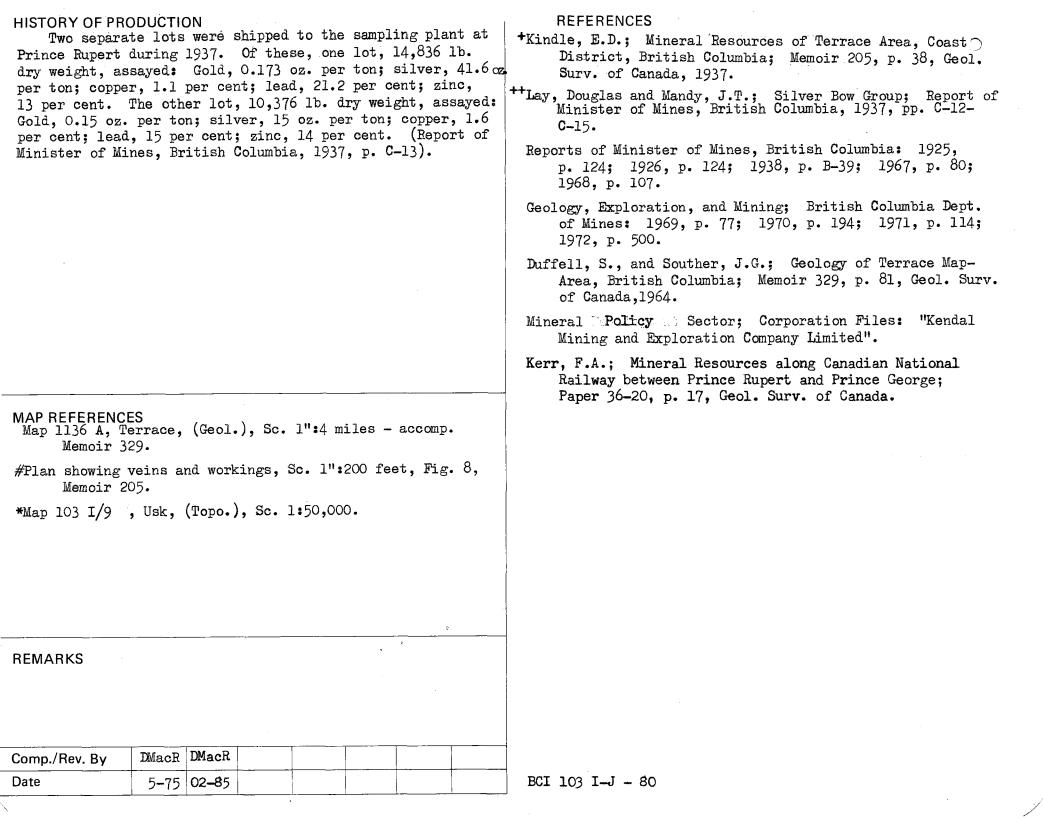
PRODUCT SLAVER 1	OVINCE OR Brit RRITORY	ish Columbia	N.T.S. AREA 103 I/9	REF. AG 2
NAME OF PROPERTY SILVER EOW, SILVER CLIFF (CROESUS 19) OBJECT LOCATED-shaft. UNCERTAINTY IN METERS 300. Lat. 54°33'20" Long. 128°25'10" Mining Division Omineca District Range 5 Coast County Township or Parish Lot Concession or Range Sec Tp. R. OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS Description of quartz veins containing silver, lead, and zinc minerals occur on the claims. They lie close to dykes of feldspar porphyry intruding volcanic rocks that are largely andesite. The intrusive rocks are offshoots from the main body of the Coast Range granodiorite which occupies the west side of formed along fault fissures striking south to southeast and dipping from 50 to 60 degrees east. Other quartz veins miner- alized only with pyrite occur along the deges of the foldspar porphyry; these veins carry only small amounts of gold. Lay and Mandy (1937) described the showings as follows: Coaste-textured granitic rocks of the Coast Range batholith outcrop at the base of the mountain along the highway and extend dipping from 50 to 60 degrees east. Other quartz veins miner- alized only with pyrite occur along the edges of the foldspar		Mineral Resources Branch. Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.		
			5/33/6 *	



NAME OF PROPERTY

SILVER BOW, SILVER CLIFF (CROESUS 19)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

finer texture and increasing evidence of hybridization through magnatic absorption of andesitic roof-rocks. In one section, at the northerly extremity of the showings, there is a small area of greenstone about 110 feet long that might be classified as a small inclusion. The locality of the mineral-showings can be classified as a granitic roof-absorption area. Feldsparporphyry dykes intrude the formation.

The mineral deposits consist of a series of discontinuous, lenticular, white quartz veins varying from a few inches to 3 feet in width, occurring en echelon in a generally hybrid granitic rock. Fracturing has not been intense and evidence of shearing or movement along the plane of the veins is generally lacking. A characteristic feature is the interruption of both the vertical and horizontal continuity of the veins at their contacts with joint-planes. The veins strike generally northerly and dip from 35 to 60 degrees easterly.

The majority of the quartz-vein exposures are barren of sulphide mineralization or only very sparsely mineralized. Four widely-separated exposures show possible lengths up to about 20 feet well mineralized with galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, pyrite, and some chalcopyrite. In two of these instances exploration at about 20 feet vertically below the mineralized outcrop shows practically barren quartz.