

810779

KODIAK RESOURCES LTD.

INCOMAPPLEUX AND McDOUGAL CLAIM GROUPS

REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT

N.T.S. 8ZK/13E, 82N/4E

MARCH 1979

INTRODUCTION

On March 8, 1979 claims were staked in the Incomappleux River drainage to cover two separate mineral occurrences. The first was a tin prospect covered by claims in 1912. The second is an occurrence of tungsten bearing skarn. This skarn was worked on in 1942 by Bralorne Mines Ltd., and later by Cominco Ltd.

CLAIMS

The claims recorded and located in the Revelstoke Mining Division consist of two groups containing 18 total claim units.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Incomappleux and McDougal properties are located 13 kilometres and 27 kilometres respectively north of Camborne B.C. Access to the Incomappleux River claims is by road north from Camborne 2 kilometres and a further 10 kilometres on an old cat trail. Most of the cat trail needs rebuilding for trucks to gain access. The McDougal Creek property can only be reached by a fifteen minute helicopter trip from Revelstoke airport.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The rocks in this area consist of Paleozoic phyllite and limestone of the Lardeau group. The limestone at the Incomappleux showing consists of the Lower Cambrian Badshot formations. The intrusive rocks in this area all emanate from the 'Battle Range Batholith'. This granite is a coarse grained porphyritic rock with dykes of pegmatite and small areas of greisen associated with it.

MINERALIZATION

In McDougal Creek the tin mineral is cassiterite. The cassiterite has been noted by the B.C. Minister of Mines to occur in pegmatites. The pegmatites examined in 1914 were 1 metre to 4 metres wide and contained crystals of cassiterite associated with a light colored, pearly mica. Greisen zones nearby have not been sampled for tin to date. This area occurs at the northern end of the most important tin-bearing district in the Cordillera and contains a variety of types of occurrences including the Sullivan Mine, the only Canadian tin producer.

The Incomappleux River showings are typical contact metamorphic skarns. The main showing is at an elevation of 1000 metres. A bed of Badshot limestone lies on top of the granite rock. The scheelite is found in skarn developed at the contact which is 2 metres wide and exposed for a length of 300 metres.

CONCLUSION

These properties are of economic interest due to the rising prices of tin and tungsten. The markets for tin have become more open due to a slight world shortage. Construction of a truck road to the Incomappleux showings is needed but construction is easy because there is no elevation gain. Construction of a 4 X 4 road to the McDougal Creek tin area would involve only a twenty percent grade and no blasting. Both these properties should be thoroughly prospected, geochemed, trenched, sampled, mapped and drilled.

Dr. A. M. DeQuadros

J. Mirko

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