

EXAMINATION
OF
THE KING BILLIKEN GROUP (1-8)

Powell River Area-Vancouver M.D.
British Columbia

OBSERVATIONS AND DESCRIPTION
RECOMMENDATIONS

by
C.L. Smith

INTRODUCTION
HISTORY AND STATUS

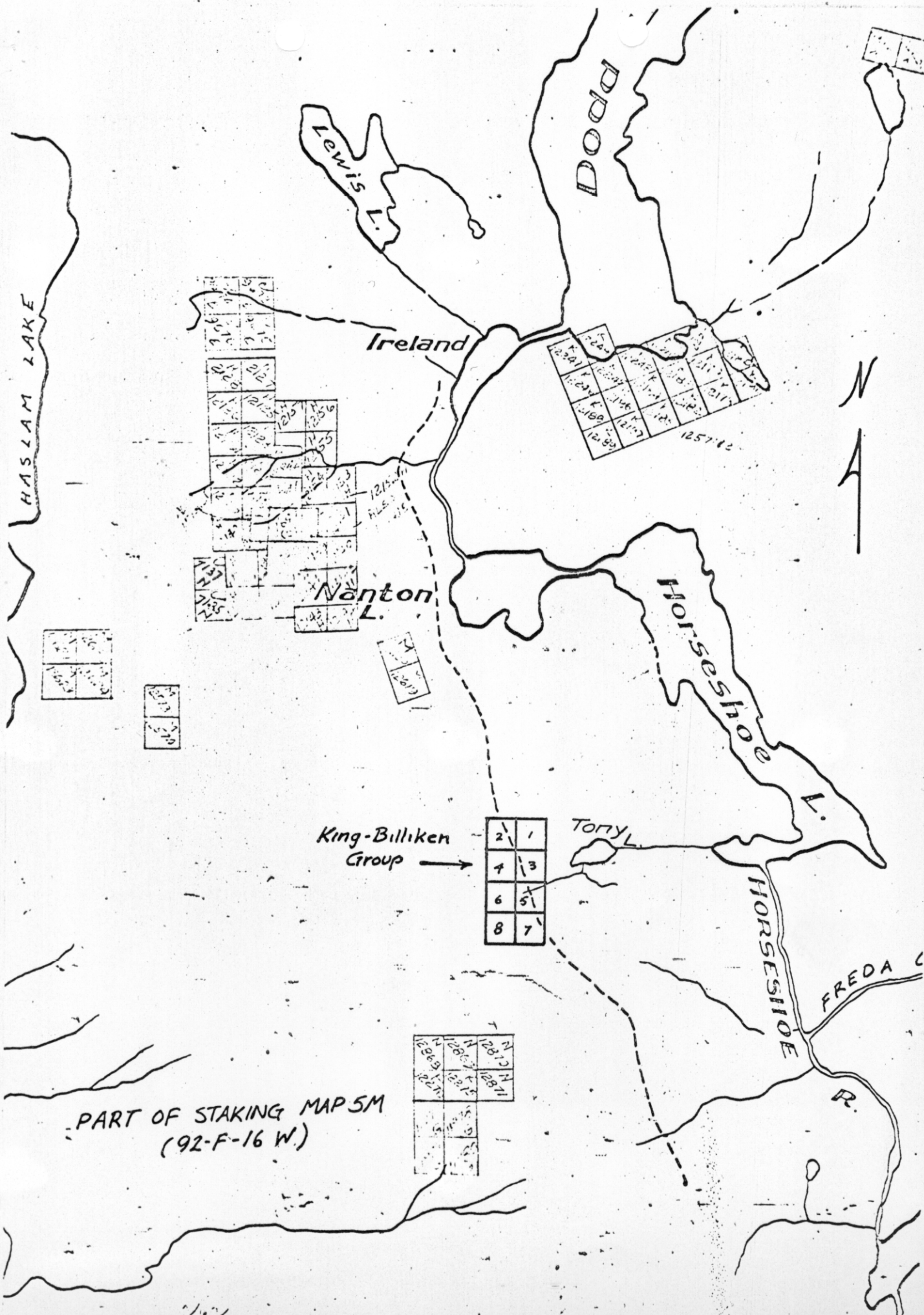
by
T.L. Sadlier-Brown

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KEY MAP



Lewis L.

Dodd

Ireland

HASLAM LAKE

Nanton L.

Horseshoe A.

King-Billiken Group

Tory L.

HORSESHOE

FREDA C.

PART OF STAKING MAP 5M
(92-F-16 W.)

1215	1216	1217	1218
1219	1220	1221	1222
1223	1224	1225	1226
1227	1228	1229	1230

1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236
1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242
1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248
1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254

1255	1256
1257	1258

1259	1260
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1261	1262
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2	1
4	3
6	5
8	7

1263	1264	1265
1266	1267	1268
1269	1270	1271

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

(N. P. L.)

330 MARINE BUILDING
355 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

INTRODUCTION

Location, Access and Physiography

The King Billiken Group consists of a block of eight contiguous claims located eight miles east of the Town of Powell River, B.C. and a quarter of a mile west of Tony Lake on Map 92-F-16W. Near its north end, the property is traversed by a gravel logging road leading north from Highway 101 at Lang Bay, which is 12 miles by paved highway southeast of Powell River.

Relief in the claim area is about two thousand feet with the highest ground being in the Smith Range just south of the property and the lowest, near the north limit of the group in the broad, northwesterly trending valley containing Dodd and Horseshoe Lakes and the northwest arm of Lois Lake.

The claims and surrounding countryside are well forested with dense coastal vegetation, except for patches that have been logged off. Outcrop is abundant along the steep slopes and, judging from the appearance of logged off areas and roadways, a reasonable amount of exposure may be expected on the lower ground.

History and Status

The showings on the basis of which the claims were staked were originally discovered by prospector E. Nicholson of Powell River, during October 1966. A group consisting of four partners was formed for the purpose of further prospecting and staking, but no additional work was done until quite recently.

During January 1967, the mineralized outcrops were brought to the attention of prospector P. Risby of Ross River, who did a little prospecting and sample collecting in the area. The prospecting group was subsequently reorganized to include Risby and is now known as the King Billiken Group. It still consists of four partners, one of the charter members having dropped out; and was formed for the expressed purpose of "staking and holding claims around Tony Lake and the Smith Range." Any agreements must be made with the approval of at least three of the group's four members.

On January 24th, 1967, the eight claims comprising the King Billiken property were staked by P. Risby for the King Billiken Group. Samples were taken and brought by Risby to the Atlas office, and an examination by members of the Atlas staff was arranged.

OBSERVATIONS AND DESCRIPTION

On January 27th, 1967, C.L. Smith and T.L. Sadlier-Brown accompanied P. Risby, prospector, on an examination of the above group. Three outcrops were examined (see Figure 1).

Outcrop #1

A 20-foot wide, north-south trending zone of slightly sheared, rusty, somewhat silicified, medium-grained quartz diorite cuts massive quartz diorite (samples 1 and 2). No significant mineralization seen.

Outcrop #2

About 500 feet northeast of Outcrop #1 (No. 1 Post for K.B. 3 and 4 across road from outcrop) is a roadside exposure of massive, slightly foliated, jointed quartz diorite cut by a 12-foot-wide, N60°W-striking shear zone. Shearing is of moderate intensity; ½" to 1" wide quartz veins occur in the zone, and alteration by K-feldspar, epidote, and sericite-clay is moderate-mild and marginal to fractures. On the south side of shear zone in only mildly sheared material is a 2 foot zone of disseminated molybdenite and malachite stain on fracture planes associated with disseminated pyrite and thin seams of magnetite (sample 3). No significant mineralization seen.

Outcrop #3

About 200 feet north of Outcrop #2 is an outcrop on the west side of the road and a rubble pile on the east side. Outcrop consists of massive, slightly foliated, medium-to coarse-grained quartz diorite of fresh appearance. The rubble pile consists of the same material, although much is slickensided and foliated, and the mafic minerals are commonly altered to chlorite. These types of mineralization were noted here:

- i) Narrow black shears ($\frac{1}{2}$ " - 6" wide) cutting at right angles to foliation and containing disseminated clusters of chalcopyrite with minor bornite, molybdenite, pyrite, and crystalline magnetite. The black colour may be graphite, but at least some is fine-grained magnetite (sample 4).
- ii) Random black veinlets (less than 1/10" wide) of stockwork type, containing patches of chalcopyrite and disseminated pyrite, with rare molybdenite and bornite (sample 5).
- iii) True disseminations of chalcopyrite and rare molybdenite in slightly altered, cleanly fractured (spaced $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 2" apart) quartz diorite. Risby mentioned same type of material in float on west side of Tony Lake.

Mineralization seen at this outcrop was not abundant and of little importance. However, it is of such a type to justify further work in the area.

The area is not well suited to geochemical silt sampling, due to the abundance of run-off which would seriously dilute values. Also, glacial cover occurs in places and soil sampling may not be generally worthwhile. However, in higher country, where residual soils occur, geochemical sampling may be worthwhile.

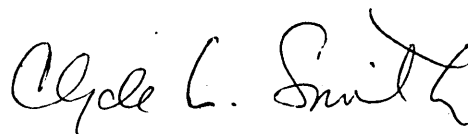
RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) The King Billiken group should not be considered for option at this time.
- 2) The presence of significant Cu-Mo mineralization in at least one place on the group justifies detailed prospecting over the entire group.
- 3) Because Pete Risby is known to be a good prospector, has established a relationship with prospectors familiar with the area, knows of several interesting showings, is available for work at this time, and because outcrop is reasonably abundant in much of the area, Anaconda and Noranda are now doing extensive exploration in the region (several hundred claims have recently been staked), and the same geologic ingredients as occur at Brittania and on Texada Island appear to

occur in the area, it is recommended that Risby be employed as a prospector for Atlas at a salary of \$500.00 per month, plus \$0.10 per mile for use of his car.

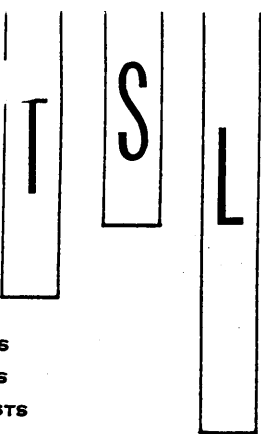
- 4) Risby should be instructed to do the detailed prospecting of the King Billiken Group first; should then examine some expired claims southwest of the K.B. Group from which good samples were obtained; and then be directed in regional prospecting by staff from the Vancouver office.
- 5) Risby should be required to telephone once every week to report progress.
- 6) A time limit of one month should be placed on Atlas' right of first refusal on the King Billiken Group, so that Risby's partners may be free to dispose of the group to others, should we no longer have an interest in the property.

January 31, 1967



Clyde L. Smith
Senior Exploration Geologist
Atlas Explorations Limited





Laboratories Limited

325 HOWE STREET - VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

TELEPHONE 684-1374

ASSAYERS
CHEMISTS
GEOCHEMISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

SAMPLE(S) FROM ATLAS EXPLORATIONS

REPORT NO.
V - 1907

2 SAMPLE(S) OF ROCK

Sample No.	Gold (Au) Troy ounces per 2,000 lbs.	Silver (Ag) Troy ounces per 2,000 lbs.	Copper (Cu) %	Molybdenum (Mo) %
KB - 4	trace	0.60	0.47	0.148
KB - 5	trace	trace	0.49	trace

King Billiken Claims

DATE February 6, 1967

SIGNED 