Property File
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REPORT

OF

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

OF THE

SILVER BILL GROUP

KASLO, B. C.

See also for letters etc

To Mr. E. A. Julian, Cons. Eng.
Goldfield Cons. Mines Co.

By Chas. C. Starr,
September 9, 1928.

INTRODUCTION: A visit was made to this property largely because it was on the westerly extension of the limestone beds of the Contact Group. About four hours were spent on the ground, accompanied by the owner.

LOCATION: The property is in the Ainsworth Mining Division, thirteen and a quarter miles northerly along the railway from Kaslo, B. C., and is on the west side of Kaslo Creek which crosses the edge of the property.

PROPERTY: The group consists of four claims (unsurveyed); two, the Silver Bill and Silver Horde, are located along the mineralized zone, the other two are located one above and one below, the latter covering camp and mill-site along the railway. They are owned by Mr. W. R. Hartley, 10428 Jasper Ave, Edmonton, Alberta, and others. No price and terms were asked.

TIMBER, WATER & POWER: The property has considerable timber of various sorts, although much of the ground was burned over a few years ago. Water is plentiful, but the side creeks are too small to develop much power, and Kaslo Creek too flat near the mine.

TOPOGRAPHY: The property covers a northerly sloping hillside which is deeply cut by several small gulches, the main ore-showing being near the bottoms of two adjoining ones. The elevation is 3700 feet.

TRANSPORTATION: Transportation facilities are exceptionally good, as the property is opposite the 13 mile post on the Kaslo-Nakusp branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and close to it.

GEOLOGY: The country rocks are limestones, schists, and slates which are considerably contorted, and possibly faulted; they have an average strike of N 50° W, and dip 30° south. There are wide local variations in both strike and dip. These rocks are cut by numerous granite-porphyry dikes which are partly along bedding planes and partly across them. The limestones are thin-bedded, somewhat schisted, and frequently quite impure; they are generally narrower than the beds of schist and slate with which they occur, but are not so contorted and crushed.

DEVELOPMENT: Development consists of two tunnels, on or near the same geologic horizon, the upper of which runs S 15° E for 60 feet, and the lower (several hundred feet to the Northwest) S 73° W for 195 feet. There are a few small open cuts just northwest of the lower tunnel, and a large stripped area near the upper tunnel.

MINERALIZATION: Near the lower tunnel the strata are considerably warped and dips and strikes show great variation. Three small cuts show some quartz and iron with occasional pebbles of galena in a thoroughly decomposed slate underneath limestone; more work is necessary to show the width and extent of the mineralization. A sample of galena, with quartz and iron oxide, was taken from one of the cuts and assayed for gold and silver, giving - Gold Tr., Silver 27.7 ounces. The lower tunnel was apparently designed to cut this mineralization at a shallow depth, but shows no important mineralization. It passes through crushed, semi-decomposed slates with occasional limestone for most

of its length. Through the center of the tunnel the strata are nearly flat, but they steepen to a normal dip at the face.

The upper tunnel is about 125 feet higher than the lower one. It shows crushed, contorted, slates containing frequent small lenses and stringers of quartz containing numerous small limonite filled cavities which represent former sulphide grains. Near the portal of the tunnel an area of some 30 by 40 feet has been stripped. This area shows decomposed, contorted, and crushed slate containing numerous irregular seams and lenses of quartz scattered through it and composing five to ten percent of the whole mass. The quartz appears "lively" and quite uniformly shows small limonite filled spaces from which the original sulphides have been leached. A general sample of quartz and limonite from this stripping assayed - Gold Tr., Silver 3.0 Oz., Zinc 0.6%.

The limits of the mineralized zone are not exposed. Granite-porphyry dikes occur within a short distance on both sides of it, and a few small offshoots cut into the mineralized area.

CONCLUSION: The occurrence near the upper tunnel is rather interesting on acoount of its size. So far as now apparent the mineralization occurs chiefly in the slates (part of which may be impure altered limestone) and is closely associated with the quartz which I infer has a genetic connection with the dikes.

The lower work does not show anything of particular interest.

It would appear, even in the upper showing, that mineralization has not been sufficiently intense to form commercial ore below the leached zone. The body does not visually appear to have contained sufficient of the base metals to be of any value alone, and the assays do not indicate any great content of gold and silver, even admitting that much of it may have been leached out. The property should be more thoroughly prospected by ground-sluicing, for which there are exceptional opportunities, and if this is done it would be well to examine it again as there is a possibility that some valuable finds might be made.

Respectfully submitted,

Chas. C. Starr