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CARIBOU EXPLORATION CORPORATION
BOISE CREEK PROJECT
PROGRESS REPORT NO. 1

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January 31, 1967

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CHAPMAN, WOOD AND GRISWOLD LTD.

MINING ENGINEERS AND GEOLOGISTS

133 EAST 14TH STREET

NORTH VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Boise Creek project area is located approximately 30 miles north-easterly from downtown Vancouver and 7 miles north-westerly from the head of Pitt Lake. Being situated on the western flank of the Coast Mountains, it is subject to the nearly unpredictable and generally adverse weather conditions prevalent to the general area, particularly during the winter months. It is also typical of the Coast Mountains in that the terrain is fairly rugged and heavily timbered. The slopes are steep, and many are subject to dangerous avalanches of heavy, wet snow during the winter and early spring. Elevations range from 1500 feet to over 5000 feet and as of this writing there are nine feet of snow at 1750 feet.

At present, the only practical means of access is by helicopter. Heavy equipment could be barged to the head of Pitt Lake, which is tidal, and then lifted to the property by helicopter. It is expected that a road could be built along Boise Creek to join a logging road travelling up Pitt River from the head of Pitt Lake. There is no road along the sixteen-mile long Pitt Lake, but the possibility of having a small boat and four-wheel drive vehicle available for personnel and smaller loads of supplies might prove to be of value. Reportedly, there is a horse trail up Boise Creek to the property.

CAMP CONSTRUCTION

The Caribou Exploration Corporation prospector and a helper supplied by C. W. & G. Ltd. have put up two tents with plywood floors and walls.

A radio, operating through the B. C. Telephone system, has been installed in the camp by the manufacturer's technician. Three months' advance rental was required by the manufacturer while the three antennas were purchased outright. C. W. & G. Ltd. has paid these charges on behalf of Caribou Exploration Corporation and is supplying a generator for the radio on a monthly rental basis. Camp equipment and food have been supplied by both Caribou Exploration Corporation and C. W. & G. Ltd. with Caribou Exploration supplying the major portion.

GEOLOGY

The earliest known geologic reference to the area is by J. S. Stevenson in "Molybdenum Deposits of British Columbia", British Columbia Dept. of Mines Bulletin 9, 1940. Stevenson states that the rocks of the area are quartz-diorites with inclusions of fine-grained diorite, andesitic greenstone and remnants of feldspar-porphyry dykes. Near the molybdenite showings (no reference to copper), Stevenson found the quartz-diorite and diorite to be closely jointed, but that the molybdenite appeared to be associated with greater proportions of diorite inclusions and not particularly influenced by the jointing. He also observed that there are two main types of molybdenite occurrences. The more important being stringers and clots in silicified crush-zones and the other occurring in sharply-defined quartz-pyrite veins. Finally, he states there is one adit and several small trenches and pits on these claims which were located in 1936. From these

workings, Stevenson cut six samples ranging in width from four inches to 28 inches which returned Mo assays ranging from 0.21% to 1.51%.

F. M. Vokes in Geological Survey of Canada Economic Geology Report No. 20, "Molybdenum Deposits of Canada", appears to have quoted Stevenson directly and adds no new information.

J. A. Roddick in Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 335, "Vancouver North, Coquitlam and Pitt Lake Map Areas, British Columbia", describes the rocks near Boise Creek but makes no mention of any mineralization. The bulk of the Boise Creek Project area, i. e. all of the north side of Boise Creek and up to the 2500 foot contour on the southern side, Roddick classifies as a hornblende-diorite. Near the north-west corner of the property, he found this diorite to be fine-grained, the mafic minerals being particularly so. Biotite becomes more abundant in the upper portion of the ridge south of Boise Creek, giving rise to a medium-to medium-coarse-grained biotite-hornblende-diorite. The mafic minerals are generally of substantial size and are commonly chloritized in the eastern portion of the rock unit (possibly corresponding to the S. W. corner of the property). The K-feldspar content, however, was found to be low throughout this rock unit.

With the exception of one brief reconnaissance trip by John Wood, weather and snow cover have prevented this writer or any other member of C. W. & G. Ltd. from making any field observations of the rocks or mineralization. Samples collected by D. Tully of Caribou Exploration Corporation show the rock to be highly silicified with practically no original fabric remaining. Helicopter reconnaissance shows considerable gossan

plus possible molybdic ochre in the vicinity of "Gash" creek, a tributary entering Boise Creek from the north at the 1670 foot elevation. This area at present appears to be the centre of an alteration zone of undetermined size, as well as being the main area of interest during early work on the prospect.

P. H. Blanchet, of C. W. & G. Ltd., is preparing a photo-study of the Boise Creek area, with particular emphasis on apparent fractures. Essentially, the analysis shows several strong faults within the area of interest with two loci of intense fracturing near the original area of interest. A detailed report on this study by Mr. Blanchet is forthcoming.

GEOPHYSICS

The first phase of an aeromagnetic survey has been successfully flown. Many delays and setbacks were encountered as a result of the adverse weather conditions, and the helicopter pilot was kept on standby for some seven or eight days. The profiles have been given a preliminary study and some four or more interesting magnetic features are evident. The data are presently being reduced and a contoured aeromagnetic map and a report are under preparation.

SURVEYING AND CLAIM STAKING

There appears to be some considerable discord over mineral claim ownership and status within the Boise Creek area. Undoubtedly, many unclaimed fractions exist as a result of the mountainous terrain. At the present time, McElhanney Surveying and Engineering Ltd. have a highly competent

four-man survey party on the ground attempting to survey the most important existing claims and restake the entire area to ensure the non-existence of open ground.

DIAMOND DRILLING

Initiation of a diamond drilling program has suffered many setbacks. A diamond drilling contract calling for two drills has been drawn between Caribou Exploration Corporation and Canadian Longyear Ltd. Since it is considered imperative that sludge samples be collected, C. W. & G. Ltd. have purchased two Humble sludge splitters and some fifty collecting pails on Caribou Exploration Corporation's behalf. Caribou Exploration Corporation is looking after the construction of a core shed on the property.

Two initial drill sites have been selected, largely on the basis of photo-fracture analyses and very limited geologic information. Snow avalanche potential has now unconditionally ruled out the first drill site, and all other potential drill sites in Boise Creek. Any drill sites on the slope on the south side of Boise Creek are also hazardous, thus leaving the slope on the north side of Boise Creek as the only reasonably safe area for proposed winter drill sites. Furthermore, any drill sites on the north side of Boise Creek must be beyond the reach of the outrun of avalanches from the south side.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions and recommendations drawn from the aeromagnetic survey and the photo-analysis will be covered under separate reports. The surveyors will also furnish their own report as per their separate agreement with Caribou Exploration Corporation.

It is this writer's belief that in consideration of snow-depth and potential avalanche hazard, any field work on the Boise Creek Project during the winter and early spring is geologically and economically unsound. On the basis of very limited information, two drill sites were chosen. Avalanche danger has ruled out the more favorable, if not both. Any other drill sites will have to be chosen virtually on the basis of accessibility and not on geologic desirability. Furthermore, it is estimated that preparing such a drill site with adjacent camp and helicopter pad under present conditions would cost in the range of ten to twelve thousand dollars, plus the cost of bringing the drill to the site. Finally, it is this writer's opinion that attempting to carry out the proposed program under present conditions constitutes unsound engineering practice.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAPMAN, WOOD & GRISWOLD LTD.



V. W. Shuttleworth,
Project Geologist

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