673152

BRALORNE PIONEER MINES LIMITED

TO: G.H. Davenport DATE: June 21st, 1967

FROM: E. Bronlund

SUBJECT: TAKLA SILVER

Of the several ore showings on Takla Silver, the No. 1 zone is the only one which may have an economic potential under present conditions. The recent increase in the price of silver has added about $8.00 to the gross value of the most important ore showing. This is referred to as the Middle ore body in D.D. Campbell's report in which he gives a gross value of $43.15 for an average width of 7 feet and length of 255 feet, as of March, 1966. With present silver prices, this gross value would be about $50.00/ton gross, which makes it possible to visualize a profitable operation on the basis of 100 to 150 tons per day. The difficulty so far has been to see enough possible ore, say in the order of 200,000 tons along No. 1 zone. The exploration done to date in the forms of diamond drilling and adit tunnels is not sufficient to decide the issue. Campbell gives a possible 22,000 tons for the Middle ore body plus some additional but lower grade ore in the south and the north ore bodies. This ore is all above the 4300 level adit tunnel with backs of from 60 to 200 feet and is assumed to lie along the No. 1 zone shear-fault which is a gouge filled breccia zone. It would take considerable diamond drilling from surface to prove this ore which, in my opinion, could be lensy and erratic. Considering the limited tonnage potential above the 4300 level, I do not think this is an attractive exploration target at this time.

There is, however, a possibility of finding much bigger ore at depth along the No. 1 zone. In comparing the 3 ore bands cut near the north end of the Takla Silver adit tunnel, I find excellent correlation as to position, grade and widths with the ore bands cut in DDH 2 and 33 which were drilled in 1953-54 on a section some 30 to 50 feet north of the tunnel sections. This supports the geological concept that the ore bodies have on the average a westerly dip and are cut off before reaching surface by the easterly dipping shear-fault zone. A down throw of several hundred feet is indicated and in my opinion, the 3 surface ore shoots in No. 1 zone are upfaulted remnants of ore bands, the continuation of which must be sought at depth, tentatively at and below the 4200 level or 100 feet and more below the adit tunnel.

DDH #33 is of particular interest in this respect. It had very good core recovery and showed 8 ore bands between footage 237 and 329 (roughly from the 4300 tunnel level down to 4200 level). At footage 338 the bore hole entered massive sulfides and continued in this for 13 feet to footage 351 where loss of the bit stopped the hole. Only sludge was recovered but there is no doubt that this ore band is important and could be thicker. The data we have from the two drill holes DDH #2 and 33, and from the 4300 tunnel indicate therefore that if sizeable ore shoots do occur along No. 1 zone, they will be below the 4200 level. I think the chances of coming up with something worth while are very good and would recommend a program of underground diamond drilling which can be done at minimum costs from the tunnel workings. In order to come up with a sufficient tonnage, it will be necessary to explore a strike length of say 500 feet at a depth of 150 to 250 feet vertically below the tunnel level. An oreshoot 500 feet long by 12 feet thick by 200 feet deep would contain about 120,000 tons, a not unreasonable possibility and a sufficient incentive to probe for additional ore, either down dip or below the other two surface shoots. Such a program would, at a cost of about $50,000, decisively prove or disprove the immediate economic potential of this property.

In order to do this drilling properly, it will be necessary to do about 200 feet of drifting in the tunnel, 100 feet southerly and 100 feet northerly from the face of the West Crosscut, following the 2 foot ore band exposed there. This will allow a series of down holes to be drilled at minus 45 to minus 60 degrees easterly to explore the area from the 4250 foot level down to the 4050 foot level for a strike length of about 500 feet. Each drill hole would be from 250 to 350 feet long, depending on inclination.

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There is at present a 500 CFM compressor at the adit tunnel which requires minor repairs. Also a trackless loader for mucking, and a D7 cat which needs considerable repairs.

The following is a tentative cost estimate:

Mobilization, road and camp repairs	$4,000
200 feet of drifting @ $60/foot	12,000
3400 feet diamond drilling @ $10/foot	34,000
	$50,000

E.Bronlund/d

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