

PRODUCT
PRODUIT COPPER

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY PROVINCE OU
TERRITOIRE British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 93 E/11
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. Cu 1
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ WHITING CREEK, CREEK ZONE (WHIT)

OBJECT LOCATED
OBJET LOCALISÉ Creek Zone

UNCERTAINTY 500 m
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE Lat. 53°44'40" Long. 127°12'

Mining Division
Division minière Omineca

District
District

County
Comté Township or Parish
Canton ou paroisse

Lot
Lot Concession or Range
Concession ou rang

Sec.
Sect. Tp. Ct. R. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

Early to mid Jurassic Hazelton Group fragmental volcanics are intruded at Whiting Creek by biotite-hornblende granodiorite of the late Cretaceous Bulkley intrusions.

At localities spaced as much as 1½ miles apart, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, and in places magnetite and specular hematite occur either together or separately as disseminations, streaks, and fracture fillings in rocks which are quartz veined. Pyrite accompanies these minerals and also occurs extensively alone or with very minor amounts of other sulphides in rocks that are quartz veined, silicified, or otherwise altered.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The Creek Zone is located at the 4000 feet elevation on Whiting Creek, at the south edge of Sibola Peak, some 120 km south of Smithers.

Kennco Explorations (Western) Limited in 1963 acquired about 60 claims in the Whit group, covering the subsequently defined Creek Zone, and the Ridge Zone about 1 mile to the north (93 E/14, MO 1). Work on the property during 1964-65 included 24 000 feet of trenching, geophysical and geochemical surveys, and 3245 feet of diamond drilling in 21 holes.

Quintana Minerals Corporation optioned the property in 1972. Work included a geochemical survey and 1500 feet of diamond drilling in one hole.

Kennco restaked the property as the Whit 1-6 claims (82 units) in 1979. Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation optioned the property. Work in 1980-81 included geochemical and geophysical surveys, diamond and percussion drilling. The best intersection in the Creek Zone averaged 0.026% MoS₂ and 0.244% Cu over 196 metres (EMPR Bulletin 75, p. 60).

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1964, p.55; 1965, p. 87.

Seraphim, R.H. and Hollister, V.F.; Structural Settings in Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera, Special Volume 15, 1976, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, pp. 33-34.

Exploration in British Columbia; B.C. Dept. of Mines: 1972, p. 341; 1980, p. 317, 1981, pp. xi, 130, 148.

MacIntyre, D.G.; Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Tahtsa Lake District; Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (EMPR), Bulletin No.75, pp. 52, 56-60, 1985.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 1064 A, Whitesail Lake, (Geol.), Sc. 1": 4 miles - accomp. Mem. 299, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

*Map 93 E/11, Troitsa Lake, (Topo.), Sc. 1: 50 000.

#General geology of the Sibola Peak area, Sc. 0.7 cm: 1 km, Fig. 15.2, Paper 83-1 B, p. 136, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par	DMacR						
Date Date	09-88						