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Geological Report on the Diamond Drilling on SUMALLO BASIN PROPERTY, Hope, B.C. for ALLISON PASS MINING LTD.

Wm. Howard Myers, P. Geol.

March 1966 # 2

GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE DIAMOND DRILLING

ON

SUMALLO BASIN PROPERTY, HOPE, B.C.

f o r

ALLISON PASS MINING LTD. (N.P.L.)

503 - 535 West Georgia St.,

VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

WM. HOWARD MYERS, P. Geol.
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CALGARY, Alberta,
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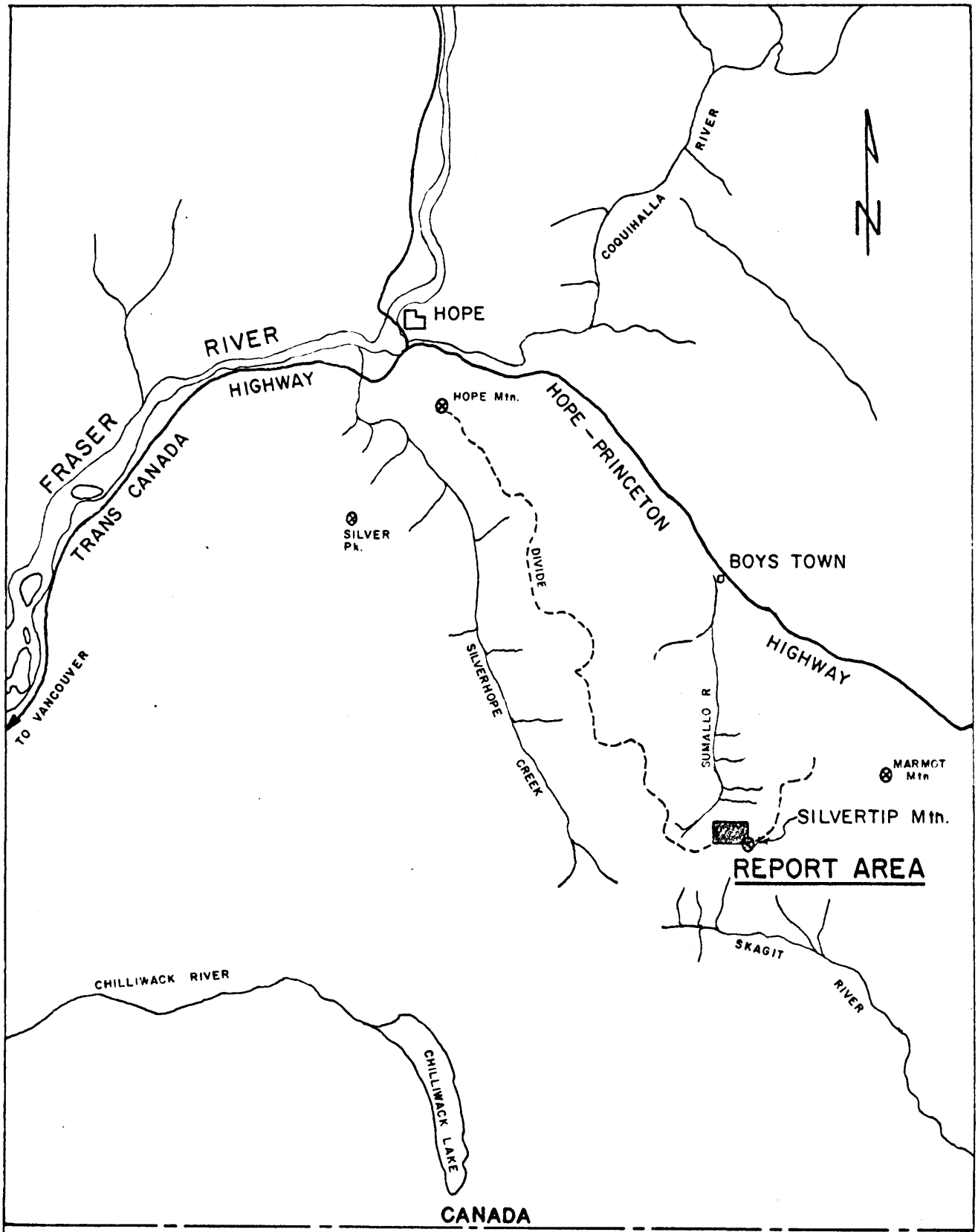
March 1966



INDEX MAP

MARCH, 1966 SCALE:- 1" = 4 mi. (approx.) Wm HOWARD MYERS, CONSULTANT

GEOLOGICAL REPORT OF DIAMOND DRILLING

ON

SUMALLO BASIS PROPERTY

OF

ALLISON PASS MINING LTD.

SUMMARY

During the period November 10, 1965 to March 25, 1966 two diamond drill holes were completed on Allison Pass Mining Ltd. property located in the Sumallo Basin some 17 miles southeast of Hope, B.C. Both holes were drilled from the same station located approximately 400 feet vertically below the surface showing and some 800 feet N 63° W of the surface outcrop of the zone. Hole 1A was started at -14° however, surveys indicated a dip of -23° at 500 feet and -27° at 1300 feet. Total depth of the hole was 1329 feet with a horizontal penetration of 1225 feet. Hole #2A was drilled from the same station with a bearing of N 76°E and 10° down. Total depth of the hole was 562 feet. Cross Sections through each hole showing lithology and assay results are enclosed with this report.

During this time the company staked an additional 40 claims in the area immediately southwest of the original 42 claims. The company now owns 82 full sized lode mineral claims in the area. The claims with their record numbers are shown on the claims location map enclosed with this report.

The drill station is located at an elevation of approximately 4900 feet above sea level and is accessible only by steep tractor road from the valley below at an elevation of approximately 3900 feet above sea level. The drill together with fuel and supplies was transported to the site by helicopter. The road was later open but was used only for about one week due to heavy snowfall. Water had to be hauled up the hill in a sleigh from the valley approximately 1800 feet below the drill station after Christmas when the local source of water at the drill station froze up. The sleigh with a 100 gallon water tank was hauled up and down the hill on the snow and ice by steel cables and a double drum winch located at the bottom of the hill. Sufficient water for continuous 24 hour drilling was supplied by this method to the end of the drilling.

The costs per foot of diamond drilling were considerably above the estimated costs due to the cold weather and water haulage to the drill site. The actual drilling was not difficult with very good core recovery. There was no water return in either hole after the first 15 feet of drilling, consequently no sludge samples were obtained. Numerous breaks or fractures were encountered in both holes which appeared to be open water courses with iron oxide stain, in both holes. Chert beds were encountered but the footage drilled per bit on the prospect remained average for diamond drilling, approximately 40 feet per bit.

The results of the diamond drilling on the property are considered very favourable and potential despite the fact the hole was located at a considerable distance both vertically and horizontally from the surface show. The rugged terrain and the season of the year made it

necessary to locate the holes at this place. The equipment available at the time necessitated the drilling of a down hole rather than a flat or up hole.

Hole No. 1A was oriented so as to intersect the main surface show of lead zinc silver at approximately 90 degrees to the strike of the zone. (See geological map enclosed). A down hole of approximately 15 degrees was approved in order to expedite the drilling and assure reaching the zone which was estimated to be as much as 1000 feet in from the station. When remnants of possible bedding were observed to be parallel with the core deeper in the hole it was assumed that the hole had dipped off and was going down the bedding. A dip survey confirmed that the hole had steeped to -23° at 500 feet and -27° at 1300 feet. It was then decided to abandon the hole for the time being since the horizontal penetration was too small. As shown on the cross section of the hole the bottom of the hole is 525 feet below the horizontal projection of the collar or drill station and approximately 900 below the surface show.

Strong alteration and mineralization were observed throughout most of the diamond drill hole 1A. From 0 to approximately 800 feet the rock type was predominately altered and silicified grey to grey green argillites and limestones with local sections of dark green to brownish green possible dyke rock. Mineralization was in the form of both massive and disseminated sulfides of predominately iron. The iron mineral pyrrhotite was most abundant. The intervals of core with heavier iron mineralization ran as high as 41% iron with minor amounts of lead and zinc. Lead and zinc as well as copper were present in <u>all</u> intervals assayed as

noted on the cross section through hole #1A. Sample #9 which was taken over a six and one-half foot interval of core with heavy iron sulfide mineralization visible ran lead 0.60%, zinc 0.27% and copper 0.27%. The lead, zinc and copper in the other intervals assayed in the hole to this depth ran less values but all three were present. From 800 feet to the bottom of the hole at 1329 feet the rock type was predominately chert with lesser amounts of silicified limestones and argillites and crystalline quartz. The cherts in this interval were not as hard as normal cherts of the Hozameen Series and in places were banded. In local areas what appeared to be a remnant of bedding was parallel to the core. Local areas of green to brownish green dyke type rock were also observed in this portion of the hole. Iron sulfide mineralization was also observed in this portion of the hole, but not as abundant as in the sallower portion of the hole. Abundant iron sulfides in a disseminated form were noted in the dyke rock in the deeper portion of the hole. In the interval from 847 to 1297, some 450 feet, several small veinlets or fractures filled with coarse crystalline, galena, sphallerite and calcite were recovered in the core. In most instances these veinlets or fractures were less than an inch wide. It is very possible that part of this filling was ground up and lost in the core. The cherts and altered silicified limestones in this interval were broken and it is possible that there were other vein fillings with lead, zinc and silver which were not recovered. The interval from 845 to 853, 8 feet, was split for assay (Sample #21). In this interval two small veinlets filled with the coarse crystalline galena sphallerite and calcite were included in the sample. In addition the quartz and silicified

limestone in this 8 foot interval had thin bands or layers of finely crystalline material which appeared to be metalic. The 8 foot sample #21 with the veinlets of coarse crystalline galena, sphallerite and calcite assayed 1.18 lead, .60 ox. silver, .93 zinc and 0.05 copper. The finding of lead, silver, zinc mineralization in this hole from 847 to 1297 in the form of veinlets or fracture filling in the cherts, silicified limestones and argillites is considered very significant and potential. This interval in the hole is some 800 to 900 feet below the surface outcrop of the zone and presents a very large area both horizontally and vertically to explore for a possible commercial ore body of lead, zinc and silver. The dollar value of the 8 foot sample #21 at present day prices for lead, zinc, silver, gold and copper would be approximately $7.86 per ton. It is estimated that possibly one third of the 450 interval from 847 to 1297 feet in diamond drill hole No. 1A could contain these assay values of Sample #21. Projecting the zone in the hole upward to the surface would give a vertical relief of some 900 feet, half of which would be 450 feet. The show has been traced on the surface for 800 feet.

If the 450 feet zone is projected to the surface where a 100 foot width was observed, an average width for the bottom half would be approximately 325 feet. Using these dimensions of 800 feet, 325 feet and 450 feet, the area could contain some 8 million tons of rock. If one third is estimated to contain values similar to sample #21 this would give some 2.7 million tons averaging $7.86 per ton. The upper portion of the zone from the surface down to 450 feet would contain approximately 4 million tons of rock. If one third of this zone contains values similar to the surface

show this would give some 1.3 million tons averaging 0.08 gold, 6.45 silver, 12.97% lead, 6.71% zinc and 0.43 copper. At present day metal prices this would be the equivalent of approximately $74.56 per ton.

Diamond drill hole #2A was oriented in such a way as to intersect the cross fault or structure east of the drill station as shown on the geological map. The direction of the hole was changed so that shows of zinc on the surface could be intersected at depth as well as the fault. Strong alteration, silicification and mineralization were also encountered in this hole, however, local areas of less alteration of the argillites and limestones and less mineralization were encountered. A representative sample of mineralization for the first 100 feet of the hole, sample #13, gave 0.28% lead, 0.07% zinc, 0.07% copper, 0.05% nickel, 13.8% iron and 1.01% Titanium oxide. This sample was selected as average mineralization for the first 100 feet of the hole. The value for lead is low but no galena was recognized in the core as such. Somewhat less alteration and mineralization (iron sulphide predominately the mineral pyrrhotite) was observed in the hole from 100 to approximately 375 feet. One sample in this interval at 234 feet (sample #16) did not show any lead with 0.08% copper on the semi quantitative spectrographic analysis. The fault zone indicated on the surface was encountered in the hole at 414 feet. Slicken sides and heavy oxidation were encountered in the core this depth. Some iron sulphide mineralization was also noted in the interval. Immediately beyond the fault sphallerite or zinc ore was observed in with the pyrrhotite. In some areas the zinc was coarse crystalline and appeared to cut the massive pyrrhotite. A 13 foot interval

of the core showing the zinc mineralization was split and sent in for assay. This sample #24 gave the following assay: zinc 1.46%, lead 0.05% and copper 0.04% with a trace of nickel. A 10 foot interval Sample #26 from 434 - 444 just beyond Sample #24, gave 1.90% zinc and 0.15% lead. A 1.8 foot interval deeper in the hole from 457.5 to 459.3 gave 3.71% zinc. The weighted average over 25 feet of this area would be approximately 2.0% zinc. Zinc showings on the surface along this fault have been traced for over 600 feet and not delineated on either end. The width of these showings on the surface have not been exposed due to talus and rugged terrain. At one place they were exposed for 16 feet. An average assay of this zone Sample #17 gave 3.42% zinc, 0.10% lead and 0.08% copper. Using an average width of 25 feet, length of 600 feet and 300 feet of depth a possible tonage can be computed of some 300,000 tons of ore averaging 2.5% zinc. At present day prices for zinc the ore would average approximately $7.00 per ton. The ore is readily accessible and probably could be mined by open cut methods along with the main ore zone indicated in hole #1A.

The results of the diamond drilling to date are considered very favourable and additional diamond drilling together with surface mapping and sampling is strongly recommended. Future diamond drilling should be done to further evaluate the potential of the possible large ore zone indicated from the surface to the bottom of hole #1A some 900 feet below the surface. This block is sufficiently large and could contain several million tons of possible commercial grade lead, silver, zinc ore. Due to the rugged terrain most of this drilling will have to be done from

the present drill station. Additional diamond drilling should also be done to probe deeper in the area of lead silver zinc mineralization. This can best be done from the present drill station with a steeper hole (-45° to -55°). The indicated zinc ore zone along the cross fracture should also be probed for depth and continuity. Surface mapping and sampling will have to wait for good weather but due to the rugged terrain will be slow and hazardous. Diamond drilling should start in the area as soon as conditions permit. The amount of drilling which will be necessary to accomplish the above objectives will, of course, depend on the results obtained but a minimum of 5,000 feet should be budgeted for at this time. The estimated cost of the above outlined programme is approximately $103,000.

This additional work on the property is strongly recommended and has a good chance of success in outlining the general size and distribution of possible ore bodies on the property.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. Howard Myers, P. Geol.
Consultant.

March 1966.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT OF THE
DIAMOND DRILLING
ON
SUMALLO BASIN PROPERTY
HOPE, B. C.

INTRODUCTION

The property of Allison Pass Mining Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C., in the Sumallo Basin Area some 17 miles southeast of Hope, B.C. consists of 82 full sized lode mineral claims. The original 42 claims in the area consists of six groups: Bear 1-6 inclusive, record numbers 12702, 2703, 12764 to 12767 inclusive; King 1-7 inclusive, record numbers 13382 to 13388 inclusive; Bear 7-8, record numbers 12768 and 12769; Calico 2-10 inclusive, record numbers 13338 to 13346 inclusive; Calico 11-18 inclusive, record numbers 13389 to 13396 inclusive; Len 1-10 inclusive, record numbers 13849 to 13859 inclusive. An additional 40 claims have recently been staked by the company adjoining the original block to the southwest. These claims are designated APM 1-40 inclusive, record numbers 15027 to 15066 inclusive. The claims with record numbers are all plotted on the Claim Location Map enclosed with this report. The claims are all contiguous and are located in the New Westminster Mining Division of British Columbia. The claims are all in good standing with assessment work completed and recorded on those necessary to keep them in good standing.

During the period November 10, 1965 to March 25, 1966, the Company completed two diamond drill holes near the centre of the property for a total of 1891 feet. Both holes were drilled from the same station located beneath a rock bluff at an elevation of approximately 4900 feet

WM. HOWARD MYE... P. GEOL.

above sea level. The first hole, No. 1A, with a bearing of S63E and a dip of -14° was drilled to a total depth of 1329 feet. A survey of the hole indicated that the hole increased in dip to -23 degrees at 500 feet and -27 degrees at 1300 feet. A cross section through this hole, together with lithology and assay results, is shown on the map with the report. The second hole, No.2A, with a bearing of N76°E and a dip of -10 degrees was drilled to a total depth of 562 feet.

The two holes were drilled by Hope Drilling and Exploration of Hope, B.C., with a Boyles BBS-1 drill and AX rods. The core recovery was very good and the overall recovery near 100%. The core was all boxed and logged with proper box number and depth on each box. A log or description of the core is included in the appendix of the report, along with the identification of each interval sent in for assay and the results of the assay. The intervals of core selected for assay were split by hand and half replaced in the box. Other pieces of core were also split for detailed examination with the microscope. Six pieces of core were removed from various places in the two holes for cutting and polished sections prepared for detailed study of alteration and mineralization. These polished sections with their identification are stored in Allison Pass Mining Ltd. Office.

Access to the property is by logging road from Trites Ranch located on the Hope-Princeton highway some 12 miles southeast of Hope, B.C. The logging road to a point near the centre of the property follows the Sumallo River Valley for some seven miles south of the ranch. From this point in the valley below the diamond drill station access to the

drill site is by a steep tractor road with sharp switchbacks and is approximately 38 per cent grade. The steep tractor road built last year was washed out in two places consequently the drill, fuel and supplies were lifted from the valley to the drill site by helicopter. Material was also lifted in for a temporary camp or lodging at the drill site. For the first month of drilling access to the drill was by trail along the washed out road, from the valley floor to the site some 900 feet in elevation above the valley, and approximately 3500 feet by trail. The tractor road was later opened up and additional fuel and supplies taken in by tractor. At this time the core boxes were also removed. Heavy snow one week later made the tractor road impassable. The snow and avalanche conditions made it impractical to walk to the drill site. The Board of Directors decided to put in a hoist with a steel sled to support the drilling. During this period the water supply some 300 feet east of the drill station froze so that it was necessary to bring the water from the valley to the site. The sleigh with a 100-gallon tank worked very well for taking water up the snowy and icy slope to the drill. Water was pumped from the creek to the hoist house some 1800 feet below the drill station and from there taken up the hill in the sleigh.

Water returns were lost in both holes after the first 15 feet of drilling; consequently no sludge samples were obtained in either hole. Core recovery was good but small local areas could be ground up, especially in the softer material. Several fracture zones were encountered in both holes, but very little slicken sides were encountered and no gouge. Iron oxide stains were observed on most all

the fractures and no doubt these zones were water courses. The survey on Hole 1A indicated water standing in the hole at approximately 500 feet below the collar.

LITHOLOGY

The property of Allison Pass Mining Ltd. in the Sumallo Basin Area southeast of Hope, B.C., is underlain in general by argillites, greenstones, phillites and limestones of the Hozameen Group of probably Carboniferous age. In the western portion of the claims area, massive limestones predominate. The massive limestone is relatively pure with some chert inclusions and very little metamorphism. Near the contact with the mineralized zone and in the area of the diamond drilling, the limestones and argillites are highly altered and silicified. The metamorphism of the limestones varies from recrystallization to complete replacement by sulphides or almost complete replacement by lime silicates. In diamond drill Hole 1A from 800 feet to the bottom of the hole, silicification of the limestones was complete. In much of this interval crypto-crystalline silica in the form of chert was observed. Crystalline silica or quartz was also present in this interval and appeared as bands or layers in between apparent chert beds. In other places, the limestone was only partially silicified and more lime was present. The sulphides of iron were not as abundant in this portion of the hole as higher up in the altered argillites. It is very possible that locally the limestones containing sulphide ores have been silicified so thoroughly that they resemble chert, but are not true chert beds in the Hozameen series seen in other areas. This may be very significant and should be analyzed further

in advanced studies. In both diamond drill holes a dense dark green to greenish brown rock with disseminated sulphides was encountered, which was logged as "dyke Rock". Future thin section studies of the dense rocks will identify them in more detail as to origin and lithology. Semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis indicates that these dykes contain abundant iron with about 1 per cent titanium oxide and manganese. The lithology of each hole is shown on the Generalized Cross Sections through the D. D. Holes and are included with this report. The lithology of the core is also given in detail in the Appendix to this report.

General distribution of the various rock types in the area is shown on the Geological Map of the area.

STRUCTURE

The area in general has been subjected to both regional and local deformation. Original bedding plains in the various types of rock has been obscured in most places by shearing and jointing associated with the deformation and metamorphism.

The geological map produced from the aerial photographs and enclosed with this report indicates some quite pronounced structural trends in the area of the claims. In the central portion of the map area west of the diamond drilling, a strong and fairly continuous north-west-southeast structural trend is shown. In the northern portion of the area the structural trend appears to disturb the bedding or what appears to be the bedding in the immediate area. This same structural trend can be traced to the south where it disappears under the permanent snow or glaciers near the divide. Other oblique angle structural trends or jointing

are offset by the strong northwest-southeast structural trend. In the vicinity of the diamond drill station numerous joints or fractures have been identified on the photographs. The strong fault east of the station and the one which was intersected in Hole 2A is fairly strong and continuous. Mineralization encountered in Hole 2A near this fault indicates that possibly this may also be an older line of structural weakness along which recent movement has taken place. The trend of the main surface showing of lead, zinc and silver, which was drilled in diamond drill hole 1A, if projected to the southwest, intersects or lines up very well with a farily strong northeast tranding structure in this area shown on the photographs. This trend intersects the strong northwest-southeast structural trend described earlier. Numerous other structural trends are shown in red on the geological map.

In both diamond drill holes, what appears to be remnants of bedding in the argillites and limestones, was noted and logged as same. In the upper portion of both holes the bedding appeared to be about 15° to the core. From 800 feet down in Hole 1A the bedding appeared to be parallel with the core. It would appear that the beds are dipping about 25 - 30 degrees in a southeasterly direction in the vicinity of the diamond drilling. There is evidence of this direction and magnitude of dip in the rocks above the surface shows, however, a close check has not yet been made of surface outcrops above the surface show due to the very rugged terrain. This should be checked as well as the structural trends from the photographs when the field mapping and surface sampling is done this summer.

RESULTS

The more important results from the diamond drilling to date, together with their significance, are tabulated below:

1. The large amount of alteration and mineralization encountered in most of the core from both holes is considered very significant. Although the greater portion of mineralization was in the form of iron sulphides some lead, sinc, silver and copper was present in all assays run. From the surface to 845 feet in Hole 1A there was no visible mineral of either lead or zinc, yet on assays up to 0.60 lead and .25 zinc were obtained. On Sample #9, where .60 lead and 0.25 zinc was obtained, the sample was taken over 6.5 feet of core. In most instances higher values of lead and zinc were obtained in the assay where a larger interval of the core was cut for assay.

2, In diamond drill Hole 1A from 847 feet to 1297 feet, several small veinlets or fractures filled with coarse crystalline galena, sphalerite and calcite were noted. These fractures or veinlets did not appear to be very wide, but only in one instance were both sides of the veinlet or fracture recovered in the core. In the other areas only one side of the wall of the veinlet was recovered in the core. It is very possible that the veinlets or fractures could be several inches wide and the softer, more coarsely crystalline mineral, ground up and lost. Core recovery was good, but in a 25 foot interval up to 2-1/2 feet of core could be missing and represent the softer fracture filling lead, silver and zinc minerals. Sample #21 was taken over an 8-foot interval in which two small veinlets or fractures

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were represented, however, only a 1/4 inch of coarse crystalline mineral was observed on the wall of the fracture. This sample ran 0.60 oz. silver; 1.18% lead; 0.93% zinc and 0.05% copper. At present day prices this would give approximately $7.86 value per tone. It is felt that this would be a minimum value in the core since part of the mineral in the veinlets may not have been recovered. A small interval, Sample #20, of core containing silicified limestone and chert, with thin laminations or bands of possible fine crystalline metallic minerals, ran .20 zinc and a trace of lead. This type of rock with bands or layers up to 1-1/2 feet thick makes up a good portion of the rock between 847' and 1297' in Hole 1A. It is very possible that some bands also carry lead in finely crystalline form in the darker colour layers mentioned earlier. A semi-quantitative spectroscopic analysis of similar material at 1152' (Sample #12) did show 0.03 lead.

The presence of coarsely crystalline lead and zinc minerals in fracture fillings along with calcite over a 450 foot interval of Hole 1A from 847' to 1297', is considered very significant and well worth further drilling in an effort to probe the possible extent and obtain more definite value in the zone. This zone in the hole is some 900 feet below the surface show and the fracture filling material is identical to that on the surface. An assay of the actual material in the veinlets or fractures would assay in values very similar to the average of two samples from the surface show, which averaged 0.08 gold; 8.5 silver; 9.26 zinc; 17.83 lead; and 0.72 copper. With this vertical distance and the width indicated in the core of some 450 feet and a width of 100 feet on the surface and a length of

800 feet on the surface, several million tons of possible commercial ore could be present in this one area. If only 1/3 of this zone proved commercial ore, it would amount to approximately 4 million tons.

3. The zinc showings in diamond drill Hole 2A from 417' to 459' are very significant. In this interval there appears to be a zone some 25 feet wide averaging some 2.5% zinc. This showing is separate from the main zone to the southeast and is associated with a cross fracture or fault to the east of the drill station. Zinc showings can be traced for over 600' on the surface along the fault zone. Very little or no lead is present in the surface showings or in the core which penetrates the zone some 300 feet below the surface. Additional drilling should be done in this area to probe the zone at greater depths and outline the extent of the possible showings so far indicated. From the data obtained to date from the surface shows and the results of Hole 2A, there could be a sizeable ore body of zinc along this cross structure east of the lead, zinc and silver show. The present indicated dimension of 600 feet long, 25 feet wide and 300 feet thick would give a possible 300,000 tons of ore averaging 2.5% zinc.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The information obtained to date from the diamond drilling is considered very significant and indicates a worthwhile mining venture with a good chance of success.

2. Showings of lead, zinc and silver, similar to those on the surface were found in diamond drill Hole 1A, over an interval of 450 feet from 847 ' to 1297'. These showings in the hole were in the form of fracture fillings or veinlets in silicified limestone and chert beds. The drill hole at this depth appears to be parallel with the bedding of the cherts and limestones approximately 27 degrees to the southeast. The veinlets or fractures do not appear to be very wide, but it is very possible that part of this softer material has been lost in the core. This area from the diamond drill hole to the surface is approximately 900 feet in height. The area over which lead, zinc and silver has been encountered on the surface and in the drill hole is very large and could contain several million tons of commercial ore.

3. Showings of zinc along the cross fault, east of the drill station, both on the surface and in diamond drill hole 2A are worthy of further work in an effort to outline the extent and grade of a possible zinc ore body in this area.

4. Since the beds are fairly flat in the general area of the drill station (25 - 30 degrees southeast), it is very essential to get additional information on lithology and mineralization with depth. The thickness of the chert beds and silicified limestones encountered in drill hole 1A is very critical and can be obtained only from a steeper or near vertical hole cutting the bedding.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The information obtained to date from the diamond drilling on the Sumallo Basin property of Allison Pass Mining Ltd. is very encouraging. This appears to be a worthwhile mining venture with a good

chance of success and is worthy of the expenditure of further monies as outlined to obtain additional information on the two indicated possible ore bodies.

1. Diamond drilling, from the present drill station, should be done in the zone or area from the surface show, to the show in drill hole 1A between 847' and 1297'. This area is approximately 900 feet in height, and approximately 800 feet in from the drill station. The width of the zone will probably vary, but holes will have to be approximately 1100 feet long to adequately penetrate the zone. Two holes, one an up hole of approximately +12 degrees and one flat hole should give sufficient general information on this ore zone. Approximately 2200 feet of drilling.

2. Diamond drilling, from the present drill station, should be made to the east to probe the cross fault and zinc shows with depth. It may be possible to orient a hole in such a way as to probe the intersection of this cross fault and the main showings in Hole 1A. If this is done, then the hole will probably be 800 feet long.

3. Diamond drilling, from the present location, should be done in a steep hole to check lithology and mineralization with depth. This hole should be oriented to the southwest of Hole 1A in order to check other cross structures indicated on the surface in this area. This hole may well go to 2000 feet.

4, Possible diamond drilling, on the surface near the main show, should be done to check it with depth and continuity. This drilling will have to wait for summer and may be too difficult to do due to the rugged terrain.

5. Surface geological mapping to check structural trends and lithology. Surface sampling can and should be done at this time. This work will have to wait until summer when the snow is gone and will be slow and difficult due to the rugged terrain.

6. Possible geophysical work later on when more information is obtained by surface mapping.

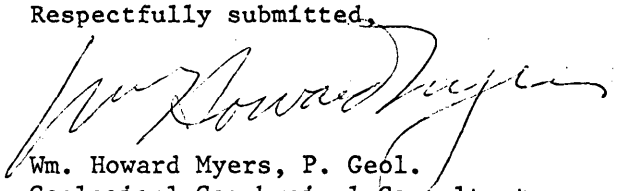
ESTIMATED COSTS OF RECOMMENDED EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

1.	Diamond drilling from present drill station 5000 feet @ $15.00/foot including support	$ 75,000.00
2.	Engineering supervision and assay	10,000.00
3.	Surface geological mapping and sampling	8,000.00
4.	Possible geophysical survey	5,000.00
5.	Shallow diamond drilling at surface show. Amount of work will be limited by terrain. If possible to do at reasonable expense then this may replace some of drilling at present drill station.	5,000.00
	TOTAL	$ 103.000.00

It is recommended that the above programme be commenced as soon as weather and snow conditions permit, and should take approximately four months to complete. In my opinion the results to date on the

property warrants the expenditures of the money for the further exploration programme outlined above and the property has a good chance of success.

Respectfully submitted,



Wm. Howard Myers, P. Geol.
Geological-Geophysical Consultants,
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

March, 1966

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Wm. Howard Myers do hereby certify that I am an independent geophysical-geological consultant with offices in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. I am a Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) member of the Alberta Society of Professional Engineers. I hold a non-resident license in the Professional Engineers of British Columbia, valid until June 16, 1966. I am a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Society of Exploration Geophysicists and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

I reside at 3815 - 7th Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada. I have been an independent consultant in oil and mining for the past 13 years.

I am a graduate of Fresno State College with a B.Sc. degree in Geology in 1939 with graduate work at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California for M. Sc. degree in geology.

I personally was on the property of Allison Pass Mining Ltd. in the Sumallo Basin during the drilling of the holes from November 5, 1965 to March 25, 1966. I did examine all the core from the holes and split the intervals of the core which were assayed. I did personally deliver the samples to the assayer. The information for this report was obtained from the diamond drilling and work in the field in the field during this time.

I certify that I have no interest in the securities of the Company or in securities to be issued by the company. I further certify that I have no interest in the property described herein and do not anticipate any interest in the properties or securities of the company as result of writing this report.

March , 1966

Wm. Howard Myers, P. Geol.

A P P E N D I X

Log Diamond Drill Hole 1A

Log Diamond Drill Hole 2A

Sample Description

Assay Results

Semi Quantitative Spectroscopic Analysis Results

LOG OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 1A

SUMALLO BASIN PROPERTY S 63°E - 14

0 - 1.6	Brecciated, altered silicified argillite. Grey to white colour mineralized with pyrrhotite, some chalcopyrite. Iron oxide along fractures, mineralized in form of veinlets and disseminated.
1.6 - 2.8	Same as above with less iron oxide along fractures and darker colour. Some calcite along veinlets.
2.8 - 4.0	Silicified argillite - light grey green colour with dark streaks. Well mineralized with disseminated sulphides and massive veinlets. More sulphides and wider veins.
4.0 - 5.6	Altered and silicified argillite - mineralized with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite and iron. Less massive veins.
5.6 - 8.0	Very heavily mineralized, altered argillite. Grey to black colour - pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite sphalerite. Assay No. 1.
8.0 - 10.0	Altered and silicified argillite less mineralized light grey colour.
10.0 - 12.0	Same as above, more iron oxide on fractures.
12.0 - 22.0	Grey to black silicified argillite - good alteration and mineralization. Breccia areas common with recementation by silica (white).
22.0 - 33.0	Light grey silicified argillite banded in places brecciated and recemented with silica. White quartz along bedding in places. Some calcite along fractures with mineralization. Good mineralization angle of banding approximately 20° to core; pyrrhotite and some chalcopyrite and iron with little zinc.
33.0 - 43.0	Same as above, less banding. Some massive grey quartz. Fair to good mineralization. Fine grained sulphides in places. Near 40 feet is two feet of phyllite type rock. Contains some mineralization.

43.0 - 48.0 Same as above. More grey quartz and wider bands of sulphides of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite.

48.0 - 54.0 Altered silicified grey argillite. Some banding, some limestone and well mineralized in veins and also disseminated in rock. Sulphides have a more brass colour than above, some massive sulphides present.

54.0 - 67.0 Same as above. Iron oxide stain on open fracture at 66 feet with white quartz.

67.0 - 72.0 Argillite as above. Some mineralization, little more banding and more limestone present, some fine grained dark sulphides present in grey to white quartz. Well brecciated and silicified in places.

72.0 - 74.6 Quartz grey to white. Good mineralization. Galena ? pyrrhotite zinc. Assay No. 2 - lead, silver and copper.

74.6 - 81.0 Highly silicified argillite. Well altered and replaced with white and grey quartz - fair mineralization.

81.0 - 97.0 Grey-green argillite, highly silicified, some mineralization with purrhotite and bands of white quartz.

97.0 - 111.0 Highly silicified argillite, some mineralization and disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite. Greenstone common.

111 - 119.5 Greenstone dyke rock, some alteration and silicification and mineralization.

119.5- 125.0 Greenstone dyke rock as above. Some mineralization pyrrhotite and disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite.

125.0- 144.6 Green-grey dyke rock - local brecciation and silicification - local quartz disseminated iron.

144.6- 169.6 Green-grey dyke rock disseminated iron. Local alteration, silicified and mineralization with white to grey quartz, and some calcite.

169.6- 180.0 Green dyke rock, disseminated iron, some copper, also small veinlets. Local areas of limestone, grey to white, 1-3 feet thick. Better brecciation and more sulphides.

180.0- 193.0 Same as above. More limestone,more fractures, some mineralization. No silica.

193.0 - 215.0 Same as above. Green dense, very hard dyke rock, local areas of quartz and silicification. Very little mineralization. Very little brecciation.

215.0 - 218.0 Altered limestone. Talc brecciated with better mineralization. Increase copper, more brass colour pyrrhotite. Altered to talc some silica and local areas of green dyke rock.

218.0 - 232.0 Green dyke rock, very dense - some local areas of limestone - disseminated iron. Very hard in places and some veinlets of pyrrhotite.

232.0 - 234.0 Two feet limestone, well altered, brecciated and mineralized. Some copper sulphides showing.

234.0 - 237.0 Green dyke rock, local limestone areas, some quartz and disseminated rock. Hard in spots and some silica.

237.0 - 240.0 White to grey limestone, partially altered to talc, some silica. Good mineralization pyrrhotite and copper.

240.0 - 243.0 Green dyke rock as from 234 - 237.

243.0 - 268.0 Green coloured dyke rock as above, very hard in places, coarse crystalline in places. Green colour translucent. Mineral very hard beryl.

268.0 - 276.0 Green hard dyke rock possibly a greenstone some low angle line bands very little mineralization, some silicification.

276.0 - 293.0 Grey-brown dyke rock fine grained, hard no mineralization, some disseminated iron.

293.0 - 313.0 Grey-brown dense dyke rock, some disseminated iron, no mineralization.

313.0 - 318.0 Green-silicified argillite, brecciated and mineralized in veinlets and dissiminated.

318.0 - 343.0 Green-dense dyke rock with bands of greenstone local mineralization and quartz check for gold in quartz.

343.0 - 367.0 Green dense dyke type rock local areas of brecciation and quartz with pyrrhotite and possible other sulphides. Very hard in places calcium carbonates near sulphides. Both disseminated and veinlet form of sulphides.

367.0 - 389.0 Same as above, more broken more veinlets of quartz with sulphides. Appears to have more copper. Pyrrhotite more brass colour, rock in places is very hard and silicified.

389.0 - 413.6 Same as above. More copper in sulphides, also some oxidation. Little more breccia and silica zones.

413.6 - 420.0 Same as above. More green colour, not as hard. More alternation and mineralization.

420.0 - 426.0 Highly altered and partially silicified argillite - good alteration and mineralization. Darker sulphides much more brassy pyrrhotite possible gold. Assay No.3.

426.0 - 438.2 Altered and silicified green argillite local areas of extreme alteration and good mineralization. Low angle on veinlets.

438.2 - 461.1 Same as above, strong alteration and mineralization for 1-3 feet. Both disseminated and veinlet. Some dark sulphides. Assay No. 4

461.1 - 484.8 Green altered argillite or greenstone similar to above. Very well mineralized near 472 to 476, dark sulphides may be zinc and silver lead. Assay No. 5. Core very hard in places.

484.8 - 497.0 Same as above, more alteration and mineralization near 497. Broken core 489-491. Jammed in barrel local areas of high alteration silica and mineralization disseminated iron all through the core entire distance.

497.0 - 509.0 Highly altered, silicified and mineralized argillite. Original rock identification very difficult. Dark sulphides present. Rock almost a scorn with softer limy areas. Assay No. 6

509.0 - 516.0 Same as above, more lime present. Altered highly local areas of good mineralization for 2 feet at 513.

516.0 - 525.0 Altered and silicified rock possibly limestone, be limestone dyke with silicification and some mineralization.

525.0 - 533.0 Altered argillite and limestone. Highly silicified and mineralized. Dark sulphides present with pyrrhotite. Considerable more copper in with pyrrhotite. Assay No. 7. Solid sulphides for one foot at 519.

533.0 - 557.7 Altered white to grey limestone. Very soft in places near mineralization. Local areas (1 foot or less) highly silicified and very hard. Copper more abundant in the pyrrhotite. Both disseminated and massive sulphides. Few specks of dark sulphides probably lead and zinc. Assay No. 8

557.7 - 583.3 Same as above, stronger mineralization solid 2 feet sulphides 579 - 2 feet core missing on ground-ups.

583.3 - 607.5 White to grey highly altered limestone. Some silicification in places. Mineralized with sulphides of iron, copper, nickel, probably lead or zinc. Solid sulphides 599 - 602. Local areas appear to have more copper sulphides. Limestone well brecciated and some places altered to talc. Both disseminated and massive sulphides through out the 25 feet. Assay No. 9.

607.5 - 621.0 Grey-white altered limestone less fracture and mineralization than above, heavy sulphides near 620. Local silicification very hard in spots.

621.0 - 625.0 Bedded cherts very hard and brittle some iron and some silicification and alteration in places - disseminated iron and possible copper.

625.0 - 632.5 Altered and silicified argillite green colour - disseminated iron very little mineralization.

632.5 - 636.0 Same as above, disseminated iron, massive iron more limy than above, less silica.

636.0 - 656.5 Light grey to white altered and partially silicified limestone. Local areas of what appears to be dark grey dyke rock. Very hard and may be completely silicified limestone. Local areas of iron mineralization.

656.5 - 681.5 Light grey, green white altered and silicified limestone. Dark grey in places, very hard also with considerable silicification. Brecciated in places with massive sulphides. Iron, copper, zinc present.

681.5 - 739.0 Light grey to white altered and silicified limestone. Mineralized with sulphides mostly pyrrhotite pyrite, possibly chalcopyrite and zinc. Mineralization is massive and fills fractures also disseminated in matrix. Assay No. 10 from 703-706.5. Rock type and mineralization same from 686-734. Broken and iron oxide stain zones at 725 and 730 some weathered surface at 730. No slicken sides just fracture and water course.

739.0 - 755.0 White quartz disseminated pyrrhotite few small veinlets of sulphides. Appears as a beta or bull quartz near 739, near 755 grades into chert very little sulphides in chert portion. In numerous places there are breaks or fractures with iron oxide stains. Core not too badly broken but various stains probably fractures and water courses. Core recovery 100%.

755.0 - 804.0 Alternate bands (1-3 feet) of white crystalline quartz and chert beds. Strong break at 774 to 776 - iron oxide stained weathered no gouge but badly stained little or no alteration or mineralization. Chert bands almost dark in places white to grey bedding very poor but fairly flat with core. Recovery good.

804.0 - 997.0 White light grey to dark grey cherts. Some are banded cherts with low angle, numerous fracture zones with iron oxide stains. Some pyrite and pyrrhotite along part of the bands. One quarter inch veinlet of galena at 847.4. Surface of veinlet oxidized, exposed or faulted some mineralization to 855, possibly zinc. Predominately banded cherts local quartz veins 3-10" some mineralization. More quartz near 925'. Cross fractures at 40° to core common, iron oxide stain along fractures but no apparent movement. Larger fracture zone near 990 some weathered no gouge or slicken sides. Quartz and chert has specks of pyrrhotite and pyrite disseminated and along some fractures very thin sheets of sulphides along chert fractures - very little massive sulphides. Other small veinlets of mineral possibly present in this interval.

997.0 - 1035 Grey-white quartz massive and coarse crystalline. Darker silicified pieces of rock inclusions appear to have a finely disseminated sulphides may be some zinc or just discolouration. No visible crystals of lead or zinc minerals present. Near 1050 darker silicified inclusions appear almost as bedding planes and are parallel with core, sparse mineralization. Good core recovery, not too broken. May even be silicified limestone and darker quartz representing bedding planes.

1035 - 1055	Dark grey to green dense dyke type rock, disseminated pyrrhotite in dyke, partially altered in places and some small veinlets and joints with pyrrhotite present.
1055 - 1100	Light grey highly altered and silicified rock, same as on other side of dyke, shear or stress zones about 45° to core local areas of iron stained quartz 2-6" wide, very little or no mineralization. Small amount of lime present in altered rock, apparent bedding parallel to core. Very little or no mineralization specks of pyrrhotite and pyrite in quartz an altered silicified rock, bedded rock has a deep brown to black colour and are thin.
1100 - 1132	Grey chert, some banding black chert. Bands near 112.5 no mineralization, banding or possible bedding parallel to core.
1132 - 1152	Grey green dyke type rock same as dyke at 1035-1055. Disseminated sulphides gradational over one foot no fault or fracture on contact, good heavy sulphides near contact at 1152. Sample taken of sulphides for spectroscopic analysis.
1152 - 1329	Grey altered and silicified rock, possibly an argillite, dark bands as on other side of dyke, some mineralization, pyrite and pyrrhotite specks present. Local areas of brown and reddish chert, some banding parallel to the core. Some mineralization. Small areas of dyke material, also similar to dyke above, only 1 - 2 feet wide and intermediate chert or silic rock. Broken core near 1208. No sheare zone probable jam in core barrel. Small veinlet or fracture filled with coarse crystalline galena sphalerite, pyrite and calcite near 1297. Core broken and may contain other small veinlets of same material but ground up in core barrel. Veinlet at 90 degrees to core. One side of veinlet recovered only, other side missing and ground up. Could be several inches wide for core recovery in immediate area approximately 75%.

LOG OF DIAMOND DRILL HOLE 2A

SUMALLO BASIN PROPERTY N 76E - 10°

0 - 25	Light green to grey highly altered and silicified argillite. Very little remnant of original rock. Local areas exhibit possible remnant of bedding which appears to be parallel with core at 10-15 degrees off. Complete silicification in local areas. Mineralization very strong over entire interval mostly iron sulphides. Pyrrhotite very abundant. Some pyrite and possible chalcopyrite. Zinc may be present also. Breccia zones 1-3 feet also present, but completely silicified. Core recovery 100%.
25 - 50	Same as above local areas, 1-2 feet of less alteration noted. Very well mineralized with iron sulphides, possible zinc in small veinlets. Sample for assay cut from 40-50 feet. This 10-foot interval representative of entire interval from 0-98 feet. Core split and assayed from 40-50 feet (10 feet). Recovery 100%.
50 - 75	Same as above. Local areas appear to be altered and silicified limestone. Some lime present. Remnants of bedding observed at some places which appears to be 60° to core. Mineralization same as before. Some iron oxide stain at 68 feet, however, core not broken by faulting and no gouge present. Core split 65-68 feet (3 feet) for assay. Better than average mineralization.
75 - 100	Similar to above - more distinct bedding in local areas. Varies from 45-60 degrees to core. Iron pyrites along bedding in many areas. Pyrrhotite abundant over entire core. Both massive and veinlets in bedding and also dissiminated. May contain chalcopyrite and zinc, but not too abundant. Core not broken. Recovery 100%. Some altered lime present in small areas, some pure quartz along with mineralization 1-2 foot intervals.
100 - 106	Light brown to reddish brown, well banded silicified rock. Appears to be an original volcanic sediment which has been completely replaced with low temperature silica. Some quartz injection. Local thin bands of green argillite type of rock present. Bands or bedding remnants vary from 30-10 degrees across core. Possible faulting near 101 feet. Dark brown colour and broken, no gouge. Near

106 it grades into a less banded green argillite type of rock with less silica and angle of bedding is parallel to core. Mineralization of iron sulphides less intense and along bedding and thin streaks along joints. Recovery 100%.

106 - 125 Light grey to green altered and silicified argillite and possibly limestone in places brecciated and silicified. Mineralization more prevalent but not as much as interval 1-100 feet. Mostly pyrrhotite and some yellow sulphides, possibly some chalcopyrite. Green sulphides along the edges or contact of the pyrrohotite and argillite rock. Some disseminated sulphides also. Small veinlets of possible sphalerite very few and small non commercial. Bedding or apparent bedding parallel with core in places. Grades into a less altered argillite near 125 feet. Recovery 100%.

125 - 150 Similar type rock as above, less altered and silicified and greener colour. One to two feet bands highly altered and silicified. Pure quartz in some of these zones. Calcite present and altered limestone. Appears that there are more limy bands in the original volcanic sediment have been brecciated, altered and silicified. Good mineralization present in these areas. 90% pyrrhotite with some pyrite possible. Core broken near 138 but probably due to jamming in core barrel. No gouge or alteration present, above average. Recovery 100%, but broken core. Bedding not distinct but indicates about 25 degrees to core. Dark grey silicified limestone band 1 foot near 147 feet white silica and also lime present in core throughout area. Pyrrhotite more abundant in these altered lines and silica zones. Recovery 100%.

150 - 348 Same as above. More green colour and less altered. Rock is probably a greenstone of volcanic origin. Fewer zones of white quartz and altered silicified limestone. Recovery 100%. Iron oxide stain at 176 feet - no gouge - small fracture. Same type rock. Very dense. Some pyrrhotite along white quartz filled fractures - disseminated. Also possible zinc in local small veinlets very sparce. Iron oxide stain at 210 core - broken for 1 foot. No gouge or movement or alteration. One foot altered and well mineralized zone at 205. Mostly pyrrhotite. Some pyrite possible, and small amount of zinc. Broken and iron stained zone at 232. No gouge. Some weathering open fracture. One foot of highly altered and silica. Argillite at 234. Considerable quartz and some calcite.

Sample taken for semi-quantitative spectrograph analysis. Predominately pyrrhotite and some pyrite, possible zinc. 18" altered silicified white quartz zone at 267. Mostly pyrrhotite, possibly some zinc. One foot zone same at 280. Remainder unaltered greenish, fairly disseminated. Iron sulphides very dense. At 289 - 1-5 feet altered silica, some pyrrhotite and pyrite. Core broken at 300 feet, but due to jam in core barrel very dense and very little alteration and mineralization from 305 to 325, 325 - 326.5 - 1½ feet of white to grey quartz with iron sulphides. Mostly pyrrhotite and some pyrite. Possible zinc. Remainder of core very dense greenstone, no alteration present.

348 - 370 Light green to grey well altered greenstone or argillite. Well banded in places about 40 degrees to core. Heavy sulphide mineralization. Mostly pyrrhotite and some pyrite and possible zinc. Zones 348-359 split and sample sent in for assay. In places core very highly altered to white limy rock. Heavy sulphides. Little less alteration near 370. Recovery 100%.

370 - 377.5 Dark green to dark grey dyke type rock. Iron oxide stained in places but no gouge. Some very fine disseminated sulphides, appears to be pyrrhotite and pyrite. Considerable silica or quartz in dyke. Contact with altered greenstone or argillite on either side is a sharp break with iron oxide stain. No gouge or chilled walls. Recovery 100%.

377.5 - 415 Green to light green altered and silicified greenstone or argillite, Similar to rock other side of dyke. Remnants of bedding in places appears to be parallel with core Silicified and mineralization appears to concentrate along bedding planes with silica or quartz. Recovery 100%. Mineralization appears to be 90% pyrrhotite and some pyrite and possibly chalcopyrite and zinc. Heavy sulphides near 410 appear to be pyrrhotite with little pyrite and possibly some zinc. Fault zone near 414. Iron oxide stain and some weathering of rock. Rock less altered from 405 to bottom of hole. Good slicken side from 414 to bottom of core at 415.

415 - 421.2 Light green to grey highly altered argillite. Some silicification. Shear planes parallel with core - 417 green, less altered argillite. 418 - finer grained less altered argillite and very little pyrrhotite. 412.2 more altered and silicified argillite.

421.2 - 434 Same as above. More pyrrhotite massive and also disseminated zinc starting to show up with pyrrhotite. Cut assay from 421.2 to 434 for average. Some streaks of less altered argillite and more green colour. Coarse crystalline calcite and some quartz 433.6

434 - 444 More altered than above lighter colour and more zinc in with pyrrhotite. Less coarse assay interval 434-444. Little higher zinc than above assay.

444 - 461.5 Less altered argillite, more green slatey appearance. Highly altered in slatey places. Tin grained zinc and pyrrhotite near 457.5 to 459.3. Split and assay. Iron stain near 459.5

461.5 - 479 Grey-green altered silicified argillite. Fairly soft in places - no dissemination of sulphides. Fairly dense. Massive type mineralization in fractures. Mostly iron sulphides (pyrrhotite) some zinc with pyrite and coarse crystalline may be for some fine dissemination. Possible remnant of bedding local at about 30° to core. Values probably similar to interval 421-434. Veinlets with quartz pyrrhotite and sphalerite about normal to core. Veins less than 1" in thickness.

479 - 482 Similar to above less alteration and mineralization.

482 - 484.5 Highly altered and silicified (completely) argillite or limestone completely replaced. Very well mineralized with sulphides, including zinc. Same as interval 457.5 to 459.3. Approximately 4% zinc.

484.5 - 490 Highly altered silicified as above, less mineralization.

490 - 493 Highly altered grey to grey-brown. Altered silicified limestone - considerable white quartz in apparent bedding and cross fracture quartz some mineralization (iron).

493 - 540 Highly altered and silicified banded rock crystal-crystalline quartz along with crystals of dark minerals. In places thin bedding and lenses quartz, some mineral with quartz, mineral mostly iron. Some places limy and almost limestone, other places bedding appears quite thin with quartz in between bedding. Some iron. Bedding low angle to core, some coarse crystal of zinc. Very local, probably less than 1%.

540 - 553 Very dense igneous type rock. May be altered silicified greenstone. Strong broken zone at top near 540. Iron Oxide stain common. Fault zone from 540' - 543' with small 1" to 3" veinlets of coarse crystalline calcite iron and possibly zinc.

553 - 562 Green to dark green dense dyke type rock, with some alteration. Disseminated sulphides present, possibly iron (pyrrhotite). Very little mineralization present in this dense dyke rock. May possibly be an altered greenstone of volcanic origin. Sample taken at 562 for polished section and semi quantitative spectroscopic analysis.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Company Number	Coast Eldridge Assay No.	J.R. Williams Assay No.	Description of Sample
1	8052	Not Run	DDH-1A - 5.6' to 7 6' 2 feet Core. Heavy pyrrhotite mineralization in altered & silicified argillite. Assay for Ni., Zn., Cu., Pb.
2	8053	Not Run	DDH-1A - 72' to 76' 4 feet core. Altered & silicified limestone with pyrrhotite & possible zinc mineralization. Assay for Ni., Zn., Pb., Cu.
3	8054	19803	DDH-1A - 419' to 423' 4 feet core. Altered & silicified limestone with pyrrhotite mineralization. Representative of 22 feet in the hole. Assay for Ni., Zn., Pb., Cu.
4	8055	Not Run	DDH-1A - 442' to 444' 2 feet core. Altered & silicified limestone with some mineralization, mostly pyrrhotite, possible zinc and copper. Representative of 24 feet of interval. Assay for Ni., Zn., Cu., Pb. & Cd.
5	8056	Not Run	DDH-1A - 472.6' to 474' 1.4 feet core. Altered, silicified argillite. Some crystalline quartz bands with apparent mineralization. Possible sulphides of Fe., Zn., Cu. and possible Au. Assay for Au., Ag., Zn., Cu.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION)Con't.)

Company Number	Cost Eldridge Assay No.	J.R. Williams Assay No.	Description of Sample
6	8057	Not Run	DDH-1A - 506.6 to 509.0' 2.4 feet core. Above average quartz with some sulphide mineralization. Possible gold. Assay for Au., Ag., Zn., Pb.,Ni
7	8058	Not Run	DDH-1A - 527' to 533' 6 feet core. Altered & silicified limestone. Some banding & crystalline quartz bands present. Typical of about 50 feet of core. Averga mineralization over the 50 feet represented by this sample. Assay for Zn., Pb., Ni., Au.,Ag
8	8059		DDH-1A - 548.5' to 554.5' 6 feet core. Altered & silicified limestone. Representative sample of rock & average mineralization in hole from 533' - 621' - 88 feet interval. Assay for Ni., Pb., Cu., Cd., Au., Ag.
9	8060	19807	DDH-1A - 600' to 606.6' - 6.5 feet core. Heavier than average mineralization in the interval 523' to 621'. Very heavy in iron sulphides (pyrrhotite & pyrite). Possible some Zn. & Au. with the Ni. & Cu. Assay for Ni., Cu., Zn., Cd., Au. & Ag.
10	8061	19805	DDh-1A - 703' to 706.5' 3.5 feet core. Altered & silicified limestone with both massive and disseminated sulphides, mainly Fe, possibly some Cd., Ni., & Cu. This sample is representative of the mineralization in the core from 686' - 734' - 48 feet interval.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION (Con't.)

Company Number	Coast Eldridge Assay No.	J.R. Williams Assay No.	Description of Sample
10 (con't.)	8061	19805	Assay for Ni., Zn., Cu., Cd., Au., Ag.
11	8062	Not Run	DDH-1A - 601' 1 foot core Heavy sulphide mineralization sample taken for polished section study and semi-quantitative analysis for other minerals. Assay for all minerals detection.
12	8063	Not Run	DDH-1A - 1152' 1 foot core One foot sample with heavy sulphide mineralization on one end & altered argillite in contact with possible dyke rock on other end. Sample taken for polished section study and semi-quantitivative analysis. Assay for all minerals detection.
13	8064	19804	DDH-2A - 40' - 50' 10 feet core Altered & silicified argillite with altered & silicified bands of limestone and quartz. Sulphide mineralization - primarily iron (pyrrhotite). This interval is average mineralization from 0 to 98' in the hole 98 feet interval. Assay for Ni., Zn., Cd., Pb., Cu. & Au.
14	8065	19806	DDH-2A 65' to 68.3' 3.3 feet core. Altered & silicified argillite with limestone bands and quartz. Same rock type as interval above but better than average mineralization. Mostly Fe sulphides (pyrrhotite). Assay for Zn.,Ci.,Cu.,Cd.,Au. & Ag.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION (Con't.)

Company Number	Coast Eldridge Assay No.	J.R. Williams Assay No.	Description of Sample
15	8066	Not Run	DDH-2A - 348' - 359' 11 foot core. Altered & silicified argillite & limestone bands - limestone altered to chalk in places & completely silicified in other places. Representative mineralization of the interval. 348 - 370 - 22 feet. Mostly Fe sulphides visable possibly same Ni & Cu plus Zn. Assay for Ni., Zn., Cu., Pb., Au & Ag.
16	8067	Not Run	DDH-2A - 234' 1 foot of Core 1 foot of quartz with a different type of mineralization. Five grained metalics appears to be quite a bit of Fe sulphides but may be other minerals present. Check with semi quantitative spec.
17	8068	Not Run	Outcrops of Zinc showings to left of drill station. Veinlets of apparent zinc ore in altered argillite and limestone. Zone approximately 14 feet wide near fault to left. Zinc Ore Sample from surface. Assay for Zn., Pb., Ag. Au. Cd, Cu.
18	8069		Lead Silver Zinc Ore sample from the surface. Surface show located south of diamond drill station approximately 800 feet. Zone contains quartz, altered & silicified argillite & limestone. Sample of ore not across zone width.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION (Con'td.)

Company Number	Coast Eldridge Assay No.	J.R. Williams Assay No.	Description of Sample
19	8070	Not Run	DDH-1A - 622 1 foot of Core Quartz & dyke rock contact with good mineralization Fe sulphides present in part of core. Check with Semi-Quantitative analysis for other minerals.
20	8071	19801	DDH-1A - 993 1 foot of core One foot of quartz with dark bands or laminations which may be sulphides. Fine grained. Several feet of this material from 847 - 1286 1-4" thick up to one foot. Assay for Au.,Ag.,Pb.,Zn.,Cu.
21	8072	19802	DDH-1A - 845 - 853' - 8 foot Core. Altered & silicified argillite and limestone. Crystalline quartz or chert of 1½ feet in the interval not sampled. Net core sample 6½ feet. This type of rock present from 845' to 1286'. One small veinlet in the interval with coarse crystalline Pb., Zn.,Ag., Other thin fracture fillings or veinlets in the interval not very wide but may be many more ground up in core. This assay plus 8071 should be combined for average from 847' to 1286' in hole 1A.
22	8073	Not Run	DDH-1A - 1136' - One foot of Core. Dyke rock with disseminated sulphides or metals appears to be Fe. Cut polish section for study & semi quantitative analysis on other half for other minerals present.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION (Con'td.)

Company Number	Coast Eldridge Assay No.	J.R. Williams Assay No.	Description of Sample
23	8074	Not Run	DDH-1A - 1000' One foot of Core. One foot of quartz with grey bands or streaks may be metal other than different colour rock. Near dyke rock at contact of two. Cut and polish half for study & assay other half. Assay for Au.,Ag.,Pb.,Zn.,Cu.
24	8075	Not Run	DDH-2A 421 - 434 13' of Core Highly altered & silicified argillite. Some limestone present. Mineralized with sulphides of Fe & Zn. Assay for Zn.,Cu.,Pb.,Ni.,Au., and Ag.
25	8251	Not Run	DDH-2A - 457.5' to 459.3' - 1.8' Core. Highly altered & silicified argillite & limestone. Above average sulphide mineralization. Fine crystals both massive and disseminated Fe and Zn visable. Assay Ni.,Zn.,Pb.,Cu.,Ag.& Au.
26	8252	Not Run	DDH-2A - 434' - 444' 10 feet of core. Altered & silicified argillite & limestone. Higher than average mineralization. Zinc visable with pyrrhotite. Fairly coarse crystalline. Assay for Zn.,Pb.,Ni.,Cu.,Au. and Ag.
27	8253	Not Run	DDH-2A-562 1 foot of core Dense dark green dyke rock disseminated sulphides. Split and polish for study & semi-quantitative analysis for other minerals.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION (Cont'd.)

Company Number	Coast Eldridge Assay No.	J.R. Williams Assay No.	Description of Sample
9	8254	19807	Same sample as Coast Eldridge No. 8060. Pulp from J.R. Williams No. 19807 (Recheck on previous assay by C.E. which differed from J.R. Williams.) Recheck for Pb & Zn.
13	8255	19804	Same sample as Coast Eldridge No. 8064. Co No. 13 Pulp from J.R. Williams 19804 Recheck for Pb & Ag.
21	8256	19802	Same sample as Coast Eldridge No. 8072. Pulp prepared by J.R. Williams. Sample No. 19802. Recheck for Pb.,Ag., Zn. Company sample No. 21.

ASSAY RESULTS

Co. No.	Coast Eldrg. Assay No.	VALUES Au	Ag	Zn	Pb	Cu	Ni	Fe	Ti	J.R. Williams Assay No.	VALUES Au	Ag	Zn	Pb	Cu	Ni	Fe	Ti
1	8052	-	-	0.15	0.08	0.07	Tr	-	-	N.R.	-							
2	8053	-	-	0.02	0.05	0.03	Tr	-	-	N.R.								
3	8054	-	-	0.02	Tr	0.04	Tr	-	-	19803	-	-	Tr	Tr	0.16	-	-	-
4	8055	-	-	0.05	0.03	0.05	Tr	-	-	N.R.								
5	8056	Tr	Tr	0.07	-	0.05	-	-	-	N.R.								
6	8057	Tr	Tr	0.07	0.03	-	Tr	-	-	N.R.								
7	8058	Tr	Tr	Tr	Tr	0.05	-	-	-	N.R.								
8	8059	Tr	Tr	-	0.05	0.04	0.04	-	-	N.R.								
9	8060	Tr	Tr	0.25	0.20	0.18	Tr	40.7	0.22	19807	Tr	0.10	Tr	0.60	0.27	-	40.8	-
10	8061	Tr	Tr	Tr	-	0.12	Tr	18.69	0.82	19805	-	-	Tr	0.35	0.15	-	20.8	-
11	8062	Semi-Quantitative Analysis								N.R.								
12	8063	Semi-Quantitative Analysis								N.R.								
13	8064	Tr	Tr	0.07	0.28	0.07	0.05	13.81	1.01	19804	-	-	Tr	Tr	0.05	-	14.2	-
14	8065	Tr	Tr	0.02	0.15	0.07	Tr	16.35	1.38	19806	-	-	Tr	0.35	0.10	-	17.8	-
15	8066	Tr	Tr	0.07	Tr	0.05	0.05	-	-	N.R.								

ASSAY RESULTS

Co. No.	Coast Eldrg. Assay No.	VALUES Au	Ag	Zn	Pb	Cu	Ni	Fe	Ti	J.R. Williams Assay No.	VALUES Au	Ag	Zn	Pb	Cu	Ni	Fe	Ti
16	8067	Semi-Quantitative Analysis								N.R.								
17	8068	Tr	0.2	3.42	0.10	0.08	-	-	-	N.R.								
18	8069	0.08	8.5	9.26	17.83	0.72	-	-	-	N.R.								
19	8070	Semi-Quantitative Analysis								N.R.								
20	8071	Tr	Tr	0.20	Tr	0.03	-	-	-	19801	0.005	0.05	Tr	Tr	0.05	-	-	-
21	8072	0.01	Tr	0.83	Tr	0.03	-	-	-	19802	0.01	0.50	1.03	1.04	0.07	-	-	-
22	8073	Semi-Quantitative Analysis								N.R.								
23	8074	Tr	Tr	0.10	0.12	0.04	-	-	-	N.R.								
24	8075	Tr	0.10	1.46	0.05	0.04	Tr	-	-	N.R.								
25	8251	Tr	0.10	3.71	0.05	0.05	Tr	-	-	N.R.								
26	8252	Tr	0.10	1.90	0.15	0.04	Tr	-	-	N.R.								
27	8253	Semi-Quantitative Analysis								N.R.								
21	8272 Re-Run	-	0.60	0.91	1.32	-	-	-	-	(Pulp from Williams 19802								
	Note:	Copies of Semi-Quantitative Analysis enclosed. N.R. - Not Run - Not Assayed for.																

FORM NO. 5

To:

Allisson Pass Mines Ltd.

504 - 635 W. Georgia St.

Vancouver, B. C.

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES

COAST ELDRIDGE

ENGINEERS & CHEMISTS LTD.

125 EAST 4TH AVE. VANCOUVER 10. CANADA

PHONE: TRINITY 6-4111

CABLE ADDRESS "ELDRICO"

FILE No. A.3. Al-66 23063
23136
23438

DATE April 6, 1966

We Hereby Certify *that the following are the results of semi quantitative spectrographic analyses made on* ..... *samples submitted.*

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Al	Sb	As	Ba	Be	Bi	B	Cd	Ca	Cr	Co	Cu	Ga	Au	Fe
8062	2.5	N.D.	N.D.	0.05	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	3.0	trace	0.04	0.2	N.D.	trace	matrix
8063	8.0	N.D.	N.D.	0.05	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	3.0	trace	0.01	0.05	N.D.	trace	matrix
8067	7.0	N.D.	N.D.	0.002	N.D.	trace	N.D.	N.D.	4.0	0.006	0.02	0.08	N.D.	trace	matrix
8070	1.0	N.D.	N.D.	0.001	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	3.0	0.006	0.02	0.15	N.D.	trace	matrix
8073	11.0	N.D.	N.D.	0.15	N.D.	N.D.	0.02	N.D.	4.0	0.04	0.007	0.06	N.D.	trace	matrix
8253	9.0	N.D.	N.D.	0.06	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	3.0	0.07	trace	0.05	N.D.	trace	matrix

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Pb	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Ni	Si	Ag	Sr	Ta	Sn	Ti	W	V	Zn
8062	0.002	3.5	0.1	0.005	ND..	0.04	15.0	0.001	trace	N.D.	N.D.	0.02	N.D.	0.03	trace
8063	0.03	4.5	0.15	trace	N.D.	0.02	matrix	trace	trace	N.D.	N.D.	0.4	N.D.	0.01	trace
8067	N.D.	2.0.	0.2	0.003	N.D.	0.05	matrix	0.01	trace	N.D.	N.D.	0.3	N.D.	0.005	trace
8070	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.002	N.D.	0.04	matrix	0.01	trace	N.D.	N.D.	0.1	N.D.	0.006	0.1
8073	0.003	10.0	0.1	0.001	N.D.	0.02	matrix	trace	0.04	N.D.	N.D.	0.7	N.D.	0.005	N.D.
8253	trace	5.0	1.0	0.001	N.D.	0.01	matrix	trace	trace	N.D.	N.D.	0.7	N.D.	0.04	N.D.

Note: Rejects retained one week.
Pulps retained three months.

COAST ELDRIDGE ENGINEERS & CHEMISTS LTD.

CHIEF CHEMIST .....

Al	— Aluminum	Co	— Cobalt	Ni	— Nickel
Sb	— Antimony	Cu	— Copper	Si	— Silicon
As	— Arsenic	Ga	— Gallium	Ag	— Silver
Ba	— Barium	Au	— Gold	Sr	— Strontium
Be	— Beryllium	Fe	— Iron	Ta	— Tantalum
Bi	— Bismuth	Pb	— Lead	Sn	— Tin
B	— Boron	Mg	— Magnesium	Ti	— Titanium
Cd	— Cadmium	Mn	— Manganese	W	— Tungsten
Ca	— Calcium	Mo	— Molybdenum	V	— Vanadium
Cr	— Chromium	Nb	— Niobium	Zn	— Zinc

Percentages of the various elements expressed in these analyses may be considered accurate to within plus or minus 35 to 50% of the amount present.

Semi-quantitative spectrographic analytical results for gold and silver are normally not of a sufficient degree of precision to enable calculation of the true value of ores. Therefore, should exact values be required, it is recommended that these elements be assayed by the conventional Fire Assay Method. Quantitative and Fire Assays may be carried out on the retained pulp samples.

Silicon, aluminum, magnesium, calcium and iron are normal components of complex silicates.

ENCLOSURES

1. Geological Map, Sumallo Basin Area

2. Claim Location Map

3. Generalized Cross Section through Diamond Drill Hole 1A

4. Generalized Cross Section through Diamond Drill Hole 2A