EXPLORATION OF LING CLAIMS, 1973
FOLLOW-UP OF TRANSVERSE PROJECT, MOYLE AREA

## 002570

Southeastern British Columbia
N.T.S. 82F1
$116^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ West Longitude $49^{\circ} 10^{\prime}$ North Latitude
by
Pilsum P. Master

Date: March 1974

Nelson mining Div.
Petersen Creek, close to boundary of KID STAR (O82FSEOOO2).
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## UMEX

UNION MINIERE EXPLORATIONSAND MINING CORPORATION LIMITED
SUITE 200-4299 CANADA WAYBURNABY, B.C. VEC 1 HA
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## Location

The Linc claim group is located in the East Kootenay area of southeastern British Columbia in N.T.S. quadrant $82 \mathrm{~F} 1 / \mathrm{W}$.

## Purpose of 1973 Exploration

During the reconnaissance of this region in 1972 a target was picked in this particular area because (1) it is in the Lower Helikian, Aldridge Formation (where most of the stratabound $\mathrm{Pb}-\mathrm{Zn}$ deposits are found), (2) is close to an anticlinal axis (favorable for vein-type $\mathrm{Pb}-\mathrm{Zn}$ deposit like St. Eugene), and (3) is in Cu and $\mathrm{Pb}-\mathrm{Zn}$ metallogenic zones.

Examination of our 1972 field data showed (1) relatively high $\mathrm{Pb}-\mathrm{Ag}$ values in soils and rocks, and (2) the close proximity of this anomaly to a known Pb showing. This was considered to be good ground for follow-up work.

## Scope of 1973 Exploration

A team of four men, including a geologist, spent seven days in the area. They first staked 34 claims, a few of which are invalid because they were staked over an older valid claim block. This was followed by 42,000 feet of flagging lines, mapping, prospecting, soil and rock sampling, and magnetometer surveys using a McPhar M-700 Magnetometer.

GEOLOGY

The outcrops are relatively scarce but there seems to be two main rock types - a greenish massive to thin bedded quartzite and quartz-diorites and/or gabbros. The quartzites probably are part of the Aldridge Formation and the quartz-diorites and gabbros are the Moyie intrusions common in this area.

The quartzite is in places quite extensively stained by ocher to red iron oxides. A few gouge zones in the quartzites were observed in creek beds but these were not mineralized. The strike and dip of the quartzite is extremely variable, possibly due to intense to moderate deformation. No clear cut relationship was
observed between the quartzites and the quartz-diorites and gabbros, but from the known geology of the area it can be assumed that the diorites and gabbros are younger intrusives.

The $\mathrm{Pb}-\mathrm{Ag}$ showing is just south of the legal claim boundary and it seems that some of the 1972 anomalous samples were taken on the edges of the showings. The showing was not examined but is reportedly disseminated galena in the quartzites particularly confined to the more silisic bands.

A zone similar to the above was found on our claims at about line 15S, 20W. Based on the soil and rock geochemistry this zone of relatively high Pb , Zn and Ag values can be traced northwest to line $15 \mathrm{~N}, 28 \mathrm{~W}$ and seems to follow a contact between Moyie diorite intrusives (mainly from boulder mapping) and the quartzites. The zone is 400 to 800 feet wide and 3000 feet long if continuous. Six rock grał samples give minimum and mamimum values (atomic absorption) of 12 ppm ar $\quad \mathrm{J} 7 \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Pb}$ and 0.5 ppm and 1.1 ppm Ag , respectively. No galena mineralization was observed.

## GEOCHEMISTRY

For the rocks the following values are considered anomalous:

| Element | Background | May be Anomalous | Anomalous |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pb | 12 ppm | 40 ppm | >100 ppm |
| Zn | 40 ppm | 80 ppm |  |
| Ag | 0.5 ppm | $\geqslant 1.0 \mathrm{ppm}$ |  |

For the soils the break-up is as follows:

| Element | Background | May be Anomalous | Anomalous |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pb | 20 ppm | 100 ppm | $\geqslant 200 \mathrm{ppm}$ |
| Zn | 75 ppm | 150 ppm | $\geqslant 200$ ppm |
| Ag | 0.7 ppm | 1 ppm | $\geqslant 2 \mathrm{ppm}$ |

The above values were picked mainly by "eyeballing" the plot of values. on Map 2 and Map 3, respectively.

It can be observed that except for a few zinc soil anomalies, there is only one major soil $\mathrm{Pb}, \mathrm{Zn}, \mathrm{Ag}$ anomaly that extends from line $15 \mathrm{~S}, 12 \mathrm{~W}-24 \mathrm{~W}$ through line $0,24 \mathrm{~W}-32 \mathrm{~W}$, to line $15 \mathrm{~N}, 22 \mathrm{~W}-30 \mathrm{~W}$. This anomaly corresponds very closely to the rock geochemical anomaly mentioned in Geology.

## MAGNETICS

Except for one abrupt change over 400 feet there are no changes in magnetic susceptibilities. This one change is over an outcrop of quartz diorite and is probably due to magnetite in the intrusive rock. All readings were taken along the grid lines 1500 feet apart and stations every 100 feet.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The rock and soil geochemical anomalies are related and due to finely disseminated galena in banded Aldridge quartzites. The values of Pb and Ag , although anomalous, are still not of commercial grade and very likely this is an extension of the main showing south off our claims.

No further work is recommended on these claims.


July 11, 1975

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Dr. J. Garnett
Department of Mines & Petroleum Resources
411 - 617 Government Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 4S2
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Dear Dr. Garnett:
$\begin{aligned} \text { Re: } & \text { Report on Expired Line Claims, } \\ & \text { Nelson Mining Division, B. C. }\end{aligned}$
The Line 1-34 mineral claims located in the Nelson Mining Division, N.T.S. 82F1/W, expired in 1974. A report on the geology, geochemistry, and magnetics is attached. A total of about $\$ 4000$ including administrational charges was expended on the claims.

Yours truly,
after $a$. Bungee
Alfred A. Burgoyne, P. Eng. Regional Manager
$\mathrm{AAB} / \mathrm{bc}$
attach.



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LINE 75 N $\qquad$
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LINE 15 N


LINE O


