

N.C. CARTER, Ph.D., P.Eng.

Consulting Geologist

1410 Wende Road  
Victoria, B.C. V8P 3T5  
(604) 477-0419

1985

COMMENTS ON THE "S" AND RKY-DKY CLAIMS  
SLOCAN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Introduction

The "S" and RKY-DKY mineral claims are located within the northwest part of the Nelson batholith which hosts a number of silver-gold prospects between the south end of Slocan Lake and Kokanee Glacier Park.

Silver and gold values are contained in narrow fissure-filling quartz veins in Nelson porphyritic granites. Pyrite is the dominant sulfide mineral, with lesser galena (PbS) and sphalerite (ZnS).

Most of the known prospects have been explored and developed intermittently since the turn of the century. A significant, new deposit type, in proximity to several previously known fissure-filling zones, was discovered on Aylwin Creek some 6 miles northeast of the "S" and RKY-DKY claims by a joint venture comprised of BP-Selco and Rio Algom. Aylwin Creek is a breccia pipe deposit with widespread gold and silver values. The joint venture undertook a fair amount of diamond drilling prior to farming out the prospect in 1985 to Northair Mines Ltd. who are currently driving an underground heading to further explore the mineralized zone. All of the current work has been financed with CEE funds.

Both the "S" and RKY-DKY claims are surrounded by a number of deposits and occurrences. These are principally north to northeast striking quartz veins containing silver-lead-zinc (gold) values and known prospects include the Republic, Mable, Northern Light, Myrtle (Alma) and Ottawa. Several of these have recorded production, the most significant being the Ottawa, from which some 1.8 million ounces of silver plus lead and zinc and some gold was recovered from 25,610 tons mined.

Some of the known deposits have appreciable gold content; most notably the Republic with an average recovered grade of 0.4 ounces per ton gold and 50 ounces per ton silver.

### RKY-DKY CLAIMS

This property is situated between 5300 and 6500 feet elevation and is accessible by road from Slocan.

Some 308 soil samples were reportedly collected from the property in late 1983. These samples yielded weak to moderate intensity anomalous values for several elements within a zone apparently extending across the property from the southwest to the northeast corner. No records of the analyses are available for inspection. Geophysical surveys have been recommended for the next exploratory phase.

A zone of alteration similar to that associated with the shear zone hosting the nearby Myrtle (Alma) veins has been noted in the central part of the DKY claim.

In my opinion, this property suffers from the fact that while it consists of a recorded 14 mineral claim units, in fact, because of overstaking it includes only an equivalent 9 or 10 units. Further, the elevation of the claims effectively precludes any additional exploration work in 1985 because of current snow cover.

### "S" CLAIM

The "S" claim covers the southwest slope of Ottawa Hill along Scorpion Creek. Elevations range from 3700 feet in the southwest corner of the claim to 5250 feet in the northeast corner.

Work to date has included the collection of soil samples from 100 metre (330 feet) stations along east-west lines 250 to 300 metres (820-1000 feet) apart. Fill-in sampling has been conducted 30 metres (100 feet) north and south of the original sample stations. Only the northern third of the "S" claim has been sampled to date.

Analysis of soil samples for lead content has proven to be a useful indicator element in this area. An anomalous zone, 2000 by 1000 feet and with an apparent northeast trend, is situated in the northwest part of the claim. Lead values ranging from 54 to 281 parts per million are contained within this zone which is partly coincident with anomalous values for silver (1.1-3.6 ppm), gold (15-25 parts per billion), zinc (54-2317 ppm) and molybdenum (4-13 ppm).

Two parallel zones with lower, but still anomalous lead values are indicated to the southeast of the main zone.

The cause of the anomalous values in the main zone is unknown. There is no record of mineralization on the present claim although two old adits with small rock dumps (Northern Light showing) are known some 1500 feet north of the north claim boundary.

Results to date are considered encouraging and further work is warranted. My recommendation would be to complete a reconnaissance soil sampling survey of the entire claim, coupled with a detailed prospecting program to further assess the geochemical results in hand.

In view of the proximity of the known anomalous zones to the main access road, a program of backhoe trenching might be in order following the prospecting and geochemical sampling programs, and before initiating any geophysical surveys.

This work should be planned for 1986 due to current inclement weather conditions.

N.C. Carter  
October 18, 1985