

NAME OF PROPERTY MILDRED, CANADIAN VERDEE (THREE GUARDSMEN)

OBJECT LOCATED—Centre of Mildred claim (Lot 213).

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS -100. Lat. 59°35'25" Long. 136°24'20"

Mining Division Atlin District Cassiar

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The mineralization occurs in a tongue of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks about 1,000 to 1,500 feet wide and about 2½ miles long intruded by gneissic quartz diorite. This belt extends from the 6,250-foot peak lying 2 miles southeast of Mount Glave (Three Guardsmen), across Clayton Creek, and towards Mount Seltat on the British Columbia-Alaska Boundary, where it joins a large mass of sedimentary rocks.

The metamorphosed sedimentary rocks consist chiefly of schist, gneiss, argillite, quartzite, marble, and skarn. West of Clayton Creek these rocks strike northward and dip westward at 60 to 70 degrees. The contact with the granitic rocks is parallel to the bedding in general, but locally it cuts across the bedding. The gneissic structure in the intrusive is generally parallel to its contacts.

see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value - Iron, silver, gold, zinc, bismuth.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Mildred claim (Lot 213) is located at about the 5,300 foot elevation on Three Guardsmen Mountain. Adjoining respectively to the south are the Canadian Verdee (Lot 215), Sunshine (Lot 379), and Lookout (Lot 380) claims.

The showings were discovered and staked in 1909. The claims were optioned in 1910 to interests promoting a railway through the area; the option was given up the following year. Assessment work on the property included trenching, and a 35 foot adit on the Mildred claim. The four claims were Crown-granted in 1915 as follows: the Mildred to Charles Murphy, the Canadian Verdee to Frank Saucier, the Sunshine to Hugh McDonald, and the Lookout to A.C. Smith.

The Mildred, Ice 1-22, Ace 1-20, June 1-4, and Bug 1-6 claims were acquired by Premier Mining Corporation Ltd. in 1968. Taneloy Mines Ltd. optioned the property in 1969 and carried out geological mapping, a magnetometer survey, and diamond drilling in one hole; a ten foot section (302-312 feet) averaged 1.80% copper and 1.14 ounces silver a ton. The company name, Premier Mining, was changed in 1971 to Premier Resources Ltd.

Eagle River Mines Ltd. in the spring of 1971 optioned the Mildred claim (Mineral Lease M-34), and the June 1-8, George 1-4, Ice 1-22, and Ace 1-20 claims, forming one contiguous block; the ER 1-16 claims were acquired by staking. Work during 1971 included geological mapping, a magnetometer survey, and diamond drilling in 8 holes totalling 3,500 feet. By carrying out this program, at a cost of \$50,000, the company acquired a 90 per cent interest in the property.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

Watson, K. DeP.; The Squaw Creek-Rainy Hollow Area; Northern British Columbia; Bulletin No. 25, p. 57, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1948.

McConnell, R.G.; Rainy Hollow Mineral Area, B.C.; Summary Report 1913, p. 32, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1909, p. 53; 1910, p. 55; 1911, p. 60; 1914, p. 98; 1915, p. 448.

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1969, p. 28; 1971, p. 32.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Taneloy Mines Ltd."; "Eagle River Mines Ltd."

MAP REFERENCES

Squaw Creek-Rainy Hollow Area, (Geol.), Sc. 1":2 miles - accomp. Bulletin No. 25.

*Map 114 P/9 W, Kelsall River, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

BCI 114 P - 13, 14

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	2-74						

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DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

The marble occurs in many places in the belt as lenses and irregular masses, ranging from a few feet to a few hundred feet wide. Skarn replaces the marble chiefly along parts of its contacts with the other metamorphosed rocks and with the quartz diorite. Much of the mineralized skarn is a green medium- to fine-grained variety containing abundant actinolite along with diopside, garnet, and epidote.

On the Mildred claim, magnetite containing chalcopyrite forms about 30 per cent of an irregular westward dipping zone of skarn about 100 feet wide and about 500 feet long which is overlain by quartz diorite and underlain by grey marble. Almost massive magnetite constitutes occasional lenses about 10 to 15 feet wide and numerous streaks about 1 inch to 6 inches wide. A chip sample taken across a magnetite lens 10 feet wide and about 30 feet long assayed: gold, nil; silver, 0.2 oz. per ton; copper, 0.3 per cent.

On the Canadian Verdee claim a lens of massive magnetite 3 feet wide lies in a band of skarn about 10 feet wide that occurs in marble. A grab sample of malachite-stained magnetite from the lens assayed: gold, trace; silver, 2.8 oz. per ton; copper, 2.5 per cent.

About 500 feet north-east of this deposit a few narrow lenses of coarse-grained skarn consisting mainly of yellowish-green garnet occur within marble. A prospect-pit in one of the bodies of skarn exposes a lens about 1 foot wide and 3 feet long composed chiefly of bornite, chalcocite, and sphalerite with minor amounts of chalcopyrite and wittichenite (copper bismuth sulphide). A sample taken across the lens assayed: gold, 0.03 oz. per ton; silver, 23.6 oz. per ton; copper, 20.5 per cent; zinc, 14.6 per cent; and bismuth, 0.55 per cent.

Southeast of the Canadian Verdee a band of skarn up to 20 feet wide, which is underlain by marble and overlain by schist and quartzite, crops out intermittently for 500 feet. The skarn contains lenses of massive magnetite up to a foot wide, and in some places 50 to 60 per cent of 15-foot widths is composed of magnetite.