674412
82F/3

REPORT ON THE

SILVER DOLLAR SILVER LEAD & LUCKY BOY GOLD GROUPS

SALMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA

LOCATION: These two groups of claims which adjoin each other are 500 to 2000 feet west of Salmo , a few hundred feet off the paved road.

OWNERSHIP AND TERMS: Owned by L.R. Clubine of Salmo who is asking $50,000.

HISTORY: Clubine has held thes claims for 20 or 30 years . The consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. had the Silver Dollar under option on two or three occasions and did most of the underground work. The Silver Dollar 180 foot level is under water and no work has been done for a number of years.

The Luck Boy Group on an entirely different structure is about 2000 feet west of the Silver Dollar workings.

It is doubtfull if more than a few hundred pounds of ore have been shipped, from either of the mines.

Much of the work at the Lucky Boy, mainly a long dozer bench has been done in recent years.

GEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT: The country rocksunderlying the claims are argillites and greenstones of the Hall Group (Cretaceous)

At the Silver Dollar Mine the workings have prospected a rather tight fracture system striking N.70°W. and dipping about 70° northerly. The fracturing consists of,in places 2 Or more nearly parallel tight fractures within a width of 5 or 10 feet with very little breciation between fractures. In the tunnel level streaks of fine grained galena, an inch to 7 or 8 inches in width come and go along one or another of the fractures.

The principal workings consist of an inclined shaft on the fracturing,connecting with 350 feet of drifiting on the tunnel level ,90 feet below the collar , and on the 180 foot level 320 feet of drifting. West of the shaft on the tunnel level the vein is lost upon encountering a basic dike. To the east it probably continues under the overburden. On the surface the fracturing is traced by a number of opencuts and trenches for 500 feet to where it is lost to the west of the dike west of the shaft.

On an old map 19 samples are shown over a length of 180 feet on the tunnel level. Numerically they averaged; width 4.6 ft, silver .83 oz , lead 1.0 % and zinc 2.6% . On the 180 Feet level the old map shows 6 cut samples within a length of 60 feet which averaged numerically 0.87 ft wide, 16.5 oz silver , 23.4 % lead and 17.6 % zinc. Evidently these samples were confined to only the widths showing good mineralization.

SILVER DOLLAR AND LUCKY BOY SILVER LEAD GROUPS

The LuckyBoy workings are 2000 feet west of the Silver Dollar shaft and 65 feet lower in elevation. Workings consist of a 100 foot and a 30 foot tunnel 100 feet apart and a deep dozer bench 300 feet long paralleling the side of the mountain. In this exposure the mineralization is seen to follow a flat fault plane striking about N40°W and dipping 10° to 20° to the northeast. The fracturing follows a band of shale or crushed argillite and is 3 to 10 feet wide. In this crushed zone irregular quartz lenses containing gold and silver, 1 to 3 4 or 5 feet wide come in andpinch out. In places there may be two bands 1 to 3 feet wide separated by 4 to 7 feet of barren crushed wall rock. The flat dip of the sedimentary in the fault zone appears to be local to the vicinity of the fracturing as only 200 feet to the northeast the argillite dips uniformly 60 to 70 ° to the east.

In the 100 foot tunnel 1 to 3 feet of flat dipping quartz in crushed aggillite,is exposed dipping 10° to 15° easterly.

The following samples were taken from the best exposires along the surface bench;

No	Feet	Au	Ag	Pb	Particulars
4393	2.7	.38	3.65	Tr	Broken ,fe stained qtz .5' sheared wall rock below & 3'above
4394	2.5	.12	Tr	Nil	Mixed qtz & wall rock, some pyrite

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS: At the Silver Dollar the silver lead mineralization is far too narrow to be mined profitably, even by leasers accustomed to working high grade narrow sreaks. The dip of the argillites is nearly vertical so there is little chance of a change to a more favorable type of host rock with depth. The fracturing is tight allowing little opportunity for entrance of mineralizing solutions. Three hundred feet of drift at a depth of 180 feet usually is sufficient to give a fair idea as to the possibilities of a vein of this type .

There appears to be no reason to expect better widths and values at depth on this vein.

Values at the Lucky Boy mine are mainly in gold and silver in narrow quartz lenses in a strong flat fault or fracture zone conforming with the bedding. The fracture zone is up to 10 feet wide but the quartz lenses are usually only 2 or 3 feet. Under favorable conditions the quartz might occupy a much larger portion of the sheared zone. However the values are low and mining of a flat orebody in broken ground would be costly.

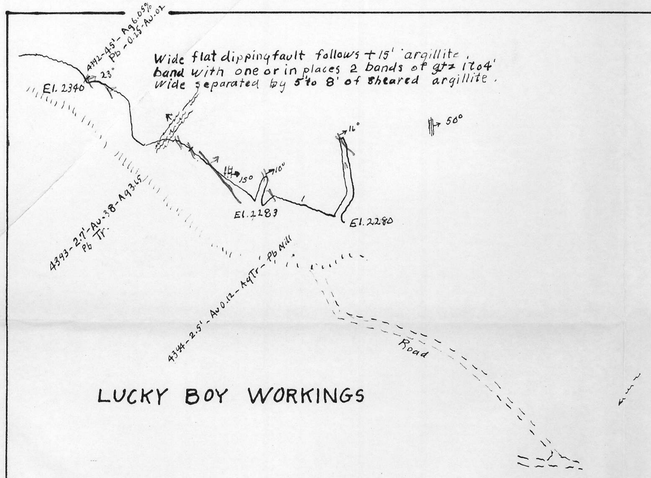
There is no connection between the Silver Dollar and Lucky Boy meins and the types of mineralization are different.

Neither of these deposits appear to warrant prospecting by Bralorne Mines Ltd.

July, 1956

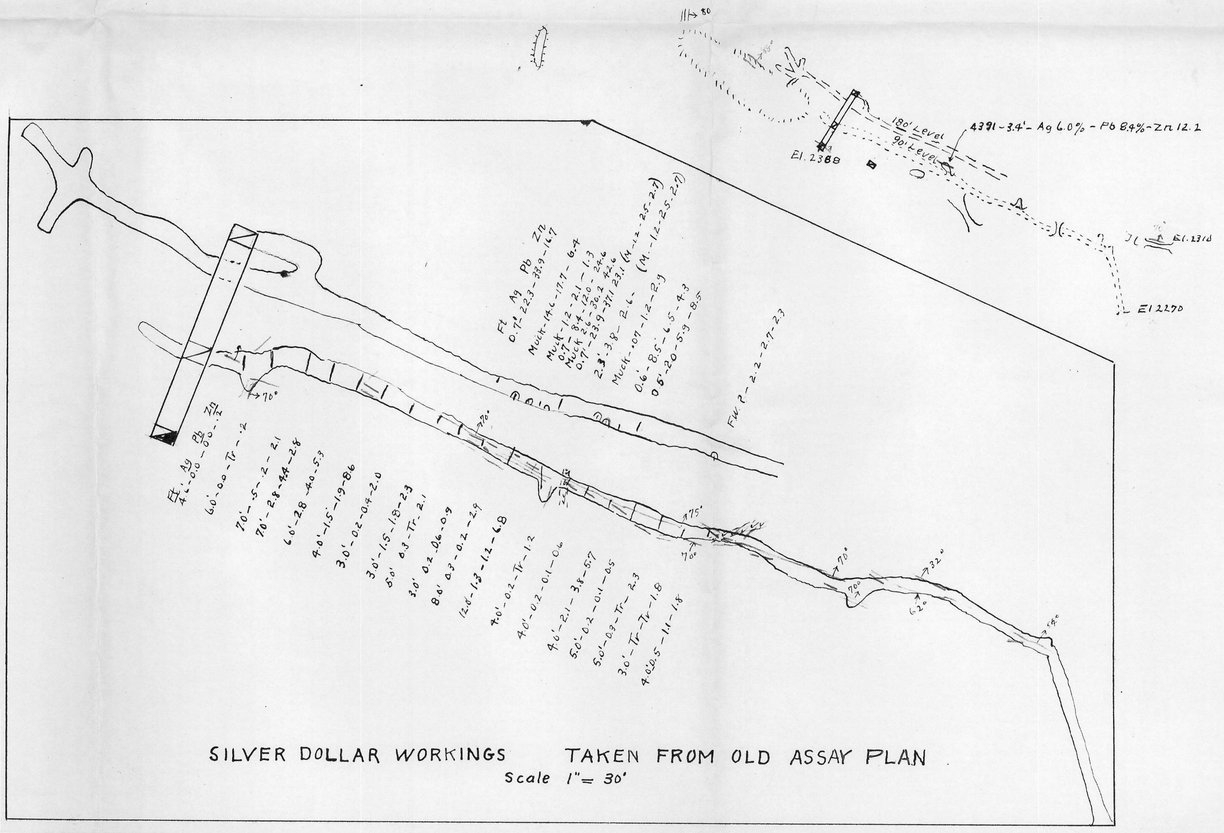
Percy G. Dobson

Percy G. Dobson



LUCKY BOY WORKINGS

SILVER DOLLAR WORKINGS



SILVER DOLLAR WORKINGS TAKEN FROM OLD ASSAY PLAN

Scale 1" = 30'

LUCKY BOY AND SILVER DOLLAR MINES
SALMO, B.C.

Scale 1" = 100'. Compass sketch

To accompany report by P.G. Dobson: July 1956.