Location/Identification

MINFILE Number: 082FNW023
National Mineral Inventory Number: 082F14 Pb20
Name(s): **BOADICEA**
BOADICEA (L.1961)

Status: Past Producer
Mining Method Underground
Regions: British Columbia
BCGS Map: 082F095
NTS Map: 082F14E
Latitude: 49 59 50 N
Longitude: 117 07 46 W
Elevation: 1735 metres
Location Accuracy: Within 500M
Comments: Location of adits on northeast claim boundary.

Mining Division: Slocan
Electoral District: Nelson-Creston
Resource District: Kootenay Lake Forest District

UTM Zone: 11 (NAD 83)
Northing: 5538330
Easting: 490723

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Lead, Silver, Zinc

Minerals
Significant: Galena, Sphalerite, Pyrite
Associated: Quartz, Siderite
Mineralization Age: Unknown

Deposit
Character: Breccia, Shear
Classification: Hydrothermal, Epigenetic
Type: I05: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au
Strike/Dip: 000/

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Metasedimentary

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Upper Triassic	Slocan	Undefined Formation	------
Middle Jurassic	------	------	Nelson Intrusions

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
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Lithology: Limestone, Andalusite Schist, Slate, Biotite Granodiorite Dike, Biotite Granodiorite, Breccia
Comments: Biotite granodiorite dike related to Nelson intrusions.

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt: Omineca
Physiographic Area: Selkirk Mountains
Terrane: Quesnel

Metamorphic Type: Regional
Grade: Greenschist

Inventory

No inventory data

Summary Production

		Metric		Imperial	
Mined:		8	tonnes	8	tons
Milled:		0	tonnes	0	tons
Recovery	Silver	12,472	grams	401	ounces
	Lead	2,407	kilograms	5,307	pounds

Capsule Geology

The Boadicea occurrence is situated on forfeited Crown grant Lot 1961 in the Slocan Mining Division. The property is at 1735 metres elevation above sea level near the headwaters of Robb Creek.

This claim was Crown-granted in 1911. Three adits were driven in a southerly direction near the northeasterly claim line, in a direction parallel with, and within a few metres of the northern edge of the body of granodiorite. The uppermost and lowermost are about 76 metres apart vertically and over 91 metres horizontally. The lowermost adit is about 91 metres long, but the length of the other two is not known. A fourth adit is located about 114 metres west of, and nearly 122 metres below the lowest of the 3 adits referred to. This adit is not accessible, but has been driven under an outcrop oxidized vein matter about 3 metres wide. The relationship of this lode to the easterly lode is not known, but they are probably different lodes.

Regionally, the area lies on the western margin of the Kootenay Arc, in allochthonous rocks of the Quesnel Terrane. In the vicinity of the occurrence, the Quesnel Terrane is dominated by the Upper Triassic Slocan Group, a thick sequence of deformed and metamorphosed shale, argillite, siltstone, quartzite and minor limestone. Rocks of the Slocan Group are tightly and disharmonically folded. Early minor folds are tight to isoclinal with moderate east plunging, southeast inclined axial planes and younger folds are open, southwest plunging with subhorizontal axial planes. The sedimentary sequence has been regionally metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies.

South of the occurrence, the Slocan Group has been intruded by the Middle Jurassic Nelson intrusions which comprise at least six texturally and compositionally distinct phases ranging from diorite to lamprophyre. The most dominant phase is a medium to coarse grained potassium feldspar porphyritic granite. Several feldspar porphyritic granodiorite dikes, apparently related to the Nelson intrusions, also cut the sedimentary sequence near the occurrence (Paper 1989-5).

On the Boadicea property, the sedimentary rocks of the Slocan Group strike northwest and dip steeply southwest. The sedimentary sequence is intruded by a lenticular, medium grained, biotite granodiorite dike up to 200 metres wide. The dike underlies most of the central part of the Crown grant and the Slocan Group rocks are only exposed near the northern and southern contacts of the dike. The occurrence consists of a breccia zone within a band of limestone, slate and andalusite schist developed near the northern contact of the granodiorite dike. The breccia zone strikes 120 degrees, dips 85 degrees southwest and follows the contact between limestone and andalusite schist. It is 60 to 90 centimetres wide and contains coarse-grained galena, pyrite and minor sphalerite in discontinuous streaks 5 to 10 centimetres wide and disseminated in a gangue of quartz and siderite. The zone has been developed with at least four adits totalling 115 metres.

Limited production in 1937 yielded 12,472 grams of silver and 2407 kilograms of lead from 8 tonnes.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1898-1188; 1911-290; *1926-265; 1933-210; 1937-A38,E50
EMPR BC METAL MM01135
EMPR BULL 29
EMPR INDEX 3-190
EMPR P 1989-5
GSC MAP 273A; 1090A; 1091A
GSC MEM 173; *184, p. 198; 308, p. 130
EMPR PFD 750706

Date Coded:	1985/07/24	**Coded By:**	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	**Field Check:**	N
Date Revised:	1995/11/14	**Revised By:**	Gilles J. Arseneau (GJA)	**Field Check:**	N