



MINFILE

NEW REVISION MODIFIED

IDENTIFICATION

MINFILE NO. 0B2ESE225 NAT'L MINERAL INV. NO. _____

CANINDEX NO. _____

NAME(S) 1. Alice (L. 698)
2. _____
3. _____
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: 5448 ~~1144~~ 975 EASTING: 381550

LATITUDE: _____ LONGITUDE: _____

ELEVATION: 1554 (metres)

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

Comment on Identity: Northern extension of quartz vein from the adjoining Amandy claim (L. 2795, Minfile 0B2ESE126); 1.6 kilometres south-southwest from the summit of Mount Roderick Dhu, west of Jewel Lake, 11 kilometres north-northeast from the town of Greenwood. EMPR AR 1935-02 EMPR ASS RPT 1814

MINERAL OCCURRENCE

COMMODITIES: AG AU PB ZN

MINERALOGY:

SIGNIFICANT Minerals: PYRT GLEN SPLR TLRD SLVN

Comment: _____

ASSOCIATED Minerals: QRTE PYTT

Comment: _____

ALTERATION Minerals: _____

Comment: _____

ALTERATION Type: _____

DEPOSIT CHARACTER

- Vein
- Stockwork
- Breccia
- Pipe
- Unconsolidated
- Podiform
- Layered
- Stratabound
- Stratiform
- Concordant
- Discordant
- Massive
- Disseminated
- Unknown

DEPOSIT CLASSIFICATION

- Replacement
- Magmatic
- Volcanogenic
- Sedimentary
- Syngenetic
- Epigenetic
- Hydrothermal
- Residual
- Porphyry
- Igneous-contact
- Skarn
- Pegmatite
- Placer
- Precipitate
- Exhalative
- Diatreme
- Epithermal
- Mesothermal
- Fossil Fuel
- Unknown

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: *** ISOTOPIC AGE: _____

MATERIAL DATED: _____ DATING METHOD: _____

SHAPE OF DEPOSIT: Regular Tabular Cylindrical Bladed Irregular

SHAPE MODIFIER: Folded Faulted Fractured Sheared Other _____

DEPOSIT DIMENSION: _____ X _____ X _____ (metres)

ATTITUDE: STRIKE/DIP _____ TREND/PLUNGE _____

Comment: _____

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

Y _____ M _____ D _____ REVISED BY _____ 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: _____
(Carboniferous or older) Material Dated: _____
 Dating Method: _____
 2. Group: _____ Formation: _____
 Strat-Age: _____ Isotopic Age: _____
 Dating Method: _____ Material Dated: _____

INFORMAL HOST:

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

Comment on Host Rock: _____

ROCK TYPE/LITHOLOGY:

MODIFIER CODE(S)	ROCK CODE	ROCK NAME
<u>SCTS</u> <u>QRTZ</u>	<u>WCKE</u>	<u>schistose quartz wacke</u>
<u>SCTS</u> <u>LTHC</u>	<u>WCKE</u>	<u>schistose lithic lithic wacke</u>
<u>PLSK</u>	<u>DYKE</u>	<u>pulaskite dyke</u>
<u>GRDR</u>	<u>DYKE</u>	<u>granodiorite 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
 GX 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 forms 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 Alice claim (L. 698) adjoins the Amandy claim (L. 2795, Minfile 0825E126) in the north. North striking fractured and sheared metasedimentary rocks of the Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian-Mississippian) or older Anarchist Group dip 30 to 60 degrees east. The rocks are schistose quartz wackes or lithic wackes and are intruded by Lower Tertiary pulaskite dykes and Lower Cretaceous granodiorite dykes.

Quartz fissure-veins have a tendency to occur in fracture zones that roughly parallel the bedding/foliation planes of the metasedimentary rocks. The quartz vein on the Alice claim is a northern extension of the vein on the Amandy claim. On the Alice claim, the vein ranges from 30 to 96 centimetres in width and has been traced on surface for 61 metres. Mineralization consists of galena, pyrite, pyrrotite, sphalerite and tellurides (possibly sylvanite).

