# KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITED

### REPORT

### ON

## GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

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Lorrex Claim Group No. 1 (Lorrex Mining Claims No. 1, 2) (Lorraine Mining Claims No. 10, 11)

### Three miles north of Duckling Creek Omineca River Area Omineca Mining Division British Columbia

55° 125° NE

93N/14W

<u>By</u>

R. W. Stevenson

August 21 to 24, 1961

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### MAPS

Plate No.	1	Geochemical	Survey:	Copper in Soil	1″	= 400'
Plate No,	2	Geochemical	Survey:	Molybdenum in Soil	1″	= 400'
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### DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

Claim <u>Group</u>	Claim	Record No.	Distribution of Geochem. Work	Years Work <u>Claimed</u>
Lorrex No. 1	Lorrex No. 1	14206	165.00	2
	Lorrex No. 2	14207	141,00	2
	Lorraine No.10	5918	84,00	0
	Lorraine No.11	5919	74.00	0
	-	Total	\$464.00	4

The costs incurred on assessment work on the Lorrex Claim Group No. 1 are as follows:

W	ages:	<b>1</b> i	necutting & sampling	ng				
		R.	W. Stevenson	August	21	to	24	\$140 <u>.</u> 00
		G,	Stewart	August	21	to	24	80 <u>.</u> 00
		R.	Cannon	Àugust	21	to	24	72.00
		G.	Bara	August	21	to	22	40,00
S	oil A	nal	ysis:					132.00
								\$464_00

Lorrex Mineral Claims 1 & 2 were staked on August 20, 1961, and recorded on September 4, 1961.

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#### INTRODUCTION

The claim group discussed in this report is north of Duckling Creek in the Omineca River area of British Columbia. The Lorrex Mineral Claims No.'s 1 and 2 were staked on August 20th and recorded on September 4th, 1961. The Lorraine Mineral Claims were previously in good standing, with record date of June 22nd. The exploration work described in this report was done during the period August 21st to August 24th, 1961, and consisted of a soil geochemical survey.

The geochemical sampling was done by G. Stewart and R. Cannon under the supervision of R. W. Stevenson. The linecutting was done by G. Stewart, R. Cannon, and G. Bara.

#### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located at Latitude  $55^{\circ}56'N$ , Longitude  $125^{\circ}26'W_{\circ}$  It is on the south side of the divide between Duckling and Haha Creeks, 11 1/2 miles north of Old Hogem, and 31 miles north-northwest of Germansen Landing, B<sub>o</sub>C<sub>o</sub> Elevation ranges from 5300' to 6200' a<sub>o</sub>s<sub>o</sub>l<sub>o</sub> The claims are located on the south end of a mountain ridge. Glacial drift is almost continuous over the entire property, and near the south boundary is very deep, with stream beds cut 50' into the drift without reaching bedrock. The drift is derived partly from continental glaciation, and partly from post-continental alpine glaciation. The vegetation consists of grass and scrub Alpine Fir. The average slope is about 20° except near the south boundary, where the ground is fairly level.

From Germansen Landing, boat transportation was used on the Omineca River to reach a landing about two miles downstream from the mouth of Duckling Creek. This is about a six hour trip upstream, with the boat loaded. It is a two and one half hour trip downstream empty. A horse trail follows the valley of Duckling Creek for about twenty miles to the southwest corner of the property.

#### FIELD PROCEDURES

### Control Survey Lines:

A north-south base line was cut with location such that east-west grid lines could be cut at 400' intervals which would cover that portion of the property where overburden was thought to be shallow enough to permit the effective use of soil sampling. The grid lines were run by chain and compass, with sufficient control to allow accurate plotting of the resulting lines. A base map with scale of 1'' = 400' was compiled from the survey notes. Claim location posts were chained in along the grid lines. As will be noted from the maps, the base line is an extension of work done further north. In order to keep an accurate record of the man-days applicable to assessment work, the grid-line cutting proceeded from north to south and the soil sampling proceeded from south to north, with work on these claims being done between August 21st and 24th, inclusive.

#### Geochemical Survey:

The geochemical survey consisted of a careful soil sample survey. The samples were taken at 100' intervals on lines 400' apart. Development of the soil profile was generally only fair to moderately good; but was still sufficient to allow sampling of a recognizable "B" horizon in every case. The samples were analysed for total copper and total molybdenum by perchloric acid extraction at the Kennco Explorations, (Western) Limited geochemical laboratory in North Vancouver. The results are plotted on maps with scale of 1'' = 400'.

#### INTERPRETATION OF GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Several factors combine to make interpretation of the results difficult. Overburden depth is difficult to estimate. The overburden is fairly continuous in the grid area, and although there are scattered outcrops on the north part of the claims, morainal deposits near the south boundary have a depth greater than 50'. Estimation of depth is complicated by the fact that the drift is derived partly from continental glaciation and partly from abbine glaciation, with merging of the two types near the south margin of the grid area. There is a possibility that some of the alpine drift may come from an area where mineralization is known to occur; although no mineralized float has been found. A recognizable "B" horizon has been developed in all parts of the grid area, but it is usually not strong because of the relatively dry nature of the soil. This might also cause some variation in the results over similarly mineralized bedrock. The samples were analysed for total copper and total molybdenum. The results are discussed separately.

The total copper in soil results are plotted on Plate No. 1. Background values are relatively uniform, with most of them being in the range of 40 to 80 p.p.m. The high results in the north half of the grid area presumably indicate small areas of mineralization in the underlying bedrock. The high results in the southeast corner of the grid area would require careful correlation with other data to determine whether they were derived from underlying mineralization, or caused by sulphide mineral grains in the glacial drift.

The total molybdenum in soil results are plotted on Plate No. 2. The background level would appear to be in the range of 2 to 4 p.p.m. Most of the "anomalous" results are relatively low. Some of the anomalies correspond to the location of copper anomalies. In other cases, a corresponding molybdenum anomaly is lacking. Such information may be of assistance in determining the distribution of one metal relative to another; and may assist in eventually determining the source of the copper anomaly (i.e. subjacent or transported).

Vancouver, B. C.

Stevenson

November 10, 1961

DOMINION OF CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To WIT:

In the Matter of Assessment Work re Lorrex Claim Group No. 1

Ł R. W. Stevenson, Kennco Explorations, (Western) Limited

#### of Vancouver

in the Province of British Columbia, do solemnly declare that the cost incurred on assessment work on the Lorrex Claim Group No. 1 are as follows:

### Geochemical Survey:

Wages: linecutting & sampling				
August 21 to 24	\$140,00			
August 21 to 24	80.00			
August 21 to 24:	72,00			
August 21 to 22	40.00			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	188.00			
<b>x</b>	132.00			
	\$464.00			
	npling August 21 to 24 August 21 to 24 August 21 to 24 August 21 to 22			

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act."

Declared before me at the Cil of *Mancauser*, in the Province of British Columbia, this *Z*9 R. W. Stevenson , in the Movember, 1961, A.D. day of **Hining Recorder** A Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia or A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

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