PRODUCT GOLD | TERRITORY | N.T.S. AREA 92 O/3 | REF. AU 2

NAME OF PROPERTY MOHAWK, MOTHERLODE

OBJECT LOCATED – showing, Fig. 11, Geological Fieldwork 1976.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 300. Lat. 51°05'50" Long. 123°23'15"

Mining Division Clinton District Lillooet

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The country rock of the Mohawk showing changes from even grained to porphyritic and from biotite granodiorite to biotite quartz monzonite of the Coast Range batholith. The textural variations apparently reflect local conditions of crystallization rather than multiple intrusions because porphyritic and even grained varieties have gradational boundaries.

Mineralization at Mohawk is largely confined to a zone of almost monomictic breccia which dips steeply southeastward. Along strike to the northeast, the breccia zone narrows rapidly, while to the southwest there is no exposure. At its maximum, the zone is roughly 25 metres wide. In the underground working, where the footwall is reported to be marked by a 1-metre-wide gouge zone, mineralization is weak and confined to a 10-metre-wide zone adjacent to it. Breccia fragments consist predominantly of hematite-speckled, finely crystalline leucocratic 'aplite', although rare granodiorite clasts occur. Most fragments are from fist to boulder sized and many are rounded. The fragments are not strongly altered but the breccia matrix is

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Associated minerals or products – Silver, copper, molybdenum.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located between elevations of 6,000 and 7,500 feet on the south side of the Taseko River, east of Granite Creek, about 8 miles east-southeast of Upper Taseko Lake.

The Mohawk and Motherlode groups were examined in 1926 by the Victoria Syndicate, Limited. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited optioned the property in 1927. Work during 1927-28 included trenching, sampling, and the driving of a crosscut adit on the Mohawk showings. Further work in the adit was carried out by owner N.E. Holbrook in 1930.

Taseko Mother Lode Gold Mines, Limited was incorporated in 1933 to acquire 18 claims and fractions. Development work continued until early 1935 when a snowslide killed the 7 man crew. By that time the adit had been extended to a total length of 448 feet, of which about 200 feet is within the mineralized zone.

Canadian Exploration Limited in 1956 acquired an option on the Mohawk group from G.N. Beattie, of Vancouver, and additional claims to a total of 230, covering the adjacent area at the confluence of Granite and Amazon creeks with the Taseko river. Exploration work on the Mohawk group included geological mapping, trenching and sampling.

The Mohawk and Motherlode were acquired in about 1969 by National Nickel Ltd. as part of a large group of 180 claims. Exploration of the combined property, carried out under option agreements in 1969 and 1970 by Scurry-Rainbow Oil Limited and Sumitomo Metal Mining Canada Ltd. respectively, included geophysical and geochemical surveys and drilling.

The company name (National Nickel) was changed in 1973 to Aberdeen Minerals Limited. In 1975 an option on the combined properties was given to Quintana Minerals Corporation. Work included 1,350 metres of percussion drilling in 39 holes. The location of the drilling relative to the various claim groups is not known. Further work by Quintana in 1976 included diamond drilling on the Old & Rare, Taseko 42 and 43 claims.

Insufficient data is available to estimate reserves for the showing. Assay results from the 1935 Annual Report of the Minister of Mines (p. F24) suggest that grades at surface will average about 4.68 grams per tonne (0.15 ounce per ton) gold over 20 metres with copper near 0.75 per cent. Grades worsen and the zone narrows with depth. Reserve potential of the

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Mineral Policy Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa

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DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

veined by and infilled with quartz, flaky sericite, and sulphides. Althouth the breccia body is irregular in detail, it can be traced northeasterly across the hillside.

Mineralization occurs as disseminations in the sericitic matrix of the breccia and with quartz in veinlets. Chalcopyrite is the predominant sulphide and is reported to carry significant gold and weak silver values. Lesser molybdenite and minor galena and sphalerite occur. Quartz veins occur throughout the breccia but are most abundant adjacent to the hangingwall. They tend to be vuggy, locally have crystals to 3 centimetres in length, and may carry chalcopyrite, pyrite, disseminated or rosettes of molybdenite, galena, or sphalerite. Molybdenite and galena appear to be more abundant near the hangingwall. Measuring from the foot-wall, which at this point is marked by gouge 3 feet wide, a sample taken by R.H. Stewart across the first 16 feet in the underground workings assayed: Gold, 0.135 oz per ton; silver, 1.4 oz per ton; copper, 6.73 per cent. A sample taken by R.H. Stewart across the next 12 feet gave: Gold, 0.046 oz per ton; silver, 1.4 oz per ton; copper, 0.14 per cent.

MAP REFERENCES

Map 29-1963, Taseko Lake, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Gunn Creek Area, Lillooet District, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles, Fig. 5, Summary Report 1928, Pt. A.

#Generalized geology of Granite Creek property, Sc. 1":1 mile (approx.), Fig. 11, Geological Fieldwork 1976, p. 48, B.C. Dept. of Mines.

*Map 92 O/3, Warner Pass, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REFERENCES

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1926, p. 191; 1927, p. 206; 1928, p. 213; 1930, p. 198; 1934, pp. A 30, F 25; 1935, pp. F 22-24 + ; 1956, p. 35.

Dolmage, V.; Chilko Lake and Vicinity, British Columbia; Summary Report 1924, Pt. A, p. 74, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

++Dolmage, V.; Gunn Creek Map-Area, British Columbia; Summary Report 1928, Pt. A, pp. 90-91, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1969, p. 181; 1970, p. 213; 1975, p. E 119; 1976, p. E 132.

Geological Fieldwork, British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1976, p. 50 +++ .

Exploration in British Columbia; BCDM: 1982, p. 243.

Genoveva Resource Inc, Statement of Material Facts, 22/05/85.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

known zone to a depth of 30 metres is roughly 150,000 tonnes; grades would likely be well below the above figures (Geological Fieldwork, 1976, p. 51).

In about 1981 Scurry-Rainbow and Aberdeen Minerals optioned the property to Rem Ray Holdings Inc. Work by Rem Ray in 1982 included trenching and sampling; in October 1984 the option was transferred to Genoveva Resource Inc.

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Date	02-80	05-86					

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