

PRODUCT

COPPER

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 114 P/9

REF. Cu 2

NAME OF PROPERTY

SIMCOE

OBJECT LOCATED -centre of Simcoe claim (Lot 382).

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS-100. Lat. 59°36'05" Long. 136°23'50"

Mining Division Atlin District

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The mineralization occurs in a tongue of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks about 1,000 to 1,500 feet wide and about 2½ miles long intruded by gneissic quartz diorite. This belt extends from the 6,250-foot peak lying 2 miles southeast of Mount Glave (Three Guardsmen), across Clayton Creek, and towards Mount Seltat on the British Columbia-Alaska Boundary, where it joins a large mass of sedimentary rocks.

The metamorphosed sedimentary rocks consist chiefly of schist, gneiss, argillite, quartzite, marble, and skarn. East of Clayton Creek they strike north-eastward to eastward and dip to the north mainly at 40 to 50 degrees. The contact with the granitic rocks is parallel to the bedding in general, but locally it cuts across the bedding. The gneissic structure in the intrusive is generally parallel to its contacts.

The marble occurs in many places in the belt as lenses and irregular masses, ranging from a few feet to a few hundred feet wide. Skarn replaces the marble chiefly along parts of its contacts with the other metamorphosed rocks and with the quartz diorite. Much of the mineralized skarn is a green medium- to fine-grained variety containing abundant actinolite along with diopside, garnet, and epidote. The mineralization is in skarn

Associated minerals or products of value - Gold, iron.

p.t.o.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Simcoe Crown-grant (Lot 382) is located on Clayton Creek about ¾ mile east of Glave Peak, Three Guardsmen Mountain. The Lucy (Lot 961) and Eagle (Lot 384) Crown-grants extend easterly from the Simcoe claim.

The showings were discovered and staked in 1909. The claims were optioned in 1910 to interests promoting a railway through the area but only limited surface work was done for assessment requirements; the option was given up the following year. The claims were Crown-granted in 1917 to J.H. Chisel, J. Irvine, A.C. Smith, and Hugh McDonald.

Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

Watson, K. DeP.; The Squaw Creek-Rainy Hollow Area, Northern British Columbia; Bulletin No. 25, p. 57, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1948.

McConnell, R.G.; Rainy Hollow Mineral Area, B.C.; Summary Report 1913, p. 32, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1909, p. 53; 1910, p. 55; 1911, p. 60; 1914, p. 98; 1917, p. 451.

MAP REFERENCES

Squaw Creek-Rainy Hollow Area, (Geol.), Sc. 1":2 miles - accomp. Bulletin No. 25, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1948.

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*Map 114 P/9 W, Kelsall River, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

and consists of magnetite containing minor amounts of chalcopyrite. The upper showing consists of a lens about 20 feet wide and at least 35 feet long containing approximately 75 per cent of magnetite and small amounts of chalcopyrite. Almost massive magnetite extends across a width of 6 feet in one part of the lens. A grab sample, typical of the whole lens in appearance, assayed: gold, 0.03 oz. per ton; silver, nil; copper, 0.8 per cent.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	2-74						