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NORTHWESTERN EXPLORATIONS, LIMITED

Geological, Geochemical, and Geophysical Report

on the J. B. Group Nicola M. D., B.C.

2-6 miles west and northwest of Mamit Lake

50 - 120 Northwest

Distance 1975 2. 3, 4, 5' Capty Stap 2

by

Charles S. Ney, P. Eng.

January 26, 1959

INDEX

	Page
Introduction	1
Location	1
Access	1
Field Methods	1
Surveys Geology	1 2
Magnetic Survey Geochemical Survey	 2
Geology	2
Geochemistry	3
Magnetics	4
Mineralization	5
Conclusions	5

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MAPS

≠/1. J.B.	Claim Map		Scale	1*	78	1000'
#2-2. Geolo	gical Map	-	Scale	1"	æ	1000*
#33. Magne	tic Survey	-	Scale	1"	×	1000*
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NORTHWESTERN EXPLORATIONS, LIMITED

J. B. Group

The J.B. claims lie 2 - 6 miles west and northwest of Mamit Lake on the east side of Guichon Creek Batholith. The claims were prospected and mapped by Northwestern Explorations, Limited during the summer of 1958. The work done included geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and magnetic survey. A small amount of access road was constructed.

The geological mapping was done by C.S. Ney, P. Eng., D. Drummond, and J.M. Anderson. The geochemical sampling was done by R. St. Clair-Smith, C. Godwin, C. S. Ney, J. M. Anderson and others. Magnetometer surveys were done by G. Delane, R. Roadhouse, J. Barakso and J.M. Anderson. D. Hansen, geophysicist for Northwestern Explorations, Limited instructed the operators and supervised the work. Surveying and line cutting were done by J. Barakso, R. St. Clair-Smith, A. Bentzen, C. Godwin, H. Hamilton, D. Hale, and others. The road was constructed by G.D. Sanders, Lower Nicola, B.C.

Location:

The claims are located at latitude $50^{\circ}25'$ N; longitude $120^{\circ}52'$ W. in an area west and northwest of Mamit Lake. The area is drained by Dupuis Creek and tributaries of Cougar Creek, both of which join Guichon Creek. Elevation ranges from 3200 feet to 4700 feet. Topographically the area is characterized by a general steep slope on the east down toward Guichon Creek. Above this is an irregular plateau surface, well dissected by stream valleys. Timber cover is sparse except locally on north-east facing slopes.

Access:

A moderately good jeep road extends from near the north end of Mamit Lake to the Fiddler Prospect on Dupuis Creek, a road distance of 4 miles. This continues as a rather poor road to Billy Lake, an additional 3 miles. A logging road was extended $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles into the south end of the J.B. claims. in August, 1958.

Field Methods:

<u>Surveys:</u> Three north-south lines were run as picket lines corrected at intervals by compass. These were well out and chained, and used as base lines. The distance from No. 1 to No. 2 baseline is 8600 feet, and from No. 2 to No. 3 is 5800 feet. The central east-west line was cut as a picket line. East-west compass lines were run usually at 1000 foot intervals, except in the northeast and southwest corners of the original group. B.C. Government Interim Maps were enlarged from 2640 scale to 1000 scale, and used as a planimetric base, giving details of the drainage. Those maps are accurate enough to stand such enlargement and still give good results. <u>Geology:</u> All lines were traversed, and observations were made on the extent of outcrop and the character of the rock. Rock specimens were brought in to camp and in addition to visual petrographic examination, tests were made to determine their magnetic susceptibility.

<u>Magnetic Survey</u>: Readings were taken at 1000 foot intervals along the No. 1 and No. 2 baselines with the A2 magnetometer. These readings were used as a control for the east-west lines, which were run with the A3 magnetometer.

<u>Geochemical Survey</u>: Geochemical work included collection of samples from sediment in streams draining the area and soil samples along grid lines. Several of the tributaries of Cougar Creek and Dupuis Creek were sampled at intervals of 400 feet in an effort to determine the location and character of cutoffs. Fine silt in actual contact with running water was desired for this work. This was not too successful because the streams were locally dried up. Soil samples were taken at 100 foot intervals along the lines of material from a depth of six inches. Organic material was avoided whenever possible. All samples were taken to a field laboratory at Guichon Creek, dried, screened to minus 80 mesh, and tested for exchangeable copper by the procedure of R.H.C. Holman. Some of the samples were tested by a method using hot nitric acid digestion to obtain total sulphide copper.

Geology:

The distribution of outcrop is sharply divided into large areas of relatively abundant outcrop (10%) and smaller areas of no outcrop. The overall percentage is considerably higher than in other parts of the Guichon batholith.

The southeast portion of the area is underlain by fine to medium grained dark colored rocks varying in composition from quartz diorite to olivine gabbro. These rocks are grouped under the heading of "basic complex". It is not known if they are actual intrusives or highly metamorphosed rocks of volcanic origin. No real evidence of original bedding could be found in them. Their uniformity over considerable horizontal and vertical distances is hard to account for if they are altered volcanics.

From the north end of the body of basic rocks, a distinctive band of rock 1 - 2000 feet wide extends out to the northwest beyond the Fiddler Prospect. This has been called granitized sediments. It is a sugary textured low mafic rock similar to quartzite in general appearance but it carries a large percentage of plagioclase feldspar. It grades into a clearly granitic type of rock. Some semblances of bedding have been found in it, and it is regarded as granitized material of possible sedimentary origin. There are several types of intrusive rocks. On the north and east there is a distinctive very coarse grained type with a normal pinkish color and a composition about that of quartz monzonite. Hornblende is the usual mafic mineral, though biotite is more prominent in the margins of the mass. This unit has been called Gump Lake quartz monzonite.

Along the west and southwest of the area there are several types of moderately coarse grained granodiorite and quartz diorite, all distinctly low in quartz and low in potash feldspar. These are called generally Guichon quartz-diorite. In many cases alternations between granodiorite and quartz diorite were encountered without any actual contacts being observed.

Another distinctive type is characterized by medium and varied grain size, and a poikilitic texture arising from scattered potash feldspar plates. It may be gray or pink, and approximates granodiorite in composition. Dykes and tabular bodies up to 1000 feet wide have been found to intrude the Gump Lake quartz-monzonite and the basic rocks. Other large areas are mapped in Athe southwest corner of the area with some uncertainty. The characteristic type occurs in a large mass several miles south, and has been called Vimy Granodiorite. It resembles some of the younger intrusives which have been mapped north of Witches Brook.

A mile south of the claims there are a few patches of volcanic rock of probable Miocene age.overlying the granitic rocks unconformably.

Geochemistry:

Almost all the stream sediments in the area were found to carry Holman copper values. A rather strong pattern is evident in Dupuis Creek below the Fiddler Prospect. Strong values were also obtained in the north and northwest tributaries of Cougar Creek. These were traced up into areas of outcrop where there was no copper mineralization evident other than a scattered dissemination of very low grade. Creeks in the southwest corner of the area do not carry significant amounts of copper.

Results of soil sampling show that copper is widely distributed in small amounts. There are some groups of fairly high values (4.20 ppm) that are worth further investigation. Some quite high values (100 ppm and over) were found, but in every case they are associated with swampy organic material and are discounted.

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Checks on soils made by extracting with hot nitric acid are not shown on the map. In general they give copper values six to ten times greater than the Holman values, except in the case of some of the high swamp values, where the values are only twice the Holman values.

Magnetics:

The data are presented in the form of a contour plan. This was prepared by first plotting the observations in profile form. The profile was rounded off visually to eliminate variations of less than 500 gammas. These are thought to be mainly instrumental in origin. The profile values were adjusted where necessary to fit the values obtained by the A2 magnetometer along the base lines. Increpts were then read off the corrected and rounded off profile, and these were plotted on the map to form the basis for contouring. Line 100N is isolated from the rest of the area and cannot be contoured, so a profile for this line is submitted.

Values on the plan are in hundreds of gammas. The datum is arbitrary and about 40% of absolute.

The area underlain by the diorite complex is on the average about 2000 gammas higher than the rest, the mean value being about 32,500 gammas. The average values in the various other units of intrusive are about 30,500 gammas, and there are no great differences between them. The Gump Lake intrusive gives a particularly flat magnetic expression.

Within the diorite complex there are many sharp highs and lows of several thousand gammas. These appear to strike about N 15 - 20° E. There is no immediate geological explanation for these effects. They occur in normal basic rocks with no visible mineralization.

Topography strongly influences the contours in the canyons of Dupuis Creek and the head of Cougar Creek. Readings down in the valleys are lower than normal.

Mineralization;

Disseminated chalcopyrite is observed widely in the Vimy and Guichon intrusive rocks west of the diorite complex. In the diorite complex there are a number of small veins generally having an east-west strike and steep dip. They carry chalcopyrite in association with guartz and skarn minerals. Along No. 2 baseline between 10 and 20 north there are a number of skarny inclusions in the quarts diorite carrying a little chalcopyrite.

At the Fiddler Prospect there are linear zones of fracturing in granodiorite associated with bands of quartzite. Chalcopyrite mineralization of fair grade occurs over several tens of feet.

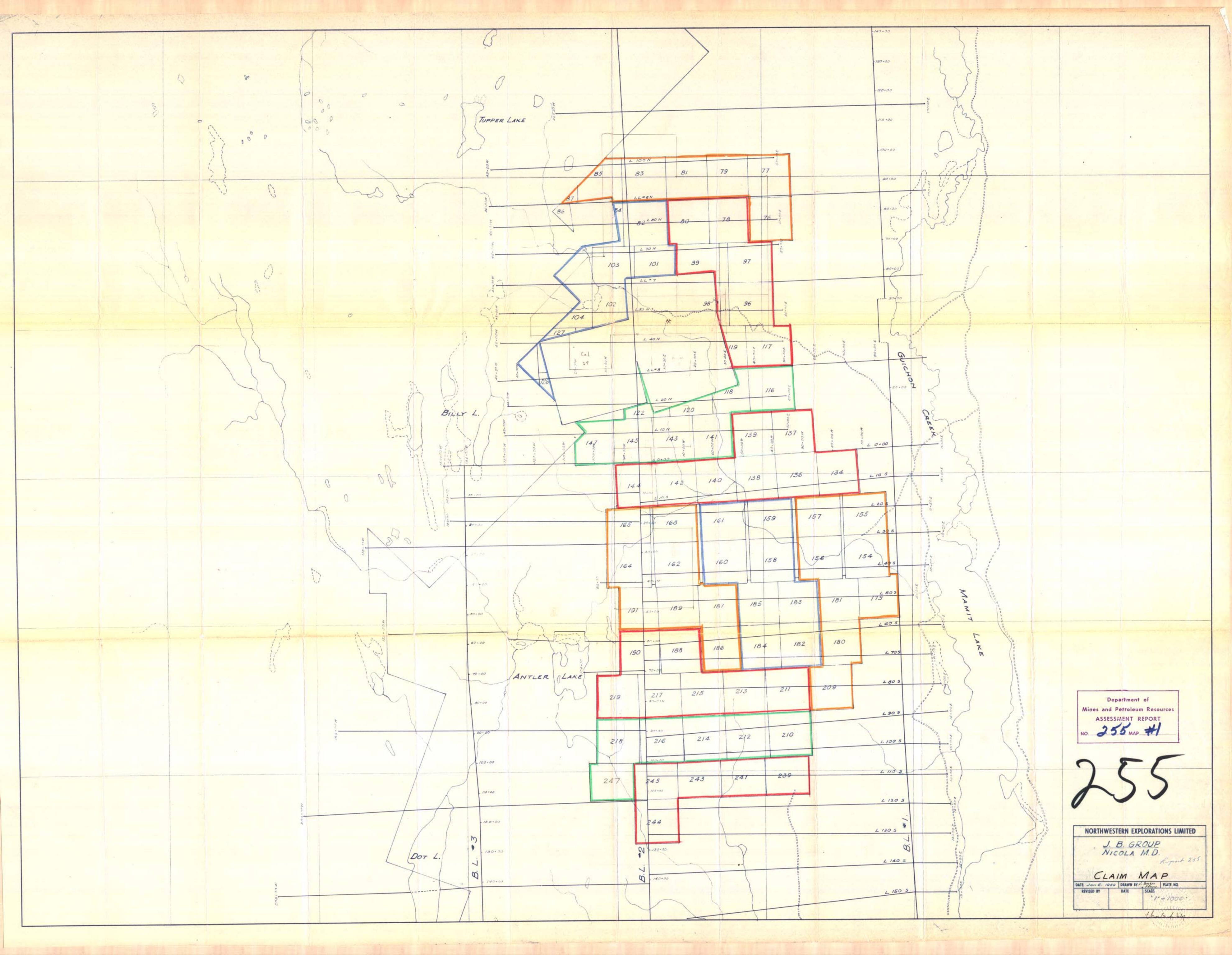
Conclusions:

None of the mineral occurrences found so far, apart from that on the Fiddler claims, is of any economic interest. Further study is warranted in areas where positive geochemical information is not yet explained.

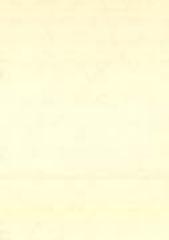
Vancouver, B. C.

January 26th, 1959

C. S. Ney







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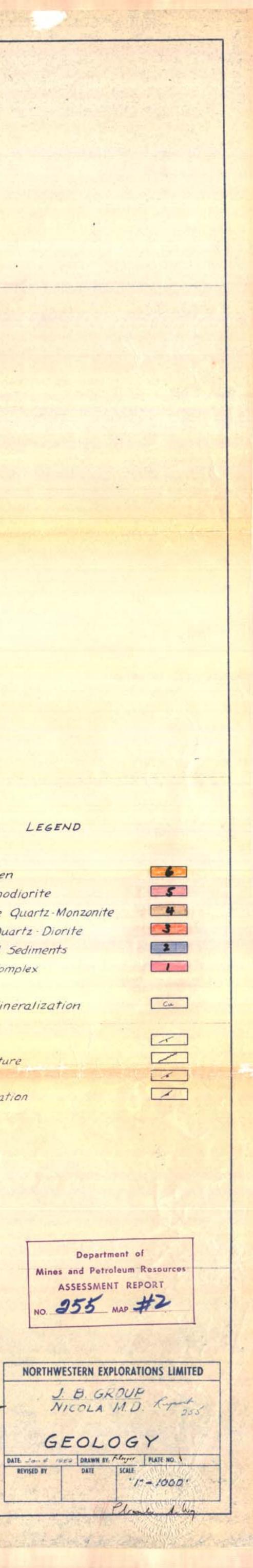
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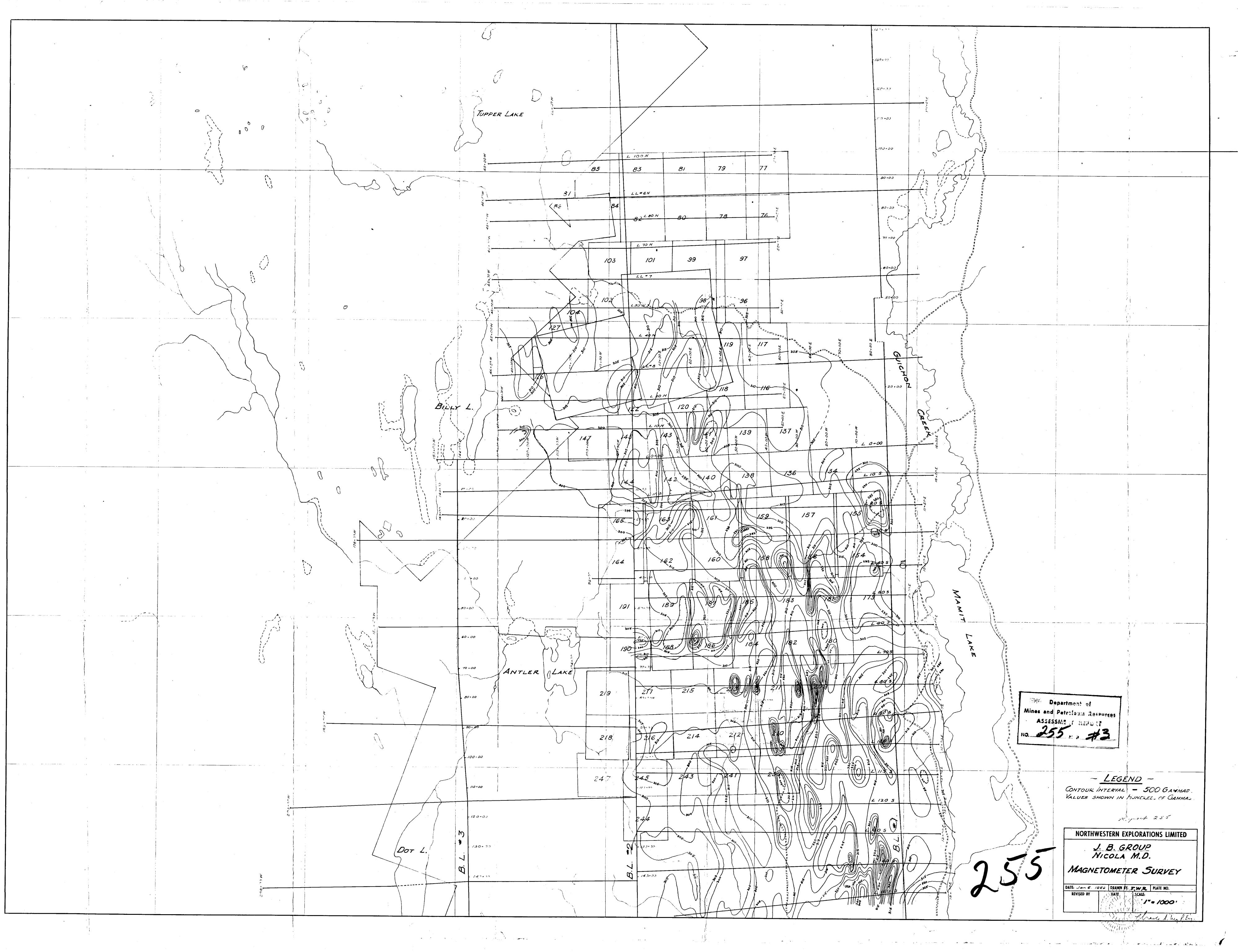
Overburden Vimy Granodiorite Gump Lake Quartz-Monzonite Guichon Quartz Diorite Granitized Sediments Diorite Complex

Copper Mineralization

Bedding Fault Fracture Joints Rock Foliation

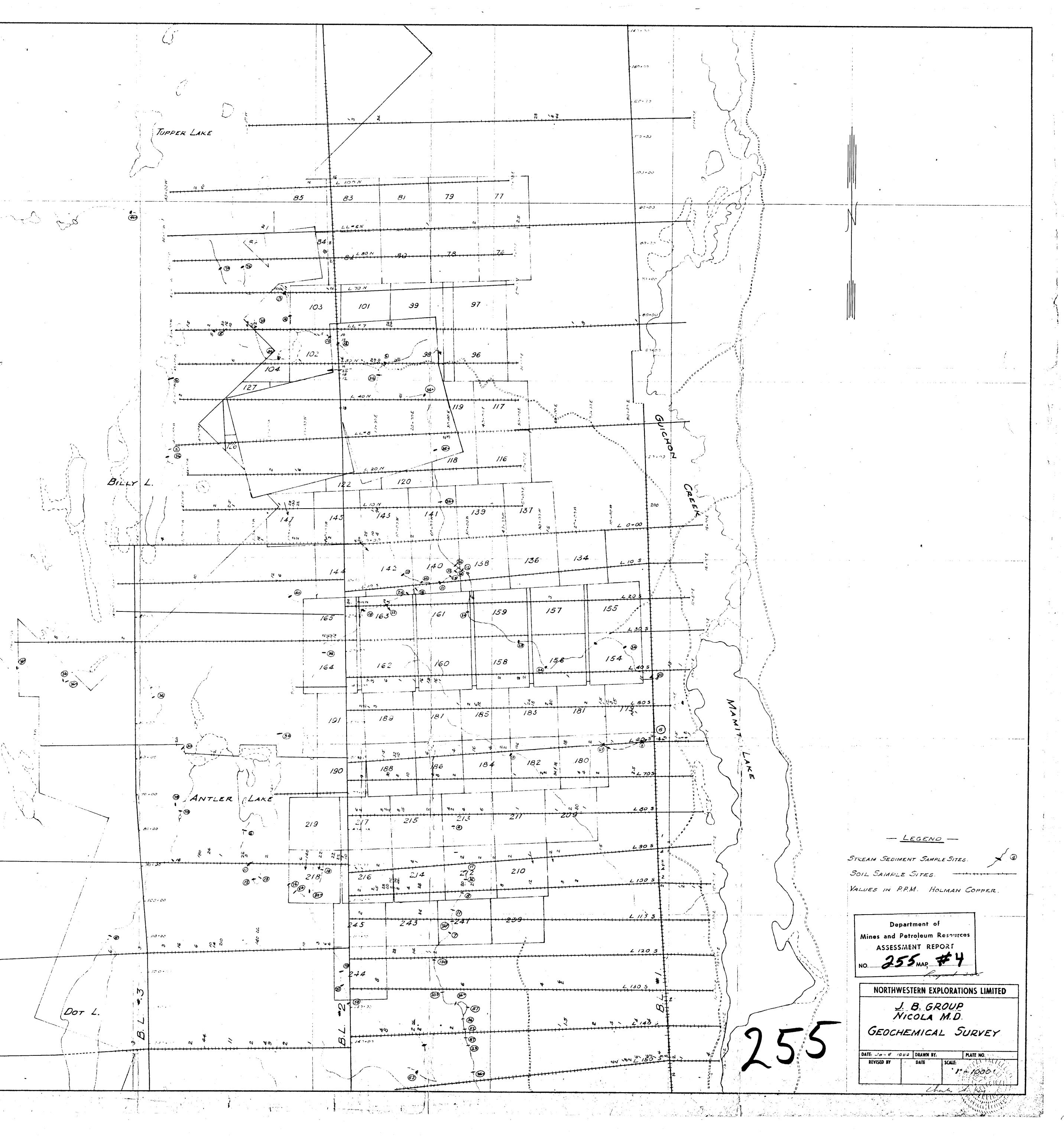


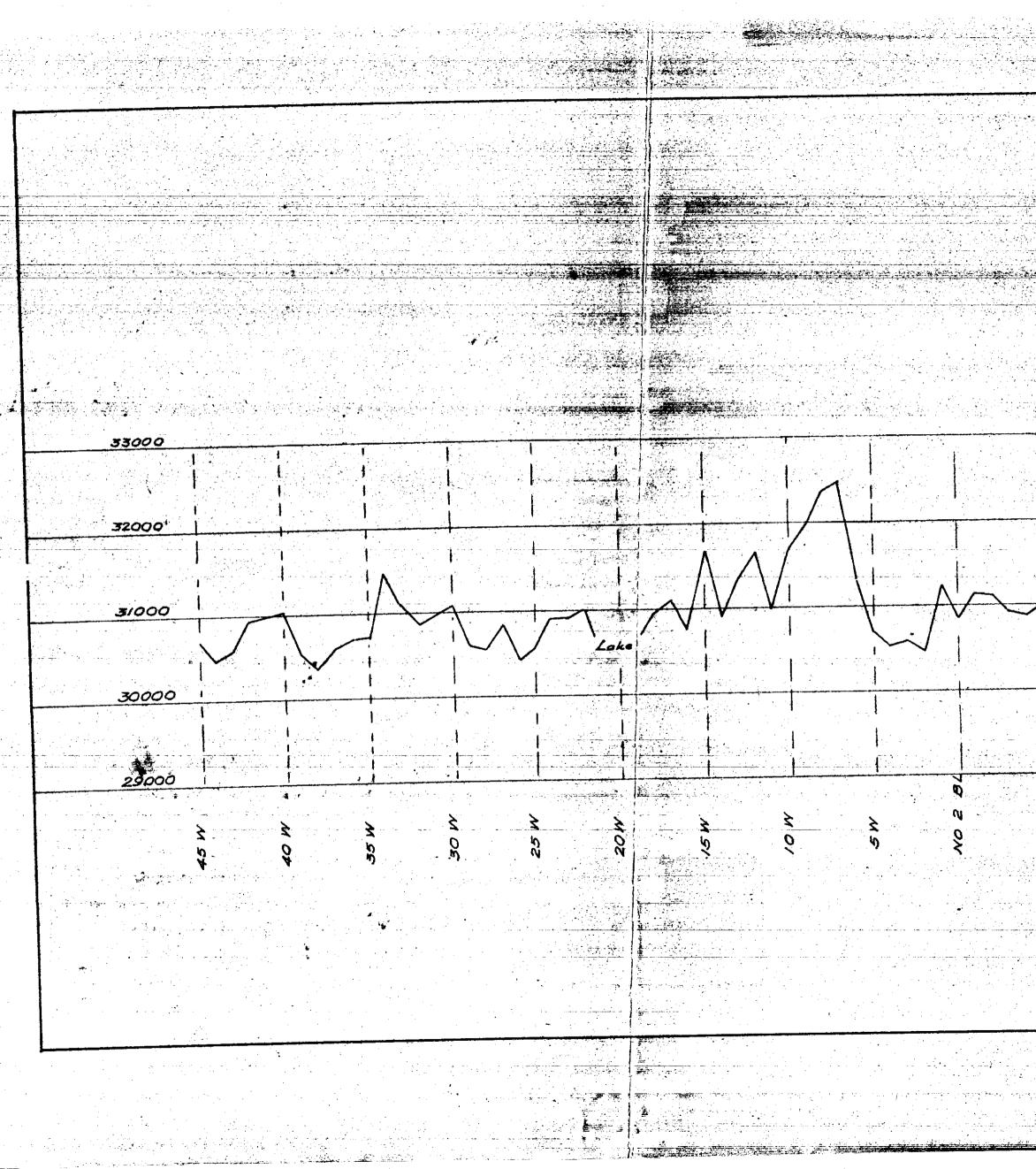
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J.B. GROUP <u>— LINE 100 NORTH</u>.— SCALE: 1 IN = 500 FT - 1000 GAMMAS. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. 255 MAD # 5 20 - 1955