

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number:	092HSW085		
Name(s):	<u>TAN</u>		
Status:	Prospect	Mining Division:	New Westminster
Regions:	British Columbia	Electoral District:	Chilliwack-Hope
BCGS Map:	092H002	Resource District:	Chilliwack Natural Resource District
NTS Map:	092H04W	UTM Zone:	10 (NAD 83)
Latitude:	49 00 13 N	Northing:	5428583
Longitude:	121 46 20 W	Easting:	589795
Elevation:	680 metres		
Location Accuracy:	Within 500M		
Comments:	The location is centred on the area of 1980 and 1990 drilling activity on the south side of Tamihi Creek, just north of the Canada-U.S. border (Assessment Report 13300, Plate 1).		

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities:	Copper, Zinc, Silver, Lead		
Minerals	Significant:	Pyrite, Chalcopyrite, Sphalerite, Galena	
	Associated:	Quartz	
	Alteration:	Silica	
	Alteration Type:	Silicification	
Deposit	Character:	Stockwork, Breccia, Vein, Stratiform	
	Classification:	Volcanogenic, Syngenetic, Hydrothermal	
	Type:	G06: Noranda/Kuroko massive sulphide Cu-Pb-Zn	

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock:	Volcanic		
Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Upper Paleozoic	Chilliwack	Undefined Formation	-----
Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated	
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Lithology:	Andesite, Basalt, Dacite, Rhyolite, Siltstone, Pyroclastic Breccia, Rhyodacite, Conglomerate, Felsic Ash Lapilli Tuff		

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt:	Coast Crystalline	Physiographic Area:	Cascade Mountains
Terrane:	Chilliwack		

Inventory

Ore Zone:	DRILLHOLE	Year:	1975
Category:	Assay/analysis	Report On:	N

Sample Type: Drill Core

Commodity	Grade
Copper	0.30 per cent
Zinc	3.18 per cent

Comments: Hole T-75-6

Reference: Assessment Report 6113

Capsule Geology

The Tan prospect is located on the south western side of Tamihi Creek, approximately 8.9 kilometres southeast of its junction with the Chilliwack River.

The area is underlain by a series of volcanic rocks and associated sediments and volcanoclastics of the Devonian to Permian Chilliwack Group. The volcanics range from basaltic to rhyodacite in composition and the sediments range from siltstone to conglomerate. The volcanic pile is dominated by amygdaloidal flows (of probable andesitic to basaltic composition) which contain minor interbeds of felsic ash and lapilli tuffs and lesser pyroclastic breccias. Breaks in the volcanism are indicated by sequences of carbonate, pyroclastics and clastics. Overall bedding appears to have a gentle easterly dip on the order of 10 degrees; however, local fault-rotated blocks have steep northwest dips.

Two styles of mineralization are reported. The first and most common type of mineralization is that associated with intense quartz vein stock-works, vein breccias and associated "replacements". Minerals include abundant pyrite, lesser amounts of chalcopyrite and sphalerite, and rare galena. The quartz vein/replacement zones often appear to be zoned, with an outer zone of broad quartz veining. Quartz veining increases dramatically towards silicified or "replaced" zones and with it the country rock becomes increasingly silicified, often losing primary textures. These "replacement" zones commonly have associated strong brecciation with quartz vein events both prior to and following brecciation. The "replacement" zones are described as massive, siliceous, complete replacements along bedding or fracture zones and are followed by hairline, black quartz veining and/or white quartz veining. These "replacement" zones are usually less than tens of metres in length. Silicification of this type has been observed for over 100 metres but do not have the sulphides or quartz-sulphide veining of the smaller zones.

The second type of mineralization on the property is syngenetic, consisting of pyrite occurring in dark siltstone. Fine disseminated pyrite forms weak or discontinuous bands paralleling bedding planes.

Narrow veins, up to 15 centimetres wide, of chalcopyrite and sphalerite are also reported to occur on the north side of Tamihi Creek.

In 1975, diamond drilling (Hole T-75-6) yielded a maximum value of 3.18 per cent zinc and 0.30 per cent copper over 0.30 metre (Assessment Report 6113).

In 1972, Cominco completed a program of geological mapping, and soil and stream silt sampling on the area as the Tan property. During 1974 through 1977, Great Plains Development completed airborne and ground electromagnetic and induced polarization surveys, geological mapping and seven diamond drill holes, totalling 397.0 metres, on the area. In 1981, Lornex Mining Corporation completed a program of VLF-EM and total field magnetometer surveys on the area. In 1984, Aberford Resources completed a program of rock sampling and geological mapping.

Bibliography

EMPR ASS RPT 4085, 4990, 5732, *6113, 6673, 10090, 13300
 EMPR EXPL 1975-E62; 1976-E76; 1977-E122; 1981-199; 1984-179
 EMPR GEM 1972-102; 1973-124; 1974-102
 EMPR OF 1999-2
 GSC MAP 737A; 1069A; 12-1969; 41-1989
 GSC P 69-47
 Falconbridge File

EMPR PFD 650183, 826806, 826813, 826809, 826810, 826811, 826812, 826814, 826815, 826816, 826817, 826818, 826819, 826820, 826822, 826823, 826824, 826825, 826826, 826827, 826828, 826829, 826831, 826833, 826834, 826830, 826617, 826719, 827957, 827979, 827981, 827982, 827983

Date Coded:	1985/07/24	Coded By:	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	Field Check:	N
Date Revised:	2017/09/07	Revised By:	Karl A. Flower (KAF)	Field Check:	N