

SUMMARY REPORTBIGFOOT PROPERTY

Simms Creek, Harrison Lake Area, B. C.
(92H5W 49°26'N; 121°51'W)

SUMMARY

The Bigfoot property at Simms Creek on the west side of Harrison Lake is located on vein-type zinc-copper-lead-silver-gold mineralization in a thick sequence of Jurassic marine acid to intermediate volcanic flows and pyroclastics. Massive Kuroko-type conformable sulfide mineralization occurs in the same volcanic assemblage about 10 miles to the southwest. Geological mapping and a soil survey were conducted over an area 4,000 feet (east-west) by 2,400 feet (north-south) in the northwestern quadrant of the Bigfoot claim. Zinc and lead soil anomalies were outlined conforming with the exposed mineralization which extends discontinuously for about 2,000 feet N70°W with a possible overall width of 400 feet. The 1976 geochemical and 1974 E. M. (Quintana Minerals Corp.) results suggest considerable extension to the east, west and south of the exposed mineralization. Further geological mapping and soil surveying are recommended to the east and south of the present grid.

INTRODUCTION

The Bigfoot property is situated at the mouth of Simms Creek on the west side of Harrison Lake about 10 miles NNW of Harrison Hot Springs (see Map 92H5-1). It is reached via 19 miles of logging road north from Harrison Mills on Highway 7. The current field work for McIntyre Mines Ltd. was undertaken from August 18 to September 2. Following this field work the

owners of the property were approached regarding an option and an agreement is currently under negotiation. From Oct. 14 - 19, three claims (BF 1, 2 and 3) totalling 39 units were staked for McIntyre Mines Ltd. to the north, west and south of the Bigfoot claim as protection ground. The total area now under consideration by McIntyre Mines extends 13,200 feet north-south by 11,200 feet east-west or roughly 5.3 square miles.

PROPERTY

The Bigfoot claim consisting of 9 units (three east and three south of the legal post) was staked by Richard Barclay on January 30, 1976 and recorded on February 2, 1976. This claim covers ground previously held by Harry Barley as the Sasquatch group of claims. Mr. L. D. Barr of Delphi Resources Ltd., has an interest in the property and will have the claim transferred to his company in order to facilitate a deal with McIntyre Mines.

HISTORY

The property was first staked in 1970 by Mr. Barley, who optioned it to Delphi Resources Ltd. in 1974. In 1974 Delphi did geological mapping and a geochemical soil survey over part of the Sasquatch claims as well as a geological reconnaissance of the surrounding area. Under an agreement with Delphi Resources, Quintana conducted a ground electromagnetic survey over part of the property also in 1974.

In March 1976 Mr. Barley submitted the property to McIntyre Mines Ltd. and as a result a limited amount of fieldwork was done during August 1976 to assist in evaluating the property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Bigfoot claim extends from lake level (75 feet) on its east side to 850' on its west border. The terrain is gently rolling with deeply incised stream valleys. The ground is well wooded but most of this is second growth and in places very thick. The claim is fairly well traversed by old logging roads and the power line servicing road, most of which are accessible by two-wheel drive vehicles. The total rock exposure would probably not exceed 10% of the total area of the Bigfoot claim. The best exposures as expected are along road cuts. Depth of overburden is quite variable from up to 50 feet of outwash gravels exposed in gravel pits to less than 10 feet of clay and sand in places along road cuts.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY (See Map 92H5-2)

The southern half of the west side of Harrison Lake is underlain by Upper Triassic to Lower Cretaceous marine sedimentary and volcanic rocks of which the main formation is the 4500 feet (possibly 9000 feet) thick Middle Jurassic Harrison Lake Formation. This unit is a very complex inter-fingering acid to basic volcanic pile with pyroclastics, flows and minor volcanic sediments.

About 4 miles north of the south end of Harrison Lake along its west side, the underlying Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Camp Cove Formation is exposed in an up-faulted block which is an antiform structure. The Camp cove Formation consists of at least 1000 feet of argillite, chert sandstone and conglomerate.

The west-side section 12 to 20 miles north of the south end of Harrison Lake is underlain by a thick section of pyroclastics and sediments in various formations ranging from Middle Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous in age.

North of this section, the Harrison Lake Formation is again exposed for about four miles .

LOCAL GEOLOGY (See May 92H5-3)

The Bigfoot property is underlain by flows and pyroclastics of the Harrison Lake Formation. The section mapped in detail shows a southwesterly dip of 60° for the northern half of the section. If this dip persists throughout the section mapped, the total thickness represented is about 2500 feet. The section progresses from andesite and basalt flows at the bottom through andesite and dacite tuffs, silicified dacite or rhyodacite tuffs into dacitic lapilli tuffs and breccias.

MINERALIZATION

The mineralization consists of pyrite, sphalerite pyrrhotite and a little chalcopyrite with quartz and barite as veins, patches and disseminations in silicified dacitic tuff. The ^{base metal sulphides are} mineralization is observed in ~~about~~ five narrow ^{which can be group into a} mineralized exposures, which are shown on the attached geology map as ~~one~~ composite mineralized zone extending over a length of about ^{2000 feet} ~~2000~~ feet (N70°W) and a width of ^{120 m.} ~~400~~ feet. _{660 m}

The individual veins range from 1/4 inch to 12 inches wide and on the average dip steeply to the north.

A chip sample cut across 7 feet in a small surface pit at the west end of the zone assayed 0.31% copper; 0.49% lead; 3.31% zinc; 1.66 oz/ton silver; and 0.032 oz/ton gold.

A chip sample cut across 20 feet of the best mineralized section in the main road cut assayed 1.02% copper; 0.58% lead; 5.68% zinc; 0.72 oz/ton silver; and 0.015 oz/ton gold.

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

A total of 123 soil samples were taken on a 400-foot by 200-foot grid covering an area about 4,000 feet (east-west) by 2,400 feet (north-south). The B-horizon was generally sampled at depths from 6 to 12 inches. This soil was generally yellow to reddish-brown in color and sandy in texture. The soil samples were analysed for total copper, zinc, lead and silver and reported in parts per million.

ZINC

The zinc values are plotted on the attached map (92H5-4) and contoured using a 100-ppm interval. The "probably" and "definitely" anomalous intervals outline an area 2,800 feet long (N80°W) by 800 feet wide. This area conforms fairly well with the outlines of the composite mineralized zone. Additional areas of interest are partially outlined 1,000 feet south of the main zone and in the southwest corner of the area covered.

LEAD (See Map 92H5-5)

The lead values are plotted and contoured using a 40-ppm contour interval. The areas of anomalous lead values are more restricted than those on the zinc plot but on the whole they conform quite well.

COPPER (See Map 92H5-6)

The copper values are plotted and contoured using a 40-ppm interval. The areas of anomalous copper values are quite restricted and only partially conform with the lead and zinc anomalies.

SILVER (See Map 92H5-7)

The silver values are plotted and contoured using a 0.5 - ppm interval. The areas of anomalous silver values are both restricted and scattered and they only vaguely conform with the lead and zinc anomalies.

GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

The conductor axes outlined in the 1974 electromagnetic survey done by Nielsen Geophysics Ltd. for Quintana Mineral Corporation, using a Crone C.E.M. horizontal loop instrument, have been re-plotted on the 1976 base map (92H5-8). These conductors conform fairly well with both the geochemical anomalies and the mineralized zone outlined on the geological map and suggest extension of the zones to the east and west. The continuity of this survey was interrupted in the central part of the Bigfoot claim due to interference from the B. C. Hydro high voltage transmission line (See Map 93H5-8). The E-M survey did not extend beyond the present west boundary of the Bigfoot claim.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Bigfoot property is located in a complex marine volcanic package which hosts known massive sulfide mineralization at the Seneca deposit 9 miles to the south-southwest. Stringer mineralization similar to the Bigfoot is reported in the Weaver Lake area about 5 miles south-southwest in the same volcanic assemblage.


Although stratigraphic and lithologic correlation with the Seneca section of the volcanic package has not yet been done, the Bigfoot mineralization is believed to represent either the stringer zone of a massive sulfide deposit or re-mobilized sulfides "sweated out" of such a deposit.

The geochemical expression (Zn and Pb) is quite encouraging and suggests extension of the mineralization to the west and east of the showings as well as a possibly buried zone along the south side of the present grid.

The 1974 E-M survey detected the same zones and also suggests extensions to the east, west and south.

It is recommended that the present geochemical and geological coverage be extended to the south and east to complete definition of the anomalous zones. Some fill-in geochemistry should also be done in the anomalous areas for corroboration and better definition of these zones.

Vancouver, B. C.
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