

REPORT ON ANOMALIES #94, #95, #96105-N-10June 28-30, 1969

Anomalies #94, #95, #96 are found near the middle of a small mountain range eight miles south of the Lansing Range and eight miles northwest of Swan Lake. This area is accessible by helicopter only. Anomaly #94 is on a northward flowing creek about one and a half miles east of anomalies #95 and #96, which are two closely associated southerly flowing creeks.

These creeks were sampled in the 1968 season and copper values near the headwaters of #95 and #96 creeks ranged from 50-150 ppm, lead values from 40-60 ppm and zinc values from 50-360 ppm. Anomaly #94 had copper values from 50-150 ppm, lead values of 35-40 ppm and zinc values of 150-850 ppm.

Three days were spent examining these anomalies. A line of soil samples was taken around the eastern end of the mountain range at approximately tree line. Two previously unsampled creeks were silt sampled and portions of the anomalous creeks re-sampled. Prospecting and mapping was done.

The rocks in the area are of Mississippian-Devonian sequence, mostly grey to green slates with some interbedded black cherts and argillites. Slaty cleavages are generally east-west but vary up to 25° in either direction and dips are slight to moderate to the north. Few bedding surfaces were seen but attitudes generally conformed to the slaty cleavages.

Anomalies #94 and #96 appeared to be associated with an altered, highly siliceous intrusive (?) rock which outcropped in a small saddle separating the two anomalous creeks. This rock intruded the green slates and is about 200 ft. wide and appears to have little lateral extent. A sample of this rock will be thin sectioned. A crushed rock chip sample contained 18 ppm copper, 133 ppm lead and 45 ppm zinc. Green slates near this intrusive (?) averaged 35 ppm copper, 10 ppm lead and 80 ppm zinc. Talus from a barite vein was found in the green slates 1000 ft. to the south of this position. The green slates in this area contain fair amounts of pyrite and this was the only mineralization seen.

Silt samples from creek #96 indicated greater copper values than were obtained the year previously. Copper values ranged up to 750 ppm. The maximum lead value obtained was 15 ppm.

The anomaly on creek #95 did not check out. No anomalous values were found. This might possibly suggest that the intrusive (?) rock is not the source of the anomalous values.

A rust seepage which had cemented creek talus was found in the creek bottom one mile above anomaly #94. Most of the fragments were of black argillites which formed the only outcrop in the vicinity. It was thought that this gossan was the source of the anomalous copper values, but gossan and silt samples from the immediate area did not contain any anomalous values.

The soil samples taken around the mountain indicated an anomalous copper area on the southeastern flank, but lead and zinc values were non-anomalous. The west fork of the previously unsampled creek to the north also contained anomalous copper values (averaged 150 ppm and ranged up to 300 ppm) but non-anomalous lead and zinc values were obtained

In the future, creek #94 below the gossan should be prospected and re-sampled. The source of the high copper values in the creek to the northwest should be determined. While in the area creek #96 should be re-prospectated as well as the southeast flank of the mountain. High zinc values can be attributed to the black cherts and argillites.

Respectfully submitted,

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS
ANOMALIES 94, 95 & 96
NTS 105-N-10
Cu, Pb, Zn in ppm.

