



**STUDY OF PURCELL SUPERGROUP ROCKS
SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(82G)**

By Trygve Höy

Mapping of rocks of the Purcell Supergroup was continued northward from the Estella-Kootenay King area (Høy, 1978) to the southern boundary of the Canal Flats map sheet (Leech, 1958). M. McMechan, a graduate student at Queen's University supported by the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources, completed mapping of Purcell rocks southward to Elko. The results of these studies will be published in the spring of 1978 in the form of two preliminary map sheets at scales of 1:50 000.

Reconnaissance mapping of Purcell rocks in the Moyie Lake area, on the west side of the Rocky Mountain Trench, commenced late in the field season and will continue during the 1979 season. The project is intended to focus attention on the structural and stratigraphic controls of lead/zinc mineralization in the Aldridge Formation in southeastern British Columbia. It involves both detailed and regional mapping of areas underlain by Purcell rocks in the vicinity of these deposits.

REFERENCES

- Høy, T. (1978): Geology of the Estella—Kootenay King Area, Southeastern British Columbia, *B.C. Ministry of Mines & Pet. Res.*, Prelim. Map 28.
- Leech, G. B. (1958): Canal Flats, Kootenay District, British Columbia, *Geol. Surv., Canada*, Map 24-1958.

**CEDAR CLAIMS, GALLOWAY
(82G/12E)**

By David Grieve and Trygve Höy

The Cedar claims, staked by Mr. R. H. Stanfield of Galloway, are located 40 kilometres east of Cranbrook and 45 kilometres north of the United States border. They are accessible using well-maintained exploration roads which branch off the main haulage road, 2 kilometres north of Galloway. The authors visited the property in late August 1978 when an adit was being driven and had reached a length of 150 metres. A number of raises had been driven from the adit to intersect the mineralization.

Mineralization consists of a few pods of massive galena in a fault zone in dark grey, laminated argillites of the upper Aldridge Formation, Purcell Supergroup. The fault zone trends east/west and dips steeply northward, crosscutting the regional trend of the sedimentary rocks. This zone contains heavy, grey, fine-grained material deeply encrusted with limonite, and rare similarly encrusted pods of massive galena. Original gangue and sulphide minerals are for the most part oxidized and leached, leaving a residue of rusty weathering argillaceous material.

Mineralization within the country rock is generally lacking although wallrock within the adit contains laminations of fine-grained, well-crystallized pyrite. Logs of diamond drill holes from this and adjacent properties reveal only minor amounts of galena, sphalerite, or chalcopyrite (Assessment Reports 5900, 5901, 5902, 5942, 6031, 6244).

The Cedar showing is similar to numerous other vein-type deposits in Purcell rocks in southeastern British Columbia. Like many other lead-bearing vein deposits in Purcell rocks, the tonnage potential for the Cedar showing appears to be limited. However, deposits of this type have exploration potential for small, relatively high-grade deposits.