

822842

COPY

W.S.R.
K.C.G.
J.H.S.
E.F.
R.D.S.
B.C.B.
P.M.K. ✓
G.W.M.
R.O.M.
C.K.W.
J.B.S.
G.P.R.
K.F.L.
J.L.B.
E.C.J.

April 29th, 1968.

Mr. N. P. M. Kayban,
Kayban & Associates,
8307 - 160 Street,
Edmonton, Alberta.

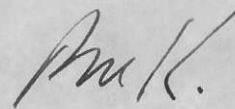
Dear Mr. Kayban:

Thank you for your letter of April 18th particularly concerning your Group "A" property in the Kimberly area.

As I did with your previous submission I am forwarding your letter and attached data to Bill Sirola, our resident geologist in our Vancouver regional office, for him to review. Any further correspondence which you would wish to send us should be directed to Bill Sirola.

As soon as we can we will advise you as to whether or not we wish to take further interest in your properties.

Yours sincerely,



Paul M. Kavanagh
Vice-President - Exploration.

PMK:sw

cc: W. M. Sirola.

I attached a note to Sirola's copy advising him to contact Kayban directly as to whether or not he thought we should pursue an interest in any of his properties.

PMK Apr 30/68.

APR 22 1968

Telephone 489-8975
8307 - 160 Street,
Edmonton, Alberta.

April 18, 1968.

Mr. Paul M. Kavanagh,
Vice-President Exploration,
Kerr Addison Mines Limited,
Suite 1600 - 44 King Street West,
TORONTO 1, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Kavanagh:

Thank you for your letter dated April 17th.

I have just returned from the Kimberly area and have the following property and information to offer your company.

We have amalgamated Group "A" incorporating the Mystery, Magnate, and Blue Peter Mining groups which were on small scale production several years back.

The ore values were primarily copper, with traces of silver and gold. A 250 pound ore sample produced an assay of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ % copper, while other assays ran at 15% and further discoveries had a proven 6.8% copper. These areas were abandoned due to difficulties in financing and management rather than lack of encouraging mineralization.

Group "A" Property lies from the North shore of St. Mary's Lake at an altitude N. 40 degrees West ranging at an altitude of 4,000 feet to 7,300 feet.

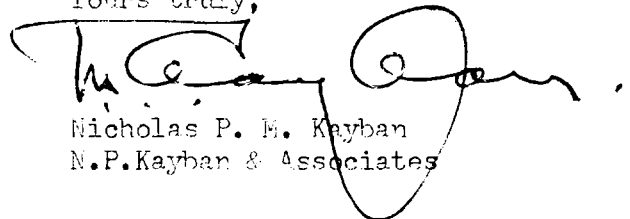
I would like to point out that Group "A", as it stands presently is a rich copper producing ore. I am enclosing for your study, a sketch of Group "A" area, and some of the remarks from the Annual Reports from the Minister of Mines from British Columbia.

The area has availability of water and power, and can be accessible by road.

Your early interest will be appreciated, as we are planning on meeting with other geologists in Cranbrook within fourteen days.

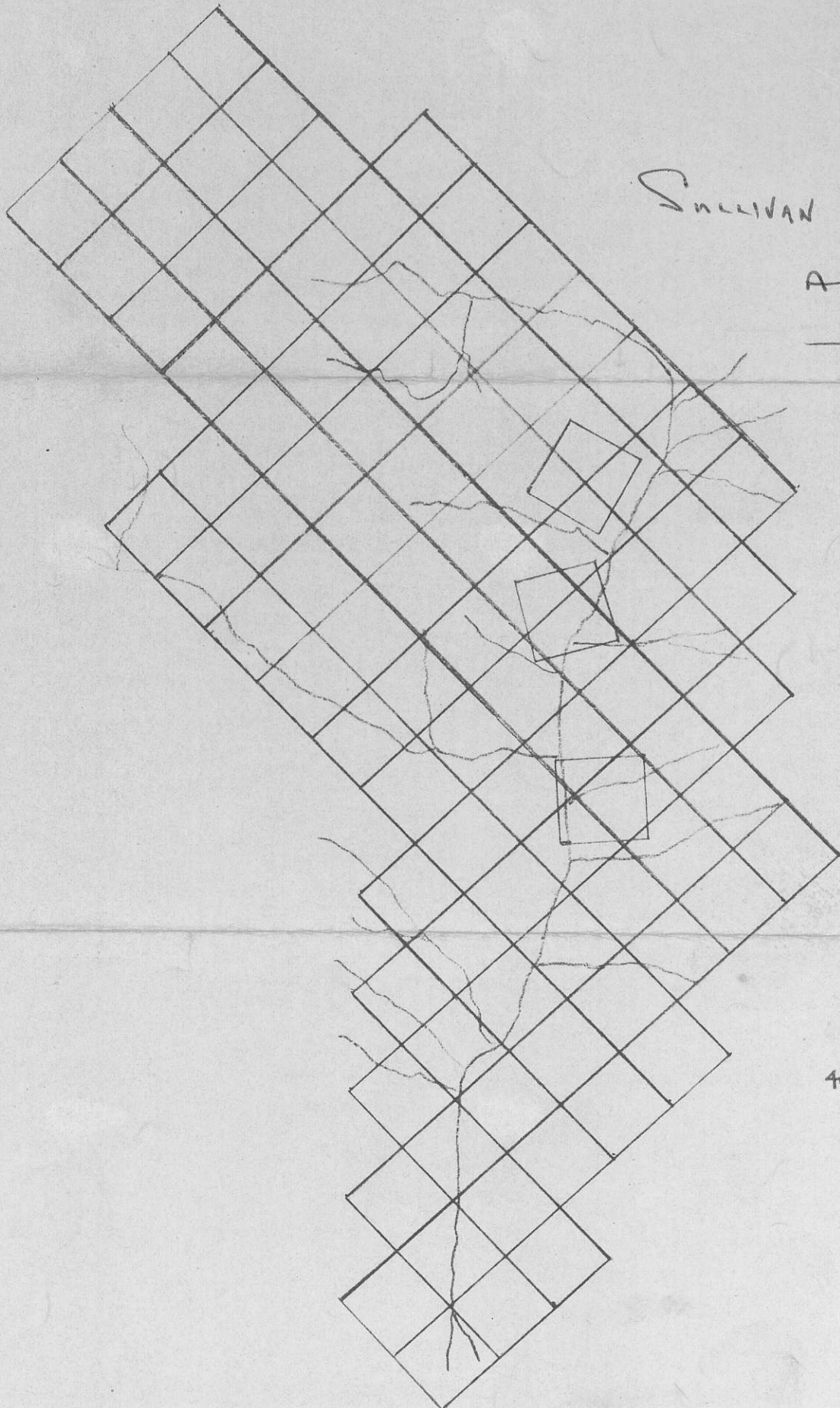
Thank you kindly.

Yours truly,



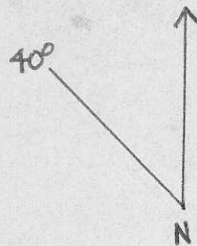
Nicholas P. M. Kayban
N.P. Kayban & Associates

NPMK:f



SULLIVAN

AREA.



APR 1968

8307 - 160 Street,
Edmonton, Alberta.

April 1, 1968.

Kerr Addison Mines Limited,
Suite 1600 - 44 King Street West,
TORONTO 1, Ontario.

Attention: Mr. Paul M. Kavanagh,
Vice-President - Exploration

RECEIVED
APR 1 1968
KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.
TORONTO
1600 KING ST. W.
TORONTO 1, ONT.
10.1

Dear Sir:

Re your letter of March 26th, I appreciate your reply,
indicating further interest in our mining properties.

We hold several properties, some in the Province of British
Columbia.

Site No. 1. is located in the Kimberley area adjacent to the
Sullivan Group. This area absorbs the main exposure of the Aldridge forma-
tion with a secondary infringement upon the Fort Steele formation. Dominant
minerals warranting large scale mining are lead, zinc, (silver, and nickel)
with gold readings as referred to in Dr. Rice's Report. Further studies will
undoubtedly reveal the possibility of copper.

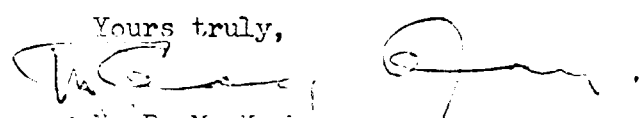
Site No. 2. also falls mainly into the Aldridge formation with
infringement on the Fort Steele formation. Initial excavations indicated
an extremely rich copper dominance, further excavation indicated readings
in a 30 foot drilling graduating from 2% to 20%. Lead and zinc are evident
in grab samples indicating these minerals to be dominant in a deeper horizont-
al position.

Site No. 3. lies in a rich mineral zone of copper and silver.
This area, we will be developing by further drilling in existing shafts and
adits. This area is located near the Rim Rock property, lying in the south-
westerly position from Cranbrook.

Though we are commencing further excavations on all three properties
for the purpose of determining what course we should take, nevertheless we
invite you to evaluate these properties through your own geologists at the
earliest date possible.

Snow conditions in the Kimberley Cranbrook area are to our
advantage this year by approximately two months. Our crew will be out at the
sites within 18 days of this letter. Maps will be forwarded to your attention
within the next few days.

I am prepared to meet with your representative to further examine
our locations. Thank you for your interest.

Yours truly,

N. P. M. Kayban
Kayban & Associates

NPK:f
Encl

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
by
Dr. E. A. Rice

This deposit is a quartz vein occupying a strong thrust fault that strikes north 40 degrees west and dips at 60 degrees southwest. The workings consist of an open-cut and shaft on the divide, and two adits.

The open-cut and shaft expose a quartz vein over 10 feet wide in thoroughly crushed Aldridge argillaceous quartzite. The quartz carries a considerable amount of pyrite, but no other sulphides were seen.

The adit examined has been driven Northwest along the fault zone where it crosses a steep-sided spur. It is about 120 feet long and crosscuts 25 feet long have been driven each way from the face. The crosscut to the right driven into the footwall, is in crushed quartzite and diorite with about 50 per cent of vein quartz until near the face where it becomes barren. The crosscut to the left in the hanging-wall of the vein has not been reached. The vein at the face of the tunnel is, therefore, over 40 feet wide.

The vein as exposed in the adit is mineralized with arsenopyrite and also carries galena and pyrite in places. Some siderite occurs in the gangue. Gold occurs

Geological Survey - cont'd

associated with the sulphides, and an assay of over 1 ounce a ton of that metal is reported from a selected specimen.

The vein is continuously exposed from the adit to the top of the ridge and is well mineralized throughout. From the summit of this ridge the fault can be seen crossing the ridges for a mile or more to the northwest, and everywhere it appears to be occupied by a quartz vein.

This deposit is interesting, as it gives direct evidence of the relationship between the faulting and the mineralization. The fault is very clearly exposed and is evidently a thrust, the southwest block having moved up with respect to the Northwest block. The amount of the movement is not known, but the size of the fracture zone and the fact that a diorite sill, 100 feet or more in thickness in the Northwest block, has been cut off does not appear in the Southwest block, suggests that it was considerable. As the fault is occupied by a large quartz vein the period of mineralization is clearly later than the principal movements along the fault, but as the vein has itself been somewhat shattered, the last movements must have been after the deposition of the vein.

WATER SUPPLY

The supply of water is in abundance with relationship to total mining requirements. Timber availability is native to the area, and offered in manufactured form.

TRANSPORTATION

Accessibility of movement is offered by rail, road, and air, relating an economic factor to the Vancouver port.

POWER

Power is immediately available and can be brought in more economically than in northern parts of the Province. However, self-generation of power is feasible through natural gas, oil, or coal combustion.

AREA

Location in the general area of Kimberley, Fort Steele, Cranbrook, and St. Mary's are most suitable for residential use by personnel, offering complete shopping, education, recreation, climate, and scenery.

8307 - 160 Street,
Edmonton, Alberta

March 18, 1968.

Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.,
Suite 1600 - 44 King Street West,
TORONTO, Ontario

Attention: Mr. W. S. Row
President

Gentlemen:

We hold several valuable mining properties, offering copper, silver, gold, zinc.

These properties have been held for several years with a view to eventual development, all located strategically near producing properties of similar minerals.

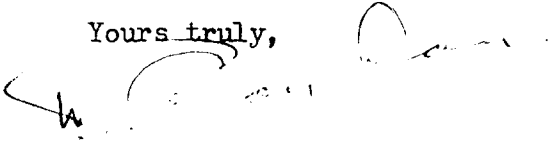
Transportation, water, and power supply are convenient and economical to all sites.

We have had foreign interest indicated both in outright purchase and joint corporate development, our preference is to deal with North American Companies, preferably on an outright sale.

These properties will be transacted within the next few weeks therefore your most immediate reaction will be appreciated.

Upon hearing from you, we would be pleased to supply further details and/or meet with your company representative personally.

Yours truly,


Nicholas P. M. Kayban
N. P. Kayban & Associates

NPK:f

MAR 25 1964

822843

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

W.S.R.	
K.C.G.	
R.D.S.	
P.C.B.	
P.M.K.	✓
J.W.M.	
L.A.P.	✓
C.K.W.	✓
J.B.S.	
G.P.R.	
E.L.D.	

To P.M. KAVANAGH.

From W.M. SIROLA.

Subject CALIX GOLD MINES LIMITED - LOWER MOYIE LAKE (82-G). Date March 24th, 1964.

↳ BaC

Under separate cover I am mailing a report on the above property which was submitted to us by Mr. James Elwell, a consulting mining engineer of North Vancouver.

The property has been described by various authors since 1933, and a bibliography of this literature is contained in this report.

Doug Campbell did the most recent consulting work on this property, and he has written a rather encouraging picture which is included in the above report. His conclusions may be summarized as follows :

" A strong vein fault, some 1,400 ft. long, is sporadically mineralized across an average width of 3 - 4 ft. There are some 15,000 tons of \$20. - \$30. gold-silver ore, either proved or indicated in the workings. The deposit is open along strike and up dip, and it is not unreasonable to expect the possible existence of four ore bodies, each containing 60 tons per vertical foot. For 1,000 ft. this would aggregate 240,000 tons of, say, \$25. ore. Mining and transportation cost in this area would be at a minimum. It would be possible to mine and ship ore to Trail while carrying on exploration."

What Campbell does not point out is that, regardless of environment, developing stopes that are perhaps 100 - 115 ft. long by 3 - 4 ft. wide is always an expensive process because one cannot expect the vertical dimension to greatly exceed the horizontal dimension. Furthermore, ore deposition appears to be confined to the steeper portions of the vein, so that there would be no likelihood of continuous deposition up dip.

From a standpoint of plain logistics, if this picture has a ratio as Campbell suggests, why have shipments in the past 30 years been confined to 1,000 tons ?

Without examining the property and seeing all the available data, it is my belief that the grade is too low for the tonnages available, and that these tonnages would be very costly to develop. In other words, I think that the ratio of development in waste to development in ore would be very high.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

To.....From.....

Subject.....Date.....

contd/..

- 2 -

I notice that the Peso Silver people have some kind of finger in this pie, and with their talent for salesmanship, it surprises me that they have not done more with this situation.

I pass it along to you, largely because I do not like to reject properties without giving you an opportunity of assessing them for yourself.

Inene Wilson

pp. William M. Sirola.

WMS/iw.

To *PMR*
From *ckw*

Mar. 26/64

I am inclined to agree with Sirola.

ckw

829

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM Rod Macrae
TO E.O. Chisholm

DATE June 6th, 1960
SUBJECT

Reply

(TO BE COMPLETED IN DUPLICATE)

Dear Ted:

I wrote to Morrison over the weekend asking him to forward samples from the showing as soon as he was able to get to the area. At CranBrook last week he said that the area would still be snow-covered but that he had work scheduled in the area as soon as the snow was clear.

Morrison is not a prospector; he is a logger and cat-skinner and he has not staked any claims on the showing, finally, the only identification that we have for barite is Morrison's statement that he had it identified by an old prospector as barite, last fall at the end of the logging-roadbuilding operation,

A	N
W.S.R.	✓
G.A.C.	
G.H.M.	
E.O.C.	
M.A.P.	
R.D.S.	
B.C.R.	
E.L.D.	
J.H.B.	
E.C.V.	

Roderick Macrae



INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

829

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM E. O. Chisholm

DATE June 3rd, 1960

TO Rod Macrae

SUBJECT

A	N
	W.S.R. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	G.A.C.
	G.H.M.
	E.O.C.
	H.A.P.
	R.D.S.
	B.C.B.
	E.L.D.
	J.I.B.
	E.C.J.

MESSAGE

(TO BE COMPLETED IN TRIPLICATE)

Dear Rod:

The barite prospect near Windermere

sounds interesting and you should keep after Morrison

for the samples.

EOC:ly

E. O. Chisholm

EXTRACT FROM ROD MACRAE'S LETTER DATED MAY 30th, 1960

Jim Morrison Barite: 50: 1115 degs.

Morrison found a barite deposit last December when building a logging road in the Windermere area north of Cranbrook, British Columbia. Area is snow covered at present. Morrison will submit samples as soon as they can be secured.

822845

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD
(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

82 G
Rimrock Claims
Cranbrook Area BC
Feb 9 1976

To Glen M. Hogg From W. M. S

Subject Rimrock Mining Corporation's Kiahko Lake Claims
Cranbrook Area, B.C.

Date 9th February 1976

I.D.B.
T.W.B.
J.K.C.
W.M.H.
G.M.H.
E.C.J.
W.J.
B.M.N.
S.P.
G.R.
M.D.R.
J.B.S.
C.K.W.

I have reviewed such maps and other information as Roger Guimond was able to submit, and I have talked with Brian Hamilton over the telephone.

Brian Hamilton will swear on a stack of Bibles that the Rimrock claim block is underlain by Middle Aldridge formation. I am not in a position to agree or dispute Hamilton's convictions, but I do have the following sentiments:

1. The Sullivan deposit as such, occurs 14 miles to the North of the Rimrock claims and outcrops at the mine site.
2. The Middle Aldridge formation may well persist in the form of various fault blocks for a distance of 14 miles, but it would be fortuitous indeed if another Sullivan-type deposit happened to occur on the Rimrock claims, and it would be even more remarkable if the Sullivan-type mineralisation were to persist over that distance.
3. A cross section of the Sullivan mine indicates that the deposit occurs in highly contorted rocks of the Middle Aldridge. There is no evidence of highly contorted rocks on the Rimrock claims.
4. The reticence of Cominco geologists to option this claim block must indicate that they are not convinced that the Rimrock claims are underlain by another massive sulphide deposit.
5. Trace element studies of the 1600' drill hole on the Rimrock claims did not provide any clues of alteration typical of the Sullivan deposit. It could be argued the hole is too shallow to have given any trace element clues.
6. The quartz outcrops which are said to contain 0.04 oz Au do not appear to have any economic significance. I would like to think that some higher values would be necessary to justify any pursuit on our part.
7. Despite its relative proximity to the Sullivan deposit, I find it difficult to enthuse over the possibility of another Sullivan on the Rimrock claims.

W. M. Sirola
W. M. Sirola

*Agreed - no interest.
LMS
Feb 1976*

82g

82g



A	N
	W.S.R. ✓
	R.I.B.
✓	E.C.C.
✓	H.A.P. ✓
	R.D.S.
	E.C.P.
	G.P.R.
	E.L.D.
	J.H.K.
	E.C.J.

Copy : E. O. C.

Box 969 Whitehorse Y.T.
Sept 10th, 1958

Mr John Marquis
Box 433
Nelson B.C.

Dear John:

I have your letter of Sept 4th, 1958 re the Sand River Iron deposit and other subjects. I reviewed this report which is rather fully covered in the Vol 1 Iron Ores of Canada, B.C. & Yukon, dated 1926 by Young and Uglow. As you point out there is nothing attractive in the report of the Sand River showing. I note that Young and Uglow give the widest of three showings as 3 feet, indicate that it is interbedded in quartzite; state that one showing peters out in six feet, and suggest the possibility that the hematite may be residual from oxidation of pyrite.

The only thing further that I would check is whether this character's claims are located on the location of the Sand Creek showing as reported. There is mention of inaccurate information of other showings farther up Sand Creek, which the authors of the report I have, did not see and therefore, more recent work may have uncovered the alleged 60 feet.

Ted Chisholm said the material you sent him was excellent grade iron which does not tally with the written report, describing the material Uglow saw: therefore, your man may have found something better. Please let me know what your location-inquiry results are.

Regarding the copper, I cannot arrange to be Nelson to make the trip, much as I would like to get out with both of you once again. I would like to know a little more about the geology of the country before I could attempt to encourage you (not that I know you two need any encouragement).

It would seem to me that there is some indication of length of mineralization judging by the carbonate staining "running over several knolls". It would also be apparent that some considerable prospecting may be required to find an interesting showing if the area is as described by the old trapper that "this mountain back of this cabin had lots of copper in it "

I would be inclined to be more interested in the story if I saw samples from the showing or if the contact could pin-point the location.

.2.

Apart from that, which probably isn't very definite, in the way of advice, I think any copper deposit that you can recommend during the next few months would be interesting to my company and I would certainly arrange to go in and look at it, if you thought it was good.

Best information I get is that there is a strong possibility price of copper may be around thirty cents by the start of the new year, and you know what that means.

I estimate I will be south bound some time after the 20th October and could arrange to come to Nelson around the end of October. In fact, I think I have to make an examination in the west Kootenays as soon as I hit the south,

Best regards to yourself and Ira

Rod
Yours truly,
Roderick Macrae

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

829

FROM: Rod Macrae

DATE: Sept 7th, 1958

TO: Ted Chisholm

SUBJECT: Marquis - hematite
Wind River - hematite



Marquis sample:

John Marquis foned my home in North Vancouver last Friday, and a letter arrived there Saturday, which was passed to me the same date. It appears the hematite is the Sand River showing in the East Kootenays, Fort Steele Mining Div, according to Marquis. It is rather fully described in Vol 1, Iron Ores of Canada, Page 147, and certainly is not attractive.

A		N
✓	W.S.R.	✓
	R.I.B.	
✓	E.C.C.	✓
✓	H.A.P.	✓
	R.D.S.	
	B.C.E.	
	G.P.R.	
	E.L.D.	
	J.I.K.	
✓	E.C.J.	

John Marquis says that there certainly, to his knowledge is not any width of iron: however, he has some further information that there is some attractive copper mineralization associated with the iron. He wanted me to make a trip in there, Sept 15th with myself and Ira Marquis. I'll have the text in writing of his letter and some notes Michael took, in the mail tomorrow, but unless it is a lot better bet than I think it is, I do not consider it worth while to make the trip.

If it looks at all attractive, I may arrange with the Marquis to stake a block of claims for P.A. but will clear this with you beforehand. They would stake for us, cheaply but would want an interest.

Under separate cover, am sending you four samples of the Wind River iron, located on Slats Creek, Nash Sheet. Staker claims there is 60 ft width. The samples appear to be hematite with some magnetite mixed, obviously good grade. Some 80 claims have been staked by Dinky Mervyn and partner, Archie Van Bibber and associates, and a few others. This is close to the area and the showing that Havanagh, examined, and labelled, a waste of time for anyone else to examine.

map

*at 50 mi N
Keno Hill*

Regards,

Roderick Macrae

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF THIS FORM

Form to be completed in triplicate by originator. Two copies - No. 1 and No. 2 - to be forwarded to addressee. Copy No. 3 to be retained in originator's file until reply received. Addressee to complete reply in duplicate on reverse side of sheets 1 and 2 and return No. 1 to originator. In following this procedure both parties have the complete message and reply on one sheet of paper.

82g

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM Mr. E. O. Chisholm *82g* DATE September 2nd, 1958

TO Mr. R. Macrae SUBJECT Marquis Hematite

MESSAGE

(TO BE COMPLETED IN TRIPLICATE)

work

Dear Rod:

Enclosed find copy of the letter from John E. Marquis, Box 433, Nelson, B.C. who submitted a very fine sample of hard lump hematite ore. Alec Pearson has written him requesting additional information and advised him that you may contact him on your return from Whitehorse . It is hard to understand how a deposit of dimensions he mentions, would have escaped attention situated as reported. When we hear from him, we will advise further.

EOC/sb

EOC
E. O. Chisholm.

(TO BE COMPLETED IN TRIPLICATE)

gobly

TO SUBJECT

FROM DATE

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

829

Box 433
Nelson, B. C.
Aug. 21st, 1958

Prospectors Airways Co. Ltd.,
44 King St. West
Toronto, Ont.

mk

Dear Sirs:

I am a shareholder of 1500 shares of
Prospectors Airways stock.

I enclose herewith a sample of hematite
ore and wonder if you might be interested in same,
and I would be glad if you would run same.

There are six claims staked, which are not
ours, these are sixty feet in width, and continuity
of approximately two miles. The claims are only
a few miles from a railroad, and not too far distant
from coal mines.

Let me know if you are interested.

Yours very truly,

John E. Marguis

1307/1370

414 Observatory St
Nelson BC
Oct 18/56



✓	W.S.R.	✓
✓	E.O.C.	✓
	R.D.S.	
	E.C.J.	
	R.W.B.	
	J.I.K.	
	ELD.	
	E.G.A.	

Prospectors' Survey Co Ltd
44 Bay St.
Toronto Ont

Dear Sir:

I have a lead-zinc prospect situated 10 miles south of Salmo BC & 2 1/2 miles north of the Reeves Mac mine. I have two cuts about 5 ft deep & about 1000 ft apart which sample ore. 4 ft assay average 4% lead 7% zinc. I have also uncovered indications of mineralization several other places on this claim. This is of the replacement type deposits.

Also have a gold property situated at the head of Apra Creek about 12 miles east of Nelson. This property was ^{known} in the early days as the Humming Bird mine. We have several assays which result to 63 gold per ton. There are also indications of lead & zinc on this property.

(2)

929

If you should be interested
& your engineer should at some
time be in this district
& would like to look over
these property, please advise.

Yours truly,
E. Arnet

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

SUITE 405 - 1112 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.
PHONE 682-7401

822847

OCT 20 1975

829

*attach to file
16 Oct 75*

16th October 1975

TO: DALE HENDRICK
FROM: W. M. SIROLA
CC: GLEN M. HOGG
SUBJECT: FLATHEAD RIVER COPPER DEPOSITS, S.E. BRITISH COLUMBIA - 82-G

I.D.B.	
T.V.B.	
J.K.C.	
D.M.H.	
G.M.H.	
<u>E.C.J.</u>	
W.J.	
S.M.N.	
S.P.	
G.R.	
M.D.R.	
J.B.S.	
C.K.W.	

Glen Hogg has suggested that we try to give you some background on the deposits in this area in the light of your current interest in the holdings of the Gobel brothers. If you check the files, you will find that we had some correspondence on this area in 1969, when this particular region gained some prominence in local mining circles.

As a result of their success with the Spar Lake deposit in Montana, Kennco decided in 1965 or 1966 to do extensive silting on the East side of the Flathead fault which is a large North West - South East structure on the West side of the Pre Cambrian sediments and which extends in a North Westerly direction a distance of some 30 miles from the U.S./Canadian border and extends into Montana a distance of approximately 50 miles. The best known deposits on the B.C. side occur in Pre Cambrian sediments in the vicinity of Sage Creek, 49'07"N 114'20"W.

As a result of some work the Gobel brothers had done in Montana, they staked numerous claim blocks in the vicinity of Sage Creek and these were optioned to various companies, including Falconbridge Nickel. Seemingly without exception, the deposits were found to be uneconomic, largely because the copper minerals were disseminated in sedimentary units 4-8' thick. These would have to be mined like coal seams over great distances and it is very doubtful whether the present day Provincial ecologists would permit this type of mining.

Despite the extensive amount of deformation along the Flathead fault, there does not appear to be any Tectonic control to these deposits, nor is it possible to relate the mineralization to the diorite sills in the adjacent Purcell rocks.

I have photocopied all of the pertinent information that is available in this office and I have discussed this region with people who have spent considerable time in that area and there does not appear to be any enthusiasm for further search in the foreseeable future.

The only exception to the above statements would be the small deposit mined by the Placid Oil Company in the vicinity of Fernie, B.C. I believe this deposit was in the same rocks but was really very small and not of interest to most major companies.

The Gobel brothers are active promoters and as such manage to make most of their discoveries much more appealing than they really are. There may well be good deposits in this area, but they would have to be found. I am not at all sure that reworking the known deposits would be very rewarding.

Regards.

Bill

W. M. Sirola

WMS:1mp

enc:

** Similar to Spar Lake
8500 x 2000 x 50*

*Date: The Commerce mt. gold occurrences
appear to be related to Pirene intrusions
All other deposits appear to be Sedimentary
- mainly in quartzites. -*

W.A.

TO: W. M. Sirola
FROM: J. C. Lund

FLATHEAD REGION OF SOUTHEASTERN B.C.

On a report that a sedimentary type copper deposit had been found in the Flathead area of B.C., I have put together below what information I was able to find including what you had heard from the Chamber of Mines.

LOCATION:

The Flathead region lies adjacent to the B.C. - Alberta border between lat. $114^{\circ}00'$ and $114^{\circ}45'$ and extends north from the 49th parallel to $49^{\circ}30'$. It lies south and east of Fernie, B.C.

MINERALIZATION:

Reported to consist of 3 beds 6 feet thick within the Precambrian -Grinnell formation with copper values of 2% - 15% Cu. (Woodside, Chamber of Mines). Kennco has done some silting over a 20 square mile area 10 miles north of the U.S. border and staked 43 claims on a sedimentary type deposit near the Flathead River off the main Grinnell formation. Mineralization consists of bornite and chalcocite in sandstones. (B.C.M. of Mines Lode Metals 1967)

GEOLOGY:

Taken from Memoir 336 on the Flathead Map Area, B. C.
and Alberta. R.A. Price 1965.

The Grinnell formation is in the lower part of the Precambrian Purcell series. It is comprised of red argillites, white, green, and red quartzites, and red siltstones. Individual beds range from 1-foot over 80 feet in thickness - total thickness of the Grinnell averages 350 feet. It thickens to 760 feet in the Beaver Mines map area to the east and to 1000 feet in the Waterton Lakes map area of Alberta, to the southeast. The Quartzites are lenticular in shape that "...do not appear to be laterally persistent". The Grinnell formation is sharply defined by its red colour between the green beds of the Appekunny formation below and the brown beds of the Siyeh formation above.

The Purcell rocks which include the Grinnell formation are folded into a broad northwestern trending syncline with fold axis nearly coincident with B.C. - Alberta border.

Cretaceous rocks are thrust onto the Purcell forming the eastern boundary of the reported favourable rocks and tertiary rocks are down-faulted to the west forming the western boundary. Dips of the beds are not indicated in the area of greatest interest, however from dips of beds to the north they may be expected to range from 15° to 40°.

There is no copper mineralization mentioned in the G.S.C. report and information received via Chamber of Mines did not give

the spacial relation between the 3 mineralized bands, attitudes of the beds, or extent of the known mineralization.

CLAIMS HELD:

Akimina Mines holds approximately 2000 claims straddling the B.C. - Alberta border covering the favourable Grinnell formation. Kennco holds 43 claims near the Flathead River west of the Akimina holdings.

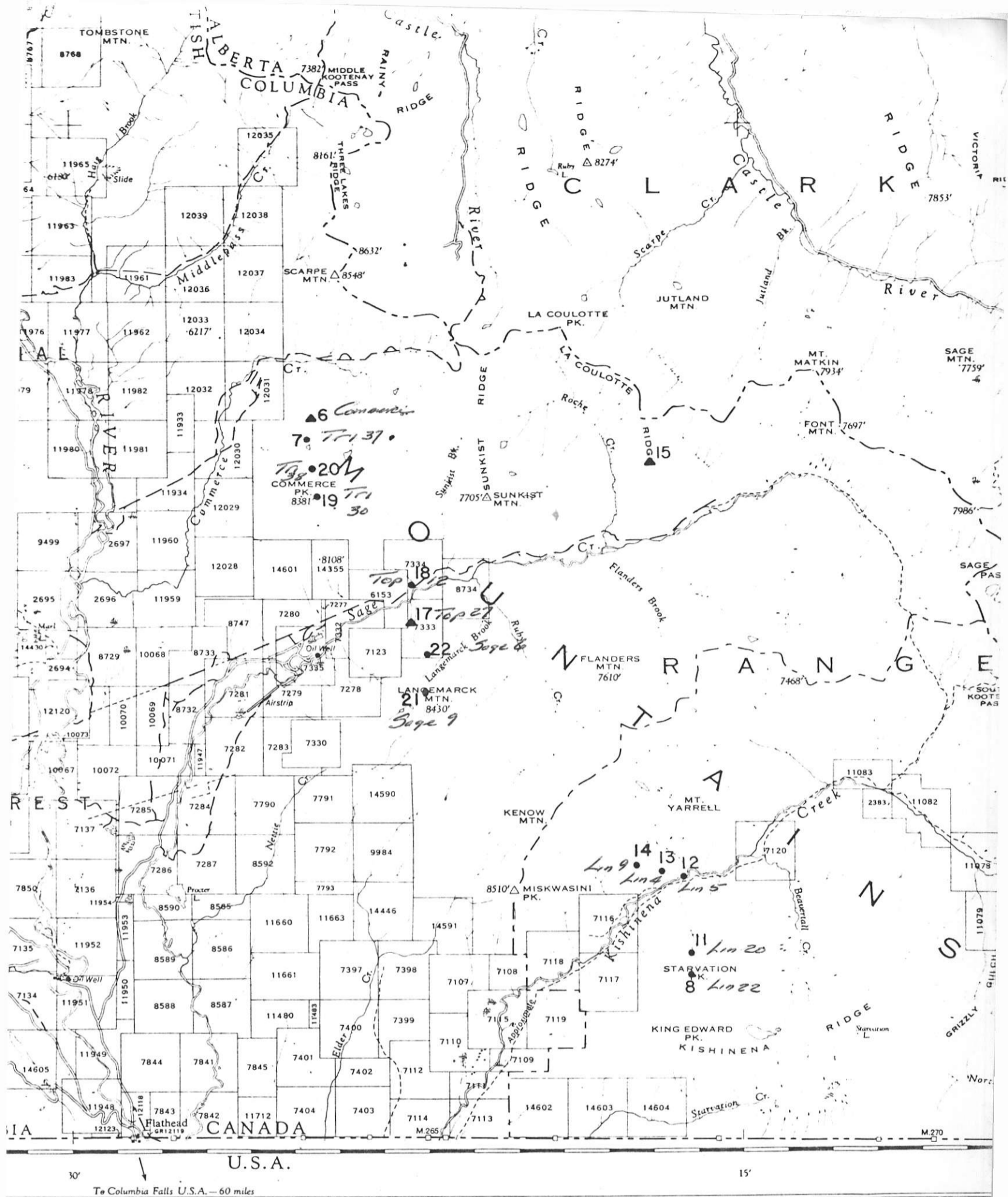
CONCLUSIONS:

Almost all the favourable Grinnell formation is held by Akimina Mines and any interest taken in the area would necessarily be to acquire a portion of their ground for exploration. Information as to nature and extent of mineralization should be obtained from the Akimina people for evaluation, particularly such information as to which units in the Grinnell the mineralization occurs, the spacial relation between the mineralized bands, known extent of mineralization, and attitudes of beds.

(signed)

John C. Lund.

JCL/1k

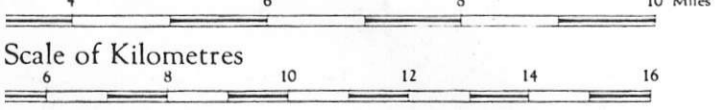


AT HEAD

FISH COLUMBIA

TENAY LAND DISTRICT

Scale of 1/2 inch to 2 Miles

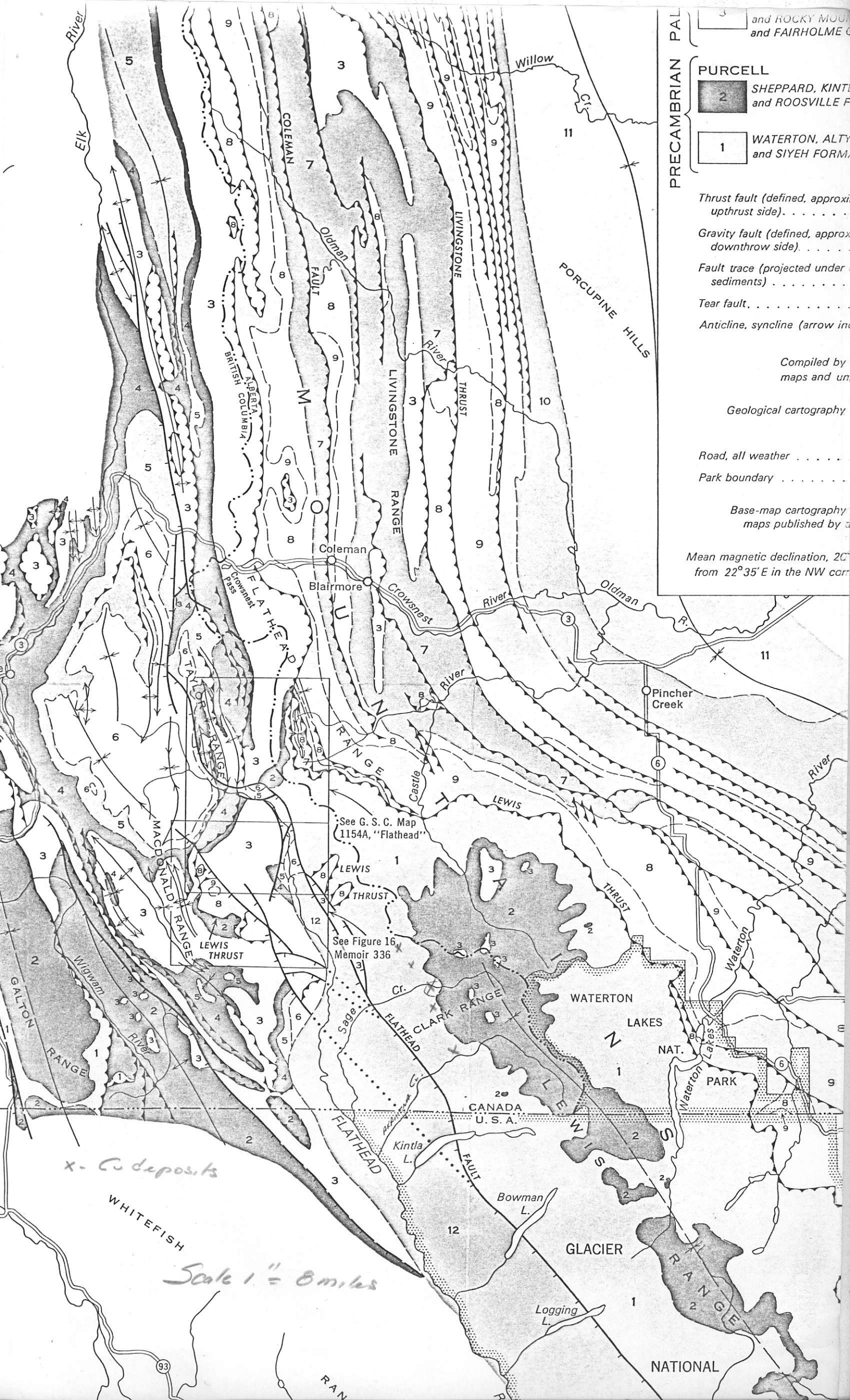


on approximately 20° 36' East at centre of map, 1963.
 receding approximately 2' 50" annually.

W. R. YOUNG, CHIEF GEOGRAPHER

REFERENCE

- | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------------|
| Road, Hard Surface, All Weather | Route No. 93 | 2 Lanes |
| Loose Surface, All Weather | 2 Lanes | Less than 2 Lanes |
| Logging, Loose Surface, Dry Weather | | 4 Wheel Drive |
| Trail | Delimited | Indefinite |
| Abandoned Railway | | |
| Railway | Station | Turntable |
| Main Telephone Line | Along Road | Flag Pole |
| Main Electric Power Line | Along Road | Wooden Pole |
| Horizontal Control Station | | 6312' |
| Contours (Interval 100 feet) | | |
| Elevation in feet above mean sea-level | | |
| Intermittent Stream | | |
| Swamp or Marsh | | |
| Dam | | |
| Water Tank | | |
| Saw Mill | | |
| Gravel Pit | | |
| Spring | | |
| Glacier | | |
| Mine | | |
| Customs Office | | |
| Navigation Light | | |
| Intermittent Lake or Seasonal Inundation | | |



PRECAMBRIAN PAL

3 and ROCKY MOUNTAIN and FAIRHOLME C

PURCELL

2 SHEPPARD, KINTLA and ROOSVILLE F

1 WATERTON, ALTY and SIYEH FORM.

Thrust fault (defined, approx. upthrust side)

Gravity fault (defined, approx. downthrow side)

Fault trace (projected under sediments)

Tear fault

Anticline, syncline (arrow in)

Compiled by maps and un

Geological cartography

Road, all weather

Park boundary

Base-map cartography maps published by a

Mean magnetic declination, 20 from 22°35'E in the NW cor

See G. S. C. Map 1154A, "Flathead"

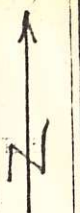
See Figure 16, Memoir 336



x. C. deposits

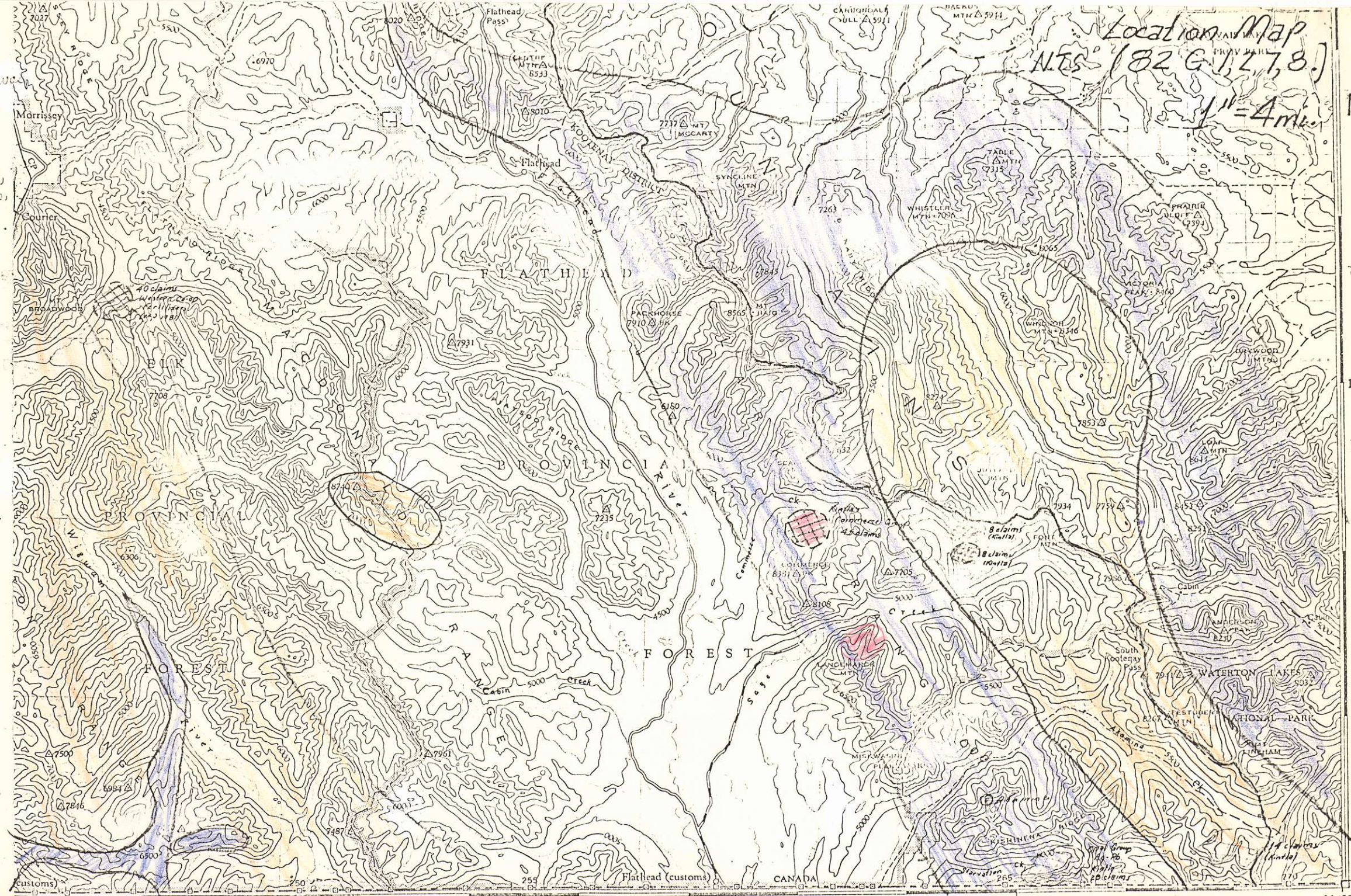
Scale 1" = 8 miles

93

Location Map
 NTS (82 G 1, 2, 7, 8)
 1" = 4 mi.



-  Canal
Siyeh
Parcell (over)
-  Upper
Parcell
a. Sheppard, Kintley,
Gateway, Phillips
& Rossville f. h.



15'
 Tp 3
 Tp 2
 Tp 1