2035

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITED

## REPORT

ON

## SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

(Pine Mineral Claims 99-128)

## Situated 14 miles northeast of Thutade Lake, Omineca Mining Division British Columbia

### 57° 126° SW

<u>By</u>

R. W. Stevenson, P. Eng.

July 19 to August 5, 1969

.. October 28, 1969

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# JIIate	No.	4.	Lead in Soil	1" = 4001	11
# FPlate	No.	5	Soil Sample Locations	1'' = 400'	11
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Department of Mines and Patrolaum Resources AUGESSMENT REPORT NO. 2035 MAP

## LIST OF CLAIMS AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

1

# Pine No. 4 Group (30 claims)

		—	\$	
			Soil Geochem.	Years
<u>Claim No.</u>	Record No.	Record Date	Work Ea. Claim	Applied
99	63002	September 20	444	2
100	63003	TT	230	2
101	63004	11	421	2
102	63005	11	214	2
103	63006	**	399	2
104	63007	11	326	2
105	63008	11	399	2
106	63009	**	377	2
107	63010	**	326	2
108	63011		230	2
109	63012	11	370	2
110	63013	ŦŦ	362	2
111	63014	11	81	. 2
112	63015	11	66	2
113	63016	11	89	2
114	63017	11	155	2.
115	63018	tt ·	170	2
116	63019	tt '	200	2
117	63120	**	0	2
118	63021	**	156	2 -
119	63022	11	0	2
120	63023	11	237	2
121	63024	11	. 0 .	2
122	63025	11	176	2
123	63026	11	37	2
124	63027	<b>tt</b> (*	260	2
125	63028	11	89	2
126	63029	tt	214	2
127	63030	. 11	0	2
128	63031	tt - 1	. 0	2

Totals

\$6,028

60

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## 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. 4 Group is as follows:

Chemical analysis o	£ 815	sa	mples - Cu, M	o, Zn, I	РЪ			\$4,89	0.00
Wages & Board:									
R.W. Stevenson	– J <sup>.</sup>	uly	22,23		@	\$35.00	) +	\$4.50	79.00
I.J. McDougall	– J <sup>.</sup>	uly	21-23,26,28;	Aug. 5	G	\$19.50	) +	\$4.50	144.00
M. Murison	– J <sup>.</sup>	uly	19,21-23,26-	31; Aug.	.1,2	2,4,5			
					á	\$17.50	) +	\$4.50	308,00
D.R. Reid	– J <sup>.</sup>	uly	21-23,26-31;	Aug. 1,2	2,4,	5			~
					a	\$16.50	) +	\$4.50	273.00
J.D. Rance	– J	uly	19,21-23,26,	28; Aug.	.5				
					@	\$16.50	) +	\$4.50	147.00
				0 4 4 4 4					
Helicopter set-out of	on pr	ope	rty - 1:10 hr	s @ \$16(	J/hr			÷	187.00
	•					To	tal	=	\$6,028,00

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

## INTRODUCTION

The mineral property discussed in this report is about 14 miles northeast of Thutade Lake, B.C., on the northwest side of the Finlay River. The exploration work on these claims consisted of soil sampling. It was done during the period July 19 to August 5, 1969.

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

#### LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is situated at Latitude 57°14'N, Longitude 126°43'W, about 270 miles northwest of Prince George. This is a bout 14 miles northeast of Thutade Lake. It is on the northwest 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 4200' 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 moderate difference in elevation. Small clearings in swamps 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 southwest quarter 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 3400' to 4200' 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 mature forest) and the soil type.

### Packaging

The samples were placed in a  $3'' \ge 4\frac{1}{2}''$  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 ovendried at 80°C. They were then shipped to our laboratory in North Vancouver, where they were sieved through an 80-mesh size stainless 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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  $ClO_4$ . H<sub>2</sub>O) 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 spectrophotometer 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, 1000 ppm to 2999 ppm for zinc, and 100 ppm to 199 ppm for lead. Sample stations that are definitely anomalous are coloured red. The results are plotted on Plates No. 1 to 4.

The survey area is characterized by small, erratic anomalies in copper, molybdenum, and zinc. There are no large, well defined anomalies for any of the metals; however, on claims no. 107, 109, and 110, there is a limited area that is anomalous in copper and molybdenum. Zinc and lead are also anomalous over a portion of this area. Zinc has an unusually high background on this claim group. Lead is weakly anomalous on claims no. 124, 125, and 126.

Vancouver, B. C.

October 28, 1969





To accompany Soil Geochemical Survey Report by R.W. Stevenson, P. Eng., on the Pine No. 4 Group thirteen miles northeast of Thutade Lake, Omineca Mining Division, dated October 28, 1969.

R.S. Stevenson





To accompany Soil Geochemical Survey Report by R.W. Stevenson, P. Eng., on the Pine No. 4 Group thirteen miles northeast of Thutade Lake, Omineca Mining Division, dated October 28, 1969.

R. W. Stevenson







To accompany Soil Geochemical Survey Report by R.W. Stevenson, P. Eng., on the Pine No. 4 Group thirteen miles northeast of Thutade Lake, Omineca Mining Division, dated October 28, 1969.

RST. Stevenson

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-90767 Č 5019120 90768 122 90673 2519124 90474 <sup>3</sup>õ₄₄³126<sup>-</sup> 90637\_ -2468 - 5042 5043/ 90/446 -94751 \$0640 (90447 -2500 , 90450 50)49 907 36 90645/ -9077 EITOE 109<sup>//2480</sup> **4**8 2530 107 30485 5052 103 500G 9071005 90660 -2506 907 80 18 109 90709 , 90659 907 82 *\_\_,*,≠∕  $\odot$ 9065/ 907 84 90/652 -5056 907 85 907 86 porde 90<u>553</u> - 5036 BELOG 20102 × 30103 -2451 TELOE SOLOG \$0508 essee -2449 907 61 1-90734 3eroe 00 100 Eeroe 907 59 SELOG 907 58 goese -2445 5029 104 90791 30545108 90556 3069906 306 B2 <sup>90462</sup>110 OFLOG <u>/ק</u>פרספּי 599.06 -2440, 

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