

CLOVER LEAF 92H/5E

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009369

Dr. J. T. Fyles
Associate Deputy Minister
Mineral Resources Branch

December 2 74

RE: Clover Leaf Mineral Claims

As per your instructions of 23 October, I visited the Clover Leaf mineral claims on a talc deposit at Ruby Creek on Saturday, 16 November, 1974.

Mr. Jack White, partner of W. E. Harvey, the registered owner of the Clover Leaf No. 1 claim on which the showing occurs, met me at Ruby Creek. The claim lies on private property. Apparently there has been trouble between White and the owner and the latter has refused White access to the claim. As a result White would not accompany me to the showing but sent his daughter-in-law, who was supposed to know where all the showings were. It turns out she had only been there once and was not too sure about anything. However, I think we saw what could be seen.

A report on the property based on the examination is attached.

J. W. McCammon
Geologist, Geological Division
Mineral Resources Branch

JWM/ldm
Encl. (2)

92H067 -07/02

CLOVER LEAF TALC PROPERTY, RUBY CREEK

92H/5E

49° 21.61' - 121° 37.05'

A small showing of talc occurs 2 metres above high water level about 5 metres west of Ruby Creek, 1,000 metres upstream from the bridge over Highway 7. The bridge is 17 kilometres northeast of Agassiz. The talc is reported to be on the Clover Leaf No. 1 mineral claim (no stakes were seen) registered in the name of William E. Harvey. The showing can be reached by driving 1,500 metres by road northwest from the bridge through I.R. No. 2 to the first road forks. From a point 100 metres northeast along the east fork it is about 350 metres east by trail through the bush to the talc exposure at the creek.

The showing is in a drift covered area where exposures are poor and much of the visible rock is loose, in masses as much as 5 to 7 metres in diameter. From what little can be seen it would appear that the talc forms a lens about 10 metres thick between chloritic phyllite wallrocks that strike nearly north and dip deeply east. A length of at least 70 metres is indicated by outcrops of talc that were seen. Possible extensions north and south ~~would be covered by 40 metres or~~ more of overburden. The regional geological map of the area (G.S.C. Map 737A, Hope) indicates the area as one with many small basic and ultrabasic bodies scattered through metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The talc is most likely an alteration product of one of these ultrabasic bodies. The actual size of the talc mass cannot be predicted from available information.

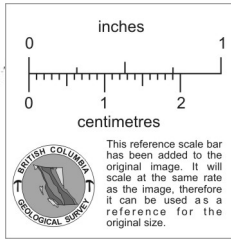
A crude opencut has been blasted in what appears to be talc "in place." The excavation is about 10 metres wide and 15 metres long in a northerly direction along the strike of foliation in the talc. Rock along the sides of the cut, the apparent walls of the talc, are highly metamorphosed volcanic or sedimentary rocks now consisted of chloritic phyllite. A few metres downstream a bluff of quartz-biotite phyllite has a foliation that strikes north 7 degrees east and dips steeply east. Large blocks of phyllite and ultrabasic rocks form the

bank northward up the creek. One small outcrop of talc, apparently "in place," was found 70 metres north of the cut. Pyroxenite forms a bluff about 30 metres higher than and 50 metres northwest of the talc.

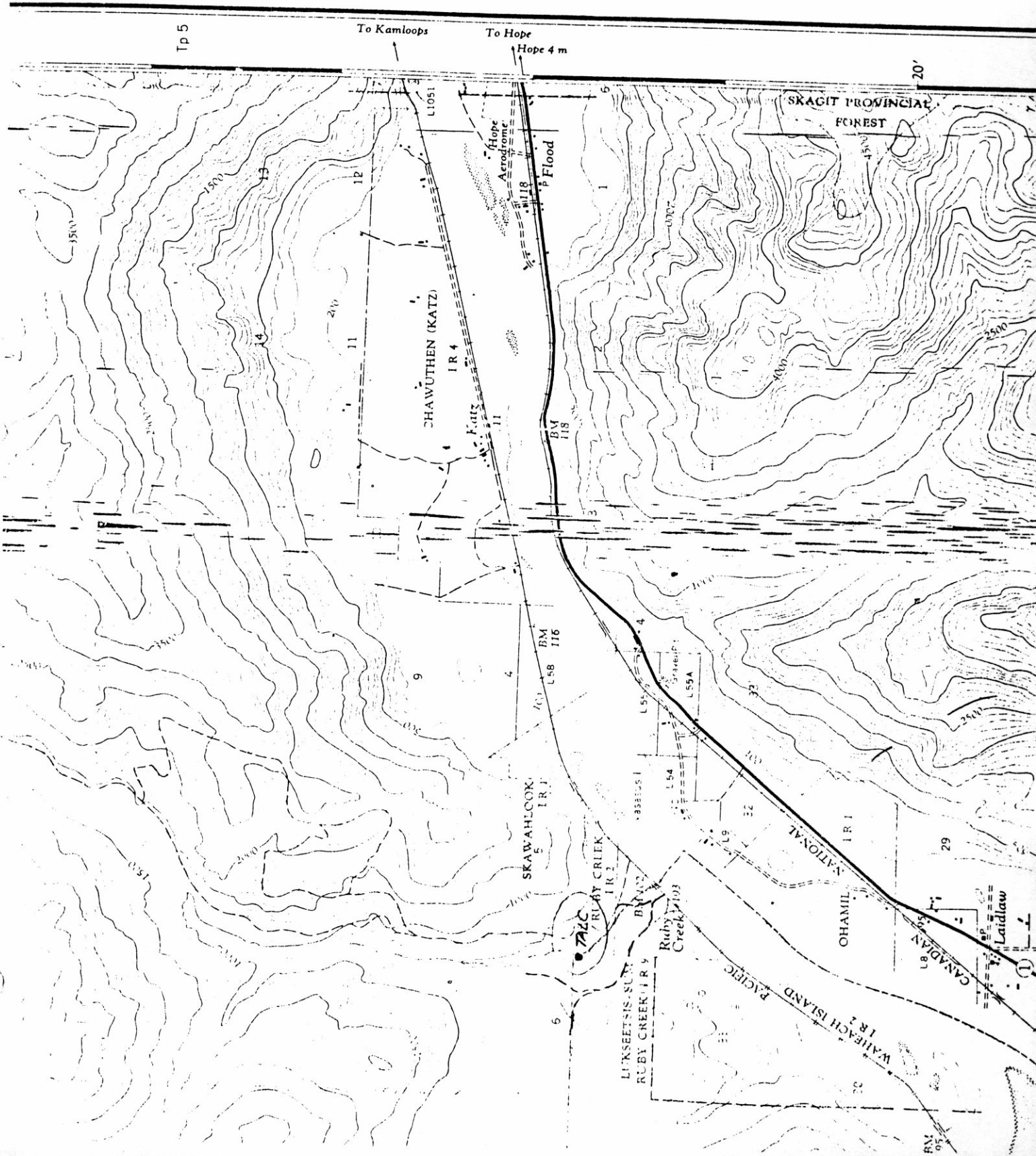
The talc visible in the cut ranges in colour from cream to dark greenish grey and weathers rusty to greenish. In the exposure the surface is highly fractured and slickensided. A thin section consisted of 25 per cent tremolite-actinolite, 5 per cent black metallic (mostly magnetite), and talc. When powdered it was off white to grey. A thin section from the north outcrop consisted mainly of talc with black metallic grains. It was dark greenish grey, weathered greenish, and formed an off-white powder. No exposure was large or fresh enough to give a good indication of what size of unfractured blocks could be quarried from the deposit. Some loose pieces up to 6 inches thick were noted.

A drill site was seen just off the south end of the cut. The drill platform was collapsed and overgrown with moss. Debris covered the site and the actual drill hole was not seen so the orientation could not be measured. No core was seen. A crude core log submitted with a 1970 exploration form describes "hole no. 1 on the Clover Leaf No. 1 claim that went through 204 feet of talc on a 33 degree dip north" (see attached). If this is the same hole, then a north dip would be along the apparent strike and would indicate the depth but not thickness of the talc.

Unless some market unknown to me can be proven, I can see little value to the deposit at this time other than possibly as a small operation to supply blocks for the local carving fraternity. This, of course, if the rock is free from fractures below the surface. Such a market I would consider to be very limited.

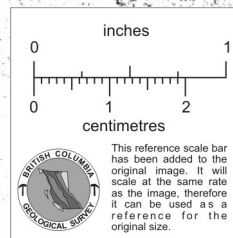
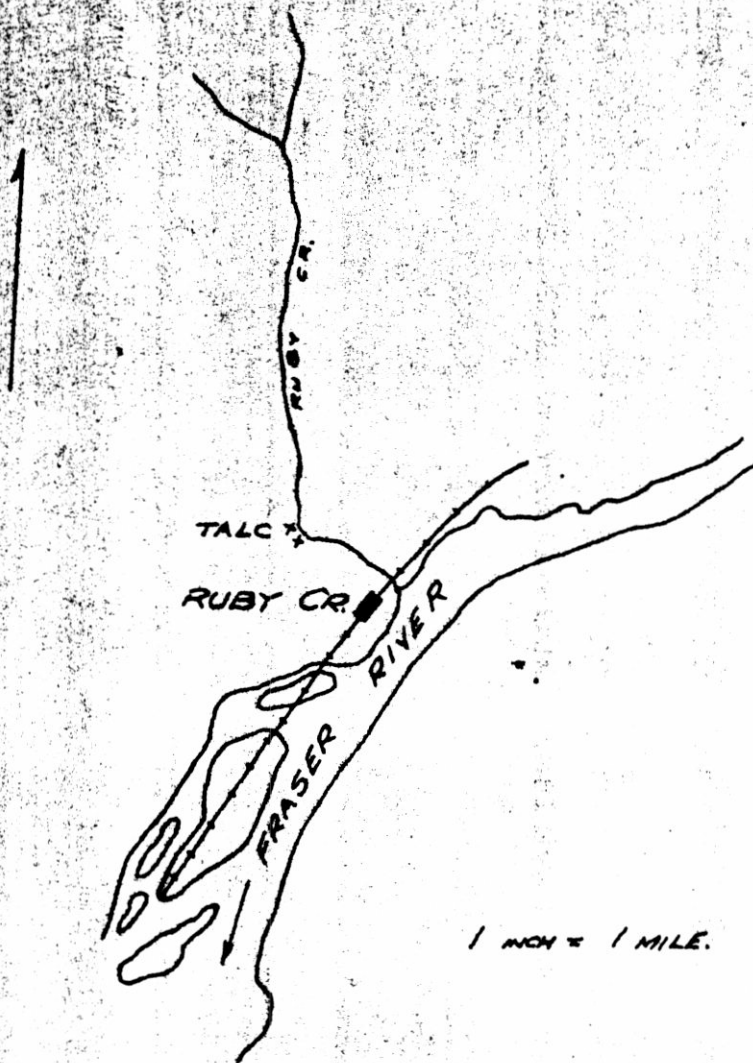


CLOVER LEAF VIC
RUBY CREEK.



121° 45' SW
RUBY CREEK

TALC



1 inch = 1 MILE.

(SEE FIELD NOTES 1964 BOOK I)

LOOKS POR. 2'-3' SCHISTY YELLOWISH TALC IN ALTERED
ULTRABASIC. LENSY & NOT WELL EXPOSED. ON WEST BANK OF
RUBY CR. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ MILE NORTH OF STATION. \pm 300' EAST OF CL
ROAD RUBY CR \rightarrow HARRISON LF. SOME DD DONE IN SPRING '56.

June