

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

ON

"CC" CLAIMS SITUATED 19 MILES

N62°E of KIMSQUIT, B.C.

(52°56' 126°33')

CARIBOO MINING DIVISION

JULY 3 - 11, 1968

Report by:

John C. Lund.

August 7, 1968.

REPORT ON THE "CC" GROUP OF CLAIMS

BELLA COOLA, B.C.

INTRODUCTION:

The "CC" Group consists of 6 claims located and held by Kerr Addison Mines Limited, 405 - 1112 West Pender Street, Vancouver 1, B. C. They are situated about 50 miles north-northeast of Bella Coola, B.C. at latitude $52^{\circ}56'$ and Longitude $126^{\circ}33'$. Bella Coola is the nearest populated center to the claim area.

The property can best be reached by helicopter from Bella Coola, or Smithers. Alternatively, the claims are readily accessible by means of fixed wing aircraft to Stick Lake then a 3 mile hike up the Iltasyuko River.

Topography is fairly rugged in the surrounding area but flattens somewhat near the claims. Relative relief in the area is about 3,000 feet; that on the claims about 1,000 feet.

CLAIMS HELD:

<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u>Record #</u>	<u>Date Recorded</u>
CC #1	43520	September 12, 1967
#2	43521	"
#3	43522	"
#4	43523	"
#5	43524	"
#6	43525	"

WORK DONE:

Work done on the property consists of a geological and geophysical survey with limited hand trenching. Helicopter was used to transport the crew to and from work from a main exploration camp situated in Ramsey Creek 4 miles northeast of the claims. Work was done between July 3rd to July 11th, 1968.

GEOLOGY:

The area is underlain mainly by mid-Jurassic rocks of the Hazelton Group. These are a thick assemblage of volcanic rocks consisting of andesitic flows with interbedded pyroclastic units. East of the claims about 1/3 to 1/2 mile they are intruded by a medium-grained pink monzonite intrusion. The monzonite stock, not shown on the GSC Map 9, 1966 forms much of Jones Mountain. It is about 1½ miles wide by 2 - 2½ miles long with the long axis trending east-west.

Rocks exposed on the claims are mainly andesitic flows. These are fine-grained dark green rocks that may in places be basaltic in composition. Volcanic rocks are cut by small irregular masses of a fine to medium-grained diorite that is exposed sporadically along the creek bottom. Mafic minerals are almost completely altered to chlorite giving the rock a dark green appearance. Some silicification is apparent but not abundant.

Two main directions of faulting occur, northerly and northeasterly. These are major or regional features that can be projected beyond the claims boundary. Where these two features intersect, the

volcanic rock is fairly well fractured. Sub-parallel secondary faults reflecting the main direction of faulting occur west of the Iltasyuko River. Between these sub-parallel faults the volcanic rocks are laced with fractures filled in part with iron oxide. Fault directions are $N05^{\circ}W$ to $N10^{\circ}E$ dipping at 60° easterly and $N55^{\circ}E$ dipping $85^{\circ}E$ to vertical.

Pods and small lenses, rarely greater than 6" in length, of chalcopyrite occur with malachite and occasionally specular hematite along fault surfaces. The intervening fractures in some places carry small blebs of chalcopyrite but for the most part are barren or contain only yellowish-brown limonitic iron. Traces of bornite were found in the chloritic diorite near L4N+1E, however, rocks adjacent to the diorite carry little mineral and this is the only occurrence of bornite noted.

Traces only of chalcopyrite were found in South Creek (see Map 2: Geology). Here the rock is mainly andesite that is cut by fractures filled with rusty limonite, calcite and siderite. The limonitic coating gives the surface of the rock a yellowish-brown appearance. In at least two places the rock is dioritic. Silicification, calcite and siderite veins as well as occasional outcrop of diorite suggests a possible underlying intrusion.

GEOPHYSICS:

Grid lines were cut east-west at 200-foot spacings from a north-south base line on the west side of the Iltasyuko River.

(See map 3 in pocket). A total of 6300 feet of line was cut. The precipitous nature of the terrain prevented extending the survey east of the river. Lines were surveyed with compass and chain.

Instrument used was a unit made by James Harrison Enterprises, Denver, Colorado. A base reading of zero was given to the point at L14N+00; all readings are relative to this point. The operator remained on the base line with the base pot and the helper moved out along the cut lines with the second pot. Readings were taken at 100-foot intervals and results plotted on a map at a scale of 1" = 100 feet. (See Map 3).

There is a general increase in S.P. values from North to South and from the base line both eastward and westward. Minimum reading obtained is zero at the base reading (L14N+00) and maximum reading 322 m.v. at L8N+3E. An S-shaped relative low follows the baseline. Values obtained over the known mineralization are high positive rather than low as would be expected unless under good S.P. conditions the S-shaped anomaly was the better conductor. On Line 10N+3E the S.P. trend does not follow that seen in the river at L10N+3E but does follow the northeasterly trend of faulting at L8N+3E.

Cause of the S-shaped low and the increase in values to the south are not yet known. Two factors that may affect the reliability of S.P. readings are: a) depth of overburden and b) degree of wetness of the overburden. Depth of overburden is not known but

can be expected to be at least 25 feet in some areas. Some of the area is quite wet and other parts relatively dry - this can be significant in terms of S.P. values.

TRENCHING:

Two men spent one day cutting a trench across the exposed mineralized rock near L10N+3E. Length of the trench is 15 feet, width 2 feet and depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A Cobra gas drill was used to drill blasting holes.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

Copper mineralization occurs in faulted and fractured volcanic rock at the intersection of a northerly and a northeasterly regional fault. This intersection is reflected in the course of the Iltasyuko River - it turns sharply from a southwesterly to a southerly one.

Chalcopyrite as small pods, blebs and lenses occur on the fault surfaces and in part in fractured volcanic rocks. Mineralization has been traced discontinuously over a strike length of 500 feet and a width of 15 feet.

Results of S.P. work indicate a relative S-shaped low as well as a general increase in S.P. values to the south. Cause of these features are as yet unknown.

STATEMENT OF COSTS AND DAYS WORKED

Line Cutting:

D. Wadge	July 3 - 5, 8/68	5 days @ 22.75/day	\$ 113.75
C. Bryant	July 3 - 5, 8/68	5 days @ 20.00/day	100.00
M. Lopatecki	July 5, 8, 1968	2 days @ 20.00/day	40.00

Self-Potential Survey:

T. LaRose	July 11/68	1 day @ 20.00/day	20.00
S. Boyd	July 11/68	1 day @ 20.00/day	20.00

Trenching:

T. LaRose	July 11/68	1 day @ 20.00/day	20.00
S. Boyd	July 11/68	1 day @ 20.00/day	20.00

Geology:

John C. Lund	July 5, 6/68	2 days @ 36.00/day	72.00
--------------	--------------	--------------------	-------

Transportation:

Helicopter	5 hours @ \$122.00/hr.		610.00
------------	------------------------	--	--------

Board Costs:

16 man days @ \$6.00/day

96.00

TOTAL COSTS

\$ 1,111.75