

PRODUCT MERCURY  
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR PROVINCE OU  
TERRITORY TERRITOIRE

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 93 N/11  
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. HG 7  
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY  
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

HOUSTON (SOUTH), (BRON)

OBJECT LOCATED  
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY  
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Lat. 55°32'30" Long. 125°22'

Lat. District  
Cassiar

Mining Division Omineca  
Division minière

District  
District

County  
Comté

Township or Parish  
Canton ou paroisse

Lot  
Lot

Concession or Range  
Concession ou rang

Sec  
Sect.

Tp.  
Ct.

R.  
R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

Except for one small sill of greenstone, the only bedrock exposed on the claims is Cache Creek limestone. In most places it has been brecciated along fault planes and partly altered to dolomite. Commonly the fragments of the breccia are grey limestone, and the cement is buff dolomite. On the west fork of Kwanika Creek the breccia zone is 125 feet wide. The eastern border of the limestone outcrops forms a scarp, and probably marks the eastern margin of the Pinchi fault zone. Cinnabar is exposed in a mineralized zone 10 feet wide on the west fork of Kwanika creek. It occurs as minute crystals in brecciated limestone and as films on slip surfaces. Diamond drilling failed to reveal any cinnabar at depth.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The Bron group lies between West Kwanika Creek and the Bralorne Takla mine, some 24 miles east-northeast of Takla Landing.

The claims were owned by Cominco Ltd. in the early 1940's.

The Houston 1-50 claims are grouped in two blocks which adjoin the Takla Mercury property on the south and north. The Houston South and Houston North groups include the former Bron and Lil (93 N/11, HG 5) properties respectively.

Rip Van Mining Ltd. held the Houston claims during 1968 and 1969. Work during that period included geological mapping, an electromagnetic survey over 10.5 line-miles, and a soil geochemical survey (about 1,500 samples) using a Lemaire mercury detector.

El Paso Mining and Milling Company held the property in 1970. Work on the Houston South group included diamond drilling in 3 holes to test a Lemaire mercury anomaly; two of the holes failed to reach bedrock, the third cut 450 feet of brecciated limestone, and X-ray drilling in 6 holes totalling 383 feet on Houston 5, 7, 8, and 12 claims to test secondary mercury anomalies.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Armstrong, J.E.; Fort St. James Map-Area, Cassiar and Coast Districts, British Columbia; Memoir 252, p. 160, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1949.

Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1968, p. 148.

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1969, p. 105; 1970, p. 182.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 844 A, Takla, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles.

Map 907 A, Fort St. James, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":6 miles -  
accomp. Memoir 252.

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

Map 93 N, Manson Creek, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By  
Comp./rév. par

Date  
Date

09-68

08-74