



NEW REVISION MODIFIED

IDENTIFICATION

MINFILE NO. OBZESE153 NAT'L MINERAL INV. NO. BZEZ AU4
CANINDEX NO. _____

NAME(S) 1. Gold Drop (L. 1415)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

STATUS: SHOWing PROSpect DEveloped PROspect U PRODucer PAsT PRoducer

LOCATION:

NTS MAP: OBZE0ZE
BC MAP: _____
MINING DIVISION: GRWD Greenwood
UTM ZONE: 11 NORTHING: 5446900 EASTING: 383350
LATITUDE: _____ " LONGITUDE: _____ "
ELEVATION: 1396 (metres)
LOCATION CERTAINTY: within 500 m within 1 km within 5 km

Comment on Identity: Upper adit, 1.4 kilometres south-southwest from the summit of Mount Pelly, east of Jewel Lake, 10 kilometres north-northeast from the town of Greenwood.

EMPR AR 1933-A159; 1946-A156

MINERAL OCCURRENCE

COMMODITIES: AG AU PB ZN CU

MINERALOGY:

SIGNIFICANT Minerals: PYRT GLEN SPLR CLCP TLRD GOLD SLVN
Comment: _____
ASSOCIATED Minerals: ORTZ
Comment: _____
ALTERATION Minerals: _____
Comment: _____
ALTERATION Type: Chlorite

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: XXX ISOTOPIC AGE: _____

MATERIAL DATED: _____ DATING METHOD: _____

SHAPE OF DEPOSIT: 1 Regular 2 Tabular Cylindrical Bladed 5 Irregular

SHAPE MODIFIER: 1 Folded 2 Faulted Fractured 4 Sheared 5 Other _____

DEPOSIT DIMENSION: _____ X _____ X _____ (metres)

ATTITUDE: STRIKE/DIP 030 40 E TREND/PLUNGE _____

Comment: Strike and dip of the vein are variable.

DATE CODED: Y _____ M _____ D _____ CODED BY _____ FIELD CHECKED YES NO
Y 89 M 02 D 20 REVISED BY GO YES NO

77 10001 vein in 412415 7m above quartz vein 67 metres from the portal and follows

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: 283 Nelson Plutonic Rocks
Strat-Age: 219 Juro - Cretaceous Isotopic Age: _____
Dating Method: _____ Material Dated: _____
2. Igneous/Metamorphic/Other: Name: 390 unknown
Strat-Age: 120 Tertiary (Lower) Isotopic Age: _____
Dating Method: _____ Material Dated: _____

Comment on Host Rock: _____

ROCK TYPE/LITHOLOGY:

MODIFIER CODE(S)	ROCK CODE	ROCK NAME
<u>QRTZ</u>	<u>WCKE</u>	<u>quartz wacke</u>
<u>LTHC</u>	<u>WCKE</u>	<u>lithic wacke</u>
<u>META</u>	<u>BSLT</u>	<u>metabasalt</u>
<u>GRDR</u>	<u>DYKE</u>	<u>granodiorite dyke</u>
<u>LMPP</u>	<u>DYKE</u>	<u>lamprophyre dyke</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

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

METAMORPHISM: TYPE RELATIONSHIP
 1 Contact Pre-Mineralization
 Regional 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: _____

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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 intrusion correlative to the Juro-Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic Rocks. Small dykes and sill-like bodies, feeders to nearby Tertiary lavas, pervade these units. Four north striking and on northwest striking quartz fissure-vein structures are known in the Jewel Lake camp, all of which have received some development. Most of the production from the camp has come from what is known as the ~~Denton~~ Jewel (Denton) vein (Minfile OB2E5E055).

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. Alteration is minor with some replacement of amphibole by epidote. 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.

On the Gold Drop claim (L. 1415), two adits explore the Gold Drop quartz vein which is subparallel to and 548 metres north-northeast of the Jewel (Denton) vein (Minfile OB2E5E055). The quartz fissure-vein is hosted in fine-grained, finely bedded biotitic metasedimentary rocks which contain minute partings and wisps of argillaceous material. The rocks are quartz wackes or lithic wackes and strike northwest with dips 65 degrees northeast to vertical. Smaller zones and lenses of metabasalt are intercalated or interfolded within this metasedimentary unit. ~~There are also~~ lamprophyre and granodiorite dykes also occur. The metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks form part of the Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian-Mississippian) or older Anarchist Group.

The Gold Drop quartz vein strikes 030 degrees and dips 40 to 65 degrees southeast with widths ranging from a few centimetres to 1.5 metres. The vein is partly oxidized at shallow depths. Mineralization is sparse and consists of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tellurides (possibly sylvanite) and native gold. Locally the vein has been brecciated and recemented with quartz.

A lower adit intersects the ~~vein~~ quartz vein 67 metres from the portal and follows

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ANARCHIST

RESERVES

ORE ZONE NAME: Gold Drop

YEAR: 1984

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
AU	39.4				
AG	164.5				

(Precious metals in grams, others in per cent)

Comment: _____

Reference: GCNL # 189, October 1, 1984

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)

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<u>1902-H179; 1925-APB, A199; 1927-C237;</u>	<u>EMPR PF (* OBZESE153, Mine plans;</u>
<u>1928-C250; 1930-A223; * 1931-A24, A125;</u>	<u>* OBZESE055, Hedley, M.S. (1941): Geology</u>
<u>1932-A130; 1933-A150, A159; 1938-A34;</u>	<u>of the Jewel Lake Camp (Eastern Port) and</u>
<u>1939-A36; 1940-A24; 1941-A24, A61; * 1946-</u>	<u>of the Dentonia Mine, Boundary District, 40 pp.)</u>
<u>A136</u>	
<u>EMPR BULL 1⁽¹⁹³²⁾, pp. 84, 85</u>	
<u>EMPR BULL 20, Part III, p. 12</u>	
<u>GSC MAP 82B; 6-1957; 10-1967</u>	
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