

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number:	082FNW085	National Mineral Inventory Number:	082F14 Ag34
Name(s):	<u>MOHAWK (L.14111)</u> TEN DAY MAN		
Status:	Past Producer	Mining Division:	Slocan
Mining Method	Underground	Electoral District:	Nelson-Creston
Regions:	British Columbia	Forest District:	Kootenay Lake Forest District
BCGS Map:	082F095		
NTS Map:	082F14E	UTM Zone:	11 (NAD 83)
Latitude:	49 58 27 N	Northing:	5535764
Longitude:	117 06 33 W	Easting:	492172
Elevation:	1815 metres		
Location Accuracy:	Within 500M		
Comments:	Location of adit portal.		

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities:	Lead, Silver, Copper		
Minerals	Significant:	Galena, Pyrite, Tetrahedrite, Pyrargyrite	
	Associated:	Siderite, Calcite	
	Mineralization Age:	Unknown	
Deposit	Character:	Vein, Shear	
	Classification:	Hydrothermal, Epigenetic	
	Type:	I05: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au	

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock:	Metasedimentary		
Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Upper Triassic	Slocan	Undefined Formation	-----
Middle Jurassic	-----	-----	Nelson Intrusions
Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated	
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Lithology:	Andalusite Schist, Quartzite, Granodiorite Dike, Porphyritic Granite		

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt:	Omineca	Physiographic Area:	Selkirk Mountains
Terrane:	Quesnel		
Metamorphic Type:	Regional, Contact		
Grade:	Greenschist, Hornfels		
Comments:	Contact metamorphism from the Nelson intrusions.		

Inventory

No inventory data

Summary Production

		Metric	Imperial
	Mined:	21 tonnes	23 tons
	Milled:	0 tonnes	0 tons
Recovery	Silver	109,515 grams	3,521 ounces
	Lead	13,118 kilograms	28,920 pounds

Capsule Geology

The Mohawk occurrence is situated on Twelve Mile Creek, on Crown grant Lot 14111 at 1815 metres elevation above sea level, in the Slocan Mining Division.

This property is about 1.6 kilometres southeast of Utica Mine (082FNW086) and to the south of and adjoining the Rainbow group (082FNW087). Workings consist of 5 adits and considerable surface stripping. Two adits 18 metres apart vertically, were driven to explore a southeasterly dipping lode. The upper adit is 12 metres long and follows the lode which has andalusite schist on the hanging-wall and a quartzite foot-wall. The lode dips 70 degrees southeast, is marked by about 15 centimetres of gouge, and carries some siderite and a little galena. The lower adit is about 38 metres long. At this level the lode is from 1.5 to 1.8 metres wide and contains galena in bunches and narrow stringers.

The second lode was exposed by an opencut for 46 metres, and it is reported that \$7000 worth of ore was taken out of these surface workings. An upper adit at an elevation of about 1920 metres was driven 38 metres on a mineralized shear zone which dips 70 degrees northwest, and is from 1.5 to 1.8 metres wide. In this drift some silver, some silver-lead ore, was encountered in bunches associated with pyrite and calcite. From the face at the adit a raise extends to the surface 15 metres above. Fifteen metres below this adit is another adit 15 metres long on the lode, and about 18 metres below this vertically, another adit was driven apparently on the same lode, for 100 metres. This zone is from 1.5 to 1.8 metres wide, and is filled with crushed wall-rock, streaks of gouge, and small bunches of galena associated with calcite gangue.

There has been no record of recent work on this property.

Regionally, the area lies on the western margin of the Kootenay Arc, in allochthonous rocks of the Quesnel Terrane. In the vicinity of the occurrence, the Quesnel Terrane is dominated by the Upper Triassic Slocan Group, a thick sequence of deformed and metamorphosed shale, argillite, siltstone, quartzite and minor limestone. Rocks of the Slocan Group are tightly and disharmonically folded. Early minor folds are tight to isoclinal with moderate east plunging, southeast inclined axial planes and younger folds are open, southwest plunging with subhorizontal axial planes. The sedimentary sequence has been regionally metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies.

Immediately south of the occurrence, the Slocan Group has been intruded by the Middle Jurassic Nelson intrusions which comprise at least six texturally and compositionally distinct phases ranging from diorite to lamprophyre. The most dominant phase is a medium to coarse grained potassium feldspar porphyritic granite. Several feldspar porphyritic granodiorite dikes, apparently related to the Nelson Intrusions, also cut the sedimentary sequence near the occurrence (Paper 1989-5). The sedimentary sequence has been affected by contact metamorphism from the emplacement of the nearby Nelson intrusions.

Rocks on the Mohawk property are massive andalusite schist and quartzite of the Slocan Group, striking 035 degrees and dipping steeply southeast. The occurrence consists of two brecciated veins, one dipping steeply southeast and the other dipping steeply northwest, both veins strike 035 degrees. The southeast dipping vein is 1.5 to 1.8 metres wide and follows the andalusite schist-quartzite contact for about 40 metres. It consists of broken rock cemented by siderite. Galena occurs in small amounts, concentrated in pockets along the vein. The vein has been explored with two adits driven 20 metres apart, vertically.

The northwest dipping vein has been exposed in three separate adits and consists of crushed wallrock mixed with calcite and siderite. Galena, pyrite and tetrahedrite with minor pyrargyrite are concentrated in pockets along the vein. The vein had a maximum width of 1.8 metres where it was stoped (Geological Survey of Canada Memoir 184).

Limited production from the Mohawk occurrence between 1918 and 1921 yielded 109,515 grams of silver and 13,118 kilograms of lead from 21 tonnes mined.

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1919-122; 1921-133,153; 1926-266
EMPR BC METAL MM01310
EMPR BULL 29
EMPR INDEX 3-205
EMPR P 1989-5

GSC MAP 273A; 1091A
GSC MEM 173; *184, p. 235; 308, p. 130

Date Coded: 1985/07/24

Coded By: BC Geological Survey (BCGS)

Field Check: N

Date Revised: 1995/11/17

Revised By: Gilles J. Arseneau(GJA)

Field Check: N