

OPHIR-LADE PROPERTY
Revelstoke Mining Division of B.C.

LOCATION: The Ophir-Lade Property consists of 4 Crown-granted claims; Goldenville, Ophir, Olive Mabel, Foundation and 2 located claims (14 unit and 18 unit) in the Lade Peak-Badshot Mountain area, northeast of Trout lake, B.C.

HISTORY: In 1898, the 4 Crown grant claims were staked by the Lade brothers and noted as the only free gold property in the hardeau (GSC Annual Report 1899 p. 602)

In 1905, a stamp mill was brought in by horseback and erected on site, an adit and 2 shafts were constructed along with numerous cross-cut workings. Picked samples assayed up to 9.8 oz. Au and 9.6 oz Au per ton (GSC Memoir #161) from concentrates, largely pyrite.

In 1932, the last year of reported workings, 13 tons of ore were removed, yielding 13 oz of Au (Fyles, Eastwood Bulletin 45). Due to the difficulty and expense of getting materials and supplies in, and ore out of, work on the property ceased.

The history of the claims is supportive of a bonafide gold property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY: The Ophir-Lade is located in an area underlain by green Sericitic schists and dark grey thin-bedded limestones of the Cambrian Index formation and by white crystalline marble of the Lower Cambrian Badshot Formation. According to J.R. Walker and M.F. Bancroft (GSC Memoir #161), these rocks form a series of tightly folded anticlines and synclines that trend to the northwest. Within the area of the claims are several quartz-healed breccia zones and within these breccia zones are parallel quartz veins dominant in a certain direction; usually to the northeast. Occurring with the quartz veins are masses, seams, and disseminations of pyrite, ankerite, and siderite. Bismuthinite was reported by past workers. Gold occurs with the pyrite and occasionally as free gold flakes in the quartz.

Quartz veins are also found along the foliation and schistosity of the green schists and may contain disseminations and seams of pyrite.

The sampling done indicates that the gold occurs mainly with the quartz veins cutting across the schistosity of the schist.

Recent chip samples of the quartz veins assayed Au of .59 oz per ton over 18" to 24" of quartz vein. Samples taken from old miners' workings and adits ranged to .65 oz per ton. The chip samples from various mine dumps ranged to .223 oz per ton Au.

To the southwestern part of the crown granted claims is a flat lying (25 degrees dip) quartz vein three feet thick (one meter) which can be traced along strike for 1180 feet (360 meters). This quartz vein contains sparse disseminations and seams of pyrite. At one location galena is sparsely disseminated. The assays of the two samples has a significant silver assay.

The gold potential of the property can be classed in the following types:

Vein type: High grade gold occurs in relatively narrow, parallel quartz veins that cut across the schistosity and foliation of the green schists.

Breccia Zones: Gold occurs in quartz-healed brecciated zones. These zones give rise to a relatively low grade but higher tonnage deposit. Three of these zones were identified during the property examination within the crown grants. A fourth zone occurs on the ridgeline on the west side of Sherrin No. 1 claim.

Intersection of Two Vein Systems: There is a possibility that the flat lying quartz vein that outcrops to the southwest of the millsite may intersect the breccia zones at depth resulting in a large, high grade zone.

CONCLUSION: Based on the history of the claims, the 1987 assay results and the consulting geologist's preliminary evaluation report, further exploration to test for size and grade of these gold deposits is indicated.

The owners are interested in optioning the property.

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