

A D D E N D U M

to

report on

KA J U N S I L V E R P R O P E R T Y

Additional development work carried out in October and November, 1970, produced significant results, necessitating this addendum.

Further stripping and trenching, aided by a portable jack-hammer and dynamite, revealed additional mineralization and enlarged the known mineralized section considerably. An interesting structure resembling an anticline or a dome in the shale beds was encountered, and a trench 16' long was cut approximately along the axis of the structure. This structure is now approximately 125' wide, and is still untruncated on the flanks. It is formed, as indicated by present evidence, by quartz vein intrusions into the shales as sills. The predominate vein, which forms the cap, varies from 6" to 28", averaging somewhat over 12". Under this arch, a network of veins and veinlets cuts the distorted shale bands at various attitudes.

After stripping had removed some 12' of the crest of the dome, the above-mentioned trench was made by hand. This cut encountered clean calcitic limestone and penetrated it for approximately 14" over the 16'. The limestone here was well mineralized with the fine-crystal, deep blue galena seen in the upper limestone replacement zone.

Stripping was continued to the north and two new limestone replacement zones were uncovered, each with the typical fine-grain, deep blue silfide mineralization described above. The first is 100' from the hand-cut trench and the second, an additional 75'. The magnitude of these zones is unknown; the formation is too hard and massive for stripping.

December 1, 1970

REPORT

on

KAJUN SILVER PROPERTY - BARRIERE, B. C.

- I. PROPERTY: The property consists of 18 full-sized "Kay" claims, 4 fractions, and the "June" #1 mineral claim. The block lies one mile south of East Barriere Lake in the Kamloops mining division. Access is by all-weather road (gravel) 18 miles east from the village of Barriere. The claims are crossed by two good (passenger-car) gravel roads. The main show is located approximately 300 meters from the upper and 800 meters from the lower of these two roads.
- II. TOPOGRAPHY: The entire claim block is located on the north sloping south shore of the lake and slopes range from 10° - 15° to 70° - 80° . Two low-volume streams traverse the claims. The property is heavily treed with conifers, cedar predominating. Overburden varies from nil to a known maximum of 85' encountered in a drill-hole which was abandoned when no bedrock was found.
- III. GEOLOGY: This region is underlain by metamorphic rocks, derived chiefly from sediments, with unidentified volcanics and are usually classified as "Cache Creek" and/or "Shushwap". These metamorphics are intensively cut by intrusives of numerous types, ranging from clean quartz through pegmatites and several varieties of granites and diorites.

The principal feature of the Kajun is a limestone bed with an exposed $\pm 30'$ member which serves an unusual dual role as both a host-rock for a lead, silver, zinc, copper and gold replacement, and as a caprock for a similar mineral suite intruded as veins and stringers into the underlying shale bed. The strike is approximately $N 8^{\circ} E$ and the dip is quite consistent (where visible) at 25° to the northeast. At the lake shore, nearly $3/4$ of a mile to the north, the formation is nearly vertical. An apparent thickness of approximately 5000' is discernable at the lake-shore outcrop. To the south the limestone is apparently terminated by a discontinuity - perhaps a fault - and reappears as outcrop nearly a mile from

its last exposure.

Underlying this limestone is an unknown thickness of shale (probably a facies change of limited extent, both vertically and horizontally). This member ranges from dense, earthy graphitic through grey, white, thinly bedded to platy, locally highly stained with secondary mineralization. Intruded into these shales is a series of quartz veins which vary from barren to nearly completely mineralized with metallic sulfides.

IV. MINERALIZATION: Two distinct types are present, both as to mode of occurrence and composition:

- A. Limestone replacement: galena, "black-jack" zinc, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite, silver.
- B. Quartz veins: galena, zinc minerals, chalcopyrite, occasional native silver as dendrites, gold, iron sulfides.

V. DEVELOPMENT: This locality has been known and held under mineral claims for at least 25 years, but very little work has been done on it. Old-time prospectors have mole-holed the hillsides, perhaps after getting gold assays of interest from the quartz veins. The syndicate presently holding the group has this year carried out a limited soil-sampling program, a ground magnetometer survey over part of one claim, and diamond-drilled three holes. The drilling program was suspended because of very poor core recovery and deep overburden. The most productive work was stripping.

VI. VALUES: Numerous assays from grab samples have run consistently 55% to 60% Pb, 10% to 20% Zn, 25 to 30 oz/ton Ag, trs to \$7.50 per ton Au, 0.5% to 1.5% Cu. The Ag-Pb ratio averages $\frac{1}{2}$ oz to each % Pb.

August 20, 1970

REPORT

on

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The principal feature of the Kajun is a limestone bed with an exposed $\pm 30'$ member which serves an unusual dual role as both a host-rock for a lead, silver, zinc, copper and gold replacement, and as a caprock for a similar mineral suite intruded as veins and stringers into the underlying shale bed. The strike is approximately $N 8^{\circ} E$ and the dip is quite consistent (where visible) at 25° to the northeast. At the lake shore, nearly $3/4$ of a mile to the north, the formation is nearly vertical. An apparent thickness of approximately 5000' is discernable at the lake-shore outcrop. To the south the limestone is apparently terminated by a discontinuity - perhaps a fault - and reappears as outcrop nearly a mile from

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After stripping had removed some 12' of the crest of the dome, the above-mentioned trench was made by hand. This cut encountered clean oolitic limestone and penetrated it for approximately 14" over the 16'. The limestone here was well mineralized with the fine-crystal, deep blue galena seen in the upper limestone replacement zone.

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