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KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITED

REPORT ON GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Rhonda Claim Group, (Rhonda M.C.'s Nos.1,2,3,4)

2 1/2 miles east of Duckling Creek

Omineca River Area, Omineca Mining Division

British Columbia

55° 125° NE 93N//4W

By: R.W. Stevenson

December 30, 1963

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Anna Caranta

R.W. Stevenson

August 24 to 26, 1963

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## MAPS

Plate No. 1	Geochemical	Survey:	ppm Copper in Soil	1"	=	400
Plate No. 2	18	<b>ST</b>	ppm Molybdenum in Soil	1"	=	400*
Plate No. 3	77	<i>ta</i>	ppm Zinc in Soil	1"	=	400*
Plate No. 4	n	n	ppm Lead in Soil	1"	=	400"

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 532 MAP

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# DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

Claim Group	Claim	Record No.	Distribution of Geochem. Work	Years Work Claimed
Rhonda	Rhonda No. 1	22303	92.00	1
	Rhonda No. 2	22304	130,00	1
	Rhonda No. 3	22305	65.00	1
	Rhonda No. 4	22306	124.05	1
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#### INTRODUCTION

The claim group discussed in this report is east of Duckling Creek in the Omineca Area of British Columbia. The exploration work described in this report was done during the period August 24th to August 26th, 1963, and consisted of a soil geochemical survey.

The linecutting was done on August 24th and 25th by G. Bara, R. Cannon and B. Addison. The soil samples were collected on August 26th by R. Cannon and B. Addison. All work was done under the supervision of R.W. Stevenson.

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## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located at Latitude 55°55'N, Longitude 125°17'W. It is 2 1/2 miles east of Duckling Creek, just over the divide from drainage into Duckling Creek, and is 25 miles northwest of Germansen Landing. Elevation ranges from 5000' to 5500' a.s.l. The north-south center line of the claims is in a creek valley. Glacial drift is almost continuous over the claim group, except for a few outcrops along the stream banks. Vegetation consists of Alpine Fir in the valley, changing to scrub Alpine Fir on the east side of the claims and in snowslide areas. The average slope is about 20°.

The claim area could be reached by following the stream valley up from mile 37 on the Germansen Landing Usilika Road. While this work was in progress, however, the crew was flown by helicopter in from a nearby base camp on Duckling Creek. A helicopter can be landed at several natural clearings along the stream bank.

#### FIELD PROCEDURES

### Control Survey Lines

A north-south base line was cut with location such that east-west cross-lines could be cut 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 lines were run by chain and compass, with sufficient control to allow accurate plotting of the resulting lines. A base map with scale of l'' = 400' was compiled, and used to plot the chemical analyses of the soil samples.

#### Geochemical Survey

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The geochemical survey consisted of a careful soil sample survey. The samples were taken at 100-foot intervals on all lines. The development of the soil profile was generally fairly good, and at nearly all sample sites it was possible to sample a recognizable "B" horizon. The samples were analysed for total copper, total molybdenum, total zinc and total lead by perchloric acid extraction at the Kennco Explorations, (Western) Limited geochemical laboratory in North Vancouver. The results are plotted on Plates 1 to 4 with a scale of 1" = 400".

#### INTERPRETATION

Over most of the survey area, a good sample which was representative of the "B" horizon could be obtained. It is improbable that changes in the depth to bedrock would seriously affect the results. Although the exact depth of overburden is generally unknown, the hillside contours and the presence of outcrop in the stream bed, suggest a depth amenable to this type of survey method. The samples were analyzed for total copper, total molybdenum, total zinc, and total lead. The results are discussed separately.

The total copper results are plotted on Plate No. 1. Back-ground values are fairly uniform in the range of 50 to 100 ppm. Except for a few scattered highs elsewhere, the only continuous high values are in the vicinity of Line 8+00S and the Base Line from 6+00S to 14+00S. A generalized anomaly area is outlined on the map, and presumably indicates underlying mineralization. Further work will be required to determine the continuity and concentration of mineralization.

The total molybdenum results are plotted on Plate No. 2. By themselves, these results are not as definitive as the copper results; however, when considered with the copper results, they do serve to confirm the contention that a small zone of mineralization does exist on the southern half of the property.

The total zinc results are plotted on Plate No. 3. Geochemically, zinc is a ubiquitous metal, and is best used to confirm the results of other metal patterns. Here again there is a nearly coincident pattern with the copper anomaly.

The total lead results are plotted on Plate No. 4. The results are almost entirely negative, although a few weakly anomalous values do occur in the area which is anomalous for other metals. The lead results, along with the lack of extremely high zinc results, indicate that the underlying mineralization contains only very limited amounts of lead and zinc.

Vancouver, B.C.

December 30, 1963

R. W. Stevenson







