6197

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL REPORT

- on the -

AU CLAIMS

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION

- for -

KEDA RESOURCES (1973) LTD. (N.P.L.),
Suite #1-219 Victoria Street,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

WORK PERFORMED ON: Au #1 - #5 inc., Au #7, Au #12, Au #19, and Au #100.

DATES: June 29th. - December 17th., 1976.

LOCATION: 50°25'15" N. Latitude, 119°22'20" W. Longitude, on N.T.S. Sheet No. 82L/6W.

Prepared by:

KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.,
Suite #1-219 Victoria Street,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

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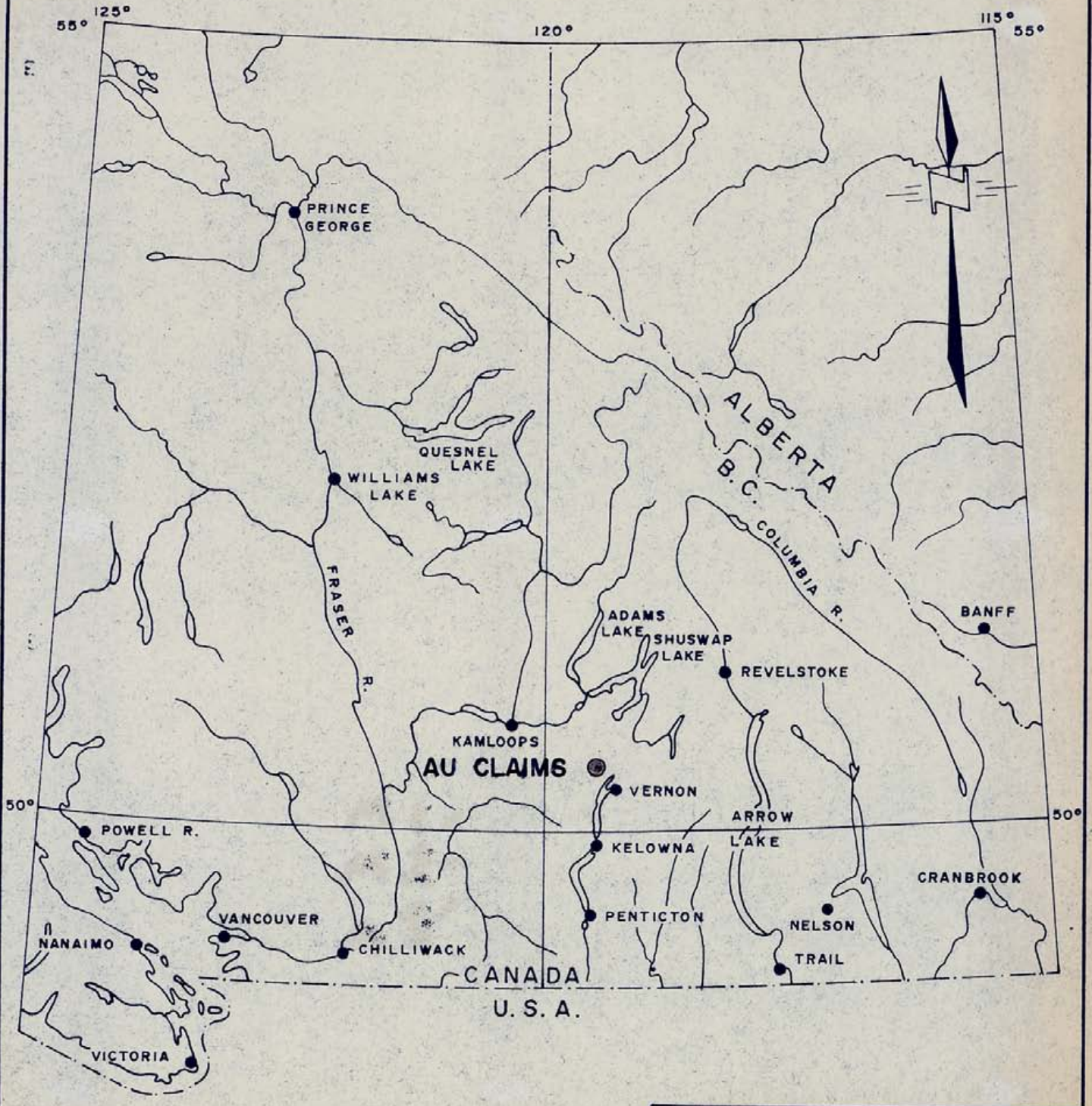


LOCATION MAP

AU CLAIMS

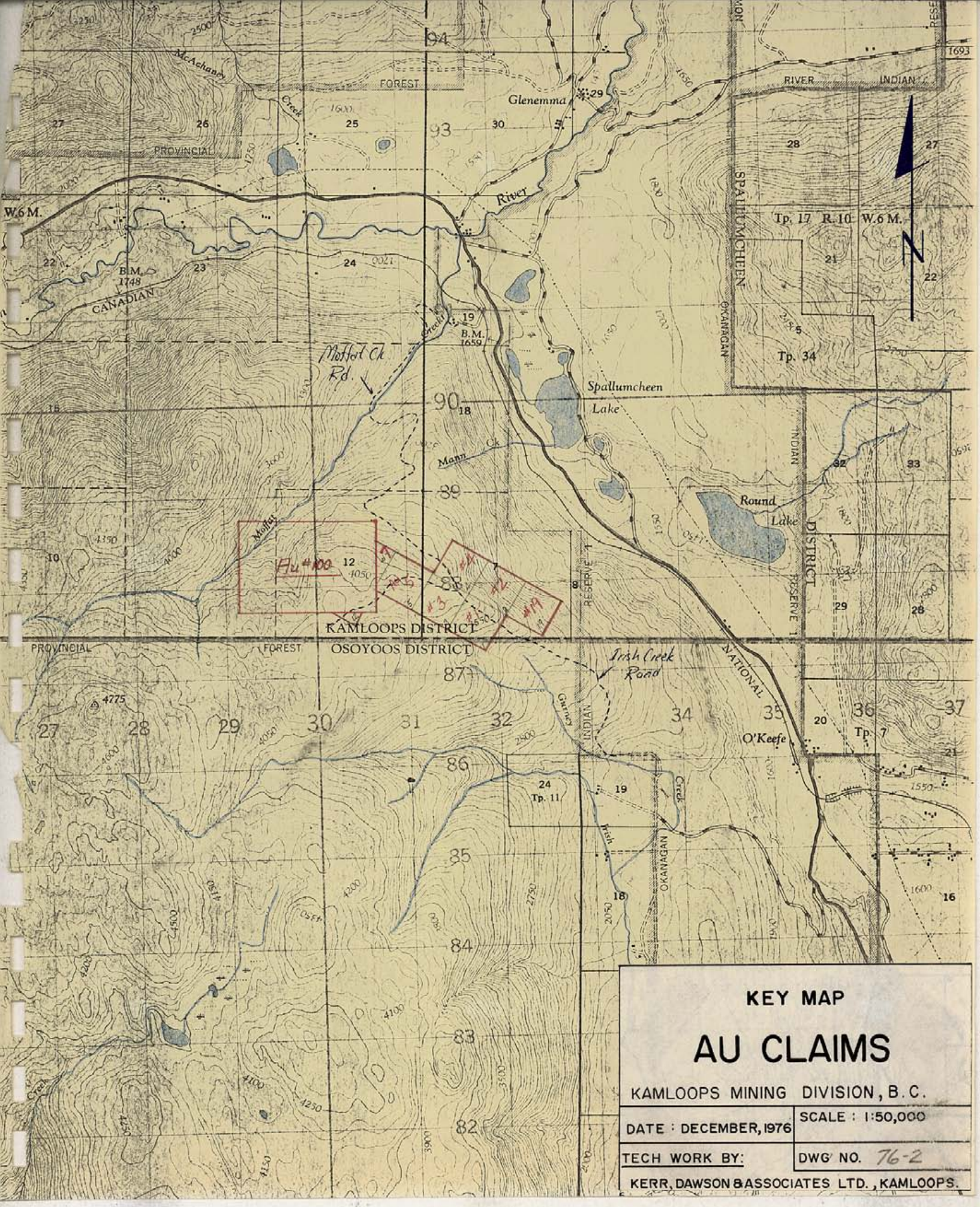
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.

Date: DEC., 1976	Scale: 1" = 64 Miles
Dwn by:	Dwg no. 76-1

INTRODUCTION

During the spring of 1976, the Au #100 claim was staked for Keda Resources (1973) Ltd. (N.P.L.). This claim was to cover the possible western extension of gold and zinc anomalies and mineralization found on the original Au claims. (Au #1 - #5, #7, #12, #19).

This report describes the results of a detailed geochemical and geological exploration programme on the entire property. This,followed by bulldozer trenching completes the Phase I programme suggested in a report by G. Gutrath, P. Eng. (March, 1976). Fieldwork was performed during the summer and fall of 1976 by the writer under the supervision of J. M. Dawson, P. Eng.


KEY MAP
AU CLAIMS
KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, B.C.
DATE : DECEMBER, 1976
SCALE : 1:50,000
TECH WORK BY:
DWG NO. 76-2
KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD., KAMLOOPS.
Au #100
Au #101
Au #102
Au #103
Au #104
Au #105
Au #106
Au #107
Au #108
Au #109
Au #110
Au #111
Au #112
Au #113
Au #114
Au #115
Au #116
Au #117
Au #118
Au #119
Au #120
Moffat Ck Rd.
Irish Creek Road
Glenemma
Spallumcheen Lake
Round Lake
Mann Ck
McAchanny Creek
Moffat Creek
Irish Creek
Gattney Creek
River
KAMLOOPS DISTRICT
OSOYOOS DISTRICT
PROVINCIAL FOREST
INDIAN RESERVE 1
SPALLUMCHEEN INDIAN RESERVE
OKANAGAN NATIONAL
Tp. 17 R. 10 W.6 M.
Tp. 34
Tp. 7
Tp. 11
W.6 M.
B.M. 1748
B.M. 1659
CANADIAN
O'Keefe

PROPERTY

The property consists of a contiguous six unit claim block and eight older claims (1973) which are located as follows:

CLAIM NAME	RECORD NO.	TAG NO.	EXPIRY DATE
Au #1 - #5 inc.	124480 to 124484	434117M to 434121M	March 8th., 1979.
Au #7	125727	340539M	June 7th., 1977.
Au #12	125732	340598M	June 7th., 1977.
Au #19	125847	340541M	June 7th., 1977.
Au #100	422	03218	June 9th., 1977.

The registered owner of these claims is Keda Resources (1973) Ltd. (N.P.L.).

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located in south-central British Columbia about 11 miles north-northwest of the city of Vernon. The approximate geographic center of the claims is 50° 25' N latitude and 119° 23' W longitude. (See Figure #76-1,2).

The property is accessible via highway 97W from Vernon or Kamloops. From highway 97, it can be reached via the Irish Creek road which leads west from a point about one mile south O'Keefe station, or by the Moffat Creek road which proceeds west from a point about 1,000 feet southeast of the Salmon River bridge. Both roads are unimproved one lane gravel roads requiring a four wheel drive during wet weather.

A forestry access road winds through the western portion of the claims and the southeast corner of Au #100. The remainder of the property is accessible only by foot travel.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The claims are located along the north-easterly edge of a rolling upland plateau north and west of Okanagan Lake. The majority of the property slopes to the north and east (Salmon River Valley) and the west (Moffat Creek). The steepest slopes are found on the northeast part of the property where slopes approach a 75% grade. The central portion of the claims are generally low rolling hills.

Elevations vary from 2,700 feet a.s.l. in the northeast to 4,100 feet a.s.l. in the east central portion of Au #100.

The property is heavily forested with a dense cover of mature and second growth fir, spruce, and cedar. Dense deciduous underbrush is frequent along the Moffat Creek Valley and southern portion of the claims. Glacial till of variable thickness cover the entire property and outcrops are generally small.

HISTORY

The first record of the property is in 1899. Between 1900 and 1919, sporatic work was carried out and underground work totalling 430 feet was reported by the B. C. Department of Mines.

Two showings, the East and West showings, located approximately 1,400 feet apart were explored with the bulk of the work being carried out on the larger East showing. Numerous assays have been done indicating gold values from 0.05 to 0.60 oz./ton in the East showing and slightly less in the West showing.

In 1960, the property was restaked and a limited amount of bulldozer trenching was done on the possible extensions of the mineralized zones. Coin Canyon Mines (later Coseka Resources Ltd.) acquired the property in 1969 and carried out a limited exploration programme including line cutting, geochemistry and blasting. No further work was done by the company and the claims lapsed in 1972.

In 1973, Keda Resources (1973) Ltd. (N.P.L.) staked the property and did some geochemical sampling for gold, mercury, and arsenic. Rock chip analyses were done on samples from the East and West showings. Geophysical surveys including magnetometer, self potential, C.E.M. and E. M. - 16 were also carried out to a limited extent.

PRESENT EXPLORATION

In May of 1976, the Au #100 claim was staked and grid lines at 150 meter intervals were established over the entire claim. The old grid (Coseka Resources) was reestablished by flagging and blazing. During June, July, and September, detailed geochemical sampling and geological mapping was carried out to check the possible extensions to known gold and zinc anomalies.

In early December, bulldozer trenching under the supervision of J. M. Dawson, P. Eng. was carried out on the northern portion of Au #2, and #19 to investigate several gold geochemical anomalies. Trenching was also done on the Au #4 claim to determine if any westward extensions of the East showing were present. (See Figure #76 - 3).

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Au Claims are underlain by rocks of the Permo-Triassic Cache Creek Group. The property area is reported to be underlain by a thin northwesterly trending wedge of argillaceous rocks. These sediments are surrounded and (?) overlain by a dominently volcanic sequence containing minor quartzites, argillites, and limestones.

The argillites are fine grained gray to black, homogenous rocks which in areas are graphitic or calcareous. The volcanics consist of greenish, chloritic flows and tuffs of an andesitic composition.

The rocks generally strike northwesterly and dip 20° to 70° to the southwest. The major structural feature in this area is a northwesterly trending fault zone which bounds the northeast side of the wedge of argillaceous sediments. This fault is part of a larger northwesterly trending fault system extending from the north end of Okanagan Lake to Adams Lake. On the property, this northwesterly trend is noticed in the shear zones of the East and West showings.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

(A). ROCK TYPES:

Detailed mapping of the claim area indicated the presence of both sedimentary and volcanic rocks. (See Geological Plan, Figure #76-3).

(i). Sedimentary rocks are represented by argillites, quartzites, phyllites, (Unit 2)and limestone. The most common sedimentary rock is the argillite which is generally a dark gray to black, fine grained rock containing up to 1-2% disseminated pyrite and/or pyrrhotite. In one area (L-150W 2+00S) the argillite was observed to contain small bands of impure quartzite. Calcareous, graphitic and brecciated argillites are variations which have been observed in the course of mapping. The phyllites are observed only in one area in the central part of Au #100 and may represent higher metamorphic grades of the original argillite. The lack of outcrop continuity may indicate that the argillite, quartzite, and phyllite may be small units interbedded in the more extensive volcanic

sequence. The limestone (Unit 1) represented by a pale brown to gray rock is found only in the southeast corner of Au #100 and thus cannot be established in any stratigraphic sequence.

(ii). The volcanic sequence is represented by andesitic flows and tuffs a hornblende porphyry (andesitic?) and minor agglomerate. The flows and tuffs (Unit 4) are dark to pale green, fine grained to medium grained rocks. The flows are often massive, whereas the tuffs are often schistose and show signs of retrograde metamorphism to a chlorite - epidote - calcite - quartz $\pm$ magnetite assemblage. Pyrite is found disseminated as small grains or cubes and seldom exceeds 1%.

The hornblende porphyry (Unit 3), probably of andesitic composition is well exposed along the road from L-8NW to L-28NW. These rocks also show signs of metamorphism by the alteration of hornblende phenocrysts to chlorite and the development of a weak schistosity.

Both the hornblende porphyry and andesitic flows and tuffs are observed in the East and West showings. These two rock types are often found in very close association with one another.

The last volcanic rock, and the least common is a volcanic agglomerate (Unit 4a) that is observed only at two localities; L-8SE 0-2S and L-300W 6+00S. The first locality shows fragments of a diorite up to 6 inches long. The rounded edges of the fragments give the rock the appearance of a conglomerate but are probably due to partial assimilation while the rock was still quite hot.

The second location is an outcrop in the Au #100 claim where the rock fragments are smaller ($\leq$ 2 inches) and have a definite lineation. Rock fragments in this locality include diorite (?), chert, and fine grained volcanics. Immediately north of this outcrop is a sequence of fine grained tuffs, suggesting that there may be some sort of "graded bedding" in this unit.

B. MINERALIZATION

In the course of geological mapping, no significant mineralization was encountered other than the East and West showings. Minor magnetite and chalcopyrite was found in lithic tuffs at L750W; 2+00S, however these were small stringers and not continuous.

The East showing (in Au #4), the larger of the two occurrences is best described as a variably mineralized auriferous shear zone in metavolcanic rock units 3 and 4 (See Figure #76-3). The zone, up to 20 feet thick (averaging 10 ft.) has a strike length of at least 150 ft. The approximate strike is N68°W and the dip varies from 45° to 60° to the southwest.

The host rock appears to be both the hornblende porphyry and tuffs. Both have been fractured and sheared as evidenced by the numerous small slickensided surfaces throughout the rock. The central rusty quartz vein is quite shattered and variably mineralized. The entire zone is very rusty due to the oxidation of the pyrite and pyrrhotite. The mineralization is found in both the host volcanics and the quartz vein. Sulphide content is as much as 60%; however the average is approximately 15%. Sulphides are fine grained and

generally disseminated with the approximate order of abundance being pyrite, arsenopyrite (pyrrhotite), sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena.

Gold seems to be associated with both the sulphides, quartz stringers and the host rocks.

An "average" assay from the mineralized zone judging by previous sampling (1969, 1973) would be:

0.25 - 0.56 oz. Au/Ton.

0.4 - 1.50 oz. Ag/Ton.

0.2 - 3.50% Zn. with minor copper and lead.

The West showing (Au #5) consists of a 10 ft. long adit in which is exposed a shear zone containing a 2 - 3 ft. wide quartz vein sparcely mineralized with pyrite. The surrounding host rock is sheared hornblende porphyry and tuffs as observed in the East showing. The attitude of the shear zone is N30° W/54° WSW. Both the quartz vein and volcanics are stained with limonite. Mineralization consists of fine grained, disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite and is found in both the quartz vein and volcanics.

A chip sample (1973) taken in the footwall assayed 0.47 oz. Au/Ton over 5' while the vein itself assayed only 0.03 oz. Au/Ton.

There is one outcrop between the East and West showings. It is a hornblende porphyry exposure which shows signs of slickensides possibly indicating the weak continuance of the shear zone between the two zones. Sulphide mineralization, however, is non-existent.

GEOCHEMISTRY

During the 1976 field season, a total of 471 geochemical samples (soils) covering the entire claim group, were collected by the writer. Coseka Resources data and Keda Resources' data was used as follows: Keda Resources: L-2NW, 6NW, 2SE, and L-6SE for gold; Coseka Resources: L-2NW, 6NW, the north half of L-16NW, 20NW, 24NW, and L-2SE, 6SE for zinc. This brought the total number of samples to work with to 557 and 638 for gold and zinc respectively.

Soil samples were collected from the B horizon (from 15 to 45 cm deep). Samples were gathered at 50 meter intervals on lines 150 meters apart on Au #100 and at 100 foot intervals on lines 400 feet apart on all other claims. The soil samples were put in Kraft envelopes and shipped to Bondar-Clegg and Co. in Vancouver for analysis. The minus 80 mesh fraction was used for analysis of gold and zinc. Copper and lead analysis was done on those samples indicating high gold and zinc content.

The extraction method used for gold was by fire assay and hot aqua regia. Zinc, copper, and lead extraction

was by hot aqua regia. Analysis for all elements was by atomic obsorption and the results were stated in parts per million (p.p.m.) for zinc, copper, and lead, while gold was stated in parts per billion (p.p.b.).

The histograms plotted for zinc and gold indicate a unimodal distribution pattern. The mean and standard deviation were calculated for both metals and were classified into the following categories. (See Figures #76-4A, #76-4B).

Negative	0	- Mean (Average)
Possibly Anomalous	Mean	- (Mean + 1 Std. Dev.)
Probably Anomalous	(Mean+1 Std. Dev.)	- (Mean + 2 Std.Dev.)
Definitely Anomalous	>	- (Mean + 2 Std.Dev.)

All values were plotted on base maps at a scale of 1 to 5,000 or 1 cm = 50 meters (1"= approx. 400 ft.) The above categories represent the contour intervals for gold and zinc (See Figures #76-4A, #76-4B).

Zinc background is $\leq$ 215 p.p.m. on the Au claims. The trend of anomalous zones is approximately west northwest. The average width of the zone is 150 meters

and the overall length is 2,600 meters and is open to the east. The anomalous zones are generally south and east of the showings. In at least six cases, these anomalous zinc values overlie or are nearby known argillite or phyllitic rocks suggesting that the zinc may be concentrated in greater than average amounts in these rocks. Such metal rich argillaceous rocks are well known throughout the world and when encountered, often yield anomalous metal values.

Approximately 77% of the gold values are less than or equal to 15 p.p.b. with the mean being 13.6 p.p.b. The trend of the anomalous zones is from east-west to west-northwest. Both the East and West showings are located within two large anomalous areas. Smaller anomalies are located west and south of the two showings; however these are generally one or two sample anomalies. Anomalous values terminate in the west at L-450W (Au #100) but are open to the east at L-24SE. In most cases, the anomalous gold values are on or near outcrops of volcanic rocks of units 3 and 4 (see Geological Plan, Figure #76-3) and may represent local concentrations in shears or veins in a much larger northwesterly trending fault system. The 134 copper and 79 lead assays gave means of 92.7 p.p.m. and 12.2 p.p.m. respectively. The majority of the copper and lead results were non-anomalous to possibly anomalous and could be seldom correlated to the gold or zinc results.

ROCK SAMPLING - TRENCHING

In early December, 1976, bulldozer trenching under the supervision of J. M. Dawson was carried out in two areas. One area was in the northern portion of Au #2, #19, where a series of highly anomalous gold values were indicated. A west-northwest trending trench 360 meters long and 6 meters wide was cut from L-24SE; 12+ 00N to L-12SE; 10+00N. The trench exposed argillite in the western 150 meters, mixed argillite and volcanics in the next 60 meters and mainly volcanics in the eastern 150 meters. Several east-west trending shear zones were observed to traverse the trench. No mineralization of any significance was noted. Thirteen chip samples at approximately 30 meter intervals were taken along the trench. The samples were then shipped to and analyzed by Bondar, Clegg and Company, Vancouver. All samples assayed less than 0.01 oz. Au/Ton.

The second trench was placed immediately west of the East showing in Au #4. This north-south trending trench was to determine whether the shear zone of the East showing continued under the overburden. The dimensions of the trench are approximately 100 meters by 15 meters. Since bedrock was not encountered by a depth of 11 meters, the trench was abandoned.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

(1). The property, consisting of a six unit claim and eight older claims is located eleven miles north-northwest of Vernon, British Columbia. The claims are acessible by gravel road from highway 97W linking Kamloops and Vernon. The climate and topography are moderate.

(2). First record of the property was in 1899. Intermittant work was carried on until 1923. Coseka Resources carried out a combined geochemical and trenching programme in 1969. In 1973, Keda Resources (1973) Ltd. (N.P.L.) acquired the property and did a limited geochemical and geophysical survey during the summer and fall. The present work was done during the summer and fall of 1976.

(3). The property is underlain by argillites, phyllites, quartzites, limestone, andesitic flows, tuffs and agglomerate and a hornblende porphyry (andesitic) of the Permo-Triassic Cache Creek Group. The area appears to be a volcanic sequence which is interbedded in places by the sediments and all of which show signs of low grade metamorphism. These rocks are traversed by a number of

westerly to northwesterly faults and/or shear zones.

(4). No mineralization of any significance was found other than the two known showings. The known showings consist of fine grained pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite in shear zones up to 20 feet wide in metavolcanic rocks of andesitic composition. Gold values up to 0.6 oz./Ton have been obtained in several locations in these showings.

(5). Some indications of shearing were observed between the two known showings; however no mineralization was observed. This may suggest that the shear zone persists but mineralization may be quite localized. Geochemistry indicates zinc and gold anomalies trending west to west-northwest. Both metal anomalies terminate in the west by the center of Au #100 but are open to the east at L-24SE. The zinc anomalies have been attributed to the presence of zinc rich argillities and phyllites found to outcrop and suboutcrop over parts of the property. Gold anomalies are found in close association with the metavolcanic rocks containing the known showings and probably containing a number of smaller shear and/or veins subparallel to the major fault system traversing the property.

(6). Results of the bulldozer trenching were negative. The long trench in the northern portion of Au #2 and Au #19 yielded no rock assay greater than 0.01 oz./Ton Au. The trench immediately west of the East showing failed to reach bedrock and thus had to be abandoned.

Kamloops, B.C.
Dec 17, 1976

Respectfully Submitted

Werner Gruenwald

APPENDIX A

ASSAYS

To: Kerr-Dawson & Associates Ltd.

REPORT No A26 - 970

PAGE No. 1

DATE: Dec 13, 1976

219 Victoria Street
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 2A1

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

Samples submitted: Dec 9, 1976
Results completed: Dec 13, 1976

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described ore samples.

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER								TOTAL VALUE PER TON (2000 LBS.)
	Ounces per Ton	Value per Ton	Ounces per Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
20155	0.002										
20156	0.003										
20157	< 0.002										
20158	< 0.002										
20159	< 0.002										
20160	< 0.002										
20161	0.007										
20162	< 0.002										
20163	0.002										
20164	0.002										
20165	< 0.002										
20166	0.010										
20167	< 0.002										

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX B

PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL

FIELD:	W. Gruenwald, Geologist	June 29,	1976		
		June 30,	1976		
		July 1,	1976		
		July 2,	1976		
		July 5,	1976		
		Sept. 22-25 inclusive	1976		9 days
	J. M. Dawson, Geologist	Dec. 3,4,	1976		2 days
OFFICE:	W. Gruenwald, Geologist	May 26,	1976	(1)	
		Sept.13,15,30,	1976	(1½)	
		Oct. 1,18,	1976	(1½)	
		Nov. 24-27, 29,30,	1976	(3¾)	
		Dec.1-17,	1976	(7)	14 ¾ days

APPENDIX C

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

COST OF 1976 PROGRAMME

- on -

AU GROUP OF CALIMS

(1).	LABOUR:		
	(i). Field:	1 Geologist 9 days @ $75.00/day	$ 675.00
		1 Geologist 2 days @ $150.00/day	300.00
	(ii). Office:	1 Geologist 14 1/4 days @ $75.00/day	1,068.75
(2).	EXPENSES AND DISBURSEMENTS:		
	(i).	Truck Rental: (Four by four GMC Jimmy) 11 days @ $20.00/day . . . . . $220.00 1,490 miles @ 20¢/mile 298.00	518.00
	(ii).	Geochemical Analysis and Assays: Analysis of 471 samples for gold, zinc, lead, and copper	2,507.10
		Sample bags	7.50
		Rock assays (13 samples) @ $5.00/sample	65.00
		Sample shipping to Vancouver (Bondar Clegg)	15.00
	(iii).	Bulldozer Trenching	1,083.15
	(v).	Printing, xerox, enlargements, typing, and telephone	96.09
		TOTAL EXPENDITURE	$6,330.59

APPENDIX D

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

C A N A D A

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

) IN THE MATTER OF the Statement
) of Expenditures for Geochemical
) and Geological Exploration of
) the Au group of claims in the
) Kamloops Mining Division.

I, WERNER GRUENWALD, Geologist of #30 - 4395 E. Trans Canada Highway, in the City of Kamloops, in the Province of British Columbia,

DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE:

(1). THAT the geochemical and geological investigation of the Au group of claims was carried out by the writer under the supervision of J. M. Dawson, P. Eng.

(2). THAT the Statement of Expenditures set out in Appendix C of my report entitled "Geochemical and Geological on the Au Claims" dated June 29 to December 17, 1976, truly represents the amounts expended on geochemical and geophysical surveys of the said claims.

AND I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

DECLARED before me at the City of Kamloops in the province of British Columbia this 17th. day of December, A.D. 1976.

L Bays

A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia

Commissioner for taking Affidavits within British Columbia

Werner Gruenwald

Werner Gruenwald, Geologist

APPENDIX E

REFERENCES

REFERENCES

(i). JONES, A. C. (1959): - Vernon Map Area, B. C. 1:4 mile geological map.

(ii). GUTRATH, G. C. (1970): - Geochemical and Geological Report on the B. J. Claim Group; Report for Coin Canyon Miles Ltd., (Coseka Resources Ltd.)

(iii). DAWSON, J. M. (1973): - Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Au Claim Group; Report for Kdea Resources (1973) Ltd. (N.P.L.).

APPENDIX F

WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, WERNER GRUENWALD, OF KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, DO HEREBY

CERTIFY THAT:

(1). I am a geologist residing at #30 - 4395 East Trans Canada Highway, Kamloops, British Columbia, and employed by Kerr, Dawson and Associates Ltd., of Suite #1 - 219 Victoria Street, Kamloops, B. C.

(2). I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, B. Sc., (1972). I have practised my profession for 4 1/2 years.

(3). I am the author of this report which is based on an exploration programme that included geochemical soil sampling, detailed geological mapping and trenching as well as the extraction and re-interpretation of data from various older geological reports on the property.

KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.,

Werner Gruenwald

Werner Gruenwald, B. Sc.,
GEOLOGIST

December 17th., 1976,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

JAMES M. DAWSON, P.ENG.
GEOLOGIST

9 – 219 VICTORIA STREET
KAMLOOPS, B.C.

PHONE (604) 374-8427

CERTIFICATE

I, JAMES M. DAWSON, OF KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

(1). I am a geologist employed by Kerr, Dawson and Associates Ltd., of Suite #1 - 219 Victoria Street, Kamloops, B. C.

(2). I am a graduate of the Memorial University of Newfoundland, B. Sc. (1960), M. Sc. (1963), a fellow of the Geological Assoication of Canada and a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of B. C. I have practised my profession for 13 years.

(3). Werner Gruenwald, employed by Kerr, Dawson and Associates Ltd., and the author of the report entitled "Geochemical and Geological Report on the Au Claims" was under my supervision during the work on the Au claims.

KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.,

James M. Dawson

James M. Dawson, M. Sc., P. Eng.,
GEOLOGIST

December 17th., 1976,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

APPENDIX G

MAPS

Spallumcheen Lake

Canadian National Railway

HIGHWAY 97W

Vernon 13 miles

Morfee Creek

Monn Creek

Cabin

LCP Au*100

Baseline 0+00

DENSE BRUSH AND EXTENSIVE OVERBURDEN

DENSE BRUSH

Total of 13 grab samples along french assayed ≤ 0.01 oz. Au/ton

To Irish Creek Road and Vernon

To Morfee Creek

6197

M1

LEGEND

- CREEK
- 3750 — TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR (CONTOUR INTERVAL = 250 FT.)
- ROAD (GRAVEL)
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- SURVEY LINE WITH STATION MARKER
- OUTCROP
- TALUS AND SUBOUTCROP
- ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION
- ATTITUDE OF BEDDING
- ATTITUDE OF SCHISTOSITY & SHEAR ZONES
- SHEAR AND/OR FAULT ZONES
- SWAMPY AREAS
- BULLDOZER TRENCH

ROCK TYPES

*Note: Rock units are not necessarily in stratigraphic sequence

1 **Limestone**
- pale brown to gray

2 **Argillite**
- gray to black, fine grained, sometimes containing 1-2% pyrrhotite and/or pyrite, some brecciation noted.
- in places it is calcareous or graphitic and is sometimes interbedded with impure quartzites
- includes minor phyllites.

Hornblende Porphyry

3
- pale to dark green, massive to schistose, often exhibiting low grade metamorphism
- pyrite content generally <1%
- often found in close association with the lavas and tuffs.

Andesitic Lavas and Tuffs

4
- pale to dark green, fine to medium grained volcanics also showing low grade metamorphism.
- minor pyrite, magnetite, chalcopyrite and calcite noted in some tuffs
- minor conglomerate

4a
- minor conglomerate

KEDA RESOURCES (1973) LTD. (NPL)
SUITE 1-219 VICTORIA ST., KAMLOOPS, B.C.

AU CLAIM GROUP
GEOLOGICAL PLAN

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Technical Work By: KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.	Scale: 1:5,000 (0 meters 100 m 200)
Drawn By: W.G.	Date: DECEMBER, 1976.
To accompany report by W. Grunwald	Drawing No. 76-3

Spallumcheen Lake

Monan Creek

HIGHWAY 97 W

Canadian National Railway

Vernon 13 miles

Cabin

Moffat Creek

Baseline

To Morris Creek

To Irish Creek Road and Vernon

4000 3500 3250 3000 2750 2500 2250 3750

L-15 00 W L-13 50 W L-12 00 W L-10 50 W L-9 00 W L-7 50 W L-6 00 W L-4 50 W L-3 00 W L-1 50 W L-0+00

L-36 NW L-32 NW L-28 NW L-24 NW L-20 NW L-16 NW L-12 NW L-8 NW L-4 NW L-2 NW L-0 L-2 SE L-4 SE L-8 SE L-12 SE L-16 SE L-20 SE L-24 SE

0+00 5+00 S 10+00 S 15+00 S 15+00 N 10+00 N

3W 2S 2S

LCP Au 100

Au 7 Au 5 Au 12 Au 9 Au 1 Au 19

LEGEND

- CREEK WITH SILT SAMPLE
- 3750 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR (A.S.L.) CONTOUR INTERVAL (250 FT.)
- ROAD (GRAVEL)
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- SURVEY LINE WITH SOIL SAMPLE SITE AND ASSAY IN PARTS PER BILLION (PPB) GOLD

0-14 ppb	Negative
14-42 ppb	Possibly Anomalous
42-70 ppb	Probably Anomalous
> 70 ppb	Definitely Anomalous

Mean = 13.6 ppb
Standard Deviation = 28.6 ppb.

M2
6197

KEDA RESOURCES (1973) LTD. (NPL)
SUITE 1-219 VICTORIA ST., KAMLOOPS, B.C.

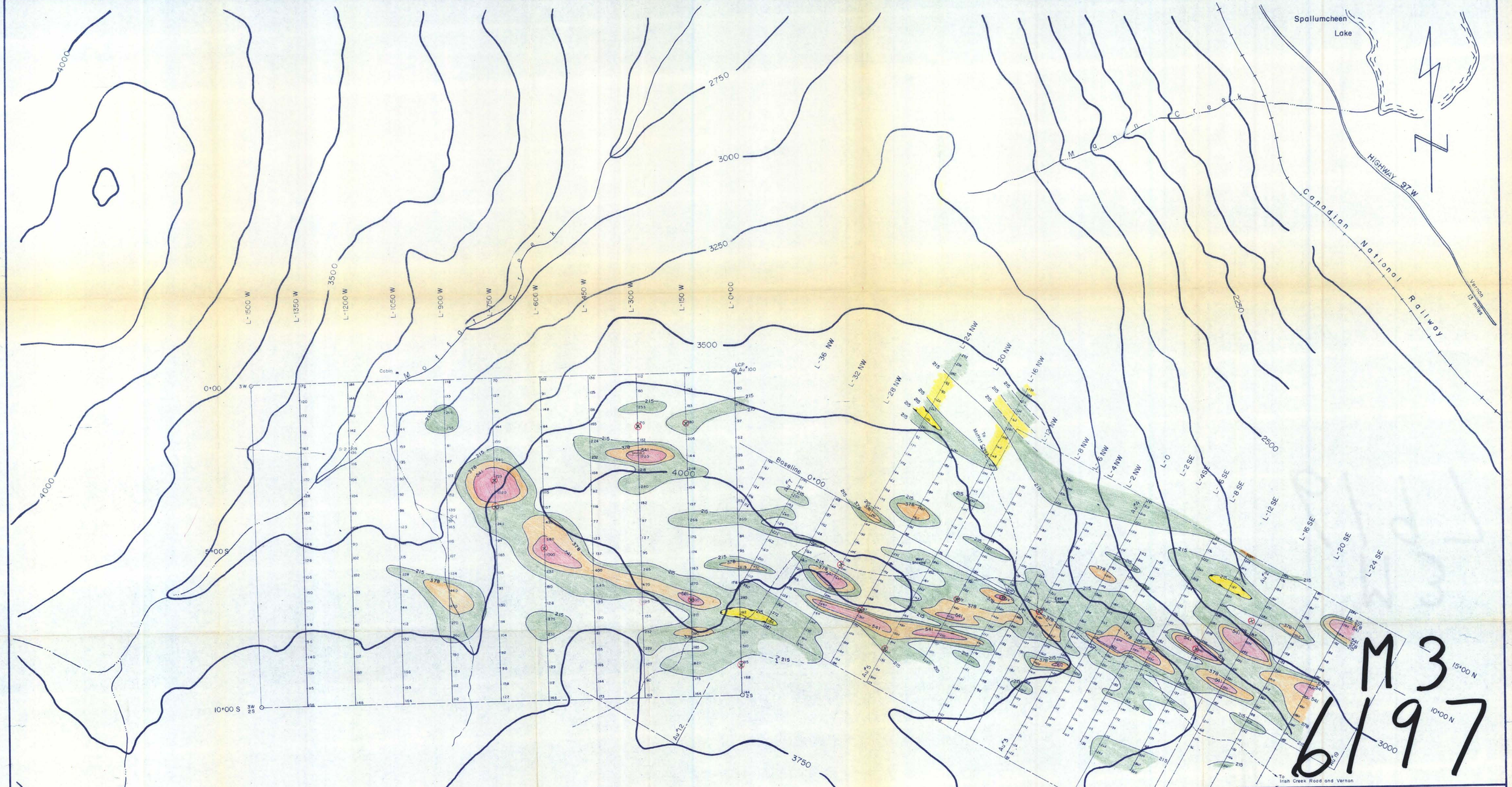
AU CLAIM GROUP

GEOCHEMICAL PLAN

GOLD

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Technical Work By: KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.	Scale: 1: 5,000 (0 meters 100 m 200)
Drawn By: W.G.	Date: DECEMBER, 1976.
To accompany report by W. Gruenwald, P.Eng.	Drawing No. 76-4A



M3
6197

LEGEND

- S-1 — CREEK WITH SILT SAMPLE
- 3750 — TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR (A.S.L.) (CONTOUR INTERVAL 250 FT.)
- ROAD (GRAVEL)
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- SURVEY LINE WITH SOIL SAMPLE SITE AND ASSAY IN PARTS PER MILLION (PPM) ZINC
- ⊗ Argillite-phyllite outcrop or subcrop.

0-215 ppm	Negative
215-378 ppm	Possibly Anomalous
378-541 ppm	Probably Anomalous
>541 ppm	Definitely Anomalous

Mean = 215 ppm
Standard Deviation = 163 ppm

KEDA RESOURCES (1973) LTD. (NPL)
SUITE 1-219 VICTORIA ST., KAMLOOPS, B.C.

AU CLAIM GROUP

GEOCHEMICAL PLAN
ZINC

KAMLOOPS MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Technical Work By: KERR, DAWSON AND ASSOCIATES LTD.	Scale: 1:5,000 (0 meters 100 m 200)
Drawn By: W.G.	Date: DECEMBER, 1976.
To accompany report by W. Groenwald	Drawing No. 76-48