

**Location/Identification**

**MINFILE Number:** 092B 087  
**Name(s):** KEY CITY (L.37G)

**Status:** Prospect  
**Regions:** British Columbia, Vancouver Island  
**BCGS Map:** 092B082  
**NTS Map:** 092B13W  
**Latitude:** 48 52 00 N  
**Longitude:** 123 47 44 W  
**Elevation:** 400 metres  
**Location Accuracy:** Within 500M  
**Comments:** Centre of Crown grant Lot 37G on Mount Sicker (Assessment Report 18520, Figure 3).

**Mining Division:** Victoria  
**Electoral District:** Cowichan-Ladysmith  
**Forest District:** South Island Forest District

**UTM Zone:** 10 (NAD 83)  
**Northing:** 5412939  
**Easting:** 441656

**Mineral Occurrence**

**Commodities:** Copper

**Minerals Significant:** Chalcopyrite, Pyrite

**Mineralization Age:** Unknown

**Deposit Character:** Disseminated, Vein  
**Classification:** Volcanogenic

**Host Rock**

**Dominant Host Rock:** Volcanic

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Upper Devonian	Sicker	McLaughlin Ridge	-----

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
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**Lithology:** Rhyolite Tuff, Graphitic Schist, Cherty Tuff, Cherty Sediment/Sedimentary

**Geological Setting**

**Tectonic Belt:** Insular  
**Terrane:** Wrangell

**Physiographic Area:** Vancouver Island Ranges

**Inventory**

No inventory data

## Capsule Geology

The Key City occurrence is located on the western slopes of Mount Sicker, approximately 1.2 kilometres east of the Chemainus River.

The area is within the Cowichan uplift; one of three geanticlinal uplifts that expose Paleozoic Sicker and Buttle Lake Group rocks on Vancouver Island. Cretaceous sediments of the Nanaimo Group unconformably overlie the Paleozoic rocks; the contact is marked by a basal conglomerate containing volcanic fragments derived from the Sicker Group. The local stratigraphy is disrupted by folding, faulting (pre-Triassic as well as Tertiary) and the intrusions of gabbro and diabase sills and dykes (informally known as the Mount Hall Gabbro) that are coeval with the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation.

The Sicker Group rocks mainly comprise felsic volcanic tuffs of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation. The rocks in the area include graphitic schists and cherty sediments and tuffs which form a band within the rhyolitic volcanics. This is the same band of rock which hosts the massive sulphides on the Lenora-Tyee mines (092B 001) to the immediate east.

The property was first explored by an adit run from south to north for about 160 metres in order to intersect the projected extension of the Lenora orebody. Overall the adit cuts about 60 metres of diorite and 100 metres of schist. A shaft runs 30 metres from the surface to intersect the adit about 100 metres from the portal. The shaft then continues down to the 60 metre-level where a crosscut is made 60 metres to the south. There are several places in the schists where a small amount of pyrite and chalcopyrite show in small stringers or disseminations but no orebody was intersected.

In 2010 and 2011, Rock-Con Resources completed a program of prospecting and rock sampling on the Mount Sicker property.

## Bibliography

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18859, 19754, 32278  
EMPR EXPL 1978-E119; 1980-153  
EMPR FIELDWORK 1982, p. 46; 1987, pp. 81-91  
EMPR GEM 1969-224; 1970-291; 1972-240; 1974-163  
EMPR OF 1988-8  
EMPR PF (See Lenora - 92B 001 for related material)  
GSC MAP 42A; 1386A; 1553A  
GSC MEM 13; 36; 96  
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GSC P 1972-44; 1975-1A, p. 23; 1979-30  
CIM Transactions Vol.XLVIII, 1945, pp. 294-308  
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Carson, D.J.T. (1968): Metallogenic Study of Vancouver Island with  
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<b>Date Coded:</b>	1985/07/24	<b>Coded By:</b>	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	<b>Field Check:</b>	N
<b>Date Revised:</b>	2013/06/25	<b>Revised By:</b>	Karl A. Flower(KAF)	<b>Field Check:</b>	N