

GEOCHEMICAL REPORT
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ALLISON LAKE GROUP
BLUE GULCH EXPLORATION
20 Miles north of PRINCETON, 49°12'00" N
20th October to 25th November 1968



1857

A. G. SKERL

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Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 1857 MAP

4th June 1969

A. G. SKERL

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
ALLISON LAKE CLAIMS
BLUE GULCH EXPLORATION
NEAR PRINCETON, B. C.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

During November 1968 a systematic geochemical survey for copper was conducted under the writer's supervision over a large portion of the company's claims on the east side of Allison Lake.

An impressive anomaly was discovered that has now been partially bulldozed to uncover interesting mineralization. Exploratory diamond drilling is therefore recommended.

S I T U A T I O N

The property is on the east side of Allison Lake and about 20 miles north of Princeton, B. C. The claims extend for 2 miles east of the lake and for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a northerly direction.

P R O P E R T Y

There are 59 claims as follows :

Pine Nos 1 to 35, Reg Nos 1 to 16 and Dy Nos 1 & 2.

They are shown on the map of the B. C. Department of Mines.

T O P O G R A P H Y

The terrain is quite steep for about 2000 feet above Allison Lake (el 3050') and culminates in Missesula Mountain at 5410 feet just east of the claims.

There is a good growth of timber some of which has been logged recently.

A C C E S S

The west boundary of the claims is along the No 5 highway between Princeton and Merritt. The interior of the property is made reasonably accessible by various logging roads.

H I S T O R Y

Previous owners have bulldozed some of the copper showings in an irregular manner.

G E O L O G Y

The general area is described in Memoir 243 on the Princeton area by the Geological Survey of Canada. On the map No 888A a tongue of granite that is one mile wide is shown extending south through the claims for six miles and intruding the Nicola Group of volcanics and sediments. The strong Allison Lake fault is shown on the west side of the Lake extending for at least 20 miles to the north and 4 miles to the south.

M I N E R A L I Z A T I O N

Areas of rusty material that consist of completely oxidized pyritic rock are apparently closely associated with the Allison Lake fault and the intrusive granite. Very sparse malachite can be seen in the gossan and a careful search revealed a little chalcopyrite with the pyrite in the less oxidized material exposed by a deep bulldozed cut.

The western part of the claim area is underlain by granite in which chalcopyrite as seams and disseminations is often found in association with pyrite. Thus in Pine No 18 claim about 1500 feet east of Allison Lake and 600 feet higher an old zig zag bulldoze cut on the hillside has uncovered a pink dioritic rock containing chalcopyrite and pyrite.

Numerous chips were gathered as samples from the material that had been turned up by the roter of the bulldozer over a width of 60 feet in each of 2 cuts about

100 feet apart and apparently representing an easterly striking zone. The assays gave 0.18% and 0.16% Cu respectively. These values are low but because of the leached and well-fractured nature of the rock considerably better values could exist at a little greater depth.

It appears that the copper mineralization could be in easterly striking zones that stem from the Allison Lake fault.

EXPLORATION

In spite of the steep topography most of the area is covered by soil, glacial material or slide rock which could effectively hide areas of mineralization. The evidence so far suggests that a worthwhile mineral deposit is likely to be low grade in this area and therefore would need to be large to be commercial.

Systematic geochemical surveying and geological mapping was therefore recommended in the hope of defining the areas of greatest potential. The work was efficiently carried out by Mr. T. Doubt and his helpers under my supervision.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

1. PROCEDURE

A base line was run due east for 5500 feet from the west side of the property and then lines were run south for 6000 feet and north for 6500 feet at 400 feet apart with stations every 200 feet along them. At each station a soil sample was taken from a depth of 12 to 15 inches with a 3/4" auger and placed in a numbered envelope. The samples were shipped in batches to T S L Laboratories in Vancouver who used hot HCl acid extraction to determine the total copper content by atomic adsorption.

The values were plotted to the scale of 1 inch to 200 feet and then reduced to 1 inch to 400 feet for the map accompanying this report.

2. RESULTS

High values were obtained in one area so additional samples were taken with lines 200 feet apart and samples at 100 feet intervals as shown on the map.

A total of 886 samples were assayed.

A large anomaly was defined immediately south of the base line and on the west side of the property. It occupies an area about 1400 by 1400 feet and includes some of the old trenching.

The distribution of the values suggested a northeast trend which was confirmed by a series of six bulldoze cuts totalling 1200 feet in which the copper mineralization was found to be more intense in steeply dipping fractures and faults that strike NE.

A core of low values suggests that the anomaly represents a possible 'ring' structure.

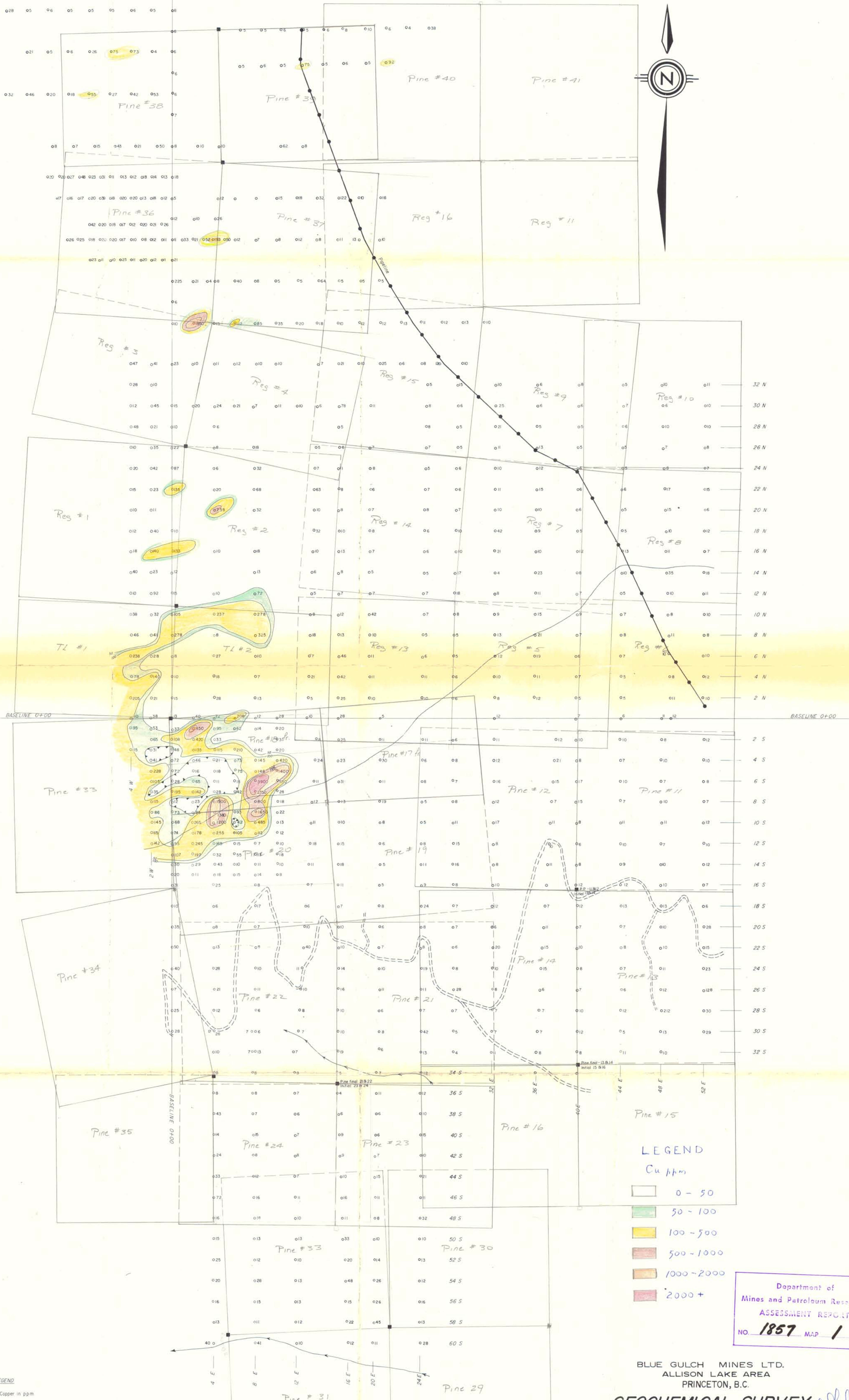
A programme of three exploratory diamond drill holes has been recommended to test the mineralization at depth.

C O S T S

The various items of expenditure were as follows :

	\$
Lines and collecting soil samples, 107 man-days	3,745
Field supervision	500
Accomodation	400
Truck rental	405
Assaying 886 samples	1,062
Flagging tape, nylon chain	45
Consultant, fees and expenses	568
	6,725

A. G. Skerl



LEGEND
Cu ppm

0 - 50
50 - 100
100 - 500
500 - 1000
1000 - 2000
2000 +

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BLUE GULCH MINES LTD.
ALLISON LAKE AREA
PRINCETON, B.C.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

SCALE
FEET 400 200 0 200 400

1857

LEGEND
0-40 = Copper in ppm

ALTAIR DRAFTING MAY, 1969