

## NAME OF PROPERTY

DWG COPPER

OBJECT LOCATED - B showing.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 500.

Lat. 56°51'30" Long. 126°29'20"

Mining Division **Omineca** District **Cassiar**

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

## OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The McConnell Creek area is underlain by an assemblage of plutonic intrusions and severely metamorphosed rocks of probable sedimentary or volcanic origin. According to Lord (1948) the intrusions are outliers of the Jurassic Omineca batholith and the adjacent country rocks are part of the Takla Group.

The ridge forming the crest of Snowslide Mountain, about 2 miles east of the valley, consists of a northwesterly striking band of amphibolitic gneiss, which appears to be a roof pendant or septa of country rock in a large granodiorite body. A somewhat more diversified assemblage of country rock is exposed along the lower course of Caribou Creek and on the east wall of McConnell Valley. In this area amphibolitic gneiss, chloritic schist, and some units recognizable as metavolcanic rocks are intermixed.

To the west, good exposures are restricted more or less to the steep valley walls. The most common rock is impure granodiorite. In places this is epidotized, pyritiferous, and badly sheared.

see Card 2 ....

Associated minerals or products of value - Silver, gold.

## HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located on McConnell Creek 1.5 miles south of McConnell Lakes.

Prospectors Messrs. Delma Dionne and France Wietzel, employed by Mr. Ben Ginter of Prince George, found chalcopyrite veins in the bedrocks on the banks of McConnell Creek in 1966. The showings were staked as the Ben group and subsequently restaked as the DWG Copper 1-46 claims. Work on the property into 1973 included approximately 6,000 feet of bulldozer trenching, and about 300 feet of diamond drilling in 2 holes.

120506

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia  
 Dept. of Mines: 1973, pp. 447-455.

Lord, C.S.; McConnell Creek Map-Area, Cassiar District,  
 British Columbia; Memoir 251, Geol. Surv. of Canada,  
 1948.

MAP REFERENCES

#Geology of the DWG Copper claims, Sc. 1":300 ft. (approx.),  
 Fig. 44, Geology, Exploration, and Mining, 1973, p. 448.

Map 962 A, McConnell Creek, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles - accomp.  
 Memoir 251.

\*Map 94 D, McConnell Creek, (Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	10-76						

PRODUCT

COPPER

PROVINCE OR  
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA

94 D/16

Card 2 -  
REF. CU 3

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## DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

The freshest rock in the area is pink biotite granite which intrudes the granodiorite. This body, itself cut by a number of basalt dykes, is exposed in the upper part of the canyon of Glacial Creek one-half mile upstream from McConnell Creek.

In the immediate vicinity of the McConnell Creek copper prospect, two main intrusions are distinguished, a sheared granodiorite and a quartz gabbro. The intrusive relationship between the granodiorite and quartz gabbro are obscured by poor exposure and alteration due to shearing. In places, however, pegmatite pervades the gabbro and appears to emanate from the granodiorite.

The main direction of fracturing strikes 160 degrees and dips 60 degrees northeast; this is subparallel to known shearing and coincident with the overall strike of McConnell Valley. Several sets of cross-fractures are weakly developed. These have the following mean attitudes: 070 degrees-65 degrees northwest; 040 degrees-65 degrees northwest; and 020 degrees-90 degrees. It is clear that the cross-fractures carry most of the mineralization.

The McConnell Creek copper prospect comprises five sulphide showings exposed within a radius of several hundred feet near the banks of McConnell Creek. The most important showing is a quartz-pyrite-chalcopyrite vein exposed for a length of about 50 feet, having variable strike and thickness. The southwest extremity of the vein striking 068 degrees is about 4 feet wide and heavily mineralized; to the northeast the attitude changes to 062 degrees-65 degrees northwest, the total mineralized zone widening considerably. A chip sample across 15 feet of the splayed northeast extremity of the vein assayed: copper, 1.44 per cent; silver, 0.2 ounce per ton; molybdenum, 150 ppm; and gold, lead, and zinc, trace. A more detailed sampling of the same vein reportedly gave the following assay results: six samples across 5 feet averaging copper, 0.70 per cent; one sample across 3 feet-copper, 6.60 per cent and silver, 4.55 ounces per ton; one sample across 10 feet - copper, 7.60 per cent; silver, 2.92 ounces per ton; and gold, 0.082 ounce per ton; and one sample across 11 feet - copper, 5.60 per cent; silver, 1.69 ounces per ton; and gold, 0.021 ounce per ton.