GAVIN A. DIROM CONSULTING ENGINEER Mining & Geological



4554 WEST 6TH AVENUE VANCOUVER 8, B.C.

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

WOLF GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS

MORRISON LAKE 44 MILES N.E. OF SMITHERS

55° 126° S.E.

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

GAVIN A. DIROM, P. ENG.

FOR

TRO-BUTTLE EXPLORATION LTD. (N.P.L.)

DATE OF REPORT:

MAY 10TH, 1968

DATE OF FIELD WORK:

GEOCHEMICAL: GEOPHYSICAL:

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JULY, AUGUST & SEPTEMBER, 1967 MARCH, 1968 & APRIL, 1968

SMITTERS. R. C.

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ATTACHMENTS:

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Figure #1 - Claim Map, Morrison Lake Area, 1" = 1 mile (Part of M.R. Map #127)
VFigure #2 - Geological Map, Morrison Lake Area, (Fig.14, M.M.R. for 1966) 1" = 1 mile
PFigure #3 - Graph showing Cu ppm Concentration Frequency, Wolf Group.
# Map #3 - Wolf Group, Geochemical Soil Survey, 1" = 400'
(Map #4 - Wolf Group, Magnetic Survey, Relative Station Values, 1" = 400'
(Map #5 - Wolf Group, Magnetic Survey, Contour Map, 1" = 400'
Map #6 - Wolf Group, Reduction of Map #3, showing relation to Mineral Claims, 1" = 800'.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Following report summarizes soil geochemical and ground magnetic surveys completed on the WOLF GROUP of mineral claims since May 1st, 1967. Purpose of report is to record the results for assessment credit re WOLF GROUPS #1 and 2 per Affidavits Form B filed on April 30th, 1968.

The writer, as Consulting Engineer for Tro-Buttle Exploration Ltd. (N.P.L.), the recorded owner of the claims, made a brief examination of the ground last August 21st. Also he is familiar with the adjoining "K" (now "Kofit") Group, likewise owned by Tro-Buttle. (See Assessment Report of September 2, 1967).

The writer feels that these surveys fully qualify for acceptance as bona fide assessment work. Amount of credit applied for, based on these surveys, is \$7,300 to be apportioned as follows:

> Wolf Group #1: \$100 each on Wolf 1 & Wolf 1 Fraction. \$200 each on Wolf 4 - 6; and 8 - 19. \$300 on Wolf 3.

Wolf Group #2: \$200 each on Wolf 20 - 38.

In addition, physical work totalling \$500, in bulldozer trenching on Wolf 1 claim, is applied @ \$200 each on Wolf 1 and 2 claims, and \$100 on Wolf 1 Fraction.

Total amount of Applications for Certificates of Work re above is \$7,800.

No work is applied on the Wolf 7 claim as this was included in the "K" claims "C" Group last August 2nd.

# GENERAL CONCLUSION:

The geochemical and magnetic surveys have indicated anomalous areas warranting further investigation.

## **PROPERTY & OWNERSHIP**

Consists of the following 39 claims staked by Peter F. Bland as agent for Tro-Buttle Exploration Limited (N.P.L.):

	RECORD DATE	RECORD Nos.
$\frac{1059760}{1059760}, 710 - \frac{100}{100} $ Wolf 1-16 $\frac{105977 - 628}{700179760} $ Wolf 17-32 $\frac{100197740}{1001} $ Wolf 33-38 Holf #1 Fraction	1 May 1967 5 June 1967 18 August 1967 6 October 1967	49119 - 134 8 <del>2804-16</del> 50230 - 245 8 <del>2817-33</del> 54044 - 049 <del>32834 <b>4</b>5</del>
10570	U UCCODEL 1907	33107 <u>Presete</u>

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Essentially, they are a relocation of the 40 claim Bee Group of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines Limited which expired on April 8th, 1967.

# LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies about 44 miles airline N.E. of Smithers, and along the west shore of Morrison Lake. It adjoins and extends northwesterly from the N.W. corner of Tro-Buttle's "K" (now "Kofit") Group.

Access is by foot and bulldozer trails from Morrison Lake.

Elevations range from around 2,400' at the lake, to about 3,400', on the ridge crest one mile to the west.

Accompanying Figure #1 shows the relation of the claims to Morrison Lake and adjoining properties. This is a xerox copy of a portion of Mineral Record (Claim) Map #127.

## **GEOLOGY:**

Local geology of Morrison Lake Area is briefly covered by N.C. Carter in B.C. Minister of Mines report for 1966, pages 99-102. This includes Figure 14, Geological Map of the area, copy of which accompanies this present report as Figure #2.

According to Carter's mapping, the Wolf Group is underlain principally by sedimentary and volcanic units which are the N.W. extensions of similar units on the "K" Group, and in part, are similar to units on Noranda's Morrison Lake property. Carter also maps a swarm of porphyry, monzonite and diorite bodies intruding siltstones, etc., along the southwestern half of the Wolf Group. These are similar in general fashion to occurrences to the S.E. on the "K" Group. The intrusions are roughly outlined on Map #1.

Carter also infers a major N.W. trending fault as continuing through the Wolf Group and separating the main sedimentary and volcanic series.

A reconnaissance magnetometer survey run by Kerr-Addison early in 1966 indicates that higher intensity igneous rocks largely underlie an east/ west belt which includes portions of the intrusive swarm mapped by Carter.

An E.M. survey, also run by Kerr-Addison, shows some anomalous features in tandem along the inferred N.W. trending fault. These may reflect pyritic, etc., sulphide mineralization along the fault zone, and/or, carbonaceous to graphitic material along this structure.

According to personal communication from N.C. Carter, the volcanics lying between the fault zone and Morrison Lake, are principally felsitic tuffs rather than the andesitic tuffs and breccias common on Hearne Hill.

2.

Limited mapping done by G.A. Dirom was confined to a traverse from the helicopter landing on the hump south of Geochem Anomaly #1 to the southern fringe area of this anomaly, and thence northerly to Line Z8N.

The hump is underlain by steep-dipping siltstones with variable strikes. Dioritic to monzonitic intrusions outcrop 600' to the north, and extend at least to the Zero N crossline, between 15 and 30W on this line. Some biotite feldspar porphyry dykes were also observed.

Sparse chalcopyrite and molybdenite mineralization was found in local float material between 24 and 26W on the Zero line. These sulphides occur in hairline fractures, or as adjacent disseminations in altered diorite, monzonite or porphyry. At 18W on the same line, a frozen aplite stringer contains trace amounts of chalcopyrite and molybdenite.

It is understood that Peter Bland found some small local concentrations of pyrrhotite near the west end of X Zero Line.

#### SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY TRO-BUTTLE

Chain and compass grid over area up to 2.4 miles N/S by 1.75 miles E/W totals about 16,000' of baselines and 88,000' of crosslines at 800' spacing. These lines were picketed or flagged. The majority were brushed out as area includes an old burn which is a tangle of downfall and brush.

Soil samples were taken at 200' intervals, on all lines, and at 100' intervals on about 2,000' of lines. Total number of samples taken on the Wolf claims was approximately 525, including several silts. The sample locations and results are shown on Map #3.

The above work was done by Peter F. Bland and his crew during period July 1st, to September 30th, 1967.

Magnetic survey was run by Bland and assistant during period Magnetic survey was run by Bland and assistant during period Magnetic structure and tough snow conditions. Readings were taken at 100' intervals on 8,800' of base-lines and 71,900' of crosslines.

Six trenches were put in on the Wolf 1 claim during October 1967 using a TD 20 bulldozer.

# SUMMARY OF COSTS:

GRID & GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - (July 1 - September 30, 1967)

	Wages - (124 man	-days)		•
	Peter F. B	land <b>\$ 8</b> 80		· · · ·
	Craig Forfa	ar 772		
	Norman McC	ullough 455		
	John Comman	nd 140		
	Anthony Eva	ans 336	\$2,583	
	Camp Costs		695	
	Transportation		575	
Geochemical Analysis (525 samples)			1,045	1 - A

Total	\$4,898
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MAGNETIC SURVEY - (March 1 - April 11, 1968)

Wages -	(30 man-days)			
•	Peter F. Bland	\$ 358		• •
	Craig Forfar	297	\$ 655	in an an An Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna
Camp Cost	S		200	•
Magnetome	ter Rental		100	11 - C
Transport	ation		<b>50</b> 0 ,	
Reduction of Data by Geo-X Surv		urveys Ltd.	370	· · · ·

			Total	\$1,825
<b>Supervision</b>	- George A. Burd	lett, Exploration M	lanager	200
Engineering	and Preparation	of Report by G.A.	Dirom, P. Eng.	500
			TOTAL COSTS -	\$7,423

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

Procedures -

All soil samples were taken using a shovel and consisted, wherever possible, of the upper part of the "B" horizon. The samples were packaged in standard, high wet-strength, kraft paper, soil sample bags.

The samples were shipped to Chemex Labs Limited, North Vancouver, B.C., where they were dried, screened and analyzed for <u>Cu</u> and <u>Mo</u> during

period July 24 to October 16, 1967. Attached hereto as Appendix #1 is a brief synopsis dated October 25, 1967 from Chemex Labs Ltd. covering their laboratory procedures.

#### Results -

<u>Cu</u> and <u>Mo</u> values are shown on Map #3; and <u>Cu</u> values are graphically summarized on Figure 3. (Concentration Frequency Graph).

Copper background on the Wolf Group is about 25 ppm; threshold is around 90 ppm, but arbitrarily is taken as 100 ppm. This leaves as "anomalous" approximately 10% of the samples taken. It is felt at this time that groups of samples in this category have exploration significance. Highest values obtained were 1750 ppm.

Mo values are erratic, and at the best, are moderate to low. Highest value is 49 ppm. Approximately 90% of the samples run less than 5 ppm, and only 5% run 10 ppm or greater. These latter probably have some exploration significance.

There is no apparent direct relationship between the <u>Cu</u> and <u>Mo</u> soil values. However, the majority of the higher <u>Mo</u> values occur in areas of higher <u>Cu</u> values.

The majority of the anomalous <u>Cu</u> and <u>Mo</u> samples lie within an oval-shaped area straddling Baseline "X" from 0-12N. This area is up to 2,400' E/W by 1,600' N/S, and has been designated No.1 Anomaly. <u>Cu</u> and <u>Mo</u> values within this area are extremely spotty.

Outside of this area, the few scattered anomalous <u>Cu</u> samples are confined largely to silt samples on drainage from No. 1 Anomaly area. A high sample of 1135 ppm <u>Cu</u> on the lake shore on A72N, appears to be a local erratic. However, check soils in the near vicinity do show a couple of low anomalous samples. It is of interest to note that this particular area is close to the mouth of a creek draining No. 1 Anomaly, but about 1½ miles down creek from the latter.

Some of the high copper samples in #1 Anomaly area undoubtedly are due partly to transportation and subsequent concentration in soils high in organic material. This probably explains the two higher <u>Cu</u> values in the drainage down to the north-east from #1 Anomaly.

## MAGNETIC SURVEY:

#### Proceedures -

Instrument used was a McPhar M-500, Vertical Component magnetometer of the fluxgate type.

The readings were taken at 100' station interval in closed loops which were tied in to base line controls related to Reference Station

A56N-4E of arbitrary value 480 gammas. The diurnal change was considerable during portions of the survey, so the results must be considered as relative rather than specific.

The field data were submitted to Geo-X Surveys Ltd., Vancouver, for reduction and the subsequent results were checked and modified by the writer. The final results are shown on accompanying maps #4 and 5.

## Discussion of Magnetic Results -

Maximum magnetic range is 4,300 gammas, - from a low of -130 to a high of 4170 gammas.

Plus 800 gamma values are largely confined to an East/West belt 6,000' long and up to 2,700' wide, but averaging about 1,500' wide. This would appear to be underlain by dioritic to monzonitic intrusives and related biotite feldspar porphyry. These intrusives apparently have local northerly lineations and seem to occur in several similarly trending dykes immediately to the west of the above defined belt.

Based on the magnetics, the presumed main E/W intrusive body appears to be truncated abruptly at its eastern end by the major, NW-trending regional fault. Undoubtedly the latest movement along the latter is postintrusive, so it is interesting to speculate on the direction and magnitude of the displacement. By coincidence there is a local magnetic high 3,500' to the S.E. on A72N near the Base Line, but there is no apparent continuation of this to the east.

The siltstones and felsitic tuffs on the Wolf Group seem to have magnetic intensities under 800 gammas (probably mostly under 700 gammas) away from the intrusive bodies.

## **EXPLORATION POSSIBILITIES:**

Geochem No. 1 Anomaly area is of exploration interest as it contains a number of intrusive bodies and lies on the north flank of the presumed main E/W intrusive mass. Outcrops in this geochem anomalous area are largely confined to the western and southern portions. Known <u>Cu</u> and <u>Mo</u> mineralization is presently limited to the latter, and is scant in amount. At the present time, one has to assume that the anomalous values probably are derived from comparatively minor sources. However, where there is smoke there may be fire, so this anomalous area still possesses exploration interest.

The magnetic survey suggests that the belt of intrusive bodies continues for over 3,000' east of the above geochem anomaly and the rock exposures mapped by the writer last August. This extension and its north and south flanks warrant further investigation. The lack of anomalous <u>Cu</u> and <u>Mo</u> geochem values does not eliminate this eastern extension area as overburden may be excessive in depth.

The local magnetic high on A72N @ B/L also is of exploration interest, as it may indicate a local intrusive high. It is just possible that the erratic geochem high at the lake shore on A72N may be due to float from mineralization related to this magnetic high.

# **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Reconnaissance geological mapping should be done of the grid area as a whole; and more detailed coverage of the anomalous geochem area, the main E/W magnetic high belt and other local areas of higher intensity.

Further exploration should be influenced by the results of this mapping.

ESS Respectfully submitted, OF G. A. DIROM horas a BRITIS Gavin A. Dirom, P. Eng. VGINE

May 10th, 1968.





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COLUMN COLUMN

SYNOPSIS. Nº OF SAMPLAS 1/6 P.P.M. CU 454 50 & UNDER 89支 ] 93 4 % 50 51-100 ch. 33 21 101-200 る空 201-400 19 63% 1-4 7 401-800 2 31 > 800 100% 562 TOTAL ゥ MEAN BACKGROUND - 25 PPM MAX. VALUE -1750 CPM NO Mines ٥ GROUP WOLF 1240 ASSESSMENT L. A. 18- E. MORRISON 20 OMINECA M. D., P.C. De GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY - 1967 ອື່ Petroloum -0 SHOWING riment GRAPH MAP FREQUENCT CONCENTRATION PPM COPPER た。 で こ こ o Resources 40 2.0 50 25 150 2.00 160 . 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 

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# CHEMEX LABS LTD. 1416 CROWN STREET NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C. 988-6955

Laboratory Processing and Analyses of Soil and Stream Sediment Easoles

- 1. Samples are sorted, recorded and dried at 60°0.
- 2. Dried Samples are sieved to -80 mech fraction in mylon and stainless steel sieves.
- 1 gram of -80 mesh fraction is <u>velched</u> into test tube and digested with hot 70% perchloric acid.
- 4. Digested samples are diluted to 50 ml. volume with demineralized H2O and mixed thoroughly.
- 5. Copper is analyzed in aqueous solution by Techtron A-A-3 Atomic Absorption Unit - Detection Limit in soils and stream sediments = 1 P.P.M.
- <u>Molybdenum</u> is analyzed colourimetrically, with stannous chloride emmonium thiocyanate extraction, and "Moly" complex is read on Bausch and Lomb Spectronic-20. Detection Limit - 1 P.P.M.

October 25, 1967







24 N

12 N

0+00

8 S

12 S

40 S

16 S 24 S 32 S

32 N -\_ -- -INSTRUMENT - M 500VERTICAL COMPONENT, FLUXGATE TYPE. FIELD WORK - FETER F. BLAND, MARCH & APRIL, 1968 DATA REDUCTION - GRO-X SURVEYS LTD., SUPPLEMENTED BY G.A. DIROM, PENG VALUES (V) . RELATIVE TO A SGN-4E = 480% TO ACCOMPANY PART BY S.A.DIRAM, MAY 10,1968





