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Preliminary Report, for the use of the owners

on the

Comego Group

by

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Based on examination made September 10-11, 1946

by

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PROPERTY FILE

This group comprising the Comego, Comego No. 1, and Comego No. 2 mineral claims is at the headwaters of the Chemainus River, just over the divide from the headwaters of Widow Creek, a tributary of Cottonwood Creek. The divide is about 2,600 feet above sea level. The showings are about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles by trail from the end of a logging road which extends about 6 miles from Youbou up Cottonwood and Widow Creeks to an elevation of about 2,200 feet. The showings lie between elevations of 2,300 and 2,700 feet above sea level.

The claims are owned by Messrs. Duncan Powel, Thos. H. Service and G. Lomas. Much surface stripping and some underground exploration has been undertaken over a period of years.

The area is underlain by tuffaceous and volcanic rocks intruded by gabbro-diorite masses and byfeldspar porphyry dykes. The older rocks are metamorphosed, particularly in brecciated zones, and near contacts with the younger intrusives. Within these altered zones are small lenticular masses relatively rich in sulphides, chiefly chalcopyrite and pyrite with lesser amounts of tennantite, molybdenite,

magnetite, scheelite (?) and pyrrhotite (?). Contact metamorphism of the older rocks has resulted in the development of garnet, epidote and quartz. Molybdenite is particularly abundant where much quartz is present and in one showing is the most abundant sulphide, some chalcopyrite occurs with it in an irregular vein of glassy quartz.

Where the trail leading on to the Silver Leaf property crosses the upper Chemainus River on the Comago No. 2 mineral claim, surface stripping, on the western side of the river at an elevation of about 2,300 feet, has exposed a small lenticular mineralized zone in brecciated and altered tuff a few feet from the contact with a large mass of younger gabbroic rock. The mineralization is very spotty within the zones. Sulphide minerals present include tennantite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. Mineralized material is exposed over a length of about 50 feet and has a width of up to 4 feet. For convenience in later reference this is referred to as "Zone A".

Three chip samples from relatively heavily mineralized sections of the zone showed the values given in the Table of Analyses at the end of this report.

"Zone B", a small mineralized zone in brecciated and altered tuffs, is exposed some 700 feet upstream from Zone A. In Zone B small irregular quartz stringers and altered country rock contain patches of chalcopyrite, pyrite, molybdenite, and scheelite (?). A small lenticular mass of coarsely crystalline calcite is exposed 20 feet downstream from an open cut in Zone B.

Country rock is well exposed along the creek between the two showings described above. The rocks are green tuffs and volcanics and white rusty-weathering cherty breccia in a softer matrix containing some carbonate. Sparsely disseminated sulphides have replaced the breccia which is apparently the sheared and altered equivalent of the green tuffs. Contact metamorphism of the breccia results in the development of taectite consisting of garnet (andradite ?), epidote and quartz and containing some crystalline calcite. Some of the tuffaceous material shows a foliated structure, possibly bedding, which, where measured in the creek bed, had a north-south strike and a dip of 62 degrees to the east.

Two shafts, five adits, and over 30 separate trenches within

the area of the claims show spotty mineralization in altered tuffs and/or volcanics of a character similar to the showings described above. An irregularly mineralized belt, intermittently exposed by stripping, appears to extend south-easterly across part of the Comego and Comego No. 1 mineral claims. The several sulphides vary in relative abundance from showing to showing. Tennantite was observed in one trench only. Chalcopyrite and pyrite are sparsely disseminated in most of the contact metamorphosed tuffs and/or volcanics and are also found in small lenticular relatively rich zones. Molybdenite occurs with glassy quartz in bodies of garnet epidote and otherwise altered country rock. Magnetite is reported to occur within the area near the south boundary of the Comego No. 1 mineral claim about 300 feet south-easterly from the owner's cabin.

Samples taken from various showings as indicated in the following table:

Spectrographic analyses show the following results:

- 508 B Tungsten about 0.25%. Molybdenum less than 0.1%.
- 511 B Tungsten not detected (less than 0.05%). Molybdenum less than 0.1%.
- 512 B Tungsten not detected (less than 0.05%).
- 514 B Tungsten (a fraction of 1%). Molybdenum about 0.05 to 0.1%.