Location/Identification

MINFILE Number: 082ESE056
Name(s): **LAKE VIEW (L.1576)**

Status: Prospect
Regions: British Columbia
BCGS Map: 082E017
NTS Map: 082E02E
Latitude: 49 11 19 N
Longitude: 118 36 33 W
Elevation: 2329 metres
Location Accuracy: Within 500M

Mining Division: Greenwood
Electoral District: Boundary-Similkameen
Resource District: Selkirk Natural Resource District

UTM Zone: 11 (NAD 83)
Northing: 5449669
Easting: 382749

Comments: An adit, 500 metres south-southeast from the summit of Mount Roderick Dhu, north of Jewel Lake, 12 kilometres north-northeast from the town of Greenwood (Assessment Report 9910).

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Silver, Gold, Lead, Copper

Minerals
Significant: Galena, Pyrrhotite, Chalcopyrite, Telluride, Malachite, Azurite
Associated: Quartz, Pyrite
Alteration: Limonite, Malachite, Azurite, Hematite
Alteration Type: Oxidation
Mineralization Age: Unknown

Deposit
Character: Vein
Classification: Hydrothermal, Epigenetic
Type: H08: Alkalic intrusion-associated Au, I01: Au-quartz veins
Strike/Dip: 340/90E

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Metasedimentary

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Carboniferous	Knob Hill	Undefined Formation	------
Eocene	------	------	Coryell Intrusions

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
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Lithology: Schistose Quartz Wacke, Schistose Lithic Wacke, Pulaskite Dike, Pulaskite

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt: Omineca
Terrane: Plutonic Rocks, Quesnel
Physiographic Area: Okanagan Highland

Metamorphic Type: Regional
Grade: Greenschist
Relationship: Pre-mineralization

Inventory

Ore Zone: SAMPLE
Category: Assay/analysis
Year: 1981
Report On:
NI 43-101: N

Sample Type: Grab

Commodity	Grade
Silver	100.1000 grams per tonne
Gold	4.6000 grams per tonne
Copper	0.3300 per cent

Comments:

Reference: Assessment Report 9910.

Ore Zone: SAMPLE
Category: Assay/analysis
Year: 1980
Report On: Y
NI 43-101: N

Sample Type: Grab

Commodity	Grade
Gold	8.30 grams per tonne

Comments:

Reference: Caron, L. (2014-01-21): National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Gold Drop Property.

Capsule Geology

The Jewel Lake area is underlain by a complex of metamorphic rocks mostly of sedimentary and volcanic origin correlative with the Carboniferous or older Knob Hill Group, and a large granodiorite intrusion correlative to the Juro-Cretaceous Nelson Plutonic Rocks. Small dikes and sill-like bodies (Eocene Coryell), feeders to nearby Tertiary lavas, pervade these units.

Locally the metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks are not always distinguishable, both being fine-grained and medium or dark coloured with primary structures such as bedding and flow banding being confused with foliation or gneissosity. Generally the sedimentary rocks are brittle and quartz-rich, however, compositions vary and some biotitic varieties have the same competence as the amphibole-rich volcanic rocks. These rocks are locally called quartzites but few are true quartzites and more appropriate terms would be quartz wacke or lithic wacke. The massive character of the volcanic rocks is due to a combination of intense regional metamorphism and primary structures. Field and petrographic data indicate that at least some of the original rock formed as a result of massive accumulations of lava flows and pillow lava. Crosscutting feeder dikes and sills are significant and contribute to the massive aspect of the volcanic rocks. The metamorphosed schistose volcanic rocks are compositionally basalts. These metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks form part of the Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian-Mississippian) or older Knob Hill Group.

Igneous intrusions in the Jewel Lake camp include a large Lower Cretaceous granodiorite pluton and a host of younger pulaskite and lamprophyre dikes. The granodiorite is correlative with Nelson Plutonic Rocks. It is a homogeneous medium-grained grey body which intrudes the metavolcanic rocks along a northwest trending contact in the southwest part of the camp. The intrusive has produced little effect in both the metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks. Granodiorite dikes occur and are compositionally similar to the main granodiorite body and are probably offshoots from it. Pulaskite dikes are numerically most important. Several types are evident including both quartz-bearing and undersaturated types. Post-vein lamprophyre dikes as well as the pulaskite dikes are of probable Lower Tertiary age and cut all other major geological units.

The Lake View claim (Lot 1576) is located 609 metres north- northeast from the Roderick Dhu claim (Lot 598, 082ESE125). The area is underlain by north-northeast striking and east dipping metasedimentary rocks of the Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian-Mississippian) or older Anarchist Group. The rocks are schistose quartz wackes or lithic wackes and are intruded by Lower Tertiary pulaskite dikes. A quartz fissure-vein occurs in a shear/fracture zone that roughly parallels the bedding/foliation planes of the host metasedimentary rocks. The vein strikes 340 degrees with near vertical dips to the east and is finely fractured with hematite/limonite staining. Mineralization consists of galena, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and telluride with prominent malachite staining and minor azurite. Vein widths range from a few centimetres to 1.5 metres. An adit follows the vein for 30 metres where it discontinuously pinches and swells.

In 1980 to 1981, the historic lake view vein was relocated and sampled. Highlighted results were reported in two grab samples grading 8.30 grams per tonne gold, and 4.59 grams per tonne gold (Caron, L. (2014-01-21): National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Gold Drop Property).

In 1983, Kenar Resources Ltd. conducted a geophysics survey in the area of the Lake View occurrence. No significant results were reported.

Bibliography

EMPR AEROMAG MAP 8497G
EMPR AR 1896-578; 1897-590; 1901-1056; 1902-H305; 1931-A125;
1934-D6
EMPR ASS RPT 8709, *9910
EMPR EXPL 1980-22,23; 1981-151
EMPR MR MAP 6 (1932)
EMPR OF 1990-25
EMPR P 1986-2
EMPR PRELIM MAP 59
GSC MAP 828; 45-20A; 6-1957; 10-1967; 1500A; 1736A
GSC OF 481; 637; 1969
GSC P 67-42; 79-29
EMPR PFD 1039, 1187, 670892

*Caron, L. (2014-01-21): National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Gold Drop Property.
Martin, D. (2016-07-12): National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report on the Gold Drop Property.

Date Coded:	1985/07/24	**Coded By:**	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	**Field Check:**	N
Date Revised:	2020/07/08	**Revised By:**	Nicole Barlow (NB)	**Field Check:**	N