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Province of
British Columbia

Ministry of
Energy, Mines and
Petroleum Resources

M.R. # \$
VANCOUVER, B.C.

ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY

TYPE OF REPORT/SURVEY(S) PROSPECTING	TOTAL COST
---	------------

AUTHOR(S) EDWARD SMITH SIGNATURE(S) E. SMITH

DATE STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT FILED MAY 20 1986 YEAR OF WORK 1985

PROPERTY NAME(S) AMPLE GEM

COMMODITIES PRESENT Gold

B.C. MINERAL INVENTORY NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 92 J NE - 69

MINING DIVISION NUNDOOT NTS 92 J NE

LATITUDE 50° 39' LONGITUDE 122° 01.5'

NAMES and NUMBERS of all mineral tenures in good standing (when work was done) that form the property (Examples: TAX 1-4, FIRE 2 (12 units); PHOENIX (Lot 1706); Mineral Lease M 123; Mining or Certified Mining Lease ML 12 (claims involved)):
EDDY 1 (20 UNITS)

OWNER(S)
(1) EDWARD SMITH
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

MAILING ADDRESS
14746 - 110 Ave
SURREY, B.C. V3R2A8

OPERATOR(S) (that is, Company paying for the work)
(1) Same and
RICHARD BROWN (2)

MAILING ADDRESS
7124 KING GEORGE HWY,
SURREY, B.C.
V3W 5A3

14,878

FILMED

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INTRODUCTION

1

(2)

This report outlines a group of properties which are located individually from each other, but are covered by the claims outlined on the attached map.

The old properties are known as "Golden Cache"; "Bonanza group"; "the Ample Group"; "Morning Glory Group"; and "Silver Queen".

It appears to be in the late 1800's and early 1900's, the area in mention was fairly active. It appears to be they mainly concentrated on the quartz veins and stringers, ignoring the sulphide deposits in search of free gold in the quartz.

On my investigation, on the Golden Cache, there is a large sulphide zone, which appears to be striking east and west and ranges in width from 20 feet to 50 feet wide. Grab samples assayed as high as .75 ozs. and up to 1 oz. per ton in gold.

It appears to be they drove a drift cutting through the main sulphide zone and discarding it as waste rock, which is carrying gold of commercial value. Note the assays enclosed in the report.

Nevertheless, in the year 1897, they mined 1,111 tons that carried 7,309 ozs. of gold per ton. In 1898, they mined 816 tons, that yielded 7,029 ozs. of gold. In 1901, they mined 862 tons that yielded 8,273 ozs. of gold. Total tons mined over a period of 3 years was 2,789 tons which yielded 22,611 ozs. of gold.

It is my opinion, with the modern methods of mining at this day and age and the methods of recovery, these properties could very

092JNE069

PAGE 5604

84/12/10

MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

00020000

R0200L1

RESOURCE DATA SECTION

VERSION 1.1

NAME(S) AMPLE
GOLDEN CACHE
GEM

N.T.S. 092J09E

MI 092JNE069

LAT	5039.0	UTMZ	220
LONG	12202.6	UTRN	EM5609700
ELEVATION	830	UTME	EM05605200
MINING DIVISION	LILL	MINERAL STATUS	PAPR
LOCATION ACCURACY	2	DEPOSIT TYPE	VEIN
		MINDEPID	00067

COMMODITIES PRESENT AU

MINERALS PRESENT ARPR

CAPSULE GEOLOGICAL COMMENT PYRITE AND ARSENOPIRYTE WITH GOLD OCCUR IN QUARTZ VEINS RANDOMLY ORIENTED THROUGHOUT A 10 M WIDE FAULT ZONE IN A SCHISTOSE-PHYLLITIC UNIT MAPPED AS BRIDGE RIVER GP. SIDERITE IS COMMON THROUGHOUT THE SCHIST AND AS 3 MM WIDE VEINLETS IN THE QUARTZ VEINS. THE SCHIST HAS TWO PLANES OF SCHISTOSITY, AND IS OVERLAIN BY MORE COMPETENT IMPURE GREY QUARTZITE.

GENERAL COMMENT DRIVE FROM LILLOUET SOUTH WEST ON CAYOOSH CREEK ROAD COULD INCLUDE BEV CLAIMS

PUBLISHED PRODUCTION DATA

YEAR	TONNES MINED	TONNES MILLED	GOLD (G)	SILVER (G)	COPPER (KG)	LEAD (KG)	ZINC (KG)	MOLY (KG)	OTHER
1897	1.111	1.111	7.309	0	0	0	0	0	0
1898	816	816	7.029	0	0	0	0	0	0
1901	862	862	8.273	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS=	2.789	2.789	22.611	0	0	0	0	0	
IMPERIAL	3.070	3.000	726	0	0	0	0	0	

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1 BCDM UPLN FILE
- 2 BCDM MMAR 1895-MAP, 1896-547, 1897-556, 560, 619, 1898-1100, 1900-909, 00
- 3 1904-240, 1910-134, 1929-235, 1930-202, 1932-211, 1933-262, 1935-F8, 00
- 4 1946-121, 1947-136
- 5 BCDM BULL 1-136
- 6 GSC P 73-17
- 7 BCDM ASS RPT 12571

well become major producing gold mines.

Also, I might add, there are several large sulphide zones; 1 particular zone consisting of about 500 feet wide and sitting almost vertical in a vertical schist, heavily mineralized with iron pyrites. Several grab samples taken from the talus slide area carried interesting low grade values in gold.

ACCESSIBILITY and LOCATION:

The town of Lillooet is located approximately 150 miles north from the City of Vancouver and is reached by the Trans Canada Highway, up the canyon to Lytton and approximately 65 miles by good road from Lytton.

PROPERTY:

The claims are staked in the vicinity of Cayoosh Creek and are located approximately 15 miles in a westerly direction up the Cayoosh Creek road, from Lillooet. The property consists of a group of claims, which consists of approximately 160 units already recorded and about 180 units just recently staked, not yet recorded.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The geology in the area of the Old Bonanza Cache and Golden Cache which is held by a group of 20 units by Mr. Richard Brown, of the Country Kitchen Restaurant, Surrey, B. C. The rocks shows the formation in the vicinity of the Bonanza Cache to be composed chiefly of sediments. These rocks are understood to have been correlated with the Bridge River series, mainly sediments. Argillites predominate in the vicinity of the properties under discussion, their composition ranging from carbonaceous, argillaceous phyllite to calcareous argillite or argillaceous limestone. On the Bonanza Cache these rocks

are dark to shiny black and much sheared, so that the bedding planes are difficult to determine. On the Golden Cache similar rocks are light grey in colour. Dark argillaceous rocks are found on the Morning Glory group on Phair creek, a tributary of Cayoosh Creek. The lower adit on the Golden Cache is driven in massive, greenish, limy rock. Outcrops of diorite, fine-grained in part, were noted on the Bonanza Cache and of fine grained diorite, (possibly quartz diorite) on the Morning Glory. These, occurring as dykes from a few inches up to 15 feet or more in width, apparently follow the bedding planes of the argillites in most cases, but may cut across the formation at some points. Altered hornblende diorite is exposed on the eastern side of Phair creek above the Morning Glory claim, but structural relationships are not known. Mineralization, consisting mainly of quartz with small amounts of iron sulphides, chiefly pyrite, is referred to the period following dyke-intrusion. In the Bridge River area the mineralization is attributed to the bendor quartz diorite. Outcrops of similar rock are reported to have been noted in the Cayoosh creek area. The nearest definitely known area of quartz diorite related to the Bendor batholith is on Lost creek, to the west of Cayoosh creek.

In the area examined the character of the deposits can be summarized as consisting of stringers of quartz conforming in strike and dip with the argillites. The general trend of the formation is to the north-west, with local variations, where strikes are northerly. Dips are from horizontal to 25 degrees to the north-

west or south-east in accordance with the folding.

References to the past history of the Bonanza Cache and Golden Cache properties are contained in the Report of the Minister of Mines for the years 1888, 1889, 1891, 1895, 1897. Reference is made to the past operations of the 10 stamp mill, which was operated for a short period during the late nineties, the returns for 755 tons first crushed being about \$14.45 per ton at the price of gold in the early 1900's.

Bonanza Cache-At point "A", elevation 2,770 feet, exactly 300 feet from the south-east corner of Lot 124, on the boundary between Bonanza Lots 124 and 125, and on the apex of a sharp ridge, an approximately vertical shaft has been sunk about 60 feet. Fifteen feet below the collar an adit, 16 feet long to the south, connects with the surface. The section of shaft above the adit develops a quartz-showing, 12 to 21 inches wide, which strikes north-westerly, with a dip of 85 degrees to the south-west. Pyrite occurs in dissemination through the quartz. In the adit the quartz, occurring as parallel bands and stringers in a zone 30 feet wide, spreads out flatly along the bedding-planes of the enclosing argillites, which at this point, due to local folding, strike north. On the southern side of the ridge, below the adit, quartz stringers dip at 20 to 25 degrees to the west. A sample which assayed: Gold, 0.04 oz. per ton, and silver, trace, represents the quartz-lens 12 to 18 inches wide and 16 feet long in the adit. It appears to be that all of their sampling was done in the quartz veins looking for free gold and it is my opinion the large sulphide

deposits that is carrying good gold values were ignored.

Two thousand feet measured north 26 degrees west from point "A" and on Bonanza Lot 123, claims, two adits, at 1,680 and 1,653 feet elevation, are connected by an inclined shaft 58 feet long on a 25 degree slope. These are designated for convenience as "B" workings. The shaft is sunk on the outcrop of a zone of quartz-lenses and stringers. From the collar a drift-adit extends 26 feet south, then 16 feet south 15 degrees east. Stoping has been done to a height of 10 feet and a width up to 10 feet along the 26-foot section of adit, also along the surface for a short distance northerly from the shaft-collar. The dump here contains a considerable proportion of quartz mixed with dark argillite which forms the wall rocks of the deposits. Occasional pyrite is present in the quartz, some of which is iron stained. A sample which assayed: Gold, 0.14 oz. per ton, and silver, 0.02 oz per ton, represents selected quartz such as might be sorted out from the dump. The lower adit, 97 feet long, is driven south 35 degrees east, of which the first 25 feet is a caved timbered approach. The bottom of the shaft connects with the adit at 53 feet in from the portal. From point 97 feet the working continues south 25 degrees east for 67.5 feet and south 47 degrees east for 51 feet to the face. At 64 feet back from the face a branch working extends south 27 degrees west for 25 feet. The quartz occurrences are localized near the collar of the shaft, and there is but little quartz in evidence at the lower horizon. Nor was there any continuity of mineralization noted in the eastern extremities of the two adit-drifts. The next working is at point "C" on the Surprise claim at 1,580 feet elevation,

445 feet distance from "B" workings along a bearing of south 44 degrees west. Here a lenticular quartz occurrence, 10 feet long and up to 12 inches wide, has been explored by an adit 48.5 feet long driven south 50 degrees east along a plane of local fracturing in the argillites, which are crushed and contorted. As in the case of "A" and "B" workings, the quartz showings at "C" have no specific definition, but coincide with the stratification of the enclosing rocks, the planes of which are flat, with a tendency to dip to the north-east. A sample which assayed; Gold, trace, and silver, trace, represents selected quartz.

To test these quartz zones and stringers at depth an exploratory adit was being driven at point "B" elevation, 1,480 feet, 290 feet distant from "C" adit along a bearing of south 22 degrees west. This crosscut, known as the Noel tunnel, was started in 1934 and had been driven 1,042 feet. It is situated centrally in relation to "A" working, lying to the south, and "B" and "C" workings to the north. It passes through shiny black argillites, having been driven in a north 80 degrees east direction, cutting across the dip of the formation, which is flat-lying or gently folded. The rocks tend to strike north-westerly, with dips up to 25 degrees to south-west and north-east. Numerous stringers and patches of quartz show in the northern or southern wall of the crosscut, apparently conforming to the attitude of the enclosing strata. The quartz occurrences, slightly mineralized with iron sulphides at some points, are indefinite and lack continuity. A lens between points 406 and 412 was explored by a drift run 12

feet south 32 degrees east. A sample from stringers between points 960 and 1,024 feet in from the portal of the crosscut assayed; Gold, 0.10 oz. per ton and silver, 0.20 oz. per ton.

Golden Cache; The old workings of this group, are in the centre of the Golden Eagle claim, 2,500 feet along a bearing of north 74 degrees 18 minutes west from the portal of the Noel tunnel of the Bonanza Cache group and on the northern or opposite side of Cayoosh Creek. There are five short adits within a length of 130 feet which have been driven into the face of a perpendicular cliff to explore and mine zones of quartz which apparently dip and strike parallel to the enclosing light-grey argillites and in doing so, they cut through the main sulphide zone, ignoring the sulphide zone which ranges in width from 30 feet and wider where the sulphides in the zone are carrying up to 1 oz. per ton in gold.

The adit-portals extend south-westerly along the cliff-face from elevations of 2,850 to 2,882 feet. The three adits at the lower or north-eastern end, enclosed within a length of 60 feet, give access to a stope of irregular outline. This stope, from which quartz was formerly trammed to the old 10 stamp mill, is about 105 feet long, up to 50 feet wide, and up to 20 feet thick. The longest dimension is along the strike, which is approximately north-west. The width measured along the dip to the north-east of between 14 and 25 degrees is from 50 feet near the outcrop to 10 feet at the back or north-western end. Surrounding the edges of the stope, where small zones and stringers of quartz remain,

prospect workings consisting of short levels, a raise and a winze, failed to prove the continuity at depth or along the strike of the quartz veins. Diamond-drilling was done in 1934 as follows; Holes Nos. 1 and 2, 265 and 250 feet long respectively, were drilled to the north-east of the stope to explore the ground on the projected dip of the mined area. A third hole was put down 500 feet vertically to explore the ground along the strike to the south-east at the foot of the bluffs. A sample which assayed; Gold, trace, and silver, trace, represents selected quartz remnants from the big stope. The other two adits on the cliff face, in order from the southwestern extremity of the stope workings are in 18 and 8 feet. They explore quartz stringers and zones in the argillites. In the first or shorter adit a sample which assayed; Gold, trace, and silver trace, represents a width of 4 feet on the north-east side of the portal, no appreciable amount of quartz being present on the south-west side. The quartz is slightly iron stained and contains minor amounts of pyrite. At the portal of the other adit a sample was taken across 2 feet of interbanded quartz stringers and country-rock, no mineralization being noted. This assayed; Gold, trace, and Silver, trace. The ground along the strike of these lenticular quartz-showings was tested without success by a branch working extending south-westerly from the stope below. At 2,650 feet elevation, on the edge of a rock-slide at the base of the cliff, an old adit has been driven slightly west of north for a length of 180 feet in massive, greenish limy rock. Thin

scales of calcite have been deposited on the walls of the working in places where water is dripping. This working explores the ground below the north-western extremity of the stoped area. It would have to be extended some distance easterly to test the projected downward continuation of the stoped area, which dips flatly to the north-east.

In the old mine workings and the history, certainly indicates that they based all their efforts on mining the quartz and ignoring the large sulphide zones which are carrying good gold values.

HISTORY:

In the year 1896, the total yield of gold from the district was \$33,665.00, showing a decrease from the annual returns for the last 17 years. The total for the last 17 years was \$1,185,023.00 an annual average of \$69,707.00, at the price of gold in the past. It should be borne in mind that the above amount is really the returns for desultory work done by Chinese and Indians.

The cause of production was due to the discovery of rich gold bearing quartz on Cayoosh Creek, which caused a great influx of the mining element, all apparently having the one aim in view, the discovery and location of mineral claims.

The Old Golden Cache Mines Co. had 12 men employed and had run a tunnel on the ledge in 66 feet. The tunnel is 6 feet wide by 7 feet, and is all in gold bearing ore, uniformly distributed throughout its entire length. About 300 feet of the ledge has been uncovered, and taking this as a basis of calculation, and estimating it to contain similar gold bearing ore to that in which the tunnel has been run, mining experts and others claim that there is at least a million dollars in sight. The gold in the "Gold Eagle" is contained in a matrix, exactly the same as that in several places in the "Bonanza" Group on the opposite side of Cayoosh Creek, and is described by Dr. Dawson in his report of 1895, page 99, as "the greater part of the rocks met with in the cross section afforded by Cayoosh Creek may be described as black or blackish argillites, often lustrous, sometimes much wrinkled and corrugated,

and occasionally micaceous with very fine mica. Many of them are more or less distinctly calcareous. Near the "Bonanza" Mine a rather notable development of black and probably slightly graphitic argillites occurs."

There are a series of other Government reports outlining the history of the area which are very encouraging and certainly indicates the possibilities of finding 1 or more large producing gold mines.

The claim held by Richard Brown is certainly staked over 1 of the more important zones which was formerly a producing gold mine, but, apparently they concentrated on the quartz veins for the free gold and appear to have ignored the large sulphide zone which is carrying gold values as high as 1.50 ozs. per ton in gold.

Although the gold values may vary in this particular zone of sulphides they are constant throughout the zone.

There are several other zones that are located on the adjoining claims just recently staked, which had work done on them in the past.

A recent zone found by myself, the writer, consists of a sulphide zone ranging across a width of 500 feet and trending up the slope of the mountain side for some distance. A grab sample of the talus carried gold values of importance.

A computer read out obtained from the B. C. and Yukon Chamber of Mines yielded the following values in gold; 1897--1,111 tonnes mined; 1,111 tonnes milled, gold--7,309;

1898--816 tonnes mined; 816 tonnes milled; gold, 7,029;

1901--862 tonnes mined; 862 tonnes milled; gold, 8,273.

These assays are taken from the zone which is now presently held by Richard Brown.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I recommend that systematic and detailed sampling be carried out on each individual zone.

I recommend that geological mapping, surface stripping, trenching and exploratory diamond drilling be done.

QUALIFICATIONS:

I, the writer, Edward W. Smith, have been a prospector and a consultant in the mining field for 35 years;

That I studied geology and mineralogy in McGill University in Montreal;

That I studied general geology and mineralogy in E'cole Polytechnique in Montreal;

I studied chemistry in Qia University in Oka, Quebec;

I took a refresher course at B.C.I.T.;

I worked in the field under the supervision of Dr. Randy Howe, practising engineer and geologist;

I worked in the field under the supervision of Dr. Wm. Damen;

I was the first to predict the ore body which is located on Temagami Island, Temagami, Ontario;

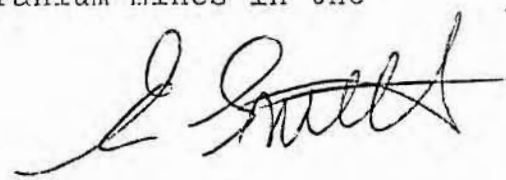
I was in charge of all field operations for Sharlake Mines and Sharbot Lake Mines in Ontario, where we blocked out an orebody of copper, nickel and cobalt;

I was the original staker of New Jersey zinc property in Northern Quebec;

I was the original staker of Candigo Lead Mine in Gaspé, Quebec;

I was the original holder of the claims in Kamloops and in my reports, while under a grant by the Provincial Government of B. C., B. C. Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Resources, did find and predict, what is now called Afton Mines in Kamloops, B. C.;

During the early days, I was associated with Dr. Lang, Chief Geologist of Canada, where I predicted several uranium mines in the Bicroft area, Ontario.



CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Date: September 24, 1985

File: 8509-1958



SGS SUPERVISION SERVICES INC.
General Testing Laboratories Division
1001 East Pender Street,
Vancouver, B.C., Canada. V6A 1W2
Telephone: (604) 254-1647
Telex: 04-507514

TO: MR. E. SMITH
14746 - 110 Ave,
Surrey, B.C.

We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on: Ore samples

Table with columns: MARKED, GOLD, SILVER, Total Weight of Sample, Gold Au(oz/st), Total Gold in Sample Au (mg), and Sample. Rows include sample numbers like #4726, #4727, #4728, #4729, #4730, #4731, #4732 and their descriptions.

Cost \$109.50

L. Wong
PROVINCIAL ASSAYER

REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH. PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS ON REQUEST PULPS AND AND REJECTS WILL BE STORE FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR.
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Monies allowed per person per day underneath the line

Rough Expense Account spent over the last 10 months

10 trips to Lillooet

Gas

- \$400.00

Oil

\$ 10.00

Meals - 90 meals average of \$3.00

- \$1080.00

per meal for 4 people

30 days of prospecting over the last 10 months at \$150.00 per day

- \$18,000.00

per person - 4 people allowed

Cost of making report by E. Smith

- \$ 1500.00

Cost of assays

- \$ 200.00

Miscellaneous expenses for ribbon, axes, other items

- \$ 500.00

Upkeep on vehicle & repairs due to the cause of wear & tear in bush roughly

- \$ 300.00

TOTAL

- \$21,990.00

On 4 different occasions we had 2 Indian fellows working, most of the other times consisted of my 2 sons, my wife & myself.

Attached to statement of exploration & development on the "Eddy #1" claim - record # 3259(6) map no. 92J9E.

April 19-1986.


Attached to 2 sketches & statement of exploration & development work accompanied with report by E. Smith

The main sulphide zone skirts along the face of a bluff & consists of a sulphide zone carrying iron pyrite & predominately arsenopyrite. The sulphides in the zone ranges from 5% to 80%.

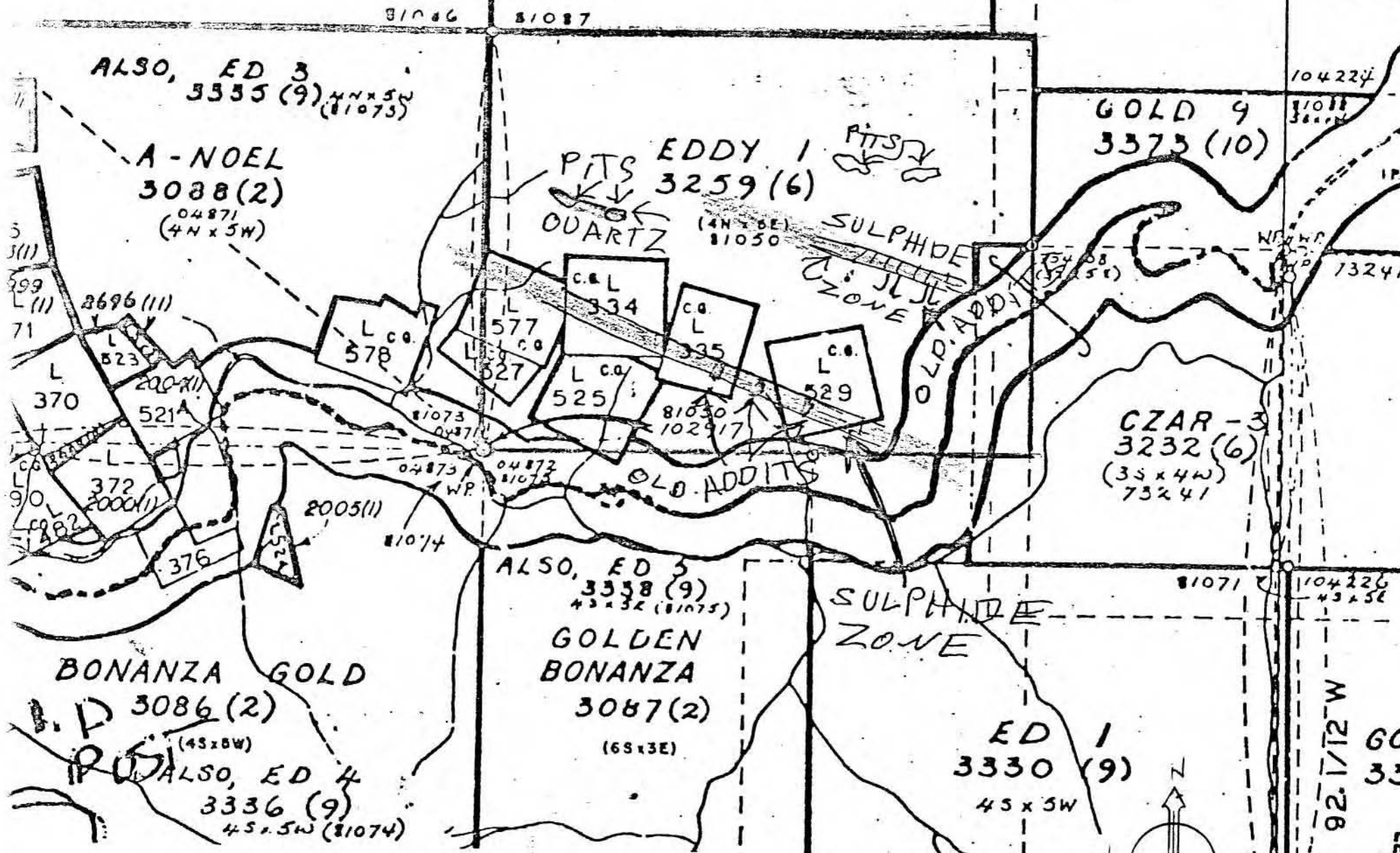
The richer the sulphides, the higher grade gold. The zone itself is highly contaminated with quartz ranging in width from inches down to razor blade thickness. There is no evidence of sulphides within the quartz.

The zone strikes along the face of the cliff crossing through the Crown Grants in various areas & is very noticeable on areas outside the Crown Grants. The sulphide zone travels for an enormous length. There ~~are~~ ^{are} other old workings on the most upper flat area of the mountain on the "Eddy" claim which consists of quartz veins within the argillites. In places, the argillites have been altered with a great amount of epidote running parallel with the shearing. Gold values appear to be occurring in the sulphides & the quartz in the northern part of the claim - "Eddy" #1 - record #3259(6) as shown on the sketch

Detailed prospecting has been conducted off & on over the last 10 months

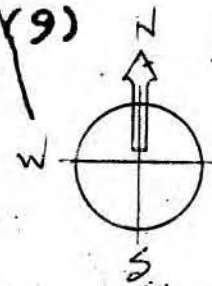
Signature: 

MAP 925/9E



GENERAL PROSPECTING MAP #1

SCALE 1:25000



PROSPECTING

MAP. ②

Scale 1:760 approx.

0 76 M

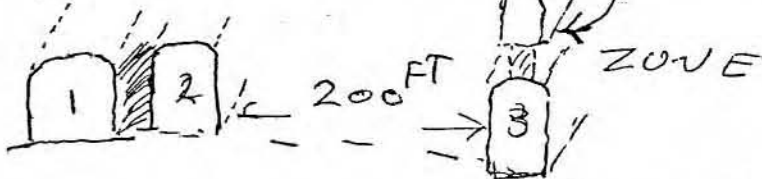
A

DRIFT 1-2-3

RAISE



← ZONE →



NO. 1
ZONE ALONG

ALONG FACE OF
CREST

THIS IS NOT
ON THE
CROWN GRADTS
B

E Smith
April 19/86

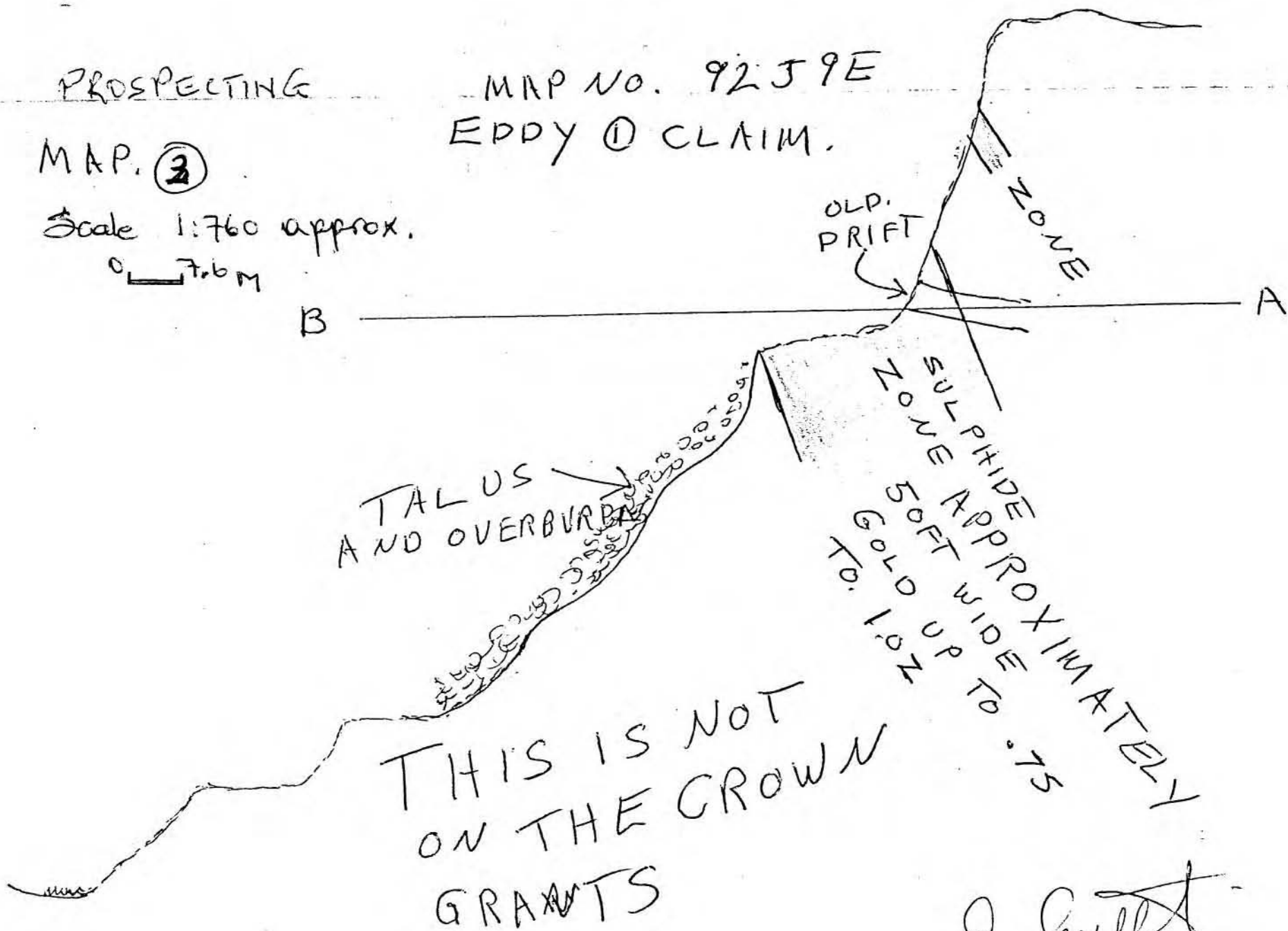
PROSPECTING

MAP NO. 9259E
EDDY ① CLAIM.

MAP. ③

Scale 1:760 approx.

0 760 M



J. Skell
April 19/86