



Location/Identification

MINFILE Number:	082KSE037	National Mineral Inventory Number:	082K8 Pb1
Name(s):	<u>NIP AND TUCK</u> TECUMSEH, NIP & TUCK, PAYMASTER		
Status:	Past Producer	Mining Division:	Golden
Mining Method	Underground	Electoral District:	Columbia River-Revelstoke
Regions:	British Columbia	Resource District:	Rocky Mountain Forest District
BCGS Map:	082K048		
NTS Map:	082K08W	UTM Zone:	11 (NAD 83)
Latitude:	50 29 03 N	Northings:	5592632
Longitude:	116 24 29 W	Easting:	541995
Elevation:	2553 metres		
Location Accuracy:	Within 500M		
Comments:	Location of adit portal of No. 1 vein.		

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities:	Silver, Lead, Gold, Copper, Zinc, Cadmium, Antimony		
Minerals	Significant:	Galena, Sphalerite, Tetrahedrite, Pyrite, Stibnite, Polybasite, Freieslebenite, Antimony	
	Associated:	Quartz	
	Alteration:	Siderite	
	Alteration Type:	Oxidation, Silicific'n	
	Mineralization Age:	Unknown	
Deposit	Character:	Vein, Podiform	
	Classification:	Replacement	
	Type:	I05: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au, J01: Polymetallic manto Ag-Pb-Zn	

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock:	Sedimentary		
Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Middle Proterozoic	Purcell	Mount Nelson	-----
Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated	
-----	-----	-----	

Lithology: Dolomite, Dolomitic Limestone

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt:	Omineca	Physiographic Area:	Purcell Mountains
Terrane:	Ancestral North America		
Metamorphic Type:	Regional		
Grade:	Greenschist		

Inventory

No inventory data

Summary Production

		Metric	Imperial
Mined:		161 tonnes	177 tons
Milled:		0 tonnes	0 tons
Recovery	Silver	460,603 grams	14,809 ounces
	Gold	31 grams	1 ounces
	Lead	82,315 kilograms	181,474 pounds

Capsule Geology

The Nip and Tuck is situated at 2553 metres elevation above sea level near the headwaters of Red Line Creek which is a tributary of MacDonald Creek, in the Golden Mining Division.

Regionally, the area is underlain by Proterozoic clastic sedimentary rocks of the Purcell and Windermere supergroups and by lower Paleozoic strata of the Beaverfoot and Mount Forster formations (Geoscience Map 1995-1).

The Purcell Supergroup strata include the Aldridge, Creston, Kitchener, Dutch Creek and Mount Nelson formations. The Windermere Supergroup unconformably overlies the Purcell Supergroup rocks and includes the Toby Formation and Horsethief Creek Group (Paper 1990-1).

In the vicinity of the occurrence, rocks of the Kitchener and Dutch Creek formations have been further subdivided and assigned to the Van Creek and Gateway formations. The Van Creek Formation correlates with the Lower Kitchener Formation while the Gateway Formation is equivalent to the lower portion of the Dutch Creek Formation. The Mount Nelson Formation has been subdivided into seven discrete members, a lower quartzite, a lower dolomite, a middle dolomite, a purple dolomite, an upper middle dolomite, an upper quartzite, and an upper dolomite (Open File 1990-26).

Rocks of the Horsethief Creek Group, Beaverfoot and Mount Forster formations are folded and overthrust by rocks of the upper portion of the Dutch Creek Formation and the lower members of the Mount Nelson Formation. The sedimentary rocks have undergone regional metamorphism to at least greenschist facies.

The Nip and Tuck occurrence is hosted within a north-trending fault that cuts the middle dolomite member of the Mount Nelson Formation (Open File 1990-26, Figure 19b). Rocks of the Mount Nelson Formation are thinly laminated to massive, buff to grey dolomite and dolomitic limestone.

Mineralization is of two types. The first type is represented by the East, No. 1 and 3 veins. These consist of tabular to pod-like bodies of manganiferous siderite and pyrite, with variable amounts of galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and stibnite. The galena has numerous inclusions of polybasite and freieslebenite and some native antimony (Open File 1990-26). The second type, represented by the No. 2 and 4 veins, is as quartz veinlets containing tetrahedrite and galena within dolomitized limestone. The host carbonate rocks have been replaced by manganiferous siderite and pyrite (Assessment Report 11739).

The East vein lies on the east limb of a fold and the No. 1 vein is situated in a fault zone cutting the crest of the fold parallel to its axis. The No. 2 vein is approximately 30 metres west of the No. 1 vein and consists of disseminated mineralization within dolomitized limestone. The No. 3 vein is a body of altered limestone, 5 to 6 metres wide, containing disseminated pyrite and galena. The area is southeast of the No. 2 vein. The No. 4 vein lies between the No. 1 and 2 veins. The area of veining is 4 to 6 metres across and extends for 150 metres (Assessment Report 11739).

Sporadic production from the No. 1 vein from 1904 to 1923 yielded 460,603 grams of silver, 82,315 kilograms of lead and 31 grams of gold from 161 tonnes mined.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1900-806; 1902-136; 1903-140; 1904-114; 1905-146; 1906-135,248; 1907-90,213; 1908-89; 1915-82,97; 1916-516; 1919-113,146; 1920-113,139; 1922-184; 1927-265; 1928-277
 EMPR ASS RPT *11739
 EMPR BC METAL MM00572
 EMPR EXPL 1980-117
 EMPR FIELDWORK 1989, pp. 29-37
 EMPR GEOS MAP 1995-1
 EMPR INDEX 3-207,215
 EMPR OF *1990-26, p. 32, Figs. 19a,b
 EMPR PF (82KSE General File - Geology map by P. Billingsley, 1958)
 EMR MP CORPFILE (Golden Gate Exploration Ltd.)
 GSC MAP 12-1957

GSC MEM 148, p. 50; 369
GCNL #12, 1980; #125, 1981; #9, 1984
Pope, A.J. (1989): The Tectonics and Mineralization of the Toby- Horsethief Creek Area, Purcell Mountains, Southeast British Columbia, Canada, unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of London, England
EMPR PFD 4192

Date Coded:	1985/07/24	Coded By:	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	Field Check:	N
Date Revised:	1995/09/08	Revised By:	Gilles J. Arseneau (GJA)	Field Check:	Y