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SUMMARY REPORT B+C File Copy

A, C, CLE AND PIN CLAIMS
Knutsford Area
Kamloops Mining Division, B.C.

PINNACLE MINES LIMITED (N.P.L.)

673614

SUMMARY REPORT
on Property of

PINNACLE MINES LIMITED (N.P.L.)

A,C,CLE AND PIN CLAIMS
KNUTSFORD AREA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VELOCITY SURVEYS LIMITED
JANUARY 30TH, 1969

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PROPERTY

The property consists of some fifty-six contiguous located mineral claims as follows:

Name	Record Number
A 1-4 inclusive	47777 - 47780
5A - 8A "	56758 - 56761
A 9-12 "	47785 - 47788
A 13-16 "	48071 - 48074
C 1-3 "	47789 - 47791
C 4-18 "	47955 - 47969
Cle 1-10 "	47792 - 47801
Pin 1 Fraction	71608
Pin 2 Fraction	71609
Pin 3	71610
Pin 4	71611
Pin 5 Fraction	71612
Pin 6 Fraction	71613
Pin 7 Fraction	71619
Pin 8-12 inclusive	71614 - 71618

The above mineral claims are recorded in the Mine Recorder's Office in the City of Kamloops, Kamloops Mining Division, Province of British Columbia.

Pinnacle Mines Limited has recently acquired an interest in 1,867 claims located on Victoria Island in the Northwest Territories. The interest amounts to seventy-five percent of one third of the claims staked - prorated this interest amounts to twenty-five percent. These claims are in the process of being recorded so that record information is not yet available.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is situate some five miles south of the Village of Knutsford and eight miles south southwest of the City of Kamloops, B. C. The property lies within the one degree area whose southeast corner may be defined as 50° 120° N.E. No. 5 Highway traverses the east margin of the property and extends to Merritt, some forty-five miles to the south. Under normal weather conditions access is available to virtually all parts of the property with conventional vehicles by means of several ranch roads.

Further, the Edith Lake road traverses the west margin of the Property. The general area is serviced by CPA, PWA, CNR, CPR and the Trans Canada Highway.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The surface of the area presented by the property is that of roughly rolling rangeland of low to moderate relief with the hills well rounded by glaciation. The southeast slopes of "Les Roche Moutonees" may be rather precipitous. In general the presence of exposed bedrock surface for geological observation is sparse; the overburden, mainly glacial detritus, is extensive. Approximately forty percent of the area is forest covered, i.e., pine and spruce with lesser poplar and alder scrub. The open areas support various grasses and sagebrush to qualify as grazing land with minor areas under active cultivation of feed crops. Minor ponds and sloughs of intermittent nature occur on the property and

would offer sufficient water for drilling purposes. Elevations range from 2600 to 3500 feet above sea level.

HISTORY

The area of the property under discussion has been subjected to sporadic mineral exploration since the latter part of the nineteenth century. Earlier efforts were directed towards the search for gold in quartz veins. Somewhat later efforts prior to 1930 were directed towards the discovery of high grade copper bearing structures as indicated by the numerous exploration pits and trenches. Such a situation was developed on the Kamloops Copper Consolidated Ltd. property where some thousands of tons of high grade copper ore was mined and milled. Since 1950 several nearby properties lying within the Iron Mask Batholith have developed nominal tonnages of ore grade material, i.e.,

Cominco Ltd. - Ajax Property	-	10,000,000 tons 0.5% copper,
Galaxy Copper Limited	-	5,000,000 tons 0.5% copper,
Makao Development Limited (Now called Rolling Hills)	-	250,000 tons 2.0% copper.

Further, exploration programmes of several other properties in the immediate area have indicated individual sections in drill holes obviously of ore grade.

The area of the property between the Joker Adit and Separation Lake has been subjected to sporadic exploration since 1950. In 1955 Commercial Minerals Limited conducted a programme of some 5,500 feet of diamond drilling and minor bulldozer stripping in the vicinity of the Joker Adit. Several sections of significant mineralization were revealed.

Later the mineralized area was subjected to some geophysical surveys however the results are not immediately available.

In the autumn of 1966, Pinnacle Mines Limited acquired the property and conducted magnetic and induced polarization surveys over the central portion of the property and carried out some 1200 feet of drilling.

During the summer of 1968 a geochemical soil sampling programme was carried out over the entire property. During the months of August and September the property was geologically mapped on a scale of 1"=200' and the final map reduced to a scale of 1"=500'. In December an induced polarization survey over selected areas of the property was carried out. Extreme weather in the area precluded completion of the I.P. survey and it is anticipated that the required detailed survey will be carried out as soon as weather conditions permit.

GEOLOGY

The property under discussion overlies the southeast limb of the Iron Mask Batholith. The Iron Mask Batholith is a member of the Coast Intrusive Series and consists in major part of microdiorite and micromonzonite. Coarser phases present include diorites, gabbros and monzonites. The intrusive mass extends some eighteen miles from Shumway Hill to Cherry Bluff on Kamloops Lake.

The west and southwest margins of the property are underlain by Nicola Volcanics of Upper Triassic Age. These basalts and andesites appear to be of the effusive type and

sequential in origin. Occasional thin beds of argillite and limestone occur intercalated between flows however subsequent movement and disturbance cause them to be discontinuous. The predominant members represented are greenstone and basalt, dark green in colour due to chloritization and sericitization and variably sheared and fractured. Visible jointing and faulting is subrectilinear with the major lineation parallel to the west margin of the Iron Mask Batholith.

The east margin of the property is overlain by Paleozoic rocks of the Cache Creek Group. This series consists primarily of limestones, argillites, quartzites and conglomerates with minor greenstones and other rocks of volcanic origin. The rocks are highly disturbed with abundant fracturing seemingly lacking in consistent orientations.

To the south and southeast of the property occur members of the Kamloops Series of approximately Miocene Age. Considerable thicknesses of varicoloured basalts, agglomerates and tuffs grade upward into conglomerates, shales and sandstones.

Along the east margin of the Iron Mask Batholith occur several outcrops representing a large dyke-like mass of ultrabasic rock termed picrite basalt. These rocks are highly sheared, altered and dark in colour from green to black. A strong foliation is usually present and schistocity has a general strike of N.10°E. The age of these ultrabasic intrusive rocks is uncertain however they are certainly post Iron Mask Intrusive and probably pre-Kamloops Series. It would appear

that the entry of these intrusives was made along zones of weakness along the margins and within the Iron Mask intrusive mass.

Making entry along the east and northerly margin of the Iron Mask Batholith occur a suite of rocks termed Cherry Creek Breccia. These rocks are primarily represented by a pink to red coloured micromonzonite with various derived facies. Frequently displayed are features suggesting an origin connected with highly charged gas activity, i.e., derived xenoliths, elongate vesicularity, gas streamed xenoliths. The Cherry Creek Intrusions are variable in composition from latite to trachyte and rarely may contain sufficient free quartz to qualify as granodiorite. The rocks are usually altered to high degree and predominantly pink colour is due to introduced potash feldspar. Secondary products include sericite, albite, epidote, chlorite and calcite.

Within the outlined intrusive mass of the Iron Mask Batholith two main structural lineations occur: a well developed series of joints and faults striking N/W parallel to the margins of the batholith and a series of joints and minor faults striking generally northeasterly and may be loosely related to a radial pattern with a theoretical centre within the batholith. Both of these joint directions are of a steep dip. Flat lying shear zones are frequently developed with a gentle dip to the southeast.

All of the rocks of the Iron Mask Batholith and Cherry Creek Intrusives display alteration of moderate to

high degree. The original mafic minerals have reverted to chloritic aggregates and low temperature ferro-magnesium minerals. The original feldspars have suffered alteration and replacement by pale albite and pink potash feldspar. Secondary products in order of abundance include albite, chlorite, epidote, calcite, sericite and apatite.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization known to date in the area is restricted to occurrence within members of the Iron Mask Batholith, Cherry Creek Intrusives and to the Picrite Basalt. It would appear that the mineralization is structurally controlled in that it shows a decided preference for locations of high surface area, i.e., highly fractured rocks of a suitable host. The effect of alteration is not as yet known. Mineralized areas display extensive alteration of the host rock such as abitization and seritization however areas of similar alteration may occur nearby but contain no mineralization.

Four areas of known mineralization occur on the property. These zones have not been delimited though two of them have been subjected to investigation by means of diamond drilling. The mode of mineralization is that of veinlets and linings of fracture faces of bornite, calcocite and chalcopyrite. The near surface expression of these sulphides is that of malachite and azurite. Native copper occurs disseminated in microdiorite and micromonzonite. Copper minerals in order of their occurrence are bornite, chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite

and calcocite. Pyrite is ubiquitous either as primary sulphide disseminations in the country rock or as veinlets and fracture linings of massive sulphides. Magnetite is common either as disseminated primary grains or as massive veins. The presence of magnetite does not have any apparent relationship to the presence of copper mineralization. Also present in minor amount are chrysocolla and molybdenum disulphide.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A geochemical soil sampling programme was carried out over the area of the property. A grid was laid out with lines at 400 foot intervals and stations established at 100 foot intervals. Soil specimens were taken at 200 foot intervals along the grid lines. Specimens were extracted by means of a stainless steel auger and an attempt was made to consistently sample the "B" horizon, i.e., the soil layer immediately below the humus layer in order to minimize the spurious concentration effects of vegetation. Individual samples were placed in heavy manila envelopes, catalogued and labelled before shipment to Crest Laboratories Ltd. of Edmonton. Samples were then air driod, screened to -80 mesh and subjected to cold acid extraction. Analysis for copper was then carried out using the Atomic Absorption technique. These analytical values are expressed as parts-per-million on the enclosed map.

The geochemical soil sampling programme carried out must be considered a success in that the results may be correlated directly in major part with available geological and

geophysical information and has indicated areas of interest previously unknown.

The arithmetic average background values encountered are of the order of 60 p.p.m. The results are contoured at intervals of 25 p.p.m. and it will be noted that the higher values are concentrated within the northwest quadrant of the property. It is within this area that previous work has indicated cupriferous mineralization. Further, it is this quadrant that is underlain by the microdiorites and micromonzonites of the Iron Mask Batholith and Cherry Creek Intrusives, favourable host rocks of cupriferous mineralization.

Two environmental factors encountered in the area are to be given added significance in the interpretation of the geochemical survey: heavy overburden and high ph of the soil cover. The overburden is generally heavy and on occasion would exceed 100 feet though the average would be less. This heavy overburden would tend to mask the presence of mineralization at bedrock surface. The basic character of the soil with a ph factor of 8+ would tend to cause fixation of migrating copper ions in the vertical and lateral sense. Hence any concentration of metallic ions detected at or near ground surface would have added significance.

Fourteen discreet zones of anomalous copper content in the overburden have been detected. These are enumerated and described as follows:

<u>ZONE 1</u> - the area of the zone overlies the southeast extremity of the monzonite core of the Iron Mask

Batholith. Cupriferous mineralization of ore grade is known to underlie the zone as indicated by diamond drilling. Values of up to nine times background occur as peaks set in higher than normal background.

ZONE 2 - an elongate zone of values up to five times background parallel to and immediately east of the west margin of the Iron Mask Batholith and Cherry Creek Breccia rocks. It would appear that the configuration of the area reflects the two structural lineations present, i.e., joints striking NE/SW and NNW/SSE.

ZONE 3 - a poorly defined area with peak values of up to 500 p.p.m. Due to the fact that portions of the area were under cultivation, the contours could not be effectively closed and additional sampling will be required as soon as access is permitted.

ZONE 4 - this zone overlies the SW margin of the Iron Mask Batholith and is coincident with a high linear magnetic trend. The anomaly is open to the NW and will entail additional sampling at least to the property boundaries.

ZONE 5 - values here approach seven times background. The configuration of the outlined area suggests a point source such as mineralization along the intersecting of two planar joint surfaces.

ZONE 6 - an elongate area within and along the westerly margin of the Iron Mask Batholith. Several peaks occur along its length and its linear character suggests a linear source such as a mineralized shear zone or fault.

ZONE 7 - an apparently linear zone open to the west, in part. Copper mineralization has been observed at surface. The anomaly overlies the west margin of the Iron Mask Batholith.

ZONE 8 - this zone consists of several closely spaced peaks lying within the Iron Mask Batholith. The northerly portion is associated with known copper mineralization as indicated by diamond drilling.

ZONE 9 - an area similar to Zones 4 and 8, and probably represents a similar linear causative effect.

ZONE 10 - a weaker but positive zone with values of three times background. The source of the anomaly is probably percolation from intersecting joints.

ZONE 11 - this zone overlies the contact of the Cache Creek sediments and overlies in part the ultra-basic picrite basalt. Overburden is generally heavy so as to offer no positive correlation with geological observations.

ZONE 12 - overlies a large dyke of picrite basalt. This picrite basalt has been observed to host cupriferous mineralization in other areas, however no evidence of mineralization was observed locally.

ZONE 13 - similar to Zone 12.

ZONE 14 - overlies the contact between the Nicola Volcanics and the Iron Mask Batholith. This linear area is coincident with a strong magnetic trend however extensive overburden and limited outcrop preclude further correlation at this time.

The above-mentioned zones or locations of interest are to be subjected to further investigation in order to determine the causative factors of the high copper values found in the overburden and if possible to locate the sub-bedrock surface source of copper mineralization.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

On the basis of geological, geochemical and geophysical information available an area was selected over which an induced polarization survey was conducted. Experience in the area dictated that a Huntec 7.5 kilowatt pulse type induced polarization instrument be used. This unit provides a maximum of 7.5 k.w. d.c. to the ground. The cycling rate is 1.5 seconds "current on" and 0.5 seconds "current off" with the pulses reversing in polarity on alternate cycles. Readings were taken at 200 foot intervals with a 400 foot separation between electrodes, using the configuration known as the "three electrode array". Preliminary detail work was conducted using spreads of 150 feet, 300 feet and 600 feet.

Conditions of extreme temperatures and heavy snow dictated that the induced polarization survey be temporarily suspended. Breaks in the cable insulation due to the frost caused such leaks as to make the readings suspect. Heavy drifting snow made transportation difficult to the point where operational time precluded economic operation.

The average background chargeability is of the order of one millisecond. The background over the westerly portion

covered by the survey is somewhat higher; it is known that the underlying rocks here are members of the Iron Mask Batholith and Cherry Creek Intrusives.

Four interesting sections of moderate to high chargeability have been indicated during the course of the survey. These sections have been designated A, B, C, etc. and are herein described:

A. This rather bulbous zone with a peak of six times background at 88+00N-62+00W lacks closure to the north. The bulbous shape is possibly due to the influence of intersecting joints running NS and NW/SE. A geochemical anomaly of moderate intensity occurs immediately to the west of the I.P. peak over lower ground. Thus reasonable correlation is possible considering minor surface migration of the geochemical anomaly westward from its possible origin.

B. A peak of 9.7 milliseconds occurs at 92+00N-56+00W. The extent of this area of high chargeability is not known due to lack of closure. Detail work shown in section or profile indicated a prominent peak using electrode spacings of 150 feet, 300 feet and 400 feet. Further, the chargeability peak is associated with a depression in the resistivity curve indicating an increased electrical coupling. This could be caused either by a sudden docrease in the depth of overburden or an increase in the sulphide content of the underlying rocks. The peak of the I.P. section occurs within an

area of moderate geochemical anomaly which reaches its peak to the west. Again, surface migration of the geochemical anomaly could account for the lack of synchronization of the two peaks. Detail work offers suppert to the reconnaissance survey and suggests a vertical lying mass as the cause of the anomaly.

C. This section, which peaks at 38+00W on 92+00N, offers a broad section some 600 feet wide. The peak of 14.6 milliseconds is the highest reading obtained on the property. Lack of coverage to the north precludes any comparison to other sections across the zone. Correlation with geochemical results is possible in that a moderate geochemical anomaly lies to the east of the I.P. peak on lower ground. The character of the chargeability curve suggests a dip to the south of the causative mass.

D. The section centering about 34+00N on 52+00N is similar to structure C. The peak value is some ten times background. The I.P. anomalous condition occurs in an area of moderate copper content in the soil, however, overburden here appears to be heavy.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The geological mapping has indicated that the favourable host rocks of cupriferous mineralization, i.e., Iron Mask Batholith and Cherry Creek Intrusives, occupy the NW quadrant

of the property. Lack of outcrop due to the extensive overburden prevents determination of the attitude of the Iron Mask Batholith at depth, however, limited evidence suggests that the batholith occupies a greater area at depth than the area exposed at surface. The picrite basalt is not known to host copper mineralization on the property, however to the north high grade lenses of chalcopyrite do occur within the picrite basalt dykes, especially in the presence of xenoliths of microdiorite.

The geochemical survey must be deemed a successful exploration technique in the current context. In spite of the vagaries of geochemistry, such as lateral migration of metallic ions from their origin, correlation with geology and topography lends credence to indicated anomalies. In the present instance fourteen discreet zones of anomalous copper content in the overburden cover were outlined. In several cases these anomalies have been given validity by virtue of mineralization observed on surface and by results of previous diamond drilling.

The induced polarization survey has yielded four indications of areas of very high chargeability, These areas cannot be closed due to lack of coverage and it is recommended in the strongest terms that the survey be continued so as to delineate the indicated anomalous areas. The causes of these zones can only be speculated upon however the presence of known sulphides in the area coupled with the correlation with geochemical anomalies make these zones prime exploration targets.

The property recently acquired on Victoria Island in the Northwest Territories has not as yet been properly identified. As soon as this information is available the property will be described in a later report. The geological environment may be considered similar to the Coppermine River area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the encouraging results of the geological, geochemical and geophysical programmes, it is strongly recommended that exploration of the property in the Kamloops area be further aggressively pursued. The programme outlined in the Geochemical Report dated October 29, 1968 is to be expanded in part in order to more fully assess the economic potential of the property. A feasible revised programme should proceed along the following lines:

(A) The induced polarization survey should be expanded in order to delineate and delimit the areas of very high chargeability indicated by the results available to date. Detail work using different electrode spacings and running intermediate lines at 200 foot intervals would facilitate depth determinations and more critical strike and dip determinations.

(B) Where conditions of overburden permit areas indicated as anomalous should be stripped to bedrock surface to determine the causes of the anomalies and to permit sampling.

(C) Areas of interest indicated by geophysics, geochemistry and geological investigations should be investigated at depth by means of diamond drilling.

Estimated costs of carrying out the programme outlined above are as follows:

PHASE I

1.	Extension of I.P. Survey and Detail Work.	
	20 Miles @ $500.00 per mile	$10,000.00
2.	Bulldozer Stripping	
	500 hours @ $35.00 per hour	17,500.00
3.	Diamond Drilling	
	5,000 feet B.Q. Wireline Core @ $10.00 per foot	50,000.00
4.	Engineering Supervision and Consulting	8,000.00
5.	Assays and Miscellaneous Supplies	6,000.00
6.	Contingency	9,000.00
	TOTAL - PHASE I	$ 100,500.00

Contingent upon results of Phase I, the programme may be expanded and continued as follows:

PHASE II

1.	Diamond Drilling	
	8,000 feet B.Q. Wireline Core @ $10.00 per foot	$ 80,000.00
2.	Bulldozer Stripping - HD-25	
	500 hours @ $35.00 per hour	17,500.00
3.	Engineering Supervision and Consulting	10,000.00
4.	Assays and Sampling	8,000.00
5.	Contingency	11,500.00
		$127,000.00
	TOTAL - PHASE I AND PHASE II	$227,500.00

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. Prendergast, M. A., P. Eng.

Expiry Date: May 28, 1969

CERTIFICATE

I, Joseph Benoit Prendergast, of the City of Calgary, Province of Alberta, hereby certify that:

1. I am a Geophysicist-Geologist with offices at 1323-48th Avenue, N.E., Calgary, Alberta.

2. I am a graduate of University of Toronto, BA (Physics and Geology) 1950, MA (Geophysics) 1951.

3. I am a member of the Associations of Professional Engineers of Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.

4. I have been actively and continuously engaged in mineral exploration and development since 1951.

5. I have no interest, direct or indirect, in either the property or securities of Pinnacle Mines Limited (NPL) or any of its associated companies, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

6. This report is based on a review of the geophysical, geological and geochemical data resulting from field work and done directly under my supervision and on interpretation of the data carried out by Mr. Clemens Pasieka under my direction as well as by myself.

DATED AT CALGARY, ALBERTA THIS 30th DAY OF JANUARY, 1969.

J.B. Prendergast, P.Geoph.

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6. B.C. Minister of Mines Annual Reports
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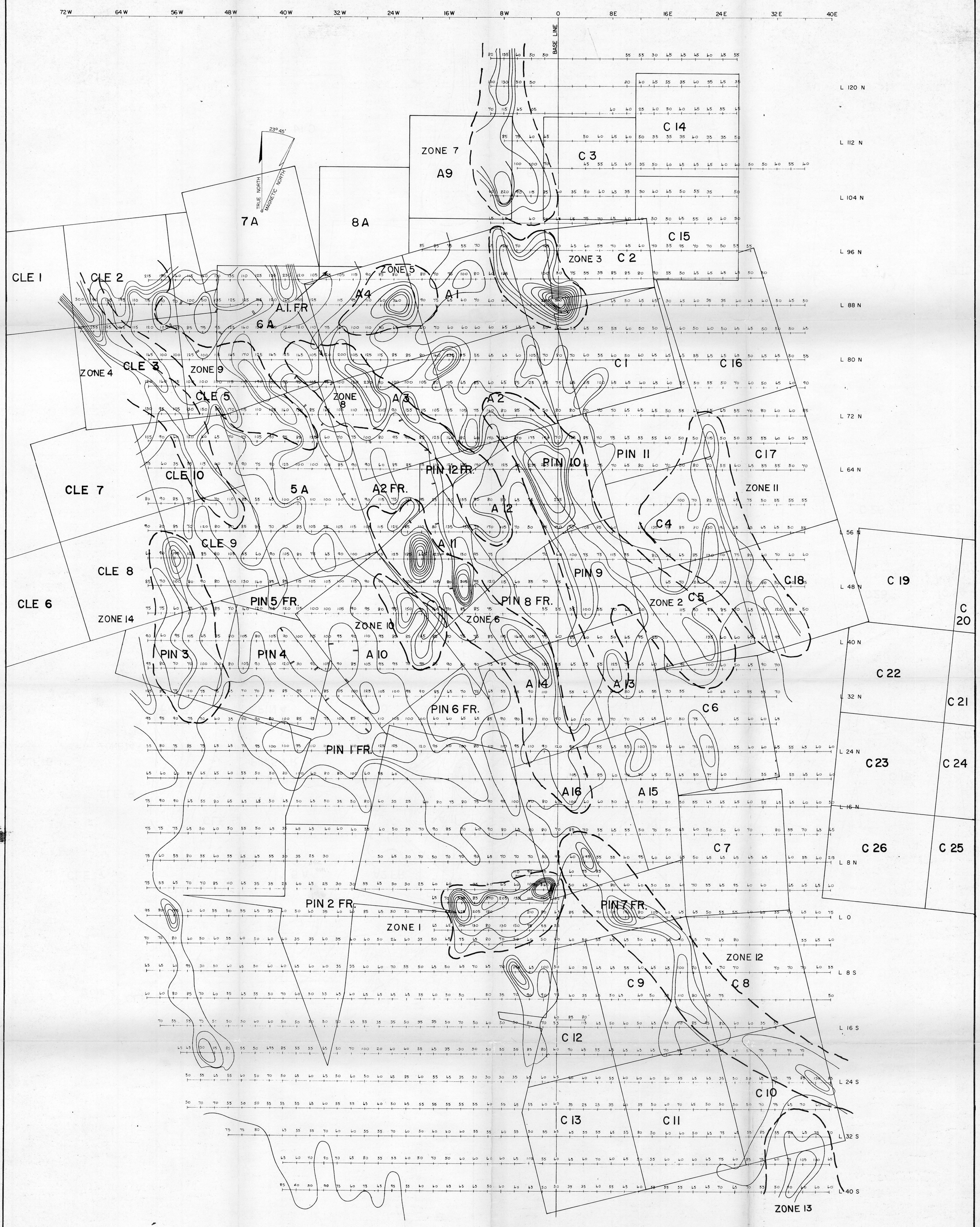
   - J.M. Carr - 1956
   - J.M. Carr - 1966



NOTES:

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSES PLOTTED AS PARTS PER MILLION (p.p.m.)

CONTOUR INTERVALS 100 p.p.m.
25 p.p.m.
50 p.p.m.

PINNACLE MINES LIMITED

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A, C, Cle and Pin CLAIMS

KNUTSFORD AREA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

SCALE : 1" = 500'

inches 0 1

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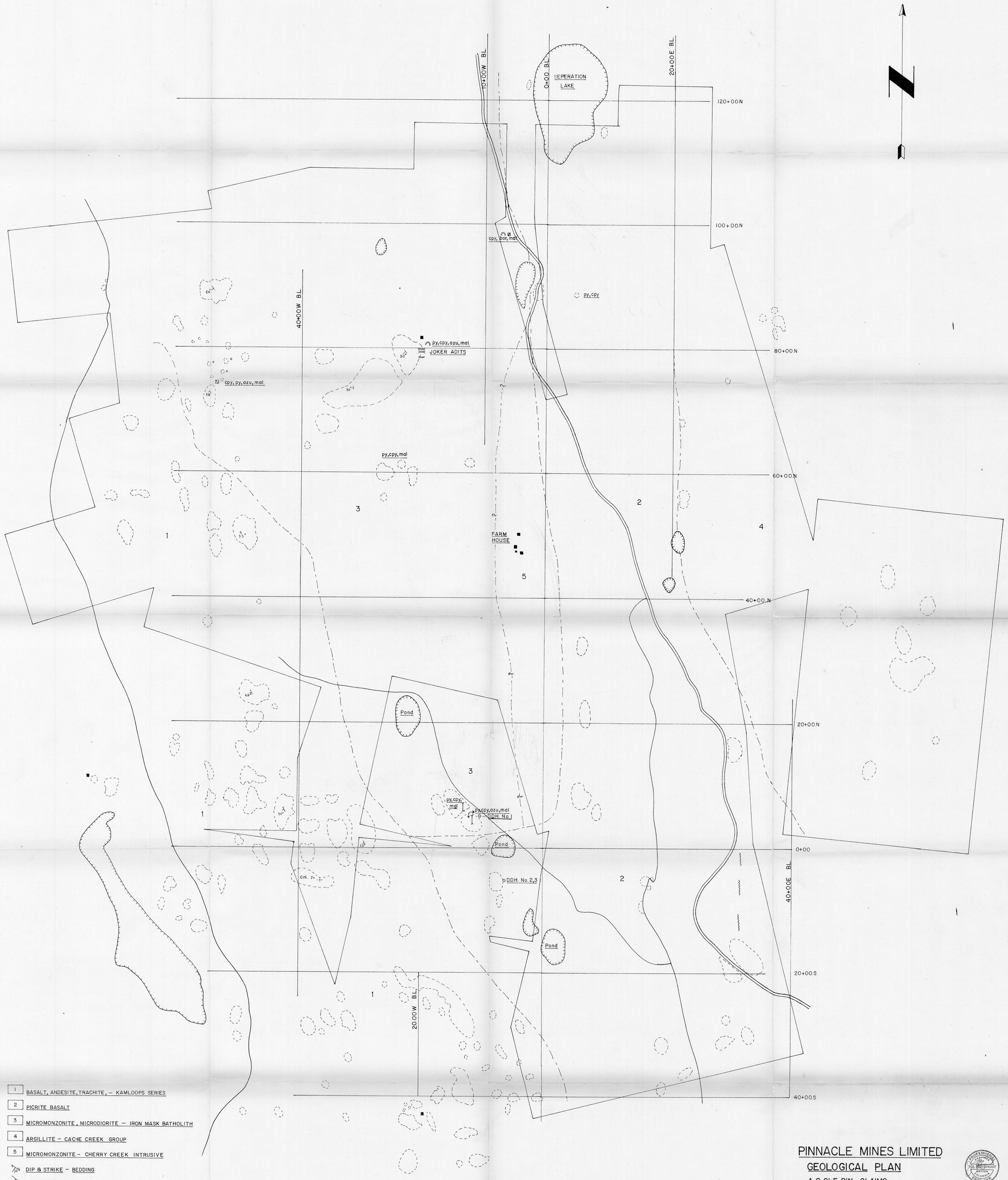
VELOCITY SURVEYS LIMITED

JANUARY 30, 1969

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY J B PRENDERGAST



PINNACLE MINES LIMITED

GEOLOGICAL PLAN

A,C,CLE,PIN CLAIMS

KNUTSFORD AREA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION B.C.

SCALE: 1" = 500'

VELOCITY SURVEYS LIMITED.

JANUARY 30 1969

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY J. B. PRENDERGAST.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — J.B. PRENDERGAST — BRITISH COLUMBIA

Expiry Date: May 28, 1969

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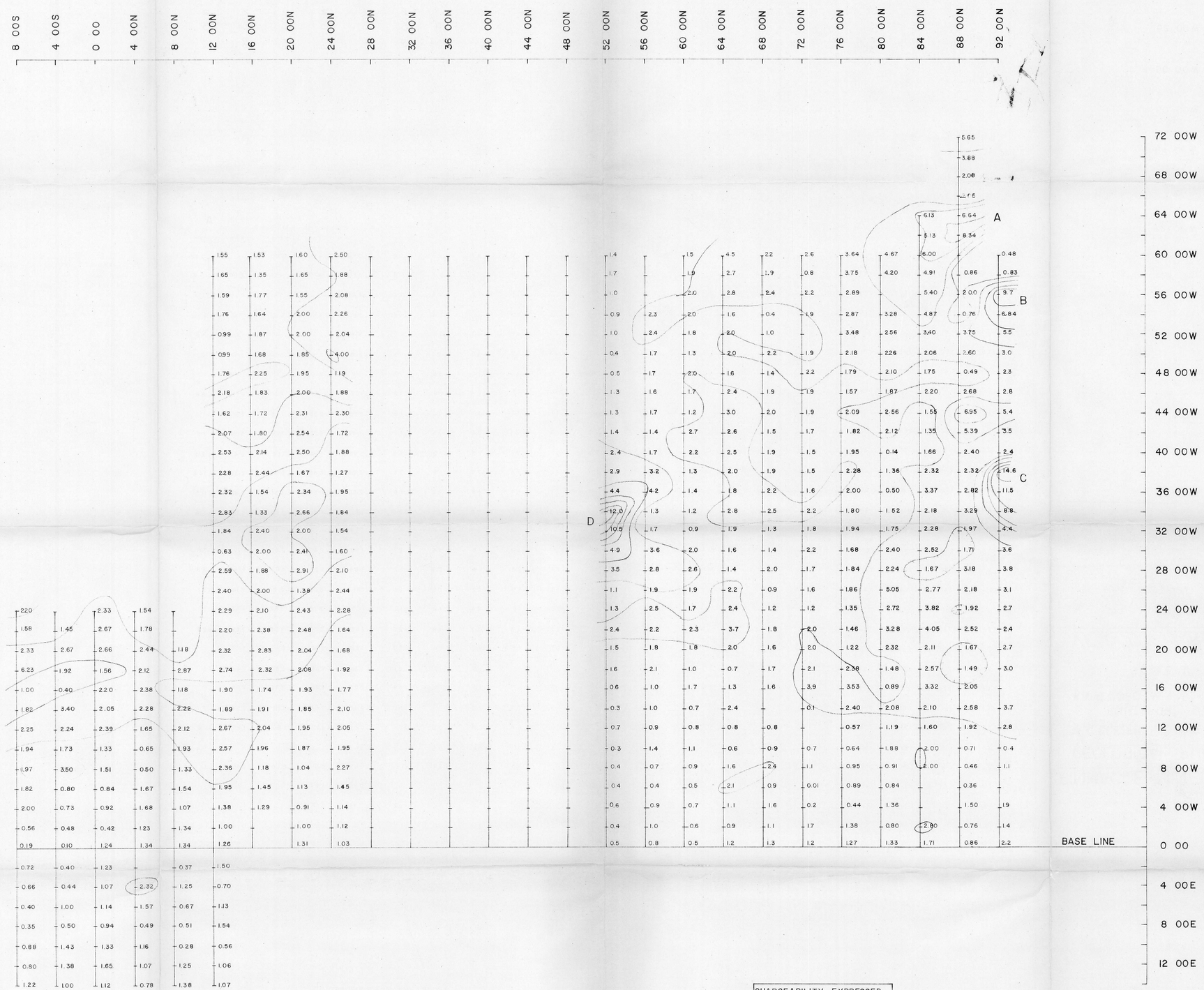

CHARGEABILITY EXPRESSED IN m.Sec.

PINNACLE MINES LIMITED N.P.L.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

Chargeability Plan

A, C, Cle, and Pin CLAIMS.

KNUTSFORD AREA

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION B.C.

SCALE: 1"=500'

VELOCITY SURVEYS LIMITED

JANUARY 30 1969

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY J. B. PRENDERGAST.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER J. B. PRENDERGAST BRITISH COLUMBIA

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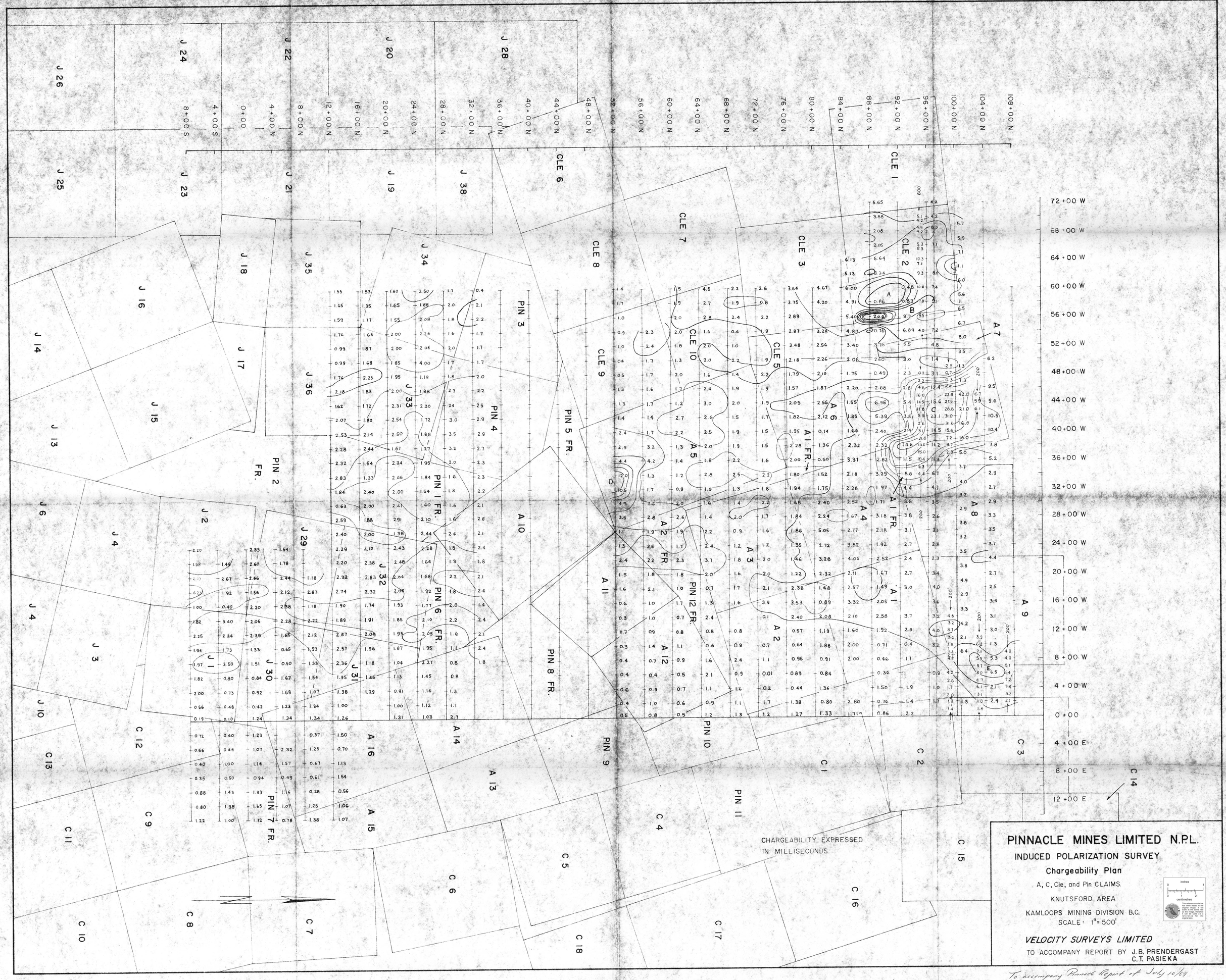
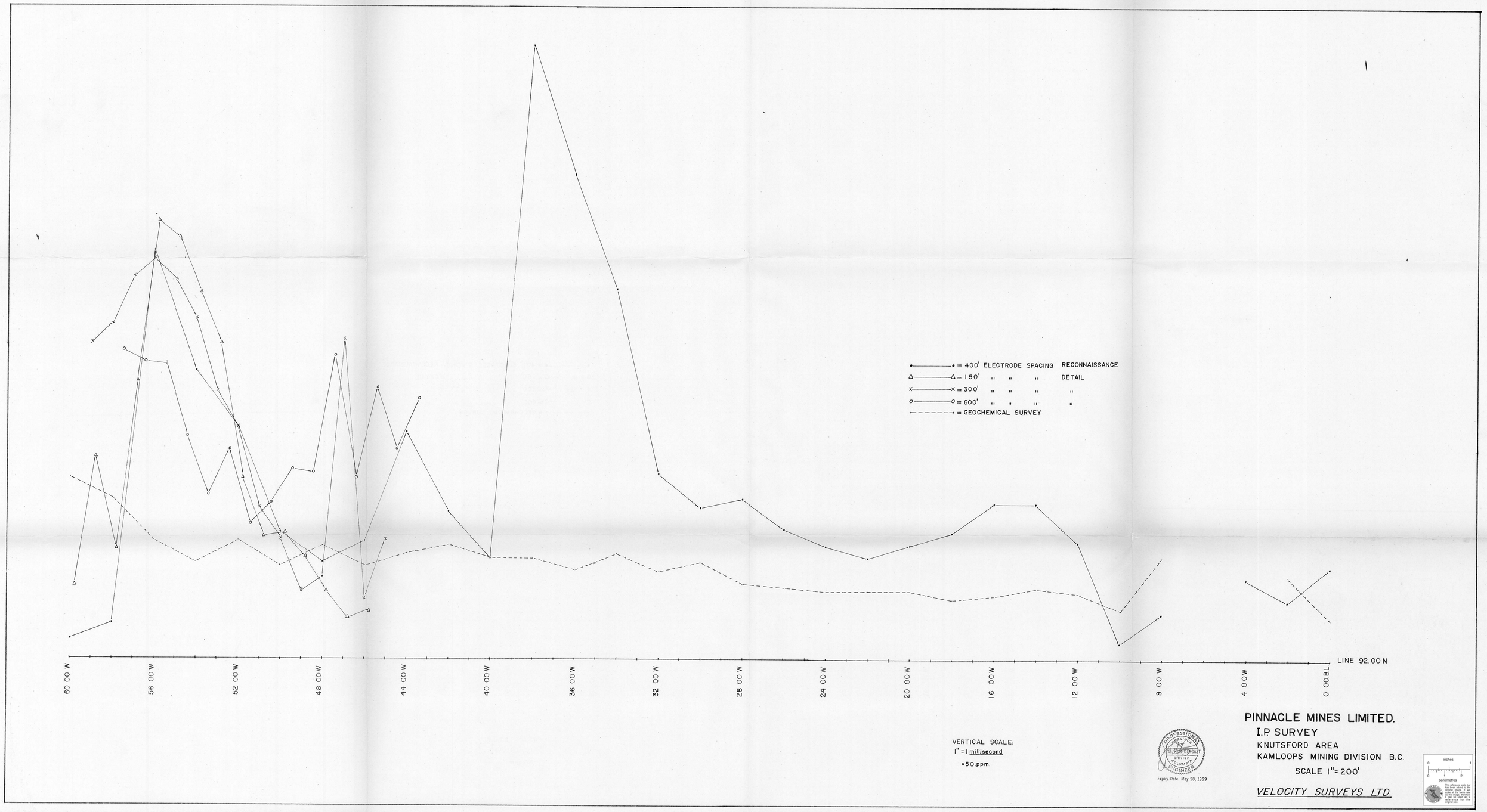


To accompany Pinnacle Report of July 10/69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VERTICAL SCALE:
1" = 1 millisecond
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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Expiry Date: May 28, 1969
PINNACLE MINES LIMITED.
I.P. SURVEY
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KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION B.C.
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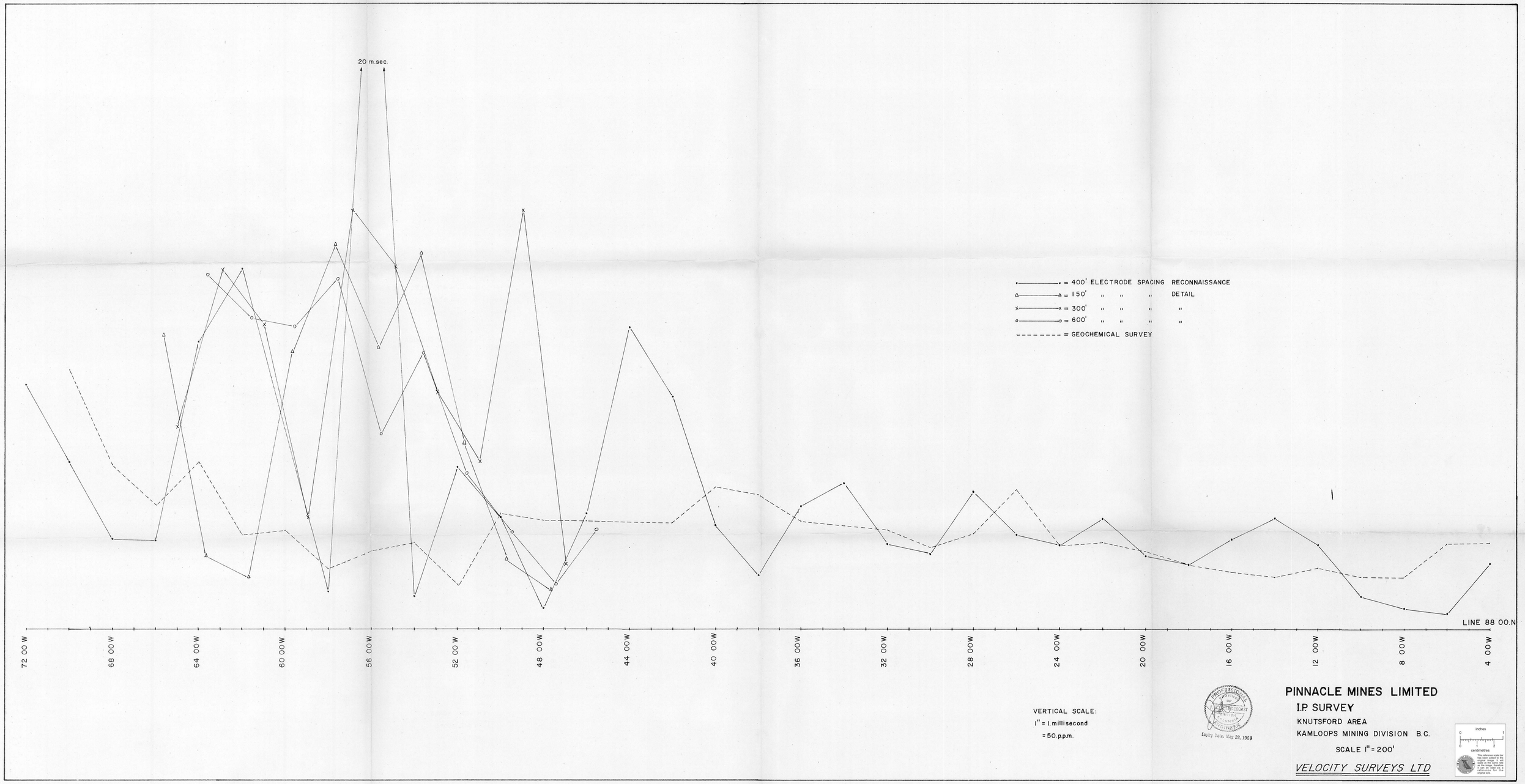
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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
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