

PRODUCT PRODUIT	BERYL	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	PROVINCE OU TERRITOIRE	British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA 82 F/9 RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.	REF. GEM 1 RÉF.
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NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

HELLROARING CREEK (LINDA)

OBJECT LOCATED
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Lat. 49°34'30" Long. 116°10'20"

Mining Division Fort Steele District
Division minière District

Kootenay

County Township or Parish
Comté Canton ou paroisse

Lot Concession or Range
Lot Concession ou rang

Sec. Tp. R.
Sect. Ct. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The beryl occurs as erratically scattered crystals and groups of crystals in a coarse-grained pegmatite which consists essentially of quartz, feldspar, muscovite, and tourmaline. This pegmatite, in turn, forms irregular discontinuous patches in a pegmatitic mass about half a mile wide and extending for more than two miles from Hellroaring creek southeastward to Angus creek. The beryl occurs as crystals and as irregular masses up to 3 inches in diameter. It is very pale bluish-green to white and, particularly in irregular crystals, is difficult to distinguish from quartz. Most of the beryl seen was intimately associated with muscovite near the boundaries of quartz segregations. Columbite-tantalite occurs in crystals more than an inch across and minor amounts of tin were reported (G.S.C. spectrographic laboratory) in composite samples of pegmatite. The pegmatite cuts the Proterozoic Aldridge Formation, but is not in contact with Cambrian or younger rocks. Its age, according to potassium-argon ratio determinations, is Precambrian. Zones of beryl enrichment and a high feldspar content are present in the pegmatite body.

Associated minerals or products - Columbite, tantalum, tin, tourmaline, feldspar
Minéraux ou produits associés

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The property is located on the east side of Hellroaring Creek between the 4,000 and 5,000 foot elevations, 2½ miles due south of the east end of St. Mary Lake.

In 1958 H. Bennett of Cranbrook located the Linda and Linda No. 1 claims on a pegmatite showing in which he found beryl crystals. International Beryllium Corporation was formed in 1961 to prospect the property, which had been expanded to 32 claims. Some 4,000 feet of trenching was done before the project was abandoned.

The property was acquired by Canuck Beryllium Corporation and a small amount of stripping and open-cutting was reported done by the company in 1963. An agreement between Canuck Beryllium, a subsidiary of Peace River Petroleum Ltd., and Richfield Oil Corporation of California for prospecting and development work on the property was announced in August 1965. Under the terms of the agreement, Richfield Oil will have control over operations. Work in 1965 was limited to blasting and sampling some 1,200' of trench. This work is reported to indicate 500,000 tons averaging 0.1% Beryllium oxide (Bearcat Explorations Ltd. News Release, 1/02/84).

Some 4,550 acres of mineral claims covering these showings were acquired in early 1984 by Bearcat Explorations Ltd. (80%) and Colt Exploration (Western) Ltd. (20%). A joint venture agreement that same year with Fairholme Development Ltd and Barnwell Industries, Inc. provided financing for an initial stage of exploration. Work carried out in 1984 by Lumberton Mines Limited, Bearcats 100% owned subsidiary, included trenching and 500 m of diamond drilling in 7 HQ drill holes; subsequent joint venture interests were: Colt (15%), Fairholme (5%), Barnwell (25%), Bearcat (55%). Further work in 1985-86 included 8479 feet of diamond drilling in 29 holes, and bulk sample flotation tests. This work delineated three surface areas with significant high-grade ceramic feldspar; potential by-products are high-grade mica, high-grade silica, and a minor amount of beryllium in the form of beryl.

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Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "International Beryllium Corporation"; "Canuck Beryllium Corporation"; "Bearcat Explorations Ltd."

Annual Reports, Dept. of Mines, B.C.: 1960, p. 135; 1961, p. 141; 1965, p. 259.

Mulligan, R.; Beryllium Occurrences in Canada; Geol. Surv. Can., 1960, Paper 60-21, p. 12.

Mulligan, R.; Geology of Canadian Beryllium Deposits; Geol. Surv. Can., 1968, Economic Geology Report No. 23, p. 62.

Geological Survey of Canada, Economic Geology Report No. 29, Niobium (Columbium) & Tantalum in Canada, 1974, p. 71.

Exploration in British Columbia; BCDM: 1984, p. 59.

George Cross News Letter: 1984, No. 166.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 15-1957, St. Mary Lake, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":1 mile.

Map 603 A, Nelson (East Half), B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles - accomp. Mem. 228.

Map 82 F/9, St. Mary Lake, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

BCI 82F/NE-110

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par		CFL	DMacR	DMacR			
Date Date	09-65	04-79	02-84	03-88			