PRODUCT COPPER	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	N.T.S. AREA 93 L/7	REF. CU 7

NAME OF PROPERTY ED

OBJECT LOCATED – showing.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 50. Lat. 54°25'33" Long. 126°38'40"

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

Mount Harry Douglas is underlain by a sequence of fragmental volcanic rocks ranging in composition from rhyolite to basalt.

The bedrock exposures on the logging-road and nearby diamond-drill access roads display two main lithological units; dark-brown, rusted basalt lava with minor breccia and maroon dacitic tuff breccias. These rocks have undergone intermediate to low grades of regional metamorphism and are thought to be part of the Hazelton Early Mesozoic assemblage.

The main zone of mineralization is in metabasalt near the Westgarde excavation. Chip samples taken from the rock cut trending subparallel to the road have an average assay of 0.3 per cent copper and 0.6 ounce per ton silver over a sampling width of 145 feet. A trench exposing mineralized basalt at the base of the road shows 0.96 per cent copper and 3.3 ounces per ton silver over a discontinuous sampling width of 45 feet. Maroon dacite tuff breccia in fault contact with the basalt to the south was chip-sampled, giving an average assay of only 0.004 per cent copper and no silver over 60 feet. Malachite-

see Card 2 ....

Associated minerals or products of value – Silver.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The showings are located at the 2,600 foot elevation on ED 16 claim, about 550 feet northwest of the NE corner of Lot No. DL 3448, and 1½ miles north of Houston.

Edward Westgarde and associates began prospecting on Mount Harry Davis, locally known as Microwave Hill, on the discovery of scattered mineralization early in 1965. The ED, Cup, and Delta groups, totalling 54 claims, were subsequently staked (see 93 L/7, CU 8).

In 1969 Bulkley Valley Forest Industries began construction of a private logging-road from Houston to Babine Lake. The road crossed the southeast part of ED No. 16 claim, exposing mineralization in a rock cut which had not been known previously. The property, then comprising 29 claims in the ED, Mic, Rube, Cash, Strike, and Westgarde groups, was optioned to Texas Gulf Sulphur Company. Work during 1969 and 1970 included geological mapping, geochemical soil and induced potential surveys, trenching, 1,700 feet of diamond drilling in 5 holes; the option was given up early in 1970. Later, to expand exploration, the Westgarde interests excavated part of the new logging road. Subsequently the Provincial Government proclaimed the road to be a public forest access road and mineral exploration was locally restricted.

120410 *

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

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1969, p. 121; 1970, pp. 151-154.

MAP REFERENCES

#Geology of the Westgarde showing, Sc. 1":150 ft., Fig. 18, Geology, Exploration and Mining, 1970, p. 152, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

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

Map 5308 G, Houston, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.

*Map 93 L/7 E, Houston, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	12-75						

BCI 93 L-204

PRODUCT COPPER	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA 93 L/7	Card 2 - REF. CU 7

NAME OF PROPERTY ED

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

stained grab samples from an isolated maroon dacite exposure east of the logging-road assayed 1.44 per cent copper and 4 ounces per ton silver.

Detailed examination of polished slabs of mineralized basalt shows numerous subparallel hairline cracks filled with chalcopyrite and calcite and, in other samples, blebs of bornite, chalcopyrite, and chlorite were found filling and replacing small amygdules.

A statistical analysis of 50 joints and cleavages shows a strongly developed fracture system striking about 015 degrees dipping 70 degrees northwest and a weaker system striking about 125 degrees dipping 45 degrees southwest. The northerly direction is thought to be parallel to important faulting in the area which in turn may control the mineralization. This interpretation is supported by induced polarization data gathered by Texas Gulf Sulphur Company which show a series of northerly trending anomalies coincident with known faults and mineralization in the area.