BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1995/1996
REPORT #:	PAP 95-46
NAME:	WILLIAM WALLIS

PROSPECTING REPORT

RED HEAD PLACER CLAIMS ATLIN B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

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 Wm B. WALLIS Reference Number _____

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) RED HEAD GROUP MINFILE No. if applicable _____

Location of Project Area NTS 104N 12E Lat _____ Long _____

Description of Location and Access CENTRE of PROPERTY 2500 m FROM ATLIN VIA SURPRISE LK Rd. N
PROPERTY BOUNDED BY ATLIN HIGHWAY, SURPRISE LK Rd, SPRUCE CK Rd. E.

Main Commodities Searched For Au

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Au

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) TOTAL of RED HEAD GROUP 11 LEASES
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) _____
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) _____
4. Geophysical (type and line km) _____
5. Physical Work (type and amount) 20 HOLES to BEDROCK ~235 m 25 HAND DUG TRENCHES
6. Drilling (no,. holes, size, depth in m, total m) _____
7. Other (specify) _____

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities _____ Claim Name _____

Location (show on map) Lat _____ Long _____ Elevation _____

Best assay/sample type _____

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies _____

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

APPLICATION PART B
PROGRAM PROPOSAL

See PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS paragraph 4 for details of information to be submitted.
Use extra pages as required.

My initial proposal was to dispute the claim of (Lewson + Kerr 1992) that pre-existing tertiary stream channels do not exist. In this final report I will try to prove that they do exist, and that by following newly discovered (1994) Botanical kill zones, one can follow and map the pre-glacier tertiary stream channels.

I will attempt to explain the visual aspects of the botanical kill zones in the hope that readers of this report can use this information to further prospect and identify other pre-glacier channels.

This explanation of the botanical kill zones I believe can also be of use in the exploration and identification of hard rock veins and deposits, presently located only by numerous stream bed moss assays, and sediment assays.

I will also prove that the spheres and shard found in this buried pre-existing red tertiary channel (1994) have been identified and photographed, and consist of elements thought to be impossible in combination in nature.

PROSPECTING REPORT

RED HEAD PLACER CLAIMS ATLIN B.C.

Over the course of the summer I spent about half the time, mapping and prospecting the pre-glacial tertiary stream channel that was found last year (1994) and staked by the author. I also used the newly discovered visable guides of the botanical kill zones to further simplify the mapping of the channel.

On the kill zone, the white popular trees are most affected by the high concentrations of minerals and acids. These trees are stunted, twisted, very cankerous, with open running sores. The bark color is off white and at the ground level to a meter up the tree the bark is a light pink.

The black popular, on the other hand, grows to a normal height and diameter but tend to rot very quickly in their centers. They also grow very rough burls on their trunks and branches.

The pines show very little effect of the mineral and acid concentrations other than to grow very crooked.

The spruce trees grow to normal height and diameter but are totally burled and are white and red rotted in their centers.

When there is more than a meter of overburden, the underbrush is unaffected, but when overburden is minimal underbrush will not grow only flowers and alpine grasses.

In the mapping and prospecting, very little of the rims were encountered. On Red Head 1, and only at the final post, serpentinite rim and islands were observed, on the south side of the tertiary channel.

On Red Head 2, the north or left rim was seen and at one spot granite diorite was seen along with an uncomfortable contact with serpentinite. As the basement rock of most of the Atlin area is ultramafic one would suspect that the granite diorite was an intrusion, instead it marks the eastern boundary of the granite pluton that makes up bulk of the Bevis gold property on the shores of Atlin Lake to the south west.

On Pine Creek, at the upper end of the blonde lease, but below the falls and canyon, rim rock and hard rock occurances in the canyon is serpentinite. At the base of the canyon and at the initial post of Red Head 3, a lens of metamorphic black marble is encountered. This marble runs across the creek and onto Red Head 3. Arsenopyrite, in small stringers, and arsenopyrite crystals up to 2 mm were observed in this dirty marble.

At the initial post of the blonde and the final post of Buddy 3 rim rock of the red tertiary channel is serpentinite. This rim was encountered here by digging a hole with a 235 HOE to a depth of 22 feet. This rim is the right side of the channel. This channel cuts Pine Creek at right angles and at this location is 1oo meters wide.

When the red channel was uplifted and buried in sand and till, a new channel was formed. This channel is composed of a varity of gravels of different ages, and colors, with the predominate color being yellow. This new channel parallels that of the pre-existing tertiary channel but cuts the Red channel at this point. There had to be a massive amount of water flowing after the yellow channel plugged up and the present channel of Pine Creek formed, as the banks of the present channel and the remains of the old tertiary channel are approximately 5o meters in height.

While prospecting and mapping Red Head 1, I located the relic remains of a plugged unknown mineral hot springs. Tuffa at the center of the spring is grey in color while the tuffa closer to the red channel is red. Relic bedding of grasses leaves and twigs are preserved on the top of this tuffa. This area should be drilled for hot water uses but the laws concerning ownership of a hot water mineral spring should change before. Any attempt is made. It is not worth drilling, if upon producing hot water, the spring is sold to the highest bidder. I believe that this area contains more than one spring as the amount of alkali deposited from this area to the shores of Atlin Lake is too great.

On Red Head 3, a definite channel is observed. This channel is 1.ooo meters long and approximately 2oo meters wide. It is plugged on the west end by glacial gravels and on the east end by bed rock. The center of the channel

is 3o meters lower than the surrounding rims. In the center of the channel tree cover is dense, being pine, spruce and popular and balsam. Buck brush is thick here and the kill zone signs were not seen. Four shallow holes were hand dug in this area but no tertiary gravels were seen. Grey clay and very fine packed silt was the only material present.

This area, I believe, was a small lake after the last glacier and for many years, fine silt and clay filtered down, and was deposited on the top of the old tertiary channel. Future reverse rotary drilling will produce the size and depth of this channel.

On Red Head 4, the channel comes in from the east, and one can easily follow it by the botanical kill zone guides. For the most part the tertiary gravels are very close to the surface, and no ground cover, other than grasses and flowers exists. The apparent width of the channel here is 1oo meters but on the property line of Red Head 3 and the lower side line of Red Head 4 the red channel drops over the lip of the rim into Red Head 3. This drop is approximately 2o meters. This drop coinsides with the drop of Spruce Creek Falls to the south and Pine Creek Falls to the north of this area.

The Mallory 1 and 2 Leases, and the Buddy 1 and 2 Leases proved to be a disappointment. Seven holes were dug with a 235 CAT HOE to bed rock. Hole dimensions are 4 m x 3 m x average depth of 6 meters, or 72 cubic meters of gravel was taken out of each hole. The only color of promise was taken out in the two holes at the base of Mallory 1, with values running up to $6.^{oo}/m^2$.

Buddy 1 and 2 Leases were not renewed and consequently dropped. Buddy 3 and the Blonde Lease were filed under a notice of abondment and these two leases were restaked into one. The name of this lease is Red Head 5.

Most of the heavy equipment work and test pits was done by two operators out of New Zealand. One with a large floating dredge and the other with a small land based dredge. The larger dredge could process 2ooo yards per 2o day, but gold recovery was disappointing.

I believe the HOE operator took too much of the grey clay on the rim. The pit of this operation was opposite the initial post of Red Head 3. Average depth of the pond being 4 meters and the pond size was 15 meters x 25 meters.

Bed rock here was a very water worn marble. When paying gravel was produced they pulled the dredge from the water.

The land based plant was not much better. These operators set up operations outside the rim of the red tertiary channel and only recovered 2.oo/yard for a hundred yards of ground moved.

Other than these two pits taken out, onlt test pits were dug. For a total of 29 pits each. Pit was on the average depth of 7 meters, with the surface dimension being 1o feet x 15 ft. Five of the 29 pits were on the red tertiary channel and bed rock was not reached. Only two of the pits dug were on barren ground and did not reach bed rock. (See map for pit locations)

In the holes dug on the tertiary channel, fine shards and spheres of native brass were found. Native brass was thought to be impossible in nature, until these spheres were found in this channel by myself in 1994. These spheres were sent to the Geological Survey of Canada and placed in the electron microscope, identified and photographed. Documented proof does exist (see photos). In the one hole dug on the south rim of the red tertiary channel this year, A small rock was recovered, which the center containing small spheres of identical metal. The outside of this rock, was the host rock. This proves that the origin of these spheres and shards is of local origin instead of terestial meteor showers. This is the first time in the history of geology that native brass was found and identified.

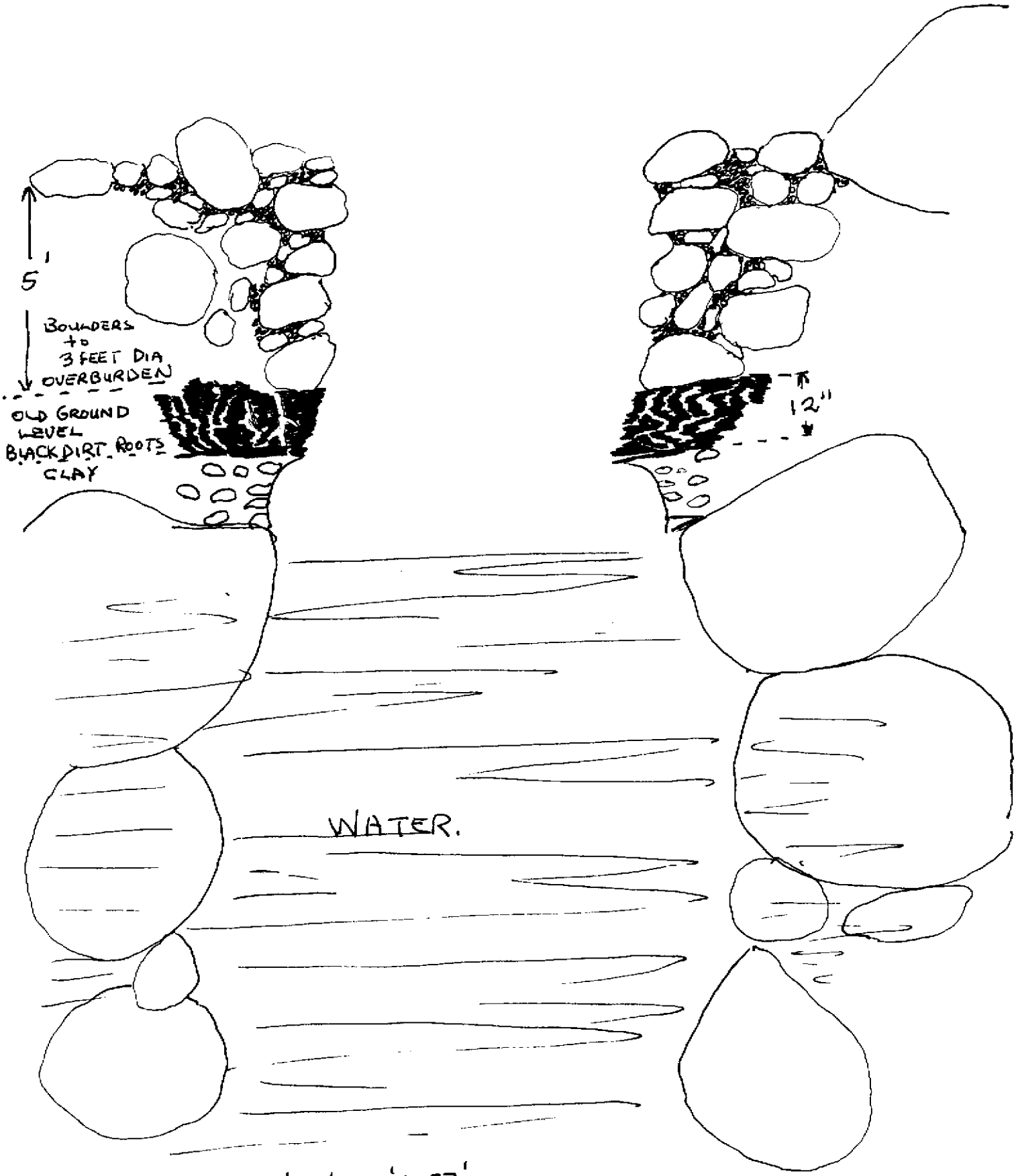
In the open trench, dug in 1994, for the purpose of a 7o ton test sample, ten side wall samples were taken in 1995. In all ten samples fine gold was recovered. Each bag or sample contained 2 full gold pans, and recover was from 2 small flakes to 5 small flakes, per pan. With 24o pans per yard, this ground will produce paying quantities of gold when worked by a large sluicing operation.

At the present time, the Geological Survey of Canada in Ottawa is processing both samples of the red tertiary gravels and the chemically transported wad by a hydrochloric acid digestion process, to totally identify the existance of all sulphides present in this channel.

These spheres and shards of native brass have not only been identified in this red tertiary channel but I have over the course of the summer, found these spheres in the Pine Creek drainage. The last location where they were found was on the WW 1 claim - owned by myself and Wilhelm Tveter of Atlin. As far as I know, no other creek contains this material.

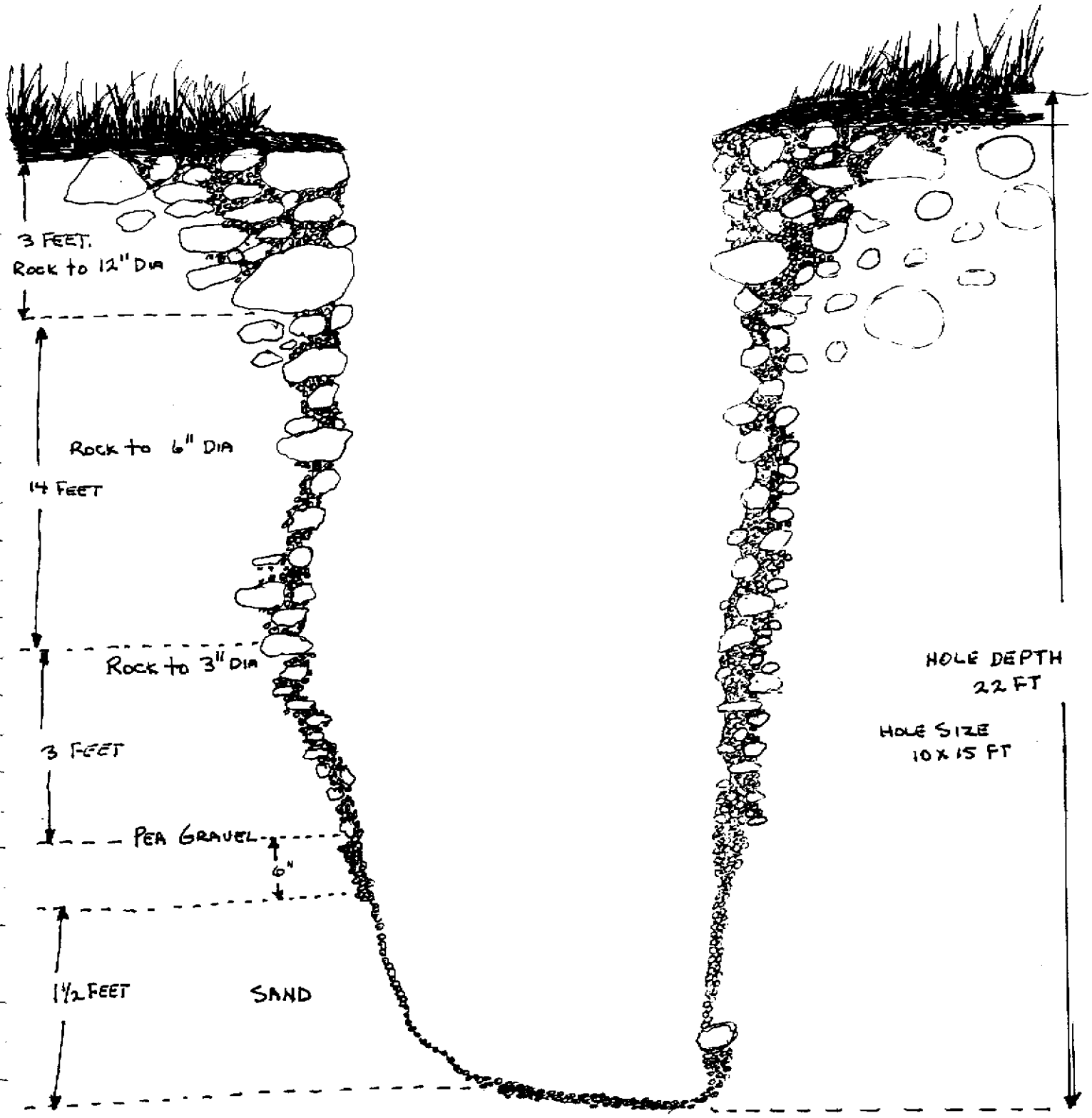
This property, is presently under offer for a substancial amount, and hopefully a large operation will be in operation in the spring of 1996.

I would like to give my thanks for the expert help and encouragement offered to me by Bruce Ballantyne, Geological Survey of Canada, Gerald Ray, Geological Survey of British Columbia, Dr. Maynard Miller, Director, Geological Survey, Dean of the College of Mines, Moscow, Idaho, Director Glaciological and Arctic Sicence, Institute of the University of Idaho, U.S.A. to Vic. Preto, Manager of the Prospectors Assistance Program.

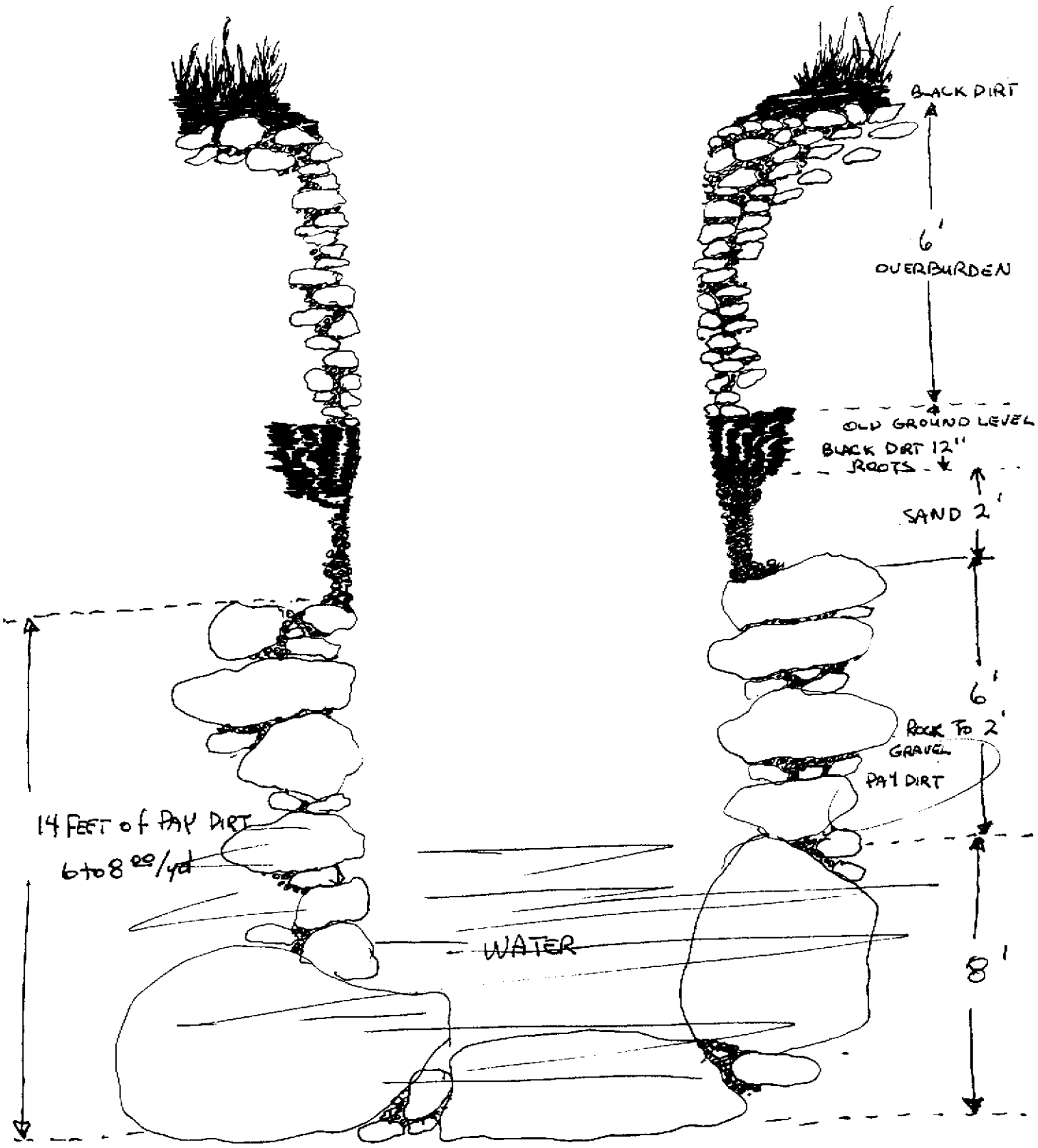


HOLE SIZE 10'X15'X 20' to 22'
- BOTTOM 15 FEET LARGE BOULDERS to 6 FEET WATER

HOLES - 1 to 6 BLONDE 1 LEASE RED HEAD PROPERTY ATLIN. B.C.

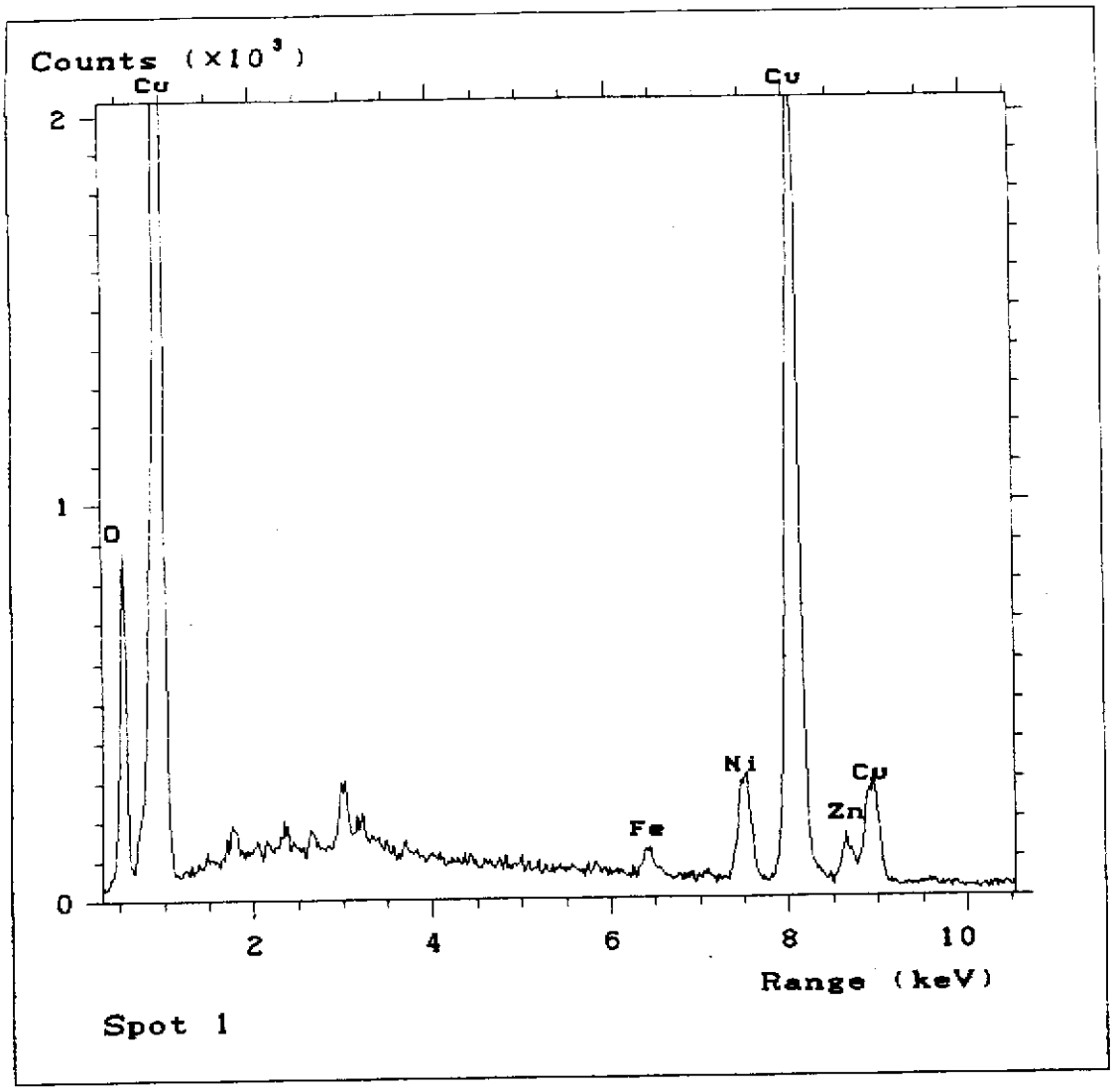


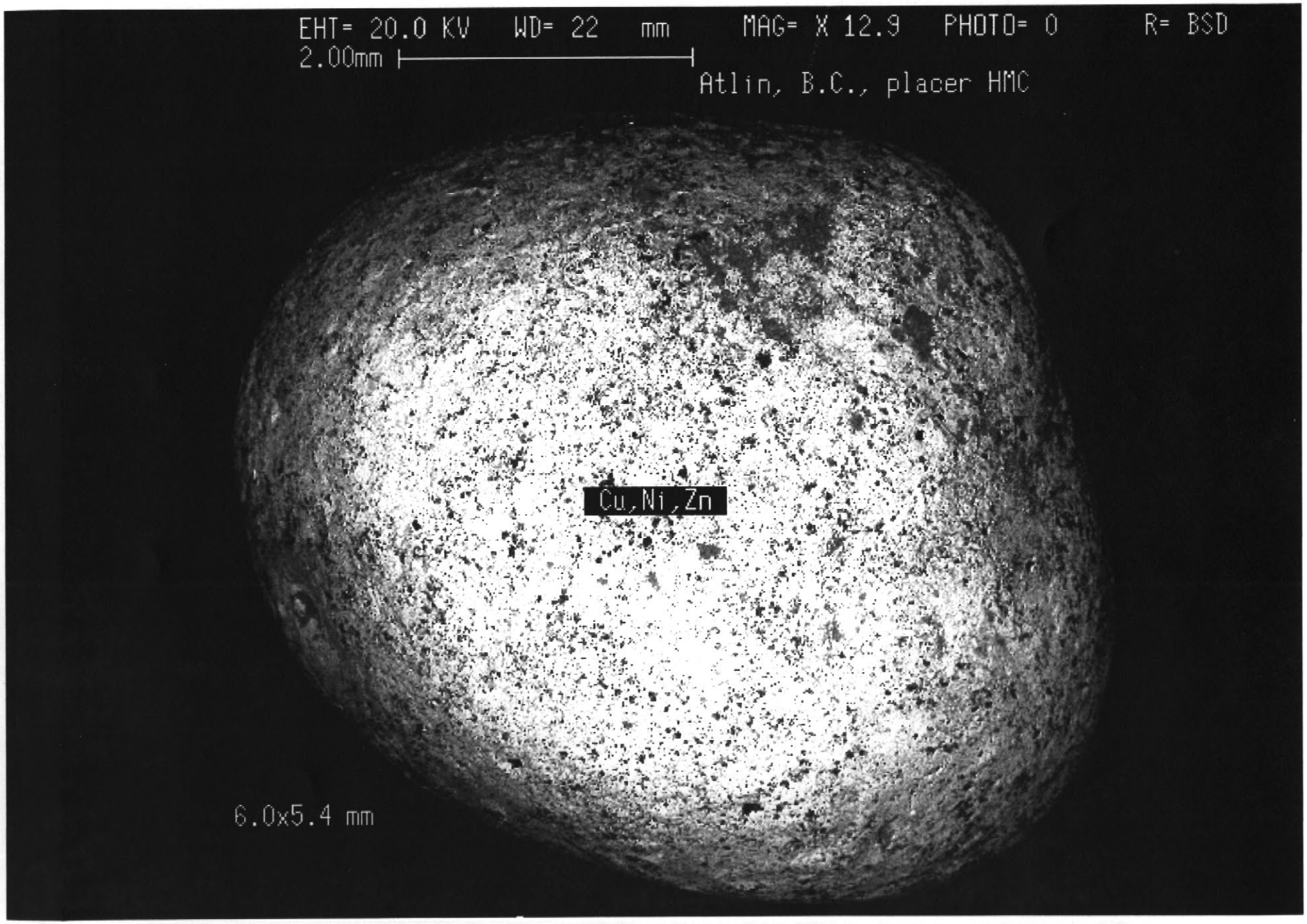
HOLES 17 - 18 - 19 BUDDY 3 - RED HEAD PROPERTY - ATLIN. BC.



HOLES 22 AND 30 HOLE DEPTH 20 FEET. BOULDERS ON BOTTOM to 3 FEET DIA.

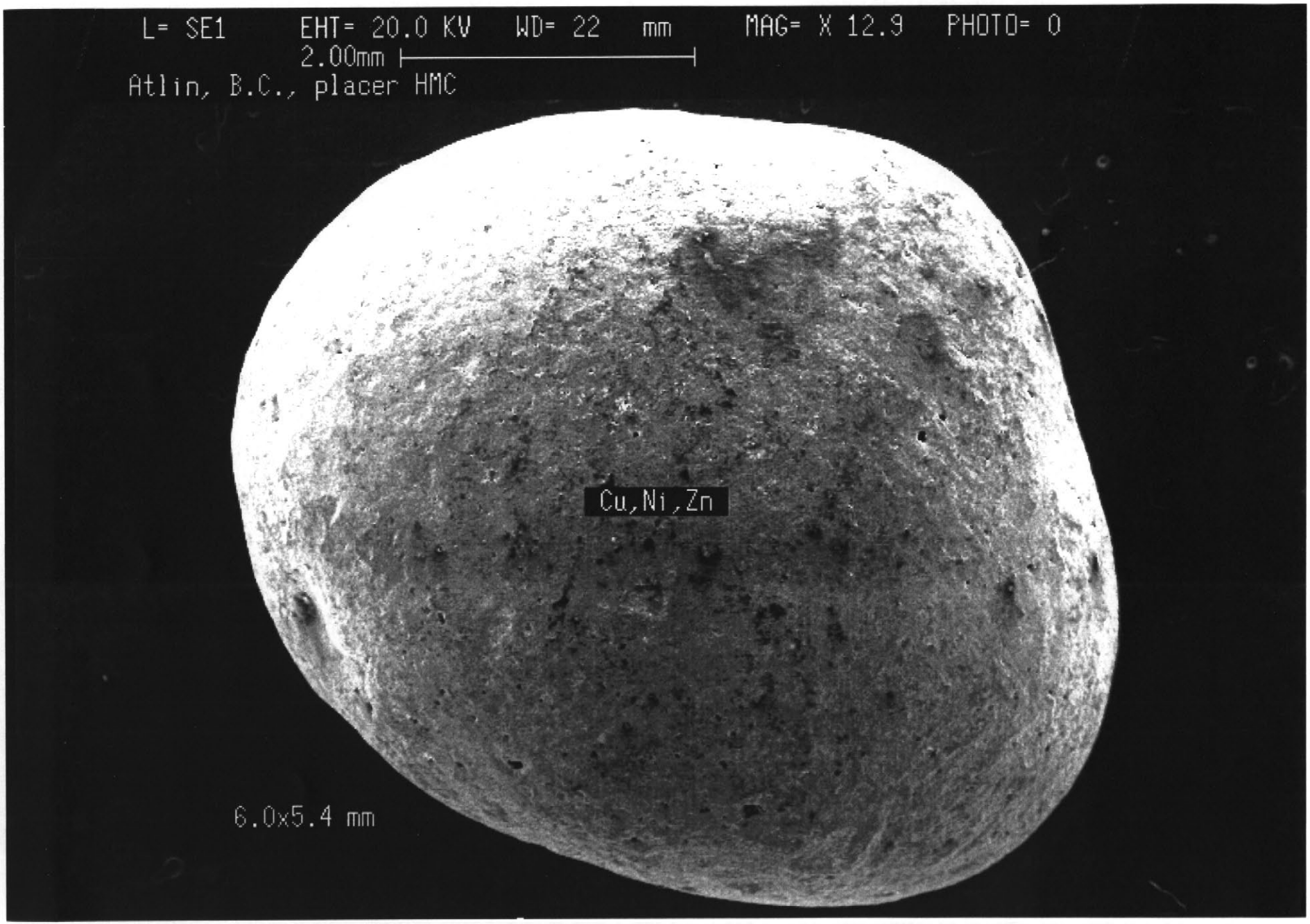
MALLORY 1 LEASE RED HEAD GROUP ATLIN. B.C


Counts (x10³)
Cu
Cu
2
1
0
O
Fe
Ni
Zn
Cu
2
4
6
8
10
Range (keV)
Spot 1

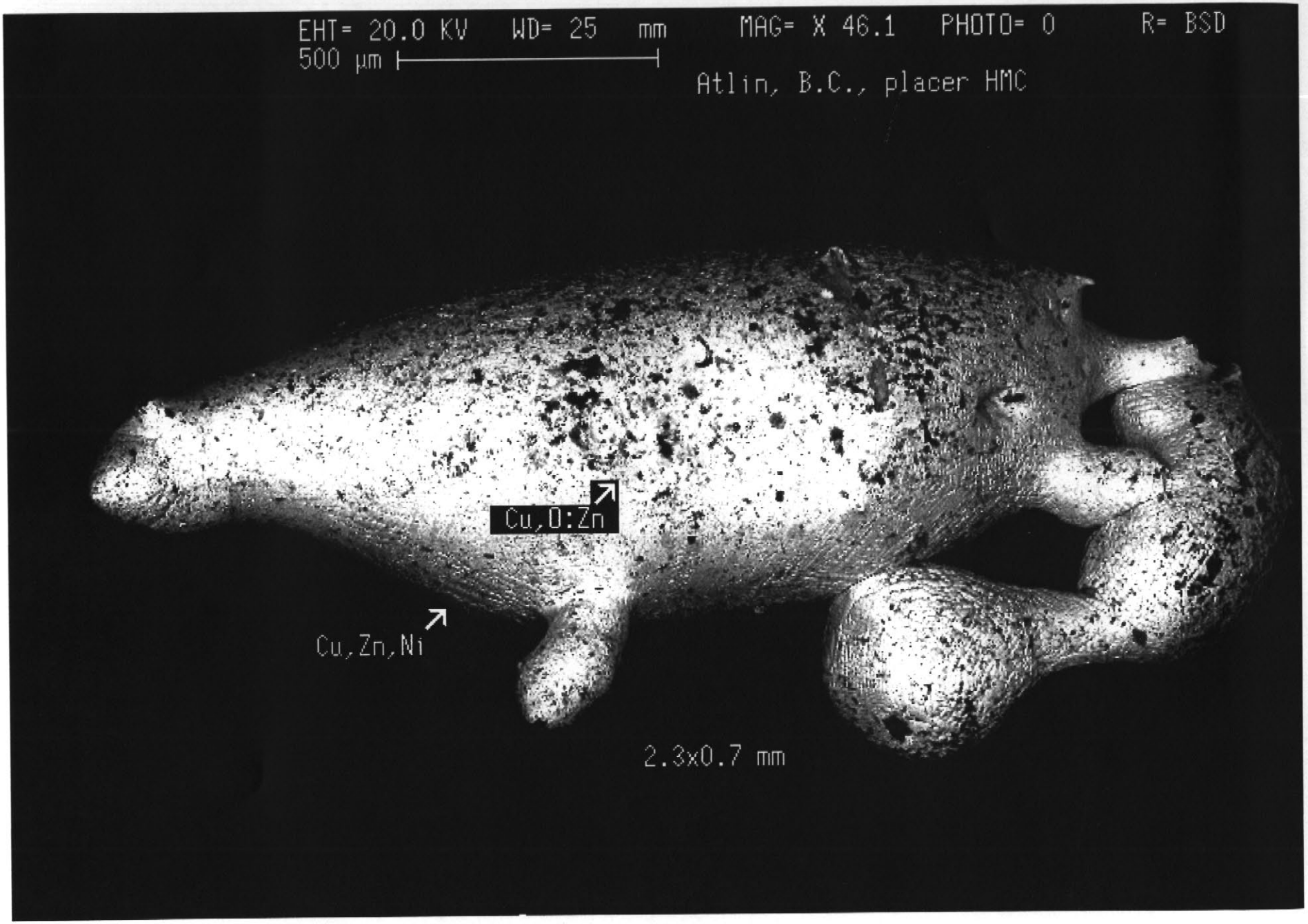


SPHERE of NATIVE BRASS

BRIGHT SPOTS - BACTERIAL GOLD. GROWTH.

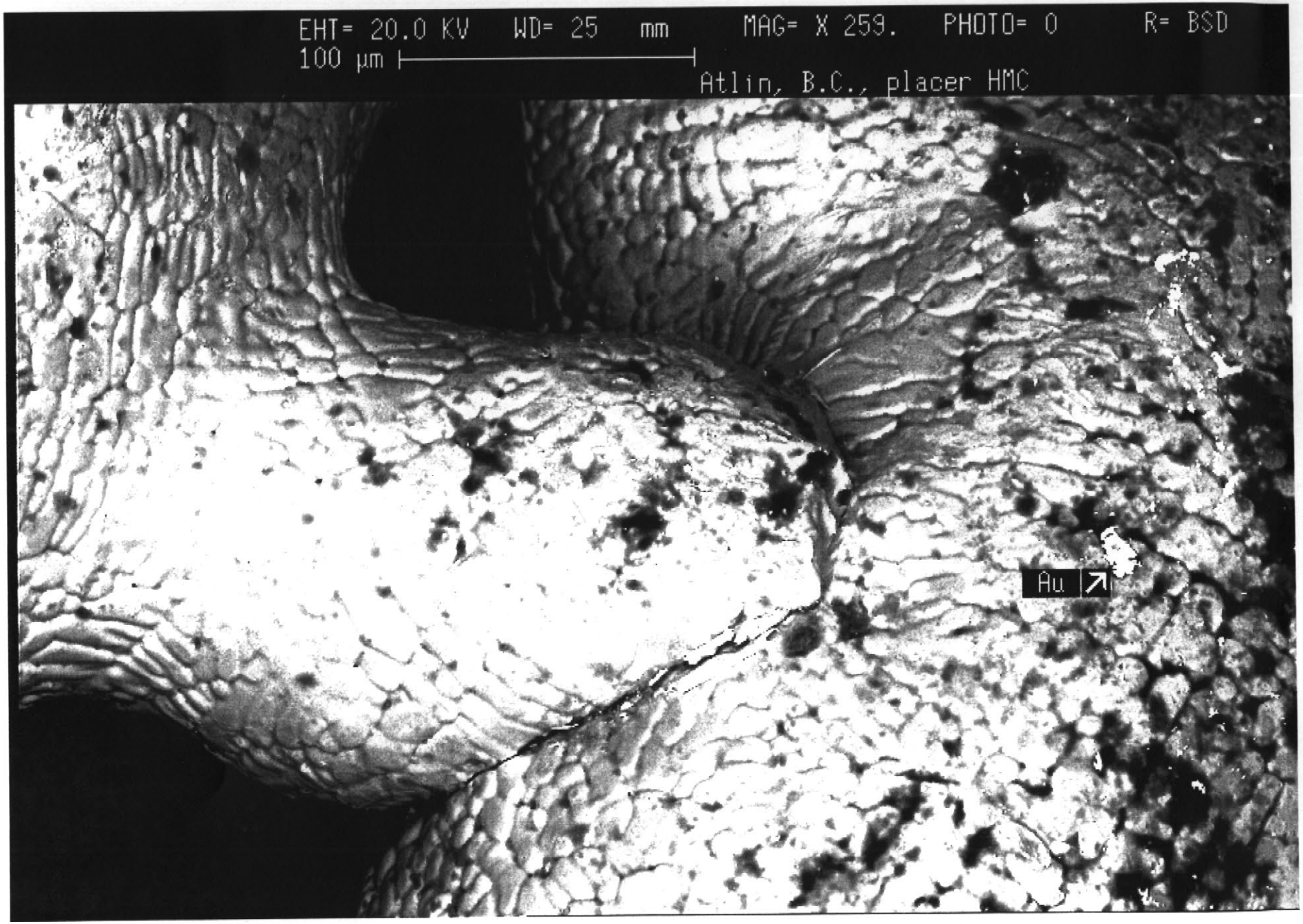


SPHERE of NATIVE BRASS



SHARD of NATIVE BRASS

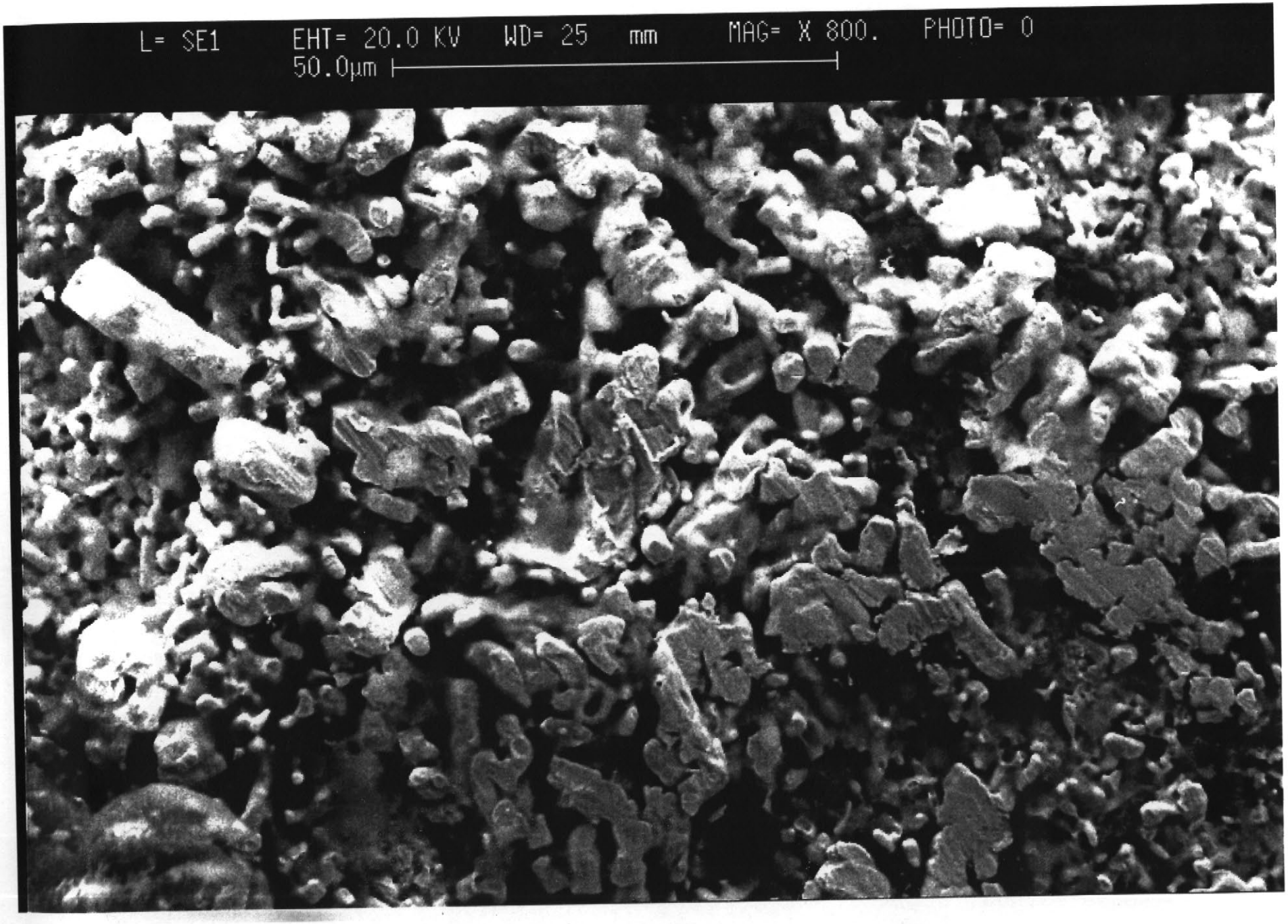
file 94ATLN07 Box one Stub 5



NOTE. BACTERIAL GOLD GROWING

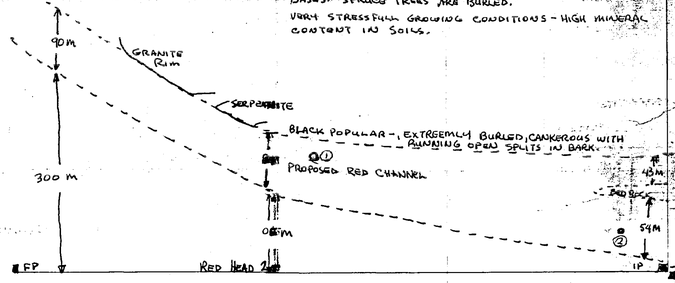
file 94ATLN 09

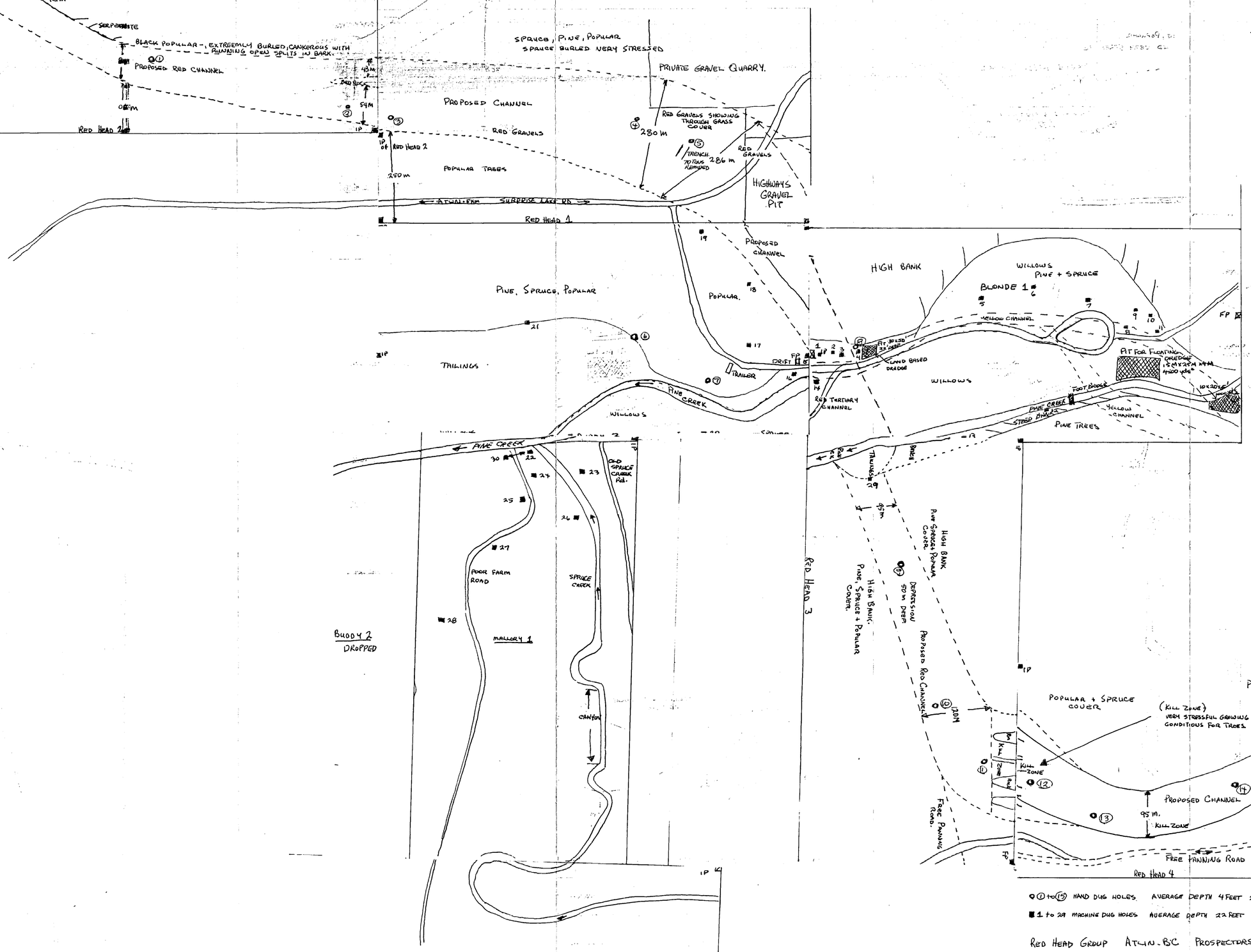
Box one
STUB fine

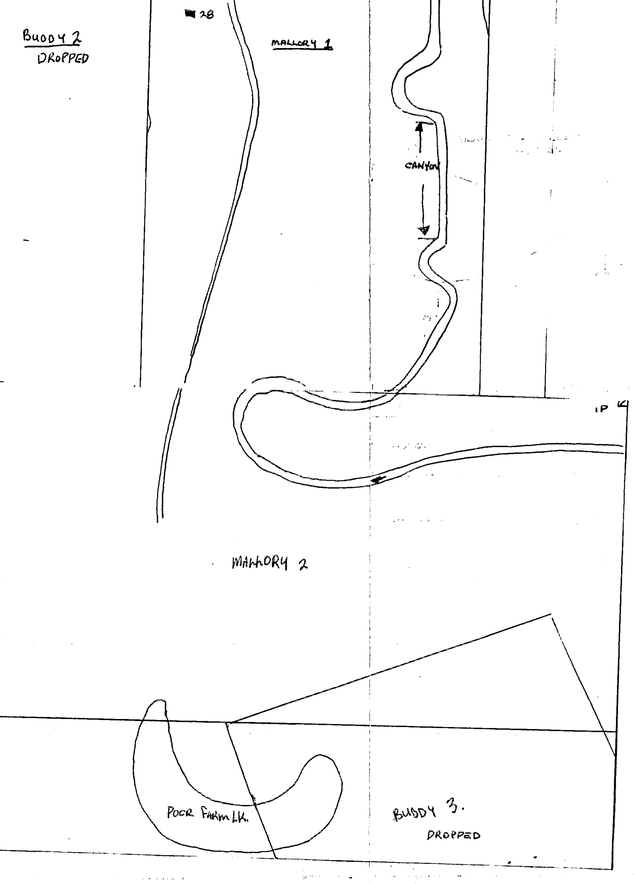


BACTERIAL GOLD

WITHIN RED CHANNEL POPULAR TREES ARE SMALL, CANKEROUS, WITH LIGHT PINK BASES. SPRUCE TREES ARE BURLED.
VERY STRESSFUL GROWING CONDITIONS - HIGH MINERAL CONTENT IN SOILS.







Ø① to ⑮ HAND DUG HOLES. AVERAGE DEPTH 4 FEET 2 Ft DIAMETER.

■1 to 29 MACHINE DUG HOLES AVERAGE DEPTH 22 FEET 10 X 15 FEET ON SURFACE. OR 122 cu YARDS

RED HEAD GROUP ATLIN. B.C. PROSPECTORS TECHNICAL REPORT 1995.
Wm. B. WALLIS

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