

On the geological-contour map of the Nelson Area, it will be noted the OGG gold-silver bearing mineral claims lie within a basin encompassed by three mountains whose peaks reach 7,000 feet. The principal main gold-silver-copper ore body being now investigated lies about from one-half to one mile east of Copper Mountain; the same distance from Red Mountain and less than a half mile from Mt. Verde. The former quartz exposure and the newly exposed extension thereof, (540 feet), lie on a steep slope between Copper and Red Mountains at an elevation of from 5,500 to possibly 6,000 feet elevation above sea level.

Due to remoteness, prior to logging roads entering the area in very recent years, this basin, although prospected several times by experienced miners, had to be ignored, and gold bearing deposits, of which there were several, located nearer to transportation received attention and reached productivity.

While the former producer, the Sun Mine, contained and shipped the richest gold bearing ore and adjoins the OGG property, I refer to the Fern Mine, also a former active mine, (1896-1938), operating a "ten stamp mill". The geology of the Fern Mine and the OGG property are identical in every sense; and the geology of the Fern Mine has been studied thoroughly by Mining Engineers. For Fern -- read OGG, unless otherwise indicated.

The Fern Mine is situated 3 miles upstream from its junction with the Salmo River. Three miles from the Great Northern Railway. It is situated 3 miles down stream from the OGG property.

The Fern deposit is a fissure type vein between well defined walls and varies in strike from north 55 degrees east to about 70 degrees east. It dips to the north-west at from 45 to 60 degrees. The vein is slightly sinuous in strike and follows rather closely the dyke of granite-porphry. The width of the main vein varies from a few inches to 6 feet, and high-grade streaks are from a few inches to a foot wide. The main vein in places contains some inclusions of the country rock, the amounts varying greatly from place to place. Pyrite is the chief mineral but chalcopyrite is noted sometimes in considerable amount. Free gold also occurs. It is quite common near the surface in small off-shoot veinlets. A sample of this oxidized material assayed 20.60 ounces to the ton. (NOTE: Directions, dips and size all apply to the OGG mineralized vein system).

MONZONITE: This is dark-brown coarse granular type of rock of great importance in assessing the potential of the OGG property. It is composed almost entirely of grains of hornblend, some biotite mica, feldspars, corundum, tourmaline, etc. In the vast, rich gold camp of Rossland and, the Sheep Creek gold producing zone and, other of the larger gold mine environments, monzonite is present within from one-half to one mile. A large intrusive plug outcrops one-half mile from the very rich Sun Mine and part of this plug of Monzonite situates on the north-east unit of the OGG claims.

PORPHYRY: The Fern Mine main vein is in close proximity of a porphyry dyke which parallels that vein. On the OGG property, the same applies.

AIR PHOTO 17,000 FT.

"OGG GROUP"

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