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DETAILED RADIO-METRIC REPORT
ON LIN CLAIMS 13, 14, 16, 18, 20-26
114° 16' - 49° 3'
OPAL CLAIMS 1-11
114° 13' - 49° 00'
FORUM CLAIMS 2-8, 11-16,
114° 5' - 49° 1'
FORT STEELE MINING DIVISION
SOUTH-EASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
KINTLA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

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INTRODUCTION

The Lin claims were staked in the fall of 1969 after some preliminary prospecting in the area as a follow-up of the discovery of sedimentary copper by the Gobles in south-western Alberta in 1963. Subsequent prospecting indicated that the best mineralization was on the south side of Kishinena Creek running up the side of Starvation Peak, and some of the claims that were staked originally were dropped, leaving a total of 11 claims still held.

In 1975 the Gobles discovered Uranium in the sedimentary copper zones in south-western Alberta, This Uranium was traced around the rim of the red-beds into British Columbia and into the area of the claims on Starvation Peak.

Location and Access:

The Lin Claims are in a block running south from Kishinena Creek for 6 claim lengths, at approximately $114^{\circ} 16'$ - $49^{\circ} 3'$. Kishinena Creek is a tributary of the Flathead River in south-eastern British Columbia, on the east side of the Flathead Valley.

Access is somewhat difficult. A Seismic road runs from the Waterton Park boundary in the Akamina Pass, down the Akamina and Kishinena Valleys, over Miskwasini Ridge, across Elder Creek and Sage Creek to the logging road on the Flathead. This 'road' is very rough, and is passable only in the summer after high water by four-wheel drive vehicles. This 'road' passes through the northern sides of Lin 13 and Lin 14.

Regional Geology:

The Lin Claims were staked on the Grinnell Formation, the red-bed formation that carries the sedimentary copper throughout the entire Belt sequence of Pre-Cambrian rock in the south-eastern corner of British Columbia and south-western Alberta and continues on south

into Glacier National Park in the United States. The area is part of the Lewis Thrust Sheet, and topography is very rugged, with the valley floor on the north boundary of the claim block at an elevation of 4300 feet and Starvation Peak on the southern boundary of the claims at 9500 feet. The Grinnell Formation as exposed on Starvation Peak is approximately 1500 feet in thickness. R.A. Price, in his Report on the Fernie Map Area, East Half, describes the Grinnell Formation in detail: "The Grinnell Formation consists of red rather than green argillite. Bright red argillites are dominant in the lower part and are mottled and banded with subordinate light green argillite and interbedded with minor amounts of white coarse-grained quartzitic sandstone and red fine-grained sandstone. Mud-cracks are common, and cut-and-fill structures, current-bedding, ripplemarks, and argillite-pebble intraformational conglomerates are associated with the sandstone interbeds. White quartzitic sandstone interbeds become more common and thicker toward the top of the formation. The Grinnell thins from approximately 1700 feet in southwestern Clark Range adjacent to Sage and Kishinena Creeks to 1100 feet east of Mount Blakiston and to 350 feet in northwestern Clark Range near Hollebeke Mountain". Price, 1959)

Mineralization:

The copper-silver mineralization located in the Grinnell Formation has been dealt with in previous reports on the Lin Claims (1975).

Uranium mineralization was discovered in the Grinnell Formation by the Gobles in Alberta in 1975, and was subsequently traced north to the North Kootenay Pass, and the Middle Kootenay Pass, south through the Commerce Mountain and Sage Creek areas, to the Kishinena and Starvation Valleys. It appears to be associated primarily with the red and green argillites of the Appekunny and Grinnell Formations, and is of a higher grade in the quartzitic and sandstone beds that carry copper-silver-molybdenite mineralization. Grades in the argillites run from 0.035 pounds per ton to 0.10 pounds per ton, with one locality assaying at 0.30 pounds per ton. The thin-bedded quartzites and sandstones in the lower Grinnell Formation on Sage Creek, Commerce Mountain, and Starvation Mountain carry the best grades, up to 4 pounds per ton in one area.

Radio-Metric Survey, Lin Claims 13, 14, 16, 18, 20-26

Location: The north-facing slope of Starvation Peak.

Instruments used in the survey: 2 BGS IS Scintrex Scintillometers with a meter scale reading from 0 CPS to 10,000 CPS. Readings were taken at the 4 inch level, and were taken continuously along the grid lines, however, only those readings at the stations were recorded unless an anomaly was found. Background count off the Grinnell Formation was generally 25 CPS. Background was subtracted from the plotted readings.

For the purpose of this survey any reading over 150 after subtracting the background count was regarded as being anomalous.

Line miles: approximately 32 miles were covered on the grid. More miles were covered walking from the valley floor to the claims on the side of Starvation Peak and back again. The terrain is very rugged making it difficult to obtain some of the readings.

Geology: Rock exposure on claims 13, 14, and 16 is not good. There is much overburden, considerable tree cover, and only occasional good exposures of the argillites and quartzites other than along the gorge of the creek. The rock dips gently to the north-east. In the cirque under the face of Starvation Peak, and continuing on down through claims 25 and 26 and cutting back into claims 18 and 16 there is much folding with some minor faulting.

Anomalous zones: Several anomalous zones were located:

37S - 10 E to 41 S - 2 W.

37 S - 10 E to 41 S - 6 W.

33 S - 3 E to 36 S - 5 W.

22 S - 0 E to 30 + 50 S - 6 E.

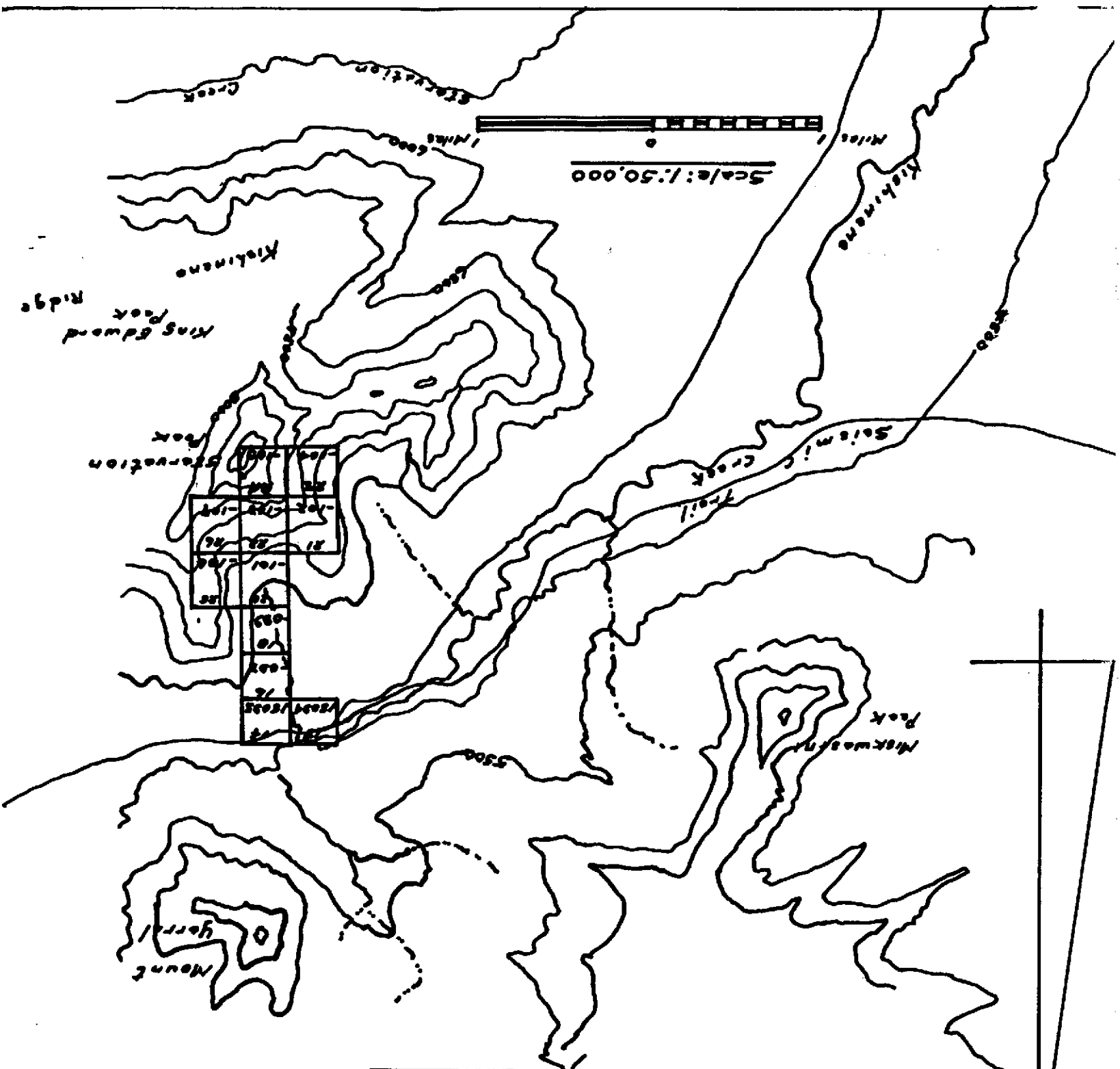
7 S - 1 E to 9 S - 1 + 50 E.

Date of work: a short preliminary survey was carried out in late June of 1976, with 4 persons involved. The balance of the survey was conducted in September of 1977, from September 10 to September 30, with 2 geologist-prospectors.

Conclusions: The entire Grinnell Formation carries low-grade Uranium, with the best concentrations in the thin-bedded quartzites of the lower Grinnell. The anomalous zones as plotted on the maps accompanying this report were not sampled, this will be done in 1978 after some more detailed radio-metric work on the zones. There is some evidence of surface leaching, and plans for the 1978 program include some limited trenching across these zones.

The Survey on the claims was carried out under the supervision of Erik O. Goble, Professional Engineer, for Kintla Explorations Limited of Cardston, Alberta.

Crew: 2 geologist-prospectors.



Lin Claims Nos 18-14-16-18-20&22.
 Kishinena Creek-Station Peak.
 Southeastern British Columbia
 Fort Steele Mining Division
 114°16' - 49°5'
 KINTLA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
 Sage Creek Sheet 026/1W

INTRODUCTION

The Forum Claims were staked in the fall of 1969 after the discovery of sedimentary copper by the Gobles in the red beds of the Kintla Formation in south-western Alberta. One bed was of particular interest, located near the centre of the Philips Formation, the third member stratigraphically of the Kintla Formation. This bed had been traced around the perimeter of the Pre-Cambrian, located in the North Kootenay Pass, traced south through the Commerce Mountain and Sunkist Mountain areas to the Kishinena and Akamina Valleys and subsequently staked in the Forum Lake area of the Akamina Pass at the head of the Akamina-Kishinena Valley in the extreme south-east corner of British Columbia near the west boundary of Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta.

In the fall of 1975 it was found that the red-bed Uranium mineralization also occurred in the Forum Lake area.

Location and Access: the 13 Forum Claims are located in the Akamina Pass at the head of the Akamina Valley in south-eastern British Columbia, near Forum Lake and Wall Lake, at approximately $114^{\circ} 5' - 49^{\circ} 1'$.

Access is reasonably good. A Seismic road leaves the Akamina road in Waterton Park and runs up through the Akamina Pass into British Columbia. A trail runs from Mile 1.5 of this road through the claim block to Forum Lake, and from Mile 2.5 into Wall Lake. Material and equipment must be back-packed into the area where the work was done.

Regional Geology: The Forum Claims extend from the axis of the Akamina Syncline in the Akamina Pass for a distance of 5 claim lengths south on the south limb of the anticline. Rock exposure is not good, other than on the high walls surrounding Forum and Wall Lakes, and except for exposures along the creeks and dry water-courses draining from Forum and Wall Lakes and the basins in which the lake lie. The Phillips Formation consists for the most part of red and purplish red, fine to coarse grained quartz sandstone and red siltstone.

Mineralization: One dolomitic bed, and sometimes two, carrying a good grade of copper-silver, has been traced throughout the entire exposed

length of the Phillips member of the Kintla Formation. The best mineralization has always occurred in the lower of the two beds, which is usually some 6 feet in thickness. However, in the Forum Lake area, the two beds occur almost together, with only 7 feet of red argillite separating them. The lower bed is 11 feet thick, and the upper one 7 feet in thickness, with good mineralization throughout. Copper grades run to 1.5 per cent from surface assays, with silver at 0.75 ounces per ton. The Copper minerals are Bornite, Chalcocite and Tennantite, with much Malachite and Manganese staining on fractures.

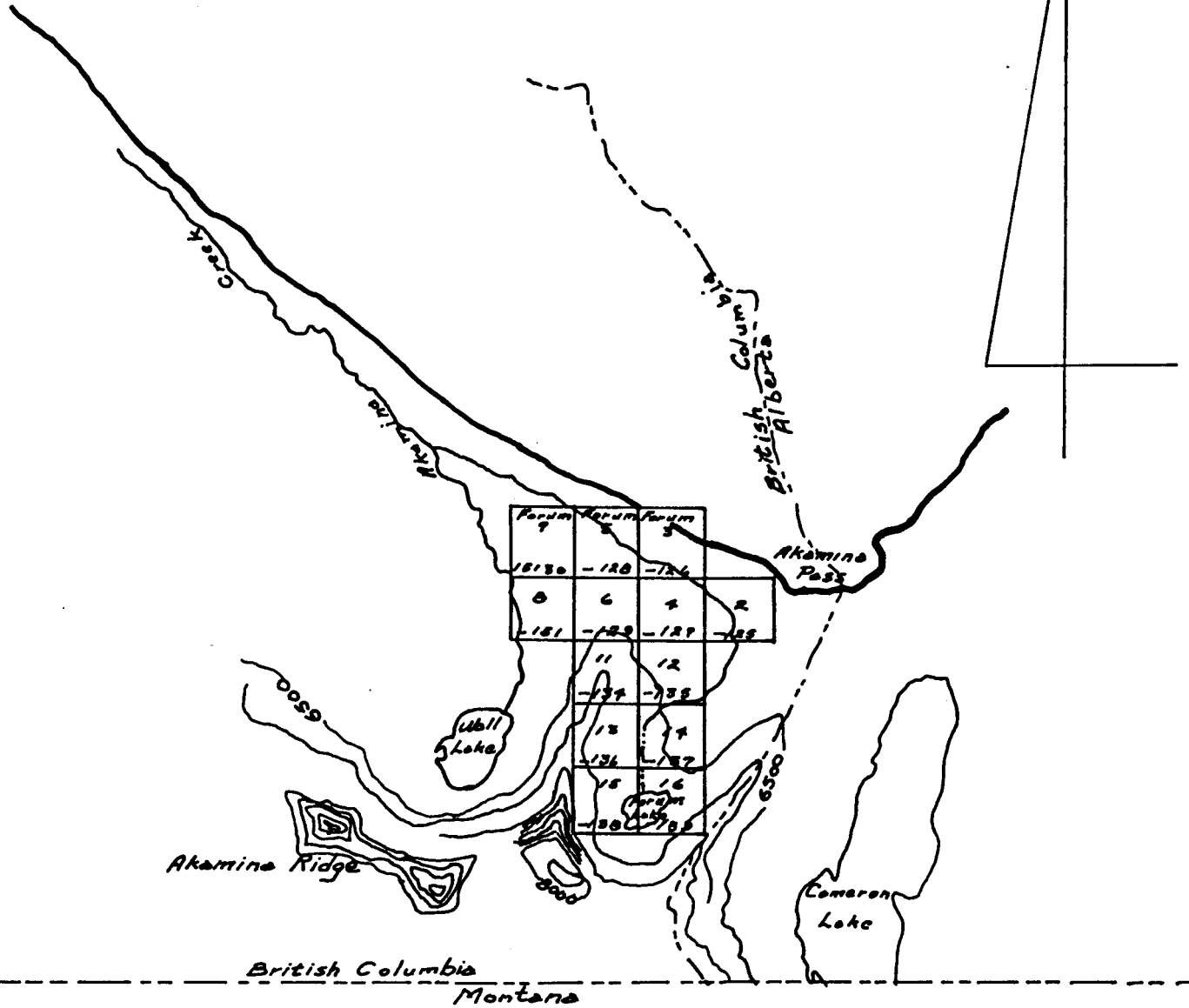
After the discovery of Uranium mineralization by the Gobles in the red-beds of the Kintla Formation, a quick radio-metric survey was conducted on the Forum Lake claims and general area. It was found that the Uranium occurred here as well.

This survey is a follow-up to the original short survey.

Conclusions: Although we have not spent much time surveying the Kintla Formation radio-metrically, it now appears that the entire sequence of red-beds carry low-grade Uranium, somewhat lower in grade than in the Grinnell Formation. However, because of the thickness of the red beds, and because of the vast area covered by them, it is likely that some zones or pods of enrichment may be found eventually. This also holds true of the Grinnell and Appekunny Formations.

The Survey on the claims was conducted under the direct supervision of Erik O. Goble, B.Sc. and Professional Engineer, for Kintla Explorations Limited of Cardston, Alberta.

Crew: 2 Geologist-Prospectors.



Forum Claims 1-16 inclusive
 Akamina Pass-Akamina Valley
 Fort Steele Mining Division
 South-east British Columbia
 114°5' - 49°1'
 Goble Exploration Syndicate
 Sege Creek Sheet B2 G/1 E
 Scale 1:50,000

NILES 1 0 1 MILES

INTRODUCTION

The Opal Claims in the Starvation Valley and on Starvation Ridge in the south-eastern corner of British Columbia were staked in late 1969 and 1970 following the preliminary prospecting in the area as a result of the discovery by the Gobles of sedimentary copper in the Grinnell Formation of south-western Alberta and the subsequent tracing of the host beds into British Columbia along the eastern side of the Flathead Valley. Some of the original claims were dropped after it was found that the mineralized beds did not extend into them. A total of 9 claims are now held in the valley, with the southern boundary of the claim block touching the International Boundary with the United States, on the northern boundary of Glacier National Park.

After the discovery of Uranium in the red-bed formations of the Grinnell and Kintla Formations, the Uranium Mineralization was traced around the exposed rim of the formations into the claim block on Starvation Ridge.

Location and Access:

The Opal Claims are a block of 9 claims paralleling the International Boundary near the head of the Starvation Valley of south-eastern British Columbia, lying at approximately $114^{\circ} 13'$ - $49^{\circ} 00''$.

Access is very difficult. A saddle horse or foot trail runs from the Seismic trail in the Akamina Valley at Gloyen's Camp, up Grizzly Gulch and into the head of the Starvation Valley, a distance of some 10 miles. There is no trail into the valley from the Kishinena Valley or from Glacier National Park in Montana. Supplies must be back-packed in, brought in by pack-horse, or lifted in by Helicopter. The trail into the valley from Gloyen's Camp in the Akamina Valley is in very poor condition, as is the Seismic road from Waterton Park in the Akamina Pass, in fact, the road is almost impassable even to 4-wheel drive vehicles.

Regional Geology:

The Opal Claims were staked on the Grinnell Formation, the red-bed formation that carries the sedimentary copper-silver-molybdenum throughout the entire sequence of the Belt Formation of the Pre-Cambrian rock unit of south-western Alberta and south-eastern British Columbia.

The unit continues on into the state of Montana in Glacier National Park. The area is part of the Lewis Thrust Sheet. Topography in the Starvation Valley is very rugged, especially that section that is part of the Opal Claims on Starvation Ridge. The valley floor lies at an elevation of approximately 6,000 feet near the small lakes at the head of the valley, and rises abruptly to the south to an elevation of 8,500 feet. The Grinnell Formation runs down the wall of Starvation Ridge at a dip of approximately 20 degrees to the north-east, and disappears into the over-burden at the head of the valley, to reappear as it strikes to the north-west up the north side of the valley and through the top of King Edward Peak. Exposure of the Grinnell in Starvation Ridge is some 1600 feet in thickness. R.A. Price, in his report, 'The Fernie Map Area, East Half' describes the Grinnell Formation: "The Grinnell Formation consists of red rather than green argillite. Bright red argillites dominate the lower half and are mottled and banded with subordinate light green argillite and interbedded with minor amounts of white coarse-grained quartzitic sandstone and red fine-grained sandstone. Mud-cracks are common, and cut-and-fill structures, cross-bedding, current-bedding, ripple-marks, and argillite-pebble intraformational conglomerates are associated with the sandstone interbeds. White quartzitic sandstone interbeds become more common and thicker towards the top of the formation. The Grinnell thins from approximately 1700 feet in south-east Clark Range adjacent to Sage and Kishinena Creeks to 1100 feet east of Mt. Blakiston.... and to 350 feet in north-western Clark Range near Hollebeke Mountain". (Price 1959)

Mineralization:

The copper-silver mineralization has been dealt with in the report filed on the Opal Claims in 1975. (Kintla Explorations Report).

Uranium Mineralization was discovered by the Gobles in the Grinnell Formation in Alberta in 1975. It was traced north in Alberta to the North Kootenay and Middle Kootenay Passes, south through the Commerce Mountain, Sage Creek, and Kishinena areas to Starvation Creek and the Opal Claims on Starvation Ridge. The Uranium mineralization appears to be associated primarily with the red and green argillites of the Grinnell, and Appekunny Formation, although it has been found as well in the red-beds of the Kintla Formation which lie at a higher horizon. Grades in

the argillites run from 0.035 pounds U_3O_8 per ton to 0.10 pounds per ton, although one locality was found that assayed at 0.30 pound per ton. The mineralization in the red beds is very consistent. The thin-bedded quartzites and sandstones in the lower Grinnel, beds that carry a good grade of sedimentary copper, also have the best grades of Uranium, up to 4 pounds per ton in one area.

Radio-Metric Survey, Opal Claims 1 - 9

Location: the north-facing side of Starvation Ridge, adjoining the U.S.-B.C. boundary in Starvation Valley of south-eastern British Columbia.

Instruments used in the survey: 2 BGS IS Scintrex Scintillometers, with a meter scale reading from 0 CPS to 10,000 CPS. Readings were taken at the 4 inch level, continuously where possible along the east-west grid lines, with only the readings at the stations recorded except when an anomaly was found. Background count off the Grinnell Formation was generally 25 CPS. The background reading was subtracted from the plotted readings.

For the purpose of this survey any reading over 150 after subtracting the background count of 25 CPS was regarded as being significantly anomalous.

Line miles: Approximately 36 miles on the grid, with many more miles climbing up and down the steep face of Starvation Ridge. This is a very difficult ridge to work on.

Geology: The main feature of the block covered by the claims is a fairly thick Diorite Sill with several Dykes near the top of the Sill. The Sill is approximately 75 feet to 150 feet in thickness, and cuts through the centre of the Grinnell Formation, and is exposed at the top of the Talus slope that lies at the base of the wall along Starvation Ridge. The Diorite is mineralized with Copper, Silver, Galena, mainly concentrated along the chilled margins and in the small Dykes cutting out from the top of the Sill. Grades for Silver have gone as high as 18 ounces per ton, with Copper running at 0.50 pounds per ton, and lead at 3.5 pounds per ton. Some of the mineralized faces are covered with Azurite.

The Grinnell is well exposed in the face of the wall of Starvation Ridge, but access to some sections is very difficult owing to the steepness of the wall itself. Some of the Grinnell beds carry a fair grade of copper, this has been reported in previous reports on the claims. Uranium was found to carry through the area.

Anomalous zones: several anomalous areas were located:

29 E - 2 W.

27 E - 5 W to 29 E - 6W

2 + 50 S - 11 E to 1 + 75 S - 12 + 50 E

5 S - 12 E to 4 + 50 S - 10 + 50 E

5 S - 7 + 50 E to 4 + 50 S - 9 E

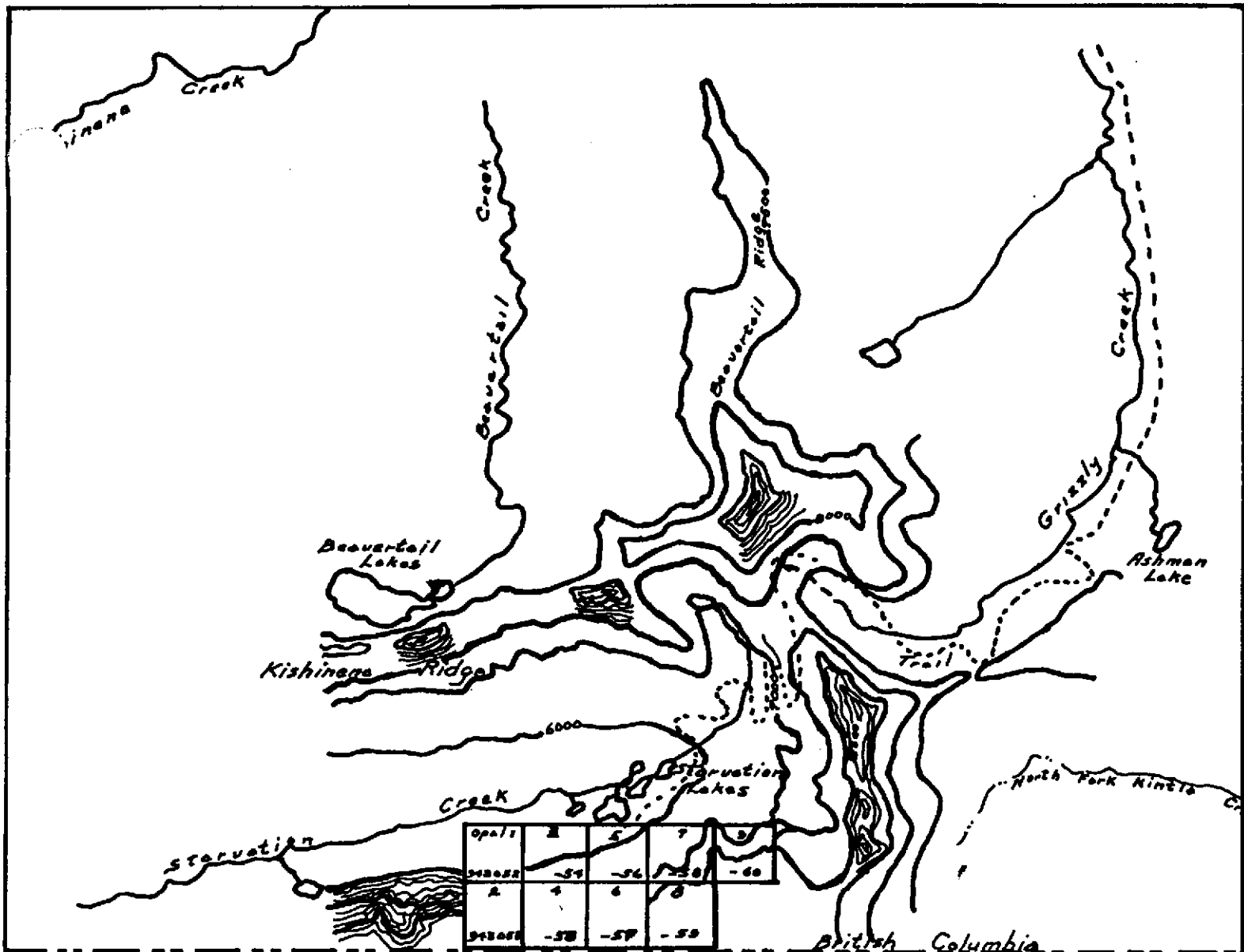
8 S - 3 + 50 E to 6 S - 6 E.

Date of work: a short preliminary survey was conducted in late September of 1976, with the balance of the work in August of 1977. 2 geologist-prospectors conducted the survey.

Conclusions: The entire Grinnell Formation carries the low-grade Uranium mineralization. The Diorite Sill was found to be barren of Uranium mineralization. The area warrants more time devoted to a more detailed survey in the hope of locating a concentration of higher grade Uranium. Because of the lateness of the snow melting on the north facing wall of Starvation Ridge, work has to be conducted in August or possibly in September if there is no early snow-falls. The anomalous zones were not sampled for assay, this will be done in 1978.

The Survey on the claims was conducted under the supervision of Erik O. Goble, B Sc. and Professional Engineer, for Kintla Explorations Limited of Cardston, Alberta.

Crew: 2 geologist-prospectors.



Opal 1	2	3	4	5
942022	-54	-56	-58	-60
2	4	6	8	
942025	-58	-57	-59	

OPAL CLAIMS

British Columbia
Montana

Opal Claims No's 1-9 inclusive
 Starvation Lakes - Starvation Valley
 Fort Steele Mining Division
 114° 15' - 49° 00'
KINTLA EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
 Sage Creek Sheet 82 G/I E
 Scale: 1:50,000



SUMMARY OF COSTS:RADIO-METRIC SURVEY, Lin Claims, Opal Claims, Forum Claims.Wages:

2 geologist-prospectors, (E.O. Goble, F.M. Goble) , part of August, September, 1976, part of August, September, 1977.

3 months @ \$2,000.00 per month each: \$ 12,000.00

Food: 1,090.50

Supplies: 70.00

Scintillometer rentals, 3 months @ \$200.00 per month: 600.00

Power saw rental, 3 months @ \$1.50 per day: 135.00

Travel: 270.00

\$ 14,165.50

Administrative overhead: \$ 708.00

TOTAL COST: \$ 14,873.50

CERTIFICATE:

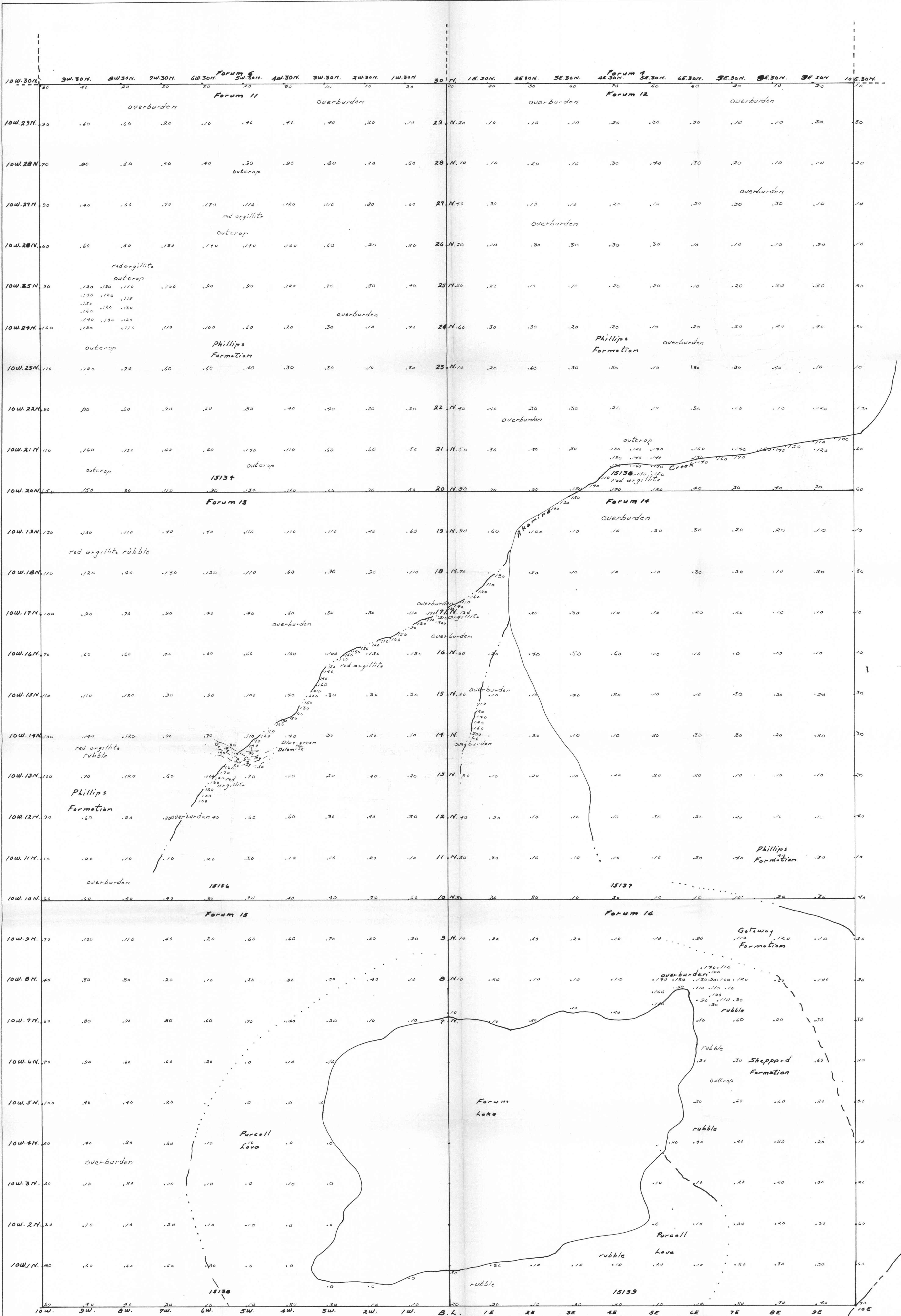
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta (1969) with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology.
2. I am a member in good standing in the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta.
3. The appended statement of costs is a true and accurate statement of expenditures undertaken in the described program.
4. I personally supervised the program described in the Report.
5. I have an interest in the property.

Certified in the City of
Lethbridge in the Province
of Alberta this 15th day of
October, 1977.



E. O. Goble, B.Sc.,
Geologist & Prof. Eng.



Survey Conducted September 1977
 Instruments: BGS IS
 Scintillometers

Radio-Metric Survey
 Forum Claims 2-8, 11-16 inclusive
 Fort Steele Mining Division
 Akamina Pass, Akamina Valley,
 Southeastern British Columbia
 114°5' - 49°1'
 Goble Exploration Syndicate
 Sage Creek B2 G/A E
 Scale 1:150 feet Map by F. Goble
 Feet: 0 150 300

6521

British Columbia
 Alberta

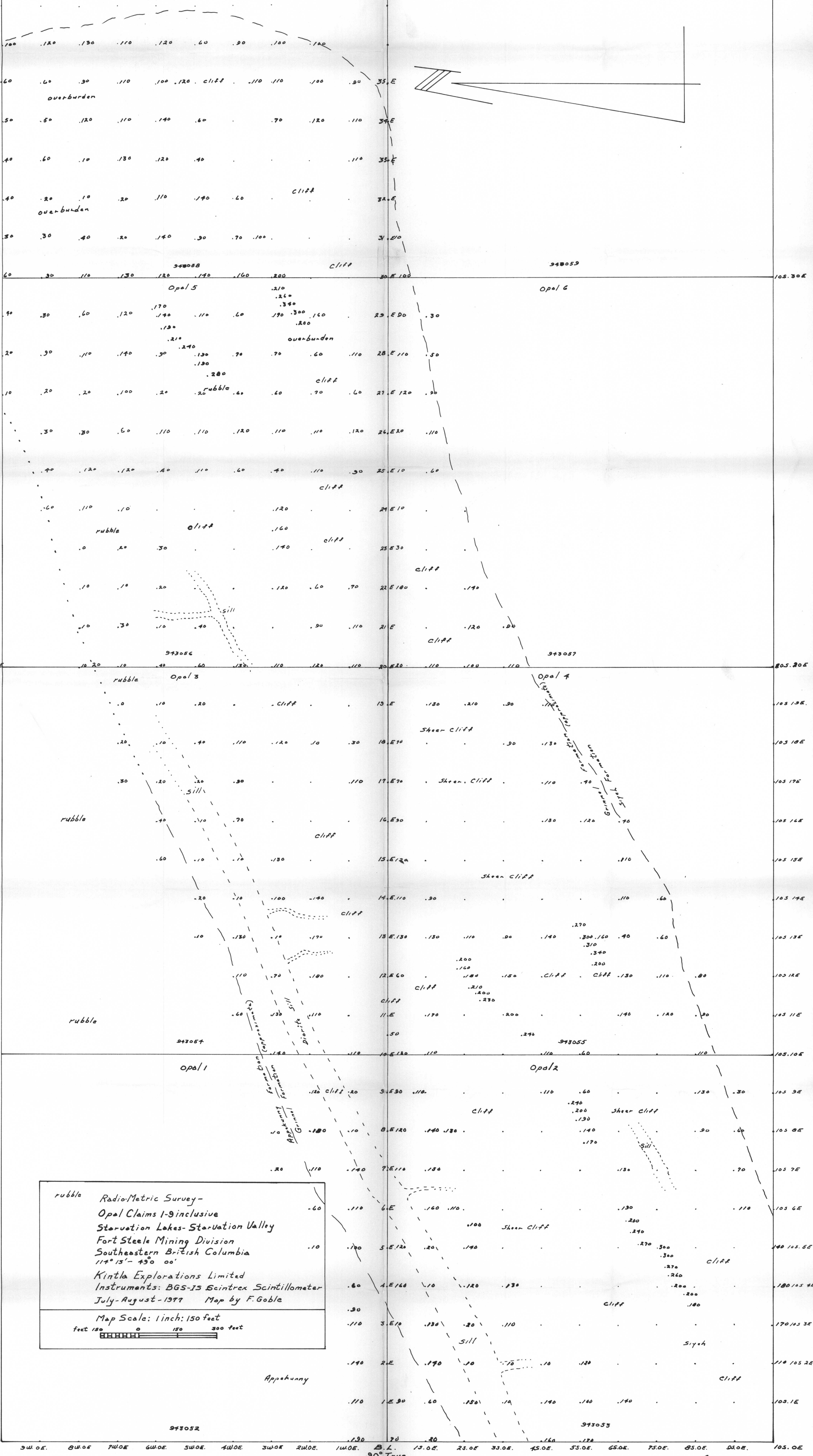
Opal 9
343000

40 E.

105.40 E

Opal 7

Opal 8



rubble Radio-Metric Survey -
Opal Claims 1-9 inclusive
Starvation Lakes - Starvation Valley
Fort Steele Mining Division
Southeastern British Columbia
114° 15' - 45° 00'

Kintla Explorations Limited
Instruments: BGS-15 Scintrex Scintillometer
July-August-1977 Map by F. Goble

Map Scale: 1 inch = 150 feet
feet 150 0 150 300 feet

Appakunny

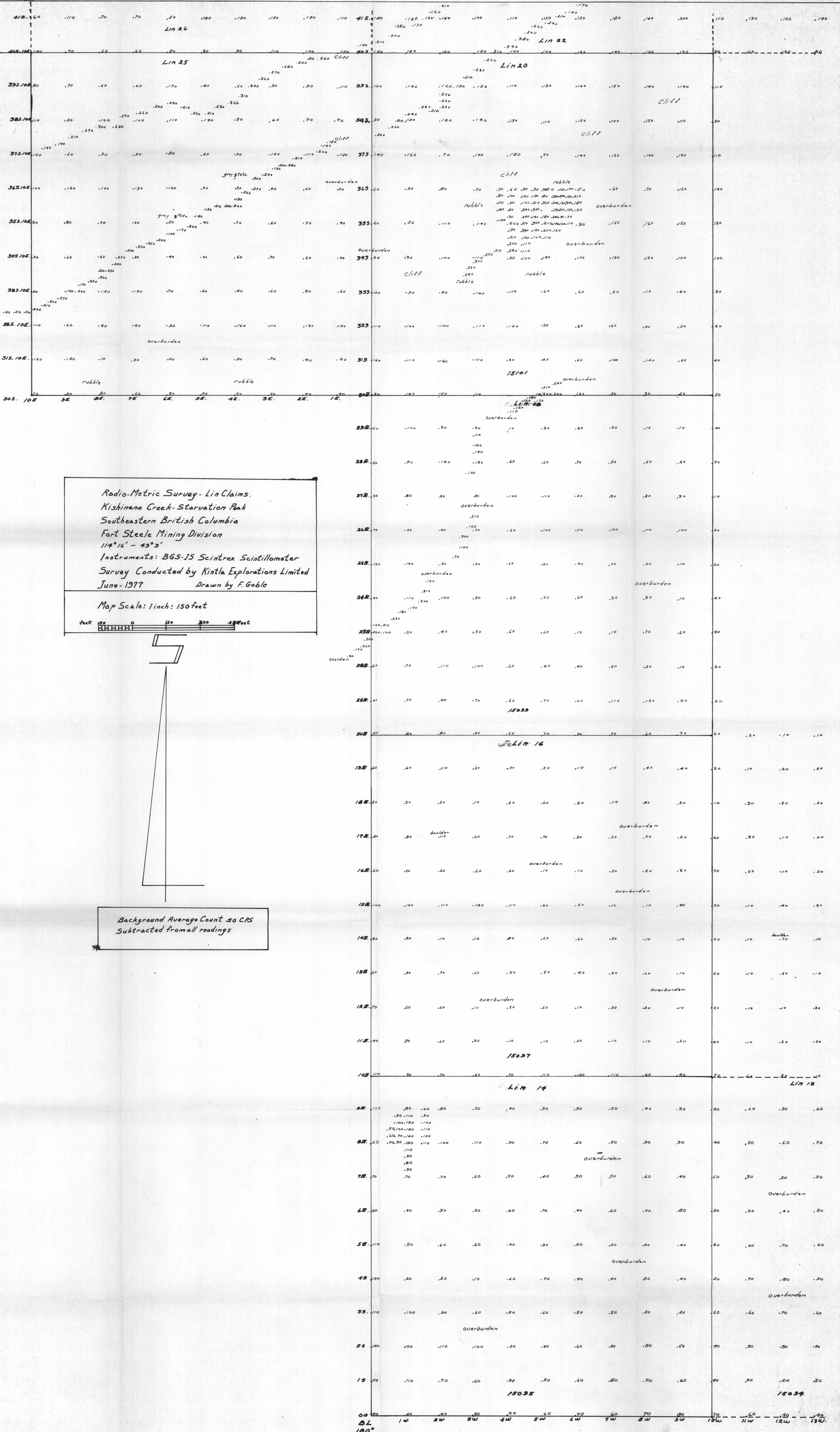
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343053

90° True

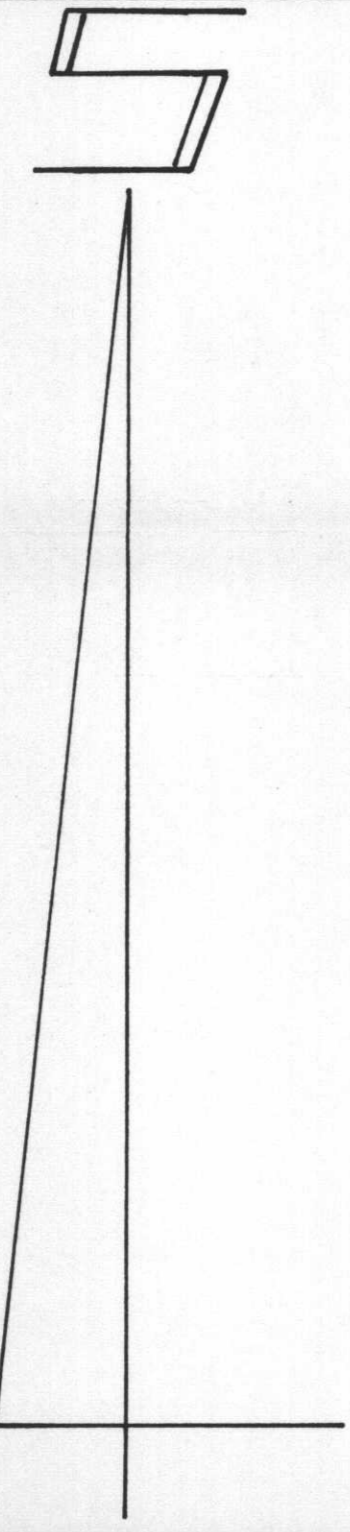
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Radio-Metric Survey - Lin Claims.
 Kishinena Creek - Starvation Peak
 Southeastern British Columbia
 Fort Steele Mining Division
 114°16' - 49°3'
 Instruments: BG5-15 Scintrex Scintillometer
 Survey Conducted by Kintla Explorations Limited
 June-1977
 Drawn by F. Goble

Map Scale: 1 inch = 150 feet



Background Average Count 50 CPS
 Subtracted from all readings

6521