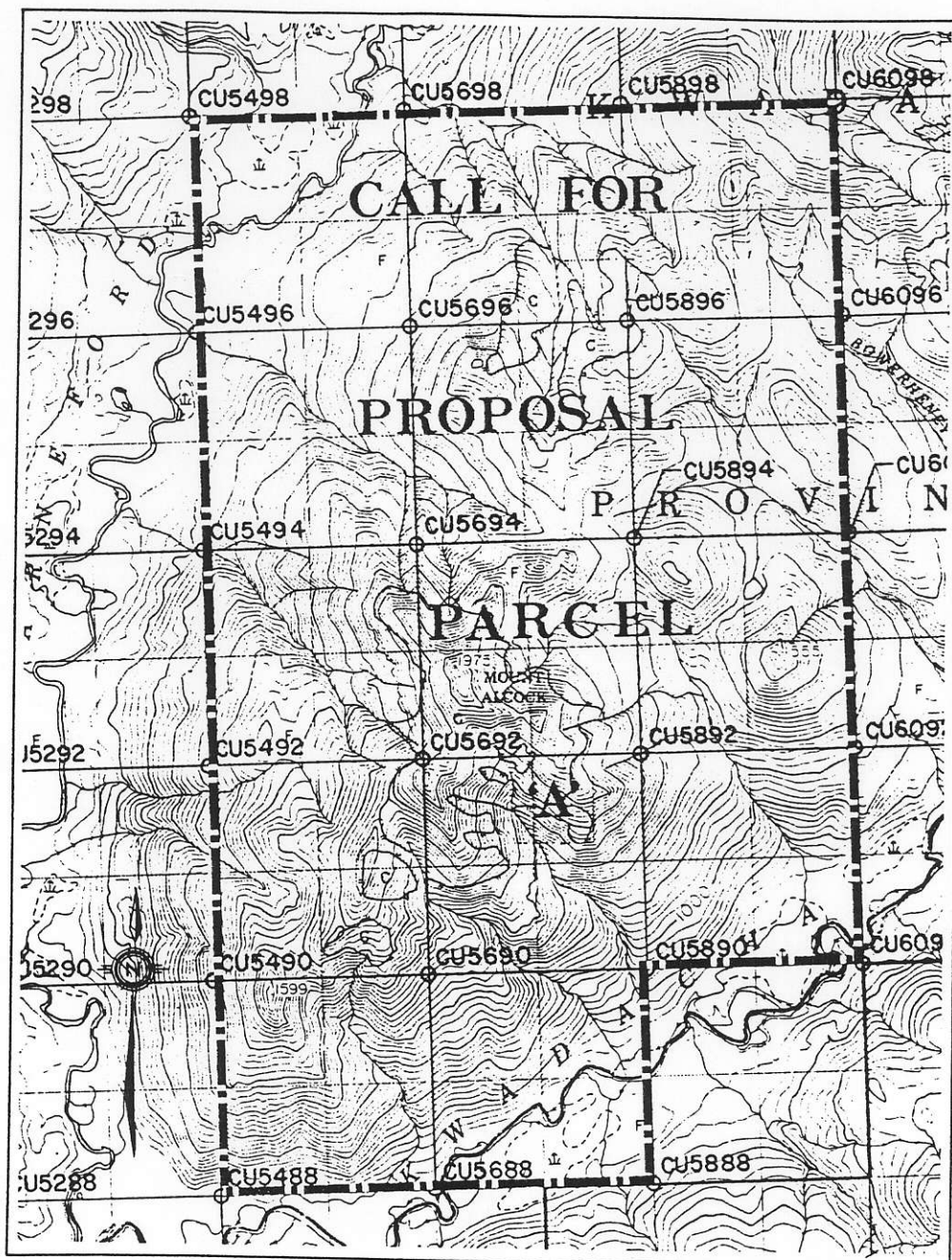


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PARCEL A
MT. ALCOCK
BARITE-LEAD-ZINC-SILVER SHOWING
KWADACHA RECREATION AREA

KWADACHA RECREATION AREA
 PARCEL "A"



ONE POST CLAIMS

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| CU 5488 | CU 5692 |
| CU 5490 | CU 5694 |
| CU 5492 | CU 5696 |
| CU 5494 | CU 5890 |
| CU 5496 | CU 5892 |
| CU 5688 | CU 5894 |
| CU 5690 | CU 5896 |

OVERVIEW OF THE MT. ALCOCK
BARITE-LEAD-ZINC-SILVER SHOWING
KWADACHA RECREATION AREA
(94F/11)

INTRODUCTION

The Mt. Alcock barite-lead-zinc-silver prospect (MINFILE No. 94F-15) is located in the Kwadacha Recreation Area approximately 210 kilometres southwest of Fort Nelson. The deposit was previously contained within the southwest corner of Kwadacha Wilderness Park, however following the recommendations of the Wilderness Advisory Committee (1985/86) the area containing the mineral showing and other zones of high mineral potential was excluded from the Park in 1987. This area was designated a Recreation Area pursuant to Section 19 of the Mineral Tenure Act to allow for the acquisition of mineral titles (Figure 1).

This report has been compiled by staff of the Mineral Resources Division to provide a summary of the geologic information available on this prospect.

LOCATION, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ACCESS

The Mt. Alcock prospect is located in the Muskwa Ranges of the northern Rocky Mountains, approximately 100 kilometres north of the northern end of Williston Lake. Most of the Kwadacha Recreation Area is forested however barren ridges and peaks extend up to elevations of 2200 metres (7200 feet). The most prominent ridges are generally capped by resistant strata, whereas valleys and low ridges are usually underlain by recessive formations. Alpine glaciation has carved numerous cirque valleys into the most resistant ridges thus producing excellent exposures of the stratigraphic succession, particularly on the steeper northeast-facing slopes.

In the past, access for exploration in the Akie River district to the south of Mt. Alcock was facilitated by an airstrip in the Finlay River valley. A road connects the north end of Williston Lake to this airstrip, however the condition of this road is unknown. Access to the Mt. Alcock mineral showing is strictly by helicopter at present.

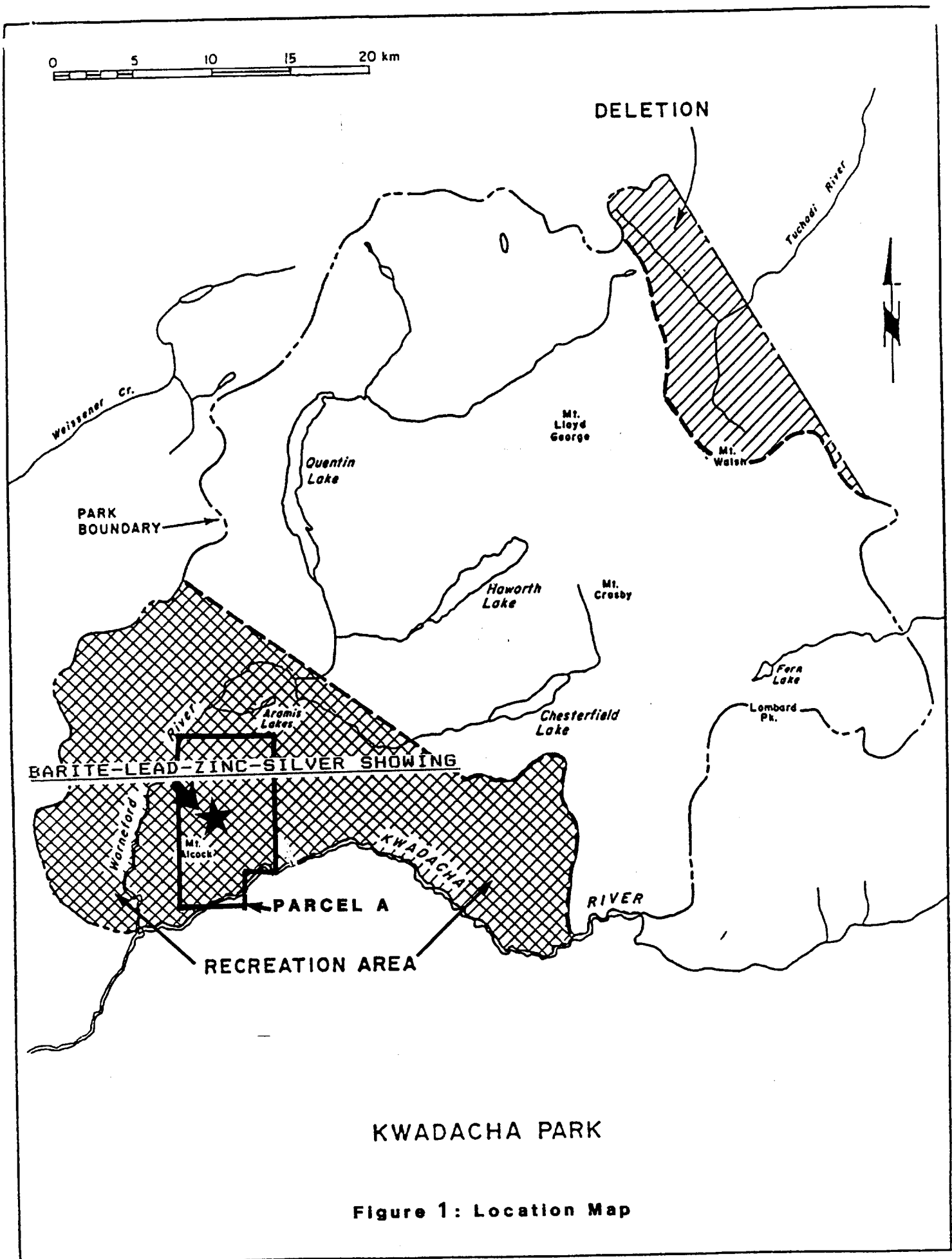


Figure 1: Location Map

The Mt. Alcock showing occurs at an elevation of 1525 metres (5000 feet) on a ridge extending northeast from the peak of Mt. Alcock. The mineralization is marked by a distinct barite "kill zone". Water supply in the vicinity is generally good.

PREVIOUS WORK / HISTORY

No exploration work has been conducted on the prospect itself as it was alienated from staking and exploration in 1973 when the Kwadacha Wilderness Park was established. The first major regional exploration program in the vicinity was conducted in the Gataga Lakes area to the north of Mt. Alcock. Follow-up to this work identified several shale-hosted barite-sulphide occurrences including those in the Driftpile Creek area. Considerable work was conducted here and to the south of Mt. Alcock in the late 1970's. Numerous similar mineral occurrences were located and the favourable stratigraphy was shown to extend across the southwest corner of Kwadacha Wilderness Park. The barite kill zone confirmed the existence of similar mineralization in the favourable strata within the park.

The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources initiated a regional mapping project in the area in 1978 (MacIntyre, 1980a) that provided a 1:250 000 scale geologic compilation and mineral occurrence map of the district (MacIntyre, 1980b) and a 1:50 000 scale map of the Akie River Ba-Pb-Zn mineral district to the south of Mt. Alcock (MacIntyre, 1981). A report was also produced on the geology of the southwest corner of Kwadacha Wilderness Park and the Mt. Alcock mineralization for internal government purposes; a copy of this report is included here for a description of this prospect.

GEOLOGY / MINERALIZATION

See enclosed report by D.G. MacIntyre. Samples from a zone of galena and sphalerite mineralization hosted within a prominent barite horizon returned assays of 8 - 13 per cent combined lead/zinc. This zone is open in 3 directions and requires diamond drilling to adequately define the extent of the deposit.

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