

PROPERTY FILE

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REPORT BY N.E.NELSON.

July 29th, 1935

Edye Pass Prospect,
Surf Point,
Porcher Island,
B.C.

This property was visited in 1932 and reported upon in report No.789, under the heading Patterson Group. The principal report was on the Surf Point Mine, but a visit was made to the adjoining Patterson Group, so notes on it were given.

At that time neither property looked very interesting as the indicated tonnages were small. Since then the increase in the price of gold has changed the outlook considerably and the mining at Surf Point has shown fair continuity of the different small leases of quartz and gold bearing pyrite. As a result the Surf Point Mine has made an operating profit and probably paid off a goodly share of the large capital expenditure with which it was loaded at the beginning of milling operations.

The Surf Point Mine is supposed to look encouraging at this time. Diamond drilling has been done and some promising intersections made. Mr R.E.Legg says they cut 5" that ran over 11 oz. at a depth of 65 ft. below the main level.

The Surf Point 25 ton mill was started in July 1933, and to September 30th, 1934, treated 5,675 tons of ore, and produced 4,404.6 oz. of gold. The concentrate during 1934 averaged 8.6 oz. gold and 3 oz. silver. Recovery is 96% (R.E.L.) (Figures by Dr.Mandy in M. of M. report for 1934). Production has been steady since September 30th so perhaps another 5,000 tons has been treated.

The ore, and ore occurrence on the Patterson Claims are the same as at the Surf Point Mine. The quartz-pyrite veins fill fissures in granodiorite. The granodiorite has a limited surface exposure, said by Patterson to be one square mile, but may be supposed to tie in at depth, and to the South, with the main coast range batholith.

As mapped by Dr.Dolmage (C.G.S. Summary Report 1922, Part A.), the granite is a narrow belt, about 1 mile wide, flanked on the East and West by the crystalline schists (and limestones) of the older Prince Rupert formation. We have no way of judging the depth of the remnants of the older formation, but it is evident that the granitic rock within which are the gold veins, protruded somewhat from the main mass of the batholith making a sort of fin or fluke.

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This fin when stressed by later movements evidenced by the fissures and slickensided joint planes was somewhat deformed as it lacked the resistance derived from the bulk and homogeneity so common to the great batholithic mass. The quartz-pyrite gold veins material was deposited in the more open and brecciated shear zones.

At Surf Point and Edye Pass (The Patterson property) the "granite" seems to have been subjected to a twisting strain. The take up took place along joint planes and in certain cases the ground was so well shattered that complete replacement by quartz and pyrite was possible. As so far found the ore bodies at the Surf Point Mine are lenticular and of limited extent horizontally. Vertically they are known from mining, to extend for at least 175 feet and Diamond drilling picked up ore 65 feet below the now lowest level. As the ore found at depth was high grade, it indicates a total depth of 240 feet may be expected at one place at least. The outcrops on the Patterson or Edye Pass property are about 100 feet lower on the average than the main level on the Surf Point so the values found in those outcrops are at more or less the same horizon as those found in the diamond drill holes. The height to which the fin stood above the main mass will have, I believe, a definite relationship to the depth to which the veins will extend. If this proves to be true the Edye Pass veins may have a greater actual depth than the veins at the Surf Point, as it looks as though the fin like projection is more pronounced to the north of the Surf Point Mine. Since more of the Edye Pass veins have been removed by erosion the gain in depth may be lost, but at any rate a depth of 200 feet may be expected. Furthermore the fin seems to extend beneath the waters of Edye Pass and an extension of the zone in that direction is possible.

At the time of the 1932 examination the Edye Pass property had had little work done upon it. Since then Mr Patterson has opened up three places by trenches. One place, the contact vein showing remains as in 1932.

NEW WORK

At what is called the No.1 vein showing in the 1932 report, a long strike trench has been dug, uncovering the vein for about 100 feet and to a depth of 10 to 12 feet. This work follows the vein around the curve noted in 1932. The vein on one limb strikes at north 80° W, and on the other at south 30° W. Some good grade ore was taken from the trench and milled at the Surf Point Mill. Patterson says he has taken \$6,000 from the open cut. Samples taken where sulphide showed above the floor of the trench assayed:

	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Width.</u>	<u>Au.Oz.</u>	<u>Ag.Oz.</u>
Near shallow winze.	5	10"	2.54	1.3
Near shallow winze.	6	6-8"	2.36	0.9
Face S.W. "leg"	7	6"	2.19	1.1

To open this showing up for mining a shaft will be required.

The dyke vein has been uncovered by a strike trench and shows continuous quartz with some pyrite for about 200 feet. The bottom of the trench was not clean so no estimate of the average width could be made. The trench is up to 10 feet deep, at the deepest point. Near a step up at the easterly end two samples were taken which assayed:

	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Width.</u>	<u>Au. oz.</u>	<u>Ag. oz.</u>
	2	12"	.74	.7
	3	20"	2.05	1.2
60 ft. farther east on original outcrop.	4	8"	.34	.3

This vein is supposed to show still further to the west but low ground has to this time prevented certain correlation of other small showings.

The Surf Point company diamond drilled this vein. The results are supposed to have been disappointing. In one case only dyke was found and in the other no values were shown where the vein was expected.

The Lond or Notch vein has been further opened up by Patterson and his idea that the natural depression which can be followed for perhaps a mile, represents an ore bearing shear zone has been, in a small way, proven to be correct. In spite of deep overburden and low relief he has opened a strike trench at least 200 feet long and 12-10 feet deep at the southwesterly end. The shear zone is marked by a well defined hanging-wall. The footwall is irregular. Patterson thinks the shear zone is 10/15 feet wide. Some ore was exposed at various places in the trench and a small ore dump built up. At the face of the cut the shearing is at least 2 feet wide and a sample across 6-8" taken at the face and for about 10 feet back assayed:

	<u>Number.</u>	<u>Width.</u>	<u>Au. oz.</u>	<u>Ag. oz.</u>
	1	6-8"	3.85	2.4

Patterson says there are at least three stringers in the zone, of sulphide, perhaps more. The possibilities are interesting.

The "Contact" showing remains as in 1932. Considerable quartz has been dug out of a pit now full of water. It looks like good ore. A sample of 24" of quartz taken here in 1932 assayed: Width 24", Au.oz. 2.26. This was the best looking exposure then showing.

CONCLUSION

Patterson with hard work has done well with his property. The showings are rather better than those at Surf Point, from which 10,000 tons of \$25.00 ore has been taken in about 2 years. The greatest drawback is the low lying rather flat terrain, which makes it necessary to sink a shaft or shafts in order to develop the several veins, whereas the Surf Point property is developed by adits. Patterson is asking \$40,000 for the property, \$3,000.00 down and other payments starting in six months and continuing over three years.

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