GEOCHEMICAL

REPORT

ON

MOYIE 7 & 8 GROUPS (ML 60-71)

South end Moyie Lake 49° 115° SW

Fort Steele

MINING DIVISION

Alex Smith, Geologist Sept.20/52-Sept.15/53

XIMINING PENGINEER

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901 - 626 WEST PENDER STREET VANCOUVER 2, B. C.

October 9th, 1953

The Mining Recorder, Granbrook, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Res

LLing of Geochemical Survey for Assessment Nork, Novie and S Groups

14, 66-71 Claims;
Satement of Guallingations of Lexunder Saith as a Seochemist, and
lames 1. Robertson as a specially
unallied worker.

The following is an outline of qualifications as required by Order-in-Council 1532 -

Alexander Swith:

Minor in Geochemistry for Ph.D. degree, California Institute of Technology.

James A. Robertson:

1930 Compassmen timber surveys. 1941-1953 Assistant to Alexander Smith in mining examination and geological & geophysical surveying. Instrument man - plane-table, transit, compass & magnetometer surveying.

Yours very traly,

Q.5

Alexander Smith, Geologist.

901 - 626 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER 2. B. C.

Cetober 9th, 1953

The Mining Recorder, Granbrook, B. C.

Dear Sir:

The following is the record of salaries, wages and expenses paid in connection with the Geochemical Survey of the Moyie 7 and 8 Groups (ML 60-71):

September 20, 1952 - September 15, 1953:

MAGES & SALARI	Die					
Alexander Smit		·, 20-23,	1953		\$35.00	\$ 70.00
Javes A. Rober	taun Cel	. 8-30,	1972	20	\$15.00	300,00
Assaying Bioge of British Col	mible -					
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				* 0 *	A &	935.00
and a	dition (A) tripping o and NL67 h al expendi	n the XL as been	61, M records			400.00
•						1,385.00

Yours very truly,

Alex Smith, Geologist

alex Smith

I declare the above statements to be true and correct.

alles! Smith

GEOCHOTEAL REPURT

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MOTIS 7 & 8 GROUPS (ML60-71)

South end Moyie Lake 49° 115° SW

Port Steele M. D. B. C.

Alex Smith, Geologist

September 20.1052 - September 15. 1953

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Introduction				
Geochemical Prospect	Lus			*
Analysis of Results				3
Conclusion				6
Twig Analyses			1	7 pages
Soil - Analyses show	4			
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	Twig 5	hoot		

Soil Sheet.

GEOCHENICAL REPORT

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MOYIE 7 & 8 GROUPS (ML60-71) South end Moyie Lake 49° 115° SW Fort Steele M. D., B. C. Alex Smith, Geologist

INTRODUCTION:

KL60 - 71 claims lie at the south end of lower Moyie Lake. They are cut by the southern branch of the Trans-Canada highway, the Kettle Valley Branch of the C.P.R., telephone and telegraph lines and the Moyie River.

In 1947 a geological report was submitted for assessment work covering these claims, and in 1951 a magnetometer report and map, accompanied by topographical map, was prepared. As shown on the topographical map, the area along the Moyie River and to the east thereof, is on river flats and benchland, while to the west the claims extend up mountain slopes.

On MI/O and 71 a small isolated hill underlain by a Purcell sill is separated from the main mountain slope by a N-S draw. This sill is some 700 feet thick, and it appears to be offset along the draw. This draw is supposed to be the expression of a fault known as the Chubb fault, extending south from the St. Eugene mine. The sill is overlain by argillaceous quartaites of the Aldridge formation, which here strike about N60°W and dip about 26°NE.

The present geochemical study was undertaken to test the significance of magnetometer anomalies and to prospect for St. Eugene type of mineralization on these claims. Nowhere are outcrops numerous or continuous. Most of the benchlands and side hills are covered with relatively shallow overburden, that is, under 20 feet. Under the river flats there may be up to several hundred feet of overburden.

GEOCHEMICAL PROSPECTING:

Samples were taken on a grid pattern, with samples 100 to 300' apart. The plant samples were the second year's growth of Jackpine twigs. This tree was chosen as it is the most widespread in the area sampled. A sample consisted of 8 or 10, 2" twigs taken from several trees. A soil sample was taken at the same point from a depth of 1 to 2 feet. This is beneath the surface layer of humas and leaf mould.

All samples were assayed in the Goochemical Lab of the University of British Columbia, under supervision of Dr. Delevault.

Zinc in ppm (parts per million) is given on the accompanying maps for both soil and twigs. These have been contoured to show anomalies. On the accompanying assay sheet for
twigs, values are also given for percentage sinc in ash and
percentage ash in sample.

In general, the percentage sinc in ash corresponds with the sinc expressed in ppm, but there are a few samples where a high sinc ppm value is due to a large amount of ash rather than to a high percentage of sinc in the ash.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS:

The following attempts to correlate the twig and soil analyses with the magnetometer and geological work; also to suggest an interpretation or possible significance for the geochemical analysis.

1. High Twig Values along the Movie River Flats:

There appears to be a fair continuous sone of high sinc values in twigs samples in a belt following the river. Most of the area is covered with thick gravels. These highs are not nearly so apparent in the soil sampling. The magnetometer work showed the river flats to be, in general, a belt of low values with occasional erratic strong negative anomalies.

Such twig highs might be characteristic of the trees growing in areas of deep overburden, or high water table. Perhaps in this instance the overburden is high in sinc from debris from the veins at Moyie, or from sinc-rich horisons in the Aldridge quartsites.

2. Area East of Moyie Rivert

On MI, 60 there is a N-S twig high which does not show up in the soil or magnetometer patterns. This high is on the alluvial plain at the mouth of Farrel Creek. Possibly the outwash at this point might be rich in sine from the mineralised area up Farrel Creek.

3. Areas West of Moyle River:

ON ML 61 there is an anomaly in the western half of the claim that is common to plant, soil, and magnetometer.

In detail the plant anomaly shows a northeasterly trending high over an area 700' x 800', whereas the peak of the soil anomaly trends northwesterly across an area about 700' x 1200'. The N-E portion of the geochemical anomaly parallels an euterop of quartzites similar in appearance to these at the Aurora mine, and extends downhill into the covered area. In addition, some small veins parallelism in orientation to the St. Eugene veins, outerop in the area. This anomaly may then be due to either a vein or a sine-rich horison in the sediments.

On ML 63 a twig anomaly cuts N-W from the river flat across the claim. On the soil pattern this shows only as a slight bow in the contours. The magnetometer work showed a distinct high in the same area, but the trend of the high was N70°W, that is, at an angle of about 25° to that of the twig anomaly. This area lies on a bench extending down the north side of a creek coming in from the N-W. In the creek there is a small outcrop of sediments showing a N20°E fault sone with some pyrrhetite.

In the <u>S-W corner of ML 63</u> a fairly high area of twig values shows less distinctly on the soil pattern, but is marked on the magnetometer work as a strong high 250' across, flanked by corresponding lows. This is just south of the fault zone discussed in the previous paragraph, and may be related to it.

Along the North Boundary of ML 65 there is a NW-SE twig anomaly that is high at the river end with corresponding soil anomaly high at the western end. The magnetometer pattern is not distinctive. The high at the east end of the twig

anomaly might either be a valley high or be due to mineralisation along the Chubb fault.

Near the <u>south boundary of the ML 65</u>, there is a strong NW-SE anomaly showing in both the twigs and soil. Here the magnetometer shows 2 fairly good highs with a sharp break on the south side of the twig anomaly. The quartities outcropping here are altered, faulted and folded, and a small N70*W vein outcrops. This anomaly shows good correlation between twigs, soil, magnetometer and geology and looks as if it may be due to mineralization.

Near the South-West corner of NL66, there is a strong soil anomaly which appears only as a bow in the contours on the twig map. The magnetometer map shows sharp highs flanked by sharp lows. The quartsites here are cut by a N-S fault. There is a possibility that this anomaly is also due to mineralization.

On the <u>NL 67 - 69 Boundary</u>, a strong N-S soil anomaly shows weakly on the twig map and may be due to mineralization on the Chubb Fault. Dark grey argillaceous quartzites outcropping in this area are contorted.

On <u>Mi. 69 - 71</u> a N-E trending twig and soil high show as a steep peak in the magnetometer profiles. This is in the quartzites and other sediments on the hanging wall of the Fursell sill, and may be due to sinc impregnation above the hanging wall of the sill.

On the <u>Wi. 68 - 70 Boundary</u>, a N70°W high in both soil and twigs has a similar geologic setting on the hanging wall of the sill. The magnetometer shows local highs but on the whole this area is to the north of the apex of the major

magnetometer high over the sill outerop.

On the South Boundary of the ML 70 a twig high, with no corresponding soil or magnetometer effect, shows on the edge of the bench south of the sill hill - probably a beach or gravel-flat type of anomaly.

In general, sine values in twig and soil over the Purcell sill are low, contrasting with the high magnetometer readings.

CONCLUSION:

On the geochemical anomalies described, the following merit further prospecting: (1) W. Bdy. ML 61, (2) S Bdy. ML 65, (3) SW Cor. ML66, and the Areas above the Purcell sill on ML 68-70.

In general, there is a good correlation between twig and soil results. The exception is along the river flats and bench areas. Here the twig values are in general high without corresponding values in the soil. The soil pattern then appears to be less affected by topography (or water level?).

Alex Smith, Geologist

Vancouver, B. C. October 13th, 1953

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA Vancouver. B. C.

Cfflee of the Accountant

Date: July 3, 1953 Invoice No. 65-6000-508

IN ACCUINT WITH

St. Sugene Rining Corp. Ltd. NPL. c/o Dr. A. Smith 626 West Pender Street, Yancouver, B. C.

309 Analyses of soil (these include samples NL60-1 to NL71-1 and SWML 60 & 325 % to NEWL 70 & 375%) for Zinc & \$1.00

- 8309.00

306 Analyses of Jackpine Twige (these include samples MLAG-1 to ML71-21, SWAL-60 & 3758 to MSWL-70 & 375%) for Eine #1.00

- 306.00

\$615.00

PAID JULY 15th, 1953 Cheque No. 2351

ZINC ANALYSIS - JACKPINE TWIGS

(second year growth only)

MARKA	pps Za in	Flant	% Zn in	<u> 2 Asia</u>
ML-60-1	58		:38	2.0
* 3	57		• 57	1.5 2.0
* 5	59		•34	1.5
	40		.27 .19 .25	1.7 2.1
" 12 ML-61-1	69 39		·25 ·28	2.7 1.4
ii 2	į,		.20 .22	2.1 2.2
	58 457 62 59 40 69 59 40 50 77 77 53 48 62	r deligikasi e	.20	1.8
			:25 :16	1.8
	29		. 21	ii i
" 10	38		.18 .27	2.0 2.2
" 11 " 12	8		. 20	1:7
* 1	23		.39 .25 .31 .21	1.2
" 15 16	44		.21 .30	2.0 1.6
* 3	17 18 18 18		.20 .17	2.2 2.1
; 19 20	į		.33	13
7 21 10-62-1			.19 .30	2.0
* 2			.21	2.0
; ;		스마 (현실 및 최고) 	.32 .28	1.4
		보통 변형에 높으니 이 이 교통 6년	• 23 • 19	1.9 1.7
ML-63-1	40 66 52 35 50 33 47		:31	1.2 1.6
	25		.27	1.5 2.5
	? ?		.19	1.8 2.0
				Į.į
	36		ĬĬ.	2.6
* 18 * 11	***		.55	1.6 1.6 1.8
	57		:21	2.7
* 13	Z		.19 .24 .29 .15 .14 .22 .35 .24 .21 .20 .47	2.2
" 7 " 10 " 12 " 13 " 15 " 16 " 17	36 40 57 45 57 45 64 58 45 86 73		28	1.5
: 17	36		20 28 31	3.1

Page -2-

MV384	ppm Zn in Plant	S Zn in Ash	£ Ash_
ML-63-19 20 21	52	.19	2.7
" 21 ML-64-1 - 2	52 56 41 52	2	1.7
ML-64- 1 - 2	900' 41. 52	.33	1.6
" 8	65 51 47	.29	2.2
ML-65- 1			2.5
: 1	56 44 46	.18 .29 .22	1.5
:	**		1.3
	43 59 39 46	.13	2.2
7 10		.26 .20	1.8
" 12	33 46 50 51 55	:37	2.3
; <u>;</u>	51 55	:33	1.8
" I5	74 77	**	1.7
* 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21		•33	
* 12	70		1.2
" 21 ML-66- 1	70 51 12 72	.	
	***		1.7
* 1	74 35 43 71 57		
		3	
7 8 9 10 11 12 19 20 21 ML-67-1	58		1.6
. 16	12	22	
" 11 " 12 " 19 " 20	.68		2.0
* 20			
XL-67- 1			
	i i		1.7
3	40		įį
2 7	42 42	.a	
* 7 * 7 * 10 * 11 * 12 * 13	56 58 66 42 34 66 110 49 48 44 39 45 50 40 36 42 35 33 45 26 41 50 36	.26 .20 .21 .21 .18 .16 .21 .12 .22 .29	2.0 2.0
. 11 10			2.2
* 12 13	41 50	.22	2.2 1.8 1.7 2.0
" L	36		2.0

NUPPER	ppm Zn in plent	½ Zn in Ash	5 Ash
NL-67-15 16 17 18 19 20 21 NL-68-1		26 25 10 22 23 23 23 14 32 20 20	1:4
. 17		10	1:4
" Īå	447	.22	2.0
" 19 38	43		.
21	30		2.0 2.1
MI-68 - 1	48	•12	1.5 1.6 2.1
	36		1:6
	Lo	.19	2.1
	34	.20 .22	1:3
•		.18	4.4
2	48	.22	2.2
* 18		.22 .23 .35	1.6 1.4
•	51	-35	1.4
" 12 " 13	60	3	1.5 1.5 1.3
* 14	42		ij
: K	4	.23	1.7
		.40 .24	1.6
" Īš	N/		1.5
. 19		•38	1.6 1.9 1.5 1.6 1.5
21	55	. 36	
**************************************	35	31 38 21 30 24 25 27 25 19 31	1:8 1:8 1:8
			111
		.25	2.0 1.0
*			
		.33	1.5 1.0 2.0
7 8		.	2.9
* 18	19	2 2 3	
			1.6
		* 3 3	
		.25 .23 .20	1.7 1.9 2.0
* 15 * 15			2.0
16			1.8 2.1
" Îŝ	i de la companya de l	.28	1.4
" 17 " 16 " 19 " 20	k		4. 9
			1.1
EL-70 1	57	26	2.2
70 21 71 70 1 3 3	36		1.6
* 3	55		1.3
**************************************	55 46 56 57 55 48 48 35 40 42 61 32 57 36 35 36 35	24 26 23 21 24 12 23 23	1:7 1:7
* 3	28		1:4
•			्राच्या क

MUMBER	pom Zn in plant	% Zn in Ash	<u> </u>
M-70- 9 0 11212145 1 122145 1 12214 1 12214 1 1221 1 1221	37 59 40 49 32 50 43 53 43 67	29 38 21 37 27 35 23 28 32 33 23 23 23	1.3 1.9 1.3 1.3 1.6 1.8 1.9 1.6 1.9 1.9 1.9
M-71 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 2 1 2 1 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 2 1 2 1 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 2 1 2 1 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 2 1 2 1 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 2 1 2 1 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 2 1 2 1 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	65 69 35 45 36 55 55 40 85 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 43 44 44	.54 .38 .19 .30 .26 .31 .35 .21 .22 .19 .26 .25 .23 .31 .31 .33 .19 .22 .22	1.8 1.9 1.7 1.7 1.3 2.1 1.9 1.5 2.5 1.7 1.8

Page -5-

NUMBER	ppm Zn in Plant	<u> S. Zn. In Ash</u>	5 Ash
SWML 60 * 375' N " 60 * 750 N " 60 *1125 N * 60 *NWML 62 (4 corners)	36 52 46 68	:19 :15 :25 :27	1.9
SMMGL 61 + 375' N * 61 + 750 N * 61 + 1125 N * 61 - 375 E * 61 + 750 E * 61 + 1125 R	40 67 33 39 29	22 22 23 23 23 23 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	1.8 1.6 1.9 1.5 2.0 1.8
SWML 62 + 375 N " 62 + 750 N " 62 +1125 N " 62 +NWML 64 (4 corners)	48 52 76 49	:2 :2	2.2 2.6 1.5 1.7
SWMIL 63 + 375 H 63 + 750 H 63 + 1125 H 63 + 375 H 63 + 750 H 63 + 750 H 63 + 1125 H 63 + 1125 H	45 49 34 59 45 78 26		1.8 1.7 2.4 1.4 1.7 1.7
SWML 64 +NWML 66 (4 corners) 65 + 375 N 65 + 750 N 65 + 750 N 65 + 375 N 65 + 375 N 65 + 3125 N 65 + 3125 N 65 + 3125 N 65 + 3125 N	55 55 55 50 47 47		1:5 2:1 1:5 1:5 1:5 1:6 1:8
SWML 66 + 375 H * 66 + 750 N * 66 +1125 N * 66 +NWML 68 (4 corners)	\$16 \$26 \$26	å	2.2 1.7 1.8 2.6
SNML 67 • 375 N • 67 • 750 N • 67 • 1125 N • 67 • 375 E • 67 • 750 E • 67 • 1125 E • 67 • 1125 E • 67 • 1125 E			1:5 1:9 1:5 1:4 1:5 1:8 1:6
SWML 68 - 375 N * 68 - 750 N * 68 -1125 N * 68 -NEWL 71 (4 corners)			1:8 2:7 2:1

NUMBER	ppm 2n in Plant & 2n in Ash & Ash
SWML 69 + 375 N * 69 + 750 N * 69 + 1125 N * 69 + 375 B * 69 + 750 E * 69 + 1125 E * 69 + NWML 71	
SWML 70 + 375 N " 70 + 750 N " 70 + 1125 N " 70 + 375 E " 70 + 750 E	
SWML 71 + 375 N 1 71 + 750 N 1 71 + 1125 N	
NVML 61 + 375 E 1 61 + 750 E 2 61 + 1125 E 3 61 + 1125 E 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
SHAML 60 - 375 N (a) - 60 - 750 N (b) - 60 - 1125 N - 62 - 770 N - 62 - 1125 N - 62 - 1125 N - 64 - 770 N - 64 - 770 N - 64 - 770 N - 66 - 375 N - 66 - 375 N - 68 - 1125 N - 70 - 750 N - 70 - 750 N - 71 - 500 N - 71 - 750 N - 71 - 1125 N	

Page -7-

	NUMBER			Pom_&	n in Plac	业	<u> </u>	& Ash			
	NEML	61	•	NWL	60		57		.33		1.7
	**	62	•	375			40		-23		4.2
	**	20	-	.722							1.7
	**	62	7	SEML					.32		1.8
	#	64,	+	375			Ĺ8		.37		1.j
	11	64		750			69		- 24		2.4
	**	针	•	SEAL	62		25		127		2. 9
ia Sò	**	68		775			35		461		7°2
		68		766					a la		1.8
ij	Ħ	68 68 68		1125			64,		.26		2.5
		70 70					10		•24		1.6
		70		375	V		42		474		7.9