

NAME OF PROPERTY

L.H.

OBJECT LOCATED - Adit.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 300. Lat. 49°53'32" Long. 117°20'20"

Mining Division Slocan District Kootenay
 County Township or Parish
 Lot Concession or Range
 Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The workings are located in an irregular outcrop of highly metamorphosed Triassic and (?) Lower Jurassic Slovan Group rocks forming a large roof pendant in coarse-grained Nelson porphyritic granite. The metamorphosed rocks vary from types that clearly are altered argillaceous and quartzitic sediments to others that seem to be igneous and are believed to be sedimentary, possibly tuffaceous. The sediments are dominantly massive siliceous, bedded rocks of sugary texture and commonly purplish cast. The rocks of igneous appearance vary from massive crystalline rocks to others that are distinctly banded, and being intimately associated with undoubted sediments are possibly of like origin. The more abundant representatives of the massive type in the mine workings have the composition of quartz diorite.

The above formations are intersected, in the mine workings, by small dykes of two readily distinguishable types. One type includes fine-grained rocks composed of quartz, orthoclase, and albite-oligoclase, and varies from granite to micropegmatite in

Associated minerals or products - Silver, copper, arsenic

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located near the head of Fingland (Vevey or L.H.) Creek on the east side of Slovan Lake some 4 miles south-southeast of Silverton. Most of the work has been done on the L.H. and C.B. claims, Lots 5738 and 5740 respectively, between elevations of 5,200 and 5,600 ft.

The earliest report on the property was by R.G. McConnell in 1895. The L.H. claim was owned in 1896 by J.M. Brenedum & associates. The Baby Ruth claim was Crown-granted in 1899 to E.J. Kendall and A.R. Fingland. Development work to that date totalled about 230 feet of adit. The Camden and C.B. claims were Crown-granted to Fingland and associates in 1902. Considerable development work was carried out by owners Fingland and Brand during 1903-04. The L.H. claim (Lot 5738) was Crown-granted to A.R. Fingland and Charles Brand in 1905. Claims Crown-granted to that date were the Baby Ruth, L.H., Camden, and C.B. (Lots 2229, 5783-5740 respectively). Subsequent Crown-grants were acquired for the St. Joe, Summit, Basin Fr., and Harlem claims (Lots 6908-6911 respectively).

The British Columbia Copper Company, Limited in 1911 acquired an option to purchase the property. Development work was carried on into 1913. A program of careful and systematic sampling carried out for the Company by F. Keefer led him to conclude that developments indicated over 33,000 tons at an average value of \$5.25 a ton in gold (GSC Mem 184, p 68, 1935). The option was allowed to lapse in April 1914.

The owners resumed intermittent work on the property. By 1917 the workings totalled about 1,700 feet of drifts and crosscuts on 3 adit levels. The lowest or No. 3 adit, 170 feet long and 250 feet below No. 2 level, has not reached the mineralized zone. Most of the work has been done on Nos. 1 and 2, which are 90 feet apart vertically and are connected by a raise. A raise also extends for 40 feet above No. 1 level. Further development work was reported by the owners in 1925.

Pacific Mines, Petroleum & Development Co., Limited is reported to have done some work on the property in 1936 but details are lacking. In 1938 the property was leased to A.H.W. Crossley and associates, of Nelson. A short two bucket tramline was built from No. 2 adit to the road and 216 tons of ore were shipped. Crossley and associates

Mineral Policy Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

In 1939, 316 tons of ore were shipped from this property. From this ore 111 ounces of gold, and 62 ounces of silver were recovered.

REFERENCES

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia:

1896, p. 69; 1899, pp. 688, 842; 1902, pp. 149, 297; 1903, p. 137; 1904, pp. 173, 202; 1905, p. 252; 1913, pp. 125, 142; 1915, pp. 122, 127-129⁺; 1917, p. 158; 1925, p. 246; 1933, p. 206; 1935, p. E 31; 1936, p. E 49; 1939, p. 79; 1945, p. 105.

⁺⁺Cairnes, C.E.; Descriptions of Properties, Slocan Mining Camp, British Columbia; Memoir 184, pp. 66-68, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1935.

Bancroft, M.F.; Investigations in the Slocan District, B.C.; Summary Report 1917, Pt. B, pp. 33-35, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Hurst, M.E.; Arsenic-Bearing Deposits in Canada; Economic Geology Series #4, p. 75, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1927.

McConnell, R.G. in Annual Report 1895, p. 26, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "The British Columbia Copper Company, Limited" (AR 1913); "Consolidated Quebec Gold Mining & Metals Corporation"; "Andaurex Resources Inc."

Exploration in British Columbia; BCDM: 1985, p. A37; 1986, p. A59.

George Cross News Letter: 1985, No. 109; 1986, No. 239; 1987, No. 101.

MAP REFERENCES

#Map 272 A, Slocan Sheet, (Geol.), Sc. 1":1 mile - accomp. Memoir 173, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Map 1090 A, Nelson, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles - accomp. Memoir 308, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Map 8482 G, Slocan, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.

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

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR	JL	DMacR				
Date	4-79	12-82	03-88				

NAME OF PROPERTY

L.H.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

texture. The other, referred to at the mine as "aplite", is soft, highly altered, light grey, and its original constituents, except for scattered grains of quartz, are unknown. Wisps of sericite, much cloudy probably kaolinitic products, and calcite form the bulk of the rock.

Lines of fracturing correspond in part with a well-defined jointing striking about north 75 to 80 degrees east and dipping southeast at angles varying from 50 degrees to vertical. Along some of the fractures subsequent movement has been pronounced and narrow dykes located along or near such fractures have been involved in the deformative movements. Other lines of fracture and movement strike more nearly north 25 degrees east to north-east and mostly dip about 65 degrees southeast, though a few incline in the opposite direction.

Mineralization follows a zone of fracturing and faulting. The zone varies from 20 to 45 feet in width, strikes nearly east, and dips north at about 55 degrees. Within it the rocks have been silicified and otherwise altered, and the limits of the orebodies are rarely defined by well-marked walls. In places the ore is in the form of quartz lenses filling fractures 1 to 2 feet wide and carrying disseminated ore minerals. Quartz also forms many small stringers in the ore and furnishes some guidance to exploration. More commonly, however, vein quartz is not conspicuous, but occurs impregnating the wallrocks and is associated with varying proportions of ore minerals. In general the more silicified rocks carry the higher values, but either quartz or ore minerals may be present almost to the exclusion of the other. Vein quartz without visible ore minerals is mostly low in gold, and neither does clean arsenopyrite carry the highest values. The better ore consists of highly silicified wall-rock impregnated with a generous proportion of sulphides, preferably arsenopyrite, which may occur either massive or in disseminated grains.

On No. 2 level the mineralized zone has a maximum width of at least 45 feet. The better values were found along the centre and western half of the 300 foot drift. The mineralization encountered in the mine is peculiar. The values are essentially in gold which occurs either free or combined with sulphides including abundant pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, and pyrite and

continued reverse Card 2

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

incorporated Fingland Mine, Limited in September 1939, however no further activity was reported and the company charter was surrendered in 1943.

Consolidated Quebec Gold Mining & Metals Corporation optioned the property in 1945. A subsidiary company, Kenville Gold Mines, Limited carried out about 2,000 ft. of diamond drilling from No. 3 level to further define the mineralization. Based on this work the mineralized zone was estimated to contain approximately 60,000 tons averaging 0.25 oz/ton gold (F.C. Buckland 23/04/46 in Cons Quebec G Mng & Metals Corp AR 31/01/46).

The occurrence was acquired in 1980 by Anderado Resources Inc. together with the Bristol, Baby Ruth, Camden, C.B., St. Joe, Summit, Basin Fraction and Harlem claims. Anderado constructed 3 miles of road to the showings on the property and carried out IP and geochemical surveys and geological mapping. In Dec. 1980, the name of the company was changed to Andaurex Resources Inc. In 1981, the property was optioned by Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited which carried out geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys and sampling; the option was given up in 1982.

Noranda Exploration Company held an option on the property from mid 1985 to early 1988. Work included geophysical and geochemical surveys and diamond drilling.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

lesser amounts of chalcopyrite. Arsenopyrite is generally supposed to carry the best values. Quartz is almost the only gangue mineral. Small stringers of native arsenic and calcite have been found in an ore-body near the portal of No. 1 adit and nodules of the arsenic are reported to carry as much as 1,000 ounces of silver to the ton. The mineralized zones as a whole are low grade and ill defined.