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Report on

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LADY LUCK PROPERTY

CREE LAKE MINING LTD. (N.P.L.)

119 Mineral Claims in

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

near Terrace, B.C.

54 degrees 23 minutes North Latitude 128 degrees 38 minutes West Longitude

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A. R. Bullis, P.Eng.

15 Dec. 1970

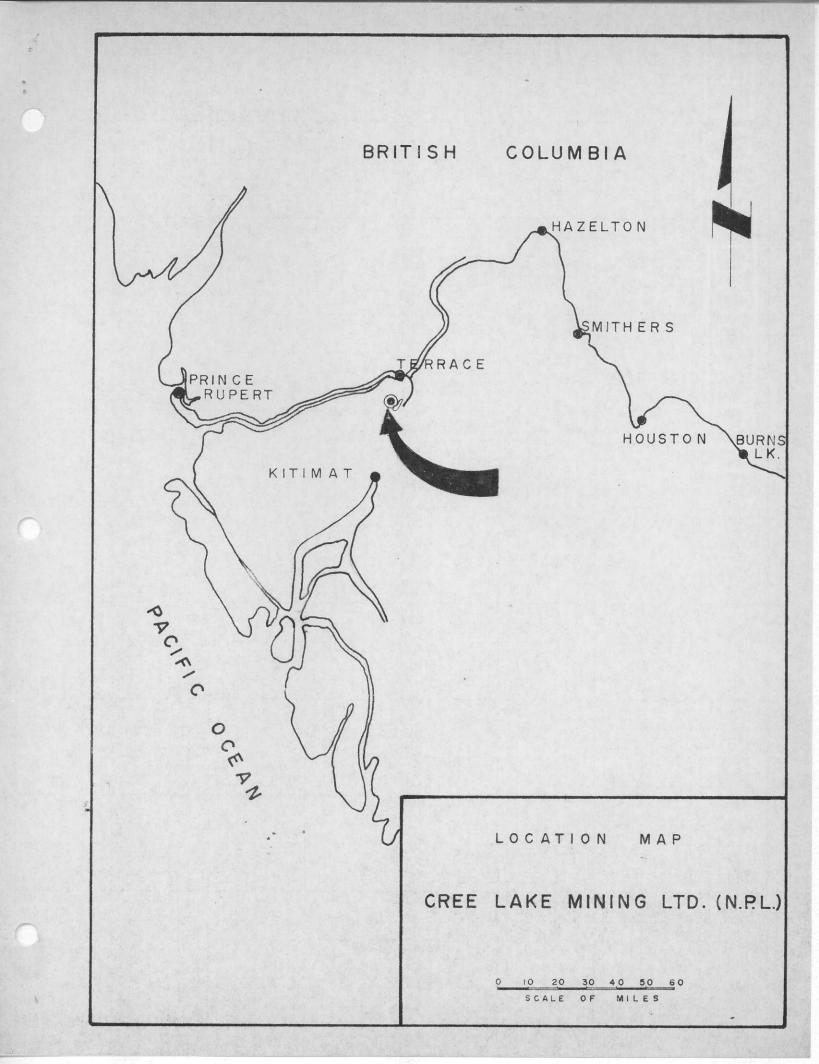


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<u>CREE LAKE MINING LTD. (N.P.L.)</u> <u>LADY LUCK PROPERTY</u> <u>Terrace, B.C.</u>

SUMMARY

Cree Lake Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.) have a mineral property consisting of one hundred and sixteen claims near Terrace, in the Skeena Mining Division of British Columbia. The claim block is underlain by Paleozoic sediments and greenstone that have been intruded by granodiorite, diorite and granitoid rocks related to the Coast Intrusives. The sediments strike north-west and dip steeply but variably. Dr. P. Haman has postulated the occurrence of a series of tightly-folded, gently-plunging syclines and anticlines in the sediments and the author concurs with this tentative structural analysis.

The sediments have been altered to "skarn" by the close proximity of the intrusives and sulfide mineralization has been introduced into the altered rocks. The sulfides include pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, molybdenite and galena; magnetite forms massive pods and lenses within the skarn. The contact metamorphic alteration is widespread on the Lady Luck Claims #1 to #4; numerous outcrops of skarn were observed by the author and the intense magnetic anomalies located by Nittetsu Mining Co. in the same area indicates the presence of magnetite. The sulfides are disseminated throughout the altered rocks but not confined to any particular rock type, nor are they confined to shear zones or veins. The mineralization varies in intensity from sparsely disseminated crystals to small "pods" of massive sulfides.

Cree Lake Mining Ltd. carried out an exploration program in 1966 and 1967 in which magnetic and geochemical anomalies were located on the Lady Luck Claims near the "Main Mineralized Zone". The anomalous zone extends in a northwest direction for 2,888 feet and is about 1,000 feet wide. In addition, Cree Lake Mining drilled eleven short holes during 1967.

In 1970, the Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd. took an interest in the property. A magnetometer survey was completed, in conjunction with geological mapping, in the vicinity of the Main Mineralized Zone. The result of this programme encouraged the Nittetsu Mining Co. to test the zone and six holes were drilled for a total of three thousand feet. The Nittetsu drill programme clearly demonstrated that the disseminated sulfide mineralization is not confined to any one rock type but is found in the intrusive rocks as well as the altered sediments.

The author has recommended a programme of exploration to further test the Main Mineralized Zone and explore the balance of the property.

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CONCLUSIONS

(1) The Lady Luck Claims are underlain by altered sediments and greenstone that outcrop as broad bands of steeply-dipping, garnetiferous-to-epidote rich skarn.

(2) The skarn and schistose greenstone and/or diorite contains disseminated-to-massive sulphide mineralization. The sulphides include pyrite (iron), chalcopyrite (copper), sphalerite (zinc), molybdenite, (molybdenum) and galena (lead). In addition, magnetite iron occurs as massive lenses within the skarn.

(3) The Lady Luck claims are underlain by rocks that make favourable hosts for deposits of copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum.

(4) The exploration that has been done todate proves that sulphide mineralization is not confined to a single rock type, nor to narrow structures such as veins or fissures.

(5) Additional exploration is warranted and necessary to determine whether or not commercial deposits of base metals exist on the property of Cree Lake Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.).

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COST OF RECOMMENDED PROGRAMME

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(1)	Geological Mapping		
	Line Cutting - 85 miles @ \$100	\$	8,500.00
	Mapping		· · ·
	Topographic Base Map	\$	1,500.00
	Geological Work	\$	3,000.00
(2)	Geophysical Programme		
	Magnetometer Survey - 85 miles @ \$100	\$	8,500.00
	Induced Polarization - 20 miles @ \$600	\$	12,000.00
(3)	Geochemical Programme		
()		_	
	Secondary line cutting - 60 miles @ \$100	\$	6,000.00
	Soil Sampling - 100 miles @ \$100	\$	14,000.00
	5,000 samples @ \$2.50	\$	12,500.00
(4)	Crew Board plus Administration		
	Costs (based on 4 men for 4 months)	\$	4,000.00
	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
(5)	Contingency for Drilling		
	Say 5,000 feet @ \$10	\$	50,000.00
	Assaying, Core Racks, Transportation etc.	\$	6,000.00
	Engineering, Supervision etc. @ \$1.25 per ft.	\$	6,250.00
	Sub Total	\$	132,250.00
	Plus Contingency for Head Office		
	Administration, Supervision, W.C.B. @ 15% etc.	\$	20,000.00
	GRAND TOTAL		152,250.00

1.

RECOMMENDATIONS

An exploration programme should be carried out over the entire property, with special emphasis placed on the area surrounding the Main Mineralized Zone on the Lady Luck Claims.

The programme will include geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys, as well as trenching of anomalous areas where overburden will permit.

The final stage will be a drilling programme to test mineralized zones at depth.

Respectfully Submitted

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A. R. Bullis, P. Eng.

15th Dec. 1970 DELTA, B.C.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

LOCATION & ACCESS

The Cree Lake Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.) property is located near the Town of Terrace in the Skeena Mining Division of British Columbia. The claim group lies about seven miles south of Terrace and is situated between the C.N. Railway branch line to Kitimat and Mount Johnstone. The co-ordinates of the centre of the group are approximately 54 degrees 23 minutes north latitude and 128 degrees 38 minutes west longitude. The area is shown on N.T.S. Sheet 103 I (East Half).

The Town of Terrace is situated on the Canadian National Railway line that serves the port of Prince Rupert and is at the junction of the branch line that serves the Port of Kitimat.

All-weather, paved highways connect Terrace with Kitimat, Prince Rupert and the British Columbia highway system. The area is served by Canadian Pacific Airlines with daily, scheduled flights from Vancouver and Prince Rupert to the all-weather airport at Terrace.

The claim group is located in the broad Kalum-Kitimat Valley near the base of Mount Johnstone; elevations on the property range from 200 feet to 1,800 feet above sea-level.

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The claim area is readily accessible over all-weather, gravelled logging roads that traverse the length and breadth of the group. The excellent logging roads make rapid and easy access to any part of the property.

PROPERTY

The Company holds, under option to purchase or by location, the following Mineral Claims:

Name

Record Number

1 to 4	25826 to 25829
5 to 14	26605 to 2661 4
15 to 30	27623 to 27638
31 to 32	33205 to 33206
1 to 36	28606 to 28640
33 to 40	30005 to 30012
1 to 20	31170 to 31189
1	15316
2 to 4	15340 to 15342
5 to 8	15365 to 15368
1 to 6	15456 to 15461
7 to 8	15712 to 15713
17 to 20	30332 to 30335
	5 to 14 15 to 30 31 to 32 1 to 36 33 to 40 1 to 20 1 2 to 4 5 to 8 1 to 6 7 to 8

The total number of Mineral Claims is one hundred and sixteen and they form a continguous parcel of claims. All are situated within the Skeena Mining Division in the Province of British Columbia.

HISTORY OF THE AREA

Terrace has been a centre for prospecting from earliest times and much of the country within a radius of fifty miles had been explored by the turn of the century.

Placer mining was carried on in Lorne, Kleanza and Quill Creeks from 1900 until 1936. Lode deposits were discovered, developed and mined east of the Kalum-Kitimat Valley at a rapid rate from 1910 until the present time. None of the deposits are very large; most are of the fissurefilling and/or vein type. There are at least sixty known lode-deposits situated within the map sheet area (See Sheet 103 I, East Half); all are located east of the major topographic feature known as the Kalum-Kitimat Valley.

Limestone and iron ore were the only mineral deposits known to exist on the west side of the valley until K. Mayner made his recent discoveries. The iron ore deposits, situated on Iron Mountain about ten miles north of Kitimat, were discovered and partially explored between 1900 and 1908. The iron occurs as magnetite lenses within metamorphosed volcanic

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rocks that have been intruded by a granodiorite stock. The deposits are typically contact metamorphic and the metamorphosed volcanics in which the deposits occur could be described as "green skarn". Frobisher Limited took an interest in the Iron Mountain property in 1957 and subsequently proved that a magnetic anomaly exists over the deposits which is 5,000 feet long and 400 feet wide. As a result of the exploration by Frobisher Limited, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. became interested in the area and have explored an iron-bearing zone on the Weedene River about five miles north-west of Iron Mountain and ten miles south-west of Lakelse Lake.

The area in which the Cree Lake Mining Ltd. property is situated does not have a long, nor extensive, history of exploration. The fact that the area is underlain, in part, by sedimentary and volcanic rocks had not prompted extensive prospecting. The lack of exploration is due more to the physical conditions imposed by dense forest growth over drift covered areas rather than the lack of mineral potential. Prospecting was difficult until recent years when the logging companies built good access roads into the area. A short, shallow adit was found on Lady Luck #21 claim near the railway bridge across the Lakelse River. Some gold was derived from the adit, according to heresay reports, but no mention of this development is recorded in the literature.

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During the late 1950's and early 1960's, Mr. Ken Mayner prospected the area west of Lakelse Lake and discovered a number of metamorphosed greenstone and limestone "skarn" zones that contained magnetite, copper and zinc sulfides and molybdenite. Mr. Mayner staked the area when it became apparent that logging roads would be built throughout the area.

A syndicate, organized by U.S. Smelting Mining & Refining Corp., Bralorne Pioneer Exploration, Columbia Cellulose Co. Ltd., and Union Carbide, did some work on the property in 1965-1966. Although no record of the work could be found, Mr. K. Mayner stated that a magnetometer survey was conducted during the winter and some follow-up samples were taken from shallow rock trenches and outcrops in the spring.

In the summer of 1966, Cree Lake Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.) acquired an option on the property from Kenad Developments Ltd., of Calgary, Alberta, who had optioned the property from the owner, Mr. Kenneth Mayner, of Terrace, B.C. In a report to the Company, dated February 1967, Mr. K.P. Bottoms, P. Geol., made recommendations for an extensive programme that included soil sampling, geophysical surveying (magnetometer), trenching and 2500 feet of diamond drilling.

The programme began with a photogeological survey of the Lady Luck and Mayner's Fortune group, conducted by Dr. Peter J. Haman. The field work for the survey consisted of photographing the area from a helicopter; ground control was obtained by fixing known points with helium-filled balloons. The oblique colored pictures were used, in conjunction with vertical photos obtained from Govt. libraries, to compile a map of the area. The data were transferred to a mosaic "map" on which the roads, railways and other topographic features are shown, as well as the interpretation of the bed-rock geology. The survey showed the fracture pattern, areas underlain by coast intrusives and areas underlain by sediments, as well as sand-andgravel plains. The data obtained were subsequently checked by field mapping by personnel from Resources Management Limited and by Dr. W. Patmore.

By the spring of 1967, Cree Lake Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.) had completed a soil sampling programme on the Lady Luck group and some magnetometer work and geological mapping was compiled in the same area. A stripping and trenching programme in the vicinity of high soil and magnetic anomalies was also undertaken. The result of this work was set out in Bottom's report of March 1967.

A limited drilling programme was initiated, under the direction of Dr. W. Patmore, when 1700 feet of core drilling was completed in ten shallow holes. (The author does not have the results of the drilling programme.) The author was able to examine the core of two holes from the Cree Lake Mining programme and the logs of these holes are appended to this report.

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The Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd. took an interest in the property in the summer of 1970. Although no firm agreement was reached between Cree Lake Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.) and Mr. K. Mayner on the one hand and Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd. on the other, the Nittetsu Mining Co. investigated the area in some detail. A grid was established on the Lady Luck group and a magnetometer survey, using a McPhar M. 700 instrument, was completed over the area in which Cree Lake Mining had located copper-molybdenum mineralization. A geological plan was compiled of the same area and a drilling programme completed. The drill programme was contracted to Canadian Longyear Ltd., who drilled about 3,000 feet in six holes. The result of the Nittetsu programme has been summerized in the following sections.

GEOLOGY OF THE AREA

The Terrace region is described by S. Duffel and J.G. Souther, in G.S.C. Memoir 329 which was published in 1964. The area is underlain by Paleozoic sediments and "greenstones" that have been intruded, and altered, by Coast Intrusives. The bedrock in the Kalum-Kitimat valley is covered by a mantle of unconsolidated marine clay, 400 to 600 feet thick, overlain by 200 feet of stratified sand and gravel and capped by boulder till 5 to 10 feet in thickness. The unconsolidated material now lies 600 to 700 feet above sea-level in out-wash plains that have not been eroded by post glacial drainage. Good exposures of the

Palezoic greenstones and sediments are found on either side of the Kalum-Kitimat Valley near Terrace, on Mount Thornhill and on Nash Ridge. The latter area forms the north-west flank of the Cree Lake property. A description of the bed-rock is given by Duffel and Souther as follows: the greenstone section of Nash Ridge must have a thickness of 5,000 feet and is "commonly so highly altered that little of the original character of the rock remains". The rocks are classed as pseudodiorites and quartz-mica schists with epidote and chlorite being common constituents. The sediments consist of shaley limestone, calcareous mudstones and shales with overlying metamorphosed greywake and recrystallized blue-white limestone resting conformably on the argillaceous limestone member.

Although Duffel and Souther do not describe the rocks in the vicinity of the Cree Lake property in detail, they have found limestone float in White Creek that originated somewhere on Nash Ridge. Meta-greywackes and meta-argillites were observed on Nash Ridge and they equate these rocks with the strata near Shames, where quartz-mica schist is common and some skarn was observed. The rocks near Shames show signs of granitization, with associated mignatites.

The Coast Intrusives of the Terrace district have been divided into four distinct facies by Souther, who describes them

(a) Gabbro facies (olivene bearing)

(b) Pyroxene quartz diorite facies.

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- (c) Inner facies (biotite-hornblende).
- (d) Border facies (hornblende biotite).

The gabbro and pyroxene quartz diorite facies form separate, small intrusive bodies that are earlier than the main body of the batholite. The phases of the main body resemble one another closely and are difficult to classify for this reason. The inner facies includes biotite-granodiorite and adamellite of three different ages. The border facies consists of three distinct zones of (1) hornblende granodiorite, (2) an intermediate zone of migmatite, and (3) an outer zone of hornblende diorite and/or quartz diorite.

The Cree Lake intrusives lie somewhere between the inner facies and thé border facies as shown on Duffel and Souther's map. The author believes that the intrusive rocks underlying much of the Cree Lake property fall within Souther's "Border Facies".

The Paleozoic rocks which were intruded by the Coast Intrusives, appear to be dragged upward during the emplacement of the intrusives. "They conform to the igneous contracts and most commonly dip away from them", according to Souther.

GEOLOGY OF CREE LAKE PROPERTY

The work done by Duffel and Souther was on a regional scale and no detailed examination of the claim area was made by them. They have outlined Paleozoic sediments and greenstone on Nash Ridge and in the Lakelse River Valley; the skarn zones they mention are north of the Skeena River at Shames. Souther has mapped the Mt. Johnstone intrusives as "Inner Facies", while those near Shames are regarded as "Border Facies".

The extensive skarn areas, found by K. Mayner, were not seen by Duffel and Souther due, mainly, to dense forest cover and lack of roads. Their observations and interpretations can, therefore, be applied only in a general way to the Cree Lake Property. The result of recent work by Cree Lake and Nittetsu Mining has clearly shown that altered sediments intruded by differentiated granitic-to-diorite rocks underlie the Cree Lake claims and the author has placed the intrusives in the "Border Facies" phase.

Haman's work has shown that the Mayner's Fortune group is underlain by folded limey sediments and greenstone strata that strike north-south anddip steeply east and west. The sediments form a series of north-plunging anticlines and syclines. Six limestone bands have been identified and traced by photo interpretation and field mapping but Haman does not state whether the limestone "bands" are part of the same horizon that has been

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repeated by folding, or whether more than one stratum is involved. The sediments are intruded, and partially engulfed, by hornblende-biotite diorite and granite. Porphyry dykes in the area strike east-west or north-east and have cross-cutting relationship to both the sediments and the Coast intrusives.

The area of immediate interest, on the Cree Lake ground, lies on the Lady Luck claims near the base of Mount Johnstone. Here, limey sediments and greenstones have been intruded by masses of biotite granite, diorite and diorite Haman shows a large stock of granite and/or biotite porphyry. granodiorite lying along the western border of the claim group with it's long axis striking slightly west to north. The Paleozoic sediments and greenstone which lie along the flanks of the intrusive mass are more or less conformable with the An important zone of mineralization is situated along contacts. the belt of skarn that lies along the eastern contact of the intrusive, as shown on Haman's map. Subsequent mapping by geologists employed by Nittetsu Mining Ltd., indicates that the area is underlain mainly by diorite and diorite porphyry which have engulfed the greenstone and sedimentary rocks. A large stock of biotite granite does, however, lie south of the mineralized area and this can be equated, in part, with Haman's granite stock. The commercial implications are in connection with the disseminated copper, molybdenum and zinc sulphides found in the skarn and schistose intrusives which outcrop on the Lady The lenses of magnetite may be of commer-Luck mineral claims. cial importance in themselves, although at present they are most

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important as a guide to the sulphide mineralization with which they are associated.

The area that has attracted the most attention to date is located on the Lady Luck #1, #2, #3 and #4 Mineral Claims and has been referred to as the "Main Mineralized Zone" by Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd., K. Mayner and others. The area has been partially explored by geochemical and geophysical programmes, limited stripping and trenching and by approximated 4,700 feet of core drilling. In 1966 and 1967, Cree Lake Mining Ltd. found five geochemical areas of interest as well as series of magnetic anomalies which more-or less coincide with the geochemical areas. The magnetic and soil anomalies extend over a length of 2,800 feet in a north-south direction, and across a width of 1,000 feet.

Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd. continued the work in the area in 1970 by mapping the skarn, the sediments and the greenstone as well as the intrusive bodies. The skarn was traced for a distance of 2,000 feet in a north west direction in the Main Mineralized Zone Other areas of skarn were located to the east, north and west of the Main Mineralized Zone.

The author made an examination of the area and, although the work was hampered by snow, the mineralized skarn zones were examined and compared with the description given in previous reports. The author found that more skarn zones outcrop outside the Main Mineralized Zone than are shown on the Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd. geological map. Many outcrops of skarn contain diss-

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eminated molybdenite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite, and most contain magnetite.

Four trenches were blasted in an outcrop of skarn near the south end of the Main Mineralized Zone by Cree Lake Three trenches are oriented east and west and are Mines. parallel; the fourth is at right angles to the other three and join all three. The trenches are 65-95 feet in length and expose bedrock in an area sixty by eighty feet. The bedrock here is mainly garnet-epidote "skarn" that contains much Zinc, copper and molybdenum sulphides are dissemmagnetite. inated throughout the bedrock. The assays of the chip samples taken from the trenches by Bottoms and listed in his report of 23rd February, 1967, are reproduced below. The author did not re-sample the trenches; an examination of the trenches confirmed the mineralization as reported by Bottoms.

1.

2.

Trench D - 65 feet in length

Copper Zinc Molybdenum Lead Nil to 0.75% 0.03% to 3.40% Not averaged Trace Trace

Trench C - 95 feet in length

Copper0.32%Zinc0.80%Molybdenite0.29%

3. Trench B - 85 feet in length

Copper	0.19%
Zinc	2.20%
Molybdenite	0.01%

Averaged values

4. North-South Trench - 75 feet in length

(intersects B, C. and D.)

Copper	0.8%	
Lead	0.52%	Averaged values
Zinc -	1.16%	
Molybdenite	0.83%	

Two other trenches were excavated during 1966-67 by Cree Lake Mining Ltd. and were described in Bottom's report; they are located near the Initial Posts of the Lady Luck Claims #1 and #2 and are situated 1400 feet north of trenches B, C and D. Trench T was sampled across 60 feet and the average assay values are:

Copper		0.49%
Zinc		0.9 0%
Molybdenite	•	0.04%

A selected "grab" sample from the second pit assayed:

Copper	0.13%
Lead	0.65%
Zinc	0.15%
Molybdenite	13.63%

In addition to the trenches listed above, a number of outcrops that contain disseminated sulfides have been described and mapped by Bottoms and Nittetsu geologists; the outcrops are found over an area 3500 feet long by 2500 feet wide. The author examined a number of outcrops in the area and observed disseminated chalcopyrite, molybdenite and sphalerite; the area of mineralization is undoubtedly much larger than shown on the maps prepared by Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd.

The core drilling done by Cree Lake Mining and by Nittetsu Mining was all located along the Main Mineralized Zone. The Cree Lake drill programme consisted of 1700 feet in ten holes, spaced along the "Main Mineralized Zone".

A limited amount of information pertaining to the drilling was given in a report to shareholders in September 1967 when reference was made to Cree Lake Holes #6 and #10. In Hole #6, a five foot length of core, from 31 to 36 feet, assayed 4.3% Copper. Hole #10 encountered copper, zinc and molybdenum mineralization from the collar to 106 feet; no assays were given in the shareholder's report although the dollar value was given as "\$8.00 to \$10.00 per ton".

The recent drilling programme by Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd. comprised six holes for a total of 3000 feet of core drilling. The logs of the holes are not available but the crosssections by Nittetsu Mining geologists, were examined by the

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The core from all six holes was examined and logged author. by the author; the sampling and assays included in the appendix are by Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd. No additional samples were taken by the author. The purpose of the Nittetsu drilling programme was to gain knowledge of the structural relationships of the rocks and the extent of the alteration and sulphide The holes were drilled on four sections spaced mineralization. at random intervals along the Main Mineralized Zone. Holes #1 and #2 were drilled from east to west at an inclination of minus 22 and minus 45 degrees. The holes were collared east of the Initial Post of Claims Lucky Lady #1 and #2 and were drilled normal to the zone on a bearing of 275 degrees. Holes #3 and #4 were collared 250 feet south-east of Holes #1 and #2 and were drilled from east to west on a section parallel to Holes #1 and #2. Hole #6 was collared seven hundred feet south of Holes #3 and #4 and west of the Main Zone; the hole was drilled from west to east on a bearing of 90 degrees at minus 65 degrees. Hole #5 was collared five hundred feet south-east of Hole #6 and west of the Main Mineralized Zone. The hole was drilled at minus 60 degrees on a bearing of 90 degrees to intersect the Main Zone below a Cree Lake drill hole.

The Nittetsu drilling shows clearly that the Main Mineralized Zone consists of bands of steeply dipping, altered sedimentary and volcanic members that have been intruded by dykes and sills of hornblende and biotite granodiorite and/or diorite.

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The altered sediments dip very steeply west and east in broad bands which do not diminish at depth. The alteration of the sediments has produced garnetiferous and epidote skarn that contains massive magnetite lenses and disseminated sulphides of iron, copper, molybdenum, zinc and lead. The sulfide mineralization is not confined to the skarn, however, as it is found in schistose diorite and fine-grained intrusive rocks on either side of the altered sediments. Nor is the sulfide mineralization confined to the Main Mineralized Zone; it has been found in outcrops that are more than a claim length from the Main Zone.

Respectfully Submitted

arcalli

A. R. Bullis, P Eng. BULLIS ENGINEERING LTD.

15th Dec. 1970 DELTA, B.C.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Albert Ralph Bullis, do hereby certify that:

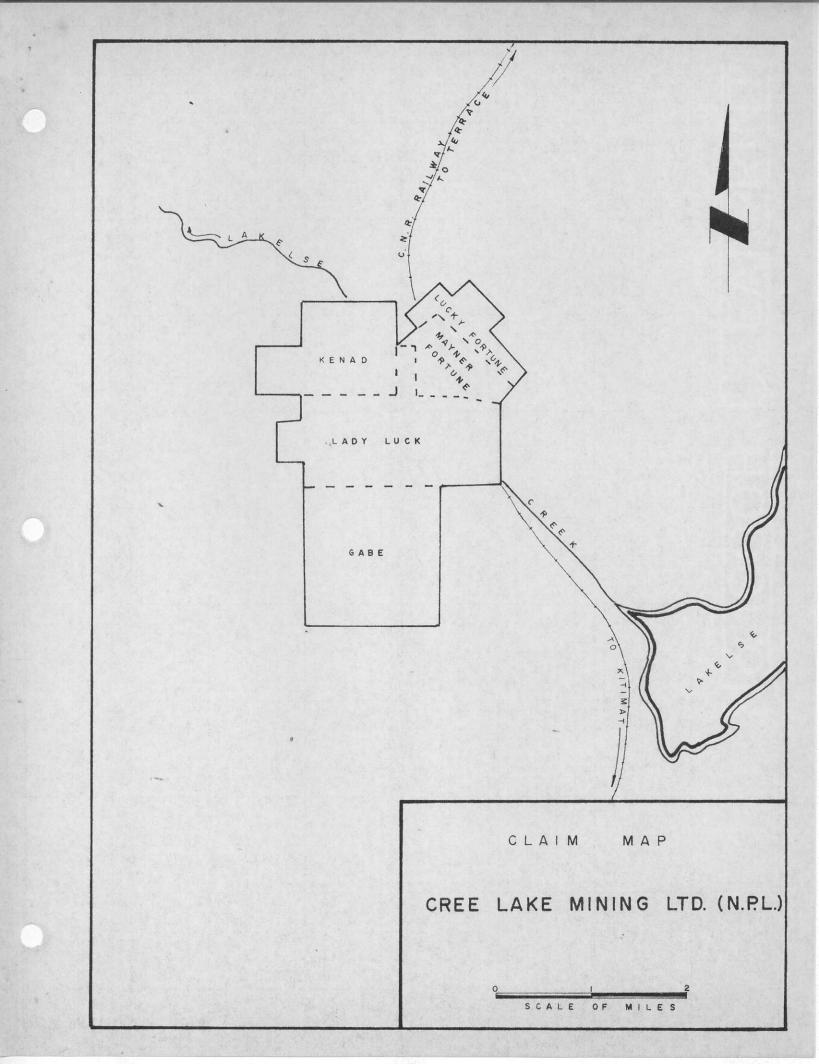
- 1. I am a practising geological engineer with residence at 5215 Saratoga Drive, Delta, B.C.
- I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia and have been granted the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science.
- 3. I have been practising my profession as a geological engineer for seventeen years.
- I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.
- 5. The accompanying report is based on information obtained by the author from an examination of the property during the period 23 to 27 November 1970. Additional information was obtained from the reports listed in "References".
- 6. I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the property or securities of Cree Lake Mining Ltd.
 (N.P.L.), nor do I expect to receive any.


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December 15, 1970 DELTA, B.C. A. R. Bullis, P.Eng.

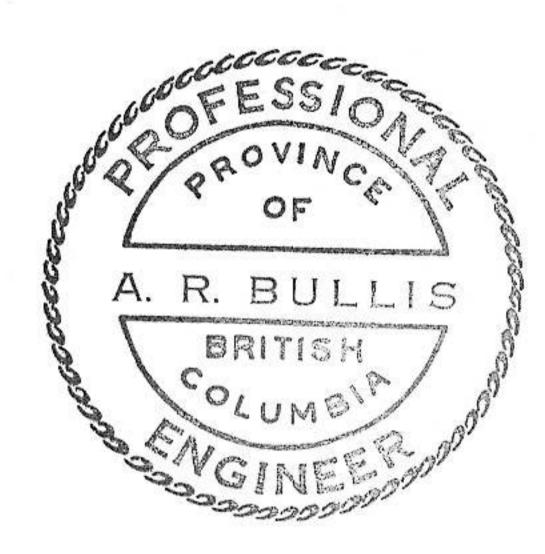
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- Geological Survey of Canada. Memoir 329, 1964.
 by S. Duffel & J. G. Souther.
- 2. "Photogeology Applied to Mining Exploration in the Terrace Area, B.C." by Peter S. Haman, Ph.D., January 1967.
- Report on Cree Lake Mining Ltd. (N.P.L.) property at Terrace by K.P. Bottoms, P. Geol., 23 February, 1967.
- Unpublished Maps and Sections and Magnetometer Survey of Lady Luck M.C.'s 1 to 4 by staff of Nittetsu Mining Co. Ltd., 1 July, 1970.





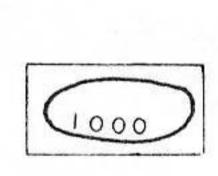




TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY A.R. BULLIS, P. ENG. DECEMBER 15, 1970

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VALUE OF POSITIVE VERTICAL INTENSITY IN GAMMAS

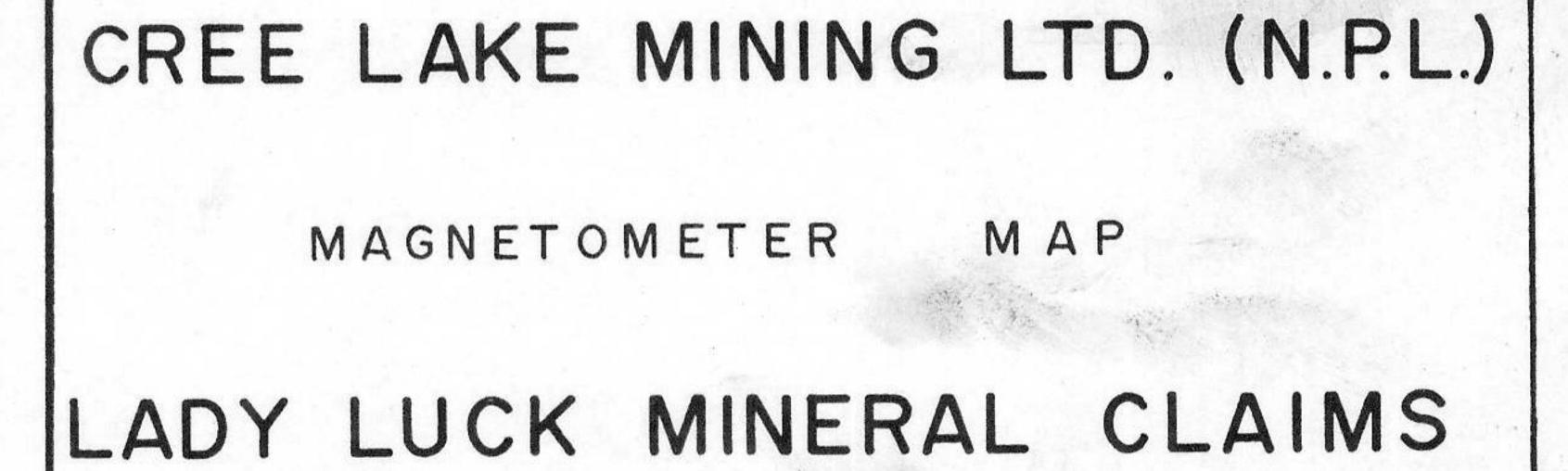
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VALUE OF NEGATIVE VERTICAL INTENSITY IN GAMMAS

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

CONTOUR INTERVAL AS SHOWN



TERRACE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE IN FEET