



W.A. No.

NAME Geol Rpt

SUBJECT

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82FSW144 ALVA

PROPERTY FILE

003215

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(144)

This property was staked in October, 1942, by Peter Radich and associates, of Rossland. It was optioned later in the same year by Bayonne Consolidated Mines Limited who drove a 330-foot adit, did about 2,150 feet of diamond drilling, and dug a number of open-cuts. The option was relinquished in June, 1943.

The property is about 4 miles north of Rossland and is at an elevation of 4,450 feet. The north road is followed for 3 miles from Rossland to a point just past Stony Creek, where a new road 1.5 miles long leads to the adit. The showings are near the summit of a small north-south ridge, on ground that slopes to the east. Water is 1/2 mile distant, in an irrigation ditch, down the slope.

The showings are in granodiorite 150 feet from its eastern contact with greenstones and sediments. Five grey, mica-bearing lamprophyric dykes are seen in the adit and many more follow the crest of the ridge.

The granodiorite is unaltered but is cut by many quartz stringers and locally by narrow seams, or joint planes, which contain pyrite. Scheelite and less molybdenite accompany both quartz and pyrite. It is inferred that the quartz was introduced soon after consolidation of the granodiorite because in several places a quartz stringer was seen to occur in the centre of a band a few inches wide containing little or no ferromagnesian mineral - such a band appears to represent a narrow zone of differentiation and the quartz stringer (containing scheelite) seems to have been formed at the same time.

On the crest and eastern slope of the ridge there are



about 50 quartz veins in a distance of 500 feet. These are from a fraction of an inch to a maximum of 30 inches in width, with a general strike of north 60 to 80 degrees west and dipping 65 to 85 degrees southward; all are frozen and contain very little observable sulphide. Scheelite in scattered grains and in local concentrations of 1 to 5 per cent occur in many of the veins. The scheelite has a decidedly yellowish fluorescence, and 5 samples submitted to the Department contained 0.5 to 0.7 per cent Mo.

The vein on which the original discovery was made is one of the largest; it strikes east and dips very steeply south. It is exposed at intervals from near the adit portal to the crest of the ridge, a distance of nearly 500 feet. A concentration of scheelite is seen for a length of about 15 feet in one stripped section and scattered grains are seen at other points. Two samples in this section, across 11 and 26 inches, assayed: WO_3 , 1.94 per cent and 0.12 per cent respectively. This did not represent the best available mineralization.

The adit, designed to intersect and follow the exposed vein encounters instead many quartz stringers and pyritic joints (see plan). The stronger stringers strike north 50 to 60 degrees west and the joints more nearly east-west; at the face the east-west fractures or joints are filled with quartz rather than pyrite.

All of the readily observable fractures are plotted on the plan, but there appear to be many fine discontinuous fractures or joints through the rock whose exact distribution is difficult to see on the walls alone. On any underground surface the scheelite that is seen may or may not represent the average

in that particular section, because the fractures are patchily mineralized. Examination of dump rock and of rejects from muck samples taken by the company bears this out. Many of the mineralized fractures, whether containing quartz or pyrite or both, are from 1/16 to 1/2 inch thick.

The widest quartz stringer seen underground is 5 to 12 inches wide, and the best concentration on it is about 1 per cent WO_3 . Sampling elsewhere, on the walls, is of no direct value.

The best section in the adit is between points A and B and a section BC is almost as good. The inner part of the adit contains only very small amounts of scheelite. The company's assay plan shows an average of 0.317 per cent WO_3 on muck samples in section AB and an average of 0.206 in the greater section AC. It is perhaps probable that these figures are high, because the larger blocks of rock on the dump are not mineralized and there is a tendency for concentration in the finer material of which muck samples are commonly composed.

This zone is not recognizable on the surface, but most of the features are so small they are not likely to be evident on a weathered outcrop. Seven diamond-drill holes were put in and the company's assay plan shows only a few intersections of from 1 to 3.5 feet assaying 0.05 to 0.86 per cent WO_3 . No mineable ground is indicated by these intersections. The core has all been thrown out.

Four open-cuts have been put in 525 feet at south 25 degrees east from the adit portal. These trenches crosscut at 40-foot intervals a zone somewhat similar to that in the adit. Several quartz veins from 1/4 inch to 8 inches strike north 65

to 75 degrees west and dip 70 to 75 degrees southward; these are frozen and irregular and contain scattered scheelite. A sample across one such vein 6 inches wide and moderately well mineralized assayed: WO_3 , 0.16 per cent.

Conclusion

The sub-parallel veining and fracturing on this ground is not commercial. When the fractures are closely spaced and are pyrite-bearing about 0.3 per cent WO_3 may be present across widths of 5 to 20 feet, but there is no evidence that such zones of sheeting are uniform or continuous. No single quartz vein is capable of being mined alone. The molybdenum content of the scheelite is high.

The assay plan was furnished in courtesy by Dr. Dolmage, who was in charge of the work.

February 7, 19~~42~~⁴⁴
M. S. Hedley

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