

**BC Geological Survey  
Assessment Report  
30349**

**2007 - 2008**

**PROSPECTING REPORT  
“Coon Tree Property”**

**EVENT # 4231455      TENURE # 540035**  
**Tenure Name: GPEX CLVI Coon Tree**

**Bridge River District  
Lillooet Mining Division  
Map 092J**

**Central Coordinate Reference  
Long. 122° 53' 43.1" W – Lat. 50° 52' 36.6" N**

**Report Date – October 12, 2008**

**Tenure Owner - William Larry Amey  
FMC 145191**

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**Note: Unless otherwise referenced, map submissions are enhanced excerpts from the BC Ministry's Provincial Mapping System. Scale as that shown.**

## **Introduction**

The Coon Tree property, tenure # 540035, a four cell claim comprising 81.57 hectares, was initially staked on August 28, 2006. The claim lies in the Bridge River Mining Camp, an area well renowned in mining history as a major gold producing region, dating back to the late 1800s. The region continues with ongoing explorations by varied interests.

## **Location**

The Coon Tree claim is located within Map Sheet 092J086 in the Lillooet Mining District, on the northwest shore of Gun Lake in the Bridge River Mining Camp, centered on coordinates 122° 53' 43.1" W Longitude, 50° 52' 36.6" N Latitude, approximately 4.7 kilometers northwest from Gold Bridge, BC, 68 kilometers west-northwest of Lillooet or 200 kilometers north of Vancouver. The south end of the claim extends into Gun Lake, where Walker Creek cuts the property from a northwest to southeasterly direction, flowing into Gun Lake. The elevation ranges from the 880 metre level along the lake, to 1200 metres in the northwest portion of the claim.

## **Access**

Access to the property may be gained from either of two directions.

From Lillooet, follow the Bridge River Road (a two lane all-weather gravel road) approximately 40 km to BC Hydro's Carpenter Lake Dam, thence follow along the north side of Carpenter Lake for an additional 56 kilometers to Gold Bridge, thence taking the Gun Lake Road and following around the north end of such and down its westerly shore, for an approximate distance of 10 kilometers, to where the claim cuts the roadway at coordinates 122° 53' 20.2" West Longitude, 50° 52' 28.9" North Latitude.

The property can also be reached from Vancouver during summer months via Squamish and Pemberton, however, this route is not recommended except for four-wheel drive vehicles. Alternately, the property area can be reached by helicopter, out of Lillooet, or a float-plane landing in Gun Lake.

## **History**

The Bridge River Area is one of British Columbia's oldest gold camps, with the Bralorne Mine, the largest gold producer in the region, yielding over 28 million ounces of gold and over 7 million ounces of silver since 1900. The ore is reported to have graded from 0.25 to 0.30 oz/ton. Production from numerous hard rock and placer operations dates back to before the turn of the century.

..... *continued*

*History continued.....*

Placer mining commenced in 1858 when gold was recovered from the bed of the Bridge River, near its confluence with the Fraser River. The placer gold deposits were followed upstream from the Fraser for approximately 16 kilometers. In 1859, a second discovery was made on Gun Creek, near its confluence with the Bridge River, close to the (then) future site of the Minto Mine. Extensive placer operations were also initiated on Tyaughton and Hurley Rivers and on Cadwallader Creek. It wasn't until the late 1800's, however, that an interest emerged in identifying the placer source. This led to the discovery of the Bralorne and the Pioneer deposits near the turn of the century. The Pioneer Mine, south of the Bralorne Mine, in the same greenstone belt, produced over 13 million ounces of gold and 25 million ounces of silver, since 1908.

Numerous smaller operations were scattered throughout the region. One of the larger of these operations was the Minto Mine, also known as the Congress Mine, located on the northern shore of Carpenter Lake near Bridge River Production. Between the years 1934 and 1940, production at the Minto totaled over 17 000 ounces of gold, 50 000 ounces of silver and appreciable amounts of copper and lead. The deposit occurs in a fault fissure with mineralization consisting of stibnite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite.

Other operations in the Bridge River camp include the Wayside Mine, on the Bridge River, a few miles upstream from the mouth of Gun Creek, with the Pilot Mine situated near the center of the west shore of Gun Lake, and the Goldside Mine in the upper Taylor Creek Basin.

**Regional Geology**

The geology of the Bridge River area consists of a very complex sequence of sedimentary metasedimentary intrusive and volcanic rocks located between the boundary of the Intermontane and the Coastal Crystalline Belts. The area is considered to be an anticlinorium with complicated folds on the southwest limb. In many areas the limb is pierced by intrusive bodies associated with the coastal batholith. The antiform is bounded on the southwest by the main mass of the Coast Crystalline Belt and on the north west by the Yalakom Fault zone. Sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Triassic Bridge River Group are the most extensively exposed lithologies in the region. Along the southwestern flank of the antiform the Bridge River Group, is overlain by clastic and volcanic rocks of the Triassic Cadwallader Group. However on the northeastern limb of the structure the Cadwallader, is all but completely removed by the Yalakom Fault zone. Granodiorite and less common occurrences of diorite gabbro and basalt are seen in the Bridge River area with the Bendor Pluton and the Rexmount Porphyry constituting two of the larger igneous bodies.

## Previous Work & Area Geology

Previous work and area geology is best described in the following:

MINFILE No 092JNE027

Name	PILOT, YPRES	Mining Division	Lillooet
Commodities	Gold, Silver	Deposit Types	I01 : Au-quartz veins
Tectonic Belt	Coast Crystalline	Terrane	Plutonic Rocks

Capsule Geology Hornblende-biotite quartz diorite, a basic phase of the Cretaceous to Tertiary Bendor pluton, occurs in a northwest trending tongue across the property, intruding Mississippian to Jurassic Bridge River Complex (Group) sediments. Quartzite, silicified argillite and foliated tuffs are metamorphosed to lower greenschist grade. The "Pilot shear" hosting the deposit trends southeast at the contact between silicified tuff of the Upper Triassic Noel Formation, Cadwallader Group quartz diorite and Bridge River sediments.

The 3-metre wide shear contains a number of narrow, parallel quartz veins altered with sericite and kaolinite. Gold and silver values are continuous along this structure for 300 metres northwest. A chip sample taken over 0.9 metre assayed 11.1 grams per tonne gold and 56.9 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 11877). Another similar vein is reported to occur along the same trend about 150 metres west of the Pilot shear. A well maintained portal to the Pilot vein is located near the mouth of Walker Creek on Gun Lake.

In 1934, Pilot Gold Mines Ltd., Vancouver, BC acquired the original Ypres group of eighteen claims and developed approximately 1500 metres of underground workings on a series of quartz veins occurring in a north-trending shear zone. Assays up to 0.30 oz/ton have been reported from this underground development program. (Cairnes, 1937).

To the west, the Gem Au-Co-U occurrence, immediately northwest of the Pilot Extension Claim Group, contains massive lenses of arsenopyrite, danaite, lollingite-safflorite gold and uraninite with ill sericitic altered granodiorite. This prospect was first staked in 1934 by W. Haylmore and W. H. Ball. J. M. Taylor acquired the claims in 1937, Various options on the property were taken and subsequently dropped until 1958. During this time, two adits were driven and diamond drilling was done. Indicated reserves of 27,700 tonnes grading 0.634 oz/ton Au and 2.045% Co have been reported on the total Gem deposit by the National Mineral Inventory.

The Jewel prospect occurs in the next creek east of the Gem deposit. It was originally staked by J. M. Taylor in 1933. Work over the years on the property consists of trenching, two shafts and an adit. Irregular veins in serpentine contain an average of 2 oz/ton Au, 1.26 oz/ton Ag and 1.7% copper.

## Summary

On September 30, 2007, a party of three conducted reconnaissance prospecting along Walker Creek, in the central portion of the property, as indicated by red line marking on Map 2, hereto attached. The program's primary objective was to sample the creek by panning at random intervals in attempt to trace indicator elements that might identify an underlying ore body, however, though a small amount of fleck gold was recovered (quantity not worth mentioning), no coarse gold or other positive indicator was evident.

## Conclusion

In light of past reports and the potential of an economic ore body crossing the property, it was felt prudent to renew the claim for further evaluation.

**Work Evaluation & Cost Statement**

-- 13.5 Man Hours

Labor – Dave Chamberlain.....	September 30, 2007	4.5 hours	\$ 90.00
Labor – Joe Wiggins.....	September 30, 2007	4.5 hours	\$ 90.00
Supervisory –			
Larry Amey.....	September 30, 2007	4.5 hours	<u>\$ 135.00</u>
<b>Total Work Credits</b>			<b>\$ 315.00</b>

Meal Costs .....		<u>\$ 37.44</u>
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$ 352.44</b>
Allowable Vehicle Expenses (20%)		\$ 70.49
Report Preparation		<u>\$ 100.00</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 522.93</b>

**Attending Parties & Qualifications:**

Joe Wiggins - - 19 years prospecting experience  
 Dave Chamberlain - - 3 years prospecting experience  
 Larry Amey - - 28 years prospecting experience

October 12, 2008



Report Prepared by  
 William Larry Amey

# REFERENCE MAP 1

## Geographical Location



**REFERENCE MAP 2**

**Coon Tree Claim  
Work Area  
(Signified by Red Markings)**



**Scale 1:8,000  
Map 092J Excerpt  
Tenure Coordinate Reference  
Long. 122° 53' 43.1" W – Lat. 50° 52' 36.6" N**



**REFERENCE MAP 3**

**Contour Map of Claim Area**



**Scale 1: 8,000**  
**Map 092J Excerpt**  
**Tenure Coordinate Reference**  
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