Also known as: Ex 1, Bel
Minfile number: 082M-017, 018
Mineral Inventory number: 82M4-Pb2, Pb5 to Pb7
Map number: 027; Lat. 51.060N Long. 119.540W

Production, as listed in Minfile: 274 tonnes of ore, (1952, 1953, 1955, 1976):

435 g	Au
249,383 g	Ag
4,953,594 kg	Pb
891,766 kg	Zn
291 kg	Cu

Location: The Spar deposit is on the southeastern edge of the Adams Plateau less than 2km west of the Mosquito King deposit. It is accessible from the logging road parallelling Scotch Creek. no by" - if the logging road goes right to the property.

Host Rock: Mineralization is hosted by folded limy phyllites associated with minor sericite quarztites, limestone and chloritic meta-volcanics (EBGs). The sulphide horizons and the host rocks are enclosed within the same intermediate to mafic volcanic and volcaniclastic sequences encountered at the Mosquito King and Lucky Coon deposits. Mineralization is also cut by small fine-grained diorite and dyke-like bodies of granite porphyry. dykes

Structure: The rocks in the vicinity of the deposit are strongly foliated, have a general E-W strike, and dip gently northward. Strata show dragfolding and crenulation cleavage; folds axes strike S60W with ~~flat dip~~, the crest plunges 10OSW. Two sets of fractures cut the rocks: a N-S ~~steep system~~, and a E-W ~~directed one~~. The ~~former~~ seems to have acted as a channel way for mineralizing solution since fairly massive fine-grained sphalerite is found in the folded zones directly above such fractures (Dickie, 1985). The E-W set terminates abruptly some mineralized horizons and thus may be part of a late fracturing event.

Mineralization: Stratifom sulphide horizons occur as folded elongated bodies (extending over 400m). The mineralization distribution does not appear to be confined to only one ~~bed~~ layer. However the mineralization is apparently stratabound and was originally deposited within a siliceous unit. This unit has been folded and metamorphosed resulting in the migration and concentration of the sulphide minerals along the crest of folds or crumpled zones in the enclosing sericitic sequence (Dickie, 1985).

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...zons are composed of massive layered galena ...ered by a fringe zone of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Minor amounts of tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite and argentite also occur. The bands of massive mineralization (40cm thick) are separated by sericitized argillite.

Sample description: Samples were collected from the main old adits from which most of the minerals were extracted in the 1950's. Fine-grained galena is associated with sphalerite and pyrite in a quartz-carbonate matrix.

References: BCDM MMAR 1953 pp. 102-103.
HAINSWORTH, W.G. 1973. Unpublished report on the Giant Metallic Mines.
JAMES, D.H. 1949.