## **BRITISH COLUMBIA** PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM **MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES** GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR: 1995/1996

REPORT #:

PAP 95-21

NAME:

**VLADIMIR POGOREVC** 

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

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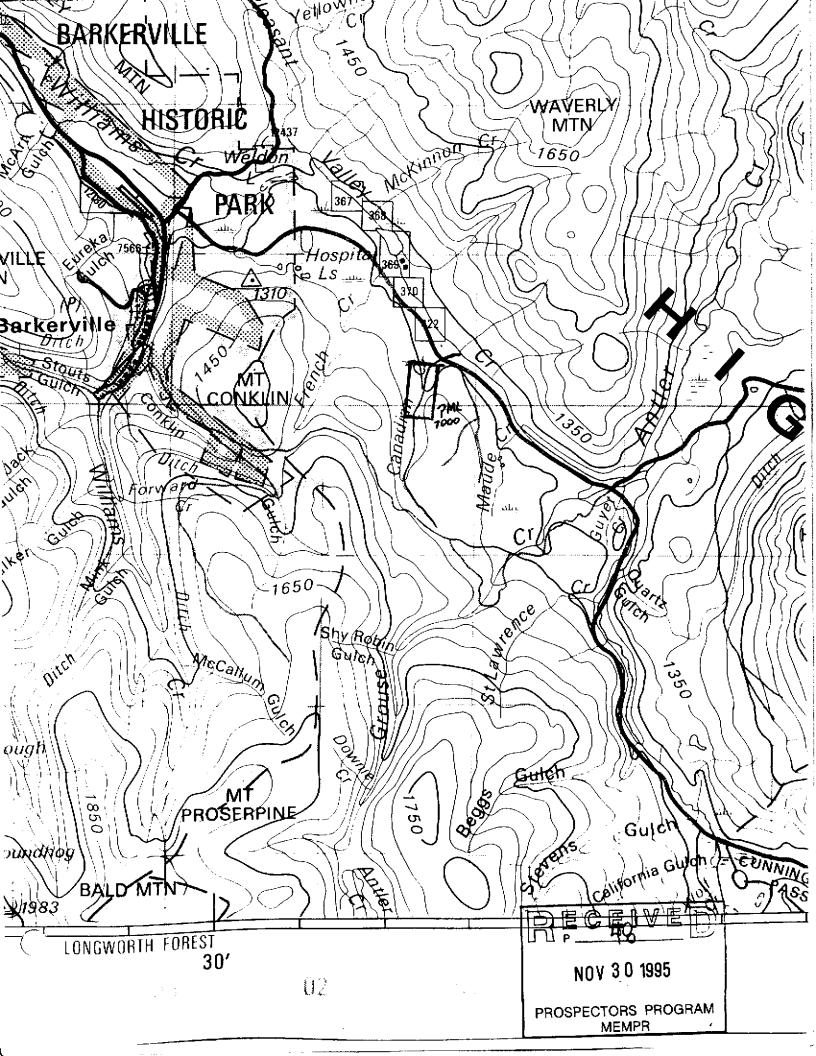
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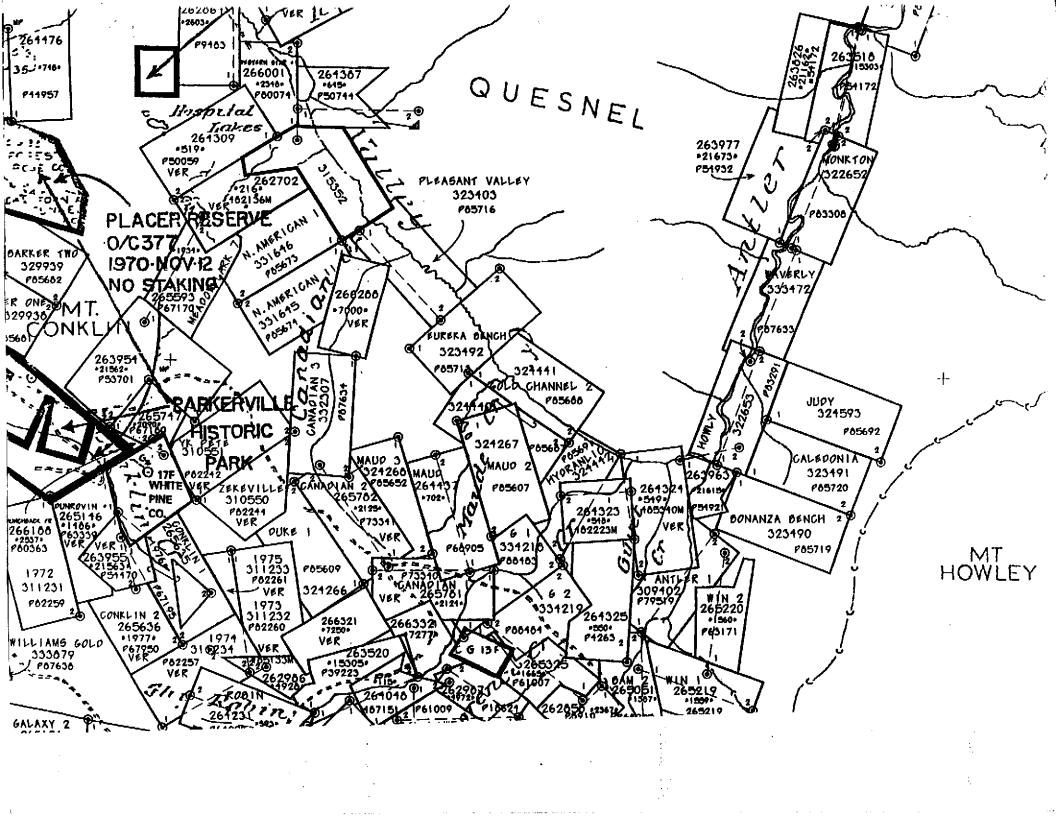
PROSPECTORS PROGRAM
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#### **B. TECHNICAL REPORT**

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations, section 15, 16 and 17.
- If work was performed on claims a copy of the applicable assessment report may be submitted in lieu of the supporting data (see section 16) required with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

| Name VLodimir Pogoreve Reference Number 95/96 PO48  |
|---|
| LOCATION/COMMODITIES  |
| Project Area (as listed in Part A) Canadian Creek MINFILE No. if applicable   |
| Location of Project Area NTS P93 H /3 WD Lat 121°27"50W Long 53°5°C   |
| Description of Location and Access PML 7000, HWY 26 EAST OF WELLS for   |
| Description of Location and Access PML 7000, HWY 26 EAST OF WELLS for 4.5 km at Borker wille Airport on Logging road 3100 - South   |
| east for 4.5 km to Conodian Creek   |
| east for 4.5 km to Congdian Creek  Main Commodities Searched For Placer gold  |
| Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area 6010  |
| WORK PERFORMED  1. Conventional Prospecting (area) PML 700 testing with mechanized Egipment   |
| 2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)  |
| 3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples)  |
| 4. Geophysical (type and line km)   |
| 5. Physical Work (type and amount) 10 % prospecting and hour panting  |
| 6,. Drilling (no,. holes, size, depth in m, total m)  |
| 7. Other (specify)  |
|   |
| SIGNIFICANT RESULTS   |
| Commodities Placer 9018 Claim Name PML (7000) 26628  Location (show on map) Lat 121°27"50 Long 53°5"00N Elevation   |
| Location (show on map) Lat 121°27"50 Long 53°5"00 N Elevation   |
| Best assay/sample type are described under fest # 15 and # 27   |
|   |
| Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies Some Polded quartz vein  |
| highly iron oxidized also exidized purite.  |
| Dunmalies - Lorge irrevuler moses of line.  |
| stone resting on the bedrock Bedrock is   |
| Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies <u>Some</u> folded quartz veins highly iron oxidized also oxidized pyrite.  Anomalies - Lorge irregular mases of lime-  stone resting on the bedrock, Bedrock us  composed largly of shale and schist. |
| wings or said of suite and sense.   |
|   |







Unloding Egipment At Conadian Creek (2 trip)



Tipical test lule oprox, 3m deep



Testing gravels of Conadion Creek



I Full hoper is aprox. Im3 of meterial

X = Test site Lease 7000 Placer mining 266 288 no fenure Logging now 1600 to Barker ville Airport 1320 FT. skid trail a'scetch This scele not to x 29 4.37 N 32 x 33 × 38 x 34 k 35 446 1097 \$ 48 x49

test sites

(1995)

# Prospectors Assistance Program Supplement to Prospecting Report

Prepared

by:

Vladimir Pogorevc

16751 Commonage Rd. Winfield, B.C., V4V 1B5

(604) 766-5349

November 4, 1995

This report is prepared as a supplement to the summary of prospecting activities as required by the Prospectors Assistance Program, and provides a detailed account of prospecting activities in the Cariboo and Golden mining districts.

Primary Project Location
Placer Mining Lease # 266288 (7000)
NTS Map Sheet: 93H/03W

PML 266288 (7000) is located on Canadian Creek, approximately 250 meters South of the confluence with Pleasant Valley Creek. The Initial Post is approximately 18.5 m from the waters edge on the left bank of Canadian Creek. The location line extends 802 m southerly to the final post, which is approximately 30 m from the waters edge; 200.5 m lies to the right and 200.5 m lies to the left of the location line.

While in the Cariboo, on PML # 266288 (7000), I was working and prospecting alone, except for one week in August, during which I was accompanied by Mr. Vernon Webb of Winfield, British Columbia (Free Miner Certificate No. 128473); Mr. Webb is a long-time, experienced prospector.

I arrived at Canadian Creek on Thursday, July 4 with my equipment - a 580 Case Backhoe, and portable trommel. My wife assisted me by bringing the Travel Trailer, which was my home for more than two rainy months on PML # 266288 (7000). On July 5, I setup camp and brought the trommel to the first testing location.

As my testing progressed, I marked each test hole, which corresponds to it's number on the "Map of Test Sites", and is described specifically in the Daily Report.

During the testing I located two areas that had not been previously worked and seemed the most promising, an area also described in the Daily Report under test holes # 15 and # 27. Those two test sites are located on the East side of Canadian Creek, on the second bench on a slight uphill, one meter high and about fifteen meters above Canadian Creek. The width of the bench is about three meters, followed by a steep bank rising to the height of

about eighty meters. Results from the first tests were quite exceptional (up to \$25 / yard), although as I progressed East, and deeper into the bench, there was considerably less gold; At the end of the three meter bench, there was no more gold. The best results were from the reddish gravel - especially where that layer extended all the way to the bedrock, and was in the vicinity of the creek.

The most gold was recovered from the trench that I dug to connect two settling ponds. Depth of previously worked material was 1 - 1.5 meters to the bedrock. The first 0.5 meters was formed of coarse tailings, but the next 0.5 meters consisted of nice gravel with about twenty centimeters of decomposed bedrock at the bottom. In three days I processed about fifty cubic meters of that material as my trench progressed.

In my opinion, gold was concentrated in that area as a result of the poor practices of former hydraulic operations in the years 1900 - 1940. Evidence of this is the fact that most of the gold recovered from this area was covered with mercury - contrary to the test holes on the higher benches, which produced clean gold. Regardless of origin, the most gold I recovered in a short period of time came from this location. This gold was quite coarse in some spots, especially in the places where the wooden remains of old sluice boxes were discovered.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

#### **B. TECHNICAL REPORT**

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| Name Vladimir  | Pogoreva               | Reference N | umber 95    | 196             | Po 48        |
|--|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| T OCATION/COMBAODITE   | ,<br>e                 |             |             |                 |              |
| Project Area (as listed in Part A                              | Mc Come                | ell treek   | _ MINFILE N | o. if applicabl | le           |
| Project Area (as listed in Part A)  Location of Project Area N | rs 94D/6               |             | Lat /26 °   | 28" WL          | ong 56°49 40 |
| Description of Location and Ac                                 | cess The I             | Mc Connel   | " Creek     | area            | is located   |
| Description of Location and Act                                | central                | area ol     | B.C. 10     | He              | Ominece      |
| Mountains. It  | is west of             | Locky me    | of atom 7   | Trench          |              |
| Main Commodities Searched Fo                                   | " Cale                 | and Ph      | o to uum    |                 |              |
| Main Commodues Scarched IV                                     | n                      |             |             |                 |              |
| Known Mineral Occurrences in                                   | Project Area <u>Go</u> | ld ond      | pletin      | 244             |              |
|  |                        |             |             |                 |              |
| WORK PERFORMED   | <del></del>            | , .         |             | <u>.</u>        |              |
| 1. Conventional Prospectin                                     | g (area) <u>04</u> we  | y bock      | 2 day o     | 7 JIN           | y May bear   |
| 2. Geological Mapping (he                                      |                        | <u> </u>    |             |                 |              |
| 3. Geochemical (type and n                                     | o. of samples)         |             |             |                 |              |
| 4. Geophysical (type and li                                    | ne km)                 |             |             |                 | <del></del>  |
| 5. Physical Work (type and                                     | amount)                |             |             |                 |              |
| 6,. Drilling (no,. holes, size                                 | , depth in m, total m) |             |             |                 |              |
| 7. Other (specify)   |                        |             |             |                 |              |
|  |                        |             |             |                 |              |
| SIGNIFICANT RESULTS  |                        |             |             |                 |              |
| Commodities  |                        |             | Claim Name  |                 |              |
| Location (show on map) Lat                                     | 126 28"                | _Long       | 491         | Elevation _     |              |
| Best assay/sample type   |                        |             |             |                 |              |
|  |                        |             |             |                 |              |
| Description of mineralization, h                               | ost rocks, anomalies   |             |             |                 |              |
|  |                        | This        | project     | wa              | s hot        |
| completes.   |                        |             |             |                 |              |
|  |                        |             |             |                 |              |
|  |                        |             |             |                 |              |
|  |                        |             |             |                 | ····         |
|  |                        |             | <del></del> |                 |              |

### Secondary Project Location McConnell Creek

The McConnell creek area is located in the north central area of British Columbia in the Omineca Mountains in the Omineca Mining Division. It is West of the Rocky Mountain Trench, the end of Williston Lake, and the Swannell Range.

The McConnell creek valley is approximately ten miles long with the McConnell Lakes at the north end of the valley. McConnell Creek commences less than a mile south of the lakes and flows in a south Easterly direction to the Ingenika River which empties into Williston Lake about 100 miles to the East. For two miles before reaching the Ingenika, McConnell Creek flows through a canyon.

My wife and I left home on June 23 with our truck loaded to the top and pulling our travel trailer. We were quite prepared since we knew that there wouldn't be any services or supplies for about 450 km. We carried three 45 gallon barrels of fuel which was sufficient to get us back to Prince George. We drove from 7:00 in the morning until 9:30 in the evening and covered 811 km; The first night was spent near McLaud Lake.

On June 24, fourteen km North of McLaud Lake, we turned North West on a gravel road marked Finley SFC North. It took us four hours to travel 164 km to Nation River. At Omineca Arm km signs start out at zero. In the afternoon we arrived at a large camp near Tenakini River where we turned North and road signs start at zero again. From this camp to the McConnell Creek access road is approximately 130 km, the first 100 km of which the road is in good condition, but after that, it deteriorates quickly. We could not find the McConnell Creek gate so we took the only trail that we could find going in an Easterly direction, which we presumed would take us to McConnell Creek. After two km, the trail became very rough with a few swampy places that we managed to cross. We came to a nameless creek where the condition of the bridge was so poor that most people chose to cross through the creek itself. The water in the creek was relatively high, partly from three days of rain, and party from melting snow which was still visible in the mountains. After a long discussion, we crossed the five meter wide creek with water over fifty cm deep. I made it across with the truck in four wheel drive without much difficulty, but when the trailer came about

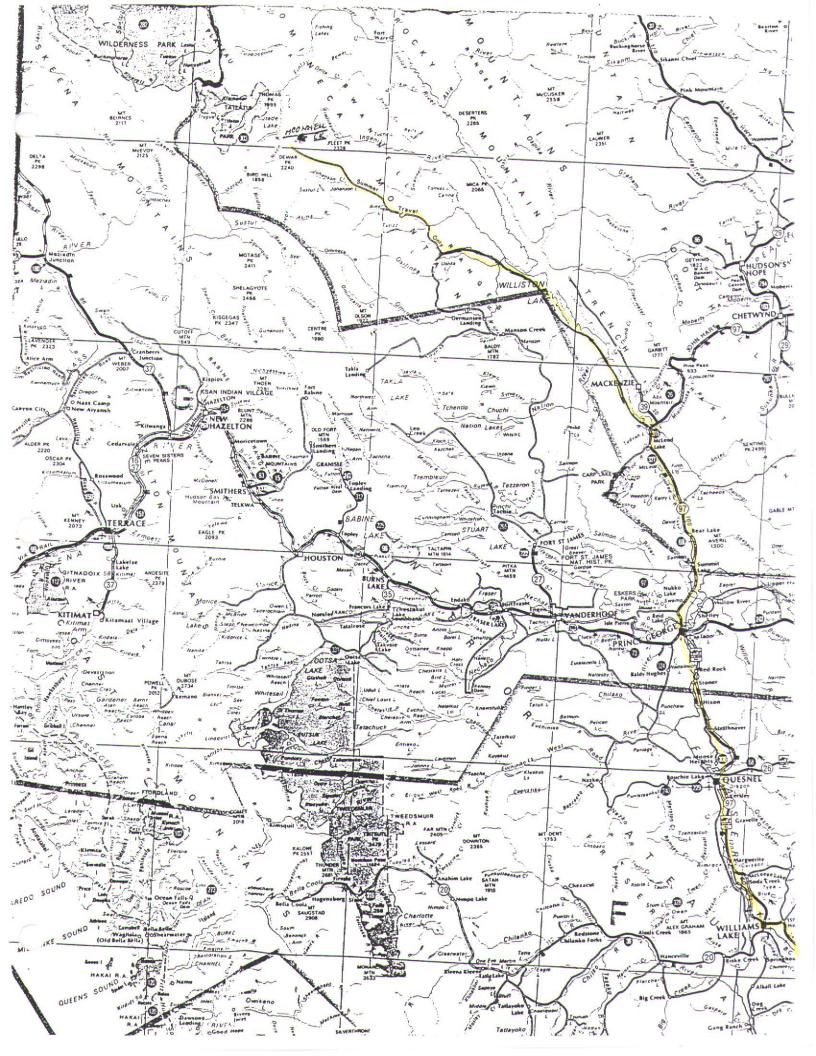
half way, it got snagged on a large boulder, and the rear panel got torn half way off. At the same time, the rear part of the trailer floor came loose from the frame. With a few bear sightings, and no rear panel, my wife and I became quite worried. I recovered the lower part of the trailer, and we spent three hours patching it up to the best of our abilities. We continued for about 1.5 km, when we came to a second creek where there was no bridge at all. Needless to say, we didn't attempt to go any further, and spent the night there.

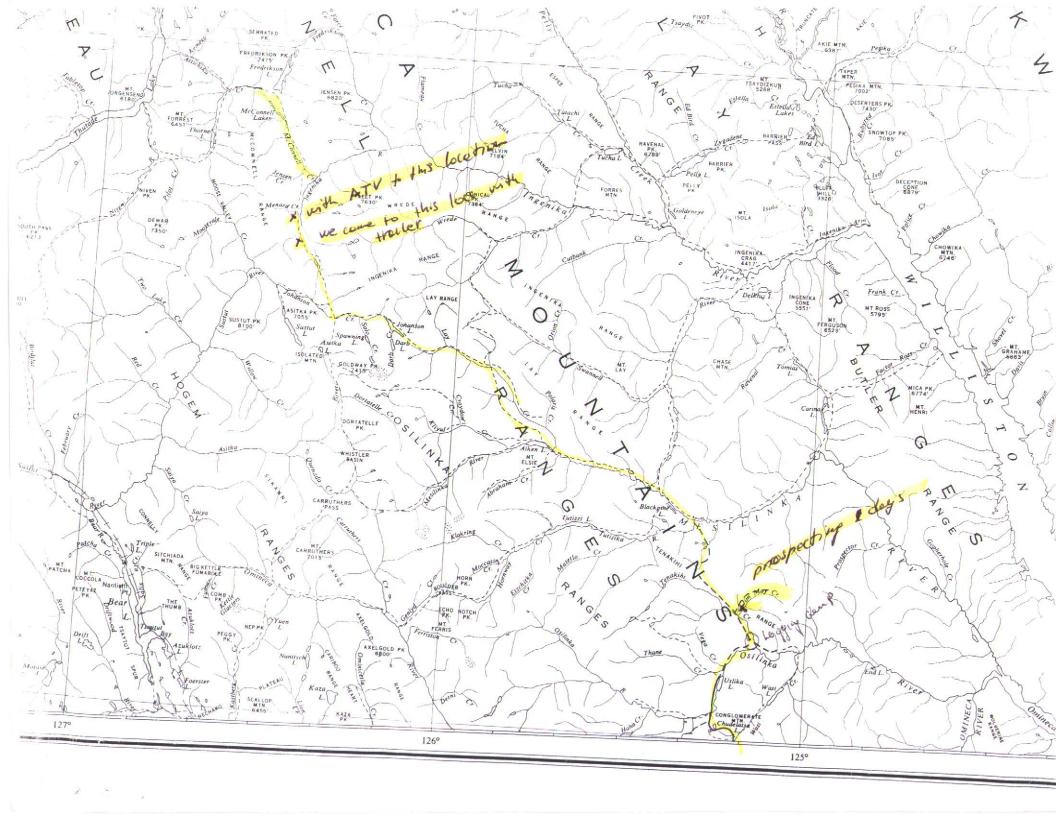
In the morning of June 25, we had to disconnect the trailer from the truck in order to turn around, and in the process, the corner of the truck punctured a twenty cm large hole in the front of the trailer. At that time we weren't sure if we would be able to bring the trailer back to the main road. Later in the morning we unloaded our Honda Fourtrax ATV and drove for about ten km in a last attempt to locate McConnell Creek. We crossed two more creeks until we came to a small river that we didn't dare to cross. We spent the rest of the day panning without success on the creeks as we drove back to the trailer.

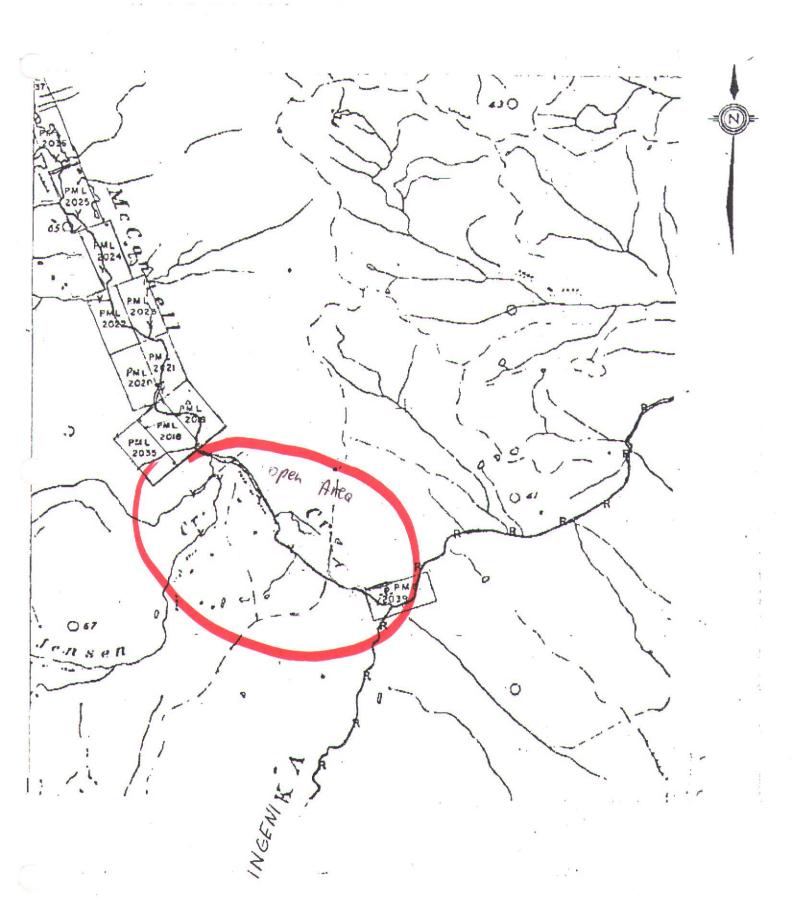
With continuous rain on the 26 of June, and worries about crossing the large creek, we decided to start driving back to the main road. When we crossed the creek, more damage was inflicted on the trailer, but not as much as the first time. At that time our moral was very low, most of our clothes were wet, the roof was leaking, and we decided to go back home. We drove back to Jim May Creek which is known as a gold-bearing creek.

We spent June 27 panning and testing Jim May gravel's about 0.5 km North of confluence with a larger creek. At one part we located exposed bedrock on the Westerly side of the creek with a vertical rise to about fifteen meters. We recovered a few colors in each pan in a thin layer of gravel in the cracks of the bedrock. We tested the East side of the creek where a one meter high bank of gravel was exposed, and we found considerably less gold in this gravel.

On June 28 we drove to Prince George where we spent the night and we arrived home on the afternoon of June 29.









On the way to Mc Connell Creek



par trailer after repairs

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

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| Name VLadimir Pogorer Reference Number 95 - 96 7048   |
|---|
| LOCATION/COMMODITIES  |
| Project Area (as listed in Part A) Quarde Creek MINFILE No. if applicable   |
| Project Area (as listed in Part A) Quarde Creek MINFILE No. if applicable Location of Project Area NTS 82 N/06 W Lat 51° 25.5" Long 1/7° 20.5 |
| Description of Location and Access Awartz (week Area 1) located   |
| 40 Km West of GOLDEN off HWY #1 and then  |
| Sum up the Forest Service Rd  |
| 40 km West of GOLDEN off HWY #/ ond then  S km up the Forest Service Rd  Main Commodities Searched For PLacer GOLD                            |
| Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area 6010  |
| WORK PERFORMED  1. Conventional Prospecting (area) on the placer claim 324 239  2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)                        |
| 3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples)  |
| 4. Geophysical (type and line km)   |
| 5. Physical Work (type and amount) 3 test heles dup by hour   |
| 6,. Drilling (no., holes, size, depth in m, total m)  |
| 7. Other (specify)  |
|   |
| SIGNIFICANT RESULTS   |
| Commodities Claim Name #324 23 9  |
| Location (show on map) Lat 57° 25.5" Long 17° 20.5" Elevation 5000 ft   |
| Best assay/sample type fest hole # 1 prodused best results  |
| Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies Material on our closes   |
| is mostly of glacial origin. There is no  |
| bedrock exposes on our claim Judging by   |
| numerous highy mineralized gurdz rocks in   |
| the creek there must be many quirte veins   |
| intersepting the creek sell further south   |

#### Third Project Location Quartz Creek

Placer Mining Claim # 324239 NTS Map Sheet 82N/06W Golden Mining Division

Access to our claim is gained through the Quartz Creek Forest Service road 40 km West of Golden, off Highway #1. The initial post is 8 km up the road on the West side, near the 48 km sign.

In March of 1994 I staked the claim on Quartz Creek about 2 km North West of old workings from the early 1900's. We spent two weeks there in August of 1994, mostly testing and hand-sluicing along the creek.

On Sunday, September 25, 1995, we left for Quartz Creek, with our truck and trailer, where we spent the next seven days. We took with us only small pumps and sluices for hand working, and spent ten days exploring and processing gravel near the creek. We dug three test holes about 30 m apart on an old road about 40 m South West of the final post.

The first hole was about two meters deep; Thirty cm was composed of topsoil, then after that, poorly sorted glacial deposits with hardly noticeable different thin layers of material. About 1.7 m down, we came across bluish glacial gravel's; Most colors, and two large flakes, came from a thin layer about seventy cm below the surface. There was some quartz still attached to one of the larger flakes. Closed and leveled the hole.

The second hole was thirty m in an Easterly direction from the first hole. The material was much the same, but had a bit more clayish content; From this test hole, the gold was generally smaller in size, and again, about 1.5 m down we came to a bluish, hard-packed layer which did not carry much gold. Closed the hole.

The third test hole was located 35 m East of test hole #2. Material was again of the same composition as the previous two test holes, except that there was even less gold found. It seems that the further we got from the creek, the less gold we found, though there was some black sand. Closed the hole.

Two days before we went home, my wife and I came across an old mining area about 2 km South West of our claim. In that location, a small area of easily-breakable shiest bedrock was exposed. We panned there for about two hours and found two nice small nuggets and many small flakes, all in the cracks of the bedrock.

This area concluded our mining and prospecting for the year of 1995.

