

M E M O

671691

May 23, 1975.

To: J.J. Crowhurst

From: W.R. Bacon

Re: Silver Bell Property, Stewart Area, B.C.

Locations of the 15 mineral claims comprising the Silver Bell property are shown on the accompanying map. As you know, they are on the steep west slope of Mount Rainey, right above Stewart.

Mount Rainey is underlain by volcanic conglomerates, sandstones, and breccias with minor intercalated limestones, siltstones and tuffs. These epiclastic rocks belong to the Hazelton assemblage and are Lower to Middle Jurassic in age. They are cut by hornblende diorite (lamprophyre) dike swarms, and granite and syenite porphyry dikes.

Silverado and Prosperity-Porter Idaho mines are, according to Grove, on opposite limbs of a major overturned syncline, the axis of which strikes north-northeasterly across Mount Rainey. It is not known whether the veins in the Silverado mine occur in the same stratigraphic unit as those at Prosperity and Porter Idaho mines, because the Hazelton assemblage is undifferentiated.

Metallic mineralization in the mines includes native silver, ruby silver, galena, freibergite, pyrite, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite.

SILVERADO

The Silverado workings are on the north side of Silverado Creek whereas the Silver Bell claims are on the south side of the same creek.

Four quartz-sulphide veins are exposed in the workings of the Silverado mine. The veins strike N30°W and dip 60 to 65 degrees south.

The Number One vein was developed by a drift at elevation 3447 feet. All production from Silverado was from two ore shoots on this vein. The first ore shoot was 3.8 feet wide and 45 feet long. It assayed: Au 0.02 ounces per ton, Ag 18.9 ounces per ton, Pb 1 per cent, and Zn 2 per cent. The second ore shoot was 2.1 feet wide and 80 feet long and assayed 41 ounces Ag per ton (Skerl, 1961). The fact that less than 200 tons were mined from these ore shoots may indicate that only high-grade sections were taken.

PROSPERITY AND PORTER IDAHO

The Prosperity and Porter Idaho veins are fissure veins which occur in shears and in fault breccias in the Hazelton epiclastic rocks. They vary from a few inches to several feet in width and are parallel to sub-parallel. They strike northerly to north-northwesterly and dip steeply to the west.

Most of the production (84 per cent) from mines on the east side of Mount Rainey came from the Prosperity vein. Four ore shoots occur in the Prosperity vein through a strike length of more than 1000 feet. They were mined between the Number 3 level at 5085 feet elevation and the surface, at elevations 5500 to 5750 feet. Throughout the stoped areas, the vein averaged 2.3 feet wide and assayed 89 ounces of silver per ton.

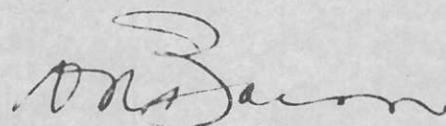
Production records for the properties are as follows:

<u>Mine</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Ore Shipped</u>	<u>Au (ozs.)</u>	<u>Ag (ozs.)</u>	<u>Cu (lbs.)</u>	<u>Pb (lbs.)</u>	<u>Zn (lbs.)</u>
Prosperity	1926-39	26,628	568	1,765,598	52,444	2,277,658	6,070
Porter Idaho	1924-31	<u>5,256</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>563,466</u>	<u>5,235</u>	<u>723,781</u>	<u>-</u>
		31,884	844	2,329,064	57,679	3,001,439	6,070

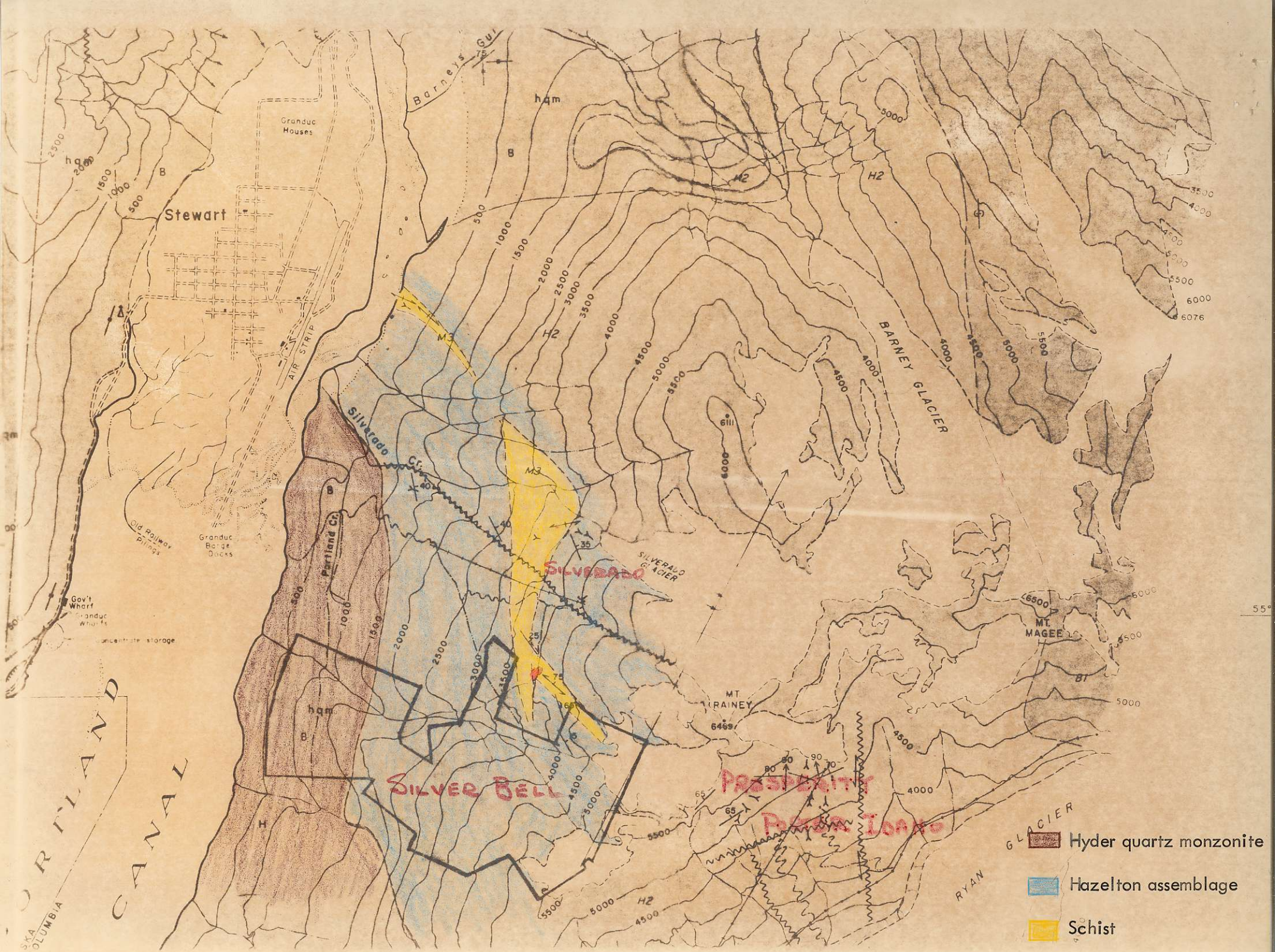
CONCLUSION

Geologically, the Silver Bell property is located in the same environment as the nearby Silverado, Prosperity and Porter Idaho properties. I am not aware of any actual showings on the property but certainly consider the claims to be well located.

A long diamond drill hole, say 3000-4000', collared in the Hyder quartz monzonite and drilled S70°E (across the structure) would be a partial test of whether silver mineralization characteristic of Mount Rainey is present on the Silver Bell property.



W.R. Bacon



- GLACIER
- Hyder quartz monzonite
 - Hazelton assemblage
 - Schist