## REPORT ON

KINSKUCH LAKE, BRITIGH COLUMBIA

The survey was conducted over the property of Forest Kerr Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) whose claims are as follows:
King \#1-142 inclusive
Core \#1-18
Kin \#1-8
Reina Blanca \#2-6 inclusive and \#8
Kinskuch \#5 and 6
Kinskuch Fr
Woodland
M.
Grizzly
Lavender \#1
which are located a few miles north of Alice Arm, British Columbia ( $129^{\circ}, 55^{\circ}$ )

The field work was under the supervision of project manager A. M. Frew-

The report was written by Mr. E. B. Nicholls, Geophysicist.
The survey was conducted during the period June 10 th to August 31st, 1965.

# GEOEHYGICAL REPORT <br> ON THE PRODERTY OF <br> FOREST KERR BINES LTD. (M.P.I.) 

## RINSEVCH LARE, ALICE ARH <br> SKEENA MINIAG DIVIGION PROVINCE OF ERITISH COLUMEIA

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- Line No. ..... 56W
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- Line No. ..... 601
- Line No. ..... 4
- Line no. 2w
- Line No. $0400^{\prime}(\mathrm{N})$
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GEOPAYSICAL REPORT
ON THE PROPERTY OF
FOREST KERR IINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

KINSKUCH LARE, ALICE ARM
SKEERA MINING DIVISION
PROUINCE OR BRITISH COLUMBIA

## Introduction

During the period June 12th to August 31st, 1965 , Induced polarization (I.P.) and magnetometer surveys bere carried out by Sulmac Exploration Services Limited over a portion of a group of claims hold under option by Forest Rerr Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.).

The claims are located some 15 miles north of Alice Arm, British Columbia, in the Skeana Mining Division. Due to the extremely unseasonable weather experienced this year the field season was vary limited. Snow was five feet deep on June 12, 1965, when the camp was established, and dia not disappear from the lower elevations until mid-July, Snow and freesing temperatures returned at the end of August, bringing the field season to an early end for this year.

Prior to the survey, picket lines were laid out. The relative locations of these are shown on the maps accompanying this report. The work was carried out under the supervision
of A. Prew, project manager, and E. B. Nicholls, Geophysicist. The results obtained from these surveys are shown on the maps and profiles located at the rear of this report.

## Summary \& fecommendations

A magnetometer and an Induced Polarization survey vere carried out over the proparty of Forest Kerr Mines Lta. (N.P.I.) located near Alice Arm, British Columbia. The magnetometer survey dia not indicate any major anomalous zone. This survey inaicated the area to be of fairly uniform low magnetic relief and, therefore, suggesting that the underlying rocka are probably all of one type.

Three anomalous areas were located by the I.P. survey which warranted further detailed investigation. As no magnetic anomaly is associated with these zones it is thought that the cause of the anomaly is mainly due to sulphide mineralization. The detail work carried out confirmed the reconnaissance results.

It is considered that disseminated sulphides in unknown quantities (probably 68 sulphides by volume) are the cause of the anomalies. Within the zones more massive concentrations may occur. Calculations show that the cause of the
anomaly comes close to bedrock surface and that it has good aepth extent.

Purther investigation of these anomalous zones by drilling is Btrongly recomended. As the zones are fairly broad this driliing should be in the form of cross-sectioning.

## Property, Location and Access

The group of claims discussed in this report are shown on a map accompanying this report and are listed as follows:

```
King 㜔 - 142 Inclusive
Cora #1 - 18 "
Kin *2-8 "
Reina Blanca 42-6 inclusive and 有8
kinskuch &5 and 6
RInskuch Fx
woodland
A.S.
Gricely
Lavender $1
```

A total of 181 mining claims.
The claima are located around the southern half of Rinskuch Lake which is 4 miles long and $1 / 2$ miles wide. Kinskuch Lake is located 15 miles due north of Alice Arm, B. C. at an altitude of 3750 feet.

Topography around the lake is fairly rugged.
This tended to slow the progress of the geophysical surveys.
Access to the property can be made by float planes direct from Prince Rupert, B. C., during the time the lake is free from ice. At other times helicopter transportation is the only means of access to the property.

Fothod of Survey and Instrument Data
The surveye were carried out over a line grid system of 400 foot spaced lines and 100 foot stations. The baseline of the grid was established in an east-west direction and the traverse lines were turned off at right angles. Due to the short season, all the claim group was not surveyed at this time. A total of 28.2 miles of line was picketed. I.P. Electrode Arrays

The I.P. data were obtained using the "threeelectrode array". This array consists of one current electrode ( $C_{1}$ ), two potential electrodes ( $P_{1}$ and $P_{2}$ ) being moved along the survey line. The second current electrode $\left(C_{2}\right)$ remained fixed at "infinity".

A basic electrode spacing of 200 feet was used for the reconnalssance survey. Additional information was obtained over anomalous areas using electrode spacings ór 100 feet and 400 feet. The station interval along the lines was 100 Reet.
I.P. Instrumant

The instrument used was of the pulse-type and fs similar in design and operation to that described by R. W. Baldwin in "A Decade of Development in Overvoltage Survey", A.I.M.B. Tranaactions, Vol. 214, 1959. Power for tho unit is obtained from a Briggs and stratton 4 E.P. motor coupled to a 400 c.p.s. generator which provides a maximum of 1500 watts d.c. to the ground. The cycling rate is 1.5 seconds current on and 0.5 seconds current off, the pulses revorsing continuously in polarity. The data collected consists of measurement of the current (I) flowing through $C_{2}$ and $C_{2}$ and of the primary voltage (Vp) between $P_{1}$ and $P_{2}$ during the "current on' period. Daring the 'current off. period the ovarvoltage appearing between $P_{1}$ and $P_{2}$ is measured. This gives a measurenent of the polarization (Vs) in milliseconas. The "apparent chargeability" in nilliseconds is calculated by diviaing the polarization (Vs) by the primary voltage (Vp). The "Apparent resistivity" in
ohm-meters is obtained by dividing the primary voltage Vp by the current $I$, and multiplying by a proportionality factor which depends on the geometry of the array used.

I.P. Data

A total of 19.6 miles of survey vas completed using the three various electrode spacings.

The reanlts of the survey are show as contour maps of "chargeability" and 'resistivity" for the basic 200 foot electrode spacing at a scale of 400 feet to an inch. Results of the detail work are shown as profiles. These profiles have a horizontal scale of one inch to two hundred feet. The "apparent chargeability" is plotted at a vertical scale of milliseconds per inch. The "apparent reaistivity" is plotted to a vertical scale of 500 ohm-meters per inch. Hagnetometer Survey

This survey uas conducted over 23.3 miles of line, using a Sharpe A-2 magnetometer. The sensitivity of the instrument was 20 gamms per scale aivision. The results obtained were plotted and contoured on a map at a scale of 400 Leet to the inch.

## Discussion of Resulta

## Plagnetometer Survey

This survey shows the area to be one of fairly uniform nagnetic relief, indicating the underiying rocks to be mainly of one group. One or two localized readings higher than background are to be noted; these are probably due to more basic formations. The area surveyed indicated no magnetic anomaly and therefore no concentrate of magnetite.

Induced Polarization Survex
The variations in the apparent resistivities obtained during the survey may be ascribed to changes in the overburden thickness and in the overburden and bedrock resistivities.

The data of the 200 foot electrode spacing indicates that the background values of the chargeability over the area surveyed are fairly high, in the order of 3.5 miliiseconds. This may be due to widely spaced mineralization within the various rock typee. The reconnaissance survey located three areas worthy of further investigation. These zones are Ldentified on the accompanying maps by the numbers 1. 2, and 3. Zone 1 is located across the main bascline

Detween lines 4B to 20E; Zone \#2 is located across the south ends of lines 97 to 12 E . Both these soneg are still open to the east. The third anomalous area is located across the lake from zone 2 and may be the yestern extension of this zone. Detall work using 100 foot and 400 foot electrode spacings was carried out over these three anomalous areas.

Anomalous zone is located in an area where no previous exploration work has been carried out. The zone shows a strike length of 2,000 feet and is still open to the east and west. Calculations carxied out on the data obtained show that the caugative body comes to befrock surface, has a widh of some 600 feet and considerable depth extent. Sulphide mineralization In the amount of 5-108 by volume could be the cause of the anomaly.

The second zone located across the southern end of Lines $0,4 E, 8 E$, and 12E is not completely delineated. This anomalous zone has sinilar characteristics to thoee of zone $A_{1}$ and it is, thorefore, thought to be caused by a similar body. The western extension of the zone crosses the small peninsula where mineralization is known to occur, both from outcrope and previous drilling.

The third zone is located across the lake from the second zone and may be an extension of it. Only a limited amount of survey was carried out in this area, however this work indicated that the causative body was probably sulphide mineralization in similar quentities as expected in the other anomalous areas.

In conclusion, the Induced Polarization survey located three fairly extensive anomalous areas. These zones appear to be due to sulphide mineralization in amounts of approximately 68 by total volume. In order to determine the nature of this mineralization it is recomended that each zone be investigated by diamond drilling.

Respectfuliy submitted, SULMAC EXPLORATION SERVICES LIMTTED

September 16, 1965


## APEENDIX

The following personnel were employed on the survey auring the dates indicated:

| E. B. Eicholls | Chier Geophysiciet | June 11-24/65 inel. 3uly 19. 27, Aug. 5. 26. Sept. $3 \in 7$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. H. Frety | Eroject Vanager | June1- August 31/65 incl. |
| G. Hill | Nagnetometer Opexator | June 10 - August 31/65 incl. |
| A. Guernier | I.8. Operator | Juns 26 - Aug. 31/65 incl. |
| s. HeCurdy | Geophysical assistant | June 26 - Aug. 31/65 incl. |
| G. Steger | \% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | July 22 - Aug. 31/65 incl. |
| 31. Elorrison | " | July 22 - Aug. 31/65 incl. |
| A. Pape | $\cdots$ | Juno 10 - July 23/65 incl. |
| \%. Sypher | - " | June 10-July 23/65 incl. |
| D. Gray | * * | June 10 - 20/65 incl. |
| D. Grant | Draughtsman | Aug. 30, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 13-17 incl. |



INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY


PROFILES


AREA OF SPECIAL INTEREST

AREA OF INTEREST

AREA OF POSSIBLE INTEREST

## PROFILE

$$
\therefore x_{x_{1}} .{ }^{\times} \cdot{ }^{\cdots} x_{.}
$$
















 MINES LTD.
ALICE ARM-BRTTIS COLUMBIA
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
I.P. \& MAG. PROFILES CHARGEABILITY

LINE NO.-12E ${ }^{(s)}$

C






