

NAME OF PROPERTY JAG (GOOD HOPE) (EVANS) (WHITEFISH) (FALLER)

Good Hope claim - Map 82 F/9; shown as Evans prospect on Map 15-1957.

Radius of uncertainty - 100 m. Lat. 49°33'50" Long. 116°19'10"

Mining Division Fort Steele District Kootenay

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec. Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The property is underlain by Middle Aldridge quartzite and siltstone, intruded by the Moyie intrusions, all of Proterozoic age. Three or more main meta-gabbro or meta-diorite sills, from 200 to 600 feet or more in thickness, strike in a northwesterly direction through the property for a total aggregate length of 2½ miles. They are medium to moderately coarse-grained, massive, green rocks of a general dioritic appearance in which dark green amphibole and light-coloured plagioclase feldspar are commonly the abundant constituents. Variations in composition may be noticeable within individual sills, the bottom portions, in such cases, being somewhat darker and more basic than upper portions. The sills may occur either singly or in groups of two or more (multiple sills) closely spaced and roughly parallel bodies. Single sills may split into two or more components. Though generally structurally conformable with the formations on either side, they may show distinct cross-cutting relationships, or may be connected one with another by stock-shaped masses of the sill-rock intrusive.

The sills invariably carry visible disseminated sulphides and magnetite as accessory minerals. The common sulphide is pyrrhotite, but pyrite, and, less commonly, chalcopyrite may also be present and abundant.

Much prospecting work has been done on vein deposits in these sills. Such deposits are very common and occur in at least most of

Associated minerals or products of value

see Card 2

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

This property is located on the westerly side of Mount Evans, about 15 miles southwest of Kimberley.

Prior to 1920, three properties, the Evans, Good Hope, and Whitefish, were located over a north-south distance of about 2 miles. A fourth property (Faller group) was located about ½ mile to the northwest, on the north side of Meacham Creek.

The locations of the Good Hope and Evans prospects, as shown on Map 15-1957, appear to be reversed in view of the location of the Good Hope claim on Map 92 F/9 W, and the description given in the Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia for 1915.

The Faller group, of 6 claims, was first reported on in 190 when some 300 feet of adit had been driven. The Selkirk Copper Mines, Limited, incorporated at Moyie in May 1903, is believed to be the company which carried out exploration work on the property until about 1905. The workings at that time included 2 adits totalling about 500 feet of crosscuts and drifts.

Work on the Good Hope group prior to 1901 consisted of a 50-foot adit. In 1912 the Good Hope, Rose, and Toolips claims (Lots 9820-9822, respectively) were Crown-granted to Mr. C.H. Pollen.

Messrs. C. and W. Evans, of Marysville, recorded assessment work on the Pacific, Curfew, Twilight, and Sunset claims on Fiddler Creek in 1904. Their holdings were expanded in about 1915 to include claims in Pollen Basin and Kelly Basin. Most of their exploration work to that time had been done at their main camp near the head of Fiddler Creek, where approximately 300 feet of adit was driven. Their combined holdings were known as the Evans or Achilles property. Assessment work by the Evans brothers was reported yearly until about 1928.

The only report on the Whitefish group (3 claims) was in 1920 when the workings consisted of 163 feet of adit and a 20-foot winze.

The JAG 1-58 claims, staked in March 1972 by A. Hopkins, of Toronto, covered the four old properties mentioned above. Mount Evans Copper Corp. Inc., incorporated in Ontario in May 1972, acquired 18 of the JAG claims.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

MAP REFERENCES

REMARKS

BLI 82F/NE-69, 70, 71, 72, 126.

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HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

the sills in the area. They vary from mere stringers a few feet long to well-developed fissure veins continuous, in some cases, for at least several hundred feet and perhaps half a mile or more. These larger veins would probably average between 5 and 10 feet in width. They tend to stand about perpendicular with the plane of the sills in which they occur and in most such cases have been guided in their formations by shrinkage fractures developed in the cooling sills. There also seems to be a distinct tendency for them to develop best in the upper portions of the sills and to spread out, sometimes splitting into a number of components, below the top of the sills. Rarely do they persist for more than a few feet into the overlying sediments.

The abundant vein mineral is, generally, quartz. It may be milky white to nearly colourless and, particularly in the latter case, is extremely vitreous. The quartz is commonly associated with more or less carbonate, principally calcite, but including also varieties carrying iron and magnesia. These carbonate minerals are generally coarsely crystalline. They may be either intimately mixed with the quartz or occur as separate bands within or along the walls of the vein-lodes. In the aggregate the veins contain a variety of ore minerals of which pyrite and chalcopryrite are most common. One or more others, including magnetite, pyrrhotite, galena, grey copper, and, less commonly, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and nickel and cobalt minerals, may, however, be present and, in certain veins, may be of principal importance. These ore minerals occur streaked or disseminated through, mainly, the quartz gangue and, in some cases, form veins or lens-like masses of considerable dimensions. The wall-rocks of the quartz veins may be impregnated with sulphides for distances of from a few inches to a foot or more. Outcrops of the vein are commonly stained with copper carbonates, iron oxides, and, more rarely, by cobalt bloom. Films of native copper have also been observed.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

- Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia; 1900, p. 799; 1901, pp. 1006, 1007; 1904, p. 109; 1912, p. 325; 1915, p. 111; 1919, p. 115; 1920, p. 118.
- Rice, H.M.A.; Nelson Map-Area, East Half, British Columbia; Memoir 228, p. 57, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1941.
- Schofield, Stuart J.; Geology of Cranbrook Map-Area, British Columbia; Memoir 76, p. 144, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1915.
- Mineral Resources Branch; Corporation Files: "Mount Evans Copper Corp. Inc."
- Leech, G.B. ; Preliminary Map St. Mary Lake, British Columbia, Descriptive Notes, P.5, Geol. Surv. Of Canada, 1952.

MAP REFERENCES

- Map 15-1957, St. Mary Lake, (Geol.), Sc. 1"=4 miles.
- Map 82 F/9 W, St. Mary Lake, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS The Evans Bros. incorporated Achilles Mines, Limited in September, 1919; the company charter was surrendered in 1923. The showings were in part restaked by S. Nogalski and R. Sostad, of Cranbrook, in 1951. No work was reported at that time.