MAIN PRODUCT: SILVER

PRINC. PROD.: (WAS RECOVERED / NO RESERVES)

PROV. OR TERR.: BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S. AREA: Prop./Prop. 82/F/14 S.N.R.C : Depos./Gîte REF.: AG 065

MINSYS NO: NO MINSYS: 509330- 0

NAME OF DEPOSIT: STANDARD,

NOM DU GÎTE :

Object located:

Obiet localisé:

HECLA

Uncertainty

Facteur d'incertitude:

(meters/mètres)

Latitude/Latitude: 49° 57' 20"

Longitude/Longitude: 117° 19' "

UTM zone/Région UTM:

UTM North./UTM Nord:

UTM East./UTM Est:

Mining division/Division minière: SLOCAN

District/District: KOOTENAY

OWNER OR OPERATOR / PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

Name SILVER RIDGE RESOURCES INC.

Type: OWNER

Year of information : 1990 Année de l'information:

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT / DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

Type/Type

Modifier/Qualificatif

VEINS/FAULTS/SHEARS/REPLACEMENTS

SEDIMENTS

The claims are underlain by the Slocan sediments which in this vicinity consist of dark grey to black, siliceous, carbonaceous, and sometimes slightly calcareous argillites, generally moderately massive, and minor dark quartzites. These are intruded by a small stock of granodiorite and cut by numerous dikes. The structure is extremely complex due to intricate folding, crushing and faulting. The lode, while somewhat sinuous, strikes about N65°E, and dips from 20 to 80°SE with an average of about 45°. The Standard lode, which is mainly representative of the shear type of vein, had a maximum width near the amin orebody of about 150 feet. It included two pronounced ore-bearing channels, one near the hanging and the other near the foot-wall, with a combined maximum width of 45 feet. Between the foot and the hanging-wall sections, the lode was composed of more or less sheared, and, in

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Discovery: Year 1892 Uncertainty: EXACT Découverte: Année

Method: UNCERTAIN/UNKNOWN

Associated minerals or products and status/Minéraux ou produits associés et statut PB ZN CD

4 4 4

Number of deposits/Nombre de gîtes: 1 Printed/imprimé le: 18 Dec/Déc 1990

Geological age/Âge géologique: TRIASSIC

Geological province/Province géologique: CORDILLERAN OREGEN

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The Standard, Alpha, and Emily-Edith claims, the nucleus of what was to become the Standard group, were located in 1892 under separate ownership. Productin from the Alpha began almost immediataely from an outcrop of high grade galena. The main Standard orebody did not outcrop and was found in 1909 in No. 4 tunnel. By 1913, all the claims had been amalgamaated under the Standard Silver-Lead Mining Co.; this mining operation lasted until 1921. From 1921 to 1928, when the property was acquired by the Western Exploration Co. Ltd., the mine was operataed in a small way by leasers. Western Exploration Co. Ltd., worked the mine intermittently until 1952. From 1952, until the mine was closed in 1959, leasers carried out intermittent salvage operations.

JThe Standard group, exclusive of the Alpha, has been developed by twelve tunnels ranging from 4,060 feet altitude down to 2,760 feet. Total drifts and crosscuts on the property approximatae 7½ miles. Raises connect all levels from No. 7-C to No. 2.

In 1961, Loma Minerals Ltd. obtained a lease on the holdings of Western Exploration Co. Ltd., namely the Standard, Mammoth, Monarch, and Enterprise groups, however, no work was done on the Standard at this time.

In November 1962, Johnsby Mines Ltd. acquired the above named properties, including all the ore reserves developed by Loma Minerals Ltd. An extensive development program was begun on the hanging wall branch of the Standard-Mammoth lode. This branch follows a general easterly course to the Mammoth mine, which lies about 2 mile to the east. Between the Mammoth and Standard Mines aare the Monarach and Hecla ore zones. A new adit, collaraed on the Surprise claim, was driven 3,300 feet without finding any mineralization of ore grade. This new level is about 850 feet below an ore zone on the Hecla claim and about 200 feet below the Mammoth No. 12 level. During 1964, 4,764 feet of diamond drilling was done to investigate the lode, which had not been followed continuously by the drift. Three ore shoots, ranging from about 100 to 150 feet long, were encountered. The mill was put into operation in July at about 40 tons per day. Mining and milling operations continued until late in 1966 when the ore was exhausted and the mine close; the property reverted to Western Exploration Company, Limited.

Panoil Canadian Minerals Associaates optioned the property in 1967 and began exploration from the Mammoth (82 F/14, AG 64) No. 7 level. Shaft sinking, drifting, and raising were carried out in 1968-1969. Operations were suspended in October 1969 when all available ore below the Hecla level had been removed.

Arjan Pacific Ltd. acquired title to 32 Crown-grants and 10 locataed claims covering the Standarad, Hecla, and Mammoth zones in 1973.

In 1984, Silver Ridge Resources Inc. purchased the property. They carried out rehabilitation of the 7-B level Emily, Edith claim. This included 90 feet

Mineral Policy Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada
Secteur de la politique minérale, Énergie, Mines et Ressources, Ottawa, Canada

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION / HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

First Year : 1894 Première année:

Last year : 1989 Dernière année:

Work on deposit :

Travail sur le gîte:

DRILLING

Type of work ..: UNDERGROUND Genre de travail:

Size of work

Import. du trav.:

Total production of the Standard property in the period 1894 to 1953, inclusive, was 778,366 tons. This includes early production from the Emily Edith and Alpha claims and from the Mammoth mine since 1937. From this ore 521 ounces of gold, 8,475,383 ounces of silver, 83,862,573 pounds of lead, 103,892,242 pounds of zinc and 101,099 pounds of cadmium were recovered.

During 1964, 3,033 tons of ore were mined at this property. From this ore, 36.908 ounces of silver, 156.969 pounds of lead, and 165.155 pounds of zinc

were recovered.

Production in 1965 totalled 7.128 tons grading 16.4 oz/ton silver, 3.4% lead, and 4.6% zinc. Production for the period 1966-1969 totalled 12.703 tons. From this ore 18 ounces of gold, 136,333 ounces of silver, 747,956 pounds of lead, 1,273,894 pounds of zinc, and 8,132 pounds of cadmium were recovered.

## MAP REFERENCES / RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 273 A. Sandon, (Geol.), Sc. 1: 48,000 - accomp. Mem. 173.

Map 1090 A, Nelson, (West Half), (Geol.), Sc. 1": 4 miles - accomp. Mem. 308.

Map 82 F/14 W, Slocan, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1: 50,000.

## REMARKS / REMARQUES

See: "Alpha" - Area 82 F/14, Ref. AG 30

"Mammoth" - Area 82 F/14, Ref. AG 64

Card prepared/Carte préparée: 12/1990 - REGULAR Last revision/Dernière mise-à-jour: 17 Dec/Déc 1990 REFERENCES / BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Little, H.W.: Nelson Map-Araea, West Half, British Columbia; Mem. 308, pp. 185-187, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1960.

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Annual Reports, Dept. of Mines, B.C.: 1896-1959; 1962, p. 82; 1963, p. 77; 1964, p. 125; 1965, p. 193; 1966, p. 110; 1967, p. 251; 1968, p. 251.

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

Consolidated Boundary Expl.; Mining Review, March/April 1981, p. 51.

BCI 82 F/NW-180

By/Par: YJL

MAIN PRODUCT: SILVER

PRINC. PROD.: (WAS RECOVERED / NO RESERVES)

PROV. OR TERR.: BRITISH COLUMBIA

N.T.S. AREA: Prop./Prop. 82/F/14 S.N.R.C : Depos./Gite

REF.: AG 065

MINSYS NO: 509330- 0 NO MINSYS:

NAME OF DEPOSIT: STANDARD,

NOM DU GÎTE :

**HECLA** 

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued) / DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (suite)

part, sparsely mineralized country rock.

The chief ore minerals are sphalerite and galena, each of which may cour comparatively pure in veins, stringers or lenses, or they may be intimately mixed. With these occur small and varying amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, grey copper and, raraely, ruby silver. The gangue consists of crushed rock, quartz, calcite and siderite.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued) HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR (suite)

of drifting, 600 feet of drift, rehabilitation and 150 feet of cross-cut rehabilitation. During 1986 and 1987, development continued and in 1988, diamond drilling was carried out. Between June 1988 and early 1990, 4800 tons were processed at the acquired Ottawa mill, 20 miles to the south.