



MINFILE

NEW REVISION MODIFIED

IDENTIFICATION

MINFILE NO. 0BZE5E056 NAT'L MINERAL INV. NO. _____
CANINDEX NO. _____

NAME(S) 1. Lake View (L.1576)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

STATUS: SHOWing PROSpect Developed Prospect PRODucer PAsT PRoducer

LOCATION:
NTS MAP: 0BZE0ZE
BC MAP: _____
MINING DIVISION: GRWD Greenwood
UTM ZONE: 11 NORTHING: 5449450 EASTING: 382825
LATITUDE: _____ LONGITUDE: _____
ELEVATION: 1570 (metres)

LOCATION CERTAINTY: within 500 m within 1 km within 5 km
Comment on Identity: An adit, 500 metres south-southeast from the summit of Mount Roderick Dhu, north of Jewel Lake, 12 kilometres north-northwest from the town of Greenwood. EMPR ASS RPT 9910

MINERAL OCCURRENCE

COMMODITIES: AG AU PB CU

MINERALOGY:
SIGNIFICANT Minerals: GLEN PYTT CLCP TLRD MLCT AZRT
Comment: _____
ASSOCIATED Minerals: QRTZ PYRT
Comment: _____
ALTERATION Minerals: LMON MLCT AZRT HMTT
Comment: _____
ALTERATION Type: OXID

- | DEPOSIT CHARACTER | | DEPOSIT CLASSIFICATION | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 01 Vein | <input type="checkbox"/> 08 Stratabound | <input type="checkbox"/> 01 Replacement | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Skarn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Stockwork | <input type="checkbox"/> 09 Stratiform | <input type="checkbox"/> 02 Magmatic | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Pegmatite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 03 Breccia | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Concordant | <input type="checkbox"/> 03 Volcanogenic | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Placer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 04 Pipe | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Discordant | <input type="checkbox"/> 04 Sedimentary | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 Precipitate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 05 Unconsolidated | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Massive | <input type="checkbox"/> 05 Syngenetic | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 Exhalative |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 06 Podiform | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 Disseminated | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 06 Epigenetic | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 Diatreme |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 07 Layered | <input type="checkbox"/> ** Unknown | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 07 Hydrothermal | <input type="checkbox"/> 17 Epithermal |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> 08 Residual | <input type="checkbox"/> 18 Mesothermal |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> 09 Porphyry | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 Fossil Fuel |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 Igneous-contact | <input type="checkbox"/> ** Unknown |

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: *** ISOTOPIC AGE: _____

MATERIAL DATED: _____ DATING METHOD: _____

SHAPE OF DEPOSIT: 1 Regular 2 Tabular 3 Cylindrical 4 Bladed 5 Irregular
SHAPE MODIFIER: 1 Folded 2 Faulted 3 Fractured 4 Sheared 5 Other _____
DEPOSIT DIMENSION: _____ X _____ X _____ (metres)

ATTITUDE: STRIKE/DIP 340 90E TREND/PRUNGE _____
Comment: _____

DATE CODED: Y _____ M _____ D _____ CODED BY _____ FIELD CHECKED YES NO
Y 89 M 02 D 24 REVISED BY GO YES NO

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The Jewel Lake area is underlain by a complex of metamorphic rocks mostly of sedimentary and volcanic origin correlative with the Carboniferous or older Anarchist Group, and a large granodiorite ~~pluton~~ intrusion correlative to the Juro-Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic Rocks. Small dykes and sill-like bodies, feeders to nearby Tertiary lavas, pervade these units.

Locally the metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks are not always distinguishable, both being fine-grained and medium or dark coloured with primary structures such as bedding and flow banding being confused with foliation or gneissosity. Generally the sedimentary rocks are brittle and quartz-rich, however compositions vary and some biotitic varieties have the same competence as the amphibole-rich volcanic rocks. These rocks are locally called quartzites but few are true quartzites and more appropriate terms would be quartz wacke or lithic wacke. The massive character of the volcanic rocks is due to a combination of intense regional metamorphism and primary structures. Field and petrographic data indicate that at least some of the original rock formed as a result of massive accumulations of lava flows and pillow lava. Crosscutting feeder dykes and sills are significant and contribute to the massive aspect of the volcanic rocks. The metamorphosed schistose volcanic rocks are compositionally basalts. These metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks form part of the Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian-Mississippian) or older Anarchist Group.

Igneous intrusions in the Jewel Lake camp include a large Lower Cretaceous granodiorite pluton and a host of younger pulaskite and lamprophyre dykes. The granodiorite is correlative with Nelson Plutonic Rocks. It is a homogeneous medium-grained grey body which intrudes the metavolcanic rocks along a northwest trending contact in the southwest part of the camp. The intrusion has produced little effect in both the metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. Granodiorite dykes occur and are compositionally similar to the main granodiorite body and are probably offshoots from it. Pulaskite dykes are numerically most important. Several types are evident including both quartz-bearing and undersaturated types. Post-vein lamprophyre dykes as well as the pulaskite dykes are of probable Lower Tertiary age and cut all other major geological units.

The Lake View claim (L.1576) is located 609 metres north-northeast from the Roderick Dhu claim (L.598, Minfile DBZESE125). The area is underlain by north-northeast striking and east dipping metasedimentary rocks of the Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian-Mississippian) or older Anarchist Group. The rocks are schistose quartz wackes or lithic wackes and are intruded by Lower Tertiary pulaskite dykes. A quartz fissure-vein occurs in a shear/fracture zone that roughly parallels the bedding/foliation planes of the host metasedimentary rocks. The vein strikes 340 degrees with ~~near~~ vertical dips to the east and is finely fractured with hematite/limonite staining. Mineralization consists of galena, pyrrolite, pyrite, chalcopryite and telluride with prominent malachite staining and minor azurite. Vein widths ~~can~~ range from a few centimetres to 1.5 metres. An adit follows the vein for 30 metres where it discontinuously pinches and swells.

RESERVES

ORE ZONE NAME: Lake View

YEAR: 1981

CATEGORY: MR Measured Recoverable IN Indicated Ore UN Unclassified
 MG Measured Geological IF Inferred Ore BA Best Assay

SAMPLE TYPE: CHIP Chip GRAB Grab CHNL Channel BULK Bulk DIAD Drill Core ROCK Rock

CALCULATION A: QUANTITY: _____ (tonnes)

Commodity	Grade	Commodity	Grade	Commodity	Grade
<u>AU</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>CU</u>	<u>0.33</u>	_____	_____
<u>AG</u>	<u>100.1</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____

(Precious metals in grams, others in per cent)

Comment: _____
Reference: EMPR ASS RPT 9910

CALCULATION B: QUANTITY: _____ (tonnes)

Commodity	Grade	Commodity	Grade	Commodity	Grade
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

(Precious metals in grams, others in per cent)

Comment: _____
Reference: _____

PRODUCTION

YEAR: _____ ORE MINED: _____ (tonnes) ORE MILLED: _____ (tonnes)

Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

(Precious metal quantities in grams others in kilograms)

Comment: _____
Reference: _____

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(place * before significant references)

EMPR AR 1896-578; 1897-590; 1901-1056;
1902-H305; 1931-A125; 1934-D6
EMPR EXPL 1980-22,23; 1981-151
GSC MAP 828; 6-1957; 10-1967
GSC P 79-29
GSC OF 1969
EMPR ASS RPT 8709, * 9910