

## NAME OF PROPERTY

BRITON (PERKINS PEAK)

OBJECT LOCATED-symbol on Map 5-1968.

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS-1,000. Lat. 51°47'50" Long. 125°04'30"

Mining Division Cariboo District Range 2 Coast

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

## OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The hematite occurs in a bed of tuff, which, with other types of volcanic rock, is interbedded with Lower Cretaceous sediments. The tuff bed is 10 to 30 feet thick and is, in places, completely replaced by hematite. Small veins of quartz and specularite cut it and adjoining beds. The beds strike south 70 degrees east and dip 20 degrees south. The contact of the batholith is slightly more than 1 mile to the south. The sedimentary and volcanic beds lying between the hematite deposit and the contact of the batholith are thoroughly impregnated with pyrite, and along certain well-developed shear-zones near the iron-bearing tuff the rocks are completely altered to talc and sericite schists containing a large amount of pyrite.

The dip of the beds in the vicinity of the iron-bearing tuff is low and is nearly parallel to the slope of the surface. This causes the iron formation to outcrop over an area about 100

see Card 2 ....

Associated minerals or products of value

## HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT 92N/14 FE 1

The property is located on the east side of Perkins Peak, at the head of Chromium Creek, a tributary of the Klinaklini River, approximately 125 miles west-southwest of Williams Lake. The showings are in a large cirque at an elevation of 7,500 feet.

The showings, mainly on the Briton and Monarch claims, were staked by Sam Colwell prior to 1913. Peter Wallace and associates, of Vancouver, acquired the property and incorporated The Hematite Mining Company, Limited, in January 1913. Additional staking was done to a total of 13 claims. Development work was carried on each summer until 1916; this work consists of open cuts and a 600-foot crosscut adit. The open cuts, with a depth of 4 to 5 feet and length of from 10 to 50 feet, were mainly in slide-rock. This tunnel shows practically no iron ore, with the exception of a little near the portal, which is, however, of a poor grade and much inferior to that seen in the surface cuts.

At a point 40 feet in the tunnel there is a winze down 18 feet following an irregular contact between argillite and granite, but, contrary to expectations, no hematite of commercial grade was found. The tunnel continues through granitic rock for some distance, when another band of argillite was encountered and crosscut through. Beyond this the tunnel continues through 200 to 300 feet of granite to where a schistose rock was encountered. The tunnel was continued on into this schistose rock for some distance, and this is the rock at the face of the tunnel. This schist carries a considerable percentage of iron pyrites.

Thirteen claims, the Briton, Belchor 1-8, Iron Crown No. 7, Monarch, Heather, and Blue Bell (Lots 1062-1071, 1076, 1083, and 1084, respectively) were Crown-granted to the company in 1918. An additional 70 claims were staked in 1920. No further work was reported. The company underwent a reorganization in 1917 and was re-incorporated under the same name; the company charter was surrendered in 1939.

see Card 2 ....

Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

Dolmage, V.; Tatla-Bella Coola Area, Coast District, British Columbia; Summary Report 1925, Pt. A., p. 162, Geol. Surv. of Canada. +

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1916, p. 167<sup>++</sup>; 1918, p. 474; 1921, p. 218. *1920, p. 215; 1921, p. 218*

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "The Hematite Mining Company, Limited".

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1970, p. 202; 1971, p. 326.

Young, G.A., and Uglow, W.L.; The Iron Ores of Canada, Vol. I; Economic Geology, Series No. 3, p. 63, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1926.

MAP REFERENCES

Map 2103, Tatla-Bella Coola Area, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles - accomp. Summary Report, 1925.

\*Map 92 N, Mount Waddington, (Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000.

#Map 5-1968, Mount Waddington, (Geol.), Sc. 1":2 miles - accomp. Paper 68-33, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR	DMacR					
Date	9-74	7-76					

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## DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

yards square and to appear to be of much greater extent than it actually is. A large amount of hematite "float" scattered over a still larger area tends to further exaggerate the apparent size of the deposit. A tunnel, now caved, driven in a northerly direction, evidently passed through the hematite near the portal, and was continued for a considerable distance through heavily pyritized talc sericite schist.

The hematite bed has been traced along the strike for about 100 yards by a series of large open-cuts and it probably extends much farther. Assuming that it extends an equal distance down the dip, which is quite probable, it is likely that the deposit contains over one hundred thousand tons of exceptionally pure hematite. However, the character of the deposit and the nature of the geological formations enclosing it indicate that it was formed by processes quite different from those which produced the ordinary type of sedimentary iron ore, and would virtually preclude the possibility of its approaching the size of even the smallest of the important sedimentary iron ore deposits.

A sample cut across 6 feet of nearly solid hematite exposed in an open cut assayed: iron, 47.6%; sulphur, nil; phosphorus, trace.

## HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Kleena Kleene Gold Mines Ltd., incorporated in 1968 as a subsidiary of Hunter Point Explorations Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Chromex Nickel Mines Ltd., acquired the Crown-grants. Airborne magnetic, electromagnetic, and radiometric surveys were carried out in 1970.

*ditto 12/11/75*