

PRODUCT **BARITE**PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA **94 K/10**REF. **BA 1**

NAME OF PROPERTY

MILE 397 (ROCKY MOUNTAIN) (110 CREEK)

OBJECT LOCATED

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS

Lat. **58°40'20"** Long. **124°47'20"**Mining Division **Liard**District **Peace River**

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

Western Barite Mines Limited.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The barite is in thin-bedded, dark-grey to black fetid limestone of the Dunedin Formation. Small local folds are present, but the limestone has a general over-all northwesterly strike and 30- to 40-degree southwesterly dip. It is on the west limb of a large anticline associated with a major thrust fault located a few miles to the east.

At the showing the creek flows through a narrow steep- to vertical-walled canyon. The barite forms an irregular vein-like mass that extends up the north wall from the creek bed to the lip of the canyon approximately 200 feet above. At the creek the barite has a fairly regular hangingwall that strikes north 25 degrees west and dips 60 degrees west, crosscutting the flatter-lying limestone. About halfway up the canyon wall, the dip flattens and the barite is almost parallel to the limestone beds from that point to the top of the exposure. The footwall

see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located on the east side of the Alaska highway between mile-posts 397 and 398.

Prospectors Airways Company, Limited, optioned 11 claims in 1959. Diamond drilling was done in 6 short holes and a bulk sample was obtained from the main showing. Tests indicated that about 75% of the barite is recoverable as a high-grade barite concentrate suitable for drilling muds. Five of the claims were transferred to a new company, Western Barite Mines Limited, which was incorporated in November 1961 with Prospectors Airways holding a 55% interest. Kerr-Addison Mines Limited purchased the assets of Prospectors Airways in 1963.

Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1960, p. 133.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Prospectors Airways Company, Limited".

Jenness, S.E.; Field Work, 1961; Information Circular No. 5, p. 31, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1962.

Taylor, G.C. and MacKenzie, W.S.; Devonian Stratigraphy of Northeastern British Columbia; Bulletin 186, p. 38, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1970.

Dawson, K.R.; Barite, Fluorite, and Celestite Deposits and Occurrences in Canada; Paper 75-1 A, p. 257, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Morrow, D.W. et al.; A Hypothesis Concerning the Origin of Barite in Devonian Carbonate Rocks of Northeast British Columbia; Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, Vol. 15, Sept. 1978, p. 1392.

MAP REFERENCES

Map 1343 A, Tuchodi Lakes, (Geol.), Sc. 1:125,000 - Accomp. Memoir 373, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1973.

Map 94 K/10 W, MacDonald Creek, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR	DMacR					
Date	4-74	1-79					

NAME OF PROPERTY

MILE 397 (ROCKY MOUNTAIN) (110 CREEK)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

is very irregular and has several long apophyses projecting into the wallrock, some as far as 90 feet or more. There is some brecciation, and there are limestone inclusions in the barite along the vein walls. Considerable replacement of limestone by barite has taken place, especially along the footwall. Post-mineralization slickenside is present on the hangingwall. At creek level the barite is 20 feet wide; in the centre, near the change in dip of the hangingwall, the barite is more than 100 feet wide; and at the top, or north end, it is 70 feet wide. The plan length of the exposure is roughly 200 feet.

Physically, the barite is variable: part is massive; part is coarsely crystalline; and part, near the creek, is so friable it crumbles into sand. The chief visible impurities are limestone, coarsely crystalline white calcite, and a little purple fluorite.

One sample, consisting of chips taken at 1-foot intervals across 60 feet, was collected from the exposure 50 feet from the north end. It has the following analysis: Ba=55.67; Ca=1.78; F=0.70; CO₂=1.67; SO₃=33.19; SiO₂=0.38. The specific gravity of the sample was 4.36.

Small scattered lenses and veinlets of barite, fluorite, and coarse white calcite are relatively abundant along the mountain-side for 1½ mile to the south, but no deposit was seen of a size comparable to that of the main showing.

Morrow et al describe the 110 Creek showing as several beds of barite 1-2 m thick interbedded with the host rock dolomite about 3-6 m below the top of the Stone Formation.