

EXAMINATION REPORT

On The

G. WHITE PROPERTY

ROCK CREEK, B. C.

Nickel Plate Mine,  
Hedley, B.C.

Mr. F.A. McConigle,  
Manager,  
Kelowna Exploration Co. Ltd.,  
Hedley, B.C.

Dear Sir:-

A brief examination of the property was made with the assistance of Mr. G. White.

Since W.M. Sharp's examination in May, little exploratory work has been attempted. New information concerning the property is therefore limited.

Recently Mr. White built three and one half miles of tractor road, linking the chief workings south of James Creek with the main road to Rock Creek.

The following report briefly summarizes this examination:

SUMMARY

W.M. Sharp stated in his report that considerable work would have to be done on the showings before the merit of the property could be determined.

At the time of examination exploratory work recommended by W.M. Sharp had not been carried out.

Refer to recommendations 1 to 4, Examination Report on the G. White Property by W.M. Sharp, May 7th, 1947.

Observations of the limestone, exposed recently by the tractor road on the Crown Point Claim, indicate that the mineralization in shafts D and E is caused by two fissure veins rather than by one.

Conclusions

Until such time as farther exploratory work is attempted a definite appraisal of the worth of this property is made difficult. The assay and reported width of the ore in shaft D is encouraging.



Header

EJOB

EXAMINATION REPORT  
ON THE  
G. WHITE PROPERTY,  
ROCK CREEK, D. C.

Black Plate Mine,  
May 7, 1947.

Mr. F. A. McGonigle, Manager,  
Helena Exploration Company Limited,  
HELENA, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The following report summarizes a brief examination of this property. About one and a half days was spent with Mr. White in running a pace-and-compass survey of the workings and mapping and sampling accessible showings. Because of the rough survey made, the relative location of the workings as shown on the accompanying sketch-map is only approximate.

Thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith of Rock Creek for the hospitality extended by them during my short stay at Rock Creek.

LOCATION OF PROPERTY

The property is situated about one mile west of Emers, which, in turn, is located on the Hottle River road about 7 miles north of Rock Creek. This mineralized section lies about 10 or 12 miles east of the old Camp McKinney area.

The main workings on and south of James Creek may be reached by either a trail up this creek or by one climbing the east slope of the mountain from Mr. Smith's ranch. The upper workings lie about 1000 feet above the Hottle River road.

ECONOMIC FEATURES

A plentiful supply of suitable mine timber is to be had on the property. Water is scarce on the upper workings but could be drawn from James Creek and in part from a small spring on the Crown Point claim. The flooded shafts of the upper workings would possibly give an intermittent supply.

At present, access to the workings is difficult, but will be a simple matter if Mr. White goes ahead with his plan to put in about one mile of road up the south side of James Creek.

The Rock Creek area is marked by its gently rolling topography and general accessibility. The very seasonal rainfall is produced semi-arid climatic conditions but has been sufficient to support growth of stands of good-sized timber.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS (map) - Cont'd.

Green Point Claim

Two shafts "D" and "E" have been sunk on a mineralized fissure-zone cutting a local body of sugary white limestone. Pyrite, galena and minor sphalerite form the ore minerals and occur as a replacement of the fissured limestone. At present shaft D is inaccessible, but pieces of ore piled at the collar indicate widths of at least 12 inches. The Minister of Mines Report, 1921, P. 124, states that a 10-foot crosscut driven from near the bottom of this shaft indicated a fair body of low-grade ore assaying 0.10 oz. gold, 6 oz. silver, and 4% lead per ton. An earlier Minister of Mines report, published before the shaft was deepened and the crosscut made, attaches very little importance to the mineral occurrence and points out the restricted extent of the enclosing limestone.

Shaft E, presumably on the same fissure as shaft D, shows a 60-inch width of similar ore. Sample C.P. 3 and 4 indicate a little over 10 oz. of silver per ton. No lead values were found in the samples, but inspection in the field indicates at least 4% lead per ton. This 60-inch vein is cut off near the bottom of the shaft by a transverse fault. The faulted extension to the east has not been exposed.

Isomora No. 3 Claim

Four short tunnels have been driven on this claim close to the south side of James Creek. Only Tunnel F was safely accessible. Transverse to the face is a 6-inch vein carrying about 10 oz. of silver per ton (25).

Material from Tunnel G suggests that a vein over 12 inches wide has been encountered. A sample (26) of this material assayed 8.00 oz. of silver per ton.

Property.

-4-

May 7, 1947

SUMMARY

Considerable work must be done on the Rock Creek showings before a true idea of the merit of the property is determined. It has been suggested to Mr. White that he confine his exploratory efforts to the Zamora Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and Crown Point claims. In this connection the following recommendations are submitted:

1. An accurate survey of the workings should be made.
2. The approximate extent of the limestone formation as exposed at shafts D and E should be determined. Exploration of the replacement vein cutting this body should be accomplished by open-cutting and shallow diamond drilling.
3. The continuity of the fissure veins exposed on Zamora No. 2 claim should be investigated by considerable open cutting.
4. The tunnels along James Creek should be opened up and examined.
5. The reported mineralization on Mr. Smith's Albion group should be examined.

CONCLUSIONS

Mr. White should be encouraged to do additional exploratory work on his property. In the course of this work he should have some assistance both in its direction and in mapping fresh exposures.

Yours very truly,

*W.M. Sharp*

WMS:MC

W.M. Sharp.

Crown Point Claim

Shaft E

Sample 1203 (see fig.1) was taken over a 60 inch  
th. The fissure vein in which the mineralization occurs  
observed to be faulted near the bottom of the shaft. The  
tilted extension is not exposed.

The vein, as exposed on the north-east side of the  
shaft, pinches to 24 inches in width. Sample 1204 (see fig.1)  
was taken across this width.

Shaft D

At the time of examination shaft D was being de-watered.  
About half way down the shaft the ore was observed to be at least  
48 inches in width.

A sample was submitted by Mr. White after de-watering  
had been completed. A width of 84 inches of ore is reported in  
the west drift. See fig.1 for assay.

Limestone Formation

Between the two shafts D and E the limestone has been  
exposed locally. This information was observed to have the same  
strike and dip as the vein which approximately parallels the  
bedding in shaft E. If the strike of the vein is continued in  
a south-westerly direction it will by pass shaft D (see fig.1).  
No continuous structure could be found in the limestone joining  
shaft D and E. Therefore it is concluded that the mineralization  
is probably caused by two fissure veins rather than by one.

Narrow lenses of sphalerite plus minor galena were  
found parallelling the bedding of the limestone. This mineraliza-  
tion was observed to occur sporadically over a 20 foot distance.  
Sample 1205 (see fig.1) was taken over an 18 inch width.

Albion Group

Short Horn No.1

The reported mineralization on Mr. H. Smith's Albion  
Group was examined.

A quartz vein approximately 18 feet in width is  
located on Short Horn No.1 claim which adjoins Zamora No.3 claim  
to the north east. Disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite was  
observed in the quartz gangue. Samples 1201 and 1202 indicate  
a trace of gold and silver.

Yours very truly,

*E. R. Lea*

E. R. Lea.

10

REPORT ON ZAMORA GROUP  
(formerly Crown Point)  
WESTBRIDGE, B.C.

---

Outline of Report

1. Introduction
2. Location
3. Timber, Water, Power etc.
4. Tunnel sites, camp etc.
5. Property and ownership
6. History
7. Geology
8. Ore occurrences
9. Equipment
10. Conclusions
11. Recommendations
12. Maps

1. Introduction

Under instruction of Mr. R. S. Douglas, I proceeded to the village of Westbridge, B.C. on the Kettle River, to examine several properties which had been submitted by Mr. Len Eusey.

On August 24th and 25th, 1948, accompanied by Mr. Eusey, Mr. White (the owner) and Mr. Nick Barlow of Westbridge, the following examination was carried out:-

2. Location

The Zamora property is located on the south side of James Creek, which enters the Kettle River at a point 3 miles south of Westbridge, B.C. From the main highway, a switch-back road in fair condition starts through the Smith Ranch and follows the south side of James Creek a distance of 3 miles to the property. The elevation at the main highway and Kettle River is 1995 feet and at the property buildings and shaft 2,900'.

3. Timber, Water & Power

The property and surrounding area is well timbered with trees suitable for pine timber. Several sawmills operate in the main valley within a few miles. Water for all purposes can be secured from James Creek or a branch of this creek but might have to be pumped. The West Kootenay Power line is 5 miles south of the property.

Camp.

To the north of the Crown point claim the ground slopes for 600 feet to where it drops off sharply into James Creek, and a depth of possible 700 feet could be secured by a tunnel from James Creek. Camp sites are available close to any operation, and water can be secured from James Creek. The K.V. railway and highway is 3 miles to the east.

5. Property and ownership

The property is owned by G.E. White, Box 30, Oliver, B.C. and consists of 11 claims as follows:- 1. 2448 Crown Point (C.G.), Zamora No.1,2,3,4,5,6,7 & 8, Maybe No.1 & 2. Accompanying map No.1 shows the grouping of the above claims.

6. History

The Crown Point claim together with what is now Zamora No.1 and Maybe No.1 and 2 was prospected by a series of small tunnels and shallow shafts by a prospector (name unknown), from 1896 until his death several years ago. Apparently little interest has been taken in the area by mining men since 1900 and Mr. White restaked the ground in 1948 and started development in a small way.

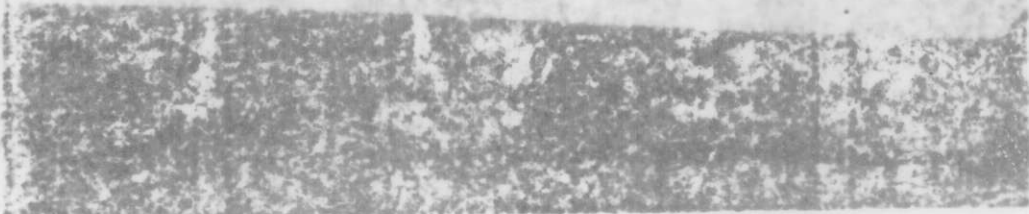
7. Geology

The rock formation covering the majority of the claims is argillite schist, with two small dykes noted. However, on the Crown Point and Zamora No.3 claims, there is a small body of limestone, showing width of possibly 100' and striking E/W. Overburden prevents tracing the limestone to the west and several open cuts 300' to the east were in argillite. The important occurrence of ore is in the limestone where two shafts have been sunk and the surface partially stripped with a bulldozer.

At least 2 other veins are developed in the schist but these are very narrow and it would appear that when the vein system enters the schists the veins pinch although values continue.

8. Ore Occurrences

Crown Point Claim: The most important occurrence of ore is on the Crown Point Claim and possibly on Zamora No.3. This occurs in a limestone body, the extent of which cannot at present be traced along the strike because of overburden, but the width is approx. 100' with schist and argillite on each side. Where developed and exposed, the limestone carries a series of quartz veins and stringers, with heavy galena, sphalerite and pyrite. These veins vary from 10' to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width.



Two shallow shafts have been sunk, one of which has 15' in length. The surface has been partially bulldozed off for roads, and where the limestone was exposed for 30' several stringers of galena, varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to 2.5' have been exposed. The complete width has not been exposed by the bulldozer and a good stringer of galena is exposed on the southern side where limestone disappears under the overburden.

The two shafts and the various exposures are not connections of the same vein in the limestone but each working is on separate or distinct veins across the width of the zone. The strike of the vein zones is east-west, with the dip from 60 deg. to 67 deg. to the south.

At the eastern end of the showing a shaft was sunk 12' on a well mineralized quartz vein 6- foot wide dipping 67 deg. to the south. This vein is well mineralized with galena, sphalerite and chalcocite, with a clean footwall and the hanging wall not exposed. A fault dipping 35 deg. West occurs in the shaft with little mineralization above it.

A sample No. 626 taken across 6' in this shaft assayed as follows:- Gold - Tr. Silver 4.10 oz; Copper 0.24%; Lead 10.75%; zinc 9.30%, or approx. \$74.00 at current metal prices.

40' to the south of the shaft along a road, a 18" vein has been exposed with 2 small stringers of heavy galena. This strikes 270 deg. (E-W) and dips 55 deg. to the south. Sample No. 627 taken across 10 inches assayed as follows: Gold - Tr; silver 3.80 oz; copper 0.10%; lead 18.50%; zinc 0.85%; or a value of approx. \$77.00 per ton.

To the west of the lower shaft about 30' and between the two shafts a bulldozer cut for a road has exposed the limestone for about 45' in width, at the southern end where the limestone extends under overburden there is a 2" stringer of solid galena. At 15' north of this point a vein of galena shows a width of 2.5'. Sample 628 taken over 2.5' assayed as follows: Gold - Tr.; silver 78.90 oz; copper 0.52%; lead 15.0%; zinc 18.85%, or a value of approx. \$152.00 per ton at present metal prices.

From the above vein to the north for a distance of 30' the limestone has been exposed in a clean smooth surface, showing veinlets of galena from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch wide, every foot, with a stringer 2" in width about 25' to the north. This surface was not sampled as it needs cleaning and blasting before a channel sample could be taken, but would appear to carry values across the whole width. On the western side of this bulldozer cut, there appears to be a flat fault with no mineralization above the fault, but more stripping is needed to determine the extent and occurrence.



-4-

To the south west of this bulldozed cut about 100' a shaft has been sunk for 25' with a 10' sump. This shaft started on a quartz vein with much galena, dipping 60 deg. to the south, and at the bottom of the vertical shaft cut through the vein in limestone. The new owner has crosscut a few feet and drifted 15' on the vein to the west. Here a vein shows 9+ feet wide with the face of the drift showing a full width of well mineralized quartz and the hanging wall not exposed. The strike is 270 deg. (E-W) and the dip 60 deg. to the south. This vein has no connection with the other exposures, being farther to the south. Sample 629 taken across 6.2' at the start of the drift, assayed as follows: Gold - 0.01 oz; silver 6.40 oz; copper 0.09%; lead 23.3% zinc 10.95%; or a value of approx. \$129.00 per ton.

**Zamora No.1 Claim:** About 2000' to the south west of the main shaft several small shafts and cuts have been sunk on small quartz veins in argillite schist, showing galena and sphalerite. In the first two shafts a vein about 1' in width strike at 290 deg. and dips 60 deg. to the south. Another shaft 200' to the south east shows strong mineralization on the dump with galena and pyrite and strikes N/S dipping 55 deg. to the west. Sample No.630 taken from the dump here assayed as follows:- Gold - Tr; copper 0.45%; silver 7.6 oz; lead 25.20%; zinc 3.9%; or a value of \$117.50 per ton.

**Maybe No.1 & 2:** Approx. 1 mile to the south of the Crown Point shaft, a series of about 8 small tunnels have been driven into the hillside. Several of these are badly caved but all are in argillite schist and were driven to develop small veins seldom over 1 foot in width but apparently with good values. Near the boundary between the two recent work was done on a cross-cut tunnel driven at 130 deg. for 40' where a drift has been run 25' to the east and 120° to the west on a narrow vein in the schist. Ore was sacked from one small stoppe and is at present stored at the portal. This stoppe 20' long shows 2' of ore in the center pinching at each end to 1' width. In the west drift the vein pinches to a mere fracture and the argillite is blocky, while to the east the argillite is very well schistified. A sample, No.631 taken across 2' in the center of the small stoppe assayed as follows: Gold - 0.135 oz; silver 13.9 oz; lead 4.0%; zinc 10.8% or a value of \$61.18 per ton. Sample No.632 was taken from a few tons of sacked ore at the portal and assayed as follows: Gold - 0.245 oz.; silver 102.8 oz. lead 11.1%; zinc 17.0% or a value of approx. \$188.00 per ton.

## 9. Equipment

At the main shaft on the Crown Point claim a small compressor house has been built housing a 220' Sullivan portable compressor, together with 2 jackhammers, 1 drifter, small amount of steel and a mine car.

From preliminary investigation, it is apparent that the important occurrence of ore is in the limestone body. No work has been done to indicate the size of this limestone body to the east and west along the strike of the mineralization, but the north and south boundaries are partially exposed. From the many veins and veinlets of galena now exposed there is thought to be an excellent chance of tonnage over a width of possibly 50' which would average commercial ore with the limestone having a chance of replacement throughout. Apparently when the veins enter the schist formation they pinch to narrow widths and are erratic but show good values.


11. Recommendations

While no definite option could be secured at the time of examination, Mr. White the owner indicated that he would sell for \$100,000 on terms over a period of years. Before a decision could be reached a further thorough examination should be carried out and the various workings surveyed and mapped. The surface should be further stripped and blasted so that a complete sampling could be made across the limestone body.

The extent of the limestone body should be proven, either by surface stripping or by diamond drills. Bulldozers are available at Westbridge on a rental basis.

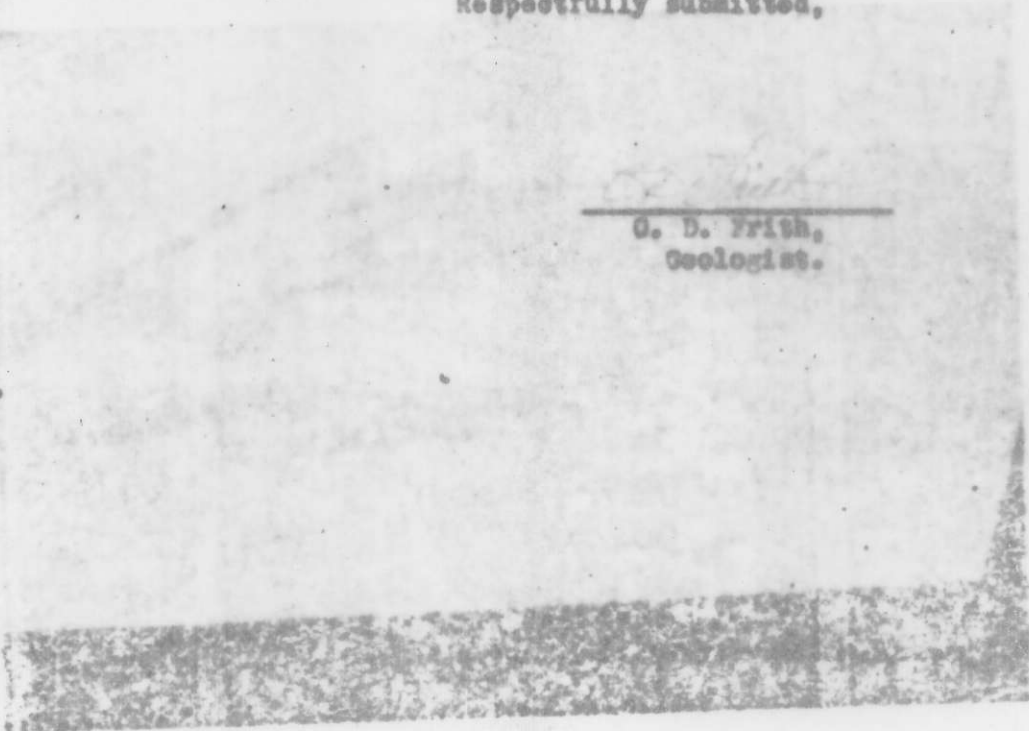
The veins exposed in the schist carry excellent values but are narrow and not of much interest as commercial ore but I consider that the mineralization in the limestone body has good commercial possibilities and recommend that it be further investigated and that a working option be secured.

Respectfully submitted,

  
G. D. Frish,  
Geologist.

ODF: jdb

5 copies.



CLAIMS (map)

Mr. G. White of Oliver holds a block of 11 claims. Of these only the Crown Point has been Crown-granted; the remainder are held by location and assessment work.

Another group centered about the Albion Claim and situated immediately north of the White property was recently located by Mr. H. Smith of Rock Creek. This examination did not include the workings of this group. Ground surrounding both groups is open for location.

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF AREA

The mineralized area is underlain by a wide variety of rock types. The most extensive body is of quartz diorite which surrounds and contacts older (Carboniferous to Jurassic?) sedimentary and volcanic assemblages.

Locally, a contact between the quartz diorite to the south and the volcanics to north is yet to be located in the south half of the Crown Point claim.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS (map)Maybe No. 1 Claim

The three tunnels were mapped briefly. The only showings of ore-grade material were two small lenses of quartz containing disseminated pyrite, galena and sphalerite. The main fractures on which these lenses are found contain only very sparse disseminated pyrite and thin ribbons of quartz. No further work should be done in this section.

Samora No. 2 Claim

Three small shafts, a short drift, and a few open cuts have been accomplished on fissure veins cutting the local quartz diorite. Typical vein material is composed of medium-grained white quartz containing disseminated pyrite, galena and minor sphalerite. Exposed widths vary from a few inches up to 30 inches. The relative location of the workings suggests that individual veins may reach important lengths.

Near surface material is slightly oxidized, but ore taken from shallow depths in the shafts indicates only a slight depth to the weathered zone.

Samples (Z1) (Z2) and (Z3) show silver values ranging from a trace up to 19.6 ozs. of silver per ton.