TERRITORY

NAME OF PROPERTY NUMBER 7

OBJECT LOCATED–Number 7 claim (Lot 623).

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS 200. Lat. 49°01'35" Long. 118°38'15"

Mining Division Greenwood District Similkameen

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The oldest rocks are green to black, chloritic argillites and quartz-mica schists that outcrop on the northeast side of the vein. These rocks are thinly bedded in places and strike north 65 degrees west and dip 50 to 70 degrees northwest.

The intrusive rocks in the vicinity of the mine comprise serpentine, granite porphyry, and a wide variety of dyke rocks of different ages. Green to black serpentine and its sheared and altered border phase, a yellowish brown talc-carbonate schist, form a northwesterly striking band about 100 feet wide between chloritic argillites on the northeast and granite porphyry on the southwest. Granite porphyry forms an irregular, northwesterly trending band that extends across the property and separates the narrow band of serpentine adjacent to the vein from more extensive bodies of serpentine to the south. The granite porphyry is slightly to highly sheared, greenish white on fresh fracture, and is composed mainly of quartz, orthoclase,

Associated minerals or products of value – Silver, lead, zinc. see Card 2 ....

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located at the 4,500 foot elevation on the south side of McCarren Creek, 4½ miles south-southeast of Greenwood.

The Number 7, Big 4, and Lone Star claims were owned and under development by Messrs. Attwood, Lefevre, and Schofield from about 1892. The Number 7 claim (Lot 623) was Crown-granted to J. Schofield in 1895. The Boundary Mines Company, of New York, optioned the property in May 1896 and development work in shaft sinking and drifting continued into 1897. A few tons of ore were shipped in 1898.

The No. 7 Mining Company, Limited, of New York, was incorporated in 1899 by principals of The British Columbia Copper Company, Limited, operator of a smelter at Greenwood, to acquire the Number 7 property. Exploration and development work continued into 1902 and several thousand tons of ore were shipped to the smelter.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited in 1909 purchased the Number 7, Black Jack, and Caberfae Fraction claims, and optioned the New York and Norfolk claims; the New York (Lot 610) was Crown-granted in 1894 to J. Douglas. About 720 feet of underground development work was done, an aerial tramway was built to Boundary Falls, and several thousand tons of ore shipped. The underground work proved disappointing but some activity continued into 1913. The property was under lease to J.W. Clark, of Greenwood in 1925. W.E. McArthur, of Greenwood, held a lease on the property from 1934 to 1941, inclusive, and shipped some 5,000 tons of siliceous ore to the Trail smelter. Lessees S.J. and J.S. Klemans, of Boundary Falls, shipped a few tons of ore in 1945. Mine workings comprise a 320-foot inclined shaft, adit levels at 40 and 300 feet, and intermediate levels at 100 and 180 feet. Old mine maps show that the underground work on these four levels totals about 5,200 feet. Other workings include an adit drift 130 feet northwest of the 40-foot (No. 1) adit, a large number of surface pits, and a deep trench along the vein from which some underhand stoping was done.

McArthur and Son, of Greenwood, held the property in 1969. Two holes totalling 653 feet were diamond drilled on surface.

Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

From 1901 to 1945, 15,152 tons of ore were shipped from this property. From this ore 2,971 ounces of gold, 99,987 ounces of silver, 213,926 pounds of lead, and 13,727 pounds of zinc were recovered.

MAP REFERENCES

Geology of the McCarren Creek, Goosmus Creek Area, Sc. 1": 2,500 ft., Fig. 62 - accomp. Geology, Exploration, and Mining, 1970, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

Map 6-1957, Kettle River, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles.

*Map 82 E/2, Greenwood, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

*Mineral Reference Map No. 6, Grand Forks, Greenwood-Trail Creek, Sc. 1":1 mile (surveyed claims), Dept. of Lands, British Columbia, 1932.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	10-74						

REFERENCES

McNaughton, D.A.; Greenwood-Phoenix Area, British Columbia; Paper 45-20, p. 18, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Church, B.N.; Lexington; Geology, Exploration, and Mining, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1970, p. 413.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1892, p. 544; 1896, pp. 563, 577; 1897, p. 583; 1898, p. 1125; 1900, p. 878; 1901, p. 1056; 1902, p. 179; 1909, p. 131; 1910, p. 120; 1925, p. 197; 1935, p. D 11; 1936, p. D 55; 1937, p. D 31; 1938, p. D 36; 1939, p. 77; 1940, p. 63; 1941, p. 61; 1945, pp. 43, 95.

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines; 1969, p. 308.

Mineral Development Sector; Corporation Files: "Cominco Ltd.".

NAME OF PROPERTY NUMBER 7

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

albite-oligoclase, and chloritized mafic minerals. The rock is veined by microscopic seams of chlorite, epidote, and carbonate.

A conspicuous feature of the geology of the mine is the large number of dykes found close to the ore deposit. These dykes range from biotite-albite lamprophyre to light green quartz trachyte and are believed to be largely post-mineral.

Ore bodies occur within a quartz vein that has an average strike of north 65 degrees west and dips 40 to 65 degrees northeast. It has been traced for almost 1,000 feet on the surface, and ranges from several inches to 5 feet in width. The vein follows the contact between the chloritic argillites and the talc-carbonate schist. In places the chloritic argillites form the hanging-wall and talc-carbonate schists the foot-wall of the vein, but usually one of the numerous dykes is present on either the hanging- or foot-wall of the vein. Sphalerite, galena, and pyrite are the common ore minerals in the quartz vein. The vein is thought to be Tertiary, about the same age as the silicified and albitized pulaskite and hornblende porphyry dykes found in the same area.

A large number of northeasterly striking faults displace the vein. Displacements along these faults range from a few feet to almost 200 feet.