

PRODUCT CHROMIUM  
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY PROVINCE OU TERRITOIRE British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 92 H/10  
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. CR 1  
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY GRASSHOPPER MOUNTAIN  
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

OBJECT LOCATED - showing - from geographic data.  
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY 800 m Lat. 49°31'45" Long. 120°54'  
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE Lat. Long.

Mining Division Similkameen District  
Division minière District

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 area is underlain by a Triassic intrusive complex of dunite, pyroxenite and gabbro, characterized by a concentric or zonal arrangement of rock units. Chromite occurs locally as disseminated grains and in stringers or veinlets up to about 2 inches in width, within the dunite core of the intrusive. Magnetite occurs locally as bodies and disseminations, often in close association with chromite. Platinum as seen in specimens appears to occur either within massive chromite or in the dunite in close proximity to the chromite. Mr. Shaw reported assays of a number of samples ranged from 12 to 40% chromium and from 0.08 to 0.35 oz/t platinum. Cr/Fe ratios range from .8 to 1.5.

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

Grasshopper Mountain is located on the north side of the Tulameen River, some 17 miles west-northwest of Princeton. Chromite showings reportedly occur on the east side of Britton Creek (Eagle Creek) and on the mountain farther east.

The showings were first staked prior to 1913 and were apparently re-staked a number of times in subsequent years. In the late 1930's and early 1940's the ground was held as the Girl group of 32 claims by W. Shaw, of Tulameen and associates. No work other than sampling was reported.

The D and R groups (6 claims) appear to have been located here, but may have been on the south side of the Tulameen river. On these claims, held in 1972-3 by R. Steiner, W. Parker and Hunter Point Explorations Ltd, stripping, trenching and 100' of diamond drilling in one hole was carried out.

Rice, H.M.A.; Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Princeton Map-Area, British Columbia; Memoir 243, p. 109, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1947.

Findlay, D.C.; Origin of the Tulameen ultramafic-gabbro complex, southern British Columbia; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, Vol. 6, pp. 399-425 (1969).

+Eardley-Wilmot, V.L.; Tulameen Area, British Columbia trip, Aug. 1939, in Commodity File MR-CR-301.00.

Geology, Exploration and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines; 1972, p. 131; 1973, p. 148.

Mineral Policy Sector; Metal Controller File 167-C 1-2-45.

Camsell, C.; Geology and Mineral Deposits, Tulameen District, British Columbia: Memoir 26, p. 169, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1913.

O'Neill, J.J. and Gunning, H.C.; Platinum and Allied Metal Deposits of Canada; Economic Geology Report No. 13, pp. 89-93, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1934.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 888 A, Princeton, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles, accomp. Memoir 243.

Generalized geology and structure of the Tulameen Complex, Sc. 1":3.5 miles, Fig. 2, Report by Findlay, p. 402.

Map 92 H/10, Tulameen, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par	DMacR						
Date Date	12-85						