

PRODUCT GOLD
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR TERRITORY
PROVINCE OU TERRITOIRE

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 92 0/8
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. AU 1
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

BLACK DOME MOUNTAIN, BJ

OBJECT LOCATED - Giant vein.
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY 200 m
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Lat. 51°20'15"

Long. 122°29'20"

Lat.

Long.

Mining Division Clinton
Division minière

District
District

Lillooet

County
Comté

Township or Parish
Canton ou paroisse

Lot
Lot

Concession or Range
Concession ou rang

Sec.
Sect.

Tp.
Ct.

R.
R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

Blackdome Exploration Ltd.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The rocks underlying Black Dome Mountain are almost entirely volcanic in origin and range in age from Eocene to Pliocene according to Tipper (1978). Host rocks for the mineralization are mainly hornblende andesite in the central and northern sections of the property and flow-banded rhyolite and breccias in the south Ridge zone (Fig. 14). Aphyric andesite and dacite lavas are peripheral to the map-area and form a thick base to the local Tertiary volcanic pile. Dacitic andesite lavas and dykes postdate the principal mineralized units in the southern part of the property. The youngest rocks are olivine basalt dykes, lavas, and agglomerate forming the summit of Black Dome Mountain.

Exploration has centred on two vein systems known as the Giant and Red Bird veins, which occur en echelon on the north-west shoulder of the mountain. These are steeply dipping quartz and carbonate-filled fractures striking N30 to 40°E. The Giant vein, which has been exposed over a length of 800 metres, is mostly less than 1 metre wide and consists of quartz stringers, quartz and carbonate lenses, and breccia with minor

see Card 2

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The property is located at elevations of 6,500 to 7,300 feet on the summit and north end of Black Dome (Porcupine) Mountain some 10 miles west of the Fraser River and 48 miles north-northwest of Lillooet.

Gold-bearing veins were discovered in 1947 by Lawrence Frenier, who staked 8 claims the following year. West of the southern part of Frenier's ground 4 claims were recorded by W.G. Osborne, of Bralorne; Osborne also recorded 2 claims east of Frenier's ground. Trenching was carried out on a number of veins and Frenier attempted to recover gold by panning the soil above some of the veins and by crushing vein material; in 1949 he installed a Gibson 2-ton Elliptic roll mill.

Empire Valley Gold Mines Ltd., incorporated January 1953, optioned 10 claims and fractions, the Moosehorn, Saddle, Whiskey Jack, Pinion Pine, Electrum Fraction, Bonanza, Eldorado, Black Dome, Ptarmigan, and Sugar Bowl Fr.; these claims were subsequently Crown-granted (Lots 7871-7880 respectively). The company carried out road construction, bulldozer trenching and stripping, and sampling in 1953 and 1954. Work was concentrated mainly on two veins designated the Giant and Red Bird. During 1955 a total of 200 feet of drifting was done, 150 feet on the Giant vein at 6,800 feet elevation and 50 feet on the Red Bird vein at 6,500 feet elevation.

Silver Standard Mines Limited optioned the property in 1957, and also acquired a majority interest in the Black Dome No. 2 property (92 0/8, Au 2) which adjoins to the south. Work by Silver Standard on the Giant and Red Bird veins included 6,200 feet of bulldozer trenching, exposing an additional 2,000 feet of vein material. Sampling (220 samples) resulted in establishing several short mineralized shoots grading 0.746 ounce gold across 2 feet (Silver Standard Mines Limited Annual Report March 31, 1959). The option was subsequently abandoned.

Ground adjacent to the west was acquired in 1973 by A.J. Skiber as the BJ 1-6 claims. Work during the year included trenching.

Empire Valley Gold Mines carried out further road construction in 1960 and in 1974.

see Card 2

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

Production during the period 1947-1949 by Mr. Frenier was reported to be 6 ounces of gold (Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1949, p. 103).

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia:
1948, p. 92⁺; 1949, p. 103; 1953, p. 97;
1954, p. 98⁺⁺; 1955, p. 31; 1960, p. 20.

Geology, Exploration and Mining; British Columbia
Dept. of Mines: 1973, p. 268; 1974, p. 222,
1978, p. E 185.
Policy

Mineral / Sector; Corporation Files: "Silver Standard
Mines Limited"; "Barrier Reef Resources Ltd.";
"Blackdome Exploration Ltd."; "Heath Steel Mines
Limited".

+++Geological Fieldwork, British Columbia Dept. of Mines:
1979, pp. 52-54 (Paper 1980-1).

Tipper, H.W.; Taseko Lakes Map-Area, Open File 534,
Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1978.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Claims and principal veins, Porcupine Mountain, Sc. 1":
800 ft., Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia,
1954, p. 99.

#Geology of Black Dome Mountain, Sc. 1":2,300', Fig. 14,
Geological Fieldwork, 1979, p. 53, British Columbia Dept.
of Mines.

*Map 92 0/8, Empire Valley, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par	DMacR	DMacR					
Date Date	10-80	08-83					

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NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

BLACK DOME MOUNTAIN, BJ

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

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)

amounts of auriferous pyrite. For the most part low values have been obtained on this vein, however, A.J. Skiber (Assessment Report 4549) quotes an assay result showing 5.8 ppm gold and 10.2 ppm silver from a narrow quartz lead which appears to be a continuation of Giant vein to the southwest. The Red Bird vein, located southeast of Giant vein, has a length of only a few hundred metres and is intersected by dykes at its northern and southern extremities. Red Bird vein is characterized by jasper accompanying milk quartz and carbonates in fillings and a small amount of visible gold.

Sampling by Silver Standard Mines in 1958 indicated several short sections of vein assaying 0.746 oz/t Au across 2 feet.

The Dome 1-10 claims, surrounding the existing Crown-grants and adjacent Black Dome No. 2 group, were staked in 1977 for Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. (50%) and Castlemaine Explorations Ltd. (50%) under a joint venture exploration agreement. Geological mapping and geochemical rock and silt surveys were carried out over Dome 1-3, 6, 7 (59 units).

Blackdome Exploration Ltd. was incorporated in June 1978 under the sponsorship of Barrier Reef for the purpose of unifying and exploring all the claims on Black Dome Mountain. The Dome 1-3, 6, 7 claims (59 units) were transferred to Blackdome, giving Barrier Reef and Castlemaine each a 10.8% interest in the new company. Silver Standard Mines Limited and Wilson Mining Corporation, Limited by an August 1978 agreement, and subject to prior option agreements with Messrs. Schrader and Hillborn, transferred the Black Dome 1-4 claims to Blackdome in exchange for a one-third vendor interest in the new company. Empire Valley Gold Mines by a November 1978 agreement, subject to the earlier Frenier option agreement, transferred Lots 7871-7880 to Blackdome Exploration.

Barrier Reef acquired control of 27% of Blackdome shares, in part through a 11% interest in Castlemaine and a 48% interest in Empire Valley which was purchased in 1979.

Exploration work began in 1979 on the Black Dome No. 2 (see: Au 2).

Heath Steel Mines Limited, a wholly owned Noranda subsidiary, in February 1982 optioned a 55% interest in the property. Drilling by Heath in 1982 totalled 15,000' in 37 holes, 3 of them apparently on the Giant vein.