

R.V. Kishan

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Vancouver 1, B.C.
November 7, 1961

Mr. John Drybrough
906-211 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg 2, Manitoba

Dear John:

OCTOBER 1961 REPORT - UNUK RIVER PROJECT

This letter is a brief statement on the work of the field season and on the property situation.

Field maps are now being redrafted to serve as illustrations in a final report on the summer's work on Granduc claims held in the Unuk River area. The accompanying one mile scale map of the area shows the location of the various claim groups, the packsack drilling and the diamond drilling sites for 1961. The one mile map also shows the location of areas where detail mapping and some sampling was carried out in 1961. The detail mapping is that now being redrafted for distribution.

During the summer of 1961 assessment work was completed only on the Max and Ted Ray groups, Nos. 8, 3 and 4 on the attached map. The Bar (No. 6) and Fox (No. 5) groups are in good standing until June 1962. The Abe Group (No. 7) and the Gill Group (No. 9) were allowed to lapse after a reappraisal of their value in 1961. The Sye (No. 18) Group near the site for a proposed Granduc Tunnel from Unuk Valley were checked in the fall of 1961 without discovery of important copper or precious metal mineralization.

Assessment work was not carried out on the Wen Group (No. 16), near the proposed Unuk Portal site, by their owner Wendell Dawson and have lapsed. The Arbee Group of 1960 staking (No. 12) were restaked as the John Bull claims by Wendell Dawson, acting for the original stakers Don Ross and Stan Bishop, except for a group of eight Arbee claims directly east of Packsack Drill Site 2 for which \$100.00 fee was paid per claim in lieu of assessment work. No assessment work was done on the John Bull, Arbee Group No. 12 in 1961, and these will come open June 18, 1962 unless Dawson is successful in his efforts to interest other mining companies. Last summer the entry fee was \$50,000 for acquiring right to check their claims. Silver Standard's El Claims (10) and John Lehto's Copper King Claims (11) are in good standing.

Ted Ray Group Nos. 3 and 4 was resampled during the summer on scales ranging from 100 to 1000 feet to the inch. A more detailed contoured geological map of these claims (porphyry copper type mineralization) is in course of preparation and a petrographic study of rock alteration is being made by a graduate student at U.B.C. Assessment work on these claims (three groups of 20, one group of 10) was done by packsack drilling at four sites in an area 5000 feet by 3000 feet. The results of the packsack drilling are given on the attached 50 scale drawings and are as follows:

Site 1-	9 holes	average 20'	deep	Cu 0.50	Mo 0.01
Site 2-	10 holes	average 25'	"	Cu 0.61	
Site 3-	4 holes	average 25.5'	"	Cu 0.295	
Site 4-	9 holes	average 20'	"	Cu 0.144	

Sites 3 and 4 were selected for logistic reasons only to complete the assessment work within a specified period. They represent the outermost fringes of the mineralized area. At Site 2, as indicated on the 50 scale drawing, there is a belt 140 feet wide and 250 feet long which may average 0.86% copper, with the best holes approximately 1%.

At Site 1 molybdenite occurs in visible amounts and assays 0.01 to 0.04%. The copper is low and assays 0.5 for a length of 450 feet. The best hole is No. 9 and a part (5 feet) of this hole assayed 1.63% copper 0.04% Mo.

The Ted Ray Claims contain an impressive volume of rock containing a few pounds of copper per ton. The alteration is intense and ranges from sericitization, carbonatization to silicification. The structure both on a regional and detail scale is complex. One high grade veinlet was located a few hundred feet N.E. of Site 2 which assayed 12.62 ounces gold and 333.3 ounces silver. Further work is warranted on this group of claims.

Detail mapping clarified the geology of the Max Claims (No. 8) to the extent of indicating a major fault and a thick limestone as factors in controlling mineralization. Results of packsack and diamond drilling (for location see attached map) were sketched briefly in the September letter on this project. A few holes were drilled on the Bar Claims to try out the packsack drills near camp. One hole was drilled to test a vein found in the diorite in June while mapping outcrops along the Unuk River. Nine feet of core (true width 3 feet) from this hole assayed 3.33% copper, which is of interest for further prospecting of the easily accessible Bar Claims.

A 500 scale map of a part of the Max and Bar Claims will be prepared in the near future. Assessment work by diamond drilling will hold the most important Max Claims for 13 years.

The iron stained areas present on the Oye Claims, No. 18, were

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examined during 1961. The rocks on the claims are very intensely sheared but important mineralization appears to be lacking. Prior to checking the Eye Claims, a restudy of veins on the old Globe Crown granted Claims (No. 14) was made. The restudy was done to find out whether the Globe veins might possibly have strike extensions on the east side of the Unuk River and onto the Eye Claims. During the mapping of the Globe veins samples were taken for assay. The results of the assays, 0.12-1.14 ounces gold, 1.0-7.0 ounces silver with copper and lead, indicated the advisability of preparing a large scale map illustrating the relative positions of the Globe and Halport veins (No. 15). The boundaries of this map are indicated on the one mile sheet. When the relative positions of these veins and their attitudes are demonstrated by the map, the scope and nature of further work that may be required to clarify the situation if necessary should be apparent.

Sincerely yours,

H.N.

G. W. H. Norman

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c.c. Mr. John Drybrough (original & 2)
Mr. L. T. Postle
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