821184

# QUESNEL LAKE PROJECT

BC-10

## Report on Shiko Group

(93-A/6 W½)

INTRODUCTION:

The Shiko Group consists of 16 Mineral Claims, staked by Kerr Addison Mines in May, 1968, to cover an aeromagnetic anomaly. A brief reconnaissance was done in conjunction with the staking by Robert Thorburn and Ted LaRose. The entire claim block was thoroughly prospected by Wilf Christian and Cap Cornwell during Sept. 21st to October 5th, 1968. The writer visited the property and examined the showings on October 9th, 1968 accompanied by the prospectors.

LOCATION: (52°28' Lat./ 121°30' Long.)

The claim block is located about one mile north of Shiko Lake, and about one mile southwest of Mitchell Bay on Quesnel Lake. It is accessible by road, approximately 40 miles from the villages of 150-Mile House or McLeese Lake, both on Highway #97. Cariboo Bell copper property is 10 miles to the northwest.

TOPOGRAPHY & VEGETATION:

The area shows a relief of about 500 feet with hills up to 3,300' in elevation. Recent logging and fire burns have made some areas difficult to traverse. Rock exposures are fair and most of the ground appears to be thinly covered by drift, organic soil and/or moss.

GEOLOGY:

Dark green pyroxene-bearing andesitic agglomerate, breccia, and flows with minor tuffs are the main country rocks within the claim block and of the area. On the property these rocks are intruded by an oblong-shaped diorite accompanied by syenite, with parts grading into monzonite.

The agglomerate and breccia are coarse-grained with well developed crystals of pyroxene. Flows are generally siliceous and hard. The biotite diorite is fine-grained and the orange-pink syenite is medium-grained. All of these rocks show little or no alteration.

MINERALIZATION:

The country rocks contain minor amounts of pyrite and a trace of chalcopyrite. At and near the intrusive contact, the andesitic rocks are highly pyritized. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite and malachite occur in scattered showings along the contact. Pyrite occurs as disseminations in both rocks and in joint planes in the volcanics. Chalcopyrite occurs as disseminations in both rocks and in tiny pink feldspar dykes leading from the intrusive into the volcanics.

The main showing is on the eastern contact which forms a ridge running southwest on claims #6 and 11. A similar occurrence was found on a small showing south of the property, immediately southwest of the #1 Post of claim #15 and 16. Chalcopyrite with epidote is found within andesitic rocks on the location line of claim #13 and 14. Chalcopyrite occurs only with epidote and the latter is not common. The exposure is small in an area covered by overburden.

Traces of chalcopyrite were found in diorite drift rocks on Shiko #6 and in volcanic drift rocks on Shiko #1. No molybdenum or other valuable mineral was noted.

An AEM magnetometer was used in tracing the underlying rocks. Andesitic rocks show a reading of 2000 - 3000 gammas, syenite 3500 - 4000 gammas, and the diorite 5000 - 6000 gammas. Higher AEM readings are obtained over the rock contacts. The exposed contact on Shiko #6 and 11 gave the highest reading; 9500 gammas over the altered volcanic and 6500 gammas over the diorite.

SOIL AND SILT SAMPLING:

Soil samples were collected along the traverse lines, concentrated near rock contacts and in areas showing mineralization. Silts were obtained from the many small streams which drain away from the intrusive .

Geochemical results show a background of about 15 ppm Cu and 20 ppm Mo, a few isolated copper highs near known mineralization, and with a group of four samples assaying 105 - 145 ppm Cu. The latter comprises of 2 soil and 2 silt samples taken along an east-west road over a distance of 1100 feet across Mineral Claims Shiko #9 and 10. One silt sample taken from a northerly flowing stream 1100' south of the above road assayed 435 ppm Cu. No samples were taken within the area between this and the other four anomalous locations.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

The property is located in a copper mineralized area. Rock outcrops are numerous and a few exposures show minor chalcopyrite mineralization. Evidence of a significant copper deposit is lacking in that neither the country rocks nor the intrusives contain much more than sparse and scattered mineralization. Also, the intrusives show little or no alteration. The few scattered geochemical highs further substantiate this conclusion. Since the overburden appears to be relatively shallow and contains much drift rock and residual soils, the geochemical results should be a reliable indicator.

One area requires further study. The ground around the corner posts of mineral claims No's Shiko 9, 10, 11 and 12, and eastward to the property boundary should be soil sampled in a grid pattern. This is to check the anomalous copper values obtained along the road. Additional work will depend on the results of the survey.

No further work is recommended for the other mineral claims at present.

(signed)

Fred Chow.

FC/lk