

SEP 27 1972

# KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

of

BC/14  
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822558

To Glen Hogg

From

W.M. Sirola

Subject DEWAR CREEK PROJECT - Doc Claims (1 - 6 ) (82K/1 E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) Date 25 September 1972

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| W.S.   |   |
| M.K.   | ✓ |
| G.M.H. | ✓ |
| R.S.   |   |
| E.C.B. |   |
| L.D.B. |   |
| M.D.R. |   |
| J.H.F. |   |
| E.C.J. | ○ |

Herewith a plan showing the outline of the geochemical anomalies on the Doc 2 and 3 mineral claims. We have also shown the geology to the extent that it is known.

Within the 3000 parts per million Pb contour on the Doc #2 M.C., there are areas of north-westerly trending quartz veins which contain galena and these would certainly appear to be the source of the high lead values in the talus. I say 'talus' rather than soil, because there is no proper soil development as such. In a sense, therefore, we are talking about rock geochemistry derived from samples of rock rubble, rather than true soil samples as such.

There are two type of veins: (a) veins parallel to the bedding which vary in thickness from hairline to 2" and (b) typical quartz veins varying from 2" to 1' in thickness which transect the bedding. Both types carry galena.

Both types of veins occur in the upper member of the Aldridge formation consisting of black argillite and brown argillaceous quartzite, which is underlain by green argillite and argillaceous quartzite. Where the veins are found, the rocks are prone to be stained greenish-yellow. I would attribute this stain to the arsenic content of the rocks in the vicinity of the veins. This is a fairly common phenomenon in the Yukon where galena veins are found.

If we accept the veins as a source of the anomaly, then there is really no further search needed. If, on the other hand, we think of the veins as being simply indicators of deeper replacement type mineralization, then I.P. work is justified. Unfortunately, there is no precedent in this area (or in the Yukon) for replacement lead/zinc deposits having been found through the presence of similar quartz veins. The absence of anomalous zinc values further militates against the likelihood of Sullivan type deposits. There are apparently cases where there are numerous barren quartz veins in the immediate vicinity of lead/zinc deposits in New Brunswick, and certainly there are instances of heavy quartz veining, in and about porphyry copper deposits. One would expect, however, to find accompanying zinc values in New Brunswick and copper values in the vicinity of porphyry copper.

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-2-

The lead anomaly on Doc #2 claim centres on a westerly trending ridge, the crest of which is at elevation 8000'. Quartz veins occurring on this ridge would have a considerable creep down slope to the north-east and south-west, and this may in part account for the long dimensions of the anomalous area. However, there is a hiatus between Doc #2 and #3 mineral claims in which the lead values fall off to about 200 parts per million and then increase again to another large area of 1000 parts per million Pb, and more on Doc #3 mineral claim. This leads me to think that the distribution of lead values in the rubble is caused more by the frequency of mineralized quartz veins than it is by mechanical dispersion.

We have contacted Okanagan Helicopters in Cranbrook regarding weather conditions with a view to doing limited I.P. work this fall. During the past week, the area has been cold and blustery and snow has fallen at elevations in excess of 4000 feet. However, we may have an Indian summer and may, therefore, be able to get this work done. In the absence of Ted LaRose, we may have to contract this work, but this should not be too expensive since we may not require more than two lines altogether.

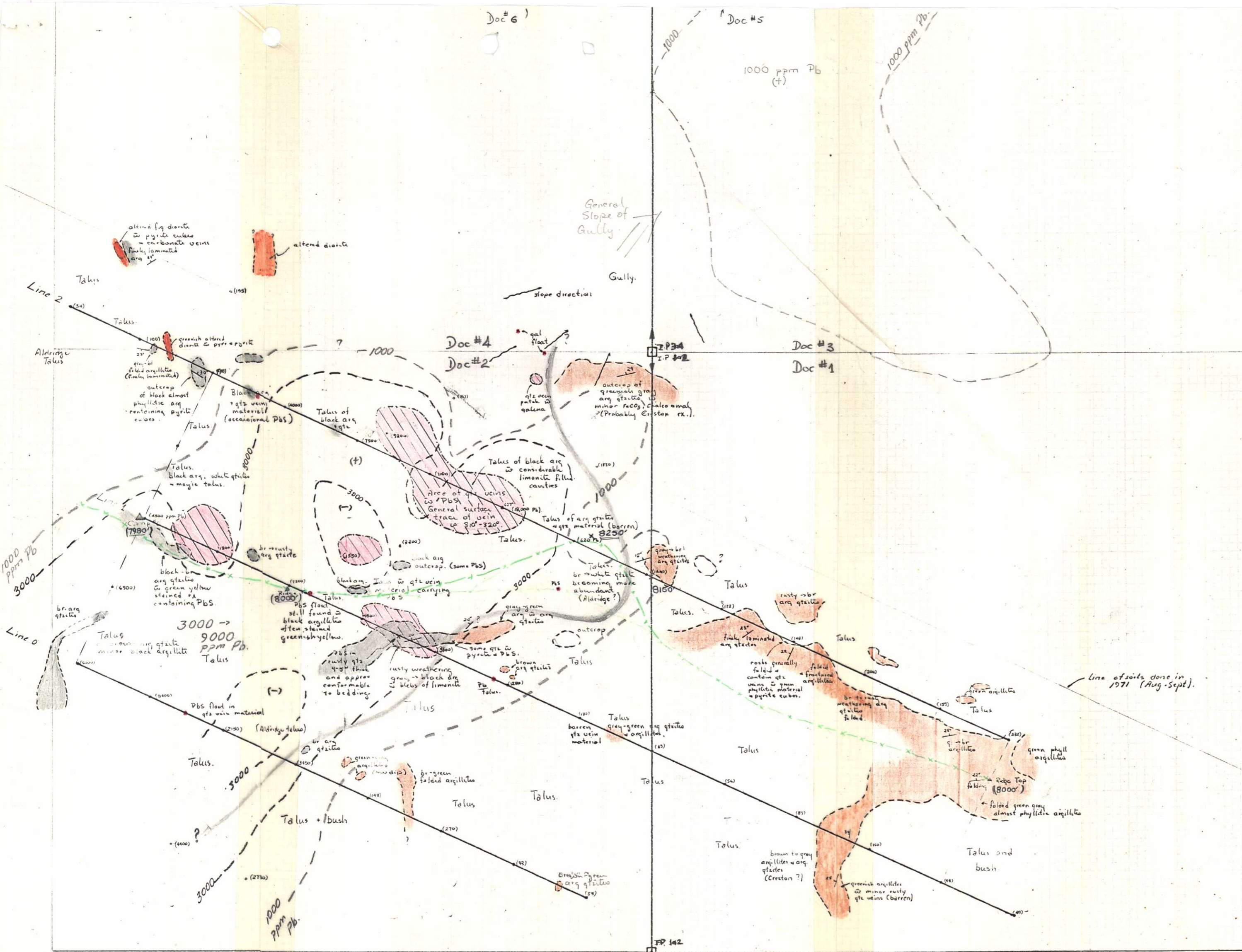
I am a little concerned about the problem of grounding electrodes in this very rocky environment, but this may be possible if there is not too much frost in the ground.

WMS/fs  
Enclosure

*Bill*  
W.M. Sirola

*Bill Sirola is attempting to get the indicated I.P. lines done shortly. The very high lead values justify such a test.*

*Just  
Sept 27/72.*

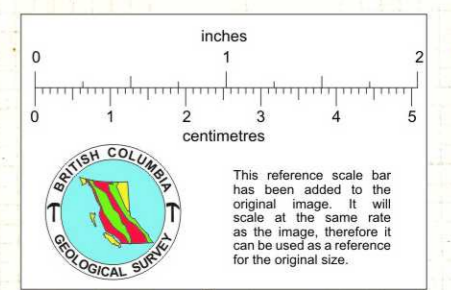


GEOLGY, GEOCHEM PLAN OF THE  
DOC CLAIMS (1-6) B.C.  
(82 K/1 E 1/2)  
(PRELIMINARY)

LEGEND

- outline of area of most veins & Pb's float.
- outcrop outline
- float occurrence Pb's.
- attitude of bedding plane.
- sample number (soil)
- Pb assay in parts per million
- Diorite, fine to medium grained, generally altered, contain FeS<sub>2</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>S and carbonate
- Black Argillite & brown arg. qtzite and minor gray qtzite (Aldridge), (Upper)
- Green Argillite and argillaceous qtzite (with minor white to gray qtzite)
- 3000 ppm Pb contour.
- approx contact of black argillites and greenish to brownish arg. qtzite & qtzite
- outline (approx) of ridge top.

SCALE: 1" = 200'



Toronto  
copy