

R.M

THIS PROSPECTUS CONSTITUTES A PUBLIC OFFERING OF THESE SECURITIES ONLY IN THOSE JURISDICTIONS WHERE THEY MAY BE LAWFULLY OFFERED FOR SALE AND THERE IN ONLY BY PERSONS PERMITTED TO SELL SUCH SECURITIES. NO SECURITIES COMMISSION OR SIMILAR AUTHORITY IN CANADA HAS IN ANY WAY PASSED UPON THE MERITS OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED FOR SALE BY THIS PROSPECTUS AND REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS AN OFFENCE.

748

**GOLD SUMMIT MINES LTD.**  
400 - 455 GRANVILLE STREET  
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 1T1  
(604) 682-3701  
(the "issuer")  
(Incorporated in British Columbia)  
**NEW ISSUE**  
**800,000 COMMON SHARES**

Summit Claims  
~~925/15, 16~~  
925NE 019, 085,  
035

	Price to Public <sup>(1)</sup>	Commission	Net Proceeds to the Issuer <sup>(2)</sup>
Per Share	\$0.35	\$0.05	\$0.30
Total	\$280,000	\$40,000	\$240,000

<sup>(1)</sup> The price to the public was established pursuant to negotiations between the Issuer and the Agents.

<sup>(2)</sup> Before deduction of the balance of costs of this Prospectus estimated at \$24,000.

**THERE IS NO MARKET THROUGH WHICH THESE SECURITIES OF THE ISSUER MAY BE SOLD AND A PURCHASE OF THE SHARES OFFERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS MUST BE CONSIDERED A SPECULATION.** UPON THE SALE OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREUNDER, THE PUBLIC WILL EXPERIENCE DILUTION OF \$0.191 PER SHARE OR 54.6%. ALL OF THE PROPERTIES IN WHICH THE ISSUER HAS AN INTEREST ARE IN THE EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT STAGE ONLY AND ARE WITHOUT A KNOWN BODY OF COMMERCIAL ORE. NO SURVEY OF ANY PROPERTY OF THE ISSUER HAS BEEN MADE AND THEREFORE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE JURISDICTION IN WHICH THE PROPERTIES ARE SITUATE, THEIR EXISTENCE AND AREA COULD BE IN DOUBT. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE SECTION CAPTIONED "RISK FACTORS".

NO PERSON IS AUTHORIZED BY THE ISSUER TO PROVIDE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OTHER THAN THOSE CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ISSUE AND SALE OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED BY THE ISSUER.

UPON COMPLETION OF THIS OFFERING THIS ISSUE WILL REPRESENT 36.7% OF THE SHARES THEN OUTSTANDING AS COMPARED TO 40.6% THAT WILL THEN BE OWNED BY THE PROMOTERS, DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE ISSUER AND ASSOCIATES OF THE UNDERWRITERS. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE SECTION CAPTIONED "PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS" FOR DETAILS OF SHARES HELD BY SUCH PERSONS.

ONE OR MORE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ISSUER HAS AN INTEREST, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, IN OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES COMPANIES. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE SECTION CAPTIONED "DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS".

THIS OFFERING IS SUBJECT TO A MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION BEING RECEIVED BY THE ISSUER ON OR BEFORE JUNE 6, 1990. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE SECTION CAPTIONED "PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION".

THE VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE HAS CONDITIONALLY LISTED THE SECURITIES OFFERED PURSUANT TO THIS PROSPECTUS. LISTING IS SUBJECT TO THE ISSUER FULFILLING ALL THE LISTING REQUIREMENTS OF THE VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE ON OR BEFORE JUNE 6, 1990 INCLUDING PRESCRIBED DISTRIBUTION AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

WE, AS AGENTS, CONDITIONALLY OFFER THESE SECURITIES SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, IF, AS AND WHEN ISSUED BY THE ISSUER AND ACCEPTED BY US IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS CONTAINED IN THE AGENCY AGREEMENT REFERRED TO UNDER THE SECTION CAPTIONED "PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION".

**L.O.M. WESTERN SECURITIES LIMITED**  
P.O. Box 10339, Pacific Centre  
2200 - 609 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1H2

**McDERMID ST. LAWRENCE LIMITED**  
901 - 601 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5E2

**PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES INC.**  
P.O. Box 10015, Pacific Centre  
660 - 700 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1G1

**YORKTON CONTINENTAL SECURITIES INC.**  
P.O. Box 49333, Four Bentall Centre  
1100 - 1055 Dunsmuir Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1L4

Aug. 23/90

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Page</u>
Distribution Spread.....	Cover
Name and Incorporation of the Issuer.....	1
Plan of Distribution.....	1
Use of Proceeds.....	2
Dilution.....	3
Risk Factors.....	4
Directors and Officers.....	5
Promoters.....	7
Business and Property of the Issuer.....	8
Acquisitions.....	11
Share and Loan Capital Structure.....	12
Prior Sales.....	12
Pooled Shares.....	13
Escrowed Shares.....	13
Principal Shareholders.....	14
Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions.....	15
Executive Compensation.....	15
Auditors, Transfer Agent and Registrar.....	16
Legal Proceedings.....	16
Dividend Record.....	17
Material Contracts.....	17
Other Material Facts.....	17
Statutory Rights of Rescission and Withdrawal.....	17
 Audited Financial Statements of the Issuer for the period from incorporation to April 30th, 1988 and year ended April 30, 1989	
 Unaudited Interim Financial Statements of the Issuer for the four months ended August 31st, 1989	
 Report of Chris J. Sampson, P.Eng., dated September 30th, 1988 and addendum dated October 31, 1989.	
 Certificates of the Issuer, Promoters and Agents	

## GOLD SUMMIT MINES LTD.

NOTES TO INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
AUGUST 31, 1989

(Unaudited)

## 4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

20,000,000 Common shares without par value

Issued

	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>
For cash	1	\$ 1
Subscribed for but not yet allotted or issued	<u>1,380,000</u>	<u>165,000</u>
Total - Exhibit A	<u>1,380,001</u>	<u>\$ 165,001</u>

## 5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- a) The company engaged a non-related management company to provide management and administrative services for a fee of 15% of any expenditures incurred on behalf of the company. By an agreement dated August 30, 1989 the fee was retroactively amended to the greater of 15% of the expenditures incurred or \$1,000 per month commencing January 1, 1988 to such time as the company obtains a listing on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. Management fees thereafter will be \$2,500 per month. The management fees recorded in these financial statements reflect the terms of the August 30, 1989 agreement. Directors of the company may from time to time also provide services for and receive payment directly from the management company.
- b) The company's mineral properties are situated in an area where other public companies having directors in common also own properties. As a result, operations on the properties are coordinated by the management company referred to in Note (a) above. The field office expenses incurred are allocated among the companies on a pro-rata basis on the monthly expenditures incurred.

## 6. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to August 31, 1989, the company intends to make a public offering of its shares and obtain a listing on the Vancouver Stock Exchange. The public offering is expected to be 800,000 common shares at \$0.35 per share for net proceeds of \$240,000.

REPORT ON  
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING  
AND PROSPECTING

SUMMIT CLAIMS  
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION  
BRIDGE RIVER AREA, B.C.

Latitude: 50°52'N

Longitude: 122°30'W

N.T.S.: 92-J-16W

for

GOLD SUMMIT MINES LTD.  
Suite 100 - 455 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T1

by

Vancouver, B.C.  
30 September 1988

Chris J. Sampson, P.Eng.  
Consulting Geologist

**SAMPSON ENGINEERING INC.**

2696 West 11th Avenue  
Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2L6

## LIST OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	1
RECOMMENDATIONS AND COST ESTIMATES	2
INTRODUCTION	3
LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY	3
PROPERTY DETAILS	4
HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY	5
REGIONAL GEOLOGY	7
PROPERTY GEOLOGY	10
GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS	12 A
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS	14
REFERENCES	17
CERTIFICATE	18

APPENDIX A: ASSAY RESULTS	
APPENDIX B: GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING – by G. Polischuk, July 1987	
APPENDIX C: GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS: 1988 Soil Sampling Programme 1988 Rock Chip Sampling Programme	
APPENDIX D: ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES USED BY MIN-EN LABORATORIES	

### ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1	INDEX MAP	Follows Page 2
FIGURE 2	CLAIM MAP	Follows Page 3
FIGURE 3	TOPOGRAPHY MAP	Follows Page 5
FIGURE 4	GEOLOGY MAP	Follows Page 7
FIGURE 4a	GEOLOGY MAP – South Grid	In Pocket
FIGURE 4b	– North Grid	In Pocket
FIGURE 5	SKETCH MAP OF SHOWINGS	Follows Page 10
FIGURE 6	GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS - South Grid	
	a - Gold and Arsenic	In Pocket
	b - Antimony and Copper	In Pocket
	c - Silver, Lead and Zinc	In Pocket
FIGURE 7	GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS - South Grid	
	a - Gold and Arsenic	In Pocket
	b - Antimony and Copper	In Pocket
	c - Silver, Lead and Zinc	In Pocket

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Gold Summit Mines hold the Summit Claims, situated on Marshall Ridge 25 kms due east of Goldbridge, B.C. The claims are underlain by greenstones, cherts and argillites of the Triassic Bridge River group which hosts a series of east-west to north-east/south-west striking shear zones carrying gold values.

The original discoveries of gold bearing veins on the property were made in 1907-1910 and were explored by two adits.

Reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling - followed by trenching in 1987 - located several previously unknown gold bearing zones which do not outcrop.

In August 1988, two 100 m. spaced line grids were cut on the central part of the property and soil samples collected at 25 m. spacing.

The geology of this part of the property was mapped in detail.

Soil samples were analyzed for gold, arsenic, silver, lead, zinc, antimony and copper. Results show several strong coincident anomalies on the south-west side of Marshall Ridge, which includes the area of showings. Anomalies on the northern slope are of lower strength and more sporadic.

Sampling of veins in the adits and trenches located gold values assaying in some cases over 1 oz. Au/ton over widths of a few centimetres to 0.6 m. Programmes of trenching and diamond drilling are recommended to explore the geochemical soil anomalies.

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND COST ESTIMATES

In order to explore the geochemical soil anomalies, a programme of trenching using a large backhoe (Caterpillar 225 or equivalent) with bulldozer assistance is recommended. Access to the property is excellent – a complete network of logging roads covers the property. The terrain is not too steep for heavy equipment and overburden (although extensive in some parts of the grid areas) is shallow (less than 5 m.).

If the trenching programme locates mineralized shear zones with gold values an initial programme of exploratory drilling should be done.

Cost estimates are as follows:

### 1. Trenching with Backhoe

A programme of trenching using a Caterpillar 225 backhoe with bulldozer assistance is recommended since, although overburden is fairly widespread, it is not too thick for trenching to be effective on much of the property.

Backhoe rental: 20 days @ \$1,800/day	\$ 36,000
Analyses and assays:	12,000
Geological mapping of trenches, sampling, supervision:	
Geologist and assistant: 30 days @ \$400/day	12,000
Food and accomodation, truck rental, freight, etc.	10,000
Report preparation and field supervision	<u>5,000</u>
	\$ 75,000

### 2. Diamond Drilling

In order to explore the various mineralized zones downdip:

16,300 ft. NQ diameter diamond holes, i.e. 1500 m. @ \$70/m.	\$105,000
200 assays (prep. Au, Ag) @ \$15 each	3,000
Geologist and assistant: 30 days @ \$300/day	9,000
Food and accomodation: 30 days @ \$100/day	3,000
Truck rental	2,000
Freight, field supplies	1,000
Supervision, report preparation, etc.	<u>7,000</u>
	\$130,000

**SAMPSON ENGINEERING INC.**

2696 West 11th Avenue  
Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2L6

**GOLD SUMMIT MINES LTD.**

**SUMMIT CLAIMS**

LILLOOET M.D., B.C. NTS: 92 J/15,16

**LOCATION MAP**

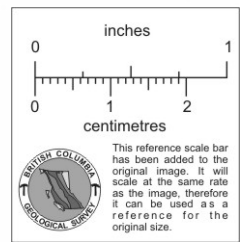
C.J. SAMPSON P.Eng.

DATE: JUNE, 1987

FIGURE: 1



*Chris J. Sampson*



inches



centimetres

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.





## INTRODUCTION

On 6 May 1987, the writer accompanied Mr. Gary Polischuk on a visit to the Summit Claims of Gold Summit Mines Ltd. which are situated between Marshall Creek and Carpenter Lake near Goldbridge, B.C. A number of trenches and adits were examined, which have explored mineralized shear zones and quartz veins which strike predominantly EW and carry ore grade gold values. The showings are situated close to the top of Marshall Ridge on the SW facing slope. The property was held in the early 1980's by Quinto Mining who carried out programmes of geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping, IP and magnetometer followed by drilling of a few diamond holes.

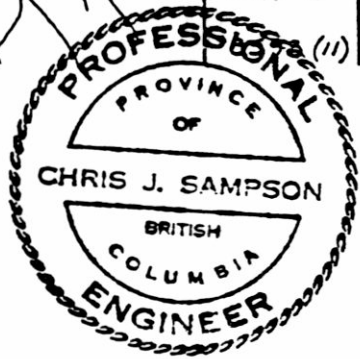
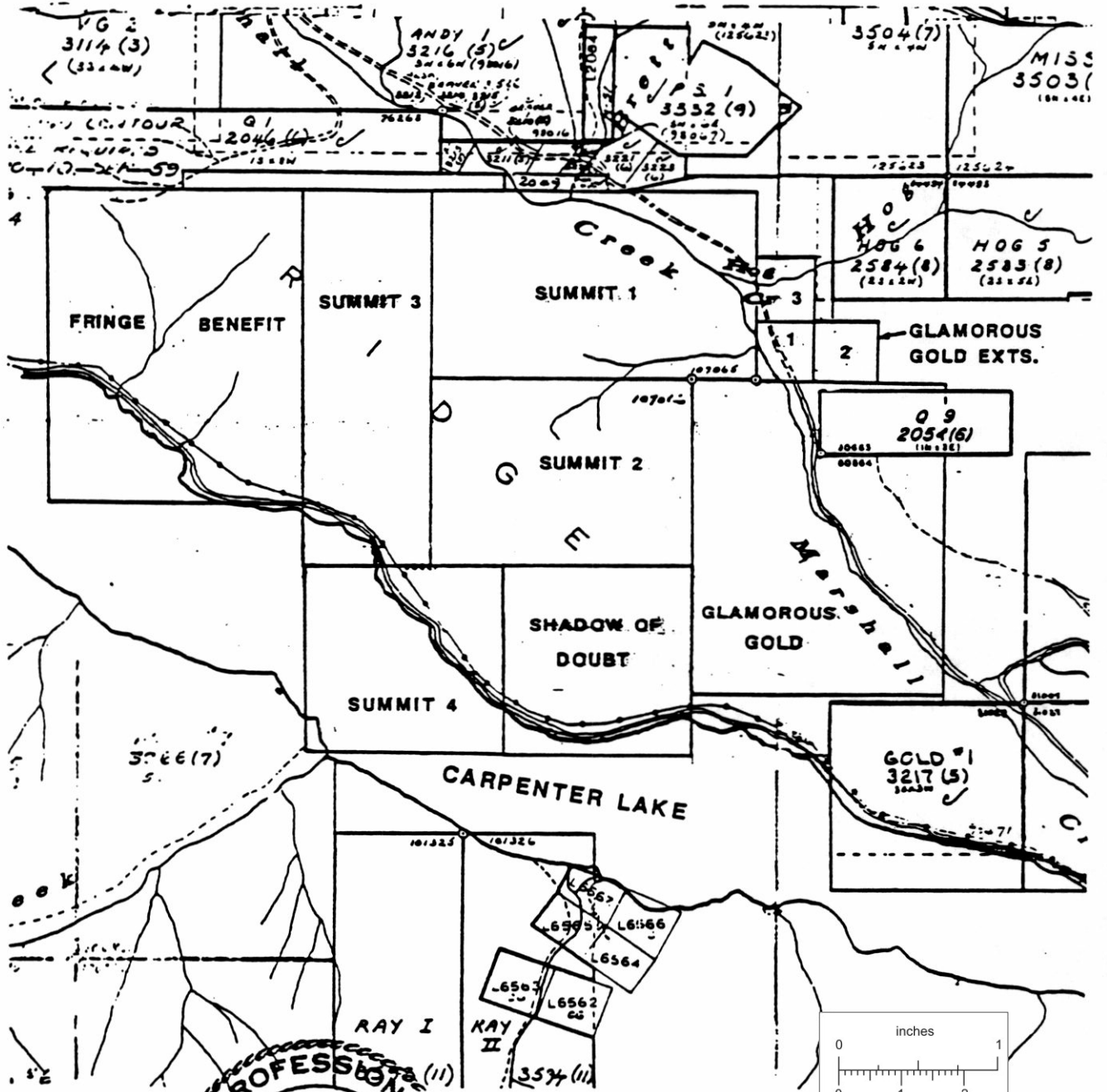
Mr. Polischuk subsequently carried out programmes of further trenching around the known showings which located further gold bearing veins.

During August 1988, Gold Summit had two grids cut on the property with 100 m. spaced lines. The geology of the grids was mapped in detail and geochemical soil samples collected at 25 m. intervals.

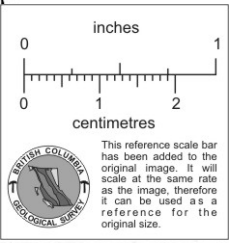
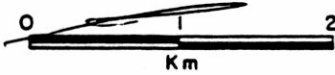
## LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY

The Summit Claims, situated 25 kms due east of Goldbridge, B.C., straddle Marshall Ridge and are bordered on the north-eastern side by Marshall Creek and on the southern and south-western side by Carpenter Lake. The geographic centre of the claim group is approximately 50°52'N and 122°30'W. They are situated in the Lillooet Mining Division, B.C., NTS 92-J-15E and 92-J-16W.

Access to the property is easily gained by 2 wheeldrive vehicle by means of the highway from Lillooet to Goldbridge which runs along the northern side of Carpenter Lake and connects with the Marshall Creek logging road and several logging roads which provide access to various areas within the property.



*Chris J. Sampson*



<b>GOLD SUMMIT MINES LTD.</b>
<b>SUMMIT CLAIMS</b>
LILLOOET M.D., B.C. NTS: 92 J/15,16
<b>CLAIM MAP</b>
C.J.SAMPSON P,Eng.
DATE: JUNE, 1987
FIGURE: 2

The claim group varies in altitude from a low point of 654 m. (2145 ft.) ASL at Carpenter Lake to a high point of 1628 m. (5340 ft.) ASL on the top of Marshall Ridge. The general slope of the sides of the ridge is moderately steep but generally accessible by heavy earth moving equipment. The ridge top is generally fairly flat.

### PROPERTY DETAILS

<u>Name of Claim</u>	<u># Units</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Summit #1	15	3510	11 Aug. 1990
Summit #2	12	3534	13 Aug. 1990
Summit #3	12	3640	7 Jan. 1991
Glamorous Gold	20	3659	12 Feb. 1991
Glamorous Gold Ext. #2	1	3660	12 Feb. 1991
Glamorous Gold Ext. #3	1	3661	12 Feb. 1991
Glamorous Gold Ext. #1	1	3662	12 Feb. 1991
Fringe Benefit	20	3665	16 Mar. 1990
Shadow of Doubt	9	3674	21 Apr. 1990
Summit #4	<u>9</u>	3741	18 Jun. 1990
	100 Units		

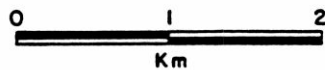
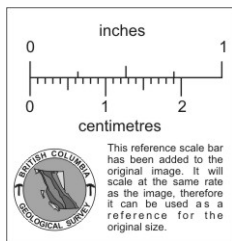
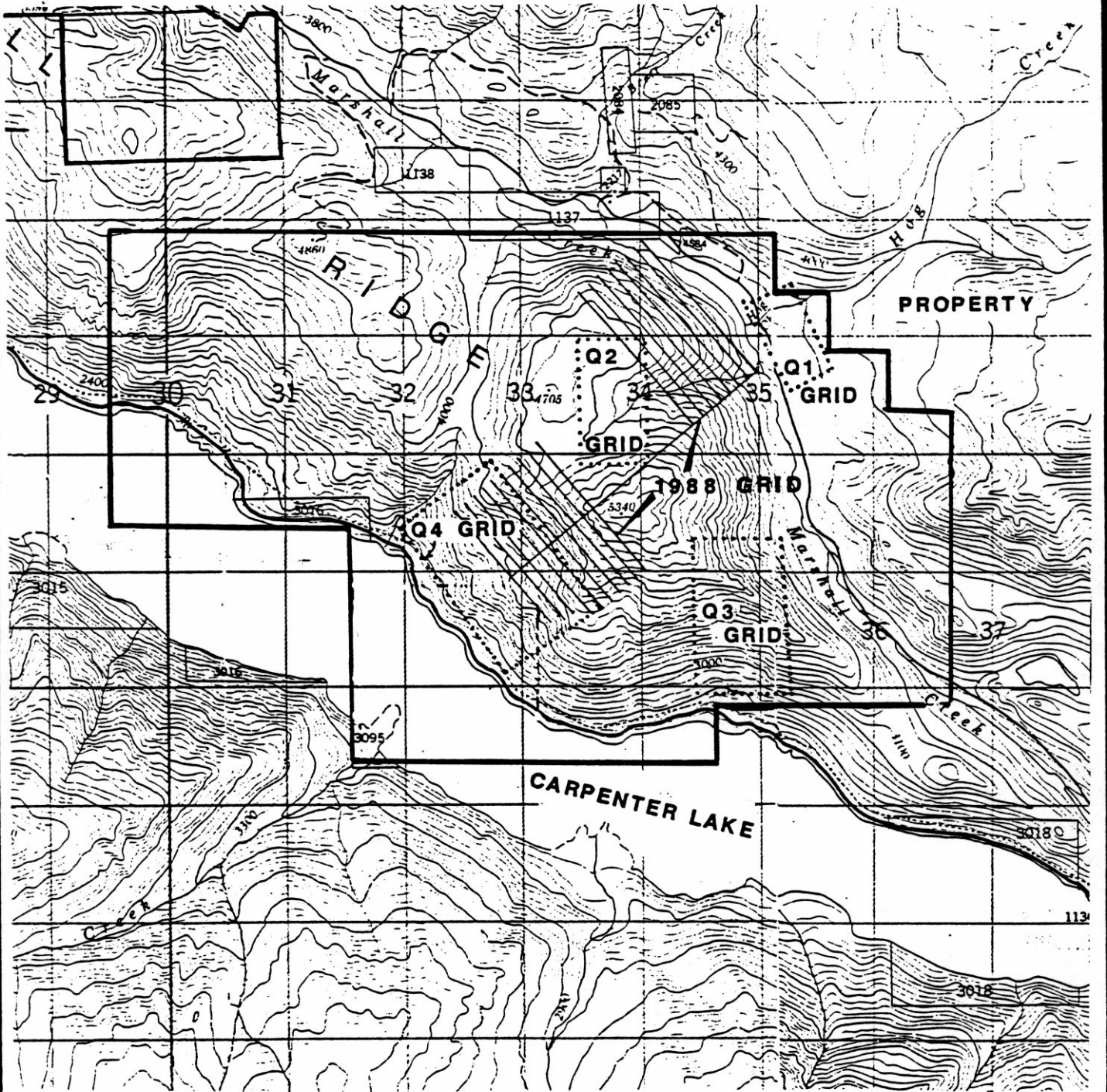
**SAMPSON ENGINEERING INC.**

2696 West 11th Avenue  
Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2L6

## HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The property was generally known either as the Summit or Paymuck. The earliest description (BCDM Annual Report 1907) indicates that the original discovery vein could be traced for about 1000 ft on the surface and carries galena with gold and silver values. Assays ran \$30-\$60/ton and a tunnel was driven 70 ft but had not at that time struck the main vein. The report for 1910 mentions the large basic dike running in a north-south direction with several quartz veins carrying iron, zinc and lead sulphides with appreciable gold and silver values which strike generally N40E. "There are a number of exposures of the veins on the bluff hill sides slightly developed by open cuts and pits. About 50 ft. below one of these outcrops a tunnel has been driven in for some 40 ft. disclosing a somewhat irregular quartz vein carrying a small quantity of the minerals described. Some 40 ft. to the east of this first tunnel at an altitude of 5175 ft. a small upper tunnel has been run in for a short distance.

The main tunnel was started in at the outcrop of a vein striking N40E, but the tunnel was driven in a due east direction for 50 ft. leaving the vein on the left hand side; at this point, the tunnel was swung around to the left and continued for 27 ft in a N40E direction, when the tunnel was again turned to the left in a N50W direction and continued for 10 ft. The tunnel was thus run away from the vein and by calculations would have to be driven 28 ft. further in the last direction before it would cut the line of the vein. A sample taken of the ore as it could be hand sorted assayed Au \$8, Ag 2.2 oz, Pb 10%".



**GOLD SUMMIT MINES LTD.**

**SUMMIT CLAIMS**

LILLOOET M.D., B.C. NTS: 92 J/15,16

**TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**

C.J.SAMPSON P,Eng.

DATE: JUNE, 1987

FIGURE: 3

Rev. Sept.,88

The B.C.D.M. Report for 1912 again mentions a basic dike 8 ft wide striking in a northerly direction across a series of quartzites, argillites and chloritic volcanic rocks. Cutting across this dike are a number of short parallel stringers of quartz containing arsenopyrite and pyrite. The gold content of these stringers was thought to be \$30/ton but they are described as small and limited to the width of the dike which is only 8 ft. Sufficient stringers were not exposed to justify working the dike as a whole. Further up the hill, a tunnel was run to intersect an irregular quartz vein containing pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite but did not cut it. The vein had been traced on the surface for some distance and was found to vary in width from 2 to 26 inches. In places they found 16 inches of solid sulphide. It was concluded the deposit was small and extremely irregular.

The next reported work program by L.J. Russell in 1944 discovered further mineralized outcrops on the ridge near the old Summit workings. The claims at this time were held by Bridge River Exploration Ltd. who did a program of further tunneling and trenching on several of the showings.

Quinto Mining staked the area as their Marshall Ridge project in 1981 and in June of that year, Western Geophysical Aerodata Ltd. conducted 92 kms of airborne magnetometer and VLF EM survey over the general area of the claim group. The survey successfully outlined the major fault or shear zone which closely follows Marshall Creek across the claim area. In addition, it located 4 areas of coincident VLF EM and mag anomalies.

During July - October 1981, Quinto Mining carried out programs of ground EM, magnetometer, geochemical soil sampling and geological mapping over the four areas which had been outlined by the airborne survey. In addition, Quinto Mining in August 1982 did an induced polarization survey over the area of the Q4 grid which covered the original adits and trenches which had been dug over the several years since 1907. In addition, Quinto Mining drilled at least 3 diamond drill holes and excavated several trenches.

### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Marshall Ridge area is approx. 25 kms east of Gold Bridge and thus it lies just outside the main part of the Bridge River area which has received much attention in the form of detailed prospecting and mapping by both Geological Survey of Canada and the B.C. Dept. of Mines. It is situated just east of the areas mapped by McCann (1922) and subsequently by Cairnes in 1937, etc. The area is however shown on Map 13-1973 from GSC Paper 73-17 by Roddick and Hutchinson. This map also shows the location of the Summit showings (#35 listed as property 1695). Roddick and Hutchinson indicate that the whole of Marshall Ridge is underlain by rocks of the lower to middle Triassic age, Bridge River Group, which regionally consists of cherts, cherty argillites and greenstones (derived from original andesite and basalts). They describe the Bridge River group as occurring mainly along the wide axial zone of a broad complex antiformal structure that plunges to the north-west along an axis that passes through Shalalth and Tyaughton Lake and contains the main valleys of Carpenter lake, Bridge River and Seaton lake. This would imply that the Marshall ridge area occurs in the axial zone of this large antiformal structure.

Drysdale (1916) introduced the term Bridge River Series for these rocks and the usage was continued by McCann (1922). Cairnes (1937) maintained however that the term was not sharply defined by Drysdale and had been variously applied by other workers. He therefore

# LEGEND FROM MAP 13-1973

# PROPERTY LIST

MESOZOIC

**JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS**

**UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS  
RELAY MOUNTAIN GROUP**

**6** Argillite; greywacke and pebble conglomerate

**JURASSIC**

**LOWER JURASSIC**

**5** Argillite and shale; minor sandstone, limestone and pebble conglomerate

**TRIASSIC**

**UPPER TRIASSIC**

**U** Ultrabasic rocks

**4** HURLEY FORMATION: Thin-bedded limy argillite, phyllite, limestone, tuff, conglomerate, agglomerate, andesite, and minor chert

**3** PIONEER FORMATION: Greenstone derived from andesitic flows and pyroclastic rocks; 3a, andesite breccia, tuff and flows, greenstone; minor rhyolitic breccia and flows, slate, argillite, limestone and conglomerate

**2** NOEL FORMATION: Thin-bedded argillite; chert, conglomerate and greenstone

**MIDDLE TRIASSIC AND (?) OLDER**

**BRIDGE RIVER GROUP (FERGUSON GROUP)**

**1** Chert, argillite, phyllite and greenstone; minor limestone, schist; 1a, metamorphosed rock of map-unit 1; mainly biotite schist

**METAMORPHIC AND PLUTONIC ROCKS**

(Mostly of unknown age)

**B** Metasedimentary rocks, mainly micaceous quartzite, biotite-hornblende schist, and minor schists bearing garnet, staurolite and possibly sillimanite

**A** Granitoid gneiss, migmatitic complexes, minor amphibolite and biotite schist

**P6** Granite

**P5** Quartz monzonite

**P4** Granodiorite; 4a, microlitic granodiorite and syenodiorite

**P3** Quartz diorite

**P2** Diorite; 2a, Bralorne intrusions: Augite diorite, gabbro, minor soda granite and quartz diorite

**P1** Gabbro

**U** Ultrabasic rocks: serpentine, peridotite, dunite

14	Royal (Au)
15	Shanara (Au)
16	Short o' Basin (Au)
17	Crull (Au)
18	Sumner (Au)
19	Waterloo (Au)
20	California (Au)
21	Waynot (Au)
22	Gloria Kitty and Jewess (Au)
23	Forty Thieves (Au)
24	Arizona (Au)
25	Golden Gate (Au)
26	Haymore (Au)
27	Pilot (Au)
28	B & F (Au)
29	Congress (Au, Hg)
30	Waynot (Au)
31	Veritas (Au)
32	White and Bell (Au)
33	Reliance (Sb, Au)
34	Spokane (Au)
35	Summit (Au)
36	Empire (Au)
37	Wide West
38	Sibbitts (Sb)
39	Primrose (Au)
40	Benn Expl.
41	Charlotte, Ann (Hg)
42	London (Cu, Fe)
43	Chalco 5 (W, Cu)
44	Chalco 12 (W, Cu)
45	N. Texas, Flo. Pan (Cu, Au, Ag, Fe)
46	Apex (Fe)
47	Copper Queen (OWL C.L.A. Zone) (Cu, Mo)
48	Azure (Cu)
49	Lucky Strike, Hinky
50	Paul (Hg)
51	Owl Cr. B Zone (Cu, Mo)
52	Owl Cr. C Zone (Cu, Mo)
53	Eagle (Cu, Fe, Zn)
54	Lake (Cu, Fe, Zn)
55	Boulder (Cu, Zn, Ag, Fe)
56	Moffat (Evs) (Cu, Ag, Zn)
57	Copper Mountain (Fe, Cu, Zn, Hg)
58	Seneca (Cu, Fe)
59	Wonder (Pb, Zn, Cu)
60	Silver Bell (Pb, Ag, Au, Cu, Zn)
61	LJ-LJ-Kel (Gridiron) (Ag, Pb, Zn, Au)
62	Pemberton (Cu)
63	Margery (Zn, Fe, Au, Pt)
64	Fitzsimmons (Cu)
65	Owl Mountain (Northstar) (Fe, Au, Ag)
66	Crows (Ag, Zn, Cu, Pb, Fe)
67	Gold King (Ag, Au, Zn, Pb)
68	Cougar (Fe)
69	Index (Mo)
70	Silver Queen (Ag, Pb, Zn)
71	Patrick (Ag, Pb, Zn)
72	J (Py)
73	Cla (Yss) (W, Cu, Zn)
74	Libra (Flora) (W, Mo)
75	Sibbitts (Lost Gold) (Sb)
76	Trux (Spruce) (Au, Sb)
77	Rock (Ag, Sb)
78	RM (Cu)
79	Sho (Cy, Mo)
80	Ample, (Golden Case) (Au)
81	Ned Eagle (Hg)
82	Golden Eagle (Hg)
83	Bamboe (Au, Ag)
84	Barkley Valley Mines (Au, Ag)
85	Golden Contact, (Brett Group) (Au)
86	Essential, (Jumbo) (Cu, Au, Ag, Pb)
87	Congress (Au)
88	Golden (Au)
89	Yaleham, (Ridge) (Mo)



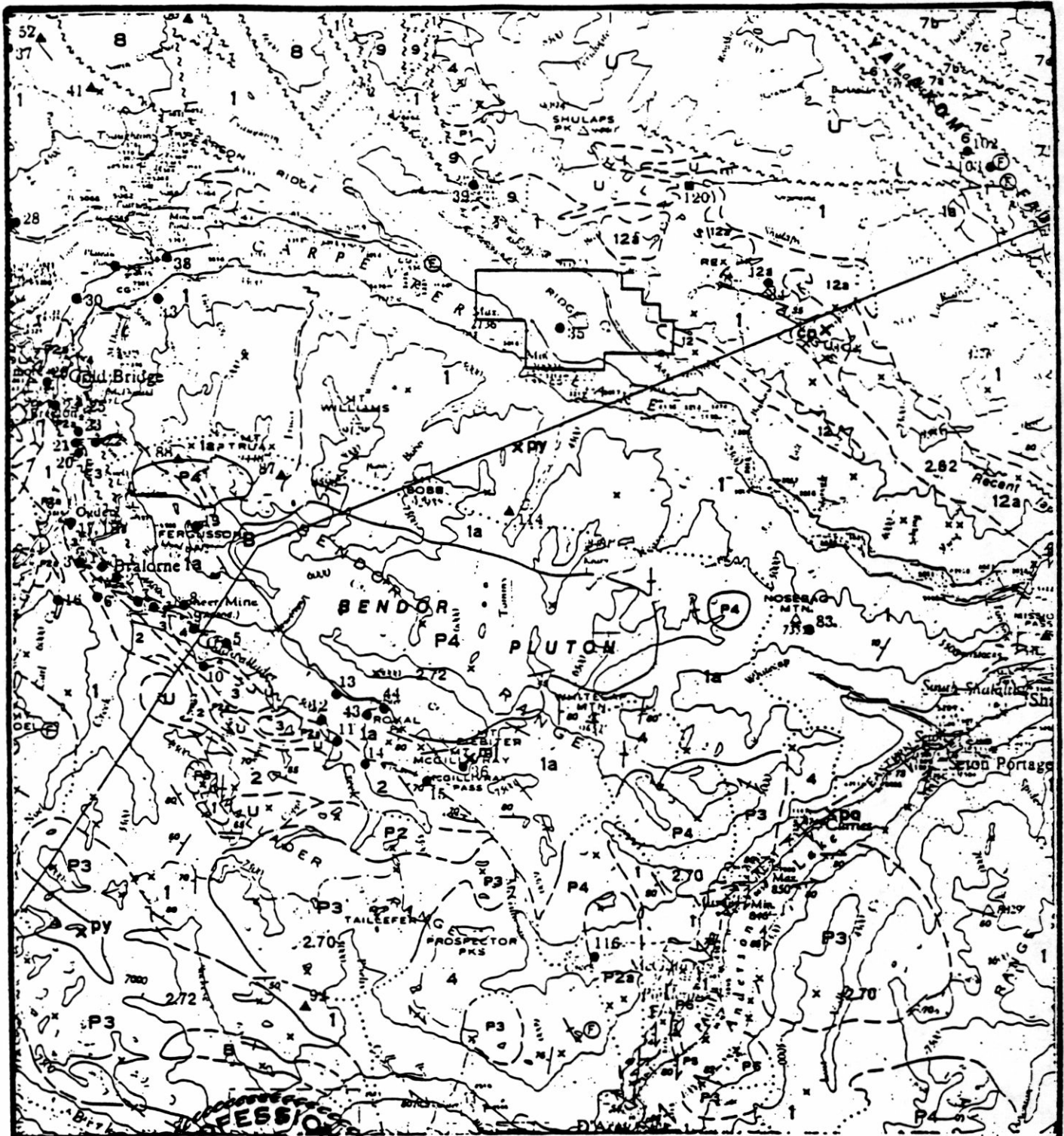


FIGURE 4

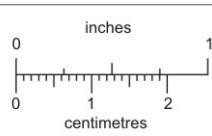
**GOLD SUMMIT MINES LTD.**

**GOLDBRIDGE AREA  
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C.**

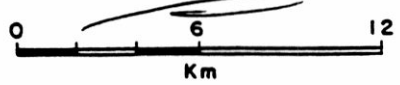
**GEOLOGY MAP**



*Chris J. Sampson*



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.



DATE:  
JUNE 1987

SCALE:  
1 : 250,000

BY:  
C. SAMPSON

proposed the term Fergusson Series derived from Mount Fergusson and applied it to a comparatively small area near the Bridge River Gold Mining Camp. In modern usage, Group has supplanted Series and Fergusson Group and Bridge River Group are used synonymously. Since the strata underlie nearly the whole of the Bridge River valley, the Bridge River Group is more appropriate of the two terms and was preferred by Roddick and Hutchinson.

The group consists mainly of a thick sequence of thin bedded chert, cherty argillite and argillite intercalated with altered basaltic flows and minor limestone. Although apparently considerable the thickness of the assemblage is not known because of complex folding, faulting and the lack of easily recognizable marker horizons. The base of the unit has not been observed.

Dark to light grey weathering chert and dark cherty argillite are the most abundant rock types but locally dark argillite is dominant. The chert commonly forms lenticular and nodular layers up to about 3 inches thick, separated by thin films of dark argillite. Consequently the rock has been referred to as a ribbon chert, even though few outcrops present a strongly laminated appearance owing to intricate crumpling, minor faults and myriad closely spaced quartz stringers. Close spaced joints in the argillite and chert result in a characteristic chunky rubble.

Grey green to chocolate brown weathering, massive greenstone gives the impression of being more abundant than it actually is because of its high resistance to weathering. Most outcrops appear to have been flows or breccias of basic andesite to basaltic composition judging from specific gravity determinations which commonly fall between 2.93 and 3.00. Most of the greenstone is intensively shattered. Fresh specimens are dark green or brown on the weathered surface and dark green on the fresh surface. Locally it is amygdaloidal and exhibits

pillow structure. At the head of Copper creek the greenstone is a volcanic breccia containing some fragments of limestone as well as highly fractured volcanic rock.

Pods of light grey to buff grey weathering limestone are scattered throughout the Bridge River Group. Most are 50 ft. thick or less with a few as thick as 300 ft. and only rarely are they traceable for more than a few hundred feet along strike. On the west side of Shulaps creek however about 4.25 miles from its mouth, a bed of limestone 30 ft. thick can be traced for at least 3000 ft. It is not known whether the sparse isolated occurrences of limestone are the result of intricate faulting or discontinuous original deposition. Most of the limestone is extensively veined by recrystallized carbonate. Recrystallization has destroyed most fossils, but on the east side of Tyaughton creek, immediately above the Bridge River road, an assemblage of conodonts collected by J.W. Monger was identified as middle Triassic by B.E.B. Cameron (Cameron and Monger 1971). Most of the exposed Bridge River group exhibits only a Pompellyite-Prehnite metamorphic grade but near the Bendor Pluton along the north-east side of Shulaps range and in the valley of Cayoosh creek higher metamorphic grades are found.

None of the overlying formations which occur in the immediate vicinity of Bralorne-Gold Bridge such as the Noel, Pioneer, Formations, are represented in the Marshall ridge district.

The exact age and association of the dikes seen on the Marshall Ridge property is also not known. They maybe associated with the Bralorne intrusions which are one of the major host rocks in the Bridge River area for the gold deposits and occur in two main types - diorite and sodagranite. Bralorne diorite is a dark greenish grey rock with irregular texture and is characteristically converted to an angular agmatite by a network of light coloured veins. The diorite ranges even within a small outcrop from very fine grained where it is indistinguishable from Pioneer greenstone to coarse grained.

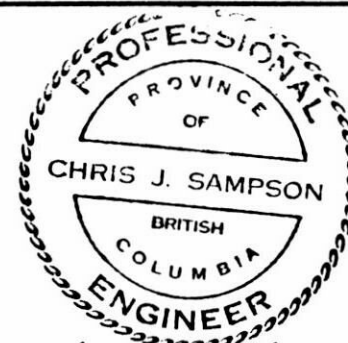
Sodagranite forms irregular randomly distributed bodies in the Bridge River area. The only essential difference between it and the common Bralorne diorite is the presence of abundant quartz which may form as much as 50% of the sodagranite. The quartz content however is highly variable and since K-feldspar is absent, the sodagranite commonly grades into quartz diorite and grades into the regular Bralorne diorite. The Bralorne diorite and sodagranite are felt to be relatively coeval with the Pioneer Formation and thus are probably of Upper Triassic age. The large Bendor Pluton which is felt to form part of the much larger Scuzzy Pluton is younger and is thought to be of late Cretaceous, i.e. 70 million year age. This large body of granodiorite underlies much of the core of the Bendor range which runs approx. NW-SE through the high country south of Carpenter Lake. The Bendor intrusives consist predominantly of clean homogeneous medium to coarse grained light coloured biotite hornblende granodiorites with minor constituents of quartz diorite and diorite. Foliation is rarely seen.

Contacts with the country rock are sharp, cross-cutting and clearly intrusive, but inclusions of wallrock are rare except for small areas of agmatite. The Pluton commonly sends a network of dikes into the wallrocks.

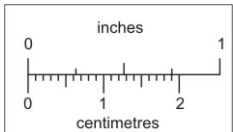
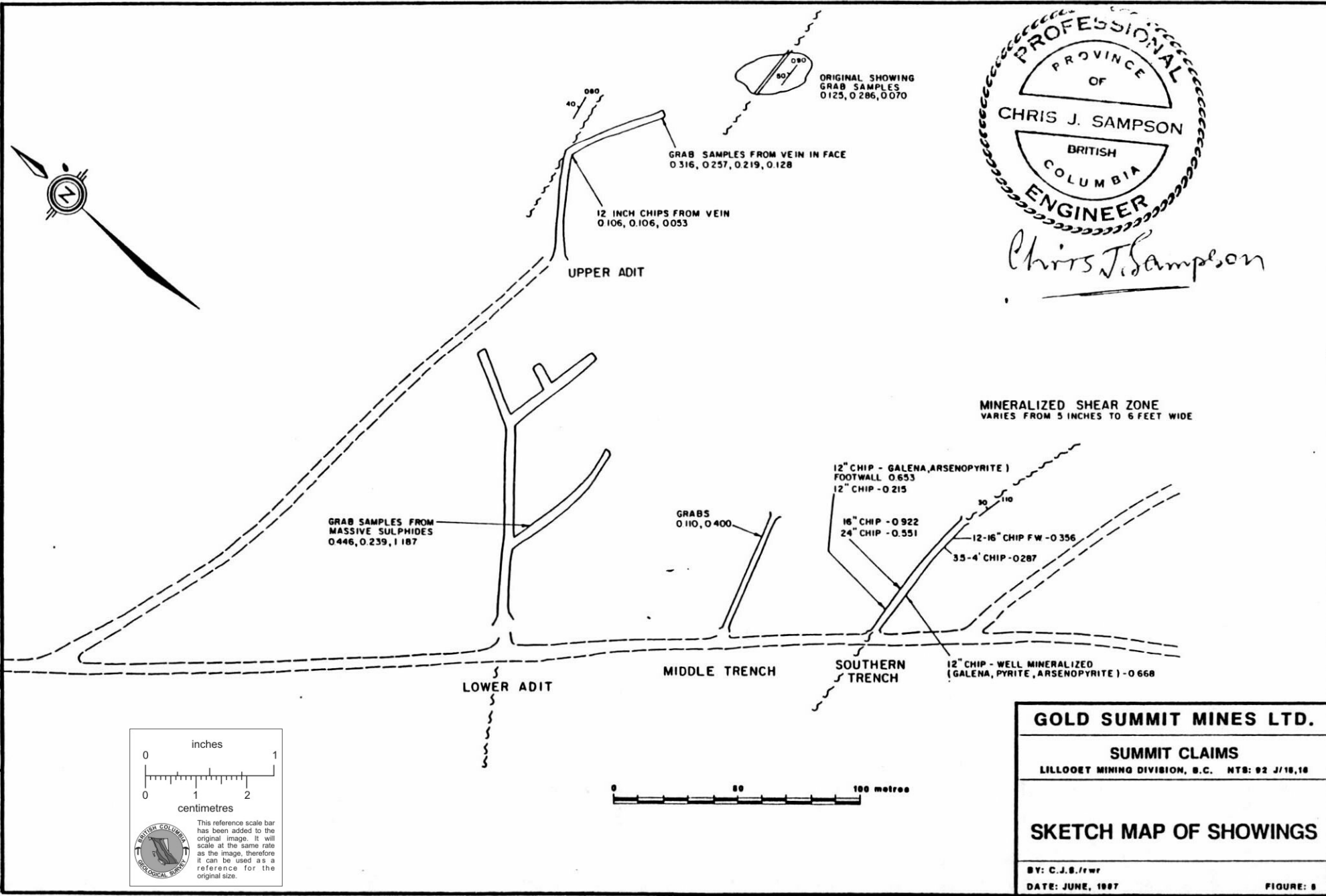
Structurally, the area around Marshall Ridge claims is dominated by NW-SE strike and a NW-SE striking schistosity. In addition, Marshall Creek follows a major fault zone which in turn is parallel with the even more pronounced Yalakom fault zone all of which strike NW-SE and dip at varying angles to the north-east.

#### PROPERTY GEOLOGY

As described in the previous section on Regional Geology the Marshall Ridge group of claims are underlain by cherts, cherty argillites, argillites and volcanics of the Bridge River Group, which have been



*Chris J. Sampson*



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.



<b>GOLD SUMMIT MINES LTD.</b>
<b>SUMMIT CLAIMS</b>
LILLOOET MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 92 J/16, 18
<b>SKETCH MAP OF SHOWINGS</b>
BY: C.J.S./ewr
DATE: JUNE, 1987
FIGURE: 8

intruded by a series of dikes of uncertain age. The Bridge River Group on the property strikes north-west/south-east and dips to the north-east.

The main features of economic interest explored originally by the upper and lower adits and more recently by backhoe trenching are a series of mineralized shear zones containing short parallel stringers of quartz with arsenopyrite and pyrite.

At the lower adit a basic dike, approx. 8 ft. wide, strikes in a northerly direction across a series of quartzites, argillites and chloritic volcanic rocks. Cutting across the dike and also occurring in the argillite country rocks are a series of short parallel stringers containing quartz, arsenopyrite and pyrite. The writer collected grab samples from massive sulphides occurring in the veins exposed in the lower adit. These assayed 0.239, 1.187, and 0.316 oz/ton Au.

The upper adit was run originally to intersect an irregular quartz vein which carries pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. The writer again took grab samples from this vein (30-40 cms width) which is exposed in the middle of the upper adit and some additional samples were taken from a parallel vein structure (1m to 1.2 m width) exposed in the face at the end of these workings. The grab samples from these two localities assayed 0.106, 0.316, and 0.257 oz/ton Au. The veins strike 070 to 080 and dip 40-50°N. In addition, what was probably the original discovery outcrop of the vein occurring in the middle of the upper workings was examined on the hillside above the portal of the upper adit. The vein in this showing is 30-40 cms. wide, strikes 090, dips 50°N. Grab samples 17910, 17911, 17912 assayed 0.125, 0.286 and 0.070 oz/ton Au (Fig. 5).

The writer also examined and sampled the new discoveries which occur approx. 50-110 m. south of the lower adit. The more southerly of these two discoveries consists of a mineralized shear zone up to 5-6 ft. wide, strike 110°, dip 30°N, exposed intermittently by the trench over a length of approx. 50 ft. It shows more intense schistosity with increased amounts of

visible sulphides in two zones 12-16 inches thick on the hanging wall and footwall sides. In addition, a 3-1/2 ft. chip samples was taken across the zone of stringers and disseminated sulphides occurring in the centre of the mineralized shear zone. The 12-16 inch chip sample from the hanging wall zone assayed 0.356 oz/ton Au. The 3-1/2 - 4 ft. chip sample across the central zone assayed 0.287 oz/ton Au. Other chip samples from the footwall zone assayed 0.668, 0.922, 0.551, 0.653, and 0.215 oz/ton Au respectively.

The middle trench partially exposed a mineralized shear zone striking 080 from which two grab samples assayed 0.110 and 0.40 oz/ton gold. Exact width of the zone could not be established due to cover by overburden (the trench had partially caved at the time of the examination and has subsequently completely caved-in).

In addition, the writer took a grab sample (17913) from a 20-30 cm. wide mineralized shear zone exposed in a trench originally dug by Quinto Mining, which is situated 200 m. NW of the area of the adits. This assayed 0.187 oz/ton Au.

During the 1988 mapping programme, Gold Summit geologists Brian Game and Ken Embree collected further grab samples from various locations - shown on figures 4A and 4B. The results of rock geochemical analyses or assays of these samples are showing in Appendix C.

Sample 137407, a grab from a 10-15 cm. wide shear north of the upper adit, assayed 1.765 oz/ton gold. Samples 15571-15575, again grabs from various veins, shears or other features of interest, did not carry significant metal values. 15576 (figure 4B), a grab sample from a road cut exposing a shear in listwanite altered greenstones and cherts, gave 2455 ppm As, 1032 ppm Pb and 1018 ppm Zn in rock geochemical analysis. The road cut is situated approx. 100 m. north-west of 22W on L33N.

## GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

The airborne VLF EM and Mag survey flown over the Marshall Ridge area by Quinto Mining in June 1981 revealed four areas of coincident electromagnetic or magnetic response, and also indicated the presence of a major fault or shear zone which closely follows Marshall Creek across the claim area. Western Geophysical Aerodata Ltd., who ran the survey, recommended 4 areas for follow-up. These were the Q1-Q4 grids that were subsequently cut by Quinto Mining.

Quinto explored the 4 grid areas by programs of geochemical soil sampling, magnetometer and VLF EM at 25 m. spaced stations.

The work on the Q1 grid was done to detail airborne EM and Mag data, where a north-west nose of a magnetic high is intersected by broad electromagnetic conductive response. The same feature was outlined by ground geophysical data. The EM data apparently suggested a northerly trending fault which intersects a zone of a magnetite bearing



rocks - possibly an ultramafic intrusion. Geochemical sampling for Cu, Ag and Zn showed no anomalous trends but Au values showed pronounced two line anomalies situated just down slope of the old workings. Quinto concluded that gold values could possibly be coming from a quartz vein associated with a major zone of weakness.

Grid Q2, which is situated on the access road to the old adits, explored a weak airborne EM response and a high magnetic anomaly. The ground VLF-EM survey did not detect any strong responses. Magnetometer results were erratic, probably reflecting small pods of primary magnetite. Copper and silver geochemical results were considered background. Gold sampling showed several spotty highs, but the zinc data showed a strong anomaly with a high of 505 ppm on line 6 north.

On Grid Q3, a weak VLF anomaly was detected trending NNE-SSW. The area is flat magnetically and shows no indications of gold or silver mineralization. Zinc geochemical data correlates with the EM data in that it shows a contour pattern biased in the NNE-SSW direction. It was concluded that the surveys in fact reflected a zinc bearing phyllite unit.

Grid Q4 with baseline oriented N40°W and 100 m crosslines shows strongly anomalous values in zinc in 900 ppm range above a background of 75 ppm. Highest Cu values obtained were 60 to 100 ppm in the area of the old workings. The zinc values suggest a zone which trends NW-SE across the survey grid. The zone appears to continue to the south-east. On the north-west side of the grid a concentration of zinc values occurring on lines 4E and 5E are coincident with a cluster of high gold bearing soil samples which gave a high of 280 ppb and appear to reflect both a NW-SE and NS trends. The silver map shows a strong silver soil anomaly at the head of the NW trend. This anomaly contains 4 samples greater than 11 ppm silver.

Quinto Mining subsequently carried out a programme of induced polarization geophysical surveys over the Q4 grid in August 1982. The IP survey indicated areas of strong chargeability some 8 times background covering the area of mixed volcanics and argillaceous rocks which immediately surround the old workings and the recent areas of trenching. A small satellite anomaly was detected to the SW which is in an area of silicification and jasperoid rocks. The strong chargeability anomaly extends northward onto the Q2 grid.

A further airborne survey was flown by Columbia Airborne Geophysical Services (1984) in December 1987 and January 1988 (Brewer, August 1988). The survey located several VLF-EM conductors some of which appear to be related to shearing.

#### GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS

During July and early August 1988, a field crew from De La Mothe Exploration Services Limited constructed 2 grids on the central part of the property, joined by a common baseline running approximately NE/SW across the summit on Marshall Ridge. The two grids have 100 metre spaced NW/SE trending lines with 25 metre spaced sample stations.

Geochemical soil samples were collected at each station, using shovels to dig down through the layer of volcanic ash and collect a 100 gr. sample from the readily recognizable, well developed red-brown, B Horizon. The 988 soil samples collected were placed in standard geochemical Kraft bags, air-dried and sent to Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver for analysis for gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, copper, lead and zinc content. Analytical procedures used by Min-En Laboratories are described in Appendix D.

Analytical results for each of the 7 elements were plotted by computer on histograms, assuming a log normal distribution of values which is the general distribution encountered in the Goldbridge-Bridge River area. Anomalous values were established from study of the histograms in question, and were as follows:

<u>Silver</u> : Anomalous Level	2.50ppm
<u>Arsenic</u> : Anomalous Level	107.00ppm
<u>Copper</u> : Anomalous Level	129.7 ppm
<u>Lead</u> : Anomalous Level	43.00ppm
<u>Antimony</u> : Anomalous Level	9.70ppm
<u>Zinc</u> : Anomalous Level	372.00ppm
<u>Gold</u> : Anomalous Level	40.0ppb

The geochemical soil sampling results were plotted in two separate sets. The south grid is shown on Figures 6A - arsenic and gold, 6B - antimony and copper, 6C - silver, lead and zinc. The north grid is shown on Figures 7A - arsenic and gold, 7B - antimony and copper, 7C - silver, lead and zinc. Results for the two grids covered are described as follows:

- a) South Grid: Results for arsenic, gold, silver, lead and zinc show several strong coincident geochemical soil anomalies. Results for antimony and copper were less definite, but some coincidence exists between the relatively limited antimony-copper anomalies and those of the other elements. In particular, Anomaly A which is situated east of the baseline shows strong coincident values in arsenic, gold, lead, zinc, silver and some coincident values in antimony and copper. The anomaly trends in a north-east/south-west direction across line 20N where trenching by Gary Polischuk in 1987 located arsenic and gold bearing veins.

Anomaly B which again trends north-south appears to be associated with the showings originally explored by the upper and lower adits. It extends to the southwest of the known showings. This may be due to geochemical values derived from material which has moved down slope, but the geochemistry in these areas on lines 18N & 19N may be derived from bedrock mineralization as yet unexposed.

Anomalies C,D & E show strong coincidence of arsenic, gold, lead, zinc and silver values with some coincidence of antimony and copper results. These anomalies are so far unrelated to known bedrock mineralization.

- b) North Grid: Geochemical soil results on the northern grid were much less spectacular than those encountered on the southern grid. Two narrow anomalies designated A and B were located by the arsenic and gold sample results. Values for silver, lead, zinc, antimony and copper are very sporadic and consist of single station anomalous values. Even in the vicinity of the rusty outcrops along the road between lines 38N & 40N anomalous values are generally sporadic, although both Anomaly A & B in arsenic and gold may be associated with shears in this vicinity.

REFERENCES

B.C. Department of Mines Annual Reports 1907, p. 145; 1910 p. 137; 1945, p. 87.

Columbia Airborne Geophysics: Geophysical Report on Airborne Magnetic and VLF-EM Surveys – Summit Claims by Lloyd C. Brewer.

Geological Survey of Canada Summary Report 1912, p. 207.

McCann, W.S. Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Bridge River Map Area, British Columbia.

Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 130, p. 99.

Quinto Mining, July 1981, Geophysical Report of the Airborne VLF-EM and Mag Survey. PS 1-2, Tomkin 1-2, Snowball 1-4, Ken 1-8 Claims by E. Trent Pezzot and Glen E. White.

Quinto Mining Corp., November 1981, Geophysical Report P.S., Tomkin, Ken, Snowball Claims, November 1981 by Glen E. White.

Quinto Mining, Report on Induced Polarization Survey, Marshall Creek Claims, September 1982 by Glen E. White.

Roddick, J.A. and W.W. Hutchinson, Pemberton East-Half Map Area, British Columbia, Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 73-17.

Sampson, C.J.: Report on Geology and Exploration Potential, Summit Claims, 4 August 1987.

CERTIFICATE

I, Christopher J. Sampson, of 2696 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2L6, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate (1966) of the Royal School of Mines, London University, England with a Bachelor of Science degree (Honours) in Economic Geology.
2. I have practised my profession of mining exploration for the past 22 years in Canada, Europe, United States and Central America. For the past 12 years I have been based in British Columbia.
3. I am a consulting geologist. I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.
4. I have written a previous report on the Summit Claims (August 1987) and have written reports on other properties within 10 kms. of those claims (Congress Extension, V.G. etc.).
5. The present report is based on knowledge gained from a visit to the property in May 1987, study of published and unpublished reports, and supervision of work programmes in August 1988.
6. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, direct or indirect, in the properties and securities of Gold Summit Mines Ltd. or in those of its associated companies.
7. Gold Summit Mines Ltd. and its affiliates are hereby authorized to use this report in, or in conjunction with, any prospectus or statement of material facts.
8. I have no interest in any other property or company holding property within 10 kilometres of the Summit group of claims.



*Chris J. Sampson*

Vancouver, B.C.  
30 September 1988

Christopher J. Sampson, P.Eng.  
Consulting Geologist

**SAMPSON ENGINEERING INC.**

2696 West 11th Avenue  
Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2L6

# **SAMPSON ENGINEERING INC.**

2696 West Eleventh Avenue  
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada  
V6K 2L6  
(604) 734-7837

October 31, 1989

Gold Summit Mines Ltd.  
400 - 455 Granville St.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 1T1

Attn: Mr. G. Martin Greer

## **REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING AND PROSPECTING**

**SUMMIT CLAIMS  
Lillooet Mining Division  
Bridge River Area, B.C.  
30 September 1988**

With reference to my engineering report on the Summit Claims of Gold Summit Mines Ltd., which is dated 30 September 1988, I am hereby submitting an addendum as required by Section 5.4 of Form 54 of the B.C. Securities Act.

In order to comply with assessment work requirements, a programme of trenching representing the initial part of the proposed Phase I was started 14 August 1989. Results of this programme have not yet been received. There has been no other change in the status of the property or costs of exploration since 30 September 1988. The report can therefore be regarded as quite current.

Yours very truly,



Chris J. Sampson, P.Eng.  
Consulting Geologist

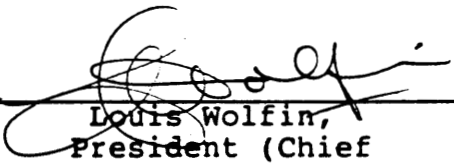
CJS/lm

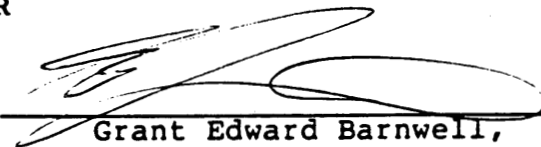
**CERTIFICATES**

The foregoing constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this Prospectus as required by the Securities Act and its regulations.

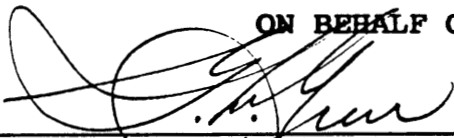
DATED: November 30, 1989

**ISSUER**

  
Louis Wolfin,  
President (Chief  
Executive Officer)

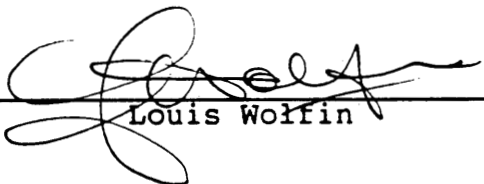
  
Grant Edward Barnwell,  
Treasurer (Chief  
Financial Officer)

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

  
George Martin Greer  
Director

  
Terry Earl Dove  
Director

**PROMOTERS**

  
Louis Wolfin

  
Gary Polischuk

**AGENTS**

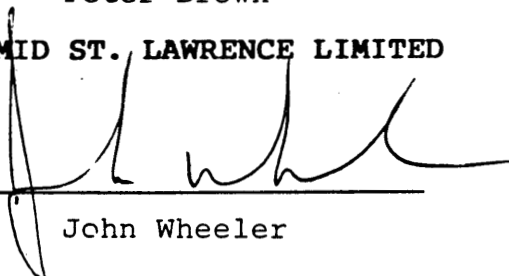
To the best of our knowledge, information and belief, the foregoing constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this Prospectus as required by the Securities Act and its regulations.

DATED: November 30, 1989

**L.O.M. WESTERN SECURITIES  
LIMITED**

Per:   
Peter Brown

**MCDERMID ST. LAWRENCE LIMITED**

Per:   
John Wheeler

**YORKTON CONTINENTAL SECURITIES  
INC.**

Per:   
Robert Fay

**PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES  
INC.**

Per:   
Max Meier