105K-2

017009

SWIM LAKE AREA

SWIM OREBODY DATA FROM KERR-ADDISON

- Bill Sirola, Fred Chow

- February 1, 1972

Kerr-Addison Ltd.
Suite 405
1112 W. Pender

Swim orebody of massive lead-zinc sulfide mineralization dips about 25-30°N. Approximately 5 x 10^6 tons have been drilled out to date.

The Swim orebody was found by follow-up of an airborne magnetic survey ~~conducted for K-A by Lockwood.~~ Ground follow-up has included geological mapping, E-M, ground magnetometer survey, gravity, and soil geochemistry.

The area near the Swim orebody is one of poor outcrop with a less than 5% rock exposed within the area. A geologic picture for these orebodies has not been completed.

The ground E-M (JEM) traced out a band of conductors across the Swim claim group. The conductor anomaly traced out a band that was nearly parallel to the contours on the mineralized ridge and indicated apparently flat lying graphitic beds. This survey did not readily define the sulfide masses in the plan maps. J. Brook feels that the orebodies are revealed in the profiles of the E-M data. See Brook's published reports

The ground magnetometer survey showed a strong anomaly over the Swim orebody. B. Sirola and F. Chow felt that there is considerable magnetite in the enclosing phyllite rock units and that sulfides at Swim orebody are zoned with pyrrhotite concentrated in the top sulfide intercepts. This would then account for the airborne and ground magnetic anomalies.

The gravity anomaly was very distinctive in outlining the Swim ore body with the residual anomaly in the range of 1.0 mgal. A second gravity anomaly was picked up at the SW corner of the Swim claim group. This anomaly is open to the Anvil ground and it looks as if there is an extension to the DY claims.

The ground geochemistry picked up typical down slope fans of Pb in soil. The 100 ppm Pb uphill contour barely touched the outline of the known orebody. A second soil geochemical anomaly is present with the uphill contour in close proximity of the second gravity anomaly. This anomaly has been tested by one (?) drill hole and surface trending - with no sulfides yet detected. No stream sediment anomalies were found in Swim Creek. If metal distribution is from mechanical transport, there should be some reflection of this in the stream sediments.

OTHER NOTES RE SWIM ORE BODY:

Swim orebody has maximum thickness of about 250+ feet with the thickest part furthest uphill. This main mass is bifurcafes to two nearly parallel masses dipping 25-30° downslope.

The 1971 diamond drilling of the Swim orebody was to test the downhill extensions of the sulfide masses. This drilling 1500' downhill from the gravity anomaly intercepted 30 feet of sulfides suggesting a downdip thinning of the main sulfide mass.

The Swim orebody is located perpendicular to and across the boundary between Swim claims 24-25 (or ?? 25-26) near the SW end of claim line.

Pyrite and pyrrhotite were drilled in the east arm of Swim Lake on a JEM anomaly where a 200 foot coil separation was used. These sulfides were @ 200' @ the lake bottom. No graphite was found with the sulfides and therefore this mass of sulfides probably is not related to the SEA sulfides on Anvil claims. More likely these are parallel zones of sulfides.

K-A's feeling is that these sulfides in the Anvil district are syngenetic and not related to any volcanics.

Note: The pyrrhotite distribution within the Vangorda orebody is random of the Swim deposit where pyrrhotite is confined to the "hanging" wall.

K-A wanted to know the sulfide distribution in the Faro orebodies, especially the pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite distributions.