

CANMET RPT 803

Property File
92 JME110

According to Wilson, (15) p. 37, similar talc occurs in a band up to 18 feet wide near the south end of Sooke Lake, about 3 miles northwest of the Eagle claim; this occurrence is not known to have been worked.

References. Spence, H. S.: (7), pp. 21-23.
Wilson, M. E.: (15), pp. 33-37.

Lillooet Mining Division

Lake Shore and Lucky Jane Claims

Talc has been worked intermittently since 1917 on the Lake Shore and Lucky Jane claims, near McGillivray, between mile 90 and mile 91 on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Talc was first mined here by the Pacific Roofing Company, of Vancouver, who shipped the crude talc to their Vancouver works for grinding and use. Later, British Columbia Quarries, Limited, of Vancouver, and John Creagle, of McGillivray, continued intermittent work and shipped small amounts under contract to the grinding plant of B. C. Refractories, Vancouver. The last work done was in 1935, and the total amount of talc shipped is estimated at around 500 tons.

The above claims lie alongside the railroad, and all the various small workings have been opened close to the track. The talc occurs as rather narrow vertical veins or bands, from 18 inches to 36 inches wide, which pinch and swell irregularly, and follow a rather erratic course in an assemblage of crushed and schistose chloritic slates and altered greenstones containing quartz veins and stringers and cut by granodiorite dykes.

The crude talc varies from light to dark green, yielding a fairly white powder with good slip. The veins have been highly sheared, and the ore is soft, inclined to fissile, and intensely slickensided. The earlier workings at mile 91 caved in around 1930, and all subsequent work has been carried out near mile 90. Mining has been by several short tunnels, the longest 100 feet, carried into the mountainside above the railway and following the talc leads (see Plate I): no plant was used, the talc being won by pick and shovel methods and shot down the hill into railroad cars.

Analyses of two samples of the crude talc, made in the chemical laboratory of the Bureau of Mines, showed:

	1	2
Silica.....	57.62	58.06
Ferrous oxide.....	5.31	4.91
Ferric oxide.....	0.80	0.11
Alumina.....	2.46	2.25
Lime.....	0.10	Trace
Magnesia.....	28.53	28.82
Carbon dioxide.....	Nil	0.09
Water above 105° C.....	4.75	5.48
Total.....	99.57	99.70

References. Spence, H. S.: (7), p. 20.
Wilson, M. E.: (15), pp. 37-40.

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here two small ping talc band onaceous slate 5 feet from the nce of 65 feet. er badly caved a face of 6 feet 4-shaped bodies 5 feet.

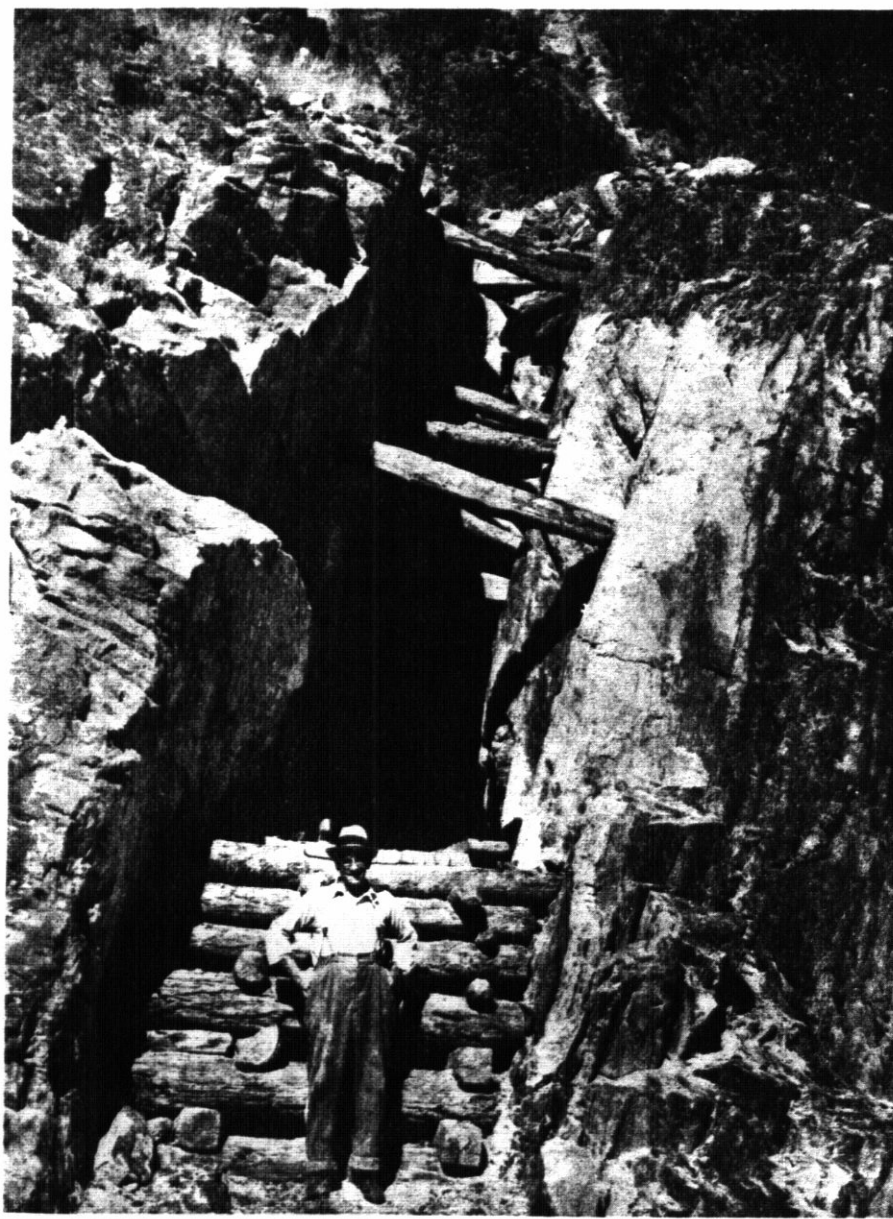
ar texture, and which possesses e presence of a would probably . It is stated, ed suitable for Two analyses y of the Bureau

1	2
33-68	34-38
4-97	4-59
Nil	0-45
1-65	0-83
15-32	8-68
22-88	26-94
18-23	19-30
3-20	3-10
99-93	98-27

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Talc working on Lake Shore claim, mile 90, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, near McGillivray, Lillooet Mining Division, B.C. The talc body occupies a sheared zone in an assemblage of serpentized greenstones and chloritized slates. It illustrates well the typical association and mode of origin of a talc deposit by hydrothermal alteration of an ultrabasic rock—probably upon a fault-plane, which provided the channel for circulating hot waters. (See page 55)

1	2
59-88	63-00
4-54	0-92
Nil
1-18	3-02
0-10
29-51	30-65
0-02
4-73	2-00
99-96	99-59