

camp on the Nordore road, approximately 5 kilometres from the Stewart-Cassiar Highway. From there, access to the property was via helicopter.

Over the last decade, glaciers and snow have retreated considerably in the area exposing a highly altered (sericite-saussurite) granodiorite at lower elevations intrusive into Bowser Assemblage shales and conglomerates. Molybdenite occurs as disseminations, as smears, and in quartz veins within the granodiorite and to a lesser extent in quartz stringers in hornfelsed and pyrrhotized Bowser Assemblage sedimentary rocks. Pyrite is common in the granodiorite and purple fluorite was also seen. A few massive pods of pyrrhotite occur within the hornfelsed Bowser sedimentary rocks.

#### **TABLE MOUNTAIN (104P/4E)**

The Table Mountain gold prospects are located approximately 25 kilometres east of Cassiar and include the Vollaug vein (Table Mountain Mines Limited), the Erickson Creek gold mine (Nu-Energy Development Corp.), and properties of Cusac Industries Ltd. and Plaza Mines.

On the Table Mountain Mines Limited's property, work during 1979 included 707 metres of underground development comprising 281.3 metres of drifting, 294.4 metres of raising and 132.2 metres of subdrifts, diamond drilling of 13 holes totalling 966.4 metres, and surface stripping of the quartz vein in eight new trenches. The Vollaug vein has now been traced on the surface for over 900 metres and may well extend over a strike length of 2 200 metres. Gold in free form as well as that with tetrahedrite and/or chalcopyrite occurs in a quartz structure which occurs along the contact, dipping approximately 15 degrees to the north, between andesite (footwall) and argillite (hangingwall). Local steepening of the dip to 40 degrees does occur. The width of the quartz structure varies from 0.5 metre to 3 metres. Company reports indicate that development work this year has proven 17 418 tonnes in the A ore shoot grading 16.78 grams gold per tonne and 9.92 grams silver per tonne plus additional lower grade material.

The Erickson gold mine is located approximately 20 kilometres east of Cassiar. A trailer camp with 35 people has been set up and the mill operated at between 45 and 91 tonnes per day. The Jennie quartz vein crops out in only one place on the property, in Erickson Creek at 1 450 metres elevation. The haulage level at 1 375 metres intersects the vein at approximately 183 metres and drifting has been carried out both east and west along the vein. The vein has been stoped to 60 metres above the main drift. The thickness of the vein varies from 0.5 metre to 1.8 metres. During the summer of 1979 development work progressed on the 39 level, a subdrift above the main drift. Gold occurs in the free form and also with tetrahedrite and/or chalcopyrite. An andesite dyke averaging 0.3 metre in thickness occurs both adjacent to or within the quartz vein. Better values of gold and silver appear to occur in rusty coloured sections.

#### **MOUNT REED (104P/6W)**

The Mount Reed tungsten prospect is located approximately 17 kilometres east of Cassiar. During 1979 Canadian Superior Exploration Limited, by option agreement, diamond drilled four holes totalling approximately 405 metres to test for skarn mineralization.

In 1979, Brettland Mines Ltd. (now Valez Resource Industries Ltd.) and Glen Copper Mines Ltd. (now Cusac Industries Ltd.) conducted geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys on the property. In 1970 and 1971, Pacific Petroleum Ltd., Brettland Mines, and Glen Copper Mines diamond drilled 18 holes

totalling 1 820 metres. In 1978, Canadian Superior Exploration diamond drilled three holes totalling approximately 162 metres in the eastern skarn zone.

The property is underlain by Lower Cambrian Atan Group metasedimentary rocks (limy and argillaceous units) which have been hornfelsed to garnet, epidote, wollastonite, or magnetite skarn. The host rocks include (oldest to youngest) hornfels, limestone with argillaceous bands, banded limestone, massive limestone, and siliceous ferruginous chert. Compositional layering has been preserved locally. Previous drilling and outcrops suggest that there may be a skarn shell around the Mount Reed quartz monzonite stock of Eocene age. Atan rocks are overlain by Kechika phyllites.

Mineralization consists of the following:

- (1) molybdenite on widely spaced fractures within hairline quartz fractures in hornfels and rarely in quartz monzonite,
- (2) powellite, occurring as variable fine disseminations and as fracture coatings, associated with molybdenite in highly silicified skarn.

The 1979 drill program was designed to test for tungsten skarn mineralization on the southeast side of the stock and also in an area between the main stock and a smaller body of quartz monzonite located to the east.

#### **REFERENCE**

*B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines & Pet. Res., Assessment Report 7069.*

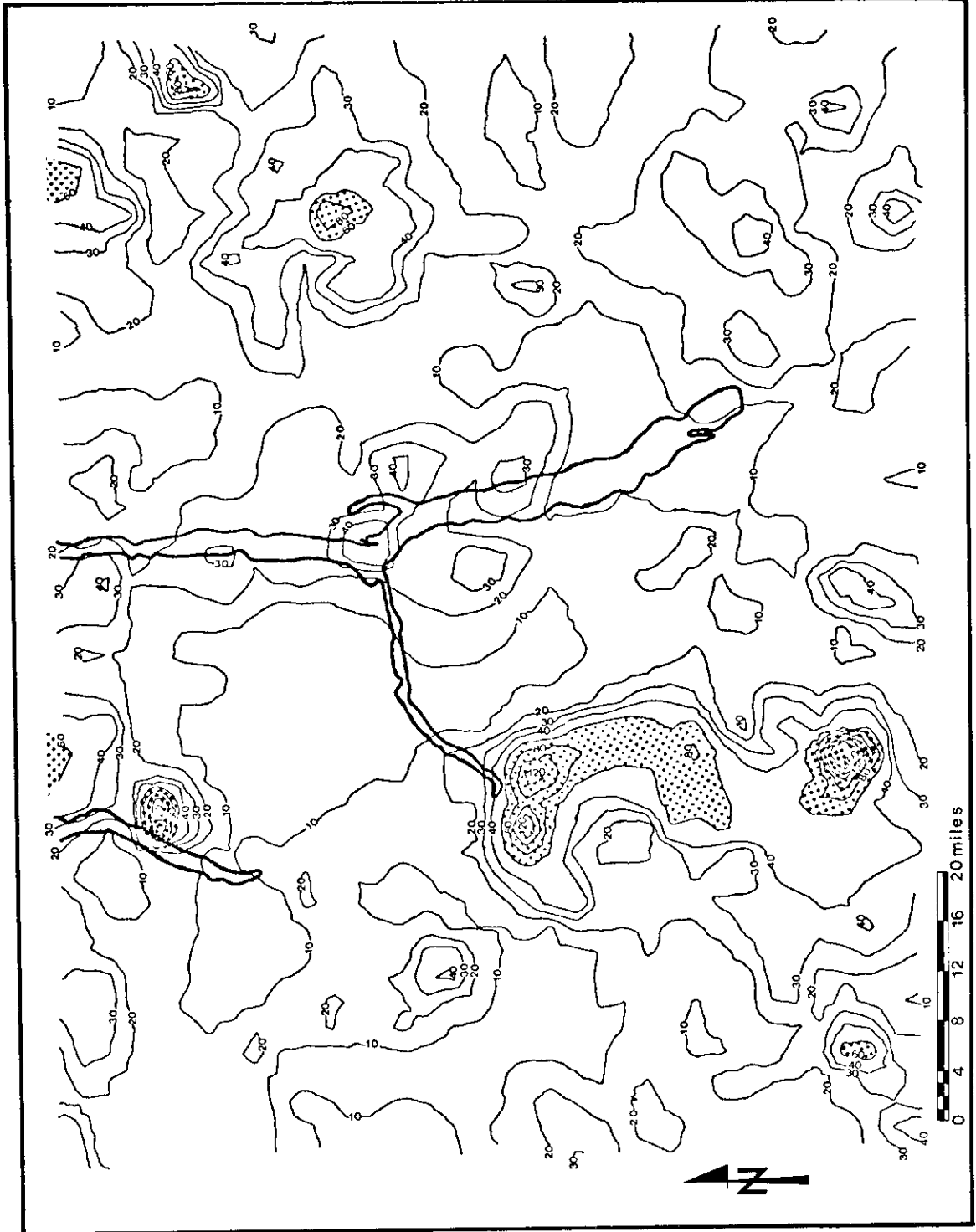


Figure 38. Redraughted rolling mean map for Cu in stream sediments, NTS map-area 82F high areas (>60 ppm are shaded). Heavy lines in centre outline Kootenay Lake, and in the northwest, Slocan Lake.