

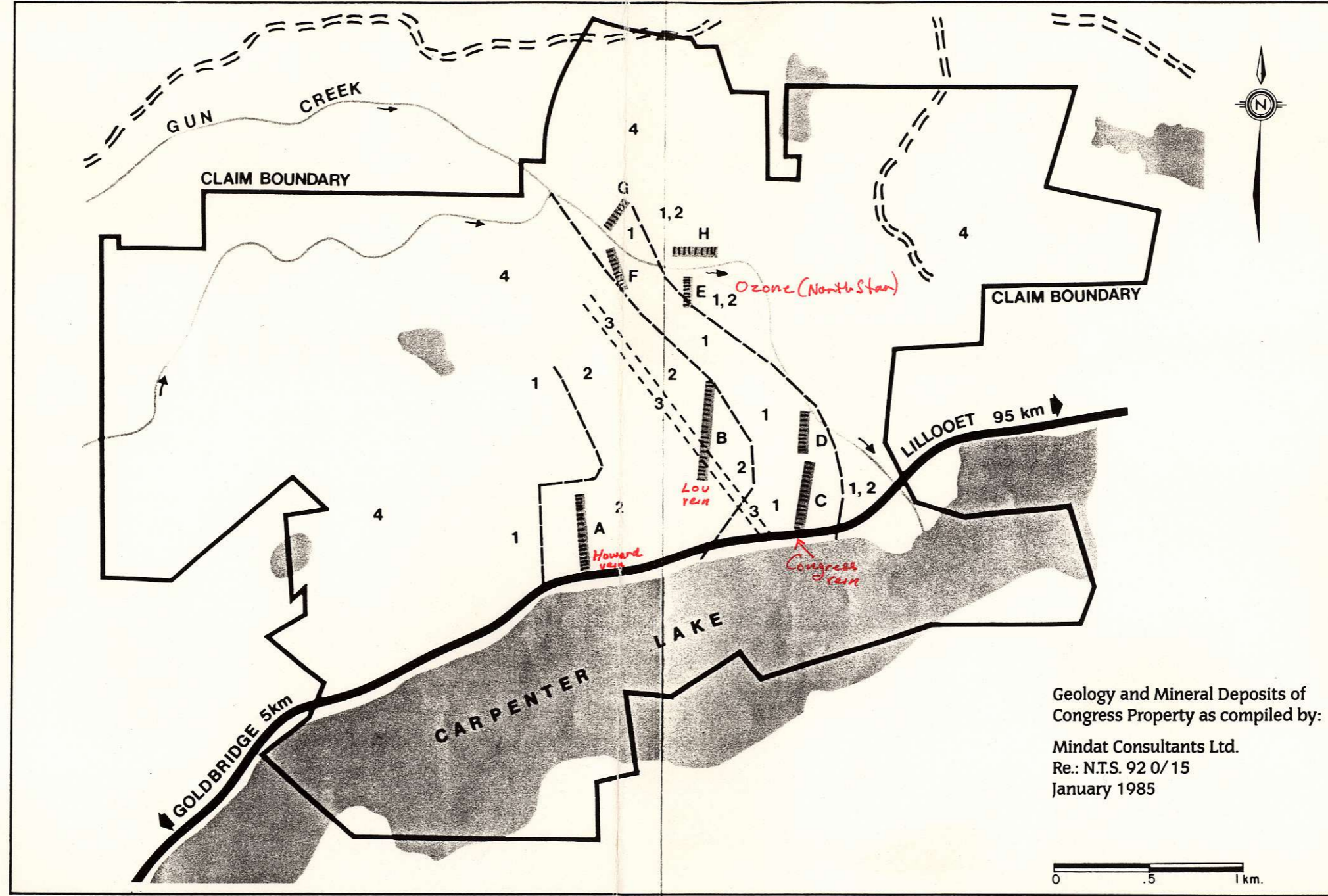
DISCOVERIES

1984 Exploration Results

A significant new discovery, the **Lou vein (B)**, is up to 39 feet wide and at least 1440 feet long, as defined by 10 bulldozer trenches spaced 160 feet apart. Massive, banded and disseminated stibnite, tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite and pyrite occur in narrow quartz veins and altered wall rocks within a wide shear zone. Assays range from 0.37 oz/ton Au, 0.32 oz/ton Ag and 1.7% Sb over 22.6 feet true width (Trench 26) to 0.10 oz/ton Au over 3.3 feet (Trench 10). The Lou zone can be traced another 1180 feet south to Goldbridge road and 1970 feet north to Gun Creek by geochemical and geophysical anomalies, giving a total possible strike length of 4590 feet.

Two other known zones, the **Howard (A)** and **Congress (C)** veins, hold newly identified potential for ore along strike and down dip. The Howard vein is up to 24 feet wide and at least 1310 feet long, as defined by 5 surface trenches and 1 underground adit. Assays range from 1.39 oz/ton Au over 9.8 feet true width (Trench 4) to 0.06 oz/ton Au over 3.0 feet (DDH 79-4). This zone can be traced another 1640 feet north by geophysical anomalies and several old drill holes (DDH 84-1, 2, 3, 4, 5) fell short of the vein as projected down dip from the anomaly at LON 010W, giving a possible strike length of 2950 feet.

Old sampling in the **Congress mine (C)** workings outlined several ore shoots on 3 adit levels and 2 drift levels over a strike length of 790 feet. Surface trenches northeast of Congress assay up to 0.19 oz/ton Au over 14.8 feet true width (Trench 24). This vein could be a faulted north extension of the Congress zone, a faulted south extension of the Bluff zone, or a new vein in between the two zones.



Two strong, geochemical anomalies that run greater than 500 ppb Au led to the discovery of the new **Ozone vein (E)** (0.62 oz/ton and 0.25 oz/ton Au in grab samples) and the old **Gun vein (F)** (0.17 oz/ton Au in drill core and 0.23 oz/ton Au over 1.6 ft on surface). These discoveries are significant in that they parallel the Lou vein, and are interpreted to follow north-trending spurs of a northwest-striking dike.

Upon re-examination, **Paul zone (H)** appears to have good exploration potential from Gun Creek, where all previous drilling was concentrated, up 300 feet to the cliff top, where recent sampling indicates ore grades over mineable widths in places. Low grade, bulk tonnage mineralization also has some potential to occur in the Paul zone.

- Legend**
- Mineral Prospects** ■■■■
- A - Howard
 - B - Lou
 - C - Congress
 - D - Extension
 - E - Ozone = old North Star
 - F - Gun
 - G - Slide
 - H - Paul
- Geology**
- 4 - Overburden
 - 3 - Dike
 - 2 - Volcanic
 - 1 - Sediment
 - | - Geological Contact

Geology and Mineral Deposits of Congress Property as compiled by:
Mindat Consultants Ltd.
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Two significant, relocated veins give ore grades over mineable widths, including broad, low grade replacements adjacent to narrower, high grade veins. The **Slide vein (G)**, previously reported on an old Bralorne-Pioneer map, was traced to the bottom of the cliff in Trench

43 where it runs 0.50 oz/ton Au, 0.12 oz/ton Ag and 0.40% Sb over 8.9 feet, or 0.14 oz/ton Au over 29.1 feet.

Congress **Extension vein (D)**, previously reported as the Bluff vein (Bullis, 1965 and Seraphim, 1980), has been traced over the bluff 330 feet further north in Trench 40 where it assays 0.84 oz/ton Au, 0.39 oz/ton Ag and 1.0% Sb over 5.4 feet true width, or 0.25 oz/ton

Au over 20.0 feet. Strong exploration potential is indicated by old sampling (Bullis, 1965) of 630 feet long by 3.5 feet wide averaging 0.15 oz/ton Au, 0.91 oz/ton Ag and 3.02% Sb, and 125 feet long by 3.5 feet wide of 0.04 oz/ton Au, 2.21 oz/ton Ag and 4.46% Sb.

HISTORY

The story of the Bridge River valley is primarily the story of gold which first brought the white man to the area. Before the valley got its present name, it was known to the Indian as the 'Skumakum' or 'The Land of Plenty'.

The river has long been a prospector's mecca. As early as September 1858, newspapers reported parties of prospectors travelling twenty to thirty miles up the Bridge River. The Victoria Gazette of September 30, 1858 . . . "(the gold) dust from the Bridge River is much coarser, being in thin flakes, something like the scales of a fish - compared with the bulk it shows, it is very light" . . .

The claims that were to make up the better known mines (the Bralorne-Pioneer) were originally staked in 1897. In their first 40 years of operation they produced over 4 million ounces in gold. At one time, the Pioneer was called 'World's Richest Mine'.

The Congress Property, originally staked in 1915, is only nine miles from the Bralorne and Pioneer mines. The Congress Vein has more than 5,000 feet of underground development on five levels. The property is conveniently situated, from a developer's point of view, five miles east of the town of Gold Bridge, B.C., and adjacent to the highway between the town of Lillooet and the Bralorne Mine. Secondary mining and logging roads traverse the property. All basic facilities including water, hydro electric power, and timber are locally available. There is also sufficient housing for exploratory crews.

Although the Congress Vein is the most fully developed one on the property, several new zones were discovered in 1984. Most significant of these is the 'Lou' Vein

which assays up to 0.37 ounces per ton averaged over a 22.6 ft. width. Other top priority zones on the property include the Howard, Extension, Ozone, Gun, Slide and Paul veins.

The Congress property is underlain by Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks which have been intruded by Tertiary dikes along fault zones that now carry gold, silver and antimony mineralization. Typically, these zones contain central high-grade veins about 5 feet wide surrounded by outer, low-grade zones approximately 15 feet wide.

Early operations were carried out at a time when gold was pegged at only \$20 - \$35 per ounce. With gold now trading at over \$300 per ounce (US). A whole new approach to areas of low grade gold mineralization is warranted.

Added to this is the fact that it is quite possible, in fact highly probable, that further exploration of the vein systems can unlock the key to the higher grade gold mineralization originally sought.

It is a general characteristic of the area, as proven by the Bralorne operation, that gold mineralization in veins improves in depth, and future work will include testing these geological facts.

The height of the activity in this area was in the 1930's and many other minerals and metals such as silver, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum, and antimony, were found. Some of them were practically ignored because of their low economic value at the time. Like gold, these minerals also have seen a dramatic increase in price over the past years and are certainly not being ignored by companies now active in the area.

With present promises and continuing bullish outlook for all metals, particularly gold, a whole new life for this once bursting mining camp, seems assured for years to come.

Some early headlines - when gold was only \$20.00 per ounce.