

SUMMARY REPORT
ON THE
ROMAN MINERAL CLAIMS

NTS 105A/2E; 104P/15E

by
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for
J.C. STEPHEN EXORATIONS LTD.

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ROMAN GROUP

105A/2E 104P/15E

INTRODUCTION

The Roman Property, which is held by Jake Melnychuk (Box 350, Watson Lake, Yukon, 536-2755) straddles the British Columbia-Yukon border approximately 18 kilometres southeast of Watson Lake (Location Map). It consists of 44 claims on the Yukon side and one claim (Roman 50) of 10 units in B.C. The Laird River flows southeast through the center of the property and the entire Liard Canyon falls within the property boundaries.

During the last week of June 1982, a two man crew mapped and sampled the property for J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd. Access to the northeast part of the property was gained along a dirt road which extends from the Alaska Highway south to the Liard River. Due to the steepness of the descent down to the river only a four wheel drive vehicle should be taken over the last one-quarter mile of road. The first camp was established at the road's end and two days were spent mapping in that area. In order to cross the river a riverboat was brought downriver from Upper Liard where the Alaska Highway crosses the Liard River. The 22 foot flat bottom boat which was used was powered by a 35 hp outboard motor and is owned and operated by Andy Szabo of Upper Liard (536-2489). A boat of this size with an experienced operator is required to safely navigate the Liard Channel. Four days were spent working out of a camp on the southwest side of the river just north of the B.C.-Yukon border.

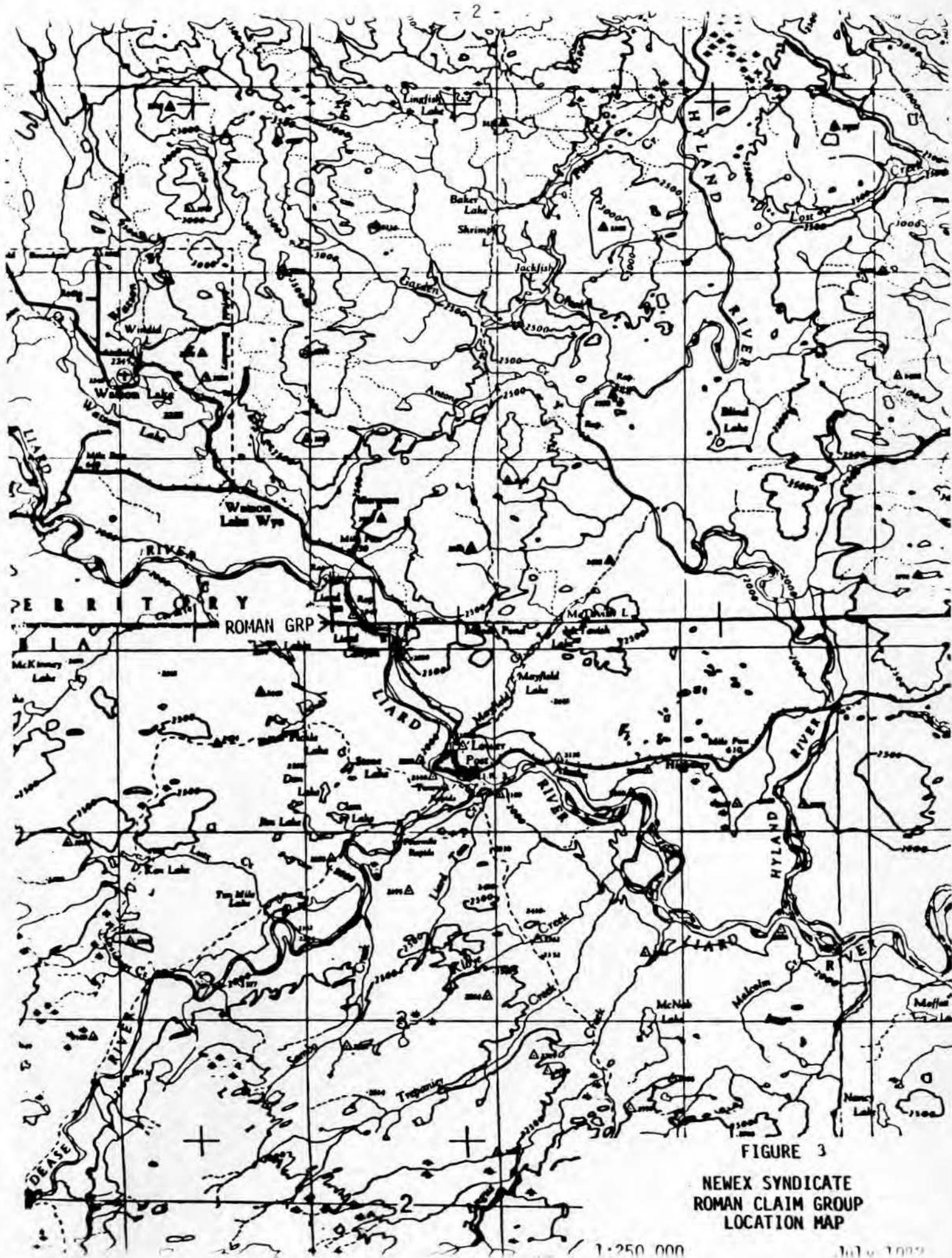


FIGURE 3

NEWEX SYNDICATE
ROMAN CLAIM GROUP
LOCATION MAP

1:250,000

July 1992

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The property falls within the Liard Plain and the dominant rock type observed was shale with a black, moderately fissile variety being typical. In one spot the black shale grades into a coal seam and at two other locations very carbonaceous black shales were noted. Other lithologies include siltstones (often calcareous), very fine to medium grained quartz sandstones, non-fissile mudstones, and one narrow conglomerate bed. The conglomerate rests on unconformity just below a thick till sequence so it may be of recent age. No marker beds were found which could be correlated across the river. Quartz and calcite veining is common in many of the outcrops. All of the mineral showings and most of the outcrops occur along the river bank which tends to be steep, especially along the Liard Canyon.

MINERALIZATION

The observed mineralization occurs: -

1. in the B.C. claim (ROMAN 50) at the southeast corner of the property near where the road reaches the river and on the opposite shore (Geology Figure 4), and
2. in ROMAN 9 and 11 in the northwestern section of the Yukon claims (Geology Map I).

Jake Melnychuk spoke of silver bearing quartz stringers near the north end of the bluffs on the east side of the river (ROMAN 45 or 15) but he hadn't seen them himself and mapping-prospecting in that area revealed numerous quartz veins but no apparent mineralization.

The B.C. mineralization is primarily pods and disseminations of galena in quartz veins but some fairly massive lead was found in restricted areas (e.g. 27961C, 27964C, 27917C, 27912C). Jake Melnychuk mentioned a massive occurrence of galena and sphalerite which is under water at this time of year. On the shore above this a couple of loose blocks of massive lead zinc were found which were presumably taken from the showing in low water (27970C). The only other zinc found on the B.C. units was in small pods in a quartz veined piece of talus along with some lead (27966C).

Pyrite (or marcasite) pods and lenses are fairly common in the shale and it is also found disseminated and in pods in quartz veins, especially in carbon rich zones (27960C). A fairly massive, conformable pyrite (or marcasite) unit was observed on the south bank which pinched and swelled from 20 to 60 cm and appeared to be a sedimentary bed rather than a conformable vein (27911C). However, it does contain about 20% quartz.

Malachite was occasionally seen associated with quartz (27965C) and J.C. Stephen reports having seen tetrahedrite in quartz in a narrow breccia zone.

The structure on the south shore in ROMAN 50 where most of the B.C. mineralization is concentrated is fairly complex with extensive folding being evident. In one major north-south shear zone lead mineralization was found on both sides suggesting that the mineralization may have been contemporaneous with or postdated structural activity in the area. This is also indicated on a broader scale by a relative concentration of mineralization in structurally complex areas.

The barite showings on the property occur in black shales in the northwest corner of the Yukon claims on both sides of the Liard River. On the north side massive barite veins up to 20 cm thick are found scattered along the bank for approximately 200 m (27963C, 27907C, 27909C). These contain only rare amounts of visible lead. Much of the barite is conformable and it is possible that this is primarily bedded material with the cross-cutting veins consisting of locally remobilized material. Pyrite lenses were also observed along this shore (27908C).

On the opposite shore somewhat further east a conformable barite bed with a maximum width of about 2 metres can be followed up the bank for over 30 metres. This barite and the black shales which host it appear to be folded into an antiform which plunges to the northwest and is overturned to the northeast. Galena occurs disseminated and as scattered pods in both the wall rock (27967C) and in the barite itself (27968C). Some talus blocks of barite on the shore below the bed contain pods of sphalerite up to 2 cm long (27969C). About 50 metres east of this showing is a 40 cm wide barite vein which crosscuts the black shale at a steep angle. Galena is fairly common in this vein as scattered pods up to 0.5 cm long (27910C).

Much of the property is covered by thick glacial sands up to 60 metres thick making the value of soil sampling questionable. However, the till layer thins in some areas and 12 soil samples were collected to see if the lead zinc mineralization could be detected by surface geochemistry. The first eight samples were collected every 25 metres along the base line moving northwest from 3+00E. Samples nine to twelve were collected at 25 metre intervals moving west along the B.C.-Yukon border from the dirt road. Since the base line crosses the main showings in ROMAN 50 it is hoped that the profile will rise over the known mineralization while the samples along the border should provide an estimate of background.

Mineral showing and outcrop descriptions to accompany Geology Map I.

1. Black shale with conformable barite veining (27907C) 53.6% Ba, pyrite lenses (27908C), and steeply crosscutting barite veins up to 1 metre wide containing disseminated pyrite (27909C) 52.9% Ba.
2. 15 - 20 cm barite bed (conformable vein?) in black shales. Also some quartz veining with rare Pbs (27963C) 30.0% Ba, 0.13% Pb.
3. Medium grained sandstone overlying pebble conglomerate (1-2 m) interbedded black very fine grained quartz sandstone and black very fissile shale (5-8 m) overlying quartz veined coal seam (2-3 m) overlying moderately fissile black shale.
4. Grey shale overlying approximately 2 m thick coal seam overlying black shale. The coal seam is heavily cut by quartz veins up to 30 cm thick which appear conformable which contain pyrite (?) lenses (27960C). No values.
5. Barite bed (?) up to 2 m wide which appear to be conformable with the surrounding shales in a NW plunging antiform. Mineralization consists of scattered Pbs in shales hosting barite (27967C) 3.26% Pb, 0.59% Zn, 0.4 oz Ag, Pbs pods and disseminations scattered throughout barite (27968C), 34.1% Ba, 0.23% Pb, 0.33% Zn, 0.06 oz Ag, and pods of ZnS up to 2 cm long in barite talus at base of exposure (27969C), 46.5% Ba, 1.17% Zn. The barite bed can be followed along strike for approximately 30 m.
6. Black shale with 40 cm wide barite vein crosscutting the bedding at a steep angle. Pbs is fairly common as scattered pods up to 5 mm long throughout the barite.

7. Feldspar porphyry dyke up to 2 m wide. White feldspar phenocrysts in a red groundmass.
8. Black, very fissile shale with small amounts of very fine grained sulphides (pyrite?) 27962C). Small scale folds are common. 64 ppm Zn, 16 ppm Pb, 0.3 ppm Ag.
9. Black, moderately fissile shale with conformable quartz veins up to 3 cm wide with much small scale folding or slumping overlying a black, banded mudstone containing conformable quartz yellow calcite veins up to 30 cm wide.
10. Black mudstone which weathers in light brown and grey bands and contains minor conformable calcite veins.

Outcrop Descriptions to Accompany Geology Figure 4

- A. Light grey to black, fine grained quartz sandstone with interbedded shale and occasional conformable quartz veins.
- B. Thinly bedded, fine grained, salt and pepper sandstone with interbedded, very fissile grey shale.
- C. Thinly bedded, fine grained, salt and pepper sandstone with interbedded very fissile grey shale.
- D. Black shale with considerable quartz veining which is mostly conformable.
- E. Slightly phyllitic, black shale with conformable and cross-cutting quartz veins up to 10 cm wide containing disseminated Pbs (27961C), 2.34% Pb, 0.37% Zn, 0.32 oz Ag, 0.04% Cu.
- F. Black shale.
- G. Rusty weathering black shale with pyrite lenses up to 2 cm wide.
- H. Small occurrence of greenish weathering, black shale with disseminated Pbs (27971C). 1.08% Pb, 1.84% Zn, 0.78 oz Ag, 0.23% Cu.
- I. Thinly bedded (1-3), medium grey, calcareous siltstone with disseminated pyrite, conformable quartz veins up to 5 cm wide, and some rusty zones.
- J. Calcareous, siliceous grey shale with crosscutting quartz veins up to 1 m wide (325/55SW).

- K. Black very fissile shale with interbedded black very fine grained sandstone beds approximately 50 cm thick and occasional conformable quartz veins up to 4 cm wide.
- L. Calcareous, siliceous, green-grey to reddish siltstone with minor pyrite. A 4 cm wide quartz vein contains fairly good pods of Pbs (27915C). 14.2% Pb, 14.8% Zn, 2.62 oz Ag.
- M. Very fissile black shale with quartz veins up to 10 cm wide containing yellow calcite and spotty Pbs (27916C). 3.02% Pb, 1.06% Zn, 0.9 oz Ag.

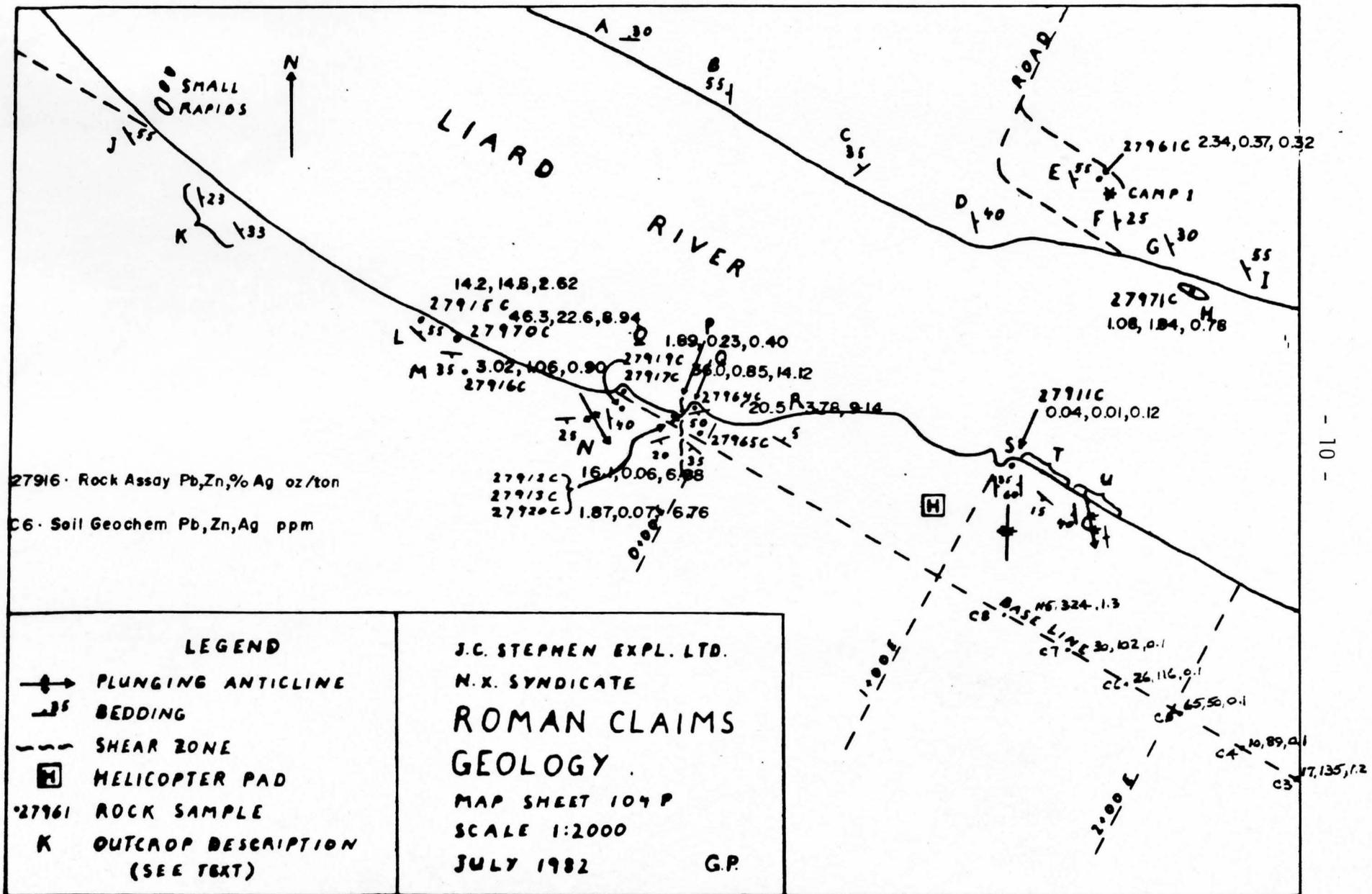


FIGURE 4

- N. Highly quartz veined, rusty, black shale with a heavy surface coating of white to yellowish sulphur (?). There is much small scale folding evident. The quartz contains some pyrite pods and shale grades into coal in one small area.
- O. Rusty weathering shale which appears to have been sheared, and brecciated, and silicified to a moderate extent. Numerous quartz veins up to 10 cm wide are generally cross-cutting. Pbs occurs scattered throughout the quartz as occasional pods (27919C) 1.89% Pb, 0.23% Zn, 0.4 oz Ag, or as small, fairly massive lenses of questionable lateral extent (27917C), 36.0% Pb, 0.85% Zn 14.12 oz Ag. There are also occasional pyrites in the shale. An angular quartz veined block of talus (?) containing Pbs and Zns was also found (27966C) 2.47% Pb, 1.64% Zn, 0.78 oz Ag.
- P. Major fracture in black shale. Pods of Pbs up to 2 cm long are scattered throughout the shale on both sides of the fracture (27912C) 16.1% Pb, 0.06% Zn, 6.88 oz Ag. There are also quartz veins up to 5 cm wide (27913C), <10 ppb Au.
- Q. "Main showing" - rusty, black shale with conformable quartz veins up to 15 cm wide with disseminated pyrite and possibly malachite and/or tetrahedrite (27965C) 8800 ppm Cu, 20 ppb Au. Nearly massive Pbs occurs with some quartz in veins up to 20 cm wide.
- R. Black, very fissile shale with conformable quartz and pyrite lenses up to 15 cm x 6 cm in carbon rich zone.
- S. Rusty black shale with conformable, massive pyrite from 20 to 60 cm wide (27911C) and graphitic laminae. 0.04% Pb, <0.01% Zn, 0.12 oz Ag, <0.01% Cu.
- T. Red weathering, grey, moderately phyllitic shale.
- U. Black, moderately fissile shale with conformable quartz veins.

SUMMARY

There are several features which would make the ROMAN Property an attractive option;

1. Barite is deposited over a fairly large area in the northwest corner of the property and some of it hosts significant zinc mineralization. The largest of these (2 m wide) is conformable and is probably a bedded deposit rather than a vein thus increasing the potential for a stratabound, massive lead zinc deposit in the area.
2. The mineralization in both the Yukon and B.C. is in structurally complex areas as compared to the central portion of the property and the sulphides tend to be very fine grained. Thus, the vein mineralization observed, especially in B.C., could represent material remobilized from massive lead zinc deposits at depth during periods of structural deformation.
3. Jake Melnychuk reports that previous assays have returned good Ag values.
4. The property is near Watson Lake and is readily accessible by road and riverboat.
5. Massive lead zinc deposits of the type sought may show up fairly well on gravity surveys and good cut lines already exist on some of the property.

It should be noted that the rock samples were generally chipped from the best looking material so that values will reflect a somewhat higher than average grade.

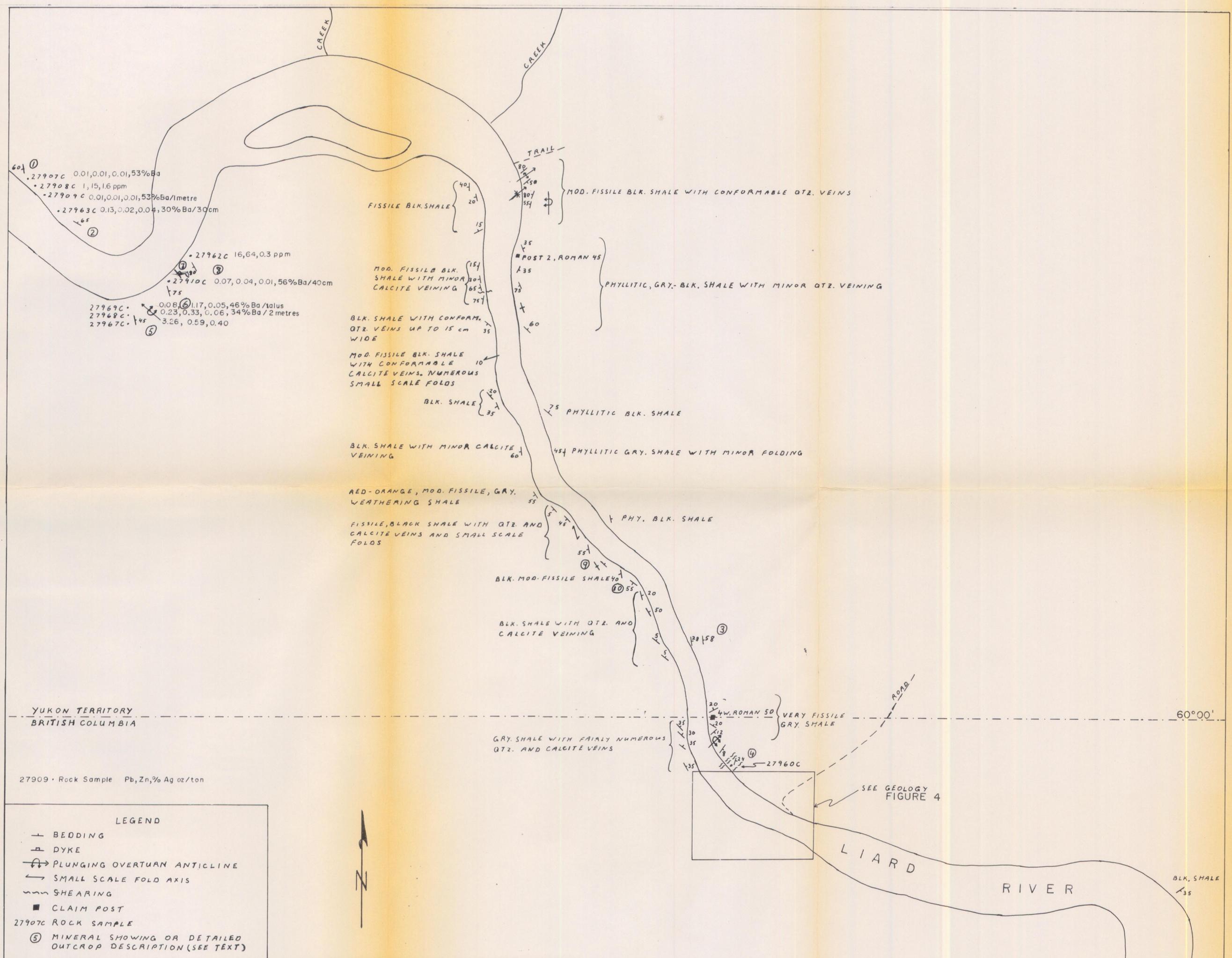
CONCLUSIONS

The ROMAN claims failed to show economic mineral values associated with definitely stratiform barite or sulphide horizons. Outcrop is extremely limited, however, and some significant silver values occur with galena, and less sphalerite, mineralization. The prospect is of interest and may warrant further consideration in view of developments on Cordillerans Midway project. It should be examined by someone well versed in stratiform deposits.

Respectfully submitted,

Glen Prior B.Sc.

July 1982



J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD
NEWEX SYNDICATE
ROMAN CLAIM GROUP
GEOLOGY

SCALE: 1:10,000 JULY 1982