

93A 096

PROPERTY FILE 014009

PROPERTY FILE

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THE MACKEE CLAIMS

*Mackee claim*

A GOLD PROPERTY

*mineral claim*

( CARIBOO MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA )

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LOG NO: 0628 Mackee 9/34	RD
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## THE MACKEE CLAIMS

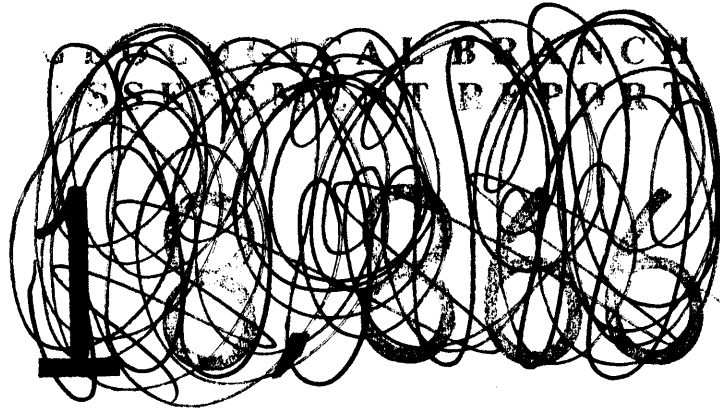
A GOLD PROPERTY

( CARIBOO MINING DIVISION , BRITISH COLUMBIA )

NTS - 93 A / 2 & 7

Latitude: 52° 15' N

Longitude: 120° 48' W



Compiled by:

H.P. SALAT

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## 1 - Location and Access.

The McKee claims are located on the East shore of Elbow Lake (900 meters in elevation), 45 km East-South-East of the small community of Horsefly, itself 100 km East from Williams Lake, British Columbia. They lie in map NTS 93 A 2 and 7, and are situated within the Cariboo Mining Division.

The area is criss-crossed by a network of forestry gravel roads which allows good access to most places. One such road runs through the southern portion of McKee 1 claim. Covered by thick rain forest, with its towering stands of cedars, the country consists of high rolling hills and mountains broken by wide valleys speckled with numerous lakes and ponds. Only a few summits reach into the alpine zone which begins around 2000 meters in altitude; otherwise, penetration is rendered somewhat difficult by lush undergrowth beneath the good timber which provide the main natural resources to the region.

From the exploration point of view, the district, which is situated South of Quesnel Lake, has been known for its small placer activities, some still going on, as well as sporadic mineral search. The Cariboo Mountains range separates it from the major gold producing camp of Wells-Barkerville with its presently producing Mosquito Creek mine, 50 km to the North. On this side of the mountains, a few kilometers away, near Crooked Lake ( see appended map - Figure 1) the area is rumbly with much expectation around the **Frasergold Creek** open pit prospect ( 20MT of 0.08 oz/T Au).

Also, it is interesting to note that the major **Boss Mountain** Mo-porphyry mine, mothballed for many years now, sits only 17 kilometers away on the side of Big Timothy Mountain ( see Fig. 1). This is highly significant as it indicates that mineralizing events have taken place in association - in part- to the intrusive granitic magmatization in the region.

## 2 - Previous work.

A rough road branching off toward the north from the main gravel road which swerves around the southern shore of Elbow Lake, ends up at a small lake with its outlet flowing westward into the larger Elbow Lake. There, 200 meters to the East, an old shaft has been driven vertically into the side of a major quartz vein, 3 to 4 meters wide.

Relating to this shaft, the only known (to the author) record of work is a short summary, about a third of a page, in "Report of the Minister of Mines, 1934" page C32, that "the discovery was made in 1934 .....by Gusto Hoehne and Chas. Goetjen .....of a large vein showing free gold and shows a tendency to widen at depth. A sample taken across 11 feet and 9 inches assayed: Gold, 0.30 oz per ton."

A group by the name of Gold Coin Syndicate of Vancouver "decided to sink a shaft to a depth of 50 feet" but no further result has ever been filed with the BCDM. Thereafter, history tells us that interest in gold in the region withered away to near oblivion.

The showing has been staked at a much later date by prospectors of Williams Lake, who have held onto the claims ever since. No serious effort has ever been attempted to evaluate the potential of that vein system. Incidentally, a company from Vancouver, Mt Calvary Resources Ltd, optioned the ground for a short while and carried out a widely spaced (200 x 50m) geochemical survey; in spite of thick soil cover and glacial overburden, some scattered high values in Cu and Au (up to 720 ppm and 30 ppb respectively) were obtained but not followed up.

### 3 - Regional Geology.

In recent years, the area has been surveyed and mapped by government agencies. A preliminary map, GSC Open File 574 by R.B. Campbell, has been made available to the public and serves as our primary source of geological information.

The district where lies the property, belongs to the Quesnel Belt composed of Triassic and Jurassic volcanics and sediments, brought down to the greenschist to upper amphibolitic facies and flanking the higher grade metamorphic Omineca Belt, mostly Paleozoic rock formations, to the East.

The claims themselves, sit at the contact of two units, according to the geological map:

- a lower unit (u T a) of Triassic-Jurassic phyllite, quartzite, argillite with minor greenstone, and
- an upper unit (T Ja), transitional Triassic - Jurassic, composed mainly of basaltic tuff and breccias, and of andesitic flows.

To the West, 12km away, the volcano-sedimentary formations are intruded by a series of Jurassic granodioritic plutons, host of the "**Boss Mountain**" Molybdenum deposit.

The mapping didn't include much structural information; from the general pattern, the property is located on the southwestern limb of a major anticline with a core of Paleozoic rocks belonging to the Snowshoe Formation, and which axial plane would run parallel to McKusky Creek (see figure 1).

Otherwise, always according to Campbell's work, the vein system which trends -where exposed- North and dips  $63^{\circ}$  W, is more or less parallel to the regional metamorphic isograds. Of interest, these isograds form a local high temperature domal feature (sillimanite isograd) centered on Mica Mountain, just 25km to the East.

#### **4 - Mineralization**

4-1 On the Property. A series of quartz veins outcrop on the south facing side of a hill made up of chlorite schists of andesitic composition, next to a broad shear zone on its western flank. One small (.80 to 1m wide) quartz vein pinches and swells within the highly sheared schist. Just a few meters east of it, the large quartz vein is exposed on the side of the shaft and carries calcite, pyrite and chalcopyrite as readily visible sulfides. A third quartz vein occurs again 5 meters to the East of the preceding one and is of the same paragenesis except it is only .5 to 1 meter wide.

The rocks units making the walls of the quartz veins, hold much sericite and pyrite.

Within the volcanic flows, where they outcrop near the road and bridge over Bassett Creek (figure 1), much copper stains (malachite) are widespread. In the laminated tuffs nearby, many small horizons of massive to semi-massive pyrite with chalcopyrite have been recognized.

4-2 In the vicinity. At one time (early 80's), there where much excitement about a gold anomaly in soil on the north shore of Offset Lakes; the anomaly is indicated on figure 1 by a diagonally-hatched patch, north-north-west of the claims. All of the area was then staked and the Au anomaly drilled off by Newmont Co without much success.

It is surprising that surficial geology was not taken into account and no one realized the possibility of displacement by glaciers in the past millenia. Maps of ice movement patterns for central B.C. from Tipper, H.W. (1971), show a general drift toward the West with local divergence toward the Northwest away from the Cariboo Mountains. If it is the case, a source for that residual anomaly could be found to the East over a northerly extension of that quartz vein system, extension presently covered by swamps.

## **5 - Proposition for Evaluating the Property.**

As written previously, no formal exploration has ever been implemented over the claims beside the shaft sinking of the 1930 era. Obviously, geological mapping including lithological, petrographical and structural studies, is a prerequisite around and near the gold occurrence.

Very detailed and careful prospecting would be necessary to prove the lateral extension of the quartz vein system on surface as well as delineating other zones where the present owner of the claims (and prospector) has noticed additional white quartz floats.

Evidently, line cutting is required in such a country with thick underbrush in order to move more freely and for precise localization of the different stages of work. As most part of the claims are covered with deep forest soil, sampling of B horizons could be done as an aid to the prospection phase.

All of these undertakings should assist into directing the geophysical surveys. Here, IP geophysics is highly recommended as sulfides are essentially disseminated throughout and rarely connected into continuous layers, at least as far as gold mineralization is concerned. VLF and Mag geophysics, fairly cheap, could complement the IP results.

Subsequent to geophysics and prospecting, drilling would be necessary to test different zones along the vein system; but when dealing with gold - a rare element in minute amount - sampling with small diameter cores can be a problem. A combination of wireline drilling and reverse circulation drilling is proposed; the first method for geological and structural purposes, and the second one in order to obtain meaningful samples and assays.

## **6 - References.**

Campbell, R.B. - 1978 - Preliminary Geological Map of the Quesnel Lake Area, British Columbia (NTS 93 A); GSC Open File 574.

BCDM - 1934 - Report of the Minister of Mines ; page C 32.

Tipper, H.W. - 1971 - Multiple Glaciation in Central British Columbia; Can. Journ. Earth Sciences, **8**, p 743-752.

**7 - Proposed budget.**

<u>Stage 1</u> - Line cutting: 30 lines, 2km x 100m spacing.....	\$ 15,000
- Soil sampling and assays.....	\$ 30,000
- Geological mapping and Prospecting .....	\$ 10,000
- Geophysics (IP - Mag) .....	\$ 25,000
- Supervision and field expenses .....	\$ 10,000

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sub-total ..... \$ 90,000

- Administration charges and contingencies at 10% ..... \$ 9,000

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**TOTAL (rounded to) ..... \$100,000**

Stage 2 - Diamond drilling / Reverse circulation drilling:  
 5000 feet ( 1500 meters) at \$40.00 / foot, all inclusive  
 along with road construction for access, supervision and  
 charges ..... **\$200,000**

