

Property File
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REPORT
OF
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
OF THE
RED ROCK GROUP
SALMO B.C.

To Frank Eichelberger, Trustee,

By Chas. C. Starr,
December 8, 1929.

INTRODUCTION: About two months ago a vein of unusually high grade ore for the district was discovered on the property, and this in connection with its location near the Reeves-McDonald mine seemed to indicate the advisability of making an examination. On account of snow which was falling during the examination only the most prominent features of the property could be seen.

LOCATION: The property is situated 27 miles east of Trail on the west bank of the Salmon River near the Bend d' Oreille River. It is close to the Reeves-McDonald mine which lies on the opposite side of the Salmon River, and is in the southern part of the Nelson Mining Division.

PROPERTY: There are six claims in the group, all of which are held by location, lying in two rows of three claims each running NE and SW. The Red Rock claim, on which the work has been done, is the center claim of the southeast row.

The group is owned by Mr. Med Michaely of Trail, B. C.

TIMBER & WATER: There is good timber well distributed over the property. Several small creeks furnish water in sufficient quantity for everything except power.

TOPOGRAPHY: The surface slopes toward the Salmon River on the southeast at angles of from 20° to 30° and is generally fairly smooth.

ACCESSIBILITY: The property may be reached from the railway at Salmo, B. C., Metaline Falls, Wash., or Waneta, B. C. by narrow, crooked roads the distances varying from 18 to 25 miles. The property is about a mile and a half from the road and is connected with it by a poor trail.

DEVELOPMENT: The only development is a ten foot shaft and several small open cuts.

There is no equipment whatever.

GEOLOGY: The rocks belong to the Pend d' Oreille group and consist of limestones and schists which strike northeast and southwest and dip at moderate angles. Locally, little could be learned of the geology on account of snow. There are at least two beds of limestone on the property, schists, and granite. One band of limestone lies just east of the shaft, and one some little distance to the west of it. A large granite dike outcrops some five or six hundred feet to the westward. The vein walls at the shaft are calcareous schist.

VEIN: The vein was first discovered in digging a trail, and a ten foot shaft was sunk at this point. The vein strikes N 20° E and stands vertical; it appears to strike nearly with the formation, but to cut across it on the dip.

The vein filling is decomposed rock, small amounts of quartz, galena, pyrite, and sphalerite and their oxidation products. At the surface the vein and its walls are broken and mixed but at the bottom of the shaft the vein is

somewhat more definite, with galena and sphalerite in fairly definite streaks, the whole being a little over two feet in width.

The vein has been uncovered in a small open cut about a hundred feet to the northeast but is not in condition to sample.

SAMPLES: Three samples were taken from the shaft at a depth of nine feet from the surface, as follows:-

<u>No.</u>		<u>Wid.</u>	<u>Oz.Au</u>	<u>Oz.Ag</u>	<u>% Pb</u>	<u>% Zn</u>
983	Across vein, N side	2.3	.04	7.6	9.85	3.2
984	" " S "	1.6	.01	2.1	3.30	4.55
985	Best 6" on N side	.5	.05	7.55	8.90	1.40

GENERAL NOTES: The property lies in a formation that has been proved to bear ore in numerous places. The limestone belts of the Reeves-McDonald mine do not pass through the property, but parallel beds do. In the general vicinity of the vein there is evidence of widespread mineralization as evidenced by numerous fractures full of limonite, and this condition is said to hold over a considerable area.

At the Reeves-McDonald mine the ore occurs in sharp "S" folds in the limestone, and it is rather likely that similar folds may be found to occur on the Red Rock claims.

CONCLUSION: Little can be learned of the known vein until further work is done on it, but it appears small. It is well worthy of some development, preferably by the owner. Its chief significance is that it proves good values in an area of mineralization that is generally weak. The group, together with some of the adjoining property, should be given a more thorough geological examination after the snow has left on the possibility that there are replacement orebodies in favorable places in the limestone, of which sufficient indication can be found to justify drilling.

Respectfully submitted,

Chas. C. Starr