

CHUTANLI I CLAIM BLOCK  
1975 WORK PROPOSAL

N.T.S. 93-F-7

A. Troup

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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to:

- 1) provide a short summary of the findings of previous work programmes carried out over the Chutanli I Claim Group, and
- 2) describe the work programme planned for the 1975 season.

2. PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND CLAIM STATUS

The Chutanli I claim block originally consisted of 84 contiguous mineral claims staked and owned by Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. However, over the last five years those claims believed to have no economic potential have been dropped. Consequently the property presently held by Rio Tinto, consists of 36 contiguous mineral claims. The names, record numbers and assessment work requirement dates of these claims are given below.

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>ASSESSMENT DUE DATE</u>
C 1-to-C 24	64044-to-64067	Oct 22/77
C 35	64078	Oct 22/76
C 36	64079	Oct 22/77
C 37	64080	Oct 22/76
C 38	64081	Oct 22/77
C 39	64082	Oct 22/76
C 40-to-C 44	64083-to-64087	Oct 22/77
C 69-to-C 70	76221-to-76222	July 10/75

### 3. HISTORY

The Chutanli I Cu-Mo prospect was found by reconnaissance soil sampling programmes carried out in 1967 and 1968. This work led to the staking of 84 mineral claims in the fall of 1968 and spring of 1969.

In 1969 detailed soil sampling was carried out over the property. This work successfully defined a broad copper soil anomaly on the property. The soil anomaly was found to be elongate in the direction of ice movement during the last glaciation. In addition, during the course of the survey a number of feldspar porphyry boulders, containing chalcopyrite and magnetite, were found over the soil anomaly. These observations led to the belief that the soil anomaly was glacially transported. The source of the mineralization was believed to lie somewhere to the south west, since ice movement had been from that direction.

In the fall of 1969 an induced polarization (I.P.) survey was carried out over the south west end of the soil anomaly. That survey revealed an extensive zone of highly chargeable material to be located immediately south and west of the copper soil anomaly. Since these results appeared to confirm the theory that the soil anomaly was glacially transported, no I.P. coverage was carried out over the main body of the copper soil anomaly.

During the winter of 1969-70 the I.P. anomaly was tested by diamond drilling. This work showed the anomaly to be caused by a large zone of highly altered, kaolinized and pyrite enriched volcanic flow rocks. Only minor concentrations of copper minerals were encountered. In addition significant concentrations of magnetite were seen in only two holes located some 1,600 feet north west of the suspected source area for the soil anomaly.

In 1971 an airborne magnetometer survey was flown over the property. This work showed the main portion of the soil anomaly to overlie a broad magnetic high. This area of increased magnetic response is believed to be caused by an underlying mafic rich intrusive body. The area tested by diamond drilling was found to have a much lower and much more uniform magnetic response. A major north-northwest trending fault separates the diamond drill area from the area of high magnetic response.

The observation that mineralized boulders found over the area of high magnetic response contain considerable magnetite while drill core from the area of low magnetic response contains relatively minor amounts

of magnetite is thought to be significant. This could indicate that the mineralized float fragments and the Cu soil anomaly are close to being in place, rather than glacially transported as previously believed.

#### 4. PROPOSED 1975 PROGRAMME

The programme proposed for the 1975 field season would test the possibility that the Chutanli I Copper soil anomaly is in place and not glacially transported as previously believed.

The programme would involve:

- 1) Carrying out 3 line miles of induced polarization coverage at 200 and 400 foot electrode separation over the area of coincident copper soil anomaly and magnetic high.
- 2) Carrying out 1,000 feet of diamond drilling in two holes over the above area of interest.

It is estimated that the cost of this work would be approximately \$50,000 in stages as follows:

- 1) I.P. Survey \$12,000
- 2) 1,000 ft. Diamond Drilling \$38,000

The work is planned for the period May - June 1975.

AT:rl

A. Troup

REFERENCES

RIO TINTO  
REPORT NO.

TITLE

- |     |  |   |            |
|-----|--|---|------------|
| 197 | Chutanli Lake Project<br>Summary Report  | L.B. Gatenby                                    | April 1969 |
| 226 | Report On The Geological<br>Geochemical & Geophysical<br>Investigations, Chutanli<br>Project, 1969 | A. Troup  | Feb. 1970  |
| 217 | Report On Induced Polarization<br>And Magnetometer Surveys<br>Chutanli Lake Area, B.C.             | J. Baird & R. Crosby<br>Siegel Associates       | Nov. 1969  |
| 223 | Summary Report On The 1969<br>Diamond Drill Programme On The<br>Chutanli Property, B.C.            | R. Hewton                                       | Jan. 1970  |
| 237 | Summary Report On The 1970<br>Diamond Drill Programme On The<br>Chutanli Property, B. C.           | G. Boggaram                                     | Feb. 1970  |
| 268 | Report On An Airborne Geophysical<br>Survey, Pr. George Area, B. C.                                | R. Crosby & J. Steele<br>Siegel Associates Ltd. | May 1971   |

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In 1970 an airborne magnetometer survey was flown over the property. This work showed the main portion of the soil anomaly to overlie a broad magnetic high. This area of increased magnetic response is believed to be caused by an underlying mafic rich intrusive body. The area tested by diamond drilling was found to have a much lower and much more uniform magnetic response. A major north-northwest trending fault separates the diamond drill area from the area of high magnetic response.

Several chalcopyrite bearing float fragments have been found within the Cu soil anomaly over the magnetic high. One of these fragments was assayed and returned a value of 0.25% Cu, almost twice the value of the best intersection obtained from the diamond drilling. Although the mineralized boulders are of several different rock types, all contain a considerable quantity of magnetite. Only minor amounts of magnetite was noted in the diamond drill core.

This observation that mineralized boulders found over the area of high magnetic response contain considerable magnetite while drill core from the area of low magnetic response contains only minor amounts of magnetite is thought to be significant. This could indicate that the mineralized float fragments and the Cu soil anomaly are close to being in place, rather than glacially transported as previously believed. This possibility should be tested.

There are two ways in which the area of coincident high magnetic response and high Cu content in soils could be tested:

- 1) An induced polarization survey can be carried out over the area.
- 2) The area could be tested with two or three short diamond drill holes.

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An induced polarization survey is possibly the best method of testing the property. If no indication of chargeable material is obtained, the area can be dismissed for far less expenditure than the cost of a diamond drill programme. If chargeable material is detected the geophysical results will be available to assist in the location of drill holes.

Chutanli Claims Group #3 :

Chutanli claim group #3 is a molybdenum prospect. It was discovered in 1969 by stream sediment sampling. Soil sampling in 1969 and 1970 defined a very broad molybdenum anomaly on the claims. The property was eventually tested by induced polarization, an airborne magnetometer survey, and diamond drilling.

The diamond drilling revealed molybdenum mineralization to occur over an extensive area. The best bedrock grades were on the order of 0.04% MoS<sub>2</sub>, and occurred in the vicinity of the highest Mo content in soils.

The property has not been thoroughly tested by drilling. However, the area having the highest Mo content in soils has been tested with six diamond drill holes. Since none of these encountered ore grade material it is unlikely that better grades will be obtained elsewhere on the property. It is therefore recommended that the claims be dropped when they next come due for assessment work on rental payments.

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To: C. D. Spence

Date

November 12, 1974

From: A. Troup

Subject: Chutanli Claims - Blocks 1&amp;3

Rio Tinto currently holds two groups of claims (Chutanli claim groups #1&3) in the Chutanli Lake area, B.C.

Chutanli claim group #1 has not been adequately tested. It is recommended that an induced polarization survey and/or diamond drilling be carried out on this property during the 1975 field season.

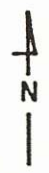
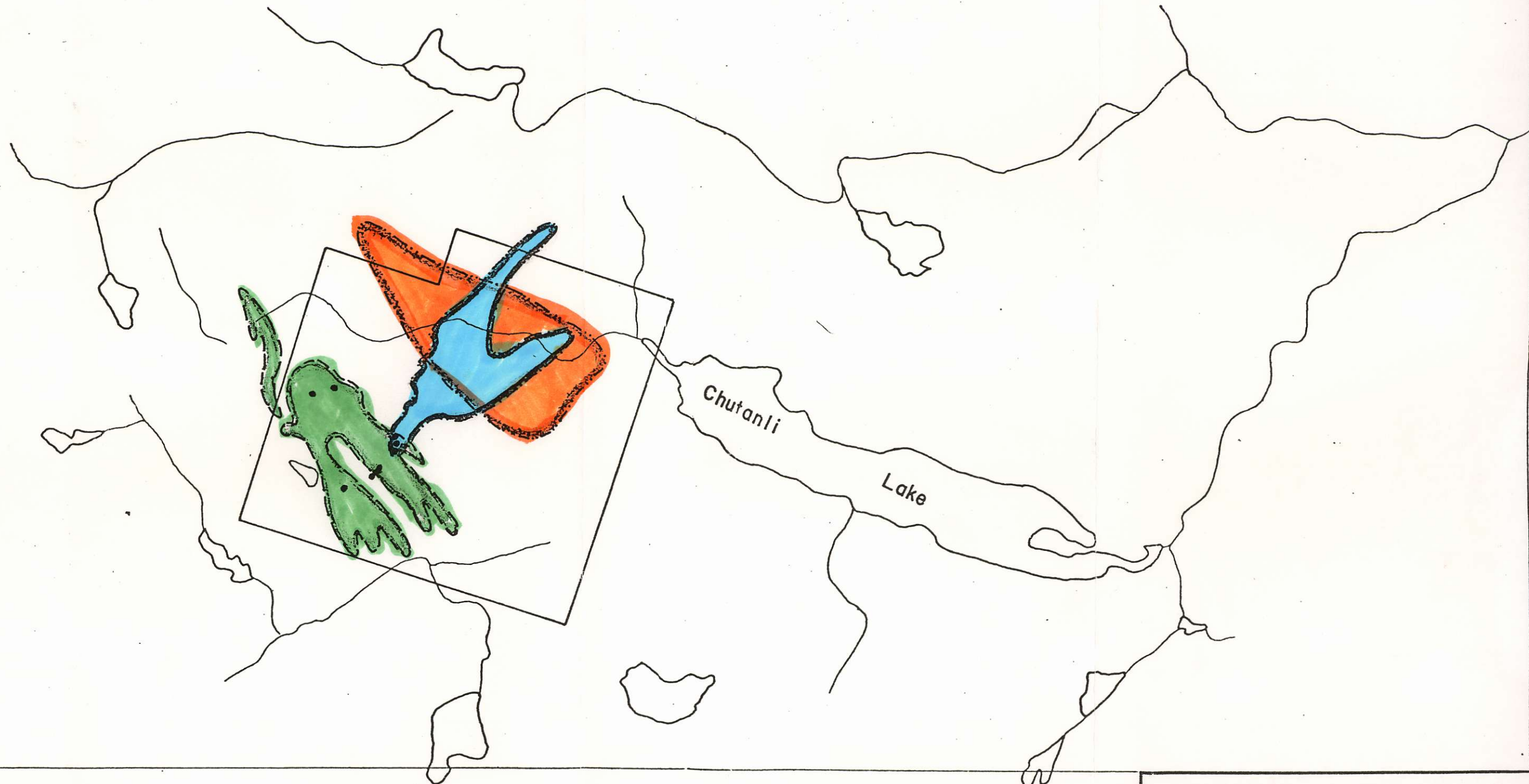
Chutanli claim group #3 has been adequately tested but no economic zones of mineralization have been found. These claims should be dropped when they come due for additional assessment work or rented fees.

Both properties are discussed in greater detail below.





Chutanli Claim Group #1 :

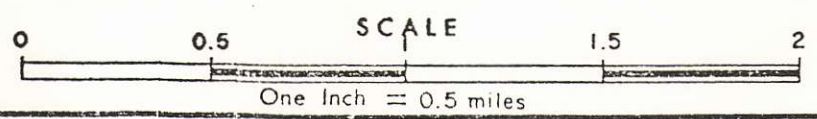
This property is essentially a copper prospect although minor amounts of silver, lead, zinc, and molybdenum have been found on the property.

In 1969, geochemical sampling outlined a broad copper soil anomaly on the property. Later that year an induced polarization (I.P.) survey defined an extensive zone of chargeable material on the claims. Unfortunately the main portion of the Cu soil anomaly was not covered by the I.P. survey. During the winter of 1969-70 the I.P. anomaly was tested by diamond drilling. This work showed the anomaly to be caused by a large zone of highly altered, kaolinized and pyrite enriched volcanic flow rocks. - No drilling was done over the main portion of the Cu soil anomaly.



LEGEND

-  I.P Chargeability Anomaly
-  Cu Soil Anomaly
-  Magnetic High (Airborne)
-  Current Claim Block



RIO TINTO CANADIAN EXPLORATION LTD.	
CHUTANLI PROJECT	
COMPOSITE MAP	
	DWG.