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Plate No. 2	67 8 8	Total Copper	17 19
Plate No. 3	(7) (7)	Total Molybdenum	6 7 67



KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITED

REPORT

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

ON THE

J.W. 1-14 Claim Group

Jack Wilson Creek Stikine River British Columbia

57° 131° S.W.

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Author - G.H. Rayner Supervisor - C.S. Ney

June 27 - August 1, 1963

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY ON J.W. CLAIMS

Jack Wilson Creek Liard Mining Division British Columbia

INTRODUCTION

This report describes a geochemical survey of the J. W. 1-14 claims located on the north branch of Jack Wilson Creek, a small tributary entering the Stikine River from the east side about 65 miles below Telegraph Creek, British Columbia. The exact location of the claim group is \$7°10'N, 131°36'W (57°131° S.W.)

The purpose of the survey was to detect possible extensions of copper mineralization seen in cuts on the bank of the North Fork of Jack Wilson Creek.

GRID LAYOUT AND CONTROL

A transit base line 2800 feet long was surveyed in from a base point near Jack Wilson Creek. Six cross lines were cut and run as picket lines at 200-foot intervals on the area to be investigated. These six lines totaled 5200 feet. All lines were chained and picketed at 100-foot intervals.

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

Samples were collected with a light shovel at 100-foot intervals on the grid. In most cases the 'B' soil horizon was

sampled but the 'C' horizon was sampled where the 'B' horizon was absent. Seventy-three samples were collected. All samples were treated in a field laboratory located at Telegraph Creek, British Columbia. The samples were first dried, then screened on a minus 80 mesh screen. A sample of the minus 80 mesh fraction was tested for extractable copper using the Holman test. A further samples of minus 80 mesh material was then selected for total copper and total molybdenum determinations. This was digested in perchloric acid. An aliquot of this solution was tested for total copper by the biguinoline colorimetric method. Another aliquot of the same solution was tested for total molybdenum by the thiocyanate colorimetric method.

RESULTS

The Holman copper values are plotted on Plate No. 1. Most of the high values occur in the stream deposits and are satisfactorily explained by mineralization exposed in the banks of the creeks. However, three high values west of the creek on Line 120 North, and a group along lines 126 and 128 North, are not explained and remain to be investigated.

A single value of 20 p.p.m. on line 118 North at the base line coincides with high total copper and total molybdenum values, at the same point.

The total copper values are plotted on Plate No. 2. In most cases high values occur in stream drainages, but a group of highs along lines 126 and 128 North may indicate mineralization to the north of the grid area. These correlate with high Holman values in the same area.

The total molybdenum values are plotted on Plate No. 3. Only a few moderately high values appear on the map and the results, in general, are disappointing. No pattern is apparent but some of the higher values do correlate with copper highs.

Trenches were dug to bedrock at several points where copper values were anomalous. These are located at 118N;0 E and 118N; 0 E, 118N; 560E, 124:70N; 220E, and are shown on the map. No copper mineralization was observed.

CONCLUSIONS

The need for further geochemical surveys to the north of the area sampled is indicated. Within the area sampled nothing of interest in either copper or molybdenum mineralization has been indicated by the survey.

Vancouver, B.C.

September 4, 1963

<u>Herald H. Rayner</u> G. H. Rayner <u>C. S. Ney (P.Eng.)</u>



KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITED

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REPORT

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

ON THE

J.W. 1-14 Claim Group

Jack Wilson Creek Stikine River Liard Mining Division British Columbia

57º 131º 8.W.

Author - G.H. Rayner Supervisor - C.S. Ney

June 27 - August 1, 1963

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Plate No. 4 Magnetic Map - J.W. Claims	In fold

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ON J.W. CLAIMS

Jack Wilson Creek Liard Mining Division British Columbia

INTRODUCTION

The J.W. 1 to 14 claims are located on the north branch of Jack Wilson Creek, a small tributary entering the Stikine River on the east side, about 65 miles below Telegraph Creek, British Columbia. The exact location of the claim group is 57°10'N; 131°36'W. A camp was established and a magnetometer survey was run on part of the group in conjunction with other work in July 1963.

GRID LAYOUT AND CONTROL

A transit base line 2800 feet long was surveyed in from a base point near Jack Wilson Creek. Six cross lines were cut and run as picket lines at 200-foot intervals on the area to be investigated. These six lines totaled 5200 feet. All lines were chained and picketed at 100-foot intervals.

INSTRUMENT USED

The instrument used was a McPhar Electronic M-500 magnetometer. This is a self-levelling instrument, operated from a shoulder strap, measuring vertical force with an accuracy of \pm 5 gammas in its most sensitive range; i.e. the first 1000 gammas of anomaly.

EVALUATION OF RESULTS

The magnetic pattern outlined by the survey showed no correspondence to known mineralized areas so that no empirical guide to areas of mineralization was obtained.

A magnetic high was partly outlined on the southeast corner of the grid with a magnetic low lying to the northwest of it. The low had a northeast trend and the high may have had a similar trend, although being incompletely outlined this is not certain. Examination of good rock exposures in the area of the low failed to show alteration, bleaching or other evidence of a low magnetite content or magnetic susceptibility for rocks in this area. A trench was dug in the area of the magnetic high exposing weathered friable dioritic rock with an appreciable magnetite content but no copper. It appears that there is a magnetite-bearing zone striking northeast and dipping to the southeast, probably quite steeply. The southeast dip would account for the magnetic low as a dipole effect. In the southeast corner of the grid another less intense magnetic high was outlined. This is in an area of relatively low geochemical readings and has not been investigated as yet.

Vancouver, B.C.

September 4, 1963

C.S. Ney (P.Eng.)

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DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS

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<u>Line Cutting:</u> Wages - McKnight - Good - Sterritt - Rayner	June 28,29,July 1,8,9,10,13 June 28, July 9,10,11 June29,30, July 5,8,10,11,13 July 5	\$	86.31 52.60 68.95 18.41
Geochemistry:			11 51
	July 15		11_51
- Rayner	July 30, $Aug_{*}1$ (1/2 day)		27.61
Magnetic Survey:			
Wages - Hamilton	Tulv 26		11.51
- Good	July 14		13,15
	July 14, Aug. $1 + 1/2$		46.02
Rental- Magnetometer-			240,00
Trenching:			-'
Wages - Hamilton			11.51
- McKnight			12,33
– Good	July 25, Aug. 1		26.30
- Sterritt	July 25,27,30, Aug.1		39.40
- Rayner	June 27		18,41
Supervision:			
Wages - C. S. Ney	l day		35.00-71902
Other costs applicable:			923 . 80
		A 3	C.4.0 D.0

\$1,642.82

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