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Property File

001705

REPORT
OF PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
OF THE
SUPERIOR GROUP
AINSWORTH, B. C.

To
Frank Eichelberger, Trustee.

By Chas. C. Starr,
April 24, 1930.

INTRODUCTION: This examination of the Superior Group was little more than an inspection and consumed one and one half days time.

LOCATION: The group is situated about three miles north of the town of Ainsworth, B. C. on both sides of Woodbury Creek. All but two claims are below the forks and form a solid block; two claims are nearly a mile further up on the North Fork.

PROPERTY: There are 19 claims in the property, most of which are Crown Granted; a few of them also have surface rights. They are owned by D. H. Nellis, Ainsworth, B. C. The price asked is \$50,000, and the terms would be liberal except that a small cash payment is required.

TIMBER AND WATER: There is a large amount of mining timber on the property and a small amount of timber suitable for sawing. Water is plentiful for all purposes, and a very considerable amount of power could be developed on the Creek.

TOPOGRAPHY: Most of the mineral showings are close to Woodbury Creek and on its banks which are very steep, - often nearly forty five degrees. On the east side of the creek there is a rise of two or three hundred feet and then a down slope to the highway and the shore of Kootenay Lake. On the west side the steep slope reaches to a height of 750 feet above the creek bed; from there there is fifteen hundred feet of nearly level country, after which there is a moderate up slope for several miles. Elevations on the property vary from 1800 to 2700 feet.

EQUIPMENT: Most of the work on the property was done some fifteen years ago, at which time the mine was equipped with a small concentrator (jigs and tables) driven by water power (300 H.P. claimed at low water), laboratory, office and two large houses, warehouse, etc. The mill is now obsolete except for some of the crushing machinery, and the flume has rotted away, but the camp buildings are in excellent condition and beautifully located on the lake shore. Nearly all of the ore milled was custom ore.

TRANSPORTATION: The property adjoins the Florence Mine on the north and extends from the shore of Kootenay Lake across the Ainsworth-Kaslo highway. The chief mineral showings are at a distance of one half to three quarters of a mile from the lake and two to four hundred feet higher. The workings are connected with the highway by a trail.

GEOLOGY: (See also Memoir 117 Geological Survey of Canada)

The rocks of the district consist of metamorphosed sediments of Carboniferous age which strike north and south (parallel to the lake shore) and dip west at medium angles.

From the oldest upward the formations on the property are as follows:-

Early Bird formation	- Silicious limestone
Princess formation	- Mica schists and quartzites
Ainsworth formation	- Massive grayish marble
Josephine formation	- Schists, quartzites & limestones

The veins exposed on the banks of Woodbury Creek are in the Early Bird formation; those along the west side of the property are in the Josephine formation; the broad mineralized zone on the two detached claims north of the main property are in the Princess formation.

VEINS: There are a large number of veins known, all approximately parallel and of similar type. They occur along fissures striking a few degrees north of west and dip steeply southward. They consist of mineralization along fissures which are persistent as far as they have been followed; as a rule there are no definite walls to the mineralization which fades out on both sides of the fissure.

The minerals are replaced rock, quartz, rare calcite, with pyrite, galena, and sphalerite. The galena carries low silver values.

Besides the veins specifically mentioned below, there are a large number of smaller ones on which open cuts or short tunnels have been dug.

LARGER VEINS AND DEVELOPMENT: No. 3 Vein on the Amazon claim (Lot 713) is opened by a 510 foot tunnel starting at the level of Woodbury Creek and running westward. At the portal of the tunnel there is three to four feet of apparently high grade milling ore showing for a short distance up the bluff and into the tunnel. A second shoot of ore some thirty feet long also shows at 100 feet in from the portal and has been followed by a shallow shaft now full of water.

There are very small stopes on each of these shoots.

The remainder of the vein is from twelve to eighteen inches wide and very low grade. Apparently the two ore shoots occur where the fissure crosses a certain bed of the silicious limestone, and pitch about 45° westward.

No. 4 Vein is opened by a 260 foot tunnel running westward from Woodbury Creek. It is accompanied by a strong fault gouge along which there is quartz and strong

silicification but little metallic mineral. In a crosscut north from the tunnel several stringers of lead-zinc ore are exposed; they are from four to eight inches wide and appear to be of small extent and terminate downward on bedding planes.

No. 5 vein is opened by a tunnel running eastward for 235 feet. At the portal the vein is five to six feet wide of quartz, calcite, etc with a little pyrite, galena, and sphalerite. At the face of the tunnel the vein is about a foot wide; at no point does it appear to be of commercial grade.

A 100 foot tunnel near No. 5, and higher, shows two feet and less of vein matter with galena and sphalerite.

No. 6 vein is opened by an open cut and a 50 foot tunnel. The vein is from one to three feet wide and is generally low grade, but in the cut shows four to six inches of clean galena.

On the Daisy claim (Lot 3351) there is a n open cut and short tunnel which shows 1 to 3 feet of vein matter of low milling grade.

On the North Branch (L 5825) and Herbert L. (L 5044) claims there is a broad soft band of calcareous schist which strikes north and south, is highly decomposed, and smells strongly of sulphur in warm weather. Two short tunnels, now caved, were driven in it some years ago but what they found is not known. It is reported that a sample of decomposed rock taken along the Government trail where it crosses the belt showed \$1.50 per ton in gold. A number of pieces of the more solid material, showing pyrite, which

which I picked up at various points assayed 0.11 Oz gold, 1.6Oz. silver, and 0.2% copper. Without doing some work on this zone little can be told about it. It appears to be at least a hundred feet wide and to consist of pyritized calcareous schist which is generally strongly decomposed.

It causes a depression which can be seen for over fifteen hundred feet.

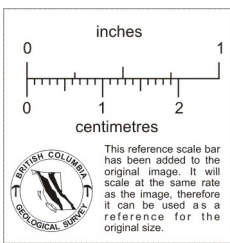
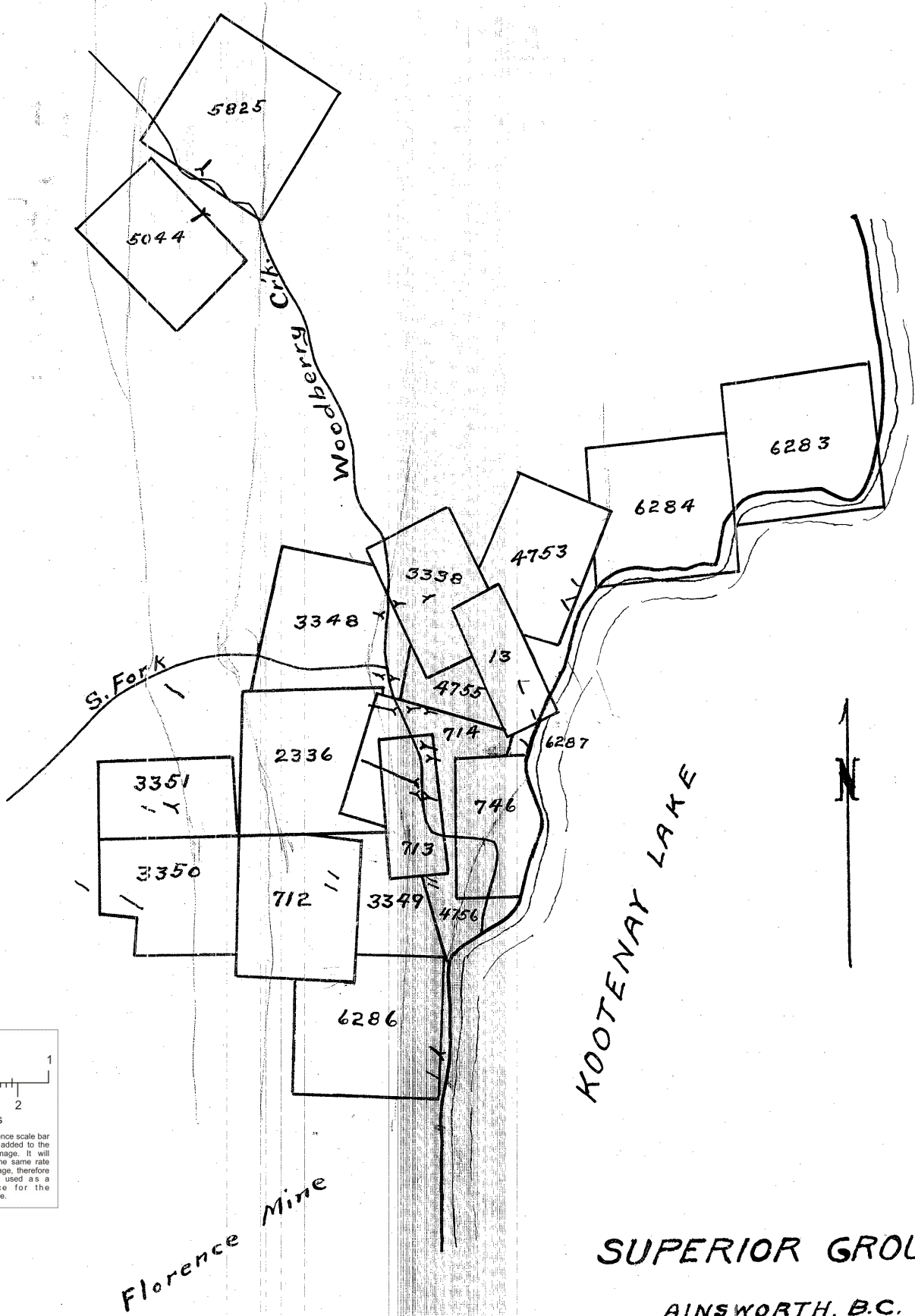
CONCLUSION: There are a large number of veins on the property, but all of them so far as known are small and generally of too low grade to be workable.

It is interesting to speculate as to the possibility of extensive replacement of the Ainsworth limestone, and of certain bands of the Josephine formation (the latter contains the orebodies of the Florence Mine) where the veins intersect them. So far as known the latter formations are entirely covered with soil along the course of the veins.

The large zone of altered rock on the North Branch and Herbert L. claims is quite interesting on account of the apparently wide-spread gold values and the possibility of increased copper values at depth. A further examination of this occurrence, with the idea of possible diamond drilling is probably justified. The main part of the group may however be dismissed from further attention.

Respectfully submitted,

Chas. C. Starr



Florence Mine

SUPERIOR GROUP

AINSWORTH, B.C.

SCALE: 1" = 1500'

Property File 082 FNE 007

