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Report on King Salmon North Prospecting Area.

Introduction: The King Salmon North prospecting area is located approximately 3kms North and 1.5 kms west of the western edge of King Salmon Lake. The BWM showing, mineralized with chalcopyrite sphalerite, pyrrhotite and stibnite, is located 3 kms to the east. In 1981, one of our crews prospected ~~the~~ two felsite bodies just north of King Salmon Lake. ~~with~~ Results showed two anomalous soil arsenic values of 160 and 120 ppm near one felsite body ~~and~~ associated with a 1.3 ppm Ag value. The target this year was a third felsite body further to the north.

Camp was situated on a small lake at about 3000' near the centre of the area. The lake was still frozen and the surrounding area snow covered. However, south facing slopes further from camp were bare. Vegetation consists of a fairly open spruce forest with some pine. Steep slopes are generally ~~grass~~ covered by grass and/or brush.

Prospecting and Geology:

~~Almost~~ All of the rock along the creek and on the eastern ridge is a fine grained to aphanitic grey blue to blue-green porphyritic andesite. The feldspar phenocrysts ~~consist~~ are poorly developed and white to slightly pinkish in colour (28395B). Much of the ~~and~~ porphyritic andesite ~~is highly~~ along the creek is highly silicified with minor to fairly abundant disseminated pyrite (28396B). Qtz veins up to 1/cm wide are evident. Rusty weathered surfaces ~~are~~ are common in the ~~silicified~~ outcrops. A few bleached outcrops are present (28397). The old hardrock mining site consists of this silicified, pyritic rock which is no different than the other similar outcrops along the creek. However, this ~~rock~~ rusty weathering rock is only exposed along the creek itself since outcrop is nonexistant ~~along~~ in the surrounding area except at the very tops of the mountains and ridges. ~~None~~ The large ridge ~~to~~ east of camp consists only of non rusty to mildy rusty andesite porphyry. GC-1 and 2 appear to be altered equivalents of the porphyry (28402B). GC-3 is a very silicified equiv. of the porph. andesite from the 2nd fork N of camp.

Pyritic areas were common in the greenish to grey andesite on the hill the GSC has mapped as 'A' type volcanic rocks, SW of camp. (GC-4,5)

~~The~~ Sedimentary rock of unit 5 on the GSC 1:250,000 scale map were not found in outcrop due to the scarcity of exposure in this area. However subrounded to subangular boulders of banded sediment were observed in ~~the stream~~ Graham Creek S. of camp.

Subangular quartz float was sampled from the creek. ~~Common~~ The float ranged up to 25 cm across and contained and seemed to be coating rusty highly altered fragments of host rock. (28393B) The ~~host~~ source rock could not

Shear zones are abundant with variable directions.

be located.

Prospecting further south along Graham Creek was not conducted since the creek flattens out past the 1st last flowing tributary and outcrop is scarce. The upper ~~reach~~ end of Graham Creek and the upper tributaries were still snow filled.

The silicified, pyritic porphyry may in fact continue ~~especially on the western side,~~ to the west from Graham Creek ~~and~~ but outcrop is nonexistant in this area ~~except for~~ the most silicious and ~~rusty~~ pyritic outcrops occur on the west bank of the creek