

COMINCO LTD.APPLICATION FOR FUNDING  
ACCELERATED MINE EXPLORATION PROGRAMME  
KIT OPTION, B.C.

The main target of the exploration programme is zinc-lead-silver ore hosted in early Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The target represents newly recognized exhalative mineralization in an historic vein silver camp (Dolly Varden-Toric). The property comprises six claims totalling 62 units, including Sault, 1,3,4,5,7 and 8, collectively referred to as the "Kit Option". It is located along the southern shore of Kitsault Lake, in NTS 103 P/14W, in the Skeena Mining Division. The distance to the town of Kitsault is 32 km, Stewart is 40 km and Terrace is 200 km south. Access is by float plane or helicopter. The property is covered by an agreement dated December 12, 1984 between Cominco Ltd. and J.R. Woodcock of Vancouver. Cominco may acquire a 51% interest in the property through firm and optional payments totalling \$140,000 (\$25,000 in 1987) and incurring optional expenditures totalling \$510,000 prior to January 8, 1989.

Regional mapping by B.C. government geologists suggests that the property lies along the northern flexure of an anticline, composing a homoclinal sequence of pre-Middle Jurassic age volcanic and sedimentary rocks dipping 20° north. The property itself is underlain by an east-striking, 10° to 50° north dipping sequence of andesite and dacite pyroclastic tuff breccias, overlain by calcareous debris breccias, bedded base metal-rich pyritic tuff, barite/celestite beds, black limestone and rhyolitic tuff and breccia. These units are overlain, perhaps disconformably by basaltic flows and flow breccia. This pre-Middle Jurassic sequence is overlain unconformably by mid-Jurassic fossiliferous epiclastic breccia, arenaceous wacke and mudstone correlated to the Bowser Group. Numerous north and north-east trending vertical faults cut the property.

The current status of the property is that buried sulphide targets need to be identified and diamond drilled. To date, base-metal rich pyritic tuff, barite/celestite and black limestone units have been traced 6.5 km and five small sulphide lenses have been found. Best assays, obtained in 1985, are 8.5% Zn + Pb over 2.0 m and 12% Zn over 0.20 m. The western portion of the property is modestly well mapped and prospected, the eastern half of the property covered only in a reconnaissance fashion. Small soil sampling grids have identified high contrast, but open-ended anomalies in heavy overburden areas. Sulphide showings found to date appear small, and it is recommended that UTEM be applied to the property to take a deep geophysical look down the dip of the prospective metaliferous horizon.

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The recommended programme, in addition to a UTEM survey, is to conduct additional geological mapping in the eastern portion of the property, complete soil geochemical sampling and to conduct a 1000 metres of diamond drilling, in 3 to 5 holes beneath at least two showing areas on EM anomalies. Field work on the property is hampered by a short field season, running from mid-June to October. It is anticipated that linecutting geophysical surveying, and geochemistry will be completed by late July and that diamond drilling will commence in September running into October.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

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