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Elizabeth
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FIGURES

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PURPOSE OF PROJECT

- to sample West Vein surface showings where significant gold value were reported by Bralorne Mines
- to sample underground workings along West Vein (upper adit), through section where significant gold values were reported by Dr. R.W. Thompson in 1957. This section is thought to correspond to the surface showing mentioned above
- to accurately locate the upper crosscut and drift with respect to surface outcrops and claim boundaries
- to prospect for any new quartz veins which might have gone unreported and to locate and sample outcrops referred to in earlier reports

LOCATION and ACCESS

The Elizabeth property, consisting of Elizabeth 1 to 4 (Crown Grants 7400 - 7403), is situated within the Lillooet Mining District, 57 km. northwest of Lillooet (NTS 920/2E). It can be reached by a road which runs north along the west side of the Fraser River from Lillooet, then along the east sides of the Bridge and Yalakom Rivers to Blue Creek, where a secondary road turns westward up the north side of the creek for 9 km. to the claims. (See Fig. 2).

DISCUSSION of WORK and RESULTS

A four person crew spent twelve days on the property July 1 - 12 and a three person crew revisited the property for two days in early September for additional underground sampling and sampling of outcrop uncovered by melting snow. Sometime was lost in July due to sporadic snowstorms

A metric grid was established to tie in all important features with respect to claim boundaries and to determine the position of the significant underground section relative to surface showings. A 500m baseline designated 1000N and

bearing 213° marks the southeastern boundary of Elizabeth 1 (L 7400) and a second 450m baseline designated 1000E bearing 303° parallels the southwestern boundary of the claim. These lines were cut where necessary and picketed every 25m. The following grid lines were picketed:

- (a) Line 1150 N., 1000 E. to 1200 E. - ties in Upper Portal, also Tommy Vein (No. 3)
- (b) Line 1275 N., 1000 E. to 1150 E. - ties in West Vein outcrops and trenches
- (c) Line 1125 N., 825 E. to 1000 E. - ties in No. 4 vein
- (d) Line 1175 N., 825 E. to 1000 E. - ties in quartz vein outcrops
- (e) Line 1200 N., 725 E. to 1000 E. - ties in quartz vein outcrops

All lines were located by chain and compass.

Main veins are referred to as the West, Main and Tommy Veins in Thompson's and White's reports and as No. 1, 2 and 3 Veins respectively in B.C., Department of Mines reports. No. 4 Vein refers to a prominent northwesterly trending vein which crosscuts the trend of the other veins observed on the property.

The results of vein outcrop mapping are presented in Figure 1 and with some juggling of scales and map reproduction discrepancies, most of the outcrops indicated on the old maps can be correlated with this year's work. The earlier maps tend to show vein outcrops being more continuous than is actually the case because pits were dug along vein trends for sampling purposes. These have filled in for the most part and only occasionally are traces of them noticeable. No trenching was carried out this year except for the cleaning of two West Vein exposures above the underground workings.

These West Vein exposures - the most northerly along the

vein's strike - were the focus of attention for surface sampling because of good values reported by Bralorne Mines in 1940's. They reported values of .45 oz/ton on an average width of 2.0' along 120', as well as 30' of 3.62 oz/ton on a 1.8' average width. The sample series 0786 - 0796, 0804 - 0806 is thought to correspond to the northern half of the 120' section while the series 0807 - 0814 appears to cover the 30' section (see fig. 1). This latter section was under snow when the property was first visited in July and apparently is generally covered year round because the underground work initiated by Dr. White in 1956 was done without resampling the observed outcrop. Our sampling in September was cut off by a solid ice and snow cover so we still do not know much farther northward the vein is exposed. The values we did obtain, however, are substantially lower - .338 oz/ton on a 2.39' average width over 35'.

Underground sampling in the upper adit was equally disappointing. While Thompson valued a section from 185'-215' at 0.97 oz/ton on a 2' average width, our sampling produced 0.248 oz/ton on a 1.8' average width over 30' (180' - 210'). A 25' section from 135' to 160' is estimated to average .26 oz/ton on an average width of 2.96', however, the vein disappears abruptly on surface above this section (area between the north and south exposures) therefore continuity of the section above drift level is suspect.

An altimeter was used to determine the difference in elevation between the upper adit and the West Vein trenches, therefore measures used in calculating tonnages are somewhat approximated. It was estimated that there was 290' of relief between the south outcrop and the adit but only about 240' between the north, higher grade, outcrop and the adit level.

Estimates of total tonnage, gold content and gross metal value are presented at the end of this report; all sample locations and assay results appear on Figure 1.

The Elizabeth claims were traversed in their entirety with no further discoveries of significant quartz vein outcrops. Samples were taken on the outcrops south of the upper adit (on Elizabeth 2

primarily) as indicated on Fig. 1, with no results of consequence. A thorough bulldozer stripping and blasting program would have to be carried out if one wished to establish the relationship of these out lying outcrops to the Main, West and Tommy Veins and to expose more continuous veins for sampling purposes. The David Vein, which is about 200m N - NE of the West Vein, could be stripped or blasted also. It lies across a glacial debris-filled depression from the West Vein and may be related to it. Further removal of ice, snow and glacial debris from the north end of the West Vein exposure would certainly assist in evaluating its full potential. The vein itself is still very prominent where drifting from the upper adit has stopped at 305', below the covered area, however gold values have diminished considerably.

NB Dewonk's "North Exposure" is similar to "High-Grade Zone"

~~It is possible that the Zone that Bernard Dewonk mapped, sampled and named the "North Exposure" is, in fact, an area which is located, more or less, adjacent to the High-Grade Zone, which Braloune identified and channel-sampled in 1941.~~

② It is possible that approximately 18 feet separate the "North Exposure" and the "High-Grade" Zone.

③ The "North Exposure" lies directly over the area from which the 1958 bulk sample was taken

④ It is possible that the "North Exposure" was created in 1958 by Dr. W.H. White and Mr. T.W. Illidge and that no record of the work survived. (L.P.)

ELIZABETH

WEST VEIN - SURFACE SAMPLES

SOUTH EXPOSURE

| SAMPLE # | WIDTH - cm (ft.) | AU (oz/ton) | DISTANCE FROM S end of Trench m - (ft.) | |
|----------|------------------|-------------|---|------|
| 0786 | 39 (1.28) | .034 | 0 | (0) |
| 87 | 30 (0.98) | .016 | 1.5 | (5) |
| 88 | 45 (1.48) | .004 | 3.0 | (10) |
| 89 | 39 (1.28) | .004 | 4.5 | (15) |
| 90 | 31 (1.02) | .001 | 6.0 | (20) |
| 91 | 60 (1.97) | .001 | 7.5 | (25) |
| 92 | 52 (1.71) | .037 | 9.0 | (30) |
| 93 | 60 (1.97) | .004 | 10.5 | (35) |
| 94 | 45 (1.48) | .008 | 12.0 | (40) |
| 95 | 45 (1.48) | .008 | 13.5 | (45) |
| 96 | 60 (1.97) | .004 | 15.0 | (50) |
| 0804 | 54 (1.77) | .018 | 15.0 | (50) |
| 05 | 58 (1.90) | .008 | 16.5 | (55) |
| 0806 | 70 (2.30) | .032 | 18.0 | (60) |

NORTH EXPOSURE

| | | | | |
|------|------------|-------|------|--------|
| 0807 | 80 (2.62) | .028 | 0 | (0) |
| 08 | 70 (2.30) | .132 | 1.5 | (5) |
| 09 | 158 (5.18) | .101 | 3.5 | (11.5) |
| 10 | 80 (2.62) | .018 | 4.5 | (15) |
| 11 | 44 (1.44) | .990 | 6.0 | (20) |
| 12 | 66 (2.17) | .995 | 7.5 | (25) |
| 13 | 32 (1.05) | 1.680 | 9.0 | (30) |
| 0814 | 52 (1.71) | .088 | 10.5 | (35) |

av. = 1.22
 Bralorne
 av over
 15' = 1.24

45.

$\frac{1650}{59.4} = 41.878$ meters
 1 and 6/16 =
 $100 + 37.5 = 137.5$ ft
 = 1650 inches

underground
 average over
 same area =
 2.1 Bethlehem
 .31 Prism)
 Bulk.

ELIZABETH

WEST VEIN - UNDERGROUND SAMPLES

SAMPLE # WIDTH - cm (ft.) AU (oz/ton) DISTANCE FROM
BEGINNING of DRIFT -
m - (ft.)

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-------------|------|------|-------|
| 0759 | 61 | (2.0) | .031 | 36.6 | (120) |
| 824 | 61 | (2.0) | .023 | 38.1 | (125) |
| 760 | 86 | (2.8) | .051 | 39.6 | (130) |
| 823 | 91 | (3.0) est. | .515 | 41.2 | (135) |
| 761 | 97 | (3.2) | .024 | 42.7 | (140) |
| 822 | 105 | (3.45) est. | .059 | 44.2 | (145) |
| 762 | 112 | (3.7) | .249 | 45.7 | (150) |
| 821 | 48 | (1.6) | .130 | 47.3 | (155) |
| 763 | 84 | (2.8) | .216 | 48.8 | (160) |
| 820 | 89 | (2.9) | .019 | 50.3 | (165) |
| 764 | 107 | (3.5) | .044 | 51.8 | (170) |
| 819 | 109 | (3.6) | .017 | 53.4 | (175) |
| 818 | 48 | (1.6) | .058 | 53.4 | (175) |
| 765 | 56 | (1.83) | .332 | 54.9 | (180) |
| 817 | 38 | (1.25) | .071 | 56.4 | (185) |
| 766 | 69 | (2.25) | .222 | 57.9 | (190) |
| 816 | 43 | (1.42) | .429 | 59.5 | (195) |
| 767 | 56 | (1.83) | .221 | 61.0 | (200) |
| 815 | 81 | (2.0) | .379 | 62.5 | (205) |
| 0768 | 61 | (2.0) | .077 | 64.0 | (210) |

} av. = .31

ELIZABETH

ESTIMATED GOLD CONTENT

836
x 2

1672

(1) Upper Block (from surface values)

Length = 35' Tonnage = $\frac{35 \times 2.39 \times 120}{12}$

Average Width = 2.39'

Height = 120' = 836.5 tons

Tonnage factor =

12 cu. ft./ton Gold content = 836.5 x .338

Weighted average =
.338 oz/ton = 282.74 oz.

(2) Lower Block (from underground values)

Length = 40' Tonnage = $\frac{40 \times 1.8 \times 120}{12}$

Average Width = 1.8' = 720 tons

Height = 120'

Tonnage factor =

12 cu. ft./ton Gold content = 720 x .248

Weighted average =
.248 oz/ton = 178.56 oz.

Total Tonnage = 836.5 + 720 = 1556.5 tons

Total Gold Content = 282.74 + 178.56 = 461.1 oz.

1672 + 178 = 1840 oz

135 → .515

150 → .249

155 → .130

160 → .216

ELIZABETH

Weighted Averages for West Vein Sampling:

(1) Surface sampling North Exposure

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|---|-----------------|--|
| 2.62' | x | .028 oz/ton | = | .073 ft. oz/ton | |
| 2.30' | x | .132 " | = | .304 " | |
| 5.18' | x | .101 " | = | .523 " | Length = 10.5 = 34.44' |
| 2.62' | x | .018 " | = | .047 " | |
| 1.44' | x | .990 " | = | 1.426 " | Average width = 2.39' |
| 2.19' | x | .995 " | = | 2.159 " | |
| 1.05' | x | 1.680 " | = | 1.764 " | Weighted Average = |
| <u>1.71'</u> | x | <u>.088</u> " | = | <u>.150</u> " | $\frac{6.446}{19.09} = 0.338 \text{ oz/ton}$ |
| 19.09' | | | | 6.446 " | |

(2) Underground Sampling (180' - 210' along drift)

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|---|-----------------|--|
| 1.83' | x | .332 oz/ton | = | .608 ft. oz/ton | |
| 1.25' | x | .071 " | = | .089 " | Length = 30' |
| 2.25' | x | .222 " | = | .500 " | |
| 1.42' | x | .429 " | = | .609 " | Average width = 1.80' |
| 1.83' | x | .221 " | = | .404 " | |
| 2.00' | x | .379 " | = | .758 " | Weighted Average = |
| <u>2.00'</u> | x | <u>.077</u> " | = | <u>.154</u> " | $\frac{3.122}{12.58} = 0.248 \text{ oz/ton}$ |
| 12.58' | | | | 3.122 " | |