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820164

COPY

John C. Lund

W. M. Sirola

Silver Geochemistry

June 30, 1969.

According to Bulletin 160 of the G.S.C. entitled "The Geochemistry of Silver and its Deposits", the normal silver content of soils ranges from 0.1 to 0.5 ppm. Boyle has found that silver values above 0.7 ppm are generally anomalous and should be investigated. The "A" horizon appears to be the best accumulator.

In the Walton area of Nova Scotia, the silver content of stream sediments associated with known mineralized zones ranges between 0.5 and 2.0 ppm. While in anomalous virgin areas it ranges between 0.5 and 1.8 ppm, the normal background for silver in the stream sediments is about 0.1 ppm.

I don't suppose that the anomalies you are getting which range between 1½ and 3.5 ppm are reflecting virgin areas, but you might conceivably find one lurking beneath a glacier.

Conway Chun has told me that he has already run thousands of samples for silver this year but yours are the only ones that kick.

In order that we may be at least partially informed, would you please let us know where the anomalous silvers are coming from.

Best regards,

W. M. Sirola.

WMS/lk

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RECEIVED
JUL 15 1969

To W. Sirola From J. Lund KERR ADDISON TD.
Subject Geochem Date July 11/69 Per. -

Enclosed are the maps showing the results of the mag., EM, and soil traverse over Anom #1. As you will see the EM profile is almost identical to the mag profile. I am anxious to know what your interpretation of the EM profile will be. Further you will note that the anomalous Ag lies at the edge of the mag high. There is an increase in all the geochem values but near the highest mag anom. but high values tend to be erratic and interspersed with lows. Soils in this area were somewhat poor - there was considerable organic material in some samples. When the weather clears enough to permit I will spend one day checking out the geology in and around the anomaly. In the mean time I will do nothing further until I get your interpretation of the EM back.

I have also enclosed tracings of wild sketches with the Ag results plotted on. It appears that the anomalous Ag is related to the intrusions. I have outlined in red the three anomalous areas. The fourth area is the Homestake property that is at present held by Silver Butte Mines.

to be checked.

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(2)

To _____ From _____

Subject _____ Date _____

I understand from Collison of Silver Butte that he has written you to see if Kerr is interested in any of their properties. I told him I would look over the Homestake when I thought the snow was gone. Did you get that pyritic sample assayed? What was the result?

The reasons I have been testing for ~~the~~ Ag, Mo, Cu, Pb, is that (a) Ag is associated with or is the main mineral in many of the deposits here including the Anyox. (b) There are scattered occurrences of MoS₂ in all the areas being explored (c) copper is associated with some of the silver deposits as well as being the principal mineral along the Portland Canal + Anyox areas and (d) Pb is assoc. with the Ag deposits. My thinking was that if there was an anomalous Pb with the Ag high, it might tend to help in interpreting anomalous Ag areas. This is my thinking on the testing - what is your opinion?

We can fly the aeromag survey to the south anytime soon; when weather permits. The problem of course is where do we stay. It is 40 miles from camp to the centre of the area. We have probably 2 possibilities (a) Stay at camp + fly that 40 mi

(3)

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To _____ From _____

Subject _____ Date _____

each day or (b) stay at Alice Arm. The crews would have to be set out and left for 3 or 4 days with out contact if we stayed at Alice Arm. I ~~am~~ will work out the time required to fly the area and from there decide where we should stay. Will Stan be available late this month?

Tom Williamson completed the EM+(Mag(auriferous)) survey over his claims. He didn't pick up his "big show" at all and feels that it lies between flight lines. As you know he has a 3800 \pm 8 variation on the ground survey and should have been picked up by the Aero survey. The next time I am by there I had considered taking a look at some of his work to see if it would be of any interest to Kerr.

Nick Carter is at present in Alice Arm. I plan to visit him at as soon as I can arrange to find him at his camp.

How is the market? I understand from the news reports that it is steadily dropping.

John.

July 21, 1970

To: W. M. Sirola
From: J. C. Lund
Subject: Report on Kinskuch Lake Silt Anomalies

During 1969 silts from three small streams on the west side of Kinskuch Lake gave values of 2150, 2000, and 650 ppm Cu. The streams are located about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of the extreme south end of the lake. For purposes of this report, I will refer to them as Stream #1, #2 and #3. Stream #1 is the most southerly.

Two days were spent in July checking out the anomalies. During this time, the weather was cloudy with periodic rain. Streams #1 and #2 were filled with snow and could be examined only near the lakeshore.

The area is rocky with only scattered clumps of dwarf evergreens. Ground slope from the lakeshore westerly is about 25° to 30° . Bedrock exposure is about 50%.

The streams drain an area underlain by altered volcanic and argillaceous sedimentary rocks. These have been intruded by a number of kerataphyre dykes. A kerataphyre is a dyke rock characterized by sodic plagioclase, chlorite, epidote and calcite. Northward from the campsite for about 3,000 feet and extending west from the lakeshore about 500 to 800 feet, the volcanic rocks are slightly siliceous, possibly hornfelsed, and contain up to 8% pyrite and less than 0.5% pyrrhotite. Volcanic rocks within this alteration zone are coated with

yellow-brown to dark brown limonite. The silicification is not related to the keratophyre dykes. Where these dykes extend westerly, the intruded rock is relatively fresh. Therefore another cause must be found on the lakeside to explain the slightly concentric form to the silicification.

Only traces of copper were found in Streams #1 and #2. Near the lakeshore on the north side of Creek #3 is a 3½" quartz vein bearing fairly massive antimony with sparse scattered chalcopyrite. The vein strikes N60°E and dips nearly vertical. One hundred feet up the stream, a 16" shear strikes S35°E and dips -90°. Chalcopyrite occurs as disseminated grains in the shear. No where is it abundant.

Geochem:

The streams were tested where it was possible. Stream #1 gave a positive reading 150 feet above the lakeshore. Snow prevented further follow-up. Stream #2 was snow filled and follow-up could not be done. Stream #3 contained some copper 100 feet from lakeshore. Above this the silt tests for copper were negative.

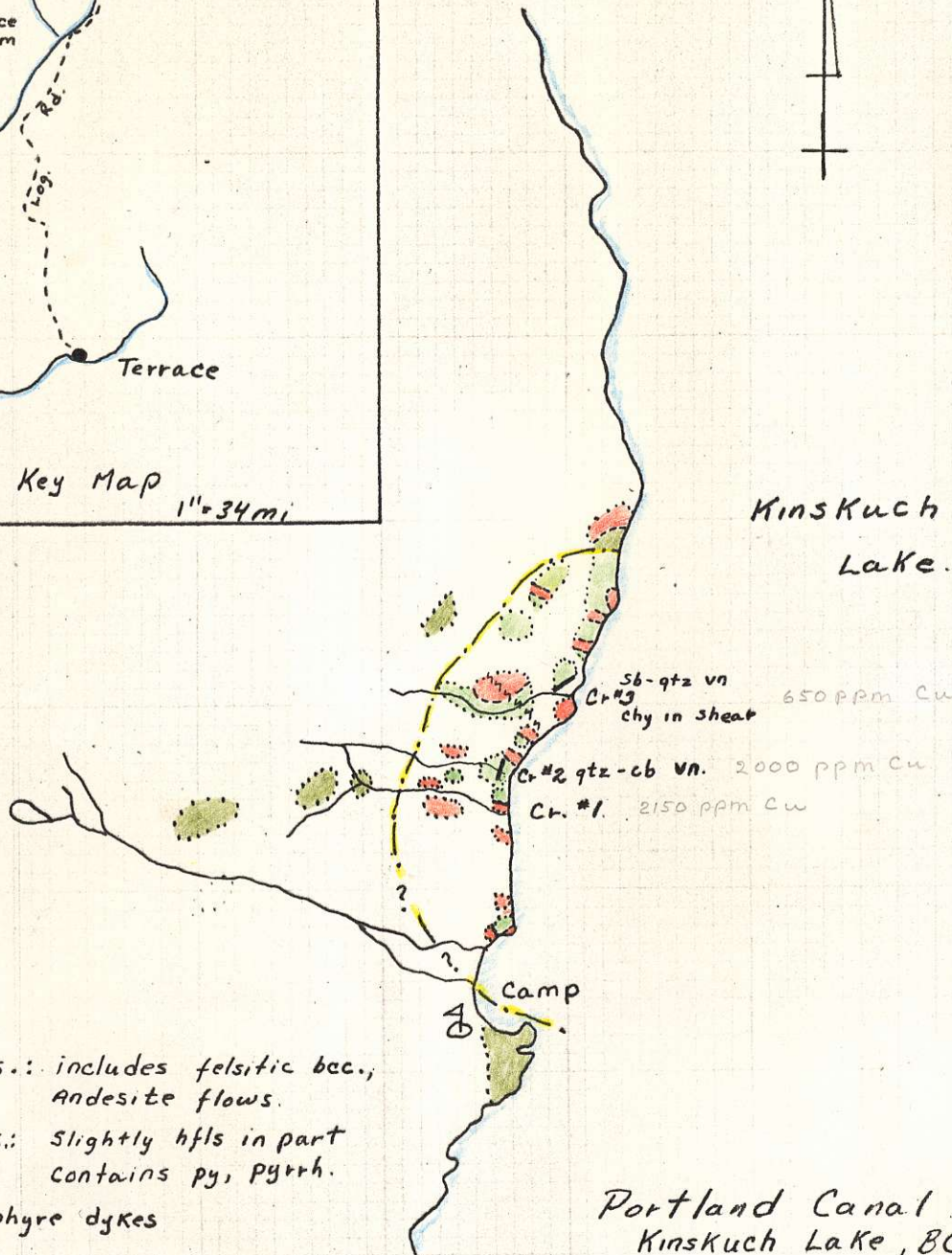
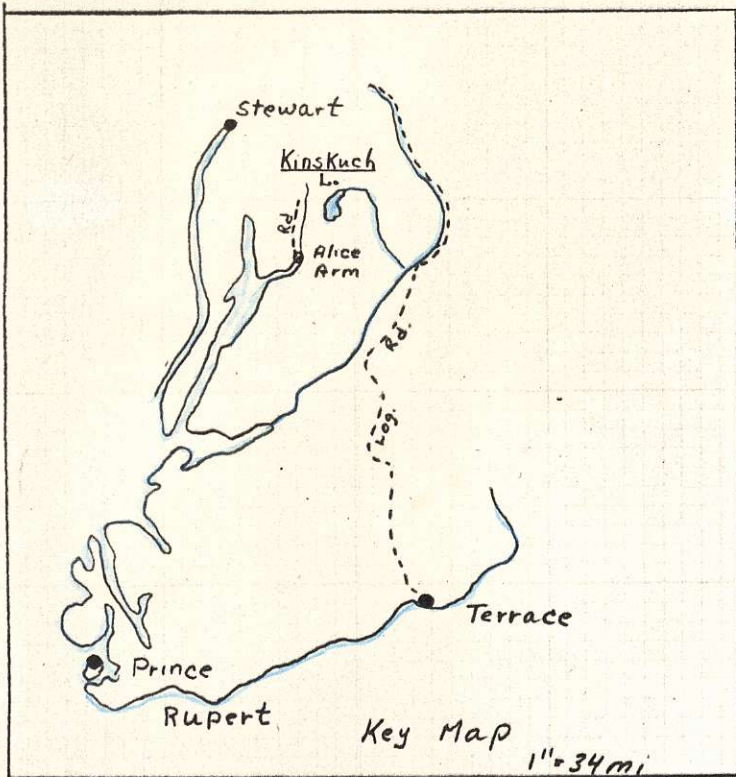
Conclusions:

No definite source of copper has been found for Stream #1 (2150 ppm Cu) or Stream #2 (2000 ppm Cu). Chalcopyrite in a 16" shear zone as well as some disseminated grains associated with a small antimony vein would likely explain the anomaly in Stream #3.

If further work is to be done on the Kinskuch claim group,
a second examination of Streams #1 and #2 could be made providing snow
conditions permit.


John C. Lund.

JCL/1k



- Volc. rcs.: includes felsitic bec., Andesite flows.
- Volc rcs.: Slightly hfls in part contains py, Pyrrh.
- Keratophyre dykes
- Fault
- Veins
- Pyrrhotite-hfls Line

Portland Canal Project
Kinskuch Lake, BC
Silt Anomaly Follow up. and
Geology

1" = 1000'
July 1970.

J.C.R.