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REPORT ON THE PROSPECTING SURVEY
OF WEST 2 - 4 MINERAL CLAIMS

- VICTORIA MINING DIVISION
- NTS LOCATION: 92B/13E
- Lat. 43° 51' Long. 123° 40'
- OWNER/OPERATOR: RON BILQUIST
LES ALLEN

- AUTHOR - RON BILQUIST

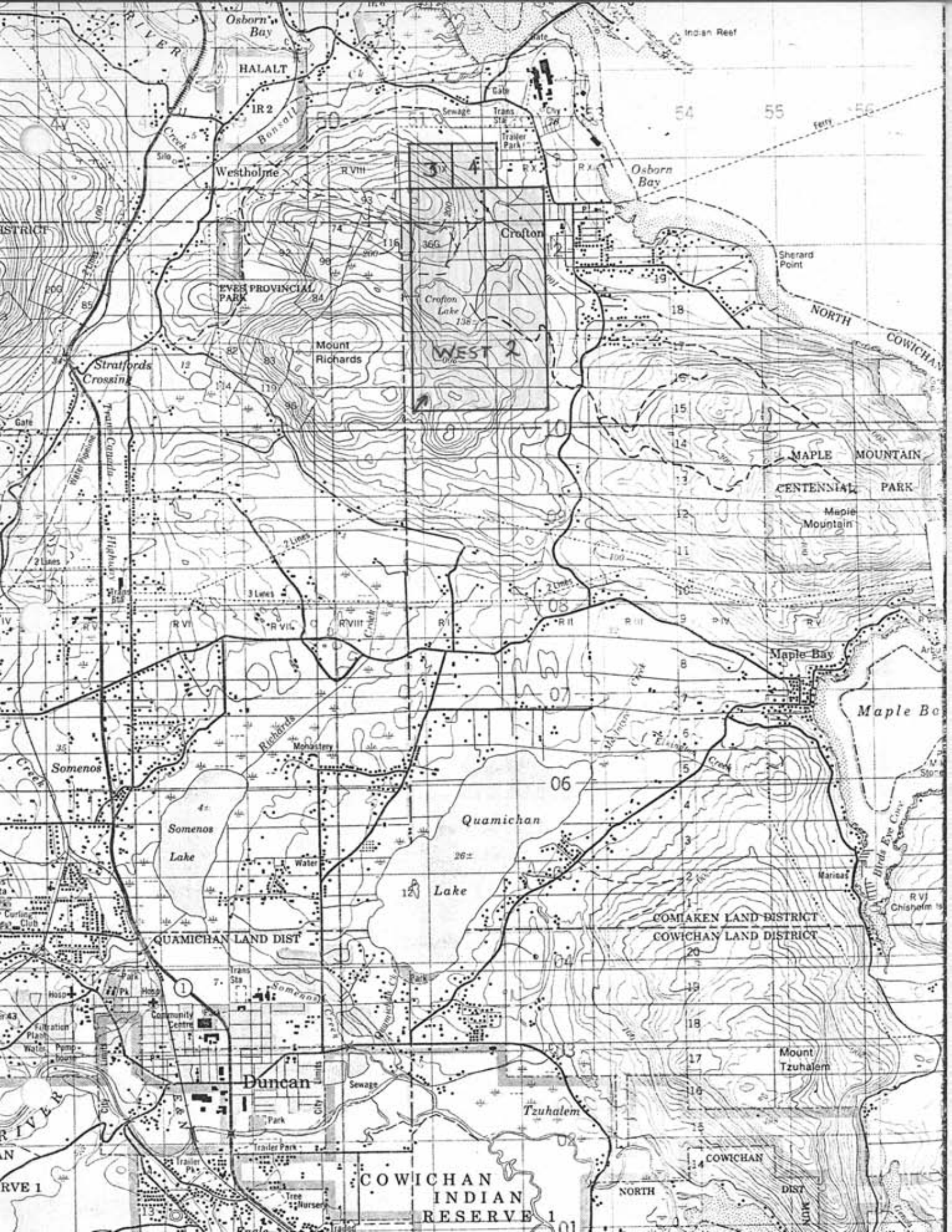
7 MARCH 1984

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

11,433

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INTRODUCTION: This report concerns the initial prospecting of the West 2 - 4 mineral claims, record numbers 802 to 804. These claims are situated north of the town of Duncan and 5 kilometers east of Little Sicker Mountain. The claims adjoin mineral claim West 1 on the east and cover the eastern flank of Mt. Richards. The elevation varies from 80 to 300 meters above mean sea level. The majority of the claims are gentle to moderate terrane the most limiting physical factor being the density of the second growth. At the writing of this report provincial forestry crews are brushing out and spacing trees in the area. The property is cross cut by a network of roads permitting easy access to most areas. The map pertinent to this area is 92B/13E, the 1 : 50,000 Duncan sheet.

Access to the claims is by road either from Crofton or Westholm north of Duncan.

The West 2 - 4 claims, consisting of one 15 unit claim and two 2 - post claims were located by Ron Bilquist on the 18 and 19 of February 1983 and recorded on the 14 of March 1983. The current owners and operators are Ron Bilquist and Les Allen.

For a detailed picture of the geology of the claim area one should refer to Preliminary Map 40, Geology of the Mt. Richards Area, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, by G.E.P. Eastwood, 1980.

Interest in the area is born in the fact that the claims lie within the Myra formation of the Sicker Group rocks - a rock unit believed to be directly related to Kuroko style exhalite massive sulphide deposits.

The most well known examples are Westmins Lynx and Myra properties and the nearby Mount Sicker Mines.

The adjoining claim West 1 owned by Les Allen covers an area which has had considerable work carried out on it, particularly during the time when Mt. Sicker Mines was active. When production ceased there the activity on Mt. Richards also came to a halt and only a few people and companies have shown interest in this area since. The success of Westmin at Buttle Lake and the revived interest in Mount Sicker Mines has stimulated wide spread interest in the Sicker Group rocks, particularly the Myra formation.

Preliminary prospecting of the West 1 claim resulted in the discovery of the majority of the old workings on Mt. Richards.

The entire claim area of West 2 - 4 was loosely prospected to try define the geology and to determine the mineralized zones. A total of ten man days were spent prospecting the claim area.

PROSPECTORS REPORT (Technical Data and Interpretation)

PURPOSE: Originally the claims were staked to cover favorable geology within the Sicker Group rocks and to attempt to define the geology and determine the mineralized zones. It was hoped that old workings would also be located.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION: The first preliminary prospecting carried out on the West 2 - 4 mineral claims produced but a few surprises. The geological picture presented by G.E.P. Eastwood was for the most part accurate with but a few small discrepancies. A few very old trenches were located in the northern portion of the claims and one new showing was located in the southern part of the claims. Mineralization in the form of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and malachite was also found in the lower quarry. The north east corner of the claims could not be investigated due to residential and agricultural land.

The old trenches in the north west corner of the claims are in what appears to be an altered quartz feldspar mica shist. Iron pyrite and just a trace of chalcopyrite seem to have been the attraction. The rock here is contacted on the south by a gabbroic rock which has been identified as a hornblende shonkinite (Preliminary Map 40, Eastwood, 1980). These outcrops mark the north side of a small creek valley. On the south side of this creek valley outcrops are generally a pyritic silicified metasediment - the same rock in which the showings of bedded mineralization occur just to the west in the West 1 mineral claim. Some of the more heavily pyritized rocks here have visible copper in the form of chalcopyrite (sample 84K-02). This is the area where the two quarries are found. Along with chalcopyrite, malachite and bornite also were identified at this location. The silicified sediments here are again contacted on the south by the hornblende shonkinite. It is not known the exact relationship between these two rock types. The hornblende shonkinite could merely be an undulating intrusive which happens to outcrop here and there. It also could be faulted such that the sequence of rocks repeats itself or a third possibility is that the double exposure is due to intense folding where the hornblende shonkinite is a part of the bedding.

In the lower quarry where the hornblende shonkinite is in contact with the altered sediments of the Sicker Group considerable mineralization is found. Extensive pyritization is noted at twenty meters north from the contact. The rock is a silicified sediment with pyrite disseminated and as masses in fracture fillings and replacement in bedding. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite, bornite and malachite were noted here. At the contact is an altered chloritic shist with quartz veining confined mainly to bedding. Chalcopyrite and minor amounts of pyrite are found

in the quartz. The dip of the rock is more or less vertical and the strike appears to trend approximately 80° . The upper quarry located a few hundred meters to the west is entirely hornblende shonkinite.

An overabundance of sedimentary float consisting of poorly cemented conglomerate and sandstone were found near the north central portion of the claims. No outcrops of this material were found. These sediments appear young and likely belong to the Nanaimo Group also mapped by Eastwood. Outcrops of the Nanaimo Group sediments were located north east and east of Crofton Lake. A trace of pyrite was found in one sample, 84W-3LA.

An intrusive outcrop was located about 375 meters east of the north end of Crofton Lake. The rock here is similar to the intrusive in the vicinity of the quarries.

In the north east corner of the claims prospecting is not possible due to residential land. It was also difficult to carry out a thorough prospecting endeavor in the southern and south eastern portions of the claims due to spacing and brushing of trees by the Forestry. By dodging work crews a general picture was obtained. Outcrops of trachyte and altered trachyte were found along the south boundary. Contacting this on the north is a heavily pyritized zone in a host rock which appears to be a silicified sediment. Pyrite is more abundant close to the contact and in one instance is massive - sample 84W-15. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite were found here. Chalcopyrite was also seen in minor amounts at sample locations 84W-10 and 84W-11. The pyrite zone along the contact seems to trend at about 280° from the corner post at 3 EAST. Near the west boundary it appears to be cut off at a deep north north west trending lineament. The pyrite zone is again encountered at about 950 meters north from the legal corner post. It is possible that the

deep lineament is a fault which has offset the geology in this area.

A fifty centimeter wide quartz vein was located near the south boundary at approximately 900 meters east from the legal corner post. The host rock is a medium grained trachyte with some epidote alteration. The quartz vein is steeply dipping at 30° to the north east and seems to trend south east. Minor pyrite and a trace of chalcopyrite were noted here.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Loose prospecting of West 2 - 4 minerals resulted in the location of two interesting areas. The first area is in the vicinity of the pyritic silicified sediments found contacting the intrusive rocks north of the two quarries. Extensive pyrite and some chalcopyrite were located in more than one spot here. The contact area should be prospected in detail to discover any possible massive sulphide bodies in this region.
2. The intrusive rocks and the silicified sedimentary sequence seems to repeat itself to the north across a small creek valley. The contact area here should be explored along its length to determine whether sulphide mineralization occurs here as it does in the twin sequence to the south.

Also it would be useful to determine what factor or factors cause the rock sequence to repeat itself. It should be determined whether the situation is due to faulting, folding or whether it is merely a situation where an undulating intrusive protrudes through bedding. The latter seems the least likely since the bedding is vertically dipping here.

3. The contact zone in the southern portion of the claims is the second area of interest. Trachyte and altered trachyte on the south contact

pyritic silicified sediments on the north. Massive pyrite with chalcopyrite was located here. The zone is traceable in outcrops and where there are no outcrops the soil is a rich hematite red. Further detailed prospecting is warranted here.

4. In general it is recommended that a loose grid be established over the entire claim area. This would establish control for more detailed prospecting, geology and possible geophysical surveys. The grid would also enable all old roads and trails to be mapped accurately.

Respectfully submitted,

Ron Bilquist

Ron Bilquist

Prospector

STATEMENT OF COSTS

PROSPECTING:

R. Bilquist - July 22, July 23, August 21, 1983

and February 27 to 29 and March 7, 1984

7 days @ \$100./day \$700.00

K. Bilquist - July 22, July 23, August 21, 1983

3 days @ \$60./day \$180.00

L. Allen - February 27 to 29 and March 7, 1984

4 days @ \$100./day \$400.00

TRANSPORTATION:

4 x 4 truck - 7 days @ \$40./day \$280.00

Gasoline - 22 July, 21 Aug., 1983; 27 Feb. and

7 March, 1984 \$ 96.07

REPORT PREPARATION:

Draughting - 2 days @ \$75./day \$150.00

Compilation - 1 day @ \$75./day \$ 75.00

Typing - ½ day @ \$75./day \$ 37.50

 TOTAL..... \$1950.67

R.J. Bilquist

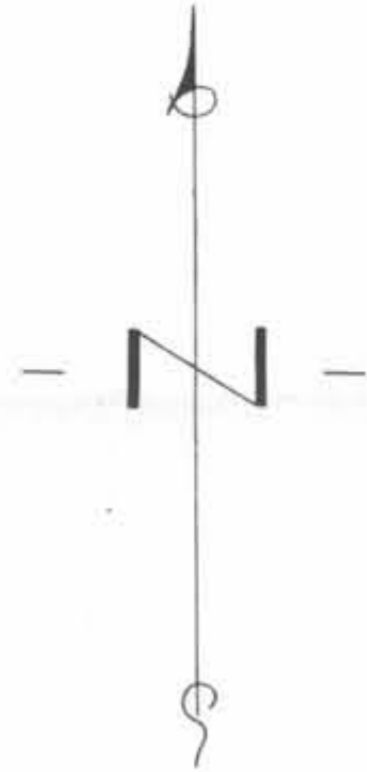
March 1984

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

1. I have worked in the mining exploration business for a period of 16 years employed by:
 - a. Stokes Exploration Management Company from 1969 to 1975 as field technician, party chief and prospector.
 - b. D.G. Leighton and Associates Ltd. from 1975 to 1981 as prospector.
 - c. Minequest Exploration Associates Ltd. 1982 and 1983 as prospector.
2. I have written an exam to qualify for the prospectors assistance grants. This took place at the Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources office in Nanaimo in 1975 and was supervised by W.C. Robinson, P.Eng.
3. I, Ronald John Bilquist, prospector, hereby certify that the above is a true representation of my experience and education as a prospector, and submit the above as my statement of qualifications to the Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources of British Columbia.

Ron Bilquist,

Ron Bilquist
Prospector

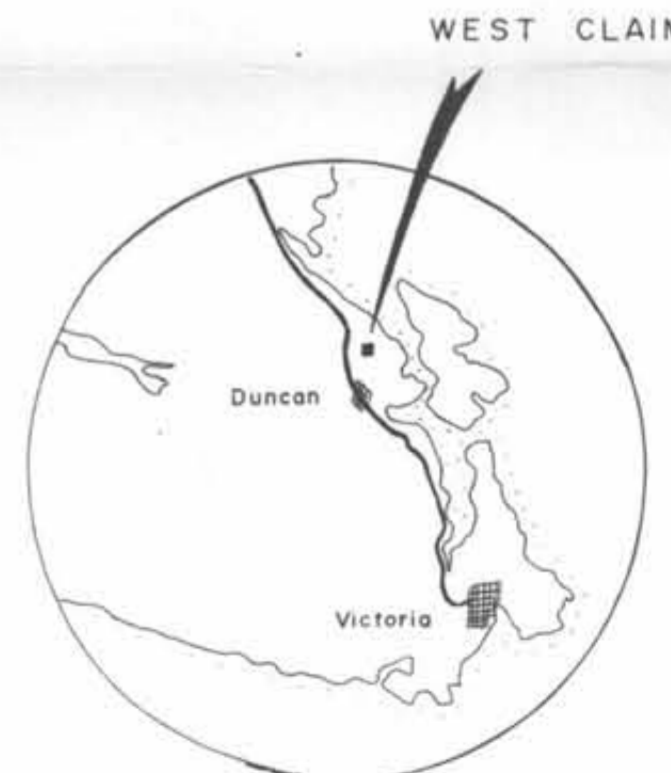


LEGEND

- 6 SANDSTONE NANAIMO GROUP
- 5 CONGLOMERATE
- 4 HORNBLENDE SHONKINITE INTRUSIVE ROCKS
- 3 ARGILLITE; QUARTZ-FELDSPAR MICA SHIST
- 2 TRACHYTE SICKER GROUP
- 1 FRAGMENTAL TRACHYTE, EPIDOTE ALTERATION
- x B4W-12 SAMPLE LOCATION AND NUMBER
- (dashed line) OUTCROP SHOWING CONTACT
- (X) OLD TRENCH
- (wavy line) ASSUMED FAULT
- (T-shape) CLAIM POST AND CLAIM LINE
- (dot) MINERAL OCCURRENCE

MINERAL SYMBOLS

- Cu COPPER
- Py IRON PYRITES
- Tr TRACE AMOUNTS



WEST CLAIMS
 COMPILATION MAP
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DRAWN BY: R.J. BILQUIST DATE: MARCH 1984