92I/14E

L50-121 NE.
Fairview Group.
May Barnes.
Rogers, John C; Engineer.

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GEOLOGICAL REPORT OF FAIRVIEW GROUP ASHCROFT MINING DISTRICT

GENERAL LOCATION

The Fairview group consists of eight claims in one contiguous group, No. 1,2,3,4,5,and 6,7,8. situate approximately 14 miles east of Cache Creek in the Ashcroft Mining District on the Trans-Canada Highway, and lying between Cache Creek and Savona.

SPECIFIC LOCATION

Aroad extending north from the highway and one half mile long extends to the south boundry of the claims. From this point the initial posts of claims No.1 and 2 lie east 600 feet, The group lies about one and one half miles northeast of Anglesey Siding on the C.N.R., which point is at an elevation of 1100 feet, The motor road at the point at which the road to the claims joins has an elevation of 1400 ft and the junction of the dirt road and the south boundary has an elevation of 1600 feet.

TOPOGRAPHY

The elevation from the south boundary to the north boundary on the centre line rises from 1600 feet to approximately 2400 feet, the country is very much broken as it constitutes a block between two northerly striking faults, The interwening ground consists of folds, the crests of which are ruptured and which are now eroded and form ravines.

Geology.

With the exception of a few remanant patches of sandstone the greater part of exposed rock consists of semi-basic to basic lavas folded and badly broken and cut by a main fault or shear which strikes about 10 degrees east of north extending through claims Nos, 2, 4, and 6 and roughly parelleling and about 200 feet west of the staking line. One half mile east there is another similiar fault which is roughly parallel to that on the property.

Between these two faults the ground is much broken with minor breaks and cross breaks, about 350 feet north of the initial posts on claims Nos, 1 and 2, a pink granite-porphyry intrusive outcrops and this is shown to intrude the lavas and to have thrust them into folds. Immediately at the upper contact, a hybrid zone is exposed where the lavas are partly digested and granitized.

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This hybrid zone gradually phases into ordinary flow rock, though no vesicular phases of the lavas were noted in the outcrops, a bore hole drilled in this area showed the vesicular basalt in the core cut. This may have been a flow top for cattle had spilled the core and the sequence could not be followed, The inference is that the granite-porphyry is an apophysis of the great granite mass which lies south of the Thompson River. The width of this tongue is not known but other outcrops of similiar material occur in the second gully to the east and it could not be determined if these represent pinacles from a large body or are separate dykes or tongues.

Economic Geology.

A short distance east of the line and about 600 feet north of the initial post of claim No. 1., a pit has been blasted on the west side of the gully, The north wall or face below the oxidation zone shows a lenticular fracture zone varying from three to five feet wide which shows three filled fractures with nearly massive sphalerite varying from one to three inches each. The remainder of the zone shows breccia with stringers and veinlets of carbonates with scattered blebs of sphalerite, The south face shows similiar mineralization over a width of two feet. As the wall dips are diverging the bottom of the pit as now seen shows increased width. A slide has filled in the bottom of the pit and the prospector who did the work claims that the width at the bottom, where a channel sample was cut by Dr Rice of Ottawa, was seven feet. This width was not verified but is possible from the nature of the dips. Selected samples from the highgrade gave 42% and 44.19% Zn. Dr. Rice's 7 foot sample gave 27% Zn. and 0.295% Cadmium. Unfortunately no other openings have been made along the strike, the average strike as shown by two faces is about N 10 degrees W, Ast. The dip varies from 84 to 87 degrees W on the west wall and 75 degrees east on the east wall.

In the spring gully which strikes slightly northeast and lies west of the one described above, the initial posts of claims Nos. 3. and 4 lie on the west slope. Near the posts some work has been done on some heavily pyritized lavas on claim No.2. but no assays of gold were obtained.

At elevation 2150 feet, a large pit was blasted and sunk at a point about 200 feet south of the No 2. post of claim No 5. The break at this point is the northern continuation of the west fault referred to previously.

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A quartz vein dipping 50 degrees S.E. and averaging two feet in width with stringers in each wall, which give a total section of 3½ feet shows scattered to heavy mineralization consisting of sphalerite and chalcopyrite, Two channel samples across this width gave assays of 13.50% Zn. 0.40% Cu. 0.50 oz. Ag. and 0.02 oz.Au. and 4.50% Zn. , 1.40% Cu. , 0.60 oz. Ag. , and 0.02 oz.Au. Picked samples of chalcopyrite are said to give erratic high gold values, this ground in the immediate area is badly broken and efforts entailing heavy work have not been successful in picking up the continutaion to the south. The quartz vein is seen in the north face of the pit but no work seems to have been done to trace it further in this direction. Some 1000 feet distant on apparent strike a zone mineralized with chalcopyrite was worked on but continuity is not proven.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The favorable arguments for the continuation of work on these claims are, that an intrusive rock is present which could be the means of opening the necessary channels and those openings are near the porphyry outcrop. The mineralization, although confined to relatively narrow zones, is of interesting grade considering Zinc and Cadmium. If the porphyry is a long and relatively narrow tongue with a steep dip there may be chances of a fractured zone near the contact where a body of size may be found, but, if on the other hand the body of porphyry is of great extent, as it could well be, from a granite mass as large as is known to exist to the south and west, then the exposure could well be a pinnacle from the main mass and depth would be limited by bottoming at a relatively shallow footage. The expectation of finding a large orebody at depth does not under these conditions appear favorable.

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John C.Rodgers.

May 31 1947