

MONTHLY REPORT --- APRIL & MAY, 1967Quesnel Project

Dick Jones completed his report on the Quesnel geochemical program carried out last year. Our time was spent in completing the syntheses of the 1966 field data, making preparations for the 1967 season, starting the work on the Peach Lake Project and starting the Quesnel Project geochemical follow-up.

There was no work on the Quesnel Project in our order of follow-up work.

Kitsault Barite

The brief report on the Kitsault barite prospect was made presentable and will be submitted in an attempt to get one year of assessment work on each of the four best claims. A copy of the report is enclosed.

At our budget meeting of December, 1966 it was the consensus of opinion that this prospect did not merit further work by the Coranex staff and that the claims could be allowed to lapse. Mr. Mitchner made the added suggestion that it might be possible to deal the claims off to another company.

Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited will be very active in the Alice Arm area in the coming season. Besides further work on their large molybdenite deposit and on the Dolly Varden Mine, which they have optioned, they will be doing work in the Kitsault River area. In view of their interest in the area, I have submitted the report and specimens of the Kitsault barite to Mr. Don Cannon who will attempt to examine the property, especially the "Creek" prospect which has not been examined by a geologist. If he thinks the prospect warrants any work then we can probably come to some suitable arrangement with his company.

Property Visits

On our drive up to Lac la Hache, R. H. Janes, C. Campbell and myself made a side trip to see some copper deposits in southern British Columbia. We visited the copper mineralization in skarn at Phoenix and we also visited a copper prospect in the Highland Valley where underground investigations and sampling are underway. We were impressed by the lack of visible copper mineralization even in surface trenches over high grade copper ore in the Highland Valley.

During this trip we also spent a half day on the Red Mountain molybdenum deposit.

Peach Lake Project

In mid April we got the snow plowed off the access road to our Peach Lake claims and in late April we set up camp and started the line-cutting. Soil sampling is well underway and the geochemical anomalies are being extended. It appears that the geochemical patterns will be greatly affected by the clay cover. Possibly both copper and mercury are absorbed from surface waters by the clay of the glacial till. Final interpretation of results will have to wait until all the sampling is completed.

Quesnel Project

Dick Janes completed his report on the Quesnel geochemical program carried out in 1966 and this will be submitted in early June. The order of follow-up work will be dependent on the merits of individual anomalies and the availability of ground. The claim coverage is a very important factor as there appears to be considerably more claims in the region than there was last year. At the beginning of the season, snow conditions were a governing factor in our order of follow-up work.

One target that appears of interest is the large batholithic body that lies adjacent to our Peach Lake claims and extends northward and eastward for more than twenty miles and includes the Boss Mountain Mine. For convenience it will herein be called the Takomkane batholith. The Peach Lake claims lie in a reentrant formed by the granodiorite part of the batholith and by the small subsidiary syenite stock lying along its western contact. Interesting geochemical values were found in a reentrant along the south side of the Takomkane batholith and also in another reentrant on the east side of the batholith.

Follow-up work by Colin Campbell and Nick Wychopen and limited mapping done by myself on the reentrant to the south of the batholith (north of Canim Lake) show that the reentrant is largely underlain by pyroxene basalts. Formation of hornblendite with minor diorite has occurred adjacent to the contact and also locally out from the batholith contact.

In one spot a small diorite plug is surrounded by an aureole of volcanics, dioritized volcanics, hornblendite and diorite. Copper mineralization was found locally in some of the diorite. Because Anaconda crews were soil sampling along the roads in this area, apparently as a form of follow-up work to last year's program, it was necessary for us to stake claims immediately. We staked 58 claims (the Judy Group) but have only recorded 17 of them to cover the diorite stock and the surrounding zone of interest. A minor amount of prospecting and mapping shows that the mineralization is very restricted locally and only small pockets of the diorite have enough disseminated chalcopyrite to yield interesting assays. Even though the terrain is flat and forest-covered, small knobs of outcrop are quite abundant.

Although we may do some further prospecting on the claims later in the season, my present opinion is that the prospect does not warrant much work. Maybe we can sell it to Anaconda as their geologists appear to be very interested in the area.

Big Creek Project

We have re-run all the silicified ^{now piece} from the northern part of the Dawson Range area sampled in 1966. We set ^{up} Campbell has plotted these up and concluded that there are no ^{underway} anomalies but there are some small interesting molybdenum anomalies ^{in the} the vicinity of Big Creek. In addition to these small interesting ^{of} molybdenum anomalies which ^{may} represent stock-work molybdenite mineralization, there are some slightly anomalous molybdenum values which correspond with highly anomalous arsenic values. All of these

arsenic--molybdenum anomalies excepting one are draining known gold prospects.

Colin Campbell and Nick Wychopen will go to the Yukon in late June to spend several weeks doing additional follow-up work on the molybdenum anomalies.

J. R. Woodcock
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June 9th, 1967