PRODUCT	COPPER	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA	103 I/9	REF. CU 14

NAME OF PROPERTY WHITE BLUFFS (CROESUS 14, 16, 43)

OBJECT LOCATED -showing.

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS 500. Lat. 54°32'40" Long. 128°27'

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

Plutonic rocks of the Coast Crystalline Belt underlie most of the property. The main Croesus showings occur in a granitic complex exposed in a number of trenches adjacent to the main access road between 800 and 1,100 feet elevation. The oldest phase within the granitic complex includes coarse pegmatite and related quartz feldspar porphyry. Pegmatite underlies a prominent east-trending ridge several hundred feet east of the old trenches and occurs as small lenses within leucocratic quartz feldspar porphyry exposed in the trenches. It consists mainly of subhedral 2-inch crystals of white to pink potash feldspar and lenses of grey to white quartz with subordinate grey sericite. The quartz feldspar porphyry is typically a crowded porphyry with 50 per cent of the rock consisting of 2- to 5-millimetre phenocrysts of anhedral quartz and euhedral orthoclase, microcline-perthite and oligoclase set in a fine-grained

see Card 2 ....

Associated minerals or products of value

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The showings are located at about the 1,000 foot elevation on the southwest shoulder of Kleanza Mountain, approximately ½ mile northeast of the highway bridge across the Zymoetz River, 5½ miles northeast of Terrace.

The White Bluffs claims were held during the period 1935-1942 by T. Turner, of Terrace. Some trenching was apparently carried out.

The showings ("White Cliff and Lower Croesus Zones") were restaked in 1966 by Kleanza Mines Ltd. as the Croesus 14, 16, 43, and 57 claims, part of a group of 120 claims. Work over the Croesus property during 1967-68 included electromagnetic and geochemical soil surveys. Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd. held an option on part of the Croesus property during 1969-70. Geological mapping and an induced potential survey were carried out. The option was given up in 1970. Kleanza Mines resumed work on the property in 1971 with stripping on Croesus 43 and 44 and percussion drilling in one hole on Croesus 44 claim. The company name was changed in March 1972 to Kendal Mining and Exploration Company Limited. Work during 1972-73 on the Croesus 14, 16, and 43 claims included stripping and trenching. By 1975 the claims had been allowed to lapse.

Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

MAP REFERENCES

Map 1136 A, Terrace, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles - accomp. Memoir 329, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

#Index Map of Terrace Area, Sc. 1":5 miles, Fig. 14, Memoir 205.

#Claim Map Croesus Group, Sc. 1":3,000 ft., Fig. 3, Geological Report by W.M. Sharp, in Kendal Mining, Statement of Material Facts, Sept. 1972.

*Map 103 I/9 , Usk, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR	DMacR					
Date	5-75	02-85					

REFERENCES

+Carter, N.C.; Croesus; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1967, p. 81.

++Kindle, E.D.; Mineral Resources of Terrace Area, Coast District, British Columbia; Memoir 205, p. 36, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1937.

Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1968, p. 107.

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1969, p. 77; 1970, p. 194; 1971, p. 114; 1972, p. 500.

Stevenson, J.S.; Tungsten Deposits of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 10 (Revised), p. 58, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1943.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation File: "Kendal Mining and Exploration Company Limited".

Little, H.W.; Tungsten Deposits of Canada; Economic Geology Series No. 17, p. 43, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1959.

NAME OF PROPERTY WHITE BLUFFS (CROESUS 14, 16, 43)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

quartzofeldspathic matrix containing minor sericite and chlorite. With lessening potash feldspar content and an increase in biotite, the rock is gradational to quartz diorite porphyry.

Intrusive into these types is equigranular quartz monzonite featured in hand specimen by the presence of iron-stained quartz crystals. Chlorite and epidote are the main mafic minerals. An igneous breccia phase of the quartz monzonite contains 2- to 6-inch fragments of older rocks including dark crystalline volcanic rocks and pegmatite. A small area of quartz diorite gneiss, noted in one locality, may be related to the quartz monzonite.

An east-striking 15-foot-wide branching dyke of light-grey quartz porphyry cuts all of the previously mentioned rock types. A narrow dark-green lamprophyre dyke was seen cutting quartz monzonite in one trench and may represent the last phase of intrusive activity.

Pyrite, in fractures and as disseminations, is widespread in all granitic rocks with the exception of the quartz porphyry. Chalcopyrite is largely confined to the quartz monzonite and related breccias in the easternmost trench, where it occurs in fractures and quartz lenses and to a lesser degree as fine disseminations intimately associated with mafic minerals. Northeast of the trenches, chalcopyrite was noted in similar quartz monzonite. Tungsten has been reported from this group.