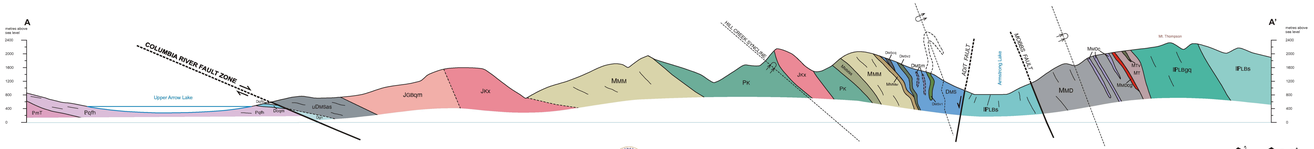

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TGI³ Cordilleria | GC³ Cordillera

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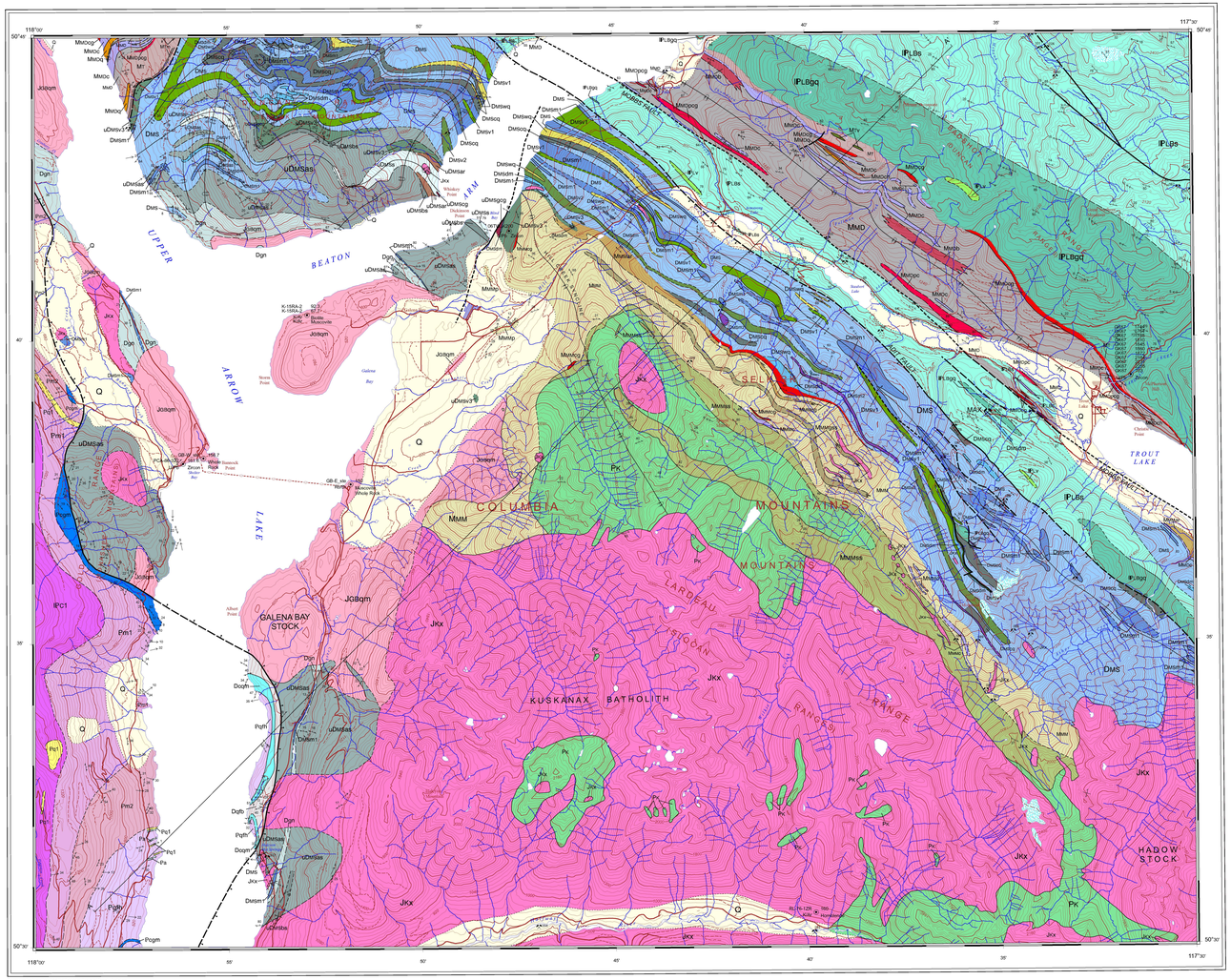
MINERAL OCCURRENCE INDEX

MINFILE #	NAME	COMMODITY
082KNW002	STAUBERT LAKE	PB,ZN
082KNW003	LUCKY BOY (L.5423)	AG,PB,CU,ZN,HG,AU,MO
082KNW004	COPPER CHIEF (L.4584)	AG,PB,CU,ZN,ZN,MO,AU
082KNW005	FISSURE	AG,CU,ZN,PB
082KNW006	TRUE FISSURE (L.1097)	AG,PB,ZN,AG,CU
082KNW040	BEATRICE (L.4588)	AG,PB,ZN,AU
082KNW080	ETHEL	AG,PB,ZN
082KNW081	GREAT NORTHERN (L.1099)	AG,AU,PB,ZN,CU
082KNW082	ST. ELMO (L.4681)	AG,AU,PB,ZN,CU
082KNW087	MAX	MO,W0,PB,ZN,CU
082KNW088	VMS 9	CU
082KNW089	VMS 19, 20	CU
082KNW090	VMS 21	PB,ZN,CU
082KNW091	VMS 23	PB,ZN,MO
082KNW092	VMS 1	PB,ZN,AG
082KNW093	VMS 2	PB,ZN,MO,AG
082KNW096	MURRAY	CU,AU,PB,ZN
082KNW097	MIKE	PB,ZN,AG,AU
082KNW101	SILVER DOLLAR	AG,PB,ZN,AU,CU
082KNW105	MAR	MO,PB
082KNW123	HOMESTAKE	PB
082KNW127	GILLMAN	AU,AG,PB,ZN
082KNW128	MOUNTAIN BOY (L.2499)	AG,PB
082KNW136	IRON DOLLAR (L.7059)	PB,AU,AG,CU
082KNW147	CRAIG	AG,PB,AU
082KNW149	RANNY DAY	CU
082KNW189	IN SITU, CANADIAN	AU
082KNW213	GREAT WESTERN (L.4503)	PB,AG
082KNW224	UPPER ARROW TALC	TC
082KNW228	SIDMOUTH	LS,MB,SS
082KNW229	RATH	PB,ZN,AG
082KNW239	LISNAK	MO
082KNW230	POLLMAN CREEK	PB
082KNW231	STALBERT TRENCH	PB,ZN
082KNW233	HALCYON HOT SPRINGS	HS
082KNW234	HALFWAY RIVER HOTSPRINGS	HS
082KNW235	UPPER HALFWAY RIVER HOTSPRINGS	HS
082KNW099	PINGSTON	ZN,AG,PB,CU

*Abbreviations for common ores: AG – silver; AU – gold; BI – bulking mine; CU – copper; FE – iron; MB – tschegging; LS – limestone; MN – marble; MO – molybdenum; PB – lead; SB – antimony; TC – talc
Els – tin; TC – talc; TE – tellurium; WO – tungsten; ZN – zinc*

Source: British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, MINFILE database available at: http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/Minfile/

COMPILATION SOURCES:
1. Read and Wheeler (1976)
2. Reesor and Moore (1971)
3. Fyles and Eastwood (1962)
4. Jones (1959)
5. Read et al. (2009)
6. Kraft (2011)



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It can also be downloaded free of charge from GeoPub (http://geopub.nrcan.gc.ca).

Compilers: J.L. Kraft, R.L Thompson and P. Dhesi

Geology by: J.E. Reesor and J.M. Moore, 1963-65, J.O. Wheeler, 1965,67. P.B Read 1971-76; R.L Thompson, 2002-04; Y. Lemieux, 2003-06; J.L. Kraft, 2004, 2006-08

Geological compilation by R.L Thompson, 2002 and J. Kraft, 2010

Digital cartography by P. Dhesi, Geological Survey of Canada, Pacific Division

Any revisions or additional information known to the user would be welcomed by the Geological Survey of Canada

OPEN FILE 6574

GEOLOGY

BEATON

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale 1:50 000/Échelle 1/50 000

kilometres 0 1 2 3 4 kilometres

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
North American Datum 1983

Projection transverse universelle de Mercator
Système de référence géodésique nord-américain 1983

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Digital base map from data compiled by Geomatics Canada, modified by the Geological Survey of Canada - Pacific Division

Magnetic declination 2011, 16°43' E, decreasing 13.3' annually

Elevations in metres above mean sea level
Contour interval 40 metres

Universal Transverse Mercator Grid
North American Datum 1983
Zone 11

LEGEND

CENOZOIC
- Q — *Unconsolidated sediments; glacial deposits, colluvium and alluvium; few if any outcrops*

MESOZOIC
JURASSIC
MIDDLE JURASSIC
- JGibm — *Galena Bay Stock: muscovite-biotite quartz monzonite, granodiorite and monzogranite*

EARLY AND MIDDLE JURASSIC
- Jkx — *Kuskanax batholith: biotite or augite granodiorite; leuco-quartz monzonite; minor leucogranite and leucogranite*

PALEOZOIC
PERMIAN
KASLO GROUP
- Pk — *Meta-basalt flows; minor volcanic breccia and tuff; local gabbro*

CARBONIFEROUS
UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN AND PENNSYLVANIAN
MILFORD GROUP (MCKINSTRY ASSEMBLAGE)
- MMbtss — *Banded tan, purple and white metasandstone, commonly rhythmically interbedded with thinner layers of black metasiltstone at centimetres- to decimetres-scale.*
- MMm — *Medium grey to black phyllite and bedded or massive metasiltstone; argillaceous phyllite*
- MMsggss — *Poorly sorted lithic metasandstone and grit; local conglomerate lenses*
- MMsar — *Carbonaceous and siliceous argillite and metasiltstone weathering rusty brown and orange; carbonaceous phyllite*
- MMsltc — *Medium grey to black crystalline limestone or argillaceous limestone*
- MMsltcg — *Oligomict pebble orthoconglomerate with argillaceous clasts; grey quartzite*

DEVONIAN
UPPER DEVONIAN
MOUNT SPROAT ASSEMBLAGE
- uDMSs — *Pelitic schist and phyllite; fine grained quartzose muscovite schist; black laminated metasiltstone and phyllite; garnet-hornblende-muscovite schist; biotite ± staurolite schist*
- uDMSsr — *Rusty-weathering black siliceous argillite and argillaceous phyllite*
- uDMSsq — *Quartz pebble conglomerate*
- uDMSas — *Amphibolitic schist: biotite-hornblende/muscovite schist; chorite-sericite schist; locally calcareous*
- uDMstv3 — *Calc-alkaline metabasaltic rocks. Massive, fragmental or plagioclase porphyritic textures; commonly with buff carbonate pods*
- uDMstbs — *Medium-grained grey biotite-plagioclase/hornblende schist*
- uDMsgcg — *Pebble to cobble paracongomerate with matrix of biotite-muscovite-chlorite-quartz schist; angular to rounded clasts of crystalline quartz and gritty quartzite*

MIDDLE AND (OR) UPPER DEVONIAN
MOUNT SPROAT ASSEMBLAGE
- DMS — *Dark grey, carbonaceous quartz-mica schist to quartzite; grey and brown weathering, fine- to medium-grained, commonly quartz-feldspar schist and micaceous (muscovite-biotite) quartzite; micaceous grey phyllite; phyllitic greenstone; marble*
- Dgn — *Quartzofeldspathic and pelitic paragneiss with or without muscovite, garnet and sillimanite; minor white to grey marble and amphibolitic schist; metamorphosed equivalent of Ithetu?*
- DMstm2 — *Differentially weathering light grey to white calc-silicate and marble with abundant cm-scale pyritic laminations; local tremolite ± grossular ± diopside*
- DMstv2 — *Metabasaltic rocks of island arc tholeiite affinity.*
- DMstdm — *Buff weathering, fine-grained white or light grey dolomitic marble and (or) calcitic marble; massive and pervasively fractured*
- DMstm1 — *Metabasaltic rocks of enriched mid-ocean ridge basalt, or rarely ocean island basalt, affinity*
- DMtfwq — *Fine-grained white quartzite to light grey phyllitic quartzite with light rusty orange weathering*
- DMstm1 — *Medium to dark grey platy marble and argillaceous marble; limy carbonaceous phyllite*
- DMstsq — *Rusty-weathering, fine-grained carbonaceous quartzite to sooty quartz-mica schist; contorted quartz veinlets (veneds); defies transposition foliation, S1*

CAMBRIAN TO DEVONIAN
LARDEAU GROUP
BROADVIEW FORMATION
- IPLbqg — *Light green or grey phyllitic quartzite to subarkosic wacke with blue-quartz granules; millimetre-scale phyllitic partings define transposition foliation*
- IPLbs — *Graphitic grey quartzose phyllite or schist with common blue-quartz granules; quartz veinlets along undulatory foliation*

FORMATION NOT ASSIGNED
- IPLv — *Green phyllite and phyllitic greenstone*

PROTEROZOIC (TO PALEOZOIC?)
- Dqfb — *Silver Creek Schist?: purplish biotite-feldspar-quartz schist with or without muscovite, garnet and sillimanite; minor white to grey marble and amphibolitic schist*
- Dcqm — *Calcareous Quartzite Marker (Chase Quartzite?): pitted, calcareous quartzite; dispaste-bearing calcareous quartzite; quartzite; marble*

PROTEROZOIC
PALEOPROTEROZOIC
MONASHEE COMPLEX
- IPlc1 — *Layered gneisses; biotite-quartz-feldspar gneiss (unit C1 of Reesor and Moore, 1971)*

ROCKS WEST OF COLUMBIA RIVER FAULT ZONE

DEVONIAN
- Dqfb — *Silver Creek Schist?: purplish biotite-feldspar-quartz schist with or without muscovite, garnet and sillimanite; minor white to grey marble and amphibolitic schist*
- Dcqm — *Calcareous Quartzite Marker (Chase Quartzite?): pitted, calcareous quartzite; dispaste-bearing calcareous quartzite; quartzite; marble*

ROCKS NORTHEAST OF MOBBS FAULT

CARBONIFEROUS
UPPER MISSISSIPPIAN AND PENNSYLVANIAN
MILFORD GROUP (DAVIS ASSEMBLAGE)
- MMD — *Medium and dark grey grit phyllite with minor metasiltstone and metasandstone; locally pyrithinous*
- MMcbb — *Thinly bedded (<3 m) assemblage of limy phyllite, metasiltstone, metasandstone and limestone*
- MMcsch — *Grey to black bedded chert and cherty quartzite*
- MMcbg — *Massive grey quartzite, minor limy quartzite to limestone*
- MMcbc — *Medium grey to black crystalline limestone; locally fossiliferous*
- MMcbpeg — *Oligomict, locally polymict, pebble conglomerate with grey or green phyllitic matrix*
- MMcbbg — *Oligomict pebble to cobble orthoconglomerate with quartzitic matrix*

LOWER OR MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN
THOMPSON ASSEMBLAGE
- MT — *Greenish phyllitic grit with graded bedding: greenish grey phyllites; green and maroon banded phyllites and phyllitic argillite; grey crystalline limestone and limestone-dolostone breccia; sandy marble; rare, thin beds of hornfelsed chert*
- MTpv — *Purple and dark green amygdaloidal metabasalt of enriched mid-ocean ridge basalt geochemical affinity*
- MTmb — *Medium to dark grey platy marble and argillaceous marble; limy carbonaceous phyllite; cm/wid cavities on ridge west southwest of McCrae Peak*

Upper Mississippian to Pennsylvanian strata in the map area belong to the Milford Group and form two lithologically distinct assemblages separated by a northern extension of the Monashee Décollement. Rocks structurally above (west) the Poplar Creek map area (NTS 82K/06; Read, 1973), in the Lardeau Range, the McHardy Assemblage of the Milford Group (Davis Assemblage) consists of a lower unit of dark grey, carbonaceous, locally pyritic, commonly graphitic quartz pelitic conglomerate overlain by medium- to thick-bedded, locally argillaceous phyllite and metasiltstone (unit MMm). A rhythmically banded metasandstone-metasiltstone member (unit MMbtss) above the argillaceous rocks represents the top of the McHardy Assemblage. The transition from the McHardy Assemblage to overlying, mid-ocean ridge basalt and gabbro of the Permian Kaslo Group (unit Pk; Orchard, 1980; Klepacki, 1985) is a locally faulted interval of interbedded metasiltstone, metasandstone and limestone (unit MMcbb) that is overlain by a thick unit of limestone (unit MMcbg; Klepacki, 1985), which unconformably overlies the Broadview Formation. Davis Assemblage conglomerate, pebble (rarely boulder) conglomerate with sandy phyllitic matrix, fossiliferous limestone and minor chert near its base, and thick, massive, white to grey quartzite near its top, is exposed in the Mobbs Lake area, on the northeast flank of Trout Mountain, immediately beneath the unconformity with Jurassic granite. Lithologically similar rocks are also exposed between Milford and Broadview strata. This sequence, informally named the Thompson assemblage for superior exposures at that locality (new term; unit MT), comprises basal phyllitic conglomerate and grit, maroon phyllitic minor marble, sandy marble, amygdaloidal basalt and rare, thinly bedded chert. Coarse clastic Thompson assemblage units are lithologically similar to the Davis assemblage but are distinguished by their greenish colour and association with basalt Milford strata. Fragments of distinctive Thompson assemblage chert and maroon phyllite occur in overlying Davis Assemblage conglomerate. The Thompson assemblage can be traced northeastward onto map 82K/13 (Cambourne), where it becomes more strongly deformed and metamorphosed. Equivalent green phyllite and dolomitic conglomerate are also present stratigraphically below Davis Assemblage along Lardeau Creek at the head of Trout Lake. The Thompson-assemblage was not affected by regional Fl. thrust & is assigned a pre-Milford Mississippian age.

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Multiple phases of granodiorite, quartz monzonite and minor syenite constituting the Early to Middle Jurassic Kuskanax Batholith (unit Jkx) and its peripheral dikes and sills were emplaced early in during, and after deformation of Paleozoic host strata between ca. 190-170 Ma (Read, 1973; Rubach, 1993). The posttectonic, ca. 163 Ma Galena Bay Stock (unit JGibm) and its satellitic intrusions were emplaced into the Kuskanax Batholith and host rocks. The Galena Bay Stock yielded a ca. 89 Ma Trout Lake Mock granodiorite (Lowey, 2009) is too small to appear on this map, but it increases in volume in the subsurface at the MAX Molybdenum Mine (Read et al., 2009). Early Tertiary syntectonic pegmatite sills of the Ladybird Leucogranite Suite (Carr, 1992) are abundant in the footwall of the CRF.Lower Upper Arrow Lake.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Devonian and older strata east of the trace of the Columbia River Fault Zone were strongly deformed at greenschist-facies conditions during the Middle Jurassic Columbian Orogeny. Most rocks exhibit a penetrative, composite foliation (cleavage, foliation, S1) that is commonly transposed into parallelism with compositional layering (bedding, S0). Quartz veinlets parallel to S1 in carbonaceous schist and competent F1 boudines in evidence fabric are present in this succession. S1 foliations are most apparent in quartzose rock types, and appear to diminish in strength in upper units of the MBA. Map-scale F1 folds have not been identified. Upper Mississippian Davis Assemblage conglomerate on the west flank of Mount Thompson contains oobbles of underlying Broadview grit with randomly oriented S1 fabric, indicating that the penetrative foliation developed prior to the Milford (Read, 1973). A pre-deposition foliation in clasts within Mount Sproat assemblage conglomerate was not observed.

All strata east of the CRF.Z experienced Jurassic CO deformation that changes in intensity, style, and metamorphic grade from east to west. In the Kuskanax Batholith, granoschist-facies cataclasite (Lowey, 2009) is too small to appear on this map, but it increases in volume in the subsurface at the MAX Molybdenum Mine (Read et al., 2009). Early Tertiary synteotonic pegmatite sills of the Ladybird Leucogranite Suite (Carr, 1992) are abundant in the footwall of the CRF.Lower Upper Arrow Lake.

FAULTING

East of the Kuskanax Batholith, steeply dipping, northwest-striking brittle faults host to post-date F2 folds. The Mobbs fault is inferred to extend into Beaton map-area from the southeast (82K/11; Trout Lake and 82K/6; Poplar Creek), where its significant displacement of unknown sense at least partly post-dates Jurassic F2 folds. Mobbs fault appears not to offset metamorphic isograds associated with intrusion of late phases of the mid-Jurassic Kuskanax suite (Read, 1973). Large displacement inferred to be west-side down, and probably with a strike-slip component, on the Ash fault, post-dating Jurassic metamorphism and deformation (Read, 1973; Rubach, 1993; Read et al., 2009).

The extensional Eocene Columbia River fault zone juxtaposes amphibolite facies Upper Devonian MIA strata against footwall Middle or Upper Devonian (units (ospn and (spfr) paragneiss and older gneisses of the Monashee Complex. The CRF.Z is characterized by mylonitic top-to-the-west fabrics overprinted by chloritic and cataclastic brittle fault rock concentrated in the immediate hanging wall.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Porphyry molybdenum mineralization and peripheral base metal-mineralized veins at the MAX Molybdenum Mine derive from the ca. 89 Ma Trout Lake granodiorite stock (Lowey, 2009), which is too small at surface to appear on this map.The stock has no known age equivalents in the area. Neither the Kuskanax batholith nor Galena Bay stock are known to have produced mineral deposits. A number of vein-hosted base metal with or without gold or silver showings occur in Paleozoic strata near Trout Lake (see Mineral Occurrence Index). Upper Devonian Mount Sproat assemblage amphibolitic schist hosts Cu-Au-Fe-Zn mineralization at the Ruma property near Beaton Bay.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

The Beaton map area in the southern Canadian Cordillera is undertain by portions of the Shuswap Metamorphic Complex and the northern Kootenay Arc, and hosts the MAX Molybdenum Mine at Trout Lake. The reader is referred to Read et al. (2009) for detailed geology of the MAX mine. Rocks in the Beaton map-area range from the Paleoproterozoic through the Neoproterozoic, Paleozoic, and Mesozoic eras. All units were involved in the Cordilleran Orogeny.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The map area is accessible via provincial highways 3, 6 and 23. The reserved incorporated communities, Nakusp and Revelstoke, are approximately 30 km south and 40 km north of the map limits, respectively. Upper Arrow Lake, a major reservoir, occupies the Columbia River valley and separates the Selkirk Mountains to the east from the Monashee and Nelson Mountains to the west. The Nakusp Mountains are confined to the Columbia Ranges and Southern Purcell Mountains respectively west and east of Trout Lake and its valley. Its summit elevations are typically between 2000 and 2400 m. The physiography reflects underlying geology. As part of the interior temperate rain forest, slopes are densely forested with cedar, hemlock, Douglas-fir, larch, maple, aspen and mountain alder at low and moderate elevations, and with spruce and subalpine fir above ~1600 m. Alpine meadows are present above the tree line at elevations of ~2200 m. Extensive exposure is rare along the generally subdued and low-relief ridge tops and locally in the western Arrow Lakes Provincial Park.

TECTONOSTRATIGRAPHIC FRAMEWORK

In the Monashee Mountains, Paleoproterozoic orthogneiss (unit IPlc1) and unconformably overlying Proterozoic paragneissoes (units Pq1 to Pm1) form part of the Thor-Odin dome of the Monashee Complex--a migmatitic structural-metamorphic culmination in the metamorphic hinterland of the Cordilleran Orogen (Reesor and Moore, 1971). Multiple, northeasterly directed, ductile extensional shear zones separate the Monashee Complex from overlying structural level in the southern Canadian Cordillera. The Monashee Complex and Proterozoic to Paleozoic paragneiss overlying it are part of the regional-scale Shuswap Metamorphic Complex (Jones, 1959; Reesor and Moore, 1971). Multiple nomenclatures describing the gneisses and models explaining gneiss of the metamorphic culmination have been proposed (i.e. Reesor and Moore, 1971; Read and Brown, 1981; Brown and Journeay, 1987; Carr, 1991; Johnston et al., 2000; Kruse and Williams, 2007; Glombick, 2009; Lemieux, 2006; Hinchey et al., 2006; Teyssier et al., 2005; Vanderhaeghe et al., 2003). The Monashee Complex is overlain to the east and west by rocks unconformably of the Eocene Columbia River Fault Zone (CRFZ; Read and Brown, 1981; Lane, 1984; Carr, 1991; Lemieux, 2006), which approximately follows the trace of the Columbia River valley.

Within the Beaton map area, the eastern hanging wall of the CRFZ comprises Paleozoic continental margin strata that were deformed and metamorphosed during the Jurassic Columbian Orogeny, and Jurassic to Paleocene intrusions (Mid-Cretaceous?) phases of the Cordilleran Orogeny. Paleozoic strata form two Ruth-order successions that are separated by an angular unconformity corresponding to a Late Devonian and (or) Early Mississippian deformation event, regional D1.

The lower succession consists of phyllite and grit of the lower or mid-Paleozoic Broadview Formation, Lardeau Group (unit IPLbs). The upper succession, the Milford Group, is a Mississippian to Pennsylvanian succession that is lithologically and formerly subdivided in part to Lardeau, Milford and Kaslo groups by Read and Wheeler, 1976), which comprises basally disparate lower and upper subchronos. The lower Mount Sproat assemblage is composed of carbonaceous phyllite to quartzite with structurally subordinate and mafic volcanic horizons in the greenschist facies, overlain with a western belt of the Lardeau/Milford Group (Davis Assemblage) and Mount Sproat. Metavolcanic members of the lower MSA have been correlated with the Devonian Sicamous Formation of the Eagle Bay assemblage (Read and Brown, 1981). Lower MSA rocks are inferred to be exposed at numerous localities in the Monashee Complex, and are exposed at numerous localities in the Monashee Complex, and are exposed at numerous localities in the Monashee Complex, and are