| LOG NO: $30-01$ |
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Situate on Fells Poaring creek, a tri huterv of the St. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Fary}, \mathrm{s}$ حiver in the Fort Steele ?ining ristrict. ITS $2 \pi / 0$.

bv<br>כ. . .Tackson, rrospector<br>$\operatorname{ran} .2^{9}, 1901$

GEOLOGICALBRANCH
ASSESSMENTREPORT


## TADSO OF CDTEMAS

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|  | 3.4 |

THUSma ATICRS
rochtion mar, Heldon Groun ..... 5
Slait "an ..... 6
The particular area covered by the claims has been little
prospected to my knowledge, One old trench was seen on a
naxrow quartz vein in diorite which contained minor iron
sulphides. Tt was mapped by Leech in the 1950 "s.
Property
The Heldon Group consists of the following claims:

| 6laim Name | Record No. | Date Due |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Lucky Day 41 | 3796 | Nov.3,1991 |
| Lucky Day 42 | 3795 | $"$ |
| Lucky Day 43 | 3794 | $"$ |
| Lucky Day 44 | 3793 | $"$ |
| Lucky Day 45 | 3792 | $"$ |

The formation within theclaim group consists of Lower Aldridge quartzites and argillites interspersed with Diorite sills. In the near vicinity to the South there are Granite and Pematite exposures. The area is covered with considerable over-burden left by the glaciers in the form of benches alonaside the creek.Our find has been IImited to a cut-bank Alongside a logging road in the form of aneular float material.

Outline of Prospecting Done
An original find was made in the circled hatched area shown on the map on page 7. the material found was float consisting of a hornblende, biotite, pyrrhoti屯e, quartz mixture, probably a metamorphosed Diorite or Gabbro from a nearbye covered igneous-sediment contact. Within this area my partner nad $T$ did considerable work to find more samples of similiar rock containing what we thought were small specks of a steel coloured mineral and which we think are Flatinum minerals.

In 1989 my partner, H . Fors had found a large angular piece of float In the cutbank and noticed a few of these steel coloured specks in a few pieces he had broken off the large float. This led to the staking of the 6 claims in Nov. 1999.

During 1990 we spent a great deal of time prospecting the area and looking, for the same type of rock in any out-crops. Alot of this work was not surveyed as it is too time consuming just breaking rocks and glassing with magnifiers to look for small specks of steel coloured minerals.

However 3 traverses were surveyed in order to cover our assossment.
We used several methods to locate more of the mineral. Since it was magnetic my partner spent a lot of time running a rermanent magnet through the gravels in the vicinity of the large float and met with success, picking up several very small specks of steely mineral, some of which were like very thin wire, but most were in grain form. We also pannad several buckets of gravels but had no success.My partner filed some of the rock samples and obtained some very fine wire like pieces of steel colored mineral (as seen through a $15 x$ glass).

Some of the grains were malleable and were flattened with a hammer.

We sent some rocks away to Acme Labs for assay, both ICP andFire but were dissappointed in the results. This next season we uish to find more samples to send for grinding and leaching with aqua-regia. Ve are concerned with identifying Dlatinum minerals and believe the mineral is so sparce that nommal assay procedure of crushing (where some of the small manetic specks may adhere to the crusher plates)and the cutting of $.5 \mathrm{milli}-$ grams vastly increases the chance of missing the mineral in the assay sample.

Flease see Pape 4 for an outline of the prospecting traverses.

## Outline of prospecting traverses

(1) Starting from the hatched area and following an old skid road Northerly for 520 metres, thence South for 80 metres, thence 290 degrees for 60 metres, thence 170 degrees for 240 metres, thence 195 degrees for 141 metres along the bottom of Diorite cliffs, thence 223 degrees for 130 metres, thence downh1ll 146 degrees for 120 metres ( 60 metres on diorite) and over rockslide to an old blazed trail thence 039 degrees for 203 metres, thence 110 degrees for 100 metres to road and inspecting an argillite outcrop close and above the road.
(2) Starting from the junction of the logging road and the skidroad went southerly on logging road for 640 metres to an argillitediorite contact exposed on roadside, thence 339 degrees on overburden forl 73 metres, thence 307 dearees for 169 metres, on overhurden, thence 332 degrees for 141 metres to diorite outcrop, thence 047 degrees for 70 metres thence 097 degrees for 120 metres, thence 142 degrees for 110 metres to edge of diorite and 80 metres more on rockslide onto overburden thence 044 degrees for 358 metres, hitting argillite out crop at 215 metres.
(3) Starting at no.l post of Lucky No. 2 claim,thence straight South for 320 metres, on overburden, thence 235 degrees for 43 metres to a diorite sill, thence a further 57 metres, thence 207 degrees for 108 metres to the footwall of the diorite sill.Here I took a dip and strike at the contact. This contact was very definite with the sediments and showed very little metamorphism. Some time was spent examining these outcrops with no success.I then followed the creek downstream, no longer surveying as I was outside the claims boundary.

I crassed a diorite sill further down the creek and estimated its width as about 110 metres and found the contact up the hill a short distance and was able to take a strike bearing of 302 degrees. I then chained from this point on a 327 heading for 16 ? metres on an average incline of 22 degrees to the road , thence chained 105 metres along the rad to a point opposite my starting position. This allowed me to plot the diorite although not all that accurately and assume its direction under overburden.



BRACEBRIDGE PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP




