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# J. R. Woodcock Consultants Ltd.

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November 29, 1976

Mr. Wally Bruce,  
Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited,  
Suite 600 - 365 Bay Street,  
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GSWB	LBH	DRS	EAP
PROJECT <i>Arrow</i>			
FIDEC		31976	LE
<input type="checkbox"/> PROPERTY	<input type="checkbox"/> DRILLING		
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TECHNICAL	<input type="checkbox"/> MISC.		
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Dear Wally:

Re: The Arrow Project

A discussion of an exploration project with a group of experienced explorationists, although exhausting, exposes omissions of pertinent data in a report and also sometimes re-orientates perspective. After considering some of the questions and suggestions that came up at the meeting and talking to Terry Booth and Nick Wychopen, I have a few comments to submit.

1. On the Slide property, there are about four places of broken outcrop or near outcrop along the logging road north of the sulfide float area. These outcrops consisting of biotite schist or gneiss and hornblende gneiss, were briefly examined by Terry Booth. However he did not consider the exposures good enough or reliable enough for bedding attitudes. Additional bulldozing work was done along the road south of the float area in late September, and this may have exposed additional rock; however Terry did not re-check the road when he returned to the area in early October.
2. There is considerable rock exposure in Fissure Creek and much of this is accessible. The graphitic exposure was found when Terry Booth and Nick Wychopen were prospecting the creek to try and determine the cause of the north EM anomaly. At that time they realized that the graphitic exposure was slightly west of the anomaly and so they went downstream to cross the anomaly. They did not find any graphite or sulfide zones to explain the anomalies and so concluded that a small fold may have locally affected the strata and caused the graphitic zone to be slightly off the line of strike of the northern EM anomaly.

- I agree*
3. One of the features that has bothered me and some of the people at the meeting is the lack of abundant sulfide float in the till. However in thinking about several massive sulfide deposits in glacial areas, I do not recall mention of abundant boulders in the till. At Sam Goosely, the geochemical anomaly was displaced by a glacial action but the initial discovery of the deposit was an exposure in a creek bed. There has been no mention of sulfide boulders in the till. Also in New Brunswick, where the till is relatively thin, the occurrence of sulfide boulder trains in the till, if present, has not been widely publicized. I do not recall mention of any when I was working in this camp in 1956.

4. I have discussed the absence of a magnetic anomaly on the one short line that we ran across the EM anomaly. This still bothers me.

I wish to mention a feature which we noted in doing some work on the Ratch claim. Some of the biotite gneiss contained disseminated magnetite which was reflected in some of the ground magnetometer readings, although there was no correlation with the aeromagnetic maps. A piece of the gneissic rock held under the magnetometer, with the banding horizontal, gave no reading; however, if the piece was turned on end, a reading was immediately obtained and this reading could be increased to a maximum as the piece of rock was rotated. Could this be interpreted to indicate that the regional metamorphism has created a polarization?

*I agree* → Regardless, I agree with Dick Dunlop that a magnetometer survey might help us in spotting the best place for the first drill holes on the EM anomaly. This can be done with a couple of days work next spring.

5. Jim Allen and others suggested that we may not have the best target on the property and that possibly some additional work on the Slide property should be done before the drill program. I agree that a limited amount of this type of work, possibly two weeks with a two man crew could and should be done preceding and concurrent with the small drill program. However the Slide claims do extend for six miles and it would not be wise to completely explore this large amount of ground without the knowledge of what the present EM results mean.
6. Terry Booth mapped Carbonate King Creek to the south of the Boyd anomaly and Lean-to Creek near the north end of the anomaly and examined the rocks for mineralization. He collected specimens of

any rock that contained limonite or sulfides and submitted these for analyses. The lead and zinc analyses for seven specimens were only background.

So? → 7. Some of the dolomite exposed in the dry gulch within the anomalous zone contains a few pockets of sparry dolomite. According to Nick Wychopen, the soil in the area of this dolomite contained more iron oxide than that on the remainder of the claim group.

8. The soil that was sampled is quite sandy although some clay is present. Nick Wychopen states that it is not as clay-rich as most till; that it is a mixture of sand and clay; that this soil overburden did not contain angular rock; and that he thought that the overburden was at least 10 feet deep over most of the grid, especially on the northern part of it. From the data that I obtained from Nick, I would suggest that the podsol has a good profile. In the development of a good podsol soil profile in glacial till, the clay appears to be removed from the B and upper C horizons leaving a sandy material. This is quite apparent in much of the coastal areas of British Columbia.

At least two parties at the meeting expressed an interest in obtaining copies of my data on the EM Shootback examples. I have had three sets made and am sending them out to the participants.

Yours very truly,

*J. R. Woodcock*  
J. R. Woodcock

JRW:ra

cc - Jim Allen  
Joe Rankin