

May 8th, 1970.

To: S.B. McBeath  
From: J.C. Stephen  
Re: Prospecting Targets 1970

The aeromagnetic maps of the Tchentlo Lake area indicate several structures which deserve more detailed investigation.

(1) Three miles north of Tchentlo Lake and east of the BAL and HI claim groups there is a strong positive anomaly. We have not prospected this except along the south margin. Two silt samples taken in 1968 were anomalous although further investigation in 1969 was not productive.

The anomaly is probably caused by a dioritic phase of the intrusive. The north side may be in fairly sharp contact with magnetite poor granodiorite while the south side is probably gradational into the diorite and granodiorite extending southwest to the BAL copper moly showing.

Streams should be silt sampled in reasonable detail and the outcrop areas prospected for mineralization and any unusual fracturing or alteration.

(2) Immediately southeast of target (1) and extending northeast from your proposed camp on Tchentlo Lake is a magnetic low transverse to the known structure of the intrusive body.

This could be a belt of volcanics or sediments in the form of a trough between two major areas of granitic intrusive.

It is also possible this anomaly represents a wide zone of shearing and alteration analagous to the northeast trending fault and dyke zones in the Babine Lake area.

Either structure represents a favourable prospecting area and you are asked to do what you feel is practical in investigating this. The ground, however, is probably heavily covered with glacial drift and prospecting will be difficult.

(3) A small positive aeromagnetic anomaly occurs  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Klawli Lake and 2 miles east of the John King copper showing.

The King showing consists of fractures in volcanics with chalcopryrite and malachite. Lenses of massive magnetite and hematite are associated with the showing. The magnetite contains chalcopryrite in places. There are a number of large rhyolite sills in the vicinity.

Some twenty additional claims have been staked around the original 4 LUC claims.

Outcrop was observed in the creek downstream from the King showing and outcrop probably occurs in several places on the hill between the King showing and Klawli Creek.

Streams should be silt sampled and the area between the present claims and Klawli Creek prospected.

The aeromagnetic peak may represent a magnetite rich horizon in the volcanics and may be favourable.

(4) In the vicinity of 125°00' W; 55°30' N strong positive aeromag anomalies appear to outline volcanic areas around a satellite granitic intrusive.

During 1969 several silt samples in this region indicated anomalous conditions. Overburden is very extensive and prospecting will be difficult. All strong shearing, mineralization and anomalous silt samples were encountered in volcanics but so few outcrops of the intrusive body were seen we can only assume we know nothing about it and that it warrants close prospecting.

This area should be prospected following work near Klawli Lake and we may put a second party in the same general area to speed up work as the Dolmage Campbell crews will again be at Germanson Lake.

Soil sample numbers should be prefixed with the letter 'D' for your camp except on grids where a coordinate system should be used. Silt samples should be prefixed with the letter 'Z'.

Samples will be forwarded to Fort St. James for handling as we did last year. The new address for Chemex Labs Ltd. is 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver, B.C., Phone 985-9648.

J.C. Stephen

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