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CASINO MINERAL CLAIMS

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A brief summary of information pertinent to the CASINO gold prospect situated near Casino Creek approximately 5 kilometers Southeast of Trail, B.C.

Trail Creek Mining Division

N.T.S. Map 82F/4E

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL HISTORY

The first known written records pertaining to this gold prospect appear in the B.C. Ministry of Mines Annual Report for 1951. At that time, apparently only one mineral claim, the Casino Red Cap, had been located on a narrow quartz vein which averaged about 35 cm. in width. From 1952 to 1957 inclusive, there appears to have been little or no activity on the prospect. In 1958 this prospect was taken over by new owners and renamed the W.D. E. Wells and F. Donelly, both of Trail, operated the mine during 1958 and 1959 shipping 1405 tons of ore which averaged approximately ½ oz./ton in gold. In 1960 the W.D. Mining Co. was formed and the 5 partners in the company worked the property on a part-time basis until June of 1963. In 1964 the property was purchased by Columbia River Mines Ltd. who operated the mine during 1964 and 1965 at which time they moved to the Ruth-Vermont prospect near Golden, B.C. No work has been done on this prospect since 1965 and in the mid 1970's Columbia River Mines Ltd. allowed the Mineral Claims to lapse. The property apparently remained unstaked until December of 1979 when the present owner located one 2-post claim and a four unit grid over the area.

PRESENT CLAIMS INFORMATION

The existing Mineral Claims covering the property were located in June of 1980 and are registered in the Trail Creek Mining Division in the name of R.J. Bourdon of 612 Mill St., Nelson, B.C. The CASINO Claim Group consists of 12 modified grid units. The Mineral Claim locations are shown on B.C. Department of Mines Mineral Claim map No. 82F/4E.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The CASINO mineral prospect is located in South Central British Columbia approximately 5 kilometers Southeast of the city of Trail. The old mine workings are situated at the base of the Eastern slope of Lookout Mountain at an elevation of about 600 metres and on the highest bench on the West side of the Columbia River.

From Trail, access to the property is gained by following the Casino Road for approximately 6 paved kilometers to the Southeast and then by following a good 2 wheel drive side road in a Northerly direction for about 500 metres to the mine entrance.

GEOLOGY

The regional geology is shown on GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MAP 7-1962 which accompanies Paper 62-5.

The local geology is described in the following extracts from Ministry of Mines Annual Reports.

1962: "

" The mine is situated at the east end and on the south side of a westerly trending intrusion of monzonite, which lies between the Nelson plutonic and Rossland volcanic rocks. The gold occurs in a series of narrow quartz veins which occur along the northdipping contact of the monzonite with tuffs on the south. Steep north-dipping rhyolite dykes can be observed in the mine."

1965: " The deposit consists of a number of small quartz bodies lying in a zone of weak fractures in monzonite, at and near the contact of the monzonite with thin-bedded, siliceous sediments of the Lower Rossland Group.

Locally the fracture zone is very variable both in dip and strike, and anastomosing fractures are common. In general the strike is about north 55 degrees east and the dip about 65 degrees northwestward. This is subparallel to the general strike and dip of the sediments in the mine area, which strike north 65 to 75 degrees east and dip 45 to 60 degrees northwestward. The fracture zone is slightly offset by occasional north-south striking fractures which commonly contain calcite.

The sediments and monzonite are cut by dykes of gabbro and granite porphyry. Both are younger than the fracture zone. The gabbro ranges from medium-grained and porphyritic to a fine-grained massive dark biotitic rock, and occupies fractures striking north 55 degrees west and dipping 75 degrees southwestward and striking north 10 degrees west and dipping 85 degrees westward. In a sublevel a north 10-degree west dyke truncates the fracture zone; the drift continues for 40 feet beyond the dyke with no sign of the zone. The granite porphyry is a grey siliceous porphyritic rock with a fine-grained matrix; the prominent ferromagnesian is horn-blende. On surface the granite porphyry cuts a gabbro dyke, and at a number of places underground the fracture zone is cut by these dykes. They occupy three main sets of fractures: strike north-south, dip 80 degrees east to 80 degrees west; strike north 45 degrees east, dip 45 degrees northwest; strike north 80 degrees west, dip 70 degrees northward.

The quartz bodies range in size from scattered blebs to lengths of about 150 feet and widths of about 5 feet. There is no information on the plunge, but the impression given by the small stopes is that of a steep plunge to the southwest. Mr. Pumpu states that the steep parts of the fracture zone carry the ore. The quartz is mineralized rather sparingly with pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and arsenopyrite. The latter is considered an indicator of gold."

ORE PRODUCTION

YEAR	TONS SHIPPED	OZ. Au	OZ. Ag
1951	6	2	8
1958	1,140	649	230
1959	265	126	42
1960	30	21	3
1961		a	
1962	1,492	601	142
1963	2,741	913	240
1964	110	71	22
1965	207	154	33
TOTALS	5,991	2,537	720

AVERAGE VALUES PER TON SHIPPED

	Gold:	0.42	oz/ton	
S	ilver:	0.12	oz/ton	

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In light of the present high gold value, excellent access, close proximity to the Trail smelter, and low elevation, it is the writer's opinion that this prospect has excellent potential and deserves serious exploration at an early date.

R.J. Bourdon





