PRODUCT	COPPER	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA	104 G/7	REF.	CU 1

NAME OF PROPERTY MIX (RUN)

OBJECT LOCATED - centre of large area of mineralized exposures.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 300. Lat. 57°18.1' Long. 130°54.5'

Mining Division Liard District Cassiar

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

Rusty weathering rocks with pyrite, minor chalcopyrite, and traces of molybdenite are found in a large alteration zone adjacent to Mess Creek. The bedded rocks are steeply dipping, dark grey to green, massive fine-grained to weakly porphyritic, pyroxene-bearing flows, flow breccias, and a few 1 to 20-foot-thick, intercalated units of thinly bedded siltstone, all of apparent Upper Triassic age. Intrusive rocks are feldspar porphyry dykes, commonly 5 to 20 feet thick, that comprise up to 25 per cent and more of the succession. Two stages of similar-looking feldspar porphyry were recognized on the basis of cross-cutting relationships. The older porphyry is grey, strongly sericitized, pyritic rock that is greatly subordinate relative to the main intrusive phase. The main feldspar porphyry is a mafic-poor, sparsely porphyritic rock containing about 25 per cent seriate, fine to medium-grained, pink plagioclase phenocrysts in a light brown aphanitic matrix. Similar feldspar porphyry and pyritic felsite intrusions in the eastern Telegraph

see Card 2 ....

Associated minerals or products of value - Molybdenum.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located between elevations of 2,400 and 4,750 feet on Mess Creek, some 42 miles south-southeast of Telegraph Creek.

Coin Canyon Mines Ltd. staked the 68 claims Run group in 1970 and optioned 18 adjoining claims in the Tia Maria and Hot Punch groups from Northern Valley Mines Ltd. A soil geochemical survey carried out on the Run group in 1970 gave indications of a significant copper anomalous area 8,000 feet long and up to 3,000 feet wide.

Coin Canyon amalgamated with Niseka Mining Ltd. in August 1971 to form Coseka Resources Limited. Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada, Limited, optioned the property in September 1971. Work during 1971-72 included a fill in geochemical survey (176 samples), a reconnaissance induced potential survey, trenching, and 1,848 feet of diamond drilling in 4 holes on Run 10, 21, and 41. The best drill intersection reported was 120 feet averaging 0.583% copper and 0.107% molybdenite.

Coseka Resources in February 1973 transferred all its mineral properties to a wholly owned subsidiary, French Explorations Limited. In April 1973 French amalgamated with Wharf Resources Ltd. under the latter name, giving Coseka a 77% interest in Wharf.

The property was restaked in 1973 as the Mix 1-72 claims. Further exploration work was carried out by Phelps Dodge and Wharf Resources as a joint-venture, in which Wharf had a 21.5% interest. The 1973 program included an induced potential survey over 12.6 line-miles, and a reconnaissance geochemical soil survey (73 samples) over 2.4 line-miles.

Mineral Development Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.
511661 *

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

MAP REFERENCES

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

Map 104 G/7, Mess Lake, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Location from Mineral Deposit Inventory, Map No. 104 G - 40, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	4-76						

REFERENCES

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1971, p. 39; 1972, p. 529; 1973, p. 504. +

Mineral Development Sector; Corporation Files: "Coseka Resources Limited"; "Wharf Resources Ltd.".

PRODUCT	COPPER	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA	104 G/7	Card 2 - REF. CU 1

NAME OF PROPERTY MIX (RUN)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

Creek map-area have been shown to be Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary in age (Souther, 1972).

Sulphide minerals are present, mainly in feldspar porphyries, as disseminated pyrite ranging in amount from trace to 3 per cent, and in volcanic rocks as fracture controlled chalcopyrite associated with fine-grained to patchy magnetite. Molybdenite is seen sporadically on slip and fracture selvages and in thin quartz veinlets in fractured feldspar porphyries and volcanic rocks. The best copper and molybdenum mineralization is developed in steeply dipping fracture and breccia zones, possibly related to faults of the Mess Creek fault system, in an area of feldspar porphyry intrusions. At least two stages of fracturing were recognized; early fractures are mineralized and accompanied by sericite-chlorite alteration and quartz-bearing, carbonate fracture-filling containing some barite and gypsum, whereas younger fractures have carbonate gangue and only traces of pyrite.