

74-1540 - #1600

PROSPECTING REPORT

WHISTLER CROWN - GRANTED MINERAL CLAIM L 2892

DOVE MOUNTAIN, OMINCA M.D., MAP 93L/15

Lat. $54^{\circ}45'40''N$

Long. $126^{\circ}39'W$

Owned by A. L'Orsa

MINERAL RESOURCES BOARD
ASSESSMENT REPORT
7633
part 1
of 3
26 October 1979

Anthony L'Orsa

Smithers, B.C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. Summary	1
2. Introduction	1
3. Location and Access	2
4. History and Development	2
5. Geological Setting	3
6. Geology	4
7. Mineralization	5
8. References	5
9. Itemized Cost Statement, Whistler Claim	7
10. Qualifications	8
11. Illustrations	
Location Map fig. 1	following p. 2
Prospecting Map fig. 2	following p. 4



SUMMARY

Prospecting and preliminary geological mapping were carried out on the Whistler claim on 15 and 16 August 1979. Gold mineralization associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and arsenopyrite occurs in quartz and quartz-carbonate "veins" in pyroclastic rocks of the Telkwa Formation of the Hazelton Group. Grab samples taken in 1979 yielded up to 1.44 oz./t Au and 1.2 oz./t Ag.

This initial investigation suggests that the mineralization on the Whistler claim is strata-bound and that the mineralization may owe its origin to a nearby volcanic source.

INTRODUCTION

The Whistler Crown-granted mineral claim (L 2892) was prospected on 15 and 16 August 1979. A preliminary geological map was also made at this time, using a pace and compass survey. Outcrops shown on the accompanying preliminary map are only located approximately. In places the terrain is steep and pacing is very difficult. All the old survey posts were found and they all are legible.

Most of the claim is covered by overburden, which supports a moderate to heavy growth of scrubby balsam fir.

I wish to thank Mrs. Herta Hromatka and T. G. Schroeter of the Smithers office of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources for their help during the preparation of this report. I also wish to thank Dr. W. Johnson, Chief Analyst and Assayer,

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Victoria, for three spectrochemical analyses.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Whistler claim lies on the northern slope of Dome Mountain, between approximately 1460 m and 1555 m elevation, about 32 km east of Smithers, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia.

Dome Mountain is a northwest trending mountain, rounded by glaciation, which reaches an elevation of 1753 metres above sea level.

Access was by Land-Rover via the Woodmere, Paradise (Guess) Lake and Dome Fabine Mines roads to the southern foot of the Dome Mountain summit. From there it is about 1/2 hour walk north to the claim.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Cold-bearing veins were discovered on Dome Mountain about 1914. The Whistler claim was staked on 18 June 1921 by Dan Quinlivan for Thomas Blythman and the claim was surveyed in October 1923 (Rutherford, 1923).

The claims on Dome Mountain, including the Whistler, were taken over in 1923 by the Federal Mining and Smelting Co., who did considerable surface and underground work on several claims in the area through their subsidiary the Dome Mountain Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

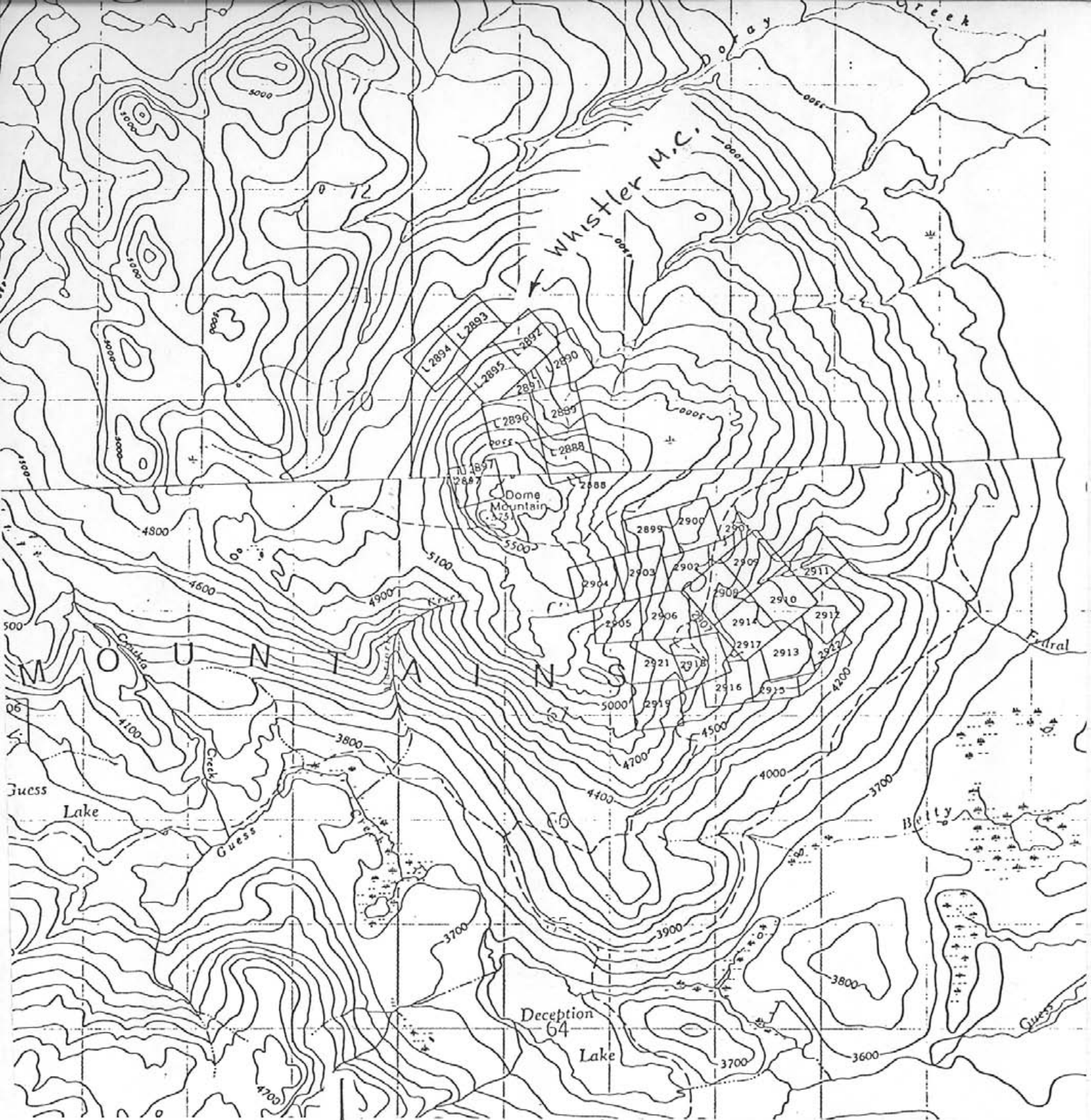


FIGURE 1

DOME MT. CLAIMS	
LOCATION MAP	
Scale 1:50,000	Map 93L/10,15



A. L'Orta

On the Whistler claim a trench about 18 metres in length and several smaller trenches and pits were excavated during this period. The results of this work were not up to expectations. Exploration was halted in the summer of 1924 and the equipment was hauled out.

In 1946 the Dome Mountain claims were relinquished by the Federal Mining and Smelting Co. Mr. Karl J. Springer acquired the claims in 1949 (?) and held them until 1978. Between 1949 and 1978 the gold showings were examined by a number of geologists and engineers. The most detailed examination of the area was made by Mr. Gordon Hilchey (Hilchey, 1963) who mapped and sampled most of the known gold occurrences, including the Whistler.

I acquired the reverted Whistler Crown-granted claims on 8 November, 1978.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Dome Mountain region is underlain by northwest-striking volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group. These rocks are intruded by a few small stocks mainly of dioritic composition, not all of which are mapped. Outcrops in the mineralized area consist almost entirely of volcanic rocks of intermediate composition assigned to the Telkwa Formation (Tipper and Richardson, 1976).

Dome Mountain is largely a pile of pyroclastic rocks exposed in an eroded, northwest-striking anticline. These rocks range from volcanic breccias to very fine-grained water-laid tuffs. The rocks are

mainly of intermediate composition and they range from grey to green or red in colour. Massive andesitic rocks, a few siliceous volcanic units, some shaly tuffs, and a very few, small, limestone lenses were also noted on the mountain during prospecting in 1979.

Gold is found in apparently strata-bound quartz or quartz-carbonate "veins" with varying amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and specularite in the pyroclastic rocks. Shearing is generally associated with the mineralization.

GEOLOGY

The Whistler claim covers part of the northeastern flank of the Dome Mountain anticline. The outcrops on the claim can be divided into two distinct units by a more or less central north-trending line (fig. 2). To the west of the line lie the pyroclastic rocks that carry the gold mineralization. These rocks comprise lapilli tuffs, volcanic breccias, tuff-breccias, tuffs and crystal tuffs (\pm 1 mm plagioclase crystals). The rocks range in colour from grey to green and red; they strike northwest and they dip to the east. Locally the dips are steep.

The rocks to the east of the line are massive andesites that overlie the pyroclastic unit. The andesites are grey-green in colour and carry small but variable amounts of magnetite. Commonly the andesites exhibit prominent epidotization. White quartz veins with small amounts of pyrite and/or specularite are widespread.

MINERALIZATION

A strata-bound quartz occurrence with small amounts of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and carbonate is exposed in several old trenches and pits along the southwestern claim boundary. The adjacent pyroclastic rocks are sheared and carbonatized for a few centimetres away from the mineralization. The mineralization strikes northwest and dips to the east, under the Whistler claim. The mineralized zone is generally less than 30 cm wide.

Spectrochemical analyses were run on three grab samples in 1979 (see fig. 2). The best results were from the main trench where a sample of white quartz with about 10% pyrite assayed 1.2 oz./t Au.

This mineralization was named the No. 1 Vein by the early workers. The No. 2 Vein, approximately parallel to the No. 1, outcrops about 45 metres to the west on the adjacent Pioneer claim (Hilchey, 1963).

My prospecting revealed no mineral occurrences that had not been found previously.

REFERENCES

- Hilchey, G. R., 1963, Dome Mountain Gold Property: Unpublished report for K. J. Springer, Vancouver, B.C.
- Minister of Mines, B.C., Ann. Repts. 1918, 1922, 1923 and 1924.
- Rutherford, J. A., 1923, Survey Field Notes: Gold Commissioner's Office, Smithers, B.C.

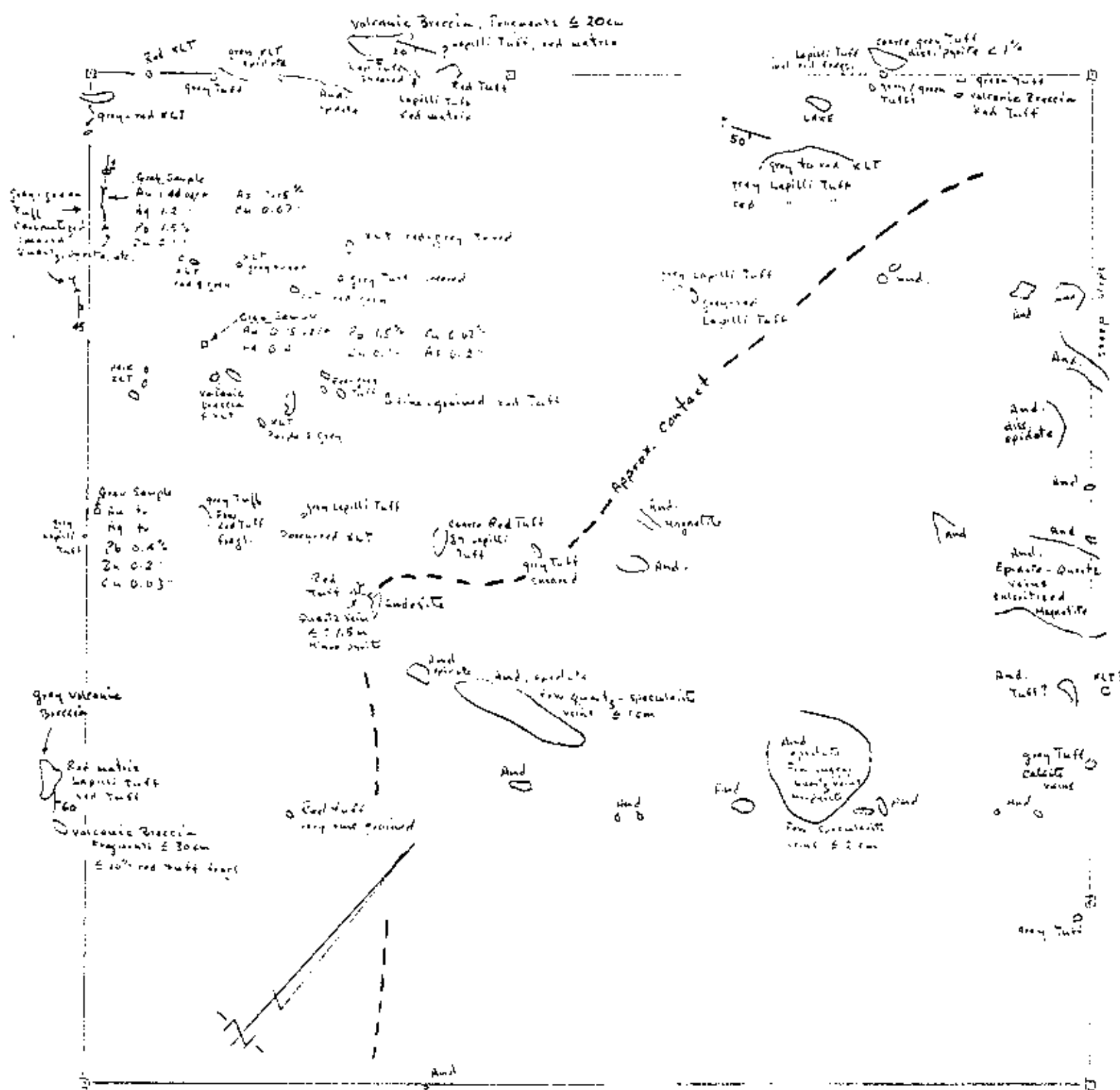
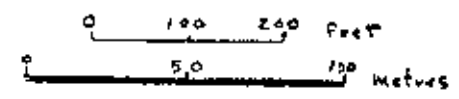


Figure 2

LEGEND

- And Andesite
- XLT Crystal Tuff
- Trenches
- Bedding
- "Vein" attitude



7633
P.O.

WHISTLER MINERAL CLAIM
Omineca M.D., B.C.

PROSPECTING SKETCH MAP
A. L'Orsa October, 1979

Tipper, H. W. and Richards, T. A., 1976, Jurassic Stratigraphy and
History of North-Central British Columbia:
Geol. Survey of Canada, Bull. 270.

Tipper, H. W. and Richards, T. A., 1976, Smithers, B.C., 93L (Geol.
Map): Geol. Survey of Canada, Open File 351.

A. L'One



ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT, WHISTLER CLAIM

Work:

A. L'Orsa, geologist, 15 and 16 August @ \$150.00/day \$300.00

A. L'Orsa, report, 25 October @ \$150.00/day \$150.00

Groceries: \$ 18.00

Transportation:

Land-Rover 4 x 4, 2 days @ \$28.00/day \$ 56.00

105 km @ 11¢/km \$ 11.60

\$535.60

A. L'Orsa

QUALIFICATIONS

I, Anthony L'Orsa of Smithers, B.C. hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Tulane University, New Orleans, La., U.S.A., with the degree of B.Sc. (1961) and M.Sc. (1964) in geology.
2. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Society for Geology Applied to Mineral Deposits.
3. I have practised my profession since 1962.

A. L'Orsa