

Cous Creek Could Be A Big Winner With High Grade B.C. Silver And Major Quebec Gold Find

by David O'Keefe

The complex formation of the Lightning Peak, B.C. Waterloo Mine property could confound even the most astute of geologists and engineers.

Minister of Mines reports dating back to 1918 all show different attitudes towards the property - is it a good gold mine or is it a great silver mine?

The report of 1927 listed a 1917 shipment of 632 pounds of ore sent by packhorse to the smelter that assayed 521.5 ounces of silver per ton, a further shipment assayed 0.02 ounces gold and 763.3 ounces silver and a 1919 shipment of close to 20,000 pounds assayed 528.2 ounces of silver to the ton. The confusion begins with a 1930 report. A 25 foot shaft was sunk on Waterloo's AU claim, at 14 feet a 10 inch sample assayed 0.36 ounces gold, 16.6 ounces silver and 8.2% lead, at 25 feet the vein widened to 2 feet and a sample at this level assayed over an ounce of gold, 11 ounces of silver and high lead values. The report continued that there were probably four parallel quartz veins striking north-south in fractures. The writer concluded that "the company may well be advised to discontinue development on the Waterloo, where silver is the chief mineral found and concentrate upon exploring the north south quartz veins which contain higher gold and lead values."

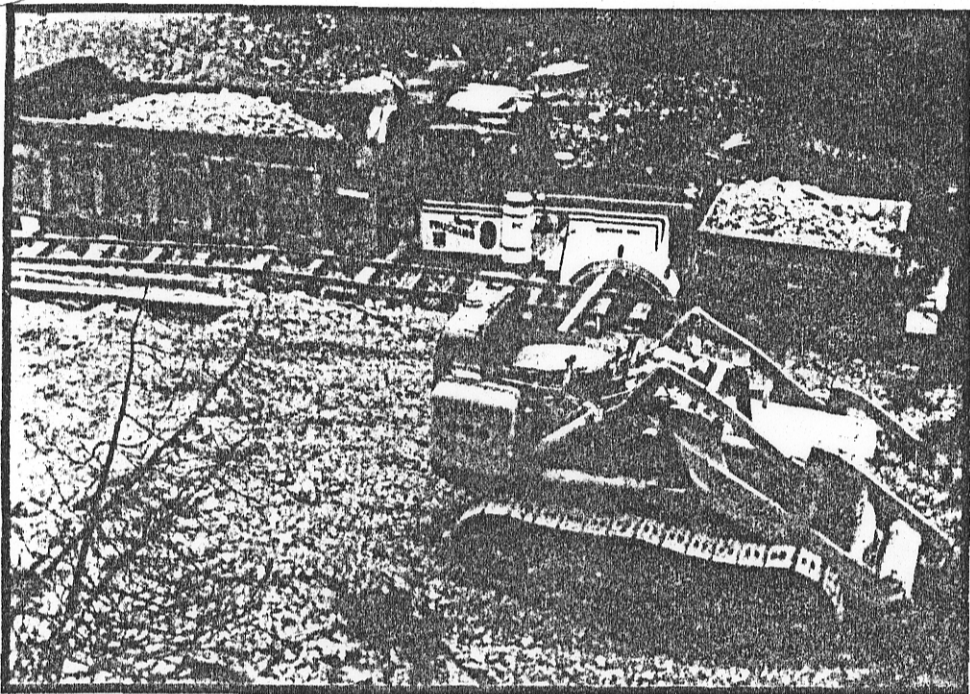
By 1930 there were four tunnels on the Waterloo, No.1 driven 150 feet, No.2, 380 feet, No.3, 75 feet and No.4, 165 feet.

Development work in 1930 did, in fact, concentrate on the AU claim, sinking the inclined shaft to 70 feet and drifting on the vein 72 feet with a 40 foot crosscut at the end of the drift. Gold values did indeed increase at depth and a six inch sample of 2 ounce gold was reported. A sample of sorted ore taken from the bottom of the shaft assayed 1 ounce of gold, 24.5 ounces silver, 10.5% lead and 8% zinc per ton.

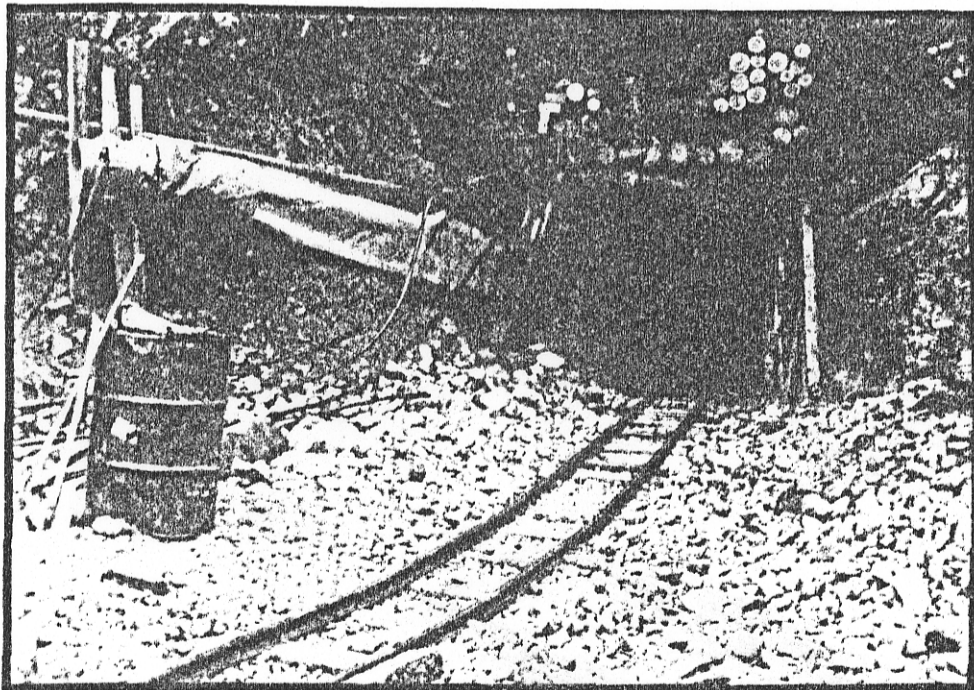
Current work on the property started in August '83 under the supervision of Vancouver-based Consulting Geologists Veerman Botel with camp clean up and repair of the slusher winch to be used in cleaning out the Waterloo's No.4 crosscut which contained about 150 tons of broken rock and high grade ore.

The old camp of tents over lumber and plywood frames had been demolished by heavy snowfall over the past couple of years and a new trailer camp was established. The access road was upgraded and gravelled and is now suitable for heavy trucks.

According to a Veerman Botel representative, much of the road upgrading was done with dump material, probably containing some



First shipment of ore being loaded for the Trail smelter



Newly constructed portal of the #5 crosscut

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Prospector Nov/Dec '83

fair silver values. Should silver hit fifty dollars they might just rip that road up!

A total of 850 feet of track has been installed in the #5 tunnel, the portal and dump area. A mucking machine, electric locomotive and mine cars were put into operation. Final mucking out at the face was completed and drifting on the vein started. The 720 foot crosscut intersected the Waterloo vein, following a strong east-west striking shear and exposed silver mineralization grading 193 ounces to the ton over a true width of approximately three feet.

Before mid-November winter shutdown a 15 ton shipment of high grade silver ore was trucked to Cominco's Trail Smelter.

A major target for exploration is the Lac Canard property, Montauban Township, Quebec eleven kilometres north-north east of the Anacon Lead Mines, that shows outstanding positive gold soil geochemical results during the spring of 1982.

The Montauban les Mines district was reactivated in the early 1980's when precious metal prices started to soar. The former zinc-lead producer Anacon Mines became the focus of activity. The Anacon contained some reserves with two small adjacent gold zones. Several companies evaluated the tailings which contained high silver and low gold values. Further development work, both surface and underground was carried out by SOQUEM during 1981-2. SOQUEM then turned the property over to the owners Musocho Explorations Ltd. which decided to raise public financing to

bring the mine to production. A mill was purchased from Mining Corporation and the first gold bar was poured on June 16, 1983.

A report by Ste-Foy-based consultants Amtec Inc. noted that the author of the report who was extremely familiar with this area re-evaluated the geology of the area in relation to all deposits and mineral occurrences to define potential economic mineralization. Field examination and photo interpretation revealed a zone in the same rock structure, this being the, up to now unexplored, 224 hectare Lac Canard property. Lac Canard contains all of the Montauban type rock and structural characteristics making a trap for massive sulphides, zinc, lead, copper, silver, gold or gold mineralization associated with disseminated sulphides in gneisses.

Development work on the Anacon gold zones has outlined 500,300 tonnes of ore grading 7.6 grams (0.25 ounces) gold and 21.6 grams (0.75 ounces) of silver per tonne. The North Zone has reserves of 1 million tonnes grading 4.18 grams (0.128 ounces) or 339,506 tonnes grading 0.25 at a depth of 200 feet or less. The zone is open to the north, south and at depth.

The soil geochem survey on the Lac Canard property took place in April '82 and 131 sample were taken every 50 metres. An outstanding gold anomaly has been outlined in the centre of the property with a peak value of 13.8 ppm, approximately 0.5 ounces gold. The zone strikes north-south and overlies a lead-zinc-


silver anomaly. The east arm of the structure has been traced for 800 metres and the west arm for 700 metres, the north and south extensions are open and require additional geochem.

A second important 350 metre anomaly occurs south east of the main zone, running in a northwest-southeast direction and is open to the southeast. Five additional isolated anomalies occur in the north half of the survey.

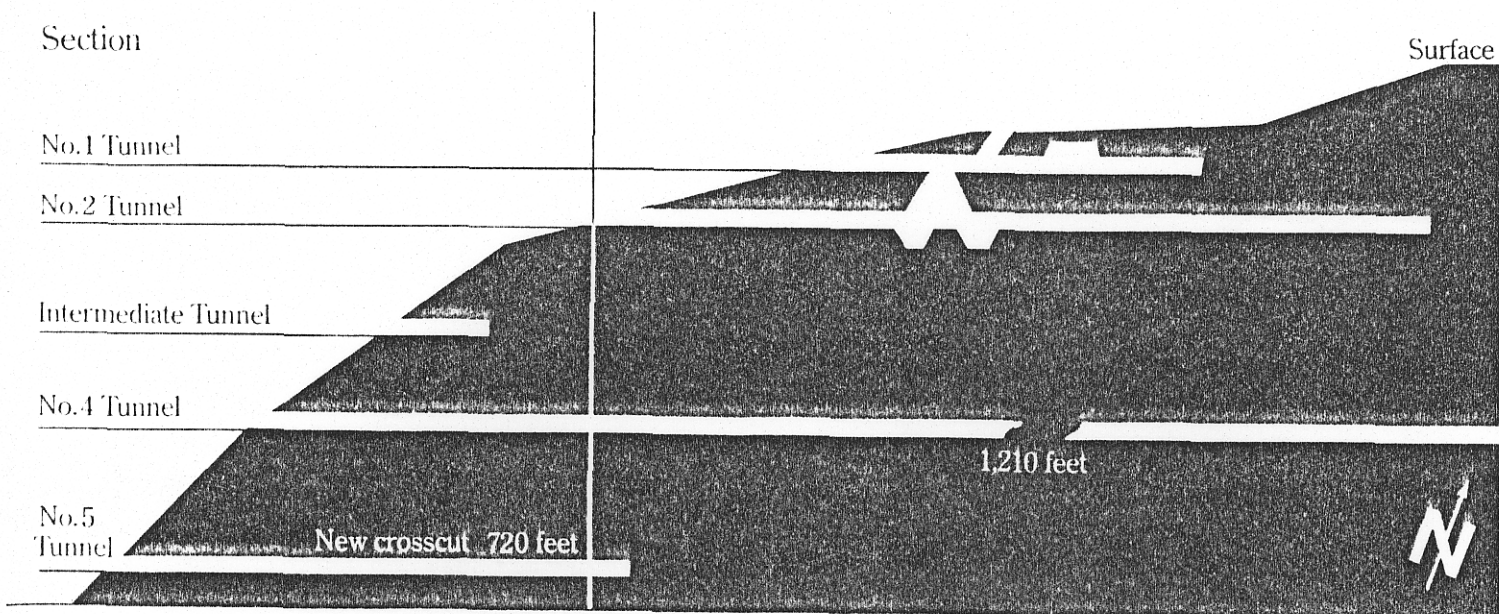
The Amtec report stresses the importance of soil geochemistry in the delineation of drill targets and recommends the initiation of a drilling program on the main showing as the second phase of exploration. First phase to consist of further bulldozer stripping, line cutting, soil sampling geochem, detailed geological, magnetometer and VLF surveys.

Reports from the Lac Canard property have prompted a considerable staking rush on this previously unexplored land and several mining majors are displaying interest in this major gold discovery.

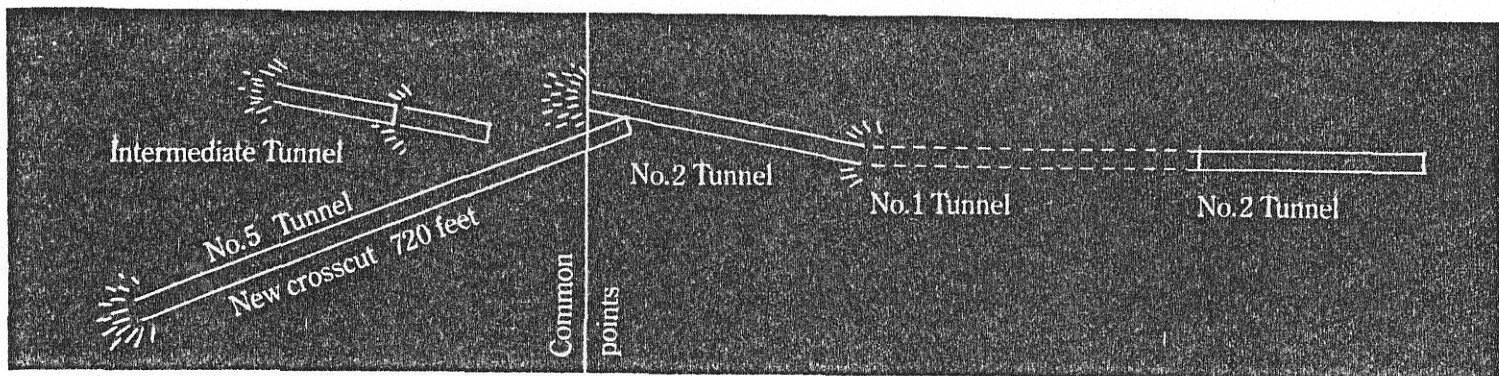
In addition to Cous Creek's producing mine and the outstanding potential of its new Quebec discovery, the Company owns 100% of a copper-silver property near Port Alberni on Vancouver Island where four anomalous zones have been outline by first phase exploration.

Cous Creek trades on the Vancouver Stock Exchange Symbol COK 

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Plan



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