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PRELIMINARY REPORT ON

"ROCK" 1 - 4  
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N. T. S. 82/E

GREENWOOD M. D.

By: B. R. Stenhouse  
November 14, 1987

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON THE

ROCK 1-4 CLAIM GROUP

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Kenneth Burke, the writer prepared the following preliminary report on the Rock mineral claims.

Information in this report was obtained from pertinent records of Belair Mining and from personal observations made during the course of work on the property during the 1987 work season.

This report is not to be construed as a geological report, but rather a summary of information about the property as compiled to date. Where the old records are quoted within this report, the publication will be noted and the date and author given in the bibliography.

This report is meant to give persons not familiar with the property a basic working knowledge of it, and to convey some idea of the potential of this claim group.

It should be noted that no mineralization has yet been found, however a very large magnetometer anomaly does exist on the property and is possibly related to a continuation of the known chromite deposits which outcrop on other claims to the north.

The field observations were made between May 1 1987 and August 1, 1987.

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CLAIMS: The property is comprised of four 20 units claims named "ROCK" 1 to "ROCK" 4 respectively. The claims are contiguous.

The claims are currently in good standing, and were located on November 5th and 6th, 1986.

Claim record numbers are:	"ROCK" 1	4771
	"ROCK" 2	4772
	"ROCK" 3	4773
	"ROCK" 4	4774
Metall tag numbers are:	"ROCK" 1	88169
	"ROCK" 2	88170
	"ROCK" 3	88175
	"ROCK" 4	88176

The claims were recorded on the 4th day of December 1986.

LOCATION: The L.C.P. for the claims is located approximately 3 kilometres on a bearing of N 45 east from the Mt. Baldy Ski Lift, north and west of Bridesville, B.C. in the Greenwood Mining Division. (See location sketch showing "Property Location")

ACCESS: Access is by secondary road and mining road from Bridesville B.C., or from Oliver B.C. by secondary road and mining road.

From Bridesville: 2 1/4 miles (3.6 Km) east of Bridesville the McKinney road (Mt. Baldy Ski Area Road) is followed northerly for approximately 4 1/2 miles (7.2 Km) to the West Kootenay Power Line crossing. At this point, a smaller gravel road swings northerly past a ranch. 3/4 mile (1.2 Km) along this road a bridge is encountered along with a cattleguard. 100 feet beyond this Rock Creek bridge, the left hand fork in the road is taken and followed for 3 miles (4.8 Km) to the exploration camp location. From the camp, the central part of the property is 2 1/2 miles (4.0 Km) north and west of the camp on a steep switch-back road.

From Oliver: Access from Oliver B.C. is via the Camp McKinney/ Baldy Mountain road which commences at the Indian Reserve by the Hospital in Oliver. This road is paved for the first 7 miles (11.25 Km) and then turns

into a two lane gravel secondary road. The grades on this road are in places exceedingly steep, approaching 10 to 14%. This road is followed for approximately 22 1/2 miles (36.2 Km) where it joins the Mt. Baldy Ski Area Road which come in from the east. At this junction, the east road is followed down the slope to and through Camp McKinney. Approximately 2 miles past Camp McKinney the West Kootenay Power Line is crossed after passing over a cattleguard. The next left turn onto a smaller gravel road brings one to the turn off at 4 1/2 miles (7.2 Km) on the Mt. Baldy Ski Area Road from the highway.

At the time of this report, snow was 500 feet above the exploration camp and 4 wheel drive was necessary to get into the area of the L.C.P..

The road in to the exploration camp is passable with a standard pick up truck,

TOPOGRAPHY, WATER AND POWER: The property is for the most part on a south facing slope. Relief varies from 4100 feet on the lower part of the claims to 5000 feet at the northerly end of the property. The slope is comprised of a series of gravel benches covered with a light to moderate cover of pine and jack-pine at the lower elevations, grading into fir and spruce at the higher elevations. For the most part, the claims are underbrush-free. The grades between the pine benches are short, but very steep.

There is ample water for exploration purposes available from both Rock Creek which flows south-southeasterly through the claims; and from Spirit Creek which flows southeasterly through the claims. There are also several small watercourses carrying sufficient water for exploration purposes as well as a small beaver pond on the southern portion of the property. Several tributary streams to Rock Creek cut southerly through the upper part of the claims.

The nearest source of suitable power would be from a line run into Camp McKinney from Oliver which serves the Ark Energy Minesite, or cross country from the Mount Baldy Ski Village.

TRANSPORTATION AND SUPPLIES: Most supplies would be available in Rock Creek which is 15 miles (24.1 Km) from the exploration camp. Supplies not available in Rock Creek would be available in Osoyoos, which is 26 miles from the camp. Both Rock Creek and Osoyoos are served by Greyhound

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EX 11

HISTORY: The occurrence of chromite in this area has been known since the turn of the century, however the first serious work on the chromite outcrops was done by Belair Mining in 1956.

The chromite bearing outcrops are on claims which are surrounded by the Rock group, and work on this outcrop by Belair Mining consisted of geological mapping, a magnetometer survey in 1958, and some drilling the date of which is unknown.

The magnetometer survey indicated that the serpentine dike trended S.E. from the outcroppings, and the anomaly was of considerable size.

Since 1958, nothing has been done on the property now held by the Rock group, however sporadic work has occurred over the past six to eight years on the claims now called the "Chris" which cover the actual outcrop of the chromite bearing dike.

Details of this work over the past six to eight years is not available at this time, however bulldozer stripping of a considerable nature has been accomplished.

At the time of this report, diamond drilling (NQ) is in progress on the outcrops on the "Chris" claims.

A geological survey was done in 1958 in which the resident engineer is quoted as saying "I think the dike will extend a long way to the S.E.", which indicates the structure may well continue through the Rock Group, and if so, the largest part of the structure is on the Rock group.

GEOLOGY: The geology of the Rock group is difficult to map with any great detail as the area is covered by a layer of glacial till and detritus, through which only scattered outcrops of bedrock protrude.

In general, the N.E. section of the property is comprised of quartzites and the S.E. section of the property is made up of schists and other altered volcanics and sediments.

This is consistent with the geology in the area of the actual outcroppings as it has been determined that the serpentine dike which carries the lenses of chromite is bounded on the N.E. by quartzites and on the south by schists and other rock of the Anarchist Series.

Several medium sized dikes of gneissic granodiorite intrude the schists along the boundary between Rock 1 and Rock 2.

The serpentine dike has not yet been located on the Rock group and it would appear that if it continues through the Rock group as seems to be indicated by the magnetometer, it is probably buried under glacial debris.

GEOLOGY OF THE SERPENTINE DIKE AND OUTCROPS ON ADJOINING CLAIMS:

The serpentine dike runs roughly N.W./S.E.. it is generally bounded on the west by schists and to the east by quartzites and gabbros. To the north, basic intrusives have contorted it to a wavy structure. Here the float consists of up to 80% serpentine in some areas; it has been noted that this serpentine does not travel far from its source.

DRILLING: During the work program in the '50s, Belair Mining Corp. did some XRT diamond drilling.

The location of the drilling is not known, however there is a considerable amount of XRT core laying about the old Belair Camp location. This core indicates that chromite was intersected in serpentine. Beyond this, nothing more is known of the Belair drilling. K. Burke and B. Stenhouse found what is believed to be one of the old Belair drill sites during work in 1987.

At the time of this report, drilling is being done on the "Chris" claims at the northwest corner of the Rock 1. Bercheron Drilling of Greenwood is putting down NQ holes, and over 1000 feet of core are boxed and ready for shipment.

B. Stenhouse was up to the drilling site, and determined that the drilling is being done on the serpentine dike in the vicinity of the chromite outcrops. Little work is being done on the dike to the northwest of the drill sites, as one of the drillers mentioned the geologist believes the dike widens toward the southeast.

MAGNETOMETER (1958): The geological and magnetometer survey undertaken in 1958 by Belair Mining Corp. indicates that the serpentine dike continues for a considerable distance southeast of the outcrops. A width of up to 1000 feet was also indicated by the magnetometer.

In the Appendix, a copy of the original magnetometer survey traverse will be found. This indicates that there is a very large anomaly on the ROCK 1 and may well be a continuation of the chromite bearing dike, and if so, it is greater in size than where it outcrops at the top of the ridge. -

The copy of the magnetometer traverse has been plotted in relation to present claims and clearly shows the large anomaly on ROCK 1.

The anomalous area on the ROCK 1 is covered by glacial debris and no outcrops have yet been located. Further work in locating the outcrops is planned for 1988 season.



SUMMARY: The majority of information in this report pertains to the area of the outcrops of the chromite bearing dike, which is not part of the "Rock" group, but is partially surrounded by the Rock group.

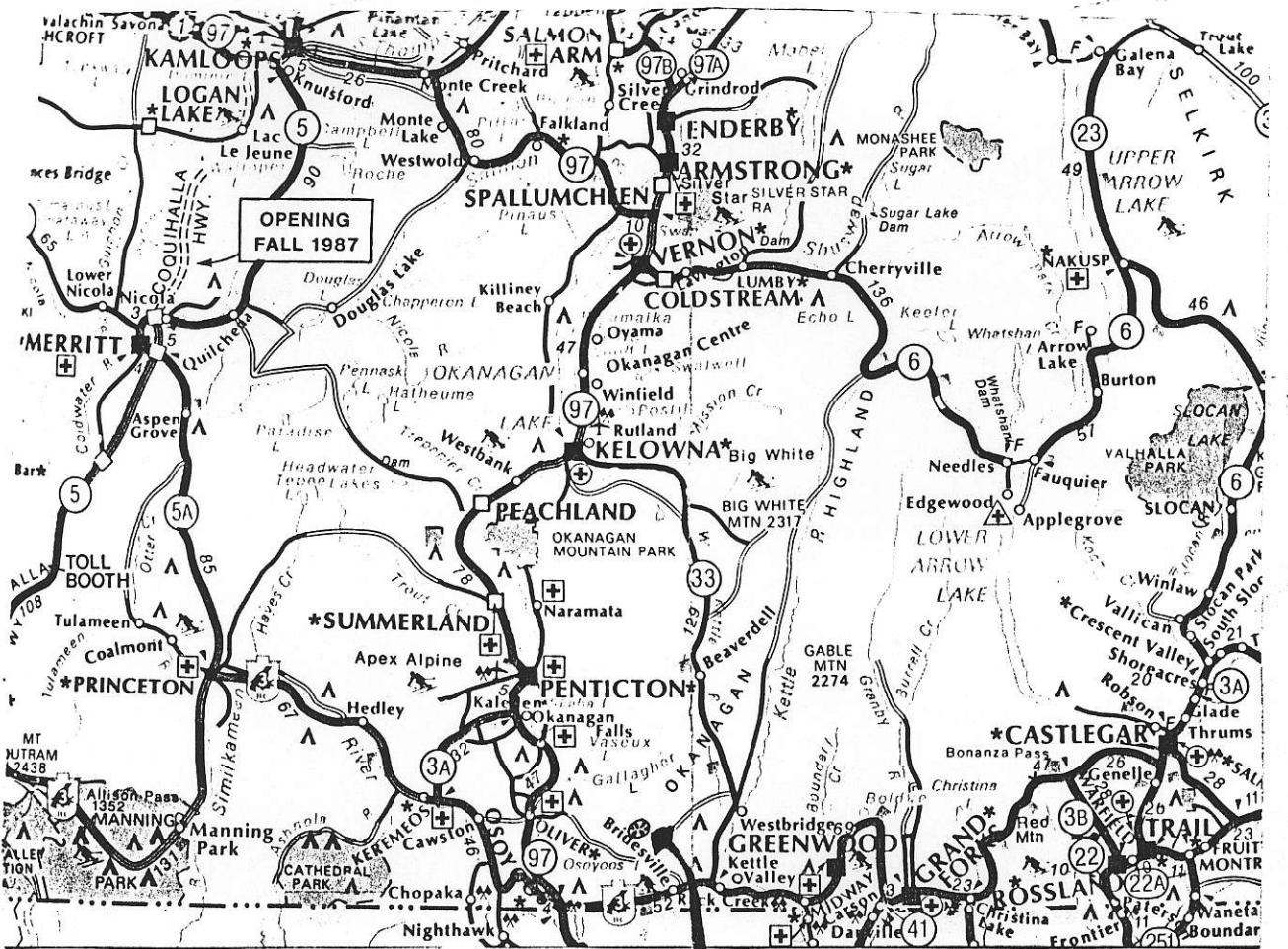
The report of J.A. Tregilges indicates however, that the dike as outlined by the magnetometer probably continues for a considerable distance to the southeast which strikes into the heart of the Rock group. Several probable ore zones were delimited by the magnetometer and these potential ore zones are definitely on the Rock group.

The serpentine dike referred to is a large structure, and shows strong continuity and can be traced on surface for a considerable distance before it is lost under glacial overburden on the Rock group.

1987 work on the Rock group was primarily setting the property up for a more detailed examination in 1988 in which an attempt will be made to locate the serpentine dike under the overburden on the Rock group. Little geological work was done in 1987, and there is yet much work to be done to prove up the Rock group, however from the information available, it appears there is tremendous potential for this group of claims.

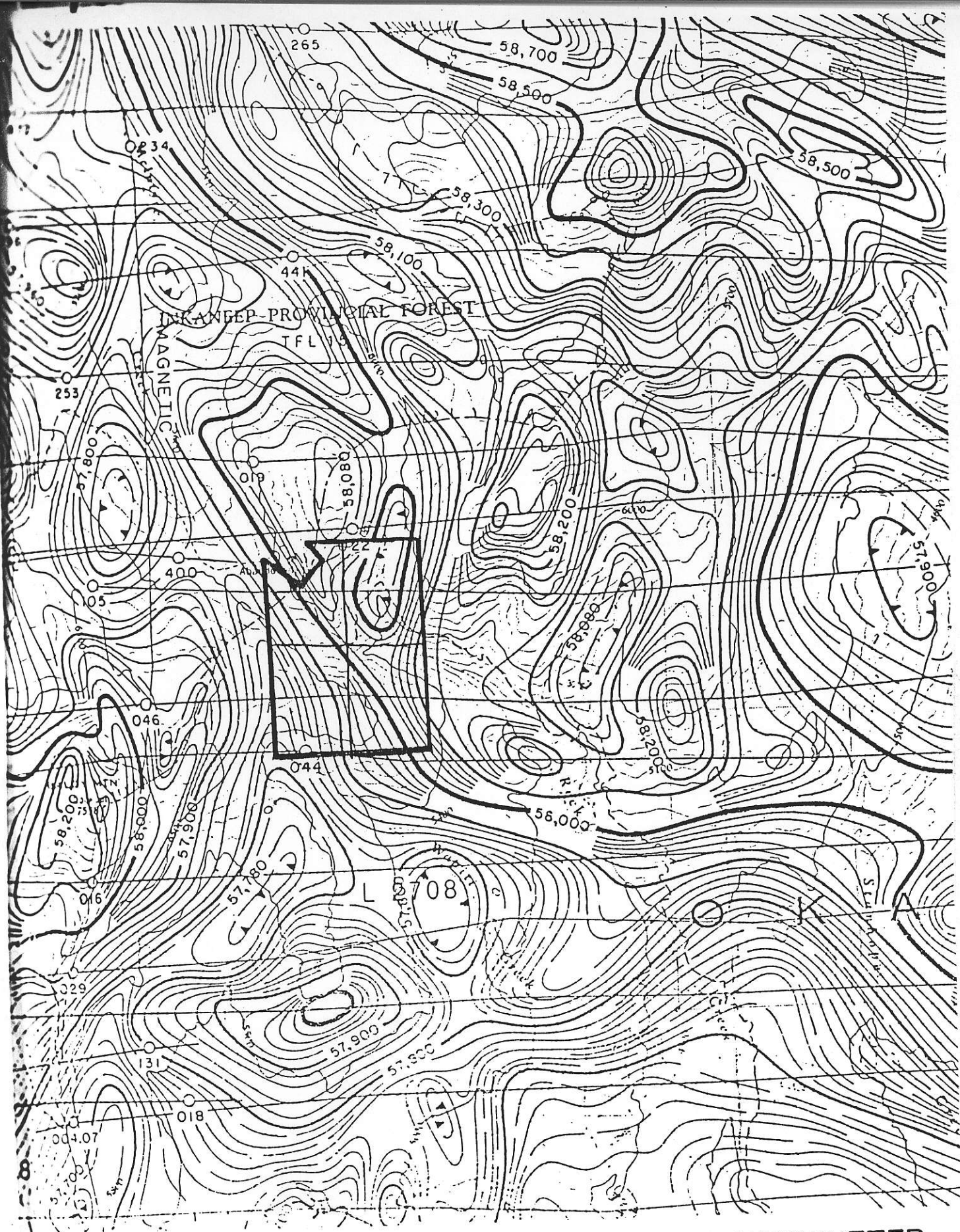
B.R. Stenhouse

B.R. Stenhouse  
Prospector

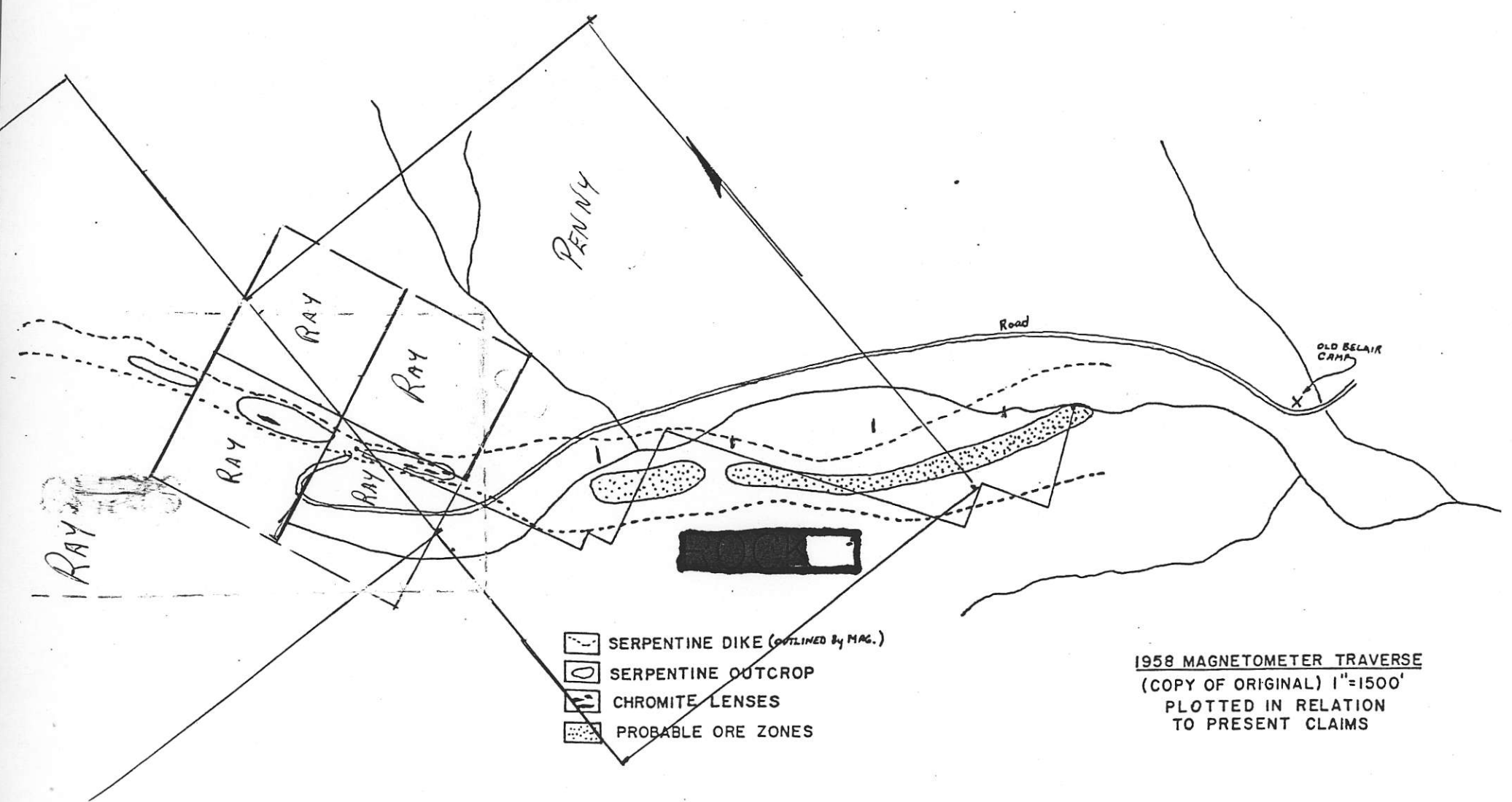






ROCK 1-4

PROPERTY LOCATION



AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER



-  SERPENTINE DIKE (OUTLINED BY MAG.)
-  SERPENTINE OUTCROP
-  CHROMITE LENSES
-  PROBABLE ORE ZONES

1958 MAGNETOMETER TRAVERSE  
 (COPY OF ORIGINAL) 1"=1500'  
 PLOTTED IN RELATION  
 TO PRESENT CLAIMS

the wall rocks as they were being metamorphosed to Schists. A period of gradation between the Serpentine and Schists has been noted mineralogically.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

a) The Zone of high values which extend to the South for a distance of some 7000 ft. with a width of 400 - 500 ft. be further surveyed using a 50 ft. grid and to be drilled on the basis of results obtained.

b) The Magnetometer survey be extended as fast as possible to the N/W and S.E. and the areas of interest to be staked.

At present the Survey is being conducted along the lines of recommendation (b), however, it should be a matter of company policy as to which has priority.

CONCLUSION:

Undoubtedly the survey this far proves the existence of a vast Serpentine Dyke which has a great economic possibility. Besides Chromium, there well may be Nickel and Platinum occurrences.

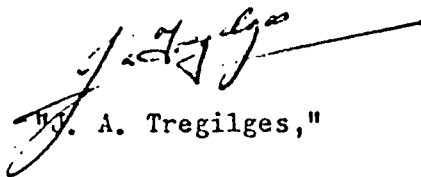
The very fact that Chromite Lens occur on the exposed portion augers well for the unexposed part. To the South it widens considerably thus bigger Lens of Chromite may be encountered, also there is every reason to believe that it extends for a long way yet.

To the North the Dyke could easily widen as it did to the South.

To the South the Magnetometer gives a consistent high value

er a great distance and the Chromite content may be in direct  
atio.

I think the results obtained so far definitely warrants  
urther exploration and diamond drilling which I recommend  
without reservation.



J. A. Tregilges,"

J.A. Tregilges, M.E.

Res. Engineer.

1956



CLAIM MAP 82E/3E  
CURRENT TO AUG. 31/87

RCV 29 JUN 79	6
RCV 29 JUN 79	3
RCV 29 JUN 79	2
RCV 29 JUN 79	2
RCV 29 JUN 79	2

JUNE 1171	JUNE 1172	JUNE 1173
JUNE 1174	JUNE 1175	JUNE 1176
JUNE 1177	JUNE 1178	JUNE 1179

Rock #1  
4771(12)

Rock #2  
(12)

Rock #3  
4773(12)

Rock #4  
4771(12)

ELK #1  
4935(5)

CONKLE  
LAKE  
Conkle  
Lake  
PARK

R.S. I  
3970(1)

PROPOSE

USED IN RESOR  
RAL RESERVE  
1419 68/11 01  
ECT TO CONDITIONS

INKAMEEP  
4064(5)  
(3x61)  
13279

4064 (5)

TWO OLD PARTS  
4695

KETTLE  
4065 (5)

2590(1) (10)

S.M. STAN B  
65830 8891(10)  
21840  
HO

JOLLY III  
3836(8)  
(4x5W)

MINER  
O/C  
RELE

LOU  
4513(1)

4572 Little Fish  
Lake (5)  
45x4E

Camp McKinney

HYRAY 3  
4598(6)  
2x4xW

JOLLY II  
3835(8)  
(4x5W)

HYRAY  
2  
4597(6)  
35x2E

GOLD HILL  
4951(7)

BILLIE I BILLIE B

1m	1m	1m
25	100	243
100	100	100

92201