

AUG 4 - 1966

% CORANEX LIMITED

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.
988-2171

862265

August 2nd, 1966

Mr. J. J. Rankin
Suite 911, 85 Richmond Street West
Toronto 1, Canada

Dear Joe:

I am sending you the following reports:

1. Monthly report for June 15 to July 31, 1966
 2. Appended report on the exploration activity around Alice Arm.
 3. ~~A~~ report on the Clarey Lakes molybdenite prospect of Mastodon-Highland Bell.
 4. My rating of the various stockwork molybdenite prospects and deposits in British Columbia, so that you can get some impression of the importance of the Clarey Lakes prospect.
 5. Dr. Boshard's report on the Turam Survey at Cub Creek is being sent under separate cover. I originally requested that he send four copies of the report to me and five copies of the report to you. I subsequently asked him to send all nine copies of the report to me so that they could be submitted with some covering remarks. However, he has only sent us four copies so I do not know whether he neglected to make nine copies or whether he sent five of them to you.
- I am enclosing two copies with some changes on the maps. If you have received the other five copies please return two of them to me to be submitted for assessment work. In regard to the remaining three, you can send them here for the minor changes before distributing them or possibly have it done in your office.
6. A copy of an article on the policy of the Mexican government toward mining investments.

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*Shw B. ✓
10 Aug 66*

7. I will submit a report on the Watson Bar ^{mercury} Mining deposit
in the near future.

Yours very truly,

J. R. Woodcock
J. R. Woodcock

JRW:mb
encl.

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CORANEX LIMITED

SUITE 911 - 85 RICHMOND STREET WEST

Toronto 1, Canada

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August 8, 1966.

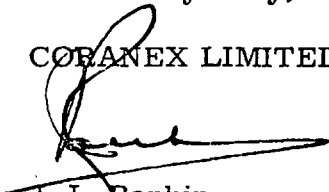
To the Participants of
the Coranex Project

Dear Sirs:

I enclose several reports submitted to me by
Mr. J.R. Woodcock details of which are included in Woodcock's
covering letter of August 2nd attached hereto.

Yours very truly,

CORANEX LIMITED


J.J. Rankin
President

Denison Mines Limited,
Dome Exploration (Canada) Ltd., ✓
Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd.,
McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd.,
Frobex Limited

JJR:lmz

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MONTHLY REPORT

June 15, to July 31, 1966

CARIBOO CHEMISTRY

Our geochemical sampling in the Cariboo (Quesnel Program) has concentrated largely on two areas: the region south of the Cariboo Bell property and the region northeast of the Rusty claim group.

In the southern region, our objectives are copper or molybdenum deposits and we have found several small to mediocre copper geochemical anomalies. Mr. R. H. Janes is presently investigating the anomalies. Further work south of Murphy Lake located additional outcrops of coarse syenite carrying minor chalcopyrite, and additional claims have been staked to cover this mineralization and the adjacent drift-covered ground. Soil sampling in the drift-covered area has so far failed to turn up anything of interest. Further silt sampling is in progress in the Murphy Lake area and further work will be done in the vicinity of the known mineralization.

In the northern region of investigation our prime objective is a molybdenum deposit. We have located some molybdenum anomalies, some of which could be rated quite high. However, preliminary investigation has indicated that the molybdenum values are probably contained in black slates. Investigation thus far has failed to turn up any MoS_2 mineralization or any hornfels that could be relative to an intrusive stock.

YUKON WORK

Cub Creek

The Turam Survey in the Cub Creek area was done by H. O. Segal^{ie} and associates and included about ten miles of survey line. Field interpretation was somewhat discouraging as only slight anomalies were found. Dr. Boshard's interpretation shows a small conductor of good conductivity southeast of the area of sulphide float. The conductive zone outlined by Hunting Geophysical Ltd. and by Dr. Clark has been eliminated. A separate report will be submitted.

Big Creek Area

Colin Campbell and two student assistants moved to the Big Creek area on July 20th. They have geochemical kits for the cold extraction of copper, TlM, and arsenic. They will map the geology on and adjacent to the claim group, outline the geochemical anomalies in more accurately, and attempt to get mineralized float in the anomalous areas.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RECONNAISSANCE

The writer took our prospector, Mr. Nick Wychopen, and a student assistant to Alice Arm in late June. We spent one day on the Roundy Creek property so that Nick could become familiar with the alteration associated with the mineralized stocks. The writer picked out several target areas for Nick to prospect and collect rock specimens. He has spent the month of July on this project. The work is more fully described in the appended report on general exploration in the Alice Arm area.

The writer spent one day in examining the molybdenum property of Mastedon Highland Bell Mines and a separate report is submitted.

PROPERTY EXAMINATIONS

1. The writer spent one day examining a mercury deposit near Clinton, belonging to Dr. Harry V. Warren and associates. The deposit is unusual in that cinnabar occurs as disseminated grains within a carbonatized porphyry pluton. A separate report has been written and will be submitted when assays are obtained. The property is not recommended.
2. The writer spent one day with R. H. Janes looking at the copper property of Cariboo Bell Mines Limited. Mr. Ed. Asano and Mr. Tesu Kikuchi, geologists on the property showed us the property and gave us the following information. Orthoclase flooding in a region of diorite has formed zones of syenite within the diorite and has formed some hybrid rocks consisting of partly feldspathized diorite with veinlets and irregular areas of orthoclase replacement within the diorite. A small roof pendant or remnant of Mesozoic volcanic rock occurs within the mineralized region and the hybrid rock has also formed at its contact. The best mineralization occurs in the hybrid rock especially in the zone between the relatively unaltered diorite and the more completely replaced syenite. The hybrid area adjacent to the volcanic rock is also a good locus for copper mineralization.

The zones of copper mineralization appear to be quite irregular and on the whole quite low in grade.

Coincident magnetic and geochemical anomalies are the best targets for investigation. Three I.P. targets have been located and two of these have been investigated. They are the reflection of barren pyrite-rich zones.


J. R. Woodcock

August 1, 1966

% CORANEX LIMITED

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988-2171

AUG 5 - 1966

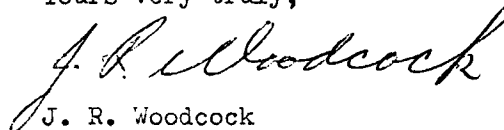
August 3rd, 1966

Mr. J. J. Rankin
Suite 911,
85 Richmond Street West
Toronto 1, Canada

Dear Joe:

Enclosed is a copy of my report on the Watson Bar mercury prospect. I took a couple of small samples within the adit but have not received the assay results yet. However, this should not change the picture or conclusions.

Yours very truly,


J. R. Woodcock

JKW:mb
encl.

PROPERTY EXAMINATION
REPORT

NAME Watson Bar (Mercury)

MAP SHEET 92-0-1

LOCATION

The Watson Bar mercury prospect is at the head of Stirrup Creek a small northern tributary of Watson Bar Creek. The prospect is about 27 miles west of Clinton, British Columbia. The showings are at an elevation of about 6400 feet at latitude 51° 7' N, longitude 122° 14' W.

To gain access by road, one must cross the river by ferry which is about twenty miles west of Clinton and about six miles south-east of Big Bar Creek. The dirt road up Ward Creek must be followed for about six miles and then a westerly branch must be followed for another six miles to the head of Stirrup Creek.

CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

The claims are held by Dr. Harry V. Warren, Professor of Geology at the University of British Columbia, and some associates. They hold eight claims on the property, most of which have been Crown granted.

CONDITIONS OF VISIT

The writer learned that the property had a highly altered pluton which was geochemically anomalous in mercury over a fairly large area and which, in one fresh exposure, assayed 0.2% mercury. Arrangements were made for a visit to the property accompanied by Dr. Warren and by Mr. Robertson of Clinton. The visit was made on July 21st in conjunction with the trip to Horsefly Lake.

EXPLORATION WORK

Dr. Warren became interested in the area about 25 years ago when he did mapping, panning and sluice stripping to locate the source of some coarse placer gold on Stirrup Creek. He found that the east slope of Stirrup Creek had small quartz veinlets with some gold but no cinnabar whereas the west slope of the creek yielded cinnabar colors but no gold colors.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Dr. J. E. Armstrong (1966) correlates the mercury deposits west of the Fraser River in southern British Columbia with the Fraser-Yalakom fault zones. This would include the mercury deposits in the Bralorne and Bridge River areas and the mineralization on Watson Bar Creek. The mineralization generally occurs along slips and fractures in rock which is highly carbonatized and which lies along branches of the Fraser or Yalakom fault zones.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY*

At Stirrup Creek, a porphyry pluton has intruded Jackass Mountain sedimentary rocks that dip gently northward. The contact is close to Stirrup Creek with the porphyry pluton forming the southwest slope and the sedimentary rocks (cut by porphyry dikes) forming the northeast slope. Many northwesterly trending sheared fault zones, probably branches of the Fraser fault system, cut the various rock units. The shear zones and adjacent rock have been highly carbonatized in places. Intense carbonatization has altered the rocks at the head of Stirrup Creek and altered rock occurs on both slopes -- in the porphyry pluton on the southwest and in Jackass Mountain rocks on the northeast.

Gold occurs with comb quartz in very narrow (less than 1/2 inch) veinlets on the northeast side of Stirrup Creek. It is mostly in unaltered sediments and porphyry dikes topographically above the carbonatized zone.

The mercury mineralization was detected by panning soil just above bedrock. An anomalous area (>30 colors per pan) occurs on the southwest side of the creek, covering part of the porphyry pluton. The anomaly is about 1000 feet long and lies in a northwesterly direction sub parallel to the slope of the hill. The topographically higher part of the anomaly is over unaltered porphyry whereas the lower part is over carbonatized porphyry.

One small adit within the cinnabar anomaly revealed fresh rock and the specimens from this small exposure of fresh rock reportedly assayed about 0.2% mercury. Very little cinnabar has been found in the highly weathered, rusty carbonatized porphyry. There are two alternative possibilities: (1) - that the cinnabar is very local and it was fortuitous that the small adit intersected a relatively high grade pod, or (2) - that the cinnabar occurs throughout the carbonatized zone and has been removed from the surface by weathering. The depth of weathering extends to about twenty feet.

In more recent years Dr. Warren has done some mercury geochemistry on the property and finds that a large area including both sides of Stirrup Creek has anomalous mercury values. Not enough of this work has been done to outline the best area but cinnabar-bearing talus occurs in a mercury-anomalous area about 1000 feet northwest of the old cinnabar anomaly (>30 colors). A grab sample of weathered rock from a bulldozed pit in this northwest anomaly reportedly assayed 0.08% Hg.

Footnote: *Information supplied by Dr. Warren

CONCLUSIONS

- (1) The cinnabar mineralization appears to be restricted to the pluton on the southwest side of Stirrup Creek but it has not been fully outlined.
- (2) The cinnabar mineralization found in place occurs in carbonatized porphyry pluton. However the cinnabar colors extend upslope onto unaltered porphyry.
- (3) The carbonatization is controlled by faults and associated shear zones.
- (4) The mineralization is unusual in that the exposed cinnabar occurs as disseminated grains rather than coatings along fractures.
- (5) The limited amount of mercury geochemistry indicates that the whole area is anomalous including both sides of Stirrup Creek. There is some doubt as to whether this sensitive technique will outline the best zones of cinnabar.

Both rock and soil have been used for the geochemical testing. Samples from rock over top of the fresh exposure of carbonatized pluton give anomalous values of 2 or 3 parts per million mercury. It is not known whether the cinnabar has weathered out of this rock or whether there was very little there to begin with.

- (6) One fresh exposure of carbonatized porphyry in the face of a short adit gave fresh specimens of rock which assayed 0.2% mercury. This fresh material appeared to be under a gently dipping fault within the adit and it is not known whether the fault provided a control for the mineralization or whether the 15 feet of weathered rock above the fault had primary cinnabar which was removed by weathering. There is considerable pyrite in the mineralized rock and weathering of this may have aided in removal of the mercury. Some literature research might shed some light on this remote possibility. Certainly the presence of cinnabar colors in the soil above bedrock and in the creek bed indicates that mere exposure to the weathering elements does not change the cinnabar.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The writer originally visited the property with the hope that the cinnabar would be disseminated throughout the complete porphyry pluton. However, it appears to be related to carbonatized fault zones within the pluton. It is not known if the cinnabar has uniform hypogene distribution in the carbonatized pluton and has weathered out at the surface or whether the cinnabar has very erratic hypogene distribution within the faulted zone and the exposure of good grade material in the short adit is merely fortuitous. The writer prefers the second hypothesis.

It is impossible to determine which hypothesis is correct without some diamond drilling. Because of the depth of overburden and fractured rock, a packsack drill could not be used other than possibly within the short adit. Blasting along some of the sluiced exposures might expose rock solid enough for a packsack drill hole. The prospect is not good enough to warrant a drill program with a large diamond drill.

Because of the great odds against this unusual prospect, the writer has informed Dr. Warren that we are presently not interested in the property. Possibly we may be able to spare our prospector late in the season to do some physical work in the vicinity of the adit.

REFERENCES

Armstrong, J. E. -- Tectonics and Mercury Deposits in British Columbia: CIM Special Volume No. 8, 1966.

J. R. Woodcock
J. R. Woodcock

August 3, 1966

% CORANEX LIMITED

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.

August 2nd, 1966

Mr. J. J. Rankin
Suite 911, 85 Richmond Street West
Toronto 1, Canada

Dear Joe:

It is very difficult to express in a report the impression one gains on the merits of a molybdenite prospect. In order to aid in the communication of my opinion of molybdenite prospects I have listed the major stockwork molybdenite prospects of British Columbia according to their relative merits and I am enclosing a copy of this list.

The first division (outstanding to good) are the molybdenite prospects which have merited major drill programs and which have generally turned into economic deposits. The second category (good to mediocre) includes prospects which are not as impressive in their raw form as those in the first category but which have merited mapping and fairly extensive drill programs. The odds on these prospects turning into economic deposits are not as good as those in the first category. The third category (mediocre to poor) includes prospects which warrant some mapping and sometimes a limited drill program and the odds on these prospects making an economic deposit are slim.

I am enclosing a report on the Mastedon-Highland Bell property near Alice Arm and you will note that it is included in the second category. It is a prospect that is worthy of a drill program, probably 3000 feet in the initial program. It cannot be recommended as an outstanding prospect because of the lack of potash alteration. However, its close proximity to the Lime Creek deposit is an added merit. There are no trenches and no results from surface samples. I picked up some hornfels float out of a little lake on the southwest end of the mineralized zone and it assayed 0.13% MoS₂.

You may wish to sound out Carl Springer to see if it would be possible to get into the picture. However, I have heard that Kennco have been told that they would get the first refusal on the property if any deal was to be considered.

Yours very truly,

J. R. Woodcock
J. R. Woodcock

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encl.

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MERIT RATING OF STOCKWORK MOLYBDENITE DEPOSITS

By J. R. Woodcock

	<u>BEFORE DRILLING</u>	<u>AFTER EXPLORATION</u>
Outstanding to good	Lime Creek (Kennco) Dak River (Newmont) Glacier Gulch (Amax) Serb Creek (Amax)* Boss Mountain (Noranda) Endako (Canex)	Lime Creek Boss Mountain Endako Dak River Glacier Gulch
Good to mediocre	Berg (Kennco) Roundy Creek (Sileurian Chieftain) Clarey Lakes (Mastedon-Highland Bell) Whiting (Kennco)	Berg (?) Roundy Creek (?)
Mediocre to poor	Nass River (Madsen, etc.) Gem (Utah Construction) Thomlinson Mtn. (Amax) Tidewater (Corex) Hurley River (Hurley R.)	Serb Creek** Gem Whiting Creek** Thomlinson Mtn. Tidewater Hurley River (?)

*not seen by writer

**based on rumour and guesswork

? position subject to change

PROPERTY VISIT

NAME Clarey Lakes Molybdenum Prospect Map Sheet 103P-11

LOCATION

The deposit is five and one-half miles east--southeast of the town of Alice Arm and four and one-half miles from tidewater. It is four miles northeast of the molybdenum deposit being readied for production by British Columbia Molybdenum Company. The showing is between the small lakes at the head of Clarey Creek, at an elevation of about 2300 feet at latitude 55° 27' N, longitude 129° 21' W. It is accessible by helicopter.

OWNERSHIP

The prospect was found in 1965 and is owned by Mastedon--Highland Bell Mines Limited.

CONDITIONS OF VISIT

Dr. William Bacon granted the writer permission to visit the property. When the writer got to Alice Arm, Mr. Ed. Wasniak, geologist for Mastedon--Highland Bell Mines Limited, arrived to take in a crew of line cutters. The writer spent one day, June 23rd, going over the property in the company of Mr. Ed. Wasniak.

EXPLORATION WORK

The prospect was discovered in 1965 by prospectors working for Ed. Wasniak. These prospectors were instructed by Wasniak to be aware of the important significance of hornfels within the Hazelton sediments of the area. The hornfels indicate proximity to intrusive rocks and stockwork molybdenite deposits within this region are related to intrusive stocks.

About 170 claims were staked, centred on this molybdenum showing. A minor amount of geological mapping indicated a stock. Some geochemical sampling in very organic-rich material (mostly peat) indicated slightly anomalous values coincident with the stock. No trenching or sampling were done.

At present line cutters are on the property putting in control lines for further geochemical sampling and for possible I.P. work.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The deposit is only four miles northeast of the stock containing Kennecott's Lime Creek deposit and it is in the same general geological setting. Hazelton sedimentary rocks in the vicinity have an east--west trend in contrast to the general north--northwesterly trend of the region. Batholithic plutons intrude the Hazelton sediments about six miles to the southwest.

Newmont's Dak River molybdenum deposit is ten miles to the north.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY

The stock is about 2400 feet by 1400 feet with long axis striking northeasterly. The stock is surrounded by a large area of brown biotite hornfels and this can be recognized (in hand specimen) over an area that is at least one mile in diameter.

The intrusive rock is very similar in appearance to what has been classified as quartz monzonite porphyry at the Lime Creek stock. It appears to be relatively unaltered in hand specimen except over a small area in the northeast corner of the stock. However, quartz veinlets do cut the stock throughout especially in its northern parts.

Molybdenite mineralization appears to be largely restricted to the northwest contact of the stock and occurs both within the stock and within the hornfels. This mineralization has been noted over a length of 1500 feet and where exposed near the contact would grade over 0.1% MoS₂, even in the exposures that have not been trenched or worked on. In the northwest corner of the stock, mineralization was noted in the stock itself about 500 feet south of the mineralized contact. The intrusive rock at this place appears to be hydrothermally altered but this would have to be checked by thin section work.

There is very little bleaching of the biotite hornfels adjacent to the stock. This is in sharp contrast to the alteration in the hornfels at the Lime Creek and Dak River deposits.

CONCLUSIONS

The small size of the stock and the relatively unaltered appearance of the mineralized biotite hornfels at its contact appear to have inhibited enthusiasm on the part of the Mastodon--Highland Bell geologist*. However, there is good molybdenite mineralization of a fine-grained type along fractures, with and without quartz, both in the hornfels and in the adjacent stock. No estimates of grade can be made because there are no fresh exposures.

Mineralization has been noted for a length of 1500 feet along or near the northwest contact and it is good enough to warrant a drill program without the benefit of further geological mapping. The target is presently outlined sufficiently accurate to spot drill holes and the target is sufficiently attractive that it will eventually have to be drilled. Surface trenching and sampling in this area of abundant swamp will not give a definite answer as to the potential of the deposit.

* If they were enthusiastic about the deposit, they would probably have budgeted for a drill program.

J. R. Woodcock
J. R. Woodcock
July 5th, 1966

EXPLORATION AROUND ALICE ARM

GEOLOGY

Four intrusive stocks carrying varying amounts of stockwork type molybdenite mineralization occur in the vicinity of Alice Arm, British Columbia. These are the Tidewater stock with its associated large molybdenite-bearing quartz vein which was investigated during the First World War; the Lime Creek stock which is being readied for production by Kennecott Copper Corporation; the Roundy Creek stock which was drilled in the past by Amax and is now being investigated by Sileurian Chief-tain Mining Co. Ltd.; and the Dak River stock which is under investigation by Newmont. All of these stock intrude sedimentary rocks of the Mesozoic Hazelton group. Contact metasomatism adjacent to these stocks and also adjacent to the plutons of the Coast Crystalline Belt has produced an aureole of hornfels. Because these stocks have only been found in the sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton group and because the large conspicuous gossan zones that occur in the volcanic rocks of the Hazelton group are generally oxidized zones of pyritized and carbonatized volcanics most of the exploration geologists have preferred to restrict their exploration to the Hazelton sediments.

If the mineralized stocks occur above timberline or in well exposed places, the associated iron sulphides will oxidize to form conspicuous gossan zones. If the stock is below timberline and if it is in an area that is not well drained, it will not be readily apparent either as a gossan zone or as a source of a geochemical anomaly.

PAST EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

1. Both Southwest Potash Corporation and Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited have done geochemical reconnaissance work around Alice Arm; but this work was done in the early sixties when field techniques were not as sophisticated as they are today. This geochemical work detected the known molybdenum deposits but did not lead to the discovery of any new ones. Many small or mediocre anomalies did not receive attention.
2. In early 1965, the Newmont Mining Corp. exploration staff staked a large mineralized zone on the Dak River. This zone had been described briefly in the British Columbia Minister of Mines Report. It is above timberline and forms a very conspicuous gossan zone.
3. After the discovery of the Dak River deposit, numerous companies examined all the gossan zones in the vicinity of Alice Arm and between Alice Arm and Terrace. At least one additional molybdenum prospect was found by this method by Robert Seraphim of Newmont. However, the prospect is not good enough to generate enthusiasm.
4. Throughout the field season of 1965, Dr. Allan Coop of Newmont Mining Corporation conducted a detailed geochemical recon-

naissance program in the vicinity of Alice Arm. He had a geochemical laboratory based in Alice Arm and had one or more field crews collecting samples. He found no molybdenum deposits.

5. Mastedon-Highland Bell moved three teams of prospectors into the area in early 1965 and these teams prospected largely to the east of Alice Arm, under the direction of Mr. Ed. Wasniak. Wasniak, after visiting the Dak River and Lime Creek deposits instructed his prospectors to watch for any hornfels and to prospect areas of the hornfels in detail. This approach led to the discovery of a mineralized stock four miles northeast of Kennecott's Lime Creek deposit.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITY - 1966

There is considerable exploration activity in the vicinity of Alice Arm. However, this has been inhibited to a certain degree by an extremely late season. Snow conditions to the north of Anyox at an elevation of about 1000 feet prevented us from following up a small geochem molybdenum anomaly in late June.

1. Mr. John Schindler of Amax has a helicopter supported program with four or five teams of geochemical samplers and is based two miles north of the town of Alice Arm. He intends to do a very detailed geochemical program and his students are also watching for altered hornfels float.
2. Mr. Charles Ney of Kennco has a camp on the Nass River to the east of Alice Arm. He has several teams of silt samplers and prospectors and is checking small geochemical anomalies that were found in past years.
3. Mr. Stu Barkely, prospector for Newmont, is prospecting certain target areas. These are very likely areas where the 1965 geochemical program detected anomalous THM or copper in the silts.
4. Mr. Nick Wychopen, prospector for Coranex Limited, is based in the vicinity of Alice Arm and is using a helicopter that is based at Alice Arm for moving his camp to various selected target areas. He is prospecting these areas and collecting rock specimens which will be examined for possible hornfels. The target areas that he is examining are below timberline and were selected from aerial photographs, from the geological map (places where there is an east-west trend in contrast to the normal northerly trend) and from a brief helicopter reconnaissance flight through the area. At the time that this small program was planned, it was not known that Mastedon-Highland Bell prospectors had explored some of the target areas using a very similar approach. However, knowledge of the sites of the Mastedon-Highland Bell camps has helped to eliminate much of the duplication in work.
5. At the Dak River deposit, Newmont Mining Corporation reportedly has four diamond drills intending to drill 25000 feet, with all holes over 1000 feet deep.

6. At the Lime Creek deposit, construction of the mill is proceeding and stripping of the overburden for the open pit is underway.
7. At Roundy Creek, Sileurian Chieftain Mining Co. Ltd. are drilling and getting newsworthy results. This deposit was investigated under the direction of Dr. Robert Hodder for Southwest Potash Corp. in 1960. Mapping by Hodder showed two intrusive bodies separated by a probable fault along Roundy Creek. The main intrusive body on the west side of the creek was relatively barren except for a very high grade small alaskite lens in the middle of the stock. The deposit on the east side of the creek contained stockwork molybdenite mineralization and graded over 0.1% MoS₂. Hodder interpreted the eastern stock as the remnant of a small down-faulted protrusion from the main part of the stock.

Another interpretation of the small stockwork-bearing intrusive can be made. It could be the top of a separate stock that plunges to the east into the hill. With this idea in mind the writer investigated the data that Sileurian Chieftain had early in the spring of 1966. Sileurian Chieftain set up a drill in the creek and radiated out four horizontal holes into the eastern stock. It appears that the holes confirm the grades obtained by the Southwest Potash program and also the interpretation made by Robert Hodder.

The present newsworthy results of Sileurian Chieftain are coming from the west side of the stock where numerous short holes have been placed in the small flat-lying alaskite lens. The drilling indicates that this alaskite lens has expanded to the south. Intersections of good grade material have been reported (hole S17 had 160 feet grading 1.65% MoS₂). The intersections of good grade material exhibit mostly disseminated type molybdenite within the alaskite.

An angle diamond drill hole by Southwest Potash passed under the area of Sileurian Chieftain's good hole. It encountered only traces of molybdenite and the lower part of the hole was not assayed.


J. R. Woodcock

June 30th, 1966