

TO : P.M. KAVANAGH.

FROM : W.M. SIROLA.

DATE : October 4th, 1965.

SUBJECT MONTHLY REPORT - SEPTEMBER, 1965.

Following is a summary of our September exploration activities:

BRITISH COLUMBIA

(1) HAUTETE CREEK GROUP:

Limited self-potential work was done on anomaly "A", which is the E.M. anomaly located on the north boundary of Kam No. 19 Mineral Claim. This work indicated that the anomaly is probably not caused by graphitic schist and that the source of the anomaly is fairly close to surface. Maximum intensities on the two lines run across the anomaly ranged from 200 - 300 millivolts.

The soil and silt samples collected from the vicinity of the E.M. anomaly were shipped to the X-Ray Lab. in Toronto for copper and zinc determinations. The maximum copper value found was 100 p.p.m., and the maximum zinc content was 150 p.p.m. Of the sixteen samples analysed by the X-Ray method, only one sample could be said to be truly anomalous in copper, and none of the zinc samples reflected anything but background values. For all practical purposes then, no geochemical anomaly exists in the vicinity of the conductor. In all probability the conductor is caused by a fairly massive pyrite occurrence, or by slightly carbonaceous, cherty sediments. Despite the evidence to date, however, we are not prepared to dismiss entirely the possible merits of this particular anomaly.

A second E.M. conductor, anomaly "B", was found on Kam No. 27 Mineral Claim. This claim is on the southwest corner of the Kam 1 - 36 group and is on the northeast corner of Noranda's Haut Group. We have enclosed a plan showing the location of these anomalies in relation to the Noranda claims.

The E.M. anomaly located on Kam No. 27 M.C. has a length of approximately 1,000 ft. and a width between Zero contours of 1,200 ft. The maximum amplitude is -20° and the ratios of $\frac{L.F.}{H.F.}$ are in the order of 0.8 in the centre of the

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anomaly but become more divergent on the north and south fringes of the anomaly.

One line, No. 20 S., was checked with S.P. equipment and indicated a broad but weak (77 millivolts max.) anomaly coinciding with the E.M. anomaly.

Seven soil samples were collected in the vicinity of the anomaly and tested with the rubeanic copper kit. These samples showed only traces of copper.

The weak self-potential response, coupled with the strong E.M. anomaly and the essentially negative soil samples, suggests that the anomaly is caused by massive pyrite which is too deeply buried to give much self-potential response, or that the pyrite is not oxidizing due to the very wet, swampy nature of the ground. Alternatively, the anomaly may be caused by carbonaceous cherty sediments.

No magnetic data has, as yet, been received for anomaly "B", and we have requested that magnetics over anomaly "A" be repeated.

Both anomalies should be tested by a gravity meter.