

Property File

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Sherrill

REPORT ON THE
BUDWEISER GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS
AINSWORTH, B. C.

INTRODUCTION

One day was spent on the ground accompanied by Mr. Alfred Harris of Kaslo, who was familiar with the property.

PROPERTY:

The mineral claims consist of the Budweiser No. 2, Lot 714 (Crown granted) and the Amazon Fraction, Lot 14384 (held by location). The Superior claim, Lot 746, was included in the original group, but its present status is not known to me.

SITUATION:

This group is situated across Woodbury Creek just west of the Nelson-Kaslo highway at about ten miles south of Kaslo.

HISTORY:

The property was first operated in the 1890's by the Pacific Mining and Milling Co. who built a concentrator and are believed to have done most of the work on the claims.

GENERAL:

Elevations vary from approximately 1900 to 2600 feet.

The mineral showings and the development tunnels are just above high-water mark in Woodbury Creek Canyon the west side of which is precipitous and mostly unscalable

There is a considerable amount of timber for mining use, especially on the east side of the canyon, but is situated on steep, rough ground.

At the present time considerable power could be generated on Woodbury Creek, but it is doubtful if there is sufficient water to develop much power during periods of low water.

GEOLOGY:

According to Canada Geological Survey, Memoir 117, by Dr. S. J. Schofield, the mineral showings on the claims are underlain by the Early Bird formation which typically consists of massive blue-gray limestone, with occasional thin layers of mica-schist. The age is given as Pre-Carboniferous.

None of the mines in the Ainsworth district, and described in the above Memoir, are situated in the Early Bird formation.

The bedding of the formation in the vicinity of the mine workings strikes very nearly north and south and dips westerly at about 45 degrees. The veins cut across the formation nearly at right angles and dip steeply south.

VEINS:

Vein "A" (see Mr. Hanlon's map)

A very steep switch-back road extends to the workings near the creek level. On the west side of the creek there is an open cut, or deep stripping, about a hundred feet in length which was, in whole or part, dug in 1951. A shipment of 3,064 tons of ore (see Hanlon Report) was shipped to the smelter from this cut and, according to Mr. Harris, netted \$15 smelter returns for the lot. Much now obscures the vein over most of this cut, but where visible the ore occurs chiefly in short narrow lenses accompanied by quartz, pyrite and siderite. The lead and zinc are largely concentrated in a streak along the hanging wall and the remainder of the vein is comparatively low grade ore. There is no gouge along either wall and the vein is usually "frozen" to both walls. Considerable pyrite occurs in the vein and often impregnates both walls for several feet. Two samples were taken from this cut, both at the best visible exposures. The first about 30 feet from the lower end of the cut, and the second about 60 feet from the end.

Sample #4030 - width 4" Galena and sphalerite in siderite and quartz.
Pb. 11.20 %, Zn 5.70 %, Ag. 3.70 Oz. This is from the
widest part of an ore lense 5 feet long.

#4031 - width 28" Galena & some sphalerite in altered, pyritized limestone. Center of a lense of ore about ten feet long.
Pb. 5.80 %, Zn. 7.80 %, Ag. 1.35 Oz.

The tunnel on the west side of the creek, opposite this open cut was not examined, since the log bridging the creek was partly under water and very slippery. Mr Harris told me that the only ore he was able to find in the tunnel was in a two inch streak in the north crosscut, essentially as shown on Mr. Hanlon's map.

Vein "B"

This vein is opened by a long tunnel (530 feet) on the west side of the creek; a two compartment shaft has been sunk to an unknown depth at 90 feet west of the portal. There is also an open cut about 50 feet long on the surface above the shaft. Rocks have fallen and covered the bottom so that the vein is covered except at the west face.

Sample #4032 - width 8" was taken across the best part of the face. On the N. E. side there is an additional 14" of quartz & siderite which was not sampled but is estimated to carry 2%, or less, combined lead and zinc. It assayed -
Pb. 22.80 %, Zn. 27.90 %, Ag. 5.60 Oz.

In the tunnel, some 40 or 50 feet below the open cut, the vein has been followed for 235 feet from the portal; beyond that point it cannot be traced with certainty. There are three small stopes, one at the shaft, and two more between 25 and 70 feet west of the shaft; they are from 15 to 20 feet (estimated) high above the back of the drift and the ore appears to have pinched at the tops.

From the portal to the end of stoping the vein varies from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, but the ore occurs in the vein in lenses and spots with comparatively low grade material between.

Sample #4033 - width 28", is from the edge of the second little stop in the tunnel. Most of the lead and zinc is in the N. W. half of the sample. This is the widest ore seen; it assays -
Pb. 11.40 %, Zn. 6.90 %, Ag. 2.90 Oz.

Vein #12

This vein, on the east side of the creek, is opened by a 125 foot drift and a raise about 25 feet from the portal. It shows a little narrow ore in the area between the shaft and the portal, but little or no ore in the drift east of the shaft and is little more than a crack at the face. No disseminated ore was noted at the face, though the limestone is somewhat impregnated with pyrite. No samples were taken.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

All the veins, there are several more small ones than are noted above, are essentially of the same type. They consist of galena, sphalerite and pyrite in a gangue of quartz, siderite and altered limestone occurring in tension cracks in the limestone. This vein filling is "frozen" to the walls and there is no sign of movement along them. The ore is in short lenses and spots and is quite erratic.

While the report is written before assays of the samples have been received I feel certain that they will not alter my conviction that the property is of little value, and not worth considering further.

Respectfully submitted,

Chas. O. Starr
Chas. O. Starr, M. E.

May 13, 1952.