

FEB 21 1973

821948

Property Exam

93 G.115

Tabor Lake, Prince George Area, BC

To:

November 10, 1972

From:

Magnetic Anomaly

Subject

MAGNETIC ANOMALY

Nov 10 1972

J.H.S.  
P.M.K.  
G.M.H.  
R.D.S.  
B.C.B.  
I.D.B.  
M.D.R.  
J.H.F.



Centered one mile east of Tabor Lake is a circular magnetic feature with a diameter of about 4 miles, that is suggestive of an underlying granitic intrusive mass. It is outlined on government aeromagnetic map 93G. This feature lies within 10 miles of a mapped intrusion that is similar in age (190-200 My) to the Endako, Gibraltar and Highland Valley intrusive masses. Three mineral occurrences are within the anomaly - there are (a) an MoS<sub>2</sub> - py (b) an MoS<sub>2</sub> - chy - py - pyrhh - bismuthinite - tungsten and (c) a py - pyrhh - chy occurrence. The evidence for an unmapped or unexposed intrusion was fairly strong and justified an examination. On October 26 and 17, 1972 I traversed the area and examined an assessment report on MoS<sub>2</sub> - Chy - W occurrence.

Topographically, the area consists of rounded hills with a maximum relative relief of 600 ft but averaging much less. A forest fire in the mid 1960s has destroyed the timber cover making traversing and location of outcrop in higher elevation relatively easy.

Mineralization was first discovered in this area early in the 1920s. A short adit was driven on the Py-MoS<sub>2</sub> occurrence on Corless Creek and hand stripping on the Py-chy showing during the 1930s. The W-MoS<sub>2</sub> showing was not discovered until 1963. Between 1963 and 1967 Canex, Amax, and Noranda examined the W-MoS<sub>2</sub> occurrence and one of these companies carried out regional silting and prospecting as well as mapping the geology on a reconnaissance basis. In 1967 Union Carbide optioned a block of claims which covered the Py-MoS<sub>2</sub> and the W-MoS<sub>2</sub> occurrences. They mapped the geology, bulldozed several trenches and put down 3 diamond drill holes - two holes were 200 feet deep and the third was 400 feet. No intrusive rocks were encountered.

In the N.E. central core of the aeromagnetic anomaly between 41608 and 41808 <sup>contours,</sup> rocks consists of an assemblage of black argillites, andesites, tuffs and agglomerates. These have been hornfelsed (the degree depending on the susceptibility of the rock to the development of hornfels) to a fine grained purplish rock.

Adesitic dykes and narrow finger-like injections of granitic material occur within the hornfelsed rocks. The location of one drill site was found near a small Beaver pond, which is the source of one branch Corliss Creek. The pond, creek and main fracture directions follow a N 30° - 40° east trend. Topography likely reflects a north-easterly fault. Rocks at the drill site are andesite, andesitic tuffs and argillites with skarn (?) on fractures accompanied by py, pyrhh, and traces of chy. Bismuthinite and scheelite are reported - these minerals were not found.==

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To: W. M. Sirola

November 10, 1972

From: J. C. Lund

Subject: REPORT ON AN EXAMINATION OF THE TABOR LAKE AEROMAGNETIC ANOMALY  
NEAR PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.

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KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

MEMO

VANCOUVER OFFICE

DATE FEB. 19/73

TO: GLEN HOBBS

FROM: Wm SROGA

SUBJECT: AGREEMENT ASSUMING

NELM PRINCE GEORGE

Glen,

For you files. of  
moderate interest only.

Bill

This is an interesting situation  
developed by John Lund. I  
recommend that we complete the  
suggested geochemical work in the  
area. Lund.



About 700 feet S 30° W of the drill site on the south east side of Corliss Creek is the old adit. The adit is now caved at the entrance. Rocks at the entrance are hornfelsed volcanic rocks that are overlain to the east by easterly dipping hornfelsed sediments. The volcanic rocks are cut by quartz veins that carry traces of pyrite and molybdenite. Molybdenite occurs sparingly on fracture surfaces.

Further to the south, possibly 600 feet from the adit is an outcrop of a fine grained granodiorite. The rock is medium to fine grained with up to 20% mafic minerals, 12% to 15% quartz and 1% to 2% pyrrhotite. Pyrite is a minor constituent.

About 200 to 400 feet south of the granodiorite is an outcrop of coarse altered quartz porphyry that is cut by narrow barren quartz veins. Cubes and pyritohedrons of pyrite occur sparsely disseminated throughout the rocks. There is less than 2% outcrop on this slope.

About three miles N 10° E of the hornfelsed area on Tabor Minor Mountain rocks are black argillites and tuffaceous sediments. Both are cut by quartz porphyry granitic dykes. The invaded rocks are mineralized with up to 2% finely disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite with sparse chalcopyrite. All rocks are cut by relatively barren quartz veins - mineralization is confined mainly to the intruded rocks.

Two miles S 10° E of Tabor Minor rocks exposed at the Forest Lookout are black argillites. These carry a little pyrite.

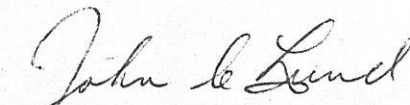
#### Conclusion:

Evidence in the form of hornfels, the presence of skarn minerals as well as small dykes and masses of granodiorite and quartz porphyry indicates fairly conclusively that the magnetics do reflect an underlying intrusion. The hornfels straddles a north easterly structural break - this break could be related to the top of the underlying intrusion, producing a channelway for mineralizing solutions which deposited the tungsten, molybdenite and chalcopyrite.

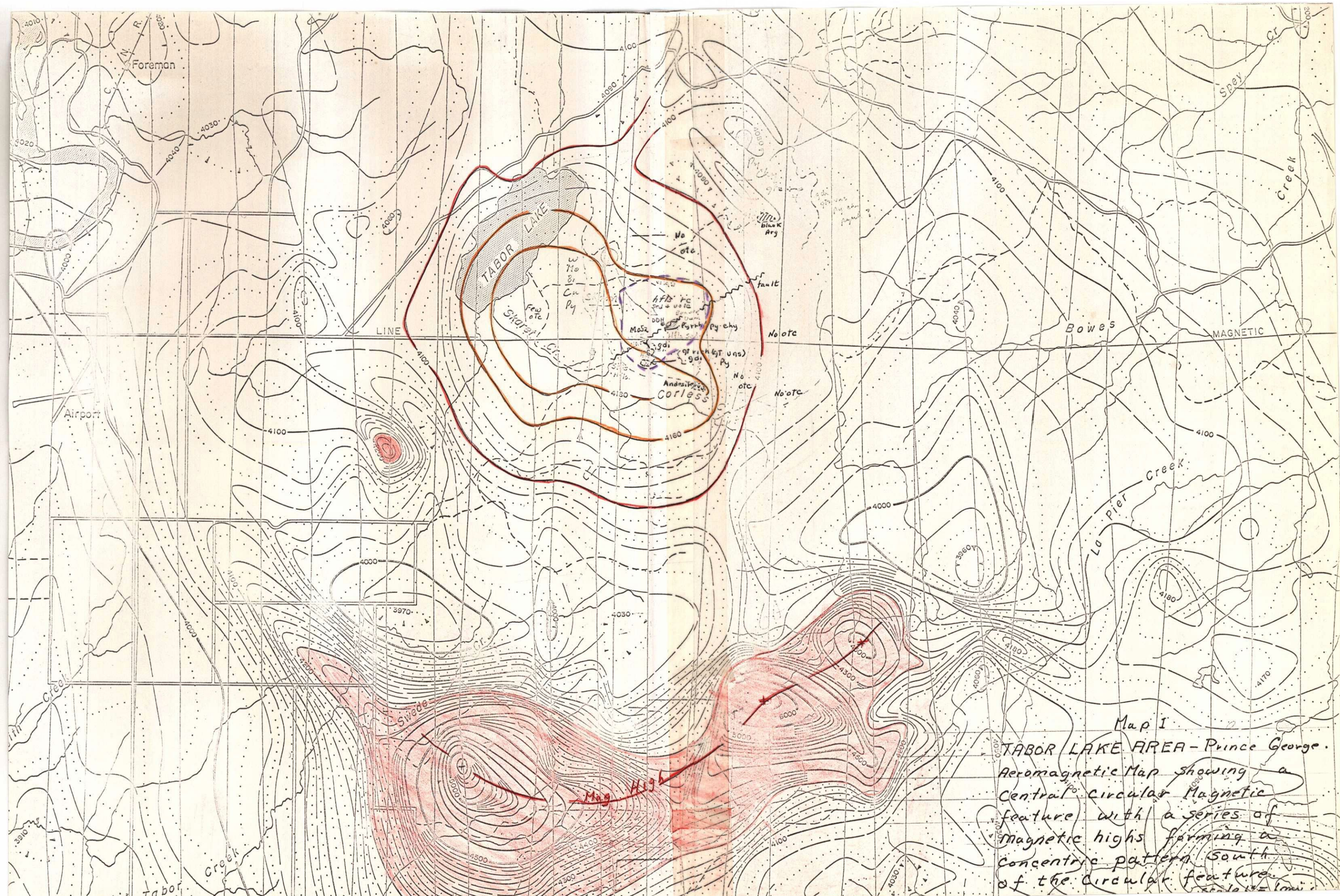
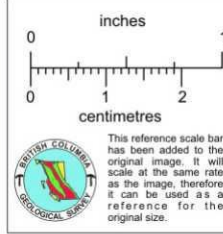
Only about 20% of the area, and this is mainly at higher elevations, is outcrop. Large areas remain that could be explored by intensive silt sampling of all streams draining the peripheries and central core of the magnetic anomaly. The intensive silt programme should outline high copper areas if such exist, which could then be covered by a detailed soil survey. The black argillites may have a higher copper content than the other rocks, hence geology should be mapped in conjunction with the ~~geology~~ *geochem. survey*.

The area is moderately interesting and could be considered for a short project. I suggest we consider it for an early spring project.

Estimated time to complete the silting is two weeks for two men with one man doing geology. It could work in well with the May 1 to May 20th period prior to embarking on a primary project.

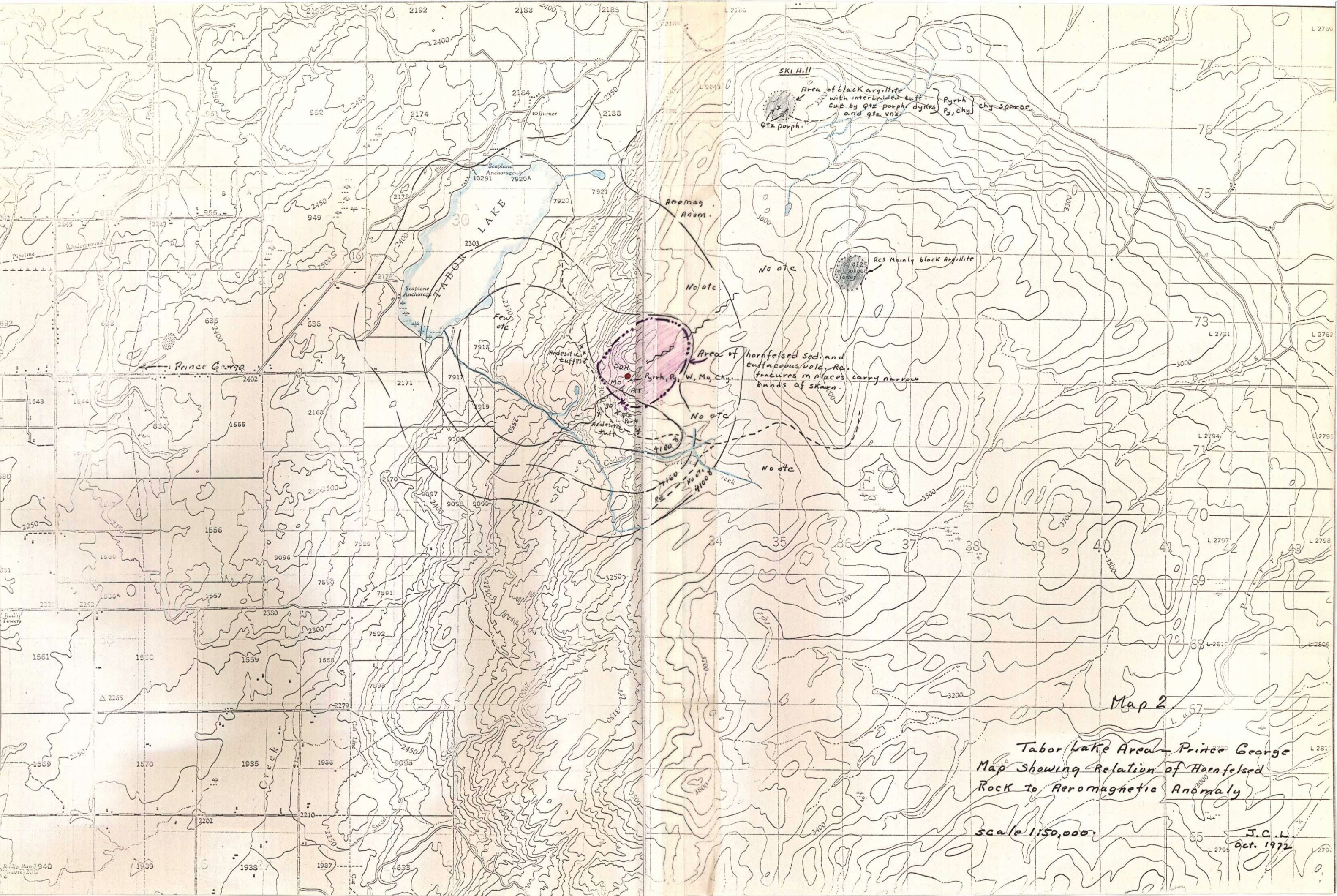
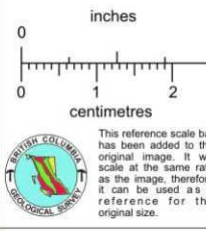
  
John C. Lund





Map 1  
 TABOR LAKE AREA - Pince George.  
 Aeromagnetic Map showing a  
 central circular magnetic  
 feature with a series of  
 magnetic highs forming a  
 concentric pattern south  
 of the circular feature.





Ski Hill  
 Area of black argillite with interbedded tuff cut by Qtz porph. dykes and qtz vns  
 Pyrrh, chys, sparse

Rcs Mainly black Argillite

Area of hornfelsed sed. and tuffaceous volc. Rcs. fractures in places carry narrow bands of skarn  
 Pyrrh, W, Mo, Chy.

Aeromag Anom.

No etc

No etc

No etc

RS - No. 41000

Map 2

Tabor Lake Area - Prince George  
 Map Showing Relation of Hornfelsed Rock to Aeromagnetic Anomaly

scale 1:50,000

J.C.L.  
 Oct. 1972