

## SILMONAC MINES LIMITED

*Preliminary*  
The Silmonac Claim Group comprising some 65 claims is located along the Main Slocan Lode, between the Carnegie Claim Group to the East and the Western Exploration Claim Group to the West, covering some two miles of lode strike between the two productive areas from which the major part of production from the Slocan Camp has been won.

The Main Lode is best described as a mineralized fault which cross cuts the rock structure. The overall strike <sup>of incorrectly delineated</sup> is ~~East-West~~ <sup>W.S.W. - E.N.E.</sup> with variable southerly dips. Drastic changes in lode strike occur in sections and may continue for hundreds of feet.

Certain lode sections have proven to be more favorable to ore deposition e.g.:

1. Where the lode has a West to South West strike <sup>or</sup> of a warp from N.E. to N.W. when crossing folded rocks.
2. Where a subsidiary lode or fault joins the Main Lode.
3. Where north westerly trending faults offset the Main Lode.
4. Where there is proximity to an Intrusive.

Probably the least recognized condition is in 2 above.

## EXPLORATION - SILMONAC MINES LIMITED

The initial exploration by Silmonac was aimed at the ground immediately west of the previously productive area. Here the 3996 level was driven westerly encountering more intrusive than sedimentary rocks. The sedimentary bands were highly distorted and generally unfavorable for an ore body of material dimension.

It was disclosed that the lode would swing far to the south in passing around the south boundary of the intrusives. Diamond drilling above the drive indicated that the intrusives have a relatively flat upper limit similar to that of the intrusive in the south end of the 4625 level.

*equal levels or flatly dipping think few sheet*

Near the west end of the 3996 level a steep westerly dipping band of sediments was encountered and a diamond drilling program initiated to test the lode was successful in encountering mineralization in three completed holes drilled to the south and above the level. Hole deviation and cost was such that further drilling was suspended in favor of a surface program using BQWL equipment. In all 5 holes were drilled from surface and all five cut mineralization in the lode with 3 cutting ore grade mineralization across mineable widths. On the basis of these three holes and those drilled from underground the present program involving some 3000 ft. of cross cutting was initiated.

EXPLORATION - JOINT VENTURE

The Joint Venture established a small mining plant at the 4625 foot elevation and completed some 3000 feet of cross cutting to the lode. The lode at the point of intersection has a strike somewhat north of west and is 30 to 35 ft. in width, dipping at a flat angle to the south. Only minor mineralization in small lenses was encountered along the footwall shearing. Originally it had been planned to cross cut into the hanging wall but this was deferred until a more favorable lode section was encountered before drilling below the level.

Boxholing and diamond drilling from stations along the cross-cut and laterals shows that the lode had flattened and continued above the upper limits of the intrusive. Subsequent exploration and development revealed a flat dipping to flat ore bearing structure with a North westerly strike cut by the steeper dipping Douglas Fault. At this intersection the greatest thickness of mineralization occurs, gradually decreasing as the flat lode progresses from the fault.

In the 4690 Level East the lode has a dip of 20-25 degrees with a strike slightly north of west. One short section with a more northerly strike should result in a small stop. The fact that appreciable amounts of mineralization have been found in these N.W. striking sections should spur the search for ore to the East and West of present workings. — \* *Lower also West or East 2/1*

*Very similar to Jackson (off) more & rougher similar to other returns within lode; also, in part has some resemblance to Stewart's structure (lode fault) that Stewart is on N.E. contact of fault - lode is on E-SE trend.*

*Check this*

\* Possibly, by dip of N.W. dip of Silurian east of lode at Douglas fault lode is in position most favorable for westerly application, in that a relatively S.W. trending compressive deflection might be expected in this direction.

Ore widths in the West end of the 4960 level on the south side of the <sup>Douglas</sup> fault are up to 14 ft. the full strike length of this ore has not been determined. In this section of the workings two separate ore horizons have been exposed and which of these will carry through to the intersections in Holes SS -2 & 4 has not been determined.

The present work being undertaken but could be done in conjunction with an expanded program follows:

1. Boxholing above the 4690 level East to determine mineral-continuity and occurrence, - *prefer lateral + F.W. drilling X-Cuts for more scope*
2. Testing the lode at the 4760 horizon from the top of the 4625-6 raise by drifting to the East and West followed by cross sectioning the lode at intervals.
3. Extend the 4690 level to the west and north in order to determine mineral concentration and ultimate strike.

(W.S. 4) - *limit exploration to vert sect above 4690 horizon - orient within West-dip panel below inferred position (5000 ft) of Spinal Plane of Q. B. overturn.*  
EXPANDED EXPLORATION

West of survey station 47-01 (4690 Level) the lode to the north of the Douglas Fault has an approximated dip of 23 degrees and a N.W. Strike. South of the fault the lode has an undulating trend to the (S.W.?) with a slight rise to the N.W. East of the station the lode strikes slightly south of east, therefore two approaches may be considered in exploration easterly.

1. Continue the 4625 East Lateral by

(a) Driving close to but under the lode foot wall, cross section the lode at frequent intervals until a favorable lode section is encountered, then cross cut north and south for drilling position to test the lode both above and below the 4625 horizon.

*Yes*  
*favor*  
*(a) -*  
*not (b)*

OR

(b) Continue the 4625 East Lateral on a bearing some 10 to 20 degrees north of east. This would tend to locate the advanced heading in a more advantageous position for testing the lode above the level but would result in a longer cross cut to the south for depth drilling.

*no*

2. At or about the 4710 North co-ordinate drive due east establishing drill stations at intervals and test the lode up dip from the 4690 horizon. This heading could eventually be utilized as a base from which boxholes or ore passes could be driven if drilling results warranted.

*skip this for present*

*no*

WEST

1. At or about the 4740 North Co ordinate drive due west to the 10600 East Co ordinate from which point drilling above the 4690 horizon should reveal and immediate change in lode strike and mineral deposition in the upper lode sections. Further advance would be governed by the information from drilling. Should a change in strike to the S.W. occur then the West Lateral could be advanced westerly to intersect the lode and then advanced as a drift on the lode or as a lateral in the footwall. Here again a cross cut into the hanging wall opposite an optimum panel would provide a site for depth drilling

*no*

*(re 4740 H. could have)*  
From the 4740 new West Lateral a down hole at minus 30 degrees on a north westerly bearing would be warranted to test the junction of the Link Lode and the Foot Wall Lodes.

The junction of the Link Lode and Main Lode estimated to be some 500 feet to the west of the main cross cut should be investigated. This may ultimately be done by drifting west from the extended West Lateral.

Work now in progress above the 4690 East may shortly divulge lode characteristics, ore continuity and establish the rake of the ore so far exposed.

J.C. BLACK

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