

1971 KLAWLI RIVER PROJECT

CALIENTE MINING CORPORATION

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SUMMARY

The Klawli River Project consisting of 37 full and fractional claims is located in the north-central interior of British Columbia, about 65 air miles northwest of Ft. St. James, B.C.

A small follow-up road building, soil sampling and geological mapping program was undertaken during the 1971 field season to evaluate a potential soil anomaly outlined during the 1970 program. The anomaly proved to be spotty and discontinuous when sampled in detail and is partly overstaked by a second party.

However, since work has been done on the property and the fact that it is on trend with two other copper prospects to the southeast held by Falconbridge, the claims should be held for as long as assessment can be filed from the already completed work, or until some definite information on the Falconbridge properties suggests otherwise.



INTRODUCTION

During the 1970 field season a reconnaissance soil sampling, E-M and magnetometer survey was carried out on open ground to see if a structurally favorable area had any potential for the development of an ore body. A group of 64 claims was staked to cover the southern half of the prospect area. These were the EM claims. A small copper geochemical soil anomaly was discovered in the northeast portion of the prospect area. During March and August, 1971, the Ginny claims were staked to cover this potential anomaly.

During 1971 six miles of access road was built from the lake shore to the Ginny claims. Three miles of fill-in soil sampling and geological mapping was carried out to substantiate the potential anomaly.

During the 1971 season, mapping revealed that the potential soil anomaly had not been covered by the Ginny 1-32 claims, due to deep snow at the time of staking. In August, 1971, the Ginny 33-44 were staked to cover this potential anomaly, but upon later investigation it was discovered that prior staking by an outside party had covered this anomaly.

LOCATION

The Klawli River Project property is located in the Omineca Mining Division of north-central British Columbia. The property is accessible by float plane from Ft. St. James, B.C., which lies 65 miles distance to the southeast. The Ginny claims are located approximately three miles north of the east end of Tchentlo Lake, and just west of the Klawli River. Access from the lake to the claims is by vehicular road, which starts three miles west of the east end of Tchentlo Lake.

The topography consists of undulating ground covered with second growth pine and alder and willow thickets.

<u>CLAIMS</u>

The EM claims 1-45, 47 and 51-68 have been included as part of the Nation Copper Joint Venture properties. The Ginny 1-44 are covered in this report. The Ginny 1-32 and Ginny 43 and portions of Ginny 37, 38, 41 and 44 are valid. Ginny claims 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40 and 42 may be invalid due to overstaking on prior valid claims. The Ginny claims are valid to 1972 and assessment work may be filed to validate them to at least 1973 anniversary dates.

CONTROL & SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

During the 1970 season a flagged-chained base line was blazed for 6 miles from the east end of Tchentlo Lake on a bearing N20^OW. East-west sample

lines spaced 1000 feet apart were compass-paced and flagged 5000 feet on either side of this base line. Soil samples and E-M and magnetometer readings were taken at 200 foot intervals along the sample line.

GEOLOGY

Outcrop is extremely scarce on this property but what is available, mainly south of the claims and along the Klawli River, shows the rock to be fresh granodiorite made up of quartz, feldspars and biotite. A general northwesterly late fracture pattern is evident.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

<u>E-M</u>

A Ronka E-M unit was employed, using Jim Creek, Washington, as the remote transmitter.

The data from the E-M unit was filtered using a modified Fraser Filter Method; that is, all lines are plotted as though traversed eastward, and the formulae (A+B) - (C+D) applied to subsequent readings A, B, C, D, with the resultant sum plotted in the middle of the group, i.e. between B and C. The positive sums are contoured with the high peaks being anomalous.

No significant anomalies were outlined by this work although the northwesterly structural trend was confirmed.

Magnetometer

A McPhar G-100 unit was used with base stations established along the base line for diurnal drift corrections. This survey was carried out during 1970. The resultant magnetic contour map from this survey shows only a regional down gradient towards the north.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A slight increase in copper content was picked up in the soils during 1970 on the east side of the baseline between 310+00N and 340+00N. These copper values are not excessively high being between 150 and 250 ppm. However, they are anomalous in relation to the area sampled. During the 1971 program, fill-in lines were run to check the continuity of this potential anomaly. The results were discouraging with only two samples assaying about 150 ppm.

Since the region is covered in deep glacial drift, it is concluded that these high sporadic soil values are caused by copper rich erratics, and that no significance can be placed on the scattered high values.

CONCLUSIONS

No significant anomalies were obtained from the reconnaissance work carried out during 1970 and the detailed work of 1971. The regional airborne magnetometer surveys also show no marked anomalies. However, to the southeast, along the regional strike, Falconbridge Nickel Corp. Ltd. have been drilling, and plan to continue drilling in 1972. Also, between the Ginny claims and the Falconbridge ground a bornite showing outcrops just above the east bank of the Klawli River. Although the Klawli River Valley is postulated to be the surface expression of a right lateral fault, the Ginny claims lie on strike with the above mentioned two properties, which gives the Klawli claims some locational value.

RECOMMENDATIONS

With its locational advantage and its newly discovered value as a diversion to other companies while Cyprus carries out work to the western part of Tchentlo Lake, I recommend that the Ginny claims be held as long as the 1971 work will allow. I also recommend that no further work be done on the property other than administrative work required for assessment filing, unless spectacular success is achieved by the groups on neighbouring ground.

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