

812444

March 1964

**REPORT  
ON**

**B I K**

**SYNDICATE INTERESTS**

Stikine River Area  
B. C.

MINING DIVISION

MINING ENGINEER

See letter of 3-24-64

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S U M M A R Y   R E P O R T

B I K   S Y N D I C A T E   I N T E R E S T S

S T I K I N E   R I V E R   A R E A ,   B . C .

March 1964

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## THE "B I K" SYNDICATE

In 1956 Silver Standard engineers conceived the idea to carry out an exploration program adjacent to the route of the proposed Stewart-Cassiar road in north-western British Columbia. Three major Canadian companies were impressed with the exploration plan and the BIK Syndicate was formed. McIntyre Porcupine Mines took a 25% participation in the venture, Anglo-Huronian 15%, and Dalhousie Oil 25%.

In each of the seasons, 1956, 1957, and 1958, the Syndicate had several parties in the field under the supervision of Wm. Dunn, Superintendent of Exploration for Silver Standard Mines. Limited programs were carried out during 1959 and 1960 in areas of special interest.

During the 1957 field season, the Bird Group of claims was located on Schaft Creek and preliminary trenching indicated an extremely large low-grade copper deposit. In 1958 the E&L Group was staked on what appears to be at least a moderately large copper-nickel discovery. In each year numerous mineral occurrences were recorded which were judged unattractive because of their apparent small size and poor accessibility.

The "BIK" Syndicate (Cont'd)

About 1960 the amount of interest generated in exploration in B.C. encouraged McIntyre, and later Kerr Addison (in which Anglo-Huronian has been incorporated), to set up their own exploration offices in Vancouver. The BIK Syndicate as such, has been largely inactive since that time.

In 1962, acting on information obtained while prospecting on behalf of the Syndicate, Silver Standard staked the Kim Group on Sphaler Creek and placed it in the Syndicate. Likewise, early in 1964, Silver Standard staked six further groups of claims on known copper occurrences that are judged to be of potential importance because of the increasing interest in the area. At the present time, the BIK Syndicate is comprised of Silver Standard, 45%; McIntyre Porcupine, 35%; and Kerr Addison, 20%.

## MINERAL POTENTIAL OF NORTH-WESTERN B.C.

An examination of the copper deposits discovered to date will indicate the type of exploration target that has been the objective of the BIK Syndicate. Although the emphasis has been on the search for copper, this area which lies just east of the Coast Batholith could produce a major molybdenum deposit and economic deposits of all the base metals are possibilities.

Granduc Mines (Newmont Mining Corporation) has developed a large orebody and has all the earmarks of a very profitable operation. Today the published reserves at Granduc are 32,000,000 tons of 1.93% copper. It is estimated that it will require an expenditure of \$51,000,000 to place the mine in production and the decision to proceed can be expected at any time.

Within the past few months sufficient data has been made available to indicate that another copper deposit of major importance has been discovered. Although nothing has been published, there is good reason to believe that Stikine Copper (Kennecott controlled) have indicated half a billion tons of approximately 1.0% copper.

Mineral Potential (cont'd)

Southwest Potash are holding a porphyry copper deposit east of Stikine Copper upon which surface trenching and drilling have indicated 30,000,000 tons of 1.0% copper. It has been said that less than one-third of the known length of the mineralized zones has been tested. There is some indication that Anaconda is looking for a similar type of occurrence on their large block south and west of Stikine.

Announcement of production plans at Granduc or confirmation of the spectacular results at Stikine Copper would provide a tremendous stimulus for added activity. Access roads will be built, at least one deepsea port will be required immediately, and new townsites will be established. A hydro-electric power source would almost certainly be developed and Stikine Copper is potentially large enough that a copper smelter can be considered.

## B I R D   C L A I M S

(Schaft Creek Copper)

A group of four claims, held by location, lies east of Schaft Creek, approximately 40 miles south of Telegraph Creek, B.C. Schaft Creek is a westerly tributary of Mess Creek, and this latter creek flows northerly to its confluence with the Stikine River just west of Telegraph Creek. The deposit is at an elevation of 4000 feet, 1000 feet above the Schaft Creek Valley.

Soon after discovery in 1957, BIK Syndicate engineers cut and sampled a series of east-west trenches, approximately 100 feet apart, over a mineralized area 1000 feet long by 500 feet wide. A wedge-shaped area 1000 feet long in a north-south direction, with a maximum width of 450 feet, was estimated to contain 0.40% copper as chalcopyrite and copper carbonates. Gold and silver values are low.

During the 1960 field season, geologists from Kennco Explorations examined the mineralized showings on Schaft Creek, mapped the geology, conducted geochemical and self-potential surveys. Kennco describes the deposit as a northerly trending shear replacement in silicified and pyritized felsitic flows. The volcanics have been intruded by post mineral dykes and are partly overlain by post mineral andesite breccia. The limited sampling done by Kennco confirmed the results of initial sampling by BIK.



Bird Claims (cont'd)

The Kennco geochemical work indicated continuity of the copper mineralization for at least 800 feet to the south. Geological mapping suggested the zone should continue to the north under the post mineral cover. The S.P. survey was judged to be of no interpretable value. Further geophysical surveys and a preliminary diamond drill program have been suggested for the coming season if an equitable agreement can be arrived at.

The actual amount of work accomplished on the Bird Claims is small and the possibility of finding higher grade mineralization cannot be overlooked. Also, the total mineralized area as presently known might contain in the order of 250,000,000 tons of 0.26% copper to a depth of 1000 feet. The copper mineral is well disseminated through an intensely fractured host rock. It is conceivable that advances in the technology of leaching in place may render such a deposit economic in the foreseeable future.

## E & L CLAIMS

During the 1958 field season, two claims were staked on a copper-nickel occurrence at the headwaters of Snippaker Creek, a north-west trending tributary of the Iskut River. The claims, which lie at an elevation of 6300 feet, are approximately 30 miles north of the Granduc Mine and 50 air-miles north-west of Stewart, B.C. Approximately 50 miles of new road would be required to connect the property with the Stewart-Cassiar road at the Ningunsaw River.

The copper-nickel minerals occur in a gabbro plug which has intruded a small remnant of sediments. These rocks in turn are bounded by large granite masses. The geology is further complicated by the presence of at least one important fault and several dykes. Disseminated mineralization appears to be confined to a band 20 to 50 feet in width around the circumference of the gabbro plug. Lenses of massive sulphides on the contact between gabbro and sediments make up perhaps five percent of the mineralized area. The total mineralized area exposed to date represents about 5000 tons per vertical foot, and indicated grade based on an average of 31 samples is 0.005 oz gold, 0.50 oz silver, 0.65% copper, 0.70% nickel, and 0.30% zinc.

E&L Claims (cont'd)

A mineralogical examination of specimens by Dr. R. M. Thompson gives some indication that satisfactory concentrates of copper and nickel could be produced. Dr. Thompson noted chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, pentlandite, and magnetite in a typical gabbro ground mass. His report states that the chalcopyrite grains are free and clean and of moderately coarse size. No intricate intergrowth of pyrrhotite and pentlandite was observed.

## K I M   C L A I M S

(Sphaler Creek Copper)

A group of ten claims was staked in August of 1962 on a structure which had been examined in the course of previous exploration work and was known to contain some copper mineralization. The geological survey reported the existence of a syenite stock, but this has never been confirmed by BIK engineers. The claims rise steeply in a south-west direction from the Sphaler Creek valley at an elevation of 1500 feet. Sphaler Creek is a westerly flowing tributary of the Porcupine River, which in turn joins the Stikine River about 40 miles from tidewater. Approximately six miles separate the Kim Claims from the Stikine Copper group which lies to the north-west.

Early in 1963 Kennco Explorations unknowingly over-staked the Kim Claims and subsequently offered the BIK Syndicate a 20% continuing interest in a combined 58-claim group. The necessary agreement is being drawn up and a \$50,000 program is contemplated for the coming season.

Kim Claims (cont'd)

At least five zones of copper mineralization have been discovered on the combined claim groups. Of these, two zones have been found on the Kim Claims. Although little work has been accomplished, the indication is that we are dealing with what could be one or more medium tonnage deposits of good grade. A single sample taken over a 30-foot width by a Silver Standard engineer assayed 0.26 oz gold, and 6.01% copper. This sample was cut in a light coloured and intensely fractured rock, with mineralized stringers along fracture planes containing bornite, chalcopyrite, and copper carbonates.

### NEW CLAIM GROUPS - 1964

During the month of February 1964 Silver Standard exploration engineers staked a total of 220 claims in six groups in the general Stikine River area. In most cases the new groups were staked on zones of copper mineralization of which the Syndicate prospectors had prior knowledge. Five of the groups fall within a 15-mile radius of Stikine Copper Mines.

A group of 86 claims located immediately east of Stikine Copper covers most of the ground between that property and Southwest Potash's Copper Canyon deposit. At both Stikine Copper and Copper Canyon mineralization occurs in an intensively brecciated syenite stock or dyke swarm. The new staking was carried out with the possibility in mind that similar conditions may prevail in the intervening two and one-half miles between the copper-bearing intrusive bodies, and regional geology by one mining company places a stock squarely on BIK claims.

New Claim Groups (cont'd)

Three groups totalling 74 claims were staked in the Scud River valley. In each location bornite mineralization has been observed in place and as large pieces of high-grade float scattered over considerable areas. A 20-foot width of obvious good grade was noted in one location on the "South Scud" group. On the "Mid-Scud" claims asbestos mineralization has been recorded in some ultrabasic rocks.

Near the headwaters of Mess Creek a group of 36 claims was staked in a heavily mineralized section. The volcanics and limey sediments have been intruded by granitic rocks. BIK Syndicate prospectors noted tetrahedrite over a width of 15 feet in a prominent outcrop that apparently is repeated on the opposite side of a snowfield 500 feet distant. Chalcopyrite was observed in a series of narrow high-grade stringers and occurrences of bornite, shalerite, and molybdenite were recorded.

A sixth group, 24 claims, was located north of the Stikine River on Conover Creek. These claims cover an old property that is described in the Geological Survey Memoir 246, under the heading "Jackson & Lady Jane". A

New Claim Groups (cont'd)

mineralized shear with a width of up to 1500 feet has a prominent surface expression that can be traced for a distance of at least five miles. Within this zone irregular quartzose masses contain much chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. A considerable number of old cuts and trenches indicate that the areas of good mineralization are small and irregular. The ground was restaked at the present time in the belief that the zone was large enough and strong enough to justify a careful re-examination, perhaps employing one or more of the available geophysical techniques.





Stikine River Area  
February 1964



Staking  
Scud River Area



Beaver A/C  
Kinaskan Lake



Cub A/C Landing  
in Schaft Creek Valley



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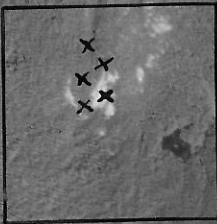
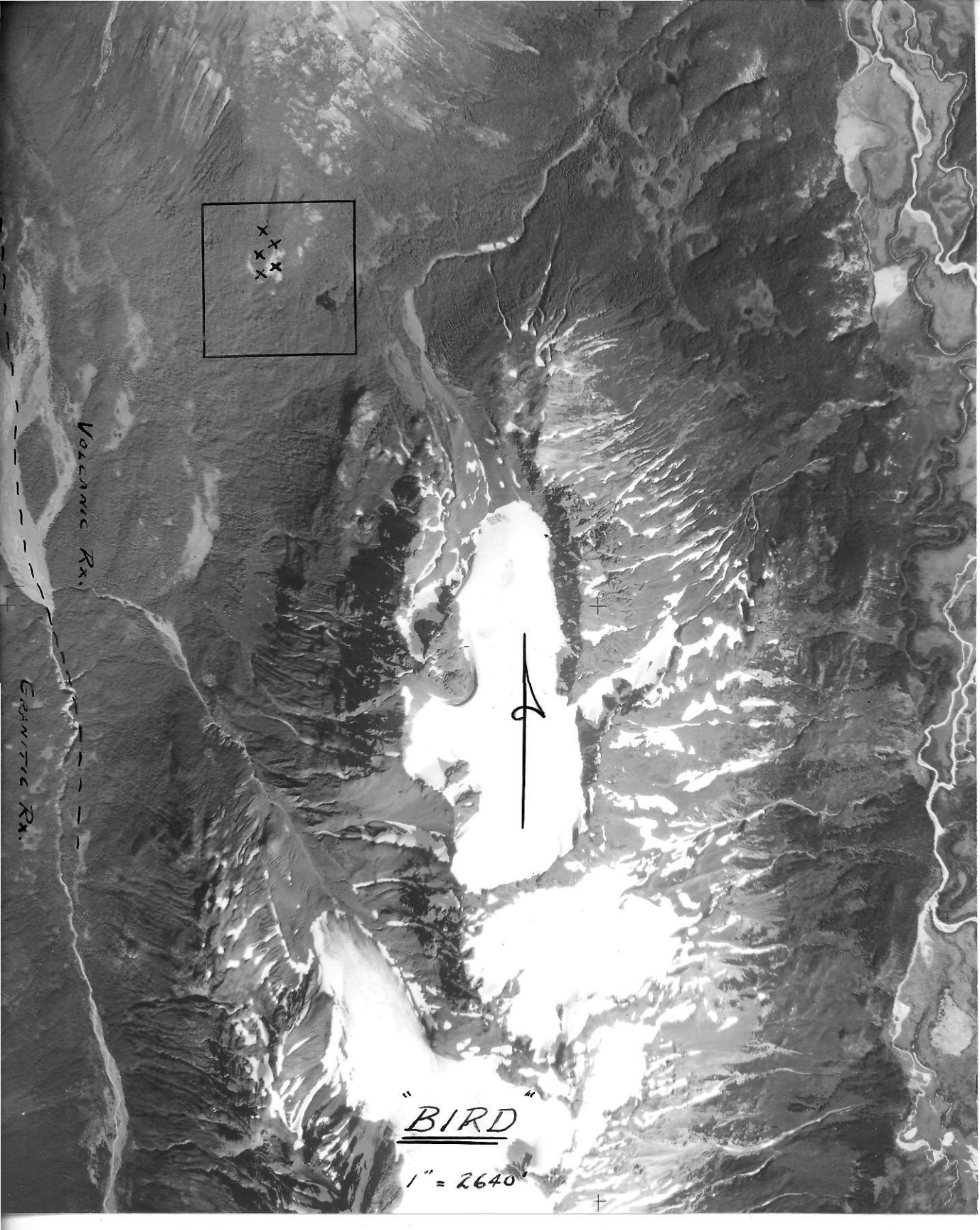
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A12185-98

"E. & L."

1" = 2640'

+



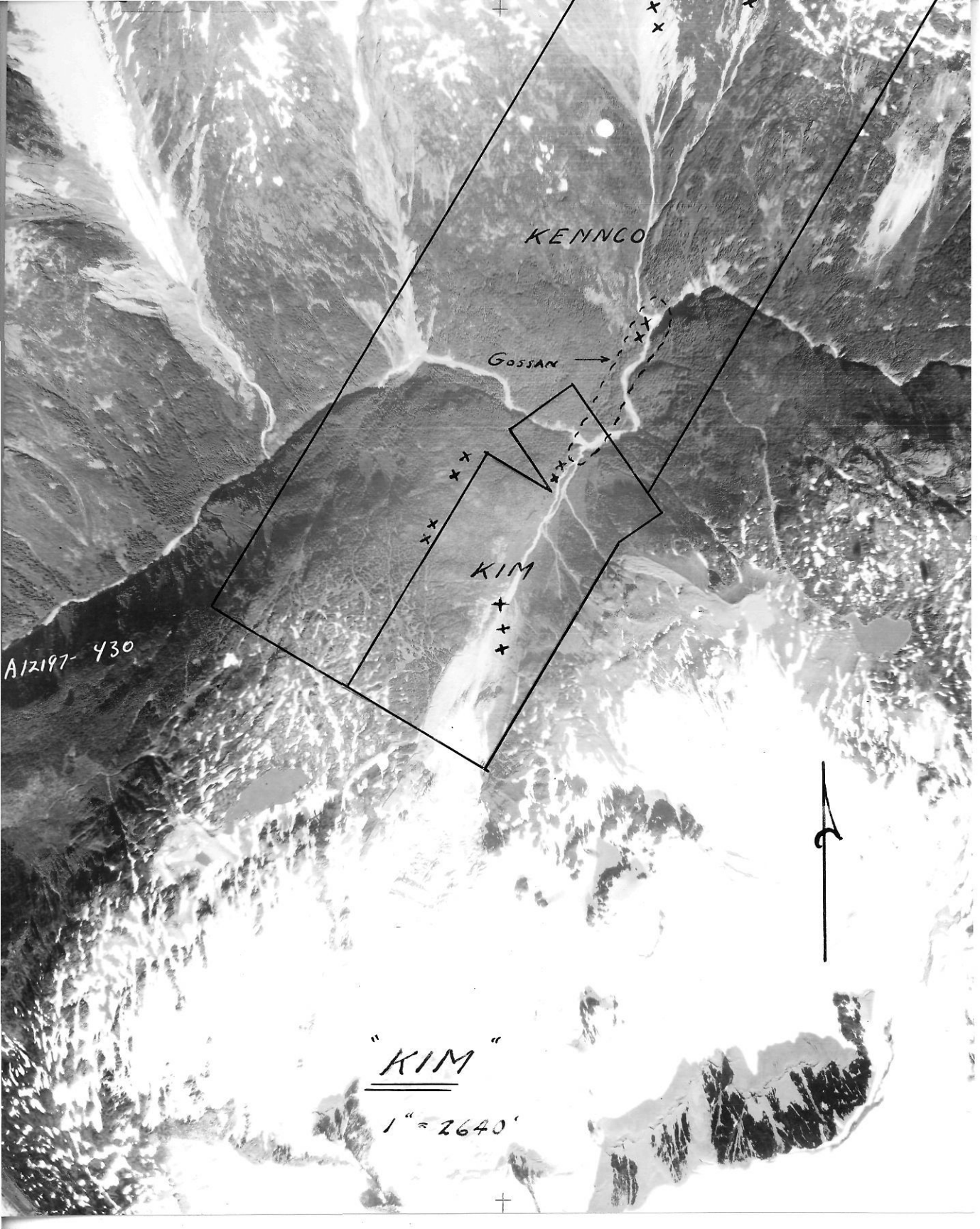
Volcanic Rx.

Granitic Rx.

2

"BIRD"

1" = 2640'



KENNCO

GOSSAN

KIM

A12197-430

"KIM"

1" = 2640'

# E & L CLAIMS

## GEOLOGICAL & ASSAY PLAN

1" = 80'

AUG/58

No.	WIDTH	Au	Ag	Mt	Cu
6203	7'	.02	.15	1.17	1.40
4	18'	.01	.05	.37	.65
5	36'	.01	.25	.20	.55
6	35'	.015	.25	.48	.70
7	33'	.005	.15	.45	.50
6211	47'			.30	.40
2	13'			.37	.45
4	30'			.25	.45
5	21'			.23	.35
6	0'0000	TR. 1.10		.17	.35
7	"			.17	.40
8	41'			.47	.55
9	22'			.36	.55
6220	25'			.33	.50
2	0'0000			.42	.55
3	"			5.06	2.05
4	13'+			.77	.90
5	13'+			.56	.70
6	40'+			.40	.60
7	45'+			.66	.60
8	28'+	.005	.25	.34	.45
9	54'+			.53	.65
6230	0'0000			4.07	1.35
1	"			.29	.70
2	36'			.44	.65
3	27'			.18	.35
4	0'0000			.18	.35
5	19'			.20	.40
6	10'			.40	.50
6255	0'0000	TR. 1.05		1.66	1.38
56	"	TR. TR.		.30	.37



### LEGEND

- GABBRO
- MIN'D GABBRO
- GRANODIORITE
- SEDIMENTARY
- DYKES

EST. 0.40% Cu

FROM CUTS

50

63?

50

82

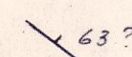
84

63?

84

LEGEND

- ANDESITE DYKE
- ANDESITE FLOW BRECCIA
- ALTERED FELSITIC FLOW
- SHEAR ATTITUDE
- FLOW BEDDING ATTITUDE



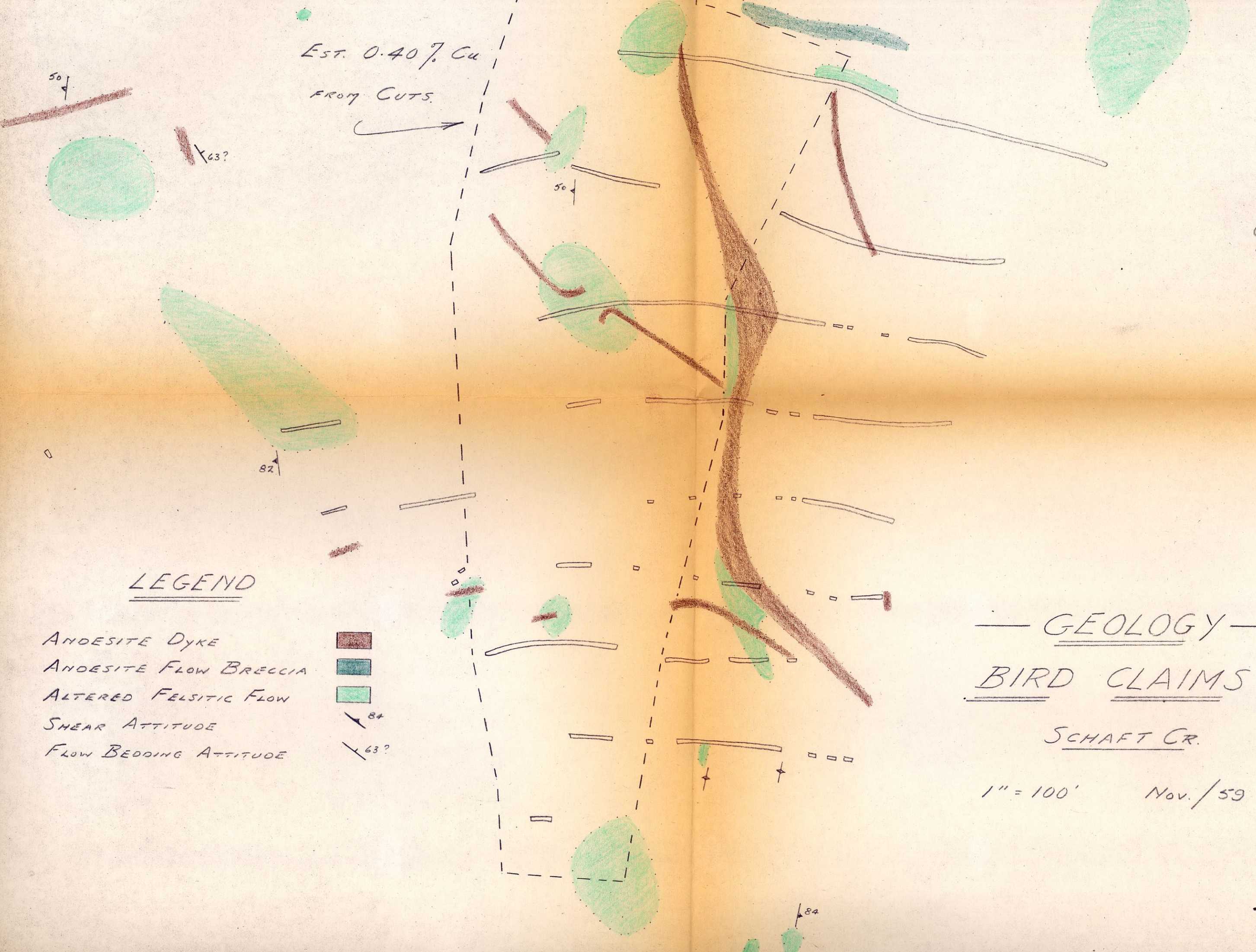
GEOLOGY

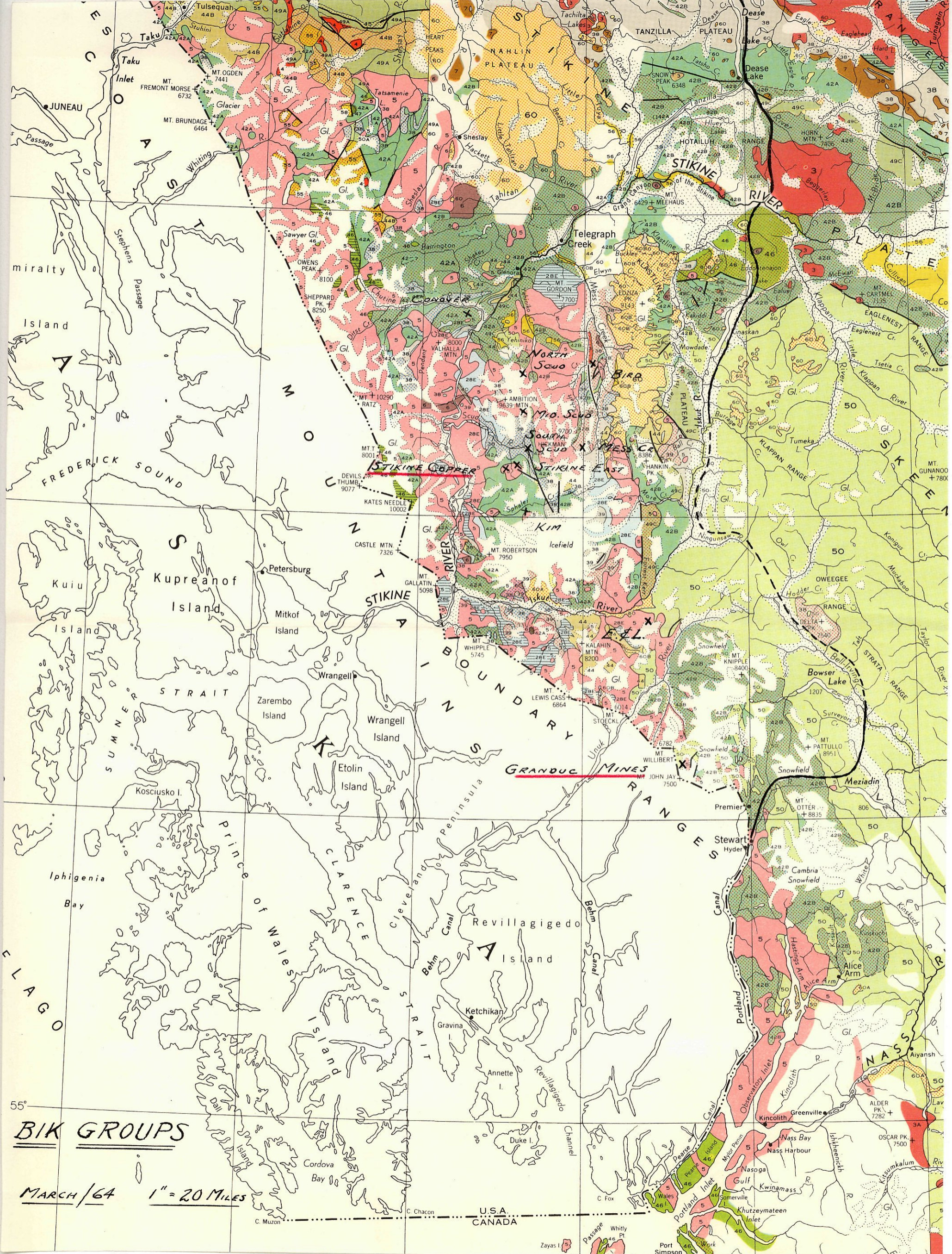
BIRD CLAIMS

SCHAFT CR.

1" = 100'

Nov. / 59





**BIK GROUPS**

MARCH/64 1" = 20 MILES

C. Chacon U.S.A. CANADA