92 I/2 Kinskuch Lake

811075

KINSKUCH LAKE PROPERTY

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Kinskuch Lake property of Forrest Kerr Mines Ltd. has been reviewed using the results of work done during 1965 by Sulmac Exploration Services Ltd.; the results of a regional geochemical survey which included this area, and done by Dr. J. A. Coope for Newmont; and information obtained from aerial photographs and surface mapping on the Ajax Group which adjoins to the south.

Surface diamond drilling has partially tested the geophysical and geochemical anomalies in the southeasterly section of the property with inconclusive results. More diamond drilling is not justified unless new showings are found. The very high geochemical results can be explained by assuming that the flat area near the creek outlets forms an effective concentrating zone for cupriferous solutions draining an area of small chalcopyrite stringers.

In the southwesterly section, incomplete geological, geophysical and geochemical evidence indicates the possibility of more persistent mineralization with some copper content.

Sufficient diamond drilling to cross section this area in an east-west direction is warranted and recommended.

PROPERTY

At the time of the 1965 work, the property comprised a total of 181 Mineral Claims. Some of these were under option and are understood to have been allowed to revert to the owners. Currently the company owns, by right of location:

King Nos. 1 - 142 inclusive
Cora Nos. 1 - 18 inclusive

These claims surround an independently owned group of 18 lying on the east side of the lake at the south end.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located on Kinskuch Lake which lies approximately 15 miles north northeasterly from the Village of Alice Arm, B. C.

Access can be had by fixed wing aircraft for most of the year or by helicopter. A surface trail, no longer used, extends from the 12 mile point on the Kitsault Valley road for a distance of 7 miles to the west side of Kinskuch Lake.

HISTORY

The first recorded discovery of copper mineralization on the southeast side of Kinskuch Lake was by G. Five, of Alice Arm, in 1938.

In 1954, the property was optioned to Kennco Explorations, which company completed a total of 6300 feet of Ax diamond drilling, in fourteen holes and 964 feet of Packsack drilling in eleven holes. All drilling was done in the immediate discovery area.

In 1965, the property was optioned by Forrest Kerr Mines Ltd. who staked 160 additional claims surrounding the group under option. This company ran magnetometer and I.P. surveys over part of the property and drilled 1247 feet in five holes, two of which were incomplete.

GEOLOGY

The claim group has been partially mapped under the supervision of E. Amendolagine for Sulmac. His mapping indicates that the property is underlain by Hazelton Group rocks, principally volcanics, that have been intruded by dikes and or small plugs of varying compositions and ages.

The Hazelton rocks have been subdivided into a lower member, comprised principally of andesite but with interbeds that are probably sedimentary in origin and an upper agglomerate member. The lower member is exposed toward the south end of the lake and the upper member to the north.

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The most prominent dikes or plugs are quartz monzonite in composition and outcrop at the south and southwest end of the lake near the shoreline. Smaller and probably younger andesite and basaltic dikes outcrop at various places over the property. These have no apparent bearing on the sulphide mineralization.

Structure

Amendolagine's detailed mapping, on the peninsula at the southeast corner of the lake, shows a ramified fault pattern with no apparent predominating strike direction. His more generalized map, on the other hand, shows a general east-west trend to the zones of varying alteration. Not disclosed by his mapping, but observable from aerial photographs and also on the Ajax group to the south, is a strong north-south shear that extends from the Ajax under the glacier at the south end of Kinskuch Lake to the southwest corner of the lake. It should continue under the lake to the north. This shear could be of major significance as an "Ore" control.

Alteration

Outcrops at the south end of the lake and extending up both the east and west shorelines show moderate to intense metamorphism. Mapping has indicated the alteration zones to be following generally east-west lines but there is no apparent structural reason for this trend.

There appear to have been two periods of hydrothermal alteration that may have overlapped in time. During the first period, the andesites were chloritized with a coincident introduction of pyrite. The second is characterized by moderate silicification, epidotization, and a somewhat later and more intense carbonitization. The chalcopyrite and some of the pyrite was introduced during this stage.

Sulphide Mineralization

Pyrite mineralization is the most pervasive and can be observed to a greater or less degree in most rock formations. It is usually finely disseminated in the volcanics but is also in stringers and larger concentrations in the more sheared portions.

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Chalcopyrite is found as stringers and disseminations near the southeastern shore of the lake. It is usually associated with pyrite, but there are occasional stringers of only chalcopyrite. Evidence suggests that, for the most part, it is later than the pyrite.

Galena has been found but is a rarity and of no economic significance.

RESULTS OF 1965 WORK

Magnetometer Survey

The scattered, small, low grade, magnetic anomalies, on the east side of the lake, are characteristic of the type of formation. In addition, some of them are undoubtedly caused by the magnetic basalt dikes intruding the volcanics. It is unlikely that they can be used as a guide in exploration.

On the south side of the lake, a small quartz monzonite dike appears to be outlined by a magnetic low. This is unusual as most intrusives of this type on the Coast Range area are somewhat more magnetic than the intruded rocks.

On the west and southwest sides of the lake, the survey is incomplete and the results are obscure because of the effects of the glacier. There is an incompletely outlined anomaly on line 68W around station 90S that suggests the possibility of an underlying syenitic intrusive, but additional work would be required to further outline it and assess its importance.

I.P. Survey

The I.P. Survey was of dubious merit. The widespread occurrence of sulphides precludes any possibility of the results being definitive in the section surveyed. If outcrop or float examination indicated an area where there is a more definite ratio of the chalcopyrite to pyrite content of the rock, such a survey would be far more informative. In any event, that section of the property that has the best structural conditions, geologically, was not completely surveyed, probably because it is covered by an unknown thickness of ice.

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Diamond Drilling

Diamond drill logs are unavailable, thus making an evaluation difficult. It would appear that the holes drilled were tentative probes to evaluate anomalous I.P. conditions or small surface showings. Not enough was done to be of any value in assessing the property.

Geochemical Survey

A few stream sediment samples were taken by J. A. Coope, in the course of a regional survey for Newmont. This work, too, is inconclusive, but anomalous values were obtained on the southeast, south and southwest sides of the lake. The values on the southeast side can possibly be explained as originating from known mineralisation. The source for the remainder of the area remains to be found.

GENERAL COMMENT

A large percentage of investigations to date have been made in the area immediately surrounding known surface showings. Enough has been done here to suggest that further detailed work is not presently warranted. Careful prospecting could disclose additional areas of interest to the east.

The southwestern section, say from line 48W and west, should be underlain by the large N-S shear that can be projected from the Ajax Group. Geochemical results in this area are anomalous for copper and there is a suggestion of an I.P. high. Additional work is justified and can be best accomplished by a line of 45° angle holes to crosscut the zone between line 48W and the west boundary of the property. A minimum of 3000 feet of drilling will be required to complete the cross section.

Before any further work is commenced, an additional width of two claims should be acquired along the present western boundary, adjoining King Nos. 57 and 59 on the south and commencing on the west of King No. 47.

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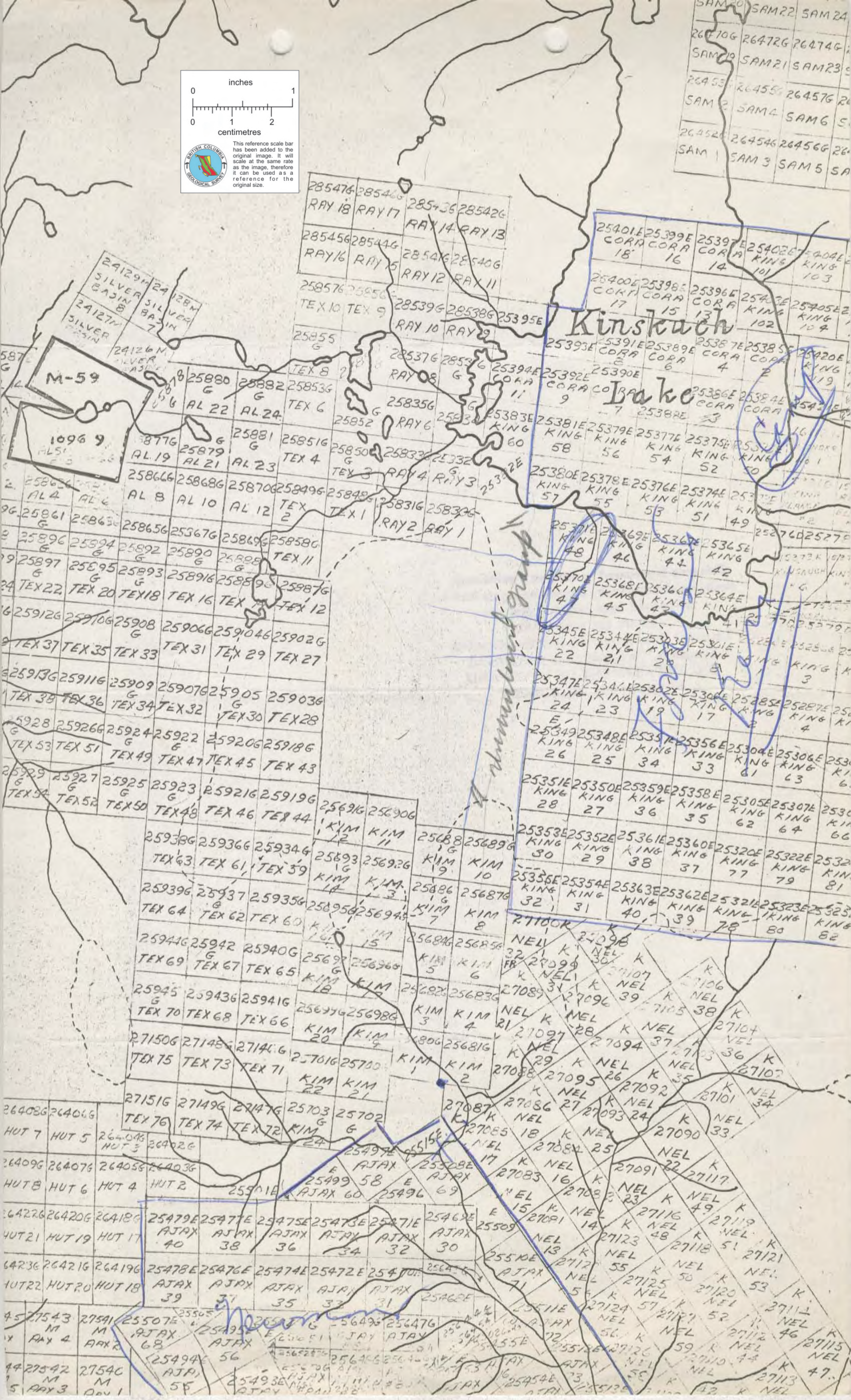
BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



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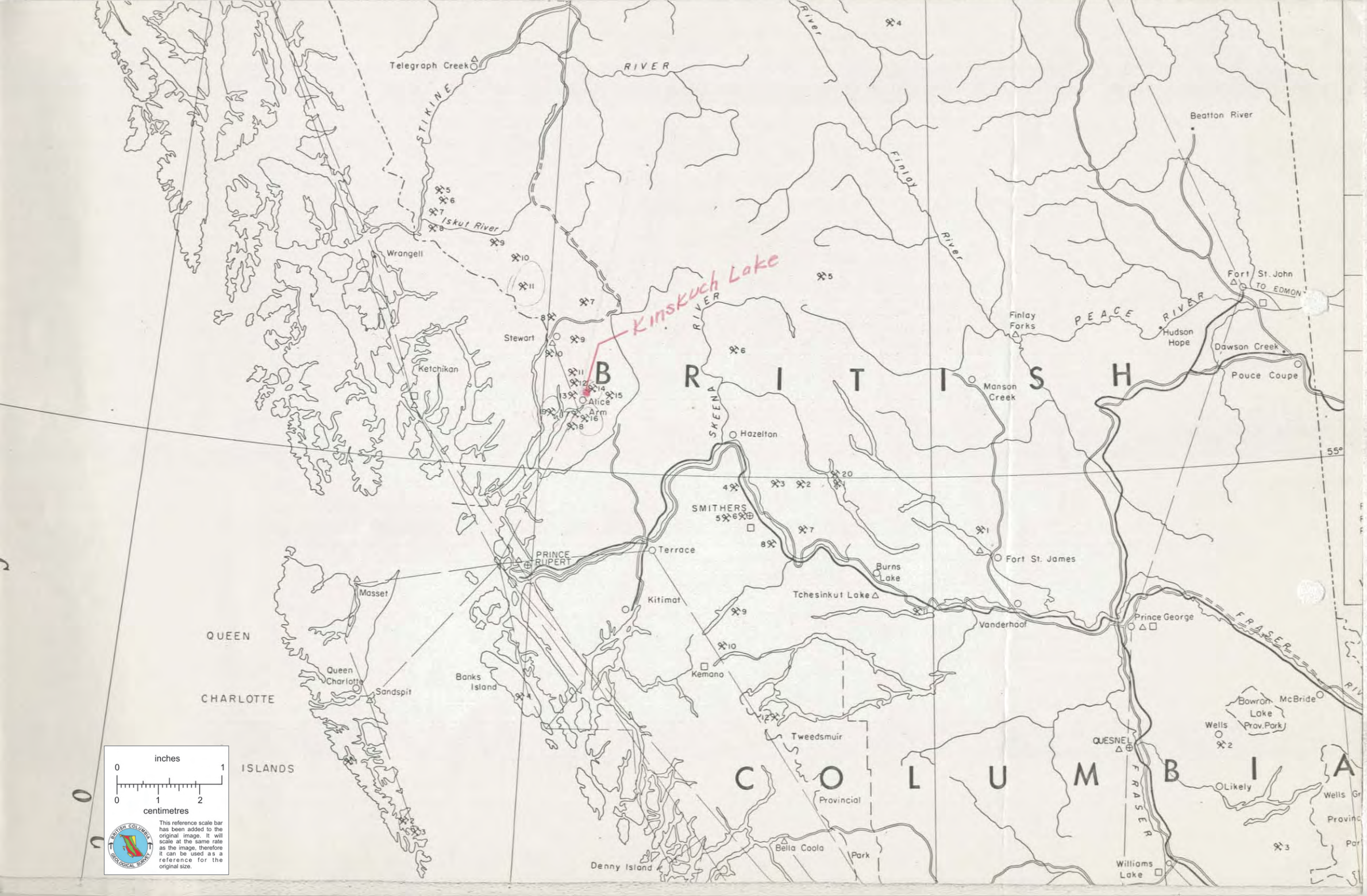
Telegraph Creek
STIKINE RIVER
Iskut River
Wrangell
Stewart
Ketchikan
Kinskuch Lake
Alice Arm
SKEENA RIVER
Finlay River
Beatton River
Fort St. John
TO EDMON
Finlay Forks
PEACE RIVER
Hudson Hope
Dawson Creek
Pouce Coupe
Manson Creek
Hazelton
55°
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PRINCE RUPERT
Terrace
Kitimat
Masset
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
Queen Charlotte
Sandspit
Banks Island
Kemano
Tchesinkut Lake
Burns Lake
Fort St. James
Vanderhoof
Prince George
FRASER RIVER
Tweedsmuir Provincial Park
Bella Coola
Denny Island
QUESNEL
Bowron Lake Prov. Park
McBride
Wells
Likely
Williams Lake
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