

The ERICKSON CREEK deposit is an old discovery which has been revived especially over the past few years and currently is under active exploration with a view to production. Pyrite, arsenopyrite and native gold occur within ribboned quartz veins with argillite partings in volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Sylvester Group. The main vein, Jennie Vein, has been traced in a fault zone over 130 metres in length and down dip over 120 metres. Mineralized zones average 1.4 metres in width grading 1.55 oz./ton Au and 1.48 oz./ton Ag. Reserves outlined to date are estimated at 30,000 tons and open.

The POLARIS-TAKU mine consisted of gold-bearing pyrite and arsenopyrite, and stibnite within a complex replacement system of veins in massive andesite and silicified tuffs of the Stuhini Group. Veins occurred along the contact between schists and greenstone and also traversing the massive greenstone. The main vein varied from 0.6 metre to 7.8 metres in width and was 305 metres in length. Between 1938 - 1951, 753,255 tons were produced including 231,604 ounces of gold with remarkable uniform grades in ore shoots ranging from 0.25 to 0.60 oz./ton. Reserves are estimated (1950) at 145,636 tons grading 0.4 oz./ton Au.

The discovery of the ENGINEER mine dates back to 1899. Over 25 quartz veins and "hubs" in shear zones occur within finely textured greywackes, shales, and slates of the Laberge series which may be pyroclastic in origin. Although some of the most spectacular gold recorded in the world came from the Engineer mine, only approximately 17,300 tons including 18,325 ounces of gold was produced, mostly pre - 1933. The old workings appear to have been well mined out but potential still exists in the lower levels and possibly at depth. Pyrite is the common sulphide with rare chalcopyrite. Native gold is invariably associated with dark green chloritic material. Mineralization is either associated with the narrow high-grade vein gold associated with the dark green material or with late-movement re-opened veins with re-cemented wall rocks and fragments.

The potential for the discovery of lode gold deposits of the types described in this paper remains good in British Columbia.

LODE GOLD DEPOSITS IN NW B.C.

| <u>Deposit Name</u> | <u>Location</u>       | <u>Discovery</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Reserves</u> | <u>Grade</u>     |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|
|                     |                       |                  | <u>?</u>   | <u>(tonnes)</u> | <u>oz./tcn</u>   |
| BABE                | 18 km S Port Clements | 1971             | Miocene    | 45,000,000 ?    | .06              |
| SURF INLET          | 130 km SE Pr. Rupert  | 1900             | Tertiary   | 47,250          | .35 to .45       |
| CHAPPELLE           | 275 km N Smithers     | 1969             | Jurassic   | 60,000          | .95 Au, 21 Ag    |
| PREMIER             | 25 km N Stewart       | 1911             | Jurassic   | 170,000         | .35 Au, 3.4 Ag   |
| ERICKSON CREEK      | 12 km SE Cassiar      | ?                | ?          | > 30,000        | 1.35 Au, 1.35 Ag |
| POLARIS-TAKU        | Tulsequah             | early 1900's     | ?          | 145,636         | .25 to .60 Au    |
| ENGINEER            | 32 km W Atlin         | 1899             | Jura-Cret. | ?               | some spectacular |

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