

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (CANADA), LIMITED

402 WEST PENDER STREET VANCOUVER 3, B. C.

May 12, 1952

The 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 biogeochemical survey of the Dorothy-Elisabeth mineral claims, fourteen in number. These claims are grouped as follows:

- Group 1 Dorothy No. 1, Dorothy No. 2, Dorothy No. 4, Dorothy No. 6, Dorothy No. 8, orothy No. 9 Mineral Claims. Recorded July 14, 1950.
- Group 2 Dorothy No. 3, Dorothy No. 5, Elizabeth Nos. 1 - 6 Mineral claims. Recorded August 17, 1950.

Salaries and Wages:

Salaries and Wages	Date of employment From To	Days employed on survey	Wages
A. Alexander	Sept. 18 - Oct. 3/51	16	\$144.00
D. [*] . Barr	Permanent staff	42	386.00
J. Bendickson	May 15 - Oct. 15/51	12	110.00
C. Jackson	May 23 - June 28/51	14	126.00
J. Schultz	May 25 - Sept.11/51	30	270.00

Total wages 1,036.00

Cost of Assaying:

808 analyses for copper and zinc @ \$1.25 1,010.00

Supervision:

Dr.	Η.∀.	Warren	3 days	105.00

Total cost \$2,151.00

Yours very truly,

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (CANADA) LIMITED

JSS/w

The University of British Columbia

Vancouver, B. C.

Invoice No.: 65-6000-000

IN ACCOUNT WITH

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Kennco Explorations, (Canada) Limited, Mr. J. Scott, Room 815, 402 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.	
November 26, 1951	
139 analyses for copper and sinc @ \$1.25 (51 O.D.E. 670 to 51 O.D.E. 808 Incl.) (Cheque received Dec. 7/51)	\$173.75
October 3, 1951	
94 analyses for copper and sinc @ \$1.25 (51 O.D.E. 576-669 inclusive) (Cheque received Nov. 8/51)	117.50
September 12, 1951	
515 analyses for copper and sinc @ \$1.25 (51 0.D.E. 61 to 51 0.D.E. 575 incl.) (Cheque received Oct. 3/51)	643.75
July 3, 1951	
60 analyses for copper and sinc @ \$1.25 (51 O.D.E. 1 to 51 O.D.E. 60) (Cheque received July 17/51)	75.00
-	\$1,010.00
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THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

<u>CONTENTS</u>	
INTRODUCTION	Page 1
GEOLOGY	2
Dorothy Showing	2 2 2
Elizabeth Showing	2
BIOGEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION Distribution of timber Topography and overburden Sampling Analysis	2 2 3 3 4
INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS	5
Frequency Curves	5 5 5
Biogeochemical anomalies	5
CONCLUSIONS	7

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MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

If Sketch map of Dorothy-Elizabeth tree-grid area.
M Dorothy-Elizabeth group frequency curves.
Borothy -Elizabeth group histograms.
Tree sample grid showing p.p.m. copper in dry plant - in pocket.
Tree sample grid showing p.p.m. copper in ash-in pocket.

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (CANADA) LIMITED

BIOGEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

DOROTHY-ELIZABETH GROUP

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

<u>1951</u>

INTRODUCTION

The Dorothy-Elizabeth group of claims is situated along the eastern slope of upper Buckling Creek valley in the Omineca Mountains of north-central British Columbia. These claims were originally staked in 1948 for Northwestern Explorations Limited, and have since been regrouped into two adjacent groups consisting of 14 claims in all.

During 1948 copper-bearing float was discovered at intervals over a distance of 1100 feet on three talus slides along a heavily wooded slope. Exposures of bedrock on this, the Dorothy, showing were found to be infrequent and it was not until the following season that a detailed examination was undertaken.

Approximately 3500 feet in a southeasterly direction from the Dorothy talus slides another copper occurence, which was known as the Elizabeth showing was discovered.

During 1949 the area was mapped and some trenches were dug in the vicinity of the talus slides, and in the area between the showings. During thelatter part of the season, four holes, aggregating 1449 feet were drilled on the Dorothy showing.

Because of the disseminated character of the copper mineralization the probable limits of copper-bearing diorite could not be determined without resorting to an extensive trenching or drilling program. Accordingly, it was decided to employ a biogeochemical survey using tree samples to determine areas which were probably or possibly anomalous. This work was carried out during the 1951 season.

GEOLOGY

DOROTHY SHOWING

The area is underlain by acid intrusive rocks which vary locally from diorite to granodiorite. Within the mineralized area these rocks are well altered and almost always contain disseminated pyrite and minor amounts of copper ranging from trace to 0.10 percent. The mineralization occurs as irregularly disseminated grains, blebs, and small stringers. Chalcopyrite is the principle sulphide, and is associated with pyrite, bornite and minor traces of covellite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, sphalerite and galena.

The results of drilling indicated that copper mineralized sections were irregular silicified areas within the granodiorite and that these sections had little continuity in strike or dip. The average grade of the better mineralized portions varied from 0.5 - 1.0 percent copper.

ELIZABETH SHOWING

The Elizabeth showing occurs in a narrow zone of fracturing or faulting and consists of brecciated intrusive rock cemented by malachite, azurite, cuprite and chrysocolla. Trenching to the north and south of the discovery point exposed a narrow continuation of the mineralized fault which attained a maximum width of one foot. Similar copper mineralization associated with a network of tiny fractures and seams occurs just below the discovery point, but this was discovered to have no lateral extent.

BIOGEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION

DISTRIBUTION OF TIMBER

By far the most abundant tree on the property is the Alpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa) which occurs occasionally in pure stands, but more generally in mixed stands associated with Lodgepole pine (Pinus Contorta) and at least one variety of spruce (Picea glauca).

At lower elevations Abies lasiocarpa is also associated with Balsam fir (Abies amabilis) but because of the similar copper content of the species, a distinction between the two has not been made in the field. Subsequently, the term Abies lasiocarpa enbraces these two varieties of balsam. The varieties of alpine fir on the property vary from good specimen with diameters of 1 - 2 feet and heights of 70 feet, to low, sprawling scrub balsam, which are found at timber line. Wherever possible samples were taken from Alpine fir, but where this species was absent, as on dry slopes, and in the vicinity of mineralized talus slopes, Lodgepole pine samples were taken in preference. Near Duckling Creek, where swamp conditions prevail, Lodgepole pine and Alpine fir are not abundant, and for this reason four samples were taken from Western White spruce (Picea glauca) Of the 808 tree samples taken, 752 were from Alpine fir, 52 were from Lodgepole pine, an d 4 were from Western White spruce.

TOPOGRAPHY AND OVERBURDEN

Duckling Creek forms the western boundary of the sampled area. The creek lies within a northerly trending glaciated valley which is underlain by drift for an average width of 1000 feet in the vicinity of the Dorothy-Elizabeth group. Drainage of the group is provided by Dorel brook and numerous small mountain streams which flow westerly into Duckling Creek. The relief on the sampled portion of the property is in the order of 1800 feet, with a maximum elevation of 5700 feet, at timber line.

From the limit of moranial debris, the terrain rises steeply to the east of Duckling Creek, and only rare outcropping of the underlying diorite occurs below the Dorothy talus slides. Immediately above these slides the overburden averages from 3 - 5 feet in depth. Approaching timber-line the soil mantle becomes increasingly shallow, with large areas covered by talus fragments.

About 400 feet north of the northerly talus slide a deep draw extends westerly from timberline to within several hundred feet of Duckling Creek. The absence of outcrops within this draw or along its banks, suggests that the overburden is deep. Several hundred feet to the north a similar draw exposes several outcrops of medium grained dicrite.

SAMPLING

Tree samples were taken in such a manner that it was possible in the laboratory to cut off the new tip or bud, which would represent the growth of the new season, and any growth which had commenced prior to the previous season. These stems hereafter referred to as 2nd year stems, represented the growth of one complete season but excluded the new growth referred to as "tips" or young buds. The majority of samples were cut from the upper boughs of young, healthy trees. Occasionally there were no satisfactory young trees. Samples were then taken from the upper boughs of older trees.

Sufficient material was taken during sampling to provide for a 2 gram dry sample. As 1 gram of dry material was used in analysis, this left sufficient material for checking purposes. During the latter part of the survey the quantity of material taken was doubled at 10 sample intervals to produce additional material for routine checks. Samples were bagged in paper, and shipped to the biogeochemical laboratory at the University of British Columbia for analysis.

ANALYSIS

The following is a brief description of the method of analysis. A complete description of this process appears in the accompanying paper entitled "Further Studies in Biogeochemistry" by H.V. Warren and R.E. Delavault, March, 1949.

Samples are dried in a few hours by placing in drying oven at a temperature of around 200°F. Needles are removed. A one gram sample of the dried material is weighed out, and placed in a crucible. Ashing proceeds at a dull red temperature to completion.

The ash is transferred to a small beaker, moistened with water and dissolved in 3N hydrochloric acid. The solution is evaporated to dryness by heating, and then two or three drops of 3N hydrochloric acid and two or three millilitres of water are added.

The solution which must be strongly acid is adjusted to a known volume, and titrated with standard dithizone solution. From the results of the titration, the quantity of copper present is calculated, and expressed as parts per million of ash and parts per million of dry plant material.

Zinc is determined in an aliquot part of the sulution from which the copper has been removed.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

FREQUENCY CURVES (Plates 3.4)

The probable and possible limites of anomalous conditions for Abies lasiocarpa were estimated by the use of a frequency curve. The values of contained copper as parts per million (p.p.m.) of dry plant were plotted against the number of samples yielding the corresponding parts per million. A similar curve was also plotted for parts per million of copper in ash. Theoretically, in anegative area, i.e. an area which is underlain by rocks which are free from metal concentrations, a symmetrical curve will result. In the case of a positive area the resulting curve is asymmetrical due to a greater number of samples yielding concentrations of copper which are higher than normal. Possible and probable values were calculated by selecting points which corresponded to a definite change in the gradient of the curve.

The possible and probable anomalous values chosen on the basis of the Dorothy-Elizabeth frequency curve for copper in dry plant material are from 11 - 15 p.p.m. (possible) and greater than 15 p.p.m. (probable). The corresponding values for copper in ash are from 260 - 379 p.p.m. (possible) and greater than 379 p.p.m. (probable).

The Dorothy-Elizabeth group represents a negative zinc area, and a frequency curve based on parts per million zinc in dry plant material shows almost perfect symmetry with an arithmetic mean value to the curve of 45 p.p.m. zinc. The values grade from a minimum of 16 p.p.m. zinc to a maximum of 81 p.p.m. zinc.

The 52 samples of Pinus contorta taken were insufficient in number to provide data for a frequency curve. Most of these tree samples were taken over areas known to be copper positive, thus yielding a high average value in parts per million of contained copper. Accordingly, possible and probable anomalous values for Pinus contorta were chosen from results accumulated during the past by Dr. H.V. Warren. This practice was also followed in choosing values for the 4 samples of Picea glauca.

BIOGEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES (Plates 1, 2)

Anomalous conditions as indicated by tree sample analyses may be grouped as follows:

- 1. Probably anomalous areas associated with known mineralization.
- 2. Probably anomalous areas not associated with known mineralization.
- 3. Anomalous conditions associated with water courses.

1. (a) On the Dorothy showing possible and probable anomalous conditions are indicated over an area of 2.5 million square feet. The larger portion of the anomaly which trends southerly for 2000 feet over an average width of 1200 feet, contains the Dorothy talus slopes. To the south of the talus slopes, the anomalous values trend easterly to occupy the area lying on the north side of Dorel Creek as far as the forks.

The strongest 'shadow' cast by probable anomalous values in the vicinity of the talus slopes covers an area of about 900,000 square feet and does not include within its limits the collars of Dorothy No. 3 and Dorothy No. 4 drill holes. To the immediate north of the northern talus slope a sharp decrease in values occurs over an 1,100 foot front, which suggests the presence of some underlying structural feature.

(b) Samples taken in the vicinity of the Elizabeth showing indicated anomalous values on the showing itself and 100 feet to the north of the talus trenches. These indicate a mineralized area of small dimensions.

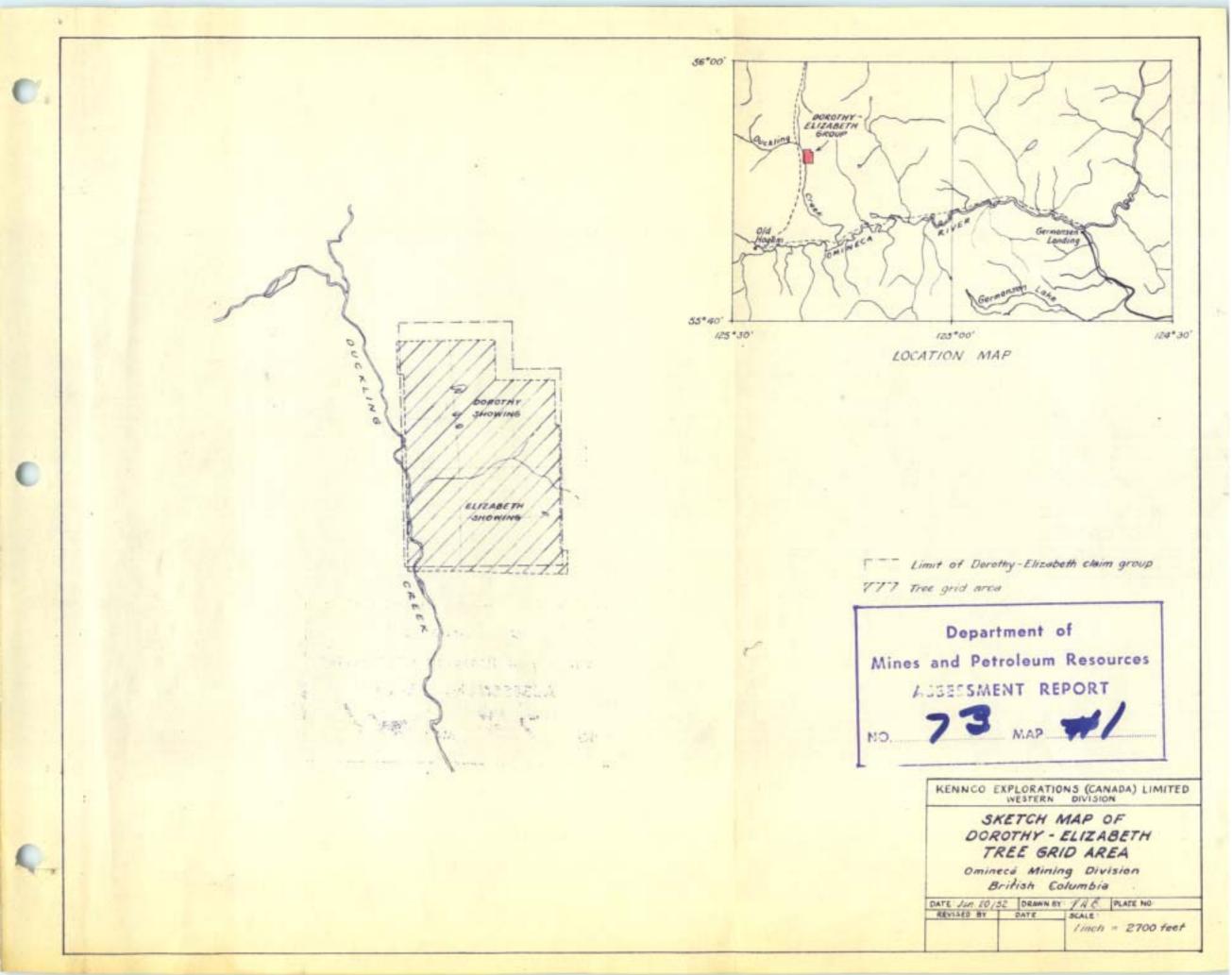
(c) Several samples taken at timber line in the north-east map section showed possible anomalous values which could be correlated with visible copper mineralization. A sample taken within 20 feet of an occurrence of sparsely disseminated chalcopyrite in pegmatite yielded 12 p.p.m. copper in dry plant, on analysis. Several samples taken within 200 feet of an occurrence of sparsely disseminated chalcopyrite within diorite yielded 11 p.p.m. and 13 p.p.m. copper in dry plant.

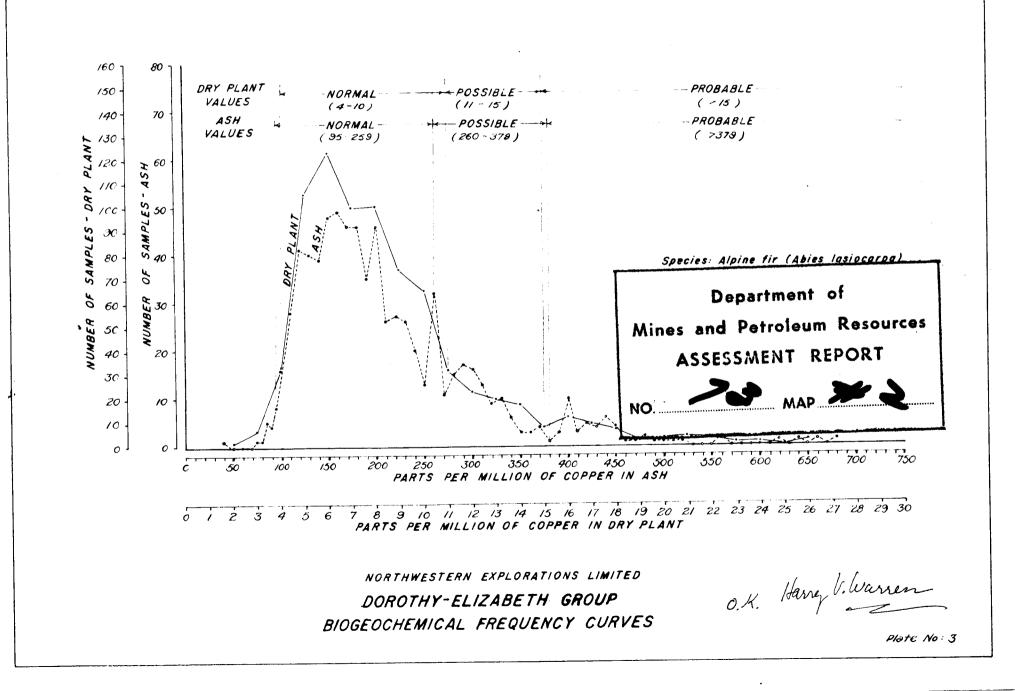
2. Anomalous conditions are indicated over several small areas within the map sheet, over which no known outcropping of the underlying diorite occurs. The anomalous values are either concentrated over too small an area or scattered over too great an area to suggest the possibility of sizable occurrences of copper-bearing diorite, unless there are greater than normal depths of overburden. Elsewhere anomalous values are sporadically distributed. 3. High anomalous values are associated with the water courses which drain both the Borothy and Elizabeth showings. At the Dorothy these values are grouped in relatively low lying ground at the foot of the mountain slope and generally the higher values are associated with the water course itself. At the Elizabeth group, similar conditions occur in association with small streams which are partially subterranean in flow, and which drain into low lying swampy ground near Duckling Dreek.

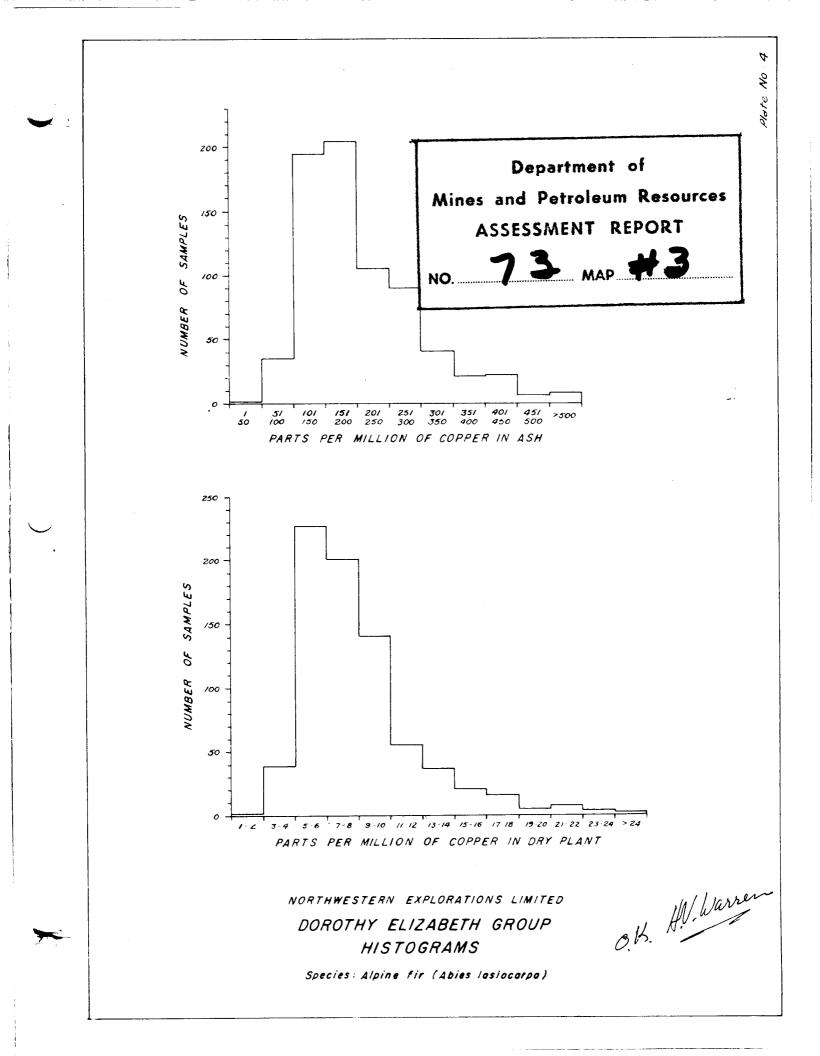
The presence of several anomalous values which occur on Dorel Creek, suggests that a high copper content may be expected from trees growing over or near water courses which drain the mineralized areas.

CONCLUSIONS

The biogeochemisal results are in accord with all known information. In addition the copper mineralization would appear to be more widespread than has actually been proved by trenching and drilling.







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Sample from Pinus contorta 020* * 20

Sample from Picea glauca Drahahlu

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Pinus contorta	= greater than 15 p.p.m.
Picea glauca	= greater than 14 p.p.m.
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Abies lasiocarpo	= 11 - 15 p.p.m.
Pinus contorta	= 11 - 15 p.p.m.
Picea glauca	= 10 - 14 p.p.m.

Plane table survey by

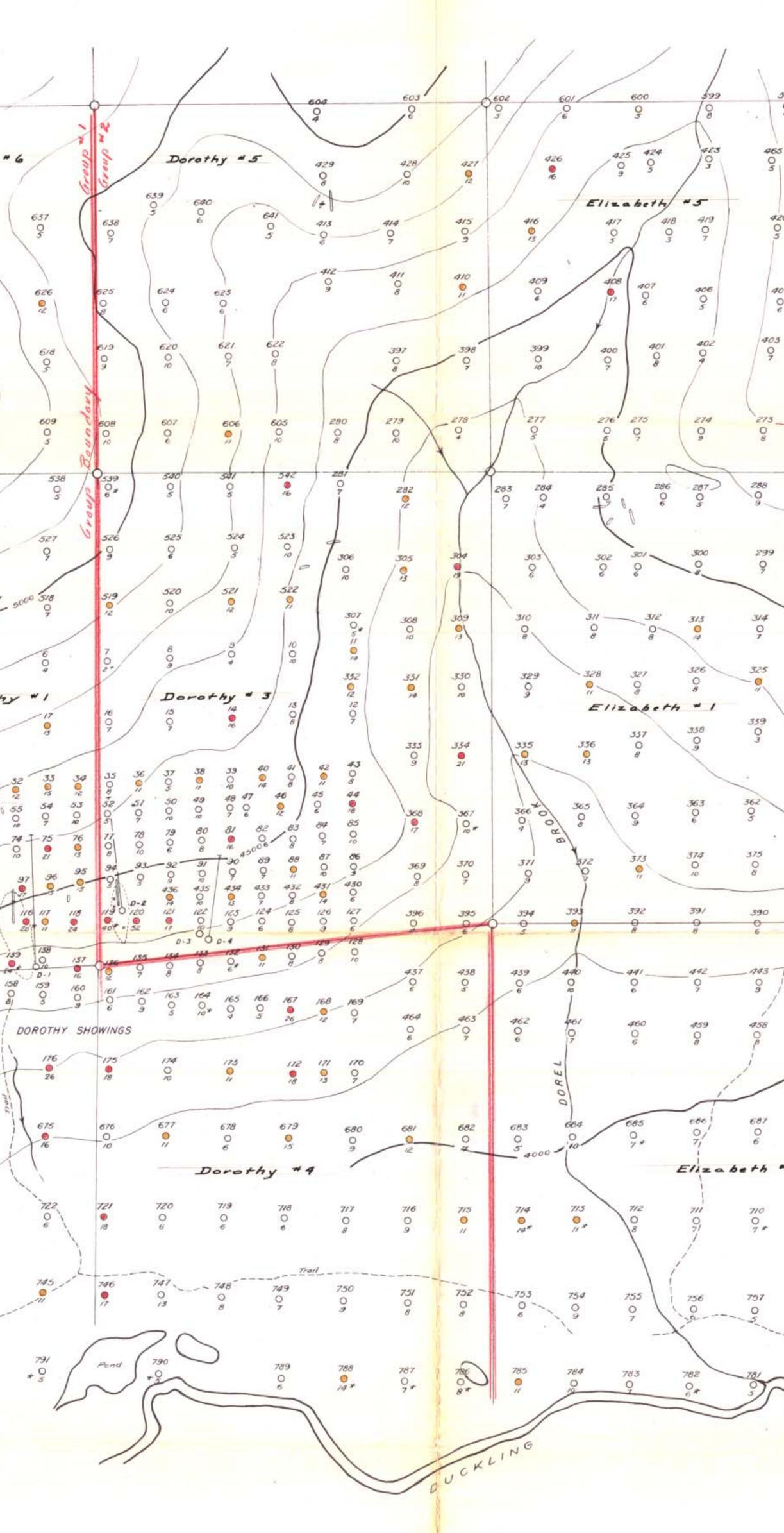
Claim post

Talus slide

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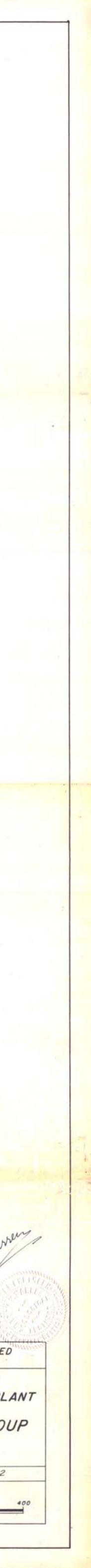
J.Rutherford, 1949

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ED TREE SAMPLE GRID SHOWING P.P.M. COPPER IN DRY PLANT DOROTHY - ELIZABETH GROUP OMINECA MINING DIVISION . BRITISH COLUMBIA Date : December 14, 1951 Drawn by : D.A. Barr Plate No: 2 Date Scole: in feet Revised by

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	LEGEND		
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0,200*	Sample from Pinus contorta	0	Diamond drill
00 *200	Sample from Picea glauca	0	Claim post
0	Probably anomalous:	(111)	Talus slide
	Abies lasiocarpa = greater than 379 p.p.m. Pinus contorta = greater than 679 p.p.m.		Trail
	Picea glauca = greater than 479 p.p.m.	and man	Fault or shed
0	Possibly anomalous:		
	Abies lasiocarpa = 260 - 379 p.p.m.		
	Pinus contorta = 350 - 679 p.p.m.		Plane table .
	Picea glaucă = 380 - 479 p.p.m.		J. Rutherfor

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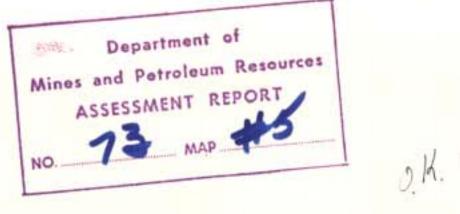
neralization - in place neralization - float

trill hole

hear

le survey by ford, 1949

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340 0 140	34/ 0 150	3.42 340 *	343	344 0 150	345 0 130	beth *	649	648 00	647 0 340	646 0 290	
36/ 0	360 00	359	358 10 1220	357 O 3/0	356 0 280	353 0 190	050 0 210	631 0 140	652 080	653 0 120	
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389	388	387	386	385	384	- 383 0 220	655 0 70	659 0 /30	660_(0,70) 661 0 320	
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688 0 190 Z	689 0 110	690 0 290	69/ O 2/0	692 0 3/9	693 0 /ap	694 0 240	695 0 179	696 0 280	697 0 200	698 0 630*	
709 O 950 *	708 O 120	707 0220	706	705 0 250	704 960	703 0 .90	702 0 620 •	701 0 520	700	699 0 460 *	2
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C R											



 KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (CANADA) LIMITED WESTERN DIVISION

 TREE SAMPLE GRID.

 SHOWING P.P.M. COPPER IN ASH ON PART OF THE

 DOROTHY - ELIZABETH GROUP

 OMINECA MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA

 Date: December (4,1951

 Drawn by : DA Barr

 Plate No: 1

 Revised by

 Date

 Scale: In feet

 0

 200

