

OROFINO

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REPORT ON THE OROFINO MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
COVERING GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS
ON THE
KING, KING #1 TO KING #4, AND MO CLAIMS
OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

LOCATION

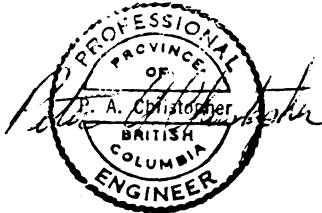
N.T.S.: 82E - 4E, 5E
LATITUDE: 49° 15' N.
LONGITUDE: 119° 41' W.

PREPARED FOR

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PREPARED BY

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AUGUST 22, 1986

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	2
General	2
Location and Access	2
Topography and Vegetation.....	2
Property Definition.....	3
History.....	3
Exploration Procedure.....	4
GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION	5
Regional Geology	5
Property Geology.....	5
Mineralization	6
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	7
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY	7
DISCUSSION	7
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	8
COST ESTIMATES.....	9
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	10
CERTIFICATE.....	11
CONSENT LETTER	

ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Location Map	Follows Page 2
2. Claim Map	Follows Page 2
3. Proposed Program.....	Follows Page 8

TABLE

Table 1. Pertinent Claim Data	Page 3
-------------------------------------	--------

LIST OF PLATES (IN POCKETS)

Plate 1.	Compilation Map
Plate 4.	VLF-EM Filtered
Plate 5.	Magnetics
Plate 6.	Gold in Soils

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.	Cost Statement
APPENDIX B.	Rock Sample Descriptions
APPENDIX C.	VLF-EM Profiles
APPENDIX D.	Certificates of Analyses
APPENDIX E.	PLATES

SUMMARY

The Orofino Mountain Property of Grandex Resources Ltd. is situated in the Fairview-Orofino 'Gold Belt' and the Osoyoos Mining Division. The property is about 9 kilometers northwest of the Fairview, Fairview and Morning Star crown grants which produced over 10,000 tons yielding about 0.12 oz Au/ton and 1.42 oz Ag/ton. The geological, geochemical and structural setting of the Orofino Mountain Gold Camp is similar to the better known Fairview Gold Camp.

Mineralization on the Orofino Mountain Property, consisting of quartz veins with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and free gold, forms part of the Orofino Mountain 'Gold Camp' which adjoins the Fairview Gold Camp. Gold values of up to 10.8 oz/ton over 0.9 meters have been obtained from the lower King adit and a trench above this adit consistently yields assays across 12 to 24 inches of over an ounce of gold. A value of 1.142 oz Au/ton over 24 inches was obtained by the writer from the high-grade King trench. Old tailings present on the property yield assays of over 0.1 oz Au/ton and support previous records of high-grade gold production.

The property consists of 6 modified grid claims which cover about 150 hectares in the Orofino Mountain area. Excellent access exists to the property via Highway 3A from Keremeos or Penticton which allows for a year around field season.

The Orofino Mountain Gold camp has recorded production of over 10,000 tons yielding 0.37 oz Au/ton and a little silver with unknown percentage of high-grade gold production from the King workings on the Orofino Mountain Property.

A total of about 41 line kilometers have been surveyed with VLF-EM, magnetics and soil geochemical sampling. Several magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies are indicated. Four areas with strongly anomalous gold values in soils and a number of isolated anomalous gold values in soils have been defined.

Exploration is warranted to investigate the possibility of a sizeable gold deposit on the Orofino Mountain property with excellent potential for establishment of high grade gold reserves that could be custom milled at the nearby Dankoe Mill. The writer recommends a staged exploration program with the initial geochemical, geophysical, trenching and 5000 feet of diamond drilling to concentrated on the area of the King workings (see Figure 3). The recommended initial stage is estimated to cost \$250,000 with contingent Stage II and III programs estimated to cost \$250,000 and \$500,000 respectively.

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

The Orofino Mountain Property consisting of 74 metric units is situated in the Osoyoos Mining Division about 11 kilometers northeast of Keremeos, B.C. Access to the claim area is via an all weather two wheel drive logging road which allows cost effective exploration throughout the year.

The writer was retained by the management of Grandex Resources Ltd. to review the geological setting of the Orofino Mountain Property in order to recommend an appropriate exploration program for testing the precious metal potential of property. The report summarizes previous exploration and an exploration programs conducted between May 17 and May 31, 1986 and between June 9 and August 22, 1986 under the general supervision of the writer and daily field supervision of Mr. Grant Crooker. The current programs followed the initial stage of exploration recommended by the writer (Christopher, 1986 - Exploration of the Orofino Mountain Property, south-central British Columbia dated April 30, 1986). The writer examined the property with Mr. Grant Crooker on May 17, and June 29, 1986.

This report provides a review of field observations and data which support a recommended Staged exploration program for the Orofino Mountain Property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS (Figures 1 & 2)

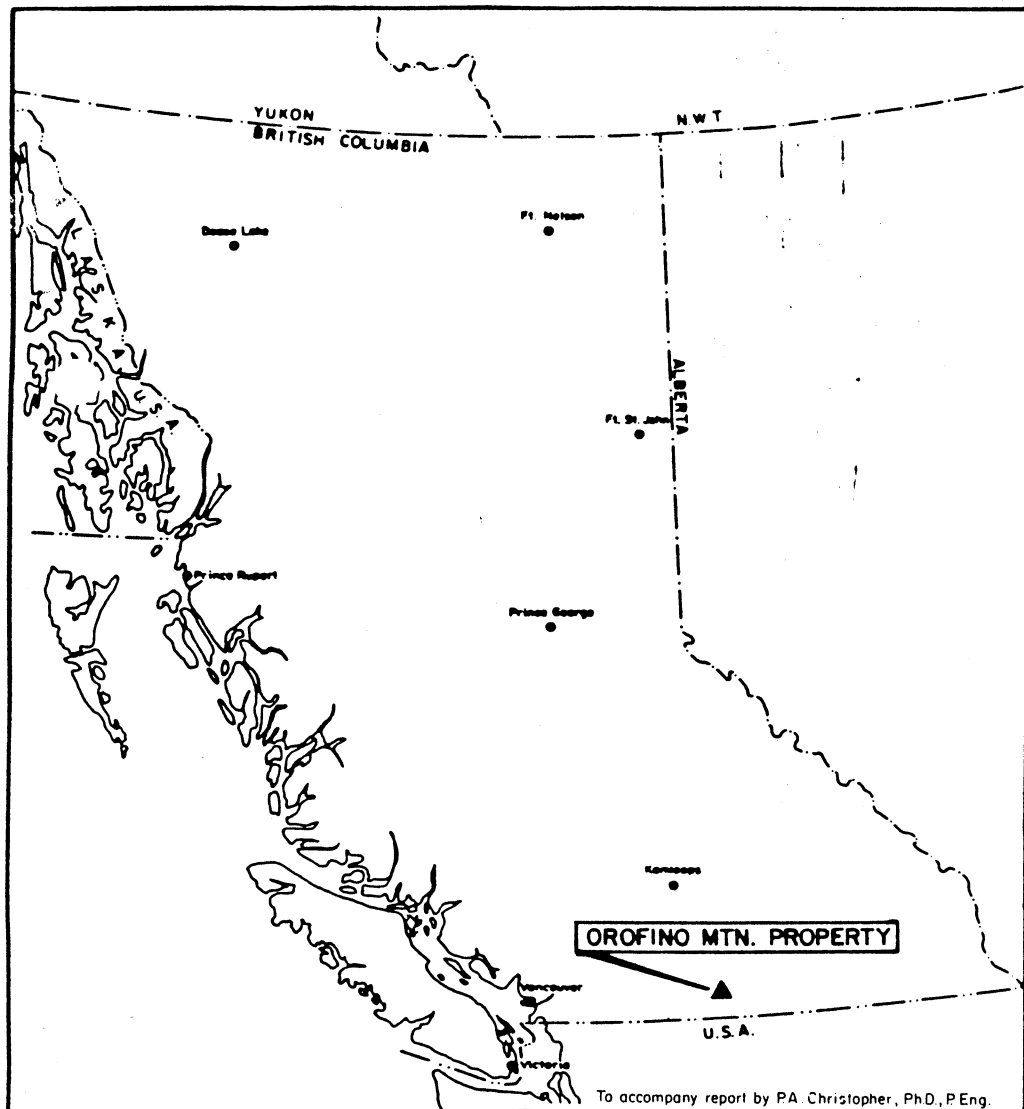
The Orofino Mountain Property of Grandex Resources Ltd. is located 11 kilometers northeast of Keremeos and 7 kilometers southeast of Twin Lakes, on Orofino Mountain in southern British Columbia. The claims lie between 49° 14' and 49° 16' north latitude and 119° 39' and 119° 42' west longitude.

Access from Keremeos or Penticton is via highway 3A onto a secondary road at the Twin Lakes Golf Course about 24 kilometers from Penticton and 13 kilometers from Keremeos. An all weather 2 wheel drive logging road leads to the claims with a network of logging and mining roads covering the entire claim area. Limited snow removal should allow for drive in access for a 12 month field season.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Orofino Mountain Property is located in the Okanagan Highlands Physiographic Province with topography varying from rolling hills to steep slopes. The property has moderate relief of about 600 meters with elevations varying from 1,000 meter to 1,600 meters above seal level.

Most of the area is timbered with larch, spruce fir, or pine with bunch-grass and sagebrush covering open meadow areas.



To accompany report by PA Christopher, Ph.D., P.Eng.

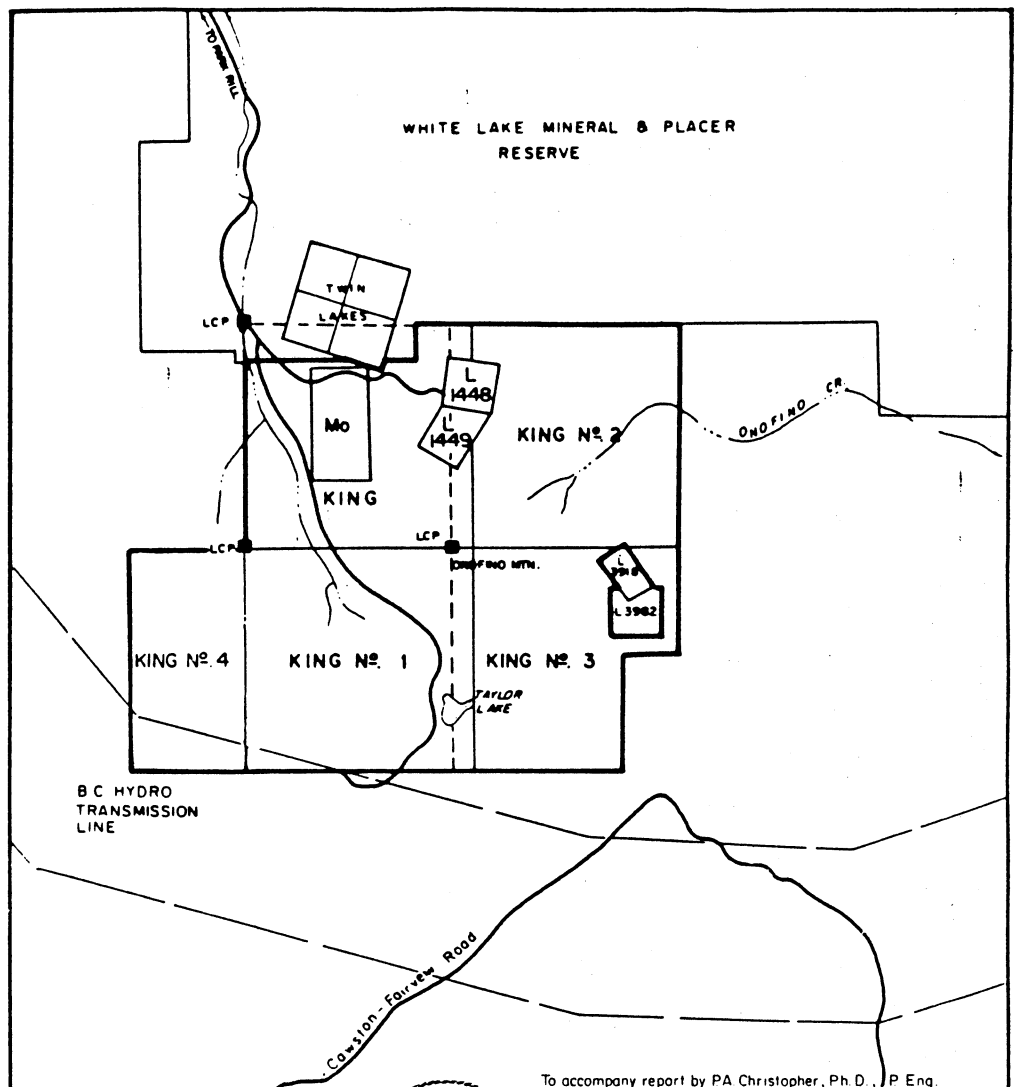
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LOCATION MAP
OROFINO MTN. PROPERTY
 OSOYOOS M.D., B.C.

DRAWN BY: G. CROOKER NTS. 82E-4E.5E
 DATE: JULY 1986 FIGURE NO. 1



0 200 400 KM



To accompany report by PA Christopher, Ph.D., P.Eng.

GRANDEX RESOURCES LTD.

CLAIM MAP
OROFINO MTN. PROPERTY
 OSOYOOS M.D., B.C.

SCALE 1:50,000

0 1 2 3 KM

DRAWN BY: G. CROOKER NTS. 82E-4E.5E
 DATE: JULY 1986 FIGURE NO. 2



TO CARSTON, B.C.

PROPERTY DEFINITION

The Orofino Mountain Property consisting of 6 metric claims totalling 74 units is situated in the Osoyoos Mining Division. The claims are owned by Mr. Grant Crooker of Keremeos, British Columbia with Grandex Resources Ltd. holding an option to earn a 100% interest in the property. The claims appear to cover a total of about 1550 hectares which is reduced from the total possible area of 1850 hectares by overlap of adjacent claim, overlap of previously staked ground and overlap of White Lake Mineral & Placer Reserve. The writer has examined the King legal corner post and a number of identification posts which confirm the location of the Orofino Mountain Property.

Figure 2 shows the property location and the location of lots 1448, 1449, 3918, 3982 and the Twin Lakes claims which are not part of the Orofino Mountain property. Pertinent claim data is summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Pertinent Claim Data For King Property.

Name	Record #	Units/Shape	Record Date	Expiry*	Staker
Mo	135	2/2Sx1W	Oct.15/1976	1997	Grant F. Crooker
King	1386	16/4Sx4E	May 8/1981	1990	Grant F. Crooker
King #1	1398	16/4Sx4E	June 5/1981	1989	Grant F. Crooker
King #2	1461	16/4Nx4E	Aug.31/1981	1989	Grant F. Crooker
King #3	1462	16/4Sx4E	Aug.31/1981	1989	Grant F. Crooker
King #4	1630	8/4Sx2W	Nov.12/1982	1989	Grant F. Crooker

* Expiry Date Upon Acceptance of Filed Work.

HISTORY

The Orofino Mountain Gold Camp activity dates to the 1890's, when the Fairview Camp was discovered. The Orofino Mountain area has similar geology to the adjacent Fairview Gold Camp which encouraged prospecting that led to early discoveries.

The three main properties within Orofino camp are the Twin Lakes (Twin Lakes 1-4), Grandora (L1448, L1449) and the Orofino Mountain Property (Mo, King, King #1 - King #4). The British Columbia Mineral inventory shows the occurrences as 82E-SW-10, 11, 113 and 137 with 10, the Grandora consisting of the old Independence and Orofino crown grant; 11, the Twin Lake; 113, called the Hill covering the King Showings; and 137, the Mo refers to a rhodonite showing. The Orofino Mountain Property is the subject of this report.

On the Orofino and Twin Lakes properties, considerable underground development was carried out between 1930 and 1941. Production from the camp is reported by Hedley and Watson (1945) to be 24,058 tons yielding 8,858 ounces of gold and a little silver. A limited amount of the production has been mined from near surface workings at the lower King adit. No drilling is known to have been completed on the King workings.

The Lower King Adit has been driven for approximately 50 meters with the last 25 meters stopped. production from the stope is estimated to be between 1000 and 2000 tons. The Upper King Adit has been driven for approximately 25 meters with a winze to a lower level. The grade and tonnage of production from the winze are unknown. The winze is presently full of water.

During the period 1981 through 1984 the property was geologically mapped, and limited geophysical and geochemical surveys were carried out. The results were encouraging but the operator chose not to continue exploration of the property.

Grandex Resources Ltd of Vancouver obtained an option to acquire the property from Mr. Grant F. Crooker of Keremeos in May of 1986. The current field program was conducted under the supervision of the writer in May and June of 1986.

EXPLORATION PROCEDURE

The summer 1986 program consisted of establishing a grid, soil, silt and rock sampling, and VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys. All roads were graded with a D-4 Cat and washouts repaired. Four small trenches were cut in the area of known showings.

Twenty-three kilometers of line were added to the property grid with twenty-one kilometers of old grid re-established. The baseline is north-south with east-west lines established at 100 meter intervals. Stations were chained and marked at 20 meter intervals along the lines.

Soil samples were taken at 20 meter intervals with every second sample analyzed for gold. Samples adjacent to anomalous values were later run for gold. Approximately 2000 soil samples were taken and 1018 analyzed for gold (Plate No. 6). The samples were generally taken at a depth of 10-20 centimeters in the brown "B" horizon. All samples were placed in soil geochemical bags and dried for shipment to the laboratory. Nineteen silt samples were taken (Plate No. 1) from the main drainages and analyzed for gold, silver, lead and copper.

Samples were analyzed by Rosstacker Laboratory Ltd., Burnaby, B.C. Laboratory technique for the analyses consists of preparing samples by drying at 75° C. and sieving to minus 80 mesh. Copper, lead, and silver are analyzed by nitric-perchloric digestion, while gold is analyzed by aqua-regia digestion. Concentrations of elements are determined by atomic absorption.

Forty-four rock samples were taken (Plate No.1) with thirty-three analyzed for gold and six samples analyzed for gold and silver. The samples were fire assayed by Chemex Labs Ltd., 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver, B.C.

Nineteen kilometers of VLF-EM surveying were carried out (Plate No. 4) with readings taken every 20 meters. Grant Crooker, B.Sc. geologist carried out the survey using a Geonics EM-16 receiver. The VLF transmitter was NKL Seattle at 24.8 KHZ. The Seattle transmitter

was employed because of excellent signal strength and orientation relative to the known geological structure.

The EM-16 measures IN-phase and Quadrature components of vertical magnetic field as a percentage of horizontal primary field with both values read in degrees. Field procedure requires facing the same direction when taking readings. When approaching a conductor the readings will be positive, and leaving a conductor produces negative readings.

The Em-16 is rotated in the vertical plane until a minimum signal is obtained. This reading is the "In-phase" and gives the tiltangle in degrees and the tangent of the tiltangle expressed as a percentage. Once the minimum signal is obtained, the "Quadrature" knob is rotated until the signal minimum is obtained. This reading is approximately the ratio of the quadrature component of the vertical secondary field to the horizontal primary field.

The VLF-EM can pick up conductors caused by electrolyte-filled fault or shear zones and porous horizons, graphite, carbonaceous sediments, lithological boundaries as well as sulphide bodies.

Forty-one kilometers of magnetic readings were collected (Plate No. 5) with a Scintrex MP-2 Proton Procession magnetometer used at survey stations spaced every 20 meters. Base station readings were taken at the beginning and end of each day, all values were corrected for diurnal variation. Diurnal variation was minimal, normally being 60 gammas or less.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Orofino Mountain Property is situated near the tectonic boundary of the Intermontane Belt and the Omineca Crystalline Belt. The regional geology has been mapped by Bostock (1940, 1941), Cairnes (1961) and Little (1961). The area is underlain by a series of easterly trending sequence of rocks that include quartzite, chert, and greenstone of Triassic and earlier age with the names Shoemaker Formation, Old Tom Formation and Kobau Group applied to parts of the sequence.

Sedimentary and volcanic rocks are intruded by Mesozoic age granitic bodies that vary from diorite to granite in composition. The granitic bodies have been referred to as Nelson and Valhalla plutonic rocks (Little, 1961). On the north and west Eocene Volcanic rocks are block faulted against older sedimentary, volcanic and granitic units.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY (Plate 1)

The property geology (Plate 1) is modified from work by Crooker (1984b) with minor changes in geological interpretation resulting from new geophysical and trenching data. The oldest rocks underlying the Orofino Mountain Property are quartzites of the Carboniferous Kobau Group (unit 0, Plate 1). Triassic quartzites of the Shoemaker Formation (Unit 1, Plate 1) form two relatively narrow bands which

strike west and northwest across the King and King #2 claims. The quartzites vary from massive to thinly bedded and are light grey in color.

The sedimentary rock units appear to be rafts or pendants in a intrusive complex that varies from gabbro through granite (units 2 through 6, Plate 1). A single granitic dike has a 80° trend.

Vesicular basalt of the Eocene or Oligocene Marron Formation (Unit 7, Plate 1) are block faulted against older rocks on the north and west sides of the property.

The best mineralized veins appear to strike north to northeast with near vertical dips. Recently trenched veins have similar strike but dip at about 45° to the west.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization on the Orofino Mountain Property, consisting of quartz veins with significant gold values, forms part of the Orofino Mountain 'Gold Camp' which adjoins the Fairview Camp. The Fairview gold camp has produced 521,300 ton of ore, yielding 0.12 oz Au/ton and 1.42 oz Ag/ton with current operators estimating several hundred thousand tons of reserves with grades similar to past production. The Orofino Mountain Camp (Twin Lakes Camp) has reported production of 24,058 tons yielding 8,858 oz. of gold and a little silver (Hedley and Watson, 1945).

Mineralization on the Orofino Mountain Property consists of quartz veins with pyrite, chalcopryite, galena, and free gold. Rhodonite occurs as replacement zones in the Shoemaker Formation on the Mo claim. Veins in the Fairview Camp are reported to contain pyrite, chalcopryite, galena, sphalerite and free gold with gold content increasing as sulphide content of the veins increases.

Quartz veins in the Orofino Mountain gold camp occur in the same geological setting as veins of the adjacent Fairview gold camp. Veins are associated with a granite body that extends from Fairview to Orofino Mountain with veins generally occurring within a mile of the contact of the granitic body and older rocks.

Although no production record exist, old workings indicate that several thousand tons may have been produced from the King workings on the Orofino Mountain Property. Gold values of up to 10.8 ounces per ton over 0.9 meters have been obtained from the Lower King Adit (Crooker, 1981) and a trench above this adit consistently yields assays across 12 to 18 inches of over an ounce per ton. A 2 foot (61 cm) chip sample collected by the writer from the high grade King Trench assayed 1.142 oz Au/ton and 1.03 oz Ag/ton. Sample 38251 collected by the writer from float near station 8+00W on Line 20S assayed 0.036 oz Au/ton and a 2 foot chip across a shear at 2+00E on Line 0 assayed 0.038 oz Au/ton. Samples collected by the writer confirm both the presence of high-grade gold shoots in the area of the King workings and the widespread occurrence of anomalous gold with in the Orofino Mountain camp. Elevated geochemical values for gold in soils also indicate a number of additional gold target areas.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Geophysical surveys included an additional 21 kilometers of VLF-EM and an initial 41 kilometer magnetic survey. Magnetic values varied from a low of 6029 gammas to 10166 gammas resulting in strong magnetic relief within the surveyed areas. VLF-EM reading showed wide variations that are believed to reflect a number of strong northerly to northeasterly trending conductors within the area of the Orofino Mountain Property.

VLF-EM anomalies were selected by using Fraser Filter methods to treat the data. Results of the current survey are shown on Plate 4 with previous survey results shown on Plate 1. VLF-EM dip angle and quadrature readings are presented along with profiles in Appendix C. The inductive zones are considered to reflect several geological environments with mineralization associated with a number of anomalies in the area of the King workings and Grandora prospect. Trenching and/or diamond drilling will be required to explain anomalies situated in overburden covered areas.

Magnetic readings indicate a number of anomalies with low values possibly associated with altered and mineralized shear zones and high values possibly results from magnetite or pyrrhotite mineralization. Variations in geological formations could as cause similar anomalous magnetic patterns. Magnetic anomalous should be tested by trenching to evaluate the usefulness of conducting further magnetic surveys in overburden covered areas.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Samples were collected from the grid area at 20 meter intervals with alternate samples analyzed except in anomalous areas. Of about 1018 soil samples analyzed about 53 or 5.2% have anomalous gold values of 20 ppb or more. Values range from the detection limit of 5 ppb to 5500 ppb at station O+60 W on line 5N. A number of strongly anomalous samples near the norther boundary of the claims reflect the presence of tailings and extensions of mineralized vein systems from the Twin Lakes workings.

Geochemical follow-up should include analyzing of alternate 20 meter samples for gold and detailed follow-up of anomalous zones on L5N from 1+40W to 3+20E; L2N 6+40E to L6N 4+20E; L17S 10+00E to 10+40E; and L19S 6+80W to L18S 6+20W. Trenching and/or drilling should be employed to obtain rock samples from the strongly anomalous zone. A number of the isolated anomalous sample may be elevated to the trenching stage with further analytical work.

DISCUSSION OF THE OROFINO MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

Mineralization on the Orofino Mountain Property, consisting of quartz veins with gold values up to 10.8 oz/ton over 0.9 meters, form part of the Orofino Mountain 'Gold Camp' which adjoins the Fairview Camp. Production from the Orofino Mountain camp is reported to be about 24,000 tons yielding about 0.4 oz. Au/ton with over 10,000 tons of better than 0.50 ounces per ton mined from the Oro Fino and Independence crown grants which are enclosed by the Orofino Mountain

Property. Exploration is warranted to investigate the possibility of viable mineral deposits on the Orofino Mountain Property with excellent potential for establishment of high grade reserves that could be custom milled at the nearby Dankoe Mill.

A proposed plan for exploration of the King working area is presented as Figure 3. The initial dill holes should be placed to explore the best mineralized sections of the lower and upper King working. Initial close spaced holes should be used to test for strike and dip continuity of the mineralization. After confidence is gained in predicting the distribution of mineralization and structures, a wider spaced drill pattern should be considered.

A bulldozer should be available during the program to provide drill support and to allow for testing and access to a number of isolated geochemical anomalies. An initial 5,000 foot diamond drill program is recommended to test the Orofino Mountain Property with the first 3,000 feet designated to the area of the King Working (Figure 3). The remaining 2,000 feet of drilling should be direct by the project geologist and engineer to test new targets resulting from follow-up geochemical and geophysical surveys and trenching.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Preliminary exploration of the Orofino Mountain property has been successful in defining several targets that warranted further evaluation for economic concentrations of gold mineralization. The presences of values of up to 10.8 ounces of gold per ton over 0.9 meters justifies an aggressive drilling program in the area of the old King (Hill) workings. An initial trenching and 5000 foot diamond drill program is recommended with the initial 3000 feet designated for testing the King working and the remaining 2000 feet to be allotted by the project geologist or engineer after follow-up geochemical, geophysical and trenching tests of established anomalies.

A recommended initial program of trenching, diamond drilling, and follow-up geochemical and geophysical surveys is estimated to cost \$250,000. A follow-up program of deeper drill testing is contingent on the results of the initial drill program and a Stage III program of underground testing of the King zones is contingent on the initial drill results. The follow-up Stage II drill program is estimated to cost \$ 250,000 and a budget of \$500,000 is estimated to be required of initial underground testing. Cost estimates for the staged exploration program follow.

COST ESTIMATES

STAGE I. GEOCHEMICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, TRENCHING, DIAMOND DRILLING

TRENCHING, ROAD RESTORATION, DRILL SUPPORT	\$ 25,000
DIAMOND DRILLING 5,000 FEET @ \$25EA/ALL INCL DRILLING	125,000
ENGINEERING & REPORTING	15,000
FIELD SUPERVISION	15,000
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES	10,000
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	5,000
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS	5,000
MANAGEMENT @ 10%	20,000
CONTINGENCY @ 15%	<u>30,000</u>

STAGE I TOTAL \$ 250,000

STAGE II. TRENCHING, ROAD BUILDING, DIAMOND DRILLING

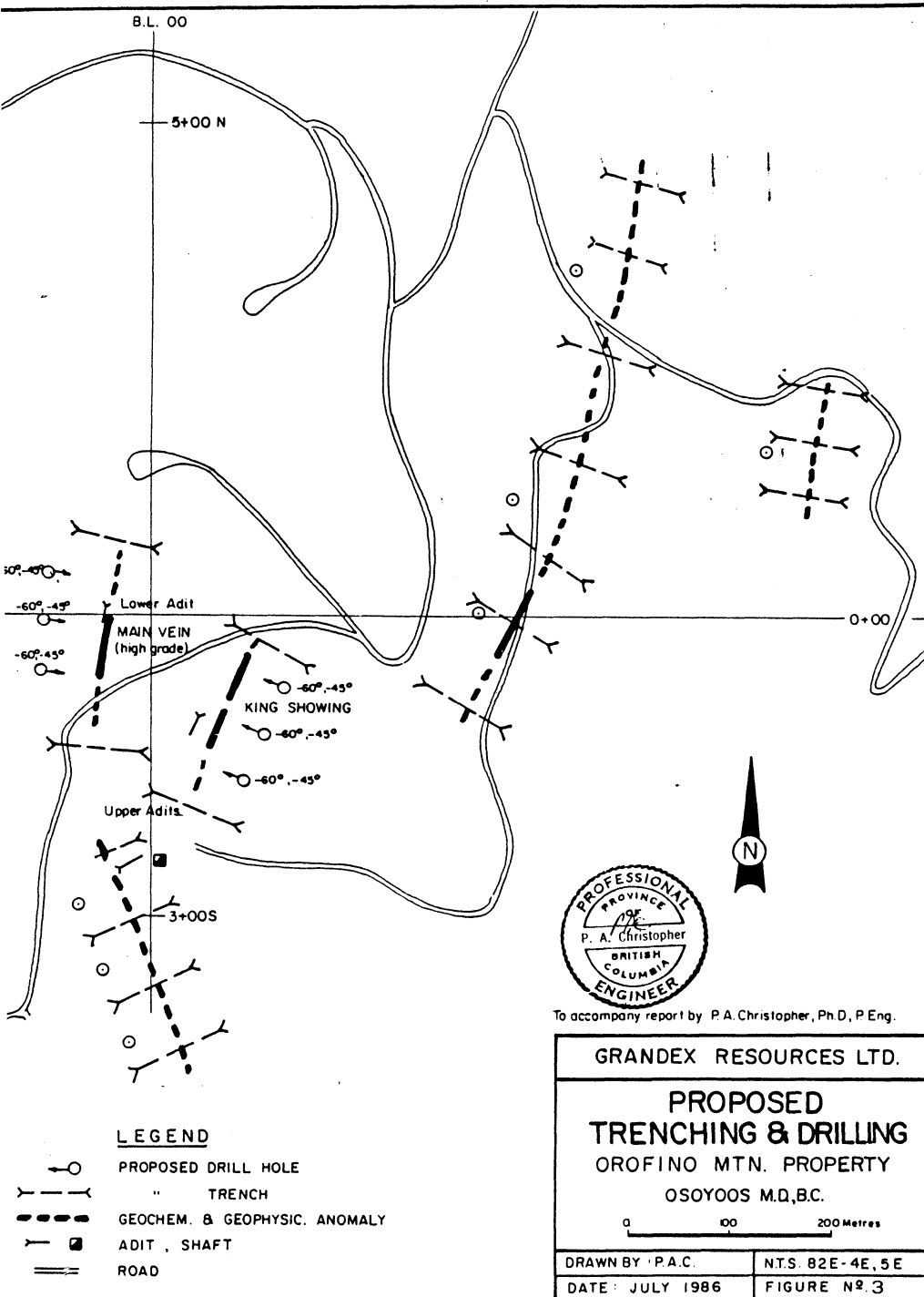
TRENCHING, ROAD BUILDING, DRILL SUPPORT	\$ 25,000
DIAMOND DRILLING 5,400 FEET @ \$25EA/ALL INCL DRILLING	135,000
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES	10,000
ENGINEERING & REPORTING	15,000
FIELD SUPERVISION	15,000
MANAGEMENT @ 10%	20,000
CONTINGENCY @ 15%	<u>30,000</u>

STAGE II TOTAL \$ 250,000

STAGE III. UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT & DRILLING (CONTINGENT)

UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT 1000 FEET @ \$ 200 EA	\$ 200,000
DRILLING 10,000 FEET @ \$12 EA	120,000
MILLING TESTS	50,000
ENGINEERING & FIELD SUPERVISION	50,000
MANAGEMENT @ 10%	42,000
CONTINGENCY	<u>38,000</u>

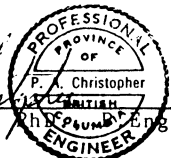
STAGE III TOTAL \$ 500,000



To accompany report by P.A. Christopher, Ph.D., P. Eng.

GRANDEX RESOURCES LTD.	
PROPOSED TRENCHING & DRILLING	
OROFINO MTN. PROPERTY	
OSOYOOS M.D., B.C.	
DRAWN BY P.A.C.	N.T.S. B2E-4E, 5E
DATE: JULY 1986	FIGURE NO. 3

Peter A. Christopher, Ph.D., P. Eng.
 August 22, 1986



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CERTIFICATE

I, Peter A. Christopher, with business address at 3707 West 34th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geological engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since 1976.
2. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.
3. I hold a B.Sc. (1966) from the State University of New York at Fredonia, a M.A. (1968) from Dartmouth College and a Ph.D. (1973), from the University of British Columbia.
4. I have been practising my profession as a Geologist for over 20 years.
5. I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in the properties or securities of Grandex Resources Ltd. or associated companies.
6. I have based this report on a field examinations conducted by me on May 17th and June 29th, 1986 and on a review of company and government report on the area of the Orofino Mountain Property.
7. I consent to the use of this report by Grandex Resources Ltd. or associated companies, in any Filing Statement, Statement of Material Facts, Prospectus or assessment report issued by the company.

Peter A. Christopher
Peter A. Christopher, P. Eng.
August 22, 1986

