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#### REPORT ON THE GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

# OF PART OF THE STAN (SUPPLEMENTARY) CLAIM GROUP

LOCATION:

5.5 miles due south of Buttle Lake, Central

Vancouver Island.

Alberni Mining District

Latitude 49° 29°; Longitude 124°33°

REPORT BY:

G. H. Scott B.Sc., M.A.

SUPERVISED BY:

B. E. Spencer B.A.Sc., P. Eng.

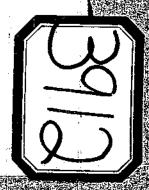
WORK PERFORMED BY: WESTERN MINES LIMITED acting as agent for Cream Silver Mines Limited.

WORK PERIODS:

August 26 - 30, 1972

September 9 - 14, 1972

September 12, 1972



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Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources ASSESSMENT DEFORT

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MAP: # Geology and claim map, Scale 1" = 1000"

#### INTRODUCTION.

Mines Limited 180 contiguous mineral claims in the vicinity of Price Creek,

Bedwell Lake and Cream Lake, Central Vancouver Island.

Geological mapping was carried out during the periods August 26 - 30, 1972, September 9 - 14, 1972 in order to evaluate the mineral potential of the upper part of the Sicker Group in this area.

#### LOCATION AND ACCESS.

The Stan Group covers the headwaters of Drinkwater Creek almost down to the point where Della Falls joins that creek. The northern boundary of the claim group runs due east-west through Sugar Lake, and Cream Lake is covered in the northeast corner of the group.

The valley walls of Drinkwater Creek typically have bluffs towards the top and talus slopes at the bottom, thus, making access to rock exposures difficult. Elsewhere, the flat ridge-tops, and gravel-covered valley bottoms facilitated mobility.

Stunted alpine vegetation and stands of mountain alder were typical of the higher and lower elevations respectively.

Access can be made on foot from the head of Great Central Lake to the southern end of the claims, or up Price Ereek and thence, to Cream Lake. Airborne access by float plane to Bedwell Lake is feasible, and of course by helicopter to most parts of the claims.

#### GEOLOGY.

#### i) Structure.

Two important faults intersect one another in the map area. The Drinkwater fault runs at 1300 with a downthrow toward the north, and the "Cream fault" runs due north on the western edge of Cream Lake with a downthrow toward the west. This faulting appears to be the major structural feature in the area, only minor folding, probably related to the faulting, being observed. North of the Drinkwater Fault, the regional attitude had a strike of around 300 and dipped southeast at about 450. South of the fault, there was rather more drag-folding and no regional attitude was dominant in the claim group.

#### ii) Lithologies.

#### a) Sicker Group

There were no distinctive marker horizons within the Sicker Group and thus, stratigraphic correlation was not possible. A cherty bedded tuff, used in other areas as a marker horizon, outcropped only on the extreme western and eastern margins of the claim group. However, using information from outside the group, it is suggested that all the rocks encountered were no more than 1500° vertical thickness below the top of the Sicker Group.

#### Dacite agglomerates and lapilli tuffs

A sequence of at least 1000° of coarse-grained pyroclastics were the highest stratigraphic rock-types encountered in the area.

A dacite agglomerate was typical of this upper sequence, and consisted of rounded fragments of prophyritic andesite and medium grey aphanitic rhyolite set in a matrix of dacite lapilli to lithic tuff. The fragments had an average size of 5 cms. and comprised approximately 40% of the rock total. The dacite lapilli tuff was dark gray to purple in color, and the average size of the lithic fragments was 1 cm.

#### Cherty bedded tuff

This unit comprised light gray to purple aphanitic cherty tuffs. Occasional cross-bedding indicated that the tuffs were laid down under water. Being of very limited areal extent, the tuffs were of no practical value for correlation purposes.

#### b) Intrusives.

Part of the Bedwell Batholith was exposed to the south of Turquoise

Lake. This preticular phase was a coarse-grained diorite with approximately

35% of the rock total consisting of pyroxene and hornblende.

Dykes originating from this batholith extensively cross-cut the agglomerate and tuff, and usually constitute approximately 40% of the outcrop area. Such dykes were cheracteristically porphyritic microgramodiorite but other minor phases were recognized.

#### iii) Mineralization.

No mineralization of economic significance was encountered on the claim group. Where some of the decite lapilli tuffs had been tectonically sheared, pyrite was not uncommon, both in disseminated form and along shear planes.

#### iv) Geological Interpretation.

During Pennsylvanian-Permian time, an episode of explosive dacitic volcanic activity produced the under-water accumulation of at least 1580\* of pyroclastic deposits. This was the final phase of Sicker Group volcanism which had been active since early Pennsylvanian time.

All the rocks were forcefully intruded during Jurassic-Creteceous time by the Bedwell Batholith or dykes associated with it.

REPORT BY

G. H. Scott B.Sc., M.A.

SUPERVISED BY

B. E. Spencer B.A.Sc., P. Eng.

#### STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS.

Greham H. Scott #4, 1377 W. 70 Avenue Vancouver 14, B. C.

- I am a graduate of King's College, University of London.
  (B.Sc. Special 1968)
  I am a graduate of State University of New York at Buffalo
  (M.A. 1970)
- 2. I have practiced my profession with Northgate Exploration Limited,
  Toronto, and Western Mines of Campbell River over the last two years.
- 3. I am and have been for the past five months employed as an Exploration Geologist with Western Mines Limited.

G. H. Scott, B.Sc., M.A.

#### EXPENDITURES.

# <u>Geologists</u>

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@ \$900 p.m. Sept. 9 - 14, 1972 246.00 G. Cooper

## Field Assistants

Aug. 26 - 30, 1972 115,00 @ \$500 p.m. R. Gerdner

### Living Expenses

256.00 32 Man-days @ \$8.00 per day

#### Mobilization

ll days @ \$15.00 per day 165.00

#### Helicopter

759.00 © \$253 per hour 3 hours

#### Report Preparation and Draughting

G. Scott, September 10, 11, 1972 80,00

Total Expenditure

G. H. Scotty B.Sc., M.A.

B. E. Spencer B.A.Sc., P. Eng.

Declared before me at the	City 1	
of Nancour	fr , in the	
Province of British Columbia, this	• *	1 Am Son
day of Sept 14	172 , A.D.	
	ii Tu	lner
		its within British Columbia e ; rince of British Columbia.
	Sub - mining	Recorder

#### APPENDIX

# Sten (Supplementary) Claim Group

Claim	Record
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Stan 1-22 17046 - 17067

Cream 1-3 11497, 11498, 9418

Cream 5-14 9420 - 9427

10394 - 10395

