

# MINFILE Detail Report BC Geological Survey Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

## Location/Identification

MINFILE Number: 082M 173

Name(s): TRIDENT MOUNTAIN

Status: Developed Prospect Mining Division: Golden

Electoral District: Columbia River-Revelstoke

Resource District: Columbia Forest District

BCGS Map: 082M100

Regions:

 NTS Map:
 082M16E
 UTM Zone:
 11 (NAD 83)

 Latitude:
 51 54 20 N
 Northing:
 5751160

 Longitude:
 118 09 04 W
 Easting:
 420811

Elevation: 2300 metres
Location Accuracy: Within 1KM

Comments: Main stock (Geological Survey of Canada Map 12-1964 and Paper 64-32, p. 14).

#### Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Nepheline Syenite, Feldspar, Rare Earths

British Columbia

Minerals Significant: Nepheline, Microcline, Albite

Associated: Biotite, Ilmenite, Sodalite, Cancrinite, Calcite, Apatite, Sphene, Pyrochlore

Associated Comments: Also zircon.

Mineralization Age: Unknown

Deposit Character: Massive, Concordant

Classification: Magmatic, Industrial Min.

Type: R13: Nepheline syenite

Dimension: 3000x700x0 metres

#### **Host Rock**

Dominant Host Rock: Plutonic

Stratigraphic Age Group Formation Igneous/Metamorphic/Other

Hadrynian Horsethief Creek Undefined Formation -----

Devonian-Mississipp. ----- Unnamed/Unknown Informal

Isotopic Age Dating Method Material Dated

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380 Ma Uranium/Lead Zircon

Lithology: Nepheline Syenite, Gneiss, Pelitic Schist, Psammitic Schist

**Comments:** Dating age from Open File 1987-17.

### **Geological Setting**

Tectonic Belt: Omineca Physiographic Area: Selkirk Mountains

Terrane: Kootenay

Metamorphic Type: Regional

#### Inventory

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 Ore Zone:
 TRIDENT MOUNTAIN
 Year:
 1989

 Category:
 Inferred
 Report On:
 Y

 Quantity:
 330,750,000 tonnes
 NI 43-101:
 N

Commodity Grade
Nepheline Syenite 100.0000 per cent

**Comments:** Reserves estimated to a depth of 75 metres. **Reference:** F. Reyes, personal communication, 1991.

# Capsule Geology

Nepheline syenite gneiss occurs as a concordant lenticular mass at Trident Mountain, approximately 85 kilometres northeast of Revelstoke.

The area surrounding Trident Peak consists of a light coloured banded nepheline syenite body. The syenites were emplaced circa 380 Ma (uranium-lead isotope date from zircons, Open File 1991-10) and intrude psammatic and kyanite-bearing pelitic schists of the Hadrynian Horsethief Creek Group.

The nepheline syenite-gneiss occurs in the core of an undulating, recumbent nappe forming a lenticular body, diminishing in thickness to the northwest and southeast. The syenite gneisses are concordant with the host rocks. The rock is white to grey, medium (1 to 5 millimetres) to coarse-grained (greater than 5 millimetres) and consists of microcline, albite and nepheline with minor biotite, ilmenite, sodalite, cancrinite, calcite, apatite, sphene, pyrochlore and zircon (Open File 1987-17). The composition of three samples collected is:

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Major oxides	Weight (per cent)
SiO2	55.59 - 63.70
A1203	20.73 - 24.69
Fe2O3	0.17 - 0.59
CaO	0.56 - 1.20
Na2O	8.16 - 8.39
K20	3.12 - 8.22

A 20-kilogram sample, sent to CANMET, was crushed and passed through a magnetic separator with the following results:

Mesh Magnetic concentrate Nonmagnetic concent

Mesh	Magnetic concentrate	Nonmagnetic concentrate
	(Weight i	n per cent)
-10 + 35	4.1	67.7
-35 + 100	1.3	19.8
-100	0.5	6.6

Analyses of the nonmagnetic concentrate are:

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Major oxides	-10 + 35  mesh	-35 + 100  mesh	-100 mesh
		(Weight in per cent)	
SiO2	56.6	58.0	62.0
A1203	16.8	17.3	18.5
Fe203	0.07	0.03	0.10
Ca0	0.75	0.76	0.95
Na20	6.11	5.79	5.63
K20	7.59	8.05	8.31

Processing results indicate that the nepheline syenite is low in magnetic impurities, has a high recovery rate of nonmagnetic materials and has,

therefore, a very good potential to produce commercial grade nepheline syenite. Processing indicates a product brightness of 85 per cent can be obtained.

Samples tested are comparable to nepheline syenite currently imported into western Canada from Ontario. Geological mapping by Pell (Open File 1987-17) has documented large lenticular bodies of nepheline syenite over a distance of 7 kilometres at Trident Mountain. This large body has excellent potential to contain nepheline syenite similar to the samples tested. The samples tested were from float located approximately two kilometres north of Trident Mountain peak. Preliminary processing data indicates that a product of 85 per cent brightness can be obtained (McVey. H, 1988, Mineral Development Agreement, Report 4).

At the mouth of Trident Creek, which drains the area, placer uranium, thorium and niobium has been recorded (082M 077).

### **Bibliography**

EMPR FIELDWORK 1985, p. 255; \*1988, p. 486 EMPR OF \*1987-17, pp. 48-50; 1991-10 EMPR PF (\*Russel, F.T. (1956): Report on #223 Prospecting 1956) GSC BULL \*239, pp. 179-180

GSC MAP 12-1964

GSC OF 637

GSC P 64-32, p. 14

McVey, H. (1988): A Study of Markets for British Columbia's Nepheline

Syenite and Feldspathic Minerals, MDA Report 4, B.C. Ministry of

Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources p.46

Perkins, M.J. (1983): Structural Geology and Stratigraphy of the

Northern Big Bend of the Columbia River, Selkirk Mountains,

unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Carleton University

EMPR PFD 888972, 841238, 841239, 841240

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