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PROPERTY FILE

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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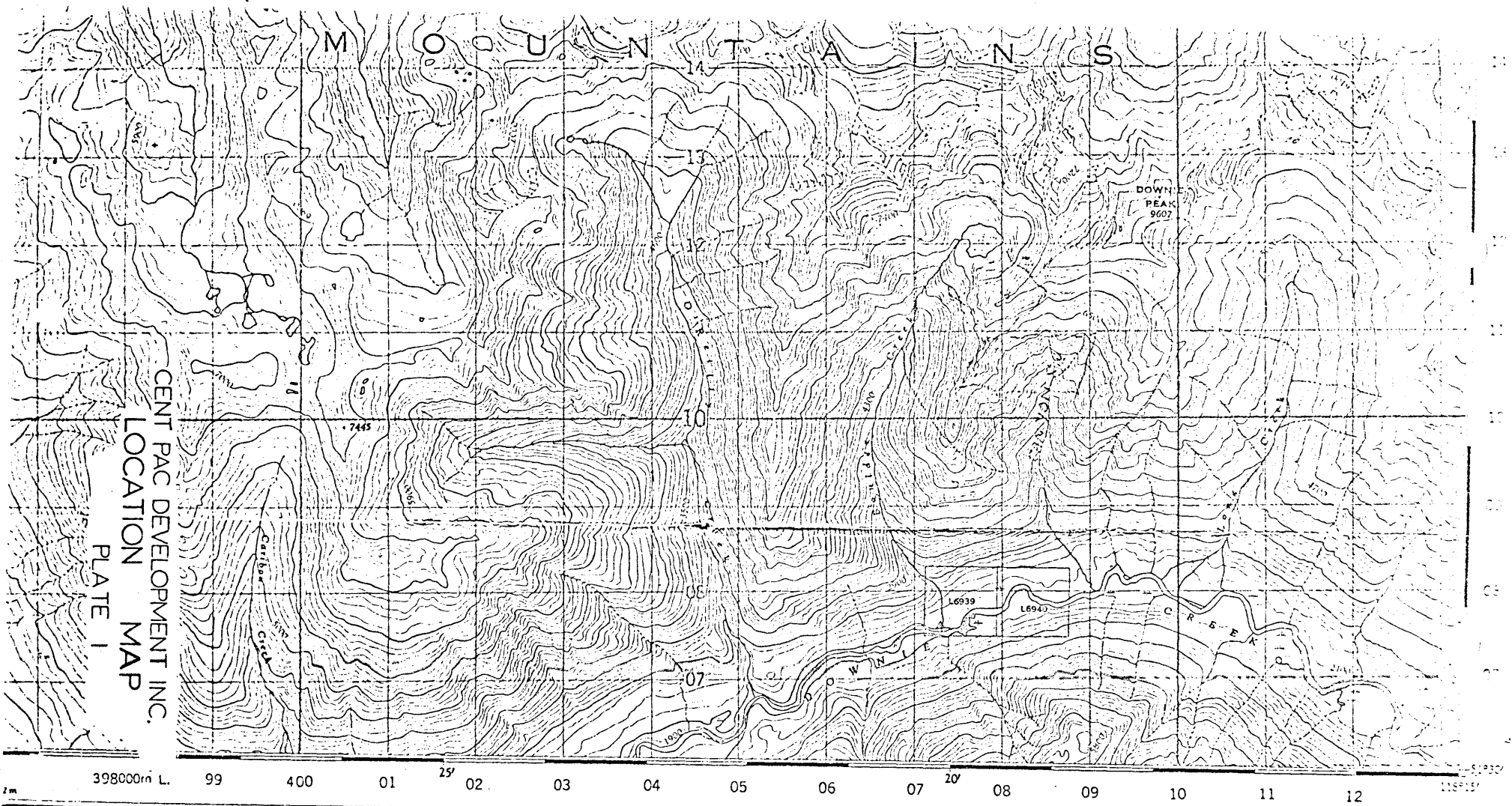
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INTRODUCTION

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.



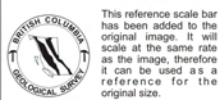
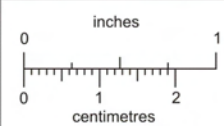
THE SURVEYS AND MAPPING
 DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL
 SURVEYS, TORONTO, ONTARIO
 Compiled in 1959. Printed 1962.

SCALE 1 : 50,000

GOLDSTREAM RIVER
 KOOTENAY DISTRICT
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

- 20 -

Compilée en 1959 60, par la DIRECTION DES TRAVAUX
 DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DES MINES ET
 TRAVAUX TECHNIQUES, d'après les données
 prises en 1955. Travaux exécutés sur cartes
 des ouvrages 1958. Imprimée en 1962.



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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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/>

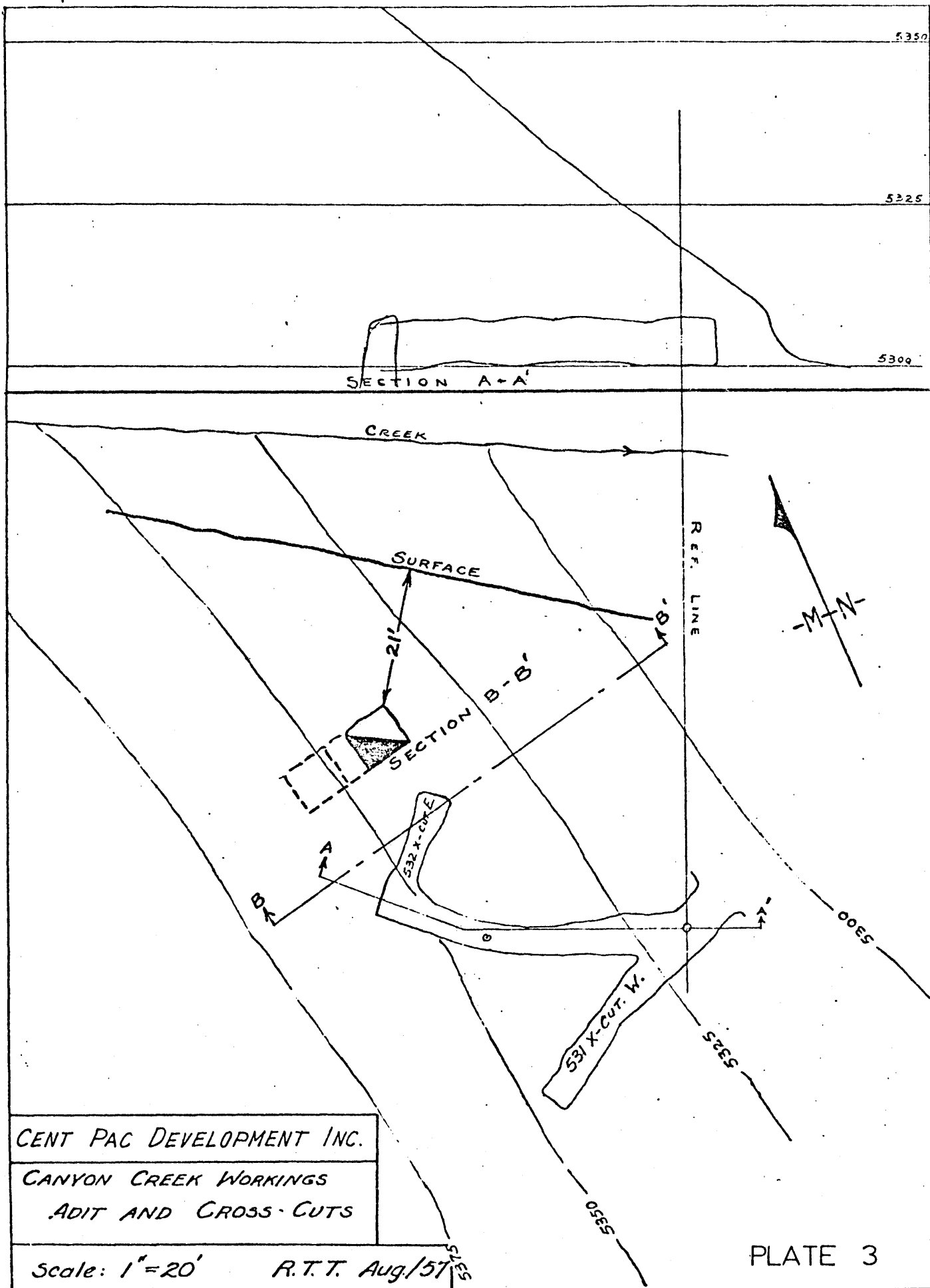
Depending upon the results of this work, further diamond drilling and tunnelling along the mineralized zone at 7,200 foot elevation can be carried out.

Respectfully submitted,



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

January 25, 1974



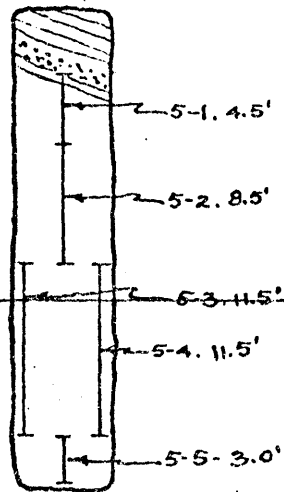
CENT PAC DEVELOPMENT INC.
 CANYON CREEK WORKINGS
 ADIT AND CROSS-CUTS

Scale: 1" = 20'

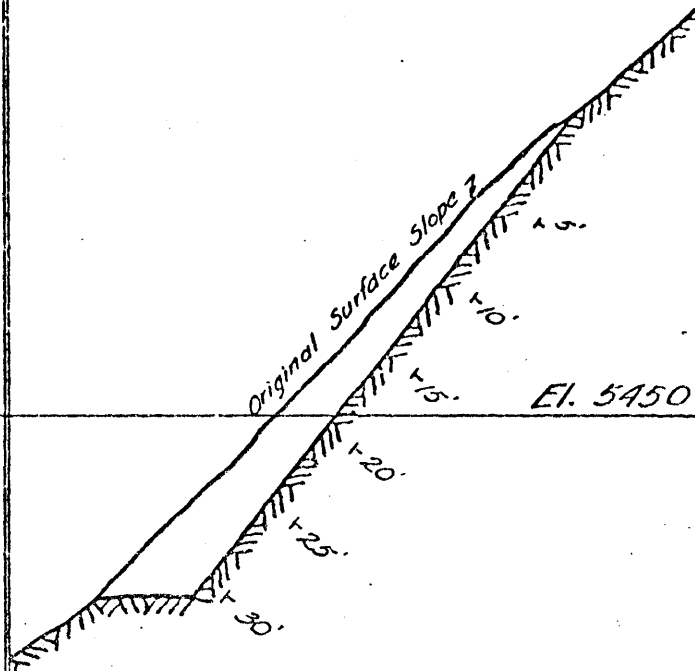
R.T.T. Aug/57

PLATE 3

FACE OF CUT SHOWING LOCATIONS OF SAMPLES



SECTION THROUGH CUT ON A-A'



SAMPLING RESULTS:

Sample No.	Width Ft.	Au C/T	Ag C/T	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %
5-1	4.5'	TF	TF	0.15	0.15	0.05
5-2	8.5'	0.01	TF	0.15	0.15	0.15
5-3	11.5'	TF	0.1	0.25	0.15	0.60
5-4	11.5'	TF	0.2	0.55	0.40	0.75
5-5	3.0'	TF	TF	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

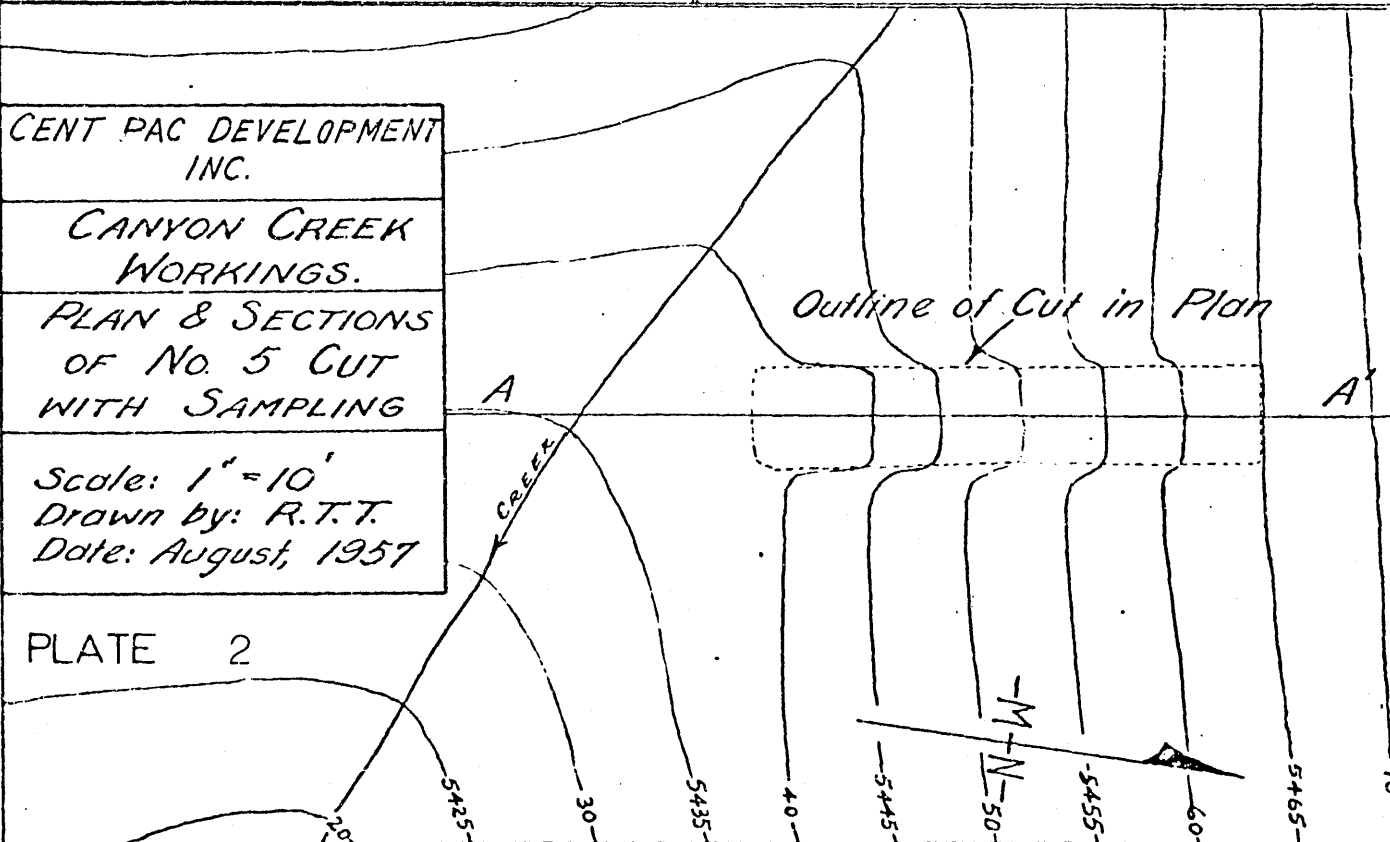


Fig. 2

FILE No. 2112.6

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	
	OUNCES PER TON	VALUE PER TON	OUNCES PER TON	VALUE PER TON	PER CENT.	VALUE PER TON	PER CENT.	VALUE PER TON	VALUE PER TON	PER TON (2000 LBS.)
18794 #2 Hole 331.7'-332.9'	0.16	5.60	1.5 ✓		1.85		2.50 ✓		12.7	
18795 #2 Hole 335.3'-338.2'	0.22	7.70	4.5 ✓		18.00		0.05 ✓		29.3	
18796 #2 Hole 344'-345.3'	0.01	0.35	TRACE		0.20		0.10		1.5	
18797 #2 Hole 354'-355.6'	0.02	0.70	0.6		1.45		2.40		16	
18798 Hole #1 171'-171.5'	0.26	9.10	4.8 ✓		4.05		20.50 ✓		0.5	
18799 Hole #1 181.8'-182.6'	0.02	0.70							1.8	
1880 Hole #1 184.5'-185.9'	0.03	1.05							1.4	

PLATE 6

Gold calculated at \$ per ounce.

Calculated at cents per lb.

Silver calculated at per ounce.

Calculated at cents per lb.

NOTE.—Samples only retained 3 months unless otherwise specified

H. Shaffer

Provincial Assayer