Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Parliament Buildings Victoria British Columbia V8V 1X4

004583



February 6, 1984

Mr. Don Sandburg, 700 Richards Road, KELOWNA, B.C. V1X 2X6

Dear Don:

RE: MARBLE OCCURRENCE AT BALD RANGE CREEK NTS 82L/4 (50 00.5' - 119 35')

During the summer of 1983 I visited at your request the marble occurrence on the eastern slopes of the Bald Range, some 5km to the north from the confluence of Lambly Creek and Bald Range Creek. Scattered outcrops of the Cache Creek limestone, with occasional fragment of fossils are exposed in the road cut and along the slopes. A widespread overburden cover prevents the evaluation of the overall size, continuity and joint pattern in the limestone. The outcrops are scattered over an area of approximately two square kilometers.

The limestone is of the marble variety, finegrained, the colours range from white to a variety of grey shades into almost solid black. On the cut and polished face the rock has the appearance of imported commercial marbles as produced for instance in Italy. With few exceptions, the rock takes on even and closed polish. Four samples of fresh looking rocks collected from the road cut and representing different colour varieties were tested for compressive strengths. Twenty-one cylinders 50 mm and 30mm in diameter were drilled from the four samples, the load was applied perpendicular to direction of rift. Eleven samples were tested in dry condition, ten in wet condition. The testing followed the ASTM C170 specifications.

The results of compressive strength testing varied between 3381 PSI (or 23.3 MPa) and 10,708 PSI (or 73.8 MPa) for wet cylinders and between 1759 PSI (or 12/1 MPa) and 8267 PSI (or 57.0 MPa) for dry cylinders. The average values are 5971 PSI (or 41.16 MPa) for wet samples and 5944 PSI (or 40.98 MPa) for dry samples. Such values are considerably inferior to quality commercial marbles which exhibit strength of approximately double value to those obtained on the above samples.



In summary, the Bald Range marble does not seem to have significant potential as an ornamental and building stone for wall facing, tile or table tops and similar large size products. The quality may improve somehow on samples unexposed to climatic changes, but limestones in general are not significantly affected by weathering.

Yours sincerely,

Z.D. Hora,

Industrial Minerals Specialist.

ZDH/bg



Province of British Columbia

KIND FILE

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources Parliament Buildings Victoria British Columbia V8V 1X4

8215m1

October 9, 1984

Mr. Don Sandburg, 700 Richards Road, KELOWNA, B.C. V1X 2X6

Dear Mr. Sandburg:

RE: BALD RANGE CREEK MARBLE (NTS 82L/4, 50 00.5' - 119 35')

Following my letter of February 6, 1984 and additional field reconnaissance of the above property, this marble occurrence could be developed in the following way.

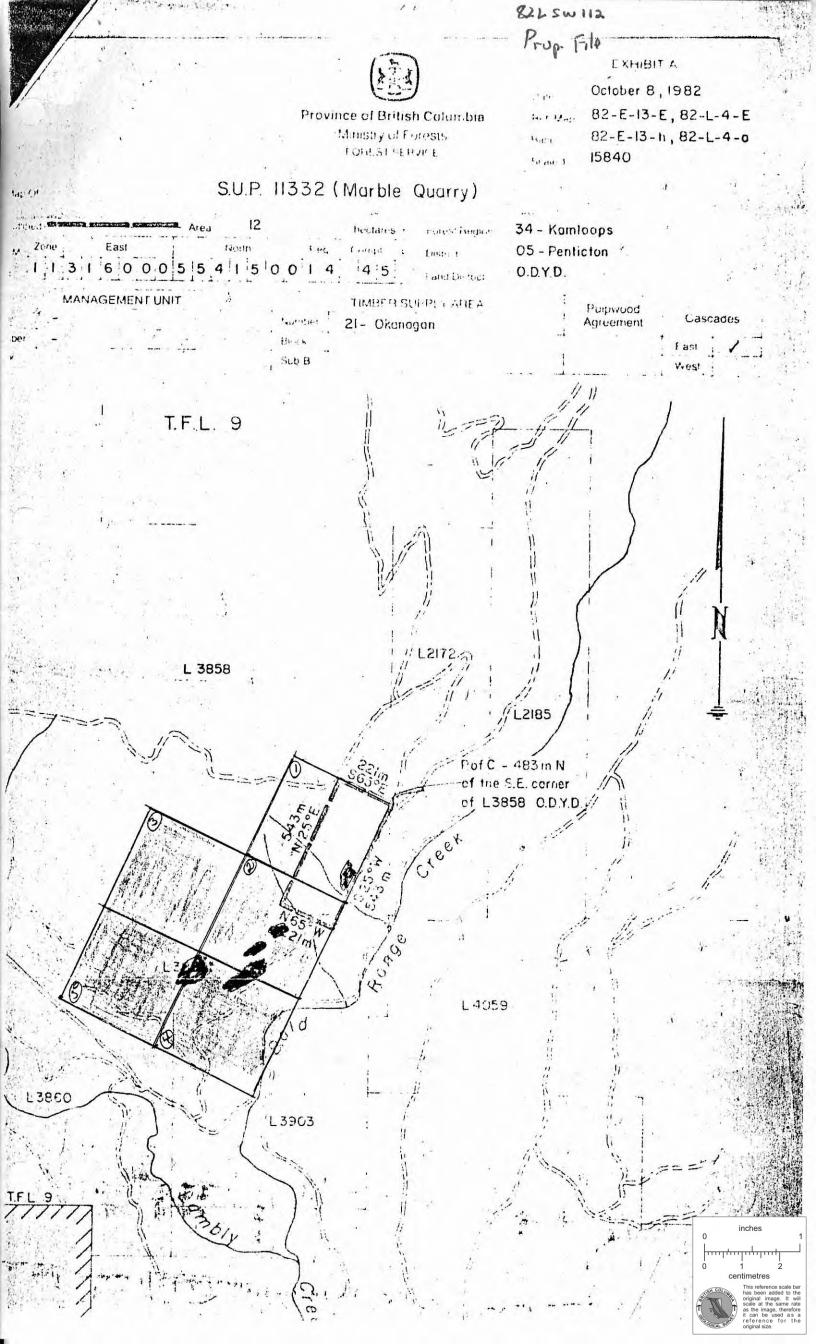
Natural outcrops indicate three parallel massive marble beds, approximately 6m, 3m and 3m wide. These massive beds are separated by more fractured marble zones, each about 3m thick. As indicated by the testing done earlier this year, the massive beds should be expected to exhibit the physical properties in the higher range, i.e. 8,000 to 10,000 PSI. This corresponds with average grade commercial marbles. If selectively quarried, there are some 200,000t to 500,000t of massive marble easily accessible.

There is also a potential market for the waste. If ground properly, there should be no problem to meet the 75% CaCO3 limit for agriculture lime if this market is developed throughout the Okanagan Valley area.

Yours sincerely,

Z.D. Hora,

Industrial Minerals Specialist.



Property File 82LSW112

A BRIEF SUMMARY REPORT ON THE BLUE CLAIM GROUP MARBLE DEPOSIT, KELOWNA, B.C. FOR BANBURY GOLD MINES LTD.

Location:

13 km NNW of Kelowna, B.C.

NTS:

82E/13E, 82L/4E

Author:

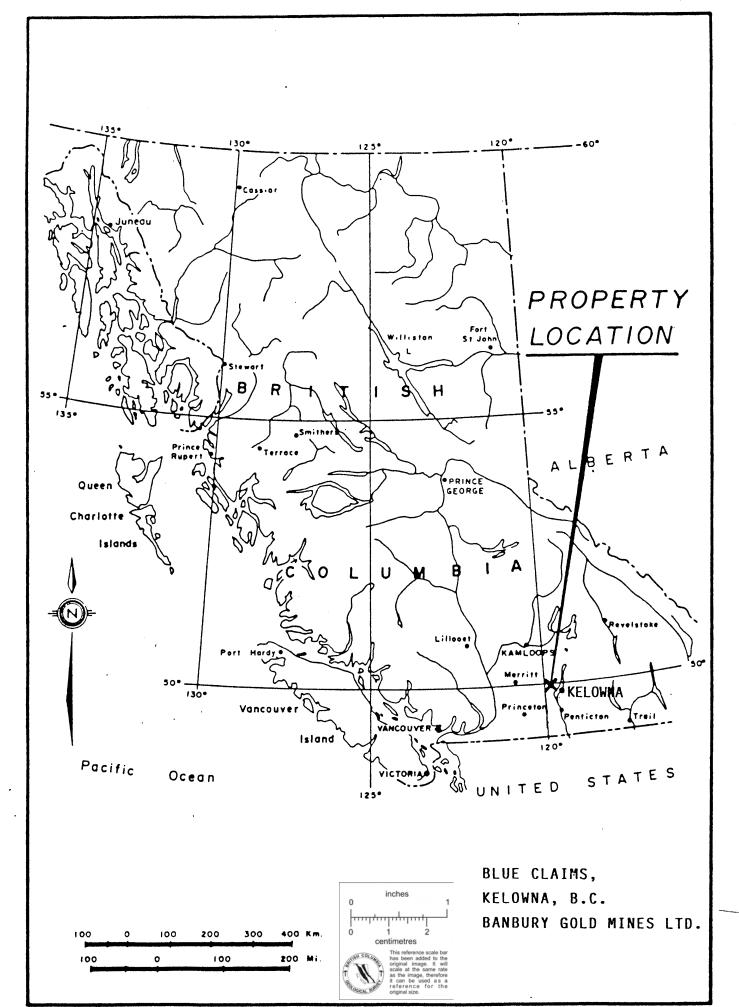
Michael Robert Sanford, Geologist

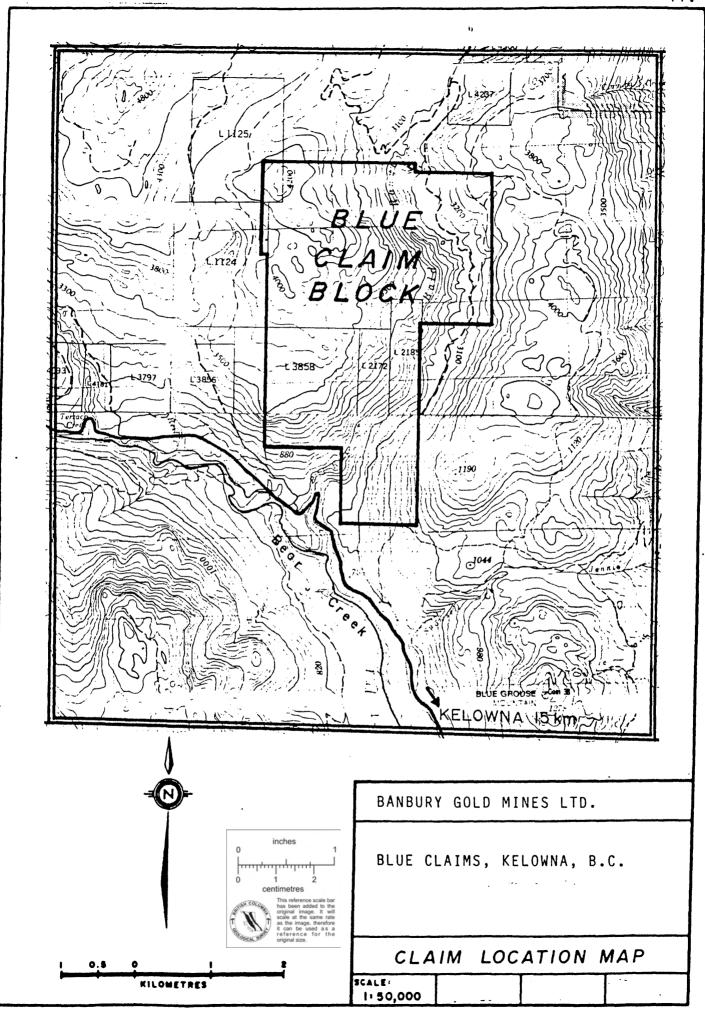
Date:

August 22, 1989

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1. Introduction 1

During the fall of 1988 and summer of 1989, Banbury Gold Mines Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C. engaged on a program to assess a large marble deposit on its Blue Claims, near Kelowna, B.C. Eleven hundred feet of diamond drilling as well as surface geological mapping has indicated large quantities of pure white calcium carbonate, as well as colorful and texturally interesting marble suitable for manufacture into tiles, slabs, and other goods.

The geological survey has shown that the marble unit covers 1.71 million square meters, indicating a potential of 4.6 million tonnes per vertical meter. Five diamond drill holes have been completed to depths of up to 70 meters. All five drill holes ended in the marble unit. The drilling, as well as other geological evidence, shows the marble unit to be continuous and to lie sub-vertically. Most of the marble is relatively pure to very pure calcium carbonate, white in color with minor grey highlights, while lesser amounts of grey, orange, and bronze colored marble were encountered on surface and in diamond drilling.

Diamond drilling along with additional surface evaluation indicates a bare minimum of 2.6 million cubic feet of high quality marble suitable for polished tile production. This represents a minimum figure and implies no further exploration costs. The potential for locating larger quantities of high quality marble on the property is very great.

2. Location, Access, Physiography, and Property Description

The Blue Claim Group is located roughly 20 km by road northwest of downtown Kelowna, B.C., a city of 63,000 people. All conceivable goods and services are located here. An excellent all-weather logging truck road services the property which lies between 2500 ft. and 4300 ft. elevation in gently sloped meadow or light conifer forest.

The Blue Claim Group consists of six contiguous claims totalling 45 units covering 1060 hectares (2620 acres).

3. Summary of Geology

The property is underlain by country rock of the Thompson Assemblage of Carboniferous to Permian age. This package consists of an argillite-tuff unit and large, relatively pure marble units. Jurassic batholiths and dykes as well as Tertiary dyke systems intrude the host rocks.

Two distinct marble horizons were mapped on the claims. Whereas the predominantly white marble is found in an irregular stratigraphic horizon that strikes generally NW across the central and northern part of the property, the more colorful marble is found in a NS - trending stratigraphic horizon in the south central part of the claim group.

The marble horizons originated as normal marine limestones and have subsequently been recrystallized, most likely by the large intrusions to the north and east. Common textures displayed by the marble include medium grained calcite in a saccharoidal aggregate, or as a dense intergrown mosaic.

Tests done on the marble indicate that it polishes very well. Much of it is very pure calcium carbonate and exhibits qualities of low abrasion and high brightness. These qualities make the marble highly suitable for production into tiles and slabs, as well as for a variety of industrial applications.

