

The Silver Queen gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc mine (New Frontier) is located 45 km south of Houston. New Frontier Exploration Inc. acquired an option on the property and during 1977 carried out exploration work aimed at increasing known reserves which have been estimated to be in the order of 400,000 tons, grading 0.1 oz. per ton gold, 10 oz. per ton silver, 0.76% copper, 2.1% lead, and 6% zinc. The ore occurs in 8 sub-parallel veins which occupy fracture zones in gently-dipping acid volcanic rocks. To date all the veins have been exposed on the surface, but only one, the Main Vein, has been exposed by underground workings.

During 1977 a trailer camp was set up and two wedge holes were diamond drilled to test for an extension of the main mine vein from a point 396.2 metres southeast of the furthest drift face (old NG-3 set-up) and two deep holes from Bralorne 74-3 at angles of -60° and -75° designed to test for ore at depth. Basically the holes intersected a structural zone with gouge at depth but nothing which could be considered as a definite continuation of the Main vein. Weak vein mineralization only was encountered.

Most of the previous core had been laid out and was very briefly examined. Two points of interest were the abundance of gypsum veining and the presence of purple fluorite. The rocks have some similar appearances to rocks at the Sam Goosly silver prospect located 30 km to the east (especially the abundance of pyrite), but they lack significant fracturing and sulphide healing.

[Ref.: B.C. Dept. of Mines & Pet. Res., GEM, 1969, pp. 126-139; 1970, pp. 134-137; 1973, pp. 338, 339; 1974, p. 256; Geol. Fdwk., 1974, p. 79].