MAIN PRODUCT: GOLD

PROV. OR TERR.: BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPOSIT N.T.S. AREA: S.N.R.C DU GITE :

1030/16

REF.: AU 001

MINSYS NO: 505219- 0 NO MINSYS:

NAME OF DEPOSIT: GEORGIA,

GUGGENHE IM

NOM DU GÎTE :

Object located:

Uncertainty

300 (meters/mètres) Facteur d'incertitude:

Objet localisé: see remarks Latitude/Latitude: 55°47'50

Longitude/Longitude: 130°02'45

UTM zone/Région UTM: 9 UTM North./UTM Nord: 6181953 UTM East./UTM Est: 433358

Mining division/Division minière: SKEENA

District/District: CASSIAR

OWNER OR OPERATOR / PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

Name: AVATAR RESOURCE CORPORATION

Nom:

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT / DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

Rocks underlying the ores consist chiefly of altered crystalline andesitic flows and altered, probably tuffaceous sediments of the Hazelton group. These rocks have been subjected locally to strong shearing movements and are altered to mica-schists, especially in the vicinity of major north-striking fault-zones. Granitic dykes and tongues are numerous in the locality of the workings and showings. Bullion creek in its headwaters section, which is the locality of the main workings, occupies a major fault structure striking northerly and dipping vertically and known as the "Bullion" vein. A drift for about 700 feet on this vein on No. 3 level showed intensive shearing with some quartz patches and stringers, and occasional sparse, lenticular mineralization with pyrrhotite, pyrite, and sphalerite. A series of quartz-filled fractures strike at various angles between north and northwest towards and across the "Bullion" fault and dip generally steeply westerly. The typical transverse fractures vary in width from a few inches to about 4 feet. In the case of the "Main" vein, which differs in character from the smaller veins and resembles a quartz-replacement body, widths from 5 to 20 feet are exposed. This vein strikes northwesterly and dips generally between 65 to 70° southwest. The vein has been traced some 2,600 feet; the section west of the bullion fault has been offset to the north about 200 feet. Of the smaller transverse veins the most extensive exploration has been confined to what is locally called the "South-west" vein; this vein outcrops to the west of the "Bullion" vein. At the south end of the "South-west" vein, where exposed in open cuts along a distance of 200 feet, the vein is from 5 to 18 inches wide, strikes northerly

Associated minerals or products / Minéraux ou produits associés AG PB

Source/Source: / / -REGULAR Printed/imprimée le: 5 Jun/Juin 1991

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The showings are located between elevations of 2.800 and 4.600 feet around the central section and head of Bullion Creek, a southerly flowing tributary of the Georgia River, 11 miles south-southwest of Stewart.

The showings were discovered in 1910 by J. Jarvis, Danny Hume, and E. Fish. of Stewart, and 6 claims were staked, the John D., Danny, J.P. Morgan, Guggenheim, Lookout, and Charlotte. Exploration work was begun in open cuts and a shaft. By 1914 two additional claims had been added, the Summit and Hillside; co-owners of the property at this time were reported to be the brokerage firm of Beaton & Hemsworth, of Vancouver, and C.H. Dickie.

Georgia River Mining Company, Limited, which was formed in February 1915, secured a working bond on the property and seasonal development work was carried on by the company for several years. Further development work was done in 1918 by D. Hume under contract. The 8 claims were allowed to lapse in 1921 and the Georgia and Georgia Nos. 1 & 2 claims were subsequently staked overing the area of the workings. These and several adjoining claims were bonded to the American Mining & Milling Company, Limited in 1923; some open cutting was done during the year; no further work was reported under the bond. The Georgia and Georgia Nos. 1 & 2 claims (Lots 4437-4439) were Crown-granted in 1924 to the Georgia River Mining Company, C.E. Jarvis, E. Fish, and D.

The Goldfields and Goldfields 1-6 claims (Lots 5152-5158), adjoining the Georgia group on the east and south, were acquired by the Portland Canal Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited in about 1924. The company name was changed in 1926 to Extenuate Gold Mines, Ltd.

In April 1925 Georgia River Gold Mines, Limited was organized by the firm of Beaton & Hemsworth to purchase the Crown-granted Georgia group controlling interest in the company was held by the British American Holding & Development Company, of New York. The Goldfields group of claims was acquired from Extenuate Gold Mines and other claims were acquired until the property was expanded to 34 claims and fractions. These newly acquired claims (Lots 5150-5179) were Crown-granted to Georgia River Gold Mines in 1930. Development work begun in the fall of 1928 was continued into 1930 when the company ceased to operate.

Helena Gold Mines. Limited was formed in April 1933 to acquire the assets of Georgia River Gold Mines. Work during the year included drifting in No. 2 adit and 3.050 feet of diamond drilling in 9 holdes; no values of importance were found by this work. Gold Leasers, Limited, a private company, was formed in August 1935 for the purpose of leasing the property from Helena Gold Mines; the agreement called for the constuction of a mill. A 25 ton per day mill was built in 1936 and operated intermittently until October 1937. One stope was opened to supply the mill feed.

To date about 4,000 feet of underground work consisting of drifting and cross-cutting, with raises of 150 feet between No. 3 and No. 2 (Bullion) adits and 25 feet between No. 2 adit and the surface, has been carrie out in 56 adits.

Cannon Resources Ltd. in 1978 acquire 34 Crown-granted claims comprising the property. Work during 1979 included staking 4 adjacent claims (20 units each), prospecting, sampling, and diamond drilling in one hole. In October

Mineral Policy Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada Secteur de la politique minérale, Énergie, Mines et Ressources, Ottawa, Canada

## HISTORY OF PRODUCTION / HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION In 1937, 500 tons of ore were milled at this property. From this ore 329 ounces of gold, 410 ounces of silver, and 7,301 pounds of lead were recovered. MAP REFERENCES / RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 307 A, Portland Canal Area, (Geol.), Sc. 1": 4 miles - accomp. Memoir 175. #Map 103 0/16, British Columbia-Alaska, (Topo.), Sc. 1: 50,000.

## REMARKS / REMARQUES

Object located - Georgia No. 1 claim (Lot 4438).

## REFERENCES / BIBLIOGRAPHIE

+Mandy, J.T.; Helena Gold Mines; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1936, pp, B4-B10.

++Hanson, George; Portland Canal Area, British Columbia; Memoir 175, p. 92, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1935.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1911, p. 72; 1912, p. 105; 1914, p. 153; 1915, p. 71; 1916, p. 85; 1917, p. 66; 1918, p. 75; 1922, p. 65; 1923, p. 67; 1928, p. 90; 1929, p. 91; 1930 p. 101; 1932, p. 57; 1937, p. B42; 1938, p. B26.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Georgia River Mining Company, Limited"; "American Mining & Milling Company Limited"; "Georgia River Gold Mines, Limited": "British American Holding & Development Company"; "Helena Gold Mines, Limited"; "Gold Leasers, Limited"; "Extenuate Gold Mines, Limited": "Cannon Resources Ltd.": "Avator Resource Corporation"; "Samson gold Corporation".

Exploration in British Columbia; BCDM: 1980, p. 402.

BCI 10333 O-P-3

PROVINCIAL LINK: BCI 1030-P-3

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MAIN PRODUCT: GOLD PRINC. PROD.:

PROV. OR TERR.: BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPOSIT N.T.S. AREA: S.N.R.C DU GÎTE :

1030/16

REF.: AU 001

MINSYS NO: 505219- 0

NAME OF DEPOSIT: GEORGIA,

GUGGENHE I M

NOM DU GÎTE :

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued) / DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (suite)

and dips 65 to 80° east. The vein is well mineralized with galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and assays high in gold and silver. Crosscutting from No. 3 level and dipping 60° west. The transverse veins and the "Bulliton" vein are locally well mineralized along short stretches with pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and some arsenopyrite. The "Main" vein is generally very sparsely mineralized, chiefly with pyrrhotite. The best mineralization occurs at and around intersections of the transverse veins with the "Bullion" fault or with each other.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR (suite)

1979 an agreement was reached with E & B Explorations Ltd. for exploration and development of the property. Trenching, and diamond drilling in several fans was carried out late in the year; the 1979-80 program included geological mapping, a geochemical rock survey (200 samples) and 904 m of diamond drilling in 15 holes. The 24% interest earned by E & B was exchanged for Canon shares. E & B was acquired in 1983 by Imperial Metals Corporation. The company name (Cannon) was changed in 1983 to Samson Gold Corporation.

Indicated and inferred reserves were reported as 120,037 tons at 0.55 oz/t Au, 0.68 oz/t Ag (Samson Gold Corporation, Filing Statement 269/84). During 1987-88, Avatar Resource Corporation purchased the property. The mineral inventory was revised to 321,067 tons of 0.839 ounce per ton Au and 0.656 ounce per ton Ag. (Vancouver Stock Exchange, Filing Statement 105/89).