

1964

Whiting Creek  
889468

Whit (Kennco Explorations, (Western Limited):-

(53° 127° N.E.) Company office, 1111, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver 5. C. J. Sullivan, president; J.A. Gower, manager. Since 1963 this company has held about 50 claims on the south slopes of Sibola Peak at elevations ranging mainly between 3,800 and 6,000 feet. The property is north of the Len group, about 6 miles distant by road. In 1964 work was directed by P.E. Hirst and included 6 miles of road construction, 15,000 lineal feet of trenching, geophysical surveying, and 1,177 feet of diamond drilling in 10 holes. A maximum crew of 16 men camped at Whiting Creek from June to September.

The property, which was visited in July before drilling started, is underlain by dark-green fragmental Hazelton volcanic rocks that are poorly exposed and appear to dip southward. Intrusive rocks include the Sibola granodiorite stock in the northwestern part of the property; porphyritic quartz diorite or granodiorite at Whiting Creek and reportedly farther northeast near Comb Creek; and numerous later dacite porphyry dykes. These dykes are of several kinds, are in places closely spaced, and mostly strike northwestward or west-northwestward. Later, unmineralized and only slightly latered diabase dykes occur also with these strikes. Alteration and mineralization are extensive. The upper slopes are conspicuously oxidized to form widespread gossans, and the lower valleys of creeks draining the gossans are partly filled with stratified conglomerates and breccias of country rock debris set in a brown-red-iron-rich clay matrix. These local deposits were probably formed in glacial lakes resulting from ice dams in Whiting Creek.

At localities spaced as much as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles apart on the property, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, and in places magnetite and specular hematite occur either together or separately as disseminations, streaks, and fracture fillings in rocks which mostly contain quartz veins. Pyrite accompanies these minerals and also occurs extensively alone or with very minor amounts of other sulphides in rocks that are quartz veined, silicified, or otherwise altered. Rock alteration is generally accompanied by pyrite and has produced minerals which include biotite, quartz, sericite, kaolinite, chlorite, calcite, and epidote. A strong tendency was noted for disseminated sulphide to replace secondary biotite and chlorite in the intrusive rocks.

Widespread fracturing probably indicates the existence of numerous faults. Mineralized faults were seen in several places; at Whiting Creek a chloritic fault strikes northward, dips to the west, and is several feet wide; elsewhere, some faults are sericitic and follow silicified, pyritic porphyry dykes of northwesterly trends.

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(53° 127° N.E.) Company office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver 5. This group of 61 claims, owned by the company, is on the south side of Sibola Mountain,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Sweeney Lake. It is 70 miles by road from Houston. Geological

and geochemical surveys were made and 9,300 feet of trenches and four test-pits were dug. An access road 6 miles long was built. There was 2,068 feet of diamond drilling done in 11 holes. Four company and five contractor employees worked for three months under the direction of R.W. Stevenson, senior geologist. The property was not visited.