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GEOLOGICAL REPORT AND WORK PROPOSAL

ON THE

GLACIER CLAIMS

IN THE

PORTLAND CANAL AREA

NORTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SKEENA M.D.

N.T.S. 103P/13W

BY

EDWARD W. GROVE, Ph.D., P.Eng.

JANUARY 18, 1982 VICTORIA, B.C.

E. W. Grove Consultants Ltd.

Looking Northwest from Mobile

Across Bear River Valley to Bear River Ridge

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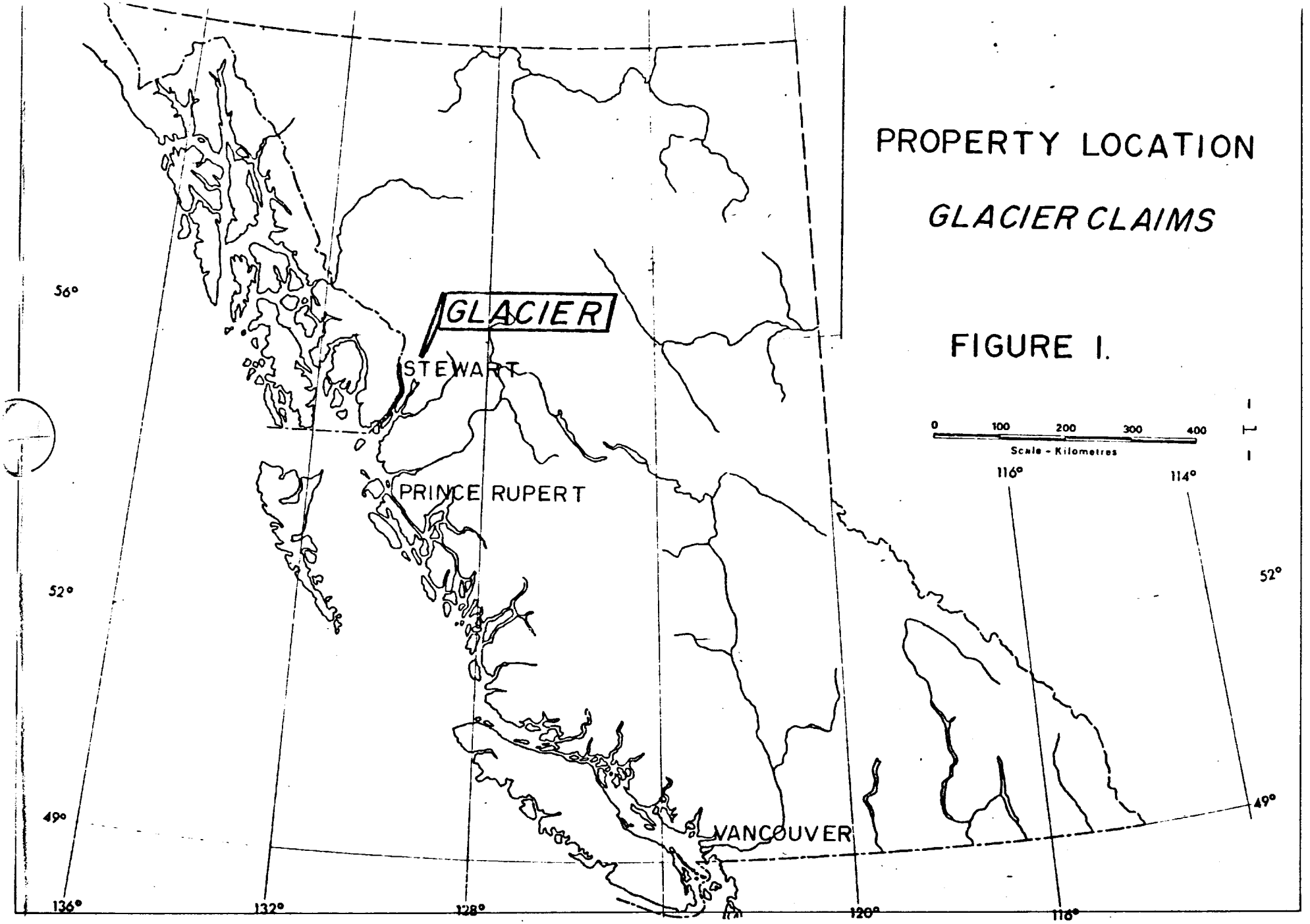

PROPERTY LOCATION
GLACIER CLAIMS
FIGURE 1.
GLACIER
STEWART
PRINCE RUPERT
VANCOUVER
0 100 200 300 400
Scale - Kilometres
56°
52°
49°
136°
132°
128°
120°
116°
114°

SUMMARY

The Glacier mineral claims are situated on the east slope of the Bear River valley about five kilometers northeast of Stewart, British Columbia. The group includes four staked mineral claims which overlap a number of existing Crown granted mineral claims but includes the Mobile prospect on which considerable work has been done from 1919 through 1966. Development included three adits and at least six trenches on the main "A" vein and one adit and surface works on the "B" vein. Prospecting also revealed other veins on the property.

Two ore shipments from the property have been recorded. In 1930 five tons of vein material shipped to the Tacoma smelter assayed 0.01 ounces per ton gold, 323.86 ounces per ton silver, 10.8 percent zinc, 4.14 percent arsenic, and 1.01 percent antimony. In 1949 an eight ton shipment assayed one ounce gold, 1,538 ounces silver, 7.45 percent lead, and 9.27 percent zinc. The 1930 shipment was reported to have been mined from the "A" vein in the upper "A" adit.

The presence of high grade silver bearing vein lenses has been shown by surface trenching and underground development. Prospecting and soil geochemistry results suggest that at least one more vein system may be present in the "west zone". Detailed geological mapping, and modern geophysical methods can be utilized on this property to define

areas for trenching and diamond drill targets.

Further work on this property is warranted because of the potential for high grade silver mineralization.

RECOMMENDATION

Evaluation of the Glacier property should include detailed geological mapping of the Mobile area and workings, geophysical surveys of the "A" and "B" vein zones and the geochemical 'anomaly'. Detailed prospecting and trenching along the vein zones and on the anomalous zones will be required. It is also recommended that the surveys be extended north and south of the area previously covered by the Anglo United Development Corporation exploration program.

This work can be carried out by a geologist, one prospecting team and a geophysical crew. The work should be completed between late June and late September over a period of about six weeks. This phase of exploration should also include opening up the old trail to the highway in order to cut helicopter costs. The cost of this portion of the program is estimated at about $63,500.00

A second phase comprising diamond core drilling is recommended contingent upon results of Phase I. Phase II drilling is estimated at about $29,000.00 for a total proposed budget of about $106,000.00 including contingencies.

Looking Southeast across Mobile Camp Area -

Lower Adit to Bear River Ridge

Mobile Camp Area

INTRODUCTION

The Glacier claim group is located about five kilometers northeast of Stewart, B.C., on Glacier Creek, an easterly tributary of the Bear River. The main mineral showings known as the Mobile property lie on Big Gulch Creek which flows into Glacier Creek from the south. The property originally comprised four claims called the Gibson Group staked in 1919. In 1922 it was reorganized as the Mobile. In 1927 the name was changed again to the Kenneth Group.

Between 1919 and 1927 the main "A" quartz vein was developed by three adits totalling over 200 meters of drifting and cross cutting and by at least six surface trenches along a vein length of more than 200 meters. Vertically, the "A" vein has been explored over a distance of about 125 meters. The "B" vein, found about 120 meters west of the "A", was partially explored by one short adit and surface work in the small creek in which it is exposed. All the known showings and workings lie along a north sloping timbered ridge between 1100 and 1300 meters elevations. A small camp including a small cabin and equipment shed still stands at elevation 1150 meters near the lower "C" adit.

All of the development on the "A" vein presumed a simple quartz vein which could be followed without problems. However, almost all of the old reports stressed the possibility

that the vein was not simple and that the drifting and cross cutting may have wandered from one vein system to another because of the crushed nature of the country rocks.

The first work on the A vein in 1920 consisted of trenching. Results of sampling the 'one foot' wide quartz vein indicated 134 ounces per ton silver and 104 ounces per ton silver. In 1922 Mobile Mines Limited reported an assay of 314 ounces per ton silver at the face of an adit over a 4 to 10 inch width of quartz vein. In 1929 samples from the No. 1 drift at 50 feet assayed gold, trace; silver, 132.6 oz/ton; lead, 1.6%; zinc, 5.4%. No. 2 drift at 80 feet assayed over 18 inches:gold, 0.02 oz.; silver, 2.2 oz.; lead, trace; zinc, 3%; and the west zone (B vein) assayed over 36 inches:gold, trace; silver 10.6 oz.; lead, trace; zinc, 4.2%; and over 27 inches:gold, 0.02 oz.; silver, 1.4 oz.; lead, trace; zinc, 4%.

In 1930 native silver was reported in the upper A tunnel on A vein. A shipment of five tons to the Tacoma smelter assayed:

Gold - 0.01 ounces per ton

Silver - 323.86 ounces per ton

Zinc - 10.8 per cent

Arsenic - 4.14 per cent

and Antimony - 1.01 per cent

No further development was reported after 1930 but in 1949 an eight ton shipment of ore high-graded from the prospect assayed:

Gold - 1 ounce (0.125 ounces per ton)

Silver - 1,538 ounces (192.5 ounces per ton)

Lead - 1,192 pounds (7.45 per cent)

Zinc - 1,483 pounds (9.27 per cent)

The results of the surface and underground sampling performed between 1919 and 1930 proved the presence of high grade silver mineralization found as narrow quartz-sulfide lenses within variably mineralized, crushed, country rocks. Ore shipments from the Mobile prospect in 1930 and 1949 confirmed the high grade nature of the mineralization.

No further work was recorded on the Mobile until 1965 and 1966 when Anglo United Development Corporation explored the prospect by prospecting and soil geochemistry. Sampling of the old workings was apparently limited to the surface exposure of the "B" or west vein where it outcrops in the small stream gully. This sampling gave the following results:

Sample No.	True Width Feet	Gold Oz/Ton	Silver Oz/Ton	Lead %	Zinc %
70701	2.6	trace	1.10	6.51	0.35
70702	7.5	"	trace	trace	trace
70703	4.0	"	0.38	0.52	0.20
70704	3.0	"	trace	0.15	0.15

The previously reported 1929 sampling of the "B" vein over narrow widths and the 1965 sampling confirmed the relatively low silver grade and erratic nature of the exposed B vein.

The geochemical soil survey which covered both the A and B vein zones produced several anomalies. One linear anomaly outlined the A zone vein while a second and much higher order anomaly was located over a broad area immediately south of the small B zone vein exposure. This and several other isolated anomalies in the prospect area were never examined further. The property remained inactive until 1980 when Komody Resources Ltd. took control of the property.

At the request of Mr. Dino Cremonese of Komody Resources Ltd. the writer visited the Mobile prospect in mid November 1981 to examine and resample the accessible No. 1 trench and the underground workings. The writer has worked as a field geologist in the Stewart camp almost continuously since 1964 and has published numerous reports on the geology and mineral deposits of the area.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Glacier claim group lies across Glacier Creek on the east side of the Bear River valley about five kilometers northeast of Stewart, B.C. The Mobile prospect, camp and workings lie along Big Gulch Creek on a northerly sloping


PREMONITION
1629 (8)
JOHN
787(10)
ART
786(10)
BUCK 710
3170(9)
BUCK 709
3138(7)
ART 485
1424 (7)
ALANGEU
2266(4)
ALSO
MAURITANIA
3014(5)
MM 100
1594 (7)
DUPRAS
2613(9)
GLACIER 1
2155(3)
COLUMBIA
2154(3)
RAYONE
2749
GLACIER
2158(3)
MOBILE
295(7)
BASE
METAL
2351
(5)
MARSH
2267(4)
GLACIER
3
2157(3)
GLACIER 2
2156(3)
SILBAR
2751(12)
JOHN 3
2247
JOHN 4
2248
BONUS 1
296 (7)
BLACKY
2159(3)
JIM 4
3068 (5)
J2
1230(3)
J1
1229(3)
RED
1146
REEF
Bear River
Barney
Gulch
Glacier
Snow
Stewart
(P.O)

timbered ridge which forms part of the east wall of the main valley. At the Mobile prospect the camp and workings lie between about the 1100 and 1300 meter elevations in a fairly open, easily accessible portion of the ridge.

Before helicopters, access to the Mobile prospect and several other mineral properties in the area was by the Portland Canal Mining Co. Ltd. horse trail which led to within one mile of the Mobile camp. A branch trail then led to the Mobile. Today the camp can be reached by helicopter from Stewart in about 15 minutes. During poor weather the old trail could provide relatively easy access to the main highway about two miles away. In general, weather conditions in the area allow surface exploration from mid June until mid October.

GLACIER PROPERTY

The Glacier property consists of four staked mineral claims comprising sixty-two units (Figure 2).

	Units	Record No	Recorded
Glacier 1	20	2155	March 3, 1980
Glacier 2	18	2156	March 3, 1980
Glacier 3	18	2157	March 3, 1980
Glacier 4	6	2158	March 3, 1980
	62		

SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCKS

CENOZOIC

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

Unconsolidated deposits. River flood plain, estuarine deposits, river channel and stream-cut terraces, alluvial fans, deltas and beaches; outwash, glacial lake sediments

MESOZOIC

MIDDLE TO UPPER JURASSIC

Bowser assemblage

- B1 — Siltstones, greywacke, argillite, minor chert pebble conglomerate, minor limestone (including equivalent phyllites)
- B2 — Lithic wacke, feldspathic wacke, siltstone, pebble conglomerate (including equivalent phyllites)
- B3 — Rhyolite; Rhyolite breccia
- B4 — Green, red, and buff volcanic sandstone, conglomerate, minor breccia
- B5 — Red and black volcanic sandstones, conglomerates minor breccia
- B6 — Red, green, and black volcanic breccia (with purple phases)

LOWER TO MIDDLE JURASSIC

Hazelton assemblage

- H1 — Red and green volcanic conglomerates and sandstones, crystal and lithic tuffs
- H2 — Green massive volcanic conglomerates, sandstones, minor breccia with minor intercalated siltstones
- H3 — Red and purple massive volcanic conglomerate, breccia, and sandstone with minor intercalated siltstones
- H4 — Green volcanic breccia, with sandstone and conglomerate

PLUTONIC ROCKS

Coast Crystalline Belt

CENOZOIC

TERTIARY

- bcm — Bitter Creek quartz monzonite, granodiorite
- gcd — Glacier Creek augite diorite (and equivalent)
- sld — Summit Lake diorite
- bgd — Boundary granodiorite
- hqm — Hyder quartz monzonite (and equivalent)

MESOZOIC

MIDDLE JURASSIC?

- tcg — Texas Creek granodiorite (and equivalent)
- H — Hornblende is the predominant mafic mineral
- B — Biotite is the predominant mafic mineral
- Inclusions of country rocks
- h — Metasomatic hornblende
- po — Porphyry phase

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

JURASSIC-CRETACEOUS?

Hazelton equivalents

- M1 — Green cataclasites, mylonites, schists
- M2 — Black (bl), purple (pu), red (r), and green (gn), mylonite (predominant colour)
- M3 — Buff and green schists (including phyllonite)

ALTERATION

- P — Pyritization
- S — Silicification
- K — Feldspathization
- h — Metasomatic hornblende prominent

Geologic contact (defined, approximate, assumed)

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, contorted)

Flow layers (volcanics) (inclined, vertical)

Schistosity (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Joint system (inclined, vertical)

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Fault movement (apparent)

Lineament (air photograph feature)

Anticline (normal, overturned)

Syncline

Fold axis, mineral lineation (horizontal, inclined)

Fossil locality

Mining property

Adit

Tunnel

Quarry

Dyke swarms (one line represents 10 to 15 dykes)

Dyke swarm limit

Bore hole — BH

Road, all weather (other)

Trails

Tram line

Bridge

Building

Boundary monument

Glacier

Debris-covered ice

Gravel, sand or mud

Moraine

Marsh

Lake

Intermittent stream

Lake or stream, indefinite

Contours (interval 500 feet) — 2000

Height in feet above mean sea level — •6548

International boundary

War memorial

Ice boundary location (year) — 1957

Horizontal control point

Mine waste dump

Mine glory hole

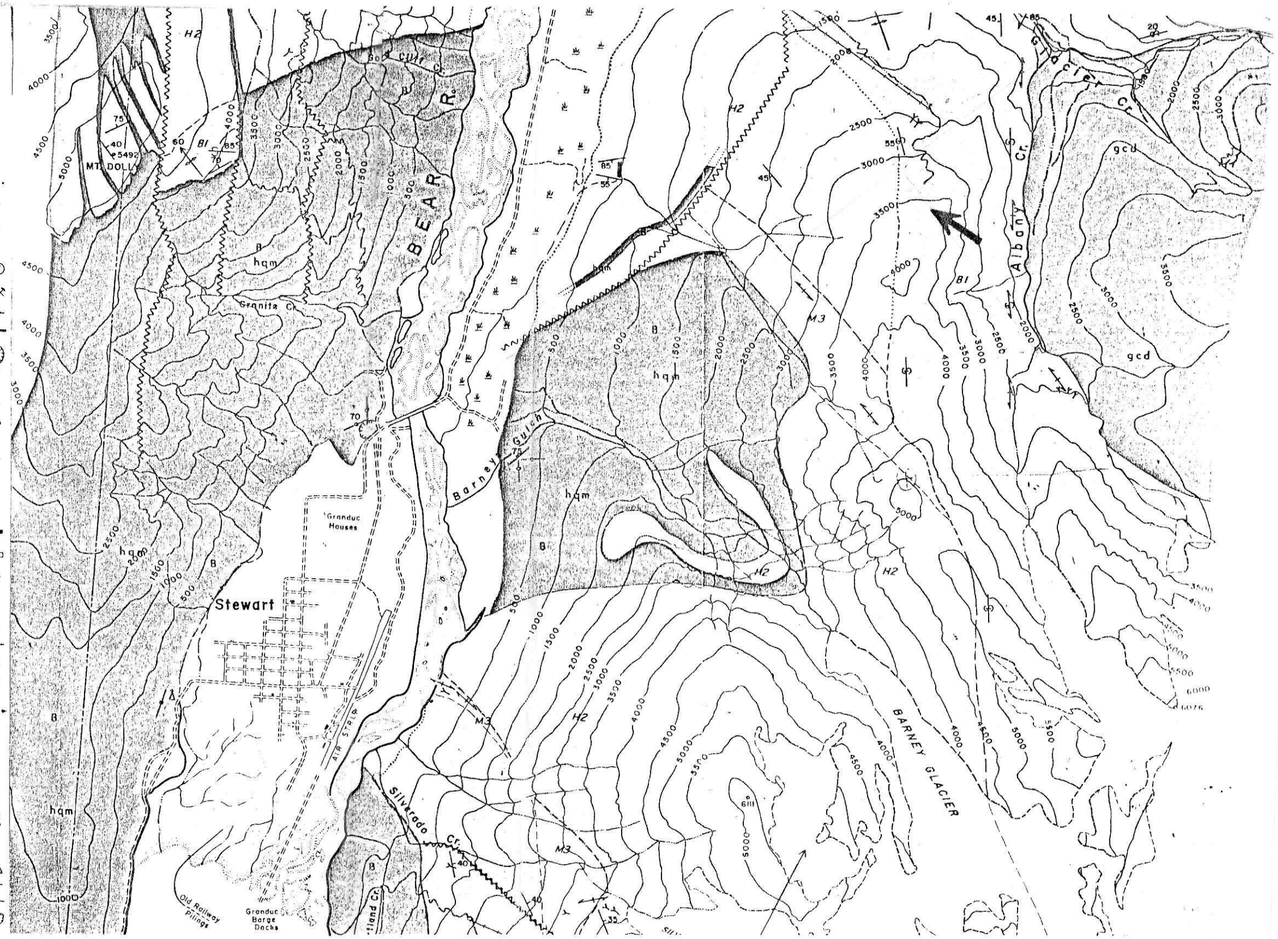


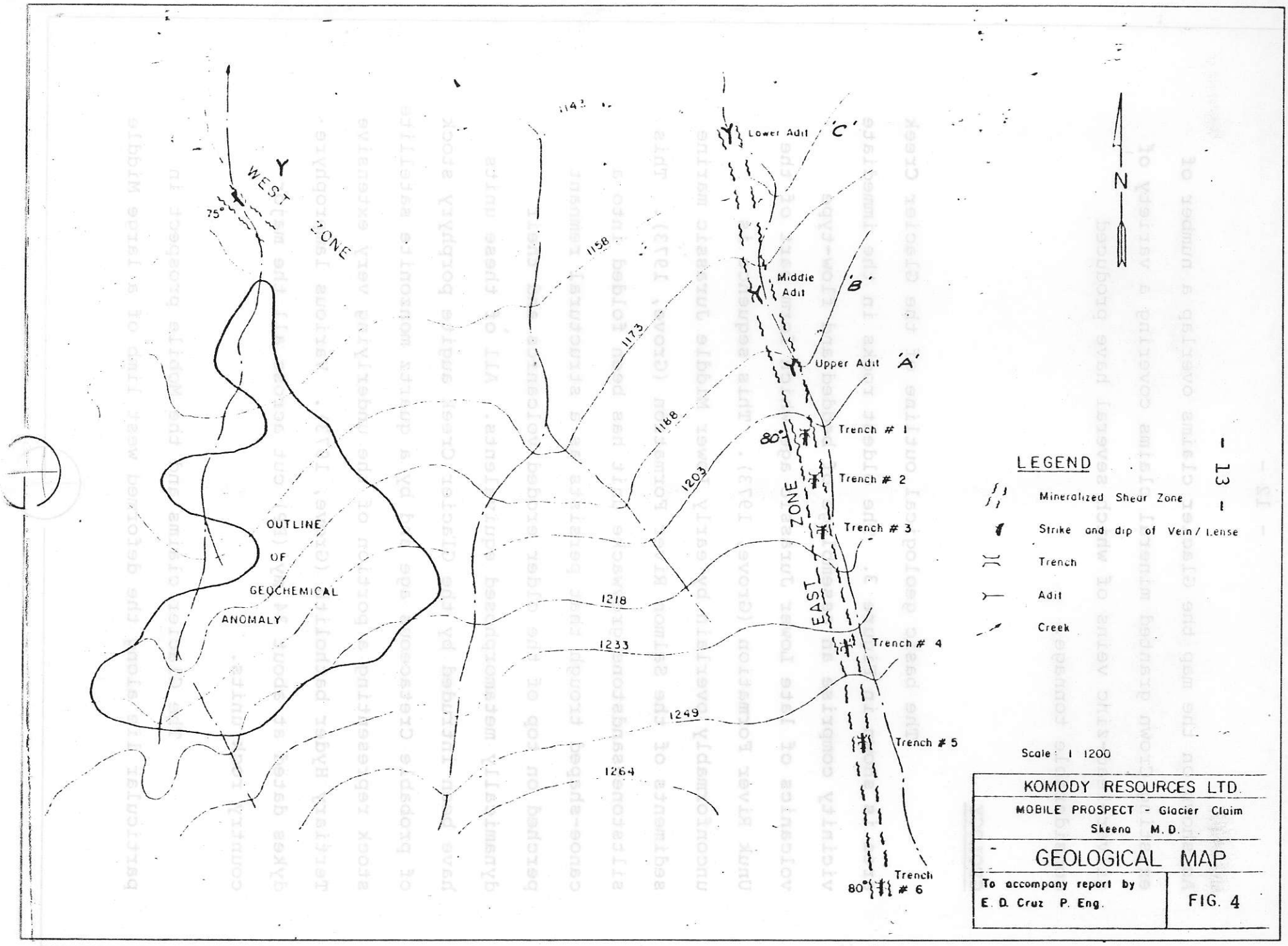
Figure 4 - Local Geology

As shown on the map the Glacier claims overlap a number of existing Crown granted mineral claims covering a variety of silver-lead-zinc veins of which several have produced considerable tonnage.

GEOLOGY

The basic geological outline of the Glacier Creek area is shown in Figure 3. The oldest rocks in the immediate vicinity comprise an assemblage of bedded and flow-type volcanics of late Lower Jurassic age which form part of the Unuk River Formation (Grove, 1973). This sequence is unconformably overlain by early Lower Middle Jurassic marine sediments of the Salmon River Formation (Grove, 1973). This siltstone-sandstone-greywacke unit has been folded into a canoe-shaped trough that persists as a structural remnant perched on top of the older eroded volcanics and their dynamically metamorphosed equivalents. All of these units have been intruded by the Glacier Creek augite porphyry stock of probable Cretaceous age and by a quartz monzonite satellite stock representing a portion of the underlying very extensive Tertiary Hyder batholith (Grove, 1973). Various lamprophyre dykes dated at about 34 my (BP) cut across all the major country rock units.

The Glacier claims and the Mobile prospect in particular lie along the deformed west limb of a large Middle


WEST ZONE
75°
1143
1158
1173
1188
1203
1218
1233
1249
1264
OUTLINE OF GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY
Lower Adit
C'
Middle Adit
B'
Upper Adit
A'
80°
Trench # 1
Trench # 2
Trench # 3
EAST ZONE
Trench # 4
Trench # 5
Trench # 6
N
LEGEND
Mineralized Shear Zone
Strike and dip of Vein / Lense
Trench
Adit
Creek
Scale : 1 1200
KOMODY RESOURCES LTD.
MOBILE PROSPECT - Glacier Claim
Skeena M. D.
GEOLOGICAL MAP
To accompany report by
E. D. Cruz P. Eng.
FIG. 4

Jurassic structural trough. Deformation of the siltstones, and sandstones along predominantly North-South directions west of Albany Creek has produced a melange of graphitic shears separating faulted blocks of various sizes.

The many quartz and quartz-sulfide veins that cut the siltstone unit in the Glacier Creek area are judged to have formed along fractures, faults and shears. Most of these veins have been subjected to faulting and brecciation producing what are commonly known as breccia veins.

MINERALIZATION

The most important and best known mineralization on the Glacier claim group comprises the Mobile prospect. At the Mobile two quartz-sulfide breccia veins (known as the "A" and "B") have been located. Of these the A vein has been explored by trenching and underground development over a length of at least 200 meters and over a vertical distance of about 125 meters. Older reports suggest that the "A" zone (or east) vein has been traced up to 600 meters along strike (Hanson, 1935). This has not been proven and because of the structural complexity of the immediate area is difficult to show at this time.

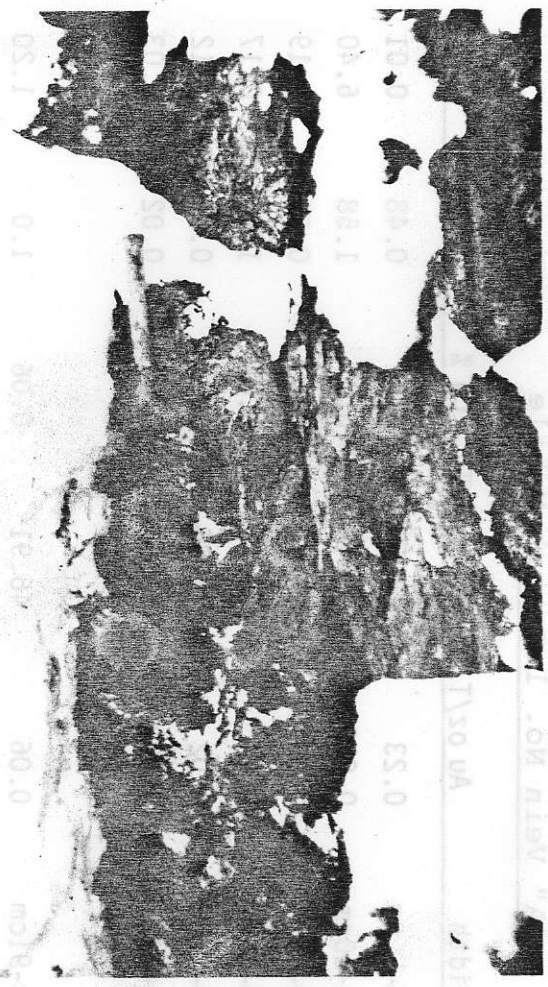
"A" Vein - "A" Zone

"A" Vein - No. 1 Trench at Left

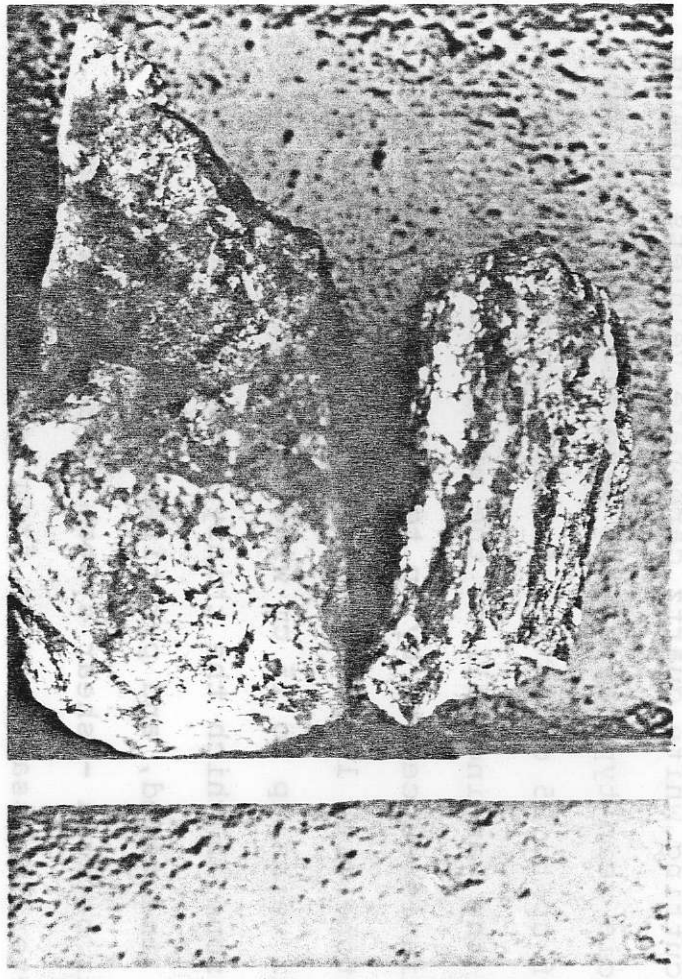
At the surface the "A" vein was seen to consist of massive, dense quartz, sulfides, country rock fragments and vuggy, cross cutting white quartz carbonate veinlets forming a quartz breccia vein typical of the general area. The vein has a width of up to 25 cm in the footwall portion of the zone. Toward the hanging wall of the mineralized zone the massive breccia is succeeded by up to 60 cm of mineralized, altered siltstone with lenses of quartz sulfide, followed by pyritic quartz veins up to 15 cm wide and then by an oxidized hanging wall zone in which the thinly striped siltstones are bleached, indurated, and pyritized. The overall width of this quartz breccia - shear system in the No. 1 Trench is about 2 meters. Assay results from samples taken at the No. 1 Trench (A vein) are as follows (Appendix I):

"A" Vein No. 1 Trench Mobile

	Width	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %
71479	0-5 cm	0.23	3.50	< 0.01	0.48	0.01
71484	5-20cm	0.075	182.48	0.23	1.58	6.40
71478	20-46cm	0.05	17.85	0.03	0.52	0.19
71477	46-76cm	0.04	32.56	0.02	1.25	0.17
71481	76-91cm	0.02	4.86	< 0.01	0.26	0.12
71482	91-127cm	0.002	0.91	0.01	0.02	0.03
weighted average	0-91cm	0.06	46.91	0.06	1.0	1.20



No. 1 Trench - H.W.



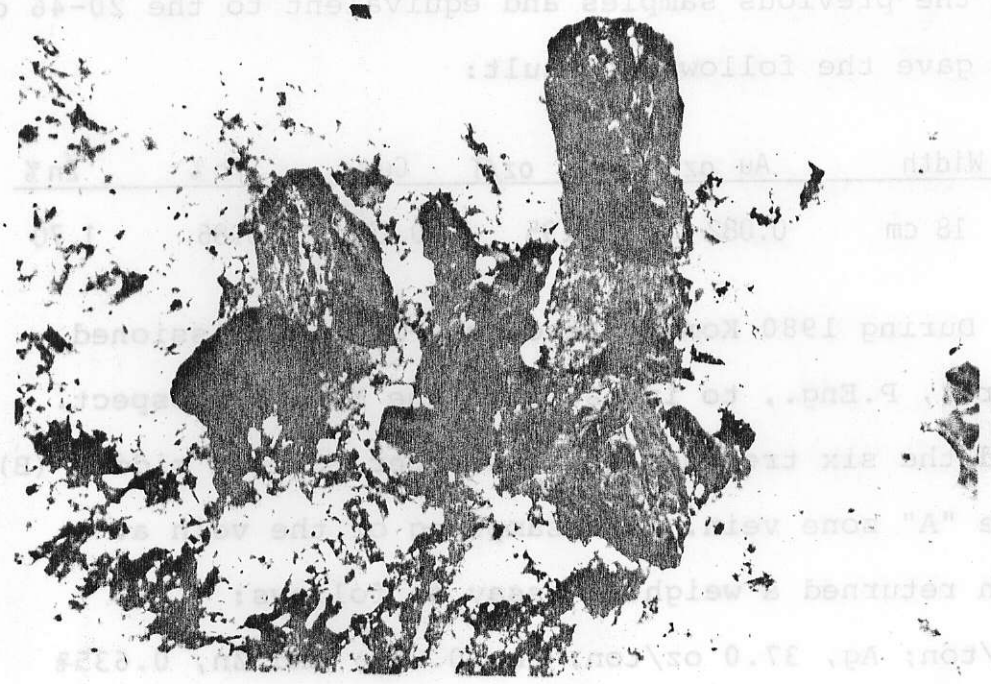
No. 1 Trench - H.W. Vein

A separate sample of hanging wall vein taken one meter above the previous samples and equivalent to the 20-46 cm H.W. sample gave the following result:

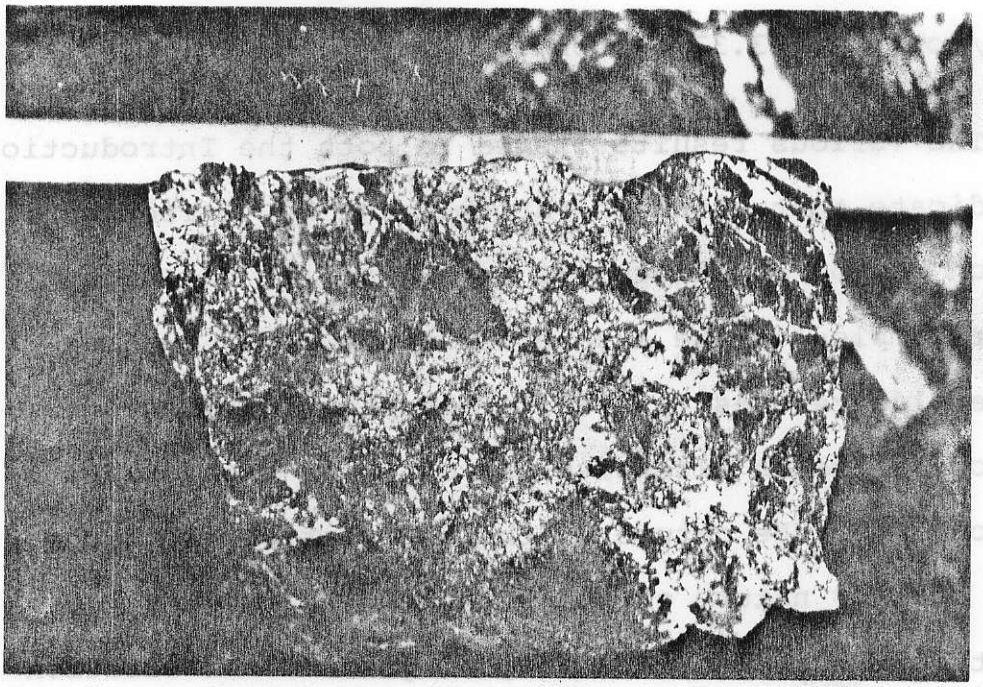
	Width	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%
71476	18 cm	0.082	83.95	0.10	0.86	1.70

During 1980 Komody Resources Ltd. commissioned Mr. E. D. Cruz, P.Eng., to investigate the Mobile prospect. Cruz sampled the six trenches and the upper (C) and middle (B) adits on the "A" zone vein. His sampling of the vein at No. 1 Trench returned a weighted assay as follows: Au, 0.28 oz/ton; Ag, 37.0 oz/ton; Pb, 0.84%; and Zn, 0.635% over a width of 2.1 meters. Cruz' sample in the upper adit which corresponded to the No. 1 Trench mineralization - about 15 meters above, gave the following assay over 14 cm: Au, 0.068 oz/ton; Ag, 13.37 oz/ton; Pb 0.86%; and Zn, 0.52 %.

The various results listed in both the Introduction and above indicate that although variable the No. 1 Trench mineralization can be considered as good grade if not high grade. Other samples on the A zone structure taken by Cruz (1980) in the old trenches (listed in Appendix II) suggest that the A zone although extensive has only one high grade section. Because of the nature of the deformation along the zone and the shallow nature of the trenching it is very possible that more than one lens of good grade mineralization is present.



Samples for Assay - No. 1 Trench



No. 1 Trench - Breccia Vein

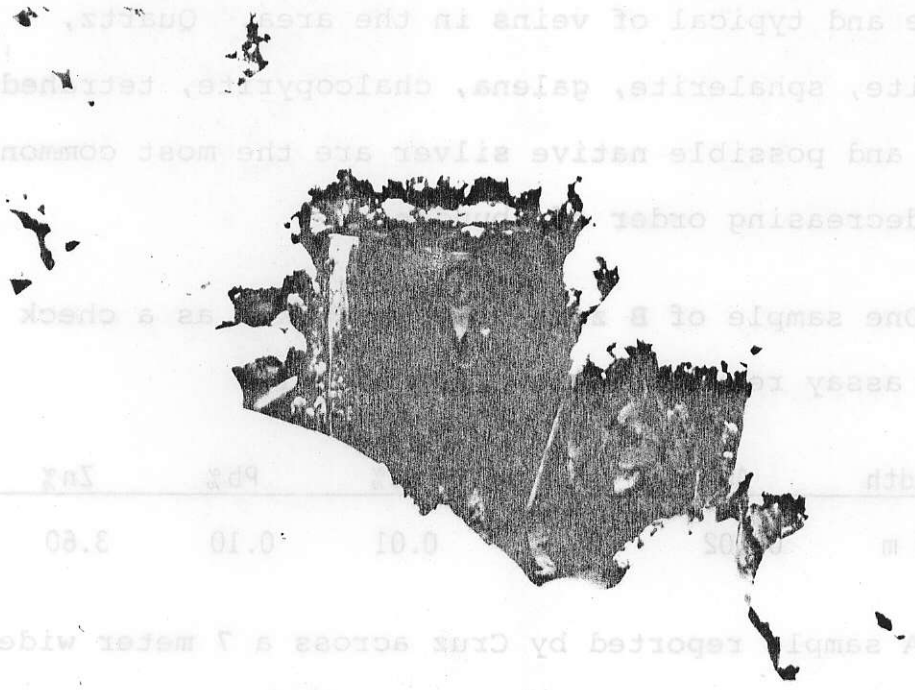
The mineralogy of the A zone mineralization is fairly simple and typical of veins in the area. Quartz, calcite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, ruby-silver, and possible native silver are the most common minerals in decreasing order of abundance.

One sample of B zone vein was taken as a check sample. The assay results follow (Appendix I):

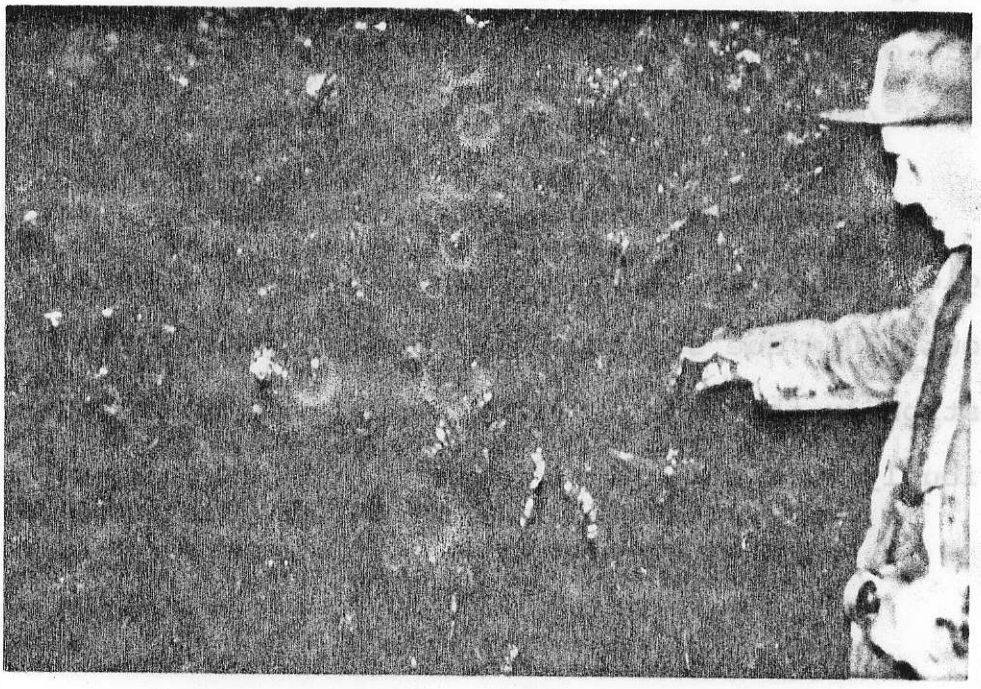
	Width	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T	Cu%	Pb%	Zn%
71480	2 m	0.002	0.79	0.01	0.10	3.60

A sample reported by Cruz across a 7 meter wide surface exposure of the B vein was reported as: Au, 0.032 oz/ton; Ag, 3.14 oz/ton; Pb, 2.59%; and Zn, 11.09%. The mineralogy of the B vein appears to be similar to the A. The attitude of both veins also appears to be similar, that is, about $160^{o}/80^{o}W$ to V.

The broad high geochemical soil anomaly located by the Anglo United Development Corporation was shown to extend about 150 m due south of the B zone showing. This suggests strongly that the B vein zone is more continuous than previously thought.



C Adit - A Zone



Breccia Vein Mineralization - B Zone Adit

CONCLUSION

Work on the Mobile prospect has shown the presence of significant amounts of good to high grade silver bearing vein-type quartz-carbonate-sulfide mineralization. At least two sub parallel mineralized zones have been located, one of which has been partially explored over a length of at least 200 meters and a depth of 125 meters. The second zone may be more extensive than thought as suggested by a strong geochemical soil anomaly.

Detailed geological mapping of the prospect area and workings accompanied by prospecting, trenching and geochemical and geophysical surveys are required to evaluate the vein systems and to delineate diamond drill targets.

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MINERAL EXPLORATION PROPOSAL - GLACIER PROPERTY - 1982

PhaseI

1.	Wages:	
	2 prospectors, 40 days @ $150/man/day	$12,000
	1 geologist, 25 days @ #350/man/day	8,750
2.	VLF/EM Survey:	4,000
3.	S.P. Survey:	2,500
4.	Meals & Accommodation:	
	Camp	5,500
	Town	2,500
5.	Geochemical Soil Survey:	
	500 samples @ $6.00/sample	3,000
6.	Samples:	
	200 @ $25.00/sample	5,000
7.	Local Transportation:	
	1 vehicle @ $300/month	1,200
8.	Helicopter Support:	
	8 hours	4,000
9.	Miscellaneous (supplies, etc.):	2,000
10.	Rehabilitation of adits, etc.:	5,000
11.	Transportation:	3,000
12.	Supervision & Documentation:	5,000
	SUB-TOTAL PHASE I	$63,450

Phase II

Results of the surveys and work completed in Phase I will determine the location, number and depths of any proposed drilling. Phase II drilling would be initiated to determine the downdip limits, and grades of any extensions or new mineral zones predicted by Phase I.

1.	Exploration Core Drilling: 250 meters @ $80/m (fully found)	$20,000	
	Assaying: 20 samples @ $25.00/sample	500	
	Supervision & Engineering	2,500	$23,000
2.	Geology: (all found) including report		4,000
3.	Transportation:		2,000
	SUB-TOTAL PHASE II		$29,000

Sub-Total Phase I	$63,450	
Sub-Total Phase II	29,000	
		$92,450
PLUS Contingency @ 15%		13,875
		PROPOSED BUDGET $106,000 (rounded)

CERTIFICATE

I, Edward Willis Grove, of the Municipality of Central Saanich, do hereby certify that:

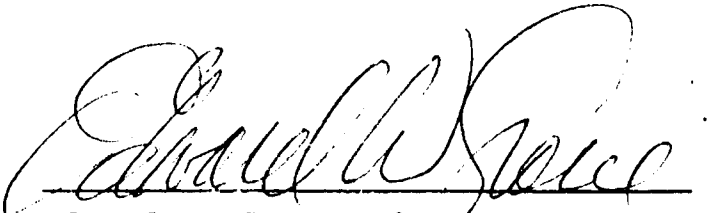
1. I am a consulting geologist with an office at 6751 Barbara Drive, Victoria, British Columbia.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1955) with a Master's degree, Honours Geology, (M. Sc. Hon. Geol.) and a graduate of McGill University (1973) with a doctorate in Geology (Ph.D.).

3. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation while being employed by such companies as The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Can. Ltd., British Yukon Exploration Ltd., Quebec Dept. of Natural Resources, and British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources. I have been in private corporate practice since January 1981.

4. I have no interest, either direct or indirect, in Komody Resources Ltd. or any of its properties, nor do I expect to acquire any such interest.

5. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.



January 18, 1982
Victoria, B.C.

Edward W. Grove, Ph.D., P.Eng.
E. W. GROVE CONSULTANTS LTD.

APPENDIX I

To: E. W. Groves Consultants

PAGE No. 1

REPORT NO. A21 - 1902

DATE: December 7, 1981

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

6751 Barbara Drive
VICTORIA, B.C. V8Z 5T4

Samples submitted: November 20, 1981
Results completed: December 7, 1981

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ~~rock~~ rock samples.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		Cu	Pb	Zn					
	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
71476	0.082		83.95		0.10	0.86	1.70					
71477	0.040		32.56		0.02	1.25	0.17					
71478	0.050		17.85		0.03	0.52	0.19					
71479	0.23		3.50		<0.01	0.48	0.01					
71480	0.002		0.79		0.01	0.10	3.60					
71481	0.020		4.86		<0.01	0.26	0.12					
71482	0.002		0.91		0.01	0.02	0.03					
71483	0.002		0.53		<0.01	0.01	0.02					
71484	0.075		182.48		0.23	1.58	6.40					

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX II

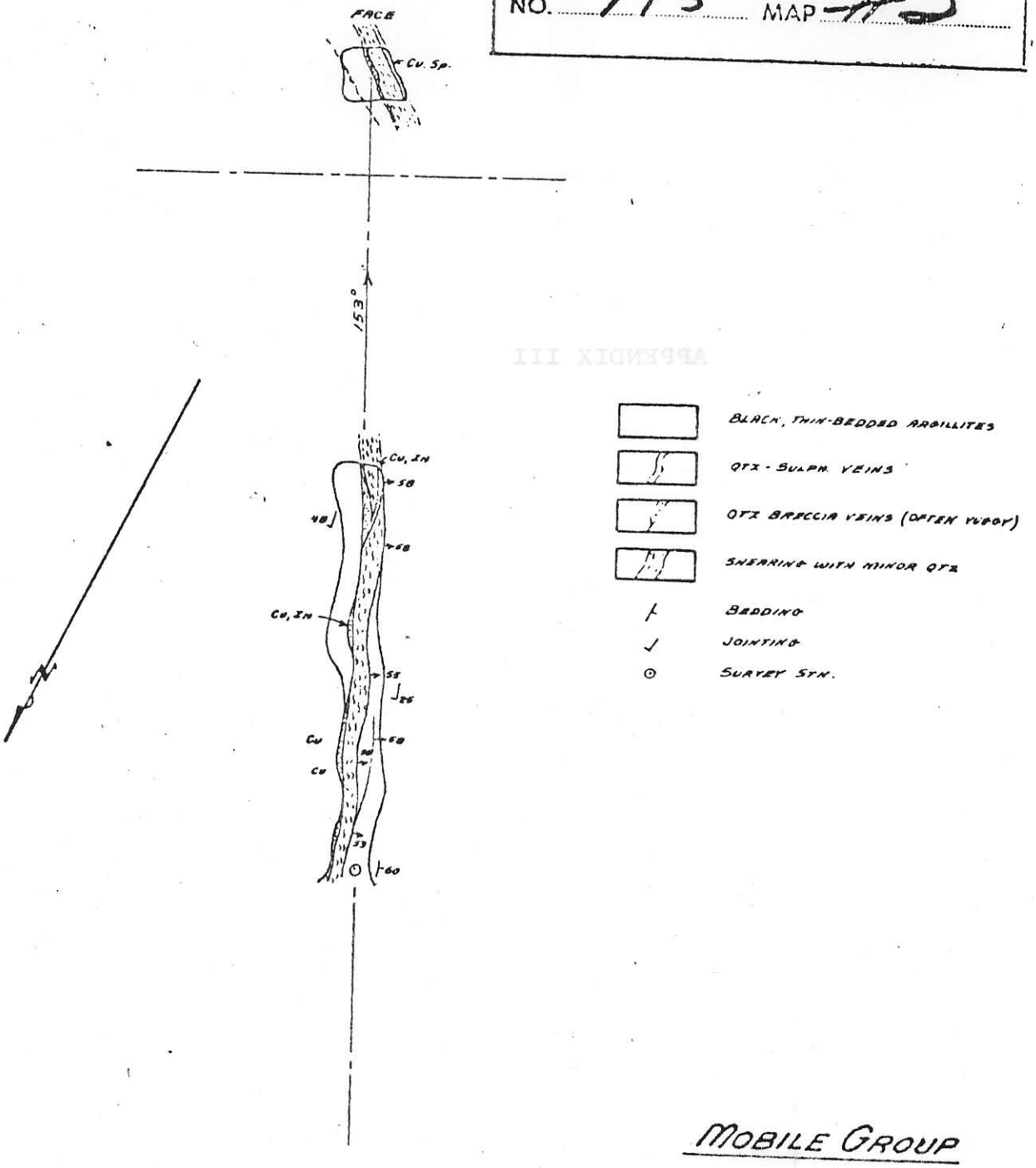
Sampling by E. D. Cruz, P. Eng. for Komody Resources Ltd.- 1980

Sample No.	Oz/Ton Silver	Oz/Ton Gold	% Lead	% Zinc	Description
M#1	0.15	0.002	0.02	0.05	Trench #6 - 90 cm. wide sheared argillite, qtz veining, pyrite
M#2	1.08	0.026	0.12	0.17	Trench #5 - 60 cm., silicified vein material, qtz, py.
M#3	0.28	0.002	0.11	0.29	Trench #5 - 1.7M., qtz veining, py. HW side of sample #2
M#4	0.17	0.008	0.29	0.07	Trench No. 5 - 15 cm. lense of silicified rock.
M#5	Tr.	0.002	0.02	0.04	Trench No. 4 - 90 cm. wide sheared, pyritized argillite
M#6	0.44	0.038	0.04	0.02	Trench #3 - 30 cm. - silicified vein material, py.
M#7	Tr.	0.002	0.02	0.03	Trench #3 - 80 cm. wide - pyritized argillite wallrock
M#8	1.4	0.052	0.12	0.05	Trench #2 - 55 cm. wide - silicified vein material, py
M#9	28.27	.054	0.55	0.70	Trench #1 - 45 cm. wide silicifie vein material, Tetrahedrite, Galena, Sphalerite, native silver (?)
M#10	29.17	.016	0.54	0.65	Trench #1 - 1.5 meters wide silicified rock on HW side of M#9. Tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite, native silver (?)
M#11	141.68	0.08	4.74	0.29	Trench #1 - 15 cm. wide silicified vein material. Tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite, native silver (?)
M#12	0.74	0.002	0.07	0.03	Face of upper adit - 10 cm. wide lense of silicified vein material.

ample No.	Oz/Ton Silver	Oz/Ton Cold	% Lead	% Zinc	Description
M#13	13.37	0.068	0.86	0.52	Upper Adit - below raise 14 cm. wide silicified vein material, py, tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite
M#14	3.92	0.002	0.16	1.10	Face of Middle adit - 75 cm. wide qtz veining in argillite sphalerite, galena
M#15	3.14	0.032	2.59	11.09	Trench on west zone. 75 cm. wide massive sulphide lense on FW side of zone. Sphalerite, galena, py.

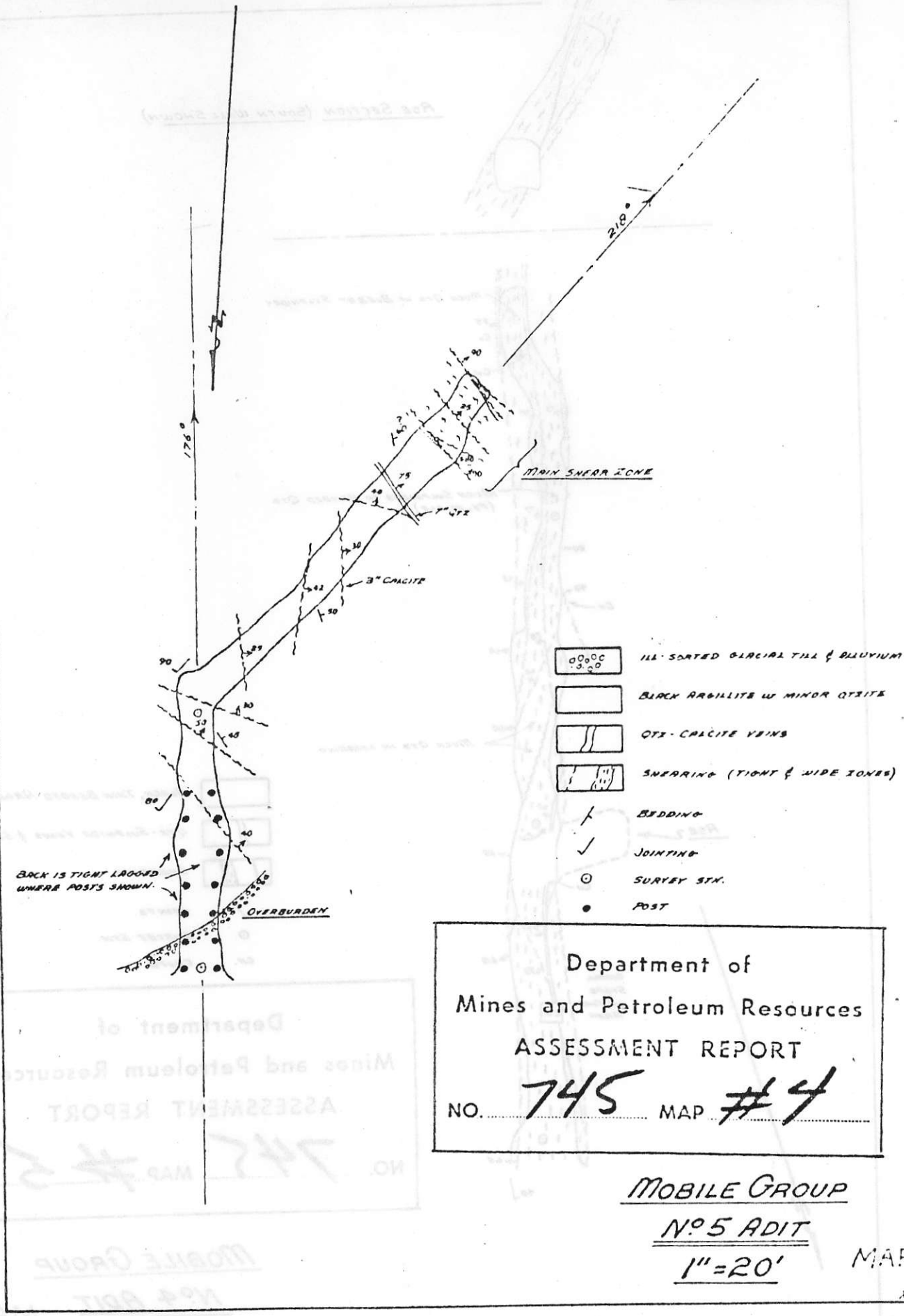
APPENDIX III

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 745 MAP #3



MOBILE GROUP
No 3 ADIT
1" = 20'
MAP 3

R.W.E.



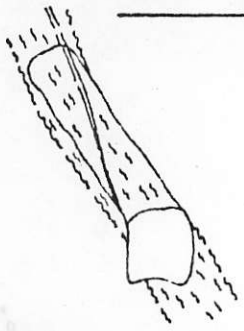
Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 745 MAP #4

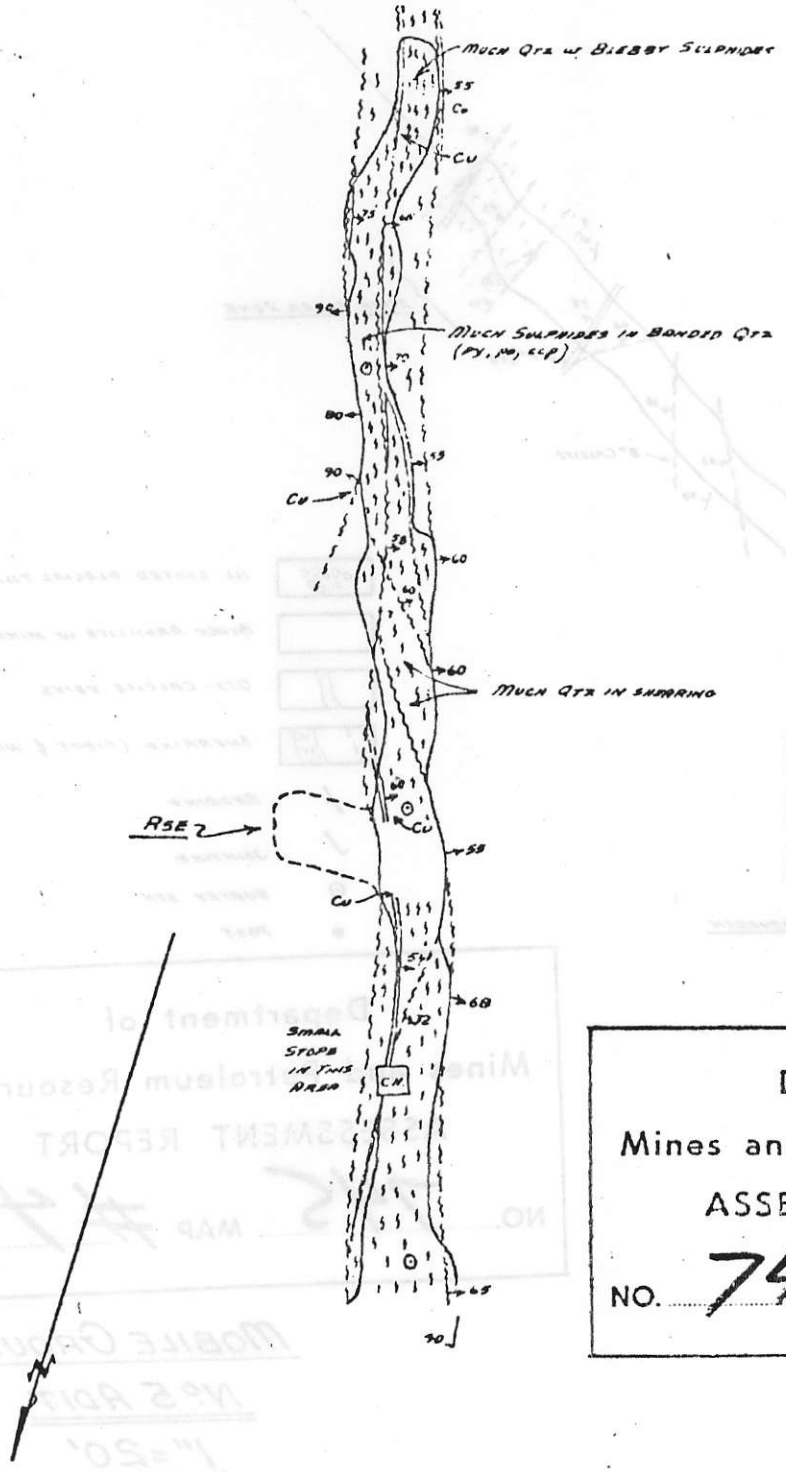
MOBILE GROUP
No 5 ADIT
1"=20'

MAP 4

F.W.F.



RSE SECTION (SOUTH WALL SHOWN)



BLACK, THIN BEDDED ARGILLITES

QTZ - SULPHIDE VEINS & STRINGERS

SHEARING

✓ JOINTS

⊙ SURVEY STN.

CH. CHUTE

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 745 MAP #5

MOBILE GROUP

No 4 ADIT MAP 5

1" = 20'

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 745 MAP #2

ZONE 'A'

ZONE 'B'

Adit No. 1

Adit No. 3

Adit No. 4

Adit No. 5

APPROX. CLAIM BOUNDARY
MOBILE #5
MOBILE #7

3950
3900
3850
3800
3750

20 Pb
50 Zn
20/80 CHECK SAMPLES
VALUES IN P.P.M. (HOT EXTRACTION)

ANOMALOUS AREA

MINERALIZED ZONES

MOBILE PROPERTY

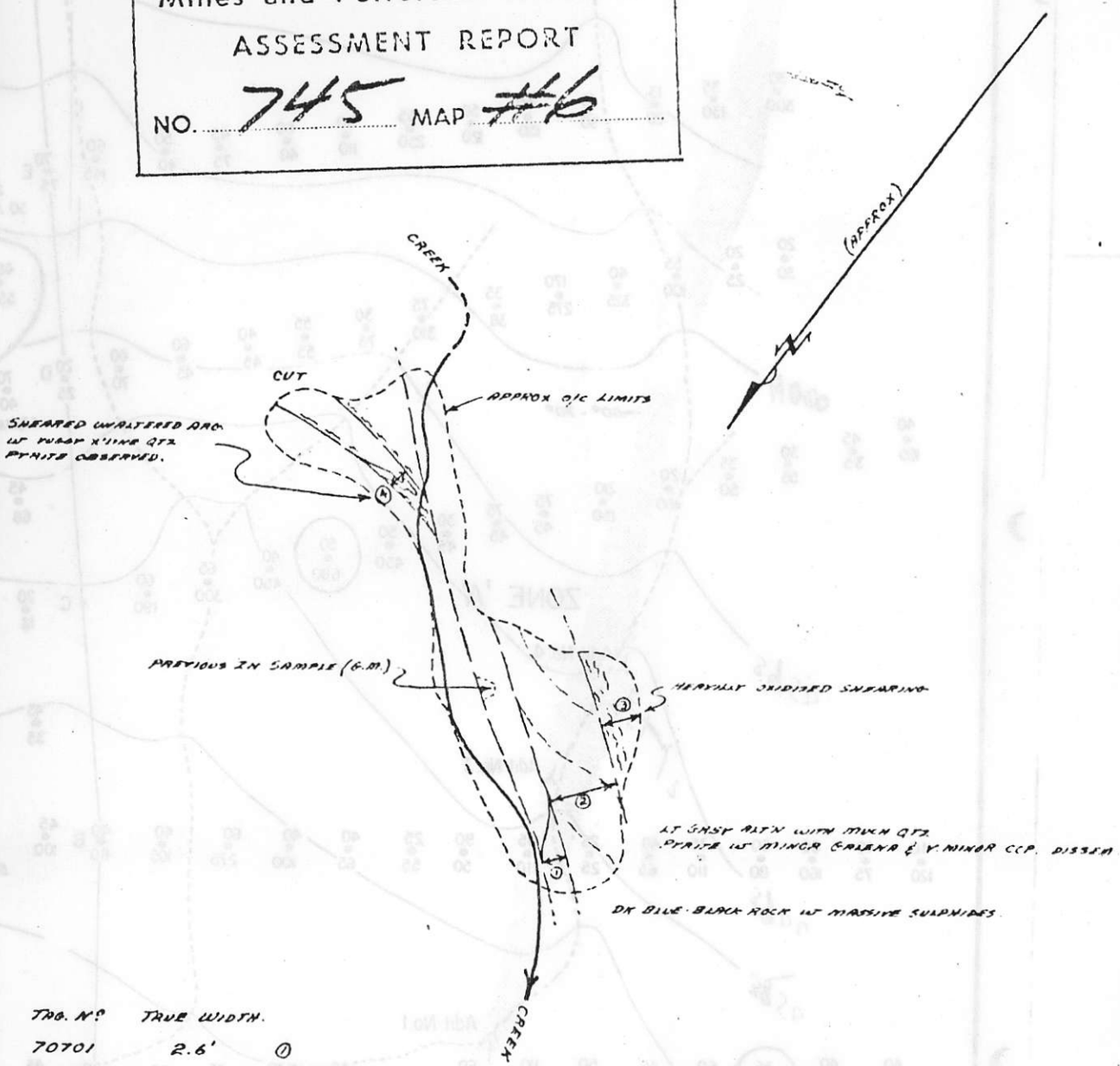
GEOCHEMICAL PLAN

SCALE 1 INCH = 100 FEET MAP 2

NOV. 1965

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 745 MAP ~~#6~~



TRO. No.	TRUE WIDTH.	
70701	2.6'	①
70702	7.5'	②
70703	4.0'+	③
70704	3.0'	④

MOBILE GROUP

SKETCH PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF SAMPLES TAKEN ON "WEST SHOWING" ADJACENT TO No 5 ADIT.

APPROX 1" = 20'

MAP 6

BULLETIN No 58 1971

Mobile

(Locality 92)

GROVE E.W.

The Mobile located claims numbers 1 to 10 are about 4 miles northeast of Stewart between elevations 3,000 feet to 5,000 feet along Big Gulch Creek, a southerly fork of Glacier Creek. With reference to the Crown-grant claim map (Fig. 15b), the claims are bounded on the north by the Billy (Lot 2954) and Kootnay (Lot 1385). The eastern line of Mobile claims includes a narrow strip of the old Chicago group of Crown-granted claims located in 1911. The Mobile claims are presently owned by G. H. Kendrick and were grouped in 1965 and optioned to Anglo United Development Corporation Limited. Old work on known mineralization included five short adits and several trenches on the west side of Big Gulch Creek between elevations 3,700 feet and 3,900 feet. This general area was included within the boundaries of the Mobile No. 5 claim, where geochemical surveys have recently been performed.

Mineralization consists of narrow, erratic, quartz-carbonate-sulphide lenses along steep north-northeast-trending shear zones in deformed graphitic Bowser siltstones. Although reportedly 2,000 feet long, the main zone is not continuous and the visible mineralization seldom has a width of more than a few inches. Minerals identified in the veins include galena, sphalerite, pyrite, minor argentite, tetrahedrite, proustite, and rare native gold. Reported gold-silver and base metal values are erratic and generally low.

Work performed on the property in 1964 and 1966 for Anglo United Development Corporation Limited consisted mainly of geochemical surveys intended to outline mineralization other than that already developed. The results of these surveys were not encouraging and exploration has not been continued.

[References: *Minister of Mines, B.C.,* Ann. Rept., 1929, p. 105; Assessment Reports 745, and 1010.]