



MINFILE Detail Report
BC Geological Survey
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

Location/Identification

MINFILE Number: 092GNW013 **National Mineral Inventory Number:** 092G14 Au1

Name(s): ASHLU
ASHLOO, GOLDEN COIN, GOLDEN KING, ASH, HAWK, ASHLUCK, AU

Status: Past Producer **Mining Division:** Vancouver

Mining Method: Underground **Electoral District:** West Vancouver-Garibaldi

Regions: British Columbia **Resource District:** Squamish Forest District

BCGS Map: 092G093

NTS Map: 092G14W **UTM Zone:** 10 (NAD 83)

Latitude: 49 56 42 N **Northing:** 5532597

Longitude: 123 24 45 W **Easting:** 470404

Elevation: 488 metres

Location Accuracy: Within 500M

Comments: Location of portal where Roaring Creek enters Ashlu Creek (Property visit by P. Wilton, District Geologist in 1988).

Mineral Occurrence

Commodities: Gold, Silver, Copper, Zinc, Tungsten

Minerals **Significant:** Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Chalcopyrite, Gold, Scheelite, Sphalerite, Tellurobismuthite, Calaverite, Frobergite, Hessite, Altaite

Associated: Quartz, Ankerite, Siderite

Mineralization Age: Unknown

Deposit **Character:** Vein

Classification: Hydrothermal, Epigenetic

Type: I01: Au-quartz veins, I02: Intrusion-related Au pyrrhotite veins

Shape: Tabular

Dimension: 90x3x0 metres **Strike/Dip:** 010/25

Comments: Dimensions are for maximum width of vein.

Host Rock

Dominant Host Rock: Plutonic

Stratigraphic Age	Group	Formation	Igneous/Metamorphic/Other
Lower Cretaceous	Gambier	Undefined Formation	-----
Jurassic-Cretaceous	-----	-----	Coast Plutonic Complex

Isotopic Age	Dating Method	Material Dated
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Lithology: Biotite Granodiorite, Quartz Diorite, Biotite Amphibole Hornfels, Phyllonite

Comments: Cloudburst pluton, in which vein occurs, is Jurassic in age Geological Survey of Canada Paper 90-1F, pages 95-107).

Geological Setting

Tectonic Belt: Coast Crystalline **Physiographic Area:** Pacific Ranges

Terrane: Plutonic Rocks, Gambier

Metamorphic Type: Contact

Grade: Hornfels

Comments: Hornfelsed rock is a narrow Gambier Group pendant.

Inventory

Ore Zone: ASHLOO

Year: 1981

Category: Combined

Report On: Y

Quantity: 89,350 tonnes

NI 43-101: N

Commodity	Grade
Silver	12.3400 grams per tonne
Gold	8.5700 grams per tonne

Comments: Property File - Proven and possible reserves.

Reference: MDAP Stage 1 Report, 1981.

Summary Production

		Metric	Imperial
	Mined:	13,688 tonnes	15,088 tons
	Milled:	13,688 tonnes	15,088 tons
Recovery	Silver	235,700 grams	7,578 ounces
	Gold	205,126 grams	6,595 ounces
	Copper	32,378 kilograms	71,381 pounds

Capsule Geology

The portal of the former Ashlu mine is located at the confluence of Roaring Creek with Ashlu Creek, 45 kilometres northwest of Squamish, British Columbia.

The Ashlu mine area is underlain by extensive areas of quartz diorite, granodiorite and diorite bodies of the Jurassic Cloudburst pluton of the Jurassic to Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex. This pluton has intruded into and along the margins of Lower Cretaceous Gambier Group greenstone forming the eastern boundary of a major northwest trending pendant, east of the mine site. Regionally, these pendants are composed of andesite to rhyodacite flows and pyroclastics, greenstone, argillite and minor zones of conglomerate, limestone and schist. These pendant rocks may be metamorphosed up to amphibolite grade. A major north-west trending shear zone of Cretaceous age, the Ashlu Creek shear zone, in part defines the contact of the pluton and the pendant. Forming the western contact of the pendant is the Cretaceous Squamish pluton.

All mining was done along the plane of the vein, which dips 25 to 30 degrees west, striking approximately 010 degrees. At the lowest level the vein steepens to 35 degrees. The quartz vein is situated at the hangingwall of an elongated roof pendant consisting of biotite and amphibole hornfels which strikes 015 degrees and is up to 4.6 metres in width. The hangingwall, in contact with the quartz vein, and the footwall, in contact with the pendant, are composed of biotite granodiorite. Previous to 1994, many reports stated a complex, fine grained, dark, mafic-rich rock intimately associated with the quartz was a dike. Petrographic analysis indicates it is a phyllonite produced by cataclastic deformation along a fault (Assessment Report 4036). The quartz vein varies in width from 0.2 to 3 metres. Most of the underground workings follow this vein over a strike length of 90 metres and downdip for 85 metres.

The quartz vein consists of massive to cleaved white quartz with pods, streaks and disseminations of pyrite and pyrrhotite, especially near the vein walls. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite, scheelite, sphalerite, ankerite and siderite also occur in the vein. Gold values are closely associated with the sulphide minerals.

Petrographic studies show that the gold does occur in native form of very fine size (0.01 - 0.04 millimetre) but mainly it is associated with the tellurides: tellurobismuthite, calaverite, frobergite, hessite and altaite. The tellurides occur as small grains in euhedral pyrite adjacent to the ore zone. In 1994, several additional distinct gold associations were made. Gold occurs as: 1) large inclusions (up to 0.1 millimetre) in pyrite, 2) blebs less than 10 microns in chalcopyrite, 3) native gold up to 40 microns along fractures in quartz, 4) native gold up to 50 microns along pyrite-quartz grain boundaries and 5) native gold up to 35 microns along fractures in pyrite (Assessment Report 24036).

The mine workings consist of a 120 metre drift adit driven southerly from Ashlu Creek, raises and stopes to the surface, 2 drifts some 30 and 60 metres below the adit level, a 30 degree winze connecting the drifts and crosscutting for a total of over 300 metres of underground development.

Proven and possible reserves are 89,350 tonnes grading 8.57 grams per tonne gold and 12.34 grams per tonne silver (MDAP Stage 1 Report, 1981).

The Ashlu quartz veins were discovered in 1923 by F. Pykett and associates, who originally called the claims the Golden King group. Over 30 metres

of underground development were done in 1924. By 1930, the claims were known as the Gold Coin group, owned by the Pykett estate, C. Anderson and R.V. Carson. The Ashlu Gold Mining Syndicate set up a 23 tonne per day mill at the mine site which operated intermittently from May 1937 until October 1939 when the ore was depleted. In 1947, Giant Mines & Metals explored the area as the M2-5 mineral claims. Since 1975, about 1000 metres of diamond drilling have been completed on the deposit. Osprey Mining and Explorations Limited reportedly installed a 91 tonne per day mill in 1979, but except for 36 tonnes milled in 1984 no other production was recorded. Osprey Mining and Exploration leased the property from 1979 to 1985 and carried out an extensive development program. In 1985, Tenquille Resources Ltd. acquired the property and in 1987 retained Cooke Geological Consultants to carry out underground sampling. In 1988, Valentine Gold Corp. took an option on the property. As of 1994, the former Ashlu mine is staked as the Au claim and owned by L. Demczuk. The surrounding area was restaked as the Ashlu 1 to 5 claims by 421424 B.C. Ltd. and Homegold Resources Ltd was retained to prospect and geologically map the claims. During 2009 through 2012, Ashlu Mines completed a program of rock, soil and silt sampling on the area.

Bibliography

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Date Coded:	1985/07/24	Coded By:	BC Geological Survey (BCGS)	Field Check:	N
Date Revised:	2014/05/07	Revised By:	Karl A. Flower (KAF)	Field Check:	Y