

082ESW060

896281



Map 82E/6W Long. 119' 21'W Lat. 49' 23'W

The LYNX GROUP consist of 4-2 Post mineral claims located 18 Km. east of Okanagan Falls, near Allendale Lake in the Osoyoos M.D. Access is via a well maintained logging road.

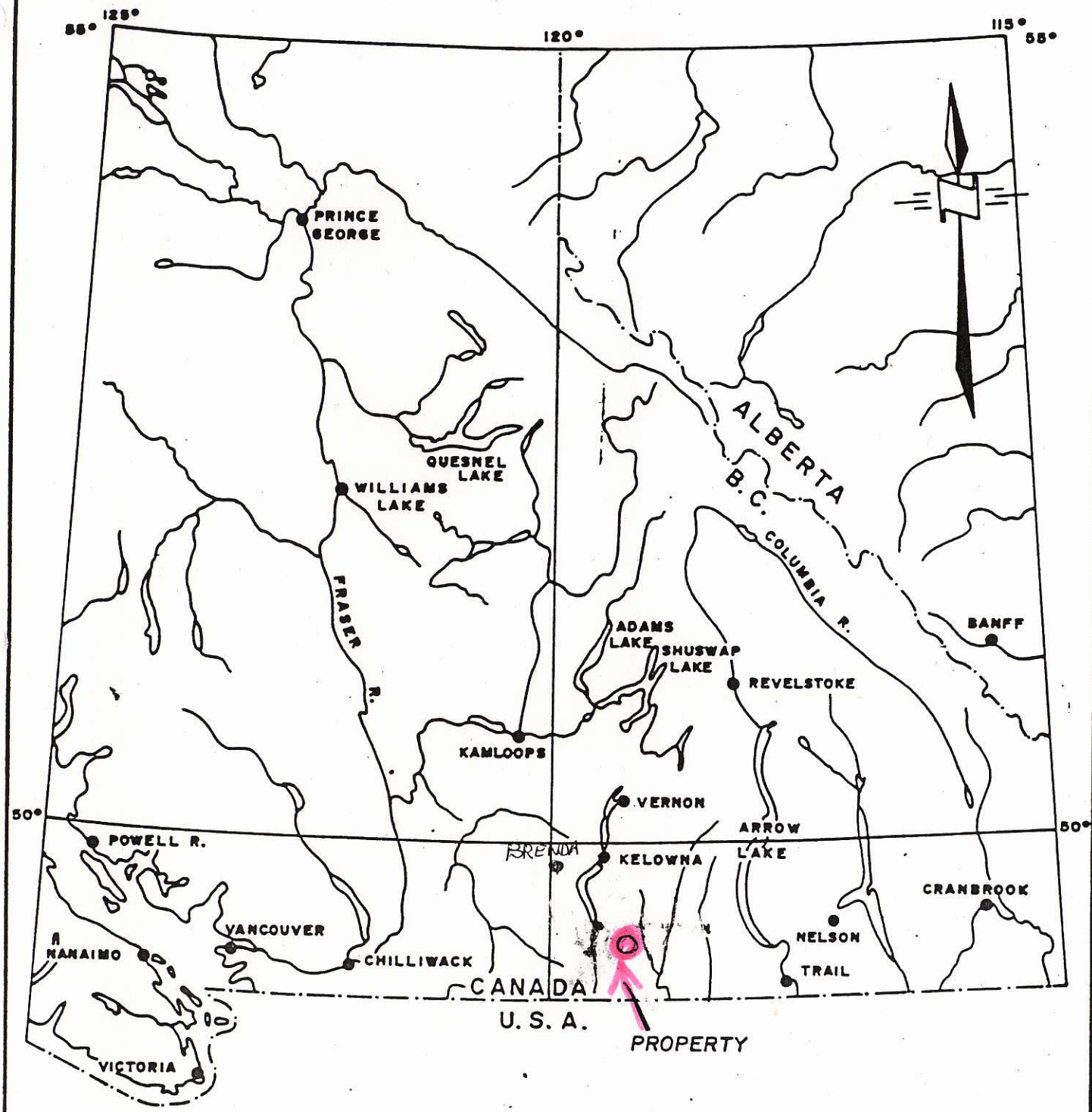
The claims cover copper, gold, silver, Pt. and Pd. mineral ization in coarse grained alkali Tertiary syenite. The Coryell stock intrudes an apparent point of structural weak-ness at the junction of the pre- Permian Shuswap gneiss complex and the Nelson and Valhalla batholiths as documented by Neil Church, Ph.D., P.Eng. G.E.M. in B.C. 1971.

Included in this folder are excerpts of recommendations and conclusions from three Summary Reports on data collected from field programs on this property.

For further information please contact F.Niddery.

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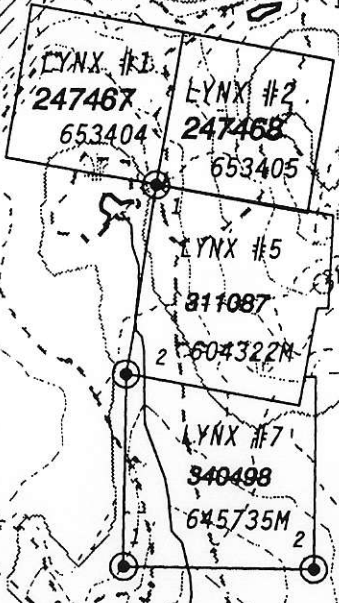
LOCATION MAP	
ALLENDALE LAKE PROPERTY	
OSOYOOS & GREENWOOD M.D. , B.C.	
Date: Nov. 1982.	Scale: 1" = 64 Miles
Dwn by: W.G.	Dwg no. 283-1

(611623M)

3708322
(684997M)

82 E (6.44)

GREENWOOD MD.
OSOYOOS MD.



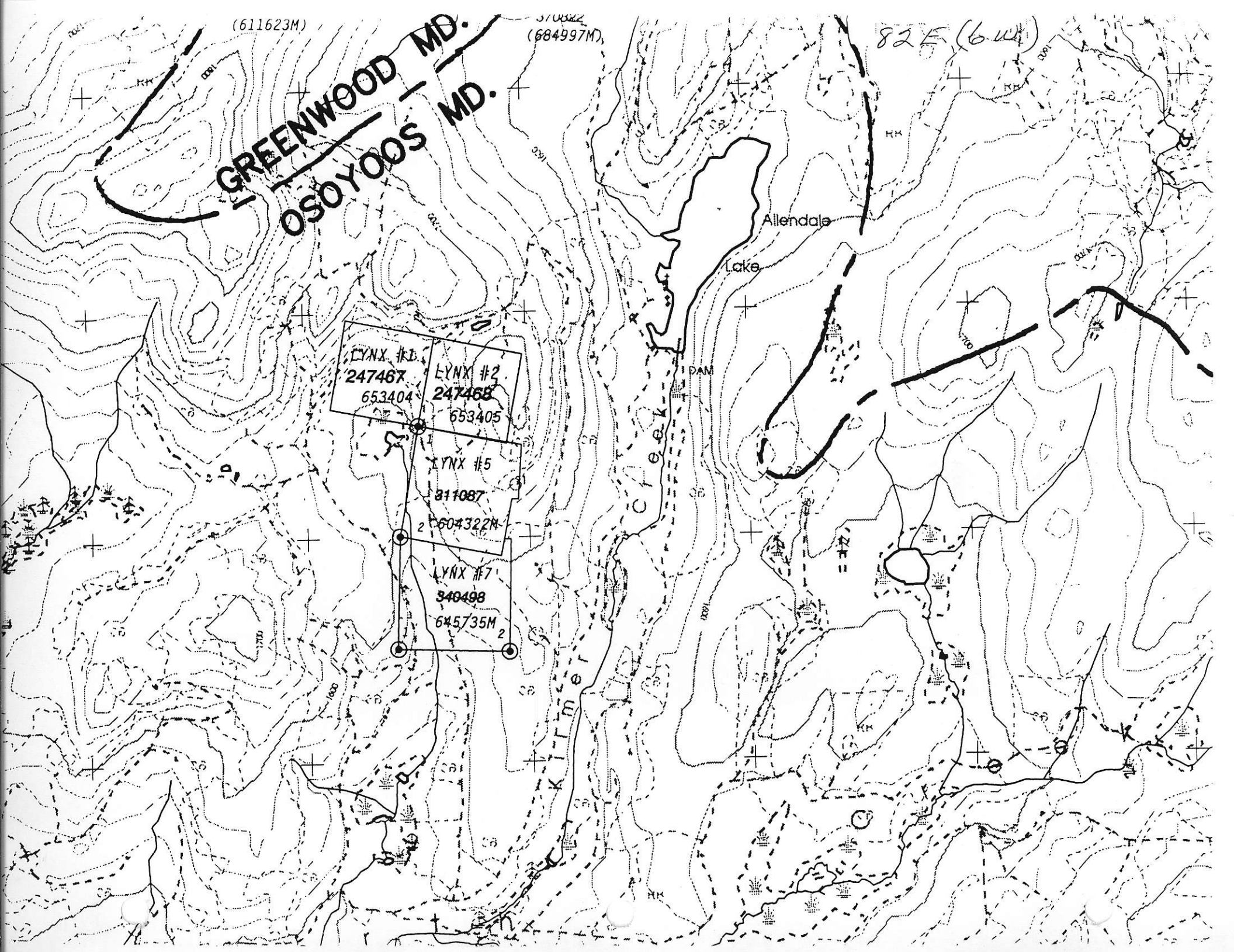
Allendale

Lake

DAM

Creek

Kirmer



Conclusions and recommendations from a Summary Report
on the Allendale Lake Property , Lynx and Fox mineral
claims . Osoyoos & Greenwood M.D. October 31 1983.

Prepared by John Kerr, P. Eng.

Compiling all data, five exploration targets exist within the Allendale property.

- I. L3 + 00N to L5 + 00N from the baseline to 5 + 00W. This area is largely underlain by swamp, where I.P. and geochemical response is detected only on the western and eastern flank of the swamp. The eastern portion of this zone is apparently on the Moon claims, not controlled by Allendale.
- II. L7 + 00N to L10 + 00N from the baseline to 2 + 50E. The strongest copper/silver geochemical anomaly forms a lineal pattern in a general NW-SE direction. This anomaly correlates well with moderate strength I.P. anomalies detected on all lines. The I.P. response is confused to the east, probably due to a high magnetite content. This coincident I.P./geochemical anomaly can be traced to the south of Lines 5 + 00N and 6 + 00N, however this portion of the anomaly falls on the Moon claims.
- III. L7 + 00N to L10 + 00N @ 5-6 + 00W. A strong copper/silver geochemical anomaly is coincident with moderate-strong I.P. response. The area flanks the zone of erratic magnetic response. Float of highly altered, felsic intrusive rock is noted in this area.
- IV. L8 + 00N to 10 + 00N (B) from 1 + 50W to 3 + 00W. This zone is the largest most consistent copper geochemical anomaly, with no obvious silver correlation. Moderate I.P. response is detected on L10 + 00N (B), which does not correlate well with the anomaly, however downhill dispersion of geochemical values must be suspected, as the area of the anomaly is very steep.

V. L10 + OON (B) and L11 + OON @ 10 + 00W. A copper geochemical anomaly coincides with a strong I.P. anomaly. Outcrop exposures indicates lenses and pods of bornite/chalco pyrite rich felsic intrusions in this area.

All five targets are sufficiently advanced to the drill stage of exploration, which warrants the following recommended exploration programme.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the initial surface programme are very encouraging, and interpretation has successfully developed a viable model for a major ore deposit. It is therefore justified that Allendale continue with an aggressive approach to the next phase of exploration. The following two-phase programme is recommended.

Phase I.

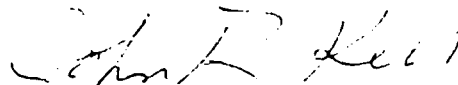
- 1). At least five sites have been selected that warrant diamond drilling all drilled to a minimum depth of 150 m. (~500 ft).
- 2). Drill access roads into proposed drill sites, all exposed outcrop being examined and sampled where warranted.
- 3). The drill programme is to be properly supervised, with logging, splitting, and sampling of the drill core being as current as possible with drilling. All mineralized sections of core are to be sampled and submitted for copper, silver and gold assay.
- 4). Compilation of results in report form.

Costs of the above programme are estimated to be \$100,000.00 (see Appendix A for details).

Phase II.

Continued drilling on the property would be warranted if results of the initial drilling were considered favourable. Pending the nature of economic mineralization encountered, the second phase of drilling could be completed by "chip" type sample drilling process (i.e. rotary or percussion). The scope and costs of this phase are totally contingent upon the results of the initial phase.

Respectfully Submitted By:
KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.



John R. Kerr, P. Eng.
GEOLOGIST

5) SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Induced Polarization and Resistivity survey on the Allendale Lake Property has detected five zones of anomalous IP effects. Drilling is recommended to test the sources of all five zones, at the locations noted below. Priority for drilling, as well as final collar locations, should be established after correlating the positions of the IP zones with other geological, geochemical and geophysical information.

ZONE A

A drill hole located so as to pass approximately 50 meters below Line 10+00N (B), Station 6+00W, would test one of the more anomalous responses seen in IP Zone A.

ZONE B

Diamond drill hole #5, a previously completed hole, may have already tested this IP zone, especially if the hole was drilled towards the west. If it is felt the source of IP Zone B was not intersected by DDH #5, a drill hole located so as to pass approximately 100 meters beneath Line 10+00N (B), Station 2+50 W would be recommended.

ZONE C

The most anomalous signature recorded within IP Zone C is evident on Line 6+00N. A drill hole collared so as to pass approximately 25 meters beneath Station 3+00W on Line 6+00N is recommended.

ZONE D

A drill hole located to pass approximately 50 meters beneath line 11+00N, Station 0+25E is recommended to test one of the more definitely anomalous features of IP Zone D.

ZONE E

It is recommended that this zone be tested by a drill hole spotted to pass approximately 50 meters beneath Line 7+00N, Station 1+90E.

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Paul A. Cartwright

PAUL A. CARTWRIGHT, B.Sc.,
Geophysicist.

ASSESSMENT DETAILS

PROPERTY: Allendale Lake MINING DIVISION: Greenwood & Osoyoos
 SPONSOR: Allendale Resources Corp. PROVINCE: British Columbia
 LOCATION: 14 kilometers east of Okanagan Falls, B.C.
 TYPE OF SURVEY: Induced Polarization and Resistivity

OPERATING MAN DAYS: 11	DATE STARTED: 25 Sept/1983
EQUIVALENT 8 HR. MAN DAYS: 33	DATE FINISHED: 9 Oct/1983
CONSULTING MAN DAYS: 4	NUMBER OF STATIONS: 280
DRAFTING MAN DAYS: 5	NUMBER OF READINGS: 1554
TOTAL MAN DAYS: 42	KILOMETERS OF LINE SURVEYED: 13.4

CONSULTANTS:

Paul A. Cartwright, 4238 W. 11th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

FIELD TECHNICIANS:

D.Labrecque, 524 Rue Taschereau, Rouyn, Quebec.

Y.Nadeau, 2873 W.13th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

DRAUGHTSMEN:

R. Wakaluk, 7886 Vivian Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

PHOENIX GEOPHYSICS LIMITED

Paul A. Cartwright
 Paul A. Cartwright, B.Sc.
 Geophysicist.

Dated: 16 December 1983

Conclusions and recommendations from a Summary Report
on Geophysical Surveys by David Mark of Geotronics
Surveys Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. October 20 1989

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There is good evidence from both geology and geophysics suggesting the occurrence of either of the 2 modes of mineralization that may occur on the property. It is therefore important to establish which of the two types of deposit is more likely to occur.

It is expected that both types of deposit will weather low topographically. As a result, much of the evidence as to which occurs on the property is concealed by overburden. One of the most interesting areas for exploration is the large swamp occurring at the south central part of the property and correlating with a magnetic low as mentioned earlier. The swamp may be due to alteration and fracturing associated with a porphyry copper deposit, or it may be due to epithermal alteration. Because of the physical difficulties, no IP or any other type of work has been done across the swamp.

The swamp could be tested by waiting until winter when the ground is frozen. At this time, IP and resistivity surveying could be run across the swamp with the goal of looking for sulphides with the IP, and looking for alteration with the resistivity. If possible, though it is not likely, excavator trenching could also be done with the purpose of testing for alteration.

The following recommendations are also made:

1. The property should be geologically mapped with the purpose of checking for epithermal mineralization since all past mapping and exploration was carried out with the goal of looking for porphyry copper-type mineralization. It is highly recommended to use a geologist who is knowledgeable of epithermal mineralization.

2. Carry out trenching, preferably excavator over low areas where outcrop is lacking and where there is evidence of the possibility of mineralization. One of the areas is the swamp as mentioned above, and another is the resistivity low occurring on line 10N from 2+10W to 3+00W.
3. The IP and resistivity surveying should be redone with a smaller electrode spacing, perhaps 15 m, but no greater than 30 m. The results of the previous surveys are not adequate for present exploration purposes since the exploration goal was only to locate a large low-grade deposit. The problems of the previous surveys are too large electrode spacings, wrong array used, and inadequate instrumentation (for example, the fairly strong eastern IP anomaly on line 10N was not seen on the Phoenix survey).

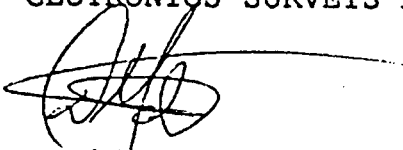
It is preferable to do the IP/resistivity surveying in stages since to carry out the whole survey as recommended above would be quite expensive. It would be desirable, for example, to be sure of the type of mineralization one is looking for. Therefore the amount of IP/resistivity work done will be dependent on geological mapping and trenching results as well as, perhaps, diamond drilling results. At this point, however, it is recommended to carry out IP/resistivity work across the swamp as well as further work on and around the road showing and line 10N.

4. Diamond drilling is recommended and is not dependent on the above recommendations to be carried out since there are already targets. These are as follows:
 - (a) the resistivity low at (L10N, 2+10W to 3+00W) - collar at 2+70W with the hole angled to the east at -60° to a depth of at least 60 m (however, 80 to 100 m would test the underlying resistivity low as well). This hole should be drilled after the trenching has been done;
 - (b) the road showing - collar at 30 m north of the showing with the hole angled to the south at -60° to a depth of 40 m.

The IP high at the eastern end of line 10N should also be drilled but only after further IP/resistivity work has been carried out.

It is also likely that trenching cannot be done in the swamp area and therefore the only way to test for alteration may be through drilling. However, again the priority is to carry out the IP/resistivity surveying first.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.



David G. Mark, Geophysicist
Manager

geodoc1/yukon.min
11/89

REFERENCES

B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geology, Exploration, and Mining, 1971. pp. 386 - 396.

Cartwright, Paul, Geophysical Report on an IP and Resistivity Survey over the Allendale Lake Property, Osoyoos & Greenwood Mining Divisions, B.C. for Allendale Resource Corp., by Phoenix Geophysics Limited, 1983.

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Reed, Laurie E., P.Eng., Report of the Induced Polarization and Resistivity Survey, Allendale Lake Area, Osoyoos M.D., B.C. for Selco Mining Corporation Limited, January 7, 1972.

Smith, F. Marshall, P.Eng., Verbal Communication, October 1989.

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Mrs Florence ~~Niddery~~
Okanogan Falls. Bl.
VOH120

Dear Florence

The assays given to me regarding
your samples at Allendale are courtesy of
Bob Pirsent done in Placer Developments Lab

Sample	Copper	Silver	Gold	Platinum - Palladium
1	0.48%	5 ppm	0.08 ppm	nil 1160 ppb
2	182 ppm	0.4 "	n.a.	nil < "
3	2.7 %	30 "	0.04 ppm	nil 390 "
4	1.03 %	18 "	0.03 "	nil 60 "

You will be aware that 34 ppm
approx. equals 1 ounce and that a
ppb is 1/1000 ppm.

Sorry to be so long in transferring
these (have been busy at our Union
Mine).

Regards
Bob Pirsent

10

Lab Number	Field Number	Au	Ag	Cu	Ni	Pt	Pd
037049	BEC-1	920b	22m	1.82%	49m	9b	50b
037050	BEC-2	171b	26m	1.68%	61m	47b	220b

*Leprosy -
Attendant*

parts per million

*.220 grams per tonne
or parts per billion*

12.50

[Handwritten scribbles]

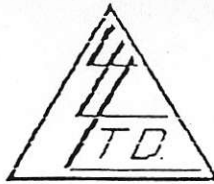
522, 625 Howe Street,

Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T6

Date May 30, 1989

Samples Rock Allendale

15



ATTN: Mike Nielsen

cc: B. Fowler - Calgary

Certificate of Assay LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Page # 1

SAMPLE NO.	OZ./TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER	% Cu	OZ./TON PLATINUM	OZ./TON PALLADIUM
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"Assay Analysis"

1 ROCK	.128	5.25	13.77	.048	.015
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1.655A 0.515K

I Hereby Certify that the above results are those assays made by me upon the herein described samples....

...jects retained one month.
...lips retained one month
unless specific arrangements
are made in advance.

Henry Swales
Assayer

International Metallurgical and Environmental Inc. Sample Analysis Summary

Project: Florence Nidderly
Date: March 12, 1997

Sample	Cu %		Pb %		Zn %		Au G/MT		Ag G/MT	
Ore	22.4	22.4	.16	.17	.31	.32	1.69	1.70	415	420