# 2005 PROSPECTING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM CARMEN CLAIMS

Omineca Mining Division Fort St. James Area, British Columbia, CANADA

#### NTS 93K/15E

124° 38' W 54° 53' N

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

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#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Work in 2005, on and in the vicinity of the Carmen Claims, was carried out by the writer and field assistant Liana Schmidt during the period September 17 to 20. The aim of this program was to examine the area previously covered by the Tez claims and later partially covered by the SAS #1 claim. The Tez claims covered an area with multi-element geochemical anomalies in soil associated with multi-phase intrusions. The SAS # 1 claim was later staked by prospector D. Johnson of Fort St. James, B.C. Johnson collected 18 rock samples from the claim, which returned anomalous gold concentrations up to 2490 ppb and 13.6 ppm Ag. The writer attempted to duplicate these values by sampling sulphide-bearing and altered rocks found in the vicinity of the sample sites shown on Johnson's sketch map but none of the rock samples taken in 2005 matched results obtained by Johnson. The Carmen Claims are located approximately 54 km north-northwest of and approximately 80 km by road from Fort St. James, in Central British Columbia.

Prospecting targets are hosted by metasedimentary and volcanic rocks of the upper Triassi-Lower Jurassic Takla Group and coeval plutons within the Quesnel Terrane. Mineralization consists of 1-5% combined disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with trace chalcopyrite, hosted by hornfelsed, fine grained metasedimentary and volcanic rocks.

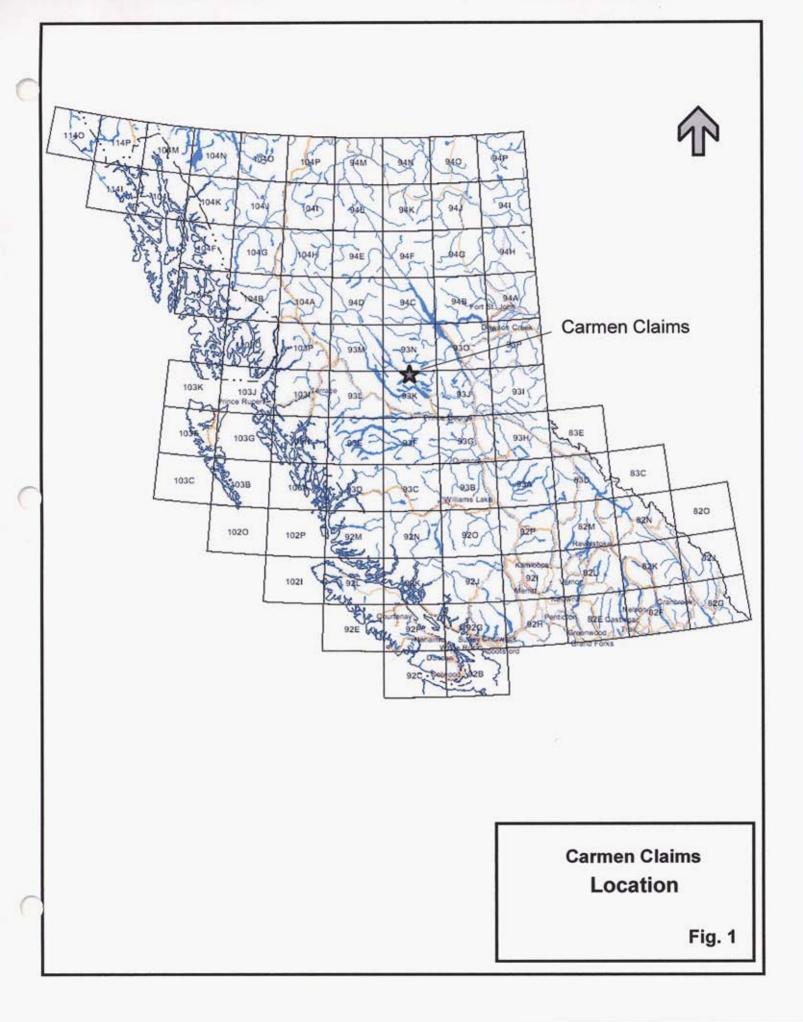
This report summarizes work carried out in 2005. Analytical results are appended to the report.

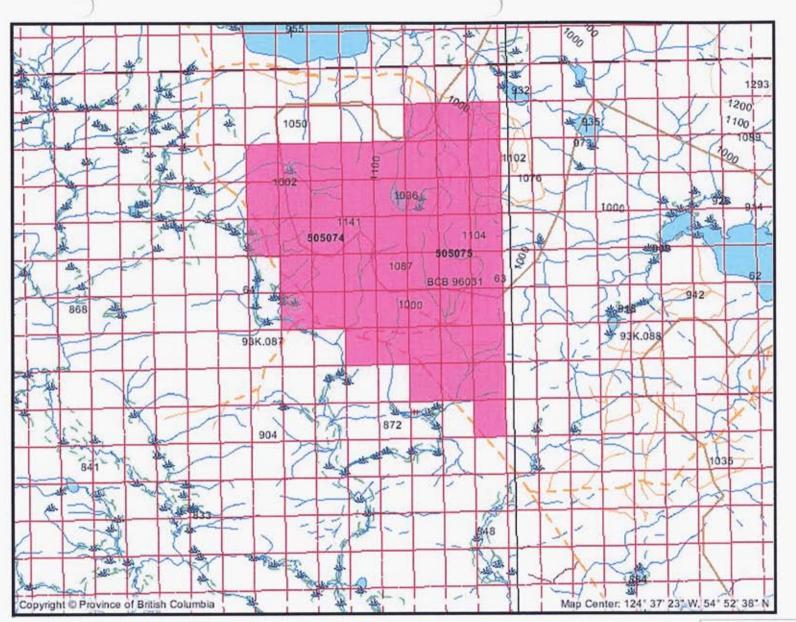
#### 2. PROPPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Carmen claims (tenure numbers 505074 and 505075) consist of 50 cell units with an area of 930 hectares. The claims are located in the Omineca Mining Division, approximately 54 km north-northwest of Fort St. James, in central British Columbia. The claims are located within NTS map area 93K/15 and are accessible by road from Fort St. James via the Germansen Road and the Germansen-Hat logging road. The distance by road, from Fort St. James to the property is approximately 80 km. The approximate centre of the property is 54° 53'N latitude, 124° 38'W longitude.

#### 3. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area lies with the Nechako Plateau at the northern edge of the Fraser Basin physiographic region. The area is predominantly covered by glacial till, with minor glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits (Plouffe, 1994). The terrain is characterized by low rolling hills with swamps and lakes in the low-lying areas. Glaciers moved from west to east in the vicinity of the property.





Carmen Claims Lcation NTS 93K 15

Scale 1:50,000

Fig. 2

## 4. HISTORY

This area has seen several episodes of mineral exploration. Early porphyry copper exploration occurred after the release of regional airborne magnetic maps by the G.S.C. in the late 1960's. Regional airborne EM and magnetic surveys in early 1980's led to the staking and drilling of several VMS targets.

The most significant exploration success to date is the Mt. Milligan Cu-Au porphyry deposit which is located approximately 50 km to the northeast. This alkalic porphyry system was discovered in 1987 and resulted in the staking and exploration of several regional magnetic anomalies. The Tez claims were staked in 1989 by Rio Algom and explored by airborne magnetic survey. In 1990 the claims were explored by mapping and a grid soil geochemical survey totalling 2,191 samples. Only a summary geology map and geochemical soil survey results from 1990 were filed for assessment.

The writer was attracted to this area by lake sediment anomalies reported by Cook et al 1996 and rock analyses reported by D. Johnson. The writer explored the property from September 24 to 26, 2005, from a camp located at Dem Lake. Samples of altered and sulphide bearing float and sub-outcrop were collected.

# 5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The claim lies just north of the boundary between the Quesnel and Cache Creek terranes. This boundary is defined by the northwest trending Prince George Fault (Struik, 1998).

The Quesnel Terrane rocks are represented by an Early Mesozoic island-arc assemblage of the Takla Group. This group comprises sedimentary, volcanic, pyroclastic, epiclastic and coeval plutonic rocks of Upper Triassic to Early Jurassic time.

#### 6. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property geology described by G. Cope in his 1990 report of work carried out by Rio Algom is as follows:

"The property is in part underlain by andesite tuffs and minor flows of the Upper Triassic Takla Group. Tuffaceous units range from thin-bedded fine muddy tuffs through massive fine-grained lithic tuffs to cherty lapilli tuffs. The lapilli tuffs consist of 60-70% sub-angular lapilli to 2cm of fine muddy and cherty tuff in a fine-grained matrix. Sparse bedding plane measurements indicate these units strike north-south with moderately steep dips to the east. The presence of muddy tuff fragments in the overlying lapilli tuffs suggests that tops are up.

Minor augite porphyritic flows are present on the eastern portion of the property, apparently capping the tuffaceous package.

The volcanic rocks are invaded by numerous lobate plutons of pale grey, medium-grained, hypidiomorphic, granular monzonite. These rocks were identified as diorite in the field but thin section examination reveals a higher than expected alkali feldspar content. Rare phenocrysts of adularia up to 1cm were observed and may reflect potassic alteration of the original intrusive masses.

A north-south trending, steeply dipping, through-going fault bisects the property and is reflected by a linear topographic low. Schistosity in the wallrocks is only weakly developed suggesting minimal movement along the fault.

The volcanic rocks exhibit pervasive chlorite alteration - a result of regional greenschist metamorphism. Patchy biotite, albite and actinolite alteration are present over small areas and are thought to be related to the intrusive event.

Mineralization is largely restricted to the volcanic rocks and consists of 1-5% finely disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite with a trace of chalcopyrite locally. Sparse quartz veins cutting the monzonite may contain traces of molybdenite. Magnetite is finely disseminated throughout the monzonite and is locally present in the volcanic rocks." (Cope, 1990)

# 7. SAMPLING

A total of 11 rock samples, 1 deep till sample and 1 soil sample were collected and sent for geochemical analysis.

Samples were analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Vancouver. Rock samples were analyzed by 36 element ICP-MS methods using a 15 gm sample. The till and soil samples were also analyzed by 36 element ICP MS "ultra-trace" package, using a 15 gm sample of -230 mesh screened material. This method samples the clay-silt fraction and ICP-MS has much lower detection limits than conventional ICP analysis.

Gold was analyzed directly by ICP-MS from the digested solution.

Geochemical analytical certificates and rock sample descriptions are appended to this report.

# 8. CONCLUSIONS

Attempts to collect basal till samples, using a power auger, were not successful. The power head lacked the power to drive the auger past 1 metre depth. One sample at this depth and one soil sample at 25 cm depth were collected. This does not provide sufficient data to draw conclusions on the merits of till sampling on these claims.

Of the 11 rock samples collected, most were float samples taken in the vicinity of the former SAS #1 claim in an attempt to duplicate the moderate to highly anomalous gold analyses reported by D. Johnson. Results of the 2005 sampling indicate geochemically anomalous copper, molybdenum and gold concentrations in some of the samples. None of the samples approached concentrations of economic interest or come close to results reported by D. Johnson, even though sulphides accompanied by alteration was evident in the samples. There is no clear explanation of the discrepancy between the two sample data.

# 9. RECOMMENDATIONS

The soil geochemical survey carried out by Rio Algom needs to be re-examined. A statistical analysis of these data may reveal unexplored targets which require additional follow-up.

#### **10. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES**

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Struik, L.C. (1994): GSC Open File 2439, Geology of the McLeod Lake Map are (93J), B.C.

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# **11. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE**

During the period from September 16 to 29, 2005, 3 days were spent prospecting on and around the Carmen claims. Some of the costs are based on a ratio of time spent exploring the Carmen Claims.

Days on Dem: Sept.24-26, 2005

# I. Field Expenses

1) Mobe/Demobe: Sept. 16, 17, 28, 29 Labour, fuel, hotel, meals \$3083.55; (50%)	\$1,541.78
<ul> <li>2) Labour</li> <li>Uwe Schmidt, Geologist, 3 days @\$425/day</li> <li>Liana Schmidt, Field Assistant 3 days @\$125/day</li> </ul>	\$1,275.00 \$375.00
<ul> <li>3) Camp and Equipment Camp ( 3 days @ \$35.00 )</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>4) Groceries, Consumables and Field Supplies:(\$763.03 x .4)</li> </ul>	
5) Transportation Truck (3 days @ \$75.00/day) Fuel Argo (8 wheel amphibious ATV & trailer) 3days @ \$130/day	\$168.38
6) Geochemical Analysis ICP-ES and MS & Au analysis(\$473.64 x .61)	\$288.92
7) Shipping, Satellite Phone and Miscellaneous:	\$230.32

#### **II. OFFICE**

Data compilation, I	Drafting, Report	Writing	. \$500.00
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**PROJECT TOTAL ...... \$5,404.61** 

# **12. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

I, Uwe Schmidt, residing at 656 Foresthill Place, Port Moody, BC., hereby declare that:

- 1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1971 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.
- I am a member in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and 2. Geoscientists of British Columbia (License #19823).
- 3. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.
- 4. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

Dated at Port Moody, July 2, 2006.

Uwe Schmidt, B.Sc., P. Geo.

Appendix I

**Rock and Sample Descriptions** 

# Carmen Claims Field Notes and Locations in UTM NAD 83 Zone 10U coordinates

#### Outcrop CA-OC01: 30 m o/c along logging road. 10u 396613E 6084477 Med green volcaniclastic rocks cut by dike of felsic med-grained equigranular intrusive;

-possible site of previous samples SAS 4-62? by D. Johnson

### Outcrop CAOC02: 396630E 6083435 N

near landing; foliation 120/65(right hand rule); 10x20 m outcrop, dark grey siliceous metasediments, pale grey-brown weathering in part; foliation is defined by hardness and colour layering, but varies over the extent of the o/c.

#### Rock Sample 70454: 396828E 6083208N

40x30x15 cm rusty float boulder angular & fractured. 3% py, po? arsenopy? along fractures, blue grey and green hornfels

Rock sample 70455: 396632E 6083450N 20 cm cobble of pale green hornfels with sulphides along hairline fractures, py, po? arsenopy?,

#### Rock Sample 70456: 396730E 6083616N

approximately 5 m of outcrop along west side of road, dark grey carbonate altered metasedimentary rock, yellow-brown weathering carbonates

Rock sample 70457: 396657E 6083746N Float; 20 cm cobble, pale grey-green, vfg hornfels cut by .5 mm py veins –

# Rock sample 70458: 396169E 6084523N

-20x20x20 cm boulder of pale green fg hornfels cut by py;

Sample from sub o/c 5x3 m sub outcrop east side of trail in clear cut; carbonate alteration along fractures, silicified

Rock sample 70459: 397803E 6083212N group of sub-metre boulders of med-grained, biotite feldspar porphyry 3-5% suphides, py, po? pale grey-green fg groundmass

<u>Rock sample 70460: 397805E 6083211N</u> 40 cm boulder of pale green vfg siliceous hornfels cut by py along hairline fractures.

# Rock sample 70461: 397584E 6083933N

30x30x15 cm float boulder of pale green and beige mottled siliceous hornfels cut by hairline fractures mineralized with py.

#### D. Johnson showing ? with 2,490 ppb Au

small hand pit at side of skid road; orange brown weathering carbonate altered vfg dark grey metasediments? cut by sub-parallel hairline fractures filled with sulphides; looks like vfg py 2 samples of angular and fractured float; must be close to bedrock (70462, 70463)

#### Rock sample 70462: 396519E 6084237N

-fragments from small hand pit; carbonate altered, black, vfg metaseds?; altered to pale beige with hairline sulphide filled fractures Mn stained

#### Rock sample 70463 396518E 6084238N

boulder in ditch downhill 2 m from pit; white to red-orange carbonate-altered, sub-parallel pyfilled hairline fractures, weather to black

#### Soil Sample CAT0502: 396519E 6084238N

soil sample 10 cm depth 1 m north of small pit where sample 70462 was taken, to test what soil runs in the area.

#### Rock sample 70464: 396966E 6081350N

red-brown Weathering, 5 cm diameter float; volcaniclastic with < 3% py, medium green to grey; hbl? phenocrysts approximately 1 mm in grey-green groundmass; may be exotic float

#### Till Sample CAT 0501: 397748E 6083141N

power auger soil sample: 1 m depth, pale grey-brown till with pebble sized fragments

Appendix II

**Certificates of Analysis** 

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Data fr FA \_\_\_\_ DATE RECEIVED: OCT 14 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED:



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