

→ Shannon ⁴¹⁻

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1979

VOS → ACF

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Tom
Schuster
Dec. 17/91

P.N. 079 (ALBERT CREEK)

With the release of the GSC - BCDM Uranium (NUS) maps for McDame and Jennings map sheets in earlier summer, our crews along with numerous others were poised for takeoff at Watson, Atlin and Dease Lakes. As nothing evolved uranium-wise in Sam's area (see P.N. 073), and as we could not compete in Mo staking with multi radio and phone connected Luftwaffes such as Noranda and Amax had amassed, the writer had Bruce Downing look for 'high silver' in the release and we passed this data on to Sam Zastavnikovich and Pat Burns in the field. An intriguing sample in Albert Creek near Lower Post showed 10 ppm Ag (higher by 3X than any other on the 2 sheets released) but a near duplicate in the same locality showed no silver. As mineralization of importance would not normally be expected in this sedimentary area, most groups considered the one high a mistake (Pers. Commun) ignoring the fact that lead-zinc accompanying the low silver was also anomalous, as were a couple downstream and a few and in shales exposed 15 miles on strike to the southeast. The ZAP group claims were located and dependant follow-up silting (and staking) done in stages as results emerged, there being no sign on the largely overburdened ground of any mineralization. Several springs near a valley bottom in an area of about 1200 feet square have now been isolated as the source of silver. Assays of "greater than 100 ppm" Ag (to 5.4 oz.) have been obtained to date and in view of these very interesting results we've decided to run backhoe cuts to better examine shale float turned up in blast holes and to set drill stations for next year. Work will progress intermittently until late October or November.

X

Schuster - drilling in 1988 - pulling up roots - very hot
i.e. hot springs.

It's felt the silver mineralization is related to brecciation of carbonate units in contact with unexposed Rhode River shale, supposed the equivalent of the rich Howard's Pass (Placer Dev.) Lower Paleozoic unit in the Yukon - N.W.T., and we will search with this in mind. High zinc and cadmium soil values, backed up by EM 16 crossovers, suggest the unexposed shale unit (hopefully Upper (?) Devonian) resumes normal N.W. strike beyond the silver zone, and we have staked additional claims in this area while awaiting the D6 cat promised by Grant Stewart Construction. Pat Burns will see most of this work through. We anticipate no environmental problems but should downplay the cadmium.

similar to regional geophysics anomaly!

Enclosed Map, Figure 079-79-1, shows general geology, location and claims staked to the moment while Map (Figure 079-79-5) depicts local silt and soil results plus EM 16 suggestions.

P.N. 079 was not budgeted for and has run us appreciably over budget in '79. However with silver at \$14 - 17 U.S., it's very doubtful that we should hold back on P.N. 079. (See 1980 Forecast also).

Included are very recent determinations by Thornhill (Fig. 079-79-2) suggesting the black shale or argillite float to be largely siliceous, and identifying disseminated sphalerite.

(Also see P. Burns' description under P.N. 019) plus Figure 019-79-3 for location.

SUMMARY

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES LIMITED

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

OCT 9 1979

Figure 079-79-2.

MEMO TO: J. J. McDougall

FROM: J. E. Muir

DATE: October 2, 1979

SUBJECT: Mineralogical Examination of 2 Samples from Albert Creek, B.C.

PROJECT No. 302-791002
(JO#2589)

KEYWORDS: Carbonate, Shale

SAMPLE NO. 79-577

COPIES: RAB, RB/Min. File

Flint Specimen, Albert Creek, '79

Although sample "A" has the appearance of a coarse grained, black hornblendite in hand specimen, it actually consists of coarse, interlocking fragments(?) of oolitic limestone. Examination of PTS 5491 prepared from the sample also reveals the presence of the odd coarse (up to 2 cm), elongate, siliceous inclusion.

Xalite

Sample "B", which in hand specimen appears black, fine grained and strongly fractured, is observed in pol-thin section (PTS 5492) to consist of a fragmented, amygdale(?) -rich, cloudy mass of microcrystalline quartz, cut by veinlets of coarser grained quartz. In addition, traces of fine grained partly to completely oxidized pyrite and sphalerite are disseminated throughout this highly siliceous specimen. Although hawleyite (CdS) was mentioned as a possible constituent none was observed optically nor was Cd detected by spectrographic analysis (see Table I).

*strongly
siliceous black
argillaceous but
note little
veinlets
interesting*

A perusal of analyses on material similar to sample "B" provided by you reveals that Cd generally follows Zn. This is not unexpected as Cd commonly occurs in solid solution in sphalerite.

J. E. Muir
J. E. Muir

JEM:d1

*Copy PB
SZ
File*

PW079

P.N. 079 (Albert Creek Ag) (P. Burns)

ZAP Group - Albert Creek, B. C.
Ag - Pb - Zn - Cd

Location:

48 km WSW of Watson Lake, Y. T. on Lat. 59°54'
and Long. 129°33'; between 1000 m. and 1500 m. above
sea level.

Basis:

A June 8, 1977 Federal - Provincial Uranium Reconnaissance
release led to the staking of a 10 ppm Ag silt anomaly from a
creek underlain by Cambrian limestone and interbedded shale.

The potential exists for a vein type deposit (Keno Hill)
or Ag in shales (Road River shales in Gataga River area to SE).

Work Done:

In chronological order, the following work has been
accomplished since June:

- 1) Silt sampling to verify 10 ppm Ag anomaly.
- 2) Additional staking. Now have 176 units, each 500 m. square
covering an area of approximately 50 km².
- 3) Geological mapping at a scale of 1: 15,000 (approx.) onto
aerial photograph photocopies.
- 4) Representative rock specimens from every outcrop mapped on
the property were analyzed geochemically for Ag - Pb - Zn - Cd
(and a few for Ba).
- 5) Geochemical soil sampling was conducted on a 34 line N-S grid on
the property, with lines ranging from 500 to 2500 m. in length
at a 100 m line spacing and 50 m sample interval.
- 6) Water and silt sampling of creeks within the claim group.
- 7) Ronka EM-16 using VLF channels 21.4 and 18.6 and Proton Mag.
over most of the grid.
- 8) Blasting and overburden trenching of several springs and soil
anomalies.
- 9) Collection of 3 - 15 kg sieve samples from the main creek,
above, below and at an anomalous spring. (In for Fipke treatment)
- 10) Silt sampling of all drainage within the claim group outside
the grid.
- 11) Prospecting and silt sampling on a regional basis.

- 12) Airphotograph structural interpretation on the claim group.
- 13) Road construction to the property (in progress).
- 14) Staking from the property to the existing One Ace Mountain Road.

Results:

Silt sampling verified the Ag anomaly and led to the discovery of one dozen Ag - rich springs draining into the E-W trending creek over a length of 450 m. Values in excess of 5 oz Ag have been obtained.

Geologically the area is underlain by NW striking Cambrian (and possibly Devonian) massive grey limestone and interbedded limy black shale and argillite. These units are folded into an anticline - syncline sequence with NW axial planes and 40° SE plunges.

A greywacke unit (Tertiary ?) crops out on the eastern edge of the property.

Trilobite fragments confirm a Cambrian age for the limestone on the N side of the main creek; however fossil evidence to the south of the property indicates a Devonian age for limestone similar in appearance and along strike of that on the property.

A major fracture zone at 080/65N, 18 to 30/m occurs SW of the main creek over a strike length of 600 m and width of 50 to 200 m. Both EM-16 and soil sampling confirm the presence of this zone. Another strong EM and soil anomaly lies in the main creek valley in the area of the springs and is probably related to the abundant organic material there. Additional spot high geochemical values exist.

EM-16 delineated several conductors. These trend a) NW - outlining limy shales (b) E-W and NE - fracture directions?

Blasting and hand trenching exposed limy black shales and argillite fragments which are geochemically anomalous in Ag-Pb-Zn-Cd relative to the limestones. A few disseminated specks of metallic mineralization occur in argillite. A specimen has been forwarded to Thornhill for identification (siliceous, zinciferous argillite).

Conclusions:

Work to date indicates the 'apparent' anomalous soil values and EM conductors to be related to zones of limy shales and argillite (occupying depressions) and permeable fracture zones. Geochemical values are often elevated wherever the limestone is black in colour.

The highly anomalous spring sediments are due to one or more of the following:

- 1) groundwaters passing over a large volume of shales and argillites
- 2) groundwaters passing through fracture zones
- 3) Ag - Pb - Zn mineralization.