

NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

RECO No. 2 LODE, TEXAS

OBJECT LOCATED - No. 5 adit, on Texas claim (Lot 589).
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY 100 m Lat. 49°59'30" Long. 117°11'20"
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE *Lat.* *Long.*

Mining Division <i>Division minière</i>	Slocan	District <i>District</i>	Kootenay
County <i>Comté</i>		Township or Parish <i>Canton ou paroisse</i>	
Lot <i>Lot</i>		Concession or Range <i>Concession ou rang</i>	
Sec <i>Sect.</i>	Tp. <i>Ct.</i>	R. <i>R.</i>	

OWNER OR OPERATOR/*PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT*

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/*DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT*

The claims are underlain by calcareous sandstones, quartzites, argillites, and a few narrow limestone beds, of the Triassic Slocan series. The major structure is anticlinal, the strata dipping to the northeast and southwest at about 45 degrees. The sediments are intruded by numerous quartz porphyry dykes striking with the general trend of the sediments.

The No. 2 or main lode cuts across the northwestern end of the Ruecau claim on an average strike of north 50 degrees east and an average dip of about 65 degrees or 70 degrees southeast. The lode is a strong, mineralized fissure zone, which, as explored underground, was stated to average 2½ feet in thickness, narrowing where it cuts across porphyry dykes and more massive sediments and widening to a maximum of 40 feet where it encountered a crush zone in broken, soft, slaty rocks. In the upper workings the vein matter formed a pay-streak which rarely exceeded 18 inches, but in one place was 8 feet thick. A large proportion of crushed country rock was associated with the vein matter. The principal ore minerals see Card 2

Associated minerals or products - Silver, zinc.
Minéraux ou produits associés

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

The property is located at elevations of 6,500 to 7,500 feet on the south side of Reco Mountain, 2 miles northeast of Sandon.

The Reco No. 2 lode strikes northeasterly through the Texas, Ephraim Fraction, Ruecau, and New Denver claims. The Ruecau, early in its history, became known as the Reco for convenience. The history of the property dates from the location of the Texas claim in June 1892. Development work on No. 2 lode began at that time and ore shipments began in 1894. The owners, J.M. Harris and F.T. Kelly, incorporated The Reco Mining and Milling Company, Limited Liability, in 1896. The Ruecau (Lot 624), New Denver (Lot 612), and Texas (Lot 589) claims were Crown-granted to the company in 1896; the Ephraim Fraction (Lot 600) was Crown-granted to the company in 1897. The Omega claim (Lot 618), on the southerly extension of the lode, was Crown-granted to the company in 1900. Production from No. 2 lode covered the periods 1894-1896, 1904-1913, and 1915-1918. The lode was developed from 4 adits over a vertical range of more than 350 feet. The main workings are Nos. 1, 3, and 5 adits, along which an aggregate of almost 5,000 feet of work has been done. No. 5, the longest adit, is about 1,200 feet long. These levels are connected by raises and stopes. Three adits, Nos. 9, 11, and 15 on the Texas claim, and No. 19 adit, started on the Omega claim but passing into Texas ground, were driven to explore the downward continuation of No. 2 lode. These adits are 228, 318, 535, and 806 feet respectively below No. 5 adit.

Production began from No. 1 lode in 1900. The lode was explored on both sides of the Texas-Deadman boundary, most of the workings, however, lie within the Texas claim. The workings include Nos. 1, 2, and 3 adits, and an intermediate level above No. 3, over a vertical range of 100 feet. Only a few hundred feet of work has been done on this lode.

Silver Mountain Mines Ltd. held an option on 26 Crown-granted claims during 1958-1960. Work was apparently confined to claims adjacent to those mentioned above.

Reco Silver Mines Limited, incorporated in June 1964, acquired an option to purchase the property from Mrs. A.L. Harris and Reco Mining and Milling. A geochemical survey in the fall of 1964 was conducted over the general area of the No. 2 and 3 lodes, and the area to the northwest. Detailed geological mapping of surface and accessible underground workings was done in 1965.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

Production from Nos. 1 and 2 lodes from 1894 to 1918 totalled 7,881,404 pounds of ore. From this ore 392,325 ounces of silver, and 3,604,782 pounds of lead were recovered. (Cairnes, C.E., 1935, p. 108).

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Cairnes, C.E.; Descriptions of Properties, Slocan Mining Camp, British Columbia; Memoir 184, pp. 107-112, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1935.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1892, p. 531; 1893, p. 1057; 1894, p. 740; 1895, p. 675; 1896, pp. 58, 560, 561; 1897, pp. 534, 571; 1898, p. 1159; 1899, p. 688; 1900, pp. 827, 987; 1902, p. 148; 1903, p. 136; 1904, pp. 191, 200; 1905, p. 160; 1906, p. 145; 1907, p. 99; 1908, p. 98; 1911, p. 134; 1912, p. 149; 1919, p. 125; 1922, p. 200; 1923, p. 222; 1926, p. 252; 1935, p. E-35; 1958, p. 45; 1959, p. 68; 1964, p. 125; 1965, p. 192; 1968, p. 255.

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1969, p. 329; 1970, p. 453; 1971, p. 408.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "The Reco Mining and Milling Company, Limited Liability"; "Reco Silver Mines Limited"; "Rayrock Mines Limited".

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 273 A, Sandon, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4,000 ft. - accomp. Memoir 173.

*North slope of Carpenter Creek Valley (Claim boundaries and Lode system), Sc. 1":750 feet, Fig. 1, Memoir 184.

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

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par	DMacR	DMacR					
Date Date	09-74	03-83					

PRODUCT LEAD
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR PROVINCE OU British Columbia
TERRITORY TERRITOIRE

N.T.S. AREA 82 F/14
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. PB 10
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY RECO No. 2 LODE, TEXAS
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)

were galena, both steel and cube, blende, and pyrite. The gangue minerals were siderite and quartz. Both the galena and blende carried much silver.

Adits 9, 11, and 15 are not connected underground and there is consequently no assurance that the vein matter discovered in them is on the same lode as that found in the upper workings. These adits follow a strong zone of shearing and fissuring, striking about north 70 degrees east and dipping southeast at angles varying from less than 35 degrees to over 70 degrees. On No. 11 adit a lens of galena 12 inches wide was encountered 440 feet from the portal. The shoot was 50 feet long with from 1 to 18 inches of fine cube and oxidized ore assaying 150 ounces in silver to the ton. The No. 1 lode lies parallel with and about 600 feet northwest of No. 2 lode. It contained some ore which is said to have been rich, but bunched.

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

Rayrock Mines Limited in March 1973 obtained a working agreement on the Reco Silver properties (68 claims). Work during the year included a geochemical survey, trenching, 1,000 feet of underground development, and 2,300 feet of surface diamond drilling, in part of the 5,260 level of the No. 1 mine, and on the 4,525 level of the Chambers mine (see 82 F/14, AG 28). A new adit driven in 1974 to investigate at depth the mineralization found in 1973 work encountered only minor and erratic mineralization and the option was given up; Rayrock received 700,000 shares of Reco Silver for this work.

The company name, Reco Silver Mines Limited, was changed in May 1980 to Silvex Resources Corporation. The company held 100% interest in 30 claims, including the Chambers and Number One (see 82 F/14, PB 8). Work during 1980-81 was confined mainly to the Chambers property.

New Alberta Energy Ltd. (50% 5/2/84)