

020731

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED
405 - 1112 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER 1. B.C.

COPY

October 1, 1970

*File - Karl Claims,
114P- Misc. Properties
CAR. 8
DR. B*

Kerr Addison Mines Limited,
Box 2990,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

Attention: Mr. J. E. Wallis

M.I. No. 75

Dear Jim:

*KARL claims
GOLD CORD (STAMPEDE)*

Re: Mt. McDonell B.C. Gold Prospect

114P- 8W+9E

This letter will reply belatedly to your letter of July 29th regarding this property.

For many years now I have not been a small vein enthusiast. By small I mean anything from a few inches to five feet in width. The economics of trying to follow gold values in quartz veins simply does not appeal to me except in very exceptional circumstances.

Many thanks for submitting the information and it was a real pleasure meeting you a few weeks ago.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

W. M. Sirola.

WMS/lk

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

Adanac Project

1050 Davie Street, Vancouver 5, B.C. Telephone (604) 684-9246

RECEIVED
AUG 3 1970

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.

Per.....
Adanac Project,
Box 2990,
Whitehorse, Y. T.
July 29th, 1970

Mr. William Sirola,
Kerr-Addison Mines Limited,
405 - 1112 West Pender Street,
VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

Dear Bill:

I am enclosing some information received from a Mr. Larry Combs on a property he owns on Mt. McDonell off the Haines Road. It is an old lead-silver prospect, but may be of some interest for copper.

Regards,



J. E. Wallis, P. Eng.,
PROJECT ENGINEER,
ADANAC PROJECT

JEW/rm
Encl.

AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

BENTALL CENTRE, VANCOUVER, B.C. 688-3022 OR 522-1562

B.C.M.A. Capside Geol. Assessment

Principal showing is a mineralized B.V. in diorite
which is intrusive into a thick series of lavas.
B.V. strike E-W parallel to contact & dips into
the diorite. Low grade mineralization of py, po,

Post Office Box 1708
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

September 9, 1968.

CPY 4 213

B.C.M.A. 1928-P172

Ass. Report # 13590, 1985 Noranda, (Red, rnk, D.D.) Karl claims.

Dear Sir,

M.I. #15 114P819

Re: Mt. McDonell, B. C. gold prospect

GOLD CORP (STAMPED)

On August 28, I examined this showing in company with Larry Combs, one of the owners, his son and Al Gardiner. The party met at Pleasant Camp on the Haines Road at the B. C.-Alaska boundary, and flew to the property by helicopter. About two hours was spent there sampling and examining the limited exposures of vein material.

The vein is situated at the 4000-4500 foot elevations on the south flank of Mt. McDonell, about five miles west of Pleasant Camp, which is at an elevation of 915 feet. The vein strikes slightly north of west and probably crosses the Alaska boundary (see Figure 1). The best exposed portion is over half a mile in length and at both ends, the vein trends down the hill side and becomes obscured by glacial debris and overburden. The centre of the property is at $59^{\circ} 27' N, 136^{\circ} 30' W$. It can be reached fairly easily with a tote trail west from Pleasant Camp up the valley of Jarvis Creek.

The early history of the property is not known but probably dates from before World War I, according to Combs. Old blasting powder found at the property was dated 1937 indicating a later stage of work. Previous development consisted of at least two shafts and at least a dozen shallow hand trenches (see figure 2). The most westerly shaft has caved but the easterly one remains in good condition and could easily be rehabilitated. According to Combs, it is over 75 feet deep and this seems reasonable judging by the amount of material on the dump.

The wallrock consists of medium grained, blocky granodiorite or diorite. Xenoliths of more basic composition are common within the intrusive. The vein strikes about N80W and dips about 75° north (into the mountain). It is marked on the surface by a pronounced gully, or lineation. An important feature of the property is the presence of three or

Cont'd.

four similar, parallel gullys which may represent other unexposed veins. The slope is covered by a thin veneer of unfrozen glacial till. The only vegetation is small patches of thin moss and lichen.

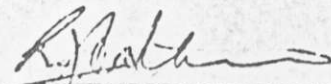
The vein filling is milky quartz which weathers to a faint rusty colour, probably due to a small iron content. No visible gold was seen and, in fact, nothing of any significance was recognized in the quartz except for a few thin, wispy bands of a black unidentified mineral, possibly a sulphide. Minor amounts of malachite (copper stain) occur on weathered surfaces but no copper sulphides were seen. Some pinching and swelling was observed in the shaft but the average width is about four feet.

Sampling consisted of three channels in the eastern shaft, - (1) at the collar on the west wall which consisted of four samples, and (2) and (3) - samples of the vein only on the east and west walls fifteen feet below the collar; two grab samples from the dump of the caved western shaft; and one sample of typical quartz vein float from a trench 100 feet west of the eastern shaft. The location of the samples is shown on Figure 2.

The assays indicate that very good gold assays can be obtained from vein quartz which appears visually barren, and that values tend to be erratically distributed on the vein, which is common. The vein appears to be quite continuous, judging by the surface lineation, and, several other veins may occur as well. This is particularly important in a vein deposit because the tonnage potential is limited by the amount of vein area available. The overburden appears to be thin and unfrozen and bulldozer trenching is the best approach to follow in the initial sampling program. Because the values could be quite erratic and the amount of variation is very critical in assessing the mining potential, I recommend that the vein be trenched every fifty feet along strike and that the sampling be done very carefully. As well, the eastern shaft can be repaired for very little cost (it requires only a minor amount of timbering and scaling) and careful sampling at five foot intervals will give more valuable information on the variations in grade and depth continuity.

Yours truly,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOC. LTD.


R.J. Cathro, P. Eng.

RJC:pl
Encl.

DATE Sept. 4-68

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

FILE NO. 4945-9

WHITEHORSE ASSAY OFFICE

P.O. BOX 246, WHITEHORSE, YUKON

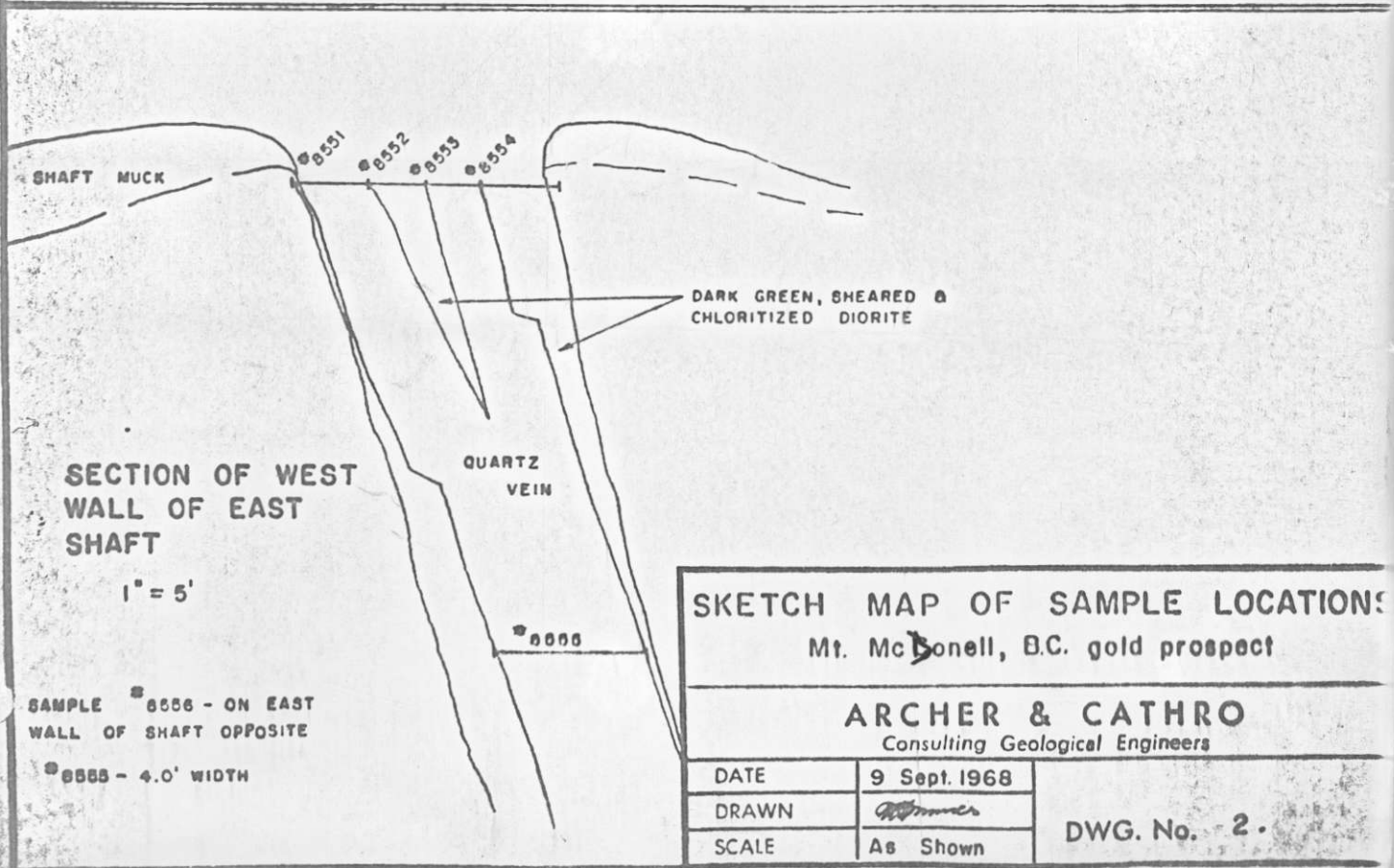
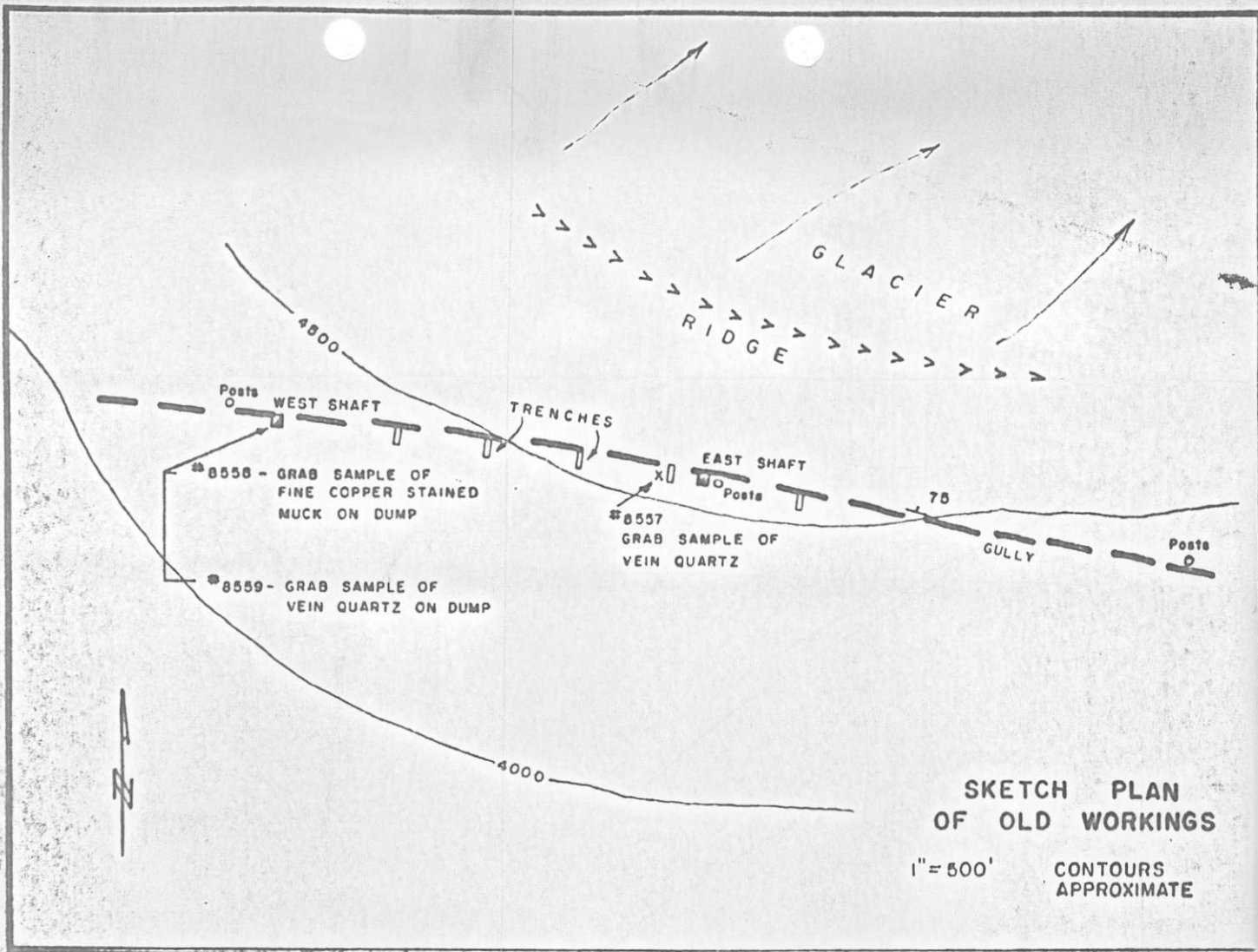
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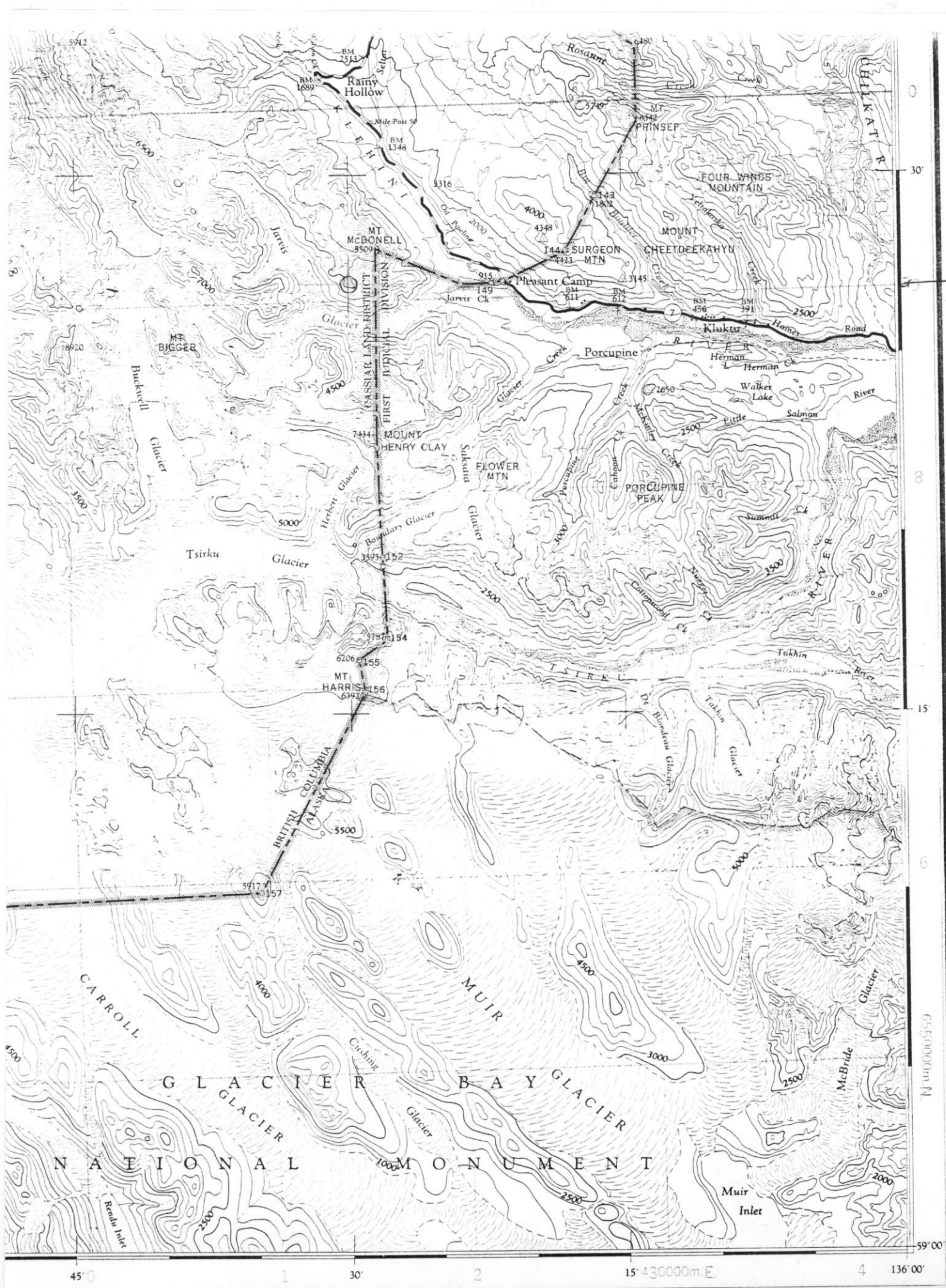
Archer & Cathro

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD OZ. PER TON	SILVER OZ PER TON					
<i>1425 from Station</i>							
8551 <i>2'</i>	.13	.04					
8552 <i>1.5'</i>	.22	.72					
8553 <i>1.5'</i>	1.83	1.08					
8554 <i>2.1'</i>	.003	.72					
8555	.83	.40					
8556	.19	.10					
8557 <i>Q.V. Grab</i>	.14	.07					
8558 <i>Q.V. Grab</i>	.24	.50					
8559 <i>Q.V. Grab</i>	1.88	1.34					

ASSAYER

Geo. Spackin





TEN
UNIVERS
Larry Combs
Mt. McDonnell
Gold Prospect

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Établie par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE,
MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES.
Renseignements américains fournis par le GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DES
ÉTATS-UNIS. Renseignements à jour en 1973. Imprimée en 1975.

140° 138° 136° 134°
61" 115 B 115 A 105 D 61"
MOUNT Junction Whitehorse

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