SKIN 82E

823262

SEP 15 1977

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED
SUITE 703 - 1112 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6E 2S5
PHONE 682-7401

82E

I.D.B.
A.H.C.
P.S.C.
W.J.
D.A.L.
S.P.
M.D.R.
J.B.S.
FILE

September 13, 1977

attach to previous of Dec 1977 to add update

Mr. J.J. McDougall,
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited,
Suite 700,
1112 West Pender Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Goatskin Creek

Dear Jim:

The examination of the Skin claims by Ken Daughtry on August 12 revealed no direct evidence of an Okanagan-type uranium deposit. While this does not negate the possibility of secondary mineralization on the property, we would require some additional evidence to justify pursuit of this situation.

Many thanks for offering to joint venture with us on the Skin claims.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

W.M. Sirola, P. Eng.
Regional Exploration Manager

c.c. Mr. D.A. Lowrie ✓

WMS:meb

ADDENDUM TO THE MONTHLY REPORT FOR AUGUST 1977

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Falconbridge Skin Claims, Goatskin Creek Area, Greenwood Mining Division, B.C.

This property, consisting of 20 units and owned by Falconbridge Nickel Mines, was proferred on a joint venture basis to Kerr Addison by Jim McDougall of Falconbridge.

On August 12, at my request, this claim block was examined by Ken Daughtry of Vernon, B.C.

While the property contains the usual monashee gneisses intruded by valhalla granites, capped by miocene basalt, no evidence of miocene gravels was found and no evidence to indicate that there could be a channel within these sediments.

Geochemical work done by Falconbridge located anomalous zones within the intrusive rocks and while this is to some extent a favourable sign, there was no direct evidence of an "Okanagan type" uranium deposit.

Any attempt to drill the Skin claims would require the use of a helicopter and, accordingly, the programme would be expensive.

In the light of what we know at the moment, joint venturing on this property is not recommended.

W.M. Sirola

ADDENDUM TO THE MONTHLY REPORT FOR AUGUST 1977

YUKON TERRITORY

Ukon Joint Venture

During the summer season, property examination work carried out by Archer-Cathro on the Guano, Nokluit and Murphy claims was not sufficiently rewarding to justify further effort.

On the Bun claims, seven short drill holes (383 ft.) failed to encounter significant uranium values.

Later in September when a bulldozer becomes available, trenching will be carried out on the Surprise claims.

At the end of the season a decision will have to be made regarding the high grade but small mineralized occurrences on the Ting claims.

W.M. Sirola

Copy for Mr. Laurie

82E

K. L. Daughtry & Associates Ltd.

MINERAL EXPLORATION CONSULTANTS

BOX 795 • VERNON, BRITISH COLUMBIA V1T 6M7 • TELEPHONE 542-8960

August 23, 1977

RECEIVED
AUG 25 1977
KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.
PER

Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
703-1112 West Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2S1

Attention: Mr. W.M. Sirola

re: SKIN Property, Goatskin Creek area, Greenwood M.D., B.C.

Dear Sirs:

At the request of W.M. Sirola of Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., the writer made a brief examination of the SKIN property on Goatskin Creek, Greenwood Mining Division, on August 12, 1977. The property comprises two contiguous mineral claims, the SKIN claim of 20 units, record number 778, and the SKIN 2 claim of 6 units, record number 779 (see sketch).

The property is underlain by metamorphic rocks of uncertain age intruded by Mesozoic granitic rocks, all overlain unconformably by plateau-type basalt flows of presumed Miocene age. All rock types are well-exposed and the extent of the Tertiary lavas can be mapped with reasonable accuracy.

The exploration target on the property is uranium mineralization in unconsolidated Tertiary sediments in a channel preserved under the basalt capping.

The crudely linear pattern of distribution of the basalt suggests the possibility of a channel filling, but the same configuration could be exhibited by an erosional remnant of basalt along the rim of a valley. Silt sampling in the area by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd., yielded relatively high values in uranium.

No evidence of the presence of either sediments or a channel structure under the basalt was seen. At the eastern end of the basalt exposure, basement rocks were seen at the same, and higher, elevations as the basalt. At the western end, slumping has carried basalt blocks down the slope several hundred feet, and no outcrop was seen below the basalt cliffs. The northern edge of the volcanic rocks can be traced through hummocky terrain with frequent outcrops of granitic rock and basalt, but the southern contact is obscured beneath talus below basalt cliffs. Joint patterns and primary structures in the basalt in the western part of these cliffs are suggestive of a feeder vent.

...2

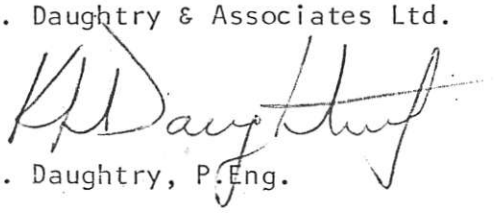
The writer believes the basalt exposure to be the remnant of a once larger area of extrusive rock surrounding a Miocene vent. Unless sediments are obscured beneath talus and slide material, these flows rest directly on basement.

The recent Geological Survey of Canada release of geochemical data shows that silts in the area of Goatskin Creek are generally high in uranium, apparently related to high-background granitic rocks. The silt samples collected by Falconbridge yielded the highest values in creeks draining only basement rocks north of the basalt. The seeps and creeks shown on a sketch from Falconbridge were dry at the time of the writer's visit, but three water samples were collected from ponds along the northern contact of the basalt. These samples have been submitted to Bondar-Clegg & Co. for uranium analyses.

The SKIN property does not exhibit any direct evidence of the environment considered favourable for the discovery of "Okanagan-type" uranium deposits, and unless the results of the water analyses are positive, no further action is recommended. Should the water analyses be anomalous, then the best initial approach to exploration might be a detailed geochemical survey.

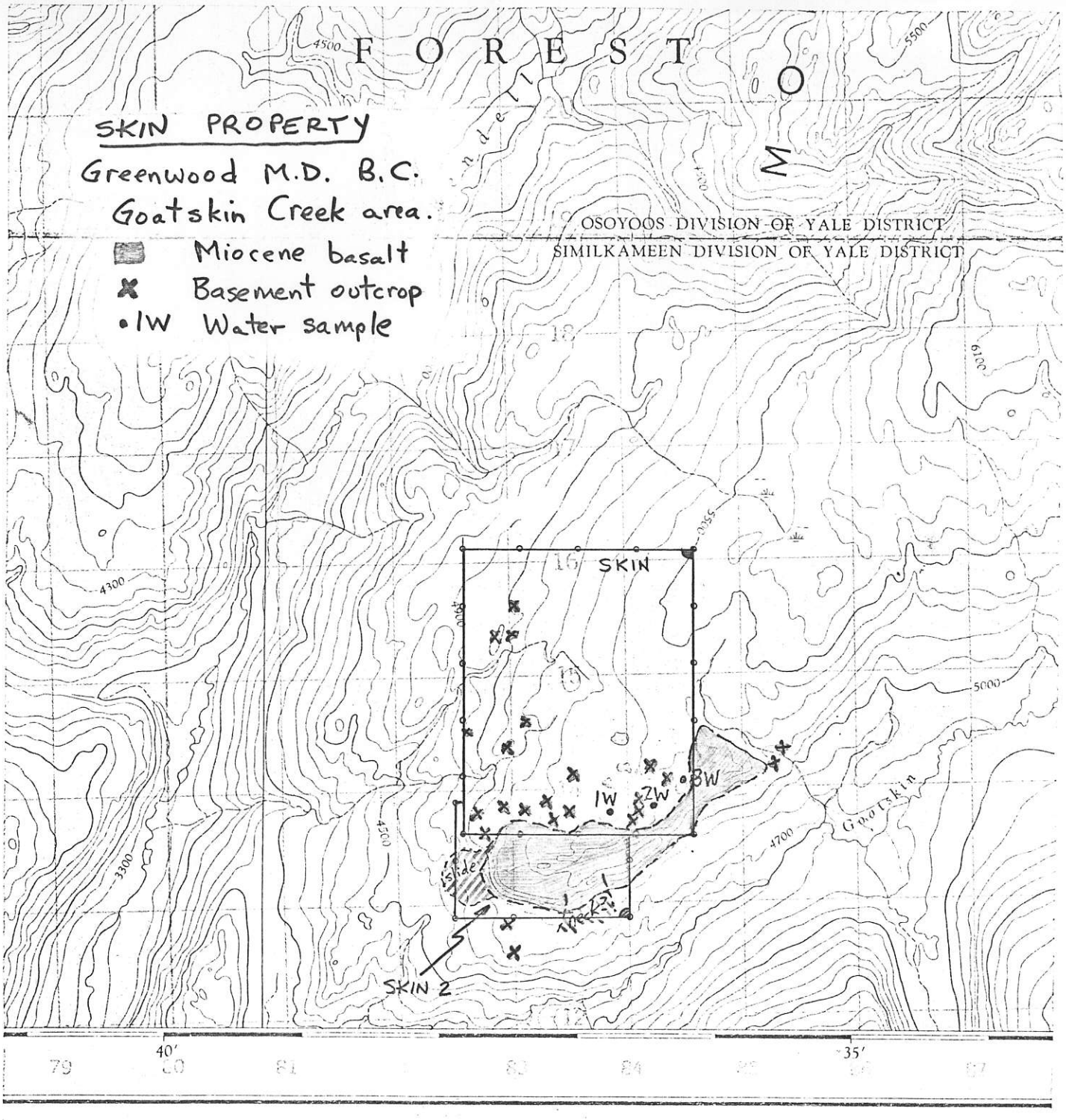
Respectfully submitted,

K.L. Daughtry & Associates Ltd.



K.L. Daughtry, P.Eng.

KLD:emp



DAMFINO CREEK
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE 1:50,000 ÉCHELLE

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Milles

Metres 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Mètres

Yards 1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Verges

SKETCH TO ACCOMPANY LETTER OF AUGUST 22, 1977
to KERR ADDISON MINES LTD from K.L. DAUGHTRY & ASSOC. LTD.

ECJ
AUG 12 1977

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

I.D.B.
A.H.C.
P.S.C.
W.J.
~~D.A.L.~~
S.P.
M.D.R.
J.E.S.
ECJ
FILE

To Mr. D.A. Lowrie *From* Mr. W.M. Sirola

Subject SKIN MINERAL CLAIMS - GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION *Date* August 10, 1977

82E/15E

Falconbridge, through Jim McDougall, have offered us participation in the Skin and Skin 2 Mineral Claims (26 units) located on Goatskin Creek, 20 miles north east of Lassie Lake.

The claims were staked on a north east trending crescent of miocene basalt approximately 2 miles along. The 4 mile Kettle River sheet indicates that the basalt occurs at the contact between Valhalla, Nelson and Monashee rocks and possibly on a north westerly trending fault, which appears to truncate and offset both the Nelson and Valhalla intrusions.

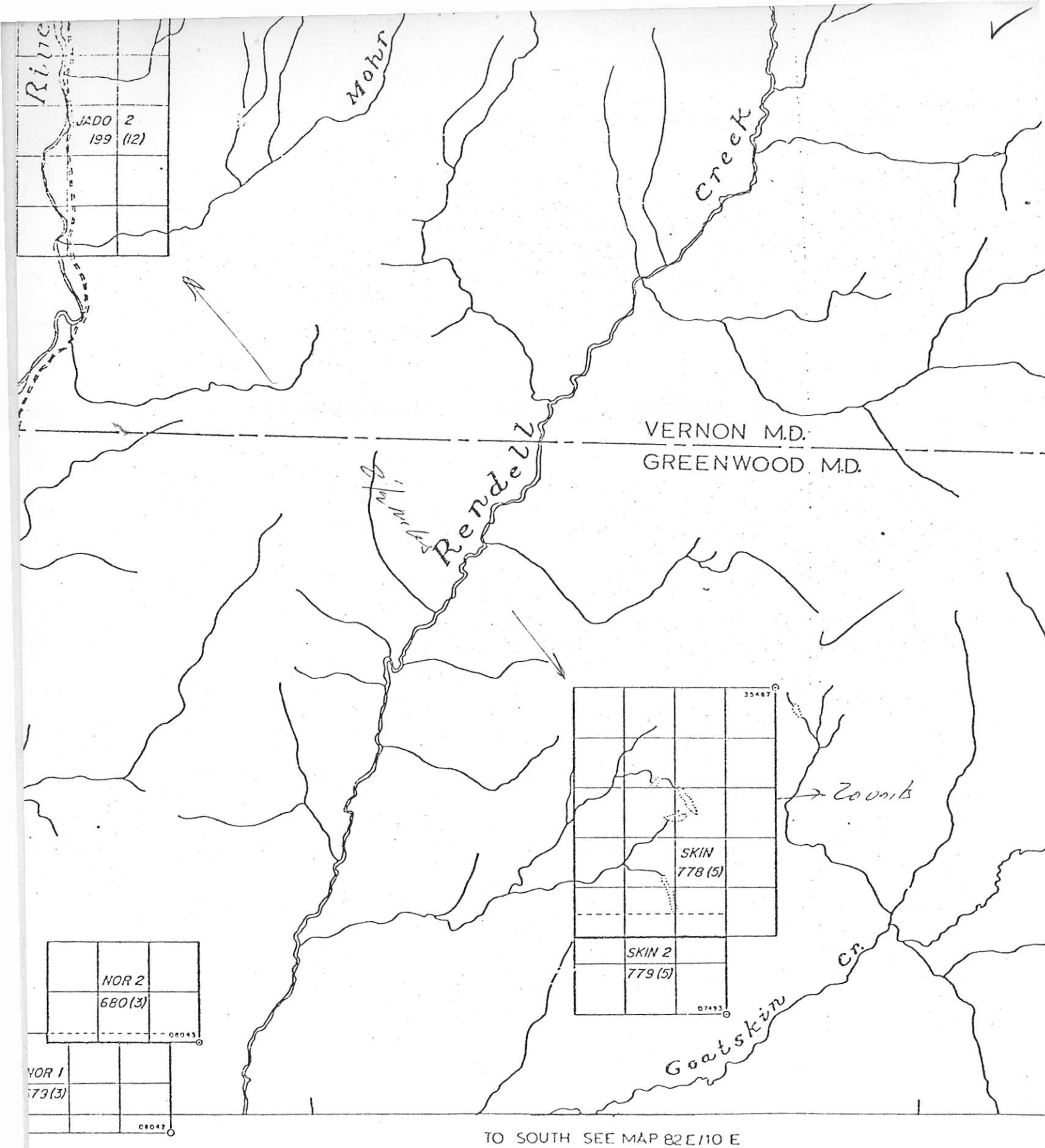
Falconbridge carried out some stream silt surveys near the miocene contact and got anomalous values in the order of 14, 17, 16 and 23 parts per million. These are fairly anomalous and the combination of geochemical and geological criteria justifies a good property examination.

John Lund appears to be tied up with the drilling programme on the Channel claims and I have therefore asked Ken Daughtry to make this examination for us. He should be reporting in a few days time.

I have not been able to determine what Falconbridge wants in the way of a deal, but I understand that they have a 65% Canadian content and as a preliminary effort, he feels that we should pay for the first drill hole. In the meantime, we will try to put something more concrete on paper.

W.M. Sirola

Encls.



TO SOUTH SEE MAP 82E/10E

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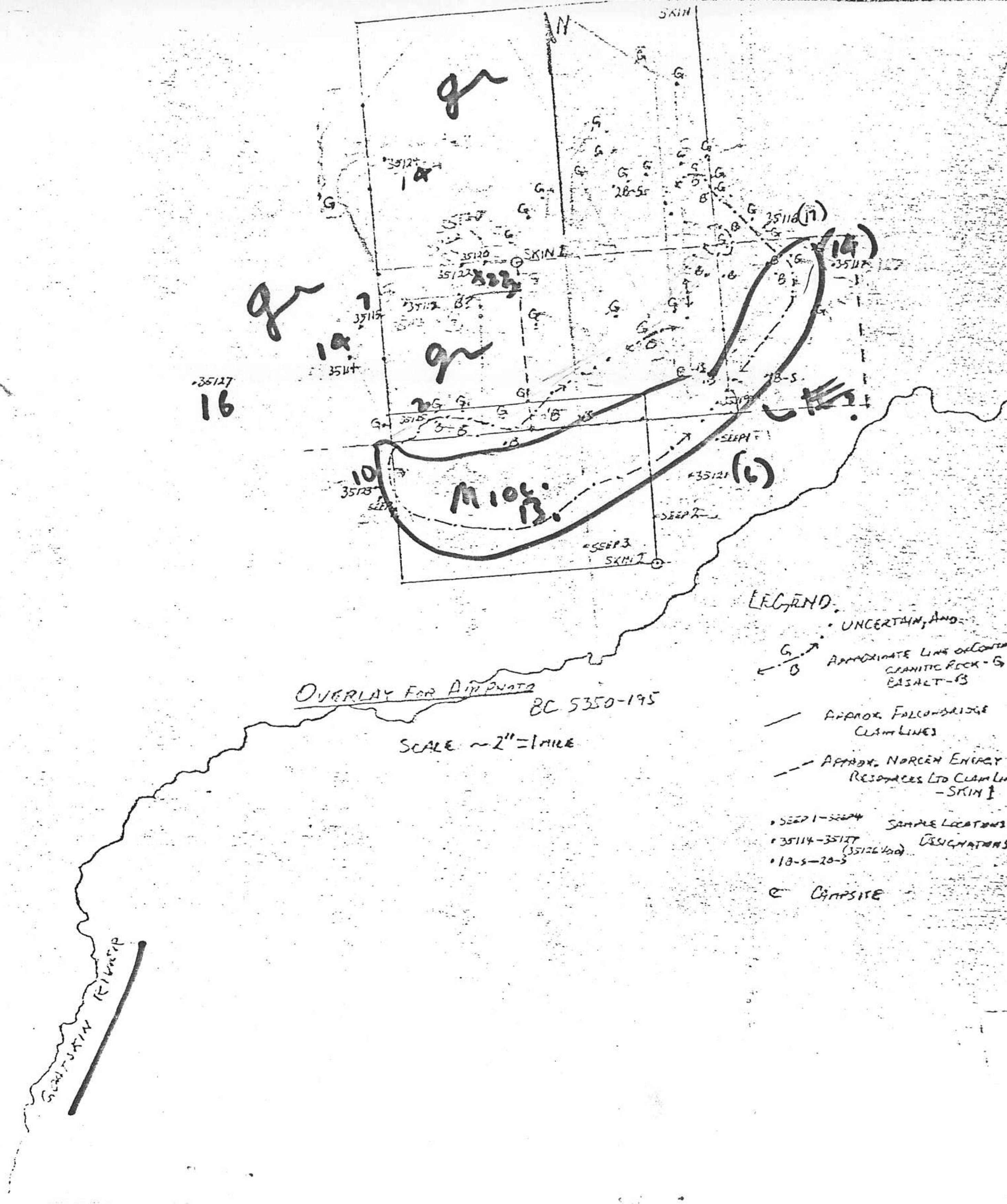
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
VICTORIA, B.C.
MINERAL CLAIM MAP 82E/15E (M)

SCALE 1/2 MILE TO 1 INCH


N
SKIN I
gr
gr
gr
M10c. B.
16
LEGEND.
UNCERTAIN
GRANITIC ROCK - G
BASALT - B
APPROX. FALCONBRIDGE CLAIM LINES
APPROX. NORCEN ENERGY RESOURCES LTD CLAIM LINES - SKIN I
SEEP 1 - SEEP 4
35114 - 35127
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
CAMPSITE
OVERLAY FOR AIRPHOTO
BC 5350-195
SCALE ~2" = 1 MILE

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

1500 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. PHONE: 985-0681 TELEX: 04-54554

Geochemical Lab Report

Goatskin Creek

Extraction: Cu,Zn: Hot Aqua Regia U: Hot HNO_3 Report No. 27 - 440 PROJECT: 173

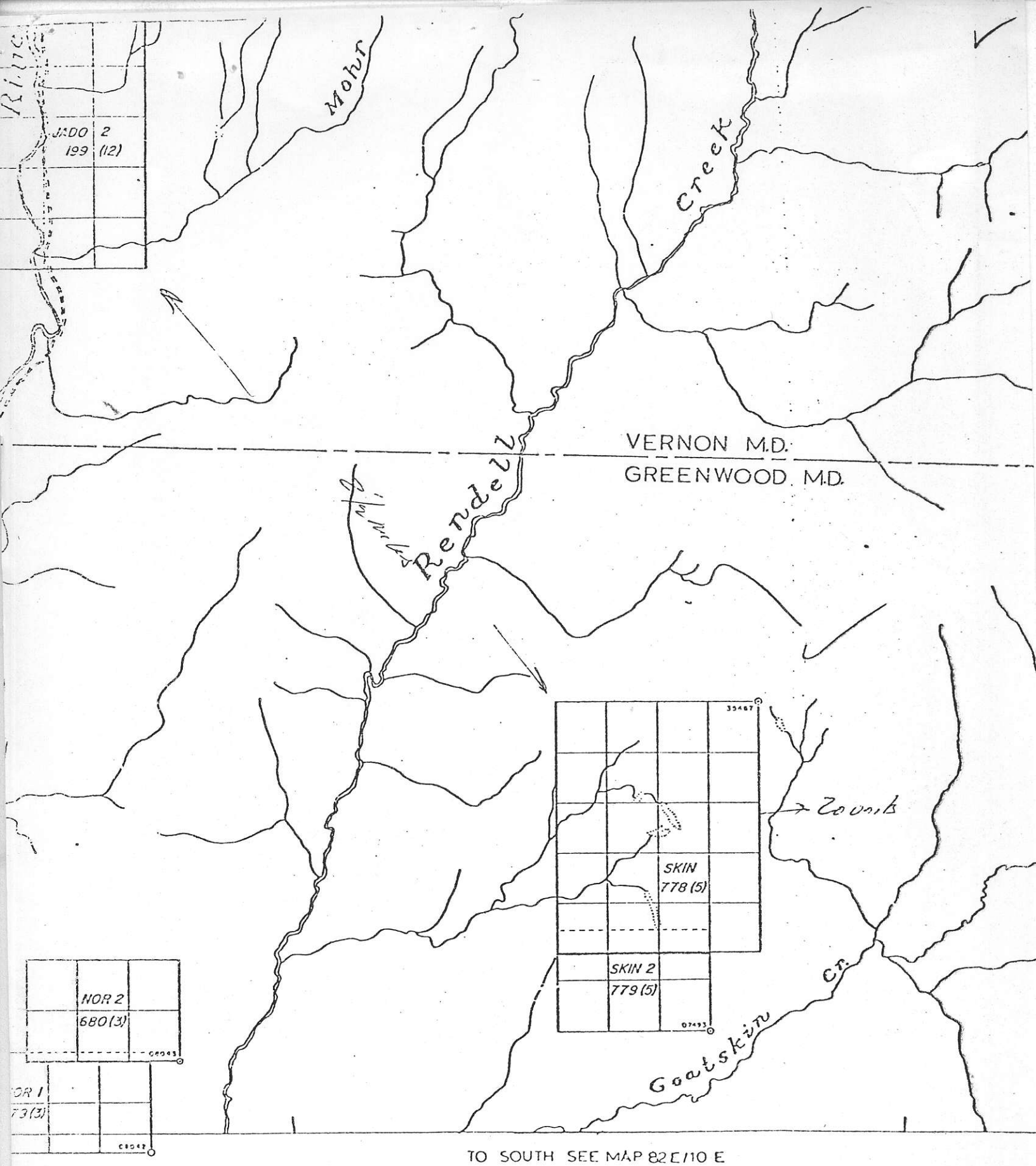
Method: Cu,Zn: Atomic Absorption U: Fluorimetric From: Falconbridge Nickel Mines

Fraction Used: Date: July 8 1977

SAMPLE NO.	U ppm			
35114	14			
35115	7			
35116	17			
35117	14			
35118	6			
35119	16			
35121	6			
35122	23			
35123	10			
35124	14			
35125	2			
35127	16			
35296	1			
35297	1			
35298	1			
35299	1			
35363	0.6			
35365	1			
35366	3			
35367	0.6			
35368	0.6			
35369	1			
35370	1			
35372	2			
35374	2			
35375	2			
35376	2			
35377	3			
35378	0.8			
35379	2			

SAMPLE NO.	U ppm	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	
35491	2	-	-	
35492	1	-	-	
35493	2	-	-	
35494	1	-	-	
35509	0.8	-	-	
35510	0.8	-	-	
35511	1	-	-	
35512	1	-	-	
35513	0.6	-	-	
35514	47	-	-	
35515	280	-		
37131				
371[illegible]				

Original - Assay Bk. 1 - JJM-DHB-FII



TO SOUTH SEE MAP 82E/10 E

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
VICTORIA, B.C.

MINERAL CLAIM MAP 82E/15E (M)

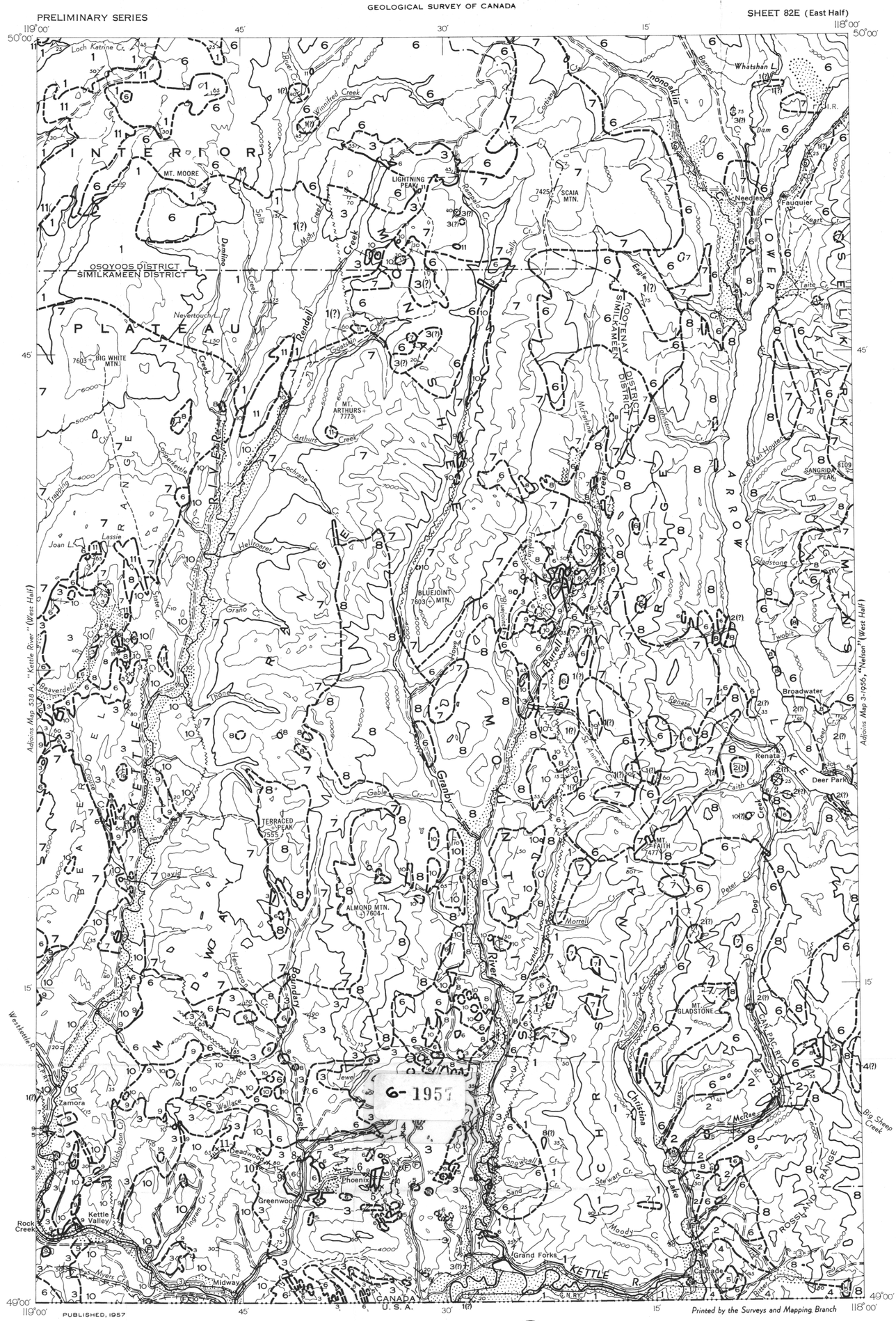
118°-49°

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

PRELIMINARY SERIES

SHEET 82E (East Half)



PUBLISHED, 1957

Printed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

TERTIARY
MIOCENE(?)

11 Basalt, olivine basalt

PALEOCENE OR EOCENE

PHOENIX VOLCANIC GROUP

10 Andesite, trachyte; minor basalt; locally, interbedded tuff, shale, and/or siltstone

9 KETTLE RIVER FORMATION: rhyolite and dacite tuff; locally, conglomerate, sandstone, and shale; minor rhyolite flows and intrusive porphyritic rhyolite

PALEOCENE(?)

8 CORYELL INTRUSIONS: syenite; monzonite, shonkinite and granite

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS(?)
LOWER CRETACEOUS(?)

7 VALHALLA INTRUSIONS: granite, porphyritic granite

6 NELSON INTRUSIONS: granodiorite, porphyritic granite; diorite, monzonite, quartz monzonite

5 Ultrabasic intrusions, serpentinite

JURASSIC

ROSSLAND GROUP

4 Andesite, latite; agglomerate and flow breccia; minor greywacke

PALAEOZOIC

PERMIAN(?)

ANARCHIST GROUP

3 Greenstone, greywacke, limestone; paragneiss

PENNSYLVANIAN AND/OR PERMIAN

2 MOUNT ROBERTS FORMATION: greywacke, greenstone, limestone; paragneiss

PROTEROZOIC (?)

1 MONASHEE AND GRAND FORKS GROUPS
Paragneiss; minor crystalline limestone and pegmatite

Drift-covered area
Geological boundary (defined approximate)
Bedding (inclined, overturned)
Bedding (inclined, vertical; tops unknown)
Gneissosity (inclined, vertical)
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
Fossil locality (F)
Mineral property x11

INDEX TO MINERAL PROPERTIES

1. Waterloo (Paycheck Mining and Development Company Limited)
2. Mountain Chief (Renata Copper Company, Limited)
3. W. S. (Cascade Lode Mines, Limited)
4. Ore Denoro (Noranda Exploration Company, Limited)
5. Snowshoe and Old Ironsides (Phoenix Copper, Limited)
6. Stemwinder (Columbia Copperfield Mines, Limited)
7. Providence (W. Madden)
8. Gold Bug and D. A. (E. Ruzicka)
9. Greyhound (Salamet Mines Limited)
10. Mother Lode (Woodgreen Copper Limited)
11. Copper Queen (Aztec Exploration Limited)

Geology by H. W. Little, 1953-1956

Cartography by the Geological Cartography Unit, 1957

Approximate magnetic declination, 22° 30' East

In response to public demand for earlier publication, Preliminary Series maps are now being issued in this simplified form, thereby effecting a substantial saving in time. There is no loss of information, but the maps will be clearer to read if all or some of the map-units are hand-coloured.

Air photographs covering this area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa, Ontario

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The oldest rocks within the map-area, the Monashee and Grand Forks groups (1), occur in the northwest and south-central parts, and may include some roof pendants of gneiss in other parts. They comprise paragneisses of pre-Pennsylvanian, presumably Precambrian age. Although their relationship to the younger strata is not seen within the area, to the north they underlie Permian rocks unconformably.

Rocks of the Mount Roberts formation (2) may occur in the east-central part of the map-area as well as where shown in the southeast. Fossils, probably of Pennsylvanian age, were found in them at Paterson, to the east of the map-area, but south of the International Boundary similar rocks are classed as Permian. The Anarchist group (3), restricted mainly to the west part of the map-area, is probably, at least in part, equivalent to the Mount Roberts formation (2), and near Phoenix contains fossils believed to be Permian. A few miles south of the International Boundary, however, a collection of Triassic fossils has been reported, and beds of this age may be included with those mapped as Anarchist group (3).

Volcanic rocks of the Rossland group (4), mainly or entirely of Jurassic age, occur along the International Boundary southeast of Christina Lake, and may be intimately mixed with rocks of the Mount Roberts formation (2) in McRae Creek Valley. Rocks exposed on the ridge east of Big Sheep Creek are tentatively assigned to the Rossland group (4).

Serpentinized ultrabasic bodies (5) intrude the rocks of Late Palaeozoic to Jurassic age, and are in turn cut by granodiorite and related rocks of the Nelson intrusions (6). Non-porphyritic granodiorite is the dominant phase of the Nelson intrusions (6), but a porphyritic granite phase is common in the northeast part of the map-area and near Mount Gladstone. In those localities Valhalla granite (7) is mainly gradational into the Nelson intrusions (6), but elsewhere cuts them. Except in the western part of the area where it commonly contains large phenocrysts of microperthite, the Valhalla granite (7) is non-porphyritic. It may be distinguished from the Nelson by the presence of smoky quartz, the rarity of hornblende, and an allotriomorphic texture, in contrast to the Nelson which is usually hypidiomorphic. The age of the Nelson and Valhalla intrusions is between latest Jurassic and middle Cretaceous.

Batholiths, of reddish to pale buff Coryell syenite (8) that grades locally into granite or shonkinite, are widespread. Some of the smaller bodies of Coryell intrusions (8) are composed of augite monzonite and one is of olivine syenite. The Coryell intrusions (8) cut all the above rocks as well as a conglomerate of Upper Cretaceous or later age that occurs to the east of the map-area.

The Kettle River formation (9) consists of acidic tuff, and local basins of conglomerate and sandstone. In the conglomerate the roundstones consist for the most part of rocks of the underlying formations exposed in the vicinity. In Franklin camp a little rhyolite is interbedded with acidic tuff and sandstone. In the southwest part of the map-area small plugs of porphyritic rhyolite with quartz phenocrysts apparently mark the vents from which some of the acidic tuff was emitted.

The Phoenix volcanic group (10) overlies the Kettle River formation with apparent unconformity, for in many places it lies directly upon older formations. It consists mainly of andesitic and trachytic lavas, but locally contains interbedded sediments. A few miles east of the mouth of Burrell Creek siltstones occur in the group, and along Kettle River Valley west of Midway tuffs and shales are well exposed in road- and railway-cuts. From the latter localities fossil plants of Paleocene or Eocene age were collected.

In the northwest part of the map-area extensive flat-lying flows of basalt and olivine basalt (11), commonly with columnar structure, rest upon all older formations. These basic lavas are correlated with those of Columbia Plateau, and are probably of Miocene age.

The drift consists of fluvial clay, sand, and gravel of Pleistocene and later age, and Pleistocene till that extends to great elevations. Glacial striae were observed as high as 6,000 feet above sea-level, but some of the higher peaks appear to have escaped continental glaciation. The ice movement was in general southerly.

All formations except the Miocene (?) have been folded, the Proterozoic (?) having experienced the most intense deformation. The main north-south valleys, those of Dog and upper McRae Creeks, Sandner Creek and Christina Lake, lower Granby River and Burrell Creek, upper Granby River, and Kettle River northward from Rock Creek, contain strong shear zones that were initiated after the intrusion of the Nelson batholith. Subsequent movement on these faults has sheared rocks of the Phoenix volcanic group. The most clearly defined faults occur in the Christina Lake-Sandner Creek and lower Granby River-Burrell Creek Valleys. Between these major faults a large block of Proterozoic (?) gneiss has been uplifted relative to the younger rocks.

Mining activity reached its peak during the early part of the present century when some 22 million tons of copper ore containing gold and silver were mined in the Phoenix and Deadwood camps. This ore supplied smelters at Grand Forks, Greenwood, and Boundary Falls. Current activity is mainly centred about the old productive copper properties, but none had reached a stage of continuous production in 1956.

These copper deposits (Ore Denoro, Snowshoe, Old Ironsides, Stemwinder, Greyhound, Mother Lode, and others) are large, irregular replacement bodies containing chalcopyrite, pyrite, and magnetite in skarn formed by the metamorphism of limestone of the Anarchist group. This limestone is known locally as the Brooklyn formation. The Copper Queen copper deposit, on the other hand, consists of a vein (or veins) that occurs in an oxidized shear zone in crystalline limestone. Cupriferous sulphides have been oxidized to azurite and malachite, with limonite.

Gold and silver are the chief products of the Gold Bug property. Recent exploration has been devoted to the search for the continuation of the south vein beyond a dyke, against which it terminated. The Providence mine, which has operated intermittently since 1893, produces mainly silver and gold. The vein, which has been extensively explored, lies in altered argillaceous and volcanic rocks and in granodiorite. Ore minerals are gold, silver, proustite, tetrahedrite(?), sphalerite, and galena, with some pyrite and chalcopyrite.

The W. S. is primarily a silver-lead mine. The deposit consists of a main vein, with branch veins, that occurs in crystalline limestone of the Mount Roberts formation (2). The Mountain Chief copper deposit is in limestone within a huge roof pendant surrounded by Coryell syenite (8). Within the silicified limestone, chalcopyrite and pyrite occur, with malachite, azurite, and chalcocite (?).

The Waterloo vein is in a shear zone mainly in crystalline limestone. The vein varies in width along the strike for about 800 feet, and averages about 4 feet wide. It consists of quartz and carbonate with silver, argentite, ruby silver, stephanite, tetrahedrite, galena, and sphalerite.

MAP 6-1957

KETTLE RIVER
(EAST HALF)

SIMILKAMEEN, KOOTENAY AND OSOYOOS DISTRICTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale: One Inch to Four Miles = 1/253,440

Miles 4 2 0 4 8 12

inches 0 1 2
centimetres 0 1 2 3 4 5

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

E.C.J.

6-1957

165

LEGEND

Main highway
Other roads
Trail
Abandoned railway
International boundary
District boundary
Power transmission line
Intermittent stream
Contours (interval 1000 feet) 5000
Height in feet above mean sea-level 7477

MAP 6-1957
KETTLE RIVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA

SHEET 82E (East Half)