2516

COIN CANYON MINES LTD.

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL REPORT

Record No. 82481 to 82494, inclusive

B.J. CLAIM GROUP KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

50° 25' W 119° 22' W

G.GUTRATH, P.ENG. JUNE 1970

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MAPS

Map No. 1 Map No. 2 Map No. 3 ŝ

Map No. 4

Map No. 5

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Claim Map. 1: 50,000	Rear
Claim Map, 1 inch to 4 mi.	Rear
Claim Map, 1: 50,000 Gurney, Mann, and Moffat Creeks	Rear Pocket
BJ Claim Group Geochemical Contours	Rear Pocket
BJ Claim Group Geochemical Survey	Rear Pocket

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources ASSESSMENT REPORT NO. 2516 MAP

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B.J. CLAIM GROUP Kamloops Mining Division

50° 25' W 119° 22' W

INTRODUCTION

The B.J. Claims were located on July 20 and July 21, 1969, and recorded in Vancouver on July 29, 1969.

Between October 14th and October 26th, 1969, Versatile Mining Services Ltd. of Kamloops, B.C. completed a grid, soil sampling and a limited trenching program on the B.J. Claim Group.

PERSONNEL:

Supervision

G. Gutrath, P. Eng.: overall supervision of the B.J. Claim Group exploration program for Coin Canyon Mines Ltd.

J.M. Dawson, P.Eng.: field supervisor for Versatile Exploration Ltd.

L. M.

Line Cutters and Soil Samplers

Versatile provided two men under the supervision of Mr. Dawson for the line cutting, soil sampling and trenching.

GEOGRAPHY

Location:

The property is located in South Central British Columbia at the head of Mann Creek, twelve miles northwest of Vernon and ten miles southeast of Falkland. The coordinates of the property are 50° 25' W and 119° 22' W.

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Access:

Access to the property is via Irish Creek Road that turns west off Highway 97W, one mile south of O'Keefe. The first two miles of the Irish Creek Road are in good condition but the remaining 2.5 miles to the property can only be driven with a four-wheel drive vehicle.

The Canadian National Railway parallels Highway 17W approximately one-half mile east of the property.

Topography:

The mineralized showing is located along the crest of a steep easterly facing slope at an elevation of 3200 feet. Highway 17W is at the base of this slope at an elevation of 1600 feet. A large, flat area extends to the west of the showing toward Moffatt Creek. This flat area is almost completely covered by overburden. Outcrops occur along the northwesterly slope of Moffatt Creek and on the slope facing east towards Spallumcheen and Round Lake.

Timber:

The central part of the claim group is covered with a thick stand of scrub fir suitable for lagging. There is good fir in the Moffatt Creek Valley suitable for mine timbers. There are sawmills at both Falkland and Vernon.

Water:

There is no water in Mann Creek by late July and the area to the west is completely dry. However, there is a good flow of water in Moffatt Creek for any future mill requirements. During May and June there would be ample water in Mann Creek for a drilling program.

HISTORY

The first record of the property being staked is in 1899. Between 1900 and 1922 sporadic amounts of work were carried out on the property. There is no record of any ore shipments being made from the property during this period. Between 1922 and 1960, there is no record of any work having been done on the property. However, in 1960 the property was restaked and a limited amount of bulldozer trenching was done on the extensions of the vein. These claims were allowed to lapse and the property was restaked in 1966 and 1968 by different individuals. The claims staked in 1968 were allowed to lapse in March 1969.

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Moffatt Creek, approximately one mile to the northwest of Mann Creek is staked for placer. Apparently this ground is being placer mined for gold on a very small scale at the present time.

DEVELOPMENT WORK

It is reported in the 1919 Minister of Mines Report that one tunnel, 240 feet in length, with a branch tunnel 40 feet long, and a second tunnel, 100 feet in length with a branch tunnel 50, feet long, had been driven on the property. However, it appears that the portals of these tunnels have been completely obscurred by the bulldozer trenching. Two short inclines, one 5 feet long and one 15 feet long, are still open although the walls are heavily oxidized.

Five 20 foot to 30 foot long bulldozer trenches were cut to the northwest of the mineralized zone. It appears that the trenches were put in with a small machine and outcrop was never reached. One of the trenches is approximately twelve feet deep.

There is no other evidence of development or exploration work having been carried out on the property.

GEOLOGY

General:

The B.J. Claims are located near the centre of a twelve mile wide, northwesterly trending belt of Cache Creek Group rocks

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of Permain age. This belt is bounded on the west by a contact of overlying Tertiary volcanics and on the east by a contact of older Shuswap Group schists of Precambrian age.

The Cache Creek Group is composed of andesite lava and tuff; interbedded with argillites, quartzites and limestone. This group, along its western margin, is intruded by a number of Coast Range granodiorites and related rocks.

The most significant structural feature is the major fault system sub-parallelling the northwesterly trend of the Cache Creek belt. The faults can be traced for over 50 miles and in some cases have caused considerable displacement.

The Cache Creek Group in the Vernon-Falkland area hosts a number of mineral occurrences. The majority of these are small gold, silver, copper, and/or lead-zinc showings that have received considerable attention in the past. There has only been minor production from the area.

Property Geology:

The claim group is underlain by the Cache Creek Group rocks composed of andesitic volcanics and argillaceous sediments. The formations trend northwesterly and dip 20° to 70° to the southwest.

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A strong northwesterly trending fault cuts across the northeast side of the claim group.

Sulphide Mineralization:

A strong, highly oxidized shear zone impregnated with quartz. calcite, and 20-75% sulphides, occurs in altered andesite volcanics between Mann Creek and Gurney Creek on the B.J. #4 claims. The sulphide mineralization is fine grained and consists primarily of pyrite, with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Fresh sulphides are difficult to find because of the intense oxidation.

Gold is associated with the sulphide mineralization but can not be recognized in hand specimens. The gold is probably associated with the pyrite or possibly arsenopyrite, and judging from the assays is remarkably well distributed throughout the sulphides in the shear zone.

The mineralized shear zone can be traced for approximately 200 feet along a steep, east facing outcrop before it is obscured by overburden. The 1922 Minister of Mines Report states that the mineralized vein was found in outcrop 1000 feet from the present workings. This outcrop was not observed by the writer but with a systematic search it could be located. The zone varies from three feet to six feet wide and would probably average in excess of four feet. The apparent strike of the zone is northwest to N85°W and dips 45° to 55° to the

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southwest. More detailed mapping could determine the attitude of the zone with greater accuracy.

ASSAYING

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Two samples were taken from the mineralized shear zone. The samples were not cut across true widths because the zone is so highly oxidized and the samples would not be representative of the sulphide mineralization.

Sample No.	Description:	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
1	Fine. chipped materia	al 0.57	0.40	0.07	0.17	0.22
	and calcite	2				

Massive pieces of quartz, 0.58 0.40 0.05 0.12 3.48 calcite and pyrite. Sphalerite recognized.

Economics:

The property is very favourably located with regard to water, timber, transportation and labour supply. There would appear to be little problem in finding an adequate site for mill facilities.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Survey Equipment and Analysis:

The geochemical analysis was done by Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd. using the following equipment and procedure:-

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Analyzed for: Zn Weight of sample used: 0.5 gm. Extraction: Hot HNO₃ and HCO₄ Method of Analyses: Atomic Absorption Spectrometer Volume of Dilution: 10 ml. Instrument used: Tetron AA4 and AA5 Analyst: C. Chun and L. Nicol

Survey Preformed:

A total of 349 soil samples were taken at 100-foot intervals on the control grid.

Results:

The zinc background on the B.J. Claim Group is high, in the range of 250-300 ppm. The highest value recorded is 1500 ppm. zinc.

The contoured survey results indicate a strong northwesterly trending zinc anomalous zone that varies from 200 feet to 400 feet wide, and can be traced for 4800 feet. This anomalous zone is related to the strong shear zone that contains the sulphide mineralization on the B.J. ALC: N Claim 4.

There are a number of smaller anomalous zones outside of the main zone that will have to be examined to determine their significance and relation to sulphide mineralization of possible economic importance. ...9

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Respectfully submitted,

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G. Gutrath, P. Eng., Exploration Manager.







