

# 5803

A Geochemical and Prospecting Report

Sub-Mining Recorder  
RECEIVED

FEB 29 1976

M.R. # \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Germansen Landing, B. C.

on the

CARIE MINERAL CLAIMS

1½ miles Northeast of Wasi Lake

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

British Columbia

Mineral Claim Map 94C/3E

Latitude: 56° 7'

Longitude: 125° 3'

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 5803 MAP x

by

Douglas Stelling

February 27, 1976

Phase II of a two phase prospecting and geochemical soil  
program for 1975

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The Carie Claim Group consists of 30 full size claims and is located about 1½ miles northeast of Wasi Lake. The 9 mineral claims on which assessment credits are requested are Carie #1-4, 21-25 inclusive; record numbers are <sup>130960-63</sup>~~13090-63~~ and 133625-29.

The soil samples for this part of the survey were obtained from Carie #1, 3, 27-30 in October 1975. The geochemical analysis was completed in December 1975 at Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver under the supervision of Mr. John Barakso.

Total expenditures for phase II of this two phase program was \$1941.10, of which I would like to apply for assessment credits in the amount of \$1,800 or 9 claim-years.

### Introduction

This prospecting report describes the phase II results of a prospecting and soil sampling program. This program is a continuation of one initiated a year ago on Carie #1-4 and is located further east on lines 2N, ON, 2S, 4S, 6S, 8S, and 10S. The field work was completed by the writer, Doug Stelling, prospector of Germansen Landing, B.C.

### Property and Ownership

The Carie Group consists of 30 full size claims recorded in the name of Douglas Stelling of Germansen Landing as follows:

| <u>Name of Claims</u> | <u>Record Numbers</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Carie #1 - 4          | 130960-130963         |
| Carie #5 - 10         | 132742-132747         |
| Carie #12             | 132749                |
| Carie #14 - 18        | 132751-132755         |
| Carie #19 - 32        | 133623-133636         |

## Location

Latitude: 56° 7'

Longitude: 125° 3'

Elevation: 3000-6500'

Mining Division: Omineca  
N.T.S. 94C/3E

This claim group is located about 1½ miles on a bearing of 30° true from the north-east end of Wasi Lake and about 25 miles northwest of Germansen Landing, the closest community and supply centre.

Access is 1) by float plane to Wasi Lake and then by 2 miles of good trail, 2) by helicopter 25 miles from Germansen Landing or 3) by four-wheel drive truck to the Osilinka River near the mouth of Wasi Creek and then by 3 miles of fair trail to the property.

## Previous Work

It is believed that this property was originally staked by Centura Exploration Ltd. by Mr. Bob Potter. This property which was known as the Cona Group was subsequently dropped. No assessment work was recorded on the property to the writer's knowledge. The showings on the north side of Wasi Creek are thought to be new discoveries, as there does not appear to be any history on this particular area to the writer's knowledge. This showing is located about a mile west of the former Weber Group about 2 miles south of the Beveley Property owned by R. Hall (2).

## Geology

In the Manson Creek Belt of the Omineca Mountains, lead-zinc mineralization occurs within a massive, often brecciated

carbonate unit (dolomite and dolomitic limestone) overlain by or pinching out into a gray to black slate and argillite unit, which is overlain by a thick volcanic and sedimentary sequence of altered greenstones with ribbon cherts, argillites, perlites and some conglomerates. Eastward, the carbonate unit appears in faulted contact with older metamorphic terrains of late Precambrian to lower Cambrian age.

The limestone-slate-greenstone lithological assemblage was previously attributed with doubt to the Cache Creek Group of upper Paleozoic age (5)(6). Recent field work by the G.S.C. indicates that late Proterozoic carbonates, succeeded to the west by phyllites, quartzites and pods of lower Cambrian limestones, are overlain with slight angular discordance by approximately 1000' of dolomite and dolomitic limestone, followed by slates of unknown thickness. Lower middle or possibly late lower Devonian fossils occur just below the slate, in a dolomite horizon that locally contains disseminated galena and sphalerite (4).

#### Mineralization

The original discovery consists of galena and sphalerite with barite in a brecciated and silicified dolomite near the contact between the dolomite and the overlying slate. This mineralization seems to occur abundantly in the lower half of the outcrop about 50 to 60 feet long and 40 feet thick. It also occurs sparingly in the upper half of the outcrop with barite. Mineralized float of the same type was found 200' and 700' up stream. The mineralization in the outcrop appears to contain much more lead than zinc. An assay of a selected sample collected by the writer returned an assay of 5.13% Pb, 0.38% Zn, and 1.14 oz./ton Ag.

A new small showing was discovered on October 23, 1975 bearing sphalerite and some galena in a brecciated zone within a small outcrop about 30 feet long and about 20 feet thick. This showing is located approximately 2000 feet east of the original discovery and is located approximately at coordinates 17+50E and 9+50S on the soil grid system.

## Geochemistry

### Soil Development

The soil development on this part of the project was not as well developed in most places, as in the area covered in phase I. Abundant angular dolomite float and rock fragments grading into soil sized particles were found in places. An attempt was made to sample the "B" soil zone or that zone containing the reddish-yellow or brown "sesquioxides" zone. In some places no soil was available at all and no sample was taken. The anomolous area could be the result of a source higher up slope (to the northwest) as the area sampled is relatively steeply sloping to the southeast.

### Soil Sampling

Samples were taken on a grid system which consisted of lines placed 200 feet apart and samples were collected at stations spaced 100 feet apart. Control was provided by chain and compass and sample sites were marked with ribbons marked with the appropriate station number.

### Sample Preparation

The samples were initially placed in high wet strength Kraft paper bags and taken back to the Stellac Laboratory. Here the samples were dried out at room temperature for a number of days and then sifted through a minus 80 mesh screen. The samples were then transferred to Min-En Laboratories Ltd. of North Vancouver, where they were analyzed for lead, zinc, and silver. The standard methods of perchloric acid digestion and atomic absorption detection were used. The work was done under the supervision of Mr. John Barakso.

### Results

The results given in this survey are for the entire survey in the case of the silver soil geochemistry. Although the samples in the western portion of the sample area were collected in 1974, the silver geochemistry was not reported at that time. The zinc and lead soil geochemistry is reported for the grid from 11E to 30E. The range of the samples taken on this survey are taken to be:

#### Lead

|            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| Background | 0 - 30 PPM           |
| Threshold  | 31 - 99 PPM          |
| Anomalous  | greater than 100 PPM |

#### Zinc

|            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| Background | 0 - 250 PPM          |
| Threshold  | 251 - 499 PPM        |
| Anomalous  | greater than 500 PPM |

#### Silver

|            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| Background | 0.6 - 1.2 PPM        |
| Threshold  | 1.3 - 1.4 PPM        |
| Anomalous  | greater than 1.5 PPM |

Large and coincident lead and zinc anomalies have been located, although the silver geochemistry has located only small and scattered anomalies. The largest silver anomaly appears to be an expression of the showing originally located in 1974 near the creek. This narrow anomaly seems to follow the creek quite closely for at least 1300 feet.

The zinc anomalies reported in phase I appear to be part of a much larger anomaly. The zinc anomaly appears to be at least 3000 feet long and 1500 feet wide. The lead anomaly seems to be slightly more confined. It is felt by the writer that the lead, being less mobile, may be a better indicator of economic concentrations of mineralization.

#### Conclusions and Recommendations

Numerous lead-zinc showings have been found scattered over nearly the entire claim group. Interesting looking dolomite and anomalous silt samples have been collected from the vicinity of Carie #7-10, 15 and 17. A large coincident soil anomaly at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile wide trends easterly toward the Weber Group which is located approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the 1974 discovery outcrop.

Soil sampling, gravimetric geophysical exploration and geological mapping should be pursued in order to delineate targets for trenching and drilling.

Respectfully Submitted,

DOUGLAS STELLING



## REFERENCES

- 1) Garnett, J. A. 1973. Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia 1973, pages 390 - 395
- 2) Lefebure, D. V., 1974. The Beveley Property, A Lead-Silver Prospect in North Central British Columbia, unpub. B. Sc. Thesis, Queens University, 47 PP.
- 3) McCammon, J. W., 1952. Osilinka River-Nina Lake Area, Minister of Mines, B. C., Ann. Rept., 1952, PP. 98 - 109
- 4) Monger, J. W. H., 1973. Upper Paleozoic Rocks of the Western Canadian Cordillera G. S. C., Paper 73-1-A, PP. 27 - 29
- 5) Rootes, E. F., 1954. Geological and Mineral Deposits of Aiken Lake Map Area, B. C., Geol. Surv. Can., Mem. 274.
- 6) Stelling, B. B., 1974. A Geochemical Report on the Sheila M. C. Group, Assessment Report filed with the Department of Mines, Victoria, B.C.
- 7) Stelling D. B., 1975. A Geochemical and Prospecting Report on the Carie Mineral Claims, Assessment Report filed with the Dept. of Mines, Victoria B.C., (Phase I)

## STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

The following is a statement of expenses made on the Carie Group Mineral Claims during October 1975.

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Sample Collection and Prospecting (5 days) | \$ 375.00         |
| Assaying (131 samples)                     | 292.75            |
| Sample Preparation                         | 45.85             |
| Helicopter (Bell 206B, Jet Ranger)         | 777.50            |
| Camp (5 days)                              | 100.00            |
| Report                                     | <u>350.00</u>     |
|  | <u>\$ 1941.10</u> |

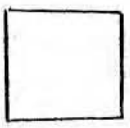
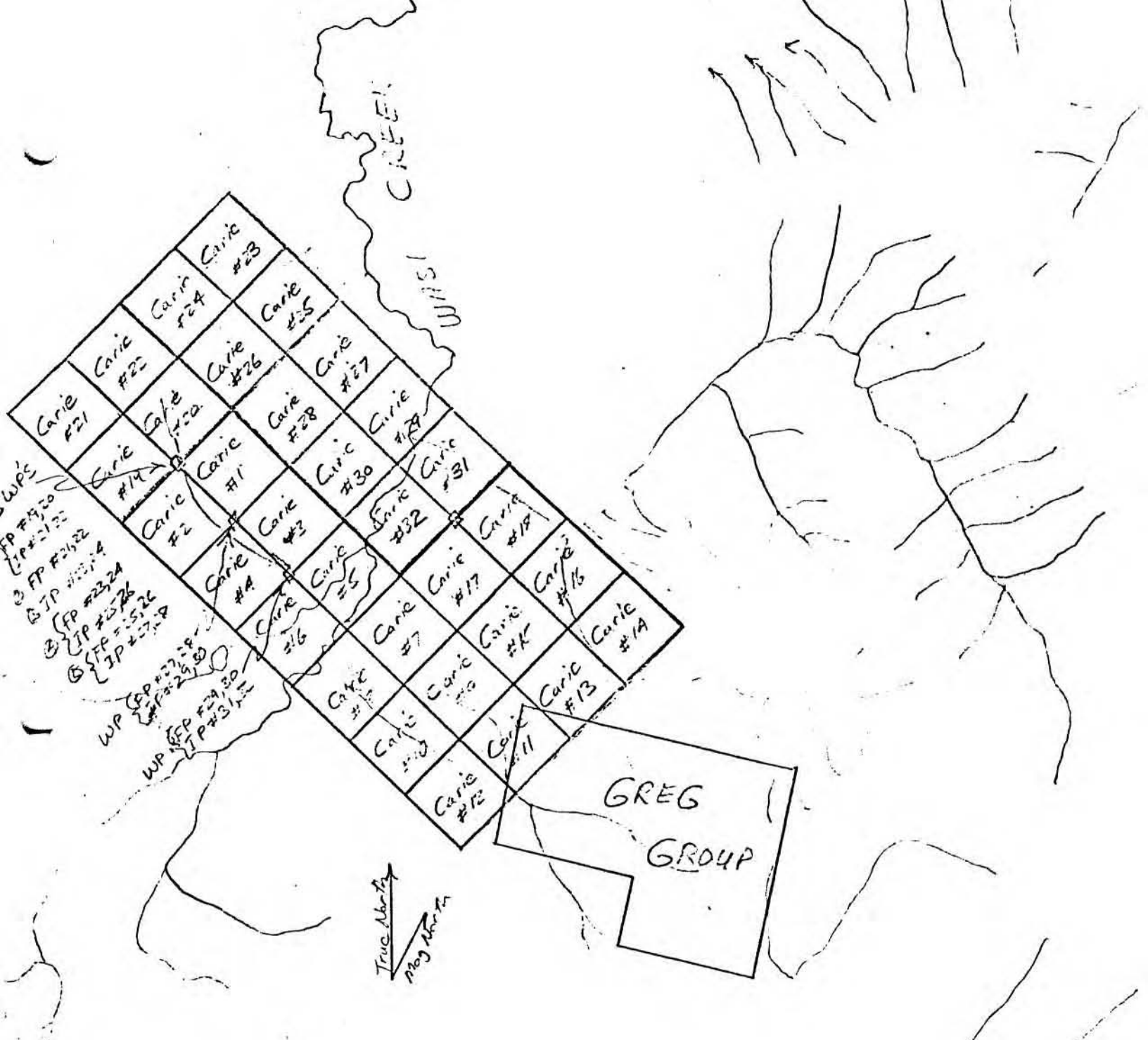
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, DOUGLAS STELLING, with business address in Germansen Landing, B. C., hereby certify that:

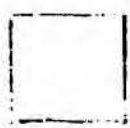
- 1) I have  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years school from the University of Arizona, majoring in Geological Engineering.
- 2) I have worked as a prospector and exploration consultant in the Omineca part of British Columbia since 1969.
- 3) I am the manager of Stellac Syndicate.
- 4) I am the president and a director of Susie Gold Mines Ltd.
- 5) I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- 6) I am an affiliate of the Association of Exploration Geochemists.
- 7) I have conducted the work listed in this report.
- 8) To the best of my knowledge, the interpretation of the data and expenditures claimed for the performance of work are correct.

Respectfully Submitted,

DOUGLAS STELLING



Claims in Good Standing



Claims not in good standing

**5803**

**M-1a**

NTS 9A C/3E, 9A C/2W

SCALE: 1"=2640'

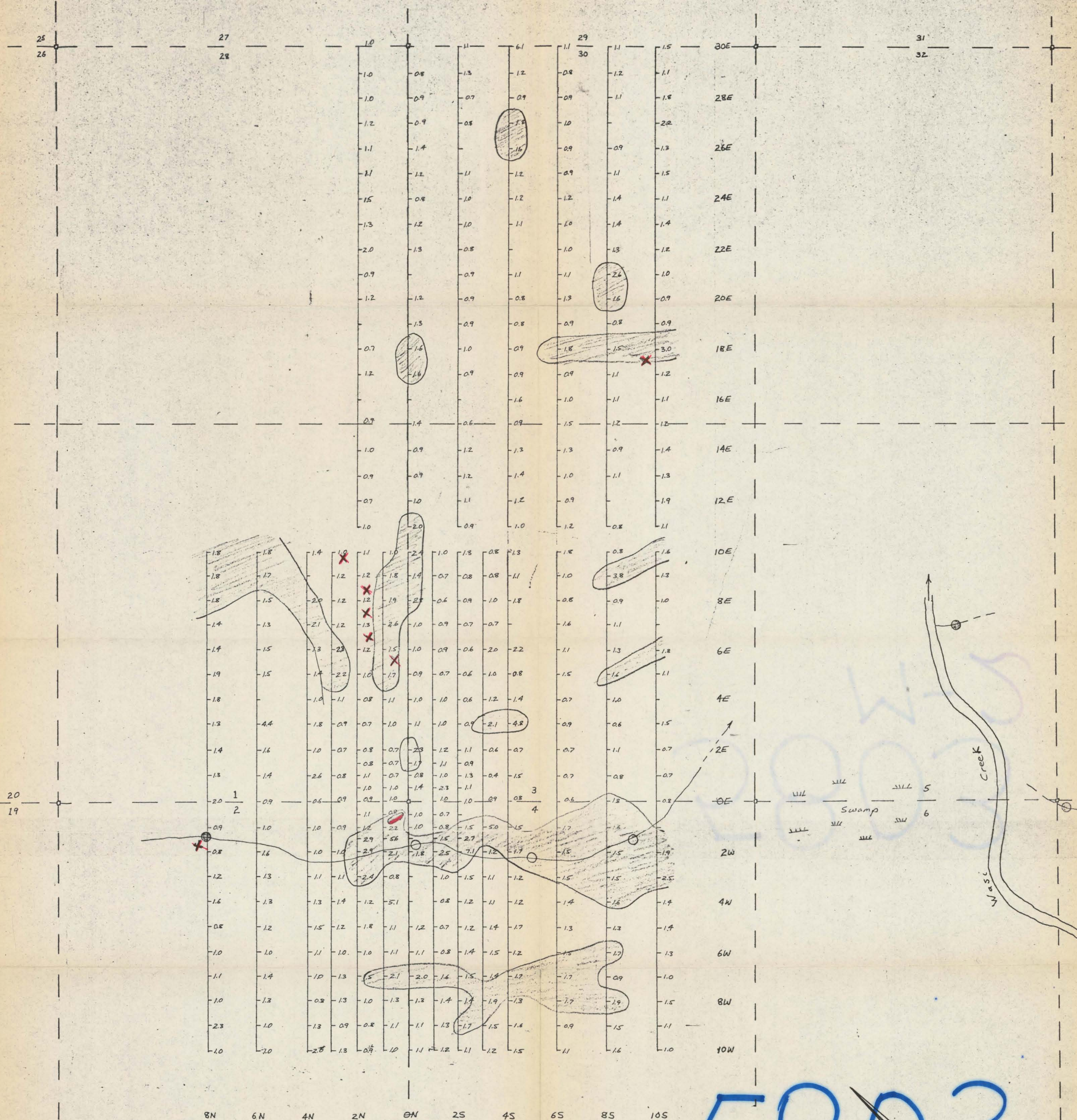
CARIE GROUP CLAIMS



Carie Group

# FORT GRAHAME

BRITISH COLUMBIA



Silver Soil Geochemistry in PPM

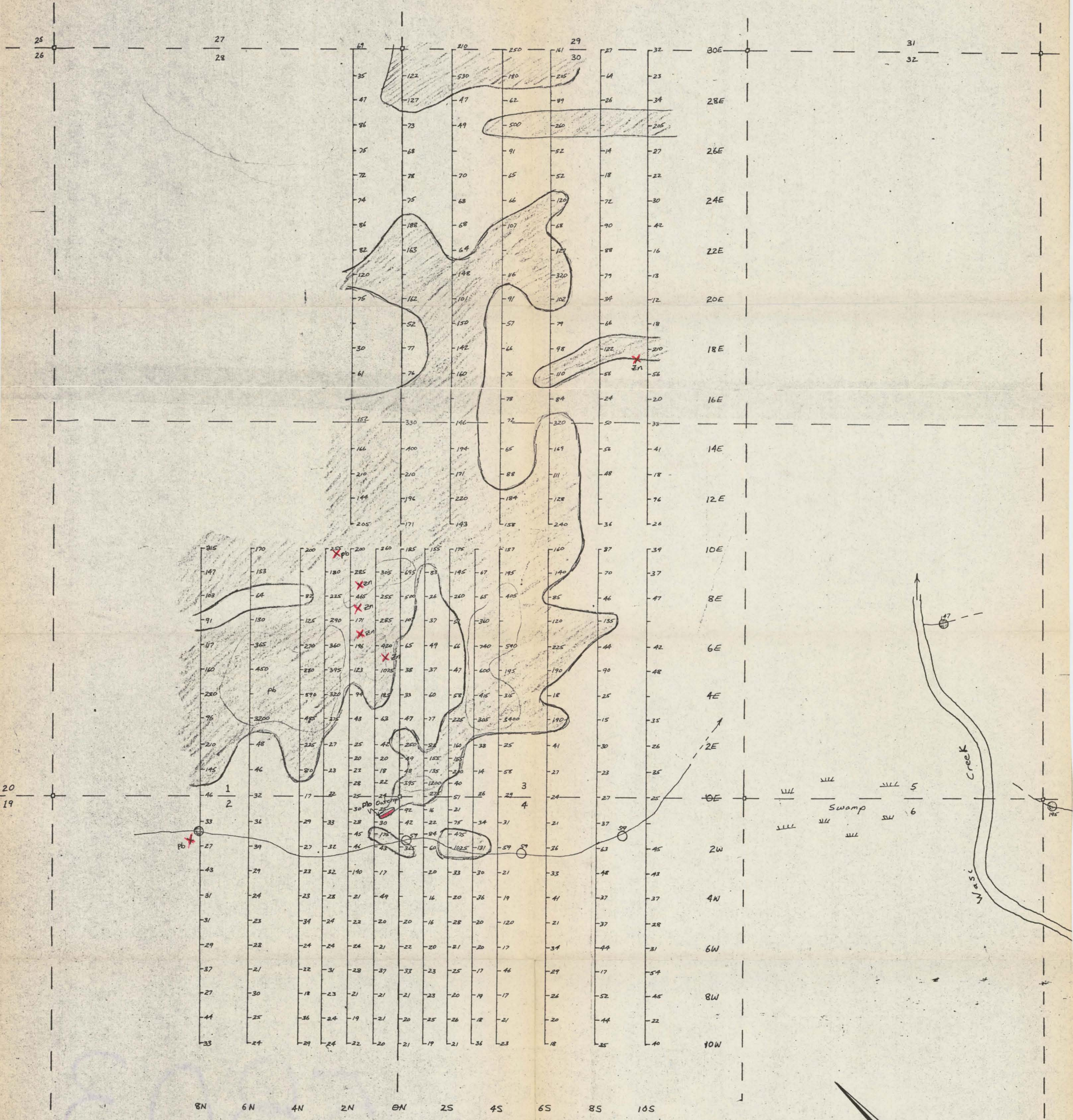
CARIE GROUP

Drawn By: D. Stelling  
 Date: Nov. 9, 1975  
 Scale: 1" = 200'  
 Map: N.T.S. 94 C/2W, 3E

X mineralization

2  
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5803  
 M-2



Lead Soil Geochemistry in PPM

# CARIE GROUP

Drawn By: D. Stelling

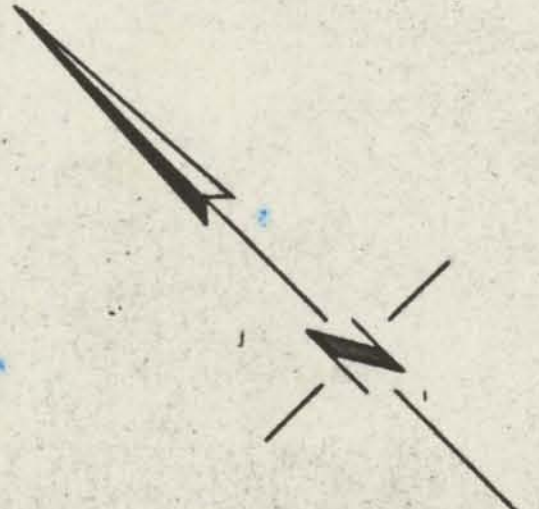
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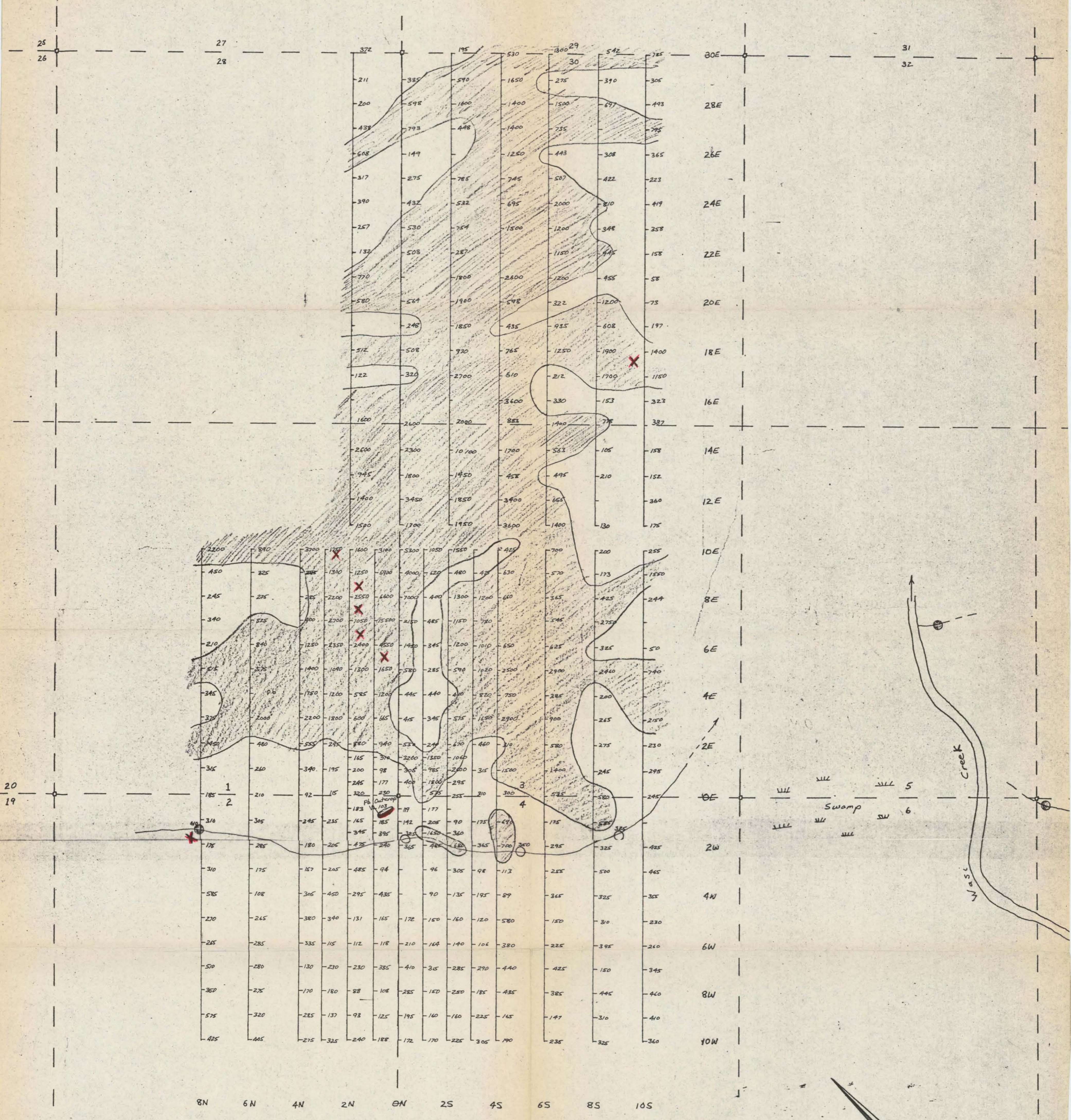
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Map: N.T.S. 94 C/2W, 3E

X mineralization

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Zinc Soil Geochemistry in PPM

# CARIE GROUP

Drawn By: D. Stelling

Date: Nov. 9, 1975

Scale: 1" = 200'

Map: N.T.S. 94 C/2W, 3E

X mineralization

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NO. 5803 MAP 4

