



41P11SW0283 63.2888 ASQUITH

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THE SHININGTREE GOLD PROPERTY OF

BRIDGE HILL MINES LIMITED

(Assessment Report)

PENTHOUSE SUITE

121 RICHMOND STREET WEST

TORONTO

by

MICHAEL OGDEN, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

May 21, 1971.

H. E. G. O.

H. E. G. O. ENGINEERING LIMITED

SUMMARY

A six claim group has been staked on an old gold showing, one mile southwest of Shiningtree on highway 560. The property, in Asquith Township, can be reached by road from Sudbury, New Liskeard or Timmins and is about the same distance from each of them.

The whole area is well known for its numerous showings of erratic gold mineralization. A big trench in one of the claims has exposed a grey quartz vein of 5 to 12 feet in width for a length of 300 feet. A local resident can recall helping a previous owner of the ground to remove a bulk sample of high-grade gold from the trench. No gold was seen in the vein or any of the broken rock during the recent visit to explore and stake the claims.

The property is considered worthy of a detailed examination and orientation geochemical survey. This will establish whether or not the vein does carry gold and also whether a detectable halo of mercury is available in the overlying soil. For if such a halo exists, then a survey technique can be devised to find similar or better veins throughout the property.

A sum of three thousand dollars should be made available for the initial investigation and survey.



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PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property, in Asquith Township, is about equal distance from Sudbury, Timmins or New Liskeard, and is easily reached by automobile from any of these cities. It consists of six claims which are numbered as follows: L-296566-67-68-69-70-71. They lie astride the main highway (No. 560), one mile southwest of the town of Shiningtree which is some 115 miles west of New Liskeard or 35 miles east of the junction of highway 560 with the new Sudbury-Timmins highway (No.144).

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The property lies amongst the oldest Keewatin lavas, near the edge of the south limb of an old geosyncline that extends for many miles across the country. Basic lavas of the "lower group" of Keewatin rocks underly the property, consisting of basalts, diorite, pillow lavas and some pyroclastics.

A quartz feldspar porphyry intrusive lies close to the showing and may have some influence on its location. Another granite intrusive was found near Jesse James Lake and a north trending EM-16 anomaly near the lake shore is suggestive of possible faulting parallel to the linear made by the lake and its river.

Table of Formations

Quaternary:	Sands, gravel and glacio-fluvial deposits.
Pre-Cambrian:	Keweenawan: Diabase sills.
	Animikean: Conglomerate and greywacke.
	Matachewan: Diabase dikes and sills.
	Algoman: Granites and some lamprophyres.
	Haileyburian: Diorites.

Timiskaming: Sediments and schists.

Keewatin: Iron formation.

Upper group of basic to intermediate
volcanics.

Lower group of basic lavas and schists.

THE GOLD VEIN

The main showing consists of a big trench into a quartz vein located in the north central portion of claim L-296567.

The vein is dull, slightly smokey, massive quartz, carrying a little scattered chalcopyrite, pyrite and occasional galena. It strikes west-northwest, roughly parallel to the formations, and dips vertically. Trenching has exposed it for a length of 300 feet within which widths of 5 to 12 feet can be seen. The central 150 feet of trenching extends to depths of 8 and 10 feet. It is obvious that a large bulk sample, or shipment of vein material has been made from the showing.

A Mr. Stewart Saville of Shiningtree, who assisted the prospector that staked the claims, contends that he helped a previous owner, E.B. James, to take out a lot of high-grade gold many years ago. There is no record of any work having been done in the files of The Ontario Department of Mines, but as no filing of work was required prior to 1949, no record could be expected. Visible gold could not be found during the examination and staking of the property.

CONCLUSION

The property is worthy of a detailed examination to verify that gold does exist in the vein and hopefully to prove that an indirect surveying technique could be used to find similar or better veins throughout the property.

To resort to old-time prospecting is surely futile this close to Shining-tree, and any electrical geophysical technique depends on the presence of substantial sulphides, whereas only minor sulphides are known. But, most gold deposits of the world have a discernible halo of minor amounts of mercury in the soils overlying them. Hence, if it can be shown that a detectable mercury anomaly overlies the main vein, then a geochemical survey could be laid out so as to discover similar veins throughout the claim group.

RECOMMENDATIONS

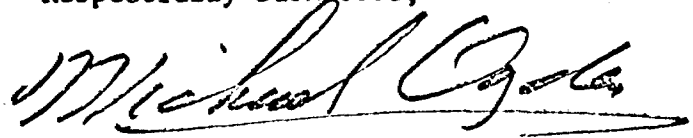
1. Examine and geologically map the main showing and its immediate vicinity.
2. Take representative chip samples of the main vein across its full width at about 50 foot intervals (about 6 or 7 samples).
3. Take geochemical soil samples over the continuation of the vein at 1 or 2 foot intervals on 4 or 5 lines. Each location to have one sample at the interface of the "A₃" and "B" soil horizon (i.e. at the first indication of rusty soil) and the second sample to be well within the "B" (rusty) horizon. Sampling should continue beyond the vein at 50 foot intervals for 100 to 150 feet.
4. The samples are then to be analyzed for mercury content to see if a detectable anomaly exists over the vein and whether a suitable sample interval can be chosen for a geochemical soil sample survey of the claims.

COST

The cost of such an investigation would be between \$800 and \$1,000.

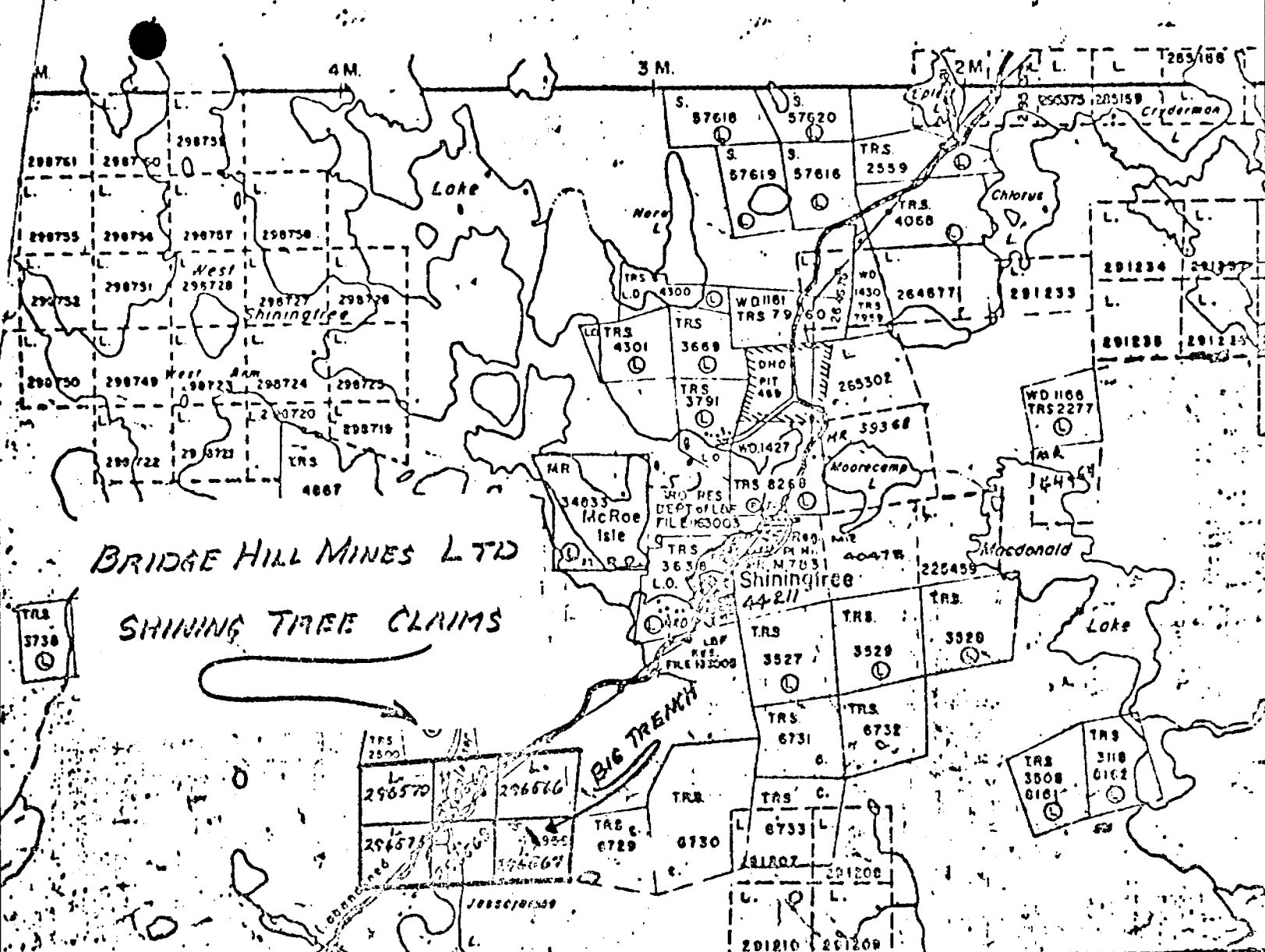
The follow-up survey is estimated at around \$2,000 so that a total of \$3,000 should be available for initial investigation of the property.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michael Ogden", written over a horizontal line.

Michael Ogden, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.
Toronto, Ontario.
May 21, 1971.

Churchill Twp. - M. 719















BRIDGE HILL MINES LTD
SHINING TREE CLAIMS













A PORTION OF
THE TOWNSHIP
OF
ASQUITH
DISTRICT OF
SUDBURY
LARDER LAKE
MINING DIVISION

LEGEND

PRE-CAMBRIAN

- Keweenaw**
 Diabase sill or sill remnant (20).
- Annikian (Cobalt series)**
 Conglomerate (20), graywacke (20).
- Matatchewan***
 Diabase dikes (27).
- Algomian**
 Dikes of hornblende and mica lamprophyre (25).
 Quartz-feldspar porphyry (24), diorite (23).
 Porphyritic granite (22), pink and gray granite with basalt inclusions (21), gneiss (20), granodiorite (19), diorite (18).
- Pre-Algomian (Haileyburian?)**
 Diorite (17), serpentine-carbonate rock (16).
- Timiskaming (Ridout series)**
 Banded iron formation (15).
 Schistose conglomerate (14), graywacke (13), arkose (12), quartzite (11), slate (10), carbonate schist (9).
- Keewatin†**
 Iron formation (8).
 Upper Group: hornblende andesite and trachyte flows (7), tuff (5), agglomerate (6).
 Lower Group: andesite (4), pillow lava (3), hornblende schist (2), basalt tuff (1).

Symbols

-  Hill.
-  Hut.
-  Kettle lake.
-  Trail or portage.
-  Wagon or winter road.
-  Cabin.
-  Prospect showing.
-  Strike and dip.
-  Strike and vertical dip.
-  Geological boundary, defined.
-  Geological boundary, approximate.
-  Diastol strike.
- Fault.

BRIDGE HILL MINES LTD. SHININGTREE CLAIMS

1 INCH = 1 MILE

FROM O.D.M. MAP 430, 1934

