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June 29th, 1970.

MEMORANDUM

To: W.R. Bacon
From: M.F. Cowan
Re: Examination of Act Claim Group
for N.B.C. Syndicate

On Wednesday, June 24th, I examined three trenches and scattered outcrop on the Act claims, accompanied by Webb Cumming, Alwin geologist. The following is a brief summary of my observations and conclusions:

LOCATION

The Act claims are about 6 miles southwest of the Alwin property in the Highland Valley area. They are outlined on the accompanying map.

ACCESS

Access is by 8 miles of rough road from the Alwin property which is 30 miles from Ashcroft. The 8 miles require about 1½ hours driving time with a four wheel drive vehicle.

CLAIMS

The Act group comprises 38 full-sized, contiguous claims. Title and standing of the claims was not researched. The claims are shown on the accompanying map.

HISTORY

An IP survey was carried out over a portion of the claim group by Huntco in 1968. Three trenches were bulldozed across an IP anomaly at BL 26N, L0. Soil sampling indicated high copper concentrations at several locations; some soil anomalies correlate with the IP anomalies, others do not. The IP and soil results are shown on the attached map. Also attached is a sketch of the trenches. Rock samples taken by myself and sent for assay are located on this sketch.

GENERAL FEATURES

The country is flat to gently sloping. Relief is very subdued. Average elevation of the claim group is estimated to be about 5000'. The terrain is forested with jackpine and minor spruce. Underbrush is sparse. Outcrop is estimated at about 2-3% of the area observed.

GEOLOGY

The claims lie on the western margin of the Guichon Creek batholith. The underlying rocks are classified by Northcote (B.C. Dept. of Mines Bulletin No. 56) as Hybrid Phase. They are predominantly quartz diorite but vary from hornblendite to diorite or quartz monzonite. The predominant type in the vicinity of the trenches is a biotite-rich quartz diorite with a high magnetite content as indicated by a pencil magnet.

Several northwesterly-trending topographic depressions were noted, suggesting an underlying structural trend with this strike.

MINERALIZATION

No mineralization of significance was found in the trenches. A minor amount of chalcopyrite occurs along a fracture at the southwest end of trench #2. Disseminated pyrite occurs in a fine-grained dacitic dike rock cutting across the central part of trench #1. Some of the rock in the northeastern part of trench #1 is rusty. The rust appears to be due to the oxidation of the magnetite which is evidently abundant in the host rock. Minor pyrite and pyrrhotite were noted at several locations in the quartz diorite.

ALTERATION

In addition to the development of the iron oxides, epidote has developed in the rocks and is fairly widespread. The epidote occurs for the most part as discrete grains rather than seams.

CONCLUSIONS

No widespread copper mineralization or evidence of it occurs in the trenches over the IP anomaly. Soil samples from this area gave over 200 ppm Cu but a higher soil value (325 ppm Cu) is shown south of the anomaly. The IP anomaly could be due to a high background of magnetite in the rocks, possibly along a northwesterly trending structural break, or the dike rock with the disseminated pyrite could be causing the IP response. The minor amount of copper in the area is probably due to its sympathetic variation with the magnetite.

M.F. Cowan

Note - Cu assays for samples
A-1 to A-5 inclusive
to come from Chemex.