

NAME OF PROPERTY BRISCO BARITE (SALMON)

OBJECT LOCATED -Quarry.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 100. Lat. 50°49'45" Long. 116°19'48"

Mining Division Golden District Kootenay

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

Mountain Minerals Limited.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

On the property, barite is found in a north-striking breccia zone in dolomite thought to be part of the Ordovician-Silurian Beaverfoot Formation. Ordovician Mount Wilson (Wonah) quartzite underlies the dolomite. The rocks have a north-south strike and a steep dip, ranging from 77° west to vertical. The deposit is in the east limb of a syncline which is cut by numerous faults of varying magnitude. The brecciation of the dolomite probably represents a border phase of a major thrust fault, the Mount Forster-Steamboat fault, which passes just west of the claim area.

The dolomite band is exposed through the entire claim group. It consists of light-brown weathering, dark brownish-grey crystalline dolomite that appears to have been originally massive but now is brecciated. The fragments in the breccia range in size from dust to pieces several inches in diameter. Normally the space between fragments is small, often being simply a fracture line, but at other times there is much matrix. The matrix is usually dolomite but sometimes is barite and rarely is siliceous.

Associated minerals or products of value

see Card 2

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located on the west side of the Columbia River, between Templeton and Dunbar Creeks, 2½ miles west of Brisco.

Five claims were located by the Hart brothers in 1943, and acquired from them in May 1945 by Ralph A. Thrall and associates who in August 1945 incorporated Mountain Minerals Limited. The Wamineca, Canyon, Salmon, Carmine, and North-isle claims (Lots 15044-15048, respectively) were Crown-granted to Mr. Thrall in 1946.

In May 1945 a quarry was opened to provide barite for permanent ballast for ships built in British Columbia. Some 18,000 tons of barite were apparently shipped for this purpose during the year. Quarrying resumed in 1947 and seasonal exploration and quarrying operations were carried out during most of the following years. Work to 1952 was done in a small quarry and 9 open cuts all on the Salmon claim, two small cuts on the Canyon claim, and four small pits on the Wamineca.

To explore the deposit at depth an adit was started in 1958 from the edge of the Templeton River 60 feet below and 300 feet north of the north end of the quarry. By the end of August 1958 the adit had been driven 420 feet. During 1959-1960 the adit was advanced a further 543 feet and 1,570 feet of diamond drilling carried out. The original quarry was abandoned in Sept. 1960 and a new quarry (No. 2) begun. Mining operations continued in No. 2 quarry and in the adit being driven beneath the original (No. 1) quarry. In 1970 the existing underground workings were mined out and completely back-filled with quarry waste. Exploration and development work continued to outline the mineralized zone below the back-filled workings. Work into 1973 included a 450 foot decline from which 395 feet of drifting, 675 feet of subdrifting, and 195 feet of raising was carried out.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

From 1947 to 1973, inclusive, 154,637 tons of barite were shipped to the company's processing plant at Lethbridge.

MAP REFERENCES

Brisco Magnesite Area, (Geol.), Sc. 1":2,500 ft., Fig. 22, accomp. Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1964.

Map 1326 A, Lardeau (East Half), (Geol.), Sc. 1:250,000, accomp. Memoir 369.

*Map 82 K/16, Spillimacheen, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

#Barite Deposit near Brisco, (Geol. & claim map), Sc. 1":900 ft., Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1952, p. 247.

REMARKS

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| Comp./Rev. By | DMacR | | | | | | |
| Date | 9-75 | | | | | | |

REFERENCES

McCannon, J.W.; The Brisco Magnesite Area; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1964, pp. 194, 200.

McCannon, J.W.; Mountain Minerals Limited; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1958, p. 84.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1945, p. 130; 1946, p. 203; 1947, p. 204; 1948, p. 183; 1949, p. 246; 1950, p. 217; 1952, p. 246; 1953, p. 185; 1954, p. 175; 1955, p. 90; 1956, p. 148; 1957, p. 77; 1959, p. 151; 1960, p. 140; 1962, p. 147; 1963, p. 138; 1965, p. 259; 1966, p. 260; 1967, p. 300; 1968, p. 296.

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1969, p. 383; 1970, p. 489; 1971, p. 454; 1972, p. 578; 1973, p. 538.

Reesor, J.E.; Geology of the Lardeau Map-Area, East-Half, British Columbia; Memoir 369, p. 118, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1973.

Mines Branch, Ottawa; Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy; 1960, Rept. IR 60-18.

Mineral Development Sector; Corporation Files: "Mountain Minerals Limited".

BCI-82K/NE-12,13

NAME OF PROPERTY

BRISCO BARITE (SALMON)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

The main orebody averages 25 feet wide and is 800 feet long. The rock in both walls is brecciated dolomite and the ore itself is brecciated. Much of the barite is white, but the white sections are irregularly shaped and usually edged or cut by zones that have a fine-grained black matrix enclosing angular white barite fragments a fraction of an inch to several inches long. The black coloration is due to finely disseminated carbon. Some pyrite is present and causes yellow and brown staining in parts of the exposure. The barite pinches out to the south and is cut off by a right-hand fault at the north end. A short segment of the offset portion of the ore can be found in Templeton canyon, but it is lost in overburden on the north bank.

A second quarry was worked from 1960 to 1962 in a small orebody 1,800 feet south of the main workings. The quarry is about 25 feet deep, nearly 200 feet long, and 100 feet wide at the face. In this deposit the barite is very irregular and badly faulted.

The barite at the other four locations shown on Fig. 22 in this region is in very small quantities as matrix in dolomite breccia.

Because of the black colour the barite cannot be used where whiteness is required, but it is satisfactory where only weight is important.

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| PRODUCT | BARIUM | PROVINCE OR TERRITORY | British Columbia | N.T.S. AREA | 82 K/16 | REF. | BA 1 |
| NAME OF PROPERTY | BRISCO BARITE (SALMON) | | | HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| OBJECT LOCATED | -Quarry. | | | The property is located on the west side of the Columbia River, between Templeton and Dunbar Creeks, 2½ miles west of Brisco. | | | |
| UNCERTAINTY IN METRES | 100. | Lat. 50°49'45" | Long. 116°19'48" | Five claims were located by the Hart brothers in 1943, and acquired from them in May 1945 by Ralph A. Thrall and associates who in August 1945 incorporated Mountain Minerals Limited. The Wamineca, Canyon, Salmon, Carmine, and North-isle claims (Lots 15044-15048, respectively) were Crown-granted to Mr. Thrall in 1946. | | | |
| Mining Division | Golden | District | Kootenay | In May 1945 a quarry was opened to provide barite for permanent ballast for ships built in British Columbia. Some 18,000 tons of barite were apparently shipped for this purpose during the year. Quarrying resumed in 1947 and seasonal exploration and quarrying operations were carried out during most of the following years. Work to 1952 was done in a small quarry and 9 open cuts all on the Salmon claim, two small cuts on the Canyon claim, and four small pits on the Wamineca. | | | |
| County | | Township or Parish | | To explore the deposit at depth an adit was started in 1958 from the edge of the Templeton River 60 feet below and 300 feet north of the north end of the quarry. By the end of August 1958 the adit had been driven 420 feet. During 1959-1960 the adit was advanced a further 543 feet and 1,570 feet of diamond drilling carried out. The original quarry was abandoned in Sept. 1960 and a new quarry (No. 2) begun. Mining operations continued in No. 2 quarry and in the adit being driven beneath the original (No. 1) quarry. In 1970 the existing underground workings were mined out and completely back-filled with quarry waste. Exploration and development work continued to outline the mineralized zone below the back-filled workings. Work into 1973 included a 450 foot decline from which 395 feet of drifting, 675 feet of subdrifting, and 195 feet of raising was carried out. | | | |
| Lot | | Concession or Range | | | | | |
| Sec | Tp. | R. | | | | | |
| OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS | Mountain Minerals Limited. | | | | | | |
| DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT | <p>On the property, barite is found in a north-striking breccia zone in dolomite thought to be part of the Ordovician-Silurian Beaverfoot Formation. Ordovician Mount Wilson (Wonah) quartzite underlies the dolomite. The rocks have a north-south strike and a steep dip, ranging from 77° west to vertical. The deposit is in the east limb of a syncline which is cut by numerous faults of varying magnitude. The brecciation of the dolomite probably represents a border phase of a major thrust fault, the Mount Forster-Steamboat fault, which passes just west of the claim area.</p> <p>The dolomite band is exposed through the entire claim group. It consists of light-brown weathering, dark brownish-grey crystalline dolomite that appears to have been originally massive but now is brecciated. The fragments in the breccia range in size from dust to pieces several inches in diameter. Normally the space between fragments is small, often being simply a fracture line, but at other times there is much matrix. The matrix is usually dolomite but sometimes is barite and rarely is siliceous.</p> <p>Associated minerals or products of value see Card 2</p> | | | | | | |

Mineral Development Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

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MAP REFERENCES

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| PRODUCT | BARIUM | PROVINCE OR TERRITORY | British Columbia | N.T.S. AREA | 82 K/16 | Card 2 | REF. BA 1 |
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NAME OF PROPERTY BRISCO BARITE (SALMON)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

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