

163

Primer*

(49° 120° N.E.) This group of 92 recorded claims is owned by Primer Group Minerals Ltd., 501, 1111 West Georgia Street, Vancouver 5. A. Murray Inch, president.

It is situated southeast of the south end of Missezula Lake, 21 miles north of Princeton. A jeep-road connects the showings with the Missezula Lake road, which leaves the Princeton-Merritt highway at the sawmill 6 miles north of Princeton.

The property includes ground described as the King George group in Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 243, page 92.

* By N. D. McKechnie.

In 1962 a geophysical survey and some surface stripping were done by McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited. The stripping was in two areas south of Dillard Creek at elevations between 4,100 and 4,900 feet. The western area is on the Primer 8, 55, and 56 mineral claims, near their common boundaries; the eastern area is about 4,500 feet to the southeast on the Primer 21 claim, at the end of the jeep-road.

The western area, exposed by five trenches, is about 700 feet in a southwesterly direction by about 600 feet in a southeasterly direction. The underlying rocks are carbonatized and albitized andesitic lavas. A prominent fault, about 80 feet wide, striking north 5 degrees east and dipping 80 degrees westward passes across the northwest side of the area. It is well exposed only in the most southwesterly trench. Three small faults also are exposed; one near the northeast end strikes north 35 degrees east and dips 75 degrees southeastward; of the other two, in a middle trench, one strikes north 30 degrees west and dips 80 degrees northeastward, and one strikes north 65 degrees east and dips 60 degrees southeastward.

The lavas are sparsely and locally mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite; malachite and azurite are noticeable in parts of the trenches where fracturing is prominent. No continuous structures associated with sulphides were recognized. The large fault and the three smaller ones described above appear to be essentially post-mineral.

The eastern area is about 500 feet southwest by about 200 feet southeast and rock is exposed in five trenches. The rock is monzonite porphyry, little altered compared to the andesites and considered to be an intrusive. The monzonite is cut by a fault 15 feet wide striking north 25 degrees west and dipping 80 degrees southwestward and by minor faults striking north 60 degrees west, dipping 60 degrees northeastward and striking north 70 degrees west, dipping 80 degrees northeastward.

Chalcopyrite occurs sparsely in a small pit 75 feet northeast of the jeep-road, and malachite was seen on closely spaced joint planes in the second-last trench southwest. There seems to be no evidence that the sulphides are associated with the faults.

Magnetometer, electromagnetic, and geochemical surveys were carried out. Some stripping was done on zones of mineralization. A crew of four men was employed under the direction of A. E. Angus.

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Primer
92 H

1965

Primer†

(49° 120° N.E.) This group of 52 recorded claims is held by record in the name of Primer Group Minerals Ltd., 1111 Venable Street, Vancouver 6. It is situated east of the south

end of Missezula Lake, 21 miles north of Princeton. A jeep-road connects the showings with the Missezula Lake road, which leaves the Princeton-Merritt highway at the sawmill 6 miles north of Princeton.

The showings were described in the 1963 Annual Report, page 57.

Some stripping in isolated areas has been done by the owners since 1963. One of these strippings, some 200 feet eastward from the previous work on the Primer No. 21 mineral claim, exposed altered monzonite porphyry containing finely disseminated chalcopyrite. The rock is sericitized, and fresh secondary orthoclase also is present. The chalcopyrite is associated chiefly with patches of epidote, which appears to have been derived from an altered amphibole. The exposure is a small one, a few tens of feet; it is worth enlarging.

Nov 27/67 110' of 0.60% + Cu
160' of 0.15% stopped in 0.4%
Last of 7 or 9 holes - all in 0.2% Cu
Security issue at 80'

King George Group (9)

The King George group of claims is owned by William Johnson, Arthur and Thomas Smitherin, and Andy Eriesson, all of Princeton. It lies between elevations of 4,220 and 4,340 feet on the slope of the hill about 1½ miles southeast of the south end of Missezula Lake. The original four claims in this group were staked in 1937 and just prior to the writer's visit in 1941 eight additional claims were staked.

North of a small camp in a timbered flat, where the hill rises slowly to the east, fifteen or twenty open-cuts, pits, and areas of stripping have exposed a belt of fracturing striking a little west of north and about 40 feet wide in fine- to coarse-grained, green, volcanic rocks of the Nicola group. The resulting breccia has been silicified and mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite. The copper sulphide is, however, mostly altered to copper carbonates. Neither the fracturing nor the mineralization is pronounced, and few exposures will carry more than 1 per cent copper.

Southwest of the camp the ground rises in a low, flat ridge before dropping into a little gully. Along the ridge some twenty open-cuts have exposed a mineralized area in Nicola volcanic rocks. These rocks are finer in grain than those of the workings north of the camp and are more generally grey than green. The mineral association, too, is a little different; both pyrite and quartz are scarce, and the principal introduced gangue mineral is calcite, in veinlets and

fine stringers. Although evidence of mineralization is exhibited over a wide area it is all very sparse, nor was the writer able to discern any definite patterns that might serve as a guide in the search for richer deposits.