

Monthly Report

May and June, 1968

KYUQUOT PROJECTProgress

(1) In the Kyuquot Project the analytical results for the silt sampling done in the winter were plotted and appraised and the few anomalies were checked. As there was considerable activity in this region, anything that we thought might be of interest was covered by some claims.

(2) After reviewing the photo interpretive work of Mr. Tate Blanchet (of Chapman, Wood and Griswold) of Endako, etc. we requested that he spend up to three days on a fracture density study of the Kyuquot area. This work has been completed, but no significant targets were detected.

(3) Mr. R. H. Janes has written a preliminary report which will be amended and submitted late in the year.

Follow-Up Work

The alteration zone (pyrophyllite, alunite, sericite) on Easy Peninsula contains considerable pyrite and parts of it are slightly anomalous in molybdenum (silts run up to 25 ppm Mo). This alteration zone is partly covered by old Crown Grants; we covered the remainder of it and extended our claim block westward onto the mainland. Rock samples from the alteration zone gave small amounts of molybdenum (about 10 ppm Mo) but no copper. One creek which cuts across part of the alteration zone was anomalous in copper; however the debris in the creek was largely pyrite-rich talus from the alteration zone. A small amount of disseminated copper was found in one spot on our claims but was not of size or grade to be important.

The good molybdenum anomaly near the south shore of the Sound occurs in an area of granitic rocks. Prospecting of the abundant outcrops in the area indicates that no extensive mineralization is present. Probably the good anomaly (60 ppm Mo) is due to the absorption of molybdenum by the organic material.

On the west side of the Sound is an area in which the small creeks and gullies are anomalous in zinc. Mapping in this area shows that there is a contact between an intrusive and interbedded volcanic rocks and limestones. R. H. Janes prospected this area and found a few small veinlets in the volcanic rock which were largely epidote. The centres of the veinlets had specular hematite containing blebs of chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Nothing of economic significance has been found thus far. Six claims have been staked covering the better part of the area and further work will be done when time permits.

The initial sampling was carried on up the Coast to include Malksope and Klaskino Inlets. The sampling in Klaskino Inlet returned some anomalies, mainly in zinc. In addition there is one extensive area that is slightly anomalous in copper and molybdenum. Only a cursory examination of this area has been made and further work should be done.

ALBERNI PROJECT

The negotiations with Canadian Pacific Oil & Gas to prospect part of their Nanaimo & Esquimalt Land Grant ran into difficulty and were terminated. From the little bit of information we had acquired and from trips into the area it appeared that the region between the southwest boundary of the Land Grant and the Alberni Inlet warranted some prospecting. As we had a spare two-man crew in June we thought this a suitable place to put them and they spent about three weeks doing silt sampling. The samples have just been submitted to the laboratory and will be analyzed and plotted in July.

ROSSLAND PROJECT

In our original proposals for the 1968 program, a small area in the vicinity of Rossland was picked for detailed sampling. The sampling was completed in about three weeks by a two-man crew and the silt samples have been analyzed for copper, molybdenum and zinc and cold extractable copper. The water samples have been analyzed for molybdenum and pH and will eventually be analyzed for zinc and copper. The results for copper and for molybdenum were very disappointing and no good anomalies were obtained. However there are some zinc anomalies with coinciding small copper anomalies which warrant follow-up work. Mr. Dragan Brabec* will do this follow-up work in July.

RECONNAISSANCE

Uranium:

Mr. R. H. Janes reviewed the stratigraphy of the Proterozoic in British Columbia with a view to picking a stratigraphic horizon to prospect for uranium deposits. He concluded that the sandstones in the lowermost exposed part of the Proterozoic might be near the base and thus a likely place to search. He spent about a week with a geiger counter examining and prospecting an area near Kimberley. Although he found no radioactivity or uranium mineralization, he did

*Mr. Dragan Brabec has a Master's Degree and is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of British Columbia. Mr. Brabec is on leave from the University of Belgrade in Yugoslavia. He has had considerable experience in geochemistry and is going to do his Ph.D. thesis on some aspect of it. He has been employed for the summer.

discover some disseminated chalcopyrite in a quartzite. Whether or not this is sedimentary copper is not known. The grade is less than 0.1% copper. No further work is anticipated at present.

Magnetic Maps:

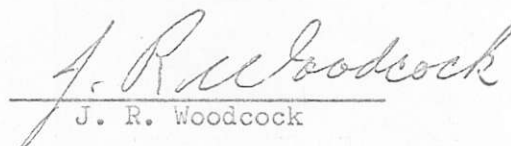
On May 21st, the Federal Government released a large number of aeromagnetic maps which covered the Peach Lake area and surrounding parts of British Columbia. These maps revealed a ring of magnetic highs corresponding quite closely to the outer contacts of the hornblende syenite pluton north of our Peach Lake property. One of the magnetic highs within this ring covers our area of mineralization at Peach Lake; another high extends partly over a pyroxene-rich basalt and another high lies near some exposures of limestone and altered volcanics found in 1967. Those altered volcanics contain minor amounts of chalcopyrite.

This third high was covered by six claims and outlined on the ground with a magnetometer. A comparison of this magnetic profile with other magnetic profiles in this ring that lie on magnetite-rich hornblende syenite indicates that the anomaly we have staked is possibly hornblende syenite. The depth of overburden may be well over 100 feet and is largely clay. Because of the depth of overburden the geochemistry will be useless. Therefore no further work on this anomaly is anticipated.

In addition to minor work on this ring of anomalies, two sharp small anomalies about ten miles east of Murphy Lake were checked. This area is within the Takomkane Batholith and the anomalies are along a stream which did produce a minor amount of placer gold. The two small anomalies are caused by Tertiary basalts containing pockets of olivine.

PROPERTY EXAMINATIONS

Mr. Eric Flescher, a prospector of independent means, located some gabbroic boulders containing pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite at the north end of Tatlayoko Lake in the Chilcotin district of British Columbia. A sample of this material assayed 0.5% copper and 0.3% nickel. The writer spent one day mapping and examining the area and concluded that the boulders were in a lateral moraine and that it will be very difficult and maybe impossible to find their source. The prospector will do further work and contact us again if he gets any encouragement.


J. R. Woodcock

July 4, 1968