

672

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
ON THE TED NOS. 1-4 AND ADJOINING MINERAL CLAIMS
DEEP CREEK CLAIM GROUP
PEACHLAND AREA
OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

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(Penticton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Peachland, 49° - 119°)

(Sheet 82E : NW)

by

M. C. Robinson, P. Eng., P. Geol.

Western Resources Consultants Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

September 24th, 1965

for

King Resources Ltd.,
Elveden House, Calgary

on behalf of

Messrs. O. V. Burkinshaw and J. B. Newland (owners)

Work done during period September 1 - 24, 1965.

WESTERN RESOURCES CONSULTANTS LTD.

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PEACHLAND AREA
OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION, B. C.

INTRODUCTION

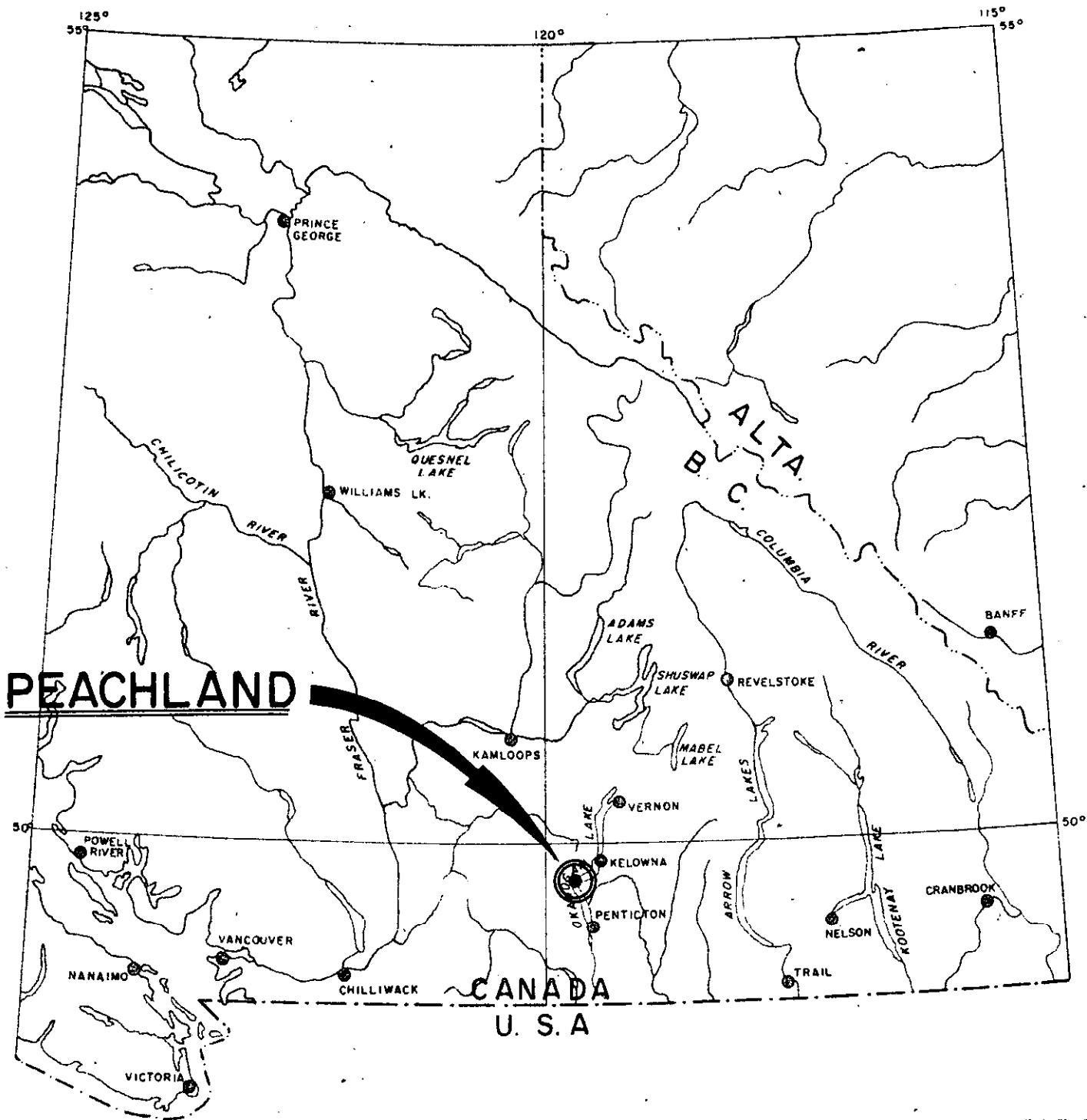
General Statement

The following report and accompanying maps present information relating to the geology and mineral deposits of the Deep Creek Group of claims which is located some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of Peachland, B. C. (Figures 1, 2, 3).

The field and other work upon which the report is based was completed during the period September 1 - 25, 1965. The principal objects of the work were as follows:

- (1) to prepare a map showing the locations and relative positions of those claims upon which showings have been located and worked on.
- (2) to tie in the above claims with those of the adjoining Park (Peach) Group to the south.
- (3) to prepare a detailed map showing the locations of cuts, trenches, etc. constructed in the search for evidence of mineralization.
- (4) to prepare a geologic map of the above and adjoining areas for the purpose of evaluating the mineral potential thereof.

The above work formed a part of a more extensive mapping and evaluation program which also included claims of the adjoining Park (Peach) Group (Figure 2). The accompanying geologic maps (Figures 5, 6) present data obtained on all claims in the immediate area. The reader is referred to a separate report on the Park (Peach) Group for further information.



PEACHLAND

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **672** MAP **#6**

SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
 FIGURE I
 PEACHLAND AREA
 LOCATION MAP

WESTERN RESOURCES CONS. LTD.		
DATE	SCALE	DRAWN BY
SEPT. 1965	1" = 64 MILES	M.C.R.

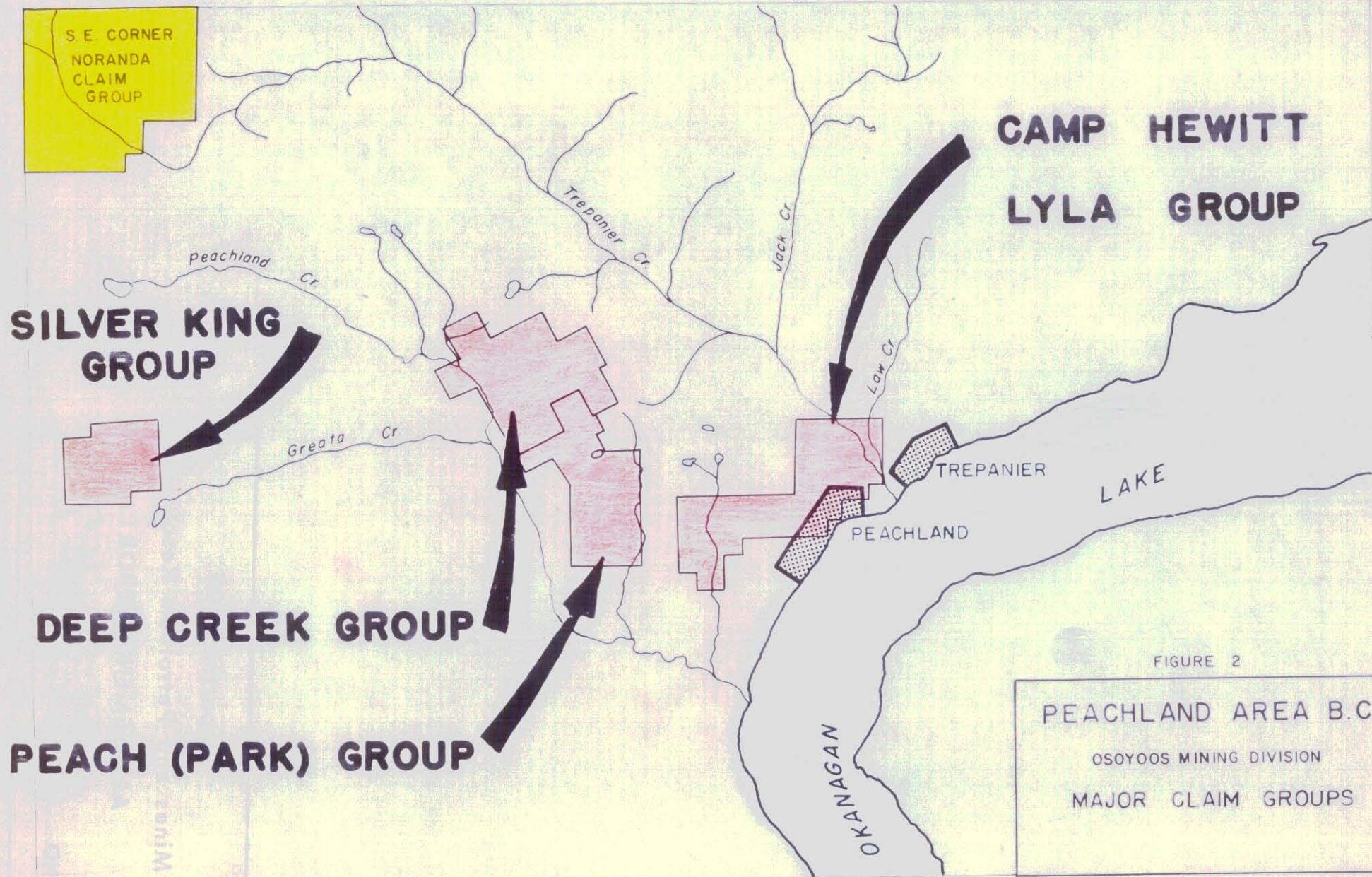


FIGURE 2

PEACHLAND AREA B.C.
 OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION
 MAJOR CLAIM GROUPS

WESTERN RESOURCES CONS. LTD		
DATE	SCALE	SURVEY
SEPT 1965	1" = 2 MILES	M C R

The work involved herein was undertaken at the direction of King Resources Ltd., Elveden House, Calgary on behalf of the claim owners, Messrs. O. V. Burkinshaw and J. B. Newland. The costs of the work are to be recorded against assessment work due on Deep Creek claims in the future.

It is to be noted that the present report does not cover all claims of the Deep Creek Group.

Location, Extent and Title

The Deep Creek Group includes forty mineral claims and is located some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the northwest of the town of Peachland on Okanagan Lake, Osoyoos Mining Division, British Columbia (Figures 2, 3). The Group is situated on the northeastern slope of Peachland Creek at and immediately above its junction with Greata Creek.

The Group includes the following located mineral claims:

* Ted Nos. 1 - 7 (heart of Group)	7 claims
Elk Nos. 1 - 14	14
Nat Nos. 1 - 4	4
* Deer Fly Nos. 1 - 2	2
Patricia Nos. 8 - 10	3
* Deer Nos. 1 - 2	2
* Glen Nos. 1 - 4	4
Big Bear Nos. 7 - 10	4
	<hr/>
Total	40 claims

- * Denotes claims upon which work was done during the present study.

The Ted Nos. 1 - 7 claims were staked during May, 1965 by Mr. D. A. Longacre of Kelowna. They conform approximately in position and outline with the preceding Patricia Nos. 1 - 7 claims, although the Ted location line is some 400 - 500 feet northwest of the former Patricia line. The Patricia claims were staked in February, 1964 by Mr. E. M. Derickson but lapsed because of failure to record a good deal of assessment work actually done during 1964. The Ted claims were transferred to Mr. John B. Newland of Calgary on May 21st, 1965.

The remaining claims of the Deep Creek Group were also staked during mid 1964 by Mr. E. M. Derickson. In most cases, Mr. Derickson acted as agent for Mr. O. V. Burkinshaw of Calgary. In the others, the claims have been transferred to Mr. Burkinshaw.

The staking involved in the Deep Creek Group has been poorly done. Claim lines are irregular in course and are not well marked. Similarly, claim lengths are erratic (Figure 4).

Assessment work due on claims of the Deep Creek Group has been completed for 1965.

Access

Access to the Deep Creek Group is provided by a combination of paved, gravel and logging roads leading from a junction with Provincial Highway 97 in South Peachland on Okanagan Lake (Figure 3). Peachland can, in turn, be reached by Highway 97 from the Okanagan centres of Penticton, Kelowna and Vernon (Figure 1).

The Brenda Lake or old Princeton road is taken from the above junction point in South Peachland. It leads westerly and northwesterly along the north bank of Peachland Creek to and beyond the Deep Creek Group. The first 3.2 miles are paved and the remaining 4.3 miles to the lower claims of the Group are over an excellent gravelled road (Figure 4).

The heart of the Group from the mining point of view is located on the Ted Nos. 1 - 4 mineral claims. The above gravelled road passes close to the initial posts of Ted Nos. 1 and 2. An old sawmill site is located at that point (Figure 4). A rather complex network of logging and mining access roads traverse much of Ted Nos. 1 and 2 claims. Logging and mining roads leading from the general area of the sawmill site provide internal access to a number of other claims of the Group (Figure 4).

Additional road construction, if required, would involve comparatively little cost.

Topography, Vegetation and Climate

Most claims of the Deep Creek Group are situated at elevations between 3,100 and 4,300 feet on a general southwesterly to westerly slope into the valley of Peachland Creek (Figures 3, 4). The northeasternmost claims straddle a northwesterly trending ridge which forms the divide between Peachland and Trepanier Creeks.

Much of the area covered by the Deep Creek claims is open forest with little or no underbrush. Gentle to rather accentuated valleys are present in some sections towards the southern margin of the Group and these contain light to dense underbrush.

The southwesterly slope across Ted Nos. 1 and 2 claims averages some 25 degrees down to the sawmill area shown on Figure 4. A distinct vegetation anomaly characterized by open grassland supporting little or no timber or other growth is present on the slope. The outlines of the anomaly are shown on Figure 4. It has been suggested that the anomaly may owe its existence to a bedrock structural feature such as a dome or to a possible reefal development in bedrock limestones. The present study indicated that no domal or similar feature is present and that the anomaly extends across a variety of bedrock types including argillaceous quartzite, limestone quartzite and granitic rocks. Further, the same rock types extend beyond the anomaly into areas supporting normal or greater than normal forest growth. Accordingly, no geologic reason can be offered to explain the

presence of the anomaly. It was noted, however, that the soil cover over the anomaly is abnormally thin for the region. This, then, may be the reason for the surficial feature.

Forest growth in the subject area is largely pine but species of fir and spruce are also present. Timber suitable for mining purposes is plentiful and lumber may be obtained from sawmills in the area.

Water is absent over almost the entire area of the group although a shallow slough is present near the old sawmill site on Deer Fly No. 2 claim (Figure 4).

With the exception of the area of the vegetation anomaly mentioned above, the bulk of Deep Creek ground examined is soil covered and there is very little or no exposed bedrock in most sections (Figure 5). The soil cover is of glacial origin and is of poor quality. Small to very large boulders, mostly of granite, are common in the soil layer and at the surface. Locally, rather thick channels of glacial drainage system fill can be seen.

The climate of the area is semi-arid. Annual precipitation is low and averages some 13 inches. Temperatures are generally moderate throughout the year.

History

Work on Deep Creek ground was apparently first undertaken a few decades ago when surficial lenticular zones of heavy oxidation were prospected. A short adit was driven near the centre of Ted No. 2 and small shafts or pits were sunk on Ted Nos. 3 and 4. The results were evidently not sufficiently encouraging to warrant any serious exploration or development.

So far as the writer can determine, no additional work of consequence was done on the ground until the time of staking of the Patricia (now Ted) claims in February, 1964. Those claims were transferred by the staker, E. M. Derickson, to Mr. O. V. Burkinshaw on July 24th, 1964.

During mid 1964 Mr. Burkinshaw of Quinalta Petroleum Ltd., Calgary undertook a modest program of stripping and diamond drilling on what are now Ted Nos. 1 - 4 claims (Figures 4 - 7). The records covering this work are most incomplete.

The only work conducted in 1965 to the time of the present survey consisted of the bulldozing of access routes.

Previous Investigations

Mr. J. Foster Irwin, engineering consultant of Edmonton, reported briefly on the Ted (then Patricia) claims in September, 1964. No maps of value accompany the report. Copies are filed in the offices of King Resources Ltd. and Quinalta Petroleum Ltd., Calgary.

The area defined by the claims is included in the following regional Geological Survey of Canada maps.

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Author</u>
538A	1" = 4 miles	1939	C. E. Cairnes
15-1961	1" = 4 miles	1961	H. W. Little

The reports which accompany the above maps contain some general information as to rock types, etc. Because of their regional nature, however, they are of comparatively little value in appraising the subject properties.

Present Work

The present program of work on Deep Creek ground included the following:

- (1) surveying with chain and compass of control lines (Figure 4).
- (2) cruising with the aid of assistants the areas along and adjoining the control lines in order to locate and map areas of outcrop, old workings, etc.
- (3) mapping and inspection of old workings, more recent bulldozer cuts, etc.
- (4) sampling of certain showings on Ted Nos. 2 and 4 claims.
- (5) preparation of the present report and maps covering the above.

The subject work was done during the period September 1 - 24th, 1965.

Cost to Date of Present Work

The cost to date of the work upon which this report and maps are based is detailed below. A small additional cost will be added when assays and analytical charges are received.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost</u>
<u>Manpower</u>	
Geologist - M. C. Robinson	
Total - 8 days @ \$125.00 per day	\$ 1,000.00 •
Draftsman - E. R. Becker	
Total - 42 hours @ \$5.00 per hour	210.00
Technical assistants	
Total - 26 hours @ \$2.50 per hour	65.00
Field assistants - J. B. Brown and A. O. Rich - contract, including vehicle and subsistence -	
47 hours @ \$10.00 per hour	470.00
<u>Expense</u>	
Travel - pro rated	75.00
Other - hotel, meals, supplies, etc.	<u>150.00</u>
TOTAL HEREIN	<u>\$ 1,970.00</u>

• includes typing, etc.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Regional Setting

The regional geologic setting of the Deep Creek Group of claims is presented on Geological Survey of Canada maps Nos. 538-A (Cairnes, 1939) and 15-1961 (Little, 1961). Rather general discussions of the bedrock units underlying the claims is contained within the reports which accompany the maps.

The regional data presented by Cairnes and Little indicate that the claims mapped are underlain primarily by sedimentary and volcanic rocks which have been assigned to the Nicola Group of upper Triassic age. A substantial area of granitic material is shown to be present to the south of the mapped claims on Park (Peach) Group ground. Cairnes shows a normal intrusive contact whereas Little indicates a fault contact between the granitic and Nicola rocks. Evidence obtained by the writer would tend to favour the view of Cairnes.

Cairnes shows an area of limestone in the area of Ted Nos. 1 - 4 claims.

These are referred to as Okanagan intrusives of Jurassic or later age by Cairnes and as Nelson Plutonic rocks of possible Cretaceous age by Little.

Little shows a north - northwesterly trending regional fault following approximately the valley of Peachland Creek to the southwest of the subject claims. The present investigation failed to confirm the existence of that fault.

Local Geology

Bedrock Units

Bedrock is poorly to extremely poorly exposed on the mapped claims except in sections stripped or trenched by bulldozing. The rock units mapped on and immediately adjoining the claims are as follows:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Unit</u>
Tertiary (?)	Aplite and acid dikes
Cretaceous (?)	Granitic rocks (Nelson Plutonic Rocks) - diorite, granodiorite, granite, feldspar porphyry.
Upper Triassic (?)	Sedimentary and volcanic rocks - (Nicola Group) - upper quartzite - upper limestone - lower argillaceous quartzite, tuffaceous, etc. sequence - lower limestone (black limestone zone) - greenstone.

Minor Intrusives

Minor bodies of acid intrusive rock are present in a few outcrops in the area covered herein. Similar bodies are much more abundant in granitic terrain on the Park (Peach) claims to the south (Figures 4, 5).

By far the most common rock type contained within the minor intrusives is a pinkish tinted, light colored, very fine grained rock referred to herein as aplite. The intrusives vary in form from small, irregular lenses, stringers and masses to larger tabular units several feet in width.

Locally, in granitic terrain to the south, small pegmatitic bodies of irregular form were noted. They are composed almost entirely of pinkish cast feldspar in crystals up to one inch in maximum dimension.

Granitic Rocks

Rocks of granitic composition underlie the bulk of the Park Group of claims to the southeast and are locally present on and immediately adjoining the subject claims. The observed pattern of distribution of rock types indicates that a rather large area of granitic or granitized rock lies immediately south of the Deep Creek Group. Its northern contact trends easterly and follows roughly the southern boundary of the Group (Figures 5, 6) (see also separate report on Park Group). Sedimentary and volcanic rocks on the Deep Creek claims studied appear to warp around the northern boundary of the granitic area in approximate structural conformity with it.

Granitic rock types observed include granodiorite, diorite, granite and a rather curious feldspar porphyry.

The most abundant type is a greenish cast, medium grained granodiorite with white and/or pink feldspar. The greenish cast is contributed by hornblende which constitutes a small to large proportion of the rock.

The granite of the area is a light colored, medium-grained biotite - hornblende rock.

The feldspar porphyry mentioned above was observed in only one small outcrop area - along a road in the northeast quadrant of Ted No. 2 mineral claim (Figure 5). The rock contains abundant small to fairly large crystals of potash feldspar. Maximum crystal size is on the order of one-inch. Many of the crystals are euhedral in outline.

Much of the granitic material possesses a poorly to well-defined foliation. In places, there is a distinct suggestion that the material may be granitized sedimentary and/or volcanic rock. The foliation, on the average, strikes northerly and dips steeply. However, intricate local variations were noted and many of these are suggestive of complex small scale folding in layered rocks.

"Inclusions" of dark, fine to coarse-grained greenish rock are present in the greenish cast granitic rock. The boundaries with the host granitic material are vague to well-defined. The form of the "inclusions" is, as a rule, tabular. Parallelism with the foliation, where present, was noted.

An attempt was made on the Deep Creek and adjoining ground mapped to define areas of the greenish cast granodiorite and of the light colored granite. This was done in order to determine the relationships between the two types. It was found that there appear to be all gradations between the two and that no satisfactory distribution pattern could be obtained.

Greenstone

Greenstone was not observed on those Deep Creek claims mapped. However, outcrops were seen along a road cut to the immediate west of the Deer Nos. 1 and 2 claims (Figure 5). At that locality, the rock appears as a highly contorted and sheared material of probable volcanic origin. Minor intrusives are present in the exposed section. The stratigraphic relationships of this greenstone with the sedimentary rocks of the area could not be determined although it is suspected that they lie structurally below the sediments.

Medium to coarsely crystalline greenstone is present in granitic terrain to the southeast of the subject claims (Figures 5, 6) (see also report on adjoining Park Group of claims).

Sedimentary Rocks

Sedimentary rocks with some intercalated volcanic (tuffaceous) beds underlie the bulk of Deep Creek ground mapped (Figures 5, 6). The sequence with depth in terms of relative structural position is as follows:

upper quartzite member
limestone member
lower quartzitic member
black limestone zone (lower limestone)

The above arrangement does not necessarily reflect the relative ages of the rock units for no bedding top determinations could be made.

As noted previously, the greenstones of the immediate area are suspected to structurally underlie the above rocks but this could not be proven.

Upper Quartzite Member

Rocks of the upper quartzite member are exposed on Ted Nos. 2, 3 and 4 mineral claims, largely in bulldozer cuts.

The rock is typically a highly fractured and broken, rusty weathering material displaying no sedimentary bedding. On the fresh surface it is fine in grain, well cemented and medium to dark grey or brown in color. Some of the fresh material displays a greenish cast.

Local siliceous argillite beds are present in the section and a few of the quartzitic beds are slightly limey.

A normal sedimentary contact between the beds of the quartzitic member and the structurally lower limestone member was observed in the northwestern quadrant of Ted No. 2. There is very little gradation of rock types across the contact. The contact was also determined on the southern part of Ted No. 2. It has been projected southerly from that point on the basis of limestone distribution (Figures 5, 6).

The thickness of the quartzite member is in excess of 300 feet.

Limestone Member

The limestone member crops out in cuts and material exposures on Ted No. 2, Deer Fly No. 2 and Glen No. 2 claims.

The member is 300 to 400 feet thick and is made up primarily of limey rocks of varying purity. Approximately 30 percent of the member is composed of light grey medium crystalline limestone (marble). Material of this type is

more common in the upper part of the member. Beds of dark grey, argillaceous limestone of limey, siliceous argillite and of dark non-limey siliceous argillite and argillaceous quartzite make up the remainder of the member.

Lower Quartzitic Member

The limestone member is gradational downward into an apparently thick but poorly exposed sequence of impure quartzitic rock (Figures 5, 6). Rock types observed in scattered outcrops of the member included:

- (1) greenish cast, dark grey, fine-grained, rusty weathering argillaceous quartzite.
- (2) dark colored, non-limey fine to medium grained speckled rock with white and/or creamy colored flecks. This rock type is quartzitic and is suspected to be tuffaceous although it may be arkosic.
- (3) dark grey to black, rusty weathering very fine-grained argillite and quartzitic argillite some of which is slightly limey.

Beds of the above lithology are present on Ted Nos. 1 and 2, Deer Fly Nos. 1 and 2 and Glen No. 2 claims. Similar rock is also present to the west of Deer No. 1 along road cuts adjacent to Peachland Creek. If the latter material belongs to the same member, the total thickness of that member must be on the order of at least several hundred feet.

Black Limestone Zone

A thin member of distinctive, very black, fine grained, sooty weathering limestone is present in road cuts near Peachland Creek to the west of Deer No. 1 claim.

The unit is approximately 50 feet in thickness and is believed to lie structurally below the lower quartzitic member. It presents the characteristics required of a good geologic marker horizon.

Local Structure

The sequence of sedimentary rocks exposed on the claims mapped swings through a broad arc from a northerly strike and easterly dip on Ted No. 2 to an easterly strike and northerly dip on Glen No. 2 (Figures 5, 6). This structural swing is into approximate conformity with the easterly trending granitic rock - sedimentary contact along southern Deep Creek ground.

A good deal of minor rolling and warping is evident in the limestone and lower quartzitic beds as they swing through the above arc. However, no drag folds, or other minor structural features which would assist in determining the major structure were observed.

Minor faulting along northeasterly directed and steeply dipping planes is suspected in the west central part of Ted No. 1 claim and at the contact between the black limestone zone and greenstone in road cuts along Peachland Creek to the west of Deer No. 1. At the former locality, limestone trends into rusty weathering argillaceous quartzite across a zone of no exposure in which the fault is suspected.

Much bedded movement with associated slicing is evident in the limestone and adjacent beds. Presumably, this relates, in part at least, to the development of the structural arc referred to above.

Jointing, fracturing and minor slipping are evident in most exposures in the subject area. No well-defined patterns of orientation were determined.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

General Statement

Small showings of mineralization of two fundamental types are present in some outcrops, trenches, etc. in the area examined. The types involved are:

- (1) erratic, lenticular, light to heavy pyrite mineralization along irregular bedded and other slips.
- (2) replacement mineralization in limestone.

Both types have been explored to a small degree through limited work on the property.

Workings and Showings

The workings and showings on the claims studied fall geographically and geologically into two groups:

- (1) old pits and recent trenches and diamond drill holes in the upper quartzite member on Ted Nos. 3 and 4 claims.
- (2) an old, short adit and recent stripping and diamond drill holes in limestone on Ted No. 2 claim.

These are discussed separately below.

Upper Quartzite Showings

Three old pits, a number of recent trenches and two diamond drill holes have been established in the upper quartzites on Ted No. 2 (Figure 7). The recent trenching and the diamond drilling was done by Mr. O. V. Burkinshaw of Quinalta Petroleum Ltd. in 1964. The area of the work is on rather gently sloping, open to open forested terrain.

Two of the old pits referred to are near the south end of the trenched area (Figure 7). One pit 250 feet north of the southernmost trench has been sunk some eight feet in a local, highly oxidized zone in greenish and brownish cast hard quartzites. The bedrock is highly broken and minor, irregular slipping is present along a 10 to 12 inch shear zone striking 300 degrees and dipping to the southwest at approximately 30 degrees. Grains and masses of pyrite are present in the zone and are sparsely disseminated through the adjacent fractured wall rock. A few grains of galena and sphalerite were noted in some specimens. The second southern pit has been covered in through bulldozing a second, local heavily oxidized zone at the extreme south end of the trenched area (Figure 7).

A third shallow pit is located beside a diamond drill hole in the extreme northwestern part of the trenched area (Figure 7). It is in rusty weathering dark brownish-grey quartzite and argillaceous quartzite. Minor, irregular slips containing some scattered pyrite and calcite are present.

The recent trenching conducted in 1964 failed to turn up additional oxidized zones in irregular shears such as were explored by the above pits. Minor, irregular zones of slipping, fracturing and iron oxide staining are locally exposed.

Two diamond drill holes were attempted in the trenched area by Quinalta in 1964. One (No. 12) was drilled in the northeastern part of the area (Figure 7). It is said to have been vertical and to have been drilled to a "fair depth". The second (No. 9) was drilled in the western part of the area but stuck and was abandoned at 12 feet.

Limestone Showings

Showings in the limestone member have been explored through an old adit and through hillside stripping on Ted No. 2 claim. The limestone member has not received any attention where it is exposed beyond that claim.

The area was evidently first explored by an old 20 foot adit driven on a bearing of 60 degrees into a lenticular outcrop of heavy brown oxides in limestone (Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7). The oxide material is localized along an irregular zone of bedded and semi-bedded slipping. The zone is approximately four feet thick and 25 feet long. Heavy pyrite occurs in pods and lenses within the zone. Scattered grains of sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite are present.

Other thinner and less extensive bedded and semi-bedded oxide zones are present in the stripped area. In addition, a good deal of surficial oxide material occurs along fractures in heavily broken argillaceous quartzites suspected to be in fault contact with limestone near the central part of the northwestern boundary of Ted No. 2.

Scattered replacement sphalerite mineralization can be seen in some exposures of the light colored crystalline limestone. Occasional grains of pyrite, galena and sphalerite were also noted. Such mineralization appears to be restricted to the lighter colored, crystalline limestone. Little or no evidence of it was observed in the finer-grained and more argillaceous varieties.

The limestone section was sampled on 100 foot intervals and was drilled at various locations in 1964. Unfortunately, the records of this work are not presently available. However, it is said that zinc mineralization was found to be present in all massive limestone sections. It is also stated that sample values obtained failed to reveal the presence of material of commercial value (J. Foster Irwin report - Appendix No. 1, September 30th, 1964).

Sampling

The samples listed below were taken on the Deep Creek (Ted) claims. Analytical data have not yet been received. When available, they will be appended hereto.

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Map Figure</u>	<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Ted No. 4	7	P-T-4-1	Pit 250 feet N of south end of trenching - across 12 inch lenticular shear zone.
Ted No. 4	7	P-T-4-2	As above - selected heavy pyrite mineralization.
Ted No. 4	7	P-T-4-3	Selected disseminated mineralization in quartzite.
Ted No. 2	7	P-T-2-1	Two foot bedded oxidized zone 70 feet south of old adit.
Ted No. 2	7	P-T-2-2	Two foot bedded oxidized zone 45 feet south of old adit.
Ted No. 2	7	P-T-2-3	Selected heavy pyrite from four foot bedded oxide zone 10 feet north of old adit.
Ted No. 2	7	P-T-2-4	Chip sample of light, crystalline limestone over interval of 500 feet north from old tunnel.

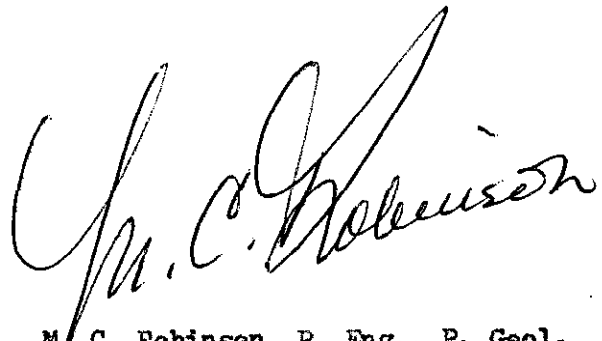
Remarks

The scattered, lenticular mineralization present along bedded and other irregular zones of slipping in both the upper quartzite and limestone members is of little, if any, economic interest.

The fact of replacement zinc mineralization in the limestone member is of possible economic significance.

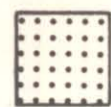

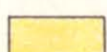


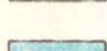
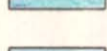
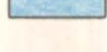

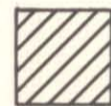







RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Further evaluate the possibility of replacement zinc mineralization upon receipt of sample data.
- (2) Obtain past surface and drill core sample data to assist in (1) above.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "M. C. Robinson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

M. C. Robinson, P. Eng., P. Geol.

LEGEND

-  DEEP CREEK GROUP
 -  ELK Nos. 1-14
 -  NAT Nos. 1-4
 -  PATRICIA Nos. 8-10
 -  TED Nos. 1-7
 -  DEER FLY Nos. 1-2
 -  BIG BEAR Nos. 7-10
 -  GLEN Nos. 1-4
 -  DEER Nos. 1-2
-  PEACH (PARK) GROUP
 -  BIG BEAR Nos. 1-6 & 11-14
 -  ADJ Nos. 1-5
 -  JEAN Nos. 1-2
 -  PARK Nos. 1-20
-  UNGROUPED
 -  LYLA Nos. 1-21
 -  CAMP HEWITT Nos. 1-25

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 672 MAP #1

NOTE:

To Accompany Geologic Report By Dr. M.C. Robinson P. Eng.
 On Deep Creek Claim Group Peachland Area, Osoyoos
 Mining Division Dated. Sept. 1965.

KING RESOURCES LIMITED

PEACHLAND AREA B.C.

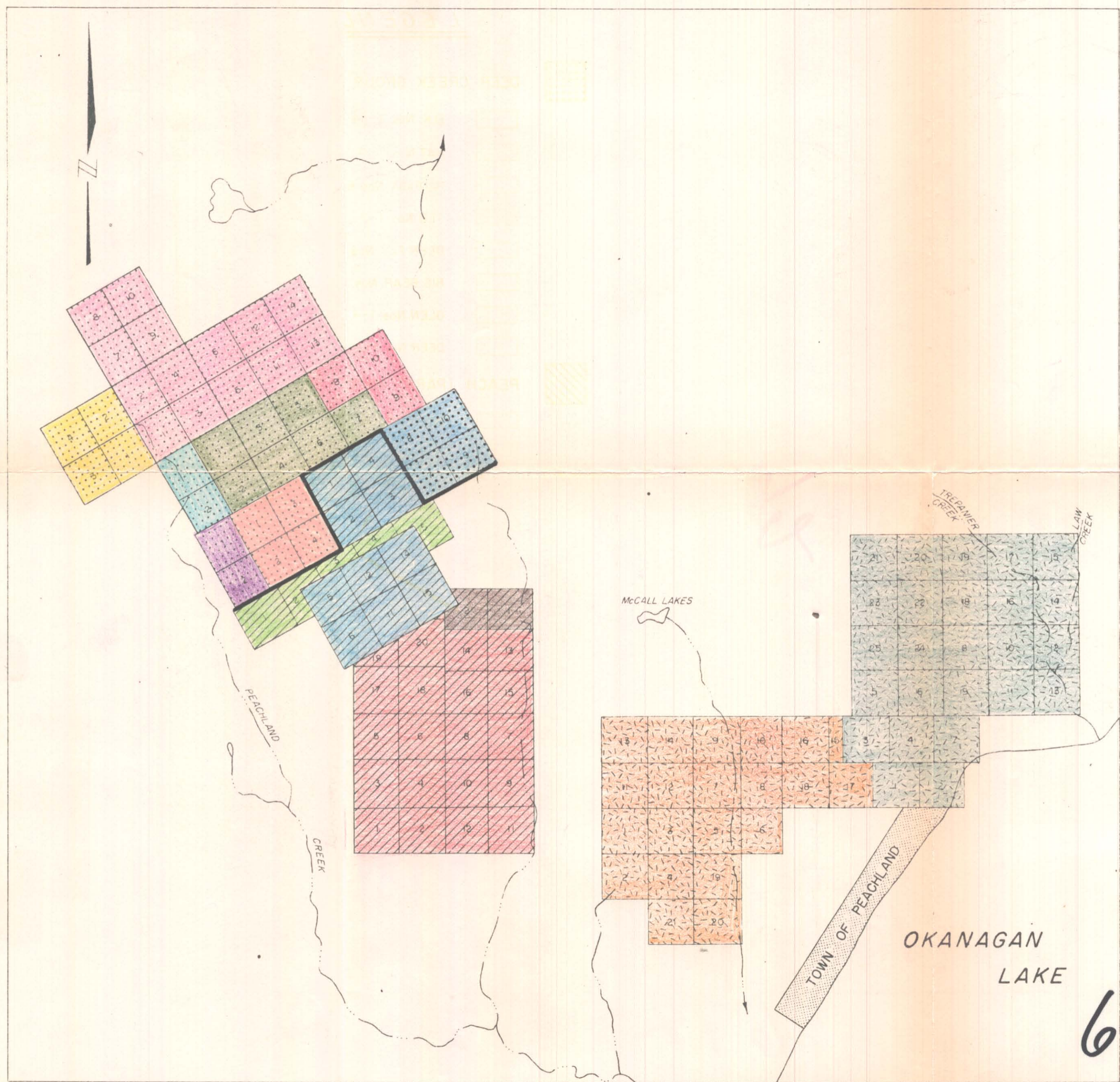
FIGURE 3

PRELIMINARY LAYOUT
 OF MINERAL CLAIMS

PREPARED BY
 WESTERN RESOURCES CONSULTANTS LTD.

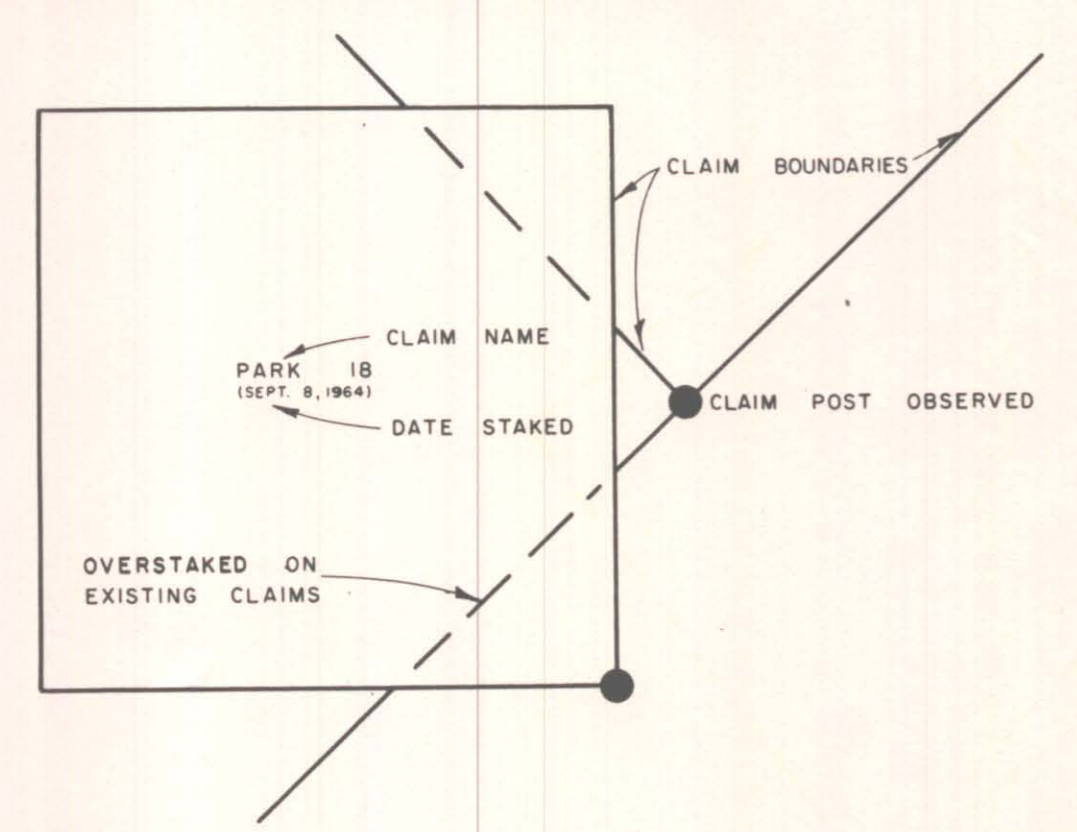
SCALE 1" = 1/2 MILE	GEOLOGIST DR. M.C. ROBINSON	SHEET NUMBER
DATE: SEPT. 1965	DRAFTSMAN: E.B.	M --- 58
		FILE NUMBER F-M-1

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 (MI)





CLAIM ILLUSTRATION



LEGEND

- CLAIM GROUP BOUNDARY
- MAIN ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD - SURVEYED
- SECONDARY ROAD - PROJECTED
- SLOPE TO MAJOR DRAINAGE CHANNEL
- DRAINAGE CHANNEL - APPROX.
- SLOUGH OR POT HOLE
- GRASSY AREA - VEGETATION ANOMALY
- OUTCROP AREA
- SURVEY STATION
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- SURFACE TRENCH
- PIT OR SHAFT
- SHORT TUNNEL

TO HWY 37 JCT IN SOUTH PEACHLAND 5.8 MILES

Department of
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ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 672 MAP #2

NOTE
TO ACCOMPANY GEOLOGIC REPORT BY
DR. M.C. ROBINSON, P. ENG. ON DEEP CREEK
CLAIM GROUP PEACHLAND AREA B.C.
OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION DATED SEPT. 1965

KING RESOURCES LIMITED

PARTS OF
DEEP CREEK & PARK (PEACH), CLAIM GROUPS
PEACHLAND AREA B.C.

OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION
FIGURE 4

SURVEY PLAN

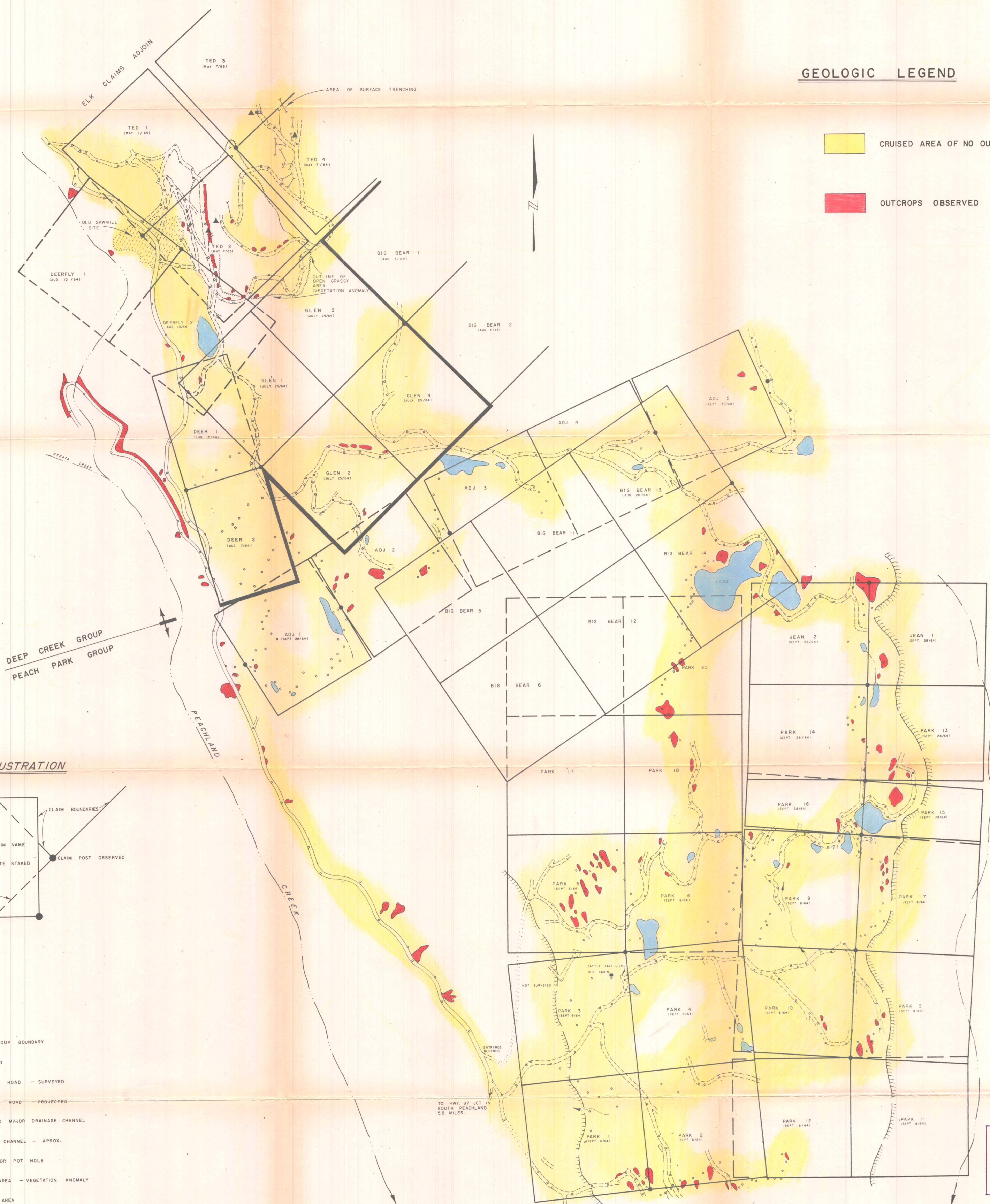
PREPARED BY
WESTERN RESOURCES CONSULTANTS LTD.

SCALE - 1" = 500'
DATE - Sept 1965
GEOLOGIST - DR. M.C. ROBINSON
DRAFTSMAN - Ed. R.B.
M-52-61

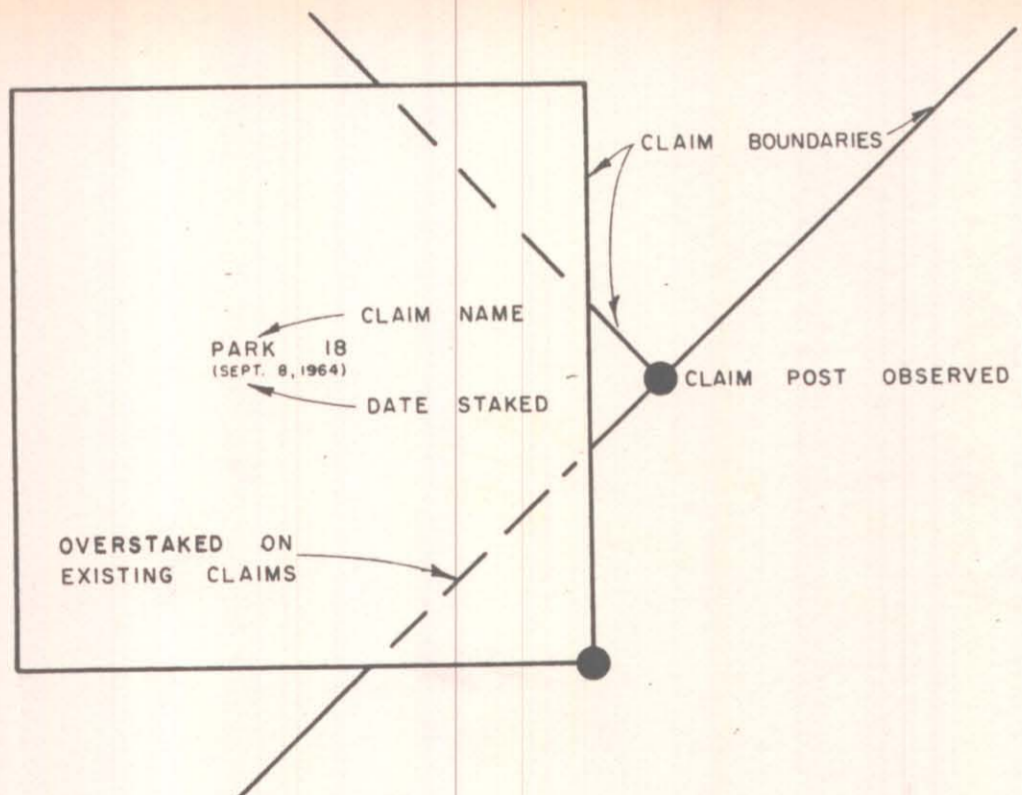
672

GEOLOGIC LEGEND

- CRUISED AREA OF NO OUTCROP
- OUTCROPS OBSERVED



CLAIM ILLUSTRATION



LEGEND

- CLAIM GROUP BOUNDARY
- MAIN ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD - SURVEYED
- SECONDARY ROAD - PROJECTED
- SLOPE TO MAJOR DRAINAGE CHANNEL
- DRAINAGE CHANNEL - APROX.
- SLOUGH OR POT HOLE
- GRASSY AREA - VEGETATION ANOMALY
- OUTCROP AREA
- SURVEY STATION
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- SURFACE TRENCH
- PIT OR SHAFT
- SHORT TUNNEL

TO HWY 97 JCT. N. SOUTH PEACHLAND 5.8 MILES.

NOTE
 TO ACCOMPANY GEOLOGIC REPORT BY
 DR. M.C. ROBINSON, P. ENG. ON DEEP CREEP
 CLAIM GROUP PEACHLAND AREA B.C.
 OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION DATED SEPT. 1965.

Department of
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 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 672 MAP #13

KING RESOURCES LIMITED

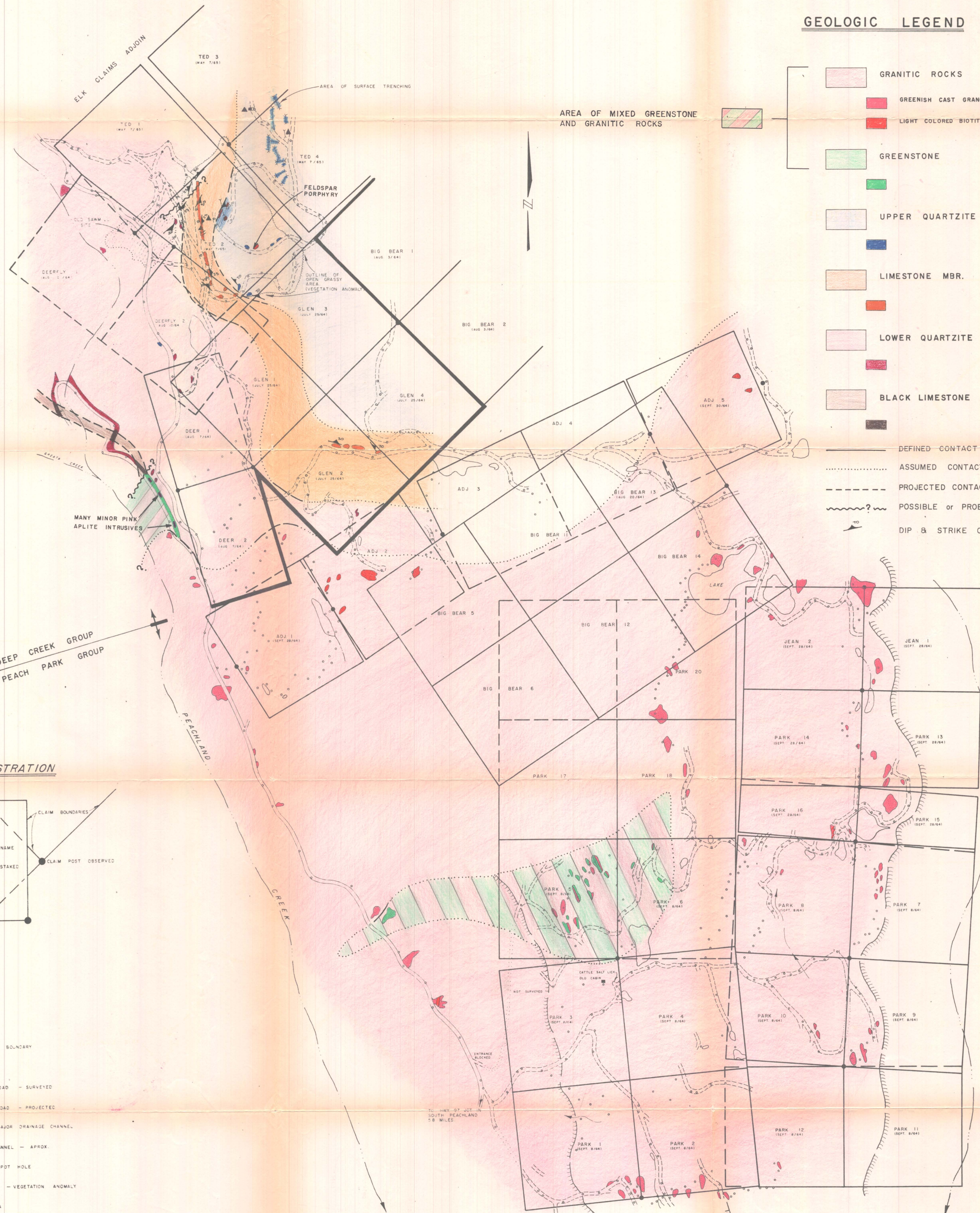
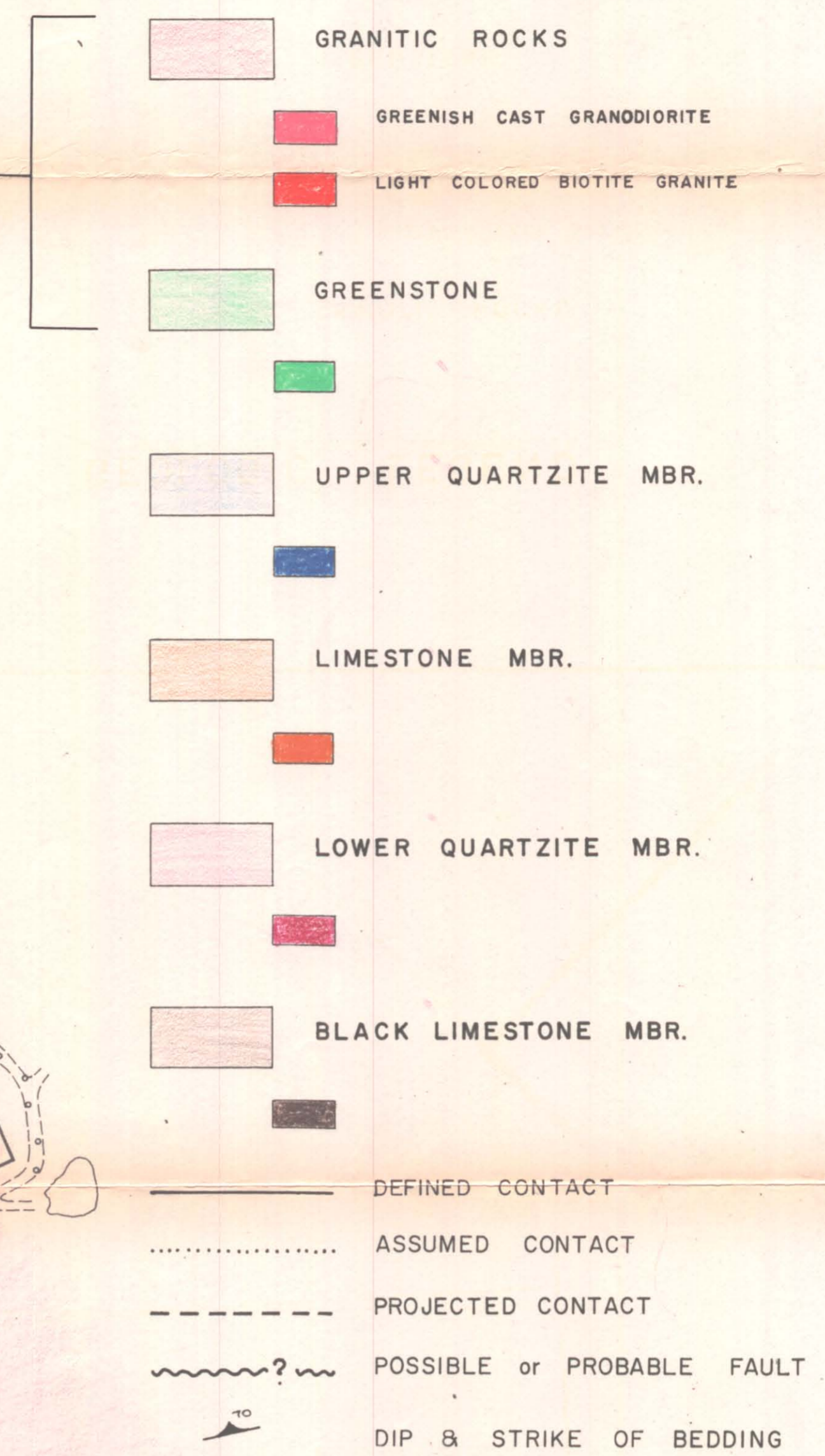
PARTS OF
 DEEP CREEK & PARK (PEACH) CLAIM GROUPS
PEACHLAND AREA B.C.
 OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION
 FIGURE - 5

AREAS OF OUTCROPPING

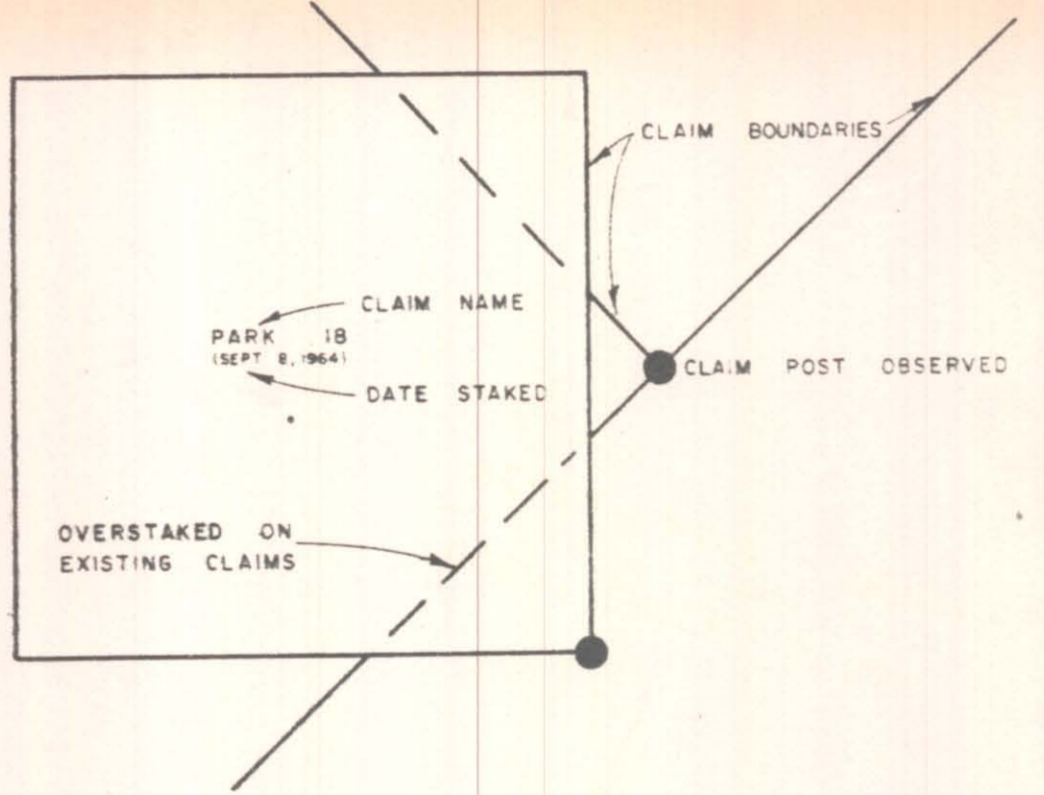
PREPARED BY
WESTERN RESOURCES CONSULTANTS LTD.
 SCALE - 1" = 500'
 GEOLOGIST - DR. M.C. ROBINSON
 DATE - Sept. 1965
 DRAFTSMAN - Ed. R.B.
M-52-62
 FILE - FMT

672 (M3)

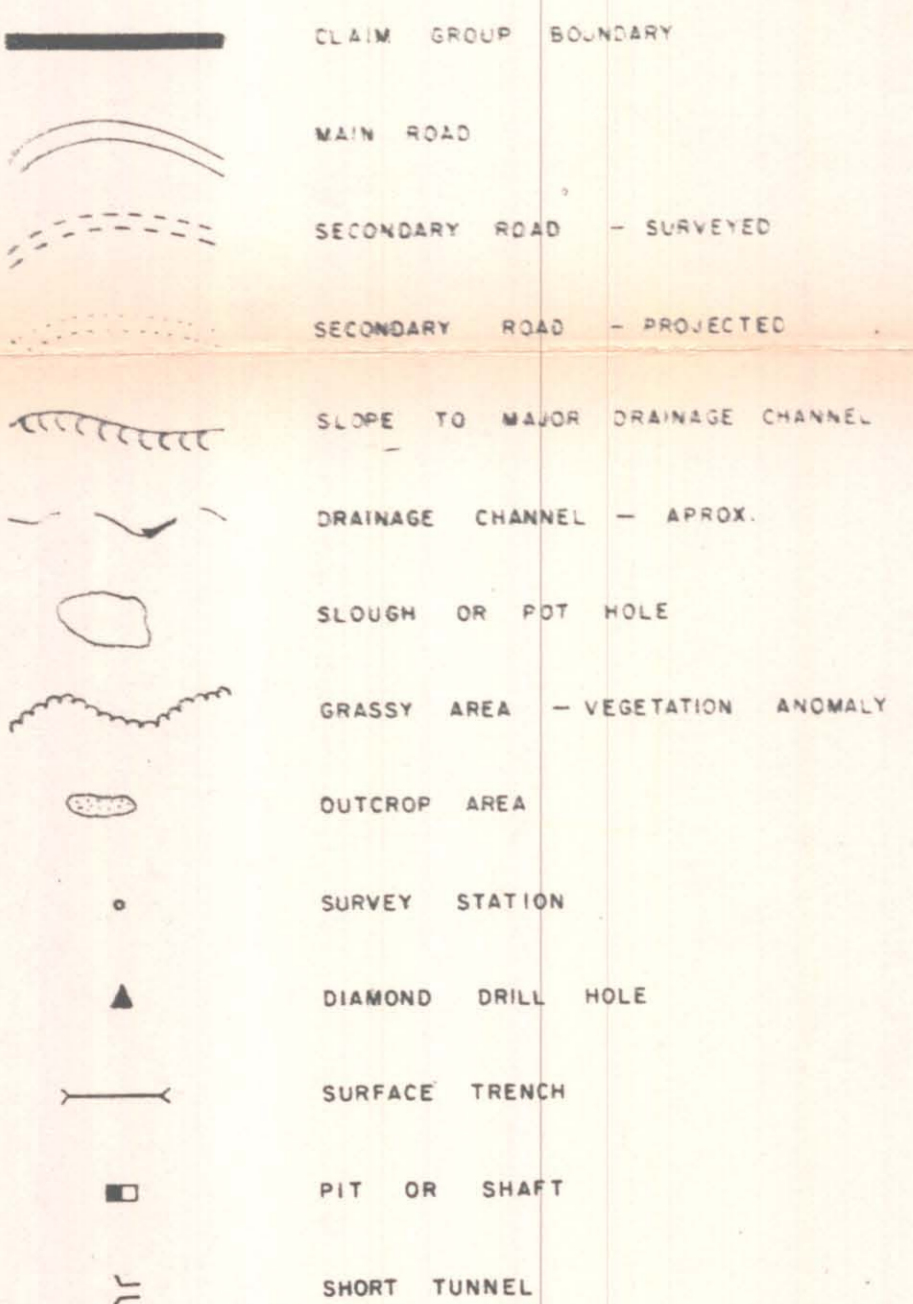
GEOLOGIC LEGEND



CLAIM ILLUSTRATION



LEGEND



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 672 MAP #14

KING RESOURCES LIMITED

PARTS OF
DEEP CREEK & PARK (PEACH) CLAIM GROUPS
PEACHLAND AREA B.C.
OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION
FIGURE 6

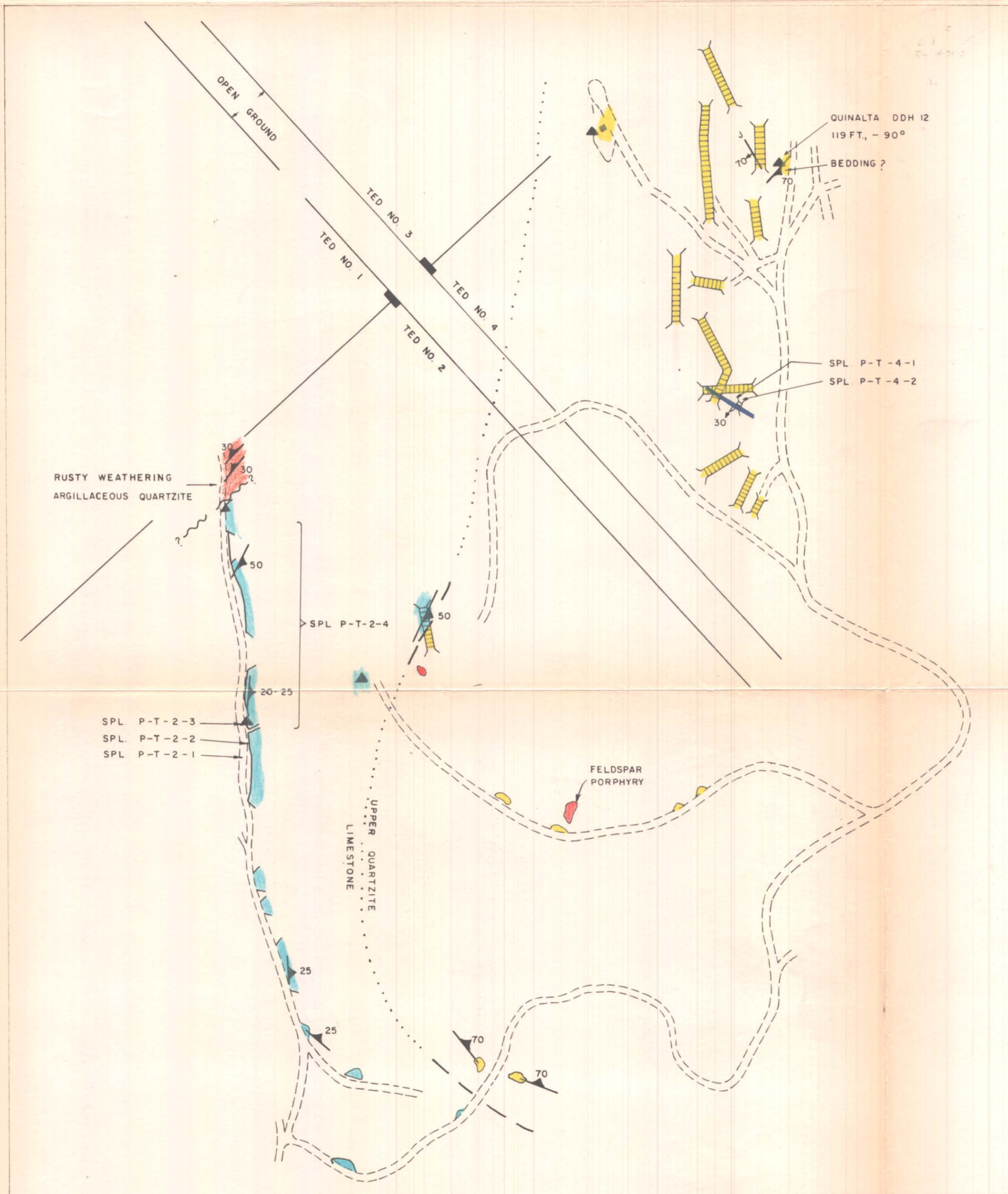
GEOLOGICAL PLAN

PREPARED BY
WESTERN RESOURCES CONSULTANTS LTD.
SCALE - 1" = 500'
DATE - Sept. 1965
GEOLOGIST - DR. M.C. ROBINSON
DRAFTSMAN - Ed. R.B.
FILE - FW1

M-52-63

NOTE:
TO ACCOMPANY GEOLOGIC REPORT BY DR. M.C. ROBINSON
PENG. ON DEEP CREEK CLAIM GROUP
PEACHLAND AREA OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION
DATED SEPT. 1965.

672 (M)



LEGEND

- ACCESS ROAD AND/ OR STRIPPED AREA
- BULLDOZER TRENCH
- OLD PIT OR SMALL SHAFT
- OLD ADIT
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- STRIKE AND DIP OF BEDDING
- JOINT PLANE
- IRREGULAR SHEAR ZONE
- POSSIBLE FAULT
- DEFINED CONTACT
- PROJECTED CONTACT

- GRANITIC ROCKS
- UPPER QUARTZITE MEMBER
- LIMESTONE MEMBER
- LOWER QUARTZITE MEMBER

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 672 MAP #15

KING RESOURCES LIMITED

PEACHLAND AREA B.C.
TED NOS. 1-4 CLAIMS
FIGURE 7

PLAN OF WORKINGS

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NOTE
TO ACCOMPANY GEOLOGIC REPORT BY DR. M.C. ROBINSON
PENG. ON DEEP CREEK CLAIM GROUP, PEACHLAND
AREA, OSOYOOS MINING DIVISION. DATED SEPT 1965

M5

PREPARED BY		WESTERN RESOURCES CONSULTANTS LTD.	
SCALE 1" = 200'	GEOLOGIST DR. M.C. ROBINSON	SHEET NUMBER	M --- 60
DATE SEPT 1965	DRAFTSMAN H.V.C.	FILE NUMBER	F-M-1