JCS OFFICE TARGET PROJECT #117 ANNUAL REPORT 1979 673492 10/4

## TARGET PROJECT #117

# ANNUAL REPORT 1979

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD. 1124 WEST 15th STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

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January 8, 1980

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#### TARGET PROJECT #117

#### ANNUAL REPORT 1979

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

At the beginning of 1979 Target Project held the SWAB (80 units) NIT (20 units) BIN (116 units) GREER (75 units) and LAKE (20 units) claim groups in the Nechako River region of British Columbia. Evidence gathered to that time indicated further work should be done on the SWAB property. Relatively little encouragement had been had on the NIT and BIN and no work of consequence had been conducted on GREER or LAKE.

A work program for 1979 was approved for SWAB and an attempt was made to joint venture the other properties. Several major companies, mainly mineral divisions of oil companies, were approached but with no success. Presentation of the properties as uranium prospects was not enhanced by the negative drill results obtained by Shell, E & B Exploration and Placer on their uranium prospects in the region.

A detailed program was laid out to follow up on the main soil anomaly on SWAB. The mapping portion of this program was carried out. Proposed trenching was postponed due to wet conditions and late in the season was abandoned, mainly because of wet soil conditions, but partly due to adverse public reaction to uranium exploration and the publicity inherent during the B.C. Royal Commission of Inquiry into Uranium Mining. A program of deep soil sampling was done late in the season and a program of percussion drilling proposed. The percussion drilling was postponed to 1980 due to the reluctance of drill contractors to commence the work in the face of possible cold weather at the end of November.

The GREER claims were explored by means of preliminary geological mapping and soil sampling. Several areas of interest were located although no strong anomalies or economic mineralization were located. The property is to be investigated for copper-molybdenum as much as for uranium.

On the BIN group a series of deep soil sample holes were drilled. The group was reduced from 116 to 77 units and assessment work filed. No anomalous results were obtained and as no evidence is available to pinpoint the source of the uranium in anomalous creeks the claims will be allowed to lapse when assessment work runs out.

No work program was planned for NIT group as no significant targets had been indicated. Late in the season a brief visit was made to the property to investigate the vicinity of a float located in 1978 which contained anomalous gold. Deep glacial till and lack of other supporting anomalous results indicate the claims will be allowed to lapse when assessment work runs out.

The LAKE claim was staked on a radiometric anomaly located while flying over the area in 1978. A return flight failed to locate the anomaly later in the year. No work was conducted and the claim has lapsed.

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In the general Hixon area a molybdenum tungsten anomaly was investigated by check sampling and prospecting. No definitive results were obtained. A further check, with soil sampling, is proposed for 1980. There is little outcrop in the area.

Minor prospecting and rock geochem sampling were done at Ahbau Creek and Potato Mountain with inconclusive results. No further work is planned at present.

The Royal Commission of Inquiry into Uranium Mining in B.C. requested copies of reports and summaries of information pertaining to our uranium exploration activities. These were submitted on behalf of Dome Exploration as well as this company. Two days were spent during early October attending Inquiry hearings. We  $expect_1$  to be informed by year end as to whether we must appear again in February 1980. No notice has been received to date.

A proposal is outlined in this report for exploration during 1980.

- 3 -

### SWAB CLAIM GROUP

## CLAIMS AND LOCATION

The SWAB property consists of 4 claims containing 80 units located 45 km southwest of Fort Fraser on the Holy Cross forest access road. The claims were staked in 1977 to cover an area where silt samples gave anomalous results in molybdenum and uranium.

#### 1979 Program Proposed

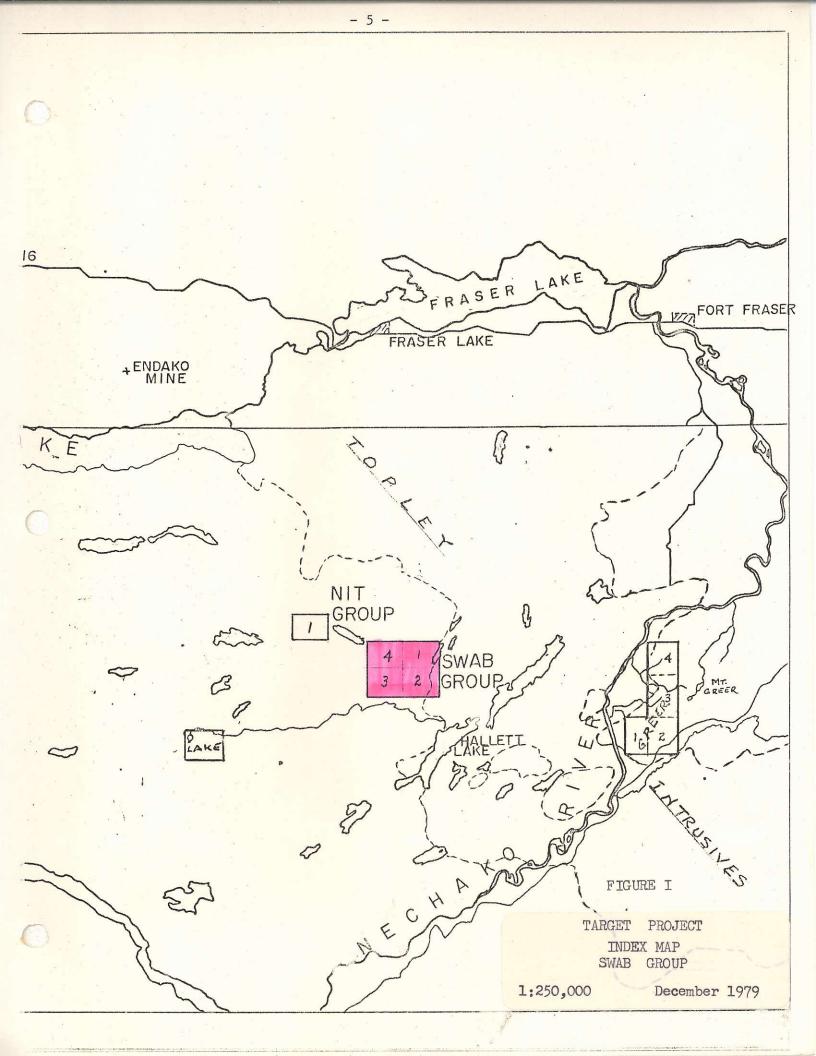
During 1979 it was intended to make every effort to trace the source of the main molybdenum uranium soil anomaly on SWAB 2 and 3. A picket line grid was to be established trending up ice along the anomaly and to the west. Detailed mapping was intended to locate possible float material and trenching was planned to examine the types and trend of glacial material. A surficial geology consultant examined the data available prior to the prospecting season and pronounced the anomaly to be of hydromorphic character.

### 1979 Program Conducted

A grid was staked out, within the logged area, trending up ice from diamond drill hole SWAB #1. The area was surveyed by stadia to provide a topographic map and locate the original soil sample sites. A detailed boulder survey was conducted to investigate possible float trains.

Wet soil conditions in June precluded any attempt at test pitting or trenching. Comparison of the soil geochemical trends with the topographic map confirms that the greater part of the anomalies exist in

- 4 -



the generally wetter areas and this tends to confirm the opinion that the anomalies are hydromorphic. Not all anomalous results, however, are in low areas and during early November, under dry, cold conditions, a series of Pionjar holes were drilled to take deep soil samples. During this work, under as dry conditions as possible, a few holes could not be drilled due to wet ground.

#### Program Results

## Topographic Survey

Maps I and II depict the contoured ground surface of the anomalous area. Soil sample locations are plotted with 1978 soil sample results. Outlines of the anomalous soil areas are indicated.

In general the anomalies lie on relatively low wet ground within local depressions. Portions of some anomalies, especially C and the east end of E are topographically high but in some cases drainage from the hill to the north may keep some of this ground relatively wet.

# Boulder Survey

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Maps III and IV show distribution of boulders mapped. Counts of the various rock types were made but no discernable trends were noted. A single boulder with a fracture containing radio-active material was located near the base line west of 13+00W. The best fracture material assayed 0.06% U<sub>3</sub>0<sub>8</sub>.

No correlation is apparent between location of soil anomalies and distribution of boulder types except the increase in "alaskite" type fragments along the base of the hill and approximately along the trend of the soil anomalies. Results of these surveys were described in assessment report "Topographic and Boulder Survey, SWAB 2 & 3 Claims" dated September 1979 which was forwarded with our Third Quarter Report 1979.

### Deep Soil Sample Program

Locations of deep soil sample holes are shown on Maps I and II. The more pertinent are shown on sections 0+00E, 2+00W; 4+00W; 5+00W; 6+00W; 7+00W; 8+00W; 10+00W with this report. Geochemical valuesat surface and at various sample depths are shown for Mo, F and U where determined.

In conducting this survey BEMA Industries were contracted to drill holes with special sample equipment using a Pionjar gasoline drill. Samples were to be collected at 1 metre intervals to as great a depth as possible. Holes were collared close to 1978 sample sites which had been surveyed in and could still be **recognized**.

Penetration of the sample tool turned out to be more difficult than expected. Several tools were damaged or lost and several rods were stripped or bent. In a few locations soil was so wet as to form a muck which could not be retrieved and no samples were obtained, or in one or two holes, no samples were obtained above 3 metre depths.

Samples were collected in normal soil sample bags, dried, sifted to 80 mesh and analysed. The coarse fraction of the samples was retained and several of these have since been examined for character of soil and rock chips.

In general all deep soil sample results gave lower geochemical values than had been obtained from surface samples. This tends to confirm a hydromorphic character for the soil anomaly. Exceptions to the rule occur in holes 8 on Section 4+00W; 18 and 19 on Section 5+00W, 31 on Section 8+00W and 40 on Section 10+00W.

- 7 -

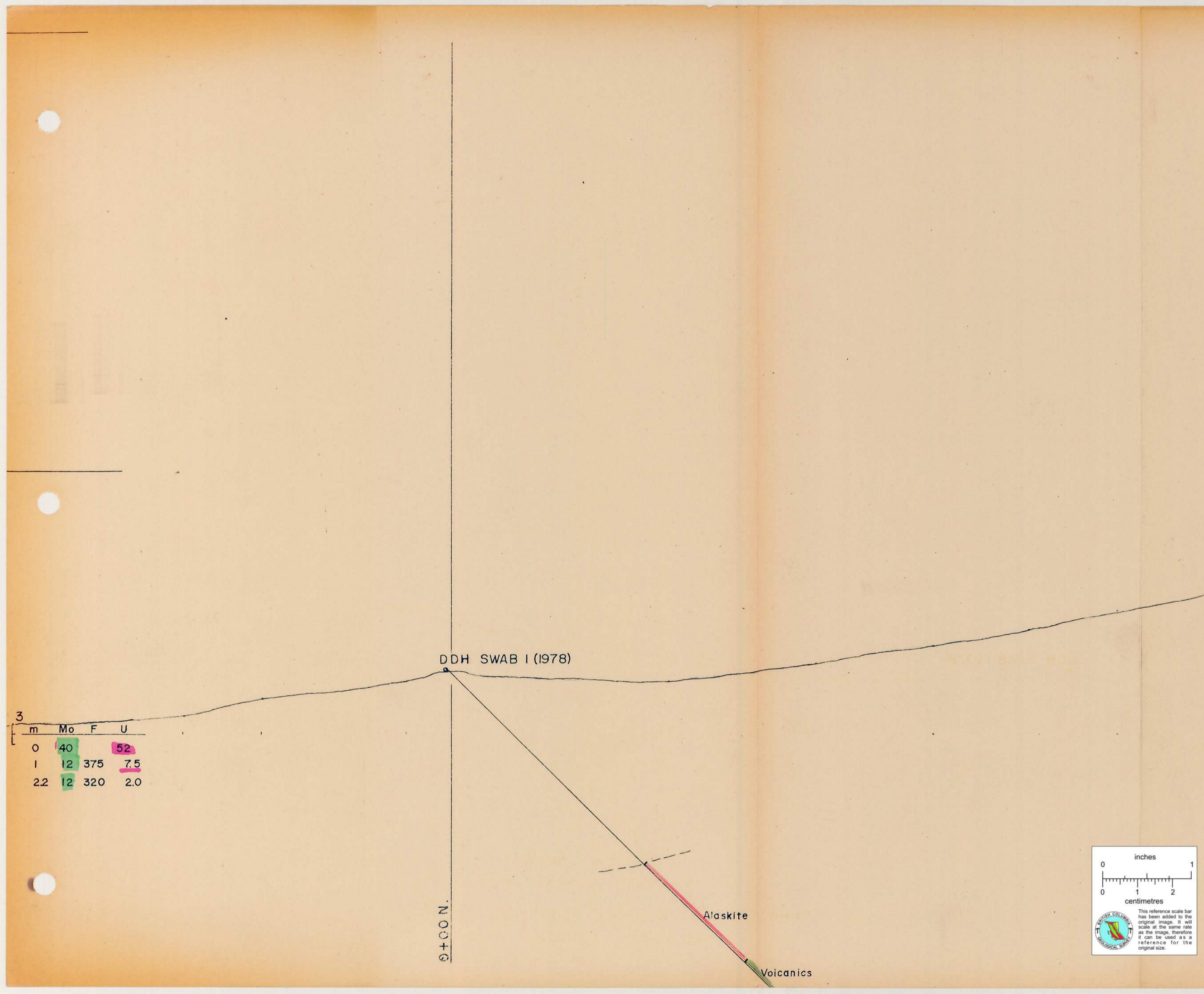
Examination of soil samples 33 and 35 in holes 18 and 19 which had uranium values of 151 and 131 ppm respectively revealed fragments of rhyolite, or fine grained alaskite, coated with black manganese stain and limonite. A few specks of pyrite were observed. These samples were pulverized and re analysed.

	DEPTH		-80	MESH ppm	COARSE FRA	ACTION ppm
LOCATION	METRES	SAMPLE NO.	Mo	<u>U</u>	Mo	<u>U</u>
1+25W 8+75S	2	30	10	2.0	8	1.5
2+00W 8+25S	1	33	16	151.	12	92
2+00W 8+50S	1	35	1	131	2	66
4+00W 8+50S	1.2	40	6	14	4	7.0
5+00W 8+75S	2.5	52	14	6.0	10	3.0
5+50W 9+00S	1.5	55	30	7.5	16	4.0
7+00W 9+50S	2	67	10	4.5	8	2.5
7+50W 10+00S	3	74	2	1.0	2	1.0
7+50W 9+50S	1.2	77	8	4.0	4	2.5
7+50W 9+50S	2.2	78	4	2.5	4	1.5

These results indicate the values are somewhat more concentrated in the finer soil fractions. Results on the coarse fraction are generally 20% to 50% lower probably due to dilution by pulverizing barren rock fragments. They serve to show, however, that the manganese stained and/or slightly pyritic fragments are not significantly radioactive. Again these results suggest concentration of uranium and molybdemun by hydromorphic processes.

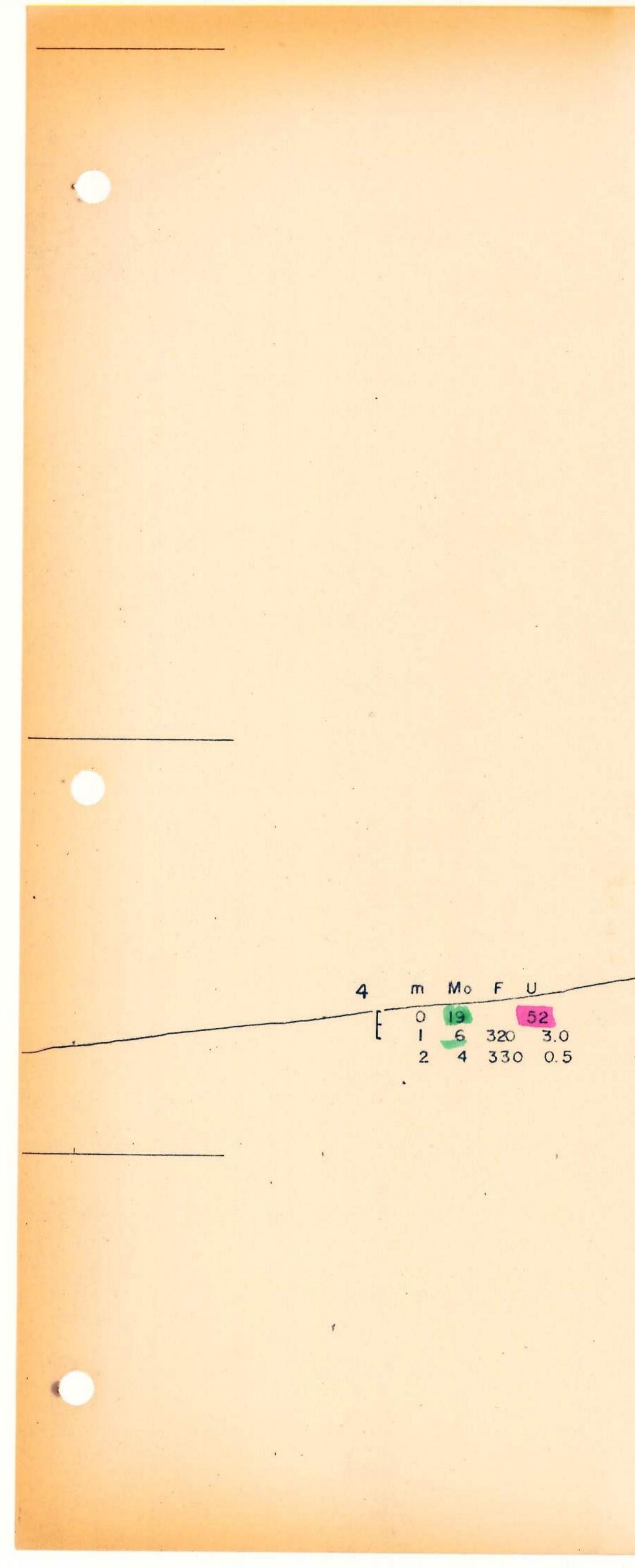
The probable direction of flow of groundwater becomes a very important parameter.

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El. 1050 m 14 EL. 1000m \_\_\_\_\_\_ El. 970 m . . . SWAB GROUP SOIL SAMPLE PROFILES SECTION 0+00E NOV. 1979 Scale: 1:400

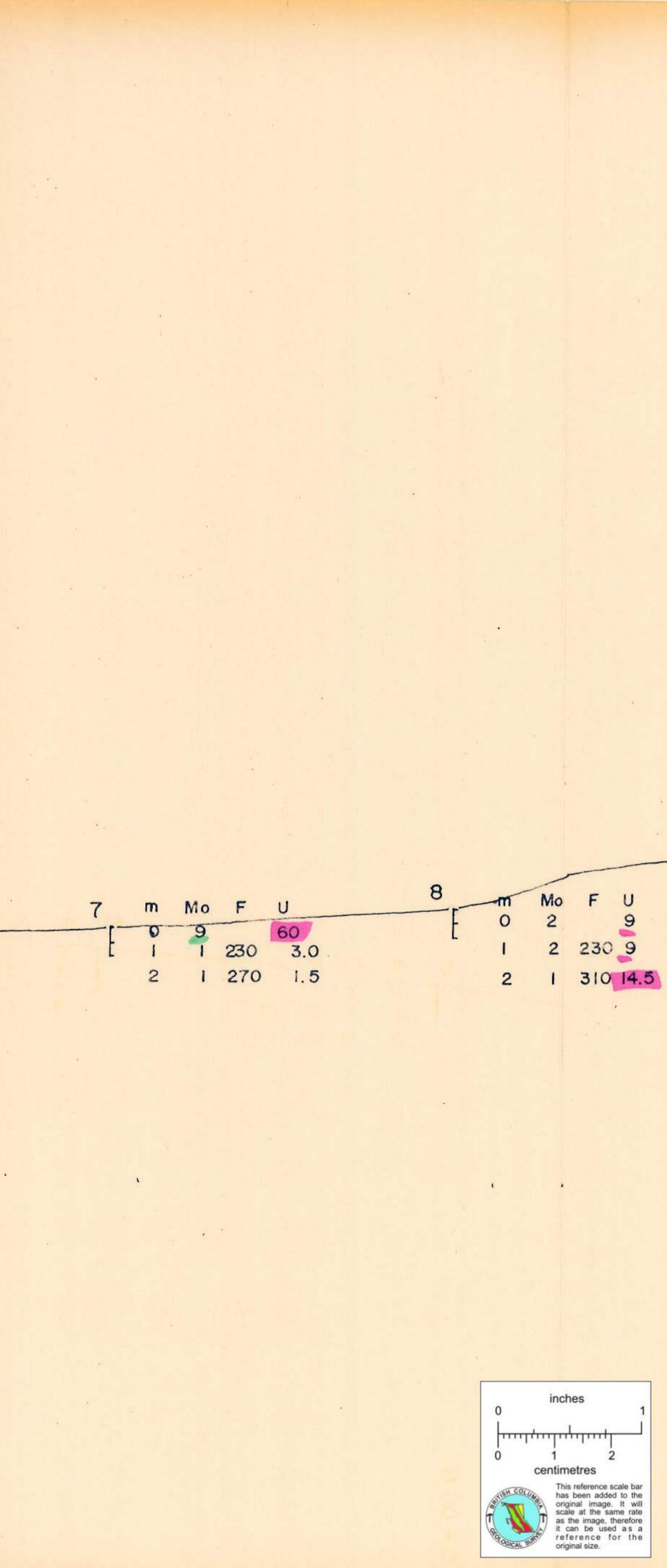
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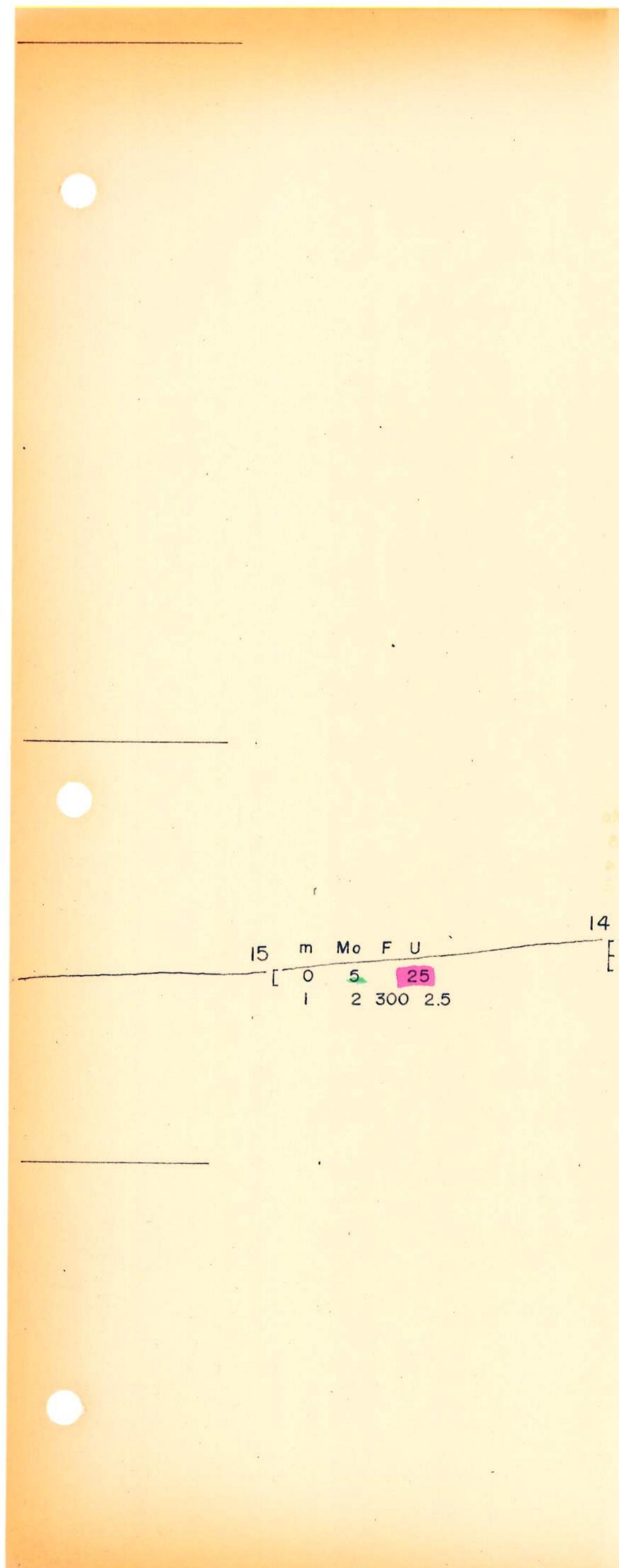
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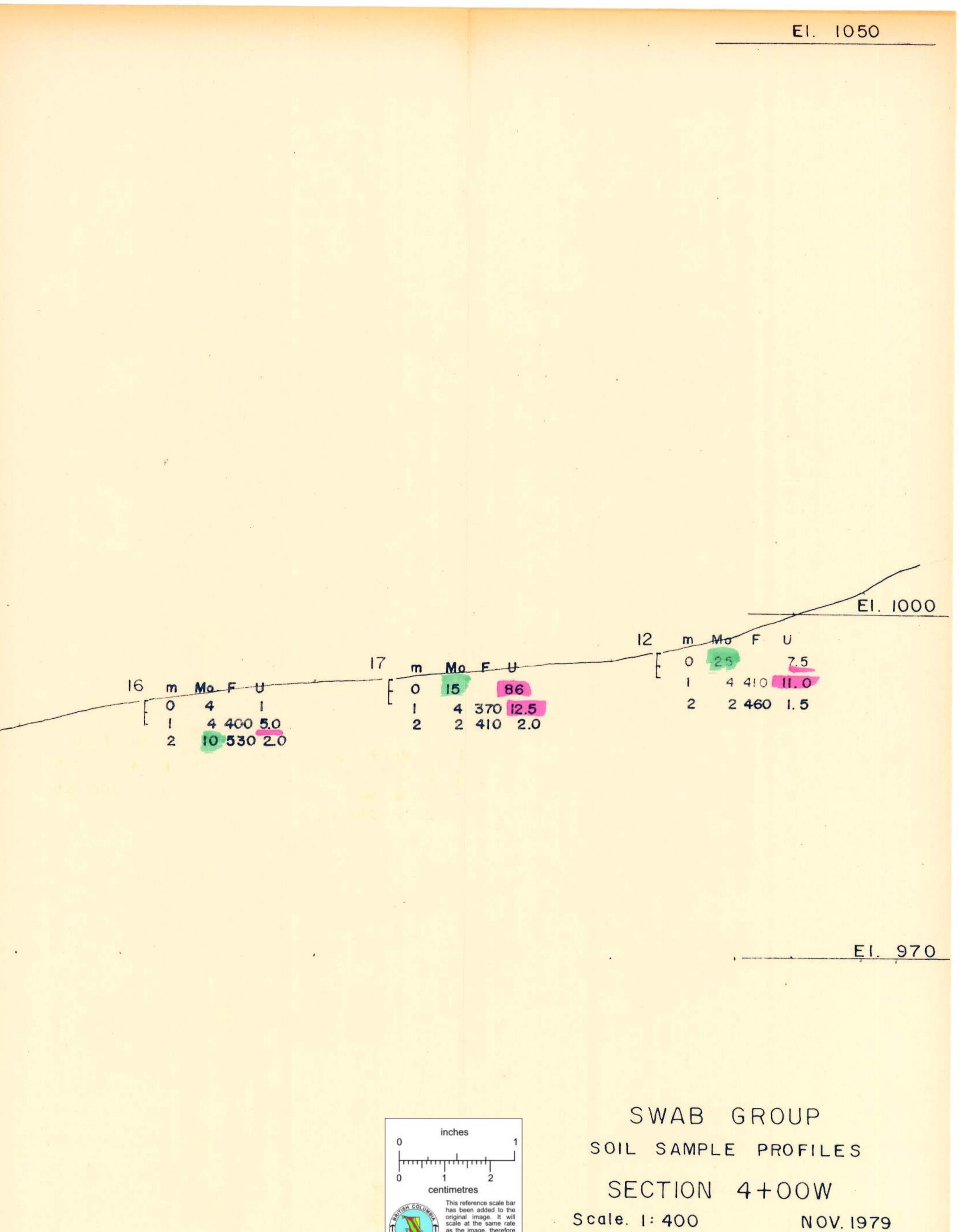
EI. 1050 EI. 1000 • EI. 970 . SWAB GROUP SOIL SAMPLE PROFILES SECTION 2+00 W. Scale. 1:400 NOV. 1979 FKURE III



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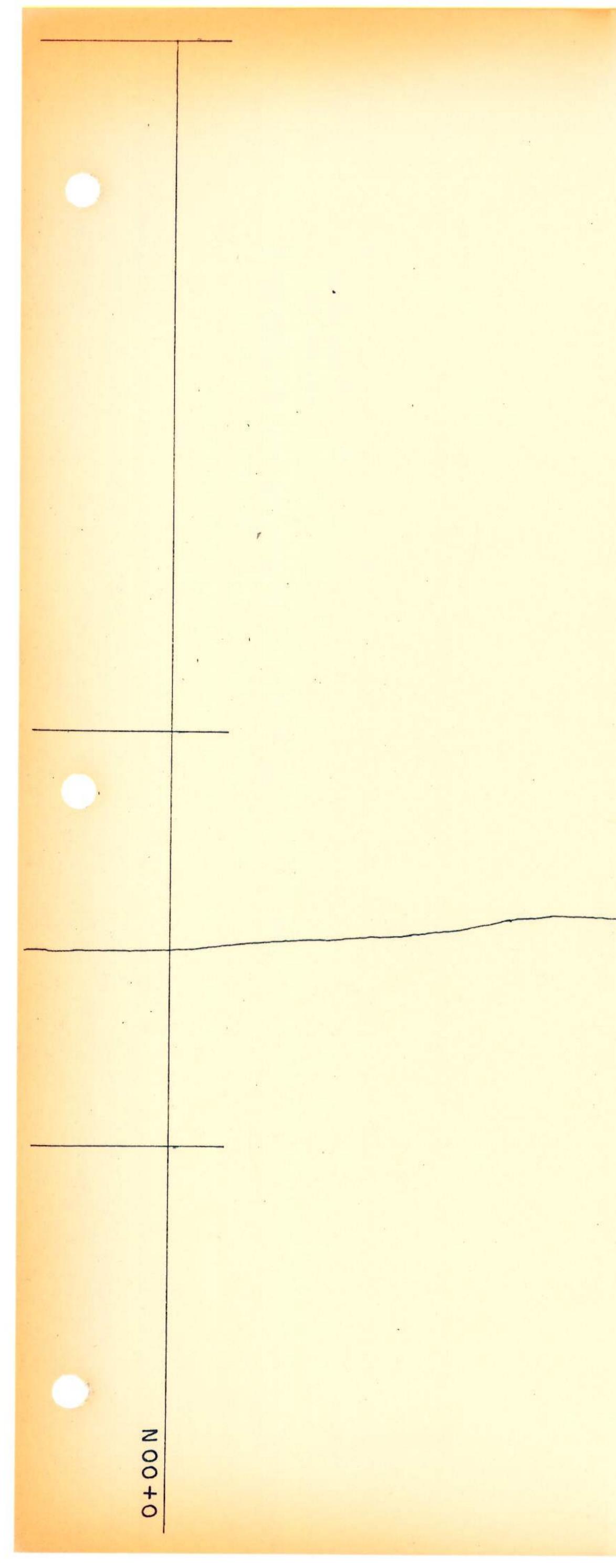
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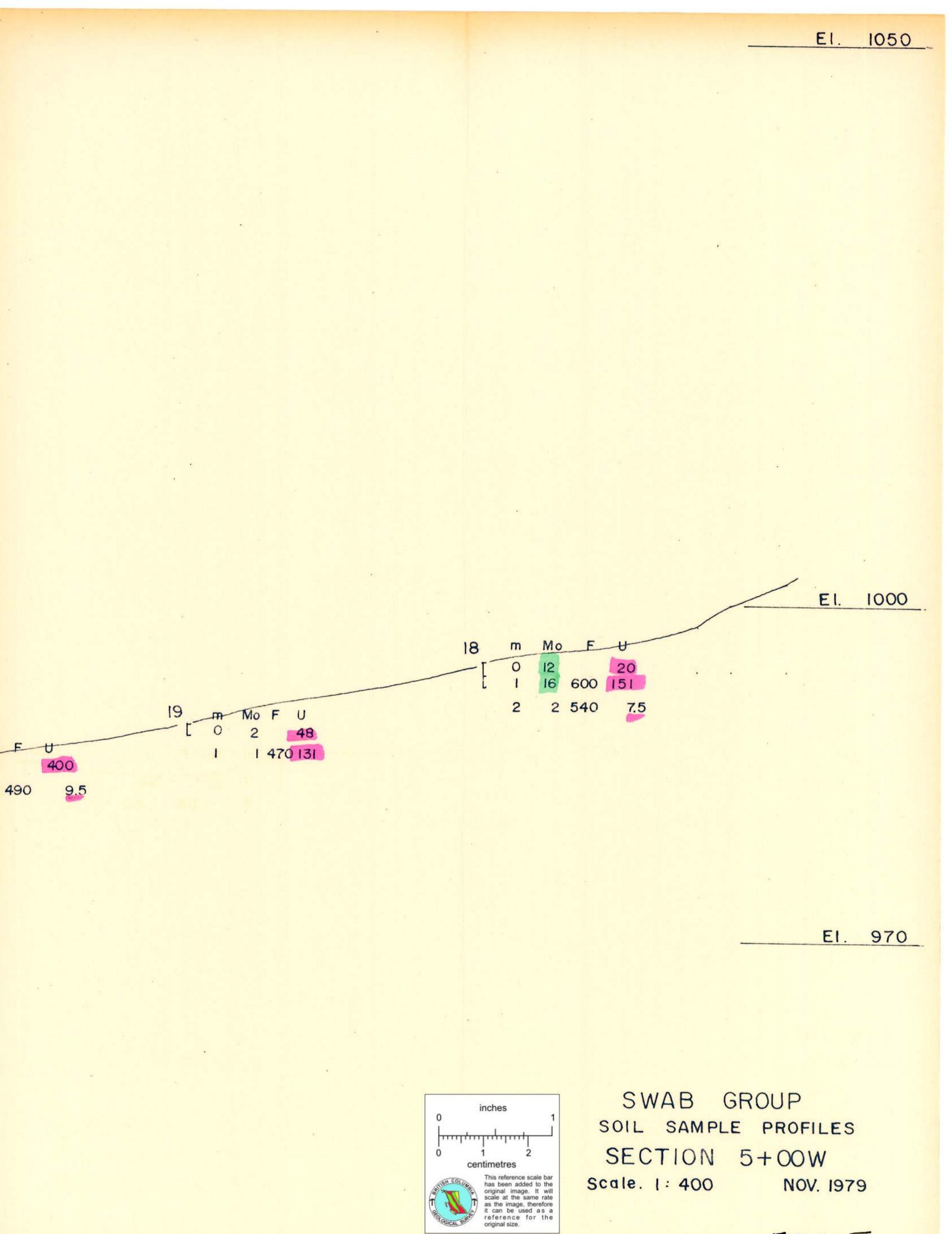
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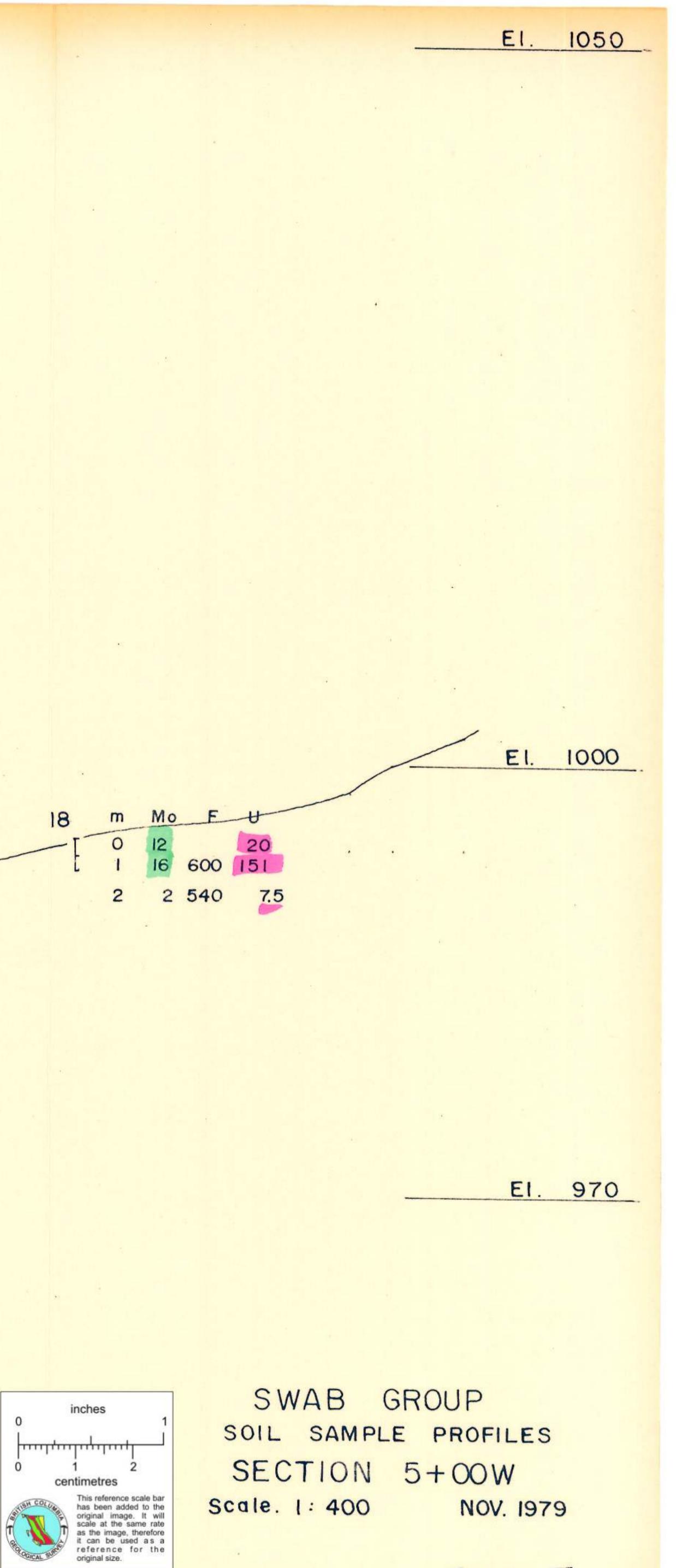
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FIGURE IV

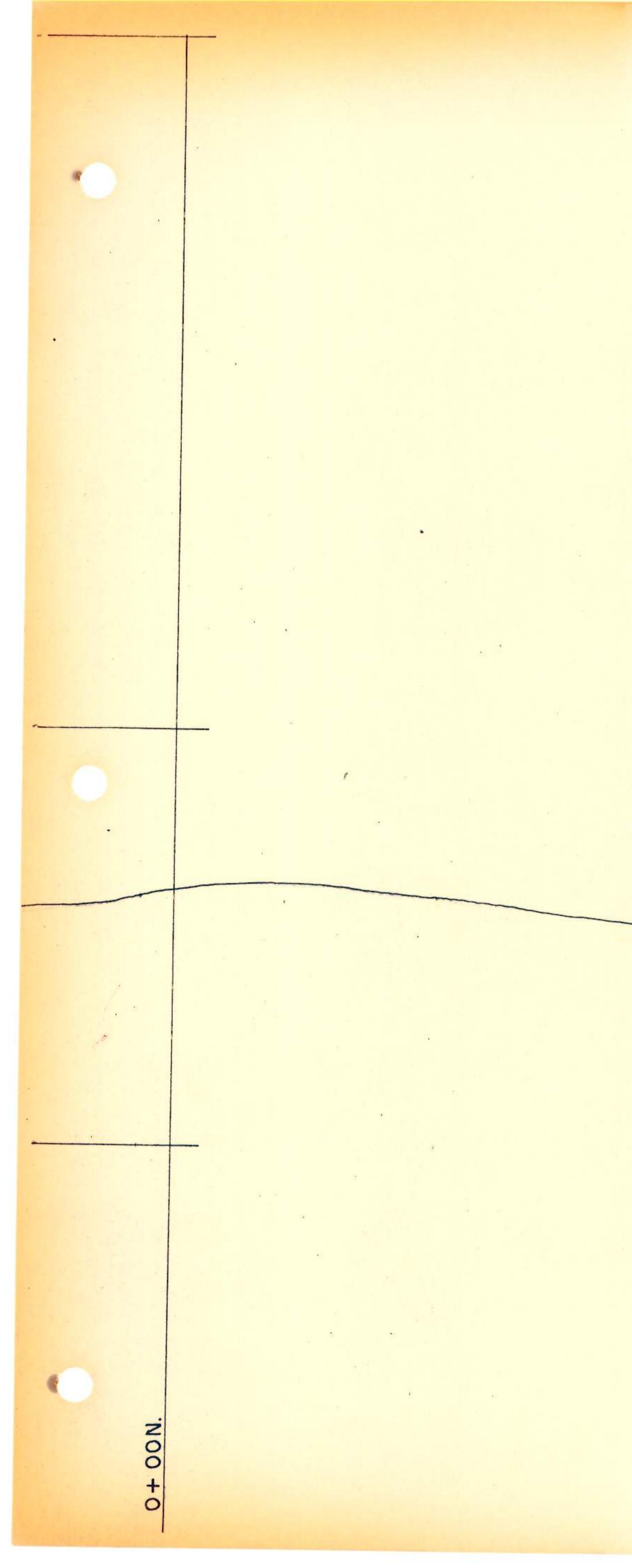


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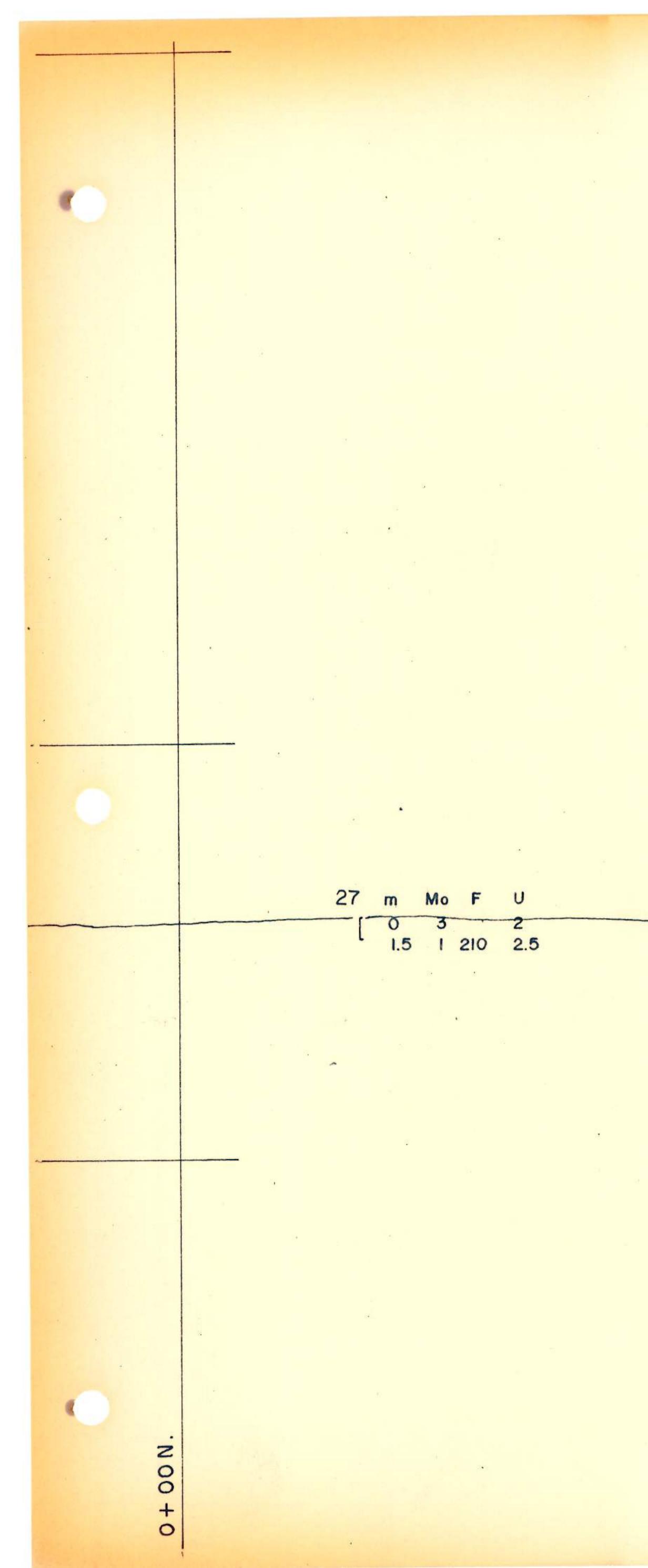
FIGUREI



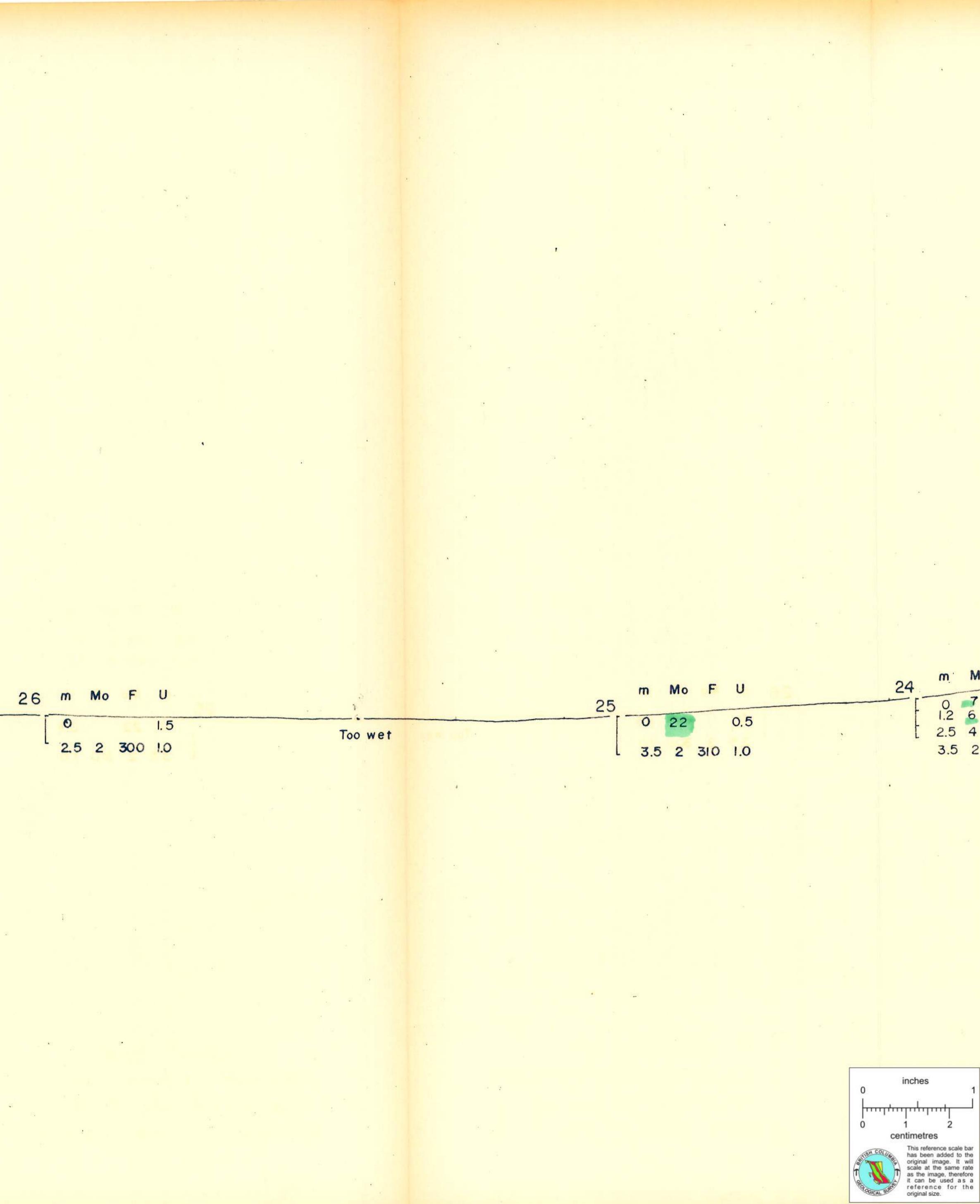
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EI. 1050 EI. 1000 Mo F U 4 5 1 375 10 \_\_\_\_\_EI 970 SWAB GROUP SOIL SAMPLE PROFILES SECTION 6+00W Scale. 1:400 NOV. 1979

FIGURE VI

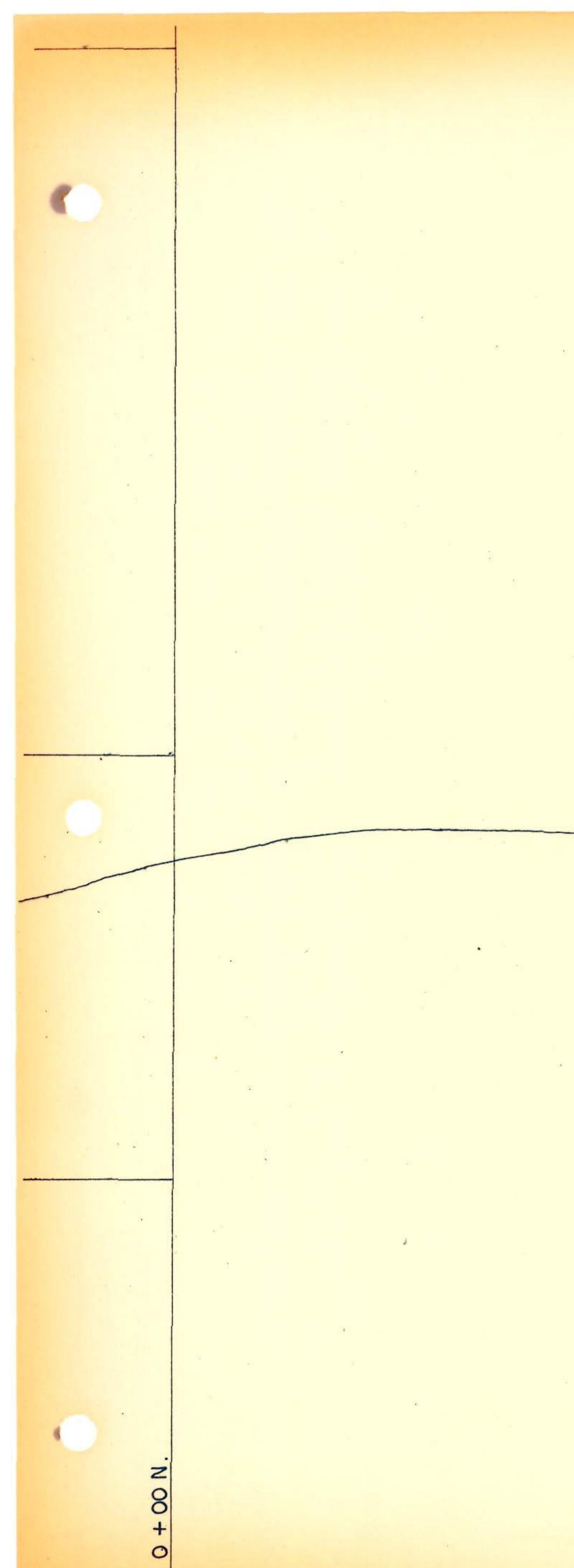


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EI. 1050 EI. 1000 24 M Mo F 0 7 40 1.2 6 1100 14.0 2.5 4 360 4.5 3.5 2 300 1.0 EI. 970 1 SWAB GROUP SOIL SAMPLE PROFILES SECTION 7+00W NOV. 1979 Scale. 1: 400

FIGURE VIL



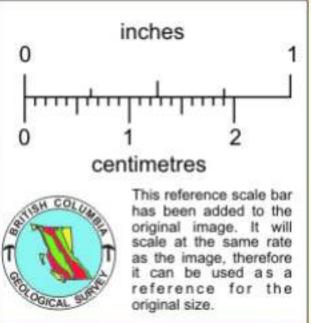
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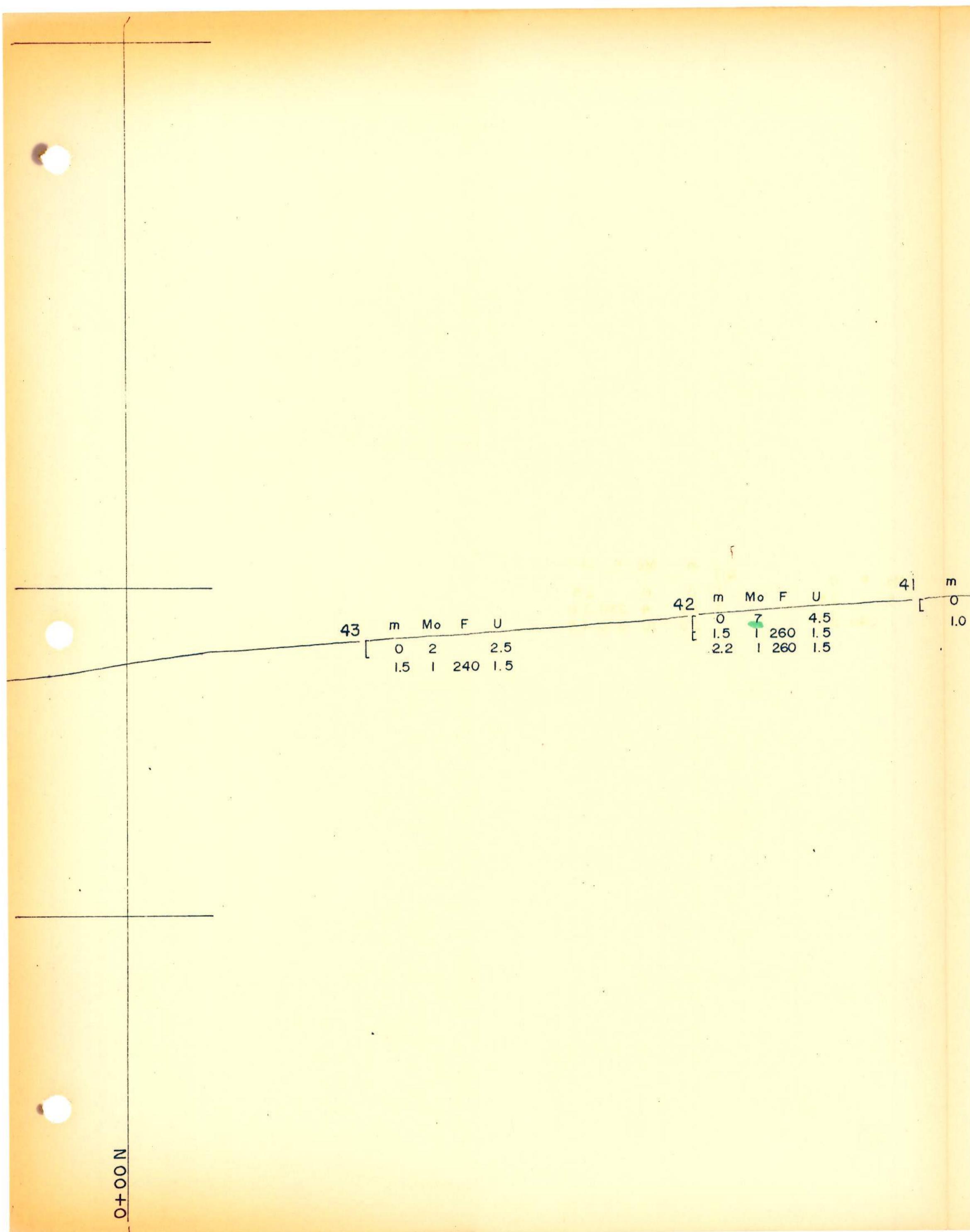


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89 IV

EI. 1050 EI. 1000 31 m 1.545903.02.5146406.0 Υŝ EI. 970 . SWAB GROUP SOIL SAMPLE PROFILES SECTION 8+00 W NOV. 1979 SCALE. 1: 400

FIGURE VIII



		_		40	m	Мо	FU	_
	Mo	F	U	F <sup></sup>	0	6	2.5	
	5		2.5	F	1.5	4	2.5 230 3.0	
)	1	240	2.5	14	2.0	10	310 4.5	

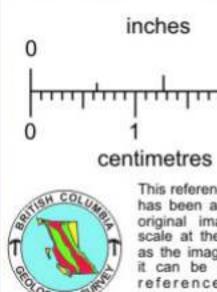
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EI. 1050 . . . . EI. 1000 1 EI. 970 . SWAB GROUP SOIL SAMPLE PROFILES SECTION 10+00 W. NOV. 1979 Scale. 1:400 This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size. FIGURE IX

#### Magnetometer Survey

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In conjunction with the deep soil sampling a small amount of check magnetometer work was done. Magnetometer results are shown on Maps V and VI with the new readings on Map VI.

A general magnetic low underlies the area of soil anomalies and appears to nose out near the west end of the main soil anomaly.

Andesite volcanics and volcanic fragmentals underlie the magnetic high area in the south west portion of the magnetometer survey. Near line 7+50W at 0+00N an abrupt drop in magnetic readings suggests a possible fault trending about N  $10^{\circ}$  E. This corresponds well with a persistant air photo linear (Map VII) and, together with the bleached altered outcrops at about 10+50W 2+70N, suggests an area favourable for further exploration as the source of the soil geochemical anomalies.

#### Water Samples

The diamond drill hole SWAB #1 drilled in 1978 was making water all summer and into November when the surrounding surface stream beds were dry.

The water flowing from the hole collar was sampled and a second sample was taken from the outflow of the settling pond. These ran

Sample #1 Collar	<u>U ppb</u> 12.2	<u>F ppb</u> 4200
Sample #2 Outflow	18.6	4300

In comparison the GSC - B.C. regional survey of the Atlin area 104N (Open File 517) reports maximum values in water for uranium at 5.6 ppb and for fluoride at 2300 ppb. The Atlin area is recognized as a relatively highly anomalous area for several elements. The drill hole collar was plugged after sampling.

#### CONCLUSIONS

The high uranium and fluoride levels in water flowing from the drill hole collar suggests some significant local source. From soil sample results and Dr. Bayrocks research it is apparent the surface anomaly is primarily of hydromorphic origin.

The magnetometer, topographic and soil surveys point to an area from about 7+00W to 11+00W near the base of the alaskite hill as the possible source of anomalous ground water. The magnetic survey and air photo linears suggest this may be a highly fractured area and the bleached altered outcrops in the vicinity suggest a favourable target.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

A series of percussion holes should be drilled as indicated on maps VI and VII to test for alteration and mineralization. Any further work would depend on the results of this program. Cost for these holes is expected to be in the order of:-

Total

\$19,200.00

#### BOULDER PROSPECTING

J.C. Stephen spent a day prospecting boulders up to 2 km west of the detail grid on SWAB. Three anomalous boulders were found with material in fractures running 1.5, 8.0 and 24 ppm U and 1150, 1400 and 360 ppm Mn respectively. In September two geologists conducted boulder prospecting on tape and compass lines at 100 metre intervals for 2000 metres west of the picket line grid. No mineralized boulders were reported. Some areas of twice background readings are noted.

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#### GREER CLAIM GROUP

#### CLAIMS AND LOCATIONS

The GREER property consists of four claims containing 75 units lying on the western slopes of Mt. Greer and east of the Nechako River, Map sheet 93F/15.

The claims were staked to cover areas presumed to be favourable for Tertiary basins lying on a paleosurface above Jurassic intrusives and older formations. Above background scintillometer readings were obtained during a helicopter reconnaissance.

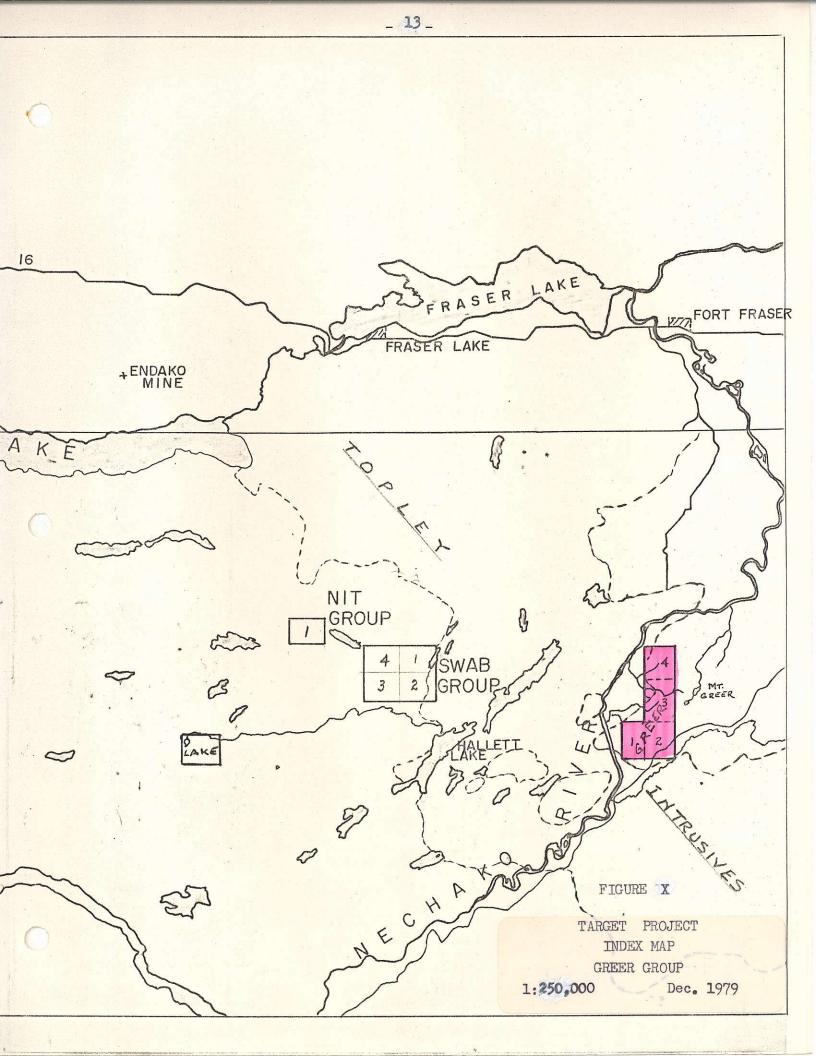
### 1979 Program

Preliminary geological mapping, soil and silt sampling were conducted over the claim group. Results of this program are described in an assessment report "Geological and Geochemical Report, GREER 1 - 4 Mineral Claims" dated July 15, 1979 which was forwarded with our Third Quarter Report, Target Project.

#### Conclusions

Several areas with moderately anomalous samples indicate the possible presence of copper, molybdenum and/or uranium. Maps VIII and IX with this report show the geological and geochemical information provided with the assessment report but with the addition of general outlines surrounding areas of interest.

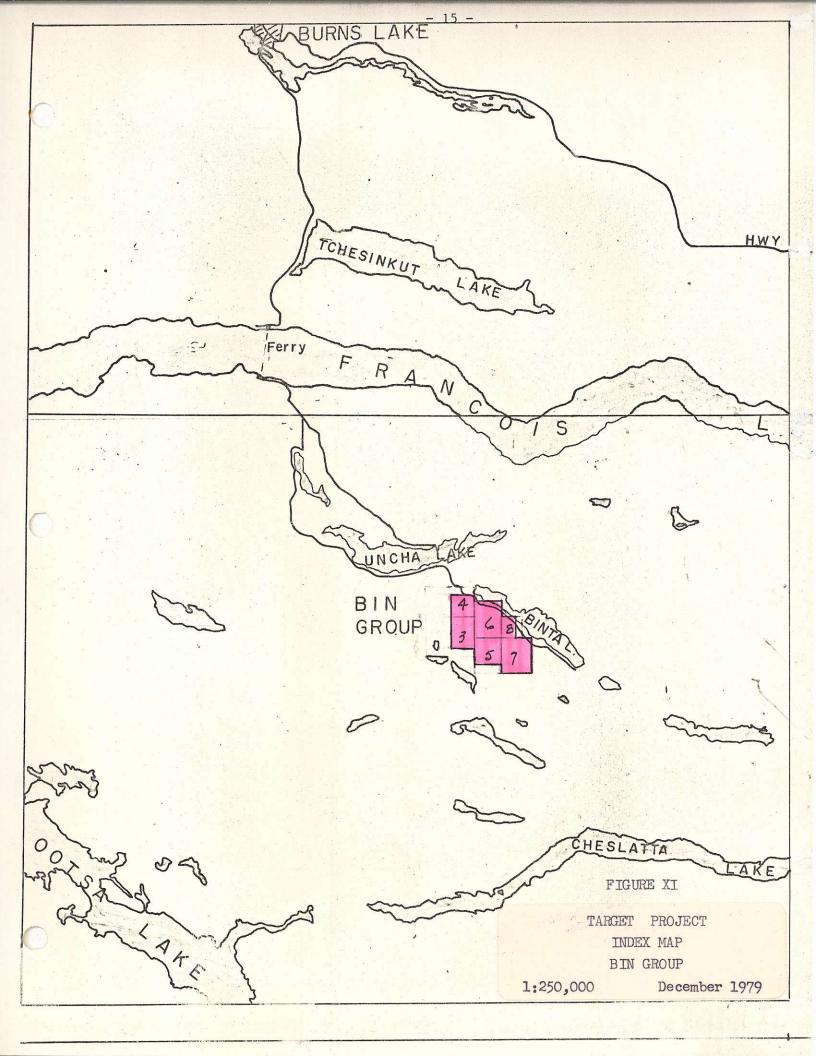
- 12 -



## Recommendations

Further prospecting should be conducted in the areas of interest. More detailed mapping and soil sampling should be done on areas A, B and C. A cost estimate for the following procedures suggests a budget of about \$ 9,000.00 would be necessary.

Item	Time		Rate	Cost	
Prospecting	10 days	0	\$75./day	\$ 750.00	
Geological Mapping	10 days	@	\$75 <b>.</b> /day	\$ 750.00	
Tape and Compass Grid	8 man days	0	\$75./day	\$ 600.00	
Soil Sampling	16 man days	0	\$75./day	\$1200.00	
Sample Analysis	640 samples	Q	\$ 5.50	\$3520.00	
Truck Rental				\$ 500.00	
Travel, overhead, compilation, etc.					
			Total	\$9000.00	



## BIN CLAIM GROUP

Work on this claim group is mentioned above under Summary and Conclusions. A description of the work and results was provided in assessment report "Report on Overburden Drilling for Soil Samples" dated August 1979 and forwarded with our Third Quarter Report Target Project.

## Recommendations

No definite target area has been located and as a result the claims should be allowed to lapse when currently applied assessment work runs out.

## NIT CLAIM GROUP

This claim group is mentioned above under Summary and Conclusions. No further work was done and no target areas have been indicated.

The claim should be allowed to lapse when current assessment work runs out.

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#### ANOMALOUS AREAS INVESTIGATED

HIXON AREA Map 93G/7

Silt samples taken in 1968 or 1969 had been re run for tungsten molybdenum and uranium. A small number of samples gave moderately anomalous results for Mo and W.

A crew was instructed to investigate this anomaly and did some check sampling. Results are shown on Figure XII with the anomalous 1968 samples underlined. Only one 1979 sample gave similar results near the west edge of the area. No useful geological information was reported although one rock geochem sample returned 200 ppm Mo.

The area has relatively little outcrop but it is felt insufficient check work has been done and it is proposed to have a three man crew spend a week in the area during 1980.

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AIRPHOTO BC5179-210

TARGET PROJECT HIXON AREA 93G/7 GEOCHEM SAMPLES 1968 & 1979 Cu, Mo, W, Zn ppm 1" - <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> mile Dec. 1979

FIGURE XII

## POTATO MOUNTAIN Map 93A/5

In 1968 reconnaissance soil sampling for mercury was done in part of the Cariboo district. An apparently significant anomaly was located along the highway north of Potato Mountain. A small zone with barite occurs on the south west slopes of Potato Mountain.

In May several samples were taken of ankeritic alteration and quartz veining in outcrops in the area. All samples ran <10 ppb Au although one contained 400 ppm As and another had 610 ppb Hg.

The barite zone was examined again in November on a brief visit. No samples have been analyzed but nothing was seen to suggest significant mineralization.

## AHBAU CREEK Map 93G/1

A large aeromagnetic anomaly occurs on Ahbau Creek in an area where exploration has been conducted on sulphide showings. Much of the aeromagnetic anomaly is covered by deep overburden and any serious exploration would require a complete and detailed program involving line cutting, geological mapping, rock geochemistry and several forms of geophysics. The area is intriguing.

	Ser	veral 1	cock sp	ecimens		nalysed:	:-	
Sample	<u>Cu</u>	Zn	<u>Mn</u>	Ag	ppb Au	As	Sb	
66960				0.1	10	7.5	0.2	Carbonate spring
								deposit with plant remains.
66961			570	0.4	10	15.	0.8	Rhyolite dyke Mn stain
66962	330		4000	>20	40	500	40	Magnetite skarn
66963				1.2	40	460	25	Yellow effluorescent material in fault.
66964	745	220	980	>20	80			Dark rock with sulphides, calcite
66965				0.2	20	8.	3.8	Black sheared sediment with pyrite.

A copy of my description dated February 1967 follows, with a copy of the aeromagnetic anomaly.

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#### DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES:

The following are brief descriptions of individual properties and prospect areas with individual sketch maps where applicable:-

- 22 -

<u>Ahbau Creek Area</u> - A large and relatively strong aeromagnetic anomaly on Ahbau Creek was examined. This anomaly lies in an area of sediments and volcanics south west of a large granitic intrusive. In the vicinity of the anomaly a number of feldspar porphyry and dioritic dykes intrude the sediments and near the peak of the anomaly there are indications of an underlying basic intrusive - probably a diorite.

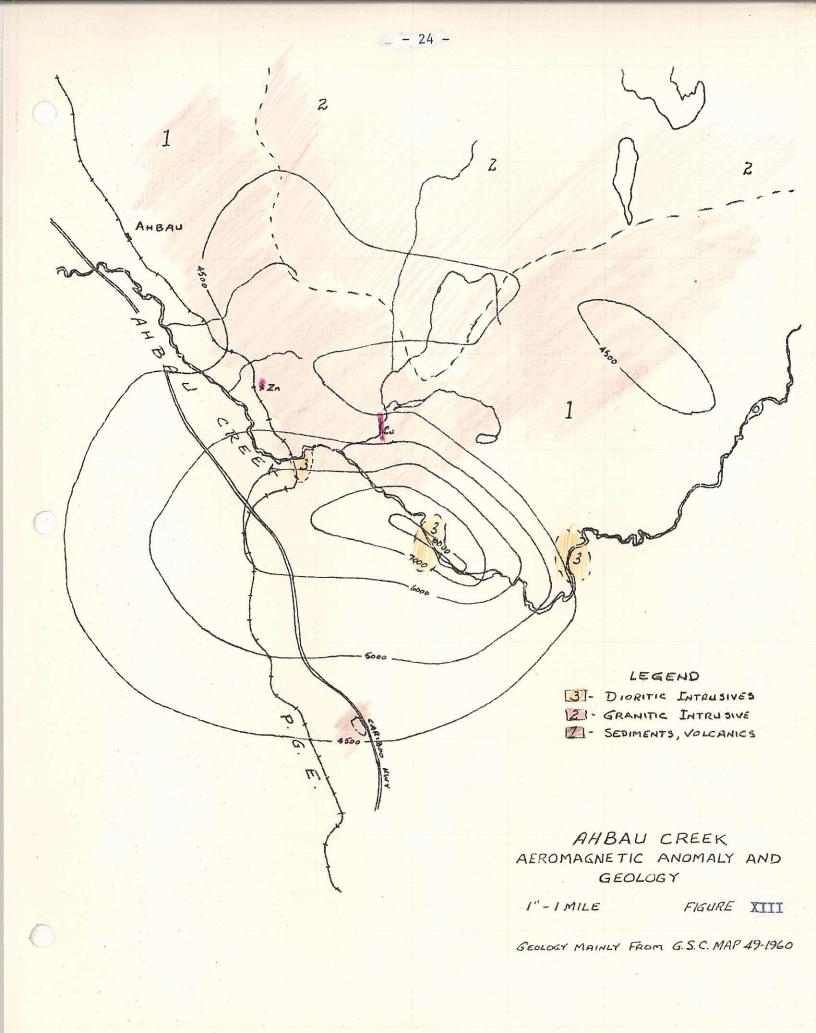
A number of gossan areas were located with only pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization, but as indicated in Figure 2 some sphalerite (blackjack) mineralization was found occupying fractures near the P. G. E. railway and about a mile to the east a shear zone was found mineralized with chalcopyrite, pyrite and malachite. Neither of these showings alone appear to be of commercial significance.

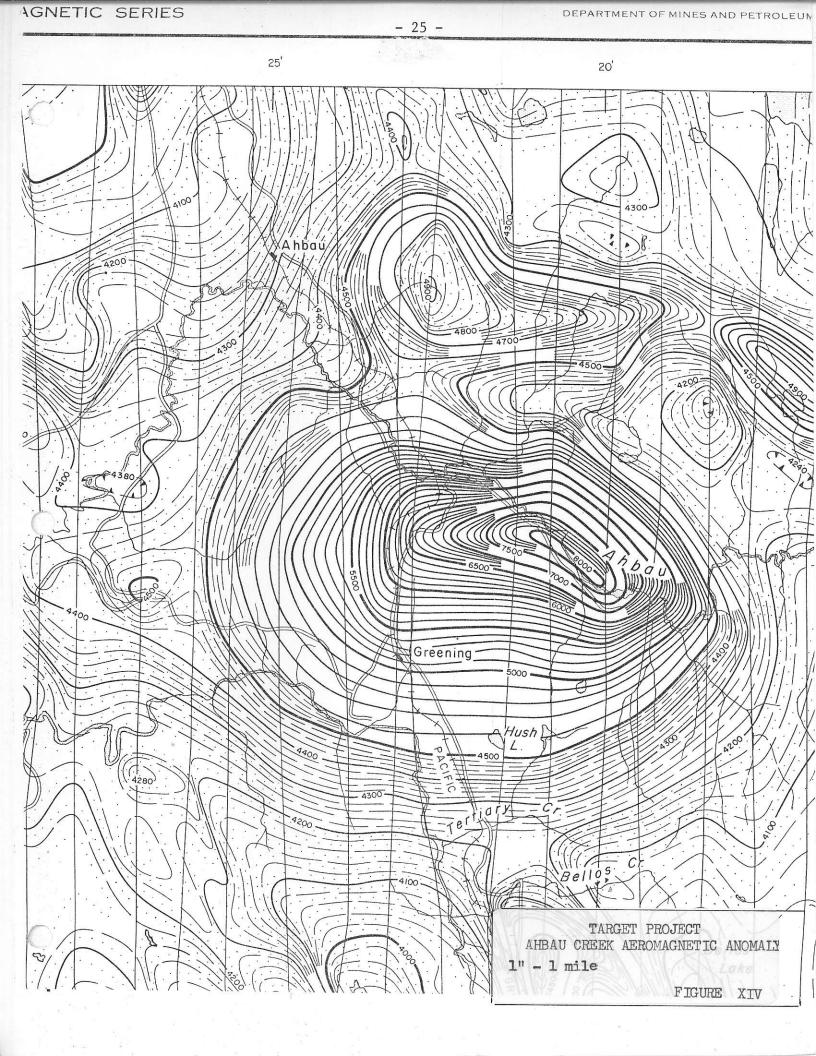
Most of the area is heavily covered with clay making ordinary prospecting, geological mapping and soil sampling quite inefficient. The presence of large zones of pyrite and pyrrhotite, apparently devoid of economic mineralization, indicates that numerous barren anomalies would be found by geophysical means.

In spite of these difficulties the favourable geology and presence of some interesting mineralization indicates that this zone warrants careful consideration. The proximity to power, water and transportation is another favourable factor. Mineralization appears to be most interesting near the central part of the anomaly. Barren gessans and widespread pyrite mineralization were found generally at some further distance from the centre of the anomaly.

To further investigate this area it would be necessary to stake the central zone - an area three miles by one and one half miles or about 80 claims. Lines would be cut and a ground magnetometer survey run during the winter. Soil sampling should follow with more accurate geological mapping on the picket line grid. Further work would depend on the results of this initial program.

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#### PROPOSED 1980 PROGRAM

Samples on hand for the SWAB and GREER areas are to be run for Au and As prior to commencement of the Goldex exploration in this area. Sample lists will be submitted to Chemex in January 1980. Approximately 200 samples may be run at a cost of \$ 1,300.00.

A number of silt and soil samples are on hand for the area north east of Fort St. James to the Nation Lakes. (Map Sheets 93K/9,15, 16; 93N/ 1,2,3,5, and 6.) Dome has also provided notes regarding geochemical work done about 1965 in the area. It is proposed to reassess the information on hand, possibly analyse samples for elements other than the Cu, Mo and Zn previously done, and follow up on the following general points:-

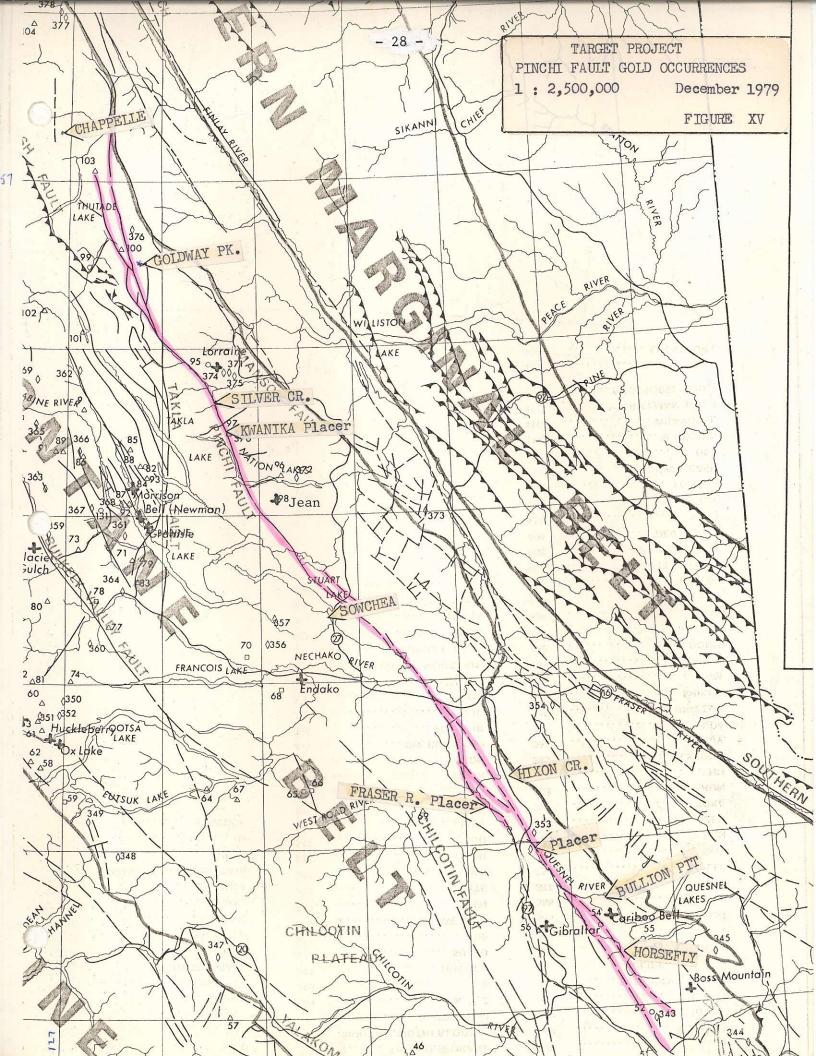
- minor placer gold and outcrops of coarse pyroclastics with some known copper occurrences in the Chuchi Lake area to be investigated for gold and massive sulphides.
- (2) molybdenum geochemistry between Mount Alexander and Jean Marie Creek to be investigated for porphyry molybdenum.
- (3) minor new copper occurrences on new logging roads in the Inzana Lake area to be investigated.
- (4) assays of 0.02 to 0.13 oz Ag from pieces of old core from the contact alteration zone of a diorite neat Hatdudatehl Creek to be investigated by rock geochem in the region.
- (5) general investigation of known geochemical anomalies to be continued.

As a second, but closely related, phase it is proposed to conduct exploration for large tonnage gold deposits of approximately the Carlin type along the trend of the Pinchi fault from Ominicetla Creek on the north west to about Pinchi Lake on the south east. The number of geochem samples on hand in this region is relatively small but those available - mainly from the west end of Tchentlo Lake 93N/3, west side Indata Lake 93N/6 (Dome notes Area 7) and Ominicetla Creek 93M/16 (earlier LION group) will be utilized before field work commences.

The presence of placer gold in Silver Creek - Kwanika Creek (Dome notes Area 8) indicates the area is favourable. Extensive ankerite alteration downstream from the LION group was not investigated for gold during our work. The copper mineralization which received most attention carried no appreciable gold.

The major break, the Pinchi Fault, extends from near the Chappelle gold property near Thutade Lake on the north through McConnell Creek area (Memoir 251) where several gold prospects exist, through the Silver Creek - Kwanika Creek placer area, east of the Fort St. James area where placer gold exists west of the fault, and then, after a long gap in gold occurrences, through placer gold bearing parts of Quesnel River to the Miocene - Horsefly area where some placer gold was recovered in the Cariboo.

Along this belt several bodies of ultrabasic rock occur which seem to be common in other gold areas.



The aspect of Carlin type deposits, viz: Tertiary age mineralization, appears to be lacking in this context. However the silicification contemporary with the gold mineralization could affect any favourable rock with adequate porosity. Hot spring activity occurs along the Pinchi fault, - at least at the west end of Tchentlo Lake and it may be that mineralization of this type, even of Tertiary age, may occur along the belt without being recognized.

### ESTIMATED COSTS - 1980 PROGRAM

The two related prospecting programs outlined above are • considered to require the following budget:-

# Direct Field Costs

l geologist	May through September 5 months @ \$1,600.00 plus overhead 25%	\$ 10,000.00				
l geologist	June through August 3 months @ \$1,600.00 plus overhead 25% 6,000.					
2 assistants	June through August 6 man months @ \$1,000.00 plus overhead	7,500.00				
Vehicle renta	1 and operation 4 months @ \$900.00	3,600.00				
Food and Camp	Supplies 4 men x 4 months x 30 days x \$10.00	4,800.00				
Geochemical A	nalysis 2000 samples @ 6.50	13,000.00				
	2000 Sampres @ 0.00					
	Total	\$ 44,900.00 ~				

	The Target program for 1980 as outlined a	bove would total						
SWAB - GREER	Gold Geochem check 200 samples @ \$6.50	\$ 1,300.00						
SWAB	Percussion drilling program	Percussion drilling program 19,200.00						
GREER	Prospecting, mapping, sampling	9,000.00						
PROSPECTING	Fort St. James - Nation Lakes plus Pinchi Gold Investigation	44,900.00						
		\$ 74,400.00						
J.C. STEPHEN	EXPLORATIONS SERVICES	7,900.00						
	Total	\$ 82,300.00						

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#### GENERAL POLICY

In 1979, with a general shortage of good field crews, we hired only as many people as were well justified by the work in hand. When delays occurred on some programs and work expanded on others we were unable to complete several phases of three different programs. Target Project suffered severely through lack of adequate crew.

We have adopted the opposite policy for 1980. We have hired a full time geologist, primarily for Target. This man is Bryan Fraser who was junior partner to Joe Shearer on discovery of the LION group with LUC Syndicate in 1973. He worked for Canadian Superior in the Minto area as one of our friendly opposition in 1974 and has had considerable experience since then including surface and underground exploration on vein gold deposits in the Cassiar this past year.

He will conduct the Target program under my direction starting January 1, 1980. Research bearing on the prospecting programs outlined above will be actively pursued. He will, however, be used on other projects so that the Target budget will not be too heavily loaded.

The budget outlined above does not cover Frasers employment for other than the field season. In part however this may be balanced by less of my own time charged to the program since too much of it has been on routine plotting and compilation rather than research.

The number of helpers on the proposed prospecting might be reduced to one with some saving but we are under some pressure to maintain two man parties as a safety measure. The four man compliment would allow one party to be active on the Chuchi base metal program while another could be operating on Kwanika - Silver Creek at the same time. It is too big a region to cover with one party. Discussion regarding the proposed 1980 program and its required budget would be welcomed.

A claims register and financial report follow as part of this report.

Respectfully submitted, J.C. Stephen Explroations Ltd.

phin

J.C. Stephen

JCS/ms

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REGISTER OF CLAIMS TARGET PROJECT #117

LIST OF CLAIMS

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NUMBER	NO OF UNITS	RECORD GROUPI DATE & DAT			EXP DA' S		P.A.C. DEPOSITS	GROUPI & DATE	RECO	RDED	EXPIRY DATE	P.A.C DEPOSIT
LION I	572	) 18	April 22,77							TYPE	YEARS		
LION II	573	20	Apr 22,77	EXPIRE	D				2 . 3				
NIT 1.	716	20	Aug 23,77 *	Geol Geoch <del>Geoph</del>	2	Aug 2	3, 80	Nil	4				
BIN 1	717	15	Aug 23,77 -	Geol Geoch	1	Aug 2	3,*79	Nil	7	LAPSED			
BIN 2	718	12	Aug 23,77	Geoph	1	Aug 2	3, 79	Nil	9	LAPSED			
BIN 3	719	15	Aug 23,77		1	Aug 2	3, 79	Nil	REDUCED 11 12 UN 12	TO LTS GEOC	HEM	AUG.23/80	- 736
BIN 4	720	12	Aug 23,77		1	Aug 2	3, 79	Nil	,IN II 9 UN	ITS GEOC	HEM	AUG.23/80	
BIN 5	721	20	Aug 23,77		1	Aug	23,79	Nil	ug-23/79 <sup>15</sup> REDUCED 16 UN		HEM	AUG.23/80	
BIN 6	722	16	Aug 23,77		1	Aug 2	3, 79	Nil	17 16 unit	s GEOC	HEM	AUG.23/80	- 820
BIN 7	723	20	Aug 23,77		1	Aug 2	3, 79	Nil	N I 20 UNIT g.23/79 REDUCED		HEM	AUG.23/80	
BIN 8	724	6	Aug 23,77		1	Aug 2	3, 79	Nil	$\frac{2^{2}}{2^{2}}$ REDUCED 4 UN 22		НЕМ	AUG.23/80	
SWAB 1	748	20	Aug 16, 1977 -	Geol Geoph Geoch	2	Aug 1	6,80	Nil	23 GROUP SI 24 1 & 3 A 25 GROUP SI	VAB Mappin PR.6/79 Ma	g \$400 p 1	) Crd AUG.16/81	
SWAB 2	749	20	Aug 16/77		2	Aug 1	6,80	Nil		PR.6/79 d.	d. 2	AUG 16/82	\$ 9035
SWAB 3	750	20	Aug 16/77		2	Aug	16,80	Nil	28	Mannin	s200	0-Crd	
SWAB 4	751	20	Aug 16/77		2	Aug	16, 80	Nil	30	d.d.		AUG.16/82	
GREER 1	1263	<b>1</b> 5	July 27/78	СЕСЦ Сёссн	1	Jun	127/80	NIL	32				
GREER 2	1264	20	July 27/78		1	Juri	27/80	NIC	34				
GREER 3	1265	20	July 27/78		1	Jacy	27/80	Nic	36				
GREER 4	1266	20	July 27/78		1	Jury	27/80	NIL	38				
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TARGET PROJECT


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
### TARGET PROJECT


### FINANCIAL REPORT

## October 1 - December 31, 1979

Item	Oct.1-Dec.31	<u>Year to Date</u>
Instruments and Mapping Equipment		800.00
Food	324.10	1,058.20
Maps, Photos, Publications, etc.	2.08	66.38
Assessment Recording		1,630.00
Geochemistry	613.95	2,849.22
Sub-Contracts	5,407.99	10,380.10
Casual Labour		13.31
Salaries and Benefits	108.98	6,688.03
Workers' Compensation		215.11
Tools and Supplies		503.91
Blueprinting, Drafting and Supplies	173.63	613.50
Equipment Rental and Repairs	45.80	461.46
Truck Rental	110.00	1,936.00
Vehicle Operating	147.73	2,148.75
Public Relations and Symposiums		21.20
Travel	131.25	1,240.55
Geotechnical and Consulting		1,022.82
Telephone, Postage	56.08	636.36
Express, Cartage		63.15
J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd. Services	2,275.00	6,228.92
J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd. Overhead		893.86
Interest and Bank Charges	4.00	27.00
Total	\$ 9,400.59	\$ 39.497.83
Contributions		40,000.00
Balance per Bank		502.17

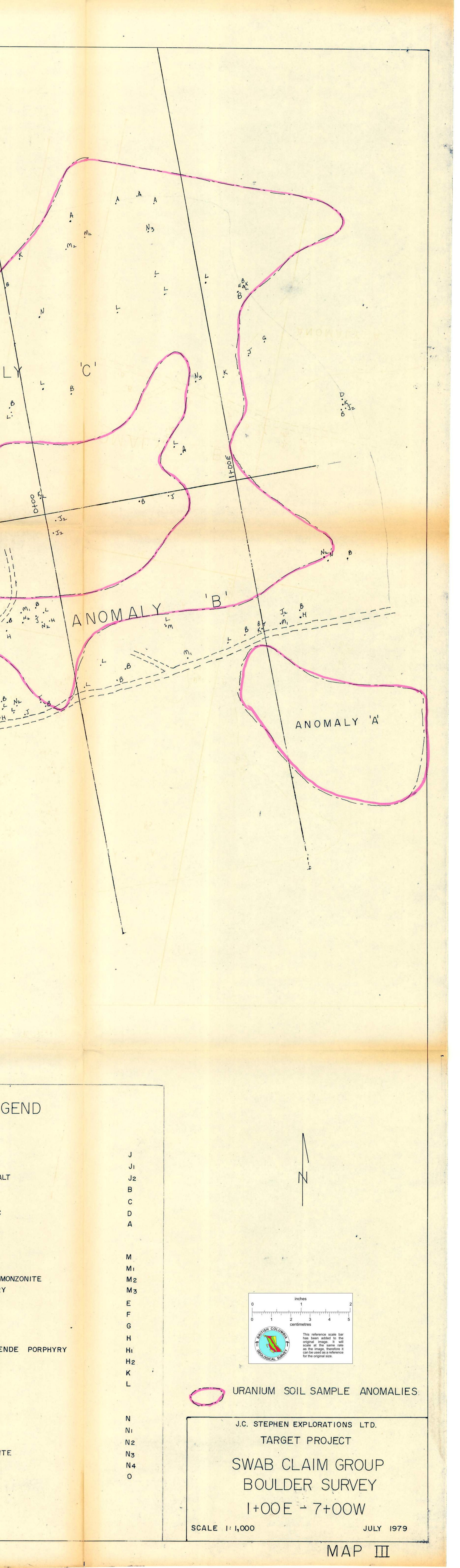








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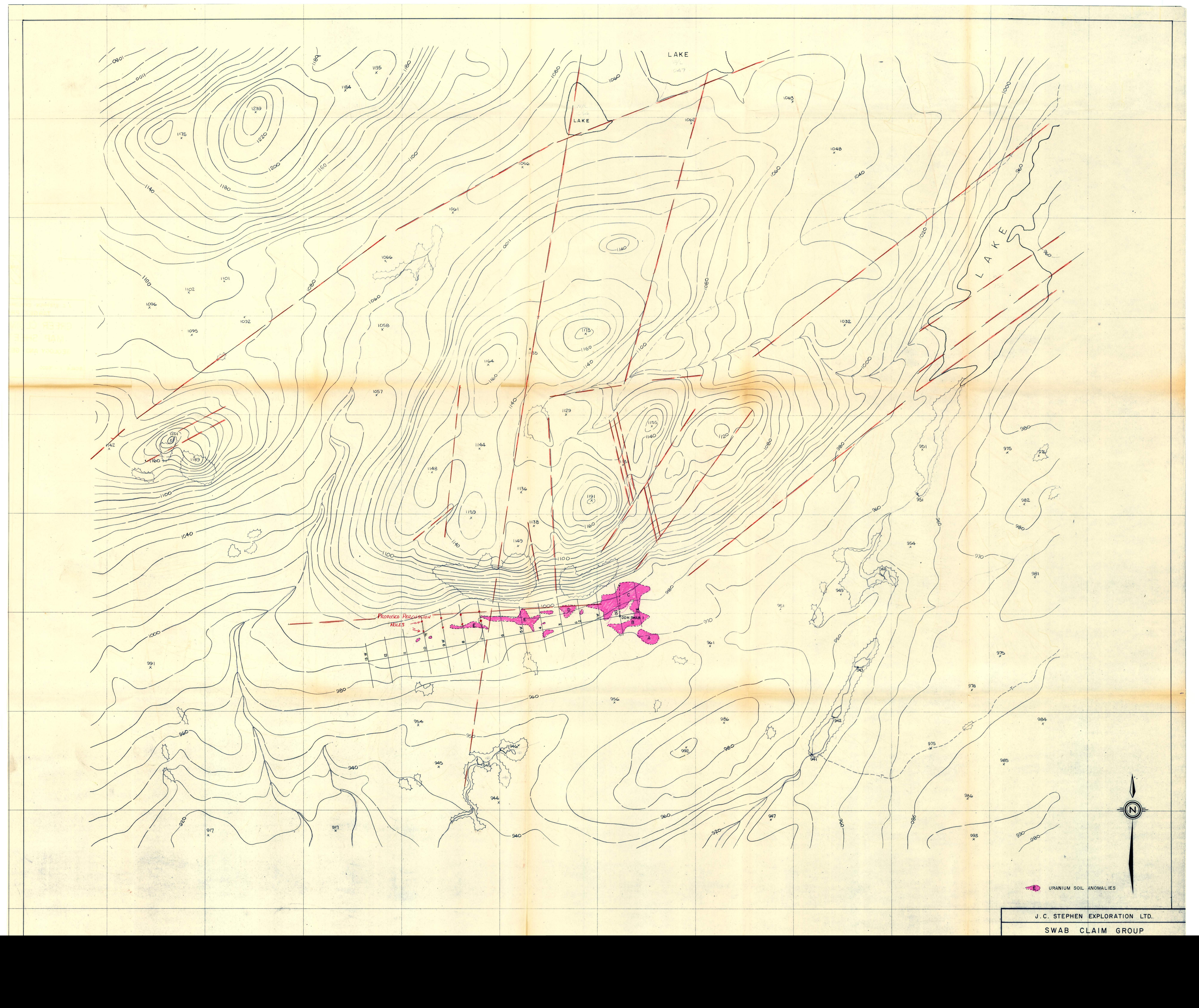
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


















MAPIX

