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CASCALE AND VIN CLAIMS

Slocan Mining Division

Newmont Mining Corporation Ltd. have discovered a significant porphyry  $\text{MoS}_2$  deposit in a small Jurassic granodiorite stock on the eastern fringe of the Kuskanax batholith at Trout Lake. Noranda Mines Ltd. have discovered  $\text{MoS}_2$  in a granitic sill (or dyke?) associated with a strong geochemical anomaly immediately to the north of the Newmont discovery. Several other major mining companies including Cominco, Amax, Amoco, and Brenda Mines have located large blocks of claims along the eastern and southern margin of the Kuskanax batholith, all believed to be potential  $\text{MoS}_2$  targets.

In 1970/71, J. M. Dawson and the writer completed a major regional exploration programme in the Kuskanax area, revealing 19 geochemical anomalies as potential targets for porphyry Mo (Cu) deposits. The claim holdings of the above-mentioned companies cover 10 of these anomalies. The Newmont and Noranda discoveries were both represented as anomalies from

the 1970 regional survey.

The Cascade and Vin claims were staked by the writer to cover two strong geochemical anomalies, each containing significant showings of  $\text{MoS}_2$ . The following is a brief description of each property.

CASCADE CLAIM (20 units):

Located on Cascade Creek, 13 km. west of the Lardeau River, and 38 km. NNE of New Denver, B. C. and 45 km. south of the Newmont discovery. A road exists up Cascade Creek; however the extent and condition of access is unknown to the writer.

A small Jurassic granitic stock intrudes metamorphosed slates, phyllites, limestone, and quartzites of the early Mesozoic Milford Group. The sediments are intruded by many aplite and granitic dikes and sills, probably related to the main stock.

Molybdenite and chalcopyrite have been discovered in one of the granitic sills. The mineralization occurs as finely disseminated  $\text{MoS}_2$  and cpy associated with fracture faces over a width of 15 ft. Some fine disseminations of  $\text{MoS}_2$  have been located on fractures within the main granitic stock. Several pieces of  $\text{MoS}_2$  bearing float have been found in the Cascade Creek valley.

Preliminary reconnaissance geochemistry (soils, silts and talus) was initiated within the anomalous area in 1971. Definitely anomalous limits for this area, which is similar to the anomalous limits of the Newmont and Noranda discovery areas, are  $> 14$  ppm Mo. 14 samples collected are within the definitely anomalous category, and range up to 23 ppm. The strongest anomalous zones appear to extend to the west of the originally interpreted anomaly, the source probably related to the main granodiorite stock.

The accompanying map shows the claim boundary, geochemical anomalies, generalized geology, and location of known showings.

The Cascade claim covers a similar geological environment to the Newmont and Noranda discovery areas. The known  $\text{MoS}_2$  mineralization in the granitic sill is similar to the Noranda showing. From the rather limited data collected to date, the claim area is considered a prime exploration bet for a major  $\text{MoS}_2$  porphyry system. Recommendations for work include careful prospecting, geological mapping, detailed geochemistry, and some recce I.P. traverses.

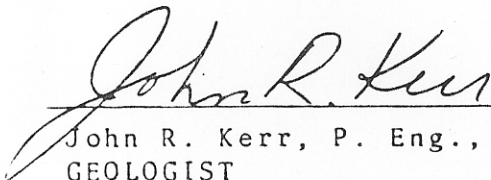
VIN CLAIM (18 units):

Located at the headwaters of Shannon Creek and Cariboo Creek, 15 km. WNW of New Denver, B. C. Road access up Shannon Creek is available to within 2 km. of the claim.

Very limited prospecting and geochemistry was completed in the area in 1971. Most of the claim is underlain by granodiorite of the Wragge Creek and Shannon Creek stocks.  $\text{MoS}_2$  occurs in quartz veins and on fracture faces in the southern portion of the claim.

Silt sampling at the headwaters of a tributary of Shannon Creek indicate contents of 24 and 39 ppm Mo, and at the headwaters of Cariboo Creek indicates a content of 16 ppm Mo. All these values are above the definitely anomalous limit of 14 ppm Mo for the area. The widespread and limited soil sampling substantiated the MoS<sub>2</sub> occurrences in the southern portion of the claim (12 ppm Mo). The accompanying map shows the claim boundary, geochemical results, and MoS<sub>2</sub> occurrences.

The Vin claim is in a similar geological and geochemical environment as some of the large blocks of claims owned by Cominco, Amax, and Brenda Mines. It is the writer's understanding that Brenda Mines are currently adding to the size of their claim block. The significant anomalous silts and the known occurrences of MoS<sub>2</sub> make the Vin claim a prime exploration bet for a major porphyry system. Recommendations for further work include detailed prospecting, geological mapping, geochemistry, and recce I. P. traverses.

  
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