

The Prosper Gold Project

The Prosper Project area is underlain mainly by volcanics of the Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation, Vancouver Group. In the Bedwell River area these consist of fine grained andesites and black or dark green basalts. Some lenses of recrystallized limestone also occur. Large areas to the immediate west of the head of Bedwell Sound and a few kilometres to the north are underlain by rocks of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Intrusions. These plutonic rocks on Vancouver Island vary in composition from gabbro to quartz monzonite but are mainly granodiorite and quartz diorite.

The project consists of several old gold copper and silver showings located on six old Reverted Crown Granted claims. The mineralisation is hosted in veins and skarn zones. The gold occurs with pyrite in base metal skarns and as free milling gold in veins and shears.

The **GALENA SHOWING** is reported to occur in altered volcanic rock that early reports called diabase. Granitic dykes are reported to occur in the vicinity. The mineralized material consists of altered volcanic rock more or less replaced by magnetite and chalcopyrite. This mineralisation is also cut by chlorite veinlets. One sample contained 6.86 grams per tonne silver, 3.1 per cent copper and a trace of gold (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1916, page 334). A short 3 metre shaft and a 12 metre open cut exposed the deposit near the turn of the century.

AVON, CASTLE, BRAW, BURMONT, Three veins occur west of Bedwell River from about 150 to 400 metres elevation (Bulletin 8). Skarn mineralization has also been reported to occur in the vein area.

The "A" vein is exposed at about 150 metres elevation and to the west again at about 335 metres elevation. The host rock is a fine grained volcanic, locally amygdaloidal, which towards the western end is intruded by irregular masses of granitic rock. The wall rock is locally crushed and sheared. The strike of the vein is a little north of east; the dip ranges from 35 to 60 degrees northward. The western section is exposed for 18 metres, the eastern section for 30 metres. The two sections are separated by a distance of approximately 200 metres. The vein, occurring as lenses or as fillings of joints in the walls, generally ranges from about 4 to 40 centimetres in width. Gouge, up to 75 centimetres in width also occurs in the zone. The vein itself consists of quartz with some calcite mineralized with sparse amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite and galena. A 20 centimetre chip sample taken across the vein assayed 8.91 grams per tonne gold and 65.14 grams per tonne silver (Bulletin 8).

From a point about 100 metres southwest from the western end of the "A" vein, old cuts and strippings follow **the "B" vein** for 38 metres. The average strike is east of north and the dip is 45 degrees west. At its south end the vein cuts a dacite dyke that occurs at the contact of limestone, on the east, and quartz diorite, on the west. The B vein is composed of quartz and contains similar mineralogy as the "A" vein. One sample assayed 85.71 grams per tonne gold and 41.14 grams per tonne silver.

The "C" vein lies about 350 metres north-northwest from the "B" vein, outcropping along quartz diorite bluffs. It strikes approximately northwest and dips about 45 degrees to the southwest. The vein was poorly exposed when examined but showed evidence of being at least 34 metres long. Quartz vein, pyrite and galena were observed in the zone. A 25 centimetre sample contained 15.09 grams per tonne gold (Bulletin 8). A shaft near the northwest end of the exposure is presumed to have been sunk in 1898 or 1899.

About 200 metres north of the western exposure of the "A" vein an old shaft and adit crosscut are found. The adit was driven west for about 80 metres passing through volcanics, cut by masses of quartz diorite and dacite dykes, and 50 metres of limestone, ending at a contact with quartz diorite. The shaft is located about 38 metres east of the adit portal. Mineralization found there consists of magnetite with chalcopyrite, pyrite and some calcite.

In 1969 eight tonnes of copper-iron ore were shipped from a deposit on the Braw 1 mineral claim. The deposit consists of a northeast trending zone (presumably skarn in limestone) 0.9 metres wide which can be traced for a length of 30 metres (Assessment Report 3629). From this shipment 31.10 grams of gold, 435.40 grams of silver and 861 kilograms of copper were produced (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1966). The Braw 1 claim is located west of Bedwell River and appears to either cover, or be adjacent to, the eastern part of the "A" vein. A parallel zone was located 460 metres to the west of the copper-iron zone within a limestone horizon that trends to the northeast and has been traced for over 460 metres. Magnetite and chalcopyrite are exposed over widths of 3 metres (Assessment Report 3629). An intrusive contact was observed 30 metres to the west of the limestone.

SEATTLE (L.700), The rocks underlying the Seattle occurrence are volcanics and recrystallized limestone which lie south of a tongue of Island Intrusion rock. Aplite and quartz diorite dykes, associated with the intrusive, are found in the volcanic rocks.

The old workings, from the early part of the century, examined skarn mineralization consisting of garnet, epidote, magnetite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite that has replaced limestone and probably some volcanic rock. One exposure is about 2.4 metres wide and rich in chalcopyrite. The workings consist of two adits, a shaft and some surface cuts. A sample of recrystallized limestone from a 1.5 metre surface cut made in 1939 contained magnetite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and some sphalerite. The sample assayed 3.43 grams per tonne gold and 3.43 grams per tonne silver (Bulletin 8).

At the **BROOKLYN (L.701)** a surface cut running at 030 degrees exposes a northward dipping fracture, as well as other fractures branching off that strike almost due east and dip southward at moderate angles. The fractures are filled with quartz which carries some pyrite and a little galena. A sample taken from the main vein assayed 10.97 grams per tonne gold and a trace of silver. A sample taken from a branch vein contained 41.83 grams per tonne gold and a trace of silver.

The Prosper vein was calculated to contain probable reserves of 1000 tons grading 0.78 oz/ton Au, and possible reserves of 8,000 tons grading 0.95 oz/ton Au. In addition, the upper adit dump was estimated to contain 550 tons grading 0.4 oz/ton Au.

The Isob vein is similar to the Prosper vein, and is more or less parallel to it, lying approximately 40m further west. It is exposed by a long trench and adit at approximate elevation 114m, and two surface trenches over a strike length of 130m and a vertical distance of 65m.

Reports of the exact location of the Prosper and Isob workings are conflicting. It may be that the actual showings are closer (under 200m) to the Prosper Mine Project claim boundary. The structure that hosts the Prosper and Isob veins is also quite likely to project NE onto this claim group.

B.C. Department of Mines: Minister of Mines Annual Report for the year 1966, 1947, 1946, 1929, 1928, 1916, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1903, 1902, 1900, 1899, 1898.

EMPR ASS RPT [2997](#), *[3629](#), [7439](#), [13571](#), [14067](#)

The possibility of further high grade gold discoveries is considered excellent.

Additional modern exploration methods are needed to explore this project further.

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