082N/4
Property Submission

810777

KODIAK RESOURCES LTD.

ALBERT CANYON CLAIM GROUPS

REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT

N.T.S. 82 N/4

MARCH 1979

INTRODUCTION

On March 8, 1979 claims were staked in the Albert Creek drainage to cover ground originally held by Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Ltd. (400 units) and Union Carbide Canada Mining Ltd. (60 units), in the years 1971 to 1973 a total of Ninety Thousand Dollars ($90,000) was spent by the latter companies to locate the areas of highest tungsten potential in the Albert Creek mountains.

ICE GROUP
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The areas staked cover known tungsten, molybdenum, copper and zinc mineralization. The commercial aspects of these deposits has become more important and attractive due to the rising market prices for tungsten and molybdenum metals. Increasing interest in similar prospects is now also being shown by some major mining companies.

Another reason for acquiring these prospects is the possibility of tin mineralization, which is known to occur in a former tin, tungsten mine to the north, and a reported occurrence to the south.

CLAIMS

The claims recorded and located in the Revelstoke Mining Division consist of three groups containing 38 total claim units.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Albert Canyon properties are located 21 miles east of Revelstoke, B.C. at Lat. 51 05'N, Long. 117 48'W, and lies a few miles south of the TransCanada Highway and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Albert Creek may be reached by travelling east along the highway from Revelstoke to the old settlement of Albert Canyon. From Albert Canyon a logging road provides access to upper Albert Creek. From this road a five mile access road is needed to the main claim group. At present the important showing is reached by a ten minute helicopter flight from the Revelstoke airport.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The rocks consist of metasedimentary types of the Lower Cambrian, Lardeau and Hamil groups intruded by diorites, granidiorites, granites and aplites, in that order.

The younger Lardeau Group consists of a succession of phyllites and gneisses with minor limestones. The underlying Hamil Group consists

of quartzites, quartz-mica schists and several thicker limestones which may belong to the Badshot formation.

MINERALIZATION

Tungsten minerals consist of scheelite, wolframite, cupro-scheelite. They occur disseminated in contact metamorphic skarn zones, pure recrystallized limestones, metamorphosed quartzite, felspathised gneisses, quartz veins, shear zones, fault zones, and also in some intrusive rocks themselves. Fracture planes in the metamorphosed quartzites and gneisses also contain scheelite and wolframite.

The most important skarn zone is exposed on surface for eight hundred metres and averages one metre wide over its whole length. Assays to one percent tungsten have been taken from this showing. Assays as high as two percent tungsten have been taken from silicified gneisses but are generally much lower. Other patches of skarn with one half of a percent tungsten are found throughout the claims. Two veins reach widths of plus three metres with significant tungsten values to be of economic interest also.

Molybdenite occurs in the scheelite - pyrrhotite skarns but perhaps the most intriguing is its occurrence in post intrusion aplite dykes, shears and faults which when coupled with a higher than usual florine content in some areas may suggest a molybdenum rich intrusive stock beneath the sediments. Nearby a horneblende diorite plug contains up to five percent disseminated pyrite and magnetite, has a distinct porphyritic texture and moderate alteration with epidote, chlorite, kaolinite and sericite present.

CONCLUSION

The Albert Canyon Property is a decidedly attractive prospect, with easy access to highway and railway transportation. The showings may reach ore grade in many places, demanding extensive sampling and diamond drilling to outline significant tonnages at the main skarn zone. The probable granite trough to depth could significantly increase the thickness of skarn mineralization in this area.

Much further study will be required to assess the possibility of deep porphyry molybdenum mineralization.

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