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012204

Gold Peak Property File
092L 010

RENO GOLD MINES LIMITED

[NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY]

CENTRAL ZEBALLOS MINE
ZEBALLOS, B.C.

REPORT ON THE

GOLD PEAK GROUP

ZEBALLOS, B. C.

LOCATION: The property is five and a half miles by road from the town of Zeballos. It adjoins the claims of the Spud Valley Gold Mines Ltd. on the north, and the White Star claims on the south.

GENERAL: The main road crosses the property from 500 to 1500 feet from the main workings.

There is a good stand of hemlock timber on all parts of the ground.

In the vicinity of the workings there is said to be sufficient water for domestic use only. Side creeks on the south side of Spud Creek are said to have a larger flow.

The topography at, and below, the main workings is fairly steep but not particularly rough; above the main workings the slopes are from 35° to 45° but most points are accessible. Elevations of the workings vary from 1150 feet to 1700 feet.

Equipment is scant, consisting of two cars, track in the two longest tunnels, a small blower and gasoline engine, and a shake cook-house sufficient to handle a dozen men. The bunk house burned down.

PROPERTY: The Gold Peak Group consists of six claims and a fraction, as follows - Gold Peak, Gold Peak #2, Gold Peak #3, Blue Star, Green Star, Red Star, and Bloom Fr. The owner is the Zeballos Gold Peak Mines Ltd., Rogers Building, Vancouver.

GEOLOGY: The veins are entirely in the grano-diorite, although the volcanics cover most of the claims west of Spud Creek. There are a few small aplitic dikes known in the vicinity of the veins.

DEVELOPMENT: Underground development consists of tunnels on three veins as follows:-

#1 Vein	tunnel	136 ft	and open cut 40 ft x 25 ft
3 "	"	535 ft,	last 350 ft part caved.
4 "	"	60 ft.	

In addition there are a large number of open cuts scattered over all known veins.

DESCRIPTION OF VEINS:

Brown Bomber Vein: This vein is about 150 feet from the south end of the property.

There are five open cuts on the Brown Bomber vein; the lower one does not show the vein (El. 1575). The upper cut at El. 1975 was not visited but a barren vein is said to show there. At El. 1775 the vein is two inches wide and consists chiefly of altered granite with a small gouge. There is also a half-inch seam of quartz with sulphides which assays 1.42 Oz. gold.

At El. 1650 an open cut shows 1½ inches of quartz with some sulphides; it assays 0.26 Oz. gold. A cut at El. 1625 shows narrower and lower grade quartz.

The vein strike averages N 70° E and the dip about 85° north.

Two cuts have been dug on an unimportant vein 20 feet north of the Brown Bomber vein.

#1 Vein: This is the first vein found on the property and a small shipment of ore reported to assay about 2½ Oz. per ton was made. This was taken from an open cut 40 feet long and 25 ft. high face. No ore is visible in the cut now. The vein consists of altered granite with seams of gouge, quartz and calcite with occasional weak sulphides; it varies from four to twelve inches wide.

At 100 ft. vertically lower (El. 1450) a 128 foot tunnel has been driven, the face being approximately under the toe of the cut. The tunnel follows two seams about 4½ ft. apart which consist of 4 to 12 inches of altered granite, gouge, and lenses of quartz and calcite, with little sulphides. These veins fade out at about 100 feet from the portal, but another barren appearing vein is picked up in a short crosscut.

The strike of the vein varies from N 33° to 40° E and the dip is about 83° southeast. The vein appears strong and persistent, but so far as exposed in the tunnel or on the surface is weakly mineralized. It has been traced 500 ft. vertically above the tunnel.

#2 Vein: This vein lies 180 feet northwest of #1. It strikes N 25° E and dips 85° south, and consists of 8 to 10 inches of decomposed granite, some gouge, and a trace of quartz. It has been traced for about 250 feet, but appears to be quite low grade. Elevation is about 1435 ft.

#2½ Vein: This vein is 50 ft. northwest of #2. Two cuts at El. 1430 show a vein of decomposed granite and gouge striking N 25° E and standing vertical. At El. 1650 there is said to be an open cut showing 2 feet of "soft material". The vein appears fairly strong, but quite low grade wherever seen.

#3 Vein: This vein lies 190 feet northwest of #2 vein, and crosses the east end of the Bloom Fr. claim. It is claimed that it has been traced from the tunnel well toward the Rey Oro ground on the east, a thousand feet or more. The vein consists of a strong shear up to ten feet wide, with numerous small seams of gouge some of which contain stringers and lenses of quartz with occasional calcite. Quartz seems to occur mostly

along the southeast wall of the shear, although other parts are not well exposed and may have more quartz than anticipated.

The shear is well exposed in the bare rock a short distance above the tunnel, although the southeast wall is covered. No quartz or good mineralization outcrops here. Eight inches of sulphide bearing gouge assays 1.16 Oz.

The tunnel is said to be 535 feet long and to be on the vein throughout. Beyond the 120 foot point caving has occurred at frequent intervals and on this examination (the tunnel) was not entered beyond about 225 feet. The elevation of the tunnel portal is 1450 feet; it runs N 34° E along the vein which dips about 80 degrees southeast.

As far as the tunnel was entered, there are two gouge seams about five feet apart, one along each wall of the drift; both occasionally show quartz and sulphide mineralization but the one on the southeast is much the better. At 150 to 175 feet from the portal there is a lense of quartz with strong sulphides from which three samples give an average of 3.13 Oz. gold over a width of 0.32 feet. It is claimed by the owners that there is a good shoot of ore further in the tunnel where it is at present too dangerous to enter. It is also claimed that there are three points where highly altered granite over widths of five feet will assay 0.34 Oz. over fair lengths.

At 120 feet from the portal of the tunnel there is a short crosscut west which exposes the northwest wall of the shear, and along this a gouge seam with lenses of quartz and sulphides. The best part of this over a width of 2½ inches assays 4.42 Oz. gold; it dips and strikes parallel to the vein in the drift.

#4 Vein: This vein is about 400 feet northwest of #3 vein; it has been traced only a short distance. There are two main streaks about five feet apart, striking N 40° E and dipping 75° east. The tunnel has followed the more easterly one, while the westerly one has the chief outcrop. The tunnel is 60 feet long and at elevation 1140 feet. The vein fissure on the west wall is fairly strong and contains an inch or two of fairly persistent quartz. Three samples over about an inch and a half of quartz average 0.36 Oz. gold.

CONCLUSION: Present development has not exposed any commercial ore, unless, as is claimed, the inaccessible part of the #3 tunnel has done so. Several of the shear zones, containing veins, are unusually strong for the district and appear to be persistent as well as numerous, and all of them contain some gold. Quartz is not plentiful and sulphides are comparatively scarce, but where they occur they are often in good concentrations. They consist chiefly of pyrite, with sphalerite next in quantity. Lead, zinc, and arsenic minerals are scarce.

The property is surrounded by producing mines and undoubtedly has possibilities of becoming a large producer itself, but on account of the fact that few good assays can be obtained from the workings, excepting possible ore in the

inaccessible part of #3 tunnel, it does not appear very attractive. It would entail considerable expense and time to make the #3 tunnel safe for sampling as the roof of the drift is bad for long distances. Unless unusually easy price and terms for the property could be arranged I do not believe that it merits further attention by the Reno Company. If such arrangements could be made it might be worth while to put the tunnel in such shape that it could be sampled.

Respectfully submitted,

Chas. C. Starr

August 12, 1940