

82F/SW-1, 7, 10, 10, 27, 01, 200

002690

82F/3E

NOTES ON SCHEELITE MINERALIZATION
SALMO AREA
L49-117.

All known properties in this general area were examined in 1942 and were reported on in revised Bulletin No. 10. Some weeks in the early summer of 1943 were spent in re-examining properties and doing some investigational work designed to determine the presence of favorable structures and if possible to find extensions of the Emerald Zone.

The following notes are not intended to be precise; property descriptions are not complete, but are merely supplemental to Bulletin No. 10.

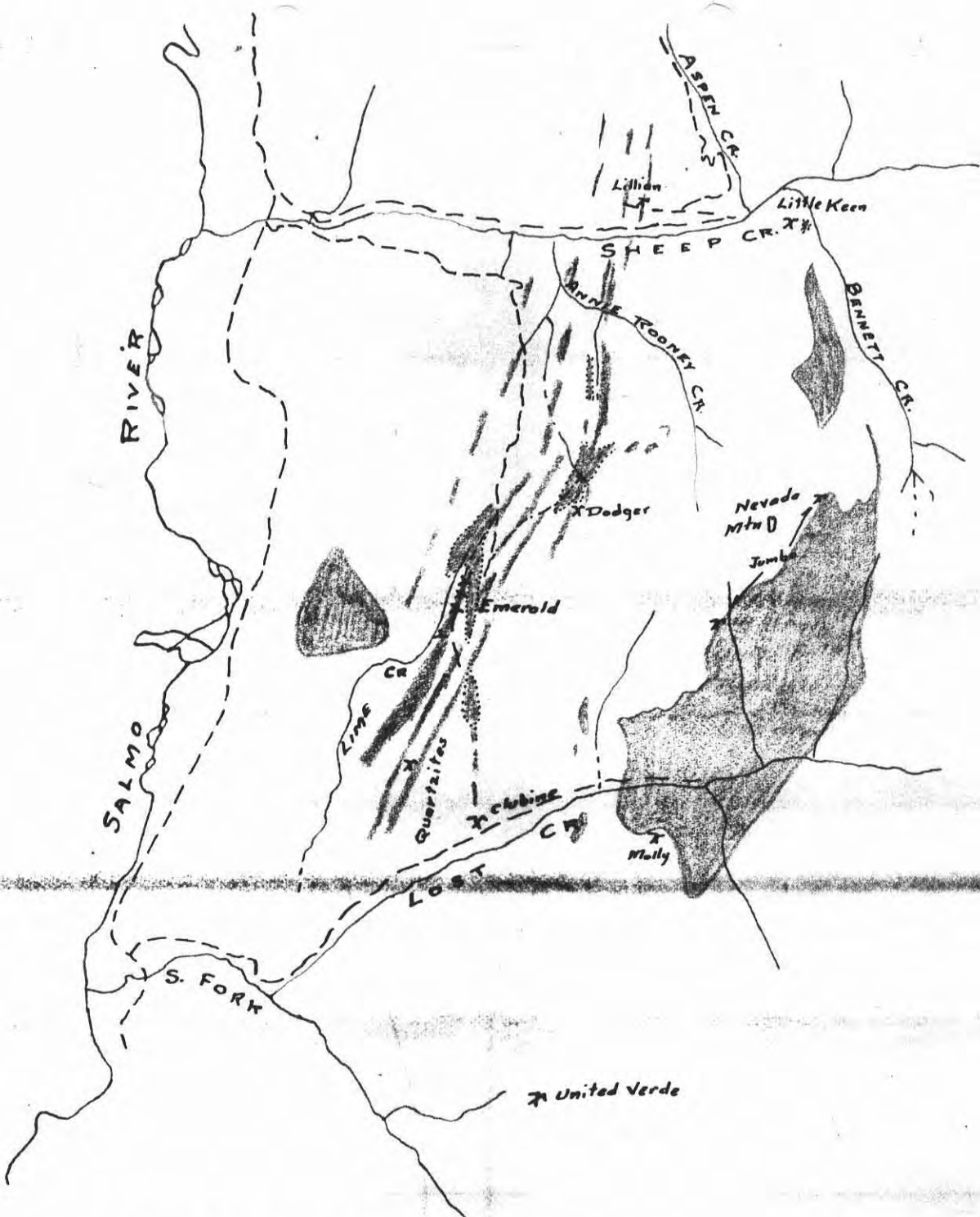
Emerald Zone

82F/SW-9, 10

The Emerald has been reported elsewhere, and maps indicate the position of the workings. It appears now that the south end of the zone has almost been reached. The last diamond-drilling on the south end showed mineralization definitely weaker than the average, and surface geology gives no indication of continuation. However, the south end becomes increasingly deeper and, as mineralization occurs over a limited vertical range, further exploration must be conducted from underground workings.

The Emerald limestone band continues to the south, diagonally across Lime Creek and ultimately across the South Fork of Salmo River, where it is probable that the fault mapped by Walker on Ripple Creek continues to the west and offsets the structure.

82FSW001-07.



From SALMO SHEET

Scale 1" = 1 Mile

Depressions south of the Emerald and west of the Jersey claim indicate the presence of two or more faults at an acute angle to the structural trend - the importance of these is not known.

West of the body of quartzite, mapped by Walker as Reno, there are two bands of skarn that are traceable, west of the quartzite, from the Emerald and Jersey stocks, to drift-covered ground near the mouth of Lime Creek. These bands of skarn are ^{Sparsely} widely mineralized with scheelite on Emerald ground and scattered specks of scheelite are found throughout their length. Two sections ^{1/2 mi S. of Emerald property} showed a more than ordinary amount of that mineral and picked samples across widths of several feet assayed a large portion of 1 per cent WO_3 . C.M. and S., who had that whole section under option from L. R. Clubine and associates, did a little work here, but found no continuity. It seemed evident that mineralization was related to crosscutting quartz stringers, but as these were erratic and widely spaced no mineable ground was indicated.

North of the Emerald the ground is heavily covered, but it is evident that the Emerald stock terminates somewhat as shown on the accompanying sketch and that the Dodger stock has a north-erly-trending dyke-like prolongation nearly to the main Annie Rooney Creek. Sink-holes east of this prolongation and west, to the mine road, prove that the Emerald and Dodger limestones persist north-ward along the strike.

Panning of Annie Rooney Creek disclosed scheelite in amounts that were not startling but were encouraging. The small tributary (second from the mouth) flowing along the extru^{en}sion

of the Dodger stock showed a larger amount, proving a concentration somewhere in that vicinity. Bedrock was not seen, but the granite was detected by soil panning, and all soil pans contained some scheelite. Lack of water and depth of over-burden precluded extensive testing, and in any event some salting from the Dodger zone (prospect) may be expected. There is, however, indication of a positive nature that scheelite mineralization exists in this section.

Panning disclosed also local mineralization at the dam site on the water supply system on the first tributary of Annie Rooney Creek. This is in granite. The source of abundant scheelite in the creek was not seen, but it certainly lies under or within 50 feet of the dam. Panning of soils proved the local nature of this mineralization, which is probably small and uneconomic.

Clubine

82 F/SW-200

C.M. and S. did some diamond-drilling on the showings described in Bulletin 10. This disclosed the presence of a dyke just east of the showings against which the rather erratic mineralization appeared to terminate. No structures were indicated to be promising.

A series of trenches was put in to the north and east of the original showings along what appeared to be the continuation of the same dyke. This is no doubt a continuation of or offshoot from the Jersey granite stock. Exploration by trenching over a distance of 1/4 mile showed skarn alteration and scattered mineralization at and near the dyke. No concentrations were found.

The company did some additional prospecting, details of which are unknown, but it is understood that no interesting discoveries were made.

Jumbo

82F/SW-16

Kelowna Exploration did some prospecting on this ground, chiefly near the summit east of Nevada Mtn. Some scheelite was found in garnetite bands on the north edge of the Lost Creek granite stock but the occurrences were not attractive.

The writer climbed from Sheep Creek south to the Nevada summit and noticed that the granite stock that lies west of Bennett Creek contains, near its southern end, quartz stringers and quartzose masses similar to those in the Emerald stock adjacent to the Emerald ore bodies. It is now known whether any receptive limestones or skarns occur nearby. Skarn on the northern end of the body, seen in 1942, was poorly mineralized.

Little ^{Keen} River

82F/SW-59

The option on this property was relinquished by Bralorne after doing some diamond-drilling late in 1942. Small and erratic mineralization, both of molybdenite and scheelite, was indicated by this work.

In the spring of 1943 Joe Gallo made a discovery, 200 feet south-east of the older workings, of skarn lying between argillites. When seen by the writer this was hard to assess, but it appeared to be a band rather weakly mineralized over a width of a few feet but lying on the hillside in such a way that the flat dip exaggerated the apparent width. C.M. and S. did some stripping on this band at a later date.

Aspen Creek

82F/SW-1

P. F. Horton found scheelite west of the Salmo Malastice on the divide looking towards Hidden Creek. This consisted of narrow, local selvages of skarn on granite contacts.

Panning on Aspen Creek gave negative results. Horton also made some discoveries on the Lillian group, north of Sheep Creek and west of Aspen Creek in skarn and wollastonite limestone. The Pend d'Oreille sediments here run fairly straight up the hillside and several bands of limestone were seen. These may be correlated with the Emerald limestones in all probability, although the two sections are by no means identical. Scheelite appears to be very irregularly distributed, in patches a foot to 10 feet in length, in stringers and in isolated clusters of grains. No economic mineralization was seen.

United Verde

82F/SW-61

Reports of coarse scheelite in quartz were received from this old property and a trip made in with the owner, A. Endersby Jr. It was found that the scheelite was erratically distributed through a small quartz vein, nowhere in sufficient quantity to be economic.

South Fork of Salmo River

A discovery was reported in 1942 on the ridge between Lost Creek and the South Fork. The prospector did not stake, and left the country. The writer climbed the ridge but could not find the place, elevation presumably about 3,500 feet. The rocks seen were argillites, but some skarn beds are reliably reported in this section.

M. S. Healy

Dec 15 1943