

6231 ~~1234~~

Dec 18th 1976

Mr Dave Wiklund  
Boswell, B.C.

In Account with HARRY DAVIES 820-14 St.S  
Cranbrook, B.C.

Re: Geochemical Survey on your Dave #4 Claim.

Soil sampling etc. 3 days @ \$200.00/day ----- \$600.00  
Writing reports, drafting maps etc, 4 days ----- \$800.00  
Car milage, 960 miles @ 25¢ ----- \$240.00

\$1,640.00

Disbursements:

Assays ----- \$86.95  
Drafting, reproductions etc. -- 64.00  
Typing, folders etc. ----- 36.00

186.95

M-1 - Geochem sample locations - Zn  
M-2 - Topography Map  
M-3 - Geochem sample locations - Pb  
Total ----- \$1,826.95

respectively submitted

Harry Davies P Geol (Alta )

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY**  
**OF**  
**Dave Claim Group #4**  
**East Kootenay Area, B.C.**

**By H.I. Davies (Geologist)**

**Dec., 1976**

### Introduction

The writer Mr Harry Davies of Cranbrook, B.C. was contracted by Mr D Wiklund of Boswell B.C. to carry out a Geochemical survey on a portion of his Dave Claim #4 which is located in the East Kootenay area of B.C.

The location of sample points and the collection of samples were carried out by myself during Sept. 1976. The Geochemical analysis was done by Loring Laboratories of Calgary, Alberta. Results of the analysis are presented in chart and map form. One of the purposes of this work is to earn work credits as outlined in the Mineral Act Regulations of B.C.

### Location

The Dave group consists of four claims with a total of 20 units, as follows: Dave #1 Record No 216 of 4 units, Dave #2 Record No. 220 of 6 units, Dave #3 Record No. 221 of 4 units and Dave #4 Record No. 222 of 6 units. The above covers what was formerly the Sandy #2 the Dianne group and Michelle group of claims.

Access to the claims is by way of a logging road up LaFrance Creek, a distance of about 10 miles. This particular Geochemical survey is located on Dave #4, also known as the Michelle prospect, and is a south extension of a project completed in 1975 on the Michelle Group.

### Topography

The Dave group of claims is bordered on the North by the LaFrance Creek and on the South by Lockhart Creek. The intervening ridge rises to an elevation of about 7300 feet or about 2300 feet above the elevation recorded at the lower end of the claim block at LaFrance Creek. The drop of elevation into the Lockhart Creek is also about 2300 feet. Access is by logging road to the north side of the ridge. The surface is made up of ridges and gullies the latter in some cases are seasonal water courses. The area is well drained and dry, overburden varies from a few CM's to

a few meters. The surface area is covered by spruce, larch and fir, with few alders or underbrush. Walking is generally easy apart from the steep areas.

#### Sampling Procedures

Sample stations were located by using a Brunton compass and a chain. Each station was flagged with the location recorded on each flag. Sample stations in most cases were 30 meters apart and each line was 60 meters apart. Closer control was used in some areas where additional samples were considered necessary. The lines were offset on each end by 15 meters in order to stagger the locations in a North-South direction.

All samples, where possible, were collected from the "C" horizon which exhibited a deep red ferruginous colour due to oxidation. The sample holes were dug to a depth of from 1/3 to 1/2 meter in most cases. The samples were bagged in a cloth bag and allowed to dry. They were subsequently taken to Loring Laboratories in Calgary for analysis.

The elevation of each sample station was recorded by an altimeter and a contoured topography map was constructed of the surveyed area.

#### Laboratory Procedures

The samples were first dried at 105 degrees for 12 hours. They were then sieved through a 80 mesh screen with the minus 80 fraction retained for analysis. A one half gram sample was put into a test tube along with 1 ml water, 3 ml conc HCL and 1 ml  $\text{HNO}_3$ . The sample was digested in a water bath at 100 degrees C with an occasional shaking to ensure complete digestion. Water was then added to bring the sample volume up to 10 ml, shaken and allowed to settle. The sample then was run through an atomic absorption apparatus with the appropriate standards.

Assay Results)

Refer to the attached Geochemical data sheets.

Analysis were requested on the lead (PB) and Zinc (ZN) contents of the soil samples.

A map was constructed indicating each line and sample location as surveyed, each sample location was affixed the appropriate value for lead and zinc. The results were then contoured to illustrate the assay results.

For the lead a background value to 100 PPM was selected to conform to the original works in this area.

The lead geochemical anomaly extends from the G line which was run in 1975 South to somewhere beyond the J line, which is on the south sloping flank of the ridge, a hundred or so feet from the top of the ridge. The higher lead values south of this line may be due to mechanical dispersement of the anomaly, although it is interesting to observe the low values indicated in the area where an inlier of argillite occurs. This area indicates very little mechanical dispersion of the lead and zinc values.

The zinc anomaly closely follows the outline of the lead anomaly. A 300 PPM was taken as background value for the zinc. The higher value probably being due to the relative solubility of the two sulphides.

Interpretation

It is difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion, at this time, as to the origin of the lead and zinc elements that causes the anomalies in this area. While the anomalies trend North 10 degrees East and parallels the strike of the sediments, the anomalies does not appear to be a geological feature. The high PH of the soil overlying the limestone lithology, while it may contribute to the mineral concentration in the soil, is definitely not the controlling factor, as in each case the

limestone beds continue on for a considerable distance beyond the geochemical anomalies. The soil in most cases is well drained with no recognizable areas where transportation and enrichment are likely to occur, as in a bog area.

Two possibilities exist as to the mineral origin: 1) weathering and erosion of disseminated mineralization from the bedrock,

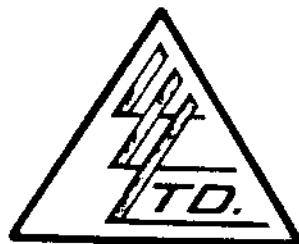
2) Leakage anomaly from a deeper source.

To date very little bed rock mineralization has been observed, even in these areas which indicated a very high lead and zinc reading.

#### Recommendations

It is recommended that a program of sampling the bed rock, either by short drill holes or chip samples, and running samples for their lead and zinc content, be undertaken. This would check the existence of a primary halo.

To: H. DAVIES CONSULTANTS LTD.,  
 Box 1153,  
 Creston, B.C.



File No. 11926  
 Date August 30, 1976  
 Samples Soil Geochems

ATTN: Mr. Harry Davies

Certificate of  
 ASSAY OF  
 LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 1

SAMPLE No.	PPM Pb	PPM Zn
<u>"Soil Geochems"</u>		
1N-1	360	870
1N-2	500	1560
1N-3	570	2520
1N-4	68	190
1N-5	2740	2910
1N-6	330	840
I-1	31	97
I-2	580	940
I-3	192	1000
I-4	3040	5680
I-5	185	510
I-6	50	81
J-1	72	330
J-2	290	650
J-3	160	1200
J-4	260	1200
J-5	2120	1890
J-6	62	280
K-1	34	350
K-2	230	400
K-3	420	1460
K-4	400	3120
K-5	810	3720
K-6	60	310
L-1	124	450
L-2	260	1000
L-3	188	900
L-4	740	1560
L-5	28	60

**I** **Hereby Certify** THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE  
 ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.  
 Pulps Retained one month  
 unless specific arrangements  
 made in advance.

*E. M. J. Oae*  
 Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

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Box 1153,  
Creston, B.C.



File No. 11926  
Date August 30, 1976  
Samples Soil Geochems

ATTN: Mr. Harry Davies

Certificate of  
ASSAY of  
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 2

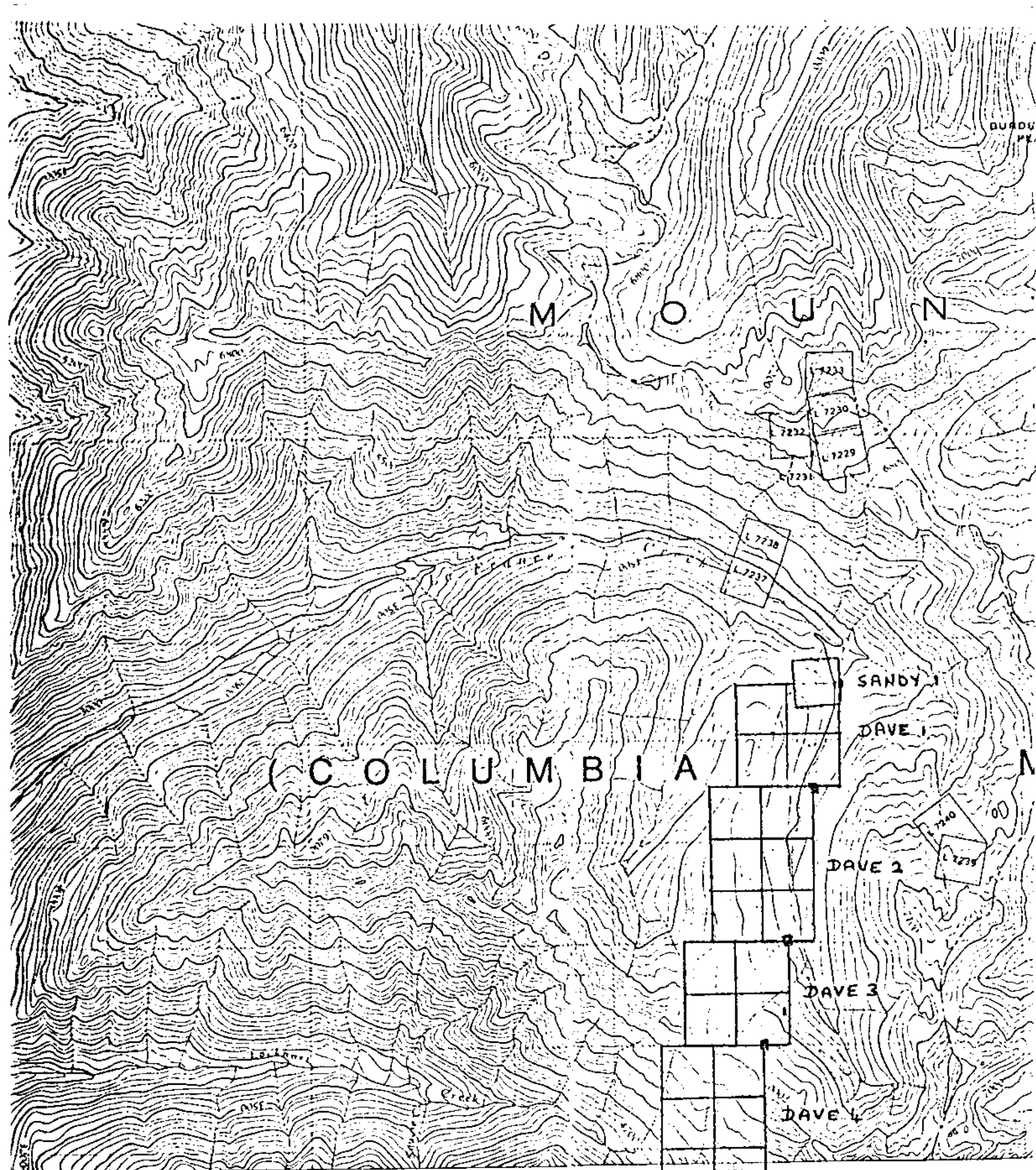
SAMPLE No.	PPM	PPM
	Pb	Zn
M-1	26	160
M-2	400	1160
M-3	166	760
M-4	230	580
M-5	390	840
M-6	129	420
M-7	125	320
N-1	85	300
N-2	60	260
N-3	250	490
N-4	340	650
N-5	330	1560
N-6	65	180
O-1	23	140
O-2	58	290
O-3	360	1000
O-4	94	220
O-5	62	220

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ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

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Pulps Retained one month  
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*e. J. McIsaac*  
Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

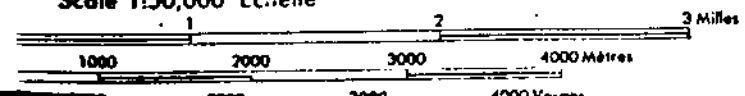




7 45' Joins B2 F/7 19 20 21 22 23 40' 25 26 27

**AWFORD BAY**  
 KOOTENAY LAND DISTRICT  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle



This Provisional Map is equivalent to a standard map in accuracy of content.

Some names on this map are not yet official. Corrections or additions are invited by the Surveys and Mapping Branch.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET  
 Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level  
 North American Datum - 1927

Cette carte provisoire équiv au point de vue précision de

Certains noms inscrits sur pas encore officiels. La O d. In caring: apte saurait signaler corrections et add

EQUIDISTANCE DES COU  
 Elevations en pieds au dessus d  
 Système de référence géodésiq

# 6231

177-#94-#



Dec 10 1976

Mr D Wiklund  
Boswell, B.C.

In account with H I Davies, 820-14th Str, S.  
Cranbrook, B.C.

Re: Geochemical Survey on Dave #3 claim.

Soil sampling etc. 3 days @ \$200.00/day -----	\$600.00
Resampling above and running elevations 1 day --	200.00
Writing report, drafting maps etc 4 days -----	800.00
Car milage 1020 miles @ 25¢ -----	255.00
	<b>\$1,855.00</b>

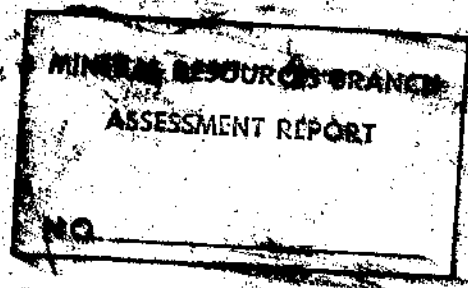
Disbursements:

Assays -----	\$122.10
Drafting reproductions	71.00
Typing, folders etc ----	36.00
	<b>\$229.10</b>

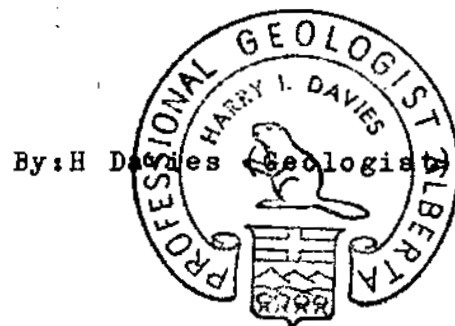
Total \$2,084.10

M-1- Topography  
M-2- Geochem Sample locations - Zn: respectively submitted  
M-3- Geochem Sample locations - Pb

*Harry I Davies*  
Harry I Davies



GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
OF  
DAVE CLAIM GROUP #3  
East Kootenay Area, B.C.



Nov., 1976

## Introduction

The writer Mr Harry Davies of Cranbrook, B.C. was contracted to carry out a Geochemical Survey for Mr Dave Wiklund of Boswell, B.C. on a portion of his Dave Group of claims which are located in the East Kootenay area of B.C.

The location of sample points and the collection of samples were carried out by myself during Sept. 1976. Geochemical analysis was done by Loring Laboratories of Calgary, Alberta. Results of the analysis are presented in Chart and map form. One of the purposes of this work is to earn work credits as outlined in the Mineral Act Regulations of British Columbia.

## Location

The Dave group consists of four claims with a total of 20 units, as follows:

Dave #1 Record No 216 4 units; Dave #2 Record no 220 6 units

Dave #3 Record No 221 4 units and Dave #4 Record no 222 6 units.

The above includes the former Sandy #2, Dianne group and Michelle group of claims.

Access to the claims is by way of a logging road up LaFrance Creek a distance of about 7 miles. This particular Geochemical project is located on Dave #3 and is a north extension of the project completed in 1975 on the Michelle group.

## Topography

The Dave group of claims is bordered on the North side by the LaFrance creek and on the South side by Lockhart creek. The intervening ridge rises to an elevation of about 7000 feet or about 2200 feet above the elevation recorded at the lower end of the claim block at LaFrance creek. The drop to the Lockhart creek is about the same. Access is by logging road to the north side of the ridge. A helicopter pad is maintained on the south slope of the ridge which can be used to gain access to that portion of the claims. The surface area is characterized by ridges and associated open gullies which in some cases are seasonal water courses. The area is well drained and dry, overburden varies from

a few CM's to a few Meters. The surface is covered by spruce larch and fir, with few alders or underbrush. Walking is generally easy except in the very steep areas.

#### Sampling Procedure

Sample stations were located by using a brunton compass and a chain. Each station was flagged with the location recorded on each flag. Sample station in most cases were 30 meters apart and each line was 60 meters apart. Closer control was used in some areas where additional samples were considered necessary. The lines were offset on each end by 15 meters in order to stagger the locations in a North South direction.

All samples were collected from the "C" horizon which exhibited a deep red ferruginous colour due to oxidation. The sample holes were dug to a depth of  $1/3$  to  $1/2$  meter in most cases. The samples were bagged in a cloth bag and allowed to dry. They were subsequently taken to Loring Laboratories in Calgary for analysis.

The elevation of each sample station was also recorded by an altimeter and a contoured topography map was constructed of the surveyed area.

#### Laboratory Procedure

Samples were first dried at 105 degrees for 12 hours. They were then sieved through a 80 mesh screen with the minus 80 fraction retained for analysis. A one half gram sample was put into a test tube along with 1 ml water 3 ml concentrated HCL and 1 ml  $\text{HNO}_3$ . The sample was digested in a water bath at 100 degrees C. with an occasional shaking to ensure complete digestion. Water was then added to bring the sample volume up to 10 ML, shaken and allowed to settle. The sample then was run through an atomic absorption apparatus with the appropriate standards.

Assay Results

(Refer to attached Geochemical data sheets)

Analysis were requested on the lead (PB) and Zinc (ZN) contents of the soil samples.

A map was drafted indicating each line and sample location as surveyed and each sample station was affixed the appropriate value for lead and zinc. The results were then contoured to illustrate the assay results.

For the lead a back ground value of 100 parts per million was selected to conform to the original works in this area. The lead anomaly appears to be a continuation of the anomaly located at N88 and NB 9 a line which was run in 1975. The anomaly continues in a North 10 degrees East direction and follows closely the contact between the limestone and an argillite. The anomaly appears to terminate just south of the NE line although the limestone bed continues at least as far north as the NH 3 location. As in the case of the previous work the anomalies appear to split into two parallel anomalies with an area of lower values indicated between the highs. The topography maps indicates a moderate slope towards the east on most lines. This would suggest that there may be areas on the west side of the map area which if sampled may disclose another anomalous area.

A zinc background value of 300 PPM was selected. The zinc anomalies while much stronger, conforms almost exactly with the lead. This may be due to a number of factors, such as ease of transportation of the two minerals, the PH of the soil or the relative value of the source material .

The value of 8000 PPM obtained at NC 35 was the highest obtained to date a cursary examination of bedrock material in the vicinity did not uncover any mineralization at that point.

### Interpretation

It is difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion, at this time, as to the origin of the lead and Zinc elements that causes the anomalies in this area. While the anomalies trend North 10 degrees East and parallels the strike of the sediments the anomalies does not appear to be a geological feature. The high PH of the soil overlying the limestone lithology while it may contribute to the mineral concentration in the soil, is definitely not the controlling factor, as in each case the limestone beds continue on for a considerable distance beyond the geochemical anomalies. The soil in most cases is well drained with no recognizable areas where transportation and enrichment are likely to occur, such as in a bog area.

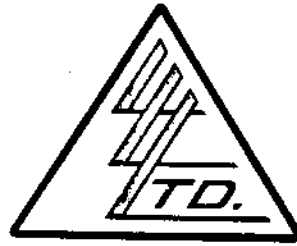
Two possibilities exist as to the mineral origin: 1) Weathering and erosion of disseminated mineralization from the underlying bedrock, 2) Leakage anomaly from a deeper source.

### Recommendations

By sampling and running geochemical analysis of the bed rock underlying the surface anomaly one may be able to check the number one possibility at small expenditures. If there is visible disseminated mineralization with a good correlation between the rock and soil Geochems then one must assume that the disseminated minerals was the source of the soil anomalies. If on the other hand there is no disseminated minerals, a leakage anomaly may be suspected. In essence that is the theory although other factors may complicate things.

It is recommended in this case due to the accessibility of the area that where possible the bed rock be exposed by trenching and sampled along the same lines as the soil samples.

To: H. DAVIES CONSULTANTS LTD.,  
 Box 1153,  
 Creston, B.C.



File No. 11786  
 Date August 5, 1976  
 Samples Soil Geochems

ATTN: Mr. Harry Davies

Certificate of  
 ASSAY of  
 LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 1

SAMPLE No.	PPM Pb	PPM Zn
<u>"Soil Geochems"</u>		
# 1	1290	730
# 2	192	220
NC-1	131	540
NC-2	98	550
NC-3	1540	+1000
NC-4	23	45
NC-5	1770	+1000
NC-6	25	45
NC-7	14	24
NC-8	23	31
NC-9	36	95
ND-1	36	100
ND-2	17	34
ND-3	23	34
ND-4	1995	+1000
ND-5	450	+1000
ND-6	2370	+1000
ND-7	197	+1000
ND-8	150	550
NE-1	129	+1000
NE-2	122	185
NE-3	325	+1000
NE-4	87	410
NE-5	98	+1000
NE-6	55	240
NE-7	14	34
NE-8	17	27
NE-9	18	42
NF-1	21	88

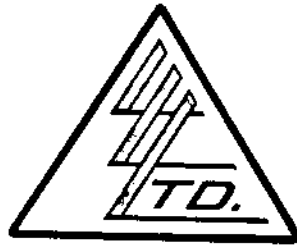
I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE  
 ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.  
 Pulps Retained one month  
 unless specific arrangements  
 made in advance.

*Edwin J. J. J.*  
 Licensed Assayer of British Columbia



To: H. DAVIES CONSULTANTS LTD.,  
 Box 1153,  
 Cranston, B.C.



File No. 11786  
 Date August 5, 1976  
 Samples Soil Geochems

ATTN: Mr. Harry Davies

Certificate of  
**ASSAY** of  
**LORING LABORATORIES LTD.**

Page # 2

SAMPLE No.	PPM Pb	PPM Zn
NF-2	29	220
NF-3	38	340
NF-4	114	600
NF-5	118	640
NF-6	53	730
NF-7	122	+1000
NF-8	68	780
NF-9	72	590
NG-1	62	370
NG-2	55	520
NG-3	125	460
NG-4	310	520
NG-5	65	350
NG-6	110	590
NG-7	98	810
NG-8	42	240
NG-9	29	66
NG-10	36	135
NH-1	33	73
NH-2	51	360
NH-3	87	155
NH-4	34	110
NH-5	66	135
NH-6	48	81
NH-7	106	1000
NH-8	183	330
NI-1	48	145
NI-2	137	810
NI-3	68	500
NI-4	48	150
NI-5	87	81

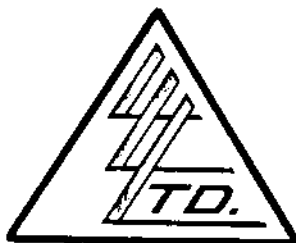
**I** **Hereby Certify** THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE  
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*[Signature]*  
 Licensed Assayer of British Columbia

To: H. DAVIES CONSULTANTS LTD.,  
Box 1153,  
Creston, B.C.

ATTN: Mr. Harry Davies



File No. 11786  
Date August 5, 1976  
Samples Soil Geochems

Certificate of  
ASSAY of  
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 3

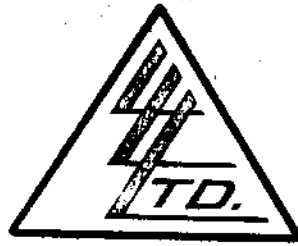
SAMPLE No.	PPM Pb	PPM Zn
NI-6	72	200
NI-7	51	150
NI-8	48	350
NI-9	46	210
NI-10	17	44
Sample Above Barite	102	130

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE  
ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

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File No. 11786  
Date August 5, 1976  
Samples Soil Geochems

ATTN: Mr. Harry Davies

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LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 4

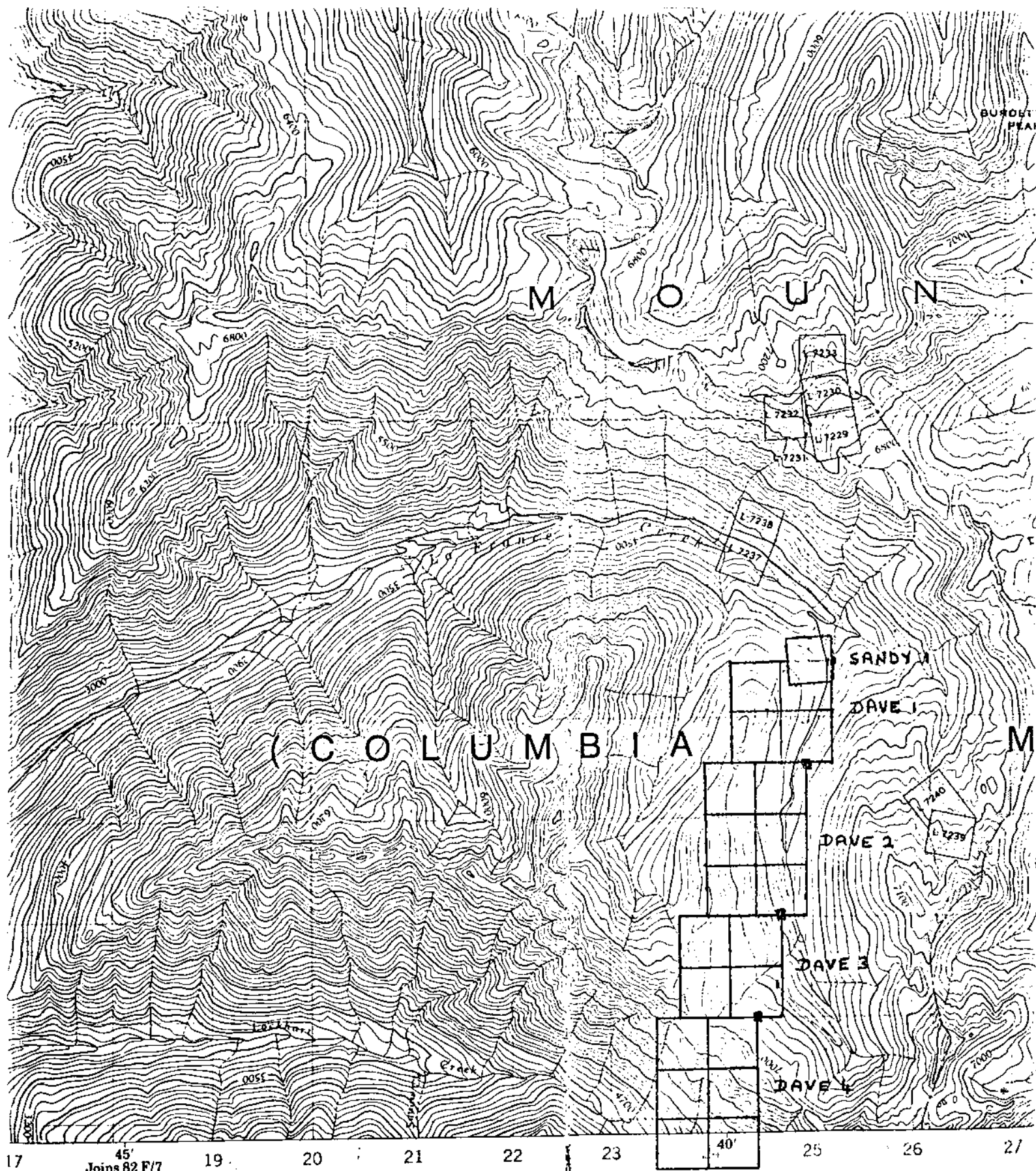
SAMPLE No.	PPM Zn
<u>"Soil Geochems"</u>	
NG-3	1,560
NG-5	940
ND-4	1,200
ND-5	1,420
ND-6	2,120
ND-7	1,380
NE-1	1,000
NE-3	1,120
NE-5	1,160
NF-7	1,420
NH-7	1,160

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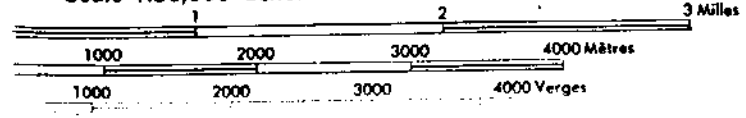
*Edmond Isaac*

Licensed Assayer of British Columbia



**AWFORD BAY**  
 KOOTENAY LAND DISTRICT  
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50,000 Échelle



This Provisional Map is equivalent to a standard map in accuracy of content.

Some names on this map are not yet official. Corrections or additions are invited by the Surveys and Mapping Branch.

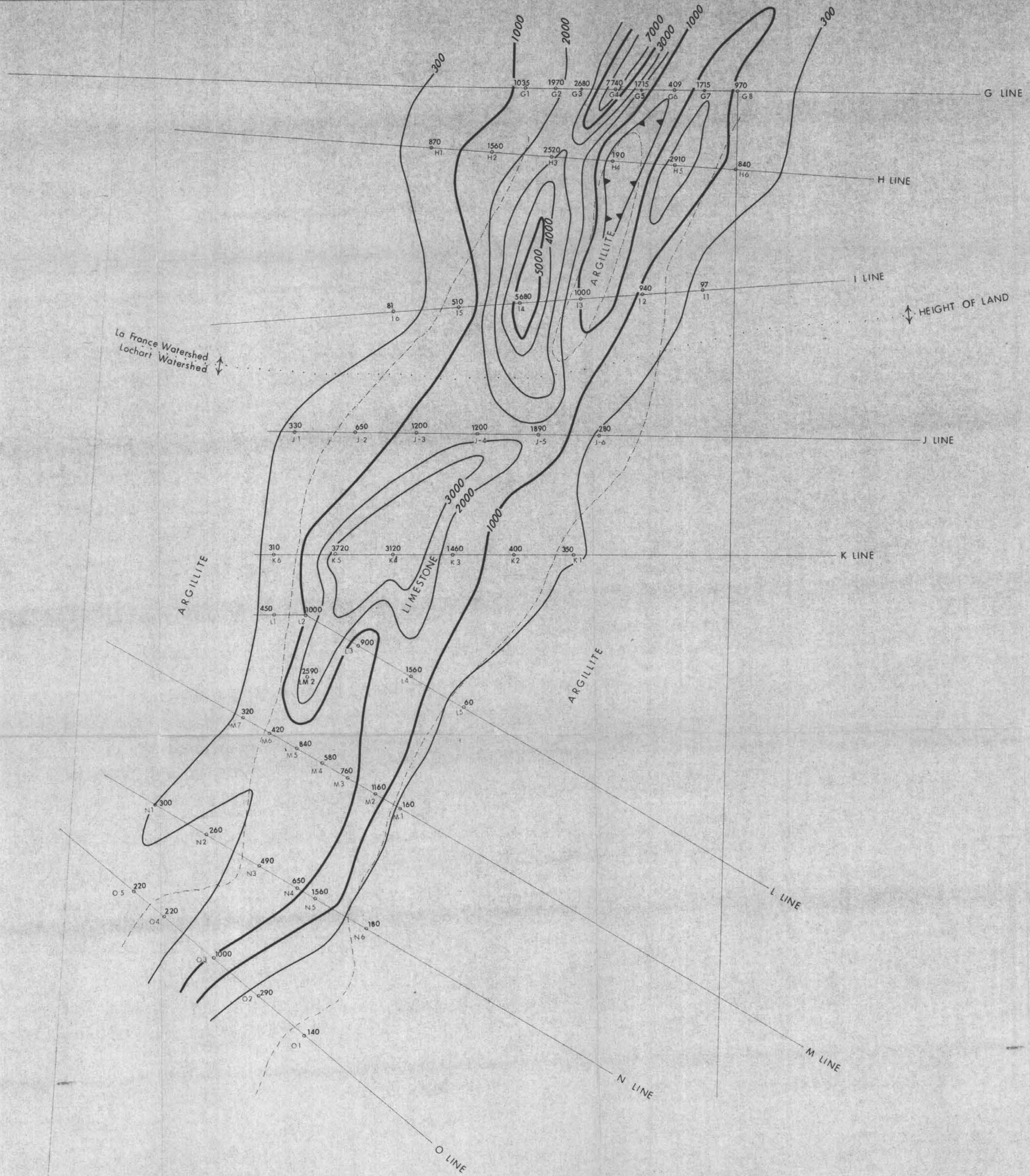
CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET  
 Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level  
 North American Datum 1927  
 Transverse Mercator Projection

Cette carte provisoire équivaut au point de vue précision de l'enlèvement.

Certains noms inscrits sur cette carte ne sont pas encore officiels. La Direction de la cartographie saurait agréer les corrections et additions.

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES  
 Élévations en pieds au dessus du niveau de la mer  
 Système de référence géodésique de 1927  
 Projection transverse de Mercator

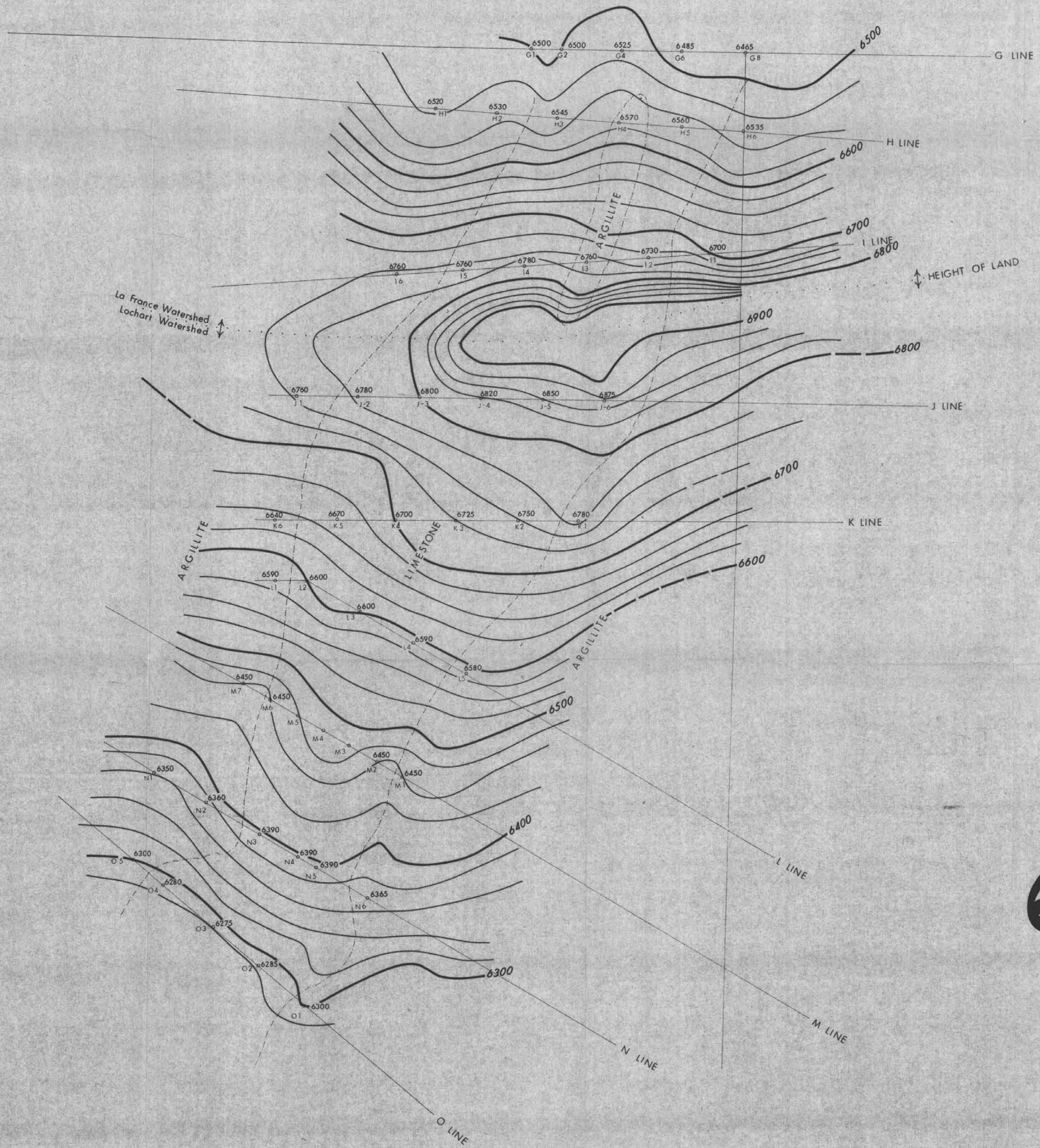




6231-A  
M-1

DAVE CLAIM  
Zn - parts per million  
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS  
Scale: 1cm = 12 metres

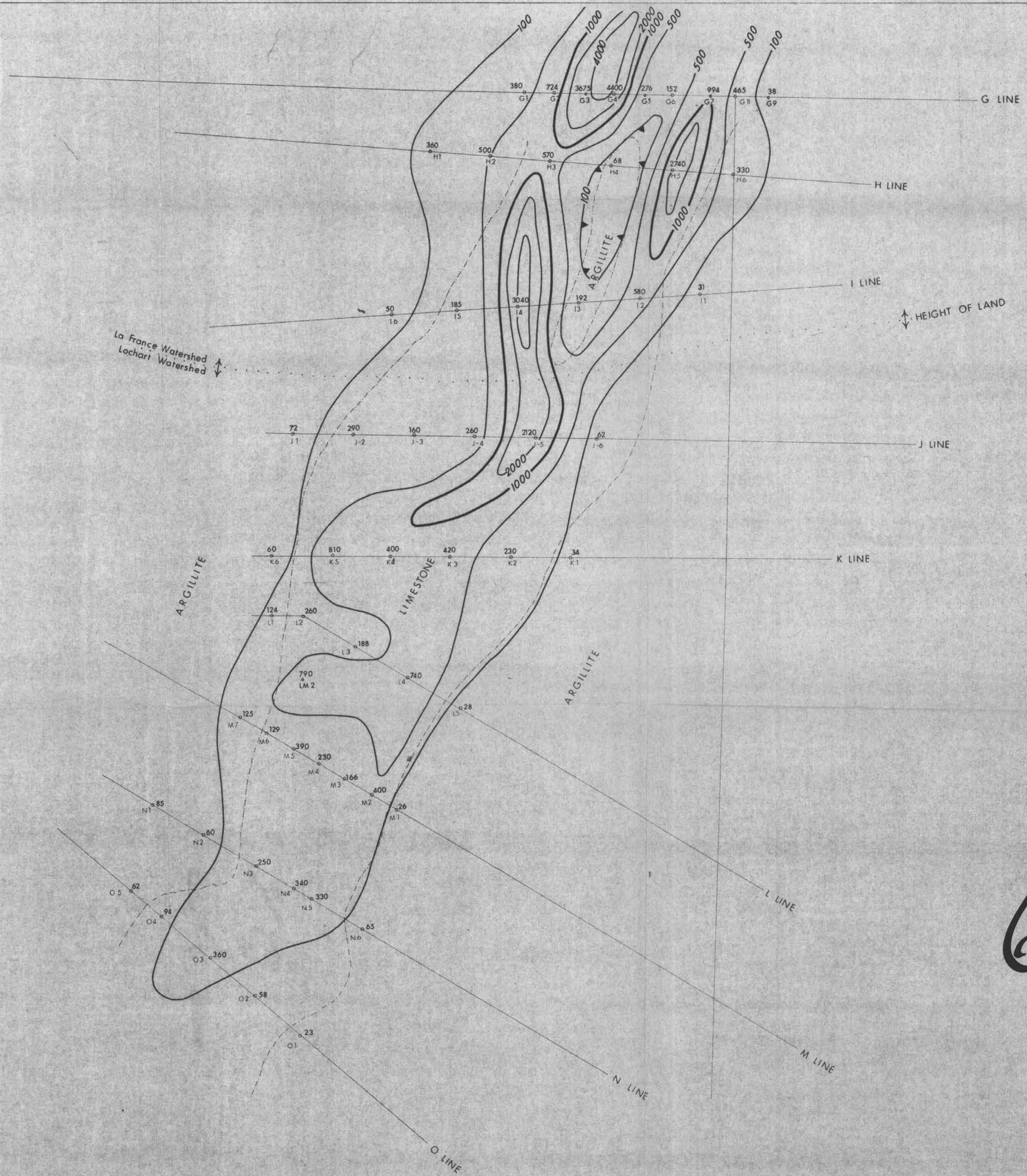




6231-A  
M-2

DAVE CLAIM  
TOPOGRAPHY MAP  
Contour Interval 25 Ft

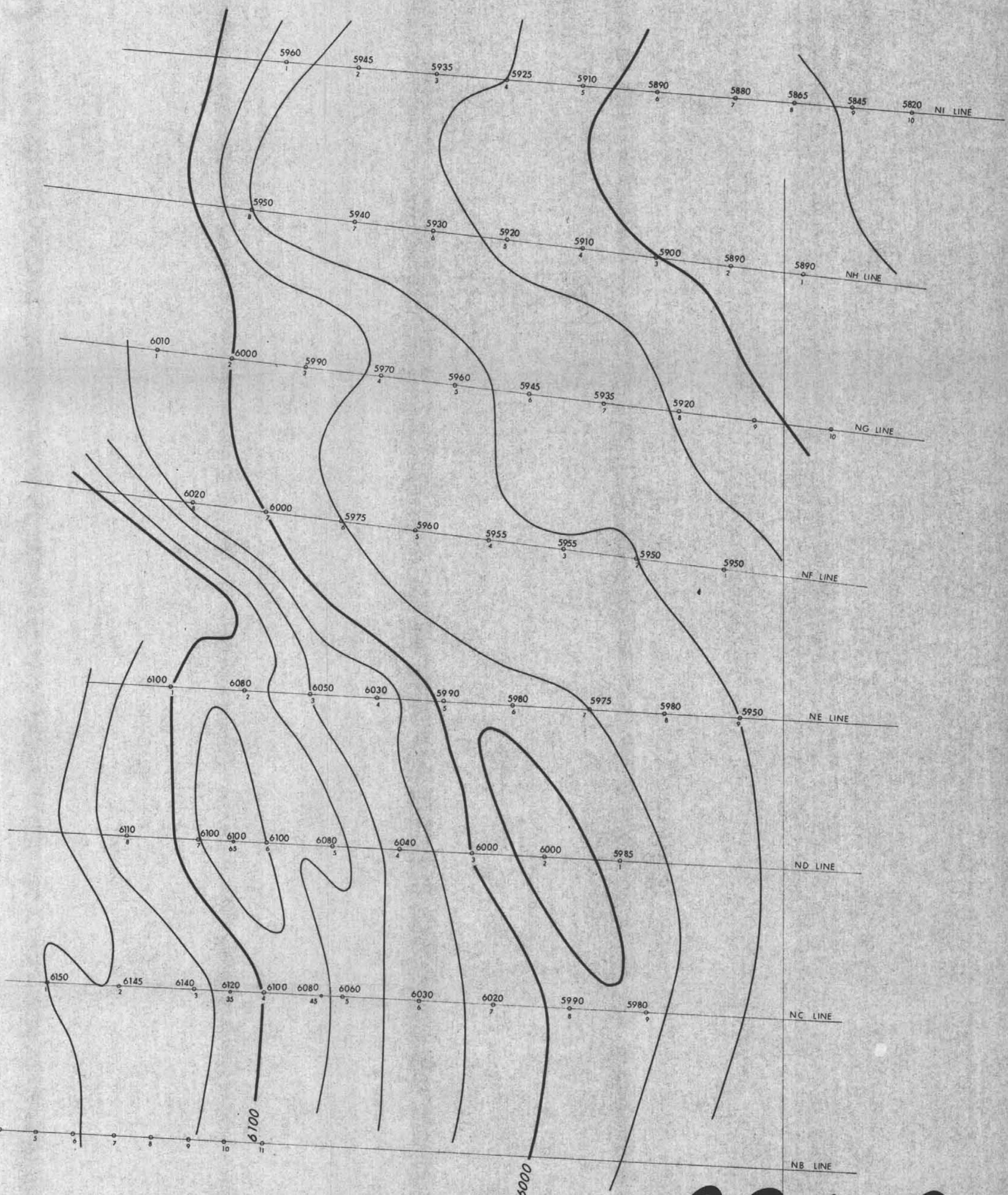




6231-A  
M-3

DAVE CLAIM  
Pb - parts per million  
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS  
Scale: 1cm = 12 metres





6231-B  
M-1

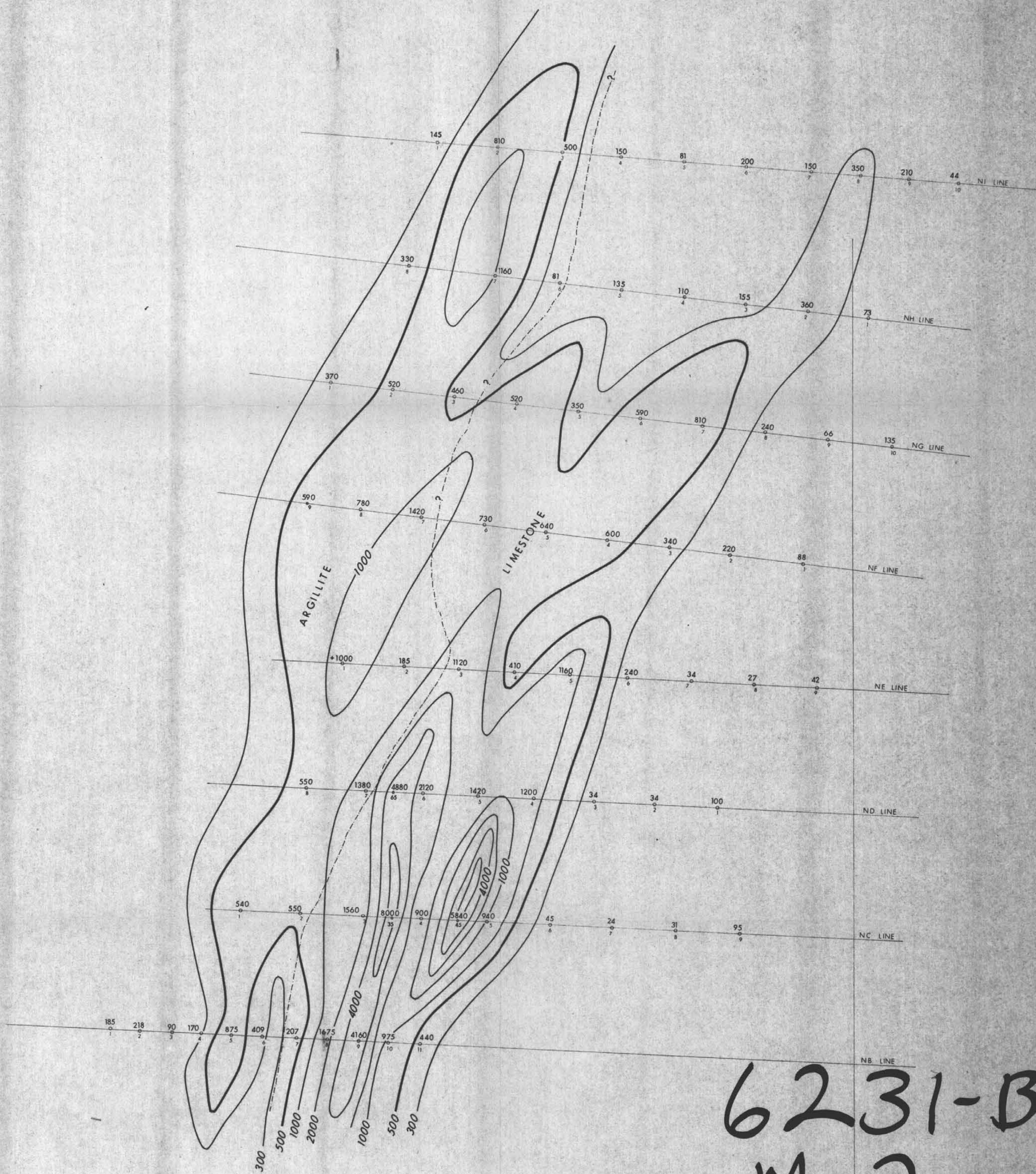
DAVE #3 GROUP  
TOPOGRAPHY MAP

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS  
Contour Interval 25 Ft

Scale: 1cm = 12 M Sept., 1976

Prepared by: H. I. DAVIES





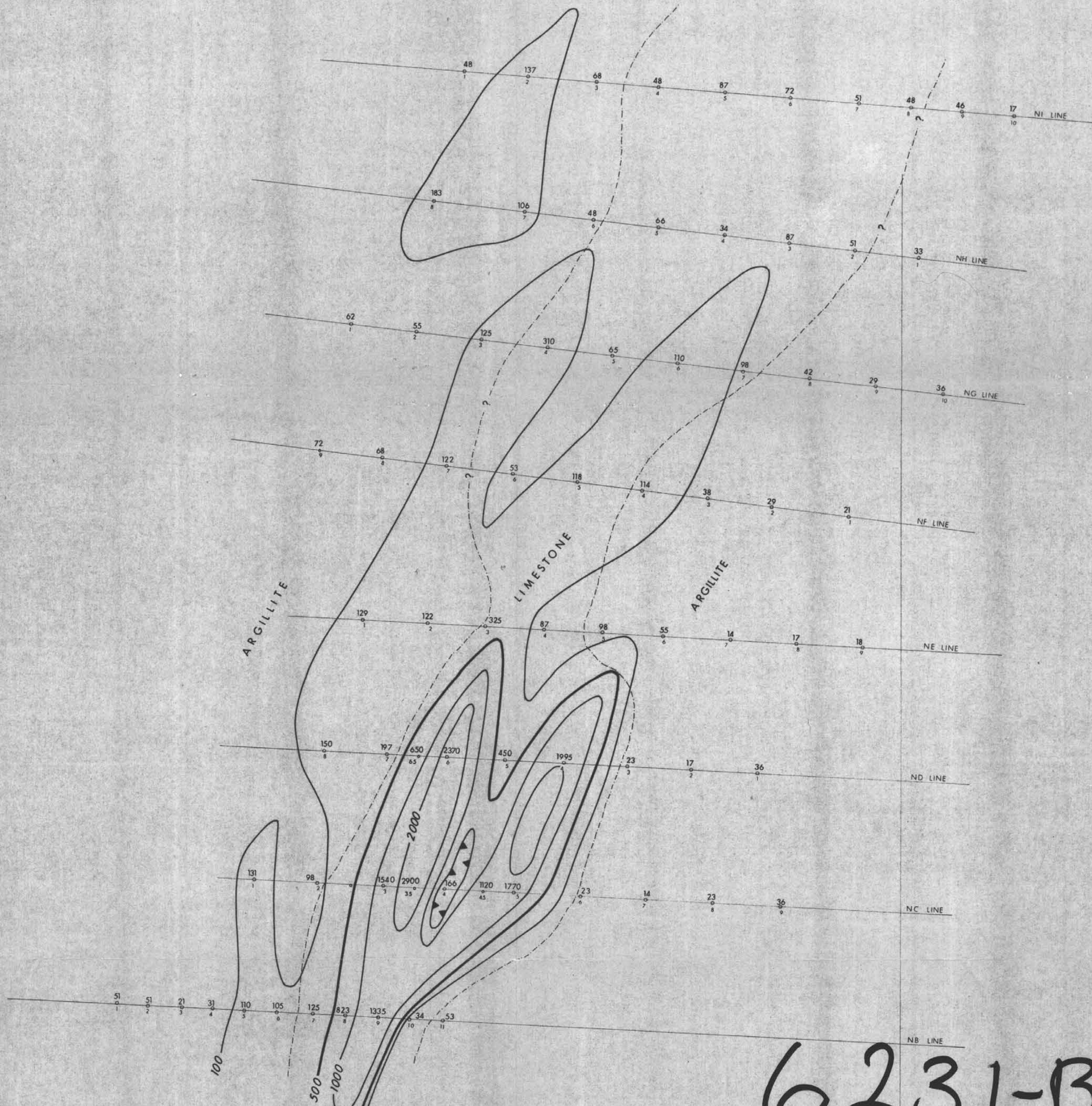
6231-B  
M-2

DAYE #3 GROUP  
Zn - parts per million  
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Scale: 1 cm = 12 M      Sept., 1976

Prepared by: H. I. DAVIES





6231-B  
M-3

DAYE #3 GROUP

Pb - parts per million  
GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Scale: 1 cm = 32 M      Sept., 1976

Prepared by: H. I. DAVIES