CORONADO COPPER AND ZINC COMPANY
225 Tabor Building
Wallace, Idaho

810005

May 25, 1951.

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ANSD.	BY		
COMMENT TO			FOR REPLY
RETURN TO			
HSM	RWM	HTM	
SGM	JLB	BWS	
LWW	CWS	ENG	
LCA	LP	ALD	

92 F WESTERN MINES, Buttle Lake, B.C.

A. Woolsey & C. Ney 1951

Mr. Blair W. Stewart
Coronado Copper and Zinc Company
1206 Pacific Mutual Building
Los Angeles 14, California

Dear Blair:

Re: Buttle Lake (Vancouver Island, B.C.)

The enclosed pertain to the Buttle Lake property, located in central Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The property was presented to us by Otto A. Woolsey of Albert Canyon, B.C., on April 27, 1951, who has an option, with undisclosed terms, until the end of June of this year.

A perusal of this data, together with such descriptive information as is given in the B.C. Minister of Mines Report for 1927, suggests that the ore disclosures are not of sufficient magnitude or grade, to make attractive, under the existing circumstances of difficulty of access and short term of his option, the consideration of an exploration venture, even though favorable terms for the property were available. The property might have large low-grade tonnage possibilities, but extensive study and work would be required to determine this.

I have so informed Woolsey.

In the event you do not have a copy of the Minister of Mines Report for 1927, we are enclosing some exerpts dealing with the Buttle Lake area.

Sincerely yours,

Coronado Copper and Zinc Company

S. K. Garrett

S. K. Garrett

SKG:m
Enclosures - Chas. Ney letter.
Spectrographic Analysis
C. S. Eldridge Certificate of Assay
Excerpts from 1927 Minister of Mines Report

Agree - Too small and low grade
BWS

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711 Yorkshire Bldg.,
Vancouver, B.C.
Jan. 8, 1947

H. K. Anstie, Esp.,
718 Granville St.,
Vancouver,B.C.

Dear Harry:

I'll be leaving for Yellowknife on Monday next, so probably won't have the time to go over my report on the Buttle Lake properties with you. However I can give you my impressions of the thing briefly by letter.

Cross and Miller took me over the ground in the first week of November, 1946. We spent a day on each of the properties and surveyed and sampled the showings fairly completely. I thought the whole mineralized belt very interesting. Although my Company were not sufficiently interested to do some work on it, I feel myself that it is a good prospect, and well worth an investigation.

The three properties lie along a shear zone which has a width of 100 to 300 feet. Continuity of the zone along the entire 3½ mile length has not been proven but looks very probable. This zone is characeterized by intense alteration of the rocks and widespread pyrite mineralization. We can say that it is a strong, deep rooted structure. At the three known localities along this shear we find a good grade of Zinc mineralization. It is almost obvious that there are other similar occurences, equal to or better in size and grade than those we know, at other localities along the shear zone.

The heaviest Zinc mineralization is on the Price Creek showing. There are several high grade lenses in each of the two cuts. Mineralization is probably continuous between the two cuts, a distance of 50 feet vertically and 80 feet on the slope. This mineralization has not been delimited by any means, and trenching is well warranted in the general area below the lower cut.

On the Lynx property, the mineralization is not so heavy, but a greater extent is indicated. The general zone of mineralization is much wider. An open cutabout 200 feet east of the main large cut shows an interesting band of mineralization. Incidentally, this locality gave a gold assay of 0.20 oz. which was far above any other gold value in my samples. Another open cut about 350 feet northwest of the main workings shows a rich band of mineralization.

The main cut itself shows some good Zinc mineralization, though not so heavy as on Price Creek. West of the heavy mineralized band of this

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cut, there is quite a width of very highly broken up stuff which contains a little zinc. This has been oxidized from the surface and I would think that much of the original metal content has been leached out. At greater depth the same section might show a much better assay.

Considerable trenching and open cutting is warranted on the Lynx showings. As far as I could see, there has been no attempt to trace these showings down below the main cut. Also the area between the main cut and the one I mentioned 350 feet to the northwest should be crossed by trenches at several points.

On the Paramount, I was able to find most of the showings and the diamond drill stations. The cuts were pretty well caved in, so there wasn't much mineral showing. What I saw appeared to be a better grade of lead, that the Lynx was far more deserving of a drill program.

On both the Price and the Lynx showings, some diamond drilling is warranted, in addition to the trenching th t I have mentioned. A few short holes with a small Xray machine might serve the initial purpose on Price creek. Longer holes, up to 500 feet would be desirable on the Lynx.

To explore the whole zone, between and beyond the properties, by diamond drilling would be pretty expensive. It would be well first to have the ground very thoroughly prospected, and any slight indication of mineralisation away from the present showings explored by trenching. I do not know just how thoroughly Cross has gone over the ground, but by doing this you might be able to find something more to aim at in drilling. At any rate a few widespread holes across the shear in the covered section between Lynx and Paramount are warranted.

I hope the above will be of some value. Obviously there is no mine staring us in the face at this stage, but a good prospect that warrants exploration. B.C. prospects seem to carry a stigma of smallness and discontinuity. The same prospect would have a different appeal if it were in the PreCambrian rocks of the East or N.W. Territories. If the big Shear Zone we have at Buttle Lake were in one of these areas, I am sure that it would have a few miles of Drill holes in it by this time.

Yours truly,

Charles Hey (Not signature)

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Office of The Chief Analyst and Assayer

The Government of the Province of
British Columbia

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
Victoria

Sample received from J. Cross, Esp.,
Address 1751 Adanac St., Victoria B.C.

Laboratory No.	Submitter's Mark	Laboratory Report
14475 B	# 1	Spectrographic Analysis:

A complete analysis for all base metals showed none of interest, except copper, lead, and zinc. Some arsenic, antimony and barium were present, and a fraction of 1 per cent cadmium.

Price Ck.

Assays:	Gold oz./ton	Silver oz./ton	Copper %
	0.08	7.2	3.7

Lead %	Zinc %
11.4	32.2

14476 B # 2

Spectrogrphic Analysis:

A complete analysis for all base metals showed none of interest, except copper, lead and zinc.

Myra Ck.

Assays:	Gold oz./ton	Silver oz./ton	Copper %
	0.09	14.3	3.5

Lead %	Zinc %
6.2	10.9

DATE August 28th, 1944

"G.C.B. CAVE" (Not signature)
Chief Analyst and Assayer

3M-1143-6891 (2)

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Certificate of Assay.

G. S. Eldridge & Co., Ltd.

November 8th 1946

Marked	Gold Oz/Ton	Gold Value/Ton	Silver Oz/Ton	Lead %	Zinc %	Copper %	
E 156	Trace		0.7	0.4	4.7	0.8	10½Ft. upper open cut at Price Creek
E 157	0.06	2.10	4.5	1.1	14.5	1.9	2-3ft. upper open cut at Price Creek
E 158	0.02	0.70	1.0	0.5	24.4	2.2	3-4ft. several ore bands in lower cut Price Creek
E 159	Trace		0.2	0.1	1.6	0.2	10.6 ft. schist between ore bands lower cut Price Creek
E 160	0.04	1.40	1.0	0.2	13.5	0.2	2.1 ft. highest open cut in Creek at Lynk.
E 161	0.04	1.40	1.0	0.5	3.2	0.3	7 ft. small cut above main ore lynk.
E 162	0.02	0.70	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	8 ft. main open cut best zone
E 163	0.01	0.35	0.6	0.2	2.6	0.4	4.5 ft. main open cut east of 162
E 164	0.01	0.35	0.3	0.1	0.9	Trace	5.5 ft. main open schist west of 162
E 165	0.20	7.00	2.9	0.9	11.0	2.1	1.5 ft. open cut 150 ft. east of tunnel
E 166	0.06	2.10	1.0	0.3	1.9	0.3	4.5 ft. same beside 165
E 167	0.02	0.70					Paramount Specimen

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EXCERPTS FROM MINISTER OF MINES REPORT FOR 1927.

BUTTLE LAKE SECTION:

This section includes the Strathcona Park area and is reached by way of Campbell River from which there is a good motor road to Forbes Landing at the foot of Campbell Lake, a distance of 12 miles. From Forbes Landing to the Sutherland Bros. Camp on Upper Campbell Lake is 12 miles of auto road which is in very poor repair. The Sutherlands have a kicker-driven boat running from their Camp to the head of the Lake, about 5 miles, and a pack-train from there to the north end or foot of Buttle Lake, a distance of about 9 miles, over a fair horse trail. From the foot of Buttle Lake, one may get a boat with a kicker, by pre-arrangement with the Sutherlands, to the head of the Lake to about 25 miles. Buttle Lake is 725 ft. elevation. There has been considerable prospecting done around the south end of the Lake and a very creditable amount of exploratory work done by the owners, considering transportation difficulties.

PARAMOUNT MINING CO. LTD:

In 1920, Paramount Mining Co., Ltd., acquired property on Myra Creek; they did considerable prospecting and surface work as well as 2000 ft. of diamond drilling. No information seems to be available as to the results obtained. Nothing has been done since.

LYNX:

This is a group of seven claims owned by Cross & Du Bois, of Victoria (St. James Hotel). The claims are situated about 2 miles up on the north side of Myra creek adjoining the holdings of the Paramount Mining Company, Limited, and in the same mineral-belt. The general rock formation throughout this section is volcanic, with which are associated belts of crystalline limestone. On this and adjoining groups, representing a distance of 4 or 5 miles, the mineralization is in an immense schistose zone in places several hundred feet wide, the result of shear-action in the volcanic country-rock. It has a general strike of N. 80° W. (mag.). The metallic minerals are pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and zinc-blende, usually in a siliceous gangue with some calcite and barite. In the shear-zone are widths up to 20 feet or more of soft, thinly laminated sericitized schists while in other places the rock, though schistose, appears to be more siliceous and harder. The better mineralization appears to favour the harder schists in which are disseminated small crystals of pyrite.

The highest showing, on the Cougar, is at 1,650 feet elevation and consists of small veins and bunches of fine-grained galena, zinc-blende, and chalcopyrite across a width of 6 feet. From this point the same zone has been traced across a group adjoining above to the top of the hill. At 1,500 feet elevation the schist has been exposed across a width of over 100 feet, about the centre of which an open-cut penetrates more into the solid formation for a width of 7 feet.

This shows a light-grey rock mineralized with galena and chalcopyrite in small bunches such as was noted in the cut above. A chip sample taken across this gave assays of: Gold, trace; silver, 6 oz. to the ton; copper, nil; lead, trace; zinc, 8 per cent. This would be a good vein to drift on and when in 100 feet or more crosscut the whole belt.

About 250 feet east of this belt is a similar one about 40 feet wide, showing the same characteristics of small bunches and lenses of good ore, with small crystals of iron disseminated through the rest of the schists, as in the big zone.

All these ore-exposures in this belt are indicative of extensive mineralization, but because of the loose, porous nature of the schist extensive leaching has taken place near the surface. Some drifting should therefore be done on the more favourable-looking ore-exposures to obtain sufficient depth to get away from surface influence and crosscuts should then be driven across the shear-zone. The owners have accomplished much under adverse conditions, but all the work the prospector could do for several years would make little impression on an area of this magnitude. There is ample water-power and timber for operations of any size.

CROSS AND DUBOIS CLAIMS:

These are about fifteen claims, situated about 2½ miles up Price Creek, which flows in at the head of Buttle lake, owned by James Cross and Joseph DuBois, of Victoria (St. James Hotel), and associates. Assistance was granted by the Department of Mines this summer and a trail was built from the cabin at the head of the lake to the main showings, making them fairly accessible. Also some trail-work was done up Myra creek leading to other groups there.

The geological structure consists of great wide belts, up to 1,000 feet in width, of highly altered schists, resulting from shearing action in the volcanics of the Vancouver group, which is the oldest and predominating formation of Vancouver island. These metamorphosed schists vary from greenstone to talcose and sericitic schists, the latter weathering to very soft, thinly laminated material. The schists are disseminated throughout with tiny crystals of pyrite, giving the surface a yellowish to reddish colour. In them are belts up to 30 feet wide which have been more or less silicified, accompanied by calcite and in some places a little barite. These more siliceous belts are mineralized with pyrite, zinc-blende, galena, arsenopyrite, and some chalcopyrite, occurring as small lenses, bunches, and veinlets of solid sulphides. There are three such zones on these claims; the lower one at 900 feet elevation, or 175 feet above the lake-level, has 5 to 6 feet in width of calcite and barite rather heavily pyritized. Farther up the hill at 1,350 feet elevation another belt has been exposed by a few shots in it, indicating a width of from 15 to 20 feet of calcite, and barite. The 4 or 5 feet exposed is fairly heavily disseminated with arsenopyrite, sphalerite, and galena disseminated and in small veinlets throughout the gangue. A grab sample was taken of the ore broken out in shooting and gave assays of: Gold, $0.80 to the ton; silver, 4.8 oz. to the ton; copper, trace; lead 2 per cent.; zinc, 12 per cent. The width of this vein, the solid gangue, and the extent of mineralization makes it a promising showing. A depth of about 30 feet could readily be had for a prospecting-cut across the vein.

The upper showing is at 2,000 feet elevation or 1,300 feet above the lake. Here the creek has cut a canyon 200 feet deep across a schist-belt over 200 feet wide, striking about east-west (mag.) and dipping 70° to the north. There are several bands in this main zone that are worth driving on for a short distance. On the hanging-wall is a 6-foot vein or band of badly decomposed schist heavily impregnated with pyrite and showing a little zinc-blende. A sample across this to ascertain whether milling grade ore might be expected gave: Gold, trace; silver 0.2 oz. to the ton; copper, trace; lead, nil; zinc, 3 per cent. On the foot-wall of this band a sample of 3 inches of sulphides gave: Gold, $0.40 to the ton; silver, 0.6 oz. to the tone; copper, 3 per cent.; lead, 1 per cent.; zinc, 36 per cent. Some distance from this a sample was taken of a lens of ore in a soft schist as representing the best solid sulphides obtainable. It assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 1 oz. to the ton; copper, 2.5 per cent.; lead, 2.5 per cent.; zinc, 36 per cent. Farther across this zone, about 25 feet from the hanging wall, a sample across 3 feet of decomposed schist showing small veinlets of mineral assayed: Gold, trace; silver, 6 oz. to the ton; copper, 1 per cent.; lead, nil; zinc, 10 per cent. The balance of the zone had not been shot into at all, but bands similar to those samples were noted across the whole width.

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From the extent of mineralization and the values found in the ribs of sulphides in the highly leached surface material, it would seem reasonable to expect an improvement in at least the extent of mineralization at greater depth. A systematic plan of diamond-drilling would be the only feasible method of obtaining any conclusive data as to the possibilities of these big schist-belts.

The only difficult place in taking in such equipment would be the 9-mile pack from Upper Campbell lake to the end or foot of Buttle lake.

No information is available as to the results of the drilling on the Paramount Mining Company's ground, but the fact that the company has kept a number of claims in good standing for several years would suggest some merit to the property.

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