

4938

93 J/IW

REPORT
ON THE

GISCOME PROPERTY

CARIBOO M.D., B.C.

December 18, 1973.

For:

CENTRAL B.C. EXPLORATION LTD. (N.P.L.)
1726 West 14th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4938 MAP _____

By:
ALLEN GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.
601 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C.

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THE GISCOME PROPERTY
OF
CENTRAL B.C. EXPLORATION LTD. (N.P.L.)
CARIBOO M.D. B.C.

INTRODUCTION

Mr. J.H. Gerlitzki accompanied the writer to the property November 12, 1973.

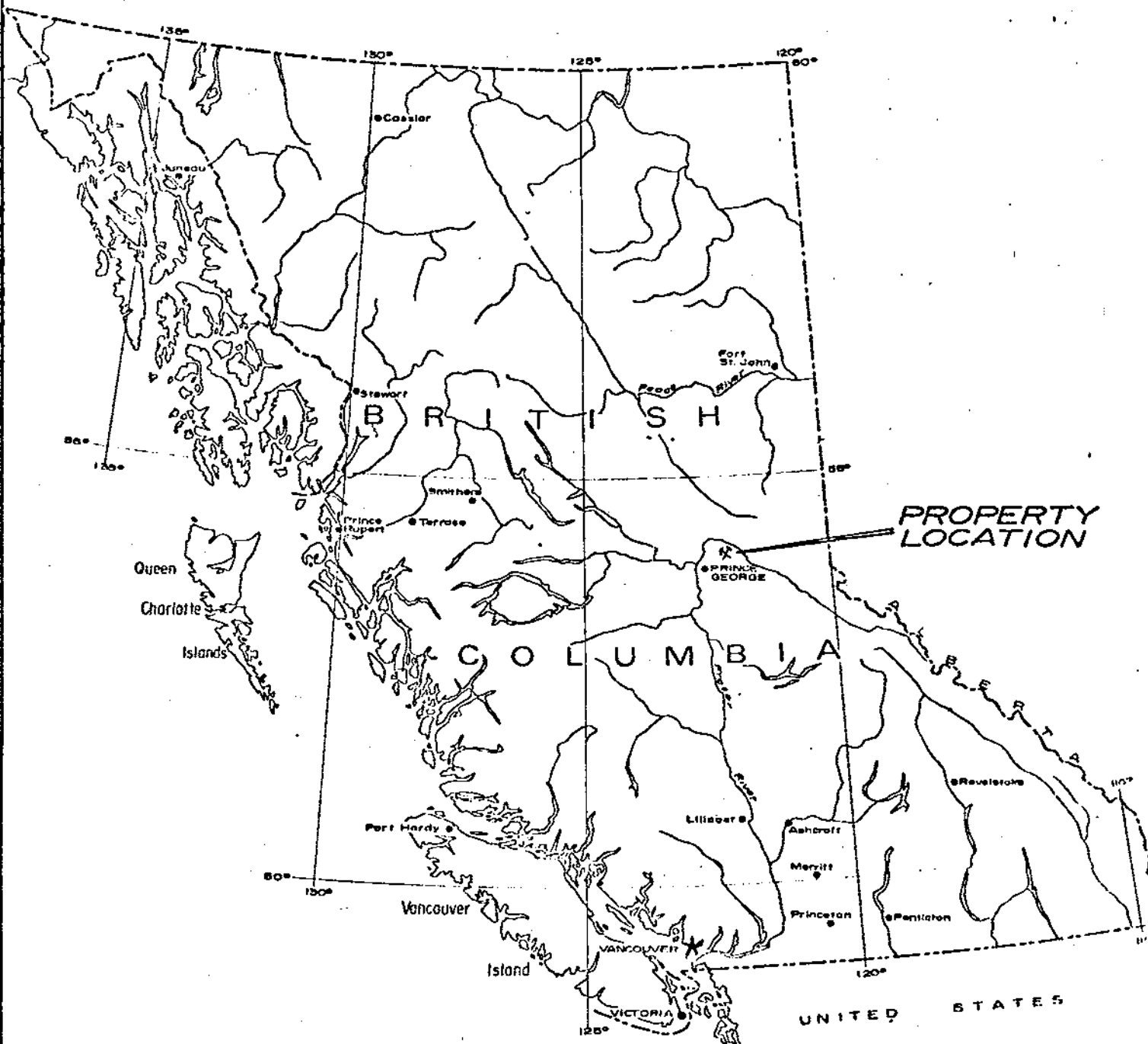
The purpose of the examination was to log selected sections of several diamond drill holes, visit some of the diamond drill locations and acquire geological and other information pertaining to the property.

The object of this report is to provide resumés of the wealth of information from maps and reports by various companies and individuals, as listed in the References herewith, along with appraisals of the results obtained to date, and recommendations for the 1974 field programme.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY

The property is located in central British Columbia at 54°-05' north latitude and 122°-15' west longitude. It is 1½ miles east of Giscome and 30 miles east of Prince George. Giscome is on the north line of the Canadian National Railway.

The highway is paved half way from Prince George to Giscome. Secondary roads extend from Giscome to and over the property.



Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **4938** MAP **#1**

CENTRAL B.C. EXPLORATION LTD.
 LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1" = 136 Miles.

Drawn by	Date DEC. 13/1973
Checked by	Drg. no. 1

ALLEN GEOLOGICAL
 ENGINEERING LTD.

PROPERTY

The following 48 mineral claims make up the Giscome property of Central B.C. Exploration Ltd. (N.P.L.).

They are all in good standing and are in the Cariboo Mining Division.

Claims	Number	Record No.'s	Registered Owner	Expiration Date
JHG 1-10	10	28327-36	Central B.C. Exploration	May 20, 1974
SAMSON 1-14	14	28892-905	"	Sept. 2, 1974
TIN 7-11	5	44365-69	"	Jan. 15, 1974
ELSA FRACTION	1	56166	"	Feb. 24, 1974
NAC 1-6	6	68744-49	J.H.Gerlitzki	Apr. 2, 1974
NIT 1-4	4	65601-04	"	Dec. 23, 1974
NOS 1-8	8	68736-43	"	Apr. 2, 1974

TOPOGRAPHY

The claims are located on the south side of Eaglet Lake, 1955 feet above sea level. Low relief, in the general 2,000 to 2,500 foot range, reaches a maximum elevation of 2966 feet on Lookout Mountain, just off the east boundary of the property.

Bateman Creek flows northerly into Eaglet Lake near the west boundary of the property. Camp, Sawmill, Unwin and Wamkin Creeks drain across the property westerly into Bateman Creek.

HISTORY

Base metal mineralization was discovered in late 1942 by J.H. Gerlitzki while prospecting near Giscome for a reportedly high-grade gold occurrence. In 1945, while testing for radioactive minerals on the property, pyrochlore was found with the silver-lead-zinc-copper mineralization and an assay of 8% niobium was detected in one sample.

Mr. Gerlitzki optioned the property in 1959 to the Wenner-Gren group, who conducted electromagnetic air and ground surveys and drilled four core holes. This showed the electromagnetic results to be caused by graphitic argillite with minor sulphide content.

In 1965 the property was optioned to Vanco Explorations and trenching and geochemical surveying was conducted over part of the holdings.

In the spring of 1966 Samson Mines optioned the property and 2,000 feet of hole was diamond drilled at 8 locations. This was followed up by a magnetometer survey and checking an indicated magnetic anomaly by the drilling of 8 more holes.

In 1967 Central B.C. Exploration was formed. In January 1968 a drilling programme was started to re-check the magnetic anomaly. This was completed after the fourth hole. A total of 1,000 feet of hole was completed. In hole 3-68 a 9 foot section contained 6% combined lead-zinc and 5.4 ounces of silver per ton.

A gravity survey was made over part of the property and a suspected anomaly checked with diamond drill holes C 101-68 to C 111-68. Peridotite was the causative rock.

The drill was moved back to within 200 feet of hole 4-66 and 12-68, a vertical hole, was drilled to 573 feet. From 100 to 350 feet, silver-lead-zinc mineralization was encountered but this became less evident toward the bottom of the hole.

This mineralized zone appeared to be 180 feet wide.

In 1969 twelve holes were drilled.

In 1969-1970, geochemical investigations were made over a surveyed grid for silver and mercury. Two anomalies were outlined southwest and northeast of the known mineralized zone.

GEOLOGY

Introduction

Regional mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada has been completed on a 4 miles to the inch scale, over a large area north and east of Prince George. This is published as Map #2-1962 under the heading "McLeod Lake", sheet #93 I. The Giscome area is included in the southeast corner. The absence of outcrops in this location, however, has obviated the possibility of providing detailed geological information so important to the prospector and exploration geologist. The regional control is provided, however, in establishing the location of the McLeod Lake fault and subsidiary sub-parallel faults, the Wolverine Complex, and the Mississippian Slide Mountain volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

Regional Geology

The dominant feature of the region is the McLeod Lake fault which separates the Rocky Mountain geological sequence from the Central British Columbia complex.

The Giscome area lies west of the fault within the Central British Columbia complex.

Three large faults lie sub-parallel to the McLeod Lake fault - one 2 miles west of Willow River, another 3/4 mile west of Giscome and the third passes through the westerly end of Eaglet Lake. The last crosses the southerly part of the Central B.C. Exploration property. On the easterly side of the latter fault tension shears strike north 70 degrees east across the property. These cut the Mississippian lavas, andesite, pyroclastics, argillite, chert, peridotite, limestone, dolomite, and greywacke of the Slide Mountain Group which trend south 70 degrees east. In addition they penetrate the Wolverine complex which is composed of granite granodiorite and pegmatite, intrusive into granitoid gneiss schist and feldspathic quartzite.

Sulphide mineralization occurs in highly altered and sheared rocks at and near intrusive contacts.

Geology of the Central B.C. Exploration Property

Extensive and deep overburden makes geological mapping difficult. A continuous accumulation of data since 1942, has, however, provided the following understanding of the local geology.

The granite is a coarse grained, light pink, quartz-feldspar porphyry. Contact phases are similar but finer grained.

The gneiss is light grey and ranges from micaceous and feldspathic quartzite to foliated granitic schist, with quartz stringers throughout and a brown weathering on the surface.

The argillite is black with graphitic bands.

The limestone is dark grey. It weathers light grey. Iron staining occurs along bedding planes and fractures.

The skarn is light-green to grey with varying amounts of epidote, quartz and calcite.

The andesite is dark green, fine grained and where weakly foliated it usually contains disseminated pyrite.

There are bands of finely crystalline peridotite.

Along a two-mile contact which strikes close to south 70 degrees east there is gneiss and granite on the north, and argillite, limestone, skarn, andesite and peridotite on the south. Two tongues and many small sills and dykes of granitic material penetrate the older rocks.

A strong shear zone close to Wamkin Creek, strikes north 70 degrees east across the JHG group near the northern part of the property.

A parallel break lies 1,200 feet south. Two parallel shear zones, about 300 feet apart are located another 1,000 feet to the south. There are indications of a strong shear zone, near the northeastern part of the property, which strikes south 25 degrees east.

Sphalerite and galena with minor chalcopryrite and pyrite occur in veins, fracture fillings, irregular masses and disseminations in skarn, limestone and argillite.

To date, correlation of surface showings and diamond drill intersections has been difficult. It has been assumed that the sulphides were within the altered sedimentary and metamorphic bands. There now appears to be some possibility, however, that there is some structural control and the mineralization may swing across the strike at an acute angle.

MINERAL DEPOSITS

Shallow shafts, trenches, open cuts and diamond drill intersections indicate a series of sulphide zones extending from the JHG 2 to JHG 5 claims at south 70 degrees east for 2,200 feet, and then a swing to north 75 degrees east for an additional 500 feet. There is an 800 foot body in this zone containing significant silver-lead-zinc values over important widths.

Sphalerite, lesser galena, and erratically distributed chalcopryrite and pyrite occur in skarn, limestone, argillite and andesite. At the depths attained to date there are

minor quartz and calcite stringers, strong shearing and brown oxidation coatings.

The discovery pit exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet assaying 8% combined lead-zinc and as high as 5 ounces silver per ton. An east-west zone was exposed for 620 feet, 250 feet north of the discovery showing, and pyrochlore was found associated with the sphalerite. This mineral assayed up to 8% niobium.

Vanco Explorations reported samples in 1965, as follows:

Location	Width, feet	Silver Oz/Ton	Lead%	Zinc%
Trench 1, SE end	3	2.0	1.1	3.4
Trench 1, E wall	4	0.9	1.07	0.97
Hall Trench	Speciman from 3 foot band	-	0.2	9.7
Trench 2,	4	0.4	0.73	0.9
Trench 2,	Sample, low grade	-	-	0.54
Trench 2,	Sample, medium grade	-	-	2.43
Trench 2,	Speciman from large boulder	-	0.1	14.1

E.O. Chisholm, reported in February 1960 the following as assay results:

Description	Grid location	Lead%	Zinc%
Grab sample,	24W, 7S	0.1	0.2
Trench,	14 w, 8S	0.2	9.7
Outcrop, grab,	BL., 40E	0.1	5.7
Grab	46E, 7S	0.1	0.5
Grab,	52E, 4S	0.1	14.1
Trench #2		0.17	5.05

It is premature to attempt to arrive at average values or ratios between metals content at this stage in the exploration of the property.

It is apparent that silver-lead-zinc mineralization occurs over a large area, and with additional field work, the prospects are excellent for the development of important mineral deposits.

TRENCHES

Several trenches and two shallow shafts were excavated by hand in the 1940's by J.H. Gerlitzki.

In 1964 Vanco Explorations excavated three trenches totalling 830 feet in length. Only the Hall trench reached bedrock and exposed mineralized skarn.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - HEAVY METALS

In August and September 1964 Vanco Explorations Limited conducted a geochemical survey for heavy metals over a surveyed grid. Over 300 samples were taken on 13.2 line miles of grid. Heavy metal assays were acquired by cold extraction, and the following locations were considered anomalous:

20 to 26 West and 600 to 900 South
 1 to 3 East and 200 to 300 North
 30 to 36 East and 300 to 700 South
 A narrow zone from 36 East - 800 South
 to 60 east - 300 south

Samples from anomalous areas were re-assayed by semi-quantitative spectrographic techniques.

The 101 samples from the grid and 23 additional from the three large trenches, did not check too well with the results of assaying by the original cold extraction method. Anomalous zones were indicated, however, but some doubts regarding the validity of the results were established, and this, along with the nature of the heavy overburden and mineralized float contained therein, classed the results of questionable value.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY - MERCURY

In 1969 short lengths of drill core from four diamond drill holes were tested for mercury. These contained 0.05 parts per million mercury.

As a consequence of the detection of mercury in the zones of silver-lead-zinc mineralization a grid was established on a 400 by 100 foot pattern. This surveyed grid covered parts of the JHG, Samson, NIT and TIN claims. It extends from 5200 feet north to 5200 feet south and 3600 feet west to 5200 feet east.

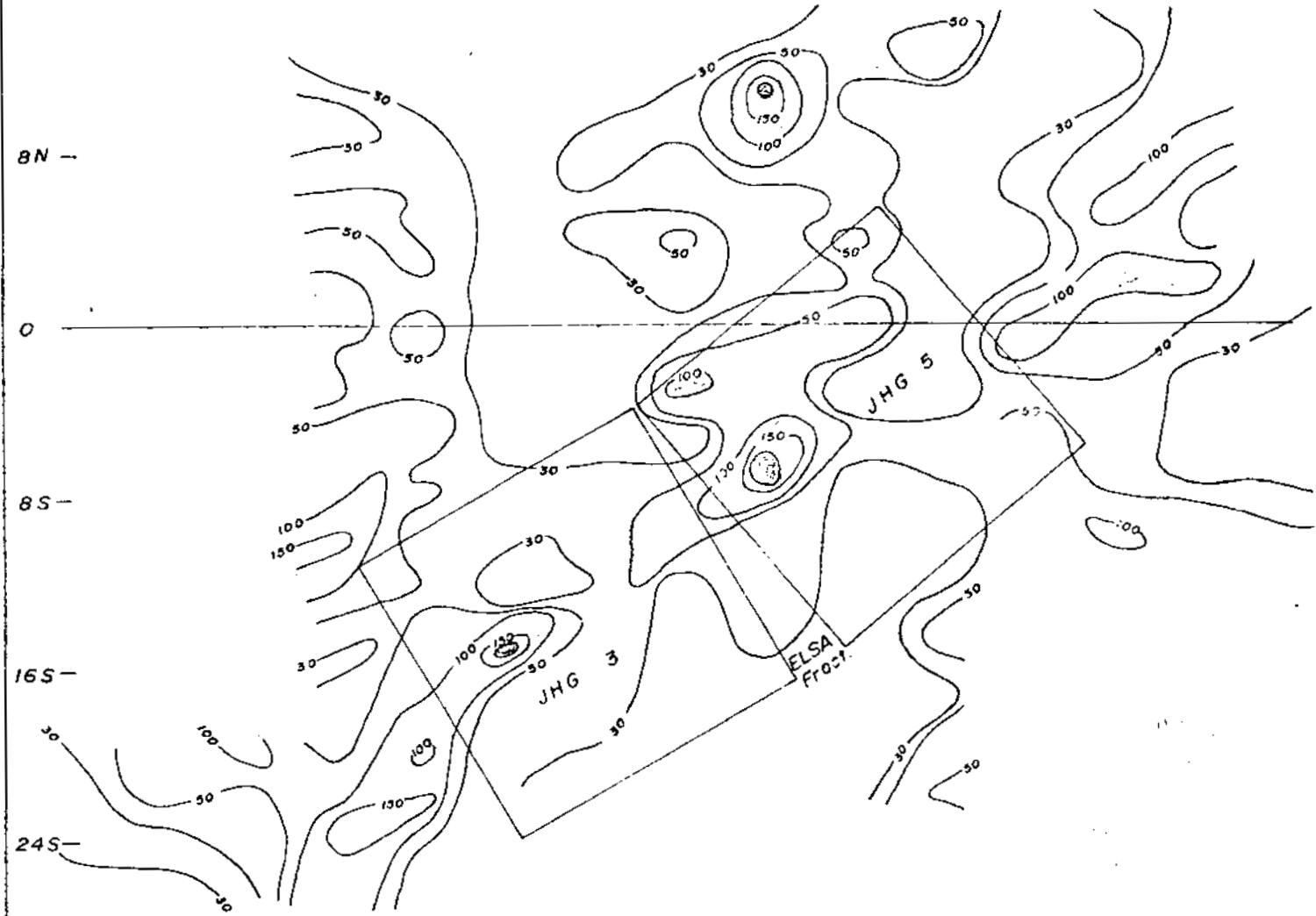
Samples were taken at 100-foot intervals along the grid lines. Where important anomalous areas were outlined, northeast and southwest of the known zones of mineralization, samples were taken at 50-foot intervals on each line and also intermediate lines, reducing the grid spacing to 50 by 200 feet. Mercury content was detected by a Lemaire S-1 instrument in parts per million.



24W 16W 8W 0 8E 16E 24E

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No. 4938 MAP #6

24N —
16N —
8N —
0 —
8S —
16S —
24S —



SCALE : 1" = 800'

FILTERED DATA : Hg ppm, x 400

50 - 100	<input type="checkbox"/>
100 - 150	<input type="checkbox"/>
150 - 200	<input type="checkbox"/>
200 +	<input type="checkbox"/>

CENTRAL B.C. EXPLORATION LTD. (NPL.)	
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY	
MERCURY	
No - 6	ALLEN GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.
Date - 12/12/73	per <i>Alfred R. Allen</i> P Eng

From the NIT 2 and 3 claims anomalies extend northeast for 4,000 feet well onto the JHG 3 claim. From there semi-continuous anomalies trend at north 80 degrees east for 6,800 feet through the JHG 5 and SAMSON 8, 10 and 12 claims.

These mercury anomalies cross stratigraphic units ranging from andesite, argillite, limestone, peridotite and gneiss to granite. They cross topographic and strong structural features. Lastly, but more significantly, they cross what have to date been designated as mineralized zones.

Unlike the difficulties with the geochemical heavy metals investigation, which was inhibited by a layer of fine-grained clay hardpan on and near bedrock and fragments of heavily mineralized rock throughout the upper layers of the thick overburden, the mercury vapours appear to be unaffected by these factors, and the anomalies warrant detailed investigations.

Significant anomalous areas for both mercury and silver are as follows:

W	N	E	S
20	-	-	7 to 11
12	-	-	15
-	-	0-4	5-6
-	0-3	16	-
-	5-7	16	-

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS - SILVER

Samples acquired from the same surveyed grid as that used from the mercury investigation were assayed for silver. Acid extraction and atomic absorption techniques were used and silver content reported in parts per million.

Results were reported by J.R. Montgomery, Ph D., P.Eng., September 1971.

Frequency and probability curves were plotted.

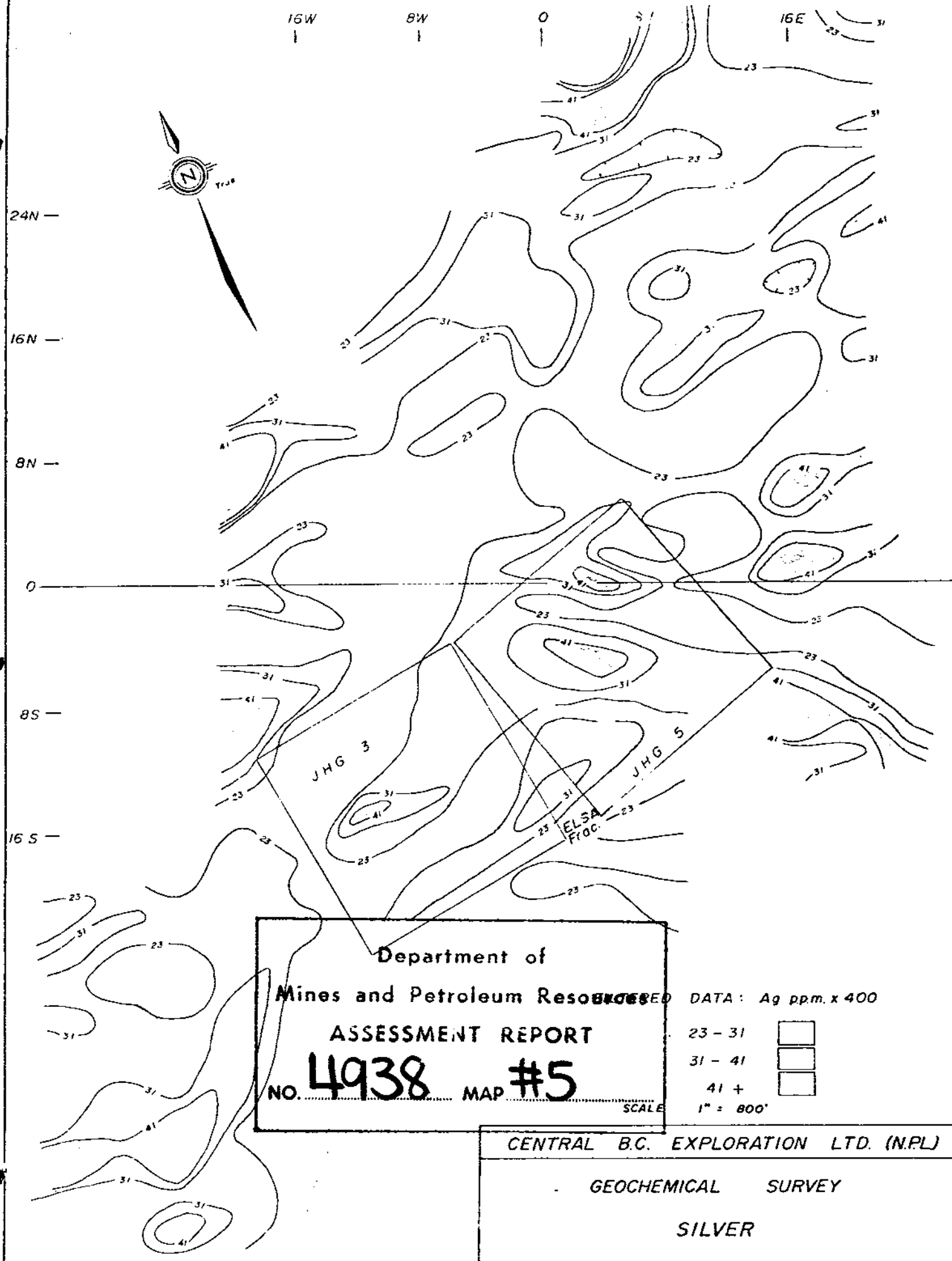
Interpretation included the following:

"An examination of the two curves indicated a threshold value of 2.0 p.p.m. Ag. About 1.7% of the values are above this figure and are considered anomalous. By using this value, two anomalous areas were determined".

There are twelve anomalies within the grid area.

	W	N	E	S	
	24	-	-	16	
	22 to 32	-	-	9 to 14	
*	20	-	-	7 - 11	
	20	4-10	-	-	
*	12	-	-	15	
*	-	-	0-6	5-6	
	-	-	4	-	BL
		30-37	0-10	-	
*	-	0-3	16	-	
*	-	7-5	16	-	
	-	23-24	20	-	
	-	-	16-24	6-12	

* Note: coincident with mercury anomalies.



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No. 4938 MAP #5

DATA: Ag ppm. x 400

23 - 31
 31 - 41
 41 +
 SCALE 1" = 800'

CENTRAL B.C. EXPLORATION LTD. (NPL)
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
SILVER

No - 5 ALLEN GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.
 Date - 17/12/73 per *Clifford S. Allen* P. Eng

Because of the depth of overburden, possibility of contamination by mineralized float, and residual effects in low or stagnant water zones, the results of the geochemical survey for silver are not considered as significant as those from the mercury investigation.

It is concluded, however, that areas showing anomalous results from both surveys warrant thorough investigation.

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

In 1959 the results of an airborne Rotary Field electromagnetic survey, over the area south of Eaglet Lake indicated a strong conductor zone trending south 70 degrees east across the present property of Central B.C. Exploration Ltd. (N.P.L.)

A ground survey was carried over the area of the anomaly using an A B EM-Gun electromagnetic unit. This was on a 100-foot grid from 40W to 52E and 3N to 18S. The conductor zones were displaced at 26E and 11E and turned southwesterly and terminated at 0 line. Displaced to the south it was detected again from 12W to 28W.

The conductor effect was in response to graphitic argillite.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A magnetometer survey was carried over JHG and some of the SAMSON claims in 1967.

A peridotite zone was outlined by a magnetic high trending easterly across the NIT 4 and JHG 1 and 2 claims.

The skarn was indicated by a magnetic low.

GRAVITY SURVEY

A gravity survey was conducted over part of the CAN 1, 2, 14, 16, and 24 claims, north of Camp B Creek.

A weak anomaly was outlined over a peridotite zone, which was checked by diamond drilling with negative results.

DIAMOND DRILLING

The nature and extent of the overburden which overlies most of the property complicates the search for mineral deposits. Scattered surface showings and extensive well-mineralized float point to important mineral concentrations somewhere under the hardpan and glacial till cover. Standard geophysical techniques have, to date, been helpfull only in providing geological information and outlining areas devoid of silver-lead-zinc mineralization.

It has been, and will continue to be necessary to diamond drill for bedrock information using an accumulation of some positive and much negative information for drill targets.

The following is a resume of diamond drilling, and details of some holes that have penetrated mineralized zones.

In 1959 the Wenner-Gren interests drilled 4 holes to check electromagnetic conductor zones. The number one hole at 16W, 12S pierced graphitic argillite from 78 to 88 feet, mineralization from 105.5 to 111.0 feet which assayed 0.2 ounces silver per ton, 0.40% lead and 0.46% zinc, and from

189 to 192 a mineralized band assaying 0.1 ounces silver per ton, 0.13% lead and 0.31% zinc. The number two hole was located at 11+50 south and 26 west and it encountered graphite in argillite. Number three hole at 32E and 6S intersected the two bands of graphitic argillite detected by the electromagnetic survey. Hole number four was drilled under trench #2 with negative results.

In 1966 eight holes were drilled for a total length of 2,000 feet on the south side of the fault on the JHG 3 and 5 claims. Mineral intersections were made in holes 2, 4, 5 and 6.

In 1967 eight holes were drilled. Six were into peridotite which had been detected by a magnetometer survey. Copper mineralization was in 100 feet of core from 67-7 hole, and the hole was terminated at 318 feet in black argillite containing silver-lead-zinc mineralization.

In early 1968 four holes were drilled for a total of 1,000 feet.

Difficulties were encountered with drilling equipment. Hole #2 entered bedrock at 118 feet and from 195 to 197.5 feet intersected sulphides which assayed 5.4 ounces silver per ton, 3.8% lead and 2% zinc. Holes #1 and #3 were lost. Hole #4 passed through 80 feet of overburden, and the top 20 feet of bedrock was skarn with disseminated galena and sphalerite. The remainder of the hole passed through gneiss, quartzite and greywacke which carried no sulphides. The hole was bottomed at 313 feet.

In August of 1968 eleven holes were drilled to test a gravity anomaly without positive results. Then Hole 12-68 was drilled 210 feet north of hole 4-66. This hole was drilled vertical to 535 feet.

Bedrock was encountered at 66½ feet, and 5½ feet of gneiss was cored, followed by 31 feet of graphite schist. From 100 to 109, skarn contained sulphides assaying, 0.1 ounces silver per ton, 0.5% lead and 0.64% zinc. To 134 there was graphitic and chloritic schist. From 139 to 154 the core assayed 0.4 ounces silver per ton, 0.88% lead and 1.33% zinc. From 154 to 166 skarn carried weakly disseminated sulphides. From 166 to 194, graphitic schist and 194 to 262 crystalline limestone. From 262 to 336½ the core was schist and skarn, and to 386½ sulphides which assayed 2.62 ounces silver per ton, 1.79% lead and 3.16% zinc. From 386½ to 424 the rock is chlorite schist, and to 455 andesite breccia. From 455 to 471 is skarn, and to 476 is brecciated and to 500 skarn. From 500 to 502 skarn with disseminated pyrrhotite, and to end of hole massive skarn. The hole intersects a 180-foot mineralized zone dipping 70 degrees south.

In 1969, 12 holes were drilled. Number 1 was drilled vertical and did not encounter sulphide mineralization, for the 1,100 feet of depth. Hole 4 was located 200 feet east of Hole 12-68 and directed north at -70 degrees. After 83 feet of overburden it passed through 82 feet of argillite with graphite, and then 65 feet of limestone and dolomite. This was followed by 22 feet of dolomite with epidote and scattered sulphides assaying 0.31 ounces silver per ton, 2.1% lead and 0.90% zinc. At 284 to 307 the core assayed 0.17 ounces silver per ton, 2.58% lead and 1.50% zinc.

This was underlain by unmineralized biotite gneiss to the bottom of the hole at 655 feet.

Hole 5-69 was collared 200 feet east of 4-69 and directed north at -70 degrees. After 40 feet of overburden bedrock was 2 feet of limestone, 8 feet of graphitic material, and 68 feet of limestone. The following 93 feet assayed 0.22 ounces silver per ton, 1.23% lead and 1.05% zinc. This graded into biotite gneiss to 235 feet and continued to 302 feet. From 302 to 307 the core assayed 0.3 ounces silver per ton, 1.51% lead and 1.04% inc. The hole bottomed in gneiss at 307 feet.

Hole 6-69 was located 200 feet east of 5-69 and drilled north at -70 degrees. Bedrock was encountered at 27 feet and weak disseminated mineralization cut from 124 to 132 feet, and from 132 to 168.8 feet heavier sulphides assayed 0.2 ounces silver per ton, 1.29% lead and 0.96 zinc. From this mineralized zone to 220 feet there was dolomite, limestone and skarn bands with weakly disseminated sulphides. Gneiss and schist was encountered to the bottom of the hole at 397 feet, except for 1.1 feet which assayed 1.54 ounces silver per ton, 4.6% lead and 4.05 zinc.

Hole 7-69 was located 400 feet east of 6-69. Mineralization was cut at 235 feet with minor scattered sulphides which continued to the bottom of the hole at 611 feet.

Hole 8-69 is 400 feet east of 7-69 and directed -50 degrees south. Overburden is 70 feet thick. The hole was drilled to 823 feet without significant mineralization.

Hole 9-69 is 200 feet east of 8-69 and directed north at -50 degrees. Bedrock is 60 feet thick. The hole was bottomed at 259 feet without encountering sulphides.

Hole 10-69 is 200 feet east of 1-66 and drilled northerly at -50 degrees. A large fault zone was intersected but no sulphides were found.

Hole 11-69, 100 feet west of 2-68 was drilled north at -50 degrees. It cut the fault but no sulphides were encountered.

Hole 12-69 was collared 125 feet west of 12-68 and directed north at -70 degrees to a depth of 606 feet. Heavy broken ground was penetrated. Some weak mineralization was encountered. The large shear zone is probably 200 feet to the north.

In summary, it has been necessary to diamond drill for much needed bedrock information, since only limited data has been provided by other exploratory techniques. Consequently, many of the holes drilled to date have not encountered sulphide mineralization. The information acquired however, has been beneficial toward an understanding of the local controls and conditions that have affected the deposition of the silver-lead-zinc deposits.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The readily accessible Giscome property of Central B.C. Exploration Ltd. (N.P.L.) is 30 miles east of Prince George, in an area of low relief but extensive overburden.

Sedimentary and volcanic rocks, intruded by an igneous complex have been warped, altered, and displaced by major faulting and cross shearing.

In this favourable geological setting there are silver-lead-zinc accumulations associated with limestone, skarn, argillite, andesite and intrusive dykes.

Well-mineralized angular rock fragments have been uncovered over a wide area on the property, one 800-foot zone of silver-lead-zinc has been partially outlined by diamond drilling, and geochemical surveys have provided sizeable exploration targets over a two-mile band open at both ends.

It is concluded therefore, that the extensive exploration programmes conducted over the property to date have provided excellent positive data which warrants following up with detailed investigations towards the discovery and development of additional silver-lead-zinc mineral deposits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is recommended for the 1974 field programme:

	<u>Estimated Costs</u>
1. Camp repairs and improvements,	\$ 1,000.00
2. Detail areas where silver and mercury both indicate anomalous conditions, and extend these areas where necessary to close the anomalies,	4,500.00
3. Check anomalous geochemical results by core drilling, using B.Q. wireline equipment, an estimated 2,300 feet @ \$15.00 per foot,	34,000.00
4. Using percussion drilling equipment where practical, drill 12 holes to average depths of 300 feet, a total of 3,600 feet of hole @ \$3.50 per foot,	12,600.00
5. Bulldoze access roads and drill sites,	1,900.00
6. Office, overhead and supervision,	9,000.00
7. Corporate requirements,	20,000.00
8. Contingencies,	7,000.00
	<hr/>
Total Estimated Costs	\$ 90,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

ALLEN GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.

Per Alfred R. Allen P.Eng.
Alfred R. Allen

Vancouver, B.C.

December 18, 1973.

Knutson, Robert A., Preliminary Geological Report
 Giscome Property, Sept. 1959

" " " Geophysical EM Surveys, Totem Minerals
 Lundberg Explorations Ltd. 1959

Map 2-1962 McLeod Lake, G.S.C.

Map 49 - 1960 Prince George, G.S.C.

Gerlitzki, J.H., History of the Giscome Property
 1942 - Oct. 1972

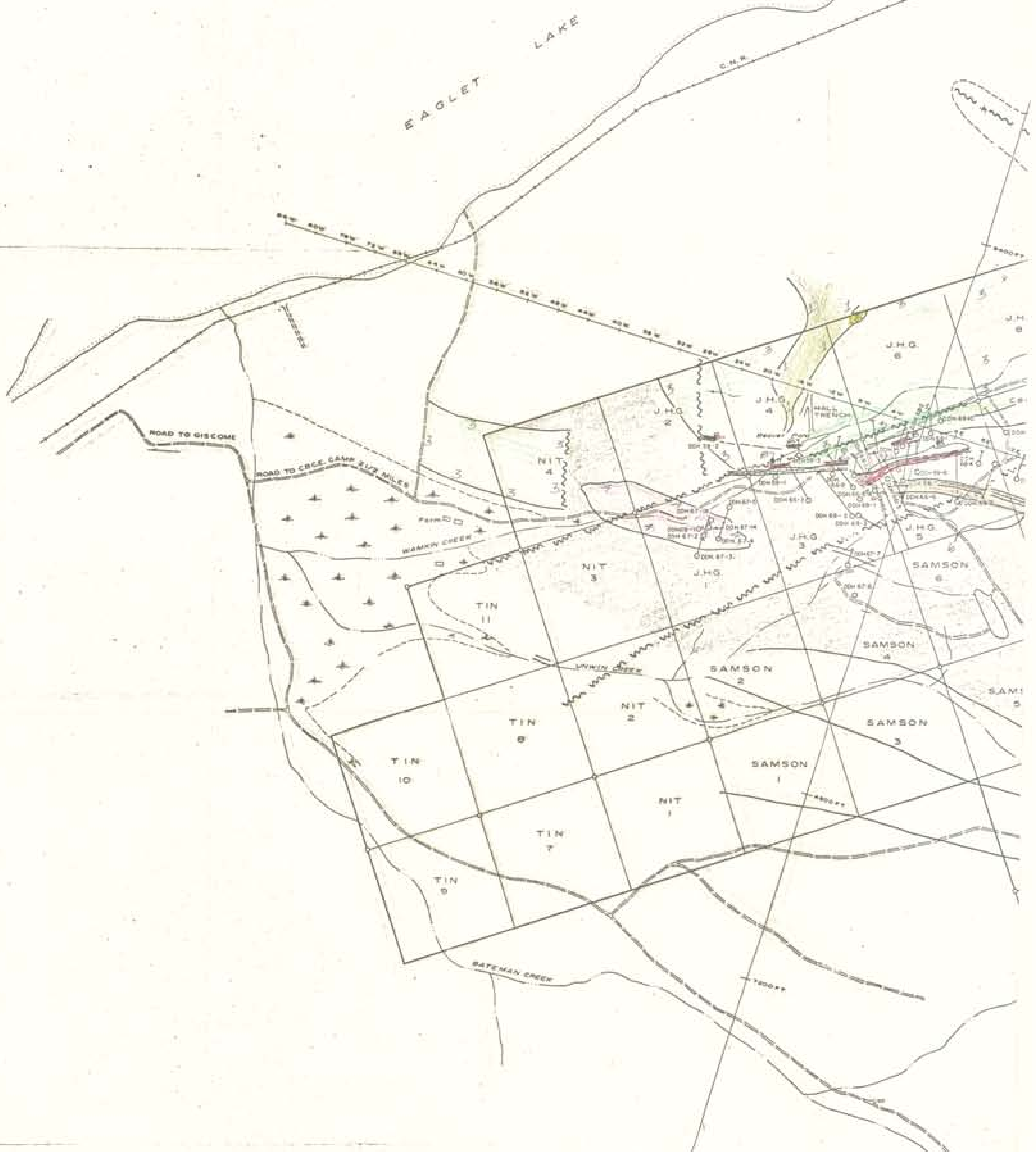
Central B.C. Exploration Ltd. (N.P.L.)
 Prospectus, J. Mitchell Report 1970

Central B.C. Exploration, Diamond Drill Logs, 1964 - 1969

Montgomery, J.H., Progress Report, Giscome Property, 1971

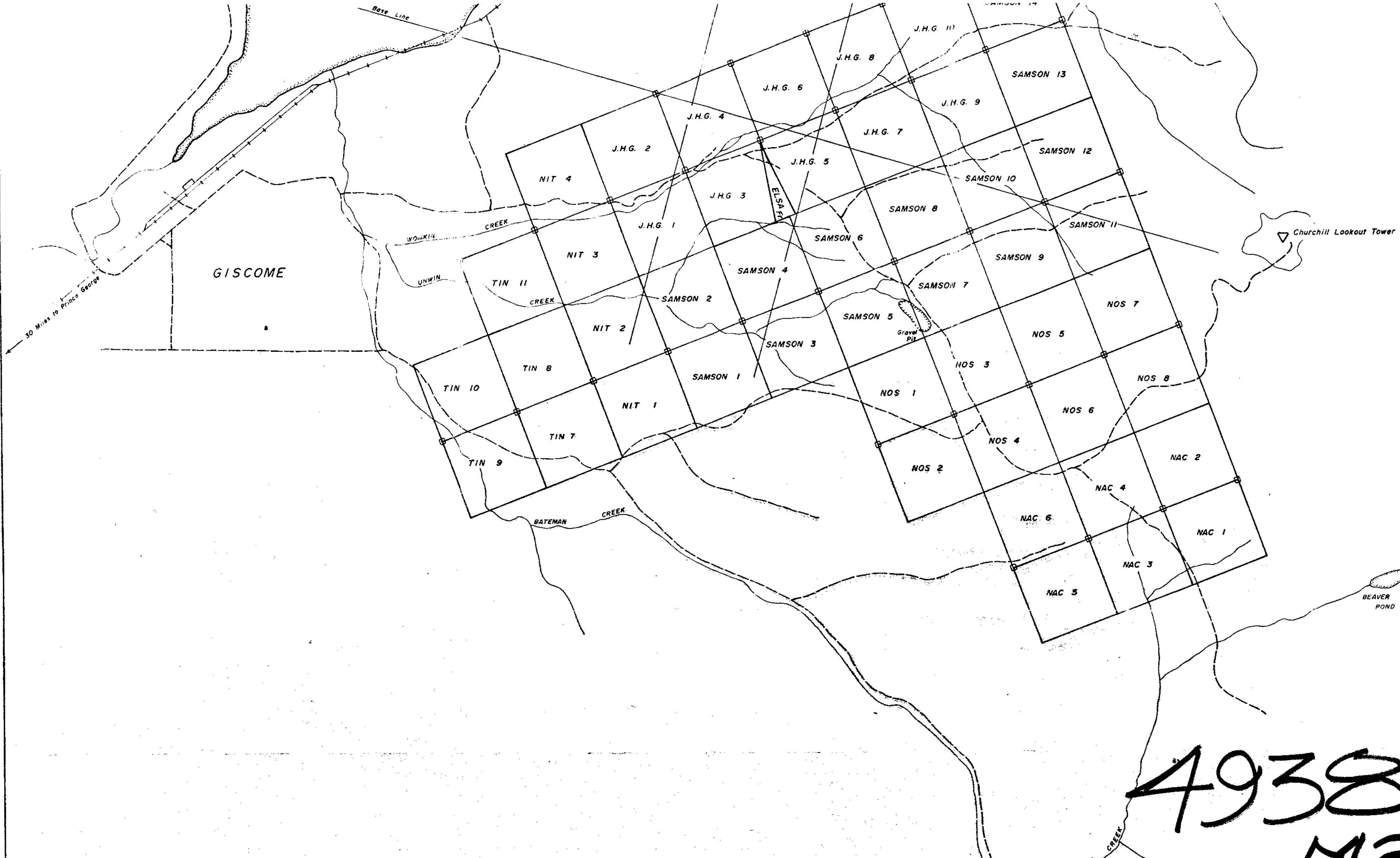
Sheppard, E.P., Geological Report, Giscome Property
 July 20, 1972

* * * * *



- LEGEND
-  Granite Porphyry-coarse
 -  Granite Porphyry-fine
 -  Gneiss and quartzite
 -  Peridotite
 -  Andesite
 -  Argillite
 -  Limestone
 -  Silver, lead, zinc mineralization
 -  Shear zones

4938
M4 PART 1



4938
M2

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4938 MAP #2



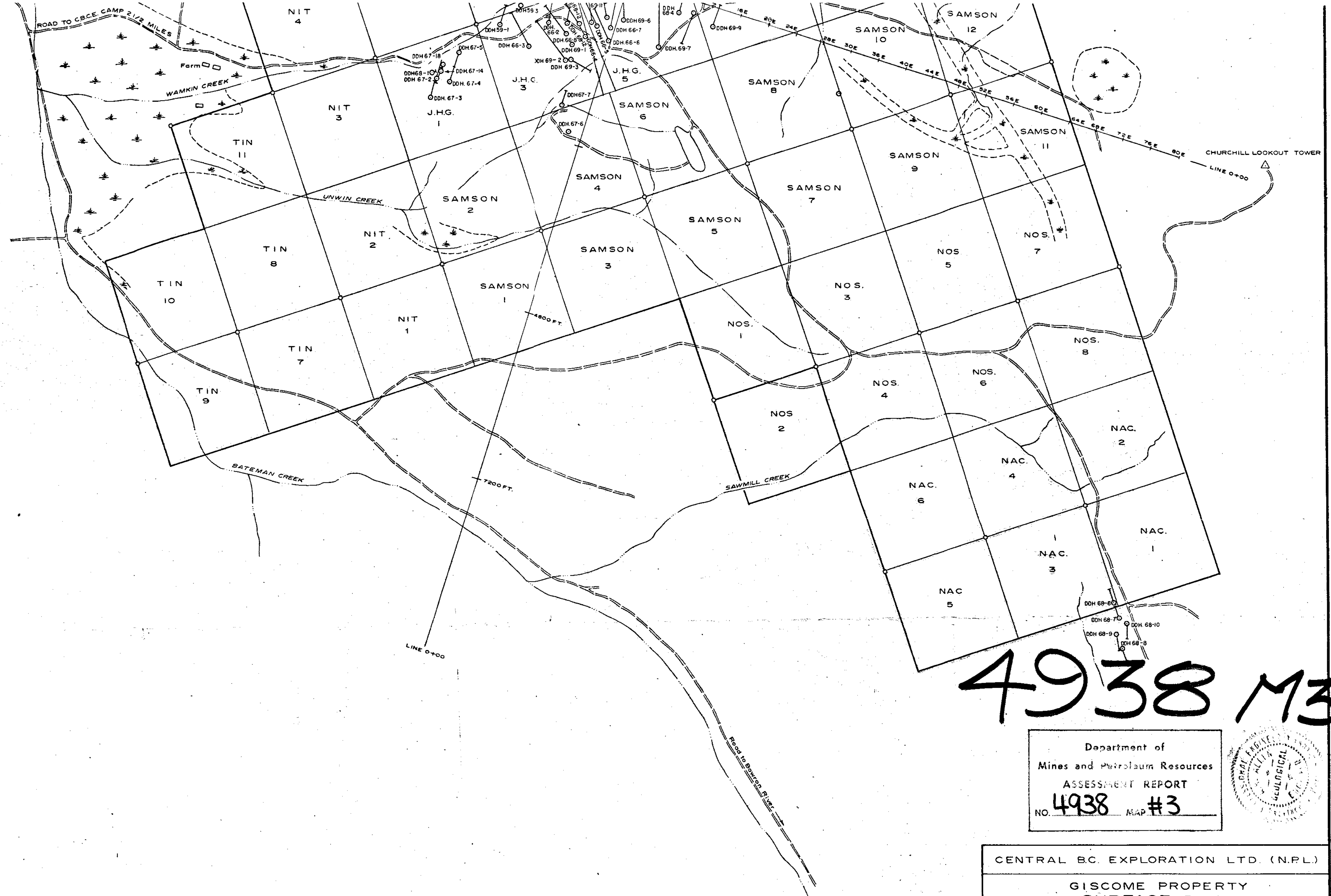
CENTRAL B.C. EXPLORATION LTD. (N.P.L.)

GISCOME PROPERTY
MINERAL CLAIMS

SCALE
1500 0 1000 2000 3000 feet

No 2
Date: Dec. 18/73

per Allen B. Allen P. Eng
ALLEN GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.

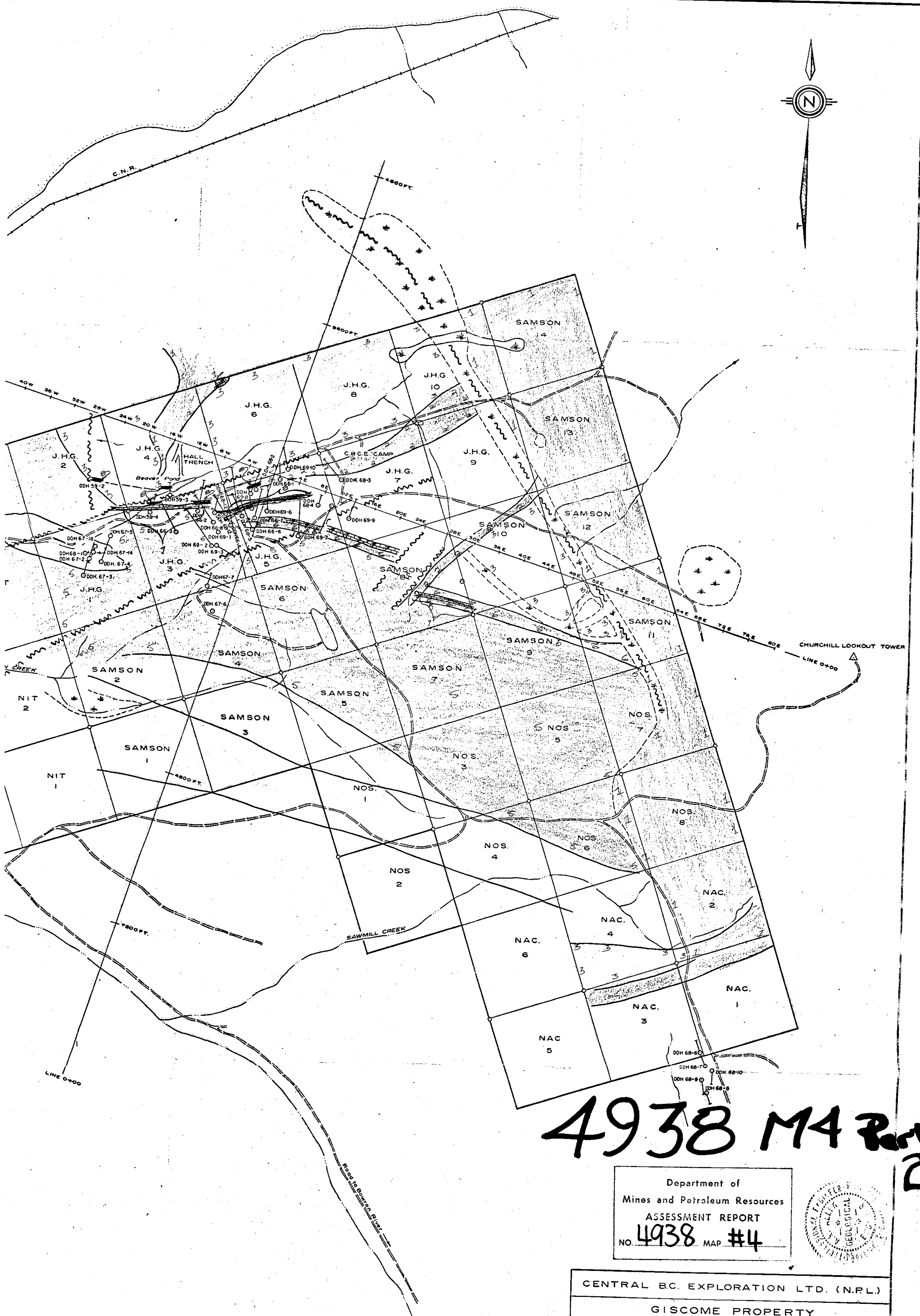


4938 M3

Department of
 Mines and Petroleum Resources
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. 4938 MAP #3



CENTRAL B.C. EXPLORATION LTD. (N.P.L.)	
GISCOME PROPERTY SURFACE PLAN	
SCALE IN FEET 800 400 0 800 1600 2400	
DATE: Dec. 18 / 73	ALLEN GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD
NO. 3	per <i>Alfred R. Allen</i> P.Eng.



4938 M4 Part 2

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 4938 MAP #4



CENTRAL BC. EXPLORATION LTD. (N.P.L.)	
GISCOME PROPERTY SURFACE PLAN PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY	
SCALE IN FEET 800 400 0 800 1600 2400	
DATE: Dec. 18/73	ALLEN GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERING LTD.
NO: 4	per: <i>Alfred B. Allen</i> P. Eng.