

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number:	082FSW199		
Name(s):	<u>HOWARD (L.12538)</u> DURANGO, UNION JACK, PECK		
Status:	Past Producer	Mining Division:	Nelson
Mining Method	Underground	Electoral District:	Nelson-Creston
Regions:	British Columbia	Forest District:	Arrow Boundary Forest District
BCGS Map:	082F025		
NTS Map:	082F03E	UTM Zone:	11 (NAD 83)
Latitude:	49 14 18 N	Northing:	5453957
Longitude:	117 06 46 W	Easting:	491791
Elevation:	1708 metres		
Location Accuracy:	Within 500M		
Comments:	The Howard Crown grant (Lot 12538) is on the east side of Active Creek (Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 172, pages 70-73).		

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities:	Silver, Lead, Zinc, Gold, Cadmium, Copper		
Minerals	Significant:	Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Galena, Gold, Sphalerite, Chalcopyrite	
	Associated:	Quartz	
	Alteration:	Silica	
	Alteration Type:	Silicific'n	
	Mineralization Age:	Unknown	
Deposit	Character:	Vein, Disseminated, Massive, Shear	
	Classification:	Hydrothermal, Epigenetic	
	Type:	I05: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	
	Shape:	Regular	Modifier: Folded, Faulted
	Dimension:	2x0x0 metres	Strike/Dip: 016/45W
	Comments:	Queen A type veins are up to 1.8 metres wide.	

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock:	Plutonic		
Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Middle Ordovician	Undefined Group	Active	-----
Jurassic	-----	-----	Nelson Intrusions
Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated	
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Lithology:	Quartzite, Granodiorite, Argillite, Granite, Lamprophyre Dike		

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt:	Omineca	Physiographic Area:	Selkirk Mountains
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Inventory

No inventory data

Summary Production

		Metric	Imperial
	Mined:	20,091 tonnes	22,146 tons
	Milled:	19,806 tonnes	21,832 tons
Recovery	Silver	1,613,871 grams	51,887 ounces
	Gold	212,121 grams	6,820 ounces
	Lead	1,059,009 kilograms	2,334,715 pounds
	Zinc	343,307 kilograms	756,862 pounds
	Cadmium	68 kilograms	150 pounds

Capsule Geology

Quartzites and argillites of the Middle Ordovician Active Formation are intruded by granodiorite of the Middle to Late Jurassic Nelson Intrusions. The intrusive-quartzite contact is highly irregular, strikes generally northwest and dips gently in a south direction under the sediments. Lamprophyre dykes typically occur near faults.

Heavy mineralization, consisting of pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and quartz occurs in a fissure vein called the Peck zone which strikes south across the intrusive- quartzite contact and has a west dip. Some visible gold has been observed. There are also two Queen vein (082FSW048) types of sulphide-bearing quartz veins which crosscut the fissure ore. The Queen A type are steeply dipping quartz veins that are from 1.5 to 1.8 metres wide and have associated minor parallel quartz stringers that occur up to a metre away from the vein. There are at least 3 of these large Queen A type veins in the mine area. The Queen B types is more of a fault than a quartz vein but irregular masses of quartz that do occur contain minor sulphides and some precious metal values. These veins branch and dip rapidly while the Queen A types do not.

The Queen vein strikes east-west with a steep south dip. Within the granite it is narrow and hosts some quartz and tourmaline and the granite is silicified. To the west the Queen vein becomes mineralized locally and intersects the Peck zone. Where the Peck zone intersects the granite to the north, mineralization consisting of pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, and galena dies out and the granite-quartzite contact area is intensely silicified. To the south, the ore becomes massive and is up to 1.25 metres wide with some disseminated sulphides in the wallrocks. The ore zone is cut off to the south by the Queen fissure which exhibits sinistral movement in drag folds in the sulphide ores.

The total Howard mine production indicates grades of 17.15 grams per tonne gold, 85.7 grams per tonne silver and 12 per cent combined lead and zinc. The ore was confined to the zone between the granite- quartzite contact and the fault zone of the Queen fissure. In 10 years between 1937 and 1970 the Howard mine produced 20,091 tonnes of ore, of which 19,216 tonnes were mined in 1938. Recovery of elements from all ore mined, totalled 212,121 grams of gold, 1,613,871 grams of silver, 1,059,009 kilograms of lead, 343,307 kilograms of zinc and 68 kilograms of cadmium.

Bibliography

- EMPR AR 1897-531,574; 1898-1012; 1906-251; 1926-276,278,448; 1927-303,307; 1928-339,342; 1929-350; 1930-274; 1935-A31,E28,G50; 1936-E46; 1937-A39,E50; 1938-A36,E3,E42; 1939-39,91; 1941-26,66; 1942-63; 1968-241
- EMPR ASS RPT *7010, *9521
- EMPR BC METAL MM01016
- EMPR BULL 1, p. 108; 3, p. 25; 109
- EMPR EXPL 1978-E50
- EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, pp. 19-30; 1988, pp. 33-43; 1989, pp. 11-27; 1990, pp. 9-31
- EMPR GEM 1969-316; 1970-440,480
- EMPR OF 1988-1; 1989-11; 1990-8; 1990-9; 1991-2; 1991-16
- EMPR PF (Starr, C.C. (1926-02-16): Brief Report on the Howard Mine; Starr, C.C. (1929-08-10): Report on the Preliminary Examination of the Howard Mine; Starr, C.C. (1930): Howard Mine - Separate Level Map; Starr, C.C. (1930): Blueprint Map - Howard Mine; Starr, C.C. (1930): Howard Mine Map - tracing of blueprint; A.H. Green Co. Eng. (1930): Map of the Mine Workings - Howard Mines; Fyles, J.T., (1954-07-02): Report on the Howard Mine)

GSC MAP 299A; 1090A; 1145A
GSC MEM 94, p. 121; *172, p. 70; 308, pp. 120,132
GSC OF 1195
GSC P 49-22; 50-19
GSC SUM RPT *1929A, p. 268A
Falconbridge File

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Coded By: BC Geological Survey (BCGS)

Field Check: N

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Revised By: Karl A. Flower(KAF)

Field Check: N