N.B.C. SYNDICATE

EXPLORATION REPORT 1968

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# List of Illustrations

Figures are mounted in order following the text of this report. Plates are placed in the attached envelope.

Figure	<u>Title</u>	Scale
I	Index Map Prospecting Areas	1" - 20 miles
II	Little Fort Area	l" - 1 mile
III	Canim Lake Area	1" - 1 mile
IA	Tez Group Magnetometer Survey	1" - 200°
V	Tez Group VHEM Survey	1" - 200°
VI	Tez Group SE-600 Dip Angle Survey	1" - 200°
VII	Far Group Silt Sample Results	1" - 1000°
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Plate	<u>Title</u>	Scale
I	Mercury Project	l" - 1 mile
II	TP Group Geochemical Survey	1" - 400°
<del>-III-</del>	Tr Group Magmetometer Survey	1" - 400"
IV	Tezzeron Lake Prospecting Areas	1:50,000
v	Hat Group Magnetometer Readings	
	and Geochemistry	1" - 200°
VI	Chuchi-Tchentlo Lake Area	1:50,000
VII	LO Group EM, Magnetometer and	
	Geochemical Surveys	1" - 200°
VIII	HI Group Magnetometer Survey & Geology	1" - 200°
IX	HI Group EM Survey and Geochemistry	1: - 200*
X	Takla Lake Prospecting Results	1:50,000
XI	Kwanika Creek Prospecting Results	1:50,000

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# Summary and Conclusions:

During the 1968 prospecting season, exploration was conducted in Central British Columbia, based primarily on aeromagnetic data. A number of claim groups were staked covering indications of copper mineralization. Further work appears justified as "Specific Projects" on some of these indications.

# Introduction:

Three basic considerations influenced choice of the Northern Cariboo and Southern Omineca areas for prospecting operations in 1968. These were:

- 1) A favourable geological belt east of the Pinchi Fault Zone, containing fairly extensive Triassic - Jurassic formations with a varied granitic intrusives.
- 2) Relatively easy access favourable for development of possible large low grade deposits and allowing operation within the limits of the proposed budget.
- 3) Some previous experience and success on the part of the management team along this belt, together with freedom from confliat with other exploration activities of Syndicate members.

Figure I is an index map of the general region showing the areas within which exploration was carried out. Much of this work was based on aeromagnetic maps with follow up investigation being based mainly on geochemistry with some ground magnetic and EM surveying.

# Prospecting Areas:

The following are brief resumes of results obtained in each specific area.

### Little Fort Area - Figure II

Prospecting west of Little Fort and south of Eakin Creek, failed to locate significant mineralization. No hydrothermal alteration or other evidence of favourable structure was observed. Geochemical tests for copper were negative.

# Canim Lake Area - Figure III

Limited work north of Canim Lake showed the aeromagnetic high to be due to magnetite bearing intrusives. Indications of minor copper mineralization were found. Field tests on soil and silt samples gave relatively low results. The area is considered as marginally favourable, but work was restricted due to presence of claim blocks held by other companies.

# Mercury Project - Plate I

Reported cinnibar bearing float from drift south of Quesnel River led to reconnaissance soil sampling for mercury. A number of apparently anomalous results led to some follow up sampling at about 1,000 foot intervals.

Results were generally poor and somewhat inconclusive.

#### Quesnel River Area

Limited EM and magnetometer surveying along a magnetic low, failed to produce significant results.

# Teapot Lake Area

Investigation of an aeromagnetic anomaly outlined a basic intrusive with some disseminated chalcopyrite mineralization. Soil sampling outlined a number of anomalous zones and the T.P. group was staked. During December a "Specific Project" was authourized. Line cutting and a magnetometer survey were carried out. Plate II outlines the geochemical anomalies. and Plate III presents results of the magnetometer survey.

# Tezzeron Lake Area - Plate IV

Reconaissance prospecting was carried out in the vicinity of a large aeromagnetic anomaly. Very little outcrop was found in some parts, but the anomaly appears to be due to basic volcanics. No significant mineralization was found.

#### Hatdudatehl Creek Area - Plates IV and V

Investigation of an aeromagnetic anomaly indicated minor chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite mineralization associated with a basic intrusive. The area was staked as the HAT claim group of 44 claims. A picket line grid was started at the west end of the anomaly and some magnetometer work was completed. Rough geological mapping in the limited area of outcrop did little to elucidate the structure. Routine soil sampling on the grid and at a few selected locations gave very low values for copper. However, some 24 special pits were dug for soil samples from the 'B' horizon and a number of these show anomalous results. Both the visible mineralization and the general distribution of these anomalous results favour the southwest portion of the magnetic anomaly. The remainder of the area is covered by extensive swamp and apparently deep glacial till.

The anomaly is poorly delineated by the air survey, because of poorly spaced flight lines. It is felt the structure warrants further investigation by geophysical means (magnetometer and EM) during the winter months.

North of the HAT group another similar anomaly was very briefly investigated, but no outcrop was found and overburden appears extremely deep. No interesting geochemical results were obtained.

# Tezzeron Creek Area

A third strong aeromagnetic anomaly, generally similar to the two further south, was prospected, see Plate IV for location. No outcrop was found though a few fragments of andesitic rock were located containing minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

A sharp local magnetic high was located and investigated by a limited magnetometer and EM survey. Results of this work are shown on Figures IV, V, and VI.

Routine soil sampling gave no results of interest. Overburden is estimated to be about 40 feet deep in the area most completely investigated. The nearest outcrop was located one mile to the east.

Thirty claims were staked to cover this anomaly as the TEZ group.

The structure indicated by the magnetic anomaly and supported by evidence of relatively weak EM conductors, deserves further investigation.

# Chuchi Lake Area

Plate VI indicates the extent of prospecting near the west end of Chuchi Lake, where exploration was directed to aeromagnetic anomalies. A limited amount of silt and soil sampling was also done further east. Outline of the intrusive body southwest of Chuchi Lake was found to differ considerably from that indicated on published maps. The south contact has not been delineated as it's supposed location is covered by extensive glacial debris.

The FAR group of 20 claims was staked two miles southwest of Chuchi Lake. This group covers ground previously staked as the CAB and LIN groups. A picket line grid had been cut over an area of about 1000' x 1500' near the peak of an aeromagnetic anomaly. Two drill hole sites were located near the base line. Core from these holes was not seen. See Figure VII

Silt sampling in this area returned anomalous copper values upstream from the location of the drill sites. A program of line cutting and geophysical investigation is warranted on this claim group.

# Tchentlo Lake Area

Plate VI shows the general geology noted and the extent of prospecting in the vicinity of Tchentlo Lake.

The LO group of 12 claims, was staked south of Tchentlo

Lake. Here an EM anomaly was located and a VHEM survey,

magnetometer survey and geochemical sampling were carried out.

A significant EM anomaly was outlined but the magnetometer

results were not encouraging and geochemical results for copper

were extremely low.

A few samples were run for mercury and returned spotty anomalous values but results are not considered good enough to warrant further work. See Plate VII.

Prospecting on the north shore of Tchentlo Lake resulted in the discovery of a zone of pyrite, molybdenite, chalcopyrite mineralization in fractured dioritic rock. Mineralization, although fairly extensive, is probably very low grade. Staking was started September 6th, but, due to a lack of helpers, was not completed when on September 9th, three independent prospectors covered the location of the showing with six claims. The HI claim group was subsequently enlarged to thirty claims and a program of line cutting, soil sampling, EM and magnetometer surveys was carried out on a portion of the claims. Results of these surveys are shown on Plates VIII and IX.

The information so far obtained has not been encouraging on the HI claims but as further work is contemplated by the prospectors holding the BAL claims this ground should be retained.

Prospecting to the northwest has indicated interesting structures with indiaations of copper mineralization. Further detailed prospecting is warranted.

# Takla Lake Area

During July, August and the early part of September, rather detailed prospecting was carried out along the northwest arm of Takla Lake. The scope of this work is shown on Plate X. Many of the smaller creeks were silt sampled, but tested only by field methods and individual results are not shown. Nothing of economic importance was discovered.

Geochemical results received at the end of the prospecting season indicate further sampling is justified on Wedge Mountain, where a relatively small gramitic intrusive was found with minor chalcopyrite mineralization present in some outcrops.

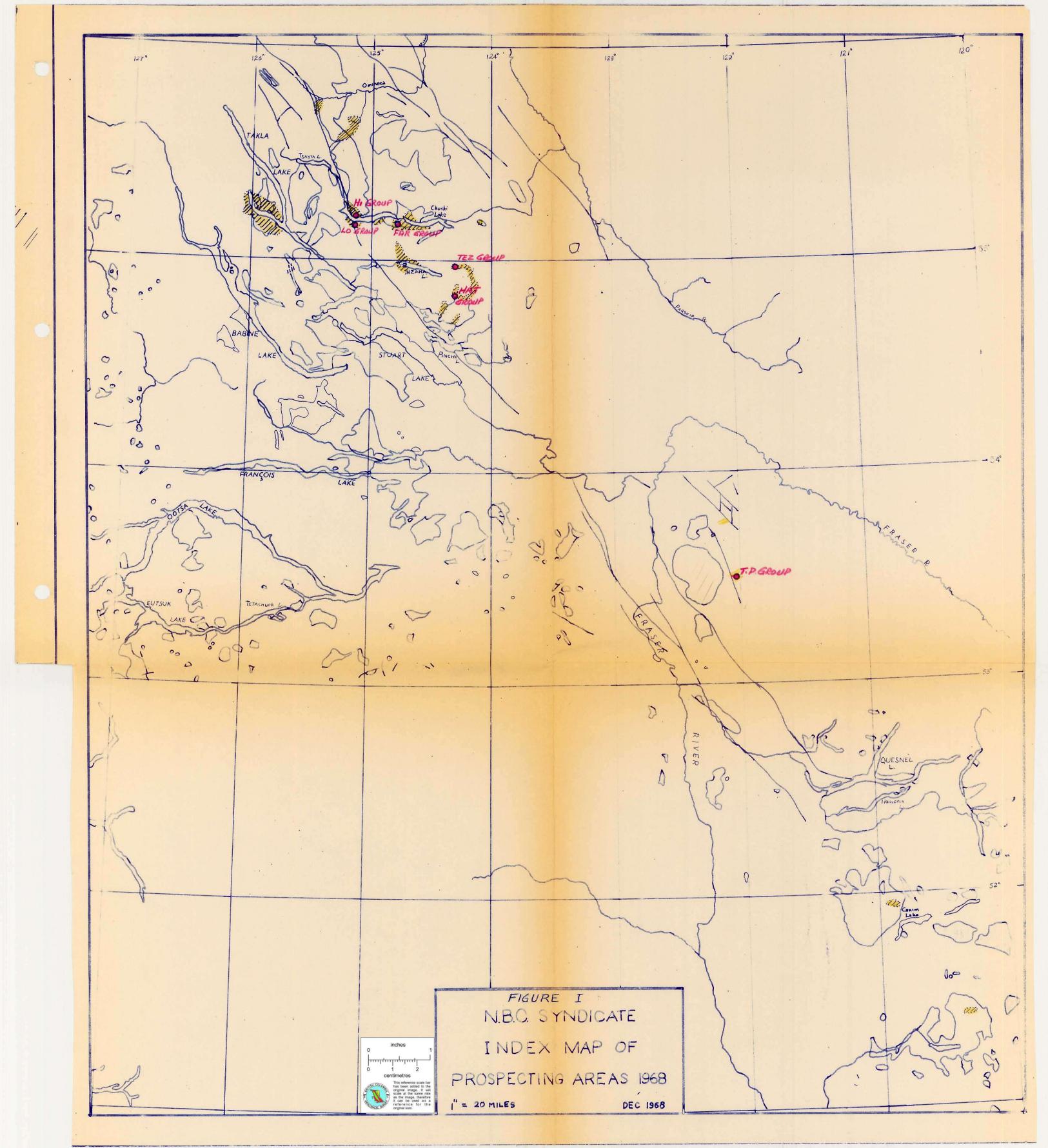
# Kwanika Creek-Old Hogem Area - Plate XI

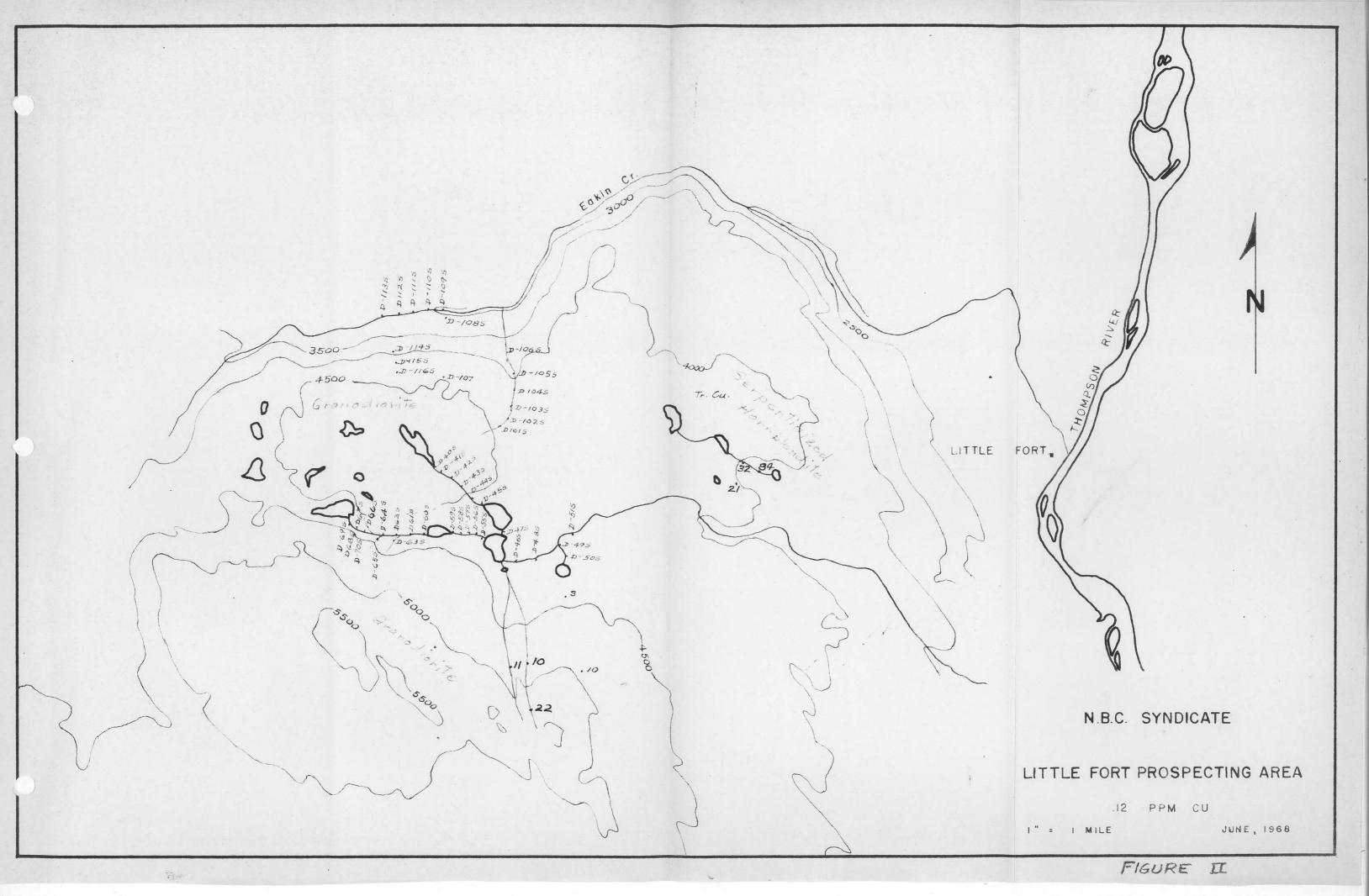
A reconnaissance program of silt sampling and prospecting in the vicinity of Twenty Mile Creek and Kwanika Creek has indicated one area of interest and further work will be done here.

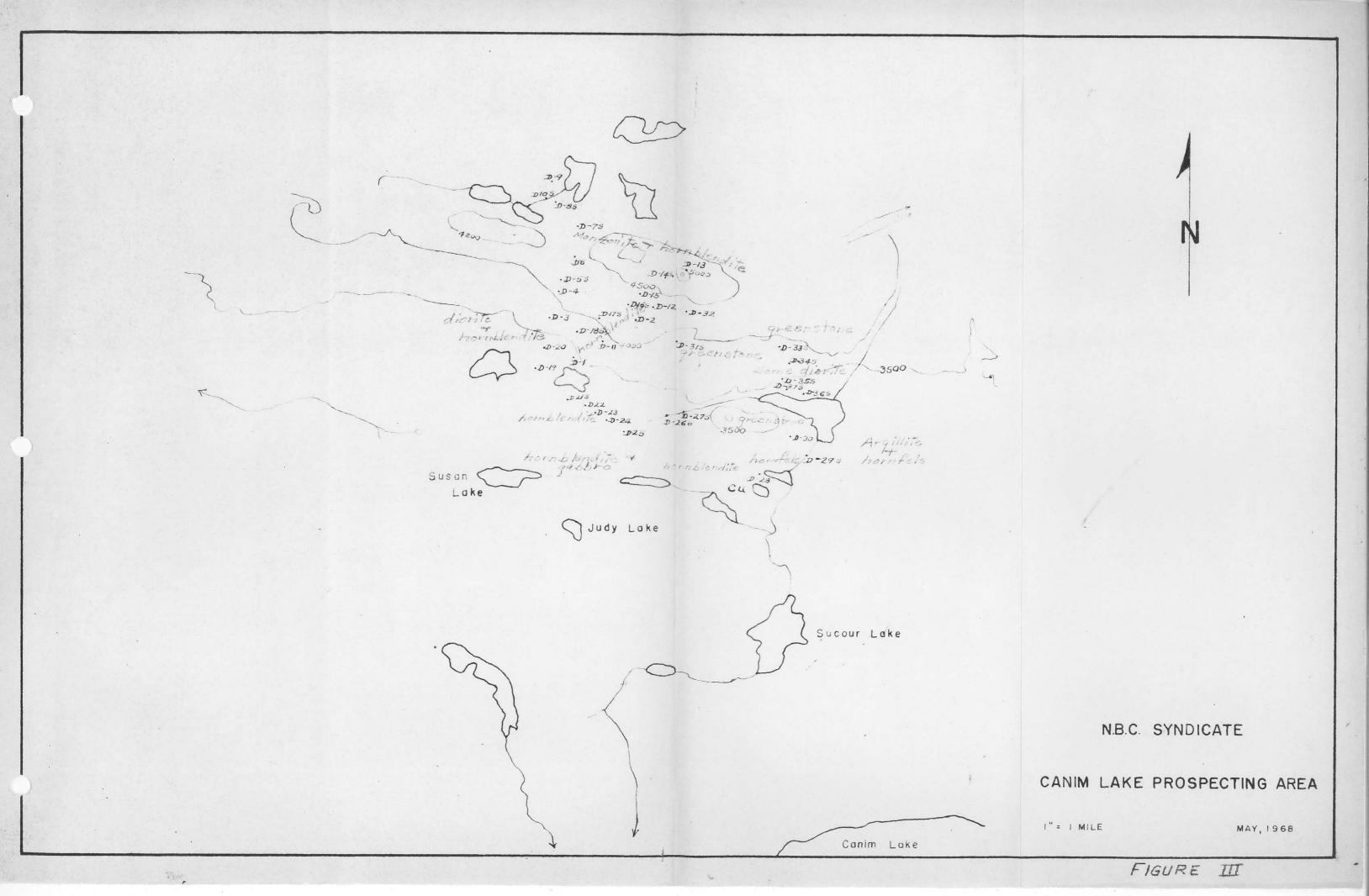
In the vicinity of Old Hogem minor mineralization was encountered in granitic rocks, but, to date limited follow up work has not been encouraging.

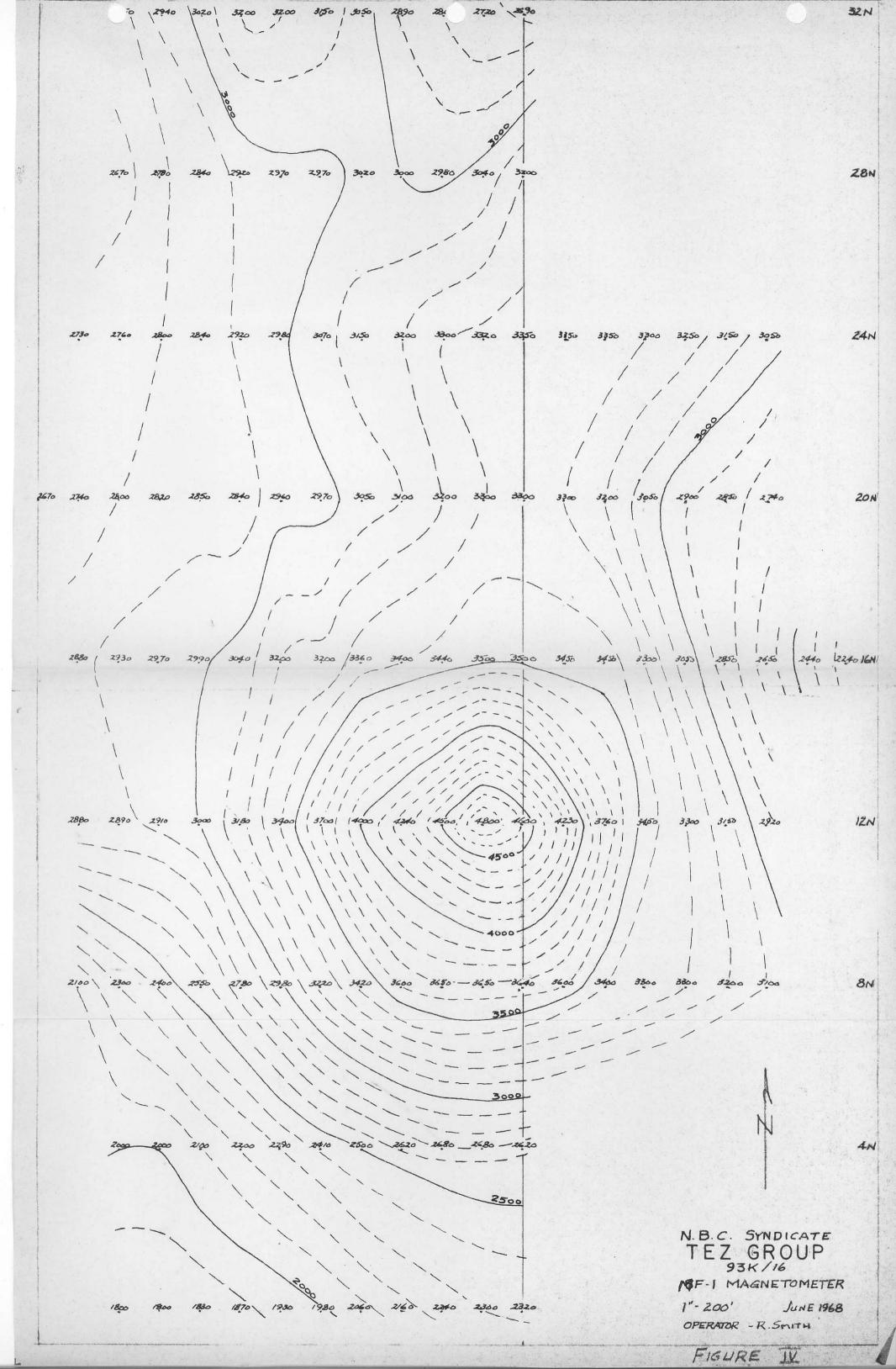
Respectfully submitted,

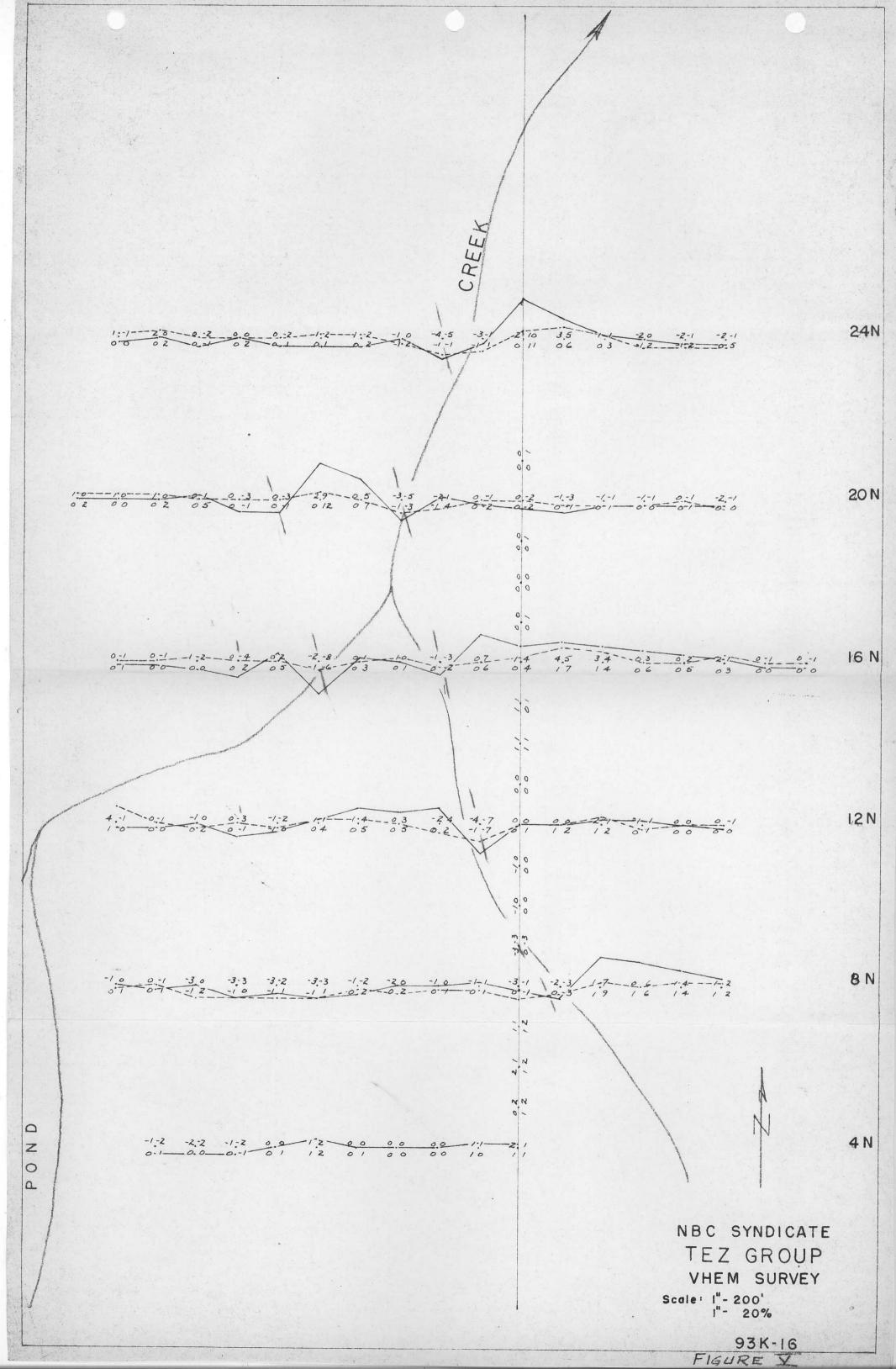
J.C. Stephen

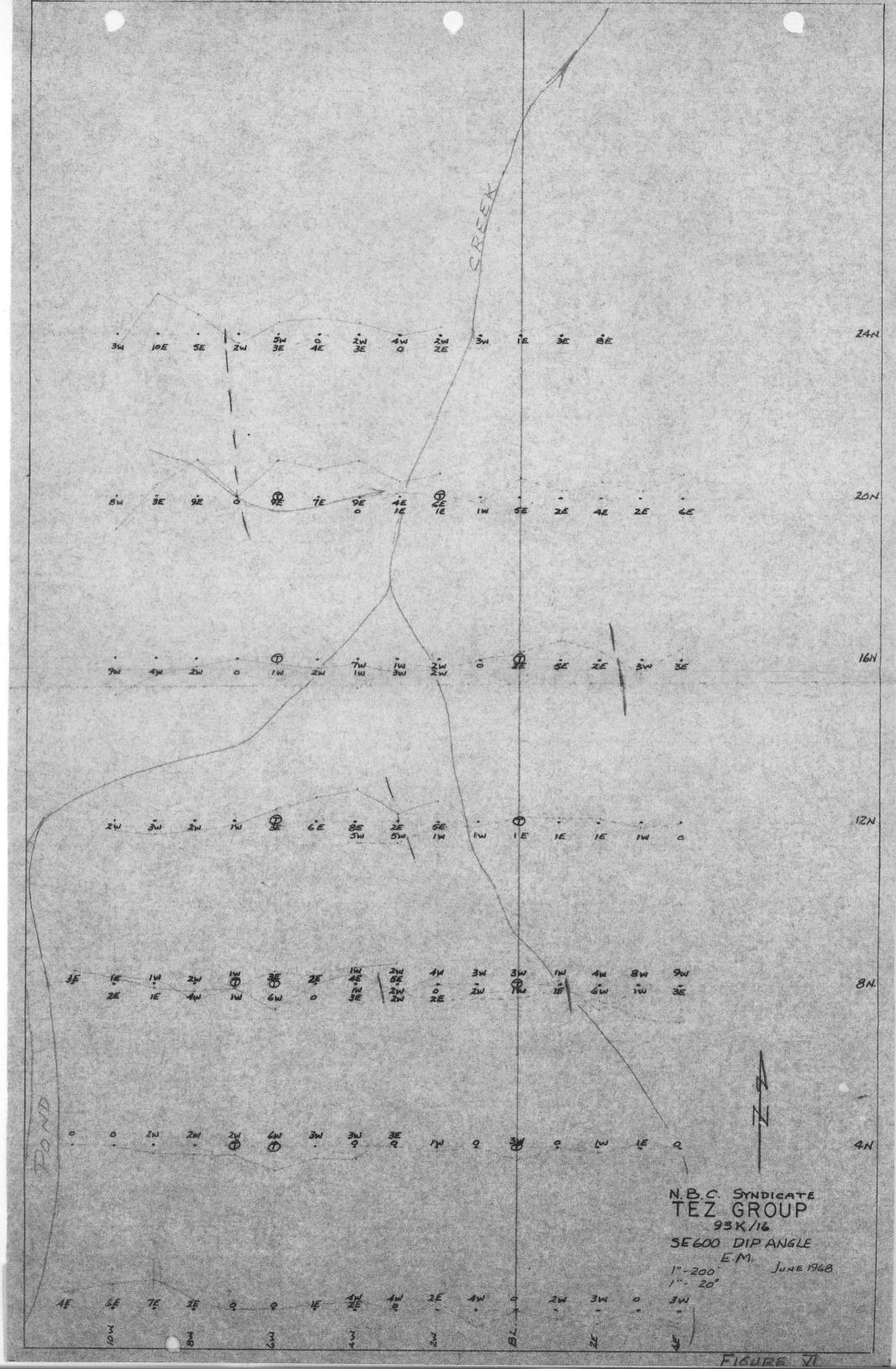












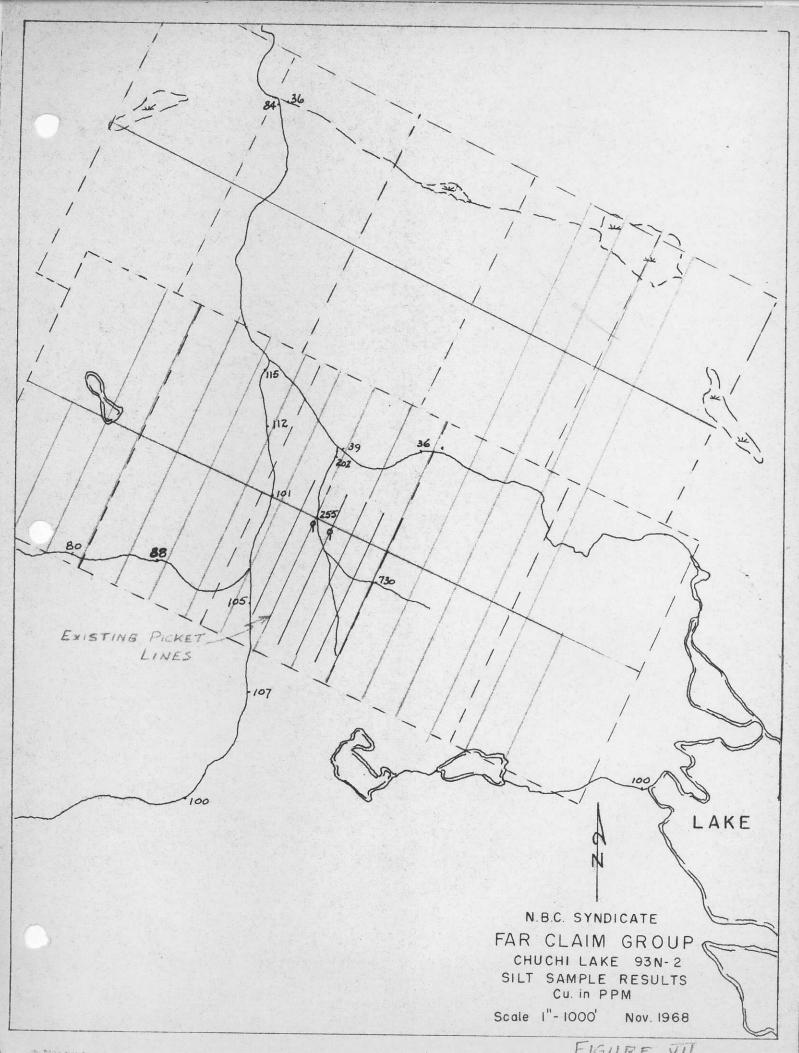



FIGURE VII






PLATE II

