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COWICHAN - M467  
REPORT COVERING FOLLOW-UP OF  
1977 STREAM DETRITUS SAMPLING IN THE  
COWICHAN LAKE AREA

January to May 1978 Inclusive

NTS 92C/16 92C/15

Victoria Mining Division

by

G. W. Laforme  
Geologist

for

Chevron Standard Limited  
Minerals Staff  
901-355 Burrard Street  
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 2G8

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## INTRODUCTION

In September 1977, 62 bulk samples of stream detritus were collected, each separated into 19 fractions and analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn and in some cases Mo. A microscopic examination of one or more fractions from each sample was carried out.

A preliminary evaluation of the results obtained indicated sample sites C39, C42, C44, C57, and C58 being geochemically anomalous in Cu. Gold was reported present in samples C24 and C42. Scheelite in a significant quantity was visible under ultra violet light in sample C35.

This survey was an initial attempt to determine the reason for the anomalies produced by the above sampling program.

SUMMARY

	<u>SAMPLES COLLECTED</u>			
	<u>Bulk</u>	<u>Panned</u>	<u>Rock</u>	<u>Soil</u>
<u>January 31 - February 2 with Pat Henry</u>				
Field checking Parker Creek flowing into north end of Tuck Lake Fig. 1	GL-78-A1-A4	GL-78-A1-A4		
Field checking Shaw Creek see Sketch Fig. 2	-B2-B8	-P1-P8		
<u>March 27 - March 31 with Bill Howell</u>				
Field checking tributaries into main Shaw Creek from one creek below Dry Creek to east fork and upper tribu- taries of east fork of Shaw Creek see Sketch Fig. 3				
<u>April 3 - April 6 with Bill Howell</u>				
Field checking Marguerite Creek Fig. 3				C1
Field checking Tenas Creek Fig. 5				R5
Field checking Gold Creek (tributary of Meade Creek) Minor Au, Rhodonite float see Sketch Fig. 4				
<u>April 10-13 and April 19 with Jim Chapman</u>				
Field checking Marguerite Creek Fig.3				
Field checking Robertson Creek Fig.6	-B 9-B11	-P 9-P11		
Field checking Granite Creek Fig.5	-B12-B14	-P12-P14	R9	551-5511
Field checking northward flowing tributary of east fork Shaw Creek see Sketch Fig.3	-B19,B20	-P19,P20		

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Tenas Creek should be thoroughly prospected along the Bonanza volcanics, Quatsino? limestone interface.
2. The scheelite anomaly associated with portions of the east fork and the north fork of Shaw Creek could well be produced by the scheelite contained in already discovered widely spaced quartz veins within the Sicker volcanics. A field check should be made to determine if there is a sufficient concentration to warrant further work.
3. Of somewhat lower priority are Parker Creek and its tributaries and the east fork of Robertson Creek.
4. Bulk sampling of stream detritus should be extended upstream along the Little Nitinat River.

*J. M. Laforme*  
*May . 1978.*

### FIELD METHODS

Sample site C35 (Shaw Creek) was revisited and a panned sample confirmed the presence of scheelite. Both bulk and panned samples were collected from seven sites as shown on Fig. 2. Further prospecting and panning, with field examination under U/V light, defined an area of interest (Fig. 3) as the source. A night traverse was successful in finding float containing scheelite, associated with quartz veins cutting across fine grained chloritized pyroclastic members of the Sicker Group.

Sample site C42 (Parker Creek) was revisited and a panned sample taken. Upstream 3 bulk and 3 panned samples were obtained. No gold was observed but a microscopic examination of these samples confirmed the presence of copper minerals (chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite) and zinc (sphalerite) at sites A2, A3 and A4 (Fig. 1).

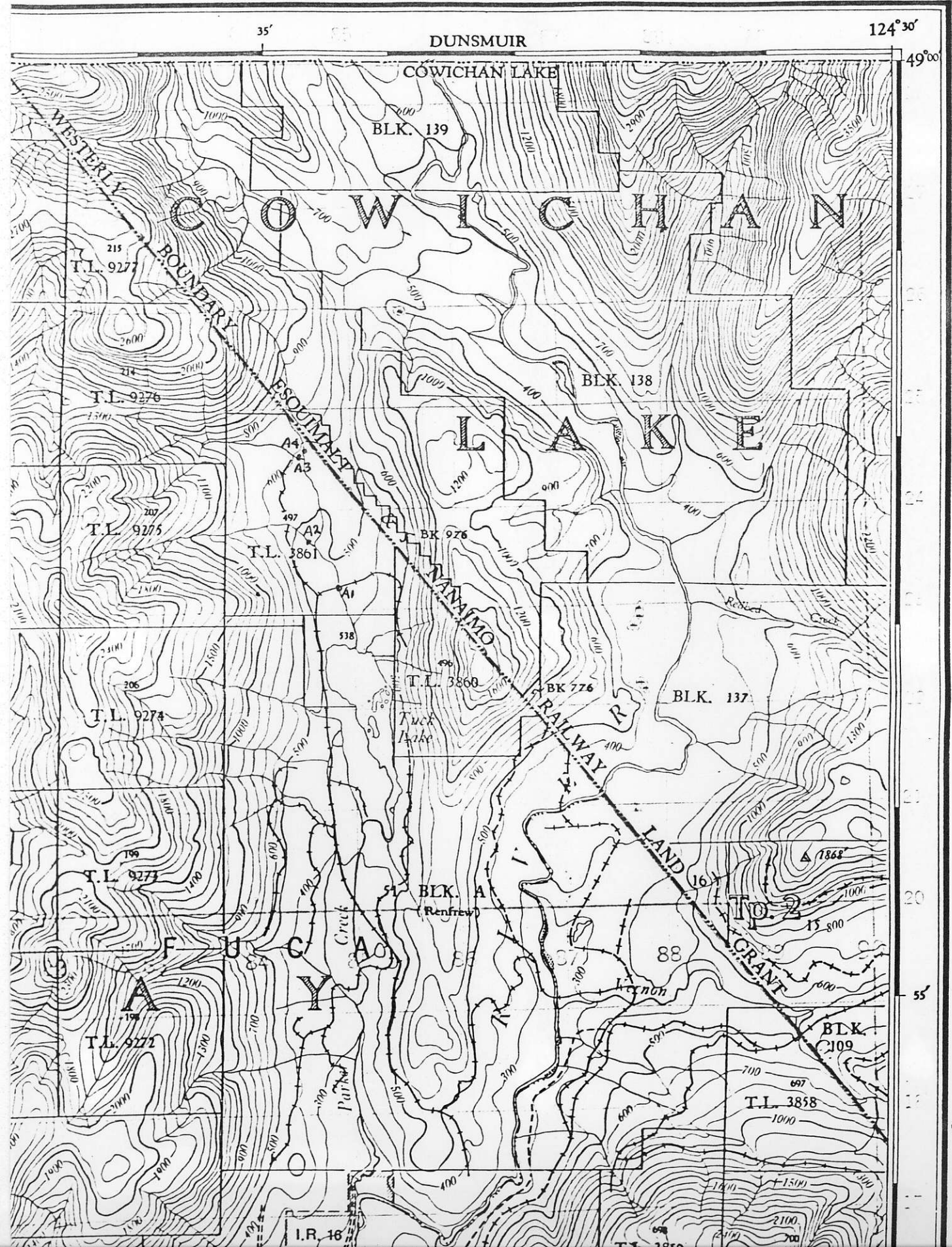
Sample site C58 (Granite Creek) was prospected and sampled. Little of interest was found. Minor chalcopyrite with associated malachite was noted in a fracture in basalt.

Site C57 (Tenas Creek) was prospected upstream from the main logging haul road to the next bridge across Tenas Creek (approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile). No mineralized float was found. Two limestone members each approximately 20' thick are exposed just below the upper logging road bridge.

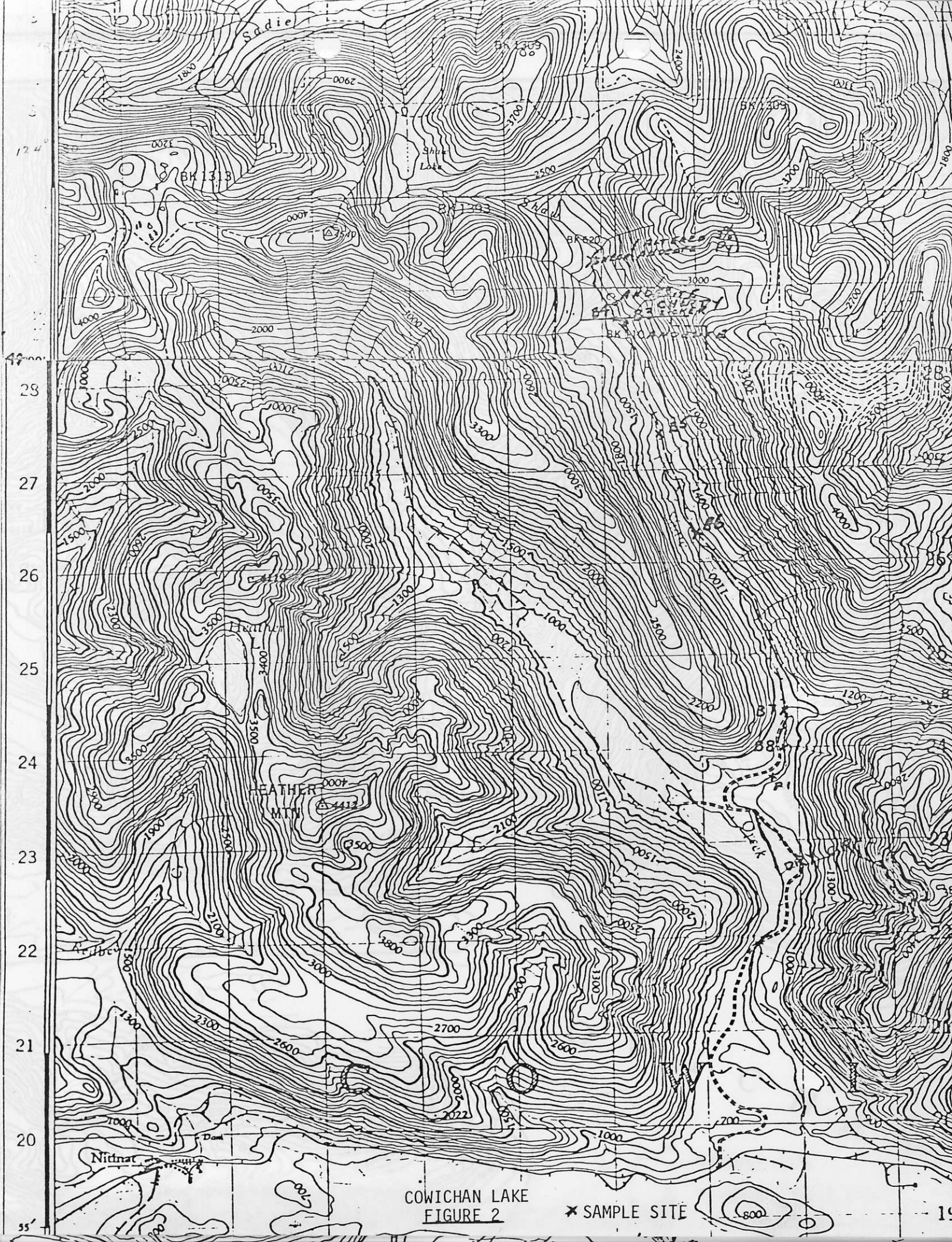
Just above the bridge is a rusty formation some 15' thick. A grab sample (GL-78-R5) heavily pitted, with very fine grained pyritic matrix, containing blebs  $\leq$  1 cm of quartz and calcite, was obtained.

Site C39 (Robertson Creek) was revisited and the first fork upstream was sampled and prospected (Fig. 6). Minor chalcopyrite in a fracture in andesite float was noted at site P11.

Site C24 (Mead Creek tributary, Gold Creek) was prospected. Panning at intervals along the creek, gold (one very fine nugget per pan) was recovered to just above the first major waterfall (elevation 1370 ft.). Prospecting to elevation 2145 ft. (at forks) recovered no more gold but rhodonite float (least dimension 1 ft.) was noted at 2 locations (Fig. 4).



PANNED SAMPLE SITE  
FIGURE 1



COWICHAN LAKE  
FIGURE 2

\* SAMPLE SITE



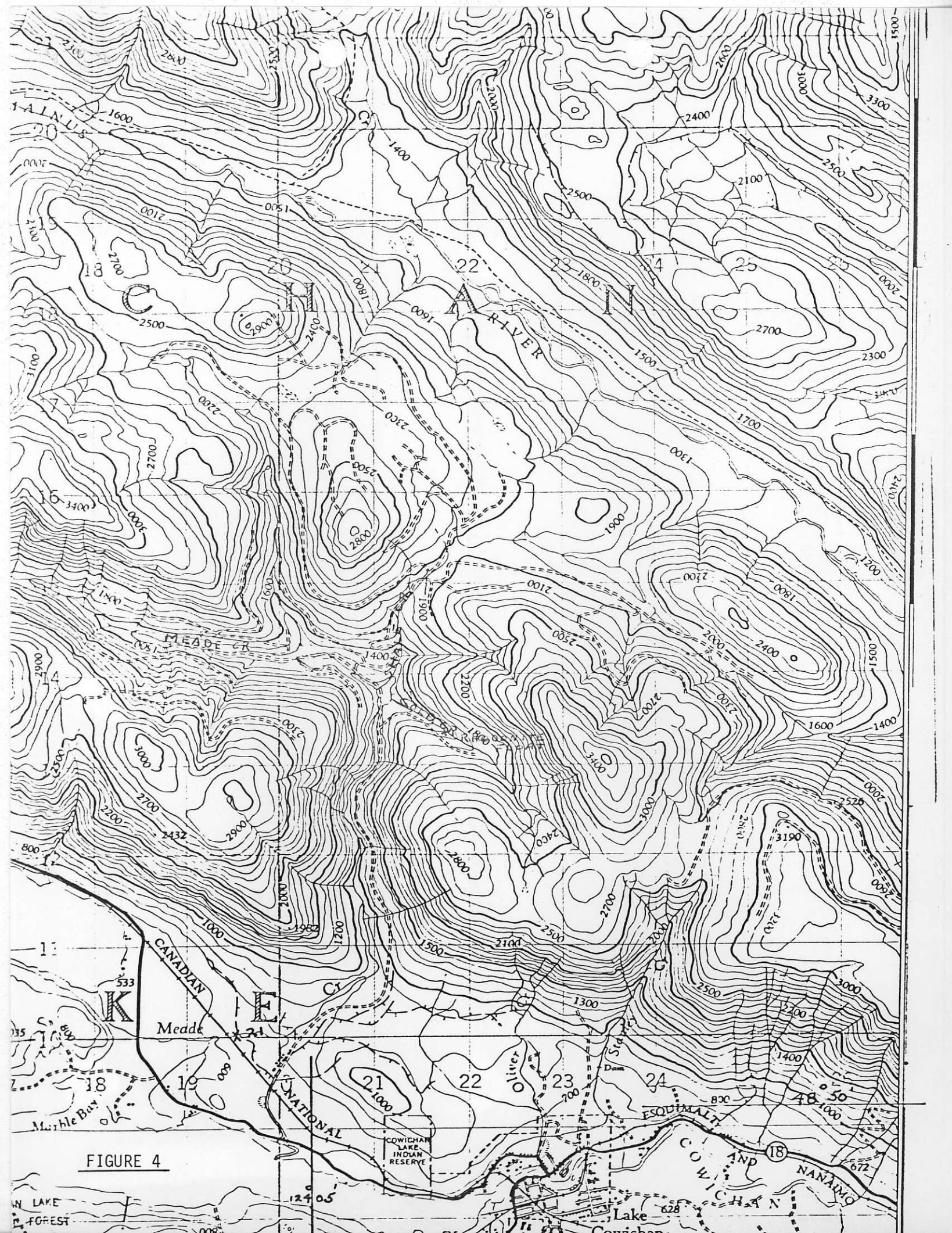
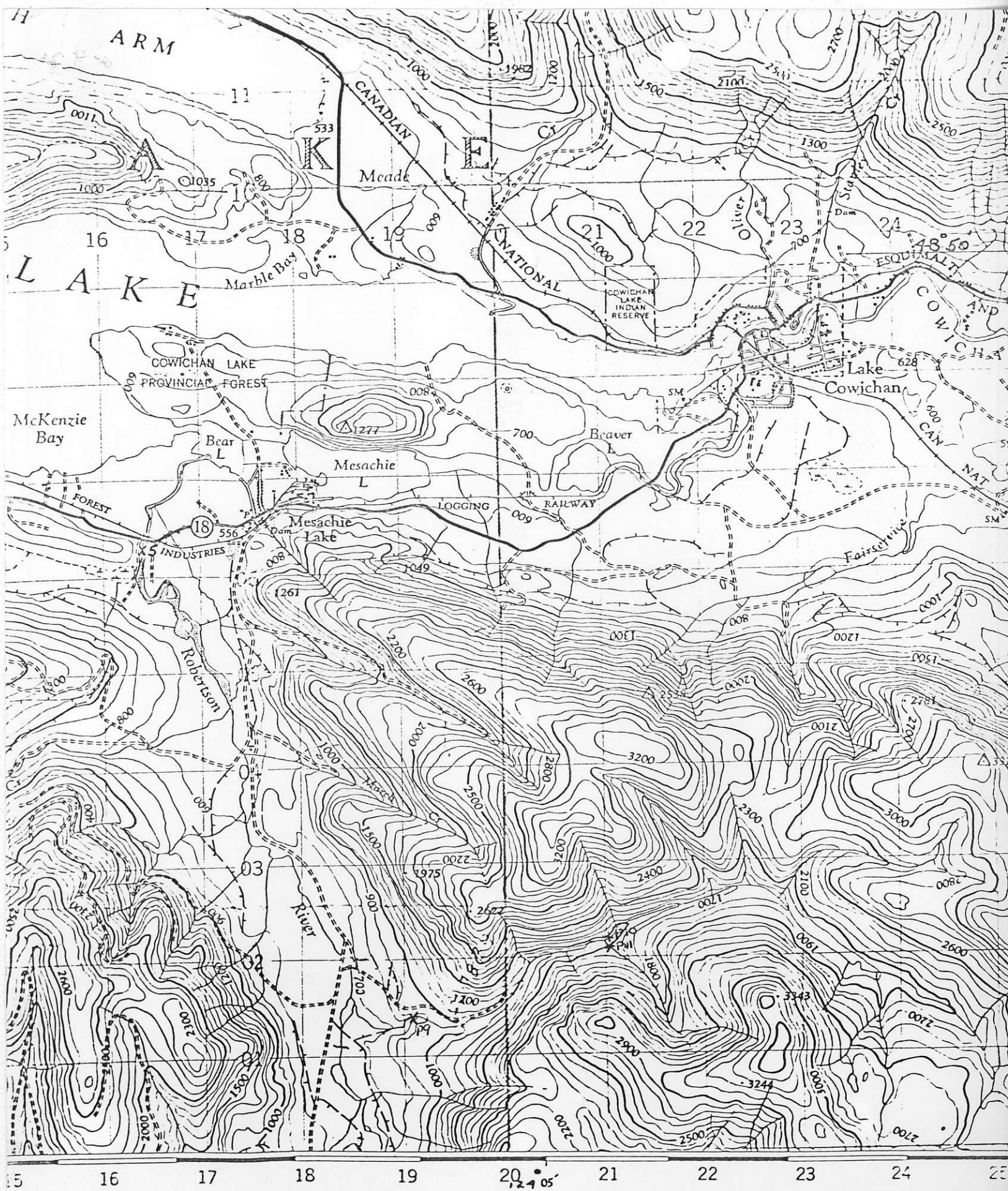


FIGURE 4

W. LAKE  
P. FOREST





# COWICHAN LAKE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIGURE 6

✕ SAMPLE SITE

MAGNETIC DECLINATION  
AT CENTRE  
Annual magnetic variation