

CAROLIN MINES LTD.

There is voluminous literature describing various aspects of the general geology and mineralization of the Carolin Mine, but this summary should give you enough background to visit the mine and understand the work being done there.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Carolin Mine is in the New Westminster Mining Division at latitude 49°30'N, longitude 121°15'W on NTS Sheet 92H/11W. It lies 20 km NE of Hope, B.C., which is 150 km E of Vancouver (Figure 1).

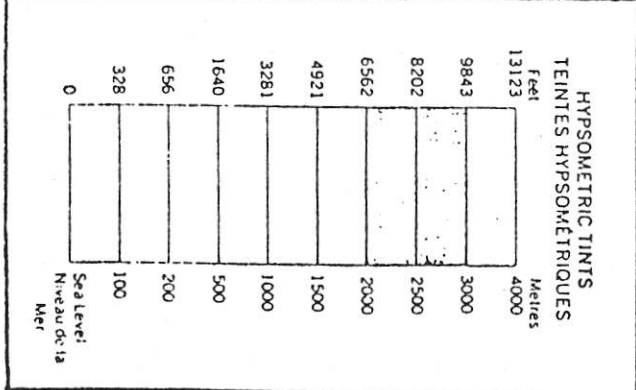
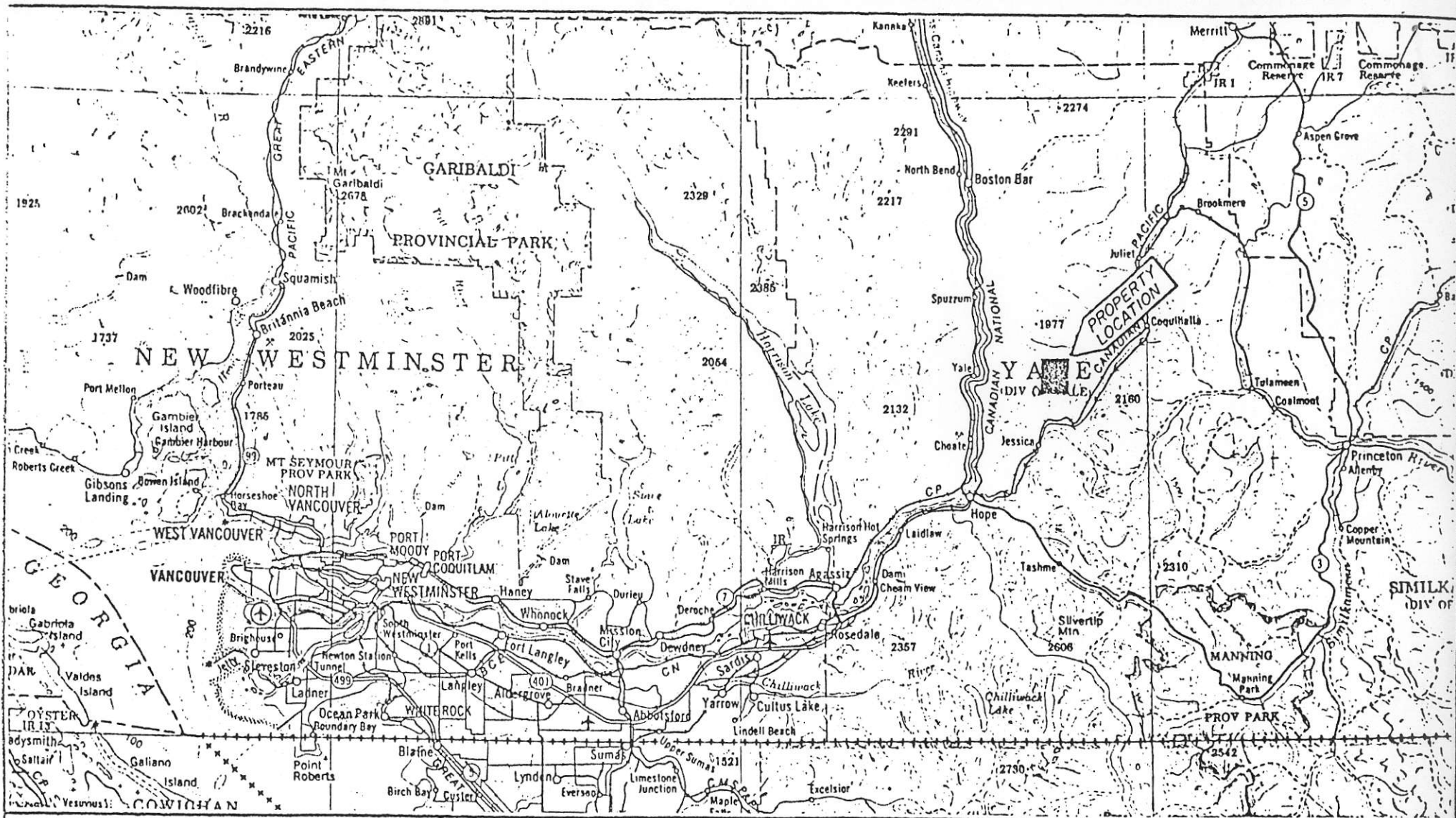
Access from Vancouver is by the Trans-Canada Highway to Hope, a good gravel road for 23.7 km NE along the old Coquihalla Railroad route and then for 6.0 km up a steep, good gravel road to the mine. The journey takes two hours to Hope and an additional 45 minutes from Hope to the mine.

PROPERTY

The Carolin Property on which the mine is being built consists of 48 located mineral claims and fractions and of eight crown granted mineral claims. At present the workings are confined to the Idaho Claim.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Carolin Property covers part of the east boundary of the Coquihalla Serpentine Belt and Upper Jurassic Ladner Group rocks which are adjacent on the east. The two groups of rocks are separated by the Hozameen Fault. The Ladner Group consists chiefly of slates and argillites, but the lower portion includes greywackes. The Idaho Zone, which contains the mineral deposit, is 150 to 200 metres east of the serpentine contact. The gold mineralization is predominantly in greywackes which are interbedded with argillites and slates and which are silicified, albitized



**CAROLIN MINES LTD. (M.P.L.)**

**Location Map**  
from E.M. & R. map NM 9-10

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0 1 2 3 4 km

**Figure 1**

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and carbonatized where the gold occurs. The gold is accompanied by arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite and very minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

### HISTORY

Discovery of the Coquihalla Gold Belt followed shortly after the 1857 discovery of placer gold in the Fraser River near Hope, B.C. Intermittent prospecting and development were done up to 1915. By that time, considerable work was being done on quartz veins in the Ladner Slates and, in 1928, rich gold ore was discovered in a talc shear zone along the NE contact of the serpentine. This led to a staking rush and much additional work. Between 1916 and 1943, five properties produced a total of 3,102 tons from which 3,912 ounces of gold were recovered.

In 1945 and 1946, eight shallow diamond drill holes were collared in the Idaho Zone which resulted in 15 intersections averaging 5.4 m wide with an average grade of 0.171 oz/ton of gold. In 1966, 8,000 feet of trenching and rock cuts were done by Summit Mining, extending both the strike and dip lengths to 75 m.

Since 1973, Carolin Mines Ltd. has done major exploration and development programmes on the property. The results of this work led to the production decision, and the mine will be producing within the next few months.

## UNDERGROUND TOUR

### STOP #1 900 Perimeter Drift East

- Mine Fault zone
- Well silicified and carbonatized zone material
- Underlying argillite

### STOP #2 900 Perimeter Drift West 867 X-cut

- Mine Fault zone
- Zone material

### STOP #3 875 Perimeter West

- Bedded zone material and greywacke

### STOP #4

- Undercut
- Lithic wacke
- Silicified zone material
- Greywacke
- Interbedded argillite and greywacke
- Simba drilling

## SURFACE TOUR

### STOP #1 Hozameen Fault

- Serpentinite - Ladner Creek contact

### STOP #2 Coarse clastics

### STOP #3 Idaho Portal

### STOP #4 Idaho Trench

### STOP #5 Ladner Creek - Serpentinite Contact on the Tailings Road

PWR:jd  
October 5, 1981