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REPORT ON
KERR COPPER
DECKER LAKE, B. C.

By
R. H. Seraphim, P.Eng.

Vancouver, B.C., November, 1968

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GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING

427-470 GRANVILLE
VANCOUVER 2, B.C.

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KERR COPPER

DECKER LAKE, B. C.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

The 'Kerr Copper' property is located in an easily accessible area within a few miles of black-top highway and railroad near Burns Lake, in central B.C. Small chalcopryrite veins with minor galena and sphalerite in a wide zone or zones of strongly altered volcanics have been explored with unfavorable results. The area is, exclusive of the creek canyon containing the showings, practically all overburden.

Apparently no attempt has been made with reconnaissance geophysics or geochemistry to determine if the showings are on the fringes of a much more important zone. This work is recommended if the cost of acquiring the necessary ground is low, and no evidence of similar prior work is found on the ground.

INTRODUCTION:

Examination of this property was made initially in June, 1955, with A.B. Goodridge and D.F. Kidd, both now de-

ceased. Goodridge and an associate, Cyril Keyes, had drilled some shallow holes and obtained some good grade vein copper intersections. The core was logged, and the nature of the occurrence ascertained during the examination. The property was subsequently optioned, and frequent trips, with several days to a week spent on the ground during each trip, were made during the early part of the ensuing program. Charles Brown was resident engineer during the latter part of the program. This report reviews the program, and discusses the feasibility of further exploration today.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The showings are on Gerow (Reed) Creek, about a mile southwest of its mouth, on the south side of Decker Lake. Decker Lake Village is on the north side of the lake, and about five miles northwest of the town of Burns Lake. Both Decker Lake and Burns Lake are on the Prince George - Prince Rupert Highway, and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLAIMS:

Current ownership was not determined.

HISTORY:

The showings on Gerow Creek were first reported in the Minister of Mines Publications in 1926 under the name of "Golden Glory". Several tunnels, from a few tens of feet

to one or two hundred feet long, were driven on lenticular veins grading several percent copper and several ounces silver per ton. A. B. Goodridge and C. Keyes in 1955 drilled seven holes with intersections ranging from 3 ft. to 31 ft. core length, and averaging 3.5% Cu and 2.5 oz. Ag across 13.6 ft. The intersections were shallow, starting at 10 to 58 ft. depth in the holes. A plan shows the data concerning them.

The ground was subsequently optioned by Moneta Porcupine Mines and Trico Explorations Ltd. (a Leitch - Highland Bell exploration vehicle) in a joint venture. Six 'A' core holes, 8 to 13, were diamond drilled, and several tunnels were cleaned out. A plan showing this work also accompanies this report. Widespread prospecting failed to disclose further outcrops away from the creek canyon, let alone mineralized outcrop. The old copper showing reported on Boo Mountain, to the southwest of Gerow Creek, was searched for but not found.

Verbal reports are that some bulldozing near the old tunnels was completed by others in recent years, but no published information concerning this work is known.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The property is on the Nechako plateau. Relief in the area is only one or two thousand feet. The ridges are well timbered with spruce and pine, the valleys are filled

with lakes or swamps. Outcrops in the immediate area are limited to the 50 ft. deep canyon of Gerow Creek.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The geology of the area is published both in G.S.C. map 631A, 'Fort Fraser, West Half' and G.S.C. Memoir 252 'Fort St. James Map Area' by J. Armstrong. Numerous intrusives, both the 'Topley Granites' and later granodioritic rocks of the Coast Range sequence, intrude Hazelton Group volcanics.

LOCAL GEOLOGY:

The rocks observed (see accompanying maps) are all volcanics or altered equivalents. Those near the showings are andesitic to basaltic, dark grey and greenish, in places aphanitic and in others porphyritic. No definite bedding structures were observed. Near the mineralized areas the volcanics are pyritized and bleached to a buff weathering rock with reticulating veinlets of quartz and minor carbonate. The alteration is particularly intense in the area drilled, and near the old tunnels further upstream.

Fracturing is widespread, with north and north-westerly trends predominant. The showings drilled, and the altered zone as a whole, were suspected to trend northwesterly, but if so, many irregular 'horses' of unaltered rock are within the altered zone.

Mineralization in the drilled area is chalcopyrite and pyrite, but fractures with galena and sphalerite are found near the old tunnels further upstream. The altered zone at the upstream tunnels is as large or larger than that near the drilling, at least several hundred feet wide.

EXPLORATION POSSIBILITIES:

The alteration and fracturing in and near the drilled showings, and at the upstream tunnels, is so widespread and intense that one is led to suspect that valuable mineralization should also be more widespread. Either a major fault and fracture zone, or an intrusive, could be responsible, and could provide much more mineralization than that found.

No outcrops were found except in the creek canyon, although claim line survey traverses and general prospecting covered much of the ground. The ground is thus particularly difficult to explore, but reconnaissance geophysical and geochemical methods might be used to advantage.


R. H. Seraphim

November, 1968.

the minerals mentioned, but, considering the float as a whole, the proportion of mineral to gang is small.

Last year a considerable amount of trenching was carried out on the summit of the hill and on the northern slopes when the property was under option to the late F. H. Taylor. It is understood that this work failed to disclose evidence of any vein in place, the purpose of this work being to endeavour to find the origin of the float previously mentioned. At the time of inspecting this property, May 2nd, all these trenches had been filled in to avoid chance of injury to grazing cattle. It was seen, however, that trenching is in place quite extensive and has in general magnetic north-and-south direction.

About 100 feet below the summit of this hill on the south side, a tunnel known as "Newman tunnel," 20 feet or so in length, appears to crosscut a vein between 2 and 3 feet in width near the portal, striking N. 45° E. (mag.), and the north-easterly continuation of this vein would seem to be exposed by an open-cut 150 feet distant and farther up the hill. This vein is a quartz vein mineralized with galena, zinc-blende, and copper-stains. A sample of the best portions of it assayed: Gold, 0.04 oz. to the ton; silver, 1.6 oz. to the ton; lead, 1.6 per cent.; zinc, 2 per cent. It is possible that the float on the north slope of this hill originates from a vein of similar strike to this at or near the summit of the hill. Such a vein might be discovered by systematic trenching at right angles to this strike. At the same time the amount of work justified in connection with an attempt to find the origin of the float depends upon the values of the latter. First-hand evidence secured by the Resident Engineer does not indicate high values and it is problematical if the vein from which originated the float is any better than that mentioned, which has been already exposed by Newman's tunnel, and upon which the owner might do a little more work.

This group is owned by J. R. Stanyer, of Francois Lake, and is situated on Red Mine. Nourse creek, which flows into Francois lake on the north side of the latter, about 9 miles west of the ferry-landing. In its upper reaches Nourse creek has cut down to a depth of several hundred feet through highly oxidized volcanic rocks, vesicular and amygdaloidal lavas, and breccias, which have weathered in places to picturesque pinnacles. Lithification of these rocks suggests Tertiary age. Numerous calcite-seams cut across the beds and the breccias contain much biotite. An open-cut on the left bank of the creek close to water level exposes a bed of decomposed breccia stained red and crimson, showing much biotite and some pyrite. Samples taken in two places from these decomposed volcanic beds failed to disclose appreciable values in gold or silver.

This claim, owned by J. Roberts, of Francois Lake, is situated south of Wee McGregor. Francois Lake and is distant about half a mile south of Danskin Post-office. In well-lithified andesitic volcanics occur several small, more or less parallel veins of the shear-zone type within a belt of country-rock about 350 feet in width. These strike from N. 37° E. (mag.) to N. 60° E. (mag.). Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite with small amounts of galena and zinc-blende. These minerals also follow to some extent small cracks in the country-rock and also occur as a sparse dissemination. The best exposure of mineral is that in a shear-zone 2½ feet in width, which shows two small seams of mineral. A sample from a foot-wall seam 6 inches in width assayed: Gold, 0.02 oz. to the ton; silver, 0.56 oz. to the ton; copper, 1.7 per cent.

About half a mile north-east of the foregoing, in the bed of a small creek flowing into Francois lake, there is exposed a bed of rhyolitic rock, much pyritized. Assay of a sample disclosed traces only of gold and silver.

This group is owned by W. Reed and R. H. Gerow, of Burns Lake, and is situated on Golden Glory. situated on Reed creek, which flows into Decker lake from the south, about opposite the settlement of Decker Lake, situated on the north shore of the latter. Work done since that described in the 1927 Annual Report indicates that a somewhat wide belt of the volcanic country-rock in the region of the oldest workings on this property (which lie to the north of those described in the 1927 Annual Report) is mineralized with copper. The extent and width of this belt, likewise its commercial possibilities, remain to be determined by future work but investigation is merited.

A width of about 125 feet of country-rock appears to be sheared in a direction N. 80° E. (mag.) and to be well mineralized in places with chalcopyrite and copper-stain. The oldest workings on the property are within this belt and comprise two tunnels, one of which is east

and the other is stated to have yielded a shipment of ore in 1915. The latter is 35 feet in length and shows a mineralized shear-zone in the face. Near the caved tunnel an open-cut shows a fair mineralization of chalcopyrite. About 100 feet north of the caved tunnel a new tunnel has been started a short distance above the creek-level on a south-westerly bearing to crosscut the mineralized belt mentioned. This has advanced a distance of 52 feet and appears to be just entering the northern limit of the latter. About 450 feet distant in an easterly direction from the portal of this tunnel on the opposite side of Reed creek, George Culp has run an open-cut 100 feet in length in a direction S. 30° E. (mag.) on his adjoining property, and the face of this cut shows evidence of copper mineralization.

A sample of selected portions of chalcopyrite from a surface open-cut near the caved tunnel mentioned above assayed: Gold, 0.02 oz. to the ton; silver, 5.6 oz. to the ton; copper, 10.5 per cent. Refer also to Annual Reports for 1926 and 1927.

This claim is owned by J. C. McLean, of Burns Lake, and immediately adjoins the *Silver Glance*. The *Golden Glory* on the south. On the left bank of Reed creek, just above the creek-level and about 65 feet up-stream from the *Golden Glory* workings on the right bank, a tunnel has been run 85 feet in a direction S. 75° W. (mag.), following a vein mineralized with galena, zinc-blende, and chalcopyrite. At 40 feet from the portal a south crosscut shows a width of 2 feet, in which are seams of the minerals mentioned. A sample of selected portions of this mineral assayed: Gold, 0.02 oz. to the ton; silver, 3.1 oz. to the ton; zinc, 29.8 per cent.; zinc, 18.2 per cent. A short distance beyond the crosscut a fault interrupts the vein and no mineral shows in the tunnel for a further 20 feet. A southerly branch tunnel at the face of the main working shows a narrow seam of zinc blende.

Vanderhoof.

Tremolite.—An interesting occurrence of this mineral was brought to attention by George Weston, of Vanderhoof, to whom samples had been handed in by Indians who originally made the discovery.

The showings lie about 15 miles in a direct line approximately due south of Vanderhoof, somewhat to the east of the 124th meridian. A car can be got to within about 8 miles of the exposures, which are by natural agencies only, but this remaining distance is across country covered with fallen timber and rapid progress cannot be made.

In this region a mountain situated about 6 miles south-west of Hogsback lake, and the elevation of the summit of which is 4,580 feet, consists almost wholly of the mineral tremolite. On one flank of this mountain gneiss outcrops. The tremolite rock shows a small amount of green actinolite, and the calcium magnesium silicate has only partly assumed the asbestiform habit—insufficiently so to make this particular exposure of commercial interest. Nevertheless, it is evident that search should be prosecuted in this region for a commercial occurrence of this mineral, because near this mountain is a large boulder which exhibits asbestiform mineral of commercial grade. It might be mentioned that float is scattered over an area of many square miles in this region.

While tremolite usually results from metamorphism of magnesian limestone or dolomite, the view held of this occurrence is that there is exhibited in this region magmatic differentiation of the large intrusion of batholithic rock, and metamorphism of the differentiate has resulted in the formation of the tremolite. Indirect support to this view appears to be lent by the report of a discovery of nickel on Sinkut mountain, not far distant from the tremolite occurrence, made by Messrs. McHenry and E. F. Wynne Heath. This was not reported until late in the year and has not yet been investigated. It is, however, interesting to note that samples received show chlorite, and garnierite associated with hornblende in what appears to be a batholithic rock.

SIBOLA SECTION.

Time did not permit of inspection of any properties in this section during the year. A hurried trip was, however, made from Burns Lake to Kimsquit, on the Dean channel, via the Sakumthas trail, for the purpose of inspecting the trail under construction between Eutsuk lake and Kimsquit. The trail between these points and the surface tramway across the portage between Eutsuk and Eutsuk lakes is not yet quite finished. Further mention of this route will be made under "Roads and Trails" in this report, and a detailed account of it is given in the 26 Annual Report, pages 147, 148, and 149.

This property, owned by R. H. and D. M. Gerow and associates, is situated on **Golden Glory**. Reed creek, which flows into Decker lake on the south side, opposite the settlement of Decker Lake, a station on the Canadian National Railway 5 miles west of Burns Lake. The property is distant about a mile from the lake.

Reed creek has cut down to a depth of upwards of 200 feet in the prevailing volcanic rocks, where the mineral-showings occur. For a distance of several hundred feet the creek appears to follow the strike of a vein trending about N. 55° E. (mag.) and dipping north-westerly—that is, under the creek. Surface exposures being very nearly at creek-level, it is a matter of some difficulty to follow mineral-exposures. The vein at one point seems to be fairly well mineralized with galena and zinc-blende of low silver content. At this point a short crosscut a few feet in length was run into the right bank of the creek, and a drift run 50 feet parallel with the creek, following the vein on a bearing N. 55° E. A few sacks of fairly solid sulphide mineral were obtained in this drift, a grab sample of which assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 1.2 oz. to the ton; lead, 14 per cent.; zinc, 38 per cent. It is stated, however, that the mineral pinched out within a few feet and the drift was discontinued, and the crosscut continued on a bearing S. 60° E. (mag.) for a distance of 75 feet, following a diverging stringer dipping north-easterly. It also was discontinued owing to the mineral pinching. It was noted that at about 20 feet from the portal a little mineral showing in the back appeared to run off into the foot-wall, which might merit a little investigation. Some 200 yards lower down the creek there is evidence of what is possibly the continuation of the same vein prospected by the upper workings, and a little investigation at this point also would appear to be worth while.

Endako.

Endako is a divisional point on the Canadian National Railway 115 miles west of Prince George. South-west of this point a discovery of molybdenite was made in 1927. It was also noted that outcrops of granitic rock are of somewhat frequent occurrence in the vicinity and the advisability of prospecting the region both north and south of Endako, not necessarily for molybdenite only but for other minerals, is indicated. At Endako there is a hotel and store, where all necessary supplies can be obtained. At the south end of Babine lake there is known to be an extensive stock of batholithic rock and there appears to be no reason why the region southward to Endako should not be promising for mineral occurrence.

This group consists of four claims, owned by A. Langley, C. H. Foote, J. Braithwaite, and W. Foote, and is situated about 5 miles in a direct south-west line from Endako. Access to the property is, however, at present gained by a trail from the Endako-Francois Lake wagon-road, a total distance of upwards of 12 miles from Endako.

The property, which is a molybdenite prospect, lies at an elevation of 3,450 feet in comparatively flat, rolling country well covered with spruce, jack-pine, and poplar timber and a heavy growth of peavine. Its discovery indicates close and patient prospecting. The area is evidently extensively underlain by batholithic rocks, and granite outcrops in several places. Quartz float varying in size from pieces the size of a man's fist to 100 lb. or more in weight, and showing fine scales of molybdenite, is to be found scattered over a comparatively large area. At two or three points molybdenite has been found in place. At one such a quartz-seam 2 feet wide in granite, striking N. 50° E. (mag.) and dipping at about 55° south-east, is exposed by open-cut. A sample taken across this seam assayed 2.43 per cent. molybdenite (MoS₂). A similar strike was also observed in the case of other narrower seams in place. About 750 feet west of the above exposure a pit sunk 5 feet to bed-rock showed promising float and there seems every prospect of finding a vein in place in the immediate vicinity.

While, as might be expected, the fringes of batholithic rock are mineralized in places with molybdenite, the prevailing mode of occurrence seems to be in quartz veins. Such scanty evidence as is available points to the likelihood of the existence of a number of more or less parallel quartz veins, striking about N. 45° E. (mag.). These seem likely to contain a good percentage of molybdenite and a noteworthy feature is the apparent entire absence of sulphides other than molybdenite.

This property shows promise and merits further investigation. The mantle of glacial drift appears to be thin, which greatly facilitates surface prospecting. Necessity for the latter is

The major part of the output was supplied by the *East Monarch*, but it was found that some low-grade ore, abandoned in former years in the western section of the mine, could be mined profitably and that part of the property was re-equipped for production. The development-work done comprised 61 feet of raising, 180 feet of crosscutting, and 366 feet of long holes drilled for exploratory purposes.

The company also owns the *Kicking Horse* mine on Mount Field, on the north side of the Kicking Horse Valley. The property is at approximately the same altitude as the *Monarch*. Operations were resumed in October after having been suspended for nearly three years. It was necessary to complete the construction of the aerial tramway, left unfinished in 1937, and to establish connections between the underground upper terminal of the tramway and the partly developed ore-bodies above it. The latter part of the programme involved 170 feet of raising, the straightening of an existing raise over a length of 80 feet, and 17 feet of crosscutting. The entrances to the mine are on the face of a very abrupt cliff and are somewhat difficult of access. Production was expected to begin on or about February 1st, 1941. The ore will be transported by trucks from the lower terminal of the tramway to the *Monarch* concentrator.

[Reference: Annual Reports, 1935 and 1938, Part E.]

COPPER DEPOSITS.

BURNS LAKE AREA.

Reid Group. This group consists of the *Golden Glory No. 1*, *Good Luck*, *Echo No. 1*, and *Echo No. 2*, with which are associated the *Hyland* and *Echo* claims. It is owned by W. Reid, A. Ostrem, and associates, of Burns Lake.

The claims are located on the south side of Decker Lake, opposite Decker Lake Station and about 1½ miles from the lake-shore in the canyon of Reid Creek, around altitude 1,990 feet (altitude of Decker Lake, 1,800 feet).

In one place on the *Golden Glory No. 1* claim, a sparse and irregular mineralization of galena and sphalerite associated with seams of chalcopyrite in a quartzose gangue occurs.

This mineral deposit has been known for a number of years and open-cutting and a small amount of underground exploration has been carried out on it from time to time. Most of the old workings are caved. No appreciable mineralization was observed in the workings and outcrops examined.

In order to determine the degree of values associated with the mineralization, samples were taken and assayed as follows:—

(1.) *Hyland* mineral claim, elevation 2,025 feet. Pyritized dioritic rock intrusive into red andesitic breccia: Gold, nil; silver, nil; copper, 0.2 per cent.

(2.) *Golden Glory No. 1*, sample of 13 tons of mineralized material in a collapsed bin (reported by W. Reid to have been extracted from an adjacent caved shaft): Gold, 0.01 oz. per ton; silver, 2.9 oz. per ton; copper, 4.4 per cent.

[Reference: Annual Reports, 1926, 1927, and 1930.]

SIMILKAMEEN RIVER AREA.

PRINCETON.

Company office, 675 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.; mine Granby Consolidated office, Copper Mountain, B.C.; Julian B. Beaty, President; A. S. Mining, Smelting & Baillie, General Manager; B. E. Perks, Secretary; A. W. Seaton, Power Co., Ltd. Treasurer; W. R. Lindsay, Mine Manager. Capital: 600,000 shares, \$5 par; issued, 450,260. The company owns and operates the *Copper Mountain* mine, 12 miles south of Princeton. During the year a 10,000-k.v.a. unit was added to the steam-electric power plant. The coal-supply for the steam generators is from the company's own coal-mining operations in the Princeton district.

TOPLEY* 1955**Gold-Silver****Topley Richfield
(Silver Standard
Mines Limited)**

(54° 126° N.E.) Company office, 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. This group of eighteen claims was optioned in 1955. The property is about 7 miles north of Topley, a small settlement on the Canadian National Railway between Burns Lake and Smithers.

A considerable amount of development work was done on the Red Top group (part of the Topley Richfield property) in 1926 and 1927, and work has been done intermittently since that time.

Two diamond-drill holes were started in 1955, but difficulties in drilling stopped the first hole at 293 feet and the second at 243 feet. It is reported that further attempts to drill this ground will be made with suitable equipment in 1956.

[Reference: *Minister of Mines, B.C.*, Ann. Rept., 1926, pp. 138-143; 1927, pp. 140-147; 1937, pp. C 26-27.]

DECKER LAKE*

Copper**Kerr Copper**

(54° 125° S.W.) This property, consisting of about thirty-five claims and fractions, is on Gerow Creek, 1 mile south of Decker Lake. The property is reached from the village of Decker Lake

by boat across the lake and by trail from the south shore of the lake. The group was optioned in 1955 by Trico Explorations Ltd. and Moneta Porcupine Mines, Limited, from A. B. Goodridge and Cyril Keyes.

Some work consisting of open-cuts and short adits was done on the property many years ago. In 1955, previous to the option being taken, Goodridge and Keyes diamond-drilled seven holes totalling 386 feet. This drilling, together with the surface showings, indicated a zone of sheared and altered volcanics partly mineralized over a length of 120 feet with chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and galena. The zone appears to strike about north 60 degrees west and to dip 40 degrees or less southwestward. The surrounding rocks are andesitic volcanics of the Hazelton group.

Trico Explorations Ltd. and Moneta Porcupine Mines, Limited, began drilling additional holes on August 1st and continued until the end of September. Six holes totalling 1,000 feet were drilled, but these deeper holes did not cut mineralization comparable to the shallower holes, and the option was dropped. R. H. Seraphim was in charge of the exploration work with a crew averaging seven men.

WHITESAIL LAKE†

Gold-Silver-Tungsten**Harrison (Deer
Horn Mines
Limited)‡**

(53° 127° S.E.) Head office, 44 King Street West, Toronto. President, W. H. Bouck; mine manager, W. Tattrie. The property consists of thirty Crown-granted claims and fractional claims and eight claims held by record. The Harrison group is north of Lindquist Lake, 85 miles southwest of Burns Lake. The claims

are in Tweedsmuir Park and also in the hydro-electric power reserve granted Aluminum Company of Canada Limited.

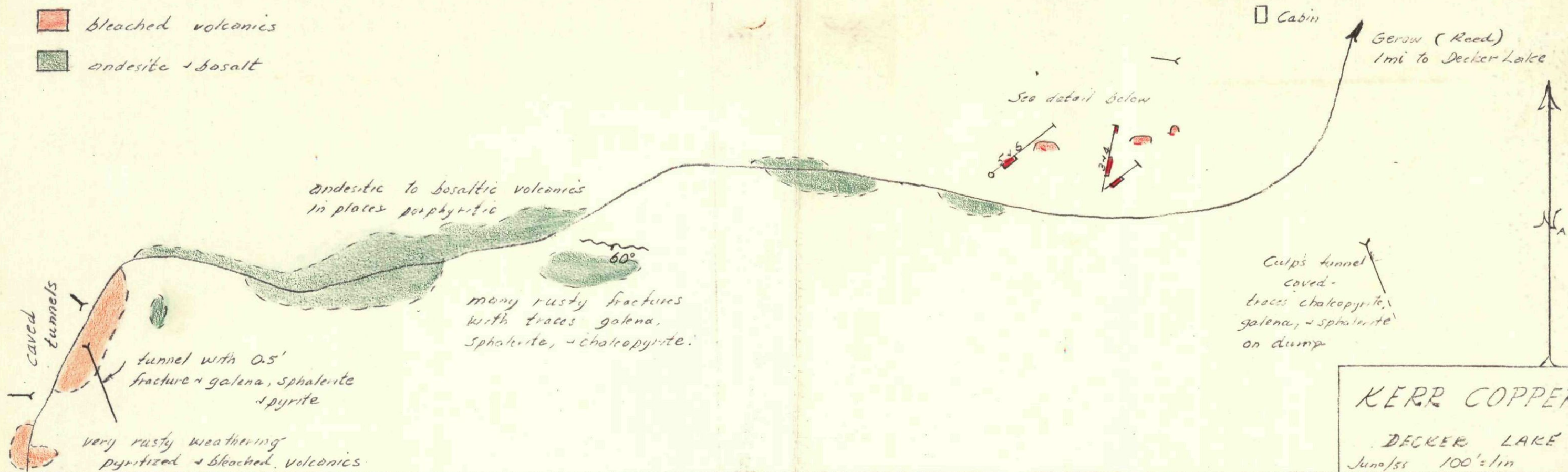
Fuel and mining equipment are transported by barge from Kenney Dam to the western end of Whitesail Lake, a distance of approximately 140 miles, thence by 5.7 miles of tractor-road to the mine camp at an elevation of 4,150 feet. The camp consists of cook-house, bunk-house, dry, engineering and assay offices.

* By A. R. C. James.

† By A. R. C. James, except as noted.

‡ By W. R. Bacon.

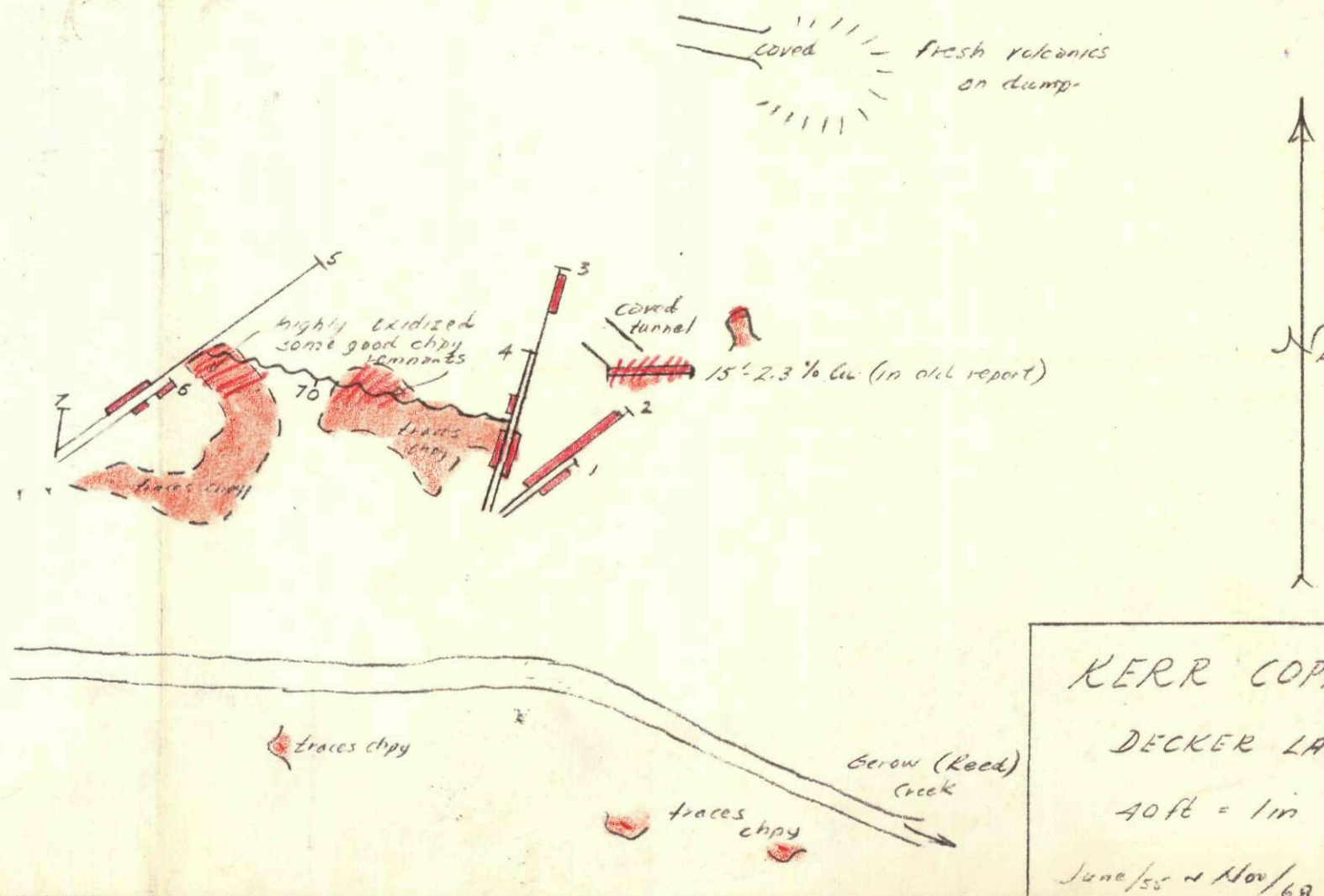
bleached volcanics
 andesite + basalt



KERR COPPER

DECKER LAKE
 June/55 100' = 1 in RRS

Hole	Dip	Length	Sampled Length	Reid	Cu%	Ag.oz.	Au.oz.	
1	44°	31'	14.5-26.5	12'	5.5	2.9	1.5	
2	18°	43'	10-41	31'	6.0	1.3	0.5	
3	20°	70'	10-21	11'	10.0	3.3	1.2	
4	42°	58'	58-68	10'	2.0	3.3	2.5	
5	20°	90'	34-41	7'	3.0	1.4	0.8	
6	55°	71'	29-32	3'	3.0	2.0	0.9	
6	55°	71'	36.5-40.5	4'	4.0	2.5	1.4	
6	55°	71'	43.5-62.5	19'	15.5	5.4	5.4	
7	55°	23'	not completed					0.02
7	55°	23'	not completed					0.01

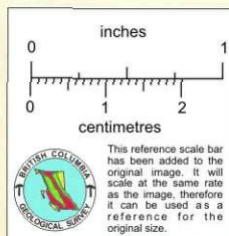


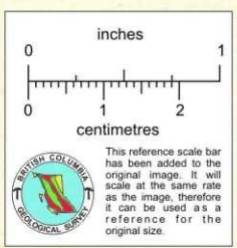
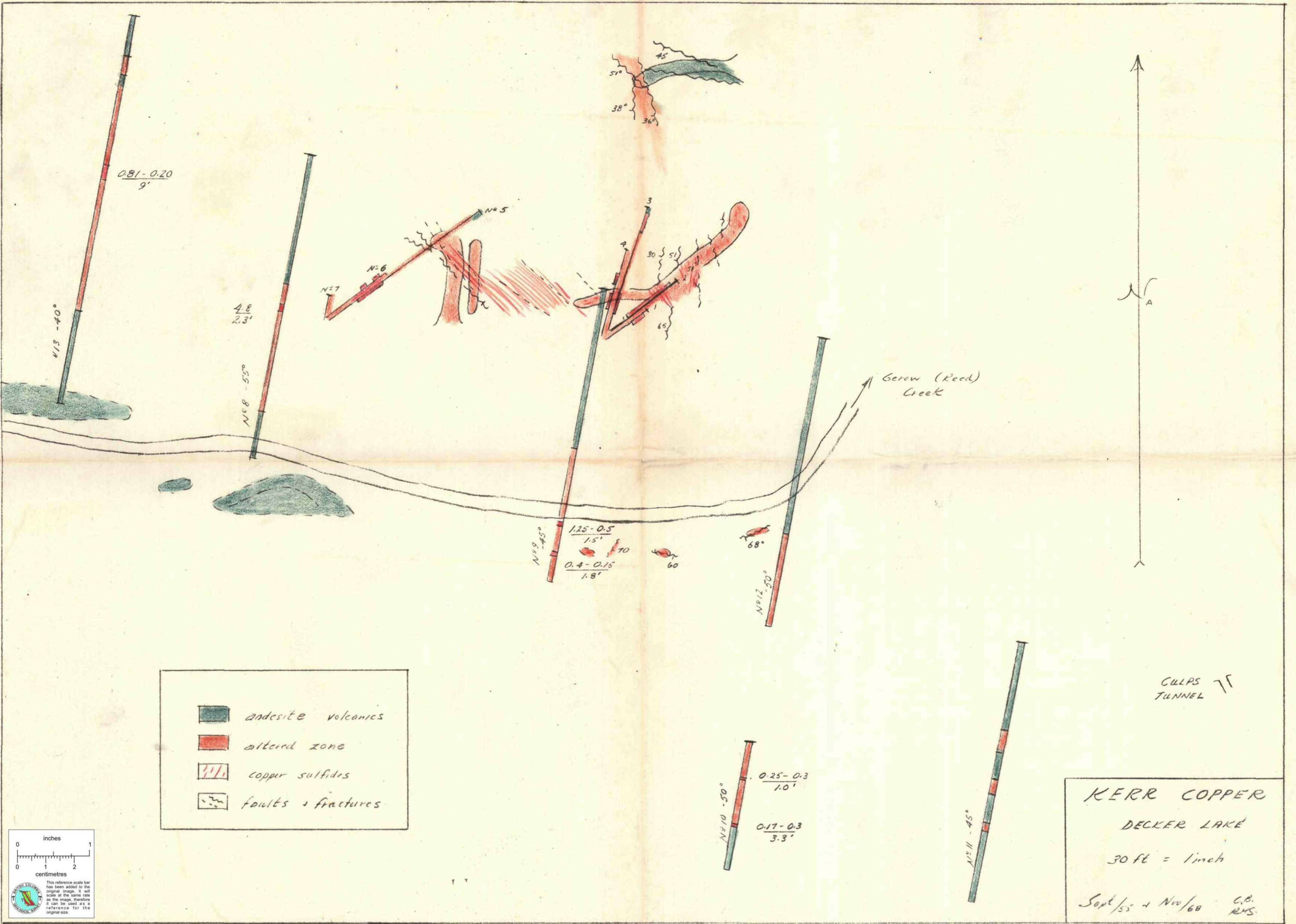
KERR COPPER

DECKER LAKE

40 ft = 1 in

June/55 + Nov/68 RRS





KERR COPPER
DECKER LAKE
 30 ft = 1 inch
 Sept/55 - Nov/68 C.B.
 R.W.S.