1081 - 82 ASSESSMENT REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL WORK TO BE APPLIED TO THE Gold Commissioner

MAY 1 1 1982

GOLDEN, B.C.

CAMILLE CLAIM

NEAR INVERMERE, B.C.

GOLDEN MINING DIVISION NTS SHEETS 82K/8E TOBY CREEK 1:50,000 LATITUDE: 50° 27' 25" N LONGITUDE: 116° 06' 00" W

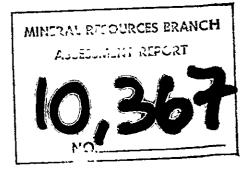
OWNER:

MOUNTAIN MINERALS CO. LTD. 714 - 5th Avenue South PO Box 700 LETHBRIDGE, Alberta TIJ 3Z6

REPORT PREPARED BY

FRED HUSS, B.Sc.

May 5, 1982

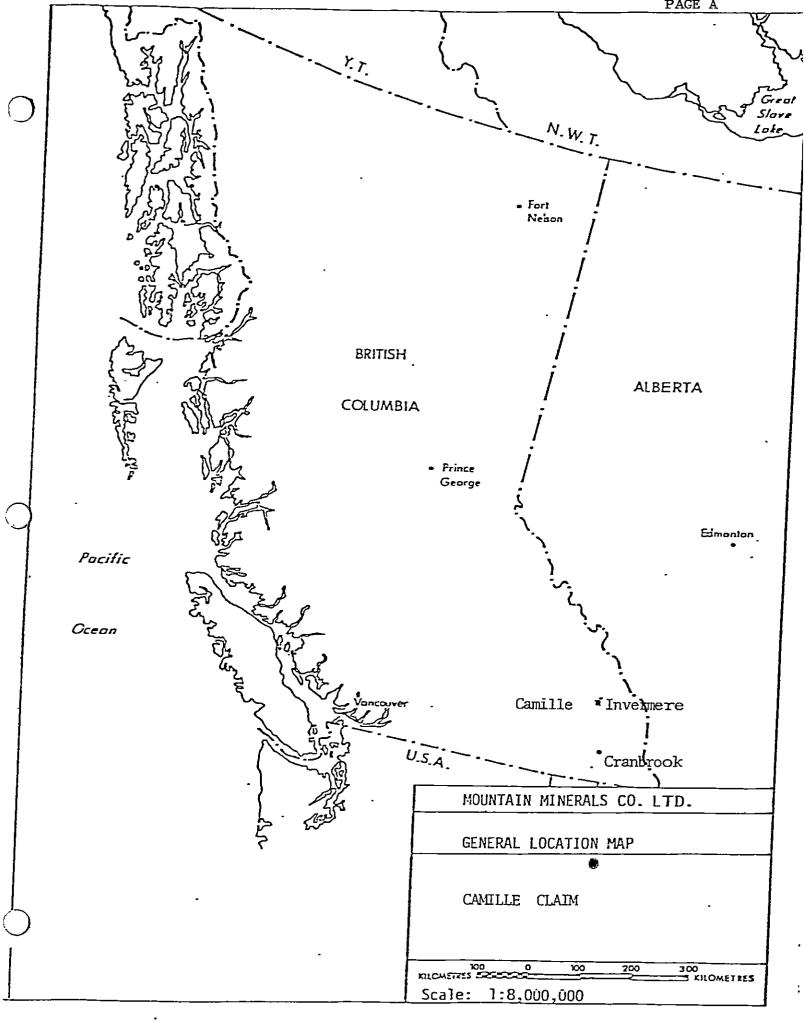


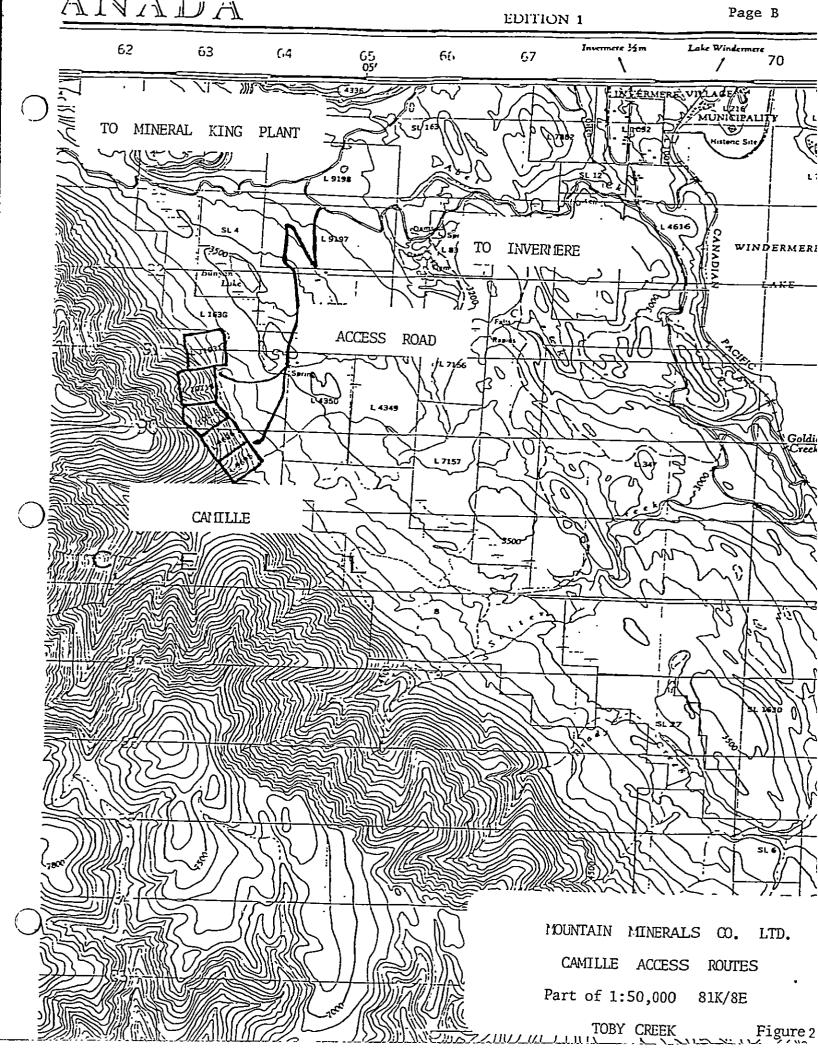
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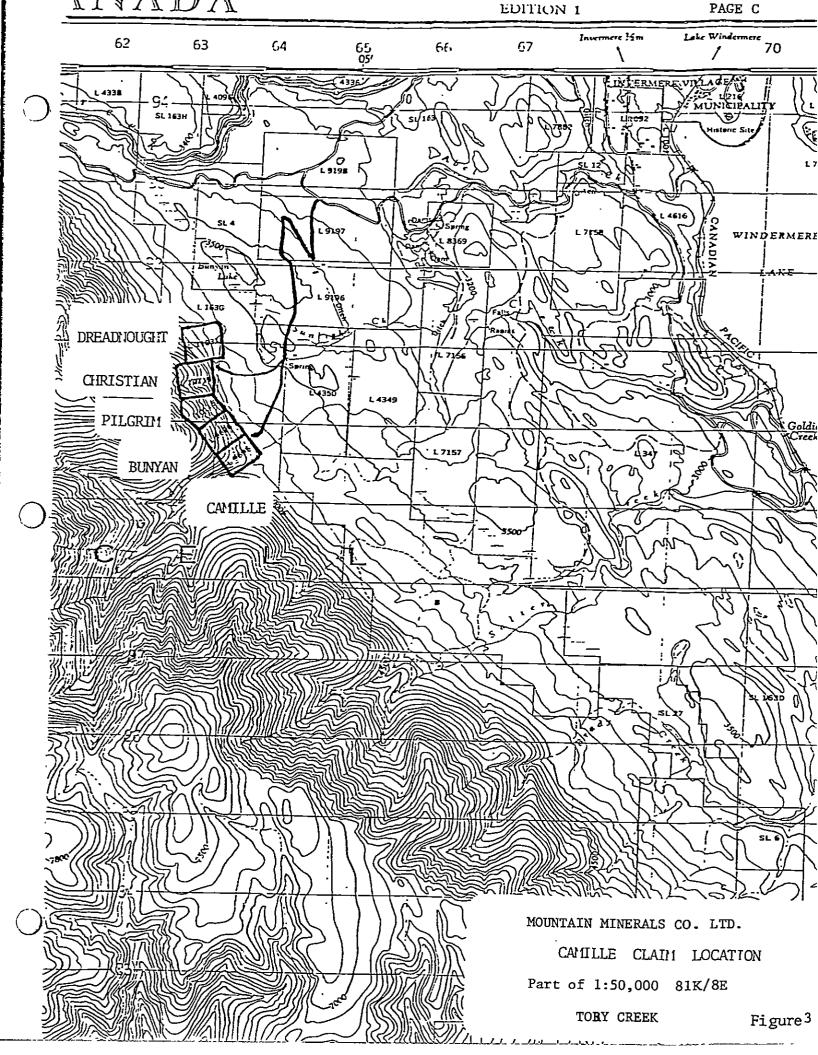
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:

POUCH	OUTCROP GEOLOGY 1:2,500	POUCH
FIG. 3	CLAIM MAP 1:50,000	С
FIG. 2	ACCESS ROUTES 1:50,000	В
FIG. 1	GENERAL LOCATION MAP 1:8,000,000	А









(i) Mountain Minerals Co. Ltd. partly owns and partly options a group of 5 contiguous mineral claims some 8 km SW of Invermere, B.C. The claims trend NW-SE following the break of topography between the Columbia Valley and the mountain range flanking it to the SW. Elevations range from 1220 m to 1525 m. Co-ordinates 50° 27' 35" N; 116° 06' 30" W approximately mark the centre of the 5 claims. Slopes, except for parts of the Camille and Bunyan claims, are in excess of 35°. Heavy timber covers the area. It comprises pine, larch, fir and minor beech.

> Access to the property is via the road leading to the Invermere town water reservoir. Two mining road spurs give access to all but the Pilgrim claim. Total road distance from Invermere is 11 km.

ii) All 5 claims were converted to crown grants, four in 1911 and one (Dreadnaught) in 1915. All claims reverted to the crown between 1947 and 1959. Dreadnaught, Christian and Pilgrim were re-granted in 1958 and acquired by Larrabee Mining & Exploration. The Bunyan claim was granted to Mountain Minerals Co. Ltd. in 1959. The Camille claim was staked under the 2-post system by Mountain Minerals Co. Ltd. in 1978.

In 1979 Mountain Minerals Co. Ltd. optioned the three Larrabee claims.

Claim Name	Staked	Recorded	Type	Pres <u>Owner (</u>	-
Dreadnaught (L-11031)	6–5–1910	9-5-1910	CG	Larrabee (1958	
Christian (L-10116)	9-6-1899	13-6-1899	CG	TT	11
Pilgrim (L-10115)	8-6-1899	13-6-1899	CG	11	11
Bunyan (L-9696)	8-6-1899	13-6-1899	CG	Mountain (1959	Minerals
Camille L9695		12-5-1978	MC	Mountain (1978	Minerals)

 (iii) This report describes the geology and barite occurrences based on outcrop mapping controlled by hip chain survey. Original mapping was done on a 1:1000 scale. The area covered is 675,000 M²
(1500 x 450 M)

(iv) Except for Dreadnaught, all claims were covered by the survey.

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(i) <u>Background</u>

The ground covered by the 5 claims is pit-marked by trenches and small adits usually pursuing barite veins that carry copper stains (malachite). Major efforts took place in 1920 with the opening of the "Bunyan" mine (see Ministers Report 1920). However, only 2 railcar loads of "copper" ore were shipped before mining ceased.

A second mining effort took place between 1959 and 1963 on the Christian claim. Larrabee Mining extracted and shipped 10,000 T of barite during this period.

(ii) <u>Objective</u>

The objective of the field work was to tie in all known workings, prospect for & record additional mineral and barite occurrences by hip chain survey, to serve as a base for further exploration planning.

(iii) <u>Geology</u>

Bedrock exposures are relatively sparse. Wherever present they expose a monotonous series of phyllites derived from alternating argillaceous and more sandy facies. They are thought to represent the proterozoic Mt. Nelson formation.

The structural trend is reflected by the claim block layout. In the southern half of the claim block the overall strike is almost NW-SE while a flexure on the Pilgrim claim causes a NNW-SSE trend on the northern half. Dips measured - except near local shears and faults - are intermediate to shallow (45-15°) to the SW or WSW (for detail, please refer to plan in pouch).

Though barite pockets and veinlets occur ubiquitously on all claims, 3 major centres of barite mineralization occur at about 500 m intervals on Camille-Bunyan, Bunyan-Pilgrim and the Christian claim. Their importance (size) increases in the aforementioned order. All occurrences reveal similar characteristics:

- a) All are associated with minor amounts of malachite and siderite, usually at vein margins.
- b) All are of highly irregular podiform shape and limited strike extension (max. 50 m)
- c) All are cross-cutting rather than conforming to the regional trend.

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- (iv) Appraisal of individual showings:
 - a) Bunyan/Camille border area. 3 pits and one 5 m adit spread over an area of 40 x 40 m expose barite lenses or veins of up to 1.5 meter maximum thickness. All workings stop when diminishing width had been exposed.
 - b) Bunyan/Pilgrim border area. Principal showing is the "Bunyan" mine. The small open pit approximately 100^m above the valley flats witnesses the extraction of an estimated 500 T of barite. The lower adit ~35 m below the pit level dug to intersect the barite at depth exposes only phyllite. It extends for about 75 m with a raise at 65 m. The raise advances for about 5 m without intersecting the barite.
 - c) Christian claim the principal barite exposures fall close to the E margin of the claim and coincide with the old mine site where Larrabee extracted 10,000 T of barite. The upper level approximately 100 m above the valley flats exposes several irregular barite veins. The barite is hard siliceous with malachite and azurite stainings as well as local siderite. The copper mineralization can also be traced into the embedding phyllites.

The middle level from which a large portion of the 10,000 Tons of barite was produced is now exposed as a pit with the western face showing a 5 x 3 m barite zone of undetermined attitude. This level is approximately 20 m below the upper one. A further 20 m down in the talus and waste piles of the middle level is another unworked exposure, again 5 x 3 m. Lateral extension stringers exist interbedded with the phyllites. 10 m below the lower barite exposure is a collapsed adit of undetermined length. Of the 3 areas where barite is abundant, the last appears to be the most promising for locating extensions of existing or parallel barite bodies by drilling. However, it is thought that, due to the physical incompetence of phyllites, only barite ore bodies of limited size may be expected.

ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

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Geologist - 5 days @ \$200/day (Aug. 24-28, 1981)			1,000		
Food & Lodging @ \$40/day		200			
Transport - Lethbridge/Invermere/Lethbridge					
	= 950 km				
Invermere Claims	= <u>150 km</u>				
	= 1,100 km @ \$0.25/km		275		
Report & Miscellaneous			225		
	Total	\$	1,700		

F. AUTHOR'S QUALIFICATION

I, Fred Huss, graduated from the University of B.C. in 1965 with a B.Sc degree in Geology (Hons).

Subsequently, I have been involved in all phases of exploration and mining geology in Canada, the United States, the Middle East, Africa, Central and South America with increasing responsibilities for Rio Algom Mines; Derry, Michener and Booth Consultants, Prospection Ltd; Tech Corp; The United Nations; Mountain Minerals Co. Ltd.

