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This mine represents an amalgamation of the old Lenora Tyee and Richard III mines which together produced 253,000 tons of gold ore between 1898 and 1909. During the more recent period of production from these properties, July 1943 to May 1944, the present owners, Twin "J" Mines, Ltd. mined and milled ore with values mainly in copper and zinc with minor values in gold, silver and lead. The amount of this was ---- tons of ore with an average grade of mill-feed as follows: Gold, 0.075 oz. per ton; silver, 2.05 oz. per ton; copper, 1.32 per cent; lead, 0.6 per cent; zinc, 6.12 per cent.

The ore occurs as two separate, easterly trending bodies about 150 feet apart known as the North ore-body and the South ore-body. Most of the ore in the early days came from the South ore-body in all three mines, but most of that mined by Twin "J" came from the North ore-body and mainly from the old Lenora mine, with a little from the Tyee mine.

The two ore-bodies are parallel and lie along two main drag-folds in a narrow band of sediments. The ore is a fine-grained replacement of tuffs and graphitic schists. Mineralogically two types of ore are found, one is a "barite-ore" consisting of a fine-grained mixture of pyrite chalcopyrite sphalerite and a little galena in a gangue of barite, quartz and calcite; a second type is a "quartz-ore" consisting mainly of quartz with small amounts of chalcopyrite. The "quartz-ore" is found as long, lenticular masses replacing both "barite-ore" and the enclosing schists along the drag-fold.

Although most of the North ore-body appears to have been

mined, the South ore-body still has some possibilities and extensions of it, probably down-faulted, could be explored by cleaning some old workings in the vicinity of the Richard III and if need be, doing some diamond-drilling from these workings.

*Feb 7/45*

*may be for 1944 Ann. Rept.*

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Follows I.I. # 4140

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT FUTURE EXPLORATION  
TWIN "J" MINE FOR IMMEDIATELY OBTAINABLE ORE

NORTH ORE-BODY

A small tonnage of ore may still be mined east of the Tye shaft above the 2 level towards the incline to the 0 level.

SOUTH ORE-BODY

A small tonnage of salvage ore may still be found in the old workings on the Lenora and Tye but I think ore of any considerable tonnage will only be found in the Richard III workings at the eastern end of the 2 Level near the 425 and 484 levels of the Richard. Twin "J" were preparing to stope this ore when they closed down. What I saw of this ore is higher grade than that of the North ore-body and is comparable in grade, mineralogy, and texture to that of the South ore-body.

I think that this Richard III ore represents the down-faulted easterly extension of the south ore found in the Tye. The outline of the eastern end of the stope (now inaccessible) as seen in longitudinal projection suggests faulting, although the old Tye company may have stopped here only because of the property boundary. The failure to find ore in the Richard above the 425 level lends support to the down-faulting hypothesis. However this upper ground should be more thoroughly prospected to make sure that

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the ore-fold, pencil-like in shape and conceivably not down-faulted, has not been missed.

The trend of the band of drag-folded sediments and the strike of the South fault converge at a very small angle in going east, but I think it will be several hundreds of feet or farther east of the Richard shaft before the fault cuts this band at the level of the ore-fold.

I think the 425 or 485 levels of the Richard should be cleaned out and several short holes drilled to determine the shape and extent of the ore already found there. About 2,000' of well-directed drilling would give a lot of information. Initial drilling could be done on the assumption that the ore is in the form of a drag-fold. This may mean, both up and down, north and south holes. The cost of this preliminary exploration would not be excessive, but it must be remembered that to get any Richard ore out, will necessitate driving 3 Level about 1400 feet easterly or cleaning out the Richard shaft.

J.S. Stevenson  
Aug. 7, 1945