006642

A Report Concerning a Visit to the MacMaster Claims,
Port Alberni
May 28 and 29, 1982
by
G.E. Ray

PROPERTY FILE
092F012

INTRODUCTION

The author spent two days visiting the MacMaster claims, located approximately 14 kilometres south of Port Alberni, on the western side of the Port Alberni Canal (see Fig. 1). The claims can be reached from Port Alberni either by a logging road passing up Cous and Macktush Creeks, or via a logging route passing along the western shore of the Port Alberni Canal (Fig. 2). These access roads are generally closed to public trafic but permission to enter the gates is obtainable from MacMillan-Bloedel in Port Alberni. This company is currently logging the area covered by the claims.

HISTORY OF THE CLAIMS

In the fall of 1980, Messrs. Herbert MacMaster and Cy Trisierra discovered, whilst deer hunting south of Port Alberni, signs of old mining activity on a heavily timbered steep hillside. This activity included a small, excavated pit in the hillside, and nearby, a disturbed area that they believe marks a collapsed adit. A short distance from these workings, they found the remains of what had been a well-constructed cabin; this contained cooking utensils, furniture, empty gelignite boxes, and a small anvil crusher. Empty brass bullet cases at the cabin are dated 1942, and this is the only evidence available to date. A search of past mining and claim applications by Dr. G.E.P. Eastwood in Victoria and the Gold Commissioner in Port Alberni revealed no record of any claims over the property, and the identity of those former prospectors and the date of their activity are a mystery.

The ground around the derelict cabin is scattered with numerous lumps of rusted rock material which appeared identical to material taken from the nearby excavated pit. Samples collected by Messrs. MacMaster and Trisierra from the pit were given to Dr. G.E.P. Eastwood, who had them assayed at the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources' geochemical laboratory in Victoria. This material gave maximum assays of 0.55 oz/ton Au, 2.6 oz/ton Ag, and 1.16% Cu, with some samples showing trace amounts of molybdenum, tungsten, and tin (see assay reports).

During subsequent staking, the two prospectors discovered additional evidence of minor chalcopyrite and molybdenum mineralization over a wide area. This raised possibilities that this mineralization represented part of a large, epithermal, possibly "porphyry type" copper-gold-silver-molybdenum orebody. Messrs. MacMaster and Trisierra have had no prospector training and lack even rudimentary geological or prospector experience, and one purpose of the brief visit by the author was to evaluate the prospect and advise them on future work.

GEOLOGY OF THE CLAIMS

The area covered by the MacMaster claims appears to contain two major rock units (Fig. 2). To the southwest is a group of older volcanics (probably Karmutsen of upper Triassic age) which are intruded to the northeast by a plutonic body of possible Jurassic age.

The volcanics generally comprise dark green to black, massive, fine-grained rocks of possible basaltic to andesitic composition (see samples MM1, MM3, MM6). In parts, these basic rocks contain steeply dipping planar units of coarsely porphyritic, more acidic material (see sample MM5) up to 40 metres in thickness. All observed contacts between the basic and acidic porphyritic material were faulted and it is uncertain whether the latter material represents intrusive dykes or contemporaneous acidic flows which have been subsequently tilted into their present subvertical orientation. The observed acidic units generally strike 030 degrees.

The more basic volcanic material is commonly crossed by epidote (sample MM4) and calcite veining; the latter is well marked in fault zones. Disseminated barren sulphides are widespread in the darker volcanics, and in some instances these include some chalcopyrite. Richer sulphide zones (such as represented in sample MM1) are seldom more than 0.6 metres wide and appear to be discontinuous and of little economic significance, although they should be checked for gold.

The plutonic body lying immediately north and northeast of the volcanics (Fig. 2) comprises a coarse-grained, massive light grey rock of granodiorite-quartz diorite-diorite composition whose main mineralogy is hornblende (15-25%), white feldspar ± quartz. It appears to form an exceedingly homogenous rock, although in rare instances small, rounded diffuse basic xenoliths up to 10 centimetres are observed. The pluton is presumed to intrude the volcanics, but the only observed contact between these units is faulted (see Fig. 2). This fault contact strikes 030 degrees and the dioritic rocks adjacent to the volcanics are epidotized, altered, and contain disseminated barren sulphides. The fault is 0.3 metres wide and contains both feldspathic gouge and irregular vuggy white quartz veins up to 0.6 metres thick. These quartz veins appear to contain no sulphides, but should be checked for gold.

In parts, the massive plutonic outcrops are crossed by numerous joints and minor fractures; the latter are seldom more than 0.6 metres in width and mainly occupied by kaolinized granodiorite and fault gouge. However, many of the larger faults cutting the granodiorite-diorite body are associated with either widespread, barren calcite veining or rare quartz veins; the latter host the economically important gold-silver mineralization that was rediscovered by Messrs. MacMaster and Trisierra. To date only one gold-silver bearing quartz vein has been located on the property (Fig. 3), although at least two additional veins of identical appearance have been discovered nearby; these newly discovered veins have not yet been sampled. On the mineralized vein (see Fig. 3) gold-silver mineralization has only been proven from one locality, namely from the excavated pit where values of up to 0.55 oz/ton Au are recorded. Two additional outcrops of similar vein material are seen west of the excavated pit, and if these do in fact belong to the same vein, it means the mineralized vein is at least 80-100 metres in length. The excavated pit (which is approximately 2.5 metres deep, 2.5 metres wide, and 1.5 metres high) cuts across the quartz vein and provides the best exposure of this material. At this locality the vein is at least 0.7 metres in width, although its northern contact with the diorite is not exposed. Its sharp southern contact strikes 080 degrees and dips 75 degrees south. The quartz vein comprises clear to rusty stained quartz in which vugs containing clear quartz crystals are commonly developed; in some instances the vugs are lined with malachite. Disseminated crystals of pyrite with some chalcopyrite and rare bornite are also scattered throughout the quartz vein. No mineral zoning in the vein is apparent, and no visible gold was observed in any parts of the vein system. The diorites adjacent to the southern contact of the quartz vein in the pit have suffered alteration and possible hornfelsing. This alteration produces a very hard, greenish, fine-grained rock which forms a zone at least 1 metre wide, and is crossed by numerous thin, irregular quartz stringers less than 2 centimetres thick; the latter are derived from the adjacent main vein. The altered diorite and quartz stringers contain fine disseminated sulphides which, the prospectors claim, yields minimum gold values of 0.08 oz/ton Au.

Approximately 50 metres up the hill in a westerly direction from the excavated pit is an exposure of a 0.3 metre-wide quartz vein striking 070 degrees, while further west on the road cutting (see Fig. 3) is a 0.6 metre-wide quartz vein striking 030 degrees. These latter two outcrops include wall rock alteration and sulphides similar to those in the excavated pit, but no samples have yet been assayed for gold. If these outcrops belong to the same vein (Fig. 3) it means the gold-silver bearing vein and associated wall rock alteration could be traceable for 80-100 metres in length.

Panning by the author downstream from the excavated pit revealed no gold, but panning fine debris from the pit itself gave approximately 6-7 colours of very fine gold. This raises possibilities that the gold in the vein is exceedingly fine (possibly within the sulphide); this would explain the lack of visible gold in the vein. Attempts were made by the author and the prospectors to trace this mineralized vein further east, without success. However, during this search outcrops of sulphide-bearing quartz from what is believed to be other veins, were discovered south and southwest of the excavated pit. No gold assays are yet available from these outcrops, although the appearance and wall rock alteration is similar to that observed in the pit. This raises the possibility that other gold-bearing quartz veins could exist on the hillside, particularly as rock exposure is generally not good.

CONCLUSIONS

1. There is no evidence of large scale epithermal and/or porphyry type mineralization on the MacMaster claims.
2. Mineralization in the area is separable into two types. One type is disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite with the Karmutsen volcanics. This is considered to have a low economic base metal potential although some of the richer zones should be checked for gold. The second type represents gold-silver mineralization of possible economic potential which is hosted in fracture filled quartz veins that cut a granodiorite-diorite pluton.
3. Only one mineralized quartz vein has been outlined to date, and this could have a strike length exceeding 100 metres. Samples from one outcrop of this vein give up to 0.55 oz/ton Au, 2.6 oz/ton silver, and 1.16% Cu.
4. Assays on mineralized quartz vein material showed anomalous tin, molybdenum, and tungsten in some samples. However, no scheelite was detected by UV lamp.
5. The mineralized quartz vein outlined to date is probably less than 1 metre wide, but mineralized and altered wall rock raises possibilities that a thicker zone of gold mineralization exists.
6. A cursory examination of the area around the gold-bearing vein has revealed two more veins of similar appearance and mineralogy. No

assays are available but it is considered likely that other gold-bearing quartz veins could exist in the diorites, particularly as the area is poorly exposed.

7. Many of the calcite and quartz filled fractures cutting the diorite strike between 030 and 050 degrees. In some instances, fractures are observed striking 080-090 degrees, suggesting the possibility that two sets of mineralized quartz veins could be present.

8. Many fractures in the granodiorite-diorite are filled either with calcite, which is widespread, or with quartz, which is rare. In one instance, both quartz and calcite veining was observed within one narrow fault system.

9. The gold associated with the quartz vein is probably fine grained and could be locked within the pyrite and chalcopyrite. No gold was seen in outcrop, and no arsenopyrite was observed.

10. The property is generally poorly exposed, and to date no serious prospecting has been completed. This raises the possibility that many high grade quartz veins could exist within the diorite, and thus the property could have an interesting economic potential.

Gerry Ray

June 7th 1982

cc. Dr. W. MacMillan

List of Rock Samples Collected - May 28-29, 1982
MacMaster Claims

(Approximate locations shown in Fig. 4)

MM1 One sample of fresh volcanic and one sample of pyrite-rich zone within the volcanics.

MM2 Massive, hornblende quartz diorite.

MM3 Basaltic? volcanic.

MM4 Two samples of epidotized volcanics.

MM5 Two samples of porphyritic volcanics (or intrusive?) and one sample of carbonate altered volcanics.

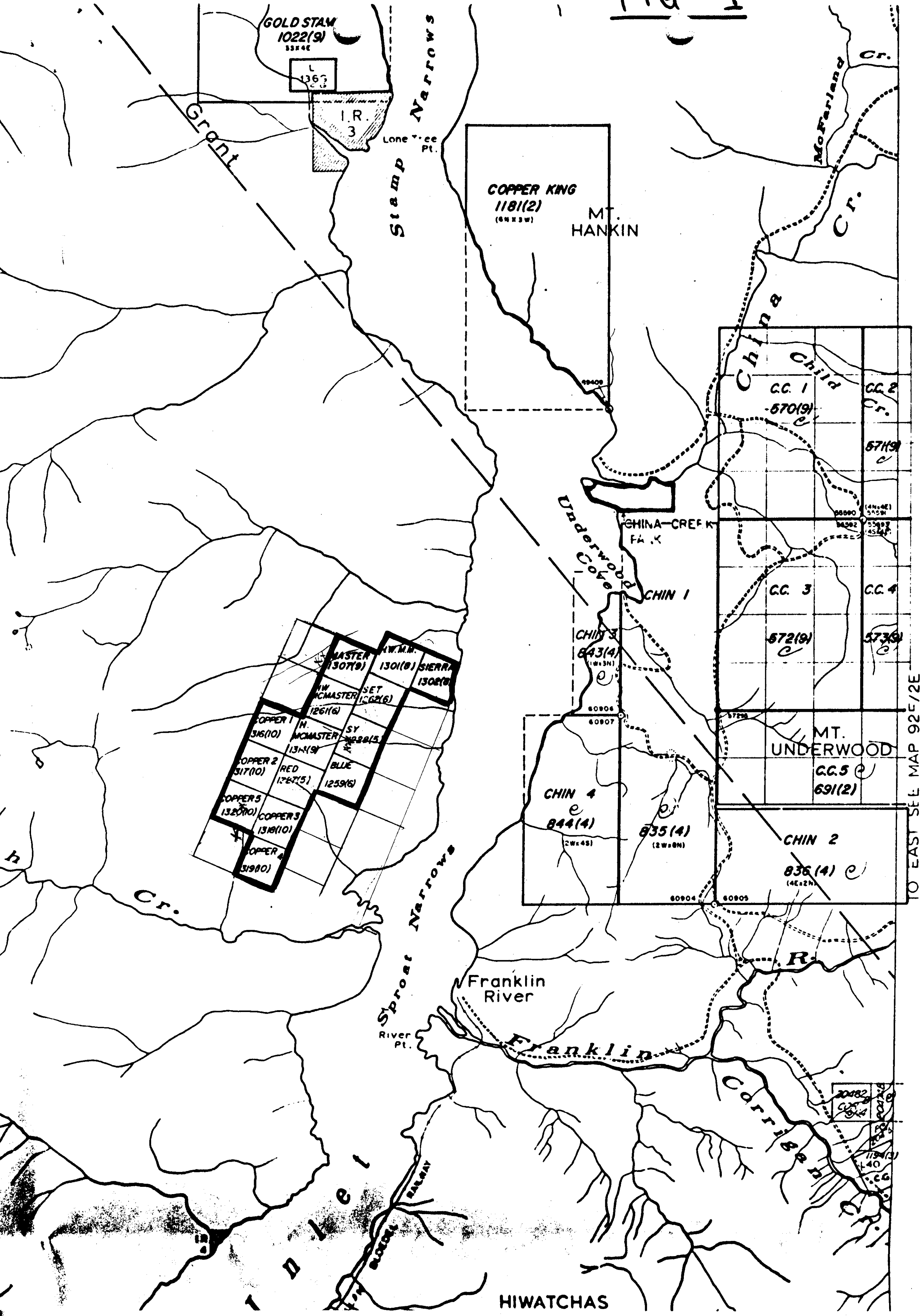
MM6 Two samples of basaltic? volcanics with calcite veining with pyrite, magnetite, chalcopyrite, and bornite.

MM7 Quartz vein material with abundant pyrite. Sample was collected from excavated pit which has given assays up to 0.55 oz/ton Au.

MM8 Wall rock alteration crossed by quartz stringers (altered diorite) taken 0.6 metres from the edge of the mineralized quartz vein exposed in the excavated pit.

MM9 Sulphide-bearing quartz taken from a newly discovered vein approximately 200 metres south of pit. Sample has been submitted for Au assay in the geochem laboratory. – lab. # 25870 M.

FIG 1


GOLD STAM
1022(9)
L
1363
I.R.
3
Lone Tree Pt.
Grant
Stamp Narrows
COPPER KING
1181(2)
MT. HANKIN
McFarland Cr.
China Cr.
Child Cr.
C.C. 1
570(9)
C.C. 2
571(9)
China Creek Park
Underwood Cove
CHIN 1
CHIN 3
843(4)
C.C. 3
572(9)
C.C. 4
573(9)
MASTER
1307(9)
N.W.M.M.
1301(8)
SIERRA
1302(8)
N.W. McMASTER
1261(6)
SET
1262(6)
COPPER 1
316(10)
H. McMASTER
1314(9)
SY
COPPER 2
317(10)
RED
BLUE
1259(6)
COPPER 5
1320(10)
COPPER 3
318(10)
COPPER 4
319(10)
MT. UNDERWOOD
C.C. 5
691(2)
CHIN 4
844(4)
835(4)
CHIN 2
836(4)
TO EAST SEE MAP 92F/2E
Cr.
Sproat Narrows
Franklin River
River Pt.
Franklin
R.
Corrigan
Inlet
HIWATCHAS

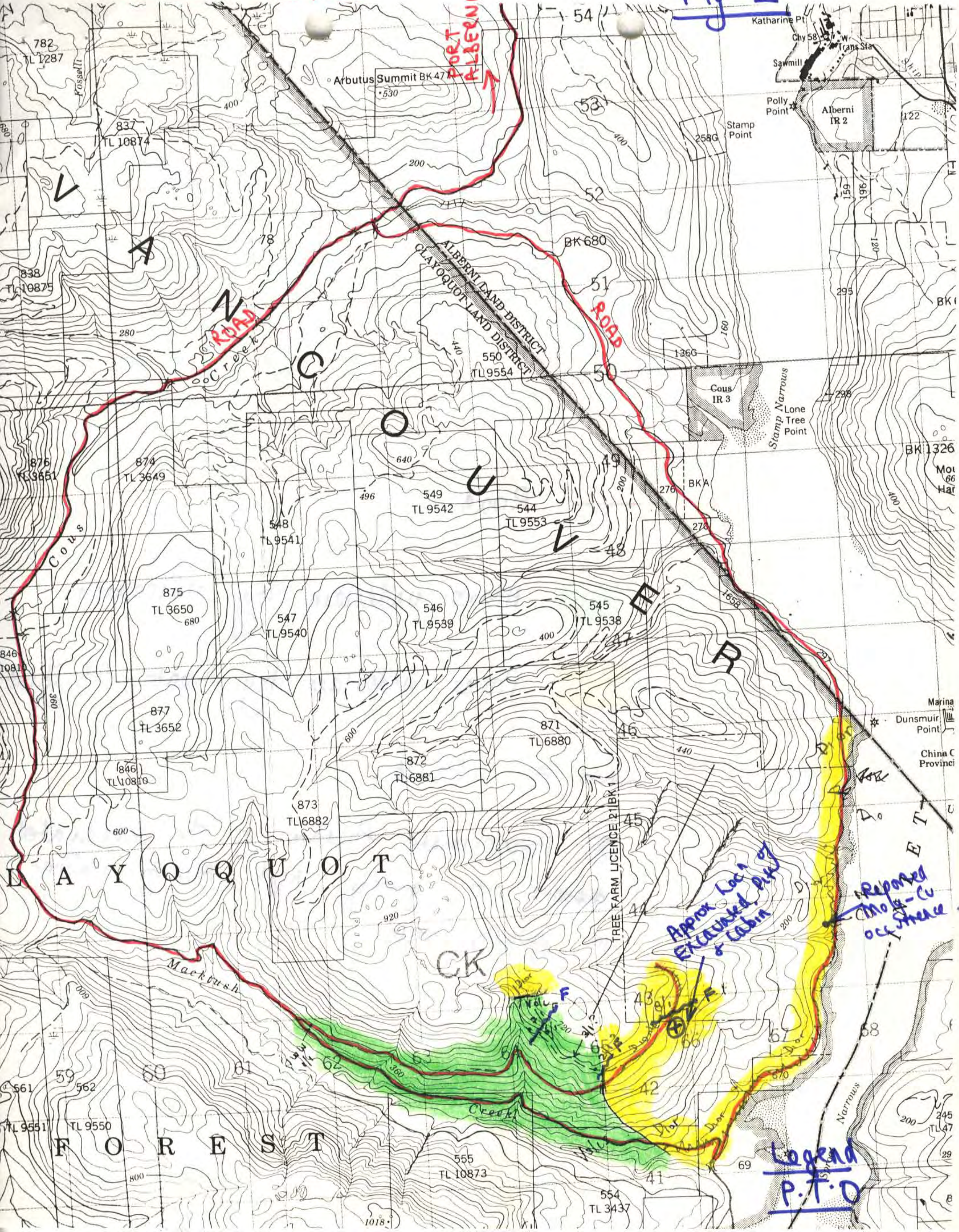
5

4

3

SCALE 1:50,000

Fig 2



— Road

Areas underlain by volcanics

Areas underlain by Diorite - Qtz Diorite etc.

〰 F Fault

⊗ Approximate location of the excavated ~~[illegible]~~ pit giving high Au-Ag values in quartz vein

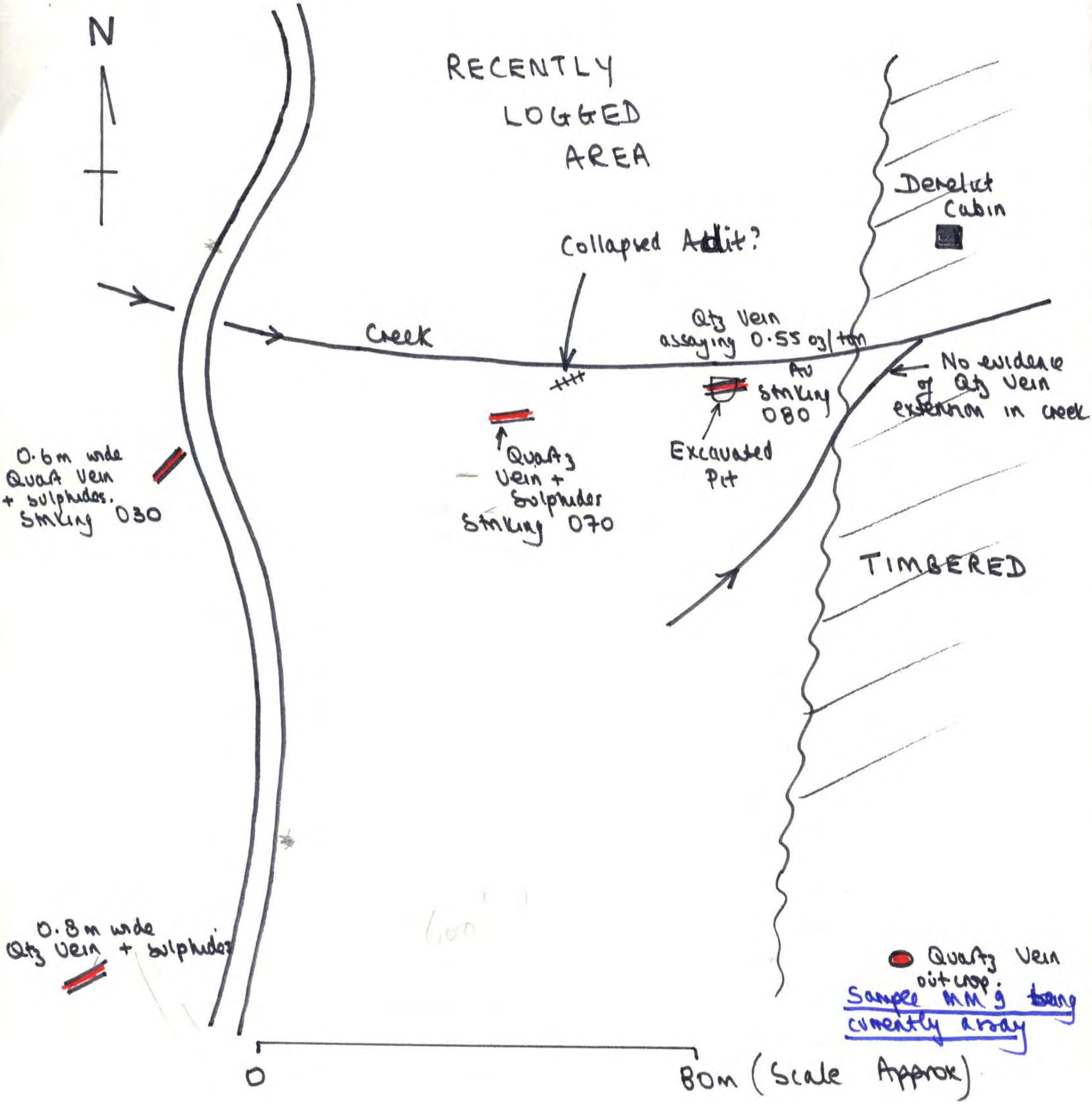


Fig: 3 Sketch map showing location of gold bearing quartz vein: MacMaster Claims, Port Alberni.


FIG 4
ROCK SAMPLE LOC'
Arbutus Summit BK 477
Katharine Pt
Sawmill
Polly Point
Alberni IR 2
Stamp Point
ALBERNI LAND DISTRICT
CLAYOQUOT LAND DISTRICT
Cous IR 3
Stamp Narrows
Lone Tree Point
BK 680
BK 1326
Cous Creek
Macktush Creek
Dunsmuir Point
Marina
Sproat Narrows
TREE FARM LICENCE 21 BK 1
VANCOUVER
CLAYOQUOT
FOREST
INLET
CK
MM1
MM2
MM3
MM4
MM6
MM7,8
MM9
TL 1287
TL 10874
TL 10875
TL 9554
TL 3651
TL 3649
TL 9542
TL 9553
TL 9541
TL 3650
TL 9540
TL 9539
TL 9538
TL 3652
TL 6880
TL 6881
TL 10810
TL 6882
TL 9551
TL 9550
TL 10873
TL 3437

Name	Address
Herbert Ti Woost	3009 Kingsway Port Alberni V9Y1X

Date in	Date out	Number of samples	Card No.	Appr. date promised
Sept 8/81	22 OCT. 1981	2	1 of 1	

REQUESTS

Lab. No.	Mark	Assays	Mineralogy
4731	8411 #6 Creek 300'	Au Ag Cu	
4732	8412 #7 Cave	Au Ag Cu	

LABORATORY REPORT

Lab. No. 4731

Mineralogy

Spectrochemical Si >10.0 Al 6.0 Mg 0.4 Ca 3.0 Fe 4.0
Pb — Cu T Zn — Mn 0.06 Ag — V T Ti 0.1 Ni T
Co T Na 0.08 K 0.5 W — Tr: Mo, Zr, Sr, Cr, Ba
B 0.01

Form C S. just a tr. of Cu

Assays		
Au	tr	Cu
Ag	tr	

Radioassay
Eq. % U_3O_8
N.D. T(*a*) T(*b*)

Lab. No. 4732

Mineralogy

Spectrochemical Si >10.0 Al 1.5 Mg T Ca — Fe 12.0
Pb T Cu 1.0 Zn — Mn 0.03 Ag T↑ V T Ti T Ni T
Co T Na — K — W — Tr: Bi, Zr, Sr, Cr, Ba
Mo 0.025, Au

Form C (S) Cu, 0.025% Mo

Assays			
Au	0.43	Cu	1.12%
Ag	2.3		

Radioassay
Eq. % U_3O_8
N.D. T(*a*) T(*b*)

Lab. No.

Mineralogy

Spectrochemical Si Al Mg Ca Fe
Pb Cu Zn Mn Ag V Ti Ni
Co Na K W

Form C S.

Assays	
Au	
Ag	

Radioassay
Eq. % U_3O_8
N.D. T(*a*) T(*b*)

Notes: D. Ch.

Letter	Sample Tags	Sample Sacks	Form D	Form B	Grub-staker
	✓				

Al Ba Be Bi Ca Cb Co Co Cr Cu F Fe Ga Ge H In K M M M N N P Pt R Sb Si Sn Ti U V W Zn Zr A A Pt

Name. Herbert McMaster

Address 3009 Kingsway, Pt. Alberni- V9Y 1X7

Date in 14 Aug 81 | Date out 27 AUG. 1981 | Number of samples 2 | Card No. 1 of 1 | Appr. date promised

REQUESTS

Lab. No.	Mark	Assays	Mineralogy
4609	8391 #4 BLACK ROCK	Au, Ag, Cu, gen.	
4610	8392 #5 WHITE ROCK	Au, Ag, Cu, Hg, gen.	

Al Ba Be Bi Ca Cb Cd Co Cr Cu F Fe Ga Ge Hg In K Mg Mn Mo Na Ni P Pb R.E. Sb Sn Sr Ti U V W Zn Zr Au Ag Pt

LABORATORY REPORT

Lab. No. 4609

Mineralogy

Spectrochemical Si >10.0 Al >10.0 Mg >3.0 Ca <1.0 Fe 10.0

Pb T Cu 0.025 Zn 0.01 Mn 0.13 Ag Tr V 0.015 Ti 0.3 Ni 0.015

Co 0.01 Na 0.02 K 2.0 W – Tr. Ga, Zr, Sr, Ba

Cr 0.05

Form C (S) 0.025% Cu, 0.01% Zn, 0.015% Ni, 0.01% Co, 0.05% Cr

Assays			
Au	0.01	Cu	
Ag	0.4		

Radioassay Eq. % U_3O_8 N.D. T(a) T(b)

Lab. No. 4610

Mineralogy

Spectrochemical Si >10.0 Al 2.0 Mg 0.03 Ca – Fe 4.0

Pb T Cu 0.55 Zn – Mn T Ag Tr V T Ti T Ni T

Co T Na – K – W – Tr. Zr, Sr, Cr, Ba

Hg - N.D., Mo 0.01

Form C (S) Cu, 0.01% Mo, [illegible]

Assays			
Au	0.23	Cu	0.63%
Ag	0.8	Hg	

Radioassay Eq. % U_3O_8 N.D. T(a) T(b)

Lab. No.

Mineralogy

Spectrochemical Si Al Mg Ca Fe

Pb Cu Zn Mn Ag V Ti Ni

Co Na K W

Form C S.

Assays	
Au	
Ag	

Radioassay Eq. % U_3O_8 N.D. T(a) T(b)

Notes: S.D. [illegible]

Letter	Sample Tags	Sample Sacks	Form D	Form B	Grub-staker
	✓				

[redacted]

Name: Sy E. Tresierra

Address: 5145 Gordon St (Victoria?)

Date in: 10 Aug 81 | Date out: 27 AUG. 1981 | Number of samples: 3 | Card No. 1 of 1 | Appr. date promised

REQUESTS

Lab. No.	Mark	Assays	Mineralogy
4596	28683 B #2	Au, Ag General	
4597	28702 B #3	Au, Ag "	
4598	28703 B #1	Au, Ag "	

Al, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cb, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, F, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hg, In, K, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, R.E., Sb, Sn, Sr, Ti, U, V, W, Zn, Zr, Au, Ag, Pt

LABORATORY REPORT

Lab. No. 4596

Mineralogy

Spectrochemical: Si >10.0 Al 7.0 Mg 0.4 Ca 7.0 Fe 6.0
Pb T Cu 0.05 Zn – Mn 0.1 Ag T V T Ti 0.1 Ni T
Co T Na 0.06 K 0.7 W – Tr: Mo, Zr, Sr, Cr, Ba

Form C. (S.) 0.05% Cu

Assays: Au Tr; Ag Tr

Radioassay Eq. % U_3O_8 N.D. T(a) T(b)

Lab. No. 4597

Mineralogy

Spectrochemical: Si >10.0 Al 5.0 Mg 0.25 Ca 1.5 Fe 6.0
Pb T Cu 1.0 Zn – Mn 0.04 Ag T↑ V T Ti 0.04 Ni T
Co T Na – K 0.25 W – Tr: Mo, Zr, Sr, Cr, Ba

Form C. (S) Cu

Assays: Au 0.55; Ag 2.6; Cu 1.16%

Radioassay Eq. % U_3O_8 N.D. T(a) T(b)

Lab. No. 4598

Mineralogy

Spectrochemical: Si >10.0 Al 6.0 Mg 0.5 Ca 6.0 Fe 4.0
Pb – Cu T Zn T Mn 0.1 Ag – V T Ti 0.1 Ni T
Co T Na 0.07 K 1.0 W – Tr: Mo, Zr, Sr, Cr, Ba

Form C. S.

Assays: Au tr; Ag tr

Radioassay Eq. % U_3O_8 N.D. T(a) T(b)

Notes: ~~Please phone results 724-2117~~
SDDK

Letter	Sample Tags	Sample Sacks	Form D	Form B	Grub-staker
	✓				

Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

November 25, 1981

Mr. Herbert McMaster
3009 Kingsway,
Port Alberni, B.C.
V9Y 1X7

Dear Mr. McMaster:

I now have some assay results on your samples from the Macktush Creek area. The sample nos. are yours. Some results are in p.p.m., and you will recall that 1 oz/ton = 34.3 p.p.m. and 1% = 10,000 p.p.m.

	#8	#9	#101	#102	#103	#104	#105
Gold	2 ppm	2 ppm	11 ppm	9 ppm	1 ppm	6 ppm	<1 ppm
Silver	<10 ppm	<10 ppm	<10 ppm	70 ppm	<10 ppm	32 ppm	<10 ppm
Copper	0.43%	150 ppm	0.44%	0.54%	117 ppm	0.62%	100 ppm

Nos. 101, 102, and 104 contain small amounts of molybdenum.

Yours sincerely,

G.E.P. Eastwood
Project Geologist
Geological Branch

GEPE/dlb

F ANALYST

DATE October 30, 1981

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

E RECEIVED FROM G. E. P. EASTWOOD

ADDRESS Geological Branch

WHOLE ROCK ☐
DIFFRACTION ☐

SEMI–QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
(IN PER CENT)

LABORATORY NO.: / SUBMITTER'S MARK:	25267M E81-X6	25268M E81-X7	25269M E81-X8	25270M E81-X9	25271M E81-X10			
Si	>10.0	>10.0	>10.0	>10.0	>10.0			
Al	0.7	0.6	>10.0	0.5	>10.0			
Mg	0.02	T	1.5	T	1.0			
Ca	<1.0	<1.0	4.5	-	3.5			
Fe	9.0	7.5	8.0	7.0	4.0			
Pb	T	T	T	T	T			
Cu	0.4	0.45	0.01	0.5	0.01			
Zn	-	-	T	-	-			
Mn	T	T	0.13	0.01	0.1			
Ag	T	T↑	T↓	T↑	-			
V	T	T	0.025	T	0.01			
Ti	T	T	0.3	T	0.2			
Ni	T	T	T	T	T			
Co	T	T	T	T	T			
Na	-	-	0.25	-	0.15			
K	-	-	>3.0	-	>3.0			
Mo	0.01	0.015	T	0.015				
Zr	T	T	0.015	T	T			
Ba	T	T	0.06	T	0.05			
TRACES:	Sr, Cr, W	Bi, Sr, Cr	Ga, Sr, Cr, Y, Yb, Sc	Bi, Cr, Au	Ga, Sr, Cr, Y, Yb, Sc			
Sn					0.01			
	Au							

LEGEND
T — TRACE
M.C. — MAJOR CONSTITUENT
N.D. — NOT DETECTED
P — PRESENT

W. M. Johnson
CHIEF ANALYST