

DOLMAGE, MASON AND STEWART LTD.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

"Hood", "Rod", "Bill" and "Young" Showings,
Mackenzie Cove
Queen Charlotte Islands

for

CARIBOO GOLD QUARTZ MINING CO. LTD.

NOTE: ROD, HOOD SHOWINGS ON "BLOCK A" GROUND }
BEST RESULTS: 11.79% Zn, 8% Cu, 2.8% Pb. } - 1963

BILL, YOUNG SHOWINGS ON MATASUR BLOCK INCLUDED
by IN DEAL WITH MASON

EXPLORATION IN 1963

FOCUSED ON Cu/Fe SKARNs,
HOWEVER DESCRIBE ANDESITES,
CHERTS ON SHOWINGS.

J. F. McIntyre

Dolmage, Mason and Stewart Ltd.

October 9, 1963

DOLMAGE, MASON AND STEWART LTD.
GEOLOGICAL AND MINING ENGINEERS
1119 MARINE BUILDING
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

VICTOR DOLMAGE
E. E. MASON
J. W. STEWART

PRELIMINARY REPORT

"Hood", "Rod", "Bill" and "Young" Showings,
MacKenzie Cove,
Queen Charlotte Islands

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Young, Bill and Rod showings appear to lie in a single altered zone in andesite rocks. The alteration is principally epidote with at least some garnet. At the Young and Bill showings there are remnants of marble along the Southerly side of the mineralized outcrops and at the Rod there are indications of more marble. At the Young showings there is mineralized skarn next to the marble. The intensity and extent of alteration and the continuity of the marble is not apparent but in all the geological setting is very favorable for ore occurrence.

The arithmetic average grade of the four samples taken on the Rod showings is 4.6% copper and 0.5 oz. silver over an apparent width of approximately 12'. The Bill showings are "patchy" but one outcrop ran 3.3% copper across 8'. The grade on the Young showings is low, the arithmetic average of the rough samples from the five short drill holes running 0.6% copper and 0.6% zinc. However, the width of the zone there has not been determined and it appears there are possibly 2 or 3 bands, some of which could well be of ore grades.

In all, the "copper" zone in which the Rod, Bill and Young showings occur is well worthy of further work. A great deal more could be accomplished at little cost by hand prospecting with pick and shovel, followed up by careful drilling and blasting with a gasoline rock drill to expose fresh surfaces for sampling. The owners have a packsack drill which could be used on the Rod showings. Although drill water is scarce at least a few very short holes, possibly 40-50' deep, should be drilled. A few drill holes of up to 100' deep on the Bill and Young showings are also required. As these showings are close to shore it would be preferable to drill them with a drill of about the size of a Boyles BBS-1. EX core should be sufficiently large.

(II)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (cont'd):

The Hood showings appear to be a sheared zone in andesites, altered by epidote and favorably mineralized with fine grained lead, zinc and copper sulphides and silver. The present showings probably expose at least 3 or 4 separate mineralized bands. Of these the best is the 12 feet on the lower side at No. 4 showing which runs 10.2% combined metals plus 1.5 oz. silver. The upper band at this showing consists of 6' running 8.9% combined metals plus 1.2 oz. silver. The 3-1/2' of ore exposed in No. 2 showing is open on both sides and is the highest grade on the zone with 15.9% combined metals plus 2.7 oz. silver. This is very good grade indeed and could well be opened up to a much wider band of ore grade. The other bands exposed in Nos. 1, 3 and 5 showings are low in grade, 2 to 4% combined metals and only 1-2 tenths oz. silver.

In all, the Hood showings show some fair widths of ore grade strung out over a length of 500'. There is good possibility that these can be extended along strike and additional bands discovered above and below the present showings. There is also the possibility of a number of mineralized bands lying closely enough together to comprise wide bodies of large tonnage and mineable grade.

A great deal more can be accomplished on the Hood by hand prospecting similar to that recommended for the other showings. The hill is fairly steep and the mineralized bands appear to dip steeply into it. A number of pack-sack drill holes, sloping at $\approx 45^\circ$ should be drilled from just below the present showings. These could be 50-60' long and would provide good samples. Drilling water can be obtained right at each proposed drilling site.

The writer recommends expenditure of \$2000 on the Hood showings and \$4000 on the Rod, Bill and Young showings to accomplish the work outlined. Such expenditures would provide a good look at both zones for a cost justified by the existing showings. On completion of such a program it will be known whether or not the property is worthy of larger expenditures. Such work could very well be done under supervision by Mr. Hood and his associates.

Whether or not the Bingo claims are included should be determined before any agreement is made. In the writer's opinion these claims have value even though they do not contain known showings. In addition three additional claims should

(III)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (cont'd) :

be located immediately Southerly from BCP 12, BCP 13 and P18 as shown on Fig. 2 to cover possible Westerly extension of the Rod showings.

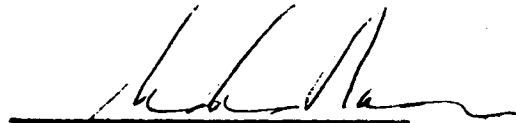
Respectfully submitted,

DOLMAGE, MASON AND STEWART LTD.,



J. F. McIntyre, P. Eng.

Approved:



E. E. Mason, P. Eng.

DOLMAGE, MASON AND STEWART LTD.
GEOLOGICAL AND MINING ENGINEERS
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ACCOUNT OF THE INVESTIGATION

The writer left Vancouver early September 16 by air for Sandspit and thence by bus and water taxi to Queen Charlotte. The trip to MacKenzie Cove was made as shown on Fig. 1 with the three owners on board the "Linda I", a service boat of 34-foot length and 7-1/2 foot beam owned and capably operated by Mr. E. I. Hood. The entire trip from Vancouver to the property took nearly 12 hours. The sea on the West coast part of the journey was rough but safely navigable.

All of September 17 and 18 and over half of September 19 were devoted to examination and sampling of the showings during which time all four men lived on the boat. No camp facilities of any sort exist at this time.

During the afternoon of September 19 the party struck out for Queen Charlotte but were turned back opposite Lihou Island by high and dangerous seas and spent the night anchored at the head of Security Inlet. The following morning we proceeded to Peel Inlet and packed out on foot over a road across Moresby Island to Moresby Camp, located at the head of Gillat Arm on the East coast. The trip to Queen Charlotte was made that evening by bus and water taxi. It is of interest to note that 80 mph winds were reported on the West coast of the island during the day. The return trip to Vancouver was made on September 21.

SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

This investigation was carried out as a preliminary engineering examination only, of a group of recently acquired mineralized showings on MacKenzie Cove, Moresby Island, held collectively by Messrs. E. I. Hood, H. R. Morris and W. G. Sahanovitch. Additional claims are held by Mr. J. Pauloski.

The showings were observed, rough sketches were made and preliminary sampling was carried out. None of the showings had been prospected to a degree where highly representative and complete samples could be taken.

SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION (cont'd): - 2 -

On the contrary much of the sampling was carried out on highly weathered outcrops and the limits of mineralization had in most cases yet to be defined.

The assays, widths and attitudes of the showings should be considered as preliminary and approximate only; a fair start on evaluation and a guide useful for any additional work which may be carried out. Any overall or conclusive estimates of grades or tonnages based on this report would be premature. All assay values in excess of 0.1% metal or 0.1 oz. silver are rounded out to the nearest tenth as second decimals in samples of this kind are obviously insignificant.

Discussion of some factors related to mining operations are included in the report. This should not be interpreted to indicate that the writer expects that a mine will result on this property, rather it is only to show that solutions exist for some problems such as transportation which could well in themselves have a profound effect upon the feasibility or economics of mining operations.

DESCRIPTION OF SHOWINGS**General**

To avoid confusion arising from a large number of numerical designations the four mineralized occurrences are herein referred to as the Hood, Rod, Bill and Young showings. All four lie in a broad zone of alteration (probably a sheared zone) trending a few degrees north of east across the head of MacKenzie Cove. This zone would appear to extend at least one mile either way from the cove.

The country rock in the vicinity of the showings is predominantly a basic volcanic, probably of andesitic composition. Outcrops are few except along the shoreline. In general the rock is massive and exhibits only a little evidence of bedding. Texture varies from aphanitic to finely porphyritic but for the most part it is a fine grained rock which often appears not too unlike a fine, salt and pepper sandstone on the weathered surface. The finely porphyritic rock was seen only in a few outcrops to the East of the Rod showings above 1500 foot elevation. Minor occurrences of finely crystalline, white marble were seen in a number of places near the showings. In the writer's opinion the rocks in the vicinity are probably a part of the greenstones referred to as "older volcanic rocks" by A. Sutherland Brown and

DESCRIPTION OF SHOWINGS (cont'd): - 3 -

W. G. Jeffery of the B. C. Department of Mines in "Notes on Geology of the Southern Queen Charlotte Islands."

The full nature of alteration along the sheared zone is not yet apparent, nor is the significance of the remnants of marble known, except that some is seen at or near three of the four mineralized zones. The mineralization in all four zones occurs in andesitic rocks altered in various degrees to epidote. It is assumed that this alteration followed a zone of shearing. At one location on the Young showings a little brown garnet was also seen.

From their locations, attitude and mineralization it is quite possible that the Rod, Bill and Young showings occur along the same zone of shearing. The Hood showings lie somewhat to the North, have much different mineralization and probably occur on a separate but related zone of shearing.

It is worth noting that the first efforts by the owners were aimed at a re-examination of the Young showings, discovered many years ago and further investigated some years back. It was in the course of staking claims to cover any possible Westward extension of the Young showings that the present owners discovered the mineralization comprising the Bill, Rod and Hood showings. The Rod and the Hood may be considered as new discoveries. It seems likely that the Bill showings would have been seen by earlier prospectors. Also there is some possibility that copper showings discovered many years ago in the vicinity of Boomchain Bay may have included the Rod showings.

The entire countryside in the vicinity of MacKenzie Cove is covered by a mature forest of Hemlock and Sitka spruce with a little cedar and alder. There is practically no underbrush except for huckleberries. A very few devil's club plants were seen in very moist, shaded places. The forest cover is noticeably thinner above the 1000' elevation. The forest is very easy to move around in except for climbing over old dead trees. The greatest impediment to travel is the generally steep slope of the hills.

Young Showings

The Young showings, named after the original discoverer, consist of 7 mineralized outcrops within a radius of about 150 feet. These are located

DESCRIPTION OF SHOWINGS (cont'd): - 4 -

on the east shore at the head of MacKenzie Cove. The lower showings are at about 100' elevation and approximately 200-300' in from the beach. The hill slopes gently at 15-20° in the vicinity of the showings.

The outcrops have been only lightly prospected to date so limits of mineralization are not apparent, either laterally or along the apparent trend. The showings are heavily mineralized with sulphides, principally pyrrhotite with some chalcopyrite and a little bornite in altered andesite host rock. The outcrops are heavily rusted over the surface. This layer is very thin but enough to preclude good sampling without exposing fresh rock. No secondary copper minerals were seen so surface oxidation appears to have been confined mainly to the pyrrhotite. The two most southerly showings are different from the others in that the mineralization consists of a little sphalerite in a skarn composed largely of epidote with a little brown garnet. There was very little iron sulphide. The more westerly of these lies alongside a small outcrop of finely crystalline, white marble which quite possibly correlates with an outcrop of similar marble approximately 60 feet wide on the beach. As yet no mineralization has been found on the beach.

No chip samples of the outcrops were taken as this was the last zone examined and time did not permit. However, 5 very short (maximum 15') packback diamond drill holes had been put down previously by the owners. The cores from these were stored in Queen Charlotte but were not available at the time. Accordingly, Mr. Morris was requested to send a few representative pieces of core from each hole. These were assayed primarily to get relative values of metals and a very rough idea of grade. The writer cannot vouch for this sampling. The owners have had some nickel determinations done on the pyrrhotite with negative results.

Mr. Morris has also conducted surface geophysical surveys with a Sharp's magnetometer in the area of the Young showings and has turned up a number of anomalies. The writer requested a map of this work but this had not been received at time of writing. These surveys would be useful in guiding further exploration.

DESCRIPTION OF SHOWINGS (cont'd): - 5 -Bill Showings

The Bill showings consist of two outcrops in a bit of a steep draw across the head of MacKenzie Cove from the Young zone in a Westerly direction. The mountainside rises very steeply at about 60° in cliffs and steps from the beach. The lower showing is at about elevation 100' and the upper at about 250-300'.

In appearance and mineralization the showings are much like those on the Young — highly rusted on the surface and consisting mainly of pyrrhotite with a lesser amount of chalcopyrite. No other sulphides were seen. The lower showing is heavily mineralized over a width of 8 feet and a comparable height. The upper showing is larger but irregular.

The mineralized outcrops dip steeply and appear to trend in a Westerly direction. The host rock is greenstone. To the North there is relatively fresh andesite. Immediately to the South of the mineralized outcrops there are narrow outcrops of crystalline marble. The mineralization is patchy and irregular and the ground between the two showings shows little sulphides.

The showings have had practically no work done on them. The writer took one chip sample across the 8' width of the lower showing. A previous grab sample of fairly representative material from the upper showing taken previously by the owners is said to have contained 0.8% copper. Time did not permit further sampling of this showing.

Rod Showings

The Rod showings consist of 4 mineralized outcrops over a length of about 60 feet, situated on the steep Northerly slope of the mountain immediately west of MacKenzie Cove, at approximately 1850 feet elevation. The peak of this mountain is some 200 feet higher. At the showings the hill slopes 40°.

Mineralization consists mainly of chalcopyrite in altered andesite, some of which is soft and has a bleached appearance. The small outcrop, second from the top, is largely epidote with a little chalcopyrite, a few specks of bornite

DESCRIPTION OF SHOWINGS (cont'd): - 6 -

and a little malachite, the only oxidized copper mineral seen anywhere on the property. The outcrops were heavily rusted on the surface but no pyrrhotite was seen. The lowest (and highest, grade) showing may be a detached block of rock. The attitude of the ore is not certain but indications are that all four outcrops are in one mineralized body approximately 12 feet in width, striking S85°W and dipping about 50° to the North.

The predominate rock in the general vicinity is andesite with a fine "salt and pepper" texture. Some has a fine porphyritic texture and about 1500 feet east of the showings one outcrop of marble was seen. At the showings the dirt cover is light but few rocks show other than the mineralized outcrops. There is one exposure of andesite with a little epidote about 25' northwest of the upper showing. There is also a large boulder of marble indicating this rock probably occurs nearby. Just below the showings there are a number of boulders of a dark, heavy, blue-black mineral which may be siderite. A little of this mineral was also seen in one of the mineralized outcrops.

Four chip samples were taken, one from each outcrop. These included both mineral and waste except for the one taken at the lowest outcrop where a thin "patch" of light-colored rock on the massive sulphides was not included. An average of the four samples would probably represent fairly the average content of the zone over the length exposed, however, the samples contained considerable oxidized material so possibly some copper has been lost.

Practically no surface prospecting has yet been done.

Hood Showings

The Hood showings consist of 5 mineralized showings situated on the Northerly slope of the same mountain as the Bill and Rod but at about 550-600' elevation. The showings extend over approximately 500 feet along the sidehill along a bearing of about N50°W. The major showings are scant exposures in small rivulets flowing down the hillside, hence attitude is difficult to determine. Where seen the attitude of individual mineralized bands appears roughly N30°W. Dips would appear in the general order of 60° to the west. The hill slopes at about 35°. Very little prospecting has been done.

DESCRIPTION OF SHOWINGS (cont'd): - 7 -

The country rock where seen is andesite, some very fine grained, some with "salt and pepper" texture. The mineralized occurrences appear to be epidotized shears with probably later introduction of galena, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. The sulphides are very fine grained and often difficult to see or estimate without a magnifying lens. This is especially true of the sphalerite and the copper mineral, which is presumed to be chalcopyrite as so little was seen.

The No. 1 showing, furthest East, consists of two mineralized bands exposed in a rivulet. The upper 5' wide and the lower 3', separated by 5' of andesite and 5' of chert. The intervening waste was not sampled because of lack of time, but a few very fine specks of native gold were seen in a thin stringer of quartz within the chert. There is also some additional mineralization at 15-20 feet below the lower band which was found by Mr. Hood as we were leaving. There was opportunity to sample this.

The No. 2 showing exposes only 3-1/2' of rock, all of which is heavily mineralized with sulphides and contains much epidote. No limits could be seen.

The No. 3 showing shows only 6-1/2' of rock which on the weathered surface appears to be a brecciated skarn. In the middle is a well mineralized band 1-1/2' wide.

The No. 4 showing, in another rivulet, exhibits the widest widths of sulphide mineralization, a 12' band on the lower side and a 6' band on the upper side, separated by 32' of waste which also was sampled. The upper band shows a strike of N30°W.

The No. 5 showing consists of 8' of sulphide mineralization in yet another rivulet. On the lower side is greenstone while no limit to the mineralization is visible on the upper side. This is the most westerly showing and is somewhat lower than No. 1, possibly 50' in elevation.

Chip samples were carefully taken as follows: 2 of the ore at No. 1 showing; 1 each of the ore at No. 2 and No. 3 showings; 2 of the ore and 2 of the intervening waste at No. 4 showing and one of the ore at No. 5 showing. At Nos. 1, 4 and 5 showings the exposures are largely in the water and the rock is

DESCRIPTION OF SHOWINGS (cont'd): - 8 -

very hard, hence it would have been very difficult and time-consuming to attempt channel sampling. The mineralized zones were, however, fairly fresh and only a minor percentage was oxidized.

No marble was seen in the vicinity of the Hood showings.

Claims and Agreements

Time did not allow tracing out claim lines to fix the claims on which each showing is located. However, the four showings are all adequately covered by a total of 34 full-size mineral claims, all held by location.

The claims are recorded as follows:

Paymaster	1 - 18 inclusive ("P")	E. I. Hood
B. C. Producer	1 - 13 inclusive ("BCP")	W. G. Sahonovitch
Bingo	1 - 4 inclusive ("B")	J. Pauloski

These are shown in Fig. 7, copied from a sketch map supplied by Mr. Morris. The approximate outline of the total group is also shown on Fig. 2.

The writer has not seen any agreements, however the prospectors have apparently agreed to an arrangement under which ownership of the 18 Paymaster and 13 B. C. Producer claims is shared equally between Mr. Hood, Mr. Sahonovitch and Mr. H. R. Morris. Ostensibly Mr. Pauloski agrees to join the group by exchanging his 4 Bingo claims for a 4/35 interest in the total group of 35 claims. Messrs. Hood, Sahonovitch and Morris would share equally in the remaining 31/35 interest.

NOTES ON RELATED MATTERS

The factors considered here do not relate directly to the mineral showings but are important at this time in that they would have considerable bearing on further exploration procedures and even on the feasibility of production should, for example, sufficient ore be discovered in the future to support only a relatively small mining operation.

The climate in the Queen Charlotte Islands is generally favorable for

NOTES ON RELATED MATTERS (cont'd): - 9 -

exploration work or mine operation, although at times somewhat unpleasant for the individual. Rainfall is heavy on the West coast of the Islands, particularly during the winter months. However, freezing temperatures are not general at sea level and snowfalls at altitudes below 2000 feet are generally melted away within a few days. Exploration work could be carried out without difficulty on the Young, Bill and Hood showings throughout the year as far as climate is concerned. Some ice and snow problems would be experienced on the Rod showings during December-February inclusive.

The forest cover presents no particular difficulty and indeed provides a considerable measure of shelter during rain showers and windy periods. The topography is generally steep. No particular troubles would be expected in the valleys, however, the hillsides are only very lightly covered with dirt, probably usually a few feet or less, hence construction of roads or even trails for moving exploration equipment could require considerable rock excavation and attendant costs.

There is adequate room for exploration camps in the forest along the beaches at the head of MacKenzie Cove. Should a mine ever result there would be sufficient room for townsite and plant in the valleys to the north and west of the head of the cove. The creeks could supply adequate water for townsite and milling operations on a fairly large scale. Water for drilling is readily available on all except the Rod showings.

Transportation considerations vary considerably as regards exploration and production. So far the owners have travelled and supplied themselves by boat along the route through Skidegate Channel and along the West coast of the Island taken by the writer. At best this is a poor route, even in the summer months, as the seas are often rough rendering travel uncomfortable, time consuming and often uncertain. There is a good, well maintained, gravelled road from Sandspit to Moresby Camp on Gillat Arm, via Alliford Bay and South Bay. From Moresby Camp there is a good (and currently unused) private road right to the beach on the East side of Peel Inlet on the West coast of the island. This road climbs to less than 1000 feet in elevation, has good grades and an all-weather surface and can be used with only a few man-hours of work to clean up a small mudslide and handle a little water flowing over the road, both within 2 miles of the Peel Inlet end. From Peel Inlet to MacKenzie Cove a small boat such as the

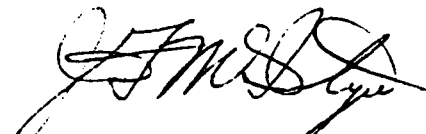
NOTES ON RELATED MATTERS (cont'd): - 10 -

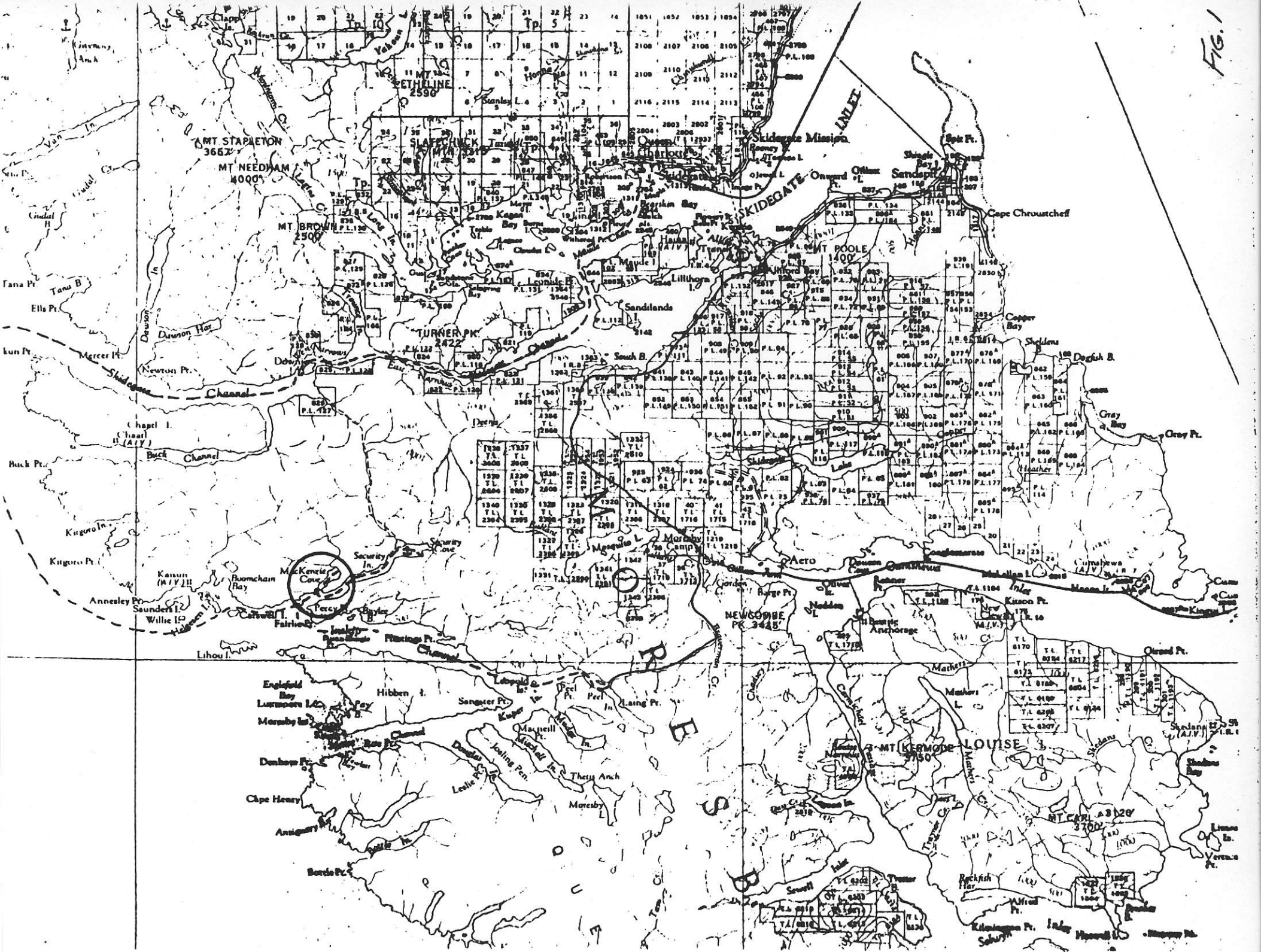
"Linda I" or a fairly powerful launch could travel at almost any time without uncertainty. Anchorage in MacKenzie Cove might occasionally be a little rough but at such times Security Cove provides an excellent alternative. The writer approached Mr. Keith Beise, superintendent of the Rayonier of Canada (B. C.) Ltd. operations at Moresby Camp regarding possible use of their roads for exploration purposes and learned that he would be pleased to grant permission. A Mr. Schofield in Sandspit has a number of pick-ups and panel trucks for rental. There is no doubt that the Peel Inlet route is much superior for supplying either an exploration operation or a mining operation. There is also a deep-sea dock at Moresby Camp. Getting a caterpillar tractor to the property for exploration work would be expensive.

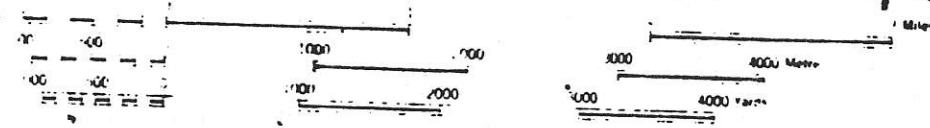
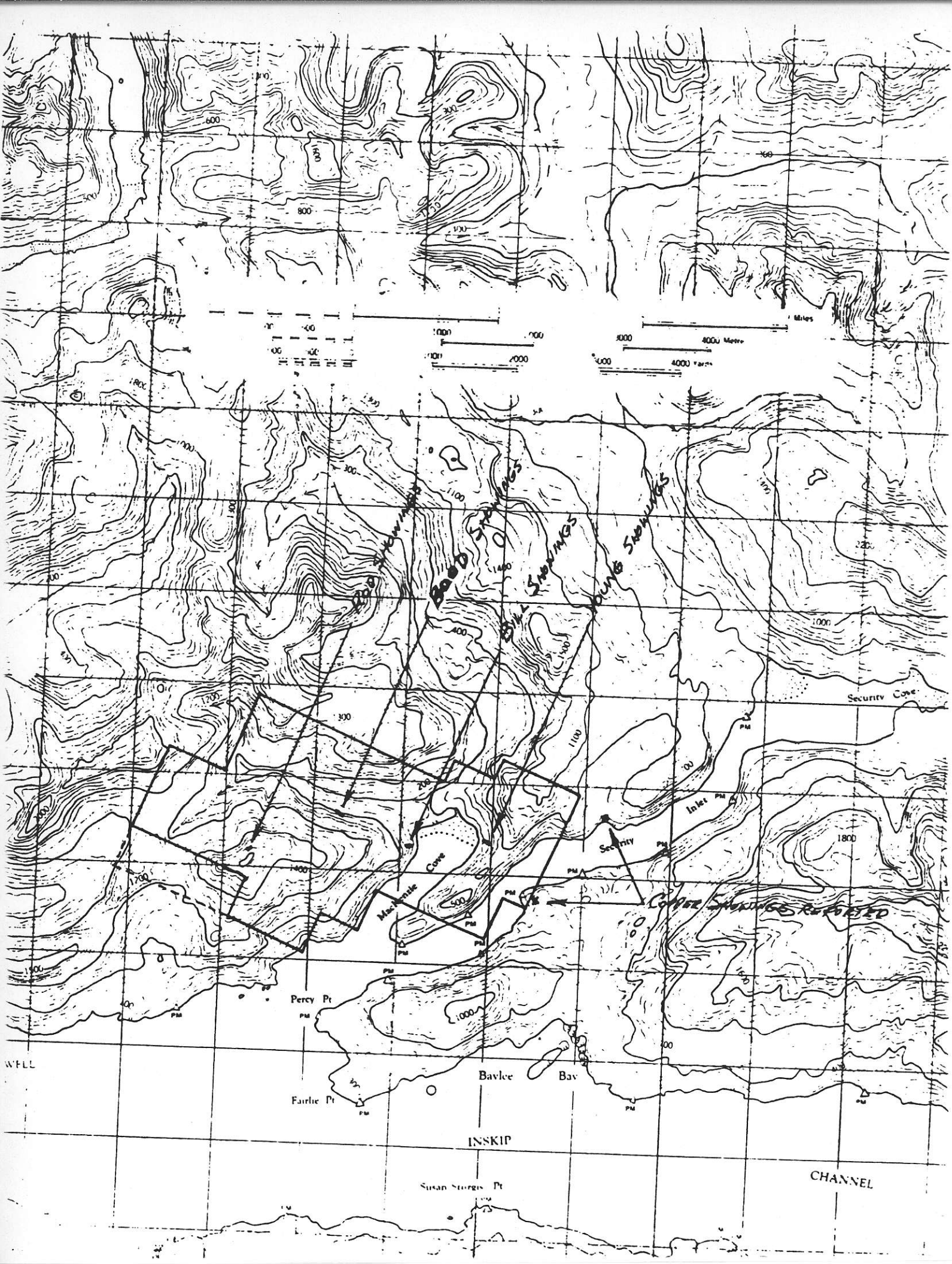
Transportation facilities for a mining operation could probably employ one or more schemes should a mine of fairly large size be developed. There is probably a feasible deep-sea dock site at the head of Security Inlet where there is adequate shelter and depth of water. Swell is excessive in MacKenzie Cove. Three miles of road would be required to connect a dock site on Security Inlet to the head of MacKenzie Cove. Should a mine of relatively small size be developed products could probably be barged from MacKenzie Cove to Peel Inlet and thence by truck to Moresby Camp. Either size of operation would be best supplied from Moresby Camp via Peel Inlet.

Respectfully submitted,

DOLMAGE, MASON AND STEWART LTD.,


J. F. McIntyre, P. Eng.





Red Sandings
Blue Sandings

Cove Sandings Reported

Percy Pt

Earlie Pt

INSKIP

Bavlee Bay

Susan Sturges Pt

CHANNEL

Security Cove

Inlet

Mac Anisk Cove

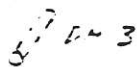
WFL



← ALL DATA 15-20'
DOWN TO SEPT 4.



DH 1
0.17% Cu
0.3% Zn
0.2% Pb



DH 3
0.17% Cu
0.3% Zn



DH 4
0.5% Cu
0.2% Zn



ZN IN SEPT 4

APPELL



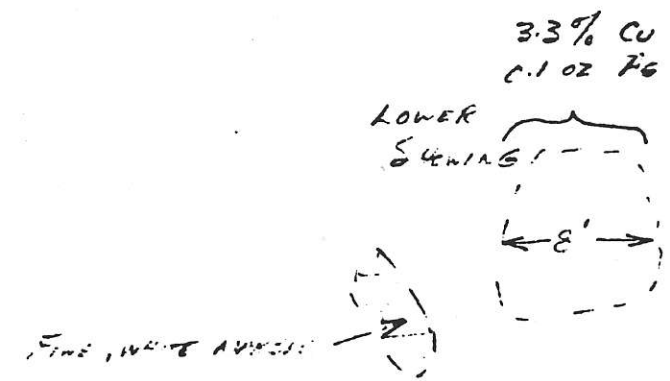
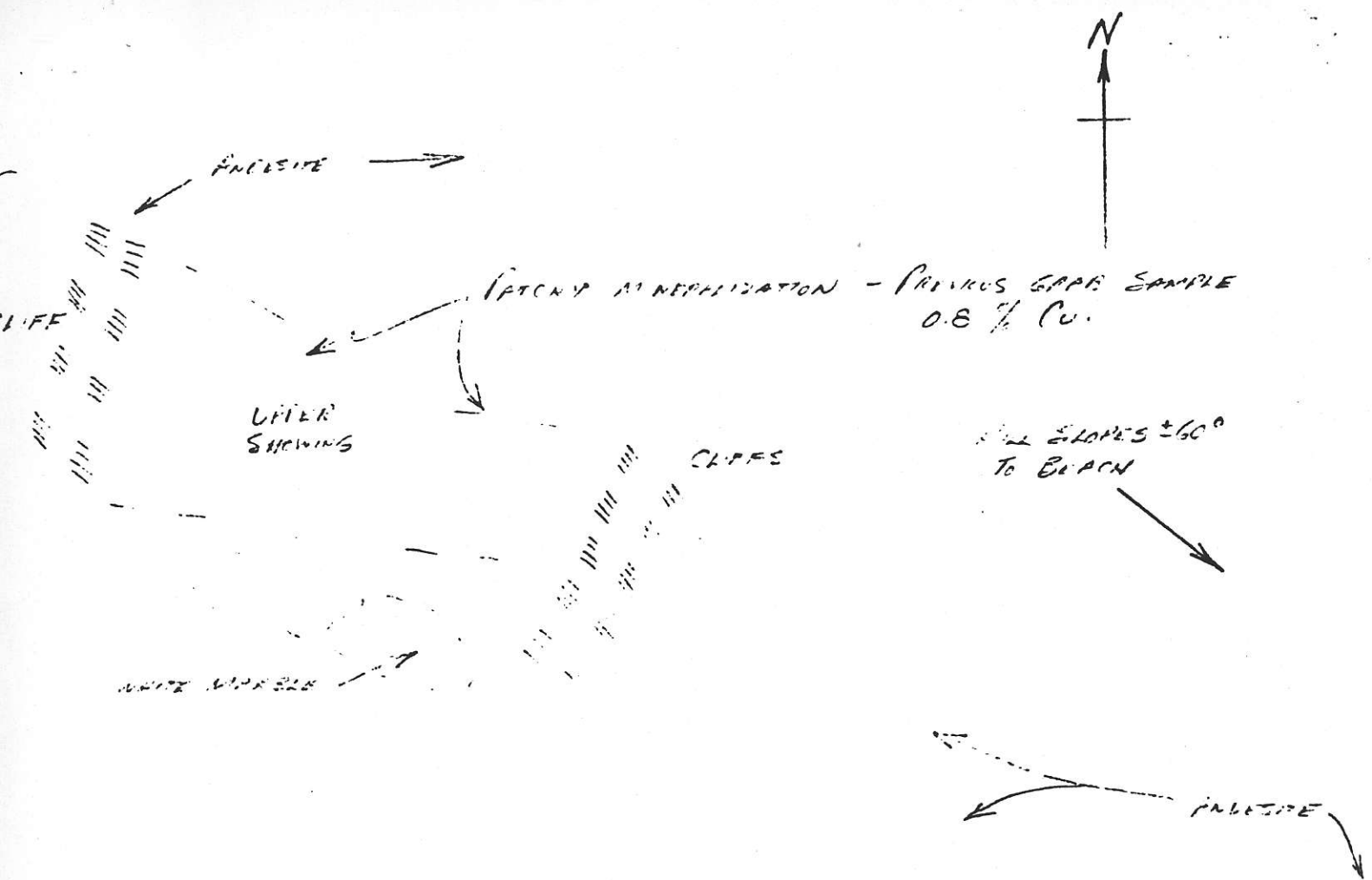
DH 2
0.15% Cu
1.7% Zn

SEPT 4, 1954, AND SEPT 4, 1954

RESEARCH STATION - YOUNG SPRAWLING

1" = 20'

J.F.M.



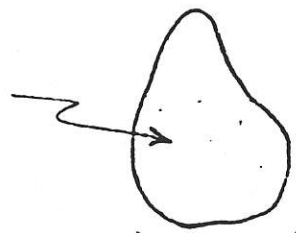
DOLNAGE, HENRY AND STEWART LTD.

ROSEN LITHO MAP - BILL SHOWINGS

1" = 10' JFM



Lead-bearing Rock



#1 5.2 % Cu
0.5 % Pb
0.3 oz Ag



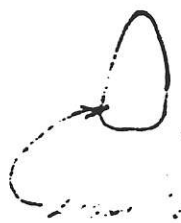
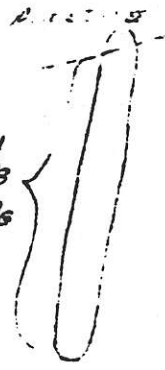
#2 0.4 % Cu

HILL SLOPES $\pm 40^\circ$
TO NORTH



#3

4.8 % Cu
0.05 % Pb
0.5 oz Ag



#4
8.1 % Cu
0.05 % Pb
0.5 oz Ag

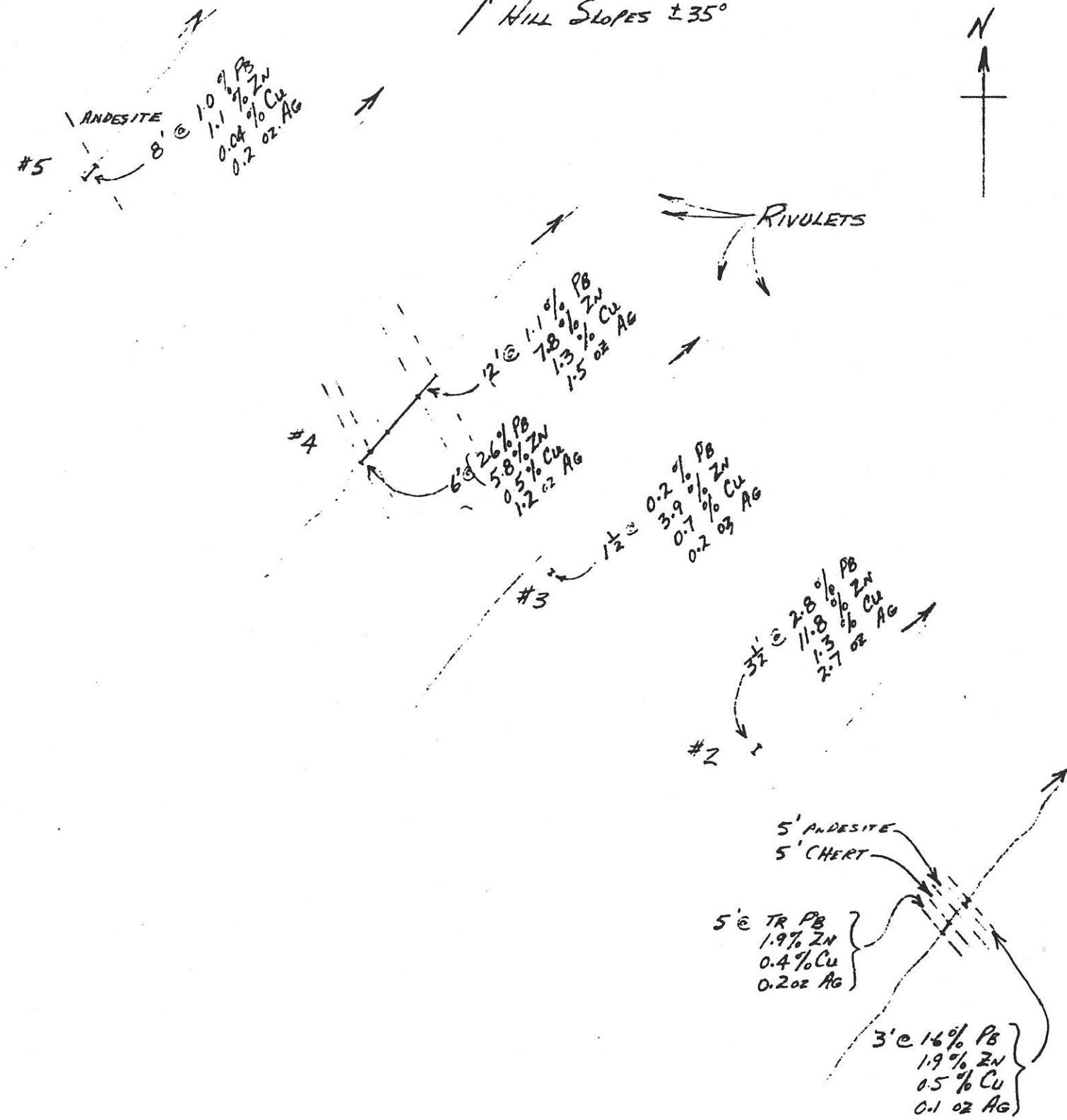
SCIENCE, ALPSON AND STEWART LTD.

SOUTH MAP OF ROD SHOWINGS

1" = 10'

J.F.M.

HILL SLOPES ±35°

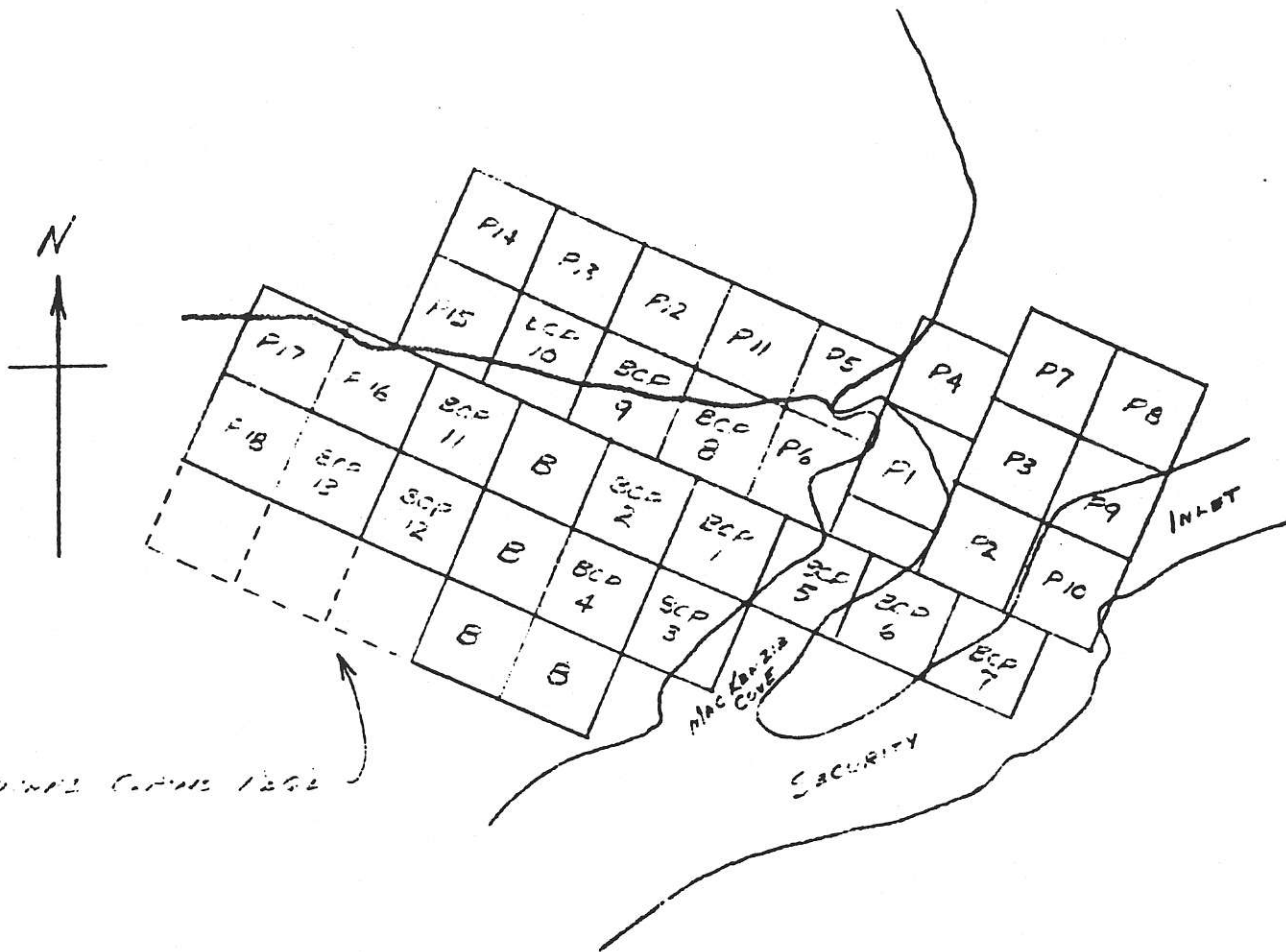


DILLMAGE, WILSON & STENHILT LTD.

SKETCH MAP - HOOD SHOWINGS

1" = 60'

J.F.M.



PLANTING CLAIMS 1992

- P PRIMAVER CLAIMS
- BCP B.C. PRODUCER CLAIMS
- B BINGO CLAIMS

DELMAGE, WILSON AND STEWART LTD.
 SKETCH MAP OF CLAIMS - FROD
 BULL, YOUNG AND ASSOC GROWERS
 MACKENZIE CREEK, Q.C.T.
 J.F.M.

Copy from Survey Map



PHONE: TRINITY 6-4111

CABLE ADDRESS "ELDRICO"

FILE NO. A-3-D-2-63 8445

DATE October 2, 1963

To: Déage Mason & Stewart Ltd.,
355 Burrard Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
Attention Mr. J. F. MacIntyre

Certificate of Assay
COAST ELDRIDGE
ENGINEERS & CHEMISTS LTD.
125 EAST 4TH AVE. VANCOUVER 10, CANADA

We Herewith Certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon submitted Drill Core samples

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER	Lead (Pb)	Zinc (Zn)	Copper (Cu)	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
	OUNCES PER TON	VALUE PER TON	OUNCES PER TON	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.			
139	TRACE		0.2	TRACE	0.27	0.69	} YOUNG SHOWINGS		
140				TRACE	1.87	0.05			
141				TRACE	0.32	0.10			
142	TRACE		TRACE	TRACE	0.25	0.46			
143	TRACE		TRACE	TRACE	0.25	1.59			

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

Note: Rejects retained one week.
Pulps retained one month.
Pulps and rejects may be stored for a maximum of one year by special arrangement.

H. Sharpe

Provincial Assayer



PHONE: TRINITY 6-4111

CABLE ADDRESS "ELDRICO"

FILE NO. A.3-D.2-63 8367

DATE September 27, 1963

To:

Delmage Mason & Stewart Ltd.,

355 Burrard Street,

Vancouver, B.C.

Attn: Mr. J. F. MacIntyre

Certificate of Assay

COAST ELDRIDGE

ENGINEERS & CHEMISTS LTD.

125 EAST 4TH AVE. VANCOUVER 10, CANADA

We Hereby Certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon submitted ORE samples

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER	Lead (Pb)	Zinc (Zn)	Copper (Cu)			
	OUNCES PER TON	VALUE PER TON	OUNCES PER TON	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.			
126	trace		0.2	trace	1.92	0.36	} HOOD SHOWINGS		
127	trace		0.1	1.61	1.92	0.53			
128	trace		2.7	2.80	11.79	1.27			
129	trace		0.2	0.21	3.95	0.66			
130	trace		1.5	1.09	7.79	1.27			
131				trace	2.33				
132				trace	0.25		} ROD SHOWINGS		
133	trace		1.2	2.65	5.82	0.46			
134	trace		0.3	0.05	trace	5.17			
135	trace		trace	trace	trace	0.42			
136	trace		0.5	0.05	trace	4.77			
137	trace		1.3	0.05	trace	8.09	} BILL SHOWINGS		
138	trace		0.1	trace	trace	3.30			
Hood Showing #5	trace		0.2	1.04	1.11	0.04	} HOOD SHOWINGS		

Gold calculated at \$ per ounce

Note: Rejects retained one week.
Pulps retained one month.
Pulps and rejects may be stored for a maximum of one year by special arrangement.

H. Shingles

Provincial Assayer

ASSAY RESULTS

<u>No.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>AU</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>
126	Hood #1 UPPER 5' ORE	TR.	.2	TR.	1.92	.36
127	LOWER 3' ORE	TR.	.1	161	1.92	.53
128	Hood #2 3 1/2' ORE	TR.	2.7	2.80	11.79	1.27
129	Hood #3 1 1/2' ORE	TR.	.2	.21	3.95	.66
130	Hood #4 LOWER 12' ORE	TR.	1.5	109	7.79	1.71
131	12-32' (WASTE)	-	-	TR.	2.33	-
132	32-44' (WASTE)	-	-	TR.	.25	-
133	UPPER 6' ORE	TR.	1.2	265	5.82	.4
No Number	Hood #5 8' ORE	TR.	.2	104	1.11	.5
134	Rod #1	TR.	.3	.05	TR.	5.1
135	#2	TR.	TR.	TR.	TR.	.4
136	#3	TR.	.5	.05	TR.	4.7
137	#4 (POSSIBLY SAND)	TR.	1.3	.05	TR.	8.2
138	BILL 8' ORE (LOWER STAMP)	TR.	.1	TR.	TR.	3.2
139	Young DR #1	TR.	.2	TR.	.27	.6
140	DR #2			TR.	1.87	.02
141	DR #3			TR.	.32	.16
142	DR #4	TR.	TR.	TR.	.25	.42

YOUNG SNOWINGS

DRILL CORE SAMPLES

DK #1

ANDESITE - SOME PORPHYRIC - LITTLE SKARN
MAYBE SOME ... ?
(COPPERITE)
LITTLE ECLINITE.
POSSIBLY A LITTLE SIDERITE

(SEE MINERAL IN
3 OUT OF 10
PIECES OF CORE)

DK #2

SKARN (GREENISH ...)
SOME FINE SPHALERITE
(A PIECES, ONE OF WHICH WITH PECT)

DK #3

GREEN ANDESITE (LITTLE SKARN - 3 PIECES OUT OF 14)
NO OBVIOUS MINERALIZATION (EXCEPT LITTLE COPPERITE)

DK #4

ANDESITE SKARN - HEAVILY MINERALIZED
HEAVY PORPHYRIC MUCK CHALCITE!
MUCH COPPERITE.
(2 PIECES OF 11 NOT MINERALIZED)

DK #5

SAME AS DK #4.
(4 OUT OF 7 PIECES HEAVILY MINERALIZED)
1 PIECE OF SKARN MAINLY EPSON, SOME
GARNET AND CHALCITE.