

B.C. REGIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

BOSTON BAR - LILLOOET

826261

Ultramafic Project

(92J/8,9; 92I/4,5,12; 92H/13)

for

Kerr Addison Mines Limited

Jean Pautler, Lynn Grexton

October 2-12, 1984

Jean Pautler  
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## SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATIONS

Preliminary prospecting for precious metals was conducted in the Boston Bar-Lillooet area in an attempt to discover Motherlode type mineralization. The area is favourable because of its similar geological environment to that of Bralorne. Specific target areas consisted of government arsenic stream sediment anomalies similar in magnitude to those in the Bralorne camp. The ultimate purpose of this endeavor was to delineate smaller targets for further work and to determine accessibility.

Quartz veining is abundant in the area but generally lacks sulfides and significant gold values. However, several areas were selected for further consideration based on the following criteria:

- (1) favourable geological environment
- (2) presence of quartz veins
- (3) alteration (carbonate, sericitic, pyritic, listwanitic)
- (4) anomalous gold geochemistry
- (5) anomalous arsenic geochemistry

The areas are listed in relative order of importance:

- (1) Pyramid Mountain
  - abundant quartz veining
  - 2100 ppb Au, 2500 ppm As in brecciated quartz vein with ankerite and pyrite
  - 190 ppb Au, 300 ppm As in altered zone containing mariposite and pyrite
  - arsenic stream sediment anomalies

- (2) Ridge between Molybdenite, Texas and Boulder Creeks
  - quartz veins, silicification, altered andesite
  - 465 ppb Au in quartz float in creek
  - As stream sediment anomalies
  
- (3) Mt. Brew
  - quartz veins
  - mariposite, pyrite
  - 100 ppb Au in stream sediment
  - As stream sediment anomalies
  - ruggedness and high elevations a disadvantage
  
- (4) Enterprise Creek
  - quartz diorite host
  - up to 300 ppb Au, 300 ppm As in quartz veins
  
- (5) Kokwaskey Lake
  - 1100 ppm, 750 ppm As in rock
  - quartz veins
  - carbonate alteration, mariposite
  
- (6) Upper Texas Creek
  - similar geological environment to the Rampart Ag, Pb, Zn (Au) occurrence
  - rusty soils
  - altered andesite (sericite?)
  - poor exposure

## INTRODUCTION

Preliminary prospecting for precious metals was conducted in the Boston Bar-Lillooet area (92I, 92J), in an attempt to discover Motherlode-type vein mineralization. This type of mineralization is characterized by the association of ultramafic rocks and the presence of ankerite, mariposite, sericite, pyrite and arsenopyrite in and next to gold-quartz veins. The veins occur as hydrothermal fissure fillings within metamorphosed volcanic-sedimentary units.

The area, (as outline in Figure 1), is favourable because of its similar geological environment to that of Bralorne. The area consists of Bridge River Group volcanic-sedimentary units, sedimentary rocks of the Relay Mountain Group and metamorphic equivalents of both. Fault slices of ultramafic rocks occur within the Bridge River package and other faults are present.

The Boston Bar area is located about 17 miles north of Boston Bar on the west side of the Fraser River centred between Kwoiek Creek and the Nahatlatch River. The Lillooet area is situated south of Lillooet on the west side of the Fraser River between Texas Creek and Seton Lake (Figure 1).

Pautler and Grexton spent 22 person days in the area following up government arsenic stream sediment anomalies (similar in magnitude to those in the Bralorne camp), in order to delineate target areas for further work. The road accessibility of the area was also determined.

A total of 80 rock samples, 5 soil samples, 57 silt samples and 8 pan samples were collected for geochemical analysis. Sample locations are plotted on Figures 2 and 3 and results are shown on Figures 4 and 5.

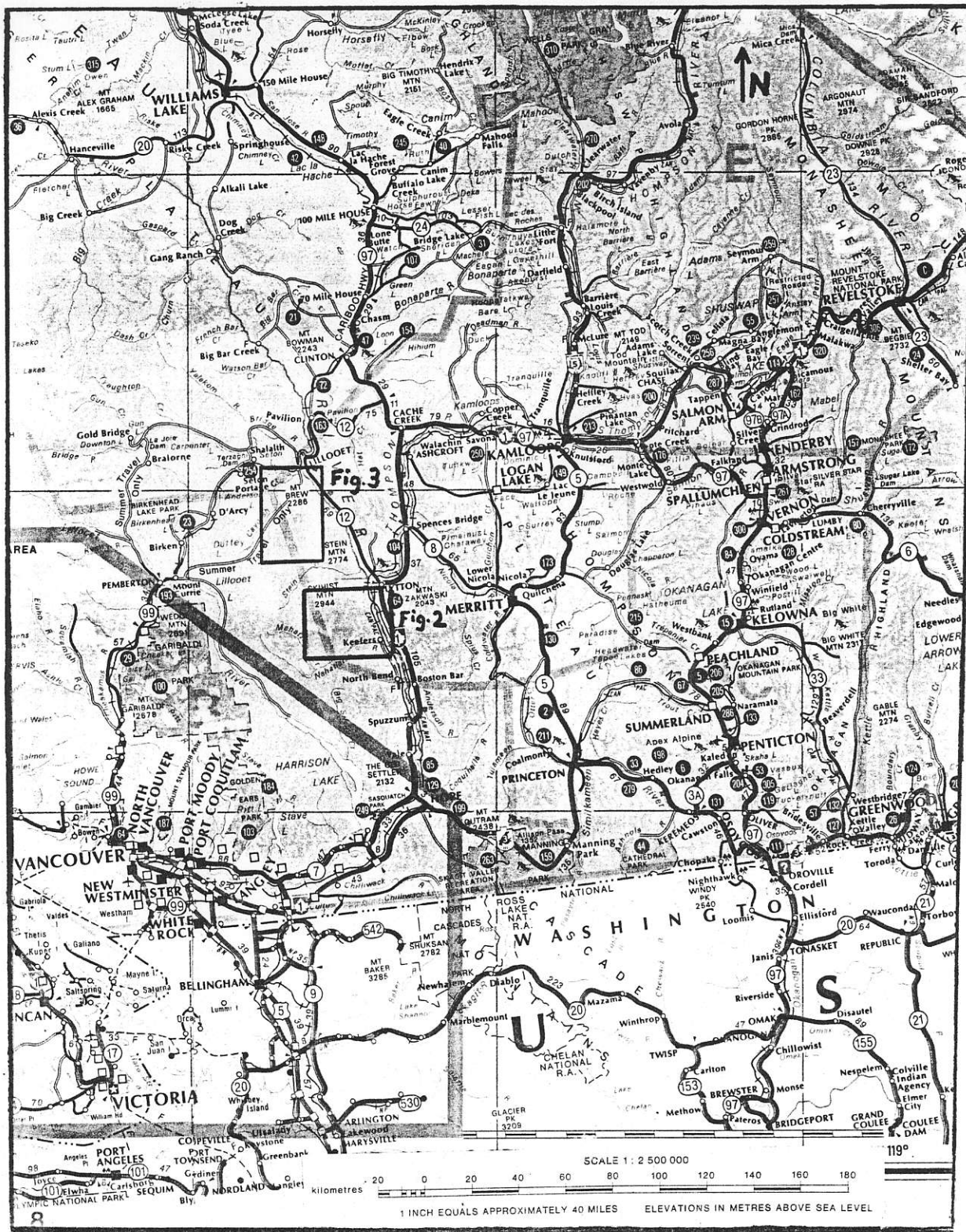


FIG. 1

BOSTON BAR - LILLOOET  
 ULTRAMAFIC PROJECT  
 LOCATION MAP  
 1:250,000  
 October, 1984.

ACCESS

Access to the southern area is via the Boston Bar one truck aerial ferry which operates 24 hours/day but closes Wednesday mornings. A bridge is currently being constructed and should be completed in a year. The Lytton two truck ferry also provides access to the area and is the best route if work is concentrated along Kwoiek Creek. The ferry is open from 5:00 a.m. to 10:15 p.m.

Regular gas, (fits unleaded), can be obtained in North Bend at Foreman's Cafe. Otherwise, the closest gas stations are in Boston Bar and Lytton.

The North Bend-Lillooet road on the west side of the Fraser has been described as a "goat trail". The sections from the Nahatlatch River to Keefers and from Lillooet south to Texas Creek however are fairly good.

The Nahatlatch River road is in good shape as is the Log Creek road. Logging is currently being undertaken but will not continue any further to the north towards Pyramid Mountain.

The Kwoiek Creek road is also in good condition and logging is being conducted on the North Fork road. This should be finished soon and logging will continue on the roads south of Kwoiek Creek towards Pyramid Mountain. This work should be finished in a year and may provide better access in this region of heavy quartz veining.

The northern area is accessible from Lillooet via the North Bend-Lillooet Rd and the Duffy Lake road, which can also be reached via Pemberton. The Duffy Lake road is now being maintained by the Dept. of Highways and is open year round, weather permitting.

It provides access to Blowdown Creek, Boulder Creek and Enterprise Creek roads, as well as others that do not extend into the geological target area. Current logging was being undertaken near the start of the Blowdown Creek road. Other logging operations are also active off of the Duffy Lake road. The Enterprise Creek road is accessed via the Walden N. road but heads west soon after the turn off.

The Texas Creek road is in fairly good condition, but the Molybdenite Creek road is less so. The south branch is in poor condition and is not recommended driving.

Recreation maps showing the major logging roads were obtained from the Forest Service for the Lillooet and Ashcroft areas. They provide fairly recent coverage, (Dec 1981). One should be obtained from the Boston Bar forestry station which closes for the winter. Although the forestry stations do not distribute detailed logging maps they will provide the information.



PROSPECTING and GEOLOGY

Rock Types:

An outcrop map was produced, (Figures 2 and 3), and except for minor changes listed below the rocks fit into the Groups as mapped previously by Monger and MacMillan (1984).

The rock types in the geological target area are as follows:

- KTgm: quartz monzonite)
- Kgd: granodiorite )
  - highly variable; fine to medium grained; variable biotite; ± hornblende
- JKsb: Spences Bridge Group: andesite, dacite, rhyolite, intercalated pyroclastics, sandstone, shale and local conglomerate.
  - previously unmapped in this area; may not be JKsb.
  - andesite and related tuffs and porphyries were observed along Boulder Creek underlying shale and siltstone
  - rhyolite porphyry, sandstones, siltstones and shale occur near Enterprise Creek, as well as some conglomerate boulders.
- JKrml: Relay Mtn. Group: argillite, silstone, sandstone and local conglomerate
- JKrm2: Relay Mtn. Group: phyllite, semischist, local conglomerate foliated meta equivalents of Rml
  - generally the metamorphic rocks of this unit were observed
  - conglomerate boulders were only found near Enterprise Creek and may belong to Spences Bridge Group.
- PJbr1: Bridge River Complex: subgreenschist facies, chert, argillite, basalt, local carbonate, local gabbro, typically disrupted.

- basalt was not observed
- quartz diorite was found near the lower part of Enterprise Creek and may be related to this unit.

PJbr2: Bridge River Complex: ultramafic rocks, mainly serpentinite.

- only boulders of serpentized ultramafic rocks were observed in two areas:
  - (1) along upper Texas Creek
  - (2) along lower Log Creek
- talc schist occurred as small isolated emplacements along fold axes in highly deformed areas.

PJbr3: Bridge River Complex: greenschist facies phyllite, quartzose phyllite, foliated greenstone, low-grade, greenschist facies metamorphic equivalents of PJbr1; commonly well developed foliation

- due to the presence of local limestone and greenstone in the Enterprise Creek area, it is suggested that the PJbr - JKrm contact lies further to the west than as plotted by the G.S.C.
- the presence of greenstone in the Log Creek area also suggests the PJbr3 - JKrm contact should be further west than as plotted. Thus, it is possible that part of Pyramid Mtn may be PJbr3.

PJbr4: Bridge River Complex: siliceous schist, actinolite schist, local marble, upper greenschist to lower amphibolite metamorphic facies; commonly with quartz to feldspathic sills and dykes.

- upper greenschist to lower amphibolite rocks were observed along the lower part of Log Creek.

PMm: Biotite quartz schist, biotite muscovite schist, garnet biotite schist, local (in Coast Mountains), kyanite and sillimanite.

- biotite quartz, quartz biotite, and quartz biotite hornblende garnet schists were observed along the lower part of Log Creek.

Mineralization:

The abundance of quartz veins within the target area is very promising, although they are generally lacking in sulfides. Some veins did contain pyrite, however, and mariposite was observed in several instances. Calcite and possible ankerite accompanies some of the veins. The veins are generally irregular and discontinuous. Trends follow the major northwest structure for the most part but some are more northerly and others trend northeast. In the phyllites and schists it is difficult to determine if the quartz occurs as veins or swarms. However, in many cases where veins occur parallel to foliation, local crosscutting is observed. No major faults were encountered.

BOSTON BAR AREA

Kwoiek Creek:

The greatest density of and largest quartz veins (approximately 1 vein >10cm every 10m), were found southeast of Kwoiek Lake towards Pyramid Mountain and to the north along North Fork Road. Bridge River Group greenschist facies metamorphic rocks constitute the host rock in the area.

The largest vein 1.85m wide, occurs parallel to foliation within a phyllite. Similar veins in the same outcrop parallel and locally crosscut the foliation. A 1.5m wide lens of talc schist along a fold axis, occurs proximal to the main vein, (i.e. within 100m). However, the veins were not anomalous.

Other veins in the immediate area of the large vein average 10cm in width but some are as large as 30-60cm. A few contain pyrite. A composite sample of veins up to 15cm wide hosted by chloritic phyllite contained values of 25ppb Au and 91 ppm As. Quartz veins up to 60cm wide with minor ankerite returned 15 ppm Au and 79 ppm As values. A pan sample below the outcrop ran 88 ppm As (JP5). Those veins that contained pyrite were not even weakly anomalous.

Two kms upstream, (south), of the large vein, granodiorite hosts an altered zone with mariposite, pyrite and calcite veins, containing minor quartz, (190 ppb Au, 4.8 ppm Ag, 300 ppm As). A sample of quartz veins up to 15cm wide within the granodiorite in this vicinity contain 45 ppb Au. Stream sediment values of 71 ppm and 113 ppm As occur downstream.

Two kms north of the large vein chlorite schist to phyllite with mariposite hosts quartz veins up to 6cm wide which were not anomalous.

An 82.5 ppm As government stream sediment anomaly occurs less than 1 km downstream from the largest vein and can be explained by the aforementioned anomalies. A pan sample taken below the anomaly yielded only minor magnetite.

The main area of quartz veining is staked as the KWOIEK claims held by Gordon G. Richards of Vancouver and recent work has been filed. This area also falls within the proposed boundary of the new park.

Another government As anomaly occurs in the Kwoiek Creek area on a major tributary that drains the area southeast of Pyramid Mountain. The 60.0 ppm As value was not followed up due to inaccessibility. (Kwoiek Ck may be crossable in mid summer). However it is significant in that it drains the Pyramid Mtn area. The Summit Gold claims lie less than 2 km above (south of), the anomaly.

In the area north of Kokwaskey Lake two As anomalies of 1100 ppm and 750 ppm were obtained from carbonate altered chloritic phyllite and quartz veins up to 20cm wide within chloritic phyllite to shale. Mariposite was present in the area. To the north fault slices of ultramafic rocks have been mapped by Monger and MacMillan (1984) along the Bridge River - Relay Mtn. contact.

Other quartz veins ± calcite up to 20cm wide occur within granodiorite, greenstone and chlorite schist to phyllite along Kwoiek Creek. However, they are not as concentrated as in the above area and were not of geochemical interest.

Log Creek:

On the Log Creek side of Pyramid Mountain, quartz veins 20-40cm wide were sampled, as well as smaller ones, about four kms south of the mountain. Veins were hosted by phyllite and greenstone of the Bridge River Complex, (not previously mapped this far west), and possibly the Relay Mountain Group as well. A 55.0 ppm As stream sediment anomaly occurs below the veins. Pan sample JP8 was collected below the anomaly on Log Creek but only contained four carbonate grains which may be from quartz veins in the greenstone. Minor carbonate (ankerite), was observed in some of the veins.

One sample from the area was anomalous. It was collected from two quartz veins 20cm wide with numerous discontinuous stringers and some brecciation of the host along vein margins. The veins contain minor ankerite(?) and up to 3% pyrite is present in the phyllite host. The sample ran 2100 ppb Au and 2500 ppm As. Although the sample constitutes a single point anomaly, there is very little rock exposure in the immediate area.

A pan sample (JP7), 4.5 kms upstream contained one very fine possible scheelite grain. No quartz veins, however were observed in this vicinity which is primarily underlain by granodiorite.

The above area lies just north of the JORDON claims. On the claims, the metamorphic grade increases (i.e. development of hornblende and garnet noted). Serpentinized ultramafic boulders were observed in this area but are apparently from higher on the hill. Quartz veins up to 30cm wide occur within greenstone to amphibolite, quartz biotite ± chlorite ± hornblende

schists and in quartz biotite hornblende garnet schists. These veins may be related to an 87.5 ppm As government stream sediment anomaly along the Nahatlatch River. A sample of 3-15cm wide quartz veins and stringers hosted by amphibolite was collected less than 1 km upstream from the anomaly and ran 40 ppb Au. However, no significant As values were associated with it.

Barrel Creek:

An 80.0 ppm As stream sediment anomaly was investigated near the mouth of 4 Barrel Creek about 3 kms south of Kwoiek Creek. Outcrop along the creek consisted of argillite to phyllite, but two 6-8m long, 2m high quartz vein boulders were found on the south side with limonite and some minor muscovite. The source does not appear to be glacial but from much higher on the hill. (Sample 88424C). About 500 m north of the creek weakly limonitic quartz veins (?) (parallel to foliation), up to 20cm wide were sampled within a sandy phyllite (84423C). Although neither sample was anomalous, a silt taken from the creek ran 88.0 ppm As.

Keefers:

Approximately 500m North of Keefers along the Lillooet - North Bend Road a 57.5 ppm As stream sediment anomaly was investigated. There is a grown over gully in this area but no creek and no outcrop was observed. One large quartz vein boulder, 45x50cm, was sampled (884426C) and phyllite float with up to 2cm wide quartz veinlets was also sampled (84425C). No anomalous results were obtained.

LILLOOET AREA

Enterprise Creek - Riley Creek - Phair Creek:

The Enterprise Creek area looks extremely interesting but is staked as the SANDY and JANET claims. Although the area has been mapped by Monger and MacMillan, (1984), as Relay Mountain Group, it more closely resembles the Bridge River Complex. Limestone, chert and greenstone were encountered and these are noted within the Bridge River Complex but not in the Relay Mountain Group.

Quartz veining up to 20cm wide is abundant within the argillites, schists and phyllites. Calcite and carbonate was observed in some veins and in two cases mariposite ± pyrite was found along vein margins. One sample of quartz-calcite veins up to 10cm wide with associated mariposite and carbonate alteration contained 20 ppb Au and 170 pm As. The second occurrence of mariposite was not anomalous but three silt samples along the creek contained 100 ppb, 35 ppb and 10 ppb Au with 110 ppm, 125 ppm and 110 pm As respectively.

North of the SANDY claim boundary, northwest trending quartz veins up to 50cm wide with up to 1% pyrite and ± calcite occur within argillite, schist and quartz diorite. Samples of veins within the quartz diorite ran 300 ppb, 75 ppb and 15 ppb Au with a 300 ppm As value associated with the first. The quartz diorite may be significant in that one of the principal host rocks to the Bralorne veins is a diorite.

Otherwise the significance of the Enterprise Creek area lies in the presence of mariposite and pyrite



and the possibility of the Bridge River Group extending further to the west than as previously mapped. This creates potential for similar material in the more inaccessible area towards the headwaters of Enterprise, Wick and Riley Creeks near Mt. Brew. Furthermore, Riley Creek contains a 60.0 ppm As stream sediment anomaly, and Phair Creek, which also drains Mt. Brew, has a 97.5 ppm As anomaly.

The Riley Creek anomaly occurs in a steep, not readily accessible section of the creek. However, creek float and outcrop downstream of the anomaly consists of an intensely altered buff coloured rock that may have been either volcanic or intrusive. It generally resembles listwanite but lacked mariposite. Calcite appeared to be present and fractures were weakly calcareous (Sample 11987E - not anomalous).

#### Towinock Creek:

Outcrop was absent along the lower part of Towinock Creek near a 90.0 ppm As anomaly. However, the source may again be towards the headwaters, near Mt. Brew. Thus, if the Enterprise Creek area is anomalous, the Mt. Brew area should be thoroughly prospected.

#### Molybdenite Creek:

One of the most promising targets in the Lillooet area is located in the proximity of two As stream sediment anomalies of 157.5 ppm and 87.5 ppm As along the upper part of Molybdenite Creek. Large cliffs of Bridge River phyllite outcrop above the anomalies contain numerous quartz-calcite and quartz calcite-sericite veins which crosscut but locally parallel the foliation.

The veins were commonly 10 to 20cms wide but 50cm veins were also present. Pyrite was observed in some phyllite float which contained quartz veins in the immediate vicinity of the 157.5 ppm As value. Ultramafic rocks have been mapped by Monger and MacMillan (1984) about 2 kms to the south of the main quartz veins.

Geochemical results, however, were disappointing with the highest value being 30 pb Au and one As value of 170 ppm. A silt collected from Molybdenite Creek 1 km downstream, however, ran 190 ppm As.

Silt samples collected from a tributary of Molybdenite Creek were also weakly anomalous in As (83 ppm, 100 ppm). In this area outcrops of intensely silicified Bridge River phyllites were found less than 2 kms upstream from the 87.5 government As anomaly. However, none of the rock samples collected were anomalous. The lower outcrops are located on a crown grant which largely covers a granodiorite to quartz monzonite intrusion which may contain molybdenite. This conclusion relies on the name of the creek, the location of the grants and the presence of a 17 ppm Mo anomaly downstream. Thus, the crown grants may have been acquired as a molybdenum porphyry prospect.

#### Boulder Creek:

All of the silt samples collected along Boulder Creek and its tributaries contain greater than 90 pm As, the highest being 295 ppm As. Furthermore; two government stream sediment anomalies of 112.5 ppm As (on the ANGELA claims) and 147.5 ppm As, 11 ppm W occur in this area. The anomalous silts drain the ridge between Boulder Creek and the previously mentioned As anomalies along Molybdenite Creek. Outcrop in the vicinity of the Boulder Creek anomalies consists of andesite, andesite porphyry and

related pyroclastics. These are overlain by a relatively flat lying shale-siltstone horizon which contains minor pyrite and calcite lenses. This section may belong to the Spences Bridge Group. Bridge River Group phyllite is also exposed. Quartz veins up to 30cm wide occur within the phyllite but were not anomalous. Despite this, the As anomalies along both Boulder and Molybdenite Creeks gives the ridge that lies between them a promising outlook.

The ridge is also drained by a tributary to Texas Creek which has a 192.5 ppm As and 12 ppm W anomaly. A sample of quartz vein float (10cm wide) within the creek ran 465 ppb Au and two silts along the creek were anomalous in As (250 ppm, 240 ppm). The only outcrop along the creek consists of pyritic andesite. Large rusty ridges outcrop several kms to the west along the continuation of the Boulder Creek - Molybdenite Creek ridge.

The only scheelite observed in a pan sample came from Boulder Creek within the newly staked CAYOOSH claims. A 30 ppm W government stream sediment anomaly also occurs in this area. Fourteen grains were visible ranging up to  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm in size and therefore not transported far. The major rock type in the area is Bridge River greenstone and phyllite but exposure is very poor.

Blowdown Creek:

The Blowdown Creek Road accesses the Rampart Ag, Pb, Zn, (Au) property. Formerly the Silver Queen Mine, an early adit was constructed which is now boarded up. A large trench has been dug above the adit exposing irregular, galena-sphalerite and quartz veins. The former averaging 3cm in width, rarely up to 10 cm. The quartz veins are in the mm to 5cm range.

Most of the veins are relatively discontinuous but can occasionally be traced over 7 m. They are hosted by granodiorite to quartz monzonite which is intensely clay altered, moderately to strongly sericitized and pyritic in the vicinity of the veins. Andesite dykes cut the intrusion and are also altered. They locally host the veins. A selected sample analyzed by the owner ran 0.17 oz/ton Au, 64.0 oz/ton Ag, 26% Pb and 22% Zn. (Assay sheet was observed). Drilling is currently being undertaken by Amalgamated Mining with the intention of finding larger and more concentrated veins.

One of the most interesting aspects of the Rampart site was the rusty character of the soils. The surrounding area was geologically similar, (granodiorite with andesite dykes) but was not rusty and lacked sulfides. Some quartz veins up to 4cm wide occur in the intrusion but were not anomalous.

#### Texas Creek:

The headwaters of Texas Creek display rusty soils in a similar geological setting to that of Rampart (granodiorite to quartz monzonite with andesite dykes). Phyllite was also observed. No veins were encountered within the rusty area but this is not surprising since outcrop was scarce. The soils were sampled but were not anomalous. One outcrop of altered andesite with sericite (similar to Rampart), occurs but contained only 20 ppb Au.

Downstream, along Texas Creek, quartz veins up to 30cm wide are hosted by argillite and phyllite of the Relay Mtn Group. No mineralization was observed except for pyrite in the host rock and no significant geochemical results were obtained.

SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS

Quartz veining is abundant in the area investigated, although most veins are low in sulfides and gold geochemistry. However, several specific areas do merit further work, based on the following geological and geochemical criteria:

- (1) favourable geological environment
- (2) presence of quartz veins
- (3) alteration (carbonate, sericitic, pyritic, listwanitic).
- (4) anomalous Au geochemistry
- (5) anomalous As geochemistry

They are listed in relative order of importance:

(1) Pyramid Mtn: The area occurs between Kwoiek and Log Creeks, which both contain abundant quartz veining and As stream sediment anomalies. Values of 190 ppb Au, 300 ppm As were obtained from a sample containing mariposite and pyrite on staked ground north of Pyramid Mtn. A quartz vein sample with ankerite and pyrite along the Log Creek drainage returned 2100 ppb Au and 2500 ppm As. It is also possible that Pyramid Mtn area may be underlain by the geologically favourable Bridge River Group, (includes greenstone and carbonate) as opposed to the Relay Mtn Group, as previously mapped.

Thus potential exists in a northwest trend along Log Creek to Pyramid Mtn and beyond to the south boundary of the proposed park.

(2) Molybdenite-Texas-Boulder Creeks: As stream sediment anomalies occur along Molybdenite and Texas Creeks and As and W anomalies on Boulder Creek. Quartz veins and silicified phyllite are present as well as altered andesites. Some claims occur in the area but apparently little has been done on the ridges between the creeks. A 465 ppb Au value was obtained from quartz float in an eastward flowing tributary of Texas Creek which drains this ridge. An As and W anomaly also occurs on Gott Creek therefore the area between Gott and Boulder Creeks should also be investigated.

(3) Mt. Brew: This area is located at the headwaters of Phair, Riley and Towinock Creeks, which all contain As anomalies; and the headwaters of creeks in the Enterprise Creek area, which contain quartz veins with mariposite and pyrite on staked ground. Silt samples in this latter area contained up to 100 ppb Au.

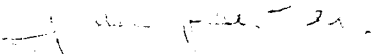
The ruggedness and high elevations (9500') of Mt. Brew make it a less desirable target due to access and working difficulties. However some of the lower slopes are more accessible.

(4) Enterprise Creek: There is a small area of ground underlain by quartz diorite to the north of claims in the Enterprise Creek area. Quartz veins within the quartz diorite run up to 300 ppb Au and 300 ppm As. Since diorite hosts many of the veins at Bralorne the area may be worthy of a quick follow up to determine the extent and potential of the quartz diorite body.

(5) Kokwaskey Lake: A favourable geological environment occurs in the Kwoiek Creek area north of Kokwaskey Lake. Fault slices of ultramafic rocks occur between the Bridge River and Relay Mountain Group units. Younger intrusions add complexity. High As values of 1100 and 750 ppm occur in shale to phyllite hosted carbonate alteration zones and quartz veins near the contact area. Mariposite is also present. However, the area falls within the proposed park boundary.

(6) Upper Texas Creek: Rusty soils occur in this area in a geological environment similar to Rampart. An occurrence of altered andesite was found similar to that at Rampart. There is poor exposure in the area therefore potential still exists for quartz veining and/or Pb-Zn veins despite low geochemical results.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Jean Pautler.  
Geologist.

November, 1984.

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Geological Association of Canada.



APPENDIX I

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS



# Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists • Geochemists • Registered Assayers

2110 Booksbank Ave.  
North Vancouver, B.C.  
Canada V7J 2C1  
Telephone: (604) 984-0221  
Telex: 043-52597

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.  
(ATTN: RAY DUJARDIN)  
703 - 1112 W. PENDER ST.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
V6E 2S1

OCT 24 1984

ADDISON MINES LTD.

CERT. # : A8417114-001-A  
INVOICE # : I8417114  
DATE : 24-OCT-84  
P.O. # : NONE  
B-08

Sample description	Prep code	AS ppm	Ag ppm Aqua R	Au ppb FA+AA			
JL 1	202	110	0.2	10	---	---	---
JL 2	202	57	0.1	5	---	---	---
JL 3	202	17	0.1	<5	---	---	---
JL 4	202	7	0.1	<5	---	---	---
JS 1	202	7	0.1	<5	---	---	---
JS 2	202	17	0.1	<5	---	---	---
JS 3	202	24	0.3	<5	---	---	---
JS 4	202	12	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 01	202	125	0.1	35	---	---	---
LL 02	202	110	0.1	100	---	---	---
LL 03	202	101	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 04	202	165	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 05	202	295	0.1	20	---	---	---
LL 06	202	125	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 07	202	90	0.1	5	---	---	---
LL 08	202	100	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 09	202	59	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 10	202	30	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 11	202	9	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 12	202	32	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 13	202	29	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 14	202	33	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 15	202	15	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 16	202	29	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 17	202	63	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 18	202	32	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 19	202	240	0.2	<5	---	---	---
LL 20	202	250	0.2	<5	---	---	---
LL 21	202	99	0.2	<5	---	---	---
LL 22	202	41	0.2	<5	---	---	---
LL 23	202	41	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 24	202	17	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 25	202	23	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 26	202	14	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 27	202	100	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 28	202	38	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 29	202	190	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 30	202	32	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 31	202	43	0.1	<5	---	---	---
LL 32	202	83	0.1	<5	---	---	---

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Telex: 043-52597

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.  
(ATTN: RAY DUJARDIN)  
703 - 1112 W. PENDER ST.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
V6E 2S1

*002-1112*  
KERR ADDISON

PER

CERT. # : A8417114-002-A  
INVOICE # : I8417114  
DATE : 24-OCT-84  
P.C. # : NONE  
B-08

Sample description	Prep code	AS ppm	Ag ppm Aqua R	Au ppb FA+AA			
LL 33	202	45	0.1	<5	--	--	--
LL 34	202	83	0.1	<5	--	--	--
LL 35	202	45	0.1	<5	--	--	--
LL 36	202	6	0.1	<5	--	--	--
LL 37	202	6	0.1	<5	--	--	--
LL 38	202	10	0.1	<5	--	--	--
LL 39	202	24	0.1	<5	--	--	--
LL 40	202	17	0.1	<5	--	--	--
LL 41	202	113	0.1	5	<i>Mt Brook</i>	--	--
LL 42	202	71	0.1	20		--	--
LL 43	202	38	0.1	5		--	--
LL 44	202	88	0.1	<5		--	--
LL 45	202	4	0.1	<5		--	--
LL 46	202	5	0.1	<5		--	--
LL 47	202	10	0.1	<5		--	--
LL 48	202	15	0.1	<5		--	--
LL 49	202	16	0.1	<5		--	--
LL 50	202	69	0.1	<5		--	--
LL 51	202	25	0.1	<5		--	--
LL 52	202	41	0.1	<5		--	--
LL 53	202	19	0.1	25	<i>Man...</i>	--	--
LS 1	202	20	0.1	<5		--	--



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V6E 2S1

CERT. # : A8417115-001-A  
INVOICE # : I8417115  
DATE : 24-OCT-84  
P.O. # : NCNE  
B-08

*S Nelson*

Sample description	Prep code	AS pom	Ag pom Aqua R	Au NAA ppb			
JP 1	235	38	0.1	9	--	--	--
JP 2	235	N.S.S.	N.S.S.	3	--	--	--
JP 3	235	23	0.1	48	--	--	--
JP 4	235	22	0.1	4	--	--	--
JP 5	235	88	0.1	47	--	--	--
JP 6	235	32	0.4	19	--	--	--
JP 7	235	3	0.1	<1	--	--	--
JP 8	235	27	0.1	3	--	--	--



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CERT. # : A8417115-001-A  
INVOICE # : 18417115  
DATE : 23-OCT-84  
P.O. # : NONE  
B-08

Sample description	Prep code	AS ppm	Ag ppm Aqua R	Au NAA ppb			
JP 1	235	38	0.1	DELAYED	--	--	--
JP 2	235	N.S.S.	N.S.S.	DELAYED	--	--	--
JP 3	235	23	0.1	DELAYED	--	--	--
JP 4	235	22	0.1	DELAYED	--	--	--
JP 5	235	(88)	0.1	DELAYED	--	--	--
JP 6	235	32	0.4	DELAYED	--	--	--
JP 7	235	3	0.1	DELAYED	--	--	--
JP 8	235	27	0.1	DELAYED	--	--	--

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V6E 2S1

CERT. # : A8417113-001-A  
INVOICE # : I8417113  
DATE : 25-OCT-84  
P.C. # : NONE  
B-08

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	AS ppm	Ag ppm Aqua R	Au ppm FA+AA
11951 E	205	--	--	--	38	0.1	<5
11952 E	205	--	--	--	10	0.1	<5
11953 E	205	--	--	--	32	0.1	<5
11954 E	205	--	--	--	200	0.1	<5
11955 E	205	--	--	--	170	2.3	20
11956 E	205	--	--	--	12	0.1	<5
11957 E	205	--	--	--	65	1.6	<5
11958 E <i>Enterprise CK</i>	205	--	--	--	7	0.3	300
11959 E	205	--	--	--	5	0.6	15
11960 E	205	--	7	670	7	0.5	<5
11961 E <i>Enterprise CK</i>	205	--	--	--	300	0.3	75
11962 E	205	--	--	--	7	0.1	5
11963 E	205	--	--	--	14	0.2	<5
11964 E	205	--	--	--	29	0.1	<5
11965 E	205	--	--	--	12	0.1	<5
11966 E	205	--	--	--	7	0.1	<5
11967 E } <i>RAMPART</i>	205	--	--	--	350	17.2	20
11968 E }	205	--	--	--	17	49.0	365
11969 E }	205	--	--	--	300	>100.0	360
11970 E	205	--	--	--	7	2.0	20
11971 E	205	--	--	--	7	0.5	5
11972 E <i>Texas CK. As showing</i>	205	--	--	--	14	0.4	465
11973 E	205	--	--	--	30	0.3	10
11974 E	205	--	--	--	7	0.1	5
11975 E	205	--	--	--	10	0.1	<5
11976 E	205	--	--	--	4	0.1	<5
11977 E	205	--	--	--	3	0.1	<5
11978 E	205	--	--	--	6	0.1	<5
11979 E	205	--	--	--	16	0.1	<5
11980 E	205	--	1	13	170	0.1	15
11981 E	205	--	--	--	17	0.1	<5
11982 E	205	--	--	--	16	0.1	<5
11983 E	205	--	--	--	11	0.1	<5
11984 E	205	--	--	--	3	0.1	<5
11985 E	205	--	--	--	7	0.1	<5
11986 E	205	--	--	--	4	0.1	<5
11987 E	205	--	--	--	11	0.2	<5
11988 E	205	--	--	--	3	0.1	<5
11989 E	205	--	--	--	3	0.1	<5
11990 E	205	--	--	--	4	0.1	<5

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CERT. # : A8417113-002-A  
INVOICE # : I8417113  
DATE : 25-OCT-84  
P.C. # : NONE  
B-08

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ag ppm Aqua R	Au ppm FA+AA
11991 E	205	--	--	--	4	0.1	<5
11992 E	205	--	--	--	12	0.4	<5
11993 E <i>Kawoix RD</i>	205 <i>Mariposita (dlc gn.)</i>	--	--	--	1100	0.2	<5
11994 E	205	--	--	--	750	0.8	<5
11995 E	205	--	--	--	35	0.1	<5
11996 E	205	--	--	--	101	0.1	<5
11997 E	205	--	--	--	9	0.1	<5
11998 E	205	--	--	--	5	0.1	<5
11999 E	205	--	--	--	5	0.1	<5
12000 E	205	--	--	--	4	0.1	<5
84409 C	205	--	--	--	3	0.1	<5
84410 C	205	--	--	--	3	0.1	<5
84411 C	205	36	7	45	4	0.1	<5
84412 C	205	--	--	--	5	0.1	<5
84413 C	205	--	--	--	27	0.1	<5
84414 C	205	--	--	--	11	0.6	<5
84415 C	205	--	--	--	91	0.1	25
84416 <i>CaGpi beside</i>	205	--	--	--	48	0.1	45
84417 <i>histwon.</i>	205 <i>(5' Divn vased)</i>	--	--	--	300	4.8	190
84418 C	205	--	--	--	7	0.1	<5
84419 C	205	--	--	--	6	0.1	<5
84420 C	205	--	--	--	7	0.4	<5
84421 C	205	--	--	--	4	0.3	<5
84422 C	205	--	--	--	79	0.1	15
84423 C	205	--	--	--	5	0.1	<5
84424 C	205	--	--	--	5	0.1	<5
84425 C	205	--	--	--	9	0.1	15
84426 C	205	--	--	--	5	0.1	5
84427 C	205	--	--	--	5	0.1	<5
84428 C	205	--	--	--	7	0.1	<5
84429 C	205	--	--	--	14	0.1	<5
84430 C	205	--	--	--	2500	0.1	2100
84431 C	205	--	--	--	27	0.1	10
84432 C	205	--	--	--	9	0.1	<5
84433 C	205	--	--	--	5	0.1	<5
84434 C	205	--	--	--	7	0.1	<5
84435 <i>C Amp log Ch</i>	205 <i>Rd.</i>	--	--	--	20	0.1	(40)
84436 C	205	--	--	--	3	0.1	<5
84437 C	205	--	--	--	15	0.1	<5
84438 C	205	--	--	--	5	0.1	<5



*Ray  
pu 20 also failed  
v main analyst  
same specimens of test*

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V6E 2S1

CERT. # : A8417361-001-A  
INVOICE # : I8417361  
DATE : 31-OCT-84  
P.O. # : NONE  
B-08

ATTN: J. PAUTLER

Sample description	Prep code	AS ppm	Ag ppm Aqua R	Au ppb FA+AA			
84439C	205	32	0.7	30	--	--	--

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V6E 2S1

CERT. # : A8417113-003-A  
INVOICE # : I8417113  
DATE : 25-CCT-84  
P.O. # : NONE  
B-08

Sample description	Prep code	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	AS ppm	Ag ppm Aqua R	Au ppm FA+AA
RAMPART	205	--	--	--	285	>100.0	715



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APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Statement of Expenditures

(excluding labour)

Maps	\$ 39.87
Meals and Groceries	243.39
Lodging	160.98
Truck Rental @\$1036.25/month	568.31
Gas	276.40
Misc. (parking)	11.00
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$1,299.95