ALBERT F. REEVE LIMITED 904 - 675 WEST HASTINGS STREET VANCOUVER, B. C. V6B 1N2 TELEPHONE: (604) 688-3584

681228 Lucky Four Group 92H/4E

November 17, 1986

Mr. J. W. Stollery Cordilleran Engineering Limited 1980 - 1055 West Hastings Street Vancouver, B. C. V6E 2E9

Dear John:

Re: 309463 B. C. Ltd.

I have taken a look, on paper, at the prospect described in the enclosed report.

It has 680' of underground workings and 16,000' of drilling. Material with an average thickness of 11.4' grading 4.3 opt silver and 5.1% Cu has been outlined by 29 drill intersections. There was one very high gold assay in a drill hole; 43' of 1.44 opt Au as well as 5.75 opt Ag and 18% Cu that has not been confirmed. This is definitely a skarn with lots of size potential. No assaying has been done for tungsten.

On the basis of known copper and silver grades it isn't a very attractive proposition but if some gold and/or tungsten were added in important amounts it might be worth a shot. The site is a very tough expensive place to work. If you would like to pursue this there are lots of details available.

Yours very truly,

ALBERT F. REEVE

A. F. Reeve

AFR:tl

Enc.

ENGINEERING REPORT on the LUCKY FOUR GROUP for RICO COPPER (1966) LIMITED

> by M.K. Lorimer, P.Eng.

Cater of Share

SUMMARY

The Lucky Four Property of Rico Copper (1966) Limited is located on Mt. Foley about 15 miles east of Chilliwack, B.C. at an elevation of 6200 feet. The topography is extremely rugged and transportation is a serious problem.

At the main showing silver and copper minerals occur in a garnetite skarn zone along a granitic-sedimentary contact. The mineralized zones within the garnetite appear to be continuous and to have a rake to the southeast into virtually unexplored ground.

A compilation of old information and, particularly, information gained from exploration work done in 1971 gives a drillindicated deposit of 28,281 tons assaying 4.3 ounces per ton in silver and 5.1 percent in copper, using two percent copper as the cut-off grade. A similar calculation using one percent copper as cut-off gives 63,476 tons grading 2.2 ounces in silver and 2.9 percent in copper.

A preliminary cost estimate based on incomplete data indicates that the higher-grade material is at least marginal.

It is recommended that a two-phased exploration programme be carried out, the first phase to consist of more staking and a magnetometer survey, the second phase, if warranted, to consist of diamond drilling and an economic study. The estimated cost, allowing for 2000 feet of drilling, is \$150,000.

CONTENTS

			rage
Introduction			1
Location			1
Access			, ' 1'
Claims	1		2
Topography			2
Climate			3
History			3
Geology			5
Reliability of Data			7
Diamond Drill Results			8
Geophysics		1920a) A ₁₀ 7	9
Reserves			9
Economics		*	12
Conclusions			12
Recommendations			13
Costs			13

Bibliography

Certificate of Qualifications

Maps: 1. Location Map

- 2. Claims Map
- 3. Main Showings
- 4. Cross Sections
- 5. Lucky Four Reserves

M. K. LORIMER, B.A.SC., P.ENG. CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER 3082 WEST 27TH AVENUE VANCOUVER, B.C. V6L 1W5 TELEPHONE: 733-8244

13 September, 1982

ENGINEERING REPORT

on the

LUCKY FOUR GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

The following report is based on a study of Rico Copper (1966) Limited reports and maps, on a study of the reports and documents listed in the Bibliography and on personal knowledge gained through exploration work done in 1971. Essentially it is an updating of reports by the writer dated 25 November, 1971, 18 February, 1981, and 7 August, 1981.

LOCATION:

The Lucky Four Property is located on Foley Mountain, the most easterly of a series of high, rugged peaks known as the Cheam Ridge. This ridge is part of the Skagit Range in the Cascade Mountains of southwestern British Columbia.

The property is 80 miles east of Vancouver, 15 miles east of Chilliwack and 12 miles south of Laidlaw. The latter is a settlement on the Trans-Canada Highway and on the main line of the Canadian National Railways. Map 1.

The elevations of the claims vary considerably because of the topography. They range from about 5000 feet to over 7000 feet with the main showings at 6200 feet.

The geographic location is $49^{\circ}10$ 'N, $121^{\circ}35$ 'W, the National Topographic System map area is 92H/4E and the Mining Division is New Westminster.

ACCESS:

Access is difficult and has always been a handicap to thorough exploration. Although logging roads reach to within two miles on the north at Wahleach (Jones) Lake and to within three miles on the south, the provision of road access would be a formidable project. Both sets of roads terminate about 2500 feet below the main showings and the intervening country is extremely rugged. The original owners gained access from the north by means of a pack trail that is now in poor condition. Recent operators have bulldozed a tote road but it terminates about a mile away and about 2000 feet below the outcrops. These routes are useful in an emergency but contribute little towards the problem of access.

In practice, for the last thirty years, all exploration work has been helicopter supported. Short flights can be made from the logging roads.

CLAIMS:

The property consists of ten Crown Granted claims as tabulated below and shown on Map 2.

NAME	LOT NUMBER
Lucky Four No. 1	990
Lucky Four No. 2	999
Lucky Four No. 3	1001
Lucky Four No. 4	989
Lucky Four No. 5	1033
Lucky Four No. 6	1034
Epsilon Fraction	991
Gamma Fraction	998
Delta Fraction	1000
Sperry	1098

The owner of these claims is Rico Copper (1966) Limited, N.P.L.

Four adverse claims, intruding or adjacent to, the Rico claims reverted to the Crown about 1977. They were acquired by others in 1981. One of them, Lot 1094, is valid until 30 April, 1983; the others, Lots 988, 1002 and 1097, have now lapsed.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The claims area is characterized by precipitous rock faces, talus slopes, glaciers and semi-permanent snow fields. Much of it is inaccessible to all but experienced mountaineers and is definitely hazardous to the average workman. The main showings lie on the northeastern side of Foley Peak, a 7500-foot member of the Cheam Ridge. From Foley Peak a tributary ridge extends northeastward. The main showings are at the junction of these two ridges.

To the east the Cheam Ridge drops steeply to the valleys of Granite and Foley Creeks, tributaries of the Chilliwack River. On the north a large cirque occupies the area between the two ridges. It drains to Wahleach Lake. A glacier lies on the upper slopes of this cirque west of the showings, and a smaller one covers part of the tributary ridge at the showings.

There are several streams in the area but they are mainly outside the claims boundaries and so far below the present workings that elaborate pumping facilities would be required to provide water. The best source in the summer is melt water from the nearby glaciers but this source is limited and depends somewhat on the weather. Sufficient for exploration and mine development can be obtained from underground seepage and diamond drill holes.

CLIMATE:

The climate is variable and unpredictable. Although the temperature range is not excessive, strong winds and heavy snowfalls result in difficult conditions for much of the year. Snow lies on the main showings until late June or early July in the average year. Clouds frequently prevent the use of helicopters for long periods. Despite these climatic problems, long periods of warm, clear weather can often be enjoyed in the summer.

HISTORY:

This is an old property that was first discovered in 1915. During the next few years an access trail was built, a camp was erected and some diamond drilling was done. Early reports also mention two adits, one under the glacier and one at the east showing several hundred feet lower than the main showings.

In later years several engineers made examinations and reported favourably on the prospects, but little seems to have been done. The relative inaccessibility was an obvious hindrance to exploration before the advent of helicopters.

Underground exploration was undertaken in 1950 and 1951

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by Rico Copper Mines Limited, a new company that had acquired the original six Lucky Four grants and adjoining claims as well. In these two years about 340 feet of drifting and cross-cutting were done in an adit about 230 feet below the main outcrops. Four thousand feet of surface diamond drilling and 440 feet of underground drilling were completed.

Underground work was resumed in 1953 when the adit was advanced 80 feet. The following year it was extended another 200 feet for a total of 620 feet. In this year and in 1955, about 10,000 feet of holes were drilled from the adit. In 1956, surface prospecting and geologic mapping were carried out over accessible parts of the whole claims area.

After several years of inaction, limited exploration was resumed in 1961 when an electromagnetic survey of the contact to the east of the main showings was made. In the following years some surface excavating and about 40 feet of underground work were completed.

Diamond drilling was resumed in <u>1966</u> when nine surface holes totalling 1330 feet were drilled to test the contact area southeast of the main showings. In the following year two holes were drilled into the most promising of the anomalies located by the 1961 electromagnetic survey.

A few years later, Big Hope Resources Ltd. (N.P.L.) erected a camp building (the old one was destroyed by fire several years ago) and excavated about 35 tons of selected material from the main showing. It was flown out by helicopter and left at a loading point on one of the old logging roads near Wahleach Lake.

By 1971 much information had been accumulated but it was distributed over a large number of maps and reports by various engineers and geologists. There was a lack of co-ordination and, in many cases, the information was incomplete or contradictory. It was therefore decided to compile a new and comprehensive report and set of maps with emphasis on the area of the main showings and underground workings.

It soon became evident that a reliable survey was required since only the work done in 1950 and 1951 appeared to have been surveyed by transit. A wood-floored tent camp was established in August, 1971, and a transit survey carried out over an eight-day period. The survey included underground workings, all identifiable diamond drill holes, surface exposures and topographic . . . /

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features in the area of the main showings. Map 3. The results agreed closely with those obtained by D.C. McKechnie wherever checks could be made; so the positions of holes that could not be located but had been plotted by Mr. McKechnie were accepted as correct. An error of about three degrees was found in the second half of the adit and several of the underground holes were wrongly plotted. Discrepancies were also found in surface contouring.

The results to this stage indicated gaps in the information concerning the area between the zones known as A and B and in the area to the southeast. It was decided to drill a few holes from surface to provide at least some of the missing information.

In mid-September the camp was re-established and a drill flown in. After drilling two holes totalling 275 feet and getting a third hole down to 60 feet, a blizzard struck. Continuing bad weather and the lack of a camp and facilities for winter operations forced abandonment of the programme in the second week of October.

As far as is known, no work has been done on the property since 1971.

2 680' 11G.

GEOLOGY:

The following description of the geology is confined to the vicinity of the main showings.

The outcrops occur in altered sedimentary rocks of Carboniferous age along a contact with Mesozoic granodiorites. The contact has a general northwest-southeast strike and, at the showings, has a steep dip to the northeast.

The sedimentary rocks consist mainly of argillite and greywacke. The stratification in general parallels the granodiorite but locally there has been intensive minor folding, crushing and brecciation. Both rocks exist separately and as argillaceous greywackes, and both have limy and siliceous phases. In colour they range from light to dark. Quartz, calcite and tourmaline veins, and fine-grained granitic dykes are common features. In one location there is a zone of large, well-formed quartz crystals exposed on the surface.

Of particular interest, since it is usually the host for the copper mineralization, is a garnetite skarn zone. It is somewhat irregular in outline but has a general northwesterly strike and an average dip of about 60 degrees to the northeast.

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It widens with depth, being about 30 feet wide near the surface and about 90 feet wide at the adit level. Near the borders it is generally interbedded with greywacke or argillite, and throughout the mass there occur veins of quartz, calcite and tourmaline. Actinolite is another common constituent.

Structurally the zone has been cut by two faults that have affected the attitude of the garnetite skarn zone. The most important one strikes roughly parallel to the contact but dips to the southwest at approximately 65 degrees. The overhanging cliff on which the original showings were found is undoubtedly the hanging-wall of this fault. The maximum displacement appears to be near Section B-B (Map 4) where it is about 80 feet. the hanging-wall block moving downwards relative to the footwall block. Towards the north this displacement decreases until it virtually disappears at Section E-E about 90 feet north. Whether this effect is due to rotational movement or a series of transverse faults causing block faulting has not been determined. The second fault has not been seen by the writer but its location is shown on an old company map. Whether it is an interpretation or was actually seen when there was less snow is unknown. Such a fault would account for there being little or no displacement of the garnetite zone at Section A-A. For the present its existence should be accepted and for this reason it is shown on the accompanying plans.

The metals of economic interest are silver and copper. Although a few notable gold values were obtained, the majority were "trace" or 0.01 ounces per ton. Molybdenite occurs occasionally in minor amounts. The principal copper mineral is chalcopyrite. Bornite is occasionly seen. The copper minerals are generally in the garnetite but in at least two holes, Nos. U20 and U22, high silver and copper values were obtained in the greywacke. The chalcopyrite occurs as disseminations and as fracture and cavity fillings. In the latter it is usually associated with pyrrhotite and, to a lesser extent, pyrite and arsenopyrite. These sulphide masses vary from weakly to strongly magnetic. The silver mineral has not been identified as far as is known.

In the majority of cases the richer sulphide zones favour the borders of the garnetite. They appear to be structurally controlled, probably occupying bedding faults and fissures that had their genesis in the original stratification. Some writers have suggested that the deposits are a number of rich "plums" but the many drill intersections would indicate at least a moderate degree of continuity. The impression of scattered deposits may have arisen from the displacement due to faulting. The drilling to date indicates that the higher-grade sulphide zones have a downward rake to the southeast. (Vertical projection, Map 5). This rake is apparent in the zones on both sides of the longitudinal fault. Little is known of this area since only two holes were drilled near it. Hole U6 was drilled parallel to the strike and in the footwall; Hole J1 was too short to reach it.

RELIABILITY OF DATA:

In compiling the data on which this report is based every effort was made to check the information available in existing reports and to eliminate incomplete or unreliable data. A transit survey was made as already described and the necessary corrections made. Surface examinations were made but these efforts were hampered by the unusually heavy snow pack that lasted through the summer of 1971.

The only way of checking old assay results would have been to drill a few new holes for comparison. For obvious reasons this would have been impractical. Fortunately much of the old work was done by, or under the supervision of, engineers of recognized ability and integrity. Free use has been made of their reports as acknowledged in the Bibliography to this report. In this connection the following comments are made:

The holes numbered from 2 to 30 were drilled under the supervision of D.C. McKechnie, P.Eng. in 1951 and 1952. It is understood that he did the sampling and surveying but did not personally take the samples to the assayer. Many of the assay results are exceptionally high but there is support for these values in Hole U20 drilled from underground under the supervision of Dr. V. Dolmage, P.Eng. and in samples reportedly taken from the surface by H.L. Hill, P.Eng. Several of the holes were obviously drilled down dip or along strike, and in the case of Hole 19, only sludges were recovered. In the following computations an attempt has been made to diminish the effects of these high-assay holes and to use them mainly as an indication of the extent of mineralization. In Holes 20 and 24 the silver assays are incomplete. An assumed value based on the average silver-copper ratio has been used.

The holes with the prefix U are holes drilled from underground under the supervision of Dr. V. Dolmage and staff. (Dr. Dolmage did not use the prefix U in his reports. It is used in this report to distinguish the underground holes from the earlier surface holes.) It is understood that both sampling and assaying were handled by the supervisors; so the values obtained have been accepted as correct. In several cases the directions and/or dips of these holes have been changed because of errors due to the fact that they were surveyed by compass.

Holes J1, J2 and J3 were drilled under the supervision of H.D. Forman, P.Eng., and were surveyed by the writer. No significant mineralization was intersected in these holes.

The writer supervised the drilling of surface Holes 41, 42 and 43, split the core and took samples to the assayer.

DIAMOND DRILL RESULTS:

The diamond drill holes regarded as important in the establishment of possible ore zones and reserves are tabulated below. They are shown on Map 4 together with the low-grade or barren holes that assist in defining ore limits.

HOLE	INTERSECTION	GOLD	SILVER	COPPER	REMARKS
	(ft.)	oz/ton	oz/ton	%	
2-	15	Tr.	0.1	1.0	
3	19	0.01	0.6	1.2	
4 5	16	Tr.	0.8	3.1	
5	10	Tr.	0.2	1.9	
10	35	0.01	2.1	12.4	Much core lost
11	30	Tr.	10.9	11.7	
12	5	Tr.	19.1	21.9	Down dip
13	14	Tr.	18.7	22.9	
14	27.5	Tr.	9.3	12.8	
19	65	0.06	11.6	14.8	All sludge
20	31	?	?	9.1	Partly down dip
21	43	1.44	5.8	18.0	Into footwall
23	23	0.10	?	7.5	Partly down dip
24	131	?	?	6.1	Down dip
41	5	0.01	0.7	2.9	3
	24	Tr.	0.2	1.2	
42	5	0.01	1.0	3.2	
	45	Tr.	0.3	1.1	
U8	10	Tr.	1.2	2.2	
	17	Tr.	1.0	1.9	
U10	22	Tr.	1.6	2.7	
	41	0.01	1.1	1.9	
U11	6	Tr.	5.8	3.4	
	23.4	Tr.	1.6	1.1	

HOLE	INTERSECTION (ft.)	GOLD oz/ton	SILVER oz/ton	COPPER %	REMARKS
U13	7	?	?	1.1	
U15	4 12	Tr. 0.04	0.5 0.9	1.2 2.2	
U20	10	0.08	16.0		In greywacke
U22-	6	Tr.	6.8	8.7	In greywacke

Because of the topography, and the snow and ice, good sites for setting up a drill on surface are few. As a result, many of the holes had poor angles of intersection with the mineralized zones. The true widths, therefore, are often much less than the intersection lengths.

GEOPHYSICS:

Except for some electromagnetic work along the contact far to the southeast of the main showings, little or no geophysical surveying seems to have been done before 1971.

Because of the close association of chalcopyrite and magnetic pyrrhotite, a magnetometer survey would appear to be a logical approach to exploration. To test this idea a magnetometer was taken in and used for part of two days at the end of the 1971 programme.

Unfortunately a lack of snow on much of the glacier made walking hazardous and magnetic storms made readings unreliable; so a complete survey could not be made. However, the limited work done indicated a strong magnetic feature about 100 to 150 feet beyond the end of the adit and approximately on the strike of the mineralized zone. This is virtually unexplored ground. Map 3.

RESERVES:

Drill-indicated reserves have been calculated from the available data considered reliable. Two sets of calculations were done, one using a cut-off of two percent copper, the other using one percent. The reason for this approach was that the copper values far exceeded those of the silver. Even now, 1982, with a ten-fold increase in the price of silver, the same is true although the difference is much reduced. Map 5.

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M. K. LORIMER, B.A.SC., P.ENG.

In calculating reserves the following points were observed:

- 1. Limits were assumed to lie 25 feet vertically or horizontally from intersections where there was no evidence to the contrary.
- 2. Continuity was assumed between adjacent intersections.
- 3. Where no contrary evidence existed a straight-line variation in grade and thickness-was assumed.
- 4. The assay values in Company records were accepted as correct.
- 5. A minimum true width of four feet was used.
- 6. Intersections outside the garnetite zone were omitted because no evidence of continuity exists.
- 7. A dilution factor of 15 percent was applied. The 15 percent increment was assumed to have a grade equal to 15 percent of the undiluted grade.
- 8. Several intersections grading one percent or better and lying to the north were omitted because insufficient drilling had been done to indicate continuity.
- 9. Zones to the west of the longitudinal fault were designated "footwall"; to the east "hanging-wall". In the case of Block A no designation was applied.

The reserves are tabulated below:

2 perc	ent cu	t-off:				
BLOCK	ZONE	WIDTH (ft.)	TONS	GOLD (oz/ton)	SILVER (oz/ton)	COPPER (%)
A	-	7	4217	Tr.	1.4	2.4
В	FW	11	7656	?	2.7	3.2
С	$\mathbf{F}W$	- 4	1368	0.01	1.2	3.1
	HW	4	1321	Tr.	3.9	3.4
D	FW	5	1196	0.04	21.3	20.5
	HW	5	1358	Tr.	5.0	5.2
Ε	HW	15	1651	Tr.	7.2	8.0
F	HW	17	1323	Tr.	. 9.2	10.4
G	FW	10	739	Tr.	0.6	2.6
	HW	28	1801	Tr.	10.4	12.1
H	FW	10	831	Tr.	0.6	2.5
	HW	28	1131	Tr.	10.4	12.1
TOTAL			24592			
AVERAG	ES	11.4		Tr.	4.9	5.8
DILUTE	D 15%	11.4	28281	Tr.	4.3	. 5.1

<u>l percent cu</u>	t-off:				
BLOCK ZONE	WIDTH (ft.)	TONS	GOLD (oz/ton)	SILVER (oz/ton)	COPPER (%)
A –	20	12903	Tr.	1.1	1.9
B FW	11	7656	?	2.7	3.2
HW	13	6991	Tr.	0.9	1.5
C FW	21	7111	Tr.	0.4	1.3
HW	23	10506	Tr.	0.7	1.2
D FW	5	1196	0.04	21.3	20.5
HW	5	1358	Tr.	5.0	5.2
E HW	15	1651	Tr.	7.2	. 8.0
F HW	17	1323	Tr.	9.2	10.4
$\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{F} \mathbf{W}$	10	739	Tr.	0.6	2.6
HW	28	1801	Tr.	10.4	12.1
H FW	10	831	Tr.	0.6	2.5
HW	28	1131	Tr.	10.4	12.1
TOTAL		55197			
AVERAGES	17.7		Tr.	2.5	3.3
DILUTED 15%	17.7	63476	Tr.	2.2	2.9

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ECONOMICS:

At a silver price of 8.70US an ounce, a copper price of 0.71US a pound, and an exchange rate of 1.00CAN = 0.81US, the 28281 tons of high grade material would have a gross value of 3.844,576CAN or 135.94 a ton. The 63476 tons of lower grade material would gross 4.739.626CAN or 74.67 a ton.

Since a feasibility study has not been made, no firm cost estimates can be given at this time. In view of the fact that an aerial tranway, or captive balloon system, would be required and that the ore would have to be shipped for custom milling, costs would exceed \$100 a ton. This rough figure suggests that the 28,000 tons of higher grade material might be profitably mined but that the lower grade material would be uneconomic despite lower unit costs.

A study of costs, mining methods and alternative means of handling and disposing of the product would undoubtedly alter the above rough figures, and the finding of more ore would reduce unit costs by distributing the high capital costs over a greater tonnage.

CONCLUSIONS:

The property has a deposit of drill-indicated material totalling 28,281 tons grading 4.3 ounces a ton in silver and 5.1 percent in copper with an average width of 11.4 feet. There is also a larger tonnage of lower grade material.

The indicated tonnage lies in a zone that appears to be continuous although it is faulted both longitudinally and transversely. It has an apparent plunge to the southeast into an area that has not been effectively explored. The possibilities of finding additional reserves in this direction appear good.

Because of the location of the property, transportation is the most difficult problem. It could be overcome provided the reserves were rich or large enough to warrant the expense.

A rough calculation based on incomplete information indicates a deposit that is marginal. However, this situation could improve by a rise in the prices of the metals involved, by a thorough feasibility study that might show a reduction in the estimated costs, or by additions to the reserves through further exploration. Consideration should be given to the drilling of a few deep holes to determine whether the mineralization exists at depth. If it does, many of the inherent problems could be overcome by driving a long adit from a lower elevation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In accordance with the foregoing discussion and conclusions it is recommended that the following phased exploration be carried out.

Phase 1:

- Stake the ground to the east of the Crown Granted claims in order to cover the valley of Granite Creek and the favourable granitic-sedimentary contact. Ten units should suffice. Additional claims to the north and west would be desirable but are not necessary.
- 2. Run a magnetometer survey over the part of the property that covers the contact.

Phase 11:

- 1. Diamond drill anomalous areas found by the magnetometer survey.
- 2. If results are favourable to this stage, carry out a study of mining methods and costs, transportation, milling and marketing to arrive at definite conclusions concerning the economics of production.

COSTS:

The estimated costs of the recommended programme are:

Phase 1:

Staking 10 units	\$1000
Magnetometer survey	5000
Engineering and supervision	1000
Head Office costs	1000
Miscellaneous and contingencies	2000

TOTAL PHASE 1

10000

Phase 11:

Diamond drilling. Allowance for 2000	
feet @ \$45/ft. including all costs	\$90,000
Economic study	10,000
Engineering and supervision	10,000
Head Office expenses	10,000
Miscellaneous and contingencies	20,000
TOTAL PHASE 11	\$140,000
TOTAL BOTH PHASES	\$150,000

M.K. Lorimer, P.Eng. 13 September, 1982

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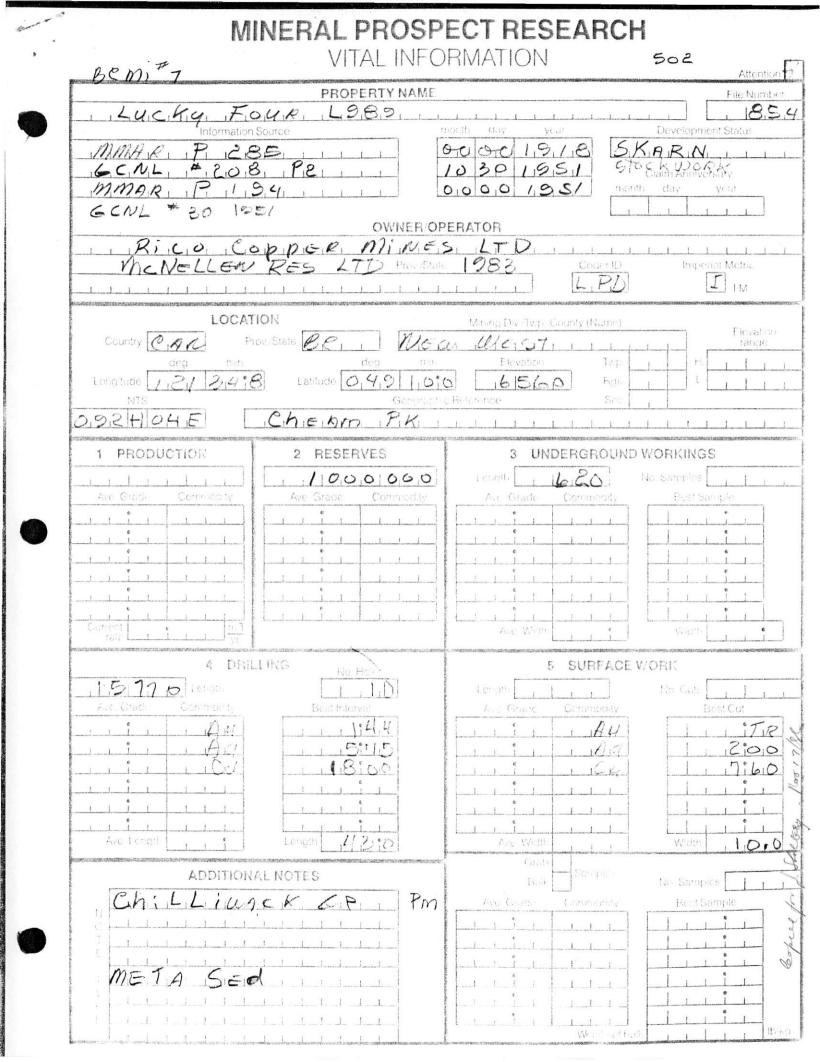
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, MALCOLM KEITH LORIMER, of the City of Vancouver, B.C. Mining Engineer, hereby certify:

- 1. THAT I am a practising Mining Engineer and reside at 3082 West 27th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
- 2. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia and hold a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Mining Engineering granted in 1950.
- THAT I have been practising my profession for over 29 years.
- 4. THAT I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.
- 5. THAT the following is a true record of my employment and experience:
 - 1950-52 General engineering, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada Limited, Kimberley, B.C.
 - 1952-56 Chief Engineer, Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. Ltd., Pioneer Mines, B.C.
 - 1956-57 Chief Engineer, Buchans Mining Co. Ltd., Buchans, Nfld.
 - 1957-59 Chief Engineer and Mine Superintendent, Cowichan Copper Company Ltd., Lake Cowichan, B.C.
 - 1959-65 General exploration work for various companies, mostly in southern British Columbia.
 - 1965-75 Associate, H.L. Hill and Associates Ltd., later L.J. Manning and Associates Ltd., Consulting Mining and Geological Engineers, Vancouver, B.C.
 - 1975 To present time Independent Mining Consultant.
- THAT I have no direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities of Rico Copper (1966) Limited nor do I expect to acquire any.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 13th day of September, 1982.

M.K. Lorimer, B.A. Sc., P. Eng.

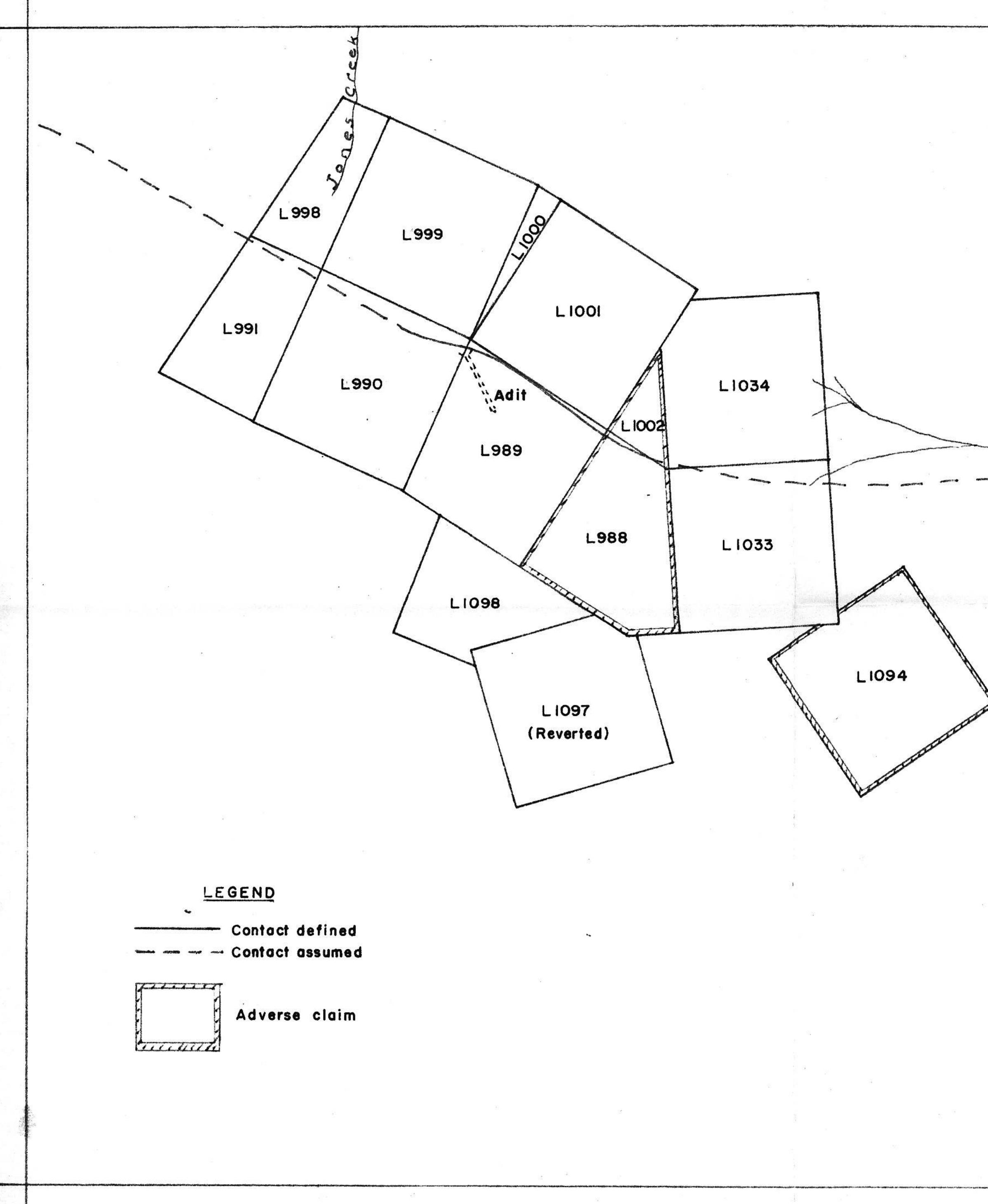


MINERAL PROSPECT RESEARCH SECONDARY INFORMATION

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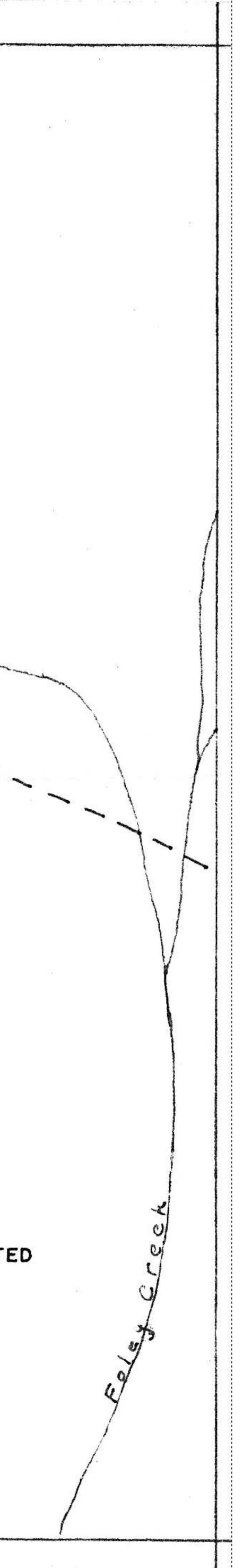
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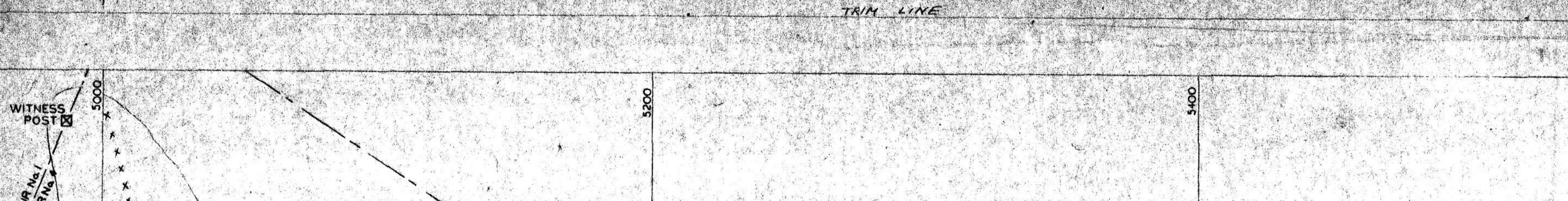
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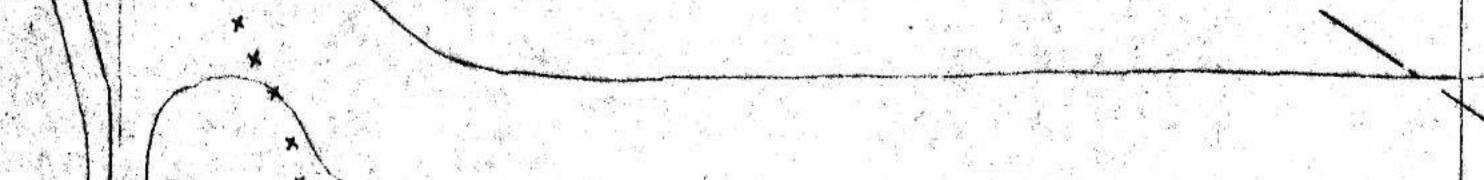
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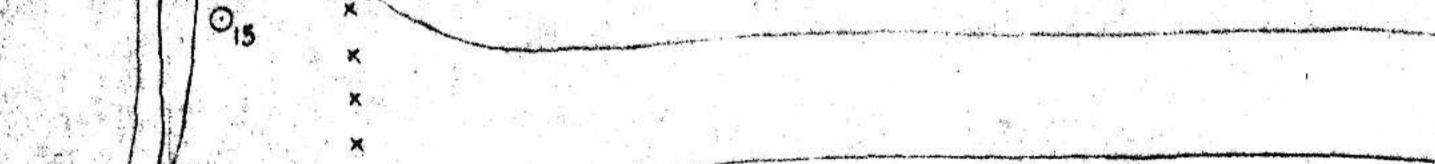
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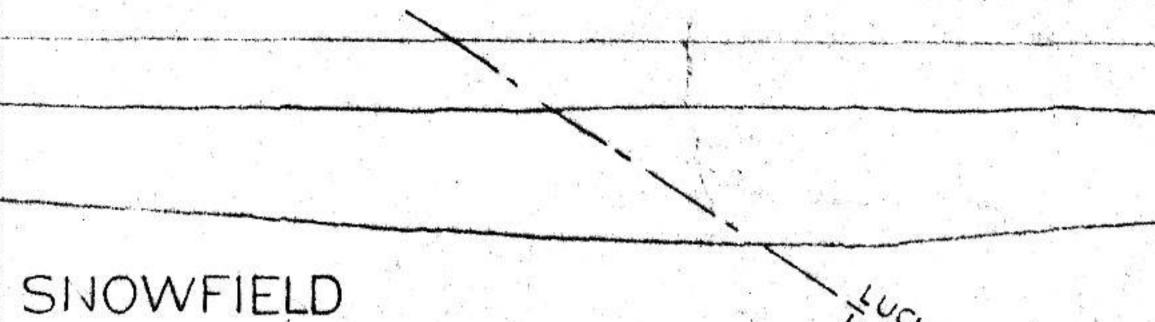








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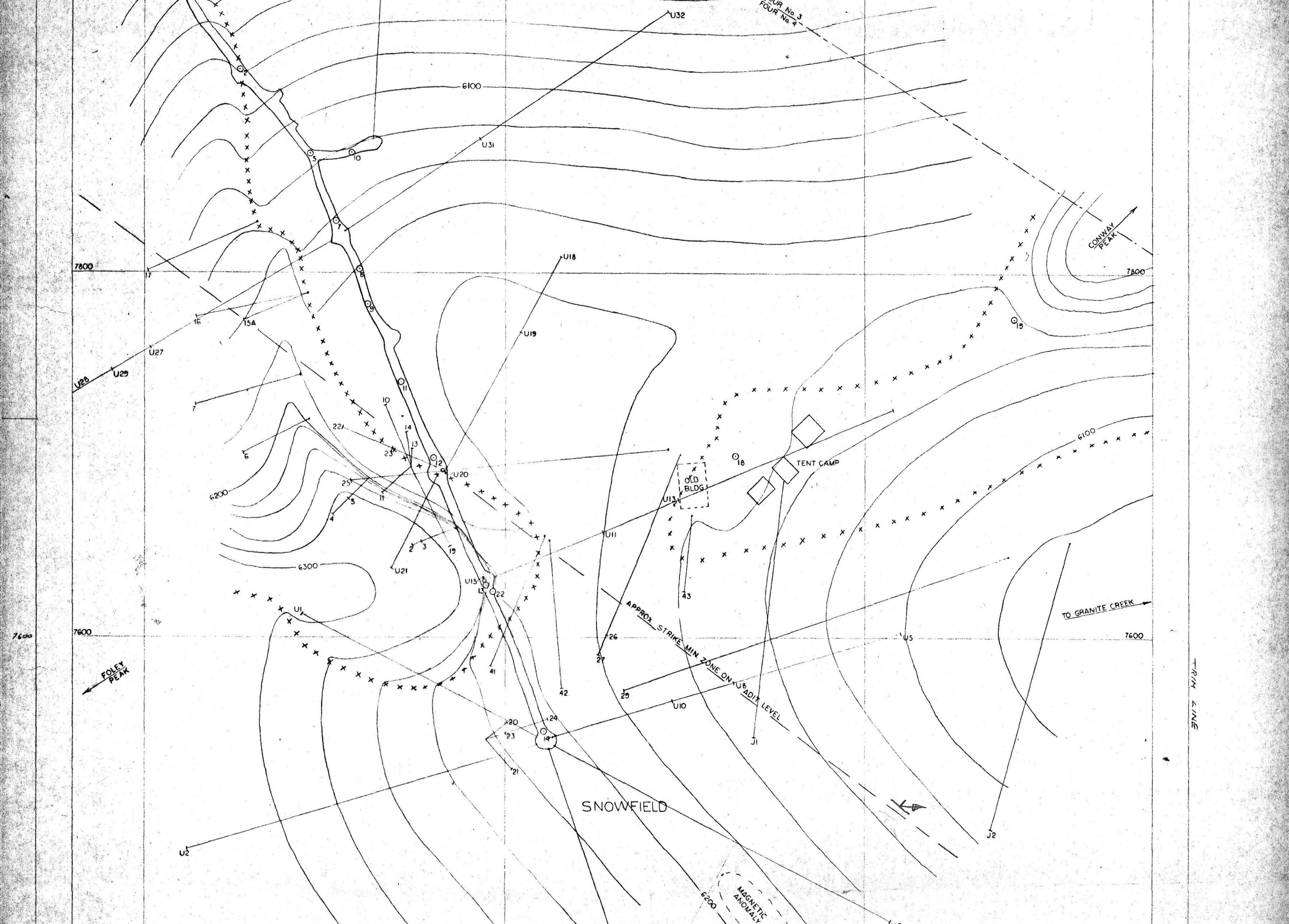
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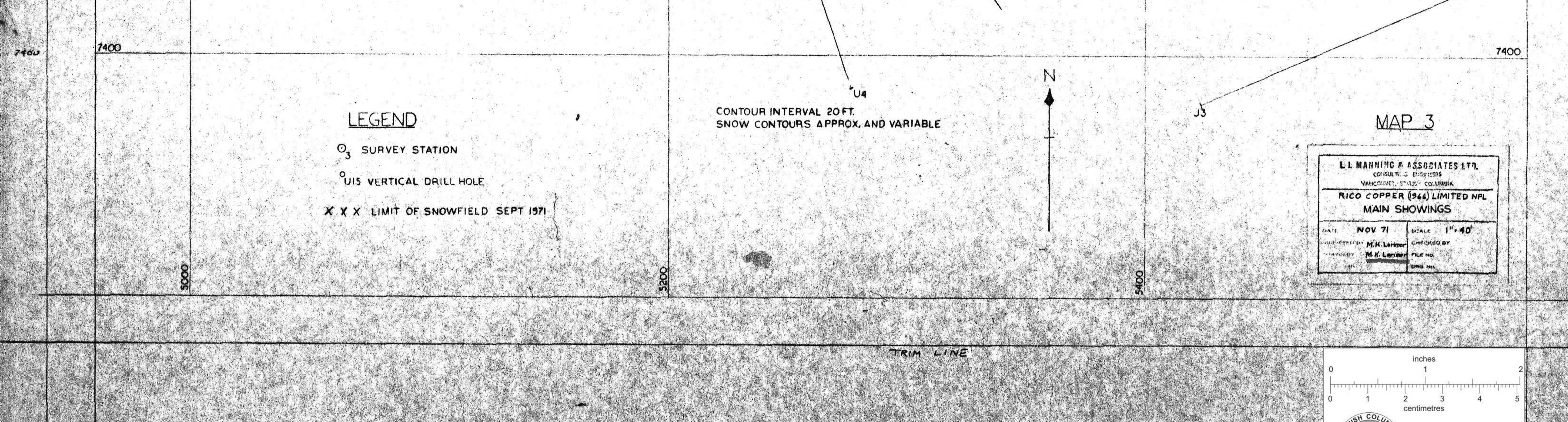






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