KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITED

Preliminary Geological and Geochemical

Report

on

Lime Claims, Alice Arm, B.C.

Situated on Mowhawk Mountain between Sileurian Chieftain and British Columbia Molybdenum Ltd.

Skeena Mining Division British Columbia

55°26'N; 128°29'W

103 P / 6 A

Department of

Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 3448 MAP

Charles S. Ney, P. Eng.

November 23, 1971

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Preliminary Geological and Geochemical Report Lime Claims, Alice Arm, B.C.

INTRODUCTION

The Lime Claims were located on Mohawk Mountain to cover ground between the properties of Sileurian Chieftain and British Columbia Molybdenum. Air photographs show that the structure of the bedded formations in this area is rather anomalous. Some weak stream geochemical anomalies in molybdenum had previously been found, quartz veining was conspicuous in one area, and Dr. N. Carter of B.C. Department of Mines had indicated in part of the area a localized development of biotite hornfels.

Claims were located in November 1970 with the object of studying the area geologically and geochemically. A very preliminary sort of investigation was made in June 1971.

FIELD WORK

During May and June 1971 geologic traverses were made over part of the area by C.S. Ney and R. Sebastian. Concurrently a grid of rock chip samples was taken, and this was continued by R. Sebastian and S. Earle over all of the claim area. Nominally the rock samples were to be on 1000 foot centres but they were taken randomly where there were suitable exposures. At each site about 5 - 8 pounds of chips were obtained from fresh rock over an area of 100 square feet. Quartz viens were omitted from the sample and taken as a separate sample where desirable.

GEOLOGY

Some preliminary geological mapping was accomplished during the rock sampling program. Strike and dip observations and rock types are shown on the accompanying geological map, but no attempt has been made to divide the rocks into mappable units.

The entire claim group is underlain by sedimentary rock of Bowser Group or Hazelton Group age. The principal rock type is graywacke, in beds 1-10 metres thick with grain size up to three millimeters. Pebble conglomerate with rounded clasts up to one cm. is recorded at one point. Dark fine-grained graywacke passes into argillite or slate which locally has been described by Woodcock as micrograywacke because of its lack of maturity. Bedding planes at one to 10 cm. intervals are common in this rock, and find laminations of a few mm. are less common in rocks that may be described as siltstones.

Cleavage has generally been imparted on the rocks to a faintly detectable degree, but it is moderately well developed in the northeast and sometimes makes a considerable angle with bedding. Rarely graywacke is sufficiently sheared to be called augon schist and finer grained rocks have moderately well developed slaty cleavage.

Two types of dyke were noted. One crossing Lime Creek east of the claims is a fine grained felspathic andesite. The other at the head of Grapefruit Creek is a dark pyroxene-biotite porphyry, or possibly lamprophyre.

Rocks were examined for possible hydrothermal alteration effects. In most cases they show no such effects, but they are well indurated and greywackes always break across their contained quartz grains. Only at two localities was the rock classed with assurance as hornfels, and they are in the southwest corner of the group. The presence of quartz veining was noted at several localities.

Despite the bedded nature of the rocks, accurate attitudes on bedding are difficult to determine except in canyons. They do show a broad trend at about 100° with dips 30-60° either north or south. Local swings to a northeasterly trend can be noted, and those south of Lime Creek suggest that there may be a northeast break along this section of the creek. No consistent change of attitude along the north-westerly airphoto lineament through the summit area of the mountain, although a sharp change is apparent from air photographs. Actually no ground features other than topography could be directly associated with this lineament.

Schistosity is developed predominantly in a direction slightly east of north, except along Grapefruit Creek, where a northwesterly trend is evident.

ANALYSES

The rock samples were shipped to Kennco's Laboratory in North Vancouver. After washing lightly to remove loose organic material, the samples were crushed and fine-ground in a ceramic plate Raymond pulverizer. Ten gram pulps were taken down with nitric acid and perchloric acid mixture and from this filtrate analyses were made by atomic absorption for Cu, Zn, Pb, Mo, Ni, Mn, and Hg. Pulps were sent to Bonder-Clegg to be analyzed for F, W, and As.

RESULTS

Very little useful information was obtained from the rock samples, the results being generally too low to make satisfactory contours in the case of all elements except Mn, Zn, and F.

Copper:

Values are very low with a most frequently recurring value of about 22-24 and few values above 45 which is a background in many areas. Contours are drawn at 2, 30, 45, 67 but the pattern may be quite random.

Cobalt:

Bears no systematic relation to nickel but a slight one toward copper. Values are contoured on the copper map at 10,14,20,30 ppm.

Molybdenum:

In all but one case, values reported as 1 ppm. The anomalous value was 4 ppm from a site on the SE corner of Lime 8.

Zinc:

Zinc values show appreciable variations, scarcely anomalous in comparison with field data elsewhere. By choosing contours at 50, 70, and 100 there is some semblance of pattern, shown together with that of lead. There is a faint resemblance between Mn and Zn.

Lead:

Values are low at a background of about 11 ppm. Three sites only give values above 30 ppm. By drawing contours at 7, 10, 15, 22 and 30 ppm a pattern emerges which has little resemblance to any others.

Silver:

Silver values are nearly all about 1 ppm which is an instrumental value rather than a real background. A few anomalous sites are shown with Pb and Zn but data cannot be contoured. The low background was unexpected in an area where silver showings are rather common.

Arsenic:

Values for arsenic in rock samples range from 5 to 528 with a few selected samples running over 1000 ppm. Contouring appears rational using intervals of 20, 50, and 200. Comparison with other areas suggests that values over 20 are anomalous. Some northwest structural trend is suggested by the contours.

Fluorine:

Values, as reported by Bondar and Clegg are in the range of 100 - 600 ppm. Comparison with other areas indicates that values of 200-400 are not uncommon. So that we may not have a significant hydrothermally generated anomaly. Some northeasterly structure is suggested by the contours.

Tungsten:

In all but 11 sites, tungsten was less than 5 ppm and not determinable by Bondar and Clegg. The data are not contourable, but values of 5 and 8 ppm are shown on the map for arsenic and fluorine.

Manganese:

Values range from 250 to 2700 ppm with a mean of about 600. Contours at 300, 500, 1000, and 2000 ppm express the variations. The main obvious feature is a broad low on Lime 3, 5, 15, and 20 with a northwest trending high area southwest of it. Zinc is also shown with Mn for comparison.

Mercury:

Values are almost all 0.01 ppm except for 10 sites which are 0.05 - 0.08 ppm. Some contamination or instrumental error is suspected and the data cannot be contoured. Values which may be anomalous are spotted on the Mn-Zn map.

Nickel:

Values show a rather considerable range from 20 to 102 ppm but they are erratic and may be meaningless.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. The Lime claims are underlain by slightly altered sedimentary rocks, mainly graywacke. Intrusive rocks are restricted to a few dykes, evidence of hydrothermal alteration is rare and local, and quartz veining is local.
- 2. The sedimentary rocks are folded to steep dips on east-west axes. A cleavage direction entirely incongruent with this folding has developed to varying degrees.
- 3. Rock geochemical patterns provide little real information that might lead to the discovery of mineralization. Only arsenic, zinc, manganese and possibly fluorine give significant patterns.

Charles S. Ney.

November 23, 1971

TABLE OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Values in parts per million

	·	Cu	Со	Мо	Zn	Pb	Ag	Mn	Hg	As	F	Ţ.	,	Ni	
3863		12	4	1	41	4	0.4	560	.0.	5 5	190	x		8	
3862		26	14	1	100	18	0.8	310	.08		380	2.		65	
3809		40	15	1	90	17	0.9	420	.0.		 400	× × ×		90	
3808		30	20	1	70	16	0.7	360	.01		290	2X		120	
3858		23	10	1	70 79	11	0.5	320	.03		360			56	
	•	.23	10	<u>.</u>	79	44	. 0.5	320	•00	, ₁₀	200	X		- 5 0	
3867		20	9	1	70	7	0.5	615	.03		280	×		16	
3866	***	21	12	1	83	9	0.6	940	.0.		300	; X		24	
3864		16	14	1	59	7	0.5	290	.05		310	X		86	
3861		12	10	1	74	10	0.6	360	.0.	15	270	5		34	
3859		16	10	1	47	5	0.3	250	.08	8	180		:	52	
3860		36	16	1	70	13	1.0	270	.05	528	320	. 5		103	
3856		34	18	1	95	12	0.7	515	.08	8 8	280			124	
3807		40	20	1	90	15	0.9	500	.0.	L 20	310	 X	:	115	
3857		22	10	1	97	10	0.6	550	.08	3 5	430	3	:	36	
								•				'			
3865		29	14	1	120	44		1450	.0		360	5		37	
3886		20	10	1	64	9	0.5	300	.0					65	
8810		15	15	1	55	15	0.6	270	.0		270	. 3	:	75	
3803		45	20	1	105	15	1.1	430	.0.		400	3	: .	145	
3802		45	20	1	115	15	1.1	500	.0.		490	2		125	
3801		60	25	1	110	16	1.0	410	.0.	L 20	510	. 3		130	
2007		32	20	-	77	15	0.8	550	•0.	L 25	280			127	
3887				1	77	14	1.0	400	•0:	and the second s	410	3		125	
3806		40	25	1							200	>		60	
3868		19	9	1	74	10	0.7	320	.0:		310	3		· ,78	
3869		22	1.2	1	87	11	0.6	295	.0:		280			120	
3804		25	20	1	65	16	1.0	820	.0			3		46	
3921		53	12	1	66	16	0.9	270	•0	L 10	190	3		40	
3888		22	12	1	58	11	0.6	465	.0	L 50	220	3		91	
3812		25	15	1	90	13	0.7	900	.0.		370	3		30	
3895		29	11	. • 1	105	9		1150	.0		310	3		29	
3805		25	10	1	70	14	0.6	650	.0		220			30	
3894		14	3	1	55	4	0.4	650	.0.		230	3		10	
3811		20	15	1	80	16	0.7	380	.0.		320	3		80	
3913		8	5	ī	46	11	0.4	555	.0		270	5		7	
		•		-	•							_			
3889		19	9 1	1	83	16	0.6	535	.0	L 30	270	2		18	
3890		20	14	4	92	7	0.7	820	.03	L 5	400	2		20 ~	
3896	2.	8	3	1	33	4	0.2	275	.0.	L x	110	5	j	9	
3897		48	19	1	104	10	1.1	475	.0.		630	3	:	129	
3891		19	8	: 1 .	64	6	0.3	500	.0:	L 8	160	3	•	17	

Table of Analytical Results (Cont'd.)

							•									
			Cu	Со	Мо	Zn	Pb	Ag	Mn	Hg	As		F	 W	Ni	
	2076			0.4	-					0.5			000			
	3916		57	24	., 1	124	14	1.1	620	.05			290	x	132	
	3914		41	18	1	80	10	0.7	380	.01			250	X	122	80
	3918		38	19	1	100	10	0.8		.01	15		250	x	40	
	3919		28	17	1	69	8	0.6	420	.01	40		230	x	117	
	3892		36	15	1	81	9	0.7	425	.01			280	5	120	
٠	3898		27	14	1	99	32	0.8		.01	15		215	x	37	w.
	3899		26	10	1	104	14	0.9	660	.01	18		325	x	42	
	3917		28	20	1	115	12	0.7	1100	.01	35		400	x	40	
	3910		53	23	1	120	13	1.1		.01	4		360	x	35	
	3909		27	15	1	130	30		1250	.01	18		210	x	23	
	3903		47	18	1	98	10	0.9	380	.01			290	x	127	
	3908		27	12	1	80	10	1.3		.01	50		230	5	80	
	3900		25	16	1	75	10	1.0	545	.01			270	x	104	
	3900		23	10		/3	10	1.0	545	.01	. 30		270	X	104	•
	3911		40	18	1	120	10	0.9	1150	.01			250	x	36	
	3924										1000		200	x		
٠,	3925										180		310	x		
	3920		24	12	1	87	6	0.6	685	.01	. x	1.	340	x	21	
	<i>3</i> 904	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	40	20	1	98	14	1.5		.01	18		280	x	44	
	3907		41	17	1 1 v	94	18	1.0	550	.01	100		170	5	110	
	3923										1000		600	x		
	3901		29	16	1	75	12	1.0	650	.01	- 55		250	x	113	
	3912		24	12	1	70	6	0.6	450	.01	12		120	x	21	
	3915		56	20	1	108	15	1.2	390	.01	12		310	x	120	
	3905		67	30	1 1	140	16	1.5	2700	.01	5		420	x	36	
	3906		28	12	1	82	11	0.7	1500	.01	20		230	x	18	
	3922										1250		110	x	X	
	3902		29	11	1	94	12	0.9	1300	.01	10		200	x	26	

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

Wages and Board Costs:	
R. Sebastian - May 29-31; June 1, 4-7; 11-20 = 17 days @ \$21	\$ 357
S. Earle - June 1, 4-7; 11-20 = 15 days @ \$15	225
C. S. Ney - May 29,30 2 days @ \$50	100
Board expenses 34 days @ \$6.00	204
	\$ 886
Sampling and Analysis:	
57 rock samples @ \$16/each	\$ 912
Compilation of Data:	150
	1062
TOTAL	\$1948

November 23, 1971



BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

1500 PEMBERTON AVENUE, NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. PHONE: 988-5315 TELEX: 04-54554

January 11, 1972

Charles Ney, Esq. Chief, Kennco Explorations 730 - 505 Burrard Street Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

re: Analysis of samples on our Report No. 21-698 - Analytical Methods

TUNGSTEN:

Samples were weighed as received from Kennco (-80 m), fused in a basic flux and leached; tungsten present was complexed and determined colourimetrically in constant comparison with both synthetic and matrix standards.

FLUORINE:

Samples were weighed as received from Kennco (-80 m), fused using a carbonate flux and leached. Fluorine present was measured by specific ion electrode.

ARSENIC:

Samples were weighed as received from Kennco (-80 m); arsenic present was extracted using nitric-perchloric acid, reduced, and evolved as arsine gas into a complexing reagent. The resultant arsenic complex was measured by colourimetric comparison with known standards.

Sincerely yours,

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

Ken Bright, Geol. E.

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