

1937

# Summit Gold Mining Corporation

(INC. DELA., U.S.A.)

005219

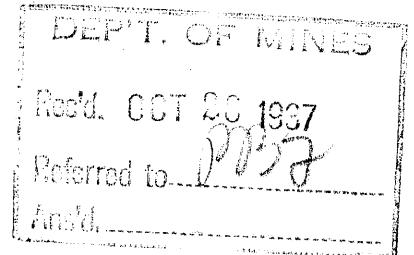
LONDON OFFICE:  
16, ST. HELEN'S PLACE  
LONDON, E. C. 3, ENGLAND

HEAD OFFICE: 510-515 BOWER BLDG.  
543 GRANVILLE STREET  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

11792

October 27th, 1937

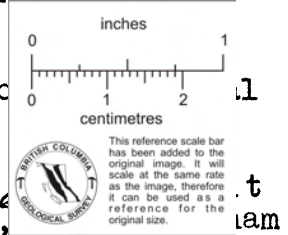
John F. Walker, Esq.,  
Office of the Deputy Minister,  
Department of Mines,  
Victoria, B.C.



Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of October 8th last, I now have pleasure in sending you herewith the following information required by you under Section 16 of the "Mineral Survey and Development Act" as follows;

- (1) The property is known as "The Azure River Group Claims."
- (2) The names of the claims are; Buzzard, Summit No. 3, Summit No. 4, Summit Fraction, Oldham No. 2, Oldham No. 3, Oldham No. 4, Oldham No. 5, Oldham No. 6, Oldham No. 11, Oldham No. 12, Renfrew No. 1 Fraction and Renfrew No. 2 Fraction Mineral claims, and being lots 5001 to 5016 inclusive, Kamloops Division, Yale District, Province of British Columbia, all of which are Crown Granted.
- (3) The above property is owned outright by Summit Gold Mining Corporation.
- (4) The property is situated near Hobson Lake, about 45 miles northerly from Blue River on the C.N. Railway, in the Clearwater area of the Kamloops Mining Division.
- (5) The shipping point is Gosnel, a divisional point on the C.N. Railway. From there the property is reached by trail.
- (6 & 7) Area under lain by Pre-Cambrian schists, on the property represented by Sericite and Quartz-Sericite schists with general N/W, S/E strike.



The Hobson-Azure Summit is 6400 feet above sea level. Timber line is at about 5800 feet.

The Clearwater Area has been studied by Marshall and Davis

PROPERTY FILE

83D004

of the Dominion Geological Survey, their reports being contained in the Summary Reports, Part A, for 1928 and 1929 respectively. Detailed description of surface and underground workings are detailed in the Report of the Company's Consulting Engineer, Mr. Ned E. Nelson, BscM.E of October 14th, 1936.

(8). No. ore reserves have been yet developed but N. E. Nelson in his report of October 14th, 1936 states in his Conclusion "Pyritic quartz and enclosing altered schist extensively mineralized indicating substantial volume of better than average grade ore. Further surface and sub-surface prospecting warranted and diamond drilling to medium depth indicated."

"Indicated volume of ore and apparent continuity of values presage conditions warranting major mining development and milling operation".

(9) An assay certificate from G. S. Eldredge is attached to the report of Mr. Ned E. Nelson which fully describes the samples and values obtained and from where procured as shown on the assay map also attached to Mr. Nelson's Report. No diamond drilling has yet been done but preparations are under way for same in accordance with Mr. Nelson's recommendations.

(10) The plant and equipment on the property consists of camps for six to eight men, blacksmith shop and hand tools.

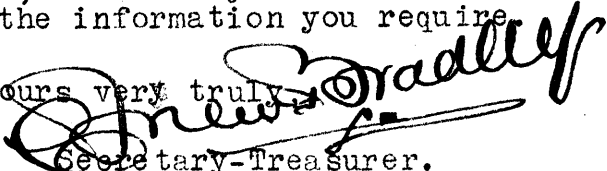
(11) The Key Claims of the property were staked in 1918 and the original stakers claim to have expended approximately \$32,000. on development up to 1934 when the property was acquired by Western Investments Limited who continued to develop the property up to the time Mr. Ned E. Nelson, BscM.E. examined and reported on the property in October, 1936. A Crown Grant to the property has since been acquired

As a result of Mr. Nelson's examination and report, the property was acquired by Summit Gold Mining Corporation in September last, all the Company's Treasury Stock has been underwritten in New York which, when sold, is expected to provide the net sum of \$264,000. with which to develop the property.

(12) The consulting engineer is Mr. Ned E. Nelson, BscM.E. and the mine manager, Mr. Frank A. Fiddes.

(13) The Head Office of the Company is 515 Bower Bldg, 543 Granville St, Vancouver, B.C.

We are sending you enclosed a complete copy of the report of Mr. Nelson, BscM.E. dated October 14th, 1936 for your further information which we think will give you all the information you require.

Yours very truly,  
  
Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT

BY

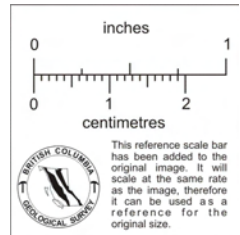
NED E. NELSON, B.Sc., E.M.

ON

THE ASHKE RIVER GROUP, in the Clearwater  
Area of the Kamloops Mining Division.

Dated

October 14th, 1936



83D004  
PROPERTY FILE

## S U M M A R Y

NAME Azure River Group.

PROPERTY

Thirteen claims and two fractional claims, with probably additional fractional claims to be located as a result of surveys.

TITLE

Claims held by location and annual assessment work. Fifteen are being surveyed preparatory to Crown Granting.

LOCATION

In the Clearwater District, Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia.

ACCESS:

At present by trail from Connell on the Canadian National Railway, about 160 miles north of Kamloops. Distance by trail 16 miles. Alternative routes as outlined in text.

TOPOGRAPHY, TIMBER & CLIMATE

Generally rugged country. Altitude at the property 5100 to 6100 feet.

Spruce and cedar at lower altitudes, balsam poplar

The climate is similar to that at Barkerville.

and cold spells in winter, but year around operations possible.

POWER

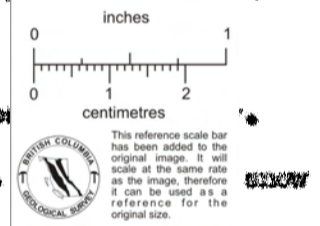
Several small part time power streams in the immediate neighbourhood, especially Azure River. Streams need study before being developed. Diesel power indicated in early stages.

EQUIPMENT

Small tools and two small cabins, sufficient room in cabins for eight or ten men.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Area underlain by Pre-Cambrian schists, on the property represented by sericite and quartz sericite schists with general northwest southeast strike.



MINERALIZATION

Many quartz veins occur within the schists, some cutting the schistosity, others "lying with" the schist. Quartz veins vary in thickness from mere threads to twenty-five or more feet. Some of the quartz carries pyrite, a little galena and occasionally chalcocopyrite. When sulphides are present, the quartz-sulphide vein matter is, probably without exception, gold bearing and pyrite mineralization is widespread.

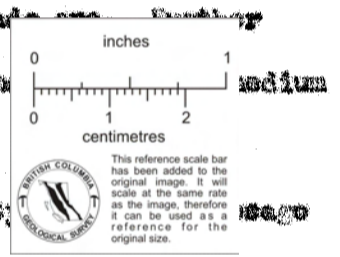
DEVELOPMENT

Numerous shallow trenches and open cuts. Two tunnels, 55 feet (Horne) and 140 feet (Stewart) long. Horne Tunnel partially develops a body of quartz-pyrite. Part of it shows good gold values, part low grade. This body is worth more work. Stewart Tunnel is in practically barren schist, but if continued should encounter large quartz vein showing on surface. Continuation being driven and warranted.

CONCLUSION

Pyritic quartz and enclosing altered schist extensively mineralized indicating substantial volume of better than average grade ore. Surface and sub-surface prospecting warranted and diamond drilling depth indicated.

Indicated volume of ore and apparent continuity of ore body under conditions warranting major mining development and milling operation.



(SIGNED) NED E. BELSON

## AZURE RIVER GROUP

### PROPERTY

The Azure River Group consists of thirteen recorded claims and two recorded fractional claims. At the time of examination the claims were being surveyed by Mr. Harold Garden of Morkill & Garden, Provincial Land Surveyors, and it was expected that other fractional claims would be necessary to cover all the wanted ground.

The recorded claims and fractional claims as of the time of examination were:-

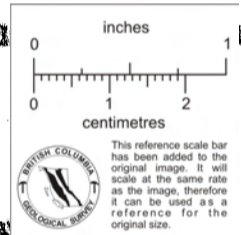
Summit Nos. 2, 3 & 4, and the Buzzard, parts of the original Summit Group;

Oldham, Oldham Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11 & 12 and Benfrew Fractionals Nos. 1 & 2, parts of the Oldham Group.

The compact block should exceed 700 acres in area. (A full claim covers 51.65 acres.)

### TITLE

As of the time of examination, the claims were held by staking and yearly assessment work. All claims and fractions, according to the Deputy Mining Recorder at Kamloops, were in "good



### LOCATION

The Azure River Group is located in the Clearwater the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia, Canada. The property lies to the west of the Azure River on the slope and in the summit saddle between that river and Hobson Creek on the West.

### ACCESS

The Azure River-Hobson Creek Summit area is reached by pack horse trail from Connell, a tank station on the Canadian National Railway and the North Thompson River, about 160 miles north of Kamloops, B. C. Kamloops is about 350 miles from Vancouver, B. C.

The pack trail follows the valley of the North Thompson River westerly for about 30 miles, then climbs the divide (altitude 5300 ft.) above the Azure River. The trail then leads down Summit Creek to the Azure, 8 miles, and up the Azure River for five miles, at which place it crosses the Azure and climbs to the property on the Azure-Hobson divide. The total distance is 56 miles.

The trail is in poor condition and should be reconditioned if use is used prior to the development of one of the other means if ingress.

An undeveloped route, which seems to offer the most advantages, leads from Williams Lake on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. This route makes use of the present fair auto road to Likely, on Quessnel Lake, 60 miles from Williams Lake. Then by water to the head of the Lake, 70 miles. Follows 5 miles across the low divide between Quessnel and Hobson Lakes. Again water to the head of Hobson Lake, five or six miles. Then by trail or road to the Hobson-Asure divide, 11 miles. At present several truck lines operate directly from Vancouver, B.C., to Williams Lake and the Cariboo districts.

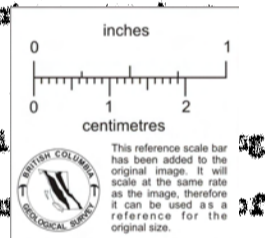
Of this route, that part of the head of Quessnel Lake is in use. Between Quessnel and Hobson Lakes is a road of sorts. On Hobson Lake a motor boat would be required. From the head of Hobson Lake a road four miles long was once built to a placer camp, since abandoned. From that point to the property on the divide, 10 miles, a new trail and road would be necessary. Mr. Angus Davis, former Resident Engineer for the Province of British Columbia, stated that he has been over this route and that it presents difficulties for improvement.

This route is the longest from points on the rail trucks and boats, supplies could now be landed within ten of the property. Fifteen miles of the twenty-five are partially developed, and the remainder, compared to the other routes, should be overcome with little trouble and expense.

A fourth possible route is via the Clearwater River road, 25 miles long, and a trail 10 miles to the Clearwater Lake. Thence over that lake to where Hobson Creek enters. Then by trail or road to Hobson Lake, six miles. By water to the head of the Lake, from which point there remains the 11 miles of route #5.

TOPOGRAPHY, TIMBER & CLIMATE:

The Hobson-Asure summit is about 6400 feet above sea level. The pass is essentially level for about a mile, and the slopes to the east (Asure) and west (Hobson) are, relatively, gentle. The mountains to the north and south rise perhaps 10,000 feet higher than the pass.



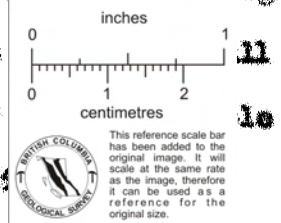
Timber line is at about 5800 feet, though scrub balsam occurs above that elevation. The valleys below are well timbered with balsam. While not a first class structural timber, it should satisfy many needs around a mine and camp.

The climate is not, preparations being adequate, unfavourable for year around work. The snowfall is heavy and cold snaps may hinder, but not halt, winter work. The waterways, Queenel and Robson Lakes, freeze over and at freeze-up and break-up seasons would be practically impassable, but otherwise no great trouble should be encountered; the length of freeze-up and break-up seasons should not exceed 30 days in each case.

Occasional tie-ups might be expected in road haulage, due to snowfall and the spring breakup. In a general way, operating conditions would be similar to those at Barkerville, now a thriving mining camp nearly 60 miles from the railway at Queenel.

#### POWER

Several streams within ten miles of the mines are indicated as possible power streams, but so far as known, none have been studied thoroughly. At certain periods they carry much water, and the frequent falls suggest water power possibilities, but what the year runoff may be is probably unknown, and requires investigation.



The stream flowing from Hartle Lake, sixty or more miles from the property, is generally recognized as a source of dependable and economically developed water power. This power development would be more or less on the Clearwater Lake (No. 4) route and on that account makes that possible approach interesting.

Until the water power possibilities have been investigated, Diesel power would suffice, the cost of that type of power not being prohibitive when truck and water haul are possible.

#### EQUIPMENT

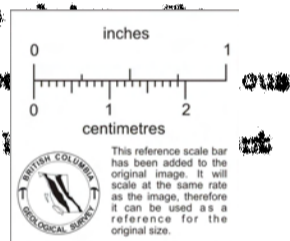
The property is adequately equipped for the usual hand prospecting and development work. The camp has adequate housing for approximately ten men, and also has the necessary hand tools, blacksmith equipment and other things necessary for this type of operation.



### GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Clearwater area has been studied by Marshall and Davis of the Dominion Geological Survey, their reports being contained in the Summary Reports, Part A, for 1928 and 1929, respectively.

The area is underlain by a series of Pre-Cambrian rocks, schists of various types being the most common rocks, though relatively thin beds of limestone are known. The general trend of the schistosity and the bedding is from southeast to northwest. Regional study has shown anticlinal and synclinal structures, but in the area investigated the variations from the general structure are not marked. Changes in strike and dip are frequent, but folds are very scarce. Closer study and development may indicate a close relationship between the variations from the general trend and the many depositions of gold bearing pyrite, but as yet the relationship is not apparent. No signs of post schist igneous activity, other than the quartz and pyrite deposits, were noted in the area studied. Davis notes a granitic sill crossing Hobson Lake near the northerly end, and large masses of granite are found near Martle Lake to the south of the property. No dykes have been uncovered, nor were any seen when travelling on foot from Connell to the indications are, then, that the granite, a possible source of and metallic mineralizations, is a considerable distance from the surface.



### LOCAL GEOLOGY

Generally thinly foliated sericite schists underlay the northeasterly part of the ground included in the Azure River Group of claims. These rocks predominate at the Horne Tunnel and northwesterly through the more northerly Oldham Claims. To the southwest thickly bedded brown spotted quartz sericite schist predominates. Locally this is called "quartzite".

### MINERALIZATION

Both the sericite schist and the "quartzite" have been intensely mineralized by quartz veinlets, veins and masses, sometimes cutting the foliation of the schist at various angles, again following the foliation.

In many cases, the quartz is accompanied by pyrite, occasionally by galena and in the odd case, by some copper mineral, probably chalcocopyrite.

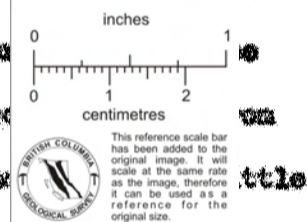
Wherever tested, the pyrite proved to be gold bearing, and it is believed that throughout the examined area, the pyrite is a sure indication of mineralization by gold.

For the purpose of clarity and in order to make comparison with other reports, I shall discuss the property as divided into two sections, namely the Western and Central section, in which the Stewart Tunnel is located, and the Eastern section, in which the Horne Tunnel is located, in that order.

WESTERN & CENTRAL:

In the band of sericite schist, which crosses the mountain in a generally northwesterly direction, no showings of consequence were noted between the Eastern section and the No. 4 Oldham claim. There has been but a small amount of work done in the Central area, probably due to the fact that though the surface appearance is impressive, the values have been higher in the Eastern section.

Rising out of the north slope of the pass is a large quartz vein, impressive in width and length. The natural surface is dead white in color and shows little pitting due to oxidation. Immediately upon the color is white with brownish patches. The brownish patches are alteration of iron carbonate (siderite) and possibly anhydrite. Pyrite is to be seen. The vein as at the outcrop is in places up to twenty-five feet wide and will probably average over fifteen feet. It is broken into three sections (by faulting?) or the separate bodies may be enechelon lenses. The highest and most northwesterly lense splits and makes two branches, each twenty or more feet in width. The total length of the outcropping lenses or faulted blocks is 600 feet. To the southeast the quartz disappears under the wash, and may continue some distance, but does not definitely reappear on the south slope of the pass. To the northwest, the quartz outcrop ends abruptly and is not known to show again, though quartz outcrops more or less in line are reported.



The general trend of the quartz ledge is S. 30 degrees E. The dip appears to be about 60 degrees to the east. The enclosing schist varies in dip and strike, but the general trend is S. 70 degrees East to east and west, so the quartz vein cuts across the schistosity. The dip of the schist

is at a high angle to the north.

The outcropping quartz "comb" has been broken into in two or three places and more or less fresh surfaces thereby exposed. Chip samples were taken at four different places. One of them, S. 4, assayed:-

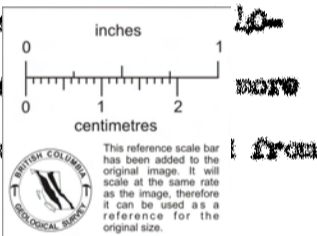
Au. Oz.	Ag. Oz.
0.12	0.11

This sample was taken across 16 feet, and the westerly or footwall was not definitely exposed. Another sample, S. 5, was taken of what appeared to be the best six feet of the 16 feet at the west side of the exposure. It assayed:-

Au. Oz.	Ag. Oz.
0.01	0.01

The other samples of the outcropping quartz, S. 6, S. 7, S. 8 and S. 9, failed to show interesting values.

At a point on a small stream, which flows along the westerly side of the outcrop and cuts across the crotch of the "Y" formed by the splitting of the ledge into two branches, the Stewart Tunnel has been driven into the easterly wall. Schist fills the angle between the two branches. A 10-foot adit is entirely in this schist. The inner end shows quartz but has not yet reached the massive quartz that was exposed from the outcrop above. The schist in the adit is cut by many veinlets and carries considerable cube pyrite, cubes with 1/8" sides having been noted.



The schist was soil sampled and showed .01 oz. gold. Values have been reported as coming from samples taken in this adit, but this sampling is not confirmative.

Above the adit portal, perhaps 30 feet, in the steep slope, a quartz vein up to twelve inches wide shows cutting the schist. It carries considerable pyrite in spots. Its length has not been definitely determined, but it does not show for over thirty feet. A sample of selected pyrite bearing quartz assayed:-

Au. Oz.	Ag. Oz.
2.20	7.9

"QUARTZITE" VEIN:

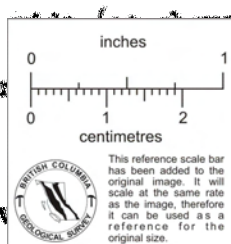
West of the Stewart Tunnel and on the Oldham No. 3 claim is a large irregular outcrop of quartz in quartz sericite schist, locally quartzite. While most of the quartz is barren of sulphides, as shown by the surface stripping, there are spots showing both pyrite and galena. The quartzose zone is at least 80 feet long in a general north-south direction, and 15 feet wide. Unless the proportion of sulphides increases with the depth, the area is uninteresting, as selected pyrite-galena bearing quartz assayed only:-

No.	Au. Oz.	Ag. Oz.	%
S. 15	0.16	2.9	9.1

A sample from the face of a cut at the south end at the break-over into a dry gulch, chipped across 6 feet, assayed:-

No.	Au. Oz.	Ag. Oz.
S. 10	0.04	0.08

The "quartzite" schist extends up the side of the mountain on the Oldham and Oldham No. 1 claims. Literally hundreds of quartz veins varying in size from minute veinlets to silicified zones 15 feet out this schist. Some of the quartz is pyrite bearing as shown, but in general it is barren of sulphides.



On the Oldham No. 1 claim, a fairly clean-cut "True Picture" vein, is exposed and has two open cuts in it. The lower is at the intersection of two sets of narrow veins, none of which appears important. The upper cut shows a better defined vein up to 3 feet wide, carrying some pyrite.

A chip sample taken here assayed:-

No.	Au. Oz.	Ag. Oz.
S. 11	0.01	0.08

From the amount of pyrite exposed here, this sample should have assayed better, judging from other samples showing pyrite.

In order to determine the general tendency of the quartz and "quartzite" to carry values, samples were taken from many small veins, sometimes pyritic, sometimes not, and from the "quartzite" itself where exposed for several hundred feet along bluffs on the Oldham claim.

The sample of quartz veinlets assayed:-

No.	Au. Oz.	Ag. Oz.
S. 16	0.05	0.70

The "quartzite" assayed:-

No.	Au. Oz.	Ag. Oz.	
S. 17	0.02	0.03	Pieces from same place as S. 10.
S. 18	Tr.	0.03	Along face of bluff

West of the "quartzite" showings, and overlooking upper Hobson Creek from the South, is a patch of huge boulders of quartz, broken down from what must be a great mass of quartz. Little or no sulphide shows, but the quartz carries some siderite which weathers to a brownish tinge. A sample was taken of the material carrying siderite, which showed on assay:-

Au. Oz.	Ag. Oz.
0.005	0.10

On the Oldham No. 1 Claim is a knoll called Galena Hill. On the westerly and northerly slopes of it, two exposures of quartz have been open-cutted. The one on the south slope is about 6 x 8 feet, and seems to have no horizontal extensions. The quartz shows little or no sulphide, but is pitted by oxidation.

The showing on the northerly slope is more definite. It is about 2 feet wide for 25 feet, striking with the schist at S. 75°. Some galena and considerable pyrite can be picked here. A selected sample assayed:-

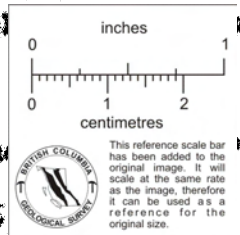
No.	Au. Oz.	Ag. Oz.	Pb %
S. 20	0.24	12.5	21.3

No work of importance, with the exception of the Big Ledge or Stewart Tunnel, has been done in this area. The Big Ledge is impressive, although sampling did not come up to expectations, but if the adit now being driven ahead to crosscut the expected downward extension of the exposed quartz carries pyrite, the outlook is promising.

HORNE TUNNEL OR EASTERN EXTENSION:

The Horne Tunnel was driven to prospect one of the first found masses of pyrite bearing quartz. The tunnel, then in 36 ft., was the principal showing seen by Morrison on the Summit Group in 1923.

An outcropping knob of pyrite-bearing quartz has been prospected by



the Horne Tunnel, driven North 27 degrees Easterly and roughly cross-cutting a well-mineralized zone of altered schist and quartz-pyrite. The floor of this tunnel is about 10 feet below the apex of the quartz out-crop.

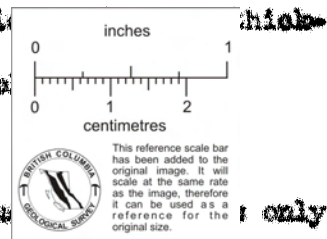
Mineralization occurs throughout a body of altered schist having a general strike of South 55 to 65 degrees East, dipping to the North-east 65 to 75 degrees. This zone is upward of 50 feet wide, as shown by the Horne Tunnel. For 41 feet the Horne tunnel crosscuts the formation slightly diagonally, from whence it swings to the left and cuts diagonally across an additional 6 or 7 feet of "strata", well mineralized with quartz and pyrite on the right hand side, blending into altered schist on the left. The schist appears to be the host of the pyritic quartz, most prominent about the nose of a wedge-shaped mass of schist. (See sketch).

Channel samples mailed along the right hand wall of the adit revealed substantial mineralization but indifferent values for the first 32 feet. However, the entire 50 feet showed assayed values of \$10.97 per ton, out of which 18 feet of heavy sulphides assayed \$21.21. (Since of the above mentioned work, part cuts the formation diagonally, the true thickness of this zone cannot be known until further development discloses the thickness of this mineralized zone, but a width of approximately 100 feet is indicated.)

On the surface, the northwesterly end of the quartz out-crop is only about 20 ft. northwest of a vertical plane on the adit axis. To the southeast a deep trench is said to have not, and probably did not, reach bedrock, and no estimate can be made as to the southeasterly extension.

Certainly the southeasterly side of the adit is more highly pyritized than the northwesterly, but until more work is done, a clearcut idea of the importance of this showing cannot be had. The body appears stronger, as far width, where cut in the adit than as naturally exposed only 10 feet above, and further work is warranted.

Up the slope of the mountain to the northwest are several outcrops of quartz that have not been prospected. From outward appearances, they are not pyrite bearing, though this has not been definitely determined. Several hundred feet northwest of the Horne adit and 250 to 350 feet above it, is a series of quartz outcrops occurring in an area roughly 350 x 100 feet, the northwesterly end being near the No. 1 post of the No. 2 Summit claim. Except



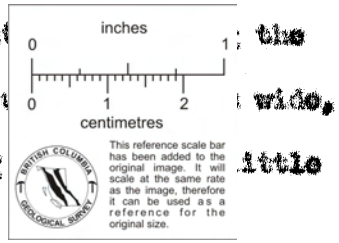
for the pinnacle of quartz near the post and the mass at the southwest end containing a narrow pyrite vein, the quartz is in veins which cross the schistosity. The "pinnacle" is irregular in shape but in general lies "with" the schistosity. It has been broken into and shows considerable pyrite. A sample across the freshened surface, eight feet wide, showing considerable pyrite, a little galena and very little chalcocopyrite, assayed:-

Au. Oz.	Ag. Oz.
0.47	0.52

This sample was chipped and contained some oxidized material.

Fifty feet southeast on the supposed strike, a trench shows only 12 inches of quartz and no pyrite. To the northwest the mass ends suddenly against the axis of the schistose "beds". In general appearance, though on a smaller scale, this pinnacle resembles the outcrop above the Horse adit. Whether it is the exposed part of a large mass remains to be proven.

The other quartz veins and masses in the area to the southwest of the "pinnacle" show little pyrite at the surface and in general have been but little broken into. However, two "spot" samples taken showing pyrite carried important amounts of gold. One was from the pyrite in a large mass of quartz. The vein, about two feet long and 1/2 inch wide, is practically unaltered at the surface. The surrounding schist contains little pyrite. (See E. 3 and E. 21).



This zone of quartz mineralization deserves more work, especially at moderate depth, 25-50 feet, to determine the absence or presence of enough gold bearing pyrite to make it of interest.

About 100 feet northeast of the "pinnacle" is a zone of silicified schist up to 15 feet wide, and at least 150 feet long. No pyrite shows.

CONCLUSION:-

Due to the wide distribution of gold bearing pyrite, the area encompassed by the Azure River Group is distinctly promising. The Summit group, on which the Horse Tunnel is located, with its various outcrops of quartz and pyrite, is particularly interesting and should be further developed. The surface showings indicate a zone in which may be developed enough of the pyrite-quartz masses to become a producer of medium grade commercial ore. I believe these possibilities warrant thorough prospecting to medium depths by diamond drilling. If the results of such a program verify the present surface

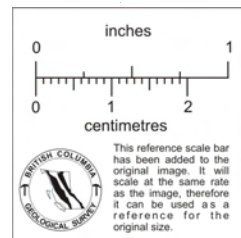
indications and sub-surface developments, this portion of the property alone would warrant a commercial development program similar to that set out in the budget and schedule of Mr. Lee, deceased. In the central area, in the vicinity of the Stewart Tunnel, are impressive surface indications and I would recommend a further diamond drilling program which, should it disclose the values found in some surface samples, would develop a large tonnage of good grade commercial ore.

Without reservation, I recommend the appropriation of a sufficient sum to prosecute development of the Azure River Group of claims.

(SIGNED) H. E. NELSON.

REPORT OF H. E. NELSON, R. So., B.M.

DATE: OCTOBER, 1936.





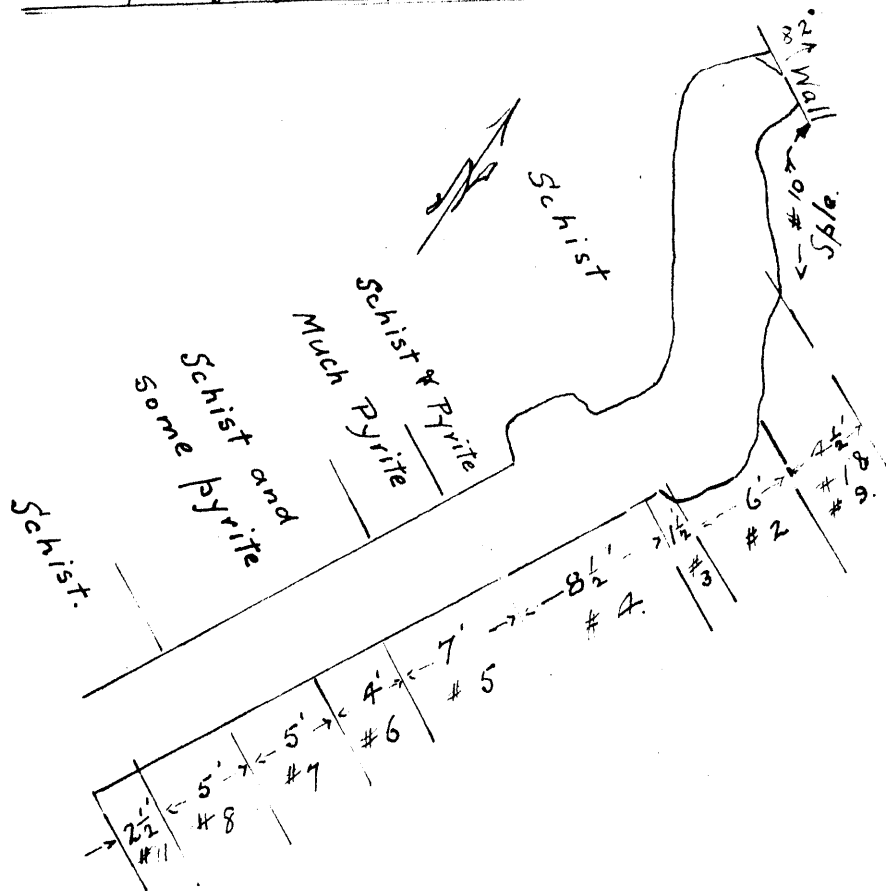
# AZURE RIVER GROUP.

## SKETCH MAP

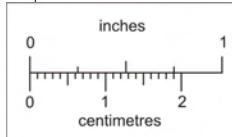
SHOWING

## HORNE TUNNEL SAMPLING.

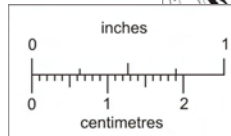
(Accompanying Report by N.E. Nelson, B.Sc., E.M.)



1" = 10'



This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.



This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

Sample No	Distance	Material.	Au. Oz.	Ag. Oz.	
1.	4 1/2'	Quartz and much Pyrite	1.52	0.66	53.50
2.	6'	" " Pyrite	0.75	0.26	26.37
3.	1 1/2'	Almost Solid Pyrite	1.18	0.56	41.55
4.	8 1/2'	Quartz - some pyrite	0.06	0.16	2.17
5.	7'	Quartz and Schist.	0.02	0.08	.74
6.	4'	Quartz and much Pyrite	0.32	0.40	11.38
7.	5'	Quartz and Pyrite	0.08	0.40	2.98
8.	5'	Schist and Quartz.	0.01	0.14	.41
9.	4 1/2'	Same as #1.	1.01	3.1	36.75
10.	6'	Schist, Quartz and Pyrite	0.22	1.6	8.42
11.	2 1/2'	Heavy Pyrite	0.28	1.4	10.43

GOLD CALCULATED AT \$35.00 per ounce.

SILVER " " 45¢ " "

PROPERTY FILE 83000A

Fred E. Nelson

# AZURE RIVER GROUP.

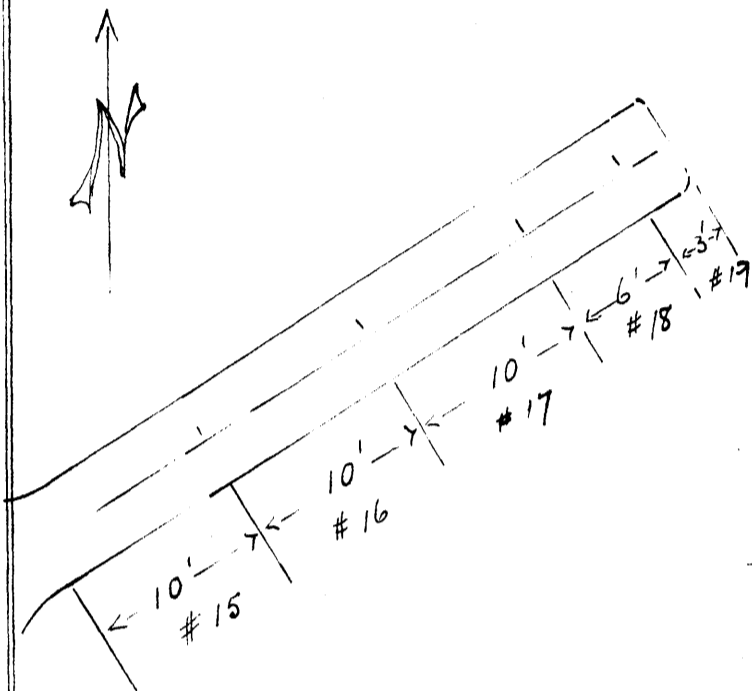
SKETCH MAP

SHOWING

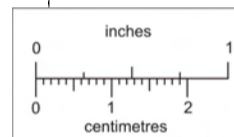
## STEWART TUNNEL.

SAMPLING

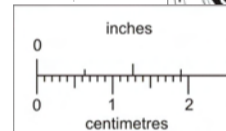
Accompanying Report by N.E. Nelson, B.Sc., F.M.



1" = 10'



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This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

Sample No	Distance	Material.	Au. O <sub>3</sub> .	Ag. O <sub>3</sub> .
15.	10'	Schist	.01	0.14
16	10'	"	0.005	0.08
17.	10'	"	0.01	Tr
18.	6'	" Some Quartz.	0.01	0.18
19.	3'	" " "	0.01	0.06

*N. E. Nelson.*

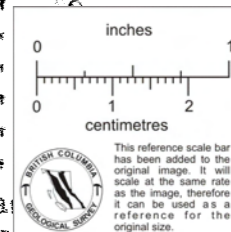
CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

G. S. BRIDGEMAN & CO.

PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS, ANALYTICAL & CONSULTING CHEMISTS  
METALLURGICAL AND CEMENT INSPECTORS

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the following are the results of assays made by us upon samples of Ore herein described and received from Mr. Ned E. Nelson, B.Sc., M.E., on behalf of Messrs. WESTERN INVESTMENTS LTD., September 24th, 1936.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		TOTAL VALUE	
	Ounces per ton	Value per ton	Ounces per ton	Value per ton		
Azure River Group #1	1.52	\$ 53.20	0.66	\$ 0.30	\$ 53.50	1. Horne Tunnel 4½' at turn to left)
Sampling done by	0.75	26.25	0.26	0.12	26.37	2. " " 6' back from turn ) 12' wide
Ned E. Nelson,	1.18	41.30	0.56	0.25	41.55	3. " " 1½' " "
M.E. (Canada)	0.06	2.10	0.16	0.07	2.17	4. " " 8½' " "
B.Sc.(U.S.A.)	0.02	0.70	0.08	0.04	0.74	5. " " 7' " "
E.M. ( " )	0.32	11.20	0.40	0.18	11.38	6. " " 4' " "
	0.08	2.80	0.40	0.18	2.98	7. " " 5' " "
(accompanying his	0.01	0.35	0.14	0.06	0.41	8. " " 5' " "
report of Oct.	1.01	35.35	3.1	1.40	36.75	9. " " About same as
14th, 1936)	0.22	7.70	0.6	0.72	8.42	10. " " From 9 going
	0.28	9.80	1.4	0.63	10.43	11. " " 2½' pyrite at portal, right side
	0.01	0.35	0.10	0.05	0.40	12. From face up on Oldham Claim #1 started by Stewart
	0.01	0.35	0.14	0.06	0.41	0-10' Stewart Tunnel Schist
	0.005	0.18	0.08	0.04	0.22	10-20' " " "
	0.01	0.35	Trace	-	0.35	20-30' " " " More quartz.
	0.01	0.35	0.18	0.08	0.43	30-36' " " " Considerable quartz
	0.01	0.35	0.06	0.03	0.38	36-39' " " " and quartz.
	1.64	57.40	4.2	1.89	59.29	at 200' N. 40 W. of old forge. Chip.



Gold calculated at \$35.00 per ounce.  
Silver calculated at 45¢ per ounce.

G. S. BRIDGEMAN  
Provincial Assayer

S B A I

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

G. S. ELDRIDGE & CO.

PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS, ANALYTICAL & CONSULTING CHEMISTS  
METALLURGICAL AND CEMENT INSPECTORS.

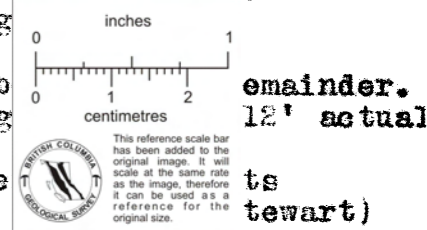
WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the following are the results of assays made by us upon samples of Ore herein described and received from Mr. Ned E. Nelson, B.Sc., E.M., on behalf of Messrs. WESTERN INVESTMENTS LTD. September 24th, 1936.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		LEAD		TOTAL VALUE
	Ounces per ton	Value per ton	Ounces p. ton	Value p. ton	Per Cent	Value p. ton	
Azure River Group	S1	0.47	\$16.45	0.82	\$0.37		\$16.82
	S2	0.06	2.10	0.30	0.14		2.24
Sampling done by Ned E. Nelson, M.E. (Canada) B.Sc. (USA) E.M. ( " )	S3	1.56	54.60	0.88	0.40		55.00
	S4	0.12	4.20	0.14	0.06		4.26
	S5	0.04	1.40	0.04	0.02		1.42
	S6	0.005	0.18	0.08	0.04		0.22
	S7	0.01	0.35	0.04	0.02		0.37
	S8	0.02	0.70	0.26	0.12		0.82
	S9	0.01	0.35	Trace	-		0.35
(Accompng. his report of October 14, 1936)	S10	0.04	1.40	0.08	0.04		1.44
	S11	0.01	0.35	0.08	0.04		0.39
	S12	2.20	77.00	7.8	3.51		80.51
	S13	0.005	0.18	0.08	0.04		0.22
	S14	0.64	22.40	0.64	0.29		22.69
	S15	0.16	5.60	2.9	1.31	9.1 8.55	15.46
	S16	0.03	1.05	0.70	0.32		1.37
	S17	0.02	0.70	0.08	0.04		0.74
	S18	Trace	-	0.08	0.04		0.04
	S19	0.005	0.18	0.10	0.05		0.23
	S20	0.24	8.40	12.5	5.63	24.3 22.84	36.87

Gold calculated at \$35.00 per ounce  
Silver calculated at 45/ per ounce

Lead calculated at 4.7 cents per lb.

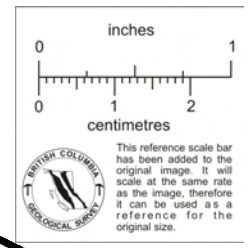
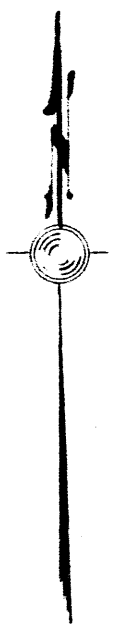
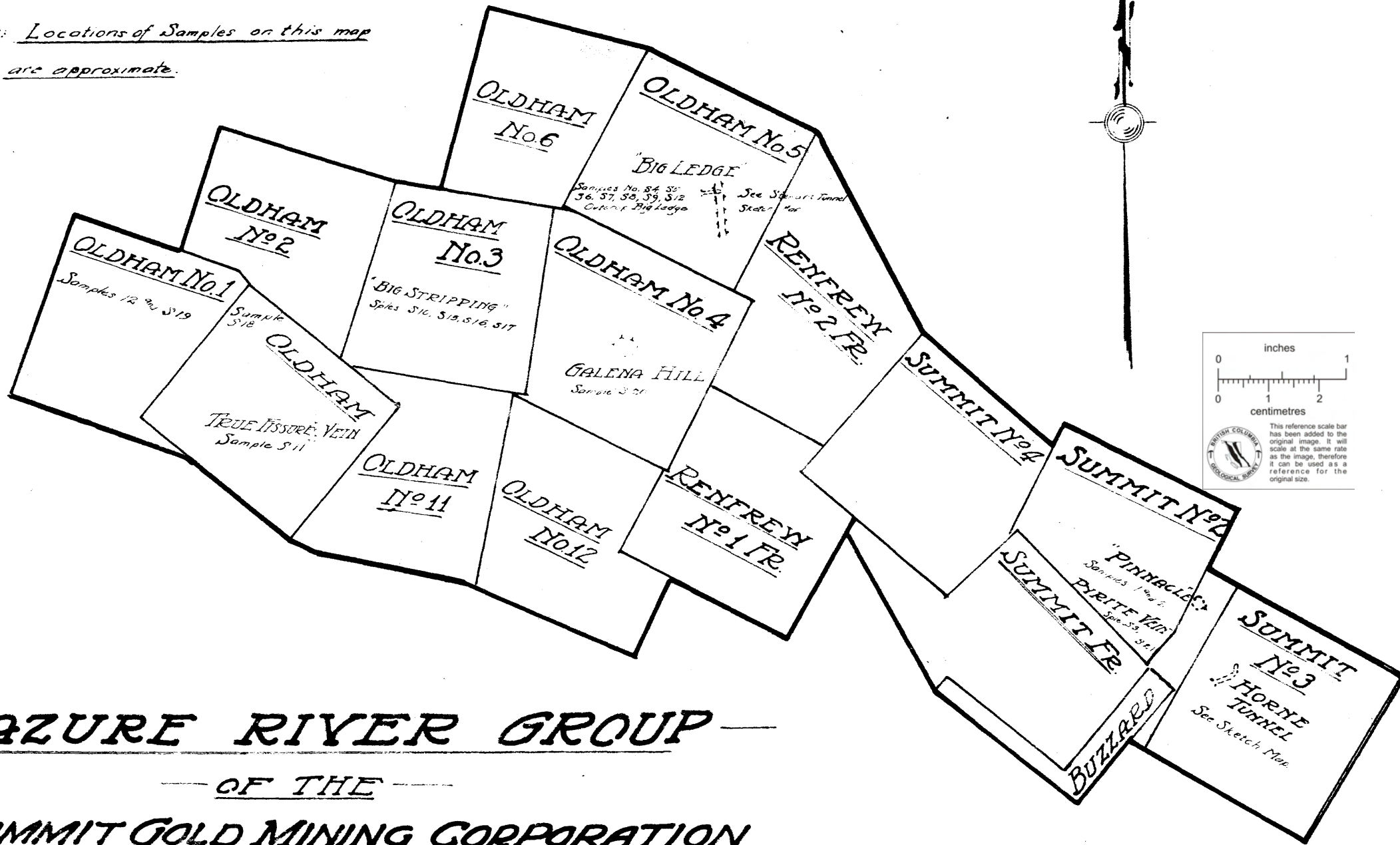
Quartz outcrop at #2 Summit Post 8' width "Pinnacle"  
" in trench 50' S.E. of where S.1 taken.  
"Pyrite" Vein, 12" wide 10' long  
Big ledge 16' surface outcrop.  
6' at west side of 16' Looked b  
Most southerly exposure Big ledge  
18' around nose same cut as S.7  
11' of ledge on "comb" about whe  
20' " " " " 80' S.E.  
6' of quartzite @ brow into draw.  
3' True Missure vein - upper open cut.  
Pyrite and quartz from above portal Stewart Tunnel  
Quartz from stringer in schist N.W. of Horne Tunne  
Selected material outcrop small lense SE of "Pinnacle"  
Selected at stripping on Oldham No. 3.  
Quartz stringers at stripping on Oldham No. 3.  
"Quartzite" schist where S.10 taken.  
" " " " chipped along bluff for 300'.  
Chips from boulders of qtz., boulder patch.  
Selected from "Galena Hill" Cut.



G. S. ELDRIDGE  
Provincial Assayer

S E A I

NOTE: Locations of Samples on this map  
are approximate.



**— AZURE RIVER GROUP —**  
**— OF THE —**  
**SUMMIT GOLD MINING CORPORATION**

— SCALE 1" = 1000' — Fred E. Nelson.

To accompany Report by N.E. Nelson.

PROPERTY FILE

88D004