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GEOLOGICAL REPORT  
 WINSLOW CLAIM GROUP  
 LARDEAU AREA

INTRODUCTION

This report covers a geological mapping and trenching program carried out between June 18th and July 10th. The work was carried out by the following crew of seven with helicopter support for part of the period:

J. F. V. Millar, P. Eng. (Alta. & B.C.)	10 days @ \$50/day	\$500.00
D. C. Dale, Geologist	17 days @\$21.50 "	\$365.50
G. C. Short, Prospector	6 days @\$21.50 "	\$129.30
J. R. Good, Prospector	16 days @\$21.50 "	\$344.00
W. J. Badyk, Helper	11 days @\$250/mth	\$114.62
M. A. Millar, Helper	20 days @\$200/mth	<u>\$166.60</u>
		\$1,620.02

PROPERTY

As shown on the accompanying map, the group consists of the following mineral claims:

Crown Granted Claims

L 8680	Winslow
L 8681	Gladhand
L 9127	Okanagan
L 9128	Enderby
L 7440	Alice

Located Mineral Claims

4918-21, incl.	Winext 1, 2, 3 & 4
4932	Winext Fraction
B2934-37, incl.	Winslow 6, 7, 8 & 9

The Winslow and Gladhand claims are registered in the names of Trans-Western Oils Limited, et al; the Okanagan, Enderby and Alice are held in the name of Trans-Western Oils Limited. The located claims are held by W. H. Patterson, in trust for Trans-Western Oils Ltd.

The claims are contiguous except for the Alice Crown Grant, which lies approximately one and one half miles to the south.

#### LOCATION

The property is located four miles northeast of Trout Lake in the Lardeau District of southeastern British Columbia. The village of Trout Lake lies seven miles northeast and at the north end of the Lake. Revelstoke, a Canadian Pacific Railway divisional point, is the closest town of any size and lies about 56 miles northerly.

The longitude of the claim group is  $117^{\circ} 22' W$  and latitude  $50^{\circ} 37' N$ . Elevations extend from 5500 to 7500 feet above sea level. The main Winslow showing lies from 5800 to 6800 feet above sea level or about 3400 to 4400 feet above Trout Lake.

Although there are several alternatives for ingress and egress of production materials and shipments of concentrates, the route via Revelstoke would seem the best. A gravel road connects Revelstoke with Arrowhead, (32 miles) and from there to Beaton a ferry offers twice daily service. From Beaton a good gravel road can be followed 18 miles south and from this point a jeep road extends to within 300 yards of the main workings on the Winslow mineral claim.

#### Facilities

Ample timber for a mining operation is available on the property. Lumber for construction can be purchased in quantity from the mill in Arrowhead.

It is unlikely that sufficient hydro-power would be available for development due to seasonal fluctuation of flow in the immediate area. Future power resources of the Duncan River-Trout Lake system are a possibility but for the present, diesel power would be necessary.

The area is generally considered a 'snow belt' with annual precipitation given as 58 inches and 34 feet of snow. Temperatures are not severe however,

and year around underground operation is quite practical with proper preparations and facilities. Snow plowing of access roads regularly, and often daily would probably be necessary.

Some local labour would be available and could form a nucleus labour force, but the main supply would have to be imported.

Sufficient water would be available from Burg Creek for any probable mining and milling operation.

### HISTORY

The property was discovered in the early 1900's at which time it was prospected extensively by trenching and shallow tunneling. The Winslow Vein has been prospected and developed by a number of crosscuts and adit levels on the outcrop. Old records state there are seven tunnels in all. In 1908 the No. 3 level was extended 150 feet with reportedly good results. Although the reports indicate a discovery of fair grade material, there are no shipments reported until 1918. The property was under lease from 1918 - 1933, with few reports available. Shipments were reported from 1934 to 1938. In 1939 a mill of reported 40 ton a day capacity was installed which ran intermittently from late spring until the fall of 1939. Conditions at the start of World War II made gold mining very difficult forcing many gold mines to close.

A geological mapping and trenching program was carried out during the summer of 1965, to allow an assessment of the potential of the property and area.

Among a host of difficulties facing the early operators in this area was the relative isolation, the area being serviced only by steam boat up the Kootenay Lake or Arrow Lakes. The mineral access road constructed in 1952-3 by the B.C. Department of Mines has considerably improved the economics of the properties in the area.

### GENERAL AREA GEOLOGY

The Lardeau area is generally considered as that strip of mountainous

country extending northwesterly from the north end of the Kootenay Lake to the north end of the Upper Arrow Lake. The Silver Cup mountains to the northeast of Trout Lake form the longitudinal axis of the area.

The southwest side of the area is underlain by granitic rocks of the Kuskanax Batholith. To the northeast an area of granite and gneissic sediments border the area towards the headwaters of the Duncan and Illecillewaet River. Occupying a great synclinal trough between the intrusives and older gneiss are thick sequences of highly deformed sedimentary-volcanic complex, with local small diorite intrusives. The sedimentary-volcanic complex is classified as late Precambrian and are correlated, stratigraphically, to the broad band of Proterozoic sediments extending north from the Pend Orielle area through the Salmo, Kootenay Lake, Bluebell to the Lardeau and have been tentatively traced north along the backbone of the Selkirk Mountains to the Columbia River.

#### PROGRAM

The mapping was carried out with air photo and the crown grant surveys as control. A series of baselines were cut and surveyed with chain and Brunton compass. From these baselines the remainder of the area was covered by pace and compass traverses.

Some trenching was done on several of the more favourable quartz veins located. All of the veins found showed evidence of previous investigation, probably in the early days of the camp.

#### GEOLOGY

The claim group is almost entirely underlain by a series of grey, grey-green and green phyllites showing a range of grain size from very fine to medium and gritty. At one location, near station 322 a section across the bedding exposes a series of finely marked beds lying parallel to the schistosity of the phyllite with a considerable range of particle size exhibited over a few feet.

The schistosity of the phyllite shows a range in intensity and in general

appears to parallel the bedding, although the bedding has been masked in all but a few locations. The schistosity trends northwesterly with a predominant dip to the northeast. The dip of the schistosity shows considerable range in some areas, suggesting a wide drag fold.

No faulting of any magnitude was mapped but this may be due to the lack of marker horizons. One fault of about 30 feet horizontal displacement was mapped near station 305.

The phyllites show a variation from soft siltstone to highly siliceous, and are locally invaded by small very narrow lenticular bedded quartz veins often making up to 60% of the rock. In some areas these carry some pyrite crystals, a sample of a number of these zones returned nil gold and but a trace of silver.

#### MINERAL SHOWINGS

##### 1. Winslow Vein

The Winslow vein is reported to vary from 6 to 10 feet in width. In the upper workings the vein is actually two veins with a total width of 10 feet separated by about one foot of gouge or sheared phyllite. At present the vein is exposed in a few trenches and at the portal of the upper adit. All of the adits are inaccessible at present.

The quartz vein is explored over a horizontal distance of 1200 feet and a vertical distance of 650 feet. One ore shoot was mined quite extensively in the upper workings but little or no exploration has been done at depth. The ore shoot was apparently an enriched zone of quite high grade due to leaching of the sulphides.

The Winslow vein strikes N 24<sup>o</sup> W (magnetic) and dips between 45 and 60<sup>o</sup> to the east.

##### 2. Winslow No. 2 Vein

This vein is exposed on the upper cliffs of a slide scar 400 feet west of the Winslow vein. The vein was explored many years ago by a series of

trenches now badly overgrown and covered, and by one adit, similarly inaccessible.

A small 2 - 4" wide vein is exposed on the ridge above the slide scar. This vein is projected to cut the No. 2 vein at about the caved trench above station B-L-8.

3. Winx Vein

The Winx vein lies 5400 feet northwesterly from the main Winslow workings. The vein cuts the phyllites at a low angle striking northeast, dipping to the northwest at an apparent dip of 45 degrees. The vein is not well exposed but may be traced several hundred feet by quartz vein rock in the talus. The width is about 18 inches and mineralization appears to extend throughout that width in the section explored.

A deep trench or adit was dug in the slide rock that has now filled, obscuring even the original outcrop.

The mineralization is mainly galena and pyrite with the galena predominating. The samples taken exhibit the relationship of silver and gold to galena content.

4. Winext No. 1 Vein

This quartz vein is from 6 - 8 feet wide and is exposed on the face of the cliffs at the head of Burg creek. The vein appears to be roughly parallel to the Winslow vein. It has an apparent dip of 70° to the east. No mineralization was noted in the outcrop but some pyrite appeared in the quartz material in the trenches.

Two trenches were dug on the northern extension of this vein.

5. Winext No. 4 Vein

This quartz vein shows much the same character and attitude as Winext No. 1. The vein is exposed at intervals for 230 feet along the lower edge of a scarp. Width varies from 2 to 12 feet.

The vein strikes N 20° W and dips steeply to the east.

6. Miscellaneous

Numerous other quartz veins and zones of quartz veins occur but lack any potential continuity.

CONCLUSIONS

The strength and continuity of the Winslow Vein makes it probable that ore shoots might be discovered similar to that previously mined. The Winext 1 and 4 veins both show continuity over the distance each is exposed, and with further work may be found to be the same vein. The character of both veins show remarkable similarity to the main Winslow vein and it is similarly possible that ore shoots might be found on these veins with further exploration.

The Winx vein is in a little more difficult position topographically, but character of the mineralization and its similarity to the nearby Silver Cup Mine make it worthy of exploration. The difficult location undoubtedly discouraged early work on the showing but conditions and methods have improved considerably since that time. Access could be established from the present Winslow road by following the broad crest of the hill.

The four veins discussed all require the same basic follow up work, that of increasing the surface exposure to prospect for zones or shoots of ore grade material. To adequately evaluate any of the veins a somewhat continuous series of trenches or cuts is required, followed by drilling and blasting with subsequent sampling and trenching.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MILLAR & ASSOCIATES LTD.



J. F. V. Millar, P. Eng.

JFVM/gs



October 1, 1965.

I, Georgean C. Short of James Millar & Associates Ltd., 302, 627 - 8th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta, make oath and say that the following expenditures were incurred on behalf of the Winslow Group of claims:

Labour

J. F. V. Millar, P. Eng. (Alta & B.C.)	10 days @ \$50/day	\$500.00	
D. C. Dale, Geologist	17 days @ \$21.50"	\$365.50	
G. C. Short, Prospector	6 days @ \$21.50"	\$129.30	
J. R. Good, Prospector	16 days @ \$21.50 "	\$344.00	
W. J. Badyk, Helper	11 days @ \$250 mth.	\$114.62	
M.A. Millar, Helper	20 days @\$200 mth.	\$166.60	
			<u>\$1,620.02</u>

Equipment Rental

1 Atlas Copco Cobra Rockdrill, rented from Northern Exploration Limited @ \$25 per week	\$ 75.00
1 Homelite 16" Chainsaw, rented from Northern Exploration Limited @ \$5500 per week	\$ 15.00

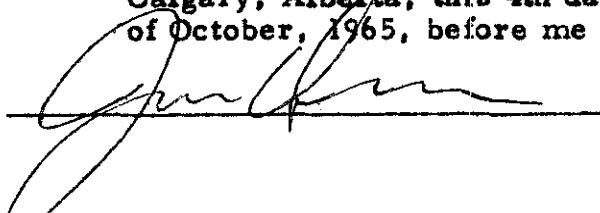
Supplies

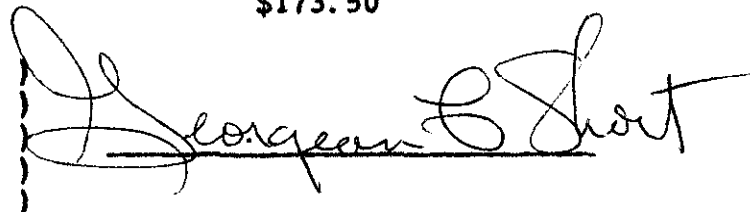
Atlas Copco, 4 units Coro Steel	\$ 62.60	
Powder, caps & fuse	<u>\$ 35.00</u>	
	\$187.60	<u>187.60</u>
		\$ 1,807.62

Transportation (not applicable)

Rental helicopter CF-INX, 1:30 hrs @ \$100 Transportation of crew and supplies to property - Northern Exploration Ltd.	\$150.00
Rental helicopter CF-RLF, 1:25 hrs @ \$125 Transport crew and equipment from Winslow property to Trout Lake - Bullock Helicopter Company	\$177.00
52 assay determinations - Atlas Testing Laboratories Ltd.	\$173.50

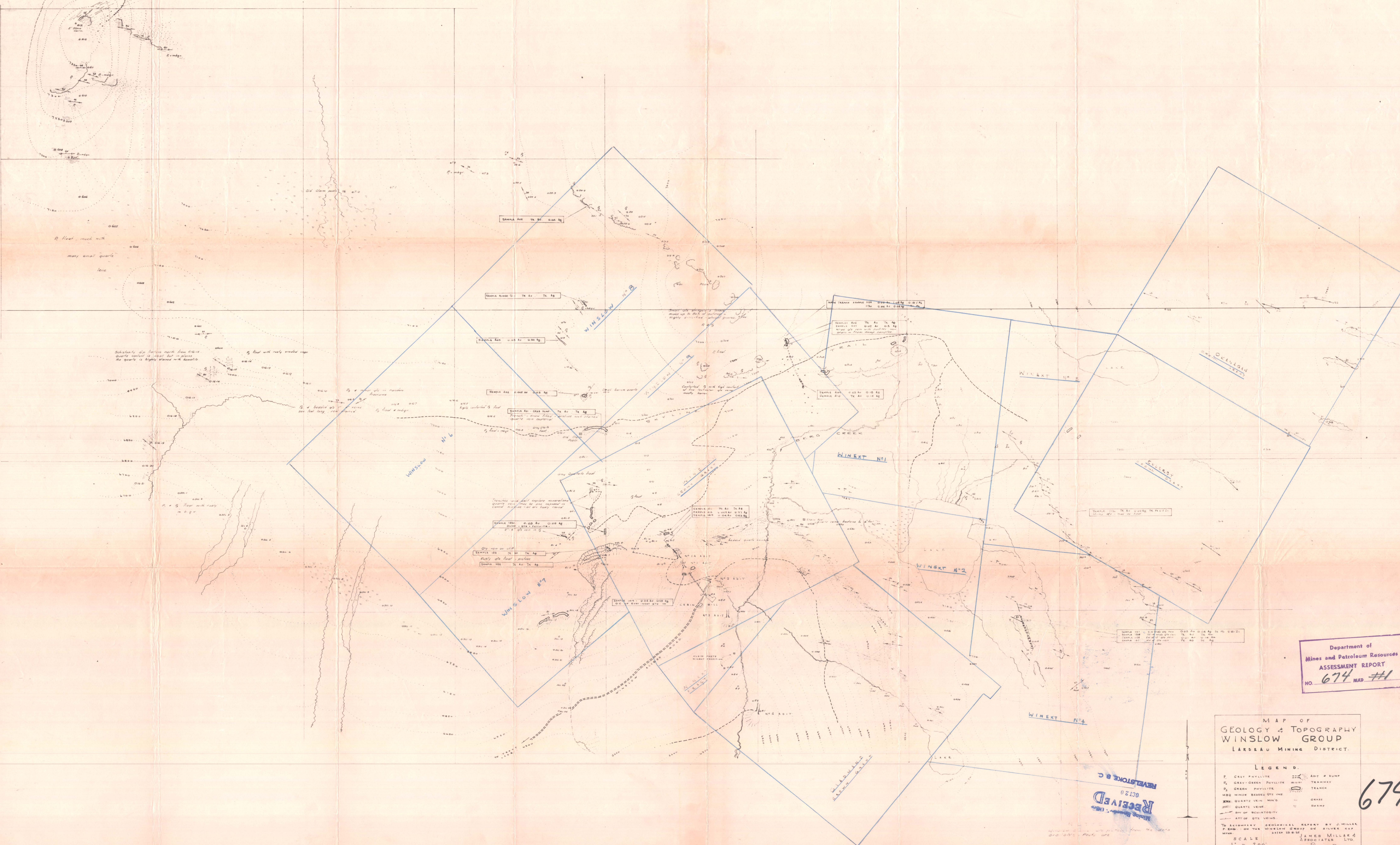
SWORN and subscribed to at Calgary, Alberta, this 4th day of October, 1965, before me





French (Lesse Hill) is a quartz vein  
having a significant galena content.  
Quartz has much scattered patches of  
is quite broken along the lower outcrop.

WINSLOW 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000  
WINSLOW 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000  
WINSLOW 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000



Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. 674 READ #11

MAP OF  
GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY  
WINSLOW GROUP  
LARDEAU MINING DISTRICT.

LEGEND.

P. GREY PAVILLITE	ADIT & BUMP
P. GREY-GREEN PAVILLITE	TRAMWAY
P. GREEN PAVILLITE	TRAMWAY
MSD SINCE BENEATH ONE	TRAMWAY
MSD QUARTZ VEIN MINO	GRASS
QUARTZ VEIN	SWAMP
ANY OF RELIABILITY	
ANY OF QUARTZ VEIN	

To accompany GEOLOGICAL REPORT BY J. MILLER  
P. ENG. ON THE WINSLOW GROUP ON SILVER AND  
MINES  
SCALE 1" = 200'  
JAMES MILLER &  
ASSOCIATES LTD.

Received  
OCT 20  
REVELSTOCK B.C.

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