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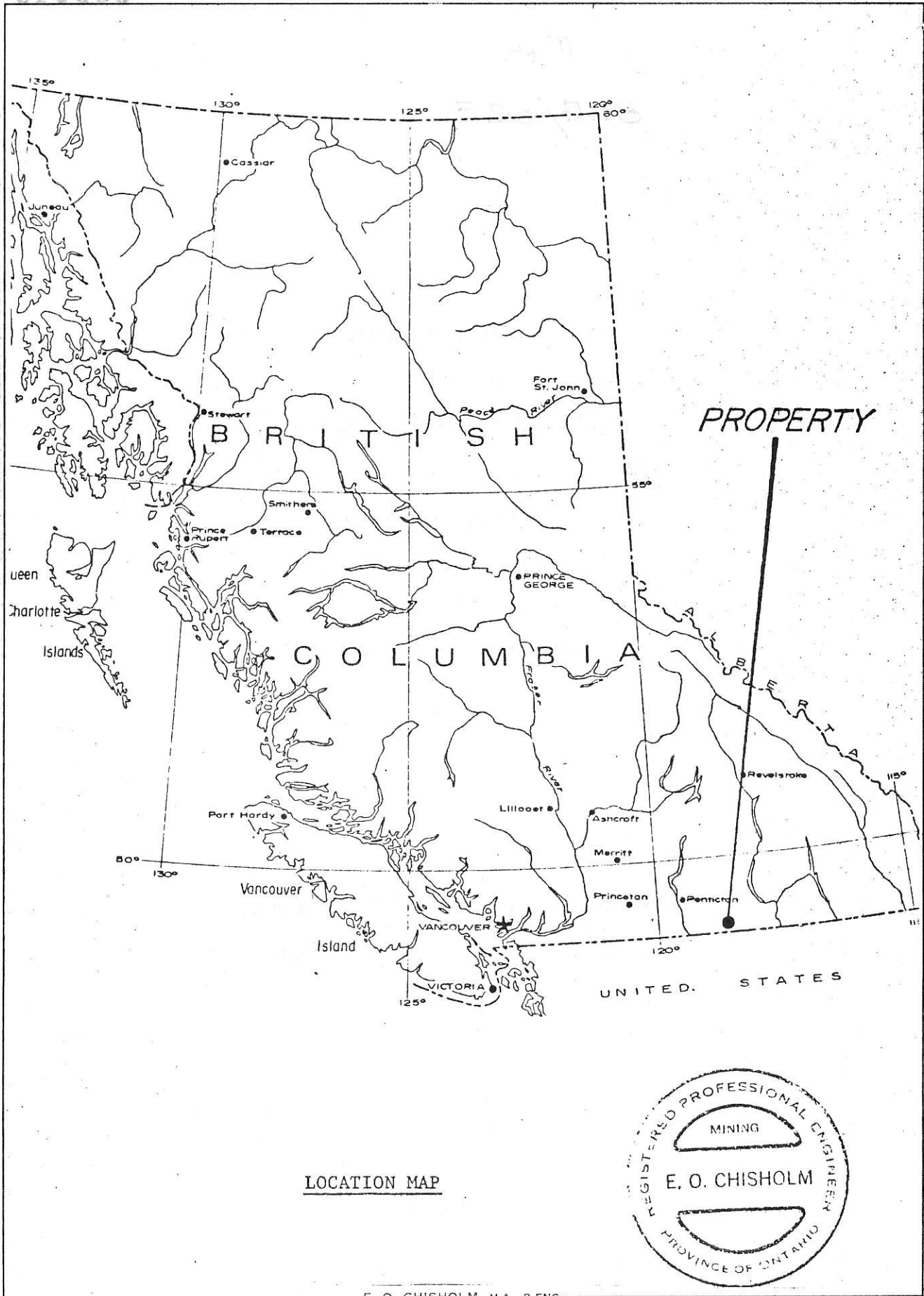
GEOLOGICAL REPORT  
ON THE  
GREENWOOD MINERAL PROPERTY  
SAN JACINTO EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
PHOENIX AREA  
GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION  
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
29°03'N 118°38'W

By

EDWARD O. CHISHOLM, M.A., P.ENG.,  
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821 - 602 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver, B. C.

January 6, 1975

820042



LOCATION MAP

E. O. CHISHOLM, M.A., P. ENG.  
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST

## I N D E X

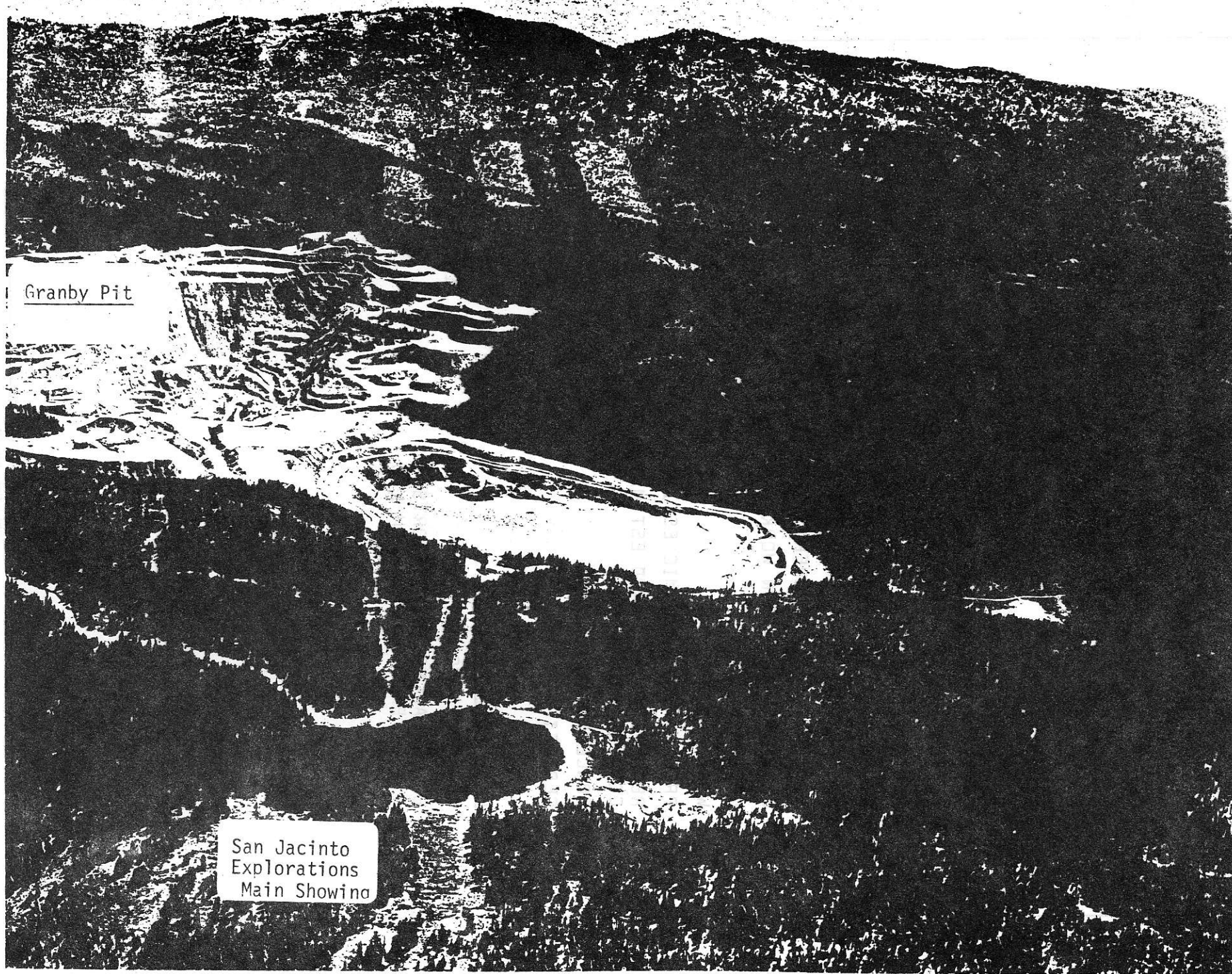
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BY BRITTON RESEARCH LTD.



Granby Pit

San Jacinto  
Explorations  
Main Showing

## S U M M A R Y

San Jacinto Explorations Ltd. owns a group of sixteen Crown granted mineral claims and leases located four miles east of the City of Greenwood, British Columbia, adjoining the Phoenix open pit operating mine some 1,500 feet to the north. Recent surface excavations have indicated some 50,000 tons of possible ore grading 1.2oz of gold per ton with minor values in copper and silver. It occurs in a sulphide bearing skarn zone at a limestone diorite contact. A profitable operation is indicated on a 50 ton per day basis if bulk sampling and metallurgical testing are successful.

Geological and geophysical surveys indicate the zone may be extended by further work. A programme of bulk sampling, test milling and additional exploration by drilling and geophysical and geochemical survey, is recommended at a cost of \$170,000.00.



San Jacinto Explorations Limited

Phoenix Property  
Greenwood B.C.

Claim Location Map  
Scale 1/2 Mile

## INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of San Jacinto Explorations Ltd. of 910 Mainland Street, Vancouver, B.C., the present holder of the claims. The writer made an inspection of the claims group in January 1975 and check sampled the ore dumps on the Marshall Claim open pit. The geology of the area is known from frequent examinations and work done in the area in the past five years. The legal status of the property is beyond the scope of this report. Material used herein is the result of personal observation on the ground, published data in Government and private reports furnished by the company, as well as personal communication with the staff of the company.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Phoenix property is located in South Central British Columbia, approximately seven miles north of the United States Boundary and 300 miles east of Vancouver, B.C. Greenwood is approximately four miles southwest of the claims and a good gravel road from Greenwood to the Phoenix claims provides excellent access to the claims. They are immediately north some 1,500 feet of the Phoenix open pit copper mine now being operated by Zapata-Granby Limited and are underlain by similar rocks. Most of the property is covered by Ponderosa pine forest. Elevation is approximately 4,000 feet ASL.

## CLAIMS

The claims and mineral leases, sixteen in number, owned by San Jacinto Explorations Ltd., are as follows:

Mineral Leases:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
M269	Little Burne Fr.	L2387	January 19, 1976
M229	Marshall Fr.	L2404	February 25, 1976
M229	Marshall	L2388	October 22, 1975
M229	Brandon	L2382	October 22, 1975
M229	Brandon Fr.	L2403	October 22, 1975
M138	Little Annie	L2389	October 22, 1975
M138	Little Brown Custer Fr.	L1605	October 22, 1975

Crown Granted Mineral Claims:

Monte Cristo	L 975
Monte Carlo	L 976
Diamond Joe Fr.	L9935
Diamond Joe	L9935
Big Monte	L1239
Doubtful	L1524
Mullan	L1850
Tiger	L3548

All claims are within the Greenwood Mining Division and form an irregular contiguous group.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Geology of the Greenwood area has been mapped and described mainly by Brock, Le Roy, Little, Monger and Church. See list of references at end of this report. Some of the rocks first thought to be of Palaeozoic age have been reclassified as Triassic, Jurassic and Tertiary.

According to Monger [1968], most of the rocks east and southeast of the town of Greenwood are late Palaeozoic to Jurassic limestone, chert, phyllite, schist, sandstone, conglomerate, greenstone, amphibolite and serpentine. At the



Phoenix mine rocks of the Kettle River Formation and the Marron Formation of Tertiary age are also present. The above rocks are intruded by masses of granite, granodiorite and syenite of Cretaceous and Tertiary ages.

Most of the folding east and southeast of Greenwood is rather gentle, with dips of strata being generally less than  $45^{\circ}$ . A few E-W to NW - SE faults have been mapped in the vicinity of the Phoenix mine. A southerly dipping thrust fault trends northwesterly across the area south of Attwood Mountain. Except for detailed work at and near the Phoenix mine and at the Lexington Mines property south of Attwood Mountain by Church, most of the area east and southeast of Greenwood appears to be "terra incognita" --- at least as far as the public record is concerned. No doubt many uncorrelated detailed reports on small areas exist in the files of numerous mining companies.

According to Church, the terrain has been broadly corrugated by southeasterly moving Pleistocene glaciers, the mean glacial striae direction being about  $S 60^{\circ} E [120^{\circ}]$ . He also states that, "Generally, the best bedrock exposures are at high elevations, the valleys being filled with glacial sand, gravel, and clay deposits".

#### GEOLOGY OF THE PROPERTY

The company's claims are underlain by Late Paleozoic limestone and chert. Sediments to the north and west of Marshall Lake appear to be gently dipping to the south, however, where mineralization is exposed in the 2N-2W trench it occurs at the contact of limestone and chert near the crest of an isoclinal fold. Highly altered quartz diorite occurs approximately 300 feet to the northwest of the mineralization. This



MAP 6-1957

# KETTLE RIVER

(EAST HALF)

Regional Geological Map

Geological Survey of Canada

showing location of

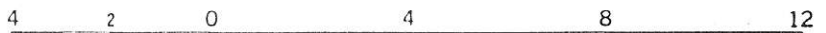
San Jacinto Explorations Ltd.

property.

SIMILKAMEEN, KOOTENAY  
AND OSOYOOS DISTRICTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Scale: One Inch to Four Miles =  $\frac{1}{253,440}$   
Miles



intrusive may be related to the quartz diorite stock which occurs to the west and underlies the town of Greenwood.

Detailed mapping will be required to test this relationship and to investigate the relation between the quartz diorite and mineralization. It appears that the sulphide zones are contact metamorphic skarn zones from the intersection between the intrusive and limestone.

Sulphide minerals occurring at the 2N-2W exposures consist of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and minor magnetite and specular hematite. These minerals occur in skarn consisting chiefly of garnet and chlorite at the contact of limestone and rubblely chert and diorite. Garnet skarns containing minor mineralization have been observed in bulldozer trenches some distance to the north and northeast of Marshall Lake, however, the sulphide content was much less than the main showing area. The trend of sulphide mineral exposures is northeasterly as is the trend of I.P. survey anomalies, and presently known geochemical soils anomalies of copper.

A low magnetic anomaly and a distinct induced polarization survey anomaly coincide with the area of good surface mineralization on the Marshall claim and indicate this to be a promising area for detailed exploration. Preliminary geochemical soil sampling indicates increased copper content in the region of linear pyrrhotite masses tested by Cominco and coincident with a strong I.P. survey anomaly.

Reconnaissance magnetometer survey of this area indicates that the more massive pyrrhotite occurrences are narrow and erratic. More detailed magnetometer and geochemical surveys would be required to outline the massive pyrrhotite ones and the skarn areas.

## HISTORY OF THE AREA

The Boundary Mining Area, particularly the Greenwood-Grand Forks part of it, is one of the oldest and most historic lode mining areas in western Canada. Ore was found here in the 1880's and three copper smelters were built about 1900 to treat it. One of these, at Grand Forks, smelted the ore from the Phoenix mine of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company Limited. The B.C. Copper Co. built another smelter at Greenwood, mainly to smelt the ore from the Motherlode copper mine. A roadside Government sign here reads as follows:

### " GREENWOOD SMELTER

In this wilderness of rugged mountains, ore was first found in the late 1880's. Further prospects led to the building of a large smelter by the B.C. Copper Co. From 1901, copper, gold, and silver poured from its furnaces. Fed by the great Motherlode Mine, it employed 400 men. The collapse of inflated war-time copper prices forced closure in 1918. "

The furnaces and flues of the smelter now lie in ruins and the machinery has been taken away. The site is included in Leon Lotzkar Memorial Park, containing 48.68 acres of land donated by Mr. Leon Lotzkar. It is at Anaconda, a southern extension of the town of Greenwood. The smelter treated 7 to 8,000,000 tons of ore and the black slag waste product from this lies in a huge slag heap extending southwesterly from the smelter along the west bank of Boundary Creek.

A third smelter was built at Boundary Falls, three miles south of Greenwood.

In addition to the large Phoenix and Motherlode copper mines, numerous other smaller mines were operated in the area. These included the Greyhound and Oro Denoro copper mines and the Providence, Camp McKinney and Dentonia gold mines. See References at end of this report for numerous other mines. The Number Seven mine on Norwegian Creek is said to have been the first mine of Cominco Ltd.

As the Phoenix copper mine is the largest mine in the area and as its property adjoins the property of San Jacinto Explorations Ltd., a brief sketch of its history is given here. In 1899 The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company Limited was incorporated by investors from Granby, Quebec and Washington state, U.S.A. to mine and smelt 2,000 tons of ore per day from the Phoenix underground copper mine,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  air miles due east of Greenwood, at 4,600 feet elevation. By the time that the mine closed down in 1919 it had produced 268,000,000 pounds of copper and millions of ounces of gold and silver.

In 1957 the Phoenix mine was bought back from W. E. McArthur of Greenwood, for \$100,000 and an open pit copper mine was established in 1959 around the old Ironsides open cut. The mine is owned by The Granby Mining Company Limited of Vancouver, a 66% owned subsidiary of Zapata Corporation of Houston, Texas. Some 2,800 tons of ore are mined and milled daily. The copper concentrates are trucked by Public Freight Line to Vancouver and sold to Japanese companies under long-term contracts.

According to Granby's 72nd annual report [for 1972], the Phoenix Copper Division of The Granby Mining Company Limited produced as follows for the year ended September 30, 1972:

Copper	10,942,203 lbs.
Gold	16,111 ozs.
Silver	106,098 ozs.

These metals were obtained from 860,906 tons of ore containing 0.73% copper. Some 2,808,869 tons of waste were removed in 1972 compared to 4,397,170 tons in 1971. By dividing the above figures, it appears that the Phoenix copper ore contains about 0.02 ounces gold and 0.14 ounces silver per ton.

#### HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

The San Jacinto holdings include claims which were examined by Cominco Ltd. in 1938. Much of the drilling work by Cominco at that time was on the Marshall claim several hundred feet to the west of the sulphide exposure found by San Jacinto. During Cominco's work, extensive hand trenching, shallow shaft sinking, sampling and 1,337 feet of diamond drilling in seven holes, were used to explore the property. Massive pyrrhotite containing minor gold was encountered in this work, but no assays were made for copper content of the massive sulphides.

#### RECENT EXPLORATION WORK

The portion of the San Jacinto claims adjoining the Phoenix pit [i.e. southern section of claim holdings] has been subjected to induced polarization survey, soil sampling, bulldozer trenching and preliminary geological mapping work. As a result of the geophysical work, one of the early bulldozer trenches in 1966 encountered a gossan of heavy sulphide mineralization at a point 2W on picket line 2N of the San Jacinto grid. This is immediately west of the west end of Marshall Lake and is on the Marshall claim. Initial surface sampling indicated unusually high gold content in the sulphide occurrences. Bulldozing has exposed the gossan for a length of 120 feet and a width of 50 feet.

During 1967 and 1968, 1971 and 1972, a total of 277 tons of this sulphide material were shipped to the Trail lead smelter. These shipments contained an average of 1.389 ozs. of gold per ton and 1.56 ozs. of silver per ton. One of the shipments, comprising 30 tons of this material, were sampled for copper content and contained an average of 0.68% copper. Later shipments were not analysed for copper content but described by the shippers to be near 1% Cu. Highest copper assay taken by the writer in the pit area was 3.27% copper across a 12 foot width.




Induced polarization surveys conducted by Huntco Ltd. in 1966, indicate three distinct anomalous zones which are recommended for drill hole testing. Two other smaller anomalies may be interpreted from this work. One of the strongest anomalies is coincident with the mineralization exposed at 2N and 2W of the grid, [the location of the ore shipments.]

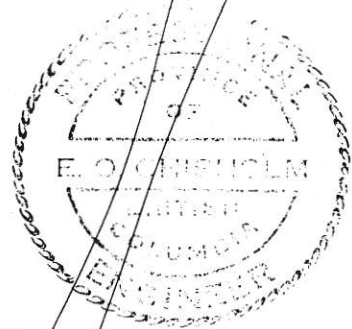
Six short diamond drill holes were drilled in 1969, five of which were in the vicinity of the 2N, 2W discovery. Detailed description of this work is not currently available to the writer.

#### GENERAL

During August and September 1974, J. H. Kruzick, B.Sc., retained by San Jacinto Explorations Ltd., to carry out a surface bulk sampling program on the Marshall Lake Gold property. The purpose of this surface bulk sampling program was to examine two, of four gold bearing structures, and to determine grade and tonnage possibilities. Considerable drilling [percussion and diamond drilling] carried out in the past on these two structures did not appear to give a true indication

**LEGEND**

-  GOLD BEARING STRUCTURE WITH SULPHIDES.
-  MAGNETIC GRADIENT ANOMALY
-  PIT OUTLINE



**ZONE 2**

LINE 4+00N

AREA OF SURFACE BULK SAMPLING  
DUMP = 90 TONS AV. 0.4 oz Au  
J.H. KRUZICK, 1974

AREA OF SURFACE BULK SAMPLING & DUMP LOCATION.  
J.H. KRUZICK ASSAY - 1.38 oz/ton Au 1974  
E.O. CHISHOLM ASSAY - 1.20 oz/ton Au 1975

DUMP No.2  
(50 TONS)

DUMP No.1  
(250 TONS)

**SAN JACINTO EXPLORATIONS LTD.**  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

MARSHALL LAKE GOLD LEASE  
GREENWOOD M.D., B.C.

**COMPILATION MAP OF GOLD BEARING STRUCTURES & MAGNETIC ANOMALIES**

FIGURE NO. 2.

J.H. KRUZICK

SCALE: 1" = 100 FT.

DATE: OCT. 1974

**ZONE 1**

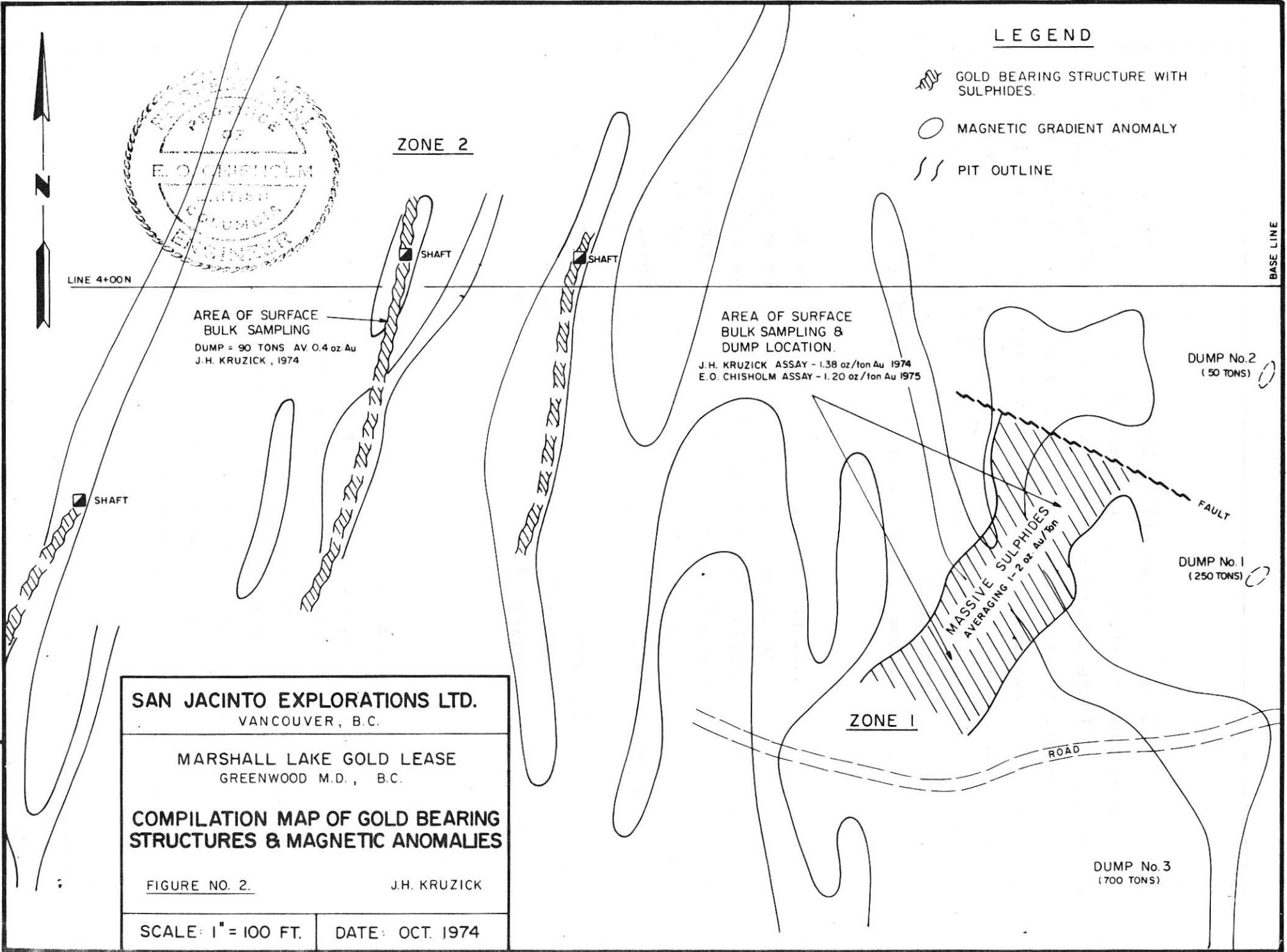
ROAD

DUMP No.3  
(700 TONS)

MASSIVE SULPHIDES  
AVERAGING 1-2 oz Au/ton

FAULT

BASE LINE





of the grade and tonnage possibilities. Although the drilling was useful in determining the extent of the structure, the drill results were usually sporadic and inconclusive.

Bulk sampling carried out in the past always gave higher assays for gold than drill results. A total of 277 tons of ore mined and shipped to the smelter at Trail, B.C., averaged 1.389 oz/ton gold with significant values in silver, lead, zinc, and copper. This gold ore gave a profit to the operators with the gold price at \$38.00 to \$42.00 per ounce.

#### WORK PROGRAM

The surface bulk sampling program carried out during August and September, 1974 was designed to give a true evaluation of the gold content, and tonnage possibilities in the massive pyrite-pyrrhotite structures. The scope of this project was to bulk sample 900 to 1,000 tons of ore using a larger scale method than used previously. The project employed four men, compressor and drill, loader and dump truck.

Two ore zones were drilled and blasted, and the ore was removed and piled on the landing by the loader. Sorting of the ore was done in the pit, and on the landing by the loader and by hand. This method was fairly efficient for near surface work, but as sampling progressed to depth it proved inadequate. Most of the sampling was carried out to a depth of 10 to 12 feet into the bedrock.

A total of 1,000 tons of rock was removed by this method. Of this tonnage approximately 750 to 800 tons of ore was removed, of which 300 to 350 tons averaged 1 to 1.5 ozs. Au/Ton, 0.5 Ag/Ton, and significant values in zinc and copper.

The remaining 400 to 450 tons averaged approximately 0.2 ozs. Au/Ton. Within the 300 to 350 tons, 8 to 10 tons carried very high assays: 7.4 ozs. Au/Ton, 9.05 ozs. Ag/Ton, 13.7% Cu and 4.75% Zinc.

The Marshall Lake Property as mapped shows four possible gold-bearing structures. Two of these structures, Zone No. 1 and No. 2, have been examined and sampled in some detail [refer to Figure No. 2]. Zone No. 1 located on L2+00N - 1+50W has had considerable drilling and sampling carried out on it. The work carried out to date indicates an irregular massive sulphide zone with a strike length of over 400 feet, a width upwards to 70 feet, and a depth ranging downwards to 290 - 300 feet below surface. Surface bulk sampling along 200 feet of this structure indicates that the massive sulphides carry gold in economic concentrations. A 300 - 350 ton bulk sample assayed 1 to 1.5 oz Au/Ton, and within this sample, 8 - 10 tons assayed 7.40 ozs Au/Ton, 9.05 ozs. Ag/Ton, 13.70% Cu, and 4.75% Zn. The structure was intersected at 290 - 300 feet below surface by a diamond drill [H. Shear 1969] where the width was approximately 20 feet. A 13 foot drill section assayed 0.072 ozs. Au/Ton, .16 ozs. Ag/Ton, .117% Cu. This hole was drilled by H. Shear, Greenwood, B.C., December 9, 1969 bearing due west at a dip of  $-60^{\circ}$  at location 0 north, 1 east on base line. It intersected 200 feet south of main No. 1 zone.

Zone No. 2 located near L2+00N - 7+50W [refer to Fig. 2] has had considerable drilling by Cominco 1939. No record. Some limited surface sampling carried out on it. The work to date has outlined a massive pyrite-pyrrhotite vein structure carrying significant gold values, with a strike length of 500 - 600 feet, open at both ends, and a width from 4 - 6 feet.

Surface bulk sampling along 60 feet of this vein gave 80 - 90 tons of ore averaging 0.4 oz Au/Ton. Drilling, carried out in the past, indicates that the structure persists to depth, but the drill logs are not available at this time to indicate the extent of the structures the grades encountered.

Both Zone No. 1 and No. 2 have not been completely outlined to date. A Magnetic Gradient Survey shows possible extensions of both these zones along strike. A magnetic anomaly north of the fault on Zone No. 1 indicates a possible 500 - 600 foot extension of this zone beyond the fault. On Zone No. 2, two narrow anomalies to the southwest and the northeast indicate possible offshoot veins in this direction. Further exploration work is definitely warranted on these magnetic anomalies to investigate the possible extensions of these zones.

Two other structures are exposed on surface. One structure 150 feet to the west of Zone No. 2 has sulphide concentrations over 150 feet. The second structure 125 feet to the east of Zone No. 2 has sulphide concentrations in two areas approximately 200 feet apart. Both these structures have strong coincident magnetic anomalies, which indicate possible extension along strike length. Exploration work is definitely warranted on both of these structures. Besides these structures two other magnetic anomalies located between Zone No. 1 and No. 2 should be fully investigated.

PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC ESTIMATE

Using several assumptions based on J.H. Kruzick's results of bulk sampling on Marshall open pit in November 1974 and recent metallurgical test work by Britton Research:

Ore Estimate based on indicated reserves in the Marshall pit Zone No. 1. Indicated length of 200 feet, width of 50 feet, depth of 50 feet.

Total tonnage -  $\frac{50 \times 50 \times 200}{9} = 55,555$ , say 50,000 tons

Bulk Sampling Results, J. H. Kruzick, November, 1974

Total tons mined 1,000 short tons

Waste 200 tons = 20% of total mined

Gold Ore

1.3 oz/ton ore - 350 tons = 35% of total mined

0.2 oz/ton ore - 450 tons = 45% of total mined

Average weighted grade = 0.68 oz ton gold

Recovery based on Britton Research results - 82% of gold

Present price of gold = \$175.00/oz

Operating Costs [estimate only]

Mining and sorting - \$ 5.00 ton [open pit]

Milling - 10.00 ton

Development - 5.00 ton

Total - \$20.00 ton

Gross value of gold ore/ton =  $0.68 \times 175.00 \times 0.82 = \$97.58$

Net value of ore before taxes = 77.58

Say \$77.00/ton

Therefore net value of 40,000 tons sorted ore before taxes =

$40,000 \times 77 = \underline{\underline{\$3,080,000.00}}$

Capital Costs Estimate

50 ton mill, say \$ 75,000.00

Development Costs, say 100,000.00

Estimated Total Cost \$175,000.00

Life of reserves of mine @ 50,000 tons @ 50 tons/day = 2.8 years  
 Cash flow =  $\frac{\$3,080,000}{2.8} = \underline{\underline{\$1,100,000/\text{year}}}$

Note: These figures are preliminary estimates based on many assumptions that may be revised as the bulk sampling and testing proceeds.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS AND ESTIMATED COST OF PROGRAMME

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Establish grid at least 400 feet centres and closer over Marshall claim for mapping survey control - 20 line miles of linecutting at \$200.00/mile  | \$ 4,000.00 |
| 2. Geological mapping of claims group at 200 ft. to 1 inch scale on outside claims and 50 ft. to the inch plane table mapping of Marshall pit area   | 3,000.00    |
| 3. Detailed magnetometer survey using electronic precession magnetometer to give magnetic gradient results on a scale of 1 inch to 100 feet over property. Lines at 200 ft., stations at 25 feet - 20 miles at \$200.00/mile | 4,000.00    |
| 4. Induced potential survey on lines 200 ft. spacing - 20 miles @ \$450.00/mile  | 9,000.00    |
| 5. Geochemical soil survey on lines 200 ft. spacing sample interval 50 feet, assuming for copper and gold 20 miles at \$200.00/mile  | 4,000.00    |
|  | \$24,000.00 |
| Sub-total [Carried forward]  | \$24,000.00 |

[Brought Forward]

\$24,000.00

6. Percussion drilling to test anomalous results of survey and ore control in open pit 3,000 ft. @ \$3.00/ft.	\$ 9,000.00	
7. Mineralographic study of ore minerals to determine mode of gold occurrence	200.00	
8. Bulk sampling of dumps and main pit area on Marshall claim. Mining and sorting 5,000 tons of ore @ \$5.00 per ton	25,000.00	
9. Assaying and metallurgical testing	8,000.00	
10. Consulting and supervision	10,000.00	
11. Purchase of 50 ton test mill	75,000.00	
12. Contingencies	20,000.00	
		<hr/>
Sub-total		147,200
		<hr/>
TOTAL COST		171,200
		<hr/> <hr/>
Say		\$170,000
		<hr/> <hr/>

It is a reasonable assumption that more reserves will be added in the immediate pit area from the additional zones indicated by the 1973-74 exploration results [see Compilation Map].

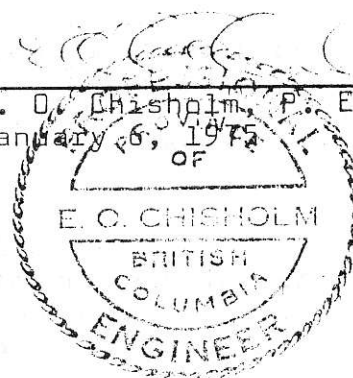
The writer check sampled dumps 1 and 2 at the main pit and obtained the following values in gold from a 20 lb. representative sample from the sulphide material:

	<u>Assays</u>		
	<u>Gold oz/T</u>	<u>Silver oz/T</u>	<u>Copper %</u>
Dump #1	1.18	0.3	0.25
Dump #2	1.36	0.3	0.36
Weighted average of dump sample	- <u>1.2 oz/ton Gold</u>		

CONCLUSIONS

The San Jacinto claims are on the general strike extension of the ore structures in the Phoenix producing pit 1,500 feet south. Some forty to fifty thousand tons of sulphide bearing skarn material grading about a half ounce per ton in gold has been indicated by bulk sampling and drilling which, at the present price of gold, would provide a profitable 50 ton per day operation if verification of tonnage and grades is obtained in the recommended work programme and metallurgical tests.

E. O. Chisholm, P. Eng.  
January 6, 1975

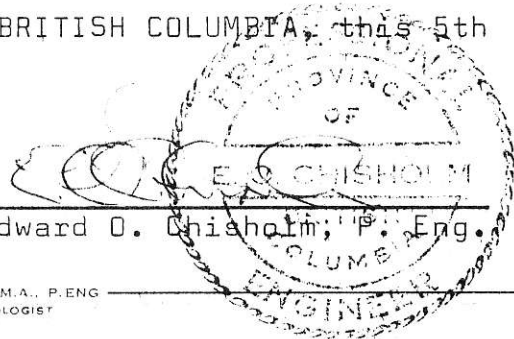


CERTIFICATE

I, Edward O. Chisholm of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, hereby certify that:

- 1] I am a geologist with offices at 821 - 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.
- 2] I am a graduate of the University of Toronto, Ontario, Master of Arts, 1945.
- 3] I am a member of the Professional Engineers of Ontario and British Columbia.
- 4] I have no direct or indirect interest in either the property or securities of San Jacinto Explorations Ltd. or its affiliates, nor do I expect to receive any such interest:
- 5] I hereby consent to inclusion of this report in the prospectus of San Jacinto Explorations Ltd. Permission is also granted for submission of the report to the Vancouver Stock Exchange.
- 6] This report is based on published and private reports on the area, personal communications with the principals of San Jacinto Explorations and a personal examination of the property.

DATED AT VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, this 5th day of January, 1975.

  
Edward O. Chisholm; P. Eng.



## REFERENCES

Greenwood - Grand Forks Area, B.C.

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10. Church, B. Neil [1970] - Report on Geology of Central Camp, 6 miles S.E. of Greenwood, mainly the 100-claim property of Lexington Mines Limited; B.C. Dept. of Mines & Pet. Resources; Geology Exploration and Mining in British Columbia [GEM], pp. 413-425, including regional map of Geology of the McCarren Creek, Goosmus Creek Area, Greenwood Mining Division at scale of 2400 feet to 1 inch [from 49°00'N. to Attwood Mtn.], Victoria.

11. The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company Limited [1949] - A half Century of Mining in British Columbia; 40 pages, including several historic photographs and reports by A.S. Baillie, C.M. Campbell, W.I. Nelson, R.S. Douglas and L.H. McKay. Published at the Fiftieth Anniversary of mining activity by Granby in the Province of British Columbia, Vancouver [?].

In 1973 The Granby Mining Company Limited is controlled by the Zapata Corporation of Houston, Texas which owns 66% [958,150 shares] of the outstanding Granby stock.

12. Leroy, O.E. [1911] - Map 16A, Phoenix, British Columbia; G.S.C., coloured map to accompany Memoir No. 21, scale 400 feet to 1 inch [1:4,800], geology done in 1908, Ottawa.
13. Zapata Corporation [1973] - Zapata Copper --- Two hemispheres apart; VIVA, Summer 1973. Page 3 of this house newsletter gives a brief history of Granby Mining and shows superimposed views of Phoenix in 1919 and in 1973 [now a big open pit copper mine], Houston.
14. Phendler, R.W. [1973] - Preliminary Report on the Keno Property, Greenwood Mining Division, B.C. for Kalco Valley Mines Ltd., 7 pages and 3 maps, June 29, 1973, Vancouver.
15. Sullivan, Joseph [1973] - Report on Seattle-Ike Group of Mineral Claims, Greenwood M.D., Grand Forks District, British Columbia for Ryslo Silver Mines Ltd.; 11 pages and 2 maps, January 16, 1973, Burnaby.
16. Chisholm, Edward O. [1973] - Feasibility Report on the Dentonia gold mine, Greenwood, B.C. for Colt Resources Ltd.; 11 pages and 2 maps, June 12, 1973, Vancouver.
17. Little, Heward W. [1958?] - Kettle River Geology, B.C.; G.S.C. map 6 - 1957, Ottawa.
18. Dolmage, Victor [1947] - Report on the Dentonia gold mine, Jewel Lake, Greenwood, B.C.; Jan. 1947, Vancouver.
19. Weymark, William J. [1966] - Various reports on the Oro Denoro copper mine of W.E. McArthur, Jr. of Greenwood, Vancouver,

20. George Cross News Letter [1973] - News report of purchase of the Motherlode and Greyhound copper mines,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile apart, at Greenwood, B.C. by Giant Mascot Mines Limited for \$600,000 cash and royalties on production. These mines produced for 17 years prior to 1918 and by a more recent Joint Venture of Cadillac Explorations Ltd. and Aabro Mining and Oils Ltd. were equipped with a 2,000 t.p.d. concentrator and mobile equipment for open pit mining. The Joint Venture incorporated Greyhound Mines Ltd. which went into receivership in 1971 and Cadillac acquired 100% interest. Includes former producing mine of Cumberland Mining Company Limited. The writer is not familiar with the many engineering reports which have been written on these mines. They have produced more than 4,000,000 tons of ore averaging about 0.8% copper and 0.04 ounces go.d/ton. Letter No. 150 [1973], August 2, Vancouver.
21. Allen, Alfred R. [1969] - Report on a Silica Deposit near Greenwood, B.C. for Polar Industries Inc., Billings, Montana. 17 pages, map of Mint claims, plan of silica deposit and sections through the silica deposit, October 14, 1969, Vancouver.
22. Allen, Alfred R. [1970] - Progress Report, Greenwood Silica Project, B.C. for Woodgreen Industrial Minerals Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. 9 pages, December 4, 1970, Vancouver.
23. Howe, A.C.A. [1964] - The Greenwood Silica Deposit; November, 1964, Toronto.
24. Geological Survey of Canada [1968] - Map #10 - 1967.
25. Jury, Rae G. [1973] - Highland Lode Mines Ltd., Phoenix Property, Greenwood Area, B.C.; 7 pages, Alrae Engineering Ltd., April 4, 1973, Vancouver. This report is on 132 acres of ground optioned in 1973 from San Jacinto Explorations Ltd. at Marshall [Providence] Lake [pond] on north boundary of the Phoenix mine property of The Granby Mining Company. Some 277 tons of ore shipped to smelter at Trail, B.C. in earlier years averaged 1.39 oz. gold and 1.56 oz. silver per ton, plus 0.5 to 1.0% copper.
26. Air Photo Library - Air photos BC 5487-131, BC 2861-80 and other more relevant vertical air photos; for sale at \$1.00 each by Map & Photo Sales, Map Production Division, Lands Service, Victoria.

27. George Cross News Letter No. 130 [1973], July 5 - News report about Deadwood property of San Jacinto Explorations Ltd., one mile west of Greenwood, being optioned to Fury Explorations Ltd. On January 1, 1973 Fury farmed out the property to Mapletree Explorations Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cyprus Mines Corporation of Los Angeles, Vancouver.
28. Dickinson, R.A. [1973] - Report on Geology and Percussion Drilling 1973, Greenwood Property, Project 441 for Mapletree Explorations Corp., June, 1973, Vancouver. Mapletree did geology and percussion drilling and dropped the option in July, 1973.
29. Cockfield, W.E. [1935] - Lode Gold Deposits at Fairview Camp, Camp McKinney, and Vidette Lake Area, and the Dividend - Lakeview Property near Osoyoos, B.C.; G.S.C., Memoir 179, 38 pages, 4 maps, Ottawa.  
  
Camp McKinney [gold] is situated 6 miles north of Bridesville and 9 or 10 miles W.N.W. of Greenwood.
30. Geological Survey of Canada [1946] - Preliminary Map 45-20A at scale of 800 feet to 1 inch; shows geology, topography and mineral prospects; the Paper accompanying this map has been mislaid, Ottawa.
31. Malcolm, D.C. [1920] - Private report on the Dentonia gold mine; July 20, Vancouver.
32. Arland, A.J. [1948] - Private report on the Dentonia gold mine; March 20, Vancouver.
33. Stewart, G.O.M. [1973] - Progress reports on the Dentonia mine for Colt Resources Ltd.; June, Vancouver.
34. B.C. Minister of Mines Reports: 1897 page 589  
1933 page A158  
1935 page D2
35. Chisholm, E.O. [1973] - Geological Report on the Athelstan - Jack Pot Group, Greenwood, B.C. for Colby Mines Ltd. [NPL]; 7 pages, 1 map, plus 2 maps of P.G. Dobson, June 10, 1973, Vancouver.
36. The Granby Mining Company Limited [1973] - 72nd annual report, 1972; 12 pages, Vancouver.
37. Sullivan, J. [1968] - Geophysical report on Sunnyside, Fanny Joe and other claims, March 29, 1968; assessment report No. 1232 by Bomarc Mining Co. Ltd., listed on page 272 of B.C. Minister of Mines report for 1968, Burnaby.

38. Le Roy, O.E. [1913] - Motherlode and Sunset Mines, Boundary District, B.C.; G.S.C. Memoir 19, Ottawa.
39. Drysdale, C.W. [1915] - Geology of Franklin Camp, B.C.; G.S.C. Memoir 56, Ottawa.
40. Little, H.W. and Thorpe, R.I. [1965] - G.S.C. Paper 65-1, pp. 56-60, Ottawa.
41. Little, H.W. [1966] - G.S.C. Paper 66-1, pp. 67-71, Ottawa.  
Note - By personal communication of October 31, 1973, Dr. Little has advised that his publications on Greenwood area are contained in Papers 65-1 and 66-1.
42. Little, H.W. & Monger, J.W.H. [1966] - Greenwood west half map-area; G.S.C. Paper 66-1, page 61, Ottawa.
43. Le Roy, O.E. [1912] - The Geology and Ore Deposits of Phoenix, Boundary district, B.C.; G.S.C. Memoir 21, Ottawa.
44. Chisholm, E.O., [1973] - Geological Report on the Greenwood Mineral Property of Silver Falls Resources Ltd., Attwood Mt., B.C.
45. Chapman, D.A. and J.H. Kruzick, July [1973] - Preliminary Feasibility Report on Exploration on the North Phoenix gold lease for Highland Lode Mines Ltd., including smelter returns of ore shipped from San Jacinto, Marshall claim 1967, 1968, 1971.
46. Ikona, C.K., M.E., July 18 [1973] Report on Preliminary Metallurgical Investigation on Gold Sands from Marshall claim for Highland Lode Mines Ltd. This includes tests made on San Jacinto's Marshall ore body herein described.
47. Kruzick, J.H., May-June [1973] - Summary of Drill Logs of percussion drilling on San Jacinto Marshall claim including assays from drilling and surface pits and dumps.
48. Shear, Herbert, Nov. [1969] - Discussed drill logs of holes Ph 1-5 in the vicinity of the open pit on the Marshall claim of San Jacinto Mines Ltd., including field geological maps of workings on a scale of 1 inch to 100 feet and 1 inch to 200 feet.

49. Kruzick, J.H. Nov. [1974] - Summary Report of Surface Bulk Sampling programme on the Marshall Lake Claim Group of San Jacinto Explorations Ltd., including economic geology.
50. Britton, John W. of Britton Research Limited, Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 2 [1974] - Report on Metallurgical Tests on a sample of Gold-Copper Ore submitted by San Jacinto Explorations Ltd. Includes estimated recovery of metals from ore and suggested procedures to determine treatment.