LAKEVIEW PROSPECT

Houston, B.C.

(93L/7 E)

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Texas Gulf Sulphur Company

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SUMMARY

The Lakeview prospect at Wilson Lake, 6 3/4 miles northeast of Houston, B.C., is underlain by rhyolites assigned to the Hazelton Group. Within the rhyolite sequence there is a strata-bound band of massive hematite generally less than 2 feet thick which contains minor chalcopyrite, barite, sphalerite and silver. In places a thin black argillite bed with small limestone lenses occurs on top of the hematite. The rocks strike northeast and generally dip steeply to the west.

CONCLUSIONS

The geological environment of this mineralization is of interest, although the prospect in itself is not.

The deposit is syngenetic and may owe its origin to submarine volcanism. That the area was submerged at least during part of the mineralizing period is indicated by the presence of sedimentary rocks. Further work might reveal a facies change along the strike of the mineralization, hopefully accompanied by an increase in copper. Admittedly this possibility is remote, but it would be worthwhile to silt sample the streams in the area and examine the geology more thoroughly.

Introduction

The Lakeview prospect was visited 18 July accompanied by Messrs. Alf Sjoden of Houston and Tony Mesich of Smithers, B.C. and on 26 July with Dr. W. Holyk and Dr. J. R. Loudon.

Overburden in the mineralized area ranged between 1 and 4 feet. Outcrops are not common.

Location and Access

Mineralization is exposed at 3750 ft. elevation on the eastern slope of a hill immediately northwest of Wilson Lake and 6 3/4 miles in a direct line northeast of Houston, B.C.

The prospect is easily reached by 13 miles of road from Houston, 5 ½ miles of which are paved.

Ownership

Six mineral claims cover the prospect and are owned by Mrs. Ethyl Short of Colleymount, B.C. Three adjacent claims, upon which no mineralization has been discovered, are owned by Mr. A. Sjoden, Houston, B.C.

History and Development

The prospect has been explored on a small scale since World War 1, when it was known as the Three Lakes Group. By the end of 1918 a 50 ft. shaft had been sunk and several open cuts developed. Apparently little work was done since then until 1955 when Mr. Steve Homenuke of Smithers reports that he drilled 2 short diamond drill holes through the best mineralization.

for Harvest Queen Mining Co.

In 1966 the prospect was optioned from Mrs. Short by Plateau Metals Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. and dropped the same year after more than 1000 feet of bulldozer trenching.

At present hematite and chalcopyrite are exposed by trenching for approximately 1000 ft. In addition, several small cuts and shafts are scattered along the strike of the mineralization.

Geology

Rocks exposed in trenches and pits on the property are almost all rhyolites and are assigned to the Hazelton Group. A few inches of black argillite and small limestone lenses occur on top of a band of massive hematite. Minor chert is also present.

A variety of rhyolites are present, ranging from pale red and grey aphanitic rocks to dark hematitic porphyries with indistinct pale red phenocrysts, and tuffs with small angular fragments of pale red, green and grey rhyolite.

The rocks strike to the northeast (030°- 050°) and generally dip steeply to the west.

A dark green porphyritic monzonite (?) dyke, 5 to 10 ft. in width, which contains fine-grained biotite and scattered feldspar phenocrysts up to 5 mm long, strikes through the rhyolite at 10° to 30° with a vertical dip. The rhyolite is also cut by several feldspar porphyry dykes only a few inches wide. These dykes contain white-weathering, randomly oriented, feldspar phenocrysts set in an aphanitic green groundmass.

Minor shearing was noted along dyke contacts.

Mineralization

A band of massive specular hematite, generally less than 2 ft. thick and carrying minor chalcopyrite bornite and sphalerite, has been traced for 1000 ft. in pale red to grey aphanitic rhyolite. In places a thin black argillite bed and small limestone lenses are found immediately above the mineralization. Chalcopyrite and hematite are also found as disseminations in adjacent rocks. A little pyrite is present as are small amounts of calcite and fine-grained epidote. Weathering products include malachite, azurite, limonite and pyrolusite.

An assay published by the Minister of Mines (1926) reported tr. Au, 2 oz/ton Ag and 4% Cu across 6 feet. Mr. S. Homenuke of Smithers reported that 1955 diamond drilling intersected a 4 ft. section assaying approximately 7% Cu and 11 oz/ton Ag. Dr. C. Riley, Plateau Metals Ltd., informed me that 1966 sampling yielded low copper assays.

Copper mineralization is generally sparse and assays comparable to those given above could not easily be obtained.

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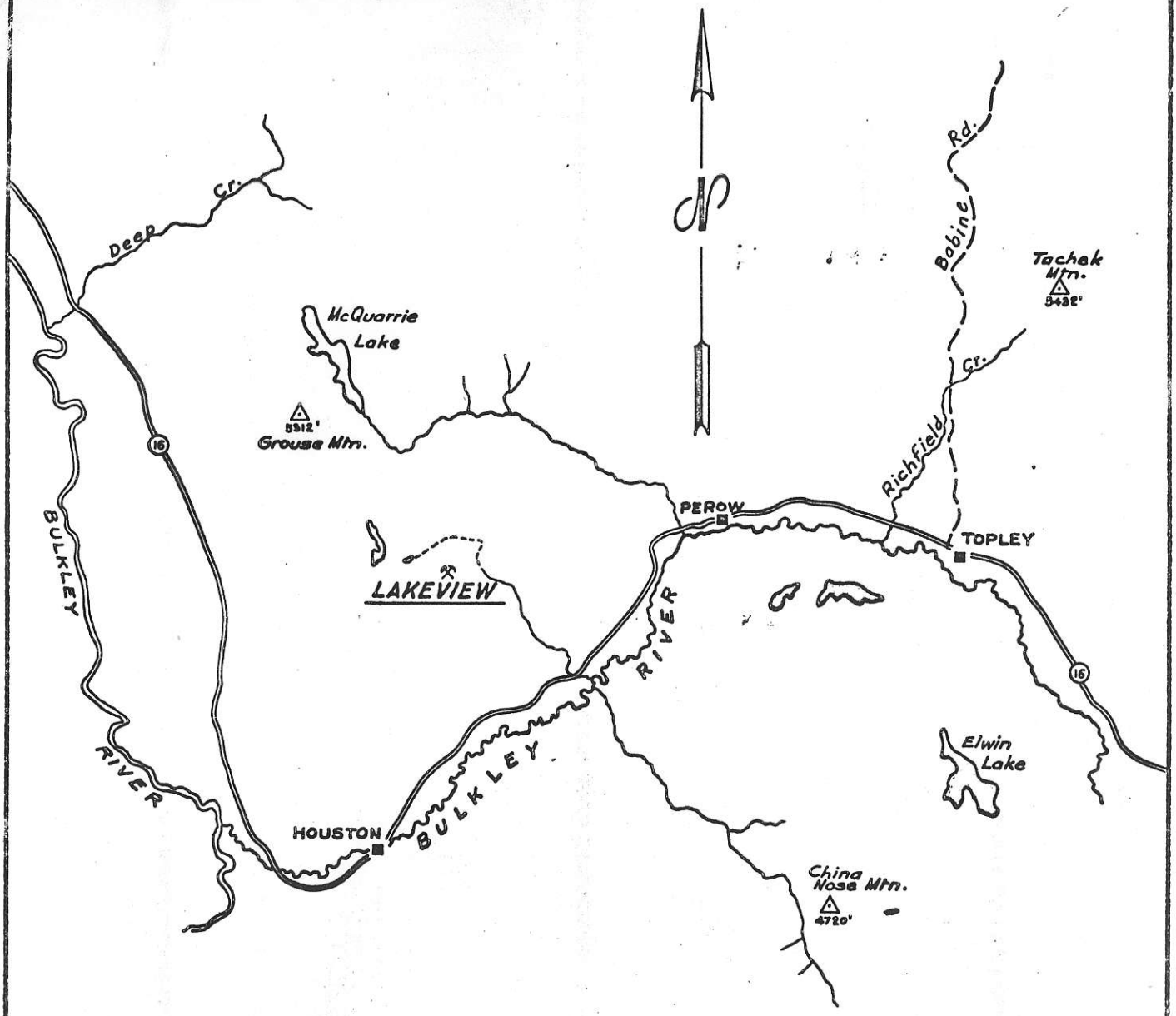
AL'O/js

References:

British Columbia, 1918, Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, p.F112

British Columbia, 1926, Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, p.A144



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1:250.000

MAP : 93 L