2b. Project: **Eskay - Mitchell Sulphurets Project**: Porphyry Cu-Au to epithermal Ag-Au: Open File should be out before summer. Started work on Kerr Property in1987.

KERR

- Kirkham away
- Did not discuss this issue with the Thompsons (see report in Current Activities)
- We met Bruce Ballantyne, Don Harris and Rob Shives

Placer is planning a fence of deep holes this summer looking for a Phillipines-type "Porobora" deposit with a relatively high grade gold-rich core zone.

So far, reserves are 170MT; Bruce Ballantyne and Don Harris are confident that actual reserves are 3 or 4 times larger. The system is high sulphur, high potassium, and gold-enriched (500 ppb over large areas). Mineralization is in the intrusives and coeval volcanic rocks.

From their data, silicification and k-alteration are key. Higher grade zones occur where potassium values are high.

B. Mc Millan May 1/92

2c. **Mt. Milligan - Porphyry Cu-Au Project:** Ballantyne - Harris - Shives

MT. MILLIGAN

There are 2 styles of mineralization. The younger event is higher grade, in fractures, and related to carbonate alteration. Taking this into account lowered the apparent reserves and grade at the deposit.

The better grade zones at Mt. Milligan are also K-enriched, as are those at Mt. Polley. A potentially good exploration tool.

2d. **Kemess Porphyry Cu-Au Deposit** Project

KEMESS
-Todoggone

More than 300 samples collected and being analyzed - geochemistry, polished sections. Multispectral studies also done. South and North Kemess profiles being done.

Kemess: The oxidized systems are complex and variable: slope, cover, etc. are factors.
They are unhappy with lack of interaction with MDRU - Editorial comment - the problem is two-way. They plan more work at Kemess next summer.

Don Harris and Bruce Ballantyne are keyed on Arizona-type oxide deposits over porphyries in the Quesnel Trough. They have evidence in the form of copper and silver salts supergene gold, iodides and bromides that a hot, arid climate existed - probably in Eocene time because oxides are covered by Tertiary deposits.

Implications for geochemical exploration are that spot copper highs might be from copper grains, not hydromorphically distributed copper. A problem is that ICP, with partial digestion, may not pick up resistate copper minerals.

They found mineralized grains in glacial fluvial materials; these will give false anomalies as the clasts disintegrate.

They suggest testing waters for copper and sulphur. Seeps and springs should be sampled.

At the drill hole - spotting level, they recommend in situ gamma ray spectrometry.