Harper Creek

675452
82M/12

Harper Creek Cu

Gary D Belik Conwest CIM Vict 1977
(Thesis in Library.

In metavolcs. of Perms-Trias? age
Eagle Bay Fm. — probably one Dev
acc AVO, 1977

Janice Thesis had no record.
AES org. and supervised Belik's thesis

Copy to RVIC — coloured if
he sends thesis for copying
to many.

GOOF, SUE, HAIL GEM 1970 p 297
82M 12/W 51°31.5 119°49'
Cu (Pb Zn)

80,000,000 m tons of .4% Cu
.004
320 000.000
= 320,000 m tons. Cu. = Med Size

Assume age mineralization = Dev - mid K.

Paper No. 1-1 —
Some Models for Lead-Zinc in Sedimentary Environments.
J.M. MORGANTI, Research Geologist, Canex Placer Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
(Abstract not available at press time.)

Paper No. 1-2 —
Geology of the Harper Creek Copper Deposit, South-Central British Columbia.
GARY D. BELIK, Conwest Exploration Company Limited, Smithers, B.C.

The Harper Creek copper deposit is located about 75 miles north of Kamloops within a northerly trending belt of highly deformed, metamorphosed Paleozoic and Mesozoic (?) eugeosynclinal rocks of the Eagle Bay Formation. The well-foliated host rocks consist of lustrous chlorite and sericite phyllite, fragmental greenstone, quartzite, graphitic phyllite and dolomite.

Copper mineralization consists of disseminated chalcopyrite within tabular-shaped zones which have an average east-west strike and a fairly uniform northerly dip of about 30 degrees. Mineralized horizons, which transgress stratigraphy, conform to the regional foliation developed within the host rocks.

The main mineralized horizon has a continuous strike length of more than 2000 metres and a true thickness of up to 125 metres. This zone has been explored along its dip length for 700 metres. Mineable reserves from the main zone are estimated from drilling to be about 80 million tonnes of slightly better than 0.4 per cent copper.

A volcanogenic origin for the copper at Harper Creek, with subsequent modification and remobilization during regional metamorphism, is considered likely.

Paper No. 1-3 —
Mineralized Breccias of Early Proterozoic Age, Bonnet Plume River District, Yukon.
A.R. ARCHER and U. SCHMIDT, Archer, Cathro and Associates, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Mineral exploration for copper between 1967 and 1969 and for uranium since 1974 has resulted in the recognition of an unusually extensive cluster of explosive breccias cutting a thick section of Proterozoic sediments that is best exposed along the Bonnet Plume River, approximately 170 kilometres north of Mayo, Yukon. These rocks, which underlie an area of about 4000 kilometres, are at least Helikian in age and may be as old as Late Aphebian and are

PVO bulletin
GAC Guidebook 1977
of Cord. X-Section p 54
Correlates Eagle Bay Fm with
Lower P2 Landsdown to E
Separated (Fault?) by
Shuswap gneiss
Harper Ck Host = Goldstream Host
?

Mine Rescue

An underground mine rescue team proceedi
ground in a simulated rescue operation.

Training is the key to a rescue op
Rescue teams are trained to r
workers who may have become
some manner as a result of a mi
accident. Mine rescue training w
British Columbia after an explos
2 Extension Colliery in 1909 cost
men. At present, mine rescue s
equipped to maintain two m
teams, are located at Nanaim
Nelson, Fernie, Prince George, a
Mine rescue training is carried
stations as well as from a numbe
mines.