94K. Bonanza Claims

812725

JBPS → File

(g) General Reconnaissance - Western Canada and Yukon

Mr. Cliff Mark and myself examined the Slab Mountai and Fairchild Lake copper prospects on August 5-6, and concluded both were rather long shots.

The Davis-Keays copper property 35 miles south of Muncho Lake, at Mileage 422 on the Alaska Highway, B.C. was examined on August 13-14. This prospect is at the head of Yedhe Creek about 3 miles due west of the Churchill Copper property. It has 4 main copper veins, namely, the Ridge, View, Harris and Eagle. The Eagle Vein is a fissure vein. It is the largest and best exposed. It occurs along a northeast-facing cliff between elevations 5,800 and 6,900 a.s.l. It varies in width between 3-15 feet and grades from channel samples at 4.4 percent copper across an average width of 9 feet. The wallrocks are unmineralized slates, argillites, and limestones. The highest grades of copper occur where this fissure vein crosses beds of block slate. These rocks are considered part of the Gataga formation of Proterozoic Age. The copper vein structures appear near the axes of broad anticlinal flexures. The tonnage in the main Eagle Vein is estimated at 250,000 tons.

agreed 24/9/68

...../5 ...

FIELD Notes

August 13th - We landed on a ridge north of the camp on the Davis-Keays property at elevation 7,850 in company of Larry Sookochoff. We examined the ridge vein in a trench at elevation 7,700 in a trench that had sluffed in. The width of the vein is reported as 4 feet of 1.35% copper. We proceeded about 1,000 feet to the southeast of the first exposure of the new vein at elevation 7,800. This vein occurs in a sluffed-in trench where the assay is given as 5 feet of 5.75% copper. There is considerable chalcopyrite in the flat below this xxixg vein to elevation 7,450 as massive copper blocks. The quartz contains considerable brown ankerite. This is the last exposure on the View vein. From 300 feet to the south-east of the view vein as a gabbroic dike 15 or 20 feet wide striking about due south magnetic dipping nearly vertical and in general, paralleling the view vein to the northwest and further to the northwest, the ridge vein which latter vein tends to merge with the harris and creek veins at lower elevations. The view vein is on the south-east side of a creek valley now a dry gulch. At elevation 6,900, there is a vein outcropping consisting largely of carbonate which appears to be the downward extension of the ridge veing. Some quartz in veinlets. The host rock appears to be a banded argillite and black slate, and the zone veining appears to cover about 12 to 15 feet in width across which No. 1 sample was taken.

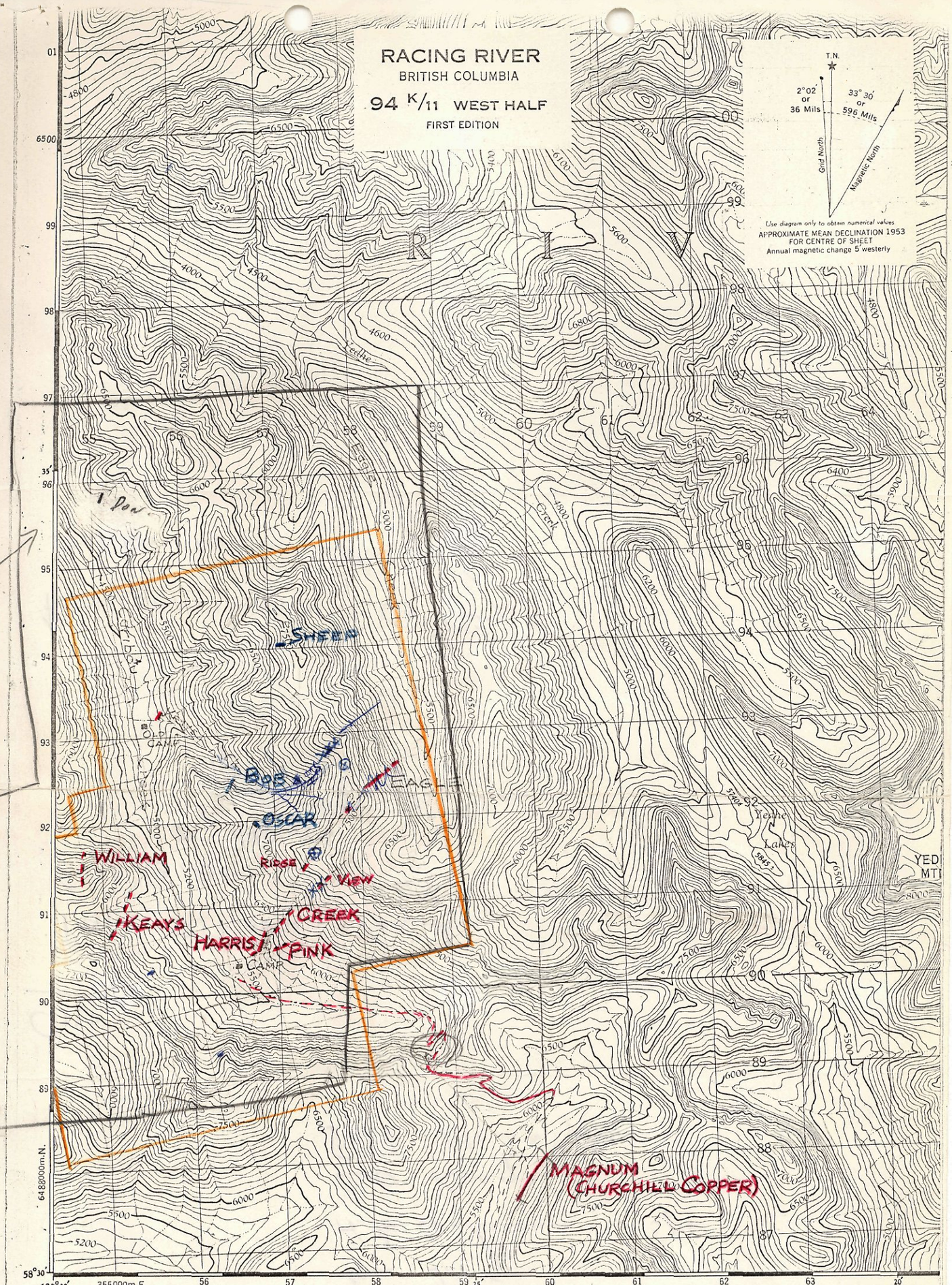
VEINS
RIDGE
VIEW
HARRIS
EAGLE

The harris vein outcrops at several locations between 6,500 and 6,200. One outcrop exposed by the bulldozer at elevation 6,200 gave 5 foot of vein assayed 2.25%. At elevation 6,150, the harris vein is 14 feet wide and assays 3.62% copper in a whitish gray vein sprinkled with carbonate and aggregates of chalcopyrite. About elevation 5,750 at the creek bed, the following assays were obtained successively going down a cliff face to the 5,700 foot elevation:-

8 feet of 4.95% copper, 5 feet of 4.42% copper, 8.5 feet of 6.72% copper, 8 feet of 7.50% copper, 5 feet of 1.30% copper, 5 feet of .87% copper and 4 feet of 4.45% copper at the creek bed, elevation 5,750.

The harris vein may be cut off where it occurs at the creek on the southeast bank side. Regular drag-holing occurs on the southeast bank of the creek where the fault appears to be. The folding is rather intense and in some places folds are "Z" shaped.

August 14/68 - On the Eagle vein with Jack McIntyre and Larry. Following down the south slope of Bonanza ridge along the float train to the Eagle vein from elevation 7,700, a massive chalcopyrite with quartz common in the scree. We followed vein of chalcopyrite boulders down to elevation 6,750 on the south slope. There is a minor amount of pyrite with the massive chalcopyrite. The pyrite-chalcopyrite ratio is not known. At this point is is planned to trench with the cat and expose the vein with a proposed plan to drive an adit somewhere in this vicinity depending upon the results of the bulldozer work. This point is also the headwaters of Bonanza Creek. The main camp will be at the confluence of Bonanza and Caribou Creeks. From this point on the Eagle veing, the distances at this elevation to the equivalent elevation about north 10° west, the distance of about 2,000 feet. At elevation 6,500, the Eagle vein outcrops on the north side of Bonanza Creek. on the south side of Bonanza Creek, the structure is highly drag-folded similar to the cut-off area on the harris vein. However, the Eagle vein continues beyond the creek into the area of high drag-folding. The vein as exposed is 8 feet wide, but may be wider. It is heavily impregnated with carbonate. The chalcopyrite appears to be scattered through the vein in irregular blocks. Sample No. 2 was taken at this point across 8 feet. The host rocks are silt stones, mud stones and argillites northwest striking and rather flat east dipping except where drag-folded. The peak near the top of the harris and the view veins is also near the access broad anticlinal structure plunging to the southeast. These rocks may belong to the Gataga formation of Proterozoic Age. This may be the upper member of same. This area was mapped last year by Dr. Gordon Taylor of the G.S.C. The broad vein is located on the south side of Bonanza Creek on the south limb of the major anticline and is a lead-silver vein about 4 feet wide extending up from about 6,000 feet to 6,800 elevation. The north exposure of the Eagle vein is nearly vertical and ropes are used to scale it. The vein starts at elevation _____ and stops at elevation _____, between these distances the width of the vein is about 10 feet on the average varying between 3 feet and 15 feet. The lower elevation on the Eagle vein is about 5,800 and the upper elevation is about 6,900. Above 6,900, the vein fans out into a series of smaller veins. This cliff is far too steep to start an adit from.



Surveyed, compiled, drawn and printed by the
Army Survey Establishment R.C.E. 1950-53.
Aerial photography by R.C.A.F. 1948.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION 31° 26' EAST
AT CENTRE OF SHEET, 1953
Annual magnetic change 5' westerly

DAVIS-KEAYS MINING CO. LTD.

BONANZA PROPERTY, TOAD RIVER, B.C.

J.F. MCINTYRE, P.ENG.
NOVEMBER, 1967.

Cash # 44,000 Trees MMR/68
+ 120,000 u/w 200,000 @ .75

Art Charpentier
Ken Jang
H.H. Williams (Spa)
Bob Keays
Jack McIntyre

Comp

Prop 750,000 Vendor
Cash @ 10 / 200,000 cash
25 @ 475,000
1,425,000 o/s

Participation offered @ 1.00/sh
Japs have no committment

TABLISHMENT R.C.E., 1949-54

TUCHODI LAKES

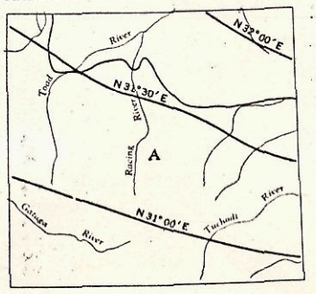
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1 : 250,000

1 Inch to 4 Miles Approximately

Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

THE DECLINATION OF THE COMPASS NEEDLE, 1954



The declination of the compass needle at any place along a red line is the declination given on that red line. At other places the declination is between those given on the neighbouring red lines; thus at the place marked A, the declination is between N. 31°E. and N. 31°30′E. The easterly declinations of the compass needle are decreasing 5 minutes annually.

DAVIS-KEAYS MINING CO. LTD. (N.P.L.)

BONANZA PROPERTY, TOAD RIVER, B.C.

PROPOSED ACCESS ROAD

MILE 442 TO PROPERTY

J.F. McINTYRE, P.ENG.

JANUARY, 1968.

FORT RELIANCE MINERALS LIMITED

REDSTONE MINES LIMITED — ELGIN PETROLEUM CORP. LTD.

YUKON LEAD-ZINC-SILVER PROJECT SCHEDULED FOR $74,000 PROGRAM - Fort Reliance Minerals Ltd. will ask shareholders approval of a 1968 programme which calls for increasing 100% its interest in the Redfort Syndicate zinc-lead-silver property in Yukon, 40 miles northeast of Watson Lake. The annual meeting March 15, will be asked also to approve the management's recommendation that Fort Reliance proceed this year to concentrate on this as the company's one major exploration project for this year. A $74,000 programme has been recommended.

Fort Reliance at this time has a 30% interest in the Redfort Syndicate holdings. An agreement has been made with the other 3 owners - Elgin Petroleum Corp., Redstone Mines and Impact Investments whereby Fort Reliance will acquire, given shareholder approval, all interest in the 352 - claim property by issuing 300,000 Fort Reliance treasury shares for the remaining 70%. All of these shares will be held in escrow.

Chief Assets of Reliance

To date, the principal assets of Fort Reliance Minerals are 226,012 shares of Gortdrum Mines Ltd. at cost of $31,045 (incl. 118,638 free shares) having market value at Dec. 31, 1967 of $450,824; 719,279 shares Cumont Mines at cost of $48,123, including 444,279 free shares, having market value of $159,940.

Gortdrum's open pit copper mine in Ireland is on production. Cumont, in which Reliance has 41%, has prospective holdings adjoining those of Newmont on Copper Mt., near Princeton, B.C.

The Yukon project claims surround the property of Liard River Mining Co. on which one zone has been delineated with reported indicated reserves of one million tons grading about 15% combined lead and zinc, and 1.8 oz. per ton of silver. On the syndicate claims in 1967, airborne geophysical surveys outlined 8 electrical conductors, the most impressive being a compound anomaly at least 1,000 feet long. Another of medium intensity has a length of about 5,000 feet and the other 6 are reported less interesting but require careful investigation on the ground. Consultants have recommended extensive ground geophysical surveys to check the airborne anomalies with a helicopter required to support the programme on a full time basis. Additional funds would be needed if diamond drilling is found to be warranted. Various financing atternatives are under consideration says J.A. Harquail, president.

Jointly with Nahanni Mines Ltd., in which Reliance has 360,000 shares of which 126,900 are escrowed, Reliance did work in Beaver Valley, 90 miles northeast of Pine Point Mines, N.W.T., under the name of "Uranium Joint Venture". Results were encouraging with further exploration planned.

Fort Reliance had income of $39,273 and expenses of $77,867 in 1967, the latter including $44,240 written off its investment in Nahanni Mines. Operating loss of $38,594 was nearly offset by a $37,147 gain on sale on investments. Working capital at end of 1967 was $72,311. Of the 5,000,000 shares authorized, 2,413,396 are issued.

DAVIS-KEAYS MINING CO.LTD.

RECENTLY FORMED COMPANY TO FURTHER EXPLORE CLAIMS IN CHURCHILL-MAGNUM AREA - Davis-Keays Mining Co.Ltd. was formed in June 1967, for the purpose of acquiring and exploring a property in the Churchill-Magnum-Racing River area of B.C., 80 miles west of Fort Nelson. The company has 5,000,000 shares authorized, administrative offices at 407 - 475 Howe St., Vancouver, registered office c/o A.H.Ainsworth, 625 - 925 West Georgia St., Vancouver.

Directors are: J.A.Charpentier, president, J.F.McIntyre,P.Eng., Ken Jang, Bob Keays, and H.L.Williams.

As a private company, some $130,000 has been raised and expended on the property with the next phase of work planned for the 1968 field season. The next phase of exploration will require additional financing and it is expected that a public offering will be made as the various authorities are issued.

A three mile tote road from the Magnum property was begun in 1967 and about half completed at the end of the season. Work in 1967 consisted mainly of hand-trenching, mapping and sampling of six veins with encouraging results. The 1968 season program will start early in May with the first job being completion of the road and erection of a more permanent camp. The program is under the direction of Dr.D.D.Campbell,P.Eng., and will include stripping, with bulldozer of a number of the known veins followed by sampling and a minimum of 5,000 feet of diamond drilling for the initial stage.

The consultant states that to justify an operation, sufficient tonnages of 3.5% copper ore must be developed to permit construction of a 1,000 ton per day plant. He states, "As a result of the work done on the property to date by Davis-Keays Mining Co.Ltd., the probability of finding the necessary tonnages of ore is considered to be good."

Exploration should test the continuity of the showings on five veins by stripping, mapping, and some preliminary diamond drilling with the objective of locating a series of ore shoots grading 3.5% along the indicated structures. The consultant states, "Two such potential ore shoots are already indicated by surface sampling, for a 500 foot length on the Harris vein and for 300 feet on the View zone."