Metamorphism and Granitic Intrusions of Precambrian Age in Southeastern British Columbia.

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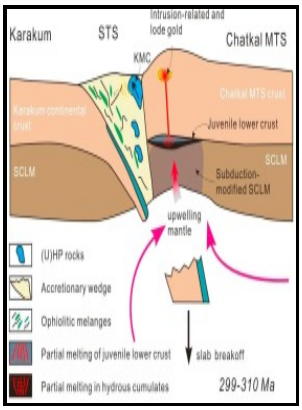

Description: -
-Metamorphism and Granitic Intrusions of Precambrian Age in Southeastern British Columbia.
-
Paper (Geological Survey of Canada) -- 62-13Metamorphism and Granitic Intrusions of Precambrian Age in Southeastern British Columbia.
Notes: 1
This edition was published in 1962

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Major faults systems in the area strike northerly and east-northeaster.

21.2 Western Canada during the Precambrian

Mineral occurrences include: copper-zinc-silver-gold-bearing Besshi-type volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits, like the formerly producing Goldstream mine; stratabound carbonate replacement deposits with lead, zinc, silver and gold values; zinc-copper-silver and tungsten-gold skarns; base metal veins with or without tungsten and gold; placer gold; and industrial mineral potential, particularly for garnet. The Paleozoic Fergusson Group rocks are mainly recrystallized ribbon cherts with intercalated phyllites, schists and thin marble bands. The area is underlain by Lower to Middle Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks that have been folded, faulted and weakly metamorphosed, mainly during Cretaceous time.

Study of lead isotopes from mineral deposits in southeastern British Columbia and from the Anvil range, Yukon Territory

Struik Also published as The Quesnel Trough project is a joint project of the Geological Survey of Canada and the British Columbia Geological Survey Branch. The deformation probably took place during the crustal shortening accompanying the formation and emplacement of the Pacific Rim and Crescent terranes out-board of Wrangellia.

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In this compilation, private pits were considered to be only those natural aggregate occurrences for which an application by an operator for a Notice of Work had been received and subsequently issued by the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. In south-eastern British Columbia vein and cavity-filling deposits in Proterozoic and Cambrian rocks represent another potential source. The rocks of the Marshall Lake area comprise a variety of Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary strata and igneous intrusions.

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21.2 Western Canada during the Precambrian

Gold production in British Columbia in 1987 totaled 11. The Chilcotin Group is Miocene and consists of the Deadman River and Chasm formations.

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