MINFILE Detail Report
BC Geological Survey
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Natural Gas and Responsible for Housing

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number: 104N 127
Name(s): RUBY MOUNTAIN

Status: Showing
Mining Division: Atlin
Electoral District: Bulkley Valley-Stikine
Forest District: Skeena Stikine Forest District

Regions: British Columbia
BCGS Map: 104N064
NTS Map: 104N11W
Latitude: 59 41 13 N
Longitude: 133 22 58 W
Elevation: 1734 metres
Location Accuracy: Within 500M

Comments: Station CRE-172, located on the north-trending ridge 900 metres south of Ruby Mountain, north of Surprise Lake, about 22 kilometres northeast of Atlin (Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Atlin Project MD1201, 1988; see also Dam, 104N 057).

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Lead

Minerals
Significant: Arsenopyrite, Pyrite, Galena
Significant Comments: In quartz vein in faulted fracture.
Associated: Quartz

Alteration Comments: Yellow stain from secondary alteration of arsenopyrite?
Alteration Type: Silicific'n, Oxidation
Mineralization Age: Unknown

Deposit
Character: Vein, Concordant, Shear
Classification: Hydrothermal, Epigenetic
Type: I05: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au

Comments: Attitude of quartz vein.

Strike/Dip: 242/65N

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Metasedimentary

Stratigraphic Age
Paleozoic-Mesozoic
Upper Cretaceous

Group
Cache Creek Complex

Formation
Kedahda

Igneous/Metamorphic/Other

Isotopic Age
70.6 +/- 3.8 Ma

Dating Method
Potassium/Argon

Material Dated
Biotite

Lithology: Limy Chert, Limestone

Comments: Associated with volcanics and ultramafics near the Surprise Lake batholith contact. Age date from Map 52.

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt: Intermontane
Terrane: Cache Creek, Plutonic Rocks

Physiographic Area: Teslin Plateau
Inventory

No inventory data

Capsule Geology

The Ruby Mountain occurrence is located on the north-trending ridge 900 metres south of Ruby Mountain, north of Surprise Lake, about 22 kilometres northeast of Atlin.

Mineralization occurs in a roughly concordant quartz vein in cherts and limestone of the Mississippian to Triassic Kedahda Formation of the Cache Creek Complex. These rocks occupy a ridge within the granitic Mount Leonard Boss (related to the 70.6 +/- 3.8 Ma Surprise Lake batholith) and may form a roof pendant in the stock. Discontinuous bodies of volcanic and ultramafic rocks also occur in the vicinity of the showing.

The quartz vein is about 20 centimetres thick, strikes 242 degrees, dips 65 degrees to the north and is rich in arsenopyrite and pyrite. It is rusty weathering and has a pale yellow alteration stain due to the oxidation of these sulphides. The margins of the vein are strongly gossanous and are probably sheared.

The closest margin of the Mount Leonard Boss is only about 150 metres east of the showing and the vein may be related to the intrusion. Large quartz veins at the granite's margin are common in the area.

Galena also occurs at this locality as shown on Christopher and Pinsent's map (Map 52) of the Ruby Creek-Boulder Creek area (Adanac molybdenum deposit, 104N 052).

Bibliography

EMPR MAP 52 (10 pages of notes)
EMPR BULL 94
GSC MAP 1082A
GSC P 74-47
GSC MEM 307
GSC OF 864
DIAND OF *1990-4
Cordey, F. et al. (1987): Significance of Jurassic Radiolarions from the Cache Creek Terrane, British Columbia, in Geology Vol.15, pp. 1151-1154

Date Coded: 1988/11/02  Coded By: Chris J. Rees(CRE)  Field Check: Y
Date Revised: 2013/11/08  Revised By: George Owstacik(GO)  Field Check: N