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FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Tom Schroeter FROM: Tom Crafford

FAX NUMBER: 604-775-0313

Message/Special Instructions:

Tom,

I and some other authors are working on a paper on Alaska VMS deposits for Economic Geology. We'd like to use a figure that appeared in yours and D.G. MacIntyre's publication, "Mineral Occurrences in the Mt. Henry Clay Area" (114P/7,8). A fax of the diagram (map) follows. 1) Is it alright if we use the figure? & 2) Could you provide a return fax with a legend for the units?

I'll be out of the office pretty much for the next week but will try to call.

Thanks,

Tom CRAFFORD

DATE: 9/1/95 OPERATOR NAME: _____

OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER PAGE): 2

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, DID NOT RECEIVE ALL OF THE PAGES OF THIS COMMUNICATION, OR IF THIS WAS INADVERTENTLY FAXED TO THE WRONG OFFICE, PLEASE CONTACT US IMMEDIATELY.

1 Lowhead
2
3 High Jarvis
4 Herbert South West
5 Herbert South East
6 High Herbert North
7 Grizzly Heights
8
9 Glacier Creek
10 Hanging Glacier
11 Gap Occurrence

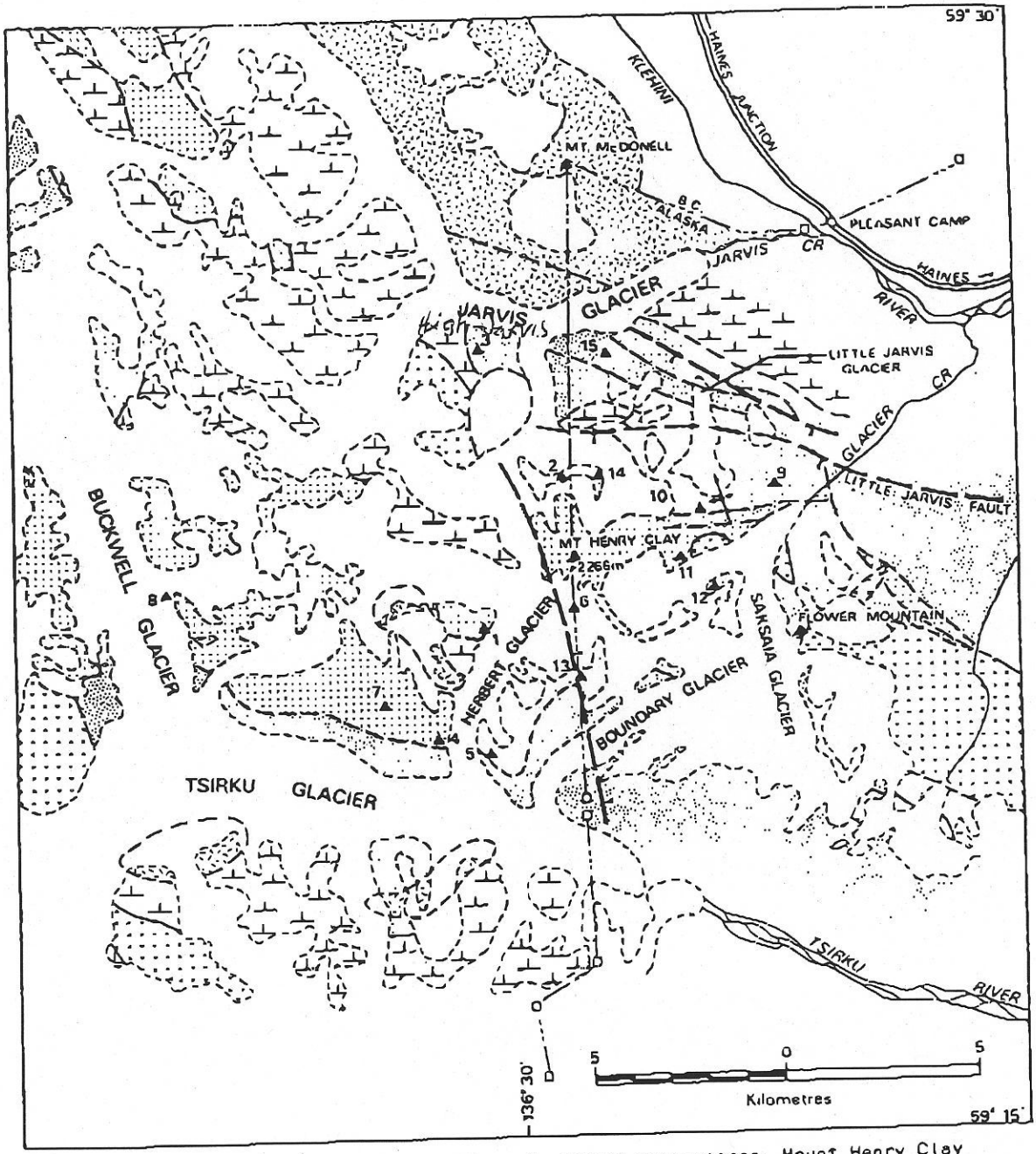

Figure 125. General geology and location of mineral occurrences, Mount Henry Clay area. British Columbia geology after Campbell and Dodds (1983); Alaska geology after Redman (Still, 1984).

12. Nimtek Occurrence

FIG. 27

MINISTRY OF ENERGY MINES & PETROLEUM

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VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA,V6Z 2G3
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FAXED

Facsimile Cover Sheet

To: Tom Crafford
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Telephone: _____

From: Tom Schroeter

Senior Regional Geologist

Company: Geological Survey Branch
Vancouver, B.C.
Phone: (604) 660-2812
Fax: 604- 775-0313

Date: Sept. 1/95 2pm

Comments: "Mt. Henry Clay Area"

As requested - a legend / reference
Of course, you can use the figure

Cheers,
Tom

Number of Pages: 5

Geological Fieldwork 1984

A Summary of Field Activities And Current Research

PAPER 1985 - 1

Province of British Columbia

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION

MINERAL OCCURRENCES IN THE MOUNT HENRY CLAY AREA (114P/7, 8)

By D. G. MacIntyre and T. G. Schroeter

p. 365-380

INTRODUCTION

Mineral occurrences in the Mount Henry Clay area were visited during a two-day period in early August as part of a continuing study of volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposits of the Insular Tectonic Belt. This report summarizes what is known to date about the geology and mineral occurrences in the Mount Henry Clay area. Much of the information in this report is from unpublished reports supplied by the United States Bureau of Mines and Stryker-Freeport Resources.

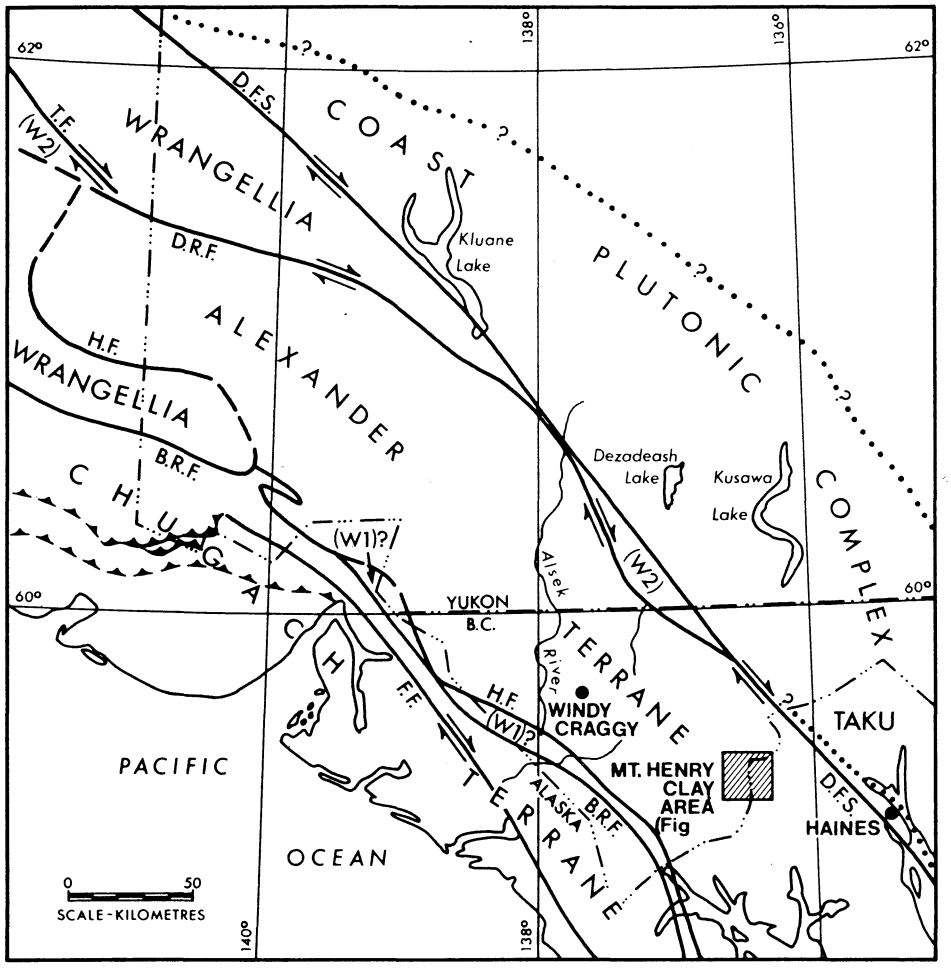

Figure 124. Location of the Mount Henry Clay area relative to major tectonic elements as defined by Campbell and Dodds (1983). B.R.F. = Border Ranges fault; F.F. = Fairweather fault; H.F. = Hubbard fault; D.R.F. = Duke River fault; D.F.S. = Denali fault system; T.F. = Totschunda fault; W1 = Wrangellia.

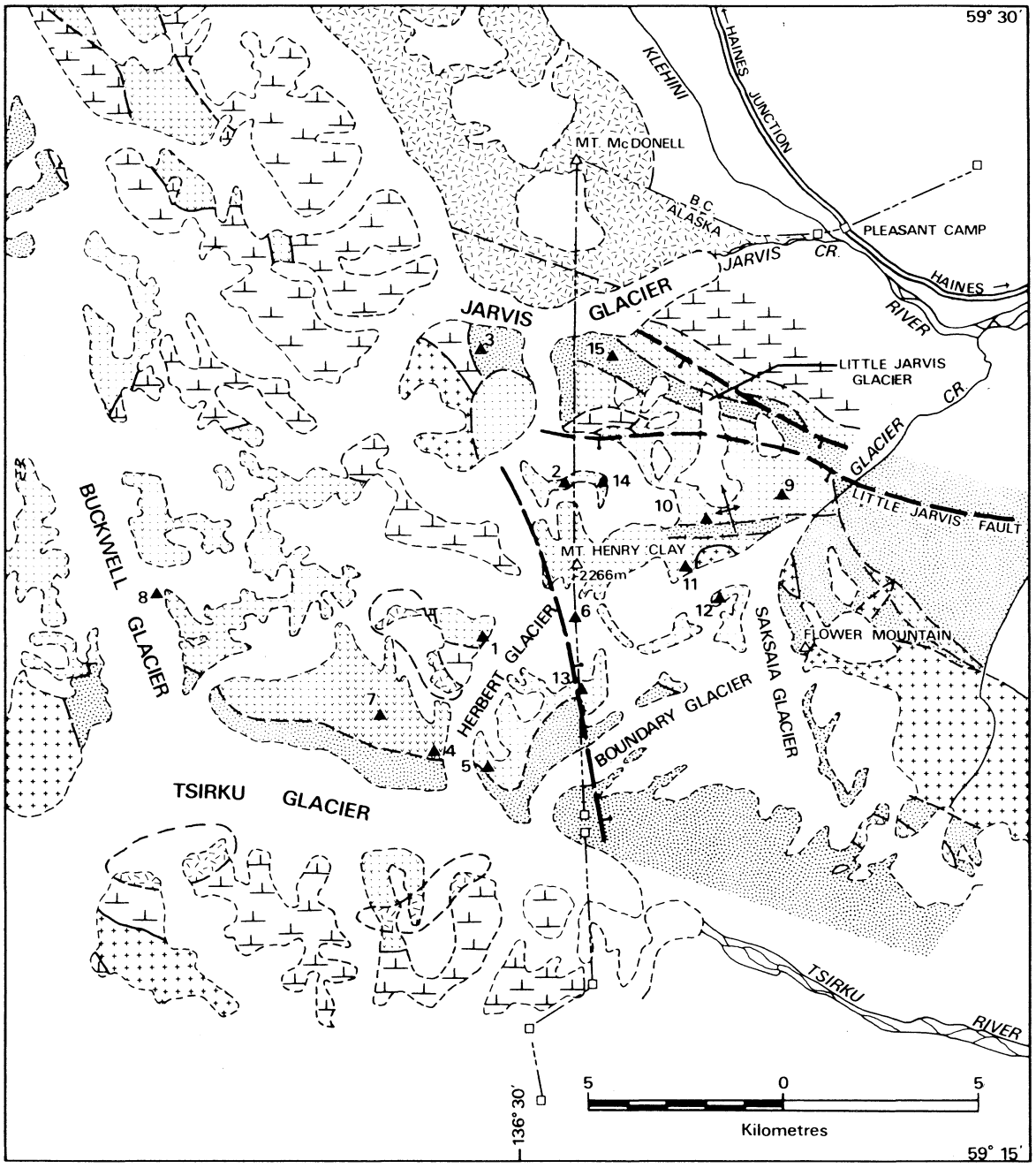

Figure 125. General geology and location of mineral occurrences, Mount Henry Clay area. British Columbia geology after Campbell and Dodds (1983); Alaska geology after Redman (Still, 1984).

LEGEND

OLIGOCENE – GRANITIC INTRUSION

CRETACEOUS – TERTIARY
HORNBLENDE GABBRO, DIORITE

PALEOZOIC AND/OR MESOZOIC
MAFIC TO INTERMEDIATE FLOWS; MINOR TUFFS, VOLCANICLASTICS

PALEOZOIC AND/OR MESOZOIC
FINE–GRAINED CLASTIC ROCKS

ORDOVICIAN TO DEVONIAN (?)
LAMINATED CARBONATE AND LIMY MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE; MASSIVE FOSSILIFEROUS LIMESTONE

▲1 MINERAL OCCURRENCE (*see* TABLE 1)

MINERAL OCCURRENCES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

1 LOW HERBERT, Cu, Pb, (Ag, Au)
2 LOW JARVIS, Cu, (Ag)
3 HIGH JARVIS, Zn, (Ag, Au)
4 HERBERT MOUTH W., Au, Co, (Ag)
5 HERBERT MOUTH E., (Cu, Zn, Co, Ag)
6 HIGH HERBERT N., Cu, (Ag, Au)
7 GRIZZLY HEIGHTS, Au, (Ag)
8 BUCKWELL MORAINE, Cu

ALASKA

9 GLACIER CREEK – MAIN (HAINES Ba), Ba, Zn, Cu, Ag, (Pb)
10 GLACIER CREEK – HANGING GLACIER, Ba, Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, (Au)
11 GLACIER CREEK – CUP, Ba, Zn, Pb, Ag, (Au)
12 GLACIER CREEK – NUNATAK, Ba, Ag, (Pb, Zn, Cu, Au)
13 BOUNDARY, Ba
14 MT. HENRY CLAY (BOULDERADO), Zn, Cu, Ag, (Pb)
15 JARVIS GLACIER, Zn, Cu, Ag, (Pb, Au)

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

Mount Henry Clay is located along the British Columbia-Alaska border (Fig. 124), 65 kilometres northwest of Haines, Alaska. The topography of the area is characterized by steep ice-carved ridges and peaks surrounded by valley and hanging glaciers. Access is via helicopter from the Haines Highway, located 10 kilometres northeast of Mount Henry Clay.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

Recent exploration work in the Mount Henry Clay area is largely the result of the discovery of the Windy-Craggy deposit (MacIntyre, 1983) located 75 kilometres to the northwest. During the 1984 field season the Stryker-Freeport Resources joint venture prospected their approximately 900 unit Jarvis-Tsirku claim group which covers the area west of Mount Henry Clay. The Tsirku claims were staked in 1983 to cover an area that appeared to be underlain by mafic volcanic rocks similar to those hosting the Windy-Craggy deposit. Work on the property has resulted in the discovery of several new showings, the most significant of which is the Low Herbert (Fig. 125).

In Alaska, several stratabound barite-sulphide occurrences were discovered in the vicinity of Glacier Creek as early as 1969. They are hosted by altered, foliated tuffs or sheared flows within a mafic