

ASSESSING THE MINERAL POTENTIAL OF DRIFT COVERED AREAS, TAHTSA LAKE DISTRICT, WEST-CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA - YEAR 1

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WHY TAHTSA LAKE DISTRICT?

PROSPECTIVE ROCKS

- High potential for porphyry copper, molybdenum, and gold-style mineralization, epithermal and perhaps VMS-style mineralization, and polymetallic veins.

MINERAL EXPLORATION IS POSSIBLE

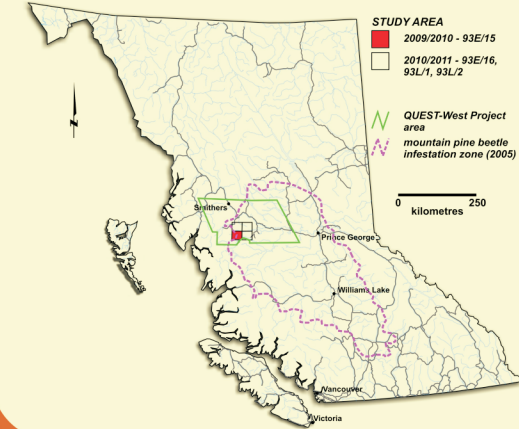
- Glacial sediments can be a help not a hindrance.
- In recent years, access within study area has increased.

WHY TILL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEYS?

- Dominance of tills and truck access makes study area ideally suited for a till geochemistry survey (ICP-MS, INAA, heavy mineral and gold grain count data).

THE PROGRAM

- Trace element till geochemistry, heavy mineral concentrates and gold grain counts for:
 - 93E/15 (2009/2010)
 - 93E/16, 93L/1, 93L/2 (2010/2011)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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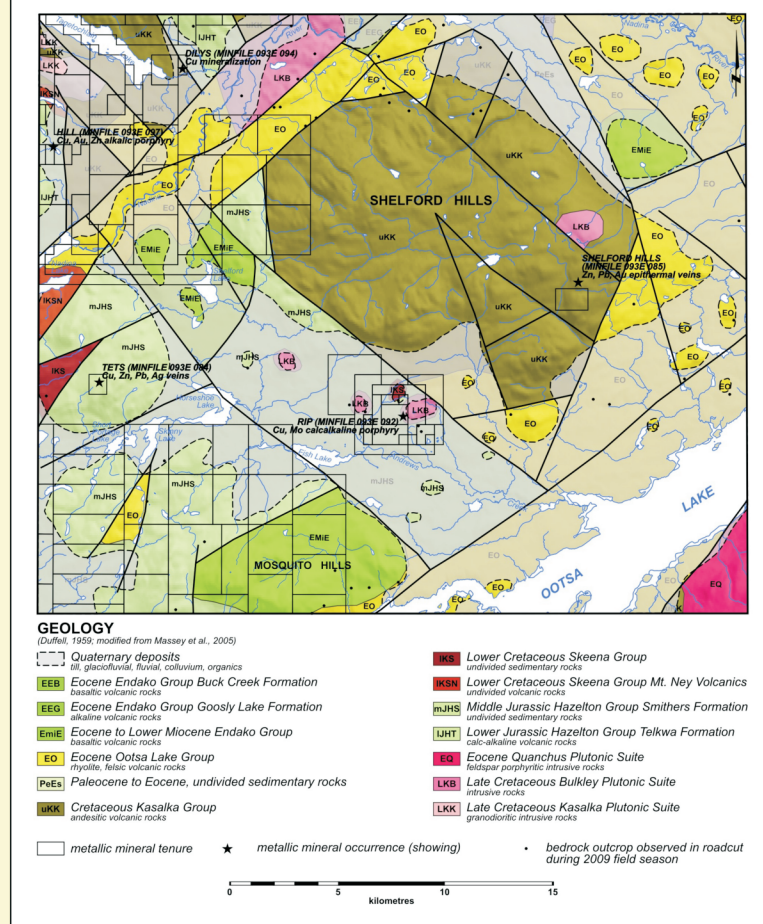
BEDROCK GEOLOGY

- In study area small to medium-sized, Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary stocks have intruded volcanic sedimentary packages.
- Elsewhere in the region, there is a strong positive relationship between the location of intrusive lithologies (e.g., Late Cretaceous Bulkley suite) and the locations of Cu, Mo, Au, Pb, Zn, and (or) Ag mineralization (Carter, 1981; MacIntyre, 1985).

LESS DRIFT AND NEW UNMAPPED OUTCROP



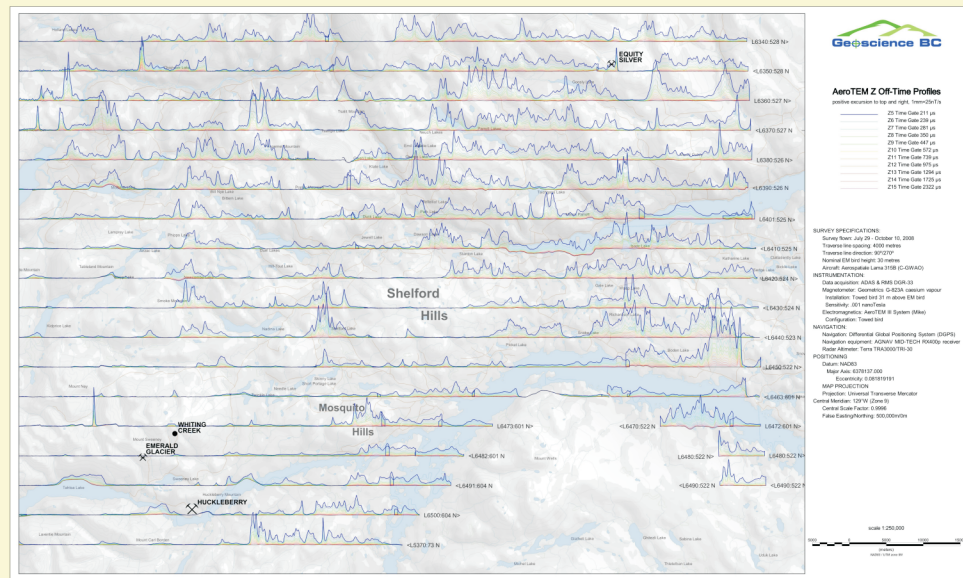
New forestry roads have created new bedrock exposures. Shown here is an unmapped quartz diorite ridge observed in a road-cut on the southeast flank of Shelford Hills mineral occurrence. Pick for scale (65 cm).



- New road access has resulted in new and (or) unmapped exposures.

NEW AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS

- Newly acquired airborne geophysical data (EM, gravity; Kowalczyk, 2009) for the QUEST-West Project area provide new insight into covered and partially covered bedrock lithologies.
- These data provide good starting point for a new look into the regional bedrock geology.



TILL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY 93E/15 - Year 1

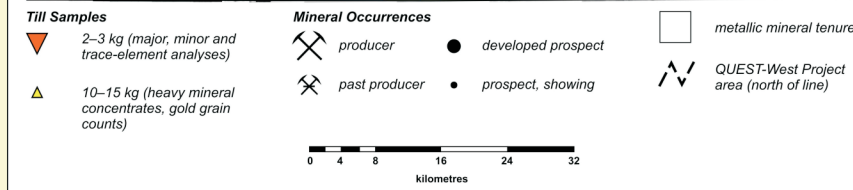
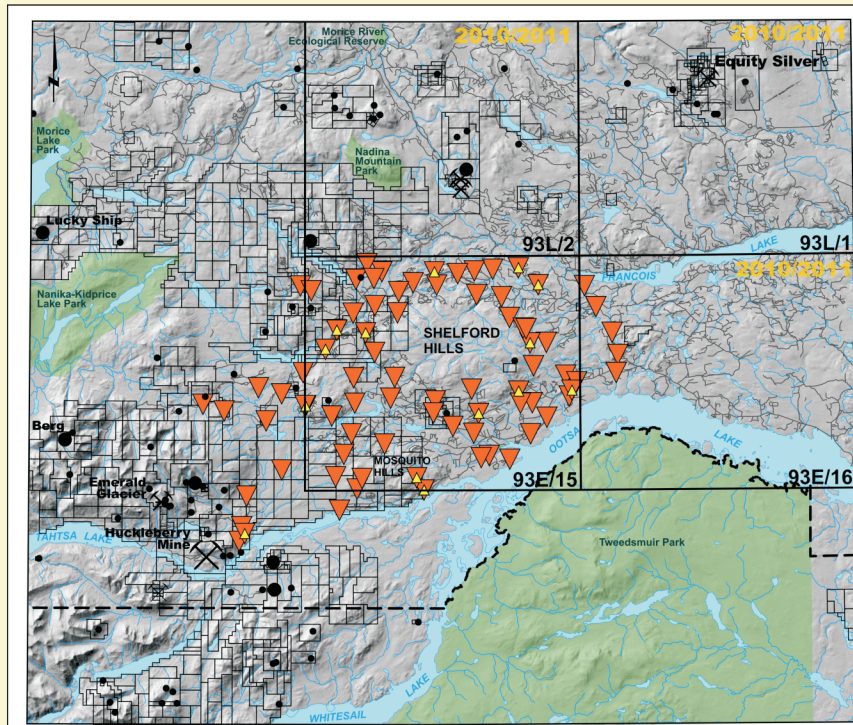
- 84 till samples (2-3 kg) collected for trace element analyses by ICP-MS (silt+clay (<0.063 mm) and clay (<0.002 mm) fractions) and INAA (silt+clay (<0.063 mm) fractions).
- 16 till samples (10 to 15 kg) collected for heavy mineral concentrates and gold grain counts (<2.0 mm fraction).



Silt-rich, overconsolidated diamicton, interpreted to be basal till, the preferred sample media for a till geochemistry survey. Note jointing and subhorizontal fissility that gives this till faces a blocky appearance. Pick for scale (65 cm).

SAMPLE TARGETS

Mapped and unmapped Late Cretaceous intrusives, mineralized rhyolites, known metallic mineral occurrences, and conductive highs (and associated lows, typical of mineralized porphyry systems) observed in recently released EM data for the QUEST-West study.



TRANSPORT DIRECTION

- Need to know direction to bedrock source.
- In agreement with Ferbey and Levson (2001), ice-flow reversal confirmed within 93E/15.
- Detailed orientations surveys will help quantify net detrital transport direction.



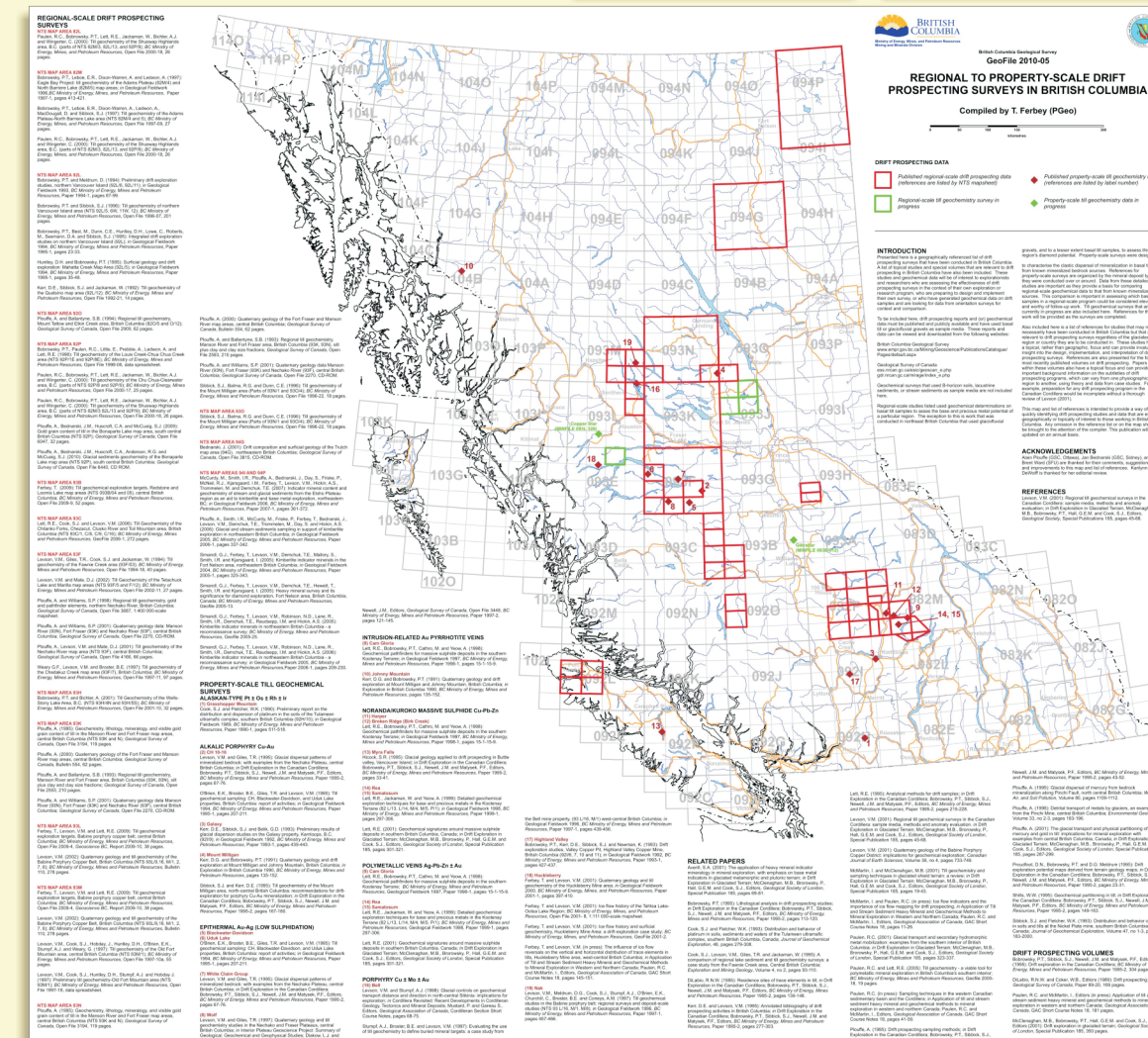
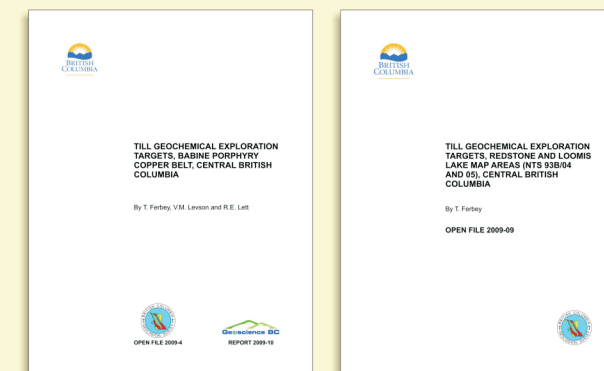
Typical sample site in road cut. Note sample depth below surface (>1 m) and how much material has been cleared from face of road cut.

Photograph of moderately well preserved rat tails on an outcrop of Skeena Group conglomerate. In the centre of this photograph is a large rat tail indicating ice-flow towards the west-southwest. Note that just above it and to the right is a smaller rat tail indicating ice-flow towards the east. This outcrop is located on the southern flank of Shelford Hills, north of Andrews Creek, and is the only outcrop of Skeena Group conglomerate observed within the study area.



TILL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEYS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

2009/2010 DATA RELEASES



UPCOMING RELEASES

