SHEET NO._____

FILE NO._____

J. R. WILLIAMS & SON LTD

PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS

580 NELSON STREET

VANCOUVER 2, B.C.

MUTUAL 5-5821

104J 1AA 4/4B

File #175248/250 Property Submission - Toad River 104J/09

826056

July 27th 19 59

RESULTS of Assays made on samples of ore submitted by: Prospectors' Airways

MARK	Gold Ozs.	Silver Ozs.	Copper %	Lead %	Zinc %	Molybd. %
709-BC	0.005					
710-BC	0.015	0.75	0.05	0.35	Trace	1.46
711-BC	Trace					

A		N
	W.S.R.	
	G.A.C.	
	G.H.M.	
	E.O.C.	
	H.A.P.	
	R.D.S.	
	B.C.B.	
	E.L.D.	
	J.L.B.	
	E.C.J.	

July 22nd, 1959

Remarks: These are samples submitted by the Tuya -Toad prospecting team. 709-711 are specimen samples sent in for test from outcrops vicinity of Buck Gulch junction with Dease Ck: approx 58-38: 130-11. Rock is iron stained schistose sed.

710 is a selected grab sample to determine the mineral content of rock on Snow Peak 58-27: 130-28. Three types of rock were enclosed in the general sample: all contained some visible MoS2. These were:

1) iron stained biotite granite with minor MoS2
2) one inch qtz veins in intrusive host rock with MoS2 visible on both contacts
3) finely disseminated MoS2 in an unidentified rock, probably a sediment.

Note: Molyb. assay is element Mo

Assays made by J. Moore

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INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

104 J.

FROM R. Macrae DATE July 27th, 1959

TO E. O. Chisholm SUBJECT Interim report

MESSAGE

(TO BE COMPLETED IN TRIPLICATE)

A		N
✓	W.S.R.	✓
	G.A.C.	
	G.H.M.	
✓	E.O.C.	✓
	H.A.P.	
	R.D.S.	
	B.C.B.	
	E.L.D.	
	J.I.B.	
	E.C.J.	

Dear Ted:

Visited the prospecting team at West Cody Lake last Wed. and in view of the find they had made, we washed out the Little Tuya part of the programme and they are going back into the Snow Peaks to do some further prospecting. (Erik Ostensoe's semi-monthly report- copy attached refers)

I have enclosed a map of the Dease Lake area, marking the places referred to for easy reference.

I brought out a number of samples. The gold and copper samples do not look interesting: the molybdenite samples look quite interesting. They are out for assay here at Williams and, while they will not be representative, they will give an indication, of the MoS_2 content.

The plan is to prospect the area around Snow Peak for a further eight days, and stake the molybdenum showing they have found if a better one cannot be located. The team will be Watson on the 30th of July and I'll be talking to one of them on that date. If the showings look better and more extensive than first inspection has shown, plan is to split Erik off and have him do further work in the area, at which time I'll go in and have a good look at it. Otherwise, if the claims are covering a showing of medium interest, the team will go to the Toad area and work over the Ram Ck-Wolf Ck area for three weeks, searching for the Chalcopyrite in quartzite, they found in float form , last fall.

Copy in Barite File PAA 3/1

I staked the fraction adjoining the Heavy Lode Barite No 3 as instructed and staked also one other claim south west of the heavyLode Barite No 3. Will try and have a talk with Johnson at Fort St John, enroute north.

Note: In Erik's report, reference is made to an extensive - "significant' is the word used- copper mineral-ization on page three, bottom of the page. Please subdue any interest in this one until I get an assay. I am fairly certain this is mariposite, but have a composite sample out for assay at Whse. Subdue the interest for political reasons, Ted. This is a good team: they are real travellers and I don't want to destroy their enthusiasm, but I think they are wrong and I have a case of

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TO..... SUBJECT.....

MESSAGE

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beer riding onthe results of the assay.

Understand, Canol Metal Mines are not finding any molyb beyond the first and only intersection in the adit-tunnel. Fort Relaince are having difficulty tracing the copper mineral-down dip, have lost it at the south end.

McKenzie Syndicate have a Boyles Drill Crew moving in to the tungsten showing onthe YT/NWT bdry this week.

Regards

Encl: Roderick Macrae

104 J

July 22, 1959.

Semi-Monthly Report # 3

From July 5 until July 22 prospecting was carried out in the French Range and Snow Peaks area west of Dease Lake, B.C. Despite poor weather good progress was made and efforts were rewarded.

A base was established at Killarney Lake and a supply cache at Little Dease Lake. Traverses into the Mt. Rath and Slate Creek areas revealed only the most uninteresting schist, shale and limestone horizons and further work in the area was suspended. A two-week traverse with dogs served to cover Johnson Knolls, Dease Creek, Buck Gulch and parts of Mt. McLeod, Snow Peaks and Cody Lakes regions.

Johnson Knolls is largely limestone with some siliceons shales. Large pieces of copper-stained float similar to those mentioned in Semi-Monthly Report # 2 were found on the south shoulder but could not be traced. Erratic iron-staining in shales was found to be due to disseminated pyrite, with very minor chalcopyrite.

Some time was lost finding a suitable ford on Dease Creek. Abundant evidence of past, and some recent, placer mining activity was found. Again, copper-stained float was found in the stream-bed. Some yellow-weathering siliceons limestone outcrops on the north side of the valley one mile upstream from Buck Gulch carry very minor malachite. These rocks appear to be part of the gold-bearing Dease Series of limestone, shale, schist and quartzite. An oxidized iron zone in shale near the mouth of Buck Gulch was sampled and may be assayed for gold.

Buck Gulch is a narrow defile cut through the Dease Series. Two ditches and a wagon road parallel it for four

104 J

miles. A large "jadeite" boulder was found in the creek bed not far from its confluence with Dease Creek. About 3/4 miles upstream and on the east side is an outcrop of syenitic rock with minette border (?) phases. Feldspars are chalky and hornblendes chloritic. Chalcopyrite crystals up to ½ inch diameter are irregularly disseminated through parts of the syenite. Malachite staining is fairly abundant. Rust-stained weathered surfaces may have numerous pyrite crystal molds. It is thought that the body is a type of pegmatite. The prospectors were not impressed by this occurrence but there are remote possibilites that this intrusion is increasingly attractive at depth.

Near the south end of the wagon road a peridotite body was discovered. Outcrops extend eastward from Buck Gulch for approximately one mile then give way to siliceons shales with abundant quartz veins. The body was carefully prospected but asbestos fibre was scarce and less than 1/1 6 inches long. Some specimens were quite rich in magnetite.

No other outcrops of interest were found north of Snow Peaks area. Snow Peak, elevation 6348 feet, is the highest point between Tuya River and Dease Lake. North and east of the peak is a granitic stock which outcrops fairly continuously over an area of 8 square miles. Surrounding this is an extensive skarn zone. The area was not thoroughly prospected in the time available but molybdenite, chalcopyrite, bornite, malachite, galena, marcasite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and unidentified sulfide minerals were found.

The intrusion is a medium-grained biotite-hornblende granite. One part is massive and black-weathering; other parts are jointed and weather ligh grey to buff. The latter portions are of considerable interest. Many joint faces are iron-stained. This is due to medium-grained pyrite. It appears that in almost all cases the pyrite is accompanied by varying amounts of molybdenite. Molybdenite also

seems to occur along joints without pyrite. The occurrences are in the form of small (about 1/8 inches) flakes or in large ($\frac{1}{2}$ inches and larger) rosettes. Advanced oxidation and hard breaking characteristics of the host rock make estimation of sulfide content difficult but it would seem that average specimens compare very favorably with molybdenite float which Northwest Exploration is attempting to trace in the Chutine River Area, B.C.

In addition to mineralization along joints, quartz veins in the granite carry abundant and very impressive molybdenite; sometimes galena and pyrite are also present.

Further prospecting of the granite for molybdenite and of quartz veins for molybdenite and galena is, in the opinion of the prospectors, warranted, particularly in the area half way between the peaks 6348 feet and 5985 feet high respectively (see Dease Lake Map, 104J). In this area, just above timberline, the best occurrences have been found, joints are most closely spaced and quartz stringers are most numerous. No prospecting has been done below timberline. Molybdenite is known to occur in talus across at least 2000 feet horizontally and in outcrops at least 500 feet removed from one another vertically.

The skarn zone represents the contact aureole produced by the intrusion of the granite body and its associated dykes into impure siliceons (?) limestones. The greatest part of the zone consists of reddish-purple garnetiferous rock. There is much iron staining. Parts of this zone, particularly around Snow Peak, were carefully prospected. Sulfides were found but in small amounts. Fine-grained molybdenite was found in the garnetiferous rock along, but not in, a quartz vein. This was in float (or talus) about one mile south of the main molybdenite occurrence. No attempt has been made to trace it.

What is thought to be significant copper mineralization

occurs outside the red garnet zone. It is similar to the float mentioned previously. The host rock is siliceous, with a yellow cast, and weathers orange. This may be garnet also. Malachite is present throughout but in varying amounts. Specimens are almost totally green or flecked with green. Other specimens have disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. Bornite may also be present.

The horizon was identified in outcrops four miles apart along the north side of the Snow Peaks. The more westerly outcrop is exposed in a slope partially covered by talus and is about six feet wide. One of the other outcrops is on a mound 300 feet long and 200 feet wide on the north shoulder of 5985 foot peak. 1000 feet NW is a similar moundlike outcrop 200 feet long and 150 feet wide. 1000 feet NE of the first mound is a bench-like outcrop 100 feet long. All outcrops occur in otherwise drift covered areas. The trace of the outcrops is NW-SE and similar-looking rock was observed with binoculars, but not prospected, in two places in the valley east of 5985' peak.

The prospectors feel that this occurrence is definitely too attractive to abandon without further work and possibly some trenching and system-atic sampling is warranted.

Northwest of Snow Peaks the rocks are limey black shales and slates, probably the same as, but less metamorphosed than, the Dease Creek area rocks. Barren white quartz veins are common throughout.

Two miles southeast of West Cody Lake is the asbestos showing staked by M.M. Asp on July 3, 1958 and tied onto (??) by Cassiar Asbestos Corp. on October 1, 1958. What appears to be the main showing consists of talc-y slip fibre up to one inch long and short but similar cross? fibre in greywacke. The fibre has been exposed over parts of a 200 foot outcrop.

Along the south edge of a wide meadow and apparently covered by Asp's "Blue" Group M.C.'s are outcrops which can be described as an "opalized serpentine". Small green flecks were noted. These look like annabergite but do not react with dimethyl glyoxime powder. Considerable dark black peridotite float was found in the meadow.

Samples of most of the mineral occurrences mentioned are being forwarded to the Whitehorse Office. Three, and possibly four, assays will be done.

Erik. A. Ostensoe.