

PRODUCT

SILVER

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 93 L/10

REF. AG 3

NAME OF PROPERTY

HIDDEN TREASURE

OBJECT LOCATED - adit.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 100.

Lat. 54°34'25" Long. 126°42'30"

Mining Division Omineca

District Range 5 Coast

County

Township or Parish

Lot

Concession or Range

Sec

Tp.

R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located on the northeasterly slope of Grouse Mountain, 16 miles southeast of Telkwa.

The showing was discovered and staked in 1924 by Walter Skelhorne. Annual assessment work to 1929 included the driving of a 52 foot adit.

Copper Ridge Mines Ltd. in 1965 expanded their Grouse Mountain holdings to some 160 claims, presumably including the Hidden Treasure showings; an electromagnetic survey was carried out during the year.

In 1970, 39 claims in the Grouse, Dome, Smithers, Chief, Silver Tip, and East Lode groups were owned by M. Chapman, C. Delage, and A. L'Orsa. Geological mapping and trenching was reported on the Hidden Treasure showings.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The rocks underlying the map-area belong mainly to the Hazelton Group. They consist of an assemblage of gently dipping resistant lavas and pyroclastic rocks exposed on the summit and north slope of Grouse Mountain plus scattered weaker sedimentary units found mainly near Coppermine Lake on the plateau area and locally west of McQuarrie Lake on the northeast slope. These beds are cut by a system of subparallel dykes representing a variety of compositions and possible ages. The Hazelton volcanic rocks are undivided in the map-area. They consist primarily of massive maroon and grey breccia and tuff deposits interspersed with a few greenish lava flows. A composition breakdown of the rocks based on arc fusion analysis shows 38 per cent basalt, 44 per cent andesite, 15 per cent dacite, and 3 per cent rhyolite. The rocks are never entirely free from the effects of cataclasis or alteration of some type. The most competent units are normally well jointed or cleaved and often display tectonic breccias of varying development in the vicinity of faults. The less competent facies are commonly foliated. The products of

see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value - Copper, lead, zinc.

120806

Mineral Development Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

Church, B.N.; Geology of the Grouse Mountain Area; Geology, Exploration, and Mining, 1972, pp. 397-417, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1924, p. 98; 1925, p. 141; 1928, p. 169; 1929, p. 169; 1965, p. 74.

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1970, p. 158.

MAP REFERENCES

#Geology of the Grouse Mountain Area, Sc. 1":1,800 ft., Fig. 49, Geology, Exploration, and Mining, 1972, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

Map 69-1, Smithers, Hazelton, and Terrace Areas, (Geological compilation), Sc. 1":4 miles, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

Map 671 A, Houston, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles (1942).

Map 5311 G, Quick, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.

*Map 93 L/10 E, Quick, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	12-75						

254
BCI 93 L - 26

NAME OF PROPERTY

HIDDEN TREASURE

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

partial or complete degeneration of the primary mineral component of these rocks (mainly feldspar, ferromagnesian minerals, and glass) are mica and clay minerals, chlorite, and fine iron oxide dust, carbonates, and less commonly epidote.

The sedimentary rocks comprise an assortment of grey and light brown volcanic wackes and siltstones with some intercalated tuff and breccia lenses. Conglomerates are less common as are shales and argillites; quartzites, cherts, and limy beds are scarce. The main panel of sedimentary rocks, near Coppermine Lake, dips gently to the south and appears to pass laterally into massive volcanic formations from which the clastics were probably originally eroded.

The intrusions on Grouse Mountain are essentially dyke-like bodies which strike north or northwest and dip westerly. Four possibly related varieties have been identified and mapped. These include two types of feldspar porphyry, a feldspar biotite porphyry and aphanitic basic dykes.

A large dyke found on the west side of the mountain is the most conspicuous. This is a bladed feldspar porphyry with exceptionally large plagioclase phenocrysts—some measuring as much as 4 centimetres long and one-half centimetre thick. A second large dyke parallels and locally cuts across the bladed feldspar porphyry. This younger intrusion is typically charged with randomly oriented tablet-shaped plagioclase phenocrysts averaging between 3 and 8 millimetres in diameter.

A number of large dykes partially exposed in the central and northeast parts of the map-area are possibly kindred to the bladed and tablet feldspar porphyries. These are fresh rocks composed largely of varying mixtures of fine-grained alkali feldspar, plagioclase and biotite hosting very large poikilitic biotite plates, as much as 1 centimetre in diameter, and scattered smaller plagioclase phenocrysts. In addition to these intrusions, the area is traversed by numerous narrow aphanitic basic dykes. These are light grey in colour, granular in texture, and seldom more than 15 feet wide.

The Hidden Treasure showing is at about 4,600 feet elevation on the west side of a deep gully about 1,000 feet northeast of North Lake. Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite impregnations in a steeply dipping shear

continued above . .

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

zone varying from 2 to 6 feet wide. The zone strikes about 030 degrees cutting a sequence of moderately folded argillites and tuffaceous rocks. The sulphides follow the shears to a point about 40 feet above a short adit where the mineralization diverges and is parallel to bedding at the base of a thick pyroclastic deposit.

The best mineralization is concentrated in the schist near a crosscutting westerly dipping felsite dyke. Assay results on two sulphide-rich samples are recorded in the Minister of Mines Annual Report for 1928 (p. C 169); a galena-rich sample ran: gold, trace; silver, 5 ounces per ton; copper, 1.5 per cent; lead, 24 per cent; zinc, 11 per cent; and a pyrite-chalcopyrite concentrate: gold, trace; silver, 1.6 ounces per ton; copper, 4.3 per cent.