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GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE

"OSOYOOS" GROUP

OSOYOOS, B. C., OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION

by

R. E. Renshaw, P. ENG.

49° - 00' N

119° - 35' W

10 February 1968

R. E. RENSHAW P.ENG.

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GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER
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GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE
"OSOYOOS" GROUP
OSOYOOS, B. C., OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared at the request of Multiple Mining Ltd. (NPL) of 33 - 10th Avenue, South, Cranbrook, B. C. Its purpose was to check the validity of the staking of the claims, map the geology, make a partial geochemical survey of a portion of the claims, and to recommend and lay out an exploration program for its development.

A total of 3-1/2 months were spent on the line cutting, 21 days for field examination of geology, and three weeks for the geochemical assays and report preparation.

LOCATION

The claims are located 6 miles northwest from Osoyoos, B. C. and 3/4 mile north of the International border. Their approximate geographical position is 49-00 north latitude and 119-35 west longitude.

ACCESS

Access to the claims is from the paved Southern Transprovincial Highway 3 about 6 miles north from Osoyoos and thence by good gravel, all-weather logging and ranch roads which lead to all parts of the claims.

Little or no money will be required to build access roads through the claims.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topography is not extreme. It ranges from 900 feet at Osoyoos Lake some 6 miles to the east to a maximum of 4500 feet on the higher portions of the claims. The average elevation is about 3500 feet. The hillsides are gentle rolling, modified by glaciation, and have a few gullies formed by arid erosional conditions. A thin mantle of glacial debris covers almost 90% of the claims and outcrops are limited in extent, mainly on the higher portions of the claims.

TIMBER

Timber is relatively scarce on the claims and most of the commercial fir and pine has been logged. However, sawn timbers and lumber can be purchased locally from numerous sawmills in the vicinity.

WATER

No permanent flowing streams are present on the claims. However, there are numerous small lakes which can supply ample water for all mining, milling, diamond drilling, and domestic use.

POWER

No hydro-electric power source is available on the claims. The closest source is at Osoyoos, B. C. At least 6 miles of transmission line would be required to connect with that source.

SUPPLIES

Nearly all supplies can be purchased locally in Osoyoos or Penticton. If they are not available there they can be shipped in from Vancouver within hours by good daily motor freight or air express.

ACCOMMODATION

No accommodation is available on the property with the exception of a few old sheds and barns from long abandoned homesteads. No provision for a bunkhouse or cookery need be made as it is less than 30 minutes travel time from Osoyoos. Ample accommodation is available at that center.

CLIMATE

The climate is arid to semi-arid with a total precipitation of about 10 inches per year or less and falls mostly in the form of snow from December to March. Summer temperatures may reach a high of 80-85 degrees while winter lows may reach 20-25 degrees below zero for 1 or 2 weeks in January or February. The usual winter temperatures are seldom below the zero mark. Climatic conditions are such that year round mining and exploration can be carried out with little or no lost time from inclement weather.

HISTORY

No previous history of the claims is known but several very old location posts were found indicating that staking had been done 50 or 60 years ago in the area. Several test pits were also dug at that time on various copper showings on the claims.

CLAIMS

The "Osoyoos" group consists of 96 claims all held by the right of location and comprises some 4800 acres, more or less.

All claims are properly staked and have the correct tags and inscriptions on the posts. The claims are recorded in the Mining Office of the Osoyoos Mining Division of British Columbia at Penticton and are shown on Government Map 82E/4E-M.

The group consists of the following claims.

Pen 1 to 24	Record Numbers 14985 to 15008 Tag Numbers 686823 to 686846 Staked 11 May 66 Recorded 25 May 66
Pal 1 to 12	Record Numbers 15009 to 15020 Tag Numbers 686879 to 686890 Staked 13 May 66 Recorded 25 May 66
Axe 1 to 12	Record Numbers 15021 to 15032 Tag Numbers 704317 to 704328 Staked 16 May 66 Recorded 25 May 66
Hen 1 to 16	Record Numbers 15033 to 15048 Tag Numbers 686847 to 686862 Staked 13 May 66 Recorded 25 May 66
Old 1 to 16	Record Numbers 15049 to 15064 Tag Numbers 686863 to 686878 Staked 13 May 66 Recorded 25 May 66
Joe 1 to 16	Record Numbers 15065 to 15080 Tag Numbers 704301 to 704316 Staked 16 May 66 Recorded 25 May 66

No apparent contraventions are shown on the records but Map 82E/4E-M indicates several contraventions which fall into two categories: valid or invalid.

A. INVALID

This category includes 4 claims, Orva 14 to 17. These claims are shown on the staking map as covering Old 11 and 12 and Joe 7 and 5. An on-the-ground search revealed that these claims are incorrectly plotted on the map as the Orva posts were found to lie north of Old 1 and 2.

B. VALID

The staking map shows claims Cal 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 19 and Buck 1 to 3 covers all or parts of Pen claims 3 to 6, 8, 10, and 18 to 22. The location lines for the Cal claims were found slightly east of their plotted positions. No Buck posts were found. These claims have been located since 1963 and have had considerable research done on them for the nepheline content of the underlying syenite stock, hence it is considered that they are properly staked and take precedence over the Pen claims.

ADJACENT CLAIMS

Utica Mines Ltd. which lie to the northwest of the "Osoyoos" group has developed a silver-lead property and is currently operating a 200 ton per day flotation mill. Coin Silver Mines Ltd. which are located to the south and east are actively engaged in a program of geophysical exploration, bulldozing and diamond drilling to prove large tonnages of low grade copper mineralization. Cayum Mines Inc. and Cambri Mines Ltd., both of which are situated to the south in the United States, are similarly engaged in developing large low grade copper types of deposits.

FIELD PROCEDURE

The general geology of the area was compiled and plotted from pace and compass traverses of the claim location lines as well as traverses along the numerous roads through the claims and adjoining ground.

Based upon the results of the general mapping, a grid covering an area approximately 7500 feet east-west and 8800 feet north-south was laid out on a grid spacing of 400 feet with stations every 100 feet. One hundred and seventy one thousand, nine hundred feet (171,900) of line were cut and chained.

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All outcrops were plotted on a scale of 1 inch to 400 feet, and 1700 soil samples taken and tested for the presence of copper by the rubianic acid method.

GEOLOGY

The area has been partially mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada, , 38 Daly, "North American Cordillera, 49th parallel, 1912", and by a Preliminary Map by Little, Kettle River, West Half. In addition, an air-borne magnetometer survey of the 49th parallel has been flown by the Geological Survey of Canada.

In general the northeast and southwest section of the claims is underlain by granitic rocks of the Nelson Intrusives of Jura-Cretaceous age. The central portion is underlain by quartzite, phillite, argillite, and greenstone of the Kobau group of Carboniferous age.

The following formations are present:

MESOZOIC

Jura-Cretaceous
 Nelson Intrusives
 Quartz diorite, granodiorite
 Syenite, Nepheline Syenite

PALEOZOIC

Carboniferous
 Kobau Group
 Quartzite, phillite
 Argillite, Greenstone

The Kobau group is a highly altered series of sediments and greenstones which form a roof pendant between two stocks or bosses of granitic rocks.

Folding and metamorphism has obliterated structures but in a general way they appear to have a northwesterly strike and a southwesterly dip.

Alteration in the quartzite and phillite consists largely of recrystallization of the silica along with the introduction of some carbonate.

Alteration in the argillite consists mainly of minor silicification and some carbonate.

In general the quartzite, phillite, and argillite are buff weathering and highly fractured.

The greenstones show the most alteration. Chlorite, epidote, carbonate, and feldspar are common. In some of the bands enough feldspar has been formed to give a porphyritic texture to the rock. Other bands merely exhibit a recrystallization to form a medium grained dioritic texture.

The quartz diorite is commonly light coloured, medium grained and rich in feldspar and plagioclase. Minor quartz, biotite, and hornblende form the balance of the minerals. A few narrow bands of biotite gneiss are present parallel to the regional structure of the area.

The syenite is a light coloured, medium grained rock rich in feldspar and a fairly high ferromagnesian content. Certain phases of the syenite grade into nepheline syenite which may contain as high as 20% nepheline, 15% to 20% ferromagnesian minerals as pyroxene and biotite and the balance orthoclase and microcline. This is the area largely covered by the Cal and Buck claims.

MINERALIZATION

Low grade copper mineralization has been found in all rock types except the syenite and nepheline syenite. Malachite staining has been found in three old pits on Joe 5 and 7 associated with regional northwesterly shearing in the sediments. No apparent walls are present. A typical assay from

these sheared and altered sediments is: silver, 0.50 oz/ton; copper, 0.373% and 0.04% molybdenum.

Fine grained chalcocite has been found in the quartz diorite in the northeastern and southwestern section of the claims.

A few almost barren quartz veins of the tension type are present in the quartz diorite and also in the sediments.

The general type of mineralization is typical of low grade porphyry copper deposits prevalent in, or associated with Jura-Cretaceous intrusions and Carboniferous or Triassic rocks of British Columbia.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY AND RESULTS

At each of the stations along the grid lines and base line a soil sample was taken from just below the grass roots so that no organic matter was present.

The sample was dried and screened to minus 80 mesh. Approximately 1 cc of soil was taken and dissolved in 2 to 3 cc of purified acetic acid which had been buffered with ammonium acetate. After shaking, the solution was filtered on to rubianic acid reaction paper. The presence of copper is determined by the size and tensity of a black dot appearing on the paper. The test is sensitive to 6 parts per million of copper ions. Standards were set up whereby the background, traces, fair, good, and excellent copper content of the soil were established and the results plotted on the accompanying map.

Positive reactions were found present in both the sediments and quartz diorite. Numerous elongated lenticular anomalies are present, several of which are 2800 feet or more in length and 100 to 500 feet wide. The anomaly that is considered to be the most promising lies between Lines 36 and 52 south and covers an area of about 35 acres.

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ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

The "Osoyoos" group is geologically and structurally well located for the presence of porphyry copper type of mineralization. Copper has been found in all rock types except the syenite.

Soil sampling has indicated numerous target zones for exploration.

Little or no prospecting has been done on the other large proportion of the claims and it is considered that they have an equal chance of finding mineralization.

The "Osoyoos" group warrants an exploration program as outlined under the heading of RECOMMENDATIONS.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Cut a grid over balance of claims on a spacing of 400 feet with stations every 100 feet.
2. Take soil samples and also make a magnetometer survey using a flux gate type of instrument.
3. Bulldoze anomalous areas located by surveys.
4. Percussion drill targets found by surveys.

ESTIMATED COSTS

My table of estimated costs to carry out the above program is shown as Appendix "A" of this report.

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Consulting Geologist
Vancouver, B. C.
10 February 1968

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APPENDIX "A"

TABLE OF ESTIMATED COSTS

1.	Picket lines, balance of claims -----	\$ 8,000.00
2.	Soil samples, magnetometer survey -----	5,000.00
3.	Geochemical and other assays -----	1,000.00
4.	Bulldozing -----	2,000.00
5.	Percussion drilling, 5,000 feet -----	30,000.00
6.	Transportation -----	1,000.00
7.	Supplies -----	2,000.00
8.	Engineering and supervision -----	4,000.00
9.	Reserve for contingencies -----	7,000.00
	TOTAL -----	\$60,000.00

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10 February 1968

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APPENDIX "B"

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Rodney E. Renshaw, hereby certify that:

1. This report is based upon my personal examination of the "Osoyoos" group.
2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree in Geological Engineering.
3. That I am a Registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia.
4. That I have been practising my profession as a Consulting Geologist during the past 20 years.
5. That I have no interest in the claims or shares of the Company, direct or indirect, nor do I expect to receive any.

R. E. Renshaw, P. Eng.
Consulting Geologist
Vancouver, B. C.
10 February 1968

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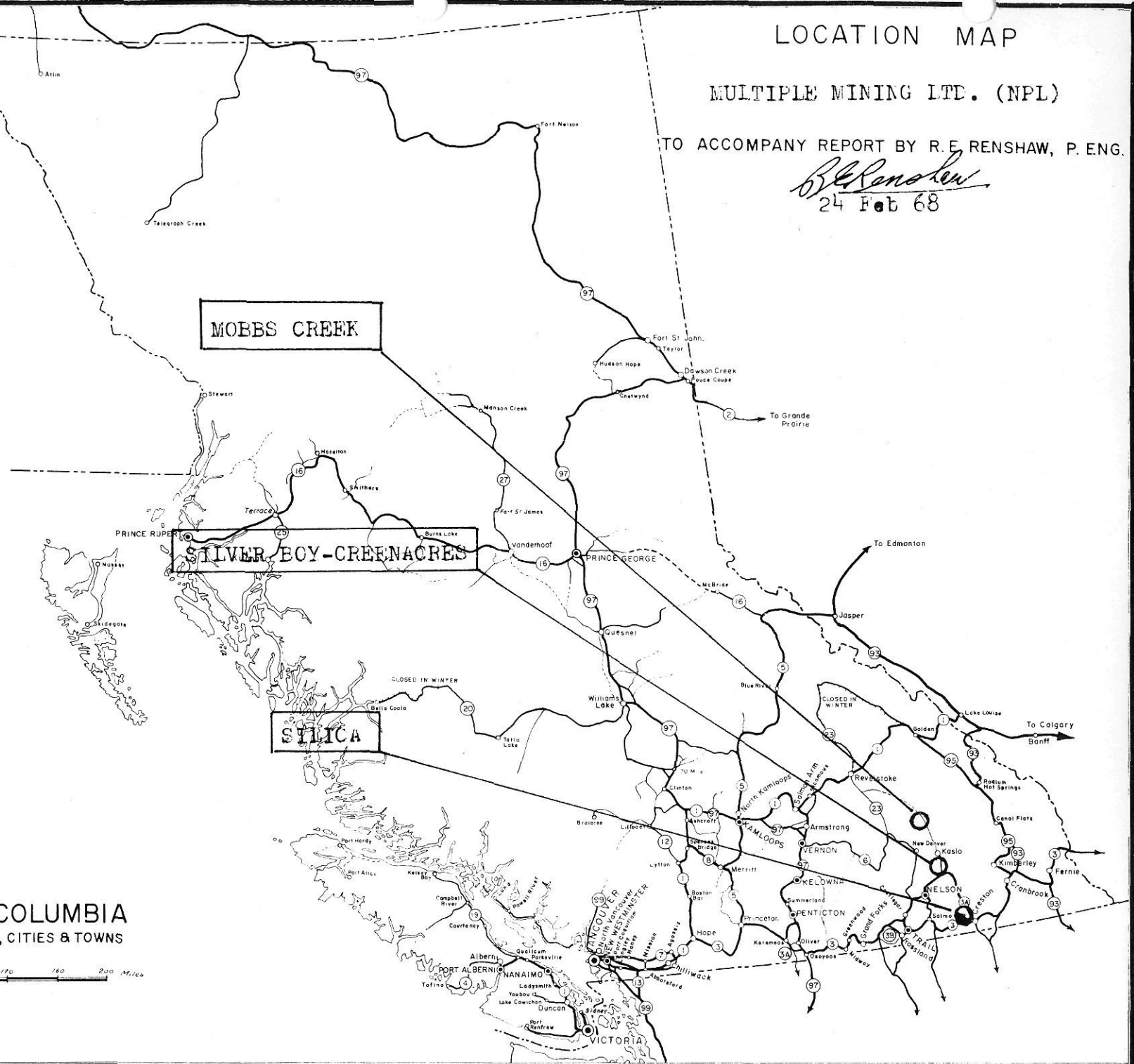
LOCATION MAP

MULTIPLE MINING LTD. (NPL)

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY R. E. RENSHAW, P. ENG.

R. E. Renshaw
24 Feb 68

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
MAIN HIGHWAYS, CITIES & TOWNS



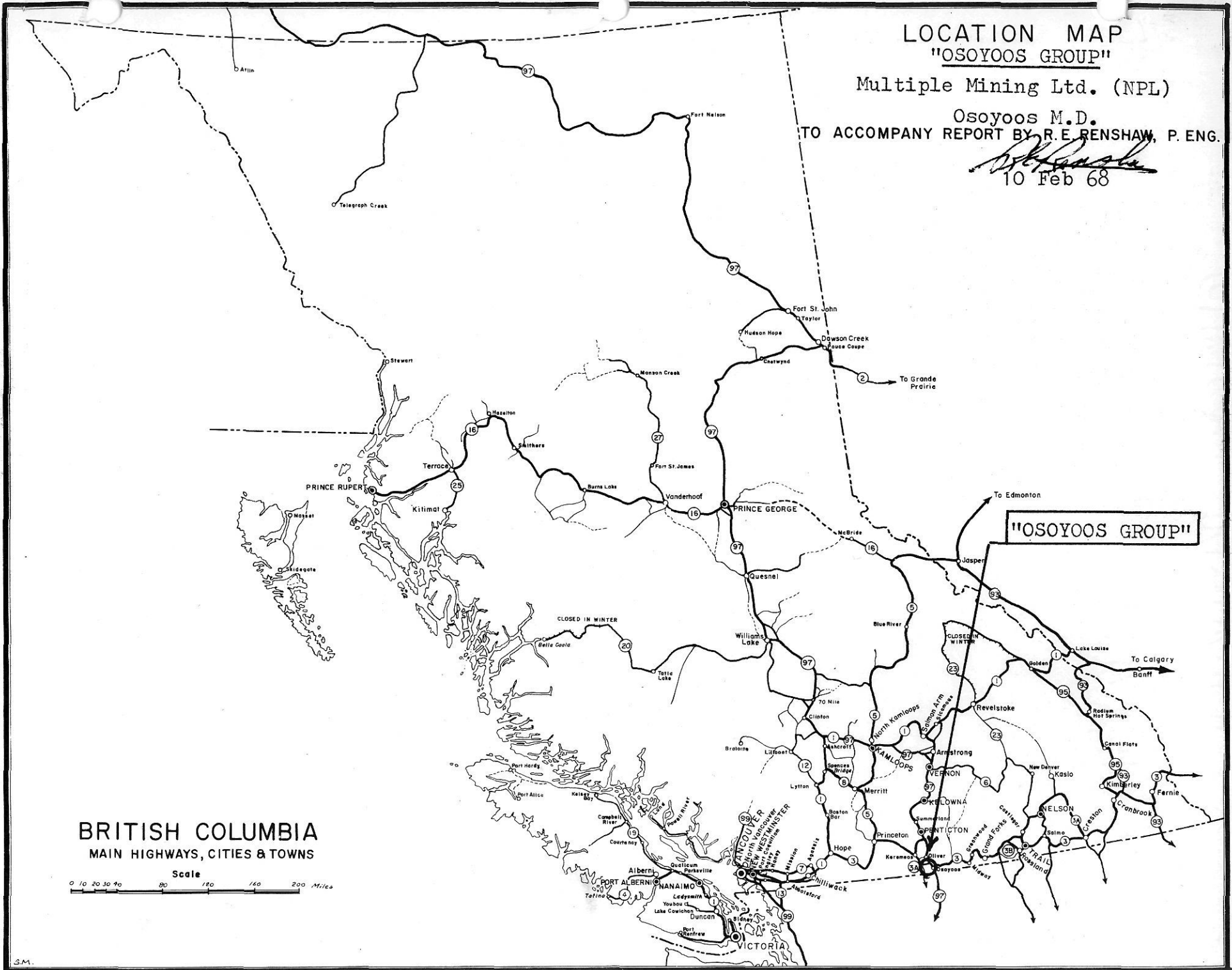
LOCATION MAP
"OSOYOOS GROUP"

Multiple Mining Ltd. (NPL)

Osoyoos M.D.

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY R. E. RENSHAW, P. ENG.

R. E. Renshaw
10 Feb 68



BRITISH COLUMBIA
MAIN HIGHWAYS, CITIES & TOWNS



"OSOYOOS GROUP"

R. E. RENSHAW P. ENG.

GEOLOGICAL APPRECIATION
OF THE
SILVER BOY AND GREENACRES PROPERTIES
OF
MULTIPLE MINING LTD. (NPL)
SITUATE AT
AINSWORTH HOT SPRINGS, B. C., SLOCAN MINING DIVISION

BY

R. E. RENSHAW, P. ENG.

Consulting Geologist

24 Feb. 68

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GEOLOGICAL APPRECIATION OF THE
SILVER BOY AND GREENACRES PROPERTIES
OF
MULTIPLE MINING LTD. (NPL)
SITUATE AT
AINSWORTH HOT SPRINGS, B. C., SLOCAN MINING DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

This report is prepared at the request of Multiple Mining Ltd. (NPL), of 33 - 10th Avenue South, Cranbrook, B. C.

Its purpose is to review the exploration work done on the properties from November 1967 to February 1, 1968, assess their economic possibilities, and to recommend and lay out an exploration program for their development.

LOCATION

Both properties are located in the Ainsworth Hot Springs Mining Camp some 30 miles north of Nelson and 10 miles south of Kaslo.

The Silver Boy, which was formerly known as the Firebrand claim is some 3 miles south of Ainsworth and Greenacres, which is part of the former Jewell group, is 1/2 mile north of Ainsworth.

ACCESS

Access to the Silver Boy is by good gravel, all weather mining road which leads to the Krao Silver Mine currently being developed by Coin Explorations Ltd. Access to the Greenacres property is by a similar good road which leads to the Silver Hoard property.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The productive section of the Ainsworth Mining Camp lies between Coffee Creek to the south and Woodbury Creek to the north, a total distance of over 8 miles.

The area is underlain by a succession of metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic formations which are cut by minor intrusions. These formations dip to the west and lie roughly parallel to Kootenay Lake.

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In the vicinity of Silver Boy and Greenacres the assemblage consists of sericite schist, garnetiferous-mica schist, quartzite, limestone and dolomitic limestone. This series is believed to be part of the Lardeau member of Windermere age, (late Proterozoic).

In general the rocks become progressively younger from east to west.

SILVER BOY

ACCESS

Access to the property is by the Krao Silver road. No money will be required for any further road building.

TIMBER

Ample timber for all mining purposes is present on the property.

POWER

The British Columbia Hydro power lines pass within 3,000 feet of the claim.

WATER

Ample water for all mining, milling and diamond drilling is available from Krao Creek.

SUPPLIES

Nearly all supplies can be purchased in Nelson or shipped in from Vancouver by good daily motor freight or air express.

ACCOMMODATION

No bunkhouse need be supplied as ample accommodation is available at Ainsworth or Kaslo.

LABOUR

A ready pool of skilled miners and diamond drillers is present at Ainsworth or Kaslo.

CLAIMS

The property consists of 1 claim, the Silver Boy, and contains about 40 acres, more or less.

ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Silver Boy vein is part of a fissure replacement vein zone which has been traced for a distance of over 7,000 feet. Along it, the following properties have been worked to some extent, Eden-Crescent, Last Chance, Crow Fledgling, Krao, and the United. At the present time the Krao is the only other property being explored. Coin Explorations is actively engaged in a program of stripping, trenching, diamond drilling and underground rehabilitation.

Production figures for these properties up to the year 1942 are as follows:

	<u>TONS</u>	<u>SILVER</u>	<u>LEAD</u>
Silver Boy (Firebrand)	16 tons	1,832 oz.	3,460 lbs.
Eden-Crescent	342	3,100	202,000
Crow Fledgling	7	35	835
Krao	1,489	122,498	372,996
United	837	2,754	163,164

No figures are given for the zinc content.

Since 1942 up to 1967 the Krao and Crow Fledgling have had considerable more production but no records are available.

EXPLORATION WORK

The previous owners had put down a 32-foot deep prospect shaft from which 16 tons of ore were shipped as reported above. They also dug three shallow pits on the footwall vein, hangingwall vein and cross vein.

During November 1967, Multiple Mining Ltd. employed a D-8 bulldozer and front end loader to strip about 1-1/2 acres of the zone. This uncovered the hangingwall vein for a distance of 250 feet and varied in width from 1 to 6 feet. The footwall vein was exposed for a distance of about 50 feet with a width 3 to 5 feet. The cross vein was stripped for a distance of 75 feet with widths up to 5 feet. The hangingwall vein appears to be mostly lead while the footwall and cross veins are a mixture of lead and zinc. About 5 tons of 10% lead mill feed has been broken and stockpiled from the hangingwall vein.

One diamond drill hole using BW wire line core was drilled to cut both the main veins but recovery in the sheared micaceous and argillaceous gouge was such that little or no core was recovered at the projected vein intersections, both of which were believed to have been intersected.

The drill results were inconclusive and not in accordance with the surface showings.

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CONCLUSIONS

1. The Silver Boy has three potential veins from which commercial silver lead and zinc ore may be extracted.
2. A geologically inferred tonnage of 9,000 tons from the hangingwall vein is indicated. Not enough work has been done on the footwall vein or cross vein to surmise any estimated tonnage.
3. Further work is warranted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Drill at least three more holes, cutting all veins.
2. If the results of this work is encouraging, lease the Crow Fledgling or obtain permission to use their shaft, mine and mill ore.
3. Survey the claim to ascertain full boundaries.

ESTIMATED COSTS

My estimated costs to carry out the program is shown as Appendix "A" of this report.

GREENACRES

ACCESS

Access to the property is by the Silver Hoard road. No money will be required for further road building.

TIMBER

Ample timber for all mining purposes is present on the property.

POWER

The British Columbia Hydro Power lines pass through the claims and are within 500 feet of the workings.

WATER

Ample water for all mining and diamond drilling is available by gravity feed. Water for milling can be obtained from Kootenay Lake.

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SUPPLIES

Nearly all supplies can be purchased in Nelson or shipped in from Vancouver by good daily motor freight or air express.

ACCOMMODATION

No bunkhouse need be supplied as ample accommodation is available at Ainsworth or Kaslo.

LABOUR

A ready pool of skilled miners and diamond drillers is present at Ainsworth, Kaslo or Nelson.

CLAIMS

The property consists of four claims, Greenacres 1 to 4 and contains about 160 acres, more or less.

ADJACENT PROPERTY

The Greenacres is part of the related Banker-Townsite-Albion-Jewel vein system which has been traced over 7,000 feet with both ends still open.

PRODUCTION (Up to 1942)

Banker	3,846 tons	4,214 oz. silver	2,109,657 lbs. lead
Albion	50	944	39,431
Jewel	26	196	14,359

No production figures are given for the zinc content of the ores. Considerable more tonnage has been taken from the Banker by Yale Lead and Zinc Mining Co. from 1942 to 1956.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The Greenacres property is part of the former Jewell group which drove a tunnel on a cross vein and produced the 26 tons as reported above. The property remained dormant until several years ago when a shallow pit was sunk and one prospect shaft put down 32 feet, both being on the main zone. Two hundred tons of plus 10% lead mill feed are stockpiled from the shaft and ready for milling.

NEW WORK

Multiple Mining deepened the shaft 4 feet and confirmed the vein to be at least ten feet true width and well mineralized with galena and sphalerite.

A D-8 bulldozer and a front end loader were used to strip along the zone for a length of 350 feet. Four diamond drill holes, BW size core, were put down. Three of these spaced along the 350 foot length disclosed merely nominal values. The fourth cut very good values in lead and zinc. The log of the hole is appended. The core length is 19 feet, a true width of 11 feet and has weighted values of gold - trace; silver - 1.7 oz./ton; lead - 5.3%; and zinc - 7.2%. This is commercial milling grade and has some sections which can be sorted to make a lead shipping ore.

One hundred feet below the shaft elevation and 350 feet to the south, a cross cut adit has been collared and driven for a distance of 12 feet.

GEOLOGY

The Greenacres is part of the Banker-Townsite fissure replacement vein system traceable for over a distance of 7,000 feet.

The footwall is a band of chlorite biotite schist and garnetiferous chlorite biotite schist. This strikes northerly and dips 60 to 70 degrees to the west. Mineralization is confined to a light coloured limestone and/or an impure dark carbonaceous limestone. The fissure follows along the contact and occasionally takes off on a cross fracture. The intersection of the cross fracture and the main vein will widen out to form a large kidney of mineralization or high-grade ore. Where the cross fracture passes into the biotite chlorite schists, it usually is narrow and uncommercial until it strikes a more limey horizon and follows parallel or subparallel to the bedding.

It is considered that the chances of finding several of these parallel zones are excellent and at least two cross fractures are known to be present.

POTENTIAL

Only 5% to 10% of the property has been partially explored and the chances of finding further deposits are considered to be excellent.

From the stripping and diamond drilling done a known length of 350 feet, a depth of 100 feet, and a width of 10 feet and using a factor of 10, 35,000 tons of geologically inferred ore is present. On the conservative side, a good rule of thumb is only to consider that 25% of the vein length will be commercially mineable. The balance of the vein will be marginal and that the possibilities of mining and milling it at a profit will depend on the amount of high-grade present.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Diamond drill at least 2,000 feet to explore continuation of zone.
2. Deepen shaft 50 feet.
3. Drive cross cut 150 feet and diamond drill from underground.
4. Ship or custom mill any commercial ore encountered under 2 and 3.

ESTIMATED COSTS

My table of estimated costs to carry out the above program is shown as Appendix "C".

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Consulting Geologist
24 Feb. 68

APPENDIX "A"TABLE OF ESTIMATED COSTS - SILVER BOY

1.	Drill 3 holes, 750 feet	\$ 4,500.00
2.	Claim survey	500.00
3.	Engineering and supervision	1,000.00
4.	Head office and administration	1,000.00
5.	Transportation, etc.	500.00
6.	Reserve for contingencies	<u>2,500.00</u>
	T O T A L	<u><u>\$10,000.00</u></u>

If the results of this program are satisfactory, further funds will be required for sinking and drifting.

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 24 Feb. 68

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APPENDIX "B"

LOG OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE GA4

BOX 1 - 0 to 40

- 0 to 16 Casing, overburden, no core.
16 to 24 Limestone, rust stained fractures, bedding 45° to core, a few spots of ZnS.
24 to 25 Heavy replacement ankerite, some ZnS.

Sample GA4-1 - Silver 0.92 oz. /T; Lead Nil; Zinc 2.45%.

- 25 to 34 Dark limestone, bedding 45°, minor sulphides.
34 to 35 Heavy galena estimated 25% and 2-3% zinc.
35 to 38 Limestone with some sulphides and ankerite.

Sample GA4-2, 34 to 38

Silver 2.02 oz. /T; Lead 10.45%; Zinc 1.8%.

- 38 to 40 Limestone with some sulphides and ankerite, fair amount of pyrite.

Sample GA4-3, Gold 0.01; Silver 0.35; Lead 0.95%; Zinc .85%.

BOX 2 - 40 to 63.5

- 40 to 43 Dark vuggy, partially leached sulphides.

Sample GA4-4, Silver 1.28; Lead 7.4%; Zinc 11.5%.

- 43 to 48 Good galena and sphalerite; mineralized limestone.

Sample GA4-5; Gold 0.01; Silver 3.31; Lead 7.2%; Zinc 14.8%

APPENDIX "B" (continued)

48 to 53 Mineralized limestone, mainly pyrite, minor zinc.

Sample GA4-6, Gold 0.005; Silver 0.60; Lead Nil; Zinc 3.75%

53 to Mineralized limestone as previous.
63.5

Sample GA-7, Gold Nil; Silver 0.08; Lead Nil; Zinc 5.25%

Weighted average Samples 2 to 6 true width 11 feet. Gold trace;
Silver 1.7; Lead 5.3%; Zinc 7.2%.

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Consulting Geologist
24 Feb. 68

APPENDIX "C"TABLE OF ESTIMATED COSTS - GREENACRES

1.	Drill 2,000 feet	\$12,000.00
2.	Deepen shaft 50 feet	4,000.00
3.	Cross cut 150 feet	8,000.00
4.	Claim survey	1,000.00
5.	Engineering and supervision	3,000.00
6.	Administration and overhead	1,500.00
7.	Transportation	500.00
8.	Reserve for contingencies	<u>5,000.00</u>
	TOTAL	<u><u>\$35,000.00</u></u>

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Consulting Geologist
24 Feb. 68

R. E. RENSHAW P.ENG.

APPENDIX "D"

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION

I, Rodney E. Renshaw, hereby certify:

1. That this report is the result of my personal examination and supervision.
2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia and hold the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Geological Engineering and that I have also taken two years post graduate studies in specialized courses in geology and geophysics.
3. That I am a Registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia.
4. That I have been practising my profession as a Consulting Geologist during the past 20 years.
5. That I have no interest in claims or shares of Multiple Mining Ltd. (NPL) direct or indirect nor do I expect to receive any.

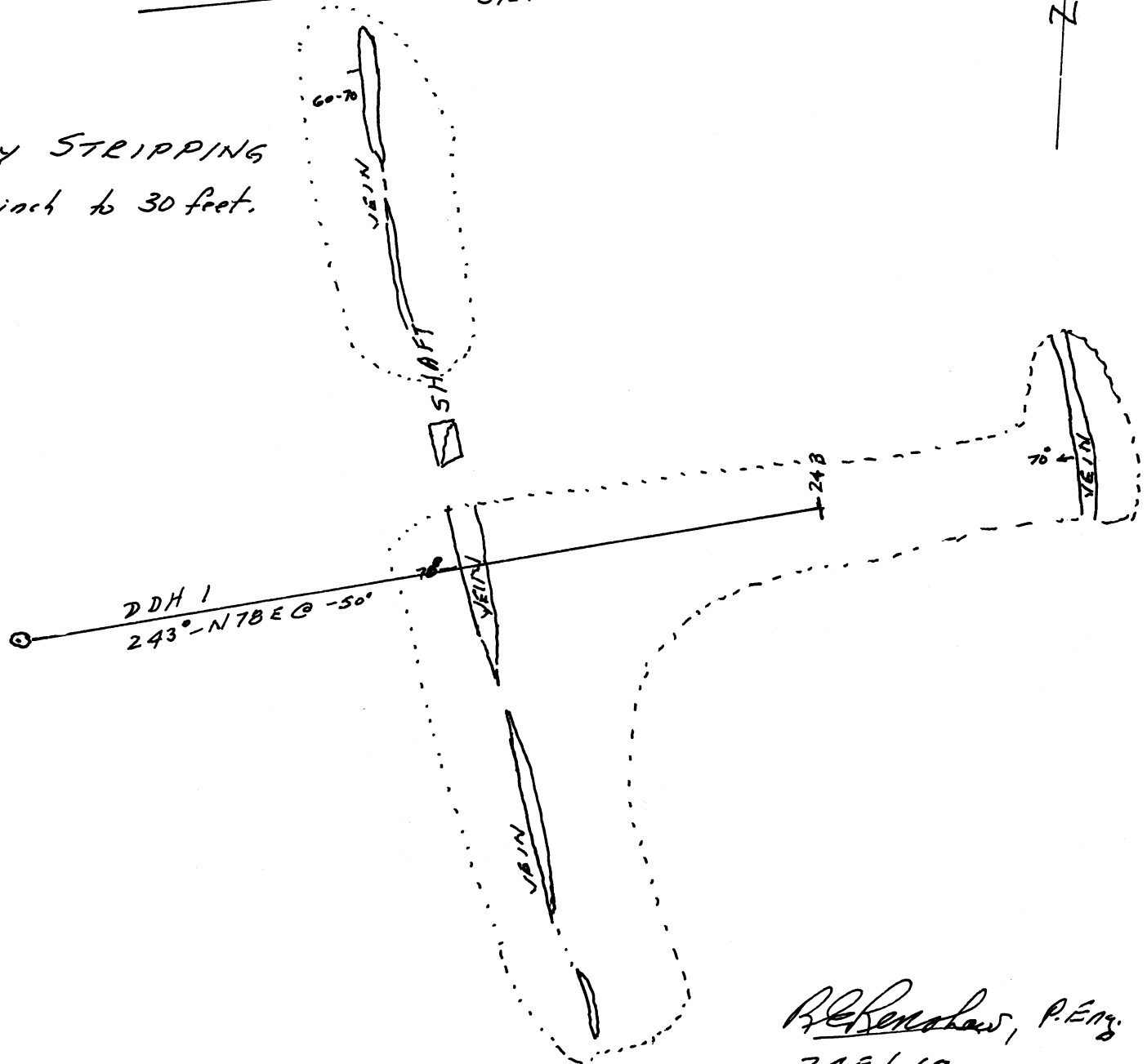
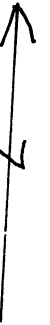
R. E. Renshaw, P.Eng.
Consulting Geologist
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R. E. RENSHAW P.ENG.

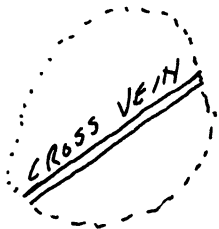
SHAFT.

CROWFLEDGING
SILVER BOY

SILVER BOY STRIPPING
Scale: 1 inch to 30 feet.

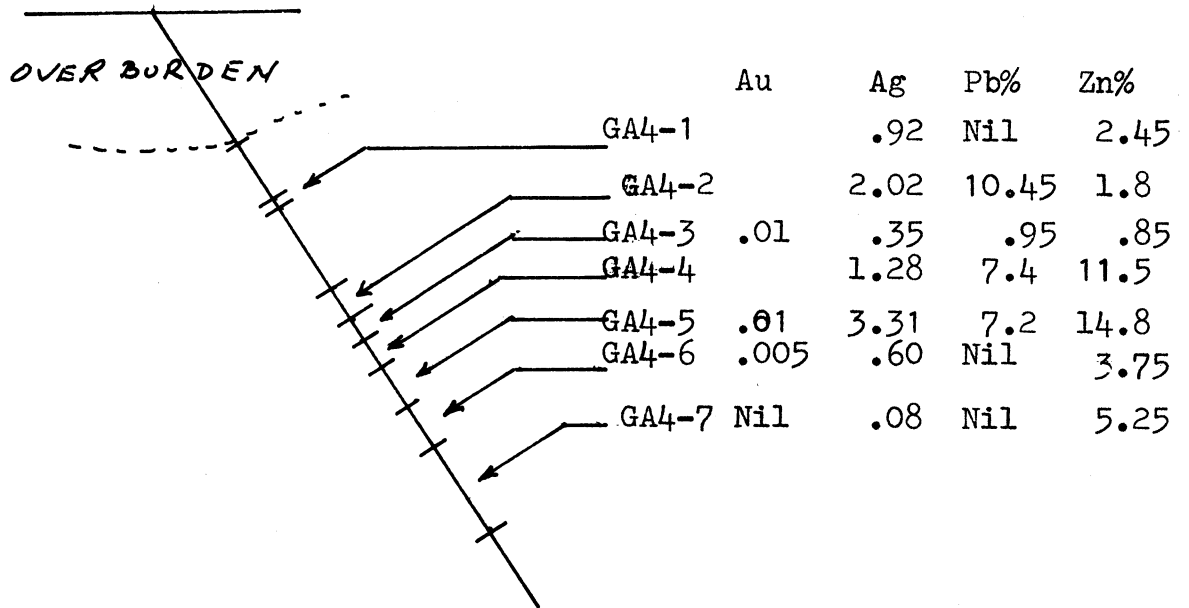


R. E. RENSHAW P. ENG.



R. E. Renshaw, P. Eng.
24 Feb 68

GREENACRES - HOLE GA 4

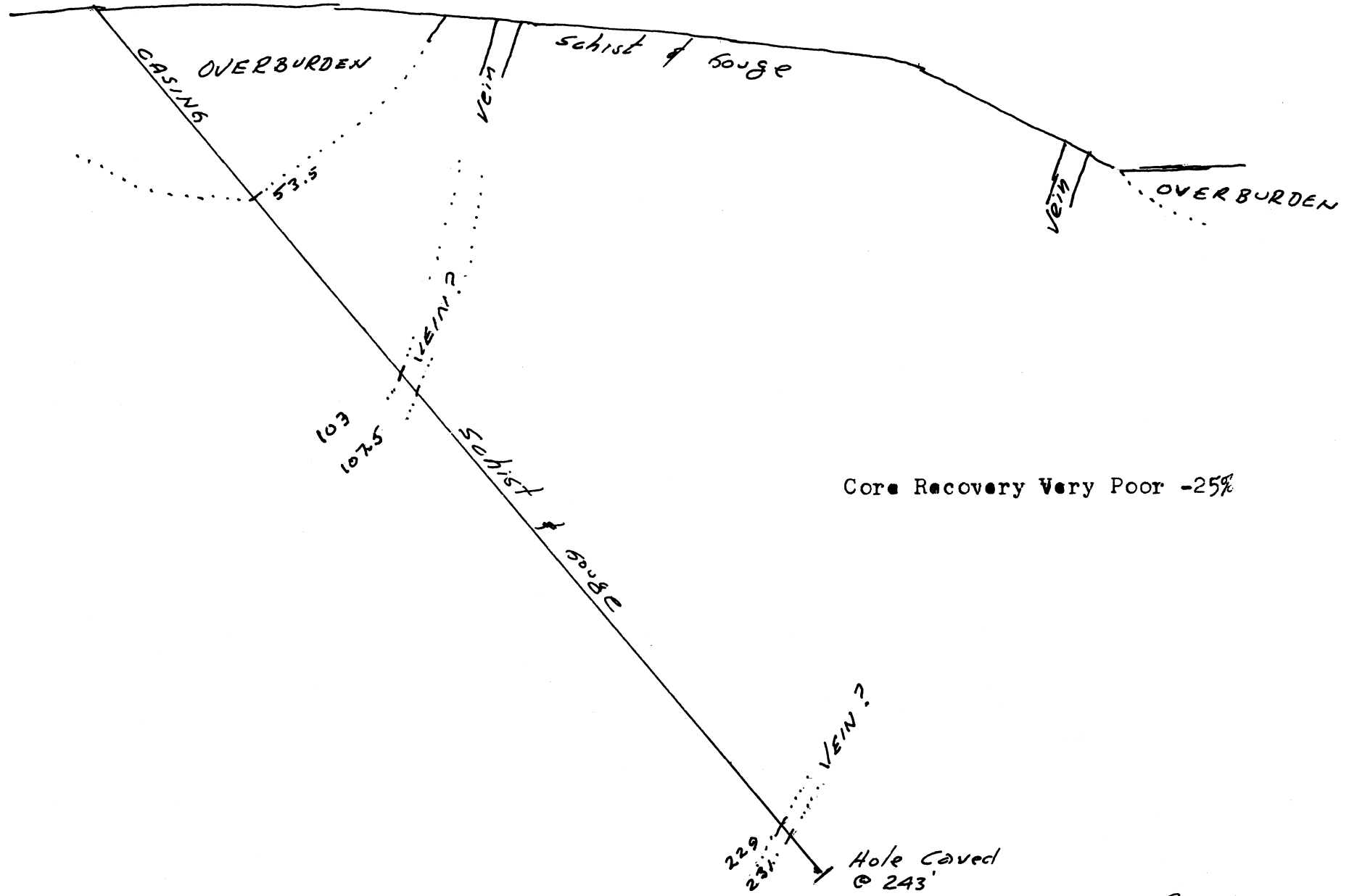


Scale: 1 inch to 20 feet

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24 Feb 68

R. E. RENSHAW P.ENG.

SILVER BOY DIAMOND DRILL HOLE No 1 - N78° E @ Minus 50°



R. E. RENSHAW P. ENG.

Core Recovery Very Poor -25%

229
231
Hole Caved
@ 243'

R. E. Renshaw, P. Eng.
24 Feb 68

R. E. RENSHAW P. ENG.
GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER
MINING GEOLOGIST

735 Ross Avenue
Penticton, B. C.
24 Feb. 68

Multiple Mining Ltd.
33 - 10th Avenue South
Cranbrook, B. C.

Dear Sirs:

Letter Report on Mobbs Creek Property

The following letter report covers my findings on the Cam and AA Claims (Magnet) located at Trout Lake, B. C. The basis of this report is 7 days spent on the property in November, 1967.

The claims are situated at the south end of Trout Lake, 1-1/2 miles from the ghost mining town of Gerrard and on Mobbs Creek.

The group consists of 40 claims, containing 2,000 acres, more or less. All claims are in good standing and enough assessment work has been done on them to maintain them in good standing until 1969.

They are in the heart of a mining camp from which many millions of dollars were produced from high-grade silver-lead ores during the years 1895 to 1930 and which has laid almost dormant until the present time.

The group is a consolidation of the claims formerly known as the Magnet, Maybe, and Senorita and is reported on in the Annual Reports of the B. C. Minister of Mines in 1909, 1914 and 1926. Also in the summary report of the Geological Survey of Canada by Dr. H. C. Gunning, Lardeau Area, 1926, and the Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir, by Walker and Bancroft, Lardeau Map Sheet, 1929.

Water and timber is ample for all purposes. There is no close source of Hydro electric power although some power can be generated from Mobbs Creek.

Access to the showings is by a canyon packhorse trail, 1-1/2 miles in length. This is a well cut out trail along the canyon wall and will entail considerable expense to widen it for jeep or truck passage. There is, however, a possible access from the Kootenay Forest Products logging road on the south side of Mobbs Creek. A full survey of the route has not been made other than it passes within the claims and some 500 feet higher in elevation.

No accommodation is present at Gerrard and a trailer camp will be required.

The following is quoted from the authorities cited:

"The ore is a mixture of galena, zinc blend and pyrite, with occasional grey copper in a calcereous and siliceous gangue. It is apparently found in stringers and lenses in a wide shattered zone in graphitic schist. The mineralization and strata strikes northwesterly and dips steeply to the north-east.

Just above the creek level an old tunnel driven along the strike of the ore-bearing ground, was caved at about 100 feet in from the portal, and a winze beyond the caving, from which 9 tons of ore are reported to have been extracted and shipped some years ago, could not be reached. A short distance inside the portal a short cross cut driven northeasterly contains a winze, full of water when examined, from which some ore is also reported to have been extracted."

Assays of over 1,000 ounces of silver per ton are reported to have been present. The following assays are reported in Gunning's and Walker's reports:

Gunning

<u>Gold - Oz.</u>	<u>Silver - Oz.</u>	<u>Copper - %</u>	<u>Lead - %</u>	<u>Zinc - %</u>	<u>Locality</u>
0.21	12.9	1.00	9.7	14.5	Floor of drift 100 feet in dump
0.21	18.8	1.11	19.9	13.7	

Walker

0.10	17.0	0.20	13.5	22.0	Dump
0.08	25.0	0.50	13.0	33.0	Outcrop by portal

These samples indicate a silver-lead ratio of about 1:1 which is rather low for the area. The grade is commercial shipping ore.

In November 1967, Multiple Mining Ltd. rehabilitated the pack trail, cleaned out the portal, did some trenching and blasting and started some X-ray diamond drilling using E core.

The following results were obtained:

Samples taken from the dump of a small stockpile of reject ore assayed: 0.08 oz. / T Gold; 22.8 oz. / T Silver; 25.24% Lead; and 29.44% Zinc.

R. E. RENSHAW P.ENG.

The first 17 feet of the old tunnel was opened up and disclosed the tunnel to be about 5' x 7' and is timbered nearly all the way to the cave at the 100' mark. Many of these timbers will have to be replaced in the interest of safety. No attempt at examining the tunnel was made until this is done.

Blasting and trenching below the tunnel level and just above the creek but which did not cut the vein zone disclosed the country rock to contain some mineralization. One 8-foot section assayed 4.6 oz. Silver/T and 0.37% Lead. Another 10 foot adjacent section assayed 0.75% Lead only. These indicate the wall rock is mineralized to a subcommercial extent.

Two short X-ray holes, using E core, were started to intersect the ore zone. The first, drilled horizontal, intersected a quartz vein but was lost before the main zone was reached due to badly caving ground.

A second hole was collared and drilled at minus 30° but also was not completed due to a mechanical breakdown of the drill. Adverse snow conditions were such that completion of this hole was left until later in 1968. However, the quartz vein cut in hole 1 such 2 flecks of free gold.

In synopsis, the ore-bearing formation is a band of graphitic, sheared argillite which strikes N 30 W and dips steeply to the northeast. The apparent width of this zone is about 75 feet. It is drag folded and very pyritic. The footwall and hangingwalls are grits and quartzites, with some volcanic agglomerate.

In my opinion the property has a chance of being a small profitable high-grade producer with the possibility of becoming a medium grade, medium tonnage milling property. Further work is required.

My recommendations for the property are:

1. Open up, re-timber and sample portal and tunnel at a cost not to exceed \$3,000.00.
2. Surface diamond drill using X-ray drill and E core at least 750 feet of hole at a cost not to exceed \$4,500.00.

The time to complete this stage will take at least 60 days. Upon completion of this program the Company will be in a position to know if it will proceed to stage B. Some ore may be extracted in the process to help defray expenses.

Stage B

1. Further 2,000 feet of drilling.
2. Drive 100 feet of new drift, plus 50 feet of cross cuts.
3. Drill 500 feet from underground.

R. E. RENSHAW P.ENG.

Stage B (cont'd.)

4. The time to carry out this program will be six months at an estimated cost of \$40,000.00.
5. It is expected that in the course of driving the new drift, some ore will be recovered.
6. Upon the completion of this program a proper road will be required, mining methods decided and the size of mill required. This stage will require major financing.

Yours very truly,

R. E. Renshaw, P. Eng.
24 Feb. 68

R. E. RENSHAW P.ENG.

R. E. RENSHAW P. ENG.
GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER
MINING GEOLOGIST

735 Ross Avenue
Penticton, B. C.
24 Feb. 68

Multiple Mining Ltd.
33 - 10th Avenue South
Cranbrook, B. C.

Dear Sirs:

Letter Report on Silica at Creston, B. C.

In early February 1968 a short examination of a silica property located on the east side of Kootenay Lake, B. C., was made accompanied by your manager, Mr. M. V. Nixon.

This is located 10 miles north of the rail siding of Sidar. No roads are required and electric power and water are present.

One section of the silica showing is 100 feet long and 35 feet wide and is exposed in a bluff. No development work is required on this section. The grade based on 1 sample is 98.47% silica with little or no other impurities. About 8,000 - 9,000 tons are indicated as being immediately available.

To the south of this section another 300 feet is available but it will require stripping, etc.

It is recommended that \$500.00 be spent to sample the first 100 feet exposed.







Silica is in demand but close check must be paid to grade as that is the determining factor in the price received from any smelter, glass factory, or building trade.

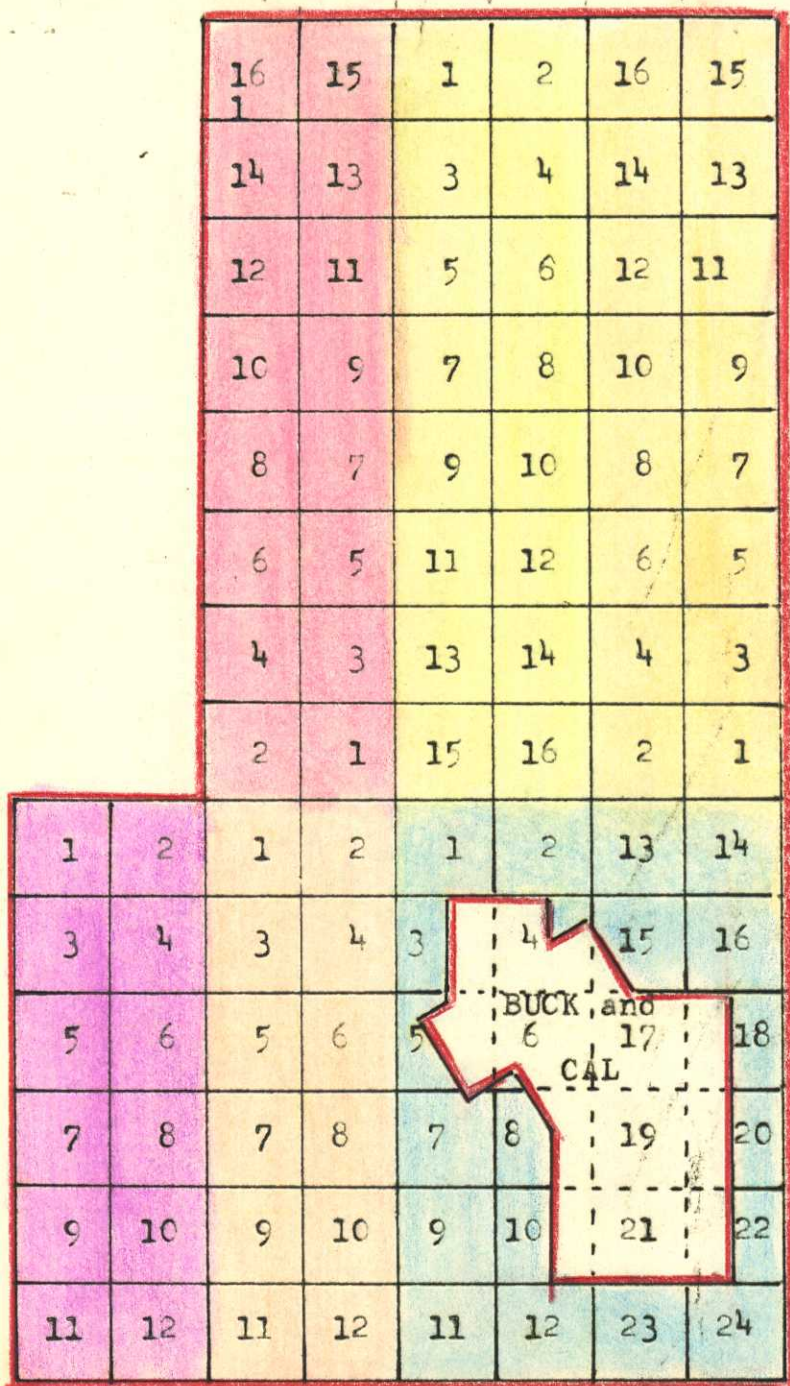
An investigation is being made into the various requirements and prices from the industries concerned.

Yours very truly,

R. E. Renshaw, P. Eng.

"Osoyoos" Group

-  Pen 1 to 24
-  Pal 1 to 12
-  Axe 1 to 12
-  Hen 1 to 16
-  Old 1 to 16
-  Joe 1 to 16



Canada

USA

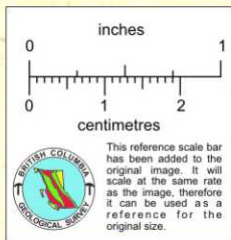
119°35'

49-00

CLAIM MAP OF "OSOYOOS GROUP"

OSOYOOS, B.C., OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION



Scale: 1 inch to 3000 feet



R. E. Renshaw
 R. E. Renshaw, P. Eng.
 Consulting Geologist
 10 Feb 68



JURA/CRETACEOUS

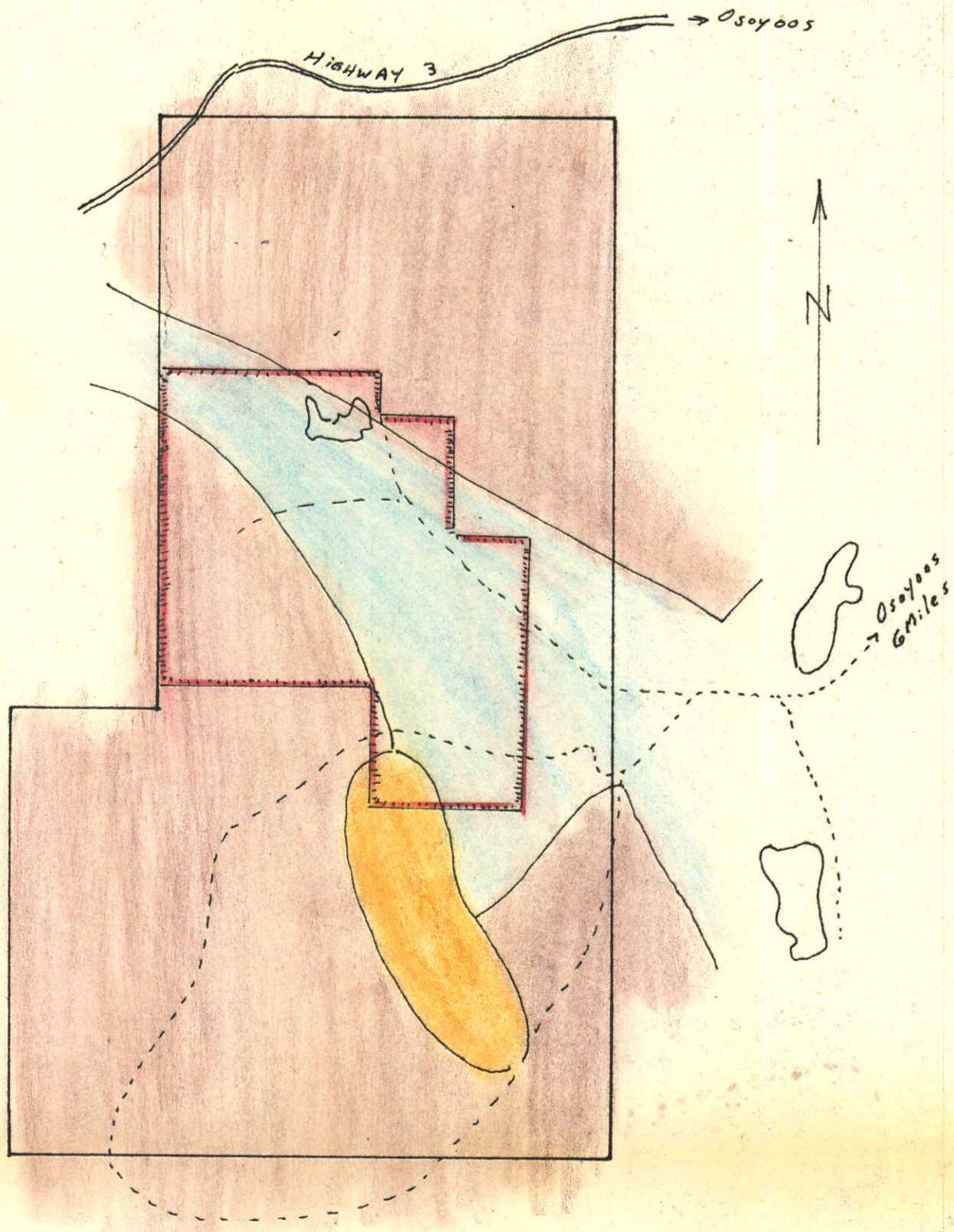
NELSON INTRUSIVES

-  Quartz Diorite
-  Syenite and Nepheline Syenite

CARBONIFEROUS

KOBAU GROUP

-  Quartzite, Phillite, Schist, Greenstone
-  Geochemical Survey



Canada

USA

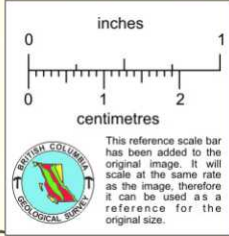
119° 35'
49° 00'

MAP SHOWING GEOLOGY AND ROADS OF "OSOYKOS" GROUP

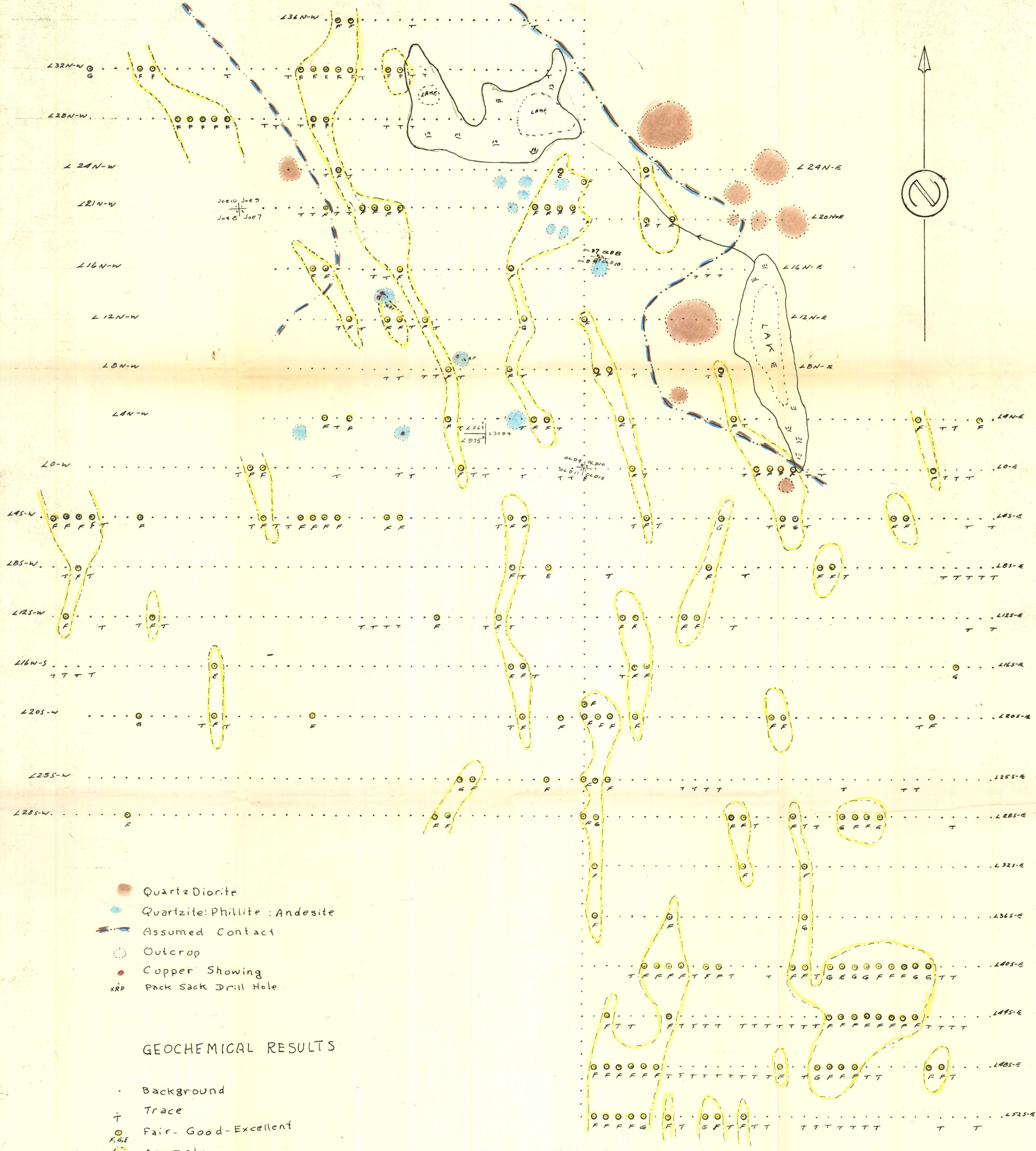
MULTIPLE MINING LTD.

OSOYKOS, B.C., OSOYKOS MINING DIVISION

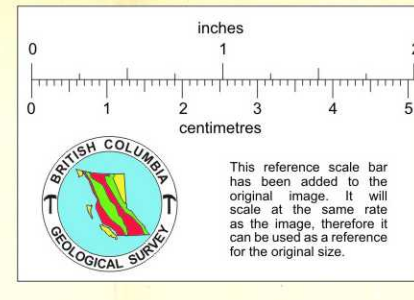
Scale: 1 inch to 3000 feet



R. E. Renshaw
R. E. Renshaw, P. Eng.
10 Feb 68



MULTIPLE MINING LTD - "Osyoos Group"
 scale: 1 inch to 400 feet.



Richard Peng
 10 Feb 68

