

PRODUCT

ZINC

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S. AREA 93 L/10

REF. ZN 4

NAME OF PROPERTY

LAKEVIEW

OBJECT LOCATED - Lakeview Zone.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 100. Lat. 54°33'30" Long. 126°43'07"

Mining Division Omineca District Range 5 Coast

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

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 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
see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value - Copper, silver.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Lakeview claim (Lot 6284) is located on Grouse Mountain at the south edge of Coppermine Lake, 16 miles southeast of Telkwa.

The claim was staked by Louis Schorn in 1914 and Crown-granted (Lake View - Lot 6284) to him in 1921. Work on the property in 1914 included a 20 foot adit at lake level. No further activity was reported until 1923-24 when open cutting was carried out, and a second adit, approximately 25 feet above and somewhat west of the previous adit, was driven 80 feet.

Cassiar Crown Mining Co., of Spokane, optioned the claim in 1926 and a crosscut was reportedly driven from the face of the upper adit.

The Lakeview, and adjacent Crown-grants of the Copper Crown property, reverted to the Crown and were leased in 1951 by A.B. Goodridge, Frank Cooke, and associates. Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines Limited was incorporated in February 1951 to develop the property. During 1951, 308 feet of diamond drilling in 3 holes was done on the Schorn zone, and 1,545 feet in 14 holes on the Lakeview zone. Transcontinental Resources Limited acquired a financial position in, and took over management of, the company late in 1951. During 1952 a further 1,538 feet of diamond drilling was done on the Lakeview claim; work was suspended in August. The company name, Copper Ridge Silver, was changed in 1962 to Copper Ridge Mines Ltd. An electromagnetic survey was carried out in 1965.

Northern Copper Ridge Mines Limited in 1955.

Option to Samm Ventures Mining in 1979

British Columbia Minerals Corp (Prospector 7/28/8)

120864

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

ISTORY 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.

Black, J.M.; Cassiar Crown, Lakeview; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1951, pp. 113-117.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1914, p. 228; 1921, p. 345; 1923, p. 113; 1924, p. 98; 1925, p. 141; 1926, p. 135; 1928, p. 169; 1952, p. 94; 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.

Geology of the Copper Crown, Ruby, and Schorn zones, Sc. 1":200 ft., Fig. 52, Geology, Exploration and Mining, 1972, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

Geology of the Lakeview zone on Lakeview (Lot 6284), Fig. 53, Geology, Exploration and Mining, 1972, p. 411, 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						

NAME OF PROPERTY

LAKEVIEW

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

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 Lakeview showing consists essentially of two quartz veins, locally enriched in chalcopryrite and sphalerite, exposed near the south shore of Coppermine Lake. These veins strike across gently dipping greywacke and siltstone beds toward an aphanitic basic dyke about 250 feet to the southwest.

The east vein has been explored by a short adit, about 20 feet long, near lake level and an open cut immediately above. A sample containing about 30 per cent sulphides secured from a segment of the vein, about 3.5 feet wide, at the open cut assayed: gold, trace; silver, 5.2 ounces per ton; copper, 2.28 per cent; lead, 0.08 per cent; zinc, 13.60 per cent; and iron, 7.20 per cent.

continued above . . .

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

A second vein, about 60 feet to the west, has been traced approximately 80 feet by another adit 25 feet above lake level. Black (1951, p. A 117) provides two assays on samples taken midway along this vein across widths totalling 9 feet 5 inches; these yield the following average: gold, trace; silver, 4.0 ounces per ton; copper 1.7 per cent; zinc, 18.1 per cent.

The Schorn zone comprises an assortment of veins and veinlets partially exposed in a series of old water-filled and sloughed pits and open cuts. These excavations extend northeasterly at about 025 degrees azimuth from the contact of an aphanitic basic dyke almost 220 feet to a point near the southwest shore of Coppermine Lake. This alignment of trenches and associated mineralization cuts across gently dipping beds of dark brown tuff and grey siltstones.

The apparent main vein, exposed in the trenches at the northeast end of the zone, is about 10 inches wide consisting mostly of quartz and some mineralized wallrock with about 17 per cent combined pyrite, chalcopryrite, and sphalerite. An assay of this material shows the following results: gold, trace; silver, 3.4 ounces per ton; copper, 1.00 per cent; lead, 0.03 per cent; zinc, 9.10 per cent; iron, 3.86 per cent. A grab sample of similarly mineralized dump material from the pit near the dyke assayed: gold, trace; silver, 15.8 ounces per ton; copper, 3.60 per cent; lead, 0.17 per cent; zinc, 10.90 per cent; iron, 11.05 per cent. Two small cross-veins assayed: gold, trace; silver, 2.4 ounces per ton; copper, 0.63 per cent; lead, 1.39 per cent; zinc, 10.00 per cent; iron, 4.15 per cent; and gold, trace; silver, 3.4 ounces per ton; copper, 0.97 per cent; lead, nil; zinc, 9.90 per cent; iron, 3.42 per cent.