

Prop File

BUG

82M / 13E

004998

82M-136

From Ass. Rept 6071

### Geology and Mineralization

The claims are underlain by rocks of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex of undetermined age. Structure is complex with multiphase deformation indicated by refolded folds and lineations. There is a general north to northwesterly trend of major and minor structures, including fold axes, lineations and compositional layering, evident in the cleared area of the MOSQUITO and MOSQUITO II claim blocks.

Rock types consist mainly of interbedded schist, gneiss and amphibolite within intrusive rocks ranging from granitic gneiss to slightly altered quartz diorite. Marble and siliceous skarn is exposed in the RAFT I claim block. Later stage granite pegmatite occurs as small dykes and replacement masses cutting all other rock units over the entire property.

Specific rock types were mapped as follows:-

Unit 1 GARNET-MICA SCHIST is restricted to only one outcrop on a knob in the MOSQUITO II claim block where it lies

PROPERTY FILE

between granitic gneiss and muscovite chlorite schist. Schistosity appears conformable with these other units. Fractured garnets up to 2 cm. in diameter occur throughout this rock type.

- Unit 2 AMPHIBOLITE was previously mapped as hornblende (epidote-garnet) schist and weathers a dark green color. Schistosity does not appear conformable to other schists. This unit is the primary host for copper mineralization both in float and outcrop. The mineralized sections and float boulders weather very rusty and are dark green to black on fresh surfaces.
- Unit 3 MUSCOVITE-CHLORITE (BIOTITE) SCHIST crops out on several knobs in the MOSQUITO II claim block in contact with other schists and gneisses.
- Unit 4 BIOTITE-MUSCOVITE-QUARTZ SCHIST is the second most common rock type, cropping out mainly on knobs in the Max Fire vicinity. Minor copper mineralization occurs in this rock type but is very localized.
- Unit 5 MARBLE and siliceous skarn is exposed in outcrops along a cat road on the RAFT I claims. The main metamorphic minerals are garnet, wollastonite, diopside and idocrase. The garnet is probably of grossularite composition. Beds of muscovite-biotite schist, and minor quartzite occur conformably within the unit which is bounded on at least two sides by altered intrusive rocks.
- Unit 6 GRANITIC GNEISS is the most common rock type on the property and ranges from altered granodiorite/quartz diorite to muscovite-biotite gneiss. Foliation is quite variable from unfoliated in the southern area to well foliated in the Max Fire vicinity. Road cuts in

the south part of the property include large xenoliths of mafic-rich biotite gneiss.

Unit 7 QUARTZ DIORITE crops out in road cuts in the area of the RAFT I and RAFT III claims. It is a relatively fine grained intrusive rock ranging from fresh to moderately altered biotite quartz diorite and seems to grade into Unit 3 (possibly partly equivalent).

Unit 8 GRANITE PEGMATITE with coarse crystal of quartz, k-feldspar, plagioclase muscovite and minor biotite, occurs in nearly all areas of outcrop. It takes the form of small dykes and irregular replacement masses cutting all other rock types. Minor molybdenite was encountered locally on the MOSQUITO II claim block (Sanguinetti, 1975).

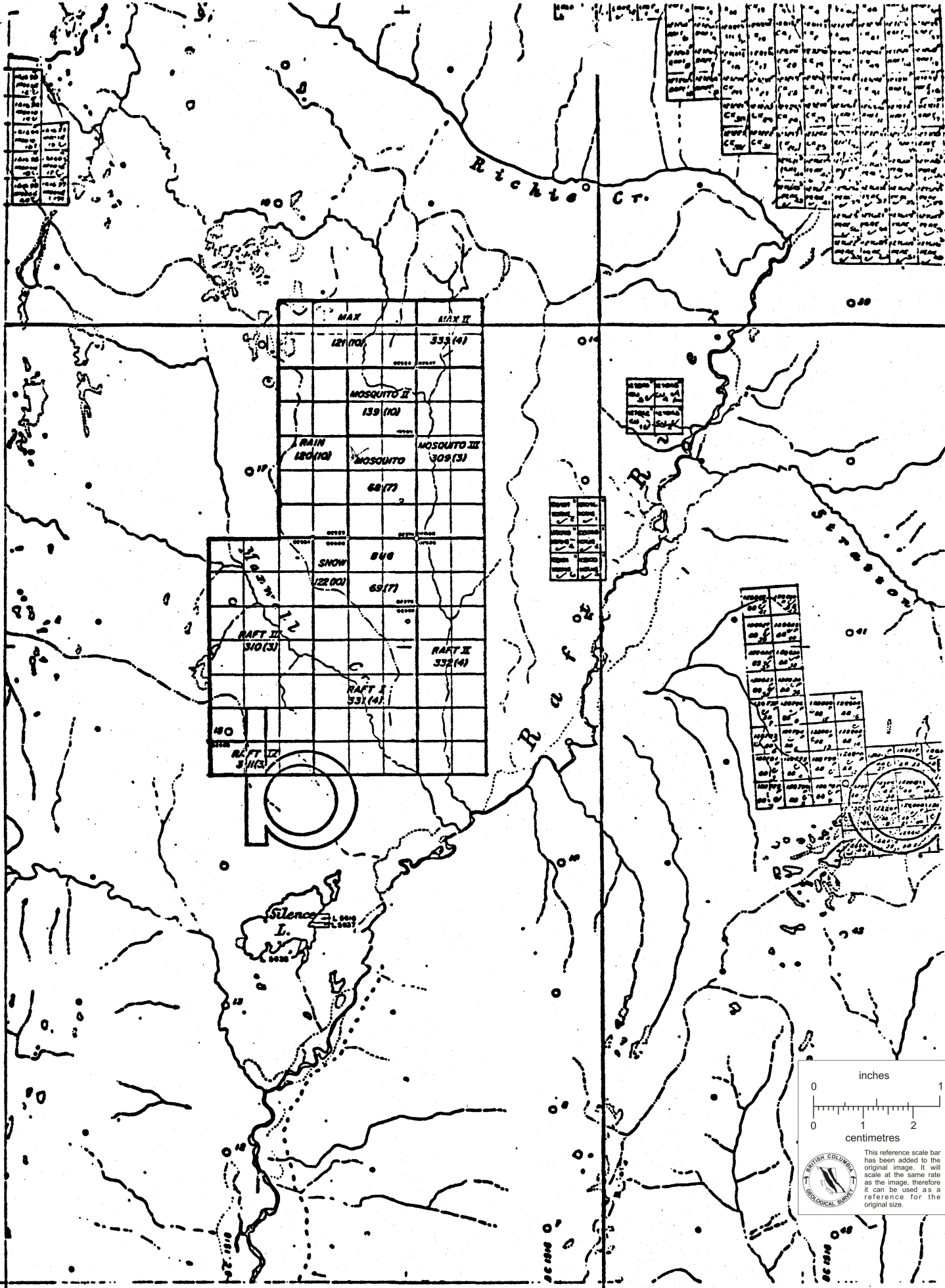
Sulphide mineralization consists primarily of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite. These sulphides are concentrated mainly in localized zones within amphibolite and biotite-muscovite schist.

In outcrop these zones contain less than 0.3% copper but values exceeding 2% copper occur in rounded float boulders of dark amphibolite.

The most common sulphides are pyrite and pyrrhotite which may range from 10 to 15% in mineralized zones, but usually comprise less than 2% of most rock types. The intrusive rocks in the southern extensions of the property generally contain less than 0.5% total sulphides.

Copper mineralization consists exclusively of chalcopyrite associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite. It occurs as fine grained disseminations and as elongated blebs and layers within amphibolite and schist.

Trace amounts of molybdenite were noted at only two localities in pegmatite dykes (Sanguinetti, 1975).



TO WEST SEE MAP G2 M/13 W

TO SOUTH SEE MAP G2 W/13 E

- |                            |                           |          |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Structural Boundary        | Bridge                    | RAFT I   |
| Regional Boundary          | Tunnel                    | RAFT II  |
| Mining Division Boundary   | Pump Discharge Line       | RAFT III |
| City or Municipal Boundary | Stream                    | RAFT IV  |
| Indian Reservation         | Stream, proposed          | RAFT V   |
| Surveyed Boundary          | Stream, intermittent, dry | RAFT VI  |
| Unsurveyed Boundary        |                           | RAFT VII |

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

VICTORIA B.C.

inches

centimetres

BRITISH COLUMBIA  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

This map is of mineral claims as of 1968.