

PRODUCT

LEAD

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 82 K/16

REF. PB 1

NAME OF PROPERTY

SILVER GIANT (GIANT)

OBJECT LOCATED—mine symbol, Map 82 K/16.

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS 100. Lat. 50°56' Long. 116°28'42"

Mining Division Golden District Kootenay

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

Baroid of Canada, Ltd.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The mineralization occurs in limestone of the Jubilee Formation (Middle and/or Upper Cambrian) near the contact with overlying slate of the McKay Group (Cambrian and Ordovician). The Jubilee limestone is light coloured and massive. The McKay slates consist of thin interbeds of argillite and limestone. The mine structure is a plunging, overturned, anticlinal nose in which slate is wrapped around the limestone. The plunge of the nose is westerly, and underground development has shown it to vary from 45 degrees near the surface to flat lying on No. 8 level. Replacement by barite, accompanied by varying amounts of silica, has occurred in limestone at the anticlinal nose and at intervals along the lime-slate contact to the summit of the mountain, more than a mile to the southeast. Some masses of barite are seen elsewhere in the limestone. There was considerable shattering of the rock, shown by inclusions and ribs of

Associated minerals or products of value — Zinc, silver, copper, antimony, cadmium, barite. see Card 2

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located at the 3,500 foot elevation on the west side of Jubilee Mountain, between the Spillimacheen and Columbia Rivers, 35 miles southeast of Golden.

Although details of discovery are not available, it has been reported that prospectors entered the area in 1883 and staked claims on silver-lead showings along the Spillimacheen river. Prospector Thomas Jones staked showings in this vicinity in 1884. A 50 foot adit was reportedly driven in about 1886 on the Rothschild claim. The Spillimacheen claim was owned in 1888 by Thomas Jones and Fred M. Wells. The Rothschild claim (Lot 136) was Crown-granted in 1889 to Sheriff Redgrave. Exploration and development work was reported carried out in 1890 by Fred M. Wells and associates on the Homestake, Jumbo, Eureka and Tiger claims. The Tiger claim (Lot 650), located about a mile southeast of the Giant claim, was Crown-granted in 1893 to J. McKay.

The Hidden Treasure claim, adjoining the Giant claim on the southeast, was Crown-granted (Lot 1108) in 1897 to T. Jones and W. McNeish. Work on the copper-silver showing on which the claim was staked was reported from 1895 and small shipments of ore were reported in 1898, 1916, and 1917. The claim was owned in 1898 by Henry Croft, of Victoria. In 1917 the claim was owned by T. Barry and associates.

The Rothschild claim was worked in 1925 by J.P. Farnham and a few tons of ore were shipped. The claim was acquired in 1956 by Giant Mascot Mines, Limited, and underground exploration and diamond drilling carried out.

The Toronto and Simcoe Fractional claims, adjoining the Hidden Treasure on the southeast, were early locations of which little is known. The Toronto Fr. (Lot 1111) was Crown-granted in 1898 to John McRae. The workings in 1929 comprised an open cut and 2 adits 15 and 40 feet in length.

The Giant claim (Lot 1109) was apparently located in about 1895 by W.J.R. Crowell, of Victoria. By 1898 an adit had been driven 300 feet. No further work was done until the fall of 1904. The workings in 1905 comprised an upper adit 50 feet in length, a lower adit, 70 feet below, 400 feet in length, and a connecting winze. In 1907 the Giant property consisted of 4 claims, the Giant, Giant Fr., see Card 2,

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

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

Production from the Giant mine for the period 1908-1957 totals 927,111 tons. From this ore 8 ounces of gold, 622,421 ounces of silver, 485,756 pounds of copper, 64,874,328 pounds of lead, 7,120,750 pounds of zinc, 40,062 pounds of antimony, and 17,199 pounds of cadmium were recovered.

Production from the Hidden Treasure claim in 1898 and 1916-17 totals 17 tons of ore. From this ore 350 ounces of silver, and 11,600 pounds of copper were recovered.

Barite production for the period 1958-1973, inclusive, totals approximately 153,000 tons of concentrate.

MAP REFERENCES

#Map 1326 A, Lardeau, (Geol.), Sc. 1:250,000 - accomp. Memoir 369.

Giant Mine, (claim map), Sc. 1":600 ft., Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1927, p. 262.

*Map 82 K/16, Spillimacheen, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	5-75						

REFERENCES

Hedley, M.S.; Silver Giant Mines Limited; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1949, pp. 200-204.

Reesor, J.E.; Geology of the Lardeau Map-Area, East-Half, British Columbia; Memoir 369, p. 115, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1973.

Evans, C.S.; Briscoe-Dogtooth Map-Area, B.C.; Summary Report 1932, pt. A. II, p. 173, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Evans, C.S.; Placer Gold and Lead-Zinc Deposits, Dogtooth Range, Kootenay District, B.C.; Summary Report 1926, pt. A., p. 55, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Walker, J.F.; Reconnaissance in the Purcell Range West of Brisco, Kootenay District, B.C.; Summary Report 1925, p. 228 & Fig. 13, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1888, p. 309; 1889, p. 286; 1890, p. 374; 1891, p. 569; 1895, p. 672; 1896, p. 556; 1897, p. 569; 1898, p. 1044; 1905, p. 143; 1906, p. 134; 1907, p. 89; 1908, p. 88; 1909, pp. 97, 98; 1910, p. 92; 1916, p. 188; 1917, p. 176; 1920, p. 109; 1923, p. 195; 1925, p. 221; 1926, p. 237; 1927, p. 261; 1928, p. 275; 1929, p. 290; 1930, p. 232; 1947, pp. 203, 176; 1948, p. 152; 1950, p. 157; 1951, p. 191; 1952, p. 203; 1953, p. 154; 1954, p. 148; 1955, p. 72; 1956, p. 111; 1957, p. 65; 1958, p. 85; 1959, p. 151; 1960, p. 135; 1961, p. 141; 1962, p. 147; 1963, p. 138; 1964, p. 181; 1965, p. 259; 1966, p. 261; 1967, p. 300; 1968, p. 296.

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1969, p. 383; 1970, p. 489; 1971, p. 454; 1972, p. 579; 1973, p. 538. 1974, p. 372

Rice, H.R.; Giant Mascot Mine; Canadian Mining Journal, December 1951, pp. 47-50.

Benson, Norman; Spillimacheen Lead Producer Looks to Future; Western Miner & Oil Review, Vol. 27, June 1954, pp. 42-47.

continued reverse Card 2

NAME OF PROPERTY

SILVER GIANT (GIANT)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

slate, more or less transformed to dark silica within the barite zone.

Fine-grained galena, with a variable but rather low silver content, is the predominant ore mineral; sphalerite and pyrite are erratically distributed. Small amounts of chalcopyrite and bornite and, locally, of a grey copper-arsenic mineral occur. The galena is fine to moderately fine fine grained and occurs as streaks and clusters of grains. The ore occurs principally in the anticlinal nose and along the steep footwall or northern limb to a maximum length of about 200 feet and a maximum width of 40 feet. Individual cross-sections vary widely. The flatter hangingwall or southern limb contains a lesser amount of ore. Some galena and sphalerite occur within relatively pure barite, but much, possibly as much as 75 per cent, is associated with silica. There is a tendency for the barite zone to be surrounded by an envelope of silicification.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Dwarf, and Midget. The owners installed a 40 tons per day Elmore vacuum process mill but its operation proved too costly. The owners incorporated Golden Giant Mines, Limited, in February 1908. Test work was carried on during 1908-10 with dry concentrating tables but results were unsatisfactory and the operation closed in 1910. The claims were subsequently held by F.P. Armstrong and associates but little activity was reported.

Pacific Mines, Petroleum & Development Co., Limited, through the A.B. Trites interests, acquired the property in 1926. During 1926-27 the No. 5 level crosscut was driven 600 feet to the mineralized zone and a raise driven to No. 3 level. F.R. Eichelberger and associates held an option on the property in 1928 and considerable work was done on an intermediate level 65 feet up the raise. The company resumed development work in 1929 in a new low level (No. 6) crosscut, and in 1930 carried out 4,101 feet of diamond drilling in 19 holes to test the mineralization below No. 6 level. No further work was done and the company charter was surrendered in 1944. The workings to 1930 included two large open-cuts, from which ore was mined in the past, and six levels. Nos. 1 and 2 levels, at almost equal elevation, do not serve to outline the ore zone. No. 3 adit level reaches the orebody by a crosscut 220 feet long, No. 5 by a crosscut 600 feet long, and No. 6 by a crosscut 1,000 feet long. No. 4 is a short intermediate level driven from a raise between Nos. 3 and 5 levels.

Silver Giant Mines, Limited, was incorporated in March 1947 to acquire the property. Considerable ore grade material was shipped from the old dumps in 1947 and 1948. Siscoe Gold Mines, Limited, optioned the property in August 1948 and exploration work began in September. Some 900 feet of drifting and crosscutting, and 7,400 feet of diamond drilling was carried out before the option was given up in March 1949.

Silver Giant Mines, Limited, merged with Hedley Mascot Gold Mines, Limited, in 1950 to form Giant Mascot Mines, Limited. A 200 ton per day mill was installed and production began on February 26, 1951. Shaft sinking from

p.t.o.

REFERENCES (continued)

Mineral Development Sector; Corporation Files: "Silver Giant Mines, Limited"; "United Siscoe Mines Limited"; "Giant Mascot Mines, Limited".

Mines Branch, Ottawa; Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy; 1926, Rept. 688, pp. 82-83 (No. 258); 1929, Rept. 720, pp. 155-158 (No. 342); 1949, Investigation No. 2576; 1955, Investigation No. MD 3104.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

No. 6 level, on a 49° slope, began in 1952 and Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 levels were established by 1956. The mill capacity was increased to 500 tons per day in 1952. A pilot plant to investigate the recovery of barite from mill tailings was installed in 1953. Some 32 claims in the Barite, Alpine, Billie, Galena, and Silver Bell groups, and the Jill, Jol, and Venus claims (Lots 15517-15536, 15599, 15602, 15604-15606, 15608, 15609, 15611, 15612, 15737, and 15739), were Crown-granted to Giant Mascot in 1953-54. By 1957 the known reserves were exhausted and milling was discontinued on June 7, 1957, although diamond drilling continued until the end of July. The company began the production of barite in August 1958 but operations ceased in December when the drying plant was destroyed by fire.

Baroid of Canada, Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the National Lead Company of New York, purchased the Giant property, comprising 45 Crown-granted and 1 recorded claim, in 1959. Quarrying of barite from an old pit $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the mill site was carried out for 6 weeks late in 1959. During a 3 month period in 1960 barite ore was mined in the pit area, and also recovered from tailings. New equipment was installed in the mill for the production of barite concentrate. Production of barite concentrate from mill tailings continued each summer into 1972. In 1973 a contractor was engaged to mine a small barite body remaining in the old pit area and about 120,000 tons of barite ore was stockpiled in this operation. New concentrating facilities were installed during the year.