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A REPORT ON

THE RAM GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS

REVELSTOKE M.D.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAT. 51020' LONG. 118008'

SUBMITTED TO:

WESTAIRS MINES LIMITED

BATHURST, N. B.

BY

JOSEPH SULLIVAN, P.ENG. JUNE 24, 1964.

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### INTRODUCTION:

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The writer's purpose in this report is to show that the Ram Group of Mineral Claims is a reasonable exploration venture. In addition to my own investigations on the properties the works of Mr. K.G. Hope, Professional Engineer (B.C.) and Dr. C.G. Cheriton, Geologist, Bathurst, N.B., have been included. This report then is a compilation of three investigations all conducted within the past twelve months, and all under commission to Mr. I.C. Stairs, Bathurst, N.B.

At this time Westairs Mines Limited is actively exploring these claims with an adit, and with surface mapping and prospecting.

Further acknowledgement is made for the use of information contained in H.C. Gunning's Summary Report, G.S.C., 1928.

LOCATION: (Lat. 51020 Long. 118008!)

The claim group lies in the Revelstoke Mining Division in the Big Bend district of the Columbia River. The center of the group is about six miles westsouthwest of Carnes Peak and 24 miles due north of the City of Revelstoke. The showings, and most of the claims, lie on the rugged mountain slopes that drop into the Burke Creek valley. To the northwest, and adjoining the group, lie the properties of Stairs Exploration and Mining Co. Ltd. To the southeast, and adjoining the group, lie the properties of East Ventures Mines Ltd.

### STATUS OF THE PROPERTIES:

There are 60 mineral claims in one contiguous group. Two are Crown Granted and 58 are held by location. The names, record numbers, and expiry dates are as follows:

CLAIM NAME

## RECORD NO.

EXPIRY DATE

Mary Jane & Sharon

3531

July 23, 1964

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE
Freddy Junior	3532	July 23, 1964
Rey #1-#6	4377-82	August 24, 1964
Rem #5_#44	4632-71	August 26, 1964
Rem #45-#50		May 18, 1965
Nard Pan	Crown Granted	
Aberdeen	Crown Granted	

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The recorded owner at this date is Mr. I.C. Stairs of Bathurst, N.B.; Mr. Stairs holds an agreement on these claims with Westairs Mines Limited.

A claim sketch showing the locations with respect to adjacent claim groups follows this page.

### TOPOGRAPHY:

This is an area of rugged relief. The elevations on the lowest claims are in the order of 2900 ft. A.S.L. The higher claims over the sharp peaks record the occasional reading in the order of 8000 ft. A.S.L. All the mountain slopes and stream gradients are steep. Some are not passable by foot.

# REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

(1) Rock Types:

The oldest rocks encountered in the area are Pre-Cambrian quartzites, and greenstones with lesser argillites and limestone. Most of these units appear on the lower flanks of the mountains, and form the basement rock of a major northwest striking syncline.

A later group, still Pre-Cembrian, consists of crystalline

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limestone, argillite, quartzite and their schistose derivatives, graphitic and sericitic schists. These units predominate in the higher elevations and outcrop extensively on the ridges and peaks above the treeline. The crystalline limestone weathers a pale bluish grey, has been eroded into rugged bluffs, and is an outstanding marker horizon for several miles.

A still later group, Mesozoic and Pre-Cambrian, is composed of granite and sedimentary gneisses, quartzite and schists, all cut by granite and pegnatites.

Finally, porphyritic granite and granodiorite, granite and quartz diorite intrude the other formations as small stocks and dykes. These are believed to be fingerings of the Kuskingx and Nelson Batholiths. (2) Structure:

The major syncline, first mentioned in the Pre-Cambrian sediments, is highly contorted and sheared. Tight isoclinal, recumbent, and overturned folds are common. In some areas the rocks are so closely "bunched" that a single unit may be repeated several times while a few hundred feet away the same unit is absent. Adding further complications, the syncline has taken on a general northwesterly plunge. The tight folding has been elongated locally into en echelon patterns resulting in several anomalous southeast and northeast plunges. Consequent on the complexity of the folding and shearing, the general northeasterly dip of the syncline varies through a wide range of angles with a few anomalous southwesterly dips around the tightly dragfolded areas.

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### (3) Mineralogy:

The predominate sylphides associated with the Kuskinax and Nelson Batholiths are those of silver, lead, and zinc, thus forming what is known geologically as a silver-lead-zinc province. Associated metals are gold and/or copper. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are widespread and usually appear intimately associated with the other sulphides. Other gangue minerals are quartz, carbonates, and the oxides of lead, zinc, copper, and iron.

# LOCAL GEOLOGY AND SAMPLING:

The property lies across four zones that are known to be well mineralized. The "A" zone is estimated to have a strike length of 1650 feet of massive sulphide shoots, with an average width of four feet, and extending through a minimum vertical range of 600 feet. Including a halo of disseminated sulphide, the zone may widen to 35 feet, and in some locations contains two parallel massive sulphide deposits. The "B" zone is exposed for approximately 800 feet along the slope of the surface and is known to have a vertical range of 200 feet. It appears that the "B" zone lies on a major strike fault extending through the property and that the "A" zone is on a subsidiary fissure in the hangingwall linestone. The "C" zone lies 1400 feet to the west. This zone is exposed for 275 feet and has an average width of 25 feet.

Further west by about 4500 feet lies the Roseberry zone. The vertical range between the lower and upper showing is 900 feet, but it is not known if the zone is continuous. Where exposed, the belt is a 50 width of disseminated mineralization with a centrally located five

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foot core of massive arsenical sulphides of lead and zinc.

The best sample record is that taken by Messrs. Hope and Cheriton. Examples of the grade of mineralization are illustrated by the following tables. Those samples not marked Cheriton were either taken or supervised by Mr. Hope.

Location	Description	Au 0/t	Ag 0/t	Pb %/0	Zn º/o
Lowest cut	Character sample - dump	0,31	0.22	0,12	2,96
Lovest cut	Chip - 5 feet	0.26	0.30	0,21	0.92
Lowest cut	Dump grab - Cheriton	0.32	2.48	1.99	3.34
No. 1 Adit	Chip from back - 9 feet	0.06	3.22	3.40	9.68
No. 1 Adit	Chip - face - 6 feat	0.24	1.65	1.17	0.50
No. 1 Adit	Dump	0.12	31.80	22.86	15.55
No. 1 Adit	Character sample - dump	0.12	8.75	11.80	11.46
No. 1 Adit	12 IF II	0.07	8,53	12.35	21.90
No. 1 Adit	11 II II	0.13	2,20	1.84	7.54
No. 1 Adit	n 11 n	0.06	36.12	7.18	2.93
Test Pit	Chip	0.02	14.89	14.28	19.51
Test Pit	Chip	0.115	12.79	6.25	25,16
Cliff º/c	Chip - 1st zone - 21	0.01	6.87	10.04	23.00
Cliff 0/c	Chip - 2nd zone - 1.8"	0.015	2.02	4.78	8.83
Cliff 0/e	Chip - 2nd zone - 2.2*	0.19	7.77	6.89	23,55
Telus	Series of grab samples massive sulphides between No. 1 Adit and Cliff <b>0/c</b> .	0.01	6.67	9.15	14.63
	Arithmetic Average	0.10	8,31	7.56	12.31

ZONE A

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1.18		1.00	
-42.818		1228	
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Location	Description	Au 0/t	Ag º/t	Pb 0/0	Zn %
Cirque Talus	Grab - mass. & diss. sulphide	0.23	0.86	1.19	7.68
Cirque Taus	Grab - selected specimens	0.14	28,99	11.01	7.59
Adit No. 2	Chip at face	0.51	0.95	0.63	4.03
Adit No. 2	Chip - Portal 4 115'	0.01	0.20	0.26	2.44
Adit No. 2	Chip - Portal \$ 100'	0.30	8.10	7.58	13.12
Portal No. 2 Adit	Chip (Cheriton)	0.11	6.56	3.51	15.05
Adit No. 2	Chip (Cheriton)	0.35	0.41	0.03	2.09
No. 2 Dump	Grab	0,53	2.89	0.61	10.80
No. 2 Dump	Grab	0.18	1.51	0.74	12.12

N.B. Average not significant if specimen included (J.S.)

These samples may be used as a preliminary look at the property's potential.

### DISCUSSIONS:

The belt of mineralization along the west flank of the "Bend Syncline" contains many silver-lead-zine deposits. The Ram Group of mineral claims has four belts of sulphide deposition that contain commercially attractive values in gold, silver, lead, and zinc. All these belts contain arsenopyrite closely associated with the gold values. Historically, metallurgical results have been poor, and the beneficiation

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of these ores has not been economical. Thus, the value of these properties lies chiefly in an economical procedure for extracting the precious metals.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

In most instances the mineralized zones are exposed on the more rugged slopes. Thus the use of surface diamond drilling becomes impracticable. The surest method of exploring these deposits is with man-sized openings along the leads with subsequent underground diamond drilling.

Surface geological mapping and prospecting would serve as a basis for the location and propagation of the underground work.

It is recommended therefore, that an underground exploration program be initiated on the "B" zone and that it be carried forward for at least 500 feet along the strike. Once such an adit has been completed the parallel ("A") zone can be outlined by dismond drilling.

COST: ds per K.G. Hope, The cost of the above recommended program may be summarized

as follows:

1)	Mining equipment and supplies	\$ 20,300.00
2)	Camp buildings and equipment	6,000.00
3)	Helicopter (mapping and camp service)	30,000.00
4)	Wages and salaries	40,000.00
5)	Engineering supplies	1,300.00
6)	Supplies to be expended	3,200.00

7)	Sempling and asseying		\$ 2,500.00
8)	Dismond drilling (2000 feet)		10,000.00
	Total Estimated Cost	8	\$ 113,300.00
		Sey	\$ 115,000.00

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Respectfully submitted,

llivan 20 Jos. Sullivan, P.Eng.

Revelstoke, B.C.