



MINFILE

NEW REVISION MODIFIED

IDENTIFICATION

MINFILE NO. 0B2ESE127 NAT'L MINERAL INV. NO. _____

CANINDEX NO. _____

NAME(S) 1. Lady of the Lake (L. 1171)
2. Electric
3. Skipper
4. _____

STATUS: SHOWing PROSpect DEveloped PROspect U PRODucer U PAsT PRoducer

LOCATION:

NTS MAP: 0B2E02E

BC MAP: _____

MINING DIVISION: GRWD Greenwood

UTM ZONE: 11 NORTHING: 5448925 EASTING: 381950

LATITUDE: _____ LONGITUDE: _____

ELEVATION: 1570 (metres)

LOCATION CERTAINTY: within 500 m within 1 km within 5 km

Comment on Identity: An adit, 1.15 kilometres south-southwest from the summit of Mount Roderick Dhu, west of Jewel Lake, 11 kilometres north-northeast from the town of Greenwood. EMPR ASS RPT 11464

MINERAL OCCURRENCE

COMMODITIES: AG AU PB

MINERALOGY:

SIGNIFICANT Minerals: GLEN PYRT TCRD

Comment: _____

ASSOCIATED Minerals: QRTE

Comment: _____

ALTERATION Minerals: _____

Comment: _____

ALTERATION Type: _____

DEPOSIT CHARACTER

- 01 Vein
- 02 Stockwork
- 03 Breccia
- 04 Pipe
- 05 Unconsolidated
- 06 Podiform
- 07 Layered
- 08 Stratabound
- 09 Stratiform
- 10 Concordant
- 11 Discordant
- 12 Massive
- 13 Disseminated
- ** Unknown

DEPOSIT CLASSIFICATION

- 01 Replacement
- 02 Magmatic
- 03 Volcanogenic
- 04 Sedimentary
- 05 Syngenetic
- 06 Epigenetic
- 07 Hydrothermal
- 08 Residual
- 09 Porphyry
- 10 Igneous-contact
- 11 Skarn
- 12 Pegmatite
- 13 Placer
- 14 Precipitate
- 15 Exhalative
- 16 Diatreme
- 17 Epithermal
- 18 Mesothermal
- 19 Fossil Fuel
- ** 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 SOE TREND/PLUNGE _____

Comment: _____

DATE CODED: Y _____ M _____ D _____ CODED BY _____ FIELD CHECKED YES NO

Y 89 M 02 D 23 REVISED BY GO YES NO

HOST ROCK

DOMINANT HOST ROCK: 1 Sedimentary 3 Volcanic 5 Metaplutonic 7 Metamorphic
 2 Plutonic Metasedimentary 6 Metavolcanic

FORMAL HOST:

1. Group: 365 Anarchist Group Formation: _____
Strat-Age: 329 Pennsylvanian-Mississippian Isotopic Age: _____
Dating Method: (Carboniferous or older) Material Dated: _____
2. Group: _____ Formation: _____
Strat-Age: _____ Isotopic Age: _____
Dating Method: _____ Material Dated: _____

INFORMAL HOST:

1. Igneous/Metamorphic/Other: _____ Name: ~~_____~~
Strat-Age: ~~_____~~ Isotopic Age: _____
Dating Method: _____ Material Dated: _____
2. Igneous/Metamorphic/Other: _____ Name: _____
Strat-Age: _____ Isotopic Age: _____
Dating Method: _____ Material Dated: _____

Comment on Host Rock: _____

ROCK TYPE/LITHOLOGY:

MODIFIER CODE(S)	ROCK CODE	ROCK NAME
<u>SCTS QRTZ</u>	<u>WCKE</u>	<u>schistose quartz wacke</u>
<u>SCTS LTHC</u>	<u>WCKE</u>	<u>schistose lithic wacke</u>

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

TECTONIC BELT: Undivided IN Insular CC Coast Crystalline IM InterMontane OMineca EA Eastern
TERRANE: 1. M Metamorphic Assemblages 2. CPC Plutonic Rocks
PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: OKHL Okanagan Highland

METAMORPHISM: TYPE 1 Contact Regional
RELATIONSHIP Pre-Mineralization 2 Syn-Mineralization 3 Post-Mineralization

GRADE: ZL Zeolite BS Blueschist MV Med. Vol. Bituminous
 GS Greenschist EC Eclogite HV Hi Vol. Bituminous
 AM Amphibolite AN Anthracite SB Sub Bituminous
 HF Hornfels SA Semi-Anthracite LI Lignite
 GL Granulite LV Low Vol. Bituminous

Geological Setting Comment: _____

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 basaltic. 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 Lady of the Lake claim (L.1171) adjoins the Roderick Dhu claim (L.598, Minfile 0825E125) to the south. A quartz fissure-vein is hosted in north-northeast striking and east dipping metasedimentary rocks of the Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian-Mississippian) or older Anarchist Group, ~~and~~ schistose quartz wackes or lithic wackes. The quartz vein appears to be in a fracture zone that roughly parallels the bedding/foliation planes of the host metasedimentary rocks. Near the north boundary of the claim a 0.4 metre wide quartz vein is exposed by a small pit. One hundred and eighty metres south an adit follows a 0.75 metre wide quartz vein for ~~30 metres~~ ^{30 metres} ~~340 degrees and dipping 50 degrees east.~~ ^{340 degrees and dipping 50 degrees east.} The vein is extremely fractured for ~~the interval~~ ^{the interval} 3.6 metres and ~~pinches out.~~ ^{pinches out.} Mineralization consists of galena, pyrite and telluride.

