

NAME OF PROPERTY

REISETER

OBJECT LOCATED - Map 69-1, #199.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 500. Lat. 54°55' Long. 127°09'25"

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 claims are underlain by Jurassic Bowser argillaceous siltstones. At 3,000 feet elevation, the siltstones are intruded by a swarm of leucocratic quartz feldspar porphyry dykes of quartz monzonite composition. The dykes are 15 to 20 feet wide and have caused selective biotite hornfelsing of black siltstones. Some molybdenite and minor chalcopyrite occur on dry fractures and in quartz veinlets in both the porphyry dykes and hornfels. The widespread distribution of the hornfels zone suggests the presence of a more extensive body than the dykes exposed on surface.

At a lower elevation than the molybdenum-copper zone and northwest of it, there are seven known parallel vein structures which occupy north-northeast-striking, moderately east-dipping shear zones. The majority of the veins range in width from 3 to 10 inches and metallic minerals include varying amounts of stibnite with subordinate sphalerite, galena, and minor chalcopyrite. Half-inch-size angular rock fragments are commonly
see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value - Molybdenum, copper.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The showings are located between elevations of 2,500 and 3,000 feet on the south side of Reisetser Creek, 9 1/2 miles north of Smithers.

The Reisetser 1-12 claims were staked in 1957 by Anthony Mesich of Smithers. Silver Standard Mines Limited is reported to have sampled the antimony veins in 1965. Work to 1970 was confined to open cuts and stripping.

Taseko Mines Limited optioned the Reisetser 1-12 claims from Mr. Mesich in February 1971. Road construction, line cutting, and sampling were reported. Emphasis to that date had been placed on the antimony potential of the property. Subsequent work was directed towards the molybdenum-copper potential. In January 1972 the company staked the Reisetser 13-24 claims.

Channel Copper Mines Limited purchased Taseko Mines interest in the property in February 1972. Work during 1972-73 included geological mapping, induced potential, magnetometer, and geochemical soil surveys, and diamond drilling.

120200

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

In 1970, 21 tons of sorted high-grade vein material from number one vein was shipped to the National Lead smelter in Laredo, Texas. From this ore 13,893 pounds of antimony were recovered.

REFERENCES

- Carter, N.C.; Reisetser; Geology, Exploration, and Mining, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1970, p. 163.
- Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1973, p. 347.
- Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Taseko Mines Limited"; "Channel Copper Mines Limited".

MAP REFERENCES

#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.

Map 5319 G, Smithers, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.

Map 93 L/14 E, Smithers, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	1-76						

PRODUCT

ANTIMONY

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA

93 L/14

Card 2
REF. SB 1

NAME OF PROPERTY

REISETER

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

cemented by sulphides and quartz. The veins characteristically have sharp walls, usually 1 inch of gouge material separates the vein from bleached light-grey siltstones.

The number one vein, between elevations of 2,500 and 2,600 feet, has undergone the most development. The vein is exposed in a series of pits and trenches over a strike length of 475 feet, and varies in width from 6 to 24 inches. In the northernmost pit, the vein is 10 inches wide and is bounded by 1-inch gouge zones. Stibnite occurs mainly as coarse-grained tabular crystals with finer-grained material occurring erratically in the hanging-wall. Halfway along the exposed vein length, elongate bleached siltstone fragments about 1 inch long and aligned parallel to the trend of the vein are contained in a matrix of massive fine-grained stibnite. A grab sample from the vein at this point assayed 4 per cent antimony and a trace of gold. The lowest cut exposes a 24-inch width of vein material, including lenses of country rock. A chip sample across this width assayed 2.2 per cent antimony and a trace of gold. (Carter, 1970).