

NAME OF PROPERTY

GLACIER GULCH (NORTH SIDE)

OBJECT LOCATED -symbol on Map 93 L/14 W.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 100. Lat. 54°49'37" Long. 127°16'30"

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

Surface work in 1926 and 1927 disclosed four small veins containing considerable zinc with various amounts of gold and silver.

The veins occur in Jurassic fine-grained, dark, andesitic volcanic rocks close to a fault contact with younger sedimentary rocks that lie to the east. An albite porphyry dyke 12 feet wide intrudes the andesitic rocks, but does not appear to have any connection with the mineralization. The sediments are rusty weathering Upper Jurassic Bowser Group quartzite, greywacke, slate, and conglomerate, with coal seams near the base of the formation.

At the shaft (elevation 2,950 feet) the main vein outcrops along the surface for a distance of 60 feet. It consists largely of dark sphalerite with minor amounts of arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, and chalcopyrite. These sulphides are accompanied by a little quartz gangue. The vein strikes north 10 degrees east and dips from 50 to 60 degrees west. It ranges from 4 inches to 2 feet in width and has an average
see Card 2

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

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The showings are located at the 2,900 foot elevation on the north side of Glacier Gulch, 5 miles northwest of Smithers.

The Glacier Gulch group was owned from about 1926 by S.F. Campbell and G.E. Loveless. Surface work in 1926-27 disclosed 4 small mineralized veins. F.H. Taylor optioned the property in 1928 and sank a 23 foot inclined shaft on the larger vein. Lower values were encountered at depth and the option was given up before the end of the year. In 1929 the owners Campbell, Loveless and Wesley Banta, sacked, and apparently shipped, some 15 tons of ore which Mr. Taylor had removed from the shaft. At about that time a drift was driven 11 feet north from the shaft at the 12 foot level.

The Glacier Gulch No. 3 & 4, and Coronation claims were optioned from Herbert Porter, of Manson Creek, in June 1950 by L.W. Brodie, John Borne, and associates, who incorporated Glacier Gulch Mining Co., Ltd. The company staked the Biff Nos. 1-3 claims. Diamond drilling totalling 500 feet was done on the north side showings in 1951.

The ground was subsequently acquired by American Metal Climax, Inc., as part of the Glacier Gulch molybdenum property (93 L/14, MO 1). (See also 93 L/14, AU 8 and AG 11).

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

Production records for individual Glacier Gulch properties are incomplete. An estimated 15 tons of ore from the North Side showings was sacked, and apparently shipped, in 1929.

REFERENCES

- Kindle, E.D.; Mineral Resources, Hazelton and Smithers Areas, Cassiar and Coast Districts, British Columbia; Memoir 223 (Revised Edition), p. 96, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1954.
- Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1926, p. 131; 1927, p. 137; 1928, p. 163; 1929, p. 164; 1951, p. 113.
- Kerr, F.A.; Mineral Resources along the Canadian National Railway, between Prince Rupert and Prince George, British Columbia; Paper 36-20, p. 97, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

MAP REFERENCES

- Geology in the vicinity of Glacier Gulch, Hudson Bay Mountain, Sc. 1": $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, Fig. 11 - accomp. Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1966.
- Map 69-1, Smithers, Hazelton, and Terrace Areas, (Geological compilation), Sc. 1":4 miles, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.
- Preliminary Map 44-23, Smithers, (Geol.), Sc. 1":2 miles, Paper 44-23, Geol. Surv. of Canada.
- Sketch Map of Hudson Bay Mountain, (Geol. & Mineral Prospects), Sc. 1":1 mile, Fig. 1, accomp. Paper 36-20.
- Map 5319 G, Smithers, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.
- #Map 93 L/14 W, Smithers, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	1-76						

PRODUCT

GOLD

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 93 L/14

Card 2 -
REF. AU 9

NAME OF PROPERTY

GLACIER GULCH (NORTH SIDE)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

width of a little under 1 foot. The vein is a fissure filling along a fault of small displacement. The fissuring extends to the fault contact of the volcanic rocks with the sedimentary rocks north of the shaft, but appears to be poorly mineralized near this contact. At the bottom of the shaft the vein consists of 9 inches of mineral, almost entirely pyrrhotite; a sample assayed: gold, 0.06 ounce a ton; silver, 0.6 ounce a ton. A sample across 18 inches on the face of a 11 foot drift driven from the shaft assayed: gold, 0.20 ounce a ton; silver, 6.8 ounces a ton; lead, 2%; zinc, 5.4%.

In an open-cut 85 feet south of the shaft there is a sphalerite vein 15 feet long that ranges from 3 to 5 inches in width. Commencing 60 feet farther southwest a vein is exposed for 40 feet in a horizontal direction along the steep slope. This vein has an average width of 1 foot, and consists of about equal parts of vein quartz and pyrrhotite with a little chalcopyrite. An 8-inch channel sample collected across this vein assayed: gold, 0.36 ounce a ton; copper, 0.54 per cent; nickel, none.

There is an open-cut on another small vein 75 feet southeast of the shaft. This vein is exposed for 40 feet and ranges from 3 to 12 inches in width. It consists largely of solid sphalerite with 5 to 10 per cent of quartz gangue and a little galena, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite.