→ Wayside

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WAYSIDE GOLD MINE
AND THE BRIDGE RIVER REPORT
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Wayside Gold Mines Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in 1971 and has been trading on the Vancouver Stock Exchange since then. Its trading symbol is "WAY". At present, the total issued and outstanding share capital is 3,027,774 after the most recent financing completed last week. The Company has owned the Wayside Gold Mine since 1971. Brigadier Resources Ltd. ("Brigadier"), Vancouver trading symbol "BPM", a 50% owner in the Wayside Gold Mine, was incorporated in 1981 and has been a predominant player in the property raising capital and is responsible for the discovery of the massive sulphide deposit. Brigadier's share structure is similar to Wayside's.

The Wayside Property is situated 3 kilometres north of Goldbridge, B.C. It comprises of 45 contiguous mineral claims and one mining lease and a total of 73 units covering approximately 1,825 hectares.

Goldbridge is reached by travelling approximately 110 kilometres west of Lillooet on a gravel road which is open year round. This road passes through the center of the claim group. A system of logging roads provides good access to most parts of the claim group. A road along the south side of Gun Lake passes through the north part of the property. In summer, alternate access to the area is via Whistler, Pemberton, and the Hurley Pass directly to Goldbridge. The claims are centred latitude 50 degrees 55 minutes north and longitude 122 degrees 50 minutes west on NTS map sheet 92J/15. The topography varies from flat to rolling, with elevations ranging from 670 to 1,000 metres.

The property is underlain by:

- Palezoic Fergusson Group cherts and argillites;
- Triassic Cadwallader Group consisting of basaltic pillow lavas, breccias and tuffs (Pioneer Formation), argillites, siltstones and sandstones (Noel and Hurley Formations); and
- Bralorne diorite.

Mineralized veins and shear zones on the property are directly or spatially related to major fault zones. The Wayside quartz veins are related to a northwest trending zone of shearing. These veins are mesothermal, ribboned, and hosted by Bralorne diorite. The main ore mineral is native gold. Wallrock alteration consists of quartz-sericite-carbonate-mariposite.

The Bridge River Gold Camp is one of the most famous gold camps in British Columbia. The camp has been host to some of the most famous gold showings in British Columbia such as the Golden Gate, the California, the Forty Thieves, the Dan Tucker, the Bramoose to name a few.

The Bridge River Gold Camp is the most prolific producing area in British Columbia to date. Total production from the Bralorne, Pioneer, Minto, Wayside, Congress, the Howard and the Reliance Mine exceeds 4,500,000 ounces of gold from vein deposits associated with major fault structures. In addition, it has produced in excess of 900,000 ounces of silver. The values of this in today's money exceeds $1.6 billion.

The Wayside Mine produced intermittently from 1906 to 1952. Production from nine main levels has exceeded 5,500 ounces of gold from quartz veins and shears similar to those in the Bralorne and Pioneer deposits.

There are several major faults that have occurred over the last 500,000,000 years. Of those, Cadwallader the Cadwater Fault, the most prominent of which has moved the Bralorne diorite system some 8-10 kilometres down to the Wayside Property and beyond all the way to the Pilot Property is owned by X-Cal (TSE Symbol "XCL"). The size of the diorite, as identified presently by Chevron Minerals on the Wayside claims, is quite large and extends approximately 3 kilometres in length and approximately 1/2 kilometre wide. A detailed mapping program taken on by Chevron in 1987 and what is referred to as the southwest diorite on the Wayside Property shows that the property could have great potential at depth. There is a second fault zone, identified as the Mount Zola Fault, which cuts through approximately the centre of the Bridge River and it is sheared at the mine site and moved at approximately one kilometre to the west.

The longitudinal section looking northeast, in the information provided by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, shows the similarities between the Wayside, Bralorne and Pioneer Mines. The Wayside Mine has been mined to 550 feet below Carpenter Lake which is approximately 1,800 feet above sea level. This level is equivalent to the 16th level of Bralorne Mine which mined to 48 levels below surface. Other similarities between the Wayside Mine geology and the large Bralorne Mine include:

(i) Hornblende Diorite and Granite Host Rocks
(ii) The veins occur in Phyllitic Sericite-Chlorite Shear Zones
(iii) Highest gold grades are associated with ribboned sulphide layers in the veins
(iv) Vein mineralogy consists predominantly of quartz with variable carbonate content
(v) Carbonate alteration, accompanied by fuchsite, sericite and silica
(vi) Ore shoots plunged steeply down the dip of the zones
(vii) Ore shoots within the veins occupy only a small portion of the overall area of the veins, usually 20% or less
(viii) Mined veins are commonly 3-5 feet in width

The Bralorne and the Wayside systems are thus mineralogically and structurally very similar. Veins at the Bralorne were traced to a depth of 6,000 feet, and are still open at depth. Thus, like the Bralorne veins, the Wayside system has potential to be a deep system, and any ore bearing veins found at Wayside may be continuous to great depth.

In the fall of 1991, the Company undertook a surface drilling program in order to duplicate what had been done by previous management and Chevron Minerals. A 1980 drill intersection of the main zone below 9 level returned 2.63 ounces over 10 feet (hole 80S-10) indicating that economic grades are present below this level. 1991 drilling traced the main zone to approximately 300 feet below 9 level, which, at an average width of 10 feet would contain an estimated 50,000 tons.

The veins outside the main zone, especially the Notman vein, offer excellent potential. The Notman vein has a shallow dip and lacks foliation, suggesting that it is a dilatant vein, which may be relatively thick. The 1987 drilling by Chevron has intersected a high-grade vein at the projected trace of the Notman 350 feet below 5 level at an elevation of 50 feet below 9 level. If the vein is continuous between these two levels, as is suggested by intersections obtained during the 1991 Wayside drilling program, then it may contain significant tonnage (estimated at 58,000 tons).

In September of 1992, the Company undertook the rehabilitation of the No. 5 portal, to gain access to the underground workings of levels 7 through 9. A detailed mapping and sampling program revealed results on 7 level - the highest value was 1.467 ounces per ton and .673 ounces per ton. A sample taken from a pillar of the vein in the stoped area on 8 level returned 2.2 ounces per ton. Selected grab sample taken from a muckpile at the base of the raise on 9 level assayed 2.63 ounces per ton.

The high gold grades obtained at the winze on 7 level suggest that an ore shoot at least 5 feet thick may trace through this area. This shoot does not project to 8 level, but it may be developed between 5 and 7 levels. As mentioned earlier, both companies have just completed a financing and an underground drill program is underway currently to test both the Notman and the Main vein structure.

Because of its size, the Company has been able to identify several other targets on the property. These include the Commodore, or 3T vein, the New Discovery Zone, the southwest diorite which Chevron mapped, and the Two Bob Zone.

The Commodore vein, which will be the Company's second target in the spring of this year, has had some very encouraging results, these include: Hole 75A1 revealed 7 feet of .95 ounces per ton; Hole 75A5 revealed 6 feet of 9 ounces per ton; Hole 79S1 revealed 4 feet of .69 ounces per ton; Hole 79S1 revealed 3 feet of 1.5 ounces per ton and Hole 79S2 revealed 4 feet of .6 ounces per ton.

The third target on the property, the New Discovery Zone or the Massive Sulphide Deposit, will be the Company's third target on the property. It has in excess of 150,000 tons. It was discovered in 1974 as a surface out crop of 45 feet that graded 1/4 ounce per ton of gold, .10 ounces of silver, 2% copper and 3% zinc.

The Company's fourth target on the property is the Two Bob Zone. It is a 6 metre wide, a kilometre and a half long, quartz feldspar porphyry dyke. These dykes are quite common in the Wayside, Bralorne and Pioneer camps and to have identified a dyke approximately one kilometre away from the old workings, and to have it about one kilometre and a half long, is quite encouraging. In the fall of 1993, it is the Company's intention to do a detailed mapping and soil sampling of this area.

1993 for the Bridge River Gold Camp should prove to be one of its more exciting years, as X-Cal Resources has just received its report on the Pilot Gold Property (which borders the Wayside Property) from Cogema Canada Ltd. who have the property under option and their report states that "results to date show that the Pilot Property has the potential to host a bulk tonnage porphyry style gold copper mineralization and further work is recommended". Surface sampling has shown a 10 metre wide width grading 4 grams per ton gold and .12% copper. Grab samples in three locations returned over 100 grams per ton gold (plus 3 ounces per ton) and 3% copper. Course visible gold has also been observed near one of the high grade locations. The report recommends drilling and further investigation of the whole contact zone for 1993 over a distance of 1 1/2 kilometres.

To the south of the Company's property, Avino Mines and Resources Ltd. (VSE Symbol "AVO") recently acquired the Bralorne Pioneer Gold Camp. Stoner Engineering Consultants Ltd. has prepared a report to bring the mine back into production at producing approximately 300 to 400 tons per day with the potential to produce 50,000 ounces of gold per year. His summary goes on to say and I quote "The Bralorne Pioneer Gold Mine established reserves from the core of the vein system between the King and Pioneer Mines (over 2 miles). This structure has the potential to produce in excess of 1,000,000 ounces of gold. The blocked out tonnage is now at 322,000 tons at 0.35 ounces/ton. This will soon be increased by current exploration".

The capital cost to production are estimated at $5,000,000 with mine operating cash costs of $250.00 per ounce Cdn. This history of the Bralorne where gold was first discovered in 1863 initially as a placer gold deposit with the underground lode development following in 1928 at the Pioneer. The Bralorne mine stated in 1932. The company's merged in 1959 and continued to operate until 1971, when the then current economics of gold mining caused them to be shut down. The average grade of the ore mined at the Bralorne Pioneer over 39 years is quoted at .53 ounces per ton. It's the Company's intention to have the mine back into production by the fall of 1993. All these events taking place should prove to be one of the most exciting summers for the Bridge River Gold Camp.