

1960 - 1961

886695

Nov. 2/71

1961 - 91
 1962 - 95
 1963 - 98
 1964 - 151
 1953 - 163
 1947 - Bull. 20, pt. IV, 14

1968 - 100

Copper Hills, Copper Bell, Colleen
 - 2 miles NW of Heriot Bay
 between 400 + 800 feet elev.
 - 162' ddh + 210' percussion

1961 Copper Rd. (50° 125° SE)

- 12 cls.

- narrow qty - bn vein - 87 tons of ore to Britannia concentrator
 - sinking of A-frame.

1962 - Copper Rd.

- mw 14 cls.

dk green to green and. lavas - amyg. + zeolite + epidote
 - hem + cpy in some amyg.
 - principal showing in sheared ands - 4 to 5' wide - qty, cc, bn + cpy.
 - principal showing + 2 other exposures on strike probably a single shear zone \cong 2000 ft.

1963 Copper Rd. - located 2 miles NE of Deepwater Bay.

- 38 cls. mw. controlled by R. J. Bennett - Heriot Bay

- Anaconda optioned 19 cls. for 9 mos. \cong J.P. survey!
 13,000 ft. AX ddh. in 28 holes.

Shaft to 105 ft. \cong 350 tons of ore - stockpiled

- rx, all andesitic lavas. some flows > 100 ft thick.
 - shear up to 30 ft.
 - bn, chalcocite, cpy + native Cu in shear.
 Native Cu, cpy dissem. in massive ands.

1964 Copper Rd.

15 + 19 cls. (Bennett)

1969-212 Copper Bell - 500 tons Cu open pit. 1969

Copper Hill - Colleen - 3 miles NW Heriot
 52 holes totalling 2,874' percussion drilled
 - experimental leaching project - 5,000 ton
 test heap grading 0.6% Cu \Rightarrow uneconomical

1965

see Xerox.

In 1953, 567,127 tons of magnetite ore was treated in the concentrator, the Prescott pit supplying 43 per cent, the Paxton pit 14 per cent, and the Lake pit 43 per cent; 373,046 tons of concentrate was shipped. Approximately 110 men were employed.

QUADRA ISLAND*

Copper

Dodge Copper
Mines Limited†

(50° 125° S.E.) Head office, 330 Bay Street, Toronto. Directors: S. A. Perry, H. W. Knight, Jr., A. Robertson, and S. Strashin, all of Toronto; V. Allen, San Francisco. Consulting geologist, W. W. Weber; manager, J. MacBeth. Dodge Copper Mines Limited holds by record 130 mineral claims on the southwestern coast of Quadra Island, in the immediate vicinity of Gowlland Harbour. The property is 110 miles northwest of Vancouver.

The claims surround a number of copper prospects that have been known for forty years. A small quantity of copper ore was shipped years ago from some of these prospects, but the original claims had lapsed and all the present claims were recorded in 1950 or later. Dodge Copper Mines Limited commenced exploration in the autumn of 1952. Old trenches were cleaned out and deepened, new trenches were dug, and on November 24th diamond drilling was begun. By the middle of June, 1953, 145 holes had been drilled to an aggregate depth of 8,800 feet. The property was visited in June.

Fire has removed much of the forest cover around Gowlland Harbour and good rock exposures are plentiful. The area is underlain by volcanics that dip gently southward and southeastward. The rocks are chiefly flows of intermediate to basic composition that vary in colour from light bright green to dark greyish-green. The flows range in thickness from 1 foot to 12 feet and more. Many are highly amygdaloidal, the cavities being filled with such minerals as calcite, quartz, chlorite, actinolite, and prehnite. The rocks are all chloritized to some extent and are cut by numerous stringers and veinlets of epidote, calcite, and quartz. They are traversed by a complex system of steeply dipping joints and fractures. Slickensides are common on the walls of many of the fractures, indicating that there has been some movement on them.

Minor thin beds of sedimentary and tuffaceous material occur at various horizons in the volcanic sequence.

The location of the several prospects is shown in Figure 10. The northernmost showing, the Pomeroy No. 1, is the highest, at an approximate elevation of 700 feet.

Green copper stain occurs on or near the mineralized outcrops. Trenches that penetrate beneath the weathered surface and drill-holes have revealed exceedingly fine-grained mineralization. Chalcocite is the most abundant copper mineral, and native copper and chalcopyrite are present in lesser amounts. Bornite and pyrite are rare. Malachite and azurite are confined to weathered surfaces.

The distribution of the copper minerals is erratic. They are found along the walls of small fractures and within irregular quartz-calcite veinlets. Less commonly, they occur within amygdules or are otherwise disseminated locally in the rock. The mineralization is not confined to one horizon within the volcanic series, and at only two of the prospects (Copper Cliff adit and Pomeroy No. 3) is there any evidence of a mineralized zone conformable with the enclosing rocks. The Copper Cliff adit penetrates a flat-lying zone for 92 feet in an easterly direction. There has been a limited amount of slushing along both walls of the adit, and the workings suggest that the mineralized zone had a maximum thickness of 7 feet. Ten vertical drill-holes have proved conclusively that most of the mineral in this small deposit has been mined.

The flat-lying Pomeroy No. 3 zone is partly exposed in two old trenches along its western border and one trench along its southern border. Here the upper part of a

*By R. B. King, except as noted.

† By W. R. Bacon.

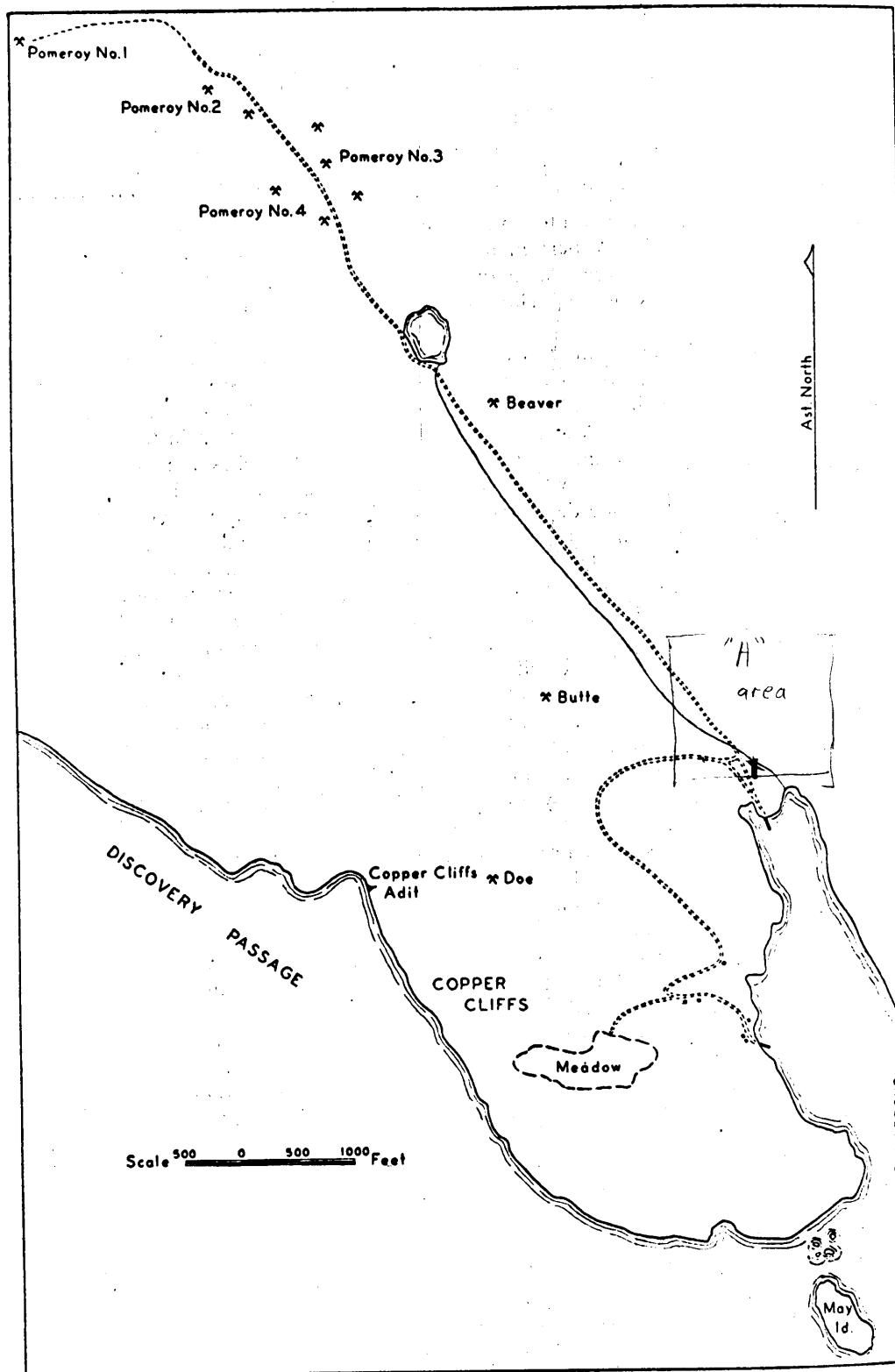


Figure 10. The Dodge Copper Mines Ltd.—prospects on Quadra Island.

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massive fine-grained chloritized flow is sporadically mineralized. The overlying flow is quite distinct, being coarser grained and highly amygdaloidal. Forty-one closely spaced drill-holes, thirty-one of which are vertical, have indicated a slightly mineralized horizon extending for 700 feet in a northerly direction and 150 feet in an easterly direction. In only fourteen of the forty-one drill-holes, however, was a grade obtained of 2 per cent copper (or better) over a true width of 5 feet (or more).

Diamond drilling and trenching at the Pomeroy No. 1, Pomeroy No. 2, Pomeroy No. 4, Beaver, Doe, and Butte showings have indicated very limited amounts of copper mineralization that appear to have been controlled by small fractures. Likewise, drilling along the east shore of Gowlland Harbour has failed to disclose a commercial deposit of copper.

Dodge Copper Mines Limited has largely confined its attention to a number of widely separated copper prospects, some of which were worked in a small way forty years ago. Some of the deposits explored to date might be suitable for leasing operations.

Copper Road (50° 125° S.W.) The Copper Road group of eight claims is held by record by Messrs. Adams and Bestwick, of Granite Bay P.O.

It is on Quadra Island, about 2½ miles by truck-road from Deep Bay. The showing is a quartz vein which dips almost 80 degrees south. A sample taken across a vein width of 60 inches assayed 11.2 per cent copper.

In 1953 the property was under option to Golden Contact Mines Limited, which drilled a total of 946 feet in seven holes spaced at approximately 150-foot intervals. These intersected the vein at depths of as much as 120 feet. The owners shipped to the Tacoma smelter 178 tons of ore, which contained 1.3 ounces of silver per ton and almost 10 per cent copper.

FISH EGG INLET*

Tungsten

Promise Well (51° 127° N.W.) This mineral claim at the north side of the entrance to Fish Egg Inlet, opposite Salvage Island, was recorded in August, 1951, by Agnes Moore, of Namu. The showing, which

is at tide-water and upon which a limited amount of stripping and shallow blasting has been done, consists of a breccia of altered to highly altered sedimentary fragments in a granite-granodiorite matrix. The breccia is veined by quartz veins as much as 6 inches wide, in which, with the aid of an ultraviolet lamp, a few grains of scheelite may be seen. The attitude of the breccia is not apparent, although it passes into massive granodiorite to the north. The principal quartz veins strike north 35 degrees east and dip 50 degrees northwest.

KING ISLAND*

Molybdenite

Last Chance (52° 127° S.W.) This mineral claim is on the east side of King Island, across Burke Channel from Mapalaklenk Point of Kwatna Peninsula. It was recorded by Joseph H. Moore, of Namu, in July,

1953. The showing, in exposures about 300 feet long by 50 feet wide at tide-water, consists of a 1-foot bed of garnet-epidote skarn in sandy schists having thin (one-quarter inch) limy bands. The schistosity and bedding both strike north 50 degrees west and dip 60 degrees northeast. The sediments are cut by granodiorite dykes trending north 15 degrees east and dipping 45 degrees northwestward, which in turn are cut by pegmatite dykes which follow two sets of fractures, of which one set strikes north 50 degrees west and dips 30 degrees southwest and the other strikes north 75 degrees east and dips 65 degrees southward.

Mineralization consists of molybdenite at and near the intersection of two pegmatite dykes with the skarn. It is exposed for a length of about 10 feet chiefly in sandy schist at

* By N. D. McKechnie.