

NAME OF PROPERTY RAINSTORM, BLACK FOX

OBJECT LOCATED - main showing.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 100. Lat. 54°33'45" Long. 126°43'43"

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 intercal-

see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value - Copper, silver.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located on Grouse Mountain, 16 miles southeast of Telkwa. The Rainstorm group lies north of, and adjoining, the Copper Crown group of Crown-granted claims.

The Rainstorm and Black Fox claims were owned by L.H. McLean and F. Dobie (Dobey). Assessment work during the period 1925-1928, inclusive, was apparently confined to trenching.

Copper Ridge Silver Zinc Mines Limited in 1951 acquired 24 claims adjoining the above mentioned Crown-grants on the north, northeast, and east. The company name was changed in 1962 to Copper Ridge Mines Ltd. An electromagnetic survey was carried out in 1965.

The Silver Tip 1-4 claims, located on the Rainstorm zone, were owned in 1970 by M. Chapman and C. Delage, both of Smithers. Geological mapping and bulldozer trenching was carried out during the year.

120865

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: 1925, p. 141; 1926, p. 135; 1927, p. 138; 1928, 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.

Geology of the Rainstorm zone, Sc. 1":125 ft., Fig. 54, Geology, Exploration and Mining, 1972, p. 413, 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						

NAME OF PROPERTY

RAINSTORM, BLACK FOX

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

ated 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 carving 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 Rainstorm zone is situated immediately north of the Crown-granted claims owned by Copper Ridge Mines Ltd.

The main showing is just south of the road to North Lake 200 feet east of the turnoff. This consists of shallow-dipping sulphide-rich lenses near the base of an andesitic pyroclastic unit above a thick sequence of grey siltstones and volcanic wackes. A sample taken across a width of 3 feet on the wall of an old pit testing three narrow seams composed essentially of pyrite, sphalerite, and quartz assayed: gold, trace; silver, 0.2 ounce per ton; copper, 0.09 per cent; lead, 0.04 per cent; zinc, 5.90 per cent; iron, 7.07 per cent.

continued . .

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

The same showing has been briefly described in the Minister of Mines Annual Report for 1926, page A 135:

"Mineralization is that characteristic of the vicinity—namely, zinc-blende, iron pyrites, and a little chalcopryrite, following the bedding-planes of andesitic breccias and tuffs and striking N50°E (mag.). The main point of exposure shows a width of 23 feet, although mineralization is not heavy at all points of this width. A picked sample assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 0.2 oz. to the ton; lead, trace; zinc, 13 per cent."

Immediately to the east where erosion has stripped away the andesite two additional mineral showings are exposed in the sedimentary rocks. These consist of small veinlets of pyrite, chalcopryrite, and sphalerite cutting sharply across gently dipping beds. Assay results on a well-mineralized sample show: gold, 0.01 ounce per ton; silver, 3.4 ounces per ton; copper, 1.15 per cent; lead, 0.23 per cent; zinc, 10.10 per cent; iron, 12.00 per cent.

A fourth showing, still further east, consists of a few small veins leading away from the contact of an aphanitic basic dyke which intrudes the sedimentary succession and an outlier of the andesite. The average of two assays of typical samples is: gold, trace; silver, 0.9 ounce per ton; copper, 1.05 per cent; lead, trace; zinc, 0.82 per cent; iron, 7.80 per cent.