Property Submission

826530

JUN - 5 1972

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

92F

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

To Mr. Glen M. Hogg From W.M. Sirola

Subject McLeod Copper Ltd. near Sproat Lake, Port AlberniB.C. - 92-F-6 Date June 1, 1972

J.M.S. ✓ G.M.H. ✓ R.D.S. B.C.B. I.D.B. H.R.D.R. L.M.F. E.C.J.

I agree entirely with John Lund's conclusions regarding the McLeod Copper Ltd. property, and no further work on this is recommended.

Bill

W.M. Sirola

Encl.

This property has been under consideration for a few months, but examination could not be made until snow conditions allowed access. John Lund's recommendations are regular, and W. Sirola and myself concur.

Glen. June 9/72.

I agree RMK June 12/72

REPORT ON THE HERB, MOON AND B CLAIMS OF McLEOD COPPER LTD. NEAR SPROAT LAKE, PORT ALBERNI, B.C.

Introduction

McLeod Copper Ltd. hold 29 located claims situated 21 miles west of Pt. Alberni on the west end of Sproat Lake. The claims are divided into two groups, the B and Herb. Because of the extremely steep nature of the topography on the B group little time was spent examining this ground. Interest was mainly concentrated on the Herb claim group.

An examination was made between May 8 and 10, 1972 by myself and Werner Gruenwald accompanied part time by D.C. Wing, President of McLeod Copper. Weather during the examination was mild and dry.

The property was brought to Kerr Addison's attention by Steve Miecznik, a shareholder in McLeod Copper.

Topography, access and location

Topography is generally steep at higher elevation flattening in places near the lake shore. Access to the claims is by means of Highway # 4 which passes through both claim groups. In addition, logging roads criss-cross the property and provide easy access to much of the claim area. These roads also provide good exposures for examination of rocks.

The property is conveniently located 21 miles from tidewater at Pt. Alberni. Pt. Alberni is a deep sea port on Alberni Inlet on the west side of Vancouver Island.

Geology

The area is underlain mainly by rocks of the Karmutsen Group. The Karmutsen is the lowermost member of the larger Vancouver Group of Triassic age. Rocks include pillow lavas, amygdalaidal andesitic and basaltic flows, agglomerates and volcanic breccias. Within this group of rocks is a thin discontinuous interbedded argillite unit. The argillite is black highly fractured and in part veined by carbonate. It overlies a limey fragmental volcanic rock which in turn appears to be underlain by a cherty unit. Thickness of the argillite varies from 1 ft to possibly 40 ft. It is with this unit that the best copper mineralization is associated. A granodiorite intrusion invades the Karmutsen rocks 4 miles east of the main showings.

Structure

The general trend to the rocks on a regional scale is westerly with a moderate dip to the north. Within the claim group there are variations in dip which suggest minor folding.

Faulting on a regional scale as mapped by the G.S.C. is mainly northwesterly. Observations on the property indicate that west-northwesterly and northwesterly faulting is also present. Displacement of 5 ft were noted - larger displacements may occur but have not been mapped. (see map 2 for geology)

Mineralization

Mineralization is best developed in the argillites. It consists mainly of pyrite and chalcopyrite with some bornite on fractures and as finely disseminated grains within the rock. Volcanic rocks adjacent to the argillites are mineralized near the contacts, however, the amount of sulphides decreases rapidly away from the argillites. The general trend to mineral showings is northeasterly near a prominent southeasterly flowing stream. It is felt that this creek reflects a northeasterly structure which may control mineralization. Distribution of copper in soils does not suggest continuity to the mineralized zones but rather suggests four distinct zones aligned in a northeasterly direction.

Mineralization is not uniformly distributed throughout the argillites but rather tends to be patchy.

Summary and Conclusion

Chalcopyrite occurs in black argillites and to a lesser extent fragmental volcanic rocks as disseminations and fracture fillings. Associated with the chalcopyrite is pyrite and small amounts of bornite. The mineralization is patchy within the argillite unit - the argillite unit itself is discontinuous and variable in thickness. It is a thin bed interlayered with pillow lavas, agglomerates, and massive flows of the Karmutsen group. Discontinuity of the argillite unit is caused by folding and faulting.

Since the mineralization is best developed in the argillite

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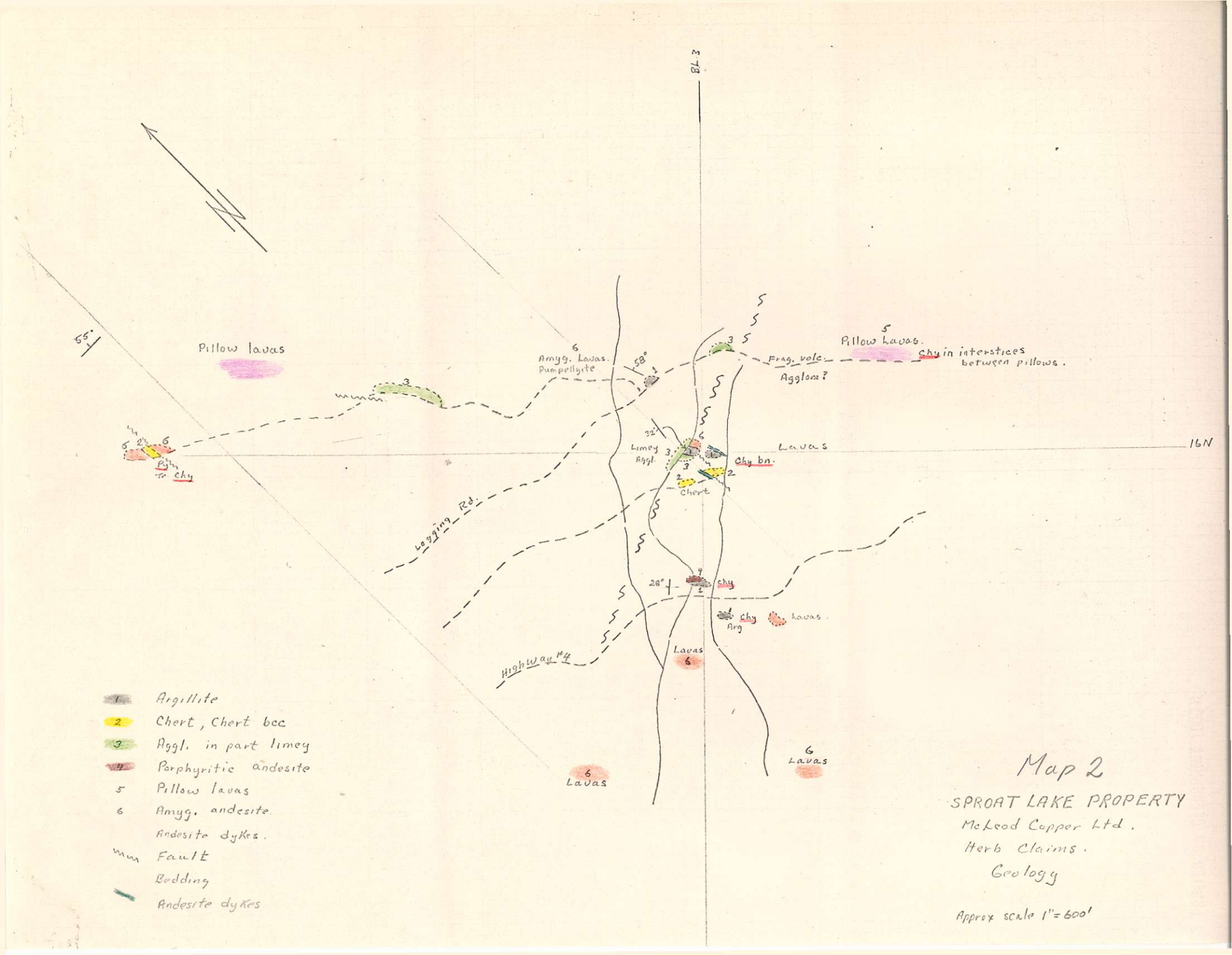
unit, any exploration should be directed to outlining the extent of this unit. However, because of the discontinuity of the argillite unit as indicated by outcrop and geochem patterns, I do not feel we should consider any further work on the McLeod Copper Prospect.

John C. Lund

May 30, 1972
JCL/bw



Map 2

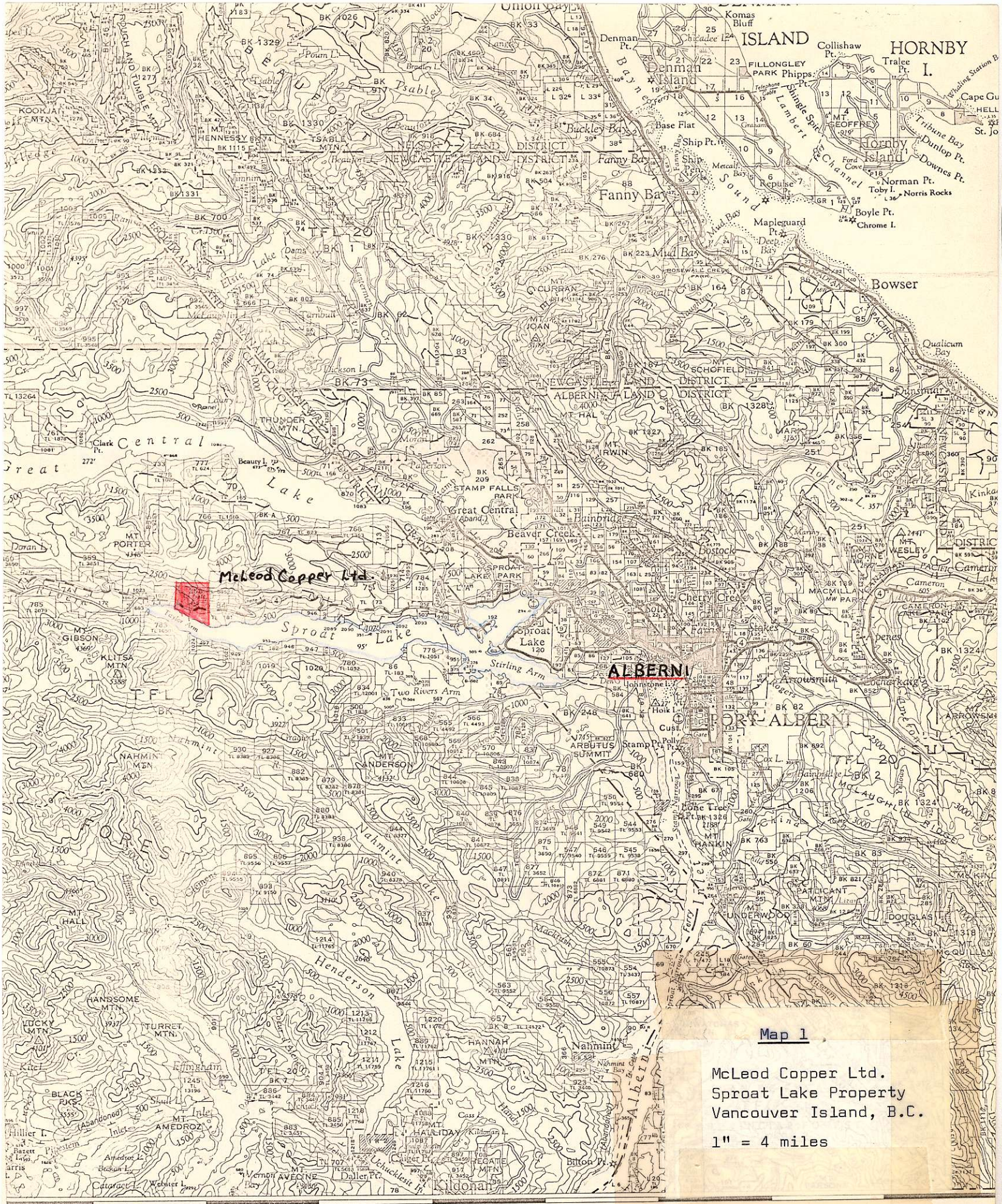
SPROAT LAKE PROPERTY

McLeod Copper Ltd.

Herb Claims.

Geology

Approx scale 1" = 600'



Map 1

McLeod Copper Ltd.
Sproat Lake Property
Vancouver Island, B.C.

1" = 4 miles