

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

- on the -

JANSEN CREEK PROPERTY
NELSON MINING DIVISION
British Columbia

- for -

ED FRANCIS

279 Harper Street, Kamloops, B. C.,
V2C 4Z3.

COVERING: Maria #1, Mohawk #2,
Mary #1-3, #4 Mohawk #1 (1 unit)
Mary #6, #8, #9 St. Jude #1

WORK PERFORMED: November 21 - 24, 1979.

LOCATION: (1). $49^{\circ}19'N$; $116^{\circ}38.5'W$.
(2). NTS Map 82 F/7.
(3). 27 km. NNW of Creston, B. C.

PREPARED BY:
KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.
#1-219 Victoria Street,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
W. Gruenwald, B. Sc.,
December 18, 1979.

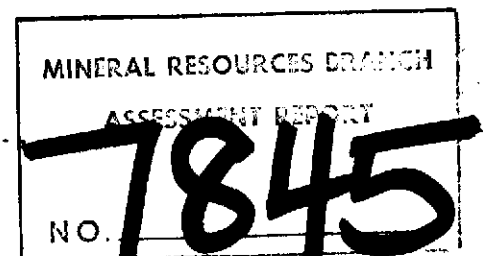


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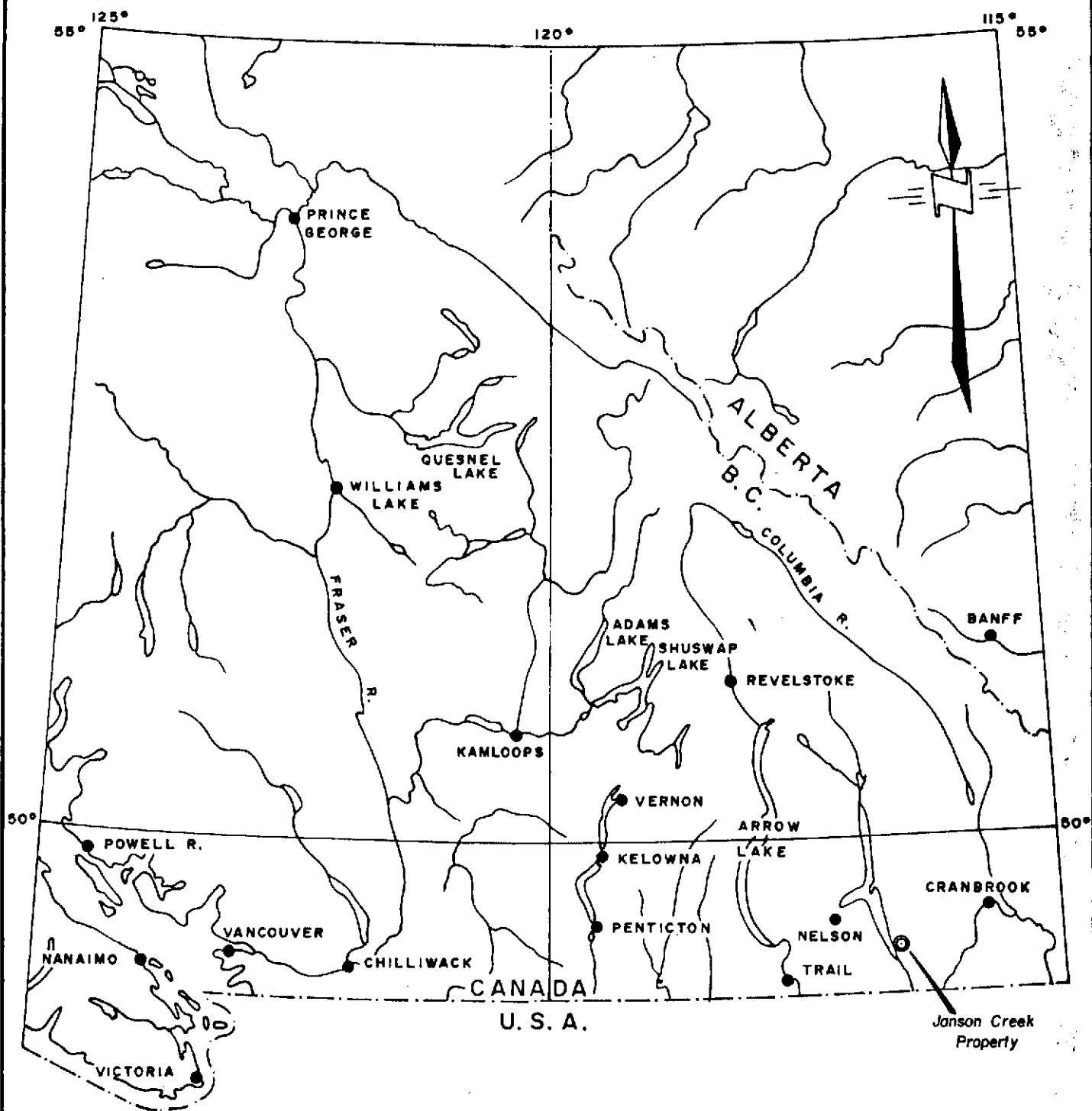
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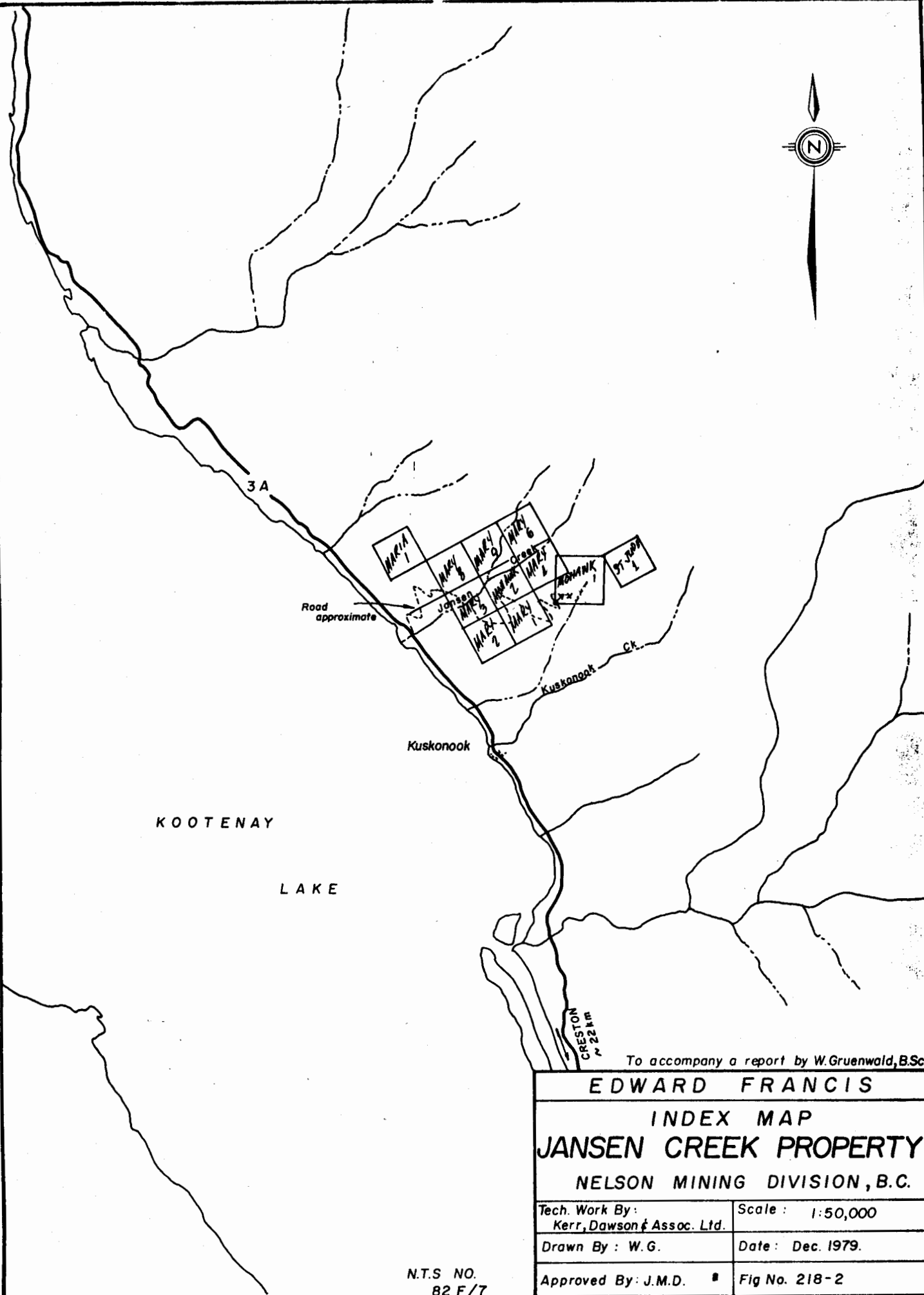


EDWARD FRANCIS	
LOCATION MAP	
JANSEN CREEK PROPERTY	
NELSON MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
Date: Dec. 1979.	Scale: 1" = 64 Miles
Own by: W.G.	Dwg no. 218-1

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Ed Francis of Kamloops, B. C., the writer examined a group of claims in the Jansen Creek area near Creston, B. C. The property is presently under option from John Eimer, the registered owner of the claims. Several occurrences of lead, zinc, silver mineralization were geologically mapped and sampled by the writer. Due to snow cover, access to the steeper portions of the claim block was not possible.

This report along with the appended maps describe the results of the sampling and mapping programme.



To accompany a report by W.Gruenwald, B.Sc.

EDWARD FRANCIS	
INDEX MAP	
JANSEN CREEK PROPERTY	
NELSON MINING DIVISION, B.C.	
Tech. Work By: Kerr, Dawson & Assoc. Ltd.	Scale: 1:50,000
Drawn By: W.G.	Date: Dec. 1979.
Approved By: J.M.D.	Fig No. 218-2

N.T.S. NO.
82.F/7

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Jansen Creek property is located immediately east of the south end of Kootenay Lake in southeastern British Columbia (see figure 218-1). The town of Creston is situated approximately 27 km. south southeast of the claim group. Geographic co-ordinates for the center of the claims are 49°19' north latitude and 116°38.5' west longitude, on NTS Map No. 82 F/7.

Access to the property from Creston is along Highway 3A for approximately 30 km. to the Jansen Creek turnoff (2 km. north of Kuskonook, B. C.) From the Jansen Creek turnoff, the property is reached via 5 1/2 km. of gravel road (see figure 218-2).

PROPERTY

The Jansen Creek property consists of the following claims:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Mary No. 1	10074	May 25, 1980
Mary No. 2	10075	May 25, 1980
Mary No. 3	10076	May 25, 1980
Mary No. 4	10077	May 25, 1980
Mary No. 6	10079	May 25, 1980
Mary No. 8	10081	May 25, 1980
Mary No. 9	10082	May 25, 1980
Mohawk #1	79	Aug. 15, 1980
Mohawk #2	10226	July 10, 1981
St. Jude #1	10072	May 25, 1980
Maria #1	15025	May 31, 1980

The registered owner of the claims is
John Eimer who at present has optioned the claims to
Edward G. Francis of Kamloops and Allan W. McGuire of
Merritt, B. C.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Jansen Creek property is situated on the west flank of the Purcell Mountains along the east side of Kootenay Lake. The claims cover a steep west facing slope that is transected by Jansen and Kuskonook creeks. Nearly precipitous cliffs are found on the upper reaches of Jansen Creek which at the time of the examination were snow covered and therefore not traversed for safety reasons.

The topographic relief is approximately 1,070m from the west boundary (610m) to the east boundary (1,680m) of the claim block.

Vegetation consists of light to moderately dense stands of fir, pine, and larch. Creeks and seepage areas support locally dense growths of alders and cedar.

HISTORY

According to the B. C. Mineral Inventory Map (82 F/SE) no mineral occurrences are indicated in the Jansen Creek area. Personal communication with Mr. Eimer, however, indicates that some surface and underground work was performed previous to the 1950's. Work since then (by Mr. Eimer) has consisted of road building, surface blasting, trenching, and tunnelling. A shipment of 43 tons of "ore" was made to the Cominco smelter at Trail, B. C. in 1976.

GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

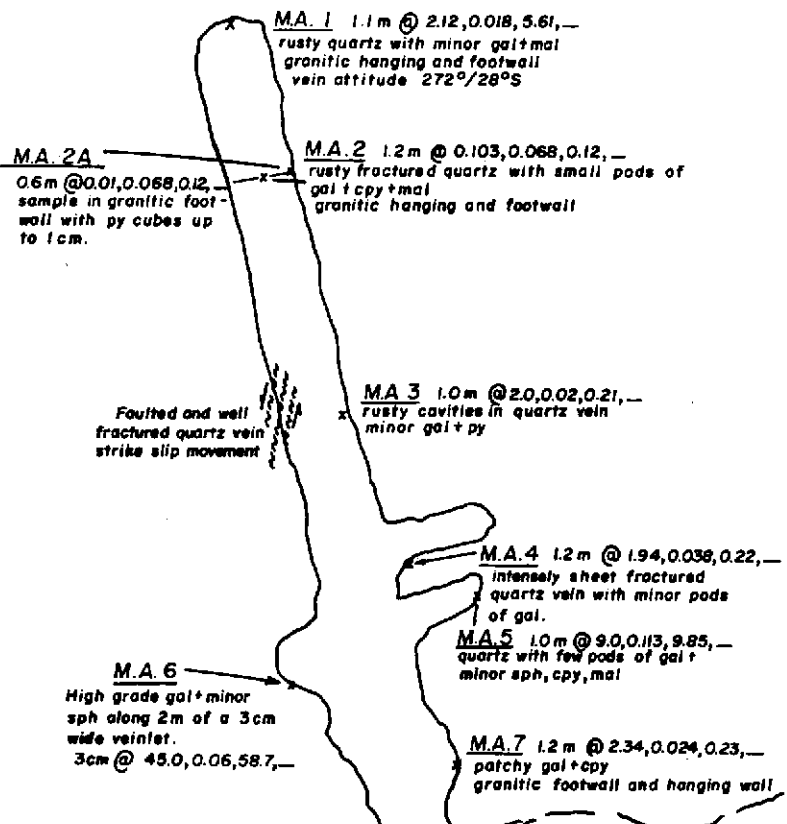
According to the G.S.C. mapping (Rice, 1941), the Jansen Creek property is situated within a belt of Proterozoic sedimentary rocks known as the Purcell group. Intruding these sediments are several granitic batholiths of Mesozoic age, one of which underlies the Jansen Creek property.

On a local scale, the Jansen Creek property is underlain by a medium grained, fresh to weakly altered biotite + hornblende granite to granodiorite. The only other rock type observed on the claims is a narrow band of gray to brown, fine grained, locally rusty, quartz-biotite gneiss and schist. This band of metamorphic rocks is first encountered along the road on the west side of Jansen Creek and appears to trend northeasterly across Jansen Creek (see figure 218-3).

The location of such metamorphic rocks in a granitic terrain suggests that these rocks may represent a roof pendant of Purcell sediments that have been subsequently thermally metamorphosed. Two rock



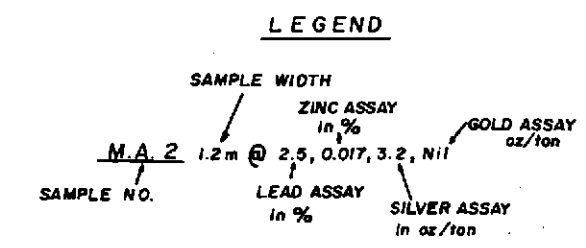
N 12° W



Faulted and well
fractured quartz vein
strike slip movement

Vein exposed for 20m westerly
and then disappears under
overburden.

Elev. Portal
4250'



Vein exposed intermittantly for 118 meters
east northeast of portal. Patchy
mineralization over entire
length. See samples M.R. 3, 4 (FIG. No 218-3)

EDWARD FRANCIS GEOLOGY AND ASSAY PLAN UPPER VEIN	
JANSEN CREEK PROPERTY	
Technical Work By: Kerr, Dawson and Assoc. Ltd.	Scale: 1:200 ; 1cm = 2m
Date: Dec., 1979. Drawn By: W.G.	FIG NO. 218-4

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, B.Sc.

geochemical samples (MR-#1 & #2) were collected from these metamorphic rocks and analyzed for lead, zinc, silver and gold. Sample MR-2 returned only background geochemical values; however, sample MR-1 returned moderately anomalous values in lead and silver. These values are higher than average but can only at present be considered interesting and not indicative of significant mineralization.

In several other areas of the property, the granitic rocks were observed to contain dark gray, micaceous xenoliths (inclusions) from 1 to 10 cm. in length. These xenoliths were also most likely pieces of the Purcell sedimentary rocks that become assimilated in the granitic magma during its emplacement. Granitic dykes were seldom observed and quartz veinlets were rare except in the immediate vicinity of the main vein areas. Alteration of any significance or extent was not observed in any of the granitic outcrops examined.

The two known quartz veins (other lesser ones described later), called the "upper" and "lower" veins are located at 1,295m and 1,080m elevations

respectively. The upper vein (also the largest) is a rusty weathering quartz vein that has been traced by trenching and blasting over a strike length of 138 meters. The vein varies in thickness from 0.5 to 1.2 meters with the average being approximately 0.9 to 1.0 meters.

Both surface and underground vein attitudes indicate that the vein strikes approximately east-west and dips generally from 5 to 15° to the south. Locally dips are greater (up to 28°S) due to small scale faulting and/or warping of the vein (see figure 218-4).

The hanging wall and footwall of the vein are granitic and were observed to often contain small "sliver" quartz veinlets (1-4 cm.). Alteration of the granitic host rock is weak hydrothermal alteration that has resulted in the formation of sericite and chloritization of the mafic minerals. Both the quartz veinlets and alteration seldom penetrate more than 0.5 meters into the granite.

Fracturing of the quartz vein (and to a lesser extent the granite) is common and often quite intense.

Tight sheeted fracturing of the quartz vein is very pronounced at sample site MA-4, (see figure 218-4). Small scale faulting was observed in the adit; however, displacement of the vein, if any, is minimal.

Mineralization in the vein in approximate order of abundance consists of galena, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and malachite. The dominant sulphide mineral, galena, is found as small, often isolated pods or stringers in the vein. The galena seldom comprises more than 5% of the vein; however, small stringers (ie. MA-6) contain up to 60% galena (over a 3 cm. width!) (See figure 218-4 and geochem assays.) Pyrite is also scattered in patches in the vein and much of it has been at least partially oxidized to limonite giving the vein its distinct rusty coloration. Pyrite cubes up to 1 cm. across were found in granitic footwall material at Sample MA-2A. This sample returned values of 0.1% Pb, 0.068% Zn, and 0.12 oz./ton Ag.

Sphalerite, chalcopyrite and malachite are all very minor (usually <0.1%) and are most often found in close association with the galena mineralization.



065°

M.A. 9 0.3 m @ 0.54, NiI, 2.24, — 21°
crumbly pyrite pods in quartz vein

Abundant thin, fracture quartz veinlets

M.A. 8 0.35 m @ 0.32, 0.03, 0.74, —
quartz vein with pods of dark brown "manganese powder" no sulphides noted, granitic footwall and hanging wall.

Very rusty granitic footwall from oxidation of pyrite in overlying vein.

OPEN CUT

Chip Sample across 2m
Abundant pyrite with lesser pyrrhotite and galena.
M.R. 7 0.2, 0.01, 1.26, —

M.A. 11 0.25 m @ 185, 0.43, 946, —
sample of highly decayed pyrite in quartz vein. Noted crusts of pale blue crystals of melanterite?
Reportedly the location of x sample that assayed 34 oz/ton Ag.

Dip slip displacement ~ 1-1.5 m

M.A. 10 0.6 m @ 0.58, 0.01, 2.8, —
pods of gal + py
granitic footwall and hanging wall

Elev. 3540'

gal = galena
py = pyrite
10° Vein attitude

* SEE FIG. NO. 218-4 for sample explanation.

EDWARD FRANCIS	
GEOLOGY AND ASSAY PLAN	
LOWER VEIN	
JANSEN CREEK PROPERTY	
Technical Work By: Kerr, Dawson and Assoc. Ltd.	Scale: 1: 200; 1cm = 2m
Date: Dec, 1979.	FIG NO. 218-5
Drawn By: W. G.	

To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, B.Sc

Ratios of silver assays to combined lead + zinc assays gave a range of values from 0.1 (oz./t Ag): 1 (% Pb + Zn) to 2.62: 1 with a mean value of 1.03:1. This means for every 1% combined lead + zinc there is 1.03 oz. of silver. Such a ratio implies that no silver rich minerals (ie. tetrahedrite) are present and thus all of the silver is tied up in the galena mineralization which itself is not very abundant.

The lower vein is situated 460 meters west southwest of the upper vein. Topographically the lower vein is situated 215 meters below the upper vein. The lower vein has been traced on surface for 15 to 20 meters and explored by an adit 28 meters in length. The thickness of this vein varies from 0.25 to 0.6 meters and it is observed to undulate quite considerably primarily due to local faulting, and splaying of the vein. (See figure 218-5). Several attitudes taken on the vein indicate a northwest-southeast strike with dips from 5° to 20° to the southwest.

The hanging wall and footwall of the vein are granite to granodiorite and show signs of minor hydrothermal alteration and small quartz veinlets much like that seen in the upper vein.

The mineralization in approximate order of abundance consists of pyrite (+ pyrrhotite) with very minor galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. In several areas (ie. MA-8) of the vein, a dark brown powdery substance thought to be a manganese mineral(s) was found to be quite abundant.

The mineralization, as in the upper vein, is also very patchy throughout the vein with no preference for the footwall or hanging wall being observed. Some pods of pyrite in the adit (MA-9,11) were observed to have been decayed to a dark gray to black powder. In one area (MA-11) this black powder contained pieces of pyrite (+ pyrrhotite) encrusted with abundant crystals of blue-green melanterite (a hydrous iron + copper + zinc sulphate).

Ratios of silver to lead +zinc assays gave a range of values from 2.11:1 to 5.96:1 with a mean value of 4.23:1. This mean value is substantially higher than that obtained for the upper vein and would seem to imply that much of the silver is tied up in minerals other than the lead and zinc sulphides.

In addition to the main veins, four other vein occurrences were noted and outlined as follows:
(See figure 218-3).

(1). 240 meters west southwest of the upper vein adit,
elevation 4,000':

- small quartz vein (0.1-0.15m) in granitic
outcrop along road.

- samples of the vein and rusty boulders

returned the following lead-silver values:

MR-5	0.12%	Pb,	0.32 oz/t	Ag	vein in granite
MR-6	0.14%	Pb,	0.99 oz/t	Ag	} rusty boulders } along road-may } be part of covered } vein.

(2). 620 m south southwest of upper vein adit,
elevation 3,200' ±:

- quartz vein (< 1m thick) in granite, traced
for approximately 5 meters.

- small pods of pyrite, galena and sphalerite
were observed, combined lead-zinc estimate
approximately 1%.

(3). 400 m west southwest of lower vein adit,
elevation 3,000' ±:

- quartz veinlets up to 2 cm. thick in granite

over an area of 3 x 3 meters.

- noted galena + minor chalcopyrite and azurite mineralization.
- sample MR-8 0.46% Pb, 2.8 oz/t Ag.

(4). 1,020 meters west southwest of lower vein adit, elevation 2,000':

- rusty, fractured, barren quartz vein in fresh granodiorite.
- vein approximately 1 to 1.5 m wide, explored by 4 to 5 m long adit.
- no mineralization of any significance observed.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- (1). The Jansen Creek property consists of 10 two-post claims and one metric unit. The claims are situated on a steep westerly facing slope along the east side of Kootenay Lake approximately 27 km. north northwest of Creston, B. C. A single gravel road provides access to the main property showings.

- (2). The property area is underlain by a granitic pluton of Mesozoic age that has intruded Proterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Purcell group. A narrow band of schist and/or gneiss within the granitic rocks transects a portion of the property.

- (3). The showings on the property consist of two main quartz veins and several smaller quartz veins that transect the granitic rocks at a shallow angle. The two main veins around which the bulk of the examination was centered are sparsely mineralized with pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and malachite.

- (4). Sampling of the upper vein (underground and surface) returned values ranging from < 1% to 9% lead; 0.2 to 9.85 oz/ton silver and <.1% zinc over widths of approximately 1 meter. A selected high grade stringer (3 cm. of massive galena) returned an assay of 45% lead and 58.7 oz/ton silver; however, such a sample by no means reflects the true nature and grade of the vein.
- (5). The lower vein though in the same granitic rocks has a mineralogy distinctly different from the upper vein. In the lower vein, pyrite (+pyrrhotite) are the dominant sulphides (galena is the dominant sulphide in upper vein) with galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite being found generally in very minor amounts. Sampling of this vein returned values ranging from 0.2 to 1.85% lead; 0.74 to 9.46 oz./ton silver and negligible zinc values over widths of from 0.25 to 0.6 meters. The highest value (1.85% Pb; 9.46 oz./t Ag), was returned from an area of decayed pyrite in quartz that contained abundant melanterite (oxidation

product of pyrite). This sample was taken to check material that was reported to have assayed 34 oz./ton silver. Gold values for both the upper and lower veins as well as the smaller veins were negligible.

- (6). The remainder of the showings consist of several very small quartz veins in granite that are sparsely mineralized with galena, pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. The small size and low assays of these occurrences make them of little economic significance.

- (7). It is the view of the writer that the presently known veins do not contain sufficient material of a substantial grade to warrant a feasible mining venture. Geological evidence to date does not indicate the presence of any sizable concentration of "high grade" or structural features that might host larger and/or higher grade material. The possibility of buried veins exists since overburden cover is quite extensive; however, further prospecting combined with soil sampling would be required.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED BY:

KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.,



W. Gruenwald

W. Gruenwald, B. Sc.,
GEOLOGIST

December 18, 1979,

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

APPENDIX A

ASSAY RESULTS



BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

130 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

PHONE: 985-0681

TELEX: 04-352667

Geochemical Lab Report

/Pb,Zn,Ag; Hot Aqua Regia

Extraction Au; Fire Assay & Hot Aqua Regia

Report No. 29 - 2570 PROJECT: W. GRUENWALD

Method Atomic Absorption

From Kerr-Dawson & Associates

Fraction Used _____

Date December 4, 19 79

Converted from Geochem.

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Pb Assay SAMPLE NO.	Ag(oz/t)	Pb%	Zn%	Ag(oz/t)	Au(oz/t)
MA -- 1 ROCKS	>20000	177	>100.	35	2.12%	5.61		0.0177		Nil
2	>20000	600	>100.	50	3.49%	3.11		0.06		Nil
2A	1030	680	4.2	5			0.103	0.068	0.12	Nil
3	>20000	199	7.1	20	2.0			0.0199	0.21	Nil
4	>20000	380	7.5	20	1.94			0.038	0.22	Nil
5	>20000	1130	>100.	110	9.00	9.85		0.113		Nil
6	>20000	600	>100.	150	45.00	58.70		0.06		Nil
7	>20000	239	8.0	70	2.34			0.0236	0.23	Nil
8	3200	311	25.	5			0.32	0.031	0.74	Nil
9	5370	69	76.	35			0.537	Nil	2.24	Nil
10	5800	112	96.	25			0.58	0.0112	2.8	Nil
11	18500	4300	>100.	80	1.85	9.46		0.430		Nil
MR -- 1	560	132	15.	5			0.056	0.0132	0.44	Nil
2	82	60	1.0	< 5						

To: Kerr - Dawson & Associates Ltd.

REPORT NO. A29 - 1615

PAGE No. 1

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

DATE: December 13, 1979

#1 - 219 Victoria Street
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 2A1


Samples submitted: December 10, 1979
Results completed: December 13, 1979

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

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

MARKED	GOLD		SILVER		Pb						
	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Ounces per Ton	Grams per Metric Ton	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
MA - 1			5.61		2.12						
2			3.11		3.49						
3			-		2.00						
4			-		1.94						
5			9.85		9.00						
6			58.70		45.00						
7			-		2.34						
11			9.46		1.85						
MR - 3			-		1.92						

NOTE:
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged.


Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

APPENDIX B

PERSONNEL

PERSONNEL

Field:

W. Gruenwald,	Geologist	November 21-24, 1979	- 4 days
M. Dawson,	Assistant	November 21-24, 1979	- 4 days

Office:

W. Gruenwald,	Geologist	November 27-30, 1979 December 3-6, 11,13,18	- 4 1/2 days
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APPENDIX C

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

COST STATEMENT

(1). Labour: (field)

W. Gruenwald, Geologist,
4 days @ \$125.00/day \$500.00

M. Dawson, Assistant,
4 days @ \$95.00/day 380.00

Labour: (office)

W. Gruenwald, Geologist,
4 1/2 days @ \$125.00/day 562.50 \$1,442.50

(2). Expenses:

(a). Truck Rental:
4 x 4 Suburban
4 days @ \$25.00/day \$100.00
1,020 mi. @ 25¢/mile 255.00 355.00

(b). Geochemical Analyses 260.10

(c). Room and Board + Travel
Expenses (Kamloops to Creston
and return). 182.13

(d). Misc. equipment and supplies . 40.00

(e). Map enlargements, xeroxing,
secretarial, map printing,
report binding 189.40 1,026.63

TOTAL HEREIN \$2,469.13

APPENDIX D

REFERENCES

APPENDIX E

WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

I, WERNER GRUENWALD, OF KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

- (1). I am a geologist residing at #1 - 1255 Pleasant Street, 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)), and a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada. I have practised by profession for 7 1/2 years.
- (3). I am the author of this report which describes the results of a programme of geological mapping and sampling carried out by myself on the Jansen Creek property, Nelson Mining Division, British Columbia.

KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.,



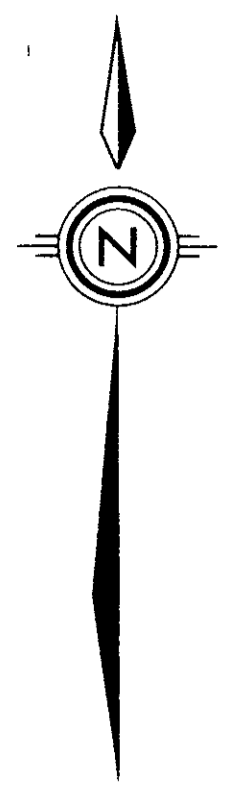
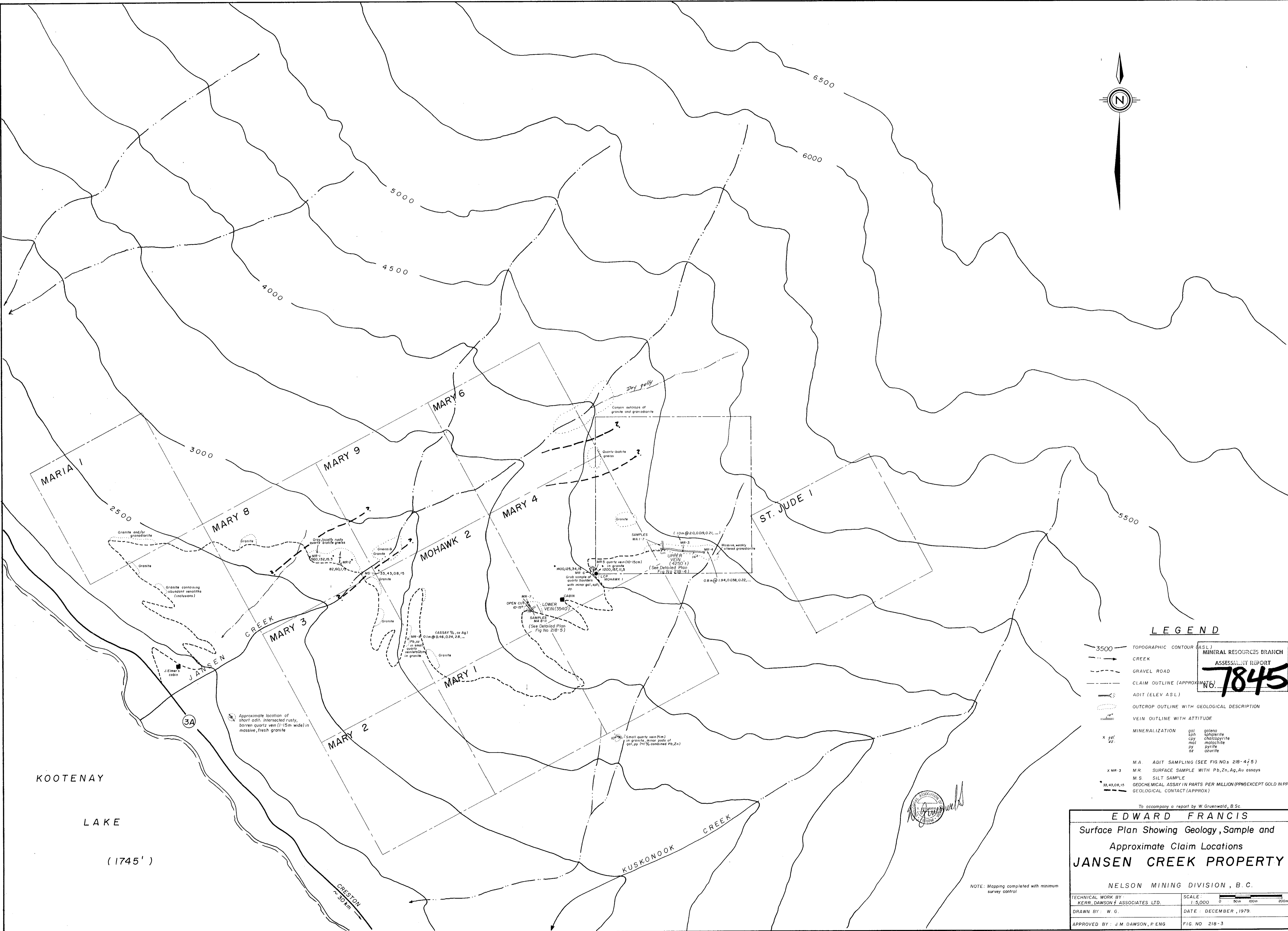
Werner Gruenwald

W. Gruenwald, B. Sc.,
GEOLOGIST

December 18, 1979,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.

APPENDIX F

MAPS



LEGEND

- 3500 TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR (A.S.L.)
- CREEK
- GRAVEL ROAD
- CLAIM OUTLINE (APPROXIMATE)
- ADIT (ELEV ASL)
- OUTCROP OUTLINE WITH GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
- VEIN OUTLINE WITH ATTITUDE
- MINERALIZATION

gol	galena
soh	sphalerite
cpy	chalcopyrite
mal	malachite
py	pyrite
az	azurite
- M.A. ADIT SAMPLING (SEE FIG. NOS 218-4/5)
- M.R. SURFACE SAMPLE WITH Pb, Zn, Ag, Au assays
- M.S. SILT SAMPLE
- 33,43,08,15 GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY IN PARTS PER MILLION (PPM) EXCEPT GOLD IN PPM
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (APPROX)

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
No. **7845**

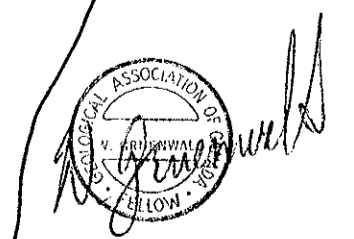
To accompany a report by W. Gruenwald, B.Sc.

EDWARD FRANCIS
Surface Plan Showing Geology, Sample and
Approximate Claim Locations
JANSEN CREEK PROPERTY

NELSON MINING DIVISION, B.C.

TECHNICAL WORK BY: KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES LTD.	SCALE: 1:5,000 0 50m 100m 200m
DRAWN BY: W.G.	DATE: DECEMBER, 1979.
APPROVED BY: J.M. DAWSON, P.ENG	FIG. NO. 218-3

NOTE: Mapping completed with minimum survey control



KOOTENAY
LAKE
(1745')

Approximate location of
short adit, intersected rusty,
barren quartz vein (1-1.5m wide) in
massive, fresh granite

KUSKONOOK
CREEK

JANSEN
CREEK

3A

3000

4000

5000

6000

6500

MARIA 1

MARY 8

MARY 9

MARY 6

MARY 4

MOHAWK 2

MARY 3

MARY 2

MARY 1

ST. JUDE 1

CRESTON
~30m

UPPER VEIN (2250 ±)

LOWER VEIN (3540)

OPEN CUT

CABIN

GRUB SAMPLE OF QUARTZ BODIES WITH MINOR GOL, SPH, PY

MR 5 QUARTZ VEIN (10-15cm) IN GRANITE (2250 ±)

MR 3 (10m @ 2.0, 0.09, 0.21, ...)

MR 4

MR 2

MR 1

MR 3

MR 4

MR 5

MR 6

MR 7

MR 8

MR 9

MR 10

MR 11

MR 12

MR 13

MR 14

MR 15

MR 16

MR 17

MR 18

MR 19

MR 20

MR 21

MR 22

MR 23

MR 24

MR 25

MR 26

MR 27

MR 28

MR 29

MR 30

MR 31

MR 32

MR 33

MR 34

MR 35

MR 36

MR 37

MR 38

MR 39

MR 40

MR 41

MR 42

MR 43

MR 44

MR 45

MR 46

MR 47

MR 48

MR 49

MR 50

MR 51

MR 52

MR 53

MR 54

MR 55

MR 56

MR 57

MR 58

MR 59

MR 60

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