

811134

REPORT ON THE DIP, BON, CHU,
GROUPS

by W. G. Stevenson
for Asbestos Corp. Ltd.

93 N 3 1964

509 - 475 W. H. A. (1-4)
Vancouver I B.C.

93 N.

W.G. Stevenson, Regional Manager
- Western Canada

May 7, 1964

Mr. F.E. Thurston, Manager

Chuchi Lake Project
Omineca M.D., B.C.

During 1962 the Provincial Department of Mines and the Geological Survey of Canada contracted to have a large area within Central British Columbia mapped with an airborne magnetometer. Sixty-four maps drawn to a scale of 1" = 1 mile were prepared to show the magnetic intensity. Distribution of these maps was made in groups of 10 to 20 by simultaneous release across Canada and, in most cases, prospectors from Asbestos Corporation were standing by to take advantage of any information contained that appeared to warrant follow-up staking and prospecting.

Dr. D.W. Smellie, Consulting Geophysicist here in Vancouver, was engaged to review the airborne magnetic maps and the detailed ground geophysical survey that our prospectors accomplished during 1963. As a result of his study he suggested that the geological setting for one of the anomalies that we had staked appeared to hold considerable promise. This was the Dip Group which was staked August 25, 1963, and which is located approximately 1 mile south of Tchentlo Lake, 50 miles northwest of Fort St. James.

Under date of October 31, I submitted a report on the work that was accomplished for Asbestos Corporation during 1963. This report contained a number of maps, along with copies of Dr. Smellie's evaluation and reports by Mr. Ron Philp, geologist and Darrell Reinke, prospector, who were working for the company at that time.

As a result of Dr. Smellie's evaluation it was deemed advisable to run additional ground magnetic survey lines and to perform an electromagnetic survey over the Dip Group of claims. Dr. Smellie was engaged to accomplish this and a copy of his report, dated February 28, accompanied my report on this property which was submitted under date of March 3, 1964.

An appropriation, 80-5016, in the amount of \$7500 was received from Asbestos Corporation which authorized test diamond drilling. On March 28th, by fixed wing machine on skis, our two prospectors flew onto Alexander Lake which is located approximately 124° 45' west longitude 55° 10' north latitude. They set up a temporary camp and cleared a heliport at the drillsite which is positioned approximately two miles west of the lake.

On April 1 and 2 the drilling equipment, grub and two drillers were transported from Fort St. James by fixed wing Beaver aircraft into Alexander Lake. On April 2nd, a Hiller machine chartered from Okanagan Helicopter Co. at Prince George, transported the diamond drill from Fort St. James to the drill site and then shuttled all the equipment and personnel from Alexander Lake into the drill site. Drilling commenced on April 4th and continued to April 23, 1964. At the completion of our drilling program break-up was well under way and fixed wing machines could not land on Alexander Lake. As a consequence, we did not utilize fixed wing aircraft and a Hiller was chartered to transport men and equipment from the drill site to Germansen Road, which is located approximately 20 miles easterly. Mutch Drilling Company's truck returned the drillers, equipment and machine from this location to Vancouver.

During April 3 holes were completed on the property, the first to a depth of 335', the second to a depth of 85' and the third to the depth of 163'. Overburden extended to a depth of 30-35' and it is almost certain that we would have been unable to obtain any drilling results with our pack sack drill. The material that was penetrated in this drilling was entirely intrusive igneous rock. You will find enclosed a plan map and cross section which will show the location of the drill holes, the relation to the magnetic anomaly, the samples and specimens that were collected and an interpretation of the geology. Mr. H.T. Carswell, Consulting Petrographer here in Vancouver, was engaged to study some specimens of the core and at his suggestion two thin sections were prepared for examination. You will find a copy of his report attached. The rock that contains appreciable magnetite either disseminated throughout or in veins and which undoubtedly accounts for the high magnetic anomaly is a peridotite only partially serpentized and void of asbestos fibre. Some of the magnetite carries associated sulfide probably pyrrhotite and four samples of the greatest concentration of iron was sent out for assay. A complete spectrographic analysis was obtained on one of these samples. I have enclosed copies of the assay certificate and the spectrographic analysis and you will notice that while the iron content is high there is apparently no associated minerals of economic significance. Two other rock types were penetrated by this drilling. The first a barren, unaltered quartz diorite which is probably similar to a large percentage of the Hogem Batholith. The second rock type is a fresh unaltered syenite. The drilling suggests that this rock occurs essentially as dikes or smaller bodies. I have retained here in the Vancouver office detailed logs of the 3 bore holes.

I have, to this date, submitted invoices for this project in the amount of \$5553.34, as shown in vouchers Nos. 51, 52, 53 and I have, in addition, this month paid \$610.00 toward this project which will be submitted in my next voucher.

It is my expectation that the additional statements that will be received will bring our total expenditures up to and possibly slightly over our authorized appropriation.

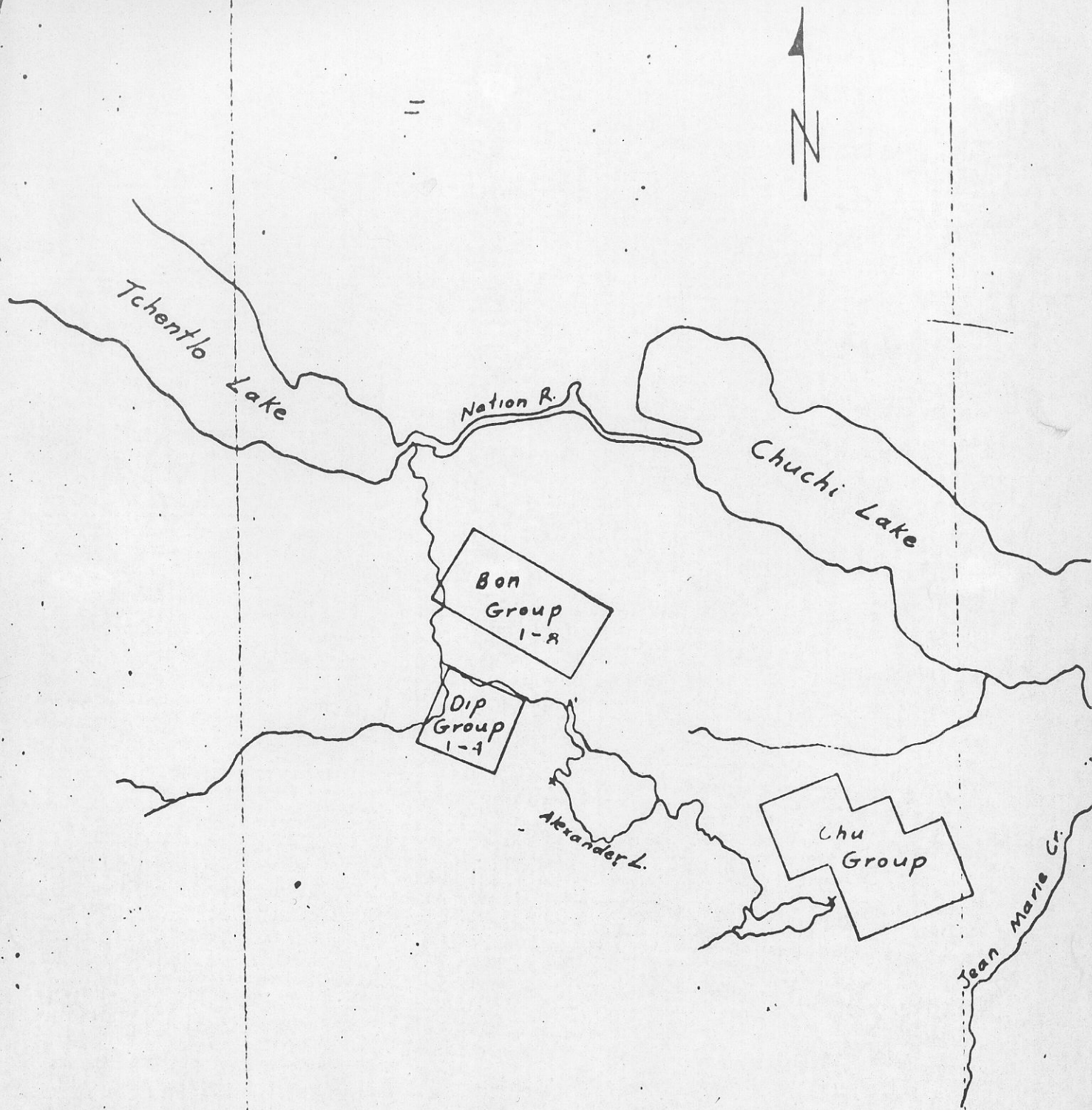
It does not appear to me that there will be any reason to spend additional time or money on this project and I recommend we discontinue interest.

W.G. Stevenson

Enclosures:

Index Map - Scale 1"= 1 mile
Claim Map - Scale 1"= 1,000'
Plan Map - Scale 1"= 50 feet
Cross Section - Scale 1" = 50'
Petrographic Report - Mr. H.T. Carswell
Assay Certificate - Coast Eldridge
Spectrographic Analysis - Coast Eldridge

WGS/mb



Index Map

-Bon, Dip, Chu Claim Groups
August, 1963
Scale: 1" = 1 mile

LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY

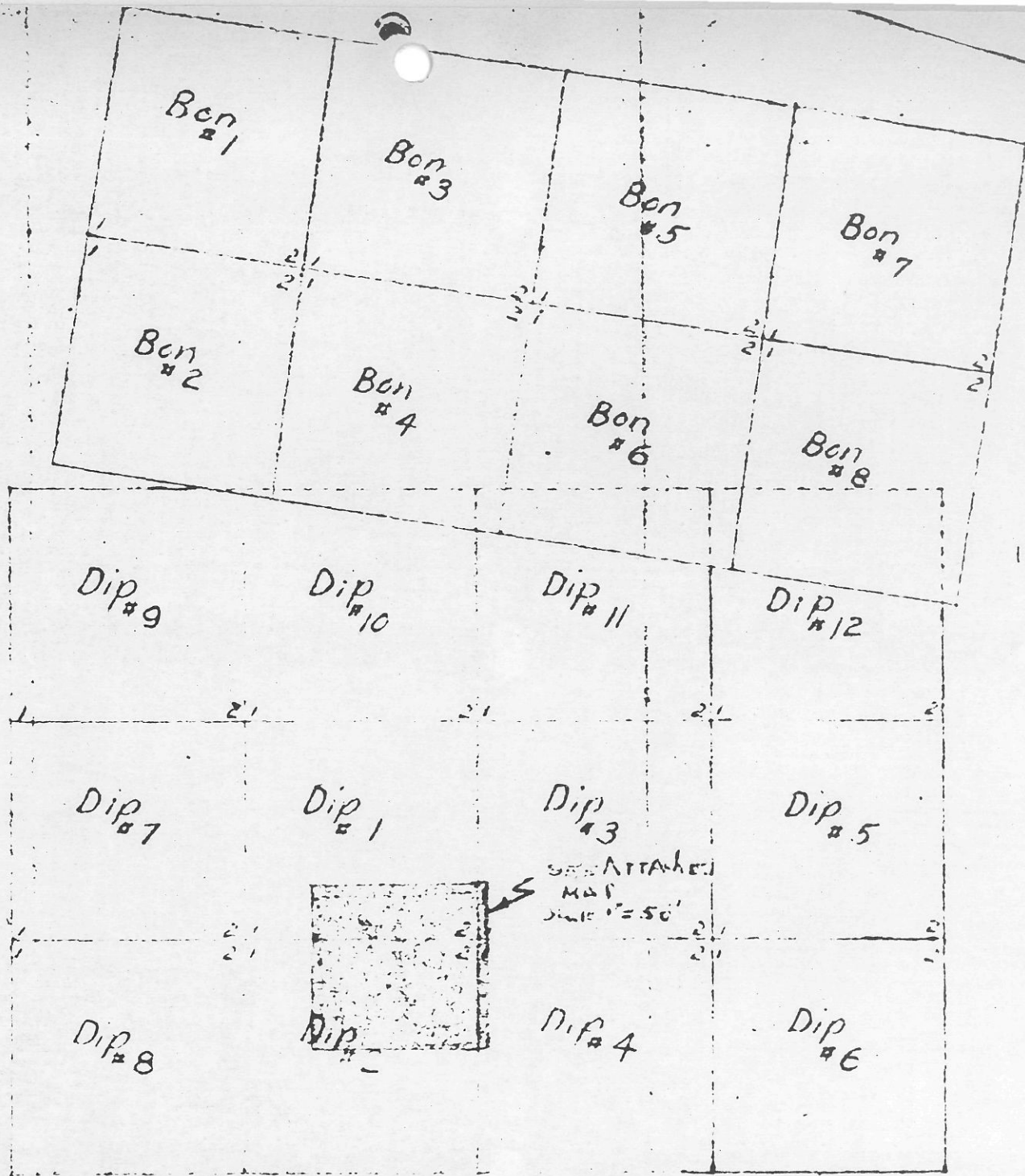
The Dip group is located immediately to the west of Alexander Lake, a small lake located approximately two miles south of the east end of Tchentic Lake, one of the Nation lakes in the Fort St. James area. Alexander Lake is accessible by float--or ski-plane from Fort St. James. The topography is subdued by B.C. standards, varying from flat to rolling.

FIELD PROCEDURE

A base line crosses claims Dip No. 4 and Dip No. 2 in a direction N70^{OW}. Three picket lines were laid out perpendicular to the base line. Line 1 is along the west boundary of Dip No. 4 and Dip No. 3. Lines 7 and 13 are 600 and 1200 feet to the west respectively. Readings were taken at 100 foot intervals. On the accompanying plan, the in-phase component is shown by a circle, the quadrature component by a cross. Readings are plotted at the mid-point of the transmitter-receiver array.

RESULTS

The Dip group was staked on a promising aeromagnetic anomaly. This is discussed in my report dated 24th September, 1963, "Appraisal of Aeromagnetic Anomalies, Prince George Area, B.C., for Asbestos Corporation Limited". Ground magnetic work shows an anomaly



Location of Claims
Scale 1" = 1000'

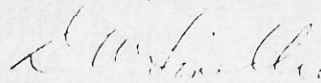
T. W. ...
D. Renke

reaching a maximum intensity of 9,000 gammas at 600 north on Line 7.

The electromagnetic test survey showed a weak but significant anomaly with axis at 400 north on Line 1, 200 - 250 north on Line 7 and 400 north on Line 13. The positive in-phase response at 600 north on Line 7 is probably in part due to the body yielding the magnetic anomaly. Another conductor is indicated to the north of this magnetic anomaly, at about 800 - 900 north on Line 7, but has not been completely delineated by this survey.

The location of these anomalies near the interpreted southern contact of the Hogen batholith is of interest. Although the main electromagnetic anomaly is not strong, its position to the south of the magnetic high is interesting. The fact that the anomaly is not strong should be no cause for concern, since the comparable EM anomaly at Craigmont is weak and its significance questionable. The anomalous magnetic intensity of 9,000 compares with 12,000 gammas over the Craigmont orebody. Although there are several possible geological explanations for an anomaly of this intensity, the most plausible is a moderate increase in magnetite content. Drilling would be necessary to investigate a possible economic mineral association.

Respectfully submitted,

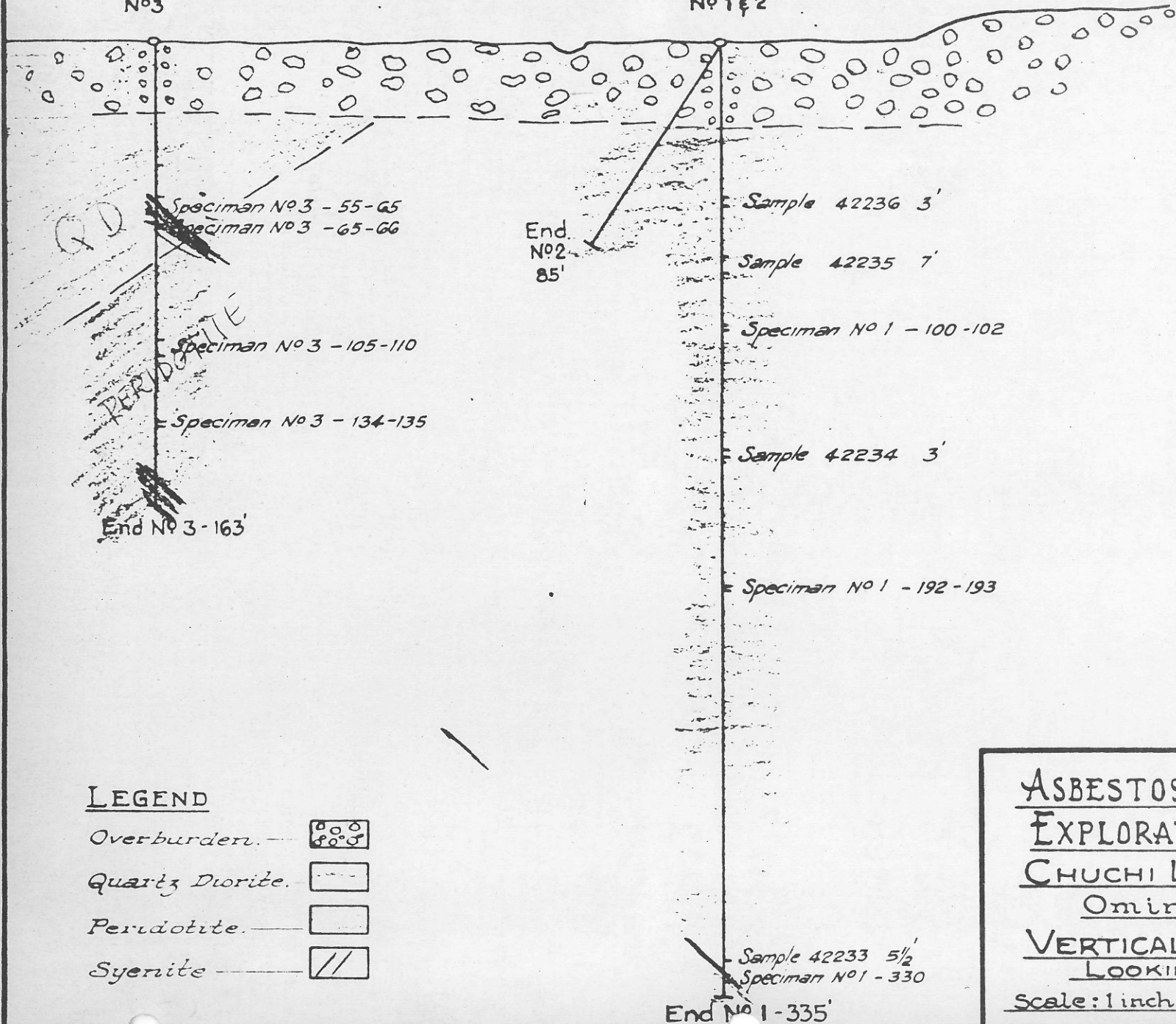


D. W. SMELLIE, P.Eng.

DWS:ds
February 28th, 1964

DDH
No 3

DDH
No 1 & 2



LEGEND

- Overburden.
- Quartz Diorite.
- Peridotite.
- Syenite

ASBESTOS CORPORATION
EXPLORATION LIMITED
CHUCHI LAKE PROJECT
Omineca M.D.
VERTICAL CROSS SECTION
LOOKING NORTHERLY

Scale: 1 inch = 50 feet.

May, 1964

May 6, 1964

Report on Examination of
Seven Rocks

Prepared for Asbestos Corporation

by

H.T. Carswell, Petrographer

Introduction

This report is based on the macroscopic examination of seven pieces of drill core, and the subsequent examination of two thin sections.

Conclusion

The rocks fall into three types - quartz diorite, syenite and peridotite.

Petrography

Quartz Diorite (#3-65-66)

This rock is coarse-grained and has a granitic texture. From a macroscopic examination it comprises:

40% strongly chloritized mafic grains

35% chalky altered feldspars

20% blebs of fine-grained quartz

5% magnetite blebs.

Peridotite (#3-134-135; #3-105-110;
#1-192-193; #1-100-102)

This rock consists of 20 to 60% unoriented pyroxene grains 0.2 to 0.5 mm in length in a medium-grained, altered ground mass. In places (#1-100-102), the rock has been strongly chloritized and veined by epidote and calcite. Magnetite blebs appear to be more common in the coarser-grained, more strongly altered rock.

Under the microscope, specimen 3-134-135 was seen to be composed of medium-grained, fairly fresh clinopyroxene, olivine, and magnetite in roughly equal proportions.

Because of the lack of orientation of pyroxenes, the peridotite is probably not a flow. The writer suggests that it may be intrusive.

Syenite (#3-55-65; 1-330)

Microscopic examination of specimen 1-330 shows that it is composed mainly of orthoclase with 2 varieties of amphibole, a chlorite and apatite. The texture is fine-grained and granitic. There is no evidence for a replacement origin of the orthoclase, the pink K-feldspar crystals which appear to have been emplaced in this way being merely orthoclase crystals altered to a clay mineral and limonite.

H. T. Carswell

H.T. Carswell



PHONE

CABLE ADDRESS "ELDRICO"

FILE NO **A.3-A.5-64 11056**DATE **April 21, 1964**

TO:

Asbestos Corporation Ltd.,
814-837 W. Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Certificate of Assay
COAST ELDRIDGE
ENGINEERS & CHEMISTS LTD.
 125 EAST 4TH AVE. VANCOUVER 10, CANADA

We Hereby Certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon submitted

Drill Core

..... samples

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER	Copper (Cu)	Magnetic Iron	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
	OUNCES PER TON	VALUE PER TON	OUNCES PER TON	PER CENT	(Fe) CENT				
42233	0.01	0.35	trace	0.01	45.21				
42234	trace		trace	0.03	23.91				
42235	0.01	0.35	trace	0.16	21.88				
42236	trace		trace	0.04	24.88				

Gold calculated at \$

per ounce

Note: Rejects retained one week.
 Pulps retained one month.
 Pulps and rejects may be stored for a maximum of one year by special arrangement

H. Shaffer

Principal Assayer



To:

Asbestos Corporation Ltd.

814 - 837 West Hastings Street

Vancouver, B. C.

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES

COAST ELDRIDGE

ENGINEERS & CHEMISTS LTD.

125 EAST 4TH AVE. VANCOUVER 10, CANADA

We Hereby Certify that the following are the results of semi quantitative spectrographic analyses made on _____ samples submitted.

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Al	Sb	As	Ba	Be	Bi	B	Cd	Ca	Cr	Co	Cu	Ga	Au	Fe
11108 (old 11056)	5.10	ND	ND	0.07	Trace	ND	Trace	ND	1.0	0.005	Trace	0.05	ND	Trace	Matrix
SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Pb	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Ni	Si	Ag	Sr	Ta	Sn	Ti	W	V	Zn
	Trace	2.0	0.01	0.02	ND	0.006	20	Trace	Trace	ND	0.004	0.07	ND	0.02	Trace
N.D. = Not Detected															

Note: Rejects retained one week.

Pulps retained three months.

COAST ELDRIDGE ENGINEERS & CHEMISTS LTD.

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CHIEF CHEMIST

W.G. Stevenson, Regional Manager,
Western Canada

March 3, 1964.

Dr. P.H. Riordon, Manager

Chuchi Lake Area,
Omineca Mining Division, B.C.

I spent the period February 21st to 24th inclusive in the Chuchi Lake area of Central B.C. in company with Dr. D.W. Smellie, Consulting Geophysicist, and two of our prospectors. During this time we ran an electromagnetic and magnetic survey over the Dip Group of mineral claims and the magnetic traverse across the Bon Group of claims. We did not visit the Chu claims while we were in this area. I would like to refer to my letter of October 31st, 1963 with attachments which describe this prospect.

Our work on the Dip Group showed an intense magnetic high, which correlates very closely with that indicated by our previous work. Our single traverse across the Bon Group showed a moderately high anomaly but does not at this time appear to be particularly attractive. We did not have sufficient time to investigate the Chu Group where more intense magnetic high has been indicated.

While in this area we staked an additional eight mineral claims surrounding the magnetic anomaly found on the Dip Group. The work we have accomplished in this area will satisfy the assessment requirements for some of the original claims for the period of at least one year and it is my intention to file reports to accomplish this.

* You will find enclosed a report by Dr. Smellie along with an index map drawn to a scale of 1" = 1 mile and a map to a scale of 1" = 1,000 ft. to show our holdings in this area. You will also find enclosed a map drawn to a scale of 1" = 200 ft. to show the detail magnetic survey over the Dip mineral claims. This map shows the position of the lines where detailed electromagnetic and magnetic surveys have been performed, and you will find enclosed three sections drawn to a scale of 1" = 200 feet to show the magnetic intensity.

A similarity with some of the anomolous conditions found at Craigmont early in its development is particularly interesting and I will look forward to discussing this with you later this week.

W.G. Stevenson

enclosures.

ELECTROMAGNETIC TEST

ON THE DIP GROUP

TCHENTLO LAKE AREA, B. C.

FOR

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

SUMMARY

CONCLUSIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

INSTRUMENTATION

LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY

FIELD PROCEDURE

RESULTS

SUMMARY

A horizontal-loop electromagnetic survey of part of the Dip group disclosed a weak anomaly to the south of a good magnetic high. Another weak anomaly to the north has not been completely delineated.

CONCLUSIONS

The combination magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies merit further investigation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

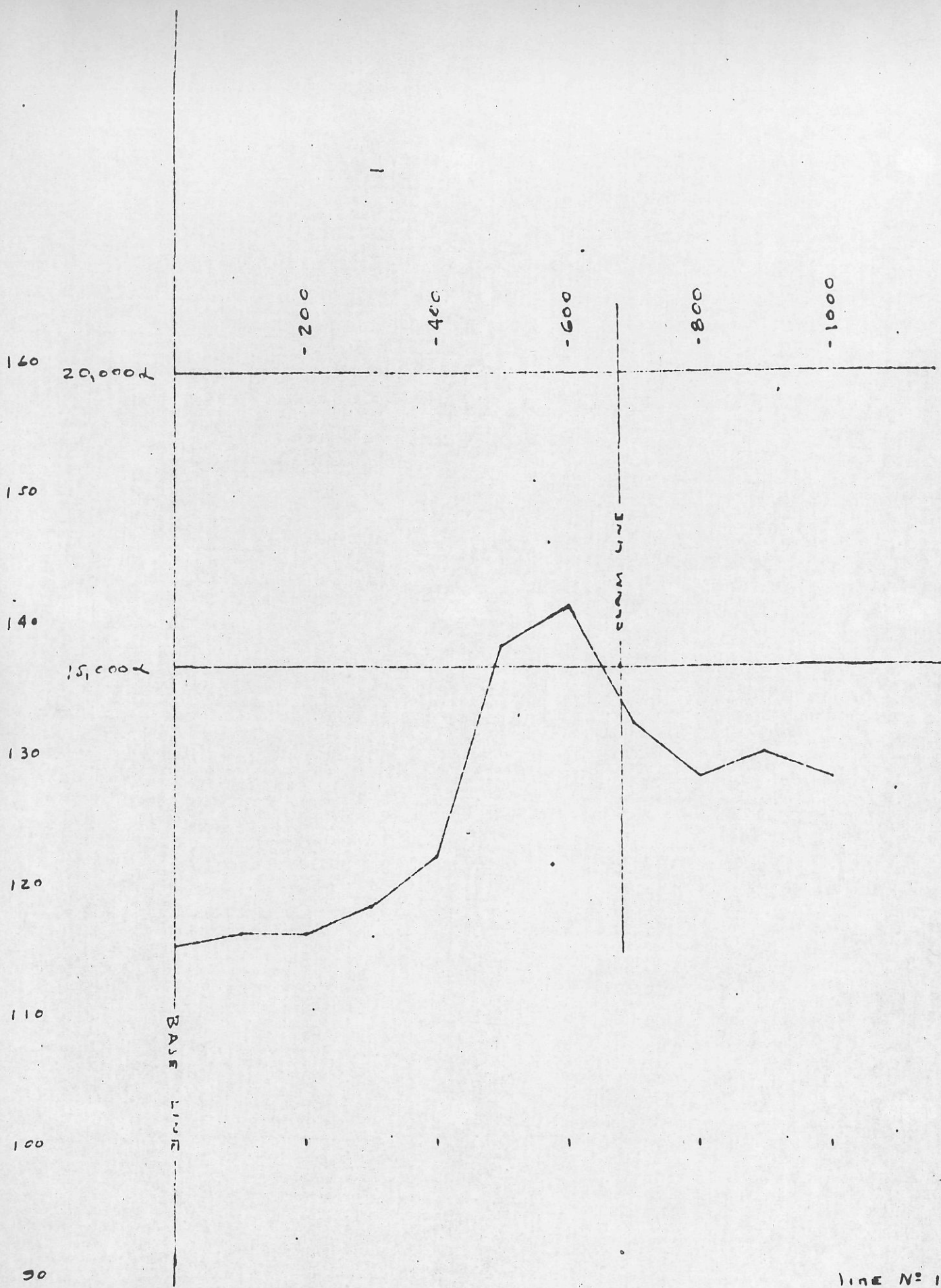
Drilling is recommended to test the electromagnetically anomalous zone between 200 and 250 north and the magnetic zone between 500 and 700 north on Line 7.

INTRODUCTION

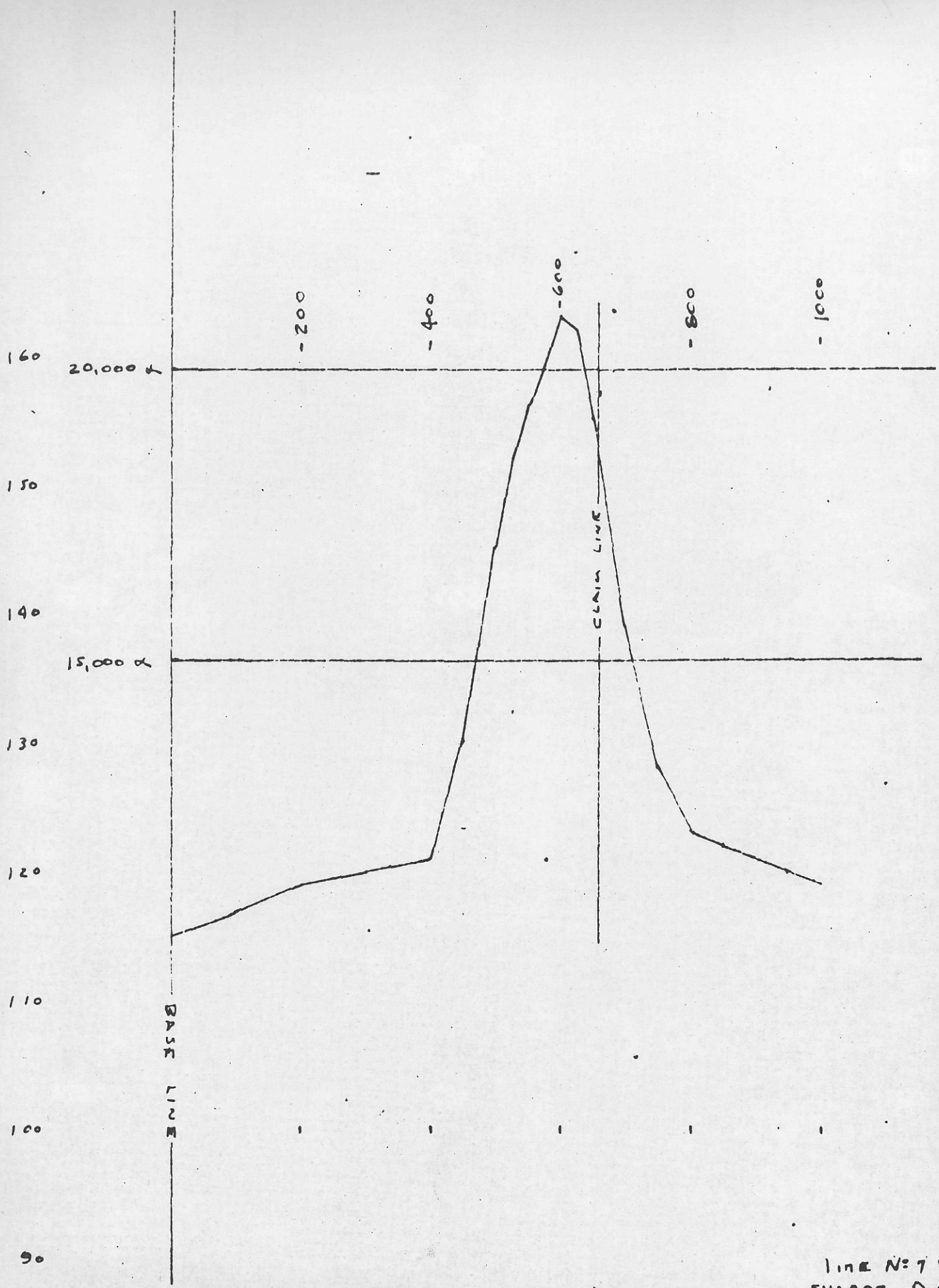
At the request of Mr. W.G. Stevenson an electromagnetic test survey was carried out on the Dip group. Field work by the author was between February 22nd and 24th, 1964. The purpose was to investigate the electromagnetic correlation with a known magnetic anomaly.

INSTRUMENTATION

Ronka horizontal-loop electromagnetic gear was used. This measures the in-phase and quadrature components of the secondary field as a percentage of the primary field intensity. The transmitter-receiver coil spacing was 200 feet.

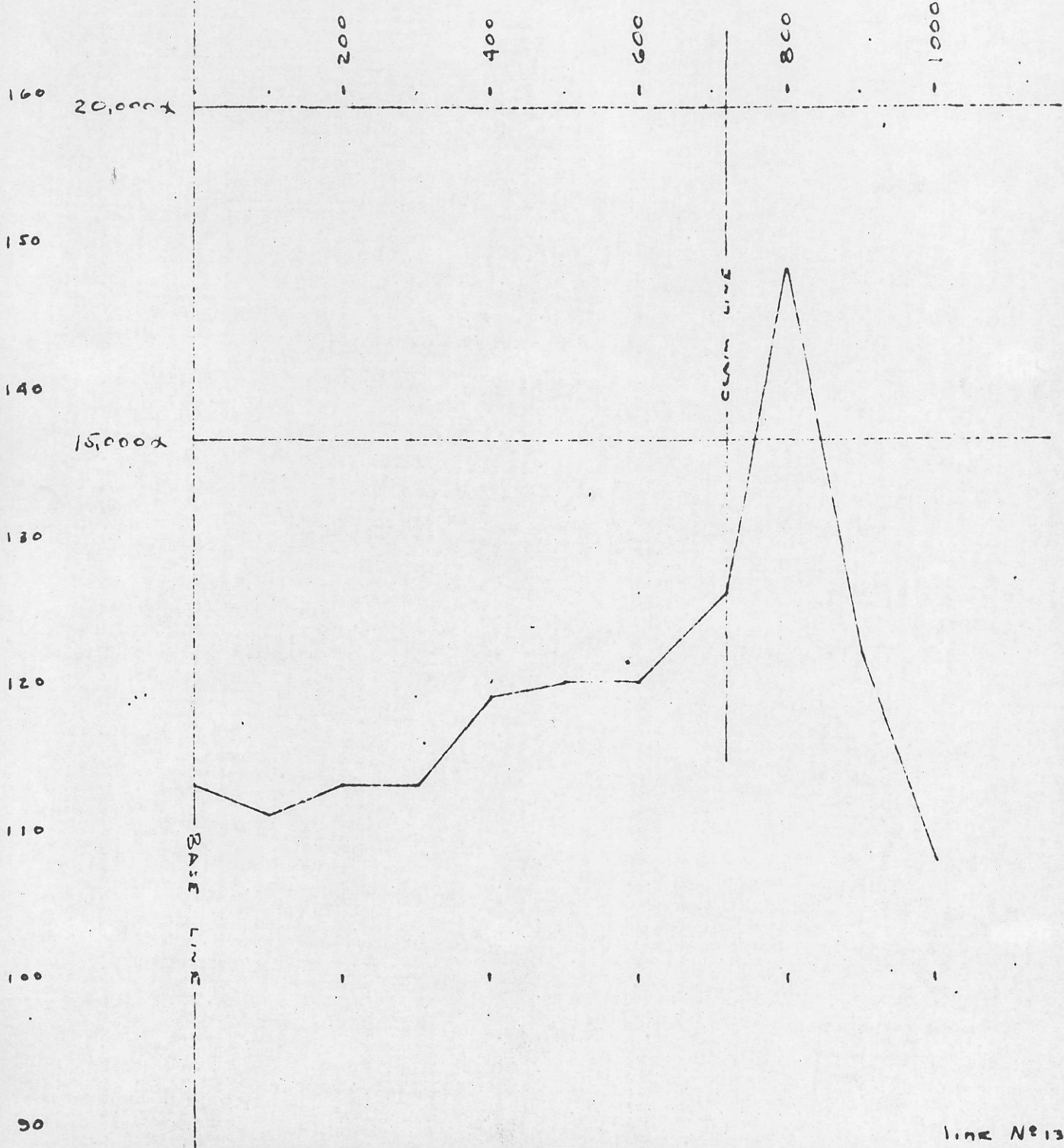


line N^o 1 W
 SHARPE D-2
 N^o 1014
 SCALE 1" = 200'
 1" = APPROXIMATELY 2270'

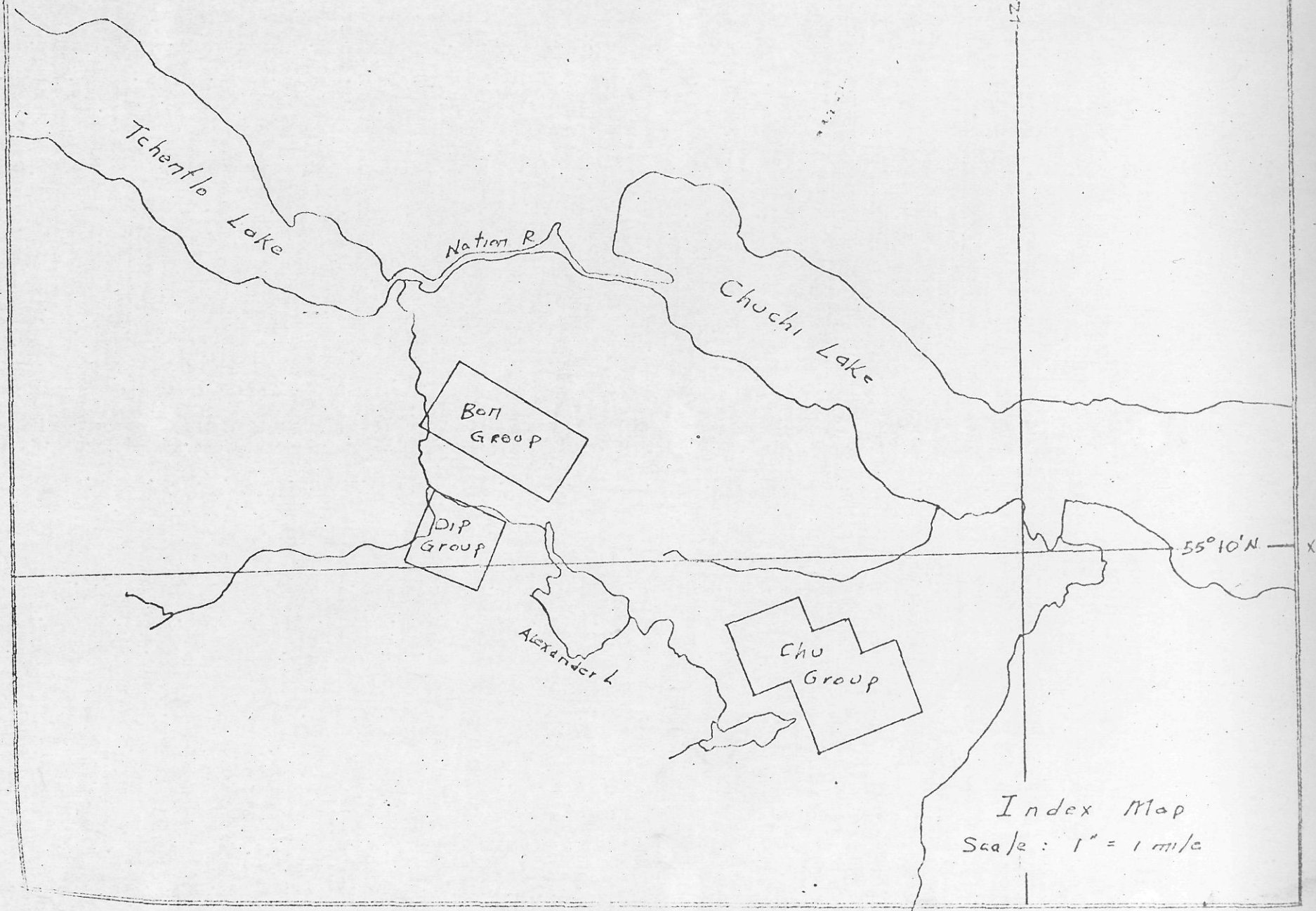


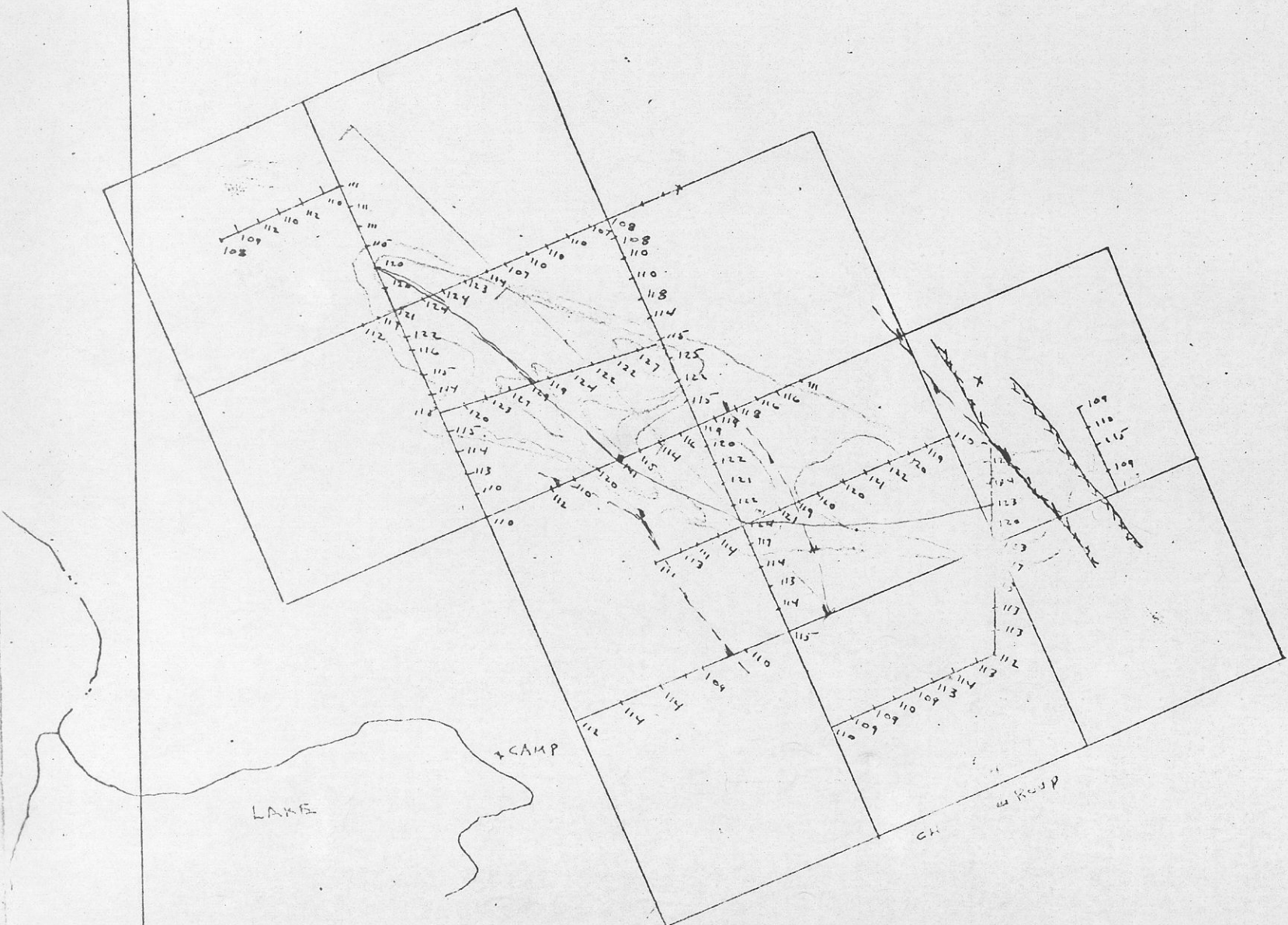
LINE N^o 7 W
 SHARPE D-2
 N^o 1014
 SCALE 1"=200'

1" = APPROXIMATELY 2270'

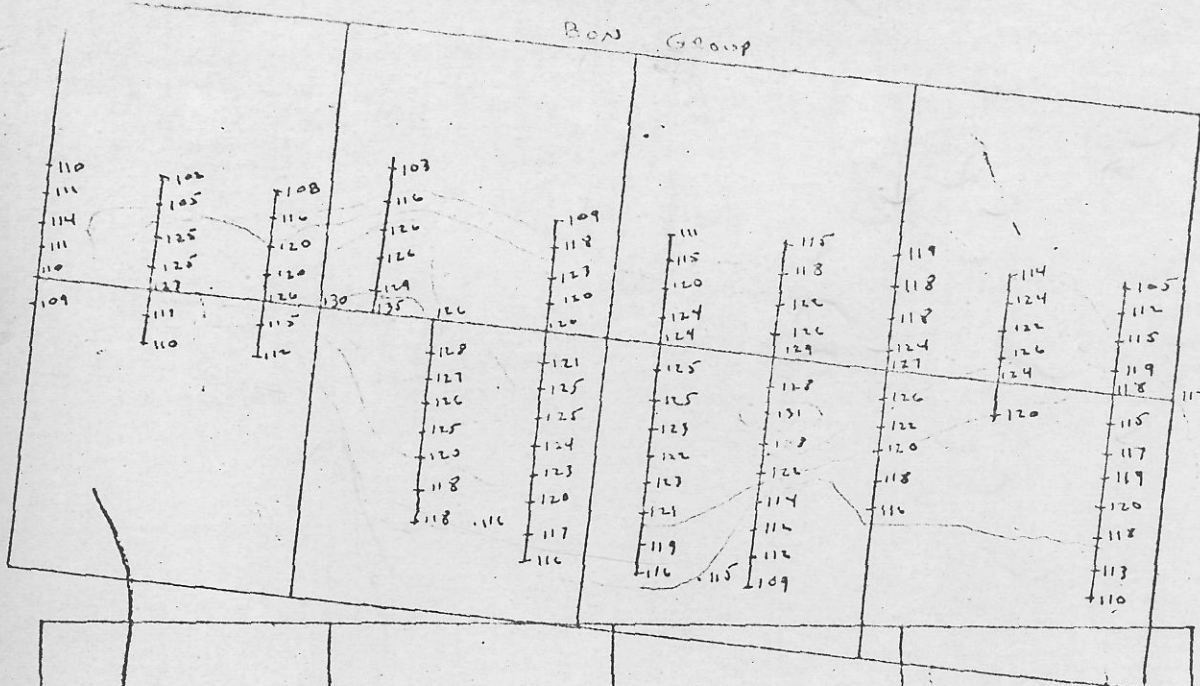


line N°13 W
 SHARPE D-2
 N° 1014
 SCALE 1"=200'

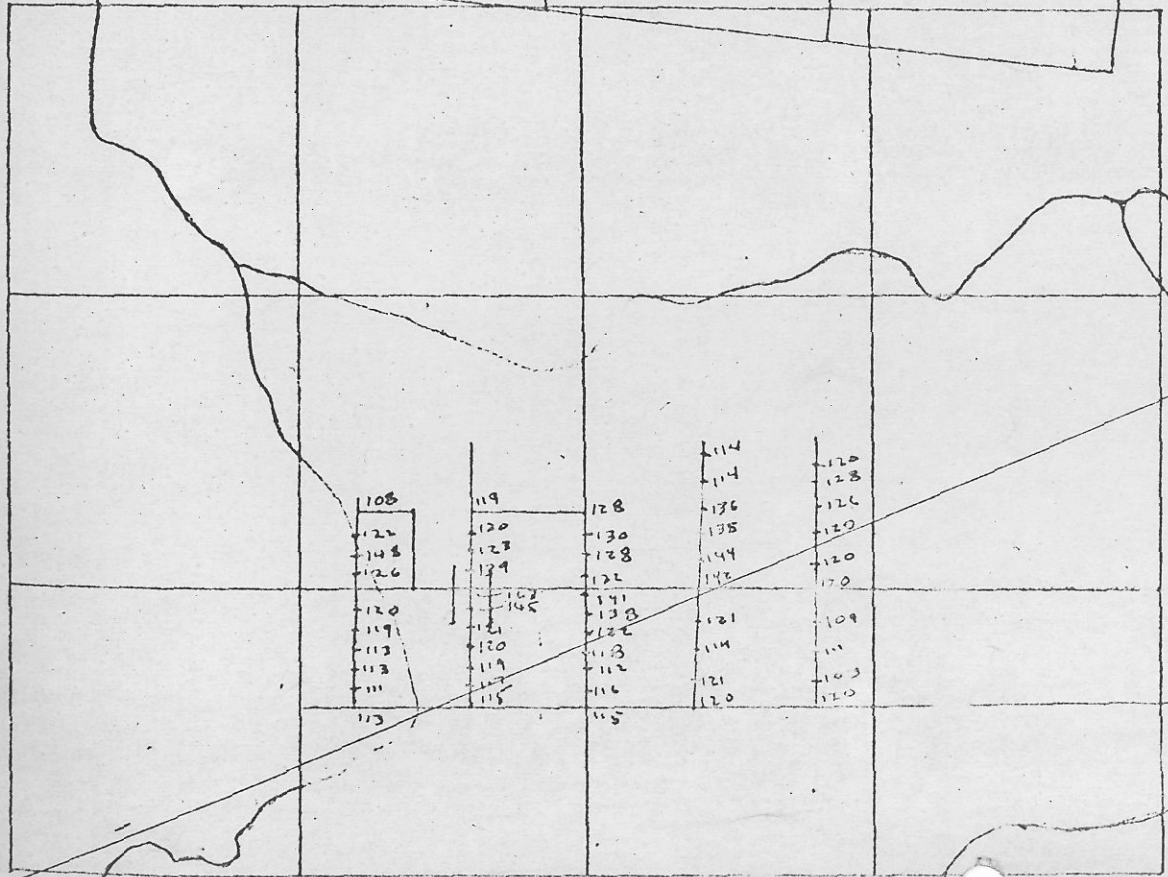




Bow Group



Dip Group



ALEXANDER LAKE

CAMP X

+10%
0
-10%
-20%

