# 2390

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY
OF THE
DILLARD & MABEL AREAS
BRITISH COLUMBIA

PREPARED FOR:

CYPRUS EXPLORATION CORPORATION LIMITED

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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304 CARLINGVIEW DRIVE
TORONTO, ONTARIO

OCTOBER 1969

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# LIST OF DRAWINGS (Rew)

Dwg. No. Title		<u>Scale</u>
4-118-15A #/ Geochemical Soil Survey	- Zinc	1" = 400
4-118-15B#2Geochemical Soil Survey	- Zinc	1" = 400'
4-118-15C 💋 Geochemical Soil Survey	- Zinc	1" = 400'
4-118-16B - Geochemical Soil Survey	- Mercury	1" = 400'
4-118-16C Geochemical Soil Survey	- Mercury	1" = 400
4-118-17C Geochemical Soil Survey	- Silver	1" = 400'

Department of

Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSME IT REPORT

NO. 2390 MAP

### INTRODUCTION

A geochemical orientation was carried out in June of this year and following favourable results soil sampling was completed over the entire claim group on a regular 400' x 100' grid. Details of the orientation survey are included in an earlier report "Results of the Geochemical Orientation Survey at the Dillard and Mabel Areas, British Columbia, June 1969"

#### RESULTS

The contoured results are plotted on maps in the back pocket. On the basis of all the available data the following background, threshold and anomalous values were chosen.

	Zn Ppm	Hg Ppb	Ag Ppm
Background	0 - 400	0 - 80	0 - 0.3
Threshold	400	80	0.3
3rd Order Anomaly	401-800	81-160	0.4-0.6
2nd Order Anomaly	, 80 <b>1–</b> 1200	161-240	0.7-0.9
1st Order Anomaly	<sup>′</sup> >1200	>240	>0.9

Because of the much larger number of results available the zinc threshold was adjusted 100 ppm downwards from the threshold estimated from the orientation results. The mercury and silver thresholds remain the same.

The soil results have been contoured to outline the best defined geochemical anomalies, rather than on a purely rigorous approach that would result in a very irregular pattern. Isolated highs, even first order anomalies, if unsupported by other anomalous samples are considered to be of no significance and have been ignored during contouring. In other words, contouring has been used as an aid to interpretation. Consequently the contours are, to a limited extent, subjective and this should be kept in mind when examining the results in detail or when new evidence (e.g. from drilling)

is available.

#### THE MABEL AREA

Soil samples were collected over the entire cut grid and the samples analysed for total Zn. On the basis of these results lines 96N to 120N were extended by pace and compass from 270E to 294E in order to close off an extensive zinc anomaly.

Five anomalies were outlined by the zinc sampling (labelled A to E on accompanying maps). Anomaly A coincides when the adit and stripped area opposite the camp and indicates that this zone is limited and does not extend significantly beyond the area uncovered during trenching and stripping.

Anomalies C, D, & E form a more or less continuous zone 5000' to 6000' long and up to 3000' wide. These anomalies lie roughly on the strike of minor vein dimension mineralization at the western end of the area. In order to confirm the outline of the anomaly and to gain additional information as to the nature of the mineralization this block of samples was also analysed for mercury, and the western half of the block for silver. The mercury results show a strong positive correlation with anomaly D, a weak correlation with anomaly E and virtually no correlation with C. The silver results show a moderate correlation with anomaly D but are not nearly so extensive.

On the basis of these data anomaly D is well defined and extensive, and confirmed by both mercury and silver. Zinc anomaly C is not repeated by the mercury or silver and at anomaly E the mercury high is displaced approximately 400' from the zinc high. Unfortunately no topographic map was available at the time of writing this report, but then differences are thought to be largely as a result of the saline dispersion of zinc downslope. If a field examination of the topography shows this may be so, then follow-up should be based on the mercury results rather than the zinc.

#### DILLARD ZONE

Four principal zinc anomalies are outlined by the soil sampling of the zone (labelled F to I on the accompanying maps).

Anomaly F is small (approx. 600' x 1600') but intense. Mercury shows a similar but somewhat larger anomaly with the peak displaced approximately 400' to the west. As for the Mabel area, this feature is probably due to saline movement downslope.

Anomalies G, H, & I form a more or less continuous zone, indicating important extensions of the mineralization located by trenching. The mercury and zinc again show certain differences, although in general they both outline the same anomalous zone. The best area of correlation is at anomaly I and this area should be given priority during follow-up.

The 100 ppm contour, roughly coincident with border of maps sheets A & B probably represents a rock type change.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Nine broad zinc anomalies have been outlined on both the Mabel and Dillard zones, five of which have been confirmed by the presence of roughly coincident mercury anomalies and require further follow-up to determine the extent, grade and nature of the material causing these anomalies. One of the anomalies (D) is further confirmed by silver analysis.

In detail the zinc and mercury anomalies are not always coincident. Zinc is a mobile element in the secondary environment and frequently shows saline dispersion downslope. Mercury also has a saline component but in general terms often shows less saline mobility than zinc. Before the location of drilling or trenching targets is chosen the topography should be examined and the possibility of seepage anomalies downslope taken into consideration. Preference should be given to the mercury highs where they lie upslope from the zinc high. Analysis of lead (a relatively immobile element) could prove useful in distinguishing between residual and transported anomalies if after a field examination the results are still ambiguous. The possibility of mechanical down-slope creep should be kept in mind for all elements particularly in areas of very steep topography.

On the basis of the present results preference should be given to following up anomalies D, I, and H. Should these results prove encouraging, consideration should be given to following up the other anomalies but should the results be of no economic interest careful consideration should be given before following up these remaining geochemical highs.

Peter M. D. Bradshaw
Chiefo Geochemist.

Chief

#### APPENDIX 1

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY OF THE DILLARD AND MABEL AREAS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Soil Samples were collected on a regular grid with lines 400 feet apart and samples collected at 100 feet intervals along these lines. Material was taken from the B horizon with the aid of a maddocks. Approximately 40 to 50 grams of material was collected in a high wet strength metal-free Kraft envelope and shipped to Vancouver for analyses.

Analyses was undertaken by Barringer Research Limited. The material was dried overnight at 100°C and sieved to 80 mesh using nylon bolting cloth. Zinc from this fine fraction was extracted using a hot concentrated percholoric acid attack and silver using KCN, the concentration of both metals was then determined using standard atomic absorption methods. Mercury was analysed by volatalizing the mercury and passing the vapour through an atomic absorption spectrometer. Miss Y. Hazeldene was in charge of the laboratory.

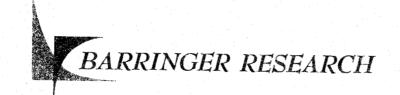
# HERTIFICATION

I, Feter M.D. Bradshaw, of the Township of Mississauga, Cotario, hereby certify that:

- I Tam a graduate of the University of Carlton in 1962 with a B.Sc. in geology and of Durham University, England in 1965 with a Ph.D. in geology.
- 2. I have been practising my profession for the last seven years.
- 3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Chhario and Chartered Engineer of the United Kingdom.

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Peter M.D. Bradshaw, Ph.D., P.Eng.



BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED 304 CARLINGVIEW DRIVE REXDALE, ONTARIO, CANADA PHONE: 416-677-2491 CABLE: BARESEARCH

October 24th, 1969

Cyprus Exploration Corporation Limited 822-510 West Hastings Street Vancouver, B.C.

Gentlemen:

Re: Dillard & Mabel Claims Spa Group

The following personnel were employed on the geochemical sampling programme on the above claims during the period July 23-October 5th, 1969

	Buist	Party Chief,	October 2-5, 1969
D.	Ridley	Sample Collector, Party	Chief
			July 23-August 24th, 1969
К.	Ford	Sample Collector,	July 23-August 24th, 1969
M.	Wood	Sample Collector,	July 23-August 24th, 1969
A.	O'Connel	Sample Collector,	October 2-5, 1969
D.	Sargent	Sample Collector,	October 2-5, 1969

Yours sincerely,

BARRINGER RESEARCH LIMITED

Pater M. Paranahaw

Chief Geochemi

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PMDB: 1h

## DOMINION OF CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To WIT:

In the Matter of

The Dillard and Mabel Claims near Princeton

Peter M. D. Bradshaw

of Barringer Research Limited, 1198 West Pender Street, Vancouver

in the Province of British Columbia, do solemnly declare that

- I am a geochemist and that I did supervise the geochemical sampling on the Dillard and Mabel Claims in the Mining Division from on or about the 23rd July 1969 to on or about October 5, 1969
- The aforesaid work consisted of the following:

5844 Samples Collected

11,537.00
288.00
760.00
313.50
6,230.00
1,000.00
\$20,128.50

3. All the aforesaid work was done for Cyprus Exploration Corporation, 822-510 West Hastings Street, Vancouver.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act."

let nD Brustan

Declared before me at the

of

Province of British Columbia, this

day of

in the

, A.D.

A Commissioner for taking Affidevits for British Columbia or A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

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