

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

Location/Identification						
MINFILE Number:	092HSW042		National Mineral Inventory Nu	<b>mber:</b> 092H3 Mo1		
Name(s):	<u>B.B.</u>	B.B.				
	RAINBOW, HORSESHOE, STAR NO. 2, FOUNDATION MINES, BIG BEN					
Status:	Past Producer		Mining Division:	New Westminster		
Mining Method	Underground		<b>Electoral District:</b>	Yale-Lillooet		
Regions:	British Columbia		<b>Resource District:</b>	Chilliwack Forest District		
BCGS Map:	092H025					
NTS Map:	092H03E		UTM Zone:	10 (NAD 83)		
Latitude:	49 12 46 N		Northing:	5452890		
Longitude:	121 04 36 W		Easting:	640073		
Elevation:	914 metres		0			
Location Accuracy:	Within 500M					
Comments:	Located on the northe	ast side of the Sumallo River o	opposite the confluence of the Sum	allo and Skagit rivers (part of the		
		,	l Occurrence			
		1111111				
Commodities:	Silver, Gold, Zinc, Copper	, Lead				
Minerals	Significant:	ignificant: Arsenopyrite, Pyrrhotite, Galena, Sphalerite, Chalcopyrite, Pyrite, Boulangerite, Jamesonite				
	Significant Comments: Minor sulphantimonide and sulpharsenide salts of lead and copper were reported.					
	Associated:	Quartz, Carbonate Epidote, Hornblende, Pyroxene, Wollastonite, Garnet, Ouartz				
	Alteration:					
	Alteration Type	Skarn. Silicific'n				
	Theration Type.					
Deposit	Character:	Vein, Podiform, Massive, I	Disseminated			
-	Classification:	Skarn, Replacement				
	Туре:	K02: Pb-Zn skarn, I05: Pol	ymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au			

		Host Rock			
Dominant Host Rock:	Sedimentary				
<b>Stratigraphic Age</b> Paleozoic-Mesozoic Upper Cretaceous	Group Hozameen	Formation Undefined Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other  Unnamed/Unknown Informal		
Isotopic Age	D	ating Method	Material Dated		
			-		
Lithology: Limestor	Lithology: Limestone, Greenstone, Volcanic Chert, Argillite, Quartz Diorite				
Comments: Hozamee	Comments: Hozameen Complex rocks range from Permian to Jurassic.				
		Geological Settir	lg		
Tectonic Belt:	Coast Crystalline	Physiographic Area:	Cascade Mountains		
Terrane:	Bridge River				
Metamorphic Type:	Regional				
Grade:	Greenschist				

Inventory

## No inventory data

Summary Production					
		Metric	Imperial		
	Mined:	7 tonnes	7 tons		
	Milled:	0 tonnes	0 tons		
Recovery	Silver	12 grams	0 ounces		
Capsule Geology					

The north-northwest trending Hozameen fault separates the low greenschist facies rocks of the Permian-Jurassic Hozameen Complex on the west, from the Lower-Middle Jurassic sediments of the Ladner Group to the east. A Late Cretaceous quartz diorite stocks intrudes the sediments along the east side of the fault.

The B.B. showing is adjacent to Hozameen Complex greenstone, volcanic chert, argillite and limestone. The regionally metamorphosed rocks generally contain fine-grained actinolite, epidote, chlorite and locally prehnite. Limestone is interbedded with the greenstone.

Three mineralized zones occur, paralleling the quartz diorite contact to the west. The easternmost zone consists of a steeply dipping fracture system in silicified limestone. Sulphide mineralization includes arsenopyrite, sphalerite and pyrite. A sample taken in 1927 across 10 centimetres assayed 0.69 gram per tonne gold, 377.1 grams per tonne silver and 2.0 per cent zinc.

The middle zone occurs in a 2.75 metre seam of altered limestone which hosts epidote, hornblende, pyroxene, wollastonite and garnet. Mineralization includes pods of arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Other minerals include sulphantimonide and sulpharsenide salts of lead, described as boulangerite and jamesonite. Quartz is the chief gangue mineral and occurs as either white, massive and sugary in texture or as clusters of individual, clear crystals.

Development work consists of a number of opencuts and short adits driven along narrow ore veins and replacement deposits which are generally parallel and trend 060 degrees with near vertical dips.

In 1938, a 23-centimetre sample of massive sulphides taken from a 0.9 metre quartz vein in the main workings analysed 6.86 grams per tonne gold, 822.8 grams per tonne silver, 0.4 per cent copper and 3.5 per cent lead (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1938, page F21).

Stripping 46 metres above the road indicated mineralization over 1.5 to 2.0 metres width in two narrow fractures. Mineralization consisted mainly of arsenopyrite with an antimony-bearing sulphide. A 10-centimetre sample analysed 0.68 gram per tonne gold, 678.8 grams per tonne silver and 1.8 per cent lead (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1938, page F21).

			Bibliography			
EMPR AR 1914-36	53; *1915-264,446; *19	27-211; *1929-241; *1	938-F4,F8,			
*F21; 1955-74; 1	962-89					
EMPR BC METAL	. MM00228					
EMPR PF (*Claim	map for Foundation M	ines, 1966; Unpublished	d Report			
on Foundation M	ines by R.J. MacKinno	n on the Mammoth-092	HSW003,			
p. 9)						
GSC BULL 238						
GSC MAP *12-196	9; 56A; 737A					
GSC P 69-47						
GSC SUM RPT *1	916, pp. 120-122; *192	0A, p. 41A; *1922A, pj	p. 122A,			
123A,Fig.11						
EMPR PFD 600186	5, 600389, 600392, 509	459, 509460				
Date Coded:	1985/07/24	Coded By:	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	Field Check:	Ν	
Date Revised:	2007/09/14	<b>Revised By:</b>	Mandy N. Desautels (MND)	Field Check:	Ν	