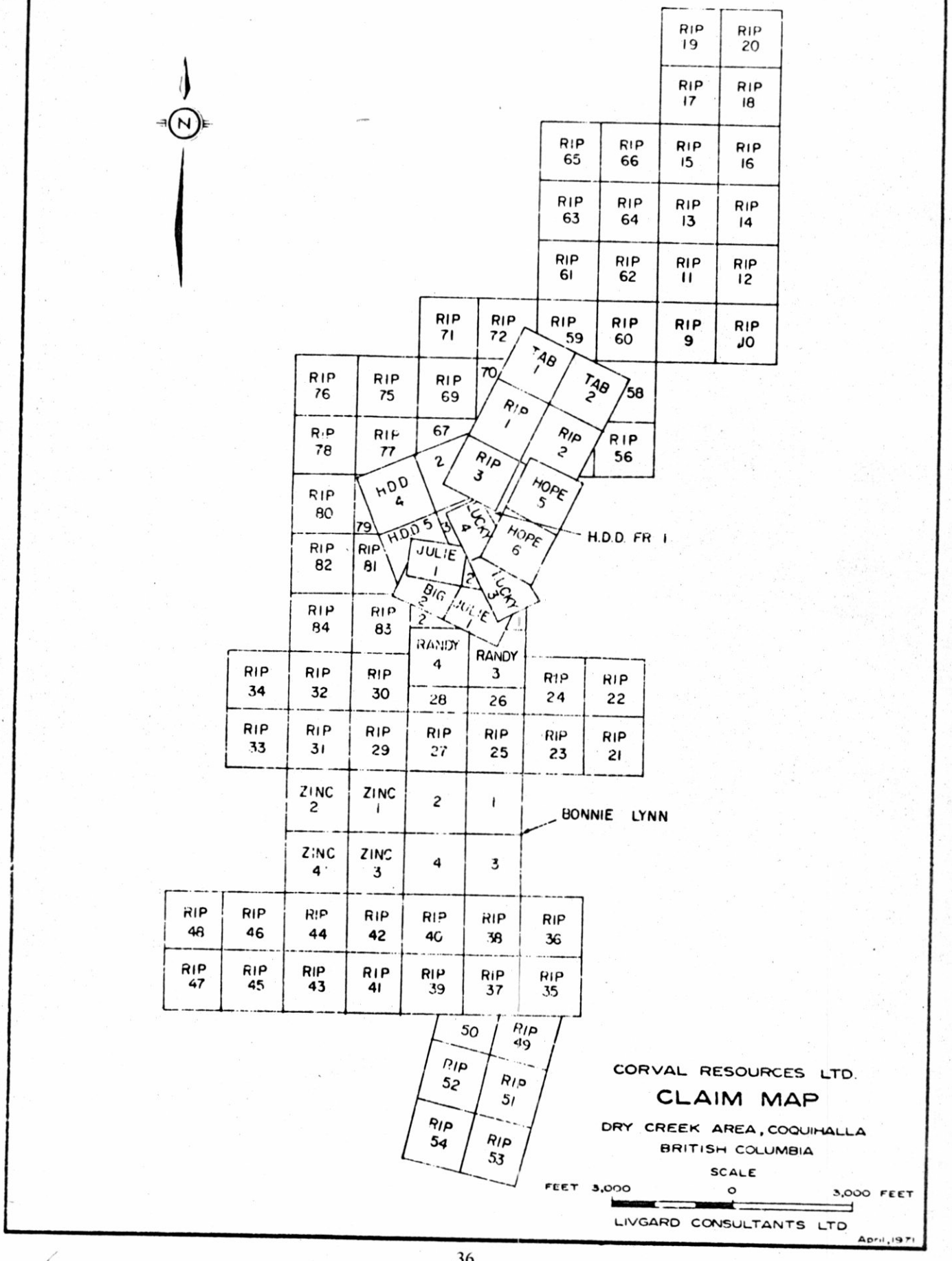
008718

Keystone 11/12/78

Keystone ..... Western Mines — Len Saleken

- 2800' all breccia
- collared 1500' from N edge of bx + 1500' from west edge
- sulphides 1-2% total sulphides
- pre bx... Pb/Zn veining
- minlzn in bx all from veins, sparse
- some interesting $MoS_2$ clasts

Park Planned for Coquihalla Area
was to include south half of bx?
Find out about it - drop him a line.


RIP 19
RIP 20
RIP 17
RIP 18
RIP 65
RIP 66
RIP 15
RIP 16
RIP 63
RIP 64
RIP 13
RIP 14
RIP 61
RIP 62
RIP 11
RIP 12
RIP 71
RIP 72
RIP 59
RIP 60
RIP 9
RIP 10
TAB 1
TAB 2
RIP 76
RIP 75
RIP 69
70
58
RIP 1
RIP 2
RIP 78
RIP 77
67
RIP 56
2
RIP 3
HDD 4
HOPE 5
RIP 80
79
H.D.D. FR 1
HDD 5
3
LUCKY 4
HOPE 6
RIP 82
RIP 81
JULIE 1
LUCKY 3
BIG JULIE 2
RIP 84
RIP 83
RANDY 4
RANDY 3
RIP 34
RIP 32
RIP 30
28
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RIP 24
RIP 22
RIP 33
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RIP 27
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RIP 23
RIP 21
ZINC 2
ZINC 1
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BONNIE LYNN
ZINC 4
ZINC 3
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RIP 48
RIP 46
RIP 44
RIP 42
RIP 40
RIP 38
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RIP 47
RIP 45
RIP 43
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RIP 39
RIP 37
RIP 35
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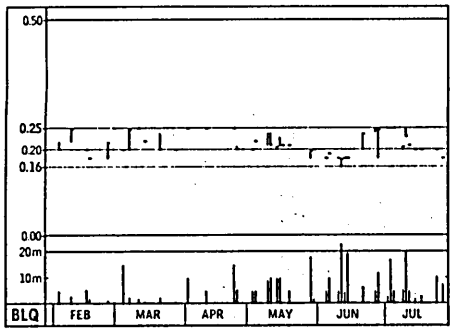
RIP 49
RIP 52
RIP 51
RIP 54
RIP 53
CORVAL RESOURCES LTD.
CLAIM MAP
DRY CREEK AREA, COQUIHALLA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SCALE
FEET 3,000
0
3,000 FEET
LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD
April, 1971

92H NW 008 23,24



**Blue Gold Resources Ltd** BLQ
Shares issued: 1,975,501 Jul 28 close: $0.18




News Release . . . *400 metres of drilling completed*

Mr Charles S. Underhill reports:

The company has recently completed a total of 400 metres of diamond drilling on its 100% owned Keystone property located approximately 53 kilometres north of Hope, BC. The majority of this drilling was conducted near the Julie zone where previous diamond drilling conducted by Westmin Resources in 1981 encountered an intersection of 6.1 metres of 0.252 oz/ton Au. Although the recent diamond drilling did not result in any significant gold intersections - DD No. 89-J3 intersected 5 metres of significant silver values - one metre of which assayed 14.68 oz/ton Ag.

The limited drilling conducted recently is considered inconclusive and the company's consultant - Orcan Mineral Associates Ltd is currently preparing further recommendations which will likely include additional diamond drilling.

Due to previous exploration work which has been conducted on the 80 unit Keystone property the possibility exists for the establishment of large tonnage porphyry-type copper-molybdenum deposits, in addition to the potential to host high grade, fissure vein-type, precious metal deposits.

During the past few months, managmeent has been approached by several major mining companies who have expressed interest in entering into a jont venture agreement with the objective of escalating drilling activity on the property. When the current discussions are concluded, shareholders will be fully informed of the details of the any joint venture agreement.

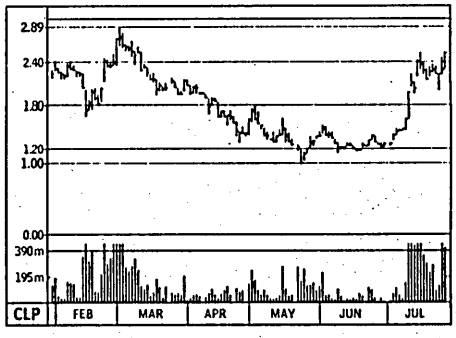
**British Medical Services Ltd** BMD
Shares issued: 3,482,986 Jun 27 close: $0.22
**Delinquent Filer**

The superintendent of brokers advises that the company is delinquent for interim financials dated March 1989.

**Cache D'Or Resources Inc** CCI
Shares issued: 21,398,660 Feb 24 close: $0.08
**Delinquent Filer**

The superintendent of brokers advises that the company is delinquent for interim financials dated March 1989.

**Calpine Resources Incorporated** CLP
Shares issued: 14,116,426 Jul 28 close: $2.55




News Release . . . *Complaint re Calpine/Canarc Ski 4 claim expected to be dismissed*

See Canarc Resource Corp (CCM) News Release

**Calvada Resources Inc** CVH
Shares issued: 1,816,000 Jul 28 close: $0.25
**Delinquent Filer**

The superintendent of brokers advises that the company is delinquent for interim financials dated March 1989.

**Cam-Net Communications Network Inc** CWK
Shares issued: 4,469,361 Jul 28 close: $6.75
**Delinquent Filer**

The superintendent of brokers advises that the company is delinquent for annual financials dated February 1989.

**Camborne Industries Ltd** KAV
Shares issued: 9,100,751 Jul 28 close: $2.50
**Prospectus Amended**

Further to the VSE notice dated effective July 25 1989, amendment No. 1 dated July 28 1989 to the company's prospectus dated July 13 1989 has been filed with and accepted by the superintendent of brokers effective May 31 1989.

This amendment discloses the following changes:

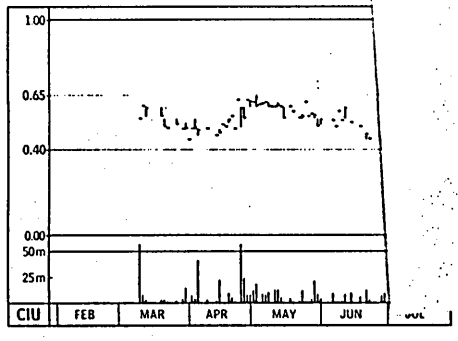
The offering has been reduced to 3,250,000 shares at an unchanged price of $2.50 per share and unchanged minimum subscription of 3,250,000 shares.

The greenshoe option exercise price is now 60 calendar days.

Consequential changes to reflect the above have been made to the prospectus.



**Cambridge Resources Ltd**
Shares issued: 1,890,800 Jul 28 cl




News Release . . . *No further drilling recommended on Rain, Wind and Sleet claims*

Mr Daryl Pollack reports:

The phase one exploration program on the Rain, Wind and Sleet claims in Left Clear Creek, Yukon was completed in early July 1989. Cambridge carried out a four hole diamond drill program to test the IP anomaly existing on the claims. The IP anomaly was found to be due to graphite and to pyrite films on bedding and shear planes in altered sediments.

A report prepared by J.C. Stephens Explorations recommended that due to the poor results of the drilling and the limited potential of the tonnage, no further drilling be carried out.

A $30,000 exploration porgram on the Nor property in the Toodoggone area of BC was also recently completed. A final report on the program is expected shortly.

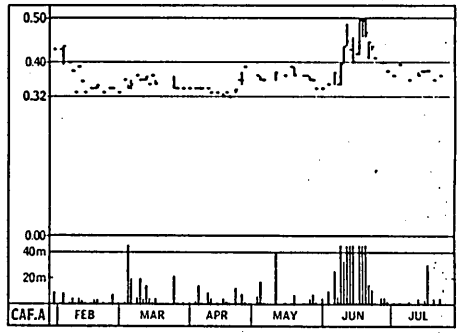
**Canada Orient Resources Inc** CDO
Shares issued: 2,657,501 Jul 27 close: $0.38
**Delinquent Filer**

The superintendent of brokers advises that the company is delinquent for interim financials dated March 1989.

**Canadian Angus Resources Ltd** AGB
Shares issued: 6,790,170 Jul 28 close: $0.03
**Delinquent Filer**

The superintendent of brokers advises that the company is delinquent for annual financials dated December 1988.

**Canadian Futurity Oils Ltd** CAF.A
Shares issued: 15,565,925 Jul 25 close: $0.37



92H/11E
92H/NW-24-01

Report on the

# CORVAL RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.) PROPERTY

PROPERTY FILE

## IN THE COQUIHALLA VALLEY, B.C.

April 26th, 1971.

E. Livgard, B.Sc., P. Eng. Vancouver, B.C.

## INTRODUCTION:

The Corval Resources Ltd. property in the Coquihalla Valley was visited by the writer in the late summer of 1969, and the exposed mineralization on RIP No. 1 - No. 3, Lucky No. 1 - No. 4, and Julie No. 1 - No. 2 examined.

Mr. W.L.C. Newsom, Vice-President and Director of Corval Resources Ltd., requested a report on the property with recommendations for exploration.

The following is the report based on that examination and on published and unpublished reports and maps on the property or the region, as listed in the references.

The maps accompanying this report are largely direct tracings or copies, with a change of scale, and/or consolidation on fewer maps of information found on the maps listed in the references.

The geochemical survey was carried out by Anaconda, Britannia Beach, and the interpretation of that survey by Tri-Con Exploration Surveys Ltd.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

The 110 claims either staked by, purchased by, or under option to Corval Resources Ltd., 720 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, in the Coquihalla Valley, about 33 miles from Hope, B.C., cover a mineralized contact zone between the Eagle granodiorite and what is thought to be the Nicola group of volcanic rocks. The whole area and particularly the contact zone has been exceptionally heavily hydrothermally altered, and very extensive introduction of pyrite and manganese minerals has taken place. Economic minerals found consist of sphalerite with associated cadmium, chalcopyrite, an unidentified silver mineral, probably tetrahedrite, and small amounts of galena and gold. Three main types of mineralization have been identified. These are:

A. Replacement type mineralization containing principally zinc, cadmium, copper and silver. This type is generally confined to the contact zone and apparently favours the intrusive rocks. The possible size and grade of this type of mineralization in the claim area is considerable, and establishes it as a primary exploration target in an attempt to locate a large low grade ore body amenable to open pit mining.

B. The second type consists of fracture filling and disseminated mineralization, either associated with replacement mineralization in the contact zone and containing the same minerals as the latter, or removed from the contact zone, occurring in the granodiorite and consisting principally of copper and associated silver mineralization. The contact zone mineralization of this type may add to the grade and tonnage of the replacement mineralization, and removed from the contact zone it is a secondary exploration target as a possible porphyry copper type deposit.

C. The third type of mineralization consists of several veins ranging in width from a few inches to a few feet. These are quartz carbonate veins and contain values in silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper. This mineralization constitutes a third exploration target of lesser interest than the previous two.

The Corval Resources Ltd. property in the Coquihalla Valley has many very favourable features which indicate to the writer that it is of outstanding merit and deserves a thorough exploration program. The possibility of finding a body of mineralized rock of economic size and grade is considered to be good.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPLORATION:

The first requirement is a geological map. This should use a good survey controlled grid system for accurate location.

The grid system should extend over fourteen claims in length, and two in width, for a total of 28 line miles, with a 400' line spacing and stations established every 200'. Tie lines would add another four miles of line.

A geochemical survey should be carried out covering the entire grid system with samples taken at every station for a total of about 850 samples, to be analysed for copper, lead, zinc and silver.

Mr. B.C. Macdonald, P.Eng., mentions in his report that magnetite is associated with heavier concentrations of zinc, copper mineralization. A magnetic survey is therefore recommended.

On completion of the above work, the information should be evaluated and the more favourable areas surveyed electro-magnetically. Two types of E.M. survey are recommended to attempt to pick up both disseminated and massive mineralization. The survey should cover an estimated 16 line miles.

On completion of the surveys, cat trenching should be carried out in anomalous areas, and some of the old adits should be opened up so that a geological mapping program of trenches and underground can be carried out. About 20 days of cat work and 10 days of geological mapping will be necessary. Following the above work, sufficient information should be available to intelligently lay out a program of diamond drilling to test the mineralized areas.

The following program is considered necessary to test the presently known mineralized areas:

The southern area where extensive and possibly economic grade mineralization is known to be present should be drilled in detail by sixteen holes 300 feet deep, drilled at 45° toward the west. The holes should be spaced 200 feet apart, and drilled along east-west lines 400 feet apart, with four holes per line. On the northern and central part of the claims the geochemical anomaly and mineralized trenches, coupled with deep oxidation, make some diamond drilling desirable. Six 500' holes are recommended to check the mineralization. The total diamond drill footage recommended is 7800 feet.

**COST**

**STAGE 1**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grid System | | | |
| 32 line miles @ $100.00 (14 claims long, 2 claims wide and 4 miles base line) | | $ 3,200.00 | |
| Geological Mapping and Sampling | | | |
| 30 days, wages and expenses @ $100./day | | 3,000.00 | |
| Geochemical Survey | | | |
| 32 line miles, 200' sample spacing 850 samples. | | | |
| 24 days, 2 men, wages and exp. @ $140./day | 3,360.00 | | |
| 850 x $2 (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag) | 1,700.00 | | |
| Geochemist visit and report – 6 days @ $140. | 840.00 | | |
| Disbursement & expenses | 1,800.00 | | |
| Travel | 600.00 | 8,300.00 | |
| Magnetic Survey and Report | | | |
| 32 line miles @ $90./mile | | 2,880.00 | |
| Administration, supervision and travel | | | |
| 2 months @ $1600./month | | 3,200.00 | |
| Consulting, 4 days @ $150.00/day | | 600.00 | |
| | | 20,780.00 | |
| Contingencies 10% approx. | | 1,820.00 | $23,000.00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **STAGE II** | | | |
| Electromagnetic Survey selected 16 line miles. (VLF EM16 Vertical Loop SE300) | | | |
| $250./line mile survey and report | | $ 4,000.00 | |
| Cat Trenching | | | |
| 20 days @ $400./day | | 8,000.00 | |
| Adit Rehabilitation | | | |
| 2 men 10 days @ $140./day | | 1,400.00 | |
| Geological Mapping and sampling of trenching and underground. | | | |
| 2 men 10 days @ $140./day | | 1,400.00 | |
| Administration | | | |
| 1-1/2 months @ $600./month | | 900.00 | |
| Consulting – laying out diamond drill program. 4 days @ $150./day | | 600.00 | |
| | | 16,300.00 | |
| Contingencies 10% approx. | | 1,700.00 | $18,000.00 |
| **STAGE III** | | | |
| Diamond Drilling | | | |
| 22 holes totalling 7,800 feet BQ core $10./foot | | $78,000.00 | |
| Down time and expenses 10% | | 7,800.00 | |
| Core logging, splitting and sampling – 1 man 3 months inc. expenses | | 4,800.00 | |
| Analysis 780 samples – analysed for Zn, Cu, Ag | $8,600.00 | | |
| 90 composite samples anal. for In, Cd, Pb, Au | 2,300.00 | 10,900.00 | |
| Administration 3 months @ $600./month | | 1,800.00 | |
| Consulting – 14 days @ $150./day | | 2,100.00 | |
| | | 105,400.00 | |
| Contingencies 10% approx. | | 10,600.00 | $116,000.00 |
| TOTAL: STAGES I, II and III: | | | $157,000.00 |

**LOCATION AND ACCESS:**

The claims are situated in the Nicola Mining Division, 3½ to 4 miles north of the small settlement of Coquihalla in the Coquihalla Valley.

The Coquihalla Valley extends north-easterly from Hope, B.C., and toward the Merritt area. The latitude is about 49°41' N and the longitude is about 121° 01' W.

The property can be reached either from Hope, 91 miles from Vancouver, B.C., by a 33 mile long gravel road, or from Merritt, B.C., by a 40 mile long gravel road. Both these roads are presently used for logging, and are also service roads for an oil pipe line and a gas pipe line through the valley.

Rough gravel roads extend from the main road up to two areas of old workings on the property, and across the property along Dry creek, thus giving road access to most areas of interest on the claims.

The Canadian Pacific Railway formerly had a rail line through the valley. It has now been discontinued and the track taken out.

## TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE:

The property lies within the physiographic boundary of the Cascade Mountains, and covers part of the eastern slope of July Mountain. The elevation in the valley is about 3400 feet, and July Mountain reaches 7000 feet. The grade varies from $0^{0}$ in the valley to about $25^{0}$ in some parts around Dry Creek which bisects the property as it flows east and into the Coldwater River. The Coldwater River flows northeast to Merritt, where it joins the Nicola River. The relatively steep slopes on each side of Dry Creek are the location of most of the few natural rock exposures on the property.

The area has been intensely glaciated, but the highest peaks stood above the pleistocene ice and the mountain sides show evidence of alpine glaciation, but the terrain on the property itself is not rugged and presents no obstacle to easy exploration.

The property lies intermediate between the coastal area and the interior. The precipitation is heavy, maybe 40 inches per year, and the temperature may occasionally reach 30 - 40 degrees below zero fahrenheit. The ground will be snow covered from about November until late April.

## PROPERTY:

The property consists of 110 contiguous claims, as follows:

*Julie 1 and 2 – Record Nos. 22707 - 08*

These claims were recorded on August 24th, 1964, by Mr. Steve Petkovich of Chilliwack, B.C. The claims are in good standing until August 24th, 1971.

*Lucky 1 - 4 – Record Nos. 21403 - 06*

These claims were recorded September 13th, 1963, by Mr. Steve Petkovich of Chilliwack, B.C. The claims are in good standing until September 13th, 1971.

*Rip 1 - 3 – Record Nos. 44104 - 06*

Staked by Malcolm George Mooney of Osoyoos, B.C. and recorded on January 15th, 1969. The claims are in good standing until January 15th, 1972.

*Tab 1 and 2 – Record Nos. 41757 - 58*

Recorded August 6th, 1969, by Malcolm George Mooney. The claims are in good standing until August 6th, 1971.

All the above claims are under option to Corval Resources Ltd. of 720 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, under an Option Agreement dated December, 1970.

The following claims have been staked by Corval Resources Ltd:

*HDD 1 Fr. and HDD 2 - 5 – Tag Nos. 202235-M and 202236-39*

These claims were recorded on January 4th, 1971, at Vancouver.

The Rip 1 - 3 were examined in the field and were found to be staked in accordance with the mining regulations.

A partial claim survey by Anaconda confirms the location of the claims, Julie 1 and 2, Lucky 1 - 4 and to some extent Rip 1 - 3, and no information was found on searching the claim records at Nicola Mining Division in Merritt other than that confirming that the above claims cover and have the mineral rights to the above ground.

*Big Julie 1 - 2 – Record Nos. 47281 - 82*

These claims were recorded on October 16th, 1970, in the name of Eva Reul of Merritt, B.C., and are in good standing until October 16th, 1971.

*Randy 1 - 4 – Record Nos. 40961 - 64*

These claims were recorded on May 28th, 1969, in the name of Robert A. Walker of Merritt, B.C., and are in good standing until May 28th, 1971.

*Hope 5 - 6 – Record Nos. 18789 - 90*

These claims were staked in August 1962 by Dirk Grevling and transferred to Alf Aalde of Hope, B.C., in July 1969. The claims are in good standing until September 4th, 1971.

*Zinc 1 - 6 – Record Nos. 46429 - 36*

These claims were recorded on July 8th, 1970, in the name of Larry Ovington of Ashcroft, B.C., and are in good standing until July 8th, 1971.

*Bonnie Lynn 1 - 4 – Record Nos. 37089 - 92*

These claims were staked on June 6th, 1968, in the name of Robert A. Walker, and half interest transferred to Mary Ovington. The claims are in good standing until June 6th, 1971.

The above claims were optioned to Corval Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.) under agreements dated April 6th, 1971.

*Rip 9 - 84 – Tag Numbers 241209-M - 268-M, and 232441-M - 456-M*

These claims were staked on April 7th, 8th and 9th, 1971, by Andrew Giesbrecht of Vancouver, B.C., and purchased by Corval Resources Ltd. under an agreement dated April 22nd, 1971.

The above claims have not been examined in the field, and information as to location has been received from the Company.

## HISTORY:

It is not known when the property was first discovered, but a reference is found in the B.C. Minister of Mines Report 1936, where the property is referred to as the Coldwater. Three short adits and some surface stripping is described in the report. The work explored a narrow quartz carbonate vein carrying lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold values. It was located in the granodiorite apparently on the northern half of the claims.

The next information about the property is from 1951 in a report by Joseph T. Mandy, Ph.D., P.Eng. on the Keystone group of claims, which apparently covered approximately the same ground as the present property. Dr. J.T. Mandy, P.Eng., mentions in his report that: "The geology and related structure are favourable for the occurrence of important mineral deposits". He describes two types of mineralization; a series of quartz veins with high grade lead, zinc, silver and a deposit of scattered zinc, lead, in the dense fracturing of silicified limestone and rhyolite near the granodiorite contact.

Dr. J.T. Mandy recommends further underground work to outline the ore bodies. Only little exploration seems to have taken place on the property between 1936 and 1951.

A report from 1954 by Keith C. Fahrni, P.Eng., describes the southern half of the present property, where considerable underground work appears to have been carried out between 1951 and 1954 on narrow high grade veins of copper, silver, lead and zinc mineralization in the granodiorite. Mr. K.C. Fahrni, P.Eng., draws no conclusions about the property in his report. Considerable underground work was done around this time.

In 1965-66 part of the northern half of the present property, the HOPE claims, were under option to Anaconda American Brass Ltd., Western Exploration Division. The southern half of the present property was under option to Dorian Mines Ltd. a "controlled Alscope Consolidated Ltd. subsidiary". Anaconda carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys and bulldozer trenching. Dorian Mines Ltd. carried out about 5000 feet of stripping and 6662 feet of diamond drilling. This work will be discussed under appropriate headings under descriptions of the property. Only minor trenching has been carried out since 1966. The above two properties are now both under option to Corval Resources Ltd.

## PHOTO-INTERPRETATION

Aerial Photographs B.C. 5167 173-179 and B.C. 5169 54 - 61 were purchased from the B.C. Lands Service in Victoria. A mosaic was constructed and topographic information and features believed related to the geology were traced onto a map after stereoscopic viewing of the photographs.

The mineralization known to the writer on the Corval Resources Ltd. claims was seen to be located within a zone of north-south striking lineaments. This zone varies in width from 500 feet to 1,000 feet approximately. It is well defined for a length of 2½ miles, extending one mile north of Dry Creek and one and a half miles south of Dry Creek. The zone is less well defined, and appears to split up and widen both to the north and south. It can be traced for a total distance of about seven miles, three miles north and four miles south of Dry Creek. The zone may extend further north in the bottom of Coquihalla Valley.

Rocks within the zone are known to be extensively brecciated, and it seems probable it is the location of faulting. One to one and a half miles west of the above zone another set of parallel lineaments can be seen extending four to five miles north-south. Other lineaments in the area occur primarily in three directions: 18° E, 63° E and 33° W of north. These lineaments are probably expressions of fracturing. The fracturing is most intense between the two north-south striking zones.

**REGIONAL GEOLOGY:**

The property covers a part of either a contact between the Eagle granodiorite and what is thought to be the Nicola group of rocks or a separate remnant of the Nicola group surrounded by granodiorite.

The granodiorite is of Upper Jurassic and/or Lower Cretaceous age. It intrudes the Nicola group on the north east, and borders onto the Jackass Group on the west. The western border may be an assumed fault, the Pasayten fault. It lies 3½ miles to the west of the property, and strikes north-westerly and dips south-westerly.

The granodiorite is moderately coarse grained equigranular. A specimen taken by Cairns (1924) had the following composition.

50% oligoclase
15-20% quartz
5-10% orthoclase

and about 20% green hornblende and brown biotite partly altered to epidote and chlorite. Muscovite is locally abundant, and the rock is then leucocratic. The rocks are extensively foliated. The foliation is parallel to the margins of the pluton and thus also parallel to the regional structure and the Pasayten fault. The foliation is either banded with segregation of the dark minerals or gneissic with oriented minerals and no segregation.

The Nicola group of rocks has been mapped (G.S.C.) as Upper Triassic rocks consisting of "schistose, dark green, locally massive, altered intermediate to basic hornblende, augite and feldspar porphyry associated with minor pelite. (fine grained clastic rocks of clay size shale, argillite, slate and phyllite), calcareous rocks and quartzite". The rocks strike parallel to the contact with the foliated granodiorite, and dip steeply north-east. On the contact the rocks are re-crystallized, cut by numerous sills and locally mineralized with iron and copper sulphides. The rocks west of the granodiorite belong to the Jackass Mountain group of Lower Cretaceous age, and consist largely of greywacke with some interbedded black argillite and conglomerate.

West of the Jackass Mountain group is found the Ladner group of lower and middle Jurassic pelite and volcanic sandstone. West of this again close to Hope is found the Paleozoic Hozameen Group, which consists of pelite, chert, basic volcanic rocks and minor limestone.

The basic structural activity in the area according to G.S.C. appears to have taken place in the mid-Cretaceous to early Tertiary time, and consisted of folding, thrust and reverse faulting west of the Eagle pluton and of foliation and uplifting of the pluton with little internal deformation. Much mineralization in the region is related to cretaceous faults.

The Eagle granodiorite extends southward onto the Princeton map sheet West half and a number of properties are described as occurring along its contact to the Nicola group. Several of these properties have mineralization similar to that on the Corval Resources Ltd. property at Coquihalla.

**CLAIM GEOLOGY:**

The claims cover a mineralized contact area between the Eagle granodiorite and metamorphosed and highly altered sedimentary rocks which are probably of the Nicola group but may be of the Hozameen group (Dr. J.T. Mandy, P.Eng. assigned these rocks to the Hozameen group).

The rocks of the Eagle granodiorite cover roughly the western half of the claim group while the sedimentary rocks occupy the eastern half. Granodiorite also outcrops a short distance south and south-east of the claims. The north-eastern part of the claims is covered with alluvial overburden. and it is not known if the sedimentary rocks on the claim ground connect to the Nicola group mapped (G.S.C.) 1½ miles N.E. of the claims.

The two main showings on the property have been slightly misplaced on the G.S.C. map 12-1969 Hope West Half. They are described in the G.S.C. Paper 69-47 Hope Map Area West Half as:

"Pyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, and rare chalcopyrite in quartz carbonate veins in granodiorite" and as "disseminated pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite in altered porphyritic quartz monzonite or quartz diorite".

The sedimentary rocks surrounded on at least three sides by the granodiorite have been very heavily altered. They consisted originally of volcanic tuffs and agglomerates and according to Dr. J.T. Mandy, P.Eng., of

limestone, conglomerate and possibly rhyolite. The rocks have been so heavily altered, however, that identification is difficult. There has been very extensive kaolinization and silicification as well as introduction of calcite, rhodocrosite, rhodonite and extensive pyritization. The same alteration has taken place in the granodiorite and the contact is often very indeterminate. Extensive oxidation and ubiquitous manganese staining further hide the geologic picture. Both the granodiorite and the sedimentary rocks have been fractured in a northerly and a north-easterly direction and the granodiorite also shows near horizontal fractures. Slickensides and gauged walls on the north easterly striking fractures indicate movement in this direction. The sedimentary rocks have been strongly and extensively brecciated.

The mineralization consists of pyrite, sphalerite, both marmatite and lighter coloured varieties, chalcopyrite, silver, probably in tetrahedrite, galena, specular hematite, magnetite, rhodocrosite, rhodonite and a number of oxide derivatives of these minerals. The mineral deposits consist of replacement type occurrences at or near the contact, and of disseminated mineralization, and fracture filling at and some considerable distance from the contact. Quartz-carbonate vein type mineralization has been explored by a few hundred feet of underground drifting. The minerals of economic interest in the contact area consist of sphalerite with associated cadmium, indium, copper and silver values.

Away from the contact zone in the granodiorite both south and east of the claim ground is found chalcopyrite in fine fractures and disseminated through the rock. Exceptionally high silver values are often associated with this chalcopyrite. The silver mineral is unknown. This type of mineralization seems to extend widely in the area, but its distribution and possible grade is not known. It is a porphyry type copper mineralization and may occur on the claim ground in its south eastern or its north western area.

**SAMPLES:**

*Sample No. 1 (16910) – taken by the writer.*

Granodiorite from near the contact zone.

Old surfaces on the sample are coated with a black manganese stain. "Fresh" surfaces show strong kaolinization of the feldspar and numerous oxide filled cavities. There is some fine grained quartz box-work and some comb structure. The sample contains disseminated chalcopyrite and an unidentified grey metallic looking mineral with good cleavage, high luster, and a white grey streak. The mineral may be sphalerite with relatively low iron content or possibly a vitreous mineral with black stain giving a metallic look.

The sample assayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cu - | 1.24 |
| Zn - | 1.40 |
| Pb - | 1.04 |
| Ag - | 21.4 |
| Au - | .02 |
| Cd - | .01 |
| In - | not assayed |

*Sample No. 2 (16911) – taken by the writer.*

This sample from the contact zone on the south end of the claims consists of highly kaolinized granodiorite. The sample is spotted with brown and black flecks of iron and manganese. Specular hematite and minor black sphalerite is disseminated through the sample. On fracture surfaces and to a lesser extent disseminated through the rock is pyrite and minor chalcopyrite.

The sample assayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cu - | .02 |
| Zn - | .12 |
| Pb - | .05 |
| Ag - | .4 |
| Au - | Tr. |
| Cd - | Tr. |
| In - | not assayed |

*Sample No. 3 (16912) – taken by the writer.*

This sample is from the contact zone on the north end of the claims. The sample is highly kaolinized and is

strongly brown and black coloured. No metallic minerals are visible. Some quartz boxwork and comb structure is visible. The rock type is not readily identifiable in the sample, but the location it came from indicates it is granodiorite near the contact to the sediments.

The sample assayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cu - | .03 |
| Pb - | .06 |
| Zn - | .16 |
| Ag - | .6 |
| Au - | .01 |
| Cd - | Tr. |
| In - | not assayed |

*Sample No. 4 (16913) – taken by Malcolm Mooney.*

This sample consists of oxidized manganese stained kaolinized rock of undetermined original composition. The rock is heavily mineralized primarily with sphalerite but also with galena, pyrite, and specular hematite.

The sample assayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cu - | .38 |
| Zn - | 24.32 |
| Pb - | .07 |
| Ag - | 2.7 |
| Au - | .02 |
| Cd | .14 |
| In - | not assayed |

*Sample No. 5 (16914) – taken by Steve Petkovich.*

This sample is from the south end of the property. It consists of heavy altered, kaolinized feldspathic rock, with considerable sphalerite, disseminated pyrite, and specular hematite.

The sample assayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cu - | .05 |
| Zn - | .65 |
| Pb - | .15 |
| Ag - | 2.3 |
| Au - | .08 |
| Cd - | .004 |
| In - | not assayed |

Corval Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.) has done no work on the claims other than a quick geological examination, assaying of the above samples, and correlation of the available information, i.e. this report.

WORK DONE ON THE PROPERTY:

Work on the property has in the past centered at different times either on the north half or the south half of the present consolidated property. These two parts lie north and south of Dry Creek which bisects the claims. There is no reason or indication to lead to the belief that the mineralization is necessarily divided in two.

Geochemical surveying has been carried out on both the north half and the south half of the property. The results on the south half are not known, but are described as having given a "principal anomalous zone" 660 feet x 400 feet.

The geochemical survey on the northern half of the property by Anaconda gave anomalous values for zinc and partly for lead extending over an area from the western-uphill border of the claims down to the alluvial-bench gravel-overburden, and covers most of the RIP No. 1 claim and a large part of RIP No. 3. The anomaly may extend further both west-uphill – and to the north and south. The survey was terminated in these directions without locating the end of the anomaly. Toward the south the anomaly narrows down close to Dry Creek, but values may be located north of the survey. The overburden along the lower part of this creek may mask possible values. It seems very likely that the anomaly on the north side and the reported anomaly on the south side of the creek connect. The anomalous values are generally over 1000 R.P.M. in zinc, which is 4 or 5 times higher than the apparent background. The lead values are also anomalous over the same area toward the south, but restricted to

the north. Copper and molybdenum were analysed for but were not found to be anomalous in most cases. This is surprising in view of the widespread copper mineralization. Geochemical values in zinc are usually very mobile. In this case the values are of such high order and sufficiently widespread however that the source is thought to be a very significant exploration target.

An induced polarization survey was carried out on some part of the northern half of the claim ground by Anaconda, but no information is available regarding this survey.

Diamond drilling has been done on the southern part of the property at a reported geochemical anomalous zone by Dorian Mines Ltd.

Assay results and some geological information from this drilling are available in: Summary Report of Diamond Drilling by B.C. Macdonald, P.Eng., 6662 feet of drilling was carried out by Pacsac drill and by AXT core drilling. Below is a listing of the assays of diamond drill core as it appears in B.C. Macdonald, P.Eng., Report.

| Hole No. | Footage | Silver | Copper | Zinc | Gross Metal Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 - 99 | 0.187 | no assay | 1.128 | 3.53 |
| | 55 - 99 | 0.125 | " | 2.367 | 7.04 |
| | 55 - 60 | | | 6.2 | |
| | 81 - 83 | | | 16.75 | |
| | 97 - 99 | | | 18.25 | |
| 2 | 0 - 11 | 0.578 | 0.100 | 4.040 | 13.43 |
| | 73 - 76 | | | 10.15 | |
| 3 | 0 - 50 | Tr. | 0.157 | Tr. | 1.41 |
| 4 | 47 - 89.5 | 0.590 | 0.132 | 5.235 | 17.20 |
| | 67.5 - 75 | | | 24.41 | |
| | 67.5 - 89.5 | | | 9.6 | |
| 5 | 34 - 120 | 0.298 | 0.116 | 0.949 | 4.21 |
| | 64 - 65 | | | 9.8 | |
| | 118 - 119 | | | 8.4 | |
| 6 | 35 - 72 | Tr. | 0.144 | Tr. | 1.30 |
| 7 | 25 - 76 | 0.184 | 0.128 | 4.148 | 13.44 |
| | 25 - 43.5 | | | 6.97 | |
| | 67 - 76 | | | 9.16 | |
| 8 | 195 - 196 | 0.100 | 0.060 | 2.000 | 6.48 |
| | 241.5-243.5 | 0.088 | 0.188 | 5.800 | 18.00 |
| 9 | 14.5-129.5 | 0.234 | 0.065 | 1.100 | 4.10 |
| 10 | 0-152 | 0.341 | 0.108 | Tr. | 1.45 |
| | 81-152 | 0.536 | 0.162 | 0.580 | 3.89 |
| 11 | 7-157.5 | 0.449 | 0.072 | Tr. | 1.28 |
| 12 | 0-148 | 0.344 | 0.136 | 0.674 | 3.66 |
| 13 | 0-101 | 0.816 | 0.103 | 1.087 | 5.22 |
| 14 | 18 - 144.5 | 0.403 | 0.097 | 0.890 | 4.02 |
| 15 | Abandoned | | | | |
| 16 | 30-72 | 0.249 | 0.143 | 0.579 | 3.32 |
| 17 | 0 - 86 | 0.140 | 0.153 | 0.277 | 2.40 |
| 18 | 163-179 | 1.162 | 0.063 | 0.053 | 2.35 |
| 19 | 12-47.8 | 0.736 | 0.077 | 0.075 | 1.94 |
| | 126-278 | 0.595 | 0.062 | 0.064 | 1.58 |
| 20 | 12-200 | 0.318 | 0.097 | Tr. | 1.33 |
| | 200-250 | 0.747 | 0.190 | 1.152 | 6.10 |

| Hole No. | Footage | Silver | Copper | Zinc | Gross Metal Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 250-310 | 0.360 | 0.144 | Tr. | 1.80 |
| 21 | 403-406 | 0.950 | 0.010 | 11.230 | 33.99 |
| | 427-435 | 0.200 | 0.070 | 1.970 | 6.62 |
| | 543-545 | 1.250 | 0.050 | 4.200 | 14.38 |
| 22 | 9.5-43 | 0.900 | 0.076 | 3.680 | 11.61 |
| | 201.5-217 | 0.820 | 0.200 | 3.100 | 11.94 |
| 23 | 25.5-50 | 0.944 | Tr. | Tr. | 1.32 |
| 24 | | Tr. | Tr. | Tr. | |
| 25 | 8-45 | 0.210 | 0.097 | 2.260 | 7.72 |
| 26 | 241-330 | 0.274 | 0.053 | 1.250 | 4.49 |
| 27 | Hi-Grade at 0-4 (sphalerite); not assayed. | | | | |
| 28 | 0.30 | 0.232 | 0.192 | 3.950 | 13.51 |
| 29 | | Tr. | Tr. | Tr. | |
| 30 | | Tr. | Tr. | Tr. | |
| 31 | | Tr. | Tr. | Tr. | |
| 32 | | Tr. | Tr. | Tr. | |

Ag $1.40/oz.
Cu 0.45/lb
Zn 0.145/lb

An attempt was made to plot up the drill results on sections, but not enough information is available regarding elevation of the drill holes, and in some cases attitudes of drill holes, to draw reliable conclusions from these sections, but they indicate a mineralized zone striking about NS and being 150 to 400 feet wide with the full width toward the east not being determined.

The mineralization seems to be weaker toward the south border of July No. 1 - No. 2, but is open toward the north. About 600 feet of strike length has been examined by drilling. The anomalous geochemical survey values indicate a possible additional extension of the zone for a further 3000 feet or more.

Section No. 7, which is 200 feet from the southern border of the July No. 1 - No. 2 shows a mineralized width of 250 feet where drill core assays average over $5.00 in metal values of zinc, copper and silver (at $10.145/lb. Zn, $0.45/lb. Cy, $1.40/oz. Ag).

Section No. 6, 270 feet from the southern border, shows a mineralized width of about 300 feet where the best mineralized central 150 foot width gave $5.25 in metal values of zinc copper and silver at the same price. Samples taken on the property indicate that cadmium may add significant values. The above values are of course gross metal values, and are not necessarily recoverable.

No recovery tests of any kind have to the writer's knowledge been carried out on the property. From geological examination of grab samples, there seems to be no reason why metallurgical recovery should not be good.

The other sections showed in some cases wider widths of indicated lower values and some narrower widths of higher values, i.e. Hole No. 22 which gave $11.61 in the above metal values over 33 feet or Hole No. 1 which gave $7.04 in the same metal values over 44 feet. There is not sufficient information to draw conclusions about the correlation of mineralization between sections.

Some excerpts from Mr. B.C. Macdonald's Report "Summary Report of Diamond Drilling" will be of interest:

"Surface leaching was found to be extreme in most holes, extending to depths of 30 feet, with a gradual decrease after that horizon. Limonite and minor manganese oxide characterize the upper section, with zones often completely lacking in primary sulphides but heavy in pseudomorphics", and "Economic mineralization is principally in the form of sphalerite, with some recoverable values in both copper and silver. The sphalerite occurs in massive and disseminated form and varies from a yellow, translucent, amberoid type to typical 'blackjack'. Magnetite is often associated with the heavier concentrations which also show better than average copper and

silver values. It is felt that the zinc principally occurs as replacement lenses or zones with very little veining indicated. In one instance, the presence of quartz gangue would suggest the latter condition. Most of the better sections have been encountered at or near the volcanic-intrusive contact, with the bulk of the values favouring the intrusive. Very few commercial zinc values were found away from this contact within the volcanics, but any sections tested invariably showed low copper-silver values associated with pyrite."

Trenching with bulldozer has been carried out both on the south and north part of the property. Some geological information has been obtained from mapping in these trenches, but very heavy oxidation, leaching and staining limits the usefullness of these rock exposures particularly with respect to grade information. The principal features clarified in the trenching were the intrusive-volcanic contact, the strong brecciation in the volcanics, the mineralized fracturing in the intrusive and the extreme oxidation in near surface rocks.

Underground work has also been done on both the north and south ends of the property. Several adits have been put in, and crosscuts driven in to several vein structures in the granodiorite. The vein structures range in width from a few inches up to about 10 feet. According to Mr. Keith C. Fahrni, P.Eng., in his report "Report on the Stenvold Property", 1954 (south part of the present claim group). The veins are associated with monzonitic and andesitic dykes striking north south in the granodiorite. Values of from 45 to 75 oz. of silver have been obtained from one vein according to Mr. K.C. Fahrni. The large majority of the samples listed in that report are much lower in value, however. Dr. Joseph T. Mandy, P.Eng. Report "Report on the Keystone Group, 1951" (the north half of the present group) mentions four veins of interest ranging in width from 1.5 feet to 4.5 feet.

Dr. J.T. Mandy, P.Eng., considers the mineralization in these veins sufficiently encouraging to recommend continuing the underground work, to increase the ore reserves. He estimated an expenditure of $60,000. for this work.

Some of the better grade samples listed by Dr. J.T. Mandy assayed as follows:

| Width | Oz. Au./ton | Oz. Ag./ton | Pb % | Zn % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1' | .03 | 25.15 | 6.85 | ? |
| 1' | .06 | 22.? | 4.42 | 5.91 |
| 1.3' | .015 | 14.40 | 2.91 | 4.89 |
| 4.5' | 1.36 | 2.10 | Tr. | Tr. |

His conclusion is: "It is considered that this ore deposit warrants detailed further exploration for the purpose of developing the indicated potentiality of a small tonnage medium grade, medium cost profitable producing mine".

All portals of underground working were completely or partly caved at the time of the writer's examination of the property, and no part of the underground workings was examined for safety reasons. Therefore no conclusion as to the possibility of a profitable underground mining operation on the property is offered. The exploration for a large tonnage low grade deposit amenable to open pit mining must certainly be the first priority, however, in view of Dr. J.T. Mandy's conclusion and with the addition of information about some good grade intersections in more recent drilling underground mining possibilities must be kept in mind.

Respectfully submitted,

"EGIL LIVGARD"
Egil Livgard, B.Sc., P.Eng.

REFERENCES:


| | |
|---|---|
| G.S.C. Princeton Map Area. | Memoir 243, H.M.A. Rice, 1960. |
| G.S.C. Memoir 139 | Cairnes 1924 |
| G.S.C. Hope Map Area, West Half. | Paper 69-47, J.W.H. Monger, 1970. |
| M.M.R. 1936 | D31-32, Coldwater (Golden Ledge Mine ?) |
| M.M.R. 1954 | Keystone (Golden Ledge Mine ?) |
| M.M.R. 1954 | " |
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| M.M.R. 1966, P.171 | " |
| Report on Stenvold Property | Keith C. Fahrni, P.Eng. Oct. 1954, Granby Copper Mtn. (Lucky Claims, Julie claims) |
| Report on Keystone Property | Joseph T. Mandy, Ph.D. P.Eng. August 4th, 1951. (Golden Ledge, Rip and Tab Claims) |
| **Reference Maps:** | |
| Stonewall Mine | by F.B.W. October 29th, 1948. 1" = 500 ? and Geol. (Julie Claims, Lucky claims) |
| Geochemical Survey, Hope, B.C. | Anaconda Britannia Beach, 1" = 200', by Peter E. Hirst, P.Eng., December 9th, 1965. (Rip and Tab Claims) |
| Sketch Map | Trenches and Geological (Golden Ledge) 1" = 100' Anaconda June 17th, 1966, P.A.L. |
| Trenches | 1" = 40', 4th April 1967 by R.Y. (Lucky & Julie Claims) |
| Claim Map | Survey 1" = 200', Anaconda. |
| Map | Copy of above map with some survey elevations. |


**CERTIFICATE**

I, EGIL LIVGARD, with business and residential addresses in Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geological engineer.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B.Sc., 1960, Geological Sciences.

3. I am a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.

4. From 1960 to 1970 I was engaged in mining and exploration geology in Canada and Norway.

5. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly, in the properties described herein, or in the properties or securities of any company to which these properties may be sold.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 26th day of April, 1971.

"EGIL LIVGARD"

Egil Livgard, B.Sc., P.Eng.
Vancouver, B.C.

TRI-CON EXPLORATION SURVEYS LTD.
Suite 200, 1405 HUNTER STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
985-0601

April 7, 1971

Livgard Consultants Ltd.
1331 Marine Building
Vancouver 1, B.C.

Dear Mr. Livgard:

This material is a preliminary attempt to evaluate the geochemistry of the Corval property. Considerably more interpretation could have been made were the topography, soil types and depths, and pH factors known for the area sampled. Some material I have been able to accumulate will be discussed briefly in the "General History" of the property. I will then deal with contamination factors and discuss the statistics enclosed. Finally I will discuss the over-all geochemical patterns on the property and then give my conclusions.

General History

On the B.C. relief map the property is shown to lie between 5000-5500 feet in elevation; approximately 36 miles S-SW of Merritt. The over-all slope of this area is East to Coldwater Creek. The soils in this area are, for the most part, relatively arid of a friable sandy-clay mixture often strewn with gravels and glacial debris. They are an average to below average medium for ion transfer due to the lack of large amounts of organic acids and the moderate to low degree of precipitation. The patterns developed on the geochemical maps can therefore be interpreted as existing close to the source material. Discussion with Mr. J. Boraxo, head of the Anaconda Exploration Geochemical Division, led me to believe that there was considerable organic material present in the soils indicating a sampling depth of 3" - 5". If this information is factual, the organic material would "hold" lead ions, and values would be higher than they would normally be were the proper "B" horizon soils taken for analysis. Also, the organic material would account for some or all of the high molybdenum results as there were analytical errors in the analysis of molybdenum due to interfering organic acids in the colormetric analysis of soils during the time the samples were analysed at the Anaconda lab. (prior to and including 1966).

Statistics & Contamination

The enclosed statistical data has been used to approximate the population distribution and the threshold and anomalous areas on the property. It would appear that there are definite contamination problems on the property in respect to lead and zinc analysis, due to mine dumps and roads. A statistical approach to the property is then highly biased. The property would have to be divided into three distinct sectors for such methods to have interpretive value. (1) area of contamined soils (2) area of uncontaminated soils (3) area of soils taken from old stream beds or gravel deposits. For these reasons, the contour levels for lead and zinc were chosen randomly with the aim of discovering trends on the property. This method proved to be successful as the maps will verify.

Geochemical Interpretation Maps

Lead

Though the area around the mine dump and roads approaching it are highly suspect of contamination, there are areas of anomalous values which in the writer's opinion can be directly related to mineralization. Anomalous soils outside of the dump area show anomalous zones striking N-S in general. The main area of interest outside the dump area consists of the anomaly shown through HDD No. 2 and the anomaly existing on the intersection of Lucky No. 3 & 4. Trends show a possibility of a link-up between these two anomalous zones.

Zinc

Again, contamination is highly suspect around the dump area and immediate roads. In general, the anomalies trend N-S as do the lead anomalies, and in the majority of cases are coincident with them. By the

additional contouring of two intervals within the suspected contamination area, a distinct N-S trend was delineated and a more circular area to the west of this trend was distinguished giving a more definite pattern to this particular area. In the writer's opinion, there is a high probability that these trends reflect mineralized zones. The over-all intensity of the zinc values is encouraging and is indicative of mineralization. Unfortunately, a shortage of essential data on surface soils and topography makes it impossible to give an estimate on the probably percentages of zinc in the rock as interpreted from soil analysis.

**Conclusions**

(1) The lead and zinc ions in the surface soils are thought to be near their source material due to the minimal amount of ion migration in soils of this general area. For this reason also, the surface soils would be representative of more sulfides in the source material than would be soils in an area of greater ion mobility.

(2) Zinc and lead anomalies strike N–S and are in most instances coincident. Associated high copper values in these areas indicates againt the probability of the source of these anomalies being mineralization, as copper, zinc and lead mineralization most often occur together in varying amounts.

(3) A more conclusive statistical analysis of the property would be time consuming and in the writer's opinion, more costly than warranted.

(4) Molybdenum values on the property are suspect of error due to improper analytical techniques.

I trust this interpretation will aid you in the further exploration of the Corval property.

Yours truly,
TRI-CON EXPLORATION SURVEYS LTD.

"GARRY L. ANSELMO"
G.L. Anselmo
President

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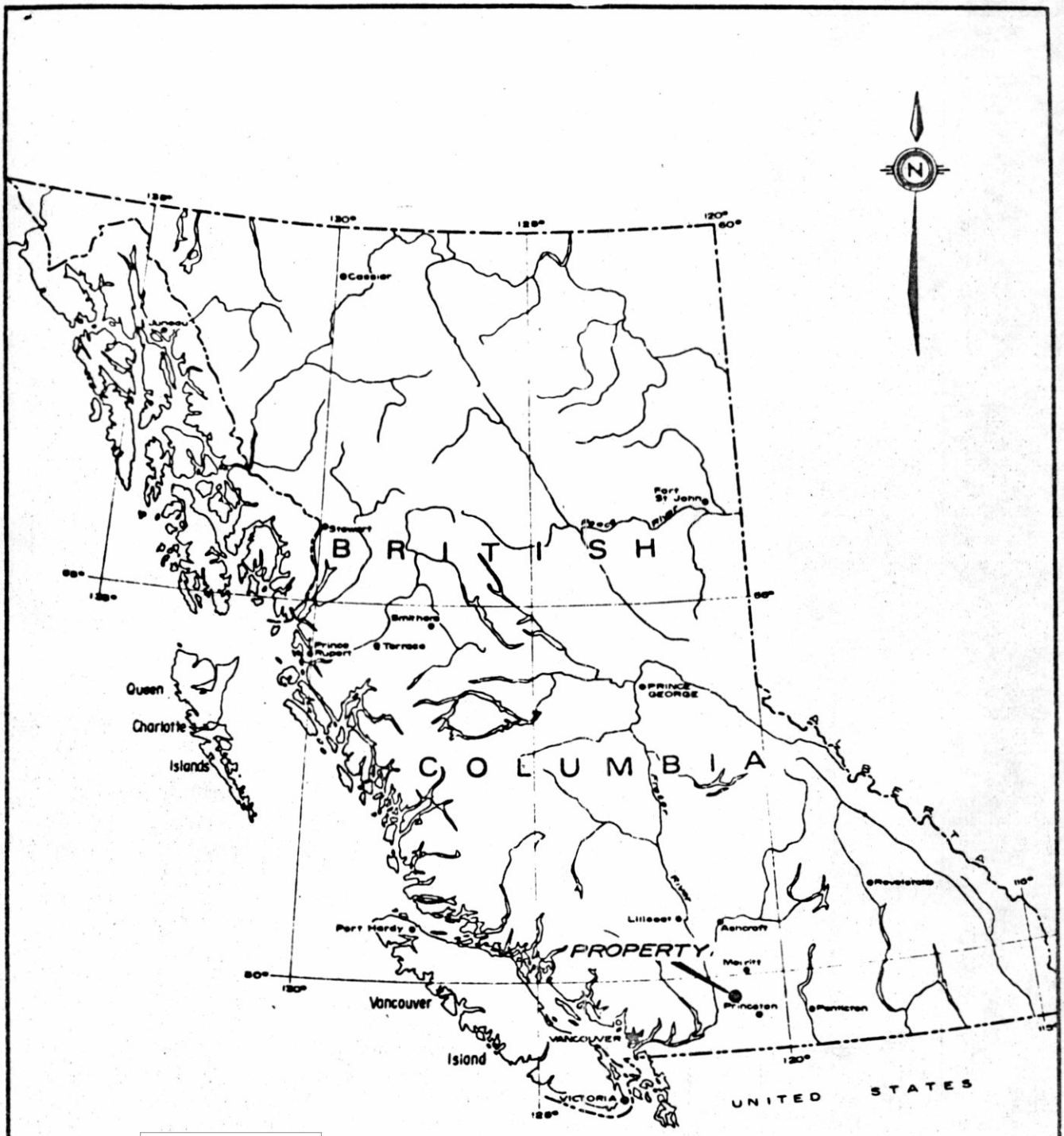
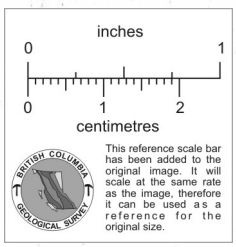
**FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION**

| FROM | UP TO BUT NOT INCLUDING | FREQUENCY | PER CENT FREQUENCY | CUM PER CENT FREQUENCY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 10 | 105 | 36.21 | 36.21 |
| 10 | 20 | 88 | 30.34 | 66.55 |
| 20 | 30 | 39 | 13.45 | 80.00 |
| 30 | 40 | 23 | 7.93 | 87.93 |
| 40 | 50 | 5 | 1.72 | 89.66 |
| 50 | 60 | 9 | 3.10 | 92.76 |
| 60 | 70 | 2 | .69 | 93.45 |
| 70 | 80 | 3 | 1.03 | 94.48 |
| 89 | 90 | 2 | .69 | 95.17 |
| 90 – | 450 – | 14 | 4.83 | 100.00 |

```
NOW AT END
16:34  RAN 0 MINS  0.35 SECS
```




# CORVAL RESOURCES LTD.

## *LOCATION MAP*

## DRY CREEK AREA

COQUIHALLA, B. C.

SCALE: 1" = 136 Mls.

LIVGARD CONSULTANTS LTD.

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JAN. — 71