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4. Red Claim Group - Hoole River

The Red Claim Group is at the headwaters of the Hoole and Ings Rivers 120 miles northwest of Watson Lake at latitude $61^{\circ}19'$ north, longitude $131^{\circ}12'$ west. Access is by float plane to the small lake at the head of the Hoole and then by trail to the showing 1 1/2 miles to the southwest. The property had been staked by Darryl Reinke of Vanderhoof while prospecting for Cassiar Asbestos in 1961 and was allowed to lapse in August of this year. The property was brought to the writer's attention by Mr. Reinke in September.

The third week of September the writer, accompanied by Jake Hundere and Pete Ritco, examined the property. Bad weather and snow conditions made any work difficult and the party was only able to spend two days on the showing, most of which entailed digging test pits along the strike of the mineralized zone.

Galena, pyrite and minor sphalerite occur in outcrops of calc-silicate hornfels, marble and breccia at an elevation of 5300 feet on a steep north facing slope most of which is covered by talus of slate and phyllite, the dominant country rocks. The favourable limy rocks are perhaps 50 to 100 feet thick contained in a predominantly slate and phyllite section striking 10° north of west and dipping steeply bounded by the Tintina fault a mile to the north and the St. Cyr fault a few thousand feet south. The mineralization occurs as blebs and stringers replacing the limy rocks. Mineralization is generally very sparse except in trench 9 (see sketch) where a four foot section might run as high as 40 to 50 percent lead. This trench as well as 8 were put in by Cassiar in 1961. Cassiar was reported to have obtained 10% lead, 5% zinc, 7 oz/ton silver and \$0.80 per ton gold across 10 feet. A picked specimen was reported to carry 40% lead, 5% zinc and 10 oz/ton silver.

With the exception of trenches 8 and 9 all test pits shown on the sketch were dug by the crew this September. Favourable limy bedrock was reached within 3 to 5 feet in all but pits 1 and 4 which bottomed in talus. Pit 7 encountered a maximum width of 2 to 3 feet of galena mineralization that by visual estimate would run 10 to 20 percent lead. Otherwise only rare pockets of galena and sphalerite usually less than one inch across were found.

The irregular and sparse distribution of galena in the favourable section as well as a reported silver-lead ratio of 0.7 or less make the showing undeserving of further work. The only other mineralization that was seen was as float in the valley below the showing and was similar to the showing and presumably derived from the same zone. Unfortunately most of the surrounding area could not be investigated, although it is believed to have been well prospected by both Cassiar and Canex Aerial Explorations.

R. E. Gordon Davis

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