92G/11W

~~92G-25~~ 92G/NW-13

Report by B.T.O'Grady
December 1935.

ASHLOO GOLD MINING SYNDICATE

008108

VANCOUVER MINING DIVISION

The property of this syndicate consists of the Golden Coin, Robbie Burns, Highlander, Devonian, Derby, Petro, Fonk, and Grandview mineral claims, formerly known as the Golden Coin group. There are also eight adjoining claims, held in trust for the syndicate, which are recent stakings. All the claims are held by location.

The property adjoins Ashlu creek, a tributary of the Squamish river, at a point about eight miles northwest of the junction. ^therefore in the Vanc MD These streams are shown on Map 196-A, "Vancouver Sheet", Geological Survey of Canada.

Resembling the general topography of the Coast Range, the local relief is rugged with steep slopes flanking Ashlu creek which, opposite the Golden Coin workings, flows through a canyon about 50 feet deep and 75 feet, or more, in width. Its two tributaries in the immediate vicinity, Pykett and Anderson creeks, also follow gorge-like courses though not so deeply cut as Ashlu creek. Locally all three streams have steep gradients, that of Ashlu creek approximating ten per cent. Approaching their junction with the latter stream, which is a considerable torrent, Pykett and Anderson creeks, with comparatively small flows, descend steeply in falls and cascades. The Ashlu creek drainage

area includes fine stands of commercial timber, large areas adjoining the mining property having formerly been held as timber limits. The principal trees in the immediate vicinity are fir, cedar, hemlock, and balsam. Occasional firs and cedars are up to 6 feet or more in diameter. Ample timber is therefore conveniently situated for all possible mining or construction requirements.

Access to the property is had, first by motor road, about 22 miles in length, from Squamish to Upper Squamish where there was formerly a bridge over the Squamish river. This was demolished many years ago and the crossing of this very wide and locally swift stream is now made by boat. From the western bank a wagon road, about two miles in length, connects with the packers' camp from which a wide trail, 6 miles long, extends to the mine camp. Transportation improvements, made by the syndicate during 1935, include: widening and partial reconstruction of the trail; repairs to the two-mile section of old wagon road, with replacement of the bridge over Ashlu creek; and the building of a 116-foot span suspension bridge to connect mine workings and buildings on opposite sides of Ashlu creek. When it becomes necessary the

Squamish river crossing could be improved without great expense by the installation of a ferry operating on an overhead cable utilizing the swift current. The road from the western bank of the river, at elevation of 150 feet above sea-level, to the packers' camp at 175 feet elevation, crossing Ashlu creek en route, passes over level forested lands and flats to the foot of the mountain. Thence the trail, running diagonally towards Ashlu creek, climbs in a length of 1.75 miles to the summit of the divide at 1750 feet elevation. From this point it continues north-westerly along the high ground sloping to Ashlu creek for 4.25 miles, gradually descending to the mine camp at 1375 feet elevation. The obvious route for the trail would be to follow Ashlu creek more closely but this is stated to involve considerable expense due to the steep, rocky, and rugged nature of much of the ground. For extended use partial relocation of the existing trail route would be desirable to eliminate unnecessary steep pitches and adverse grades.

The Ashlu creek area has not yet been mapped geologically, the nearest work of this nature being that by C. Camsell in his "Reconnaissance along the Pacific Great Eastern Railway between Squamish and Lillooet", in Geological Survey of Canada Summary Report, 1917, Part B.

Referring to the included diagram (Publication No. 1711) showing the geology along this route the Ashloo mineral claim group is evidently situated in the north-westerly extension of the wide band of granitic rocks of the Coast Range batholith shown along the Cheakamus river between Squamish and Brew. These rocks, chiefly granodiorite and granite, were assigned to the Mesozoic era, mainly upper-Jurassic. The diagram referred to shows patches of stratified rocks of Jura-Triassic age and in this connection it is stated in the text that:- "Stratified rocks of this age probably at one time covered all of the region between Anderson lake and Howe Sound. At present, however, owing to intrusion of the Coast batholith and subsequent erosion, only a few isolated bands remain." Numerous exposures of granodiorite, with more basic or more acid phases, were noted throughout the route traversed by the trail between the Squamish river bottom land and the Ashloo property. No stratified rocks were seen, but the remnants of roof-pendant rocks are reported to be exposed in the vicinity.

On the claims under discussion granitic rock types include a light to medium coloured fairly coarse-grained granite, and a granodiorite, a darker rock containing a large percentage of ferromagnesian minerals. The former appears locally as dykes and small areas with-

in the latter. The mineralized quartz deposits are intimately associated with a narrow zone of dark, basic, fine-grained, highly altered rock, traversing the granodiorite. Its relation to the lighter granite, which adjoins it on the hanging wall-side at points in the Golden Coin drift, is not known. Samples of this dark rock in or along which the deposits occur, were found to show igneous characteristics in some specimens, the suite in general strongly suggesting contact phenomena whereby a hybrid rock, such as is formed along a contact phase of granitic rock, has been produced. At one point on Pykett creek, shown on the accompanying sketch, this rock resembles a dyke structure, 6 to 8 feet wide, on the hanging wall-side of the quartz showing, granitic rock being exposed on the foot-wall side. In the adit drift on the Golden Coin claim similar dark basic material forms the country-rock to the mineralization but, as far as noted, lacks any definite structure, being distributed in irregular outline on one or both walls or as inclusions in the quartz, and generally blending with the surrounding granitic rocks without any definite lines of demarkation. The deposits consist of quartz, with adjoining or included wall rock, mineralized, generally where the gangue is fractured, with pyrite, chalcopyrite, and occasional

pyrrhotite. Gold values fluctuate with the percentage of sulphides present, these occurring irregularly in bunches, masses and disseminations chiefly in the quartz. Following are picked type specimen samples:

Description	Gold Oz. per ton.	Silver Oz. per ton	Copper Per cent.
Massive pyrite with a little quartz	4.82	8.8	Nil
Chalcopyrite with a little quartz	0.84	2.0	15.4

Where sulphides are absent assays show little or no gold values. The assay and analysis of 4.546 tons of sorted ore (a mixed lot from the Pykett and Anderson creek outcrops), shipped to the Tacoma smelter in 1933, were as follows:- Gold, 4.85 oz. per ton; silver, 5.15 oz. per ton; copper, 1.41 per cent.; silica, 66.0 per cent.; iron, 12.2 per cent.; lime, 0.8 per cent.; sulphur, 10.6 per cent.; arsenic, 0.12 per cent.; alumina, 2.10 per cent.

Assays for three other small lots from surface and underground points were as follows:

Date shipped	Tons Dry weight	Gold Oz.per ton	Silver Oz.per ton	Copper Per cent	Remarks
Oct.1934	5.2805	4.80	5.86	2.27	From Anderson Ck. outcrop stope
Aug.1935	5.905	3.40	6.58	4.24	From "F" winze, Golden Coin drift
Oct.1935	2.5735	5.10	11.68	2.86	From Pykett creek drift.

General values in the Golden Coin ore-shoot area are shown on the accompanying assay plan, supplied by the management, to which some sampling results and other information have been added by the writer. In the Golden Coin adit drift the quartz zone, the total width of which is not fully exposed, is developed in bands, lenses, and stringers along the hanging wall-side of a sheared fracture.

On Pykett creek the apparent extension of the Golden Coin deposits occurs chiefly as continuous bands of quartz developed along a well-defined fissure. The strike of the fissure varies from south on Pykett creek to southwest on the Golden Coin. The dip averages about 23 degrees to the west, though in the latter workings there are local rolls and approximately horizontal attitudes.

Originally known as the Golden King group, staked in 1923, the Golden Coin property was acquired by the present syndicate in 1934. References to the Golden King and Golden Coin are contained in the reports of the Minister of Mines for 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1930, 1932, and Bulletin No. 1, 1932, "Lode-Gold Deposits of British Columbia."

In describing the surface and underground workings the Golden Coin and Pykett creek areas will be dealt with separately. Their relative position is shown on the accompanying general illustration.

Golden Coin

The outcrop along the western side of Anderson creek is at an elevation of from 1359 to 1362 feet, or practically horizontal. On the hanging wall-side of a strong shear, quartz bands and stringers, in a zone 32 to 37 inches wide, are exposed over a length of 106 feet. At the southern end the outcrop is covered where it goes under a vertical bluff over which Anderson creek cascades. Chaining in feet northerly from the falls, at the foot of which the quartz, in bands and stringers, is under shallow water, there is a stope between points 67 and 80 from which the shipment of 5.2805 tons, assaying 4.80 oz. gold to the ton, was extracted. This stope is 8.5 feet down on the dip and from 32 to 34 inches wide. Between chainages 80 and 106 the quartz showing is up to 37 inches wide. Northerly from the latter point quartz is not much in evidence, giving way to crushed siliceous material along the foot-wall shear which continues for 50 feet along the trail, cut out of the canyon wall, to where it is hidden by overburden. Sulphides, which are abundant along the edges of the stope, occur in sparse disseminations through the quartz to the north and south of the stope.

The outcrop is exposed again at the portal of the Golden Coin adit, elevation 1260 feet. From this point a drift extends along the mineralized zone partially dev-

eloping an ore-shoot below the stope on the Anderson creek outcrop, the backs measured along the dip being about 230 feet.

The relationship of the surface and underground exposures, with details of the adit workings, are shown on the accompanying plan. Referring to this and chaining in feet southerly along the drift from the portal, general conditions are as follows: From 0 to 83 (raise A) the quartz showings, crushed and broken, occur irregularly in bands, patches, and stringers, with inclusions and partings of country-rock. This raise is 31 feet up, measured along the local dip of 30 degrees, exposing irregular small patches of quartz with discontinuous quartz stringers up to 4 inches wide. Mineralization with scattered pyrite is very sparse. A little southerly from raise A the quartz showings improve with more continuity, mineralization becoming more apparent. At chainage 103, on the western side of the drift, there is from 33 to 42 inches of quartz showing scattered small patches of pyrite. On the eastern side of the drift, between raise A and chainage 103, there is a zone of quartz stringers from 20 to 30 inches wide including a continuous hanging-wall band from 3 to 10 inches in width in which iron and copper sulphides are concentrated. At chainage 121, on the eastern side of the

drift, against the hanging-wall, the quartz is 20 inches wide, with fairly abundant iron and copper sulphide mineralization, occurring in small patches and irregular disseminations. Quartz is also showing in to the roof, its full width, here as at other points, not being exposed in the drift. At chainage 133, where the drift bends south-westerly, there is 50 inches of quartz well mineralized with areas of massive pyrite and scattered small sulphide aggregates. At chainage 148, raise B, 5 feet up, exposes 66 inches of quartz very sparsely mineralized with pyrite, which occurs chiefly in disseminations over the ten-inch foot-wall section. At chainage 164, raise C, 5 feet up, exposes quartz, 16 inches wide, containing disseminations and small masses of pyrite. Between raises B and C the quartz is in the roof or hanging wall-side, and not exposed in the drift. The next point where the quartz in the roof is well exposed is at raise D, chainage 212. This raise, up 5.5 feet, shows a 62-inch width of quartz including, towards the foot-wall side, a band 6 to 12 inches wide, well-mineralized with pyrite. In other parts of this showing the iron sulphide is sparsely disseminated. In the drift between raise C and chainage 182 there is no appreciable amount of quartz, but between the latter point and raise D there are bands and patches of quartz sparingly mineralized with scattered pyrite.

At chainage 237, where raise E was put up for a hoist station at a crosscut leading to a winze (to be described later), the full width of quartz is again exposed where it is 66 inches wide including a central 11-inch band in which pyrite is concentrated. No appreciable amount of sulphides is apparent in the rest of the quartz. On the opposite side of raise E, at chainage 241, the quartz is 35 inches wide with the pyrite concentrated over the 13-inch foot-wall section. Summarizing the section of drift described, the main quartz occurrences, which show from fair to good assays in gold, are exposed at intervals in raises B, C, D, and E, and in the drift itself northerly from raise B toward raise A, values becoming poorer as the latter point is approached. Continuing southerly along the drift from raise E to crosscut at chainage 308, opposite the second bend in the drift, there are only irregular quartz stringers. At the face of this 21-foot crosscut raise F, 6 feet up, is entirely in granitic rock. At the foot of this raise the inclined winze F, 9 feet down, exposes a width of from 18 to 36 inches of quartz, with rock inclusions, well-mineralized with bunches of sulphides. From this point the shipment of 5.905 tons, assaying 3.40 oz. gold to the ton, was extracted. From the crosscut at chainage 308 to the crosscut

at chainage 345 there are quartz stringers and lenses containing sparsely disseminated pyrite in places. At the face of the latter crosscut, which is 22 feet long, a pit, or shallow winze, exposes a flat-lying 28-inch width of quartz containing disseminated sulphides. The section between point 345 and the face of the main adit at chainage 389.5 is entirely within a dense, highly altered dark rock in which the shear has apparently been dissipated. Reverting to the winze which is being sunk from the crosscut at chainage 237 this was down 84 feet on a 23 degree dip when the property was visited early in October. This measurement includes the 20-foot crosscut-approach above and through which the hanging-wall quartz is well exposed to the junction with the main drift, the roof having been blasted down for the hoist station (raise E.) For convenience the crosscut-raise approach is included in the measurement of the winze which, according to latest advices, has been deepened to 109 feet. At chainage 20 feet (actual collar of the winze), measured from the main drift, the quartz is from 51 to 54 inches wide, including, at this point, a well-mineralized band, 12 to 24 inches wide, along the hanging-wall. This band is continuous throughout the quartz exposure back to raise E at the main drift.

At chainage 23 the quartz splits into bands, irregular patches and stringers. On the northern side of the winze, between chainages 50 and 82, there is a continuous band of quartz with some rock inclusions, from 22 inches wide at the upper point to 50 inches at the lower. On the hanging wall-side of the quartz band there are widely spaced stringers in places. In the face, at chainage 84, this continuous foot-wall quartz, which is irregularly mineralized throughout with streaks and masses of iron sulphides, splits into two narrow bands and some stringers. On the southern side of the winze from chainage 23 to the face at 84 there is a continuous band of quartz, 10 to 18 inches wide, along the foot-wall, this being part of a zone, 4 to 6 feet wide, made up of bands, stringers, and patches of quartz well-mineralized in places with streaks and masses of sulphides. Since the property was visited the winze has been sunk to chainage 109 (November 25th) and the assay plan shows the values to that point. There is a noticeable decrease in average values below chainage 60 though occasional samples, as in the face, show fair to good values. Pyrrhotite, of sparse occurrence elsewhere, is reported to be more abundant in the lower section of the winze, from which specimens show massive pyrrhotite, with

chalcopyrite, in the quartz. At chainage 80 on the northern side, small aggregates of scheelite were noted, a picked specimen of which assayed 44.41 per cent. tungsten. Discussing conditions in the Golden Coin workings, the most continuous and definite exposure is that in the last-mentioned winze, which was sampled along both walls at intervals of 2.5 feet. The upper 60-foot section averages 0.57 oz. gold to the ton across 3.6 feet. Below this point average values are low. To the north of the winze the ore-shoot is chiefly in the hanging-wall of the main drift, samples showing commercial assays in the quartz sections cut in raises B, C, and D. Northerly from raise B values of interest are shown in the drift to about chainage 121. Southerly from the main winze, high-grade ore is exposed in the shallow winze F, in crosscut at chainage 308, and quartz, giving a low assay, shows in the pit in the crosscut at chainage 345.

Assuming continuity between the exposures in the drift workings, the indicated length of the ore-shoot is roughly 200 feet. The footwall shear is strong in the section between the portal and the main winze. Southerly from the latter point the shear is less pronounced and becomes obscure towards where it

was not traced into the dense altered rock at the south-western end of the drift. In this connection the present workings do not definitely preclude the possibility of some extension of the deposits to the south. There is a suggestion of a split in the mineralised quartz zone in the drift section south of the bend at chainage 135 where there are a number of broken quartz veinlets apparently associated with a shearing striking southerly as opposed to the south-westerly strike which has been followed. The Anderson creek outcrop, beyond the immediate vicinity of the stope, 13 feet long, is not sufficiently well-exposed and average samples are not available to definitely measure the length of the ore-shoot, which appears to be considerably shorter than in the drift below. A raise in the ore-zone from the latter to the surface would be necessary before the exposures at the two horizons could be correlated and an estimate made of probable tonnage available in this section. The zone of quartz occurrences in the Golden Coin drift is wide and exposures at the two horizons are not necessarily in the same plane.

Pykett Creek.

The Pykett creek showings, although widely separated from the previously described workings, are believed to be on the extension of the same fissure. The first outcrop north of Ashlu creek is distant 713 feet along a bearing of North 7° 50' East from the portal of the Golden Coin drift. Throughout this space the outcrop is either under Ashlu creek or obscured by debris. Going northeasterly along Pykett creek from chainage 713 the fissure is exposed at intervals for a distance of 699 feet through a vertical range of 189 feet. Other outcrops are stated to have been found considerably beyond the 699-foot point but these were not visited.

In the section examined Pykett creek flows south-westerly over, or very close to, the outcrop, and diagonally along the dip of the fissure which, in the very limited underground workings, strikes about North 10 to 15 degrees East. The dip varies from 25 to 35 degrees to the south-west. Much of the outcrop cannot be examined in detail due to its relative inaccessibility, as the torrent washes against it and other parts are covered with gravel and debris due to creek action.

Chaining north-easterly from Ashlu creek with zero, which is at 1271 feet elevation, at the point 713 feet from the Golden Coin drift portal, there is a continuous quartz outcrop extending for a length of 182 feet along the foot of a canyon wall about 30 feet high. The quartz, varying in width from one to three feet, is apparently very sparsely mineralized with iron sulphides but irregular zones of oxidation, occurring where the gangue is fractured in places, indicate the original presence of sulphides or pyritized inclusions of wall-rock. About the centre of this outcrop section, or at chainage 93, elevation 1291 feet, an adit has been driven 25 feet northerly along the strike. Gold values here are understood to be very low. Between chainages 182 and 635 the outcrop is covered with dirt and boulder slide-material from the steep north-western bank of the creek. From the latter point to 641 there is, on the hanging wall-side, quartz up to 16 inches wide, the foot-wall section being covered. At chainage 644, elevation 1454, there is an adit 32 feet long driven North 15 degrees East along the strike of the quartz. Along the eastern wall of the drift conditions are as follows: At the portal there is a hanging-wall band of quartz 2 to 5 inches wide, and a foot-wall band 15 inches wide, the two bands being separated by 22 inches

of iron-stained country-rock. At 10 feet in from the portal the two bands come together to form a 30-inch width of quartz which is continuous to the face where it is 42 inches wide excluding quartz in the roof. On the western wall of the drift there is a zone of stringers and narrow lenses of quartz. The showings are well-mineralized in general with irregular masses and streaks of pyrite together with occasional chalcopyrite. Near the portal there are light copper carbonate stains. It was from this 32-foot drift that the shipment of 2.5735 tons of sorted ore was made which assayed: 5.10 oz. gold to the ton, this being from material extracted without stoping.

From the north-eastern side of the drift, portal to chainage 660 the outcrop shows quartz, with some included country-rock, 4 feet wide. From this point to 666 there is shearing accompanied by iron-stained, crushed, siliceous material over a width of 30 inches. From 666 to 693 the outcrop is covered by boulders and wash from the creek, and from the latter point to 699 the outcrop is again exposed where it consists of sheared and crushed iron-stained rock up to 17 inches wide. Beyond this point, which is at elevation 1460 feet, the outcrop is covered. Other exposures, not visited, are reported farther to the north-east. Summarizing conditions in the Pykett

creek area examined, the better values are concentrated in the upper drift where there appears to be a lenticular occurrence continuous within the present limits of this drift. Imediately below and above the drift portal, erosion has occurred in the plane of the deposit exposing it on the dip. In this aspect no appreciable continuity of mineralization was noted but, as recorded in detail, the outcrop is poorly exposed. The good ore in this upper drift indicates a shoot the dimensions of which remain to be determined by further development. While no appreciable amount of quartz is in evidence at the north-eastern end of the outcrop, the shear appears to continue under the overburden.

GENERAL

Additional camp buildings, on a site across Ashlu creek from the Golden Coin adit, have been constructed by the syndicate to accomodate 15 men. Water power, which has been developed on Anderson creek, involved the construction of a masonry and timber dam, the clearing and grading of a water line right-of-way, and the laying of a steel pressure pipe-line 1489 feet in length. A power plant building houses the 75 horse-power water-wheel, belt connected to a 401 c. f. m. Gardner-Denver 6 cylinder, 2-stage, air compressor.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

~~92G/14W~~
~~92G/SE~~
92G/NW-13

THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL MINERALOGIST
VICTORIA

December 31st, 1935.

B. T. O'Grady, Esq.,
Resident Mining Engineer,
411 Dunsmuir Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. O'Grady:

I have your letter and enclosed copies of your report on the Ashloo property. I shall send a copy forward to Messrs. Robinson and Wilmot to-morrow.

Thanking you, and with best wishes for the New Year,

Yours very truly,

John F. Walker

Provincial Mineralogist.

JFW/R
2651/35

December 28th, 1935.

Dr. John F. Walker,
Provincial Mineralogist,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Dear Dr. Walker:

I enclose two copies of my report on the Ashloo. I am preparing two plans which will be forwarded shortly. For Annual Report purposes you will probably only want to publish one of these plans. These plans may require some further attention before either of them is ready for publication and they are merely sent now in order to follow the written report.

Messrs Robinson and Wilmot have been telephoning me frequently asking when this report would be available.

Yours very truly,

Resident Mining Engineer.

BTO'G/KBB

Map No. 92G/14W

Just NW of Ashlu

Record No. 16147

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

FORM A

(Mineral Act)

Mining Division. VANCOUVER Name of Mineral Claim F.1

Mining Receipt No. 14328 E Tag No. 769321

Located by Ferdinand Schomig F.M.C. No. 80583

Address Box 675, Squamish, B.C.

Agent for F.M.C. No.

Address

The claim is situate The F.1 - F.11 claims are located 28 miles north-west of Squamish on Ashlu Creek between Red Mountain Creek and Pykett Creek.

— feet to the right and 1500 feet to the left of the location-line. The direction of the location-line is N.W. The length of the claim is 1500 feet. The claim was located on the 5 day of June, 1969

Recorded at Vancouver, B.C., this 9 day of June, 1969

No. 468266 (FOR AUDIT PURPOSES ONLY.)

Mining Recorder.

C. of W.	Recorded	M.R.	Date of Expiry	Record Date	Transfers (Bills of Sale, Assignments, Conveyances)

100M-1-67

Part Relig 6489 & 6496
Reloc By 525 (Cont Sec 12)

92G/NW-13

Map No. 5 B 92G/14W

Record No. 7378

Part relocated by 10094 D
Cont Sec 12 (1)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

FORM B
("Mineral Act")

Vancouver Mining Division. Name of Mineral Claim Ashloo M.C.

Mining Receipt No. 36380 D - $10.00 Tag No. 394364

Located by Colin Faircrest Dec.9/59 Deceased F.M.C. No. 2087 C

Address 2716 Pine St., Vancouver, B.C.

Agent for F.M.C. No.

Address

The claim is situate 6 miles up the Ashloo River 22 miles north of Squamish and bounded on the west by Ashloo No. 1 M.C. and on the south by Ashloo No. 2 M.C.

-- feet to the right and 1500 feet to the left of the location-line.

The direction of the location-line is Northerly The length of the claim is 1500 feet.

The claim was located on the 2 day of July, 1959. Recorded at Vancouver, B.C., this 3 day of July, 1959

Nº 75915 (FOR AUDIT PURPOSES ONLY.)

[signature]
Mining Recorder.

C. of W.	Recorded	M.R.	Date of Expiry	Record Date	Transfers (Bills of Sale, Assignments, Conveyances)
9769	Aug.2/60	Penalty Pd. Trail Wk.	July 3/61	Oct.26/60	Letters of Administration filed appointing Veronica Faircrest Administratris of Estate of Colin Faircrest.
C/L	June 30/61	39388 D	July 3/62		
C/L	July 3/62	50547 D	July 3/63	Oct.26/60	B/S #3349 All imt. from Veronica Faircrest Administratrix to Colin Sinclaire and Leagh Cormick.
C/L	July 3/63	52821 D	July 3/64		
C/L	July 3/64	61645 D	July 3/65		
C/L	July 5/65	78427 D	July 3/66		
C/L	July 4/66	85741 D	July 3/67		
C/L	July 4/67	94221 D	July 3/68		
C/L	July 3/68	7164-E	July 3/69		
C/L	July 2/69	14350E	July 3/70		

120M (10)-556-3480 (4)

C. of W.	Recorded		Date of Expiry	Record Date	Transfers (Bills of Sale, Assignments, Conveyances)

Options, Agreements, etc.	Record or Filing Date	Grouping Notices, Including Names of Claims
	Aug. 2/60.	...Ashlu Minerals Co. Group #418: Ashloo and Ashloo 1.

92G 013

From Paul Wilton's on-site visits

Ashlu Mine — visit — July 25/88

— Mike Hepley, Pavel Mazacek, Pat Maloney, and Dennis Free representing Valentine Gold.

— Tenquille Resources in 1987 dewatered all of u/g workings — Brad Cooke sampled veins throughout workings at 2 metre intervals & calculated reserves @ 100,000 tons (proven & 8500 tons) + possible (remainder) grading avg. 0.25 oz/t Au.

— Valentine Gold would like to at least get 100,000 tons into proven + probable categories.

— problems: — above calculation is undiluted, i.e. sampled only veins — generally less than 1 metre sample interval.

— V.G. has uncovered old reports by Sevensma revealing that earlier testing of down-dip potential showed that grade dropped off with depth.

— litigation has not been resolved between Tenquille & Slim's Explor^{n} re. ownership.

1988 to date

— V.G. has dewatered workings again and carried out more sampling

— drilled 9 short u/g jackleg holes to test extensions in a few places

— carried out test I.P. survey on surface to trace strike extensions of vein — didn't work.

— prospected and sampled various other q.v.'s on property — no significant Au values on any.

— Ashlu vein continues on surface at mouth of Stuyvesant Creek across Ashlu Crk. from mine — old workings there but V.G.'s sampling did not get significant Au.

— all other work on hold pending resolution of litigation + other considerations.

— gold values very erratic in vein — best grades assoc. with sulphide concentrations

— mostly py, minor po (non-mag.), sphal., scheelite, cpy

— work by Vancouver Petrographics has found Au to be associated with several different tellurides — gold varies directly with Te content — minor native gold in polished sections but no reported visible gold! — tellurides difficult to see

— Ashlu vein: ~ 010/20° → 30° W — steepens to depth

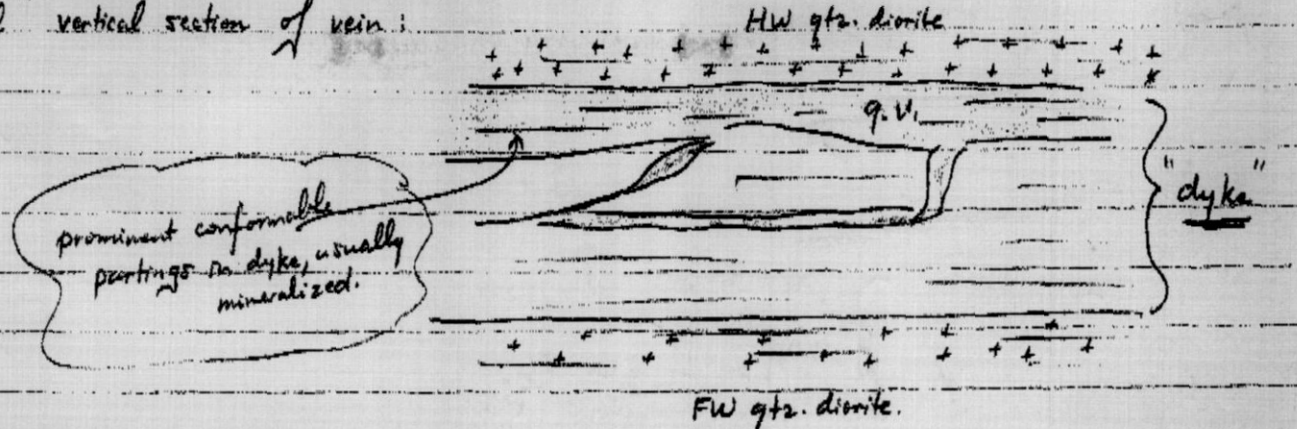
— underground workings — 3 ~~crosscut~~ drifts, 50' apart vertically, connected by 30° winze

92F 013

From Paul Williams on-site visits

2

— "typical" vertical section of vein:



— conformable jointing & parting common throughout all rock types

— "dyke" is quite irregular in shape and locally is veined by qtz. diorite — latter has also stoped off inclusions of dyke near contact

— ∴ "dyke" appears to be large volcanic inclusions or pendant, older than intrusion — unusually tabular shape, though, in large scale

— Specimens:

PROPERTY FILE

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Created: 23-Dec-1997 04:05pm PST
Sent: 23-Dec-1997 04:26pm PST
From: Robert Pinsent of EI
RPINSENT
Title. District Geologist
Dept: Employment & Investment
Tel No: 660-0223

TO: Ray Lett of EI (RLETT)

CC: Ted Hall of EI (TJHALL)
CC: Al Ludwig of EI (ALUDWIG)

Subject: Ashlu Creek

Thank you very much for analysing the sample of high-grade sulphide/telluride ore from Ashlu. The results are extraordinary!

Despite the fact that the sample was represented as having a high telluride content - and that was a problem when it came fire assay, I would judge from the results (567 ppm Au and 280 ppm Ag by Neutron Activation with only token amounts of base metals and tellurium (0.23% Te by ICP)) that there is far more free gold and/or electrum in the sulphide component of the vein than indicated. This should be detected easily enough.

Given the apparent abundance of sulphide in the vein, I am not surprised that the current owners are keen to produce a flotation concentrate!

Robert

R.Lett/R.Pinsent																																				
97-025																																				
Dec 18. 1997	Element	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Tl	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Au**
	Units	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
	Method	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	UTIC	ARIC
	Lab.	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM	ACM
Lab No.	Field No.																																			
53634	Ashula 1	7.5	5703	201	34.4	99999	88	583	127	22.7	46	< 5	2	3	< .10	24	888	< 1	0.1	< .001	< 1	79	0	3	< .01	20	0.1	< .01	< .01	< 2	11	4000	8.8	2349	< 5.0	673800
53635	Std. GXR 2	1.2	87	678	530	18032	16	10	969	1.73	14	< 5	6	85	3.05	31	0.6	40	0.7	0.05	21	21	0.5	1243	0.09	30	3	0.13	0.55	< 2	1	1713	< .3	< .2	8.3	132
GXR2	Recommended	2.1	76	690	530	17000	21	8.6	1010	1.86	25	2.9	8.8	160	4.1	49	0.69	52	0.9	0.06	25	36	0.8	2240	3020	42	19	0.56	1.37	1.9	1	29000	0.6	0.69	37	36
53636	Ashula 1 (Dup)	< 1.0	5945	216	37.4	99999	91	573	132	23	29	< 5	< 2	3	< .10	27	923	< 1	0.1	< .001	< 1	82	0	7	< .01	23	0.1	< .01	< .01	< 2	5.5	3000	4.8	2626	< 5.0	638050
RE 53636	ACME Q/C	3	6192	214	38.9	99999	93	579	138	23.8	32	< 5	< 2	3	< .10	34	958	< 1	0.1	< .001	< 1	84	0	3	< .01	23	0.1	< .01	< .01	< 2	8.4	4000	5.1	2538	< 5.0	0
Notes:																																				
Prep Steel Milling @ GSB																																				
ACM = Acme AnalyticaL																																				
UTIC = Aqua regia digest - Ultratrace-ICP																																				

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97-025																																					
Nov.8. 1997	Element	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Br	Ca	Co	Cr	Cs	Fe	Hf	Hg	Ir	Mo	Na	Ni	Rb	Sb	Sc	Se	Sn	Sr	Ta	Th	U	W	Zn	La	Ce	Nd	Sm	Eu	Tb	Yb	Lu	Mass
	Units	PPB	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPB	PPM	%	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	g
	Method	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	INA	bal
	Lab.	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT	ACT
Lab No.	Field No.																																				
53634	Ashula 1	567000	280	36	820	-2.5	-5	560	-10	-1	25.4	-1	-5	-10	-40	0.04	-50	-15	30	0.4	-15	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-1	-8.4	-1	-50	-1	-10	-15	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-1	-0.2	28.5
53635	Std. GXR 2	60	19	29	2300	3.8	-1	9	42	5	2.15	8	-1	-5	4	0.64	85	76	45	7.1	-3	-0	-0.1	-0.5	9.3	3.4	-1	527	32	52	20	3.5	1.2	-0.5	2.6	0.41	20.6
53636	Ashula 1 (Dup)	528000	470	33	240	-2.2	-1	570	190	-1	25.2	5	-5	-10	150	-0	-50	-15	27	-0.1	-10	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-1	-6.5	-1	-50	-1	-5	-10	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	28.7
NOTES																																					
Fe* = possible Fe contamination from steel mill grinding																																					
INA - Thermal neutron activation analysis																																					
ACT - ActLabs, Ancaster, Ontario.																																					
BAL - Balance																																					

Au**
ppb
ARIC
ACM
567000
528000

Pinsent, Robert EM:EX
To: Mike Cathro; Paul Wojdak; Paul Wilton; Bob Lane; Dave Lefebure; Tom Schroeter
Subject: Ashlu Creek.

O.K., Mike, try this one for size!

Last year I visited the Ashlu Mine in the Coast Plutonic Complex northwest of Squamish. It is a dormant operation with a small mill that produced a small amount of vg. It is now owned by a private company (Slim's Exploration and Mining). There is considerable confusion as to the grade "The gold is tied up in tellurides (calaverite and petzite) in blebs in the quartz so goes to tellurate on capelling and is absorded into the clay pots and doesn't show up in the fire assay..... The actual grade is around 10 oz/tonne". The telluride looked like oxidised pyrite to me, so Ray Lett ran a "high-grade" sample by Aqua Regia digestion and INA (Thermal Neutron Activation Analysis). We came up with the following:

Au: 673,800 ppb; (567,000 ppb by INA); Ag: 99,999 ppb; (280 ppm by INA); Mo: 7.5 ppm; Cu: 5,703 ppm; Pb: 201 ppm; Zn: 34.4 ppm; Bi: 888 ppm; Co: 583; Ni: 88; Hg: 4,000 ppb; Te: 2,349.

Given the abundance of the sulphide blebs, I would be prepared to accept that the vein is high-grade but I fail to see why it wouldn't show up on assay! It may also have the platinum group elements that they claim, although we didn't analyze for them. So what is the deposit?

It appears to be a series of stacked, shallow-dipping, bull white, fractured, quartz veins, possibly located in cooling fractures cutting both granodiorite and zenolithic blocks near the top of a batholith. The cores of the veins are less well mineralized than the margins and best mineralization occurs in stringers as disseminations in and adjacent to the vein contacts.

Tell me more about Pogo, Mike, and remind me again about the lack of exploration potential in the Coast Mountains!

Robert

2—
4

92G/14W
92G-25

(Golden Coin)
GOLDEN KING GROUP.

Location and Access. The Golden King group of eight claims is located on Ashloo Creek, a tributary of the Squamish river, about six miles west of their junction and at elevations of 1200 feet plus. Access to the property is had by means of a motor road twenty-three miles up the Squamish river, and thence by pack trail for about eight to nine miles. The Squamish river is crossed by boat at present although formerly a wagon bridge spanned the river at this crossing.

General Geology. There are at least three main rock units on this group - an old series of highly altered rocks and two granites. The older granite is dark in color due to the large percentage of ferromagnesian minerals present; the younger granite is light to medium colored, with a small but varying amount of ferromagnesian minerals. Quartz appears to be much more plentiful in the younger rock.

The old series is found as remnants in both granites, and the younger granite, so far as observed, appeared mostly as dikes and small masses.

Cutting the older granite on Pykett Creek there is a narrow (6' - 8') dike of basic rock. This rock also appears to be present at the portal of the tunnel and also inside, but this was not definitely determined. Its relation to the lighter granite is not known at present.

On Pykett Creek the vein is associated with this dike, being found generally on the under side, but also

within the dike. South of Ashloo creek, the relation of the vein to the enclosing rock is not as definite, due to the overburden, but the dike is also believed to be present and to have exerted a similar apparent structural control on the vein fissure.

These general relations are shown on Map 1.

Description of Vein. (a) Pykett Creek.

On Pykett creek the vein fissure is found over a distance of approximately 900 feet. From Ashloo Creek north for 170 feet there is a continuous vein outcrop at the foot of a perpendicular cliff. This shows the vein to vary in width from ten inches to three feet, average around two feet in the southern portion and then narrowing somewhat towards the north. Branching stringers of quartz into the adjacent and overlying dike are common, but none were observed penetrating the footwall granite.

The quartz in the vein appears to be well fractured. Irregular oxidized areas can be observed in the quartz; these may represent original sulphides or pyritized inclusions of wall rock.

Due to the relative inaccessibility of this outcrop it cannot be examined in detail. Surface leaching has undoubtedly removed most evidence of mineralization. There is an old tunnel, about midway along this outcrop, reported to be thirty feet long. At present this is plugged with gravel and debris.

The suggested strike is N. 13 degrees W. and dip 31 degrees S. W. A grab sample from the southern end gave $2.40 in gold.

The northern end of the outcrop disappears under glacial till. No further evidence of the vein is seen until six hundred feet north of Ashloo creek. Here there is an outcrop eighteen feet long and some thirty inches wide. The quartz is fractured and pyrite and chalcopyrite are common, appearing to occur most plentifully along the fractures in the quartz. The hanging wall is altered dike; the footwall is covered with water. Strike N. 10 degrees - 13 degrees W. dip 36 degrees - 45 degrees S. W.

A sample across the upper twenty-six inches, about the middle of the outcrop yielded Au. 0.94 oz. Ag. 1.9 oz.

At the north end of the outcrop the quartz appears to pinch out but the shear continues. Exact relations are obscured with overburden. Small quartz stringers are present, under the vein, striking N. 50 degrees W. dip 55 degrees S. W. These contain coarse pyrite and films of a bluish black mineral along fractures.

The vein is reported to have been exposed intermediate between the last mentioned outcrop and the first. At present this is covered by the sliding glacial till.

At 200 and 300 feet respectively, north

of last quartz outcrop, are small exposures of sheared, oxidized material, but no vein quartz was observed.

The indicated length of the vein outcrop on Pykett Creek is 600 feet, over a vertical range of 171 feet.

(b) Anderson Creek.

On Anderson creek, below the falls, there are three closely spaced outcrops of vein material. The strikes and dips of the vein in these outcrops vary considerably, but they are considered to represent the same vein. The more northerly outcrop of the three is a little over twelve feet in length, where accessible, and shows the vein to be from one foot to three feet ten inches wide. Pyrite, chalcopyrite, some pyrrhotite, are common, particularly in the southern end of the exposures where the vein narrows. In this section a soft, silver white mineral, believed to be a gold telluride, is found sparingly present in fissures in the quartz.

Assays from here are shown on the assay plan.

The middle outcrop, about eight feet long, occurs between an overhanging bluff and creek wash. It is at least eighteen inches wide. Oxidation is intense and little fresh mineral is left.

The southern outcrop is under water. It is some twenty feet long and about two feet wide. To the south, where the vein enters the cliff under the falls, the quartz is

narrowing. The fissure extends along the face of the diff to the east but it is mostly obscured by overburden.

From the northern of the three exposures the vein can be seen along the face of a vertical cliff. The minimum indicated length in Anderson creek is 150 feet on practically a horizontal plain.

(c) Tunnel.

The tunnel, south of Ashloo creek, is believed to be on the same vein as exposed in Anderson creek.

The attitude of the vein can be expressed best by reference to plates 3 and 4 which show sections at various points along the tunnel. The main rock has been mapped as basic dike. This has been done for simplicity; these are probably also areas of the old series.

The section of vein from the portal to raise 1 is badly crushed and broken. On west wall opposite raise 1 the vein is broken and dragged along the slips as seen in section 3. The vein south of the slips is in line with that north of them, it may or may not be the same.

From raise 1 to raise 2 the vein is continuous and while sparingly mineralized with pyrite, and some chalcopyrite, it contains fair values in gold. Small amounts of a mineral believed to be gold telluride is to be observed here and there in this section, particularly about midway on the west wall.

Between raise 2 and 3 a vein comes in along the floor of the tunnel and passes out in the roof just north of raise 3. This may represent the vein in raise 2 that has been faulted down, along the slips shown south of raise 2, but the relations are believed to be those shown in section 9 plate 4.

The cross veins, as they come in on the floor, have an east west strike and north dip. As they rise to meet the vein along the back of the tunnel they roll, assuming a strike and dip approached that of the overhead vein. The main vein, while having a general strike slightly west of north and dip west of 20-30 degrees, also rolls in places and assumes, locally, attitudes about the horizontal.

In raise 2 and 3 the light granite occurs above the vein - from a few inches to one foot in raise 2 and forming the hanging wall in raise 3. In raise 3 the granite is altered along the contact and fine veinlets of gangue and some sulphides extend into the granite along joints. From this it is believed that vein is later than the light granite. As this raise shows the character of the vein between granite and dike rock (or old series) and also at the junction of a small cross vein, it is not possible to predict the character of the vein in granite, should such a relation occur.

South of raise 3 there are a number of small veinlets, in general badly broken. They appear to follow a shearing which strikes N. 18 degrees W. and dips 25 degrees S. W.

These veinlets (from three inches to one foot thick) may or may not represent the splitting up of the main vein, after faulting south of raise 3.

The vein, exposed in Anderson creek and the tunnel, is believed to be the same vein as exposed in Pykett creek. A projection of the strike from the portal of the tunnel intersects Pykett creek at or near its junction with the Ashloo. The elevations of the two points are about the same. Between the two points, any outcrop of the vein is covered with debris, or the Ashloo creek. A shearing or jointing about parallel to the vein can be seen in the rocks just above water level on the S.W. side of the main creek but no quartz was observed.

Conclusions The showings on this group occur along a fissure that is persistent over considerable distance. While the two sets of showings, one on Pykett creek the other on Anderson creek, are considerably removed from one another, they are believed to be on the same fissure.

The showings on Pykett creek have not been developed, but a grab sample at one end of the showings yielded $2.40 in gold, and another sample across twenty-six inches, 600 feet away yielded $18.80 in gold. The possible widths vary between a few inches and four feet, averaging around eighteen inches to two feet. This section warrants systematic open cutting to determine its possibilities.

The showings on Anderson creek are more restricted due perhaps to the topography and overburden. Where sampled the values are encouraging. More work at very slight cost would expose the possibilities over a distance of 100 to 150 feet.

The development of this showing, 100 feet below the outcrops, has exposed a section of vein 80 feet long, averaging approximately thirty inches in thickness, which carries gold from $2.00 to $41.60 per ton, the average value ranging around $10.00.

Eighty feet south of this section a raise has exposed four feet to six feet of quartz carrying values of $18.60 to $41.60 per ton. Unfortunately the development does not show the relation of these two sections, but short intermediate raises can be made at little cost. It is possible that the two sections can be correlated and the vein section carrying fair values correspondingly extended.

These showings, while offering possibilities of only small to moderate tonnages, have a sufficient gold content to justify sufficient work being done todetermine more closely their possibilities. This work can be accomplished quickly and cheaply ($1500.00 - $2000.00) and the results should give a fair idea of whether more work is justified or not. The present indications appear favorable.

"W.V.Smitheringale."

416 Vancouver Block, Vancouver.

July 31st, 1931.