

MEMORANDUM

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FROM THE

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

VICTORIA, B.C., March 29, 1961

TO Dr. H. Sargent,
Chief, Mineralogical Branch

WHEN REPLYING PLEASE REFER
TO FILE NO.

Re: visit on March 17th - 18th, 1961 to the
Marb property of Torwest Resources Ltd.
Merritt.

The property consists of about 70 claims in the Marb group, and is partly the former C.J. S. group. It is mainly north of David Creek about 5,000 feet elevation, between Jackson Lake on the east and the north end of Indian Reserve No. 9 on the west (see attached sketch-map). Access is by a jeep-road about 3 miles long from the Craigmont mine.

Work by Torwest is under the supervision of R.E. Renshaw, and includes a small amount of bulldozer trenching together with about 600 feet of diamond-drilling, which is continuing. West Coast Drillers Ltd. (Don Macmillan) have two rigs on the property, and a third rig was due to arrive at the time of this visit. Core recovery is estimated at generally less than 60 per cent; sludge samples have not been taken. Core size is AX. Since late in February, four holes have been partly or wholly drilled at three separate localities. Only hole No. 2 intersected noteworthy mineralization. Together with hole No. 4, it is collared about 2 miles west - northwest of the Craigmont orebody, at a locality about 1,500 feet to the southwest of a small lake which is west of Jackson Lake. Holes Nos. 1 and 3 are sited approximately 1 mile and 2 miles, respectively, farther to the west and southwest.

Holes Nos. 2 and 4 are vertical holes about 100 feet apart on or near Marb No. 3 claim, and are on a magnetic anomaly mapped by Kennco in 1958 (see assessment report No. 232). The anomaly trends east-northeasterly, and is about 700 feet long and 150 feet wide. The Kennco geological map shows rare outcrops of hornfels and diorite in the anomalous area, and these rocks are reported to contain relatively large amounts of primary magnetite. Soil-sampling by Kennco gave scattered high copper values (exceeding 25 p.p.m) in the anomalous area. Hole No. 2 is 114 feet long and intersected bedrock at 4 feet. To 88 feet, it intersected mainly massive or somewhat foliated hornfels of basaltic composition, which is partly altered and mineralized. Below

92I/2W

92I/SE-33

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88 feet, it intersected sheared, chloritized rock which is also partly mineralized. Core recovery is very poor, and the hole ends apparently in a strong fault. Hole No. 4 was still drilling at the time of this visit. It is approximately south-southeast of hole No. 2 and, to a depth of 230 feet, it intersected unmineralized rocks only slightly dissimilar to those in hole No. 2 above 88 feet. In both holes, finely disseminated magnetite may amount to as much as 10 per cent of the rocks. In hole No. 2, the magnetite is to a small extent in veinlets not all of which contain chalcoppyrite. Under the microscope, magnetite generally appears to be a primary constituent of the rocks. Chalcoppyrite is the sole copper mineral in the core. It occurs with or without pyrite as veinlets and local, very fine-grained disseminations. The veinlets are less than 3 mm. in width and are seldom closer than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Split core from hole No. 2 was assayed for the company by Williams of Vancouver. A copy of the assay log has been promised but not yet sent, and the following is a visual estimate of the copper content of the core.

Hole No. 2

<u>Footage</u>	<u>% Cu (estimated)</u>
4-21	nil
21-33	0.2
33-38	0.4
38-64	0.7
64-71	0.4
71-78 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.2
78 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79	0.8
79-88	0.2
88-97	0.6
97-105	0.4
105-114	0.2

Holes Nos. 1 and 3 were not logged. Hole No. 1 is vertical and about 200 feet long, and is reported to have intersected quartz diorite and metamorphic rocks. Hole No. 3 was still being drilled. It is inclined southwards towards a trench about 400 feet distant. In the trench, small bodies of marble contain small amounts of chalcoppyrite.



J.M. Carr,
Geologist.

JMC:ln