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MONTHLY REPORT

for

FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1967

Most of our time was spent at North Vancouver in the synthesis of the geochemical and geological data accumulated during the summer. In addition we did a small amount of reconnaissance work along the coast near Vancouver and the writer spent three days at the A.I.M.E. annual meeting in Los Angeles.

Peach Lake Project

Mr. R. H. Janes completed a report on the Peach Lake Project. This report incorporated all our geochemical and geological data and also some petrographic work done by Mr. Colin Campbell. Dick Janes is now working on some assessment work reports for some of the Peach Lake claims.

Quesnel Project

The geochemical maps for the Quesnel Project were re-drafted and most of the geochemical results have been plotted. We are using the new data from our North Vancouver laboratory as this is considered much more uniform and accurate than the data obtained in our field laboratory. Several areas anomalous in copper warrant some further field investigation.

An area of black slates also warrants some additional investigation. Some of the black slates are causing zinc and molybdenum stream anomalies. Analyses of the slates from one creek yielded as high as 0.13% zinc, 0.035% U_3O_8, and 0.86% V_2O_5. The samples were sent to another laboratory to check the vanadium and uranium values. The check analyses showed the same general range for vanadium (0.3 to 0.7% V_2O_5) but very little uranium (0.001 to 0.005% U_3O_8). Further checks will be made.

Yukon Work

Mr. Colin Campbell has completed geochemical and geological reports to be used as assessment work on the Klazan Group of claims. In addition he is re-plotting the new geochemical results that we are getting from our re-run of the 1965 geochemical samples.

North Vancouver Laboratory

The North Vancouver laboratory has been a very busy place in the last two months. In addition to doing some outside analyses we have re-run our Quesnel Project silt samples for copper, molybdenum, and zinc and for THM and Holman copper if not already run. The laboratory is now re-running some of the silts collected west of Carmacks in 1965. A Techtron #4 Atomic Absorption Unit costing $7,000 has been installed.

We have found that the results from our field laboratory are much lower than the results from our North Vancouver laboratory and we are re-

running the silt samples collected in 1965 and 1966. The new results emphasize any of the previous anomalous values and also indicate low to medium calibre anomalies which were not revealed by the field results. The discrepancy is very probably due to our incomplete digestion in the field laboratory and if we use the field laboratory in the future we will design a suitable propane hotplate.

British Columbia Reconnaissance

The British Columbia Minister of Mines report for 1918 (page F284) describes some interesting copper mineralization in a creek canyon about two miles from the coast and about fifty miles northwest of Vancouver. The location is somewhat ambiguous and several people, including the writer, have attempted to locate this mineralization without success.

In early March Mr. Colin Campbell and Mr. Nick Wychopen spent a day doing geochemical sampling in the creeks of the region. The geochemical results showed that the branch of one creek was anomalous in copper (about 10 times background). The area is very rugged and still covered by snow. We have staked 14 claims to cover most of this drainage basin and plan to do the follow-up work some time in the coming season.

The following is a summary of the information in the Minister of Mines report:

> The mineralization is at an elevation of 3500 feet at the head of an un-named creek which flows into Jervis Inlet from the southeast near Egmont Point. The showings can be reached by following a switchback trail up the mountain for four miles from the beach.
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> One occurrence is at an elevation of 3200 feet, another about 400 feet further up the canyon and still others further up. The walls of the canyon are very precipitous and highly iron stained.
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> The mineralization occurs in schistose rocks near the batholith contact, numerous dykes cut the schistose rocks near the contact. The mineralization is most pronounced along the planes of schistosity; but sulphides (chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite) also occur as disseminated grains.
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> A grab sample was taken acress six feet of the rusty rock to check if there were any significant amounts of metals present. The sample assayed: silver - 0.6 ozs., gold - trace, copper - 0.5%.

Exploration companies, especially those looking for porphyry copper and stockwork molybdenite deposits, have largely neglected the large area of the Coast Crystalline Belt of British Columbia. However 1966 saw a revival of interest in the southern part of the batholithic area and it appears that there will be considerable activity in this region in the 1967 season. Significant drill programs already underway on copper-

molybdenum deposits include one near Powell River (Noranda Mines Ltd.) and one north of Pitt Lake (Cypress Mines Ltd.).

J. R. Woodcock

Dated: April 3rd, 1967