PRODUCT	COPPER	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA 104 G/3	REF. CU 4

NAME OF PROPERTY GALORE CREEK-NORTH JUNCTION ZONE (BUY 15)

OBJECT LOCATED - mineralized zone.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 200. Lat. 57°08'40" Long. 131°28'55"

Mining Division Liard District Cassiar

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

Stikine Copper Limited.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The Galore Creek deposits occur in highly fractured zones within and adjacent to a complex syenite body that cuts Upper Triassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The syenite and the surrounding rocks are intensely altered. The original mafic constituents and feldspars are replaced by hydrothermal biotite, potash feldspar and epidote with minor gypsum and anhydrite, garnet, chlorite and carbonate.

According to Barr (1965), "The copper deposits at Galore Creek share many of the characteristic features common to both the porphyry copper type of mineralization and that of pyrometasomatic deposits. Features common to porphyry copper deposits include the disseminated character of much of the mineralization, and its relationship to hydrothermal biotite and potash feldspar alteration in shattered and brecciated areas. The prevailing linearity, in plan, of the deposits and their proximity to contacts of porphyritic masses with attendant skarn mineral assemblages are features indicative of a pyrometasomatic origin. The relationships of the deposits to intrusive contacts and

see Card 2 ....

Associated minerals or products of value

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The North Junction mineralized zone is located at the 3,900 foot elevation at the head of the north fork of Dendritic Creek, approximately 1 mile west-northwest of and 1,500 feet higher in elevation than the north end of the Central Zone. The North Junction zone is staked as the BUY 6, BUY 15, and GC 7 Fr. claims (Lots 6886-6888, respectively). For the history of the Galore Creek property see Ref. CU 1.

Stikine Copper Limited was incorporated in July 1963 by Kennco (Stikine) Mining Limited (76%), Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited (19%), and The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited (5%) to consolidate some 180 claims. Work during the winter of 1966-67 included driving a 168 foot adit on the North Junction zone. No further work was done until 1972 when Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting acquired the right to carry out further exploration work over a 5 year period. During 1972-73 diamond drilling was done in 8 holes on the North Junction zone.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

MAP REFERENCES

Map 11-1971, Telegraph Creek, (Geol.), Sc. 1:250,000 - accomp. Paper 71-44, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1972.

#Geology of Upper Galore Creek, Sc. 1":4,000 ft., Fig. 2, Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1965.

*Map 104 G/3, Sphaler Creek, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	4-76						

REFERENCES

Barr, D.A.; The Galore Creek Copper Deposits; The Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin, Vol. 59, No. 65, July 1966, pp. 841-853. +

Jeffery, W.G.; Geology of Upper Galore Creek; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1965, pp. 19-29. ++

Souther, J.G.; Telegraph Creek Map-Area, British Columbia; Paper 71-44, p. 24, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1972.

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1972, p. 520; 1973, p. 502.

PRODUCT	COPPER	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA	104 G/3	Card 2 - REF. CU 4

NAME OF PROPERTY GALORE CREEK-NORTH JUNCTION ZONE (BUY 15)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

zones of weakness indicate the importance of structural controls."

The North Junction deposit is localized along the contact between two porphyritic units of the syenite complex and, like the Central Zone, trends slightly east of north and dips steeply to 60°NW. Sulphide mineralization includes chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite, which occur principally as disseminated replacements associated with hydrothermal biotite and potash feldspar alteration.