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REPORT  
ON THE  
WIT CLAIMS  
CHUCHI LAKE  
OMINECA MINING DIVISION  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

by

R.B. STOKES, P. Eng.

October 14, 1964.

.....*R.B. Stokes*.....  
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## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. Vanmetals Exploration Limited has an option on 8 mineral claims in the Omineca Mining Division situated on the N.E. side of Chuchi Lake, B.C., 120 miles N.W. of Prince George.
2. Three silver lead zinc exposures have been found over a 700 ft. length in a new discovery. These surface exposures are impressive with sulphides lying just below the moss.
3. Very little work has been done as yet but silver, lead, zinc mineralisation is exposed at one end over an inclined width of 40 ft. by 100 ft. long. On the other end three pits have shown silver lead zinc in places over an 80 ft. width across the apparent strike. Non mineralised but heavily altered dykes cut between. A small pit halfway along the 700 ft. length shows lead zinc mineralisation. This may or may not be a continuous zone.
4. A program of geological mapping, drilling and blasting, trail cutting and geophysical surveys is warranted and this has already been started so that as much data can be assembled before the snow covers the ground.
5. Stage 1 of the exploration program to be carried out during one month, October - November, 1964, warrants the expenditure of \$10,000.
6. Diamond drilling is justified on the present exposures but this will be verified by the above program.

7. The possibilities of finding a medium size vein or lens like deposit justify the expenditure. This would need underground mining.
8. Additional funds should be available to continue the program contingent on the results from the previous stage.

Respectfully submitted,



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Senior Engineer for  
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October 14, 1964.

## INTRODUCTION

The WIT 1 - 8 mineral claims in the Omineca Mining Division were brought to the attention of Vanmetals Exploration Limited by the owner Mr. Ted Taylor, prospector, in September, 1964.

R.B. Stokes, P. Eng. visited the property to the North of Fort St. James in early October accompanied by Mr. Taylor and spent 24 hours on the ground examining the showings and taking samples.

## LOCATION

The property is located on the N.E. side of Chuchi Lake, 120 miles N.W. of Prince George, B.C. The 8 WIT claims run approximately E - W, 2 wide on the N.E. corner of Chuchi Lake. They cover the North part of Lot 2802; they run 2 claims West of Lot 2802 and North of Lot 2668. These lots are shown on the Department of Lands & Forests "Stuart Lake" sheet on a scale of 3 miles to 1 inch. The 3,000 ft. contour passes through the property on a S.W. facing nose of a hill.

## ACCESS

The property can be reached readily by charter flight from Prince George, the float plane landing on Chuchi Lake in front of the camp, however, it is more economical by car and boat.

The paved highway to Prince Rupert passes through Vanderhoof, 63 miles from Prince George. Vanderhoof is at present the nearest rail head to the property. Prince George or Vanderhoof is the best place for purchase of supplies.

The route turns North towards Fort St. James with  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles of hard top followed by a good quality dirt road which is at present rough in places due to heavy use by logging trucks.

About 2 miles before the Nation River Bridge, 103 miles from Vanderhoof, a short dirt road leads off to the left for 4 miles to Ron Campbell's hunting lodge.

It is quite easy to drive a car through to Campbell's Landing.

The road from Fort St. James is principally a logging road and is quite narrow in places but adequate for all immediate servicing needs. At times of heavy snowfall after December the road is often closed to Manson Creek. Most of the hunting lodges close down from mid December till May. Driving time from Prince George is 5 hours; from Vanderhoof is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

At Campbell's Landing some cabins are available but are usually heavily booked during the Fall hunting season. A boat may be rented for the 4 - 5 mile trip along the lake to the campsite on the lake shore. This takes about half an hour. Another landing, servicing Bird Island hunting camp is about 1 mile closer and lies on Lot 2659.

It would be possible to take drilling equipment this way to the property either on a raft or in one of the large freight carrying boats available.

The water in the bay by the present campsite is quite shallow, 3 feet deep, 200 feet from shore but a suitable landing close by could be found. Alternatively, heavy equipment could be taken in over the ice after freeze up.

Another possibility before a 5 mile road is built into the property is to charter a flying boat from Vancouver. This could land on the lake with most of the heavy equipment, drums of gas etc., which could be rafted or floated ashore. The drill loaded with equipment could then winch itself about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the showings.

Flying boat charter is used extensively by one of the major companies in Vancouver and costs about \$1.50 a mile with a capacity of about 5 tons.

#### ROAD BUILDING.

Following the first stage of development, a road could be built into the property fairly easily. Approximately 3 miles North of the Nation River Bridge a mining access road branches off to the N.W. By starting a road about 3 miles along from this branch a road could follow the 3,300 ft contour for 5 - 6 miles to the S.W. mostly along glacial ridges with easy road building.

Light timber (such as illustrated by the accompanying photographs) would be followed by heavier timber close to the claims itself. The road would cross two small creeks. A road survey would be necessary to establish final costs but these should be about \$1,000 a mile. Government assistance would probably be available if applied for over the winter.

#### CLIMATE

The rigorous climate in North Central B.C. stops exploration from mid November to May, but once a mine is established it can

operate year round with proper precautions and housing.

Temperatures would reach extremes of 40° below zero for short periods with zero temperatures frequent. The lake freezes over for several months. Rainfall would be about 18 inches including 5 feet of snow in the winter. Mean monthly average temperatures are January 10° above zero, April 37°.

### TIMBER

Adequate timber for all mining purposes is available on the claims. It is possible that considerable timber could be salvaged from the road building.

### POWER

Power would have to be generated on the mine by diesels.

### WATER

Adequate water for all mining needs is available within a mile. Drill water would be no more than 400 - 500 feet.

### TOPOGRAPHY

The property lies on a low ridge on the North side of Chuchi Lake, see photo. Difference in elevation between the lake and the top of the property is no more than 400 feet and all the main showings are on a low hill within less than 100 feet elevation. To the North the ground rises to 5,000 feet in 3 miles.

### HISTORY

This property was discovered by a prospector in August, 1964. There are no other claims for several miles. There are no signs



of previous work in the area.

After two weeks of prospecting and minor trenching the prospector contacted the author who examined the property in early October. An exploration crew was dispatched immediately to the area.

### GEOLOGY

The claims area is covered by volcanics and minor sediments of the Takla group. A tongue of the Omineca intrusions lie to the West within less than a mile. Other mineral deposits in the Manson Creek area occur along shear or fracture zones near bodies of the Omineca intrusives.

Descriptive notes on the Manson Creek geological sheet 1 inch to 4 miles, describe the Takla group. They are Upper Triassic interbedded lava, tuff, breccia, agglomerate and minor sedimentary rocks. The strata trend nearly East and West.

The larger bodies of Omineca intrusions are composed chiefly of granodiorite, quartz-diorite and diorite. They are Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous. Acidic to basic dykes and sills up to 100 feet wide emanate from the main intrusive.

Such dykes occur on the claim group.

### MINERALISATION

The main mineral zone on the Eastern end shows galena and sphalerite in blobs and disseminated with some pyrite and possibly tetrahedrite in a coarse granular mass containing calcite. Weathering has been pronounced in that it has etched out the crystals leaving boxworks in places, yet in others fresh sulphides can be broken

out quarter inch below the moss.

The eastern showings are much more limey than the other showings which are largely siliceous. Mineralisation occurs in a comby structure and has been brecciated. The adjacent volcanics also show brecciation and reabsorption of rock fragments.

On the Western showing 700 feet away there are high grade blobs and disseminated galena and sphalerite in iron stained and gossanous quartz. The length of the face exposed is 12 feet with a horizontal width of 6 feet.

A dyke of dark grey green basic volcanics lies alongside and has been exposed for a width of 24 feet.

Alongside this a zone about 1 foot wide is limey and brecciated and contains blobs of high grade galena in a siliceous matrix.

Fifty feet away a blue green, massive, granular, brecciated volcanic contains sulphides mostly pyrite with some arsenopyrite and galena.

A small pit was excavated during the examination halfway along the 700 ft. length showing some high grade galena in a siliceous matrix.

### SHOWINGS

The prospector has had little time to do more than expose fresh surfaces but on the Eastern zone twelve small pits expose an area over 40 by 100 feet on the slope. The true width cannot be determined until a trench exposes the walls, a width of 30 feet may be reasonable in this zone.

At the western end lead zinc showings occur in places over an apparent width of 80 feet though non mineralised dykes are contained in this width.

One small pit with no edges determined lies halfway between on the 700 ft. length.

Assays were cut in representative areas but are not yet available.

### ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Present showings indicate the possibility of a medium tonnage silver lead zinc deposit which would be vein like or lensey. It would probably need underground mining with widths of 20 to 30 feet of medium grade material.

The silver content in the lead could help considerably in the value of the ore.

Transportation costs for the concentrates would be a major factor with road haulage about 8 cents a ton/mile. Concentrates could go from Vanderhoof either to Trail, about 700 miles; or through Vancouver, about 500 miles by P.G.E. railway, or Prince Rupert 403 miles by C.N. Railway for export to overseas markets.

It is reported that a P.G.E. loop line is now being constructed into Fort St. James for completion in late 1965. This is supposed to continue to complete the loop to the Peace River near Hudson Hope via Findlay Forks by way of the Nation River crossing close to the claims.

## PROPOSED PROGRAM

This property is a new prospect but the surface showings are the best that the author has seen on a new discovery in B.C. A substantial program of surface stripping and geophysics is warranted on present exposures and in fact a diamond drill could be spotted at this time.

Three exposures have been uncovered in a length of over 700 feet. These may be one continuous zone or three en echelon or parallel zones. Considerable work will be necessary to check this out. As the winter snows are due at any time and certainly by mid-November a crash program of exploration is now underway to gather the maximum data for compilation over the winter months.

One geologist and three prospectors are now on the property doing geological mapping, prospecting and surface pitting using a Cobra gasoline drill and explosives. A survey grid will be laid out to tie in all geological exposures and claim posts. An E.M. Survey is proposed over the main exposures to determine their direction under the surrounding overburden and their continuity. The Westerly exposures trend down into a beaver pond and are covered by overburden beyond this. The Easterly and widest zone is flanked by a low lying area covered with overburden and heavy growth and its extension has been cut off by a glacial drainage channel. Prospecting beyond this has revealed no outcrop for several claim lengths. A geophysical operator will be sent to the property as soon as the grid is cut. The geophysics can continue when the snow is on the ground

preventing liner work.

A reconnaissance traverse will be run over the proposed road route to determine timber coverage, bridges or culverts and any rockwork necessary. Trails are now being cut from the campsite to the showings about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant.

If results warrant it a road will be built in the spring and diamond drills moved in either before or after the road is complete. The drills can be winched into position from the lake landing if the road is not complete.

#### PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

##### STAGE 1.                    1 month October to November, 1964.

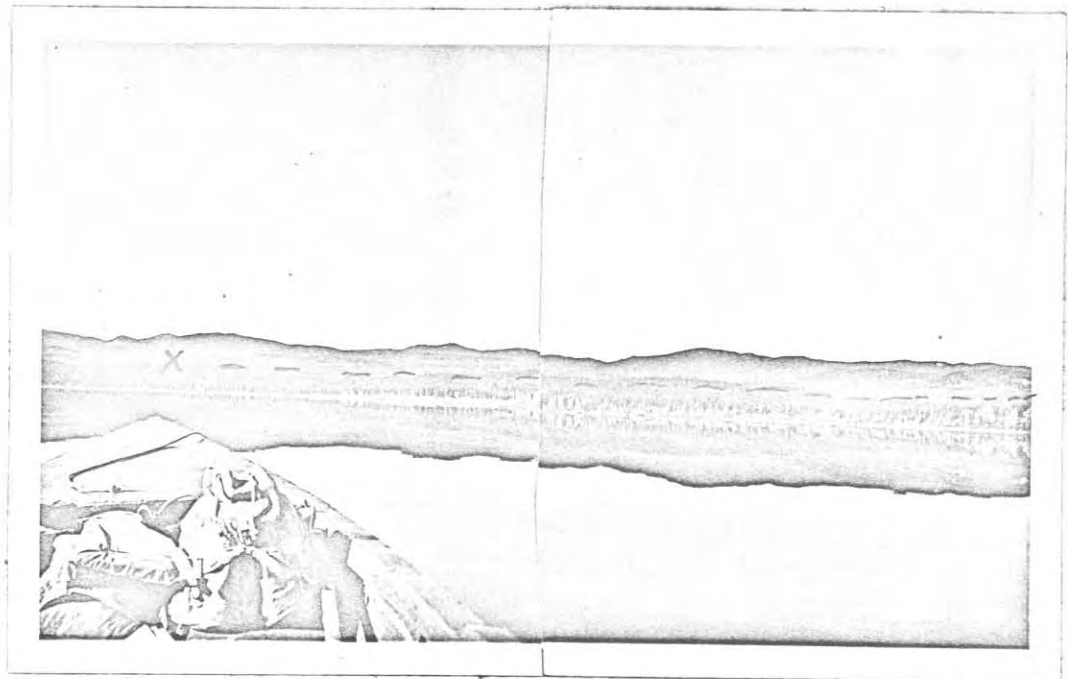
1.	Property payment	\$2,000	
2.	Geological mapping	1,000	
3.	Geophysical E.M. Survey Contract.	800	
4.	Prospecting, drilling and blasting, line cutting, claim staking, trail cutting, road reconnaissance.	4,400	
5.	Camp construction and supplies.	500	
6.	Boat rental, assaying, explosives.	300	
7.	Contingencies.	1,000	
		<hr/>	\$10,000

1 Geologist, 1 Geophysicist,  
3 prospectors.

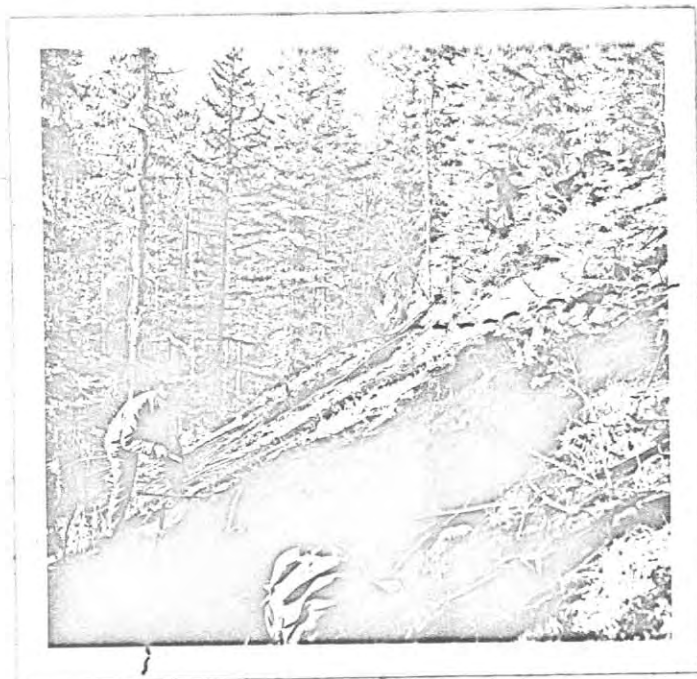




Prospector, Ted Taylor, prepares to leave Campbell's Landing on Chuchi Lake for claims 5 miles distant.

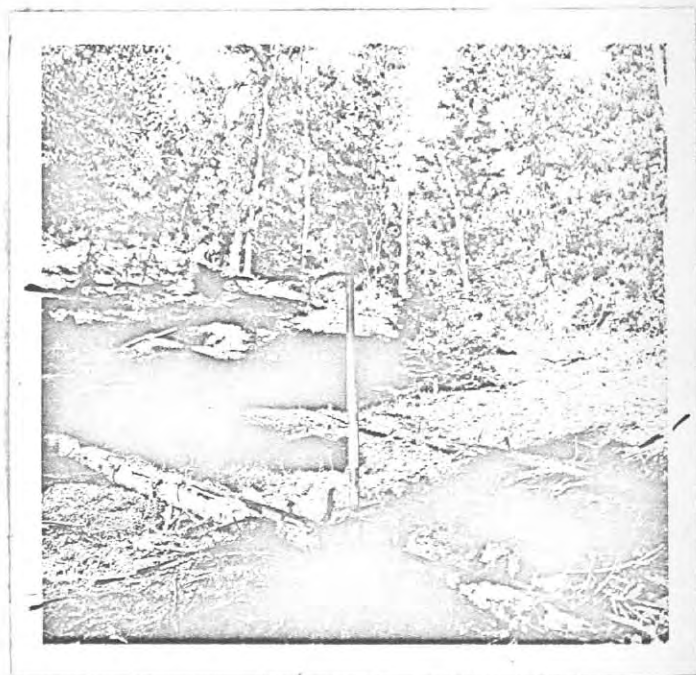


Chuchi Lake view North. The prospect is behind the first ridge 1 mile from the lake shore. The access road would be built 6 - 7 miles along the low ridge to the right.



Main showings, the most Easterly exposure from Station 8 to Station 7. Seven small pits have exposed the lead-zinc mineralisation over a slope width up to 41 feet. Volcanics abut to the right.

Main showings at right angles to the above picture. The zone extends from the shovel to the man, 41 feet.







West trench, looking  
S.E. A non mineral-  
ised dyke lies between  
two lead-zinc zones.

Pits 4 and 5 close to  
the West trench above  
both contain lead-zinc  
mineralisation.





The centre pit at Station 4 is about halfway along the 700ft. length. It shows high grade lead zinc but needs extending.



The 7 mile access road would pass through lightly timbered glacial ridges for about 3 miles before hitting heavier timber as in the upper photo.