

PRODUCT <i>PRODUIT</i>	TUNGSTEN	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	PROVINCE OU TERRITOIRE	British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA 93 M/4 <i>RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.</i>	REF. W 2 <i>RÉF.</i>
NAME OF PROPERTY <i>NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ</i>		BLUE LAKE			HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT <i>HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR</i>	
OBJECT LOCATED <i>OBJET LOCALISÉ</i>						<p>The Blue Lake property is located at the 5,300 foot elevation at the head of Mudflat Creek, about 5½ miles south-south-east of New Hazelton. The showings occur on both sides of a cirque immediately west of the Black Prince property.</p>
UNCERTAINTY <i>FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE</i>		Lat. 55°10' <i>Lat.</i>	Long. 127°34' <i>Long.</i>			
Mining Division <i>Division minière</i>	Omineca	District <i>District</i>	Cassiar	<p>During the early exploration these showings were reportedly part of the Black Prince property but in later years were held separately. In 1948 the property was held as the Wolfram group of 6 claims by O.L. Skogland, of Zeballos. The Blue Lake group of 10 claims was owned by Skogland and L.A. Parent in 1951. Mr. Parent held the property as the Moly B Nos. 1 &amp; 2 claims in 1958. Exploration work was done in open cuts.</p>		
County <i>Comté</i>		Township or Parish <i>Canton ou paroisse</i>				
Lot <i>Lot</i>		Concession or Range <i>Concession ou rang</i>				
Sec <i>Sect.</i>	Tp. <i>Ct.</i>		R. <i>R.</i>			
OWNER OR OPERATOR/ <i>PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT</i>						
DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/ <i>DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT</i>						
<p>The showings lie within the Rocher Deboule porphyritic granodiorite. On the east side of the cirque a vein ranging from a few inches to 2 feet wide, within a wider shear zone, strikes N30°W and dips 70° west. It contains chalcopyrite, pyrite, molybdenite, tetrahedrite, molybdite, and some scheelite. It shows a banded structure throughout and locally a comb structure. Near this vein to the east, and possibly a branch of it, is a small vein consisting of milky white quartz with some tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite. Another main vein occurs some 2,000 feet to the northwest. It strikes N15°W and dips 75 to 80° west. The shear zone contains 1 foot or so of quartz vein in a wider zone of sheared granodiorite with a parallel basic dyke. The vein contains scheelite, molybdenite, and some chalcopyrite with traces of ferberite in a gangue of quartz and hornblende and rare tourmaline. A typical hand specimen of the vein quartz from the hanging-wall assayed: gold, 0.08 ounce a ton; tungsten trioxide, 11.31%; molybdenum, 0.06%.</p>						
<p>Associated minerals or products — <b>Copper, molybdenum.</b> <i>Minéraux ou produits associés</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Mineral Policy Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa <i>Secteur de la politique minérale, ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Ottawa</i></p>						

Brown, A. Sutherland; Geology of the Rocher Deboule Range; Bulletin No. 43, p. 49, British Columbia Dept. of Mines & Petroleum Resources, 1960.

Kindle, E.D.; Mineral Resources, Hazelton and Smithers Areas, Cassiar and Coast Districts, British Columbia; Memoir 223, Revised Edition, p. 32, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1954.

Western Miner, July 1948, p. 58.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Geological Map of the Rocher Deboule Range, Sc. 1":1 mile, Fig. 2, Bulletin 43, B.C. Dept. of Mines.

Map 971 A, Smithers-Fort St. James, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":8 miles.

Map 93 M/4 E, Skeena Crossing, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par							
Date Date	07-68						