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& REPORT ON
THE SILVER SLIPPER GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS
PORTLAND CANAL MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANADA.

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BY: B.W.W. McDougall.
Mining Engineer.
Stewart. B.C.

THE SILVER SLIPPER GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS

Portland Canal Mining Division

British Columbia, Canada.

SITUATION AND EXTENT:

The silver Slipper Group of Mineral Claims is situated on the East side of the Portland Canal about two and one half miles nearly due South of Stewart, B.C. It includes six claim locations and the total area claimed is 4500 feet in length and 3000 feet in width. No surveys have been made in the vicinity and it is not yet known whether or not the staking is reasonably precise. Neither is it known whether or not there are any serious conflicts with prior locations. The property reaches from near the summit of the range East of the Portland Canal down the steep mountain slopes to an elevation of between one and two thousand feet.

The property is bounded on the North by the Silver Bell Group which in turn is South of the Silverado Group. The Wire Gold is situated to the South East while to the East is the Aberdeen and other locations. Until such time as the area shall have been surveyed the exact limits of the several adjacent properties cannot be precisely determined.

The properties closest to the Silver Slipper Group which have attracted a considerable amount of public attention during the past several years are the Silverado, nearly a mile distant to the North, and the Porter Idaho, about a mile and one half distant to the East.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The property is situated on the Western slopes of the range bordering the Portland Canal. Elevations vary from between one and two thousand feet on the Western boundary to about 5000 feet at the summit of the range and the Eastern boundary of the property.

The lower slopes of the mountain are heavily forested. Above an elevation of between 2000 and 2500 feet the timbered patches are small and scattered - the open areas being due to severe snow-slide activity during the winter and spring months.

Above 3000 feet almost all the area is in snow-slide territory. The slopes are extremely rugged and precipitous and the mountain flank is cut by several steep and nearly inaccessible canyons.

Scattered clumps of mountain hemlock occur up to elevations of about 3600 feet above sea level. Above this elevation steep slopes, bluffs and cliffs continue on up to the ice-capped summit. The slopes are frequently covered with talus or with growths of mountain heather and other timberline vegetation. The entire upper portion of the property, particularly in the vicinity of the several vein croppings, is unusually precipitous and rugged even for a district noted for this characteristic.

CLIMATE:

This feature needs but little special mention. The snow-fall is extremely heavy and snow slides are a constant menace in the areas above timberline during the winter and spring months. Low temperatures occasionally prevail. During summer and autumn there are frequent prolonged rainy periods.

In order to carry on continuous mining operations mine openings would have to be made much lower down the mountain than the present principal croppings have been traced. It is entirely feasible, in the event, that vein croppings should be discovered at lower elevations, in or near the timbered territory, to establish permanent camps and carry on continuous operations throughout the year.

TRANSPORTATION:

The property is reached by gasoline boat from the Stewart wharf to the lower end of the Silver Slipper trail, - a distance of about one and one half miles. A good pack trail has been built from the water's edge to an elevation of about 1050 feet above sea level, for a total distance of about 6000 feet. From the end of this pack trail to an elevation of 3075 feet and for a total distance of about 10,000 feet (Estimated) a man-trail has been brushed out. It was not considered advisable to continue the pack trail construction until a satisfactory and a definite objective was determined for it.

Freighting costs must depend to a large extent on the elevations to which supplies and materials are transported. If camps and mine openings be estimated at elevations of between 2000 and 3000 feet, as they must be to insure year-round access, transportation costs should not exceed \$30.00 per ton for important tonnages and possibly \$60.00 per ton for small tonnages.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The history, general and economic geology and other matters of interest pertaining to the ~~Pertal~~ Portland Canal District are fully described and discussed in the following publications issued by the Canadian Geological Survey:

Memoir	32	by	R. G. McConnell,
Memoir	132	by	S. E. Schofield and G. Hanson.

Copies of these publications may be obtained from the Canadian Geological Survey at Ottawa or from the Vancouver office in the Pacific Building.

LOCAL GEOLOGY:

The granodiorites of batholithic origin occupy the Western or lower portion of the property. The contact between the greenstone and the granodiorite traverses the flank of the mountain in a general North and South direction. The upper portion of the property is in greenstone. The exact line of contact was not observed in the areas examined. Possibly one half the property, more or less, is in greenstone and the remainder is in granodiorite.

On the Eastern margin of the granodiorite numerous croppings of varying types of dyke rocks were observed. These dykes are believed to represent the closing phases of batholithic activity. The veins observed appear to be genetically related to the dykes.

IMPROVEMENTS:

A good pack trail has been constructed from the beach for a distance of about 6000 feet to an elevation of 1050 feet above sea level.

A man trail has been brushed out from the end of this pack trail to an elevation of 3075 feet and for a total estimated distance of about 10,000 feet.

A tunnel site has been faced off at an elevation of about 3615 feet. The tunnel is underground a distance of three or four feet. Including facing-off the total amount of work effected at this place represents the equivalent of about 15 feet of tunnel driving.

At an elevation of 4040 feet another tunnel has been commenced. About 20 feet, more or less, of actual underground work has been effected and a considerable amount of rock work has been done on the ledge near the portal,- equivalent perhaps, to about an added 20 feet of tunnel driving.

In addition a few open cuts have been blasted out here and there over a limited area.

This approximate cost of this work should be somewhat as follows:

6000 Ft. of Pack Trail Construction @ 30¢	\$ 1800.00
10,000 Ft. of trail brushing @ 4¢ per ft.	400.00
15 Ft. of Tunnel Work @ \$20.00	300.00
40 Ft. of tunnel work @ \$20.00	800.00
Camp and other equipment including freight	250.00
Sundry Open Cuts,	50.00
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Total.....	\$ 3600.00
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The above figures represent merely an estimate of what the work done during the season might be expected to cost.

VEIN EXPOSURES:

On the Northern side of a precipitous canyon and forming a part of the wall of this canyon, is a wide belt of coarse-grained quartz. The width in places possibly exceeds 20 feet, in other places it is five or six feet in width. It can be traced for a distance of possibly 500 feet along its strike. The rugged and dangerous nature of the ground prevented full access to the croppings.

It is my opinion that this quartz occurrence is more properly described as a dyke than as a vein. It appears to have been fractured subsequent to its consolidation and the fracture planes were later subjected to mineralizing influences to a greater or lesser extent. In the face of the tunnel at an elevation of 4040 feet above sea level the dyke has a strike of N 50 W and a dip of about 79 degrees to the South East. In ~~the face of this tunnel~~ the face of this tunnel there is a 12-inch zone along which faulting and fracturing has occurred. This zone is iron-stained but in the tunnel face no important amounts of unaltered sulphides were observed. In the floor of the tunnel a few feet from the face and on the same streak or zone, there are heavy copper stains accompanied by magnetite and a little unaltered chalcopyrite and pyrite.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Oz. Au.</u>	<u>Oz. Ag.</u>	<u>% Cu.</u>
2	4040	12"	0.09	3.0	0.5

A specimen sample showing an unusually large amount of magnetite assayed as follows:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Oz. Au.</u>	<u>Oz. Ag.</u>	<u>% Cu.</u>
3	4040	Specimen	0.05	2.2	0.4

No other samples were taken from this cropping. The quartz stands out boldly along the walls of the canyon and in places shows rather heavy copper stains where the original sulphides occupying the fracture planes have undergone oxidation.

Also, on the North side of the canyon but at a somewhat lower elevation, (3615 feet), a tunnel has been faced off and advanced underground a distance of a few feet. Some quartz showing disseminated pyrite shows in the breast of this tunnel. A sample from this assayed as follows:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Oz. Ag.</u>	<u>Oz. Ag.</u>	<u>% Cu.</u>
1	3615	18"	0.20	1.8	Nil

This tunnel does not appear to be started on any well-defined vein. However if it be driven ahead a distance of more than 100 feet it will cut the quartz occurrence described in preceding paragraphs.

Still farther to the North a narrow vein was observed at an elevation of 4390 feet. The strike is about N 87 E and the dip about 85 degrees to the South. The vein outcrops in a small but extremely precipitous canyon. It was impossible on account of the rugged topography to trace this vein any considerable distance. It was seen over a length of perhaps 100 feet and through a range of vertical elevation of about the same distance. It has a width of from six to eight inches where observed. Four samples were taken from it and these assayed as follows:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Oz. Au.</u>	<u>Oz. Ag.</u>	<u>Description</u>
4	4390	8"	0.14	2.70	Badly Oxidized
5	4365	6"	0.71	47.00	Oxidized
6	4400	6"	1.72	31.50	Partly oxidized
7	4400	3"	4.12	43.50	Black sulphides

The gold content of this vein makes it interesting in spite of the narrow width of the portion observed. It certainly warrants further investigation.

Some considerable distance to the North of the vein just described, another quartz vein was observed. This vein can be traced over a distance of more than three hundred feet. The surface is iron-stained over most of the distance observed. It varies in width from 6 to 60 inches. Only one small open cut has been blasted in it.

The strike is S 21 E and the dip about 58 degrees to the South East. A sample taken from the oxidized cropping at the open cut assayed as follows:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Oz. Au.</u>	<u>Oz. Ag.</u>	<u>Description.</u>
8	About 4000	24"m	0.28	0.9	Quartz & Ox. Pyrite

The gold content of this oxidized cropping also indicates that further development work is warranted.

Lower down the mountain a disseminated galena and pyritic pyrite cropping is reported. This cropping has not yet been opened up and I did not visit it.

DISCUSSION:

It has already been noted that the chances for finding commercial ore in the wide quartz cropping are not considered good. The type of mineralization and the method of occurrence are decidedly unpromising.

The other two veins, however, do warrant thorough prospecting though, of course, there is no assurance that they will be found to enclose shoots of commercial ore of ~~mining~~ ^{mining} dimensions.

The geology of Silver Slipper, in a general sense, is similar to that of Silverado and some of the Silver Slipper ore types are not unlike those of Silverado, - which means nothing except that the circumstance is a point of evidence supporting geological similarity of the two localities.

It must be pointed out that while the Silverado has been operated more or less continuously for a number of years, apparently no important ~~amounts~~ amounts of commercial ore have been found from time to time. Silverado is mentioned since it is the only property in the vicinity in which an important amount of development work has been effected. Silver Slipper, considered geologically, has as yet no precedent for enclosing ore bodies of commercial grade and size. It is not inferred, however, that the geological conditions are definitely unfavorable for ore. It is my opinion that all areas on the margin of the batholith definitely warrant thorough exploration.

The conditions affecting ore occurrences on Porter Idaho do not apply on Silver Slipper.

In the event that Silver Slipper should disclose some ore occurrences warranting extensive development, transportation would be very cheap and working conditions entirely feasible and satisfactory.

Silver Slipper is a prospect on which only a very small amount of prospecting work has yet been done. In my opinion the property warrants much more thorough prospecting.

If further work of this nature be contemplated I would recommend that every effort be made to trace the known veins down the mountain as far as possible in the attempt to expose a point of attack which can be reached with the least amount of climbing. If this can be done preliminary development can be effected much cheaper than would be the case if work were carried on at the elevations where the known exposures are.

I would also recommend that the Company make every effort to obtain other properties of definite merit. If due care be exercised in the matter of selecting additional properties, the chances for ultimate success will thereby be considerably augmented.

Stewart. B.C.
September 28, 1925.

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Mining Engineer.