

Geology of the L. E. Claims
Hunter Basin Area, Omineca
Mining Division, British Columbia

Owners

Lloyd Gething Emerson Berndt

Map 93L/11

Latitude
54°30' - 54°45'

Longitude
127°130' - 127°00'

Willard D. Tompson

September 16, 1982

**GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

10,918

CONTENTS

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
Property	1
History	1
Geology	1
Statement of Costs	4
References Cited	5
Certificate	6
Map 93L/11	In pocket

1

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PROPERTY

The L. E. claims lie near the headwaters of Cabinet Creek, 1.7 km. northwesterly from the old Hunter Basin mining camp at elevations 5,500 to 5,700 feet. Access to the area is via four wheel drive vehicle from Telkwa, a distance of 25 km.

Emerson Bernt and Lloyd Gething are owners of L.E. 1 - 6 mineral claims which were staked in 1979 and have been maintained in good standing to this date.

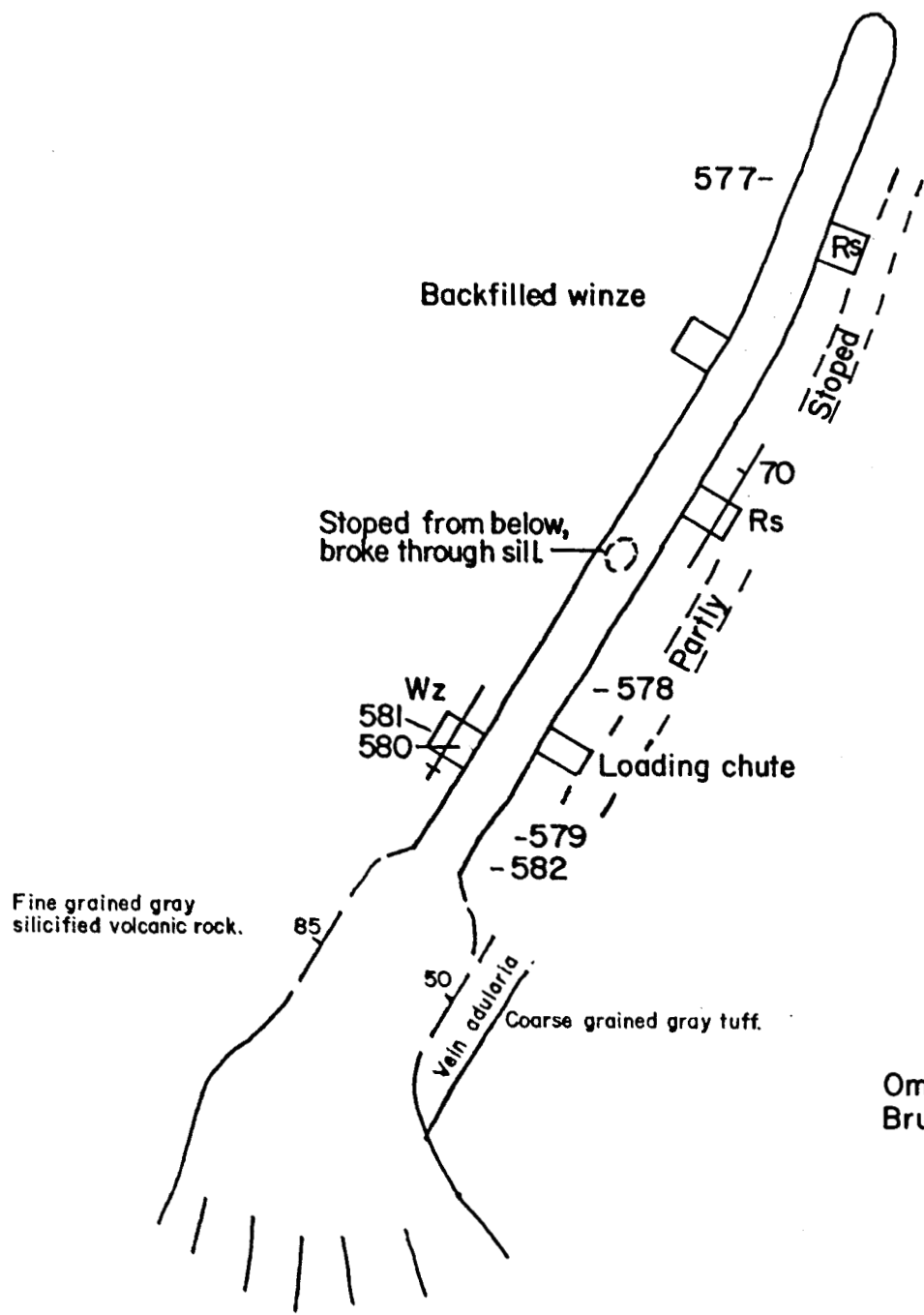
HISTORY

The property was originally called the "Colorado" and "Tribune". Earliest information recorded on the claim area is in the Annual Report for the British Columbia Minister of Mines in 1909. Additional reports appear in 1911 and 1914. Dolmage (1918, p.362) mentioned the Colorado, but did not describe the geology. Several tunnels and at least one shaft were driven prior to 1915.

GEOLOGY

The Colorado tunnel was re-opened in 1982 by Lloyd Gething and was surveyed with chain and Brunton (see figure, page 2). The tunnel strikes N.20 E. to N.30 E. and is 101 feet long. The vein was stoped for about 20 feet above the level of the adit and was also stoped from workings below the level of the adit. Dip of the vein averages about 70 degrees westerly.

The vein lies along a fault contact between fine grained, intensely silicified gray volcanic rock, which forms the hangingwall of the vein and a coarse grained, gray tuff in the footwall. An adularia vein which is 5 feet wide and which contains tetrahedrite is on the footwall of the vein and is



1:240
0 — 2.4 m

Colorado Tunnel
L.E. Claims
Omineca Mining Division
Brunton and Chain Survey
Willard D. Tompson
September 16, 1982
Scale: 1" = 20 ft.

separated from the quartz vein by a clay zone which is up to one centimeter thick. The quartz vein is 30 to 60 centimeters wide and contains tetrahedrite with some electrum. Bright, emerald-green malachite colours the quartz near tetrahedrite. Pale, yellow electrum forms small wire-like crusts in tetrahedrite veins. Heavy, gray to white clay lies on the hangingwall of the vein and is up to about 20 centimeters wide.

A strong zone of fracturing lies northeasterly, on strike from the tunnel for a distance of about 2000 feet where it disappears into glacial drift (?). Volcanic flow rocks along the fault zone are intensely fractured and contain abundant calcite, quartz, clay, zeolites, and chlorite. Several occurrences of malchite with tetrahedrite were observed along the fracture zone between the Colorado tunnel and the Tribune (?) shaft.

Respectfully submitted,


Willard D. Tompson

Statement of Costs

Salaries and Fees:

Geologist, field work, research, compiling report, map @ \$350/day	\$ 700.00
Field work, 1 foreman, 2 days @ \$150/day	300.00
3 labourers, 2 days @ \$100/day	600.00
Vehicle expense, 2 4 WLD @ \$40/day	160.00
Blasting materials re tunnel reopening	<u>110.00</u>
TOTAL	\$1870.00

REFERENCES CITED

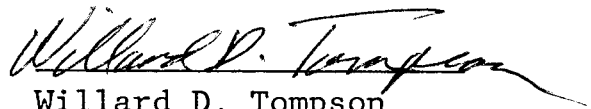
B.C. Dept. of Mines, Annual Reports for 1909, 1911 and 1914

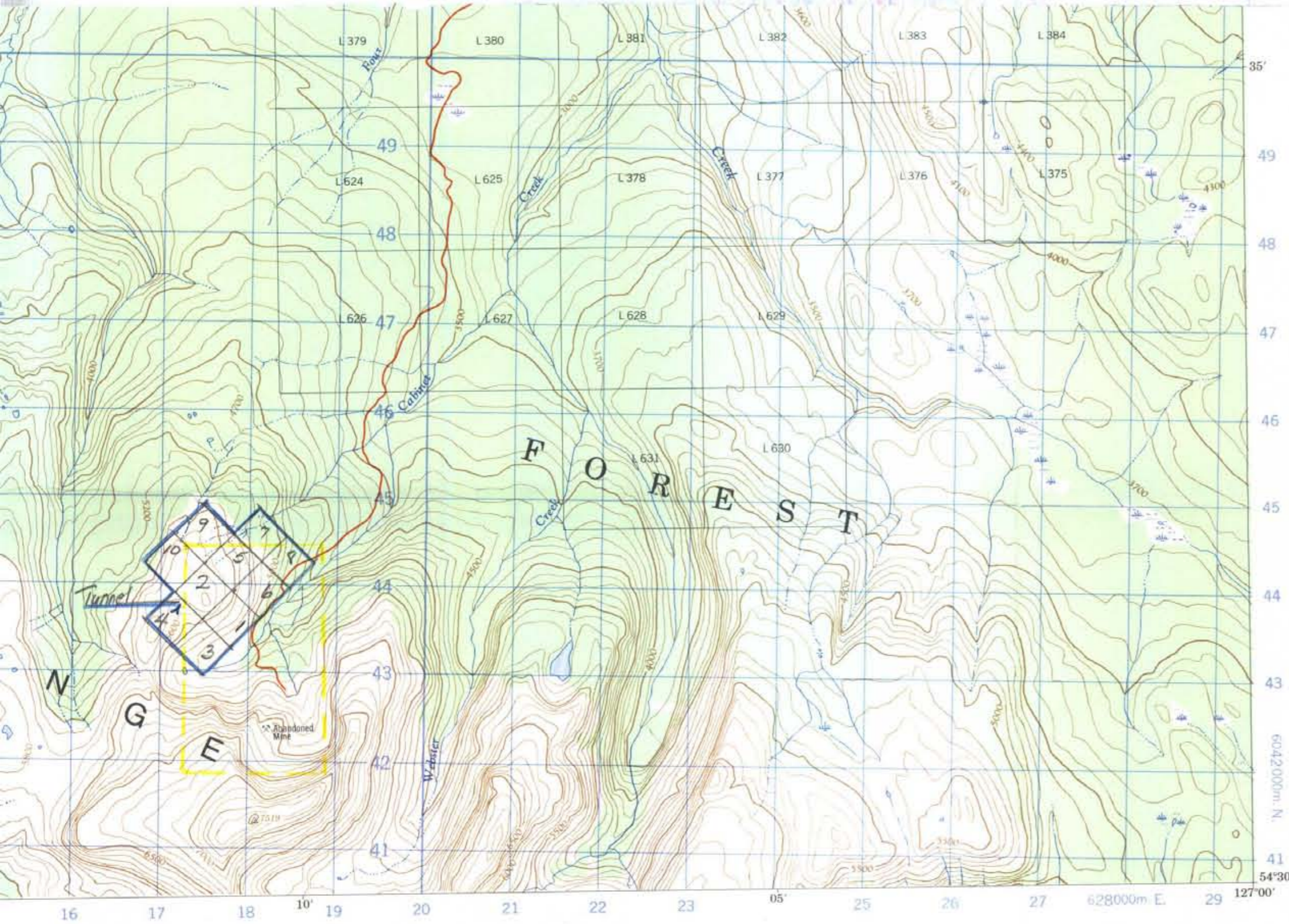
Dolmange, V., 1918; The copper silver veins of the Telkwa district, British Columbia: Econ. Geol., V.XIII, no.5.

CERTIFICATE

I, Willard D. Tompson of Smithers, British Columbia do hereby certify:

1. That I am a consulting geologist, residing at Van Gaalen Road, Smithers, British Columbia
2. That I hold a Master of Science degree from Montana State University
3. That I have practiced my profession for more than 23 years
4. That I examined the prospect areas on the L.E. Claims, Hunter Basin area, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia on September 5, 1982 and September 14, 1982
5. That I have no financial interest in the claims which are described herein.


Willard D. Tompson
Consulting Geologist



EXAMPLE OF METHOD USED TO GIVE A REFERENCE TO NEAREST 100 METRES
 EXEMPLE DE LA MÉTHODE EMPLOYÉE POUR FIXER DES REPÈRES À 100 MÈTRES PRÈS

REFERENCE POINT POINT DE REPÈRE	CHURCH - ÉGLISE (as above) (ci-dessus)
EASTING: Read number on grid line immediately to left of point. LONGITUDE EST: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement à gauche du repère:	975
Estimate tenths of a square from this line eastward to point. Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction est:	5
NORTHING: Read number on grid line immediately below point. LATITUDE NORD: Noter le chiffre de la ligne du quadrillage immédiatement en-dessous du repère:	984
Estimate tenths of a square from this line northward to point. Estimer le nombre de dixièmes du carré entre cette ligne et le repère en direction nord:	4
GRID REFERENCE: RÉFÉRENCE AU QUADRILLAGE:	975984
Nearest similar grid reference 100,000 metres (about 63 miles) La prochaine référence similaire est à 100,000 mètres (environ 63 milles)	



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TELKWA

93 L/11
EDITION 2

This Provisional Map is equivalent to a standard map in accuracy of content.

Some names on this map are not yet official. Corrections or additions are invited by the Surveys and Mapping Branch.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927
Transverse Mercator Projection

Cette carte provisoire équivaut une carte régulière au point de vue précision de l'information.

Certains noms inscrits sur cette carte ne sont pas encore officiels. La Direction des levés et de la cartographie saurait gré au public de lui signaler corrections et additions.

ÉQUIDISTANCE DES COURBES 100 PIEDS
Élévations en pieds au-dessus du niveau moyen de la mer
Système de référence géodésique nord américain, 1927
Projection transverse de Mercator

Première édition mise à jour par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES, à l'aide de photographies aériennes prises en 1968. Vérification des ouvrages en 1971. Imprimée en 1975.

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