

GEOLOGICAL REPORT 94C/2W
Gordon & Davies Groups
25 miles north of Germansen Landing
Omineca M.D. 56°, 124° S.E.
July 1 - September 30, 1951
D.A. Barr H.V. Warren P.E.

0072

72

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KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (CANADA), LIMITED

402 WEST PENDER STREET

VANCOUVER 3, B. C.

May 13, 1952

Gold Commissioner,
Smithers, B.C.

Dear Sir:

The following is a statement of the actual expenses in incurred by Kennco Explorations (Canada) Limited, in behalf of Northwestern Explorations Limited in making a geological survey of the Gordon Mineral claims Nos. 1 - 6 inclusive.

Salaries and Wages:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Employment</u> <u>From</u> <u>To</u>	<u>Days on Geological</u> <u>Survey</u>	<u>Wages</u>
K.C. Campbell	June 22 - Oct. 15/51	21	\$171.00
P.C. Toker	May 25 - Sept. 14/51	19	169.50
J. Bendickson	May 25 - Oct. 15/51	19	180.50
D.A. Barr	Permanent staff	10	<u>91.50</u>
		Total	<u>\$612.50</u>

Yours very truly,

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (CANADA) LIMITED

JSS/w


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KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (CANADA), LIMITED

402 WEST PENDER STREET

VANCOUVER 3, B. C.

May 13, 1952

Gold Commissioner,
Smithers, B.C.

Dear Sir:

The following is a statement of the actual expenses incurred by Kennco Explorations, (Canada) Limited, in behalf of Northwestern Explorations, Limited in making a geological survey of the Davies claims, nineteen in number. These claims are located north of Germansen Landing and have been grouped as follows:

Group 1 - Nellie, Millie, Lucille, Lois, Gwyn, Hazel, Alice, Lili Marlene Mineral claims.

Group 2 - Betty, Mary, Dolly, Margaret, Sheila, and Molly mineral claims.

Group 3 - Elizabeth 1, Elizabeth 2, Elizabeth 3, Elizabeth 4, Elizabeth 5.


Salaries and Wages

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates of Employment</u> <u>From</u> <u>To</u>	<u>Days on Geo-</u> <u>logical Survey</u>	<u>Wages</u>
K.C. Campbell	June 22 - Oct. 15/51	37	\$300.00
P.C. Toker	May 25 - Sept. 14/51	23	205.50
J. Bendickson	May 15 - Oct. 15/51	42	399.00
H. Jensen	May 25 - June 30/51	37	323.90
E. Davies	July 1 - Sept. 30/51	50	400.00
W.P. Hammond	Permanent staff	15	225.00
D.A. Barr	Permanent staff	13	119.50
		Total	\$1,972.90

Yours very truly,

JSS/w

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (CANADA) LIMITED



OSILINKA PROJECT - 1951

Davies and Gordon Properties

Osilinka River Area

Quinaca Mining Division

British Columbia

SUMMARY:

Several lead-silver and zinc-lead replacement deposits occur within limestones of Permian-Carboniferous and Lower Cambrian age over an area 30 miles long x 5 miles wide in the Osilinka River area.

On the Davies Showing, low to medium grade zinc-silver-lead mineralization occurs as a replacement of dolomitic limestone within two areas, 3000 feet apart, which lie on the limbs of an anticlinal nose. The mineralization appears to be localized by drag folding and partially controlled by fracture cleavage. An estimate of the probable dimensions of the replacement bodies is unattainable from surface indications due to a dip-slope structure on the principal showing.

Three miles easterly from the Davies showing, on the Gordon Claim Group, zinc-silver-lead mineralization is associated as a replacement of dolomitized limestone which has been faulted and brecciated. The overall grade indicated at the main showing is 2.2 percent zinc compared with 3.9 percent zinc at the Davies Showing. The best indication of width of lead-zinc replacement across the brecciated zone is at least 50 feet.

Biogeochemical results on the Davies Group showed no probable trend of mineralization upon which additional development might be based. On the Gordon Group a trend corresponding to that indicated by surface workings resulted, suggesting a probable replaced belt extending northerly from the principal workings.

The deposits lie within a well mineralized belt of limestone and appear to be worthy of further interest. It has been proposed that an option be taken on both the Davies and the Gordon Claim Groups, and that these be held for a period of at least two years on the basis of assessment work, pending easier means of access to the area, which is believed to be shortly forthcoming.

INTRODUCTION:

Examined: K.C. Campbell, June 30 - September 9, 1951

D.A. Barr, August 10 - 17, 1951.

Location:

The Davies Group is situated about 6 miles north-easterly from Wasi Lake, and one mile south of Ouilinka River in the Omineca Mountains of Central British Columbia. The specific location of the property is at latitude $56^{\circ}08'$; longitude $124^{\circ}56'$.

Access:

Access to the area is by a road north from Vanderhoof, on the northern line of the Canadian National railways, to Germansen Landing on Omineca River; a distance of about 180 miles. From Germansen Landing a winter tractor road leads westerly along the north side of Omineca River to Discovery Creek, where it intersects the Aiken Lake tractor road. The Aiken Lake road continues north along

Discovery Creek to May Creek on Oallinka River. A good pack trail continues easterly to within a mile of the Davies showings. The total distance from Germansen Landing to the Davies Showing is approximately 67 miles, being about four day's travel by pack train.

Supplies may be flown into Uslika Lake, which lies on the Aiken Lake road, and thence packed into the Davies Group over 15 miles of good trail. Alternatively, in the event of a large exploration program, a trail could be cut out from Wasi Lake, which is accessible by air, from Germansen Landing.

The Gordon Group is reached from the Davies Group, by three miles of blazed trail.

Area:

The Davies Group embraces 19 full-sized mineral claims. The nearby Gordon Group comprises 6 full-sized mineral claims.

Title:

The Davies group is held under location by E. Davies and G. Davies of Vernon, B.C., and E. Hendrickson of Ponoka, Alberta, with power of attorney granted to G. Davies.

The Gordon Group is held jointly under location by E. Davies and G. Davies.

History:

Initial claims on the Davies group were staked by the present holders in 1946 following a discovery of lead-zinc mineralization on the present Molly claim.

Lead-zinc mineralization was discovered on the Gordon Showing in 1949, and the claim group was staked during 1950.

Topography, Water
and Timber:

The Davies group workings are situated on both sides of a creek valley. The terrain rises quite steeply from the creek, with elevations varying from 2900-4000 in the vicinity of the workings. Only a small portion of this area is precipitous.

The area lies well below timber-line and is wooded with balsam, spruce, pine and poplar, which occur in mixed stands. Timber is quite heavy on the valley slopes, but relatively open on summits.

The Gordon Group showing occurs on a steep, north-easterly facing slope which maintains a uniform grade of 2.3 over 1200 feet. Drainage is provided by small streams which are probably seasonal in flow. Timber consists of abundant balsam, spruce and pine.

Extent of
Examination:

During the 1951 season a plane table survey was made of part of the Davies and Gordon Claim groups, and all the principal workings were sampled. Water samples were taken on all streams within the area and 522 tree samples were taken for analysis.

The following map sheets, which represent the results of this work accompany this report:

PLATE NO. MAP

1. Geological map of the Davies Group.
2. Assay map of Molly-Dolly workings - Davies Group.
3. Tree sample grid showing p.p.m. zinc in dry plant on the Davies Group.
4. Tree sample grid showing p.p.m. zinc in dry plant on the Molly-Dolly claims - Davies Group.
5. Geological map of the Molly-Dolly claims - Davies Group.
6. Geological map of the Gordon Group.
7. Assay map of the Gordon Group workings.
8. Tree sample grid showing p.p.m. zinc in dry plant on the Gordon Group.
9. Geology of No. 1 & No. 2 strippings - Davies Group.
10. Geological map of the Osilinka R. Guinea R. area.

General Geology:

Davies Group:

The area is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Ingenika Group which are of probable lower Cambrian age. The principal rock type is a massive blue-grey limestone which is partially dolomitic and phosphatic.

Several hundred feet to the west of the Molly-Dolly showings the limestone is overlain by conformable argillite beds which strike northerly and dip 30° west. Lead-zinc mineralization is present as a replacement of massive dolomitized limestone beds which lie on the limbs of an anticlinal nose whose axis strikes northerly. Locally mineralization appears to be partially controlled by fracture cleavage. It appears that the dip increases in the vicinity of the showings, which suggest that drag-folding may have some control on mineralization. In the vicinity of the showings, fracturing and dolomitic replacement have obscured the bedding planes to such an

extent than an estimate of the probable depth to which replacement occurs, is not possible from surface examination.

Mineralization is everywhere associated with:- phosphatic, dolomitized phases of limestones. Included within the mineralized area are patches of dense, grey limestone which are characteristically barren. In one locality, the interbedded nature of the dense phases was noted, but elsewhere the replacements are irregular in shape. The lead-zinc replacement appears to follow a particular horizon within the limestone, and although fossil beds are associated with the mineralized areas, the dip-slope nature of the Molly-Dolly showing prevents an accurate use of these as markers.

Sulphide mineralization consists predominantly of sphalerite, with minor galena. Minor amounts of secondary lead-zinc minerals are in evidence, particularly cerussite, but these cannot be distinguished in hand specimens. Gangue minerals are dolomite, barite and calcite, with a characteristic association of galena occurring with or near barite.

Sphalerite occurs in the following forms:

- a. Irregularly disseminated as minute specs within dolomitic phases.
- b. As a fine grained selective replacement, as blebs and as a banded replacement which conforms with bedding. Individual bands vary from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 inch in width.

c. Irregular replacements.

Galena occurs in fine to medium granular form, generally associated with sphalerite, and invariably with barite.

Secondary lead-zinc minerals occur as filmy coatings on the sulphides, and as an alteration in the groundmass.

Mineral Deposits:
Davies Group:

Molly-Dolly Showing (Plate Nos. 1,5)

The principal workings on the Davies group are located on the Molly-Dolly claims, on the east slope of a creek valley which runs northeasterly towards Osilinka River. The general strike of bedding in the vicinity of the Molly-Dolly showing is northerly, dipping at 25° west. This corresponds closely to the trend of valley slopes, causing a dip-slope structure.

The majority of the workings are distributed over an area of 450 feet x 300 feet and these include two large stripped areas (Plate No. 9) and numerous smaller pits and strippings. Three hundred feet northerly from the No. 1 stripping similar lead-zinc mineralization has been exposed. Much of the limestone to the south of the showing is barren of lead-zinc mineralization with a scarcity of exposures existing to the north of No. 1 stripping. The lead-zinc replacements although apparently associated with bedding and fracture cleavage are too irregular in nature to permit an accurate estimation of width.

Assays of samples taken within the mineralized area (Plate 3) vary from 1.3 percent zinc across 26 feet to 6.0 percent zinc across 13 feet. The overall average grade computed from all samples taken within the mineralized areas on the Molly-Dolly showing is 3.9 percent zinc. Silver assays average 0.86 ounces per ton, and lead assays are from trace to 0.15 percent.

Elizabeth Showing:

The Elizabeth Showing located 3000 feet north-northeasterly from the Molly-Dolly showing is situated on the northwest side of the creek valley (Plate 1). The limestone strikes about N 45° E dipping at 40° NW, with dips increasing to 45°-50°N on the showing. The increase in dip is accompanied by a marked deviation in strike trend to N 75°E. The workings consist of a 96 foot trench which has been driven to cross-cut the bedding, and several pits distributed to the west. Within the trench the lower 30 feet consists of a medium grained, dark-grey limestone which shows little alteration, and contains low zinc. The limestone within the central section of the trench contains variable lead-zinc mineralization consisting of sphalerite with minor galena, associated with barite and dolomite in light grey, medium-grained dolomitic limestone. Within the upper 30 feet of the trench only sparse sulphide mineralization is indicated. The replacement is erratic in nature with irregular patches of sphalerite characterized

by well-defined replacement boundaries, occurring within the limestone.

Two chip samples taken from the base of the trench to its upper limit at 48 foot sections assayed 2.0 percent zinc and 1.3 percent zinc respectively. A sample taken across 6.5 feet from a pit located 25 feet westerly from the center of the trench assayed 5.5 percent zinc, 0.30 percent lead and 1.3 ounces per ton in silver. Similar samples taken within pits to the northwest were low in lead-zinc content. This suggests that the best mineralization is replaced within a belt paralleling the strike of bedding and controlled partially by fracture cleavage.

Gordon Group:

(Plate No. 6)

The Gordon Group showings occur on a steep northeasterly facing slope which is underlain by massive dolomitic limestone. The principal showing is a stripped area 110 feet long x 50 feet wide within a heavily brecciated belt of dolomitic limestone which strikes northeasterly. The best mineralization is associated with a strong fault system which strikes northeasterly and is exposed on the northwest side of the stripped area. Mineralized fault breccia borders the fault zone with fair values in zinc indicated over a maximum width of at least 50 feet, overburden concealing the southeasterly limit.

The mineralisation decreases in an easterly direction away from the fault, but on the west side faulting forms a sharp line of demarcation between mineralized fault breccia and barren, medium grained grey, dolomitic limestone.

Sulphide mineralisation consists of pyrite, sphalerite and minor quantities of galena, occurring as replacement of the dolomitized groundmass, which cements barren fragments of older limestone; and in disseminated form within the groundmass. Barite, dolomite and calcite are associated with the mineralized breccia.

Samples taken across the stripping (Plate No. 7) assayed from 1.3 percent zinc over 36 feet on the north end of the stripping, to 2.6 percent zinc over 40 feet in the central portion. The overall average grade computed from samples taken on the stripped area is 2.2 percent zinc with associated low silver and lead values.

To the north, the area is covered by overburden. To the south, brecciated fragments partially replaced by sphalerite were observed in talus below a steep bluff. About 700 feet south of the stripped area, a gossan composed of rusty cellular limonite is exposed on a knoll over an area of 300 feet by 150 feet.

A representative sample of the gossan assayed 0.9% zinc and 0.65 % lead.

Another occurrence of lead-zinc mineralization lies 500 feet east of the strippings. Two small trenches expose fractured dolomitic limestone which is erratically mineralized over widths of from 1 to 2 feet by sphalerite and minor galena associated with barite.

Gordon Group Biogeochemical results:

Biogeochemical results indicate an anomalous zinc area to the north of the showing, which suggests a continuation of the brecciated zone in that direction. Anomalous zinc content from tree sampling occurs over an area of 600 x 200 feet.

To the south, an anomalous area of 250 x 150 feet was indicated in the vicinity of the gossan.

Conclusions:

Structure contours indicate the possibility of lead-zinc replacement deposits occurring within a favourable horizon in dolomitized limestone beds over a wide area. Structurally the Elisabeth and the Molly-Bolly showings appear to occupy the same horizon; however, detailed surface evidence is lacking due to the absence of outcrops within the intervening area. A considerable quantity of limestone lying within the favourable horizon has been removed by erosion within the creek valley.

There is insufficient evidence upon which to base a probable width of replacement by lead-zinc minerals, the only structure section being that exposed at the Elisabeth showing where limestone shows fair sulphide replacement over a width of 25 feet.

Controls of mineralisation are essentially as follows:

1. Drag folding - as indicated by a local increase in dip in the vicinity of the workings.
2. Fracture cleavage - as an association with the best mineralisation.
3. Bedding planes - as indicated by banded replacement of limestone conforming with dip.

The present exposures of dolomitic limestone Breccia the Gordon Group are too limited to determine whether the mineralisation is confined to small irregularly faulted areas or whether a large fault zone with subsidiary breaks is the controlling feature.

Biogeochemical results on the Davies Group showed no probable trend of mineralisation upon which to base additional development. On the Gordon Group a trend corresponding to surface indications of trend of mineralisation resulted from tree sample work, suggesting a possible continuity to the north of the principal working.

Recommendations:

The Davies and Gordon Groups occur in an area where some eight lead-zinc-silver replacement deposits are known. In all cases, the grade is low to medium, but possibilities of size tend to offset this. A recommendation, under separate cover, is under preparation by W.P. Hammond suggesting that we proceed along the following lines:

- (1) Option the Vernon Group to the south which is more accessible at the present time, and on which very minor preliminary work shows interesting lead-zinc values.
- (2) Carry out a surface exploration program on the Vernon together with biogeochemical work and prospecting in the adjoining limestone belt.
- (3) Option the Davies and Gordon with low payments for the first three years pending developments on the Vernon, and extension of a truck road from Germansen Landing to Aiken Lake. Should work on the Vernon be successful, we would then be in possession of two other showings of merit in the same mineralized belt on which work could be more efficiently done on completion of the road.

D.A. Barr.

 D.A. Barr.

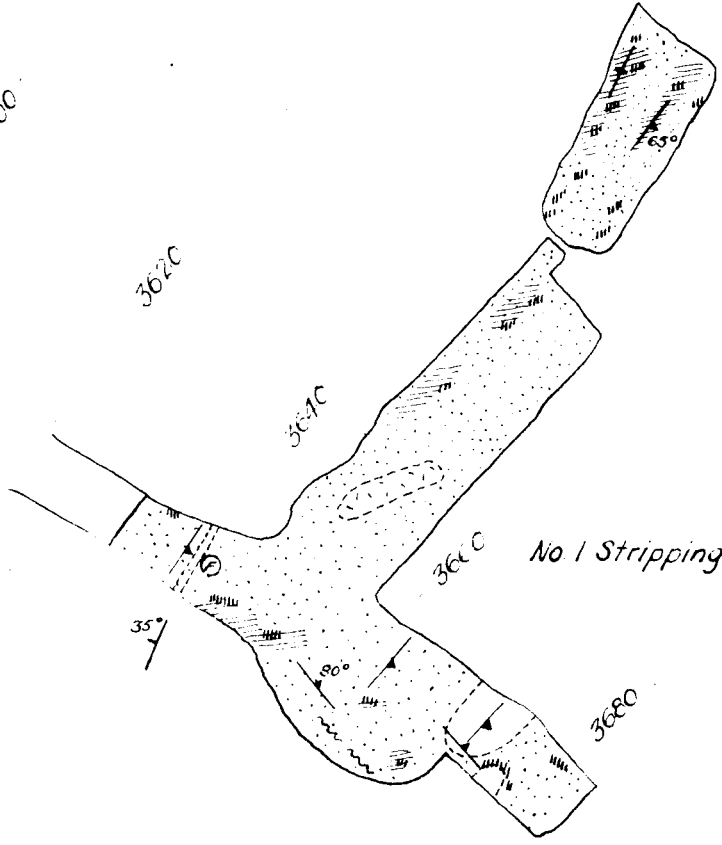
Dr. H.V. Warren.

 Dr. H.V. Warren.

Vancouver, B.C.

December 18, 1951

3600



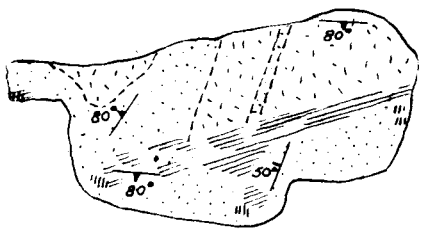
**Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. **72** MAP **#1****

LEGEND

- Sphalerite with minor galena in dolomitic limestone
- Galena prominent
- Barite prominent
- Sphalerite and galena sparse
- Barren limestone
- Bedding attitude
- Joint attitude
- Fault
- Fossil location

Contour interval - 20 feet

No. 2 Stripping

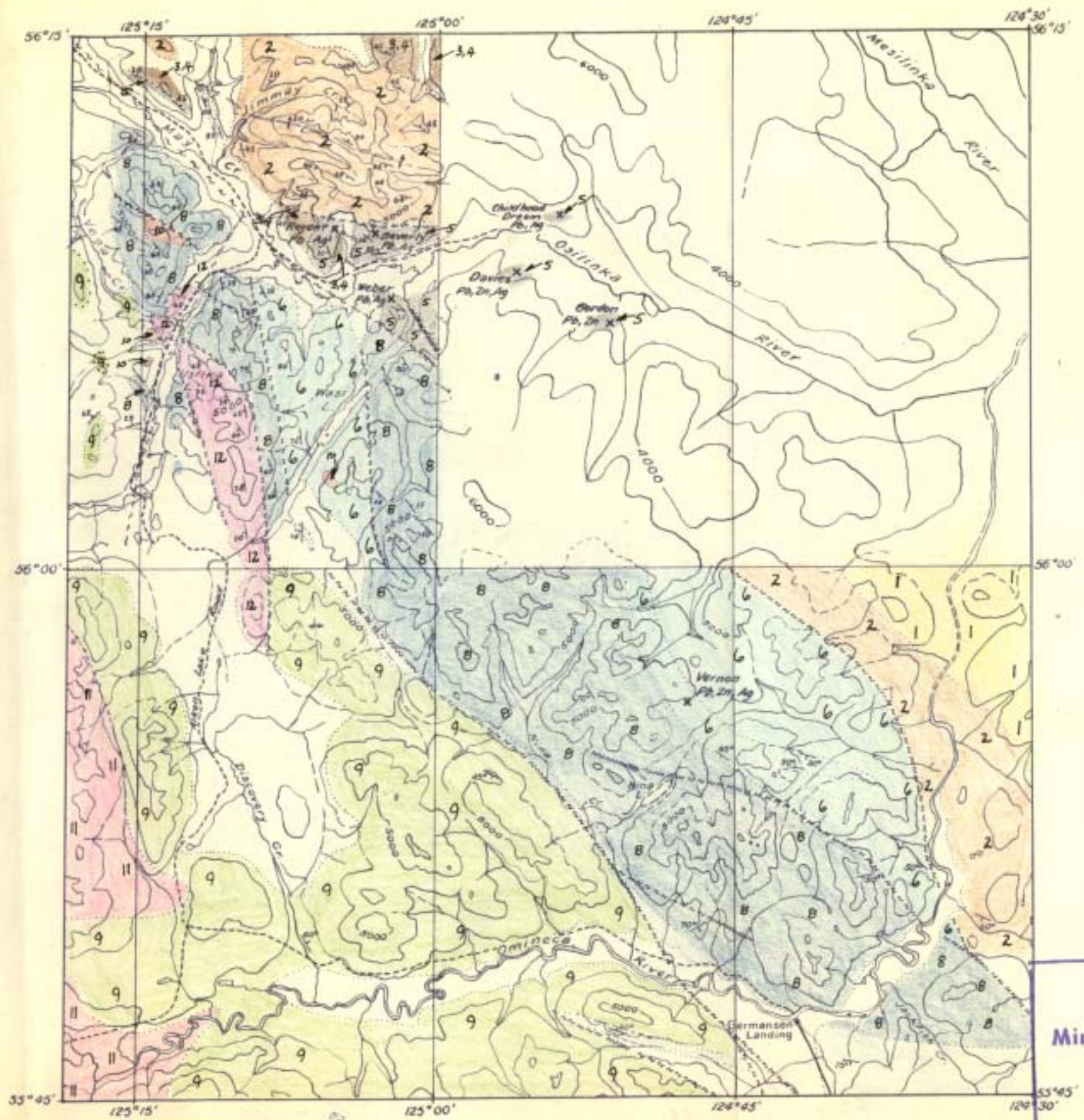


O.H. Harry Warren
#72 Map #1

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (CANADA) LIMITED
WESTERN DIVISION

**GEOLOGY OF
NO. 1 & NO. 2 STRIPPINGS
MOLLY CLAIM, DAVIES GROUP
Omineca M.D., British Columbia**

DATE: Dec 16, 1951		DRAWN BY: D.A.B.		PLATE NO: 9
REVISED BY	DATE	SCALE: in feet		
		0 10 20		



LEGEND

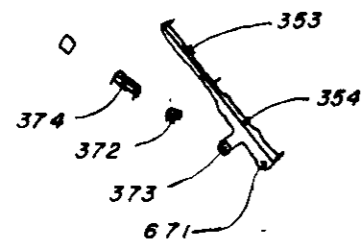
- CRETACEOUS**
USLIKA FORMATION
 12 Conglomerate, minor sandstone and shale
- JURASSIC OR CRETACEOUS**
OMINECA INTRUSIONS
 11 Granodiorite, quartz diorite, diorite, granite, syenite, gabbro, pyroxenite.
 10 Diorite, in part gneissic, appinite, monzonite, gabbro; minor hornblende, granodiorite.
- TRIASSIC AND JURASSIC**
TAKLA GROUP
 9 Andesitic flows and breccias; basalt, tuff, agglomerate; shale, conglomerate, limestone.
- CARBONIFEROUS AND PERMIAN**
CACHE CREEK GROUP
 8 Andesitic and basaltic flows, tuffs and breccias; chlorite and hornblende schists; minor argillite, chert and limestone.
 7 Argillite, slate, ribbon chert, greenstone, limestone; minor conglomerate and greywacke.
 6 Massive limestone; minor argillite, slate, chert and greenstone.
- CAMBRIAN**
INGENIKA GROUP
 5 Limestone, in part micaceous, interbedded with schist, quartzite, slate, phyllite, quartzitic conglomerate.
 4 White quartzite; interbedded as above.
 3 Quartz-chlorite schist, sericite schist, quartzite, slate, phyllite, quartzitic conglomerate; minor limestone.
- CAMBRIAN AND EARLIER**
WOLVERINE COMPLEX (in part)
 2 Micaceous, chloritic, and garnetiferous schists; quartzite, crystalline limestone, minor granitic gneiss and pegmatite.
 1 Granitic gneiss, pegmatite, granite or granodiorite; mainly granitized equivalents of above. Minor schists.
- Heavily drift covered area.
 n-n Fault or fault zone (mainly inferred).
 -+ Anticlinal axis.
 + Synclinal axis.
 30° Bedding attitude.
- Contour interval
 Northeast map section { Above 4000 feet - 2000 feet
 Below 4000 feet - 1000 feet
 Balance of map sheet - 1000 feet

F. S. Smith
Ch. Harry Williams

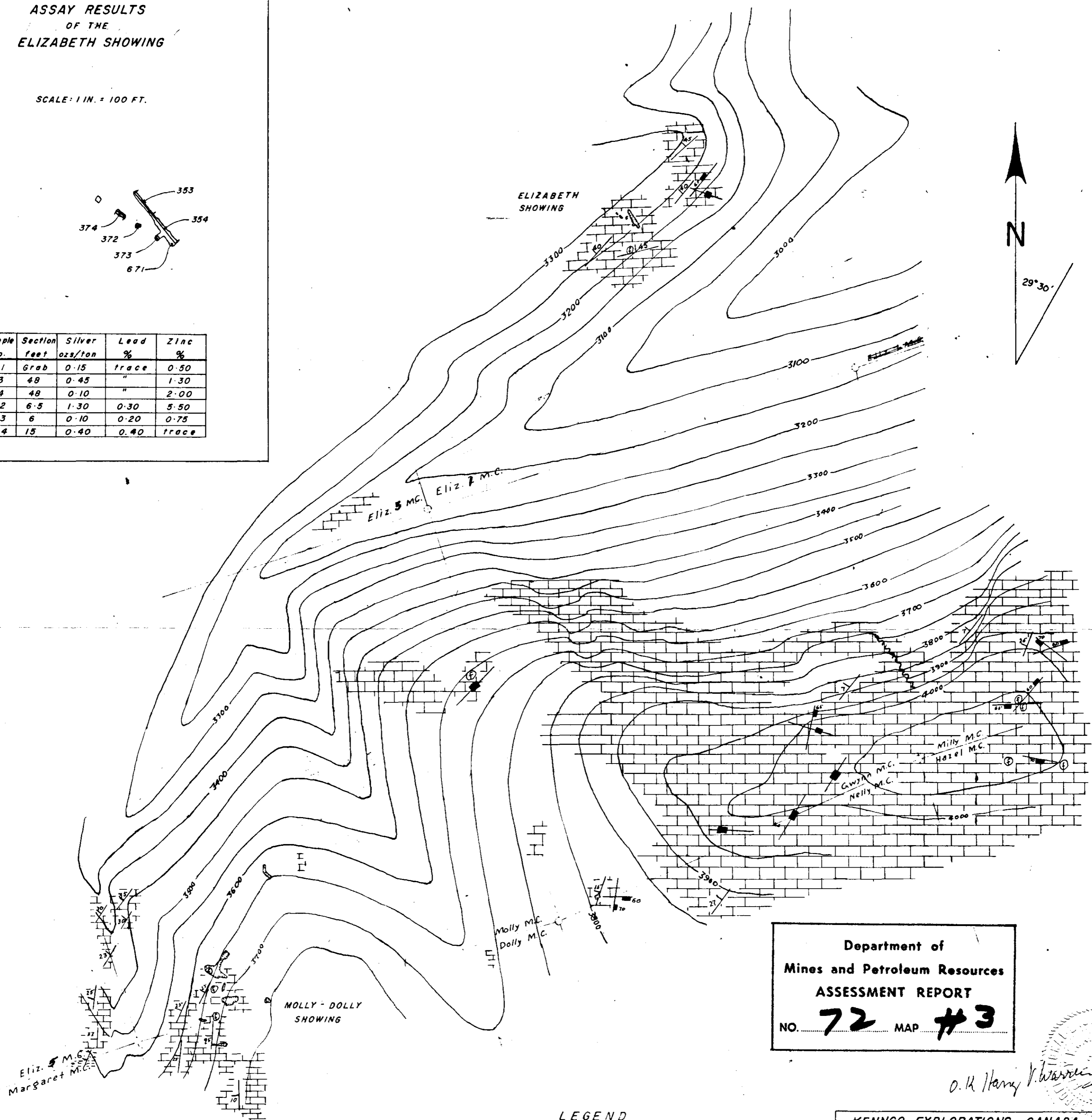
Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. 72 #2		KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (CANADA) LIMITED WESTERN DIVISION	
		GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE OSILINKA R. - OMINACA R. AREA Omineca Mining Division British Columbia	
DATE: Dec. 16, 1951	DRAWN BY: B.A.B.	PLATE NO: 10	
REVISED BY:	DATE:	SCALE: in miles	
		0 1 2 3 4	

ASSAY RESULTS
OF THE
ELIZABETH SHOWING

SCALE: 1 IN. = 100 FT.



Sample No.	Section feet	Silver ozs/ton	Lead %	Zinc %
671	Grab	0.15	Trace	0.50
353	48	0.45	"	1.30
354	48	0.10	"	2.00
372	6.5	1.30	0.30	5.50
373	6	0.10	0.20	0.75
374	15	0.40	0.40	Trace



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NO. **72** MAP **#3**

O. H. Harry
V. Warren

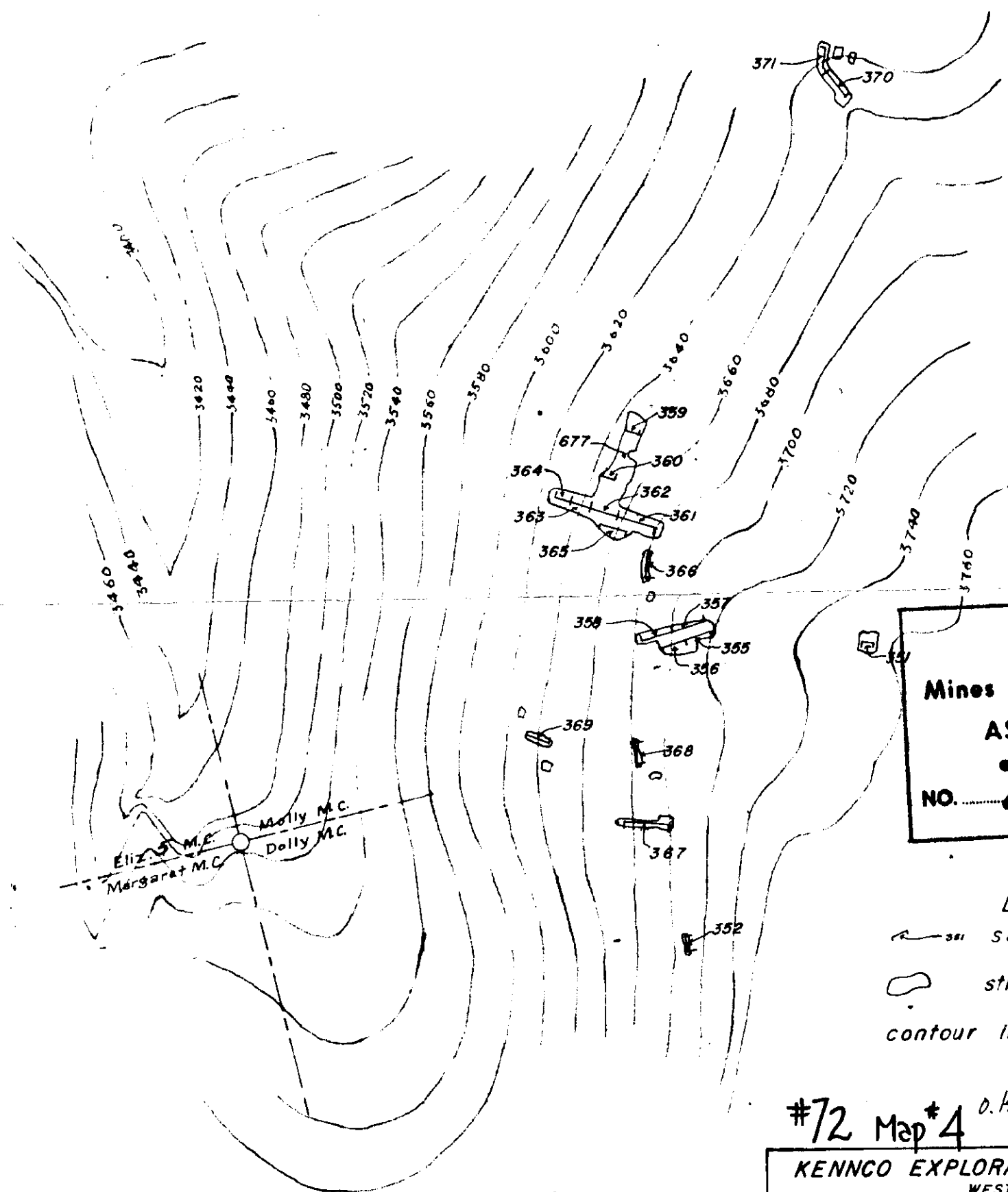
- LEGEND
- limestone
 - argillite, shale
 - bedding attitude
 - jointing
 - fault
 - fossil location
 - stripped mineral area
 - contour interval
- 50 feet

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS CANADA LIMITED
WESTERN DIVISION

GEOLOGICAL MAP
ON PART OF THE
DAVIES GROUP
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

DATE: 15-1-52 DRAWN BY: K.C.C. PLATE NO.: 1
REVISED BY: DATE: SCALE: IN FEET
0 250 500

J. S. Smith



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. **72** MAP **#4**

LEGEND
 sample location
 stripped mineralized area
 contour interval = 20 feet

#72 Map #4 o.k. Harry Warren

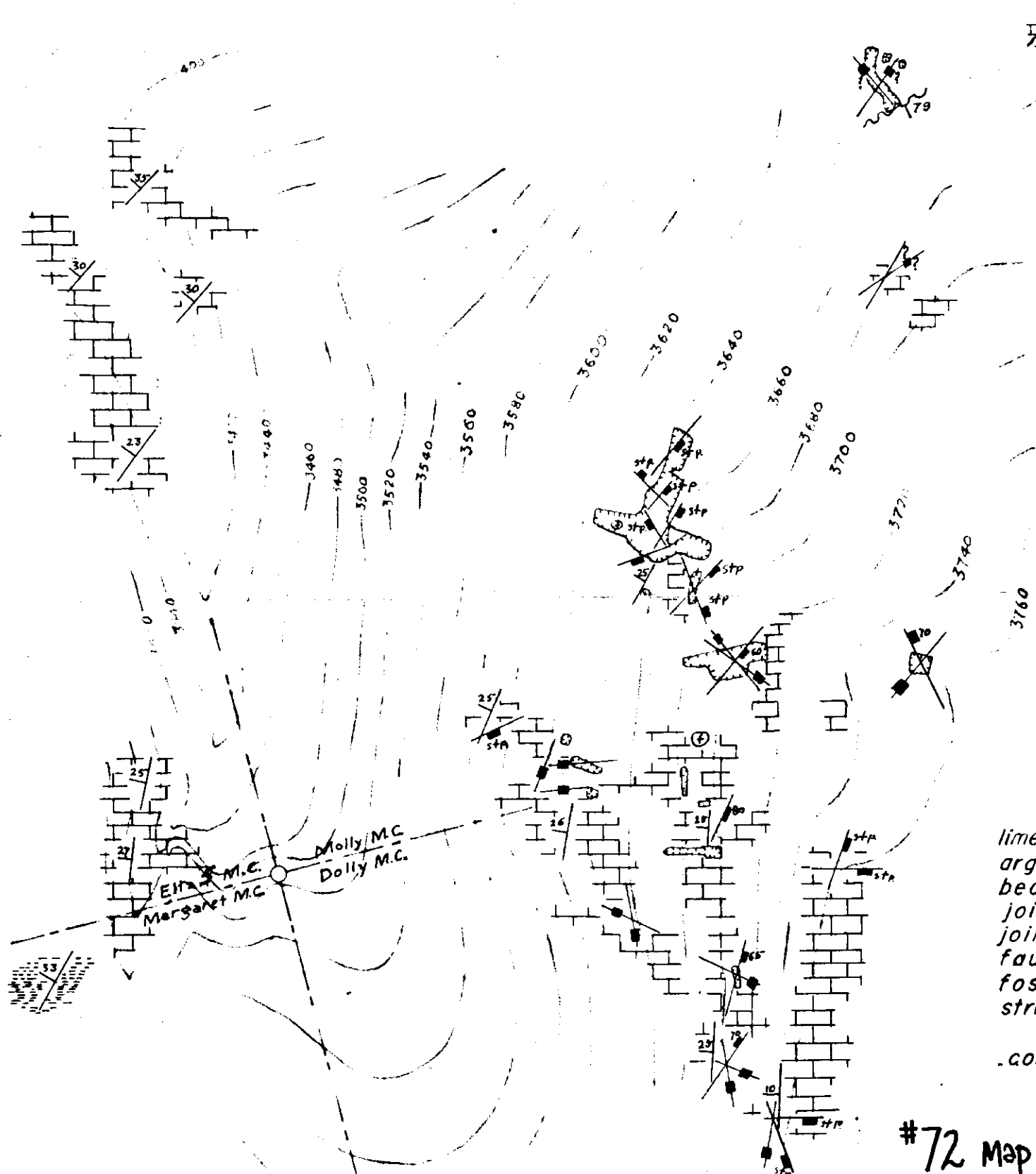
KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (CANADA) LIMITED
WESTERN DIVISION

ASSAY MAP
ON PART OF THE
MOLLY-DOLLY CLAIMS
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Sample No.	Section feet	Silver ozs./ton	Lead %	Zinc %	Sample No.	Section feet	Silver ozs./ton	Lead %	Zinc %
677	Grab	0.85	0.15	5.00	362	20	1.35	Trace	5.0
351	7.5	0.40	0.15	5.50	363	20	1.30	"	4.2
352	9	0.55	Trace	4.00	364	21	0.80	"	3.7
353	24	0.60	"	3.50	365	26	1.50	"	5.0
356	22	1.05	0.15	4.7	366	18	1.05	"	4.3
357	26	0.55	Trace	2.3	367	44	0.90	"	5.0
358	20	0.50	"	1.3	368	13	2.20	"	6.0
359	10	0.45	"	4.0	369	16	1.35	"	4.5
360	19	1.00	"	4.0	370	25	0.20	"	3.30
361	21	0.25	"	2.5	371	25	0.50	"	3.00

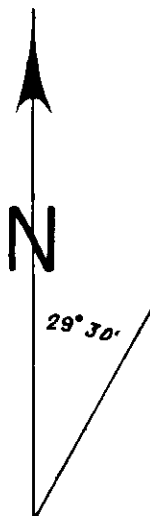
DATE: 16-1-52 DRAWN BY: *A.C.P.* PLATE NO.: 2
 REVISED BY: DATE SCALE: IN FEET

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. **72** M.P. **MS**



LEGEND

- limestone
- argillite
- bedding attitude
- joint, inclined
- joint, vertical
- fault attitude
- fossil location
- stripped mineralized area
- contour interval 20 feet



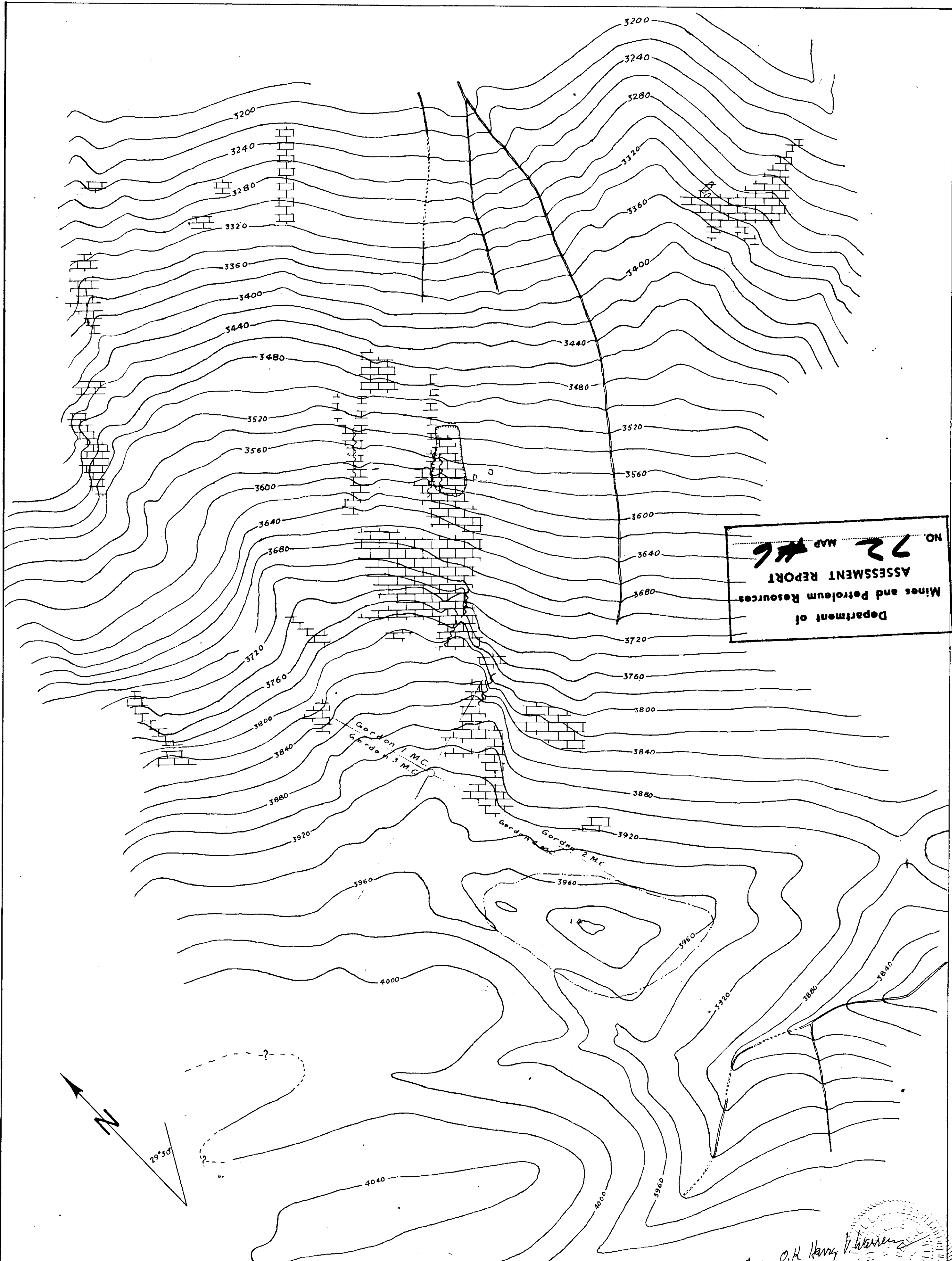
#72 Map #5 *O.K. Harry Wimmer*

J.S. Smith

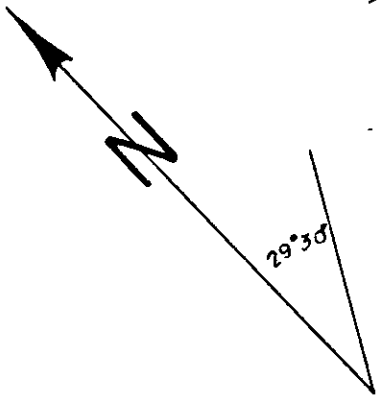
KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (CANADA) LIMITED
WESTERN DIVISION

GEOLOGICAL MAP
ON PART OF THE
MOLLY-DOLLY CLAIMS
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

DATE: 15-1-52	DRAWN BY: <i>K.C.P.</i>	PLATE NO.: 5
REVISED BY:	DATE:	SCALE: IN FEET
		0 100 200



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 MAP #6
 NO. 72



LEGEND

- limestone and/or dolomite
- fault
- stripped mineralized area
- boundary of gossan
- station no. 1 - assumed elevation of 4000 feet
- contour interval = 20 feet.

#72 Map #6

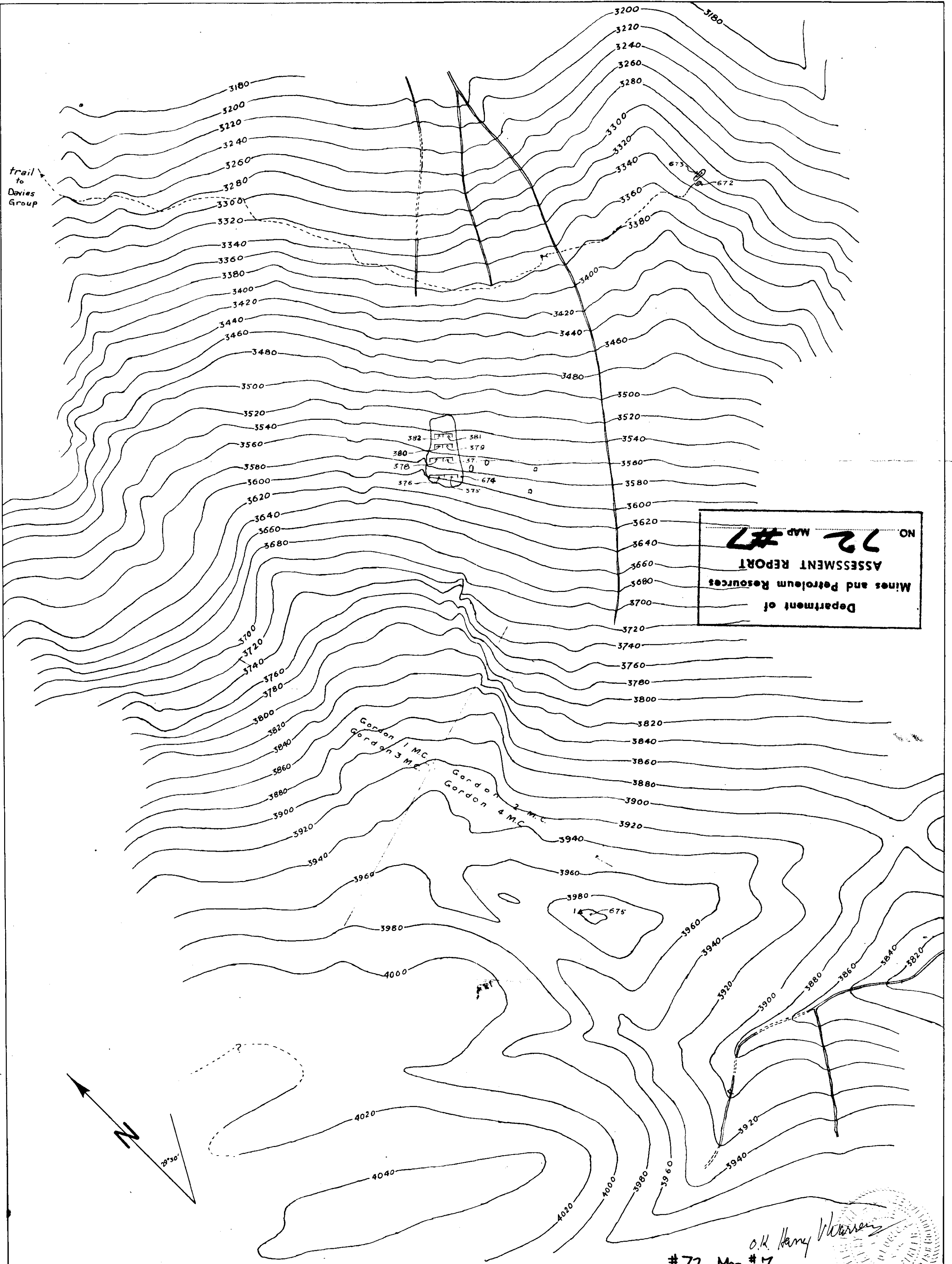
O.H. Harry

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (CANADA) LIMITED
 WESTERN DIVISION

GEOLOGICAL MAP
 ON PART OF THE
GORDON GROUP
 OMINECA MINING DIVISION
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

DATE: 15-1-52	DRAWN BY: <i>R.P.P.</i>	PLATE NO.: 6
REVISED BY:	DATE:	SCALE: IN FEET 0 100 200

J.H. Smith



Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 Map #72 NO

Sample No.	Section Feet	Silver ozs/ton	Lead %	Zinc %
672	Grab	0.20	Trace	2.80
673	9	1.10	0.85	5.60
674	Grab	0.30	0.35	20.00
675	"	0.35	0.65	0.90
375	25	0.10	0.20	1.30
376	25	0.10	0.05	1.70
377	20	0.10	0.40	3.30
378	20	0.20	0.10	2.00
379	20	0.10	0.35	2.50
380	20	0.15	0.40	4.30
381	18	0.10	0.25	0.25
382	18	0.10	0.40	2.30

LEGEND

- 379 sample location
- stripped mineralized area
- station no. 1 assumed elevation of 4000 feet

contour interval = 20 feet

#72 Map #7

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (CANADA) LIMITED
WESTERN DIVISION

ASSAY MAP
ON PART OF THE
GORDON GROUP
OMINECA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

DATE: 15-1-52 DRAWN BY: J.C.C. PLATE NO.: 7

REVISED BY: DATE: SCALE: IN FEET
0 100 200

J. C. C.