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[MI 82LSW005]

## SUMMARY REVIEW

of the

## DOBBIN PROPERTY

Tadpole Lake Area,

Vernon and Nicola Mining Divisions,  
British Columbia, Canada

Property Location  
82 L/4 SW

Prepared for

Verdstone Gold Corporation  
Molycor Gold Corporation

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# 1 Executive Summary

The Dobbin Property, owned by Verdstone Gold Corporation and Molycor Gold Corporation (Verdstone/Molycor), is highly prospective ground with excellent potential to become one of British Columbia's major platinum-palladium (Pt/Pd) deposits. In addition to this significant Pt/Pd showing (Dobbin Showing) there are at least 2 other major mineral showings on the property and another major one immediate to the west. The Tadpole Molybdenum (Mo) Showing is roughly equivalent to Brenda Mine's initial tonnage and Mo grade (Canadian Mine Handbook, 1973-4) and was partially delineated by Cominco Ltd. The Flap Showing is a significant gold and silver stockwork zone that covers approximately 9 hectares in size (Minfile 082LSW119). Limited drilling has intersected grades of 2.4 gram per tonne (g/t) over 5.5 m (Rea Gold Corporation Press Release, 1988). The Chrome Vanadium showing is a chromite-bearing deposit that is part of the Old Dave Ultramafic Intrusives. Heavy mineral sampling of stream sediments indicates the likely presence of gold and platinum (Minfile 082LSW056). All of these important mineral showings need further exploration to delineate mineable tonnage.

The lithology, mineralogy and tectonics of the Dobbin area bear striking similarity to North American Palladium Ltd.'s Lac Des Iles Mine in northwestern Ontario which at present is Canada's only primary platinum group metals mine and is the world's largest open pit palladium producer.

The Dobbin Property covers approximately 3,500 hectares and is located 23 km west of the Okanagan Valley in south central British Columbia. It has excellent access from Kelowna via well-maintained logging roads.

The Dobbin Property claims encompass a total of 7 known mineral showings, which include:

## Minfile Occurrences on the Dobbin Property

<b>Dobbin</b>	082LSW005	Pt, Pd, Cu, Mo, Ir
<b>Tadpole</b>	082LSW009	Mo
<b>Flap</b>	082LSW119	Au, Ag
<b>Tad 3 East</b>	082LSW138	Cu
<b>Tad 3 West</b>	082LSW137	Cu
<b>Jack</b>	082LSW118	Au
<b>Jack</b>	082ENW095	Ag, Cu, Sb, As

The present owners, Verdstone/Molycor, have had success in exploring the property for palladium (Pd) and platinum (Pt). Drilling by the joint venture companies has intersected 111 m grading 0.41 g/t Pd, 0.35 g/t Pt and 0.19 % copper (Cu), including a high grade 15 m section grading 0.95 g/t Pd, 1.32 g/t Pt and 0.54 % Cu.

In comparison, the Lac Des Iles deposit mineable proven and probable reserve are 74.2 million tonnes with an average grade of 1.64 g/t Pd, 0.18 g/t Pt, 0.14 g/t gold and 0.07 % Cu (January 5, 2000 news release).

The reserve is based on a cut-off grade of 0.92 g/t Pd equivalent. An aggressive exploration program at this mine continues to expand their mineral inventory.

The author of this report has reviewed past exploration work and geological studies in the Dobbin area. He has also reviewed the exploration programs and the geology of the Lac Des Iles deposit in order to recommend a success contingent, phased exploration program of the Dobbin Property and other favourable geological environments in the area.

Phase One program on the Dobbin Property would be a continuation of the geological, geochemical and geophysical work already completed. Untested targets (i.e. hydrothermal breccia zones) and geophysical and geochemical anomalies would be trenched, mapped and sampled. Upon success of this first stage (Stage A), a 2,000 m diamond drill Stage B program is anticipated.

A regional exploration program to explore favourable geological lithology in the area has also been recommended. The Stage A program for the regional work will consist of geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys of these favourable lithologies, followed by trenching. The Stage B regional program would consist of a limited 700 m diamond drill program.

The estimated total cost for the Phase One program for the Dobbin Property and the Regional Exploration would be \$ 560,000 and is highlighted in the following table.

#### Phase One Exploration Cost Estimates

Dobbin Property		
	Stage A	\$ 143,000
	Stage B	\$ 276,000
	Total	\$ 419,000
Regional Targets		
	Stage A	\$ 41,000
	Stage B	\$ 100,000
	Total	\$ 141,000
	Phase One Total	\$ 560,000

A Phase Two program would continue upon the successful exploration results from the Phase One program. Phase Two would focus on target delineation by diamond drilling. Estimated exploration costs are \$ 1,300,000 for the Dobbin Property and \$ 300,000 for regional targets (total \$ 1,600,000).

## 2 Introduction

The Dobbin area encompasses Whiterocks Mountain and has been explored intermittently for the past 70 years. Historically, prospectors in the area focused their activities on gold. Between 1960 and 1980, mining companies came back to the area in search of copper and molybdenum. In the 1980's and early 1990's the high price of gold encouraged companies to explore this area once again. C.E.Cairns in 1931 speculated that platinum occurred in the vicinity of the Chrome-Vanadium Showing (6 km to the west of the Dobbin Property). In 1978, Cominco Ltd. was the first recorded company to analyse for platinum group metals (PGM) in this area. Verdstone/Molycor were the first companies to focus primarily on this target. Their drill results returned possibly the best drill intercept of PGM in the history British Columbia.

Verdstone/Molycor recognized the need to compile the accumulation of information from private/public companies and government agencies into a single computer database, thus preventing duplication of previous work and facilitating effective and efficient exploration.

## 3 Location and Access

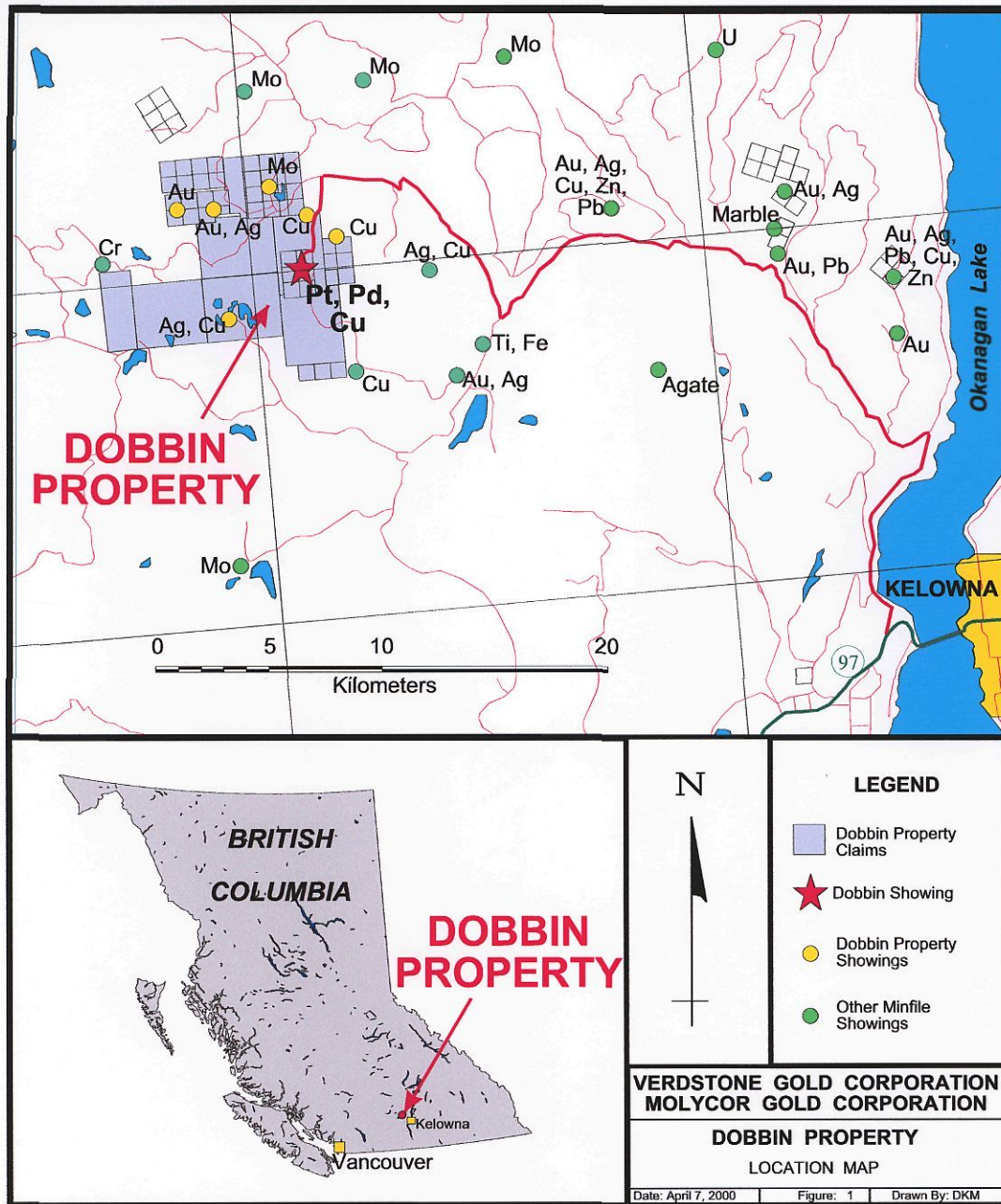
The property is located 27 km northwest of Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada. It is 21 km northeast of the Brenda Mine (1970 - 1990) and 48 km northeast of the Elk Mine (1992 - 1995). The property is located on the NTS map sheets 92 L/4 W and 82 E/13 W and centered at latitude 50° 01' N and longitude 119° 46' W. Figure 1 illustrates the location of the property.

Kelowna Airport provides daily air service to Vancouver and Calgary. Helicopter access from the Kelowna Airport is approximately 10 minutes.

All-weather road access to Kelowna (Highway 97) from Vancouver takes approximately 4 hours via the Coquihalla Highway. A series of secondary and logging roads are utilized to gain vehicle access to the property, including:

- 7 km north on West Okanagan Lake Road from Highway 97 to Trader Cove,
- 16.5 km west on Bear Creek Forest Services Road (BCFSR),
- 7 km north west on Tadpole Lake Road,
- 2.5 km on Tadpole Lake East Road to the Dobbin Property.

The resource industry in the area is forestry, orchard-agricultural and mining. High voltage power lines run within 22 km of the property. There is a large labour pool to draw on within the Kelowna area (population - 97,000 est.). Numerous contractors (i.e. electrical, mechanical, civil, welding, mining, etc.) are available in the area.



## 4 Physiography

The property elevation ranges between 1,600 - 1,900 m. (5,248 - 6,232 ft.), similar to the Brenda Mine 21 km to the southwest. The topography is gently undulating. The property straddles two watersheds and is situated near the headwaters of North Lambly Creek and Alocin Creek, a tributary of the Nicola River.



View from the Dobbin Property looking northwest across Tadpole Lake, 1997.

The property is considered to be in the semi-arid region associated with the Okanagan Valley area. Brenda Mine had a weather station operational from 1969 to 1991. The average annual rainfall during that time was 242.6 mm. The annual snowfall was 388.1 cm and the annual overall total precipitation was 630.6 mm (Canadian Meteorological Center, station 1126077). The Brenda Mine operation immediately to the southwest demonstrates that full-scale operations can take place year round. Normally an exploration field season in this area is undertaken between April and December.



Drill Road on the Dobbin Property (Alfy Claims), 1997.



The average monthly mean temperature at Brenda Mine over 22 months (1992 - 1993) was 4.3° C with a range of -12.8° C to 20.2° C (Canadian Meteorological Center, station 1126077).

The area is heavily forested with pine and some spruce in the low-lying areas. There is active logging in the area, which has created an extensive road network and numerous clearcuts.

## 5 Claims

Verdstone/Molycor together own 100 % (50 % and 50 % respectively) of the 38 mineral claims (59 units) in the Dobbin Property Area as joint venture partners. The total area covered by the claims is 1,325 hectares. The companies have recently staked 8 additional mineral claims (91 units, approximately 2,175 ha) adjoining the original group (Appendix A).

The Pt/Pd showing (Dobbin, Minfile 082LSW005) is located in the southeastern portion of the Property (Alfy 1 – 12 and My 18 claims) as shown in Figure 1. The Minfile capsule geology and bibliography for all showings within the Dobbin Property area is located in Appendix B. Cominco Ltd. explored two copper showings immediately north of the Pt/Pd showing (Tad 3 East and West, Minfile 082LSW138 and 082LSW137 respectively) on the My 18 claim. A large molybdenum showing (Tadpole, Minfile 082LSW009) has been partially drill delineated by Cominco Ltd. in the northeast portion of the claim group (My 1 – 17). Gold and silver showings have been explored in the northwest portion of the property (Flap and Jack, Minfile 082LSW119 and 082LSW118 respectively) (Flap and Flapjack claims). The new claims cover an additional silver, copper, arsenic, antimony showing (Jack, Minfile 082ENW095).

## 6 General History

### 6.1 Introduction

There are several major mineral showings surrounding the Dobbin Property, as illustrated in the Metallogeny Map (Figure 2, after Cominco Ltd., 1978, AR 7269). This area has been deemed by mining companies and government agencies alike as a very favourable area to discover new mineral deposits. Deposit types include copper porphyry, copper-molybdenum porphyry and precious/base metal veins. The Brenda Mine (Noranda Inc.) is 21 km to the southwest of the Dobbin Property and is the most prominent deposit within the immediate area. This Cu-Mo porphyry deposit milled 182,000,000 tonnes and produced 276,000 tonnes of copper, 68,000 tonnes of molybdenum, 2,000 kg of gold and 148,000 kg of silver, between 1970 and 1990 (Minfile 092HNE047). The Elk Mine (Fairfield Minerals Ltd.) is located 48 km to the southwest of the Dobbin Property. This gold-silver producer operated between 1992 and 1995. It mined 16,600 tonnes during that time and produced 1,500 kg of gold and 1,900 kg of silver (Minfile 092HNE096). The Metallogeny Map illustrates that there are several northeast molybdenum trends within the area (Figure 2).

## 6.2 Dobbin Area

The Dobbin Area (Tadpole Lake, Dome Rock Mountain, Whiterocks Mountain) has a long history of intermittent exploration activity. Over time, two major anomalies have been identified and partially delineated. The Tadpole Showing is located immediately northwest of Tadpole Lake. A new dam has been constructed recently and part of this molybdenum anomaly is covered by the enlarged reservoir. The other major anomaly (Dobbin Showing) is southeast of Tadpole Lake and on the southwest flank of Whiterocks Mountain. Excellent platinum/palladium (Pt/Pd) results have emerged from the Dobbin Showing. There are several Pt/Pd targets that have not been explored to date. Several other precious metal showings on the property and in the immediate area have also been discovered. Figure 1 shows the showings in the immediate area of the Property and Appendix B highlights the capsule geology and bibliography of those showings. The exploration history of the area is briefly illustrated in the following section.

**1929** - Copper and magnetite mineralization was reported in the Whiterocks Mountain area. Limited work is documented in the Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, B.C. 1929.

**1931** - C.E.Cairns reports on the Chrome-Vanadium Group. Chromite and magnetite were reported in a serpentinized peridotite dyke trending 335° AZ for at least 2.4 km. At its intersection with the Nicola River, the dyke was observed to be at least 120 m wide. Platinum was speculated to occur in these rocks but was not evaluated at the time (GSC SR 1931 A).

**1955** - The first recorded physical work on the present claims was the cutting of a grid near Tadpole Lake to explore Mo mineral showings.

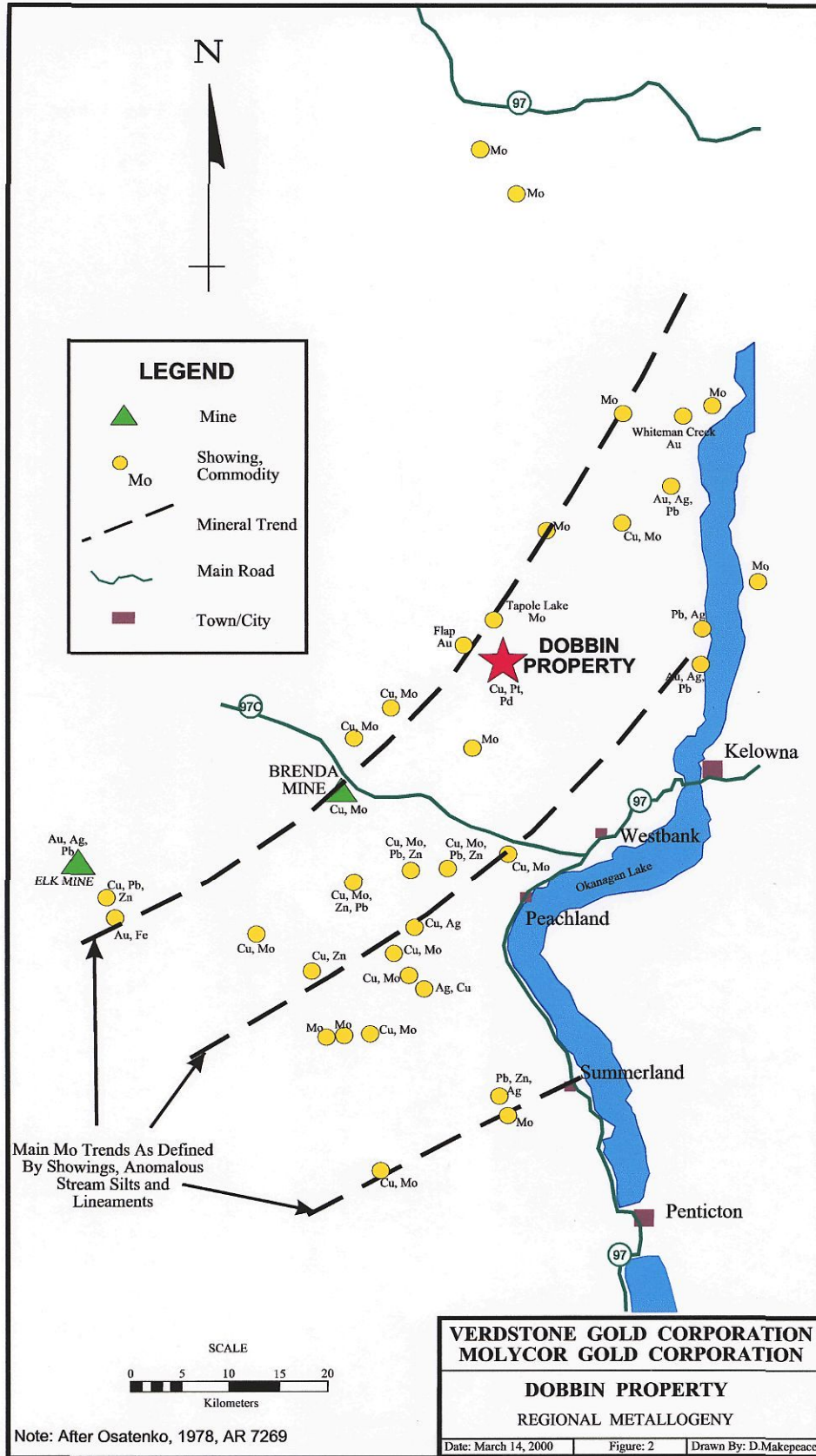
**1959** -A.G.Jones reported that the peridotite dyke (Old Dave Intrusion) on the Chrome-Vanadium showing was considered pre-Cache Creek and is contained within sedimentary rocks of the Chapperon group. Other ultramafic rock exposures had been discovered in the area [GSC Memoir 296].

**1967**- Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Ltd. carried out a reconnaissance stream sediment geochemical survey. A strong Mo anomaly was located directly west of Tadpole Lake. Some follow-up soil sampling was performed [EMPR Assessment Report 25290].

**1968** - Texas Gulf Sulfur Ltd. acquired the property and conducted an extensive geochemical soil survey. It detected a 1.4 X 1.2 km. Mo anomaly centered northwest of Tadpole Lake. The anomaly coincided with a quartz porphyry stock [EMPR Assessment Report 25290].

**1968** - I. Greg and G. Shell drilled 3 diamond drill holes on the Dobbin Showing. Total footage was 55.2 m with an average grade of 0.31 % Cu. Platinum group elements were not analyzed [EMPR Assessment Report 25290].

**1969** - Atlas Explorations Ltd. performed soil geochemistry, IP and magnetometer surveys and trenching. Geological mapping of trenches shows disseminations and clots of chalcopyrite and bornite were associated with above average magnetite and were hosted by mafic units. The I.P. survey outlined four N-S elongated



areas of high chargeability (0.2 X 0.6 km.). The fifth anomaly trended ENE-WSW and was an elongated high chargeability zone (0.3 X 0.4 km). It coincided with the Dobbin Showing. The magnetometer survey outlined a broad total field increase NE of the Dobbin Showing. There were isolated profile peaks aligned roughly N-S. The main copper soil anomaly (8 samples >1,000 ppm Cu) was centered on the east margin of the Dobbin Showing. Several smaller anomalies were located N, NE, SW and SE of the Dobbin Showing. The N and NE soil anomalies were coincident with magnetometer highs [EMPR Assessment Report 2255].

**1972** - Geoquest Resources Ltd. drilled a 122 m vertical hole in the middle of the Dobbin Showing which returned 0.30 % Cu over the entire length of the hole. Platinum group elements were not analyzed [EMPR Assessment Report 25290].

**1974** - Rockel Mines Limited drilled 3 diamond drill holes, a total of 364 m near the Geoquest Resources Ltd.'s 1972 hole. The grades were in the range 0.10 - 0.40 % Cu, over intervals up to 45 m [EMPR Assessment Report 5341, 5568].

**1977** - Cominco Ltd. acquired the claims and carried out geological, soil geochemistry and magnetometer geophysical surveys over a 4.0 X 6.5 km. grid area centered near Tadpole Lake. Anomalous soil samples had Cu/Zn thresholds of 100 ppm and a Mo threshold of 20 ppm. An extensive Mo soil anomaly centered at the west edge of Tadpole Lake (Tadpole Showing) was confirmed. The magnetometer survey located 5 strongly anomalous areas (> 5,000 gammas). One of these anomalies was the Dobbin Showing [EMPR Assessment Report 6732].

**1978** – Cominco Ltd. completed 9 percussion holes totaling 780 m at the Mo anomaly west of Tadpole Lake, and 2 percussion holes totaling 180 m at the Dobbin Showing. Percussion drill hole DP-78-1 intersected 0.18% Cu in the last 6 m of the hole. PGM were analyzed as 15 m composite samples from the two drill holes at the Dobbin Showing. They returned very low values [EMPR Assessment Report 7269-1,2].

**1980** – Cominco Ltd. completed 35 percussion drill holes including 7 holes on the Dobbin Showing. Additional geological mapping and silt geochemistry surveys of the area were completed. There was no mention of PGM in this report. [EMPR Assessment Report 8456].

The results of the drilling on the Tadpole Showing by Cominco Ltd., partially delineated the Mo mineralization zone. The dimensions of this zone were estimated to be 800 m long and between 200 to 600 m wide (Minfile 082LSW009). The zone had only been explored down to approximately 100 m and was open at depth. The drilling indicated that there was a shallow plunge to the mineralization both to the north and south. This would indicate that there is approximately 150 M tonnes with an average grade of approximately 0.045 % Mo. The initial 1972 Brenda Mine reserve number, as a comparison, was 145.2 M tons at 0.048 % Mo and 0.18 % Cu (1973-4 Canadian Mines Handbook, The Northern Miner).

**1982** - David Mehner published the Geology of the Whiterocks Mountain Alkalic Complex, as partial fulfillment of a M.Sc. thesis for the University of Manitoba. He identified copper and other sulphides in the mafic and ultramafic complex and hypothesized the genesis of mineralization in the Whiterocks Mountain area [Mehner, 1982].

1986 - V.Ruble completed a documentation of platinum occurrences in B.C. He listed alkalic-hosted PGM occurrences. The Dobbin Showing was classified as a miscellaneous type. These miscellaneous types are associated with copper mineralization in pyroxenite-syenite gangue. Sperrylite (Pt,As<sub>2</sub>) was closely associated with sulphides. Platinum values were proportional to the primary copper sulphides [OF 1986-7].

1988 – Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. completed a prospecting program of the northwest flank of Whiterocks Mountain (Tad 3 West). Soil and rock samples indicated the presence of Pt/Pd anomalies (highest Pt: 240 ppb, Pd: 80 ppb) [EMPR Assessment Report 17,700].

1989 – Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. completed a soil geochemical survey of the northwest flank of Whiterocks Mountain (Tad 3 West) (highest Au : 29 ppb, Pd : 32 ppm, Pt not analysed). The grid is approximately 1,500 m northeast of the Dobbin Showing [EMPR Assessment Report 18,985].

1990 – Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. completed another soil geochemical survey in the same area (Tad 3 West). (highest Cu : 1,997 ppm, Pd : 12 ppm, no Au anomaly, Pt not analysed) [EMPR Assessment Report 20,269].

1990 – Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. completed a final prospecting survey of the Tad 3 West area (highest Cu : 615 ppm, Pd : 12 ppm, Pt not analysed) [EMPR Assessment Report 20,830].

1988 - 1990 – Rea Gold Corporation completed a geological and geochemical grid-based survey immediately west of Tadpole Lake (Flap and Jack Showings). The survey identified a quartz ± calcite ± pyrite stockwork zone (Flap) that was at least 240 m wide, 370 m long, 120 m thick and dipping 70° to the southeast (Minfile 082LSW119). Surface samples returned assays up to 26 g/t Au and 55 g/t Ag. Limited drilling returned assays of 2.4 g/t Au over 5.5 m. A quartz vein (Newman Zone, Jack) to the west of the stockwork area returned assays up to 2.8 g/t Au [EMPR Assessment Reports 18723, 18724, 19579, 20918].

1997 – Verdstone/Molycor completed geological and geochemical surveys. They completed 22 diamond drill holes in the Dobbin Showing area, totaling 4,689 m. The core from the drilling is stored approximately 100 m northeast of the Baseline and L0+00 N, along the main access road. The best drill intersection in the program contained 111 m grading 0.41 g/t Pd, 0.35 g/t Pt and 0.19 % copper, including a 15 m high grade zone grading 0.95 g/t Pd and 1.32 g/t Pt and 0.54 % Cu [EMPR Assessment Report 25,290].

CORE  
STORAGE

The 1997 exploration program included petrographic analysis. The analysis indicated that the Pt/Pd values were associated with chalcopyrite, bornite and/or magnetite and not total sulphides. During magmatic differentiation the mineralization associated itself with the formation of the hornblende-rich mafic melt.

From the drilling Kikauka stated:

"The Pt, Pd and Cu mineralization is concentrated in marginal phases or mafic cumulate of alkalic pyroxenite and gabbro and within close proximity to post-mineral monzonitic microcline porphyry", [EMPR Assessment Report 25,290].

## Summary of the 1997 Drill Results

Pad No.	DDH No.	Interval (m)		Length (m)	Platinum (g/t)	Palladium (g/t)	Copper (%)
		From	To				
1	97-01	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.24	0.15	0.20
		0.0	9.0	9.0	0.32	0.20	0.25
		78.0	90.0	12.0	0.21	0.25	0.23
	97-02	0.4	9.0	8.6	0.34	0.24	0.16
		23.0	30.5	7.5	0.57	0.86	0.17
		61.5	65.8	4.3	0.32	0.24	0.27
	97-03	0.5	123.0	122.5	0.27	0.17	0.19
		6.0	57.0	51.0	0.37	0.19	0.21
	2	97-04	153.0	165.0	12.0	0.02	0.05
97-05		3.0	6.0	3.0			0.12
97-06		102.0	108.0	6.0			0.09
3	97-07	96.0	189.0	93.0	0.22	0.13	0.24
		96.0	114.0	18.0	0.46	0.12	0.11
		141.0	162.0	21.0	0.23	0.19	0.29
	97-08	54.0	117.0	63.0	0.27	0.21	0.27
		60.0	90.0	30.0	0.37	0.27	0.41
4	97-09	153.0	177.0	24.0	0.10	0.09	0.32
5	97-10	3.0	18.0	15.0	NA	NA	0.18
	97-11	186.0	201.0	15.0	NA	NA	0.19
6	97-12	3.0	9.0	6.0	NA	NA	0.07
	97-13	3.0	57.0	54.0	NA	NA	0.02
	97-14	102.0	108.0	6.0	NA	NA	0.10
8	97-15	189.0	192.0	3.0	0.07	0.12	0.23
9	97-16	126.0	282.0	156.0	0.14	0.15	0.19
		231.0	276.0	42.0	0.17	0.16	0.36
		240.0	264.0	* 23.0	0.29	0.26	0.42
10	97-17	115.0	118.0	3.0	0.02	0.02	0.01
11	97-18	0.0	216.0	216.0	NA	NA	NA
12	97-19	105.0	108.0	3.0	0.02	0.02	0.04
13	97-20	117.0	258.0	141.0	0.14	0.14	0.14
		189.0	258.0	69.0	0.15	0.13	0.20
		165.0	180.0	15.0	0.32	0.36	0.09
		240.0	252.0	12.0	0.39	0.35	0.40
12	97-21	288.0	399.0	111.0	0.41	0.35	0.19
		333.0	348.0	15.0	1.32	0.95	0.54

Pad No.	DDH No.	Interval (m)		Length (m)	Platinum (g/t)	Palladium (g/t)	Copper (%)
		From	To				
15	97-22	216.0	222.0	6.0	0.20	0.13	0.30
		237.0	273.0	36.0	0.29	0.21	0.15

(Kikauka, 1997, Assessment Report 25290)

\* 1 meter missing core in fault zone

## 7 Geology

### 7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology of the area has been recently mapped by A. Okulitch (1989). A compilation of the regional geology is illustrated in Figure 3.

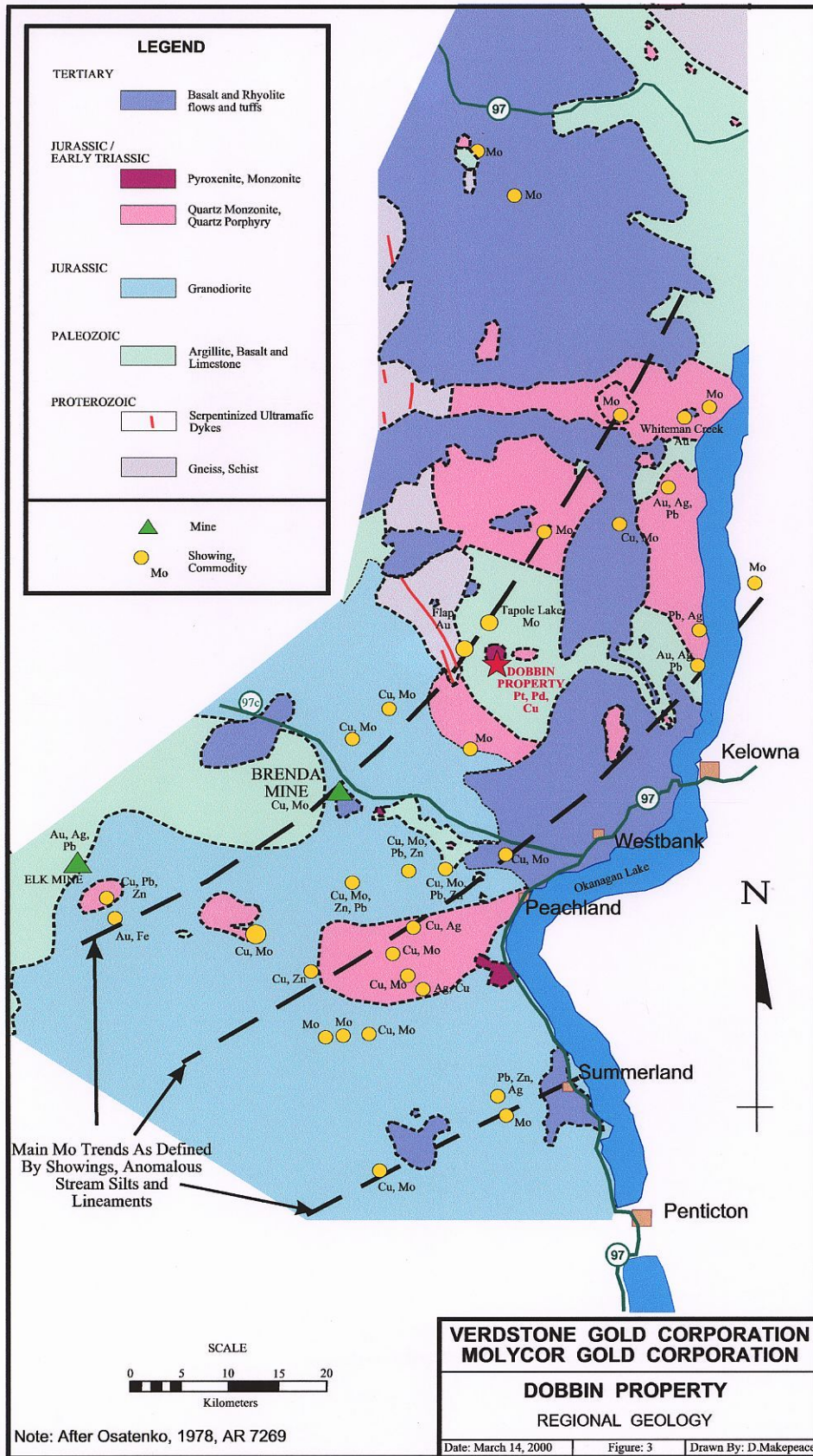
The regional setting is the Intermontane Tectonic Terrane of the Canadian Cordillera in south-central British Columbia. It is predominantly composed of volcanics and volcani-clastic rocks of Upper Paleozoic – Lower Mesozoic age. There are a number of older (Proterozoic ?) metamorphic remnant assemblages, particularly near the Dobbin Property. Younger (Jurassic and Tertiary) granitic plutons and stocks intrude the lithologic package (i.e. Whiterocks Mountain – Dobbin Property). Most of British Columbia's porphyry copper and copper-molybdenum deposits are situated in this tectonic terrane.

The Intermontane Terrane is structurally characterized by normal faulting, although there are areas of thrust faulting present. There have been at least three significant orogenic periods affecting this belt although folding is generally weakly developed compared to the other terranes in the Cordillera.

### 7.2 Local Geology

The local geology of the Dobbin Property has been mapped by D. Mehner (1982). Figure 4 illustrates Mehner's interpretation of the Whiterocks Mountain Alkalic Complex. Capsule geology of the various showings in close proximity to the Dobbin Property is included in Appendix B. Figure 1 shows each of the showing locations with respect to the Dobbin Property.

The oldest rocks in the Dobbin Area are Proterozoic (?) age Chapperon Group rocks, which are an assemblage of metamorphosed argillite, gneisses and schists. This unit is intruded by a series of narrow serpentinized ultramafic (harzburgite) dykes of Proterozoic age, referred to as the Old Dave Intrusions. These intrusions include dismembered ophiolitic units. The unit locally hosts chromite, magnetite, talc and asbestos. The Chrome-Vanadium Showing (Minfile 082LSW056) occurs in the Old Dave Intrusive on Alocin Creek. This showing located to the west of the Dobbin Property has been known since 1929. The intrusive has been traced for 9 kilometers. It strikes 330° AZ dipping 85° to the east and below the Dobbin Property. The Old Dave Intrusions are thought to be remnants of lower crustal oceanic rocks in a failed and severely metamorphosed subduction zone (see 6.2 Dobbin Area History - 1931).



Note: After Osatenko, 1978, AR 7269



The next unit in the sequence is the Devonian/Triassic (Paleozoic) Harper Ranch Group, which is composed of tuffaceous mudstones, cherts, limestones and metavolcanic-clastics.

The Harper Ranch Group is intruded by a Jurassic age granitic stock that has been subdivided into a series of units, which are locally referred to as the Whiterocks Mountain Alkalic Complex (Mehner, 1982). The lowest unit is a mafic syenite-monzonite, which developed an intrusive contact with the Harper Ranch Group rocks.

The next unit is an alkalic pyroxenite. This lithologic unit can be locally sub-divided into two distinct sub-units rich in either biotite or amphibole (Mehner, 1968, Kikauka, 1997). The majority of the surface exploration and drilling on the Dobbin Property has focused on the southwest corner of the pyroxenite intrusion. Mehner has mapped 2 hydrothermal biotite-rich breccia zones at the contact between the pyroxenite and the mafic syenite-monzonite (Figure 4, 5 and 6). Sparse sulphide mineralization is associated with the hydrothermal alteration breccias. No follow-up exploration has been recorded at these sites. An intense pyroxenite – monzonite hybrid breccia zone or gneissic zone, mapped by Mehner (1982) at the eastern contact between the pyroxenite intrusive and the third porphyritic monzonite, is an excellent and untested exploration target.

The third unit in the Whiterocks Mountain Alkalic Complex is a porphyritic monzonite that has been subdivided into 2 units based on microcline phenocryst size (threshold 2 cm).

The last and youngest (?) unit is a leucocratic quartz monzonite that has also been sub-divided into 2 units based on quartz content (quartz threshold 10 %). This unit makes up the topographic high known as Whiterocks Mountain.

Late stage (Upper Jurassic) porphyritic leucocratic quartz diorite dykes crosscut the lower units. This quartz diorite and the other units are in turn crosscut by pink aplite dykes. Quartz veins and stringers are the final crosscutting intrusive in the area. The northwest area of the Dobbin Property has a high frequency of these quartz veins and stringers.

## 8 Compilation

Verdstone/Molycor have acquired a large volume of old maps and reports on the Dobbin Property. The work completed to date on the property appears to have been well documented and accurate. The compilation of the map data into a single computer database will prevent duplication of previous work and facilitate the planning of effective and efficient exploration.

Compilation of the various maps has been undertaken in a digital form by utilizing AutoCAD 2000. Hardcopies of the Terrain Resource Inventory Maps (TRIM) for the area (82E091, 82E092, 82L001, and 82L002) were obtained and scanned into the AutoCAD format. Numerous layers have been added to the scanned TRIM data including the mineral tenure claims from Mineral Title Branch maps. Other layers include:

- Cominco baseline and picket lines
- Verdstone/Molycor baseline and picket lines
- Verdstone/Molycor copper anomalies (100 and 500 ppm contours)
- Verdstone/Molycor drill pad locations
- Atlas Exploration drill hole locations
- Cominco drill hole locations
- Rockel drill hole locations
- Atlas Induced Polarization anomalies
- Cominco Induced Polarization anomalies
- Cominco ground magnetometer anomalies
- GSC aeromagnetic survey (Old Dave Intrusive anomaly)
- Minfile occurrences
- Geology
  - Porphyritic quartz diorite
  - Quartz monzonite (Whiterocks Mountain Alkalic Complex member)
  - Porphyritic monzonite (Whiterocks Mountain Alkalic Complex member)
  - Alkalic pyroxenite (Whiterocks Mountain Alkalic Complex member)
  - Mafic monzonite (Whiterocks Mountain Alkalic Complex member)
  - Metasediments and metavolcanics (Harper Ranch Group)
  - Old Dave Intrusions
- UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) grid
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Roads

Future exploration data will be entered into this digital format. Very minor location errors may be present in the digital format (i.e. claim boundaries, drill holes, baselines, etc.) but will be improved by utilizing global positioning system (GPS) units in upcoming exploration programs. The need for this powerful format has been illustrated to the companies already. Deficiencies in claim coverage of favourable geology have lead to recent staking of additional claims.

Data layers that have not been included at this time due to time constraints and unknown accuracy include:

- Geological outcrops
- Outcrop lithologic contacts
- Rock sample locations
- Soil sample locations
- 3D drill hole information
- Regional geology

Additional hardcopy data obtained during the compilation for Verdstone/Molycor files include:

- Assessment report maps 5341, 8456, 17700, 18985, 20269, 20830. The complete (written) assessment reports should be obtained at a later date.

- Geological map of the Penticton area (Map 1736A)
- Surficial geology map of Vernon area (Map 1392A)
- Okulitch's paper on revised stratigraphy and structure in the Okanagan
- Potential hosts to PGM concentrations in the Canadian Cordillera (GSC OF 1433)
- Geology of the Thompson-Shuswap-Okanagan (GSC OF 637)

## 9 Discussions

Kikauka in his 1997 assessment report noted:

A compilation of geological data indicates platinum and palladium bearing chalcopyrite and bornite mineralization occurs within alkalic pyroxenite and gabbro phases of the Jurassic age Whiterocks Mountain Alkalic Complex associated with deuteric (i.e. derived from the primary magma) alteration such as poikilitic amphibole (ferrohastingsite) replacing primary pyroxenes (aegirene-augite) and increased secondary epidote, chlorite, calcite, sericite, garnet and quartz as veinlets, disseminations and fracture coatings [EMPR Assessment Report 25,290].

These findings help to confirm the similarities that exist between the Dobbin Property and North American Palladium Ltd.'s Lac des Iles Mine in northwestern Ontario ([www.napalladium.ca](http://www.napalladium.ca), Chapman communication). Both properties have the following characteristics:

- Both Lac Des Iles and Dobbin are part of a mafic-ultramafic complex (i.e. diorites, gabbros, and pyroxenites) that ranges from equigranular to porphyritic textures,
- The size of the mafic-ultramafic complex is small in area (Whiterocks Mountain Complex - 3 x 1.5 km, Lac Des Iles - 3 x 1.3 km),
- Both properties have breccia zones. Much of the Lac Des Iles' economic mineralization occurs in breccia zones (i.e. Roby Breccia Zone, Baker Zone, Creek Zone). The Dobbin breccia zones are presently untested,
- They are both in the immediate hangingwall of an ophiolite Proterozoic/Paleozoic subduction zone. These subduction zones may have been the original source of the mafic-ultramafic intrusive complex,
- The deposits are in close proximity of a later stage heat engine (granitic pluton/stock) that assisted in remobilizing PGM and other minerals,
- The presence of saline-rich environments (argillite, tuffaceous mudstones, seawater, etc.) that could also assist the remobilizing (leaching) of PGM,
- The presence of a small high grade PGM core and potential for an associated economic bulk tonnage low grade mineral inventory,
- Exploration to-date has focused on the high-grade areas only. Bulk tonnage low grade potential has not been established,
- Numerous exploration targets have either not been tested or not tested sufficiently,
- A systematic exploration of all favourable ground has not been carried out,

- New PGM exploration techniques have not been tried (i.e. biogeochemistry surveys of palladium uptake in spruce bark, humus, etc.) in these areas. Elements that should be included in chemical analysis include arsenic, antimony, nickel and chromium.

+ ? Hg, Te, Ag, Bi, Pb

In 1998, North American Palladium Ltd. launched an aggressive \$ 1 million exploration program. They completed 8,000 m of diamond drilling and through it successfully extended the North Roby Zone beyond the present open pit outline and identified the Baker Zone, which is one kilometer east of the open pit. This success spurred the company to spend \$ 5 million on exploration in 1999. This program included surface exploration and 50,600 m of diamond drilling (the largest drilling program in Ontario and one of the largest in Canada). Due to this aggressive exploration program, the Roby Zone mineral inventory was again expanded adjacent to the open pit and at depth. Fifteen new mineralized zones were also discovered in 1999. The successful results of this 2-year exploration program have yielded a world-class palladium deposit at Lac des Iles. The Lac Des Iles deposit has a mineable proven and probable reserve of 74.2 million tonnes with an average grade of 1.64 g/t Pd, 0.18 g/t Pt, 0.14 g/t gold and 0.07 % Cu (January 5, 2000 news release). The reserve is based on a cut off grade of 0.92 g/t Pd equivalent. A further \$ 3 million exploration drill program in 2000 is anticipated to further expand their mineral inventory.

The combination of similar geology and deposit genesis coupled with an aggressive success-contingent exploration program on the Dobbin Property could yield British Columbia's first significant and mineable PGM discovery.

## 10 Recommendations

### 10.1 Introduction

Based on the available database, there are several exploration (geological, geochemical and geophysical) targets within the property that have either not been explored or have been under-explored. There are other potential PGM targets within a 20 to 30 kilometer range.

It is recommended that a 2-year (i.e. Phase One and Phase Two), success-contingent, staged exploration program should be initiated at the Dobbin Property and in the surrounding area. The proposed exploration budget has been divided into two areas of coverage (i.e. the Dobbin Property and Regional Exploration). Phase One (i.e. year 2000) has been further divided into two stages (i.e. Stage A - Target Identification and Stage B - Target Drill Delineation).

### 10.2 Phase One Program (2000)

#### 10.2.1 Dobbin Property - Stage A

Stage A on the Dobbin Property will continue the geological mapping as well as geochemical and geophysical surveys over the favourable geology of the Whiterocks Mountain Alkalic Complex, followed by trenching.

The northern continuation of the Verdstone/Molycor grid will aid in accessing the north and eastern portion of the Complex for the various surveys planned. The grid extension will be approximately 30 line kilometers. New stations and observations will be surveyed in by a global positioning system (GPS) unit and transferred to the digital database for further analysis.

Detailed geological mapping of the 2 known hydrothermal breccia zones and the gniess zone should be undertaken as soon as possible. Rock outcrops intersected by the new grid will be identified, GPS surveyed and sampled.

Geochemical surveys will include rock, soil and other samples from the Property. Rock samples will be taken from outcrops along the new grid and new trenches. A total of 1,140 soil samples are anticipated to be taken over the northern extension of the 100 x 25 m Verdstone/Molycor grid. Biogeochemical surveys of palladium uptake in spruce bark, humus, etc. will be tested in the program for their effectiveness in this area. Elements that should be included in geochemical analysis include PGM, Mo, Cu, Au, Ag as well as the following pathfinder elements arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), nickel (Ni) and chromium (Cr).

An extension of the magnetometer and induced polarization (IP) geophysical surveys on the property will be carried out on the northern grid. A VLF-EM survey will be tested in the area to help identify structures and lithologic contacts.

Trenching will be conducted over all hydrothermal breccia zones and the gniess zone contact. The compilation map indicates that there are several overlapping geochemical and geophysical anomalies in the present grid area. These will also be trenched to identify the mineralization causing the anomalies.

The following is the proposed cost breakdown for this part of the program.

**DOBBIN PROPERTY - PHASE ONE - STAGE A****Target Identification Cost Estimate**

(All Costs in Canadian Dollars)

Mobilization & Project Preparation	3,000
Environmental Bond	5,000
Vehicle	4,000
Room & Board (\$50/md)	10,000
Grid Construction (30 line km)	15,000
Geological Mapping	10,000
Consulting	5,000
Geochemical Sampling	5,000
Geochemical Assaying	26,000
Magnetometer, VLF	5,000
IP Survey	14,000
IP Report	3,000
Trench Equipment Mob/Demob	1,000
Trenching & Reclamation	7,000
Consumables & Rentals	5,000
Report Preparation	5,000
Contingency & GST	20,000
<hr/>	
Dobbin Property - Phase One - Stage A Total	<u>143,000</u>

**10.2.2 Dobbin Property - Stage B**

The Dobbin Property Stage B program will be contingent on the success of the Stage A results. A 2,000 m drill program will identify the subsurface extension of anomalous results discovered in Stage A. The diamond drill core will be logged and sampled at the present core storage area. The core will be split by utilizing a diamond rock saw with half of the core being retained for future core audits. The logging data and samples will be input into a geological digital database for analysis and presentation.

The following is the proposed cost breakdown for this part of the program.

**DOBBIN PROPERTY - PHASE ONE - STAGE B****Target Drilling Cost Estimate**

(All Costs in Canadian Dollars)

Mobilization & Site Preparation	2,000
Diamond Drilling (2,000 m)	180,000
Geological Logging & Sampling	5,000
Geochemical Assaying	46,000
Demobilization & Site Reclamation	1,000
Report Preparation	2,000
Contingency & GST	40,000
<hr/>	
Dobbin Property - Phase One - Stage B Total	<u>276,000</u>

**10.2.3 Regional Exploration - Stage A**

Compilation of the geological data has indicated several exposures of the Old Dave Intrusions to the west of the Dobbin Property. These locations will be geologically mapped and the strike extensions will be explored. The geological database has also identified several other mafic-ultramafic bodies within the vicinity of the Dobbin Property. Geological investigation of these units will confirm their presence. All rock outcrops discovered during this prospecting stage will be mapped, GPS surveyed and sampled.

Geochemical surveys will initially be confined to rock samples from the prospected outcrops. Encouraging results may precipitate small soil sample grids to better outline geochemical anomalies. Biogeochemistry surveys may also be tested in this part of the program. Elements that should be included in geochemical analysis include PGM, Mo, Cu, Au, Ag as well as the following pathfinder elements As, Sb, Ni and Cr.

The Old Dave Intrusions are enriched with chromite and magnetite. Airborne magnetometer surveys conducted over the area by the Geological Survey of Canada and Noranda Inc. have identified the intrusions (Crosby, 1978). Noranda Inc. has extended the Intrusions as far south as Cameron (Cameo) Lake (i.e. Verdstone/Molycor's Pt 1 mineral claim). Ground magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys over these intrusives are recommended. Magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys should also be run over other identified mafic-ultramafic bodies.

Trenching will be conducted over any significant geophysical or geochemical anomaly discovered. The trenches will be mapped, GPS surveyed and sampled.

During the Stage A portion of the Regional Exploration program, new claims will be staked when favourable geological, geochemical or geophysical results warrant.

The following is the proposed cost breakdown for this part of the program.

**REGIONAL EXPLORATION - PHASE ONE - STAGE A****Target Identification Cost Estimate**

(All Costs in Canadian Dollars)

Vehicle	2,000
Room & Board (\$50/md)	4,000
Geological Mapping	5,000
Consulting	1,000
Geochemical Sampling	2,000
Geochemical Assaying	12,000
Magnetometer, VLF	3,000
Trenching & Reclamation	4,000
Consumables & Rentals	2,000
Report Preparation	1,000
Contingency & GST	5,000
<b>Regional Exploration - Phase One - Stage A Total</b>	<b><u>41,000</u></b>

**10.2.4 Regional Exploration - Stage B**

This Stage B program will be contingent on the success of Stage A results. A limited 700 m drill program will be initiated to identify the subsurface extension of anomalous results discovered in Stage A. The diamond drill core will be logged and sampled at the Dobbin Property core storage area. The core will be split by utilizing a diamond rock saw with half of the core being retained for future core audits. The logging data and samples will be input into a geological digital database for analysis and presentation.

The following is the proposed cost breakdown for this part of the program.

**REGIONAL EXPLORATION - PHASE ONE - STAGE B****Target Drilling Cost Estimate**

(All Costs in Canadian Dollars)

Mobilization & Site Preparation	2,000
Diamond Drilling (700 m)	63,000
Geological Logging & Sampling	3,000
Geochemical Assaying	16,000
Demobilization & Site Reclamation	1,000
Report Preparation	1,000
Contingency & GST	14,000
<b>Regional Exploration - Phase One - Stage B Total</b>	<b><u>100,000</u></b>

The total cost of the Dobbin Property and the Regional Exploration Programs for the Phase One program is **\$ 560,000**.



### **10.3 Phase Two Program (2001)**

#### **10.3.1 Dobbin Property**

A Phase Two program on the Dobbin Property would continue based upon successful exploration results from the Phase One program. Phase Two would focus on target delineation by diamond drilling. It is proposed that a minimum of 10,000 m of diamond drilling be completed on the best anomalies and showings.

The following is the proposed cost breakdown for this part of the program.

#### **DOBBIN PROPERTY - PHASE TWO**

##### **Target Delineation Cost Estimate**

(All Costs in Canadian Dollars)

Mobilization & Site Preparation	4,000
Environmental Bond	5,000
Vehicle	5,000
Room & Board (\$50/md)	13,000
Diamond Drilling (10,000 m)	900,000
Geological Logging & Sampling	25,000
Geochemical Assaying	105,000
Demobilization & Site Reclamation	3,000
Report Preparation	5,000
Contingency & GST	235,000
<b>Dobbin Property - Phase Two Total</b>	<b><u>1,300,000</u></b>

#### **10.3.2 Regional Exploration**

A Phase Two Regional Exploration Program will also continue based upon the successful exploration results from the Phase One program. It is proposed that a minimum of 2,000 m of diamond drilling be completed on the best anomalies and showings.

The following is the proposed cost breakdown for this part of the program.

**REGIONAL EXPLORATION - PHASE TWO****Target Delineation Cost Estimate**

(All Costs in Canadian Dollars)

Mobilization & Site Preparation	2,000
Environmental Bond	3,000
Vehicle	2,000
Room & Board (\$50/md)	5,000
Diamond Drilling (2,000 m)	180,000
Geological Logging & Sampling	6,000
Geochemical Assaying	42,000
Demobilization & Site Reclamation	2,000
Report Preparation	2,000
Contingency & GST	56,000
<b>Regional Exploration - Phase Two Total</b>	<b><u>300,000</u></b>

The total cost of the Dobbin Property and the Regional Exploration Programs for the Phase Two program is **\$ 1,600,000**.

## **11 Qualifications**

**CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS****DAVID K. MAKEPEACE, M.ENG., P.ENG.**

I, David Makepeace, M.Eng., P.Eng. of 2588 Birch Street, Abbotsford, British Columbia hereby certify as follows:

I graduated with an Honours B.Sc. Geological Engineering degree from Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada in 1976.

I graduated with a Masters of Engineering degree in Environmental Engineering from the University of Alberta, Canada in 1993.

I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Registration Number 14,912. I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Province of Alberta, Canada, Registration Number 29,367.

I am the principal of Geospectrum Engineering, an independent consulting service for the mining industry specializing in geological, mining and environmental projects and registered in British Columbia.

I am the author of this report.

I have practiced my geological engineering profession since 1974 and my environmental engineering profession since 1990 for the mining industry. I have evaluated various mining properties throughout North America for Dickenson Mines Ltd., ABM Gold Incorporated, Northgate Exploration, United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. and Gold City Mining Corporation in the past 18 years.

I have no direct or indirect interest in Verdstone Gold Corporation or Molycor Gold Corporation or its properties. A site visit to the property was not undertaken with respect to this report.

I hereby grant permission to Verdstone/Molycor to use this report or any portion of the report (so long as any excerpted portion does not materially deviate from the report as a whole), for any legal purpose relating to the business of Verdstone Gold Corporation or Molycor Gold Corporation, including for purposes of filing a prospectus with the Canadian Securities regulators.

Dated at Abbotsford, B.C. this 17 day of April, 2000.

  
DAVID MAKEPEACE, M.ENG., P.ENG.

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## **13 Appendix A - Claim Data**

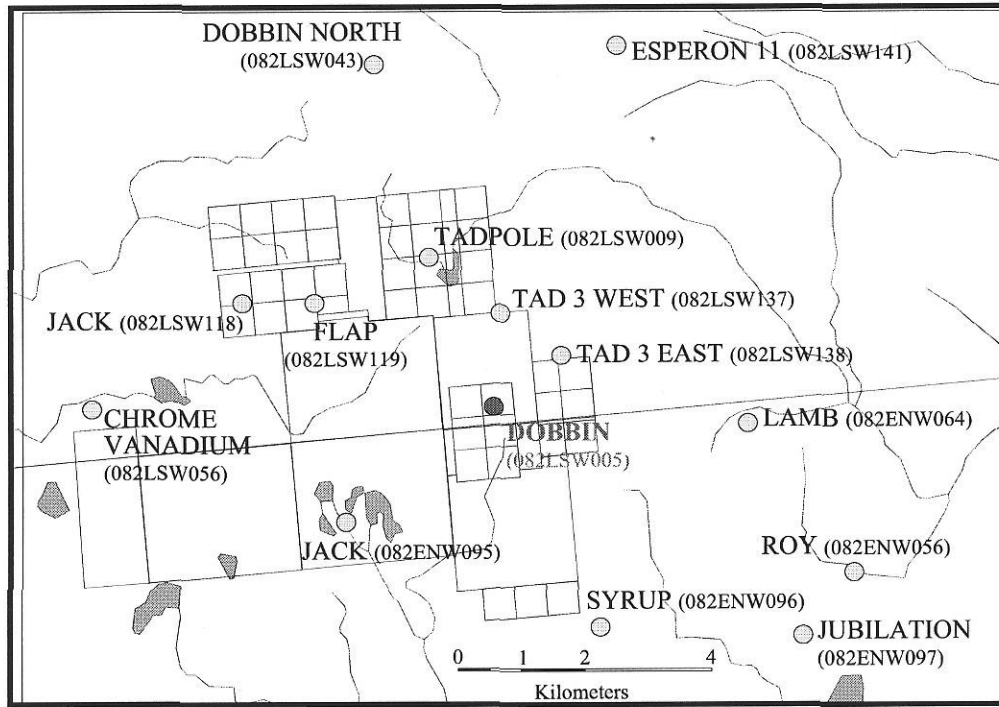
Claim Name	Tenure Number	Map Sheet	Mining Division	Claim Status	Units
Alfy 1	339883	082L04W	Vernon	04/09/2002	1
Alfy 2	339884	082L04W	Vernon	04/09/2002	1
Alfy 3	339885	082L04W	Vernon	04/09/2002	1
Alfy 4	339886	082L04W	Vernon	04/09/2002	1
Alfy 5	339887	082E13W	Vernon	04/09/2002	1
Alfy 6	339888	082E13W	Vernon	04/09/2002	1
Flapjack 1	339910	082L04W	Nicola	04/09/2003	1
Flapjack 2	339911	082L04W	Nicola	04/09/2003	1
Flapjack 3	339912	082L04W	Nicola	04/09/2003	1
Flapjack 4	339913	082L04W	Nicola	04/09/2003	1
Flapjack 5	339914	082L04W	Nicola	04/09/2003	1
Flapjack 6	339915	082L04W	Nicola	04/09/2003	1
Flap 1	341150	082L04W	Nicola	18/10/2007	1
Flap 2	341151	082L04W	Nicola	18/10/2007	1
My 1	352452	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 2	352453	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 3	352454	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 4	352455	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 5	352456	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 6	352457	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 7	352458	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 8	352459	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 9	352374	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 10	352375	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 11	352376	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 12	352377	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 13	352378	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 14	352379	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 15	352380	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 16	352381	082L04W	Vernon	05/11/2002	1
My 17	352451	082L04W	Nicola	07/21/2002	8
My 18	352599	082L04W	Vernon	14/11/2002	15
Alfy 7	358245	082L04W	Vernon	29/07/2002	1
Alfy 8	358246	082L04W	Vernon	29/07/2002	1
Alfy 9	358247	082L04W	Vernon	29/07/2002	1
Alfy 10	358248	082L04W	Vernon	29/07/2002	1
Alfy 11	358249	082E13W	Vernon	29/07/2002	1
Alfy 12	358250	082E13W	Vernon	29/07/2002	1
Pt 1	374907	082E091	Nicola	16/03/2001	10
Pt 2	374908	082E091	Nicola	17/03/2001	20



Claim Name	Tenure Number	Map Sheet	Mining Division	Claim Status	Units
Pt 3	374909	082E091	Vernon	19/03/2001	20
Pt 4	374910	082E092	Vernon	18/03/2001	20
Pt 5	374911	082E091	Vernon	19/03/2001	20
Pd 1	374905	082E092	Vernon	17/03/2001	1
Pd 2	374904	082E092	Vernon	17/03/2001	1
Pd 3	374906	082E092	Vernon	17/03/2001	1

## **14 Appendix B - Local Minfile Occurrences**

DOBBIN - 082LSW005  
TAD 3 EAST - 082LSW138  
TAD 3 WEST - 082LSW137  
TADPOLE - 082LSW009  
FLAP - 082LSW119  
JACK - 082LSW118  
CHROME VANADIUM - 082LSW056  
JACK - 082ENW095  
DOBBIN NORTH - 082LSW043  
SYRUP - 082ENW096  
LAMB - 082ENW064  
ESPERON 11 - 082LSW141  
JUBILATION - 082ENW097  
ROY - 082ENW056



### MINFILE SHOWINGS AROUND DOBBIN PROPERTY

**082LSW005**

<b>Name</b>	DOBBIN	<b>Mining Division</b>	Vernon
<b>Status</b>	Prospect	<b>NTS</b>	082L04W <sup>NAD 27</sup>
<b>Latitude</b>	50 00 10 N	<b>UTM</b>	11 5542420 300980
<b>Longitude</b>	119 46 38 W		
<b>Commodities</b>	Copper Platinum Palladium Silver Molybdenum Iridium	<b>Deposit Types</b>	L03 : Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au.
<b>Tectonic Belt</b>	Intermontane	<b>Terranes</b>	Plutonic Rocks. Quesnel.

<b>Capsule Geology</b>	The Alfy prospect is located 24 kilometres northwest of Kelowna, west of Whiterocks
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Mountain.

The area is underlain by argillaceous rocks, basalt tuffs and flows, and minor rhyolite and limestone of the Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group. These rocks are intruded by Middle Jurassic ultramafic/monzonite and calc-alkaline complexes of the informally named Terrace Creek batholith. The diverse ultramafic/monzonite complex comprises hornblende gabbro, quartz monzonite, mafic monzonite, porphyritic monzonite, biotite pyroxenite and hornblende pyroxenite.

At the prospect, a northeast-trending hornblende pyroxenite plug hosts alkaline porphyry-type mineralization consisting of copper, platinum, palladium and silver. Pyrite, magnetite and chalcopyrite occur as disseminations in pyroxenite and in epidote-albite veinlets in hornblende and biotite pyroxenites, gabbro and, to a lesser extent, monzonite. Bornite, malachite and azurite have been reported and chlorite alteration is present. The central pyroxenite-hosted mineralization covers a 120 by 30 metre area, with surrounding mineralization covering a 400 by 200 metre area. Pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization in pyroxenite and gabbro also occurs 600 and 900 metres to the north.

Copper can average about 0.3 per cent over 100 metres with platinum and palladium averaging 0.3 to 0.4 gram per tonne in some rock samples (Assessment Report 5341, 6732). Low silver values of about 3 grams per tonne have been reported.

Molybdenite mineralization occurs in quartz veinlets and fractures in quartz diorite dikes which cut the ultramafic/monzonite complex.

The area was staked in 1967 by A. Brewer. In 1968, I. Greg and G. Shell drilled the property and Texas Gulf Sulphur drilled the northern showings. In 1969-70, Atlas Exploration carried out a program of geological mapping, soil geochemistry, drilling and magnetometer and induced polarization surveys. Geoquest Resources Ltd. drilled the property in 1972. In 1974-76, Rockel Mines Ltd. carried out geological mapping, trenching and drilling. Cominco carried out geological mapping, magnetometer, induced polarization and drill programs in 1977-79.

Verdstone Gold Corp. and Molycor Gold Corp. drilled the property in 1997. A 111-metre intersection assayed 0.19 per cent copper, 0.410 grams per tonne platinum and 0.352 grams per tonne palladium, within which was 15 metres of 0.54 per cent copper, 1.316 grams per tonne platinum and 0.949 grams per tonne palladium (GCNL #223 (Nov.20), 1997). A 9-metre composite sample from another hole assayed 0.11 grams per tonne iridium (Exploration in BC 1997, page 40).

#### Bibliography

EMPR ASS RPT \*2255, \*5341, \*5568, \*6732, \*7269, \*8456, 17700, 18985, 20269, 20830, \*25290  
 EMPR EXPL 1975-E52; 1976-E54,55; 1977-E79,80; 1978-E93; 1979-9,101  
 EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, pp. 55-58; 1988, pp. 355-363  
 EMPR GEM 1969-300; 1970-406; 1974-89; 1997-40  
 EMPR MAP 5207G, 7216G  
 EMPR OF 1990-30  
 EMPR PF (In 082LSW General - Claim Map, 1966)  
 EMPR RGS 1976  
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	<p>GSC MEM 296                  GSC OF 637 (Map C), 736, 2167                  GSC P 89-1E pp. 51-60                  GCNL #115(June 16), #137(Jul.17), #140(Jul.22), #144(Jul.28),                  #147(Jul.31), #150(Aug.6), #157(Aug.15), #160(Aug.20),                  #177(Sept.15), #196(Oct.10), #216(Nov.10), #223(Nov.20), 1997                  PR REL Verdstone Gold Corporation, June 12, July 14, 20, Aug. 1,                  11, Sept. 10, Nov. 6, 18, 1997</p>
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**082LSW138**

<b>Name</b>	TAD 3 EAST	<b>Mining Division</b>	Vernon
<b>Status</b>	Showing	<b>NTS</b>	082L04W <sup>NAD 27</sup>
<b>Latitude</b>	<u>50 00 33 N</u>	<b>UTM</b>	11 5543100 302140
<b>Longitude</b>	<u>119 45 41 W</u>		
<b>Commodities</b>	Copper	<b>Deposit Types</b>	
<b>Tectonic Belt</b>	Intermontane	<b>Terranes</b>	Plutonic Rocks. Quesnel.

<b>Capsule Geology</b>	<p>The Tad 3 East is 25 kilometres northwest of Kelowna, west of Whiterocks Mountain.</p> <p>In this area, Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group argillaceous rocks, basalt tuffs and flows, and minor rhyolite and limestone are intruded, in places by Middle Jurassic ultramafic/monzonite and calc-alkaline complexes of the informally named Terrace Creek batholith. The diverse alkaline ultramafic/monzonite complex comprises hornblende, gabbro, quartz monzonite, mafic monzonite, porphyritic monzonite, biotite pyroxenite and hornblende pyroxenite.</p> <p>Hornblende pyroxenite and biotite pyroxenite plugs and dikes host copper mineralization. There are 3 showings consisting of pyrite and chalcopyrite.</p> <p>In 1977-79, Cominco Ltd. carried out geological mapping.</p> <p>Biotite pyroxenite hosts copper mineralization. Traces of disseminated pyrite, magnetite and chalcopyrite, associated with epidote alteration, occur in outcrop and in a drillhole. Samples assayed 0.018 per cent copper over 8 metres (Assessment Report 8456).</p> <p>In 1977-80, Cominco Ltd. carried out geological mapping, magnetometer and drill programs.</p>
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<b>Bibliography</b>	<p>EMPR EXPL 1977-E79,80; 1978-E93; 1979-9,101</p> <p>EMPR ASS RPT *6732, *7269, 7596</p> <p>EMPR OF 1989-5, 1990-30</p> <p>EMPR MAP 5207G, 7216G</p> <p>EMPR RGS 1976</p> <p>EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, pp. 55-58; 1988, pp. 355-363</p> <p>EMPR PF (In 082LSW General - Claim Map, 1966)</p> <p>GSC MEM 296</p> <p>GSC OF 637, 736, 2167</p> <p>GSC P 89-1E pp. 51-60</p>
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## 082LSW137

<b>Name</b>	TAD 3 WEST	<b>Mining Division</b>	Vernon
<b>Status</b>	Showing	<b>NTS</b>	082L04W <sup>NAD 27</sup>
<b>Latitude</b>	50 00 57 N	<b>UTM</b>	11 5543850 301270
<b>Longitude</b>	119 46 26 W		
<b>Commodities</b>	Copper	<b>Deposit Types</b>	
<b>Tectonic Belt</b>	Intermontane	<b>Terranes</b>	Plutonic Rocks. Quesnel.

<b>Capsule Geology</b>	<p>The Tad 3 West showing is located 25 kilometres northwest of Kelowna, west of Whiterocks Mountain.</p> <p>In this area, Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group argillaceous rocks, basalt tuffs and flows, and minor rhyolite and limestone are intruded by Eocene granitic rocks. The Harper Ranch Group is, in places, intruded by Middle Jurassic ultramafic/monzonite and calc-alkaline complexes of the informally named Terrace Creek batholith. The diverse alkaline ultramafic/monzonite complex comprises hornblende, gabbro, quartz monzonite, mafic monzonite, porphyritic monzonite, biotite pyroxenite and hornblende pyroxenite.</p> <p>Biotite pyroxenite hosts copper mineralization. Traces of disseminated pyrite, magnetite and chalcopyrite, associated with epidote alteration, occur in outcrop and in a drillhole. Samples assayed 0.018 per cent copper over 8 metres (Assessment Report 8456).</p> <p>In 1977-80, Cominco Ltd. carried out geological mapping, magnetometer and drill programs.</p>
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<b>Bibliography</b>	EMPR 1977-E79,80; 1978-E93; 1979-9,101 EMPR ASS RPT *6732, 7596, *8456 EMPR OF 1989-5, 1990-30 EMPR MAP 5207G, 7216G EMPR RGS 1976 EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, pp. 55-58; 1988, pp. 355-363 EMPR PF (In 082LSW General - Claim Map, 1966) GSC MEM 296 GSC OF 637, 736, 2167 GSC P 89-1E pp. 51-60
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## 082LSW009

<b>Name</b>	TADPOLE	<b>Mining Division</b>	Vernon
<b>Status</b>	Prospect	<b>NTS</b>	082L04W <sup>NAD 27</sup>
<b>Latitude</b>	50 01 29 N	<b>UTM</b>	11 5544900 300240
<b>Longitude</b>	119 47 20 W		
<b>Commodities</b>	Molybdenum	<b>Deposit Types</b>	L03 : Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au.
<b>Tectonic Belt</b>	Intermontane	<b>Terranes</b>	Plutonic Rocks. Harper Ranch.

<b>Capsule Geology</b>	<p>The Tadpole showing is located 26 kilometres northwest of Kelowna, at Tadpole Lake.</p> <p>The area is underlain by Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group argillaceous rocks, basalt tuffs and flows, and minor rhyolite and limestone. These are intruded by Middle Jurassic ultramafic/monzonite and calc-alkaline complexes of the informally named Terrace Creek batholith.</p> <p>Molybdenum mineralization is hosted by a north-northwest trending composite plug, of calc-alkaline composition, about 1.5 by 4 kilometres in area. The plug consists of a porphyritic quartz monzonite core bordered by quartz monzonite. Within the porphyry is an irregular 800 by 1900 metre zone of chlorite and sericite alteration. A zone of molybdenum mineralization 200 to 600 metres wide by 800 metres long occurs within the altered zone. A stockwork of quartz veinlets from 0.5 to 1 centimetre thick carries disseminated pyrite and molybdenite. Secondary K-feldspar and chlorite border the veinlets. The zone grades 0.030 to 0.054 per cent molybdenum. Drilling samples assayed up to 0.195 per cent molybdenum over 3 metres (Assessment Report 8456). The best drillhole sample averaged 0.044 per cent molybdenum over 92 metres (Assessment Report 8456). The mineralized zone is open to depth and has a shallow plunge to both the north and south.</p>
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In 1967, Phelps Dodge Corporation carried out soil geochemistry. In 1968-69, Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. carried out a program of geological mapping, ground magnetometer, soil geochemistry and drilling. Between 1977 and 1980, Cominco carried out geological mapping, ground magnetometer, soil geochemistry, induced polarization and drill programs.

Verdstone Gold Corporation and Molycor Gold Corporation held the property in 1997.

<b>Bibliography</b>	<p>EMPR AR 1968-223</p> <p>EMPR ASS RPT <u>1896</u>, *7269, *7596, *8456, 8664</p> <p>EMPR EXPL 1978-E93, 1979-9,101</p> <p>EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, pp. 55-58; 1988, pp. 355-363</p> <p>EMPR GEM 1969-299,300;</p> <p>EMPR MAP 5207G, 7216G</p> <p>EMPR OF 1989-5, 1990-30</p> <p>EMPR PF (In 082LSW General - Claim Map, 1966; Summary of Drilling on Dobbin Property, Cominco, 1980)</p> <p>EMPR RGS 1976</p> <p>GSC MAP 1712A</p> <p>GSC MEM 296</p> <p>GSC OF 637 (Map C), 736, 2167</p> <p>GSC P 89-1E pp. 51-60</p> <p>GCNL #186 (Sept.26), 1997</p> <p>PR REL Verdstone Gold Corporation, Sept.24, 1997</p>
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**082LSW119**

<b>Name</b>	FLAP	<b>Mining Division</b>	Nicola
<b>Status</b>	Showing	<b>NTS</b>	082L04W <sup>NAD 27</sup>
<b>Latitude</b>	<u>50 01 11 N</u>	<b>UTM</b>	11 5544400 298360
<b>Longitude</b>	<u>119 48 53 W</u>		
<b>Commodities</b>	Gold Silver	<b>Deposit Types</b>	
<b>Tectonic Belt</b>	Intermontane	<b>Terranes</b>	Quesnel.

<b>Capsule Geology</b>	The Flap showing is located 27 kilometres northwest of Kelowna, east of Mount Eileen.
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In this area, Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks unconformably overlie sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group and the Paleozoic Chapperon Group. These rocks have been intruded by Middle Jurassic granitic rocks of the informally named Terrace Creek batholith and ultramafic rocks. Outliers of Eocene Penticton Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks overlie the older units.

Harper Ranch Group agglomerate and tuff hosts a quartz ± calcite ± pyrite stockwork zone which carries erratic gold mineralization. Within the stockwork veins are up to 20 centimetres thick and average about 1-2 centimetres thick. The stockwork zone, about 120 metres thick, dips 70 degrees to the southeast and is at least 240 metres wide and 370 metres long. Minor chlorite and possible epidote alteration are associated with the veining. Rare molybdenite was noted in drillcore samples. A quartz-feldspar monzonitic porphyry of Jurassic or Cenozoic age is spatially related to the area of the quartz stockwork. Gold and silver values are erratic with surface sampling values up to 26 grams per tonne gold and 55 grams per tonne silver. Drilling encountered values up to 55 grams per tonne gold and 270 grams per tonne silver over 0.9 metre. Grades of 2.4 grams per tonne gold over 5.5 metres are reported (Press Release - Rea Gold Corporation, 1988).

In 1988-89, Rea Gold Corporation carried out geological mapping, soil geochemistry and drilling.

The property is held by Verdstone Gold Corporation and Molycore Gold Corporation.

**Bibliography**

EMPR ASS RPT \*18723, \*18724, 20918 (sheet 4)  
 EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, pp. 55-58; 1988, pp. 355-363  
 EMPR MAP 5207G, 7216G  
 EMPR OF 1989-5, 1990-30  
 EMPR PF (In 082LSW General - Claim Map, 1966)  
 EMPR RGS 1976  
 GSC MEM 296  
 GSC OF 637, 736, 2167  
 GSC P 89-1E pp. 51-60  
 N MINER Jan. 9, 1989, p. 25  
 PR REL Rea Gold Corporation, 1988  
 WWW <http://www.verdstonegroup.com>

**082LSW118**

<b>Name</b>	JACK	<b>Mining Division</b>	Nicola
<b>Status</b>	Showing	<b>NTS</b>	082L04W <sup>NAD 27</sup>

<b>Latitude</b>	<u>50 01 14 N</u>	<b>UTM</b>	11 5544530 297240
<b>Longitude</b>	<u>119 49 50 W</u>		
<b>Commodities</b>	Gold	<b>Deposit Types</b>	
<b>Tectonic Belt</b>	Intermontane	<b>Terranes</b>	Quesnel.

<b>Capsule Geology</b>	<p>The Jack showing is located 28 kilometres west-northwest of Kelowna, south of Mount Eileen.</p> <p>In this area, Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks unconformably overlie sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group and the Paleozoic Chapperon Group. These rocks have been intruded by Middle Jurassic granitic rocks of the informally named Terrace Creek batholith and ultramafic rocks. Volcanic and sedimentary outliers, of the Eocene Penticton Group, overlie the older units.</p> <p>A quartz vein (Newman zone) in Harper Ranch Group agglomerate hosts gold mineralization. A sample analysed 2.79 grams per tonne gold (2790 parts per billion) (Assessment Report 19579).</p> <p>In 1989 and 1990, Rea Gold Corporation carried out geological mapping, prospecting and soil geochemistry.</p>
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<b>Bibliography</b>	<p>EMPR ASS RPT 6791, *19579, 20918</p> <p>EMPR OF 1989-5, 1990-30</p> <p>EMPR MAP 5207G, 7216G</p> <p>EMPR RGS 1976</p> <p>EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, pp. 55-58; 1988, pp. 355-363</p> <p>EMPR PF (In 082LSW General - Claim Map, 1966)</p> <p>GSC MEM 296</p> <p>GSC OF 637, 736, 2167</p> <p>GSC P 89-1E pp. 51-60</p>
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082LSW056

<b>Name</b>	CHROME-VANADIUM	<b>Mining Division</b>	Nicola
<b>Status</b>	Prospect	<b>NTS</b>	082L04W <sup>NAD 27</sup>
<b>Latitude</b>	<u>50 00 26 N</u>	<b>UTM</b>	11 5543150 294700
<b>Longitude</b>	<u>119 51 55 W</u>		
<b>Commodities</b>	Chromium	<b>Deposit Types</b>	M03 : Podiform chromite.

Tectonic Belt	Intermontane	Terranes	Okanagan.
<p><b>Capsule Geology</b></p>	<p>The Chrome-Vanadium showings are located 33 kilometres west- northwest of Kelowna, south of Alocin Creek. The showings are on top of a prominent northwest trending ridge. The Cameo Lake showings are located 1600 metres to the southeast in 082E16W.</p> <p>In this area, Devonian to Triassic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Harper Ranch Group and the Permian and older Chapperon Group are unconformably overlain by Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic Nicola Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks. These are intruded by Middle Jurassic granitic rocks of the informally named Terrace Creek batholith. Extensive Eocene Kamloops Group volcanic and sedimentary rocks overlie the older units.</p> <p>Serpentinized harzburgite in pelitic and volcanic rocks of the Chapperon Group hosts chromite and magnetite mineralization. This unit is likely a fault bounded remnant of lower crustal oceanic rocks. The unit, striking 150 degrees and dipping 85 degrees east has been traced for 9 kilometres. The pelitic rocks comprise phyllite, greenstone and mica schist.</p> <p>Chromite occurs as closely spaced "kidneys", 1 to 3 centimetres in diameter, and as heavy disseminations of small angular aggregates. Several small lenses, containing 25 to 75 per cent chromite and up to 0.2 by 0.3 metres in area, are also present at the Alocin and Cameo Lake showings. Serpentine alteration is common, with lesser talc and chrysotile. Relict orthopyroxene indicates that the protolith was harzburgite. Sampling of high grade chromite pods averaged 28 per cent chromite (Assessment Report 6775). Heavy mineral sampling of stream sediments indicates the likely presence of gold and platinum mineralization.</p> <p>The showings were initially staked as the Chrome-Vanadium group and prospected in the late 1920s by A.H. Raymer and Associates. Later, in the 1930s, the Chrome Ridge Mining Syndicate held claims that covered the better part of the serpentinite containing chromite mineralization. During that time a small amount of hand trenching, sampling and prospecting was done. In 1956, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. did an extensive geological mapping, sampling, prospecting and aeromagnetic surveys of the area. By 1977, Nicola Copper Mines Ltd. and Buccaneer Resources Ltd. did further geological mapping, ground magnetometer surveys, soil sampling and trenching. At that time the Alocin and Cameo Lake showings were named. In 1986, the Laramie Mining Corp. collected heavy mineral samples. The showings are presently covered by the Jack 5 claim, owned by Rea Gold Corp.</p> <p>Northwest along strike, prospecting on the Bart claims of Mineta Resources Ltd. has outlined the extension of the serpentinite and further probable chromite mineralization (W. Kovacevic, personal communication, 1990).</p>		
<p><b>Bibliography</b></p>	<p>EMPR AR 1929-210,249  EMPR GEM 1977-E79  EMPR EXPL 1986-C100  EMPR BULL (*Stevenson, J.S. (1941): unpublished report)  EMPR ASS RPT <u>168</u>, <u>*6775</u>, <u>15233</u></p>		

	<p>19; 1990-30; 1995-25                  EMPR P 1991-4, p. 132                  EMPR MEIP 78/79 (Report on Chromite Potential, Nana-Roc Mineral Claims, Cameo Lake, Kelowna, Von Rosen, G. Jun.28, 1977; Report on Drilling, Blasting and Trenching Roc Mineral claim, Crosby, R., Dec. 1978; Report on Mag.Survey and Grid Location Plenty, Host, Zip Mineral claims, Crosby, Richard &amp; Assoc. Dec. 1978)                  EMPR MAP 5207G, 7216G                  EMPR RGS 1976                  EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, pp. 55-58; 1988, pp. 355-363                  EMPR PF (In 082LSW General - Claim Map, 1966)                  GSC OF 637 (Map C), 736, 2167                  GSC SUM RPT *1931A, pp. 94-95                  GSC MEM 296, pp. 143, 145                  GSC MAP 46-7, 1059A, 1712A                  GSC P 89-1E pp. 51-60                  GCNL #147, #212, 1977; #118, 1978                  Whittaker, P. (1983): *Geology &amp; Petrogenesis of Chromite and Chrome Spinel in Alpine-type Peridotites of the Cache Creek Group; unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Carleton University</p>
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**082ENW095**

<b>Name</b>	JACK	<b>Mining Division</b>	Vernon
<b>Status</b>	Showing	<b>NTS</b>	082E13W <sup>NAD 27</sup>
<b>Latitude</b>	49 59 18 N	<b>UTM</b>	11 5540915 298445
<b>Longitude</b>	119 48 43 W		
<b>Commodities</b>	Silver Copper Antimony Arsenic	<b>Deposit Types</b>	I : VEIN, BRECCIA AND STOCKWORK. I06 : Cu±Ag quartz veins.
<b>Tectonic Belt</b>	Intermontane	<b>Terranes</b>	Quesnel. Harper Ranch.

<b>Capsule Geology</b>	<p>The JACK showing is located between West Lake and Islahtl Lake, approximately 21 kilometres northwest of Westbank.</p> <p>The showing is a quartz-carbonate vein hosted in greenstone and andesite which may be part of the Triassic-Jurassic Nicola Group. The general area is underlain by arc clastic rocks of the Devonian- Triassic Harper Ranch Group.</p> <p>The showing was discovered in 1989 by Rea Gold Corporation who funded a prospecting program for precious metals in this area. The quartz-carbonate vein is mineralized with pyrite and minor amounts of tetrahedrite. Assay results from samples of this mineralization include: 123.2 grams of silver per tonne, 0.0253 per cent antimony, and 0.0345 per cent arsenic (Assessment Report 19579). An adjacent sample assayed 0.0454 per cent copper (Assessment Report 19579).</p> <p>A different Jack showing (082LSW118) occurs to the north on the southwest flank of Eileen Mtn. This showing is also a quartz vein and a sample assayed 2.79 grams per tonne gold (Assessment Report 19579).</p>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<p>EMPR ASS RPT <u>*19579</u> EMPR OF 1994-8 EMPR RGS 29 GSC MAP 538A; 15-1961; 1701A; 1712A; 1713A; 1714A; 1736A; 7686G; 8522G GSC OF 409; 637; 736; 1969</p>

082LSW043

<b>Name</b>	DOBBIN NORTH	<b>Mining Division</b>	Nicola
<b>Status</b>	Showing	<b>NTS</b>	082L04W <sup>NAD 27</sup>
<b>Latitude Longitude</b>	<u>50 03 09 N</u> <u>119 47 48 W</u>	<b>UTM</b>	11 5548000 299800
<b>Commodities</b>	Molybdenum	<b>Deposit Types</b>	K01 : Cu skarn. L03 : Alkalic porphyry Cu-Au.
<b>Tectonic Belt</b>	Intermontane	<b>Terranes</b>	Plutonic Rocks. Quesnel.

<b>Capsule Geology</b>	<p>The Dobbin North showing is located 28 kilometres northwest of Kelowna, east of Dome Rock Mountain.</p> <p>In this area, Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group argillaceous rocks, basalt tuffs and flows, minor rhyolite and limestone are intruded by Middle Jurassic monzonite of the informally named Terrace Creek batholith.</p> <p>Chloritized and sericitized monzonitic rocks and garnet skarn (calcareous argillite) host molybdenum mineralization. Quartz veinlets carry disseminated pyrite and molybdenite. Drilling samples assayed from 0.039 per cent molybdenum over 3 metres to 0.016 per cent molybdenum over 53 metres (Assessment Report 8456).</p> <p>In 1979-80, Cominco Ltd. carried out geological mapping, soil geochemistry and drill programs. The area was explored for gold mineralization in 1987, 1988 and 1990 by Chevron Minerals Ltd. and Inco Exploration and Technical Services Inc.</p>
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<b>Bibliography</b>	<p>EMPR EXPL 1979-101</p> <p>EMPR ASS RPT *7596, *8456, 17095, 18550, 20831</p> <p>EMPR OF 1989-5, 1990-30</p> <p>EMPR MAP 5207G, 7216G</p> <p>EMPR RGS 1976</p> <p>EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, pp. 55-58; 1988, pp. 355-363</p> <p>EMPR PF (In 082LSW General - Claim Map, 1966)</p> <p>GSC MEM 296</p> <p>GSC OF 637, 736, 2167</p> <p>GSC P 89-1E pp. 51-60</p>
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082ENW096

<b>Name</b>	SYRUP	<b>Mining Division</b>	Vernon
<b>Status</b>	Showing	<b>NTS</b>	082E13W <sup>NAD 27</sup>
<b>Latitude</b>	49 58 13 N	<b>UTM</b>	11 5538765 302230
<b>Longitude</b>	119 45 29 W		
<b>Commodities</b>	Copper	<b>Deposit Types</b>	I : VEIN, BRECCIA AND STOCKWORK. I06 : Cu±Ag quartz veins.
<b>Tectonic Belt</b>	Intermontane	<b>Terranes</b>	Harper Ranch.

<b>Capsule Geology</b>	<p>The SYRUP showing is located 4 kilometres west-northwest of Lambly Lake and approximately 15.5 kilometres northwest of Peachland.</p> <p>The showing consists of several small quartz veins and stringers in a hornfelsed zone in Devonian-Triassic Harper Ranch metasediments. Outcrops of quartz diorite of the Jurassic Okanagan Intrusions are found 1 kilometre to the south. The showing was found by Rea Gold Corporation in 1989.</p> <p>Mineralization consists of rusty, vuggy quartz veins and stringers in an area of pyritic hornfelsed metasediments. A sample of a 3-centimetre wide quartz vein containing 15 per cent pyrite assayed 0.0535 per cent copper (Assessment Report 19570). Minor silica-clay alteration was noted on fractures near the sample site. Pyrrhotite is common along bedding planes in the adjacent black shales.</p>
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<b>Bibliography</b>	<p>EMPR ASS RPT *19570  EMPR OF 1994-8  EMPR RGS 29  GSC MAP 538A; 15-1961; 1701A; 1712A; 1713A; 1714A; 1736A;  7686G; 8522G  GSC OF 409; 637; 736; 1969</p>
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082ENW064

<b>Name</b>	LAMB	<b>Mining Division</b>	Vernon
<b>Status</b>	Showing	<b>NTS</b>	082E13E <sup>NAD 27</sup>
<b>Latitude</b>	49 59 50 N	<b>UTM</b>	11 5541660 304920
<b>Longitude</b>	119 43 19 W		
<b>Commodities</b>	Silver Copper	<b>Deposit Types</b>	* : Unknown.
<b>Tectonic Belt</b>	Intermontane	<b>Terranes</b>	Harper Ranch. Plutonic Rocks.

<b>Capsule Geology</b>	<p>The LAMB showing is located north of Lambly Lake, approximately 20 kilometres north-northwest of Westbank.</p> <p>The LAMB showing is an occurrence of pyrite and chalcopyrite in hornfelsed metasediments of the Devonian-Triassic Harper Ranch Group. In the vicinity of the showing the Harper Ranch rocks are cut by an intrusion of syenite to monzonite composition.</p> <p>The showing was found in 1988 by Kerr Addison Mines Limited, who carried out an extensive program of prospecting, geological mapping, geochemistry and geophysics in this area. Their focus was a "Hedley" type of gold-bearing skarn, which they were unsuccessful in finding in this area.</p> <p>A grab sample of hornfels from the showing assayed 2.4 grams per tonne silver and 0.1925 per cent copper (Assessment Report 17854).</p>
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<b>Bibliography</b>	<p>EMPR ASS RPT *17854  EMPR EXPL 1988-C23  EMPR OF 1994-8  EMPR RGS 29  GSC MAP 538A; 15-1969; 1701A; 1712A; 1713A; 1714A; 1736A;  7686G; 8522G  GSC OF 409; 637; 736; 1969</p>
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082LSW141

<b>Name</b>	ESPERON 11	<b>Mining Division</b>	Vernon
<b>Status</b>	Showing	<b>NTS</b>	082L04E <sup>NAD 27</sup>
<b>Latitude</b>	50 03 10 N	<b>UTM</b>	11 5547900 303580
<b>Longitude</b>	119 44 38 W		
<b>Commodities</b>	Molybdenum	<b>Deposit Types</b>	
<b>Tectonic Belt</b>	Intermontane	<b>Terranes</b>	Quesnel.

<b>Capsule Geology</b>	<p>The Esperon 11 showing is located 25 kilometres northwest of Kelowna, near the headwaters of Sandberg Creek.</p> <p>In this area, Eocene quartz monzonite intrudes argillaceous and calcareous sediments of the Devonian to Triassic Harper Ranch Group. The stock is cut by plugs and dikes of diorite which are intruded by quartz monzonite and aplite dikes. The intrusive rocks are cut by Tertiary basalt dikes related to overlying volcanic rocks.</p> <p>Harper Ranch Group limestone hosts trace amounts of molybdenite and pyrite.</p> <p>In 1979-80, Cominco Ltd. carried out geological mapping, induced polarization and magnetometer surveys.</p>
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<b>Bibliography</b>	<p>EMPR EXPL 1979-99,100; 1980-131</p> <p>EMPR ASS RPT <u>7596</u>, *7753, <u>8664</u></p> <p>EMPR OF 1989-5, 1990-30</p> <p>EMPR MAP 37, 5207G, 7216G</p> <p>EMPR RGS 1976</p> <p>EMPR FIELDWORK 1987, pp. 55-58; 1988, pp. 355-363</p> <p>EMPR PF (In 082LSW General - Claim Map, 1966)</p> <p>GSC MEM 296</p> <p>GSC OF 637, 736, 2167</p> <p>GSC P 89-1E pp. 51-60</p>
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082ENW097

<b>Name</b>	JUBILATION	<b>Mining Division</b>	Vernon
<b>Status</b>	Showing	<b>NTS</b>	082E13E <sup>NAD 27</sup>
<b>Latitude</b>	49 58 00 N	<b>UTM</b>	11 5538240 305400
<b>Longitude</b>	119 42 49 W		
<b>Commodities</b>	Gold Silver	<b>Deposit Types</b>	I01 : Au-quartz veins.
<b>Tectonic Belt</b>	Intermontane	<b>Terranes</b>	Harper Ranch. Plutonic Rocks.

<b>Capsule Geology</b>	<p>The JUBILATION showing is located 1 kilometre northwest of Lambly Lake, approximately 16 kilometres northwest of Peachland.</p> <p>The showing, comprising several quartz veins, occurs in metasediments of the Devonian-Triassic Harper Ranch Group. Quartz diorite of the Jurassic Okanagan Intrusions outcrops 1 kilometre to the south.</p> <p>The JUBILATION showing was found in 1980 during a prospecting program funded by Cominco Ltd. It consists of hornfelsed limy argillite which is bleached, altered and cut by quartz veinlets. A sample which contained 5 per cent quartz and 1 per cent pyrite, assayed 1.04 grams per tonne gold and 9.6 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 9186).</p> <p>Subsequent prospecting and geological mapping by M. Morrison in 1986-1987 identified a hornblende diorite intrusive to the northeast of the showing and re-interpreted the showing as being part of a large shear zone. Contact metamorphic effects appear to increase toward the southeast and fade toward the northwest. A soil sample collected in this area by Morrison contained 0.840 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 16504). This attracted the attention of Chevron Canada Ltd. who optioned the property in 1987 and carried out an unsuccessful trenching program. They dropped the option and did not file an assessment report on their work. In 1989, M. Morrison carried out a magnetometer survey over the area. The results did not prove useful in delineating mineralized fault zones.</p>
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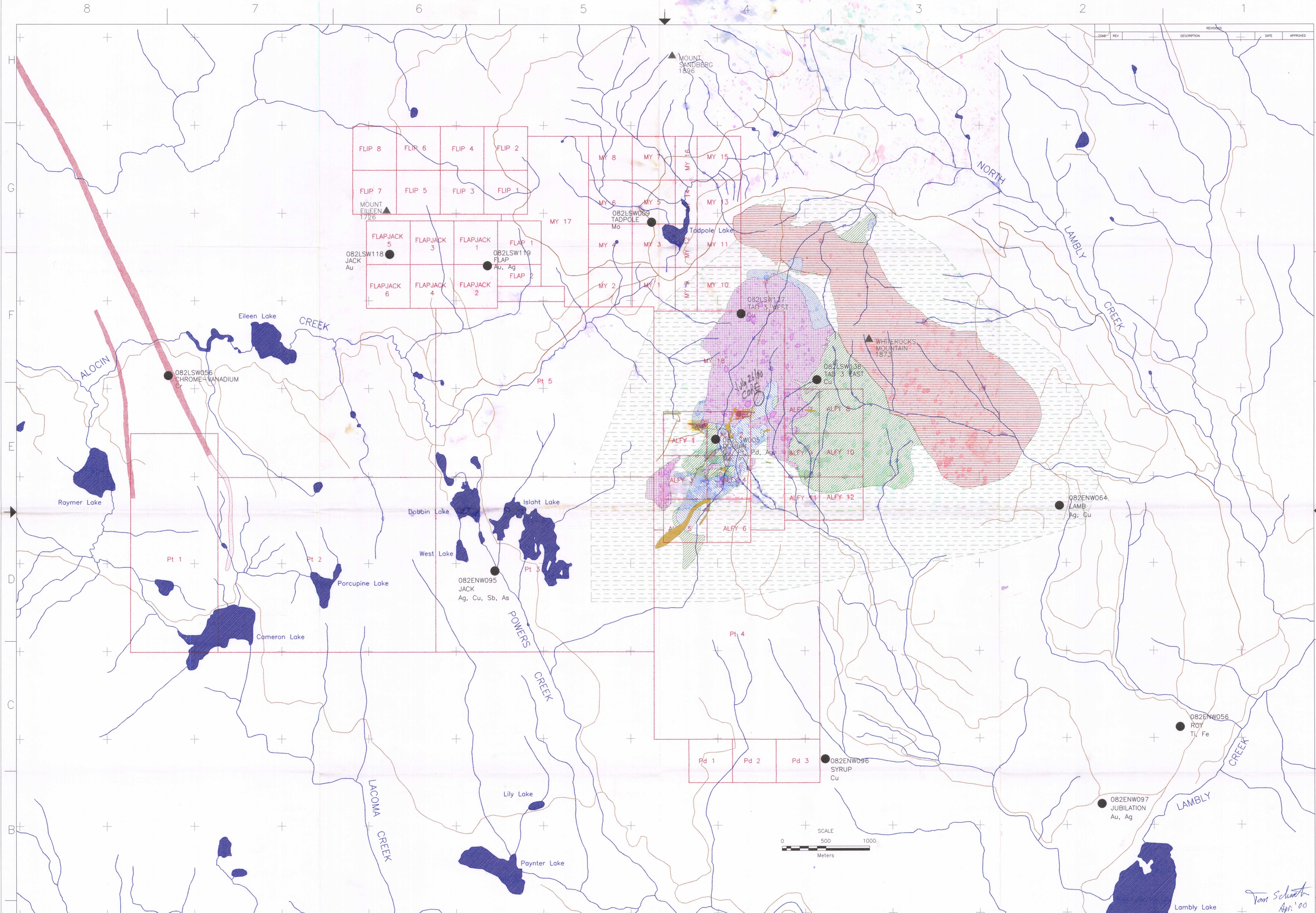
<b>Bibliography</b>	<p>EMPR ASS RPT *9186, 15157, 16504, 19110</p> <p>EMPR EXPL 1980-45; 1986-C38; 1987-C34</p> <p>EMPR OF 1994-8</p> <p>EMPR MAP 39</p> <p>EMPR RGS 29</p> <p>GSC MAP 538A; 15-1961; 1701A; 1712A; 1713A; 1714A; 1736A; 7686G; 8522G</p> <p>GSC OF 409; 637; 736; 1969</p>
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082ENW056

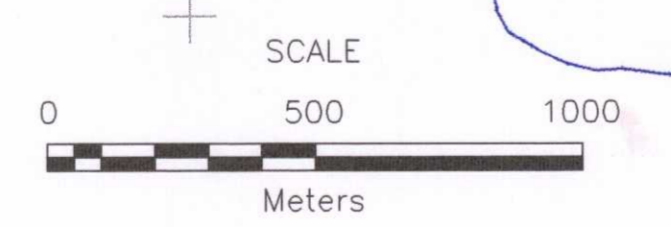
<b>Name</b>	ROY	<b>Mining Division</b>	Osoyoos
<b>Status</b>	Showing	<b>NTS</b>	082E13E <sup>NAD 27</sup>
<b>Latitude</b>	49 58 30 N	<b>UTM</b>	11 5539125 306300
<b>Longitude</b>	119 42 05 W		
<b>Commodities</b>	Titanium Magnetite Iron	<b>Deposit Types</b>	* : Unknown.
<b>Tectonic Belt</b>	Intermontane	<b>Terranes</b>	Harper Ranch.

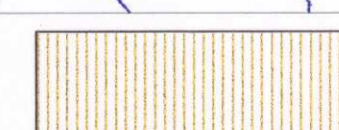
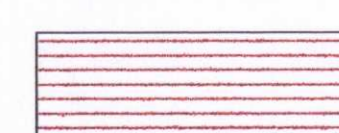
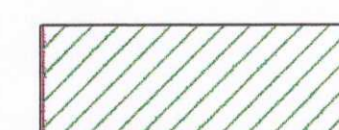
<b>Capsule Geology</b>	<p>The ROY showing is located north of Lambly Lake, approximately 15 kilometres north-northwest of Westbank.</p> <p>The showing was explored for copper in 1970 by the Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Company Limited. Work consisted of magnetometer and geochemical surveys, 90 metres of trenching and 1 diamond-drill hole. In 1973, linecutting and a ground magnetometer survey was carried out by Wharf Resources Ltd.</p> <p>The showing is underlain by greenstone of the Devonian-Triassic Harper Ranch Group, which in turn, is overlain to the southeast by trachyte to trachyandesite flows, ash flow tuff and minor mudstone of the Eocene Kitley Lake Formation. An altered volcanic of intermediate composition and rich in titaniferous magnetite was intersected between 112 metres and 161 metres depth in the diamond-drill hole.</p>
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<b>Bibliography</b>	<p>EMPR ASS RPT *2737, 4242, 4272</p> <p>EMPR GEM 1970-407, 1973-52</p> <p>EMPR OF 1994-8</p> <p>EMPR MAP 39</p> <p>EMPR RGS 29</p> <p>EMPR PF (Croteau, F.L. (1970): Geophysical and Geochemical Survey "ROY" claim group, Kelowna, B.C.)</p> <p>GSC MAP 538A; 15-1969; 1701A; 1712A; 1713A; 1714A; 1736A; 7686G; 8522G</p> <p>GSC OF 409; 637; 736; 1969</p>
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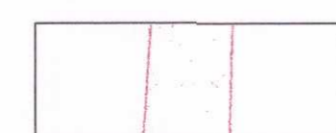
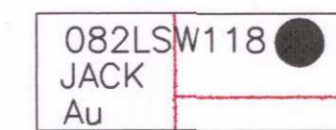


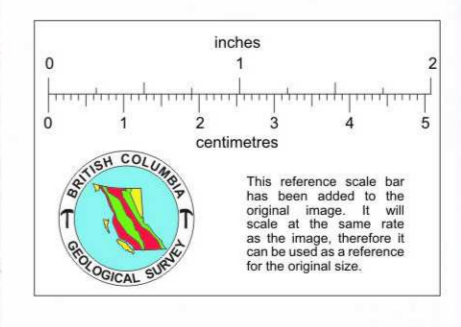
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-  Porphyritic Leucocratic Quartz Diorite
-  Leucocratic Quartz Monzonite
-  Porphyritic Microcline Monzonite

-  Alkalic Biotite/Amphibole Pyroxenite
-  Mafic Syenite Monzonite
-  Metasediments and Metavolcanics

-  Old Dave Ultramafic Intrusions
-  Old Dave Intrusions - Magnetic Inferred Extension
-  Minifile Occurrence Number, Name, Commodity



Geology Compilation from:  
 - D. Mehner, 1982,  
 - GSC Map 1059A, 1960  
 - R. Crosby, 1978

**VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION  
 MOLYCOR GOLD CORPORATION**

**DOBBIN PROPERTY  
 LOCAL GEOLOGY**

Figure 4

Date: April 15, 2000

Scale: \_\_\_\_\_

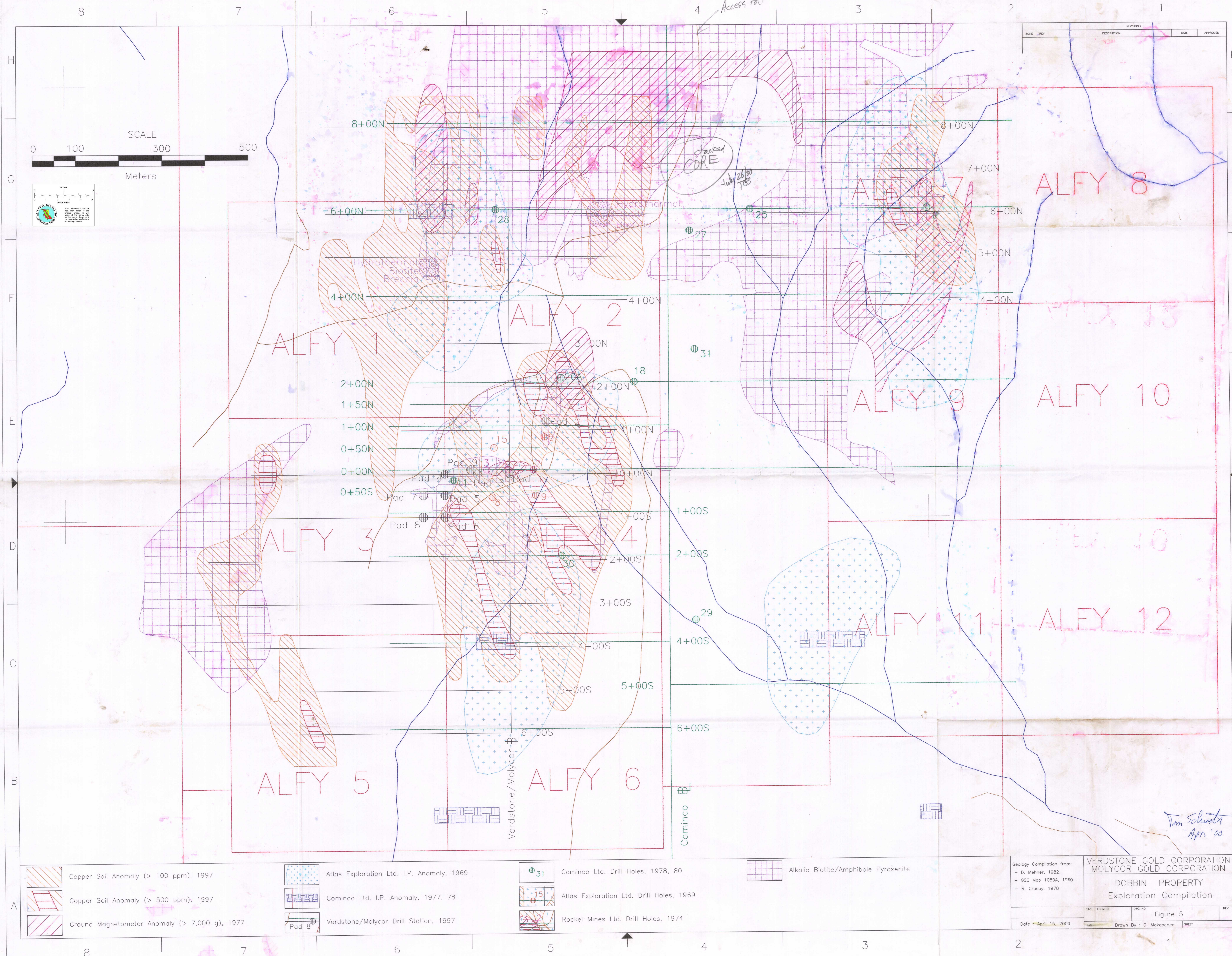
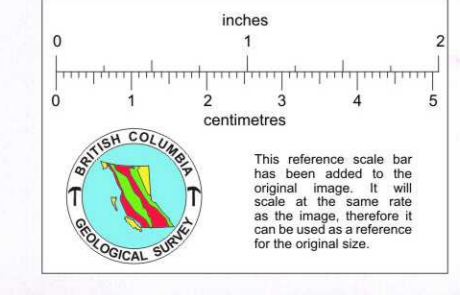
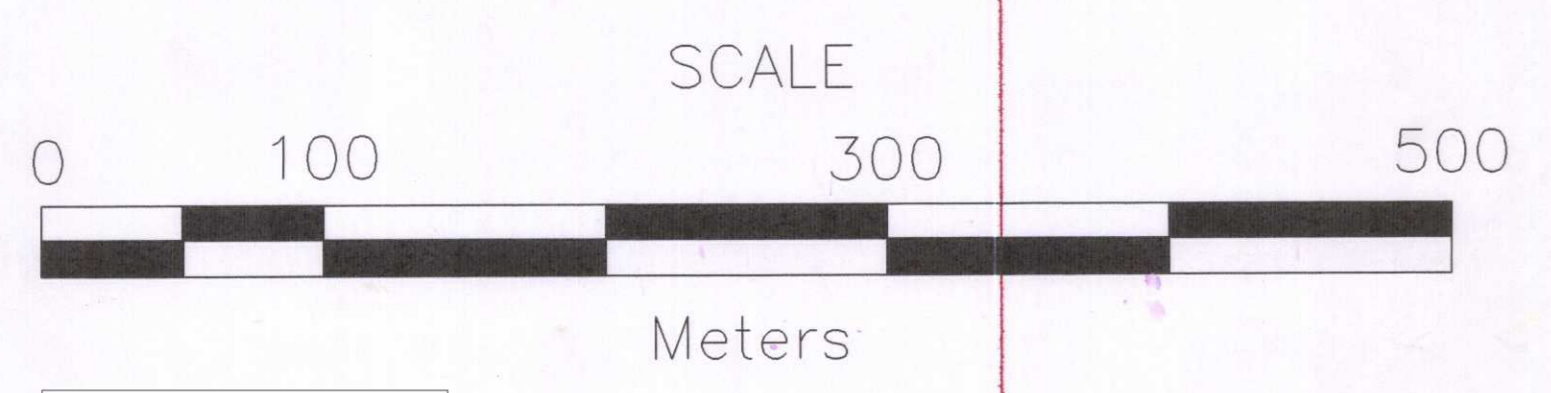
Drawn By: D. Makepeace

SHEET \_\_\_\_\_

*Tom Schwab*  
 Apr. 00

*Note located zone 5*

ZONE	REV	DESCRIPTION	REVISIONS	DATE	APPROVED




VERDSTONE GOLD CORPORATION  
MOLYCOR GOLD CORPORATION

DOBBIN PROPERTY  
Exploration Compilation

Figure 5

Date: April 15, 2000

Drawn By: D. Makepeace

Tom Schwartz  
Apr. '00