

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

82F/6E

RONALD GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS

4 miles east of Ymir, B. C.
49°N - 117°E (S.E. quadrant)

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82F/6E

Aug. 13 - Oct. 6, 1953.

RONALD GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS
YMR AREA

GEOCHEMICAL WORK - EXPENDITURES - 1953.

E. Livingston spent seven full days in the field between Aug. 13 and October 6, 1953, locating and collecting the 184 soil samples covered in this report. Two more days were spent in the preparation of the sample map and report. His monthly salary is equivalent to about \$17.00 per working day.

The actual charge for analysing the 184 samples concerned at \$1.50 per sample was \$276.00.

We hereby certify that the above is a true account of salaries and fees paid in connection with the geochemical survey of the Ronal group of claims during 1953.

NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPLORATION CO. (CANADA) LTD.

per

A. C. Macdonald

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MAP IN POCKET

#1 Ronald - Soil sample Assays - No. AXL-BC-9-8
scale 1" = 100'

RONALD GROUP - YMIR, B. C.

INTRODUCTION

The Ronald group of claims is located about 4 miles east of Ymir, in a small straight valley trending east of north between Bear (Oscar) Creek and Wren Creek, a tributary of Wildhorse (Ymir) Creek. Previous geological mapping has shown that the valley follows the contact between quartzites on the west and dark argillites on the east. This contact is believed to be a fault contact, the fault being located along the east side of the valley. The fault contact zone seems to be the most favorable for mineral deposits, as past work has shown zinc and lead mineralization in several places. There is very little outcrop along this valley except where slopes are steep. A soil sampling program was carried out on some of the 8 claims forming the southern half of the Last Chance Group. This work was described in a report by the writer and was used as part of assessment work on the southern group of claims. The results of this past work were quite encouraging so it was decided to continue the soil sampling program to take in the northern group of claims as described in this report.

LAYOUT AND METHOD OF SAMPLING

Except for geological mapping, most of the work on this group of claims was restricted to tunnelling and trenching on the southern part of Last Chance No. 7 claim along the East shore of

Lower Lake and a few small, trenches on Last Chance No. 10.

Some fairly interesting zinc mineralization had been encountered in B-3 Adit, so this area of known mineralization was used as a control in comparing results of surface and sub surface sampling.

Samples were laid out on a grid 50 ft. by 100 ft. as shown on the accompanying maps. The south-easterly trending lines of samples were accurately located by tying in to old survey and plane table stations. The 50 ft. spacing of samples along these lines was paced out on gentle slopes and estimated on steep slopes.

In the area of Lower Lake on Last Chance No. 7, both surface and sub-surface samples were taken at each sample location. The subsurface samples were taken by making a hole about 2 ft. deep with a steel bar and then taking a sample from the bottom of this hole by using a piece of sharpened $\frac{1}{2}$ in. pipe. Surface samples were taken by scraping moss, leaves, and other organic matter from the surface. These samples then consisted of soil from which pebbles, roots, etc. had been removed, and were collected in small, new paper sacks marked with a pencil.

The assays of surface and subsurface samples are both plotted on the map. The surface assay is written over the subsurface assay with a line between. Although subsurface samples generally showed higher values than those from surface, the latter show the same pattern of variation as subsurface samples. The anomaly due to known zinc mineralization in B-3 Adit shows up well in both surface and subsurface samples. Since surface sampling

can be done much more quickly and easily than subsurface sampling, it was decided to use only surface sampling on the remainder of the area.

On the Last Chance Nos. 7 and 9 claims, a total of 184 samples (in lines of 5 each) were taken along the east side of the valley from the south boundary of Last Chance No. 7 to the head of the valley at the north end of Upper Lake.

On the Last Chance #8 & 10 claims (Ronald Group) some 27 single samples were taken along the west side of the valley at the foot of the slope, to line up with the samples on the east side. A group of 21 samples was also taken in the vicinity of the trenches on Last Chance No. 10 claim, and the results of these are shown on map No. 9-9. - not included in this report.

ASSAYING

The soil samples were all assayed for zinc at the Biogeochemistry laboratory at the Dept. of Geology of the University of B. C. under the direction of Dr. Delevault. The assays were run using the dithizone method for zinc. All rejects were kept so that check assays may be run where results are questionable. A charge of \$1.50 per assay was made by the laboratory.

RESULTS

The assays have been plotted on the accompanying maps AXL-BC-9-8, and 9-9. The numbers represent parts per million (ppm) of zinc in dry soil. It may be seen that there is considerable variation from sample to sample. It is therefore difficult to define an anomaly. One method is to set an arbitrary value above which results are considered to be anomalous. However a single high value can scarcely be called an anomaly so that it is better to define an anomaly as an area where two or more adjoining samples assay over an arbitrary value. An arbitrary level of 450 ppm has been chosen as the minimum level for an anomaly. Areas of two or more assays over 450 ppm have been outlined in red on the map.

In all, seven anomalies and two individual high assays show on the map. The whole area bordering Lower Lake on the east is anomalous with very high areas at the south end of Lower Lake and near the B-3 Adit. So far there has been no indication of mineralization at the south end of Lower Lake but zinc mineralization found in the B-3 Adit coincides with the anomaly in that area.

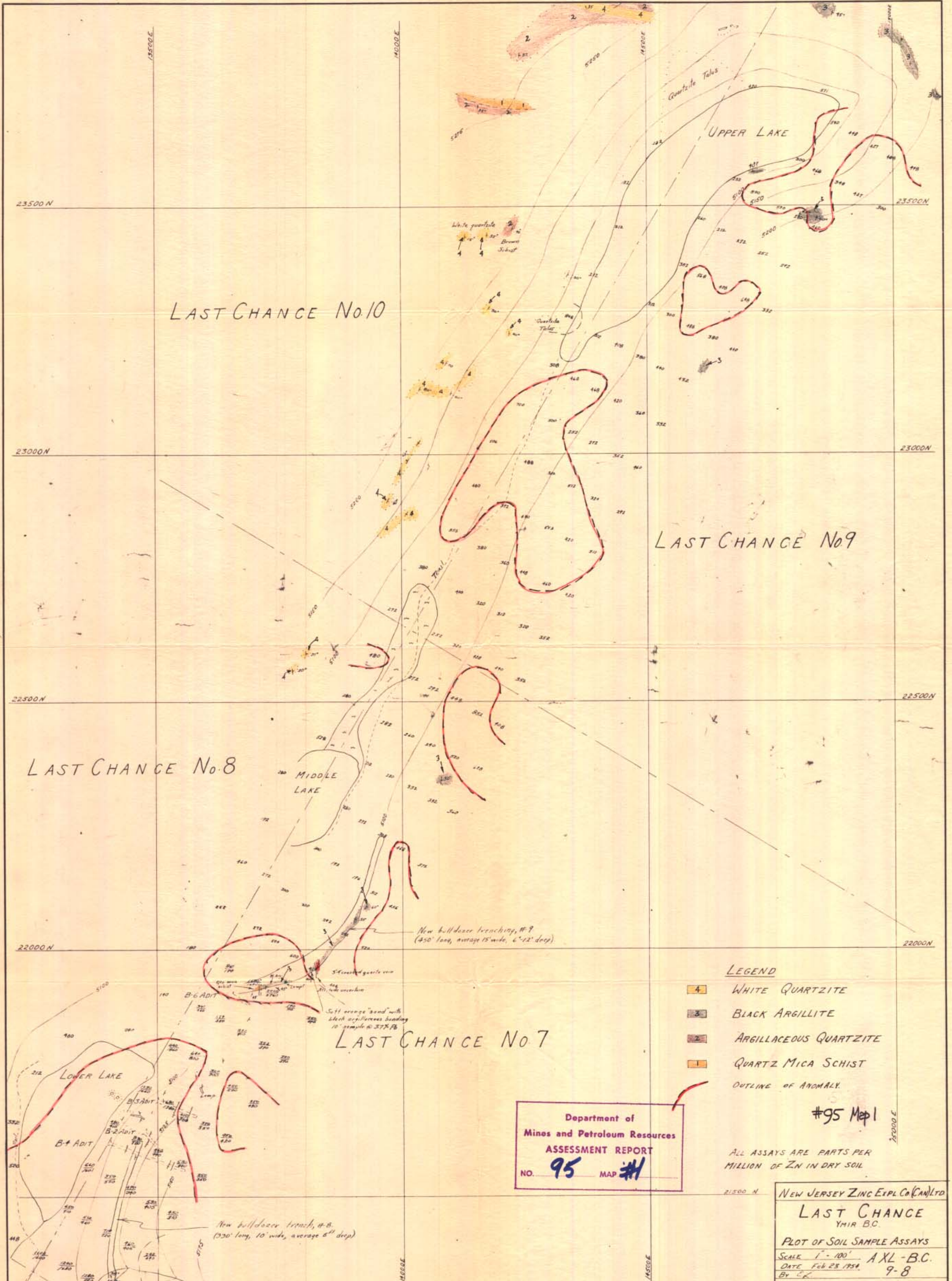
Just north of the B-6 Adit there is a very high anomaly of 5 samples. Subsequent stripping with a bulldozer disclosed a zone of deeply weathered but undisturbed lead and zinc mineralization under an average of about 8 ft. of overburden.

The other anomalies to the north are all low in value although the one just south of Upper Lake is of considerable areal extent.

In general the results of this work seem to be very consistent with very few erratic high or low values. The interpretation may be altered considerably by using some other arbitrary value to define an anomaly. In the Last Chance area the use of 450 ppm seems to produce satisfactory results.

E. Livingston

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LAST CHANCE No. 10

LAST CHANCE No. 9

LAST CHANCE No. 8

LAST CHANCE No. 7

- LEGEND**
- 4 WHITE QUARTZITE
 - 3 BLACK ARGILLITE
 - 2 ARGILLACEOUS QUARTZITE
 - 1 QUARTZ MICA SCHIST
 - OUTLINE OF ANOMALY.

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 95 MAP #1

#95 Map 1
ALL ASSAYS ARE PARTS PER
MILLION OF ZN IN DRY SOIL

NEW JERSEY ZINC EXPL. CO. (CAN) LTD.
LAST CHANCE
Ymir B.C.
PLOT OF SOIL SAMPLE ASSAYS
SCALE 1" = 100' AXL-B.C.
DATE Feb 23 1954 9-8
By [Signature]

New bulldozer trench, #8
(330' long, 10' wide, average 6' deep)

New bulldozer trenching, #7
(450' long, average 15' wide, 6'-12' deep)

Soft orange sand with
black argillaceous banding
10' sample @ 37% Pb

5' coarse quartz vein
20' wide overthrust

White quartzite
Brown
Schist

Quartzite Talus

UPPER LAKE

MIDDLE LAKE

LOWER LAKE

B-4 ADIT

B-5 ADIT

B-6 ADIT

14500E

15000E

25000 E

21500 N

22000N

22500N

23000N

23500N

14500E

14000E

14500E

15000E