

SKEENA

K17 B #42 010785

Exploration in 1974 - No

MI 92I/SW - 5

Property: SKEENA Old Name: Victor

Previous Work: 1956 to 1958 by Skeena Silver Mines and Bio Metals Corp Ltd.

References: MMAR 1956 p. 46, 1957 p. 27; 1962 p. 49; 1966 p. 158

Lat: 50° 27.7' Long: 121° 01.2' NTS 92 I / 6 E

Location: 1.2 km northeast of the Lornex Open pit on the south side of Highland Valley. ~~Accessible by foot from the Lornex Mine road.~~

Mining Division: Kamloops

Altitude of Showings: 1433 m (4700')

Claims: The showings are on claims Divide Copper, Divide Copper #1, 2, and 3 which are now Lornex mineral lease numbers M141 to 144 (L5697, L5698, L5682, L5683)

Owner: Lornex Mining Corp, Box 1500, Logan Lake, B. C.

Metals: Copper

History: The claims were relocated by Skeena Silver Mines over the old Victor group in 1955. Old work on the property included a 33 metre crosscut adit, a 9 metre inclined wing and a 6 metre shaft. In 1955, the old workings were renovated, access roads were built and some bulldozer trenching done. In 1956 work comprised ~~(a)~~ a further 128 metres of drifting and crosscutting, 244 metres of underground diamond drilling, a soil geochemical survey, 396 metres of surface diamond drilling and considerable trenching. Only 122 metres of surface diamond drilling were done in 1957. The property was then inactive until 1962 when ~~(the)~~ ^{the Victor showing,} an area 244 m x 305 m of the claim group, was optioned by Bio Metals Corporation. Bio Metals blasted and stockpiled 680 tonnes of surface vein material from which they attempted to leach copper. During 1966 ^{and} 1967 a 45,360 tonne leach stockpile was constructed. The leaching experiment failed and the stockpile was subsequently reduced in size to 3175 tonnes. Ten percussion holes were ^{also} drilled in ~~the~~ ^{the} proposed pit area. In 1965 Lornex Mining ^{Corp. Ltd.} purchased the claims comprising the southern part of the Skeena Silver Mines property and optioned the remaining claims with the exception of the ^{Victor showing.} ~~area optioned to Bio Metals Corporation.~~ The property and

Victor showing are now owned by Lornex Mining Corp. Ltd.

Geology: The Victor pit area is underlain primarily by quartz diorite to granodiorite of the Skeena variety of the Guichon Creek batholith. The rock is coarse grained with large anhedral quartz crystals, subhedral plagioclase lathes and sparse interstitial k-feldspar. Mafic minerals are subhedral and hornblende generally exceeds biotite in abundance.

North of the showings, the country rock is cut by an Eocene hornblende plagioclase porphyry dyke. In the pit area (Figure WJM 2) similar Eocene porphyry is found in both fault and volcanic flow contact with Skeena quartz diorite.

Along the western side of the pit, the quartz diorite is cut by a 30 metre wide NNE trending, sheared, veined and pervasively oxidized zone. In the eastern part of the pit the country rock is generally well jointed and locally crossed by a network of faults. Two other northeast trending oxidized shear zones which are 2 and 7 m wide respectively occur in the eastern side of the pit.

Mineralization and Alteration: Based on trenching done before the pit was excavated, White, Thompson and McTaggart (1957) described the main oxidized zone as a fault zone up to 90 metres wide with strike N 22° E and moderate easterly dip. ~~Based on data from~~ ^T The underground workings ^{exposed} ~~they described~~ a quartz vein within the fault zone which has silicified remnants of country rock and strikes N 12° W with low to moderate easterly dips. The vein has networks of pyrite and chalcopyrite which locally coalesce to form pods of massive sulphide. They report vein widths varying from several centimetres to almost 2.5 metres. Seams and grains of pyrite and chalcopyrite are also disseminated throughout areas of sericite, chlorite and carbonate alteration in the fault zone. Carr (1968, p. 189) reports that mineralization is confined to a zone ^{within the fault} which is up to 15 metres wide.

In the present pit the oxidized ^{gossan} ~~zone~~ contains nearly barren quartz lenses, quartz-chalcopyrite veins, some of which are brecciated, and quartz-carbonate veins ^{carrying} ~~carry and~~ veinlets and blebs of chalcopyrite. Very fine sericite and flakey sericite alteration are evident in the gossan zones. Many fractures carry malachite or azurite and some have neotocite. In veins, these minerals, along with iron oxides, encrust chalcopyrite.

Away from the gossaned fault zone, epidote, quartz-epidote, epidote-chlorite and chlorite coat joint faces. These mineralized joints have three

predominant orientations: 010° to 020°/35-55^{SE}; 050°/88^{SE}NW; and 155° to 170°/70°NE to 50^{SE}SW. In the country rock mafic minerals are weakly chloritized and plagioclase has mild argillic alteration. Adjacent ^{to} mineralized joints alteration is stronger. Two fault sets predominate in the pit, although others occur. There is a set striking 020° to 030° subparallel to the mineralized zone with moderate easterly or westerly dips and a younger set striking 150 to 175 degrees with general northeasterly dips.

Judging from underground and drill data (MMAR 1957 p. 27) mineralization forms a zone which has strike length 150 metres, extends down dip 100 metres and is 0.45 to 1.8 metres wide. Assuming specific gravity 2.70, and average width 1 metre, vein reserves are approximately 40,000 Tonnes. The average grade of the vein is uncertain but is probably close to 1.5 percent copper. Expected geological reserves would be ^{about} ~~about~~ 100,000 tonnes with similar grade.

References:

White, W. M., Thompson, R. M., and McTaggart, K. C.; 1957: Geology and Mineral deposits of Highland Valley, B. C., CIM Transactions V. LX, p. 273-289.

MMAR, 1957, p. 27

MMAR, 1968, p. 189