

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number:	092P 069							
Name(s):	CLINTON LAKE							
	ADA B (L4792), CLIFFORD (L4791), J.T.M. #1-8							
<u></u>	Past Producer		м	lining Division.	Clinton			
Status: Mining Mothod	Open Pit		F	lactoral District:	Cariboo South			
Regions:	British Columbia		R	Accional District.	100 Mile House Forest District			
BCGS Man ²	092P003		I.	asource District.				
NTS Man:	092P04E		U	TM Zone:	10 (NAD 83)			
Latitude:	51 04 28 N		N	Northing:	5659056			
Longitude:	121 35 06 W		E	Casting:	599129			
Elevation:	915 metres			g-				
Location Accuracy:	Within 500M							
Comments:	ts: Small lake on Lot 876 on the east side of Highway 97, 1.5 kilometres south of Clinton (EMPR Bulletin 4).							
Mineral Occurrence								
C P	Magnesium Sulphate							
Commodifies:	Wagnesium Sulphate							
Minerals	Significant.	Epsomite, Brines						
	Mineralization Age:	Recent						
	8							
Denosit	Character:	Stratiform						
Deposit	Classification:	Evaporite, Industr	ial Min.					
	Туре:	F09: Playa and Al	lkaline Lake Evaporites					
Host Rock								
Dominant Host Rock: Sedimentary								
	0							
Stratigraphic Age	Group Undefined Gro	nun Ur	ormation	Igne	eous/Metamorphic/Other			
Quaternary	Undefined Gre	up OI	defined i officiation					
T		D-4 M-4h-d						
isotopic Age		Dating Method		Material Dated				
Lithology: Unconsolidated Sediment/Sedimentary								
Geological Setting								
Tectonic Belt:	Intermontane		Physiographic Area:	Cariboo Pla	ateau			
Terrane:	Overlap Assemblag	ge						
Inventory								

No inventory data

Capsule Geology

Clinton Lake is located east of Highway 97, 1.5 kilometres south of Clinton. Physiographically it is located near the edge of the Cariboo Plateau. Annual precipitation averages between 300 and 400 millimetres (EMPR Paper 1991-1).

The lake is a semi-evaporitic playa lake located in the dry valley along the Ashcroft-Clinton road. Bedrock includes marine sedimentary (ribbon chert,

limestone and argillite) and volcanic rocks (basic flows and tuffs) of the Permian to Upper Triassic Cache Creek Group; Jurassic sedimentary rocks (chert pebble conglomerate, greywacke, shale and grit); and non-marine sediments (shale, sandstone, tuff, diatomite, conglomerate and breccias) of the Miocene Deadman River Formation.

Clinton Lake contains magnesium sulphate-rich brine and has at times contained layers of epsomite. It covers an area of approximately 10 hectares and is covered with brine to depths ranging from a few centimetres to metres; the epsomite crystallizing at times of low water levels. Between 1918 and 1920, approximately 1800 tonnes of epsomite was harvested from the lake, and more than 900 tonnes was sold (EMPR Bulletin 4). The brine had a density of 1.123 and contained 13.97 per cent dissolved solids composed mainly of 84.1 per cent magnesium sulphate, 3.45 per cent sodium sulphate, 9.5 per cent sodium chloride and 1.16 per cent potassium chloride. Assessment Report 8051 reports that random sampling of epsomite "evaporite residue" returned values of 19.5 per cent MgO and 49.1 per cent SO4, indicating the material is nearly pure epsomite.

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EMPR AR *8051							
EMPR BULL 4-40							
EMPR P 1991-1							
EMPR AR 1918-228, 1922-155							
GSC MEM 363							
GSC MAP 1278A							
EMPR PFD 13569, 135	570						
Date Coded:	1985/07/24	Coded By:	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	Field Check:	Ν		
Date Revised:	2003/02/19	Revised By:	Ron McMillan (RHM)	Field Check:	Ν		