

82K/13E

004093

82K/NW-198

UNITED VICTORY

L50-117

This property of 5 claims was staked in 1942 by Bert Oakey and Henry Gunterman of Beaton and J. M. Humphrey of West Vancouver. Later in the year it was optioned by Bralorne Mines Ltd. and the staking augmented to 24 claims. Bralorne did some diamond drilling in February, and relinquished the option in May, 1943.

The ground is on the north side of Boyd Creek, a tributary of Incomappleux River, 17 miles north-east of Beaton in the Lardeau Area. A fair road extends 5 miles to Camborne, beyond which a car may be taken to 9-mile, whence a trail follows the valley bottom to Boyd Creek.

The showings are on a steep, westerly facing hillside which has been burned over, 1/2 mile north of Boyd Creek. The lower or northern end of the mineralized zone is 1300 feet above the valley floor, elevation about 3100 feet, and the northern end is nearly 500 feet higher. There is no permanent camp.

A sill-like body of granite about 200 feet wide follows the steeply dipping Badshot limestone on a northwesterly strike. The limestone dips westward at about 70 degrees, and the granite cuts the bedding only locally. The full section of limestone is not exposed but it is seen on both sides of the granite; it contains some bands of schist. Skarn is developed on the downhill or hanging wall granite contact for a thickness of 2 to 8 feet; this is garnetite for the most part but there is also locally a silicification and a patchy development of coarse, dark-green pyroxene and some epidote. There is very little sulphide in the skarn, molybdenite being the most abundant. Scheelite is present throughout the skarn, though varying greatly in quantity; it has

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a yellow fluorescence and analysis by the Department showed a content of about 0.4 per cent Mo.

The showings extend for about 1600 feet diagonally along the hillside. Exposures of the skarn are by no means continuous; a section 400 feet long near the southern end is completely obscured and there is a similar section 300 feet long near the northern end. The natural exposures show the skarn to be irregular, ranging in width from 2 to 8 feet, and to pinch out locally.

Seven short diamond-drill holes were put in to intersect the skarn at depths below the outcrop of 100 to 300 feet along a strike length of 640 feet. These holes show the granite contact to be more irregular than is apparent at the surface and that the skarn is more erratically distributed. Judging from the core left on the property only one intersection of 2.7 feet length showed fairly strong mineralization, 4 showed weakly mineralized skarn, and 2 encountered no skarn at all.

The best showing is at the extreme north end. Bralorne sampling on a length of 46 feet returned 2.23 per cent WO_3 over a width of 1.7 feet. Elsewhere Bralorne sampling, and that of the writer, returned 0.1 to 0.5 per cent WO_3 .

Conclusions

This occurrence of skarn (garnetite) is neither continuous nor rich enough to constitute mineable ground. The skarn forms erratically as a selvedge on the hangingwall granite contact, and there is no other apparent localizing structure in this section of ground.

The area does not seem to have been fully prospected.

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Bert Oakey reports an almost identical occurrence of similar grade north of Kelly Creek, about 2 miles north of Boyd Creek, and both Badshot limestone and granite dyke are continuous. Both these rocks appear, however, to pass under the alluvium of the valley floor some distance north of Kelly Creek, before the main body of Nelson granite is reached; mapping, however, is not accurate in this part of the Lardeau Area.

February 7, 19⁴⁴~~43~~

M. S. Harley

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