









breccia pipes, fault and fracture zones. Porphyritic dykes of the latest phases indicate deep-reaching breaks and are also favoured by deposition. The mineralization was accompanied by intensive rock alteration. White, Thompson, McTaggart name tourmaline, quartz, sericitization, argillic alteration, chloritization and epidote mineralization among others as being associated with copper mineralization at Bethlehem's deposits. The chloritization was found to be most intense in the centre of the ore bodies.

The most important primary minerals of the deposits are bornite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite and molybdenite. Secondary minerals are malachite, azurite, tenorite, ferrimolybdate and others.

Zoning of the minerals was observed at Bethlehem as well as at Lornax. Bornite is predominant in the centres of the ore bodies with increasing chalcopyrite contents towards the outside until the latter becomes the main copper mineral. At some of the Bethlehem ore bodies a tail of pyrite mineralization was observed outside the ore zones. The distribution of molybdenite is quite erratic and does not follow any recognizable pattern.

#### FIELD WORK CARRIED OUT

##### 1.) Line Cutting

Amex Mining Exploration Services (A.A. Ablett) of Kamloops, B. C. extended the older existing line grid to the north by 15 line miles.

The line grid was established by compass and chain. The lines were cut to the ground, 3 feet wide, marked picket stations were erected every 200 feet along the base line and the cross lines. This work was carried out prior and in parts during the work carried out by MacDonald Consultants Ltd.

2.) Geochemical Survey

A soil sampling program was carried out over a precut grid system of lines 400 feet apart with stations at 200 foot intervals along the lines.

A total of 750 samples were taken and shipped to Bondar-Clegg & Company, 1500 Pemberton Avenue, North Vancouver, B. C. for assaying.

The -80 mesh fractions were assayed for copper and molybdenum. Hot aqua regia digestion was used. The copper values were determined by the atomic absorption method, the molybdenum values colorimetrically. The samples were taken with a mattock from the "B" horizon. The samples were packed in water-resistant paperbags provided by Bondar-Clegg & Company and were dried in the field at room temperature before they were shipped.

3.) Magnetometer Survey

This survey was carried out with a brand new Sharpe MF 1 fluxgate magnetometer by Mr. J. P. Henry of MacDonald Consultants Ltd. who is an experienced operator.

After several base stations were established, the readings were carried out at 200 foot intervals along the lines. The reading interval was reduced to 100 feet wherever relatively abrupt local changes were observed. Base station readings were taken every 1½ hours. The values were corrected for their diurnal drift before they were plotted and contoured at 100 gamma intervals. The survey had to be interrupted for 3 days because of magnetic storms.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The Lorax Group of claims is located within the central core of the Guichon batholith close to its contact with the older Bethlehem Phase.

The central core formed by the Bethesda Phase is predominantly of quartz monzonite composition. (After Northcote) The contact between Bethesda quartz monzonite and Bethlehem granodiorite was found to be very important for the location of other porphyry copper deposits in the area in combination with other controls such as fault structures and zones, breccia zones and pipes and certain porphyry dykes representing deep seated breaks.

Northcote's map of the geology of the Guichon Batholith, which has been proven to be very accurate by the exploration work on many other properties of the Highland Valley does not indicate the presence of a contact between Bethesda quartz monzonite and Bethlehem granodiorite in the area covered by the Lorax group.

The central Bethesda core also correlates well with a large magnetic low shown on the Government Airborne Magnetometer Survey which was only released in the fall of 1968. However, the proximity of the property to the western margin of the core of the batholith and the heavy cover of glacial overburden which may obscure local irregularities in the line of the contacts required exploration work.

The geochemical response of the survey especially for molybdenum, is weak. The values for molybdenum range from 0 to 3 ppm with erratic peaks at 4 - 5 ppm. Background values for copper are low and around 25 ppm. A weak trend of higher values around 45 to 50 ppm copper corresponds with drainage trends and swampy ground which contains more organic matter in deeper soil horizons and causes the precipitation of slightly more copper. Erratic singular peaks were encountered here and there ranging from 215 to 360 ppm. Comparing the results with other areas in the Highland Valley gives no further























