

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number:	103P 069	National Mineral Inventory Number:	103P13 Ag2
Name(s):	<u>MOBILE</u> ARGENTINE, KENNETH, GIBSON, AJAX (L. 770)		
Status:	Past Producer	Mining Division:	Skeena
Mining Method	Underground	Electoral District:	Skeena
Regions:	British Columbia	Forest District:	Kalum Forest District
BCGS Map:	103P091		
NTS Map:	103P13W	UTM Zone:	09 (NAD 83)
Latitude:	55 57 59 N	Northing:	6202704
Longitude:	129 53 59 W	Easting:	443838
Elevation:	1189 metres		
Location Accuracy:	Within 500M		
Comments:	Location centred on portal of Number 4 adit just west of the south fork of Glacier Creek, 5.5 kilometres northeast of Stewart (Assessment Report 745, Map 2).		

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Zinc, Silver, Lead, Copper, Gold, Antimony

Minerals

Significant:	Galena, Sphalerite, Pyrite, Argentite, Tetrahedrite, Stibnite, Proustite, Gold, Silver
Associated:	Quartz, Carbonate
Mineralization Age:	Unknown

Deposit

Character:	Vein, Breccia, Shear, Disseminated
Classification:	Hydrothermal, Epigenetic
Type:	I05: Polymetallic veins Ag-Pb-Zn+/-Au
Dimension:	580x6x0 metres
Comments:	Shear zones and quartz-breccia veins strike north-northeast, dip steeply, extend for up to 580 metres and are up to 6.1 metres wide.

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Sedimentary

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Middle Jurassic	Hazelton	Salmon River	-----
Tertiary	-----	-----	Coast Plutonic Complex

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
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Lithology: Argillite, Siltstone, Augite Diorite

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt:	Intermontane	Physiographic Area:	Boundary Ranges
Terrane:	Stikine		

Metamorphic Type: Regional
Grade: Greenschist

Inventory

Ore Zone: SAMPLE
Category: Assay/analysis

Year: 1931
Report On: N
NI 43-101: N

Sample Type: Grab

Commodity	Grade
Silver	3805 grams per tonne
Gold	1.37 grams per tonne
Lead	19.0 per cent
Zinc	12.0 per cent

Comments: Selected grab sample.

Reference: Minister of Mines Annual Report 1931.

Summary Production

	Metric	Imperial
Mined:	12 tonnes	13 tons
Milled:	0 tonnes	0 tons
Recovery		
Silver	98,969 grams	3,182 ounces
Gold	62 grams	2 ounces
Lead	965 kilograms	2,127 pounds
Zinc	673 kilograms	1,484 pounds
Copper	15 kilograms	33 pounds

Capsule Geology

The Mobile occurrence is located just west of the south fork of Glacier Creek, 5.5 kilometres northeast of Stewart. Several shipments of high-grade ore were made from this prospect between 1930 and 1949.

The occurrence is hosted in well-bedded argillite and siltstone of the Middle Jurassic Salmon River Formation (Hazelton Group). These are intruded to the east by a Tertiary(?) augite diorite stock (Coast Plutonic Complex). The underlying greenstone of the Lower Jurassic Unuk River Formation (Hazelton Group) outcrops to the west. These sediments strike 160 degrees and dip 50 degrees southwest.

The Mobile showing is comprised of a series of steeply dipping, north-northeast striking shear zones and quartz-breccia veins. These are up to 6.1 metres wide, extend for up to 580 metres in length and contain quartz-carbonate lenses, up to 0.6 metre wide. Mineralization consists of galena, sphalerite and pyrite with minor argentite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, proustite and rare native gold and silver. The mineralization occurs within the quartz-carbonate lenses and is disseminated discontinuously throughout the shear zones and breccia veins. A 0.91 metre chip sample across a shear zone assayed trace gold, 363 grams per tonne silver, trace lead and 4.2 per cent zinc (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1929, page 95). A selected grab sample assayed 1.37 grams per tonne gold, 3805 grams per tonne silver, 19 per cent lead and 12 per cent zinc (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1931, page 42).

Production for 1930 and 1949 totalled 12 tonnes with an average grade of 2.7 grams per tonne gold, 8247 grams per tonne silver, 8.0 per cent lead, 9.6 per cent zinc and 0.3 per cent copper.

In 1923, over 183 metres of crosscutting was completed. A top tunnel was driven 18 metres following a stringer of ore; two intermediate tunnels were driven below this. The lower tunnel was then driven 131 metres, following a well-defined vein from 0.6 to 1.2 metres wide, striking 335 degrees and dipping 65 degrees west; a crosscut was driven 16 metres but no ore was found. This work proved conclusively that there are a few short lenses of ore near the surface, extending down probably 12 metres, but the tonnage of ore proven would be very small and unprofitable (ca. 1923).

Bibliography

EMPR AR 1919-65; 1920-54,44; *1921-G64,G65; 1922-69; *1923-A71-A73; 1927-90,91; 1929-95; 1930-105,106; 1931-42; 1932-58; 1933-53; 1934-B24; *1949-A41; 1965-51; 1966-40

EMPR ASS RPT 745, 1010, 14331, 16157

EMPR BULL 58, p. 136; 63

EMPR EXPL 2001-1-9

EMPR FIELDWORK 1983, pp. 149-163; 1984, pp. 316-341; 1985, pp. 217, 218; 1986, pp. 81-102; 1988, pp. 233-240; 1990, pp. 235-243; 2005, pp. 1-4

EMPR MAP 8

EMPR OF 1986-2; 1994-14

EMR MP CORPFILE (Mobile Mine, Kenneth Group, Anglo United Development Corp. Ltd.)

GSC MAP 215A; 307A; 315A; 1385A

GSC MEM 175, p. 131

GSC OF 864; 2931; 2996

Date Coded: 1985/07/24

Coded By: BC Geological Survey (BCGS)

Field Check: N

Date Revised: 2012/07/11

Revised By: George Owsjacki(GO)

Field Check: N