Box 7

BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FILE

REPORT ON
WETTESKOW NICKEL CLAIMS
HOPE, B. C.
N.T.S. 92-H-6&11

Vanc.B.C.
Mar/1970

A.H. Dawson

1 - Toronto - A.N.C.
1 - file
1 - A.H. Dawson
3 - spare.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

REPORT

ON

WETTESKOW NICKEL CLAIMS

HOPE, B. C.

N.T.S. 92-H-6&11

Vancouver, B. C.

March 1970

A.H. Dawson

C O N T E N T S

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:

APPENDIX:

REPORT ON

WETTESKOW NICKEL CLAIMS

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY

In March of this year I spent three days doing a geochemical stream sediment reconnaissance plus prospecting along Suka Creek, Keikum Creek and Texas Bar Creek. This followed submission by Mr. William Wetteskow, General Delivery, Hope, B. C. of some fairly attractive nickeliferous material. His silt sampling had suggested one or two anomalous areas requiring further geochemical checks. During November 1967 Siegel Assoicates Ltd., conducted an airborne magnetometer survey on this and surrounding holdings for Mt. Agnes Mines Ltd., A section of this survey was filed for assessment purposes.

A preliminary examination was made earlier in the year of Wetteskow's main nickel showing by J.J. McDougall and R. Wares. (Figure 70). Their results and conclusions are incorporated in this report.

CLAIMS, LOCATION AND ACCESS

William Wetteskow owns 16 claims: A 1 to A 16, along the lower portion of Texas Bar Creek at latitude 49°28' and longitude 121°24'. These claims are located, between elevations 200 and 2000 feet, 7 miles north of Hope, B. C. on the east side of the Fraser River. The partially logged off area is easily accessible by private logging roads with 4-wheel drive equiped vehicles. The lower sections are traversed by the main line of the C.P.R. The terrain is rugged and the area is subject to heavy precipitation.

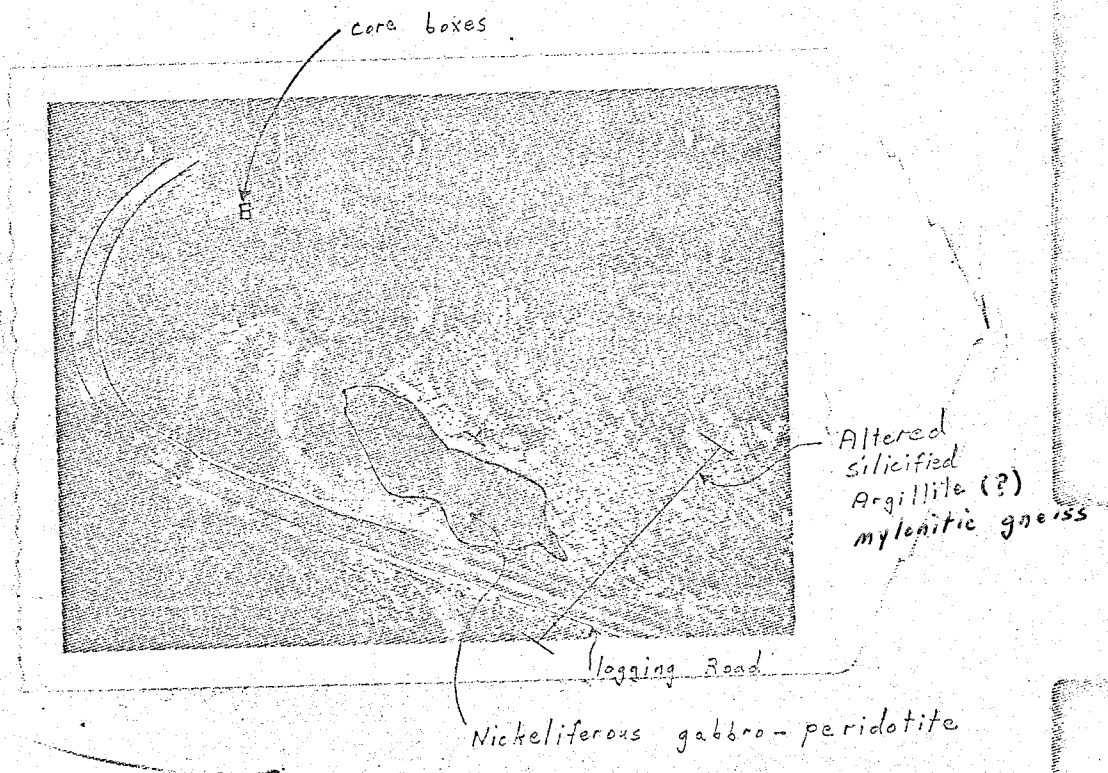


Fig 6-70
Wetteskow Nickel looking north

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Government geologic mapping of the area (G.S.C. 36-4) is very general in this section, (Map 737 A enclosed). The only rock units mentioned are the Hozameen Group and the Custer Granite.

LOCAL GEOLOGY AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES

The lower elevations consist of quartz diorite, and altered silicified argillites of the Hozameen Group. Prominant cliffs of the latter are common and itis well exposed in a road cut along Texas Bar Creek. In this silicified rock is a pod of altered peridotite about 30 feet long and 20 feet wide. This is Wetteskow's main and only deposit to date. It occupies a portion of a northerly trending (145°) shear zone which dips about 55° to the east. Three or four drill holes directed in various directions near the deposit were put in by Iogo Mines, who last had the property under option. No maps or drill logs are available. The core was examined by R. Wares and local magnetometer traverses made. History is generally incomplete or unavailable. However, a promotous sheet is enclosed for general reference. The fault controlled pod of gabbro-peridotite contains about 2 percent pyrrhotite, 3 percent chalcopyrite, 3 percent pentlandite, <1 percent cubanite and 2 percent magnetite. Grab samples of the material assayed Tr. Au., Tr. Ag., 0.30% Cu., 0.84% Ni., 2.88% S. It is estimated that the material has excellent concentrating characteristics.

Along Keikum Creek traces of mineralization were noted in minor pyroxenite and peridotite float, but nothing of economic importance was apparent. The rock type along this creek consists mainly of quartz diorite with a lense of coarse grained siliceously altered rock near its mouth. On the upper part of Keikum Creek

(See Map) a peridotite lense was observed in the creek bottom. It is four feet wide northerly striking and has a steep easterly dip. Extensions if any are overburden covered. It is nearly barren of mineralization.

Along Suka Creek there was not too much bedrock exposed, but it appears that quartz diorite and altered silicified argillite are the rock types in the lower elevations. Quartz or more probably siliceously altered rock is very common. This rock, which also outcrops west of the Fraser River was of some interest to Indusmin as a possible source of silica. Along the upper central section garnet schist was encountered. Serpentine and a siliceous float with malachite stains appear to have been transported from a then inacessible southern tributary (see map).

Due to the pyroxenite and peridotite float found in the above mentioned creeks I conclude that at least some ultrabasics are located at the higher elevetions ($<$ 5000 feet) which we were unable to reach at this time of year.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

54 stream sediment silt samples were taken along Suka, Keikum, and Texas Bar Creeks at 200 foot intervals, and one sample was taken at the mouth of Number 1 Creek. (Maps #2 and #3). The few samples taken by Wetteskow earlier are plotted. Exact locations of the latter are unknown.

RESULTS

Except for a few highs (150 and 265 p.p.m. on Keikum Creek) which partially backed up Wetteskow samples, no evidence of important nickel mineralization was found. The Keikum Creek highs were taken

in areas of overburden. The airborne magnetometer map, filed in Victoria shows no startling magnetic anomalies. Independent checks with an airborne magnetometer over and around the area showed no highs approaching that found around Giant Nickel.

CONCLUSION

During this reconnaissance no deposit of econoaical importance was located, but the presence of ultra-basic float suggests a few further airborne checks, visual and magnetometer, are in order when weather permits.

REFERENCES

G.S.C. MEM 36-4 and Map 737 A.

Wetteskow's maps and letters.

Vancouver, B. C.

March 1970

A.H. Dawson

A TIMELY NEWSLETTER 25¢ PER COPY; $10 a Year.

The PACIFIC MINER

FEATURING NEWS OF NATURAL RESOURCES INDUSTRIES IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Vol. 5, No. 17 PORT MOODY, BRITISH COLUMBIA Oct. 1967

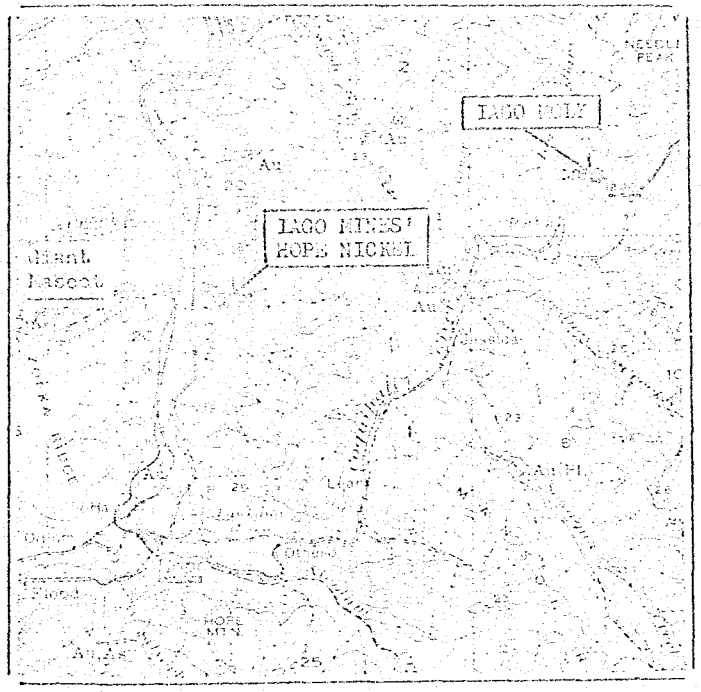
NEW STARTER IN B.C. MINING RACE ?

HOPE AREA DISCOVERY DUBBED "BEST LOOKING NICKEL ORE"

IAGO MINES EXPLORING PROMISING PROPERTY WITHIN 100 MILES OF VANCOUVER

By Ralph M. Radford, Editor & Publisher

OVER THE YEARS there has been a tendency among even the best informed mining people to leap-frog over the Lower Mainland into the high hills and seemingly greener pastures of the central B.C. Interior and Far North areas. Apparently they were ready to ignore such productive stalwarts as Britannia Mine near Squamish, still going strong; Granby's Copper Mountain Mine, now being re-activated near Princeton, which first time round from 1912 to 1957 produced more than $750 million present worth of copper-silver-gold. Since 1960 Giant Mascot near Hope has shipped $20 million in nickel-copper concentrates destined for Japan.



It appears now we have on the Lower Mainland another potential starter in the province-wide race to bring in new metal production. This recently-opened ore occurrence in virgin country has been dubbed by the geological engineer for one of Canada's major nickel-copper producers as the "best looking nickel ore" he has seen since coming West. He visited the property and sent samples east for analysis. He asked for maps and reports on exploration results as they become available.

The new nickel-copper discovery is on ground partially purchased and partly staked by Vancouver-based Iago Mines Ltd., located 10 miles north of Hope and less than 90 miles as the crow flies east of Vancouver. The claims are on the steep eastern slope of the Fraser River canyon, almost directly across the river from the Giant Mascot Mine. They are situated along the CNR main line at elevations 400-500 ft. above sea level and are reached by highway, logging and provincial forest fire protection roads.

TRIP TO DISCOVERY MADE IN AFTERNOON, EVENING

A week or so ago, The Pacific Miner visited the Iago "Hope Nickel" property in the company of President D. G. "Greg" McRae. The round trip was made in an afternoon and early evening by four-wheel-drive Jeep station wagon from Port Moody and took less than two hours each way. At this stage the company is not spending money on road work or elaborate camp accommodation but is concentrating on surface exploration and diamond drilling to test and delineate the nickel-copper mineralized vein structure.

In spite of some rough stretches, we made it in good style, especially after our driver found out by trial and error which of the dozen gears to use on steeper grades. It has been the writer's experience around the country that B.C. mining men have learned the hard way to cope with almost any such conditions in this mountainous terrain. Actually, the drive was a pleasure, with vistas of the Mighty Fraser and occasional glimpses of the Giant Mascot mine clearing and roadway on the western slope of the canyon. Underbrush was assuming autumnal coloring and we frequently flushed pheasants and grouse along the road. We saw signs of deer but the animals were under cover.

Even before we parked the jeep at the drillers' tent we could hear the drill motor pounding away down by a nearby creek. The rig was what is known as "wireline" equipment which in recent years has almost revolutionized diamond drilling, allowing for one-man operation where a crew of at least two was required on the older-type drill rig. The result has been substantial savings in footage costs, despite higher per man-hour wages and expenses. At the Iago property two men working 10-hour shifts were keeping the drill going almost continuously on a round-the-clock basis.

STRONG MINERALIZATION SEEN IN CORE BOXES

It is not the intention of the writer to attempt interpretation or any comment on results to date on the Iago property on the basis of knowledge gained in one brief visit. Such a trip is taken merely to see the country and obtain a general impression of the nature and progress of the project. Actual interpretations and opinions can be arrived at only after careful study by qualified mining geologists, based on personal examinations and assay results reported by analytical laboratories.

We can say, however, we saw interesting footages of strong mineralization in the half of split core remaining in the core boxes for drill holes Nos. 6 and 7. Core from holes Nos. 8 and 9, completed since lifting of the forest fire hazard work stoppage imposed late in August, was in boxes at the campsite but had not been examined or split for assaying. The drillers were driving ahead on hole No. 10, angled to cut the vein at the deepest level yet. It was evident from the speed the bit was going down the rock conditions were excellent for drilling and core recovery good.

It was learned from Mr. McRae hole No. 6 cut a 20-ft. core length which returned assays averaging 0.795% nickel and 0.22% copper. A 15-ft. core section at about the same depth in No. 7 hole averaged 1.18% nickel and 0.31% copper. Comparisons at this stage don't mean much but it is interesting to find that, on the basis of tons of ore milled and metal content of concentrates shipped, indicated recovery for 1965 at Giant Mascot worked out around 0.57% nickel and 0.30% copper.

At the time of our visit Iago's Hope Nickel property had just been enlarged by staking from 24 to 40 claims to cover an area believed to protect any extension of the mineralized occurrences. When this article was written the management was awaiting word as to when a proposed airborne magnetometer survey would be flow. This survey was to also cover the Iago "Moly Claims" near the former Iago station on the abandoned Coquihalla Pass rail branch. It was aimed to indicate possible favorable areas outside the known mineralized showings on both properties. Grouse Creek Mines Ltd., opening a placer gold property near Barkerville, holds the original vendors' stock interest in the Iago company.

REPORT ON

MT. AGNES

INTRODUCTION

During November 1967, an aeromagnetic survey was flown over some T and MA mineral claims, Hope area, B.C., on behalf of Mt. Agnes Mines Ltd., (NPL).

The survey area is centered approximately 49°28' North, 121°23' West, about 7 miles north of Hope, B.C. It is approximately 3.3 miles in length northwest - southeast by 2.4 miles in width northeast - southwest. Lines were flown at 1/8 mile intervals, oriented due northeast - southwest. Some additional lines were flown up valleys at various headings. All were at a mean terrain clearance of 300 feet. The topography of the grid is extremely rough with 5000 feet of relief between the highest and lowest points.

A Sharpe NPM-1 total intensity nuclear precession magnetometer was employed on this survey. It was towed on a cable approximately 75 feet below the helicopter. A 16 mm. single frame camera was employed for positioning purposes and a radar altimeter recorded heights above the ground. Flight path recovery was achieved through the use of the camera and photomosaics of the area. Photomosaic scale was 1:7920.

The purpose of the aeromagnetic survey was to obtain information relating to the distribution of intrusive bodies containing magnetite. In the present geologic environment these localities could be of interest for Cu. and Ni. mineralization.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

The basic information is presented as a transparent overlay on a scale of 1:7920 and is titled Hope Area # 1. The planimetry on these sheets has been traced from uncontrolled photomosaics employed for navigation purposes. The magnetic values are shown as total intensity contours with a contour interval of 20 gammas. Corrections have been made for diurnal variations and instrumental drift by means of a recording base station and tie lines. These tie lines consist of lines flown at right angles to the flight line.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The value of the earth's total magnetic field in the survey area is approximately 58,800 gammas at an inclination of - $73^{o}30'$ north.

The most prominent magnetic feature on the isomagnetic map is a complex positive anomaly located in the south-western portion of the area reaching a maximum of about 200 gammas above the general background level. Two anomalies having the same amplitude were measured approximately 1500 feet north and 1500 feet east of this anomaly. The remainder of the magnetic field is flat except for a steep gradient measured over the western portions of Claims T3, T5 and T7 and a linear magnetic feature reaching a maximum of about 120 gammas on flight line 13 in the extreme eastern part of the survey area.

The positive anomalies are interpreted as the magnetic expressions of basic intrusives underlying the survey area and possibly reflecting to some extent the effects of topography.

The gradient band is interpreted as resulting from the edge of a similar basic rock mass not fully covered by the area included

in this report.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since Ni. and Cu. mineralization is known to be associated with basic intrusives in the vicinity of the survey area, the anomalies indicated by the aeromagnetic survey warrant further investigation.

1. The positive magnetic anomalies discussed above should be investigated by detailed geologic mapping and ground magnetic profiling to determine the causative sources.
2. Stream beds in the area should also be investigated by taking magnetic readings every 100 feet.
3. Additional work willbe predicated on the results of recommendations of 1 and 2 above.

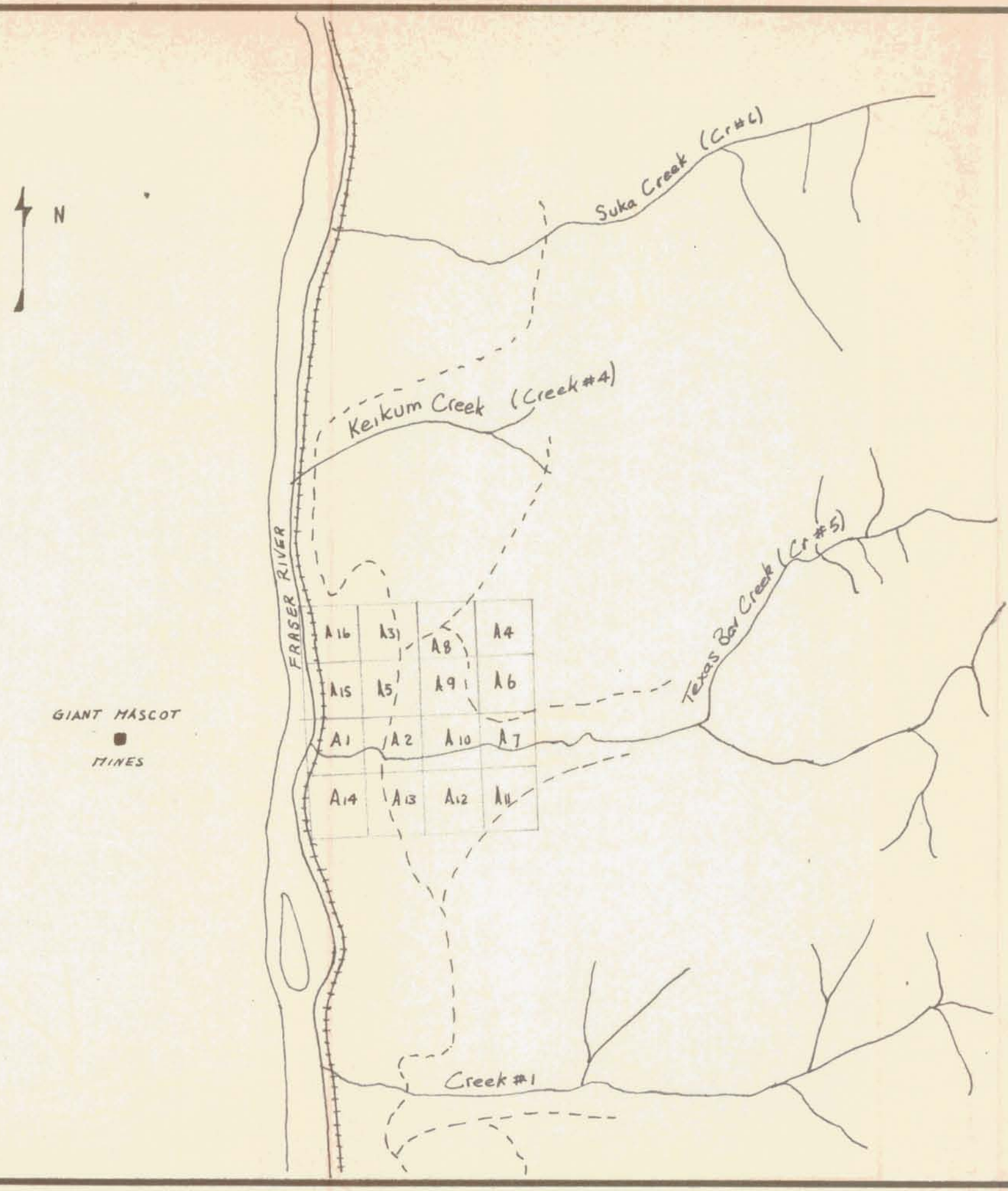
Vancouver, B.C.

March 1970

Richard O. Crosby, P. Eng.
Seigel Associates Ltd.

MAP REF. No.:

N.T.S.:



BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.

PROPERTY: WETTESKOW CLMS

LOCATION: HOPE, B.C.

TYPE OF MAP: CLAIMS MAP

BASED ON:

DATE OF WORK: MARCH 1970

DATE: 17 MARCH 1970

DRAWN BY: A.H.D.

MAP NO: 92 H 6 & 11 #1

SCALE: 1 INCH TO 3000 FEET

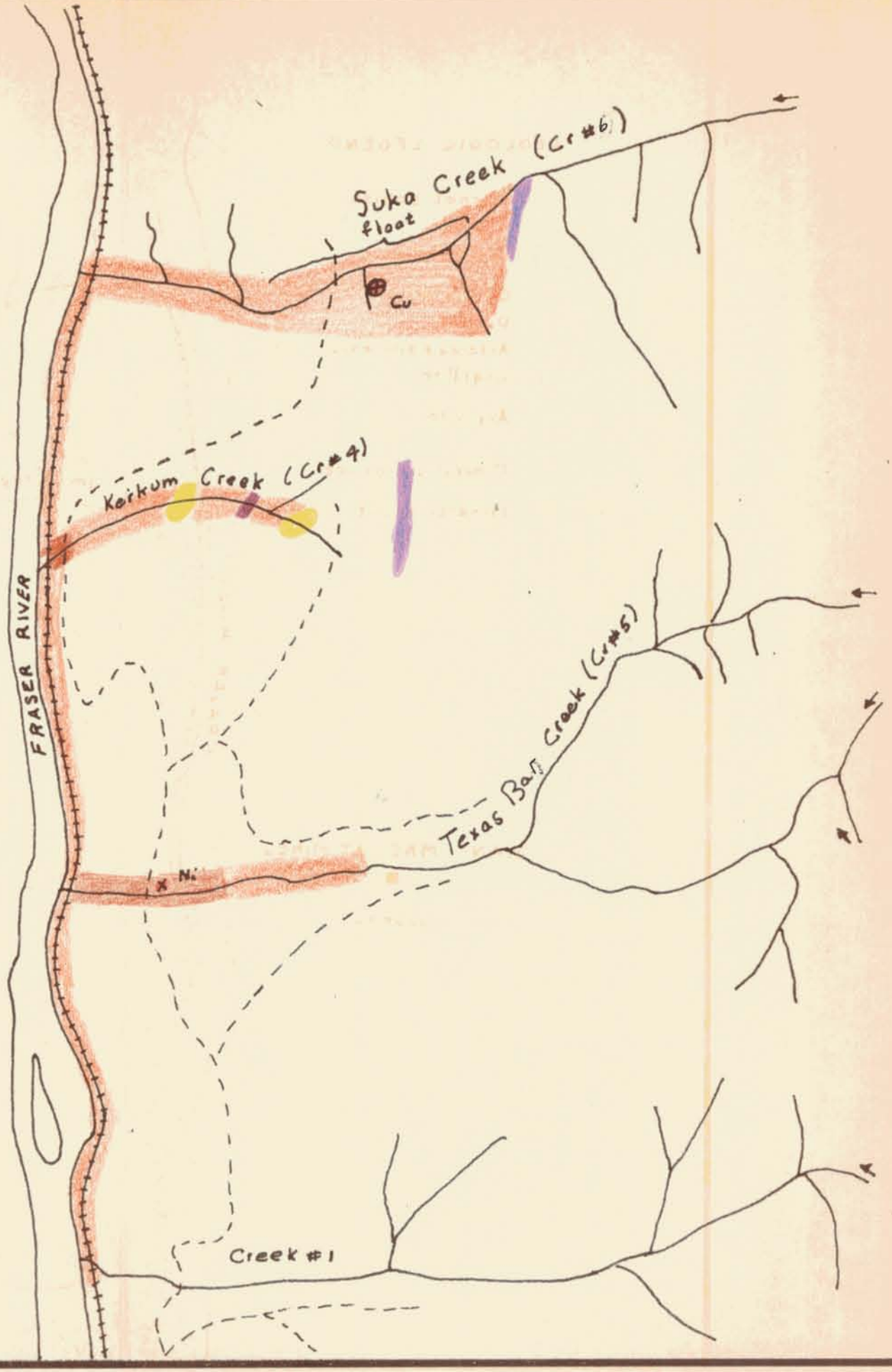
BCIL - 2642 - F.N.M.

MAP REF. No.: 4

N.T.S.: 92-H-6 & 11

GEOLOGIC LEGEND

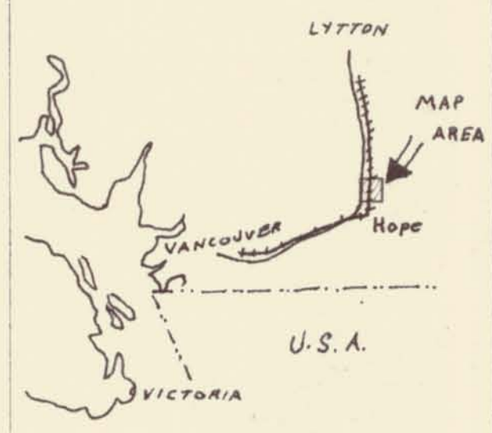
- Garnet schist
- Peridotite
- Quartz diorite Diorite
- Altered & siliceous argillite
- Argillite
- Mineral occurence
- Mineral float



GIANT MASCOT MINES

■

(NICKEL)



FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.

PROPERTY: WETTESKOW CL.

LOCATION: HOPE, B.C.

TYPE OF MAP: GEOLOGIC

BASED ON:

DATE OF WORK: 17 MARCH 1970

DATE: 6 APRIL 1970

DRAWN BY: A.H.D.

SCALE: 1 INCH TO 3000 FEET

MAP 737A

HOPE

YALE AND NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICTS
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale, 253,440 or 1 Inch to 4 Miles

Miles 0 4 8 12

Approximate magnetic declination, 25° East.

LEGEND

Provincial highway
Road well travelled
Road not well travelled
Trail
Post Office
Dyke
Adit
Land District boundary
Park and Indian Reserve
Limit of Railway Belt
Stream (position approximate)
Intermittent stream
Glacier
Contours (interval 500 feet)
Contours (position approximate)
Height in feet above sea-level

1 HOZAMEEN GROUP

20 Custer granite-gneiss

25 Granite, granodiorite, diorite, quartz diorite

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Base-map compiled by the Department of Lands from original surveys and information supplied by the British Columbia Department of Lands. Drafted by the Drafting and Reproduction Division.

N

GIANT MASCOT
■
MINES

FRASER RIVER

Suka Creek (Cr #6)

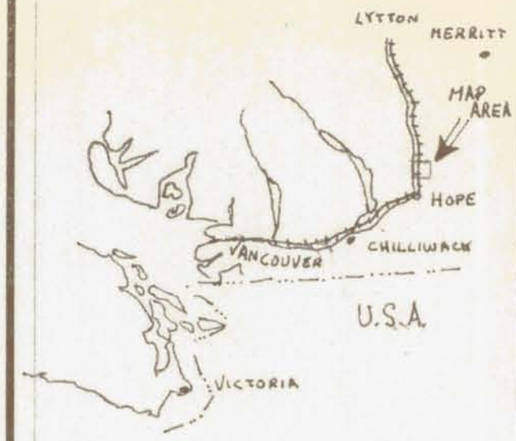
Kelkum Creek (Cr #4)

Texas Bar Creek (Cr #5)

Creek #1

MAP REF. No.:

N.T.S.:



FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.

PROPERTY: WETTESCOW CLMS

LOCATION: HOPE, B.C.

TYPE OF MAP: SAMPLE LOCATION

BASED ON:

DATE OF WORK:

DATE: 17 MARCH 1970

DRAWN BY: AHD

MAP NO: 92 H 6 & 11 #3

SCALE: 1 INCH TO 3000 FEET

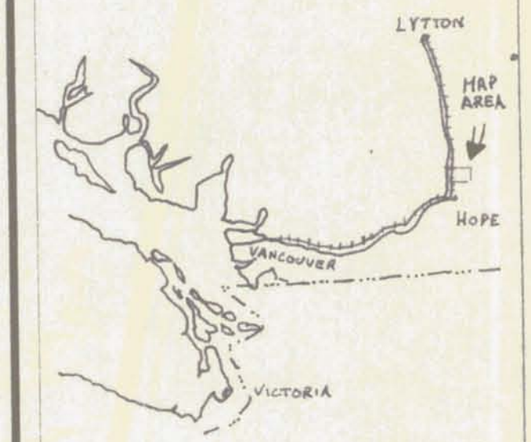
N

GIANT MASCOT
MINES

Creek #6
Suka Creek
Creek #4
Keikum Creek
Creek #5
Texas Bar Creek
Creek #1

MAP REF. NO.:

N.T.S.:



FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LTD.

PROPERTY: WETTESKOW CLMS

LOCATION: HOPE, B.C.

TYPE OF MAP: ASSAY FOR Ni Cu Ag

BASED ON:

DATE OF WORK: MARCH 1970

DATE: 17 MARCH, 1970

DRAWN BY: AHD

MAP NO: 92 H 6 & 11 #2

SCALE: 1 INCH TO 3000 FEET

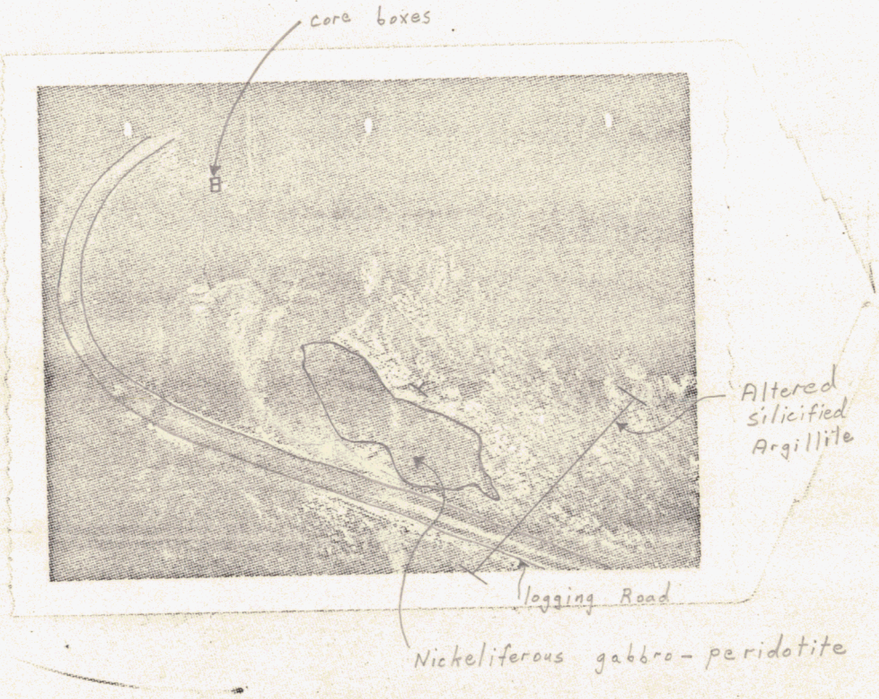
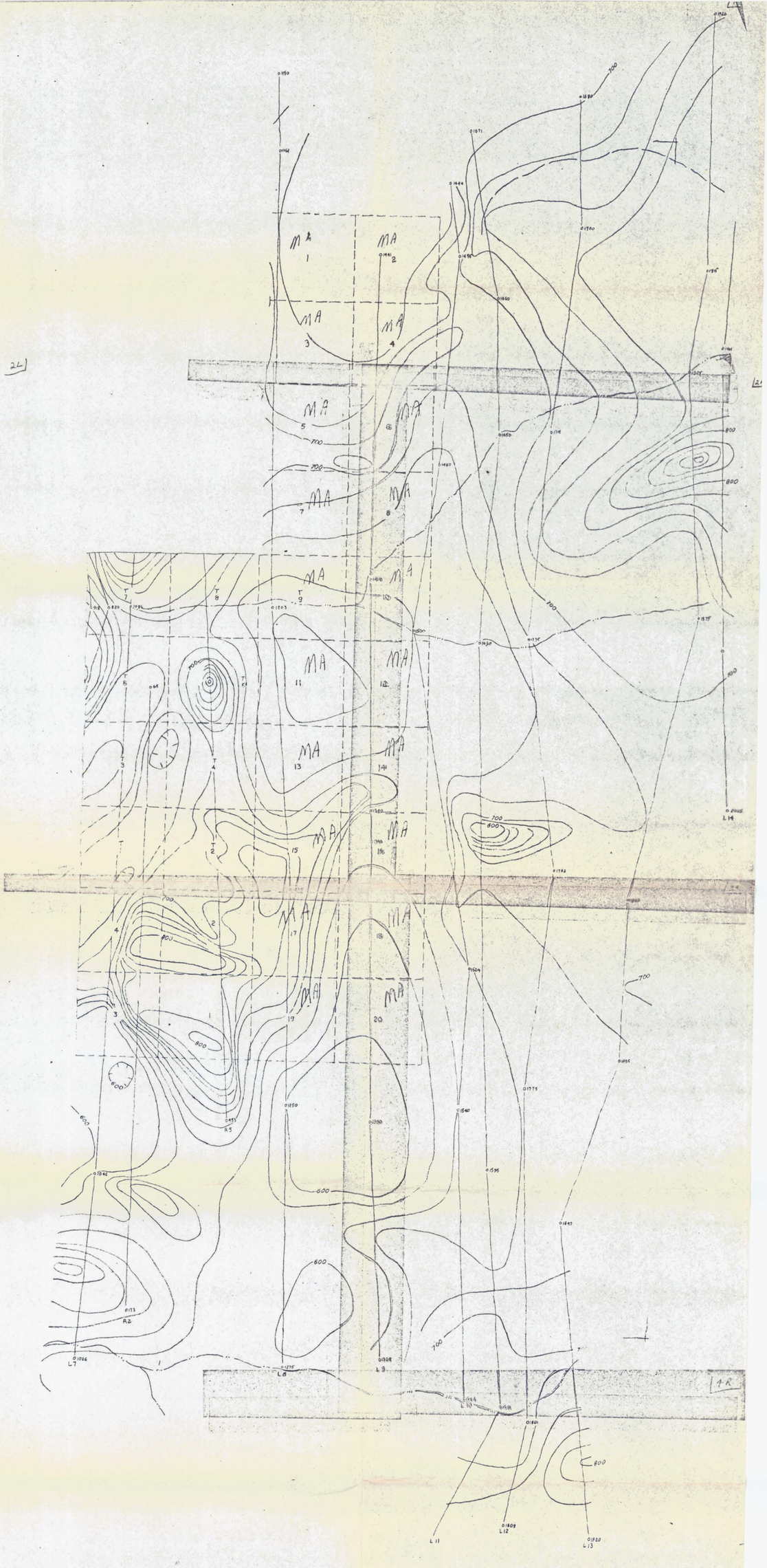


Fig 6-70
Wetteskow Nickel looking north



Scale 1:7,920

Upper total magnetic intensity - 58800 gammas

Flight line interval ⅛ mile

Mt. Agnes Mines Ltd

Hope Area, B.C

Airborne Magnetometer Survey

Contour Interval - 20 gammas

Nov 1967

92-H-6 E 11

MAP NO. 5