British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
February, 1967

BERYLLIUM MINERAL OCCURRENCES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Beryllium is present in many minerals but to date practically all commercial production has come from the mineral beryl, a beryllium-aluminium silicate. Two other minerals that in the future might provide alternative sources are helvite, a beryllium-iron-manganese silicate-sulphide, and phenacite, a beryllium silicate. Beryl and phenacite are hard to distinguish from and are often mistaken for quartz and helvite, for garnet.

The following beryllium occurrences have been reported in British Columbia.

The abbreviations below have been used in all references:

(1) B.C. -- British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
(2) G.S.C. -- Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa
(3) A.R. -- Annual Report
(4) M. -- Memoir
(5) S.R. -- Summary Report
(6) P. -- Paper
A.R. Assessment Report ~ (59°59.5-131°86'-- 104O/13E)

1. Jennings River (59° 131° N.W.). Beryl occurs in small poorly formed, rather opaque, bluish green crystals and masses in pegmatite segregations in granitic rocks. G.S.C. P. 60-21, 1960, p. 6.
(59°8'-129°44'-- 104P/4)

2. Needlepoint Mountain ~~(59° 129° S.W.)~~. Low-grade claims. Helvite occurs in skarn at the contact of granitic and sedimentary rocks. B.C.A.R., 1955, p. 11; G.S.C. M. 319, 1963, p. 122; G.S.C. P. 60-21, 1960, p. 6.
(59°21'-128°51'--104P/7W)

3. Horseranch Range (59° 128° S.W.). Beryl crystals up to 1 1/4 inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter are found scattered through pegmatite in metamorphic rocks. B.C.A.R., 1955, p. 9; G.S.C. M. 319, 1963, p. 17; G.S.C. P. 60-21, 1960, p. 7.
(56°25'-126°7'-- 94D/8E)

4. McConnell Creek ~~(56° 126° S.E.)~~. Several beryl crystals up to three-quarters of an inch in diameter were found in pegmatite near the head of Dortatelle Creek, 35 miles southeast of McConnell Creek. G.S.C. M. 251, 1948, pp. 32, 64; G.S.C. P. 60-21, 1960, p. 8.
94C (now covered by Williston Lake)

5. Fort Grahame (56° 124° N.W.). Ravenal claims. A single well-developed pale blue-green crystal of beryl was found with mica in pegmatite in an area 5 to 10 miles south and west of Fort Grahame. G.S.C. S.R. 1927A, pp. 29, 32; G.S.C. P. 60-21, 1960, p. 8.
(52°53'-119°39' 83D/14)

6. Tete Jaune ~~(52° 119° N.W.)~~. Bonanza claims on Mica Mountain 7 miles southwest of Tete Jaune. One or two beryl crystals have been reported from mica pegmatite. B.C.A.R., 1920, p. N95; G.S.C. A.R., 1898, Vol. IID, p. 39; G.S.C. P. 60-21, 1960, p. 9.

Tozaza Creek (59°37' - 130°12' - 104 O/9). Beryl crystals in pegmatite veins on Amax Mo property, 40km north of Cassiar. AR 7148

(52°23'-119°0'--83D/6E)

7. Lempriere (~~52° 119° S.E.~~). Beryl crystals to one-half inch in diameter have been found in pegmatite at the head of Serpentine Creek, 4 miles south of Lempriere.

(51°58'-118°23'--82M/16E)

8. Yellow Creek ~~(52° 118° S.E.)~~. One beryl crystal has been reported from mica pegmatite at the head of Yellow Creek.

(51°36'-119°03'--82M/11E)

9. Adams Lake ~~(51° 119° N.E.)~~. Beryllian vesuvianite carrying 0.02 to 0.05 per cent beryllium was found in skarn at a limestone-pegmatite contact 20 miles northeast of the head of Adams Lake. G.S.C. P. 65-1, 1965, p. 152.

(50°53'-118°14'--82L/16)

10. Mount Begbie ~~(50° 118° N.E.)~~. Green beryl associated with red and green tourmaline and lepidolite is reported from pegmatite on the northeast side of the peak about 8 miles southwest of Revelstoke. G.S.C. M. 296, 1959, p. 162; G.S.C. P. 60-21, 1960, p. 10.

(51°11'-117°56'--82N/4W)

11. Woolsey (Silver) Creek ~~(51° 117° S.W.)~~. A few small crystals of beryl were found in pegmatite on the Silver (now Woolsey) Creek trail to the old Snowflake mine. G.S.C. S.R. 1928A, pp. 149, 156; G.S.C. P. 60-21, 1960, p. 10.

(51°12'-117°28'--82N/3W)

12. Incomappleux River ~~(51° 117° S.W.)~~. Beryl crystals have been reported from pegmatite near the head of the Incomappleux River.

(50°34'-117°00'--82K/9W)

13. Duncan River (~~50° 116° N.W.~~). Erdahl and Pinchbeck claims. Unidentified mineralization carrying 0.04 per cent beryllium and tin is reported in quartz veins on Bear Creek, 10 miles north of the head of Duncan Lake. B.C.A.R.,1945, p. 107; G.S.C. P. 60-21, 1960, p. 11.

(49°21'-46'-117°45'-118°00'--82F/11

14. Valhalla Ranges ~~(49° 117° N.W.)~~. Beryl has been reported in pegmatite in the Valhalla mountains southwest of Slocan. G.S.C. M. 308, 1960, p. 90.

(49°20'-116°50'--82F/7W)

15. Midge Creek ~~(49° 116° S.W.)~~. A few large blue-green beryl crystals were found in pegmatite just south of Midge Creek 1 mile west of Kootenay Lake. G.S.C. M. 228, 1941, p. 35; G.S.C. P. 60-21, 1960, p. 11.

(49°54'-116°20'--82F/16W)

16. White Creek ~~(49° 116° N.E.)~~. Small amounts of blue-green beryl are reported in pegmatite at the head of White Creek. G.S.C. M. 228, 1941, p. 33; G.S.C. M. 292, 1958, p. 44; G.S.C. P. 60-21, 1960, p. 11.

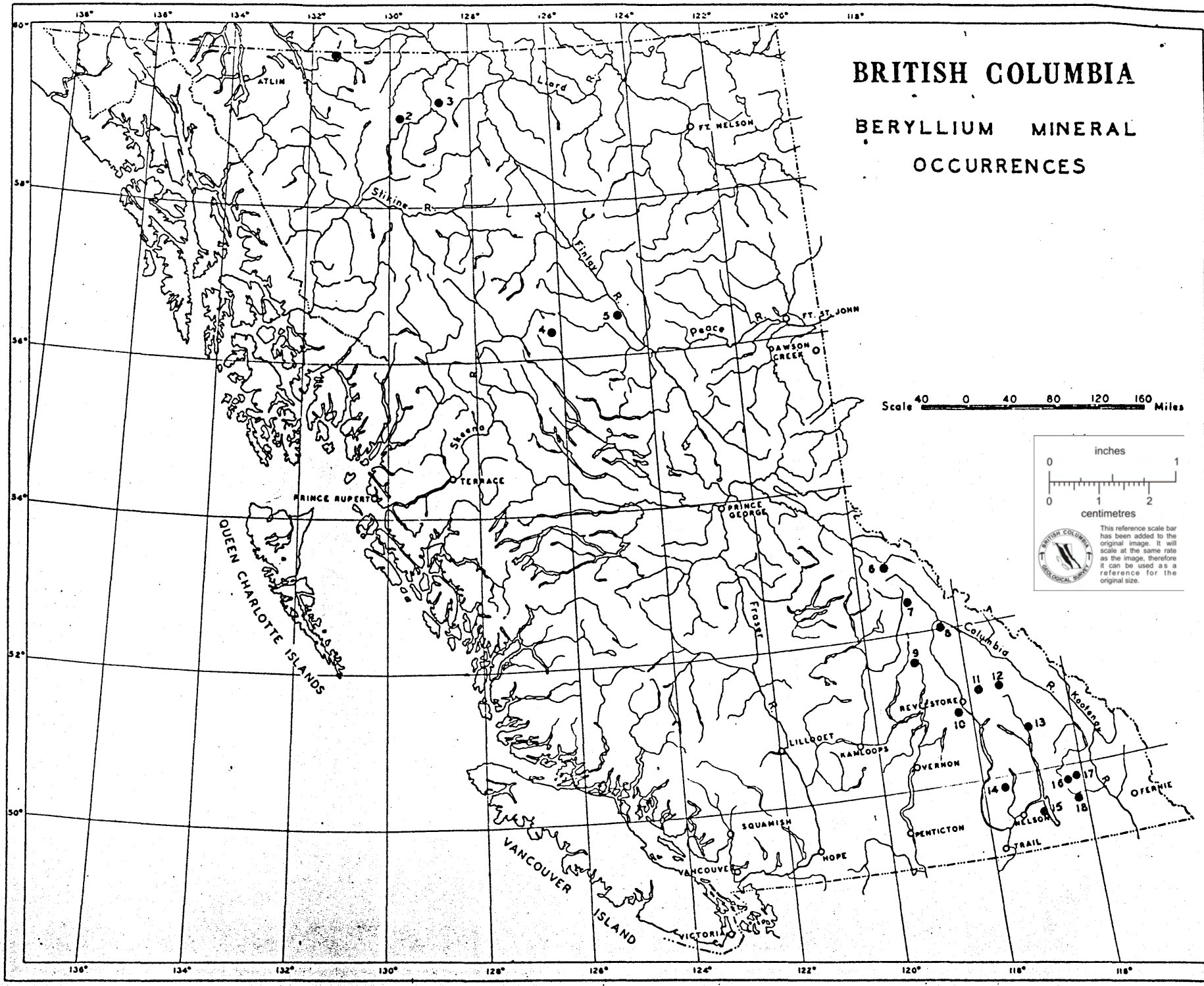
(49°56'-116°5'--82F/16E)

17. Skookumchuck Creek ~~(49° 116° N.E.)~~. Well crystallized but shattered and some glassy beryl crystals have been found in pegmatite between the forks at Skookumchuck and Buhl (Burnt) Creeks. G.S.C. M. 292, 1958, pp. 44, 64; G.S.C. P. 60-21, 1960, p. 11.

(49°35'-116°11'--82F/9)

18. Hellroaring Creek ~~(49° 116° N.E.)~~. Irregular beryl crystals up to 3 inches in diameter occur in pegmatite 2 miles south of St. Mary Lake. B.C.A.R., 1960, p. 135; G.S.C. P. 60-21, p. 12.

J.W. McCammon


BRITISH COLUMBIA
BERYLLIUM MINERAL OCCURRENCES
ATLIN
Liard R.
FT. NELSON
Stikine R.
Finlay R.
Peace R.
FT. ST. JOHN
DAWSON CREEK
Skeena R.
TERRACE
PRINCE RUPERT
PRINCE GEORGE
QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS
Fraser R.
Columbia R.
Kootenay R.
REVELSTOKE
LILLOOET
KAMLOOPS
OVERNOM
SQUAMISH
PENTICTON
HOPE
VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER ISLAND
VICTORIA
NELSON
TRAIL
OFERNIE
Scale 40 0 40 80 120 160 Miles
inches
centimetres
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.