



## MINFILE NTS 094F – WARE

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**The Ware map area, containing 31 documented mineral occurrences, is divided by the Rocky Mountain Trench into two geologically distinct regions.**

Southwest of the trench, clastics and carbonates (and metamorphic equivalents) of the Proterozoic Ingenika Group are locally intruded by Tertiary granites and quartz monzonites. This area hosts the **Fox Pass** (094F 006) tungsten-copper-molybdenum showing.

Northeast of the trench, thick packages of mid-Proterozoic to mid-Paleozoic basinal sediments and platformal carbonates were deposited along the Ancestral North America terrane continental shelf. Periodic rifting and tectonic subsidence resulted in the formation of starved sub-basins along this otherwise passive continental margin. One of these sub-basins, the Kechika trough, hosts sedimentary exhalative barite and barite-sulphide deposits in sediments of Middle Ordovician, Early Silurian, and Late Devonian age. The latter are the most significant type and are hosted by carbonaceous cherty argillites and siliceous shales of the Upper Devonian Gunsteel Formation of the Devonian to Mississippian Earn Group. Curragh Resources' **Stronsay** (094F 008) deposit, boasting reserves in excess of 35 million tonnes, averaging 10 per cent combined lead-zinc and 47.5 grams per tonne silver, is planned for development with mine construction possibly commencing in the summer of 1992. Other similar deposits that are potentially significant in the map area include **Fluke**, **Elf**, **Mt. Alcock**, **Pie**, and **Bear**, (094F 009, 011, 015, 023, and 024, respectively).

In the northeast corner of the map sheet, copper replacement deposits, such as the **Blue**, **Grayling**, **Waterfall**, **Atan Copper** and **Grayling Creek** showings (094F 005, 012, 014, 028, and 029, respectively), occur within Lower Cambrian to Silurian platform carbonates.

In the central portion of the map area, the **Fram** (094F 004) copper vein deposits are hosted within Helikian to Lower Cambrian carbonates exposed in the Muskwa anticlinoria.