



MINFILE Detail Report
BC Geological Survey
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number: 103H 034 **National Mineral Inventory Number:** 103H1 Au1

Name(s): HUNTER
GRIZZLY, BEAR, HEATHER, CRAIG, RUBY 1-7, JUBILEE 1-8, BEE FRACTION, JAY FRACTION, MAIN, PARALLEL, CROSS, BURNT TREE, NO. 4, RIVER, HUNTER GROUP

Status: Past Producer **Mining Division:** Skeena

Mining Method: Underground **Electoral District:** North Coast

Regions: British Columbia **Resource District:** North Coast Forest District

BCGS Map: 103H019

NTS Map: 103H01W **UTM Zone:** 09 (NAD 83)

Latitude: 53 11 39 N **Northing:** 5894047

Longitude: 128 23 06 W **Easting:** 541087

Elevation: 690 metres

Location Accuracy: Within 500M

Comments: Main vein; the River vein is 1400 metres northeast.

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Gold, Silver, Copper

Minerals

Significant: Pyrite, Chalcopyrite, Gold, Tetradymite

Associated: Quartz, Ankerite, Orthoclase

Alteration: Pyrite, Chlorite, Sericite

Alteration Type: Chloritic, Sericitic

Mineralization Age: Unknown

Deposit

Character: Vein

Classification: Hydrothermal, Epigenetic

Type: I01: Au-quartz veins

Shape: Tabular **Modifier:** Fractured

Dimension: 130x70x0 metres **Strike/Dip:** 021/55E **Trend/Plunge:** 210 35

Comments: Main vein

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Metavolcanic

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Paleozoic	Unnamed/Unknown Group	Unnamed/Unknown Formation	-----
Mesozoic-Cenozoic	-----	-----	Coast Plutonic Complex

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
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Lithology: Granitic Gneiss, Biotite Quartz Dioritic Gneiss, Pegmatite Dike, Felsic Dike, Aplite Dike, Meta Volcanic

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt: Coast Crystalline **Physiographic Area:** Kitimat Ranges

Terrane: Undivided Metamorphic Assembl., I

Metamorphic Type: Regional

Grade: Amphibolite

Inventory

Ore Zone: HUNTER
Category: Unclassified
Quantity: 94,338 tonnes

Year: 1980
Report On: Y
NI 43-101: N

Commodity	Grade
Gold	12.0000 grams per tonne

Comments: Diluted to a 1.2-metre mining width.
Reference: George Cross News Letter #114 (June 13), 1984.

Summary Production

	Metric	Imperial
Mined:	3 tonnes	3 tons
Milled:	3 tonnes	3 tons
Recovery		
Gold	933 grams	30 ounces
Silver	373 grams	12 ounces
Copper	40 kilograms	88 pounds

Capsule Geology

The property is located on the Khutze River about 19 kilometres from the head of Khutze Inlet, some 95 kilometres south of Kitimat.

The initial discovery, on the east side of the river, was staked in 1927. Further discoveries were made in 1929 and 1930 on the west side of the river between elevations of 365 and 838 metres. C.W. Meldrum and Associates of Vancouver, optioned the property late in the 1930 season. Trenching and sampling was reported on the Hunter, Grizzly, Bear, Heather, and Craig claims in the following years, and a 3-tonne shipment of ore was made in 1933 from surface outcrops, from which 373 grams of silver, 933 grams of gold, and 40 kilograms of copper were recovered.

In 1939 owners G.M. Meldrum and J.G. Campbell optioned the property to P.W. Racey and Associates of Seattle, and work continued into 1941. The workings at that time included a 143.5-metre long adit on the Main vein, and a 45-metre long inclined shaft, with 54.5 metres of drifts on the River Vein. The ground was restaked as the Ruby 1-7, Jubilee 1-8, Bee Fraction, and Jay Fraction (Lots 2977-2993) and these claims were Crown-granted in 1949 to Campbell and Associates.

In 1980 the property was owned by J.M. and K.D. Meldrum. A project of geological mapping, trenching, and sampling was carried out by Dejour Mines Limited. The consulting firm of Derry, Mitchener and Booth sampled underground in 1980 and estimated reserves at 94,338 tonnes grading 12 grams per tonne gold, diluted to a 1.2-metre mining width (George Cross News Letter June 13, 1984).

Associate companies Arnhem Resources Incorporated and Enfield Resources Incorporated acquired a 50-50 option on the property in 1982; the Enfield interest was transferred to Arnhem in July 1983. Work by Arnhem that year included geological mapping and a geochemical soil, silt and rock survey (217 samples). The Crown-grants were overstaked as the Hunter 1-4 claims.

Du-well Resources Limited optioned the property in 1984 and carried out geological mapping, a geochemical soil survey (86 samples) and 735 metres of diamond drilling in seven holes; the option was terminated.

Biotite granitoid gneiss occurs as part of a northwest trending roof pendant of metavolcanics, between cupolas of a granitic pluton consisting of biotite quartz diorite gneiss belonging to the Tertiary-Jurassic Coast Plutonic Complex. The rocks are cut by numerous pegmatite, aplite and felsic dikes.

Six gold-bearing, quartz-pyrite veins lie primarily within the roof pendant of metavolcanics of which the best exposed are the Main and River veins. Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, gold and tetradymite with ankerite and orthoclase gangue. Chloritic and sericitic alteration are associated with the veins.

The Main vein, at 690 metres elevation, cuts across all rocks and has been exposed along surface for 130 metres and to a vertical depth of 70 metres by underground workings. The vein has a 021 degree strike, dips of 30 to 80 degrees east and an average width of 23 centimetres. Six samples taken across this width over a 17.4 metre length averaged 35.35 grams per tonne gold and 87.1 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 13398). An ore shoot within the Main vein has an apparent plunge of 035 degrees towards 210 degrees.

Quartz veins intermittently exposed 200 to 500 metres northeast of the Main vein include the Parallel veins, 15 centimetres wide and 0.3 metre apart with moderate southeast dips, and the Cross Vein, striking 165 degrees for 200 metres and up to 40 centimetres wide. The Burnt Tree vein and No. 4 vein, about 500 metres apart, lie 600 metres east of the Main vein. The No. 4 vein occurs in a 1-metre wide, 050 degree striking fault zone.

The River vein, 1400 metres northeast of the Main vein and 300 metres elevation, occurs within all rock types and partly within a quartz-orthoclase pegmatite dike. The vein strikes 020 to 035 degrees for 150 metres and dips 55 to 70 degrees east for a known 42 metres down dip. The vein is commonly 8 to 20 centimetres thick and 6 samples along a 12.5-metre length averaged 67.0 grams per tonne gold, 32.57 grams per tonne silver and 0.67 per cent copper over an average width of 0.19 metre (Assessment Report 11937).

The No. 2 vein, 50 metres west of the River vein, is in excess of 43 metres within a narrow pegmatite dike striking 032 degrees and dipping 80 degrees east in biotite gneiss.

Unclassified reserves for the Hunter property are 94,338 tonnes grading 12 grams per tonne gold, diluted to a 1.2 metre mining width (George Cross News Letter June 13, 1984).

Bibliography

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IPDM Jan./Feb., 1983; Aug./Sept., Nov./Dec., 1984
N MINER Feb.24, 1983; Sept.13, 1984
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Date Coded: 1986/08/27

Coded By: Larry Jones (LDJ)

Field Check: N

Date Revised: 1999/08/24

Revised By: Janet M. Riddell (JMR)

Field Check: N