

4387

82F/10E

Geological and Geochemical Reports

on

Peg Group

(Celebration, Echo, Peg 1 - 12 M.C.'s)

Located six miles east of Gray Creek
in Nelson Mining Division
Latitude 49 Longitude 116 N.W.

by

A. R. Bullis, P.Eng.

for

J. Denny

Field Work - June to Oct. 1972
Map & Report Preparation Mar. 1973

4387

4387

PEG GROUP

La France Creek Area

Nelson Mining Division

prepared for

J. Denny

by

Bullis Engineering Ltd.

2nd April, 1973

Department of	
Mines and Petroleum Resources	
ASSESSMENT REPORT	
NO. 4387	MAP.....

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PEG GROUP

La France Creek,

Nelson M.D.

INTRODUCTION

The author has been retained by Mr. Eric Denny to prepare the following report on the Peg group of Mineral Claims. The author is familiar with the area from numerous property examinations in the district. The author accompanied Mr. John Ryan during an examination of the area and the adjoining Crown Granted M.C.'s. Mr. Eric Denny has supplied most of the data on the Peg Group and he took all the samples described in the body of the report.

PROPERTY

The "Peg Group" consists of the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>
Celebration	M 62 (L7229)
Echo	M 63 (L7232)
Peg 1	14612
to	to
Peg 12 (inclusive)	14623 (inclusive)

LOCATION

The "Peg Group" of mineral claims is located in the Nelson Mining Division and is shown on Map 82 F/10 E. The claims are situated on the head waters of La France Creek, approximately six miles south-east of the village of Gray Creek on Kootenay Lake. The co-ordinates of the centre of the claim group are 49 degrees 34 minutes North Latitude and 116 degrees 39 minutes West Longitude. Mr. Denny found some of the old corner posts and original posts on the reverted Snowstorm (L7236) Snowking (L7235) and Snowdrop (L7234) crown-granted claims. The location lines and posts on the Peg #1, #2, #3 and #5 are located near the old survey markers.

ACCESS

The property lies east of the Kootenay Lake and is accessible from Highway 3A via a good logging road which is located in the La France Creek Valley. The distance north on Highway 3A from Creston to La France Creek is about 35 miles and about 14 miles south of the Kootenay Bay Ferry.

The logging road extends for seven and one-half miles up La France Creek where a "bush road", suitable at the present

time for four-wheel drive vehicles, extends a further one and one-half miles towards the south-east corner of the property.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Crawford Bay area of the Kootenay district is one of rugged relief. The elevation of Kootenay Lake is 1750 feet while peaks in the Purcell Mountains east of the lake are between 8,000 and 9,500 feet. The property is situated near the summit ridge between La France and Redding Creeks at elevations ranging from 6,000 to 7,300 feet.

Much of the property lies below, or at timberline, although timber is now scanty on the property due mainly to many early fires in La France Creek valley.

The climate is typical of the moderate, sub-alpine climate found in central B.C. with warm, dry summers and medium to heavy snowfalls in winter. The snow-free period of the year lasts from June until October or November.

WORK PROGRAMME

The work on the property was done by Eric Denny, prospector, and Jack Denny, owner, between June and October 1972. A total of 34 man-days were spent on the property.

The programme included line-cutting, soil sampling, silt sampling, mapping of outcrop and trenching on M.C. Peg #9.

Rock and debris was removed from the adit of the Snow King mine situated near the initial post of M.C. #5. The cost of the programme is listed below:

Wage equivalent of field work	\$ 680.00
Vehicle Expenses	152.00
Assays & Soil Analyses	60.00
Field Supplies & Meals	232.37
Report Preparation & Fees	826.50
	<hr/>
	\$1,950.87
	<hr/> <hr/>

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The region east of the Kootenay Lake is underlain by late Precambrian sediments and volcanic rocks of the Windermere group, as mapped by H.M.A. Rice. The sediments and volcanics extend in a broad, northerly trending belt which extends from the U.S. border to the "big bend" of the Columbia River north of Golden. The formations strike slightly east of north and dip mainly to the west.

The area around the headwaters of La France Creek is underlain by the Toby Formation and the Horsethief Creek Series. (The Irene Volcanic Formation is absent east of Kootenay Lake, according to Rice).

The Toby Formation, which consists of quartzite and dolomite pebbles and cobbles in a light-coloured sandy matrix, conformably underlies the argillaceous-to-calcareous sediments of the Horsethief Creek series.

The whole assemblage is folded into an anticlinorium characterised by drag-folds and overturned bedding.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The youngest formation that outcrops on the Peg Claims is the Toby conglomerate which is found near the summit ridge on Peg #1 M.C. The conglomerate strikes north-easterly and possibly underlies most of Peg #1 M.C. and parts of Peg #2 and #3. The conglomerate is useful as a horizon marker but appears to be unaffected by the mineralization found elsewhere in the Horsethief Creek series.

The Horsethief Creek series of rocks are shallow-water marine deposits comprised of buff weathering siliceous limestone and dolomite, blueish limestone, argillaceous schist and green chloritic schist. They appear to be a normal sequence of sediments that are conformable with the underlying Toby conglomerate.

STRUCTURES

The Horsethief Creek sediments have been intensely folded in a sequence of large anticlinal folds. The crest of one large fold is exposed near the initial posts of Peg #5 M.C.; the axial plane strikes north-west and the fold plunges gently to the north-west. Numerous drag-folds are to be seen in the buff-coloured limestone on Peg #9 M.C. on the west side of the ridge near the initial post of the Celebration claim.

Shearing and faulting is in evidence on the Peg #6 M.C. where a series of steeply-dipping faults are exposed near the crest of the ridge. The faults strike east-west and form a zone of shearing about one hundred feet in width.

Two sets of Vein fractures cross the property and both are mineralized; one set strikes north or slightly west of north and one set strikes east-west. Both sets of veins dip steeply, generally to the east or north-east.

In addition to folds, faults and vein fractures, the dolomite and limestone rocks have been brecciated and fractured due, probably, to folding and faulting. Many of the wall rocks along the vein systems show evidence of crackling and brecciation. Other areas of brecciation are most likely related to the folding.

ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

The veins vary from narrow fractures, containing pods and lenses of quartz and sulfides, to shear zones, from 8 to 12 feet wide, that are now oxidized and leached. Much of the vein material is limontic and stained by manganese; few, if any, of the original vein constituents remain where the veins are exposed on surface. Underground, the veins are composed of quartz, calcite and minor barite with galena sphalerite, chalcopryrite, pyrite and some tetrahedrite. Disseminated mineralization is visible in many of the vein walls, according to descriptions given in the Minister of Mines reports.

Disseminated sulfide mineralization occurs over wide areas in the brecciated, buff dolomite near the old workings on the Celebration Claim. Eric Denny reports that the barite mineralization occurs over a width of 140 feet near the "sink" hole on the Celebration claim. The disseminations and replacements occur within the two hundred foot wide member of siliceous limestone in which the old Montana workings were driven. The Minister of Mines reports of 1926 stated "Mineralization in these siliceous limestones, which can be traced north and south of La France Creek for several miles, is widespread".

A band of ankeritic alteration was located near the contact between the siliceous limestone and the argillaceous schist on Peg #9 M.C. The ankerite is intermittently exposed in several old cuts along a strike length of about three hundred feet where manganese stain and limonite occurs in the outcrops along the contact.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF
52 SOIL & SILT SAMPLES
FROM THE "PEG" GROUP
ON LA FRANCE CREEK, B.C.

The data was processed in two ways: the soil samples were plotted on a percentage frequency versus parts per million graph and the silt samples were plotted in a frequency versus parts per million histogram. Only lead and silver values were analysed.

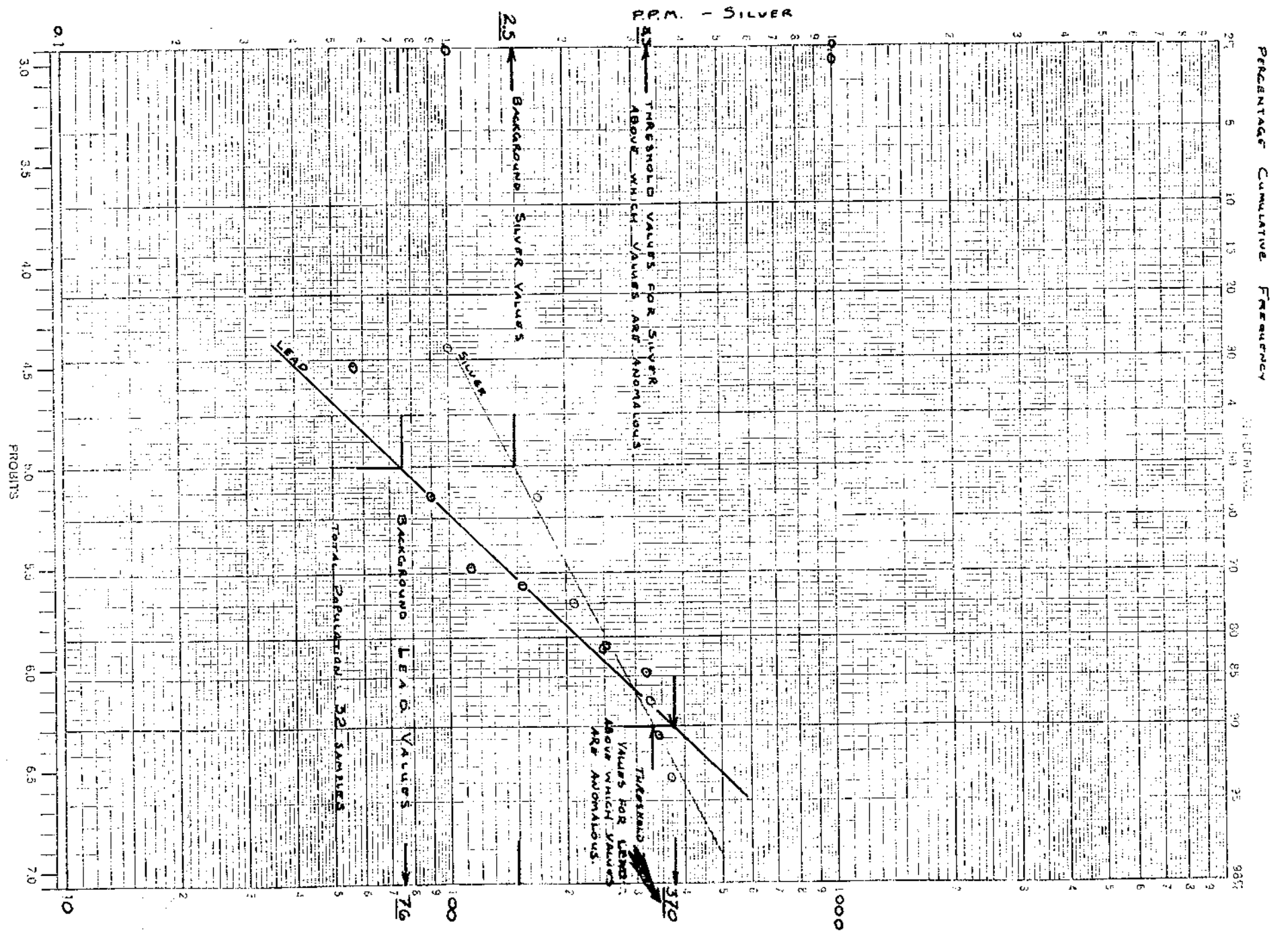
The lead values in soil were found to have a background of 76 ppm and a threshold value of 370 ppm. That is to say, those lead values higher than 370 ppm are considered to be anomalous. There are three samples showing greater than 370 ppm values: D21, D38, and D41.

Similarly, silver values in soil were found to have a background of 2.5 ppm and a threshold value of 3.3 ppm. Three anomalous silver values in soil are noted: D9, D10 & D16.

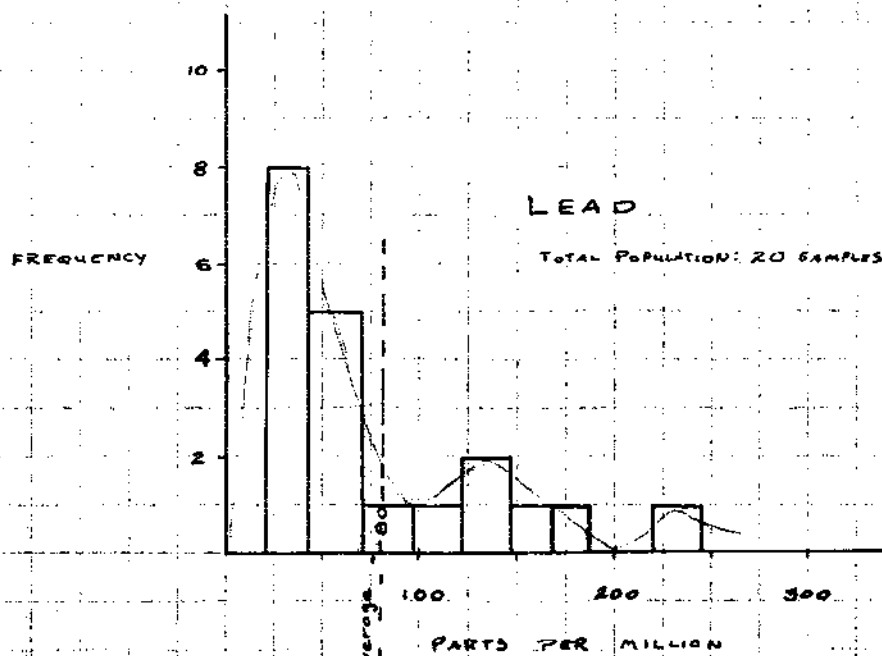
Histograms were used to analyze the silt values and although this method is not as efficient as the graph method, the small number of samples available gives this method an advantage over the graph method.

The background value for lead in silts lies around the 80 ppm mark and anomalous values lie above the 160 ppm to 240 ppm range and, therefore, those values lying between 160 and 240 ppm are "probably" anomalous and those values greater than 240 ppm are "definitely" anomalous. Thus there are two "definitely" anomalous lead values in the silt samples: D4 and D42.

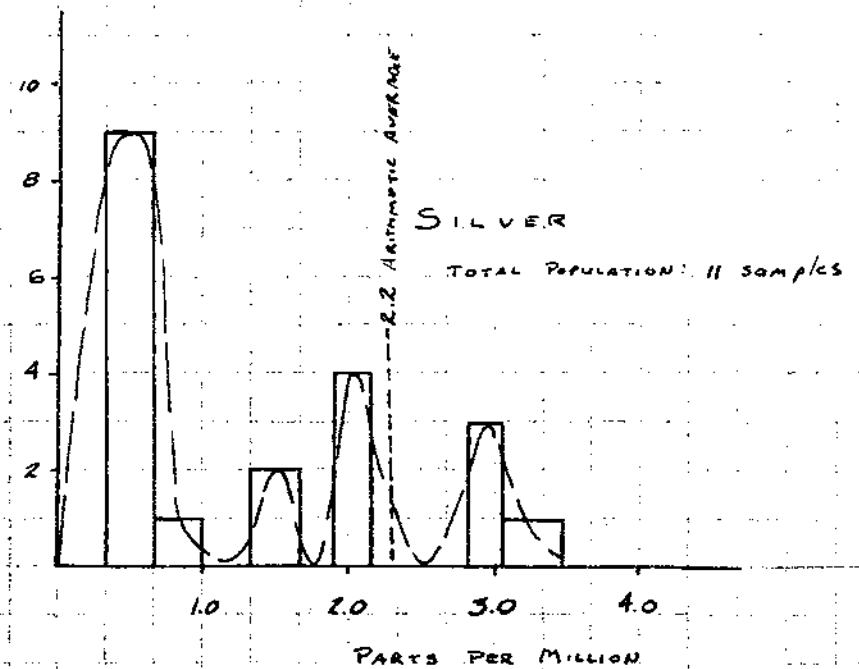
Similary, the background value for silver in silts lies around the 2.0 ppm mark and anomalous values lie above the 4.4 ppm to 6.6 ppm range. There are no anomalous values noted in the silt samples.



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR SILT SAMPLES TAKEN FROM LA FRANCE CREEK CLAIMS.



ANOMALOUS VALUES FOR LEAD
LIE ABOVE THE 160 p.p.m. TO
240 p.p.m. RANGE



ANOMALOUS VALUES FOR SILVER
LIE ABOVE THE 4.4 p.p.m. TO 6.6 p.p.m.
RANGE

CONCLUSIONS

The geological environment of the La France Creek deposits is remarkably similar to some of the lead-zinc deposits of the "Kootenay Arc". Although the age of the formations at La France Creek differ from those at the Emerald Mine near Salmo and the Mineral King mine on Toby Creek, they are similar in many respects. The Emerald Mine occurs in the Laib Formation of Lower Cambrian age while the Mineral King Mine was found in the upper Purcell rocks of late Pre-Cambrian age. The La France Creek deposits are located in the Horsethief Creek rocks of late Pre-Cambrian age; they occur in the stratigraphic column above the Upper Purcell formation but below the Laib formation.

All three formations are shallow-water marine deposits comprised of dolomitic-to-calcareous limestones, argillites and derived schists with siliceous limestones. All are characterized by folding and brecciation (especially within the dolomite members). All three have been mineralized with lead-zinc sulfides and with lesser amounts of copper-iron sulfides. The sulfides, at the Emerald and Mineral King Mines, have replaced anticlinal and synclinal folds and they also occur as vein fillings in steep dipping fractures.

The author concludes that the geology and mineralization of the La France Creek deposits are similar to the concordant deposits which have become producing mines at Salmo and Toby Creeks. The ore and gangue minerals are similar in most respects.

The soil samples show that anomalous values in lead and silver occur on the Peg #9 M.C. in an area that is free of known vein deposits and/or old workings. All anomalous values occur in the central part of the claim near the brecciated dolomite member in which the Montana workings are situated, some 2500 feet to the north.

The anomalous silt samples found in "Cabin" Creek on the Celebration Claim and the small Creek on Peg #5 Claim can be explained by the proximity of old mine dumps to the streams.

Respectfully submitted,

AR Bullis

2 April, 1973

A. R. Bullis, P. Eng.

DELTA, B.C.



CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Albert Ralph Bullis, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a practising geological engineer with residence at 5215 Saratoga Drive, Delta, B.C.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia and have been granted the degree of Batchelor of Applied Science.
3. I have been practising my profession as a geological engineer for twenty years.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.
5. The accompanying report is based on the author's knowledge of the area and on data supplied by Eric Denny. Additional information was obtained from the reports listed in "References".
6. I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the Peg Group property nor do I expect to receive any.



A. R. Bullis, P.Eng.

April 2nd, 1973

DELTA, B.C.

REFERENCES

B.C. Minister of Mines Reports - 1900 to 1926.

C.I.M. Special Volume #8, 1966.

" Lead-Zinc Deposits in B.C. " by J.T. Fyles - P 231.

" Meta. of Lead-Zinc Deposits in S.E. B.C. "
by T.W. Muraro - P 239.

B.C. Minister of Mines Reports - 1959

Mineral King Mine - J.T. Fyles - P 74

CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.

B.C. REGISTERED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMISTS

1068 HOMER STREET,
VANCOUVER 3, B.C.

August 10, 1971

Mr. Eric Denny,
R.R. #1,
NELSON, B.C.

Lab No. 624G: Geochemical analysis for copper, lead, zinc & silver

Mesh Size: - 80
Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption
Digestion Method: $HClO_4 + HNO_3$

Sample Marked:	Copper ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm	Silver ppm
D 1	43	60	260	2.0
D 2	45	316	525	2.0
D 3	25	74	260	1.5
D 4	43	268	600	1.5
D 5	20	38	615	1.5
D 6	19	54	325	1.5
D 7	25	32	115	1.0
D 8	18	40	150	1.0
D 9	102	332	1700	4.0
D 10	27	154	1700	4.0
D 11	17	152	700	2.0
D 12	29	48	45	2.0
D 13	17	32	38	1.0
D 14	40	58	28	1.0

100 ft. intervals
9200' on N. boundary Celebration
31' (DRY)
100 ft. intervals
6500' on S. boundary Celebration
 MINERALIZATION ABOVE
 IN DIFFERENT DRAINAGE
 BASIN TO THAT BELOW
*6500' contour at 100 ft.
 intervals*

Yours truly,
CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.,

F. C. Burgess
 F. C. Burgess
 Chief Assayer

CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.

B.C. REGISTERED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMISTS

1068 HOMER STREET,
VANCOUVER 3, B.C.

Oct. 6, 1971

Mr. Eric W. Denny,
R.R. #1,
NELSON, B.C.

Lab No. 714G Geochemical analysis for copper, lead, zinc and silver

Mesh Size: - 80
Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption
Digestion Method: $HClO_4 + HNO_3$

Sample Marked:	Copper ppm	Lead ppm	Zinc ppm	Silver ppm
D 15	14	26	180	1.0
16	18	30	360	3.5
17	21	64	570	1.5
18	26	95	490	2.5
19	29	325	560	3.5
20	24	52	750	3.0
21	31	510	1350	3.0
22	13	25	110	3.0
23	62	50	900	3.0
24	23	70	900	3.5
25	19	135	820	2.0
26	24	180	880	2.0
27	20	150	740	2.0
28	18	62	120	3.0
29	60	135	450	2.0
30	49	54	120	1.5

ALTITUDE

2000 at 100ft.
intervals except
D 20

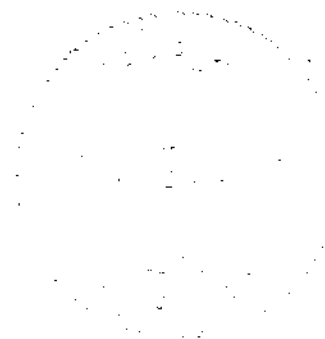
3147
- 6375
- DRY - 6400
- 6440
- DRY - 6460
- DRY - 6570
- 6570
- DRY - 6200
- 6150

Yours truly,

CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.,

F.C. Burgess

F.C. Burgess
Chief Assayer



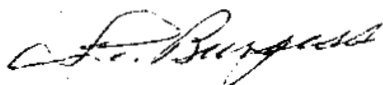
CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.B.C. REGISTERED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMISTS1068 HOMER STREET,
VANCOUVER 3, B.C.

October 17, 1972

Mr. E. W. Denny,
R.R. #1,
NELSON, B.C.Lab 941G Geochemical analysis for lead, copper, silver and zincMesh Size: - 80
Analytical Method: Atomic Absorption
Digestion Method: $\text{HClO}_4 + \text{HNO}_3$

Sample Marked:	Lead ppm	Copper ppm	Silver ppm	Zinc ppm
D 31	70	22	1.6	220
32	100	42	1.8	120
33	110	10	1.5	240
34	60	44	1.1	70
35	105	22	1.5	95
36	76	24	1.8	270
37	250	60	1.6	1250
38	1300	52	1.5	+2000
39	90	33	1.0	260
40	55	20	1.0	37
41 - PEG #9	625	94	2.5	+2000 -- 6640' ALT.
42 } PEG #5	240	35	1.3	295 - SILT-DRY
D 43 } PEG #5	90	31	0.8	130 - SILT

Handwritten notes:
 - Samples 31-35: PEG #9, new at 100 ft. intervals
 - Samples 36-40: PEG #9, new at 100 ft. intervals
 - Samples 31-35: 6400' ALT.
 - Samples 36-40: 6600' ALT.
 - Sample 41: 6640' ALT.
 - Samples 42-43: SILT-DRY

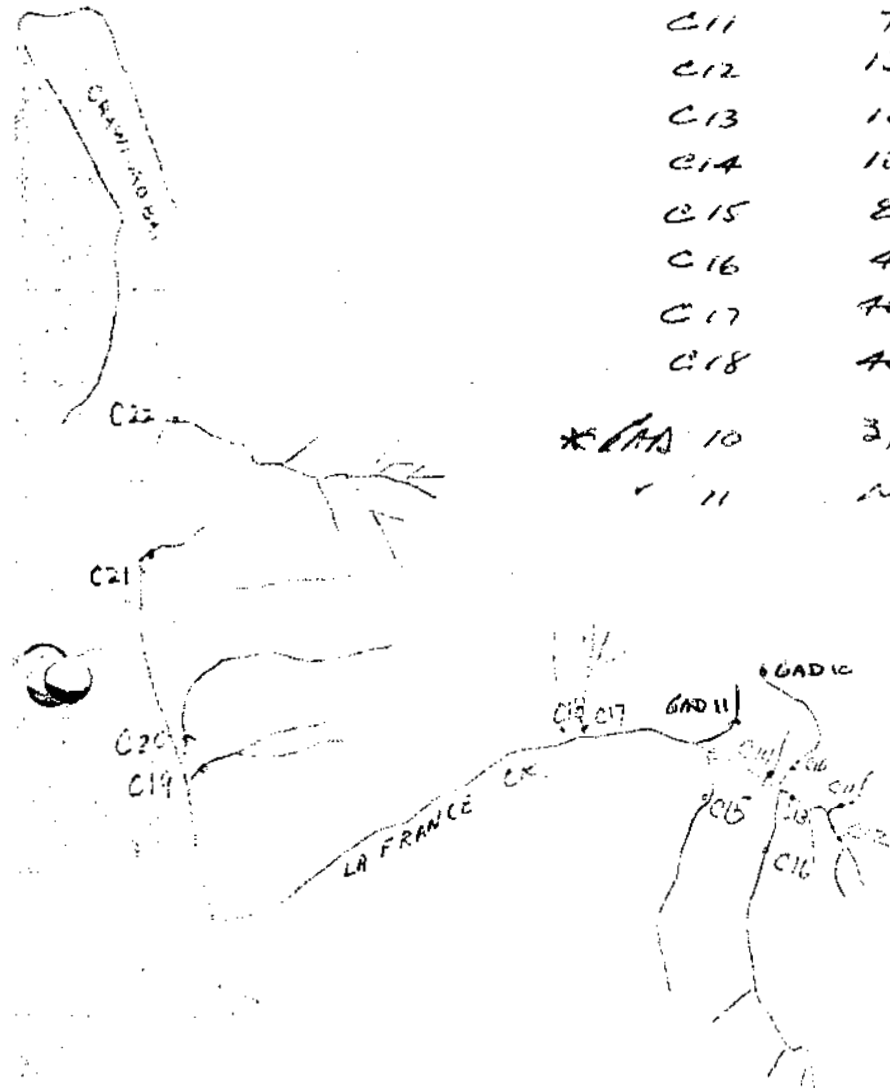
Yours truly,
CREST LABORATORIES (B.C.) LTD.,F.C. Burgess
Chief Assayer

BZF/NE SAMPLE NO	PPM				
	CO	MO	PB	ZN	AG
C10	16	0	37	92	<0.5
C11	7	0	22	51	<0.5
C12	13	0	42	162	<0.5
C13	10	0	28	78	<0.5
C14	10	0	119	400	<0.5
C15	8	0	35	158	<0.5
C16	4	0	20	36	<0.5
C17	40	0	31	86	<0.5
C18	40	0	37	72	<0.5
*SMA 10	31	0	191	384	<0.5
" 11	WATER SAMPLE ONLY				

< = Less Than 0.5 ppm (Ag)

* SMA 10 Taken from basin
below Celebration Bedits
About 200' down the dry creek
from Dennis' DG Silt Sample

SMA



Aug 25, 1971
BZF/NE
11 = 2 M

5 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES

Reed Engineering

522 W. First St., Rialto, California 92376

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

For:

+ +

Mr. Eric Denny
RR #1
Nelson, B.C.
Canada

+ +

*Elements not detectable below .005%

Date: 8-26-72

Sample No. 1 DOLOMITE-PE69

Film No. 03+

Composition: Soil

Long Wave Fluorescence:

Short Wave Fluorescence:

Additional Tests Recommended:

Assayer: P. Reed

Approximate Values SEMI-QUANTITATIVE Approximate Values

	Lbs. per ton	Value per ton	Percent		Lbs. per ton	Value per ton	Percent
Aluminum	160	\$1.60	8.0	Strontium	20	.60	1.0
Antimony				Tantalum			
Barium				Thallium			
Beryllium				Thorium			
Bismuth				Tin			
Cadmium				Titanium			
Calcium	300	\$3.00	15.0	Tungsten			
Cesium				Vanadium			
Chromium				Zinc			
Cobalt				Zirconium			
Columbium							
Copper							
Fluorine							
Gallium							
Gold*							
Hafnium							
Indium							
Iridium*							
Iron	26	.31	1.3				
Lead							
Lithium							
Magnesium	340	\$1.70	17.0				
Manganese	.4	---	.02				
Mercury							
Molybdenum							
Nickel							
Osmium*							
Palladium*							
Platinum*							
Potassium	18	.36	.9				
Rhodium*							
Rubidium*							
Ruthenium*							
Silver							
Sodium	28	.28	1.4				

RARE EARTHS : none

	Lbs. per ton	Value per ton	Percent
Cerium			
Dysprosium			
Erbium			
Europium			
Gadolinium			
Holmium			
Lanthanium			
Lutetium			
Neodymium			
Praseodymium			
Samarium			
Terbium			
Thulium			
Ytterbium			
Yttrium			

Silicon, Water, Gases-----55.3 Percent

RADIOMETRIC ASSAY

(e) Uranium Oxide 0.0 Percent

99.92%

Reed Engineering

522 W. First St., Rialto, California 92376

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

For:

+ +

Mr. Eric Denny
RR #1
Nelson, B.C.
CANADA

+ +

*Elements not detectable below .005%

Date: 8-26-72
Sample No. 2 OFEW CUT-PEG #9
Film No. 04+
Composition: Soil
Long Wave Fluorescence:
Short Wave Fluorescence:
Additional Tests Recommended: quantitative
Assayer: *P. Reed* Manganese

Approximate Values SEMI-QUANTITATIVE Approximate Values

	Lbs. per ton	Value per ton	Percent		Lbs. per ton	Value per ton	Percent
Aluminum	110	\$1.10	5.5	Strontium	28	.56	1.4
Antimony				Tantalum			
Barium				Thallium			
Beryllium				Thorium			
Bismuth				Tin			
Cadmium				Titanium	.06	---	.003
Calcium	280	\$2.80	14.0	Tungsten			
Cesium				Vanadium			
Chromium				Zinc			
Cobalt				Zirconium			
Columbium							
Copper							
Fluorine							
Gallium							
Gold*							
Hafnium							
Indium							
Iridium*							
Iron	80	.96	4.0				
Lead							
Lithium							
Magnesium	250	\$1.25	12.5				
Manganese	260	\$26.00	13.0				
Mercury							
Molybdenum							
Nickel							
Osmium*							
Palladium*							
Platinum*							
Potassium	14	.28	.7				
Rhodium*							
Rubidium*							
Ruthenium*							
Silver							
Sodium	52	.52	2.6				

RARE EARTHS : none

	Lbs. per ton	Value per ton	Percent
Cerium			
Dysprosium			
Erbium			
Europium			
Gadolinium			
Holmium			
Lanthanum			
Lutetium			
Neodymium			
Praseodymium			
Samarium			
Terbium			
Thulium			
Ytterbium			
Yttrium			

Silicon, Water, Gases----- 46.2 Percent

RADIOMETRIC ASSAY

(e) Uranium Oxide 0.0 Percent

Reed Engineering

522 W. First St., Rialto, California 92376

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

For:

+ +
Mr. Eric Denny
RR #1
Nelson, B.C.
CANADA

*Elements not detectable below .005%

Date: 8-26-72
Sample No. 3 *KNOW KING ADIT*
Film No. 02+
Composition: Soil
Long Wave Fluorescence:
Short Wave Fluorescence:
Additional Tests Recommended: quantitative
Assayer: *p. Reed*

Approximate Values SEMI-QUANTITATIVE Approximate Values

	Lbs. per ton	Value per ton	Percent		Lbs. per ton	Value per ton	Percent
Aluminum	2	.02	.1	Strontium			
Antimony				Tantalum			
Barium				Thallium			
Beryllium				Thorium			
Bismuth				Tin			
Cadmium				Titanium			
Calcium	34	.34	1.7	Tungsten			
Cesium				Vanadium			
Chromium				Zinc	100	\$15.50	5.0
Cobalt				Zirconium			
Columbium				RARE EARTHS: none			
Copper					Lbs. per ton	Value per ton	Percent
Fluorine				Cerium			
Gallium				Dysprosium			
Gold*				Erbium			
Hafnium				Europium			
Indium				Gadolinium			
Iridium*				Holmium			
Iron	.4	---	.02	Lanthanium			
Lead	1,500	\$205.00	75.0	Lutetium			
Lithium				Neodymium			
Magnesium	6	.03	.3	Praseodymium			
Manganese				Samarium			
Mercury				Terbium			
Molybdenum				Thulium			
Nickel				Ytterbium			
Osmium*				Yttrium			
Palladium*				Silicon, Water, Gases----- 17.2 Percent			
Platinum*				RADIOMETRIC ASSAY			
Potassium	10	.20	.5	(e) Uranium Oxide 0.0 Percent			
Rhodium*							
Rubidium*							
Ruthenium*							
Silver	.06	---	.003				
Sodium	2	.02	.1				

92023/10

...
D.M.
C.G.
D.C.
...
D.S.
A.S.
...
C.P.

R. R. #1,
Nelson, B. C.
May 25, 1973.

Chief Gold Commissioner,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Mr. Bowles:

With regard to your letter to me dated May 23, 1973

Re: Mineral Leases 62 and 63
- PEG, CELEBRATION, ECHO Mineral Claims
Geological - Geochemical Report.

(1) As near as I have been able to determine all parts of Peg #1, #3, #5 and #7 are in the Mount Nelson Formation which is overlain in these claims by the younger Toby Formation. Also on these claims there are outcroppings of blue limestone which would appear to belong to the Horsethief Creek Formation and it is debatable if some of the conglomerate showing there belongs to this series or the Toby. There is very little outcropping on these four westerly claims and to further complicate mapping, there are folds and overturned bedding in places.

(2) The top layer of mineral soil was used in sampling.

(3) As Mineral Leases 62 and 63 are delinquent I thought that the 1971 samples could be applied toward assessment work for them.

I am sorry to have inconvenienced you and trust that the above will answer your questions.

Yours very truly,

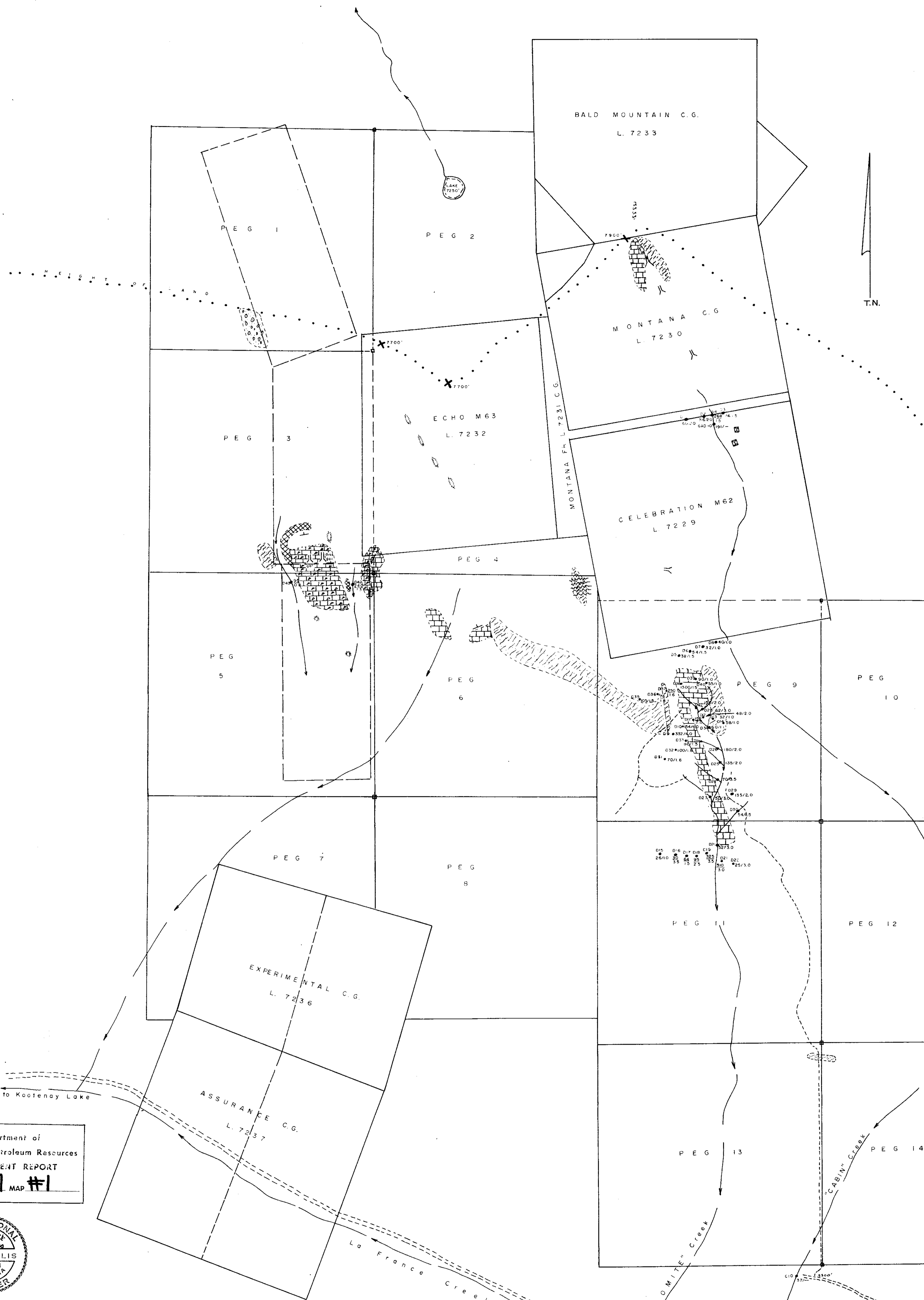
Eric Denny

MAY 29 1973 AM

cc: Mining Recorder, Cranbrook, B.C.



DEPT. OF MINES
AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS



Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4387 MAP #1



"PEG" GROUP

GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY

Prepared for E. Denny

scale: 1" = 300'

Prepared by:
BULLIS ENGINEERING LTD April 3, 1973

- LEGEND**
- Brecciated buff-weathering limestone
 - Blue limestone
 - Brecciated grey limestone
 - Argillaceous schist
 - Ankerite
 - TOBY Conglomerate
 - Road
 - Stream
 - Trench
 - Adit
 - D15 26/10 Stream or soil sample with lead/silver values in p.p.m.
 - Trail
- HORSETHIEF CREEK Formation

4387 M-1