



PINK CADILLAC PROSPECT
(93M/5E)

By T. G. Schroeter

INTRODUCTION

The Pink Cadillac property is located 5 kilometres east of Hazelton, on the north side of the Bulkley River at approximate latitude 55 degrees 16 minutes north and longitude 127 degrees 32 minutes west. The property is owned by Willis Korff, a local prospector. Access to the property is by road along the north side of the Bulkley River to the base of Four Mile Mountain, approximately 8.7 kilometres from Hazelton. The southern portion of the property, on the south side of the Bulkley River, may be reached by a short walk from the Ross Lake Provincial Park site.

The showings occur near water level in a canyon along the Bulkley River (Fig. 74).

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property is underlain by sandstone, siltstone, shale, and associated hornfels and bleached tuffaceous rocks which belong to the Bowser Lake Group of Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous age. The rocks strike 060 degrees and dip 60 degrees to the southeast. On the north side of the Bulkley River, several dykes of granodiorite that intrude the sedimentary rocks are probably related to the granodiorite stock of Eocene age which underlies Four Mile Mountain.

STRUCTURE

A shear zone which is up to 75 metres wide has been traced across the property; it strikes 055 degrees and dips steeply to the northwest (Fig. 74). The structure can be traced for approximately 800 metres along strike and is covered at both ends by talus and overburden. Locally, especially on the north side of the river, highly polished slickensides characterize the fault zone; mineralization occurs in quartz vein(s) within it.

ALTERATION

The host rocks are bleached and pyritized adjacent to the quartz veins in the shear zone. Hornfelsing occurred adjacent to dykes of granodiorite. Silicification brecciation in the fault zone is the key alteration feature associated with mineralization. Clay minerals are not prominent.

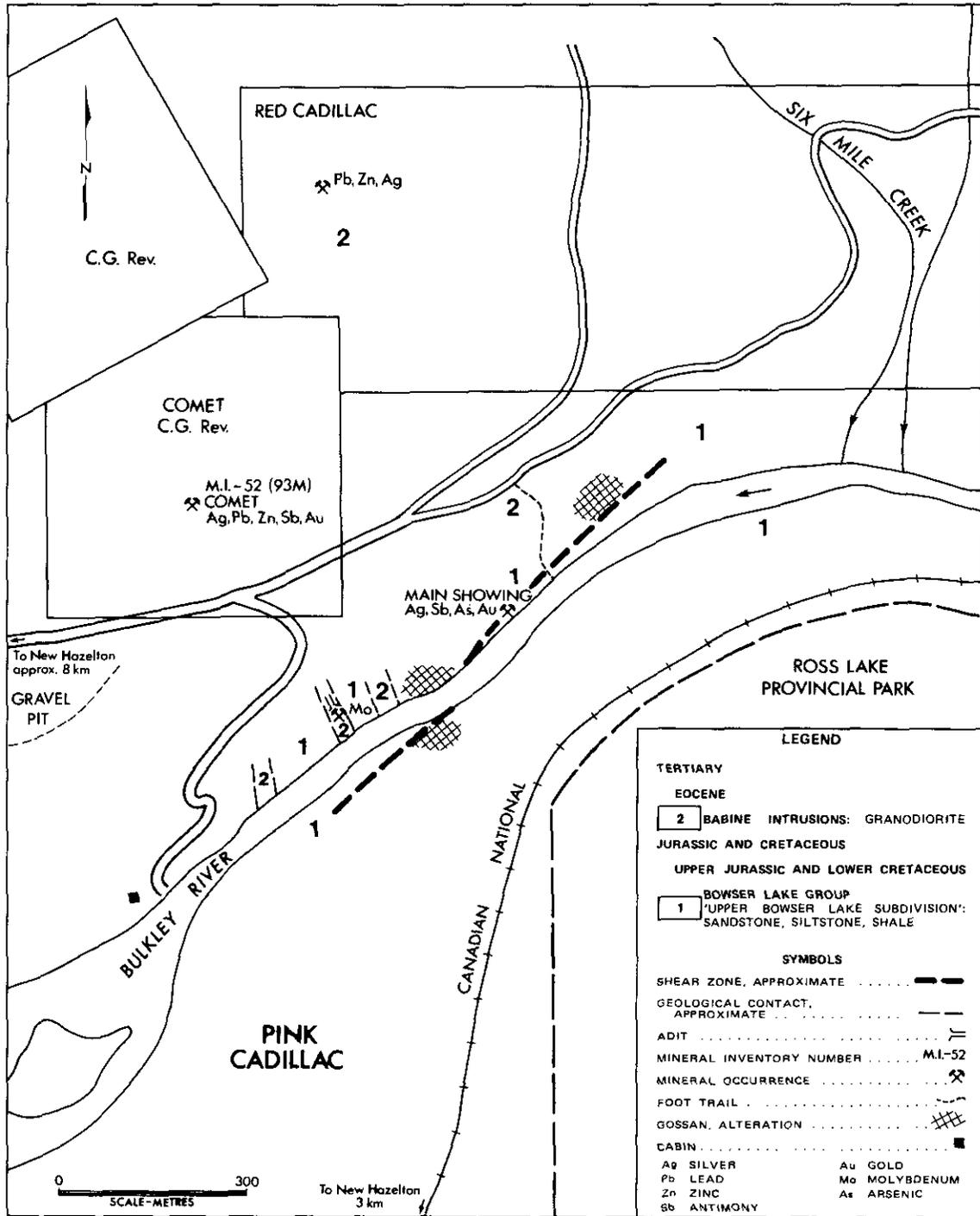


Figure 74. Geological sketch map of the Pink Cadillac prospect.

MINERALIZATION

The Main vein can be traced for 125 metres along strike with an average width of 1.5 metres; however, where the vein splits into small quartz veins the zone is up to 10 metres wide. Pyrite, berthierite, miargyrite, marcasite, jamesonite, arsenopyrite, and probably other as yet unidentified ruby silver minerals occur in a quartz breccia with minor amounts of clay minerals (including some sericite) and siderite. The sulphosalt minerals and the miargyrite have been identified by the Mines Branch, Geological Survey of Canada in Ottawa and at the laboratory of the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources in Victoria. Miargyrite, AgSbS_2 , is a very rare mineral and Mr. Korff's discovery of such is the first documented occurrence in Canada and the first in the world since 1919. The quartz gangue is very fine grained and locally rebrecciated with drusy cavities. Assays of high-grade grab samples taken by the writer returned values as high as 11 900 ppm silver (350 ounces silver per ton). Minor amounts of gold appear to be associated with the arsenopyrite.

Elsewhere on the property, minor amounts of molybdenite, as well as minor disseminated arsenopyrite, occur in association with granodiorite dykes.

REFERENCES

B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines & Pet. Res., Assessment Report 11900. Geol. Surv., Canada, Geology of Hazelton Map Area, British Columbia, Open File 720.

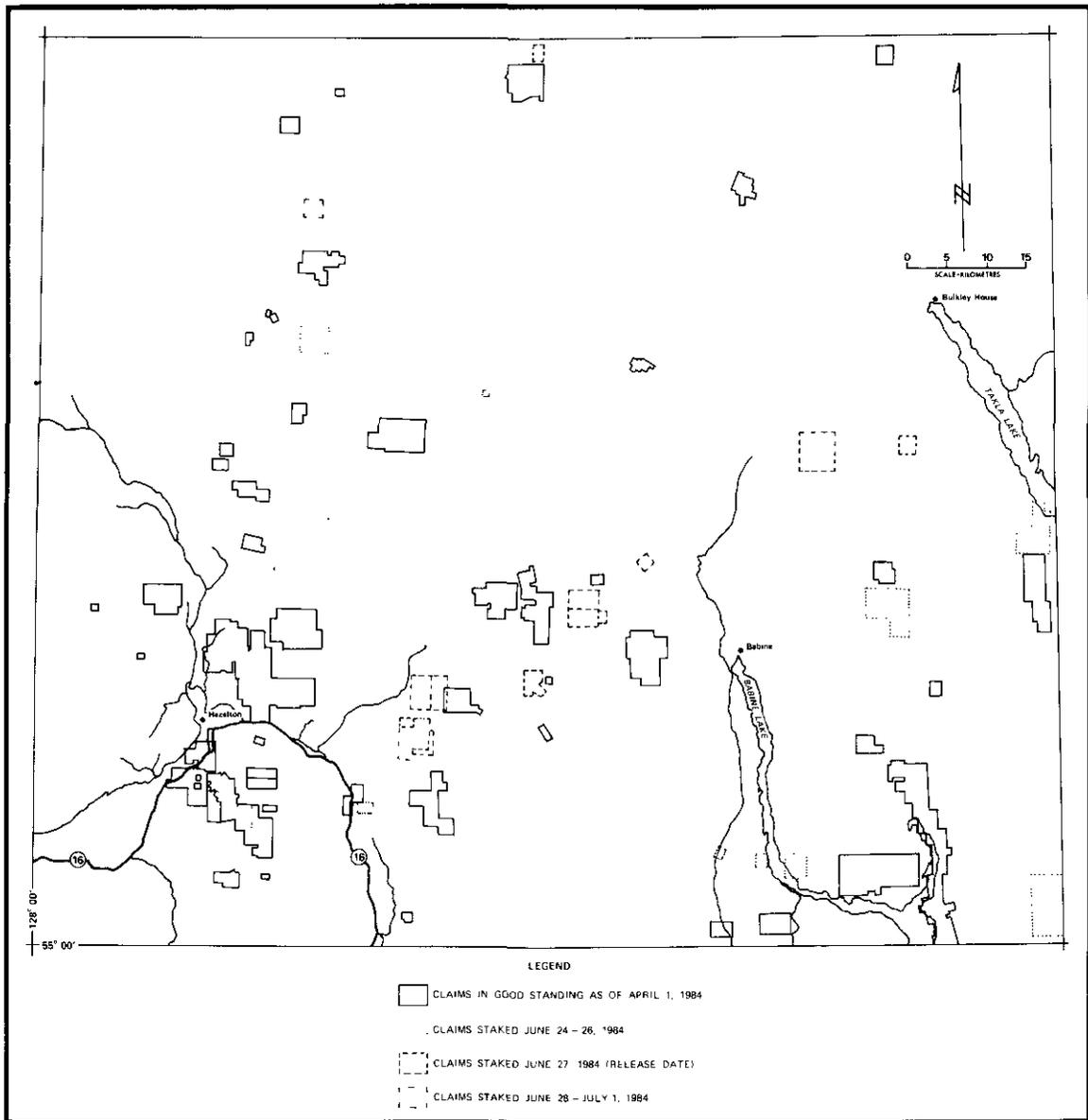


Figure 75. New staking (June 24 to July 1) and active claim status (April 1, 1984), Hazelton area, 93M.