

NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

WHITEWATER

OBJECT LOCATED
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

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

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The formation consists of slates, argillites, quartzites and limestones of the Slocan series. Several basic dykes, varying in width up to about 40 feet, were encountered in the workings. The sediments strike about east-southeast. The ore is associated with a strong zone of fissuring or shearing, varying from a foot to 50 or 60 feet in thickness, and striking very nearly west. Above No. 10 level the average dip is 47° south, but at greater depth is considerably steeper. In places the lode conforms with the attitude of the enclosing strata, but in general it has a somewhat steeper dip.

In the upper levels the mineralization occurs mainly in slaty argillaceous sediments. The lode filling consists of crushed rock, siderite, quartz, galena, zinc blende, grey copper, and oxidized products. The orebodies rake about 30 to 35° east.

In the deeper workings the lode appears to have split into parts of about equal size which lie at a small angle to one another. The lode filling consists of interbanded siderite and sphalerite and small amounts of galena. The mineralization occurs partially as replacement of the limestone.

Associated minerals or products - Silver, lead, cadmium,
Minéraux ou produits associés

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

The Whitewater claim was located by J.C. Eaton in 1892 and the early development work was done by Messrs. Eaton, Retallack, Montgomery and Pierce. In 1898 Whitewater Mines Ltd., an English company, was formed to acquire the Whitewater group. The company built a mill and it operated until the mine closed in 1901. One of the original owners, J.L. Retallack, along with Messrs. Fowler and Koch, leased the Whitewater group in 1904 and began small scale mining operations.

No record has been found of the original owners of the Whitewater Deep group, however it was purchased by the Whitewater Deep Company in 1898. Small scale operations were carried out each year until 1905 when J.L. Retallack and associates obtained a lease on the property; the Whitewater and Whitewater Deep workings were connected at this time. The combined properties were worked more or less continuously until a forest fire wiped out the concentrator, compressor, and mine buildings in July 1910. Purchase of the combined property was apparently completed by J.L. Retallack and Company in 1911. Operations were continued on a reduced scale until 1922 when Whitewater Mines Ltd. was organized to acquire the 9 Crown-granted claims of the Whitewater mine and the 15 Crown-granted claims of the Whitewater Deep mine. A new mill was put into operation in 1928 and operated until July 1929 when it closed. From about 1932 to 1935 the Ross Mining Syndicate operated the mine; the company operated again briefly in 1937. In 1925 the Metals Recovery Co. erected a small concentrator on Kaslo Creek to treat the tailings from the old Whitewater mill.

Retallack Mines Ltd. was formed by Whitewater Mines Ltd. (40%) and Kootenay Belle Gold Mines Ltd. (60%) in 1943. The mill capacity was increased from 125 to 300 tons and milling began in March 1944. Operations continued until December 1952. During this period considerable ore from the old Whitewater dumps was treated.

In 1953 the assets of Kootenay Bell Gold Mines Ltd. were taken over by the Canada Trust Co. The mill was sold in 1956 and a clean up lease given to P. McGrory. The mineral rights to the property were acquired by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada. The property was developed by 11 adits and 14 levels over a distance of about 1,800 feet down the dip of the vein.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

From 1892 to 1956, inclusive, 501,188 tons of ore were mined. From this ore 1,752 ounces of gold, 3,488,693 ounces of silver, 30,703,221 pounds of lead, 50,924,208 pounds of zinc, and 87,829 pounds of cadmium were recovered.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Hedley, M.S.; Geology of the Whitewater and Lucky Jim Mine Areas; Bulletin No. 22, pp. 18-27, Dept. of Mines, B.C., 1945.

Cairnes, C.E.; Description of Properties, Slocan Mining Camp, B.C.; Memoir 184, pp. 260-265, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1935.

Annual Reports, Dept. of Mines, B.C.; 1892-1956; 1927, p. 286; 1944, p. 69.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Kootenay Belle Gold Mines Ltd."; "Whitewater Mines Ltd.".

Mines Branch, Ottawa; Report No. 261; Experimental Tests on Whitewater Lead-Zinc Tailings from Retallack, B.C.; Ore Dressing Investigations No. 688, pp. 87-93; 1926.

Mines Branch, Ottawa; Report of the Commission Appointed to Investigate the Zinc Resources of B.C. and the Conditions Affecting Their Exploitation, pp. 174-177; 1906.

Mines Branch, Ottawa; Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, 1926, Rept. 688, pp. 87-93 (No. 261).

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 273 A, Sandon, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1:48,000 - accomp. Mem. 173.

Map 82 K/3 E, Rosebery, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par								
Date Date	04-65	01-74						

BCI 82K/SW-33