Trenching and Mapping Report on the Owl Property

NTS 93 K12E and 11W Omineca Mining District

54° 37'

By A.A.D. Halleran Sept. 14, 1991

(Dwner/operator)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH SSESSMENT REPORT

21,640

LOG NO: SEP 24 1991 RD.
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Introduction

The Owl claims were staked to cover newly discovered silver-copper bearing veins, disseminated copper and potential massive sulphide mineralization, hosted in mafic to felsic volcanics. These volcanics have previously been placed in the Cache Creek Group.

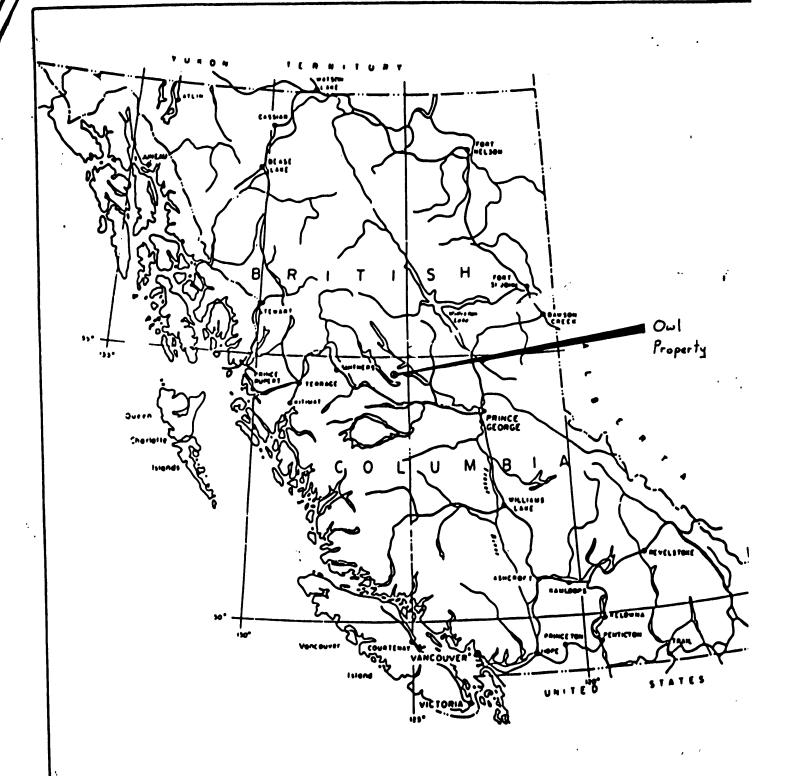
Logging access roads have exposed rocks that until recently have been covered by thin layer of glacial till. Prospecting along these roads resulted in the discovery of silver (gold) rich epithermal veins, disseminated and veined chalcopyrite in volcanics, and a number of massive sulphide boulders. In 1990 a small grid was placed over an area of good rock exposure in the vicinity of the massive sulphide boulders. This grid was mapped and a magnetic and VLF EM survey were conducted over the grid.

This report covers the trenching done to test the E.M. conductive zones.

Location and Access

The Owl property is located in the Omineca mining division on NTS map sheets 93K 12E and 11W, 45 kilometres northeast of the town of Burnslake.

Access to the property is via the Cunningham Lake forestry road approximately 100 kilometres from Ft. St. James.



Northwe	st Geologi	cal Consul	lting Ltd.
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Scale	Date	NTS	Fig. No.
1:7000000	Aug. 89	93N/3	1

Physiography

Elevations range from 760 metres to 1100 metres above sea level. The hillsides are heavily forested with mature spruce, pine, balsam and douglas fir. North facing slopes have a thick cover of underbrush consisting of devil's club and alder, south facing slopes are more open often having meadows. The valley bottoms are treed with poplar, cottonwood and spruce.

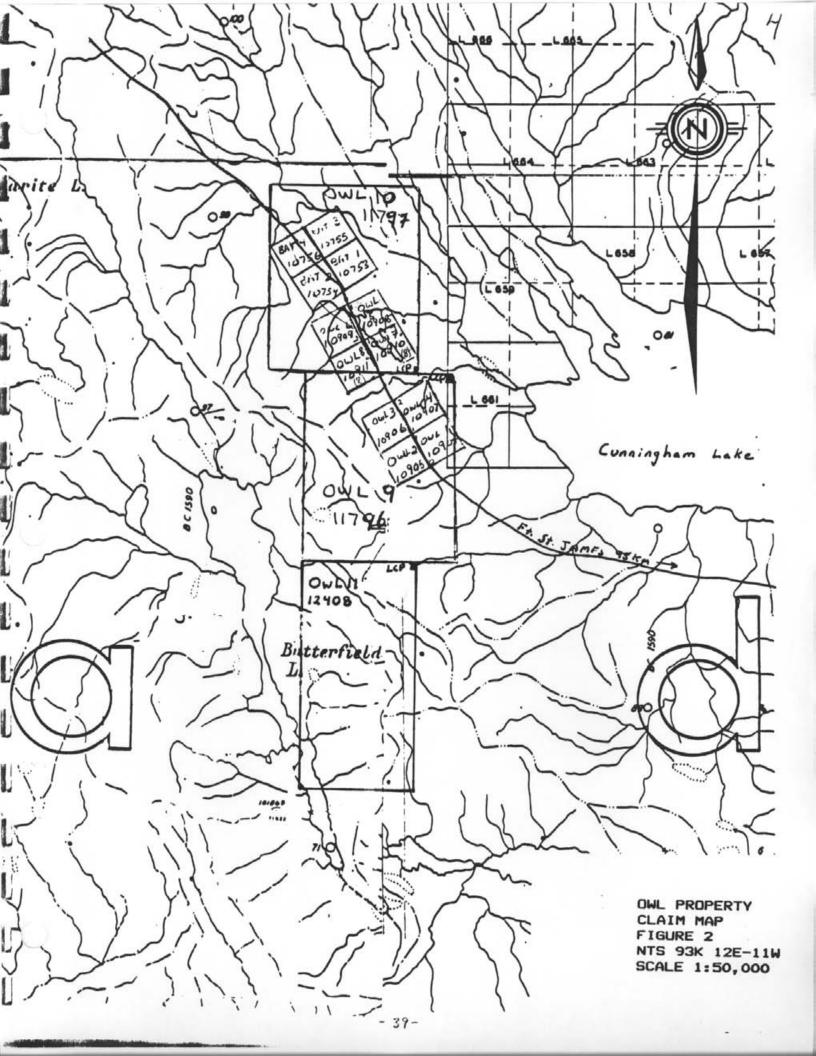
Claim Statistics

The Owl property consist of 11 claims listed in the table below:

Clai	m name	Units	Record#	Staking	g Date	Owner	
0w1	1	1	10904	Aug. 4/	Aug.4/89 W.Halleran		
0w1	2	1	10905		••	11	**
0w1	3	1	10906	•	11	H	**
0w1	4	1	10907	11	••	11	**
0w1	5	1	10908	**	**	11	11
0w1	6	1	10909	**	**	11	**
0w1	7	1	10910	••	••	11	**
Owl	8	1	10911	**		11	**
0w1	9	20	11796	May 4/	90	**	**
0w1	10	20	11797	11	**	A.Hallera	an
Owl	11	18	12408	Aug. 15	/90	W.Hallera	an

History

The 1990 work on the Dwl property includes, recon. prospecting, placement of a small grid (2km sq) that was geologically mapped and had magnetic and VLF EM surveys conducted over it. The southwest portion of Dwl 11 was explored in 1983 by Riocanex resulting in the delineation of copper soil anomalies. East along Cunningham Lake, Equity Silver explored a lead-silver-zinc showing in the 1960's.



Information is available in the assessment reports.

Regional Geology

The Owl property is situated in a belt of felsic to basic volcanics mapped as the Cache Creek Group (Armstrong 1948). The actual age may be different. On the east side of this belt of volcanics, north of Cunningham Lake, is a large ultramafic Trembleur intrusive grading from a peridotite core to a gabbro rim. The western boundary is a serpentinized peridotite to diorite intrusive. Farther west the area is covered by the Tertiary Endako Group of basalts.

Property Geology

The property is underlain by stacked sequence of banded to tuffaceous rhyolites and tuffaceous to massive andesites to rhyodacites. All the units, except for a few of the tuffs, are moderately to very strongly magnetic. Observed contacts are near vertical with strikes of 150 to 160 degrees. A megacrystic K-spar and quartz eye porphyry, tentatively labeled as a quartz-monzonite, intrudes the sequence in the northeast portion of the property.

Mineralization consists of: 1) disseminated chalcopyrite, up to 0.6% Cu, 17.8 ppm Ag and 37 ppb Au, with or without pyrite in tuffaceous to massive andesites, 2) stringer quartz with chalcopyrite, up to 1.0% Cu, 14.8 ppm Ag and 300 ppb Au, in silicified rhyolite tuffs and tuffaceous andesites, 3) epithermal veins with colliform manganese, hematite and trace

chalcopyrite, with up to 0.46% Cu, 416.9 ppm Ag and 0.063 oz/T Au and in addition 4) five massive sulphide boulders and cobbles have been located (up to 1.28% Cu, 0.17 oz/T Ag and 0.007 oz/T Au).

A Scintrex MP3 proton procession magnetometer and a Sable model 27 VLF EM receiver were run over the detail grid. The mag survey results are in the 1990 assessment report. The VLF EM work was not applied for assessment therefore a conductor map with trench locations is included with this report.

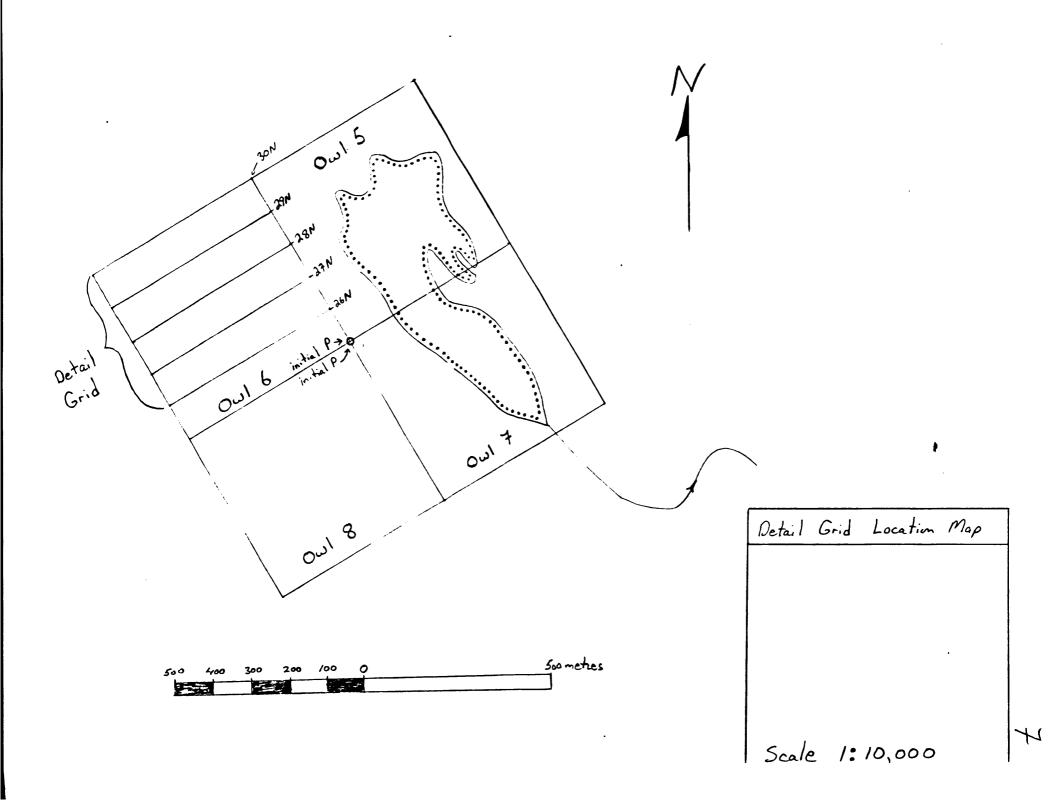
Trenching

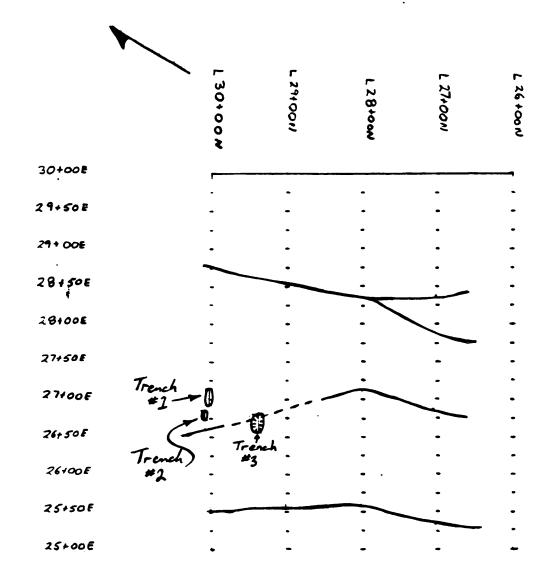
Trenching was done with a Case 580 backhoe and trenches were placed as near a possible to VLF-EM conductors dependent on ground conditions and weather.

The three trench locations are: 1) trench #1, 30+00N-26+96.5E to 27+13.5E (17 metres long), 2) trench #2, 30+09N-26+89E to 30+03.6N-26+74.5E (14.5 metres long) and 3) trench #3, 29+35.5N-26+52E to 26+78E (26 metres long). The depth of the trenches varied from 0.5 to 3.5 metres for a total of 123 m³ of material moved. None of the trenches actually crosses a conductor.

Geology of Trenches

A blue-grey boulder, 0.5 to 1.0 metres thick occurs on top of the bedrock.





Owl detail grid

TRENCH LOCATIONS

Trench

E.M. Conductor axis

--- Strike of conductor

Not indicated by VLF EM

 ∞

Scale 1:5000

Trench #1: The rocks varied from dark green to grey-green, medium to coarse, chloritic andesite to a silicified light grey rhyolite unit. Trace disseminated pyrite occurs in the chloritic andesite while the silicified rhyolite (slightly sericitized) has magnetite fragments, trace cross cutting quartz veins and thin fractures with hematite and trace chalcopyrite.

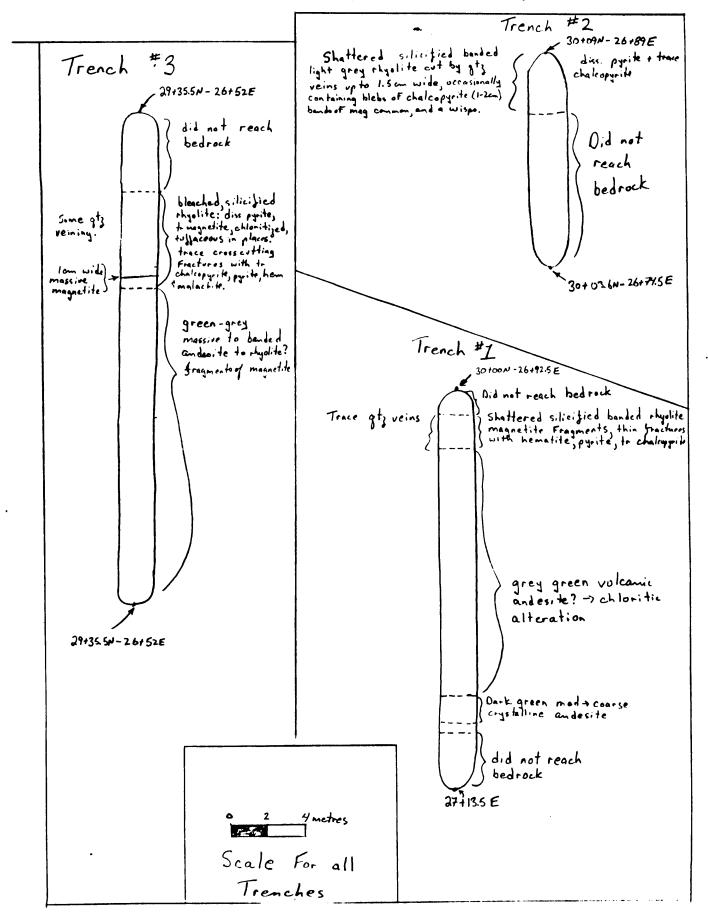
Trench #2: Only 4 metres reached bedrock and consisted of shattered silicified, banded, light grey rhyolites cut by quartz veins (up to 1.5 cm wide) occasionally containing blebs of chalcopyrite. Bands of magnetite are common as are wisps. Disseminated pyrite and trace chalcopyrite occur in < 1.0 vol% of the rock.

Trench #3: Part of this trench did not reach bedrock. The main rock units in the trench consisted of green-grey massive to banded andesites with bands and fragments of magnetite. The next unit is a light grey bleached, silicified rhyolite unit with minor quartz veining, massive magnetite bands (up to 3.0 cm wide) and cross cutting fractures that have pyrite, hematite, chalcopyrite, limonite and malachite.

Conclusions

Even though the trenchs did not actually cross the EM conductors they did indicate that close to the conducters the volcanics units are shattered, silicified and have minor

Trenches #1,2,3 Geology



quartz veining, chalcopyrite and massive zones of magnetite. Towards the EM conductors from the shattered silicified units bedrock is not reached in the trenches maybe indicating a more recessive unit. Trench #3 where it crossed the extension of the conductor had banded magnetite (Fe-oxide peripheral to a massive sulphide body?). Inaddition, trenching indicates that a thick "plastic" grey-blue boulder clay overlies the bedrock and may effectively block geochemical expressions of mineral deposits.

Future trenching will involve the trenching of the epithermal veins along the road.

Itemized Cost Statement

Labour: Superviser/mapper/sampler 6 days @ 300/day\$180
Trenching: Case 580 Backhoe Total material moved 123 m3 @ \$40/M3\$492
Transportation: 4 x 4 pickup, 6 days @ \$50/day\$30
Total Costs\$702

CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATIONS

- I, Arthur A.D. Halleran of RR#1, Site 3, Comp 2 Summerland B.C. do hereby declare:
- 1) I am a 1980 graduate of the University of British Columbia with an Honours B.Sc. Degree in Geology.
- 2) I have practiced my profession continuously in the Yukon, British Columbia and Alberta since graduation.
- 3) This report is based on my field examination of the property and available government reports.

Arthur A. D. Halleran