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Report on Magnetometer and
~~Geological~~ Survey of
MESS 5 - 12 and MEST 33 - 40
Liard Mining Division
SKEENA SILVER MINES LTD.
by Franklin L. C. Price 1046/7W
57° ~~North~~ ^{South} 130° West
June - 1965

652-1 - Location Map
652-2 - Magnetometer Survey Map

<p>Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. <u>652</u> MAP <u> </u></p>

FRANKLIN L. C. PRICE
PROFESSIONAL MINING ENGINEER

318 THE BURRARD BUILDING • VANCOUVER 5, CANADA • TELEPHONE 685-6733 • AREA CODE 604 • CABLE PRICEO VANCOUVER

June 30, 1965.

Skeena Silver Mines Ltd.,
602 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver 2, B. C.

Dear Sirs,

At your request we have carried out a magnetometer survey on part of your Mess Lake group of mineral claims.

The survey was carried out by Wayland S. Read, Geologist, from Vancouver during the week of May 17, 1965, who collaborated with me in this report.

In addition to the magnetometer survey data recorded, float containing magnetite and minor chalcopyrite were discovered.

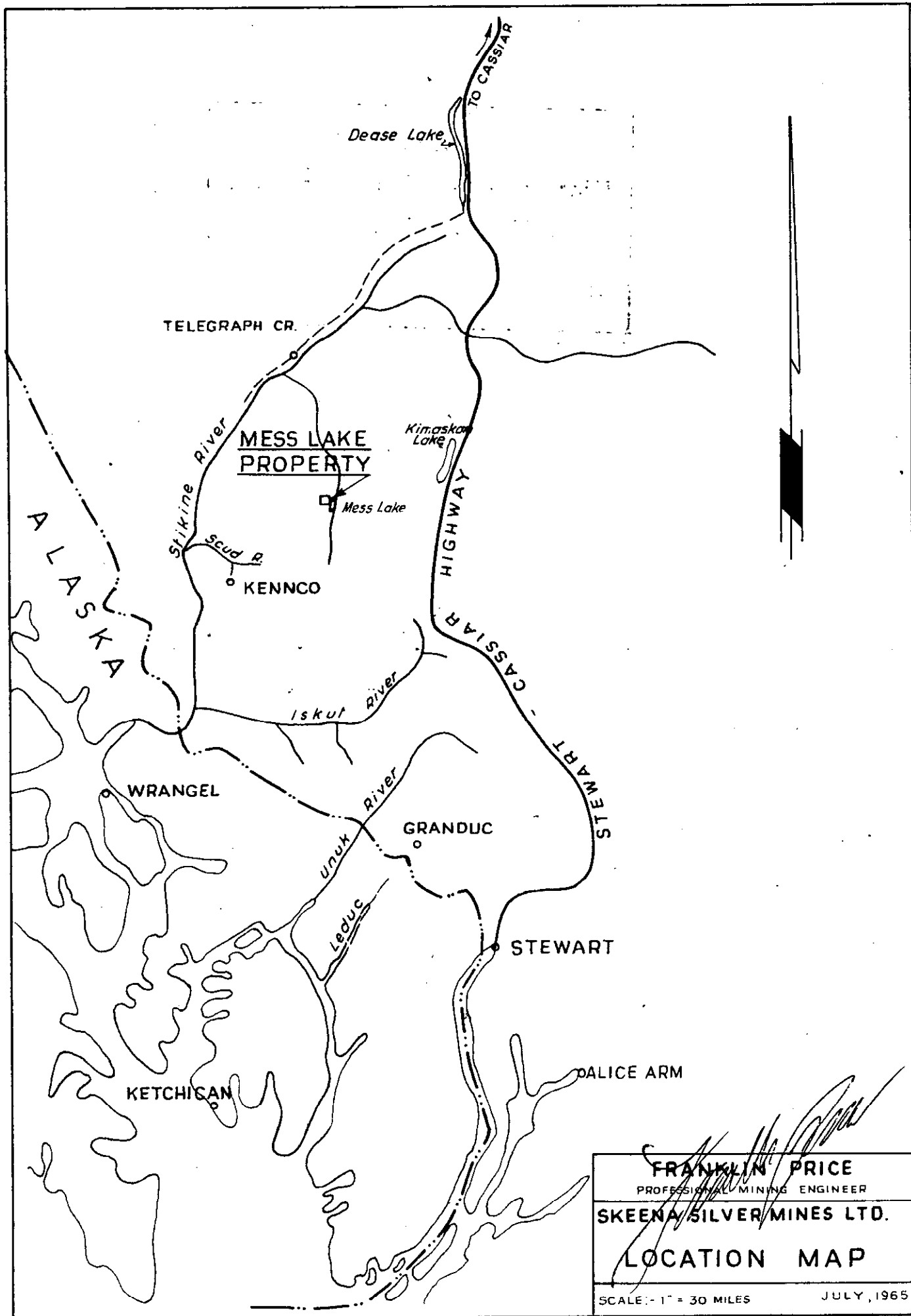
The time available and budget did not allow for further exploration at this time.

Respectfully submitted,



Franklin L. C. Price.

flcp/e
att.



TELEGRAPH CR.

Dease Lake

TO CASSIAR

ALASKA

Stikine River

MESS LAKE PROPERTY

Kimaskin Lake

Mess Lake

Scud R.

KENNCO

HIGHWAY

CASSIAR - STEWART

Iskut River

WRANGEL

Unuk River

GRANDUC

Leduc

STEWART

PALICE ARM

KETCHIKAN

FRANKLIN PRICE	
PROFESSIONAL MINING ENGINEER	
SKEENA SILVER MINES LTD.	
LOCATION MAP	
SCALE: - 1" = 30 MILES	JULY, 1965

INTRODUCTION

The Stikine area is receiving increasing attention dating back to 1956 when the Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd., while doing an extensive exploration programme in northern British Columbia, located 153 claims in two groups, "HAB" and "BUY" in mountainous country about eight miles east of the Stikine River between the Scud and Porcupine Rivers.

Mineralization consisted of finely disseminated chalcopyrite associated with pyrite in a complex fragmental rock intruded by feldspar porphyry and later narrow dykes.

American Metals Company Ltd. located claims and carried out an exploration programme in the following year. By 1961, much of the ground in the area had been optioned or relocated by Kennco Explorations (Western) Ltd. and an extensive exploration programme commenced.

Work has included various airborne and ground geophysical and geochemical surveys, as well as considerable diamond drilling which for the year 1963 was reported as 34,894 feet.

In 1964, eleven diamond drills were operating on the property, a bulldozer had been taken in, in sections by helicopter, and two helicopters were operating full time, on a budget reported as one million dollars

for the season.

At this time there was also considerable activity in adjoining properties of Anaconda and Julian Mining Co., Silver Standard Mines, Southwest Potash, Conwest Explorations, Racicot Syndicate, McCann interests and others.

While this present magnetometer survey was in progress near the end of May, the rumble of avalanches could be heard almost continuously from the mountains to the west, and a large grizzly and cub investigated within a 1000 feet of the waiting helicopter.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Mess Lake Group of mineral claims is located in the Liard Mining Division in north western British Columbia estimated at about north latitude $57^{\circ} 27'$ and west longitude $130^{\circ} 53'$ on the west side of Mess Lake.

The property is located about 30 air miles south-south east of Telegraph Creek, the nearest town and head of navigation on the Stikine river and an equal distance north east of the Kennco development. It is also about 25 miles west of Hyland Lodge on the south end of Kinaskan Lake. Both Telegraph Creek and Kinaskan Lake are accessible by summer road from the Alaska Highway at Watson Lake, Yukon Territory, a transportation and communication centre. Kinaskan is on the Stewart-Cassiar highway, about 90 miles of which remain to be completed. Access to the property is by helicopter, fixed wing aircraft to Mess Lake or by pack horse from Telegraph Creek along the old Telegraph Trail which passes within a few miles of the north end of the property. This trail was the route of the government telegraph line that went from Hazelton, B. C. to Dawson City, Yukon Territory, early in the century and originally was intended to cross the Bering Strait to be a direct link between North America and Europe.

In the summer it is about a day's drive from Watson Lake to Telegraph

Creek or Kinaskan Lake.

The property affected more by the interior climate than the more unpredictable coastal climate, therefore, access is more dependable from the north or east.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Area is in the Coast Mountains which parallel the coast of British Columbia and southeastern Alaska and form a major physiographical sub-province within the Canadian Cordillera, varying from 70 to 120 miles wide in the general area.

It is a rugged, mountainous region carved from a great anticlinorium of sedimentary and volcanic rocks with a central composite core of batholithic intrusions. The G. S. C. Map 9-1957 shows the rock units to be of similar age to those in the area of the Kennco showings.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The purpose of the visit to the property was to do a magnetometer survey for assessment purposes. This was carried out over areas of talus where no outcrops would be available. The area above had considerable outcrops as shown in the attached colour photographs. The rocks noted were: (1) pinkish white limestone, (2) pink medium to coarse grained granite, (3) fine grained medium greenish black rock, probably an andesite, (4) siderite with irregular zones of magnetite and what appeared to be a small speck of chalcopyrite.

Specimens (1) and (4) were taken from the talus and would have come from the outcrops above. It was the most abundant west of the south end of the lake. The dark dykes were noted cutting the granites at about N 20° E and dipping 40 - 45° west at the top of the talus slope. The time and budget did not allow for additional investigation.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

The instrument used was a Tortion Wire Magnetometer mounted on a tripod manufactured by Radar Exploration Co. Limited and commonly called a Radar Tortion Wire Magnetometer. The instrument is sensitive to 23 gammas per scale division.

Readings were taken along an east west line from the south end of Mess Lake for 1000 feet at 200 foot centres. From this, two 1600 foot lines were chained to the north across the talus slope for a total line distance of 4200 feet. For readings and results see Magnetometer Survey Map.

Observations - A zone of higher magnetic intensity appears to be trending north east and there is a near constant drop in intensity eastward towards the lake. This may in part be caused by the mafic dykes that were noted cutting the granite above. The magnetometer would be very useful in tracing zones of the type of mineralization noted, under sections of overburden or talus.

Some time was spent searching for claim posts on the mountain side with the helicopter but none were observed. The object was to locate the survey to claim posts as well as land features.

The area should be thoroughly prospected under competent direction where outcrops are abundant. The results of this would determine the direction of further work.

SUMMARY

The Mess Lake group is in a favourable age group of rocks and magnetite with minor chalcopyrite was discovered as float.

A magnetometer survey would be suitable to trace this type of mineralization under areas of overburden and talus as shown in the present survey in regard to dykes.

The slopes are steep, but the large amount of outcrop lends itself to prospecting.

The limestone areas and limey beds near the granitic intrusive should be checked for replacement type deposits.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

**Kerr, F.H., Lower Stikine and Western Iskut River Area,
British Columbia, G.S.C. Memoir 246, 1948.**

**Read, W.S., Report on the P. C. 1-36 and AC 1-12 Mineral Claims,
Stikine River Area, Liard Mining Division, December
1964.**

G.S.C. Map 9-1957, Stikine River Area, B.C.

B.C. Minister of Mines Report 1956, 1957, 1961, 1962, 1963.



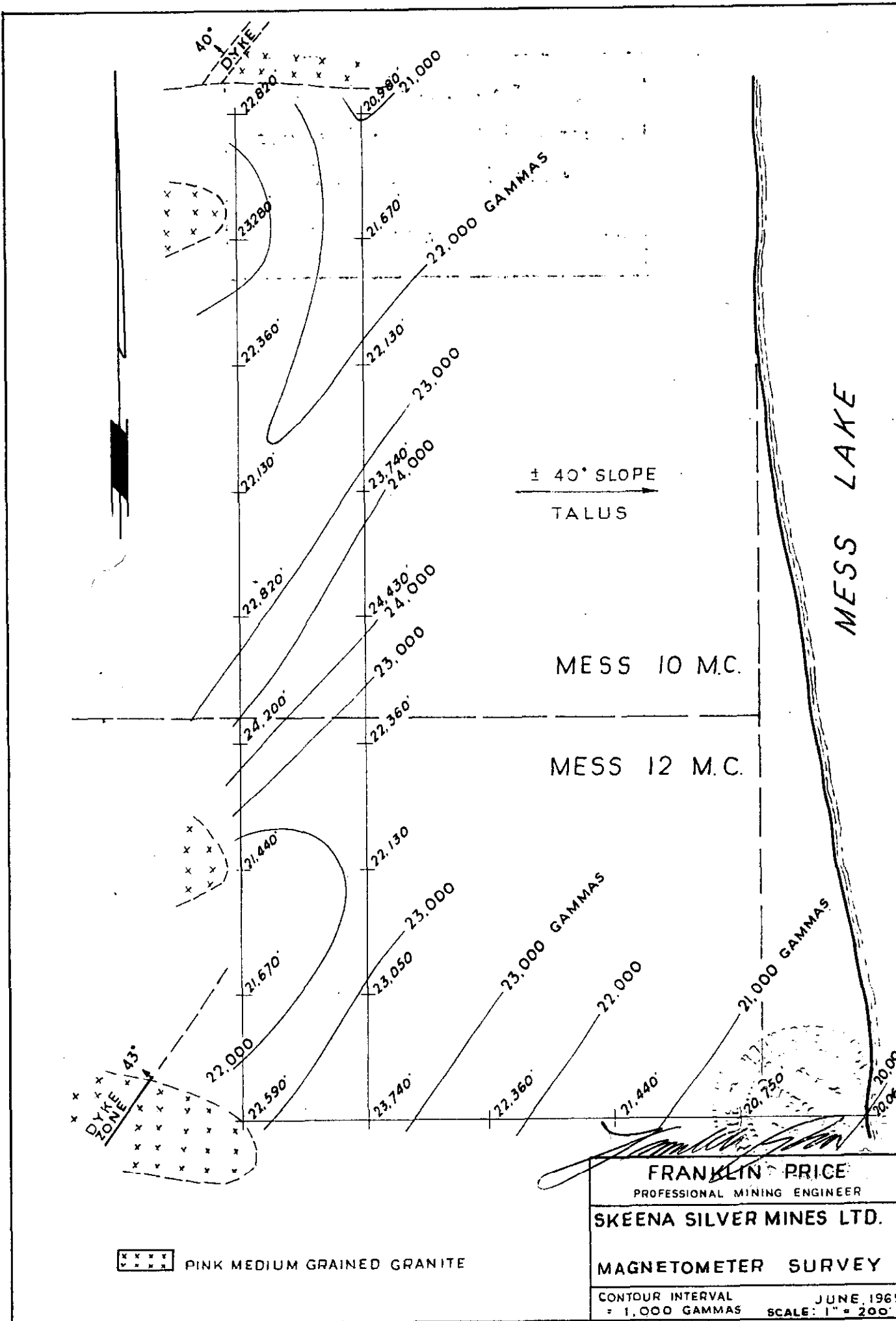
Mess Lake
looking North

South end of Mess Lake
looking West
(East end of E- W line located
at snow on Lake's edge)



C

C



x x x x PINK MEDIUM GRAINED GRANITE

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SKEENA SILVER MINES LTD.
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
 CONTOUR INTERVAL = 1,000 GAMMAS JUNE, 1965
 SCALE: 1" = 200'