

Property File

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See also
Clubine-Comstock Exp.

REPORT
OF
EXAMINATION
OF THE
BOULDER CITY GROUP
SALMO, B. C.

By
Charles C. Starr
August 7, 1931.

Am @ \$20.00

INTRODUCTION: The examination on which the following report is based was made at the request of Mr. L. R. Clubine, and the maps accompanying it are based on maps furnished by him.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY: The claims are situated about three miles northerly from Salmo, B. C., and about a mile and a quarter west of the Salmo-Nelson highway, on the west side of Boulder Creek. They are in the Nelson Mining Division. A road has been built from the highway to within a quarter of a mile of the workings. Salmo is a station on the Nelson branch of the Great Northern Railway, and there is a siding within about a mile, air-line, of the mine.

PROPERTY: The group consists of twelve claims and fractions, none of which have been surveyed. They were located by Mr. L. R. Clubine, and are now held by the Clubine Comstock Gold Mines, a corporation.

TOPOGRAPHY ETC: The workings are on a southeast slope, on both sides of a small creek, at approximately 4000 feet elevation. The snowfall is comparatively light.

TIMBER, WATER, ETC: The mine is situated in an area that has been generally burned over; there is however sufficient timber remaining for mining and domestic purposes. A small creek, sufficient for domestic and mine use, if not for milling, flows past the workings. Greater amounts of water are available in Boulder Creek at about a half mile distant. Electric power lines are within about three miles.

EQUIPMENT: A small cabin and a few hand mining tools are all the equipment.

GEOLOGY: In the vicinity of the workings, the surface is generally covered with deep soil and there are few rock exposures. The country rocks consist of quartzites, silicious argillites, and fine grained igneous rocks, generally crushed and highly altered, and cut by porphyritic dikes (lamprophyre). The detailed relationships of these rocks cannot be worked out from the present exposures, except that the lamprophyre dikes are the youngest and have a general north-easterly strike and southeasterly dip. A contact with granite lies about a half mile to the south.

Several veins are known on the property, but the work has been chiefly confined to two, known as the Upper Vein and the Lower Vein. The Upper Vein contains lead and zinc with some gold and silver, strikes in a north-northwesterly direction, and dips about 40° to the southeast. It is more or less closely associated with a narrow lamprophyre dike.

The Lower Vein is a few hundred feet farther to the south. It strikes $N 70^{\circ} E$, dips 35° southward, and follows on and near the footwall of a lamprophyre dike in the tunnel; on the surface there is a vein on the hanging wall side of the dike in some places. It consists of quartz with iron pyrite in a sheared and crushed zone; the values are chiefly in gold. It has been traced by open-cuts with good continuity for some

eight hundred feet on the surface, and what is probably the same vein has been exposed at isolated points over a much greater distance.

DEVELOPMENT: Development consists of two tunnels on the Upper Vein, situated on opposite sides of the creek.

The one on the east side runs north-northeast for some two hundred feet, including several crosscuts; the one on the west is about 20 feet long. There are also a number of open cuts, but many of them are caved in.

On the Lower Vein, on the east side of the creek, there is one tunnel 350 feet long, running N 70° E; three crosscuts totaling 50 feet, and a short raise.

Above this tunnel there are a number of open cuts which expose the dike and vein at close intervals for a distance of 500 feet, and a vertical height of 200 feet above the tunnel. On the west side of the creek a number of shallow cuts show the vein to be in a crushed condition for several hundred feet.

There are also a few isolated cuts on other parts of the property, some of which show mineralization.

The total length of underground work is slightly over 600 feet.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS, AND ASSAYS: Upper Vein. In the tunnel the vein lies in badly broken ground, and is not well defined. The tunnel starts on a weak mineralization of lead and zinc, and in about 50 feet encounters the dike at an acute angle. At this point

a winze was sunk four or five feet (it is now full of water) and in the bottom shows strong galena and zinc.

There is a weak mineralization following the foot of the dike to the northward. A sample from a small pile of ore, said to be from the winze, assayed \$2.40 in gold and 6.0 Oz. silver; no assays were made for lead and zinc.

Lever Vein: In an open cut about 30 feet above the tunnel level 9 inches of quartz, showing very little pyrite, is exposed and assays \$11.60 in gold. Near this, quartz with pyrite is reported to assay \$32.20 in gold. In cuts Nos. 1, 2, & 3 the dike is exposed but the vein has been covered by the falling in of the sides of the cuts. In No. 4 cut a small vein is exposed on the hanging wall side of the dike, and a vein (now covered) is also reported on the footwall side of the dike. In No. 6 cut a vein is exposed on the hanging wall side of the dike; it assays \$73.20 in gold over a width of one foot. No work has been done along the footwall of the dike at No. 5 or No. 6 cuts, and beyond No. 6 cut no digging has been done to locate the vein.

The tunnel is driven on a five or six foot sheared zone, or vein, along the footwall of the lamprophyre dike. Within the vein-zone from one to several streaks of quartz up to a foot in width occur.

At the face of the tunnel there is no vein; it is probable that it has diverged somewhat from the dike

and was left on the north side 65 feet back from the face, where the drift entered the dike. Visible gold was noted at one point in the drift. In general, the best and widest quartz appears to be at the bottom of the drift. Two crosscuts south, through the dike, show weakly mineralized vein-matter on the hanging wall side of the dike.

Across the creek, thirty feet westerly from the portal of the tunnel, an open cut shows 15 inches of quartz assaying \$2.00. From this cut, near the top, it is reported that two samples taken by reliable parties showed a gold content of \$50 and over. Up the hill, westward from this cut, quartz containing pyrite is exposed in various small cuts, but the vein is much broken up.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION: General surface conditions are favorable to low operating costs. Timber and water are convenient, and accessibility and transportation conditions are exceptionally good.

The Upper Vein, while meriting further attention when base metal prices improve, is not attractive at the present time.

At the Lower Vein the geological conditions such as formation, shearing, dikes, and the presence of good gold values in the quartz, are all quite favorable.

There is a probability that the tunnel, near the face, is not on the ore-zones proper, since in No. 4 cut ore is reported some fifteen feet from the footwall

of the dike. Also, in No. 6 cut good ore is exposed on the hangingwall side of the dike. Crosscutting into both the foot and hanging wall at the face of the tunnel is, therefore, advisable. It is also advisable to explore the vein to the westward by tunneling on the same level.

To sum up, the situation and geological conditions are favorable. To date, the pay ore has been narrow, but the vein-zone is of good width and further development might well expose a sheet of ore of good width.

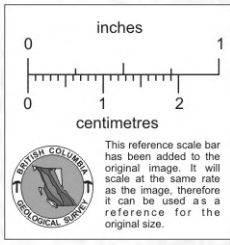
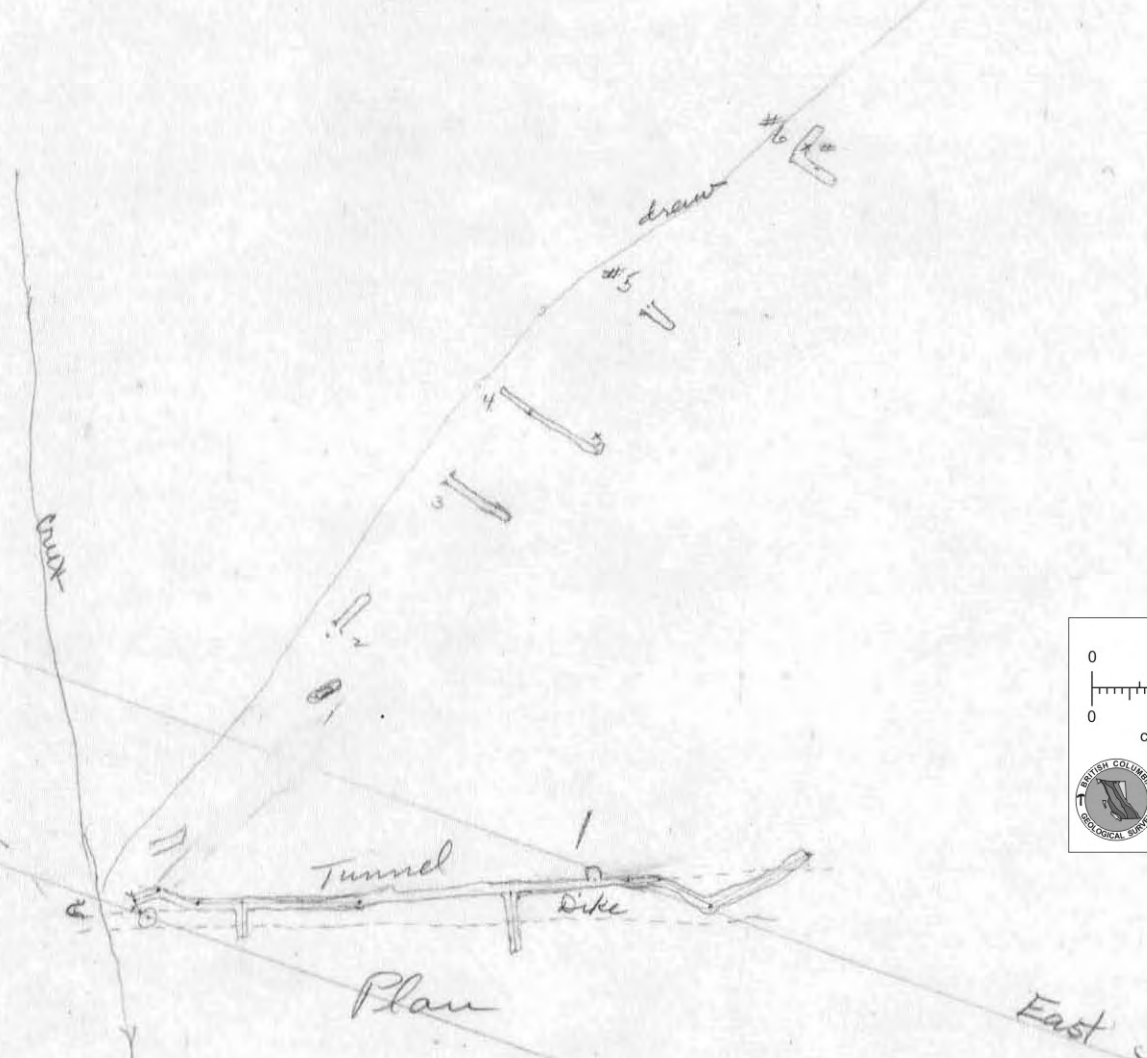
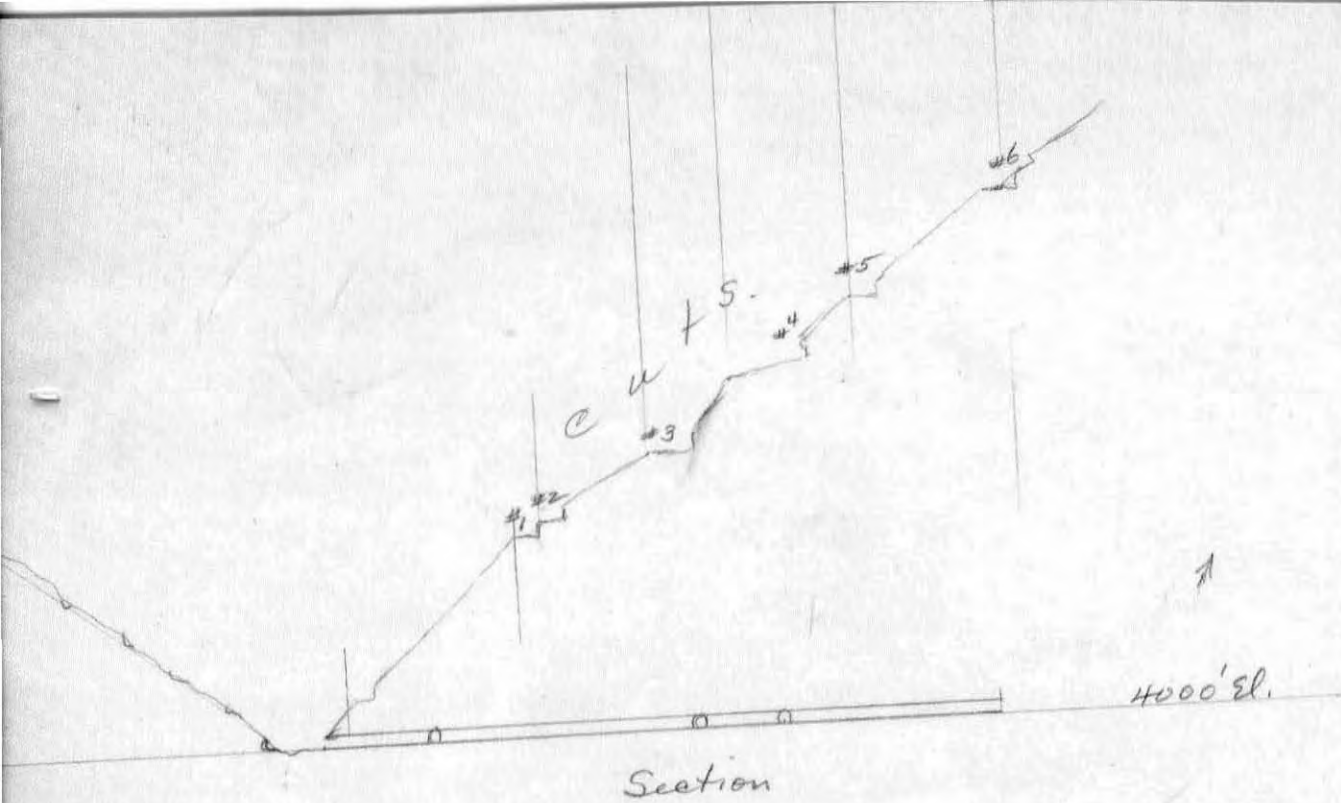
The values are almost entirely in gold, and often are very good.

I consider the property worthy of further development, but on a small scale.

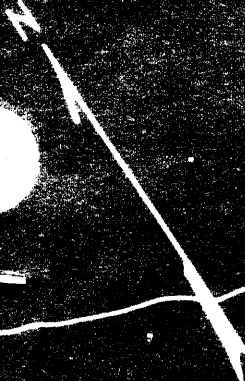
Respectfully submitted,

Chas. C. Starr

Registered Professional Engineer.

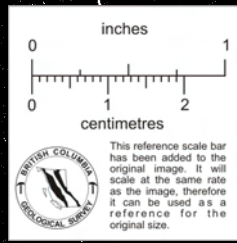
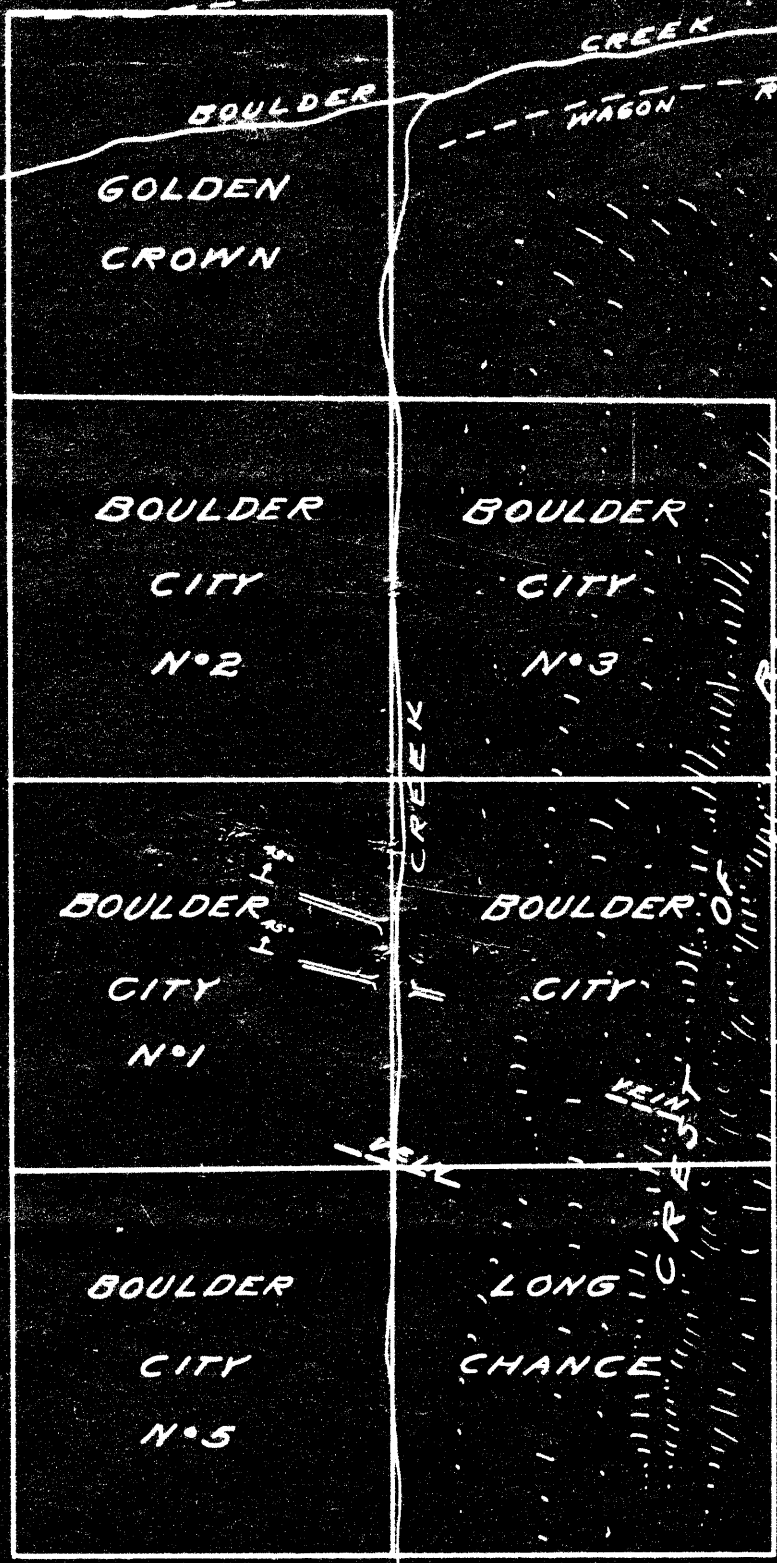


Boulder City Corp.
 show of
 Workings on Lower Vein,
 furnished from map by Clubine.
 1" = 100'



BOULDER
FRACTION

BOULDER
FRACTION



APPROXIMATE LOCATION
OF
BOULDER CITY GROUP
NEAR SALMO, B.C.
SCALE: 1 INCH = 750 FT.