

HUNTER 103H/1W Douglas Channel Sheet.

671189
103H/1W

HUNTER, HEATHER Elev 500 Stream AD
AG Au Cu

lenses of pyrite carry gold in narrow, erratic quartz veins
in differentiated brecciated gtz-diorite intruded by granitic
injections. Two systems of gtz veins

1933 3 tons 933 gm Au 373 gm Ag 40 kg Cu

BCDM 1930-64, 1932-48, 1939-68, 1940-53 1941-55
1933-41

BCDM Bull 1-34

BCDM Open File Mineralogy of Surf Point + Hunter Veins
by HV Warren

J M Cummings "The Miner" June 1936

CALL MONDAY TO CONFIRM 9AM meeting
Phone 925-1052

FREMONT GOLD CORPORATION (FGC-VSE) — 344 6th St. Vancouver V7L 1P6 Tel: 604 925-1052. B. Ouellette, pres; S. Dzuba, sec; A. P. Fawley, S. Ouellette, R. Abercrombie, all Vancouver, dirs. Inc. 1984. BC chart. Cap: 10,000,000 shs, iss 3,078,070 (750,000 escrowed). Tr Ag. Canada Trust, Vancouver.

Properties: (1) Copper-gold pros. 50% int in 9 cls. Western mine, 100 mi S of Prince Rupert, Skeena div. BC. 1988, plans explor program.

(2) Gold pros. 45% int in 360 units. Toquart Bay prop. W coast of Vancouver Isl. Alberni div. BC. to Oct 1987, spent \$150,000 on linecutting, sampling, geol. VLF-EM & mag surveys; plans d d.

(3) Gold-silver pros. option to acq 100% int in 168 units. Dome Mtn prop. 38 km E of Smithers, Omineca div. BC. 1984, pros. mapping & linecutting; 1985, linecutting, mapping, pros. sampling, EM survey, trenching & d d. 1986, extensive sampling & trenching programs on Dome W cl. optioned to Teeshin Resources which can earn 50% int by expend \$300,000 over 3 yrs. 1987, mapping, linecutting & flagging, geophys surveys, sampling & d d. plans further explor.

(4) Gold-silver pros. option to acq 92 cls. 14,720 ac of mineral rts. NE of Flagstaff, Coconino cty. AZ. 1987, assays disappointing, may drop option.

(5) Option to acq up to 100% int in 29 cls. Alberni div. BC.
Finances: Oct 31, 1987, working cap def \$80,937. Dec 1987, sold by private placement 108,699 flow-through shs at 51¢ per sh. each with 1-yr wt to purch 1 sh at 61¢.

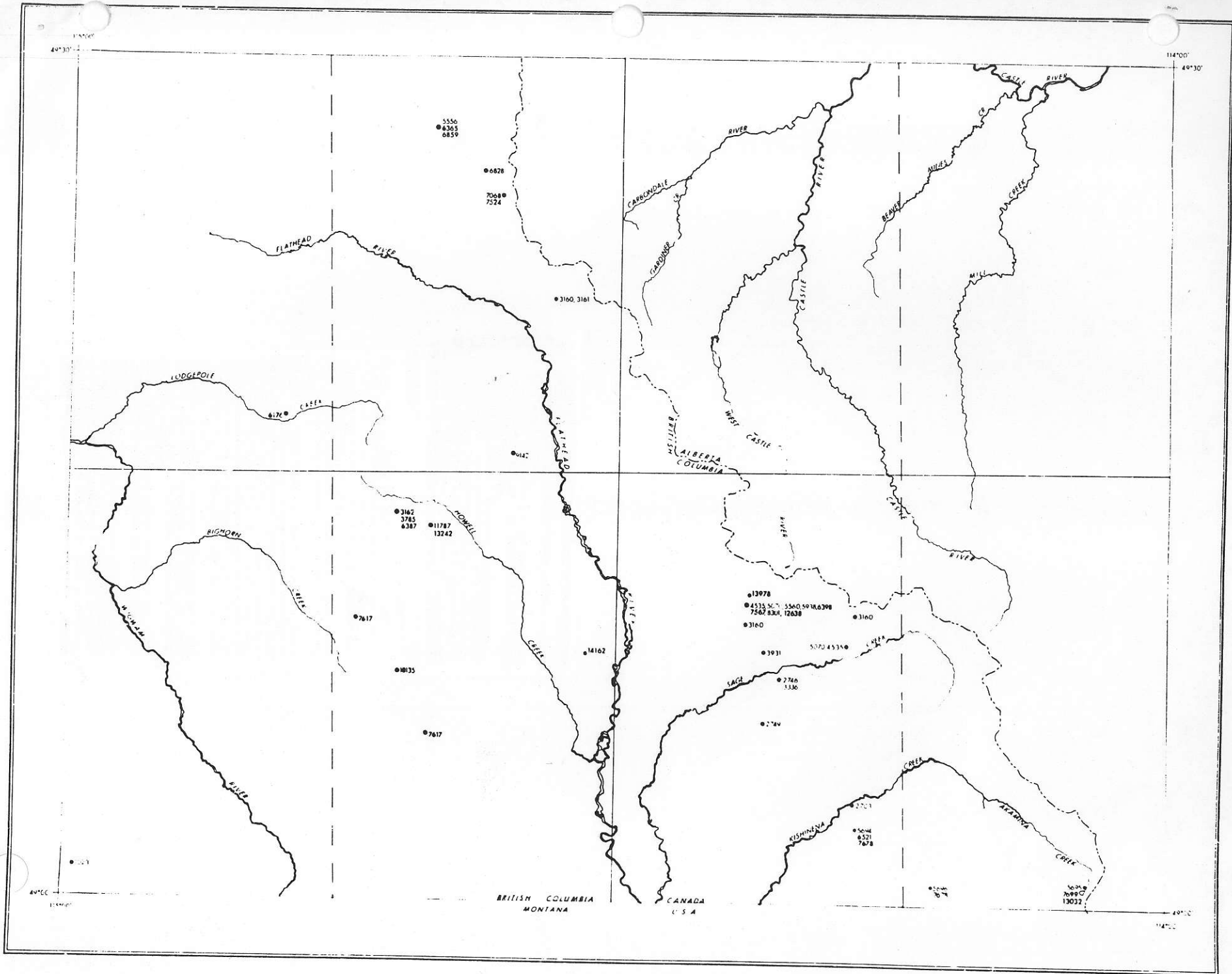
MARUM RESOURCES INC (MMU-ASE) — 1500 Bow Valley Sq IV, 250 6th Ave SW, Calgary T2P 3H7. Tel: 403 294-1843. R. E. Maret, pres & CEO; G. J. Wahl, sec-treas; R. P. Fabbro, R. R. Hamilton, all Calgary; E. G. Kennedy, Vancouver, dirs. Inc. 1982, Alta chart. Cap: Auth. unlimited com, unlimited pref shs; iss 3,500,000 (2,000,000 escrowed). Tr Ag. Canada Trust, Calgary.

Major Shareholders: Nov 1987, Maret Resources L. owned 90% by R. E. Maret, held 700,000 shs (20%); R. P. Fabbro 433,333 shs (12.4%).

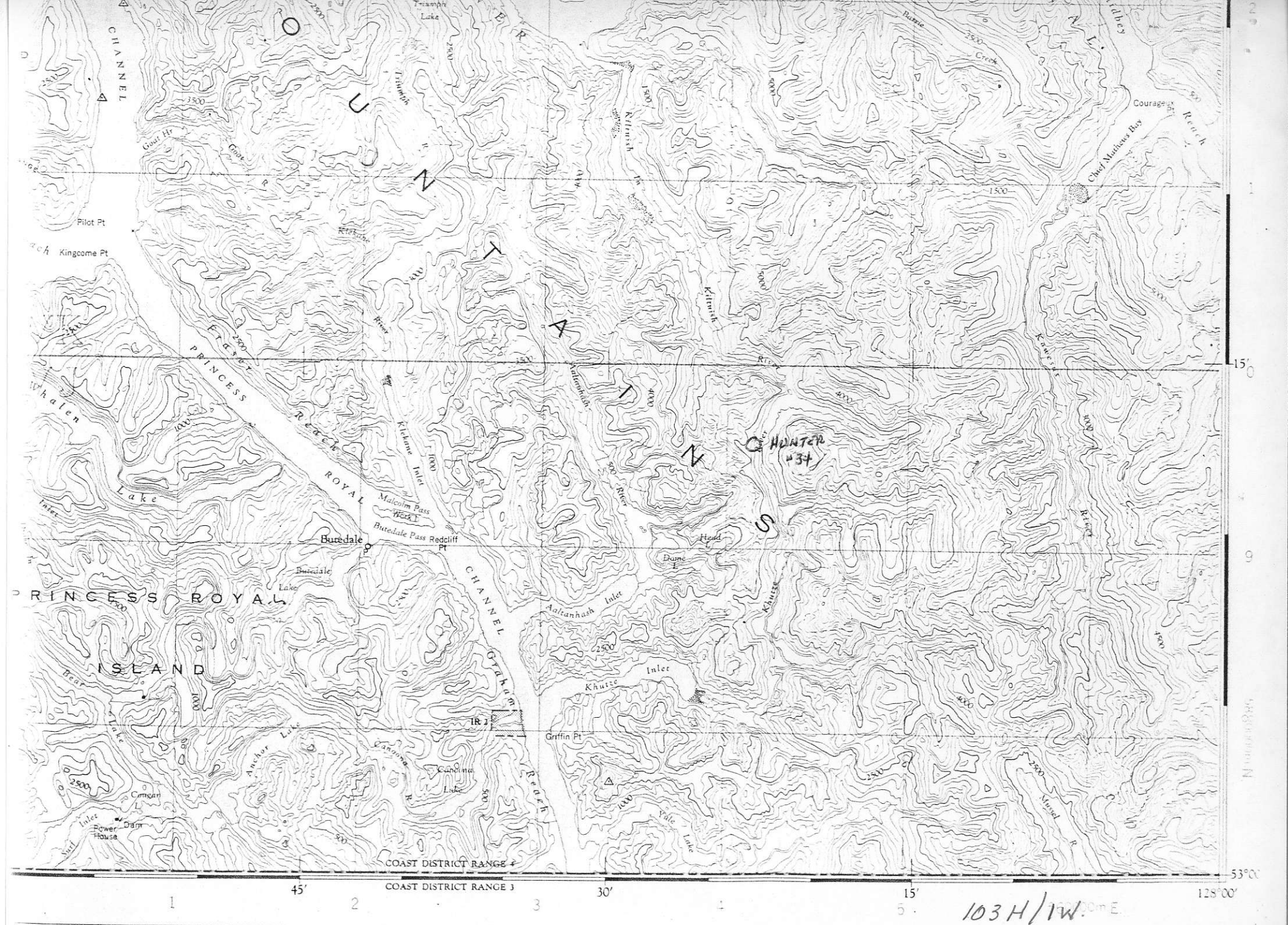
Interests: Nov 1987, plans to acq ints in oil, gas, mineral or manufacturing fields.

Finances: Nov 1987, sold 1,500,000 shs for net \$75,000.

R/VJHEWD 85 C/28



FLATHEAD 82 G/SE



Hunter. 1930 This group of twelve claims is owned by C. W. Meldrum and associates, of Vancouver. It is situated about 8¼ miles from the Detroit Western Mining Company's railway-camp terminus and about 12 miles from the head of Klutze inlet. The camp is at altitude 950 feet on the east side of a north branch of the North fork of Klutze river. The property is reached by a meandering trappers' trail from the railway through the rugged granitic confines of the narrow North Fork valley. The rainfall of the area is excessive and at times the Klutze river and its branches rapidly swell to raging proportions.

The original claims of the property were staked in 1927 on the east side of the main north branch of the North fork. In 1929 and 1930 further discoveries were made on the west-side slope between elevations 1,200 to 2,750 feet. Late in the season the property was optioned to Vancouver parties, who plan a thorough exploration of the showings.

The mineral-deposit consists of lenses of pyrite carrying high gold values occurring in narrow quartz veins in a segregated phase of what appears to be a hornblende granite or quartz diorite. At the time of examination (October 16th) six veins varying in width from 1 to about 30 inches had been discovered. Practically no work had been done on these. Surface-tracing has been intermittent and mainly by natural outcrops.

A sample of selected pyrite and quartz containing about 75 per cent. pyrite, taken from a pyrite-lens about 2½ feet long and 1¼ inches wide, occurring in the most southerly vein on the east bank of the river, assayed: Gold, 6.75 oz. to the ton; silver, 2.60 oz. to the ton; copper, 3.2 per cent. A sample of the sericitized wall-rock of this lens, containing impregnated pyrite and fine veinlets of siderite or ankerite, assayed: Gold, *nil*; silver, *nil*. This vein had been traced for about 60 feet, striking N. 25° W. (mag.) and dipping 45° east, and is characterized by lenticular structure. About 100 feet north another quartz vein 12 inches wide has been traced for about 15 feet, striking N. 20° E. (mag.) and dipping 70° east. Continuity to the north is obscured by overburden. To the south the continuation cannot be found in the exposed bed-rock of the creek 20 feet away. A sample of pyrite from a streak 12 inches long and about 1 inch wide on the hanging-wall of this vein assayed: Gold, 1.92 oz. to the ton; silver, 0.40 oz. to the ton; copper, trace. A sample from the same vein consisting of quartz and a little pyrite assayed: Gold, 0.35 oz. to the ton; silver, 0.1 oz. to the ton.

The four showings on the west slopes of the creek were covered by an early snowfall and could not be examined. The main showing at altitude 1,850 to 2,750 feet is reported by the owners to contain three pyrite-lenses of from 20 to 50 feet in length composed of from 10 to 50 per cent. pyrite. These lenses are exposed at intervals of from 400 to 600 feet. Intermittent natural exposures show vein-widths of 3 to 30 inches. Three other showings are reported to occur at altitudes from 1,250 to 1,900 feet. These show quartz veins 2 to 12 inches wide, with some pyrite in places, and had been traced 30, 100, and 300 feet.

An examination of the general geology of this locality shows this occurrence to be a typical deposit of the segregated roof-phase of the batholith, referred to under the heading of "Geological Discussion," introductory to this report. The country-rock is a coarse-grained hornblende granite or quartz diorite in which are dense segregated patches, streaks, and belts of aplite, irregular masses of micro-pegmatite, and dark patches of fine-grained hornblende segregations and absorption areas of the roof-rocks. Small aplite dykes, crenulated bands of segregated basic material (ferro-magnesian minerals) with blended contacts, course through the rock irregularly. Small discontinuous quartz-filled gash-veins and stringers also occur irregularly. Primary gneissic and flow or cleavage structure, parallel streaking, schlieren, and banding are marked characteristics of the formation. Fracture-cleavage is absent.

The locality represents a segregated cooling phase of probably the upper or roof-zone of the batholith in which a certain amount of compression movement took place whilst the rock was still in a plastic or viscous condition. The structure indicates that the locality occupied a deep horizon below the old surface on the border between the zone of fracture and the zone of flowage. The quartz veins probably occupy cooling or contraction fractures which were filled very shortly after the consolidation of the batholith. The quartz and pyrite were probably the last products of gaseous and aqueous differentiation from the parent magma.

The high gold values in this type of deposit are attractive, and they are consequently always worth a thorough exploration to prove continuity. General characteristics of such deposits are narrow veins of frequent occurrence in a small defined area; restriction of gold values to the pyrite in the veins; absence of gold values in the quartz gangue; restriction of replacement in the wall-rocks; lenticular vein-structure; lenticulation of the pyrite in the veins. An assumption of both horizontal and vertical continuity based on intermittent surface exposures of this type of deposit is hazardous. Preliminary exploration by close stripping, open-cutting, and test-pitting, followed by crosscutting or drifting at carefully selected sites to explore for continuity at depth of the most likely pyrite-lenses, is advised.

As the operators planned to prosecute work during the winter a log cabin was being erected.

JAN 1, 1986

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
 MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES
 RESOURCES DATA & ANALYSIS SECTION, MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION, GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
 NTS LIST BY REPORT WITHIN MAPSHEET

PAGE 3

MAP 082GSE

REPORT	NTS	LAT/LONG	CLAIM NAME	OPERATOR AUTHOR(S)	WORK YEAR	AFF. DATE DD/MM/CCYY	MINE DIVS	C L	TYPE OF WORK
08301 ✓	082G01W	4910.7 11422.9	COMMERCE	KINTLA EX. GOBLE, E.O.	1979	17/06/1980	FS	3	GEOL
09142	082G07E	4915.9 11435.8	ZIP	FIRST NUCLEAR HARTLEY, G.S.	1980	22/04/1981	FS	3	PROS
10135	082G02E 082G02W	4908.3 11441.6	CAB	FIRST NUCLEAR HARTLEY, GLEN S.	1981	25/01/1982	FS	2	GEOL SAMP RADG RADA MAGG LINE
11787	082G02E	4913.3 11440.3	HOWELL	COMINCO HAWER, A.B.	1983	08/12/1983	FS	3	GEOL SOIL SILT ROCK
12638	082G01W	4910.7 11422.9	COMMERCE	KINTLA EX. GOBLE, R.J.	1983	19/07/1984	FS	4	PETR
08812	082G02E		EHOLT	GEOKOR ENERGY COVENEY, G.J.	1980	23/07/1980	GR	4	DIAD

Detroit Western
Mining
Corporation.

1928

This corporation is a private company whose stock is held by a small group of Detroit and Eastern American individuals. It was formed for the purpose of taking over certain mining properties in British Columbia, among them being the *Western Copper* property of fifty-four claims, situated at the head of Khutze Inlet. One of the Union Steamship boats has been calling regularly at Khutze Inlet since the early part of 1928 and other Coast boats call regularly at Butedale, about 15 miles distant.

The main camp is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the beach, and a second camp, near the showings, is about a mile farther along and approximately 2,000 feet higher in elevation. Between the beach and the main camp, which has accommodation for about 100 men, is a narrow-gauge railway, on which heavier steel was laid during 1928. From the main camp to a point which had been designated the "main tunnel-site," 1,500 feet above the camp, a substantial tram was built during the winter of 1927-28, and a lighter tram has been constructed from the tunnel-site to an upper camp near the showings, about 2,000 feet above the main camp.

The principal showing is a long and fairly flat vein which outcrops on either side of a very steep-walled canyon. It is a narrow shear-zone in granitic rock—in places more properly called a sheeted zone—filled with quartz and variable amounts of the sheared or fractured country-rock, and containing in places lenses of copper and iron sulphides. It strikes in a general north-east, south-west direction and dips at approximately 30° to the south-east. Minor variations are to be found in both strike and dip. Prior to this last summer most of the work had been done on the section of the vein east of the canyon, but owing to the difficulty of crossing the canyon and of finding a suitable place for driving exploratory tunnels the scene of activity was shifted to the west side of the canyon. Here a camp has been built with accommodation for about thirty men. During the summer about 100 tons of ore has been mined from the surface and a considerable amount of exploratory work has been done underground. Since the showings on the east side of the canyon are described in some detail in the Annual Report for 1926, commencing on page 68, under the heading "Western Copper," it will be necessary to mention only the new workings in this section. Approximately 10 tons of ore was taken from the vein at the point where it crosses the canyon, and although this spot is referred to in the report mentioned above as the best showing east of the canyon, very little ore is to be found in the bottom of the cut now. A crosscut tunnel, driven to the vein a short distance east of the canyon, cut the vein at about 150 feet from the portal. Short drifts were driven along the vein this year both ways from the crosscut, but nothing more than occasional short and very narrow streaks of sulphides were found. Although these are said to assay quite high in gold, they are of no commercial significance whatever.

The westerly section of the vein extends from the canyon to the elevation of the upper camp, a distance of some 700 or 800 feet. It varies in width from an inch of quartz to 4 or 5 feet of quartz and country-rock, with more or less sulphides. One of the largest lenses, measuring possibly 5 by 75 feet, outcrops in an inaccessible place down near the head of the canyon. Most sections of the vein are narrower than this, running generally from 6 inches to 2 feet in width. At the camp elevation the vein is cut off by a flat fault which dips westerly into the hill. From beneath this fault approximately 125 tons of ore has been mined from the surface, along a 15- or 20-foot section of the vein. The vein as exposed in the face of the cut is less than 1 foot wide, but it is well mineralized with chalcopyrite and is said to assay fairly well in gold.

A tunnel was started to the foot-wall of the vein and about 12 feet below the fault. When in a few feet the tunnel was swung over to the vein, but within this distance the vein had pinched to an inch or two of quartz and sulphide, and rapidly narrowed to a mere slip, before being cut off completely by the fault outcropping on the surface. Crosscutting and further searching underground has failed to locate the continuation of the vein. At the time of examination, about the middle of October, a crosscut was being driven into the hanging-wall and an inclined winze was to be sunk from the end of the working to explore lower sections of the vein.

Approximately 75 feet north of the tunnel, towards the camp, a nice little bunch of copper ore is exposed in a cut and short tunnel. Its relation to the main vein and other showing is not clear. Still farther around the hill, straight above the camp, are two small intersecting veins, or, rather, intersecting mineralized joint-planes. They both strike about north-east, but one dips 80° south-east and the other 15° south-east. The flat vein can be traced about 25 feet from the steep vein. A drift on the latter run out of ore, which is about 1 foot wide on the surface, within a few feet of the portal.

Extending south-westerly from these veins, around the shoulder of the hill and for several hundred feet along the hillside, are a series of open-cuts and short tunnels in what is supposed to be the continuation of the main vein. The best showing in this section is to be found in a little tunnel several hundred feet from the camp. The vein exposed varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in width and consists of quartz and a little chalcopyrite. At other points there is nothing but a joint-plane in the granite or an inch or two of barren quartz.



Don Tully 17

Freemont.
H- Gold Corp
alone
Marum Res Inc (Alta)
Acet Dynasty

Ben Ouellette
925-1052
Ste 300-1497 Marine Dr
West Van. (Helen)

Retreat Warden
on Princess Royal Channel
Scow.

Kemans - 75 mi south
N branch Kikutze River.
Hunter property 103 H/W

Starts late June 3 month contract.
Old adit - very rough country.
Two locations to clear + survey in in connection with
underground
Cam Scott 1984

Blastin cart.

Radio to Ben. Go in for 1 month 5 day break etc
to make up 90 days.

473' long vein.

JCS to call him Monday April 10 830-900 for
meeting 900-915