The Jackpot Mountain - High Grade Gold Project

The Jackpot Gold showings are a fairly recent discovery. The showings were initially discovered in 2000 on new logging roads. Gold has been sampled in high sulphide rocks grading up to **135.09 gm/mt.**
The showings occur in Triassic? Gabbro sills hosted in middle Triassic? cherts and related meta-sediments, within tilted and faulted blocks, on the western slopes of Mt Adam, a part of the Northern Vancouver Island Ranges.

The Jackpot Mountain Gold project is located within the Schoen Creek drainage basin, south of Schoen Lake in northern Vancouver Island. It is reached by active logging haul roads. The claims have no underlying surface rights and is located on 100% crown land.
The property is near deep water shipping ports at Kelsey Bay and Port McNeil, and a short distance from truck transportation along Island Highway No. 19.

Access to the claims is via a logging main branching off the Island Highway and continuing along subsidiary logging roads, into the claim area.
Two- and four-wheel drive vehicles can currently access the showings. The main logging access road is the one leading to Gold River, and at a junction marked Schoen the road passes along the south of the Davies River and through into the headwaters of Schoen Creek. This road proceeds upstream along the west side of the creek until, several km along, the road splits and several parts of the claims are accessible. New roads are planned as logging progresses.

Access is also afforded by going up the Kokummi main coming of the upper Adam Main. This route is probably the best for accessing the higher parts of the claim area which are currently of geological interest.

The gold occurs in thin, steep, vuggy quartz-sulphide veins cutting steeply across an epidote-chlorite, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite bearing vein with local development of bull quartz stringers, in a fault zone, cutting a gabbro sill, emplaced in the Paleozoic cherts.
White vuggy veins carry sporadic gold values (up to 61 gpt Au)

High grade gold has been also discovered in angular boulder sized, basal till chunks, carrying up to **135 gm/mt** Au in the form of small grains of electrum, trapped in chalcopyrite blebs in a pyrrhotite rich matrix to a fault breccia. Fragments, such as those found on the property, are said to be very close to the bedrock source.

The two vein sets may have been formed in the same mineralization event, although the sample of the enriched gold bearing rock. A thin vein of visible gold (softer than chlorite, easy to cut, gold color) is seen under a microscope to crosscut earlier sphalerite and other oxidized sulphide mineralization.

Some secondary enrichment of gold may also have taken place, because small vugs were seen in quartz veins to be occupied by rust, probable remnant from oxidized pyrite, in apparently weathered subcrop samples. The enrichment may be due to weathering of sulphide rich samples in an aerated soil profile. This weathering may well have affected the concentrations of the gold.
On the other hand, small vugs were also seen in quartz within the green veins, far removed from obvious weathering.

Petrographic and petrochemical results:

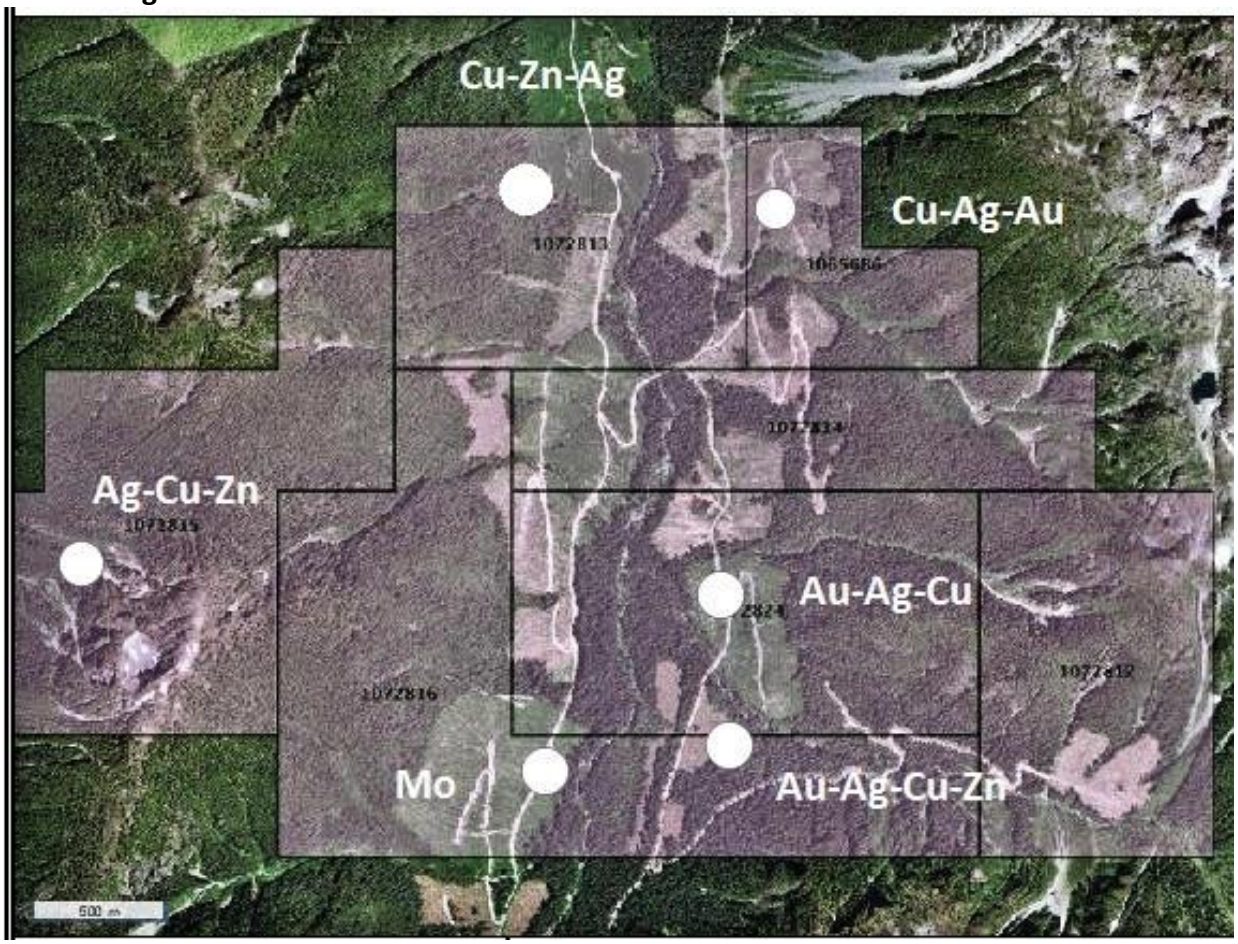
Host rock is very fine-grained cherty tuff of rhyodacite or andesitic origin cut by micro veins of quartz and locally hosting pyrite.

Gabbro is chilled near its contact with chert and becomes coarser grained at lower elevations (Le. within the sill). The body is interpreted to be a west dipping sill, although the base has not been located. The gabbro is a typical example of a tholeiitic mafic rock. It classifies among the sub-alkalic basalts, and also shows that the cherty tuff may have had a rhyodacite-dacite component.
Previous work has indicated that polymetallic veins in gabbro sills are mineralized with Cu, Ag, and Au. Weathering, or, less likely, later epithermal veining, has upgraded local Au values.

Whether the polymetallic veins have extensive lateral continuity is not yet known. The richer gold bearing veins are presumably located near these polymetallic veins.

Metamorphism; local, alteration is more intense in proximity to the veins.

Below is a Google Earth image of the claims and network of logging roads and logging blocks on the Jackpot Mountain Gold Project. The white circles are documented (minfile) mineral showings with the elements marked.



Results from the main gold showing include gold and silver assay results from several large boulders in a basal till/frost heaved bedrock interface? from the original Flan showing. Eight boulders were sampled and show local high-grade values noted below: Adjacent silts, talus fines and till, as well as the "green vein" were also sampled:

Boulder 1 sample 331671 **Au = 135.09 gm/t** - Ag = 59.9 gm/t Cu = 3.28 %
Boulder 2 sample 331682 **Au = 102.56 gm/t** - Ag = 64.7 gm/t Cu = 3.89 %
Boulder A 331735 **Au = 66.98 gm/t** Ag = 46.0 gm/t Cu = 3.24 %
Boulder B 331736 **Au = 14.29 gm/t** Ag= 7.1 gm/ Cu= 3021 ppm
Boulder C 331737 **Au = 48.41 gm/t** Ag = 25.2 gm/t Cu = 1.24 %
Boulder D 331738 **Au = 27.53 gm/t** Ag = 24.9gm/t Cu = 1.64 %
Boulder 868
B sample 331739 **Au = 101.9 gm/t** Ag = 71.4 gm/t Cu = 4.53 %
S sample 331740 **Au= 1.13 gm/t** Ag= 2.1 gm/t Cu= 991 ppm
Boulder 872 L sample 331744 **Au = 14.48 gm/t** Ag = 16.8 gm/t Cu = 6824 ppm
S sample 331745 **Au= 8.79 gm/t** Ag= 13.6 gm/t Cu= 6311 ppm

Gold was observed to occur as fine-grained particles in the form of electrum. It occurs mainly as inclusions in chalcopyrite, but was also found as a few inclusions in sphalerite, and rare grains associated with pyrrhotite. Tellurobismuthite was also observed, some in intimate association with electrum.
Other minerals noted include marcasite (after pyrrhotite) and pyrite.

Mineralization

The mineralization is of several types: At the previously named Flan showing, east of the Schoen creek:
Early, green, poly-metallic, epidote-chlorite-sulphide veins with irregular pods of quartz,
and tens of cm wide, replace a fault zone cutting a diabase sill. Sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite are common sulphides, but analyses suggest molybdenite and galena are present in small measure as well. Gold is variably anomalous.

A later, thin, white weathering, apparently cross cutting, quartz-sulphide (pyrite a chalcopyrite) vein assemblage with local Au concentration developed in diabase. Seems to carry best gold values near the earlier veins. Adjacent basal till fragments of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, quartz and chlorite veins apparently cutting diabase carry interesting amounts of electrum.

At Jackpot South the contact is a north trending fault zone and mineralized tectonic breccia.
The fault zone is marked by a north trending meter thick, black and pyritic phyllonite. The adjacent granite is splintered into a several meter wide, poorly sorted, with up to 10 cm sized, angular fragments of granite set in a mineralized matrix of chlorite-quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite-sphalerite (+/- galena).

Near the contact, local patches of disseminated chalcopyrite are also noted in the granite. Creek; this fault zone is quartz veined and locally mineralized with chalcopyrite and called the Jackpot Extension.

These mineralized zones are new finds, and are “distal” types, and are not the source of the “proximal high-grade gold bearing pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite sub crop fragments that are the main exploration target on the property.

High grade gold found in mineralised high sulphide sub crop in a road cut on the Jackpot Mountain Gold Project. These mineralised boulders appear to be very close to their source.

Cost effective exploration with abundant blue-sky potential.

Geochemical survey for copper anomalies:
The presence of gold in particles within the chalcopyrite focuses further exploration to the task of finding copper anomalies in the immediate area. The presence of altering massive pyrrhotite insures an acid weathering environment and release of copper into the weathering environment.
Hence standard geochemical procedures can be used to outline resultant copper anomalies in streams and/or soils.
Magnetic and electromagnetic surveys:
The presence of pyrrhotite in the mineralizing system also indicates that airborne and ground geophysical methods will be useful in locating further mineral zones.

The property falls within the North island Geophysical survey, that's due to be released in January of 2020. And resulting data from this survey over the property can be reworked on a higher level of detail for a nominal cost. Pyrrhotite is mildly magnetic and would show up in a magnetic survey. Pyrrhotite is also conductive and any, of a variety, of electromagnetic methods should work.

Hand based technologies:
A prospector-based exploration program could include a Beepmat or Magnetometer survey to outline near surface conductors, which has high potential to discover further in-situ mineralisation. A small soil survey within such an area, and hand trenching on the most prominent anomalies.
Exploration Target
The exploration target on the Jackpot mountain project appears to fit the profiles associated with an IRG Type of deposit model.

This model is selected from the BC Mineral Deposit Suite: category I02; *INTRUSION RELATED Au PYRRHOTITE VEINS* (Aldrick, 1996). A "Capsule Description" is given below:

Parallel tabular to cymoid veins of massive sulphide and/or bull- quartz-carbonate with native gold, electrum and chalcopyrite are emplaced in a set of en echelon fractures around the periphery of a subvolcanic pluton....

The Jackpot Mountain project

Two BC examples of this model are the Snip Gold Mine (a major high-grade gold past producer) located in the prolific Golden Triangle area of BC.
The property bears similarities to deposits of the famous gold producing Rossland Type, (historically one of BC's large gold camps). Typical grades of deposits in this camp are 10-20 g/t Au.

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