EVALUATION

OF THE

JUBILEE MOUNTAIN PROSPECT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

R. A. BUCKLEY P. ENG.

PROPERTY FILE

J U B I L E E   M O U N T A I N   P R O S P E C T

B R I T I S H   C O L U M B I A

FEBRUARY 1975

R.A. BUCKLEY, P.ENG.

COPY SIX

J U B I L E E   M O U N T A I N

AS VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH ON HIGHWAY 95

I N D E X

I N T R O D U C T I O N

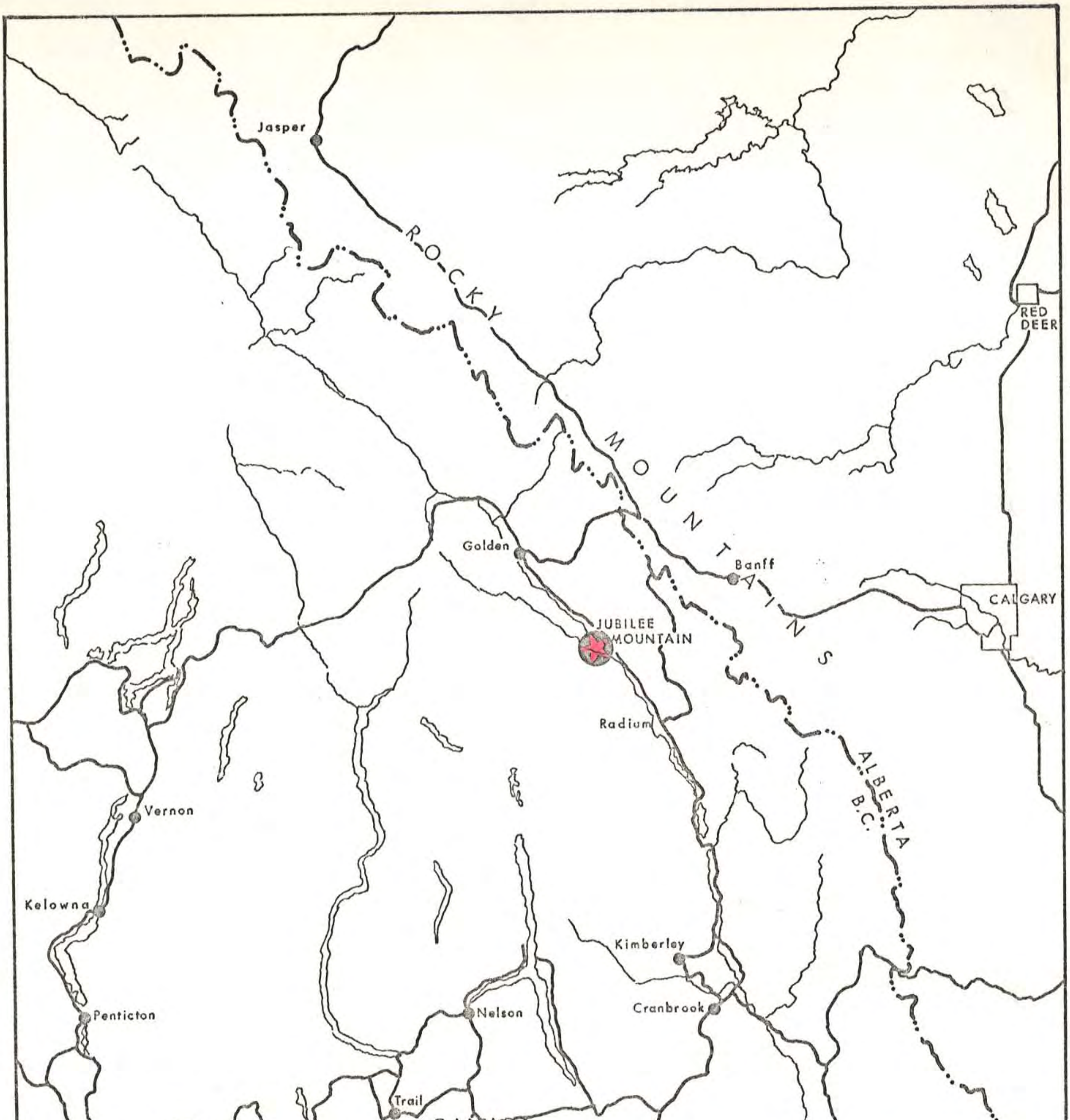
Lead-zinc deposits in the Rocky Mountain Trench have been a source of interest to the writer for some time. Most literature over the years has described the numerous deposits as being of hydrothermal or replacement origin conforming to the then current mineralogical theories.

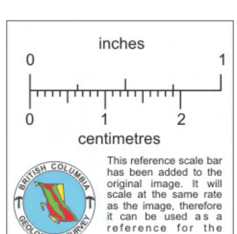
With the recognization that some deposits did not demonstrate the normal imprints of thermal alteration usually associated with hydrothermal deposits, a new origin for certain mineral occurrences had to be devised. Deposits such as those in the Mississippian Valley, the Pine Point, N.W.T., Icon Deposit, P. de Quebec, and several Russian, Italian and Yugoslavian deposits require a new thesis to explain the absence of the normal hydrothermal and replacement "finger prints". Recent literature, with increasing regularity, classify such deposits as mentioned above as belonging to the sedimentary or stratiform classification. Stratiform deposits are found in reefs of organic, energy and barrier bar origin, talus fans, slump breccias and collapse structures. Collapse structures are found in formations over porous carbonate rocks when the porous rock is loaded by overlying beds to the point of failure. Collapse structures have also been recognized where certain underlying beds have been removed by solution producing Karst topography as is the case of salt beds, and perhaps to a lesser extent, when barite beds have either leached or have been remobilized due to regional deformation.

It would appear that the ore control on this prospect is associated with highly brecciated areas. The origin of the breccia is at the moment obscure and could be either of collapse, slump or reef talus origin.

G E O G R A P H I C   L O C A T I O N

Index map (Figure 1) locates this prospect as being in the southeastern portion of British Columbia, approximately 25 miles north of Radium Hot Springs. The nearest village, Spillimacheen, is located on paved highway No. 95. The C.P.R. rail line passes through this valley and is the main haulage route for coal between the Crowsnest Pass and Vancouver.





DEKALB MINING CORPORATION

JUBILEE MOUNTAIN
BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIGURE 1

INDEX MAP

SCALE: 1" = 40 mi.

FEB., 1975

R E G I O N A L   G E O L O G Y

The Jubilee Mountain prospect is located on an isolated mountain (Frontispiece) within the Rocky Mountain structural trench, just west of the main trench fault.

The mountain itself consists of Cambrian-age dolomites and shales belonging to the McKay Group. The peak of the mountain, near the fire look-out tower, is capped with an outcropping of Beaverfoot Formation of Ordovician age.

Structural deformation has folded the region within the trench with the result that these formations have been formed into a long syncline named in Mem. 369 (12) as the Purcell Boundary Syncline.

Mineral prospecting has been active in the valley since before the turn (1883) of the century. The only productive mine within 30 miles of this prospect is the Silver Giant Mine, 1½ miles to the west on the western limb of the Purcell Boundary Syncline. The Giant Silver Mine produced small quantities of mineral during the first half of the century, finally going into production in 1947. After producing from 9 levels and an open pit, operations for sulfides ceased. Limited mining and re-milling of the tailings for barite only has continued to the present by the Baroid Mud Company.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROSPECT AREA

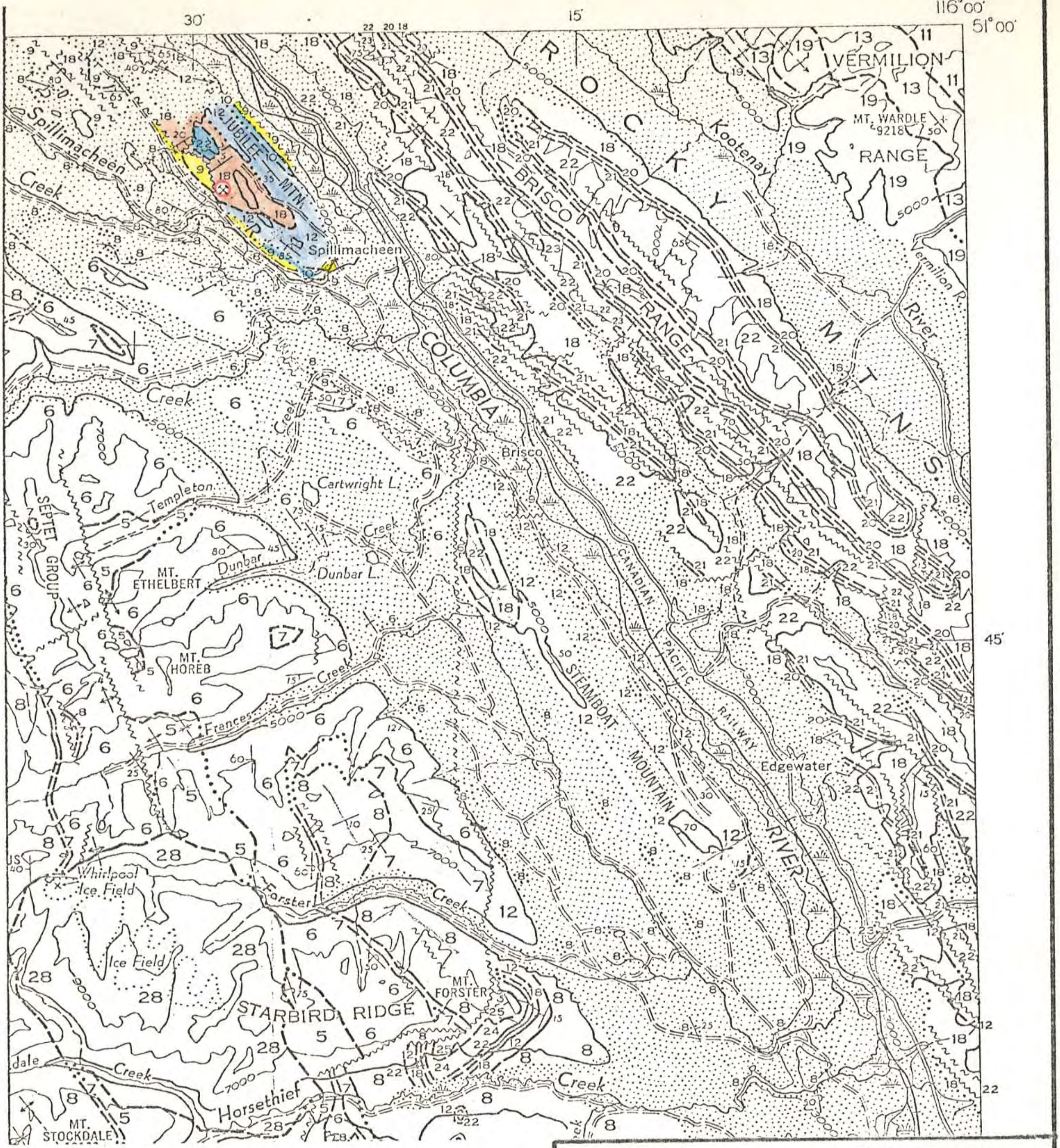
Figure 2 is a portion of the preliminary geological map (11) of this area. Figure 3 is an enlargement of the Jubilee Mountain portion showing details of the syncline and the location of the prospect. The cross section (Figure 4) passes through the Giant Silver Mine, over the mountain peak and through the Jubilee Mountain prospect. By inspection of this cross section the regional geology and the basis of this prospect can be envisaged.

Figure 28 is a gological surface map with superimposed IP chargeability anomalies, EM survey contact zone and air photo fracture patterns.

The elevation of the top of the Jubilee Mountain formation has been contoured and is displayed on map designated as Figure 29.

The data in the foregoing suite of maps indicates that the Jubilee Mountain formation strikes slightly west of north and displays a dip of approximately 45° to the west. The Jubilee Mountain formation is generally dense but in certain instances displays vuggy porosity.

The Jubilee is overlain by a black fissile shale known as the McKay shale. Certain horizons in the shale sequence contain ellipsoids of lime. The long axis of the ellipsoids are elongated in the direction of the dip of the bedding.



DEKALB MINING CORPORATION

JUBILEE MOUNTAIN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

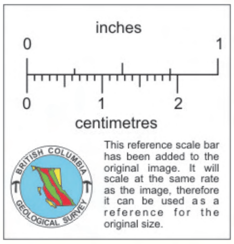
FIGURE .2.

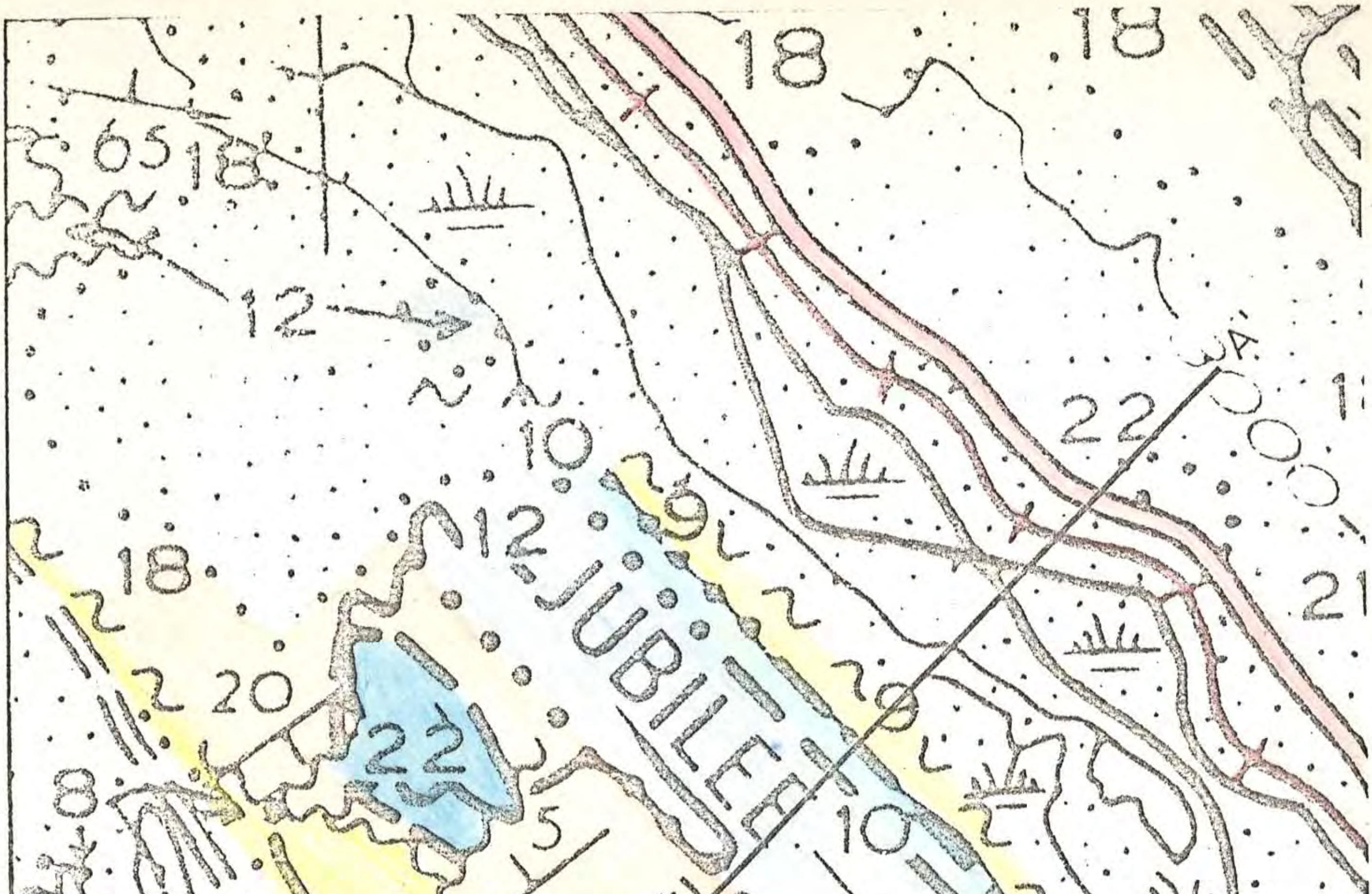
REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

MEMOIR 369

NTS MAP 82 K EAST

SCALE: 1:250,000 MAY 1974





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JUBILEE MOUNTAIN
BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIGURE .3.

DETAIL GEOLOGY MAP

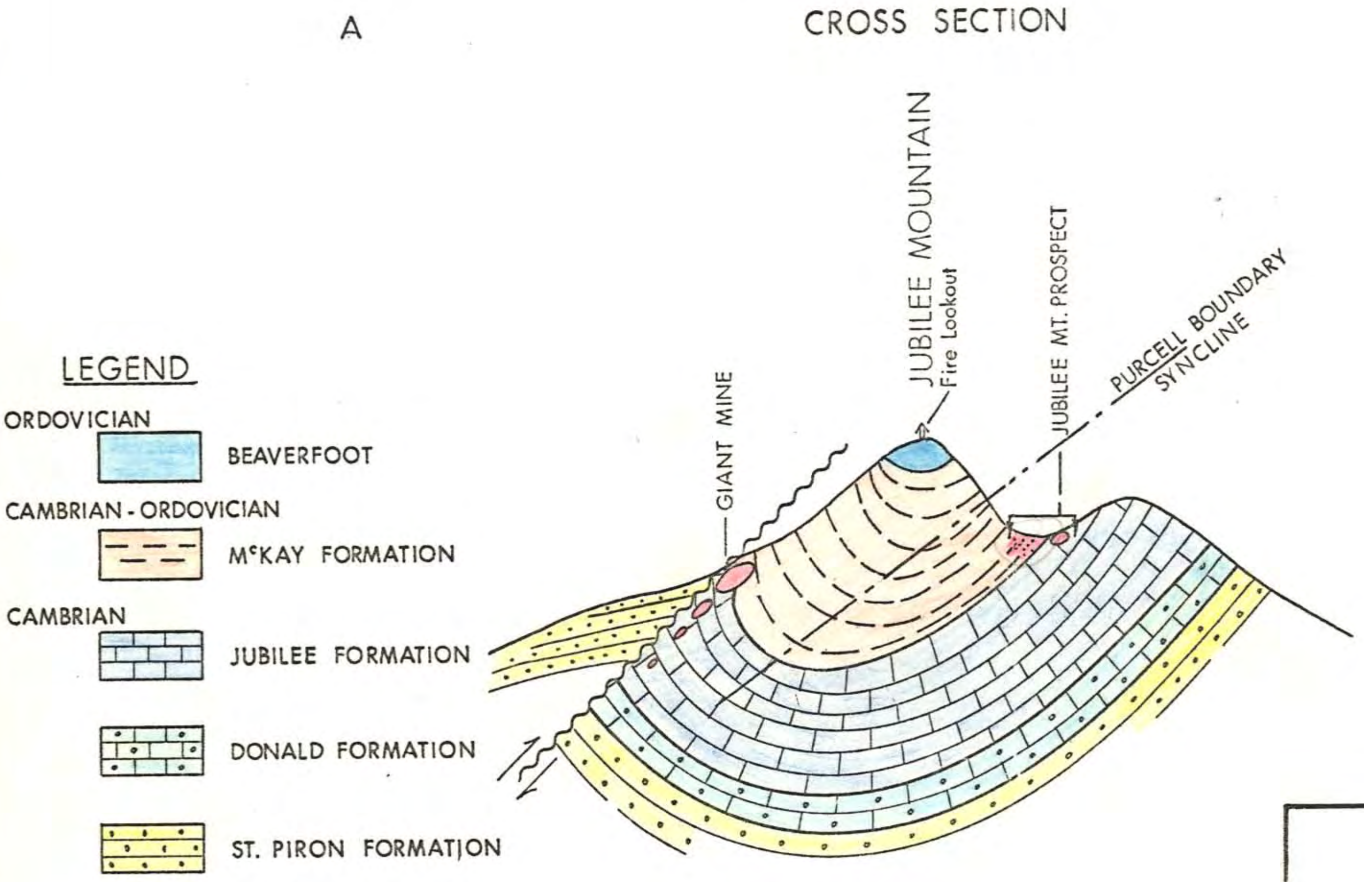
MEMOIR 369

NTS MAP 82 K EAST

SCALE : 1:50,000 MAY 1974

DEKALB MINING CORPORATION

CROSS SECTION



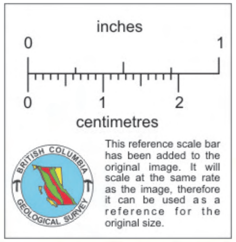


FIGURE .4.

JUBILEE MOUNTAIN PROSPECT

SCALE: 1:50,000

AFTER MEMOIR 369 FEB., 1975 R.A. BUCKLEY

JUBILEE MOUNTAIN PROJECT

With the above understanding of this portion of the Rocky Mountain Trench, the writer had a more than casual interest when Mr. Klaui, a local geologist living in the nearby village of Edgewater, proposed that he option to DeKalb a group of claims on the east side of Jubilee Mountain.

A ground check confirmed that this area provided a better than average possibility of confirming the mineralized reef and/or collapse thesis. An Option Agreement was worked out between DeKalb and Klaui for the located claims. A similar Option Agreement was concluded between the Mellen family (major shareholders and principles of Beverly Mines Ltd.) and DeKalb for the adjoining nine Crown Grants.

A review and summarization of previous work in the area was conducted, with the conclusion that a vertical loop electro-magnetic survey should be undertaken in an attempt to map the location of a massive sulfide body if one existed in the area. The survey did not appear to map such a body but did map the geological contact between the two geological formations, the Jubilee Mountain Carbonate and the overlying McKay Shale. Since the EM contact appeared to be very close to the previously geologically mapped contact, not a great deal of significance was placed on this new data. A decision, however, was made in view of the favourable area, to pattern drill the weak existing IP anomalies. These anomalies

FIGURE 5

FIGURE 6

CORE BOXES HAVE BEEN LABELLED, STACKED AND COVERED ON THE PROSPECT PROPERTY

FIGURE 7

had been carelessly drilled at an earlier date without regard to the possibility that a reef or collapse structure could exist along the McKay-Jubilee Mountain Carbonate contact.

The drilling program consisted of 16 holes spaced 100 feet apart along the largest IP anomaly. The purpose of this program was to determine the origin of the anomaly as well as to learn the lateral lithology of the underlying carbonate formation. The last two holes were drilled on an isolated IP anomaly, completing the 18 hole drill program.

The result was that a significant lead-barite intersection was encountered in hole 15 on the large anomaly and a much larger lead-barite occurrence was cored in hole 17 on the isolated IP anomaly. Smaller uneconomic intersections were cored in several other holes. Since the mineralization was encountered in only two holes, it is presently impossible to determine the lateral extent or even the dip of the deposit.

This report will, therefore, deal with the lithology, mineralogy, and genesis of the find. Structural data and the usual geological maps will be used as a basis for the recommended follow-up work program.

LITHOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL DISCUSSION

After studying all of the cores from the 18 drill holes (4,495 feet of core) the following samples were selected for photographing. This has been done as an aid to describing what I believe to be the paleoecological environment of this geological column.

Diamond drilling for this prospect has been confined to an area that illustrated certain diagonistic features common to carbonate reefs such as vuggy porosity, lagoonal mud flats and overlying pyritic shale. In addition to these lithological parameters, disseminated lead and zinc sulfides were also mapped. Exploration since 1915 have extensively explored various sulfide occurrences in the Jubilee carbonates by pitting and shaft sinking. Surface mapping indicated that sulfides were in some way associated with carbonate reef textures.

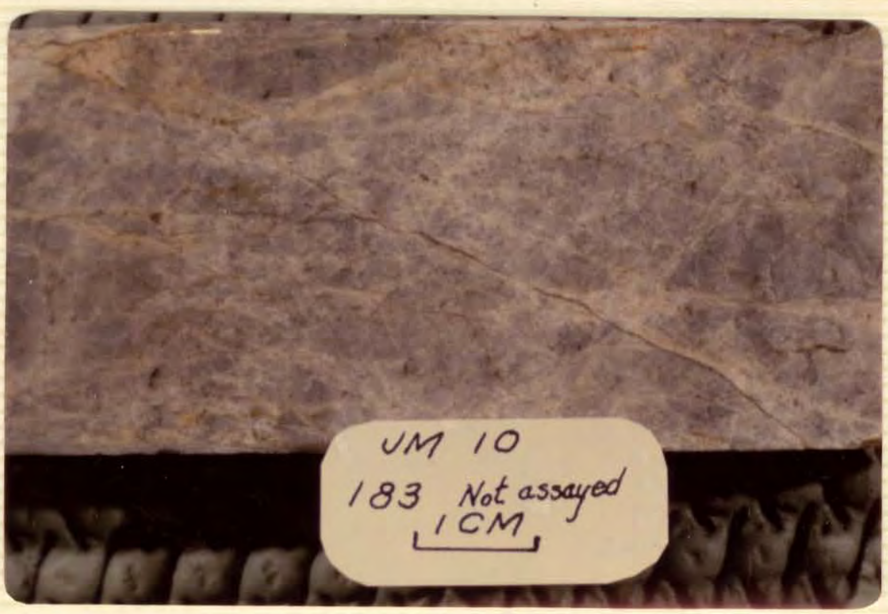
The following polished core sections illustrate the various rock textures encountered in the drilling program, beginning with examples of densely fractured carbonates, then sandy lithologies with sulfides, followed by brecciated carbonates highly mineralized with sulfides, and finally, unmineralized vuggy reef carbonate.

Limestone; hard, dense, with some fractures containing galena. Other fractures barren of sulfides.

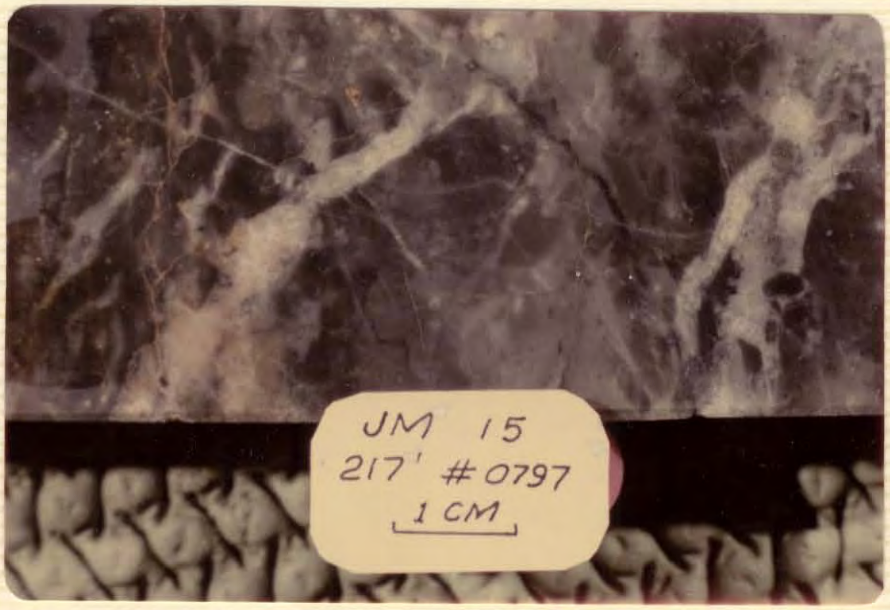
Assay:	Lead	.14%
	Copper	.01%
	Zinc	.01%
	Gold	.02 oz/ton
	Silver	Tr
	Barium	Tr

Limestone; dense, hard, shattered, with limonite stain along fractures.


JM 17
393' #0781
1 CM


JM 10
183 Not assayed
1CM


JM 15
218 #0797
1 CM


JM 15
217' #0797
1 CM

Limestone; mottled, occasional vug with partial barite infill.

Assay:	Lead	.07%
	Copper	.01%
	Zinc	.01%
	Gold	Tr
	Silver	.04 oz/ton
	Barite	Tr

Limestone; mottled, fractured with infill of barite.

This specimen is located one foot from the above photo.

Limestone; mottled, showing stylolitic structures. The rounded layered structure in the lower right hand corner could be of algae origin.

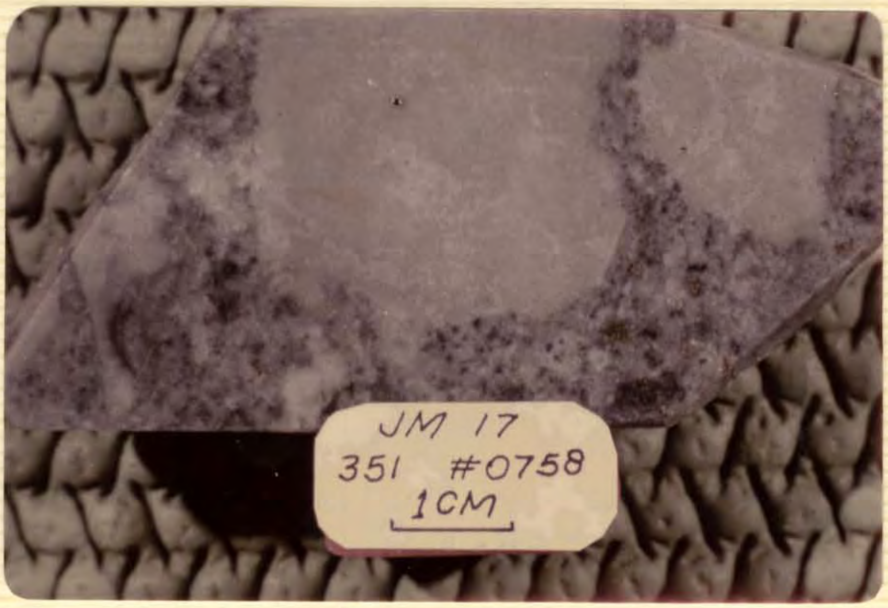
Assay:		
	Lead	.07%
	Copper	.02%
	Zinc	.01%
	Gold	.03 oz/ton
	Silver	Tr
	Barite	.49%

Limestone; similarly mottled rock, with barite infilling of vugs. Portion of barite vein on left with some galena at boundary of barite vein.

Assay:		
	Lead	3.34%
	Copper	1.07%
	Zinc	.05%
	Gold	Tr
	Silver	4.66 oz/ton
	Barite	23.28%


JM 17
392' #0780
1 CM


JM 17
367' #0765
1 CM


JM 17
351 #0758
1CM


JM 17
395' #0782
1 CM

The next group of photographs illustrate sandy environments.

Dense limestone fragments rounded in a matrix of lime sand.

Assay:	Lead	.08%
	Copper	.01%
	Zinc	.04%
	Gold	.009 oz/ton
	Silver	.009 oz/ton
	Barite	Tr

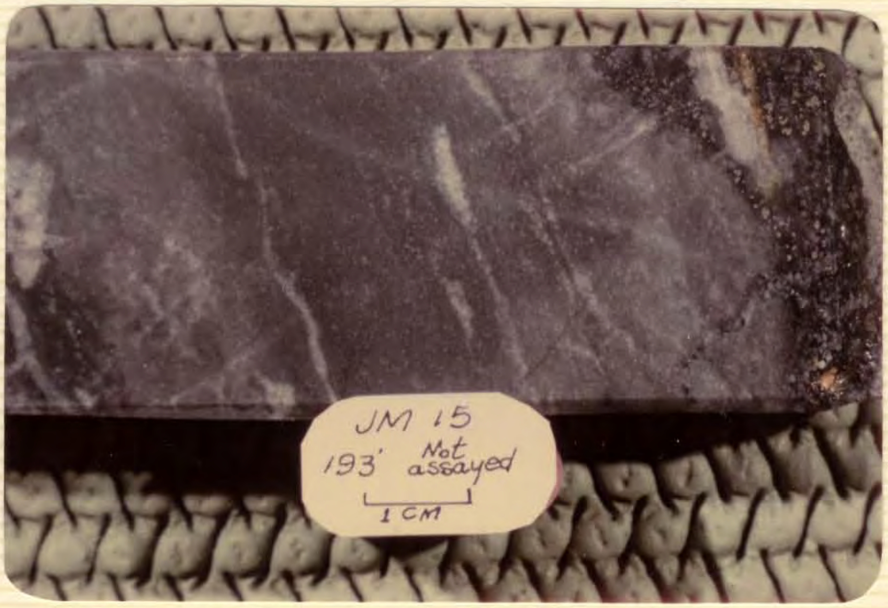
Lime, sand, showing some bedding structures.

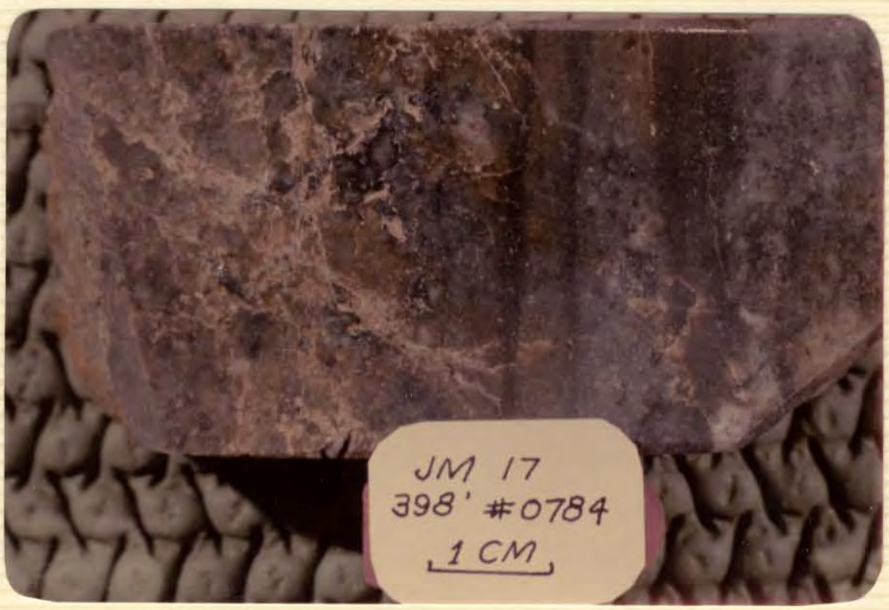
Assay:	Lead	.70%
	Copper	.33%
	Zinc	.06%
	Gold	Tr
	Silver	1.18 oz/ton
	Barite	7.15%

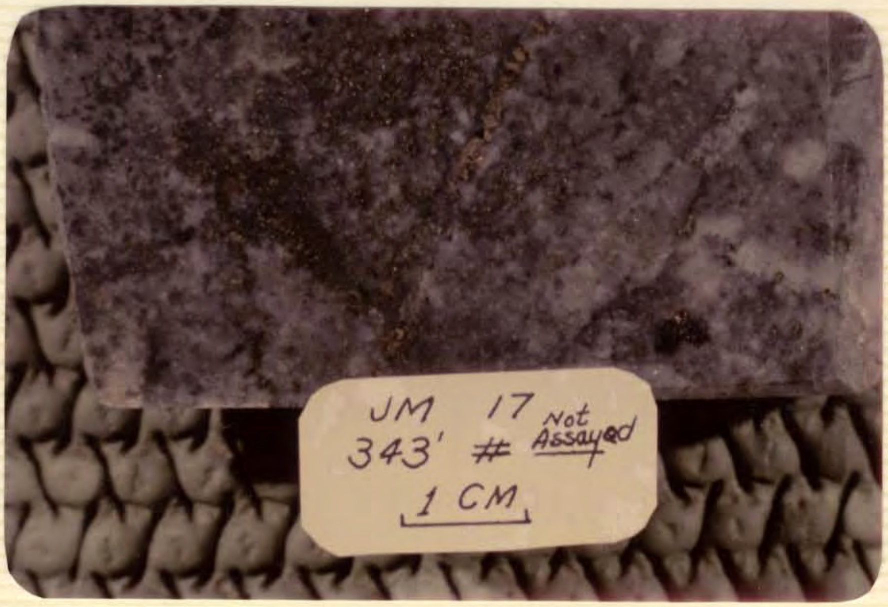
Limestone, bedded formation with fractured zone carrying galena pyrite.

Limestone, bedded with disseminated galena. Limonite stained fractures.

Assay:	Lead	.68%
	Copper	.50%
	Zinc	.02%
	Gold	Tr
	Silver	.68 oz/ton
	Barite	3.86%


JM 15
193' Not assayed
1 CM


JM 17
398' #0784
1 CM


JM 17 Not
343' # Assayed
1 CM


JM 17
378' #0770
1 CM

Limestone; appears to have had a sandy origin. Disseminated pyrite.

Limestone, similar to above but with increase in sulfides.

Assay:	Lead	4.85%
	Copper	.29%
	Zinc	.06
	Gold	Tr
	Silver	1.38 oz/ton
	Barite	.67%

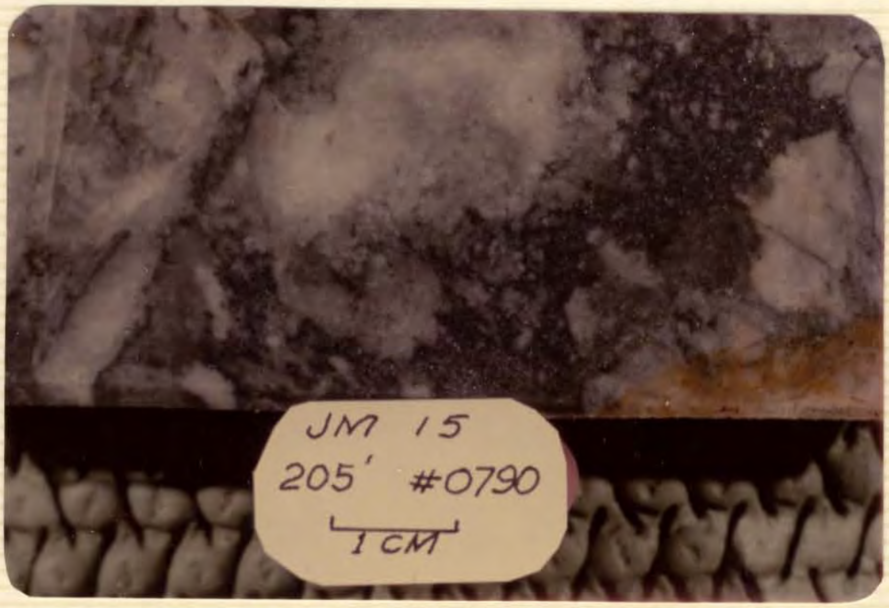
Limestone showing bedded structures with disseminated galena.

Assay:	Lead	27.07%
	Copper	.09%
	Zinc	.15
	Gold	Tr
	Silver	.72 oz/ton
	Barite	.50%

Limestone, fragmental appearance, probably of clastic origin, with fragments being replaced by barite.

Assay:	Lead	2.86%
	Copper	.11%
	Zinc	.02%
	Gold	.04 oz/ton
	Silver	.10 oz/ton
	Barite	32.4%


JM 17
388' #0775
1 CM


JM 15
205' #0790
1 CM


JM 17
364' #0764
1CM


JM 17
364' #0764
1CM

Limestone, fragmental (breccia or slump origin) with infilling of galena and barite. Open vugs.

Assay:	Lead	2.58%
	Copper	.33%
	Zinc	.02%
	Gold	Tr
	Silver	.78 oz/ton
	Barite	21.06%

Breccia limestone with sulfide
and barite infill.

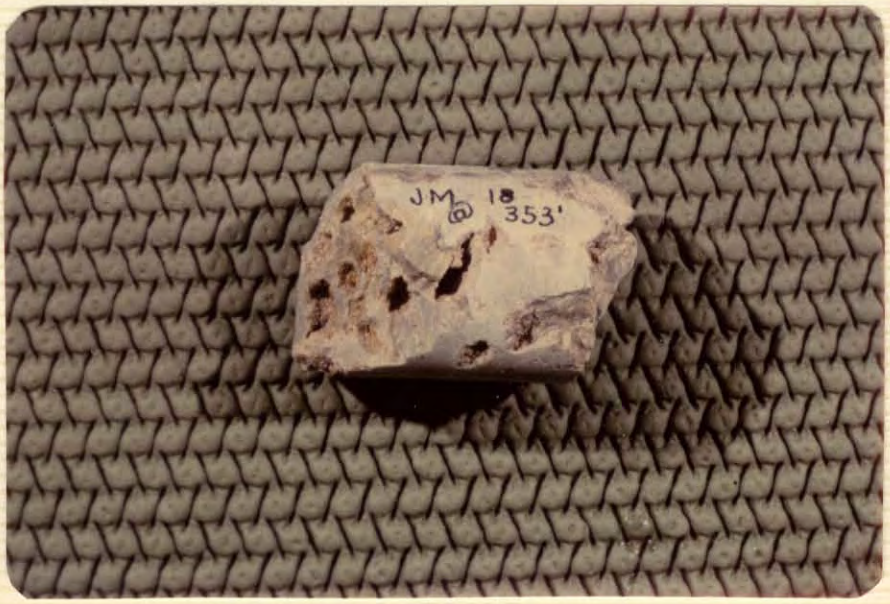
Assay:	Lead	14.90%
	Copper	.37%
	Zinc	.02%
	Gold	Tr
	Silver	.98 oz/ton
	Barite	22.88%

Breccia limestone with nearly
complete infill of interstitial
space with sulfides and barite.

Assay:	Lead	35.45%
	Copper	.13%
	Zinc	.28%
	Gold	.03 oz/ton
	Silver	1.19 oz/ton
	Barite	10.80%


JM 17
360' #0762
1 CM


JM 17
384' #0774
1 CM


JM 18
@ 353'

BXT Wireline Core

Reefal limestone with open vugs.

M I N E R A L   C O N T E N T

Figures 17 and 18 are a tabulation of the core analysis of the two holes which had significant mineralization. Figure is presented as information only, while several intervals in hole 17 have been selected and weighted averages of the mineral content calculated.

IN SUMMARY

If the total 61 foot section were mined, the weighted averages would be as follows:

Lead	3.86%
Copper	.23%
Zinc	.093%
Gold	.012 oz/T
Silver	.72 oz/T
Barite	12.16%

If 35 feet were mined (red interval):

Lead	6.42%
Copper	.24%
Zinc	.042%
Gold	.012 oz/T
Silver	1.03 oz/T
Barite	16.92%

CORE ANALYSIS JUBILEE MOUNTAIN HOLE JM-15

Core Section	Assay No.	Interval Feet	Assay Cu.	Assay Feet	Assay Pb	Assay Feet	Assay Zn	Assay Feet	Assay Au	Assay Feet	Assay Ag	Assay Feet	Assay $BaSO_4$	Assay Feet	Assay Hg ppm
192.5-193		.5	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	100.00	50.00	NA
193 -195	0787	2.0	.03	.06	3.50	7.0	.01	.02	Tr	.018	.36	.70	14.88	29.76	0.2
195 -197	0788	2.0	.01	.02	.27	.54	.01	.02	.010	.020	Tr	.018	2.81	5.62	0.0
197 -199	0789	2.0	.02	.04	2.71	5.42	.01	.02	.020	.040	Tr	.018	4.19	8.38	0.2
199 -204.5		5.5	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	100.00	550.00	--
204.5-205	0790	.5	.11	.055	2.86	1.43	.02	.01	.040	.02	.10	.05	32.40	16.20	0.2
205 -206		1.0	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	100.00	100.00	NA
206 -208	0791	2.0	.11	.22	2.08	4.16	.01	.02	Tr	.018	.42	.84	39.63	79.26	0.3
208 -209	0792	1.0	.15	.15	8.01	8.01	.03	.03	.01	.01	1.49	1.49	24.60	24.60	1.0
209 -209.3	NA	.3	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	100.00	33.33	NA
209.3-211	0793	1.7	.05	.085	.87	1.48	.01	.017	Tr	.015	.34	.58	77.98	132.57	0.2
211 -213	0794	2.0	.07	.14	1.67	3.34	.01	.02	Tr	.018	.18	.36	53.96	107.92	0.3
213 -213.5		.5	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	100.00	50.00	
213.5-214.5	0795	1.0	.09	.09	.39	.39	.01	.01	Tr	.009	.70	.70	8.10	8.10	0.4
214.5-214.8		.3	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	100.00	33.33	
214.8-217	0796	2.2	.03	.07	1.52	3.34	.01	.022	.01	.022	.31	.68	1.93	4.25	0.2
217 -220	0797	3.0	.01	.03	.07	.21	.01	.03	Tr	.027	.04	.12	Tr	Tr	0.1
TOTAL		27.5	.04	.96	1.28	35.32	.008	.219	.008	.217	.20	5.56	44.85	1233.32	

FIGURE 26

CORE ANALYSIS JUBILEE MOUNTAIN HOLE JM-17

Core Section	Assay No.	Interval Feet	Assay Cu.	Assay Feet	Assay Pb	Assay Feet	Assay Zn	Assay Feet	Assay Au	Assay Feet	Assay Ag	Assay Feet	Assay Ba %	Assay Feet	Assay Hg ppm
343 -345	0755	2.0	.28	.56	.36	.72	1.59	3.18	.009	.018	.009	.01	Tr	Tr	30.9
345 -346		1.0	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	--
346 -348	0756	2.0	.10	.20	1.77	3.54	.19	.38	.02	.04	.02	.04	Tr	Tr	3.9
348 -350	0757	2.0	.02	.04	.07	.14	.07	.14	.009	.018	.009	.01	Tr	Tr	1.2
350 -352	0758	2.0	.01	.02	.08	.16	.04	.08	.009	.018	.009	.01	Tr	Tr	0.8
352 -355	0759	3.0	.02	.06	.47	1.41	.01	.03	.009	.027	.02	.06	Tr	Tr	0.2
355 -356.5	0760	1.5	.07	.105	.97	1.46	.01	.015	.01	.015	.17	.26	Tr	Tr	0.2
356.5-358		1.5	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	100.00	150.00	NA
358 -359	0761	1.0	.06	.06	5.01	5.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.15	.15	45.43	45.43	0.7
359 -361	0762	2.0	.37	.74	14.90	29.8	.02	.04	Tr	.018	.98	1.96	22.88	45.76	2.0
361 -363	0763	2.0	.81	1.62	.85	1.70	.01	.02	Tr	.018	1.24	2.48	6.75	13.50	1.0
363 -364		1.0	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	100.00	100.00	--
364 -366	0764	2.0	.33	.66	2.58	5.16	.02	.04	Tr	.018	.78	1.56	21.06	42.12	1.0
366 -368	0765	2.0	1.07	2.14	3.34	6.68	.05	.10	Tr	.018	4.66	9.32	23.28	46.56	1.4
368 -370	0766	2.0	.12	.24	8.11	16.22	.04	.08	Tr	.018	2.64	5.28	1.46	2.92	1.0
370 -370.5		0.5	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	100.00	50.00	--
370.5-373	0767	2.5	.09	.22	12.79	31.98	.02	.05	.02	.05	.64	1.60	3.21	8.03	0.9
373 -374	0768	1.0	.08	.08	.22	.22	.03	.03	.01	.01	.05	.05	Tr	Tr	0.6
374 -376	0769	2.0	.19	.38	.46	.92	.03	.06	.01	.02	.23	.46	Tr	Tr	1.0
376 -378	0770	2.0	.29	.58	4.85	9.70	.06	.12	Tr	.018	1.38	2.76	.67	1.34	0.9
378 -380	0771	2.0	.24	.48	5.40	10.80	.05	.10	.02	.040	1.82	3.64	1.41	2.82	2.1
380 -381.5	0772	1.5	.01	.02	.05	.08	.01	.02	.02	.03	.009	.01	0.10	0.15	0.1
381.5-382.4	0773	0.9	.04	.04	9.21	8.29	.05	.045	.009	.009	.18	.16	6.58	5.92	0.5
382.4-382.5		0.1	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	100.00	10.00	NA
382.5-384	0774	1.5	.13	.20	35.45	53.18	.28	.42	.03	.045	1.19	1.78	10.80	16.20	5.0
384 -385	0775	1.0	.09	.09	27.07	27.07	.15	.15	Tr	.009	.72	.72	.50	.50	1.9
385 -386	0776	1.0	.04	.04	1.95	1.95	.02	.02	Tr	.009	.16	.16	.05	.05	0.7
386 -388	0777	2.0	.29	.58	6.55	13.10	.07	.14	.010	.020	1.63	3.26	Tr	Tr	2.7
388 -389	0778	1.0	.03	.03	.82	.82	.01	.01	.010	.010	.01	.01	Tr	Tr	0.2
389 -390	0779	1.0	.09	.09	.65	.65	.01	.01	.040	.040	.34	.34	49.70	49.70	0.6
390 -393	0780	3.0	.02	.06	.07	.21	.01	.03	.030	.090	Tr	.027	.49	1.47	0.1
393 -394	0781	1.0	.01	.01	.14	.14	.01	.01	.020	.02	Tr	.009	Tr	Tr	0.1
394 -396.5	0782	2.5	.33	.82	.70	1.75	.06	.15	Tr	.023	1.18	2.95	7.15	17.87	1.8
396.5-398.5	0783	2.0	.87	1.74	.49	.98	.04	.08	Tr	.018	1.54	3.08	56.98	113.96	3.1
398.5-400	0784	1.5	.50	.75	.68	1.02	.02	.03	Tr	.014	.68	1.02	3.86	5.79	2.1
400 -402	0785	2.0	.64	1.28	.14	.28	.02	.04	.010	.020	.41	.82	5.37	10.74	0.2
402 -404	0786	2.0	.03	.06	.03	.06	.01	.02	Tr	.018	Tr	.018	Tr	Tr	0.1
TOTAL		61.0	.23	14.00	3.86	235.20	.093	5.65	.012	.75	.72	44.01	12.16	741.91	
Red Interval		35.0	.24	8.40	6.42	224.79	.042	1.48	.012	.425	1.03	35.96	16.92	592.08	
Blue Interval		31.5	.26	8.17	7.04	221.86	.046	1.44	.011	.360	1.12	35.35	17.22	542.38	
Green Interval		28.5	.26	7.55	7.26	206.81	.045	1.28	.012	.331	1.12	31.93	19.03	542.33	

FIGURE 27

If 31.5 feet were mined (blue interval):

Lead	7.04%
Copper	.26%
Zinc	.046%
Gold	.01loz/T
Silver	1.12 oz/T
Barite	17.22%

If 28.5 feet were mined (green interval):

Lead	7.26%
Copper	.26%
Zinc	.045%
Gold	.012 oz/T
Silver	1.12 oz/T
Barite	19.03%

O R E   C O N T R O L   A N D   G E N E S I S

This initial study and early drilling indicates that sulfide mineralization occurs in association with reef development. It would appear that the sulfides are not directly associated with the primary reef features but rather are associated with secondary features such as talus slopes, bank accumulations and breccias of either slump or collapse origin.

To outline additional occurrences of ore it will be necessary to map very carefully the fabric, texture, lithology and structure of the carbonate section to determine the location and morphology of the reefs. Once the reefs have been mapped, then the location of their associated talus banks will have to be determined. If these breccias are of collapse origin, then a key as to why certain formations collapsed will have to be derived.

Several theories as to why certain formations collapse can be presented.

1. Underlying horizons have disolved by solution and moved elsewhere. This happens usually when the underlying beds are composed of salt.

2. Underlying horizons have been remobilized by tectonic stress during mountain building or folding. This occurs with such beds as salt, anhydrite, gypsum and barite.

3. Porous formations such as reefal limestone will collapse when the weight of overlying beds exceed the structural strength of the rock. The upper beds then fail producing a breccia.

There is not sufficient data available at the present time to determine which of these theories can be applied to Jubilee Mountain. Exploration should be directed to drilling from the known sulfide intersection to determine size and grade of the intersections in holes 15 and 17.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

It is recommended that:

1. As soon as the season permits an exploration party be mobilized to conduct a close space 25 to 50 foot sample interval geochemical survey in the region.

2. Diamond drilling to continue from the known intersections and to be guided by geochemical data obtained in "1" above.

Respectfully Submitted

R.A. Buckley, P. Eng.

PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE
OF
R. A. BUCKLEY
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
ENGINEER

R E F E R E N C E S

1.	B.C. Department Mines	Minister of Mines Report 1927 pp 261-263
2.	B.C. Department Mines	Minister of Mines Report 1949 pp 200-204
3.	B.C. Department Mines	Minister of Mines Report 1954 pp 148-150
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5.	Ditto, A.G.	Engineer's Reports on Jubilee Mountain Property for Calix Mines Ltd., Alrae Exploration Ltd. - September 9, 1968
6.	Finney, W.A.; Prior, J.W.	IP Survey, Jubilee Mountain Property, 50°-116° NE, for Calix Mines Ltd., Huntec April 1968
7.	Geological Survey of Canada	Summary Report - 1932 Part A II pp 172-176
8.	McKelvie, D.L.	Engineer's Report on Jubilee Mountain Property for Calix Mines Ltd., Alrae Exploration Ltd. - May 17, 1968
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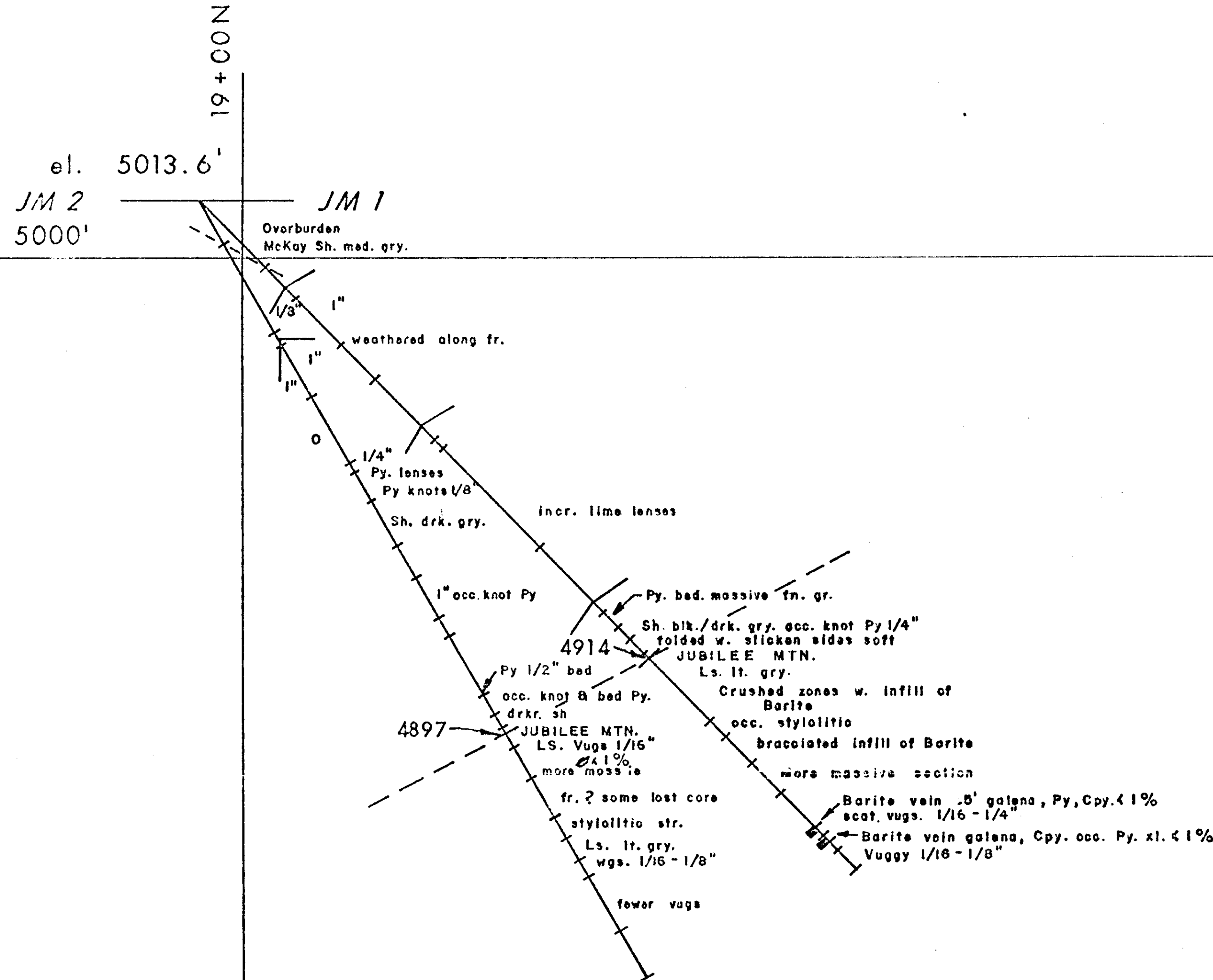
11.	Reesor, J.E.	Map 12 - Pre-publication map of Mem. 369 - 1957
12.	Reesor, J.E.	Geology of the Lardeau Map Area, East Half, B.C. Mem. 369 - 1973
13.	N.T.S.	Map 82K/16
14.	Air Photos	Line A-11111, photo numbers 110-111

APPENDIX

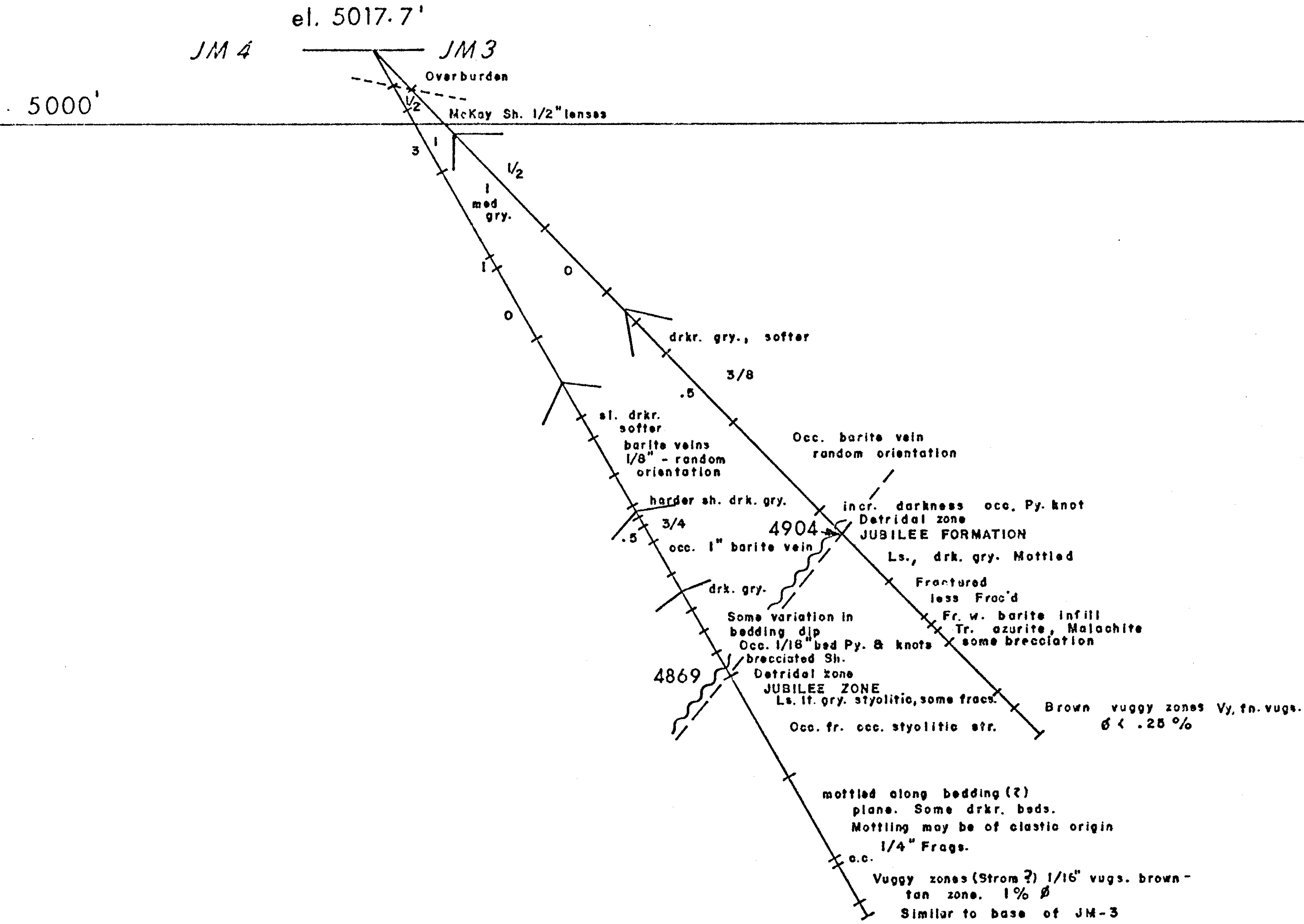
SUMMARY OF DRILL HOLES

Hole	Azimuth	Dip	Elevation	Latitude	Departure	Length
JM-1	042°	45°	5013.6	1894.6N	937.9E	206
JM-2	042°	60°	5013.6	1894.6N	937.9E	197
JM-3	042°	45°	5017.7	1968.3N	799.3E	227
JM-4	042°	60°	5017.7	1968.3N	799.3E	237
JM-5	042°	45°	5016.7	2022.0N	719.7E	267
JM-6	042°	60°	5016.7	2022.0N	719.7E	317
JM-7	042°	45°	5003.5	1806.6N	1009.0E	217
JM-8	042°	60°	5003.5	1806.6N	1009.0E	238
JM-9	042°	45°	4995.6	1731.4N	1070.0E	212
JM-10	042°	60°	4995.6	1731.4N	1070.0E	202
JM-11	042°	45°	4985.5	1655.9N	1143.5E	217
JM-12	042°	60°	4985.5	1655.9N	1143.5E	237
JM-13	042°	45°	4980.8	1576.0N	1203.7E	227
JM-14	042°	60°	4980.8	1576.0N	1203.7E	238
JM-15	042°	45°	4977.5	1517.1N	1254.9E	221
JM-16	042°	60°	4977.5	1517.1N	1254.9E	215
JM-17	042°	45°	4940.0	1142.6N	1449.1E	424
JM-18	042°	60°	4940.0	1142.6N	1449.1E	396
				Total Footage		4,495



JM 1,2
CROSS SECTION
SCALE: 1" = 40'

JAN. 21, 1975 R. BUCKLEY



inches

0 1

0 1 2

centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

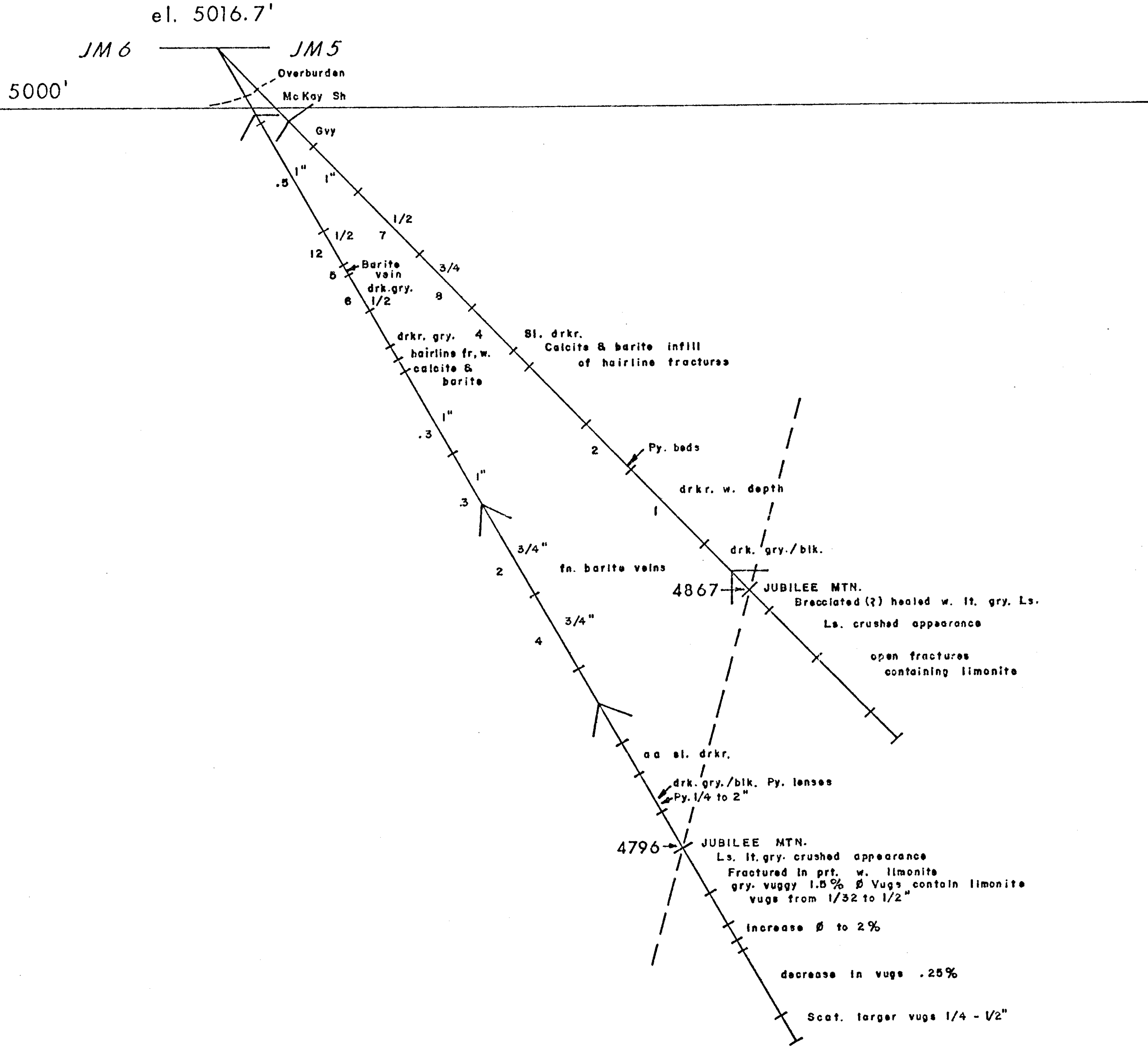
BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

JM 3,4

CROSS SECTION

SCALE: 1" = 40'

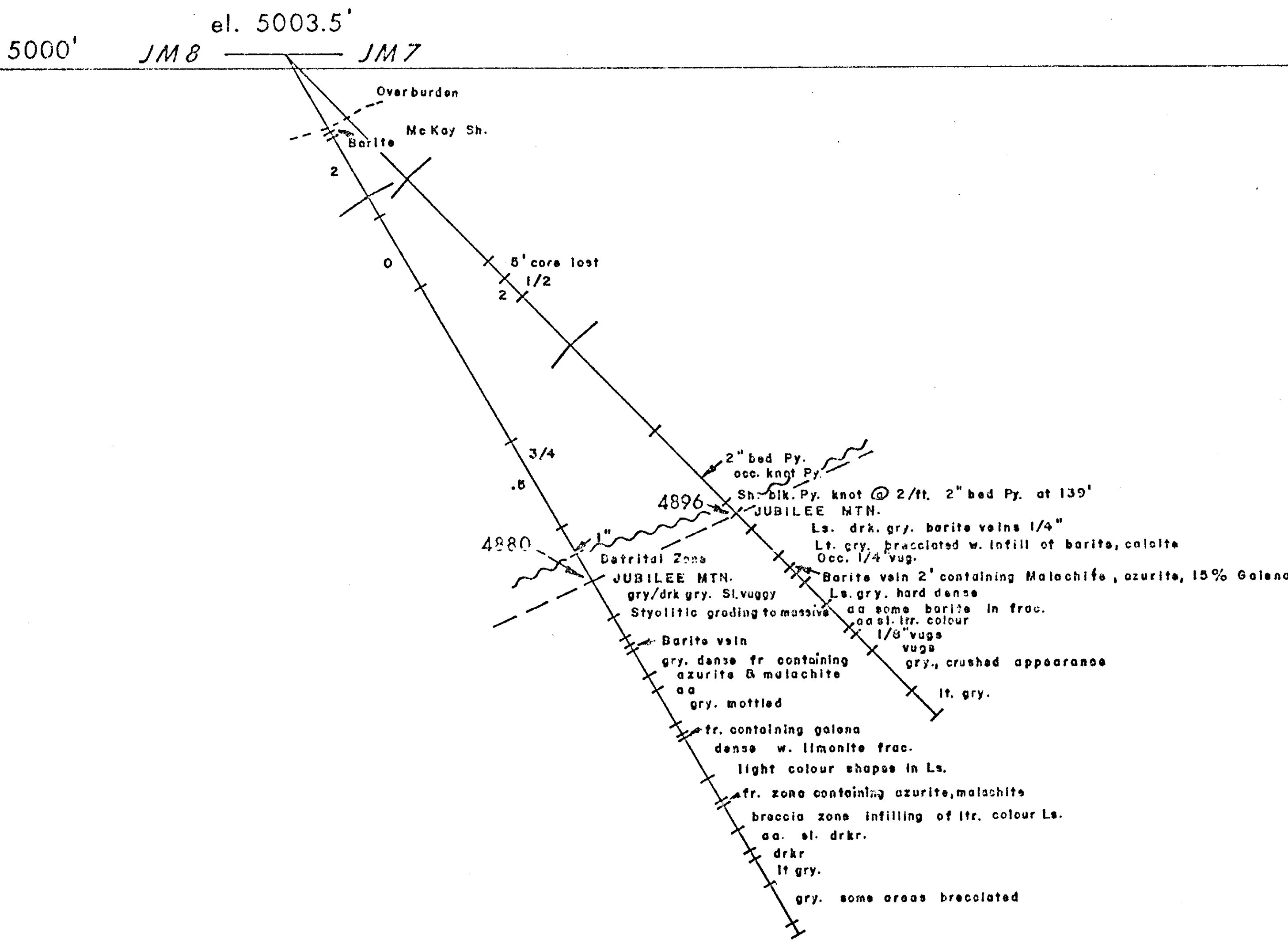
JAN. 21, 1975 R. BUCKLEY

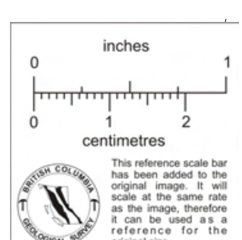


JM 5,6
CROSS SECTION

SCALE: 1" = 40'

JAN. 20, 1975 R. BUCKLEY

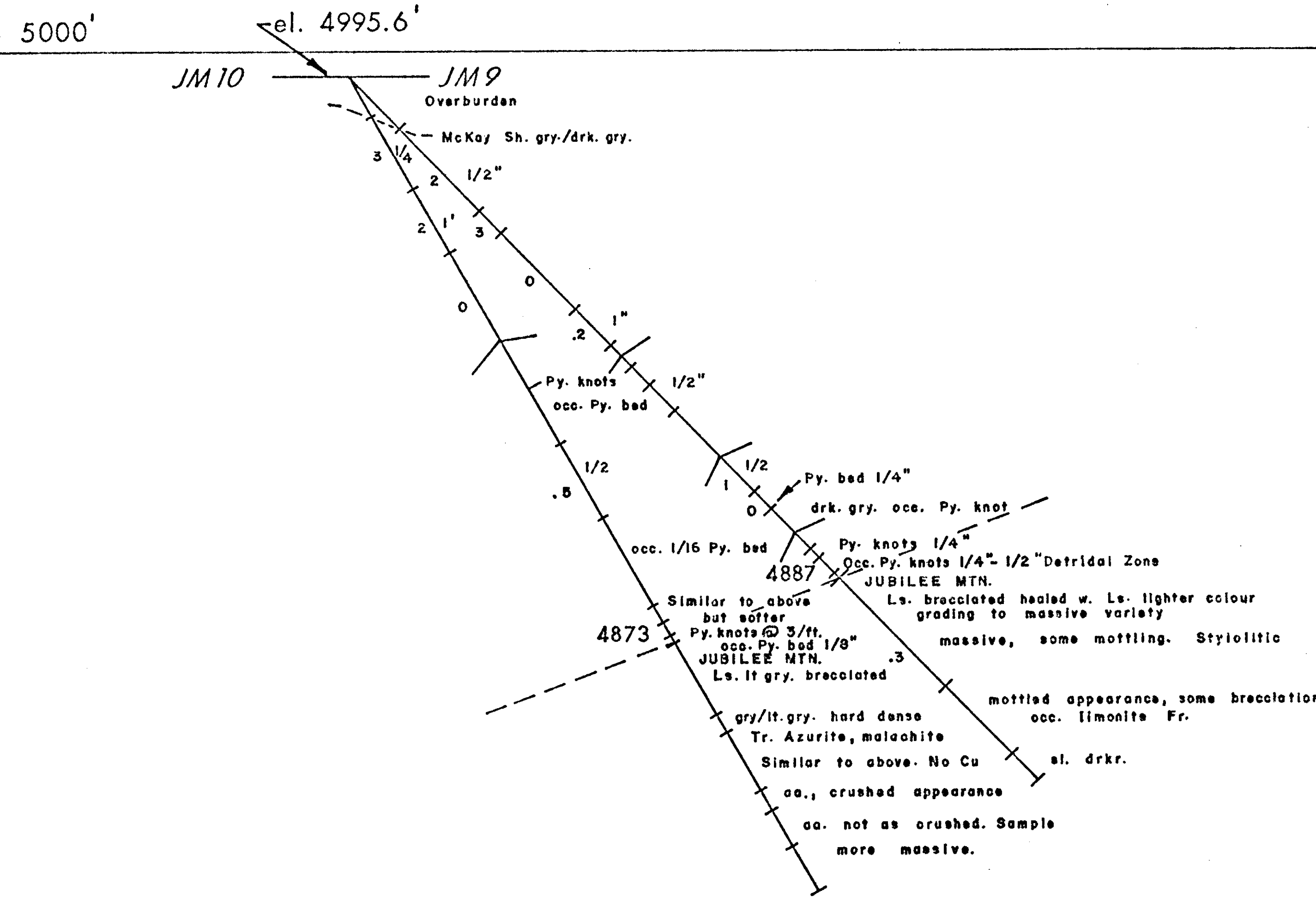




JM 7,8
CROSS SECTION

SCALE: 1" = 40'

JAN. 17, 1975 R. BUCKLEY



JM 9,10
CROSS SECTION

SCALE: 1" = 40'

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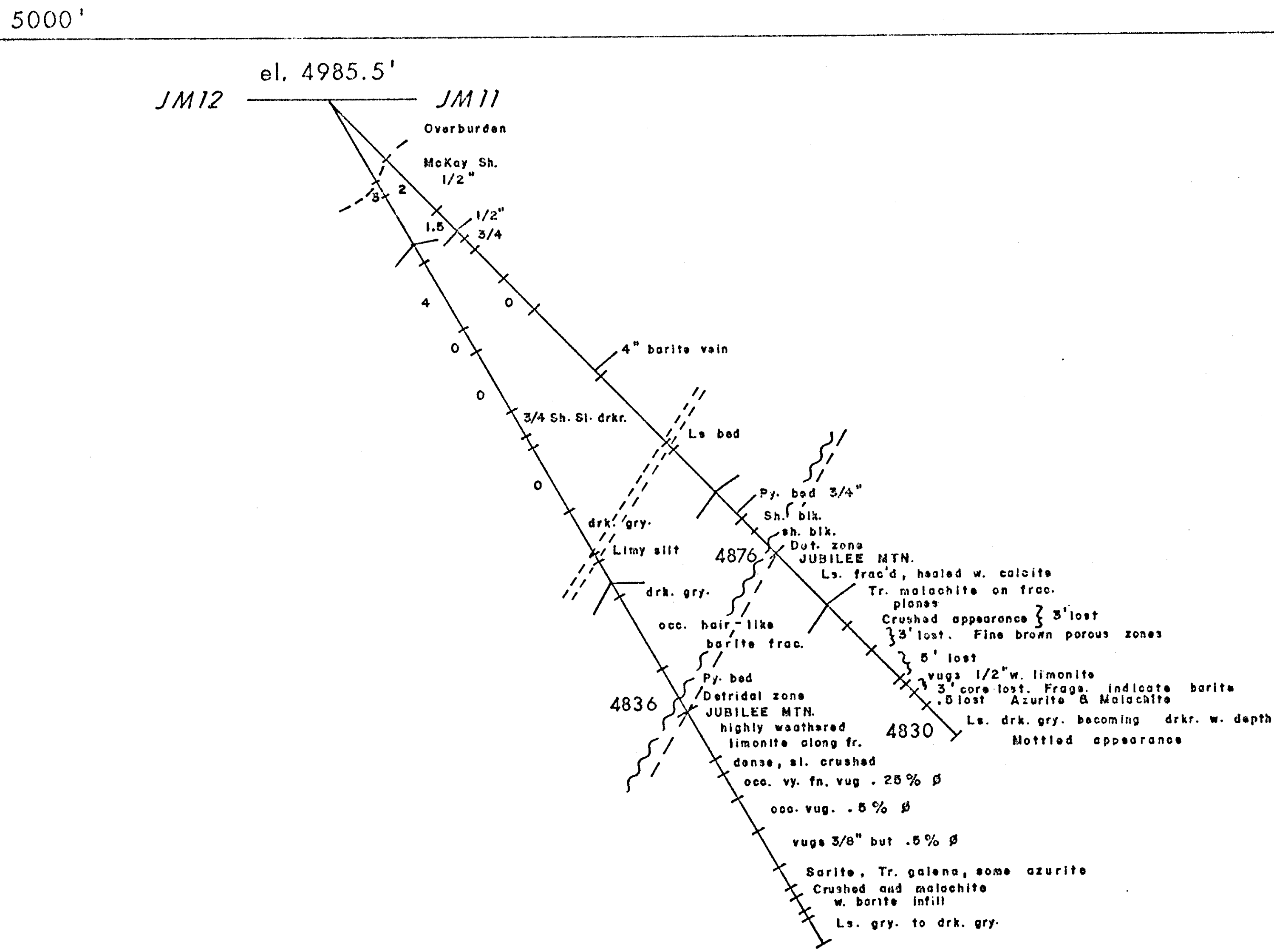
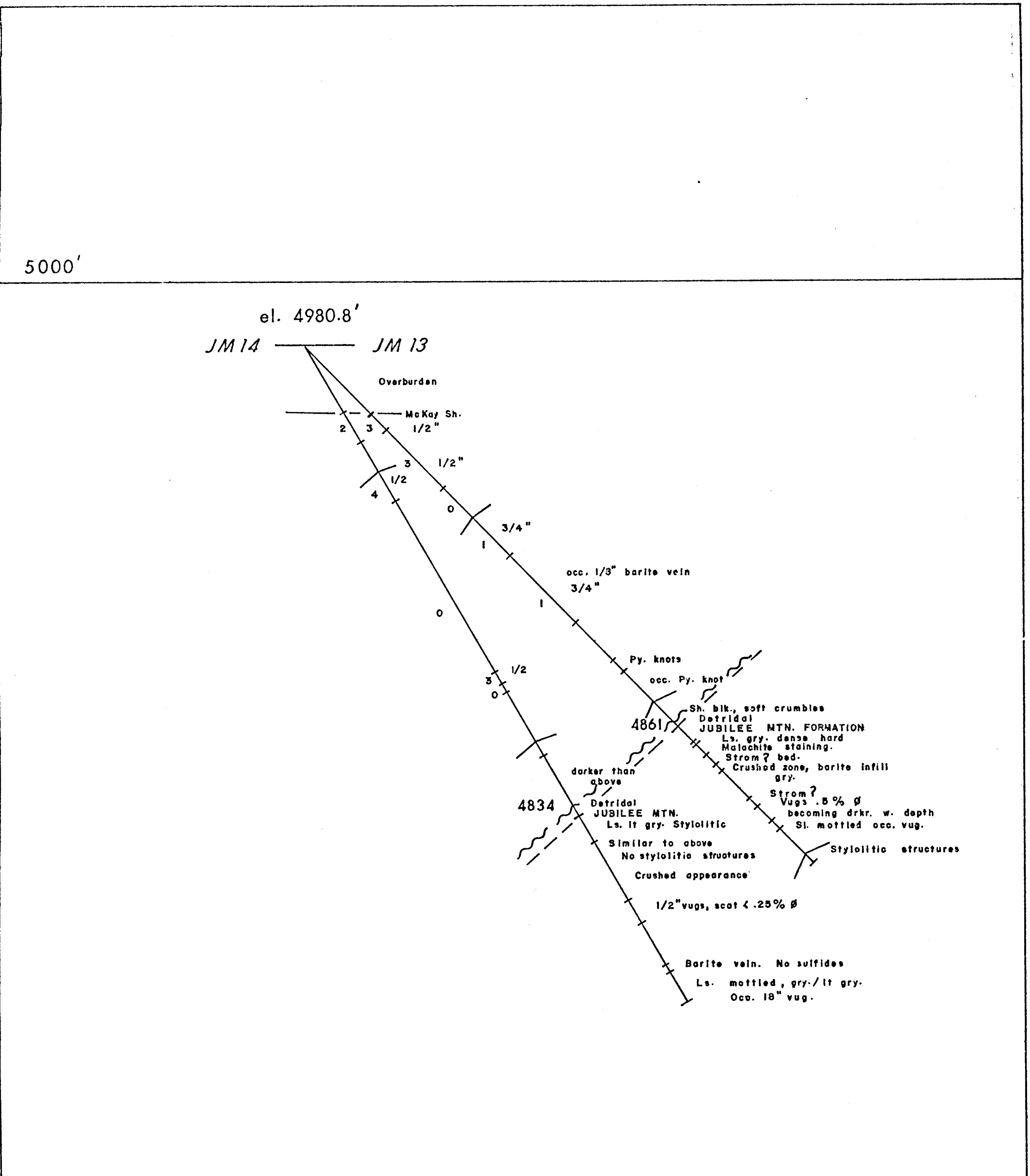
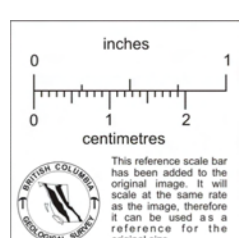


JM 11, 12
CROSS SECTION

SCALE: 1" = 40'

JAN. 16, 1975 R. BUCKLEY

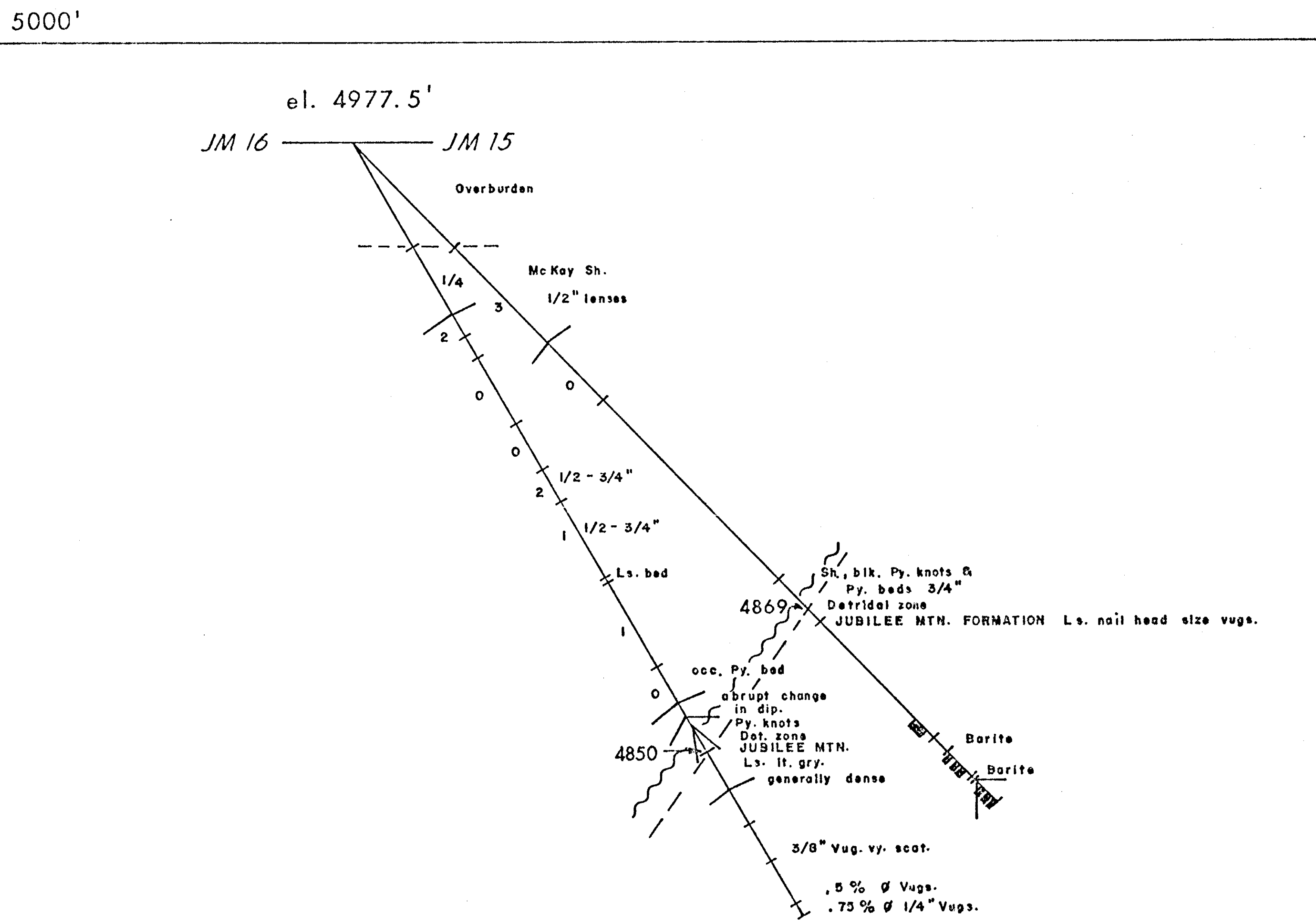




JM 13,14
CROSS SECTION

SCALE: 1" = 40'

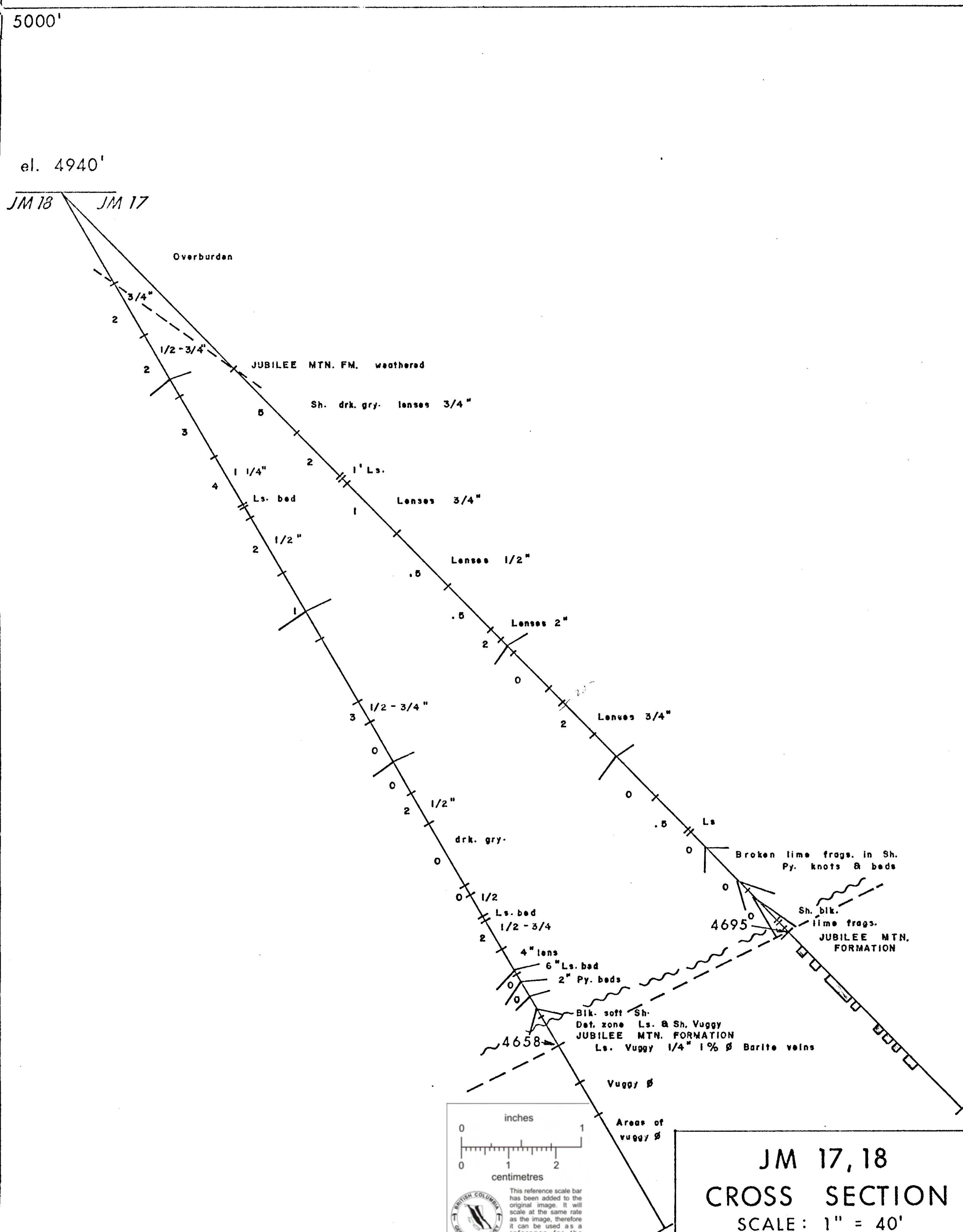
JAN. 16, 1975 R. BUCKLEY



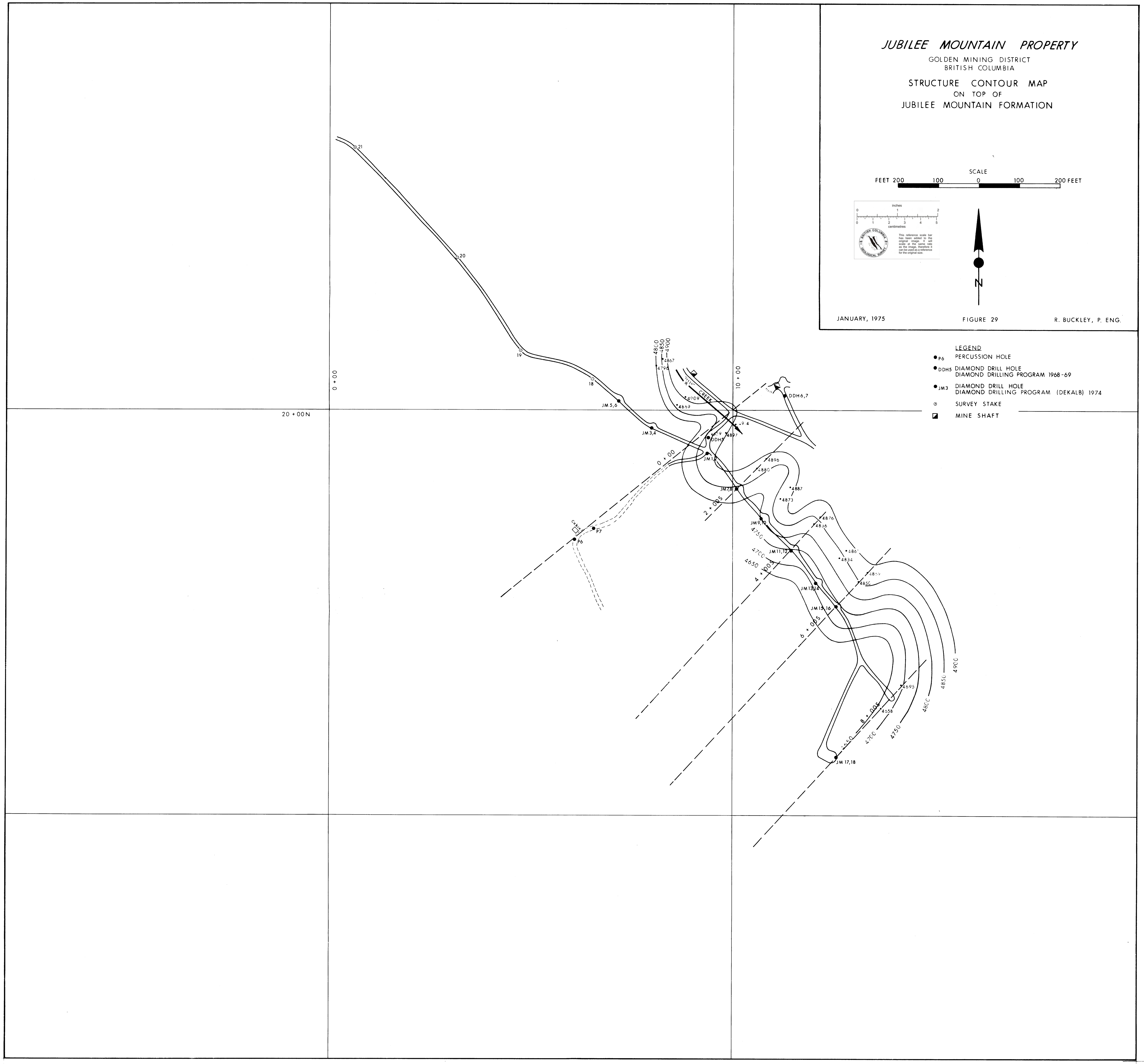
JM 15, 16
CROSS SECTION

SCALE: 1" = 40'

JAN. 15, 1975 R. BUCKLEY



JM 17, 18
CROSS SECTION
SCALE: 1" = 40'
JAN. 13, 1975 R. BUCKLEY


JUBILEE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
GOLDEN MINING DISTRICT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
STRUCTURE CONTOUR MAP
ON TOP OF
JUBILEE MOUNTAIN FORMATION
SCALE
FEET 200 100 0 100 200 FEET
N
JANUARY, 1975
FIGURE 29
R. BUCKLEY, P. ENG.
LEGEND
P6 PERCUSSION HOLE
DDH5 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM 1968-69
JM3 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM (DEKALB) 1974
SURVEY STAKE
MINE SHAFT
20 + 00N
0 + 00
10 + 00
CREEK
DDH6,7
JM 5,6
JM 3,4
DDH5
JM1
JM7,8
JM9,10
JM11,12
JM13,14
JM15,16
JM 17,18
P6
P7
21
20
19
18
2 + 00S
4 + 00S
6 + 00S
8 + 00S
4650
4700
4750
4800
4850
4900


JUBILEE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
GOLDEN MINING DISTRICT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
GEOLOGY MAP OF THE PROSPECT AREA
MAP ORIENTED TO AZIMUTH OF 0 +00 LINE
43°
LEGEND
P7 Percussion Hole
DDH5 Diamond Drill Hole Diamond Drilling Program 1968 - 1969
JM6,7 Diamond Drill Hole Diamond Drilling Program (Dekalb) 1974
Claim Post
Corner Pin
Mine Shaft
COMPILED FROM T. TOUGH GEOLOGICAL MAP, HUNTEC, I.P. REPORT
ALRAE ENGINEERING REPORT & SURFACE WORK BY R. BUCKLEY
SCALE
FEET 600 0 600 FEET
JANUARY, 1975
FIGURE 28
R. BUCKLEY, P. ENG.
800N
400N
0
400S
800S
1200S
1600S
2000S
2400S
2800S
3200S
3600S
4000S
4400S
4800S
5200S
LOT 266 HORSESHOE
LOT 134 ATLANTA
LOT 15303 LONDON M.C.
LOT 15304 WINCHESTER M.C.
LOT 15305 CORNWALL M.C.
LOT 647 MOUNTAIN DAISY
LOT 1112 LANCASTER
LOT 648 SILVER KING
15E
10E
5E
0+00
BASE LINE
CONTACT T. TOUGH GEOL. MAP
CONTACT E.M. SURVEY
OLD MILL SITE
DDH11,12 in this area
LUCK-1
LUCK-2
LUCK-3
LUCK-4
LUCK-5
LUCK-6
LUCK-7
LUCK-8
LUCK-9
LUCK-10
LUCK-11
LUCK-12