

PRELIMINARY REPORT
ON
BAL GROUP OF CLAIMS

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

1. Bal Group (1 to 16 inclusive) is owned by Mr. Bert O'Dell and Mr. Al Bressette of Prince George. Known showings (13 small pits) are confined to Bal 1 to Bal 4 inclusive.
2. Showings are in well-jointed dioritic rocks of the Hogen batholith on the north shore of Tchentlo Lake.
3. Three joint sets, nearly at right angles, are mineralized mainly with pyrite and somewhat erratically with molybdenite and chalcopyrite.
4. Scattered outcrops of mineralized diorite underly an area about 1000 feet by 1200 feet. The property has potential for large tonnage with relatively low grade and an effort should be made to open the ground.
5. Further exploration work should consist of a detailed examination of Bal 1 to Bal 4 inclusive and should include soil geochemistry, an I. P. Survey, and trenching with a bulldozer. General geological examination and soil geochemistry of the entire claims group should be undertaken.
6. More claims should be staked to the east and north to protect the known showings and possible extensions of them.

INTRODUCTION:

The Bal Group, owned by Mr. B. O'Dell, Mr. A. Bressette and Mr. Wm. Rigler of Prince George, B. C., consists of 16 claims (Bal 1-16 inclusive) of which Bal 1 to Bal 4 inclusive (containing all the known showings) were examined by the writer. Purpose of the writer's visit was to examine mineral showings and evaluate their economic potential.

Bal Group is in the central interior of British Columbia in the Cominco Mining Division, about centrally positioned on the north shore of Tchentlo Lake about 60 miles northwest of Fort St. James (figure 1). The showings are about 1000 to 1500 feet north of the lake on a gently sloping, hummocky surface from 100 to 200 feet above lake level. Tchentlo lake surface is about 2600 feet a.m.s.l. The claims are in part on an old burn with much deadfall and low bush cover.

Present access is via float plane or helicopter from Fort St. James. A helicopter pad exists in the immediate vicinity of the showings. A possible water route is via Chuchi and Tchentlo lakes.

There has been no formally recorded exploration work done on the Bal showings to the writer's knowledge. A total of about 40 soil samples were taken by Cominco geologists and Wm. Rigler during the fall of 1968. These were analyzed for copper and several were found to have values above 100 ppm. In general, however, the values were quite low (i.e. 20 to 50 ppm). The area was mapped on a regional scale by Armstrong (1949) but is shown as drift-covered on published geological maps (G.S.C. Maps 907A and 971A). N. B. C. Syndicate (managed by Bacon and Crowhurst) recently staked the Hi Group of claims adjoining Bal group to the south and west. Some of the Bal Group were staked over Hi Group claims and are not valid (see figure 2). The showings, however, are covered entirely by Bal 1 to Bal 4 inclusive and these

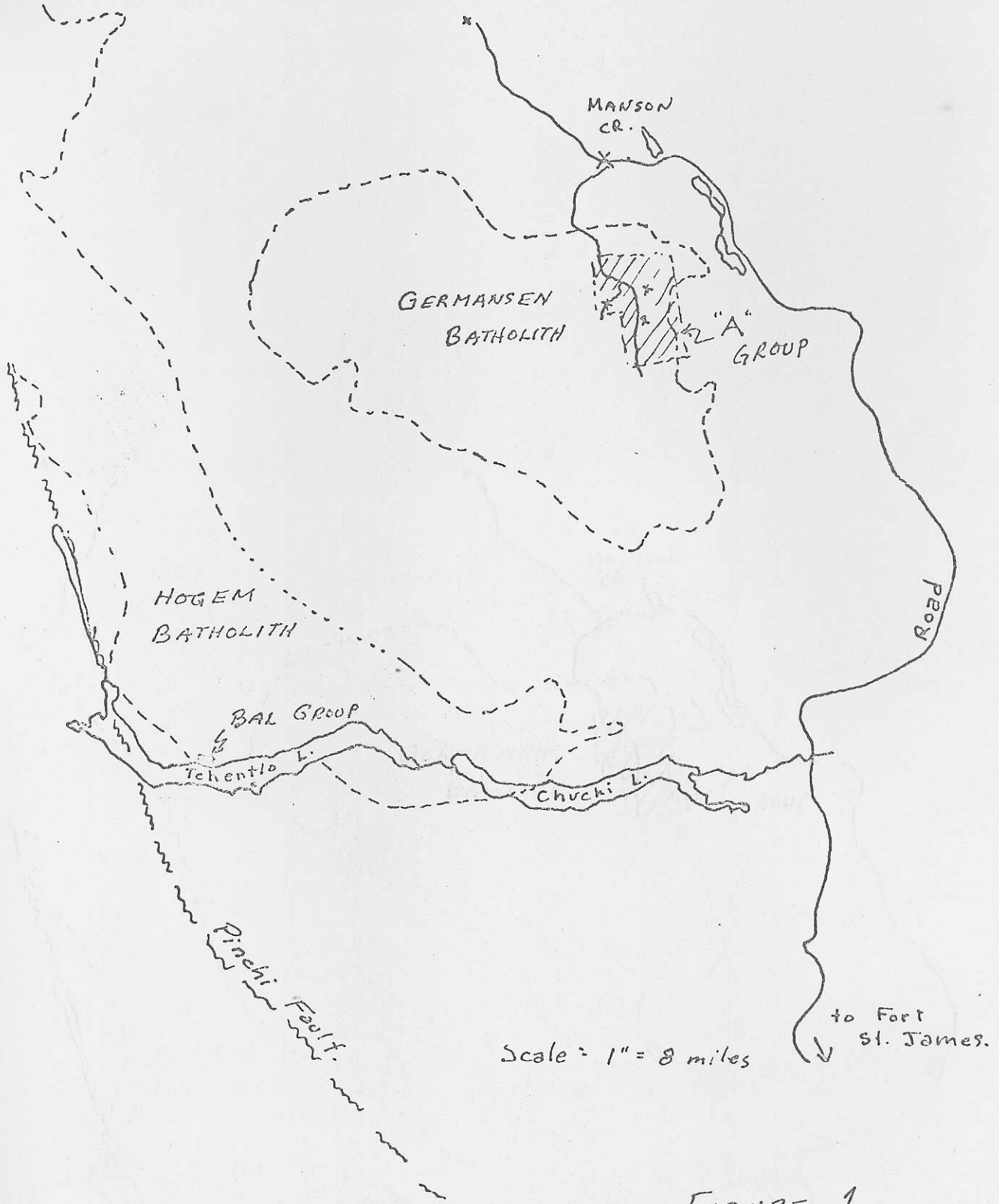
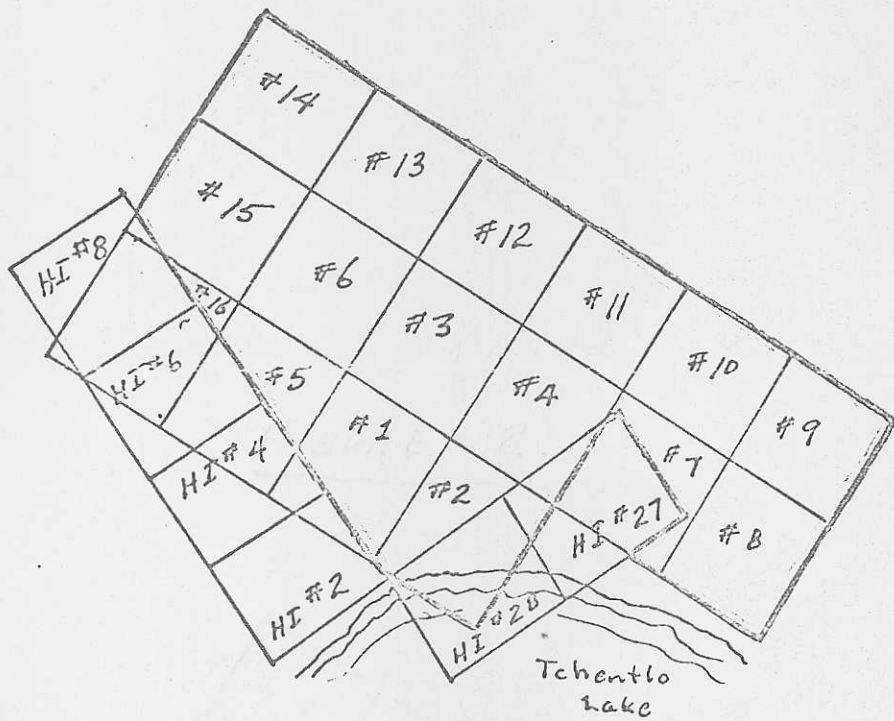


FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2.



BAK GROUP

BAL 1-6	Sept. 13, 1968	} Bert O'Dell *
7-8	May 22, 1969	
9-10	May 27, 1969	
11-16	May 28, 1969	

HI 2, 4, 6, 8	Sept. 6, 1968	} N.B.C. SYNDICATE (Bacon & Crowhurst)
HI 27, 28	Oct. 1968	

* 1170 Burden St.,
Prince George, B.C.

are in good standing and are largely unaffected by Hi Group (figure 2).

The writer visited the property with Mr. Wm. Rigler on June 10, 1969. A total of about 13 small pits are said to be present. Of these, the writer examined eight. Limited availability of aircraft did not allow sufficient time for all showings to be visited.

GEOLOGY:

Bal Group of claims is underlain by dioritic rocks of the Hogem batholith, presumably of Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous age (Armstrong, 1949). The rock is medium-grained, contains abundant hornblende and recognizable K-feldspar, and may correspond to Armstrong's marginal phase, syenodiorite. Showings are at the south end of the batholith.

The diorite is well-jointed, with 3 prominent sets at all localities examined. Orientations of the 3 sets, however, do not necessarily correspond at any two nearby localities. Two sets are generally steeply dipping with the third being relatively flat. Each set is fairly close to being at right angles to the other two. All three joint sets are mineralized, principally with pyrite and to a lesser degree and erratically with molybdenite and/or chalcopyrite. Joint fillings range in thickness from a thin smear to about one-quarter inch, and are separated by about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to several inches (up to 6").

The rock is extensively weathered with abundant limonite and, locally, a yellow stain that probably is ferrimolybdate. No secondary copper minerals were seen despite the presence of chalcopyrite.

The general nature of host rocks and sulphides appears similar at all eight pits examined by the writer although molybdenite is most abundant at the southwesterly pits near the claim post common to Bal 1 to Bal 4 claims inclusive. In a few places small knolls of well-jointed, poorly mineralized dioritic rock is exposed between pits.

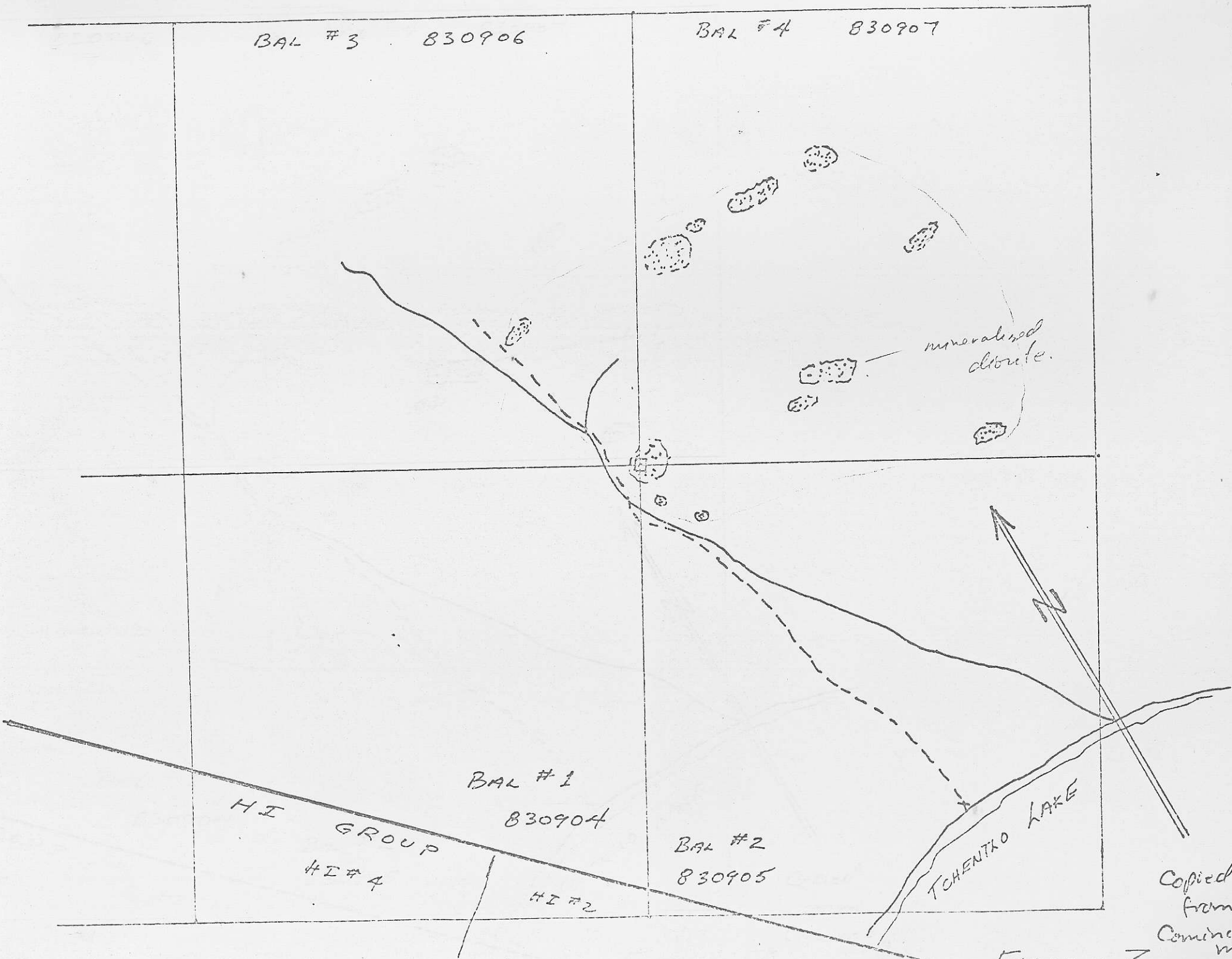


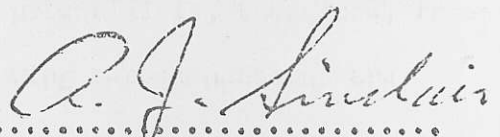
FIGURE 3

Copied from
Cominco
map

RECOMMENDATIONS:

An area of about 1000 feet by 1200 feet (see figure 3) contains scattered outcrops of mineralized diorite. This is equivalent to about 100,000 tons per vertical foot. The potential is, therefore, for a large tonnage, low grade deposit. The following recommendations are offered:

1. The property is worthy of further exploration and should be optioned if possible.
2. More ground should be staked to the north and east of Bal Group.
3. Further exploration work should include line cutting, I. P. survey over Bal 1 to Bal 4 inclusive, detailed soil sampling of entire Group, geological mapping followed by extensive trenching.


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A. J. Sinclair, P. Eng.
June 18, 1969