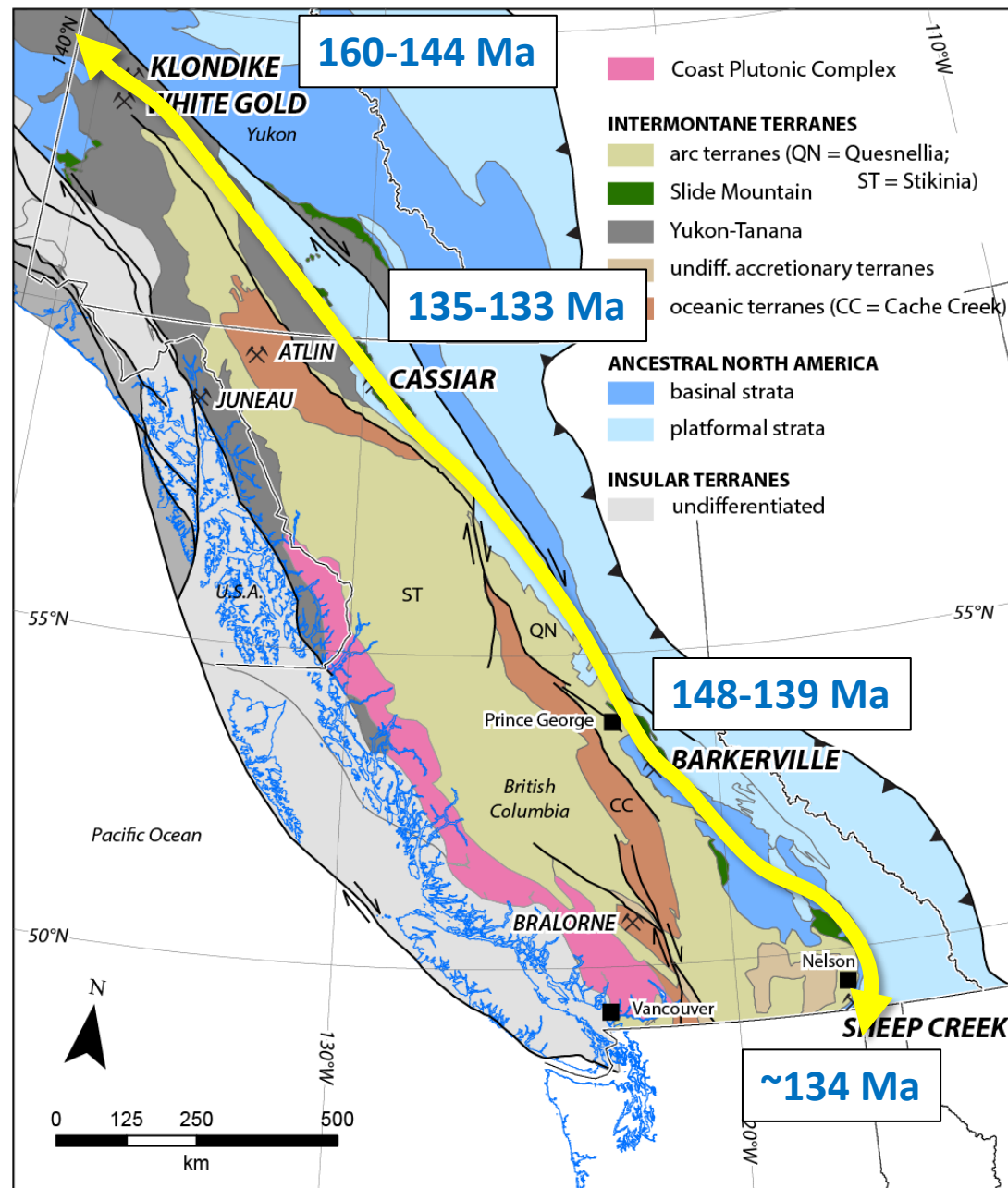


Structural Controls on Gold in the Wells-Barkerville, Cassiar, and Sheep Creek Camps of Interior BC

Murray Allan

April 4th, 2017

- Historically significant gold camps along the eastern margin of the Intermontane terranes dominated by **orogenic gold**
- GOAL:** Contributing exploration value by defining structural/tectonic controls on gold along the strike length of the BC Cordillera



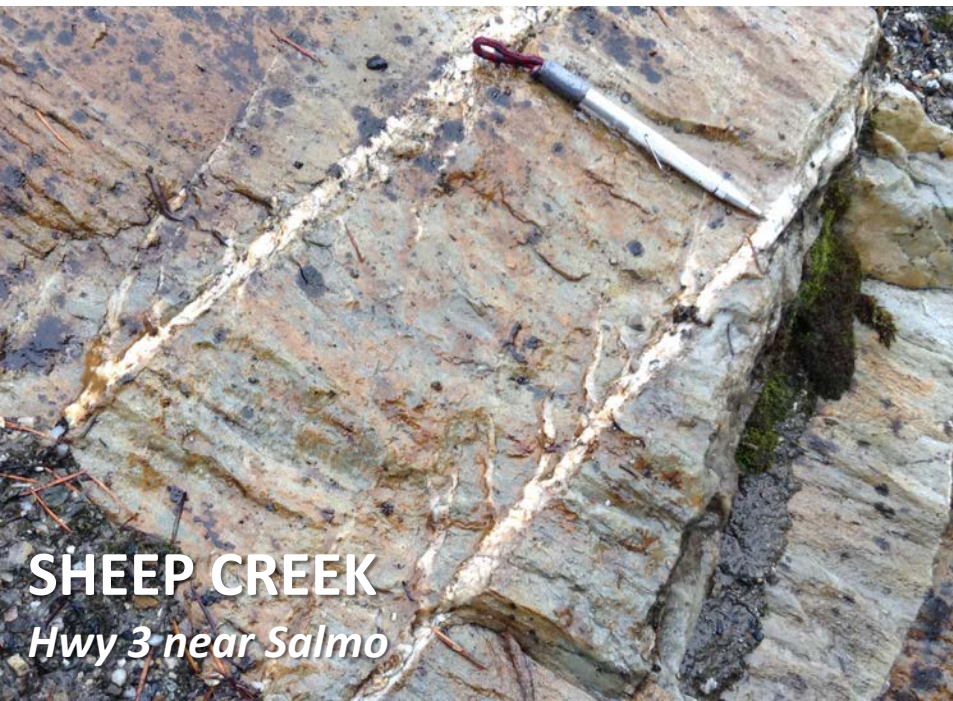
CARIBOO

Mosquito Ck. Mine



CASSIAR

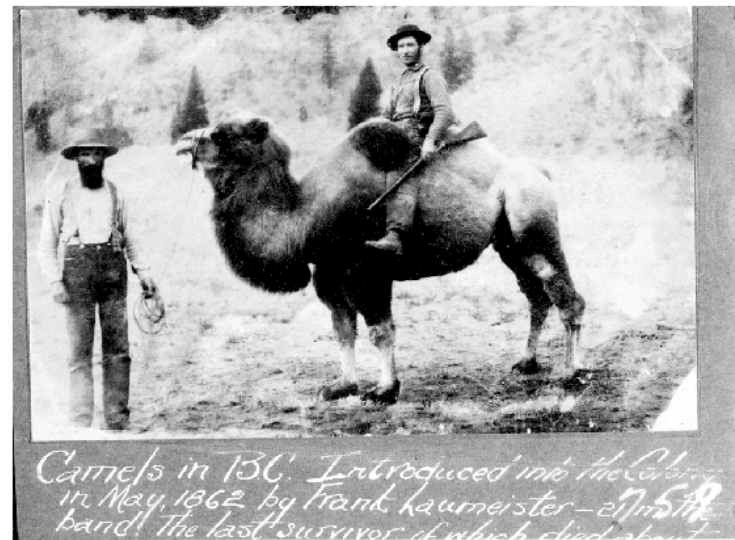
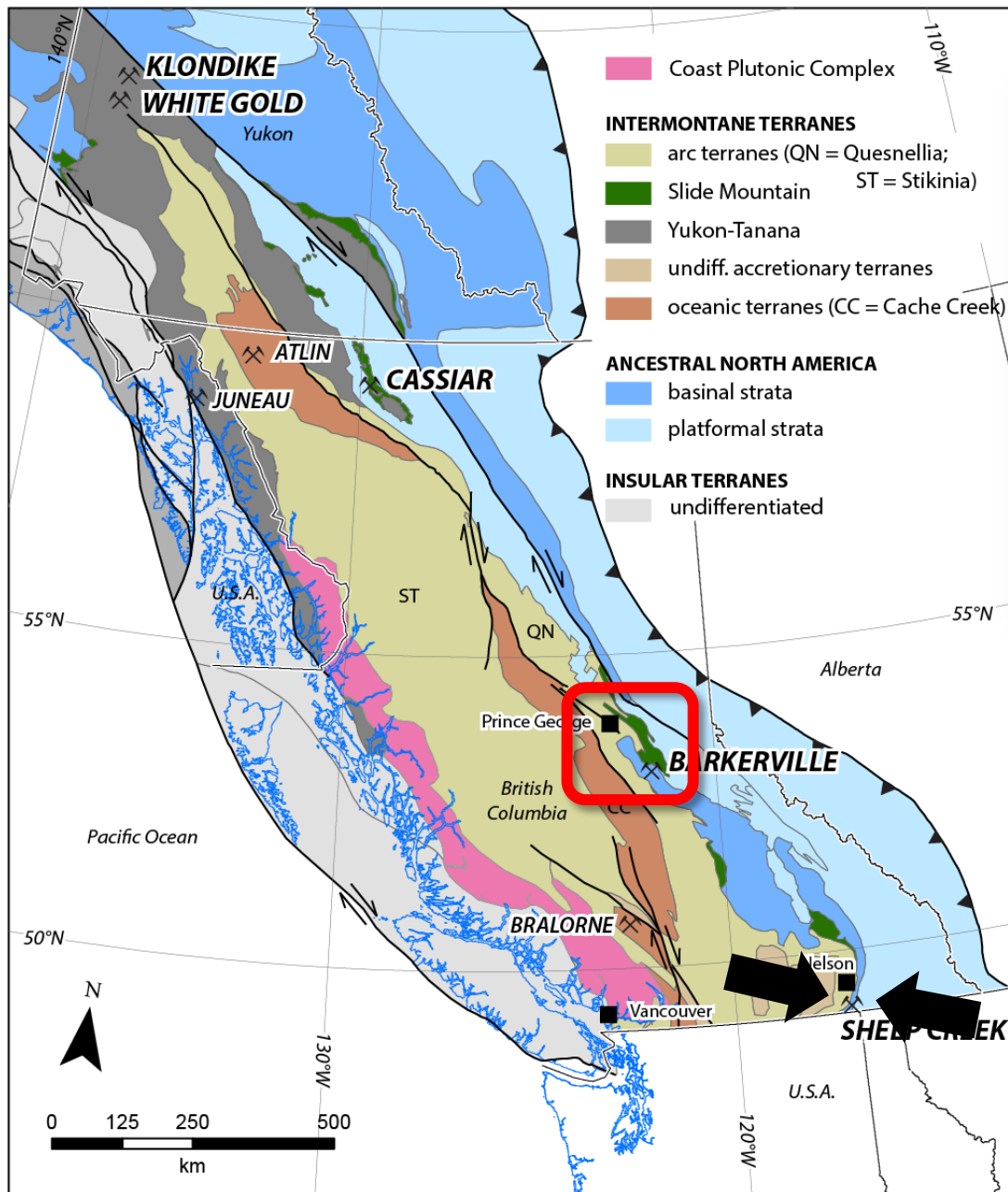
Hwy 37



SHEEP CREEK

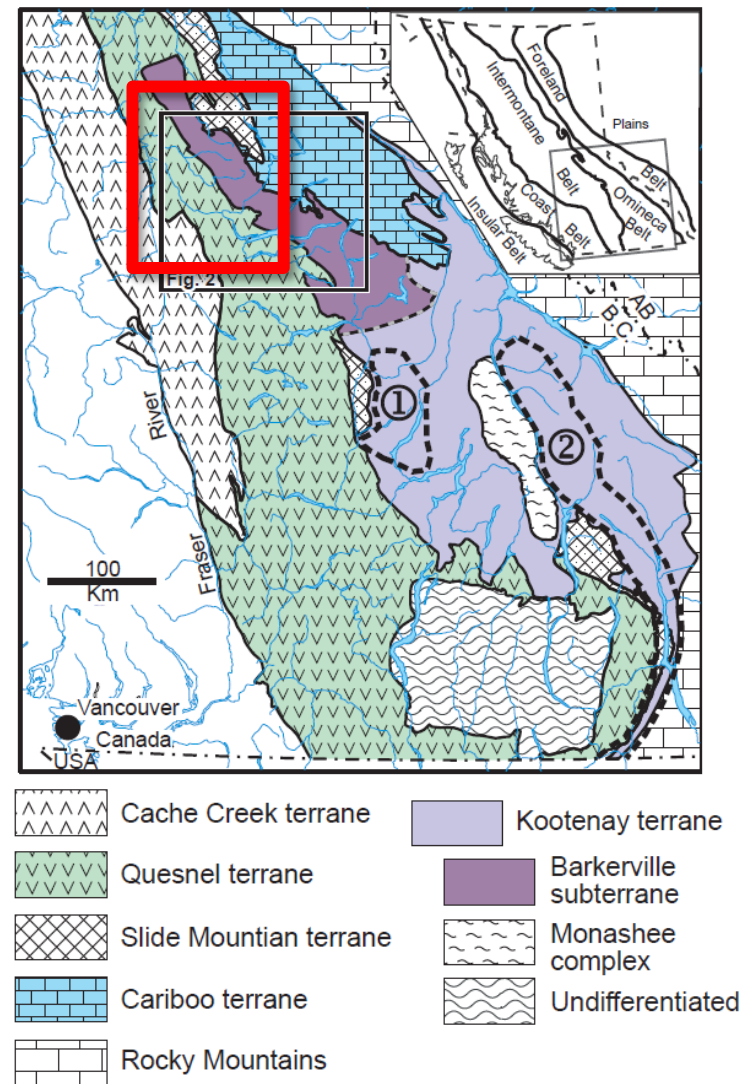
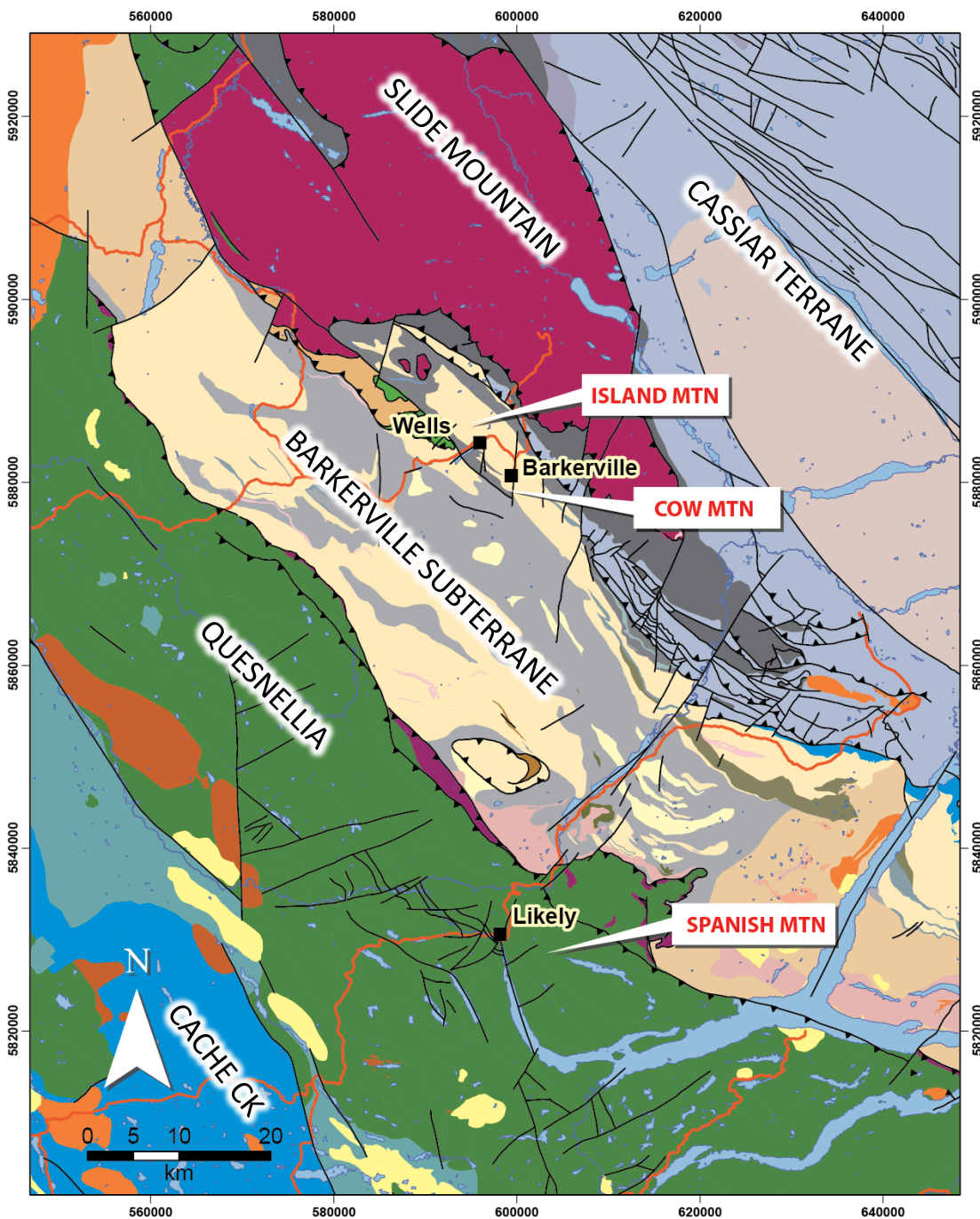
Hwy 3 near Salmo

Quartz veins & gold in each camp have a predictable relationship to host rock fabrics

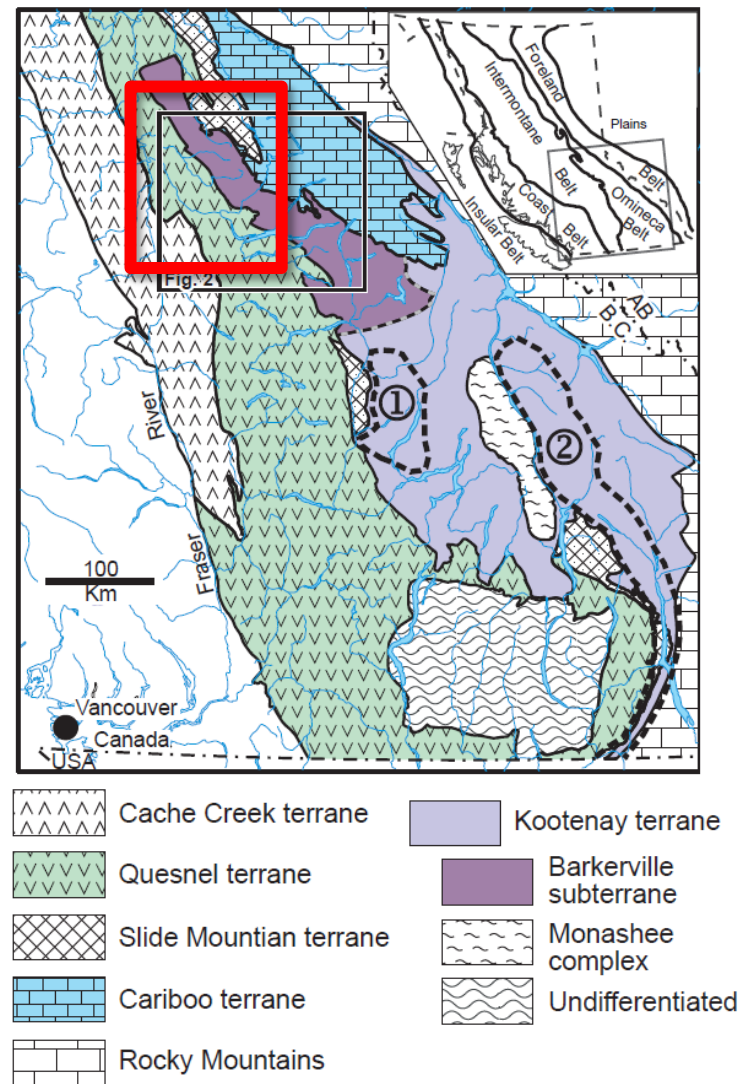
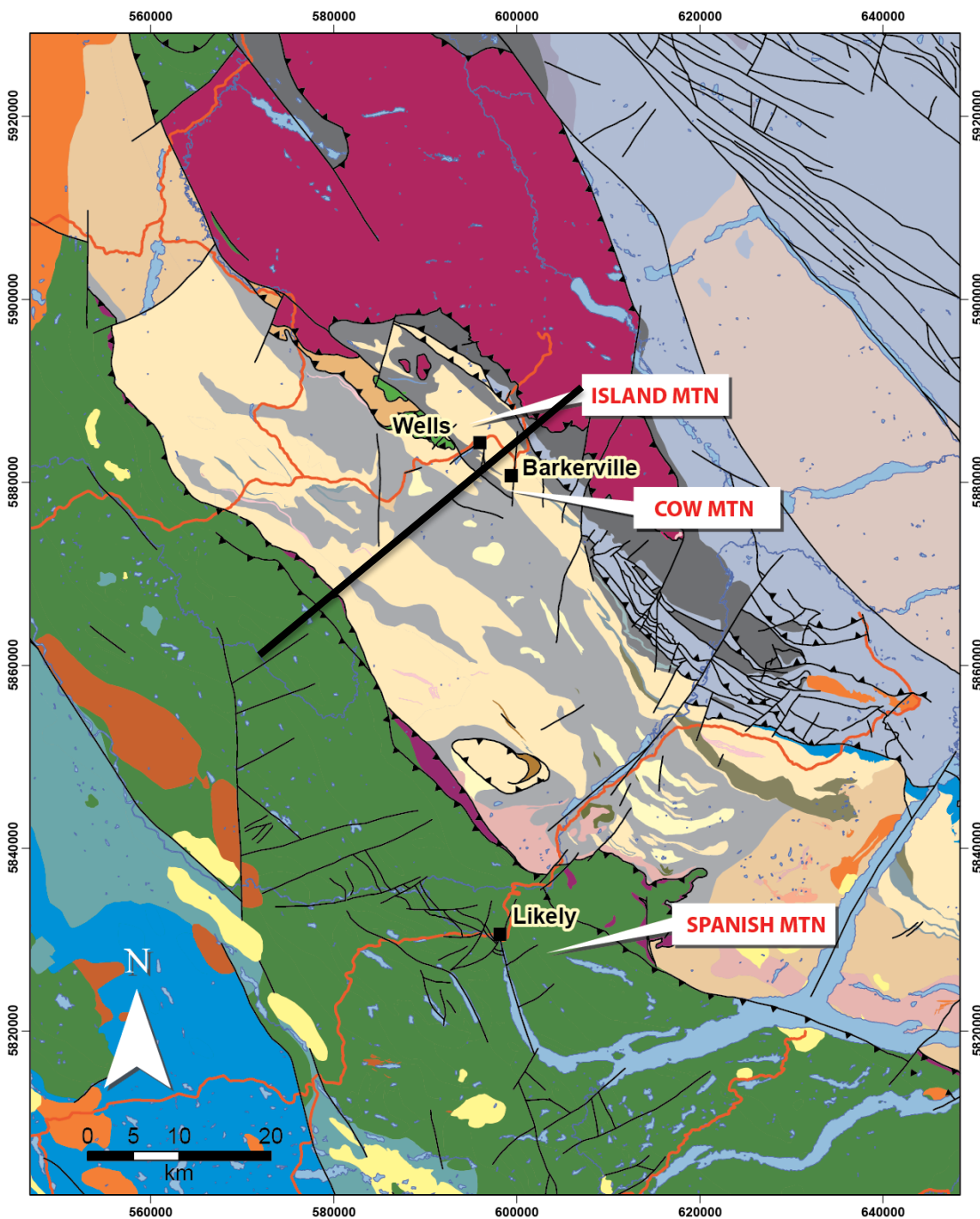


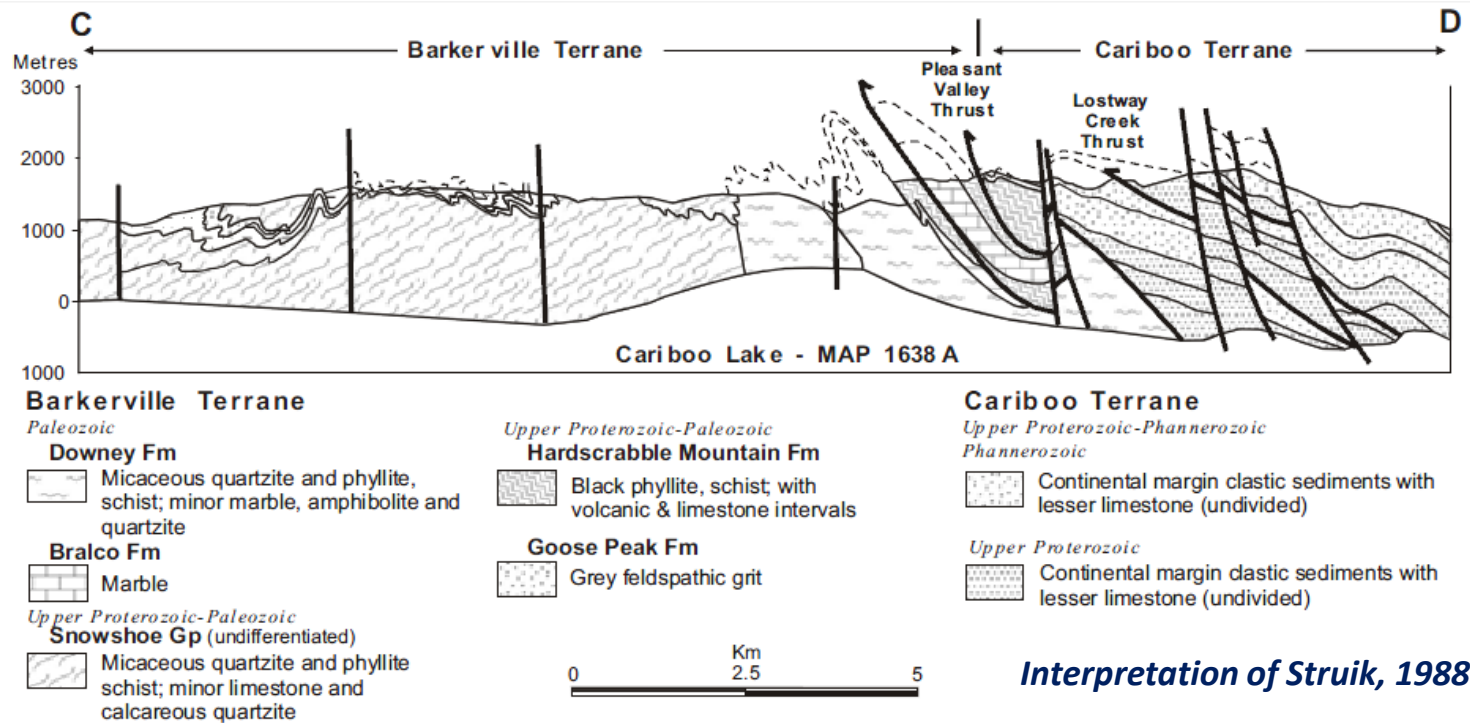
HISTORIC LODGE: ~1.3 Moz

HISTORIC PLACER : ~3.2 Moz



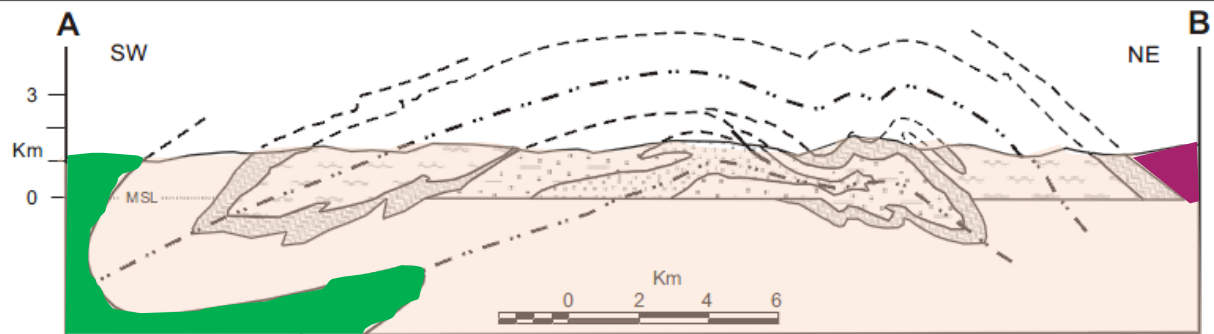
Ferri and Schiarizza, 2006 (GAC SP45)

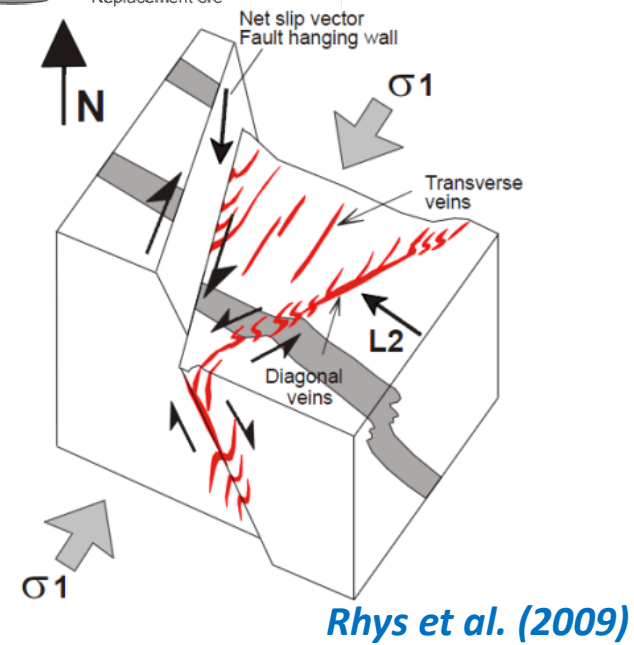
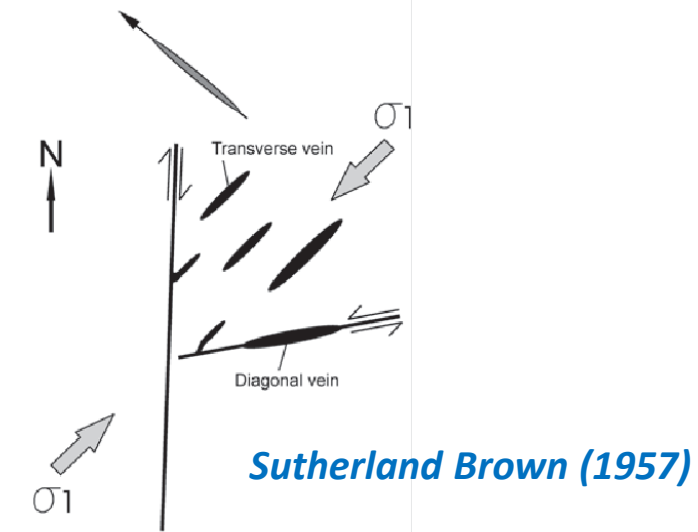
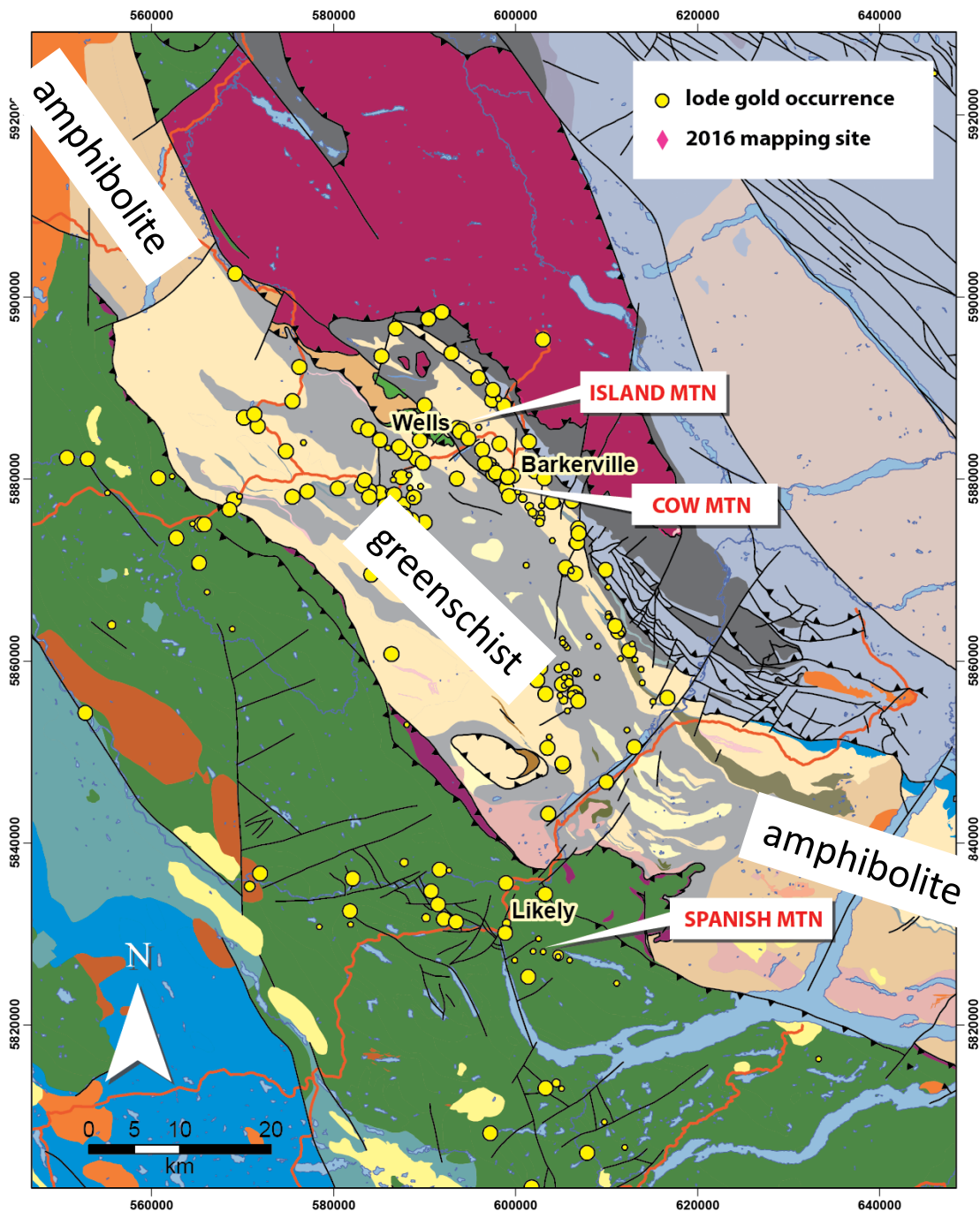


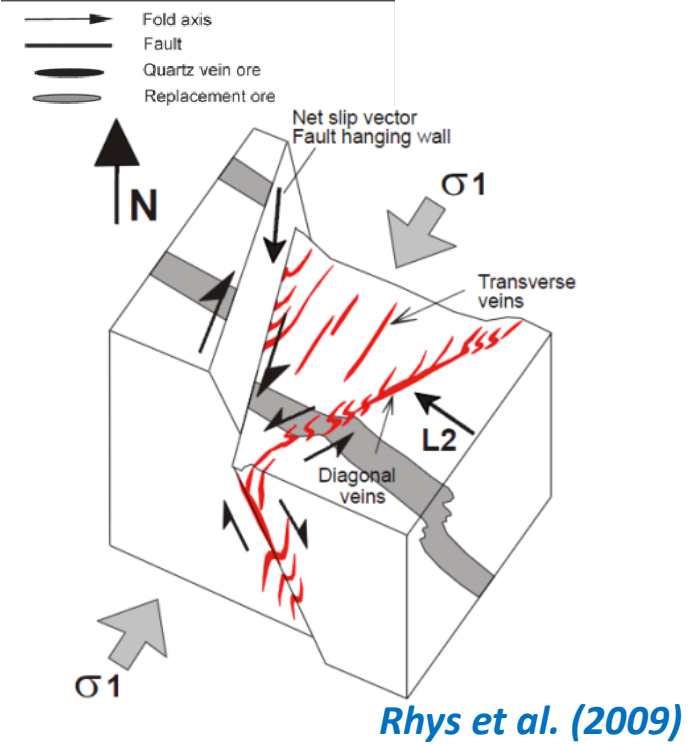
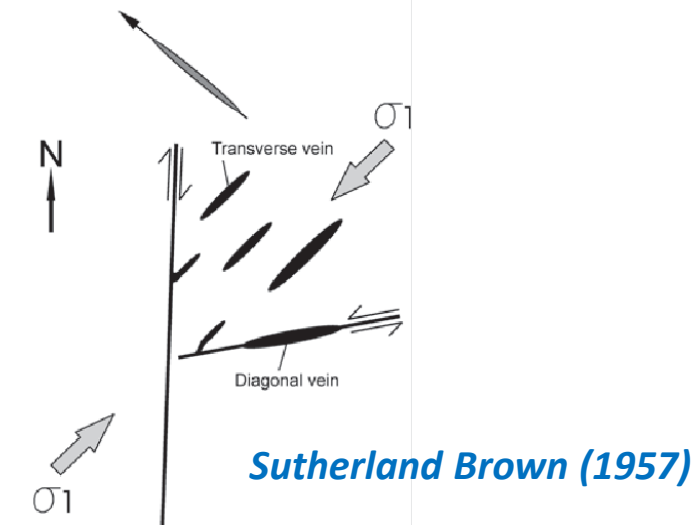
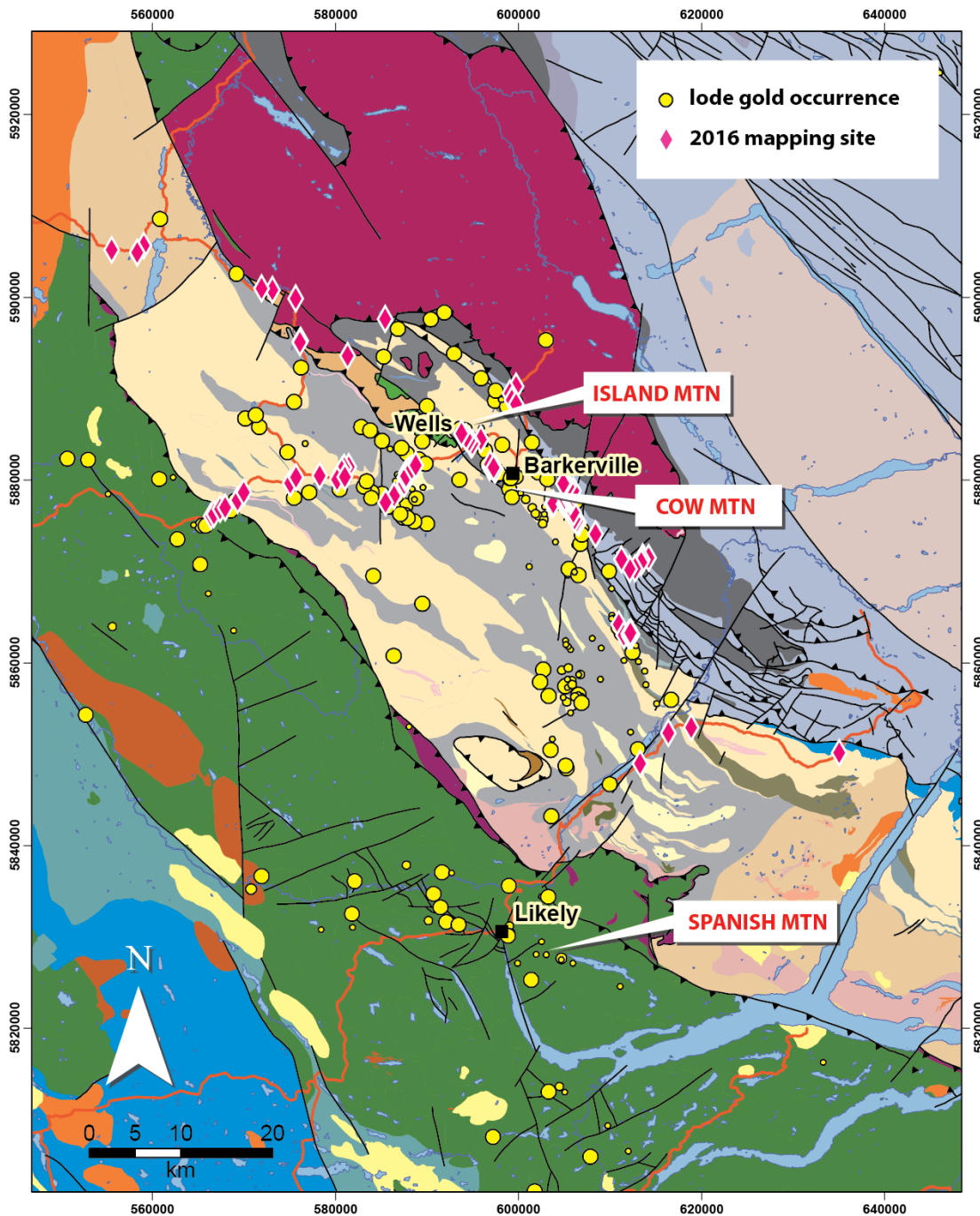


Snowshoe Gp.

- Goose Peak Fm**
Grey feldspathic grit
- Harveys Ridge Fm**
Dark grey to black phyllite and grey feldspathic grit
- Hardscrabble Mountain Fm**
Black Phyllite, siltite with volcanic and limestone intervals
- Downey Fm**
Green to grey phyllite, phyllitic quartzite, grit with volcanic and limestone intervals







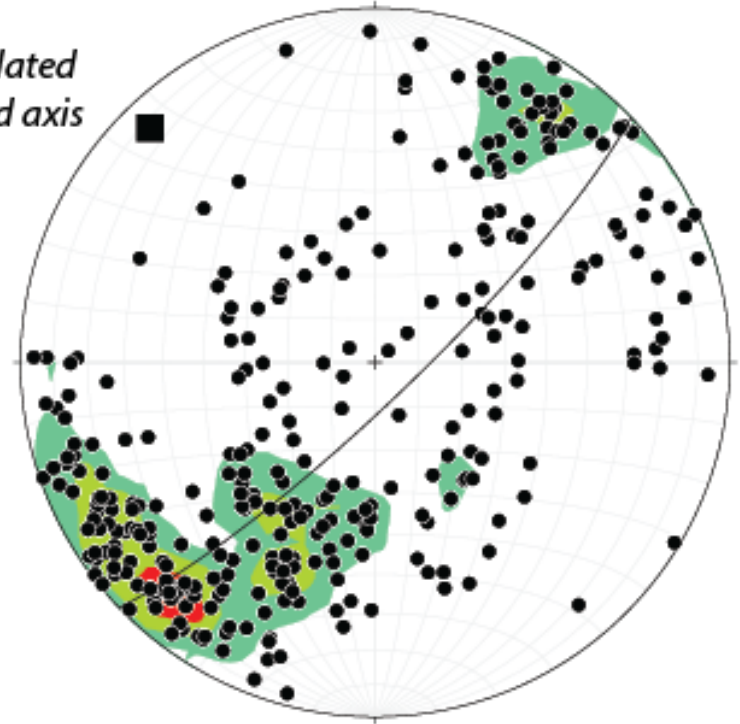
Regional structure – D1

Transposed bedding (S0/S1)



bedding-parallel cleavage (S0/S1)
n = 324

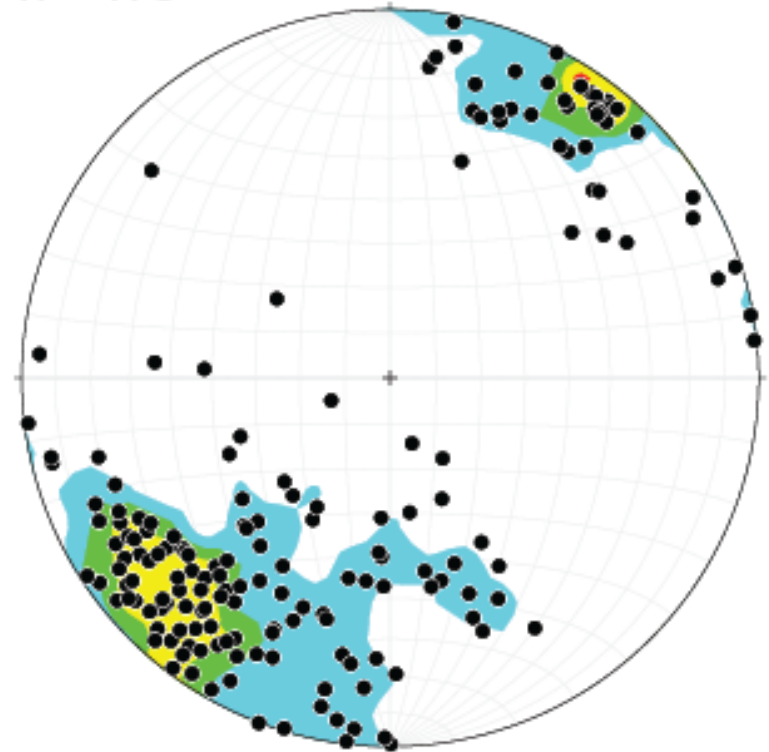
*calculated
F2 fold axis*



Regional structure – D2



cleavage (S2)
n = 175

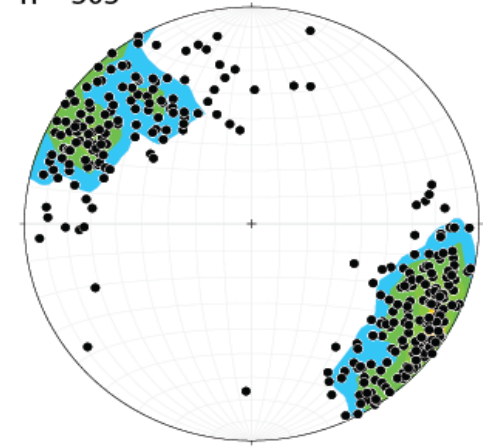


Regional structure – D2

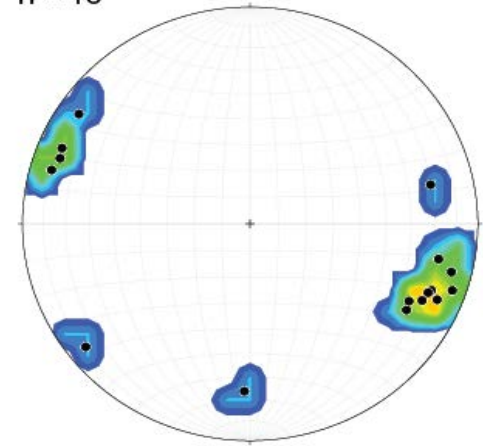
L-S tectonites defined by
S2/S1 intersection and
mineral stretching
lineation (L2)



L2 intersection/stretching lin.
n = 303



F2 fold axis
n = 16

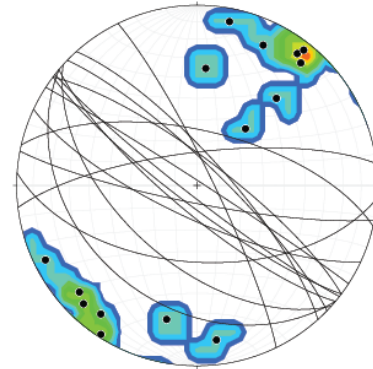


(View to N)

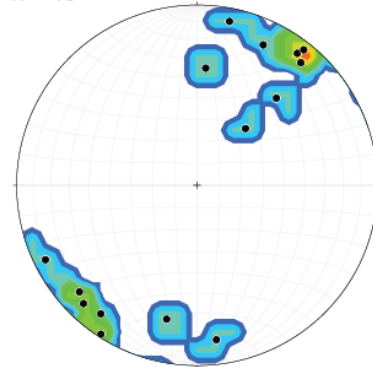
Regional structure – D3



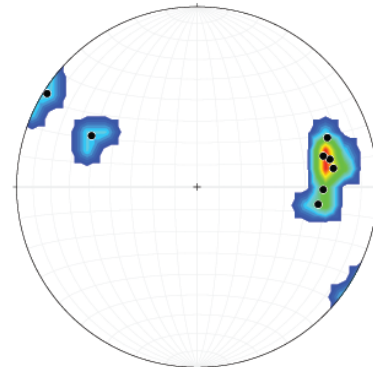
cleavage (S3)
n = 15



cleavage (S3)
n = 15



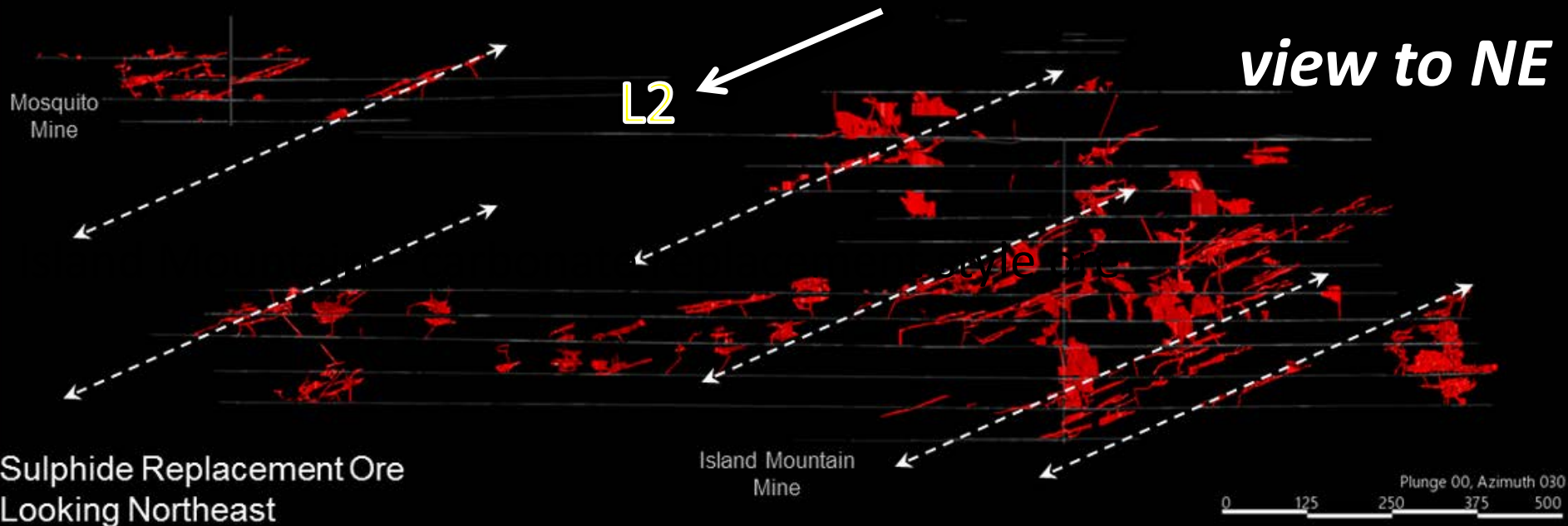
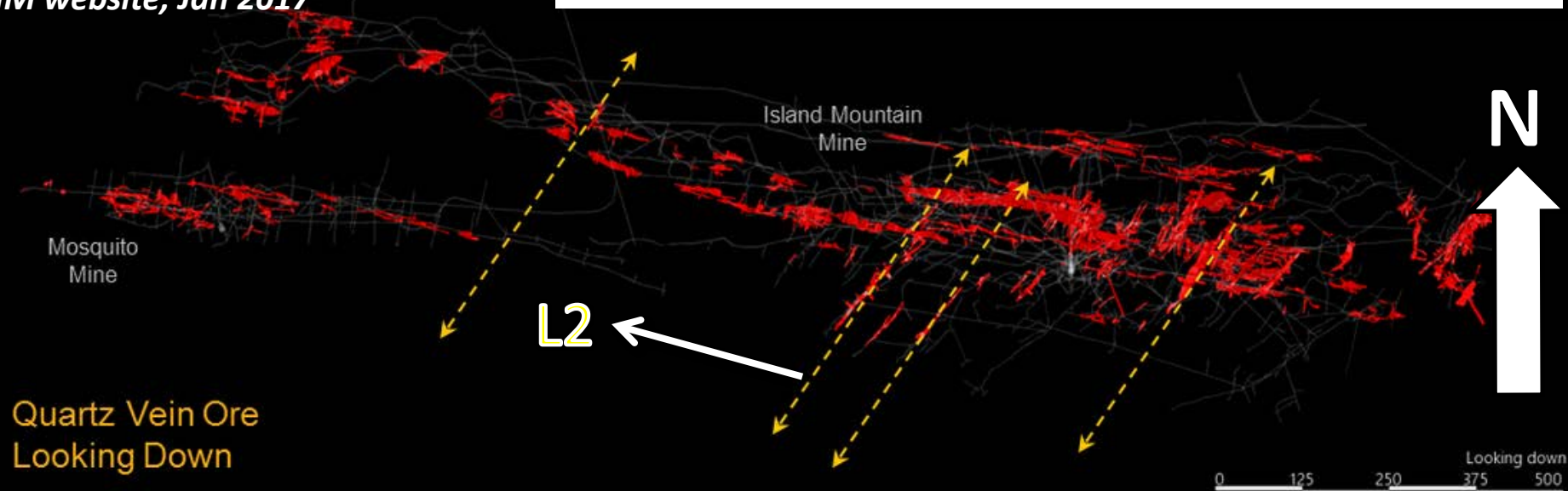
F3 fold axis / crenulation
n = 8



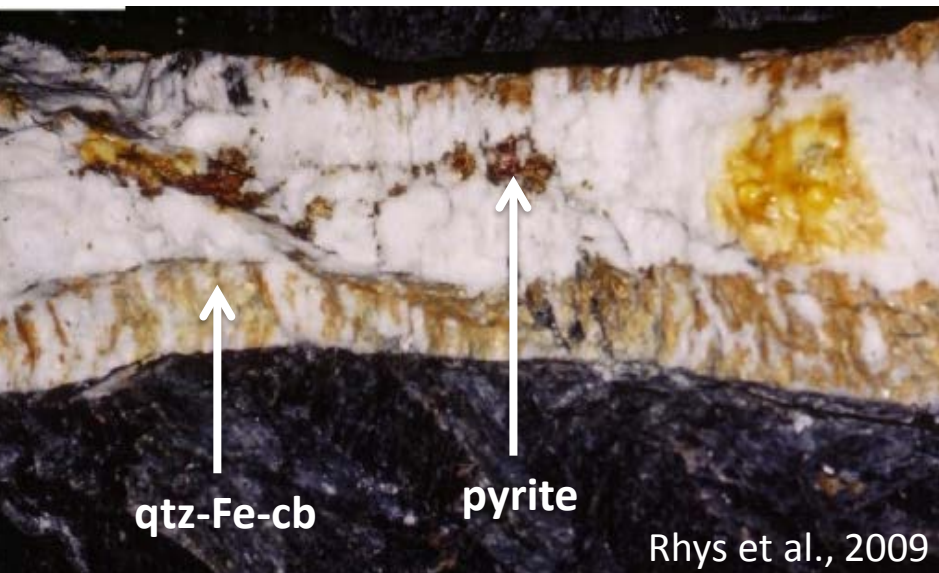
Island Mountain

Rod-shaped geometry of pyritic cb-replacement ore
(preferentially forms along F2 fold axes)

BGM website, Jan 2017

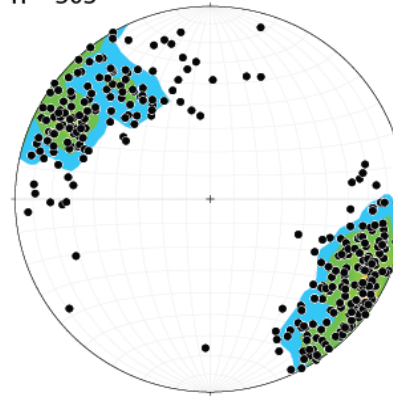


Extensional veins

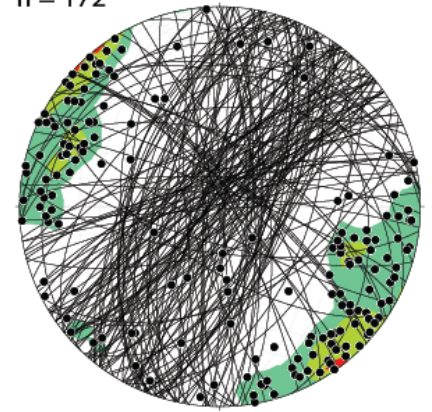


- Steep and NE-trending
- Sub-perpendicular to L_2

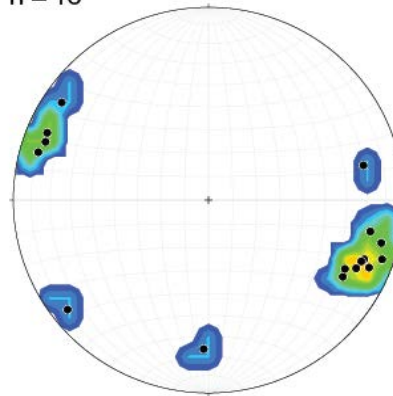
L2 intersection/stretching lin.
n = 303



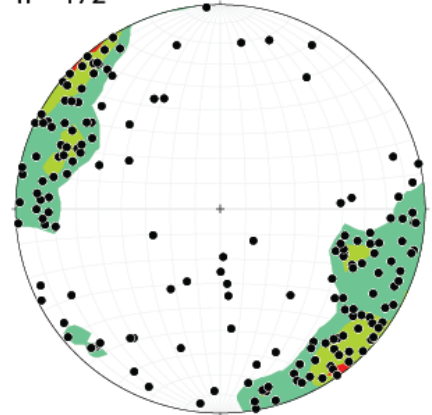
extensional veins
n = 172



F2 fold axis
n = 16

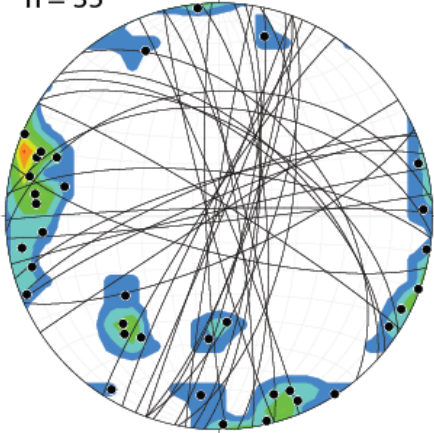


extensional veins
n = 172

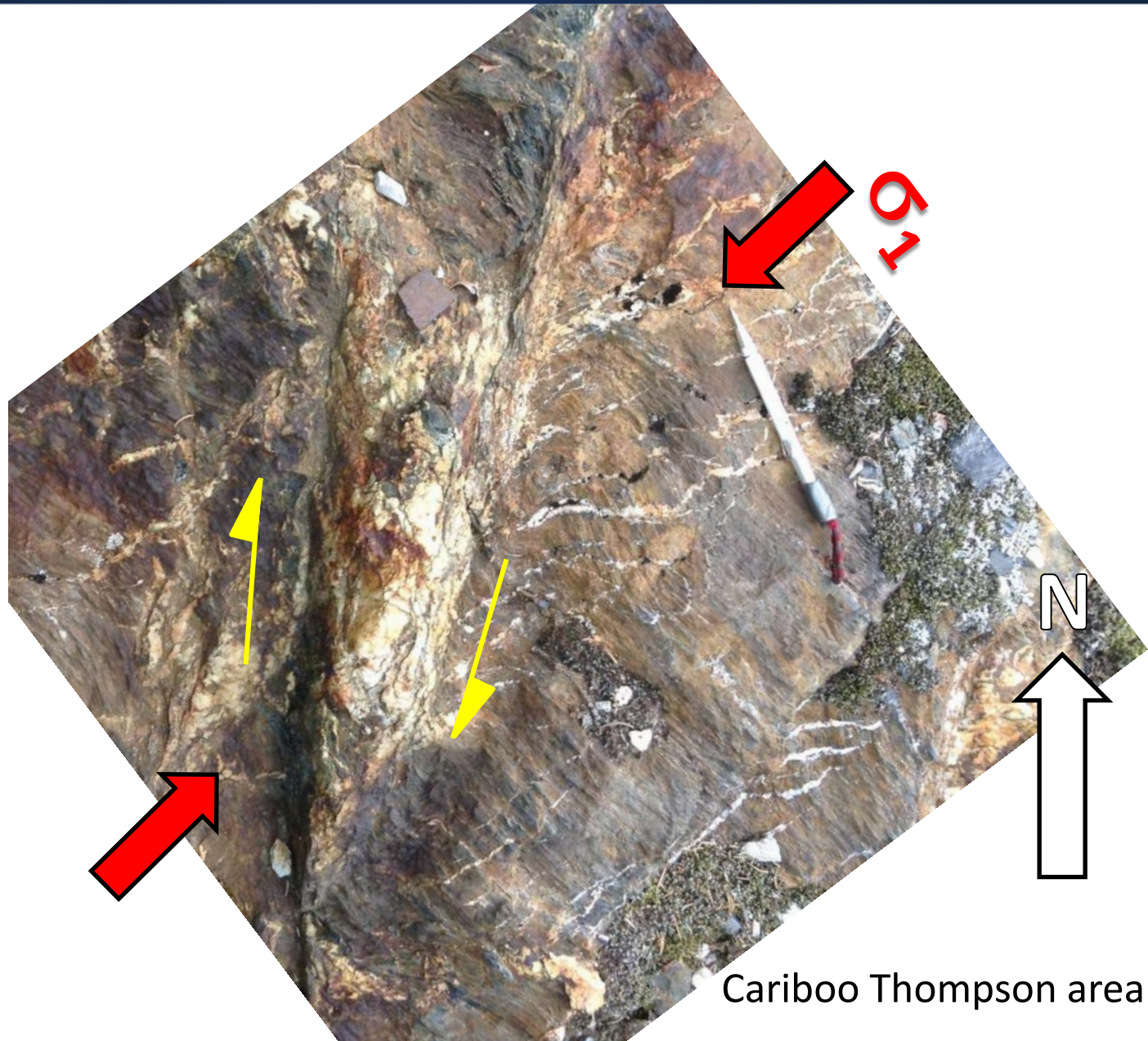
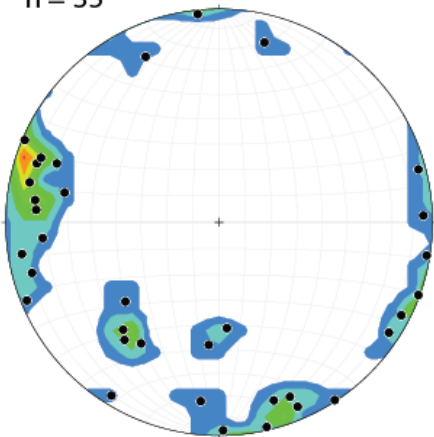


Shear veins

shear veins
n = 35



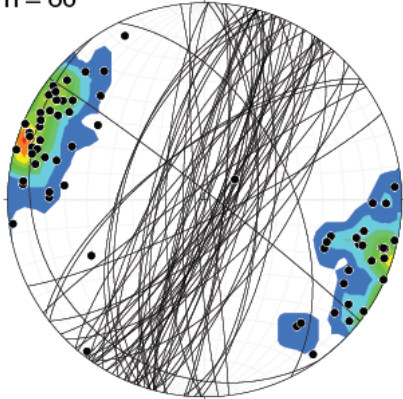
shear veins
n = 35



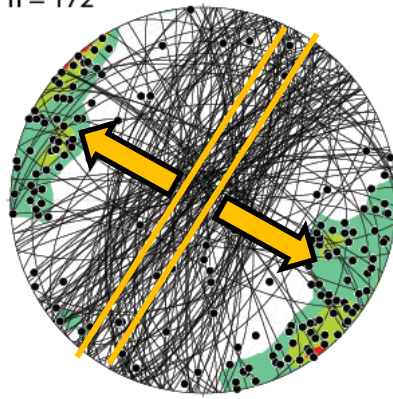
Cariboo Thompson area

Vein, joint, fault orientations

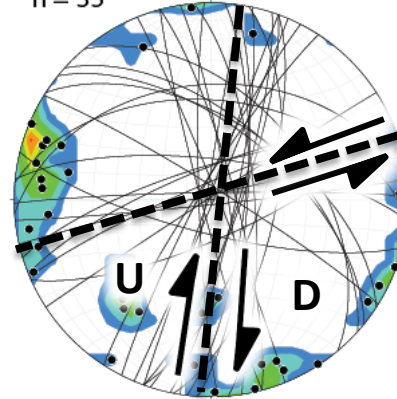
joints
n = 66



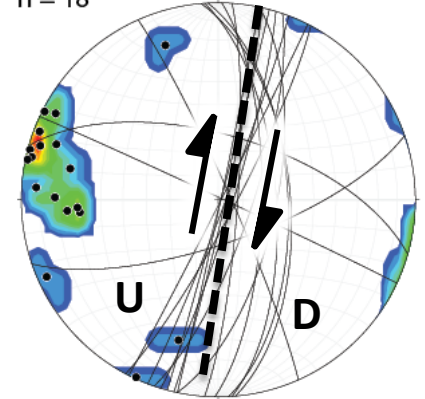
extensional veins
n = 172



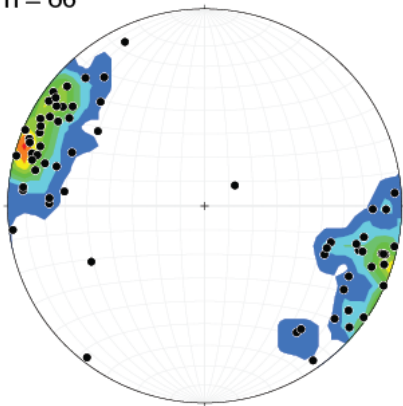
shear veins
n = 35



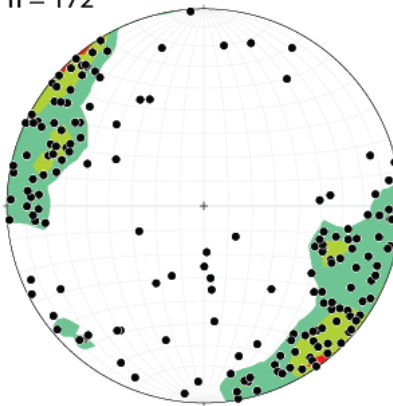
dextral strike-slip fault
n = 18



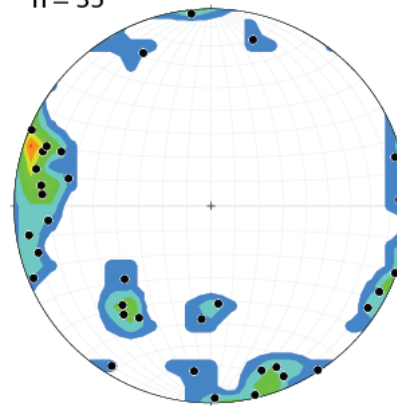
joints
n = 66



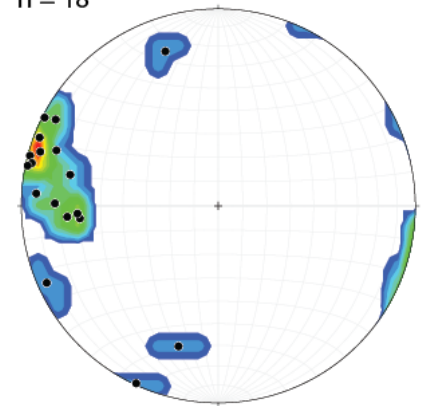
extensional veins
n = 172



shear veins
n = 35

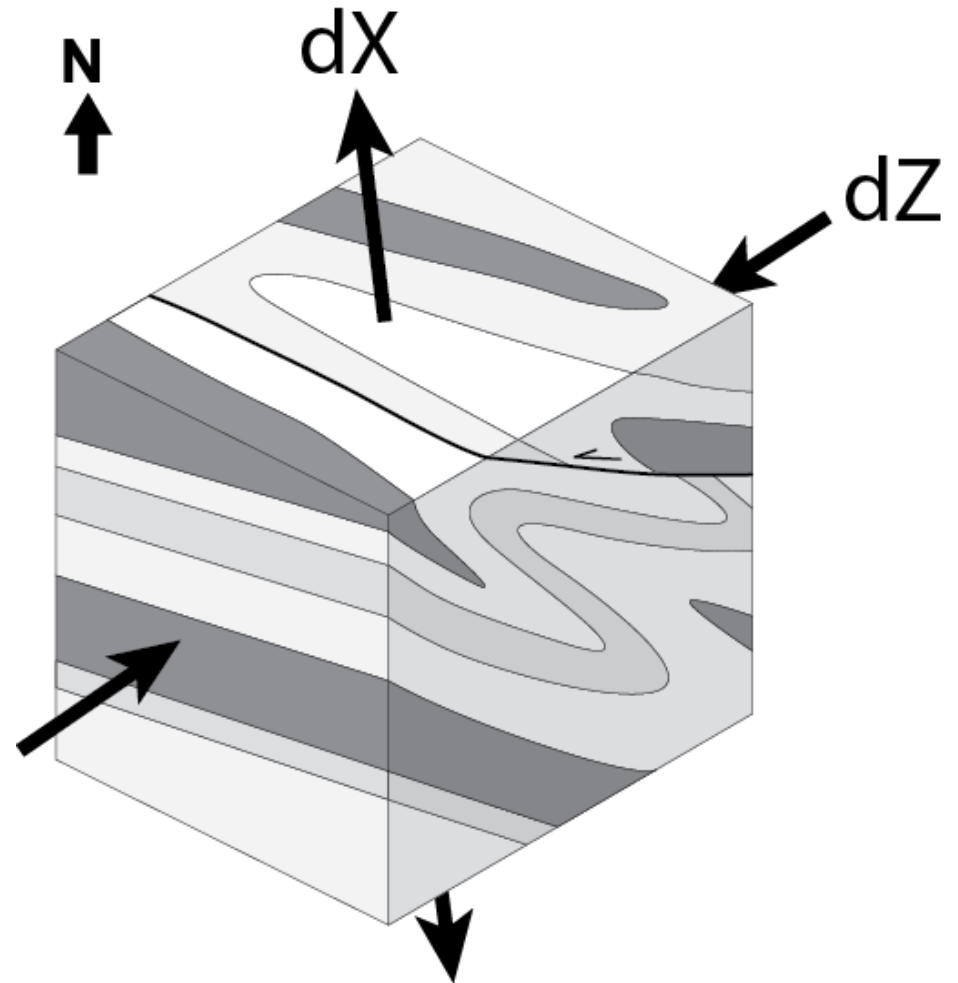


dextral strike-slip fault
n = 18



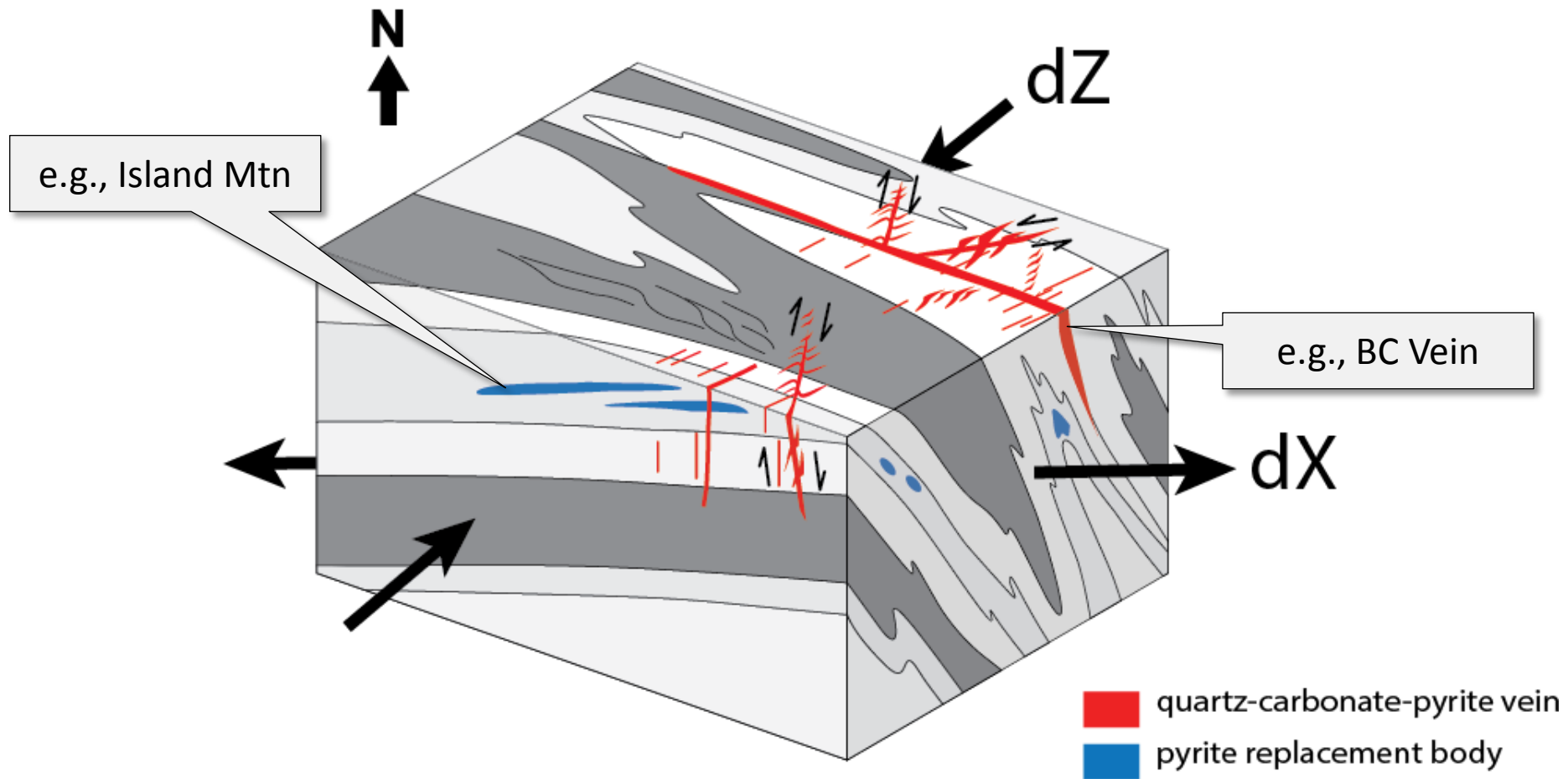
Kinematic synthesis: Cariboo

$D_1 \rightarrow D_2$



Kinematic synthesis: Cariboo

Progressive D2



BC Vein – NW-trending, fault-filling

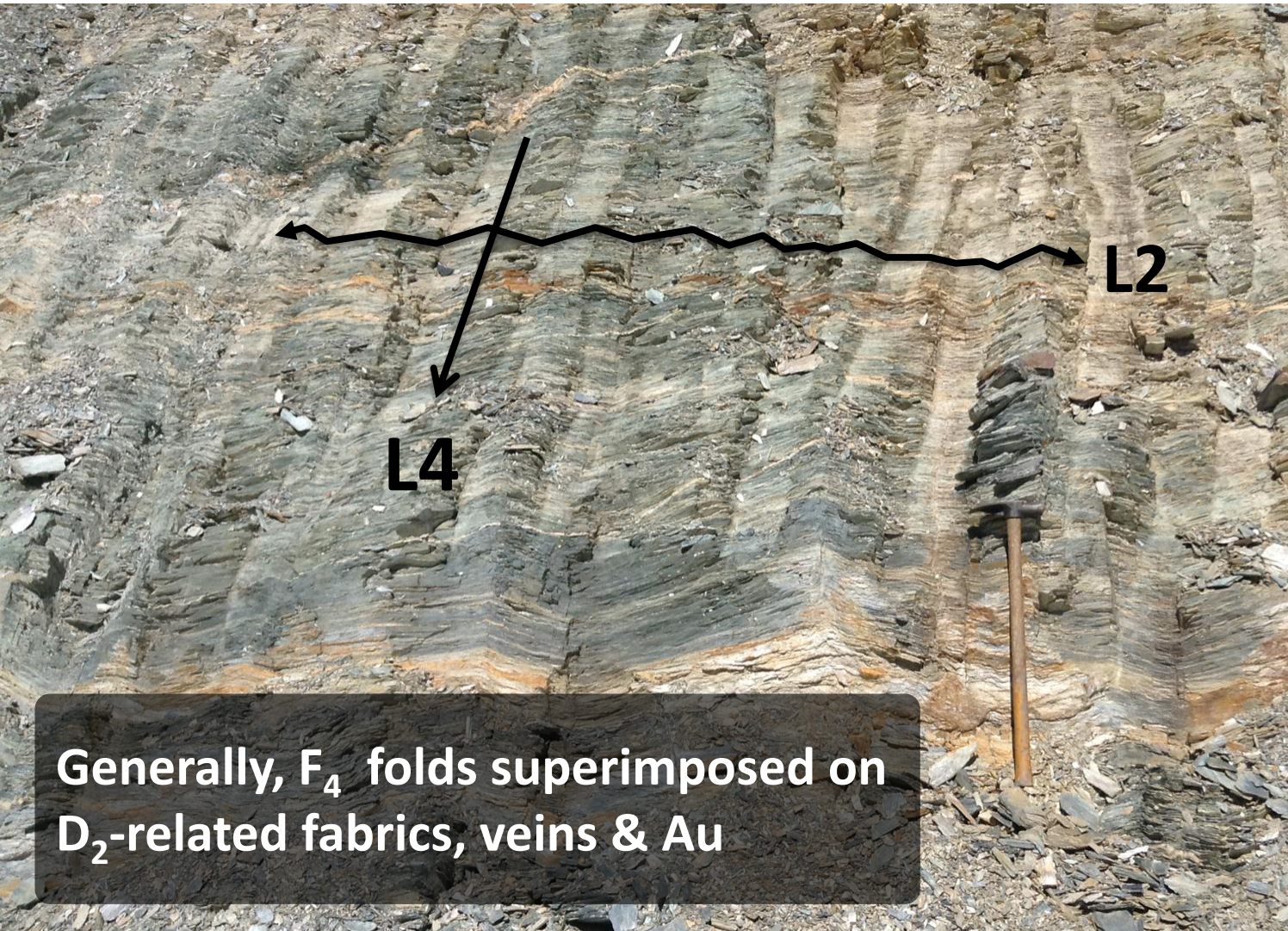
View to N



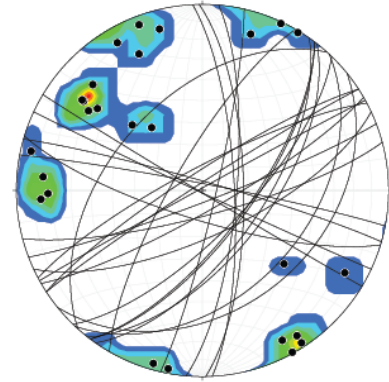
Bonanza Ledge (looking N)



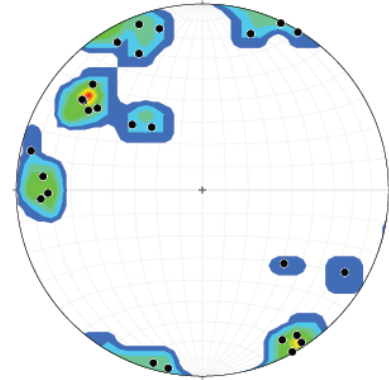
Regional structure – D4



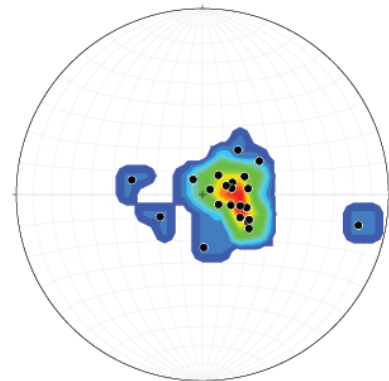
cleavage (S4)
n = 26



cleavage (S4)
n = 26



F4 fold axis
n = 22

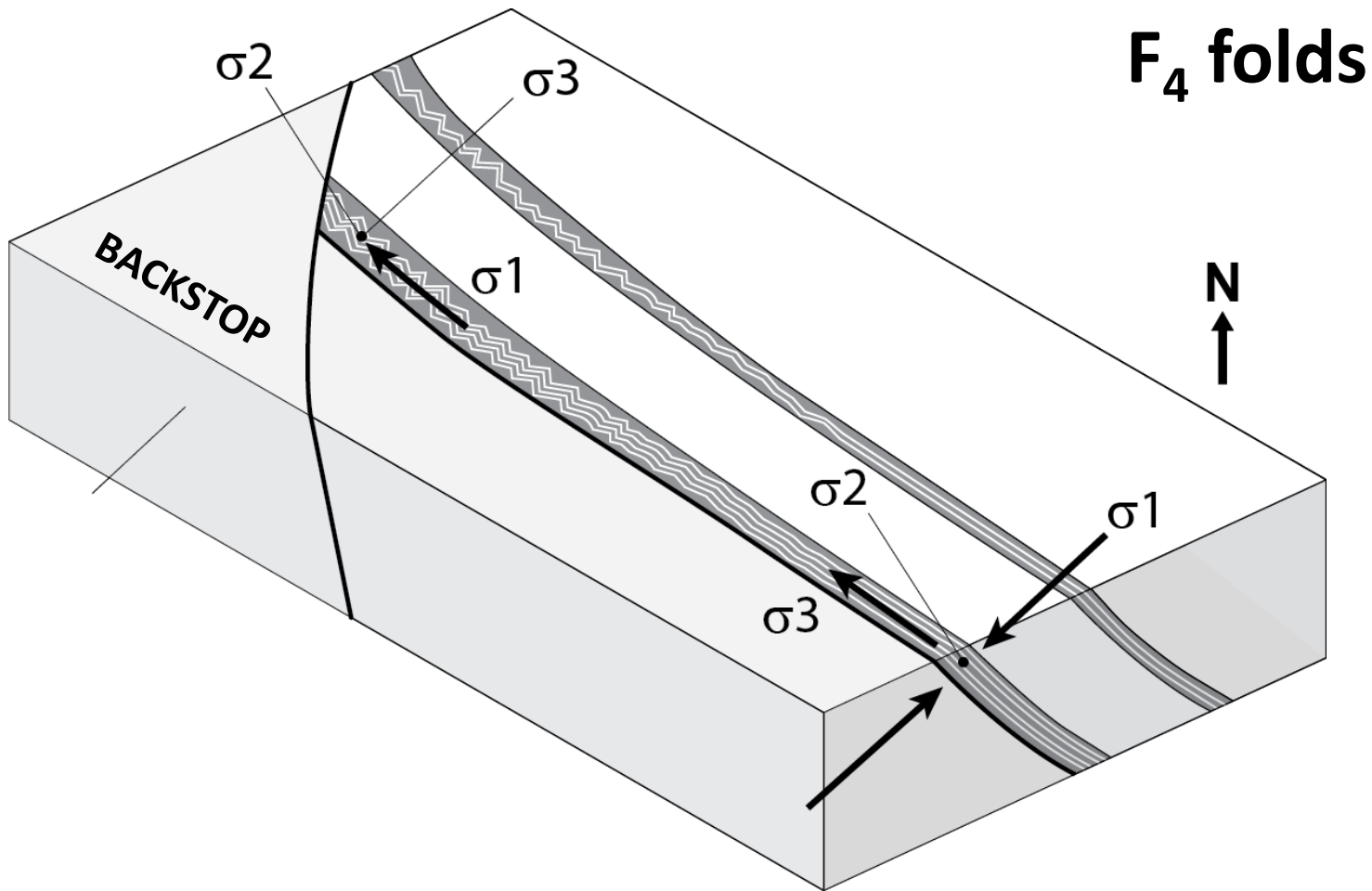


Regional structure – D4



Late F_4 kink/chevron folds generate new extensional veins and locally control Au (*BGM, 2017*)

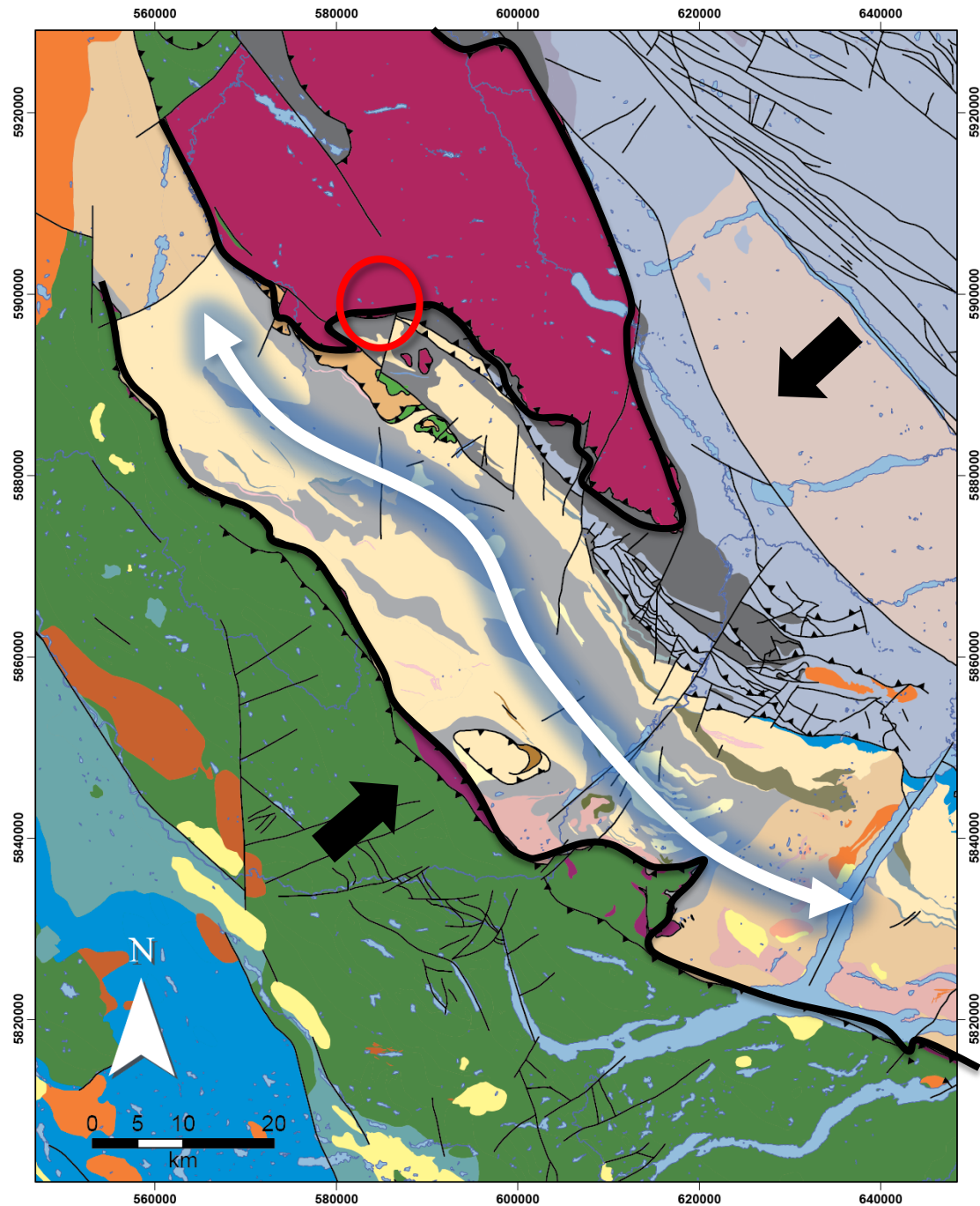
Kinematic synthesis: Cariboo



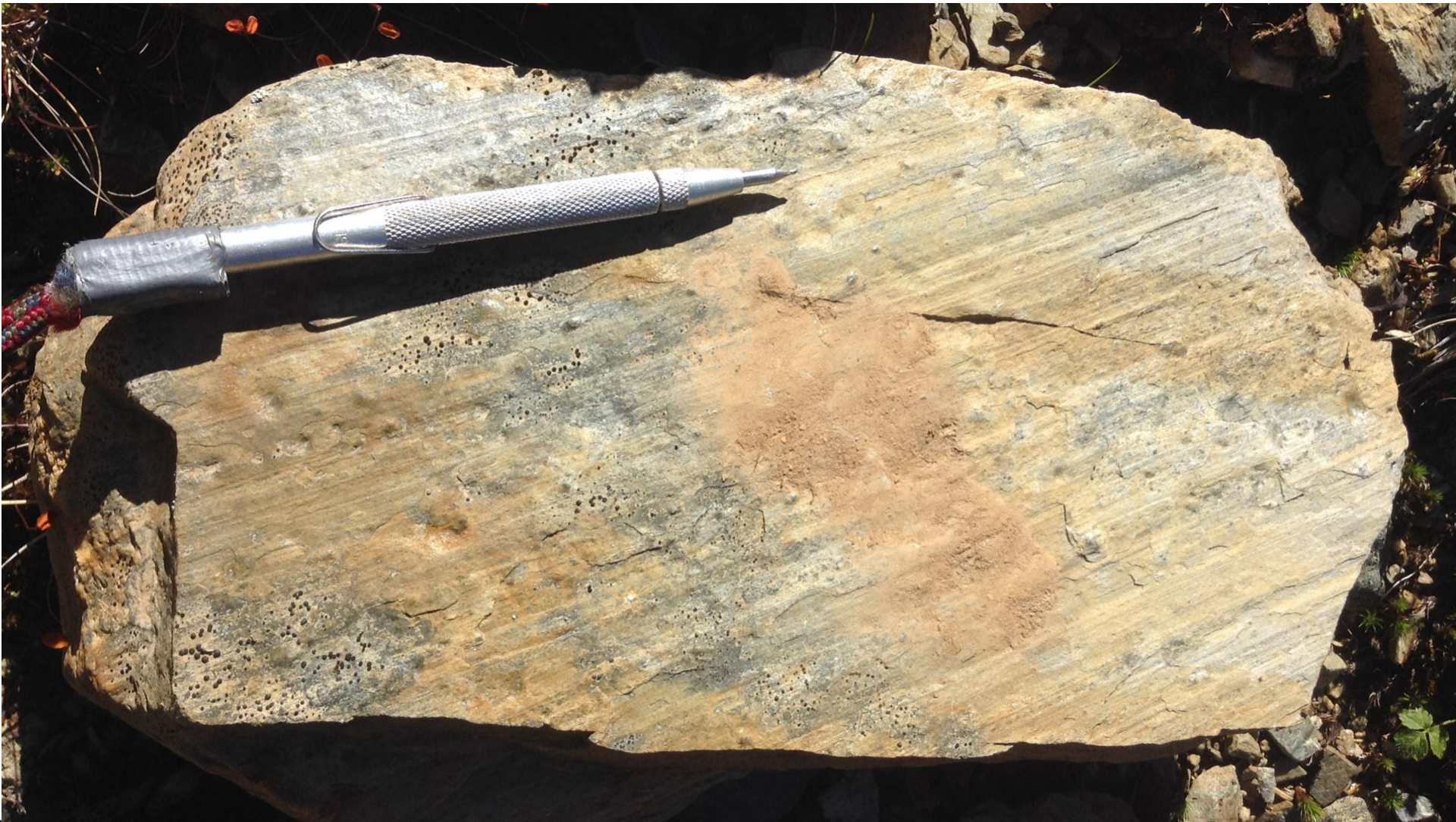
Lateral extrusion & differential NE-SW shortening along strike

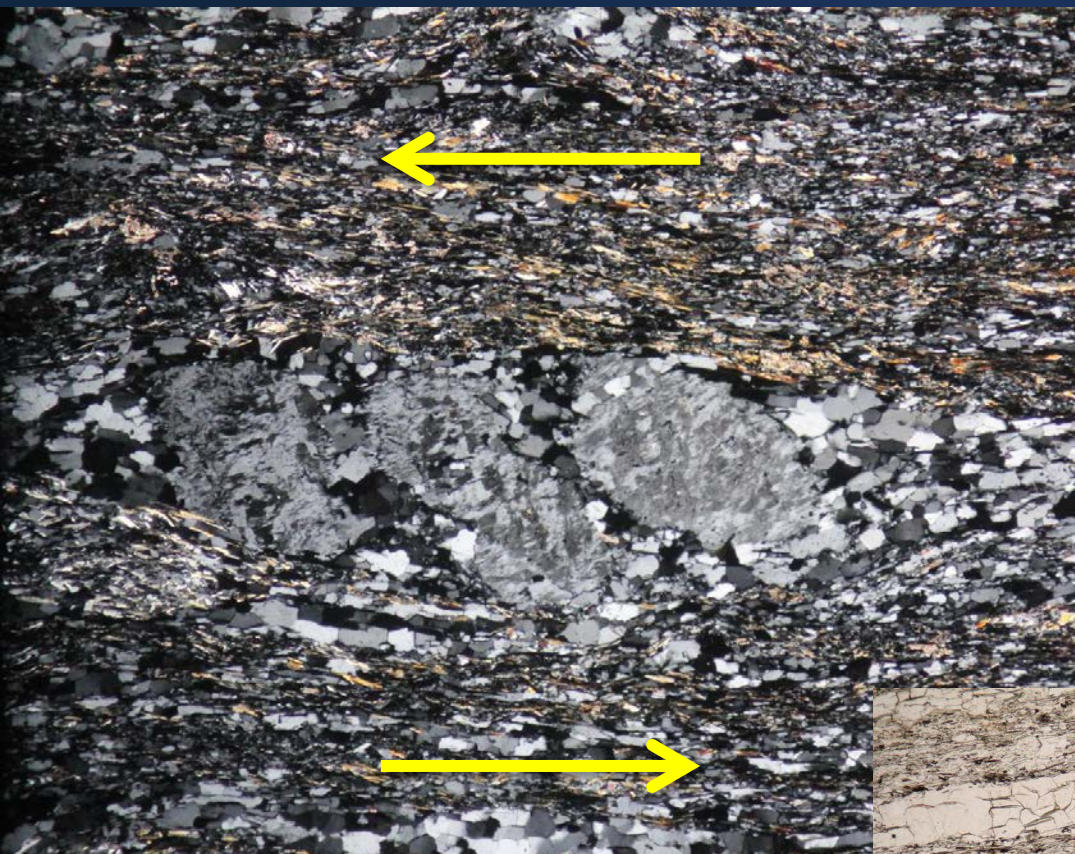
1. Accretion / Imbrication

2. NE-SW shortening

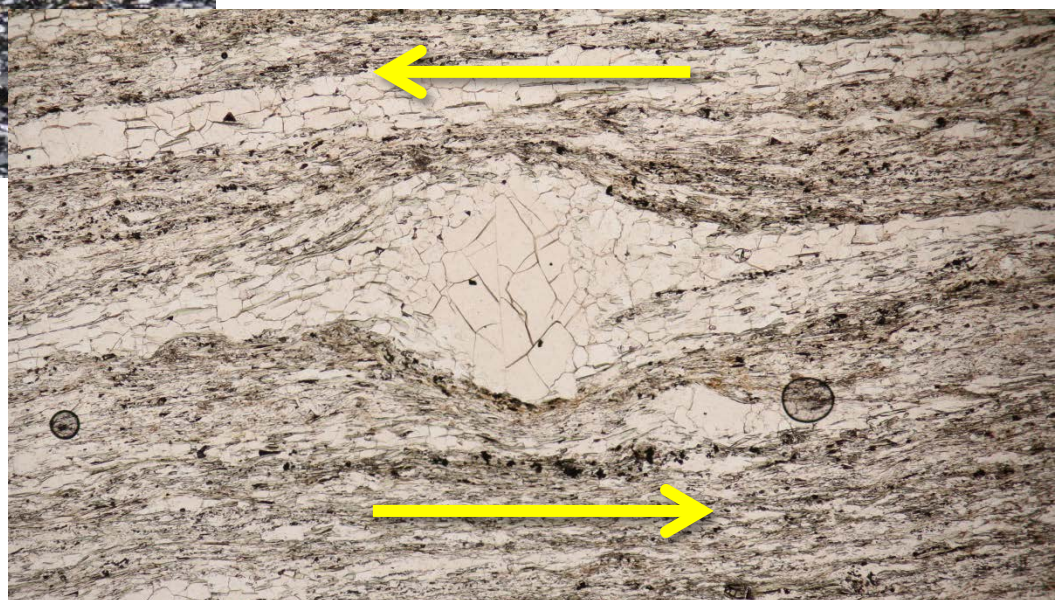


Metasedimentary mylonite, immediate footwall of Pundata thrust



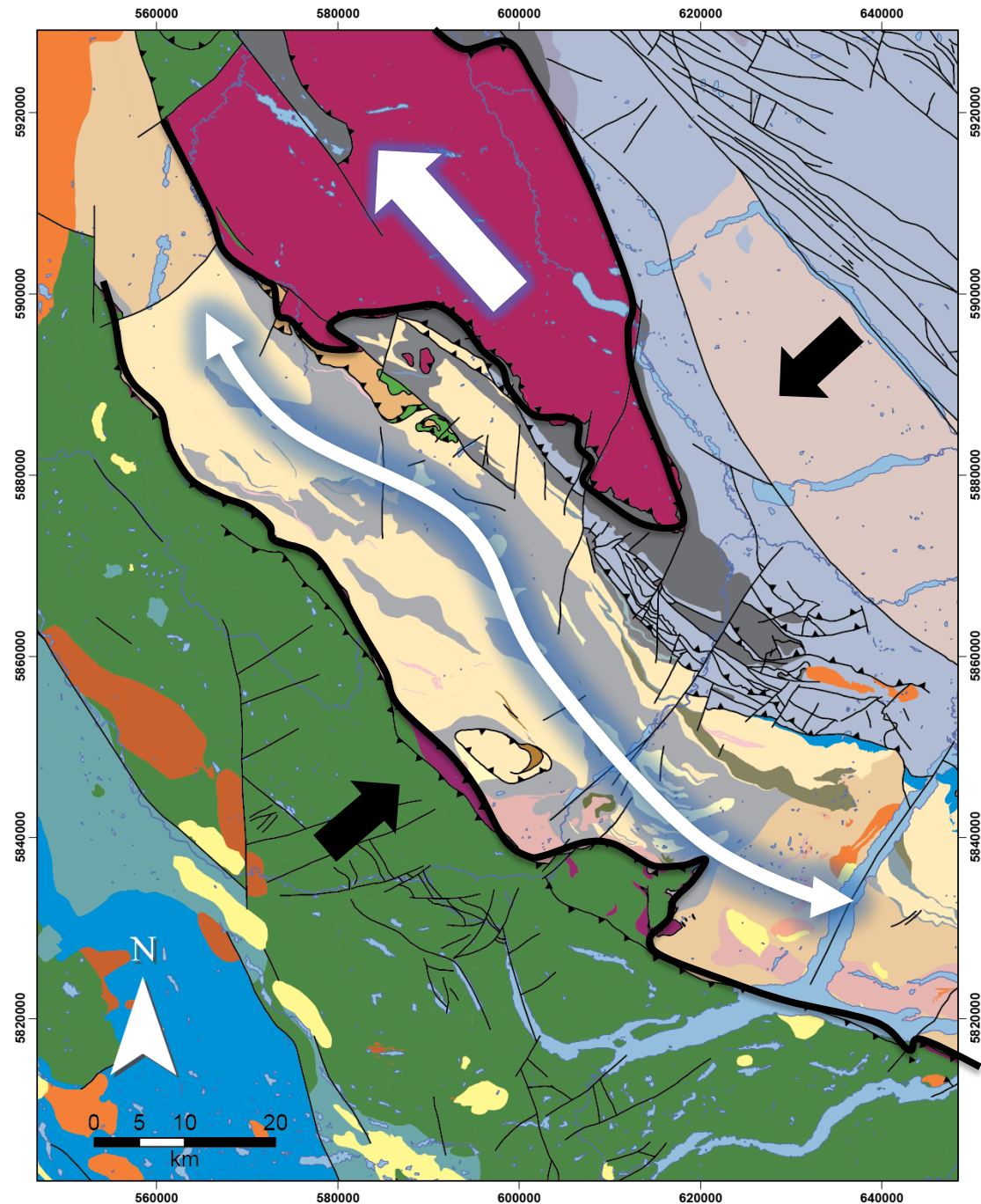


47° / 347°N



1. Accretion / Imbrication

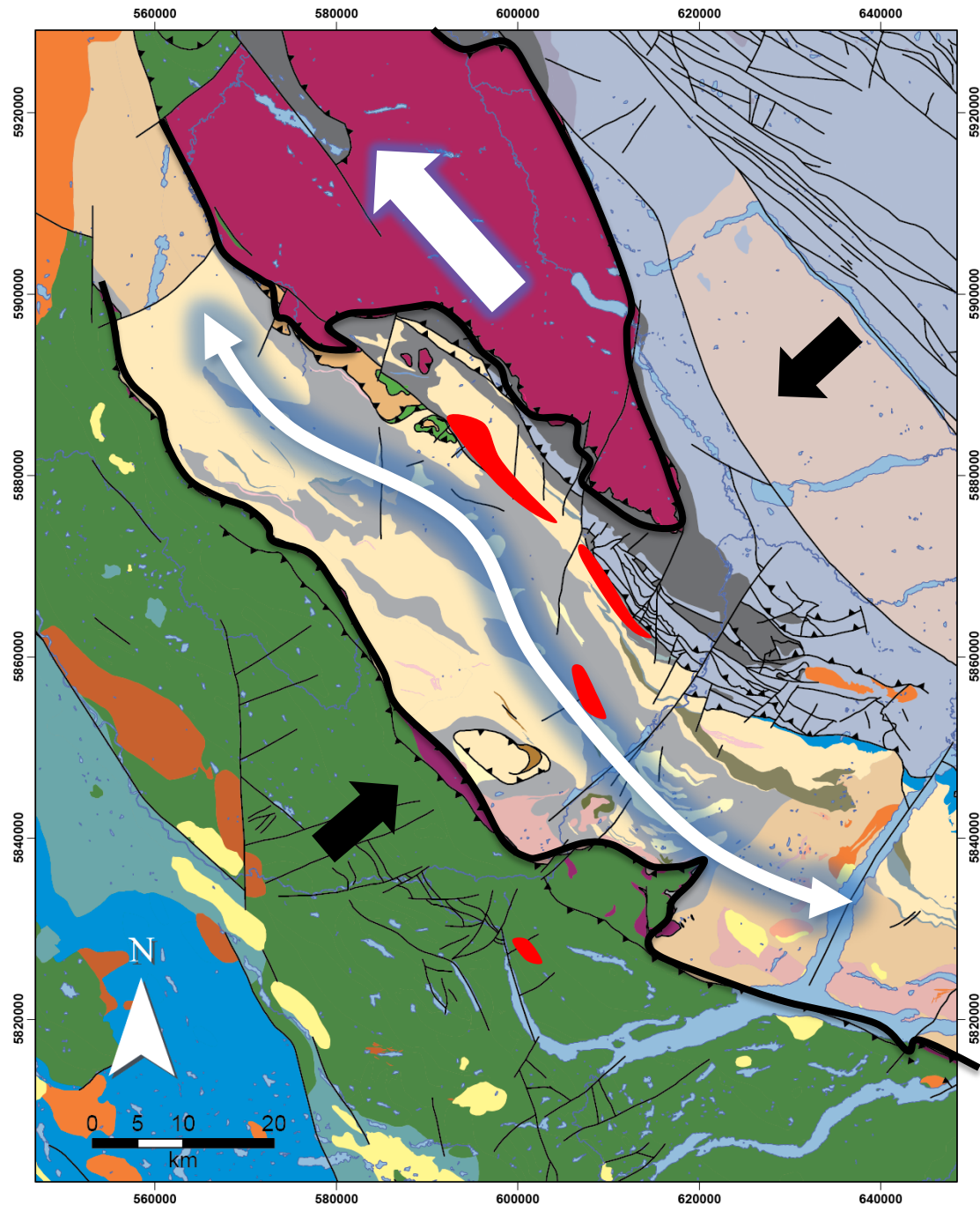
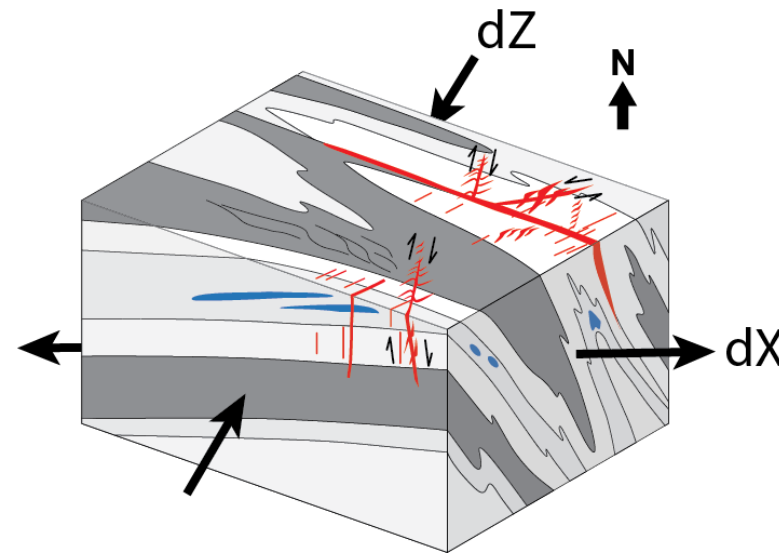
2. NE-SW shortening &
NW lateral escape



1. Accretion / Imbrication

**2. NE-SW shortening &
NW lateral escape**

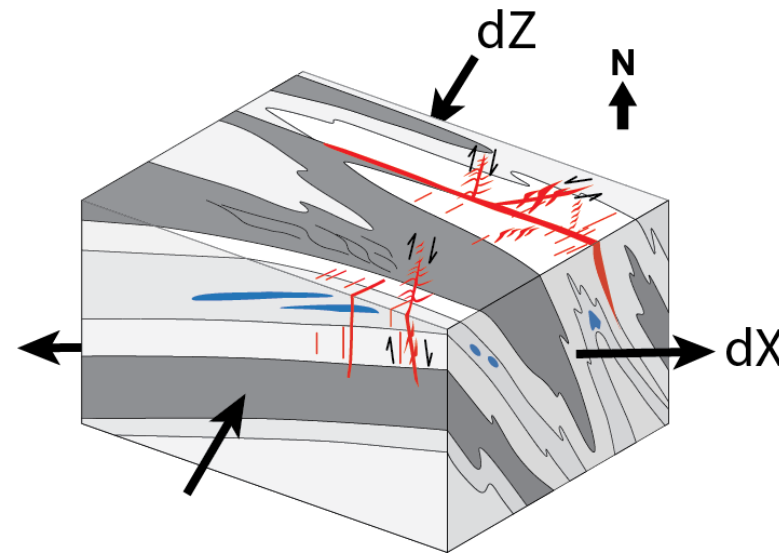
3. Mineralization



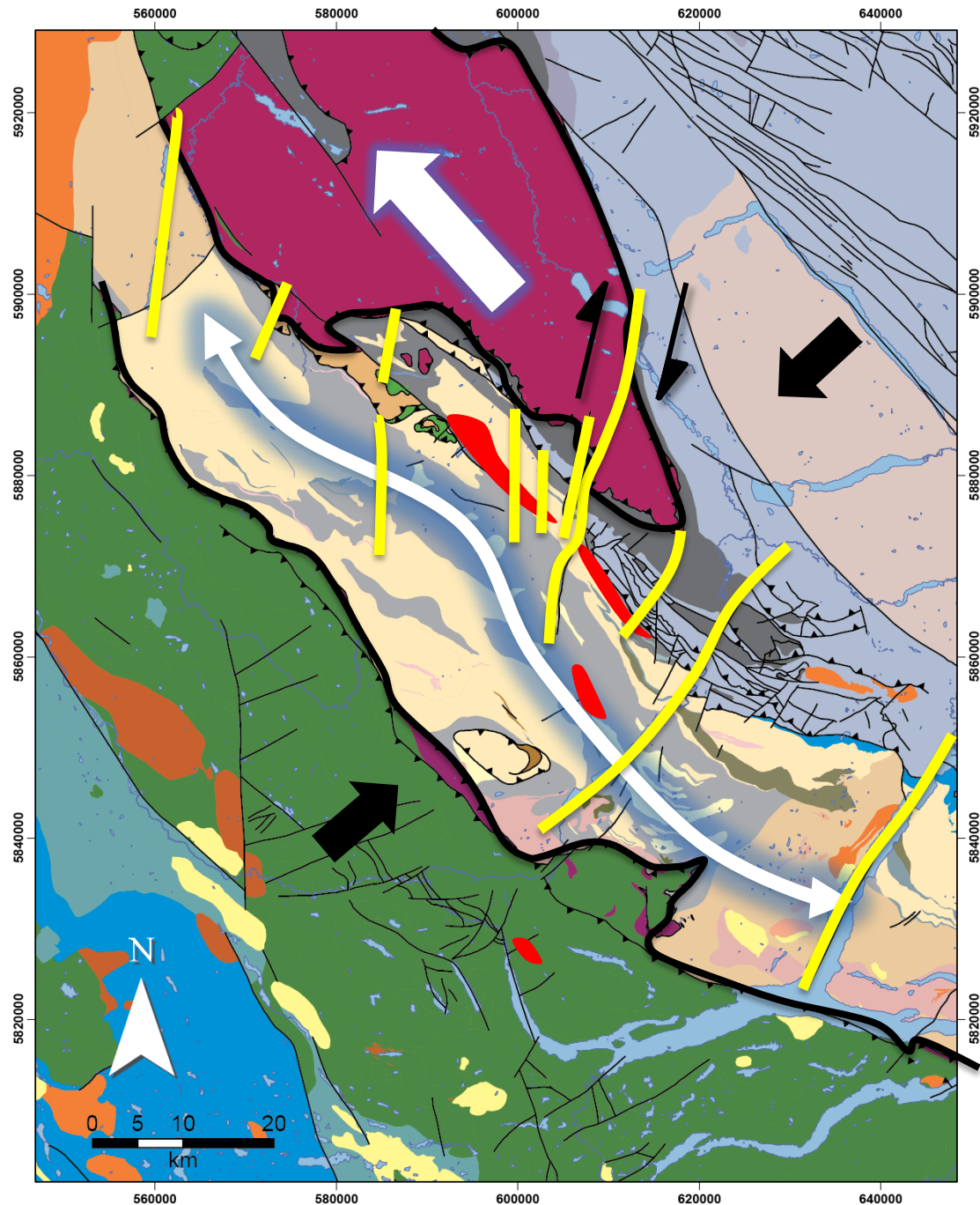
1. Accretion / Imbrication

**2. NE-SW shortening &
NW lateral escape**

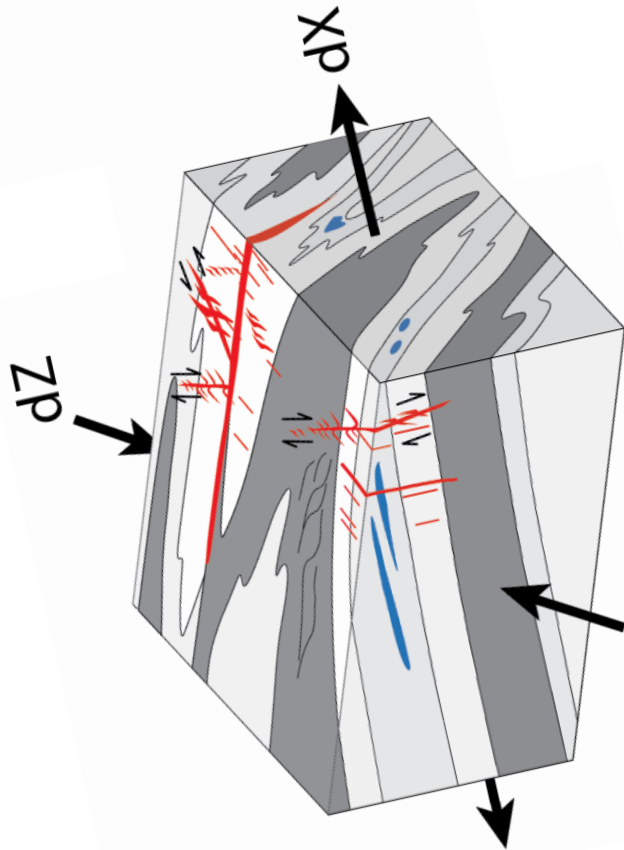
3. Mineralization



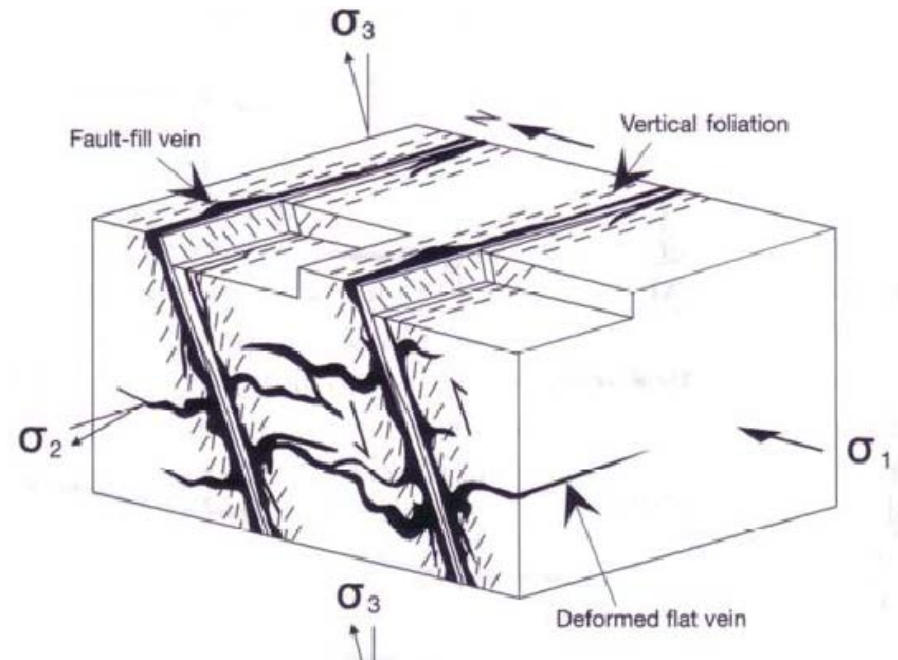
**4. N-trending
dextral faults**



Cariboo structural model on end:



Archaean Val d'Or model:



Poulsen and Robert, 1989

Same relative geometric relationships between extensional veins, faults/shear veins, and principle stresses

GEOLOGY OF THE SHEEP CREEK CAMP

By W. H. Mathews



VICTORIA, B.C.

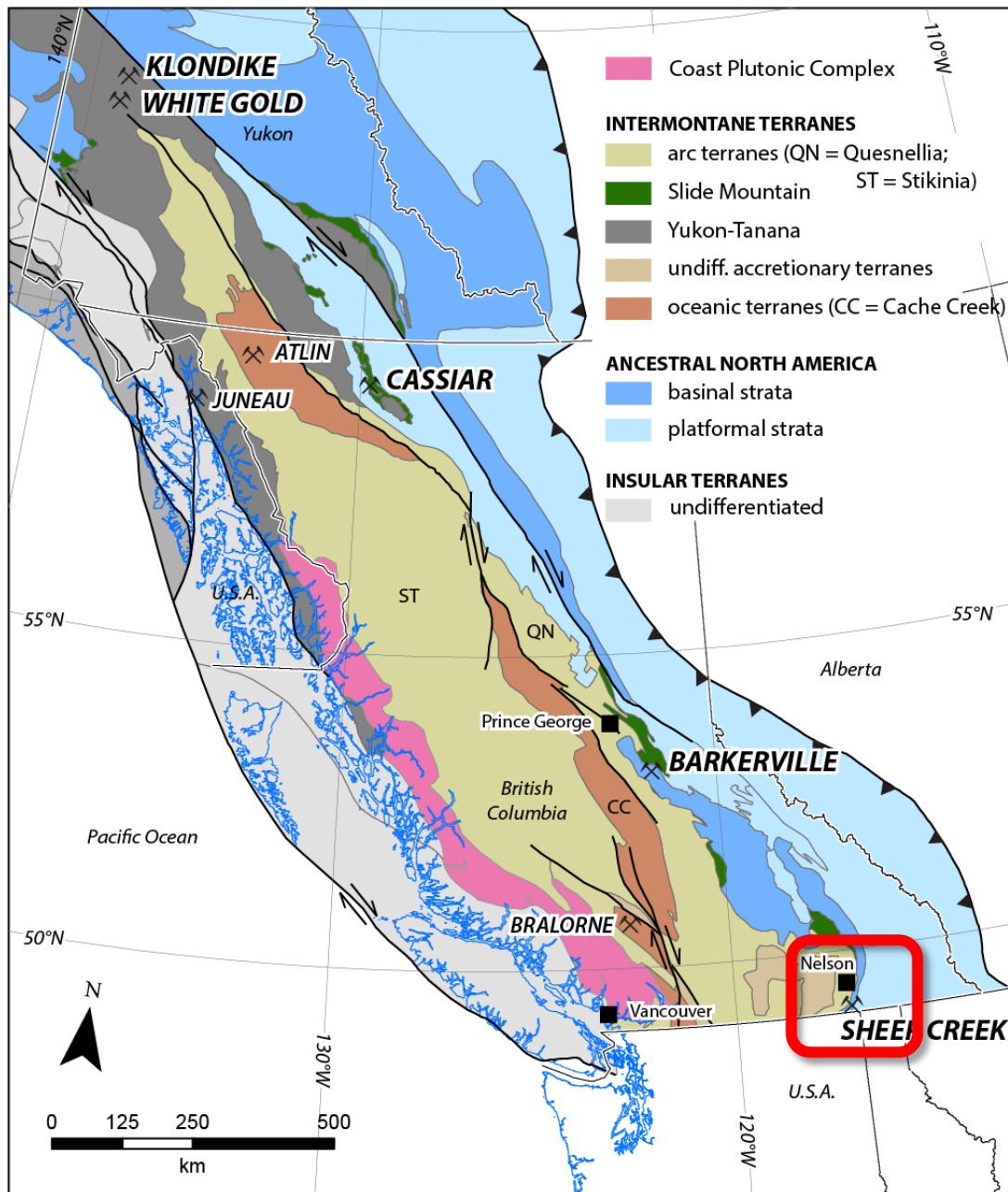
Printed by DON MCDIARMID, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
1953

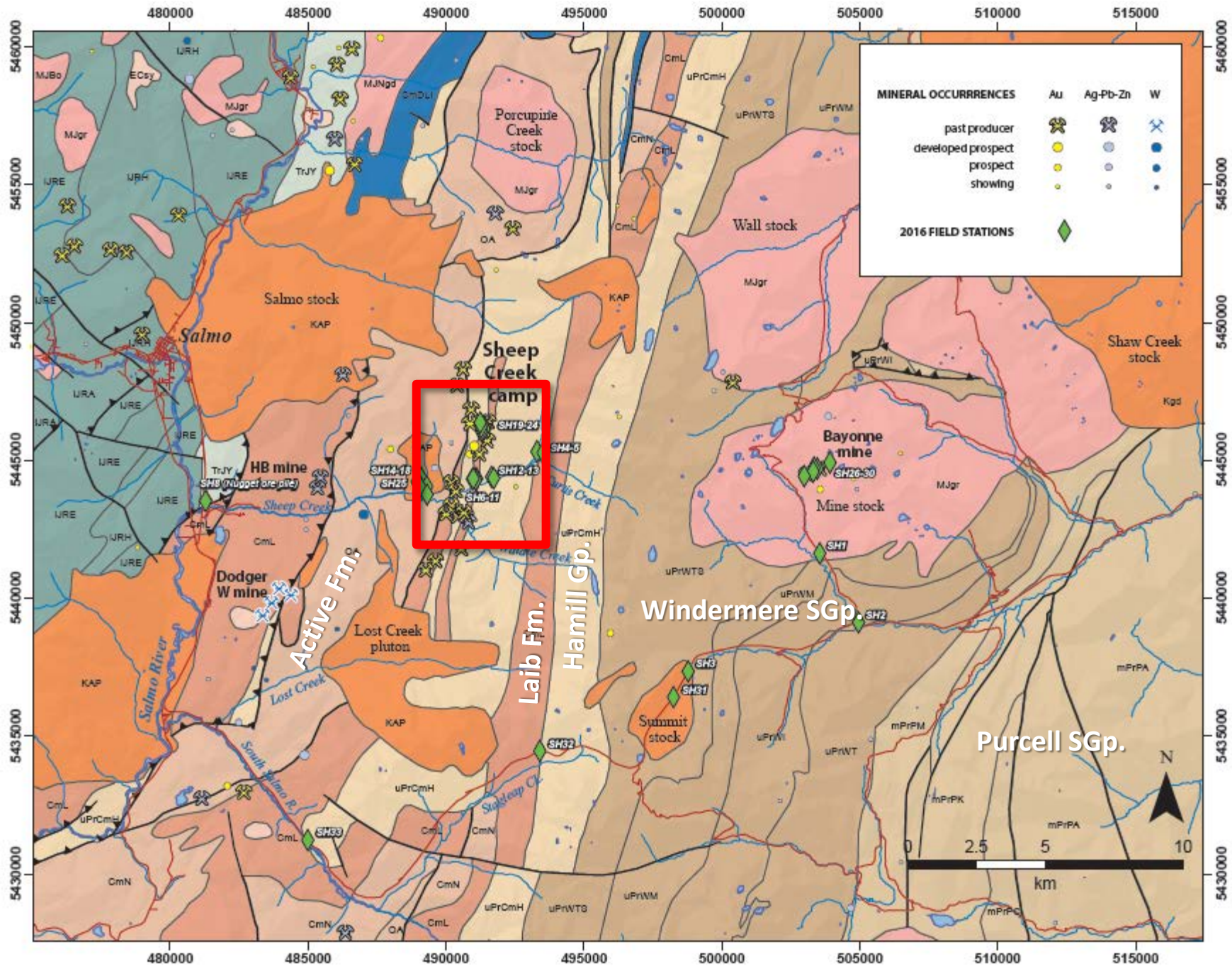
736,000 oz Au (13.3 g/t)

365,000 oz Ag

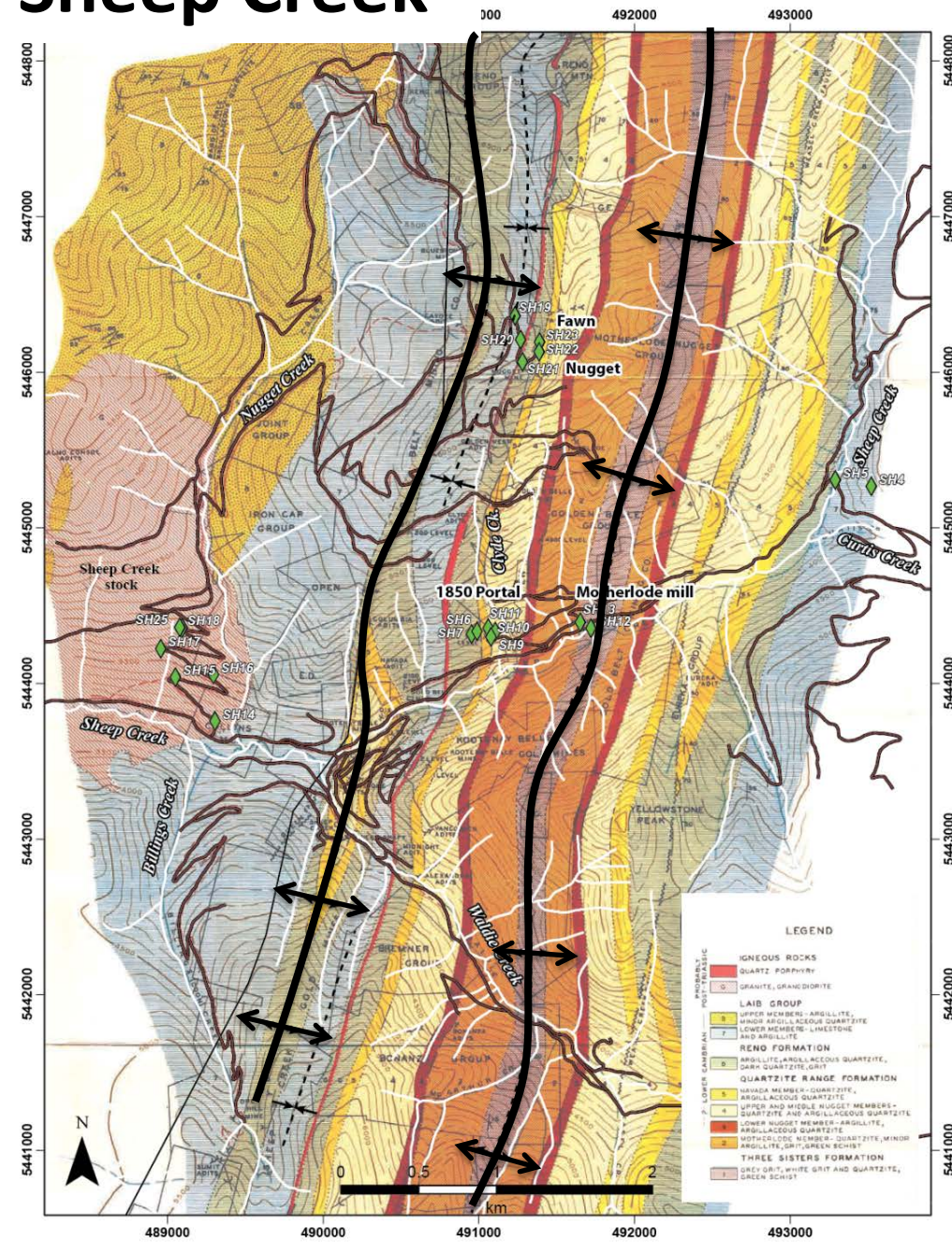
377,000 lbs Pb

312,000 lbs Zn



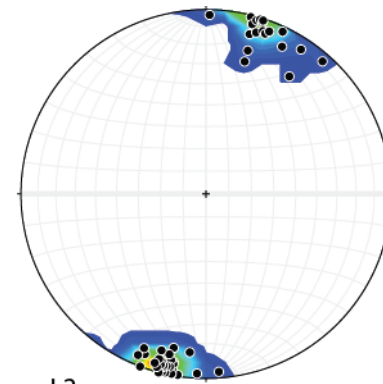
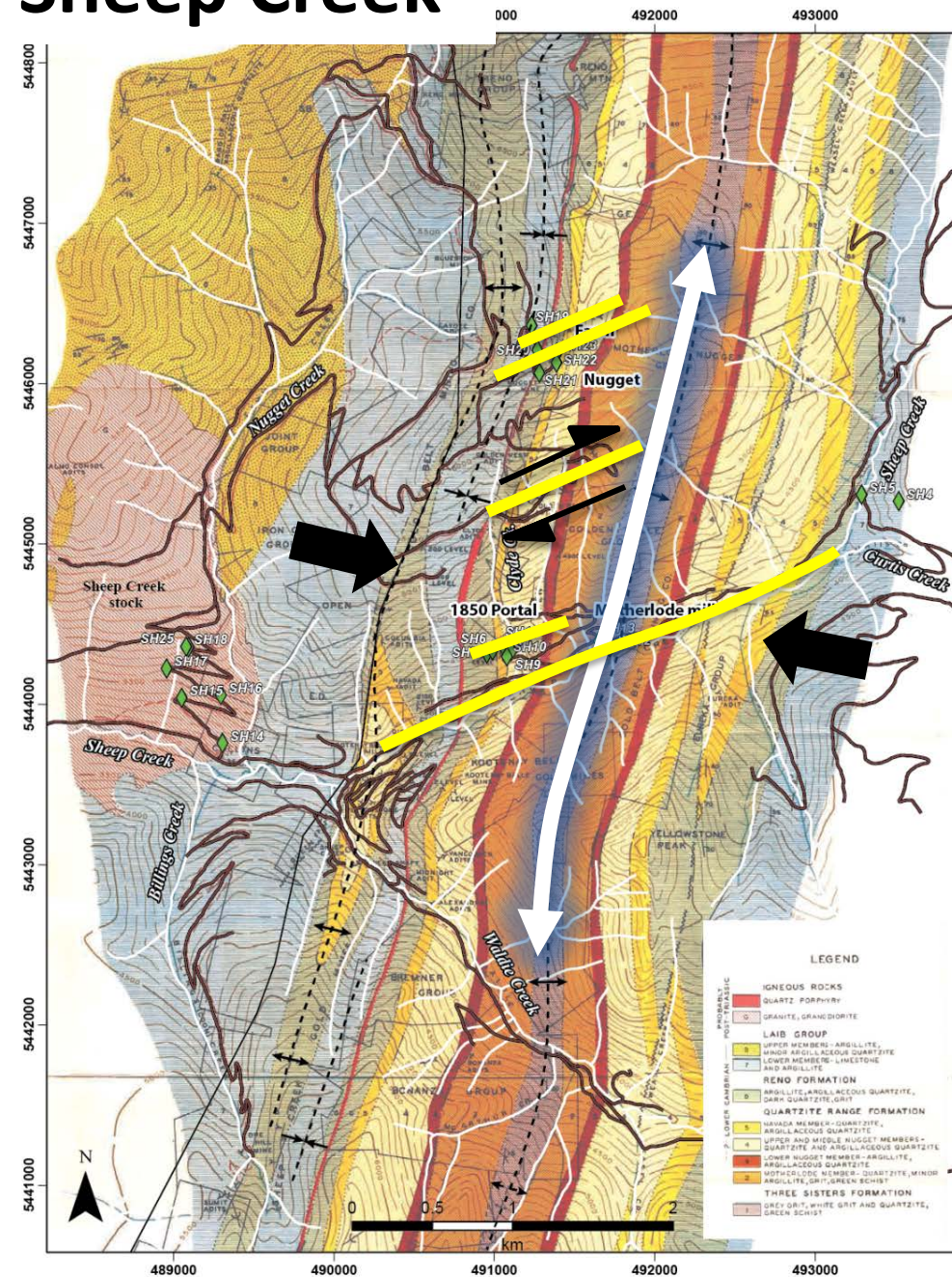


Sheep Creek

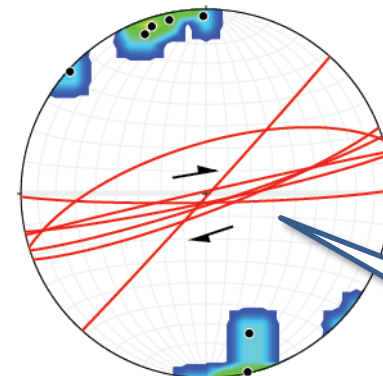


Mathews, 1953

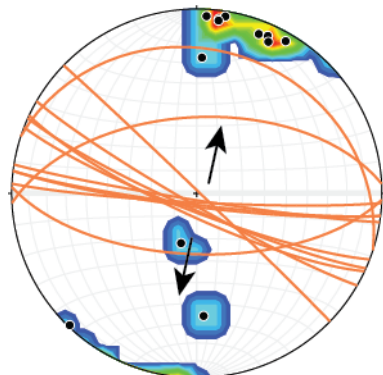
Sheep Creek



L2
F2 fold axes



dextral shear
structures



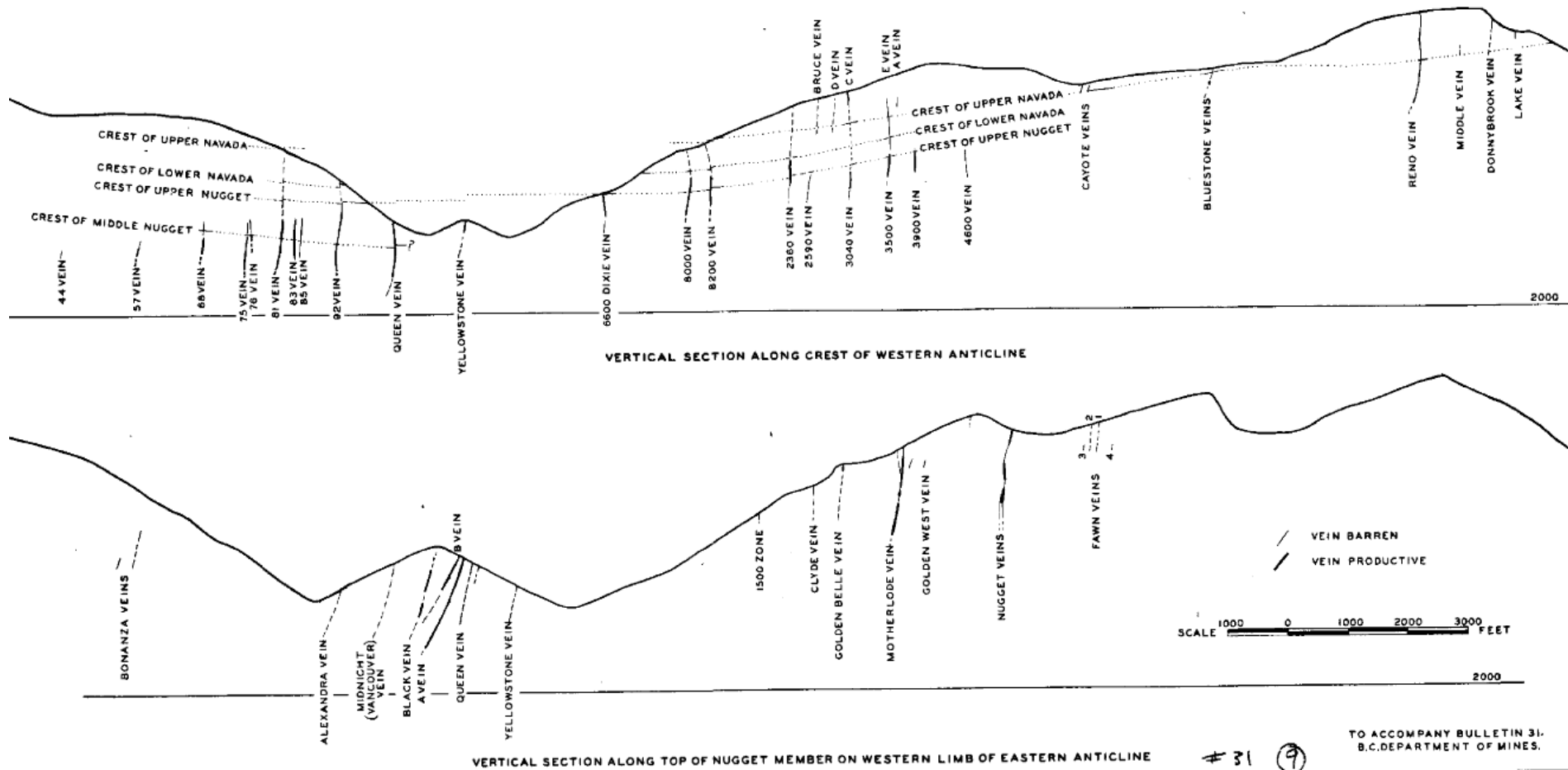
extensional veins



Mineralizing trend

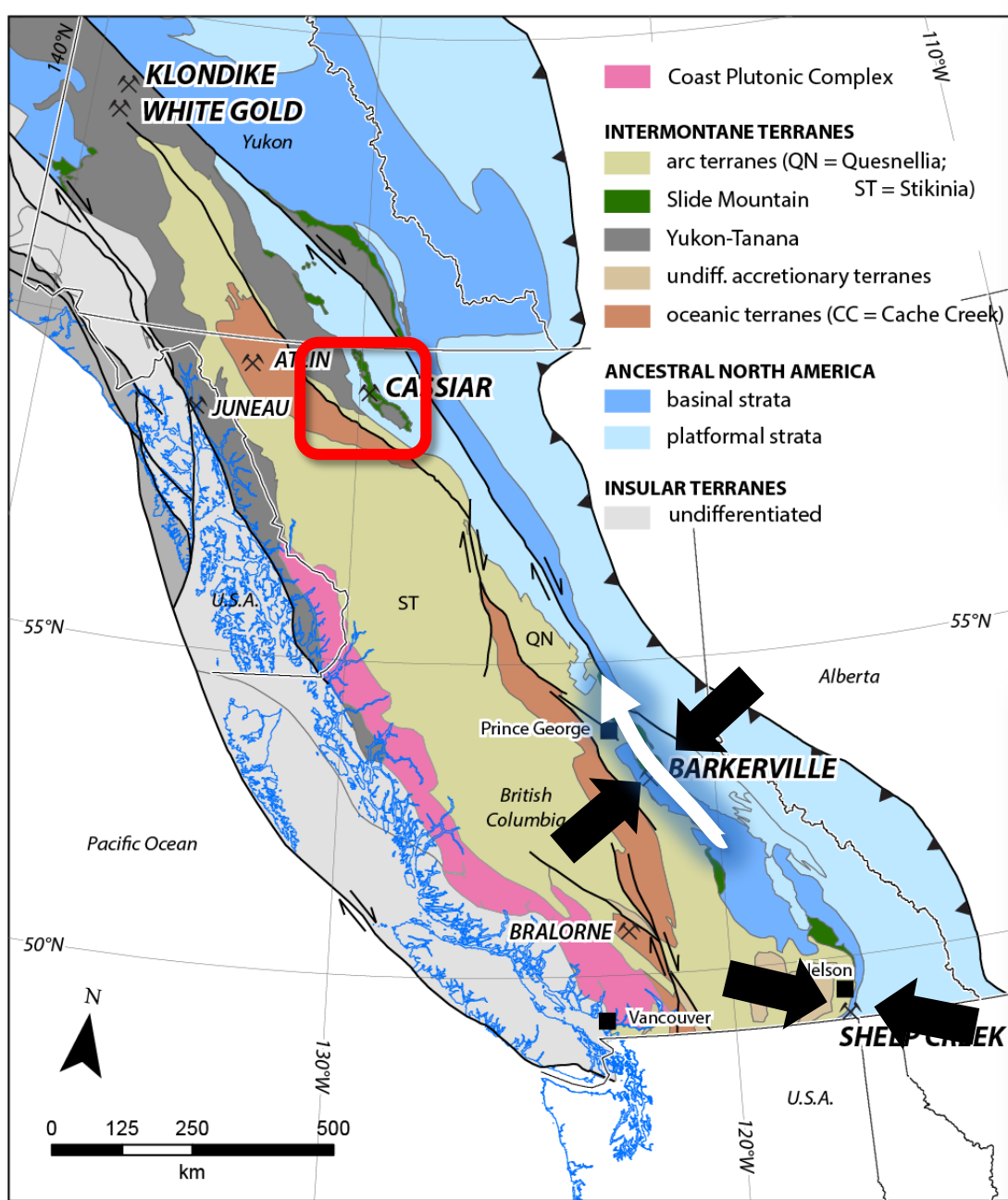
Mathews, 1953

Sheep Creek – vein distribution



Strong stratigraphic control: gold preferentially forms in brittle quartzite units

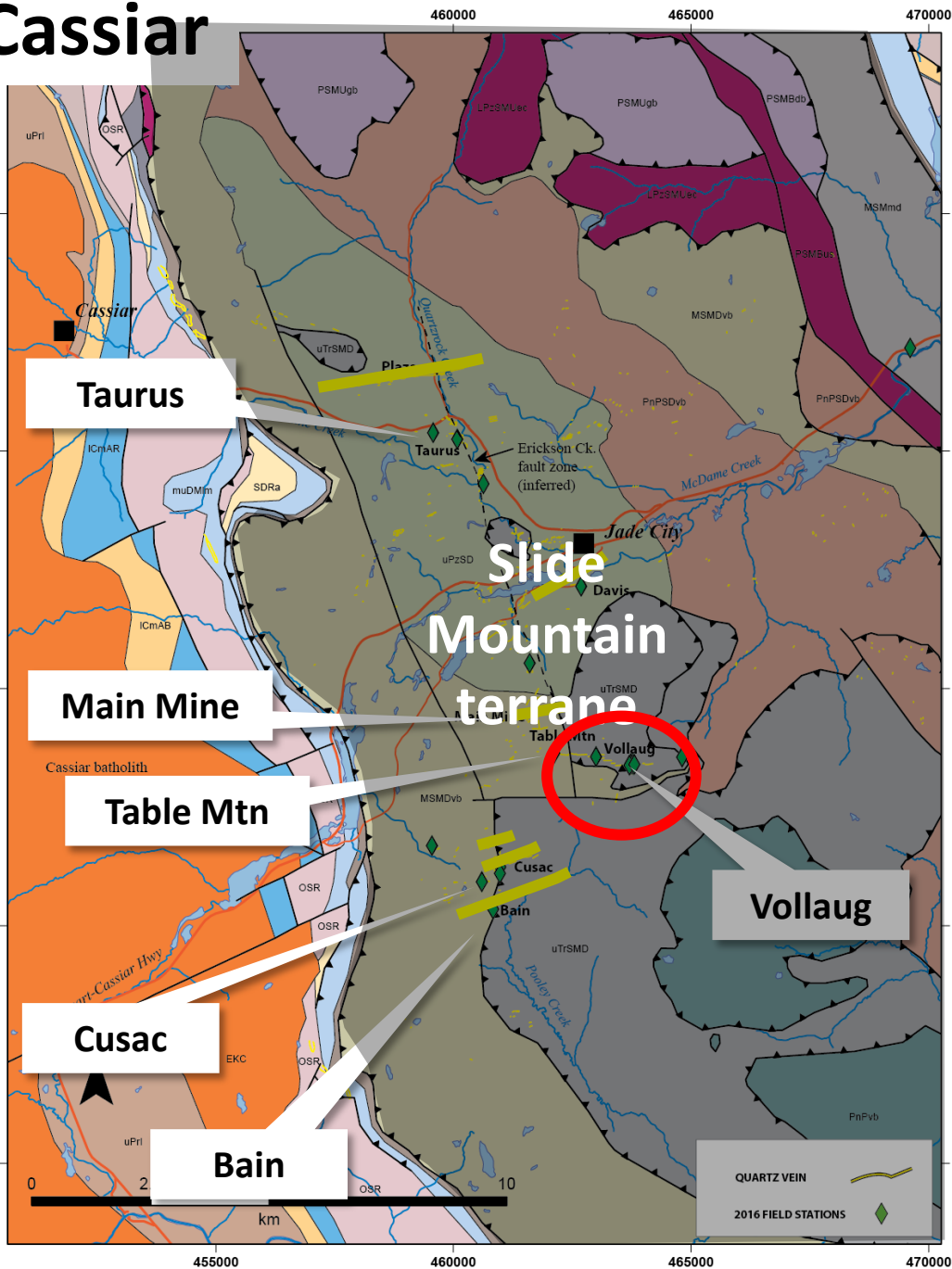
Mathews, 1953



**Historic lode gold production
~240,000 oz**



Cassiar



LEGEND

Intrusive rocks



Cassiar batholith (Early Cretaceous) – biotite-hornblende and biotite-muscovite granite, locally megacrystic; quartz monzonite, granodiorite

Slide Mountain terrane (Sylvester allochthon)

DIVISION III - Pennsylvanian to Permian



Huntergroup volcanics – Augite (-hornblende-plagioclase) porphyry, lapilli tuff, tuffaceous sandstone, limestone, minor chert and argillite.

DIVISION II - Mississippian to Triassic



Table Mountain Sediments – Slate, calcareous siltstone, halobia-bearing platey grey limestone.



Zus Mountain gabbro – gabbro, in part layered, foliated.



Cassiar-Quartzrock Creek Ultramafite – serpentinite, harzburgite tectonite, pyroxenite, gabbro; includes serpentinite of the Blue Dome fault zone.



Basalt flows and tuffs (including maroon, red and green), volcaniclastics, variegated chert, polymictic breccia, phyllite, argillite, quartz-chert sandstone, rhodonite, diabase.



Massive and pillowed basalt flows (olivine-phyric near Mt. Sylvester), lesser tuff.



Basalt, diabase, grey and green chert, black, grey and green argillite, calcarenite, quartz-chert sandstone, chert-pebble conglomerate.

DIVISION I - Mississippian to Permian



Black, grey and green argillite, quartz-chert sandstone, grey, green and black chert, calcarenite, minor tuff, siliceous exhalite; includes up to 10% diabase, basalt sills

Cassiar terrane (autochthonous strata)



EARN GROUP (Upper Devonian to Lower Mississippian) – Slate (variably graphitic, calcareous, pyritic), siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate, porcellanite, light green tuffaceous shale, dark grey limestone, siliceous and baritic exhalite.



McDAME GROUP (Devonian) – Limestone, dolostone, limestone-dolostone breccia; in part subdividable into upper member: light grey, platy, limestone, with local karst breccia; lower member: dolostone, dark grey fetid, limestone, carbonate breccia.



ROAD RIVER GROUP (Ordovician to Silurian) – Black, commonly limy slate, locally graptolitic; argillaceous limestone.



KECHIKA GROUP (Cambrian to Ordovician) – Limestone, argillaceous limestone, pale calcareous slate, phyllitic limestone, calcareous phyllite, pyritic and carbonaceous slate and shale; conglomerate and greenstone; may include dark slates of Road River Group.



ATAN GROUP, Rosella Formation (Lower Cambrian) – limestone, dolostone, calcareous shale, brown, grey and green-grey slate.



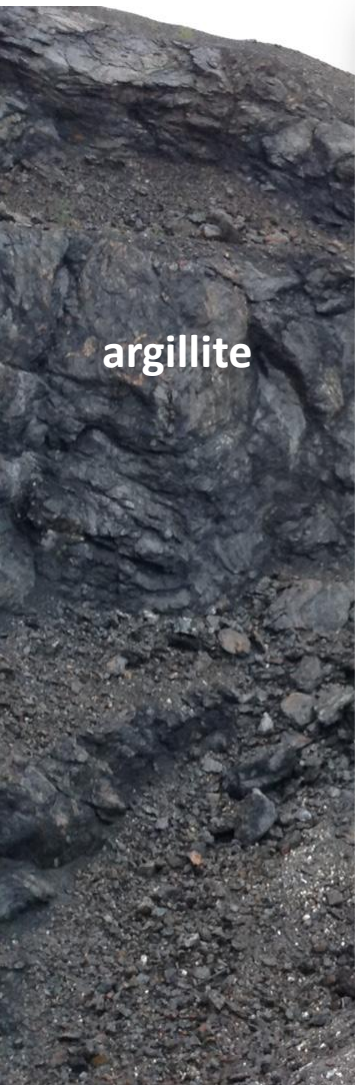
ATAN GROUP, Boya Formation (Lower Cambrian) – quartzitic sandstone, siltstone, slate and phyllite.



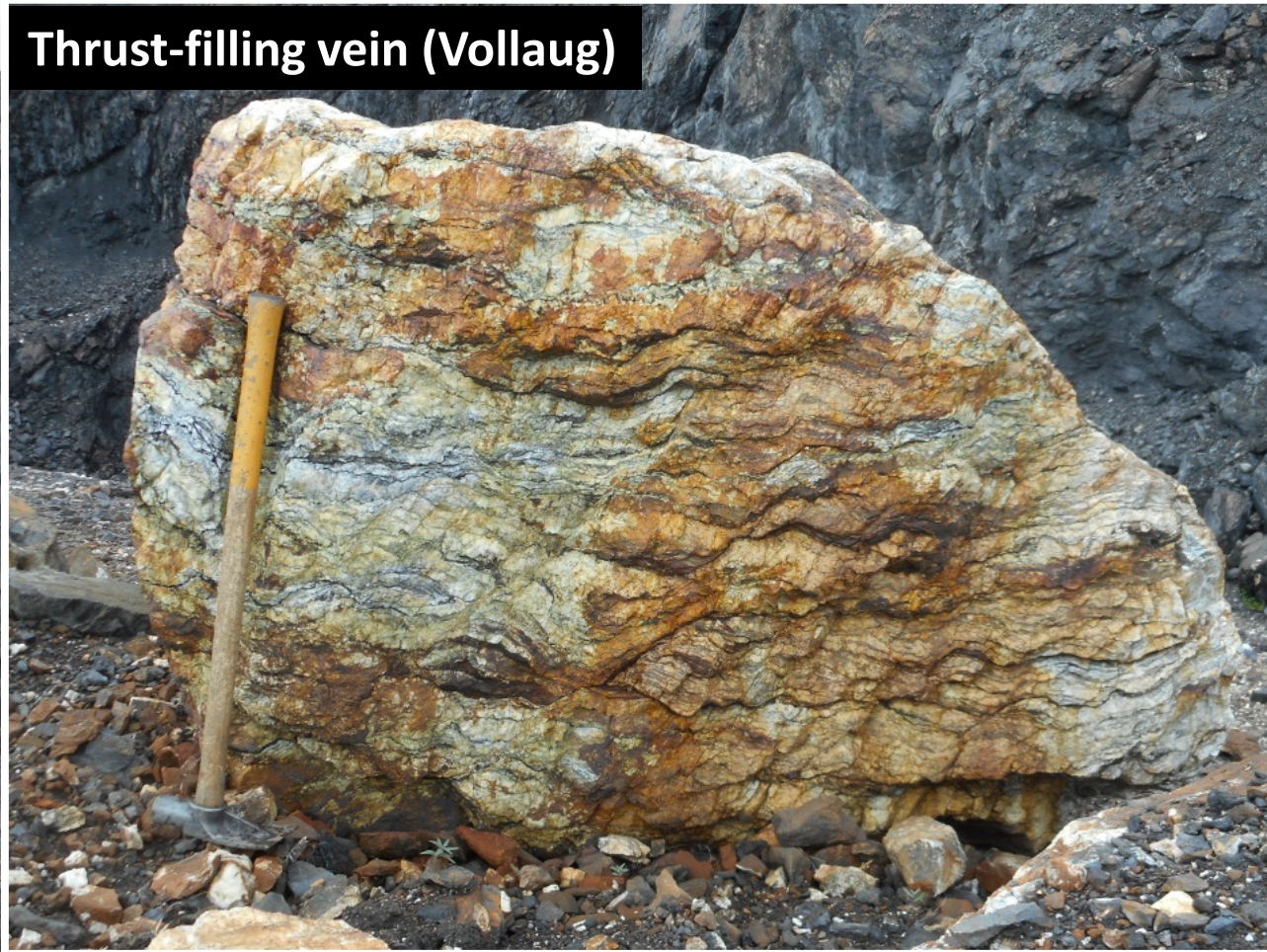
INGENIKA GROUP, undivided (Neoproterozoic) – quartzite, micaceous quartzite, phyllite, schist, gneiss, limestone, shale, sandstone, sandy limestone, dolomite, chlorite-muscovite schist, slate, argillite, micaceous crystalline limestone, pebble conglomerate.

Vollaug Vein (Table Mtn area)

View to E



argillite



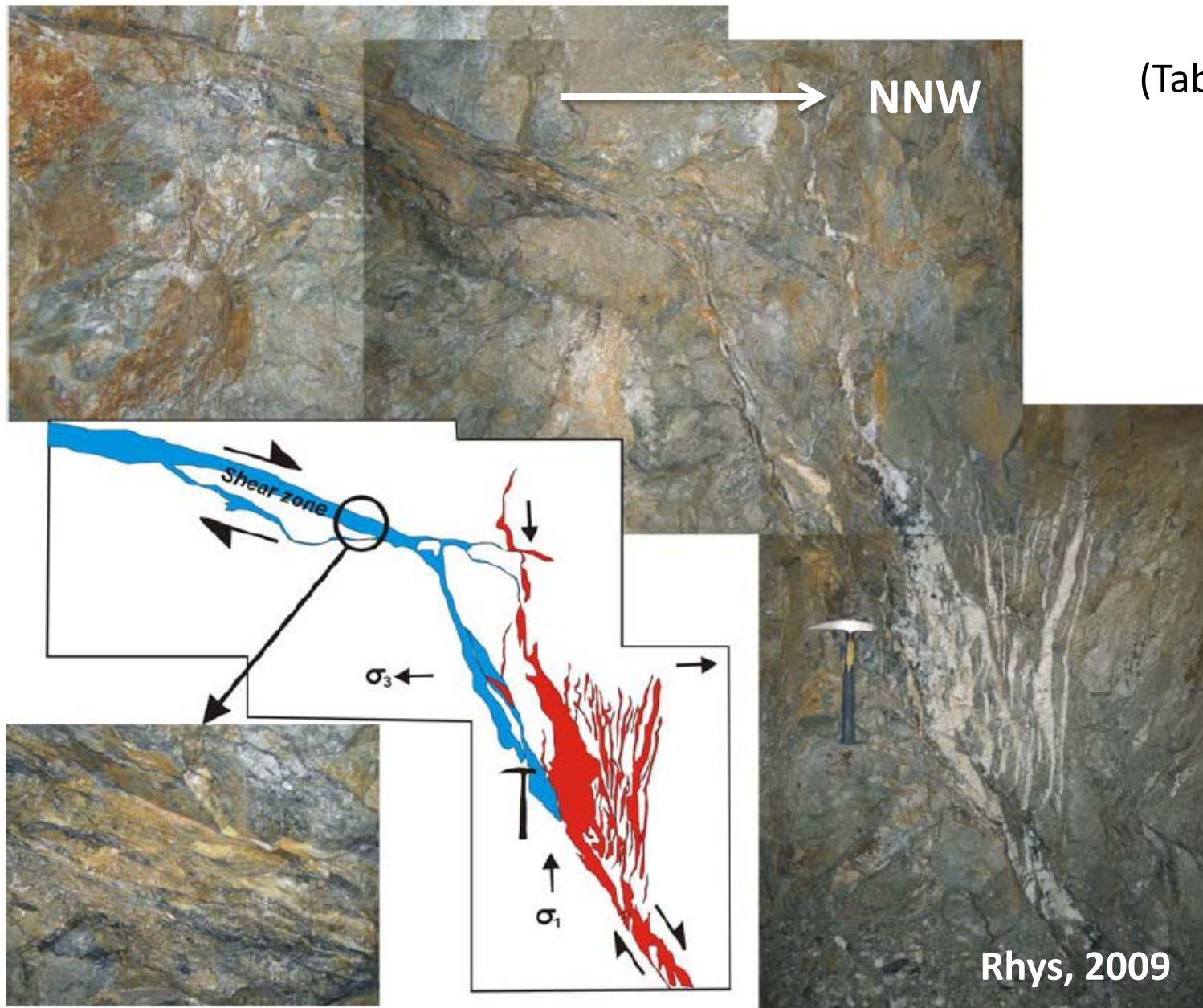
Thrust-filling vein (Vollaug)



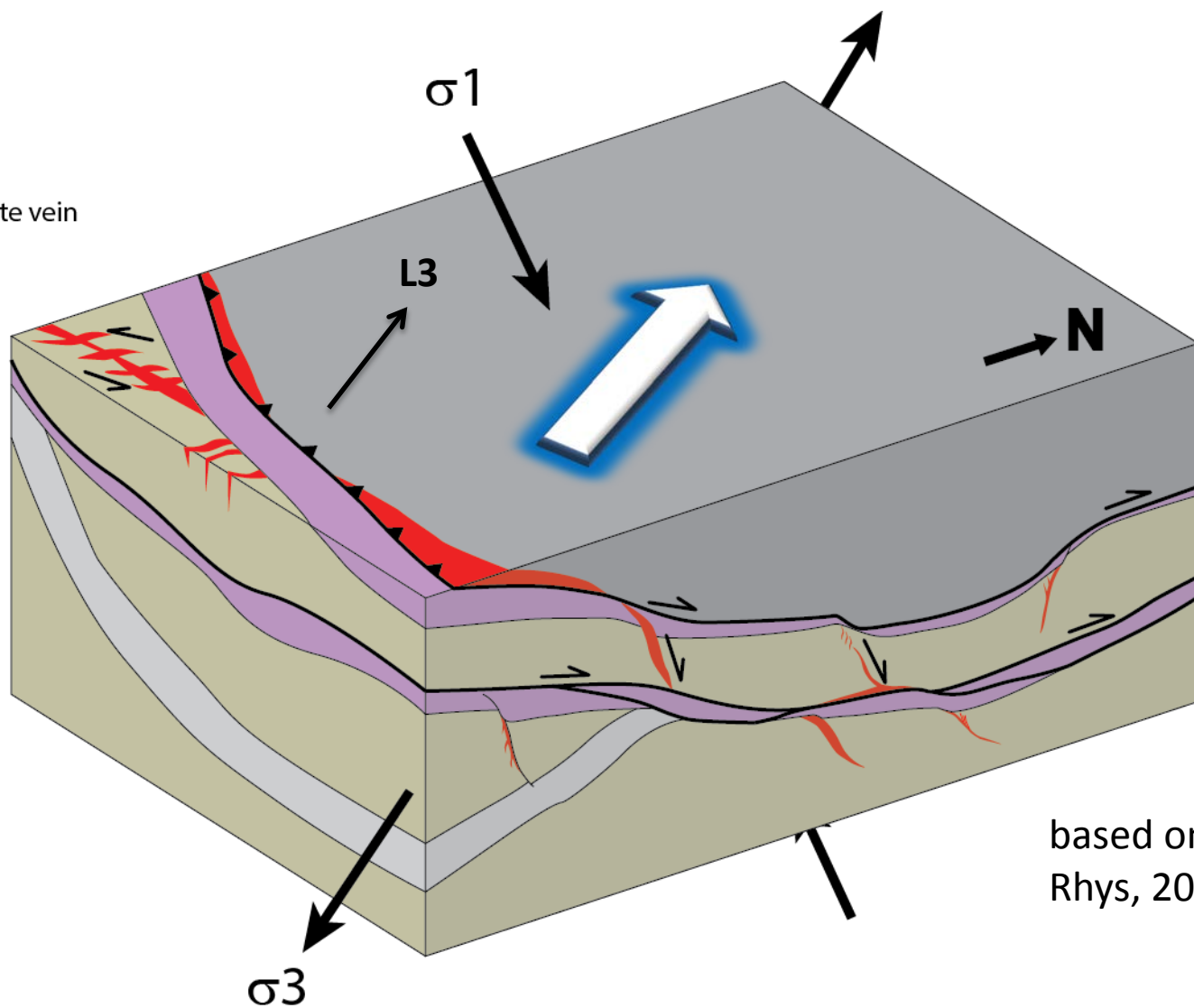
ntinite)

Cusac

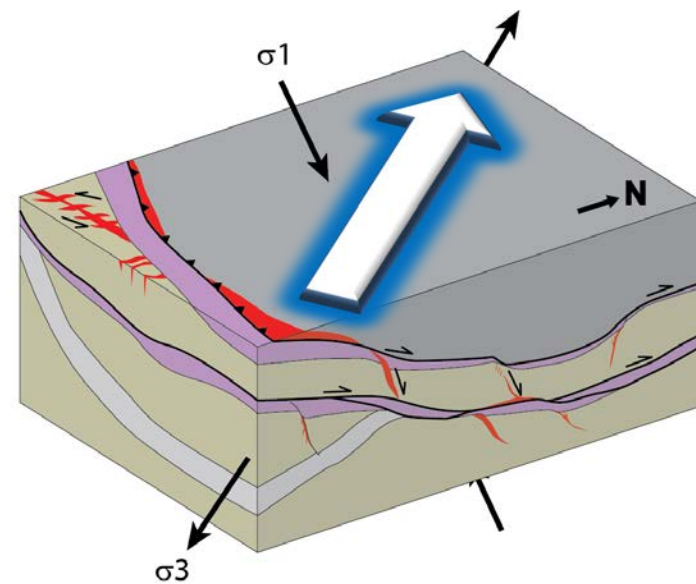
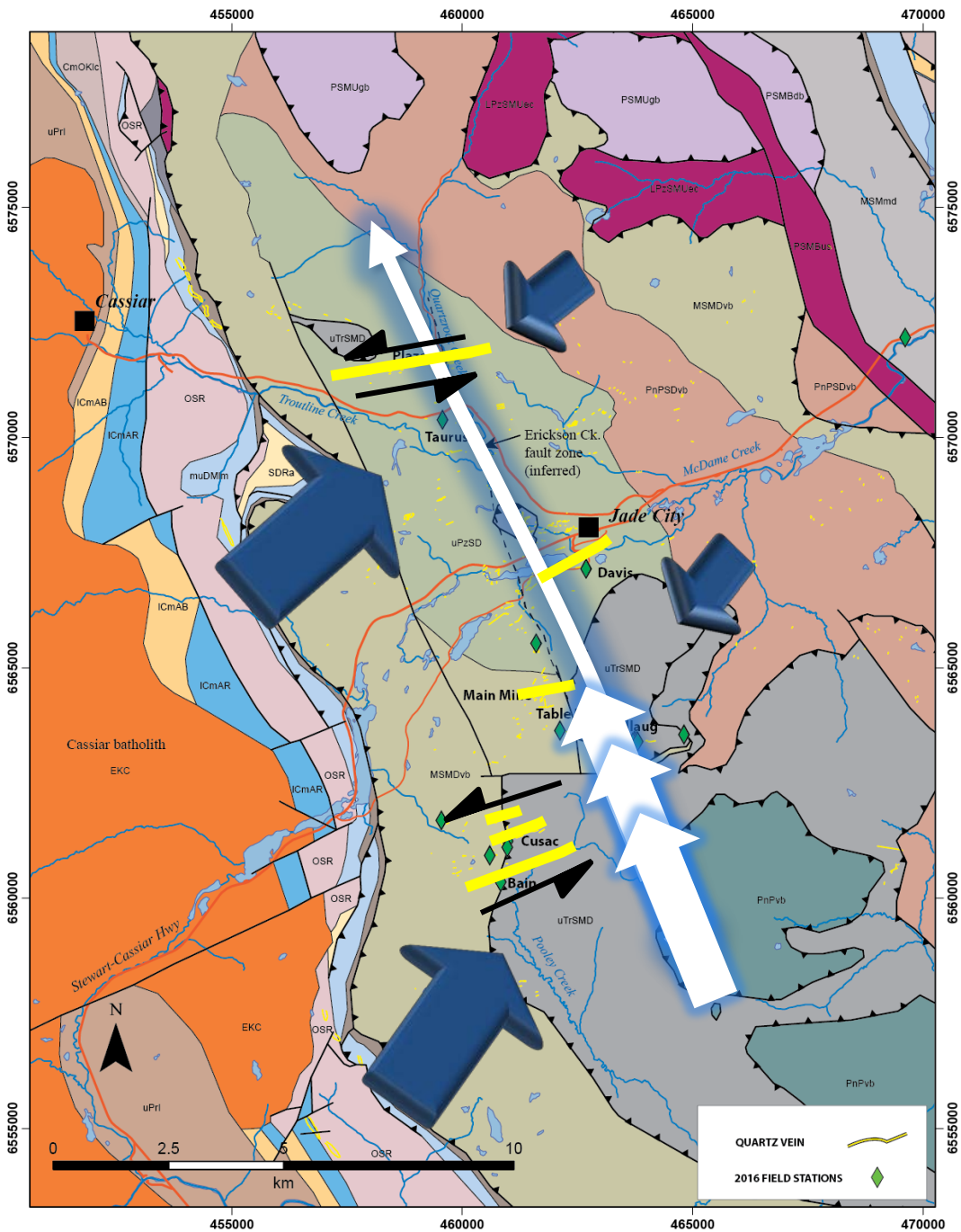
(Table Mtn area)



- quartz-carbonate-pyrite vein
- carbonaceous phyllite
- ultramafic rocks
- mafic rocks

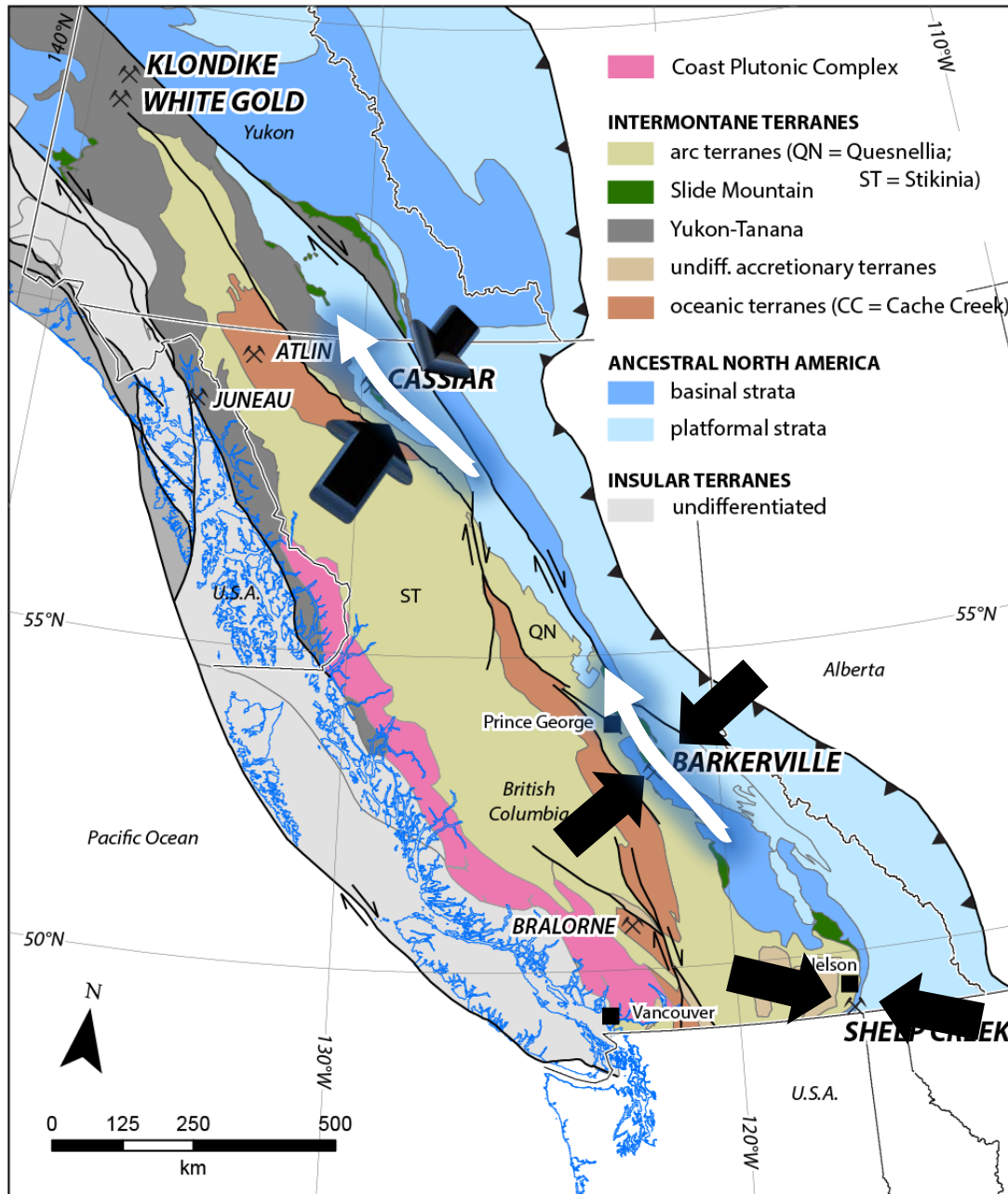


based on
Rhys, 2009



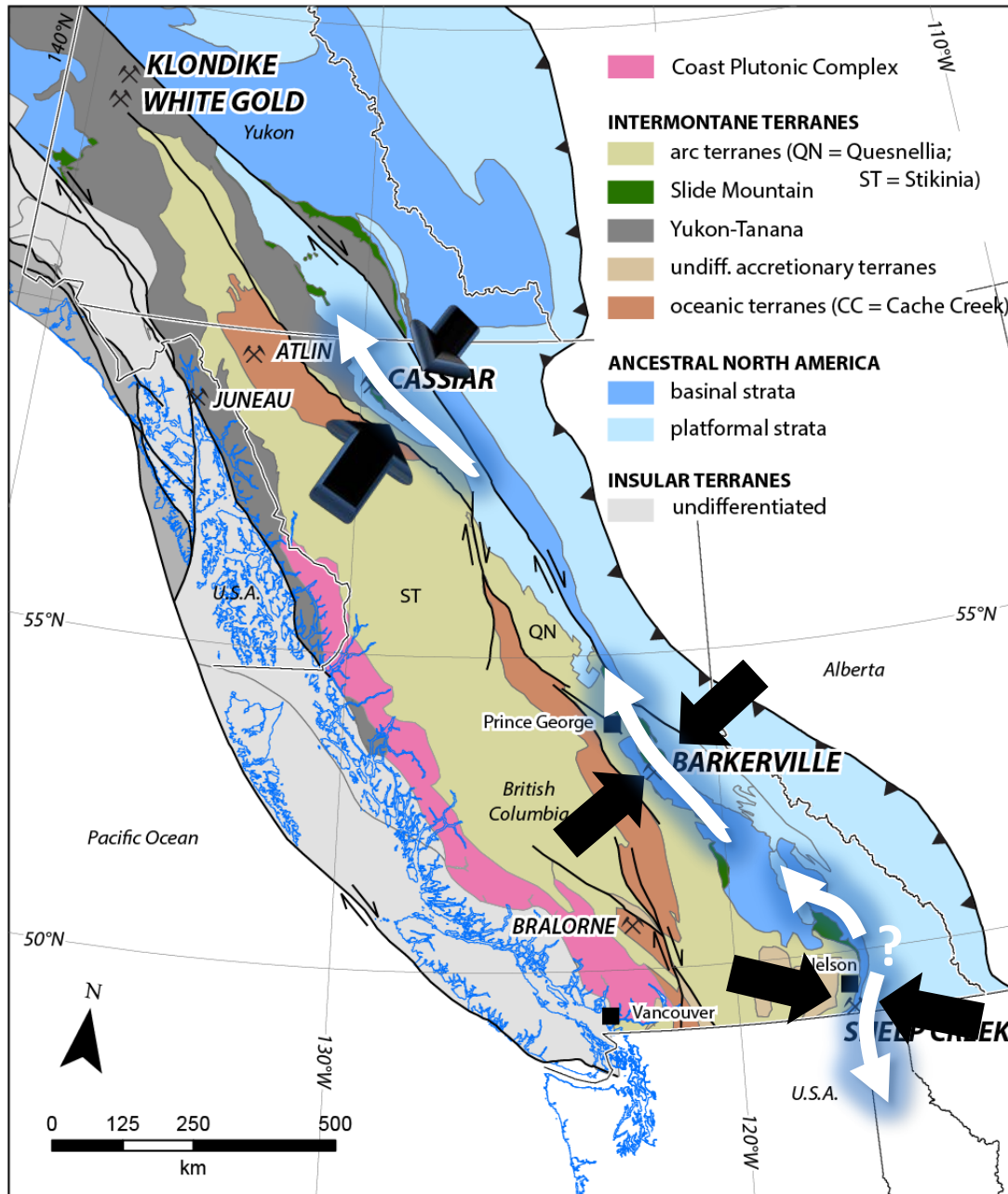
Summary

1. Host rocks in all gold districts have undergone significant orogen-normal shortening & orogen-parallel extension
2. Quartz veins & Au formed from onset of brittle behaviour during progressive coaxial deformation. Formed preferentially in competent lithologies.
3. Vein geometries & kinematics directly linked to orogen-normal shortening \pm gravitational loading (*i.e.*, Cassiar)



Summary

3. Kinematic evidence in Cariboo and Cassiar shows that thrust-bound elements of Slide Mountain terrane were transported top-to-the-NNW (orogen-parallel lateral escape) – Cordilleran-scale phenomenon?
4. Potential to apply structural models for orogenic gold exploration elsewhere in the Northern Cordillera



Acknowledgments

Barkerville Gold Mines Ltd.

Terence Harbort

Paul Geddes

Chris Lodder

Ruben Padilla

Wanda Carter

Maggie Layman

Alex Wytiahlowsky

Jason Kosec

Natalie Cook

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China Minerals Mining Corp.

Bernard Kahlert

Lesley Hunt

Yellowstone Resources Ltd.

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