

82M085-05

004940

KJ 82M/9W(082M 085)
NB, NI 92H/6W

NO SECURITIES COMMISSION OR SIMILAR AUTHORITY IN CANADA HAS IN ANY WAY PASSED UPON THE MERITS OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREUNDER AND ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS AN OFFENCE.

CentPac Development Inc.
3rd Floor, 73 Water Street
Vancouver, B. C.

DEPT. OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES		
Rec'd FEB 11 1975		
NSB		
NC		

NEW ISSUE

300,000 shares without par value

RECEIVED
FEB 10 1975
BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITIES COMMISSION

	Price to Public	Commissions	Proceeds to Company if all shares are sold
Per Unit	25¢	6.25¢	18.75¢
Total	\$75,000	\$18,750	* \$56,250

* less the cost of issue estimated to be \$5,000

A PURCHASE OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS MUST BE CONSIDERED A SPECULATION AS THE COMPANY'S MINING PROPERTIES ARE STILL ONLY IN THE EXPLORATION STAGE.

THIS ISSUE IS SUBJECT TO A MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION. FOR DETAILS SEE PAGE 7.

NO SURVEY OF ANY PROPERTY OR PROPERTY INTEREST HELD BY THE COMPANY HAS BEEN MADE AND, THEREFORE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MINING LAWS OF THE APPROPRIATE JURISDICTIONS IN WHICH THE PROPERTIES ARE SITUATE, THE EXISTENCE OF AND THE AREA OF THE PROPERTIES COULD BE IN DOUBT.

THE SHARES OFFERED BY THIS PROSPECTUS REPRESENT 23.17% OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES TO BE ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING UPON COMPLETION OF THIS OFFERING AND THE SHARES ISSUED TO PROMOTERS, DIRECTORS AND OTHER INSIDERS FOR CASH AND PROPERTIES REPRESENT 26.25% OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SHARES TO BE ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING UPON COMPLETION OF THIS OFFERING.

THE COMPANY'S PROPERTIES ARE WITHOUT A KNOWN BODY OF COMMERCIAL ORE AND THE PROPOSED PROGRAM IS AN EXPLORATORY SEARCH FOR ORE.

THERE IS NO MARKET FOR THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY.

DATED: JANUARY 27, 1975

PROPERTY FILE

CENTPAC DEVELOPMENT INC.

PROSPECTUS

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CENTPAC DEVELOPMENT INC.

Statement of Source and Application of Funds

from inception (November 27, 1973) to December 31, 1974

Funds were derived from:

Sale of shares \$ 26,001.00

Funds were applied to:

Purchase of mineral claims	\$ 8,000.00	
Exploration, Development and Administration Expense	22,886.14	
Incorporation Expense	615.00	31,501.14

Working Capital at end of period - Deficiency \$ 5,500.14

Represented by:

Current Assets	\$ 499.86
Current Liabilities	6,000.00

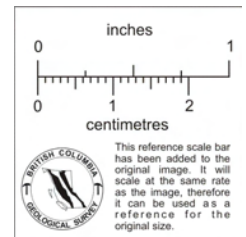
Deficiency \$ 5,500.14

LOCATION MAP



CENTPAC DEVELOPMENT INC.

★ PROPERTIES





GEOLOGICAL REPORT
on the
KJ 1-20 CLAIM GROUP
REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION
for
CENT PAC DEVELOPMENT INC.

Vancouver, B.C.
January 25, 1974

Sankar V. Ramani, P.Eng.,
Consulting Geologist



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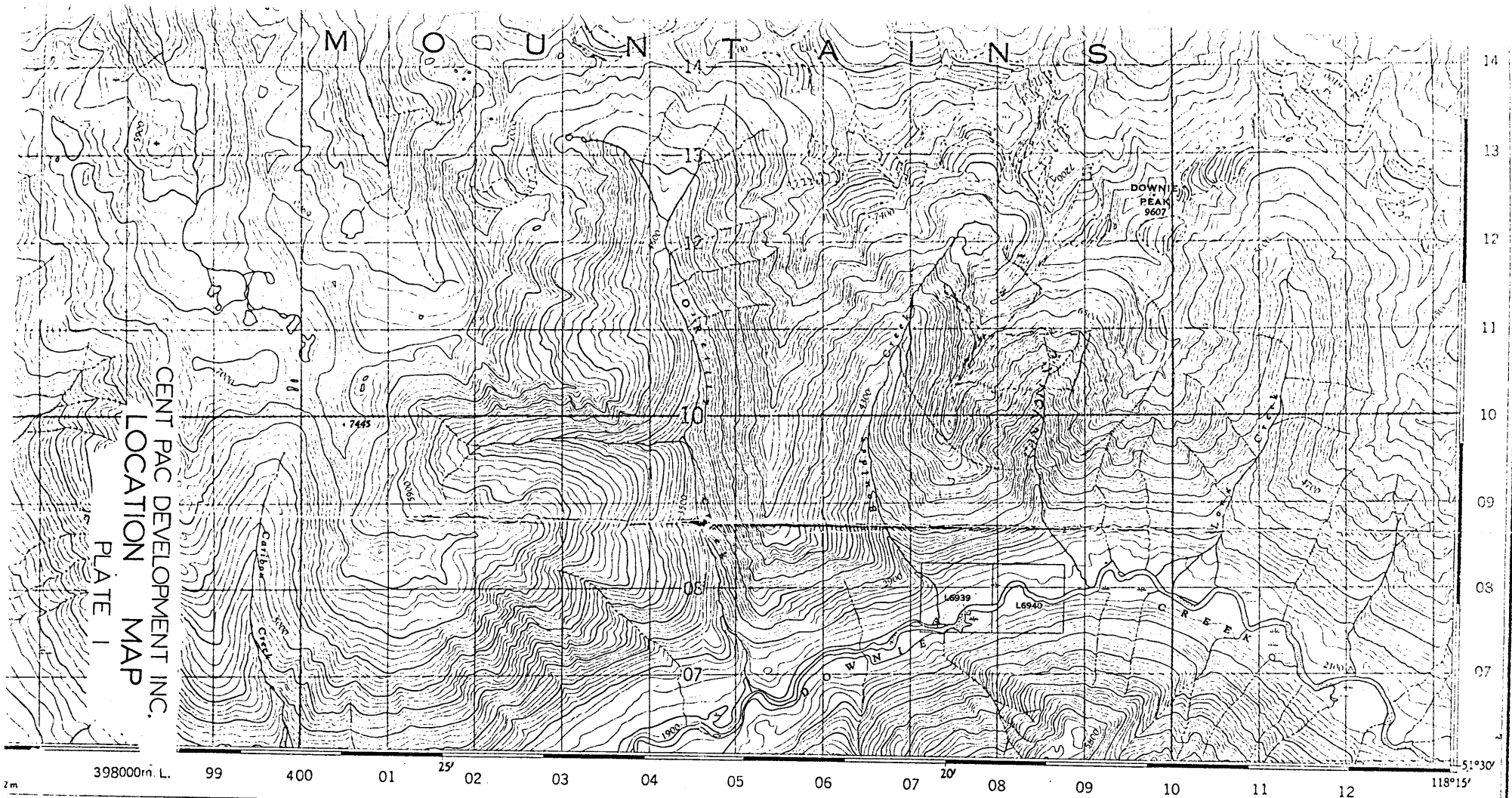
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GEOLOGICAL REPORT
on the
KJ 1-20 CLAIM GROUP
REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION
for
CENT PAC DEVELOPMENT INC.

INTRODUCTION

The KJ group of claims have been subjected to preliminary exploration in the past by various mining companies and prospectors. The 1928 GSC Summary Report, Part A describes the property as the Montgomery Group. In the year 1957 some diamond drilling and surface trenching were carried out and subsequently a geological report was written by Messrs. Dolmage and Mason. In the early part of this year Cent Pac Development Inc. requested the writer to study all the available data on this property and compile them together and present them with a report. Due to heavy snow conditions that would prevail on this property at this time of the year, a personal property examination was not possible. Therefore, the contents of this report is primarily based upon the old reports supplied to the writer by Cent Pac Development Inc. and the GSC Memoirs and other relevant data.



THE SURVEYS AND MAPPING
 DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL
 SURVEYS, based on 1955. Field
 work 1958. Printed 1962.

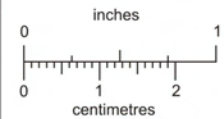
SCALE 1 : 50,000

GOLDSTREAM RIVER

KOOTENAY DISTRICT
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

- 20 -

Compilée en 1959-60, par la DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET
 DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DES MINES ET DES
 RELEVÉS TECHNIQUES, d'après les photographies aériennes
 prises en 1955. Travaux exécutés sur le terrain et vérification
 des ouvrages 1958. Imprimée en 1962.



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.

The details of the workings are mostly available in the old reports along with maps, plans, sections and diamond drill log sheets and assay results. Some of them are incorporated within this report.

THE PROPERTY

The property consists of 20 contiguously located mineral claims known as KJ 1-20. These claims are identified as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>
KJ 1-20 incl.	11176-11195

These claims are recorded in the Mining Recorder's office at Revelstoke, British Columbia.

TOPOGRAPHY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The KJ group showings are situated at an elevation of 7,200 to 7,500 feet above sea level in a barrier west of Downie Peak. The old camp near these showings is reached by 20-25 minute helicopter flight northeast, about ten miles as the crow flies from the base camp at Downie Creek Auto Court at an elevation of 1,650 feet. The nearest town will be Revelstoke, which is situated approximately 50 miles



southwest of this property. The Trans Canada Highway will be approximately eight miles west of this KJ group of claims (see attached Location Map). Revelstoke is situated on Highway No. 1 about 420 miles east of Vancouver, B.C. C.P. rail passes through this town.

The topography is very rugged and the property is covered with snow from the months of October through May leaving the exploration season very short.

It may be necessary to build a camp on this property to carry out the exploration work. This will minimize the helicopter rental considerably.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Pure white to grey crystalline limestones, interbedded with quartzites, argillaceous quartzites, black and grey slates and mica schists strike north 25° to 40° west and dip gently to north. Limestones occur principally near and above the mineralized zone. Below the mineralized zone the sediments are strongly metamorphosed. The limestones are fine to coarsely crystalline and mica is widespread in the non calcareous members. Garnet and epidote are quite abundantly developed. Intruding the sediments to the south of the ore

zone is a large stock of granite. The main body near the showings is of fine to intermediate grain. The granite extends southward from the showings to and across Downie Creek and several miles southeast from Boulder Creek.

Several limestone beds carrying small amounts mineralization have been mapped as shown on Map 4. The most promising outcrop appears to be the large bluff of dolomitized limestone shown in the central part of Map 4. This outcrop is mottled with small stringers and pockets of galena, sphalerite and pyrrhotite which are highly irregular and erratic. The presence of schists on both the north and south side of the outcrop suggest that metamorphism caused by a contact between a limestone bed and some intrusive rock might have been the cause of the mineralization in the zone.

PREVIOUS WORK PERFORMED

Some trenching and diamond drilling were carried out in 1957 and the results are discussed in the report of Messrs Dolmage and Mason. The following is the extract of their report:

"The two diamond drill holes indicated in figure 4 had been completed at the time of my examination of this property on September 19th, 1957. Hole number 1 was laid out approximately at right angles to the inferred strike of the vein, from surface observation

of the mineralized zone showing in the large outcrop, and was designed to test the continuity of this mineralization below the surface. It was also drilled far enough down to intersect the pyrrhotite band and the altered limestone beds to the south in order to check on the possibility of some mineralization of these beds at depth. It appears that hole #1 intersected the mineralized zone represented by the large outcrop on surface, between 166 feet and 276 feet, as shown in figure 5, and that the inferred dip and strike parallel to the bedding in the vicinity were approximately correct.

"Hole #2 was laid out to explore the extension of the mineralized limestone bed to the east under the ice and snow, as this was considered a more promising direction for exploration than the west. This hole was drilled more or less along the inferred strike of the vein in order to reach as far east as possible, and in order to get a long intersection of the vein. As shown in the section of this hole in figure 6, it intersected mineralized limestone from about 118 feet to 639 feet. However, since the hole was drilled more or less along the strike of the vein, this distance does not represent a true width of vein which hole #1 demonstrated to be about 110 feet. Furthermore a projection of the vein at a 60-degree dip to the 6800-foot elevation (about the elevation of 639-foot mark in hole #2) as shown in figure 4, indicated either of two possibilities:

1. That the dip of the vein must have been steeper than 60° or hole #2 would have run into the footwall.
2. That the vein may have widened out on the footwall side as it approached the 6800-foot elevation.



Examination and Sampling

The large outcrop of dolomitized and mineralized limestone, the locations of the two diamond drill holes, and the small outcrop to the west showing the stringers of quartz, and galena were all examined on September 19th, 1957. Afterwards the drill core from the two holes was examined, logged, and the best sections split for assaying.

The examination of the drill core disclosed that the mineralization occurred generally as narrow, high-grade stringers of galena, sphalerite, and pyrrhotite, or as blebs of the same minerals. Pyrrhotite also appeared as a disseminated mineral more often than the others, although there were occasional sections of core containing very fine grained disseminated sphalerite.

The results of the assaying of the split core are shown on the drill hole sections, in figures 5, and 6. It will be noted in hole #2 that in some locations narrow high-grade samples which, by themselves would not represent mineable widths, have been combined with the adjacent bands of waste and ore to give a weighted average over a greater width. This should present a more accurate picture of the grade of ore which might be mined in a particular zone, as the high-grade stringers themselves, which give the high assays, do not appear to follow any particular pattern such as a fissure. Any such narrow stringer, for example, which might be intersected by a drill core and might be running parallel to its long axis, might well show a high grade assay for a width of several feet. This would be misleading, if it was assumed that this length represented the width of vein cut by the drill hole. The weighted assay for 15.08 feet of core between



302 feet and 317.08 feet in hole #2, for example, is made up in this way:-

Sample No.	Width in Ft.	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Pb %	Zn %
18780	1.17'	0.36	0.1	trace	3.60
Waste Band	2.83'	-	-	-	-
18781	0.67'	0.16	9.9	31.50	1.70
Waste Band	1.83'	-	-	-	-
18782	0.42'	0.36	1.3	2.90	0.25
Waste Band	2.08'	-	-	-	-
18783	2.42'	0.04	1.0	2.30	2.20
Waste Band	3.08'	-	-	-	-
18784	0.58'	0.08	0.1	trace	4.10
Total Width	<u>15.08'</u> @	<u>0.054</u>	<u>0.64</u>	<u>1.85</u>	<u>0.87</u>

Copper assays were omitted in this particular series because all samples showed only "trace" in copper. Other samples as indicated in figure 6 were combined in the same way. It can be seen that with this erratic type of mineralization, consisting of high-grade stringers and blobs, that no single high assay as in sample # 18781 has too much significance."

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the previous work performed and from the geology of the area, it is recommended to carry out the following exploration work in order to assess the property's economic potential.



1. 20 line miles of flagging at \$100/per mile	\$ 2,000.00
2. 20 line miles of magnetometer survey at \$150/per line mile	3,000.00
3. 20 line miles of geochemical survey at \$150/per line mile	3,000.00
4. Detail geological mapping and sampling of the outcrops	5,000.00
5. Drilling, blasting and sampling of the mineralized zone	4,000.00
6. Helicopter support, camp equipment etc.	3,500.00
7. Engineering, supervision and reporting	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$22,000.00
Contingency 10%	2,200.00
	<hr/>
	\$24,200.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Depending upon the results of this work, further diamond drilling and tunnelling along the mineralized zone at 7,200 foot elevation can be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,

Sankar V. Ramani, M.Sc., P.Eng.,
Consulting Geologist

January 25, 1974



CERTIFICATE

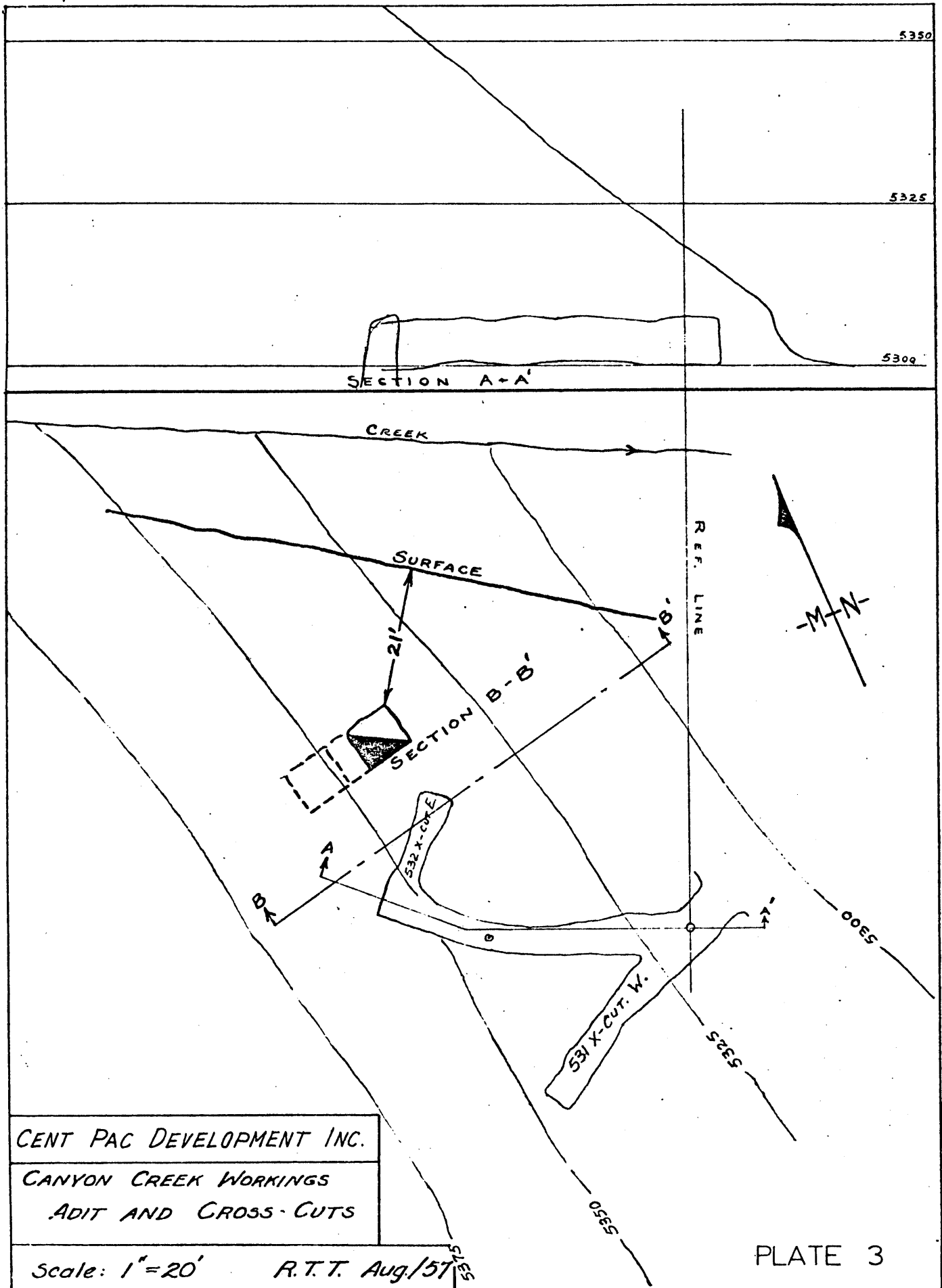
I, Sankar V. Ramani, of Vancouver, British Columbia,
do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with my office located 210-890 West Pender Street, Vancouver, 1, B.C.
2. I am a graduate geologist with a Master of Science degree from the University of Madras, India.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.
4. I am a certified professional geologist belonging to the American Institute of Professional Geologists, Golden, Colorado, U.S.A.
5. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
6. I have been practicing my profession for over eleven years.
7. I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in this property or the securities of Cent Pac Development Inc.,
8. This report is based upon previous reports on the property and the published geological literature.

Vancouver, B.C.



Sankar V. Ramani, M.Sc.P.Eng.,
Consulting Geologist



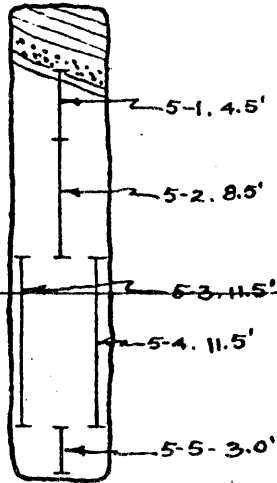
CENT PAC DEVELOPMENT INC.
CANYON CREEK WORKINGS
ADIT AND CROSS-CUTS

Scale: 1" = 20' R.T.T. Aug./57

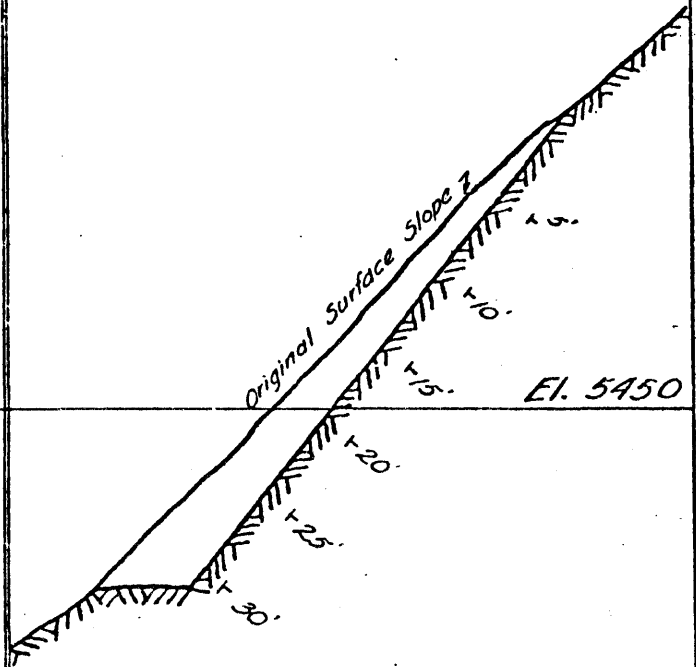
PLATE 3

Figure 3

FACE OF CUT SHOWING LOCATIONS OF SAMPLES



SECTION THROUGH CUT ON A-A'



SAMPLING RESULTS

Sample No.	Width Ft.	Au Cc/T	Ag Oz/T	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %
5-1	4.5'	Tr	Tr	0.15	0.15	0.05
5-2	5.5'	0.01	Tr	0.15	0.15	0.15
5-3	11.5'	Tr	0.1	0.25	0.15	0.60
5-4	11.5'	Tr	0.2	0.55	0.40	0.75
5-5	3.0'	Tr	Tr	0.10	0.15	0.05

CENT PAC DEVELOPMENT INC.

CANYON CREEK WORKINGS.

PLAN & SECTIONS OF NO. 5 CUT WITH SAMPLING

Scale: 1" = 10'
Drawn by: R.T.T.
Date: August, 1957

PLATE 2

Outline of Cut in Plan

A

A'

CREEK

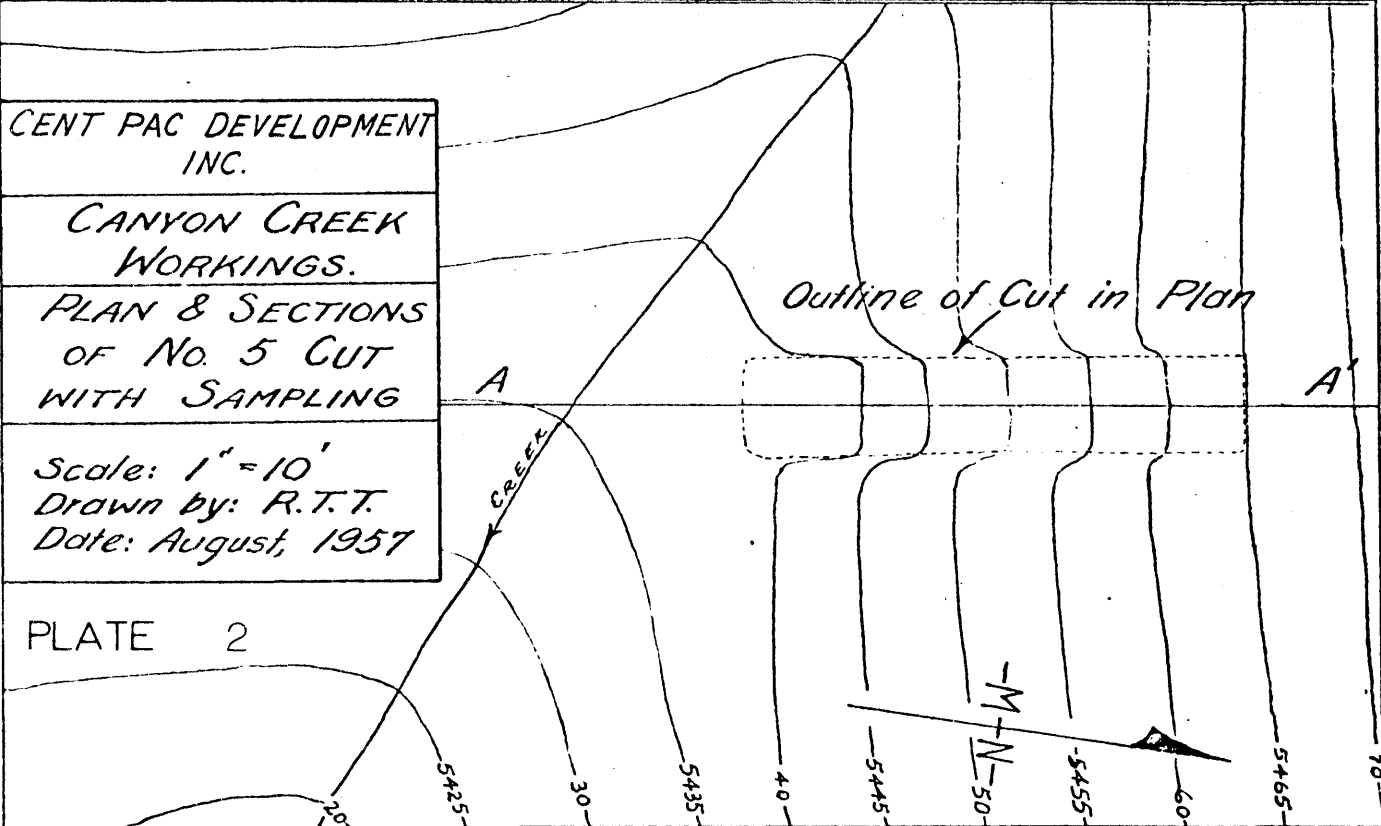
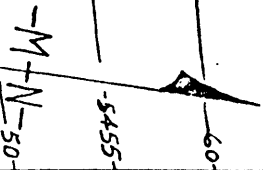


Fig. 2

FILE No. 2416

CABLE ADDRESS: "ELDRICO"

HEAD OFFICE AND LABORATORIES:
633 HORNBY STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

PHONE TAYLOW 1267

Certificate of Assay

G. S. ELDRIDGE & CO. LTD.

PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS, ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS
METALLURGICAL AND CEMENT INSPECTORS

G. S. ELDRIDGE, B.Sc.
MEMBER OF
CHEMICAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND
METALLURGY
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING
MATERIALS
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF METALS

We Hereby Certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon samples of DRILL CORES
herein described and received from DOLMAGE & MASON NOVEMBER 6 1957

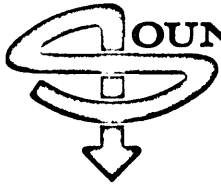
MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		LEAD (Pb)		ZINC (Zn)		TOTAL VALUE PER TON (2000 LBS.)
	OUNCES PER TON	VALUE PER TON	OUNCES PER TON	VALUE PER TON	PER CENT.	VALUE PER TON	PER CENT.	VALUE PER TON	
18794 #2 Hole 331.7'-332.9'	0.16	5.60	1.5 ✓		1.85		2.50 ✓		12' } 29' } 15' 16' 0.5' 1.8' 1.4'
18795 #2 Hole 335.3'-338.2'	0.22	7.70	4.5 ✓		18.00		0.05 ✓		
18796 #2 Hole 344'-345.3'	0.01	0.35	TRACE		0.20		0.10		
18797 #2 Hole 354'-355.6'	0.02	0.70	0.6		1.45		2.40		
18798 Hole #1 171'-171.5'	0.26	9.10	4.8 ✓		4.05		20.50 ✓		
18799 Hole #1 181.8'-182.6'	0.02	0.70							
18800 Hole #1 184.5'-185.9'	0.03	1.05							

PLATE 6

Gold calculated at \$ per ounce.
Silver calculated at per ounce.

Calculated at cents per lb.
Calculated at cents per lb.

NOTE.—Samples only retained 3 months unless otherwise specified H. Shaffer Provincial Assayer



SOUNDRAM ENGINEERING LTD.

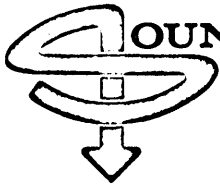
MINERAL EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT
750-890 W Pender st. VANCOUVER B.C.
telephone : (604) 688-5322

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ON THE
NB MINERAL CLAIMS
SITUATED NEAR
HOPE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

SANKAR V. RAMANI, P.ENG.

FEBRUARY 1, 1974



OUNDRAM ENGINEERING LTD.

MINERAL EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT
750-890 W Pender st. VANCOUVER B.C.
telephone : (604) 688-5322

February 1, 1974

INTRODUCTION

In the month of January, 1974 a property examination was carried out on the NB 1 - 10 located mineral claims. Approximately 8 hours were spent on the property examining the outcrops etc. The property appears to be situated along a major fault system. The geology and the structure of the property appears to be favourable to host mineralization of economic interest. Detailed prospecting and basic and preliminary exploratory work is recommended in this report to the extent of \$10,000. Preliminary geophysical surveys indicate anomoleous areas which will be the targets for further exploration and prospecting.

CLAIMS

The property consists of 10 contiguously located mineral claims identified as follows:

NB 1 - 10 inclusive	Record No.
---------------------	------------



These claims are located in the north-south direction paralleling the Fraser River and appear to have been staked as per the Mineral Act of British Columbia. The writer did not check all the claim posts involved in this property. These claims are registered in the Mine Recorders office in New Westminster, British Columbia.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND ACCESS

The property is located about 5 miles north north-east of the town of Hope, British Columbia. (See the location map attached.) The access to the property will be by gravel road that branches off from Highway #1 and through the town of Hope. This access road is an old logging road and at present the logging operations are suspended. The last four miles need some minor repairs to facilitate transportation. Due to windfall and erosion the present access is by foot from a point 4 miles south of the property. The claims are situated between 800 to 1000 feet ASL and the topography is moderate. The claims are situated just east of the Fraser River along the Fraser Valley. Pride of Emory Mines, owned by Giant Mascot Mines Ltd., is situated 6 miles directly west of this property. This mine is now producing copper and nickel concentrates.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the Hope area is of regional significance as it contains the junction of the Coast and Cascade Mountain systems. The geology of these systems are somewhat different



north and south of this general area. In this section they merge with a progression from the typical Cascade system geology in the south, composed of granite gneiss and schist flanked by sedimentary and volcanic rocks to a high grade metamorphic belt in the north, which is characteristic of the geology of the Coast Mountains. The property is mainly underlain by paleozoic and basic volcanic rocks which are frequently intruded by tertiary granite rocks, known as Yale intrusions. These intrusions are sills and small composite bodies that occur in a north-south trending belt on the Fraser Valley immediately north of Hope. These intrusions are variable in composition ranging from quartz diorite to aplite granite, with granodiorite the most common variety and are typically sheared. The Yale fault, a subsidiary of the main Hope fault, traverse through the property in the north-south direction. Because of the intrusions and subsequent faulting, the rocks are extensively sheared and contorted. The detailed geology of this area is plotted on the Map 12-1969, paper 69-47. (Hope - West Half).

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The Hope area has a long history of mineral discoveries, although relatively few of the many properties recorded from this area have been exploited with any major commercial success. In the latter part of the 19th Century placer gold was found in gravel bars of the Fraser River near Yale, British Columbia. The most important discoveries to date were made in 1923 when a nickel - copper deposit was discovered at the head of Stulkawhits Creek, 7 miles north-west of Hope. This



was subsequently developed into by far the most productive mine in this area. There are numerous isolated mineral outcrops in this area, but they have not been systematically explored.

During the course of the examination some outcrops containing sulphide mineralization, mainly pyrite and pyrrhotite were examined. These sulphides were finely disseminated within the rocks as well as along the joints and minor fracture planes. No other mineralization was noticed at the time of examination. Subsequently, some mineralized float samples were picked up by the geophysical operator during the course of the surveys.

The exact location of the float samples are to be located during the future investigations. The central part of the property indicates some anomolous characteristics and it is recommended to carry out detailed prospecting in that area.

WORK PERFORMED

In the month of November, 1973 some bulldozer trenching was carried out to remove the overburden and study the shear zone, but no mineralization of any interest was found within the shear zone.

Geophysical surveys consisting of magnetometer and electro-magnetic surveys were carried out by Emerald Exploration Services Ltd. and the results were plotted and submitted to Mr. Michael Lewis, P.Eng., Geophysicist, of Sintrex Surveys Ltd. for interpretations. His comments are enclosed in this report.

SCINTREX SURVEYS LIMITED

GEOPHYSICAL CONSULTANTS & CONTRACTORS
A DIVISION OF SCINTREX LIMITED

March 26th, 1974

Mr. S. V. Ramani
#307 - 475 Howe Street
Vancouver, B. C.

Re: Geophysical Surveys, NB Claims
Hope Area, British Columbia

INTRODUCTION

A magnetic and electromagnetic survey was carried out on the NB Claims, Hope Area, British Columbia by Emerald Exploration Services, 706 Douglas Street, Kamloops on behalf of Central Pacific Development Inc. The property is located about 4 miles north of Hope.

A Sharpe MF-1 fluxgate magnetometer and a Fisher M-Scope electromagnetic system were utilized on the survey. Readings were taken with both units at 100' intervals along each grid line. Seventy-two lines, each 2,800' long and striking east-west, were surveyed - the line interval was 200'.

The magnetic readings (in gamma), corrected for diurnal variations, and the electromagnetic (Field Intensity) values are presented in contour form (Scale 1" = 400'). These contour plans have been presented to Scintrex Surveys Limited for analysis and evaluation.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The purpose of the present survey was to investigate the magnetic and electromagnetic characteristics of the property. The claims straddle the Yale Fault, a major structural feature in the Hope area which strikes about north-south across the NB property perpendicular to the grid lines. Rock formations on the property are granodiorites of Cretaceous or Tertiary Age (Yale Intrusions, etc.).

The property can be divided into two sections on the basis of the geophysical data. These sections are roughly delineated on the Magnetic and Electromagnetic contour plans (Regions I and II).

Mr. S. V. Ramani
March 26th, 1974

Region I is characterized by low magnetic relief (generally < 400 gamma) and low electromagnetic Field Intensities (< 30). It reflects non-magnetic resistive formations probably lying west of the Yale Fault.

Region II is (relatively) magnetic and conductive and probably reflects rock formations lying east of the Yale Fault. Magnetic intensities of more than 500 gamma occur throughout; electromagnetic amplitudes range from about 50 - 120.

One prominent zone of anomalous magnetic susceptibility and electrical conductivity occurs within Region II. It is centred at approximately 1 E: L-50 N and consists of an elliptical closure containing E.M. intensities of more than 100 and magnetic amplitudes of more than 900 gamma. This centre possibly reflects a local (relative) concentration of magnetic and conductive minerals (eg. high percentage of magnetite in the bedrock, shallow overburden relative to the surrounding regions, etc.). It should however be correlated with the known geology and geochemistry of the area in order to assess its significance.

CONCLUSIONS

The NB property is divisible into two regions on the basis of the present geophysical survey. One region (the western part of the claim block) is characterized by low magnetic susceptibility and low conductivity, the other is characterized by (relatively) high susceptibility and high conductivity.

Each (geophysical) region likely represents a separate geological formation - the contact zone between the (geophysical) regions is probably the Yale Fault.

One centre of abnormally high magnetic and electromagnetic response occurs east of the "fault" zone (1 E: L-50 N). This area should be correlated with geological/geochemical data (if available) in order to assess its probable significance.

Respectfully submitted,

SCINTREX SURVEYS LIMITED



Michael J. Lewis, M.Sc., P.Eng.
Geophysicist

MJL:lm



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The property is situated in an area where the geology is favourable to host mineralization of economic interest.
2. This area is highly disturbed by major faults and mineralization of structurally controlled nature is a possibility.
3. The coincidence of a fairly good anomolous area by the magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys indicated that a little more detailed work is necessary to investigate the anomolous areas.
4. Because of fairly good accessibility, the cost of exploration will not be too high to obtain further information on this property.
5. It is recommended that the following work should be carried out in order to assess the property's economic potential:

1. Road work - minor repairs on the access road.	\$1,500.
2. Prospecting and geological mapping	3,000.
3. Geochemical Survey for copper and nickel - 20 line miles at \$150. per mile.	3,000.
4. Trenching, blasting, and assaying.	1,000.
5. Engineering supervision.	750.
	<hr/>
	\$9,250.
6. Contingency - 10%	925.
	<hr/>
	<u>\$10,175.</u>



Depending upon the results of these proposed surveys, further work can be carried out.

Respectfully Submitted,

S. V. Ramani, M.Sc., P.Eng.

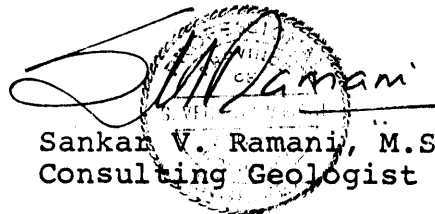


CERTIFICATE

I, Sankar V. Ramani, of Vancouver, British Columbia,
do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geologist with my office located 210-890 West Pender Street, Vancouver, 1, B.C.
2. I am a graduate geologist with a Master of Science degree from the University of Madras, India.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.
4. I am a certified professional geologist belonging to the American Institute of Professional Geologists, Golden, Colorado, U.S.A.
5. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
6. I have been practicing my profession for over eleven years.
7. I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in this property or the securities of Cent Pac Development Inc.,
8. This report is based upon previous reports on the property and the published geological literature.

Vancouver, B.C.

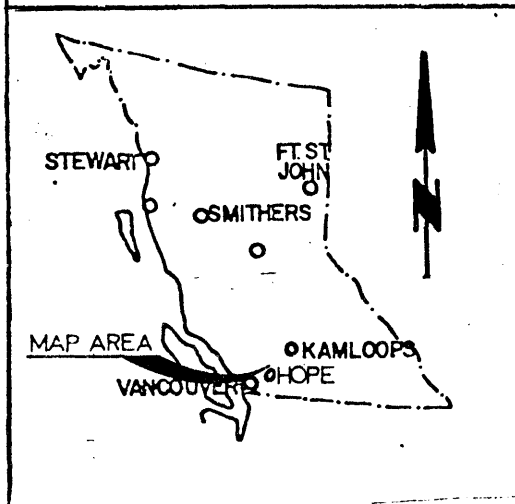
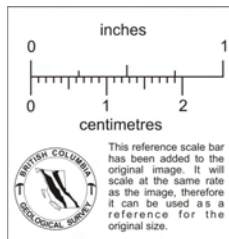


Sankar V. Ramani, M.Sc.P.Eng.,
Consulting Geologist



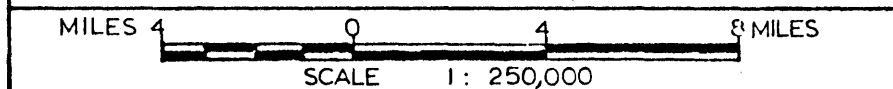
LEGEND

- 20 FOLIATED GRANODIORITE, QUARTZ DIORITE.
- lb BASIC VOLCANIC ROCK.
- C GNEISS



CENT PAC DEVELOPMENT INC.

GEOLOGY MAP
 "NB" MINERAL CLAIMS
 HOPE, - BRITISH COLUMBIA



Survey by
 EMERAL EXPLORATION SERVICES
 LTD.

PLATE 2

Handwritten mark

CERTIFICATE

The foregoing constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities offered by this prospectus as required by Part VII of The Securities Act, 1967 and the regulations thereunder.

Turner
Director and Promoter

M. M. Parsh
Director and Promoter

Harry J. McDonald
Director and Promoter

R. S. [unclear]
Director and Promoter

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 27th day of
January, 1975.