

NAME OF PROPERTY

EUPHRATES, LOST CABIN

OBJECT LOCATED—Main adit, Ell Tee vein.

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS 100. Lat. 49°23' Long. 117°12'30"

Mining Division Nelson District Kootenay

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The rocks in the vicinity consist of chloritic schists of the Lower Jurassic Elsie Formation which is composed of metamorphosed andesites, tuffs, and coarse-grained augite porphyrites. The series is intensely schistose, the foliation striking north 40 degrees west and dipping 70 to 80 degrees to the southwest. The deposits appear, in general, to be lenses, bunches, and stringers of quartz mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, zincblende, and, in some instances, arsenopyrite in poorly defined shear zones. Free gold appears at numerous places in the oxidized material exposed by open-cuts, and is probably a local enrichment due to the oxidation and leaching of the vein material. The shear zones are mostly conformable with the schists, but one narrow, persistent, quartz vein crosscuts the foliation in dip.

see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value—Silver, lead, copper, zinc, tungsten.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Euphrates showings are located at about the 4,000 foot elevation on the east side of the Salmo River, 7 miles south of Nelson. The Golden Age property lies on the west side of the river, directly across from the Euphrates.

The initial exploration and development work was on the Lost Cabin showings, located about 2,000 feet southeast of the lower Ell-Tee adit. The Lost Cabin group, comprising the Lost Cabin, Queen Mary, and Blue Bell claims, was staked in July 1911 by E. Ballinger, of Salmo. The claims were optioned to the Hobson Silver-Lead Company, Limited, of Spokane, and about 300 feet of underground development work was carried out in 1912. Further development work was reported in 1917 by F. Stoner, of Cokeville, Wyoming, and in 1918 by F. Shoemaker. The workings at that time included 2 adits, a 25 foot inclined shaft, and open cuts.

The Euphrates showings were discovered in 1926 by S. and E. Terzian, and A. and G. Pashgian. Five claims, the Euphrates, Rosa, Lillian, Pasadena, and Minto were staked. An additional 16 claims staked in 1927 included the old Lost Cabin showings. The owners incorporated The Euphrates Mining Company, Limited, in April 1928. Portland, Oregon, interests acquired an option on a controlling interest in the company and development work was carried out in several adits. Small amounts of ore were put through the 10-stamp mill on the Golden Age property in 1927 and 1929; the mill was destroyed by fire later in 1929. An aerial tram to the Ell-Tee adit at the 3,950 foot elevation was installed in 1930 and a small amount of ore was shipped in 1931. The Portland interests gave up their option in the fall of 1931.

Work resumed in August 1933 when an option on a controlling interest in Euphrates Mining was acquired by the Spokane-Idaho Copper Company, of Spokane, Washington. The company extended the lower Ell-Tee adit and carried out some diamond drilling. Work was suspended in the summer of 1934.

The Euphrates Mining Company resumed work on the property and in 1936 some 1,250 feet of drifting and 750 feet of cross cutting was carried out. The workings at that time included, on the Ell-Tee vein, an upper adit 175 feet long, and a lower adit about 2,000 feet long. From the lower adit

see Card 2
Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

Production for the period 1928-1941, and in 1960, totalled 337 tons. From this ore 463 ounces of gold, 2,461 ounces of silver, 18,181 pounds of lead, and 11,657 pounds of zinc were recovered.

A shipment in 1973, under the name Golden Age-Uphrates, totalled 88 tons of ore. From this ore 7 ounces of gold, 101 ounces of silver, 236 pounds of copper, 241 pounds of lead, and 241 pounds of zinc were recovered.

MAP REFERENCES

#Map 1144 A, Ymir, (Geol.), Sc. 1":1 mile (1964).

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

*Map 82 F/6 E, Nelson, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	5-75						

REFERENCES

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Sargent, H.; Euphrates; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1937, pp. E30-E34.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1912, p. 154; 1917, p. 171; 1918, p. 198; 1926, p. 282; 1927, p. 319; 1928, p. 324; 1929, p. 346; 1930, p. 267; 1931, p. 138; 1933, p. 223; 1934, p. E4; 1935, p. E27; 1936, p. E44; 1938, p. E37; 1939, p. 79; 1940, p. 65; 1941, p. 64; 1960, p. A54.

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1970, p. 439; 1971, p. 404; 1972, p. 52; 1973, p. 65.

Mineral Development Sector; Corporation Files: "The Euphrates Mining Company, Limited"; "Gold-Silver-Tungsten Mining & Milling Co."; "Robert Mines Ltd."

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Stevenson, John S.; Tungsten Deposits of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 10 (Revised), p. 155, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1943.

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BCI 82F/SW - 186, 270

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DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

Most of the work has been done on the Ell Tee vein, a narrow but definite fissure vein, traceable at the surface for about 500 feet and carrying, in places, high gold values. It strikes north 40 to 45 degrees west in line with the foliation of the enclosing schists, but dips 70 degrees to the northeast or opposite to the direction of dip of the foliation. Vein width varies from less than an inch up to a foot wide and, as the wider parts of the vein are quite short, probably averaging 3 to 4 inches. It is composed of quartz carrying pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, and zinc blende. It is understood that in view of the width of the vein the values are, in general, too low to afford commercial ore over mining widths.

The Lost Cabin vein, where exposed by open cuts, is an indefinite shear zone varying from about 8 to 26 feet in width, striking N25°W, and dipping 65° southwest. The zone consists of broken and decomposed country rock traversed by veinlets of quartz which follow the shear. The quartz carries some unoxidized pyrite and chalcopyrite. Where exposed underground, no definite walls could be found but the zone contains stringers of quartz carrying arsenopyrite and galena and a fair percentage of these sulphides also occur in the country rock.

The Nickel Plate vein contains stringers of quartz striking and dipping with the foliation of the schist. Limonite in considerable amount is associated with masses of pyrite and arsenopyrite and at several showings free gold occurs in the gossan. In most of the open cuts the quartz veins occur in a gossan which, on panning, shows considerable free gold. As far as can be determined from the open-cuts the zone is about 7 to 10 feet wide. The free gold is, apparently, a secondary surface enrichment. The vein zone is about parallel with, and 500 feet from, the Lost Cabin zone.

The Minto zone is 10 to 15 feet wide and consists of alternating bands of quartz and schist. One well-defined lens of quartz, 1 to 2½ feet wide, strikes northwesterly with the formation, but dips southwest at 30 degrees. It is followed by the adit but gradually pinches. The zone is mineralized by pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, zinc blende, and malachite. Scheelite occurs in small amounts in the gold-quartz veins.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

crosscuts were driven 240 feet to the northeast towards the Minto vein, and for 300 feet in search of the Lost Cabin vein. A crosscut was also driven 750 feet to the Nickel Plate vein, which was drifted on for 1,400 feet. The Minto workings included 2 adits, an upper driven 120 feet, and a lower about 575 feet in length. On the Nickel Plate vein, which was a new discovery, trenching was done in 1935 and 1936.

General Lee Mining & Milling Co., Inc., of Seattle, carried out 2,000 feet of underground diamond drilling on the property in 1938. In 1940 the Gold-Silver-Tungsten Mining & Milling Co., of Seattle, held the property. A 100 ton-per-day mill, from the Ottawa mine in the Slocan, was installed, and the tramline rebuilt. The mill operated for a short period in 1941, milling a small amount of ore from the Nickel Plate and Minto veins.

A small amount of crude ore was shipped in 1960 by L. Soukeroff and B. Logan.

Robert Mines Ltd., incorporated May 1969, acquired the A 1-8 claims covering the Euphrates property; the Golden Age property was also acquired. In 1970 a geochemical soil survey (197 samples) was carried out on the A group. Geochemical, magnetic, electromagnetic, and self potential surveys were carried out in 1971. During 1972-73 geological mapping, stripping, and 306 feet of diamond drilling in 4 holes was done on the A 2-A 4 claims.