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Summary Report on
Work conducted during 1969
on

THE SAN JUAN PROPERTY
of
CONCORDE EXPLORATIONS LTD.(N.P.L.)

PROPERTY FILE

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS and GEOLOGISTS

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SUMMARY REPORT ON

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INTRODUCTION:

The San Juan Property of Concorde Explorations Ltd. consists of 37 mineral claims adjacent to the San Juan River, 30 miles west - northwest of Victoria British Columbia.

Gold-antimony mineralization occurring in two zones has been explored by earlier interests plus recent work by Concorde. In addition, a large pyritized zone containing copper values and extending across the northern portion of the group has recently been explored by the company.

Earlier work by the company had consisted of hand trenching, establishing a grid, and a geochemical survey. Field work during 1969 consisted of a claims survey, road construction, bulldozer stripping and trenching, and X-Ray diamond drilling.

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

The property is accessible by paved and gravelled roads to within one mile of the southern boundary. From here a 4 - wheel drive road provides access throughout most of the claim group.

Topographic relief is moderate with elevations averaging about 2500 feet above sea level. The San Juan River and tributary creeks have cut steep sided canyons. Overburden cover is extensive throughout the claims area but is generally less than 15 feet. Timber and underbrush cover the entire claim group.

GEOLOGY:

The property is underlain by volcanics and sediments of the Vancouver Group in the north and schistose rocks of the Leech River Formation in the south, a major easterly trending fault separating the two.

Gold-antimony mineralization occurs in two vein-shear zones referred to as the East and West zones.

The former strikes S 80° E, dips steeply south, and has been intermittently exposed for approximately 400 feet. Mineralization occurs in quartz veins and stringers in a zone varying up to 2 feet wide within a shear cutting argillites.

Mineralization is often stronger but more erratic in the West Zone which strikes northeast, dips steeply southeast, and has been exposed intermittently for about 300 feet. The main vein varies up to 6 feet in width but is not continuous, the zone containing several discontinuous mineralized quartz veins and stringers generally striking northeast and north.

Strongly altered and pyritized volcanics and sediments trend S 80° E through the northern portion of the property. Where exposed by trenching, minor copper values are present, the strongest occurring near the eastern end on line 28 + 00E/ Molybdenite was also noted at one point within this zone.

PROPERTY:

The property consists of the following mineral claims:

	<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>
Mac	1 - 3	14105 - 14107
Mac	5 - 6	14108 - 14109
Mac	10 - 11	14203 - 14204
Mac	13 - 14	14494 - 14495
Max	1 - 2	14454 - 14453
Max	3 - 8	14496 - 14501
Paney		6098
Ruby		6254
John		14523
Kerry		14524
Judy		14525
Ron		14548
Juan	1 - 12	14670 - 14681
Kelly	1 - 2	14639 - 14640

WORK COMPLETED DURING 1969:

The 1969 program consisted of a claims survey, road building, bulldozer stripping and trenching and diamond drilling.

Claims Survey:

A legal boundary survey of the entire claim group was conducted as required under agreement with Canadian Pacific Minerals Ltd.

Road Building, Stripping, Trenching:

An access road was constructed from the Port Renfrew road to the western edge of the claim group and across the claim group to within 800 feet of the San Juan River. Total length is approximately seven miles. In conjunction with this a bridge was constructed across the San Juan River, this work being initiated in the autumn of 1968.

A large area was stripped to expose the West Zone, and trenching conducted west of the previous hand trenches on the East Zone to test a probable extension of this as indicated by the earlier geochemical survey.

Several trenches were also excavated to investigate copper anomalies extending across the northern portion of the claims along the pyritized zone.

Diamond Drilling:

A total of 7 short holes with a combined footage of approximately 500 feet were diamond drilled with an X-Ray drill by personnel of Direct Development Ltd. Two were drilled to test the West Zone, the remainder to investigate the copper geochemical anomalies. Of these, 3 were drilled near the western end of the zone and the remaining 2 near the eastern end. The drilling program was curtailed before completion due to weather conditions.

RESULTS OF WORK:

Stripping and Trenching:

The trenching and road construction further exposed the altered and pyritized zone previously exposed in the east bank of the San Juan River, and indicated that it extends across the entire length of the property. Minor copper values occur in the two westernmost trenches with assays generally less than 0.1% copper. Minor copper, and in one place molybdenum mineralization was also exposed in the same zone along the road.

Trenching on line 28 +00E near the eastern end of the zone and on the strongest geochemical anomaly exposed slightly stronger chalcopyrite-malachite mineralization in similar volcanics. Mineralization exposed is confined to a narrow zone although the extent was not completely determined.

One trench on a geochemical anomaly west of the previously known limits of the East zone exposed strong antimony mineralization in quartz. Geochemical indications suggest the zone could extend an additional 1000 feet to the west.

Stripping on the West Zone exposed strong antimony mineralization in places but indicated the mineralization is not continuous, occurring in discontinuous pods throughout several veins and stringers.

Diamond Drilling:

Minor copper values similar to that obtained in the trenches were intersected in the drill holes put down to test the copper anomalies. However, testing of these was not completed when the program was stopped due to weather conditions.

Minor gold-antimony values were intersected in the two holes drilled on the West Zone. In general recovery was poor in the mineralized zone and it is believed most of the stibnite was washed away during drilling, thus the results are inconclusive. Drill log summaries of these holes are appended to this report.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Trenching and drilling have partially explored the copper geochemical anomalies extending across the northern portion of the claim group and have shown the presence of copper mineralization associated with a strongly altered and pyritized zone.

Stripping on the West Zone has indicated the mineralization is not continuous, thus further work is not recommended in this area.

When weather conditions permit, additional drilling is recommended to test for possible concentrations of copper mineralization by completing investigation of the geochemical anomalies in the northern portion of the claims.

Respectfully Submitted,


R.H.D. Philp, P. Eng.

A P P E N D I X

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SUMMARIES

D.D.H. #2.

Footage	Description
---------	-------------

6 - 26	Andesite slightly silicified, 65% core lost.
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D.D.H.#3.

Footage	Description
---------	-------------

1 - 21.9	Andesite, light greenish, silicified in places porphyritic appearing, minor sulfides.
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21.9 - 92	Andesite darker colored, fine grained less silicified
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Sampled	pyrite abundant disseminated and along fractures
---------	--

	Gouge at 58.2 ft., 65.9 ft., 69 ft., 75.5 ft.
--	---

89 - 92	more silicified and lighter colored.
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D.D.H. #4.

Footage	Description
---------	-------------

12 - 16	Andesite (?) dark grey well broken minor pyrite along fractures
	13 - 14 - more silicified (dyke)? Less than 30% recovered

16 - 29	less broken pyrite along fractures
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29 - 40	lighter greyish in color, more silicified, blebs of quartz present. Minor sulfides - pyrite possible chalcopyrite disseminated, 50% recovery
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42 - 86.5	darker greyish, still silicified
	Well broken at 50 ft., 53 ft., 61 ft., 65.9 ft.

86.5 - 100	lighter colored, silicified, fractured
	pyrite occasionally as fracture filling

END

D.D.H. #5.

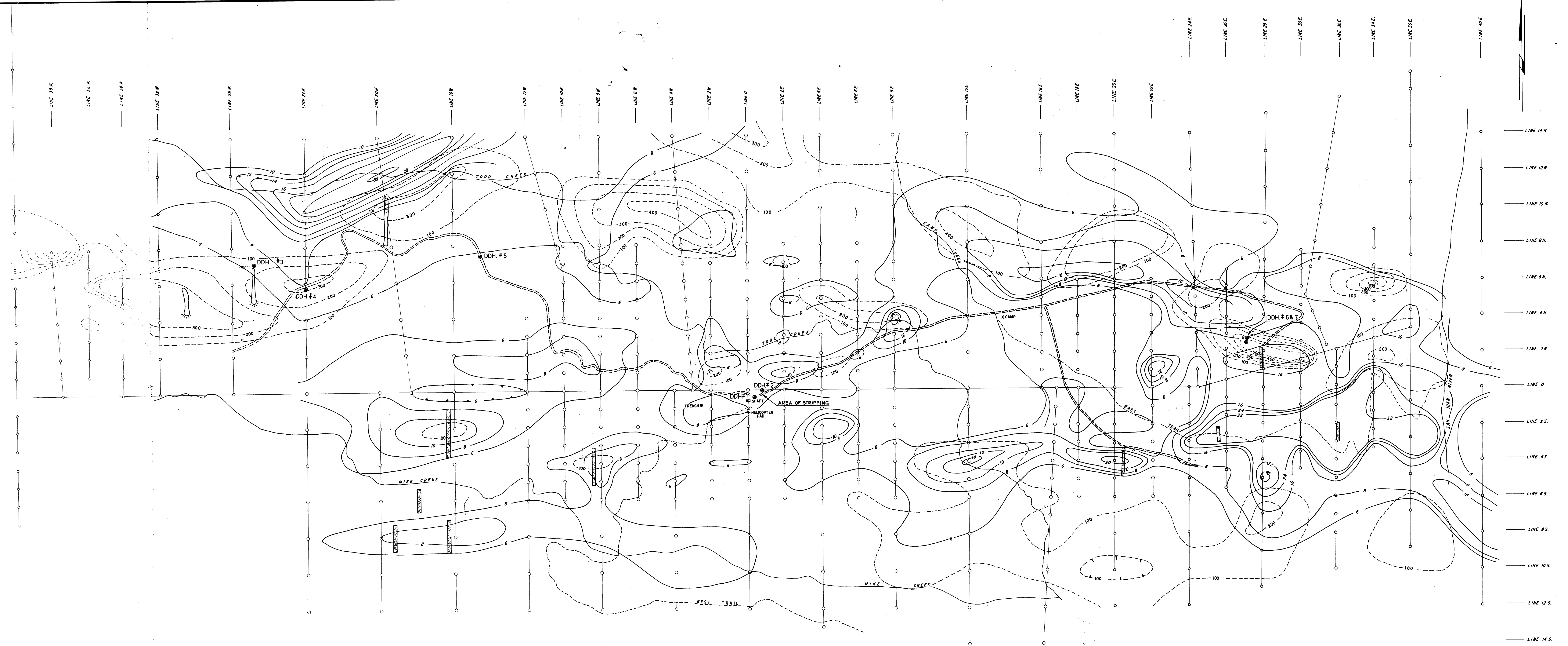
Footage	Description
1.6 - 8.6	Andesite, light greyish green, siliceous (?) strongly weathered and broken. 25% core lost minor disseminated pyrite.
8.6 - 32	light grey strongly broken and fractured. Disseminated pyrite, strong alteration, argillic? and minor silicification less than 50% recovery
32 - 46.6	Andesite light green, fresh fine grained, less fractured, very minor pyrite disseminated. 60% core lost
46.6 - 82.00	Andesite (?) light grey, highly siliceous, rhyolitic appearance. Pyrite disseminated. 75% core lost. Gouge 64.6 - 67. 80 - 82 less silicified occasional pyrite 81 - dyke acidic
82 - 87.2	Andesite, disseminated pyrite, less altered 83 gouge

END

D.D.H. #6.

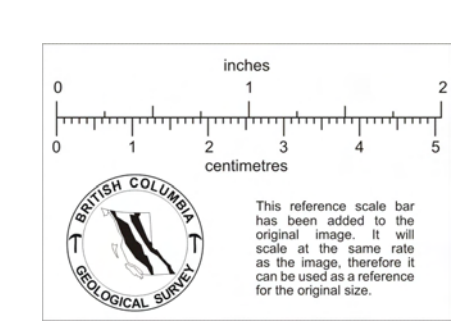
Footage	Description
0 - 35.5	Volcanic (?) silicified and strongly fractured Strongly broken - core consists of series of rounded pebbles more than 60% lost.
21 - 21.4	gouge fractures at 20% to core
35.-5 - 80	Andesite (?) dark grey fine grained, mottled appearance 58 - 59 gouge 69 gouge 70 - 80 more siliceous lighter colored foliation indicated parallel to fracturing at 20° to core Quartz as fracture healing 61 ft. 63.2 ft. 70.5 ft. 73.6 ft.

END



LEGEND

- COPPER CONTOUR (in p.p.m.)
- ARSENIC CONTOUR (in p.p.m.)
- PRIORITY TRENCHES
- CAT ROAD



NOTE: - CONTOURS BASED ON INITIAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
 CONCORDE EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 SAN JUAN PROSPECT
 VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.
GEOCHEMICAL MAP
 CONTOURS
 DRAWN: K. K. SCALE: 1"=200' SEPTEMBER 68