

GAEL MINERAL CLAIMS OWNER: RALPH HALL OMINECA MINING DIVISION -1974 work

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GARD MIMERAL CLAINS TO OWNER: RALPH HALL OMINECA MENING DIVISION 1974 WORK

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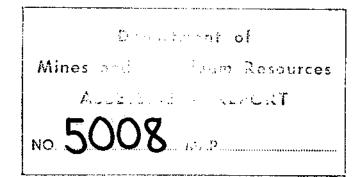
## REPORT ON VEIN STRUCTURE PROSPECTED DURING 1973 FIELD SEASON. August 15-25-1973

This structure lies on the south side of Beveley Mt., and was prospected and sampled more extensively between 6200'-6800' altitudes, although the shear appears to be roughly 1600'long.

The shear cuts through predominantly sericite schist formation in a  $n55^{\oplus}$  E direction. It is hard to determine the structure owing to the amount of talus in the area, and certainly the true width cannot be estimated until much of the talus is removed.

The sulphides occur in a highly silicified formation. Pyrite, Minor galena and extremely fine black sulphides were noted. Later analysis proved the black sulphide to be argentite, which accounts for the high silver values in some of the samples.

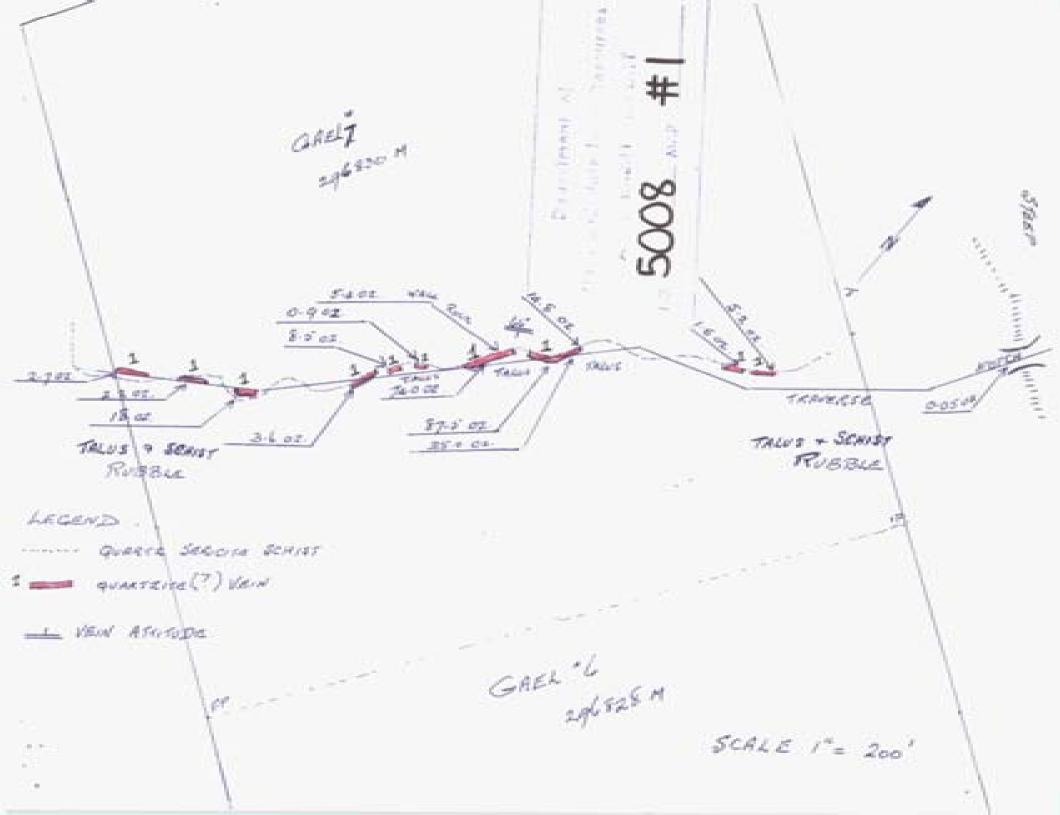
In all, fourteen samples were taken, ranging in silver values from a dow of 0.05 oz. to a high of 87.5 oz per top.



Much more work is needed on this formation, especially the use of a large bulldozer to remove the slide rock. Only then can the potential of hhis large shear be more accurately assessed.

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Ralph Hall (Praspector)



## REPORT ON THE GAEL# 5MINERAL CLAIM

Although considerable outcrop of Barite, dolomite and limestone are known to occur to the west, little or no evidence was found to indicate any prospecting had been done in the area now covered by this claim.

Only in the extreme S. E. corner was an outcrop noted of what was thought to be manganese limestone, of a dark blue-black color. However, little reaction showed when subjected to acid, so it was classed as a dolomite.

The claim is covered predominantly by spruce and poplar, with the occasional pine and balsam noted.

A soil sampling program was instituted in the N. W. half of the claim, using a 2" dia. auger 36" long.

A base line was laid out the full length of the claim, but no trees were cut. Some trees were blazed, but mostly coloured ribbon was used to denote the various stations. Soon after commencing the program, it quickly became apparent the overburden was not as deep as anticipated.

In many places the rock was covered only by a few inches of soil, and a mossy layer. The bedrock was badly shattered, and near an indicated fault, was pulverized almost to a powder. The fault itself was trending in a north-south direction. The underlying rock was definited dolemite, varying in colour from a light yellow to dark brown, and cansidered favourable is back-hoe trenching. Consequently, it was decided to abandon any further soil sampling procedures, as a program of trenches would give a more accurate picture of any mineralization which may be present.

There are still large tracts to be prospected in this favourable area, but only at low water is Tenakihi Creek fordable to even the largest of machines. At other she cost times, helicoptors are the only means of access, of which are prohibitive to the average independent prospector.

Several attempts have been made to bridge this creek, but all structures have been washed away by the heavy runnoff water.

A permanent type of bridge should be constucted over Tenakihi Creek as the metals, silver, lead, sinc and copper are known to occur over very extensive areas to the north.

Ralph Hall (Prospector)

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130 soil samples takin: AREA 1000' × 600' NOT ASSAYED,

SPRUCE & WHITE PEPLAR COVER. No VISITSLE OUT CROPS BUT LIGHT BROWN TO DARK BLUE DOLOMITE EASILY REACHED IN ABOUT 20% OF THE HOLES WITH A 2" NUGER AT A DEPTH OF 2-3 FEET.