

KITSAULT BARITETABLE OF CONTENTS

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PROPERTY EXAMINATION

REPORT

NAME Kitsault Lake (barite)

MAP SHEET 103 P-14

LOCATION

The prospect is one-half mile southwest of the shore of Kitsault Lake at an elevation of approximately 3000 feet, latitude 55° 46' N, longitude 129° 28' W. It is twenty miles due north of the town of Alice Arm in the Skeena Mining Division, British Columbia and about six miles north of the Torbit Silver Mine.

CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

Mr. Nick Wychopen found the prospect in late July, 1966 and the writer examined it on August 4th, 1966. The writer staked six claims as agent for Coranex Limited (Kit #1 to Kit #6 inclusive) on August 4th, 1966 and Mr. Nick Wychopen subsequently staked an additional eleven claims (Kit #7 to Kit #17) as agent for Coranex Limited on August 13th, 1966.

EXPLORATION WORK

Mr. Nick Wychopen dug a few very small pits with a mattock on the discovery showing and did a minimal amount of prospecting in the vicinity. The writer made a sketch of the mineralized area.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property, fourteen miles northeast of the margin of the Coast Crystalline Belt, occurs within a region of intercalated volcanic formations and sedimentary formations of the Hazelton Group. A topographical map and the geologic map (G. Hanson, 1935 - memoir 175 - "Portland Canal Area, British Columbia") show that the north-south structures along and adjacent to the Kitsault River are interrupted on the north end by a northeasterly striking structure. The northeasterly striking valley that reflects this structure contains the Kshwan River and Kitsault Lake.

For more than sixty years prospectors have explored the north-striking Kitsault valley for silver ore and for copper-gold ore. The Torbit Mining Company was the most important producer, producing 16 million ozs. of silver and about 8 million lbs. of lead. Most of the production was in the period 1949 to 1957 when it was operated by Mining Corporation of Canada.

The Torbit ore body occurs in the "Lower Volcanic" formation near the contact with a sedimentary formation. The ore body was formed in a horsetail-type shear zone. The gangue minerals are quartz and barite with jasper, calcite and siderite. The main economic minerals are galena, tetrahedrite, pyrrargyrite, argentite and silver, with variable quantities of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, magnetite and hematite.

GEOLOGY OF PROPERTY

The barite mineralization crops out on the northeast end of a

sharp small (40 feet wide and 150 feet long) northeasterly striking knoll. The barite is thinly banded and the bands although gently dipping are crumpled and folded. It appears that the barite has replaced limestones which dip gently to the northwest. These banded barites probably form all of the little knoll. They possibly dip under the limestone exposed on the next knoll to the northwest and they are possibly separated from the volcanic breccias exposed on another knoll to the south by a northeasterly striking fault.

The barite in the uppermost part of the exposures is thinly banded but seems to grade downward into more massive rock which probably has more remnant calcite than it has barite. The discontinuous minute fractures within the barite have replacements by very fine grained pyrite. These irregular pyrite replacements are more abundant in the relatively massive lower rock. Additional fractures which are stronger and about 1/16th of an inch wide are filled with orange realgar. (AsS). One small speck of a light gray metallic mineral could not be identified.

This prospect is in a silver camp and to a lesser extent a copper—gold camp. Much of the argentite at the Torbit Silver Mine reportedly occurred as a very fine grained dissemination within dark gray barite. It was so fine grained that it could not be identified in hand specimen. The presence of gray barite within this Kitsault Lake prospect caused us to hope for silver values and the presence of pyrite and realgar caused us to hope for gold values. Five samples were assayed for gold and silver with only traces resulting. Samples 1 to 3 from down about four feet of the thinly banded barite on the top edge of the knoll and samples 4 and 5 were grab samples of the more massive barite—calcite rock.

A similar showing, but with minor mineralization, was located on the northeast side of the claim line about 500 feet to the southwest of the main prospect.

Mr. Nick Wychopen, on his last trip across the claims, picked up some more mineralization in a creek bed 500 feet north of the main prospect. This third prospect contained some barite (?) and some jasper-like material. It also contained some thinly banded cherty rock in which some of the bands have considerable pyrite.

CONCLUSIONS

- (1) The barite mineralization with its pyrite and realgar is interesting because of its proximity to silver bearing barite deposits along the Kitsault valley. However the assays obtained show only traces of silver or gold.
- (2) The mineralization at the discovery occurs as a replacement in limestones that dip gently to the northeast and the northwest. Possibly it is on the crest of a gently folded anticline.
- (3) The andesitic volcanic breccia exposed to the south of the discovery showing appears to be in fault contact with the limestone horizon. The stratigraphic relationship of the two formations is unknown.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Showing #3 is a small exposure in the bed of the creek about 500 feet north of the discovery prospect. Nick only had time to grab a few specimens. The specimens show pyrite, jasper, and barite (?) mineralization; but assays for silver and gold yielded nil to trace. This prospect should be examined by a geologist to determine whether or not it merits some trenching and sampling.

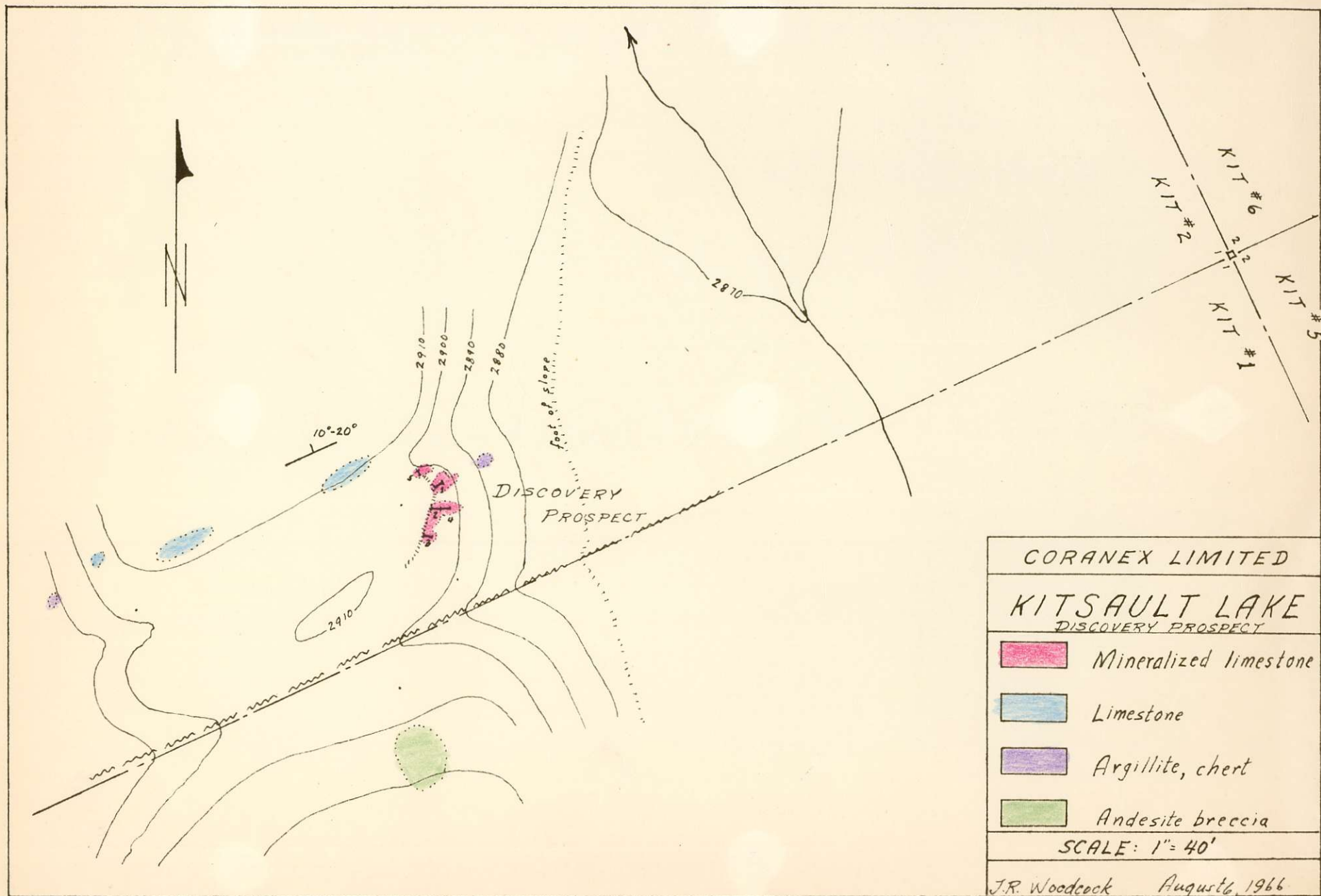
The mineralization is probably related to northeasterly striking faults. The aerial photos reveal an abundance of such structures along the south side of Kitsault Lake. If one could get any significant assays from the known mineralization then these structures would become good prospecting targets.

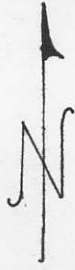
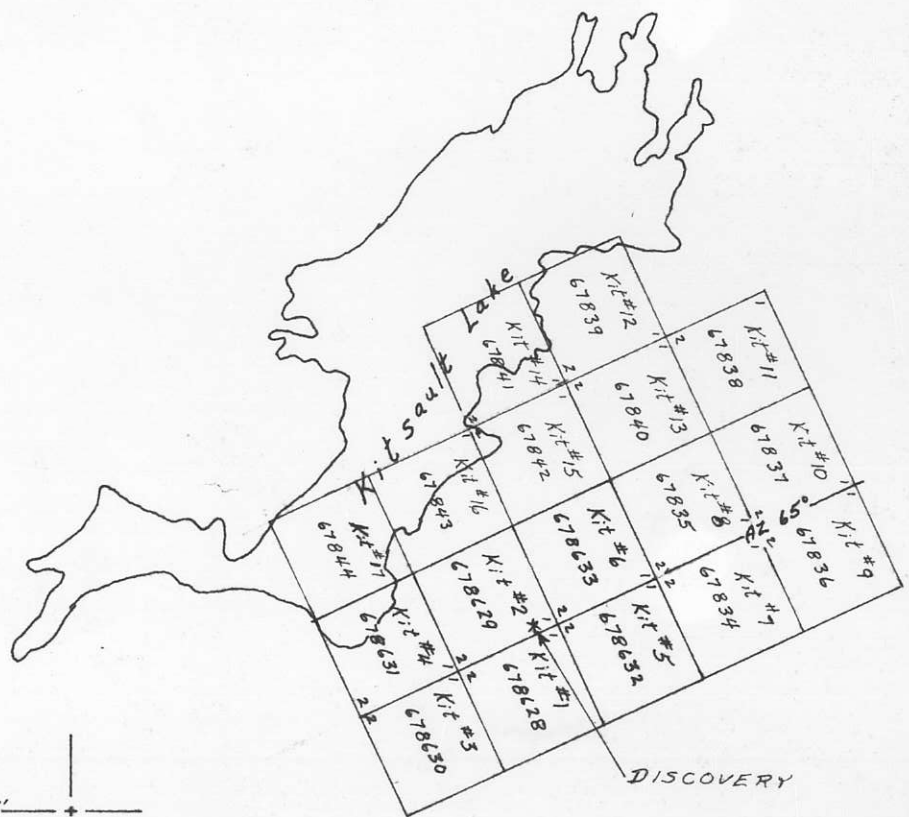
J. R. Woodcock

May 8th, 1967

CLAIM DATA

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TAG NUMBER</u>	<u>RECORD NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE</u>		
			<u>STAKED</u>	<u>RECORDED</u>	
Kit # 1	678628	29491	Aug. 4, 1966	Aug. 10, 1966	
" # 2	678629	29492	" " "	" " "	
" # 3	678630	29493	" " "	" " "	
" # 4	678631	29494	" " "	" " "	
" # 5	678632	29495	" " "	" " "	
" # 6	678633	29496	" " "	" " "	
" # 7	678634	29804	Aug. 13, 1966	Aug. 17, 1966	
" # 8	678635	29805	" " "	" " "	
" # 9	678636	29806	" " "	" " "	
" #10	678637	29807	" " "	" " "	
" #11	678638	29808	" " "	" " "	
" #12	678639	29809	" " "	" " "	
" #13	678640	29810	" " "	" " "	
" #14	678641	29811	" " "	" " "	
" #15	678642	29812	" " "	" " "	
" #16	678643	29813	" " "	" " "	
" #17	678644	29814	" " "	" " "	





$55^{\circ}45'$
 $129^{\circ}30'$

CORANEX LIMITED
 KITSULT LAKE
 SKEENA M.D. MAP 103P-14
 KIT CLAIM GROUP
 (with tag numbers)
 SCALE 1" = 1/2 mile
 J. Woodcock Sept. 1966