REPORT

on the

DECK COPPER SILVER PROSPECT OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C. COMMONWEALTH MINERALS LIMITED (N.P.L.) VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

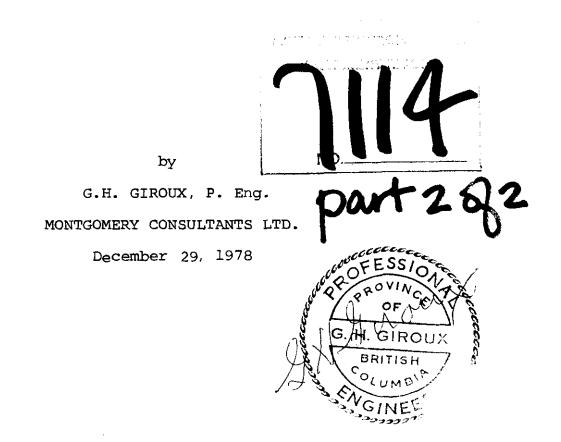


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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report is written for Commonwealth Minerals Limited on the DECK 1 Mineral Claim situated on Gerow Creek, west of Decker Lake, in the Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia.

This report describes the work consisting of line cutting, soil sampling, and an attempted CEM survey, completed on the property between the dates October 16 and October 27, 1978.

The work was done under the direction of the author in the hope of outlining drill targets in the search for a possible volcanogenic deposit.

2.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Commonwealth Minerals Limited (N.P.L.) holds title under an option agreement with G.H. Rayner to the DECK 1 mineral claim (9 units) located on Gerow Creek, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia.

The objective of the program was to determine whether or not a volcanogenic type deposit might be present on the DECK property. Previous exploration on the DECK claim area found some low amplitude electromagnetic conductors and some anomalous copper values in soils. These anomalies were not examined further at that time.

Two grids were cut with lines spaced every 100 meters in an attempt to further delineate these previous anomalies. Soil samples were taken every 50 meters along blazed and flagged lines. Samples were analyzed for copper, silver, lead and zinc.

A CEM survey was attempted but cancelled due to a faulty instrument, and a pulse EM survey was conducted later in the year.

The geochemical results indicated anomalies consisting of copper values of greater than 40 ppm., silver values of greater than 1.45 ppm., lead values of greater than 34 ppm., and zinc values of greater than 215 ppm.

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3.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The DECK No. 1 mineral claim is located on Gerow Creek,on the west side of Decker Lake, about 10 kilometers northwest of Burns Lake, British Columbia N.T.S. map reference is 93K 15W; latitude 54⁰18'N; longitude 125⁰ 53'W.

The property can be reached by turning off Highway 16 about 6 kilometers northwest of Decker Lake, B.C., and travelling 8 kilometers southwest along a 4-wheel drive dirt road paralleling Decker Lake (see Figure 1).

The topography of the claims consists of gently rolling hills which form part of the Nechako Plateau, with elevations ranging from 760 to 915 meters. Gerow Creek cuts through the Deck claim, forming a canyon up to 30 meters deep, which provides the major part of the available outcrop.



FIGURE -1 LOCATION MAP

DECK 1 PROJECT

MONTGOMERY CONSULTANTS LIMITED DECEMBER 29, 1978

4.0 CLAIM INFORMATION

The DECK 1 Mineral Claim consists of 9 units as shown on figure 2. The claim was staked by G.H. Rayner on June 26, 1975, and appears to have been staked in accordance with the British Columbia regulations. Claim information was obtained from the Minings Recorder's office in Vancouver, B.C. and is summarized in the following table:

CLAIM	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE
DECK 1 (9 units)) 33(6)	June 26, 1979

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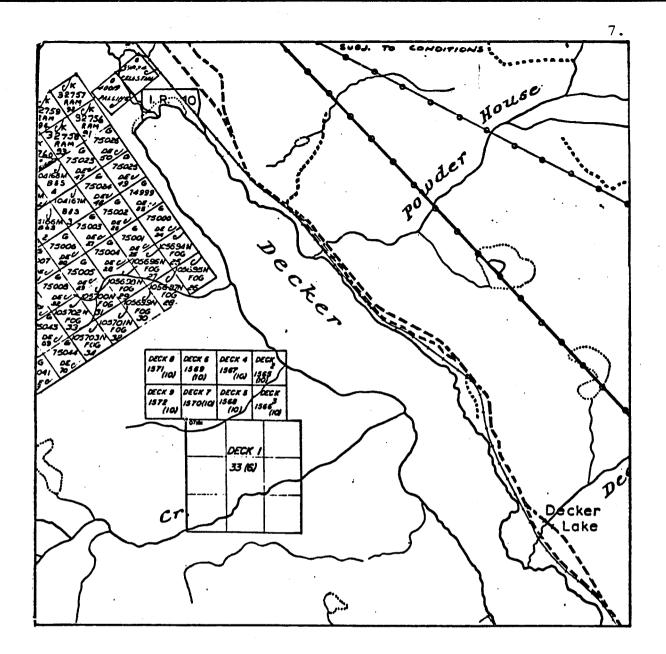


FIGURE 2

CLAIM MAP

DECK 1 PROJECT

MONTGOMERY CONSULTANTS LIMITED

DECEMBER 29,1978

5.0 HISTORY

The History of this property has been summarized by J.H. Montgomery, 1978.

5.1 Summary of Previous Work

"The earliest published data concerning the claim area is recorded in the Annual Minister of Mines Report for the years 1926 to 1927. However, one reference is made to a short tunnel and a small shipment of ore in 1915.

The property was originally called the Golden Glory, and, during the period 1921-1930, a number of tunnels and open cuts followed veins and shear zones in Hazelton volcanic rocks. In 1926 a chalcopyrite showing with "good silver values" was found. In 1927 a vein striking N55^OE containing values in lead and zinc was found and in 1930, a shear zone 125 feet wide and striking N80^OE mineralized with chalcopyrite was exposed. This early work was concerned mainly with gold and silver values in the mineralized veins and shear zones.

In 1955, the property was called Kerr Copper. Seven drill holes totalling 386 feet showed the presence of a

"zone of sheared and altered volcanics partly mineralized over a length of 120 feet with chalcopyrite sphalerite and galena." At this time, the property was optioned by Trico Explorations limited and Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited. An additional six holes were drilled totalling 1000 feet, but no mineralization was cut at depth and the option was dropped.

In a later report (1968) Dr R.H. Seraphim observed the widespread alteration in the volcanic rocks and recommended reconnaissance geophysical and geochemical work.

In 1971, an electromagnetic survey was conducted over an area of about 8000 feet by 4400 feet (Assessment Report 3065) by P.P. Nielsen and G.C. Gutrath, P. Eng. Four low amplitude anomalies were detected by the survey, and the authors recommended additional investigation consisting of an induced polarization survey, a magnetometer survey and an air-photo interpretation of the claim area.

In 1973, Hudsons's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited, under the supervision of Mr. A.J. Schmidt, P. Eng., conducted a geochemical and induced polarization survey (Assessment Report No. 4849). Their objective was to determine whether or not a porphyry copper deposit existed on the property. No such deposits were found."

6.0 GEOLOGY

The geology of the claim area has been mapped by both Armstrong (1965) and Church (1972). Armstrong describes the west side of Decker Lake as Hazelton group andesites, trachyte, basalt, and related breccias of Jurassic and Cretaceous age. Church classifies the geology in the claim area as Early to Middle Mesozoic acid and intermediate lavas and pyroclastic rocks, some agrillite, sandstone and conglomerate (see Figure 3).

On the Deck 1 claim, outcrop is restricted to a narrow belt of rocks along Gerow Creek (see Figure 4). Samples taken from rock exposures along the Creek were assayed and examined petrographically. (The results are described in detail in Geological and Petrographic Report on the DECK 1 Copper-Silver Prospect by Giroux, Symonds, and Montgomery, October 17, 1978.) In general, the rocks examined were either of pyroclastic origin, called andesitic crystal tuffs, or of volcanic flow origin, called dacites and altered rhyolites. All of the rocks examined had undergone varying intensities of hydrothermal alteration. The common alteration types recognized were saussuritization of feldspars,



FIGURE 3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY (AFTER B. N. CHURCH - 1972)

LEGEND

5, c, d - BUCK LAKE VOLCANIC ROCKS g.h - TIP TOPHILL VOLCANIC ROCKS e, f - GOOSLY LAKE VOLCANIC ROCKS i - ACID, INTERMEDIATE LAVAS

MONTGOMERY CONSULTANTS LTD.

DECEMBER 29. 1978

propylitization of ferromagnesian minerals, silicification and pyritization.

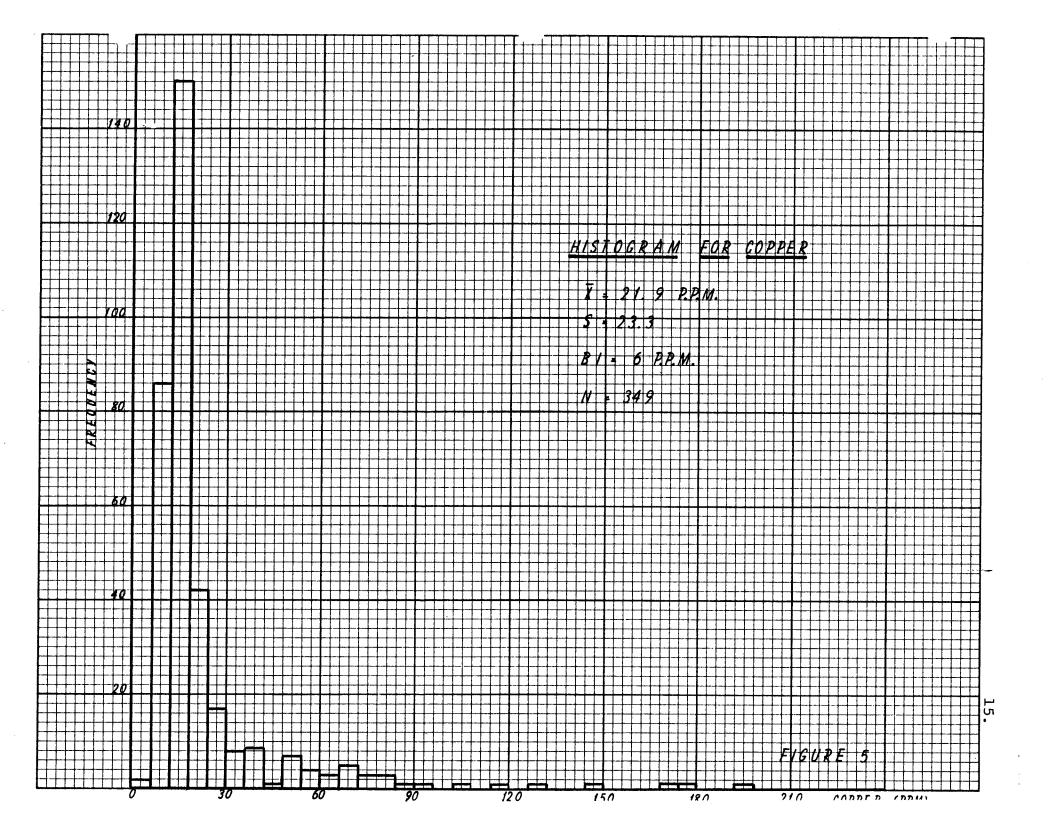
Mineralization on the DECK 1 property consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite. These sulphides occur disseminated and in fractures within the altered rhyolite. The attitude of the mineralized structure is uncertain. Copper ranging from 1.3 to 5.4 per cent and silver from .5 to 5.4 oz/ton over thicknesses of 3 to 19 feet were reported in the original drilling programs.

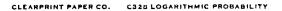
7.0 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A geochemical soil survey was completed on the DECK 1 claim and an area to the northwest in an attempt to locate additional mineralization to that reported along Gerow Creek. A common base line (120°) was cut and two grids located from it. On the east grid, lines were started from the base line at 100 meter intervals and cut south (310°) with stations flagged every 50 meters. On the west, grid lines were cut north (30°) and also marked at 50 meter intervals. Soil samples were taken every 50 meters along these lines and submitted to Min-En Laboratories in North Vancouver for analysis. The samples were prepared by nitric-perchloric digestion and analyzed by atomic absorption for copper, silver, lead and zinc.

7.1 Copper

Copper values from 349 samples ranged from 8 ppm to 195 ppm, with an arithmetic mean of 21.9 ppm and a standard deviation of 23.3. An arithmetic histogram was plotted (See Figure 5)which shows the data to be positively skewed, which commonly indicates a lognormal distribution. A cumulative distribution curve was then plotted on log probability paper, and, when





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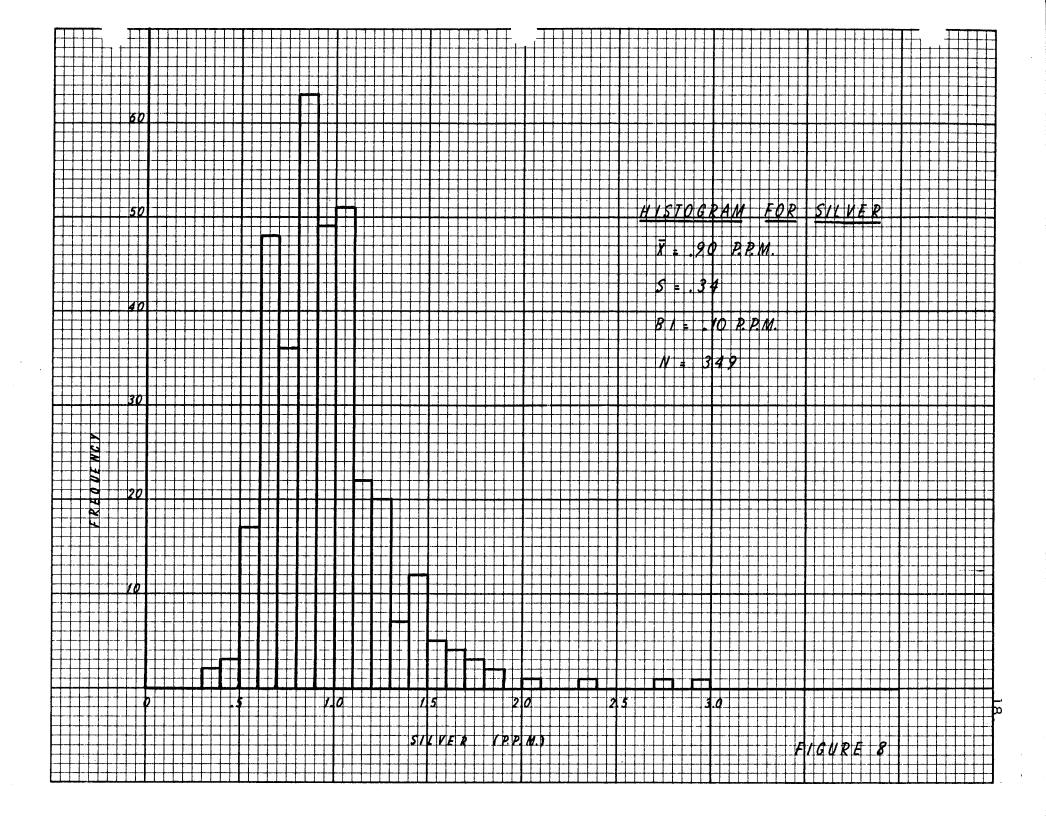
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partitioned, divided the data into 2 populations (see Figure 6). An anomalous population accounted for 10% of the data and had a mean value of 70 ppm. The remaining 90% of the data values represented a background population with a mean value of 12 ppm. The data was contoured at 40 ppm., a level above which all samples were considered anomalous (see Figure 7).

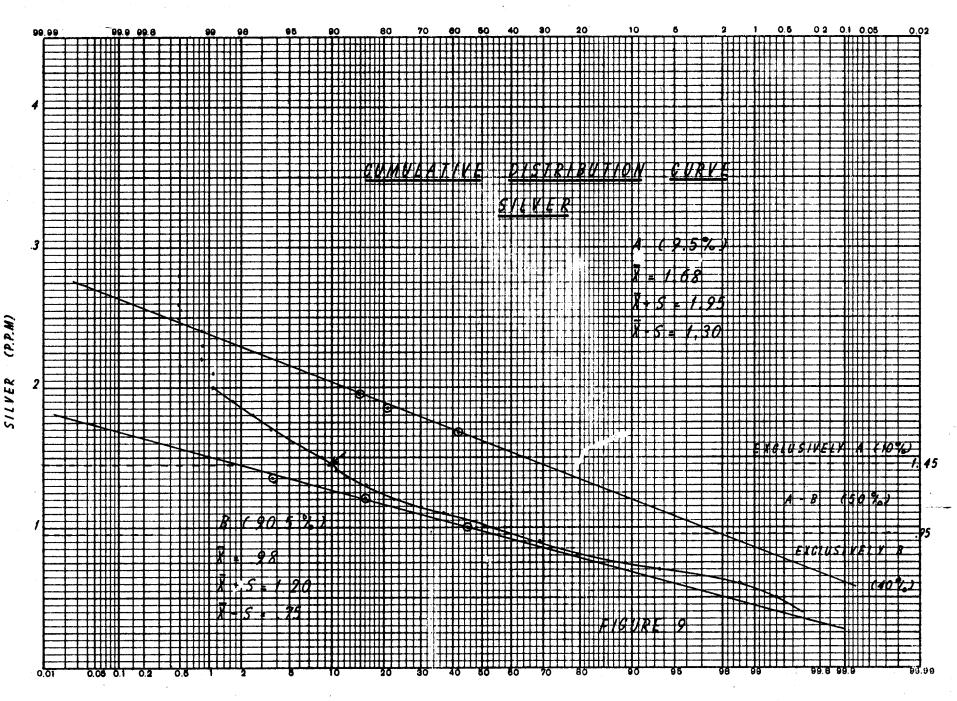
7.2 <u>Silver</u>

Results for silver from the 349 samples ranged from .3 ppm to 2.9 ppm with an arithmetic mean of .90 ppm and a standard deviation of .34. An arithmetic histogram of silver values indicated the data forms a normal distribution (see Figure 8). A cumulative distribution curve was, therefore, plotted on arithmetic probability paper (see Figure 9). Two populations were partitioned from the data; an upper or anomalous population with a mean value of 1.68 ppm and a lower or background population with a mean value of .98. About 10% of all data have values greater than 1.45 ppm and form the anomalous population which was contoured (see Figure 10).





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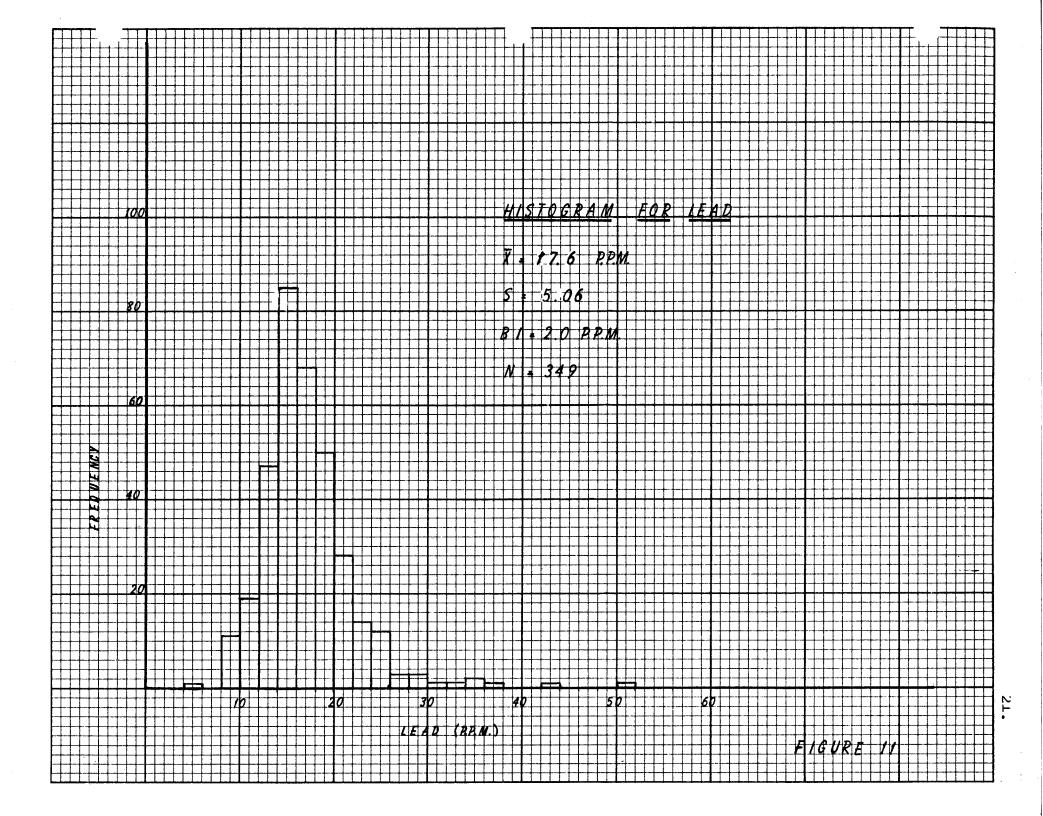


7.3 <u>Lead</u>

Lead values ranged from .6 ppm to .51 ppm with an arithmetic mean of 17.6 ppm and a standard deviation of 5.06. The histogram for lead shows the values to form a normal distribution (see Figure 11). An arithmetic cumulative distribution curve was partitioned into 3 populations: An upper anomalous portion comprised of 2% of the values with a mean of 37.7 ppm; an intermediate population (11%) with a mean of 27 ppm, and a lower or background population (87%) with a mean of 17.7 ppm (see Figure 12). Data was contoured at both 24 ppm and 34 ppm-the lower limits of the two anomalous populations (see Figure 13).

7.4 <u>Zinc</u>

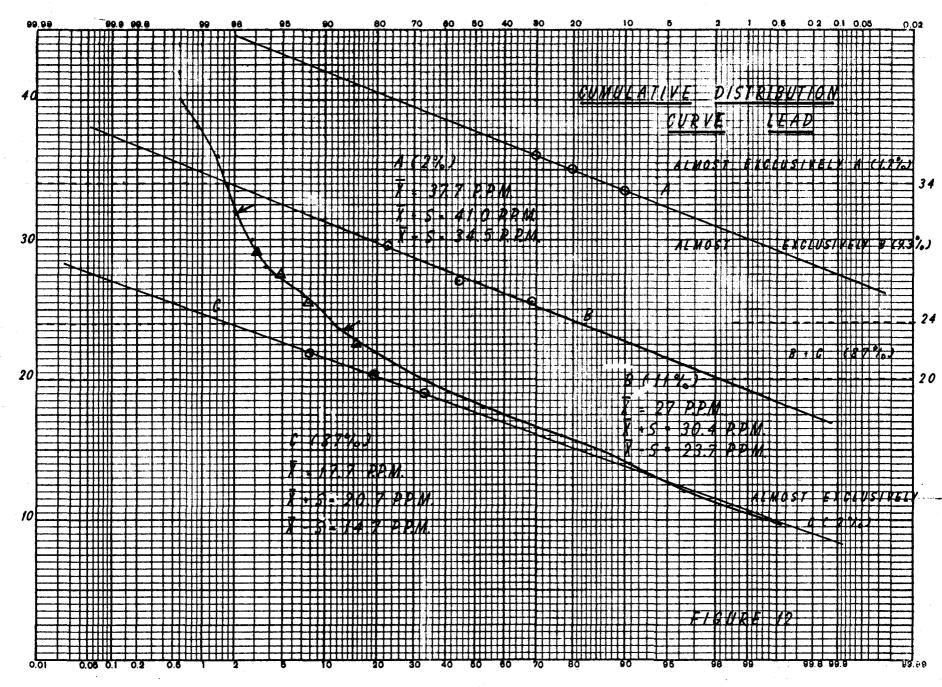
Results for 349 zinc values ranged from a low of .14 ppm to a high of 520 ppm, with an arithmetic mean of 108 ppm and a standard deviation of 68.2. An arithmetic histogram of the data shows that zinc values have a normal distribution (see Figure 14). An arithmetic cumulative distribution curve was therefore used to try and partition separate populations. Two populations were found: an upper population representing 4 per cent of the data with a mean of 345 ppm and a lower or background population representing 96 per cent of the data with a



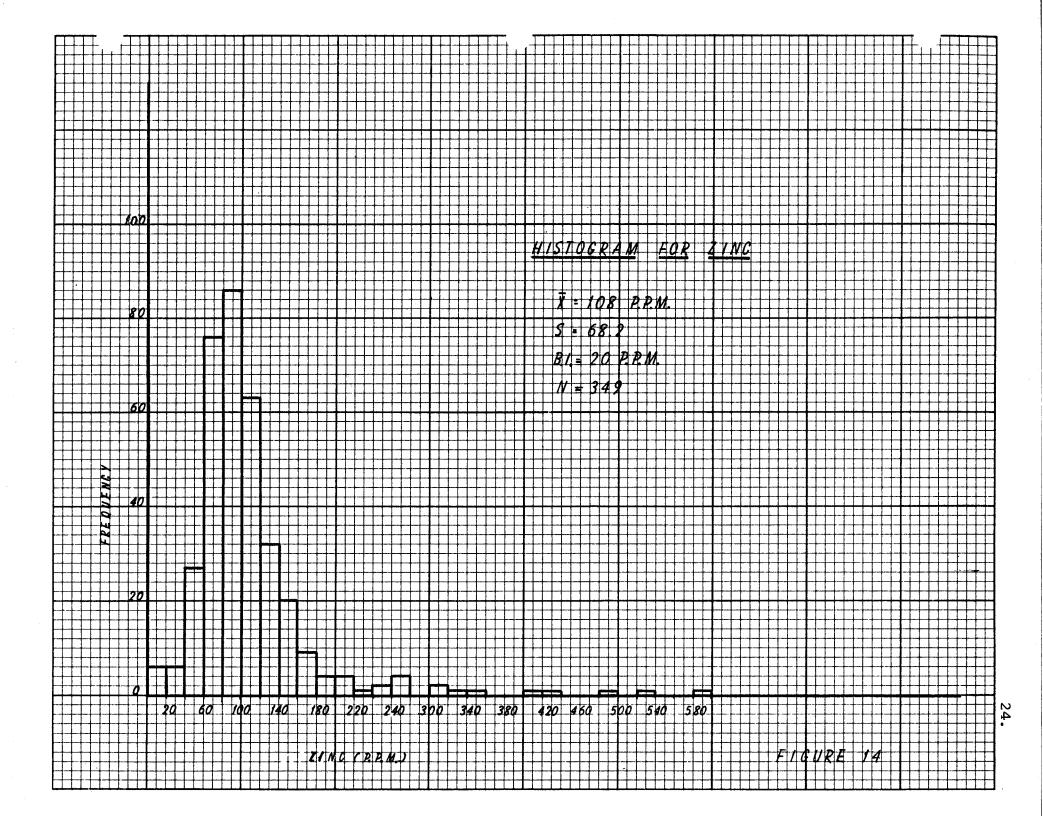


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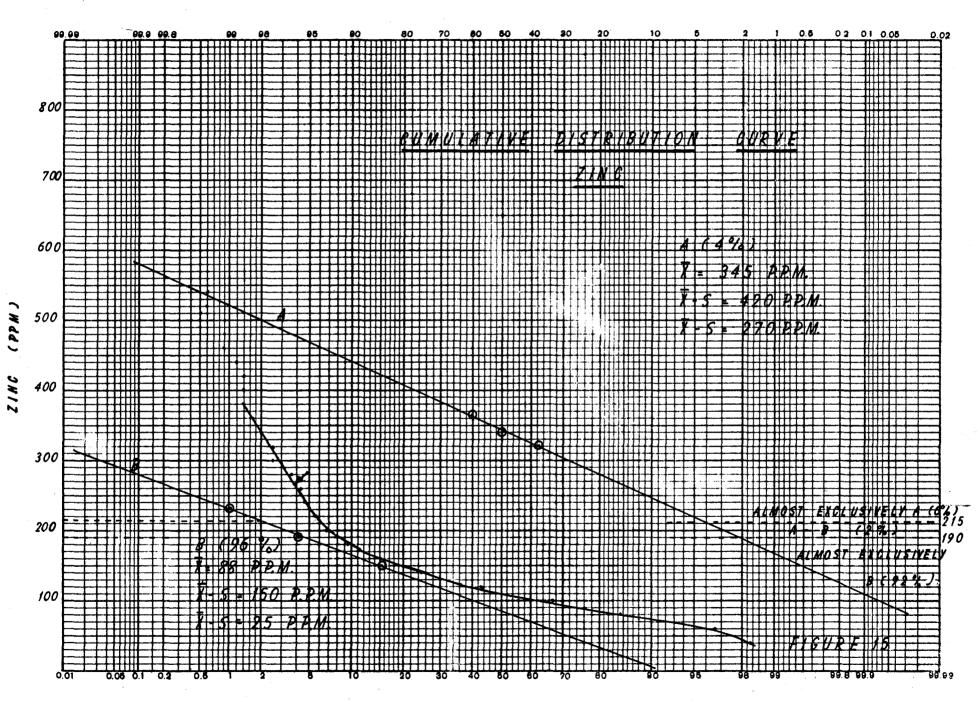
LEAD



mean of 88 ppm. Thresholds were chosen at the upper extreme of population A which divided the data into 3 groups. The upper group or anomalous values were contoured using the 215 ppm value (see Figure 13).







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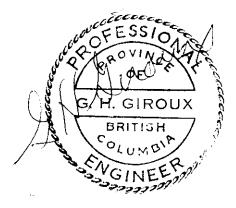
8.0 COST STATEMENT

PERSONNEL

Field Assistant	12 days @ \$60/day	720.00
Field Assistant	12 days @ \$60/day	720.00
Oct. 16 to Oct.	27, 1978	

TRANSPORTATION

Air Fares (3) to Prince George Ret Truck Costs	urn 435.60 433.53
Taxis	19.80
ROOM AND BOARD	831.90
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	95.28
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS (349 Samples x \$3.96)	1382.04
CEM RENTAL	317.90
ENGINEERING AND SUPERVISION	
G.H. Giroux 12 days @ \$150/day	1800.00
Oct. 16 to Oct. 27, 1978 TC	TAL \$6756.05



9.0 CERTIFICATE

I, G.H. GIROUX, of 982 Broadview Drive, North Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

 I am a consulting geological engineer with an office at #211-850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I am a graduate of the University of British
 Columbia (1970) with a degree in Geological Engineering
 (B.A.Sc.).

3. I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

4. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.

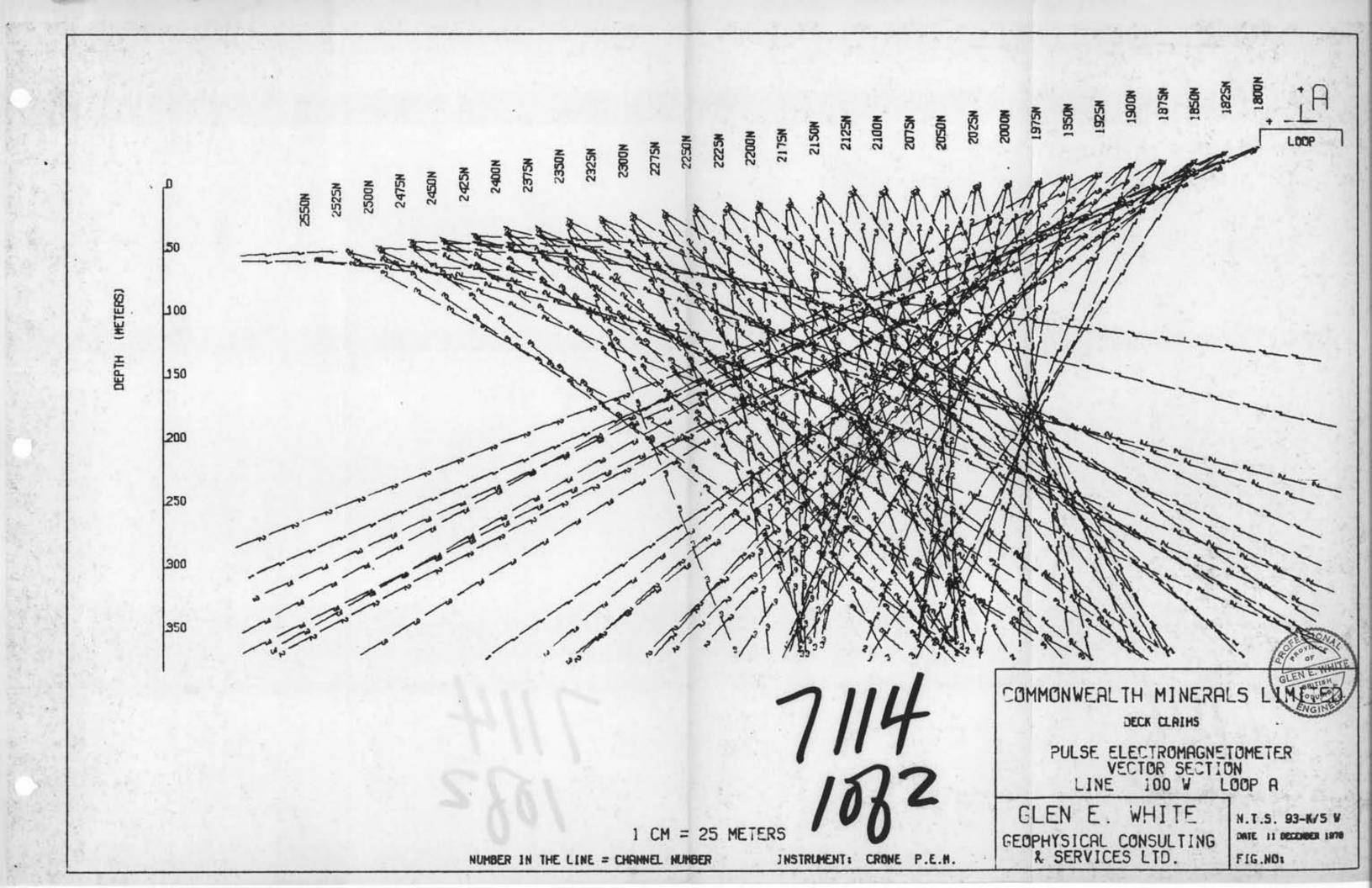
5. I have no interest, either direct or indirect, in the properties or securities of Commonwealth Resources Ltd.; nor do I expect to receive any such interest

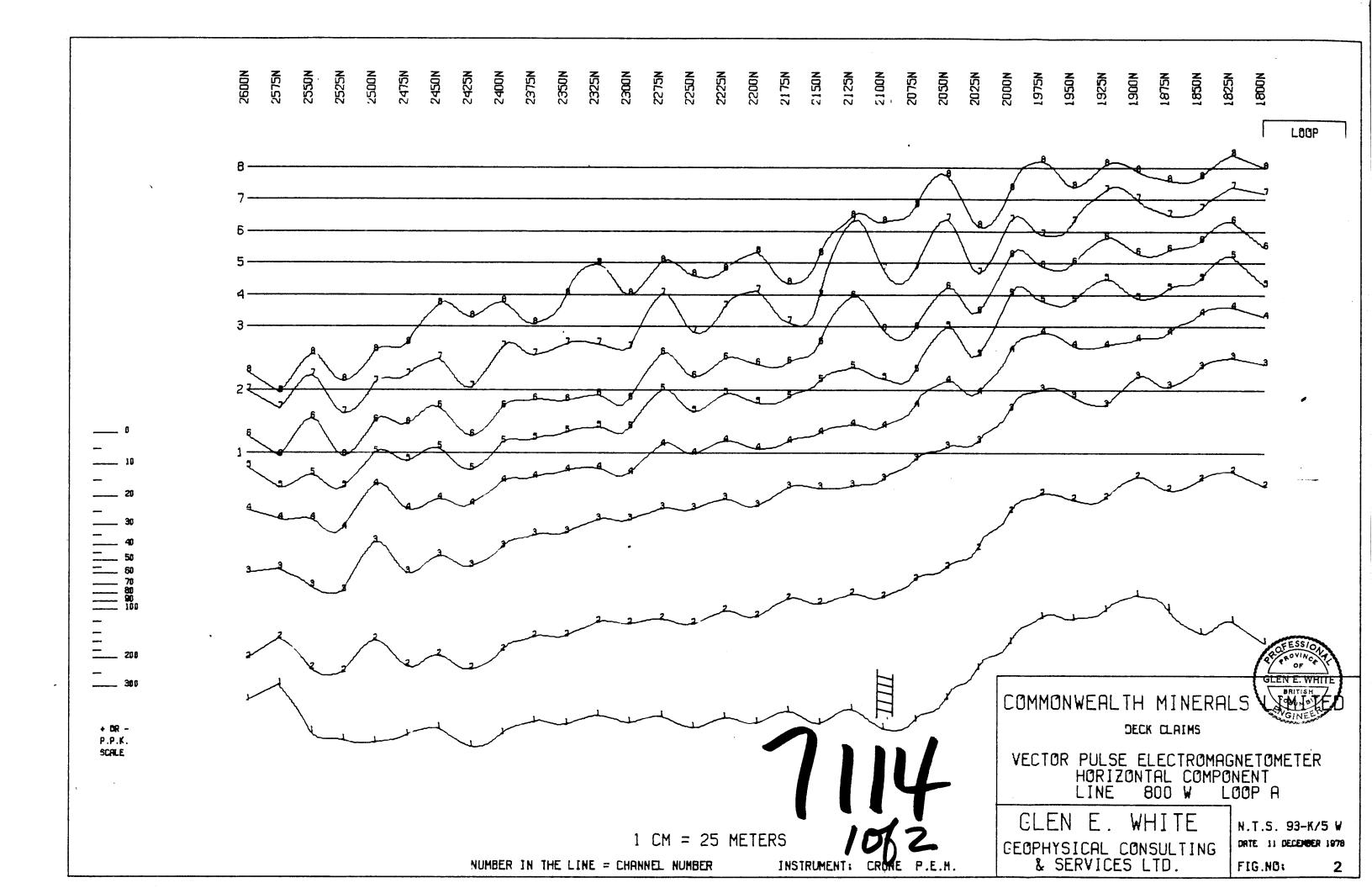
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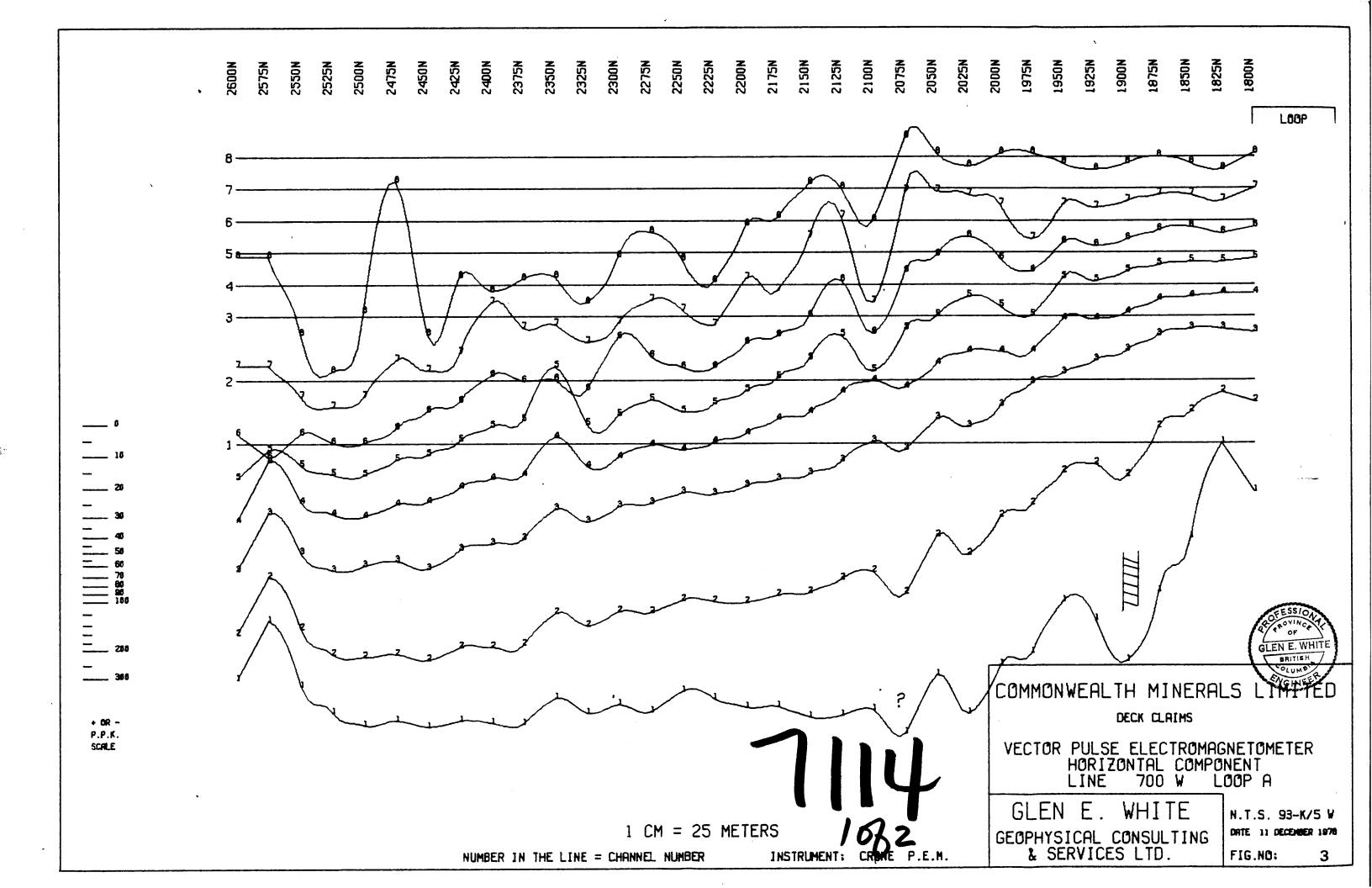
10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

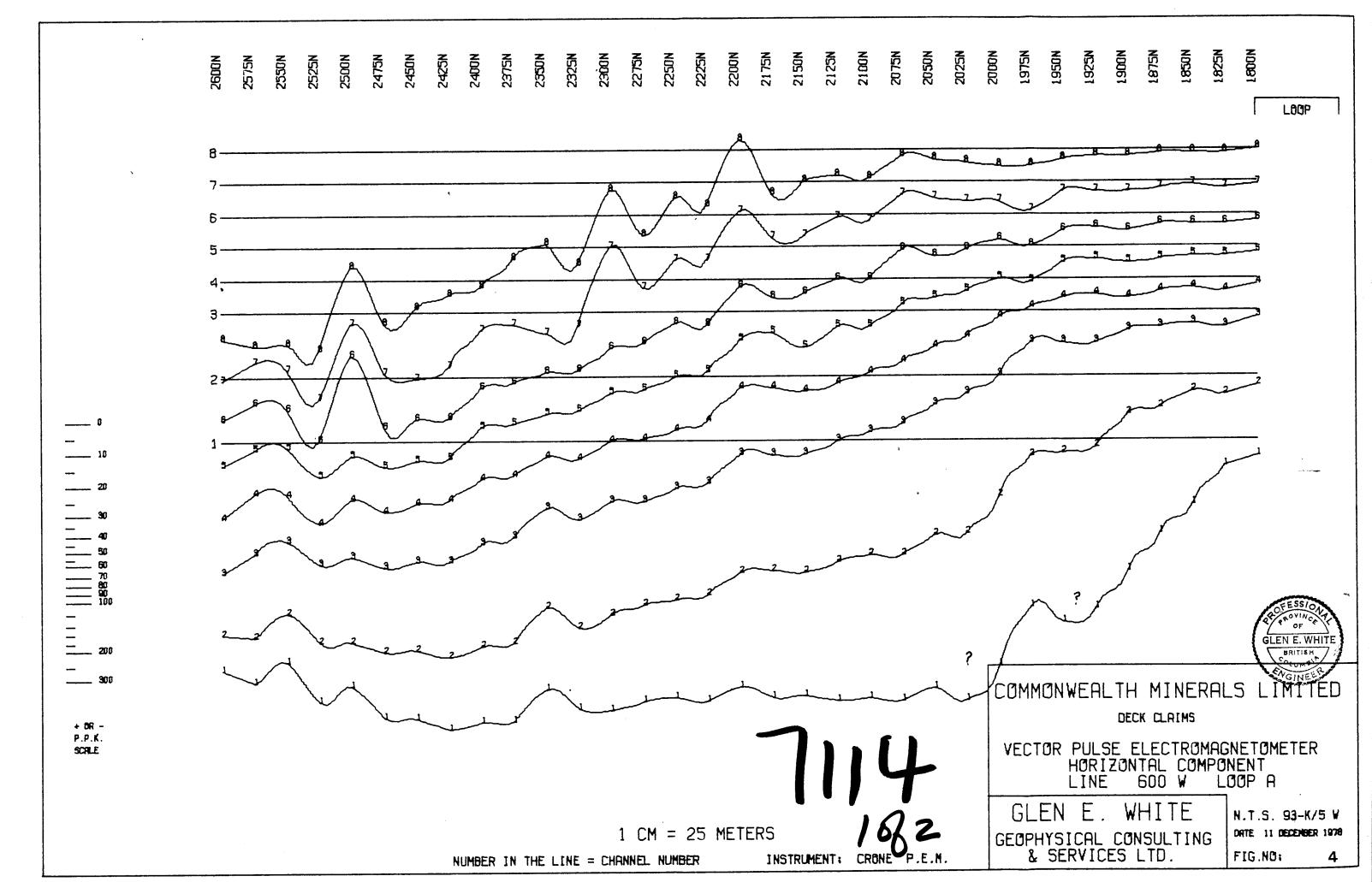
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- <u>Church, B.N. (1970)</u> "S.G. (Sam Goosly)";
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 Columbia, pp. 126-128.
- 3. <u>Church, B.N. (1972)</u> "Geology of the Brick Creek Area"; Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, pp. 352-363.
- Seraphim, R.H. (1968) "Report on Ker Copper, Decker Lake, B.C."; Engineer's Report.
- 5. <u>Schmidt, A.J. (1973)</u> ~ "Report for Assessment on Mineral Claims MO 1-10, GRE 43-44, DE 1-22, HRS 19-22, LARK 1-20, BEE 3-14, Omineca Mining Division", Assess. Report 4849.
- <u>Gutrath, G.C. & Nielsen, P.P. (1971)</u> "Geophysical Report Gerow Creek Property, Omineca Mining Division," Assess. Report 3065.

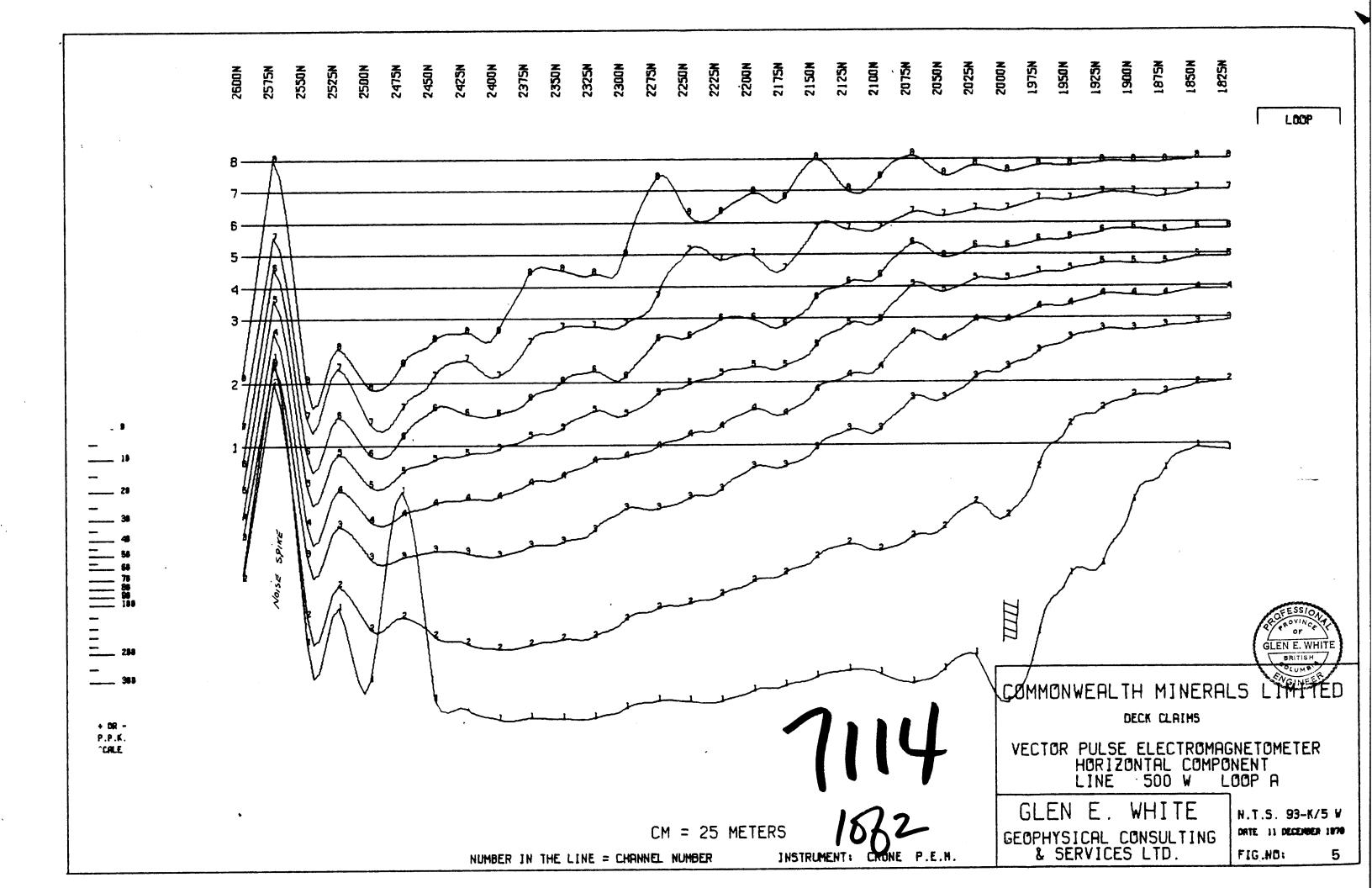
- 7. <u>Montgomery, J.H. (1978)</u> "Report on the DECK 1 Copper-Silver Prospect", Engineer's Report.
- 8. <u>Giroux, Symonds & Montgomery (1978)</u> "Geochemical and Petrographic Report on the DECK 1 Copper-Silver Prospect". Assessment Report.

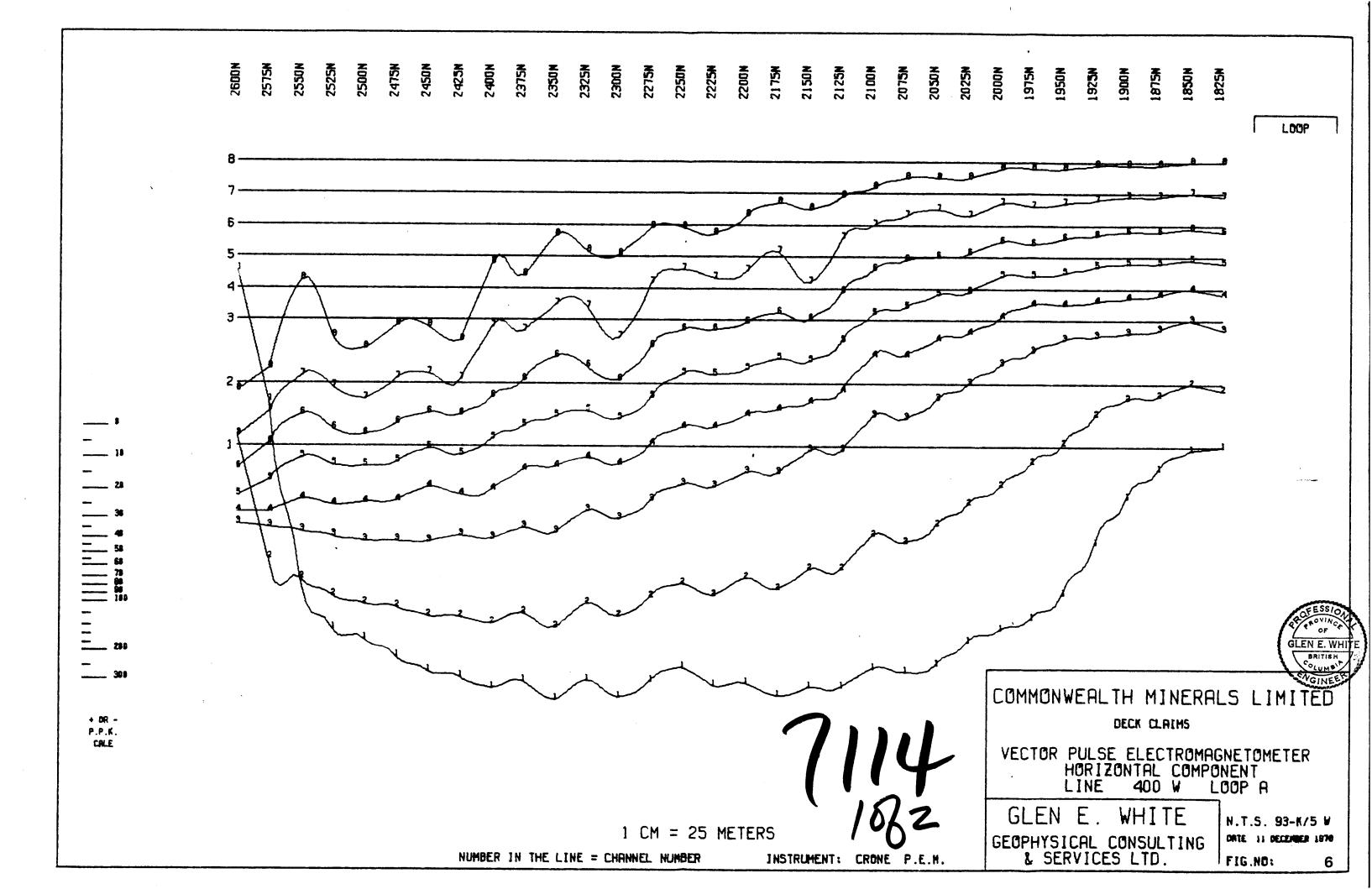


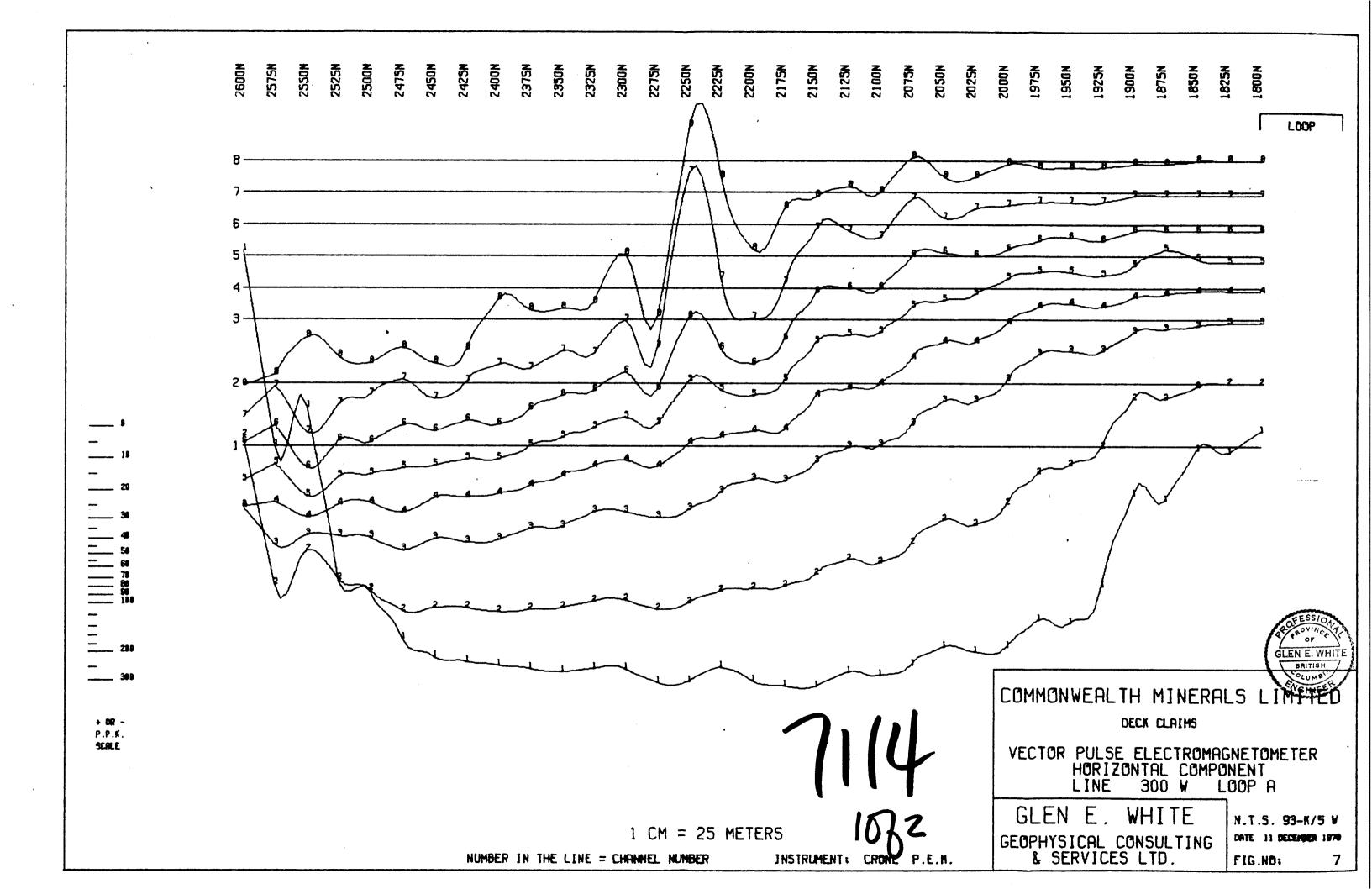


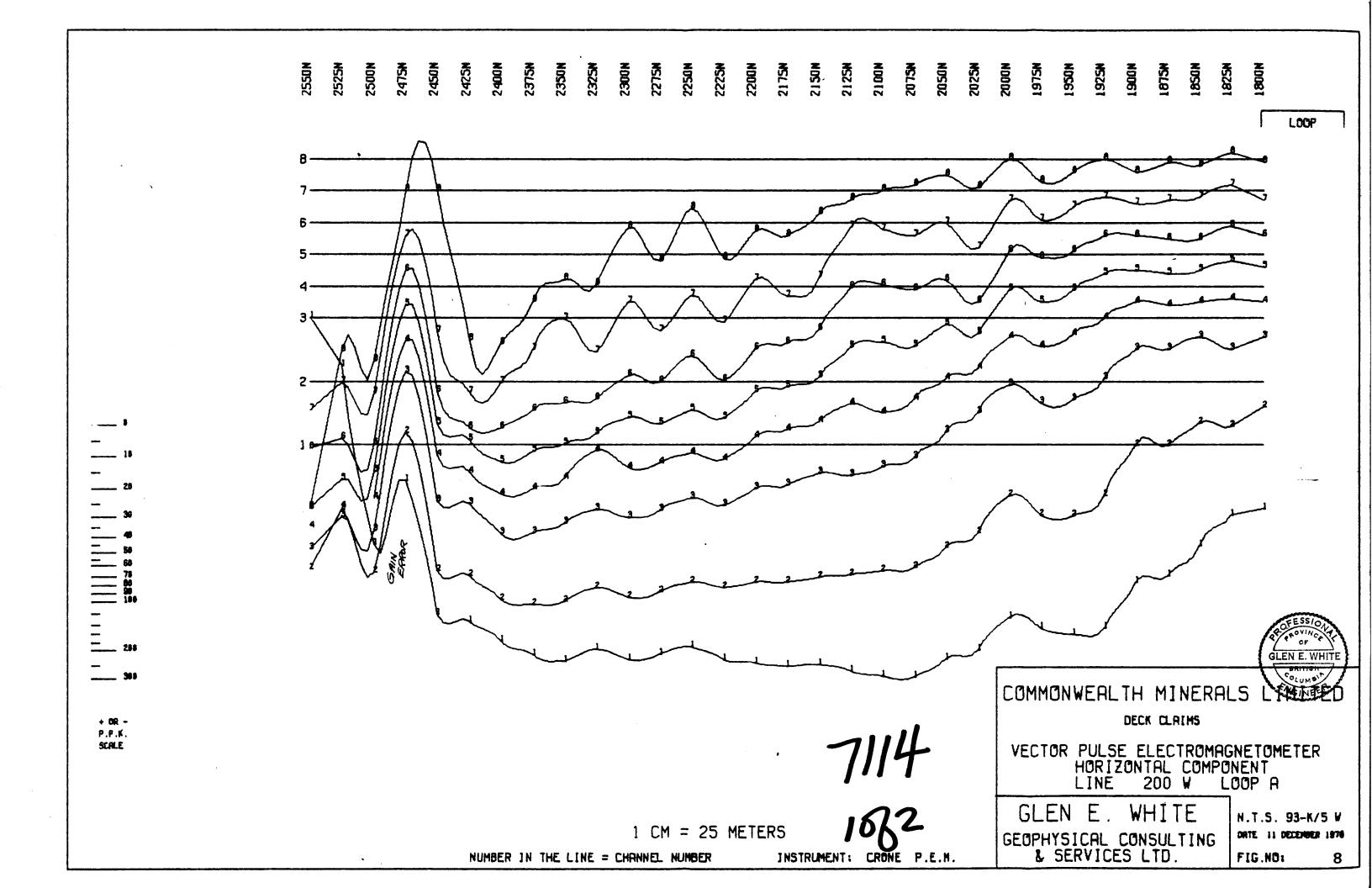


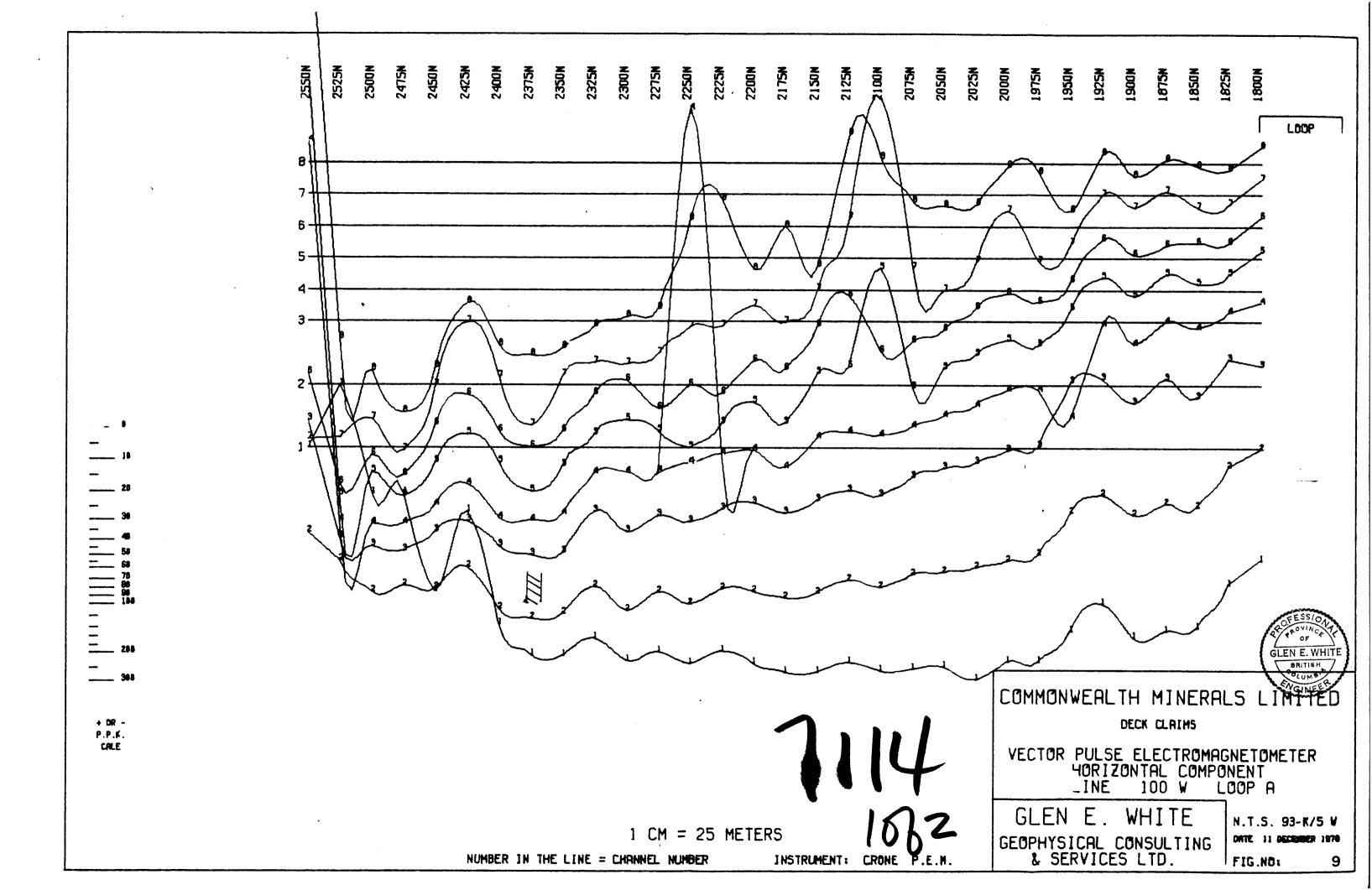


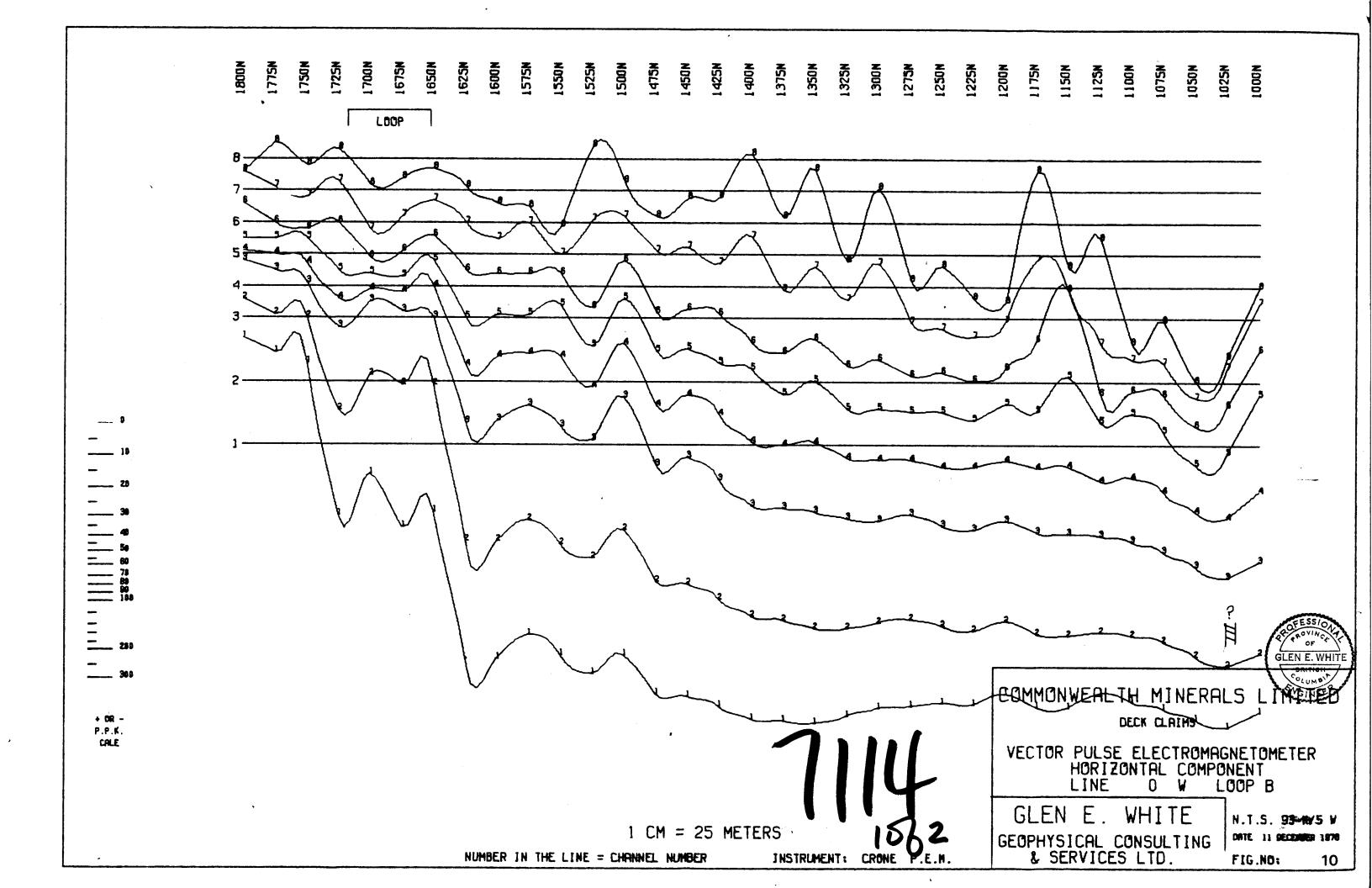


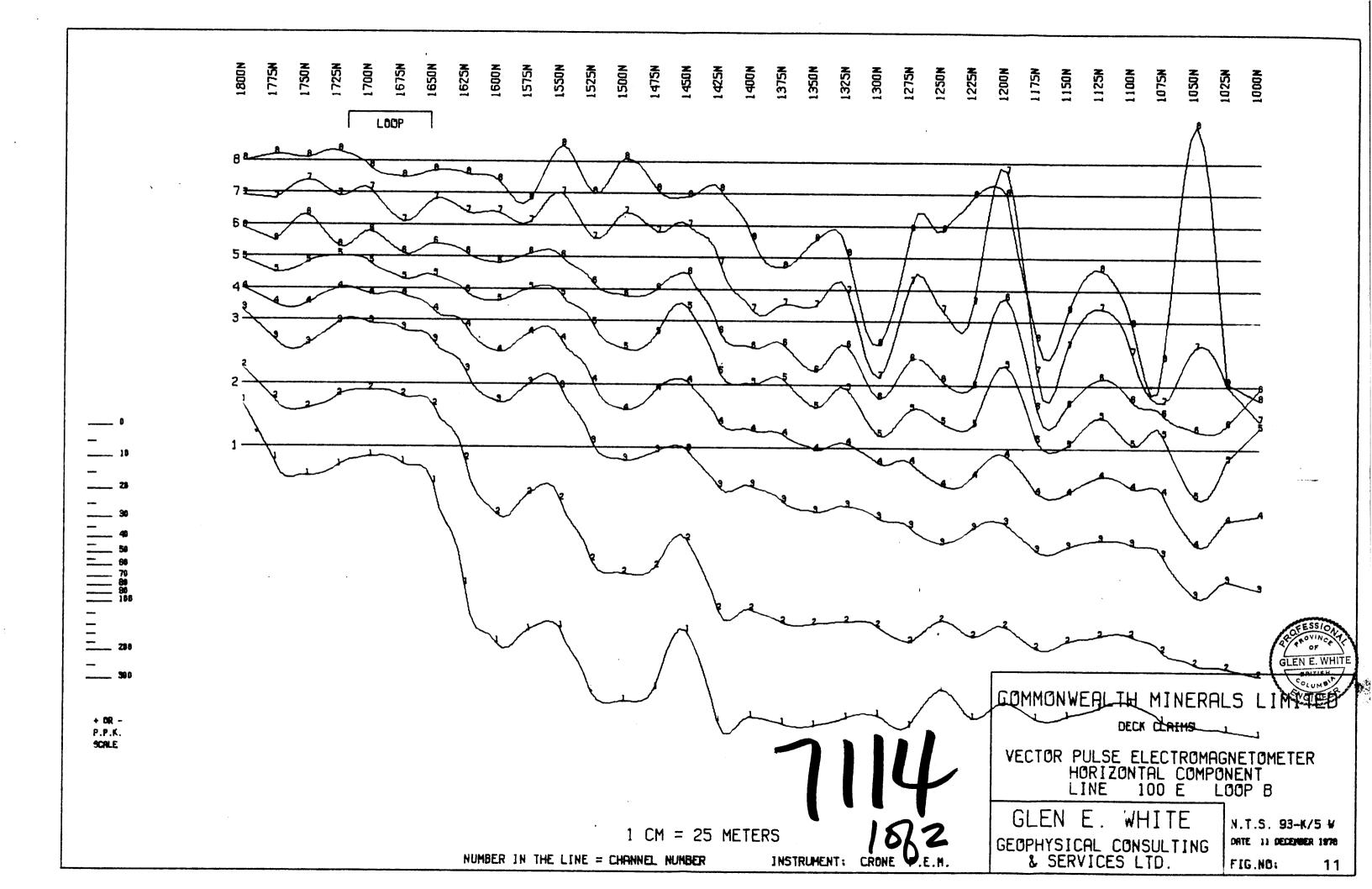


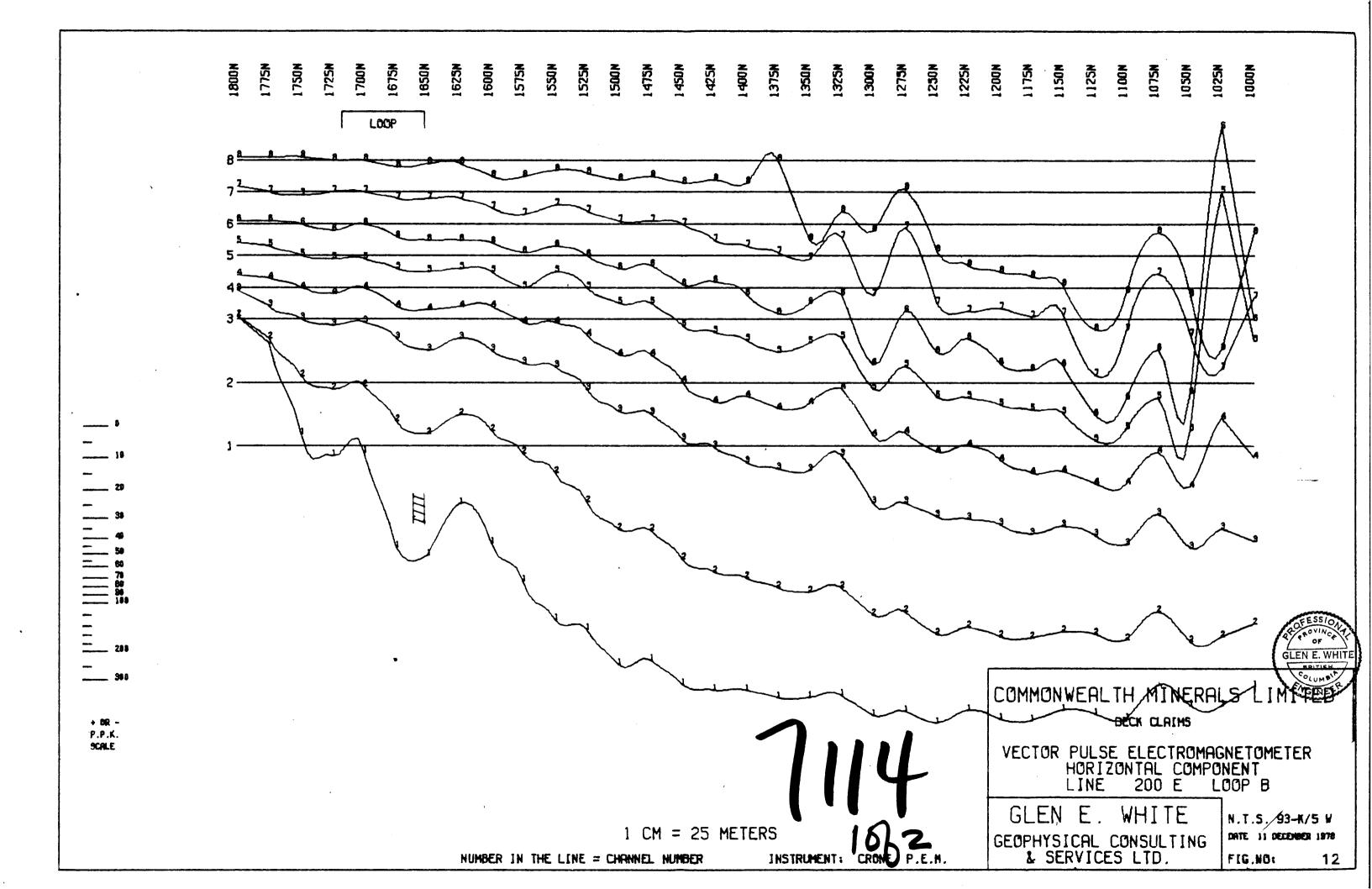


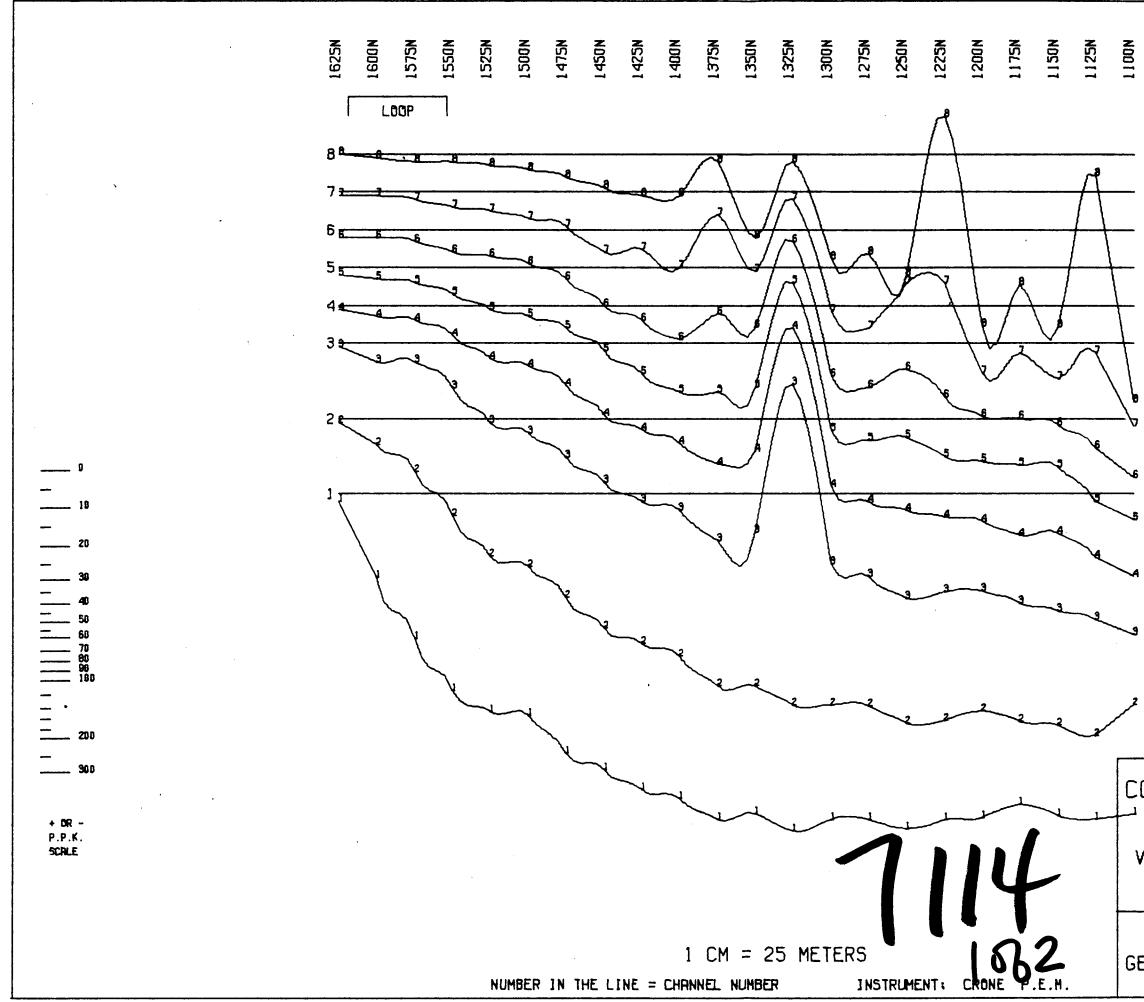




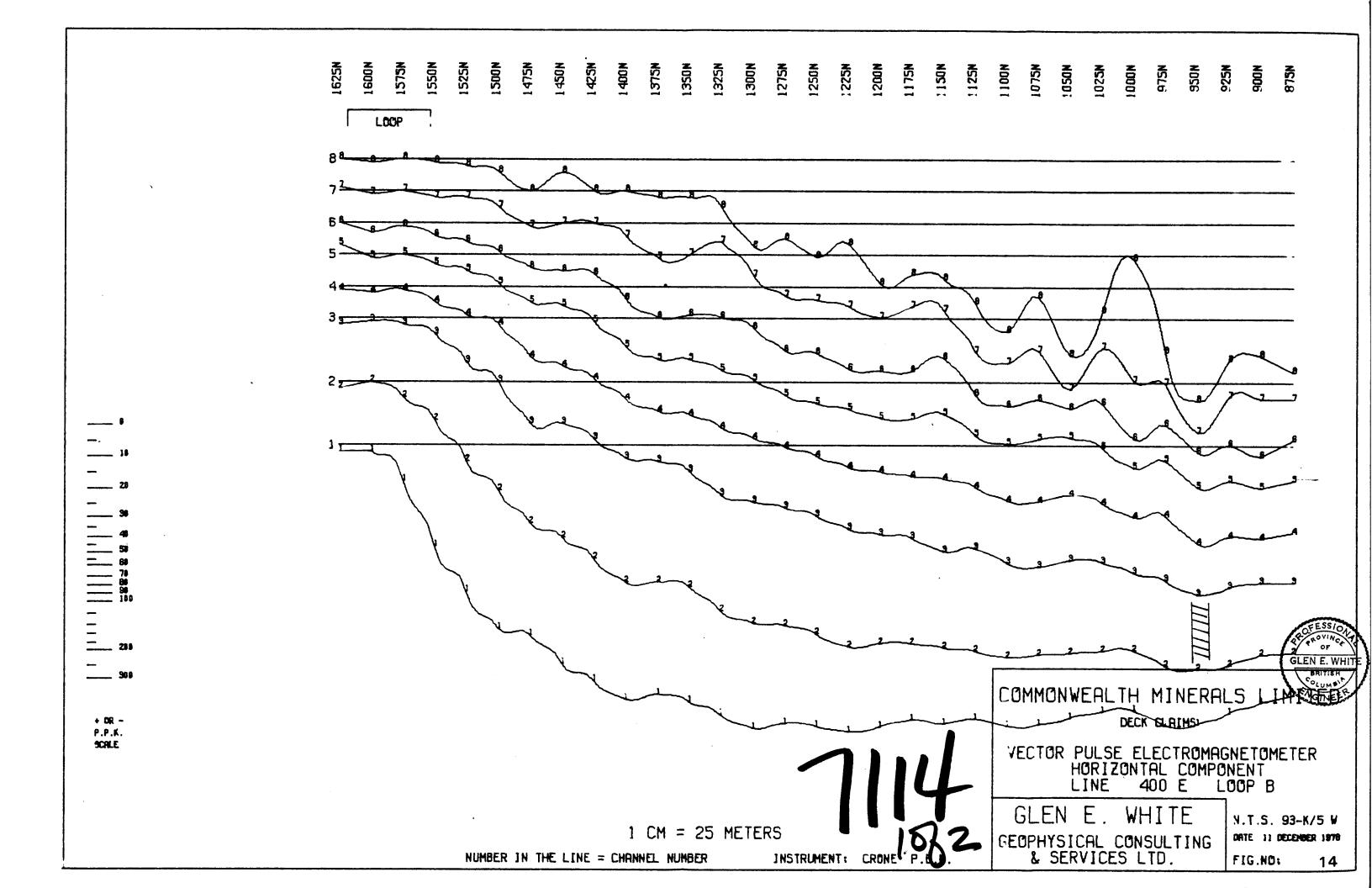


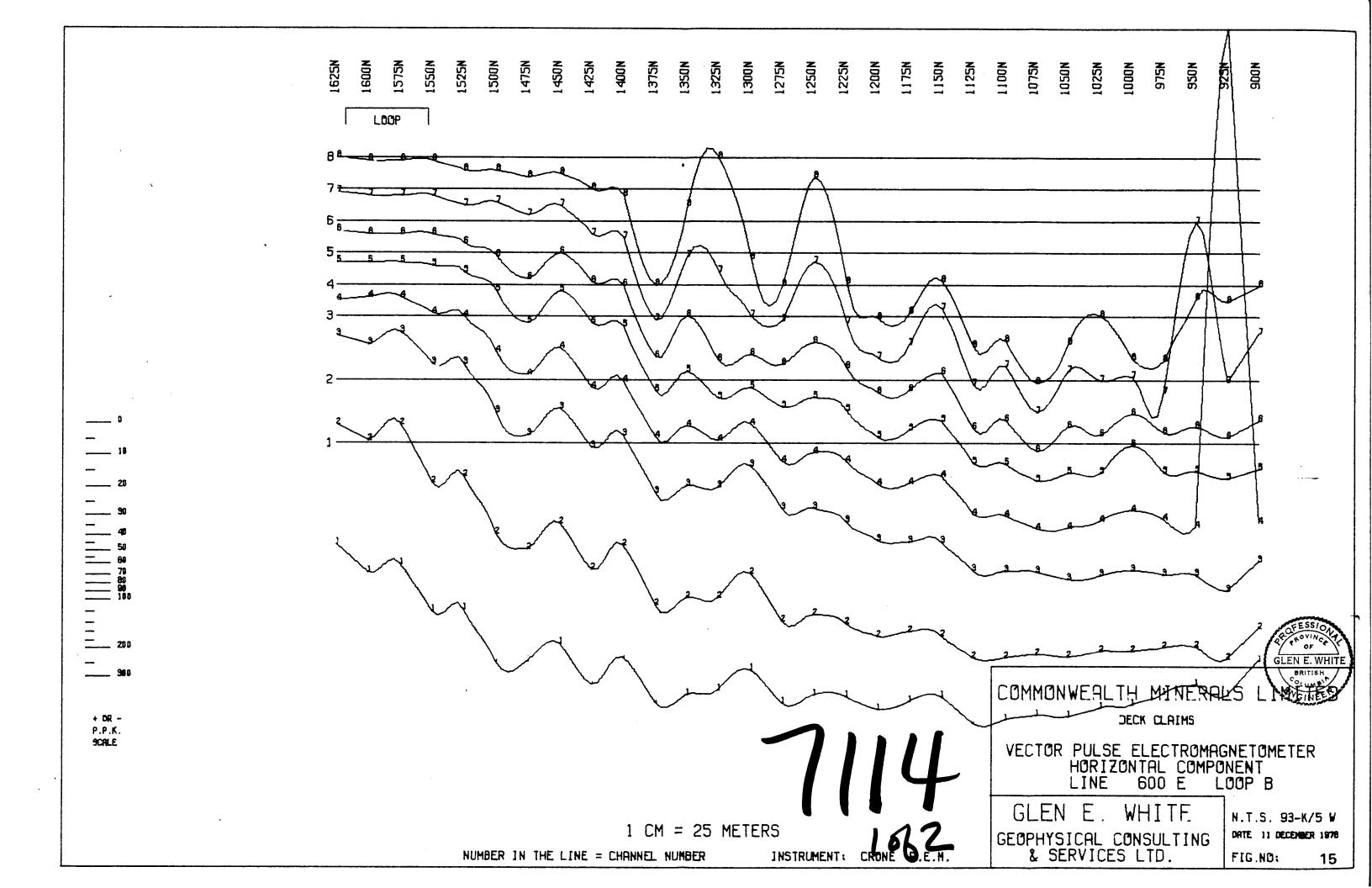


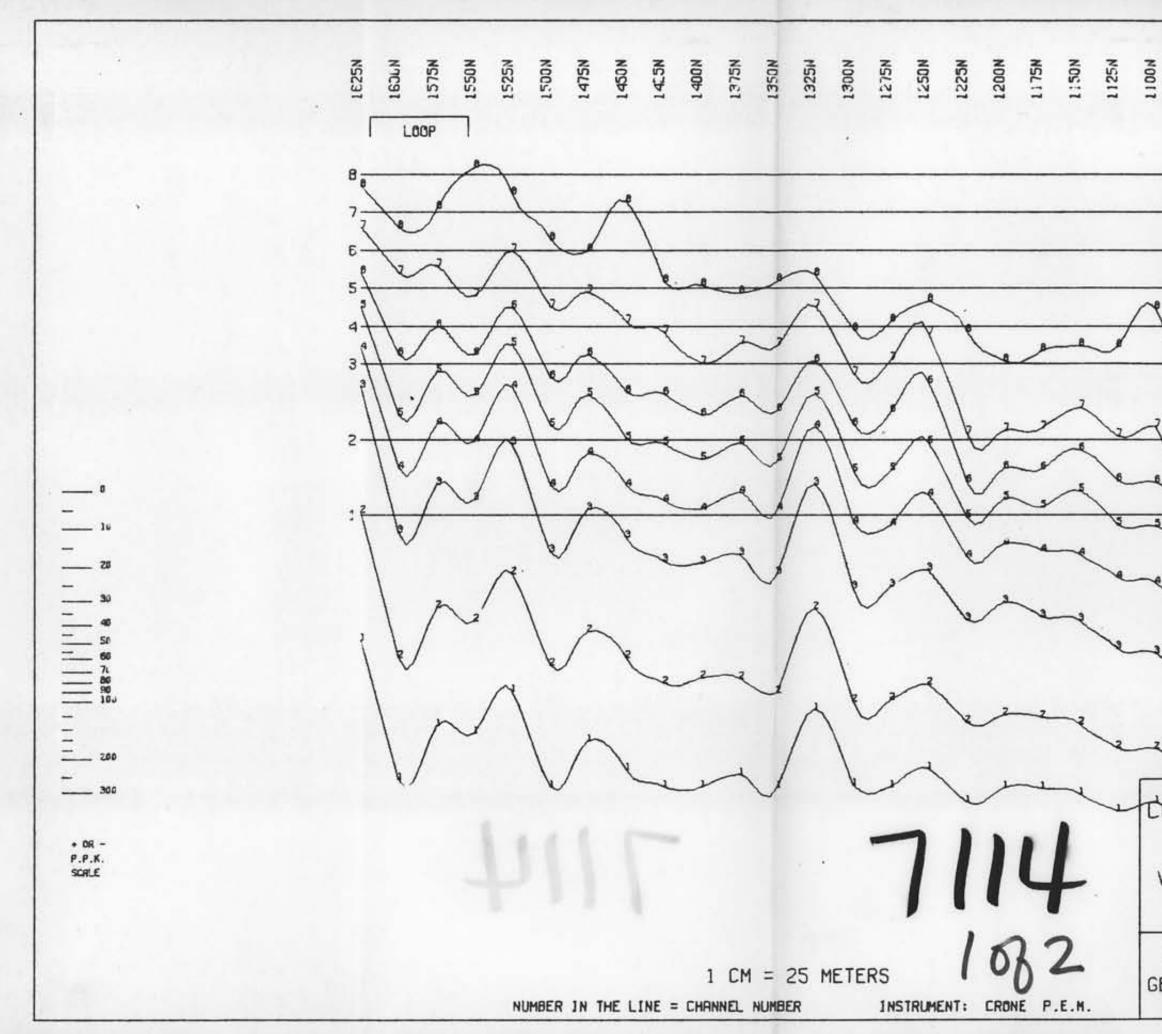




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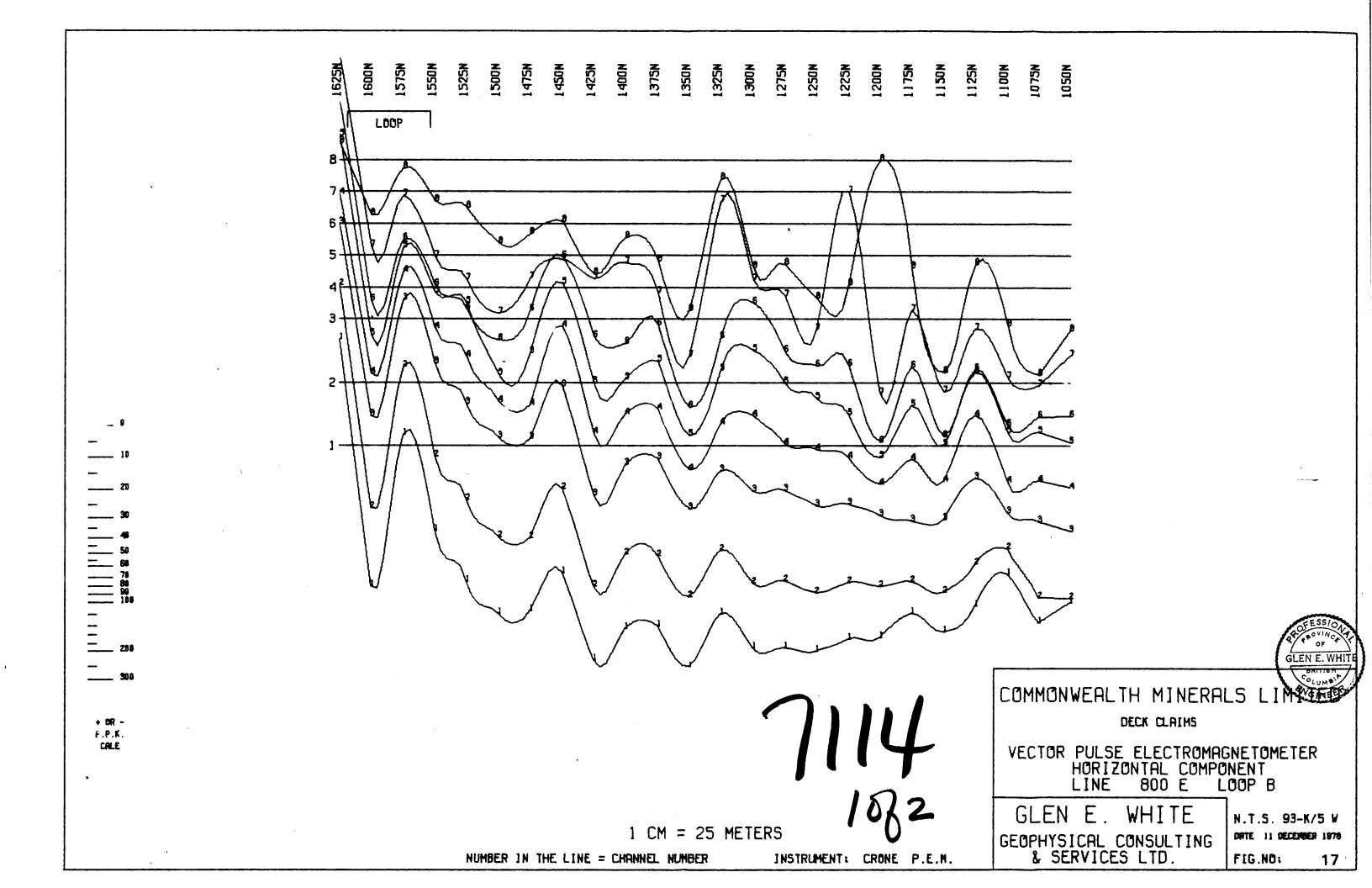


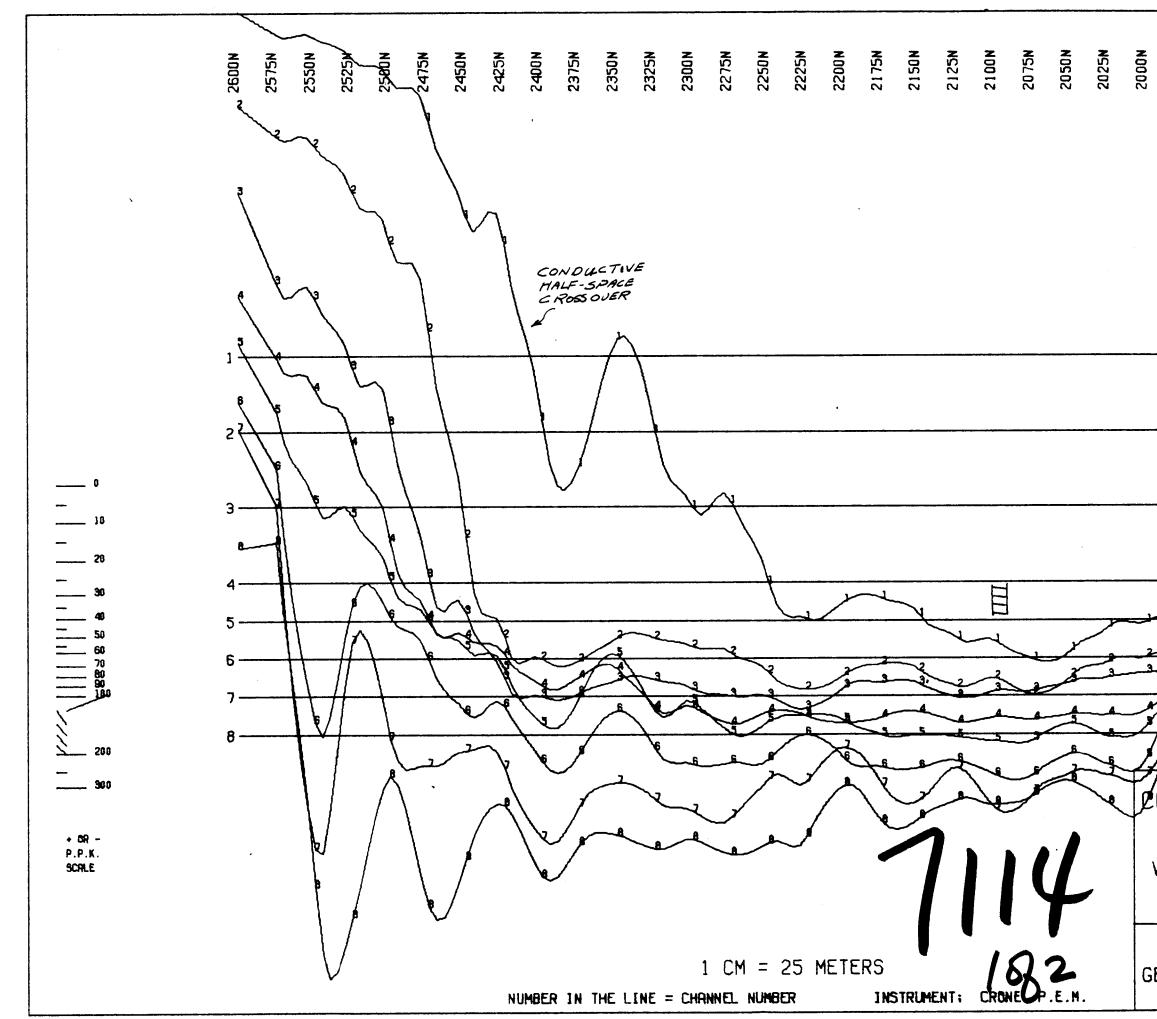


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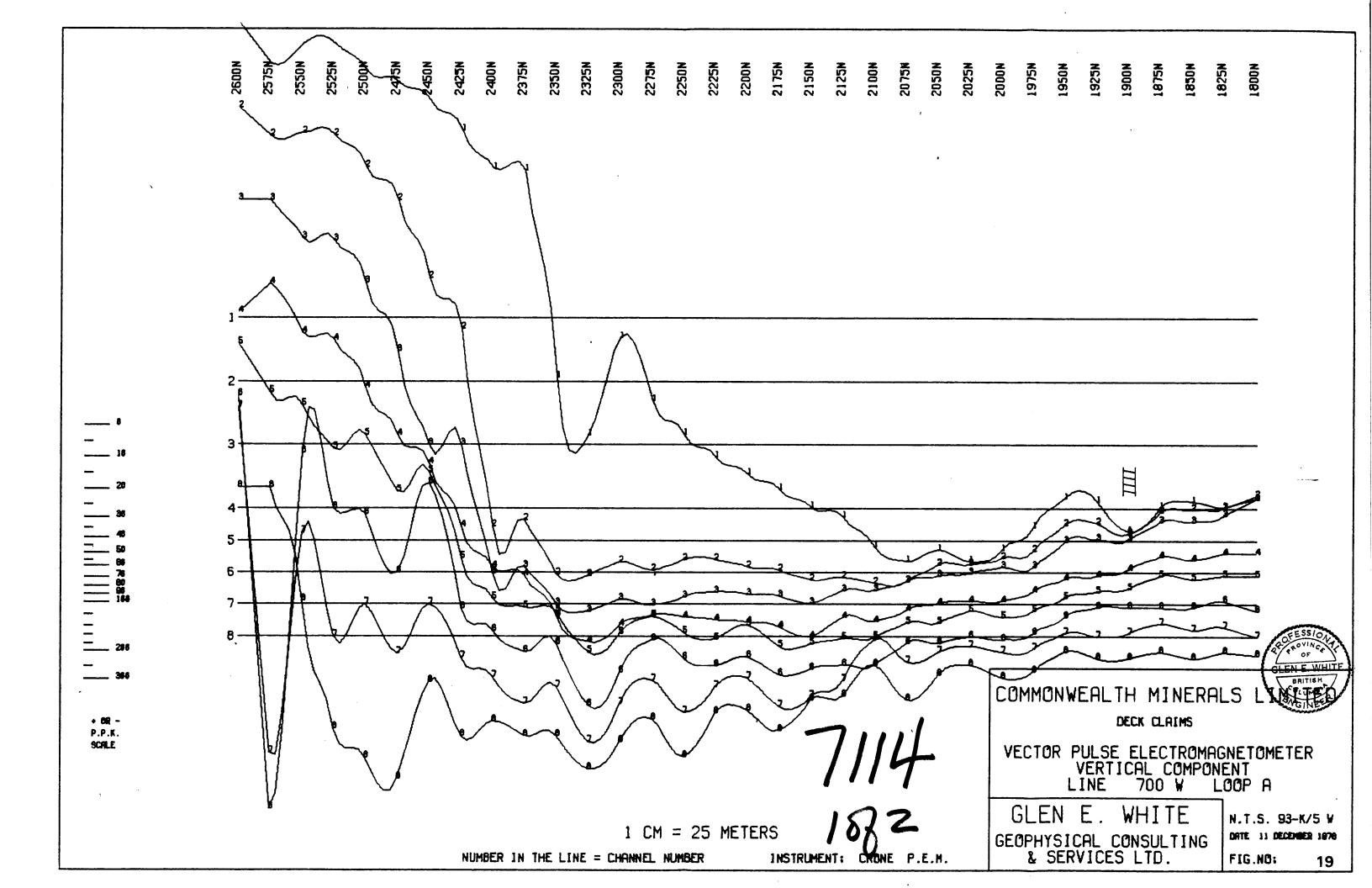
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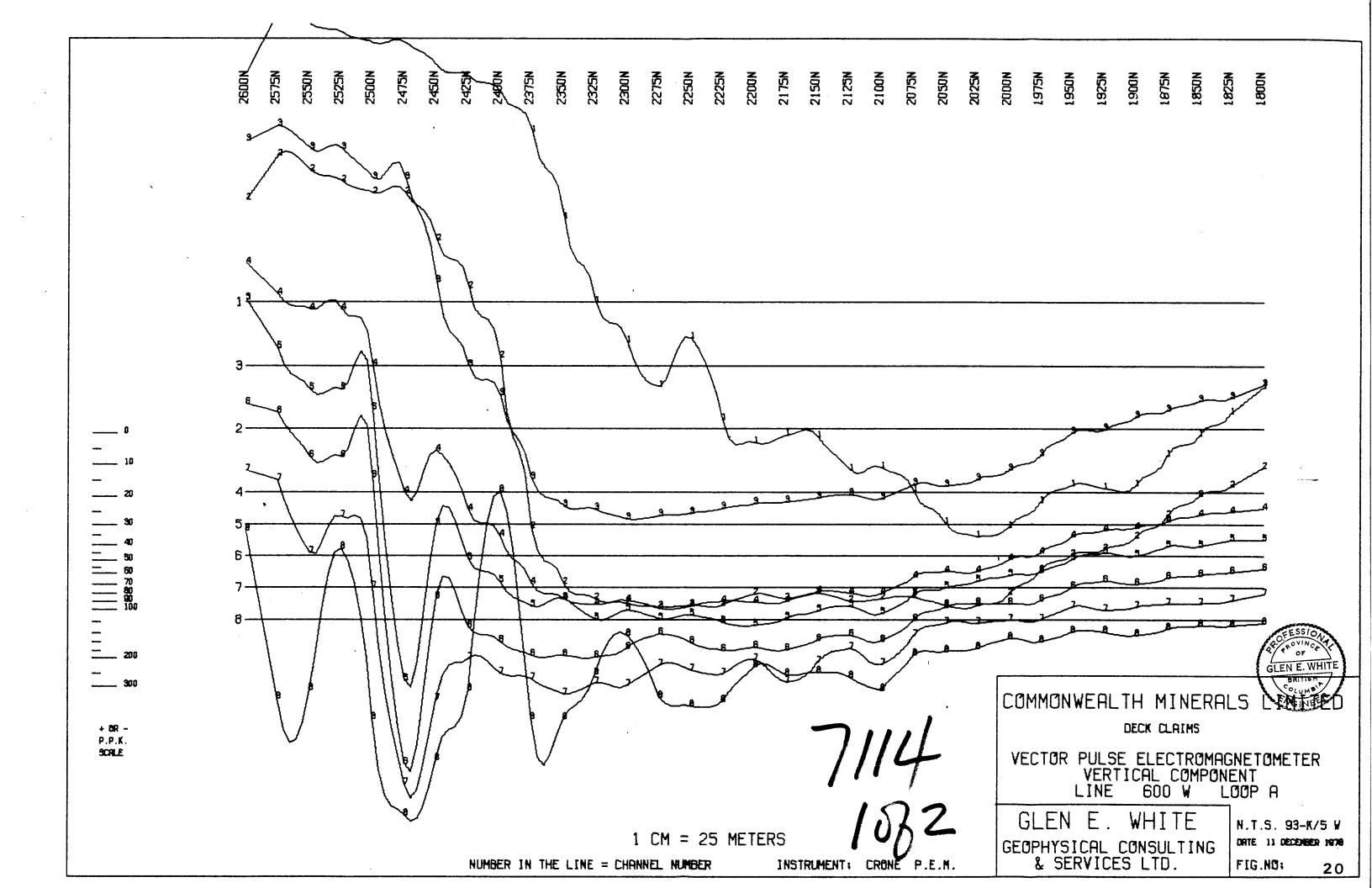
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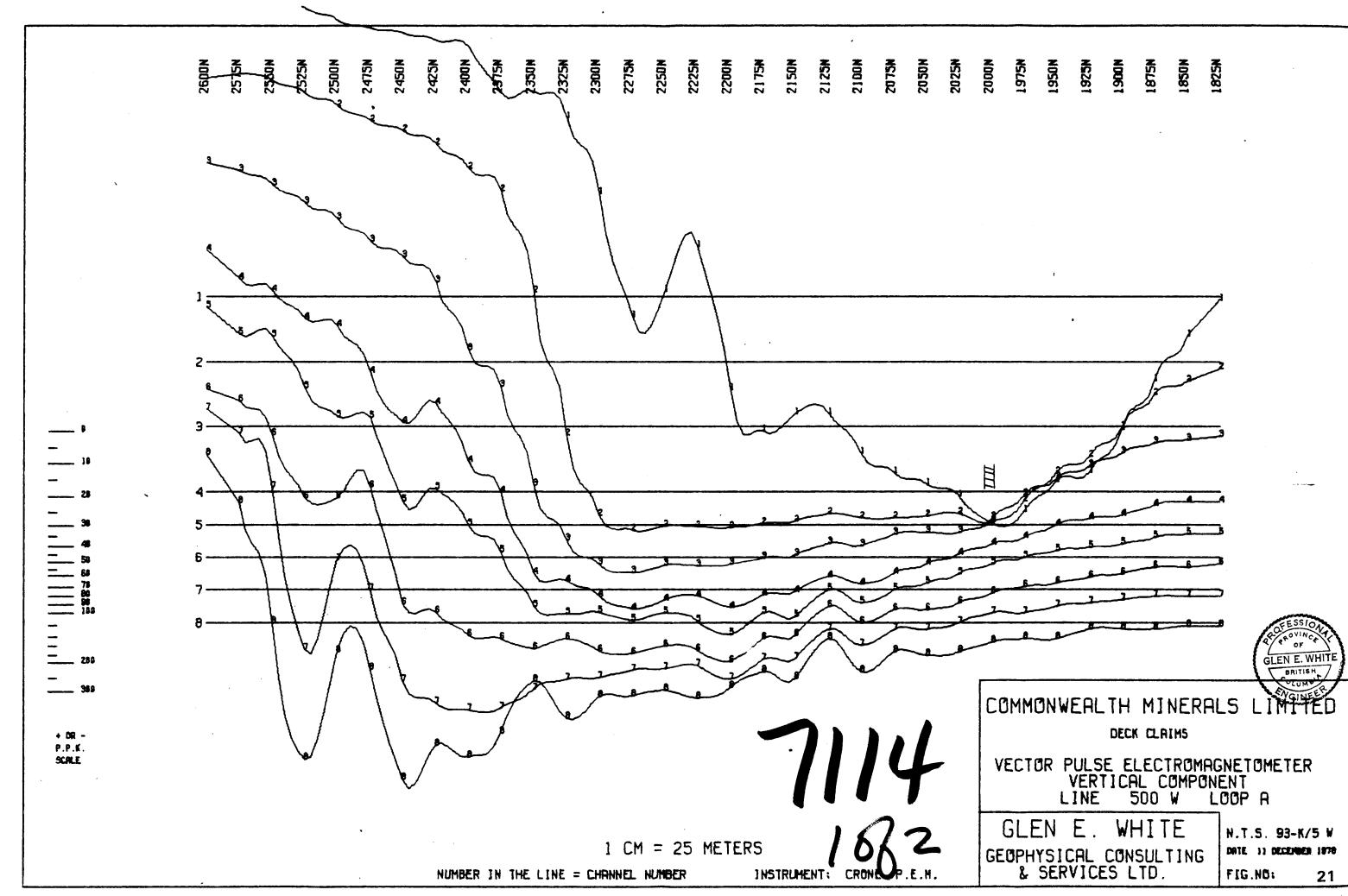


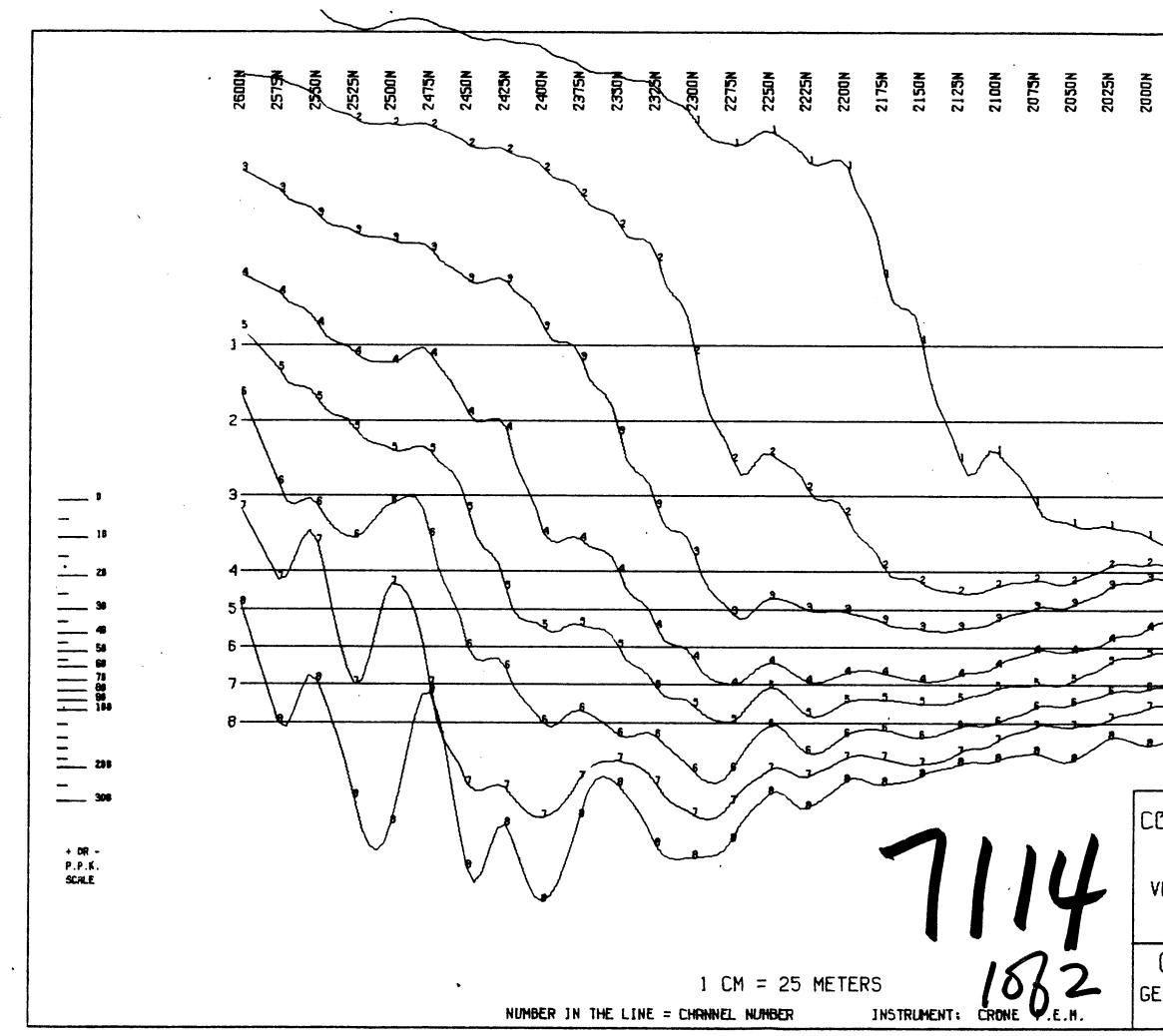


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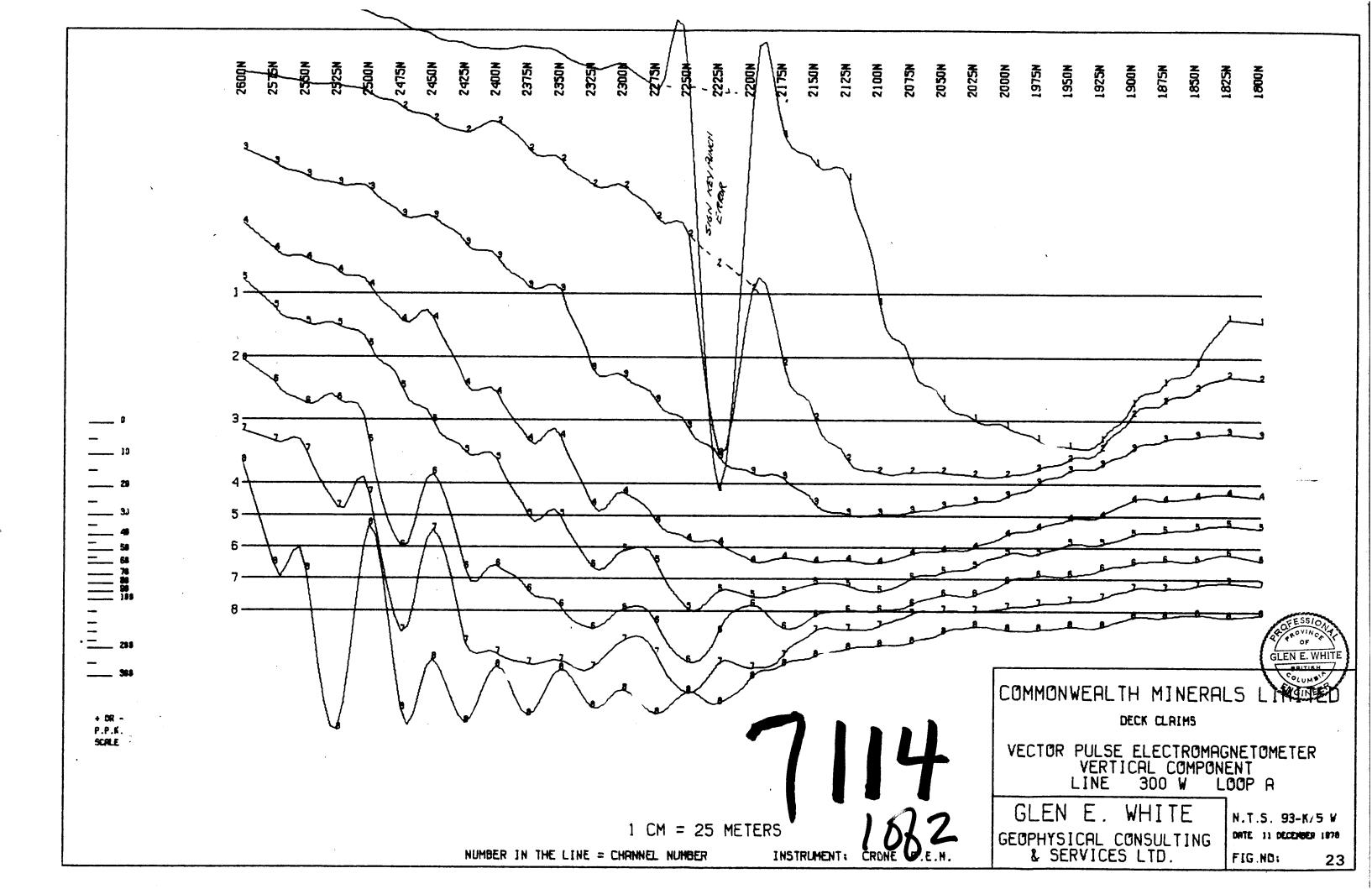


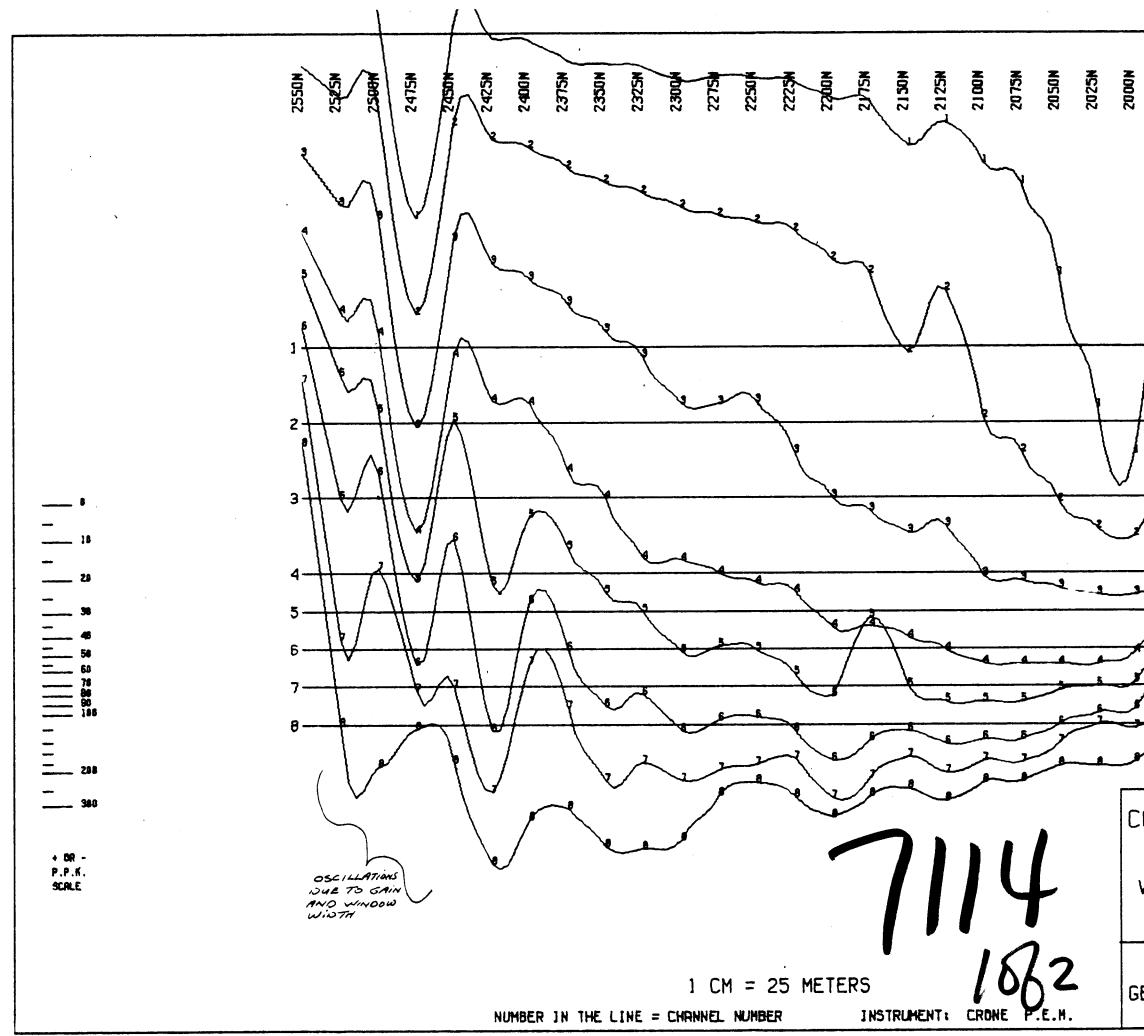




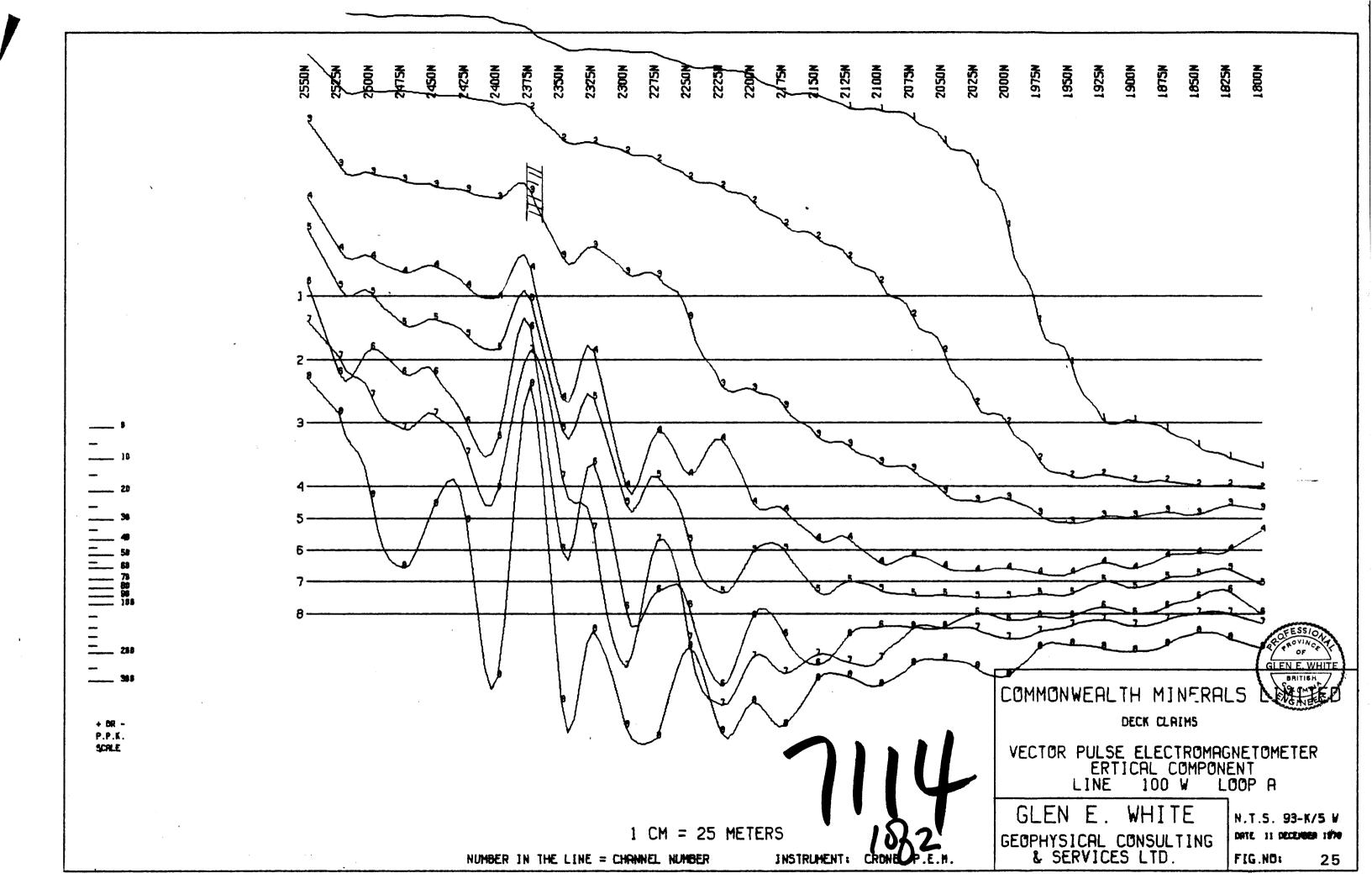


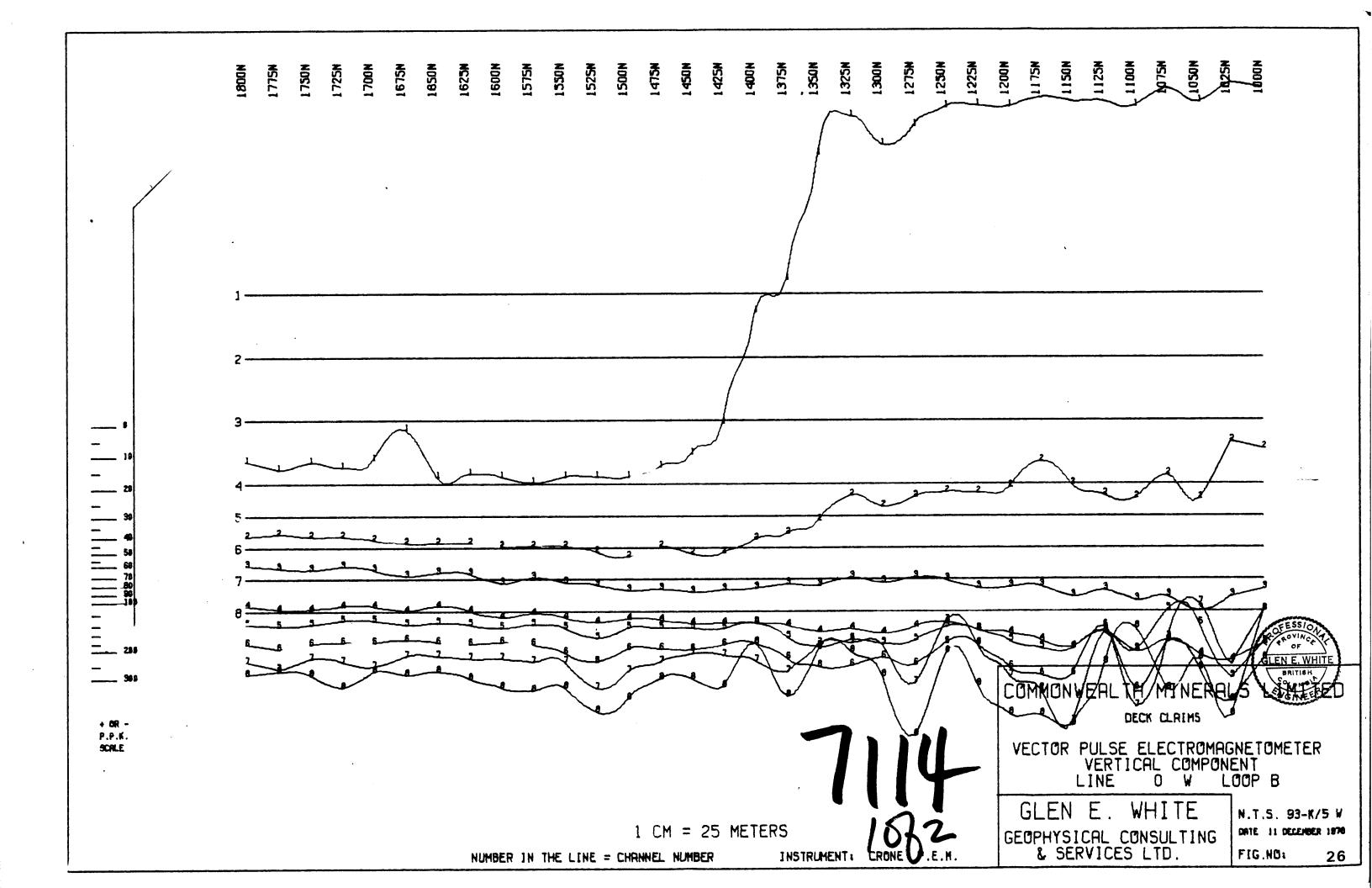
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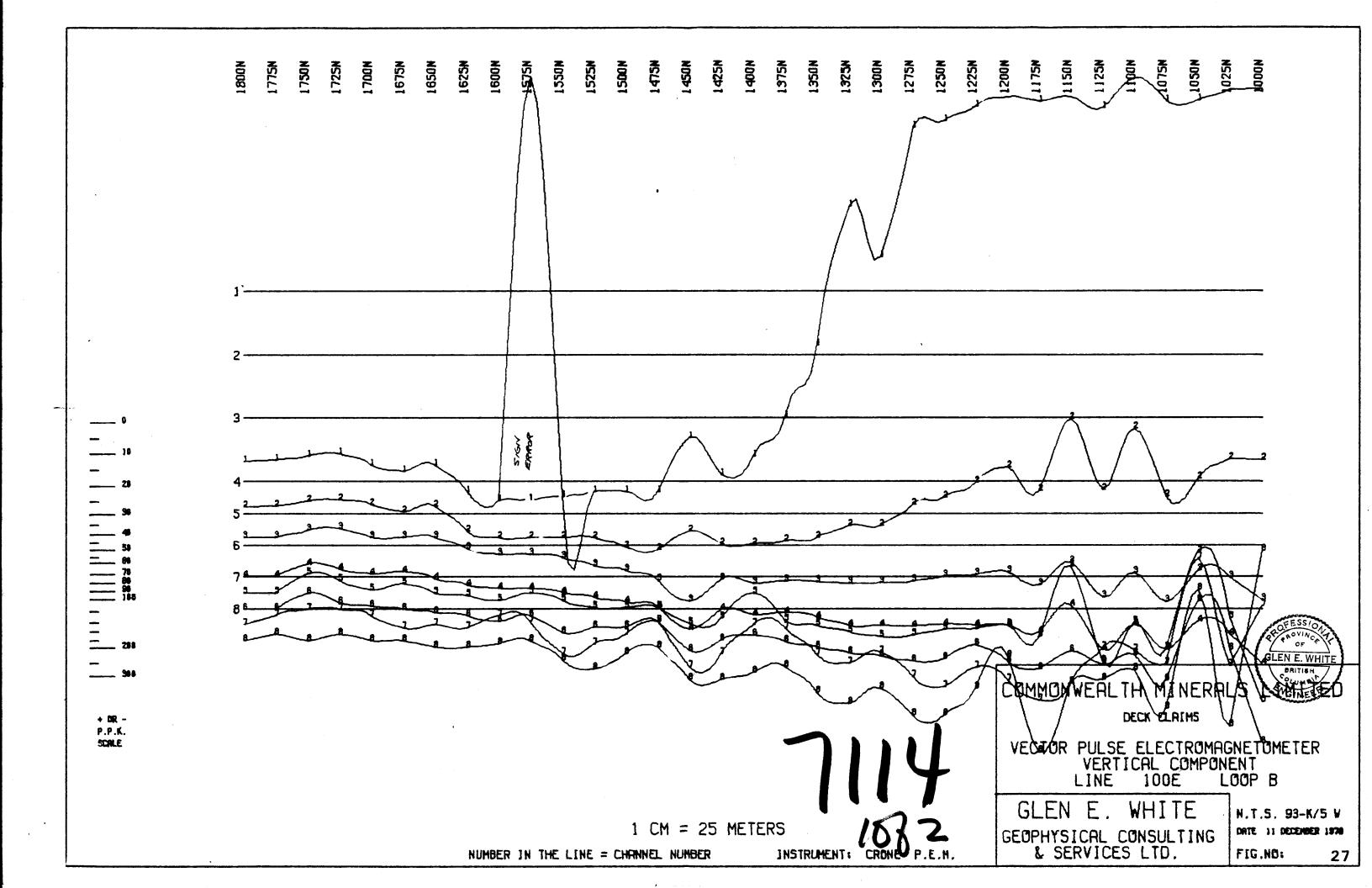


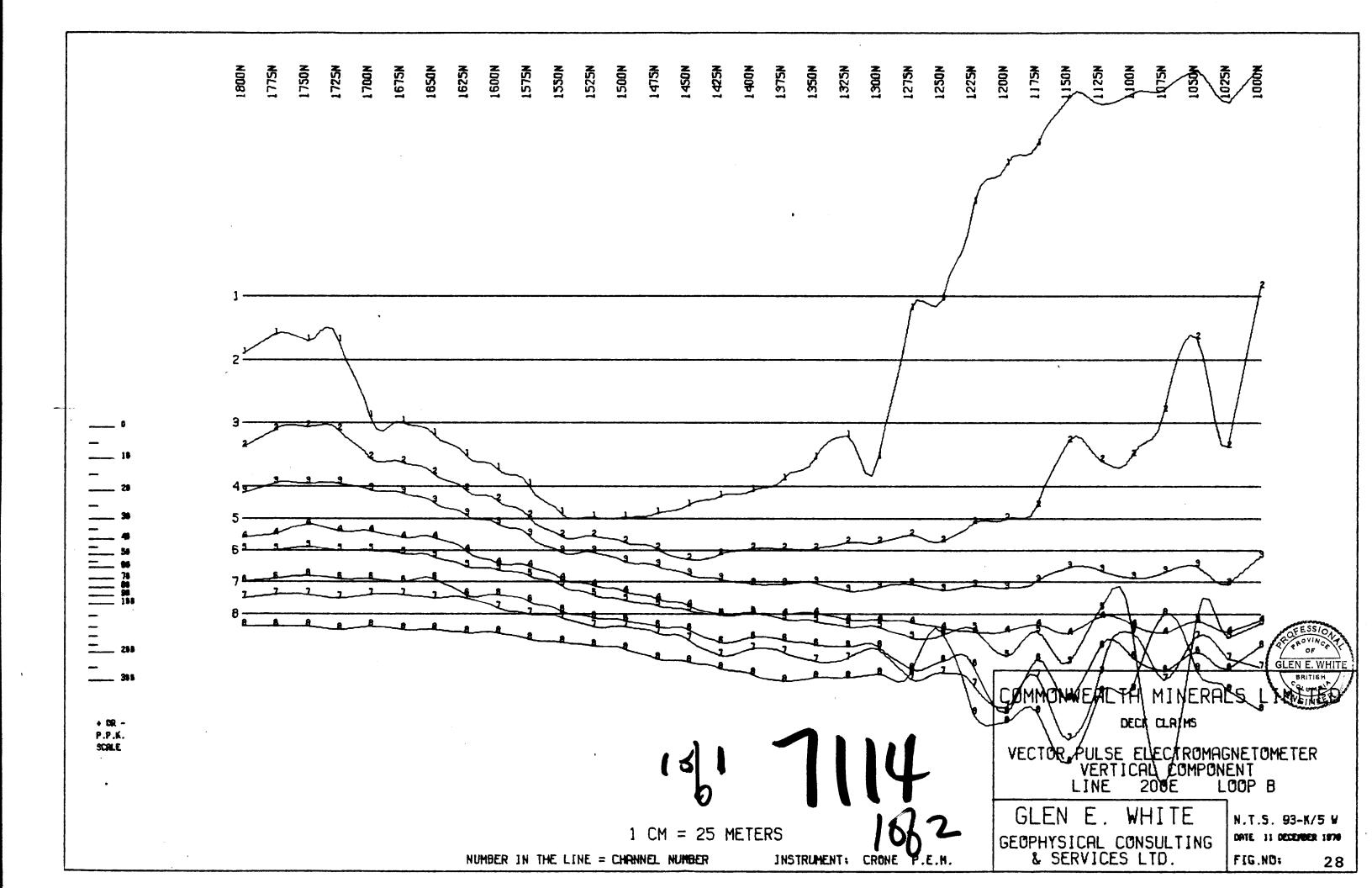


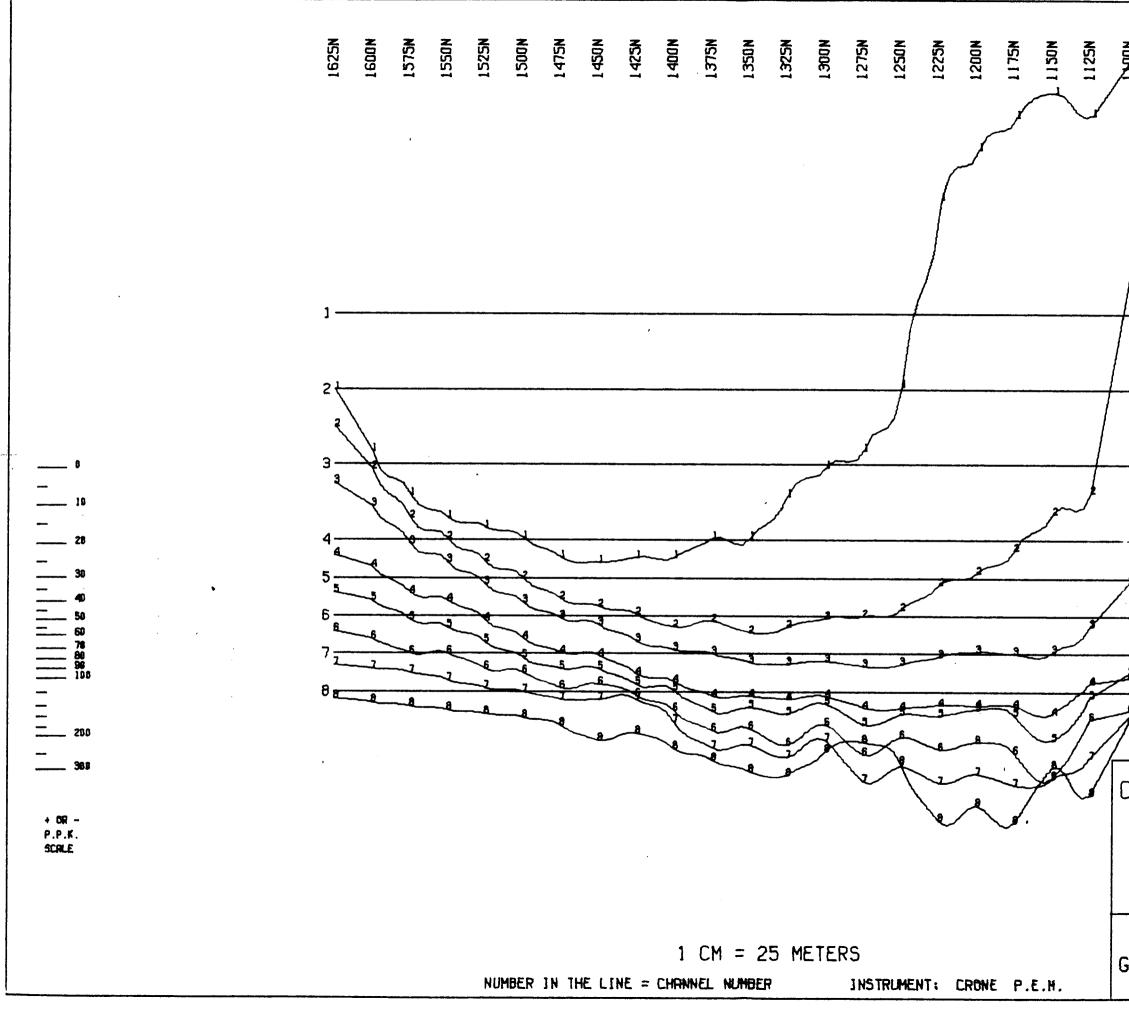
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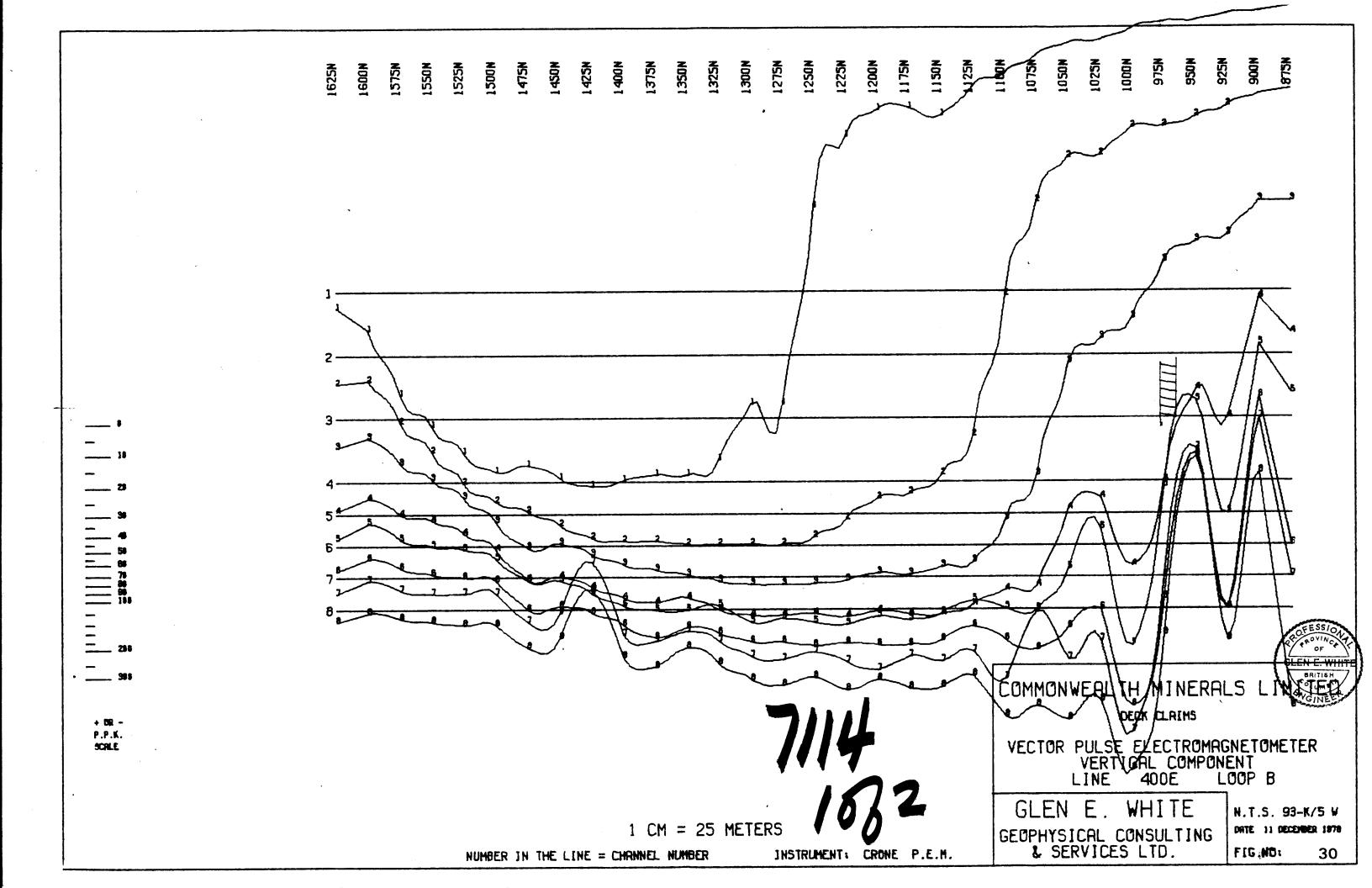


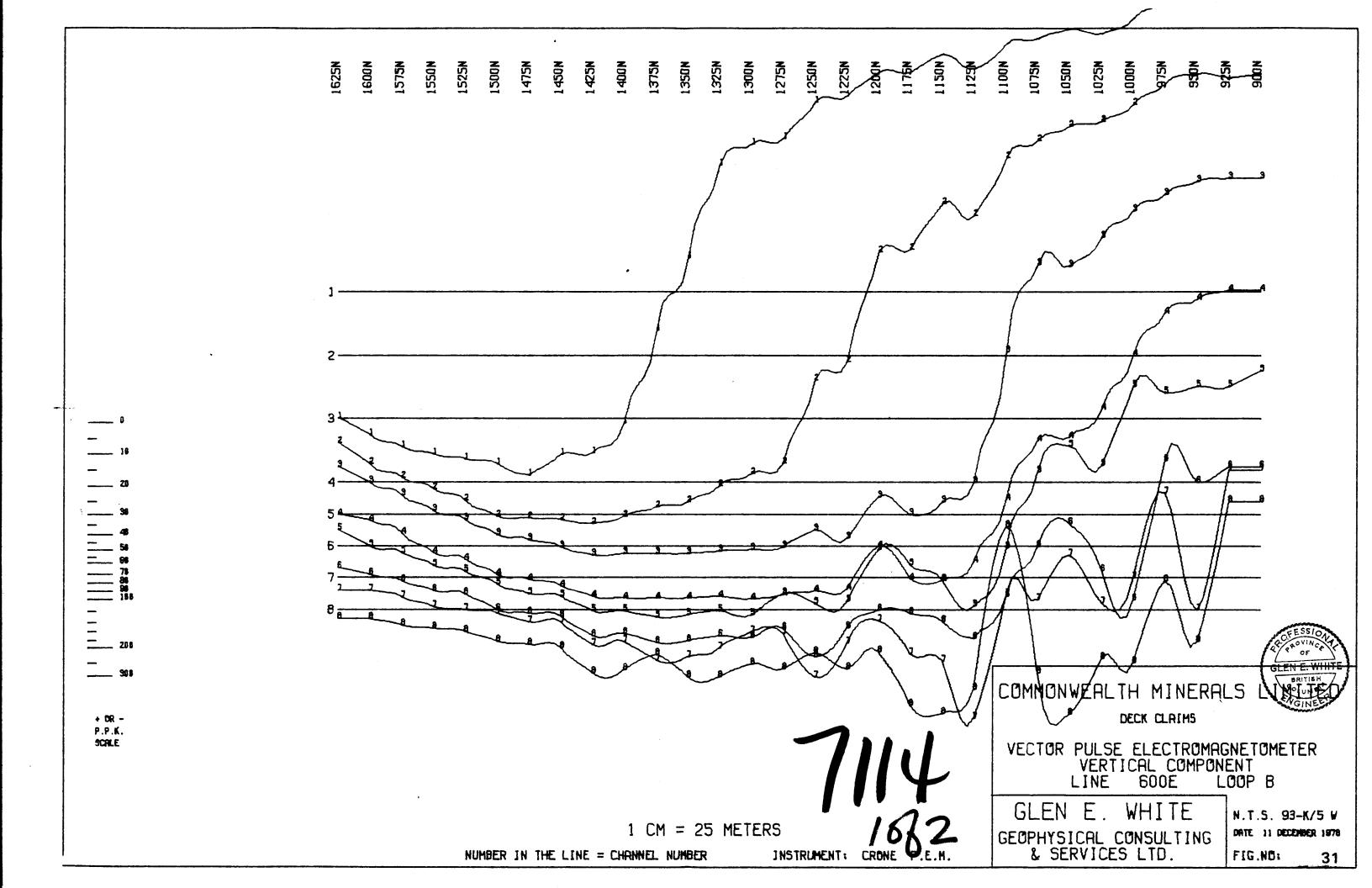


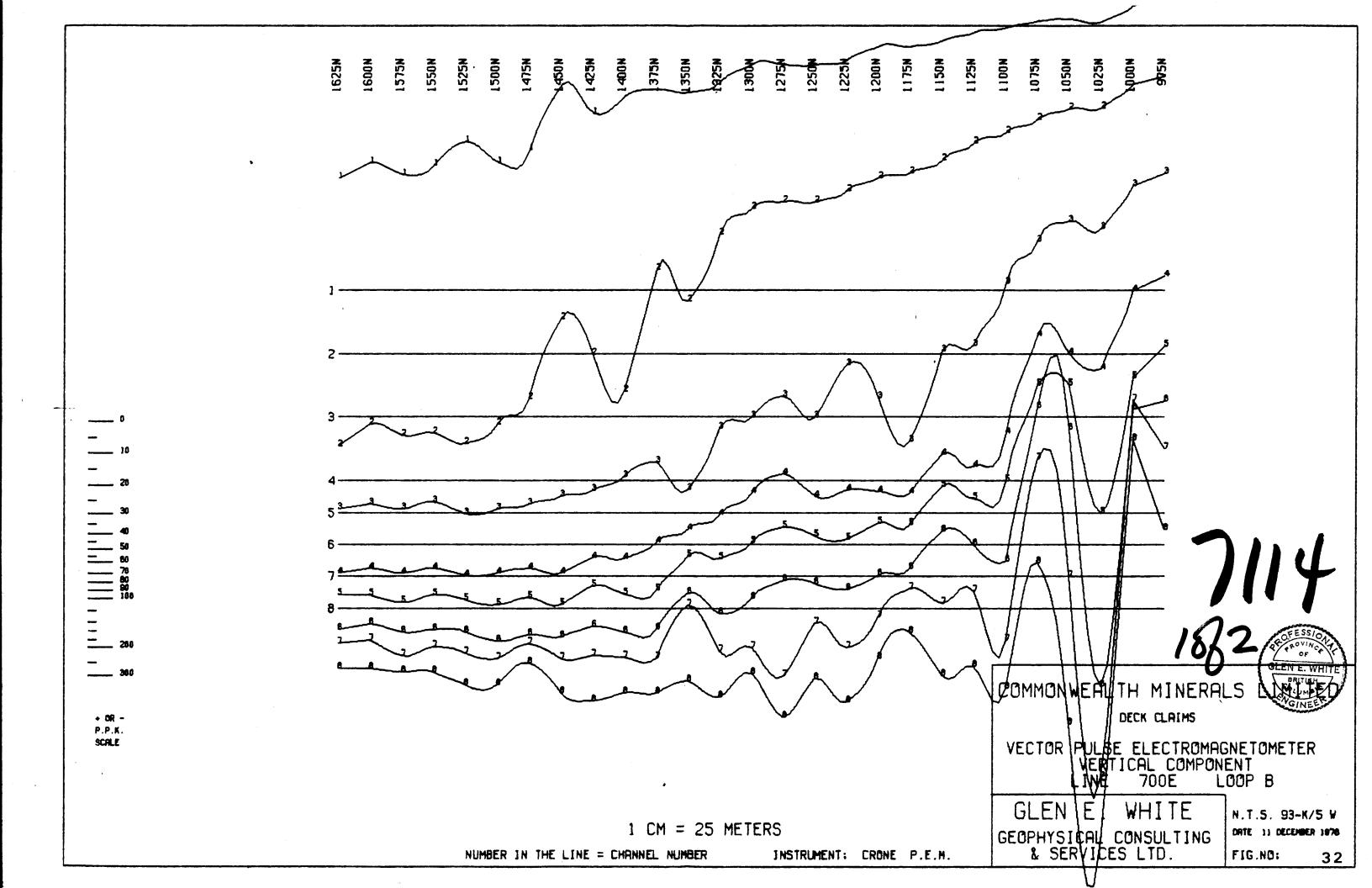


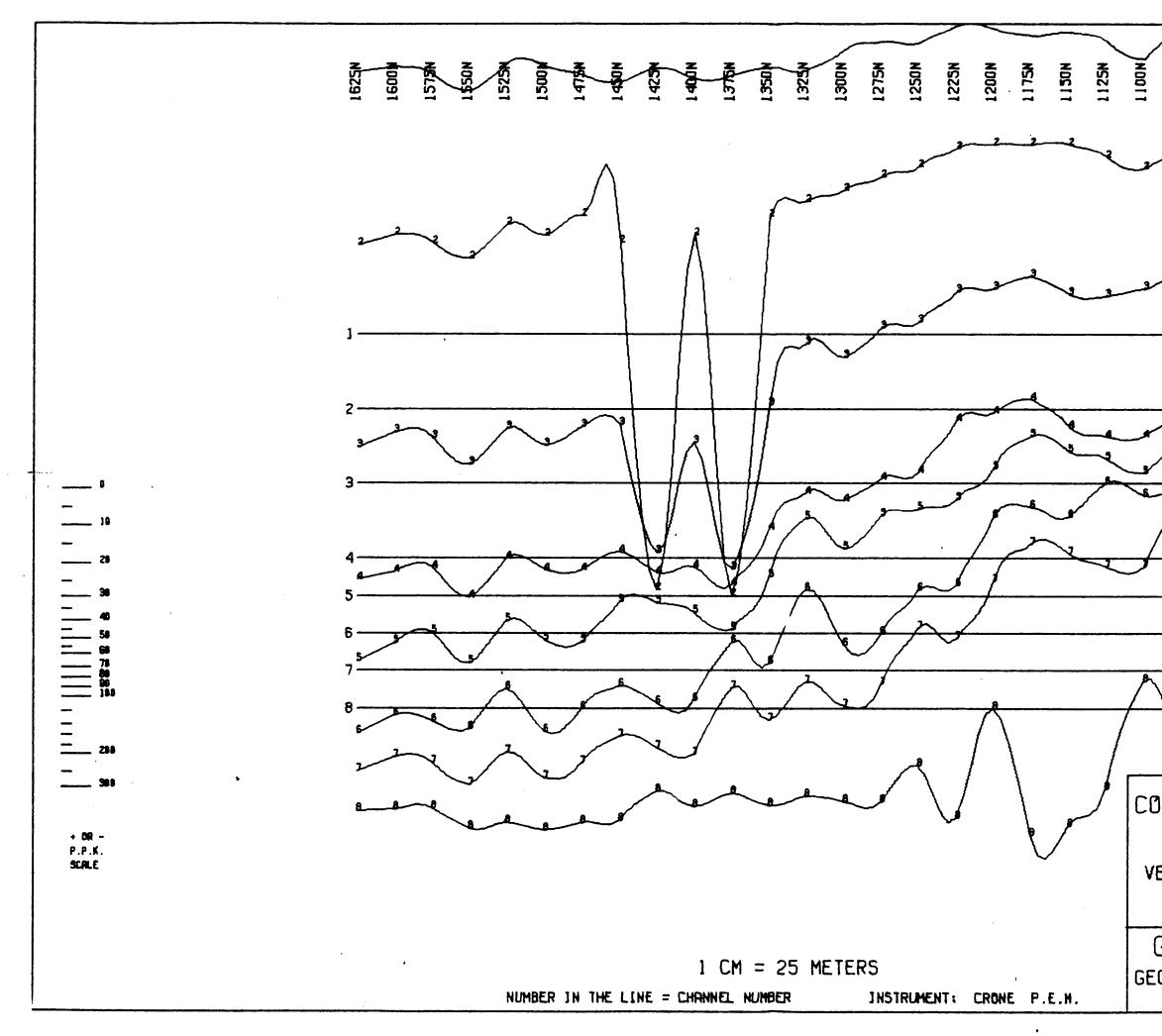
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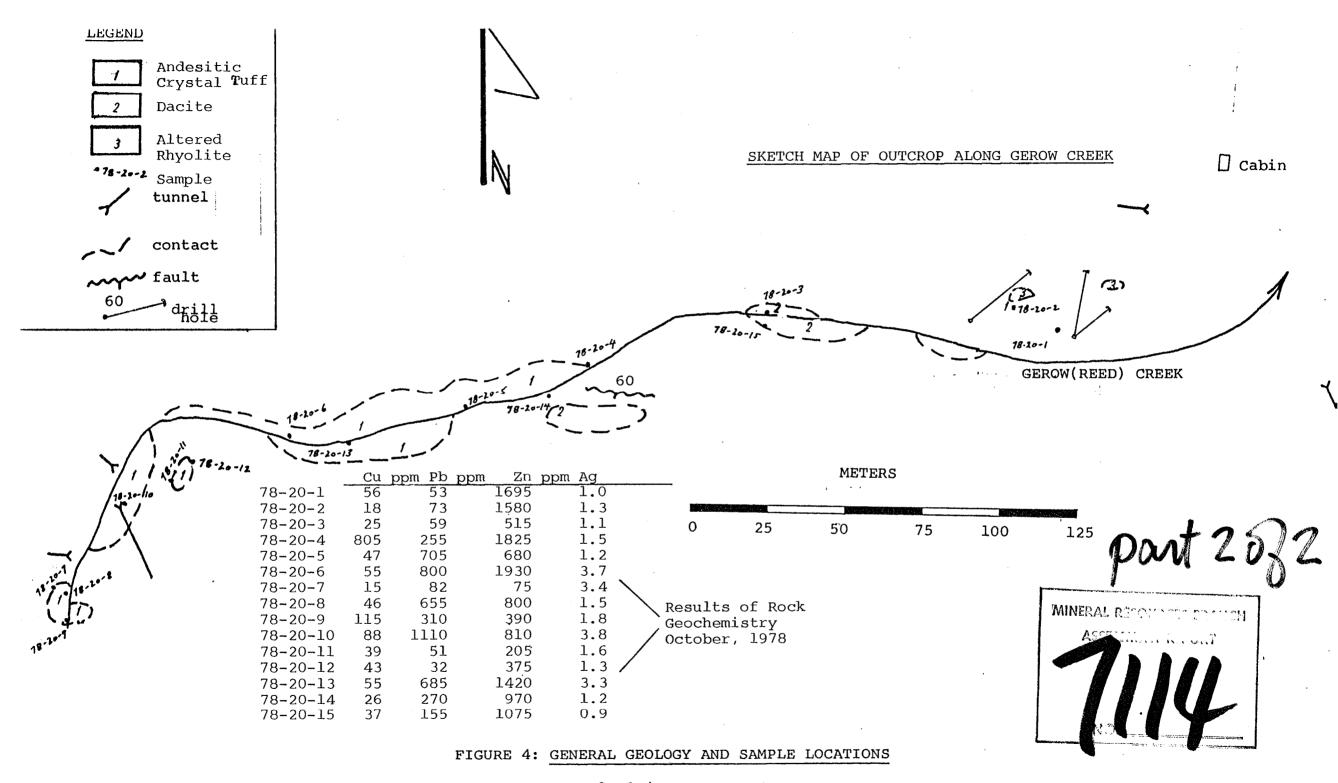








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COMMONWEALTH MINERALS SOLUTION
VECTOR PULSE ELECTROMAGNETOMETER VERTICAL COMPONENT LINE 800E LOOP B
GLEN E. WHITE N.T.S. 93-K/5 W EOPHYSICAL CONSULTING DATE 11 DECEMBER 1970 & SERVICES LTD. FIG.NO: 33



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Montgomery Consultants Ltd.

December 29,1978.

