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ASSESSMENT REFORT

FROSFECTIVES ON

THE HELDON GROUP

Situate on Hells Poaring creek,a tributary of the St. Mary,s River in the Fort Steele Mining District. MTS 92F/97

by

D.C.Jackson, Prospector

Jan.28,1991

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,882

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INTRODUCTION

Location and access

The Heldon Group is located approximately 15 miles West of Kimberley, B.C. and is accessible by a gravel road up Hells-Roaring creek, a tributary of the St.Marys River.

History

The particular area covered by the claims has been little prospected to my knowledge. One old trench was seen on a narrow quartz vein in diorite which contained minor iron sulphides. It was mapped by Leech in the 1950; s.

Property

The Heldon Group consists of the following claims:

Glaim Name	Record No.	Date Due
Lucky Day #1	3796	Nov.3,1991
Lucky Day #2	3795	н
Lucky Day #3	37 9 4	14
Lucky Day #4	3793	н
Lucky Day #5	3792	11
Lucky Day #6	3791	n

REGIONAL AND PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The formation within the claim group consists of Lower Aldridge quartzites and argillites interspersed with Diorite sills. In the near vicinity to the South there are Granite and Pegmatite exposures.

The area is covered with considerable over-burden left by the glaciers in the form of benches alongside the creek. Our find has been limited to a cut-bank Alongside a logging road in the form of angular 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, pyrrhotite, quartz mixture, probably a metamorphosed Diorite or Gabbro from a nearbye covered igneous-sediment contact. Within this area my partner nad I 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. 1989.

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 assessment.

We used several methods to locate more of the mineral. Since it was magnetic my partner spent a lot of time running a permanent 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 panned 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 15x 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 and Fire but were dissappointed in the results. This next season we wish to find more samples to send for grinding and leaching with aqua-regia. We are concerned with identifying Platinum minerals and believe the mineral is so sparce that normal assay procedure of crushing (where some of the small manetic specks may adhere to the crusher plates) and the cutting of .5 milligrams vastly increases the chance of missing the mineral in the assay sample.

Please see Page 4 for an outline of the prospecting traverses.

Outline of prospecting traverses

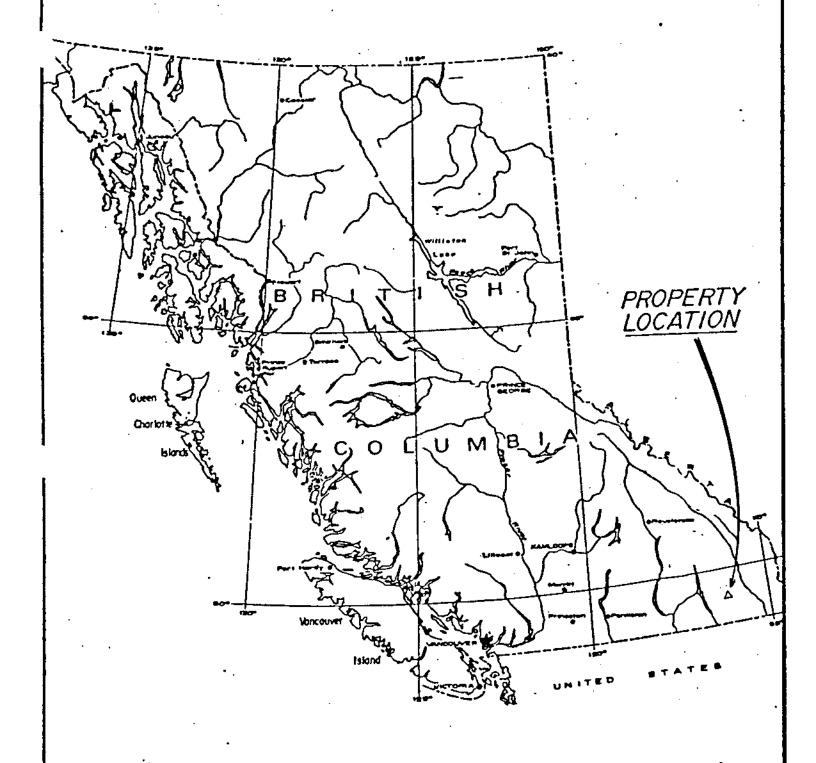
- (1) Starting from the hatched area and following an old skid road Northerly for 520 metres, thence South for 80 metres, thence 290 degrees for 60 metres, thence 170 degrees for 240 metres, thence 195 degrees for 141 metres along the bottom of Diorite cliffs, thence 223 degrees for 130 metres, thence downhill 146 degrees for 120 metres (60 metres on diorite) and over rockslide to an old blazed trail thence 038 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 argillite-diorite contact exposed on roadside, thence 339 degrees on over-burden for 178 metres, thence 307 degrees for 168 metres, on over-burden, 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.1 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 168 metres on an average incline of 22 degrees to the road thence chained 105 metres along the road 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.

Signatures of

Prospector

rospector



BRACEBRIDGE PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

SCALE						
Km. 100 5	0	100	100	300	400 K/M.	
M1 to 00	90	. 0	100	,	дол мин	
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