1886

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITED

REPORT

<u>ON</u>

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

PINE No. 2 GROUP
(Pine Mineral Claims 37-45, 47, 49, 56, 58-72, 129-134)

Situated 13 miles northeast of Thutade Lake,
Omineca Mining Division,
British Columbia

57° 126° SW

Вy

R. W. Stevenson, P. Eng.

June 1 to 15, 1969

July 15, 1969

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Plate	No.	1	Copper in Soil	1'' = 400'	Pocket
Plate	No.	2	Molybdenum in Soil	111 = 4001	tt
Plate	No.	3	Zinc in Soil	1'' = 400'	11
Plate	No.	4	Lead in Soil	1'' = 400'	71 .
Plate	No.	5	Soil Sample Locations	1'' = 400'	tt

LIST OF CLAIMS AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

Pine	No.	2 Grou	p (33	Claims)	

Pine No.	2 Group (33	Claims)	\$	•
Claim	Record		Soil Geochem.	Years
No.	No.	Record Date	Werk Ea. Claim	Applied
37	59873	June 19	124	2
38	59874	11	-	2 1
39	59875	, n	469	1
40	59876	11		1
41	59877	* 11	416	1
42	59878	11.	•	1
43	59879	11	362	1
44	59880	11		1
45	59881	11	406	1
47	59883	11	274	1
49	59885	11	159	1
56	59892	tt .		1
58	59894	tt '.		1
59	59895	11	133	1
60	59896	11	9	1
61	59897	11	124	1
62	59898	11 1		1
63	59899	11	150	1
64	59900	* II		1
65	59901	11 °	62	1
66	59902	Ħ	•	1
67	59903	11	9	1
6 8	59904	11		1
69	59905	11	124	1
70	59906	11		. 1
71	59907	tt .	195	1
72	59908	ii '	53	. 1
129	63032	Sept. 20	283	1
130	63033	tt ,	80	1
131	63034	tt	124	1
132	63035	State of the State	•	1
133	63036	tt ,		1
134	63037	· III		1
•		TOTAL	\$3,556	35

STATEMENT OF COSTS INCURRED

Soil Geochemical Survey

A detailed explanation of how the soil geochemical survey expenditures were incurred is given under the section entitled 'Soil Survey Field Work'.

The total cost of the soil geochemical survey on Pine No. 2 Group is as follows:

Chemical analysis of	402 samples - Cu,	Mo, Zn, Pb	\$2,412.00
Wages & Board: R. W. Stevenson S. C. Gower M. A. Vreugde D. R. Stark M. Murison D. R. Reid J.B. Cordonier Helicopter Set-out on	June 1,3-8,10,15 June 4,5,15 June 8,14,15 June 4-6,8,10 June 1,3-8,15 June 6,8,14,15 June 1,3-8,10 property: 0:40 hi	@ \$35 + \$4.5 @ \$22 + \$4.5 @ \$19.50 + \$ @ \$17.50 + \$ @ \$16.50 + \$ @ \$15.50 + \$	79.50 4.50 72.00 4.50 110.00 4.50 176.00 4.50 84.00
		Total	\$3,556.00

The amount expended on each claim is shown on the list of claims.

INTRODUCTION

The mineral property discussed in this report is about 13 miles northeast of Thutade Lake, B.C., on the southeast side of the Finlay River. The exploration work on these claims consisted of soil sampling. It was done during the period June 1 to 15, 1969.

The work was done under the supervision of R. W. Stevenson, P. Eng. $\,$

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is situated at Latitude 57°13'N, Longitude 126°43'W, about 270 miles northwest of Prince George. This is about 13 miles northeast of Thutade Lake. It is on the south side of the Finlay River, in the Finlay Valley, an area of subdued topography which is characterized by erratic drainage caused by numerous eskers and both lateral and terminal moraines. The elevation there is from 3400' to 4500' above sea level; and vegetation varies from good stands of mature pine to semi-open swamp areas.

Access to the area is by fixed-wing aircraft from Smithers to Pine Lake, a distance of about 175 miles. This is a small lake, about 4000' long, which is situated 3 miles northeast of the Pine area. Local travel on the Pine property is fairly easy, except for the difference in elevation between the showing area and the river level. Small clearings in swamps and in burn areas provide good helicopter access to most parts of the property.

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Soil Survey Field Work

Control Survey Lines

A control grid was established by chain and compass survey, using surveyor's flagging to mark the stations. This gave reasonably good control of the sample sites, with minimum expenditure. The survey area is in the valley of the Finlay River, and the topography is generally subdued. Over most of the area, the vegetation is mature Lodgepole Pine.

The baseline direction is N45°E. For purposes of marking the stations, this was termed Grid North. This direction was chosen so as to give the best coverage across the area of interest. Base camp was in the center of the grid area. On a few lines farthest from camp, crews were set out by helicopter in nearby clearings so as to minimize unproductive walking time. Elevations range from 3800' to 4400' above sea level. A base map with scale 1" = 400' was compiled for use in plotting the sample results.

Soil Sample Collection

The samples were taken at 100-foot intervals along the grid lines. The location of the sample sites is shown on Plate No. 5. They were taken from the top of the "B" (rusty) horizon. Samples were not taken in swampy areas where only the "A" horizon was accessible.

The samples were collected by digging a small hole with a trenching tool type of spade. By this means it was possible to see where the top of the "B" horizon was. The soil sample was then taken from the top of the "B" horizon, either with the tip of the spade, or with a small trowel.

A note was then made of the grid line location, the sample number, the depth to the top of the "B" horizon, the direction of drainage, the type of vegetation (i.e. - grass, or scrub forest) and the soil type.

Packaging .

The samples were placed in a $3!! \times 4\frac{1}{2}!!$ brown paper envelope, on which the sample numbers had been marked. These were closed with a triangular triple fold. (The bags are not anomalous in trace metals).

Sample Preparation

The samples were taken to the base camp, and were oven-dried at 80°C. They were then shipped to our laboratory in North Vancouver, where they were sieved through an 80-mesh size stain-less steel screen. (These sieves do not show noticeable wear even after several thousand samples have been sifted). The minus 80 mesh fraction was collected for all the analyses involved.

Analysis

The samples were analysed in the North Vancouver Laboratory of Kennco Explorations, (Western) Limited under the supervision of John Barakso, MSc.

A one-gram sample is weighed to within $\frac{+}{-}$ 2 mgm. making a possible error of 2% at this stage. This is much more accurate than a volumetric scoop.

The sample is placed in a dry test tube, and 1 ml of reagent grade 70% nitric acid is added, or just enough to wet the sample. Four ml of reagent grade 70% perchloric acid (H $\rm C10_4.H_20$) is added, and the sample is digested at 200°C on a hot plate for four hours. After cooling, the sample is diluted up to 50 ml with distilled water, agitated, and allowed to settle for two hours.

An aliquot of this solution is used for determination of copper, zinc, and lead by atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

An aliquot of this solution is also taken for determination of molybdenum. Ammonium thiocyanate, stannous chloride, and amyl acetate are added to the solution. Molybdenum forms a thiocyanate complex which is removed by solvent extraction in the amyl acetate. This is aspirated in the atomic absorption spectophotometer to determine molybdenum.

Interpretation

Over most of the area, a good sample which was representative of the "B" horizon was obtained. The depth of overburden varies from a few inches to probably about 30' over most of the areas sampled. Considering the type of soil, it would seem likely that soil geochemistry is a reliable technique on these parts of the property. The samples were analysed for total metal content in copper, molybdenum, zinc, and lead.

Sample stations that are considered to be background are uncoloured. Sample stations that are considered to be only weakly anomalous are coloured yellow. The weakly anomalous levels are 150 ppm to 299 ppm for copper, 15 ppm to 24 ppm for molybdenum, 300 ppm to 599 ppm for zinc, and 80 ppm to 149 ppm for lead. Sample stations that are definitely anomalous are coloured red. The results are plotted on Plates No. 1 to 4.

Copper (Plate No. 1) is anomalous on claims no. 37, 39, and 43. Molybdenum (Plate No. 2) is anomalous over a slightly more extensive area than is copper. Zinc (Plate No. 3) is sporadically anomalous on claim No. 43, mostly beyond the copper anomaly. Lead (Plate No. 4) is weakly anomalous in a narrow zone on claims No. 47 and 49, as well as at a few scattered sample sites elsewhere.

Vancouver, B. C.

July 15, 1969

R. W. Stevenson









