2	2.84	.09	.05	1	1
W18903	12	834	6	32	.9	59	40	579	21.54	10	5	ND	1	14	.2	3	2	59	1.00	.045	5	25	.33	6	.03	2	.70	.03	.02	7	9
D18902	1	27	20	38	2.0	17	11	872	3.99	8351	5	ND	1	170	.5	7	4	9	7.87	.012	2	9	.53	18	.01	6	.33	.01	.07	1	1420
D18904	4	7902	26332	28949	314.3	15	4	445	1.37	285	5	ND	1	57	1012.8	5011	2	11	3.75	.001	2	57	.24	3	.01	7	.32	.01	.01	1	112
D28903	52	55	1249	1781	10.8	5	4	1167	2.79	25	5	ND	1	174	13.3	16	6	7	6.63	.004	2	9	1.43	635	.01	3	.04	.01	.01	1	1
CONDOR 1	7	302	12398	1001	50.9	17	3	100	.42	20	5	ND	1	8	16.4	53	2	5	.15	.007	2	15	.05	17	.01	6	.10	.01	.04	1	81
TEN-1	1	10667	59	150	10.7	9	13	777	3.15	7	5	ND	1	305	1.6	3	2	87	2.62	.215	7	19	1.70	366	.01	15	1.82	.03	.03	1	7
LOON-1	2	70	38	113	2.2	6	35	856	19.77	23	5	ND	1	5	.2	6	2	93	.68	.084	2	24	1.66	2	.52	4	2.25	.01	.01	1	1
STANDARD C	18	57	38	131	6.9	67	30	1050	3.96	37	23	7	38	53	17.9	15	20	55	.50	.087	37	56	.88	181	.07	33	1.92	.06	.14	13	-

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
 THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: Rock AU* ANALYSIS BY ACID LEACH/AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 8 1990 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 15/90 SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

✓ ASSAY RECOMMENDED

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

STATEMENT OF COSTS

LABOUR:

2 MEN FOR 2 DAYS AT \$300 PER MANDAY.....\$1200.00

FIELD COSTS

CAMP AND FIELD SUPPLIES \$55/DAY X 2 DAYS.....\$110.00

BOAT RENTAL \$50/DAY.....\$50.00

4X4 TRUCK RENTAL \$55/DAY X 2 DAYS.....\$55.00

GAS, OIL, AND PROPANE.....\$103.25

ANALYSIS

1 ROCK SAMPLE...30 ELEMENT ICP + Au A.A.....\$10.00

OFFICE COSTS

1 DAY REPORT WRITING AT 200/DAY.....\$200.00

REPRODUCTION, DRAFTING, ETC.....\$75.25

TOTAL.....\$1803.50