

PROGRESS REPORT
ON THE
CORVAL RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.) PROPERTY

92H/11E

by

G. GUTRATH, P. ENG.
ATLED EXPLORATION MANAGEMENT LTD.

January 20, 1972

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>RECORD NUMBER</u>
CAP 1-4	25201 - 204
LAVERNE 1-2	24841 - 842
3-4	25146 - 145
5-6	25199 - 200
JULIE 1-2	22707 - 708
LUCKY 1-4	21403 - 406
TAB 1-2	41757 - 758
BIG JULIE 1-2	47281 - 282
HOPE 5-6	18789 - 790

ZINC 1-6	46429 - 434
BONNIE LYNN 1-4	37089 - 092
RIP 9-12	49198 - 201
55-56	49244 - 245
58-62	49247 - 251
67	49256
69-72	49258 - 261
77	49266
79	49268
81	49270
83	49272

3595

3595

PROGRESS REPORT

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CORVAL RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.) PROPERTY

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Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3595 MAP

G. GUTRATH, P. ENG.

ATLED EXPLORATION MANAGEMENT LTD.

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PROGRESS REPORT ON THE CORVAL RESOURCES LTD. (N.P.L.) PROPERTY

COQUIHALLA VALLEY, B. C.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. W. L. Newsom, Vice President and Director of Corval Resources Ltd. the first stage of the exploration program recommended by E. Livgard, B. Sc., P. Eng. in his report of April 26, 1971 has been partially completed by Atled Exploration Management Ltd. under the supervision of the writer. This report details the results of the program completed on the property during the 1971 summer field season.

This report summarizes the history, development and general geology of the property, but for a detailed account please refer to Mr. Livgard's report.

SUMMARY

The property is located in the Coquihalla Valley approximately 30 airmiles northeast of Hope and 30 airmiles southwest of Merritt. A good gravel road passes along the east side of the claim group.

Between 1936 and 1951 sporadic exploration consisting of a few short adits and trenching was carried out on the property. During the 1950's considerable underground work was completed and possibly a few high grade shipments were made. During 1965-1966 Anaconda American Brass Ltd. and Dorian Mines Ltd. each had a portion of the property under option. Dorian carried out 5,000 feet of bulldozer trenching and 6,662 feet of diamond drilling to the south of Dry Creek and Anaconda carried out bulldozer trenching, geophysical and geochemical surveys north of Dry Creek in the vicinity of the old adits. These options were allowed to lapse and in 1970 Corval Resources Ltd. optioned or purchased a total of 110 claims that cover the property.

SUMMARY (con't)

The majority of the claim group is underlain by a large granodiorite intrusive mass that is related to the Coast Range Batholith of Jurassic age. The intrusive, on the east side of the claim group is in contact with andesitic rocks.

There are two varieties of volcanic rocks on the property and although they may be both Nicola Group they are quite different in appearance. In the northern part of the property the volcanics are light green, massive, and appear to be of andesite composition. In the southern part of the claim group there is a large area of volcanic rocks that are light grey or white in colour and may be an intensely altered phase of the Nicola Group volcanics or possibly a separate group of different age.

There are two important areas of known mineralization on the property. The first is at the north end of the grid on the Rip #1 claim and it is confined to the highly altered, sheared and brecciated granodiorite contact zone. The mineralization consists primarily of sphalerite and pyrite with minor galena, tetrahedrite and chalcopryrite in quartz-carbonate veinlets. Pyrite and minor chalcopryrite and sphalerite is disseminated in the intensely altered wall rocks. Because of glacial overburden this zone cannot be traced in outcrops along the contact zone or to the east.

This first area has been investigated by limited underground workings and by surface trenching. There is no evidence of any diamond drilling.

The second important mineralized area is just to the south of Dry Creek on the Julie #1 and #2 claims. The mineralization is primarily specular hematite associated with smaller amounts of sphalerite, magnetite, pyrite, and very minor chalcopryrite. The mineralization occurs as

SUMMARY (con't)

massive irregular lenses or as veinlets and disseminations in the highly altered intrusive-volcanic contact zone. This area has been extensively trenched and diamond drilled by Dorian Mines Ltd.

Immediately below this area on the south bank of Dry Creek is a large slide-outcrop area of what appears to be an intrusive breccia that has been intensely bleached, kaolinized and sericitized. This area is mineralized with 1% to 2% disseminated, fine-grained pyrite and minor specular hematite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. Crystalline coarse grained sphalerite and quartz with smaller amounts of galena, pyrite, tetrahedrite and specular hematite occur in widely spaced, random irregular, vuggy veinlets.

The geochemical results for both lead and zinc shows that the most anomalous zone distinctly follows the volcanic-granodiorite brecciated and altered contact and does not extend any distance to the west into the granodiorite intrusive. However, the granodiorite for a considerable distance from the contact has a higher than average background value for both zinc and lead. Because of the masking effect of the glacial overburden, the geochemical survey cannot determine if the mineralization extends to the east into the highly altered, brecciated contact zone.

CONCLUSIONS

The geological and geochemical surveys clearly indicate that the significant mineralization is limited to the granodiorite-volcanic contact zone and does not extend to the west into the granodiorite intrusive. This effectively defines the exploration target area to be covered by the program recommended by Mr. E. Livgard, P. Eng. in his report of April 26, 1971.

CONCLUSIONS (con't)

The geological mapping has outlined two areas of zinc mineralization that have definite merit. More detailed exploration is warranted in order to determine the extent and value of this mineralization.

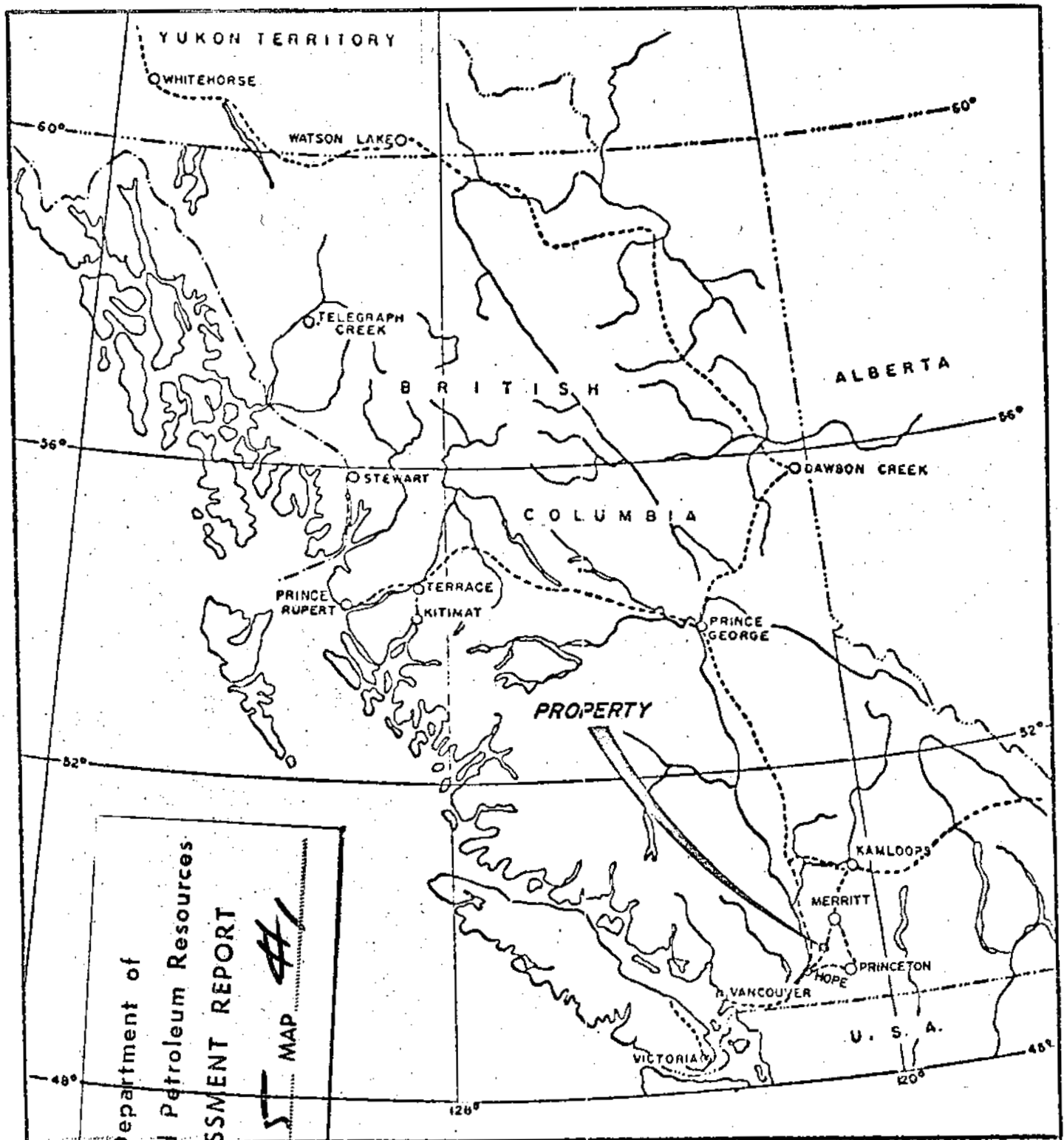
RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the exploration program outlined in Mr. Livgard's report be confined to an area approximately 8,000 feet long and 3,000 feet wide. This area is covered by the Tab#1, Tab#2, Rip #1, Rip #2, Rip #3, Hdd 1 Fr., Hope #5, Hope #6, Hdd #3, Lucky #2, Lucky #3, Lucky #4, Julie #1 and Julie #2 mineral claims.

The grid system and soil sampling recommended in Mr. Livgard's report has been completed and the outcrop geology has been mapped. More detailed geological mapping is recommended for the old trenches and underground workings within the area outlined above. The remaining recommendations outlined as Stage I and Stage II in Mr. Livgard's report should now be completed.

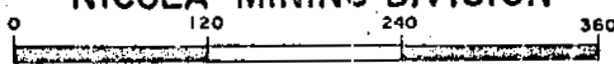
GEOGRAPHYLocation

The property is located in the Coquihalla Valley in southwestern British Columbia 30 airmiles northeast of Hope and 30 airmiles southwest of Merrit. The nearest habitation is a tourist resort located at the old settlement of Coquihalla, four miles to the south of the property. Co-ordinates of the property are $49^{\circ}41'N$ latitude and $121^{\circ}01'W$ longitude.



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3595 MAP #1

CORVAL RESOURCES LTD.
DRY CREEK PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP
49° 41' N 121° 01' W
NICOLA MINING DIVISION



MILES (APPROX.)

FIG. 1

GEOGRAPHYAccess

The property can be reached by 40 miles of good gravel road from Merritt or by 33 miles of gravel road, of which approximately 15 miles is very narrow, from Hope. The main road runs through the eastern part of the claim group as well as the Trans Canada and West Coast Transmission Oil and Gas lines. Roads, suitable for all wheel driven vehicles connect the main road with the two mineralized areas.

Topography

The claim group lies within the east flank of the Cascade Mountains. The elevation at the valley bottom is 3,500 feet and rises gently in a series of gravel benches to the adit on the Rip #1 claim at approximately the 3,750 foot elevation. From this point the hill rises steeply to an elevation of 5,300 feet within a distance of 3,000 feet. The top of the hill reaches a maximum height of 6,500 feet.

Dry Creek is deeply incised and forms a steep canyon on the Julie #1 and Lucky #4 claims. The creek has a steep gradient dropping from an elevation of 4,300 feet on the west side of the claim group to an elevation of 3,500 feet at its confluence with the Coldwater River.

The valley on the south side of Dry Creek and on the west side of the main valley rise steeply to an elevation of 5,100 feet within a distance of 5,000 feet. The mountain continues to rise to the east in a series of rolling benches to a maximum elevation of 6,000 feet near the western edge of the claim group.

Timber

The valley flats are covered with small pine and spruce. The slopes of the mountain to an elevation of 5,000 feet are heavily timbered with fir, spruce and scattered cedar suitable for construction lumber.

TOPOGRAPHYWater

Both Dry Creek and the Coldwater River run throughout the year. There is ample water for diamond drilling or for any future mining and milling requirements.

GEOLOGYGENERAL GEOLOGY

(Geological Survey of Canada: Map 737A, Hope
Geology by C. E. Cairnes, 1942, and Hope Map
Area, West Half, Paper 69-47 J. W. E. Monger)

The property is located on the northwesterly trending east contact of the Coast Range Batholith of Jurassic age. This intrusive is primarily granodiorite in composition with local dioritic phases. Nicola Group volcanics of Upper Triassic age are in contact with the intrusive to the east. This volcanic group is primarily composed of andesitic flows, tuffs, related pyroclastics and minor intercalated sediments.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The claim group covers approximately 10,000 feet of observed and assumed contact between the Coast Range granodiorite intrusive and Nicola volcanics. The alteration and mineralization of economic interest is essentially confined to this contact zone.

PROPERTY GEOLOGYIntrusive

The granodiorite intrusive underlies approximately 80% of the claim group and is referred to as the Eagle granodiorite in the Geological Survey of Canada reports. The majority of the main intrusive mass is represented by Specimen C-6 taken from outcrops on line 17S, station 25 + 00 west. This specimen is light grey, weakly foliated, medium grained, and is composed of approximately 75% subhedral, albite-twinned plagioclase, 15% anhedral quartz, 10% weakly chloritized, subhedral hornblende, and 5% subhedral to anhedral biotite.

Along the contact the granodiorite is highly-sheared giving the intrusive a gneissic appearance. Specimen C-5 taken from a small outcrop on line 4N, station 8 + 00 west is typical of this foliated granodiorite. The specimen is composed of approximately 50% light grey, irregular felsic bands with 15% quartz, and 35% dark green, thin mafic bands composed of coarse platy chlorite, minor biotite and remnant hornblende.

A dioritic phase of this intrusive or possibly a diorite dike outcrops on line 12N, station 9 + 00 west. No distinct contacts were located but there appears to be a relatively small occurrence although it could extend to the north. Specimen C-4, taken from this outcrop, is dark greyish green, fine-grained, and is composed of approximately 50% mafics, and 50% plagioclase.

The only other intrusive found on the property was a two foot wide basalt dike cutting fresh granodiorite exposed in Dry Creek near the west end of line 24S.

PROPERTY GEOLOGYVolcanics

The volcanic rocks are exposed on only a very small portion of the claim group. They are seen in contact with the intrusive on the Rip #1 and Julie #1 claims, and there are a number of outcrops in and to the south of Dry Creek as well as outcrop exposed in the trenches, and road cuts. The majority of the area believed to be underlain by Nicola volcanics to the west, is covered by glacial overburden.

The volcanics have been identified as Nicola Group in the Geological Survey of Canada reports. What is thought to be typical rocks of this group outcrops between line 12N and 16N and is represented by Specimen C-2. This specimen is light green, aphanitic, massive tuff, possibly a tuffaceous sediment since there is some indication of weak bedding.

The rocks exposed in the trenches to the east of this area are so altered and brecciated it is difficult to identify whether they are predominately volcanics or intrusives. The trenches would have to be cleaned out and mapped in detail in order to get a better understanding of this complex contact zone.

On line 17S, station 23 + 00 west and at the west end of 24S are outcrops of green tuffaceous volcanics similar to C-2. The volcanic-granodiorite contact zone at the end of 24S is highly sheared and altered for 25 to 30 feet. The outcrop in the road cut 300 feet to the east of this contact zone is tentatively identified as an altered, brecciated tuffaceous fragmental with 10% of the rock made up of round pebbles from 1/2" to 2" in diameter. Going further to the west along this outcrop it grades into a brecciated and altered granodiorite with no definite contact being observed.

PROPERTY GEOLOGYVolcanics (con't)

This unusual rock with the round pebbles or rounded fragments was noted in a number of outcrops on the property. Specimen C-10 taken from outcrop on the road to the north of line 33S is light grey in colour, although limonitic stained from surface weathering, and appears to be a kaolinized crystal tuff with approximately 10% \pm 1/2" rounded pebbles. Specimen C-10 to the south of 33S is also kaolinized but appears to have originally been the granodiorite intrusive. No distinct contact was observed between the two rock types and it was thought at first that the volcanic rock was a recent Tertiary flow or crystal tuff. However, the volcanics may be Nicola Group cut by a swarm of granodiorite dikes near the contact. It would take a great deal more mapping and petrographic studies to get a better understanding of the detailed geology that is masked by the intense alterations.

Alteration

The alterations within the contact zone has been extensive and in some area so intense and pervassive that it is difficult to recognize original rock types or structures.

Kaolinization is the most predominant alteration and has affected both the volcanic and intrusive rocks. It is associated with sericitization, silicification, carbonization and pyritization. One of the most intensely kaolinized areas on the property is just to the south of Dry Creek in fresh, well exposed outcrop immediately below the trenched and diamond drilled area. The intense alteration has bleached the rock white, there is no indication of mafics, and the original feldspars have been completely altered to kaolin and sericite. The quartz occurs as fine to medium grained subhedral crystals and as veinlets. It is estimated that an additional 10% to 20% silica has been introduced into the

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Alteration (con't)

rock as well as from 1% to 2% fine, disseminated crystalline pyrite. The original rock was first believed to be a tuffaceous fragmental, but a microscopic examination indicated that it has more characteristics of an intrusive breccia. The kaolinization in this area, to the south of Dry Creek, extends along the contact breccia zone from the end of line 25S to the trenched area on line 35S.

The granodiorite-volcanic breccia contact zone in the vicinity of the adit on the Rip #1 claim has been moderate to strongly kaolinized. The altered wall rocks from the mineralized zone in the adit are more highly silicified and carbonatized than the altered intrusive breccia to the south of Dry Creek.

The volcanic rocks on the Rip #1 claim are commonly sheared and altered to a chlorite biotite schist. In some area in the trenches the volcanics have a massive, dark hornfels appearance.

The surface outcrops, trenched areas, and dumps on the Rip #1 claim are highly oxidized and extensively manganese stained.

Mineralization

There are two main mineralized areas of economic importance on the property. These areas are approximately 6,000 feet apart and are both within the highly altered and brecciated granodiorite-volcanic contact zone. Both zones have a similar mineral assemblage and may be directly related but the majority of the granodiorite contact between the two zones is covered by overburden making it impossible to trace the mineralization in outcrop.

PROPERTY GEOLOGYMineralization (con't)

The first area is covered by the Rip #1 claim and has been investigated by approximately 300 feet of underground workings and a number of surface trenches. The underground workings could not be entered, but the dumps were examined. The mineralization consists primarily of sphalerite with minor amounts of galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and specular hematite in a quartz-carbonate gangue. The majority of this mineralization appears to have filled open fractures in the highly disturbed and altered granodiorite contact zone. The quartz is commonly crystalline forming a comb structure along the edge of the veinlets and is often interbanded with calcite and sulphide mineralization. Vugs, partially filled with crystalline quartz are common in all the veinlets. From 1% to 2% fine-grained, crystalline pyrite, with minor chalcopyrite is disseminated in the highly altered walls of the veins.

The size of this well-mineralized zone is unknown since the underground workings could not be entered. It is limited to the west by the fresh granodiorite contact but could extend along this contact to the north and south.

The second mineralized zone is to the south of the first on the Julie #1 and Julie #2 claims. A portion of this zone was extensively bulldozer trenched and diamond drilled by Dorian Mines. The mineralization in these trenches is predominantly specular hematite and sphalerite with minor chalcopyrite, galena, magnetite and pyrite. The best mineralization occurs in massive lenses of specular hematite carrying 10% to 15% coarse-grained yellowish coloured sphalerite. The maximum width of these lenses is three feet and more commonly they are only a few inches wide and discontinuous. However, they do occur throughout the majority of the trenched granodiorite-volcanic contact zone.

PROPERTY GEOLOGYMineralization (con't)

Immediately below the trenched area on the steep south bank of Dry Creek is a large slide area exposing fresh outcrop. From 1% to 3% fine-grained crystalline pyrite with very minor amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, specular hematite, tetrahedrite and galena is disseminated in the highly altered host rock which has been tentatively identified as an intrusive breccia. Coarse crystalline sphalerite, galena and quartz with minor chalcopyrite and pyrite occur throughout the outcrops in very irregular, randomly spaced and widely separated veinlets and vuggy lenses.

Outside of the granodiorite-volcanic contact zone the only mineralization located was small amounts of sphalerite and pyrite in very narrow east-west trending shear zones cutting the granodiorite. These shears were found in the small creeks that cross line 5S and 9S.

Structure

The majority of the granodiorite is weakly foliated and along the contact it is intensely foliated. The predominant foliation trend is in a southwesterly direction.

Mr. Livgard in his report of April 26, 1971 was able to interpret from the aerial photographs a strong north-south lineament pattern in the vicinity of the mineral showings that subparallels the main valley and continues beyond the limits of the claim group. The lineament pattern is not easily identified on the ground, but it may be represented by the strong north-south shearing in the trenches on the Rip #1 claim.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Structure (con't)

A cross cutting, southwesterly trending lineament pattern thought to represent a strong fault zone can be identified on the aerial photograph. On the property it appears as a sharp escarpment on the east side of the valley but because of the overburden and heavy timber it could not be recognized on the west side of the valley. However, on the aerial photograph it definitely appears to cross the main valley and strike towards the Rip #1 claim. The intersection of the north-south trending lineament pattern and this southwesterly trending feature may account for the strong brecciation and foliation in the vicinity of the old workings on the Rip #1 claim.

The volcanic rocks in the trenches on the Rip #1 claim had indication of weak banding but no other bedding was located on the property.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The geochemical soil sampling survey completed by Corval Resources in 1971 was designed to determine the limits of the anomalous zones found by the previous survey by Anaconda.

Survey Performed

The original grid system surveyed by Anaconda was cut out and resurveyed. Because, Corval had a limited budget for this project and sampling done by Anaconda was not duplicated. The original grid was extended by Corval and soil samples were taken at 100 foot intervals on all the new lines.

The additional lines surveyed and soil sampled are outlined as follows:

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYSurvey Performed (con't)

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Original Line</u>	<u>Extention (1971)</u>	<u>New Line Surveyed (feet)</u>
0	20 + 00W	35 + 00W	1500
4N	16 + 00W	23 + 00W	700
8N	75 + 00W	35 + 00W	2000
12N	10 + 00W	23 + 00W	1300
16N	10 + 00W	35 + 00W	2500
20N	-	23 + 00W	2300
24N	-	34 + 00W	3400
28N	-	23 + 00W	2300
32N	-	23 + 00W	2300
36N	-	23 + 00W	2300
BLN	17 + 00N	36 + 00N	1900
BLS	24 + 00S	93 + 00S	6900
5S	21 + 00W	26 + 00W	500
9S	16 + 00W	43 + 00W	2700
13S (W)	10 + 00W	23 + 00W	1300
13S (E)	-	7 + 00E	700
17S	11 + 00W	43 + 00W	3200
21S	13 + 00W	22 + 00W	900
24S	16 + 00W	23 + 00W	700
25S	-	43 + 00W	4300
29S	9 + 00W	20 + 00W	1100
33S (E&W)	-	46 + 00W (E&W)	4600
37S (W)	-	23 + 00W	2300
41S (W)	-	23 + 00W	2300
45S (E&W)	-	28 + 00 (E&W)	2800
49 (E&W)	-	30 + 00 (E&W)	3000
53S (E&W)	-	17 + 00 (E&W)	1700
57S (E)	-	14 + 00E	1400
61S (E)	-	14 + 00E	1400
69S (E)	-	15 + 00E	1500

TOTAL . . . 65,800

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYSurvey Performed (con't)

Approximately 700 soil samples taken (July 7 & October 19/71)
350 soil samples analysed (July 7 & October 19/71)

A total of 94,500 feet of grid lines was cut and surveyed and of this 65,800 feet was new line that was soil sampled.

A total of 700 soil samples were collected, and again because of economic measures only 350 samples (200 foot interval sample) were analysed. The samples were collected in kraft paper bags and partially dried in the field before shipment to Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Limited, 1521 Pemberton Street, North Vancouver. The preparation and analysis of the samples was as follows:

- sample ground to : -80 mesh
- Mesh weight used: 0.50 g.
- Final Volume: 10 ml.
- Method of analysis: Instrument-Atomic Absorption
- Extraction: Hot HClO_4 and HNO_3
- Detection: AA4, AA5
- Supervising analyst: L.Nicols and C. Chun

All the samples collected were ground and sifted to -80 mesh in preparation for analysis. However, as an economic measure only every other sample was analysed. The remaining sifted samples as well as the pulps are stored at Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Limited.

Of the 496 samples collected in June 1971, 248 were analysed for lead, zinc, and silver, and of the 204 samples collected in October 1971, 102 were analysed for zinc and lead.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYSurvey Results

The background, threshold and anomalous values were chosen as follows:

	<u>Background</u>	<u>Threshold</u>	<u>Anomalous</u>	<u>Anomalous +</u>
Zinc	250 ppm	550 ppm	700 ppm	+ 1200 ppm
Lead	20 ppm	40 ppm	65 ppm	+ 100 ppm
Silver	1.5 ppm	3 ppm	5 ppm	+ 10 ppm

1. Zinc

The geochemical survey has outlined a significant zinc anomaly that is closely related to the granodiorite contact zone. The largest and most pronounced portion of this anomalous zone, over 800 ppm with highs of + 2000 ppm is located at the north end of the grid in the vicinity of the old adit on the Rip #1 claim. The eastern half of the anomaly (+ 1700 ppm contour) is largely due to downhill ion migration and contamination from dumps and drainage from the old underground workings. The western half of the anomaly (+ 1700 ppm contour) extends from station 8 + 00W to 14 + 00W on lines 4N and 8N. This anomaly zone extends as far north as line 19N-station 2 + 00W to station 8 + 00W, and in large part is believed to reflect zinc mineralization in bedrock. The shape of the anomaly is remarkably coincident with the trace of the assumed granodiorite contact.

The zinc anomaly (+ 800 ppm) follows the granodiorite contact zone from the mineralized area on the Rip #1 claim south to the Julie #1 and #2 claims where there is a strong anomalous zone of + 2000 ppm centered over the trenched area. This may be in part due to contamination from the trenching but in all probability reflects a better zone of zinc mineralization.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY1. Zinc (con't)

The zinc anomaly turns to the southeast from the Julie claims and follows the granodiorite contact into the trenched area on the Randy #3 claim. Additional soil sampling was not done to define the limits of this anomaly to the southwest and west because the geological mapping indicated that the entire area was underlain by fresh granodiorite similar to that found on the extension of line 8N and 16N on the Rip #75 and #77 claims.

2. Lead

The lead anomalies have relatively lower values than the spectacular zinc anomalies, but the less mobile lead ions produce anomalies having greater interpretive value since they are more closely coincident with the limits of mineralization in the bedrock.

The lead anomaly is coincident with the zinc anomaly but not as widespread. The northern mineralized zone on the Rip #1 claim is very anomalous and has an unusual east-west linear shape centered on line 8N from 0 + 00W to 16 + 00W. The lower third of this anomaly east of 6 + 00W and the extension of the anomaly south to line 0 would appear to be directly related to contamination from the dumps and the road. From line 8N at station 15 + 00W the anomaly (+ 50 ppm) goes south and subparallels the granodiorite contact to Dry Creek. The higher values are found along the base of the steep outcrop slope where in all probability they have been concentrated by downhill ion migration.

The entire trenched area on the Julie claims is anomalous (+ 50 ppm) and extends north across Dry Creek to line 21S and then diminishes in the deeper glacial overburden. On line 24S from station 13 + 00W to 16 + 00W the values range from 300 to 700 ppm lead. This is encouraging since the anomaly appears to be reflecting bedrock mineralization and would indicate that the mineralization on the Julie claim extends to the north across the creek.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY2. Lead (con't)

From the Julie claim the anomalous zone goes southwest into the trenched area on the Randy #3 claim. In this area the + 50 ppm anomalous zone is directly coincident with the granodiorite contact.

There is one small anomalous zone on the baseline between 16N and 20N. The anomaly is approximately 300 feet wide, extends to the west 500 feet and is open to the east, and has a high on the baseline of 650 ppm lead. There is no outcrop or known mineralization in this immediate area of the anomaly.

3. Silver

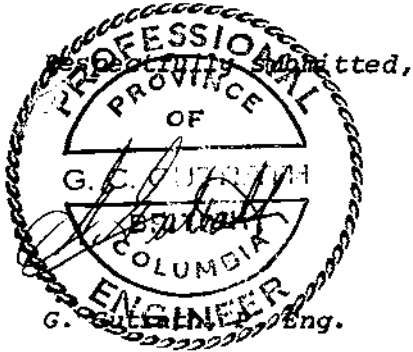
The silver is of little interpretive value since soil samples were not collected on the entire grid and Anaconda did not analyze their samples for silver. It is interesting to note that the anomalous silver values, up to 13 ppm are directly coincident with the more anomalous lead values.

4. Copper

The soil samples collected by Corval were not analysed for copper because of the limited budget. This can still be done at a later date since all the samples are stored. The copper analyses would enhance the present data and may give an indication if copper mineralization exists on the fringes or completely outside of the zinc-lead anomaly.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The geochemical survey has been of definite value in limiting the area for detailed exploration. The survey indicates that the mineralization is concentrated along the highly altered, sheared and brecciated granodiorite contact zone for a distance of approximately 8,000 feet. The survey indicates that the mineralized zone is approximately 1000 feet wide, but this is not particularly meaningful since the extensive glacial overburden to the east of the contact completely masks bedrock that could be mineralized.



APPENDIX A

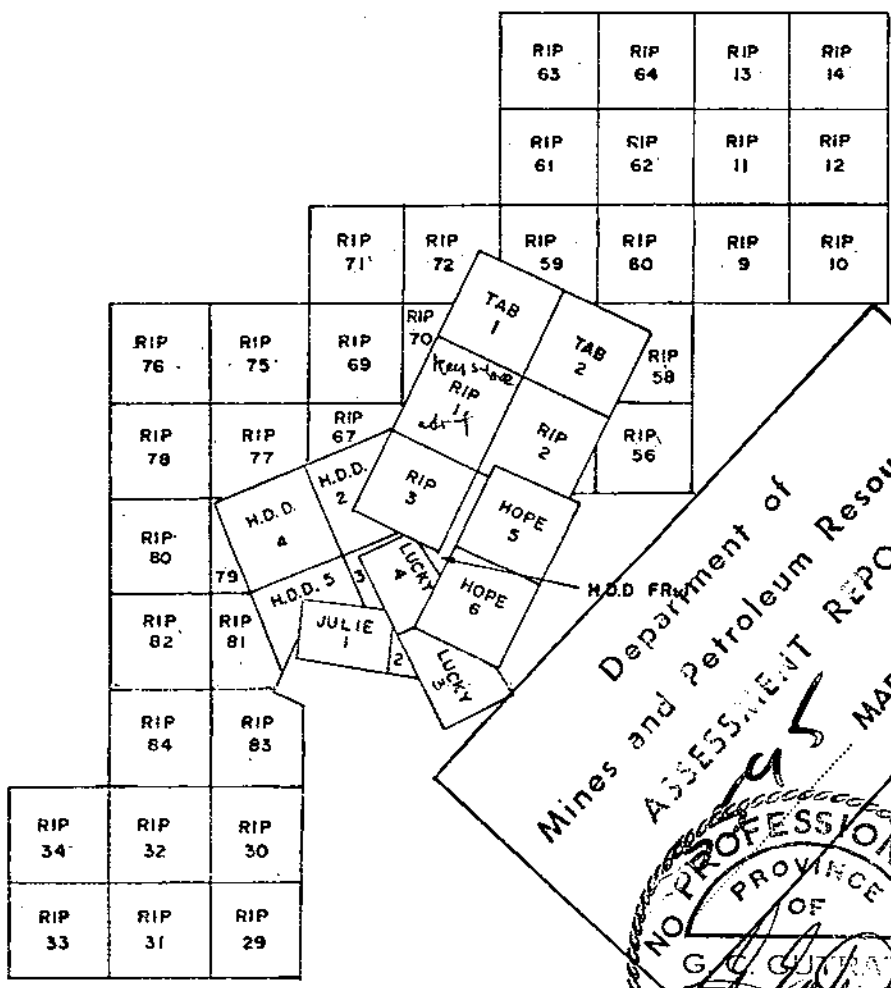
Table of Claims and Claim Map

CORVAL RESOURCES LTD.

DRY CREEK PROPERTY

TABLE OF CLAIM EXPIRY DATES

<u>Claim</u>	<u>No. of Claims</u>	<u>Record No's</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
RIP 1 to 3	3	44104 - 06	Jan. 15, 1973
TAB 1 & 2	2	41747 - 58	Aug. 6, 1972
JULIE 1 & 2	2	22707 - 08	Aug. 24, 1972
LUCKY 1 - 4	4	21403 - 06	Sept. 13, 1972
HOPE 5 & 6	2	18789 - 90	Sept. 5, 1972
HDD #1 Fr.	1	47956	Jan. 1, 1973
HDD 2 - 5	4	47957 - 60	Jan. 1, 1973
RIP 9 - 14	6	49198 - 203	Apr. 16, 1972
RIP 29 - 34	6	49218 - 23	Apr. 16, 1972
RIP 56	1	49245	Apr. 16, 1972
RIP 58 - 64	7	49247 - 53	Apr. 16, 1972
RIP 67	1	49256	Apr. 16, 1972
RIP 69 - 72	4	49258 - 61	Apr. 16, 1972
RIP 75 - 84	10	49264 - 73	Apr. 16, 1972



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
MAP #2

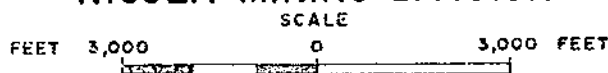
CORVAL RESOURCES LTD.

DRY CREEK PROPERTY

CLAIM MAP

49° 41' N 121° 01' W

NICOLA MINING DIVISION



ATLED EXPLORATION MANAGEMENT LTD.

January, 1972

FIG. 2

APPENDIX B

Geochemical Analytical Report

Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd.

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA TELEPHONE 604-988-2172

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

REPORT No. 71-27-004 DATE July 7, 1971

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY COMPANY Corval Resources Limited

SHIPPED VIA FROM

REPORT ON 248 samples for Pb, Zn DATE SAMPLES ARRIVED June 30, 1971
& Ag * * *

COPIES OF THIS REPORT SENT TO:

- (1) Vancouver Office
- (2)
- (3)

TRANSMITTED BY:

Mail

SAMPLES SIFTED OR GROUND TO -80 MESH WEIGHT USED 0.50 g

FINAL VOLUME 10 ml ALIQUOT USED n/a

* * *

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Instrumental - Atomic Absorption

EXTRACTION: HClO₄ - HNO₃

DETECTION: Techtron AA4 and AA5

SAMPLES ASSIGNMENT: (a) PREPARED SAMPLES: filed

(b) REJECTS: discarded

* * *

ANALYST(S) G.A., W.L. TYPIST hi.

SUPERVISING CHEMIST L. Nicol CHECKED BY *R. J. Nicol*

COSTS:

SHIPPING CHARGE	\$ -----
SAMPLE PREPARATION	\$ 49.60
ANALYSIS	\$ 496.00
OTHER	\$ -----
TOTAL	\$ 545.60

SPECIALIZING IN TRACE ELEMENT ANALYSIS

Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd.

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

TELEPHONE 604-988-2172

71-27-004

COMPANY Corval Resources Limited

REPORT No. PAGE 1 OF 7

MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag	
5S - 22 W	940	99	13.0	
24	580	40	1.5	
5S - 26	450	28	1.5	v
9S - 16	540	36	1.5	
18	340	29	1.0	
20	214	30	1.0	
22	830	410	5.0	
24	560	29	1.5	
26	640	34	1.5	
28	630	27	1.0	
30	490	35	1.5	
32	780	60	2.0	
34	163	20	1.0	
36	193	21	1.5	
38	135	18	1.5	
40	100	19	1.5	
9S - 42 W	104	20	1.5	
13S - 2 E	114	17	1.0	
4	57	12	1.0	
13S - 6 E	159	35	1.0	

MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag	
13S - 12 W	348	24	1.5	
14	173	20	1.0	
16	352	30	1.5	
18	520	36	2.0	
20	770	29	1.5	
13S - 22	1100	48	2.0	
17S - 12	290	25	2.0	
14	575	40	1.5	
16	200	21	1.5	
18	400	33	1.0	
20	415	41	1.5	
22	900	52	2.5	
24	590	50	1.5	
26	750	40	1.5	
28	900	30	1.0	
30	900	68	1.5	
32	800	31	1.5	
34	950	41	2.0	
17S - 36 W	243	18	1.0	

REMARKS

Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd.

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

TELEPHONE 604-988-2172

Corval Resources Limited

71-27-004

COMPANY

REPORT No.

PAGE 2 OF 7

MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag
17s - 38 W	900	30	1.0
40	600	43	1.0
17 S- 42	690	40	1.5
24S - 14	570	770	11.0
16	1560	460	9.0
18	255	24	1.5
24S - 20	1360	25	2.0
25S - 16	77	9	1.0
18	540	19	1.5
20	61	7	0.5
22	270	34	1.5
24	600	34	1.5
26	255	32	1.5
28	172	20	1.5
30	315	30	1.5
32	370	34	2.5
34	124	20	1.0
36	162	24	1.0
38	260	19	1.0
25S - 40 W	164	20	1.5

MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag
25S - 42 W	85	16	1.5
33S - 2 E	252	25	1.5
4 E	114	18	1.0
2 W	122	18	1.5
4	136	20	1.5
6	137	23	1.5
6+50	550	45	2.0
8	104	20	1.5
10	76	17	2.0
12	225	75	2.5
14	630	95	8.0
16	990	300	3.5
18	222	74	2.5
20	149	33	1.5
22	265	36	9.5
24	190	35	1.0
26	66	14	0.5
28	165	20	1.0
33S - 30 W	75	16	1.0

REMARKS

Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd.

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

TELEPHONE 604-988-2172

71-27-004

COMPANY ^{*} Corval Resources Limited

REPORT No.

PAGE 3 OF 7

MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag	
33S - 32 W	121	17	1.0	
34	440	20	2.0	
36	535	36	2.0	
38	102	15	1.0	
40	57	10	0.5	
33S - 42 W	133	20	1.0	
37S - 2 W	146	31	1.5	
4	550	100	5.5	
6	118	24	1.0	
8	63	14	0.5	
10	204	25	1.5	
12	445	23	1.0	
14	162	34	1.5	
16	525	54	2.5	
18	169	25	1.0	
20	860	67	2.0	
37S - 22 W	335	33	1.5	
41S - 2 W	44	10	0.5	✓
4	260	24	2.5	✓
41S - 6 W	800	140	2.0	✓

MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag	
41S - 8 W	780	144	3.0	
10	485	55	3.5	
12	975	85	2.5	
14	720	60	3.5	
16	450	45	2.0	
18	195	41	2.0	
20	83	16	1.0	
41S - 22 W	515	109	4.5	
BL - 25 S	162	26	1.0	
26	170	29	1.5	
27	99	16	1.0	
28	72	19	1.0	
29	118	20	1.0	
30	136	16	1.0	
31	60	15	1.0	
32	120	16	1.0	
33	280	25	2.0	
34	198	20	2.0	
BL - 35 S	238	18	2.0	

REMARKS

Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd.

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

TELEPHONE 604-988-2172

71-27-004

COMPAN Corval Resources Limited

REPORT No. PAGE 4 OF 7

MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag	
BL - 36 S	420	21	2.0	
37	303	28	1.5	
38	130	15	1.5	
39	52	14	1.0	
40	64	14	1.5	
41 S	262	25	1.5	
17 N	350	30	1.0	
18	740	650	2.0	
19	600	128	1.0	
20	690	23	1.5	
21	415	20	2.5	
22	205	18	1.5	
23	312	14	1.0	
24	152	19	1.0	
25	108	13	1.0	
26	92	12	1.0	
27	111	15	1.0	
28	278	30	1.5	
29	250	18	1.0	
BL - 30 N	300	23	1.5	

MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag	
BL - 31 N	115	15	1.0	
32	116	12	1.0	
33	56	11	1.0	
34	63	14	1.0	
35	65	14	1.0	
BL - 36 N	88	15	1.5	
4N - 18 W	525	100	15.0	
20	445	40	2.0	
4N - 22	510	40	2.0	
8N - 16	1000	610	7.5	
18	590	22	2.5	
20	325	22	1.5	
22	225	20	1.5	
24	183	17	1.0	
26	50	6	0.5	
28	142	24	2.0	
30	90	14	1.0	
32	38	10	0.5	
8N - 34 W	106	14	1.0	

REMARKS

Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd.

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

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71-27-004

COMPANY Corval Resources Limited

REPORT No. PAGE 5 OF 7

MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag
12N - 12 W	440	24	1.5
14	258	22	1.5
16	95	12	1.0
18	192	20	1.5
20	102	20	1.0
12N - 22	50	16	1.0
16N - 2	990	172	2.5
4	750	46	1.5
6	485	55	1.0
8	740	58	1.5
10	318	27	1.5
12	270	44	2.5
14	238	16	1.0
16	43	10	1.0
18	91	17	0.5
20	95	18	1.0
22	88	17	1.0
24	126	20	0.5
26	48	15	1.5
16N - 28 W	82	15	1.0

MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag
16N - 30 W	44	11	1.5
32	79	16	1.5
16N - 34	72	20	1.5
20N - 0	390	24	1.5
2	630	20	2.0
4	318	20	1.5
6	465	16	1.0
8	293	14	1.0
10	212	15	1.0
12	268	27	1.5
14	560	24	1.5
16	118	26	1.5
18	325	40	2.0
20	72	13	1.0
20N - 22	113	19	1.0
24N - 2	208	15	1.0
4	410	25	3.0
6	348	18	1.5
24 N - 8 W	900	25	3.0

REMARKS

Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd.

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

TELEPHONE 604-988-2172

71-27-004

COMPANY Corval Resources Limited

REPORT No.

PAGE 6 OF 7

MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag		MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag	
24N - 10 W	490	20	2.0						
12	490	30	2.5		28N - 16 W	73	11	0.5	
14	325	30	1.5		18	124	15	1.0	
16	48	15	0.5		20	104	15	1.0	
18	190	26	2.0		28N - 22	133	18	1.5	
20	87	15	1.0		32N - 2	60	12	1.0	
22	88	20	1.0		4	126	24	2.5	
24	285	26	1.5		6	66	12	1.0	
26	59	14	1.0		8	103	11	1.0	
28	78	19	1.5		10	61	11	1.0	
30	49	12	1.0		12	62	10	0.5	
32	132	25	1.5		14	94	11	0.5	
24N - 34	83	19	1.5		16	124	18	1.0	
28N - 2	192	16	1.0		18	200	20	1.0	
4	232	19	2.0		20	158	20	1.0	
6	71	12	1.0		32N - 22	215	16	0.5	
8	193	15	1.0		36N - 2	80	16	1.5	
10	275	33	1.5		4	55	20	3.5	
12	154	15	1.0		6	80	14	1.0	
28N - 14 W	1190	51	9.5		36N - 8	78	10	1.0	

REMARKS

Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd.

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

TELEPHONE 604-988-2172

71-27-004

COMPANY Corval Resources Limited

REPORT No.

PAGE 7 OF 7

MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag
36N - 10 W	58	12	1.0
12	92	16	1.0
14	278	42	1.0
16	900	35	2.0
18	40	8	0.5
20	73	14	1.0
36 N -22	75	12	0.5
OXL - 22	485	49	2.0
24	300	26	1.0
26	312	25	1.0
28	191	18	1.0
30	196	21	1.0
32	42	11	0.5
OXL - 34 W	58	15	1.0

MARKING	Zn	Pb	Ag

REMARKS

Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd.

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA TELEPHONE 604-988-2172

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

REPORT No. 71-16-005 DATE Oct. 19, 1971
SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY _____ COMPANY Atled Explorations Management Ltd.
SHIPPED VIA Delivered FROM Vancouver office
REPORT ON 102 geochem samples for Zn & Pb DATE SAMPLES ARRIVED Oct. 14, 1971

* * *

COPIES OF THIS REPORT SENT TO:

(1) Vancouver office
(2) _____
(3) _____

TRANSMITTED BY:

mail

SAMPLES SIFTED OR GROUND TO -80 MESH WEIGHT USED 0.50 g
FINAL VOLUME 10 ml ALIQUOT USED n/a

* * *

METHOD OF ANALYSIS: Instrumental - Atomic Absorption

EXTRACTION: Hot. HClO₄ - HNO₃ digestion

DETECTION: Techtron AAA & AAS

SAMPLES ASSIGNMENT: (a) PREPARED SAMPLES: filed
(b) REJECTS: none

* * *

ANALYST(S) ki, sl TYPIST mb
SUPERVISING CHEMIST L. Nicol CHECKED BY A. Edwin

COSTS:

SHIPPING CHARGE	\$ _____
SAMPLE PREPARATION	\$ <u>20.40</u>
ANALYSIS	\$ <u>153.00</u>
OTHER	\$ _____
TOTAL	\$ <u>173.40</u>

SPECIALIZING IN TRACE ELEMENT ANALYSIS

Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd.

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

TELEPHONE 604-988-2172

COMPANY Atled Exploration Services

REPORT No.

PAGE 1 OF 3

MARKING	Zn	Pb		
BL - 43 S	352	34		
5	325	33		
7	584	76		
49	815	107		
51	990	61		
3	690	54		
5	985	60		
7	1320	73		
59	1850	80		
61	1750	105		
3	1430	75		
5	735	36		
7	245	30		
69	480	37		
71	940	42		
3	1470	47		
5	930	45		
7	1530	67		
79	398	56		
BL - 81 S	177	27		

MARKING	Zn	Pb		
BL - 83 S	108	25		
5	238	32		
7	243	33		
89	355	33		
91	410	37		
BL - 93 S	770	41		
21 S - 14 W	138	23		
16	198	26		
18	810	55		
20	458	27		
21 S - 22 W	585	33		
29 S - 2 W	122	21		
4	93	21		
6	148	27		
8	143	30		
10	370	37		
12	1400	133		
14	2220	197		
16	2530	212		
29 S - 18 W	2750	67		

REMARKS

Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd.

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

TELEPHONE 604-988-2172

COMPANY Atled Exploration Services

REPORT No.

PAGE 2 OF 3

MARKING	Zn	Pb		
29 S - 20 W	1300	61		
45 S - 1 W (A)	182	17		
3	433	62		
5	675	93		
7	740	61		
9	290	57		
11	332	60		
13	172	23		
15	303	48		
17	96	22		
45 S - 19 W	38	12		
45 S - 1 E	625	48		
3	127	18		
5	250	22		
7	138	21		
45 S - 9 E	142	29		
49 S - 1 W	390	37		
3	458	68		
5	1600	77		
49 S - 7 W	600	85		

MARKING	Zn	Pb		
49 S - 9 W	495	32		
11	535	37		
13	357	47		
15	85	28		
17	77	18		
49 S - 19 W	70	16		
49 S - 1 E	403	38		
3	177	31		
5	232	34		
7	2050	103		
9	765	305		
49 S - 11 E	815	60		
53 S - 1 W	365	36		
3	545	65		
5 W	255	31		
2 E	855	61		
4 E	383	25		
6 E	315	45		
8 E	456	38		
53 S - 10 E	408	31		

REMARKS

Vancouver Geochemical Laboratories Ltd.

1521 PEMBERTON AVENUE

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

TELEPHONE 604-988-2172

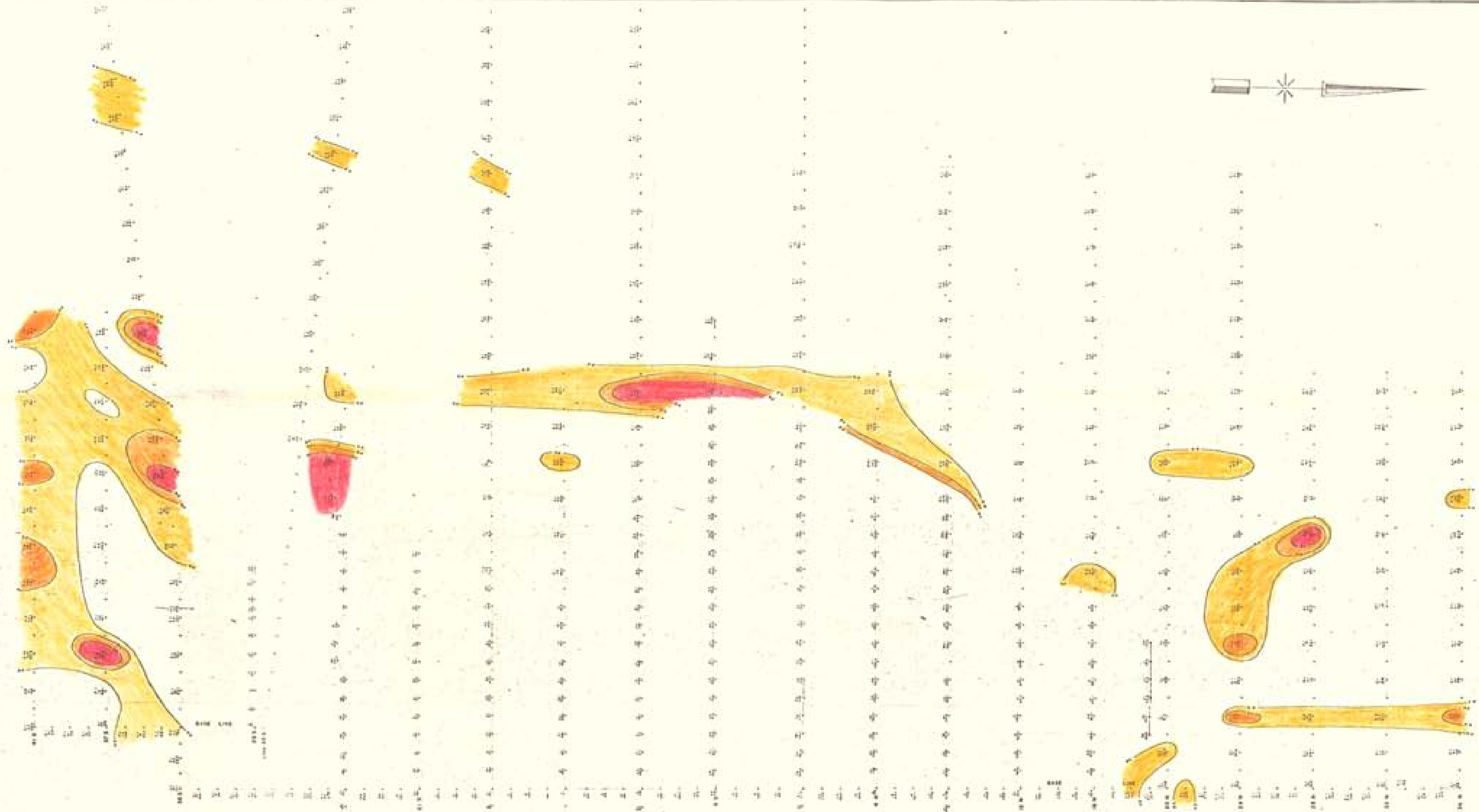
COMPANY Atled Exploration Services

REPORT No. _____

PAGE 3 OF 3

MARKING	Zn	Pb			MARKING	Zn	Pb		
53 S - 12 E	545	50			69 S - 15 E	472	26		
57 S - 2 E	665	42			69 S - 7 E	455	30		
4	880	47							
6	735	62							
8	805	52							
10	1500	47							
57 S - 12 E	1650	140							
61 S - 2 E	940	53							
4	955	38							
6	105	21							
8	132	22							
10	198	26							
12	468	70							
61 S - 14 E	770	110							
69 S - 1 E	313	38							
3	325	35							
5	343	32							
69 S - 9 E	333	30							
11	555	36							
69 S - 13	595	34							

REMARKS



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO 3595 M.P. #3



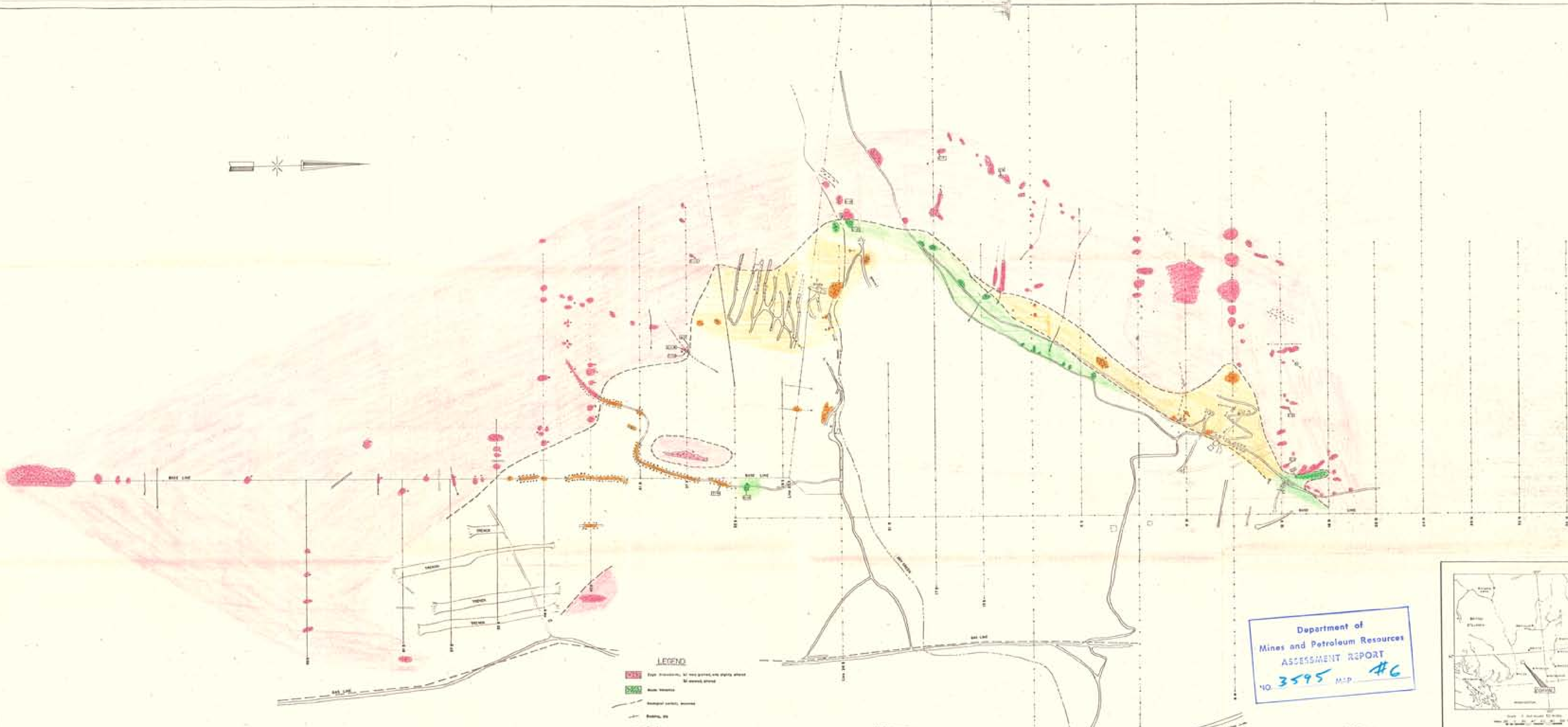
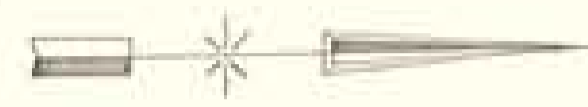
3595 M3



CORVAL RESOURCES LTD.
DRY CREEK PROPERTY
SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY

NICOLA MINING DIVISION
COQUILLA, B.C.

Date: July, 1971 Drawn: JRL
ATLIED EXPLOSION MANAGEMENT LTD.

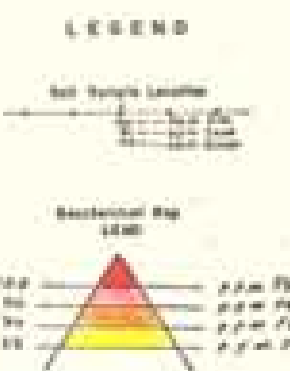
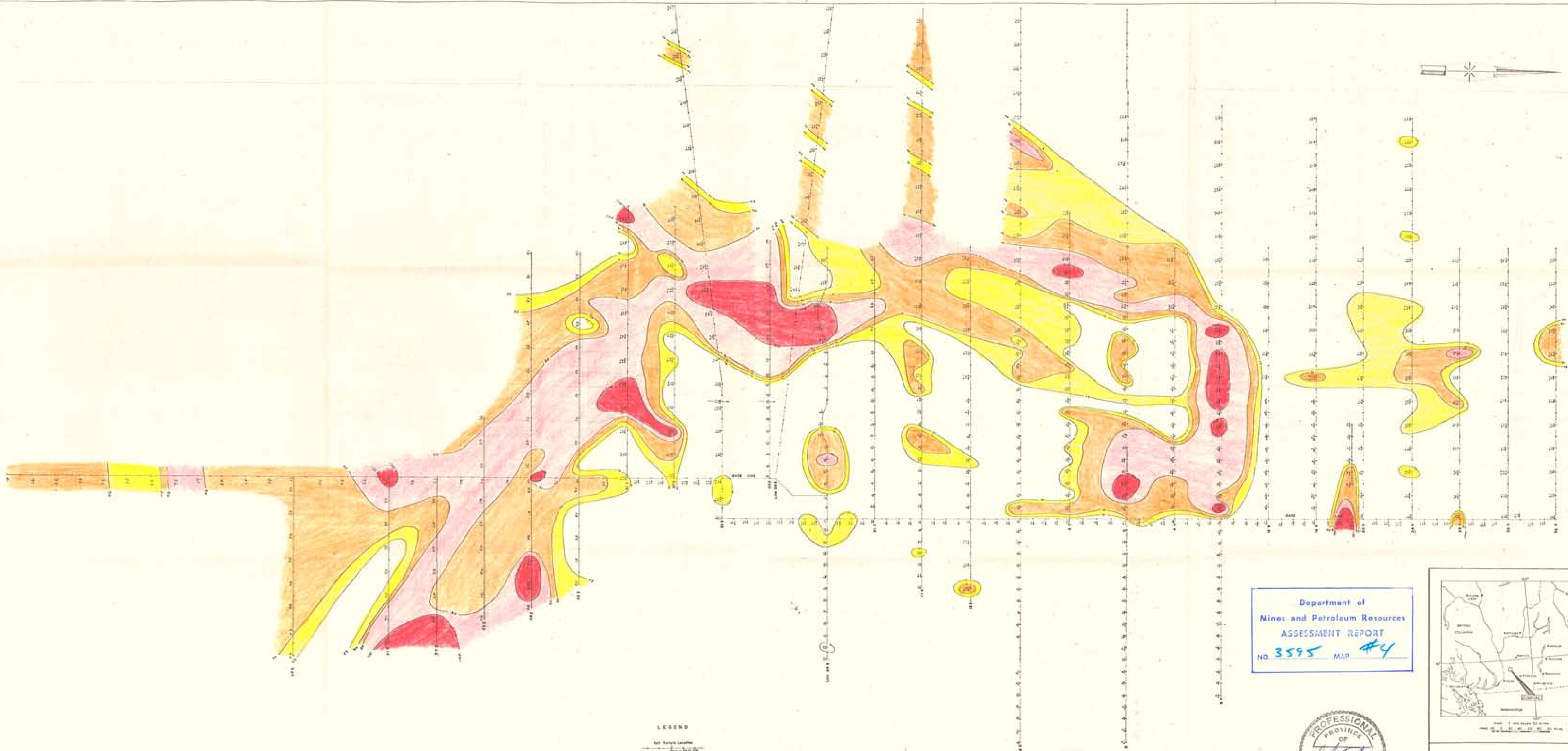


- LEGEND**
- Pink shaded areas of low grade, low purity, about 50 percent zinc
 - Zinc shales
 - Structural carbonates, limestone
 - Faulting, NW
 - Faulting, SE
 - Fault, normal
 - Basins
 - Structural basins

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3595 M.P. #6



CORVAL RESOURCES LTD.
DRY CREEK PROPERTY
GEOLOGY MAP
NICOLA MINING DIVISION
COLUMBIA, B.C.
Date: July, 1971 Drawn: JRC
ATLAS EXPLORATION MANAGEMENT LTD.



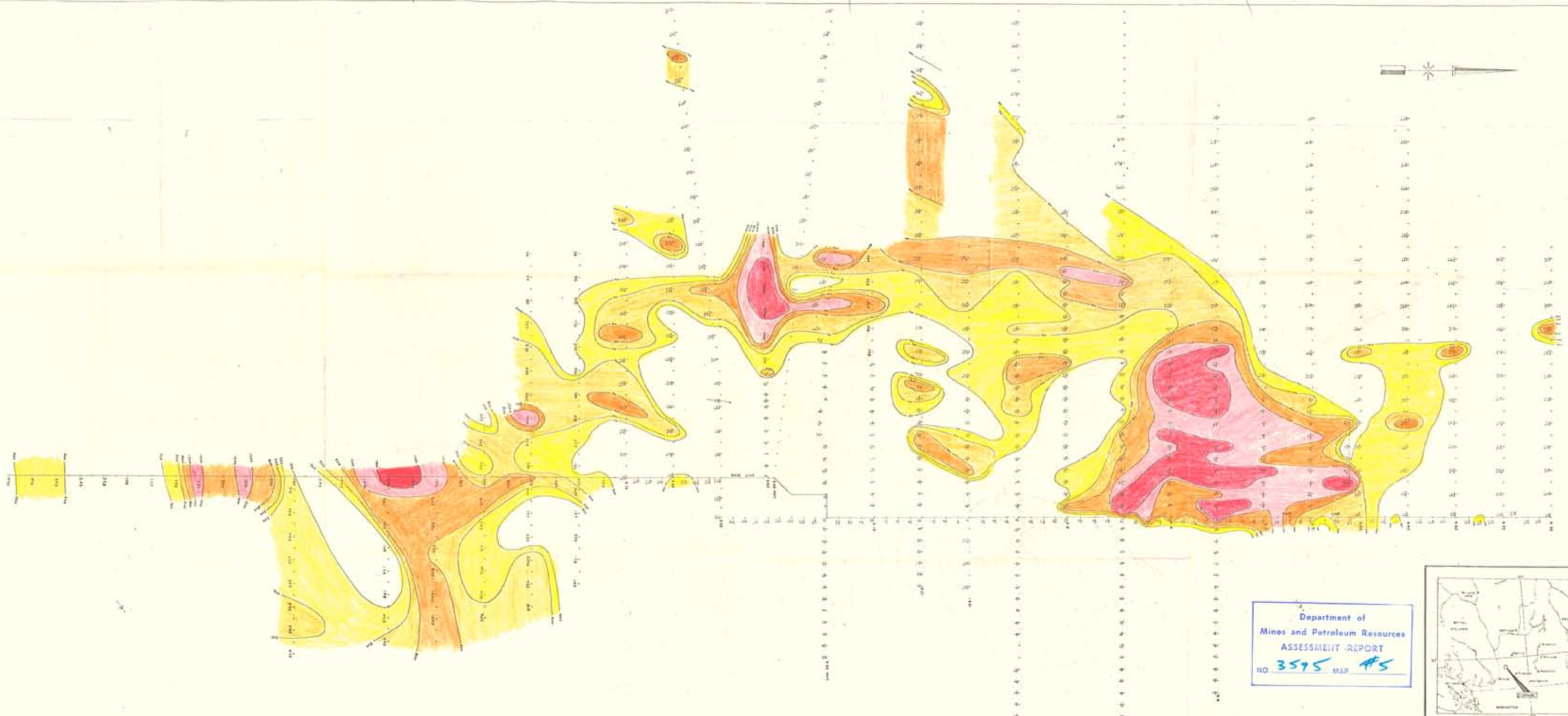
Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 3595 MAP #4



CORVAL RESOURCES LTD.
 DRY CREEK PROPERTY
 LEAD GEOCHEMISTRY

NICOLA SPRING DIVISION
 TOOMULLA, B.C.

Date: July, 1971 Drawn: JPL
 AFED EXPLORATION MANAGEMENT LTD.



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 3595 MAP #5



CORVAL RESOURCES LTD.
DRY CREEK PROPERTY
ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY

NICOLA MINES DIVISION
COOSHAMLA, B.C.

Date: July, 1971 Sheet: 2/6
Atlas & Geotech. Management Ltd.



Lucky 9

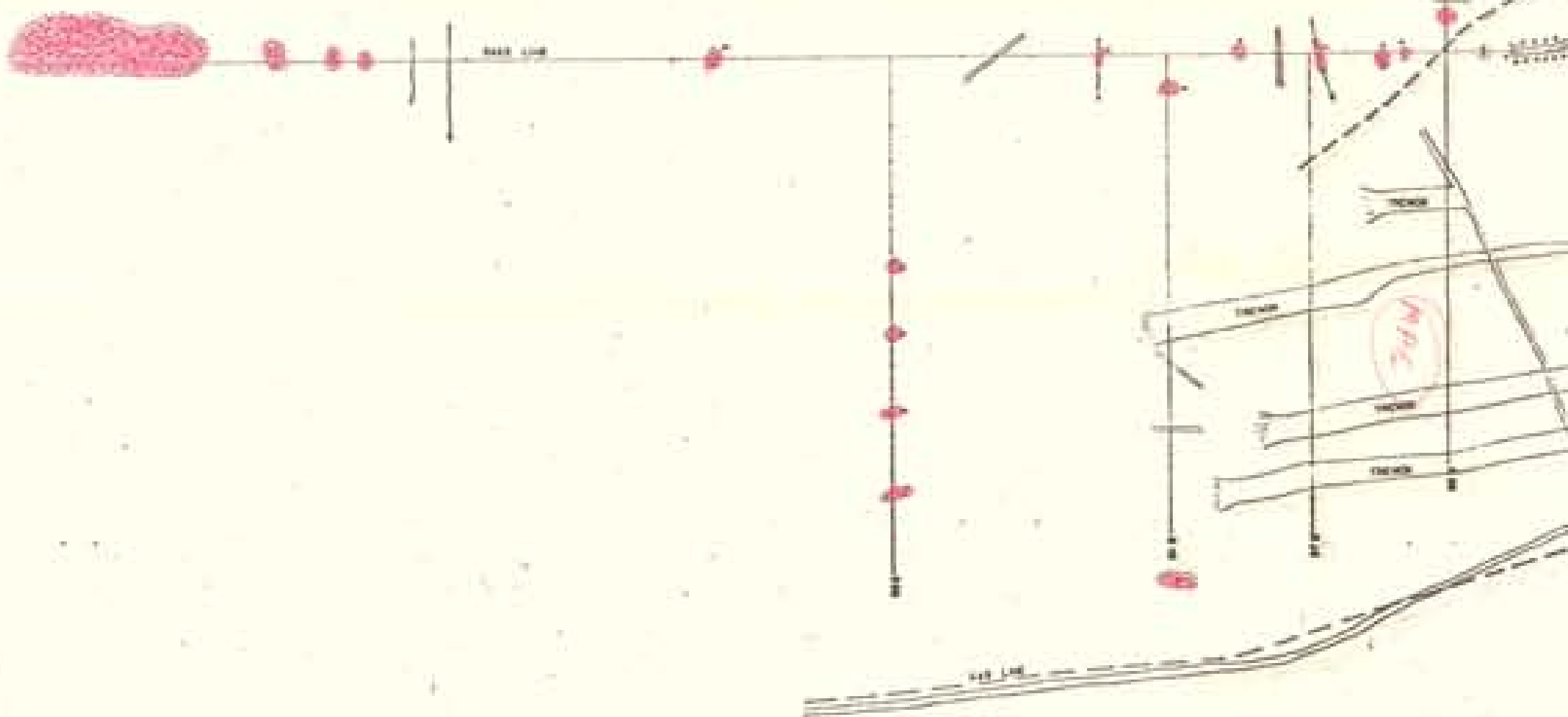
RIP 84 RIP 82 RIP 80 RIP 78 RIP 76

RIP 83 RIP 81 RIP 79 RIP 77 RIP 75

RIP 67 RIP 69 RIP 71

RIP 72 RIP 59

TAB 1 RIP 2 RIP 55 RIP 56 RIP 57 RIP 58



- LEGEND**
- Topographic contours, 50 and 100 ft intervals shown at 100 ft intervals
 - Creek bed
 - Drainage canal, shown
 - Building
 - Fence
 - Road
 - Well
 - Water course

Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO 3595 MAP #7
 TAB 2



CORVAL RESOURCES LTD.
DRY CREEK PROPERTY
 CLAIM MAP
 MEDIA MINING DIVISION
 EDWARDSVILLE, S.C.
 Date: July, 1971 Drawn: JRL
 ATLED EXPLORATION MANAGEMENT LTD.