

CORANEX LIMITED
Monthly Report
July and August, 1968

KLAZAN PROJECT

The bulldozer stripping program at the Klazan property took about three weeks. Mr. R. H. Janes and Mr. Nick Wychopen worked on the project and I made two visits to the property.

The flat valley bottom of Burgis Creek is about 1200 feet wide. The molybdenite mineralization and some quartz stockwork were found on the sheltered northwest-facing bank along the east side of Burgis Creek. Rhyolite float with quartz stockwork occurs on the grassy, steep slopes on the west side of Burgis Creek valley.

The bulldozing along the east side of the creek was inhibited by the perma frost. The bulldozer could not retain traction on the ice underneath the moss and so could not strip close to the edge on top of the bank; moreover there was too much overlying stream gravel on the top of the bank to make stripping effective. Also the face of the bank was much too steep for manoeuvring the bulldozer.

However, the stripping along the foot of the bank did expose additional molybdenite mineralization including some fairly thick seams of fine-grained molybdenite. The minor amount of bulldozing on top of the bank and in one of the steep gullies down the face of the bank allowed melt waters to clear off the face of the bank in one place, disclosing considerable quartz veinlets many of which contained a fine dusting of molybdenite. Stripping along the foot of this bank also allowed us to map a stock and to determine its boundaries along the east side of Burgis Creek.

Stripping on the west side of Burgis Creek in the area of quartz stockwork and rhyolite gave us valuable geological information but did not get down into fresh rock; consequently it is impossible to state whether or not the molybdenite mineralization occurs on this side of the valley.

The stripping program has revealed a porphyry stock (?) with diameter of approximately 1600 feet underlying the flat of Burgis Creek. The stock is exposed for about 400 feet along the east bank of the Burgis Creek valley and has been revealed also on the grassy slopes west of Burgis Creek, over a distance of about 1000 feet*.

Numerous rock samples were taken for geochemical analysis. In addition soil profiles were taken in several places to determine the vertical change in geochemical molybdenum values. The analytical work and plotting of the results will be done in the forthcoming winter months. Any further recommendations will be contingent on the results.

*The results of the work are not plotted so these distances are very approximate.

PEACH LAKE PROJECT

In British Columbia there are several important disseminated copper deposits which are unique in that they have some characteristics of porphyry copper deposits and some characteristics of skarn deposits. These unique characteristics include the following:

- (1) The presently known deposits are restricted to areas of Triassic volcanic rock.
- (2) The deposits are associated with a quartz-deficient intrusives (syenite-diorite).
- (3) The deposits generally have some lime-silicate minerals.

Such deposits would include the Cariboo-Bell deposit, our Peach Lake deposit, the Copper Mountain and Ingerbell deposits at Princeton, and probably the Galore Creek deposits (Stikine Copper).

At Peach Lake minor disseminated copper occurs in places over a large area; but the work done in 1967 failed to reveal any ore grade mineralization. The outcome of this work dampened any optimism for the project and so no further work was recommended for the 1968 program except for an examination of some of the new trenches by myself and a re-appraisal of the data.

After examining these trenches and discussing the property with Dr. Sutherland Brown of the Department of Mines, who confirms its similarity to Cariboo-Bell and Copper Mountain areas, I decided that a small amount of additional work was warranted. The additional work completed thus far includes:


A. A two-man crew spent two weeks in August extending part of the Peach Lake Grid for about one-half mile northward down the steep slope towards Peach Lake. The soil sampling in this area has returned some anomalous copper values.

B. Dr. Sutherland Brown spent about one week doing some mapping on the property, mostly in a detailed examination of the Discovery prospect and a small surrounding area. He believes that the mineralization occurs in the volcanic rocks in a small re-entrant in an intrusive of fine-grained diorite.

C. Mr. Tate Blanchet, an outstanding expert on photo interpretation has been asked to spend two to three days on a fracture density study of a restricted area. He has not finished this work but verbally reports three targets including the Discovery showing. I have not seen or discussed the results with him.

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I hope to be able to revisit the area for about two weeks in late September and do some additional mapping and possibly soil sampling with a view to recommending further physical work on any likely targets.


J. R. Woodcock

August 29th, 1968