

MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND
PETROLEUM RESOURCES

To:

~~Gib McArthur~~ → A.W. see over

Date:

July 22/87

From:

Ann Rätel

To Property File

Crystal Peak Garnet

082ESW 102

Send me copy of reply.

File.

For your comments.

For signature.

Wish to discuss.

Gib: Re: Billy Goat & Shamrock

—
Please see memo to Vic Preto and
1953 Annual Report attachments
to that memo, in particular

Jenn.

82ESW

L. Jones

Feb 89

Recently B. Ray rediscovered
this copper-Tungsten
prospect. He thought
he had a major new
discovery until Ann
found previous reference
in a MMAR! However
there is no reference
to this in MINFILE or
Property File. Therefore
keep this material and
initiate a new MINFILE
Occ. Get B. Ray to
make a complete desc.
and he will have new
assays shortly. Also
most of this material
can go to PROP FILE.

This case illustrates the need
for a geocoder to check all old
Crown Grants to see if they are
in MINFILE - One would expect
that nearly all would have sufficient
mineralization to qualify by



001600

To: J. G. McArthur
Manager
Resource Data & Analysis

July 22, 1987

**Re: Billy Goat and Shamrock Crown Grant, Apex Mountain
Recreation Area**

Attached please find a summary of the establishment of the Apex Mountain Recreation Area. In addition to the Land Use office and mineral reserve file, I also looked at the Park file maintained in the Titles office. In the latter file, there is no reference to either the Billy Goat or Shamrock Crown Grants or to any dialogue between Mines and Parks re: mineral potential. The file consists almost entirely of correspondence on the old Alpha Crown Grant, formerly located in the very southern part of the Park/Recreation Area, straddling the south boundary.

I have also checked out old Annual Reports, please see separate memo to Vic Preto. I've listed the references to the Billy Goat and Shamrock in the Annual Reports for general information (attached), together with a map showing location of ski lifts.

At July 22, 1987 Director's meeting, the Apex situation was discussed with Ed Macgregor, who concurs that we should involve Parks Branch (Vince Collins) prior to any public release of information. As you know, Parks are in the process of developing a list of Recreation Areas or parts there of which could be subject to our exploration agreement. Ed is also anxious to pursue alternate disposition methods which would be useful in Deer Horn, Mt. Alcock situations and could be applied to Apex and Kokanee Glacier, after mineral potential studies.

Ann Ratel

Ann Ratel
Land Use Coordinator
Geological Survey Branch

AR:js

Attachments

LOG NO:	0703	K	3
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SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION ON BILLY GOAT AND SHAMROCK CROWN GRANTS

(references prior to 1901 are for other Shamrock properties)

- 1901 - Billy Goat and Shamrock - "solid ore of high value",
cuts made
- very mineralized, low values for silver, copper, no gold
"source of mineralization not yet discovered"
- 1902 - Billy Goat and Shamrock - trying to find extent of
deposit
- cuts on Shamrock
- shaft and open cut on Billy Goat
- 1903 - Shamrock property all in ore, tunnel driven in
- 1905 - Crown Grants issued for Billy Goat and Shamrock
- 1906 - Summarized work done to date
- 1907 - no work on Billy Goat
- 1909 - Billy Goat - "ore deposit of immense proportions", "much
better grades of (Au, Ag, Cu) than had hitherto been
obtained"
- 1917 - Billy Goat - copper, worthy of development
(1934 and 1935 references to another Shamrock property)
- 1953 - Shamrock - see separate memo to Vic Preto
(Post 1953 references to Shamrock are for other properties)



To: Vic Preto
Manager
District Geology and
Coal Resources

July 22, 1987

Re: Billy Goat and Shamrock Crown Grants

An interesting piece of information had been found in the 1953 Annual Report regarding the above mentioned property, which I attach for your records. Please note references to the use of an ultraviolet lamp to detect scheelite on the property.

I've quickly looked at all indices, plus those Annual Reports, GEMs, and Exploration volumes which antedate the indices and have found only this reference to be significant. Though the 1953 report mentions work done during the World War II years, this work is not recorded in the Annual Reports for those years, according to Index 3 (1937-1953 years).

No assessment work has been filed for this property. No mineral occurrence is noted on Minfile maps. No reference occurs in Property File.

Ann Ratel.

Ann Ratel
Land Use Coordinator
Geological Survey Branch

AR:js

Attachments

cc: W. R. Smyth
✓ J. G. McArthur
G. A. Ray

LOG NO:	07-23	K 3
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A second adit was made in 1952 about 300 feet east of the initial opening, and from this a connection was made to the stope. The broken ore is scraped from the stope into an ore-pocket in the second adit and is hand-trammed to the outside storage bin.

A small crushing and sampling plant is installed at the mine. A 500-cubic-foot Holman belt-driven air compressor, powered by a 100-horsepower General Electric motor, provides compressed air. Electrical power is obtained from the West Kootenay Power and Light Company Limited. Ore mined at the rate of 30 to 40 tons per day was trucked to the company's mill at Hedley for treatment. Development work consisted of 550 feet of drifting and 35 feet of raising. In addition, a total of 2,016 feet of exploratory diamond drilling was done. The mine is operated only during the spring, summer, and autumn months. The 1953 season started on March 2nd, shipments to the mill recommenced on April 20th, and operations were suspended for the winter months on December 23rd. Six men were employed. Production: 6,526 tons.

MOUNT RIORDAN (49° 119° S.W.)

Tungsten-Copper

**Billie Goat,
Shamrock, etc.***

In the summer of 1953, through the efforts of the Alocin Mining Syndicate, of Penticton, interest was revived in a scheelite occurrence on Mount Riordan, 4 miles northeast of the Nickel Plate mine at Hedley. The showings are on the Billie Goat claim, an old Crown-granted mineral claim now assessed to W. J. Bromley, of New Westminster. The Billie Goat claim is surrounded by the Shamrock claim, a reverted Crown grant, and the Afterthought, Jimmie, Riordan, and Northey claims, all recorded in the name of Frank Taylor, of Penticton.

The showings are at an elevation of 6,900 feet on the peak of Mount Riordan, half a mile north of the Apex Mountain road. Access to the showings is by means of a blazed trail from a point on the Apex Mountain road that is 13.7 miles east of the Hedley to Keremeos highway and 8.1 miles west of the Green Mountain road.

The Billie Goat claim has been mentioned in the Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines as far back as 1900. Original interest in the claim centred on copper mineralization. Toward the end of World War II, scheelite was recognized in the deposit. Since then the property has been examined by several companies, but little development work has been done.

The ground around the showings is relatively open, drift-covered terrain strewn with granodiorite erratics. Although overburden is shallow, few natural outcrops can be seen on the north and west slopes of the mountain. Scattered patches of bare rock are exposed on the rounded peak of the mountain, and steep bluffs are a dominant feature of the southeast face.

Scheelite occurs on the property as scattered blebs and as isolated irregular patches in skarn. All of the rock examined in the workings and the area immediately adjoining them consists of skarn. The skarn is composed mainly of reddish-brown garnet and green diopside with minor amounts of quartz, calcite, scheelite, epidote, wollastonite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. The colour of the rock varies from dark brown to green, depending on the ratio of garnet to diopside present. A few small quartz veins and one narrow granitic dyke were noticed.

The workings consist of thirteen small pits and shallow open-cuts arranged in a north-south line. They are spaced along a horizontal distance of 325 feet. The southernmost pit is about 200 feet northeast of the cairn on Riordan peak.

With the aid of an ultraviolet lamp, some scheelite was detected in all of the workings and in several scattered natural outcrops to the west and south. Most commonly the scheelite seen was in tiny scattered specks, but occasionally isolated patches half an

*By J. W. McCammon.

inch in diameter and short, narrow irregular seams were visible. A small pile of picked material, reputedly from the southernmost pit, contained skarn with patches as much as 4 inches wide and 6 inches long that contained about 50 per cent of scheelite crystals. Much of the material on the dumps of the various trenches contained specks of scheelite.

FAIRVIEW CAMP*

Silica-Gold

Fairview (The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited) (49° 119° S.W.) G. S. Ogilvie, mine superintendent. This mine is about 5 miles west of Oliver. Mining is done above No. 6 level, which is the main haulage adit. No. 6 level was extended 83 feet to a total length of 3,083 feet. Development consisted of 134 feet of drifting and 12 feet of raising. Electrical power is obtained from the West Kootenay Power and Light Company Limited. Quartz is mined and is shipped to Trail for use as flux in the smelter. The quartz contains a small amount of gold and other metals. In November a start was made to clean out and rehabilitate the old No. 3 level in order to develop ore at a higher elevation and by-pass some of the old stopes which are partly caved and in which the ground is blocky and difficult to support. Nine men were employed underground and five on the surface. Operations were continuous throughout the year, with production averaging about 1,350 tons per month.

BEAVERDELL*

Silver-Lead-Zinc-Cadmium

Highland-Bell Limited (49° 119° S.E.) Company office, 844 West Hastings Street, Vancouver; mine office, Beaverdell. K. J. Springer, president; D. F. Kidd, director and consulting geologist; O. S. Perry, manager; P. R. Clarke, mill superintendent; J. DeYaeger, mine foreman; G. W. West, mine engineer. The Highland-Bell mine on Wallace Mountain is 4 miles by road east of the main camp at Beaverdell. No. 4 adit, at 3,976 feet elevation, is the main haulage level. Compressors, power plant, and steel-shop are at the portal of No. 4 level. The 34-degree main winze connects No. 4 with No. 7 and No. 8 levels. A second winze connects No. 8 with No. 9 and No. 10 levels. Mining in 1953 was done on Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 levels, and, although No. 7 level continued to be the largest producer, increased amounts of ore were obtained from the lower levels. During the summer, rejects from old hand-sorting operations on the surface were sampled and subsequently milled at a small profit. Low-grade material from surface dumps and abandoned stopes augmented the regular mine output and assisted in maintaining daily mill tonnage. Considerable success was obtained in locating ore in the hangingwalls and footwalls of previously abandoned stopes, and this type of exploration is continuing.

The ore from the mine is trucked to the mill, which is adjacent to a spur of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Beaverdell. The mill operated at capacity throughout the year. Development work consisted of 9,528 feet of diamond drilling, 694 feet of drifting and crosscutting, and 247 feet of raising. The total ore milled was 15,182 tons. On October 9th a fire completely destroyed the office building, which housed the offices and the staff-house. Temporary office accommodation was then provided at the curling-rink. At the end of the year forty-four men were employed, of which twenty-four were underground.

Sally (49° 119° S.E.) This mine on Wallace Mountain is owned by Highland-Bell Limited, and the underground workings are connected to the Wellington mine. Early in 1953 the owners gave a lease to E. Wanke, O. Johnson, and J. S. Kleman, to mine a small remnant of ore that was accessible from the Wellington workings. This amounted to 29 tons.

* By E. R. Hughes.